

# **Greater Manchester Area Profile Fact File (March 2009)**

## Map of Greater Manchester Sub Region



## Business

### Economy

In 2006 Greater Manchester had an **economy** worth £44.8 billion and during the same period the North West Economy was worth almost £113.0 billion. (Regional Accounts, ONS, December 2008)

In 2006 Greater Manchester had a **Gross Value Added** of £17,535 per head and during the same period the North West value was £16,482. (Source: Regional Accounts, ONS, December 2008)

### Businesses

	Vat Registered Business Stocks (2008)	Vat Registrations (2007)	Vat De-registrations (2007)
Bolton	7,055	735	650
Bury	5,175	575	450
Manchester	12,525	1,615	1,295
Oldham	5,220	525	425
Rochdale	4,940	540	385
Salford	5,980	680	505
Stockport	9,435	980	710
Tameside	5,110	530	375
Trafford	8,445	1,000	710
Wigan	6,920	820	510
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>70,800</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>6,020</b>
<b>North West</b>	<b>194,695</b>	<b>20,640</b>	<b>14,680</b>

Source: Business Start Ups and Closures: VAT Registrations and De-registrations, DCLG

In 2007 industry in Greater Manchester was distributed, based on the **number of companies in each industry**, according to the following classifications. (Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2007):-

Industry	Greater Manchester		North West	
	Number of Companies	%	Number of Companies	%
Agriculture & fishing	123	0.1	651	0.3
Energy & water	105	0.1	445	0.2
Manufacturing	7,063	7.5	17,779	7.0
Construction	8,510	9.1	23,836	9.4
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	27,454	29.3	74,824	29.6
Transport and communications	4,333	4.6	11,416	4.5
Banking, finance & insurance, etc	30,244	32.3	79,203	31.4
Public administration, education & health	8,607	9.2	24,612	9.7
Other services	7,188	7.7	19,677	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,627</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>252,443</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Skills & Education

### Education

During the 2006/7 academic year within Greater Manchester there were 886 **primary schools**, 166 **secondary schools** and 66 **special schools**. (Source: Schools and Pupils in England: January 2007, DCSF)

The following table lists the achievement of pupils, at the end of Key Stage 4, of 5+ A\*-C grades at **GCSE** and equivalents in 2007/8. (Source: GCSE and Equivalent Examination Results 2007/8, DCSF)

	Greater Manchester	North West
Males	61.0%	61.3%
Females	69.1%	69.7%
Total	64.9%	65.4%

The following table lists the **qualifications** of the working age population in 2007. (Source: Annual Population Survey Jan – Dec 2007)

	NVQ4+	NVQ3+	NVQ3 Only	NVQ2+	NVQ 2 Only	NVQ 1+	NVQ 1 Only	No Quals
Bolton	23.4	45.5	19.9	65.5	17.8	79.3	13.8	13.5
Bury	25.1	43.7	16.0	64.7	18.4	79.7	15.0	13.8
Manchester	30.3	48.2	16.7	62.2	12.9	72.6	10.4	18.7
Oldham	19.8	36.1	13.7	55.7	17.1	71.5	15.8	19.3
Rochdale	21.1	39.0	15.6	58.8	17.6	73.7	14.9	19.0
Salford	22.2	41.4	16.8	59.5	15.8	75.3	15.8	16.1
Stockport	30.4	49.8	16.8	70.5	18.2	84.8	14.3	9.9
Tameside	18.9	37.2	14.5	59.1	18.2	75.9	16.9	17.9
Trafford	35.9	55.5	18.4	73.7	17.0	85.7	11.9	8.5
Wigan	20.5	37.9	14.4	58.8	17.9	75.4	16.7	17.3
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>
North West	25.4	44.0	16.2	64.0	17.5	78.3	14.3	15.0

