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Annual Population Survey

January to December 2016
v1.0

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Performance and Intelligence, PRI

October 2017

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Data source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics via NOMIS. © Crown copyright
Data released 12 April 2017; using reweighted data released July 2017 and reissued hours worked data released October 2017

Confidence intervals were high for some data (for example, ethnic groups) in age groups 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 in Manchester, casting some doubt on reliability of the results using these indicators. The sample size in the January to December 2016 survey period was 1,459 in Manchester.

Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016

Residents-based analysis

1 Summary

- 1.1 The January-December 2016 Annual Population Survey (APS) estimated a population aged 16 and over of 422,200 in Manchester and 374,200 residents of working age (16-64).
- 1.2 The APS estimated that 34.6% of Manchester's resident working age population classified themselves as belonging to an ethnic minority group other than White compared to 15.9% in England.
- 1.3 In Manchester, 31.6% of residents gave their national identity as 'English' compared to 50.5% in England.
- 1.4 Over two thirds (69.1%) of Manchester's working age population were economically active compared to 78.1% in England.
- 1.5 Economically inactive, ethnic minority working age population was estimated to be 34.8% compared to 29.9% in England.
- 1.6 Manchester's working age population employment rate was 63.4%, much lower than the 74.2% rate in England as a whole.
- 1.7 In Manchester, working age employment rate of ethnic minority population was 59.1% compared to 64.1% in England.
- 1.8 Compared to the England average, Manchester had a higher proportion (21.8%, compared to 20.4%) of working age residents employed in professional occupations and a higher proportion of working age Manchester residents were employed in elementary occupations (11.7%) compared to the England average of 10.6%.
- 1.9 Ethnic minority groups had higher proportions in caring and leisure (10.5%), sales and customer service (13.9%), as process, plant and machine operatives (6.9%) and elementary occupations (13.9%) than the White group in Manchester (9.5%, 9.2%, 6.1% and 10.8% respectively).
- 1.10 In Manchester, 28.9% of the population aged 16 to 64 in employment worked in the public administration, education and health sectors, just under the 29.6% in England.

- 1.11 In Manchester, a higher proportion of ethnic minority residents of working age were employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurant sectors (26.7%) compared to White residents (20.5%), similar to the pattern for England.
- 1.12 In Manchester, a slightly higher proportion (75.5%) of working age population was in full-time employment compared to England (74.7%).
- 1.13 12.9% of working age residents in Manchester (who were in work) were self-employed, lower than the England average of (14.6%).
- 1.14 Compared to the England average, a similar proportion of Manchester residents worked over 35 hours per week (69.7% compared to 69.2% in England).
- 1.15 ILO unemployment rates in Manchester stood at 8.3%, compared to the England average of 5%.
- 1.16 In Manchester, 9.3% of the ethnic minority people aged 16 and over were unemployed compared to 8.4% in England as a whole.
- 1.17 In Manchester, 39% of economically active working age population were qualified with NVQ4+ compared to 37.9% in England.
- 1.18 10.7% of the working age people in Manchester had no qualifications compared to only 7.8% in England.
- 1.19 In Manchester, 11.2% of the working age population had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to the survey, while 18.1% received training in the previous thirteen weeks (the England averages were 9.5% and 18.4% respectively).
- 1.20 Higher proportions of Manchester residents with long-term health conditions were unemployed (5%) compared to England (3.1%).
- 1.21 Manchester had slightly higher proportions of 16 to 64s who were Equality Act core or work-limiting disabled (20.8%) than England (19.5%).
- 1.22 Economic activity rates and employment rates of those aged 16-64 were much lower in Manchester than in England as a whole for those with some form of disability.

2 The Annual Population Survey

- 2.1 The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined sample survey of people aged 16 and over (unless otherwise stated) resident in households in Great Britain, produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Its purpose is to provide information on key social and socio-economic variables between the 10-yearly censuses, with particular emphasis on providing information relating to local authority areas. Results from the APS are released quarterly, with the data in each release covering a twelve-month period. All data in this report refers to the survey period January to December 2016.
- 2.2 ONS selected a number of addresses in different regions for interviewers to visit. These addresses were chosen at random from the Post Office's list of addresses in a way that gives every address the same chance of being selected. The survey asks 65,000 households a year about their own circumstances and experiences regarding a range of subjects including housing, employment and education. The APS survey collects detailed information about people's socio-economic circumstances and demographics. This is one of the key strengths of the APS, which means that socio-economic data can be analysed in a wide range of ways. However, at sub-regional level, analysis can become restricted by small sample size and reliability issues. Like all sample surveys, the Labour Force Survey/APS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. This can be considerable at local area level and is one of the main limitations of the APS estimates.
- 2.3 APS data is rounded to the nearest 100 and disclosure controls have been applied by ONS. Due to sample size limitation, many of the results from the APS have large confidence intervals and as a result, **they should be treated with caution**. Sample size in the January to December 2016 survey period was 1,459 in Manchester. APS data is not available for geographies smaller than local authority level, that is, data is not available for wards and super output areas.

3 16+ and working age population

- 3.1 The January-December 2016 Annual Population Survey (APS) recorded a total of 422,200 Manchester residents aged 16 and over (N.B. there were 432,700 aged 16 and over in the 2016 Mid-Year Estimate and 437,600 in 2016 in the Manchester City Council Forecasting Model (MCCFM) W2016). Of those, 50.7% were males and 49.3% were females (**Table 1**).

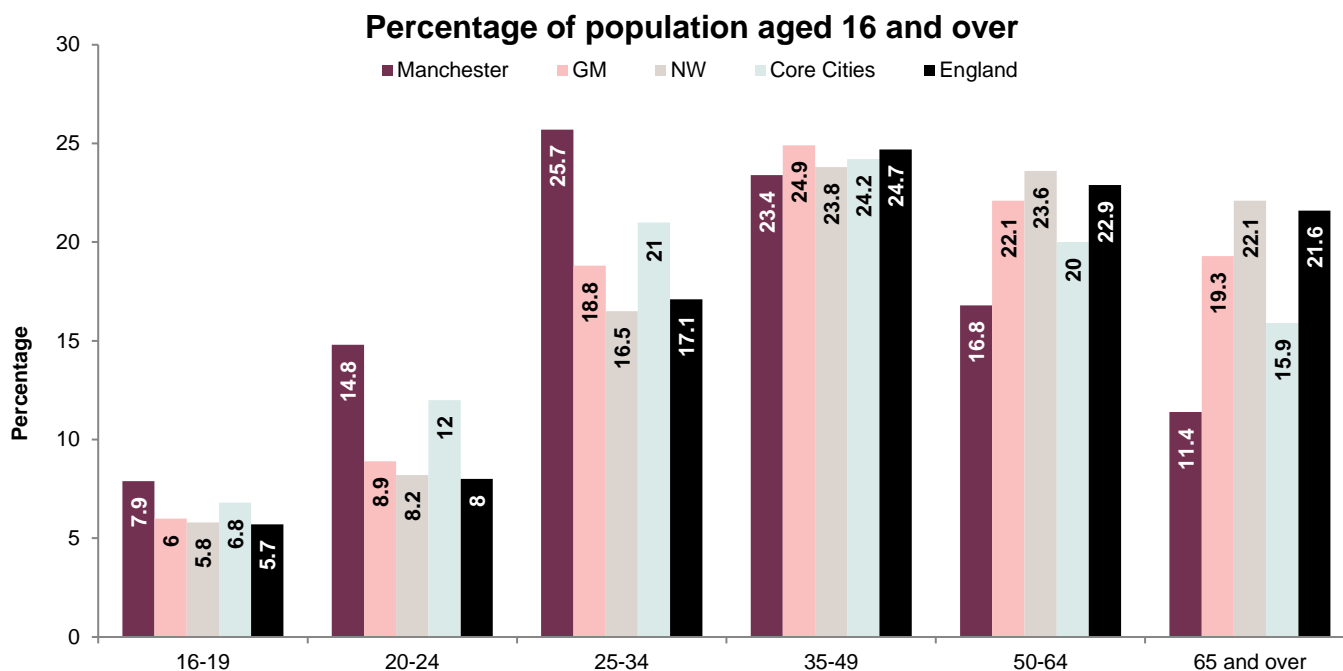
Table 1 - 16+ and working age population in Manchester

	Total	Males	Females
16+ population	422,200	214,200 (50.7%)	207,900 (49.3%)
16-64 working age population (WAP)	374,200	192,900 (51.6%)	181,100 (48.4%)
WAP as % of all 16+ population	88.6%	90.1%	87.1%

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright
Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding

- 3.2 The working age population in this report is defined as men and women aged 16-64. The APS estimated that Manchester had 374,000 residents of working age. 51.6% of them were males and 48.4% were females. In Manchester, 88.6% of the population aged 16 and over were estimated to be of working age (**Table 1**).

