

Our Manchester



State of the City Report 2020

Key messages



MANCHESTER
CITY COUNCIL

The vision – Manchester 2025

It will be a city:

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

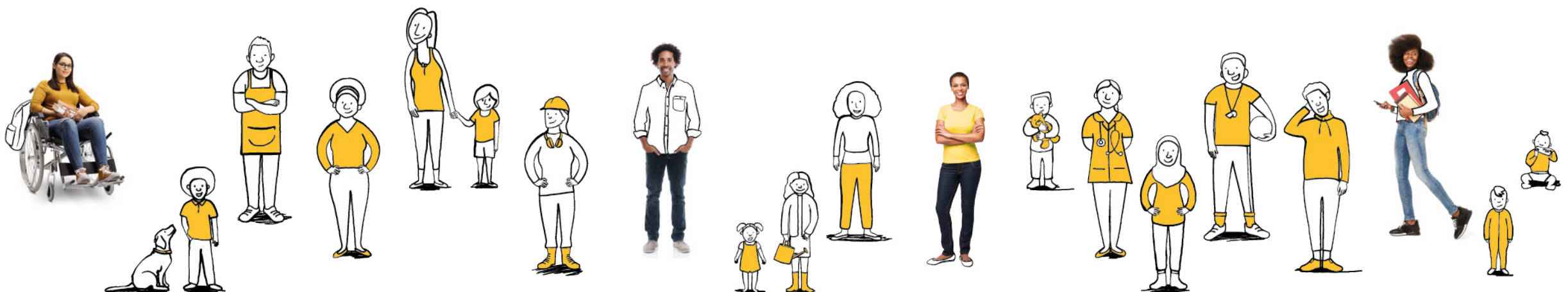
Manchester
will be in the
top flight of
world-class
cities



Reset of Our Manchester Strategy will be approved early in 2021

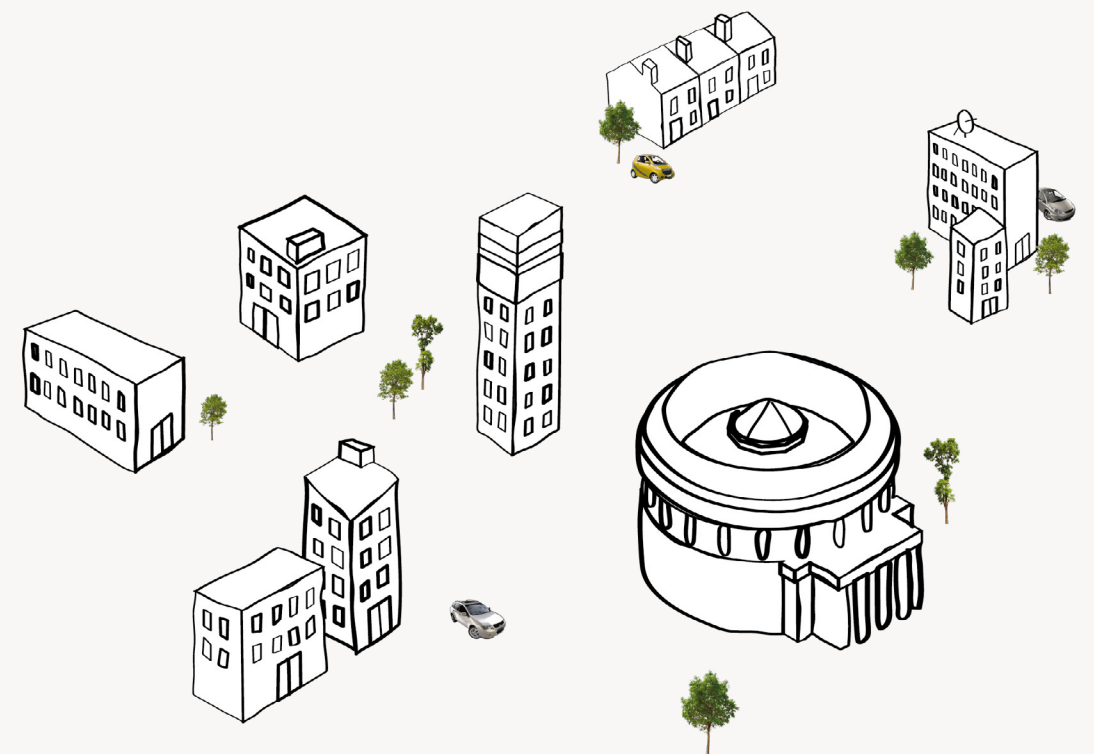
Much has changed since the development of the Strategy during 2015

- The global, national and local context in 2020 is now very different:
 - Inevitable economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic
 - Implications of more urgent need to tackle climate change
- Our city still needs to be thriving, filled with talent, fair, a great place to live and buzzing with connections
- Challenge to include everyone in this successful future is bigger than ever
- Reset will ensure that over next five years we focus on the right things together.



