Manchester City Council
Quarterly Economy Dashboard
Quarter Two 2016/17

Produced by the Core Performance and Intelligence Team

We have refreshed the content and look of the Economy Dashboard

The dashboard will continue to be produced on a quarterly basis. We have strengthened the links between the content and the key strategic aims of the Manchester City Council. Thematically if focusses on **economic development, skills and jobs, the visitor economy and housing.**

Data on Manchester's economy is presented, where possible, with comparison to show the outturn in context. This is typically in relation **to Greater Manchester, the regions of England or against national results**. We are currently developing additional content in order to **place the city in an international context**.

This edition is the first to adopt a new format. The contents includes only those metrics which have been updated this quarter. This is intended to make document easier to us by focussing on the latest information available.

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New 2016 data from the **Annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE)[(1)]** has been released by the Office for National Statistics. The survey provides detail of the hours and earnings of individuals in two ways :

(i) by their place of residence - for example a local authority area, region or country
(ii) by their place of work - so for example this data for Manchester would refer to the hours and earnings of individuals who travel into the city for work.

This section of the Economy Dashboard illustrates a number of trends identified in the most recent data and highlights the way the data can be interpreted.

Figure 1: ASHE resident median annual earnings - England, regions and Manchester 2011-2016

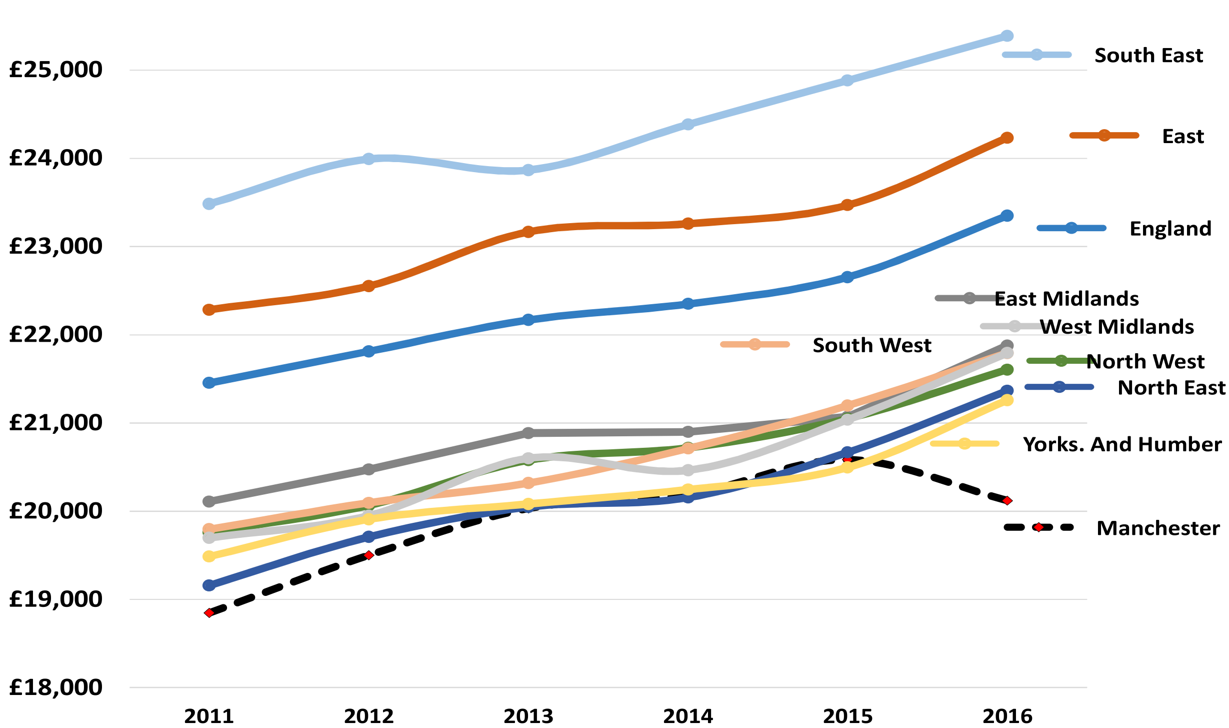
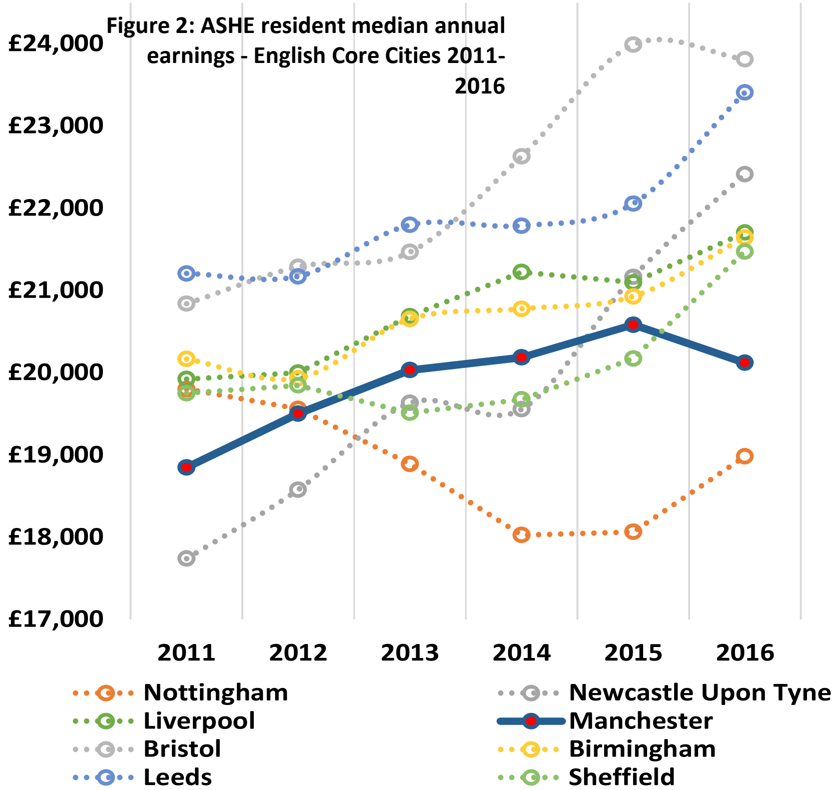


Figure 2: ASHE resident median annual earnings - English Core Cities 2011-2016



The Office for National Statistics state that it is the median earning figure that should be used instead of the mean. The reason cited is that the mean is typically skewed by a small number of high earners and it *'therefore gives a better indication of typical pay than the mean.'*(2)

Whilst 2016 has seen a decrease in the average annual wage of individuals resident in Manchester it should be noted that over the longer timescale such fluctation is commonplace and should not be taken as indicative of trend. Furthermore the figure is derived from a survey rather than a whole population and is therefore subject to sampling (and non sampling error). Manchester resident earnings remain broadly in line with the other regions of England with the exception of the South East and East, which act to skew the England median.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of median annual earnings amongst *(continues overleaf)*

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the English Core Cities, whilst figure 3 shows the same for Greater manchester. Again it should be stressed that the annual change between 2015 and 2016 should not be taken as indicative of long term trend for any of the constituent areas.

