MANCHESTER
CITY COUNCIL

Manchester City Council

Quarterly economy update

Quarter 3 2019-20

Contents this quarter

DEVELOPING
A MORE
INCLUSIVE
ECONOMY

Update on the alignment of this document with the Council's strategy for a more inclusive economy

This section details how we will continue to report a broad spectrum of economic data and intelligence relating to Manchester and work to place the content within context of the aims and objectives of Manchester City Council, including **Developing a More Inclusive Economy - Our Manchester Industrial Strategy**.

1) Content

This document and the accompanying web version[1] have been put together to support officers and elected members to access the latest and most relevant data and intelligence concerning Manchester's economy. We will highlight links to the **council's strategies and aims** wherever possible. Differing frequencies of data availability means that some topics will occur annually, others quarterly.

In response to feedback, this document is intended as a **quick reference resource** and **source for discussion;** we will not include new pieces of detailed and/or extended analysis. We will, however, include links and references to more detailed content when appropriate. A timetable is included below as a guide to the availability of the main metrics. This will appear each quarter and will be regularly updated to reflect the ongoing refinement of the metrics that support the **Developing a More Inclusive Economy - Our Manchester Industrial Strategy** by going beyond traditional measures such as Gross Value Added to measures the extent of Manchester's economic inclusivity**.**

2) Linking to other sources of information and analysis

Many of the topics covered in this document will be covered in greater detail in other places - typically reports prepared for the Economy Scrutiny Committee or performance / intelligence products prepared within Manchester City Council. Where possible, we provide links and will include a short summary where it assists with the interpretation of other content within this document.

Appendix 1 to this document contains the latest updates to data and intelligence that, whilst not immediately obvious as headline 'economic' measures, have been identified as metrics that supply a richer and more holistic understanding of an inclusive economy. We will continue to include such content as new content becomes available.

[1] https://sites.google.com/manchester.gov.uk/economy-dashboard/home

3) *Aligning metrics to the pillars of the Our Manchester Industrial Strategy*

Production of a quarterly update on the topic of Manchester's economy including alignment to the council's strategies is an evolving undertaking. The availability of data means that the content will change over time. We will ensure that this process of change is clearly signposted and will utilise the online counterpoint to this document to maintain the availability of data to support the work of officers and elected members

The following table outlines the current cycle of measures which are reported in the Economy Dashboard, aligned broadly to the three pillars of the Our Manchester Industrial Strategy although inevitably there is some overlap as these areas are interlinked.

Measuring the impact of an Inclusive Economy on Health and Wellbeing.

The *Our Manchester Industrial Strategy* includes a commitment to develop a basket of indicators that go beyond economic prosperity and consider the health of the workforce, the impact of economic growth on the overall wellbeing of Manchester residents, and the extent to which people are reaching their full potential at all life stages.

Discussion is ongoing as to how best to incorporate relevant health and wellbeing measures into the Economy Dashboard with particular focus on those which demonstrate the extent of health inequalities connected to economic factors and the extent to which the gap is changing. Some suggested measures are outlined below:

Measuring a more inclusive economy: people

Broad category	Data item	Source	Detail	Frequency	Lowest geo level available	When available
Skills	Annual Population Survey	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	Workplace based training Resident NVQ equivalent skills Work status of those with disabilities Work status of those with long term illness	Annual	City wide	Nov
	Full academic year apprenticeship data	Department for Education (DfE)	Apprenticeship starts and achievements by learner demographic and course of study characteristics	Annual	City wide	Jun

Broad category	Data item	Source	Detail	Frequency	Lowest geo level available	When available
'Marmot' indicators of health, health outcomes and social inequality	Life expectancy data	ONS	Life expectancy and inequality in life expectancy at birth	Annual	City wide	Dec[2]
	NEET and participation data	DfE	19-24 year olds not in education, employment or training data	Annual	City wide	June
	Metrics of individual poverty and disadvantage	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	Long term benefits claimants	Quarterly	City wide	
		Joseph Rowntree Foundation	Minimum income standard	Annual	City wide	Summer
		Money Advice Service	Over indebtedness	Annual	City wide	To be confirmed[3]
		DWP	BEIS fuel poverty	Annual	City wide	June
		Health and Safety Executive	Work related illness	Annual	Regional	
	Annual population survey - personal and economic wellbeing	ONS	Survey of people with low satisfaction / worthwhile / happiness + high anxiety scores	Annual	City wide	October[2]

Measuring a more inclusive economy: place

Category	Data item	Source	Detail	Frequency	Lowest geo level available	When available
Economy and the environment	Monitor of the natural environment	Natural England	Number and duration of visits	Annual	City wide	Sept
Growth	Crane survey	CBRE[4]	Annual survey of residential, office, academic and retail construction projects	Annual	Covers extended city centre	Spring

[2] Latest data appears in appendix 1
[3] The Money Advice Service are to review their metrics so revised or alternative data sources may become available
[4] This is a commercial product for internal use and as such will not be published in future publicly available reports

Category	Data item	Source	Detail	Frequency	Lowest geo level available	When available
Growth	Hotel pipeline	MCC	Quarterly update on hotel rooms under construction	Quarterly	Covers city centre and airport	
Digital infrastructure	Broadband and telecoms data	Ofcom	Broadband speed and availability vs take-up	Annual	City wide	Tbc
Carbon reduction	Choice of metrics under discussion					
Transportation	Choice of metrics under discussion					

Measuring a more inclusive economy: prosperity

Category	Data item	Source	Detail	Frequency	Lowest geo level available	When available
Earnings	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	ONS	Resident and worker wages, Real Living wage data	Annual	City wide	Oct
Employment	Inter-departmental business register	ONS	Business counts by industrial sector / public / private status / employee count	Annual	City wide	Oct
	Annual Population Survey	ONS	Volume of self-employed and employed workers Volume of non-permanent workers	Annual	City wide	Apr
	Business register and employment survey	ONS	Total in employment by industrial sector	Annual	City wide	Sept
Economic activity	Gross value added data	ONS	Gross Value Added (nominal current price data, balanced approach, per hour worked)	Annual	City wide	Feb[5]

[5] The release by ONS of 2018 data scheduled for February 2020 has been delayed but will be featured in the next quarterly update

Category	Data item	Source	Detail	Frequency	Lowest geo level available	When available
Growth	Business and employment growth	ONS	Using data from the Business Register and Employment Survey, Annual Population Survey and IDBR Business Counts to measure growth sectors	Annual	City wide	As per constituent elements
	Procurement spend	MCC	Annual update on MCC expenditure with local suppliers	Annual	City wide	Autumn / winter

Skills

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

Measuring a more inclusive economy

Prosperity

Real living wage - 2019 update

Data source: Living Wage Foundation / Office for National Statistics / MCC internal analysis

What is the real living wage?

The Real Living Wage is calculated on an annual basis by the Living Wage Foundation[6]. The real Living Wage is based on the cost of living and is currently voluntarily paid by nearly 6,000 UK employers including Manchester City Council[7]. The real living wage should not be confused with the minimum wage[8] and the national living wage[9], both of which are legal requirements of employers.

Figure 1 : real living wage, time series 2013 - 2019

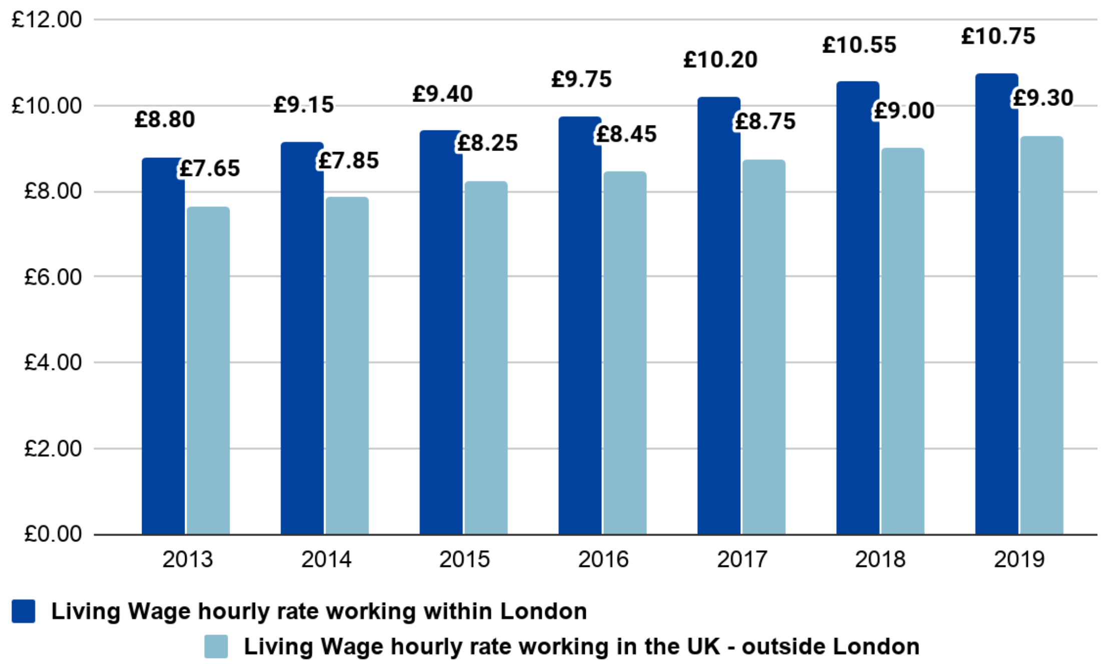

Figure 1 above shows the living wage figures set for London workers and those outside London for each year 2013 to 2019. Manchester workers in receipt of the living wage will be paid at least **£9.30** per hour, which equates to **£372.00** for a 40-hour week or **£19,397** per year (both figures are before tax and national insurance deductions).