Figure 1



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright

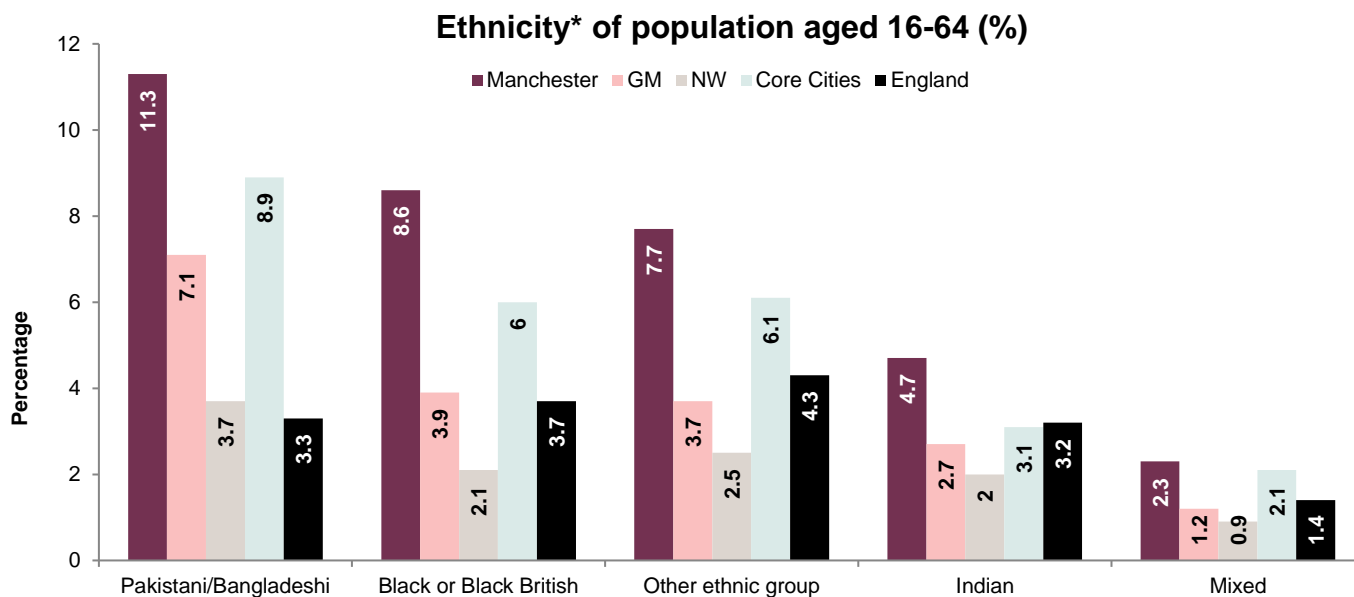
Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

3.3 Manchester’s young population age profile shows higher proportions in all age groups between 16 and 34 (**Figure 1**). 48.4% of the population aged 16 and over were aged 16-34 (England average was only 39.8%) with 25.7% aged 25-34, compared to only 21% in England. By contrast, a higher proportion (44.5%) in England was aged 50 and over, while only 28.2% of 16 and overs in Manchester were in that age group.

4 Ethnicity of the population

4.1 34.6% of the working age population in Manchester had an ethnic minority origin (**Figure 2**). In Manchester, the percentage of working age population of all major ethnic groups was much higher compared to England. The highest percentage in Manchester belonged to the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group (11.3% compared to an England average of 3.3%). This was followed by the Black or Black British group (8.6%) and ‘other’ ethnic groups (7.7%). The corresponding figures for England were 3.7% and 4.3% respectively.

Figure 2



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright
 * N.B. excludes 'White' group. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

4.2 Whereas 34.6% of the working age population in Manchester belonged to an ethnic minority group, this was only 15.9% in England (**Table 2**). The ethnicity of the population varied according to age group (N.B. high C.I. in 16-19 and 20-24 age groups). In Manchester, almost two in five of the population in the 25 to 49 age group was from an ethnic minority group, compared to only 17.9% in the 50 and over age group. Higher proportions of the population in all age groups belonged to ethnic minority groups in Manchester compared to England.

Table 2 - Ethnicity of population by age (%)

Age group	Manchester		England	
	EMG	White	EMG	White
16-19~	38.4	61.6	20.2	79.7
20-24~	29.9	70.1	17.8	82.1
25-49	38.6	61.2	18.4	81.6
50 and over	17.9	82.1	7.3	92.6
Working age 16-64	34.6	65.3	15.9	84.1

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright.
 ~ Confidence Interval (C.I.) over 10% in both categories in Manchester

5 National identity

5.1 The APS asked residents about their national identity to give an indication of residents' country of birth. In Manchester, 62.8% of residents gave their national identity as 'British' compared to 49.6% in England as a whole (**Table 3**).

5.2 Almost one in five Manchester residents gave their national identity as 'Other'. This compares to 11.8% of all residents in England and 7.4% in the North West. 31.6% of residents in Manchester said they were 'English' compared to 50.5% in England as a whole.

Table 3 - National identity (%)

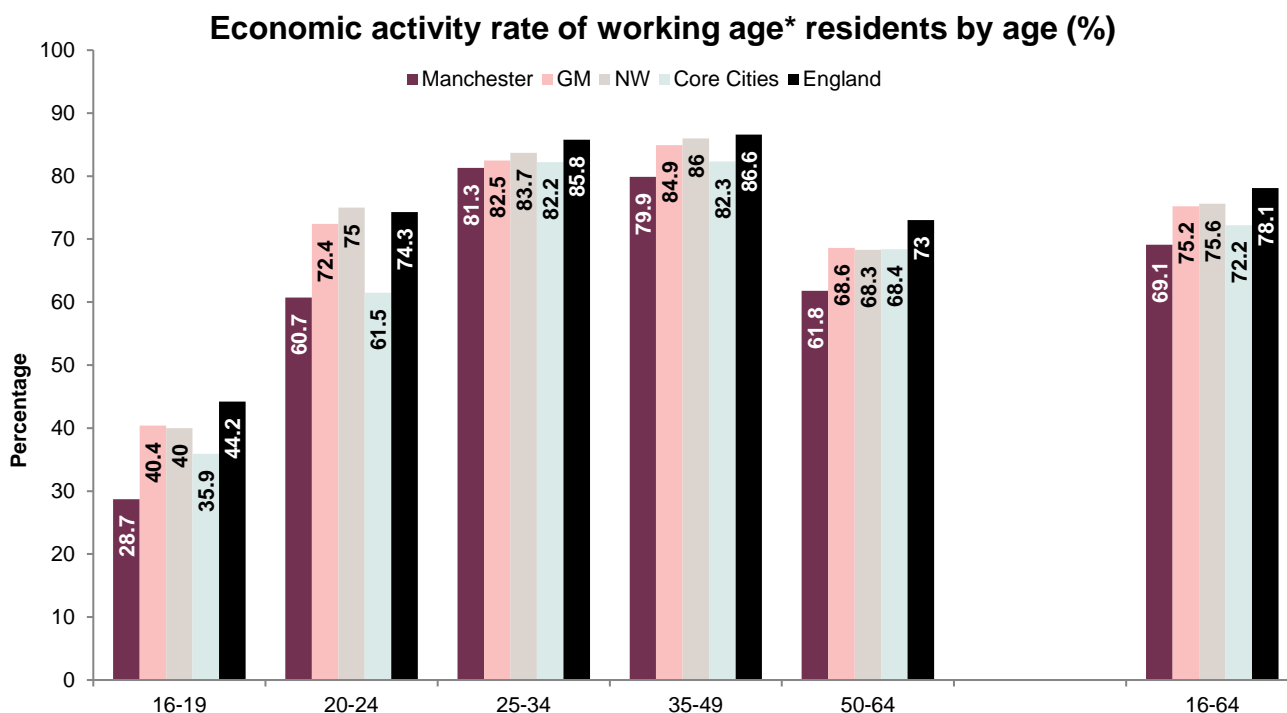
National identity	Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West	Core Cities	England
British	62.8	55.4	52.5	51.7	49.6
English	31.6	47.8	53.1	45.9	50.5
'Other'	19.8	10.7	7.4	13.7	11.8
Scottish	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9
Welsh	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright

6 Economic activity and inactivity rates

6.1 The APS showed that 69.1% of the working age population in Manchester were economically active (**Figure 3**). The corresponding figure for England as a whole was 78.1%.

Figure 3



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright * age 16-64
Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

6.2 Economic activity rates were lower in Manchester in all age groups compared to comparator areas. Only 60.7% of people aged 20-24 were economically active in Manchester compared to 74.3% in England and 75% in the North West. This is probably a reflection of the city's large student population in this age group. In Manchester, economic activity rates were 81.3% amongst residents who were aged 25-34 and 79.9% for residents aged 35-49, compared to 85.8% and 86.6% respectively in England. The economic activity rates for people aged 50-64 were 61.8% in Manchester compared to 73% in England.

6.3 Overall, the male economic activity rate in Manchester and England was above that for females in age groups above age 25, although C.I.s were high in the 16-19 and 20-24 age groups (**Table 4**). Economic activity rates for the working age male population was

71.5% in Manchester compared to 83.6% in England, a difference of 12.1 percentage points. For the female population, the rate was 66.5% in Manchester compared to 72.7% in England, a difference of 6.2 percentage points.

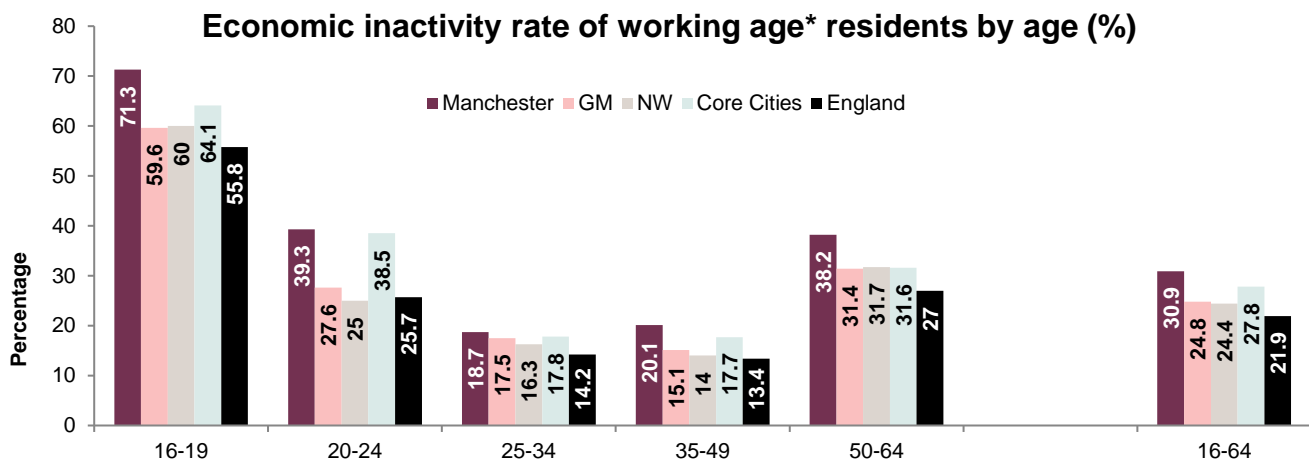
Table 4 - Economic activity rates by age and gender (%)

Age Group	Male			Female		
	Manchester	England	% point difference	Manchester	England	% point difference
16-19~	23.5	43.6	-20.1	35.9	44.9	-9.0
20-24~	58.0	77.5	-19.5	63.8	71.0	-7.2
25-34	89.6	93.4	-3.8	72.2	78.2	-6.0
35-49	84.2	92.8	-8.6	76.2	80.4	-4.2
50-64	65.6	78.8	-13.2	57.5	67.5	-10.0
65 and over*	13.3	14.1	-0.8	6.2	7.9	-1.7
16-64	71.5	83.6	-12.1	66.5	72.7	-6.2

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright
 ~ C.I. over 10% in Manchester * Sample size small (3-9) in female group in Manchester

6.4 30.9% of the working age population in Manchester were economically inactive (**Figure 4**). The corresponding figure for England as a whole was only 21.9%.