## People & Jobs

### Population

Area	All Ages (000s)	Children (0-15) (000s)	Working Age (16-64M/59F) (000s)	Older People (65M/60F and Over) (000s)
Bolton	262.3	54.7	160.0	47.6
Bury	183.3	37.1	112.9	33.4
Manchester	458.1	83.2	315.2	59.8
Oldham	219.5	48.6	132.8	38.0
Rochdale	206.1	43.6	127.2	35.2
Salford	219.2	40.5	139.6	39.1
Stockport	280.9	52.9	171.1	57.0
Tameside	214.4	42.0	133.7	38.7
Trafford	212.8	41.7	131.2	39.9
Wigan	305.6	58.3	190.1	57.1
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>2,562.2</b>	<b>502.6</b>	<b>1,613.9</b>	<b>445.7</b>
North West	6,864.3	1,308.8	4,240.1	1,315.4

Source: 2007 Mid Year Population Estimates for Selected Age Groups, ONS

Over the period 1987-2007 Greater Manchester had a **population increase** of 0.5% compared to the North West which increased by 0.6%. (Source: Mid Year Population Estimates for 1997 and 2007, NOMIS)

In 2007 there was an average **population density** of 2,008 people per square kilometre in Greater Manchester compared to a figure of 392 for England and 487 for the North West. (Regional Trends 40, May 2008)

Area	All Ethnic Groups as a % of Population
Bolton	12.3
Bury	8.4
Manchester	23.3
Oldham	16.1
Rochdale	13.5
Salford	7.3
Stockport	6.2
Tameside	7.4
Trafford	10.9
Wigan	2.7
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>11.6</b>
North West	7.5

Source: 2006 Experimental Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, ONS

## Migration

Area	NINo Registrations
Bolton	11,550
Bury	5,510
Manchester	59,190
Oldham	7,320
Rochdale	6,620
Salford	14,740
Stockport	5,290
Tameside	4,860
Trafford	8,690
Wigan	5,470
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>129,940</b>
North West	252,970

Between 1 January 2002 and September 2008 Greater Manchester received 129,940 **National Insurance number registrations** which represents 51.4% of the North West total. The majority, 20.1%, of registrations came from Polish nationals. (Source: National Insurance Number Registrations September 2008, Department for Work and Pensions)

The table below shows internal migration for 2007. (Source: Internal migration within the United Kingdom 2007, ONS):-

Area	Migration Inflow (000's)	Migration Outflow (000's)	Migration Balance (000's)
Bolton	7.2	7.9	-0.8
Bury	6.7	6.6	0.1
Manchester	28.8	31.7	-2.9
Oldham	5.3	6.5	-1.2
Rochdale	5.8	7.0	-1.2
Salford	10.0	10.5	-0.5
Stockport	9.9	9.8	0.1
Tameside	6.3	6.4	-0.1
Trafford	9.7	9.7	0.1
Wigan	7.2	7.0	0.2
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
North West	99.2	104.8	-5.5

## Labour Market

In 2007 76.5% were **economically active** in Greater Manchester compared to 76.8% in the North West. (Annual Population Survey Apr 07 – Mar 08, NOMIS)

In Greater Manchester the population that were of **working age** (16 to pension age) was 78.8% compared to 76.9% in the North West. (Source: Annual Population Survey Apr 07 – Mar 08, NOMIS)

1,146,800 people (71.3%) of working age were in **employment** within Greater Manchester of which 1,018,200 (63.3%) were employees and 119,600 (7.4%) were self-employed compared to 3,046,600 (72.3%) in the North West of which 2,691,100 (63.8%) were employees and 334,500 (7.9%) were self-employed. (Source: Annual Population Survey Apr 07 – Mar 08, NOMIS)

In Greater Manchester the **unemployment rate** of the working age population was 6.8% compared to 5.9% in the North West. (Source: Annual Population Survey Apr 07 – Mar 08, NOMIS)

In February 2009 the **Claimant Count** within Greater Manchester was 72,783 (4.5%) compared to 183,695 (4.3%) in the North West (Source: Claimant Count with Rates and Proportions, NOMIS)

In Greater Manchester there were 122,710 **Income Support Claimants** in August 2008 compared to 1,775,270 in England and 301,600 in the North West. (Source: Department for Work and Pensions Income Support Claimants, NOMIS).