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[6] *https://www.livingwage.org.uk/*

[7] *https://secure.manchester.gov.uk/news/article/8183/manchester_sets_out_ambition_to_be_an_accredited_national_living_wage_employer*

[8] *The minimum wage is currently £7.70 per hour and applies to workers under 25 years of age*

[9] *The national living wage is currently £8.21 per hour and applies to workers aged over 25*

What percentage of employees do not receive the real living wage?

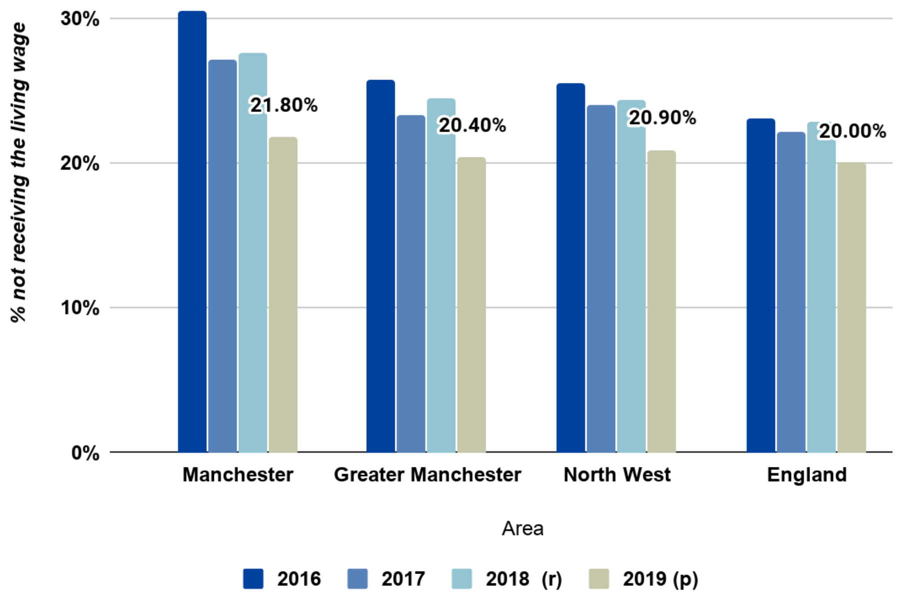

Figure 2: % of resident workers not receiving the real living wage
(r) denotes revised 2018 figure (p) denotes provisional 2019 figure

As employers are not obliged to pay the real living wage the rate of employees in receipt is a useful metric of income[10]. **Figure 2** (left) shows change over time and covers individuals who live in Manchester, a margin of error of +/- 2.3% is applicable to the Manchester resident figure.

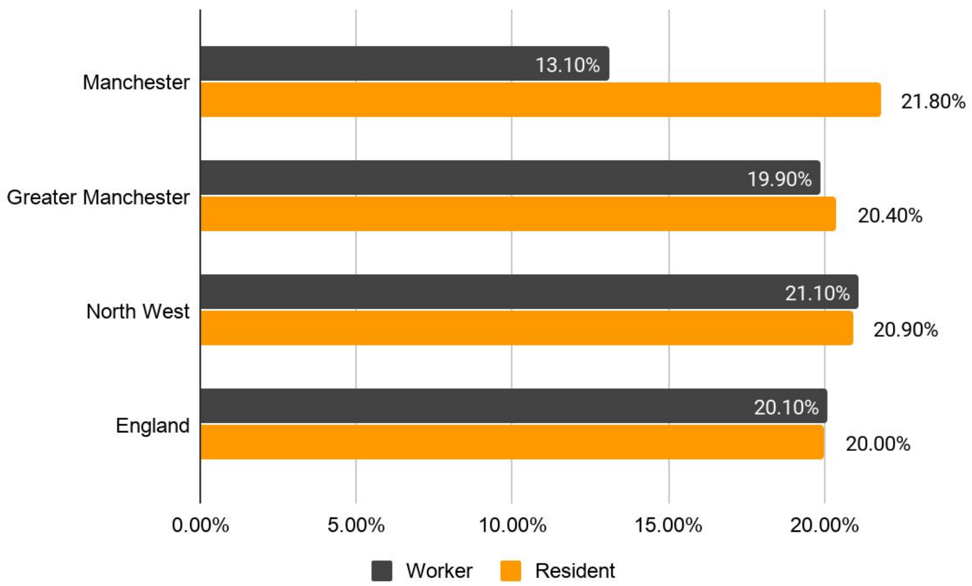

Figure 3: % of resident and workers not receiving the real living wage (provisional figure for 2019)

Data is also available covering individuals who work in Manchester, **figure 3** provides detail for 2019 of the different proportion of workers who do not receive the real living wage. A margin of error of +/- 1.3% applies to the Manchester worker figure.

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[10] ASHE analysis is based on the Real Living Wage rates available from the preceding year of the survey, therefore the 2019 statistics shown above are based on the living wage rate in 2018 (£9). This is because the Living Wage rate is set in November each year but employers are given until May the following year to implement the rises.

Living hours

The Living Wage Foundation has also developed a new ***Living hours*** standard that sets out what basic principles on an approach to the guarantee and stability of hours worked for employees that compliments their work on the living wage. In the same manner as the living wage employers can gain accreditation for offering *Living hours.*
The Living Hours standard calls on employers to provide the right to:

(i) Notice periods for shifts: of at least 4 weeks' notice, with guaranteed payment if shifts are cancelled within this notice period.

(ii) A right to a contract with living hours: the right to a contract that reflects accurate hours worked, and a guaranteed minimum of 16 hours a week (*unless the worker requests otherwise)*

This campaign is currently at an early stage with the Living Wage Foundation working with a number of employers to implement the proposals and to develop roll out accreditation.

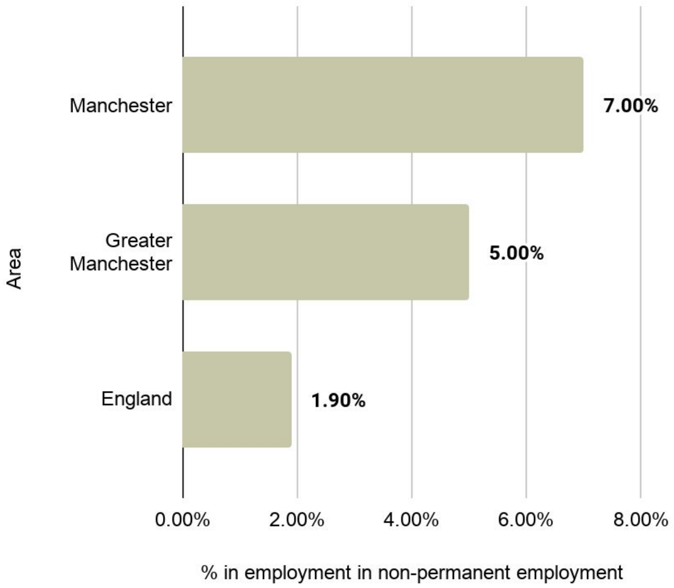


Figure 4: of those in employment percentage in non permanent employment

As shown in **figure 4** (above right) data from the **ONS Annual Population Survey**[11] suggests that Manchester has a higher proportion of the workforce who are in non-permanent employment than both Greater Manchester and the England[12].

The companion Labour Force Survey covers zero hours contracts, although this is not currently available to local authority level. **Figure 5** below summarises U.K workers aged 16-24 and 65+ are more likely to be on this type of contract.

