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Manchester City Council
Quarterly economy dashboard

Quarter 3 2018-19

This paper copy of the dashboard is produced on a quarterly basis. This version includes only those metrics which have been updated this quarter. This is intended to make the document easier to use by focussing on the latest information available. The dashboard is published, in a format that omits restricted data, on the Council's website.

Thematically it focuses on economic development, skills and jobs, the visitor economy and housing. Data on Manchester's economy is presented, where possible, with comparison to show the outturn in context. This is typically in relation to Greater Manchester, the regions of England or within national and international contexts.

An online version containing a larger suite of metrics irrespective of the last date they were You'll need to sign in to your MCC google account. This will allow you to access data and to leave any comments or suggestions you may have via a survey portal on the home page.

Contents this quarter

Analysis: apprenticeships starts and achievements - quarter 1 2018/19

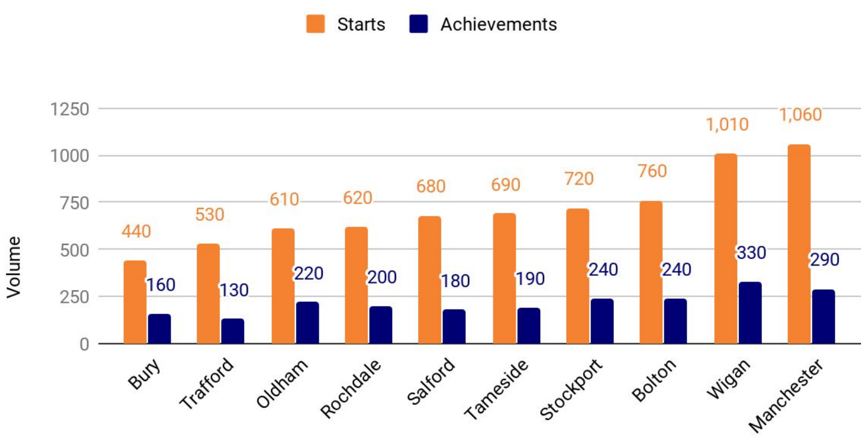
Data on the number of apprenticeships taken up and completed by Manchester residents is now available on a quarterly basis[1]. We will feature this in each issue of the dashboard and have prepared the following briefing in order to place these data updates in context.

Which aspects of apprenticeships are covered in the quarterly updates?

Individuals who start / successfully finish an apprenticeship at any point during the period covered are included. The reporting periods utilised are for the *academic year*, so quarter one covers the period August 2018 to October 2018. It is possible that an individual may appear twice if they commence more than one apprenticeship during the period. It is important to note that starts and achievements should not be compared as like for like as it can take up to two years for an apprenticeship to be completed. The data is compiled from the Individualised Learner Record[2] of the apprentice. Attribution to local authority area is based on the home postcode of the apprentice. Age banding is taken as at the *start* of the apprenticeship and is self-declared. Apprenticeships include upskilling of existing employees, as well as recruiting new apprentices /employees.

Context: Greater Manchester

Figure 1: Greater Manchester starts and achievements - quarter 1 2018/19



Manchester recorded the **highest number of apprenticeship starts in Qtr 1 18/19** across Greater Manchester. This is followed closely by Wigan with 1,010 starts. Wigan had the highest number of **completed apprenticeships** for this period with 330 while Manchester had 290. Wigan is characterised by a manufacturing base with a established tradition of apprenticeships.

Figure 2: Greater Manchester starters, by age band, quarter 1 2018/19

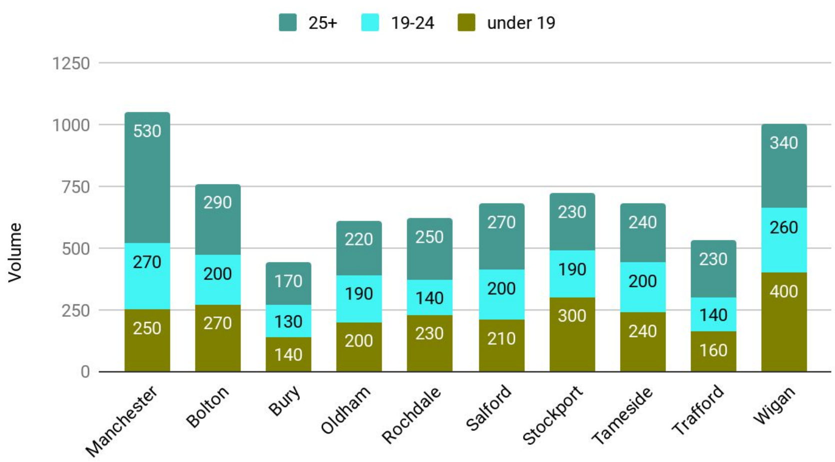


Figure 2 shows the distribution of age amongst the apprenticeship starters. Manchester is notable as having the **highest percentage of apprenticeship starters aged over 25 - 50%** - as opposed to the Greater Manchester average of 39%. Stockport records the highest percentage of starters aged under 19 - 42%.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fe-data-library-apprenticeships
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/individualised-learner-record-ilr

The distribution of age (using age bands *under 19, 19-24, 25+)* amongst those **completing apprenticeships** shows less variation. Manchester shows a slightly lower percentage of individuals age 19-24 than the Greater Manchester average (41% Manchester, 44% GM).

Tameside has the lowest proportion of apprentices aged 25+ (10%, opposed to the Greater Manchester average of 16%).

Manchester has a higher proportion of apprentices aged under 19 than the Greater Manchester average (42% as opposed to 40%).

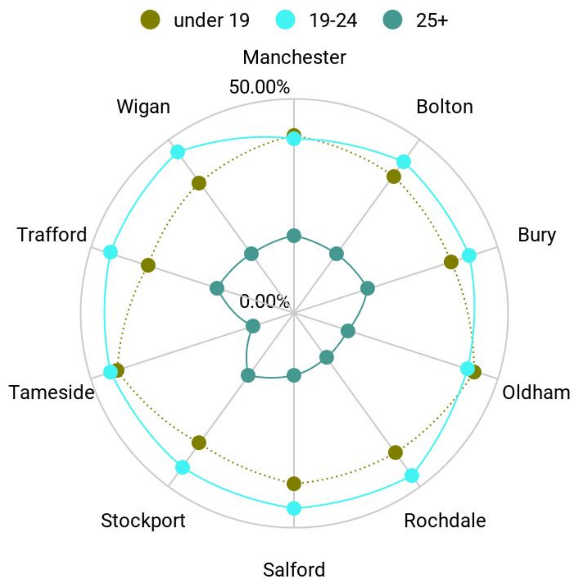


Figure 3: distribution of age band as percentage of all achievements by Greater Manchester authority

Over the past three academic years there has been a decline in the number of apprenticeship achievements for Manchester (figure 4). In terms of the level of apprenticeship there is a trend towards an increase in higher level apprenticeships (4.78% in 2017/18 as opposed to 1.79% of all achievements in 2014/15).

