

Greater Manchester Key Facts 2017



Population

- 2.78 million people live in Greater Manchester, of which 1.78 million are of working age (16-64). Local Authority populations break down as follows:
 - Bolton - 283,100;
 - Bury – 188,700;
 - Manchester – 541,300;
 - Oldham – 232,700;
 - Rochdale – 216,200;
 - Salford – 248,700;
 - Stockport – 290,600;
 - Tameside - 223,200;
 - Trafford – 234,700; and
 - Wigan - 323,100. (2016)
- The population of Greater Manchester grew by 7.7% (199,900) between 2006 and 2016.
- Manchester local authority saw its population grow by 16.7% (+77,500) between 2006 and 2016 – double the UK growth rate over the same period (7.9%).
- Greater Manchester has the largest travel-to-work area of any conurbation in the UK outside of London, with 7 million people living within one hour's drive of the city centre (Census: 2011).
- There are 1.19 million households in Greater Manchester (Census: 2011).

Economy

- The Greater Manchester economy generates £57.8 billion of gross value added (GVA) on an annual basis accounting for 37.7% of GVA in the North West (2015).
- There are 1.27 million people working in Greater Manchester in 91,590 businesses across 109,800 individual units. These units can be broken down by employee base as follows:
 - Micro, 0-9 employees: 90,600 businesses;
 - Small, 10-49 employees: 15,200 businesses;
 - Medium, 50-249 employees: 3,400 businesses; and
 - Large, 250+ employees: 600 businesses.(2016)
- Greater Manchester has the potential to grow at an average of 2.2% per year between 2015 and 2035 based on it playing a leading role in the Northern Powerhouse. This is equivalent to an additional £32.4bn of economic activity and above the baseline forecast of 1.7% per year. Furthermore, this would see Greater Manchester grow faster than the UK (1.8% per annum).
- Reflecting this accelerated growth, around 190,000 additional jobs are forecast for the period 2015-2035.
- At June 2017, £401.1m of investment had been made by the Greater Manchester Core Investment Team since 2013.

Key Sectors

- **Business, Financial & Professional Services:** Outside London, GM is the UK's main centre for this sector, employing 293,400 people and generating £15.7 billion of GVA annually. Key companies include: Co-op Banking Group, RBS & BNY Mellon.
- **Health & Social Care:** Employs 176,900 people generating annual GVA of £4.9 billion. Assets include The Christie and the UK Biobank.
- **Creative & Digital:** Greater Manchester has one of the largest digital and creative clusters in the UK, employing 78,600 people and generating GVA of £3.8 billion each year. Key assets include: MediaCityUK (home to BBC & ITV) and The Sharp Project.
- **Advanced Manufacturing:** Manufacturing as a whole employs nearly one-in-ten residents in Greater Manchester. Around 51,500 people are working in advanced manufacturing, which generates £3.5 billion of GVA every year. Key companies include Siemens and Holroyd.
- **Education:** Employing 114,600 people, and creating annual GVA of £3.8 billion. Core research strengths include: Health Innovation, Advanced Materials, Digital, Energy & Industrial Biotechnology.
- **Sport:** Employing 20,600 people and generating annual GVA of £0.5 billion. As well as big clubs like Manchester United and Manchester City, the area is home to major sporting companies such as Adidas and Umbro and national organisations such as British Cycling.

Source: Greater Manchester Forecasting Model 2017 reporting 2015 baseline data.

Inward Investment

- Greater Manchester attracted 390 inward investment projects in the five year period from June 2012 and June 2017, creating and safeguarding 24,958 jobs.
- From January to June 2017 there were 50 successful inward investment projects in Greater Manchester that supported the creation of 2,603 jobs and assisted in the safeguarding of 31 jobs – a total of 2,634 jobs.
- Some notable projects arriving in Greater Manchester in the last year across our key sectors include Vodafone (Business Services - 800 jobs), Lidl (Logistics - 700 jobs), Autonet Insurance (Financial and Professional Services - 300 jobs), Whistl (Logistics - 200 jobs) and Distrelec (Business Services - 150 jobs).
- Of the 50 successful projects, 28 were Foreign Direct Investment from markets including Asia-Pacific (10); Europe (9); North America (8) and South America (1).
- Investment from India is expected to support the creation of 125 jobs in 2017-18, whilst China is expected to support the creation of 100 jobs.