It should also be noted that as with any data taken from a survey the earnings quoted are estimates and are subject to assessment in terms of the statistical quality. The resident earnings figures for Manchester in 2016 are banded by the Office for National Statistics as 'reasonably precise'.

Figure 4 provides detail of the ASHE **workplace** median annual earnings in Greater Manchester. As a workplace Manchester has recorded the highest median earnings in the region since 2013.

The workplace earnings figures for Manchester in 2016 are banded by the Office for National Statistics as 'precise'.

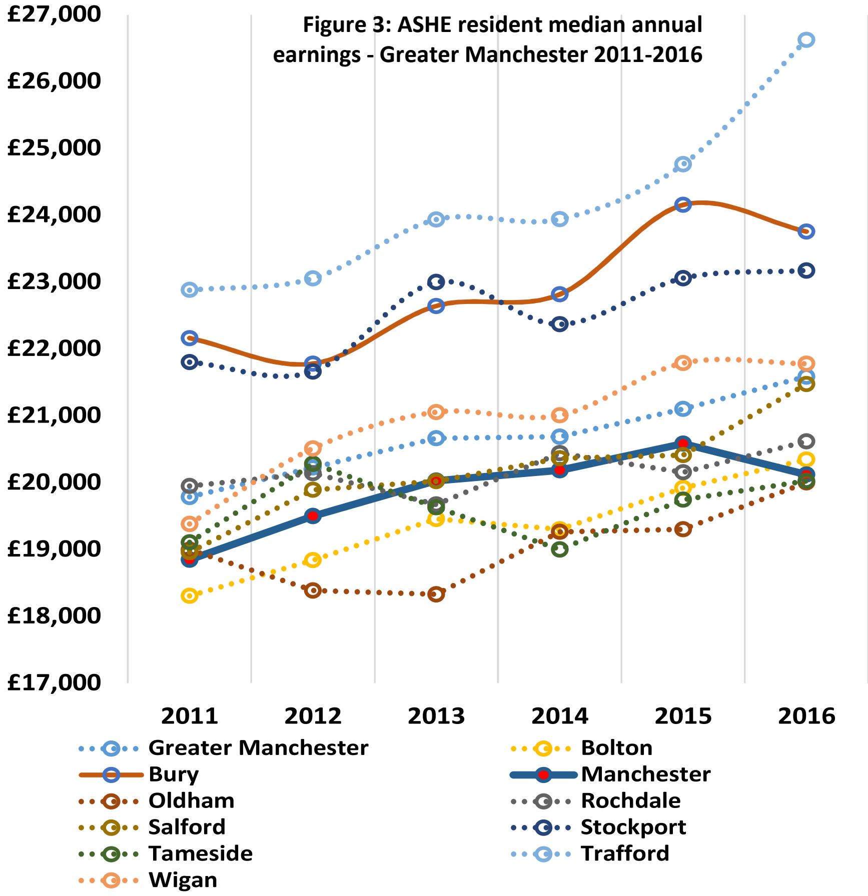

Figure 3: ASHE resident median annual earnings - Greater Manchester 2011-2016

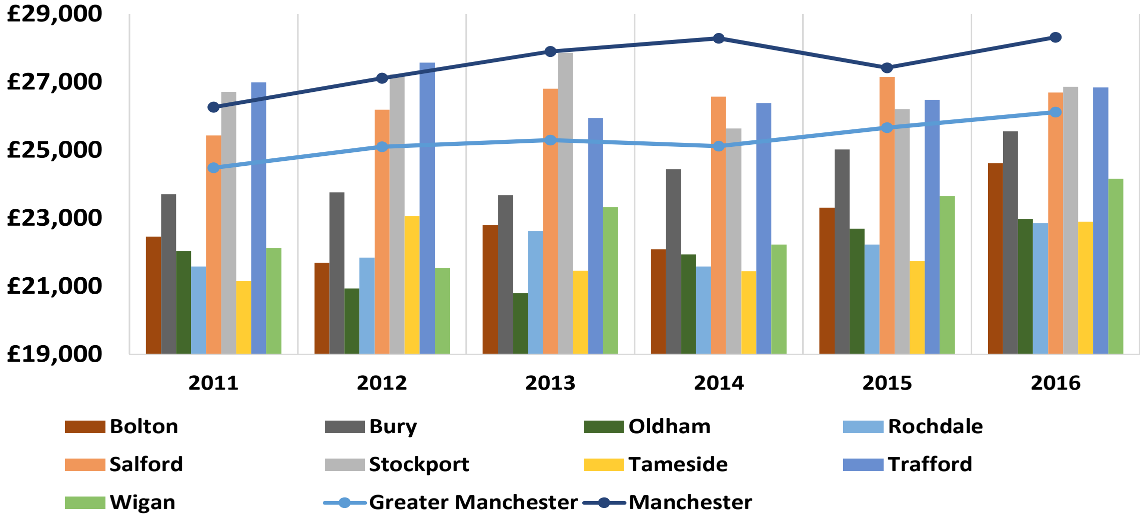

Figure 4: ASHE workplace median annual earnings - Greater Manchester

Figure 5 (overleaf) illustrates the difference between the workplace and resident median annual wage for Greater Manchester. The constituent councils are ordered from the smallest difference to the largest in 2016. In all instances the workplace wage is higher than the resident, although in 2016 Trafford came close to the figures being equal. Manchester has recorded the highest level of variation in every year since 2011.

For reasons of space this anaylsis section seeks only to place Manchester 's median annual income in the context of Greater Manchester, the region, comparators and nationally. It does not seek to provide reasons for the particular income characteristics in 2016 and preceding years. It should also be noted that a number of factors not touched upon here should also be considered in any analysis of this survey. These factors in some instances relate to data within the survey not touched upon here, other relate to the nature of survey data. A summary of some important issues for consideration is provided in appendix 1.