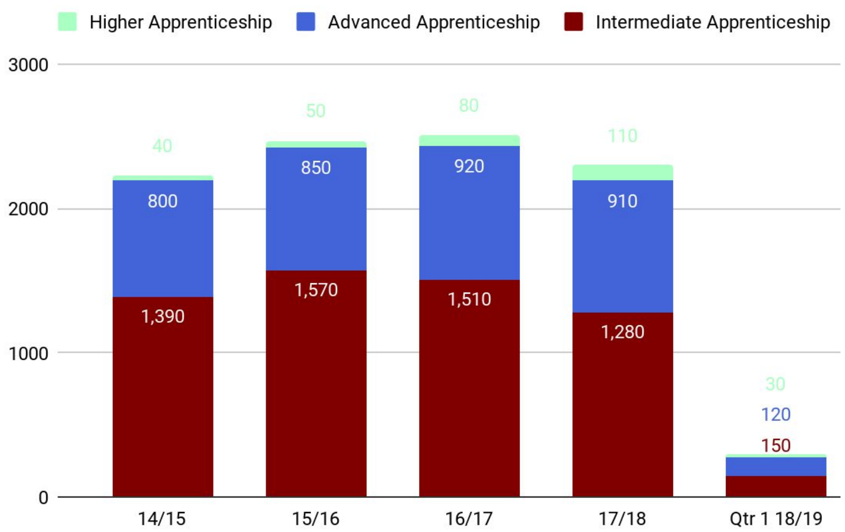


Figure 4: Number of apprenticeship achievements full years, Manchester 2014/15 to 2017/18 and quarter 1 2018/19

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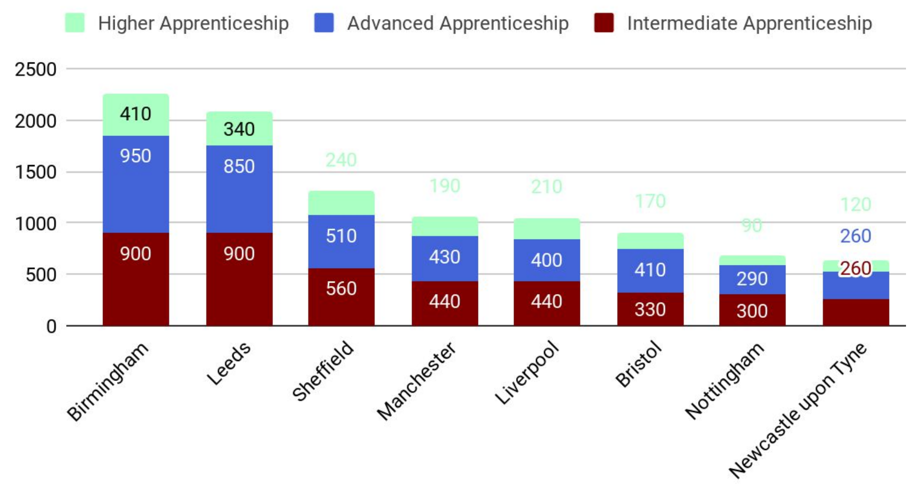
Context: English Core Cities



The chart to the left shows the **number of apprenticeship starts** recorded during quarter 1 2018/19 for the English Core Cities. Manchester has a total of 1,060 starts which places it as fourth highest in the group.

Figure 5: Core Cities, number of apprenticeship starts quarter 1 2018/19

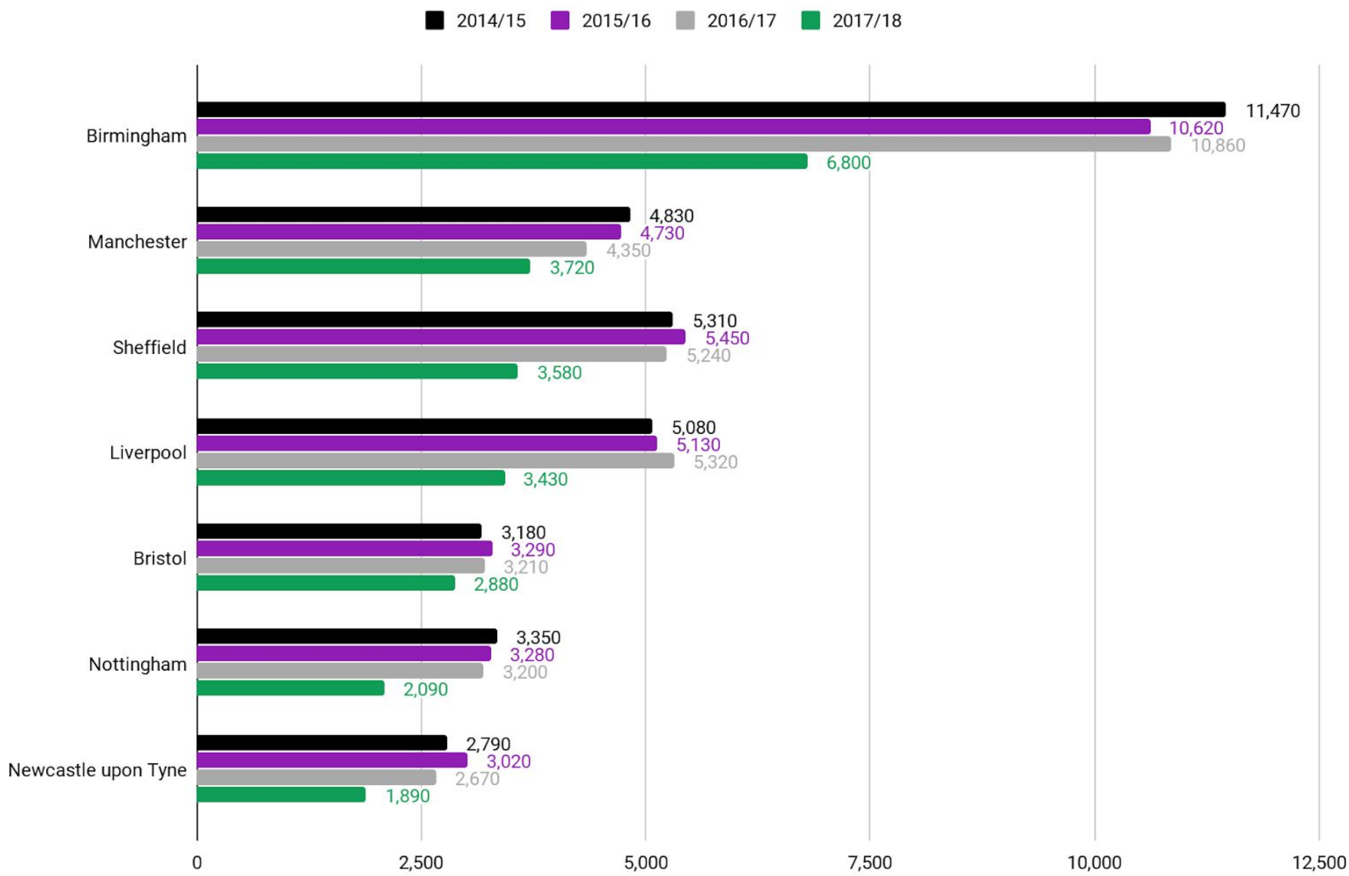


Figure 6: Core Cities, number apprenticeship starts 2014/15 to 2017/18

Figure 6 (above) shows the variation over time of apprenticeship starts and highlights that starts fell during 2017/18 in all the cities considered. This was the first full year of reporting since the introduction of the apprenticeship levy in April 2017. Nationally the reduction has been -24%; GM is lower with -22% and Manchester with -14%.

