

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), 2017

Resident and workplace wages in Manchester and comparators

Version 1.1

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December 2017

Introduction

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) identifies resident and workplace wage levels. It is a survey of employee jobs based on a 1% sample taken from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) PAYE records. The survey does not cover the self-employed or those not paid during the reference period.

Provisional data was released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in November 2017. The reference period is April 2017. The full dataset and further methodological information is available from the ONS¹.

Unless otherwise specified, all references to wages refer to the median, gross, weekly wage of all employees (full-time and part-time).

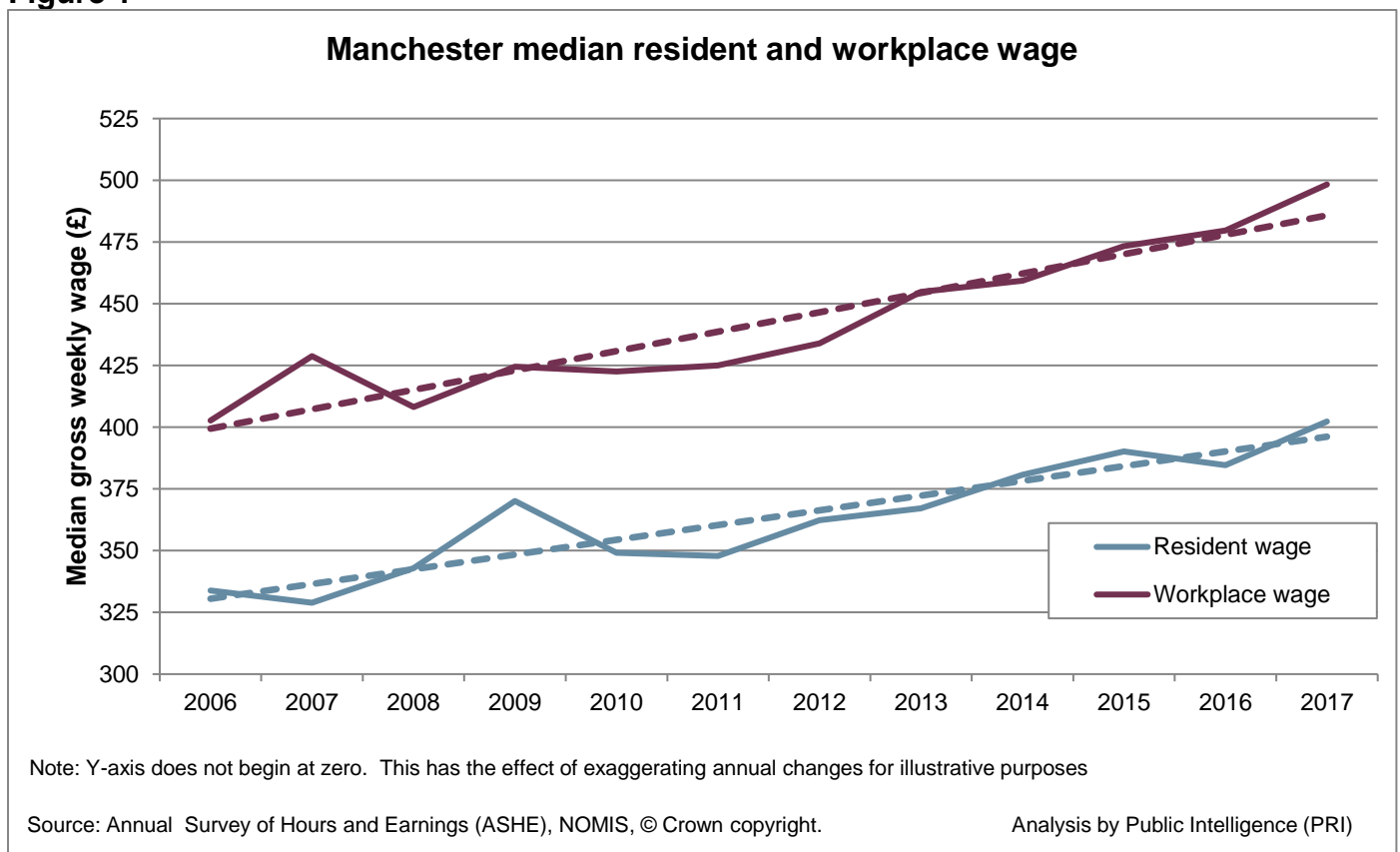
Being survey data, the quality of the results are influenced by the sample size. At local authority level, the sample sizes are relatively small. For this reason, while changes over a number of years (or between geographies) provide useful insights into local trends, any conclusions should be regarded with caution.

