



## **Economy Scrutiny Committee**

Date: Wednesday, 10 October 2018  
Time: 2.00 pm  
Venue: Council Chamber, Level 2, Town Hall Extension, M60  
2LA

Everyone is welcome to attend this committee meeting.

**There will be a private meeting for Members only at 1.30pm in Committee Room 6 (Room 2006), 2nd Floor of Town Hall Extension**

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## **Membership of the Economy Scrutiny Committee**

**Councillors** - H Priest (Chair), Connolly, Davies, Douglas, Green, Hacking, Johns, Newman, Noor, Raikes, Razaq, Shilton-Godwin and K Simcock

## Agenda

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**1. Urgent Business**

To consider any items which the Chair has agreed to have submitted as urgent.

**2. Appeals**

To consider any appeals from the public against refusal to allow inspection of background documents and/or the inclusion of items in the confidential part of the agenda.

**3. Interests**

To allow Members an opportunity to [a] declare any personal, prejudicial or disclosable pecuniary interests they might have in any items which appear on this agenda; and [b] record any items from which they are precluded from voting as a result of Council Tax/Council rent arrears; [c] the existence and nature of party whipping arrangements in respect of any item to be considered at this meeting. Members with a personal interest should declare that at the start of the item under consideration. If Members also have a prejudicial or disclosable pecuniary interest they must withdraw from the meeting during the consideration of the item.

**4(a) Minutes** 5 - 12  
To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 5 September 2018.

**4(b) Minutes of the District Centres Sub Group** 13 - 16  
To receive the minutes of the District Centres Sub Group held on 11 September 2018

**5. Manchester and Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategies** 17 - 34  
Report of the Deputy Chief Executive

This report provides an update on the development of the Manchester and Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategies and their respective engagement approaches. The Strategies will support the delivery of the Our Manchester Strategy and the Greater Manchester Strategy by setting out a set of priorities which will deliver a more inclusive city and city region.

**6. Gap analysis of the City's Bus network service**  
Report to follow

**7. Economy Dashboard - Quarter 1 2018/19** 35 - 70  
Report of the Core Performance and Intelligence Team

This is the Quarterly Economy Dashboard for 2018/19 Quarter 1. The report also includes the annual survey of hours and earnings

estimates for the proportion of employees earning below the Real Living Wage for all UK Local Authorities, regions and countries by gender and full-time or part-time status for both employee place of residence and place of work.

**8. Overview Report**

71 - 96

Report of the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit

This report provides the Committee with details of key decisions that fall within the Committee's remit and an update on actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. The report also includes the Committee's work programme, which the Committee is asked to amend as appropriate and agree.

## Information about the Committee

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Scrutiny Committees represent the interests of local people about important issues that affect them. They look at how the decisions, policies and services of the Council and other key public agencies impact on the city and its residents. Scrutiny Committees do not take decisions but can make recommendations to decision-makers about how they are delivering the Manchester Strategy, an agreed vision for a better Manchester that is shared by public agencies across the city.

The Economy Scrutiny Committee has responsibility for looking at how the city's economy is growing and how Manchester people are benefiting from the growth.

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Smoking is not allowed in Council buildings.

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## Further Information

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For help, advice and information about this meeting please contact the Committee Officer:

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This agenda was issued on **Tuesday, 2 October 2018** by the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit, Manchester City Council, Level 6, Town Hall Extension (Mount Street Elevation), Manchester M60 2LA

## **Economy Scrutiny Committee**

### **Minutes of the meeting held on Wednesday, 5 September 2018**

#### **Present:**

Councillor H Priest (Chair) – in the Chair  
Councillors Connolly, Davies, Douglas, Green, Hacking, Johns, Newman, Raikes, Razaq, Shilton-Godwin and K Simcock

#### **Also present:**

Councillor Craig - Executive Member Adults Health and Wellbeing  
Councillor Leese - Leader  
Councillor N Murphy - Deputy Leader

**Apologies:** Councillor Noor

#### **ESC/18/35 Urgent Business**

The Chair informed the Committee that a request had been made to appoint Councillor Kirkpatrick to the membership of the District Centres Sub Group.

#### **Decision**

The Committee agrees to appoint Councillor Kirkpatrick to the District Centres Sub Group

#### **ESC/18/36 Minutes**

#### **Decision**

To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 18 July 2018.

#### **ESC/18/37 Economic Impact of the City's Age-friendly Manchester Strategy**

The Committee considered a report of the Strategic Lead – Ageing, which provided an update on the approaches and work being undertaken to address the priority area of employment in the over 50s. The report also detailed the economic impact of older workers on the city and the challenges they faced, within the context of the city's ageing strategy Manchester: A Great Place to Grow Older 2017-2021.

The Head of Work and Skills referred to the main points and themes within the report which included:-

- Being in good, well paid, healthy, work and the ability to remain economically active into later life was a strong determinant in older people's health and wellbeing outcomes;
- Increasing the rate of economic participation of those aged 50-64 had great economic benefit for the city and city region;

- Older workers had more difficulty than any other group in returning to work, with analysis by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) showing just 16.2% of people over the age of 50 were supported into a long-term job;
- The Greater Manchester Ageing Hub had been formed to
- coordinate a strategic response to the opportunities and challenges of an
- ageing population;
- The age-friendly strategy for Manchester was refreshed in October 2017 in response to the major economic and demographic changes, alongside significant changes in the national and regional political context;
- The Age Friendly Manchester team worked closely with the Work and Skills team to strengthen the city's focus on older workers, either via existing programmes of work or in the development of new partnerships and initiatives which included, Work Clubs, In the Know Programme, Skills for Employment service, National Careers Service, Employer Engagement.

Some of the key points that arose from the Committees discussions were:-

- There was a massive indictment of austerity on particular sections of Manchester's society, how was this going to be addressed;
- There was need in change of behaviour and attitude by employers towards employing older people. How was this going to be promoted;
- Did officers have any views or comments on the impact of part time jobs;
- Where there any examples of employers that were working positively to address employment of older workers;
- What communications had there been with the private sector to encourage the employment of over 50's;
- Had any engagement taken place with the Chamber of Commerce to encourage the employment of over 50's;
- What work was being done to support Manchester residents over 64 who may still be in employment or wish to work; and
- Was there a geographical spread of work clubs across the city.

The head of Work and Skills commented that the impact of austerity had had a culminating impact on Manchester residents that had been or were on benefits, with health having a large impact particularly on those over 50. The Council had set out to become an age friendly city and it was acknowledged that the economic aspect of the strategy required greater prominence. In terms of attitude and behaviour, getting the message out to employers was ongoing and those who were already engaged were easier to target. Again it was acknowledged that this was an area that required improving.

In relation to part time employment, it was recognised that it was mainly women who were in these roles and these type of jobs were less secure than full time employment. The ability to secure good employment became more difficult the older a person got.

The Committee was advised of organisations that were currently looked to retain their ageing workforce and the Head of Work and Skills agreed to share examples of good practice with the Committee. A commitment was given to continue communicating

and encouraging businesses to employ older people and engage with the Chamber of Commerce.

The Head of Work and Skills advised that the age range within the strategy only covered people up to 64 but acknowledged the point made by the Committee as the state pension age was now above this and it was commented that this might need amending to measure outcomes up to the state pension age and beyond.

Officers commented that there was a network of work clubs across the city in areas of need, with those areas of high need having a greater concentration of clubs. It was agreed to circulate details of where these work clubs were located to Committee Members.

### **Decision:**

The Committee

- (1) Notes the report; and
- (2) Requests that the information requested on examples of organisations that acted positively in employing older people and the locations of the work clubs be provided to Committee members.

### **ESC/18/38 Manchester Population Health Plan**

The Committee considered a report of the Director of Population Health and Wellbeing, which provided Members with details of the Manchester Population Health Plan with specific reference to Priority 2 of the Plan, Strengthening the positive impact of work on health.

The Consultant in Public Health referred to the main points and themes within the report which included:-

- Work had a major positive impact on health and wellbeing through both economic reward and participation in society;
- Manchester had a well established work and health programme which had been endorsed by the health and Wellbeing Board and Work and Skills Board;
- High rates of health related worklessness had persisted in the city during times of economic growth and gaining employment increased the likeliness of reporting good health and quality of life;
- 31,000 people were claiming sickness related out of work benefits in Manchester,
- increasing the skills of and employment opportunities for families would contribute to the wider ambition to reduce their social exclusion and health inequalities;
- A key part of a proactive approach was maximising opportunities to refer residents to health and employment services and connect residents to community assets;
- Training and support would be required to improve access to jobs in the major employment sectors.

Some of the key points that arose from the Committees discussions were:-

- Why was mental health not a priority area within the Plan as this was one of the main contributors to worklessness;
- How did social prescribing work in practice;
- Was there a payment package associated with social prescribing;
- What work was being done amongst the BAME communities to raise awareness around the need to look after their health;
- What work was being done to help those in what could be considered 'poor' employment; and
- Was there any work being done to look at the linkages between employment and alcohol consumption

The Executive Member for Adult Social Care and Health advised that mental health was a much larger issue that needed addressing and the priorities within the Plan had been identified based on achievability. Since 2017 there had been a new Mental Health Trust in place which was responsible for reviewing the services provided as well as the structure. The trust was aware of the gaps in service especially in the north of the city and was committed to addressing this.

In terms of social prescribing, it was explained that this was based on a premise that 10 to 20% of GP patients did not have medical related issues and GPs were not equipped with the knowledge to help these patients. As such social prescribing allowed GPs to refer patients to link workers within communities which could assist in accessing services and sources of support to help build resilience.

It was reported that there was some significant barriers in accessing employment opportunities within BAME communities and further work was needed with employers to improve these opportunities.

Officers acknowledged the comments made around 'poor' employment and there was a significant number of employers that did not see the relevance of supporting their staff and this resulted in a high turnover of staff. Support was offered to employers using local intelligence to try and promote amongst employers the benefit investing in employee's health.

The Committee was advised that there was very few social prescribing schemes that made any provision for financial support to voluntary or third sector organisations and instead there was a lot of work undertaken in helping organisations access existing funding schemes.

## **Decision**

The Committee:-

- (1) Notes the report; and
- (2) Requests that the full Population health plan is circulated to all Committee Members



## ESC/18/39 Working Well and Work & Health update

The Committee considered a report of the Head of Work and Skills, which provided an update on Working Well pilot, an employment support programme delivered across Greater Manchester, its expansion, which was developed to build on the pilot to support a wider range of benefit claimant and the Work and Health programme which would provide support for unemployed people with health conditions or disabled people.

The Head of Work and Skills referred to the main points and themes within the report which included:-

- The outcome of the Working Well pilot, which had not performed as had hoped;
- The aim of the Working Well expansion programme which was open to a wider range of benefit claimants than the pilot and incorporated a more co-ordinated approach between services and an update on its performance;
- Details of a GP referral route to help those who would be in a position to move into work with some intensive and holistic support;
- The success to date of talking Therapies which was commissioned separately but as part of the wider Working Well expansion and provided access to Improving
- Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) for clients with mild to moderate mental health issues;
- Details on the Skills for Employment programme which aimed to improve skills, motivation and confidence, access work experience opportunities and help find sustainable employment;
- The integration of other services with the Working Well design; and
- Employer engagement with the programme.

Some of the key points that arose from the committees discussions were:-

- How would someone who was homeless or sleeping rough access the programme;
- Why had the performance of the Growth Company in delivering the Working Well programme not been as successful as anticipated and what was being done to address this;
- What were the challenges within south Manchester as referenced was made to thus in the report but no details were provided;
- What assurances could be given that the programme would continue once government funding had stopped;
- What consideration had been given to supporting older people into employment.

Officers advised that the majority of people that accessed the programme had been referred by their GP's. In terms of the performance of the Growth Company it was commented that there was nothing to suggested that the needs of Manchester residents were any more complex than those of other areas. The Growth Company's initial target was to get 20,000 people back into work and although this target had not been met, they had tried to encourage providers to work together and share best practice, which often took time. The Committee was also reminded that although

performance had not been as good as anticipated, those that had been referred to the programme had already been through the national programmes without success and the feedback that had been received from working well clients of their experience of the service had been positive and whilst the Working Well programmes had delivered relatively small scale outcomes, the more focused approach for the Health and Work programme and delivery by the consortium of the Growth Company working with Ingeus (which had delivered the pilot and extension programmes in 7 of the 10 local authorities in GM) was expected to deliver improved job outcomes particularly for disabled Manchester residents.

The Committee was advised that in terms of the challenges in South Manchester, there were some more surprising statistics when compared to the rest of Manchester, the details of this would be shared with Committee Members.

In terms of the programme continuing once funding had stopped it was explained that the programme had been established prior to the devolution of health and social care in Greater Manchester and as such this now presented opportunities for the programme to continue. The GM Work and Health Board was overseeing the development of a programme of early intervention and prevention and ensuring that further investment was secured. This would add another dimension to the Working Well offer, as a programme aimed at preventing residents with health conditions or a disability from falling out of the labour market long term. The aim was for the programme to support up to 14,000 individuals across Greater Manchester between 2019 and 2022.

### **Decision**

The Committee:=-

- (1) Notes the report;
- (2) Requests a further update in approximately 12 months time; and
- (3) Requests that officers share details of the challenges that had been identified within the south Manchester area.

### **ESC/18/40 Greater Manchester Mayor's Good Employer Charter**

The Committee considered a report of the Head of Strategy and Policy Development, GMCA, which provided Members with details of a proposed GM Good Employment Charter in order to help deliver the priorities of 'good jobs with opportunities for people to progress and develop' and 'a thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester as set out in the Greater Manchester strategy(GMS).

The Head of Strategy and Policy Development referred to the main points and themes within the report which included:-

- the Charter would have a tiered structure, enabling it to engage a wide range of businesses, public service providers and voluntary and community sector organisations and encourage them to meet higher employment standards by progressing up the tiers, learning from best practice, and thereby improve productivity and service quality;

- The first tier of the Charter would be for those employers who supported the aims of the Charter and GMS, but were not yet in a position to meet the requirements of accreditation;
- The next tier of the Charter – membership – would require employers to become accredited, based around a small number of clear standards drawn from the areas raised in the consultation;
- There were many existing accreditations in these areas, both local and national, so rather than duplicate existing standards, the proposed approach was to combine other accreditations into the GM standard, requiring fewer resources in setting up;
- Engagement would continue with employers, employees, campaigners and others to develop and refine this proposition and prepare another public consultation document setting out the draft Charter to be published shortly; and
- Dependent on the outcome of that consultation, a final Charter was expected to be produced by the end of the year.

Some of the key points that arose from the Committees discussions were:-

- Consideration should be given to including the health service and employers in future consultation on the Charter;
- How would the membership of the proposed Independent Panel, which would be set up to oversee the running of the Charter, be selected;
- When would the next round of consultation take place;
- How would the resources needed for the running of the Charter be provided;
- It was hoped that within the requirements of the Charter there would be inclusion of the issues discussed around employment of the over 50's population of Manchester.

The Head of Strategy and Policy Development acknowledged the comments made in relation to including the views of the health service and its employees in the next round of consultation and it was reported that they had already been included in the design of the charter to date. In terms of the membership of the Panel, it was reported that this was still open to further discussion and the resources for the Charter would be discussed in the next round of consultation.

The Leader informed the Committee that the next round of consultation on the proposed Charter would be with the Greater Manchester Mayor, himself and other appropriate members of the GMCA, however, he did intend to bring the final version of the Charter before full Council before it was officially adopted.

Officers noted the comments previously made by the Committee around the employment of the over 50's and agreed that this would be looked at for incorporating into the final version of the Charter.

## **Decision**

The Committee

- (1) Endorses the development and creation of a Greater Manchester Good Employment Charter; and

- (2) Requests that the draft consultation is submitted to Committee Members for information.

### **ESC/18/41 Overview Report**

The Committee considered a report of the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit which contained key decisions within the Committee's remit and responses to previous recommendations was submitted for comment. Members were also invited to agree the Committee's future work programme.

The Committee requested that the following items which were listed as 'to be scheduled' were to be added to the work programme for future meetings:-

- Affordable Housing for Vulnerable Demographics – 7 November 2018; and
- LTE Group (formerly Manchester College) Performance update – 6 February 2019

### **Decision**

The Committee:-

- (1) Notes the report; and
- (2) Agrees the work programme subject to the above additions

## **Economy Scrutiny Committee – District Centres Subgroup**

### **Minutes of the meeting held on 11 September 2018**

#### **Present:**

Councillor Shilton Godwin – in the Chair  
Councillors Connolly, Hughes and Kirkpatrick

Councillor Richards, Executive Member for Housing and Regeneration  
Councillor Sheikh, Assistant Executive Member for Housing and Regeneration

Professor Cathy Parker, Institute of Place Management, Manchester Metropolitan University  
Dr Steve Millington, Institute of Place Management, Manchester Metropolitan University

**Apologies:** Councillor Madeleine Monaghan

#### **ESC/OSG/18/05     Minutes**

##### **Decision**

To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 18 January 2018.

#### **ESC/OSG/18/06     Introduction to the Work of District Centres and Overview on Footfall Data**

Dr Steve Millington, Institute of Place Management, Manchester Metropolitan University delivered a presentation that provided an overview of the extensive work undertaken to analyse and understand the social, economic and technological changes to retail.

Dr Millington described the economic significance of retail as an employer in the UK; the factors that had influenced changes in the retail sector, including the rationale for the proliferation of retail parks and its relationship to car ownership and the increase in online purchasing. He described the decisions taken by retailers, such as closing smaller local stores and opting to operate one larger store and the impact this had on district centres and smaller towns. He also discussed the notion of clone towns that did not accommodate independent traders and how this undermined local identity and distinctions. He further highlighted that previously preferred models of retail such as multiple retail occupancy had seen 26,000 such stores close nationally.

Dr Millington also challenged the assumption that the high street was dead by arguing that the 'high street' had experienced changes over many years, was not a static entity, and provided local examples of this.

Dr Millington highlighted that Manchester had a growing population, including more older people, and consideration needed to be given as to what district centres would need to look like in thirty years time to meet the needs of local people. He suggested that it might be necessary to repurpose district centres commenting that whilst there were fewer shops there were not fewer buildings. He commented that historically retail had dominated town centre planning and national planning policy would need to be reviewed to respond to demographic changes.

Dr Millington described the academic research undertaken that had started with a review of all of the published research in this subject area. He said that the review had resulted in 25 priority interventions being identified that had then informed collaboration and workshops with local communities and a range of partners to identify local priorities and develop local solutions.

Dr Millington described that using sophisticated counting devices, operating 24/7 to collect foot fall data, had been installed in a number of locations across the city, including in areas where data had not previously been available. He said that this data was useful as it helped provide evidence that then informed local decisions.

The Executive Member for Housing and Regeneration commented that this data was useful as it could be used as one tool to measure the success of events and be used to challenge assumptions and influence planning. She further commented that this data could be used long term as a measure to assess the success of Council Policies.

The group then discussed the analysis of footfall in Harpurhey. The Members commented that Harpurhey had a very good and varied offer that included shopping; youth provision, sixth form education; health; leisure and the market. The Strategic Director, (Development) said that he welcomed the reported success of the Harpurhey area and commented that the district centre had been deliberately managed in this way. He said the Council had sought to encourage and influence public sector partners to replicate this model in other areas of the city, and the data provided represented a powerful and persuasive argument to support this approach to design. Members commented that the success and lessons of Harpurhey should be taken into consideration when delivering the Northern Gateway scheme and the Gorton Hub.

Dr Millington said the Harpurhey market was a very important stimulus for footfall and this was true nationally. He said that workshops in Harpurhey had resulted in suggestions to extend the market that would further encourage independent traders and increase the offer. He said that these discussions had also raised the possibility of other local traders opening longer as they would benefit from an increased footfall. He said this was a good example of a range of stakeholders coming together, discussing local issues and producing bespoke solutions that helped strengthen a sense of identity. A Member commented that this was in keeping by the Our Manchester approach to supporting local communities.

