Milton Keynes:
Where have we been?
Where are we going?

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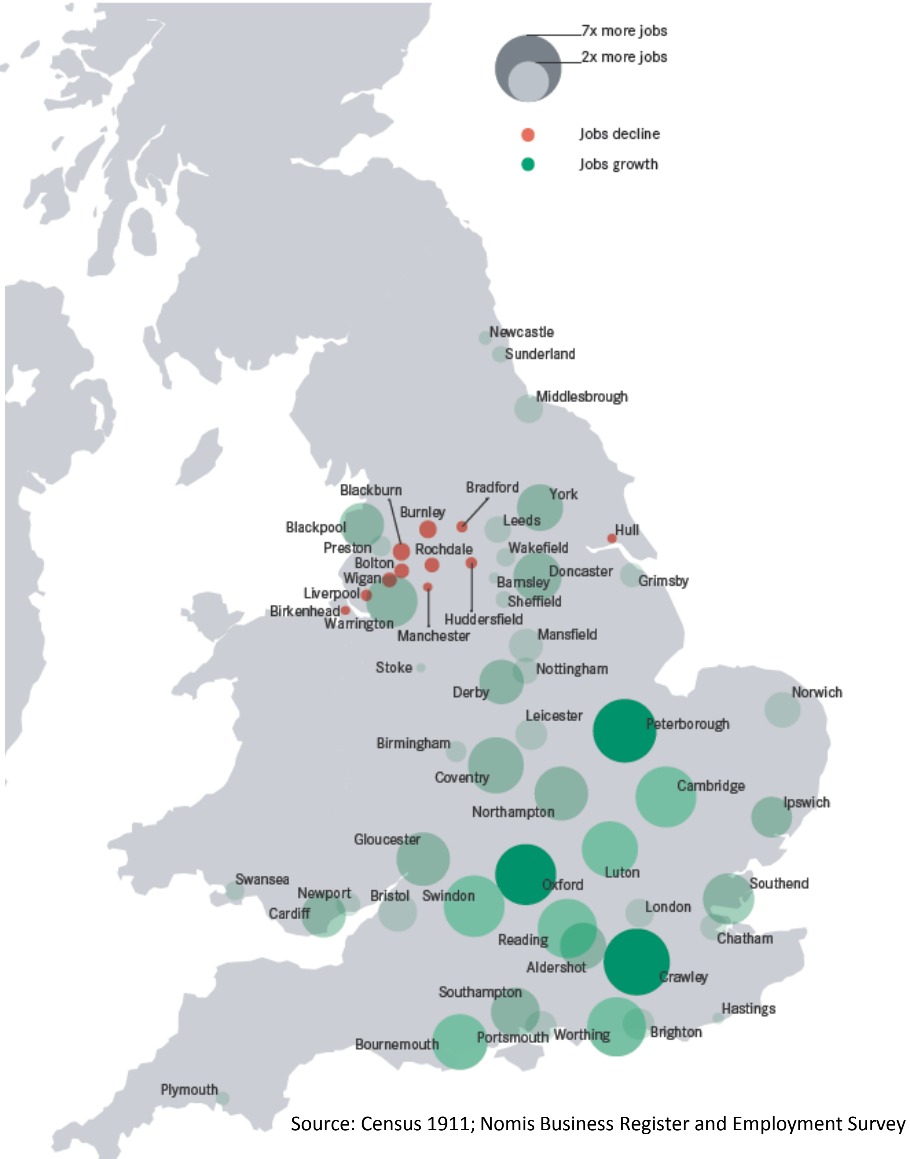
Performance of cities has varied over the last century

	City	All jobs growth 1911-2013 (%)
1	Crawley	598
2	Peterborough	373
3	Oxford	323
4	Cambridge	295
5	Swindon	293
6	Reading	273
7	Worthing	257
8	Luton	217
9	Bournemouth	204
10	Coventry	197

