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Changing cities

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Private sector jobs growth has been uneven

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Private sector jobs growth (1998-2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Keynes</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke</td>
<td>-16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>-14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birkenhead</td>
<td>-11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>-10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn</td>
<td>-10.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commuting patterns in Greater Manchester (2001)

Source: Beyond the boundaries
The geography of jobs is changing

The geography of employment in Greater Manchester

Source: Access all areas: linking people to jobs
And in Aberdeen

The geography of employment in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire

Urban Core
Some cities have weak urban cores too

Movement of firms in and out of Sunderland, 1998-08

Source: Hidden potential: supporting growth in Sunderland & other “mid-sized” cities
Summary

- Jobs growth has concentrated in cities, but has been uneven;
- Cities will continue to be important as the shift towards a knowledge-based economy continues;
- Cities have economic relationships with their urban fringes – they house labour but increasingly they house lower skilled jobs too;
- Some cities have weak urban cores and in these places business tend to prefer urban fringes.
Policy implications

- Recognising the different but complementary roles of cities and their urban fringes;
- Strengthening economic linkages to generate mutual economic benefit:
  - Capitalise on the ‘core’;
  - Invest in appropriate links with urban fringes.
- Cross-boundary collaboration across city regions;
- Joined up policies including land use and transport planning.
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