11 https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/annualpopulationsurveyapsqmi

12 The survey suggests 7% of those in employment which equates to 18,800 workers

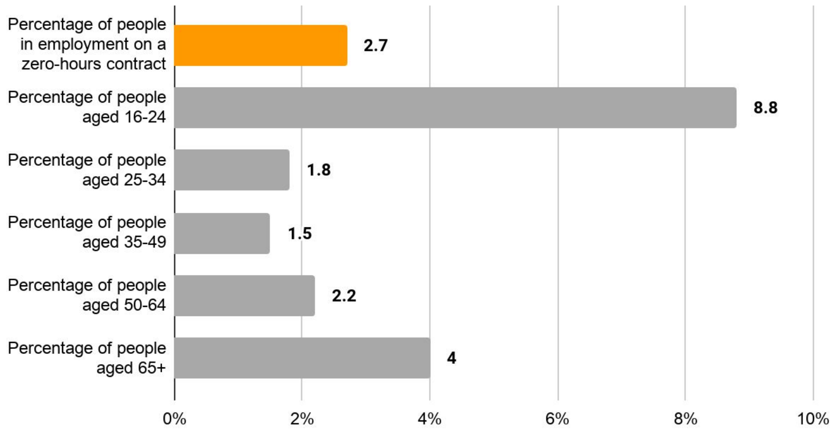


Figure 5: % of workers on zero hours contracts in the United Kingdom by age banding

There is also variation in the extent of zero hours contracts when gender is considered, nationally currently 2.4% of men in employment are on this type of contract, compared with 3.1% of women

Whilst no local authority level data is currently available regional data suggests that the North West of England has a lower proportion of workers on zero hours contracts than elsewhere in England and Wales.

Figure 6 (right) compiles the 2019 estimates for England and Wales

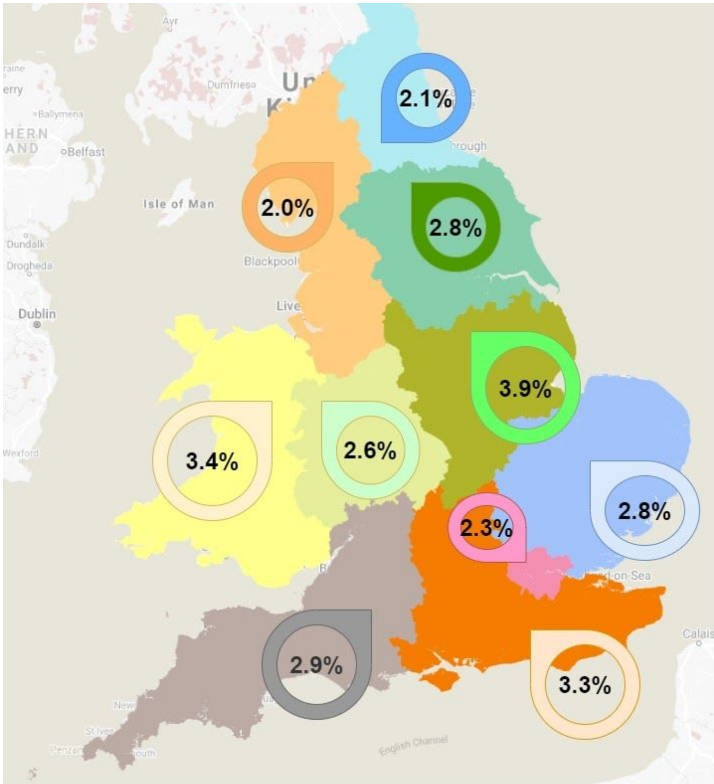


Figure 6: regional variation in % on zero hours contracts, (no gender or age split)

Apprenticeship data

Data source: Department for Education

Measuring a more inclusive economy

People

Apprenticeship starts

The quarter 1 2018/19 economy update (available here[13]) featured an in-depth look at the characteristics of apprenticeships undertaken by Manchester residents and the key content of that section is now updated with the data for the most recent full academic year.

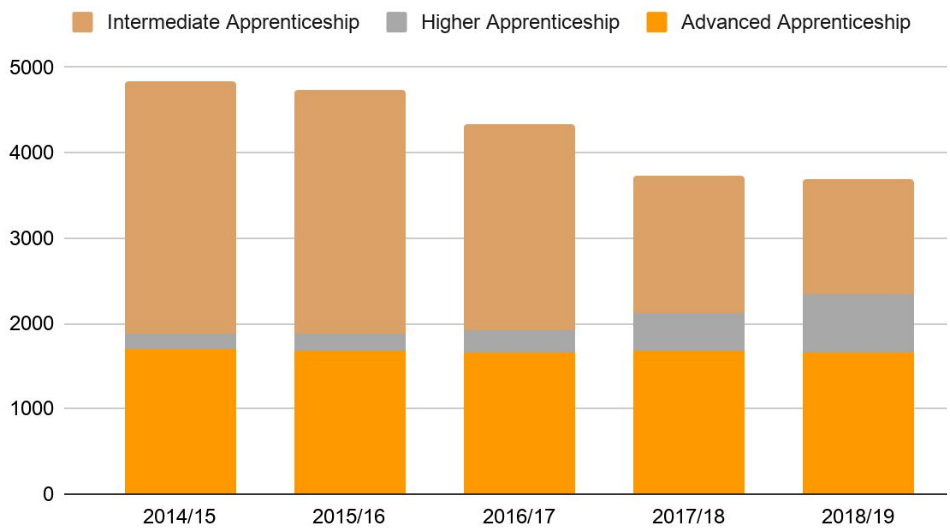


Figure 7 shows the trend towards an increase in higher and advanced apprenticeships and a corresponding decline in the number of intermediate apprenticeships.

Figure 7: Manchester apprenticeship starts by level and academic year

A range of factors accounts for these changes, including (but not limited to) streamlining of courses at intermediate level, preference for education as a setting over apprenticeship for under 19s and strong take-up for apprenticeships by companies to upskill their existing older staff.

Apprenticeship starts are reported by **age group** - under 19, 19-24 and 25+. The largest of these groups in 2018/19 was those aged over 25, which along with those aged 19-24 both saw a small increase in numbers when contrasted against 2017/18. The number of starts for those under 19 fell over the same period.

For the 2018/19 academic year Manchester saw a 57% / 43% **split between female and male apprenticeship starts** which compares to a 50.2% / 49.8% split across England. A similar disparity was seen in the starts for the 2017/18 academic year.

An aspect of the data collected on apprenticeship starts is the self-declared **learning difficulty or disability**. Manchester during the 2018/19 academic year saw 400 apprentices in this

[13] Internal MCC link only

category, 11% of the total starters for the year. This mirrors the figure for England where 12% of the total starts for the year declared a learning difficulty or disability.

The three most popular **subject areas** for apprenticeship starts, in order, are Health, public services and care (35% of all starts, all ages), business, administration and law (32% of all starts, all ages) and retail and commercial enterprise (14% of all starts, all ages). The same subject area preference is seen across the three age groups mentioned above although those apprentices under 19 years of age show a higher proportion opting for retail and commercial enterprise (19%).

Apprenticeship achievements

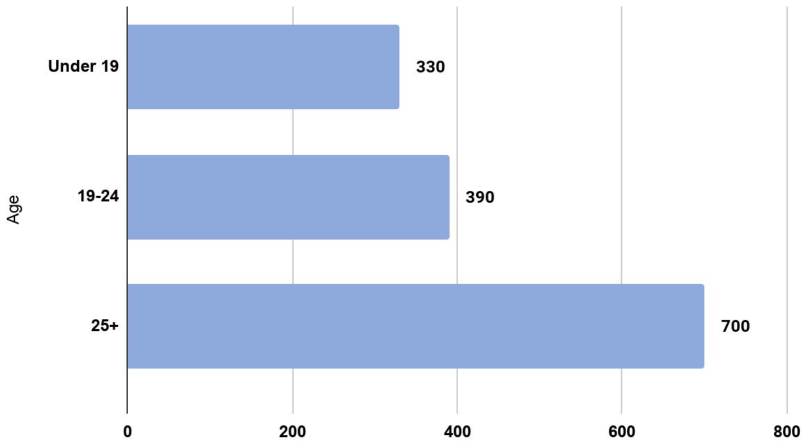


Figure 8: Number of apprenticeship achievements by age band

Figure 8 (left) shows the number of apprenticeship achievements in 2018/19, by the age of the apprentice. The distribution by age mirrors the distribution in apprenticeship starts.