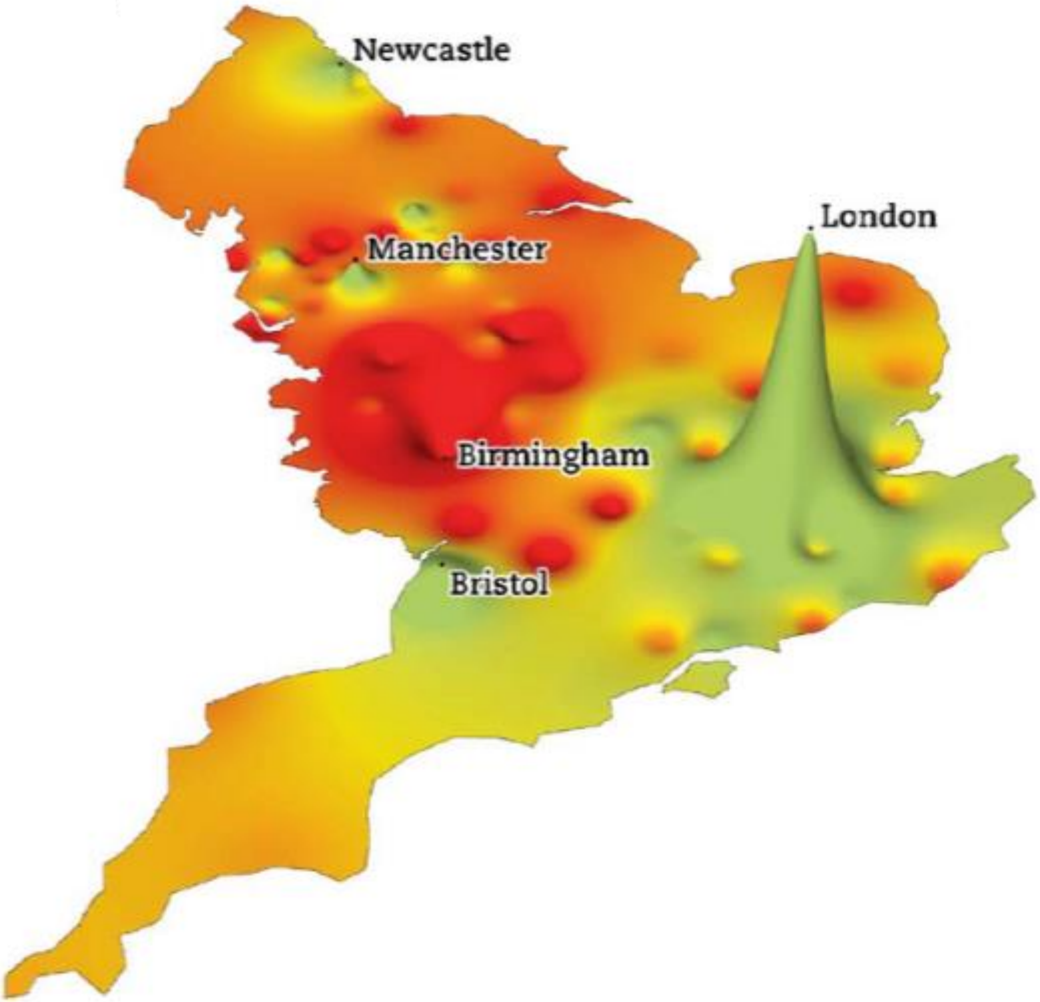
	City	All jobs growth 1911-2013 (%)
48	Hull	-2
49	Birkenhead	-4
50	Liverpool	-10
51	Huddersfield	-13
52	Bradford	-16
53	Bolton	-20
54	Wigan	-25
55	Rochdale	-30
56	Blackburn	-44
57	Burnley	-51



Source: Census 1911; Nomis Business Register and Employment Survey

Big cities are important

City	Net additional private sector jobs generated (1998-2008)
London	321,400
Bristol	37,200
Manchester	33,700
Leeds	25,400
Newcastle	24,200
Birmingham	-61,400
Stoke	-20,900
Nottingham	-15,600
Birkenhead	-11,100
Leicester	-8,500