We welcome comments and suggestions on the analysis section and will happy to respond to any follow up queries in relation to this data. Get in touch via the Economy Dashboard blog: https://sites.google.com/site/economydashboardblog/

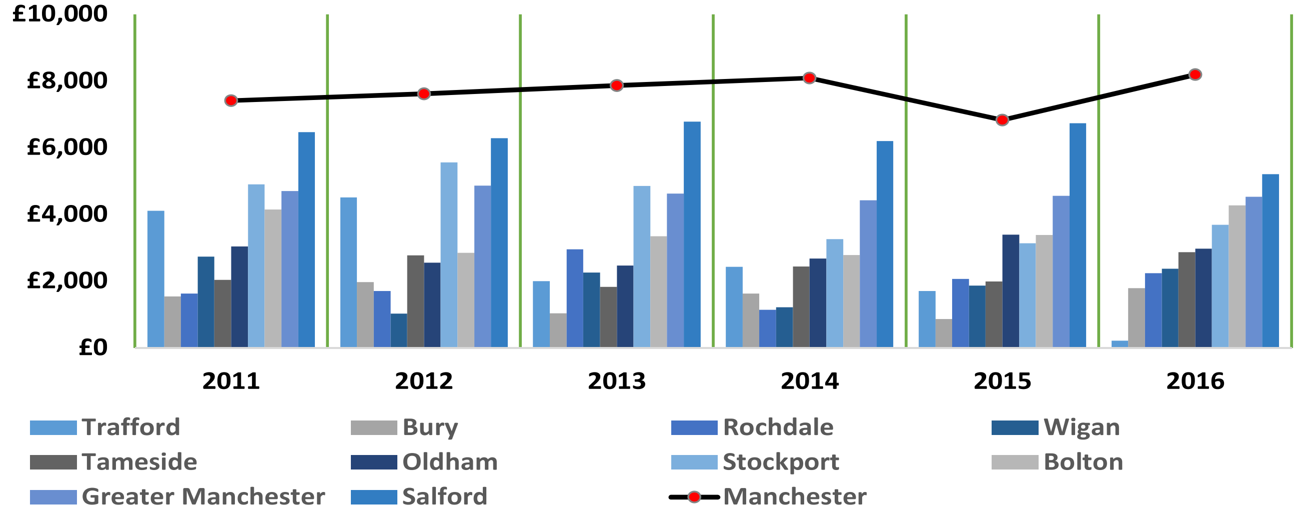

Figure 5: Difference in £ between in ASHE workplace and resident median annual earnings - Greater Manchester 2011-2016

Figure 6 (below) provides detail of the difference between resident wages and workplace wages for all the local authorities in the United Kingdom. A minority have higher resident than workplace (with the outlier in this category being Richmond Upon Thames where median annual resident wages outstrip worker wages by £4447). At the other extreme median annual worker wages in Tower Hamlets are £14,605 higher than resident wages.

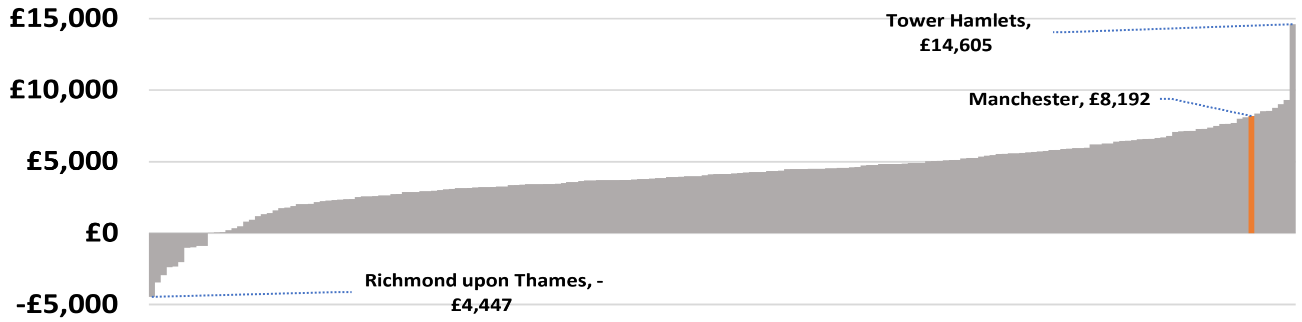

Figure 6: Difference in £ between median annual resident and median annual workplace income for all local authorities in the United Kingdom

Manchester has the eighth highest gap between annual median residents wages and annual median workplace wages. The councils with higher disparities are Islington, Luton, Bracknell Forest, Neath Port Talbot, Southampton, Hounslow and Tower Hamlets. The respective differences in median annual income are show in figure 7 below.

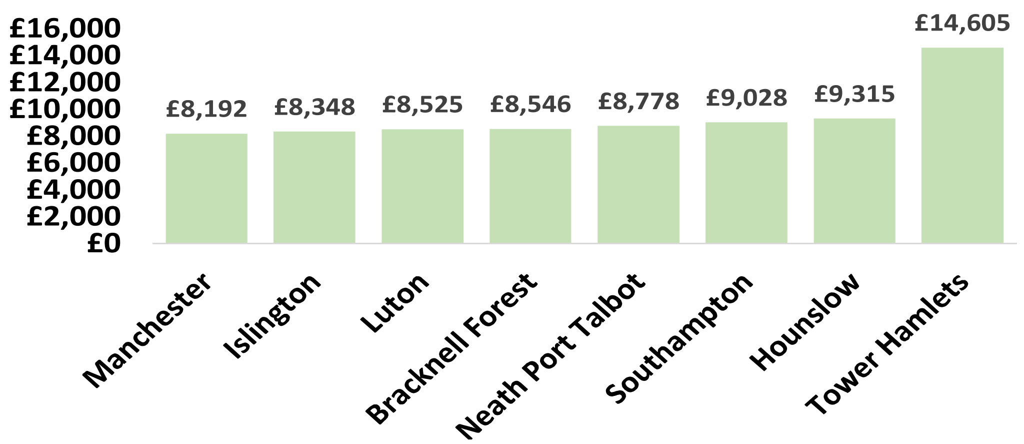

Figure 7: Difference in £ between median annual resident and median annual workplace income for the eight outlier local authorities in the United Kingdom where workplace wage exceeds resident

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Appendix 1

Issues for consideration in relation to ASHE data

Gender: ASHE data is available broken down by gender which will provide opportunity for a more detailed understanding of income.

Hours: ASHE resident data is available broken down by full and part time worker and provides detail in respect to overtime, hourly pay and hours worked.

Earnings by percentile: ASHE data is available broken down by the earnings figure below which various proportions (10%, 20%, 30% etc.) of employees fall. This will provide richer detail on the distribution of earnings, and can be used to detail high and low incomes.

Mean income: ASHE data is available detailing the mean income rather than the median utilised in this report. This gives further insight into the composition of the workforce.

Self-employed workers: Self-employed workers are excluded from the ASHE data. The self-employed are amongst the highest and lowest earners and as such their omission places a limitation on the extent to which the data can be seen as representative of earnings and hours.

Components of pay: ASHE contains data on the relative contribution of basic, overtime and incentive pay to total earnings.

Regional analysis: Whilst not available to local authority level data from ASHE is available on a regional basis showing ASHE data in relation to (SOC) occupational grouping and by public / private sector split.