## Wages

The North West had a **gross median weekly pay** of £371.4 in 2008. Within Greater Manchester the Local Authorities of Bolton, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford and Tameside fell below the regional level. (Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2008)

Area	Weekly Pay (Gross Median (£) for all employee jobs)
Bolton	354.7
Bury	411.9
Manchester	343.2
Oldham	359.5
Rochdale	369.5
Salford	359.8
Stockport	383.6
Tameside	367.1
Trafford	427.6
Wigan	375.4
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>373.7</b>
North West	371.4

## Health

The table below shows the number of deaths and Standard Mortality Ratio (SMRs) for 2007. Source: Deaths by health area of usual residence, numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) 2007, ONS:-

Area	Male		Female	
	Number of Deaths	Standard Mortality Ratio	Number of Deaths	Standard Mortality Ratio
Bolton	1,346	125	1,421	119
Bury	823	109	943	111
Manchester	1,895	127	1,917	116
Oldham	1,004	118	1,202	122
Rochdale	984	121	1,026	115
Salford	1,143	126	1,209	115
Stockport	1,275	101	1,378	93
Tameside	1,061	120	1,188	119
Trafford	993	97	957	92
Wigan	1,541	126	1,662	125
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>12,005</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>12,903</b>	<b>113</b>
North West	33,552	113	36,960	111

## Infrastructure

### Area

Area	Size (sq km)	% of Region	Population Density (people per sq km)
Bolton	140	1.0	1,874
Bury	99	0.7	1,852
Manchester	116	0.8	3,949
Oldham	142	1.0	1,546
Rochdale	158	1.1	1,304
Salford	97	0.7	2,260
Stockport	126	0.9	2,229
Tameside	103	0.7	2,082
Trafford	106	0.8	2,008
Wigan	188	1.3	1,626
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2,008</b>
North West	14,106	100.0	487

Source: Regional Trends 40 - May 2008, ONS

There are 60,070 hectares of green belt land in Greater Manchester which equates to 4.3% of the overall area and in the North West there are 260,310 hectares which is 18.5%.

## Housing

In December 2008 the average **overall house price** for Greater Manchester was £118,925, down 8.5% on the previous year and for the North West it was £122,123 which was a decrease of 10.9% on the previous year. (Source: House Price Index January 2009, Land Registry)

The average house price can often be distorted by a few very expensive property sales. Lower quartile house prices are an indication of the cheapest housing within an area. The lower quartile house price is often used as a ratio against lower quartile earnings to indicate the ability of those on the lowest incomes to afford the cheapest housing in an area. Sources: 1) Lower Quartile House Prices 2007, DCLG and 2) Projections of Households 2006, DCLG

Area	Lower Quartile House Prices (£) <sup>1</sup>	Number of Households (000s) <sup>2</sup>
Bolton	90,000	112
Bury	102,079	77
Manchester	105,000	196
Oldham	85,000	90
Rochdale	87,500	87
Salford	98,000	96
Stockport	124,999	122
Tameside	100,000	93
Trafford	145,000	92
Wigan	92,000	130
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,095</b>
North West	99,950	2,940

The number of **Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children** in Greater Manchester was 3,272 compared with 8,562 across the North West. (Source: Census 2001)

## Transport

The table below shows the average time it takes residents to travel to work:-

Area	Average travel to work time (minutes)
Bolton	21
Bury	25
Manchester	25
Oldham	20
Rochdale	19
Salford	20
Stockport	23
Tameside	21
Trafford	21
Wigan	20
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>21.5</b>
North West	19.4

Source: Average Travel to Work Time 2002-2003, Labour Force Survey, Local Knowledge

## Regeneration

Greater Manchester has 54 wards within Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale and Wigan that are eligible for **Tier Two** Grants for Business Investment support and the remainder is eligible for **Tier Three** (SFI) Grants for Business Investment support.

The entire geographical area of the North West is eligible under the new **Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective** between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2013. Merseyside will have transitional status, until the end of 2010, with an allocation of transitional funding. There will be separate ERDF and ESF programmes in the region.