Figure 4



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright * age 16-64
 Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

6.5 Economic inactivity was higher in Manchester than comparator areas for all age groups.

6.6 Overall, the male economic inactivity rate in Manchester and England was below that for females in age groups above age 25, although C.I.s were high in the 16-19 and 20-24 age groups (**Table 5**). Economic inactivity rates for the working age male population was 28.5% in Manchester compared to 16.4% in England, a difference of 12.1 percentage points. For the female population, the rate was 16.4% in Manchester compared to 27.3% in England, a difference of 6.2 percentage points.

Table 5 - Economic inactivity rates by age and gender (%)

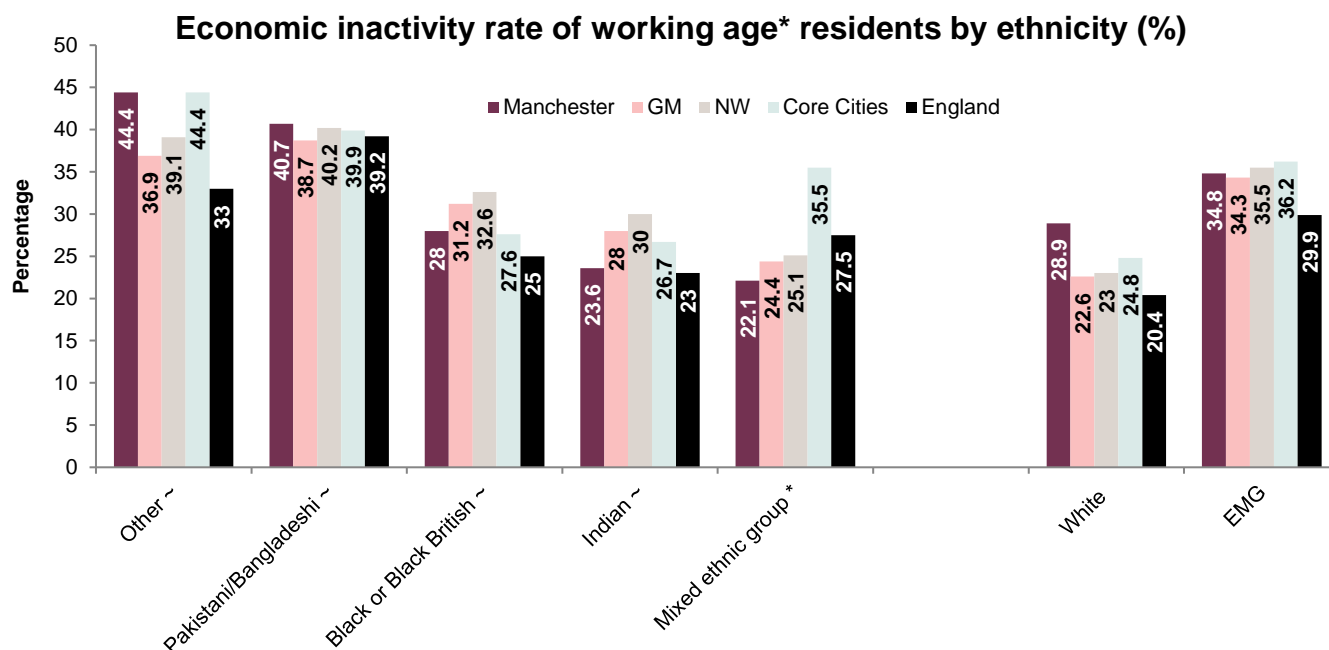
Age Group	Male			Female		
	Manchester	England	% point difference	Manchester	England	% point difference
16-19~	76.5	56.4	20.1	64.1	55.1	9.0
20-24~	42.0	22.5	19.5	36.2	29.0	7.2
25-34	10.4	6.6	3.8	27.8	21.8	6.0
35-49	15.8	7.2	8.6	23.8	19.6	4.2
50-64	34.4	21.2	13.2	42.5	32.5	10.0
65 and over	86.7	85.9	0.8	93.8	92.1	1.7
16-64	28.5	16.4	12.1	33.5	27.3	6.2

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright
 ~ C.I. over 10% in Manchester

6.7 Confidence intervals were high in Manchester for each of the ethnic groups, casting some doubt on reliability of the results for economic inactivity by ethnicity. Confidence intervals notwithstanding, comparisons of economic inactivity rates between different ethnic groups indicate large differences between the comparator areas (**Figure 5**). In Manchester, 34.8% of ethnic minority groups were economically inactive compared to only 29.9% in England. By contrast, 28.9% of White groups were economically inactive in Manchester (England average 20.4%).

6.8 Inactivity rates were higher in Manchester for the Indian, Black or Black British, Pakistani/Bangladeshi and ‘Other’ groups compared to England. The ‘Other’ groups had the highest economic inactivity rates (44.4%, with the corresponding figure for England being 33%). Amongst all ethnic minority groups, the mixed group had the lowest economic inactivity rates (22.1% in Manchester and 27.5% in England).

Figure 5



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI
 ~ Confidence intervals above 10% in Manchester. * Very small sample size for mixed ethnic group in Manchester

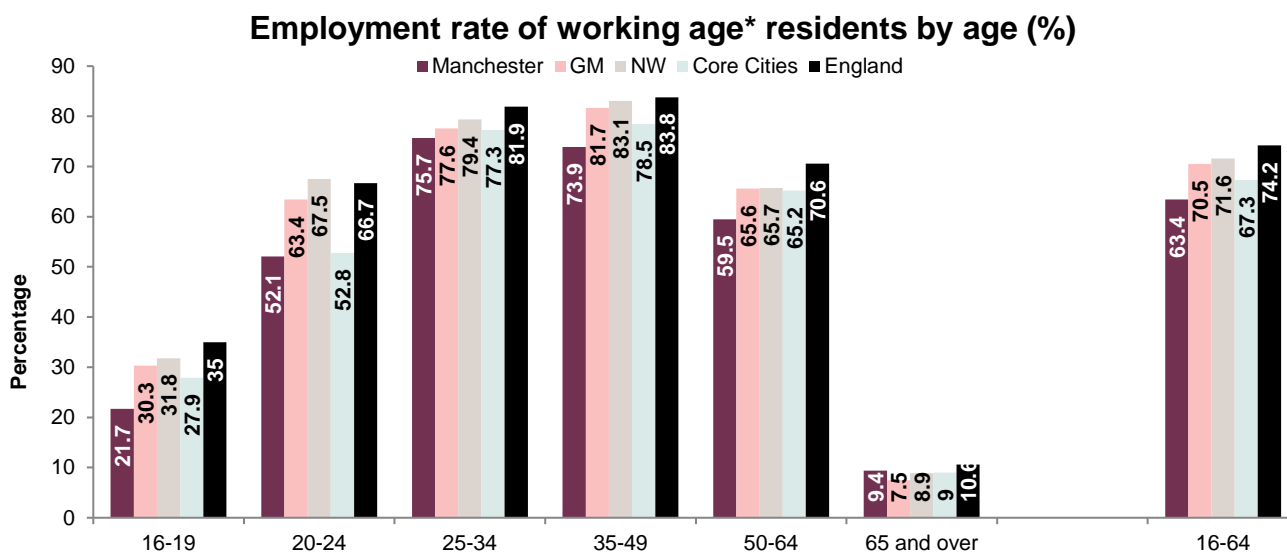
7 Employment rate

7.1 The employment rate is the proportion of the working-age population who are in employment. The APS definition of employment is anyone who undertakes at least one hour of paid work in the week prior to the APS interview, or has a job from which they are temporarily away. Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported training schemes.

7.2 Manchester's employment rate of the working age population stood at 63.4%, much lower compared to the rate of 74.2% in England (**Figure 6**). Employment rates by age in Manchester were lower than the England average, although they were closest in the 25 to 34, and 65 and over age groups.

7.3 The employment rate of people in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 49 age groups were 75.7% and 73.9% respectively in Manchester. The employment rates for people aged 16-19 and 20-24 were high in England (35% and 66.7% respectively) compared to Manchester figures of 21.7% and 52.1% respectively.

Figure 6



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

7.4 Comparisons of employment rates between males and females in Manchester and England by age categories indicate quite significant differences (**Table 6**). Overall, the male working age employment rate in Manchester and England was higher than that for females. The employment rate for the working age male population was 65.2% in Manchester compared to 79.4% in England, a difference of 14.2 percentage points. For the female population, the rate was 61.4% in Manchester compared to 69.1% in England, a difference of 7.7 percentage points. Females showed higher employment rates than males in Manchester in ages 16-19 and 20-24, although confidence intervals were high for these groups.