Our Manchester

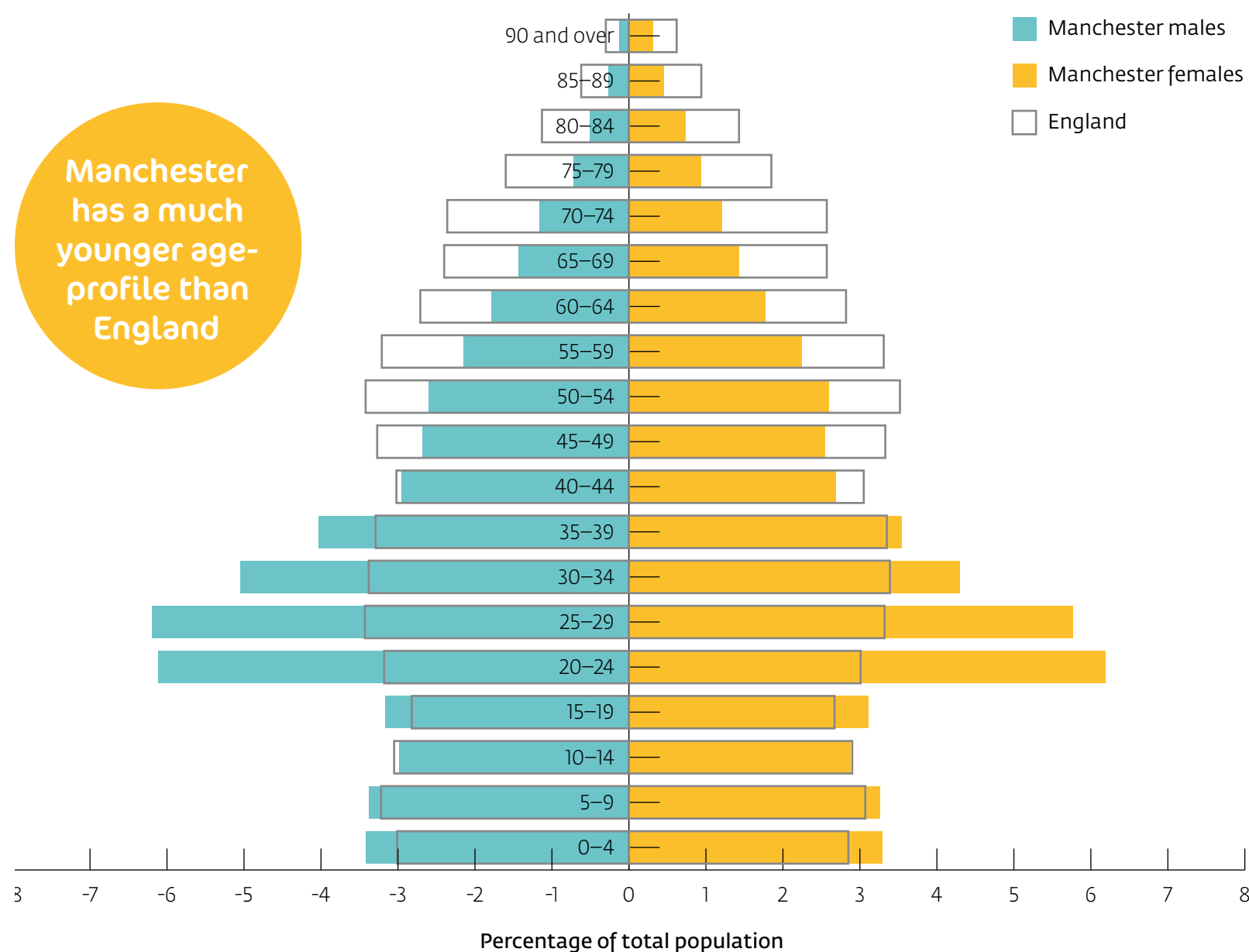
A thriving and sustainable city



Strong level of population growth

Increasing number of residents aged 20–39

Mid-year population estimates by age for Manchester and England, 2019



Source: 2019 mid-year population estimate, ONS © Crown Copyright

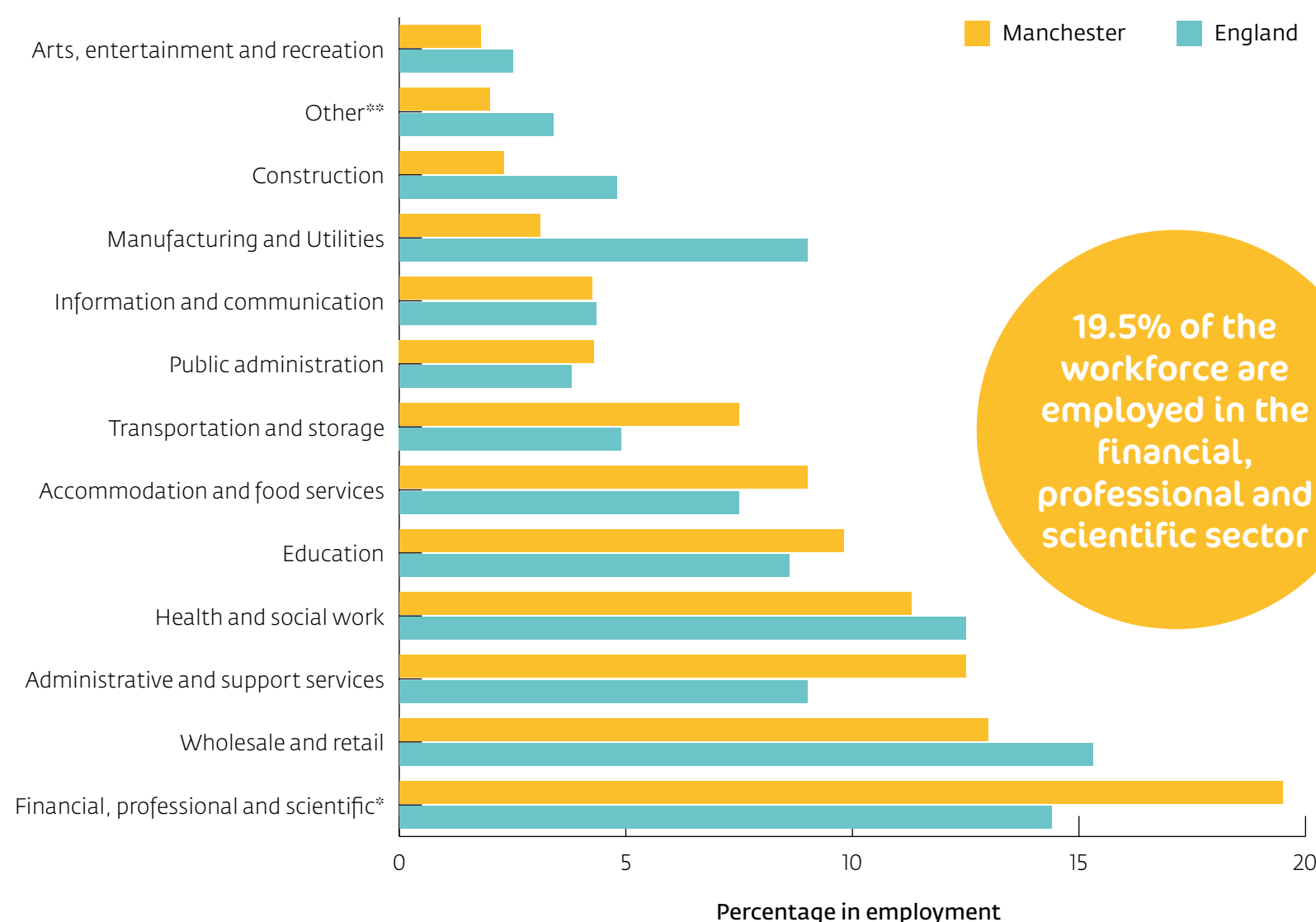
- 1% annual growth – twice national population growth rate
- MCCFM estimates 2019 population to be 576,500, 23,600 more than ONS estimate, with 627,000 residents forecast for 2025.

Main driver of growth remains international immigration –
COVID-19 will impact significantly on foreign student and worker numbers in the coming year.

Growing employment and businesses

Diversifying economy towards knowledge-intensive sectors

Structure of employment (percentage by sector), 2018 (provisional)



*Includes three sectors: Financial and Insurance, Real estate and Professional, Scientific and Technical

** Includes three sectors: Agriculture, forestry & fishing; Mining & Quarrying; Other Service Activities.

→ 22,850 active enterprises in 2020, a 34% increase since 2015.

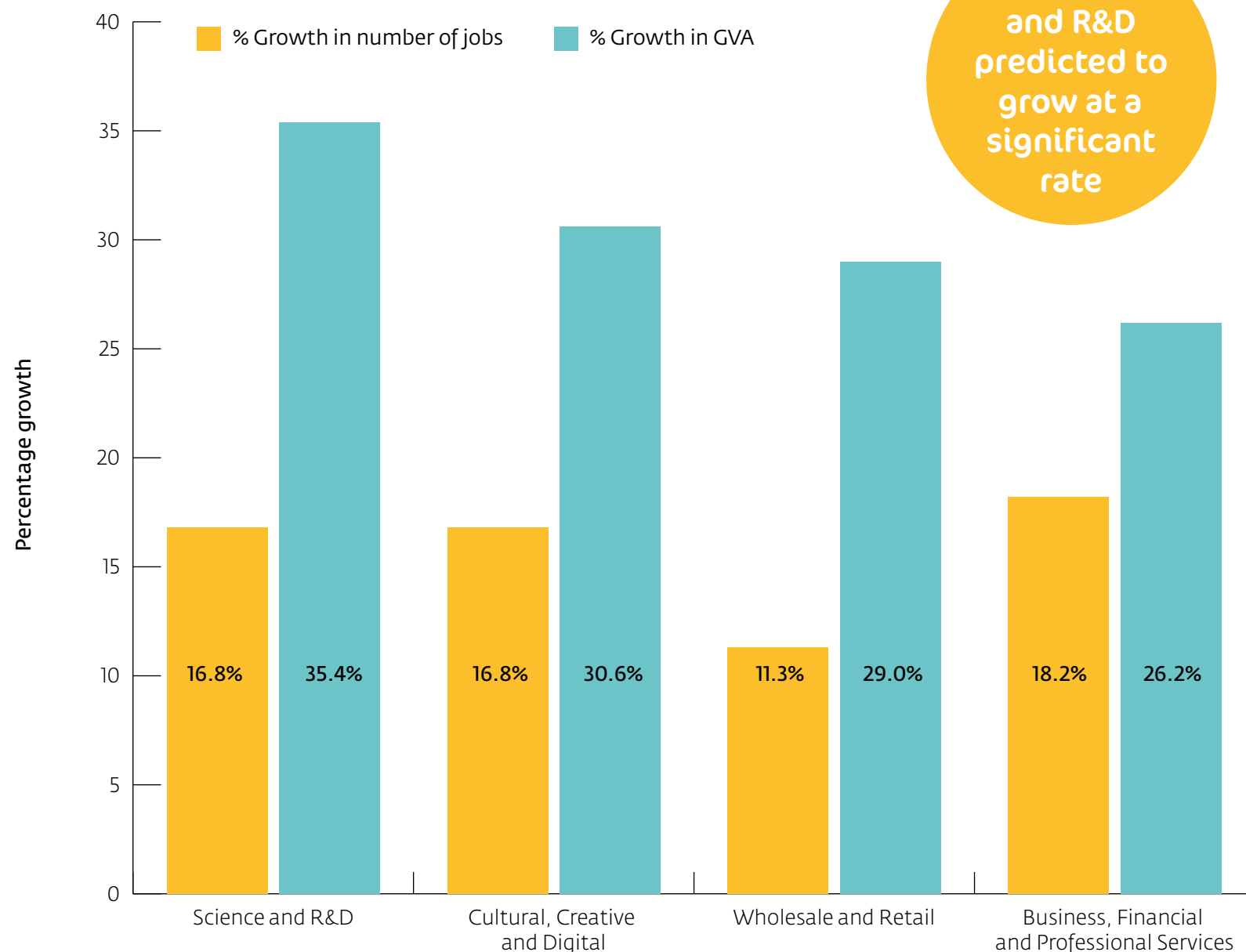
→ Employment rose from 357,000 in 2015 to 400,000 in 2018.

Spring 2020: Over 62,000 residents furloughed and 16,000 in receipt of self-employment support, equal to 32% of Manchester's resident working-age population.

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS (provisional 2018) © Crown copyright

Growth boosted by fastest-growing sectors and key developments

Fastest-growing sectors (2017–2027)



→ **Spinningfields, Northern Quarter, Ancoats and New Islington** have key role in growth and success of city in future.

→ **Oxford Road Corridor** world-class research activity, such as Citylabs

→ **Mayfield, Great Jackson Street, First Street** are key mixed-use development schemes.