The Local Authorities of Bolton, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside and Wigan is eligible for the **Working Neighbourhoods Fund**. (Source: DCLG)

## Quality of Life

### Image

Greater Manchester's **top 5 visitor attractions** in 2007 were:-

Attraction	Visitor Numbers
The Lowry, Salford	850,000
Etherow Country Park and Local Nature Reserve, Stockport	300,000
Urbis, Manchester	251,540
Manchester Museum	172,336
Dunham Massey Hall, Trafford	116,656

Source: 2007 Visits to Visitor Attractions Survey, Visit Britain

### Deprivation

Greater Manchester has 374 Super Output Areas that feature in the **ten percent most deprived Super Output Areas** in England and Greater Manchester has 595 in the **most deprived 20 percent**. (Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, DCLG)

### Crime

The table below shows crime rates and perceptions of crime:-

	Greater Manchester (Police Force Area)	North West
Burglaries: number per 10,000 households	552	376
Theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle: number per 10,000 population	49	34
Theft from a vehicle: number per 10,000 population	121	84
Violent Crime: number per 10,00 population	503	508
High level of worry about burglary (%)	14	13
High level of worry about car crime (%)	15	14
High level of worry about violent crime (%)	20	17

Source: 2007/8 British Crime Survey, The Home Office

### Household Income

The table below shows statistics for Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) which put simply is the amount of money individuals have for saving or spending, and includes wages, property and pension income, and social benefits, less rent and taxes on wealth. GDHI covers the income received by households and non-profit institutions serving households.

	Greater Manchester	North West
Gross Disposable Household Income Index (UK = 100)	89	92
Gross Disposable Household Income per head (GDHI) (£)	12,291	12,655
Average annual % change in GDHI per head	3.0	3.3

Source: 2006 Regional Household Income, ONS

## Interesting Facts

### Manchester

In 2006 Manchester attracted 912,000 **international visitors** making it the 3<sup>rd</sup> most popular destination in the UK after London and Edinburgh. Source: [www.marketingmanchester.com](http://www.marketingmanchester.com)

Manchester was the **world's first industrialised city** and played a central role during the Industrial Revolution. It was the dominant international centre of textile manufacture and cotton spinning. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

Manchester is also the 10th most common **place name** in the United States. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

The **Bridgewater Canal**, Britain's first wholly artificial waterway, was opened in 1761. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

The **University of Manchester** is the largest full-time non-collegiate university in the UK and was created in 2004 by the merger of Victoria University of Manchester and UMIST. It includes the Manchester Business School, which offered the first MBA course in the UK in 1965. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

The **first passenger railway station** was built in 1830 on Liverpool Road, Castlefield, Manchester. Source: [www.visitmanchester.com](http://www.visitmanchester.com)

In 1948 Tom Kilburn and Freddie Williams designed and built the **first stored-program computer** in the world, the Manchester Mark I, while working at the University of Manchester. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

### Oldham

During the Industrial Revolution the world's first cotton mill was built in the town of Royton. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

The first test tube baby was born at Oldham General Hospital in 1978. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

### Rochdale

Rochdale Town Hall, completed in 1871, is widely regarded as one of the finest Victorian town halls in Britain. Source: [www.aboutbritain.com](http://www.aboutbritain.com)

### Salford

Eccles was the site of the **world's first railway accident** on 15 September 1830. During a stop to take on water William Huskisson had his leg crushed by Stephenson's Rocket; at the time he was in conversation with the Duke of Wellington who was opening the railway and did not get out of the way of the train in time and later died of his injuries. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

### Trafford

Home to Manchester United's **Old Trafford** ground, the largest club football ground in the UK, with a capacity of 76,000, and England's only UEFA-rated 5-star stadium. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

Trafford Park was founded in 1897, and at its peak in 1945 employed 75,000 people. As well as being the **world's first planned industrial estate**, it is Europe's largest business park. More than 1,400 companies are within the park, employing between 40,000 and 50,000 people. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

### Wigan

**Thomas Beecham** first manufactured his pills in Wigan and **Marks and Spencer** was born here when Michael Marks joined forces with Thomas Spencer in 1894. Source: [www.wiganworld.co.uk](http://www.wiganworld.co.uk)

