
MANCHESTER INDEPENDENT ECONOMIC REVIEW

ROCHDALE BRIEF

MIER Roadshow, 6th February 2009

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Introduction

What is the Manchester Independent Economic Review (MIER)?

The Independent Review consists of a Commission of prominent economists and business leaders, supported by a secretariat, with responsibility for commissioning high quality evidence-based research to inform decision-makers in the City Region, as well as maintaining an up-to-date, detailed, economic baseline study for the MCR.

The Review is a 12 month programme of research, run independently of the Government and its agencies in Greater Manchester and the North West. It has commissioned impartial studies which address growth in the City Region and also the questions about how growth in the regional centre relates to the rest of the region, and how to ensure that innovation-based growth will benefit the Regional and UK economy, as well as the City Region.

The MIER consists of six 'Core Projects' (plus a Review of the Daresbury Science Campus and its impact on the UK, NW and MCR economy), looking at a different aspect of the MCRs economy. Each project is designed to draw upon the work of 'Leading Experts' who have designed innovative, intellectually robust, and challenging studies that will extend partners existing economic intelligence base.

Why do we need the MIER?

The Manchester City Region (MCR) has a unique combination of opportunity and need. Its scale and potential make it the natural capital of a rejuvenated North. However the fragility of its economic base remains evident and a further and concerted effort is now required to identify the steps (and potential policy choices) the private and public sectors working together need to take to fulfill the City Region's full potential.

This is an exciting but challenging time for Greater Manchester; it's City Region and the North West. We are faced with meeting the challenges of growth in a sustainable way, securing the investment that will make this possible, and implementing a number of infrastructure and other projects that are critical to the future success of our Region; all whilst experiencing a severe slowdown in the national, and indeed global economy. The increasing fragility of the national economy, set against an increasingly competitive globalized economy, means that developing a clear evidence base for effective policy making has become increasingly important.

The strategy and priority actions outlined in existing strategy represent an excellent start to growing the MCR's economy, which is already starting to see positive outcomes in the growth witnessed by its key sectors. Building on this foundation, a vital opportunity has arisen offering the chance to reinforce the message to Government, key agencies and the private sector. It will allow us to show that we have *the* best independent research and intelligence and thus unequivocally prove that only the MCR has the combination of assets outside London to achieve the scale of growth required to meet the goals of the Northern Way.

The Manchester Independent Economic Review is an authoritative and high profile independent review, drawing in researchers of the highest quality and developing the evidence base for the MCR. It will be a clear signal of serious strategic commitment to enhancing the growth momentum in the region as the UK's second 'growth pole'.

The Review will enable GM's political leaders to set long-term economic strategies, understand economic priorities and make key choices. The final output of the Review will be a high profile report setting the strategic vision for the City Region, encompassing key economic narrative and positively affecting expectations.

Preliminary findings of the research highlight the importance of cities to national economic growth and the importance *within* cities of:

Successful governance, leadership and collaboration:

- Viewing Manchester's economy as a cohesive whole which needs policies implemented in close coordination
- Continuing successful collaboration and partnership between government and business community is vital, as is developing the Multi-Area Agreement (MAA), Greater Manchester Strategic Plan (GMSP), and success of the AGMA Commissions

People and places matter:

- Importance of strong and successful communities
- Enhanced importance of the interaction between places and people
- Skills and employment create greater career choices and prosperity
- Shared urban assets and effective public services help to attract people and businesses
- Quality spaces; natural and built environment to support sustainable growth

Scale is important:

- Bigger + effective density = Better (agglomeration economies), but needs investment and careful management
- Job opportunities - better at the margin and feel better to be linked to a growing place.