Source: MIDAS; and FAME, Bureau van Dijk, 2017.

Business & Entrepreneurship

- In 2015 there were 15,900 new businesses created in Greater Manchester, and there were around 11,000 business deaths, a net increase of 4,900 businesses.
- There were around 578 companies per 10,000 resident working age population in Greater Manchester in 2015. This level of business density is lower than the UK average (648) and below some of the comparator cities (London and Bristol), though above Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle and Glasgow.
- There were around 90 business births per 10,000 resident working age population in Greater Manchester per annum, slightly below the UK average of 93.
- 1,152 businesses were supported by Manchester Growth Hub between July 2016 and June 2017.
- In 2016, 14.8% of people aged 16-64 in Greater Manchester and in employment were self-employed, below the UK average of 16.8%.
- The gross median annual wage for all employees (Full-time and Part-time) living in Greater Manchester in 2016 was £21,585, compared to a UK average of £23,099.

Source: ONS, Business Demography 2015; ONS Mid-year Population Estimates 2015; Manchester Growth Company; ONS Annual Population Survey, Jan 2016-Dec 2016; and ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2016.

Visitor Economy

- In 2016, there were 1.38 million international visits to Greater Manchester.
- Manchester was the UK's third most popular city for international visits, after London and Edinburgh in 2016.
- The top five attractions in Greater Manchester in 2015 by visitor numbers were:
 - The Lowry – 892,256;
 - Museum of Science & Industry – 695,275;
 - HOME - 619,658 (part year as HOME opened April 2015);
 - Manchester Art Gallery – 593,169; and
 - Manchester Museum - 453,970.
- In 2015, the visitor economy was worth £7.9 billion per annum to Greater Manchester.
- Conferences and business events generated £810 million for the Greater Manchester economy in 2015, supporting 40,100 jobs.
- Greater Manchester attracted 4.5 million delegates to its conferences and business events in 2015, equating to 7.4 million delegate days.
- Manchester Airport handled 27.0 million passengers in the year up to June 2017 and offers direct flights to over 200 destinations worldwide.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Office of National Statistics and VisitBritain, January - December 2016; Marketing Manchester; STEAM 2015 reporting on January to December 2015; Conference Value & Volume 2016 (reporting on 2015 activity); and Civil Aviation Authority.

Employment

- The unemployment rate in Greater Manchester was 6.1% (or 81,500 people) in the 12 months up to March 2017 – a decrease of 6.6% (or 5,800) over the same period a year earlier and above the UK average of 4.9%.
- There were 46,900 unemployed benefit claimants in GM in June 2017. Around 55% of the claimants are unemployed Universal Credit claimants and 45% are JSA claimants. The claimant rate (the number of claimants as a proportion of the working age population) was 2.6% in GM in June 2017, above the UK average of 2.0%.
- 9,800 GM residents claiming JSA or Universal Credit (unemployed UC claimants) in June 2017 were aged 16-24. This equates to an estimated 3.0% of all 16-24 year olds in GM, compared to 2.3% in the UK.
- Greater Manchester was the third most deprived Local Enterprise Partnership in the country according to the 2015 Indices of Deprivation.
- 187 neighbourhoods (LSOAs) (or 11.2%) in Greater Manchester were within the 5% most deprived LSOAs in England.
- 75.6% of GM employee jobs were paid more than the Real Living Wage (as defined by the Resolution Foundation) in 2016, lower than the UK average of 76.8%, and down from 77.0% in 2015.

Source: Annual Population Survey, November 2015 - September 2016; ONS/NOMIS, Claimant Count, June 2017; DCLG - IMD 2015; Bespoke Analysis by the ONS for Living Wage (2016 Provisional Figures).