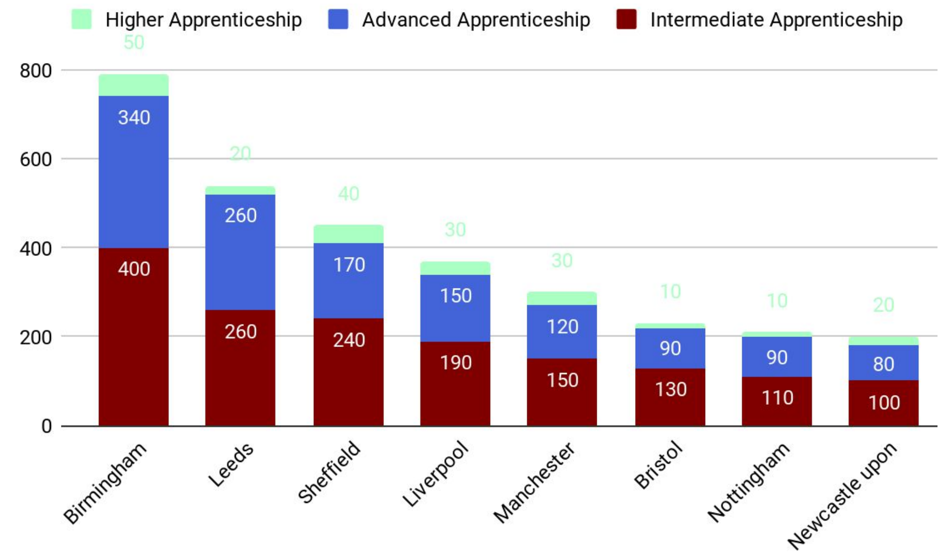


Figure 7: Core Cities, number of apprenticeship achievements quarter 1 2018/19

Apprenticeship achievements are distributed in the English Core Cities group in a similar manner to starts although Liverpool records a higher number than Manchester during quarter 1 2018/19. Differences in the size of the respective cities needs to be taken into account, the second chart below shows the **volume of starts and achievements per 1000 head of population age 16-64**[3]**.**

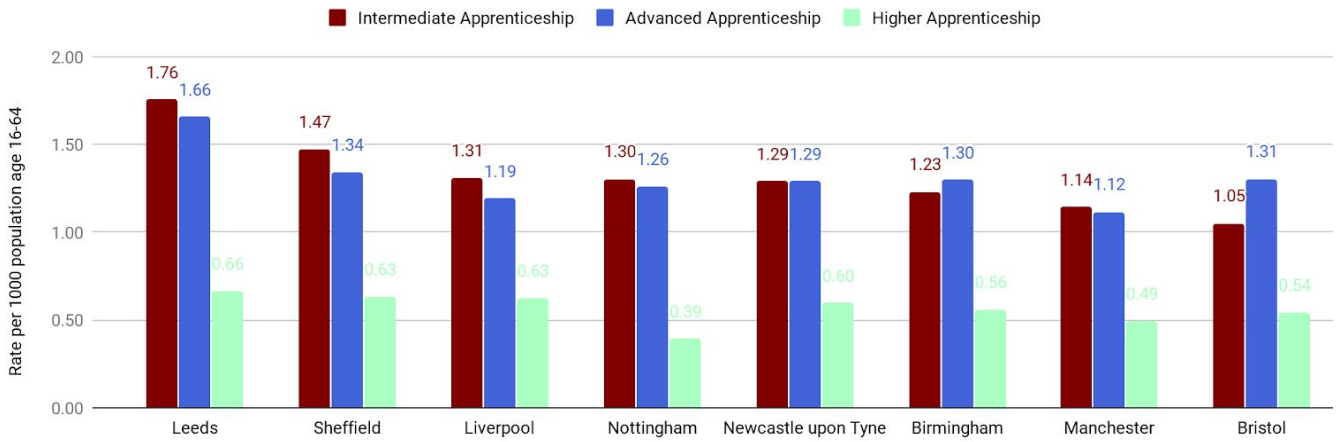


Figure 8: Core Cities apprenticeship starts, rate per 1000 population aged 16-64

When considered as a rate per 1000 head of population age 16-64 Birmingham is close to Manchester than the outlier it appears in figure 6. Leeds is the authority with the highest rate of apprenticeship starts, although this difference is mainly in relation to intermediate and advanced level apprenticeships.

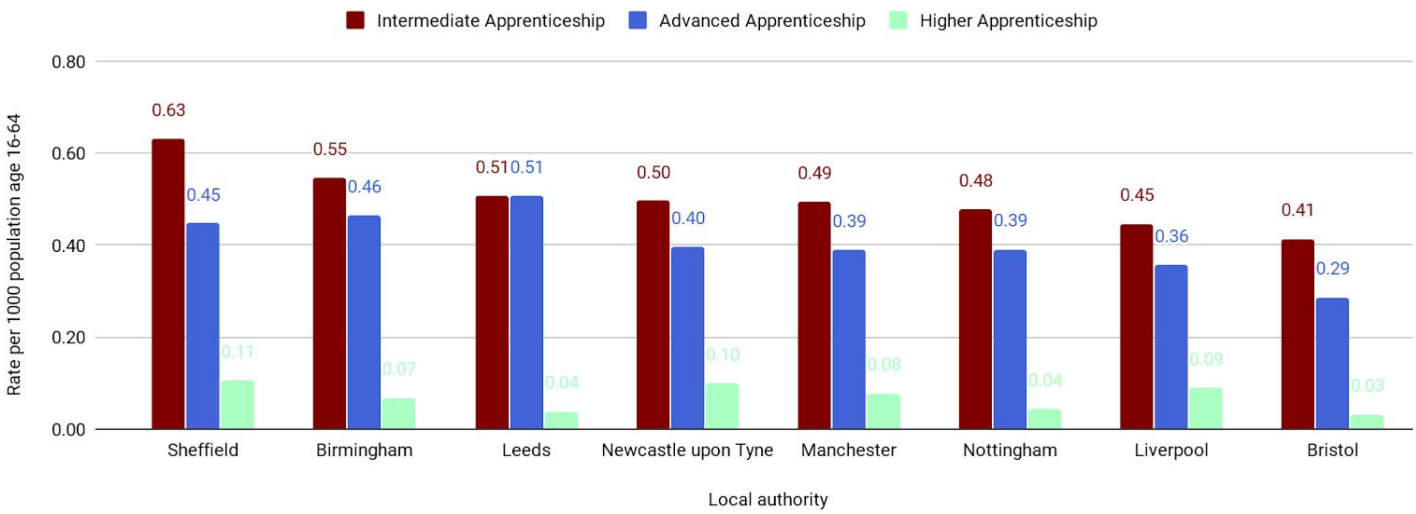


Figure 9: Core Cities apprenticeship achievements, rate per 1000 population aged 16-64

[3] Utilising ONS mid-year population estimates for 2017.

Again when viewed as a rate per population Birmingham is again closer to the other Core Cities than it would appear in figure 6. Manchester has a higher rate of higher apprenticeship achievements per 1000 population aged 16-64 than four of the English Core Cities (Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham and Bristol). In respect of advanced and intermediate level apprenticeship achievements Manchester has a lower rate than Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds and Newcastle upon Tyne.