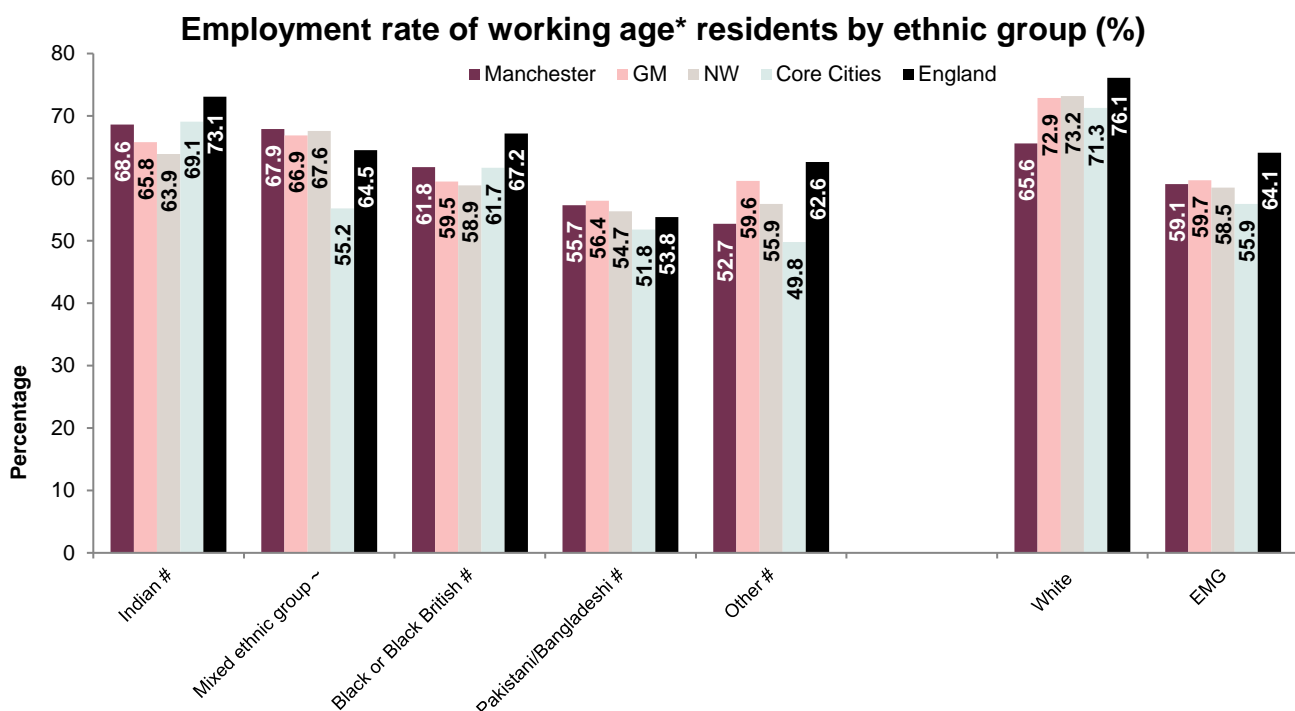
Table 6 - Employment rates by age and sex (%)

Age	Male			Female		
	Manchester	England	% point difference	Manchester	England	% point difference
16-19#	15.8	33.0	-17.2	29.7	37.1	-7.4
20-24~	47.1	68.5	-21.4	57.8	64.9	-7.1
25-34	83.6	89.6	-6.0	67.1	74.2	-7.1
35-49	78.8	90.2	-11.4	69.7	77.6	-7.9
50-64	62.5	76.0	-13.5	56.1	65.4	-9.3
65+ *	13.3	13.9	-0.6	6.2	7.7	-1.5
16-64	65.2	79.4	-14.2	61.4	69.1	-7.7

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. © Crown Copyright.
 ~ C.I. over 10% in Manchester # C.I. over 10% for Manchester females. *Estimate and confidence interval unreliable in Manchester since the female group sample size is small (3-9).

7.5 In Manchester, the working age employment rate (59.1%) of ethnic minority groups was lower than White groups (65.6%) (**Figure 7**). The working age employment rate was highest for Indian residents (68.6%), followed by mixed groups (67.9%), White groups as a whole (65.6%), Black residents (61.8%) and Pakistani/Bangladeshi (55.7%), although confidence intervals were very high - all over 12% in Manchester - for individual ethnic groups and should be treated with caution). The employment rate of the 'Other' group was lowest amongst all ethnic groups (52.7%). In England, employment rates for ethnic groups were lower than the Manchester averages in the mixed group and the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group.

Figure 7

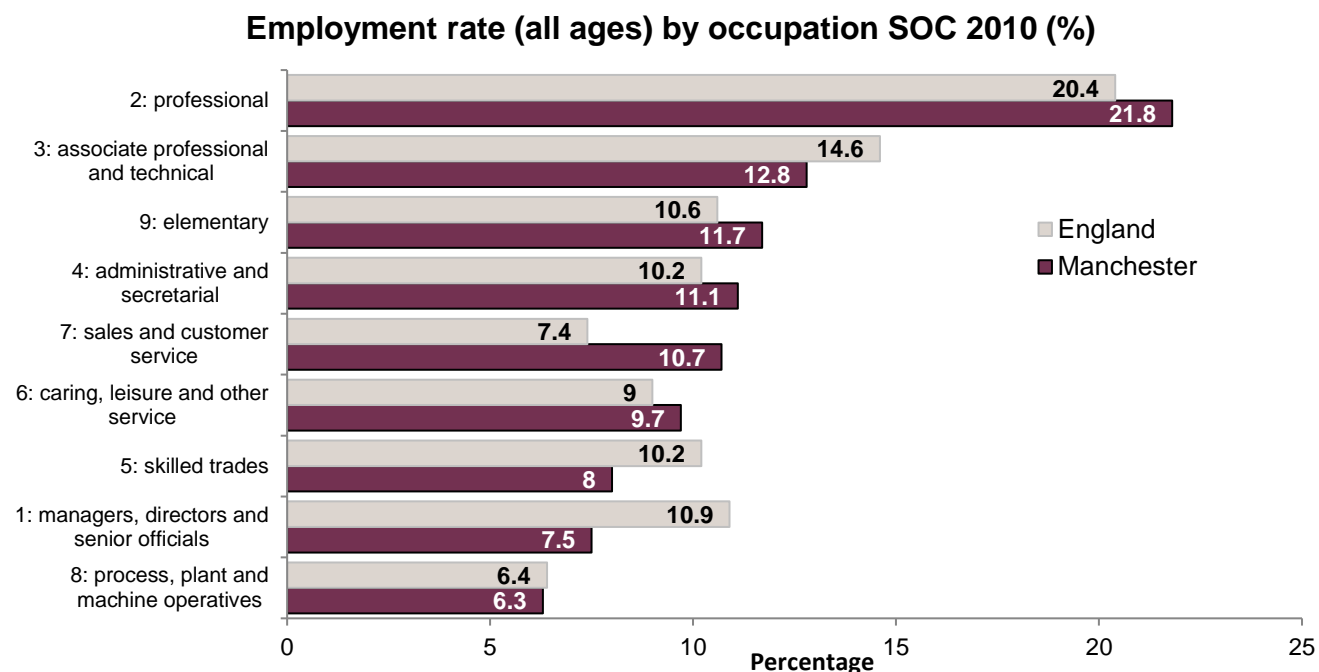


Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI
 # C.I. over 10%, ~ C.I. over 20% in Manchester

8 Employment by occupation

8.1 Compared to the England average, Manchester had a slightly higher proportion (21.8%, compared to 20.4%) of residents in employment working in professional occupations (**Figure 8**). A higher proportion were employed in elementary occupations (11.7%) compared to the England average of 10.6%, and also in administrative and secretarial (11.1%), sales and customer service occupations (10.7%) and caring, leisure and other services (9.7%). The proportions were similar for process, plant and machine operatives. The England rates were higher than Manchester for residents employed in all other occupations.

Figure 8



Source: APS, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright.

Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

8.2 The largest proportions of working male residents in Manchester worked in professional occupations (22.4%), followed by associate professional and technical occupations (14.8%) and skilled trade occupations (13.6%) (**Table 7**). In Manchester, 21.1% of working females were employed in professional occupations, while 17.2% were in caring, leisure and other service occupations and 16.6% were in administrative and secretarial occupations. Only 1.3% of working females in Manchester were employed as process, plant and machine operatives (but note low sample size in this group). By contrast, the corresponding figure for males was 10.7%.

8.3 In England, the highest proportions of working males were employed in professional occupations, skilled trade occupations and associate professional and technical occupations and lowest proportions in caring, leisure and other service, administrative and secretarial, and sales and customer service occupations. By contrast, the highest proportions of working females in England as a whole were employed in professional occupations and administrative and secretarial occupations, with the lowest proportions employed as process, plant and machine operatives and in skilled trade occupations.

Table 7 - Employment by occupation by sex (%)

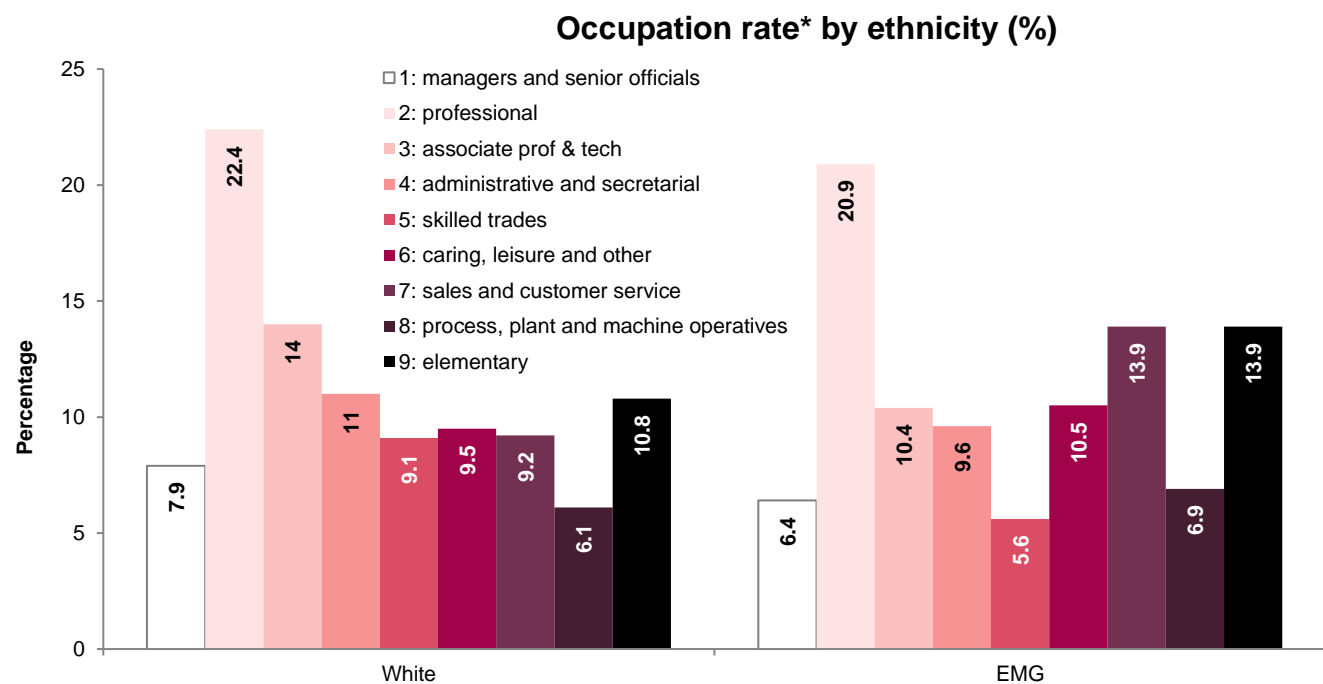
Occupation	Manchester		England	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Managers and senior officials	8.5	6.3	13.4	8.0
Professional occupations	22.4	21.1	19.6	21.3
Associate professional and tech occupations	14.8	10.5	15.5	13.5
Administrative and secretarial occupations	6.3	16.6	4.5	16.8
Skilled trade occupations*	13.6	1.5	17.1	2.2
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	3.2	17.2	3.2	15.7
Sales and customer service occupations	8.4	13.3	5.2	9.9
Process, plant and machine operatives*	10.7	1.3	10.4	1.7
Elementary occupations	11.6	11.9	10.6	10.7