Statistical considerations: A summary of the methodology and quality information produced by the ONS in relation to ASHE is available here.

http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/qmis/annualsurveyofhoursandearningslowpayandannualsurveyofhoursandearningspensionresultsqmi

Notes

(1) The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings is published b the Office for National Statistics and can be accesssed online at www.nomisweb.co.uk. Access to the data is under the Open Government Licence v3.0. ASHE compiled from a 1% sample of PAYE records and as such excludes the self-employed and those not paid during the reference period. The reference period was April 2016. Full details of the survey can be obtained at:

https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2016provisionalresults

(2) See the section 'Why is the median used as the main measure of earnings?' here

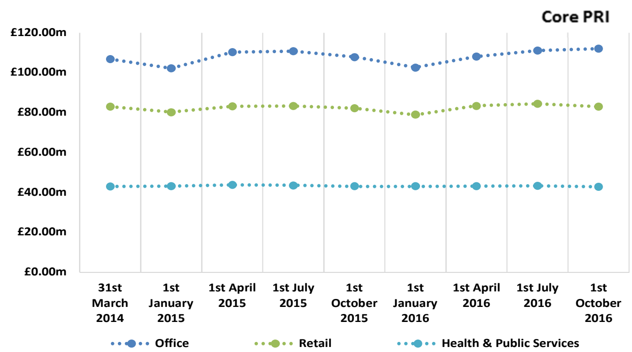
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2016provisionalresults#background-notes

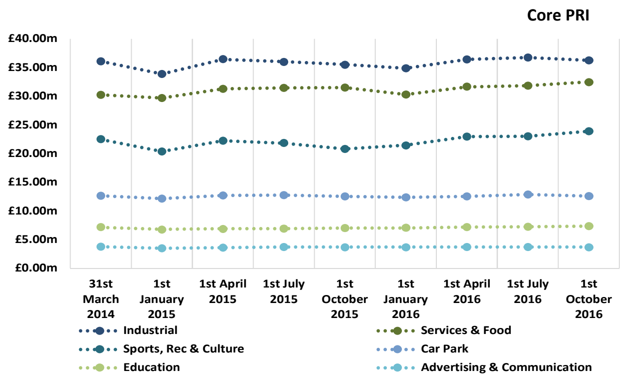
QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD Produced by Core PRI

Economic development : *as a thriving and sustainable city, we will support the growth of established and emerging business sectors*

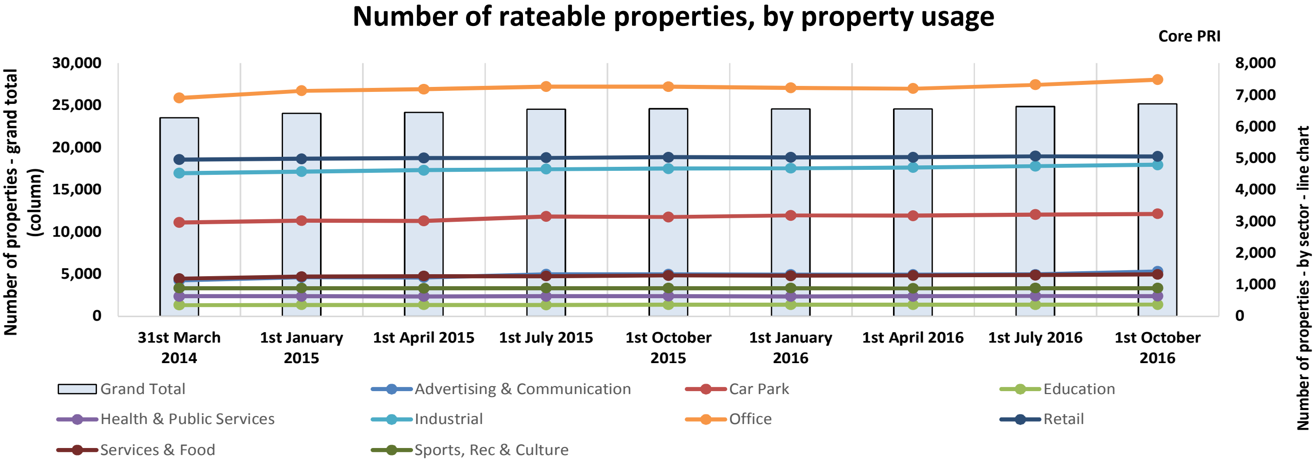
☑ New data	Business Rates				
Snapshot of net annual charges payable for non-domestic rates live properties (note that this is not the amount collected)	**1st October 2016**	**Quarterly Change (July-16 to Oct-16)**		**Annual Change (Oct-15 to Oct-16)**	
		Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Office	£111.91m	£0.87m	0.8%	£4.13m	3.8%
Retail	£82.89m	-£1.51m	-1.8%	£0.81m	1.0%
Health & Public Services	£42.78m	-£0.44m	-1.0%	-£0.22m	-0.5%
Industrial	£36.28m	-£0.50m	-1.4%	£0.76m	2.1%
Services & Food	£32.49m	£0.63m	2.0%	£0.97m	3.1%
Sports, Recreation & Culture	£23.91m	£0.88m	3.8%	£3.09m	14.8%
Car Park	£12.58m	-£0.29m	-2.2%	£0.04m	0.3%
Education	£7.34m	£0.11m	1.5%	£0.34m	4.9%
Advertising & Communication	£3.67m	-£0.03m	-0.7%	£0.00m	-0.1%
Grand Total	£353.85m	-£0.28m	-0.1%	£9.91m	2.9%

Business rates payable by non-domestic property usage





Number of rateable properties, by property usage



Summary of variation in the level of net annual rates payable

Variation	**Sector**
Up from last quarter, up from last year	Office Services and food Sports recreation and culture Education
Down from last quarter, down from last year	Health and public services Advertising and communication
Down from last quarter, up from last year	Retail

QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD
Produced by Core PRI

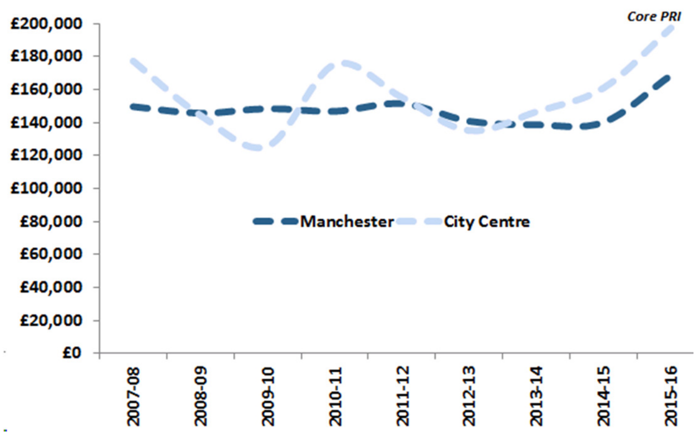
Housing: *as a liveable and low Carbon City: we will provide a diverse supply of good quality housing in clean, safe, more attractive and cohesive neighbourhoods across the city*