Manchester's Resident and Workplace Wages

For 2017, Manchester's median resident wage was **£402** and the workplace wage **£498**.

Figure 1 shows that, over the past twelve years, the resident and workplace wages have both fluctuated around rising trends.

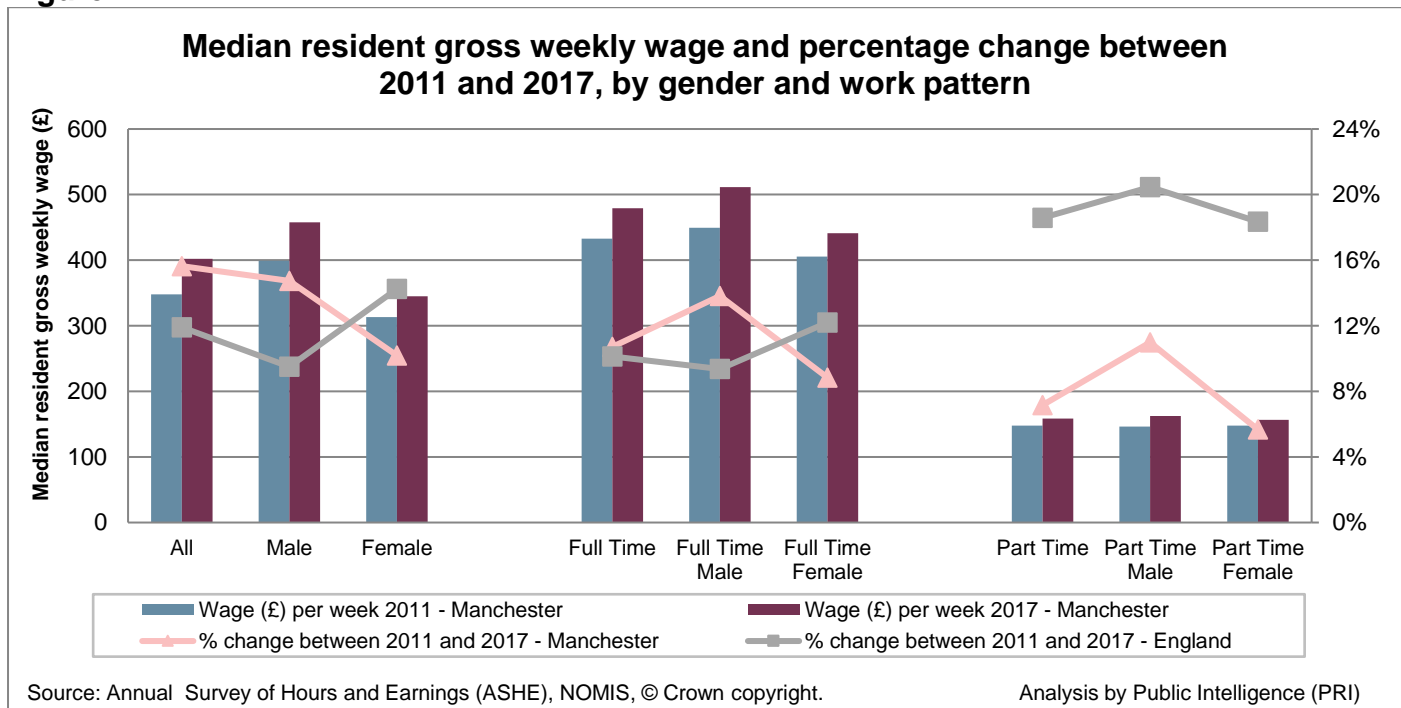
Figure 1



¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datalist>

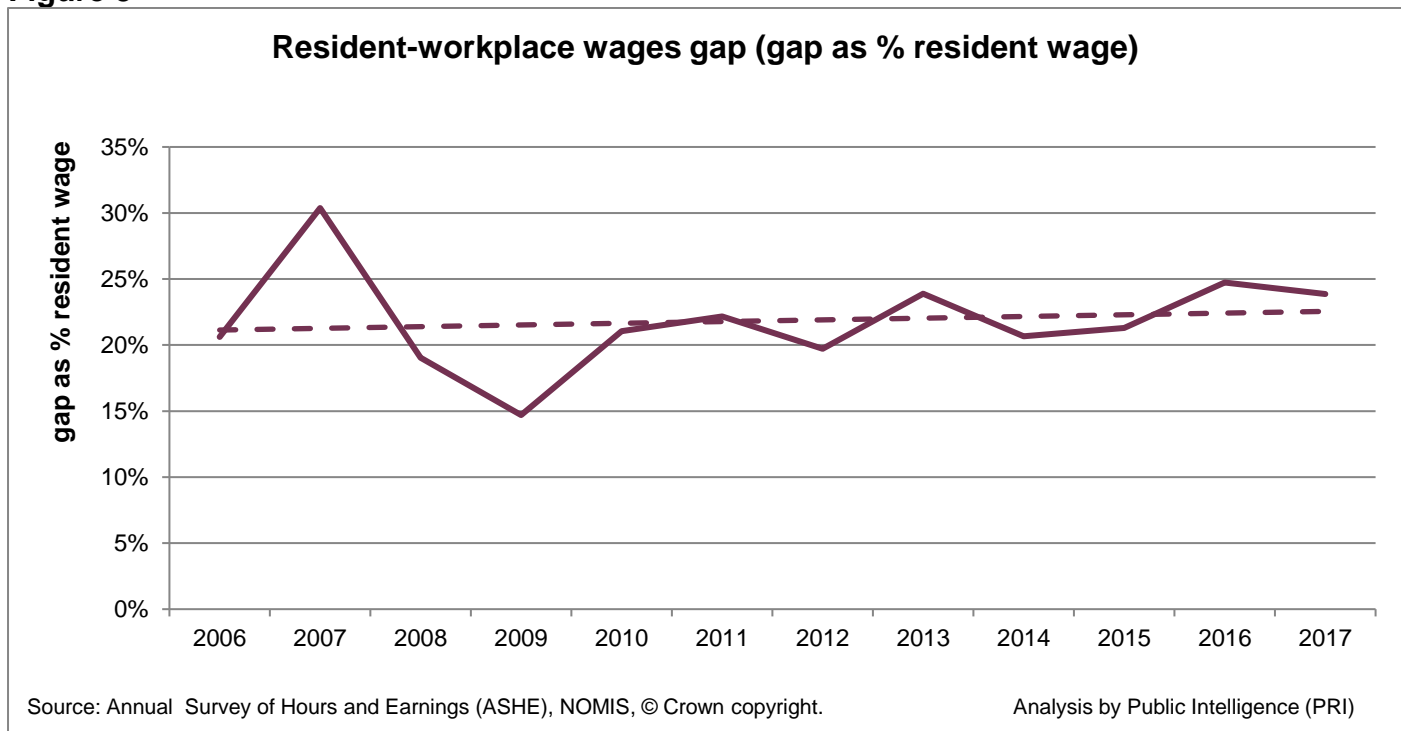
The weekly median resident wage for all types of work in Manchester has risen between 2011 and 2017. The overall wage for Manchester (15.6%) has increased since 2011 as compared to England (11.9%). Figure 2 indicates that the female part time wage for Manchester (5.7%) has increased by a very low percentage whereas the average for England (18.4%) is relatively higher.

Figure 2



The gap between the resident and workplace wage stands at **£96** for 2017, which is a decrease of 1% from the previous year. The workplace wage is 24% higher than the resident wage. The data for 2006 to 2017 suggests a slight overall increase in the size of the resident-workplace wages gap during this period (Figure 3). However, due to the small sample size, this should be regarded as inconclusive.