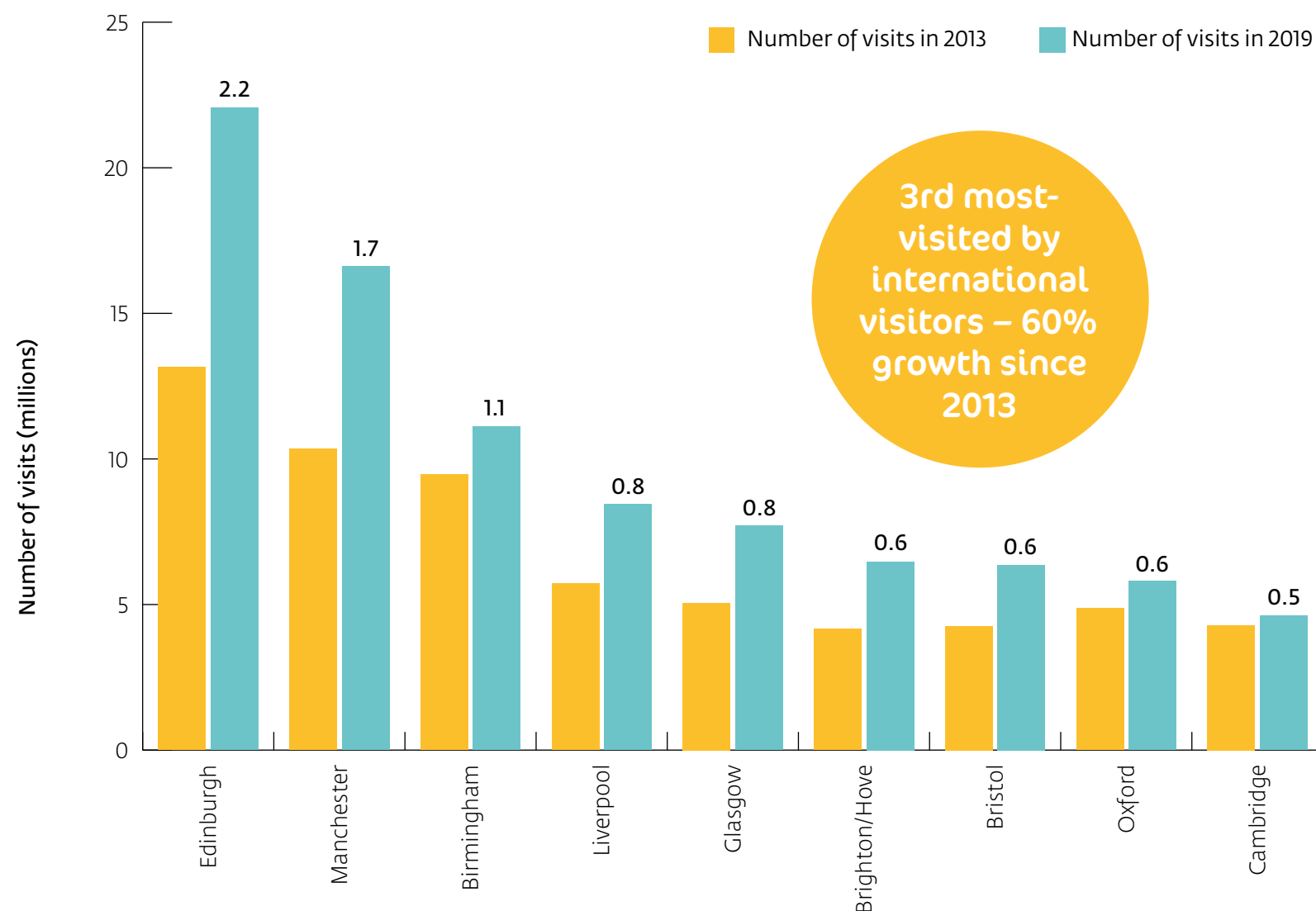
COVID-19 will reshape economic activity and growth projections – Hospitality, retail, leisure, culture, tourism and night-time economy are sectors most adversely affected.

Source: Greater Manchester Forecasting Model (2019), Oxford Economics. Forecast does not take into account the economic impact of COVID-19.

Top three most-visited UK destination

City centre hotel occupancy record high of 80% in 2019

Estimated number of visits by overseas residents to top ten UK cities in 2019, excluding London, which ranks number one



→ **2.6million staying visits** (1st) and **30.2million tourism day visits** (2nd) per year by UK residents.

→ **70% increase** in hotel room capacity in past 10 years – 4,300 additional rooms. 1,800 rooms expected to be added in 2021/22.

COVID-19 effectively stalled city's tourism sector – Accommodation Business Improvement District will generate £16.5million for reinvestment into promotion and marketing of city centre over next five years.

Sources: International Passenger Survey, Visit Britain/ONS. VisitEngland Great Britain Tourism Survey, 2016–2018 average
NB. First place London hosted 21.7million visits in 2019 and experienced a 24% growth rate 2013–2019. Figures are based on small sample sizes for all cities with the exception of London and should therefore be treated with caution.

A highly skilled city



Significant improvement in school quality

but still challenges for school attainment

Percentage of schools judged to be 'good' or better



Secondary schools increased from 58% to 77% in past year

- KS1–2 progress above national average, most progress in maths
- 61% reading, writing and maths expected standard vs 65% national
- 43.3 Attainment 8 score vs 44.7 national
- 35.5% GCSE in both English and Maths vs 40.1% national
- 15.1% English Baccalaureate vs 15.8% national, gap narrowing.

Source: Ofsted

Major talent shortage in digital jobs

Estimated at least 27,000 adults are digitally excluded

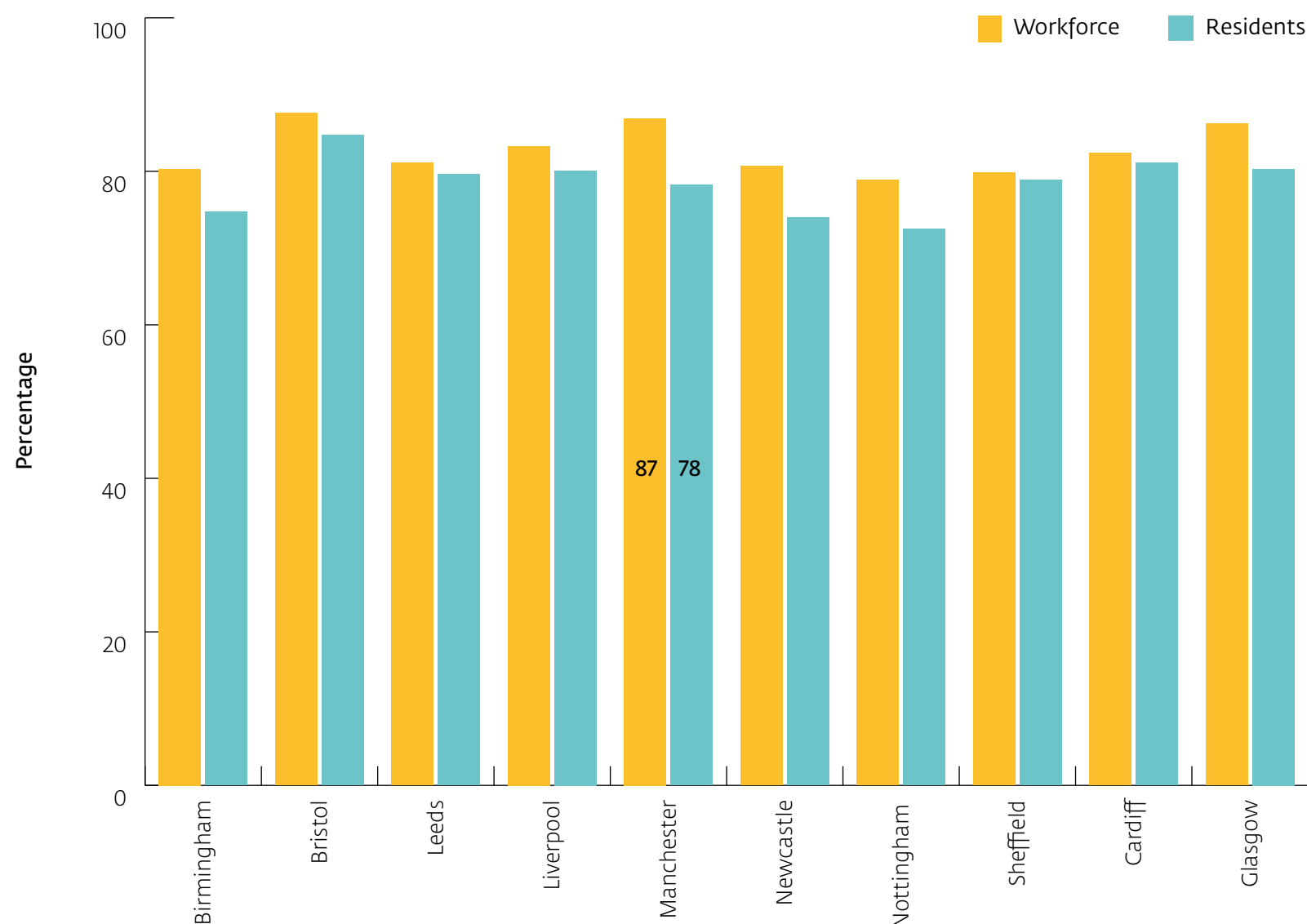
- **1 in 4** companies unable to fill all vacancies advertised in past year, compared to **1 in 3** in 2019, due to lack of quality candidates (2020 Digital Skills Audit).
- Funded projects will help Manchester residents to secure a role in tech: **Tech Returners, Generation, QA, Tech Manchester**.
- **Women, ethnic minorities and those living in areas of deprivation are underrepresented in tech**. Projects - Digital Her, InnovateHer, National College for Digital Skills, Dicey Tech. **Over-50s** Barclays Digital Eagles Programme.
- **Digital Inclusion Working Group** aims to reduce digital exclusion, gain a better understanding of resident barriers, improve provision access.

Urgent need for residents to have digital access to gain information about services which will keep them safe and healthy, employment and training opportunities, and for young people to access online learning.

Direct link between low skills and low wages

Large wage gap between workforce and residents

Percentage of employees paid at least the Real Living Wage in 2019 (provisional) – UK Core Cities



9% points less resident employees earning at least Real Living Wage.

- 95 accredited Living Wage Employers in city, including Council.
- In 2019, 10.7% of residents had no qualifications, down from 1 in 4 in 2004, but higher than 7.5% national.
- Over half of residents with low or no qualifications are unemployed.
- Much higher proportion of residents aged 50–64 with no or low qualifications, 35% vs 17% aged 25–49.

Sources: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2019 (provisional), ONS © Crown Copyright. Real Living Wage was £9 in 2019.
ONS Annual Population Survey, January – December 2019.