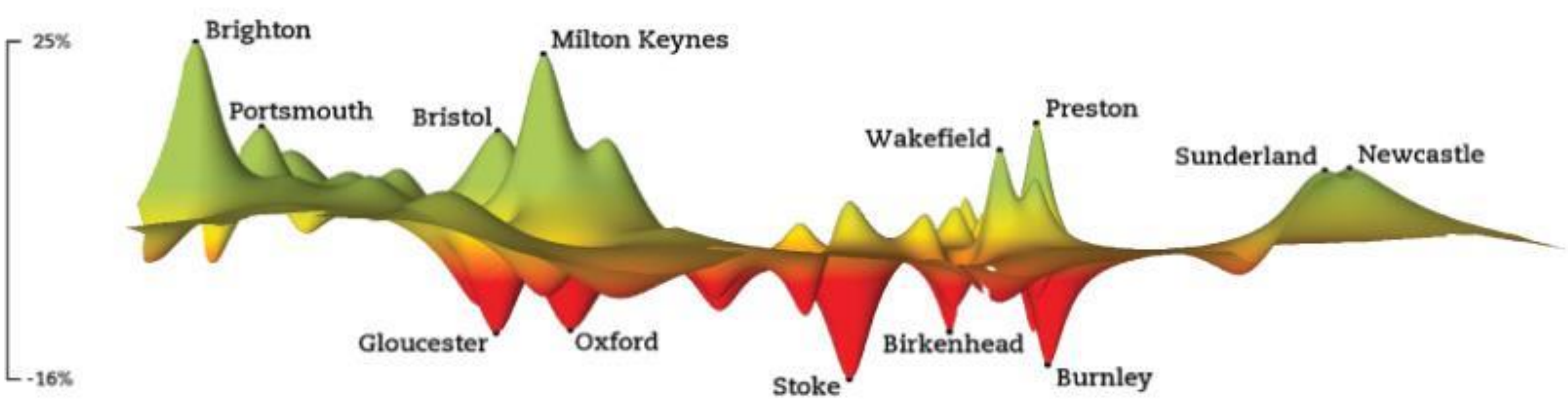
Source: *NOMIS 2010, Annual Business Inquiry, workplace analysis. Estimates based on jobs added between 1998-2005 and 2006-2008 to take into account changes in ABI methodology.*

But smaller cities are often more dynamic

City	Private sector jobs growth (1998-2008)
Brighton	24.8%
Milton Keynes	23.7%
Preston	16.2%
Portsmouth	15.4%
Bristol	15.4%