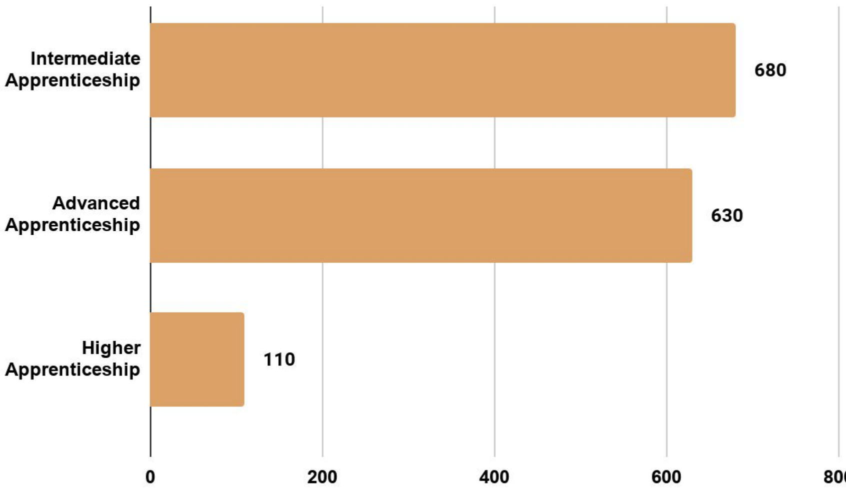


Figure 9: Number of apprenticeship achievements by apprenticeship level

Figure 9 shows the distribution in 2018/19 academic years by apprenticeship level. The volume of intermediate apprenticeship achievements reflects the completion of study at this level that was commenced some years ago and future years are likely to see a reflection of the move towards a greater number of higher level apprenticeships described earlier.

Digital infrastructure

As a Liveable and Low Carbon City we will harness the potential of technology to improve the city's liveability, sustainability and connectivity

Measuring a more inclusive economy

Place

Fixed broadband availability and take-up

Data source: Ofcom, Connected Nations 2019

Ofcom have released a 2019 update to their annual 'Connected Nations'[14] report on the availability and take-up of broadband within local authority areas across the United Kingdom. Figure 10 below shows the range of fixed broadband *availability* for the English Core Cities categorised by those premises that ***cannot*** receive data at a rate of 30 mbit/s, those that ***can*** receive 'superfast' data (30-299 mbit/s) and those that ***can*** receive 'ultrafast' data (300 mbit/s+).

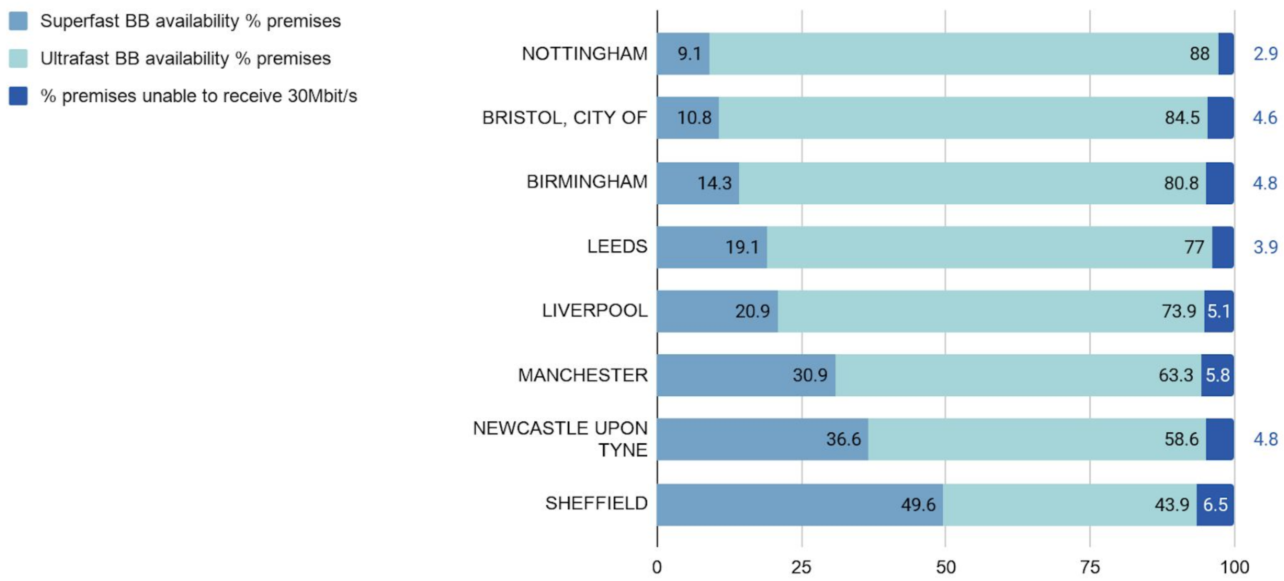


Figure 10 : Broadband speed availability 2019, English Core Cities

At first glance the **figure 10** suggests that levels of broadband availability in Manchester are high - this, however, masks the levels of broadband *take-up* in the city. Broadband is a commercial product and consumers have a choice in the provision they opt for. Broadly speaking faster broadband will cost more and the prices for the highest speeds, most likely delivered via fibre optic cable will be the highest in the marketplace. **Figure 11** (overleaf) shows 33.93% of connections in the city have speeds at less than the level described as 'superfast' 30 Mbit/s.

[14] **https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/infrastructure-research/connected-nations-2019**

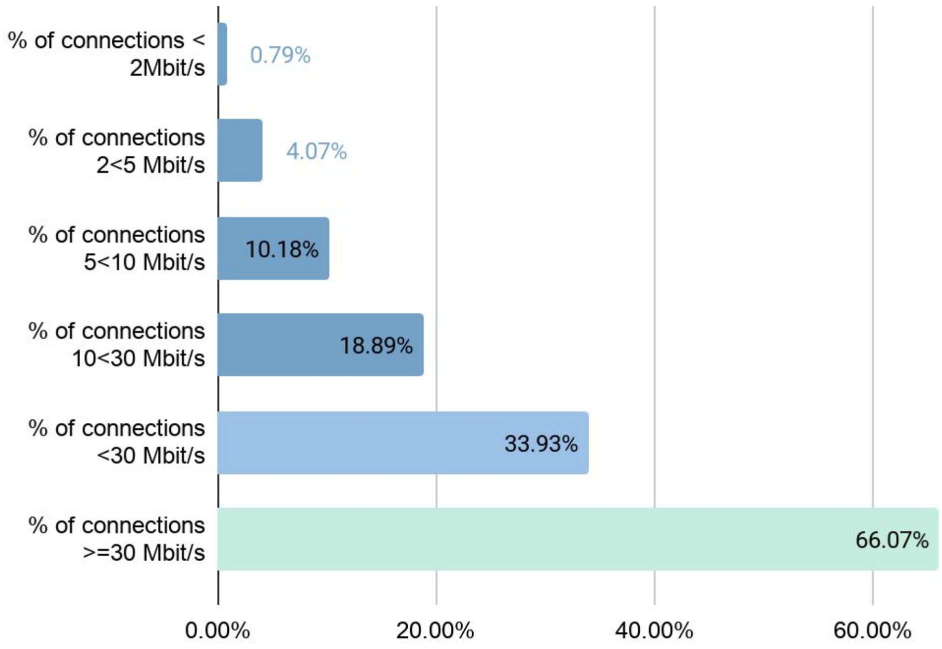


Figure 11: take-up of lines by maximum speed

A similar disparity is seen in the other English Core Cities where availability of fast broadband exceeds levels of take up. Sheffield has the highest rate of connections less than 30 Mbit/s - 37.65% of all connections, Nottingham the lowest of the core cities - 25.28%. **Figure 12** (below) shows the data for the English Core Cities.