Members commented that empty shops contributed to negative perceptions of an area and that relatively simple and cheap solutions could have a positive impact, such as painting shop fronts that had improved other areas of the city. Dr Millington

commented that empty shops was a national problem and was compounded by the challenge in identifying the owners of premises. The Planning and Infrastructure Manager acknowledged the comments from the Member regarding painting shop fronts, stating that this was an 'easy win' and could stimulate further activities in the area. He said that the work in Gorton provided an opportunity to build community capacity and establish links between the different groups in the area to influence change.

### **Decision**

To note the presentation.

### **ESC/OSG/18/07 Vital and Viable Neighbourhoods / Place Management Pilots - Progress Report**

The Subgroup considered the report of the Strategic Director, (Development) that provided Members with an update on progress with the four District Centre Pilot projects that were being progressed by the Institute of Place Management (IPM) at Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU), with the support of the Council. The Place Management Pilots were a key aspect of the work programme overseen by the District Centres Subgroup, and were considering new opportunities to engage local stakeholders and enhance the quality of Manchester neighbourhoods.

The report summarised the outcomes of the Northenden Place Management Pilot which had reached final report stage, provided an update for Gorton and Harpurhey, which are at pre-report stage and set out the proposed next steps for the Chorlton pilot.

The Chair welcomed the report stating that they would inform recommendations that arose from the Subgroups enquiry. She enquired when the reports for Gorton, Harpurhey and Chorlton would be available for members of the group. The Planning and Infrastructure Manager said that the Gorton and Harpurhey reports would be available for the December meeting and the Chorlton report would be available next year.

### **Decision**

To note the report.

### **ESC/OSG/18/08 Terms of Reference and Work Programme**

The Subgroup reviewed the Terms of Reference and work programme. The Chair referenced the discussion on the previous agenda item and recommended that the reports on the outcomes of the Gorton and Harpurhey Place Management Pilots be included for discussion at the December meeting. The Subgroup supported this recommendation. The Chair asked that the Scrutiny Support Unit liaise with herself and partners to agree a suitable date and time in December for the next meeting.

## **Decisions**

1. To agree the work programme subject to the above amendment.
2. To request that the Scrutiny Support Unit, in consultation with the Chair arrange a date and time for the next meeting of the Subgroup.



**Manchester City Council  
Report for Resolution**

**Report to:** Economy Scrutiny Committee - 10 October 2018

**Subject:** Manchester and Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategies

**Report of:** The Deputy Chief Executive

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**Summary**

The report provides an update on the development of the Manchester and Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategies and their respective engagement approaches. The Strategies will support the delivery of the Our Manchester Strategy and the Greater Manchester Strategy by setting out a set of priorities which will deliver a more inclusive city and city region.

**Recommendations**

The Committee are:-

- (1) invited to comment on the approaches being developed in Manchester and Greater Manchester and the links between the two pieces of work;
  - (2) invited to suggest the most significant issues or topics they feel need to be addressed by the two Strategies. The views of the Committee at this early stage will form an important part of the overall consultation process;
  - (3) asked to support the Manchester engagement process and are invited to put forward any citywide or local contacts to approach or to be personally involved in some of the conversations; and
  - (4) agree that a draft of the Manchester and Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategies will be brought back to the Committee in early 2019 with final drafts being considered in March 2019.
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**Wards Affected:** All

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**Alignment to the Our Manchester Strategy Outcomes (if applicable)**

Manchester Strategy outcomes	Summary of how this report aligns to the OMS
A thriving and sustainable city: supporting a diverse and distinctive economy that creates jobs and opportunities	The Strategy will focus on creating a more inclusive and sustainable economy with greater opportunities for residents to access better quality jobs.

A highly skilled city: world class and home grown talent sustaining the city's economic success	The development of the Strategy will include extensive engagement with businesses in the city to better understand their current and future skill requirements.
A progressive and equitable city: making a positive contribution by unlocking the potential of our communities	The Strategy will provide a delivery plan for achieving inclusive growth which will benefit a broader proportion of Manchester residents.
A liveable and low carbon city: a destination of choice to live, visit, work	The Strategy will set out how businesses can be supported to transition to being more sustainable and ultimately carbon neutral.
A connected city: world class infrastructure and connectivity to drive growth	The Strategy will include recommendations on the digital and transport infrastructure which is required to deliver a more inclusive city.

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**Background documents (available for public inspection):**

The following documents disclose important facts on which the report is based and have been relied upon in preparing the report. Copies of the background documents are available up to 4 years after the date of the meeting. If you would like a copy please contact one of the contact officers above.

*Working to Deliver Inclusive Growth in Manchester*, Economy Scrutiny Committee (July 2017)

*Inclusive Growth Commission: Making our Economy Work for Everyone*, Inclusive Growth Commission, RSA (March 2017)

*Patterns of Poverty in Greater Manchester's Neighbourhoods*, Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit (May 2017)

## Introduction

- 1.0 The Committee received a report in July 2017 titled '*Working to Deliver Inclusive Growth in Manchester*'. This report set out the findings of the Royal Society of Art's (RSA) Inclusive Growth Commission, the work of the Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit and summarised some of the existing activity in the city which was contributing to delivering inclusive growth. The report also set out a number of challenges facing the city including; low skills, low wages, part-time employment and productivity. The '*2018 State of the City Report*' provides the latest performance data in relation to the city and also highlights skills, outcomes for over 50's, the proportion of residents being paid the real living wage and transitioning to a zero carbon city as challenges for the city.
- 1.1 Following the 2017 report, consideration was given to whether or not a new strategy or delivery plan was required to enable Manchester's economy to become more inclusive. The publication of the UK Government's Industrial Strategy in late 2017 provided an opportunity to align Manchester's work with national and city region activity.
- 1.2 The Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) will support the delivery of the Our Manchester Strategy by producing a delivery plan that will help to create a more inclusive economy. The Strategy will be aligned to both the existing UK Government Industrial Strategy and also the Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (GM LIS) which is also currently under development. Further information about the GM LIS is provided under section 4 of this report.
- 1.3 Manchester has a number of major economic assets which contribute to the city region and regional economy such as the city centre and Manchester Airport. The GM LIS will need to reflect the importance of these assets and the contribution they make to the city region, as well as some of the major infrastructure improvements which are required to support future growth such as High Speed 2, Northern Powerhouse Rail, Metrolink expansion, improvements to the motorway network and the roll out of full fibre.
- 1.4 The Manchester Strategy will provide a much more granular level of detail about the city and will contain specific suggestions about how productivity can be improved by focussing on the demand side of the economy, as well as better connecting residents to economic opportunities. There are clear links to existing programmes of work including the ambitions to become a zero carbon city, the Work and Skills Strategy, the development of a Digital Strategy for the city and transport infrastructure. Further information about the scope of the Manchester and GM Strategies is provided in the accompanying presentation (see appendix 1).

## 2.0 Manchester LIS Engagement Approach

- 2.1 A wide ranging listening exercise with young people, residents, workers and businesses across the city is being developed using the *Our Manchester* principles. This will provide a large volume of qualitative information which will help to provide the evidence base to inform citywide and neighbourhood actions to address the fundamental issues of low pay and productivity. The majority of conversations will be undertaken through on street interviews, workshops and targeted engagement events carried out by volunteers.
- 2.2 Volunteers have been sought from a number of Council services including: City Policy; Reform and Innovation; Work and Skills and Neighbourhood Teams. Volunteers will attend a briefing session which will include information about the scope of the LIS, the purpose of the conversations and also some training on how to undertake strength based conversations.
- 2.3 A SMART survey will be also created online for more universal response. Respondents will be signposted to the survey via social media activity and bulletins allowing for quick and direct access and easy collation and evaluation of the results.
- 2.4 A particular target group to engage are people who are over 50. Ageing society is identified specifically as one of the four grand challenges in the government's Industrial Strategy. Manchester's approach will be developed with the age friendly team and will be shaped and informed by the 3 priorities of the Age Friendly Strategy: Age Friendly Neighbourhoods; Age Friendly Services; and Promoting Age Equality. Secondary schools, the Manchester Youth Council and Manchester universities have also been approached to ensure that voice of younger residents are incorporated into the consultation.
- 2.5 A core set of questions are being developed which will be adjusted depending on the setting and the subject of the conversation with different supplementary questions. The narrative to introduce the questions will need to be agreed with the Council's Communications team, but the initial suggestion is that the conversations focus on the delivery of the ambitions we have already signed up to in the *Our Manchester Strategy 2016-2025*.
- 2.6 Workshops are about to get underway with key strategic boards in the city to listen to their views at an early stage to help shape the development of the LIS. The discussion with the Committee is the first of these scheduled discussions. A list of organisations being engaged by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) is also being collated to ensure that partners are not being asked to have two separate conversations. Some of the Manchester boards which will be approached are as follows:
  - Our Manchester Forum;
  - Our Manchester Investment Board;

- Manchester Housing Providers Partnership;
- Age Friendly Manchester;
- Work and Skills Board;
- Health and Wellbeing Board;
- Manchester Climate Change Board;
- Our Manchester Business Forum;
- Business networks e.g. BW3, SMEN and North Manchester group.

2.7 A range of important quantitative data will also be analysed to help create the evidence base that will underpin the Strategy. This includes:

- Review of Greater Manchester evidence base which will be published in late 2018;
- State of the City and Economy Dashboard;
- Other sources of data such as the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earning and Labour Insight.

2.8 The draft timeline for the development of the Strategy is included in the table below. The ambition is to align the development of the Strategy to the GM LIS which would lead to a final draft being considered by the Committee in March 2019 and formal adoption during summer 2019.

**Table 1: Manchester Local Industrial Strategy timeline**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Date</b>
Discussion at Economy Scrutiny Committee	10 October 2018
Consultation Phase 1	October – November 2018
Analysis of consultation results and GM evidence base	December 2018
Workshop with Our Manchester Forum	11 December 2018
Consultation Phase 2 and engagement with key boards and stakeholders on draft Strategy	January-February 2019
Final Draft Strategy to Economy Scrutiny	6 March 2019
Final Strategy to Executive for adoption	Summer 2019

### **3.0 National Industrial Strategy**

3.1 The UK Government published their Industrial Strategy '*Building a Britain fit for the Future*' in November 2017 which aims to create an economy that boosts productivity and earning power. The Strategy is structured around five foundations of productivity (Ideas, People, Business Environment, Infrastructure and Place) – and four grand challenges (Ageing Society, Digital/Artificial Intelligence, Clean Growth, and Future of Mobility). The Strategy also lists a number of funding streams, some of which are new and some of which have already been announced.

3.2 The Strategy includes a commitment to work with Combined Authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) to develop Local Industrial Strategies

with the first being published by March 2019. These will be evidence based, long term plans which identify local strengths and challenges, future opportunities and the action needed to boost productivity, earning power and competitiveness. They will be used to direct local funding and also any national programmes.

#### **4.0 Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy**

- 4.1 The 2017 Autumn Budget agreement between the GMCA and HM Government (HMG) committed them to jointly developing a GM LIS which will reflect the main themes of the national Industrial Strategy, but also take a place-based approach that builds on the area's unique strengths and ensures all people in Greater Manchester can contribute to, and benefit from, enhanced productivity, earnings and economic growth.
- 4.2 Discussions with local authority Leaders, LEP members and other stakeholders confirmed that the ambition should be to develop a focused strategy which progresses the growth and reform agenda, aligned to the refreshed Greater Manchester Strategy. These discussions have also identified stakeholder views that skills needs to be a central element of the GM LIS and that, ultimately, the success of the GM LIS will be critically linked to our ability to have more influence and control over the skills system than is currently the case.
- 4.3 The intention is that the GM LIS will be:
- developed so that it provides a long-term vision that sets out the opportunities to grow the economy and reform public services to 2030 and beyond;
  - informed by a robust evidence base, and focused on a select number of priority actions, to capitalise on Greater Manchester's strengths and address the challenges it faces to raise skills levels and improve productivity and earning power;
  - a collaborative effort, co-designed and jointly owned by Government, local leaders, business, the community, voluntary and social enterprise (CVSE) sector and citizens.
- 4.4 It has been proposed by Government that a joint statement be released setting out the process for developing the GM LIS and some early priorities (a date for the release of this statement is yet to be agreed), followed by a consultation and event targeted at businesses and other stakeholders in October 2018, and publication of the final GM LIS in March 2019.
- 4.5 Working in collaboration with the Cities & Local Growth Unit, who are leading the development of local industrial strategies in Whitehall, the initial tranche of work has focused on two workstreams:
- Agreeing the approach to developing the GM LIS; and
  - Initiating the evidence base development work.

- 4.6 A robust and credible evidence base will be critical to make the case for what needs to be done to deliver growth for Greater Manchester and its residents. It will also be critical to ensure the buy-in from all government departments.
- 4.7 Greater Manchester already has a strong evidence-base (including the Manchester Independent Economic Review (MIER), the Northern Powerhouse Independent Economic Review, the Science and Innovation Audit, and the deep dive analysis, which provides a very solid platform on which to build. However, to enable the GM LIS process to genuinely drive forward the next phase of devolution and partnership working with Government, there will be a need to build on this evidence and co-produce additional analysis with HMG.
- 4.8 An Independent Review approach is therefore being progressed – building on the MIER model – led by a high-profile expert panel. The panel’s membership is as follows:
- Diane Coyle (Chair) – (Bennett Professor of Public Policy, University of Cambridge);
  - Professor Ed Glaeser (Professor of Economics at Harvard University);
  - Stephanie Flanders (Head of Bloomberg Economics);
  - Professor Henry Overman (Professor of Economic Geography at the London School of Economics);
  - Professor Mariana Mazzucato (Professor in the Economics of Innovation at University College London);
  - Darra Singh (Government & Public Sector Lead at Ernst & Young).
- 4.9 The Independent Advisory Panel agreed that the name of the Review should be considered, as industrial strategy was thought to be too narrow. The Greater Manchester Independent Prosperity Review has now been agreed as the name. The panel also identified a select number of research commissions that they recommend be taken forward to support the GM LIS. These are as follows:
- **Audit of Productivity:** This will aim to provide a finer-grained understanding of the barriers and enablers of productivity in different parts of Greater Manchester. It will build on the research piece undertaken recently by the GMCA on the economic role of the regional centre and look at agglomeration effects and clusters/specialisms across the city region.
  - **Education and Skills Transitions:** This will analyse the role of different parts of the education and skills system (early years, primary and secondary school outcomes, Further Education, Higher Education and skills within the labour market) in contributing to labour market outcomes. It will review the ‘transitions’ between different parts of the system and assess the extent to which failures at key transition points impact on individual outcomes. It will seek to set out the role of local and national actors in delivering improved skills performance.

- **Low Productivity Sector Review:** This will analyse in more granular detail the long tail of low productivity firms within Greater Manchester. Case studies of major sectors will be undertaken, including adult social care (taking into account the devolved commissioning powers which Greater Manchester has within this sector). The report will focus on how productivity could be raised in these sectors, including through greater technology adoption and diffusion.
- **Supply Chain and Trade Analysis:** Recognising that this is a challenging area to explore in a short timescale, there is an identified need to better understand Greater Manchester's supply chain and trade linkages nationally and internationally. Work will be undertaken to explore what new datasets and analytical techniques are available which can give a better understanding of Greater Manchester's supply chain and trading linkages.
- **Innovation Ecosystem:** Aligned with the work to refresh the information in the Greater Manchester and East Cheshire Science and Innovation Audit (particularly to expand the coverage of private sector assets), this research will analyse the interrelationships between public and private innovation in Greater Manchester. It will look to fill gaps in understanding of private sector innovation through the use of innovative data techniques.
- **Infrastructure:** This study will analyse the infrastructure needs of Greater Manchester to raise productivity, including looking at current funding and investment models and the potential for new approaches to unlock additional investment in infrastructure.

4.10 The views of industry will be brought into the analysis through a number of challenge sessions which will bring together businesses, policy makers, and academics to discuss the research findings.

## 5.0 Recommendations

- 5.1 The Committee are invited to comment on the approaches being developed in Manchester and Greater Manchester and the links between the two pieces of work.
- 5.2 The Committee are also invited to suggest the most significant issues or topics they feel need to be addressed by the two Strategies. The views of the Committee at this early stage will form an important part of the overall consultation process.
- 5.3 The Committee are also asked to support the Manchester engagement process and are invited to put forward any citywide or local contacts to approach or to be personally involved in some of the conversations.
- 5.4 A draft of the Manchester and Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategies will be brought back to the Committee in early 2019 with final drafts being considered in March 2019.



# Appendix 1: Developing Manchester's Industrial Strategy

Economy Scrutiny Committee  
10 October 2018

# Contents

1. Scope - purpose and rationale for local Industrial Strategy development
2. Context - National Industrial Strategy
3. Context - Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy
4. Planned engagement

# 1. Scope - purpose and rationale (1)

The Our Manchester Strategy sets the vision for Manchester to be in the top flight of world-class cities by 2025, when the city will:

- Have a competitive, dynamic and sustainable economy that draws on our distinctive strengths in science, advanced manufacturing, culture, and creative and digital business – cultivating and encouraging new ideas
- Possess highly skilled, enterprising and industrious people
- Be connected, internationally and within the UK
- Play its full part in limiting the impacts of climate change
- Be a place where residents from all backgrounds feel safe, can aspire, succeed and live well
- Be clean, attractive, culturally rich, outward-looking and welcoming.

Manchester's Industrial Strategy will support the delivery of this vision by producing a delivery plan focused on **People, Place** and **Growth**. This approach puts people at the centre of growth, with the Strategy acting as our main responsibility for creating more **inclusive growth** in the city.

## ○ Scope - purpose and rationale (2)

- Alignment to GM Local Industrial Strategy and the national Industrial Strategy, expressing our position and responsibilities to promote and drive inclusive growth in the conurbation core.
- Clarify where Manchester can contribute to the GM strategy in particular the unique roles of the City Centre and the Airport and our contribution to the Northern Powerhouse.
- Develop with partners how we use the 4 Grand Challenges to find ways to increase our productivity.
- Provide a rationale to inform the city's spatial plan.

This work will inevitably touch upon a number of existing programmes of work (e.g. work and skills initiatives, reform programmes, planned transport investment) but will add value by focusing on what more needs to be done to ensure all residents can contribute to and benefit from enhanced productivity.

## 2. National Industrial Strategy

The Government have recently published a national Industrial Strategy – outlined below. Manchester is developing a local Industrial Strategy using the national framework underpinned by an ambition around inclusive growth.