☑ New data

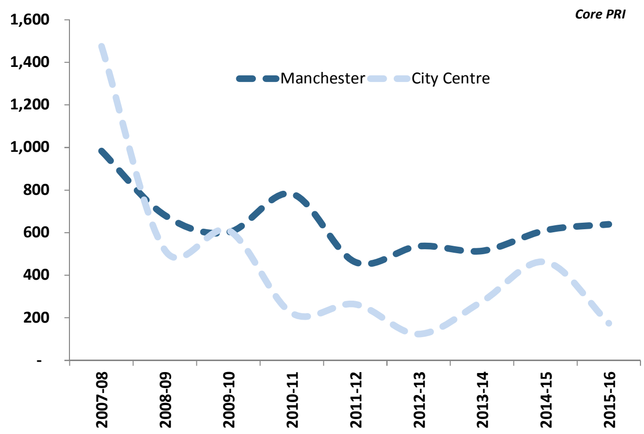
Residential Sales

Land Registry property prices and sales during the quarter		Q2: July - Sept 2016	Quarterly Change		Annual Change	
			Number	%	Number	%
Median average prices of properties sold	Manchester City Centre	£185,056	£4,505	2.5%	£21,153	12.9%
	Mcr excluding City Centre	£166,283	-£1,668	-1.0%	£8,487	5.4%
Number of properties registered as sold	Manchester City Centre	291	-249	-46.1%	-35	-10.7%
	Mcr excluding City Centre	961	-894	-48.2%	-403	-29.5%

New build properties (i) average price, Manchester and city centre



(ii) Number of properties sold



☑ New data

Residential Empty Properties

Percentage of long term empty residential properties within Manchester *(this measure has been adjusted to long term empty properties only to avoid distortion due to change in tenancies)*	Oct-16	Quarterly change (Jun 2016 to Oct 2016)		Annual Change (Oct-15 to Oct-16)	
		Number	%	Number	%
Manchester	0.3%	n/a	-0.1%	n/a	-0.2%
Manchester City Centre	0.6%	n/a	-0.1%	n/a	-0.1%
Central (excluding City Centre)	1.1%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.0%
East (excluding City Centre)	0.8%	n/a	-0.1%	n/a	-0.2%
North (excluding City Centre)	0.8%	n/a	-0.1%	n/a	-0.2%
South	0.4%	n/a	-0.1%	n/a	-0.1%
Wythenshawe	0.3%	n/a	-0.1%	n/a	0.0%

☑ New data

Rental Market

	1 bedroom properties			2 bedroom properties		
	Quarter 2 2015-16	Q2 2016-17	Annual change	Q2 2015-16	Q2 2016-17	Annual change
City Centre	£735	£776	5.6%	£922	£971	5.3%
Manchester (excluding city centre)	£557	£591	6.1%	£662	£714	7.9%

QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

Produced by Core PRI

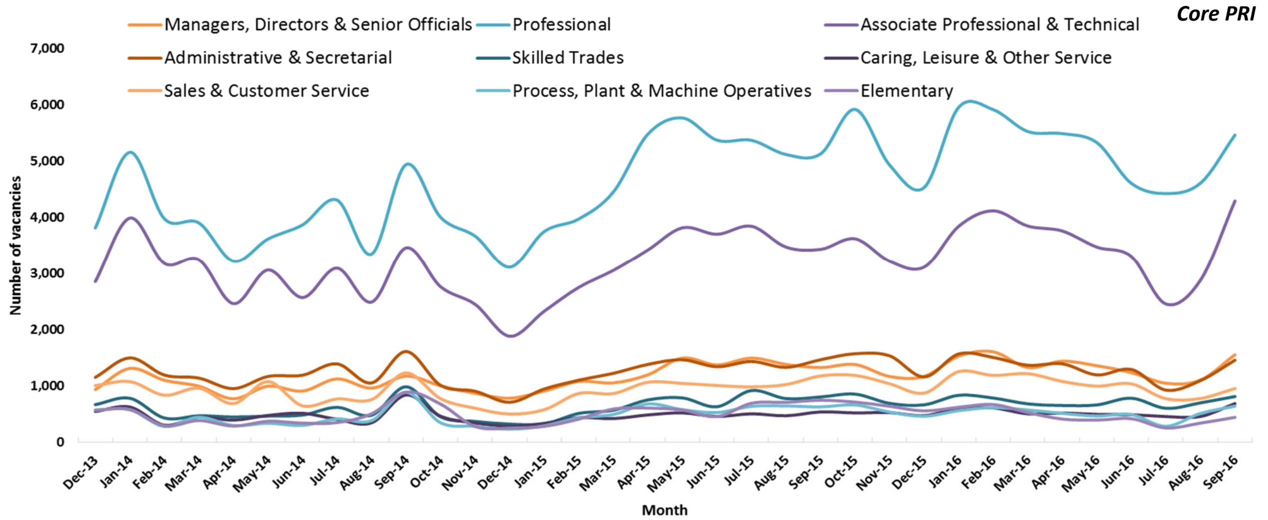
Skills and jobs: *As a highly skilled city we will: use our devolved powers to align the skills system with the needs of our economy now and in the future*