Skills

- In 2016, 609,700 people aged 16-64 had an NVQ level 4 or above (a level 4 qualification is equivalent to at least the first year of a degree). This is 34.6% of the working age population. At a UK level the figure is 38.0%.
- 172,800 people aged 16-64 had no qualifications in 2016. This is 9.8% of the working age population. At a UK level the figure is 8.3%.
- 316,700 people aged 16-64 had an NVQ level 3 (2+ A Levels) qualification only in 2016. This is 18.0% of the working age population, slightly above the UK average of 17.1%.
- In 2016, 287,600 people aged 16-64 had an NVQ Level 2 (5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C) qualification only. This is 16.3% of the working age population, slightly above the UK average of 15.9%.
- 514,400 people in Greater Manchester aged 16-64 and in employment had an NVQ Level 4 qualification or higher in 2016. That is 41.4% in GM compared to 43.5% in the UK.
- 65,600 people in Greater Manchester aged 16-64 and in employment had no qualifications in 2016. GM levels of 5.3% compare to a slightly lower UK average of 4.9%.

Source: Annual Population Survey, Dec 2016.

Higher & Further Education

- Greater Manchester has one of the largest student populations in Europe. In 2014/15 there were around 96,055 people studying at five Higher Education Institutions, of which 18,260 (or 19%) were international students.
- There are more than 20 universities within one hour's drive of Greater Manchester, with over 400,000 students in 2014/15.
- The University of Manchester is one of 12 UK universities in the top 100 globally.
- There are 10 Further Education colleges, 11 sixth form colleges and over 50 private training providers, providing education, training and workplace learning to over 115,400 people across Greater Manchester, of which 54,630 were under the age of 19 years in 2015/16.
- There were 30,383 apprenticeship starts in 2015/16. This compares with 30,245 starts in the same period the year before. 55% of those who took up apprenticeships were 25 or under.

Source: HESA, 2014/15 academic year; Times Higher Education; and SFA Data Cube 2015/16.

Children & Young People

- 65.7% of five year old children in Greater Manchester achieved a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), which is a proxy for school readiness, in 2016; 74.0% of girls achieved a good level of development, compared to 57.7% of boys. There was considerable variance across the sub-region, from 73.8% of Trafford five year olds achieving a good level of development to 60.5% in Oldham.
- Greater Manchester has 284 secondary schools. Of these 167 are state-funded (including 4 Free Schools), 53 special needs, and a further 58 are independent schools.
- 56.1% of pupils sitting GCSEs in 2015/16 scored five or more A*-C GCSEs, including maths and English. This compares with a national average of 57.7% (state-funded schools only). GCSE attainments have slightly increased across GM over the last year. There is also great local variance in attainment:
 - Bolton – 54.0%;
 - Bury – 57.3%;
 - Manchester – 49.9%;
 - Oldham – 51.6%;
 - Rochdale – 53.2%;
 - Salford – 48.2%;
 - Stockport – 61.9%;
 - Tameside – 58.0%;
 - Trafford – 71.4%; and
 - Wigan – 58.2%.
- 6.9% (4,350) of GM's 16-17 year olds were NEET or their activity was not known as of December 2016. This was above the England average of 6.0%. 7.6% of male 16-17 year olds were NEET or their activity was not known, a higher proportion than females (6.2%).

Source: DfE, Early years foundation stage profile results: 2015 to 2016; Department for Education, Edubase; DfE; and NCCIS.

Health & Social Care

- Male residents in Greater Manchester have an *average* life expectancy of 77.7 years at birth, compared to 81.3 years for female residents (as at 2013-2015). This is considerably below the England average (M: 79.5; F: 83.1), but masks significant variation across the sub-region: life expectancy is highest in Trafford (M: 79.9; F: 83.5) and lowest in Manchester (M: 75.6; F: 79.8).
- Male residents in Greater Manchester have a *healthy* life expectancy (the number of years a new born can expect to live in good health) of 59.9 years at birth, compared to 60.4 for female residents (as at 2013-2015). This is considerably below the England average (M: 63.4, F:64.1), and masks significant variation across the sub-region: healthy life expectancy is highest in Stockport (M: 65.0, F: 65.9) and lowest in Manchester (M: 55.6, F: 55.6).
- 3,200 council-supported older adults (aged 65 and over) in Greater Manchester were admitted to residential and nursing care homes during 2015-16; this equates to 735 people per 100,000 of the over-65 population, well above the England and North West averages of 628 and 712 respectively.
- 74.8% of GM adults were 'fairly active' or 'active' in 2016, equating to 1.65 million people. This was below the national average of 78.0%. Some 550,000 GM adults were 'inactive'.
- Over the 2013-15 period, 24.9% of adults in GM were obese (BMI >30), or some 550,000 people. This was above the England average of 24.4%.