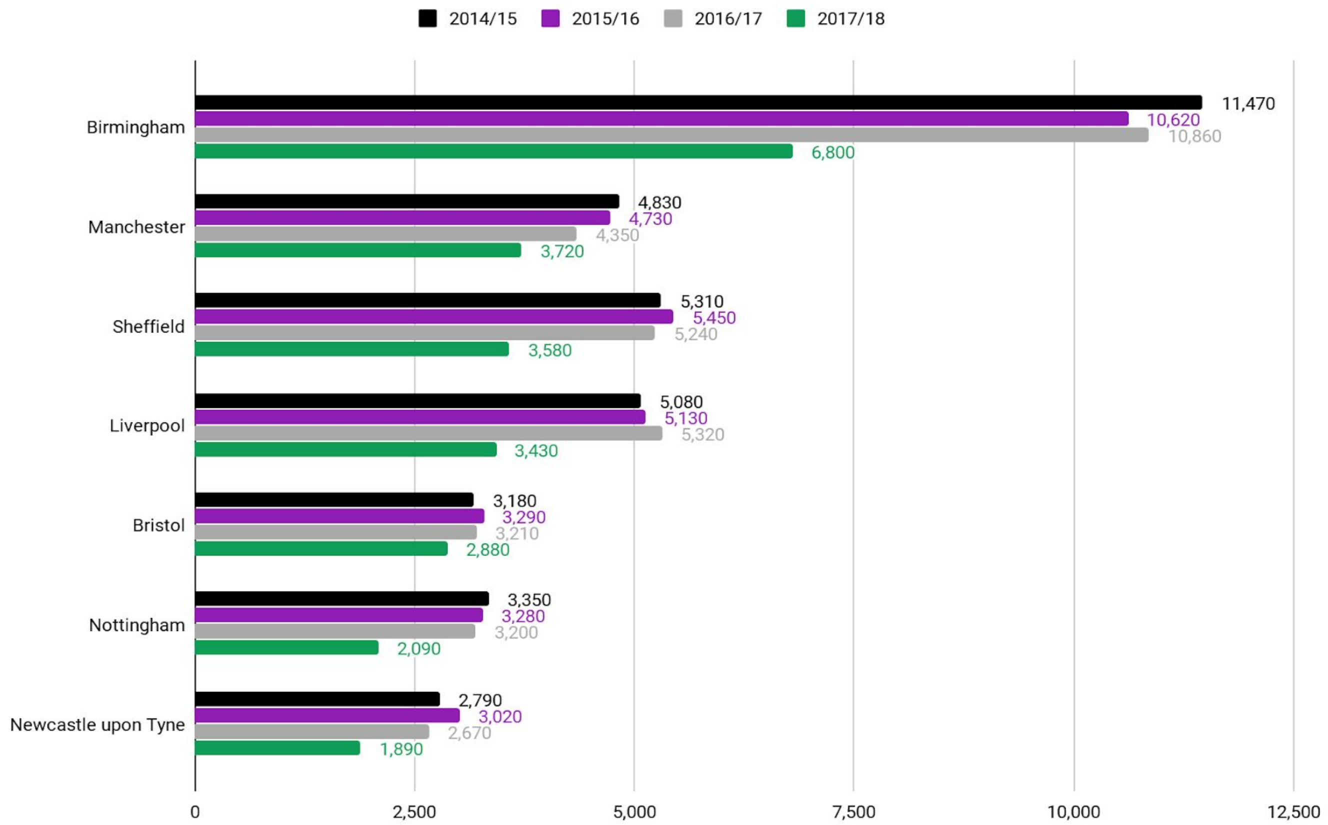


Figure 10: Apprenticeship achievements maximum and minimum rate per 1000 population aged 16-64, variation in rate (maximum rate minus minimum)

The variation in rate between the highest and lowest in the Core Cities group is equal in relation to intermediate and advanced apprenticeships and lower in respect of higher level apprenticeships.

Other aspects of apprenticeships - annual reporting

On an annual basis far greater detail is made available in respect to the characteristics of apprenticeships. This allows analysis of the course content, funding details and greater detail on the level of the course. Similarly additional detail is made available on the apprentices themselves including gender and ethnicity. We will provide a summary once the 2018/19 data is made available.

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							
		£ and % variation from a year ago			*Number of properties - same month one / two years previous*		
Business type	***Jan/19***		Value	%	***Jan/19***	One year ago	**Two years ago**
Office	£110.9 m	Higher	£4.03 m	3.77%	8,004	7,854	7,245
Retail	£81.18 m	Lower	-£1.85 m	-2.23%	5,102	5,081	5,020
Health & Public Services	£43.21 m	Higher	£2.06 m	5.00%	635	626	632
Industrial	£34.96 m	Higher	£1.22 m	3.63%	4,971	4,831	4,674
Services & Food	£20.92 m	Higher	£0.84 m	4.18%	1,375	1,326	1,260
Sports, Rec & Culture	£24.08 m	Lower	-£1.09 m	-4.31%	899	899	888
Hotels	£18.51 m	Higher	£1.60 m	9.44%	95	92	89
Car Park	£13.41 m	Higher	£0.05 m	0.36%	3,461	3,323	3,131
Education	£8.97 m	Higher	£2.31 m	34.62%	379	377	363
Advertising & Communication	£4.85 m	Higher	£0.58 m	13.55%	1,589	1,621	1,308
Total	£361. m	Higher	£9.75 m	2.70%	26,510	26,030	24,610

The categories *'Sports, recreation & culture*' and *'Retail'* have seen an decrease in businesses rates payable this quarter.[4] The second business rates chart (overleaf) shows the **maximum and minimum value of business rates payable** at the quarterly snapshot date for the period January 2015 to date (the figures are not adjusted to account for inflation or the revaluation in April 2017). The fifth column shows the percentage variation for each business type based on the change between the first and most recent snapshot. For example: business rates return from businesses classified as offices increased by £13,394,854 between the two snapshot dates - an increase in 13.1% whilst business rates return from businesses classified under 'sports, recreation and culture' increased by £10,644,988.81 which represents an increase of 57.5% over the period.

[4] *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.

Industry	Business rates at snapshot: highest value Jan 2015 to Jan 2018	Business rates at snapshot - lowest value for same period	% of total due at 01/01/2019	% growth over period Jan 2015 to Jan 2018
Office	£115,449,560 April 2018	£102,054,706 January 2015	30.27%	13.10%
Retail	£87,722,649 April 2018	£78,864,249 January 2016	22.16%	11.20%
Health & public services	£44,069,179 April 2018	£41,152,243 January 2018	11.79%	7.10%
Industrial	£36,780,689 April 2018	£33,734,017 January 2018	9.54%	9.00%
Services & Food	£22,165,857 April 2018	£16,550,032 January 2015	5.71%	33.90%
Sports, Rec & Culture	£29,159,978 April 2017	£18,514,989 January 2015	5.05%	57.50%
Hotels	£24,078,582 January 2019	£13,166,062 January 2015	3.66%	82.90%
Car Park	£13,791,528 April 2018	£12,156,192 January 2015	2.45%	13.50%
Education	£9,128,519 July 2018	£6,666,722 January 2018	1.32%	36.90%
Advertising & Communication	£5,074,195 April 2018	£3,489,256 January 2015	6.57%	45.40%

Economic Development

Deloitte Crane Survey 2019

Deloitte have published their annual survey of development in Manchester and areas bordering the city centre. The latest report is a comprehensive portrait and highlights a number of aspects: unprecedented levels of residential development, further new office development and significant investment in educational and research space. Please follow this link to access the **2019** Crane Survey (*external site*[5]).

[5] https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/real-estate/articles/manchester-crane-survey.html

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.