☑ New data

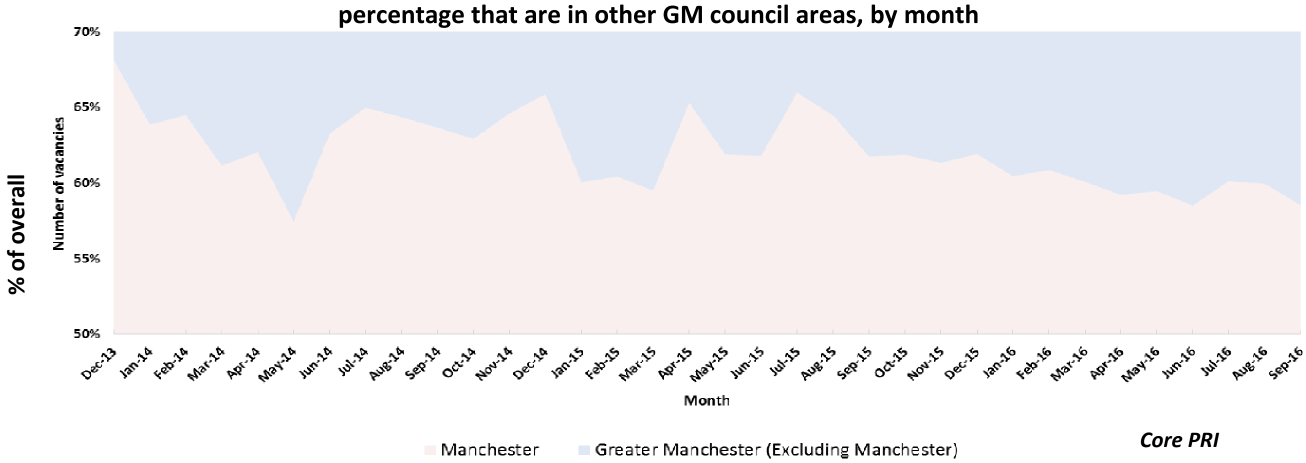
Employment Market

Labour Insight Advertised Vacancies (Latest figures reported are subject to change, previous periods are not directly comparable)		Sep-16	Quarterly Change (June-16 to Sept-16)		Annual Change (Sept-15 to Sept-16)	
			Number	%	Number	%
Managers, Directors & Senior Officials	Mcr	1,551	318	25.8%	228	17.2%
	GM	2,308	507	28.2%	452	24.4%
Professional	Mcr	5,460	858	18.6%	336	6.6%
	GM	8,642	1,227	16.5%	1,010	13.2%
Associate Professional & Technical	Mcr	4,289	989	30.0%	861	25.1%
	GM	6,393	1,295	25.4%	1,194	23.0%
Administrative & Secretarial	Mcr	1,455	165	12.8%	-7	-0.5%
	GM	2,681	369	16.0%	104	4.0%
Skilled Trades	Mcr	809	30	3.9%	8	1.0%
	GM	1,615	141	9.6%	229	16.5%
Caring, Leisure & Other Service	Mcr	684	198	40.7%	148	27.6%
	GM	1,882	427	29.3%	538	40.0%
Sales & Customer Service	Mcr	952	-82	-7.9%	-222	-18.9%
	GM	1,783	-2	-0.1%	-267	-13.0%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	Mcr	1,463	975	199.8%	838	134.1%
	GM	989	0	0.0%	-220	-18.2%
Elementary	Mcr	439	24	5.8%	-304	-40.9%
	GM	1,035	77	8.0%	-353	-25.4%
TOTAL	Mcr	16,277	2,650	19.4%	1,061	7.0%
	GM	27,802	4,515	19.4%	3,161	12.8%

Job vacancies in Manchester by job type, time series



Of the total vacancies in Greater Manchester - the percentage that are within Manchester contrasted against percentage that are in other GM council areas, by month



QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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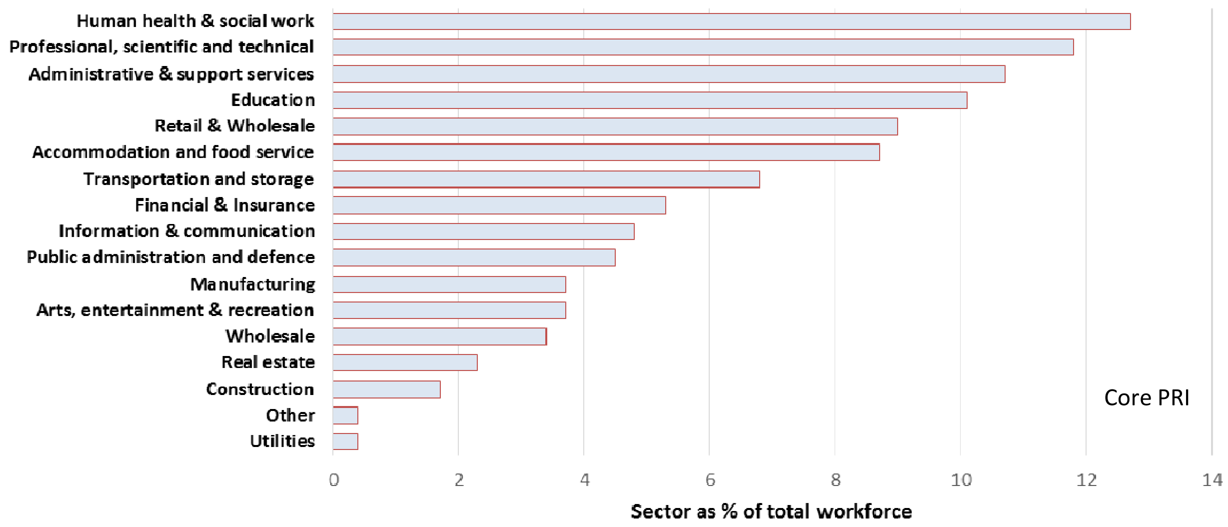
Skills and jobs: *As a Highly Skilled City we will: use our devolved powers to align the skills system with the needs of our economy now and in the future*

☑ New data

Employment - Annual Update

Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) - Number in employment		2015	Annual Change (2014 to 2015)		Biennial Change (2013 to 2015)	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total number in employment	Manchester	355,300	14,200	4.2%	21,800	6.5%
	City Centre Ward	121,300	900	0.7%	1,200	1.0%

2015 workforce by sector shown as a percentage of the total workforce



Young people - education, work and training status

☑ New data

Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds meeting the duty to participate		Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16
Meeting the duty through:	Full time education and training	81.6%	82.1%	83.0%
	Apprenticeship	2.8%	3.1%	3.4%
	Employment combined with training	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	Working towards participation	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Total meeting the duty		91.1%	85.8%	86.8%
Of those not meeting the duty:	Part time education	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
	Employment without regulated qualifications	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
	Temporary break from learning	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%
Total not meeting the duty		1.3%	1.3%	2.0%

Note: The Department for Education have changed the way this data is made available. As from December 2015 onwards the dataset covers individuals aged both 16 and 17.

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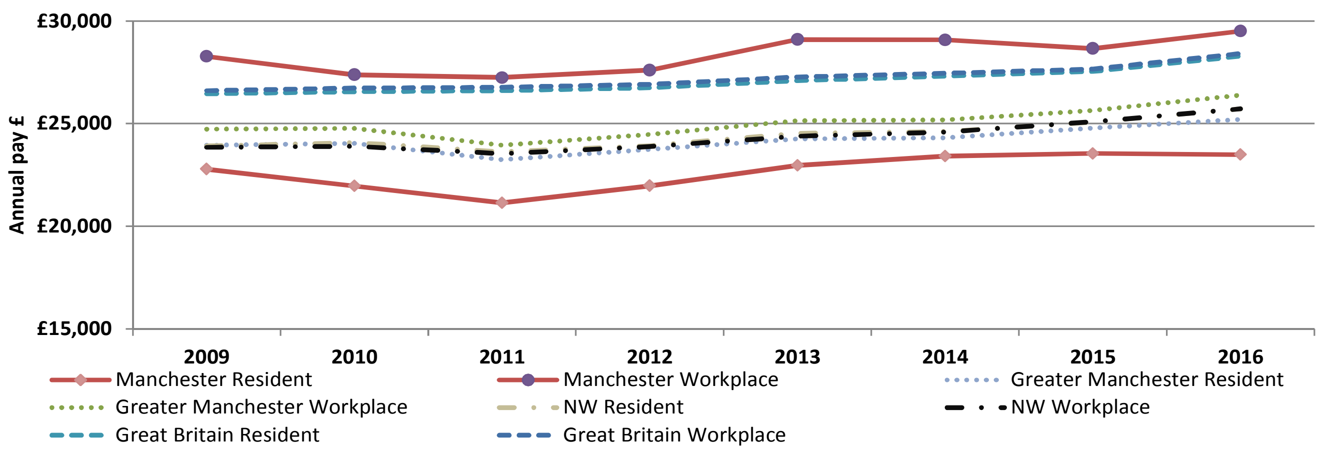
As a thriving and sustainable City: Upskill the city's workforce to ensure that Mancunians can benefit from the new jobs created here, including more and higher level apprenticeships