Source: ONS, 2013-2015; Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2015-16; Active Lives Survey, Nov 2015 - Nov 2016; and Active People Survey, Jan 2013-Jan 2016.

Housing

- The average house in Greater Manchester cost £148,577 in 2016, an increase of 7.1% since 2015. The rise was slightly below the rise of 7.7% (£227,381) for England. Trafford and Stockport consistently have the highest average house prices in GM.
- House sales in GM decreased slightly (-0.3%) over the year to 42,146 transactions in 2016. This percentage decline in sales is less than the decline nationally at -4.6%.
- The number of new dwellings completed in GM during 2015/16 financial year was 6,190; an increase of 14.2% on the previous year.
- GM had 2.5% of its housing stock empty as of October 2016, which is the same as that nationally. 36.6% of these empty homes in GM had been empty in the long term (i.e. over 6 months) compared to 33.9% nationally. The number of empty properties in GM decreased by -6.8% over the year from October 2015 compared to -1.7% nationally
- The levels of private renting across GM increased by 62.6% between 2001 and 2011, accounting for 16.1% of all households in 2011. This increase in the level of private renting was particularly pronounced in Manchester, increasing by 85%, accounting for over 28.4% of households.
- The number of new affordable housing units completed in GM in the 2015-16 financial year was 820, a decrease of 61.1% compared to the same period last year.
- To the end of June 2017, GMCA had approved lending of £282m from the Housing Investment Fund for the delivery of 4,180 housing units.
- The estimated number of rough sleepers in GM in 2016 was 189, up from 134 in 2015.

Source: Land Registry Calendar Year 2016; DCLG Live Table 122 Financial Year April 2015-March 2016; DCLG Live Tables 125 and 615, Snapshot data for Oct 2016 released in Apr 2017; Census 2011; DCLG Live Table 1008, April 2015-March 2016; GMCA; and DCLG Live Table: Rough sleeping statistics England autumn 2016: tables 1 and 2.

Safer and Stronger Communities

- 12.0% of GM households said they had been a victim of household crime in the past 12 months, according to the Crime Survey for England and Wales - December 2016. The prevalence of household crime has increased by 0.8 percentage points since the equivalent survey 12 months ago.
- 3.8% of GM households said they or a fellow member of the household had been a victim of personal crime in the past 12 months, according to the Crime Survey for England and Wales - December 2016. The prevalence of personal crime has increased by 0.3 percentage points since the equivalent survey 12 months ago.
- In 2016, 67% of GM respondents to a survey undertaken for Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) said they feel safe walking alone after dark in their local area (an increase of 3% on the previous year), while 33% said they feel 'a bit unsafe' or 'very unsafe'.
- In 2016/17, GMFRS delivered approximately 27,800 Safe and Well visits. Almost 60% were delivered in areas identified as being high risk from fire.

Source: Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2016; Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) survey 2016; and Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service.

Environment

- Greater Manchester's carbon emissions in 2015 were 12.8mt which has decreased by 70% from 18.4mt in 2005. This equates to 2 tonnes per Greater Manchester resident.
- In Greater Manchester industry and commercial use account for 32% of carbon emissions, with 34% from the domestic sector and 34% from transport (2015).
- In 2016, levels of NO2 were exceeded (>200mg per m2) 92 times in GM, up from 77 in 2015. Levels of PM10 were exceeded (>50mg per m3) 42 times, down from 68 in 2015.
- In 2016/17, 44.6% of household waste in GM was recycled and 89.3% diverted from landfill.
- As of June 2017, there were 29,476 renewable energy generation installations in Greater Manchester with a combined capacity of 105 MW of electricity. In June 2017, there were also 857 accredited renewable heat incentives with a combined capacity of 51.3 MW (this figure only accounts for non-domestic capacity, and does not incorporate the significant capacity generated by domestic installations).

Source: UK-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015; TfGM; GMWDA; and BEIS.