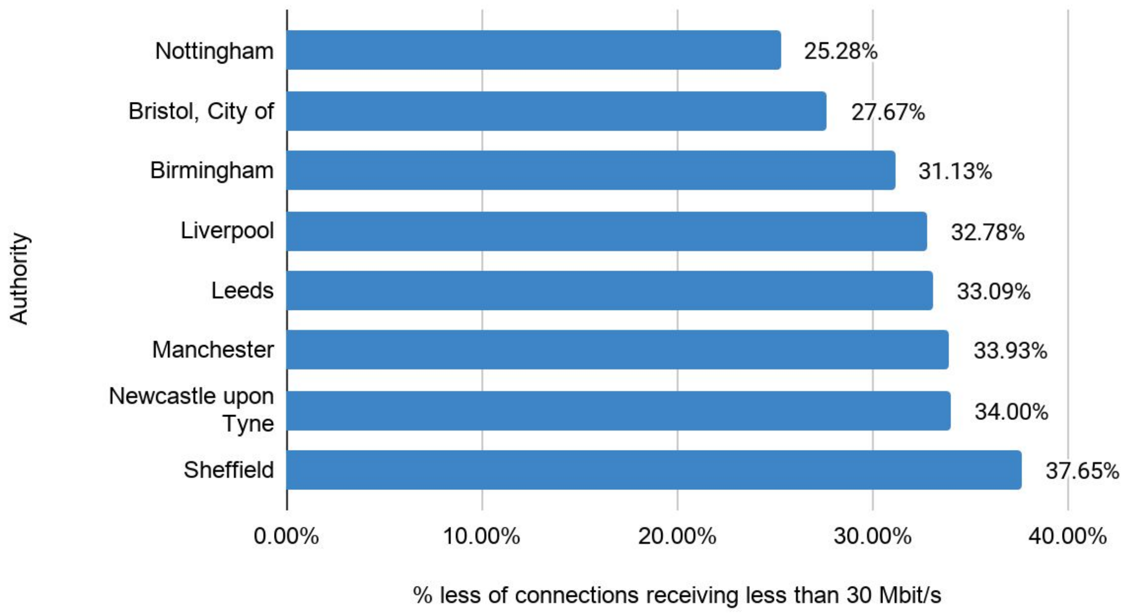


Figure 12: English Core Cities - % of broadband connections receiving speeds of less than 30 Mbit/s

Development

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

Measuring a more inclusive economy

Prosperity

Business Rates

Data source: MCC internal analysis

Net annual charges payable at snapshot date							
	This quarter	Previous quarter snapshot (Oct 19)			Previous year snapshot (Jan 19)		
Business type	Jan/20	*Value*	Variation £	Variation %	*Value*	Variation £	Variation %
Office	**£118.11 m**	*£119.22 m*	-£1.11 m	-0.93%	*£110.9 m*	£7.22 m	6.51%
Retail	**£78.21 m**	*£79.63 m*	-£1.42 m	-1.79%	*£81.18 m*	-£2.97 m	-3.66%
Health & Public Services	**£42.68 m**	*£43.43 m*	-£0.75 m	-1.72%	*£43.21 m*	-£0.53 m	-1.22%
Industrial	**£34.65 m**	*£35.14 m*	-£0.50 m	-1.42%	*£34.96 m*	-£0.31 m	-0.90%
Services & Food	**£21.6 m**	*£22.04 m*	-£0.43 m	-1.97%	*£20.92 m*	£0.68 m	3.24%
Sports, Rec & Culture	**£24.86 m**	*£25.1 m*	-£0.23 m	-0.93%	*£24.08 m*	£0.79 m	3.26%
Hotels	**£19.75 m**	*£19.84 m*	-£0.09 m	-0.45%	*£18.51 m*	£1.24 m	6.67%
Car Park	**£14.19 m**	*£14.23 m*	-£0.04 m	-0.27%	*£13.41 m*	£0.78 m	5.83%
Education	**£8.7 m**	*£9.08 m*	-£0.38 m	-4.23%	*£8.97 m*	-£0.28 m	-3.10%
Advertising & Communication	**£5.46 m**	*£5.53 m*	-£0.07 m	-1.35%	*£4.85 m*	£0.61 m	12.56%
Total	**£368.21 m**	*£373.24 m*	-£5.03 m	-1.37%	*£361. m*	£7.22 m	1.96%

Over the preceding dashboards we have tracked the *'Retail'* category which was identified as showing a decrease in business rates contrasted with the snapshot taken a year previously[15]. This quarter has seen the continuation of this trend. Caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions from individual quarterly snapshots but we will continue to monitor variation over the coming year and will return to the topic if necessary.

[15] 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). The figures quoted above are not adjusted to reflect bad debts or appeals to avoid distortion to the profile of the business types with rates payable.

The table below shows the variation in the *number* of business properties that make up the rates due shown above. In contrast to the decline in value the retail sector shows a modest increase over the past two annual snapshots.

	Number of properties - one and two years previous		
Business type	**Jan/20**	**One year ago**	**Two years ago**
Office	8,381	8,004	7,854
Retail	5,118	5,102	5,081
Health & Public Services	621	635	626
Industrial	5,054	4,971	4,831
Services & Food	1,418	1,375	1,326
Sports, Rec & Culture	904	899	899
Hotels	98	95	92
Car Park	3,483	3,461	3,323
Education	383	379	377
Advertising & Communication	1,559	1,589	1,621
Total	27,019	26,510	26,030

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.

Measuring a more inclusive economy

Place

Housing market data

Data source: MCC analysis

Property prices and sales during the quarter (derived from Land Registry data)				
			Variation from last quarter	***Variation from a year ago***
		2019/20 Qtr2	*Number*	*Number*
Number of properties registered as sold	**Manchester city centre**	704	-21	-59
	Manchester excluding city centre	1,844	-131	-116
Mean Price	**Manchester city centre**	£208,690	£1,986	£1,813
	Manchester excluding city centre	£200,458	£121	£3,036

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

2019/20 figures show that 550 **affordable homes**[16] are expected to be built across Manchester.

During the 2018/19 financial year 49% of home sales to owner occupiers in Manchester were classed as affordable[17]. For the same period 39% of home sales to owner occupiers within two miles of the city centre were classed as affordable.

[16] Source MCC internal residential development tracker

[17] Manchester definition classes a property sale as affordable where housing costs are less than 30% of average household income (£27k)

Rental market data

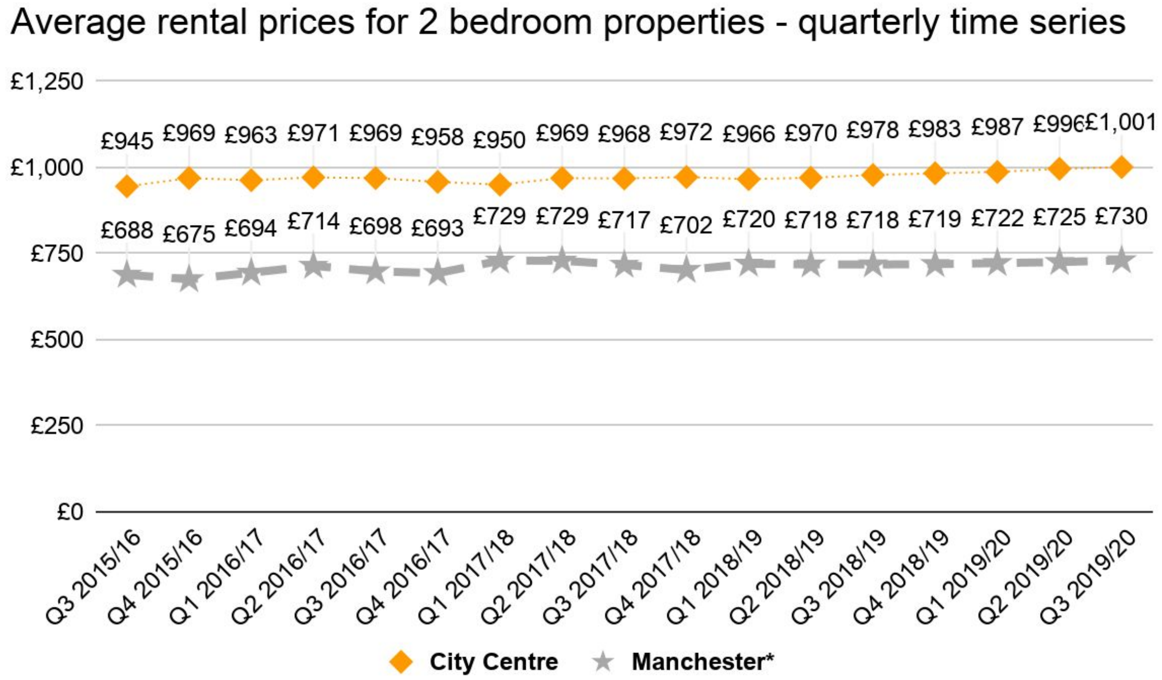


Figure 13: average rental prices for 2 bedroom properties, quarterly time series

*Rental price data is retrospectively amended to incorporate the latest available intelligence. Previous quarters may not match figures in preceding dashboards. *Manchester refers to the City of Manchester not Greater Manchester*