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright.

* Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the female group sample size is small (3-9) in Manchester.

8.4 There were higher percentages of residents aged 16 and over in managers and senior officials, professional, associate professional, administrative and secretarial, and skilled trade occupations in the white ethnic group compared to those in ethnic minority groups (Figure 9). Conversely, ethnic minorities had higher proportions in caring and leisure, sales and customer service, process, plant and machine operatives, and elementary occupations.

Figure 9



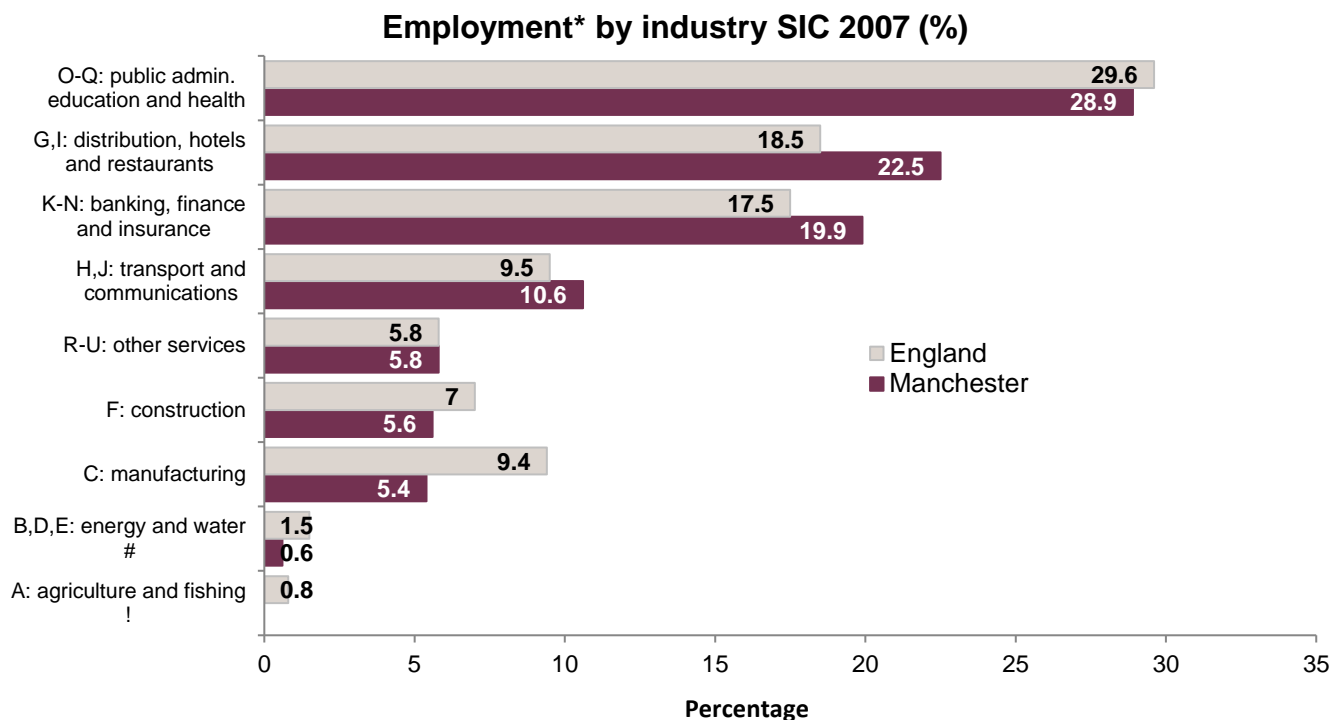
Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2015, ONS. ©Crown copyright
Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

* aged 16 and over

9 Employment by industry

9.1 In Manchester, 28.9% of the population aged 16 to 64 in employment worked in the public administration, education and health sectors, compared to 29.6% in England (**Figure 10**). In Manchester, 22.5% were in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sectors and 19.9% were employed in the banking, finance and insurance sectors. A lower proportion of people (5.4%) in Manchester were employed in manufacturing compared to 9.4% in England, and construction (5.6% in Manchester, 7% in England).

Figure 10



Source: APS, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright. * age 16-64; # small sample size in Manchester! ! sample size 0-2 in Manchester.
Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

9.2 There were differences in economic activities of those people aged 16 and over in employment between white groups and ethnic minority groups in Manchester and England (**Table 8**). In Manchester, a higher proportion of White residents were employed in the banking, finance and insurance sectors (20.9%) compared to ethnic minority residents (17%). In Manchester, a higher percentage of ethnic minority residents were employed in distribution, hotels and restaurants compared to the White group.

Table 8 - Employment (16 and over) by sector (%)

Industry	White		Ethnic Minority Group	
	Manchester	England	Manchester	England
Agriculture and fishing	!	1.1	!	0.1
Energy and water	0.9	1.6	!	0.8
Manufacturing	4.5	9.8	7.3	6.3
Construction	7.1	7.6	2.4	3.3
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	20.5	18.0	26.7	21.9
Transport and communications	11.8	8.9	8.4	13.6
Banking, finance and insurance	20.9	17.5	17.0	18.6
Public admin, education and health	28.3	29.4	31.5	30.9
Other services	5.5	6.1	6.7	4.5

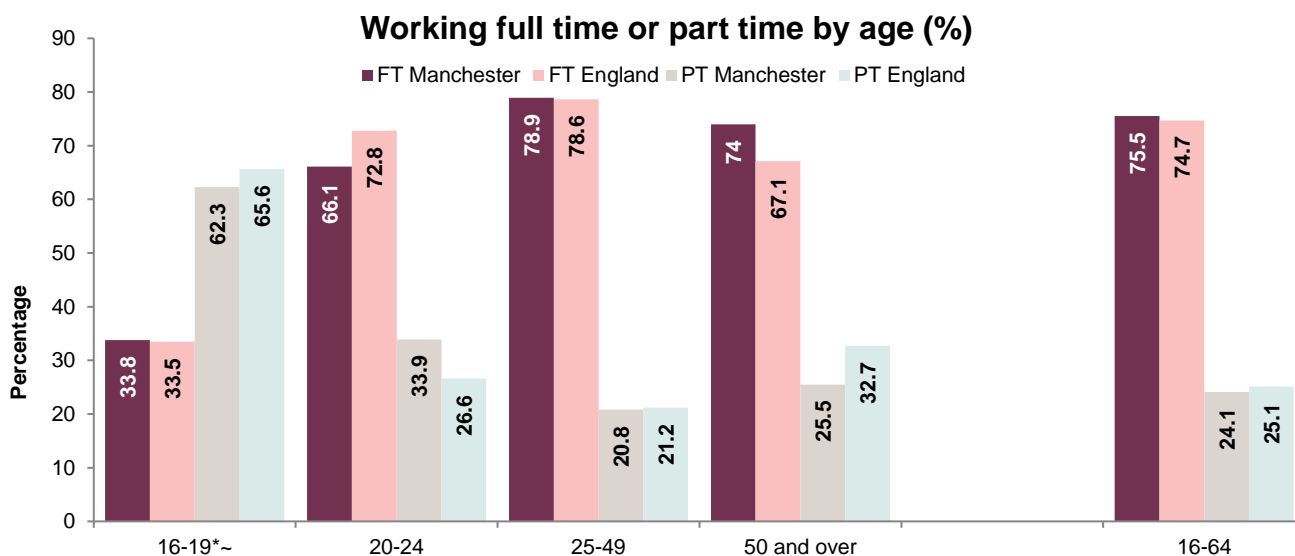
! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample is zero or disclosive (0-2).

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright.

10 Full-time and part-time employment

10.1 A slightly higher proportion of working age population in employment were full-time workers in Manchester (75.5%) compared to England (74.7%) (**Figure 11**). Conversely, 25.1% in employment were part-time workers in England compared to 24.1% in Manchester. In Manchester, 78.9% of employees aged 25 to 49 (78.6% in England) and 74% of employees aged 50 and over (67.0% in England) were full-time workers. A lower proportion (66.1%) of employees aged 20 to 24 in Manchester were full-time workers compared to 72.8% in England (but confidence intervals in Manchester were relatively high in this age group).