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Economic Context

- *After years of strong growth, the world economy has experienced marked deceleration towards the end of 2008. The challenge is to make sure that the City Region's diverse knowledge economy is able meet the demands of this current economic crisis and even become stronger and more dynamic through it. Beyond the short-term, partners must continue to plan strategically for long-term growth.*

UK

- The UK is now in recession, as the credit crunch and a significant slowdown has developed not only in the UK services sector, but also in both consumer spending and UK business investment.
- In 2008, housing market activity fell significantly and house price inflation eased rapidly.
- In the currency markets, sterling has weakened considerably. The pound has now also significantly weakened against the dollar.
- Long-term economic drivers include: demographic and socio-economic change; globalisation; innovation and technological diffusion; increasing pressures on resources and global climate.

Northwest

- Since 2000 the growth gap between GVA in the Northwest and the UK has narrowed - but the GVA per head gap with the UK average has remained stable at around 12 to 13 percentage points.
- Before the current economic slowdown, the region saw significant growth in the number of employees (+221,000 between 1999 and 2004 alone). However a significant number of ancillary jobs and similar have been created, putting downward pressure on productivity levels (in the short term at least).
- Indeed, productivity levels in nearly all service sectors in the Northwest remain below the UK average, and there is considerable potential for the Northwest to grow in the long-term.
- As is the case nationally, current economic conditions are set to put downward pressures on growth in the Northwest, with unemployment rising and business conditions worsening.

Manchester City Region

- The City Region is the main driver of the regional economy and home to a population of over 3 million residents (47% of population in the NW). Almost 90 percent of the net increase in the NW population, and almost half (48%) the net increase in the Northwest's employment, were related to MCR's growth in the last decade.
- The City Region generates 50 percent of the Northwest's total economic output and is continuing to develop as a major centre of knowledge intensive industries.
- Despite significant growth over the last decade, the annual GVA growth rates between 1999 and 2004 in the MCR (2.4%) and GM (2.5%) are both lower than the UK (2.9%), although this masks significant differences in GVA between City Region districts.
- Recent surveys of businesses suggest confidence in the profitability of exporters in the Northwest and GM has decreased markedly in 2008, with local companies signalling low confidence levels, and a decline in investment intentions.
- The service sector witnessed a considerable fall in the number businesses reporting increasing sales and orders in 2008, accompanied by a fall in the proportion reporting growth in export sales.

Business

- *Manchester City Region has a strong business base but there are clear structural changes across key economic sectors, which should be of interest to policy makers. Looking ahead at future competitiveness, the all important knowledge economy looks strong but there are still a number of challenges that need to be met.*
- *Rochdale's economy has traditionally been based around industrial sectors such as manufacturing, logistics and construction. Work needs to be done to address structural challenges in a changing economy, and to exploit existing high-end niches.*

Business base

- Rochdale has amongst the lowest stock of registered businesses in GM, falling below levels in most other GM districts.
- The vast majority of these businesses are small (1-10 employees) to medium sized (11-49 employees) businesses. In fact, Rochdale has amongst the highest proportion of small and medium-sized businesses in GM. However, Rochdale also has the lowest proportion of businesses employing 200 or more employees in GM, with averages being significantly below regional and national levels.

Business density rates

- Business density rates (businesses per 10,000 of working age population) are lower in Rochdale than any other GM district, and are significantly below GM, MCR, NW and GB rates, reflecting the challenges Rochdale has faced in terms of attracting and retaining companies.
- This reflects the decline of industrial sectors that traditionally have had a strong presence in Rochdale.
- Rochdale has made progress in stimulating new business-start ups and supporting growth in existing businesses. Most notably, the new Kingsway Development Park has been completed - providing over 170 hectares of mixed use commercial land.
- Furthermore, a number of managed workspaces have recently been created in the borough (e.g. Belfield Mill), and substantial investment has been made in new leisure and cultural facilities in order to make the borough more attractive to employers, residents and visitors going forward.

Knowledge Intensive Businesses

- There is a low proportion of employment in Knowledge Intensive sectors in Rochdale when compared to other GM districts and areas of the Northwest.

Innovation

- There are a lack of metrics to inform on innovation at a city region level, let alone district level, however surveys show that Northwest businesses are more likely than the national average to be innovation active and have higher levels of expenditure.