Significant increase in unemployment

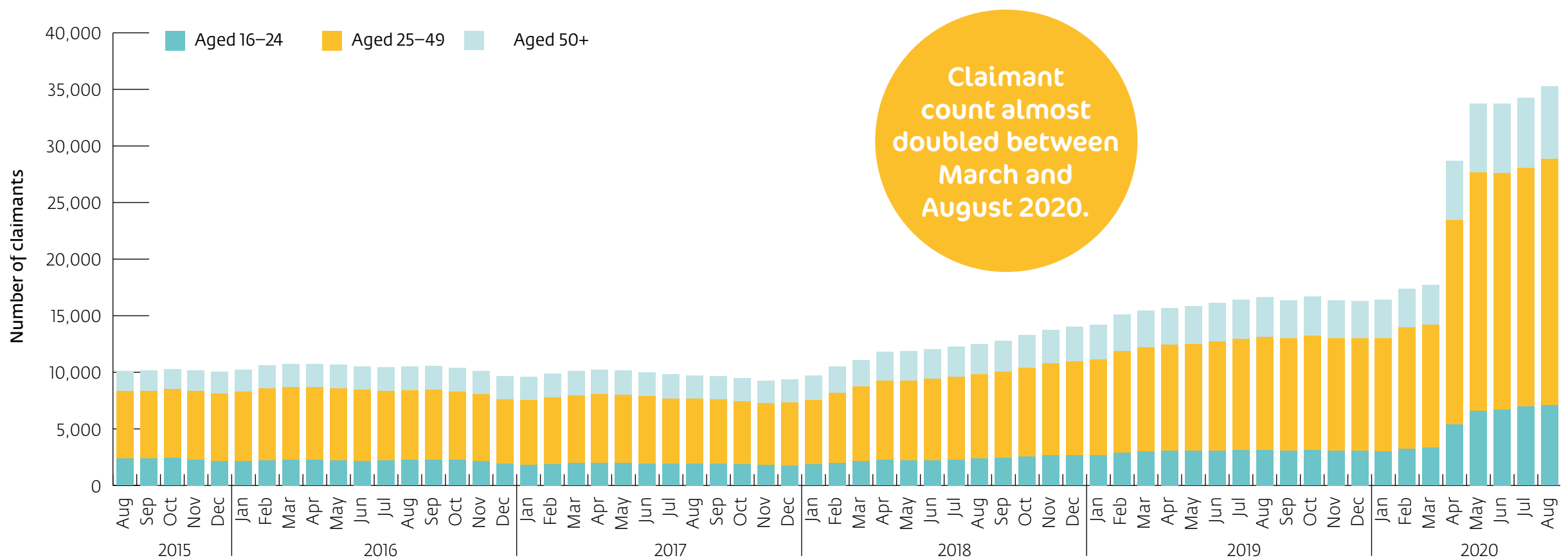
Scheme introduced to move young people into work

→ Increased from **17,740** in March 2020 to **35,275** in August 2020.

→ August 2020 claimant rate **9.1%** vs **6.6%** nationally.

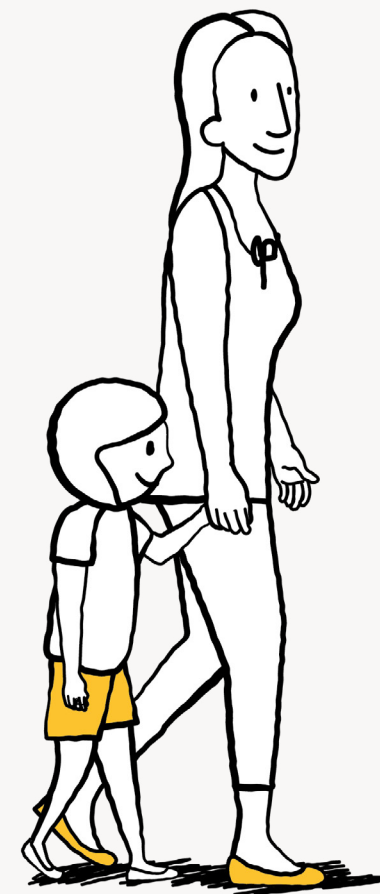
National scheme KickStart – Six month high-quality work placements for those aged 16–24 on Universal Credit and at risk of long-term unemployment, running until December 2021.

Manchester claimant count – number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed



Source: ONS claimant count (experimental statistics), ONS © Crown Copyright

A progressive and equitable city



Fewer sleeping rough in city centre

Significant pressures on homelessness prevention services

2,193 households in temporary accommodation
in March 2020,
up from 406
in March 2015.

22% increase in presentations,
11% increase in
use of temporary
accommodation
(2019/20 vs 2018/19).

**91 people sleeping rough
in 2019 vs 123 in 2018.**
Rate of 4.2 per 10,000
households more
than twice national
average of 1.8.

→ Housing Solutions Service successfully prevented **1,174** individuals and families from becoming homeless in 2019/20.

→ Using funding from the Rough Sleeper Initiative in 2019/20, **1,278** people were relieved from rough sleeping, and a further **525** prevented from rough sleeping.

During COVID-19 pandemic '**Everyone In**' initiative provided safe and supported accommodation for over **330** people who had been sleeping rough in the city, or living in shared spaces in emergency accommodation.

Recent health successes

54.9% of new cancer cases diagnosed at an early stage in 2018, much closer to England average of **55%**.

Source: National Cancer Registry, Public Health England (experimental statistics)

9.6% of mothers smoking during pregnancy, and now well below national average of **10.6%**. Fallen from peak of **14.8%** in 2011/12.

Source: NHS Digital, 2018/19

Under-18 conception rate (per 1,000) fallen from peak of **73.9** in 2005 to **22.4** in 2018, but still higher than **16.7** England rate.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Infant mortality rate has stabilised at **6.4** per 1,000 live births (2016–18), after rising from **4.5** to **6.3** between 2011–13 and 2014–16.

Source: Office for National Statistics, three-year averages reported

Significant reduction in rate of suicides (per 100,000), from **16.7** (2009–11) to **8.9** (2017–19), remaining below England rate of **10.1**.

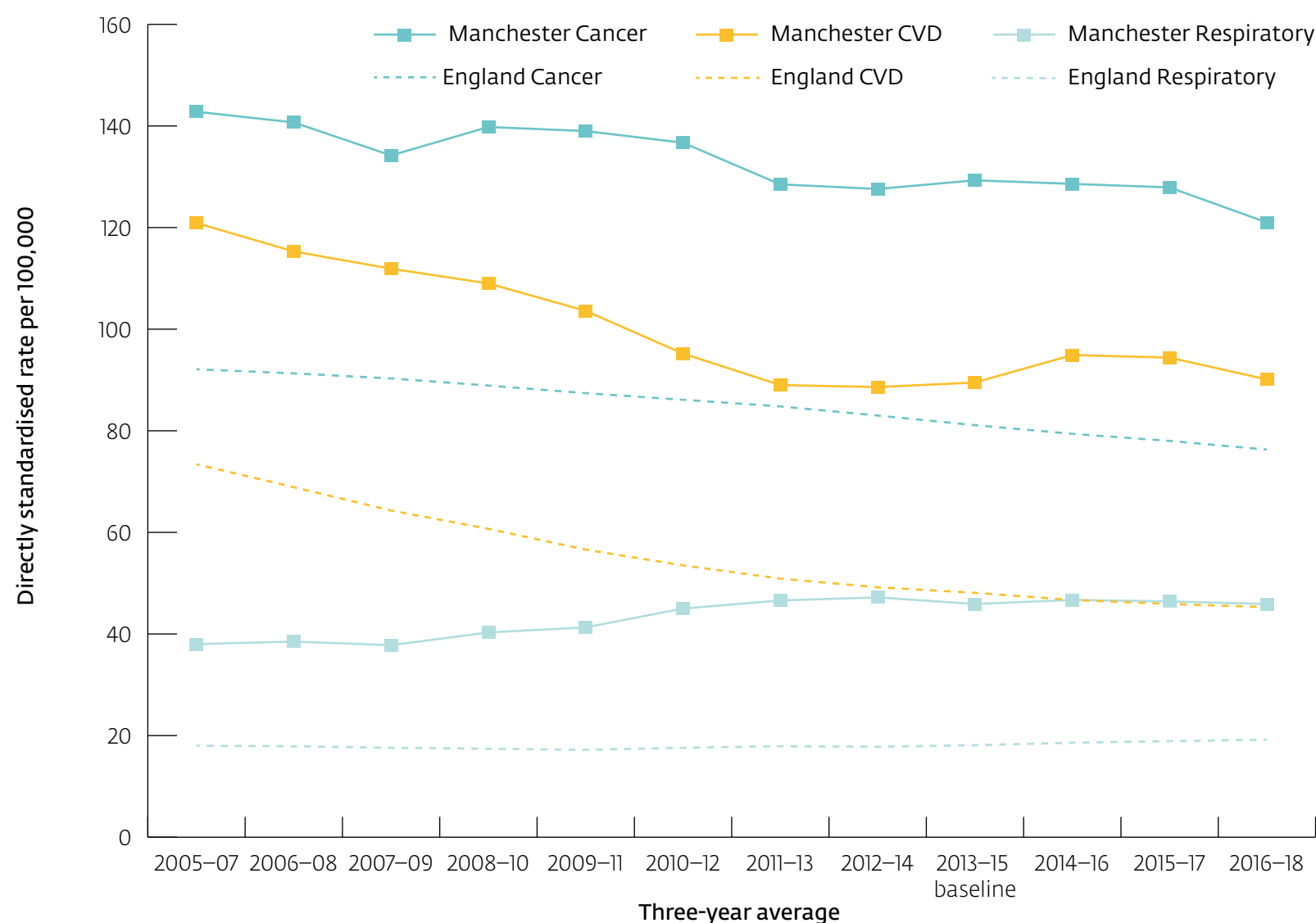
Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data), three-year averages reported

Healthy life expectancy at birth increased to **57.9** years for men and to **57.4** years for women (change is not statistically significant).