Figure 3



Manchester and Comparators

Figures 4 and 5 compare Manchester's resident and workplace wages with those of comparator geographies. This shows that while the city's resident wage is consistently below that of other areas, the workplace wage is consistently higher.

Figure 4

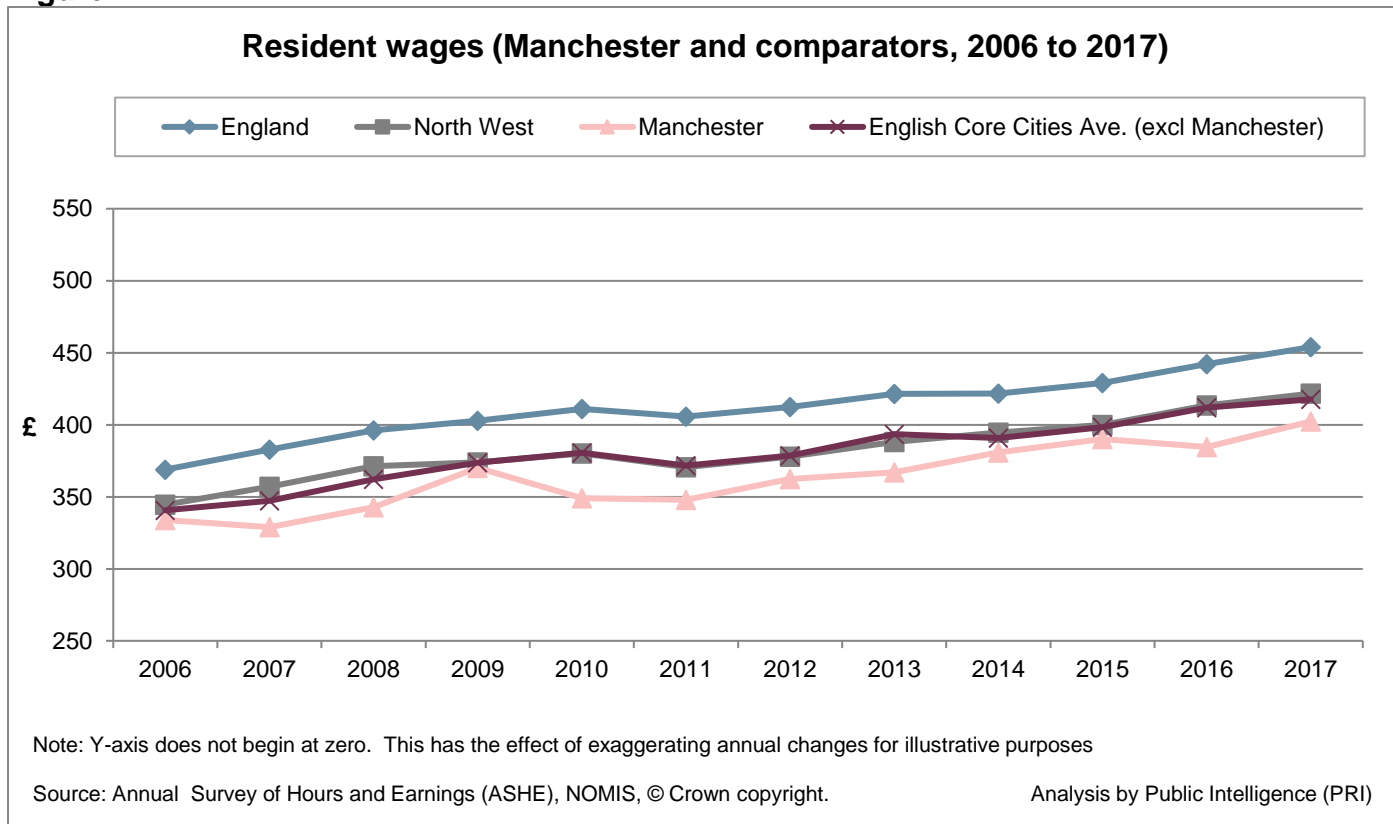
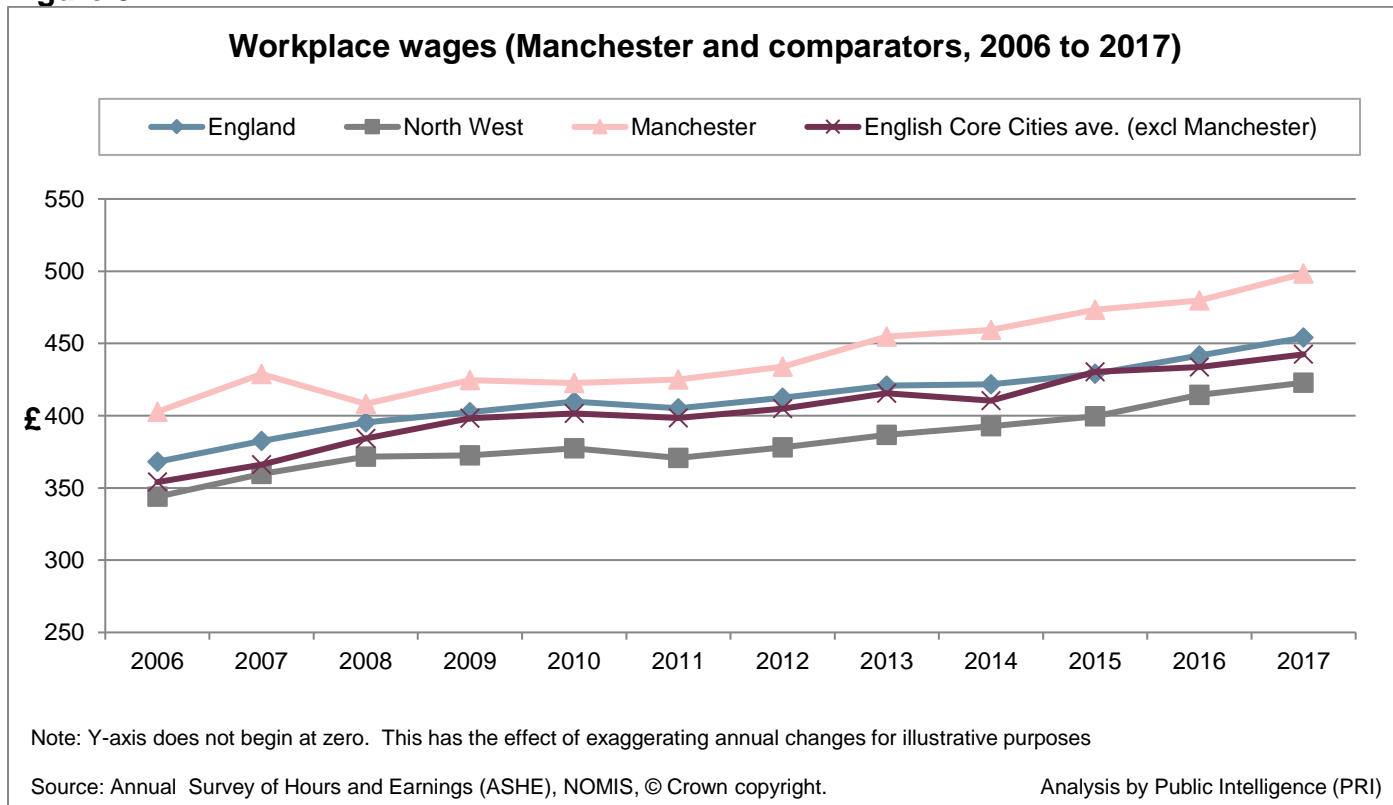
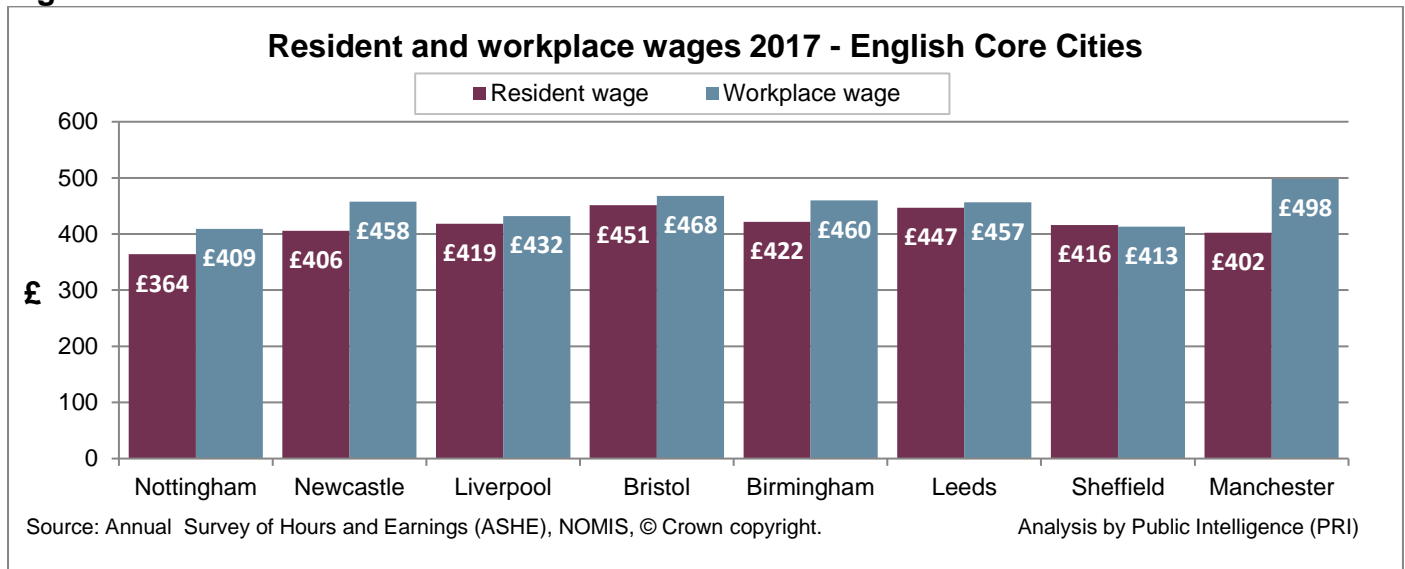