The White Paper sets out an ambition to create an economy that boosts productivity and earning power throughout the UK around the “**5 foundations of productivity**”

It also sets out **Grand Challenges** to put the future of the UK at the forefront of the industries of the future



### AI & Data Economy

We will put the UK at the forefront of the artificial intelligence and data revolution



### Future of Mobility

We will become a world leader in the way people, goods and services move



### Clean Growth

We will maximise the advantages for UK industry from the global shift to clean growth



### Ageing Society

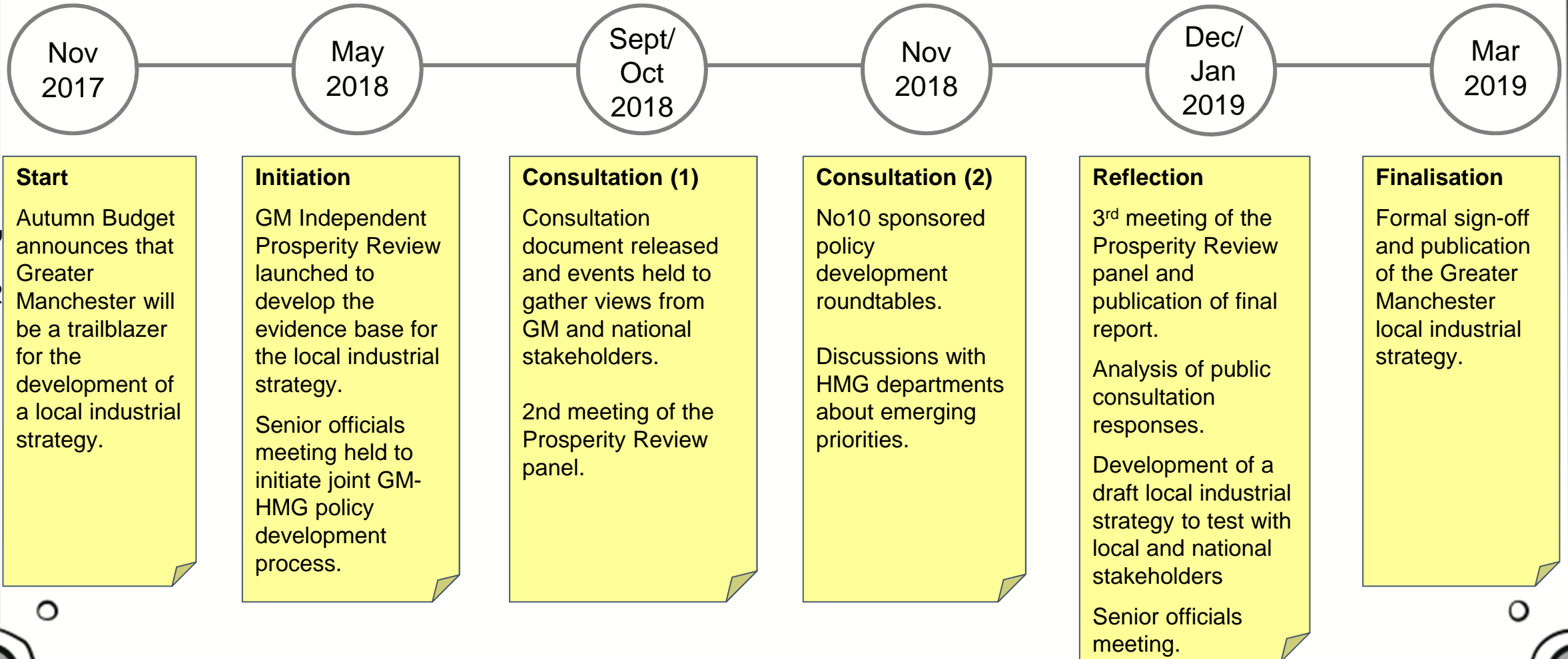
We will harness the power of innovation to help meet the needs of an ageing society

### 3. Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy




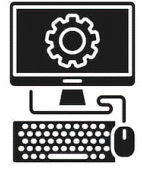





- GM Local Industrial Strategy will reflect main themes of the national Industrial Strategy – but will take a place-based approach building on the region’s unique existing strengths.
- Will be a broad strategy to progress the GM growth and reform agenda, aligned to the GM Strategy, through focusing on the 5 Foundations of Productivity and 4 Grand Challenges
- Working in collaboration with the Cities and Local Growth Unit, including engagement with other government departments (DfE, DHSC, DCMS)
- Independent Advisory Panel established, who have identified a number of recommended research commissions
- Panel leading a GM Independent Prosperity Review to refresh the evidence base – final results late 2018; agreed final strategy March 2019
- Co-design / co-production approach



# Greater Manchester LIS key milestones



# GM LIS Research Programme

<p><b>Baseline</b></p>	<p><b>Evidence stocktake</b> Baseline report covering progress since the Manchester Independent Economic Review (MIEF) and summarising GM's existing evidence base across the five foundations of productivity.</p>		<p><b>Progress with devolution</b> Update of progress on the implementation of GM's devolution deals, highlighting key achievements and barriers.</p>	
<p><b>New commissions</b></p>	<p><b>Audit of Productivity</b> Developing our understanding of labour productivity performance in GM; the factors that determine that performance; and identifying possible policy responses to the issues identified.</p>		<p><b>Low productivity</b> Developing GM's evidence base on the contribution of low productivity firms and sectors to the overall productivity challenge in the city region; and to identify possible policy responses.</p>	
	<p><b>Supply chain and trade linkages</b> Understanding the inter-connections between sectors and firms; the way economic shocks are transmitted through supply chain connections; and the strength of the city region's trade linkages</p>		<p><b>Infrastructure</b> Reviewing the infrastructure needs of Greater Manchester (GM) to raise productivity, including the potential for new approaches to unlock additional investment</p>	
	<p><b>Education and Skills Transitions</b> Reviewing the role of the education and skills system in GM; how individuals pass through key transition points; and what can be done to help young people progress in life and work</p>		<p><b>Global competitiveness and innovation</b> Assessing GM's future sources of competitiveness, understanding the innovation synergies which are emerging between sectors and firms. Exploring how to address gaps in GM's innovation ecosystem.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendations</b></p>	<p><b>Reviewers' Report</b> On the basis of the research undertaken, the report will set out the key findings and Panel's recommendations as to how the GM Local Industrial Strategy should be developed</p>			



## 4. Planned Manchester engagement

The proposal is to undertake a wide ranging listening exercise with residents, workers and businesses across the city using the **Our Manchester principles**. This will be a collective effort by Council services supported by external partners. The aim is to develop a strong qualitative evidence base to complement the Greater Manchester engagement process and the economic analysis which will be published in late 2018.

In addition to this, a series of stakeholder conversations will also take place which will include the following groups:

Our Manchester Forum	Manchester businesses forums	FE/HE Providers
Manchester schools	Manchester health partners	Registered providers
VCSE sector	International agencies	Age-Friendly Mcr
Mcr Climate Change Agency	Digital providers	

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# **Manchester City Council**

## **Quarterly economy dashboard**

**Quarter 1 2018-19**

## Contents this quarter

[Economic analysis, metrics and data - a forward look](#)

[Economic development](#)

[Business Rates](#)

[Housing](#)

[Housing market data](#)

[Rental market data](#)

[Volume of empty properties](#)

[New build and secondary sales](#)

[Visitor economy](#)

[Hotel stock and pipeline](#)

[Manchester Airport data](#)

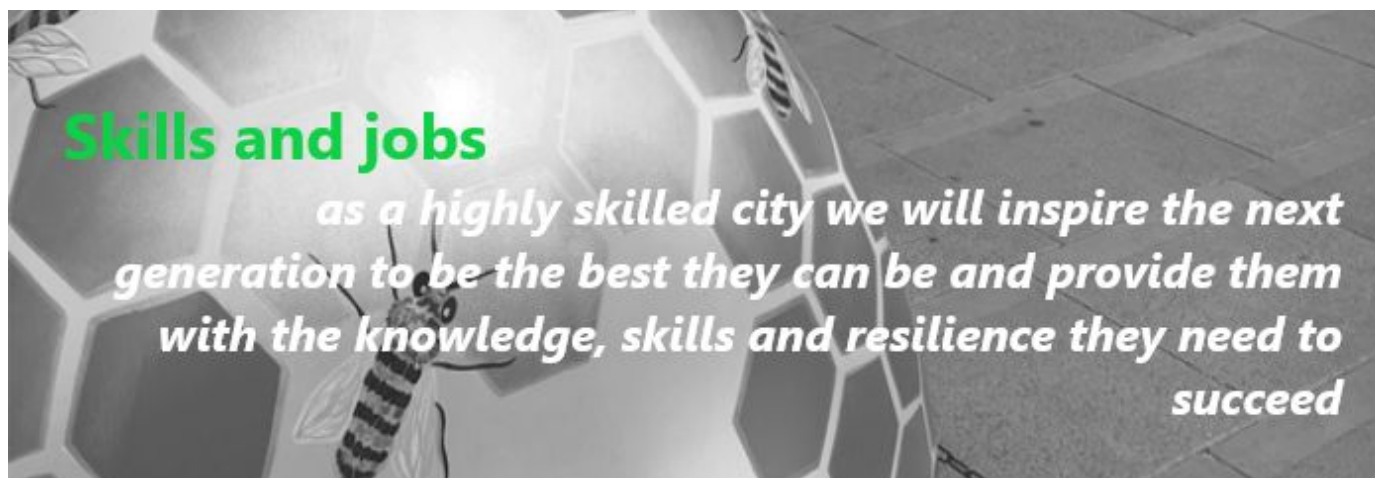
[Business travel to and from Manchester airport](#)

## Economic analysis, metrics and data - a forward look

This quarter we include a digest of the economic metrics that appear less than quarterly in this paper version of the dashboard. It provides a recap of the scope of the dashboard contents, how the metrics fit with the 'Our Manchester' vision, the current latest data and the next update to each topic.



Measure	Next update	Due	Commentary	Current performance
Office for National Statistics <b>Business Demography</b>	2017	Due November 2018	Detail of business starts, closures and the number of active businesses in Manchester and other areas	The diverse content reflects the economy of Manchester and highlights areas of success and challenge, in particular the high rates of both business births and, conversely, business deaths.
<b>Gross value added</b> – measure of goods and service produced in Manchester	2017	Due December 2018	Provides an indication of the value of goods and services which are compared against other local authority areas placing Manchester in context.	Manchester performs well when compared to Greater Manchester and to the Core Cities.
<b>Deloitte Crane Survey</b> – residential, office and educational development	2018	Mid 2019	The Crane Survey gives a comprehensive picture of complete, current and future development	Manchester continues to show exceptional growth in construction.



Measure	Next update to	Due	Commentary	Current performance
<b>Annual Population Survey_-</b> economic activity / inactivity	June 2017 to June 2018	Autumn 2018	Quarterly data on the % of the population who are identified as economically active and inactive	Manchester has a higher % of the population identified as economically inactive than the UK average, although the trend has been a year on year increase to the % population employed since 2011
<b>Annual Population Survey_-</b> - NVQ equivalent qualifications data	2018	Early 2019	Detail of the % of the population with NVQ equivalent qualifications, presented for individual years.	Manchester has a higher % of the population with no qualifications than the UK average. It is difficult to identify a trend towards increased qualifications due to fluctuation in the figures, most notable in 2017 which saw a slight increase in the the % with no qualifications.
<b>Annual Population Survey_-</b> - NVQ equivalent qualifications data	2018	Early 2019	Detail of the shape of Manchester's workforce in terms of standard occupational classification	Since 2011/12 the sector that has seen the largest decrease in terms of % of the workforce is the elementary occupations, the largest increase is in the associate professional and technical occupations.

*As a highly skilled city we will reduce the number of people with no qualifications and increase the opportunities for people to improve their skills throughout their working lives.*



Measure	Next update to	Due	Commentary	Current performance
<b>Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings</b> – real living wage analysis	2018	Early 2019	Bespoke analysis from PRI contrasting data on earnings to identify the volume of Manchester workers and residents paid below the real living wage	There is a large disparity (12% the highest in the UK) between the proportion of workers and residents paid below the real living wage.
<b>Apprenticeships</b> – starts and achievements	2017/18 academic year	Early 2019	Detail of the volume of apprenticeship starts and achievements by subject and level	Apprenticeship starts have decreased in volume in 2016/17
<b>Graduate retention</b>	2013/14 graduates	Early 2019	Bespoke analysis from PRI providing detail of the work location and work type of graduates from Greater Manchester higher education institutions	Graduate retention demonstrates the attractiveness of the city in terms of economic and social factors.
<b>Business register and employment survey</b>	2017	October 2018	Detail of the shape of Manchester's business sector – shown by location (including by ward) and by type of industry.	The data reflects the interaction of complex factors over time and is not indicative of good or bad performance, although an increase in volume is indicative of an expanding sector.

*As a highly skilled city we will increase the number of apprenticeships, developing new models that encourage high level apprenticeships in a wide range of fields*





Measure	Next update to	Due	Commentary	Current performance
<b>The economic impact of tourism – STEAM</b> (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Model)	2017	Late 2018	Provides detail on the impact of tourism on the economy of Manchester, focussing on four main visitor types.	Manchester local authority area is the second most day visited area in England behind the City of London.
The <b><u>International Travel Survey</u></b>	2018	Due August 2019	Data on the volume of purpose of visits to the top fifty most visited towns and cities in England	Manchester received the third most visitors in 2017 behind London and Edinburgh.

***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***

You can find more detail on the economic themes referenced above in the latest State of the City report available here: <https://www.manchester.gov.uk/stateofthecity>



## Economic development

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

### Business Rates

#### Net annual charges payable at snapshot date / number of properties

(source: MCC revenues and benefits)

Business type	Snapshot date	£ and % variation from a year ago			Number of properties		
	Jul/18	Variation summary	Variation in value	% variation	Jul/18	One year ago	Two years ago
Office	£115.26 m	Higher	£0.26 m	0.23%	8,095	7,824	7,321
Retail	£84.9 m	Lower	-£0.86 m	-1.00%	5,102	5,074	5,059
Health & public services	£43.49 m	Lower	-£0.09 m	-0.21%	632	641	640
Industrial	£35.8 m	Higher	£0.31 m	0.87%	4,884	4,844	4,747
Services & food	£21.79 m	Higher	£1.17 m	5.67%	1,343	1,304	1,214
Sports, recreation & culture	£24.96 m	Lower	-£3.43 m	-12.08%	901	896	889
Hotels	£18.31 m	Higher	£1.78 m	10.77%	94	91	88
Car parks	£13.75 m	Higher	£0.04 m	0.28%	3,414	3,262	3,216
Education	£9.13 m	Higher	£0.14 m	1.58%	379	374	365
Advertising & communication	£4.93 m	Higher	£0.53 m	11.95%	1,610	1,635	1,324
<b>Total</b>	<b>£372.3 m</b>	<b>Lower</b>	<b>-£0.16 m</b>	<b>-0.04%</b>	<b>26,454</b>	<b>25,945</b>	<b>24,863</b>

The category 'Sports, recreation & culture' includes licensed premises and the decline in this sector accounts for the lower business rates income seen this quarter.

These figures represent the financial amount billed by Manchester City Council, not the financial amount of business rates collected. The data is taken as a snapshot as at the first day of the month after quarter end. The most recent business rates revaluation occurred on 1st April 2017.

The data shown in the table above shows 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).

## 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.

### Housing market data

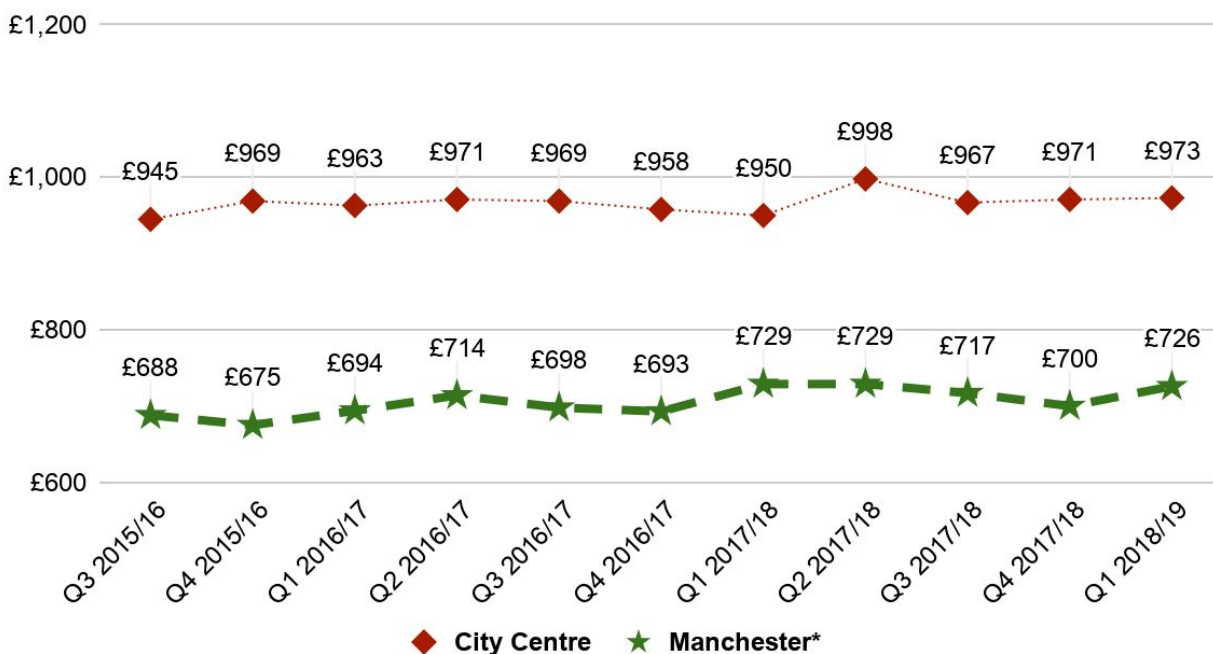
#### Property prices and sales during the quarter (derived from Land Registry data)

		2017/18 Qtr4	Variation from last quarter		Variation from a year ago	
			Number	%	Number	%
Number of properties registered as sold	Manchester city centre	493	-309	-38.5%	-160	-24.5%
	Manchester excluding city centre	1,358	-131	-8.8%	-124	-8.4%
Mean Price	Manchester city centre	£206,343	£11,965	6.2%	£4,346	2.2%
	Manchester excluding city centre	£178,039	-£11,019	-5.8%	£880	0.5%

Data availability dictates that sales data is reported one quarter in arrears.

### Rental market data

#### Average rental prices for 2 bedroom properties - quarterly time series

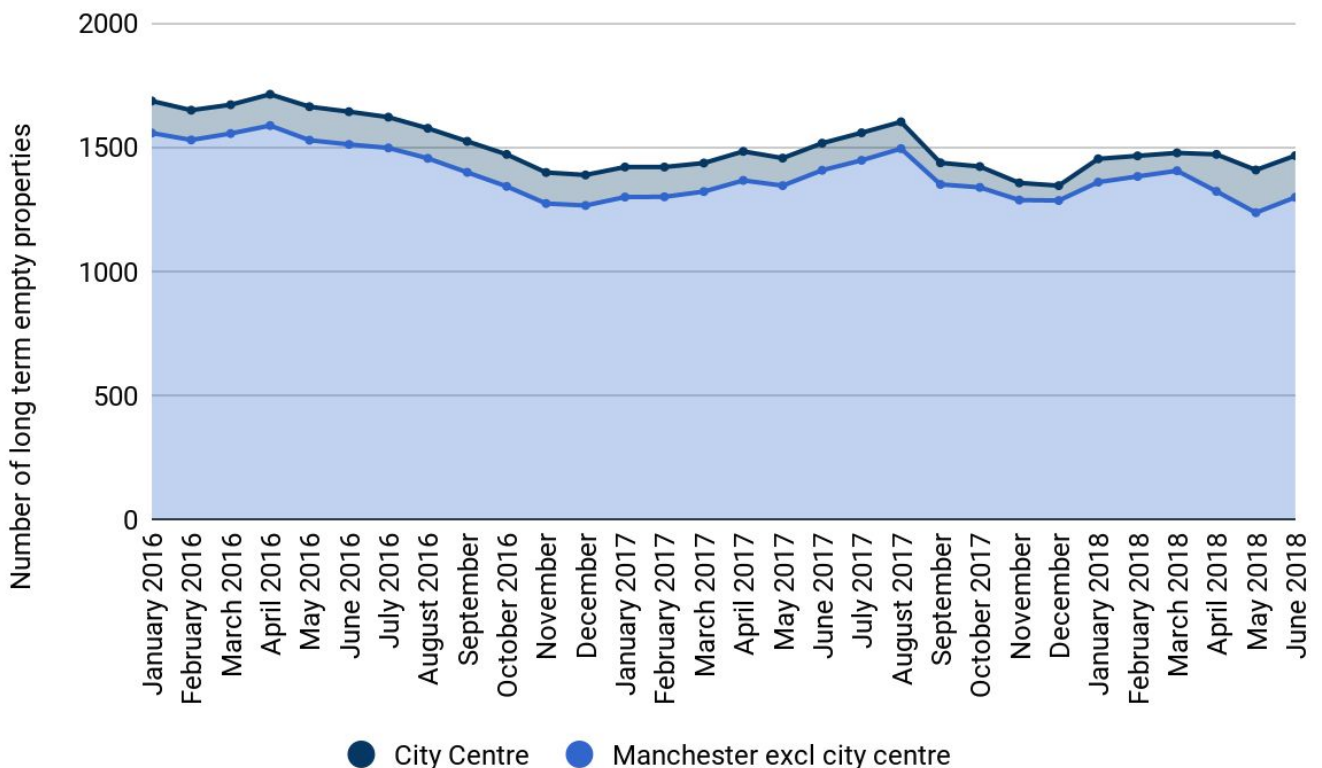


Rental price data is retrospectively amended to incorporate the latest available intelligence. Previous quarters may not match figures in preceding dashboards.