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2016–18 three-year average

Improving rates of premature mortality from diseases considered preventable

Mortality rate in under-75s from diseases considered preventable (cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory diseases)



Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

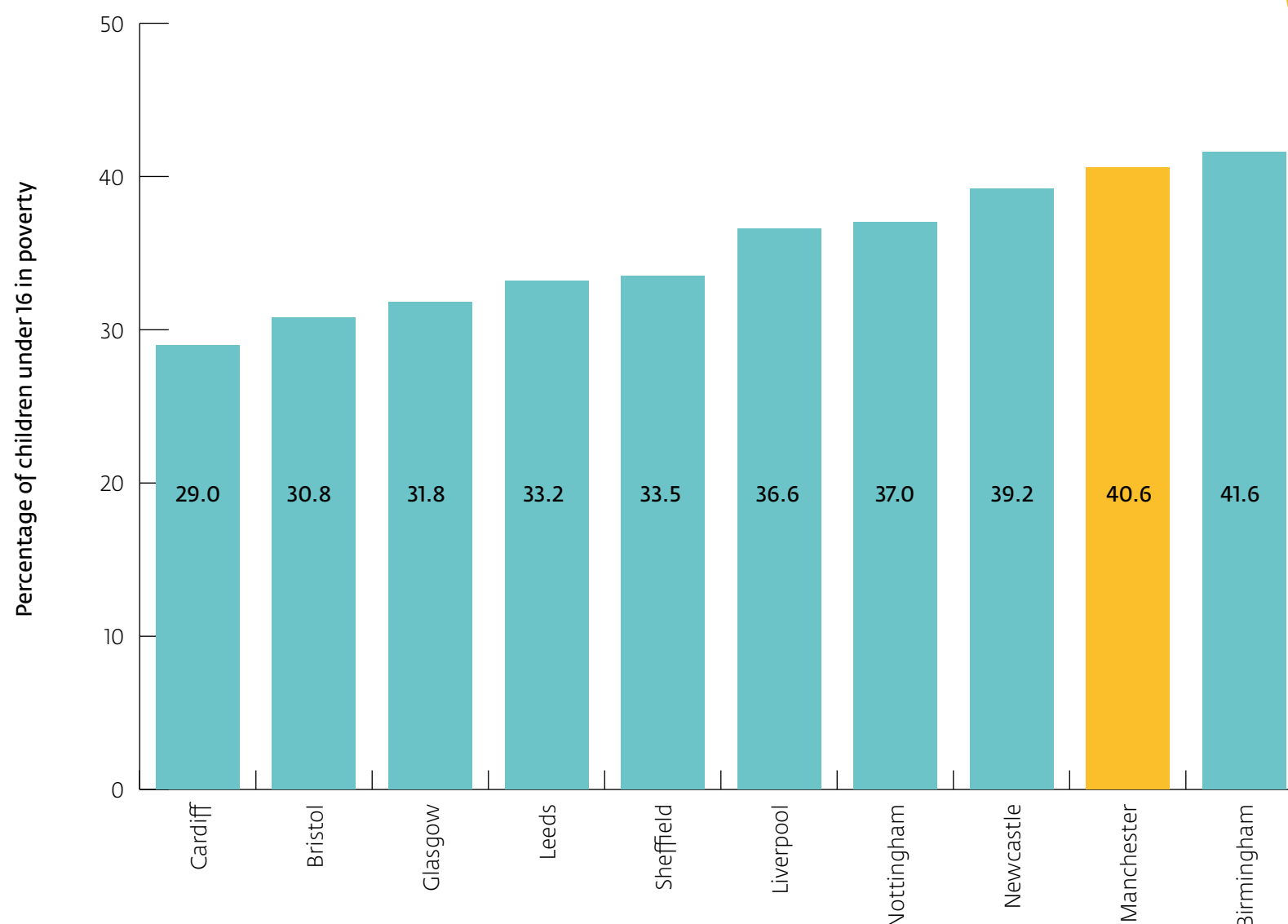
- Between 1 March and 31 July 2020 there were **422 deaths involving COVID-19**, an age-standardised rate (per 100,000) of 156.2 – 72% higher than the England rate of 90.9.
- Black, Asian and ethnic minority communities more likely to be adversely affected by COVID-19, partly as a result of socioeconomic disadvantage.
- COVID-19 has reinforced need to address health inequalities within the city as well as between the city and other parts of England.

Current rates remain the worst in the country.

Family poverty is a significant issue

Family Poverty Strategy helping to make good progress

Percentage of children under 16 estimated to be living in poverty (after housing costs) in the UK Core Cities 2018/19



Manchester's rate is significantly higher than UK average of 30%.

→ Estimated **45,150** children living in poverty in March 2019, **10,292** more than in 2015, but **160** less than in 2018.

→ **Manchester Poverty Truth Commission** meets monthly to identify key areas of change to eradicate poverty.

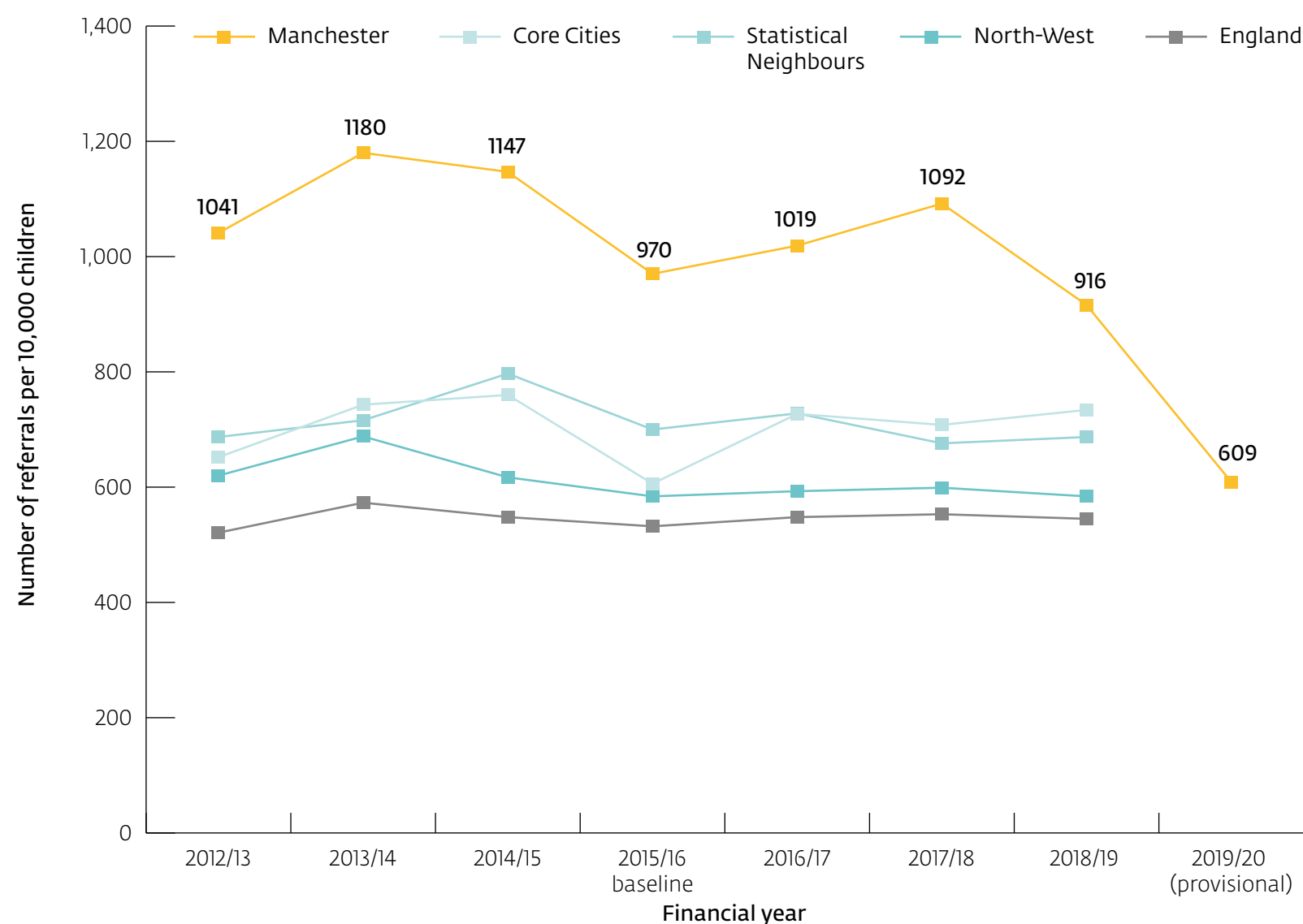
During May 2020 at the height of the pandemic, **3,177** households signed up to receive food response support.

Welfare reform together with economic impact of COVID-19 will have an immeasurable impact on some of the city's poorest families.

Source: Research by the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University for the End Child Poverty Coalition, 2020

Significant fall in children's services referrals and care leavers in unsuitable accommodation

Rate of referrals per 10,000 of the child population aged under 18



→ 1,407 Looked After Children in March 2020.

→ Provisional rate of Looked After Children increased to 115 per 10,000 in 2020.

→ 17% of care leavers aged 19–21 were in unknown or unsuitable accommodation in 2019/20, down from 26% in 2018/19.

Low referral rate compares favourably to 2018/19 comparators.