Figure 5



Comparing Manchester's wages with those of the other English Core Cities (**Figure 6**) indicates that, while the city has the highest workplace wage, it has the second lowest resident wage and the largest resident-workplace wages gap.

Figure 6

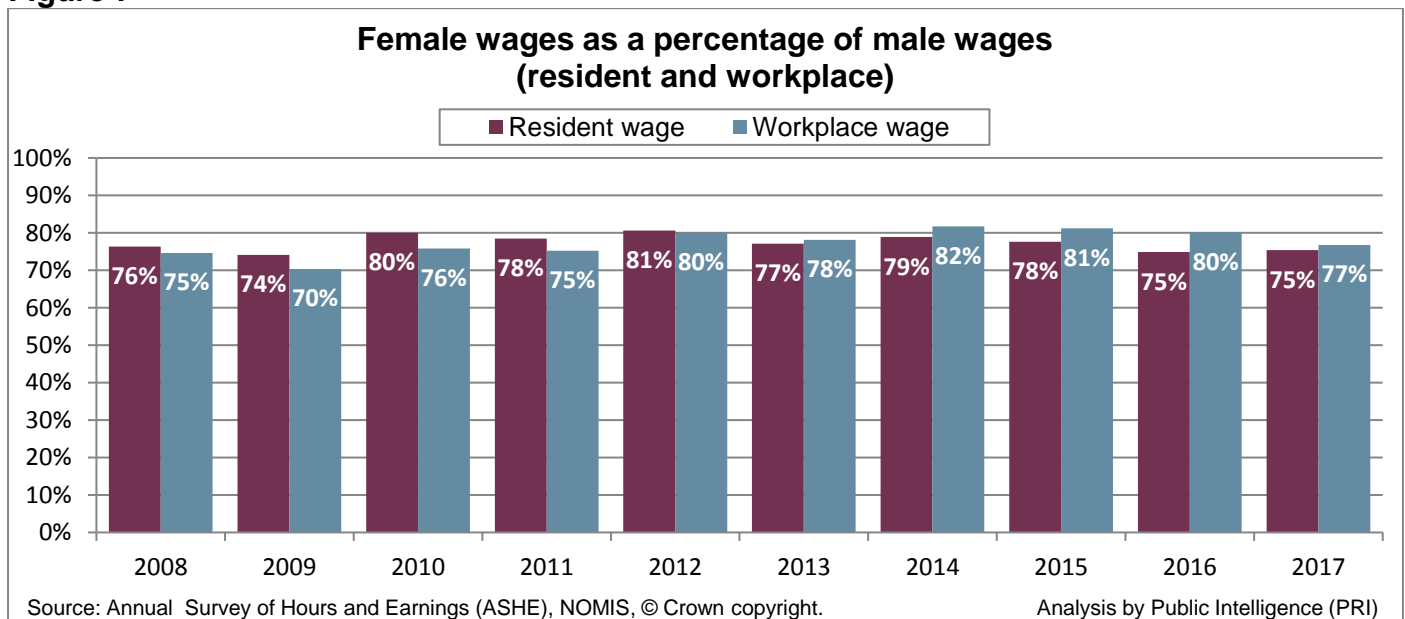


Gender and wages in Manchester

Figures 7 shows female wages expressed as a percentage of male wages. This indicates a one percent point increase in the gender pay gap with female resident wages amounting to 75% in 2017 and 76% in 2008 on male wages. In comparison, the gender pay gap shows a two percent point decrease with female workplace wages amounting to 77% in 2017 and 75% in 2008 of male wages.

During the last decade, the former half of this period (2008-2012) shows that the gender pay gap of female resident wages was less than the female workplace wages whereas the latter half of this period (2013-2017) shows the gender pay gap of female residence wages increasing as compared to female workplace wages.

Figure 7



Wages of the relatively low and relatively high paid workers

Figures 8 and 9 shows the 25th percentile and 75th percentile resident wages² for Manchester and comparator geographies from 2008 to 2017. For the latest year, the data indicates the 25th percentile Manchester wage to be £256 while other English Core Cities areas range from £226 (Newcastle) to £296 (Bristol). The averages for North West and England are £286 and £286 respectively. The data for 75th percentile indicates the Manchester wage to be £592 while other English Core Cities areas range from £540 (Nottingham) to £662 (Leeds). The averages for North West and England are £641 and £691 respectively. This shows the Manchester wage to be consistently less than those obtained in other areas for the period shown.