There is variation amongst rental prices for two bedroom properties in the city centre. The chart below shows the range of average rental prices as at quarter 1 2018/19 for city centre neighbourhoods:



### Volume of empty properties<sup>1</sup>

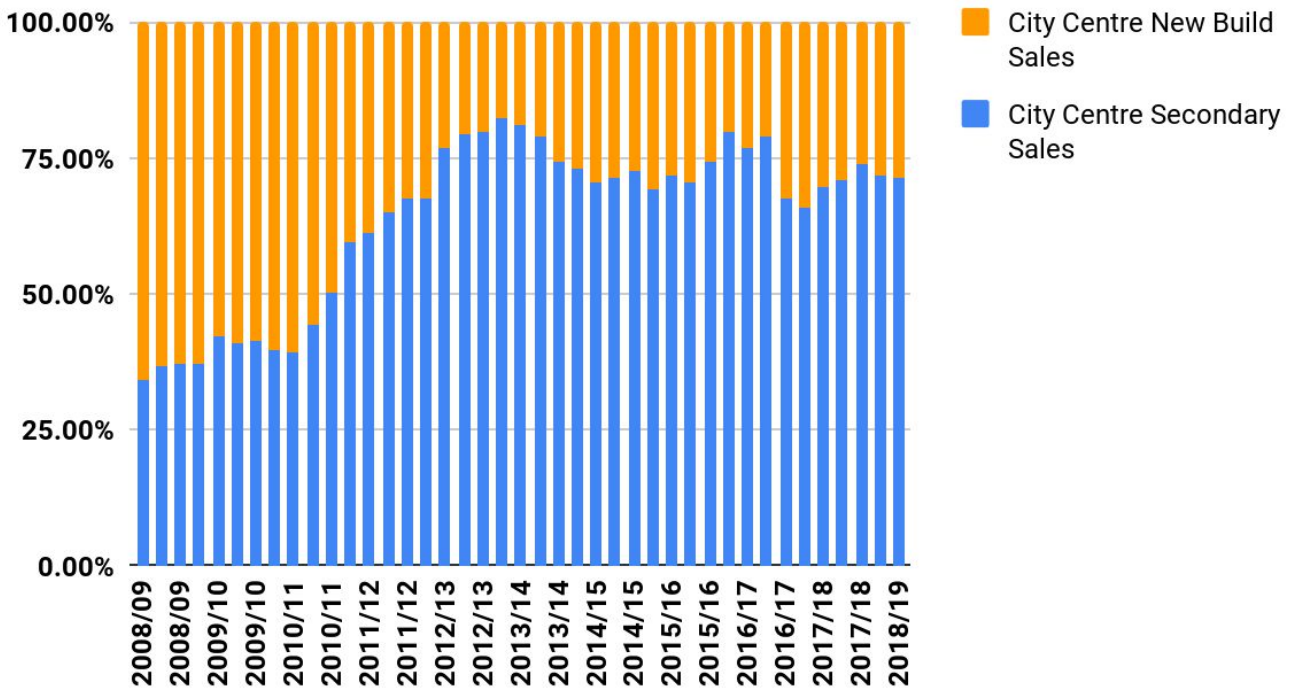


<sup>1</sup> Manchester data shows properties excluding those in the city centre

## 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 build and secondary sales



The chart above is a new addition to the economy dashboard and provides detail of the percentage of sales in the City Centre that are new build (and as such not registered with the land registry) and sales of properties that are registered.

New supply is driving secondary market sales in the city centre - over 70% of sales in the city centre are in the secondary market despite circa 2,000 completions in 2017/18.

## Visitor economy

As a liveable and low carbon city: we will invest in cultural and sports facilities for the benefit of the city's residents and to improve the city's international attractiveness

## Hotel stock and pipeline

*Note: data availability means that the latest data available relates to the end of March 2018.*

Hotel accommodation stock					
Number of rooms in Manchester city centre (snapshot at month end)		Quarterly change		Annual change	
	Jul/18	Number	%	Number	%
4 & 5 star hotels	4135	-1	-0.02%	1	0.02%
3 star and below hotels	4347	8	0.18%	424	10.81%
Self-catering and serviced apartments	1070	169	18.76%	233	27.84%
<b>Total rooms</b>	<b>9552</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1.88%</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>7.40%</b>

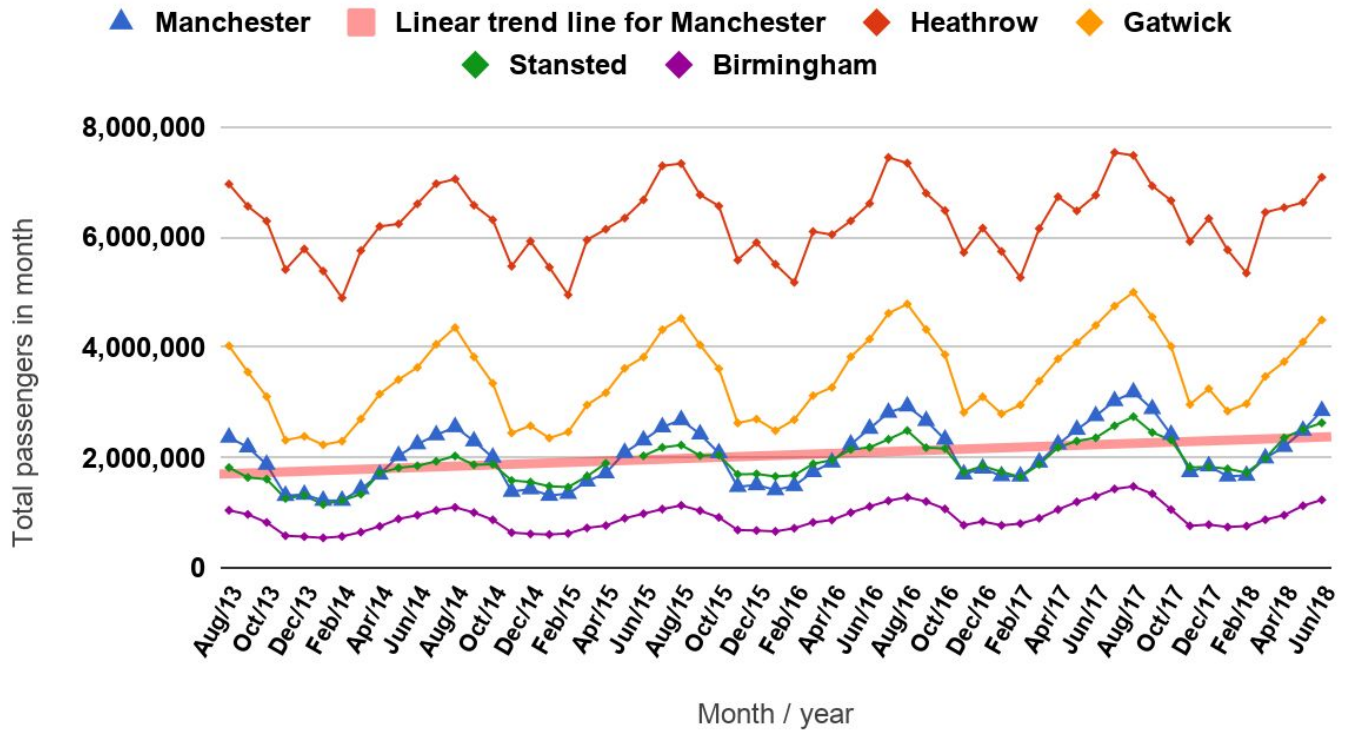
The most recent forecasts from Visit Manchester suggests a further **866** rooms will become available in Manchester city centre before the end of 2018.

## 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

### Manchester Airport data

Major UK airports - passenger numbers by month, rolling five years time series



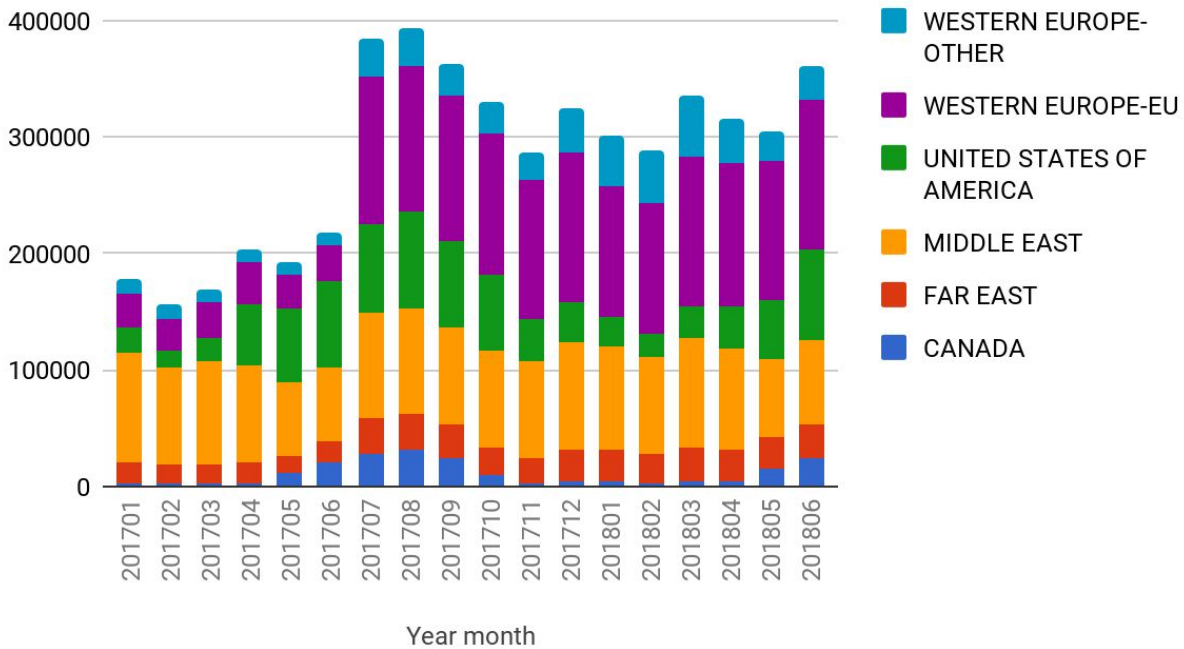
	Passenger numbers during month of:	Annual change		Biennial change	
	Jun/18	Actual	%	Actual	%
<b>Manchester</b>	2,853,875	93,896	3.40%	322,765	12.75%
<b>Heathrow</b>	7,086,917	326,555	4.83%	475,837	7.20%
<b>Gatwick</b>	4,499,857	98,050	2.23%	347,911	8.38%
<b>Stansted</b>	2,635,451	271,907	11.50%	445,597	20.35%
<b>Birmingham</b>	1,239,181	-63,023	-4.84%	119,750	10.70%



## Business travel to and from Manchester airport

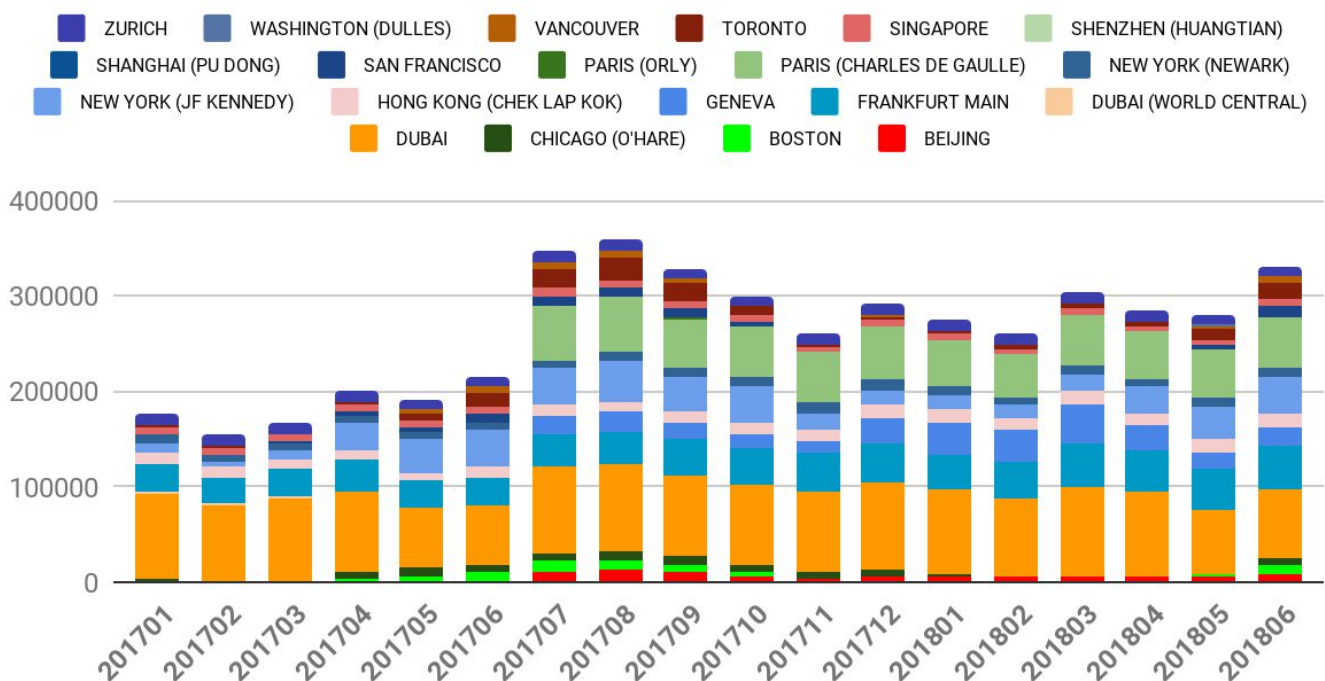
This section of the dashboard tracks the expansion of flights from Manchester to the major financial centres of the world. The ranking utilised for financial centres is taken from the [Global Financial Centres index](#) which measures the competitiveness of centres using a variety of indices. The ranking quoted below is from index 23 which was published in March 2018. London remains at position one in the index. Data availability means that at present we cannot differentiate between passengers who fly to the airports included as their final destination and those who transit on to other final destinations.

Monthly total of passengers flying from Manchester to financial centres by region



The chart below shows the month on month total number of passengers on flights to and from Manchester for the current top twenty financial centres from 2017 to March 2018.

Monthly total of flights from Manchester to financial centres by airport



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# **Real Living Wage Analysis; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)**

Employees earning below the Real Living Wage, as defined by the Living Wage Foundation, in Manchester and comparators

Performance, Research & Intelligence Team

July 2018

## Summary

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings estimates the proportion of employees earning below the Real Living Wage for all UK Local Authorities, regions and countries by gender and full-time or part-time status for both employee place of residence and place of work. This briefing note analyses the latest survey findings and key highlights are summarised below:

- In 2017 an estimated **15.2%** (+/-1.4%) of employees working in Manchester and **27.2%** (+/-2.5%) of employees living in Manchester were paid less than the Real Living Wage of £8.45.
- Of all the UK Local Authorities in 2017, Manchester had the biggest difference between its resident employees and its workforce, with **12%points** more resident employees earning less than the Real Living Wage than those working in the city.
- In 2017 there was only a slight difference between Manchester's male and female workforce, however there was a significant difference between male and female resident employees, with 30.9% (+/-3.6%) of females overall being paid less than the Real Living Wage compared to 23.3% (+/-3.4%) of males.
- In Manchester a low proportion of full-time workers were paid less than the Real Living Wage (8.8%, +/-1.3%) compared to 17.4% (+/-2.5%) of full-time Manchester resident employees.
- More than a third of Manchester's part-time workforce (38.3%, +/-4.1%) and just over half of part-time Manchester resident employees (50.3%, +/-5%) were paid less than the Real Living Wage in 2017. For both the workforce and residents it is the part-time employees, in particular part-time males, that are much more likely to be earning less than the Real Living Wage.
- For both the Manchester workforce and Manchester residents, the accommodation sector in particular has been identified as having the highest proportion of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage, followed by a high proportion employed in the food and beverage service activities sector, retail trade (excluding motor vehicles / motorcycles) sector, and services to buildings and landscape activities sector.
- The Parliamentary Constituency Manchester Gorton had a high proportion of its workforce earning less than the Real Living Wage (30.3%, +/-9.1%). Although reported with a large margin of error, there may be a need to focus on businesses here to understand why this area is so different to the rest of Manchester.
- For all English Core Cities, a higher proportion of resident employees were paid less than the Real Living Wage, than the city's workforce employees in 2016 and 2017.
- When all UK Local Authorities were ranked based on employee place of work in 2017, Manchester was one of only three Northern England Local Authorities to feature in the **top 50**, alongside Copeland in Cumbria and Salford.
- Of the 41 Local Authorities within the North West region in 2017, Manchester had the **second** lowest proportion of its workforce paid less than the Real Living Wage. Conversely, Manchester ranked **34<sup>th</sup>** for its resident employees.
- Over the last four years Manchester has consistently had the lowest proportion of its workforce being paid less than the Real Living Wage in Greater Manchester, followed closely by Salford; these were also the only GM local authorities to note a significant decrease between 2016 and 2017.
- Whilst in Manchester, Salford and Bolton there is a higher proportion of resident employees earning less than the Real Living Wage than the workforce, the reverse is true for the other Greater Manchester authorities, suggesting that many of the higher paid residents of these towns may work in the neighbouring boroughs of Manchester, Salford and Bolton or further afield.

The gap between resident and workplace wages in Manchester is long standing and complex. Although Manchester has a growing quality housing offer, the city's unusual linear shape means that Manchester still loses some highly paid workers who choose to settle in the suburbs of neighbouring Greater Manchester authorities or further afield. There is also a direct link between low skills and a low wage economy; Manchester has a disproportionate number of residents with no qualifications. The key challenge is to ensure that Manchester residents are equipped with skills and qualifications to benefit from the higher paid opportunities being created in the city.

## Introduction

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) estimates employee gross pay (before tax, National Insurance and other deductions) by place of residence (where the employee lives) and place of work (where the employee works). It is a survey of employee jobs based on a 1% sample taken from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) PAYE records. The survey relates to employees on adult rates of pay whose earnings for the survey period were not affected by absence and does not cover the self-employed or those not paid during the reference period. Estimates of hourly earnings are provided for the pay period that included a specific date in April. Figures reported for 2017 are provisional and may be revised on the next release date in October 2018.

Through an ad hoc request Manchester City Council has obtained the proportion of employees earning below the Real Living Wage for all UK Local Authorities, regions and countries by gender and full-time or part-time status for both employee place of residence and place of work.

In April 2016 the government introduced a higher minimum wage rate for all staff over 25 years of age inspired by the Living Wage campaign - even calling it the 'national living wage'. However, the government's 'national living wage' is not calculated according to what employees and their families need to live and there is no London weighting. Instead, it is based on a target to reach 60% of median earnings by 2020. The 'national living wage' in 2018/19 is £7.83 per hour.

The estimates in this analysis have been defined using the Living Wage Foundation's Real Living Wage<sup>1</sup>. This is a voluntary hourly rate for employers calculated according to the cost of living, based on a core basket of household goods and services, housing costs, council tax, travel costs and childcare costs. A separate higher rate is calculated for London. New Real Living Wage rates are announced in November each year, with Living Wage employers expected to implement the rises by May the following year, therefore **Table 1** shows that the ASHE analysis is based on the Real Living Wage rates available from the preceding year of the survey. The Council is committed to paying its employees the Manchester Living Wage, currently £8.75 per hour, and advocates its adoption by schools, contractors and agency suppliers.