Volume of long term[18] empty properties

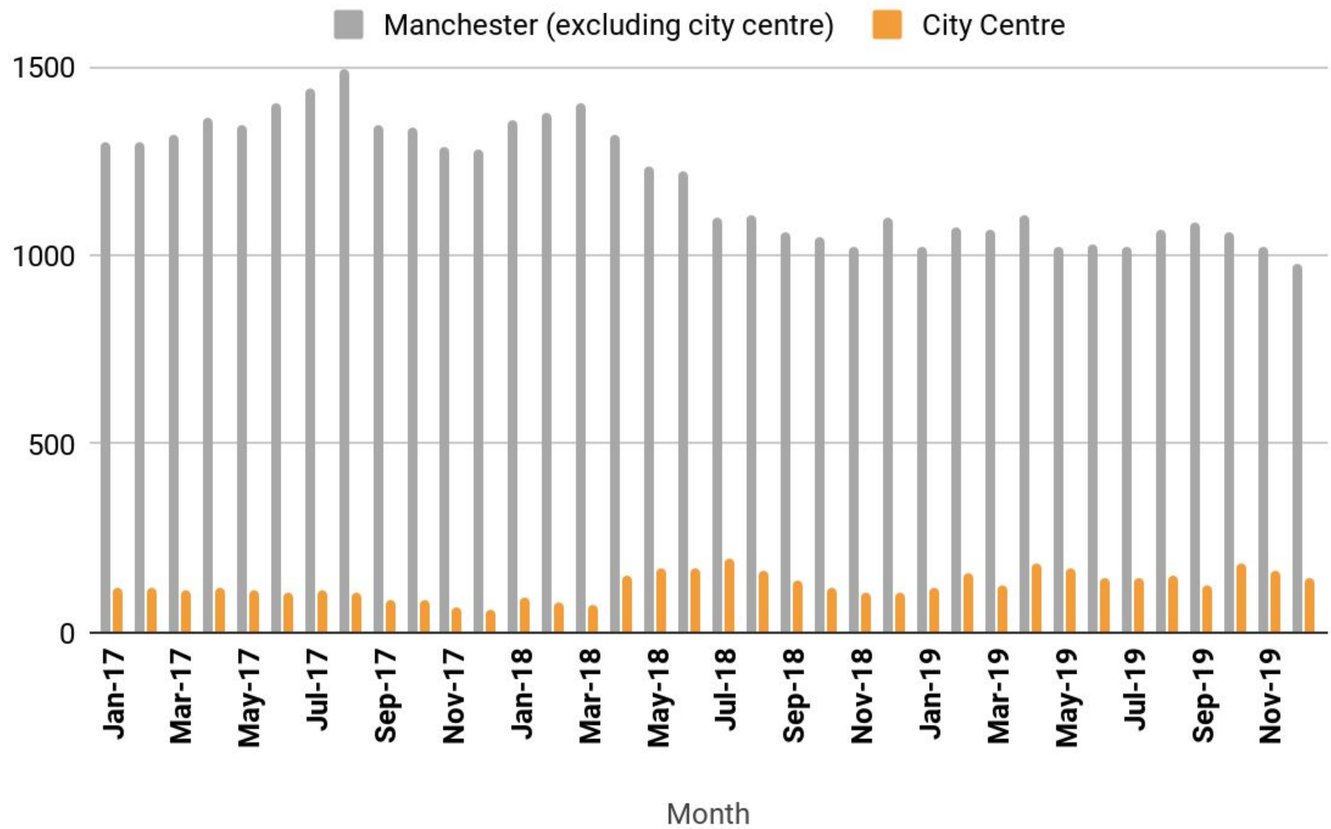


Figure 14: Long term empty properties, quarterly time series

[18] *Refers to properties vacant for more than six months*

Figure 14 (preceding page) shows the number of empty properties and is updated monthly as per the period covered by this dashboard. The chart displays the number of empty properties in the city centre and across Manchester. The second figure ***excludes*** those empty properties in the city centre.

Month	Manchester (excluding city centre)	City centre
Jan-19	1026	121
Feb-19	1075	158
Mar-19	1068	123
Apr-19	1108	185
May-19	1024	173
Jun-19	1032	146
Jul-19	1,023	145
Aug-19	1,067	152
Sep-19	1,086	126
Oct-19	1,061	183
Nov-19	1,021	164
Dec-19	**981**	**145**

The table above contains the number of empty properties, by month, in 2019 for both the city centre and the remainder of the City of Manchester.

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

Measuring a more inclusive economy

Prosperity

The economic impact of tourism

Data source: Visit Manchester

The annual tourism economic activity monitor data prepared by Visit Manchester is available in summary form here[19].

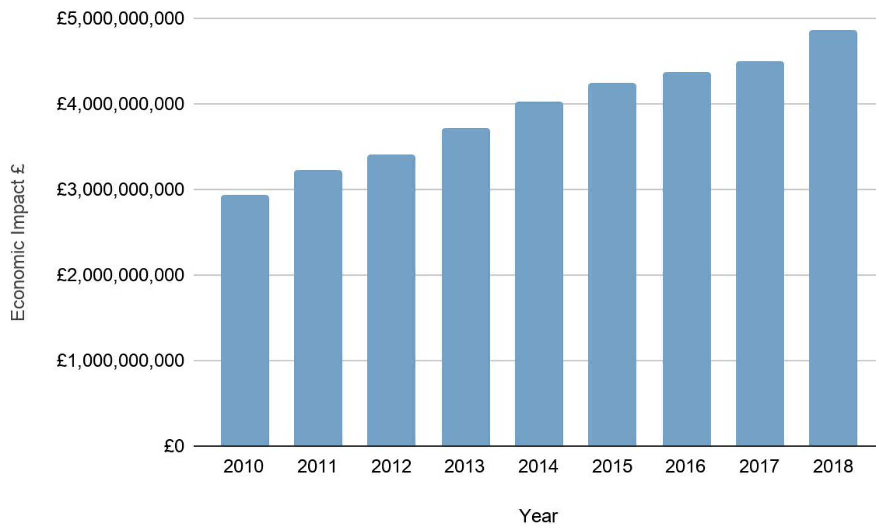


Figure 15: Economic impact of tourism, annual time series

We have included two tables detailing the economic impact of tourism to the city of Manchester (**figure 15**) - and the number of jobs supported by tourism (**figure 16**) for reference and context alongside the other *visitor economy* measures in this report.

The most recent figures (2018) are £4.86 billion and 53,400 jobs respectively.

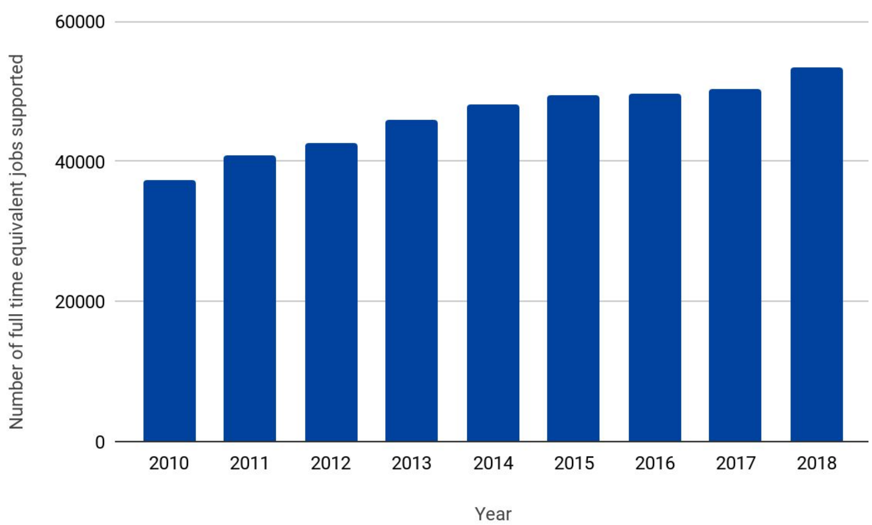


Figure 16: Number of jobs supported by tourism, annual time series

[19] https://democracy.manchester.gov.uk/documents/s10628/Visitor%20Economy%20Activity.pdf

Hotel pipeline

Data source: MCC internal analysis

This is a new data item within the economy update - we have previously (and will continue to) include Visit Manchester quarterly data on the number of hotel rooms, by star rating, in Manchester. This hotel pipeline data provides additional detail on the expansion of the sector and should be viewed as supplementary to the hotel room data set. The latest update to the number of hotel room data is shown below for information.

Number of rooms in Manchester city centre (snapshot at month end)	Aug/19
4 & 5 star hotels	5219
3 star and below hotels	4171
Self-catering and serviced apartments	1055
Total rooms	10445

Figure 18 below shows the number of hotel rooms in Manchester city centre and at Manchester airport (i) that have had planning permission approved and (ii) those that are currently ‘on site’ - that is those under construction. The number of rooms on site is the best metric of the volume of hotel development although the quarterly snapshots are not exclusive - a room may appear in subsequent snapshots until the hotel itself is complete. We include the figure for rooms approved as this gives early indication of future development trends, although the path from approval to completion is not always guaranteed.