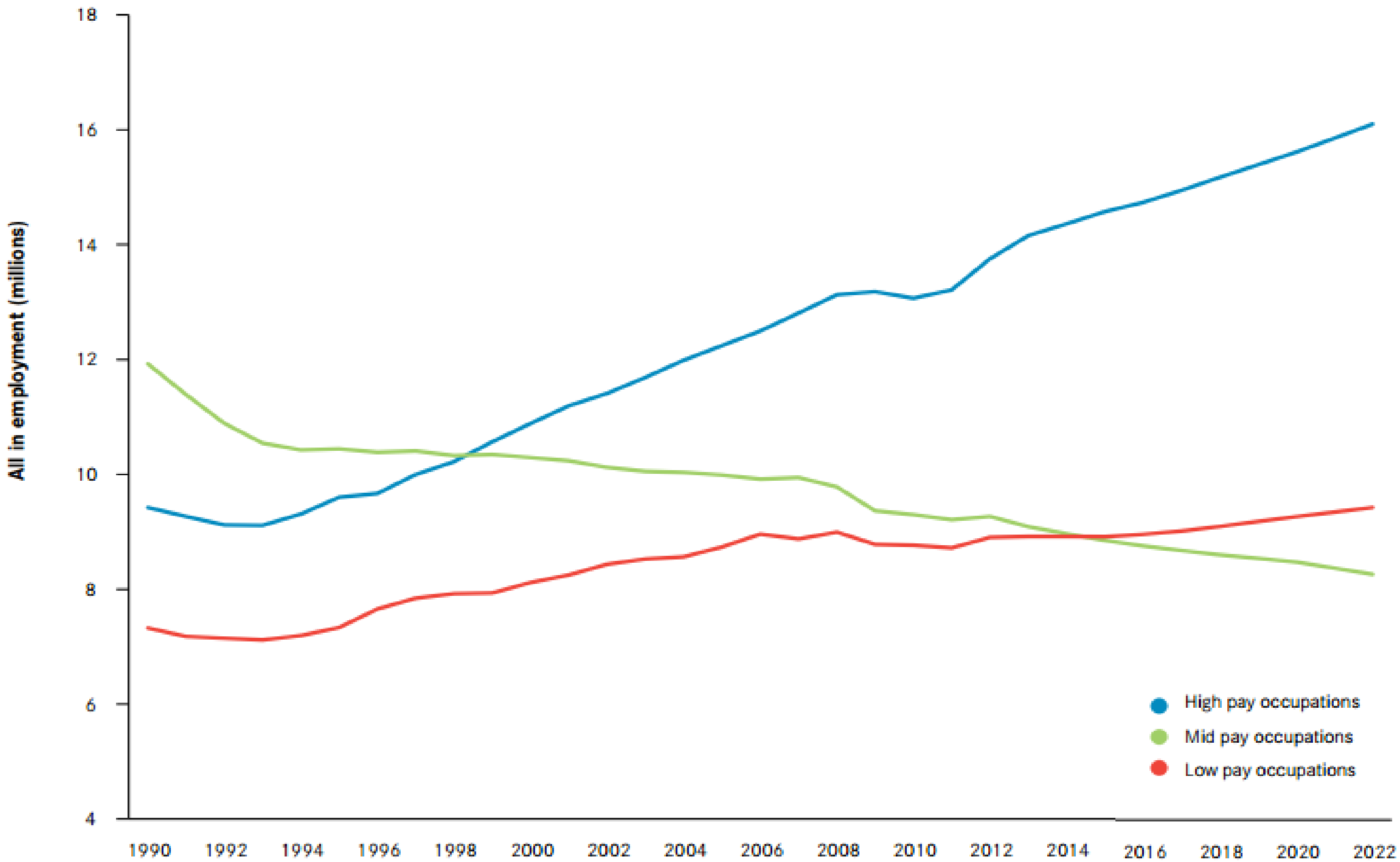
City	Private sector jobs growth (1998-2008)
Stoke	-16.4%
Burnley	-14.3%
Birkenhead	-11.2%
Gloucester	-10.5%
Blackburn	-10.5%