**Table 1: Real Living Wage hourly earnings thresholds used in the analysis**

ASHE year	Living Wage rate year	Living Wage hourly rate working within London	Living Wage hourly rate working in the UK, outside London
2018 (Oct-18)	2017	£10.20	£8.75
2017	2016	£9.75	£8.45
2016	2015	£9.40	£8.25
2015	2014	£9.15	£7.85
2014	2013	£8.80	£7.65

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.livingwage.org.uk/calculation>

Being survey data, the quality of the results are influenced by the sample size. At local authority level, the sample sizes are relatively small. For this reason, while changes over a number of years or between geographies provide useful insights into local trends, any conclusions should be regarded with caution. The margin of error (+/-) is reported alongside all figures quoted in this analysis which provide an indication of where the true value lies. For example, an estimate of 30% reported with a +/- 2.5% margin of error means that the true value will lie between 27.5% and 32.5%.

### Regional and national comparisons

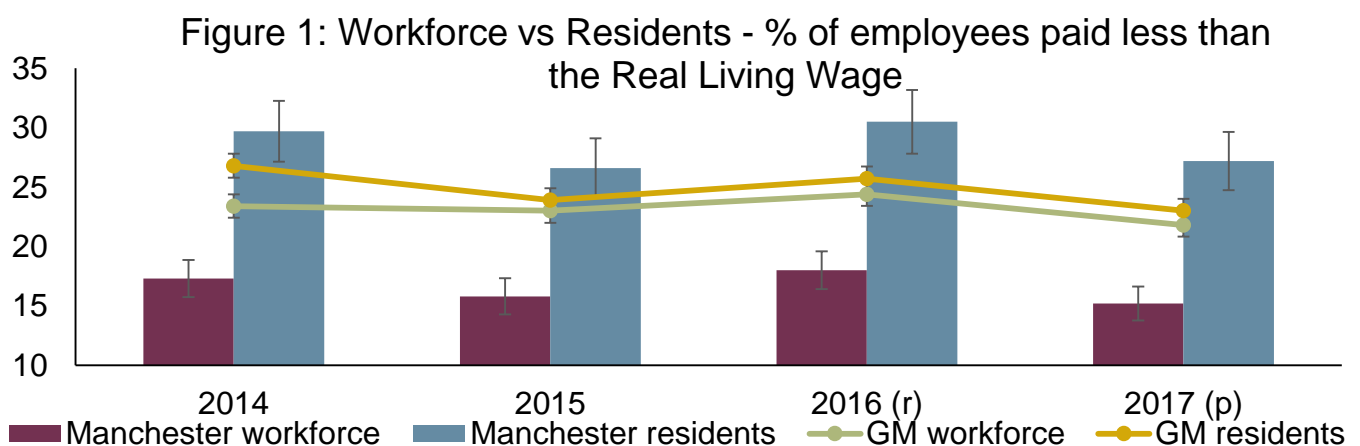
In 2017 an estimated **15.2%** (+/-1.4%) of employees working in Manchester and **27.2%** (+/-2.5%) of employees living in Manchester were paid less than the Real Living Wage of £8.45, representing a significant decrease since 2016. **Table 2** shows that decreasing trends have also been noted for comparator areas. Manchester has a much higher proportion of residents and a much lower proportion of employees working in the city that are paid less than the Real Living Wage compared to Greater Manchester (GM), the North West region and England.

**Table 2: % of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage**

		Margin of error	2014	2015	2016 (r)	2017 (p)
Place of work	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>+/-1.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>
	Greater Manchester	+/-1	23.4	23.0	24.4	21.8
	North West	+/-0.6			25.2	23.8
	England	+/-0.2			23.2	22.0
Place of residence	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>+/-2.5</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>
	Greater Manchester	+/-1	26.8	23.9	25.7	23.0
	North West	+/-0.6			25.5	23.9
	England	+/-0.2			23.1	22.0

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), ONS. (r) revised, (p) provisional

Of all the UK Local Authorities in 2017, Manchester had the biggest difference between its resident employees and its workforce, with 12%points more resident employees earning less than the Real Living Wage than those working in the city. Newcastle also had a large difference between its workforce and resident employees (+11.5%points), followed by Leicester (+9.9%points) and Tower Hamlets (+9.8%points). **Figure 1** shows the extent of the difference between Manchester's resident employees and its workforce in comparison to GM.



When all UK Local Authorities were ranked based on employee place of work in 2017, the Local Authority with the lowest proportion of its workforce paid less than the Real Living Wage was City of London (5.8%, +/-0.9%), followed by Bracknell Forest (9%, +/-2.9%), Oxford (9.1%, +/-2.2%) and Tower Hamlets (9.3%, +/-1.4%). Manchester was one of only three Northern England Local Authorities to feature in the top 50 (15.2%, +/-1.4%, ranked 34<sup>th</sup>), alongside Copeland in Cumbria (15.1%, +/-4.8%, ranked 33<sup>rd</sup>) and Salford (15.9%, +/-2.6%, ranked 43<sup>rd</sup>). Most Local Authorities in the top 50 were located in London and the counties surrounding London.

**Table 3** shows that of the 41 Local Authorities within the North West region in 2017, Manchester had the second lowest proportion of employees working in the city that were paid less than the Real Living Wage, just behind Copeland (although the margin of error reported for Copeland is quite high). Conversely, Manchester ranked 34<sup>th</sup> for the proportion of its resident employees that were paid less than the Real Living Wage.

**Table 3: Top 10 North West Local Authorities, % paid less than Real Living Wage in 2017**

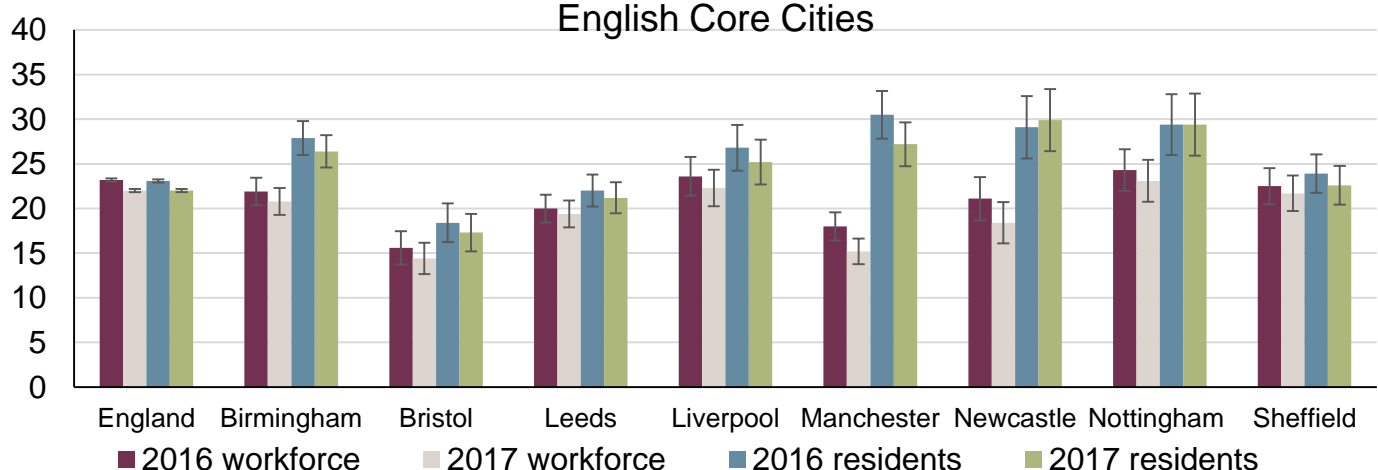
RANK	Employee place of work	%	RANK	Employee place of residence	%
1	Copeland (+/-4.8%)	15.1	1	Warrington (+/-3.1%)	17.8
2	Manchester (+/-1.4%)	15.2	2	Stockport (+/-2.7%)	17.9
3	Salford (+/-2.6%)	15.9	3	Trafford (+/-3.1%)	18
4	Halton (+/-3.9%)	19.3	4	Ribble Valley (+/-6.1%)	18.9
5	Preston (+/-3.4%)	19.3	5	Bury (+/-3.6%)	19
6	Fylde (+/-5.2%)	19.8	6	Cheshire West & Chester (+/-2.6%)	20
7	Warrington (+/-3.0%)	20.7	7	Halton (+/-4.3%)	21.3
8	Pendle (+/-6.1%)	21.9	8	Cheshire East (+/-2.5%)	21.6
9	West Lancashire (+/-4.9%)	22.3	9	Copeland (+/-6.5%)	21.6
10	Liverpool (+/-2.1%)	22.3	10	Chorley (+/-4.8%)	21.7

(+/-x%) = margin of error

### Comparison with English Core Cities

**Figure 2** shows that between 2016 and 2017 all English Core Cities noted a decrease in the proportion of employees working in the city that were paid less than the Real Living Wage. Decreases were also noted for resident employees in all English Core Cities apart from Newcastle, which increased by 0.8%points.

**Figure 2: % of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage - English Core Cities**



In 2017, although not as significant as Manchester (+12%points), there was also a significant difference between workforce employees and resident employees in Newcastle (+11.5%points),

Nottingham (+6.3%points) and Birmingham (+5.6%points). For all English Core Cities, a higher proportion of resident employees were paid less than the Real Living Wage, than the city's workforce employees.

### Comparison with other Greater Manchester Authorities

**Figure 3** shows that over the last four years Manchester has consistently had the lowest proportion of its workforce being paid less than the Real Living Wage in Greater Manchester, followed closely by Salford, boosted by the development of Media City UK; these were also the only GM local authorities to note a significant decrease between 2016 and 2017 (Manchester - 2.8%points, Salford -5.4%points). In 2017 Oldham had the highest proportion of its workforce paid less than the Real Living Wage (29.3%, +/-4.6%), followed by Wigan (28.9%, +/-3.7%) and Rochdale (28.7%, +/-4.4%), with around a quarter of the workforce affected in Bolton, Bury, Stockport, Tameside and Trafford.

Figure 3: % of workforce employees paid less than Real Living Wage - Greater Manchester Authorities

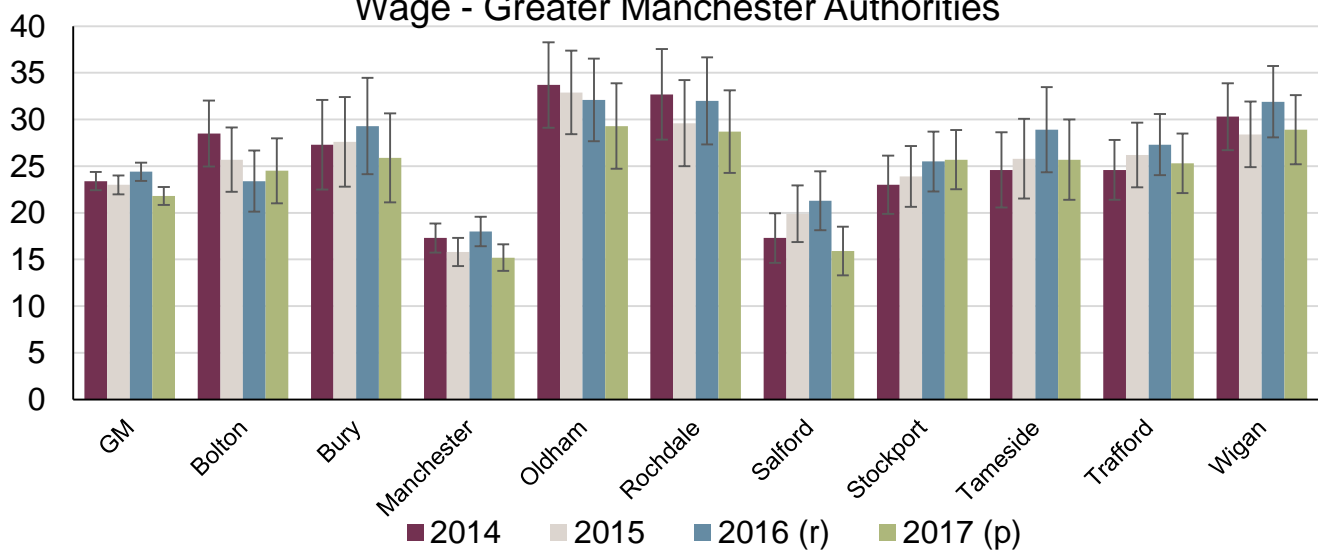
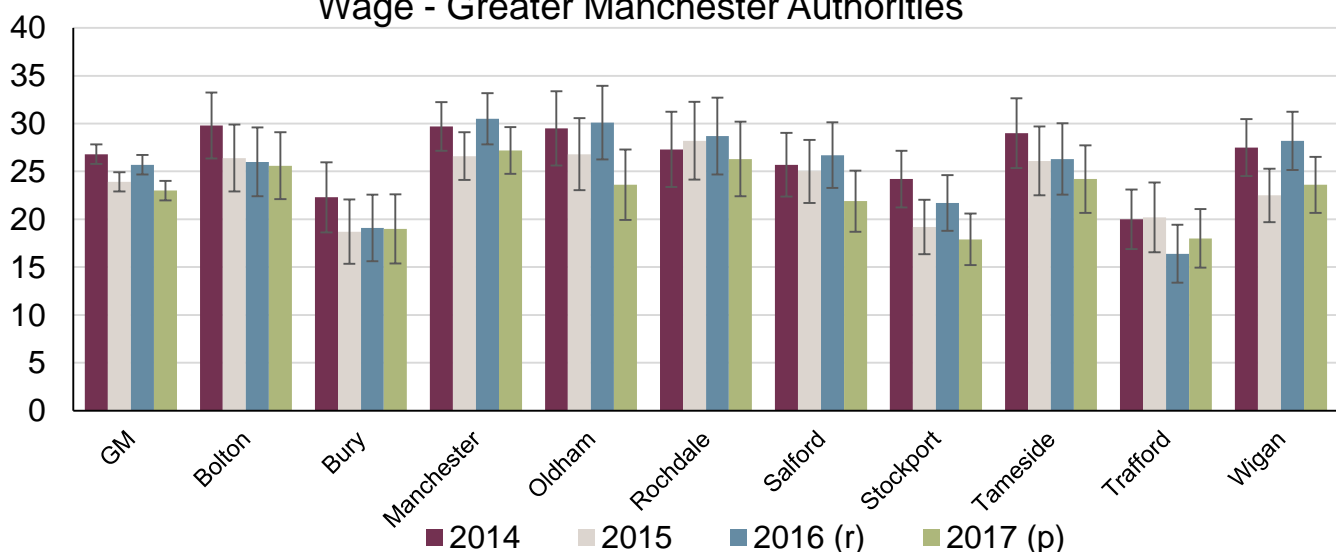


Figure 4: % of resident employees paid less than Real Living Wage - Greater Manchester Authorities



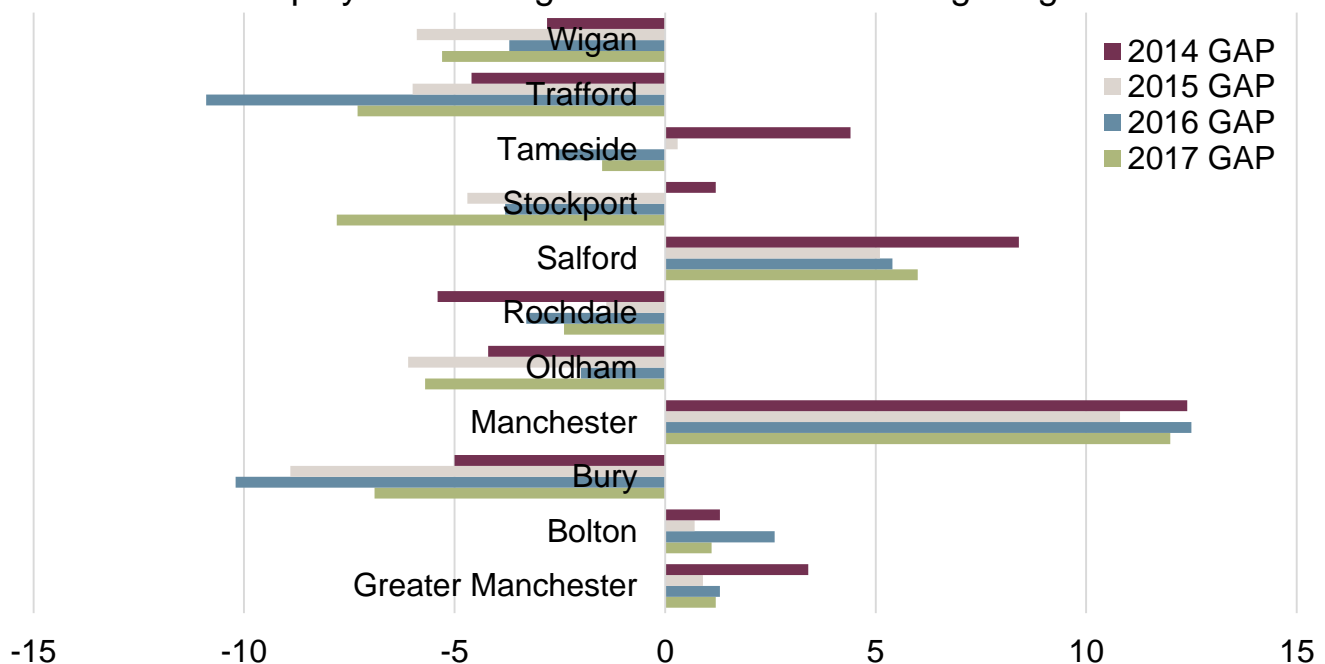
**Figure 4** shows that of the GM local authorities, Stockport (17.9%, +/-2.7%) had the lowest proportion of resident employees paid less than the Real Living Wage in 2017, followed by Trafford (18%, +/-3.1%) and Bury (19%, +/-3.6%). Conversely, Manchester (27.2, +/-2.5%), Rochdale (26.3%, +/-3.9%) and Bolton (25.6%, +/-3.5%) had the highest proportion of resident



employees. Most of the GM local authorities noted a significant decrease between 2016 and 2017, apart from Bolton, Bury and Rochdale whose decreases were within the margin of error.

**Figure 5** highlights the extent of the difference between the workforce and resident employees earning less than the Real Living Wage. Whilst in Manchester, Salford and Bolton there has been a consistently higher proportion of resident employees earning less than the Real Living Wage than the workforce, the reverse is true for the other Greater Manchester authorities, with a higher proportion of the workforce earning less than the Real Living Wage than resident employees. This pattern suggests that perhaps many of the higher paid residents of these towns may work in the neighbouring boroughs of Manchester, Salford and Bolton or further afield.