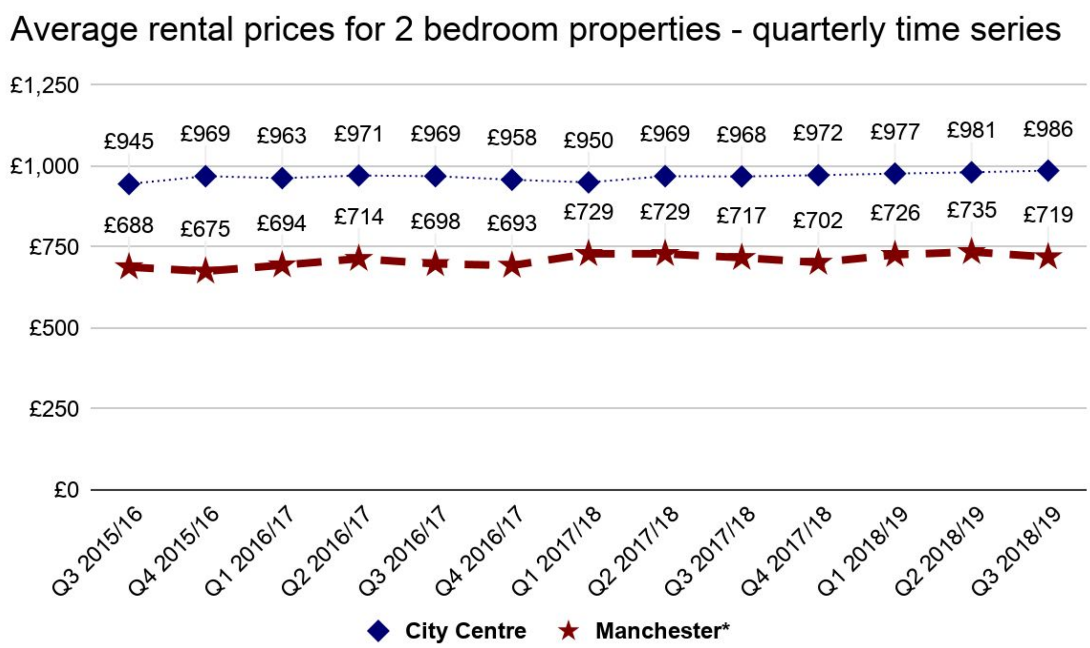
Housing market data

Data source: MCC Housing Market Intelligence Sheet

Property prices and sales during the quarter (derived from Land Registry data)						
			Variation from last quarter		*Variation from a year ago*	
		2018/19 Qtr2	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Number of properties registered as sold	**Manchester city centre**	528	-88	-14.3%	-579	-52.3%
	Manchester excluding city centre	1,445	-30	-2.0%	-251	-14.8%
Mean Price	**Manchester city centre**	£204,461	-£12,003	-5.5%	£6,372	3.2%
	Manchester excluding city centre	£197,511	£5,751	3.0%	£12,093	6.5%

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

Rental market data

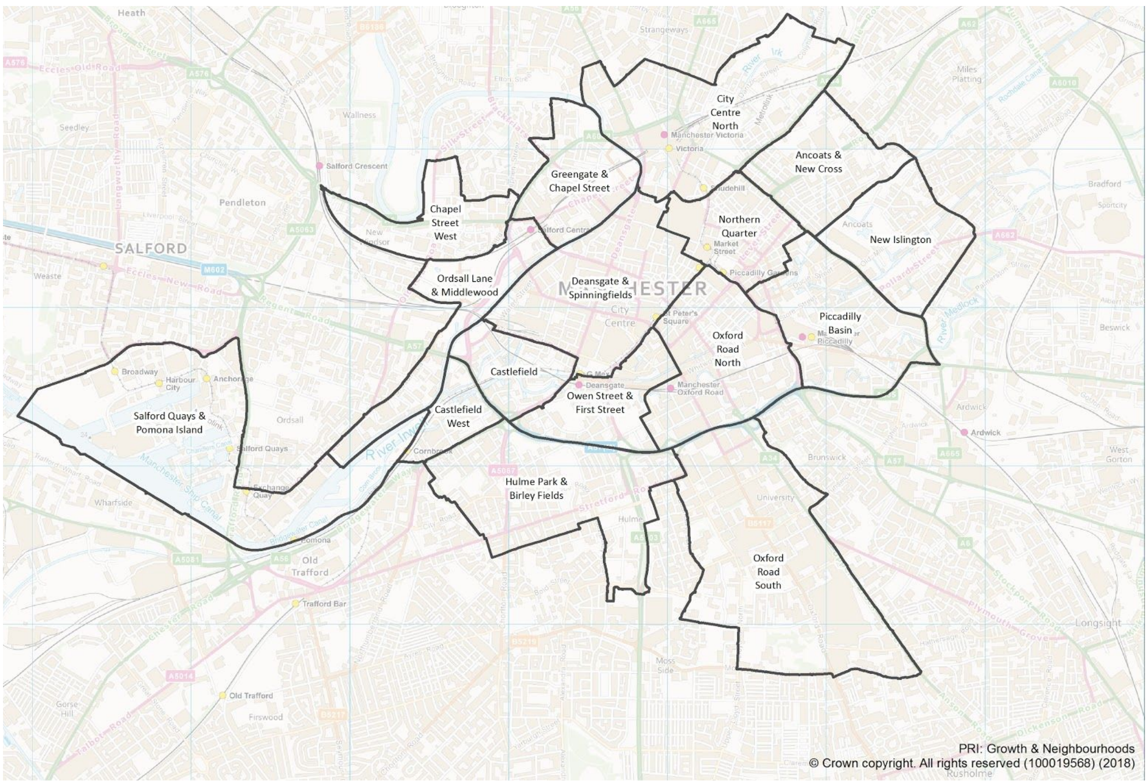


Rental price data is retrospectively amended to incorporate the latest available intelligence. Previous quarters may not match figures in preceding dashboards.

**Manchester refers to the City of Manchester not Greater Manchester*

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 3 2018/19 for city centre neighbourhoods:

The map below shows the borders of each of the *neighbourhood areas* referred to in the chart above.



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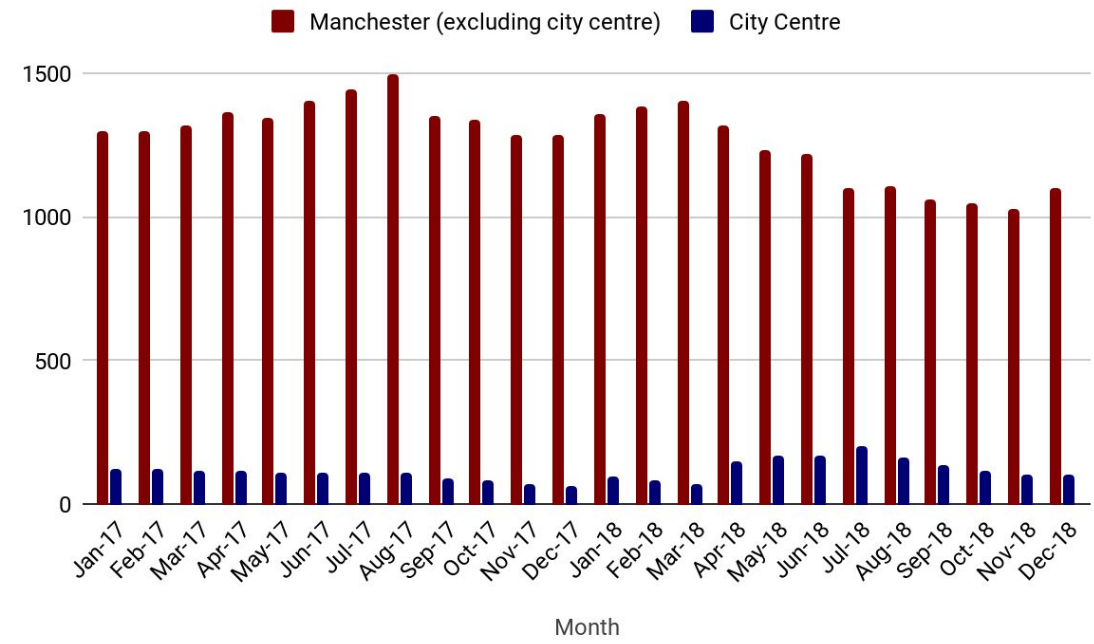
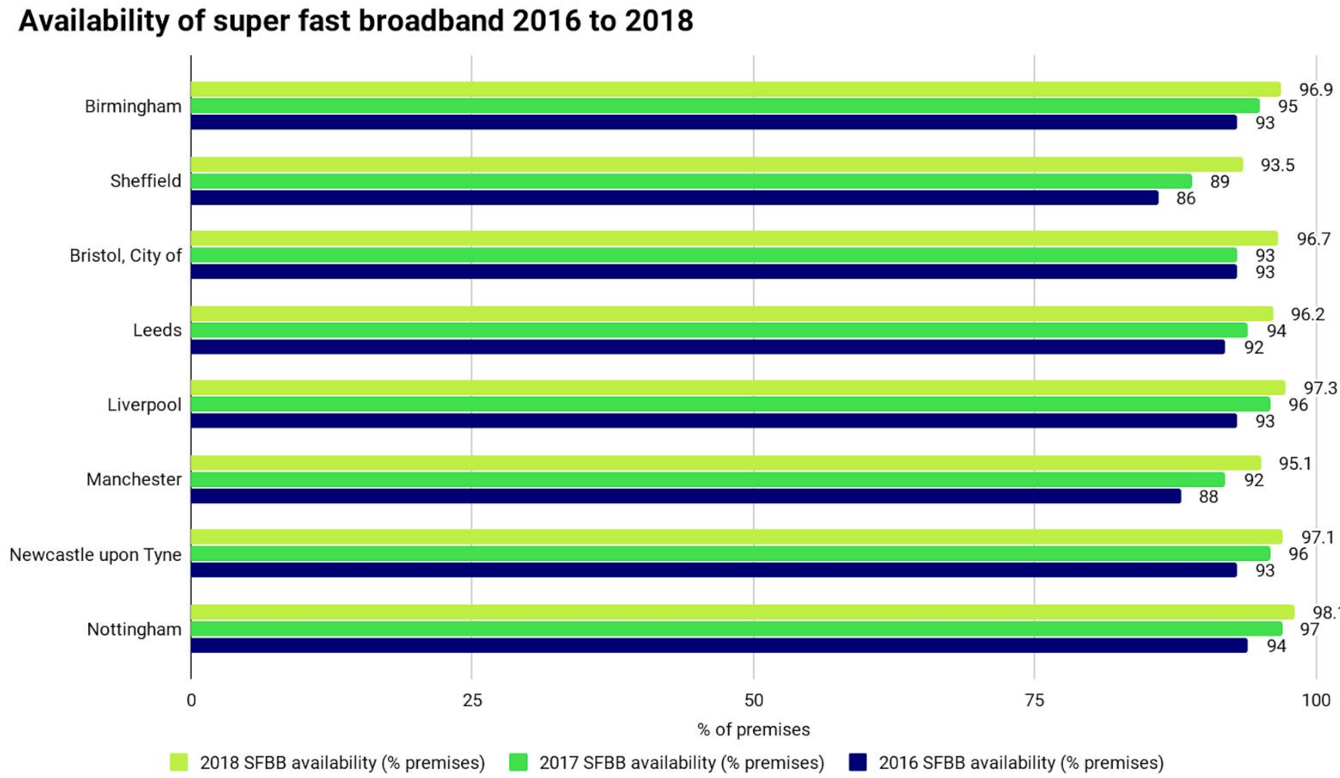
Volume of empty properties