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



In advanced economies the labour market is becoming more polarised

Figure 1: **Change in high, mid-level and low wage occupations, 1990 to 2022**



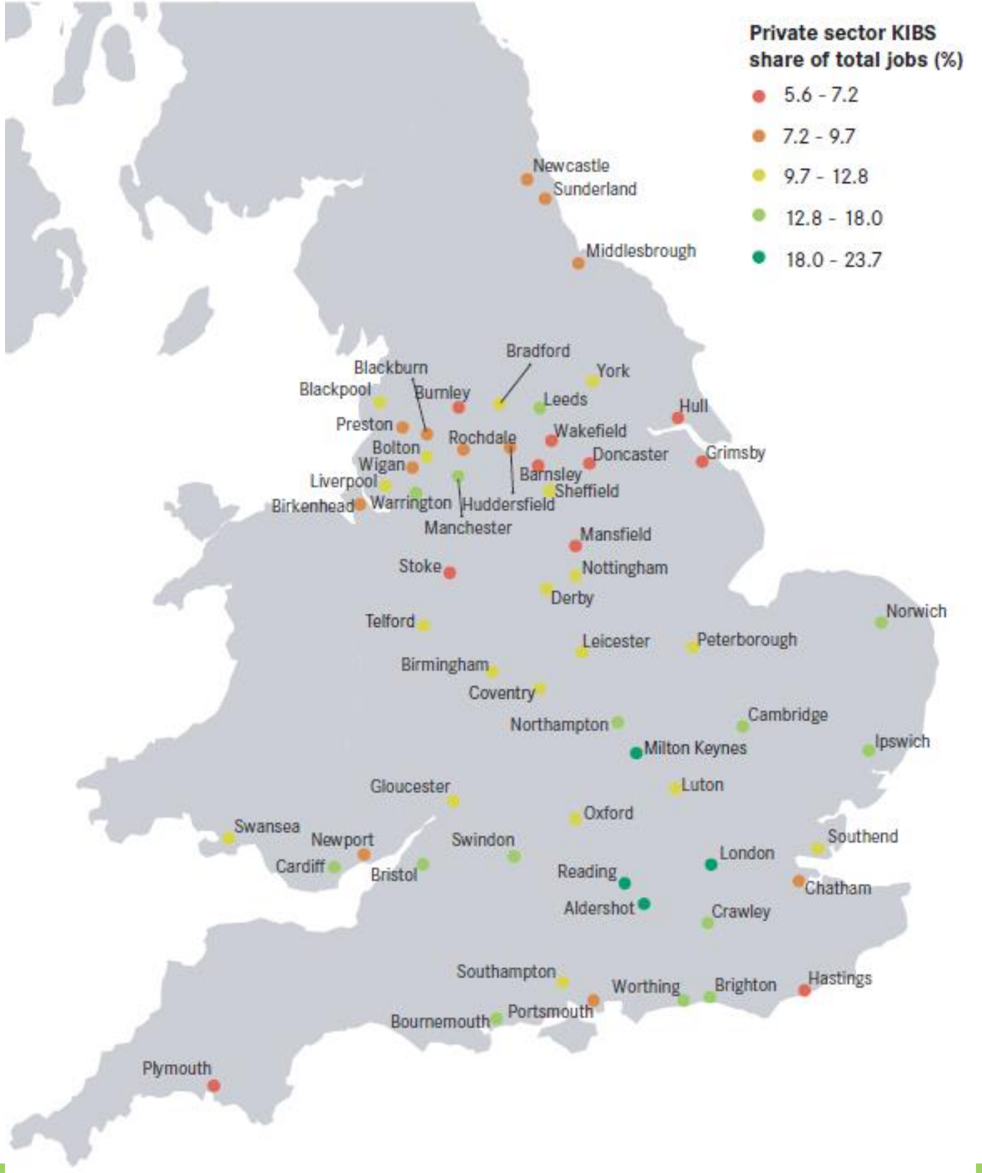
Source: Working Futures, UKCES, 2014

Increasing importance of 'new work'

Change in SMEs by sector, 2008-2014

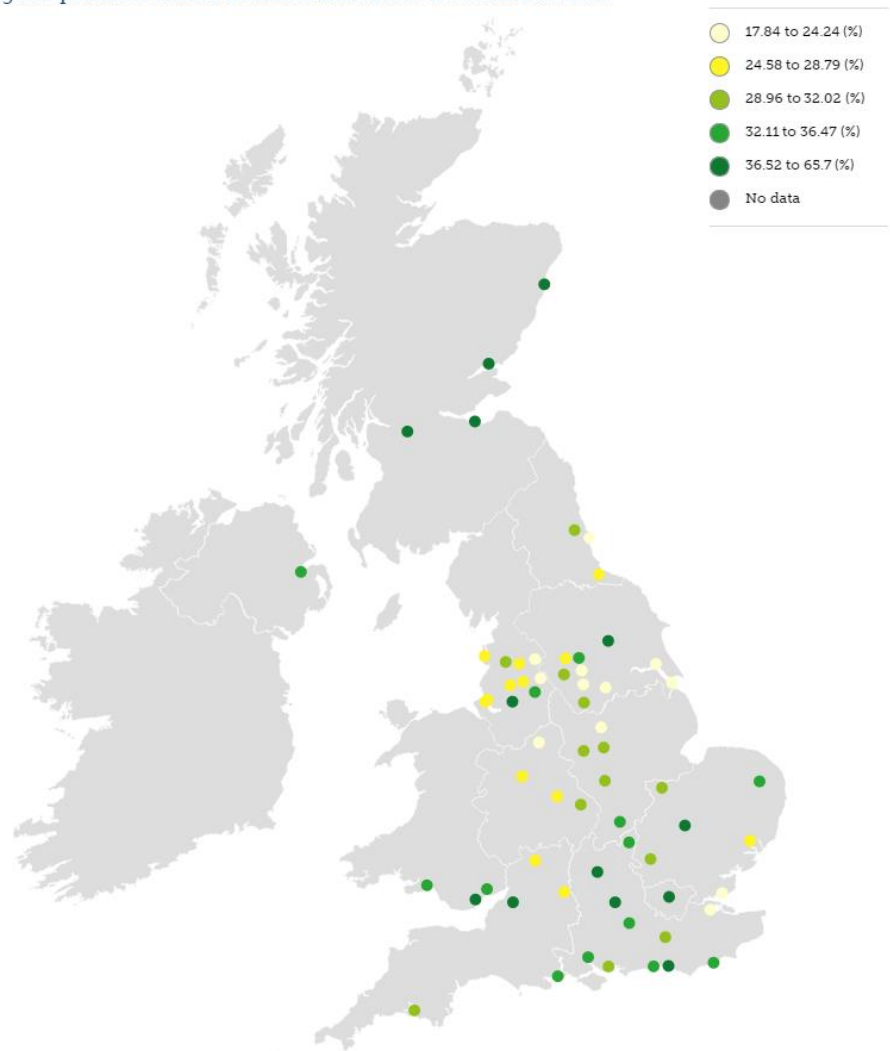
Source: Business Structure Database, 2015