Figure 5: %point difference between workforce and resident employees earning less than the Real Living Wage



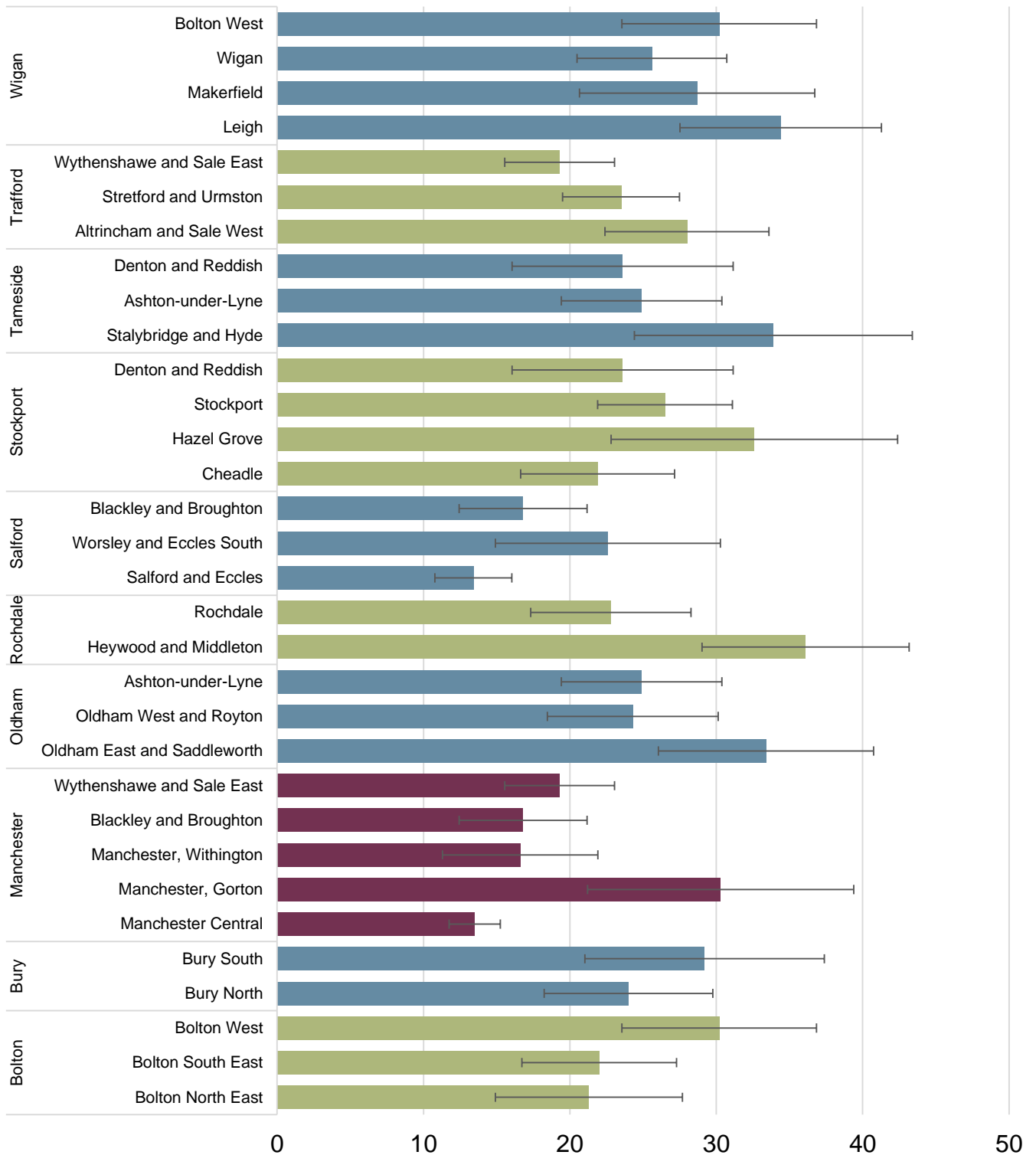
### Greater Manchester Parliamentary Constituencies

**Figure 6** shows that of the 27 Parliamentary Constituencies within Greater Manchester, Salford & Eccles had the lowest proportion of its workforce earning less than the Real Living Wage in 2017 (13.4%, +/-2.6%).

With the overall Manchester Local Authority area having such a low proportion of its workforce earning less than the Real Living Wage it is no surprise that the second lowest constituency was Manchester Central (13.5%, +/-1.8%), followed by Manchester Withington (16.6%, +/-5.3%), Blackley & Broughton (16.8%, +/-4.4%) and Wythenshawe & Sale East (19.3%, +/-3.7%).

However, Manchester Gorton had a high proportion of its workforce earning less than the Real Living Wage (30.3%, +/-9.1%). Although reported with a large margin of error due to the small sample size (the true value could lie anywhere between 21.2% and 39.4%), there may be a need to focus on businesses to understand why this area of the city is so different and to target employers here so that more employees may be paid at least the Real Living Wage.

**Figure 6: % of workforce employees paid less than the Real Living Wage - Greater Manchester Parliamentary Constituencies**



*Note that the Parliamentary Constituencies of Blackley & Broughton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Denton & Reddish, Wythenshawe & Sale East and Bolton West are located within more than one Local Authority boundary.*

Within Greater Manchester, the Parliamentary Constituency of Heywood & Middleton had the highest proportion of its workforce earning less than the Real Living Wage in 2017 (36.1%, +/-7.1%), followed by Leigh (34.4%, +/-6.9%), Stalybridge & Hyde (33.9%, +/-9.5%), Oldham East & Saddleworth (33.4%, +/-7.4%), and Hazel Grove (32.6%, +/-9.8%).



Indicative counts for the number of jobs are provided alongside all estimates. These are intended to provide a broad idea of the numbers of employee jobs but they should not be considered accurate estimates. Caution should be applied when using these numbers, however **Table 4** below illustrates the indicative distribution of Manchester's workforce employees paid less than the Real Living Wage in 2017, which was estimated to be 55,000 for the Manchester Local Authority area out of an estimated total of 362,000 workforce employees. Manchester Gorton has a smaller estimated number of employees than the other Manchester parliamentary constituencies which explains why the margin of error reported for this area is so high.

**Table 4: Indicative number of Manchester workforce employees paid less than the Real Living Wage in 2017**

Parliamentary Constituency	Indicative number of workforce employees paid less than the Real Living Wage in 2017	Indicative number of workforce employees in 2017 (Rounded to nearest '000)
Manchester Central	30,000	222,000
Manchester Gorton	4,000	13,000
Manchester Withington	4,000	24,000
Blackley and Broughton	8,000	48,000
Wythenshawe and Sale East	12,000	62,000

It is important to reiterate that the quality of the survey results are influenced by the sample size. At Parliamentary Constituency level the sample sizes are relatively small, some figures are reported with a large margin of error so any conclusions should be regarded with caution.

### Industry Comparisons

According to the ONS Business Register and Employment Survey, in 2016 a third of Manchester's workforce was employed within the Accommodation & Food Services; Retail; Art, Entertainment & Recreation; and Business, Administration & Support Services sectors. Nationally, these sectors have the lowest median hourly pay (under £10 per hour) and generally tend to have entry level opportunities which are accessible to employees with no or low skills.

Due to the small sample size, the estimated proportion of employees paid less than the living wage in 2017 by 2 digit Standard Industrial Classification is reported with a large margin of error, and in many cases the figures were not made available because they were either negligible, disclosive or the estimates were considered unreliable for practical purposes. Where the figures were made available these have been reported in **Table 5** and **Table 6**, however as above, any conclusions should be regarded with caution due to the large margin of error reported and due to the small number of sectors where figures were made available.

**Table 5** shows that of the Manchester workforce working in the accommodation sector an estimated 77.4% (+/- 18.6%) were paid less than the Real Living Wage. Approximately half of the workforce working in the food and beverage service activities, retail trade (excluding motor vehicles / motorcycles), and services to buildings and landscape activities sectors were also paid less than the Real Living Wage. Even when the large margin of error is taken into account, the accommodation sector still stands out, with the actual figure estimated to be between 58.8% and 96%.

**Table 5: Manchester workforce paid less than the Real Living Wage by Sector, 2017**

2-digit Standard Industrial Classification	% paid less than the Real Living Wage	Margin of error (+/-)
Accommodation	77.4%	18.6%
Food and beverage service activities	56%	9.0%
Retail trade (excluding motor vehicles / motorcycles)	47.5%	8.0%
Services to buildings and landscape activities	46.4%	16.7%
Education	9.1%	2.7%

Similar sectors were identified for Manchester residents, although a higher proportion of residents working in the sectors noted in **Table 5** were paid less than the Real Living Wage. **Table 6** shows that of the Manchester residents working in the accommodation sector an estimated 90.7% (+/- 17.4%) were paid less than the Real Living wage, with the actual figure estimated to be between 73.3% and 100%. It is estimated that more than three out of every five Manchester residents working in the services to buildings and landscape activities, food and beverage service activities, and retail trade (excluding motor vehicles / motorcycles) sectors were also paid less than the Real Living Wage. In addition, social work activities without accommodation and residential care activities were both sectors where a high proportion of residents were estimated to be paid less than the Real Living Wage.

**Table 6: Manchester residents paid less than the Real Living Wage by Sector, 2017**

2-digit Standard Industrial Classification	% paid less than the Real Living Wage	Margin of error (+/-)
Accommodation	90.7%	17.4%
Services to buildings and landscape activities	68.9%	12.3%
Food and beverage service activities	62.1%	10.1%
Retail trade (excluding motor vehicles / motorcycles)	60.2%	8.8%
Social work activities without accommodation	50.9%	18.3%
Residential care activities	41.5%	16.6%
Education	14.5%	4.6%

Based on the sectors highlighted in **Table 5** which showed the proportion of the Manchester workforce being paid less than the Real Living Wage by sector, the ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (2016) has been analysed to report the proportion of the Manchester workforce employed in these sectors by each Parliamentary Constituency.

**Table 6** shows that in 2016, 31.2% of the Manchester workforce were employed in these sectors and Manchester Gorton has a much higher proportion, 40.7%, although the high figure is boosted by 19% of the workforce employed in Education. It is estimated that only 9.1% of the Manchester workforce in the Education sector is paid less than the Real Living Wage. Compared to Manchester, Manchester Gorton has a slightly higher proportion of its workforce employed in the food and beverage and retail trade sectors, which are estimated to have a high proportion of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage. It has a higher proportion of the workforce employed in health; construction; manufacturing; arts, entertainment, recreation and other services; and motor trades industries, although Real Living Wage breakdowns were not available for these sectors. Manchester Gorton also has a much lower proportion of its workforce employed in the professional, scientific & technical industry, 6% compared to 13.1% for Manchester in total (see **Appendix 7**).

**Table 6: Proportion of workforce employed by sector and Parliamentary Constituency**

<b>2-digit Standard Industrial Classification</b>	Blackley & Broughton	Central	Gorton	Withington	Wythenshawe & Sale East	Manchester
Accommodation	0.5%	2.5%	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	2.1%
Food and beverage service activities	3.7%	7.2%	8.3%	11.3%	5.1%	6.8%
Retail trade (excluding motor vehicles / motorcycles)	11.0%	9.3%	11.9%	8.1%	7.2%	9.2%
Services to buildings and landscape activities	0.9%	3.8%	0.8%	5.6%	3.6%	3.1%
Education	14.6%	10.5%	19.0%	9.7%	4.3%	10.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>

### Gender and work status

**Figure 7** shows that in 2017 in Manchester there was only a slight difference between the male and female workforce, with 2%points more females overall being paid less than the Real Living Wage. The trends are the same but much more significant in GM (7.4%points), for the North West region (10%points) and England (10.4%points).

In Manchester a low proportion of full-time workers were paid less than the Real Living Wage (8.8%, +/-1.3%). A higher proportion of the male full-time workforce (9.4%, +/-1.8%) were paid less than the Real Living Wage, than their female counterparts (8%, +/-1.9%), although the difference is within the margin of error. The trends were reversed in GM, the North West and England, with a significantly higher proportion of full-time female employees paid less than the Real Living Wage compared to their male counterparts.

More than a third of the part-time workforce in Manchester (38.3%, +/-4.1%) was paid less than the Real Living Wage in 2017. A lower proportion of the female part-time workforce (34.7%, +/-4.9%) was paid less than the Real Living Wage, than their male counterparts (46.7%, +/-7.9%). Across other comparators, the part-time workforce, in particular part-time males, were much more likely to be earning less than the Real Living Wage.

Figure 7: % of workforce paid less than the Real Living Wage by gender and work pattern in 2017

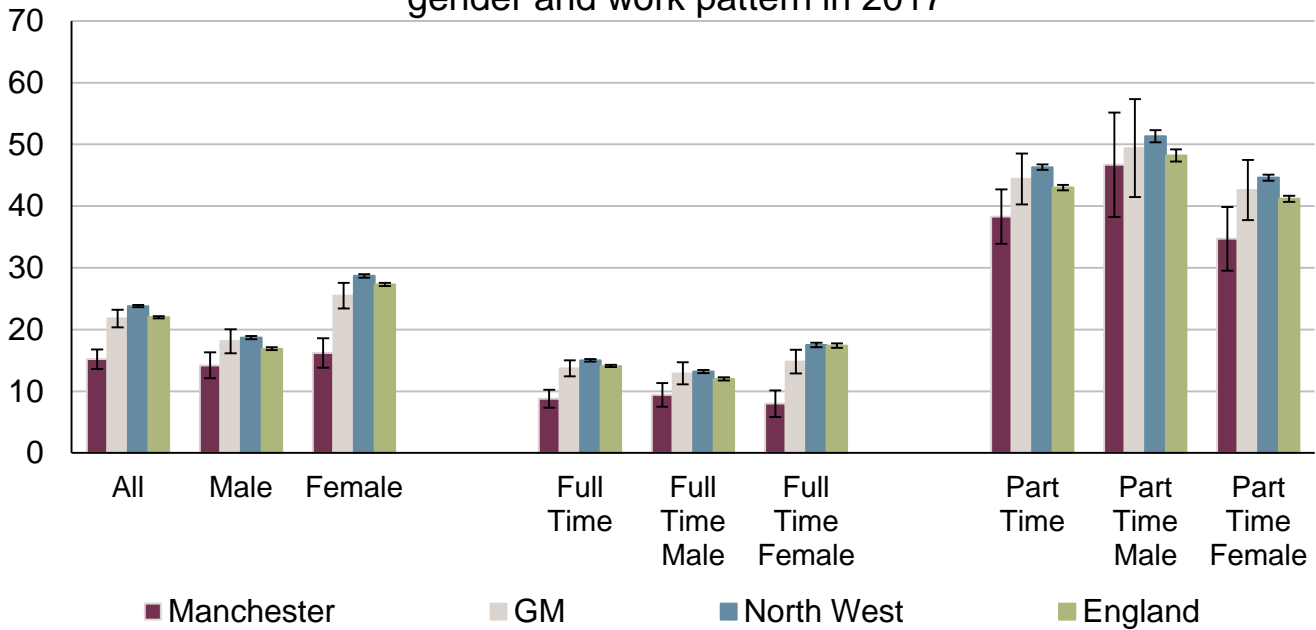
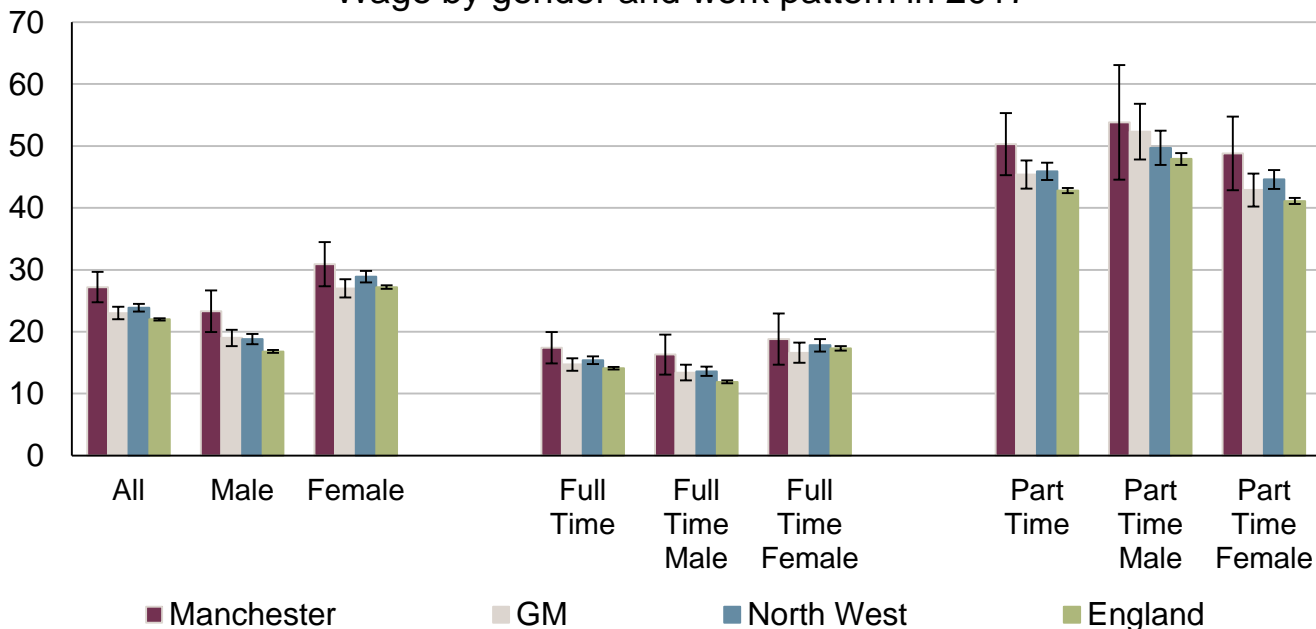


Figure 8 shows that in 2017 there was a significant difference between male and female resident employees in Manchester, with 30.9% (+/-3.6%) of females overall being paid less than the Real Living Wage compared to 23.3% (+/-3.4%) of males. This trend is mirrored in GM, the North West and England.

Figure 8: % of resident employees paid less than the Real Living Wage by gender and work pattern in 2017



In 2017, 17.4% (+/-2.5%) of full-time Manchester resident employees were paid less than the Real Living Wage, compared to just over half of the part-time Manchester resident employees (50.3%, +/-5%). A lower proportion of the female part-time resident employees (48.8%, +/-6%) were paid less than the Real Living Wage, than their male counterparts (53.8%, +/-9.3%), although the difference is within the margin of error. As seen with workforce employees, the part-time resident employees, in particular part-time males, are much more likely to be earning less than the Real Living Wage across comparators.

## Key Challenges and Opportunities

The gap between resident and workplace wages in Manchester is long standing and complex. Although Manchester has a growing quality housing offer, the city's unusual linear shape means that Manchester still loses some highly paid workers who choose to settle in the suburbs of neighbouring Greater Manchester authorities or further afield. Some of Manchester's largest employment sectors create challenges; a third of the workforce is employed within the Accommodation & Food Services, Retail, Art, Entertainment & Recreation, and Business, Administration & Support Services sectors<sup>2</sup>. Nationally, these sectors have the lowest median hourly pay (under £10 per hour) and generally tend to have entry level opportunities which are accessible to Manchester residents with no or low skills. In addition, the Accommodation sector in particular has been identified as having the highest proportion of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage, for both the Manchester workforce and Manchester residents. There is a direct link between low skills and a low wage economy. Manchester has a disproportionate number of residents with no qualifications; 11.1% in 2017 compared to a UK average of 8%<sup>3</sup>. The key challenge is to ensure that Manchester residents are equipped with the skills and qualifications to benefit from the higher paid opportunities being created in the city. Although for certain sectors, such as hospitality, our highly skilled residents may still not be paid the Real Living Wage.

There are issues to consider for our residents such as the lack of incentive to become a low paid apprentice, agency workers whose wages are impacted by recruitment agencies taking commission, and the impact of low pay and living in poverty on the ability to progress in pay and position - particularly those in part-time roles or roles in the gig economy with few other rights. The introduction of Universal Credit may mean that some part-time workers' overall income reduces as their circumstances change if they move from Working Tax Credits. However, there will be an enhanced offer and greater focus from Job Centre Plus in future years, to work with residents who are dependent on in-work benefits to increase their hours and/or move to a job that pays better. Currently there are residents trapped in poorly paid part-time employment because of the lack of quality part-time employment opportunities. Promoting flexible working, including flexible hiring, opens up more opportunities. The Council is working with Timewise to improve our flexible working practices and become a Timewise Council and will encourage others to do the same.

The Council is committed to paying its employees the Manchester Living Wage and advocates its adoption by schools, contractors and agency suppliers. Entry level opportunities within the Council are ring fenced for unemployed Manchester residents; while numbers are modest, the Council is leading by example. All tenders issued through the Council's Corporate Procurement commends the Manchester Living Wage to all suppliers and their supply chain and ask suppliers to confirm if they are paying the Manchester Living Wage or above to the staff that will be employed on Council contracts. The Council has also increased its weighting for social value considerations from 10% to 20%; paying the Manchester Living Wage is one of the suggested ways that suppliers can help meet the Social Value Framework objective of to 'raise the living standards of local residents and promote equality and fairness'.