Key Sectors

- Rochdale has a traditionally manufacturing-based economy. Location Quotients illustrate the continued importance of Manufacturing, Construction and Logistics in the borough – with levels of employment in these sectors significantly above national averages.
- However, the sectors that have grown most over the last decade (as with much of the rest of GM) are ICT/Digital Communications, Life Sciences and Financial and Professional Service. This illustrates the increased importance that the 'knowledge based-economy' will play to Rochdale's economy.
- Despite the recent economic downturn, which has particularly affected certain financial and business services, forecasts show that Financial and Professional Services will be key to the GM, and Rochdale economy, in the medium to long-term, and will play a crucial part in driving the recovery.

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People

- *People are at the heart of any economy. A growing population with the right skills base should help secure the City Region's future. But Manchester and its surrounding areas are changing. The growth of the knowledge economy has increased the demand for highly skilled workers. The challenge is to see that this demand is met, whilst also tackling problems of inequality and high levels of social exclusion, in order to maximise the area's potential.*
- *Rochdale has a diverse and relatively young resident population on which to build upon. However, the legacy of a declining manufacturing base and a low wage economy has left the borough with a legacy of lower levels of average skills levels, relatively high levels of worklessness and significant pockets of deprivation.*

Population

- The Manchester City Region (MCR) has a population of over 3 million people, with an age profile that is younger than the UK average. Almost a fifth (18.3%) of residents are aged under 15 years old compared to 17.7 percent nationally. In addition, there is a higher proportion of people aged 20 to 29 years old and the growth in this age range, between 2000 and 2006 (+6.6%), has also been greater than the UK average (+4.2%).
- In total, over 200,000 people live in Rochdale. The borough has a rich mix of people from different communities, cultures and faiths - with almost 10% of the population being of Pakistani, Kashmiri or Bangladeshi origin.
- Rochdale has a proportionately younger population than the GM and national average, and has the greatest proportion of residents under the age of 15 of all GM districts.
- However, as with the rest of the conurbation (and indeed the country as a whole), Rochdale is expected to witness a proportional rise in its elderly population between now and 2017.

Economic activity and employment

- Rochdale's employment rate (69.3%) is lower than the GM average (71.0%), NW (72.1%) and significantly lower than the UK average (74.4%). It is the third lowest employment rate across the sub-region (with only Oldham and Manchester lower).
- Similarly, unemployment rates in Rochdale are consistently higher than regional and national rates. As such, the borough has been classified as one of the ten most deprived nationally (using the local concentration measure). Indeed, the Central Rochdale Super Output Area is the worst area for employment deprivation in the whole of England (ranked 1 out of 32,482 – Index of Deprivation, 2007)
- Productivity levels are comparatively low in Rochdale (£34,900 per employee), and are well below the UK (£40,400 per employee), GM (£37,100) and NW (£36,100) averages in 2008.
- It remains to be seen how the recession will affect economic growth in Rochdale, in terms of employment and in GVA. However, unemployment and benefit claimant rates have risen through the latter part of 2008 and indications are that they are likely to continue to do so in the near future across the country.

Earnings

- Although there are differences between neighbourhoods in Rochdale, average earnings across the borough are comparatively low when compared to GM, regional and national averages.
- Additionally there is a high level of child poverty in the borough, with 1 in 4 of children living in benefit dependent households (11,650 - 25.9% in April 2006). Overall, approximately 11,100 people live in the 1% most deprived area in England and approximately 25,800 people (12.5%), live in the 3% most deprived.

Qualifications and skills

- The occupational structure of MCR reflects the changing industrial structure of the City Region, with the movement towards knowledge intensive industries.
- However, the legacy of a declining manufacturing base and a low wage economy has left Rochdale with a legacy of lower levels of average skills levels, and crucially lower levels of Level 4+ skilled residents than GM, NW and UK averages.
- Rochdale is working in alliance with Oldham (through ORESA) to try and create a significant shift in their economic skills performance.