Today the geography of knowledge shows a distinct southern bias



As does the geography of skills

Working Age Population with a Qualification at NVQ4 or Above 2013



ource: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, residents analysis. Department for Trade and Investment
ETINI) District Council Area Statistics for Belfast

How does Milton Keynes compare?

City	GVA per Worker 2013 (£)	Business Start-ups 2013 (per 10,000 population)	Knowledge Intensive Business Services 2013 (%)	Manufacturing 2013 (%)
Cambridge	56,000	52.17	31.04	2.15
Crawley	59,100	56.40	16.10	4.67
Milton Keynes	61,900	67.66	22.40	6.21
Northampton	46,400	66.68	15.89	8.14
Norwich	47,800	44.19	18.49	7.14
Oxford	56,900	41.67	32.48	3.81
Reading	70,900	63.87	24.54	2.94
Swindon	60,600	50	17.54	9.90
Warrington	48,300	53.39	13.48	5.67

Source: ONS, Business Demography, NOMIS, Mid-year population estimates

Source: ONS, Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach) NUTS3 Tables; NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey; NOMIS, Mid-year population estimates, Centre for Cities calculations

Source: NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey

City	Employment Rate 2014 (%)	Working Age Population with a NVQ4 Qualification or Above 2013 (%)	Working Age Population with No Formal Qualifications 2013 (%)	Average Weekly Earnings 2014
Cambridge	78.90	65.70	5.37	546.20
Crawley	76.30	32.02	6.62	598.85
Milton Keynes	73.60	35.65	7.32	577.40
Northampton	73.50	32.98	11.30	478.30
Norwich	71.80	36.47	9.36	420.58
Oxford	75	49	6.38	555.40
Reading	77.20	43.18	5.39	620.87
Swindon	78	28.11	8.98	505.40
Warrington	79.80	36.52	7.96	487.70

Source: ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), average gross weekly residence based earnings. Own calculations for PUA-level weighted by number of jobs, CPI inflation adjusted (2012=100). Note: ASHE statistics are based on a sample survey, so the statistical significance of the results should be treated with caution.

Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, residents analysis. Department for Trade and Investment (DETINI), District Council Area Statistics for Belfast

Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, residents analysis. Department for Trade and Investment (DETINI).District Council Area Statistics for Belfast

City	Housing affordability ratio 2014	Proportion of Population that Owns or Part Owns their Home 2011 (%)	Workers that Travel to Work by Private Vehicle 2011 (%)	CO2 Emissions per Capita 2012 (tons)
Cambridge	14.84	48.59	35.66	6.20
Crawley	10.59	68.24	64.71	6.95
Milton Keynes	8.02	63.80	73.45	6.84
Northampton	7.13	63.96	73.55	5.66
Norwich	8.90	61.17	64.66	6.45
Oxford	16.08	48.46	38.29	6.26
Reading	10.11	68.81	66.09	5.77
Swindon	7.11	66.79	71.21	6.89
Warrington	6.87	72.30	77.45	8.29