The Work and Skills team continues to undertake employer engagement work across the city to promote payment of the Real Living Wage, local recruitment, work experience, apprenticeships and social value. This work targets all employers but has a particular focus on start-ups and businesses that have recently located to the city. Uptake of the Real Living Wage with start-ups and Small and Medium Enterprises remains a particular challenge due to some of the financial pressures businesses are under. Manchester's Family Poverty Strategy (2017-2022) sets out how tackling poverty in Manchester should be a collective responsibility. Anchor Institutions are

<sup>2</sup> ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey (2016)

<sup>3</sup> ONS, Annual Population Survey (2017)

important in assisting to meet the core objective of the strategy, which is ultimately to move people out of poverty through sustainable employment, through their recruitment practices, procurement and assets to maximise the benefits to low income residents of the city. Anchor Institutions will set the example by which smaller institutions can follow with the Our Manchester Forum and the Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce playing a lead role in promoting this approach. The Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce is a living wage accredited employer which has helped to influence some of its members and promote the many positive impacts for employers, such as productivity, employee motivation, staff retention, employee relations, ability to attract high quality staff and cost savings (savings in recruitment and training costs, for example). There is also a plan to launch a 'Good Work' charter / kitemark for Greater Manchester employers; there will be the opportunity for the Council to feed into the content of the charter and to promote it within the city.

## Appendix

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**Appendix table 1:** English Core Cities - % of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage

**Appendix table 2:** North West Local Authorities (Provisional 2017) – Place of work

**Appendix table 3:** North West Local Authorities (Provisional 2017) – Place of residence

**Appendix table 4:** Greater Manchester Local Authorities - % of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage

**Appendix table 5:** Greater Manchester Parliamentary Constituencies - % of workforce employees paid less than the Real living wage (Provisional 2017)

**Appendix table 6:** Gender and work status - % of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage

**Appendix table 7: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (2016)** - % of workforce employed within broad industrial groups by Parliamentary Constituency

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**Appendix table 1: English Core Cities - % of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage**

				Margin of error (+/-)	
		2016 (r)	2017 (p)	2016 (r)	2017 (p)
Place of work	Birmingham	21.9	20.8	1.53	1.50
	Bristol	15.6	14.4	1.87	1.76
	Leeds	20.0	19.4	1.56	1.51
	Liverpool	23.6	22.3	2.17	2.05
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.43</b>
	Newcastle	21.1	18.4	2.41	2.32
	Nottingham	24.3	23.1	2.33	2.36
	Sheffield	22.5	21.7	2.03	2.00
Place of residence	Birmingham	27.9	26.4	1.90	1.80
	Bristol	18.4	17.3	2.17	2.11
	Leeds	22.0	21.2	1.80	1.74
	Liverpool	26.8	25.2	2.57	2.52
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.45</b>
	Newcastle	29.1	29.9	3.49	3.47
	Nottingham	29.4	29.4	3.41	3.47
	Sheffield	23.9	22.6	2.15	2.17

(r) revised, (p) provisional

Appendix table 2: North West Local Authorities (Provisional 2017) – Place of work

Rank	Place of work	% of employees earning below the Living Wage	+/- % margin of error
1	Copeland	15.1	4.83
2	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.43</b>
3	Salford	15.9	2.61
4	Halton	19.3	3.86
5	Preston	19.3	3.44
6	Fylde	19.8	5.15
7	Warrington	20.7	2.98
8	Pendle	21.9	6.13
9	West Lancashire	22.3	4.91
10	Liverpool	22.3	2.05
11	Cheshire East	22.7	2.50
12	Knowsley	22.9	4.21
13	Barrow-in-Furness	23.1	6.47
14	Cheshire West and Chester	23.3	2.75
15	Ribble Valley	23.6	7.08
16	Bolton	24.5	3.48
17	Trafford	25.3	3.19
18	Chorley	25.3	5.57
19	Lancashire	25.4	1.63
20	Stockport	25.7	3.19
21	Tameside	25.7	4.32
22	South Ribble	25.7	5.65
23	Bury	25.9	4.77
24	Cumbria	26.4	2.32
25	Carlisle	27.4	4.60
26	South Lakeland	28.4	5.34
27	Rochdale	28.7	4.42
28	Wigan	28.9	3.70
29	St. Helens	29.0	4.99
30	Oldham	29.3	4.57
31	Lancaster	29.4	5.00
32	Wirral	29.4	3.82
33	Sefton	29.9	3.77
34	Eden	30.7	7.98
35	Hyndburn	31.1	7.46
36	Blackburn with Darwen	31.5	4.85
37	Blackpool	32.1	5.01
38	Allerdale	32.7	6.34
39	Burnley	33.7	7.41
40	Wyre	34.7	7.63
41	Rossendale	36.4	9.46



Appendix table 3: North West Local Authorities (Provisional 2017) – Place of residence

Rank	Place of residence	% of employees earning below the Living Wage	+/- % margin of error
1	Warrington	17.8	3.06
2	Stockport	17.9	2.69
3	Trafford	18.0	3.06
4	Ribble Valley	18.9	6.05
5	Bury	19.0	3.61
6	Cheshire West and Chester	20.0	2.64
7	Halton	21.3	4.26
8	Cheshire East	21.6	2.51
9	Copeland	21.6	6.48
10	Chorley	21.7	4.77
11	Fylde	21.8	6.54
12	Salford	21.9	3.20
13	Wyre	22.4	5.38
14	Barrow-in-Furness	23.0	5.98
15	Oldham	23.6	3.68
16	Wigan	23.6	2.93
17	Wirral	23.6	2.93
18	South Ribble	23.8	4.76
19	West Lancashire	23.9	5.26
20	St. Helens	24.1	3.90
21	Tameside	24.2	3.53
22	Sefton	24.2	3.15
23	Lancashire	24.8	1.59
24	Hyndburn	25.2	6.05
25	Liverpool	25.2	2.52
26	South Lakeland	25.3	4.81
27	Bolton	25.6	3.48
28	Lancaster	26.0	4.58
29	Pendle	26.0	5.72
30	Cumbria	26.2	2.31
31	Rochdale	26.3	3.89
32	Allerdale	26.6	5.05
33	Knowsley	27.1	4.66
34	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.45</b>
35	Preston	27.8	4.84
36	Rossendale	28.2	6.77
37	Eden	28.6	7.44
38	Carlisle	30.1	5.24
39	Burnley	30.2	6.64
40	Blackburn with Darwen	34.6	5.47
41	Blackpool	39.0	5.38

**Appendix table 4: Greater Manchester Local Authorities - % of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage**

						Margin of error (+/-)			
		2014	2015	2016 (r)	2017 (p)	2014	2015	2016 (r)	2017 (p)
Place of work	GM	23	23	24.4	21.8	0.98	1.01	0.98	0.96
	Bolton	29	26	23.4	24.5	3.53	3.44	3.28	3.48
	Bury	27	28	29.3	25.9	4.80	4.80	5.16	4.77
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.43</b>
	Oldham	34	33	32.1	29.3	4.58	4.47	4.43	4.57
	Rochdale	33	30	32.0	28.7	4.84	4.62	4.67	4.42
	Salford	17	20	21.3	15.9	2.66	3.02	3.15	2.61
	Stockport	23	24	25.5	25.7	3.13	3.25	3.21	3.19
	Tameside	25	26	28.9	25.7	4.03	4.28	4.57	4.32
	Trafford	25	26	27.3	25.3	3.20	3.46	3.28	3.19
	Wigan	30	28	31.9	28.9	3.58	3.52	3.83	3.70
Place of residence	GM	26.8	23.9	25.7	23.0	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.01
	Bolton	29.8	26.4	26.0	25.6	3.46	3.48	3.59	3.48
	Bury	22.3	18.7	19.1	19.0	3.66	3.37	3.48	3.61
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.45</b>
	Oldham	29.5	26.8	30.1	23.6	3.89	3.75	3.85	3.68
	Rochdale	27.3	28.2	28.7	26.3	3.93	4.06	4.02	3.89
	Salford	25.7	25.0	26.7	21.9	3.34	3.30	3.42	3.20
	Stockport	24.2	19.2	21.7	17.9	2.95	2.84	2.91	2.69
	Tameside	29.0	26.1	26.3	24.2	3.65	3.60	3.73	3.53
	Trafford	20.0	20.2	16.4	18.0	3.12	3.64	3.02	3.06
	Wigan	27.5	22.5	28.2	23.6	2.97	2.79	3.05	2.93

(r) revised, (p) provisional

**Appendix table 5:** Greater Manchester Parliamentary Constituencies - % of workforce employees paid less than the Real Living Wage (Provisional 2017)

LA	Parliamentary Constituency	% of workforce	+/- % margin of error
Bolton	Bolton North East	21.3	6.39
	Bolton South East	22.0	5.28
	Bolton West	30.2	6.64
Bury	Bury North	24.0	5.76
	Bury South	29.2	8.18
Manchester	<b>Manchester Central</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.76</b>
	<b>Manchester, Gorton</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>9.09</b>
	<b>Manchester, Withington</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>5.31</b>
	<b>Blackley and Broughton</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>4.37</b>
	<b>Wythenshawe and Sale East</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3.74</b>
Oldham	Oldham East and Saddleworth	33.4	7.35
	Oldham West and Royton	24.3	5.83
	Ashton-under-Lyne	24.9	5.48
Rochdale	Heywood and Middleton	36.1	7.08
	Rochdale	22.8	5.47
Salford	Salford and Eccles	13.4	2.63
	Worsley and Eccles South	22.6	7.68
	Blackley and Broughton	16.8	4.37
Stockport	Cheadle	21.9	5.26
	Hazel Grove	32.6	9.78
	Stockport	26.5	4.61
	Denton and Reddish	23.6	7.55
Tameside	Stalybridge and Hyde	33.9	9.49
	Ashton-under-Lyne	24.9	5.48
	Denton and Reddish	23.6	7.55
Trafford	Altrincham and Sale West	28.0	5.60
	Stretford and Urmston	23.5	4.00
	Wythenshawe and Sale East	19.3	3.74
Wigan	Leigh	34.4	6.88
	Makerfield	28.7	8.04
	Wigan	25.6	5.12
	Bolton West	30.2	6.64

Note that the Parliamentary Constituencies of Blackley & Broughton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Denton & Reddish, Wythenshawe & Sale East and Bolton West are located within more than one Local Authority boundary.

**Appendix table 6: Gender and work status - % of employees paid less than the Real Living Wage**

	Area name	Place of work				Place of residence			
		2016 (r)	2017 (p)	2016 Margin of error (+/-%)	2017 Margin of error (+/-%)	2016 (r)	2017 (p)	2016 Margin of error (+/-%)	2017 Margin of error (+/-%)
All employees	England	23.2	22	0.19	0.18	23.1	22	0.18	0.18
	North West	25.2	23.8	0.60	0.62	25.5	23.9	0.61	0.62
	GM	24.4	21.8	0.98	0.96	25.7	23.0	1.03	1.01
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.45</b>
Male employees	England	18	16.9	0.25	0.24	17.9	16.8	0.25	0.24
	North West	20	18.7	0.84	0.79	20.2	18.8	0.85	0.83
	GM	20.4	18.1	1.35	1.27	21.7	19.0	1.39	1.33
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.36</b>
Female employees	England	28.5	27.3	0.29	0.27	28.4	27.2	0.28	0.27
	North West	30.2	28.7	0.91	0.86	30.6	28.9	0.92	0.92
	GM	28.2	25.5	1.47	1.38	29.7	27.0	1.54	1.46
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.58</b>
Full-time employees	England	15.1	14.1	0.21	0.20	15.1	14.1	0.21	0.20
	North West	16.4	15.0	0.62	0.60	16.8	15.4	0.64	0.62
	GM	15.5	13.7	0.99	0.93	16.9	14.7	1.08	1.00
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.54</b>
Part-time employees	England	44.6	43.0	0.45	0.43	44.3	42.8	0.44	0.43
	North West	48	46.3	1.34	1.30	48.2	45.9	1.35	1.38
	GM	47.8	44.4	2.20	2.22	48.9	45.4	2.25	2.27
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>5.03</b>
Male, full-time employees	England	13.1	12.0	0.26	0.24	13.0	11.9	0.26	0.24
	North West	14.6	13.2	0.79	0.77	14.9	13.6	0.80	0.76
	GM	14.5	12.9	1.28	1.19	15.5	13.4	1.33	1.26
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>3.23</b>
Male, part-time employees	England	49.6	48.2	0.99	0.96	49.3	47.9	0.99	0.96
	North West	54.9	51.3	2.85	2.77	54.4	49.7	2.83	2.78
	GM	55.8	49.4	4.46	4.35	56.7	52.3	4.42	4.50
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>9.25</b>
Female, full-time employees	England	18.2	17.4	0.36	0.35	18.1	17.3	0.36	0.35
	North West	19	17.5	1.06	1.02	19.5	17.8	1.09	1.03
	GM	17.0	14.8	1.63	1.48	18.7	16.6	1.76	1.63
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.14</b>
Female, part-time employees	England	42.9	41.2	0.51	0.49	42.7	41.1	0.51	0.49
	North West	45.8	44.6	1.56	1.52	46.2	44.6	1.57	1.52
	GM	45.1	42.6	2.53	2.56	46.1	42.9	2.58	2.66
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>5.95</b>

(r) revised, (p) provisional

**Appendix table 7: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (2016) - % of workforce employed within broad industrial groups by Parliamentary Constituency**

Industry	Manchester	Blackley and Broughton	Central	Gorton	Withington	Wythenshawe and Sale East
Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing (C)	3.4	4.9	3.0	6.0	1.1	5.1
Construction (F)	2.1	3.7	1.5	4.8	4.0	1.8
Motor trades (Part G)	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.4
Wholesale (Part G)	2.6	7.3	1.7	2.1	4.0	2.9
Retail (Part G)	9.2	11.0	9.3	11.9	8.1	7.2
Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	7.1	3.7	3.8	3.3	1.3	23.2
Accommodation & food services (I)	8.9	3.7	9.7	8.3	12.9	7.2
Information & communication (J)	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.3	4.0	5.1
Financial & insurance (K)	5.5	0.6	8.0	0.7	1.9	3.6
Property (L)	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	4.8	1.3
Professional, scientific & technical (M)	13.1	11.0	15.6	6.0	8.1	8.7
Business administration & support services (N)	11.8	5.5	13.9	9.5	9.7	10.1
Public administration & defence (O)	3.9	6.1	4.6	1.0	2.9	2.2
Education (P)	10.0	14.6	10.5	19.0	9.7	4.3
Health (Q)	12.1	17.1	8.4	16.7	25.8	14.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	3.4	2.4	3.8	4.8	4.0	1.8

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**Manchester City Council  
Report for Resolution**

**Report to:** Economy Scrutiny Committee – 10 October 2018

**Subject:** Overview Report

**Report of:** Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit

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**Summary**

This report provides the following information:

- Recommendations Monitor
- Key Decisions
- Work Programme
- Items for Information

**Recommendation**

The Committee is invited to discuss the information provided and agree any changes to the work programme that are necessary.

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**Wards Affected:** All

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**Contact Officers:**

Name: Mike Williamson  
Position: Team Leader- Scrutiny Support  
Telephone: 0161 234 3071  
Email: m.williamson@manchester.gov.uk

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**Background documents (available for public inspection):**

The following documents disclose important facts on which the report is based and have been relied upon in preparing the report. Copies of the background documents are available up to 4 years after the date of the meeting. If you would like a copy please contact one of the contact officers above.

None

## 1. Monitoring Previous Recommendations

This section of the report contains recommendations made by the Committee and responses to them indicating whether the recommendation will be implemented, and if it will be, how this will be done.

Items highlighted in grey have been actioned and will be removed from future reports.

Date	Item	Recommendation	Response	Contact Officer
6 Dec 2017	ESC/17/56 Manchester Adult Education Service (MAES)	To request the Executive Member lobbies the Department for Work and Pensions to share information at a local level with MAES to avoid the duplication of provision and to enable a targeted approach	A response to this recommendation has been requested and will be provided at an appropriate time	Councillor Stogia
5 Sept 2018	ESC/18/37 Economic Impact of the City's Age-friendly Manchester Strategy	To request that the information on examples of organisations that acted positively in employing older people and the locations of the work clubs be provided to Committee members	This information has been circulated to Committee Members on 1 October 2018	Angela Harrington/ Elayne Redford
5 Sept 2018	ESC/18/38 Manchester Population Health Plan	To requests that the full Population Health Plan is circulated to all Committee Members	This information has been circulated to Committee Members on 1 October 2018	David Regan
5 Sept 2018	ESC/18/39 Working Well and Work & Health update	To requests that officers share details of the challenges that had been identified within the south Manchester area.	This information will be circulated to Members when available	Matt Ainsworth (Growth Company)



## 2. Key Decisions

The Council is required to publish details of key decisions that will be taken at least 28 days before the decision is due to be taken. Details of key decisions that are due to be taken are published on a monthly basis in the Register of Key Decisions.

A key decision, as defined in the Council's Constitution is an executive decision, which is likely:

- To result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates, or
- To be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the area of the city.

The Council Constitution defines 'significant' as being expenditure or savings (including the loss of income or capital receipts) in excess of £500k, providing that is not more than 10% of the gross operating expenditure for any budget heading in the in the Council's Revenue Budget Book, and subject to other defined exceptions.

An extract of the most recent Register of Key Decisions, published on **28 September 2018**, containing details of the decisions under the Committee's remit is included below. This is to keep members informed of what decisions are being taken and, where appropriate, include in the work programme of the Committee.