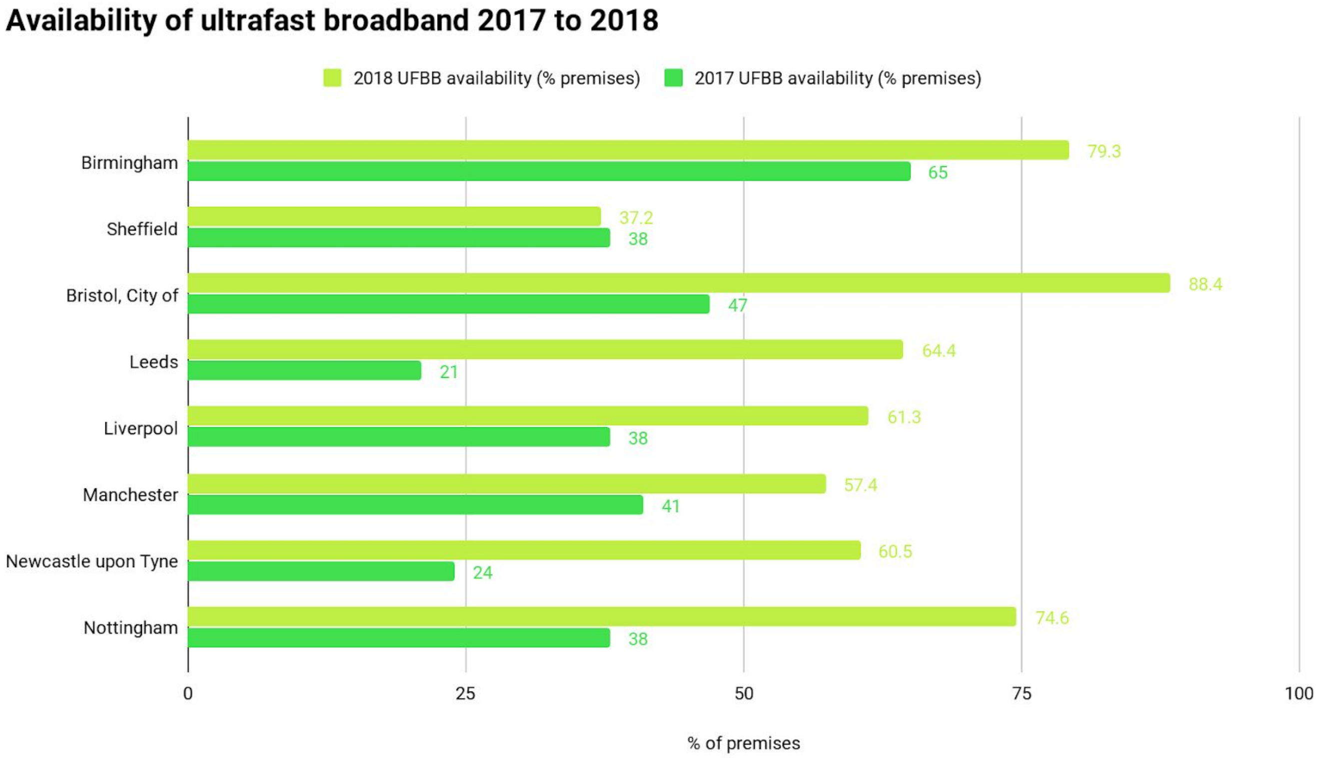
Connectivity

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

Broadband availability by speed



Superfast broadband is defined by Ofcom[6] as the ability to receive data at over 30 megabits per second (but below 300 megabits per second). Broadband speeds are measured in 'megabits per second', often shortened to Mb Mbits p/s or Mbps. Bits are tiny units of data, with a megabit representing one million bits. The higher the number of Mbps the speedier online activity should be, resulting in quicker downloads, webpages loading faster, streaming of music or videos beginning more rapidly and video content or games played should display smoothly. It should be noted that some sources (notably the UK government) define superfast broadband as 24 Mbps.



Ultrafast broadband is defined by Ofcom as the ability to receive data at 300 megabits per second plus. Again other sources may use different definitions which on occasion suggest significantly lower speeds such as 100 megabits per second.. Ultrafast broadband supports data intensive activity such as streaming to multiple devices around the home or workplace.

[6] https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/infrastructure-research/connected-nations-2018

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, pipeline and occupancy

Note: data availability means that the latest data available relates to a snapshot as at the start of September 2018, the annual comparison is against a snapshot as at 30th September 2017