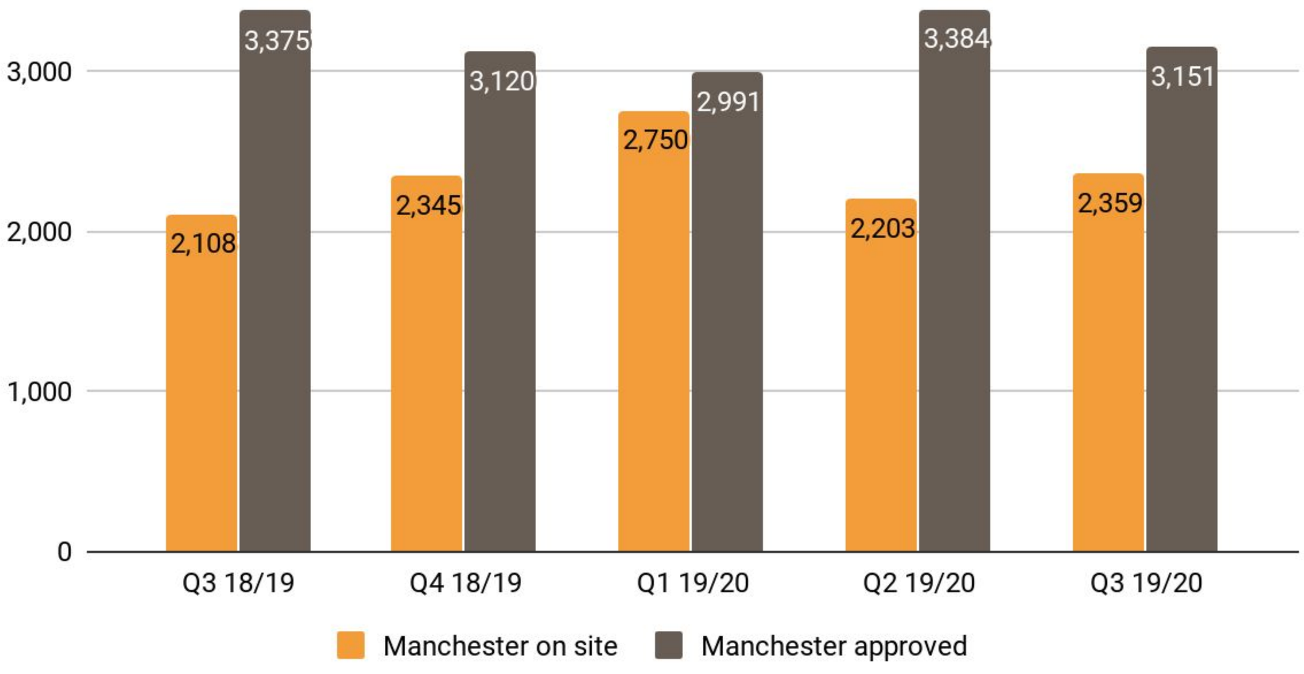


Figure 18: Number of hotel rooms approved / number of hotel rooms on site, quarterly time series

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

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

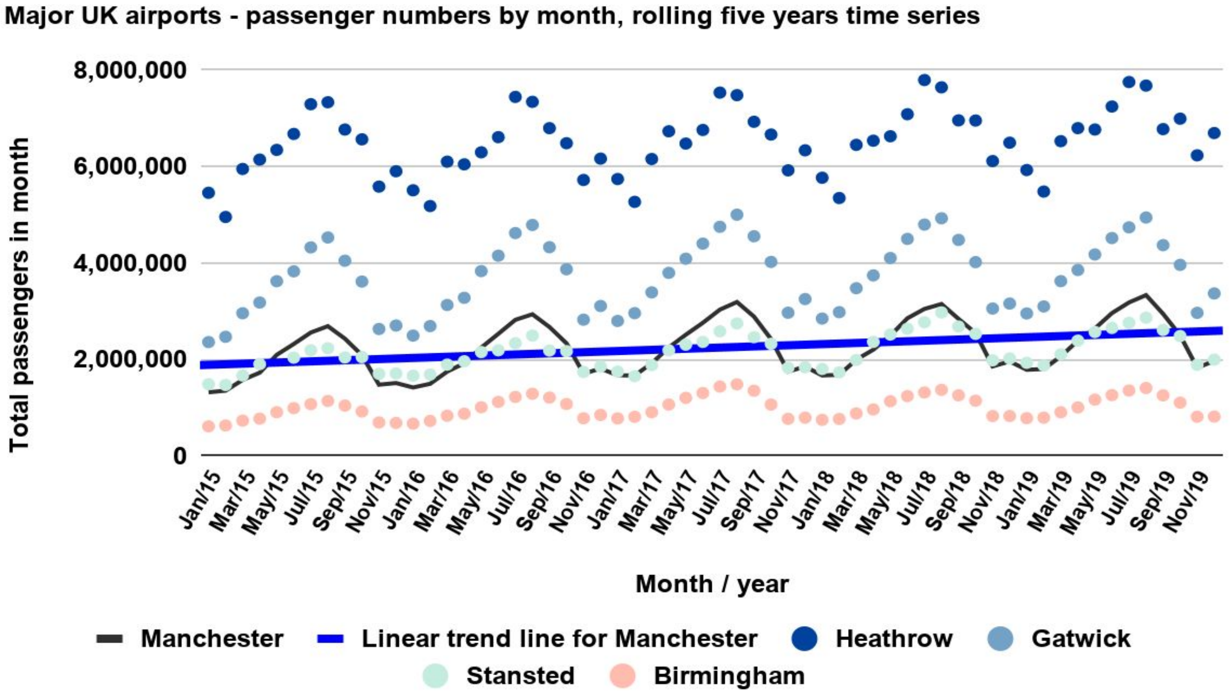
Measuring a more inclusive economy

Prosperity

Manchester Airport data

Data source: Civil Aviation Authority

Figure 19: Number of passengers major UK airports, monthly time series



	Passenger numbers during month:	*Annual change*		*Biennial change*	
	December 2019	*Actual*	*%*	*Actual*	*%*
Manchester	**1,968,052**	**10,263**	**0.52%**	**116,512**	**6.29%**
Heathrow	6,696,079	199,915	3.08%	358,053	5.65%
Gatwick	3,368,967	210,464	6.66%	116,782	3.59%
Stansted	1,995,287	-24,535	-1.21%	157,818	8.59%
Birmingham	814,379	-11,375	-1.38%	23,227	2.94%

December 2019 saw a small increase (0.52%) in passengers using Manchester airport when compared with the preceding year. Heathrow and Gatwick both recorded a larger percentage increase, Stansted and Birmingham both saw lower passenger numbers than in the preceding year. **Note: Thomas Cook** ceased trading on 23rd September 2019 so any reduction in passengers would start to show from this quarter onwards. It is difficult to identify any impact as this quarter sees a seasonal decrease, we will continue to monitor the data as any impact may start to become apparent as the holiday season restarts in 2020.

Appendix : contextual metrics

ONS Annual personal well-being estimates[20]

People with higher well-being have lower rates of illness, recover more quickly and for longer, and generally have better physical and mental health. Economic measures e.g. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are necessary, but not sufficient, to reflect a nation's overall progress or well-being. There has been increasing interest in the UK and around the world in using wider measures to monitor well-being and evaluate policy alongside economic measures

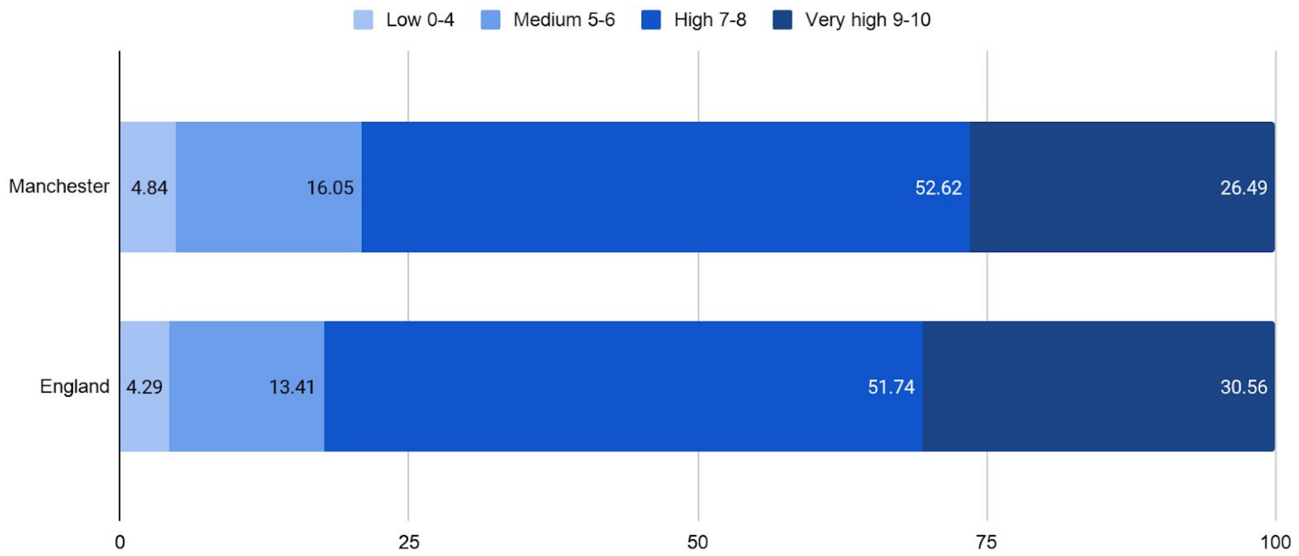


Figure 20: Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? *Where 0 is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied' % distribution between 4 score bands. Manchester and England data for 2018/19.*