### Directorate - Corporate Core

Decision title	What is the decision?	Decision maker	Planned date of decision	Documents to be considered	Contact officer details
Strategic Land and Building Acquisition Ref: 15/003	The approval of capital expenditure for the purpose of the strategic acquisition of land.	City Treasurer	March 2018 or later	Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Eddie Smith 0161 234 4821 e.smith@manchester.gov.uk
Collyhurst Regeneration Ref: 15/005	The approval of capital expenditure for land and buildings in Collyhurst.	City Treasurer	March 2018 or later	Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Eddie Smith 0161 234 4821 e.smith@manchester.gov.uk

Decision title	What is the decision?	Decision maker	Planned date of decision	Documents to be considered	Contact officer details
Depots Programme Ref: 15/007	The approval of capital expenditure on the council's depots.	City Treasurer	March 2018 or later	Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Julie McMurray Tel: 0161 234 6702 j.mcmurray@manchester.gov.uk
Factory Project Ref: 15/012	The approval of capital expenditure in relation to the creation of the Factory.	City Treasurer	March 2018 or later	Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Dave Carty 0161 219 6501 d.carty@manchester.gov.uk
Abraham Moss Library and Leisure Centre Ref 18/05/30C	The approval of capital spend on the design/development costs and initial temporary building works for Abraham Moss.	City Treasurer	June 2018 or later	Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Neil Fairlamb 219 2539 n.fairlamb@manchester.gov.uk
Article 4 directions for office, light industry and logistics Ref:2017/06/30A	To give notice of introduction of Article 4 directions for office, light industry and logistics in one year's time. To begin a year-long notice period for the introduction of Article 4 directions to manage the change of use from office, light industry and logistics to residential.	Head of Planning, Building Control and Licensing	March 2018 or later	Report to Head of Planning, Building Control and Licensing; supporting evidence report	James Shuttleworth Planning and Infrastructure Manager 0161 234 4594 j.shuttleworth@manchester.gov.uk

Carbon Reduction Programme Ref:2017/06/30C	The Approval of Capital Spend in order to achieve a reduction in carbon emissions.	City Treasurer	March 2018 or later	Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Julie McMurray Strategic Development 0161 219 6791 Mobile : 07950 790533 j.mcmurray@manchester.gov.uk
Estates Transformation Ref:2017/06/30D	The approval of capital spend to ensure that the operational estate is fit for purpose.	City Treasurer	March 2018 or later	Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Julie McMurray Strategic Development 0161 219 6791 / 07950 790533 j.mcmurray@manchester.gov.uk
Lincoln Square/Brazennose St Ref: 2017/12/04A	To approve the signing of a collaboration agreement among landowners, as a precursor to the Council investing £1.2m of a total of £4.08m in a new public square and public realm.	City Treasurer	March 2018	Draft collaboration agreement  Draft public realm development plans  High level cost schedule	Pat Bartoli Head of City Centre Growth and Regeneration 0161 234 3329 p.bartoli@manchester.gov.uk
Brownfield Land Register Update Ref: 2017/10/17A	To publish Manchester's Brownfield Land Register	Strategic Director, Development and the Deputy Chief Executive (Growth and Neighbourhoods)	March 2018 or later	Report and recommendations	Richard Elliott Head of Policy, Partnerships and Research 0161 219 6494 r.elliott@manchester.gov.uk

Acquisition of New Build Properties at Booth Hall, Charlestown  Ref: 2017/11/01B	The acquisition of up to 20 new build housing units from Taylor Wimpey	Strategic Director (Development)	March 2018 or later	Report and recommendation	Nick Mason Development Surveyor 0161 234 1309 n.mason@manchester.gov.uk
Local Plan Review – Issues and Options Consultation  Ref: 2018/01/16A	To agree document and proposals to consult on the Local Plan Review - Issues and Options.	Executive	March 2018 or later	Report with consultation document appended	Name: Richard Elliott Position: Head of Policy, Partnerships and Research Tel no: 0161 219 6494 Email address: r.elliott@manchester.gov.uk
City Cycle Ambition Grant (CCAG1) Withington Village  Ref: 2018/02/28B	The approval of capital expenditure to resurface the carriageway through Withington District Centre	City Treasurer	February 2018 or later	Business Case and Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Eddie Smith 0161 234 4821 e.smith@manchester.gov.uk

<p>Factory/St. John's Ref: 2017/12/12</p>	<p>Approval of the approach to delivery of Factory/St John's including all commercial and property transactions, contractual, delivery and operational arrangements together with capital funding arrangements and all ancillary agreements</p>	<p>Chief Executive</p>	<p>March 2018</p>	<p>Will include legal agreements relating to the delivery of both Factory and St. John's developments including property transactions, delivery and operational arrangements, the Management and Works contracts and all associated ancillary agreements</p>	<p>Dave Carty</p>
<p>Manchester Airport – MCC Freehold Leases rent Review 2016 Ref: 2018/03/21A</p>	<p>To approve the new rent to be received following the conclusion of the 2016 rent review</p>	<p>Eddie Smith</p>	<p>April 2018</p>	<p>Briefing Note</p>	<p>Name: Mike Robertson Position: Senior Development Surveyor Tel no: 31260 Email address: m.robertson@manchester.gov.uk</p>
<p>Medieval Quarter Masterplan Ref: 2018/04/03/A</p>	<p>The approval of capital spend to deliver quality public realm within the medieval quarter.</p>	<p>City Treasurer</p>	<p>April 2018 or later</p>	<p>Checkpoint 4 Business Case</p>	<p>Pat Bartoli 0161 234 3329 p.bartoli@manchester.gov.uk</p>

<p>North West Construction Hub High Value Framework (2018-2022) Reprocurement</p> <p>Ref: 2018/05/1A</p>	<p>Approval to appoint contractors to the North West Construction Hub High Value Framework 2018, for the delivery of construction projects of a value between £8m – over £35m for public sector organisations within the North West of England.</p>	<p>City Treasurer</p>	<p>November 2018</p>	<p>Confidential High Value Report 2018 (will be attached at Key Decision stage once outcome of process is known)</p>	<p>Name: Jared Allen  Position: Director of Capital Programmes and Property  Tel no: 0161 219 6213  Email address:j.allen@manchester.gov.uk</p> <p>Name: John Finlay  Position: Capital Programme Procurement Manager  Email: j.finlay@manchester.gov.uk  0161 219 6213</p>
<p>Northern Gateway Draft SRF</p> <p>Ref: 2018/05/1E</p>	<p>To endorse the draft Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) for the Northern Gateway and proceed to a period of formal public consultation.</p>	<p>The Executive</p>	<p>25 July 2018 or later</p>	<p>Executive Report and Draft SRF</p>	<p>Name: Ian Slater  Position: Head of Residential Growth  Tel no: 0161 234 4582  Email address: i.slater@manchester.gov.uk</p>

<p>Civic Quarter Heat Network Contract</p> <p>2018/06/22A</p>	<p>To award and enter into the necessary arrangements to deliver the Civic Quarter Heat Network (CQHN) including all corporate, commercial, contractual, delivery and operational arrangements together with all necessary property arrangements and all ancillary agreements. Approval of the business plan, business case and any funding arrangements</p>	<p>City Treasurer and Strategic Director (Development) and the City Solicitor</p>	<p>July 2018</p>	<p>Legal documentation and arrangements to effect the delivery of the CQHN together with Executive reports – Item 8, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2018 and Item 4 - 10<sup>th</sup> January 2048, business case, business plan, and Contract Report setting out the terms of the arrangements.</p>	<p>Name: Paul Hindle Position: Head of Finance Tel no: 0161 234 3025 Email address:p.hindle@manchester.gov.uk</p>
<p>Affordable Housing units at Booth Hall, Charlestown</p> <p>2018/06/22B</p>	<p>The disposal of 20 housing units for shared ownership</p>	<p>Chief Executive</p>	<p>July 2018</p>	<p>Report to Executive on 27 June 2018 and decision proposal to the Chief Executive.</p>	<p>Nick Mason Tel 0161234-1309 <a href="mailto:n.mason@manchester.gov.uk">n.mason@manchester.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Steve Sheen Tel 0161234-4115 <a href="mailto:s.sheen@manchester.gov.uk">s.sheen@manchester.gov.uk</a></p>

<p>Acquisition of lease for occupation for the decant of Alexandra House</p> <p>2018/08/06A</p>	<p>The Council would acquire a lease of occupation for up to 3 years. This would facilitate the decant of Alexandra House to enable it to be refurbished.</p>	<p>Strategic Director (Development)</p>	<p>September 2018</p>	<p>Heads of Terms</p>	<p>Name: Richard Munns  Position: Head of Corporate Estate  Tel no: 0161 245 7226  Email address: r.munns@manchester.gov.uk</p>
<p>HQ2 - MHCC and MLCO collocated head quarters.</p> <p>2018/08/10B</p>	<p>MCC to take a lease on behalf of MHCC and MLCO, with back to back agreements in place with them, to mitigate the financial risk to MCC.</p>	<p>Eddie Smith</p>	<p>Sept 2018</p>	<p>Joint business case to support the decision making re the investment.</p> <p>Lease between the landlord and MCC</p> <p>The 'back to back' agreement with MHCC and MLCO in respect of the leased accommodation and financial commitment.</p>	<p>Name: Vibeke Dawes  Position: Programme Manager  Tel no: 0161 245 7512  Email address: v.dawes@manchester.gov.uk</p>



<p>Disposal of land by way of agreement for lease and lease at Crown Street, Manchester.</p> <p>2018/09/24C</p>	<p>To enter into a conditional agreement for lease and lease of existing long leaseholds to permit the redevelopment of the site and secure social infrastructure obligations in accordance with planning approval.</p>	<p>Strategic Director, Strategic Development</p>	<p>October 2018</p>	<p>Report to Executive.</p> <p>Delegated Approval report and Heads of Terms for transaction.</p>	<p>David Lord Development Manager Tel: 0161 234 1339 Email: <a href="mailto:d.lord@manchester.gov.uk">d.lord@manchester.gov.uk</a></p>
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## Directorate - Growth and Neighbourhoods

Decision title	What is the decision?	Decision maker	Planned date of decision	Documents to be considered	Contact officer details
Disposal of Land at Little Peter Street Ref: 2017/04/03/A	Disposal of existing car park on a long leasehold basis for development purposes.	Chief Executive	March 2018 or later	Heads of Terms for the transaction	Laura Green 0161 234 1258 l.green3@manchester.gov.uk
Ben Street Project – Land at Ilk & Alpine Street, Clayton Ref: 2018/02/07B	Disposal of Land for residential development	Strategic Director (Development)	April 2017	Note detailing the proposed disposal	Louise Hargan

## Directorate - Strategic Development

Decision title	What is the decision?	Decision maker	Planned date of decision	Documents to be considered	Contact officer details
One Central Park Ref: 2017/07/18A	Capital expenditure approval for the cost of works to improve the facility and develop the City Council's Digital Asset Base.	City Treasurer	March 2018 or later	Reports to the Executive and Full Council dated 28 June 2017 (The Development of the City Council's Digital Asset Base)	Eddie Smith 0161 234 4821 e.smith@manchester.gov.uk
Heron House Refurbishment – Letting of the contract Ref: 2017/08/01A	To approve the letting of the contract for the refurbishment of Heron House.	City Treasurer	March 2018 or later	Briefing note	Gill Boyle 0161 234 1069 g.boyle@manchester.gov.uk
Lease of Space at Universal Square, Devonshire Street North, Manchester, M12 6JH Ref: 2017/10/24A	MCC to take a 5 year lease with a 5 year lease renewal option at Universal Square and 1 year rent free period. The rent is £102,250 per annum with a service charge of £4.50 per sq ft.	Strategic Director (Development)	March 2018 or later	The terms are of a commercial nature given third party interest and should remain confidential. The Strategic Director/ Head of Estates have visibility on the proposal.	Marcus Shaw Estates Surveyor 0161 234 3104 m.shaw1@manchester.gov.uk

Leasehold Land Disposal – 401 Mauldeth Road West  Ref: 2018/02/19B	To agree the disposal of land by way of 125 year lease.	Chief Executive	April 2018	Briefing Note and Heads of Terms	Richard Cohen Senior Development Surveyor 0161 234 3019 r.cohen@manchester.gov.uk
Toxteth Street – phase 2 (final phase)  2018/02/23C	Development of phase 2 area by Lovell	Chief Executive	March 2018	Briefing Note	Gill Boyle, Development Manager ext 31069 g.boyle@manchester.gov.uk
Marginal Viability - Housing Infrastructure Fund, New Victoria site.  Ref: 2018/03/1B	To release grant funding of £10.074m secured from the Government's Housing Infrastructure Marginal Viability Fund to enable delivery of a key strategic residential and commercial development scheme at New Victoria, developing 520 new homes in total.	Strategic Director of Development	April 2018	Checkpoint 4 Business Case	Martin Oldfield Director of Strategic Housing and Residential Growth 0161 234 4811 m.oldfield@manchester.gov.uk

<p>To bring forward two new housing affordability products.</p> <p>Ref:2018/02/14A</p>	<p>Approve the two schemes as set out in the report to the Executive 7 March 2018: Rent to Purchase Empty houses to First Time Buyer Homes</p>	<p>Director of Housing and Residential Growth in consultation with the Deputy Leader of the Council with responsibility for Housing</p>	<p>April 2018 or later</p>	<p>Agreements for each of the products</p>	<p>Martin Oldfield Director of Housing 0161 234 4811 m.oldfield@manchester.gov.uk</p> <p>Steve Sheen Housing Strategy and Partnerships Manager 0161 234 4115 s.sheen@manchester.gov.uk</p>
<p>Northern Gateway Draft SRF</p> <p>2018/05/25B</p>	<p>To endorse the draft Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) for the Northern Gateway and proceed to a period of formal public consultation.</p>	<p>The Executive</p>	<p>27 June 2018</p>	<p>Executive Report and Draft SRF</p>	<p>Name: Ian Slater Position: Head of Residential Growth Tel no: 0161 234 4582 Email address: i.slater@manchester.gov.uk</p>

### 3. Economy Scrutiny Committee Work Programme – October 2018

Wednesday 10 October 2018, 2.00pm (Report deadline Monday 1 October 2018)				
Theme – Incorporating Inclusive Growth into Council Services/strategies				
Item	Purpose	Lead Executive Member	Strategic Director/ Lead Officer	Comments
Industrial Strategy	To receive a report on the progress with developing an Industrial Strategy for Greater Manchester and Manchester.	Cllr Leese	Richard Elliott	Invite John Holden - GMCA
Gap analysis of the City's Bus network service	To seek the Committees views on gaps within the city's current bus network in order to provide an input into a broader gap analysis of the bus services across the City. This will include how residents utilise these services to travel across and out of the city for leisure and employment purposes.	Cllr Stogia (Exec Member for Environment)	Richard Elliott	
Overview Report	Monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.		Mike Williamson	

**Wednesday 7 November 2018, 2.00pm  
(Report deadline Monday 29 October 2018)**

**Theme – Housing and Strategic Regeneration**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Lead Executive Member</b>	<b>Strategic Director/ Lead Officer</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Housing Affordability	To consider the Executive report on the Council’s Housing Affordability strategy which will address how the Council intends to deliver its commitment to provide 500 additional social housing properties.	Cllr Richards (Exec Member for Housing and Regeneration)	Eddie Smith	
Residential Growth update and Action Plan	To consider the Executive report on the Council’s residential growth update and action plan.	Cllr Richards (Exec Member for Housing and Regeneration)	Eddie Smith	
Relationship between the Manchester housing markets and the growth of the economy	To receive a report on the impact of housing on the economy, with specific reference housing ownership, the housing rental market and pressures on house prices. The report will also address the impact of the housing offer /market on our ability to attract and retain the talent needed by the City's businesses	Cllr Richards (Exec Member for Housing and Regeneration)	Eddie Smith	

Affordable Housing for Vulnerable Demographics	The Committee requested a future update on affordable housing for vulnerable demographic groups at an appropriate time.	Councillor Richards	Martin Oldfield	See minutes December 2016
Overview Report	Monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.		Mike Williamson	



**Wednesday 5 December 2018, 2.00pm  
(Report deadline Monday 26 November 2018)**

**Theme – The interlinkage of Greater Manchester and Manchester City Council Strategies**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Lead Executive Member</b>	<b>Strategic Director/ Lead Officer</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Consultation on the draft GMSF	To receive a report on the consultation by the Combined Authority on the revised GMSF	Cllr Leese	Richard Elliott	
The Manchester Local Plan	To receive a report in relation to the proposed consultation on the first draft of Manchester's Local Plan	Cllr Leese	Richard Elliott	
Transport 2040 Strategy - Delivery Plan	To receive a report on the progress of TfN's strategy and its potential impact on the City Centre and region	Cllr Leese	Richard Elliott	
City Centre Transport Plan	To receive an update on the Council's progress in developing a refreshed City Centre Transport Strategy.	Cllr Stogia (Exec Member for Environment)	Richard Elliott	
Overview Report	Monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.		Mike Williamson	

**Wednesday 9 January 2019, 2.00pm  
(Report deadline Friday 28 December 2018) \*\* DUE TO CHRISTMAS BREAK**

**Theme –**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Lead Executive Member</b>	<b>Strategic Director/ Lead Officer</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Family Poverty Strategy update	To receive an update on the implementation of the Family Poverty Strategy, including the role that anchor institutions can play and how we build the resilience of families living in poverty.	Cllr S Murphy (Deputy Leader)	Angela Harrington	
The Impact of Welfare Reform and Universal Credit on the Manchester Economy	To receive a further update on the Government's welfare reform programmes, including the roll-out of Universal Credit across the City and the impact on Manchester's residents .	Cllr S Murphy (Deputy Leader)	Angela Harrington Job Centre Plus	
The Impact of Procurement Policies on Small and Medium Businesses	To receive an update on the impact of the Council's procurement policy on small and medium businesses in the City including consideration of any challenges and what more we can do in the future to enable SMEs in the City to compete for City Council contracts and commissioned services.	Cllr Ollerhead (Exec Member for Finance and Human Resources)	Ian Brown	

The impact of low skills on residents ability to enter the labour market and sustain quality work	To consider the issue of low skills in the City, how many of the City's residents are low-skilled and where the concentrations are in neighbourhoods and in economic sectors, as well as the contribution that MAES and the Manchester College make to addressing the low-skills challenge.	Cllr N Murphy (Deputy Leader)	Angela Harrington	Invite representatives from MAES and the LTE Group (Manchester College)
Delivering the Our Manchester Strategy	This report provides an overview of work undertaken and progress towards the delivery of the Council's priorities as set out in the Our Manchester Strategy for those areas within the portfolio of the Leader, Deputy Leader (in respect of skills) and the Executive Member for Housing and Regeneration.	Cllr Leese Cllr N Murphy (Deputy Leader) Cllr Richards (Exec Member for Housing and Regeneration)	Cllr Leese Cllr N Murphy Cllr Richards	Invite Leader, Deputy Leader and Cllr Richards to present
Overview Report	Monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.		Mike Williamson	

Wednesday 6 February 2019, 2.00pm  
 (Report deadline Monday 28 January 2019)

**Theme – Economic impact of the Brexit Settlement on Manchester**

Item	Purpose	Lead Executive Member	Strategic Director/ Lead Officer	Comments
The impact of the Brexit settlement on the City	The precise detail of this issue is to be determined when it is clearer as to the type of Brexit settlement likely to be agreed on by Government.	Cllr Leese	Eddie Smith	
LTE Group (formerly Manchester College) Performance update	<p>To receive an update on the performance of Manchester College, including the College's SAR and the outcome of LTE Groups response to its 2017 Ofsted inspection.</p> <p>To also include details on the apprentices and the College's apprenticeship offer incorporating work that is taking place with young offenders and ex-offenders</p>		John Thornhill, LTE Group	See June 2018 minutes
Overview Report	Monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.		Mike Williamson	

**Wednesday 6 March 2019, 2.00pm  
(Report deadline Monday 25 February 2019)**

**Theme – To be determined**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Lead Executive Member</b>	<b>Strategic Director/ Lead Officer</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Overview Report	Monthly report includes the recommendations monitor, relevant key decisions, the Committee's work programme and any items for information.		Mike Williamson	

Items to be Scheduled				
Theme – Strategic Regeneration				
Item	Purpose	Lead Executive Member	Lead Officer	Comments
District Centres	To receive a report on the work of the District Centres Sub-Group and Institute of Place Management	Councillor Richards	Eddie Smith	Invite Professor Cathy Parker, Institute of Place Management.
Outcome of the consultation with stakeholders in relation to the proposed Housing Affordability Zones	To receive a report on the outcome of the consultation with stakeholders on the four proposed Housing Affordability Zones	Councillor Richards	Eddie Smith	See November 2017 minutes
Theme – Transport and Connectivity				
Item	Purpose	Lead Executive Member	Lead Officer	Comments
Theme – Incorporating Inclusive Growth into Council Services/strategies				
Item	Purpose	Lead Executive Member	Lead Officer	Comments

<b>Theme - Skills development for Manchester residents aged 16 and over.</b>				
<b>Item</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Lead Executive Member</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Employment Contracts and Labour Market Flexibility	To receive a report on changes in employment contracts and labour market flexibility and the implications for workers in Manchester.		Angela Harrington	See February 2016 minutes
Hospitality and Tourism skills gap	To receive report on the issue around skills challenges within the hospitality and tourism sector	Councillor N Murphy	Angela Harrington	See November 2017 minutes
<b>Theme – Growing the Manchester Economy</b>				
<b>Item</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Lead Executive Member</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Markets strategy and marketing the City's areas	To be captured in District Centres Sub Group	Councillor Leese / Councillor S Murphy	Eddie Smith	
City Centre Business Engagement		Councillor Leese	Eddie Smith	
The Growth Company's business support activity in Manchester	To receive an future update on the development of the prosperity fund for post 2021 and the work the Council is undertaking to deliver a local Industrial Strategy	Councillor Leese	Eddie Smith	See November 2017 minutes

**Theme - Miscellaneous**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Lead Executive Member</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Development of a Manchester City Council energy Company	To receive a report on whether the Council was considering a scheme to develop its own energy company	Councillor Leese	Eddie Smith	See November 2017 minutes