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Place

- *Manchester has proven that it is one of Europe's top destinations for business and lifestyle offer. The massive investments in its infrastructure have helped boost the cities appeal for investors, visitors and workers alike.*
- *Rochdale is ideally located in the foothills of the Pennines, approximately ten miles north of Manchester – and is well situated to offer a good urban and rural lifestyle offer. Approximately two thirds of the borough is open countryside – more than any other borough in GM.*

Industrial land

- Strategically, Rochdale is located at the heart of the East/West motorway network, with access to the M60 (Manchester orbital) and the M66 (M66) meaning that the borough is able to provide easy access to a variety of UK and European markets.
- Industrial and warehouse land values have risen steadily in Rochdale over the last decade or so, but remain below GM averages, and the levels seen in districts such as Stockport, Trafford and Manchester.
- However, developers remain cautious about industrial and warehouse property, with sustained price slowdowns predicted in the current economic climate.

Commercial property

- GM has UK's largest office market outside London, and this commercial offer is concentrated in central Manchester, Salford Quays, Trafford and South Manchester.
- Research suggests that the Rochdale office market is currently experiencing an imbalance of demand and supply, as tenant demand in Rochdale has been increasing, at the same time as a supply squeeze. With only a limited development pipeline coming through, this situation is unlikely to change in the short-term, unless some of the current second hand stock in the market is refurbished or redeveloped.
- The sectors with the biggest presence in the Rochdale office market are Public Services, Manufacturing, Property and Professional Services.
- In the long-term, the Kingsway development will have a positive impact on regenerating the area. The mixed-use scheme will offer hundreds of thousands of square feet of high quality offices, whilst the delivery of supporting retail and leisure and transport infrastructure will have a positive impact on attracting tenants going forward. Units have already been occupied at Kingsway, bringing successful international companies to the borough (including headquarters).

Retail market

- MCR is a major centre of retailing in the Northwest and is regarded as England's second city from the perspective of regional and national retailers.
- However, following double-digit growth in the City Region between 1996 and 2001, the retail market is likely to see a very challenging 2009, with limited consumer borrowing and national recession.

Residential offer

- In 2008, overall house prices in Rochdale (£122,143) remained below GM (£130,201) and regional prices (£133,614), and below national averages (£179,418). Property prices in Rochdale remained relatively high compared to some GM districts, although not at the same levels as other more prosperous boroughs in GM, such as Stockport or Trafford. After strong increases over recent years, prices have fallen significantly in the latter part of 2008, and in to 2009, at both a local and national level.
- It must be noted that average prices mask significant areas of deprivation within the district. *Work from the MIER Project 6: Sustainable Communities seeks to shed further light on these disparities.*
- Housing in Rochdale is marginally more affordable than in GM as a whole, with house prices in 2007 being just under four-times that of income (3.92, GM: 3.96). This also reflects issues around housing stock in the borough however, due to the presence of a relatively large amount of smaller terraced and public sector housing in the district (hence Rochdale's Housing Market Renewal Initiative).
- The MIER Project on Sustainable Communities has found a mix of "isolate", "transit" and "escalator" neighbourhoods within Rochdale. The presence of "isolate" areas is of particular concern to policy makers as they are associated with a degree of entrapment of poor households who are unable to break out of living in deprived areas. Isolates also have a disproportionate percentage of neighbourhoods with high social tenure.

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Endnote

The majority of data included in this report is collated from the Manchester Independent Economic Review (MIER) Economic Baseline (available to view and download at <http://www.manchester-review.org.uk/economicbaseline/>) and data from the Greater Manchester Forecasting Model (GMFM). Other sources of data include the Rochdale's New Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008, some preliminary findings from the MIER projects (to be published in due course), and other publicly available economic development documents. For any questions relating to this document please contact Alex Cole at the MIER Secretariat:

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