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# Changing cities

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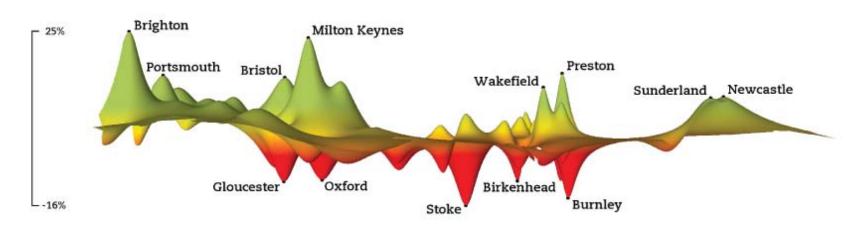


## Private sector jobs growth has been uneven



City	Private sector jobs growth (1998-2008)	City	Private sector jobs growth (1998-2008)
Brighton	24.8%	Stoke	-16.4%
Milton Keynes	23.7%	Burnley	-14.3%
Preston	16.2%	Birkenhead	-11.2%
Portsmouth	15.4%	Gloucester	-10.5%
Bristol	15.4%	Blackburn	-10.5%

#### Percentage private sector jobs growth in England's cities (1998-2008)

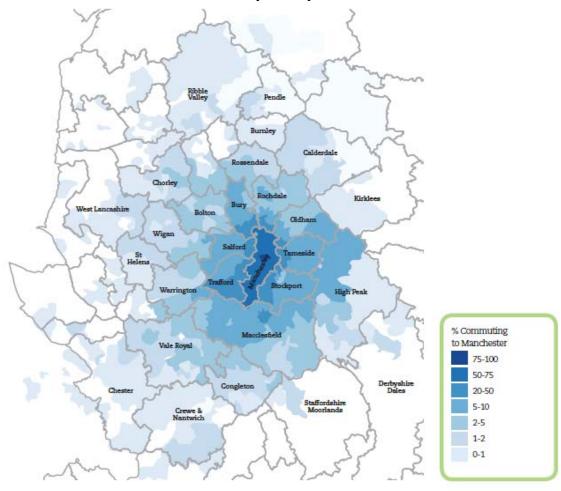




## Cities and their urban hinterlands



#### **Commuting patterns in Greater Manchester (2001)**



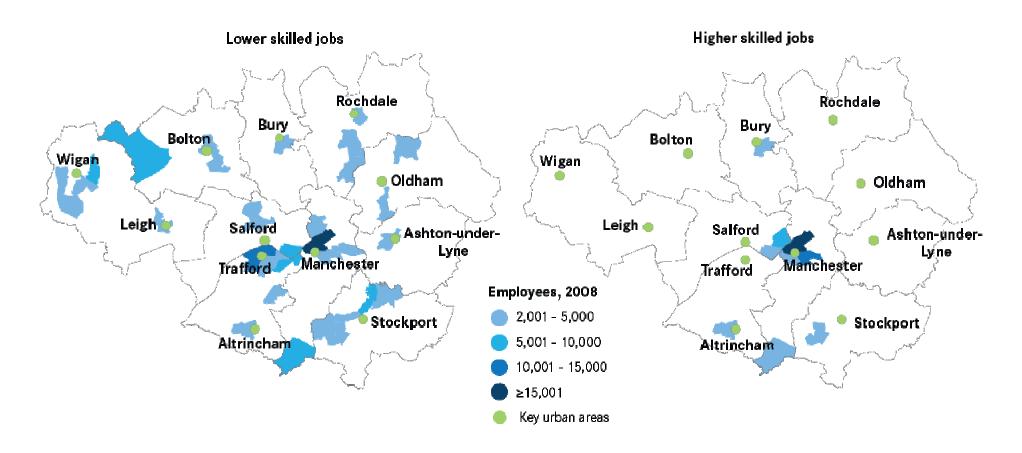
Source: Beyond the boundaries



## The geography of jobs is changing



#### The geography of employment in Greater Manchester



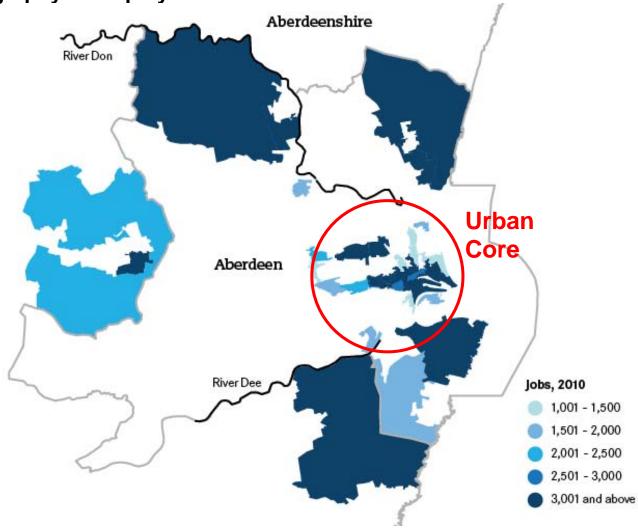
Source: Access all areas: linking people to jobs



### And in Aberdeen









## 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





- 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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