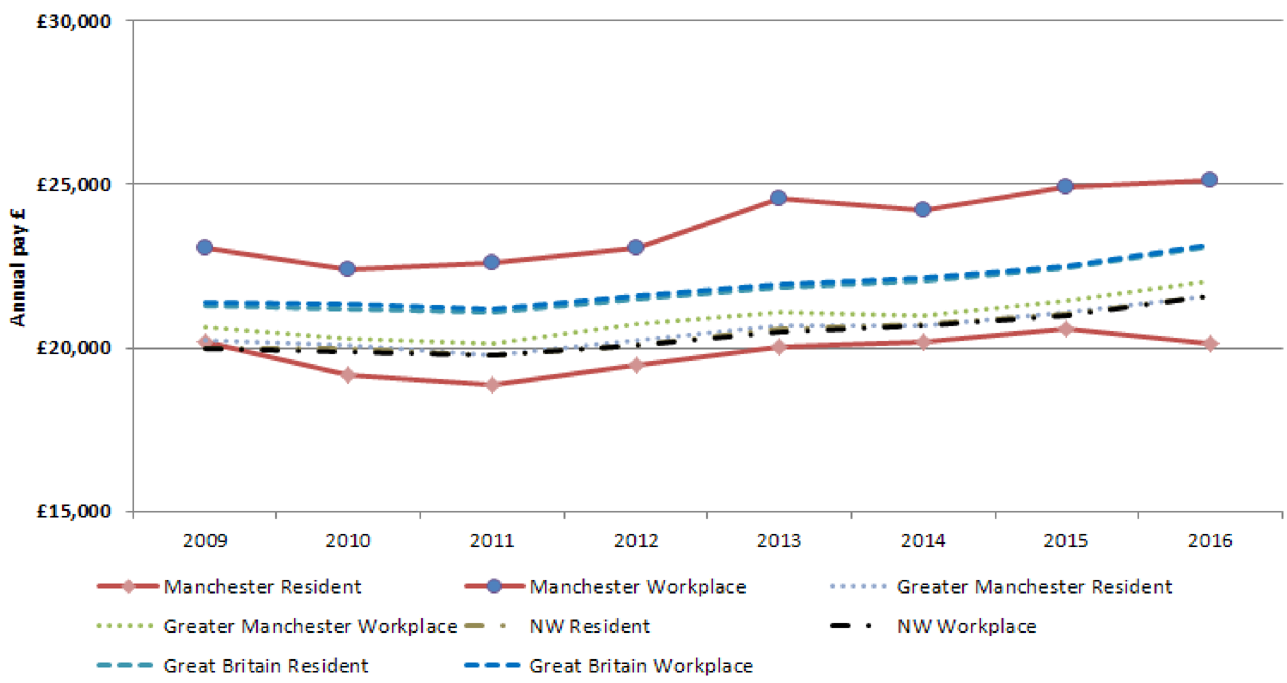
☑ New data

Annual survey of hours and earnings

Mean annual earnings for Manchester residents and those who work in Manchester



Median annual earnings for Manchester residents and those who work in Manchester



All data is taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). ASHE is based on a 1% sample of employee jobs, drawn from HM Revenue and Customs Pay As You Earn (PAYE) records.

QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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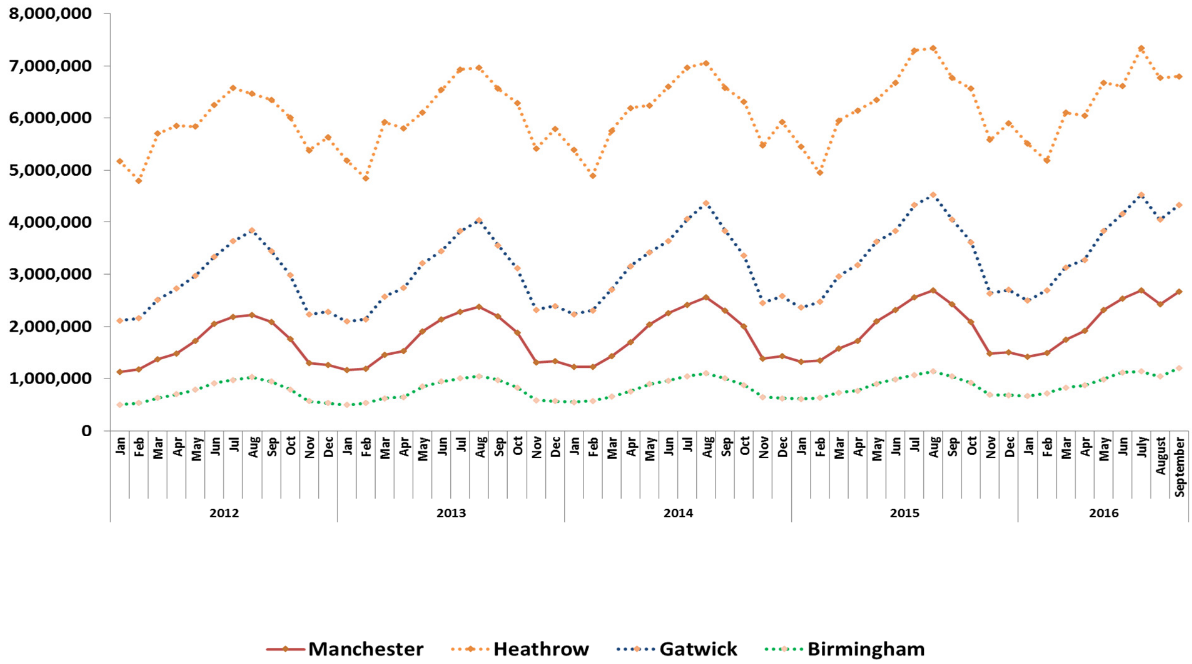
Visitor economy: *As a Connected City we will capitalise on the increased capacity at the airport and the connectivity and logistics benefits of Airport City to boost the economy*

☑ New data

Manchester airport

Airport Passenger numbers (Year To Date)		Sep-16	Annual Change		Biennial Change	
			Number	%	Number	%
Number of passengers	Manchester	19.22m	↑ 1.16m	6.4%	↑ 2.06m	12.0%
	Heathrow	57.03m	↑ 0.10m	0.2%	↑ 1.34m	2.4%
	Gatwick	32.48m	↑ 1.16m	3.7%	↑ 2.76m	9.3%
	Birmingham	8.60m	↑ 0.70m	8.9%	↑ 1.04m	13.7%



Note: *the annual STEAM survey containing data on the economic impact of tourism is normally included within this quarters dashboard but was not available at the time of publication of this document.*

QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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International Perspective: *as a connected city we will: Develop an integrated, smart and clean transport network that reflects the changing shape of the city and the way people need to move around. Our vision is for Manchester to be in the top flight of world-class cities by 2025*

&

As a thriving and sustainable City we will support the growth of established and emerging business sectors

☑ New data

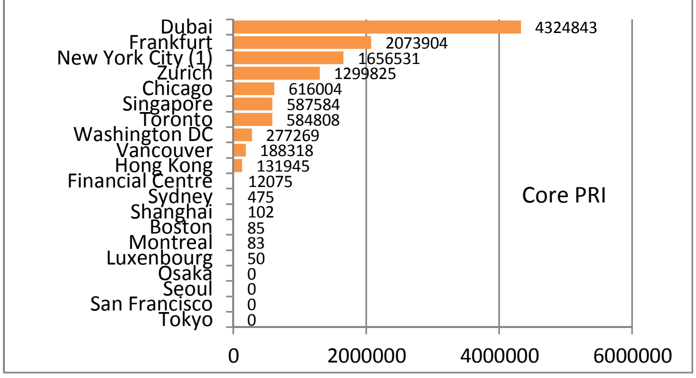
Business air travel to / from Manchester airport

The financial centres utilised in this table are taken from the most recent global financial centre index [(1)] which ranks cities on an 'aggregate of indices from five key areas: "business environment", "financial sector development", "infrastructure factors", "human capital", "reputation and general factors". London is currently #1 in the global financial centre index but is not directly comparable given the wider choice of transport from Manchester. Airlines do not fly to certain destinations throughout the year so no passenger transit may be recorded at points during the year, similarly Manchester does not connect with every airport in the index.