Figure 11



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI
 * Sample size for full time in Manchester is small (3-9); ~ C.I. for PT over 10% in Manchester

10.2 A higher percentage of male employees in Manchester aged 16 to 64 worked full-time compared to female employees in all age groups (**Table 9**). By contrast, a higher proportion of female employees worked part-time compared to male employees. 37.7% of working age female employees worked as part-time workers compared to only 12.1% of males in Manchester. Only 9.9% of male employees aged 25 to 49 were part-time workers compared to 33.5% of female workers in Manchester.

Table 9 - Full time and part time working by age and sex (%)

Age	Manchester				England			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
16-19	70.2*	!	!	92.5~	40.3	27.2	58.6	72.2
20-24	74.8~	58.1~	25.2~	41.9~	79.3	65.9	20.2	33.7
25-49	89.6	66.5	9.9	33.5	93.3	61.5	6.6	38.3
50+	86.0	58.3~	14.0	40.5~	80.2	51.8	19.5	48.0
16-64	87.4	62.1	12.1	37.7	88.5	58.9	11.2	40.9

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample is zero or disclosive

*Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9)

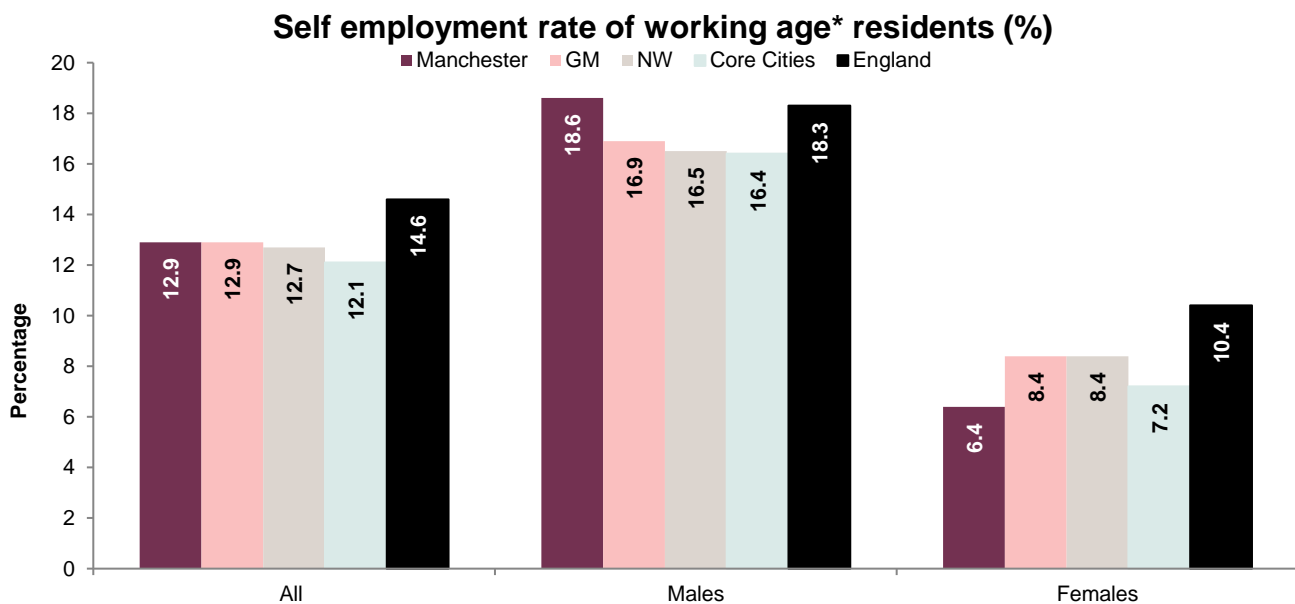
~ Confidence intervals over 10%

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright

11 Self-employment

11.1 12.9% of all working age residents (who were in work) were self-employed, compared to 14.6% in England as a whole (**Figure 12**). Males had higher percentages of self-employment, accounting for 18.6% of working age residents in employment in Manchester (England average was 18.3%). By comparison, a much lower proportion of females were self-employed (6.4% in Manchester compared to 10.4% in England).

Figure 12



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright * age 16-64

12 Hours worked

12.1 Compared to the England average, a similar lower proportion of Manchester residents worked 35 hours or more per week (69.7% compared to 69.2%) (**Table 10**).

Table 10 - Number of hours worked by all in employment (%)

Hours worked	Manchester			England		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 10	1.1*	4.4	2.7	2.1	5.3	3.6
10 to 34	15.9	41.1	27.7	14.1	42.0	27.1
35 to 44	51.8	41.6	47.1	49.4	38.5	44.3
45 and over	31.2	12.8	22.6	34.5	14.1	24.9

* Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample is small for males in Manchester

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright.

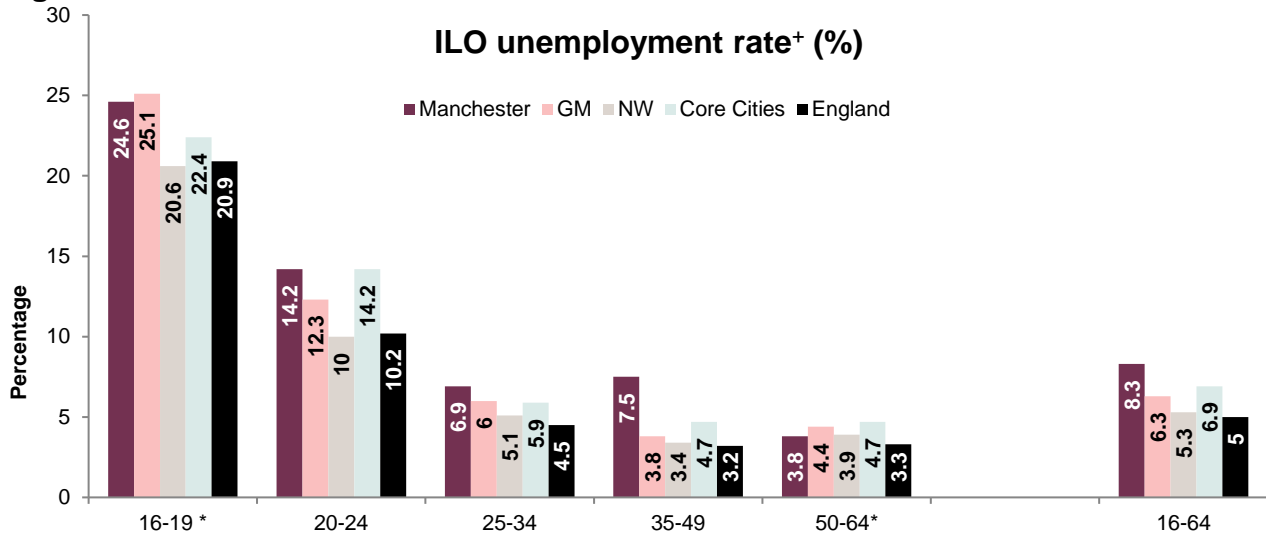
12.2 The number of hours worked varied according to gender, with females generally working fewer hours than their male counterparts. 54.4% of female employees resident in Manchester worked 35 hours or more a week compared to 83% of male employees. The corresponding figures for England were 49.3% for females and 83.9% for males. A higher proportion of female employees worked under 35 hours a week (45.5%) compared to male employees (17%) in Manchester. The corresponding figures in England were 47.3% and 16.2%.

13 ILO unemployment rates

13.1 Unemployment, as measured in the APS, is based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition. This measures the number of jobless people who are available to start work in the next two weeks and have either looked for work in the past four weeks or are waiting to start work. This is a broader measure than the claimant count that measures the number of people in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance.

13.2 The ILO unemployment rate in Manchester stood at 8.3%, compared to the England average of 5% (**Figure 13**). The unemployment rate was highest for Manchester residents aged 16 to 19, at 24.6% compared to 20.9% in England, although the sample size was small in this age group in Manchester. Compared to the England average, Manchester had higher proportions of unemployed residents in all age groups.

Figure 13



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI + age 16-64 * small sample size in Manchester

13.3 The male unemployment rate was high compared to the female unemployment rate in Manchester in the 16-19 and 20-24 age groups but small sample size affects reliability (Table 11). The 16 to 64 male unemployment rate was 8.9% in Manchester compared to only 5% in England.

Table 11 - ILO unemployment rates by age and sex

Age Group	Male			Female		
	Manchester %	England %	% point difference	Manchester %	England %	% point difference
16-19	33.0*	24.3	8.6	17.7*	17.4	-0.2
20-24	18.8~	11.6	7.2	9.4*	8.6	0.8
25-34	6.7	4.0	2.8	7.0*	5.1	1.9
35-49	6.5*	2.8	3.6	8.5	3.6	4.9
50-64	4.8*	3.6	1.2	!	3.0	-
16-64	8.9	5.0	3.9	7.6	4.9	2.7

~ C.I. over 10% * Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9).