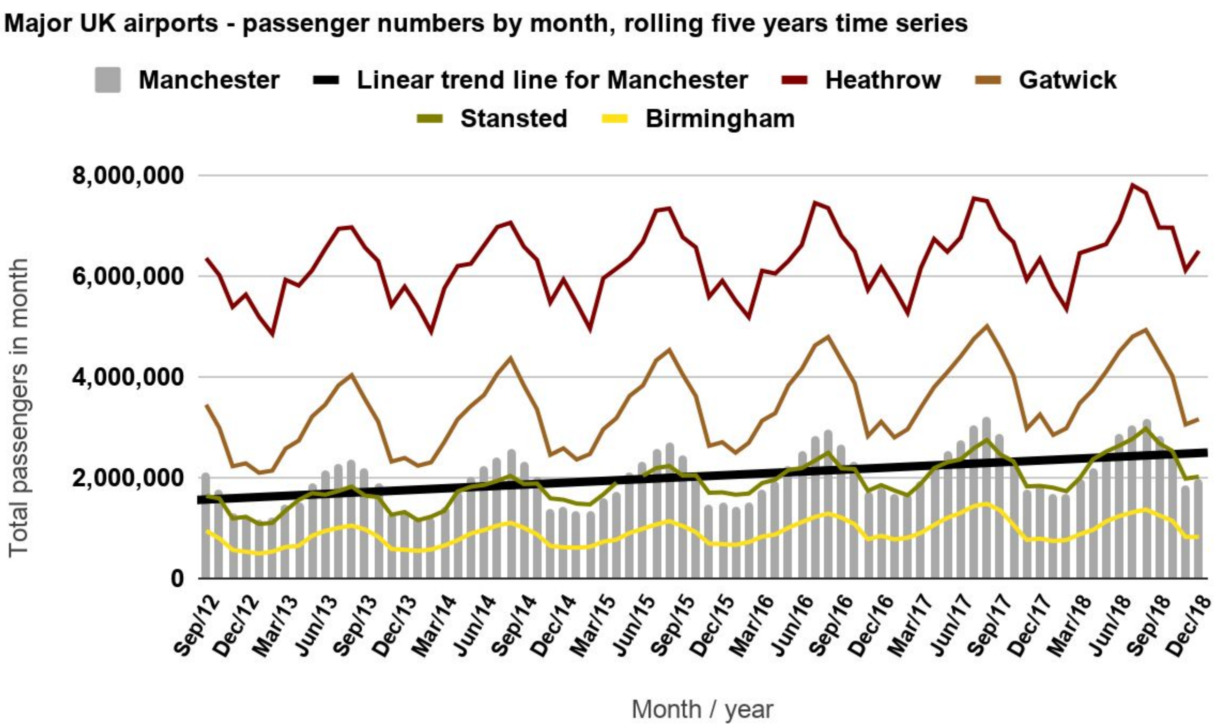
Hotel accommodation stock					
Number of rooms in Manchester city centre (snapshot at month end)		Quarterly change		Annual change	
	Sep/18	Number	%	Number	%
4 & 5 star hotels	4463	328	7.91%	327	7.96%
3 star and below hotels	4347	0	0.18%	8	10.81%
Self-catering and serviced apartments	1070	0	18.76%	169	27.84%
Total rooms	9880	328	5.38%	504	11.09%

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

Data source for all subsequent airport related data: Civil Aviation Authority



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	Passenger numbers during month of:	*Annual change*		*Biennial change*	
	Dec/18	*Actual*	*%*	*Actual*	*%*
Manchester	1,957,789	106,249	5.74%	147,615	8.15%
Heathrow	6,496,164	158,138	2.50%	330,511	5.36%
Gatwick	3,158,503	-93,682	-2.88%	50,276	1.62%
Stansted	2,019,822	182,353	9.92%	167,101	9.02%
Birmingham	825,754	34,602	4.37%	-21,776	-2.57%