Famous Wigan **food products** include Heinz baked beans, Pataks Indian foods, Potters herbal remedies, Uncle Joe's Mint Balls, and De Roma ice cream. Source: [www.wiganworld.co.uk](http://www.wiganworld.co.uk)

Wigan has one of the country's most famous **swimming clubs**, the Wigan Wasps, responsible for training scores of top swimmers such as former Olympic medallist June Croft. Source: [www.wiganworld.co.uk](http://www.wiganworld.co.uk)

Leigh is the largest town in the UK without a railway station. Source: [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)

**Famous people** born in Greater Manchester include:-

Name	Famous For	Where Born	When Born
Robert Peel	Conservative Prime Minister and helped to create the modern concept of the Police Force while Home Secretary	Ramsbottom, Bury	5.2.1788
James Joule	Physicist and brewer who studied the nature of heat and discovered its relationship to mechanical work This led to the theory of conservation of energy and the unit for energy in the International System of units, the joule, is named after him.	Salford	24.12.1818
William Hesketh Lever	An industrialist, philanthropist and colonialist who established a soap manufacturing company called Lever Brothers (now part of Unilever). Lever began to put his philanthropic principles into practice through the construction of Port Sunlight, a model community designed to house and support the workers of Lever Brothers.	Bolton	19.9.1851

Name	Famous For	Where Born	When Born
John Henry Poynting	A professor of physics who developed the Poynting vector, which describes the direction and magnitude of electromagnetic energy flow and is used in the Poynting theorem, a statement about energy conservation for electric and magnetic fields and in 1903 he was the first to realise that the sun's radiation can draw in small particles towards it which was later coined the Poynting-Robertson effect.	Monton, Salford	9.9.1852
Sir J J (Joseph John) Thomson	Physicist and credited for the discovery of the electron and of isotopes and the invention of the mass spectrometer. Awarded the Nobel Prize for the discovery of the electron.	Cheetham Hill, Manchester	18.12.1856
Emmeline Pankhurst	One of the leaders of the British suffragette movement who founded the Women's Franchise League in 1889, and with her daughter Christabel founded the Women's Social and Political Union.	Hulme, Manchester	14.7.1858
David Lloyd George	British statesman who was the first and only Welsh Prime Minister that Britain has had so far and the last Liberal to hold the office. He was Prime Minister throughout the latter half of World War I and the first four years of the subsequent peace.	Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester	17.1.1863
LS (Laurence Stephen) Lowry	English artist famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of northern England during the early 20th Century.	Stretford, Trafford	1.11.1887
George Formby	Ukulele player, singer and comedian who became a major star of both cinema and music halls.	Newtown, Wigan	26.05.1904
Fred Perry	Tennis and table tennis player and three-time Wimbledon champion. He was the World number 1 player for five years and is the last Englishman to win the Wimbledon Men's Singles.	Stockport	18.05.1909
Albert Finney	Academy Award nominated and Emmy Award winning actor.	Pendleton, Salford	9.5.1936
Geoff Hurst	England footballer enshrined in the game's history as the only player to have scored a hat-trick in a World Cup final where his three goals came in the 1966 final for England in their 4-2 win over West Germany at Wembley. Such an achievement was made all the more remarkable by the fact that he was only five months and eight games into his international career, and was not considered his country's premier centre forward.	Ashton-under-Lyne, Tameside	8.12.1941
John Thaw	Actor who has appeared in a range of television, stage and cinema roles with his most popular being police and legal dramas such as The Sweeney, Inspector Morse and Kavanagh QC.	Longsight, Manchester	3.1.1942
Cherie Booth	English barrister who is married to former Prime Minister Tony Blair.	Bury	23.9.1954

<b>Name</b>	<b>Famous For</b>	<b>Where Born</b>	<b>When Born</b>
Steve Coogan	Actor, impressionist, and comedian who is best known for the character of Alan Partridge.	Middleton, Rochdale	14.10.1965
Peter Kay	Comedian, writer, producer, and actor	Farnworth, Bolton	2.7.1973
Amir Khan	Lightweight boxer	Bolton	8.12.1986

Source: [www.information-britain.co.uk](http://www.information-britain.co.uk) and [www.en.wikipedia.org/](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/)