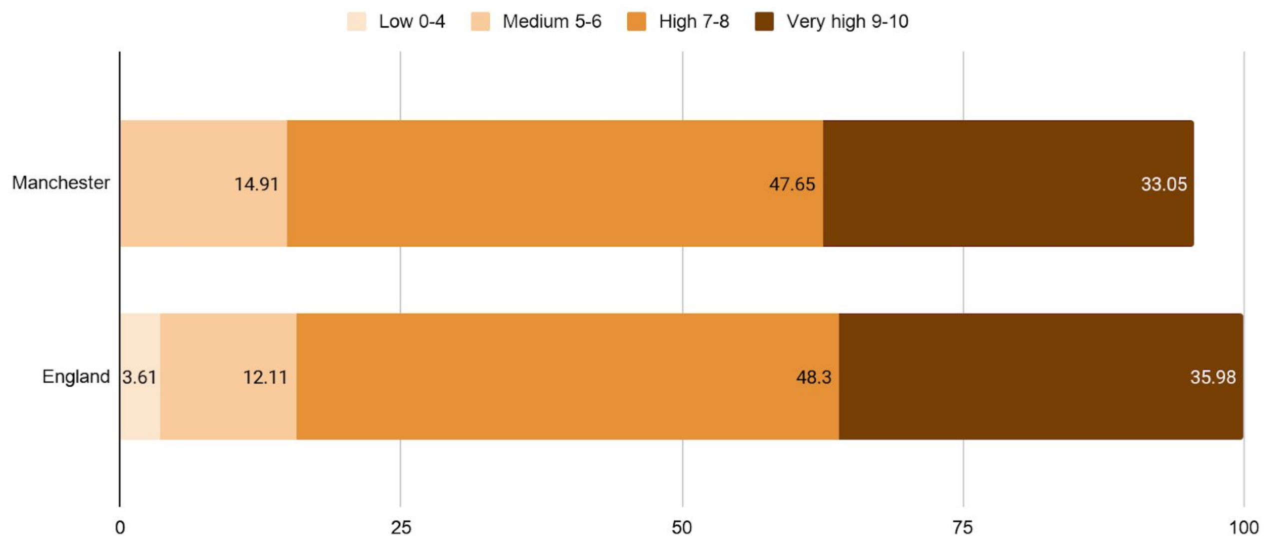


Figure 21: Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?
Where 0 is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'. Manchester and England data for 2018/19. The source data for category 0-4 for Manchester has been suppressed as statistically unreliable.

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[20] **Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey**

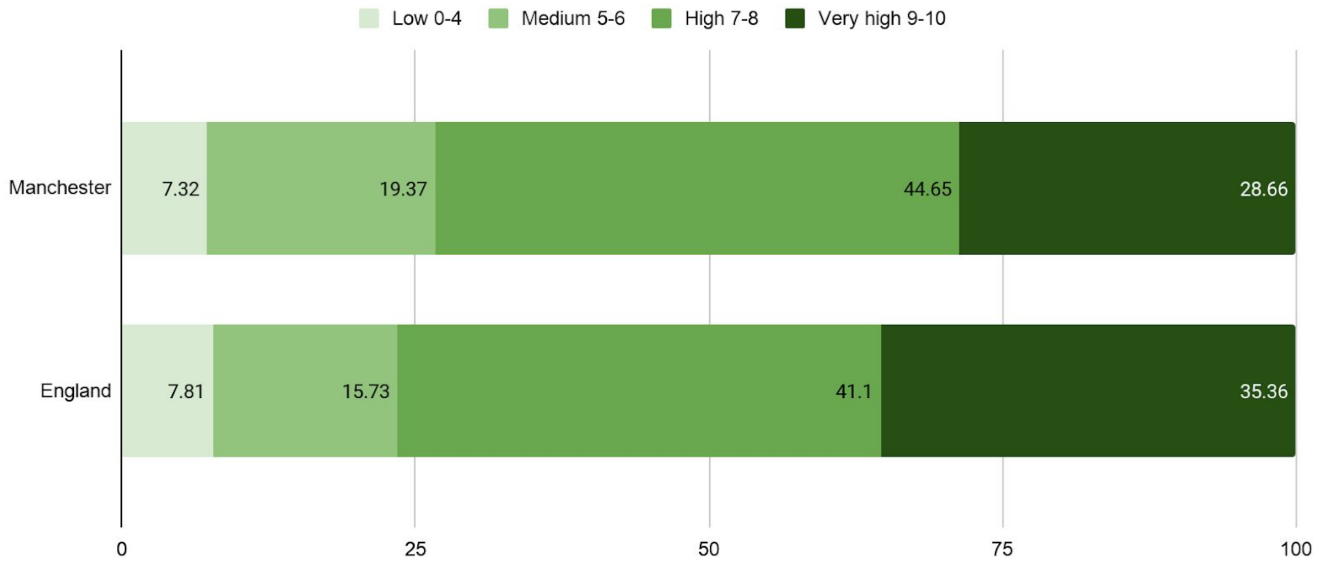

Figure 22: Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? *Where 0 is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'. Manchester and England data for 2018/19*

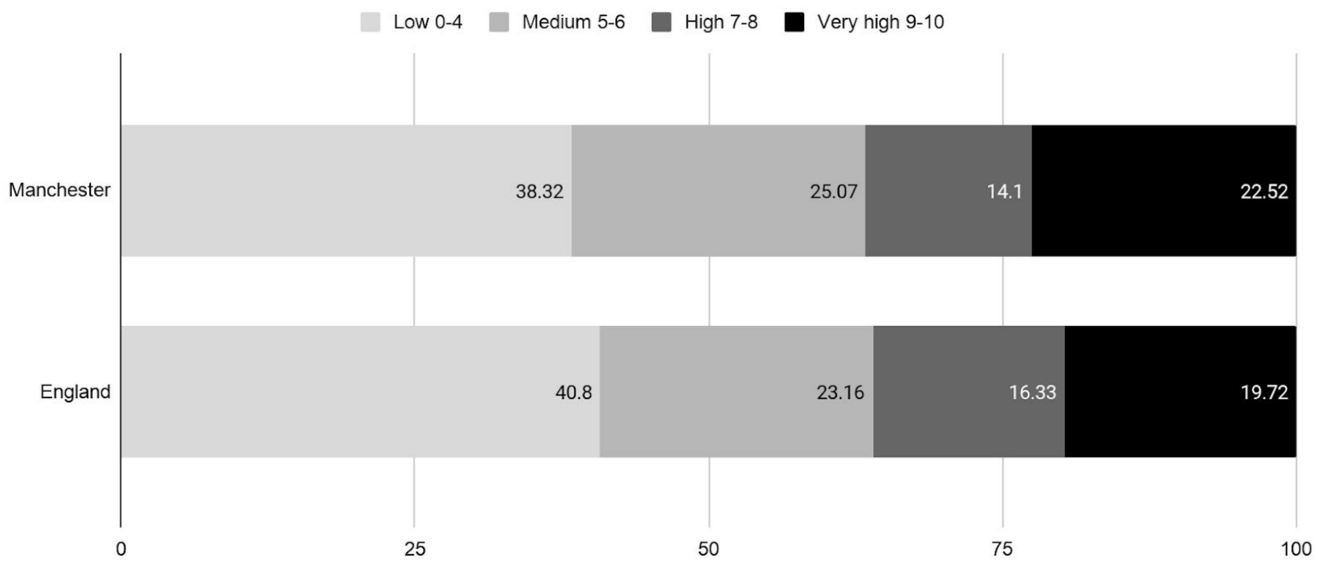

Figure 23: Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? *Where 0 is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'. Manchester and England data for 2018/19*

Ends