Figure 8

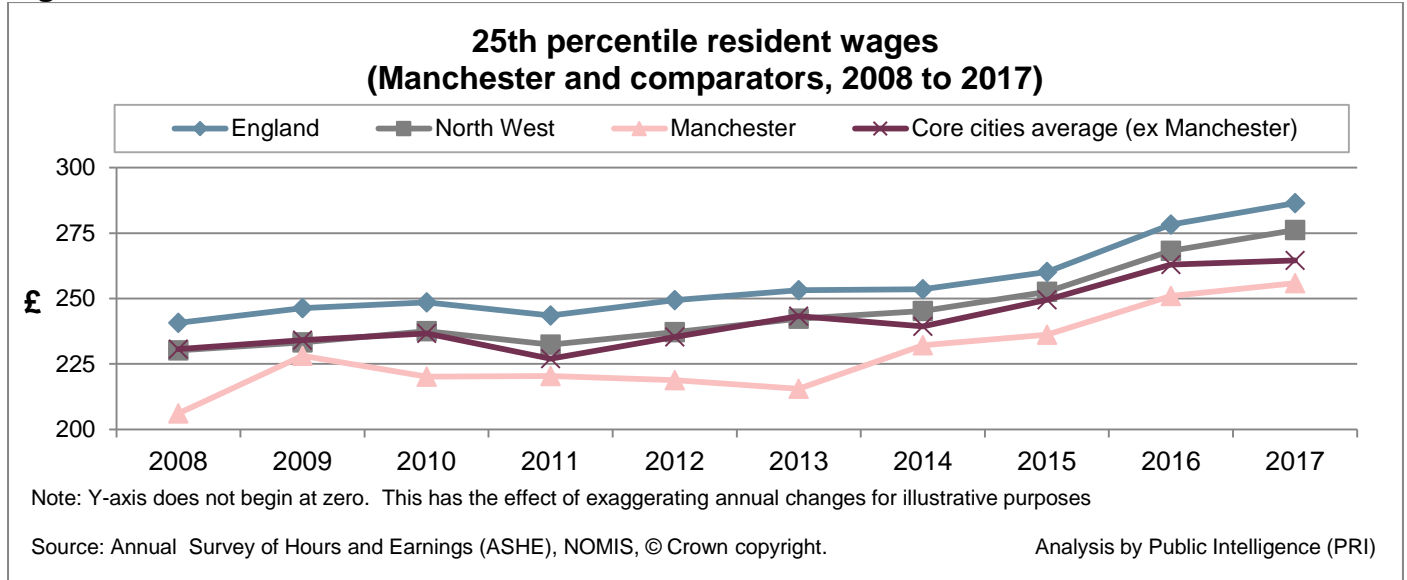
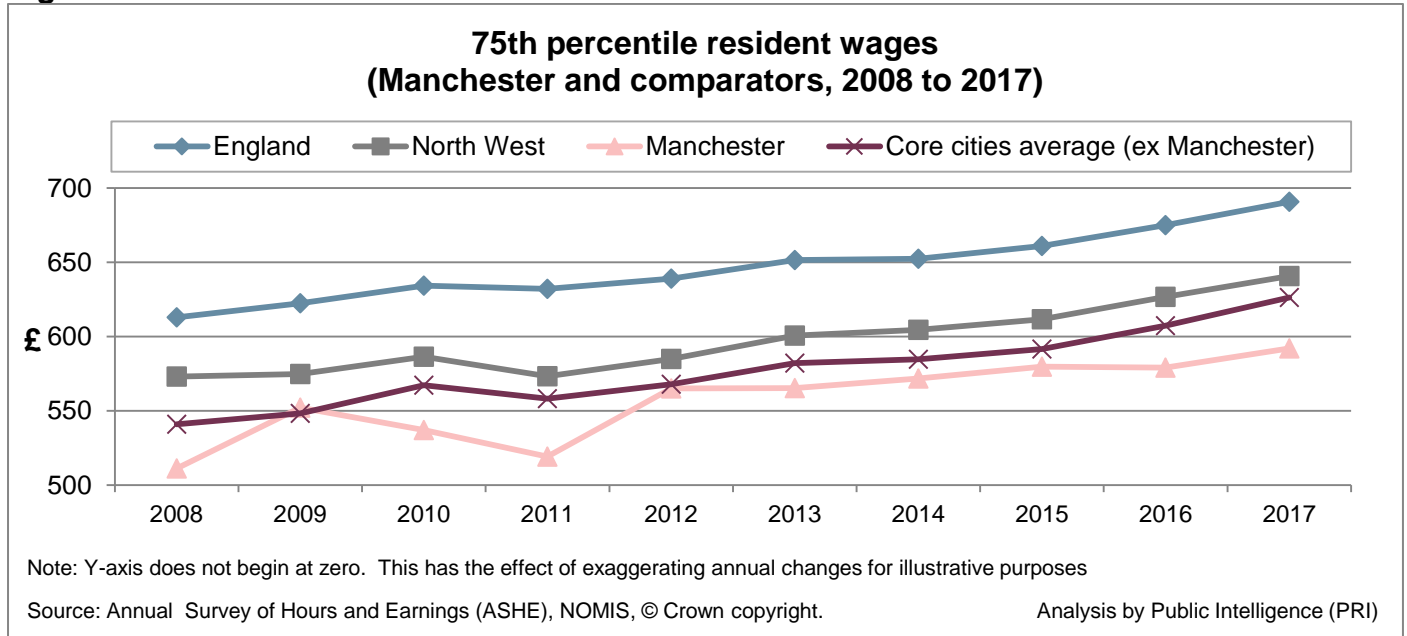


Figure 9



² Understanding percentiles – If all wages were ordered according to value with the lowest at the bottom and highest at the top, then the 25th percentile wage would be the wage that lies exactly one-quarter of the way up from the bottom and the 75th percentile wage should be the wage that lies exactly three-quarter of the way up from the bottom.