Source: Department for Education/MiCare

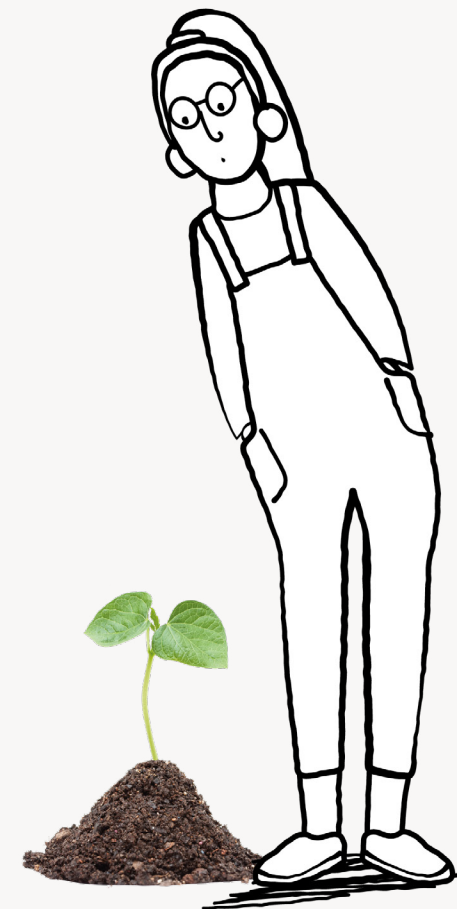
Continuing to be recognised as an age-friendly city

Twelve neighbourhoods have received age-friendly status

- **Developing age-friendly neighbourhoods** by investing over £1million in community support for older people; piloting Ageing in Place Programme in Gorton and Abbey Hey, and Old Moat and Withington; installing 12 age-friendly benches in Whalley Range; advising on age-friendly design options for the Northern Gateway urban regeneration project.
- **Promoting age equality** by distributing over 15,000 age-friendly newspapers and helping to ensure Manchester becomes one of the best places for LGBT people to grow older through the Pride in Ageing programme.
- **Developing age-friendly services** by running sexual health campaigns and engaging with health professionals to normalise sexual health conversations in primary-care settings.

Manchester's older people have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19 and the impacts of the lockdown, and many have reported feeling marginalised. Older people are keen to play a part in Manchester's recovery and want to be part of the process of finding solutions to a range of key issues that are adversely affecting residents in mid to later life from the age of 50.

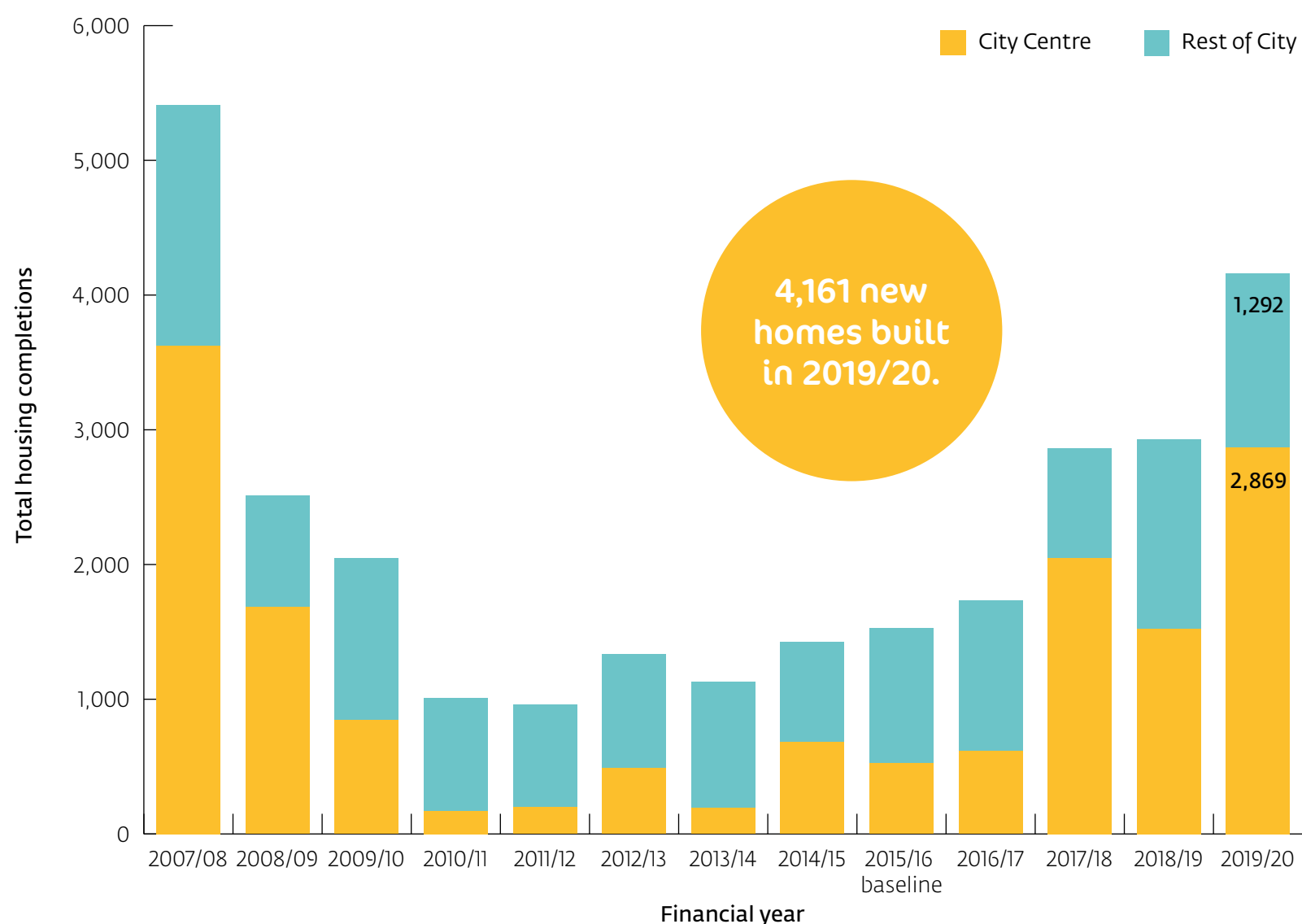
A liveable and low-carbon city



Housing demand growing and diversifying

Need to maintain supply continues to be a major priority

Housing completions 2007/08–2019/20



→ **13,219** new homes built since 2015/16 and currently over **9,500** under construction. **1,519** affordable homes built since 2015/16 and **980** currently on-site.

→ Northern Gateway: up to **15,000** new homes over the next 10–15 years, 20% affordable.

→ **8,800** mainstream properties let to students in Manchester in 2019. **852** city centre homes listed on Airbnb (February 2020).

While construction initially slowed during spring lockdown, the overwhelming majority of developments are now back on site. There remains strong demand for housing of all tenures. Voids remain low, despite a spike in rental availability linked to a switch from short-term lets (including Airbnb).

Source: Manchester City Council tax records (2007/08–2013/14),
Manchester City Council Expected Completions List (2014/15–2019/20)

Further challenges to deliver zero-carbon ambition

Work continues on Green & Blue Infrastructure Strategy

City's emissions fell by **2%** in 2018 and **4%** in 2019, against **13%** target. Reduction of **14.8%** required from 2020.

Sources: Manchester Climate Change Agency (2019 emissions projected), Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research.

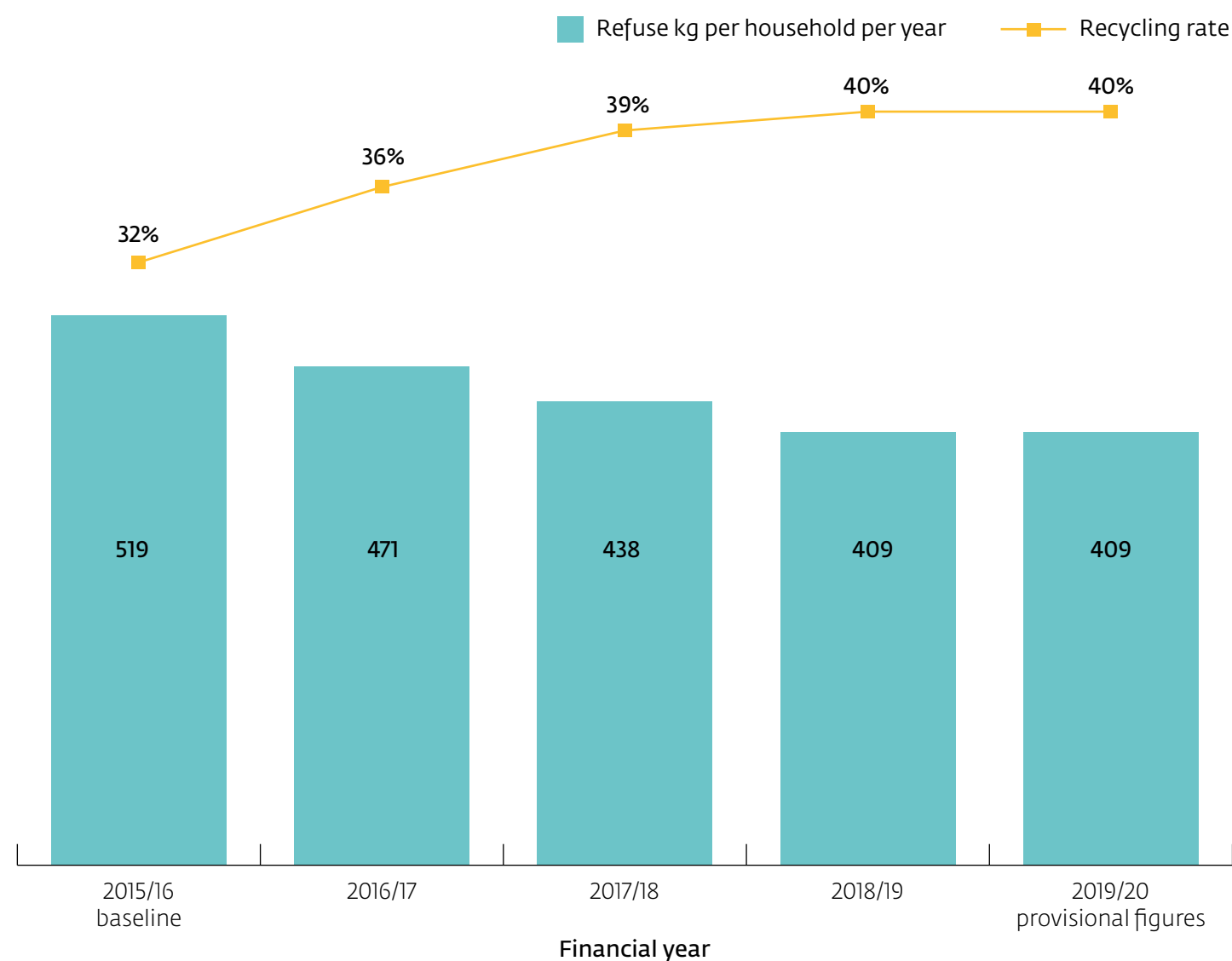
Council on track to becoming zero-carbon by 2038.
Emissions fell by 21% in 2018/19 and 13% in 2019/20.