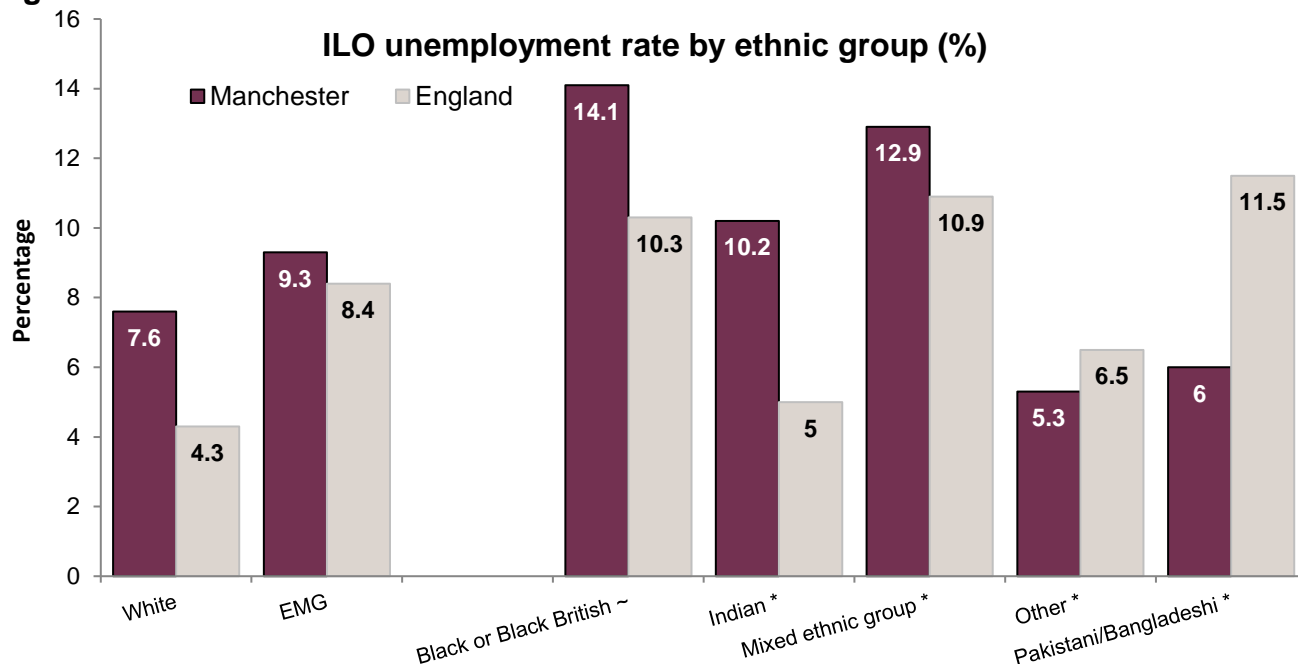
! Estimate and confidence interval not available since group sample size is zero or disclosive.

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright

14 Unemployment by ethnicity

14.1 In Manchester, 9.3% of ethnic minority residents aged 16 and over were unemployed compared to 8.4% in England as a whole (Figure 14). In England, only 4.3% of the White group aged 16 and over were unemployed compared to 7.6% in Manchester. Many of the results from the APS relating to individual ethnic groups have large confidence intervals and very small sample and, as a result, they should be treated with extreme caution.

Figure 14



Source: APS, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright.
~ C.I. over 10% in Manchester; * sample size 3-9 in Manchester

Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

15 Qualifications

15.1 Qualifications of economically active working age population by age and sex with NVQ 4+ were slightly higher in Manchester compared to the England averages, reflecting the large student population in the city (**Table 12**). In Manchester, 39% were qualified with NVQ4+ compared to 37.9% in England. The proportion with NVQ3 only was also higher in Manchester than in England as a whole, particularly in the 16 to 24 age group. The proportion of 16 to 64s with trade apprenticeships, NVQ2, NVQ1 only and other qualifications were higher in England compared to Manchester.

Table 12 - Qualifications of economically active population aged 16-64 (%)

	With NVQ4+		With NVQ3 only		With NVQ2 only		With NVQ1 only		With Trade Apprenticeships		With other qualifications	
	Man	Eng	Man	Eng	Man	Eng	Man	Eng	Man	Eng	Man	Eng
Males	39.9	36.6	18.8	17.4	10.7	14.4	9.1	11.2	3.4	4.8	7.1	7.8
Females	38.1	39.1	22.6	17.4	13.9	17.6	9.5	11.3	!	1.2	5.4	5.6
16-24	16.7	17.7	49.2	31.1	13.8	25.7	10.3	11.6	!	2.3	2.6	3.8
25-49	52.4	45.7	11.7	15.3	11.7	13.6	8.4	10.2	1.2	2.2	5.7	7.2
50-64	30.1	35.6	8.3	13.2	11.6	14.5	10.6	13.0	5.0	4.8	12.7	7.5
16-64	39.0	37.9	20.6	17.4	12.2	16.0	9.3	11.3	1.8	3.0	6.3	6.7

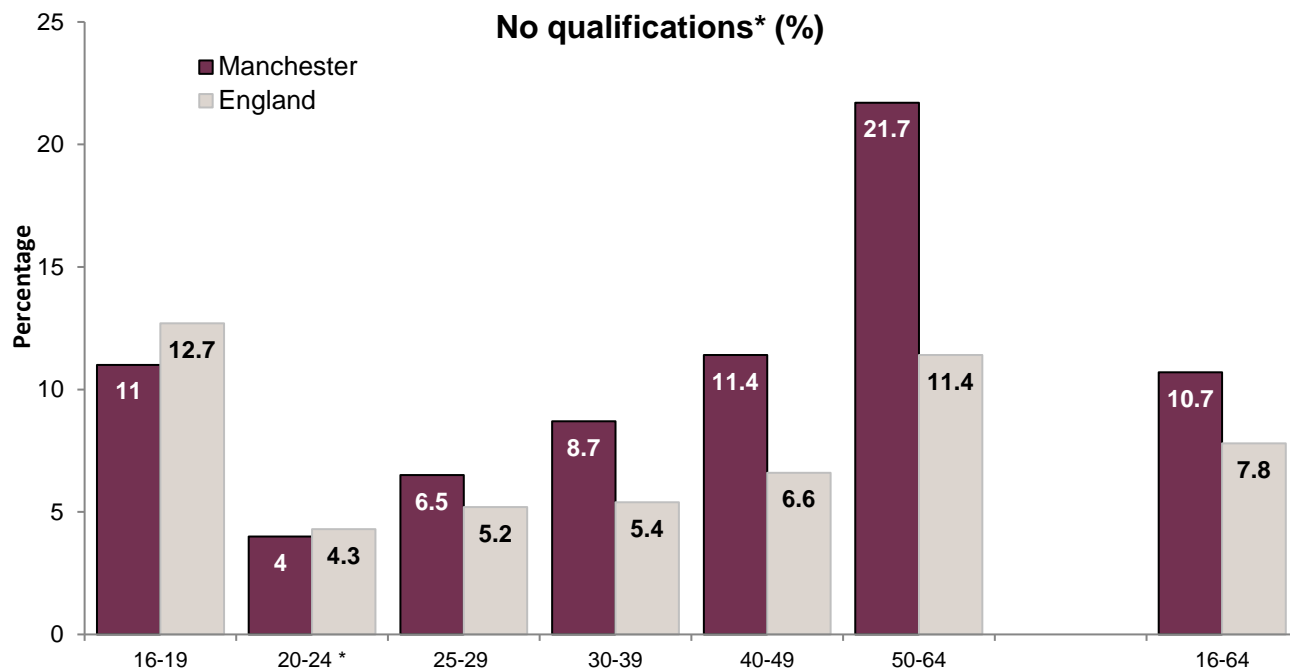
* sample is 3-9 in Manchester for 16-24s with other qualifications and 25-49s with Trade Apprenticeships;
! sample size is 0-2 in Manchester.

Man = Manchester; Eng = England

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright

15.2 The term 'no qualifications' describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualifications. 10.7% of working age residents aged 16 to 64 in Manchester had no qualifications compared to only 7.8% in England (**Figure 15**). The proportions of residents with no qualifications varied by age group. In Manchester, a high proportion of people had no qualifications in the older age groups – 11.4% in age group 40 to 49 and 21.7% in the 50 to 64 age group.

Figure 15



Source: APS, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright. * sample size 3-9 in Manchester.

15.3 Because of the high student population in the city, 34% of residents aged 16 to 64 in Manchester had a degree or higher qualification compared to only 30.3% in England as a whole (Table 13). This ranged from 23.4% of Manchester residents aged 50 to 64 to 51.6% aged 30 to 39.

Table 13 - Qualifications of population aged 16-64 (%)

	with degree or equivalent and above		with higher education below degree level		with GCE A level or equivalent		with GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	
	Man	Eng	Man	Eng	Man	Eng	Man	Eng
Males	34.9	29.6	5.3	7.6	23.6	24.6	14.9	20.0
Females	33.0	31.1	5.4	8.6	25.3	20.9	17.5	23.3
16-19	!	0.2	!	1.2	44.9	32.7	35.5	47.2
20-24	24.8	25.0	!	4.8	58.2	41.6	6.7	18.3
25-29	47.8	40.8	7.0	5.7	16.2	22.1	14.5	17.0
30-39	51.6	41.6	6.6	7.3	13.6	19.0	11.9	16.5
40-49	34.9	34.0	7.7	9.7	14.0	18.0	21.6	21.9
50-64	23.4	24.8	7.3	11.3	14.2	20.2	17.4	21.8
16-64	34.0	30.3	5.4	8.1	24.5	22.8	16.1	21.7

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample is zero or disclosive

Man = Manchester Eng = England

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2015, ONS. ©Crown Copyright

16 Job related training

16.1 Questions about job related training refer to training that takes place both on and off the job. The APS provided information on people who received job-related training in the four and thirteen weeks before the survey period. In Manchester, 11.2% of the population aged 16 to 64 had received job related training in the previous four weeks,

while 18.1% received training in the thirteen weeks before the survey period (England averages were 9.5% and 18.4% respectively).

16.2 In Manchester, a higher proportion received job related training in the different industries and occupations compared to England (**Tables 14 and 15**). Generally, a higher percentage of female employees received job related training compared to male employees in Manchester.