2016 - total passengers scheduled and charter by month to / from Manchester airport

Rank	Financial Centre	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 year to September	Variation from 2015 year to September
2	New York City [(1)]	322115	307674	227085	228031	227313	344313	314183	*73605*
3	Singapore	84898	90894	101651	98229	102962	108950	79468	*-5377*
4	Hong Kong	0	0	0	203	7570	124172	91678	*-2318*
5	Tokyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0*
6	San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	235
7	Boston	0	85	0	0	0	0	15843	15843
8	Chicago	101996	98779	112169	114041	106797	82222	54741	*-3945*
9	Zurich	256423	300683	238543	197233	177242	129701	90278	*-4820*
10	Washington DC	68	103	57187	78993	76486	64432	41358	*-7523*
11	Sydney	0	0	475	0	0	0	0	*0*
12	Luxenbourg	0	50	0	0	0	0	2323	2323
13	Toronto	92575	98762	93607	90108	106303	103453	93850	*1275*
14	Seoul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0*
15	Montreal	4	0	0	0	79	0	0	*0*
16	Shanghai	0	0	102	0	0	0	110	110
17	Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0*
18	Dubai	565575	637866	692126	768452	799630	861194	696084	*59901*
19	Frankfurt	329973	325363	317741	335442	375183	390202	304907	*28*
20	Vancouver	36228	34432	30380	29844	29228	28206	25780	33621

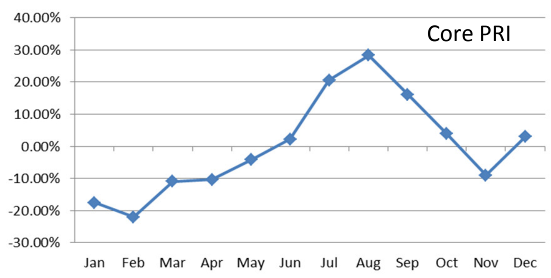
Total passengers to / from Manchester 2010-2015



Nine routes between the financial centres and Manchester have a higher level of passengers than at the equivalent period in 2015, whilst five routes have lower numbers of passengers.

For the five routes showing lower levels a projection using 2015 monthly trend shown below does not suggest that the remaining months of 2016 will see an increase in passenger numbers that will catch-up with the volume in 2015.

2015 passenger numbers Manchester to / from selected airports. Monthly % variation from the mean number of passengers



(1) http://www.longfinance.net/global-financial-centres-index-20/1037-gfci-20.html

(2) Data from Newark, La Guardia and JFK airports

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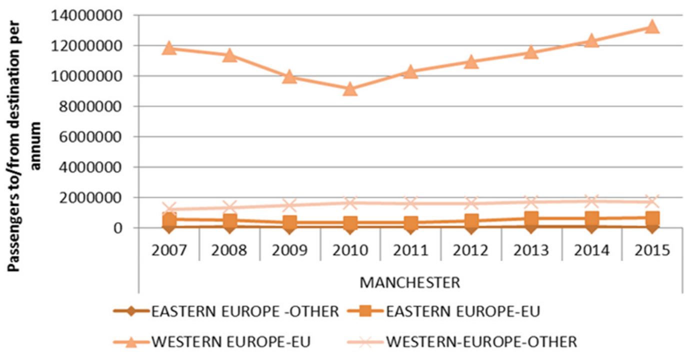
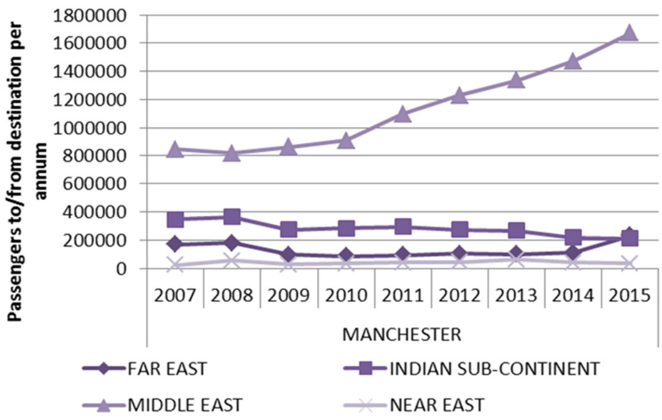
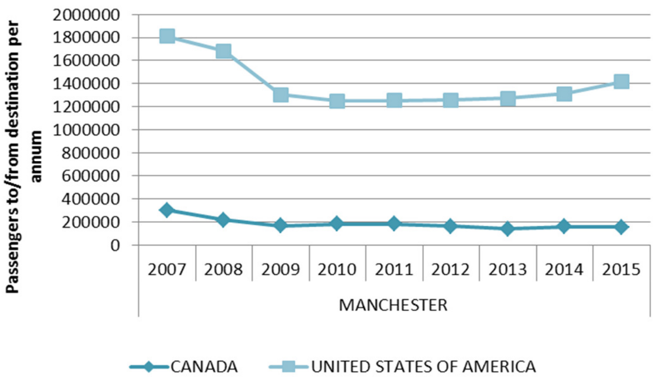


Travel between Manchester and Dubai is by far the most busy route to any of the major financial centre.

The regional trends (these aggregate all travel to the region rather than the individual airports referenced above) shown to the left show how travel to the United States and Canada has yet to achieve the same volume as in 2007 and 2008 whilst travel to the Middle East has shown a marked increase.





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
Average rents for lets agreed during the quarter for Manchester city centre 1 and 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 1 and 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
New build properties - average price, number sold	INCREASE (+)	This measure is under development. The measure seeks to provide trend information on new build properties in Manchester, with particular reference to the city centre. A full definition will be added once the development process is complete.	Quarterly	
Percentage of long term 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
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)
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
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
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)
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
Business travel to / from Manchester airport	INCREASE (+)	This measure is under development. It intends to show trends in business travel to/from Manchester from major global financial centres. A full definition will be added once the development process is complete,	Quarterly	Civial Aviation Authority

Produced by the Core Performance and Intelligence Team

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