Sources: Manchester City Council.

- **GrowGreen**: West Gorton park that drinks water to reduce flood risk.
- **IGNITION**: aims to increase urban-green infrastructure across GM by 10%.
- **Northern Gateway and Mayfield**: Increasing open space within developments.
- **Protecting playgrounds**: Researching air-quality impact of planting hedge trees.
- During 2019/20, **5,604** trees were planted, including **2,812** hedge trees.

Significant progress made to increase recycling rate and reduce residual waste

Percentage of household waste recycled – refuse produced per household



21% reduction
in household
refuse since
2015/16.

- All passageway recycling containers will be replaced in 2020/21.
- 51 solar-powered smart bins saved **14,306** bin collections in March 2020.

During late March, tonnages of refuse and bottles/cans increased by approximately **30%** as people were consuming more at home during lockdown. This pattern continued through Q1 2020/21 and is expected to lead to **increased spending on disposal and a lower recycling rate** by March 2021.

Source: Waste Data Flow

Our galleries, museums and cultural venues attracted substantial numbers of visitors in 2019

Top visitor attractions in Greater Manchester that are located in Manchester

| Ranking | Attraction | 2019 |
|---------|---|---------|
| 1 | HOME (Greater Manchester Arts Centre Ltd) | 848,033 |
| 2 | Manchester Art Gallery | 750,216 |
| 3 | Science and Industry Museum | 556,267 |
| 4 | Manchester Museum | 368,748 |
| 5 | The Whitworth | 327,871 |

HOME
is the city's
top visitor
attraction.

STEAM 2019 (top galleries, museums and cultural attractions compiled from those who submitted data to Marketing Manchester).

MIF 2019:
1,000 events
attended by some
303,000 over 18 days.
Estimated economic
impact of **£50.2million**.

Source: Manchester City Council

→ **7.5million** visits to Council's cultural and recreational facilities in 2019/20.

→ Central Library most visited UK public library – **2million** visits in 2019/20.

Source: Manchester City Council
(facilities include Manchester Art Gallery, libraries and leisure).

COVID-19 has posed significant challenges to our cultural and leisure offer. Sites had to close and libraries and leisure programmes were refocused to be accessed online. The use of ebooks, audiobooks, e-magazines and e-newspapers increased by some 60%.

Many volunteers delivering support to residents not all counted in numbers

Up to March 2020:

8,648 residents
registered with
Volunteer Centre
Manchester.

Source: Manchester
Community Central

1,498 volunteers
registered and **129 new**
providers advertised **228**
opportunities on
Manchester Volunteer Inspire
Programme website.

Source: Manchester
Community Central

711 Council
employees taken
7,032 hours of
volunteering leave since
Employer Supported
Volunteering scheme
launched in October 2017.

Source: Manchester
City Council

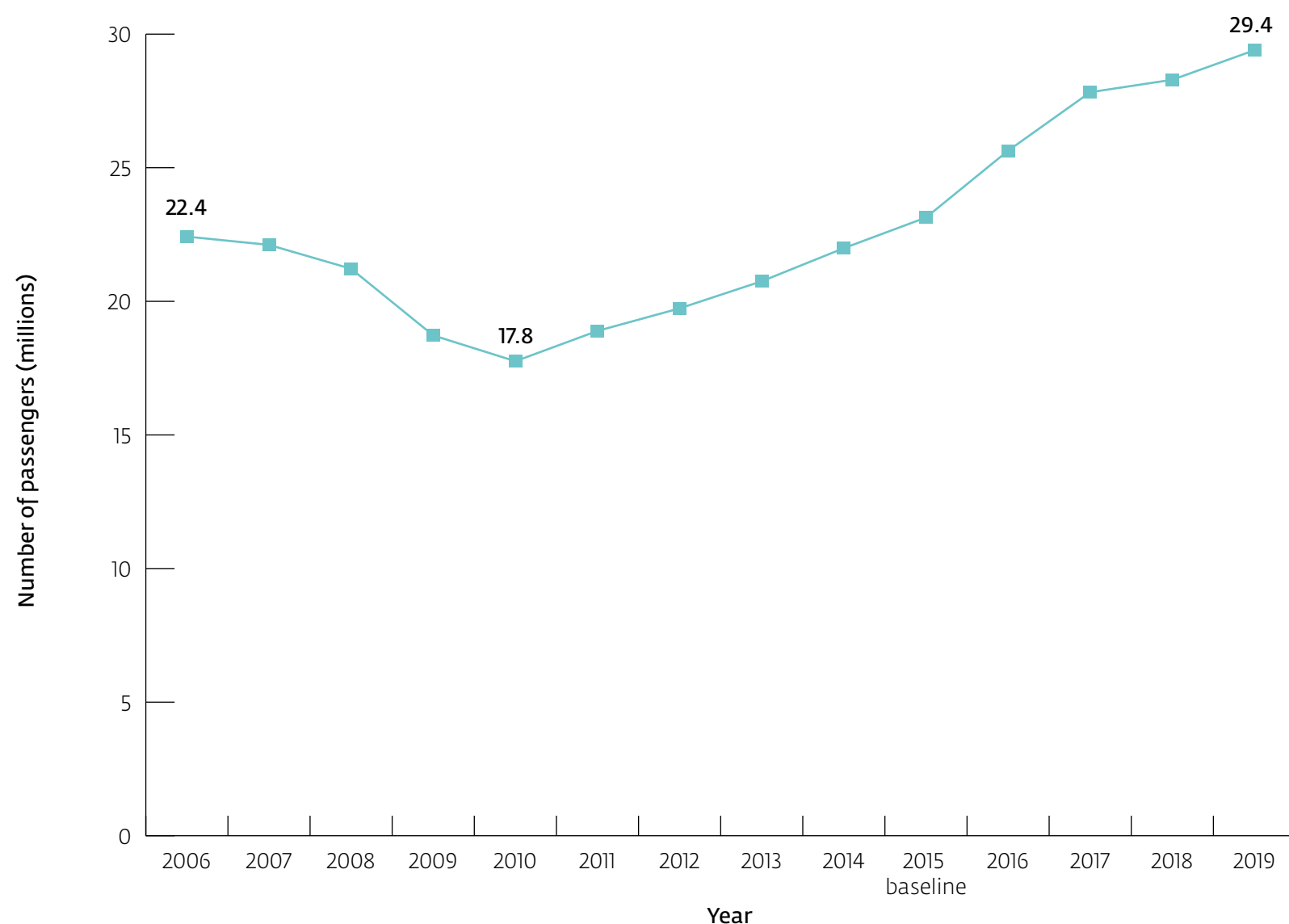
The resilience and generosity of our residents who stepped up in numerous volunteering roles to support others during the COVID-19 pandemic was truly outstanding. **Over 3,600 volunteers registered with the COVID-19 community volunteering scheme, launched in March 2020.**

A connected city



Airport passenger numbers were increasing but dropped significantly owing to COVID-19

Number of passengers travelling through Manchester Airport



11.6million
more
passengers
since 2010

Air traffic has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to the same periods in 2019, monthly passenger figures reduced by:

- 99% in April 2020
- 99.3% in May 2020
- 98.6% in June 2020

These figures are a reflection of world trends.