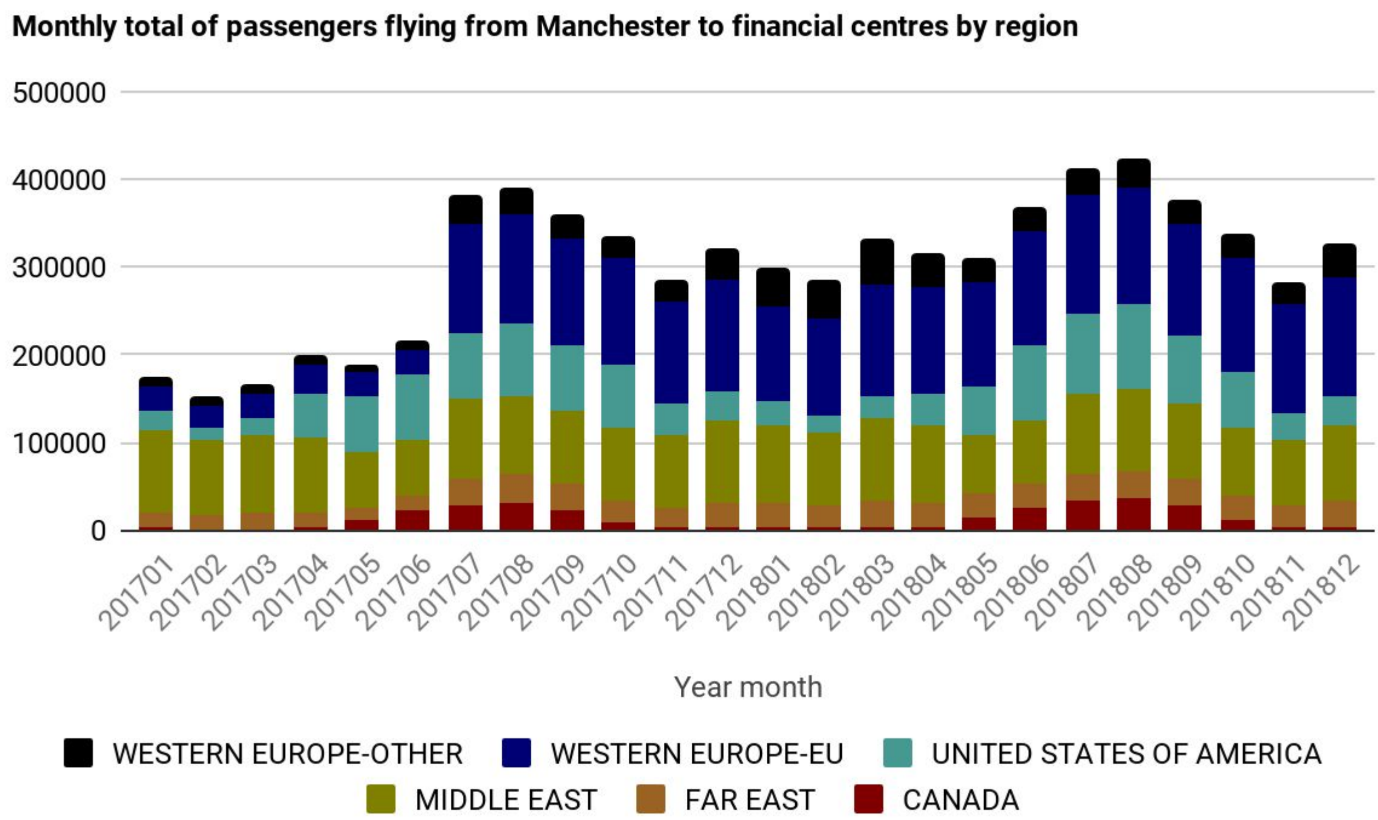
Visitor economy

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

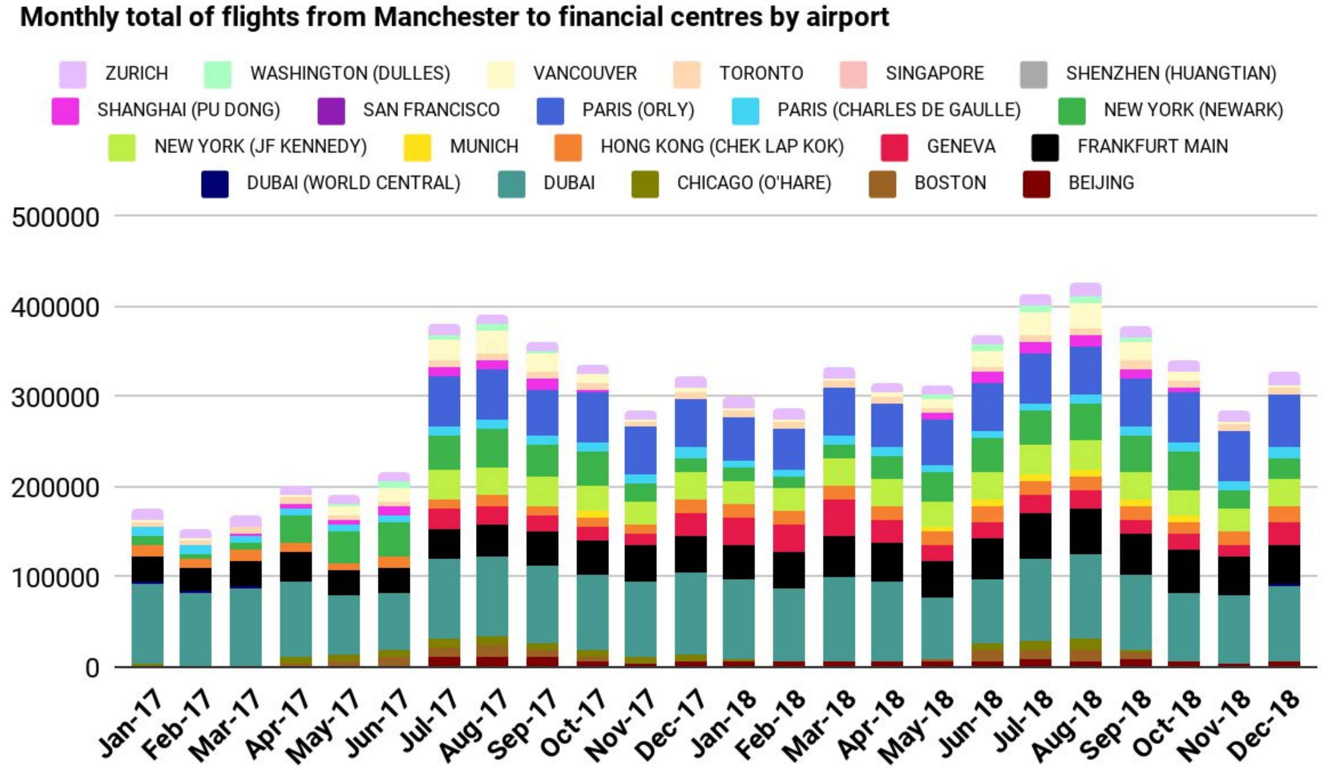
Business travel to and from Manchester airport

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 24 which was published in September 2018. London has ceded position one in the index to New York. The other changes relate to changes in ranking within the top twenty other than Montreal who have slipped to position 24. Guangzhou in China has entered the top twenty at nineteenth position.

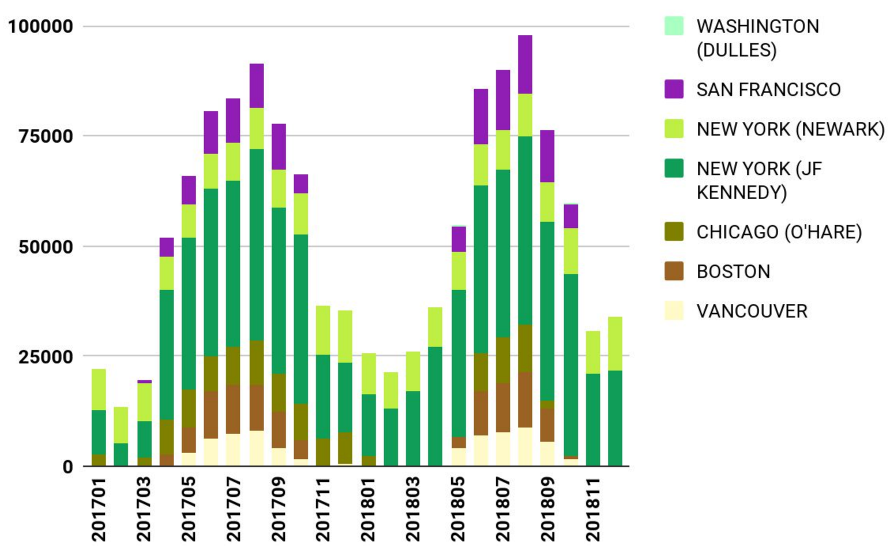
Data availability means that at present we cannot differentiate between passengers who fly to the airports included as their final destination and those who transit on to other final destinations.



The chart overleaf 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.



The charts below have been created to illustrate the reasons for variation over time, in particular the marked increase seen in July 2017 which can be ascribed to a combination of new routes to Beijing and several European destinations, plus increased traffic in established routes such as Manchester - Dubai. The numbered highlighted periods are provided to provide explanatory commentary.



North America

1) No flights were logged between Manchester and San Francisco for the period November 2017 to April 2018. Volume of passengers flying to New York (JFK) subject to seasonal variation.
2) No flights to Chicago or San Francisco for period November 2018 to December 2018

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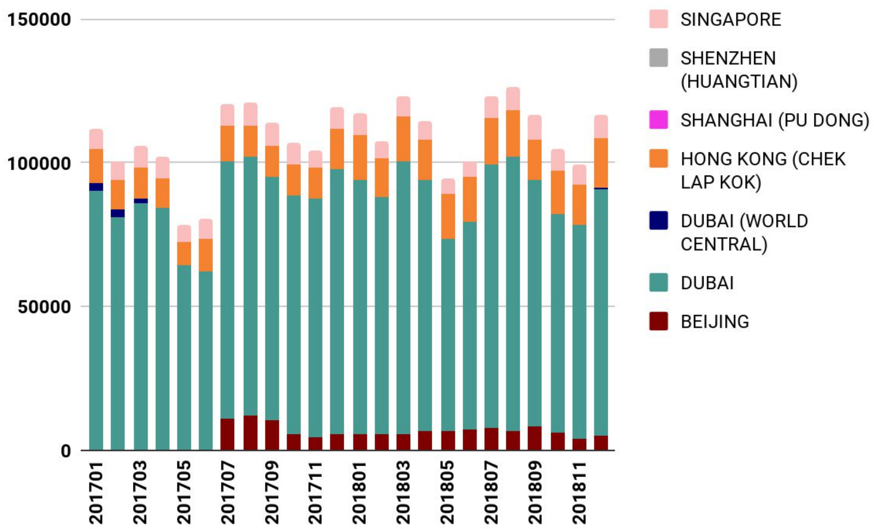
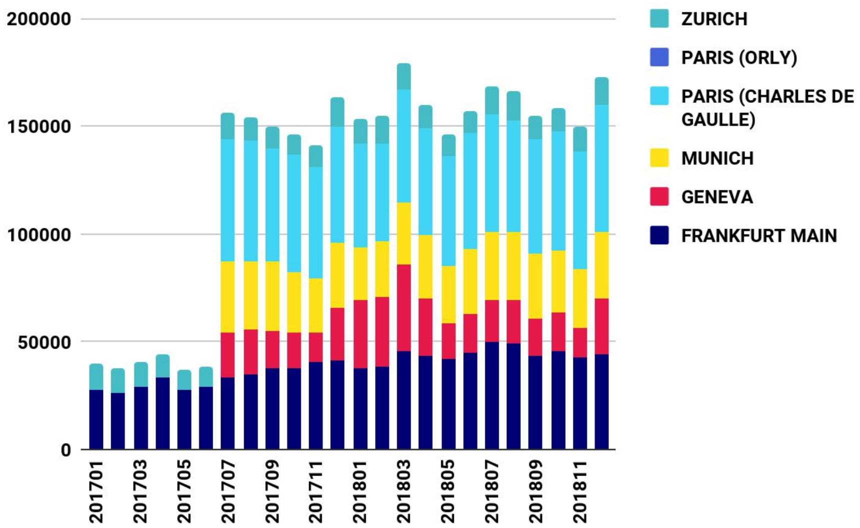


Middle and Far East

3) Flights commence from Manchester to Beijing in July 2017.



Europe

4) July 2017 - flights commence from Manchester to Paris (Charles De Gaulle), Munich, Geneva and Paris (Orly)

Ends