Table 14 - People who received job related training in last 4 weeks (%)

	All persons		Males		Females	
	Manchester	England	Manchester	England	Manchester	England
16-64	11.2	9.5	10.2	9.0	12.2	10.0
25-64	11.8	9.5	10.6	8.8	13.1	10.1
Managerial and professional occupations	21.8	16.0	19.1	14.2	25.4	18.2
Private service industries	14.3	10.1	14.1	10.1	14.6	10.1
Production	22.0	9.4	22.4 *	9.5	!	8.8
Public sector	25.6	20.1	25.4	19.9	25.7	20.1
Service industries	18.0	13.7	16.2	12.4	19.7	14.9
Working FT	16.4	13.1	13.6	11.4	21.0	15.9
Working PT	21.7	12.0	31.2	10.9	18.2	12.4

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample is zero or disclosive

* Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9)

FT = full time; PT = part time

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright

Table 15 - People who received job related training in last 13 weeks (%)

	All persons		Males		Females	
	Manchester	England	Manchester	England	Manchester	England
16-64	18.1	18.4	15.9	17.7	20.5	19.0
25-64	18.7	19.0	16.7	18.2	20.7	19.7
Managerial / professional occupations	36.0	30.4	31.4	27.4	42.2	34.3
Private service industries	25.2	19.6	24.1	20.0	26.9	19.0
Production	29.9 ~	19.3	32.4 *	19.7	!	17.9
Public sector	38.7	38.3	30.7 ~	38.0	42.0	38.4
Service industries	29.7	26.4	25.4	24.2	33.8	28.4
Working FT	27.7	25.6	23.3	22.8	34.6	30.2
Working PT	31.9	22.4	33.2 ~	18.7	31.4	23.5

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2)

* Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9)

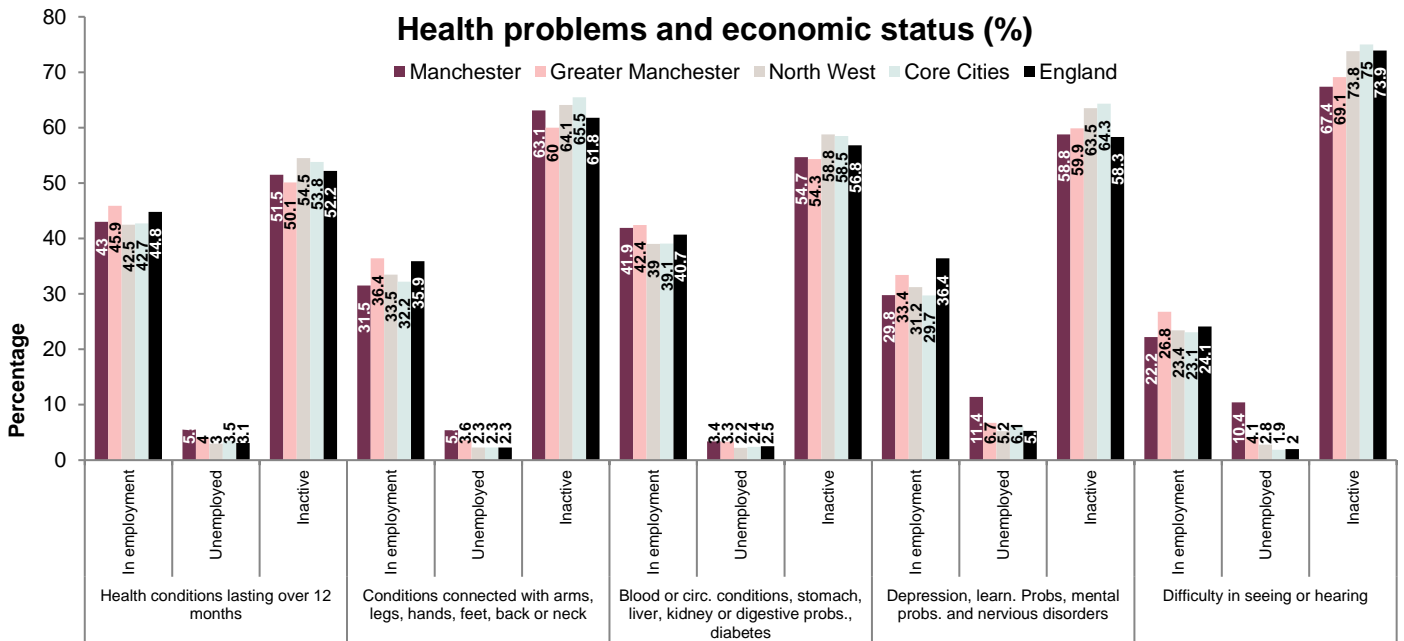
~ C.I. over 10% FT = full time; PT = part time

Source: Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown Copyright

17 Disability and health

17.1 Higher proportions of Manchester residents with long-term health conditions were unemployed compared to comparator areas (**Figure 16**).

Figure 16

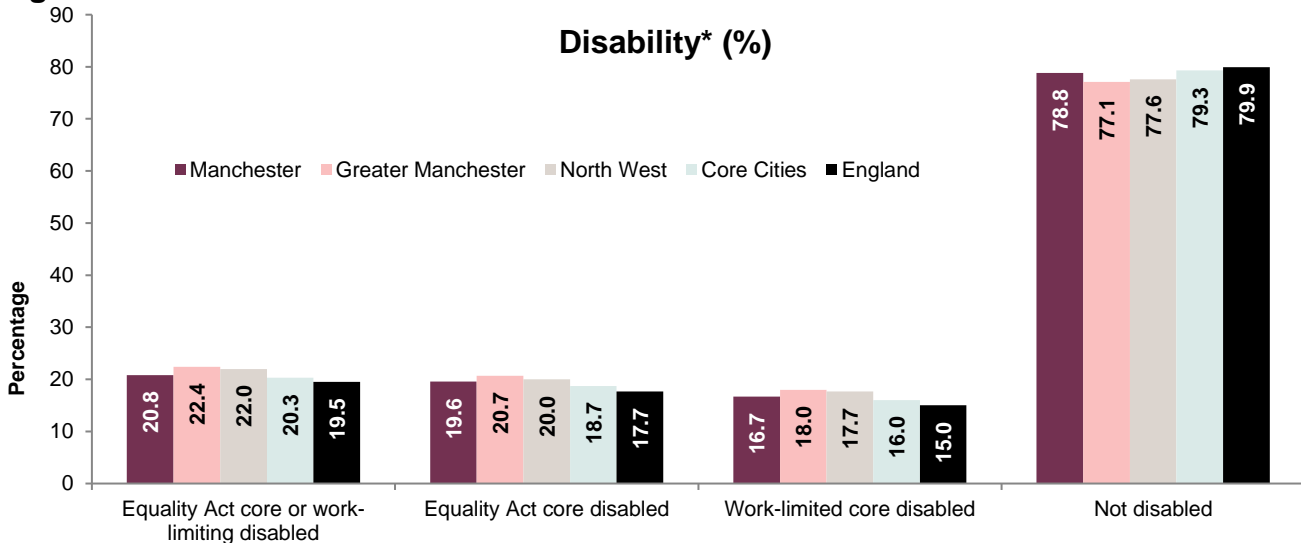


Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright

Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

17.2 Equality Act core disabled includes those who have a long-term disability which substantially limits their day-to-day activities. Work-limiting disabled includes those who have a long-term disability which affects the kind or amount of work they might do. Manchester had slightly higher proportions of 16 to 64s who were Equality Act core or work-limiting disabled (20.8%) than England (19.5%) (**Figure 17**). Conversely, England as a whole had a higher percentage of residents aged 16 to 64 who were not disabled (79.9%) compared to Manchester (78.8%) and other comparator areas.

Figure 17

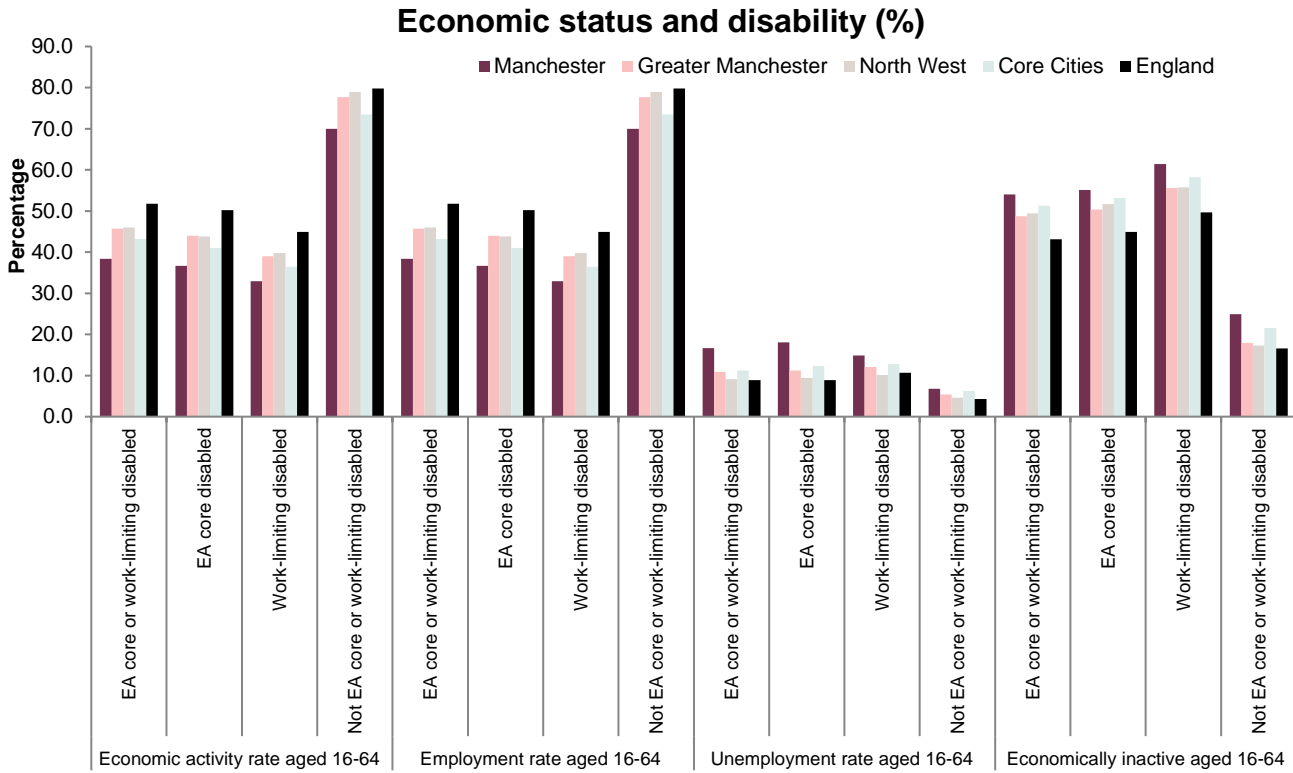


Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright * aged 16 to 64

Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI

17.3 Economic activity rates and employment rates of those aged 16-64 were much lower in Manchester than in England as a whole for those with some form of disability (**Figure 18**).

Figure 18



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), January-December 2016, ONS. ©Crown copyright Analysis by Public Intelligence PRI