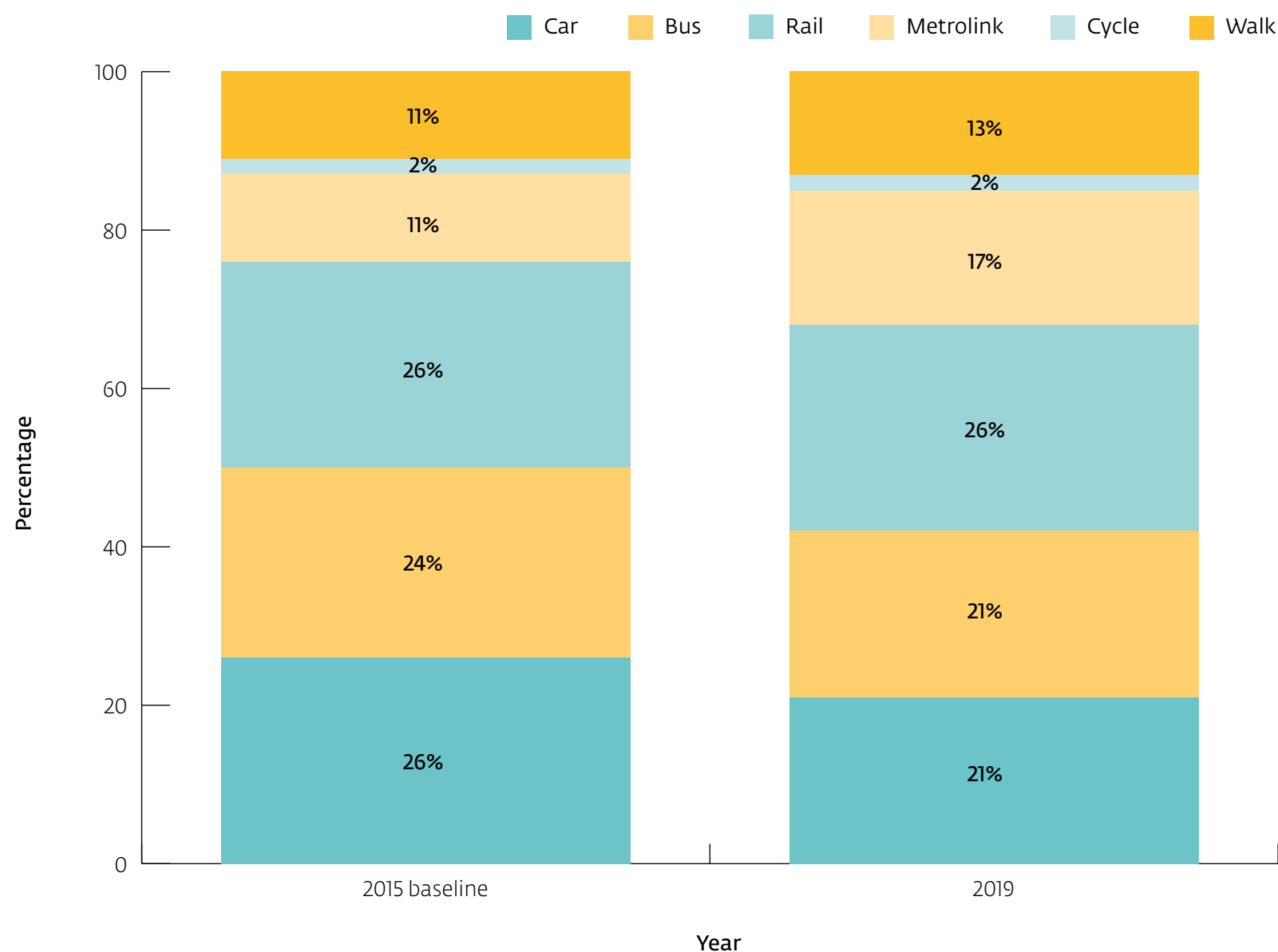
Sources: Civil Aviation Authority. Manchester Airports Group.

Decline in trips made by car and bus

COVID-19 has had a huge impact on public transport and highway usage

Metrolink and walking are becoming more popular commuting options.

Distribution of trips into Manchester city centre (7.30–9.30am) by various modes of transport



Between 2015 and 2019:

- **73%** increase in Metrolink trips and **13%** increase in rail trips.
- Decline in trips made by car (**–9%**) and bus (**–2%**). Bus Priority infrastructure investment should help to reverse this trend.
- Cycling trips into city centre continued to grow, from **1,648** in 2015 to **2,477** in 2019.

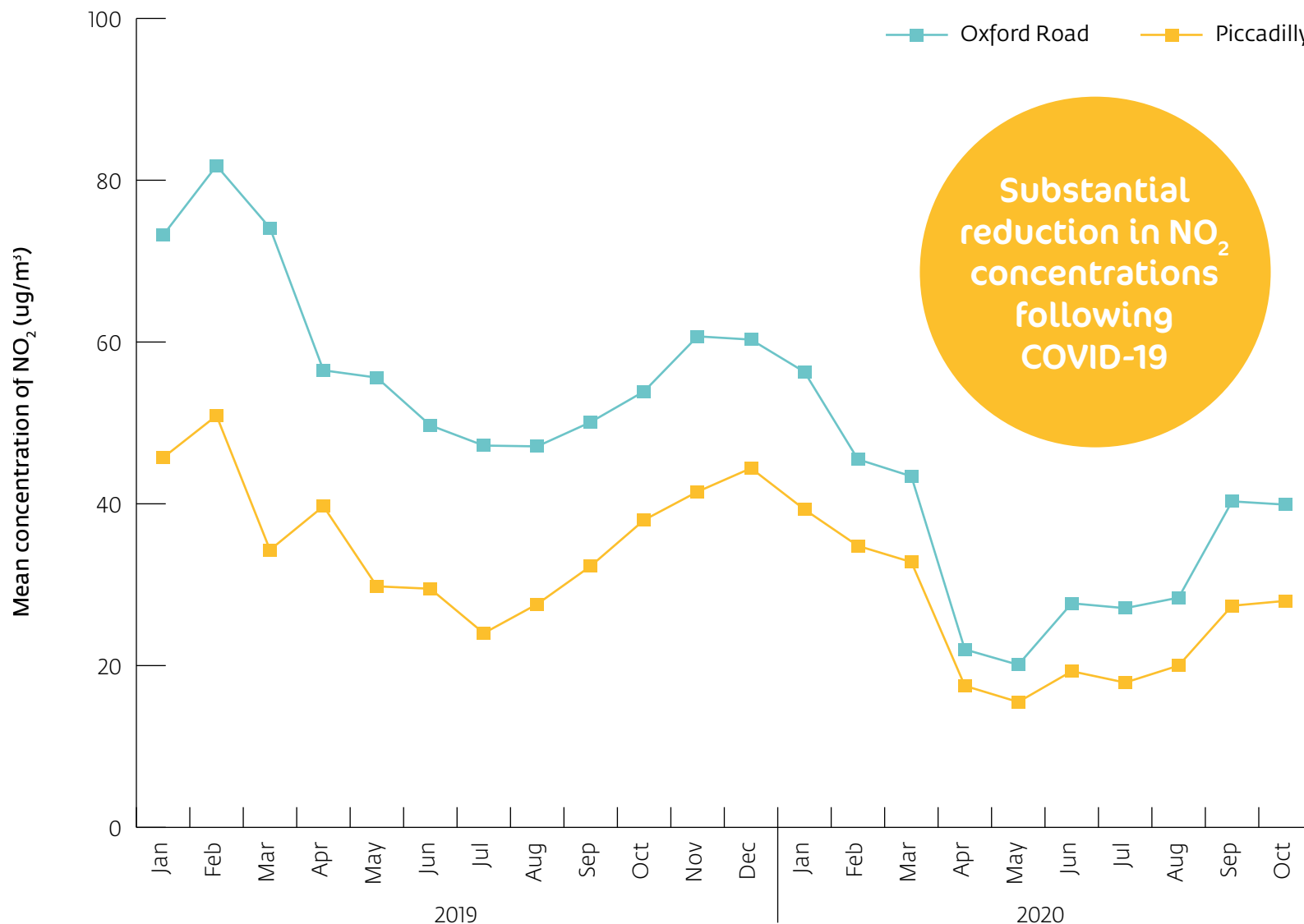
At lowest point of demand in mid-April 2020, during the spring COVID-19 lockdown, Metrolink, bus and rail usage was down by more than **95%** and highways usage was down by **73%**. Conversely, cycling trips had increased by **52%** (105% increase by end of May 2020).

Source: Manchester city centre cordon count, TfGM

Cleaner air and reduced emissions

Clean Air Plan will make the city cleaner, healthier and safer

Provisional monthly mean concentrations of nitrogen dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



→ Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan and Clean Air Zone (CAZ) will accelerate emission reductions.

→ CAZ Consultation began in October 2020.

→ CAZ intended to encourage switch to less polluting HGV, bus, coach, taxi and private-hire vehicles.

70–75% decrease in traffic volumes during spring lockdown led to substantial reduction in NO₂ concentrations in central Manchester.

Source: Air Quality England.(provisional monthly averages)

Need to maximise take-up of ever-faster broadband

City is an attractive location for digital and tech sectors

Superfast broadband (>30 Mbit/s)

UK: **94.4%** coverage vs
66.1% take-up

MCR: **94.2%** coverage vs
66.1% take-up.

Source: Ofcom Connected Nations report

Ultrafast broadband (>300 Mbit/s)

UK: **52.2%** coverage vs
2.1% take-up

MCR: **63.3%** coverage vs
1.8% take-up.

Source: Ofcom Connected Nations report

- Virgin Media Business Local Full Fibre Network project will serve **1,700** sites in city region.
- Vodafone and EE have both chosen to launch new **5G** networks in the city.
- **Manchester is in top 26 cities** in the world for raising venture capital for tech projects during 2019.
- Europe's fastest-growing major tech cluster – investment grew to **£181million** in 2019.
(Source: Tech Nation 2020 report)
- MMU's **School of Digital Arts** will support digital innovation and collaboration within the city.
- **Citylabs** and clustering of expertise along the **Oxford Road Corridor**.

Summary

- Manchester's economy has been strong and resilient, but developing a more inclusive economy for the city's residents and workers remains a key challenge. COVID-19 is having very significant impacts on sectors such as hospitality, retail, leisure, culture and tourism, while areas such as construction and digital are performing strongly.
- The Family Poverty Strategy is helping to make progress, however a large proportion of Manchester's children are still living in poverty. A significant rise in unemployment owing to COVID-19 will have an immeasurable impact on some of the city's poorest families.
- Despite recent improvements, Manchester still has some of the worst health outcomes in the country and there are significant inequalities within the city, now deepened by the COVID-19 pandemic – BAME and low-income households have suffered the worst impact (health and unemployment).
- Manchester has a comprehensive and ambitious plan for becoming a zero-carbon city, but the pace of change needs to accelerate in future years to deliver these ambitions.
- As always, the resilience and pride of our residents and our staff has shone through the difficulties of recent months. The generosity with which residents volunteered to support others during the COVID-19 pandemic has been outstanding.