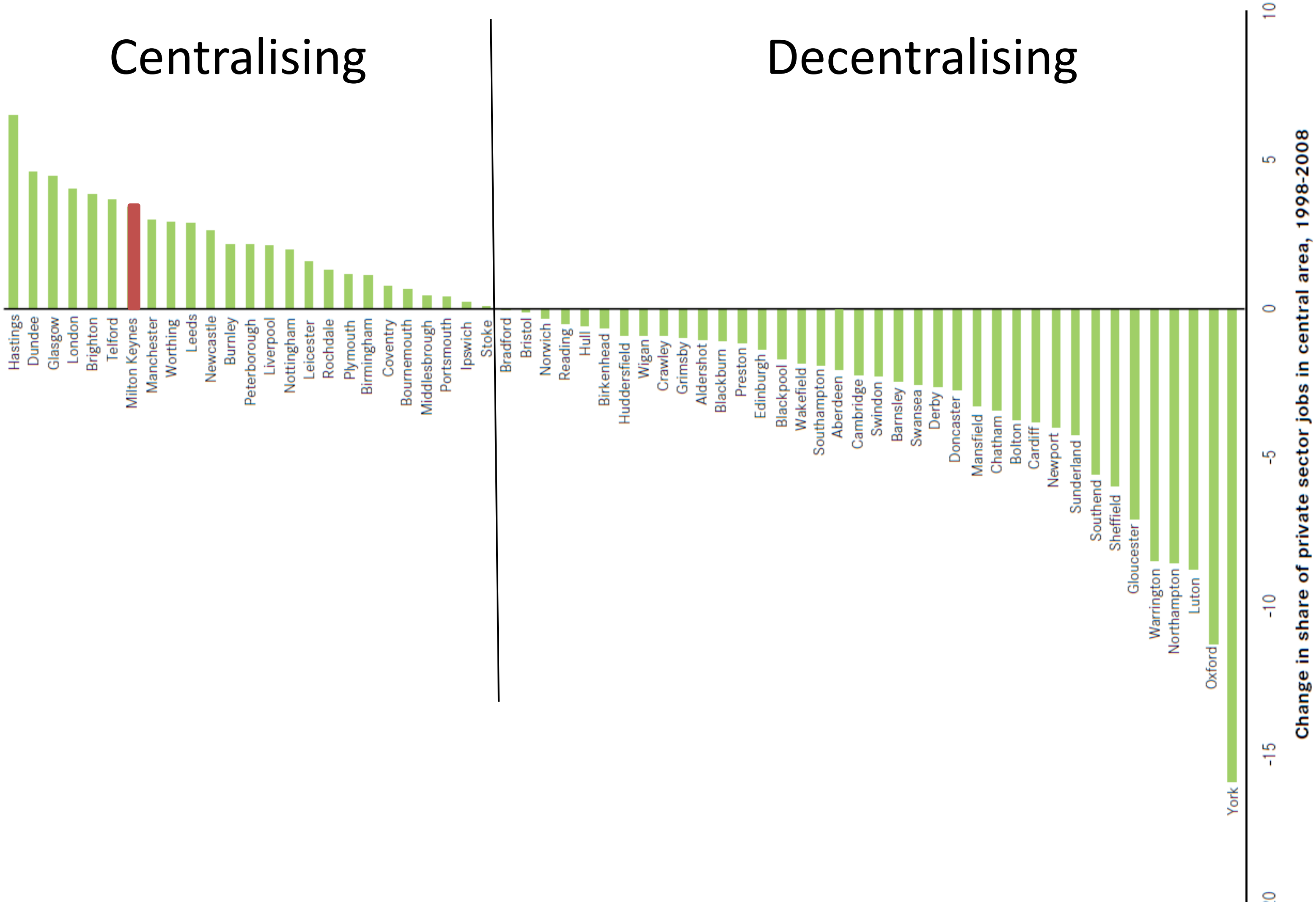
Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC), CO2 emissions per capita. NOMIS, Mid-year population estimates

The average cost of a house compared to the average wages paid to a worker in a year. Sources: Source: ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), average gross weekly residence based earnings. Own calculations for PUA-level weighted by number of jobs, CPI inflation adjusted (2012=100). Note: ASHE statistics are based on a sample survey, so the statistical significance of the results should be treated with caution; Land Registry, Market Trend Data, Price Paid. Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, Mean house prices. Note: prices in Scotland are and average of the first three quarters of.

ONS Census. Due to issues of comparability, data is not available for Scotland or Northern Ireland.

Central Milton Keynes as a place of work

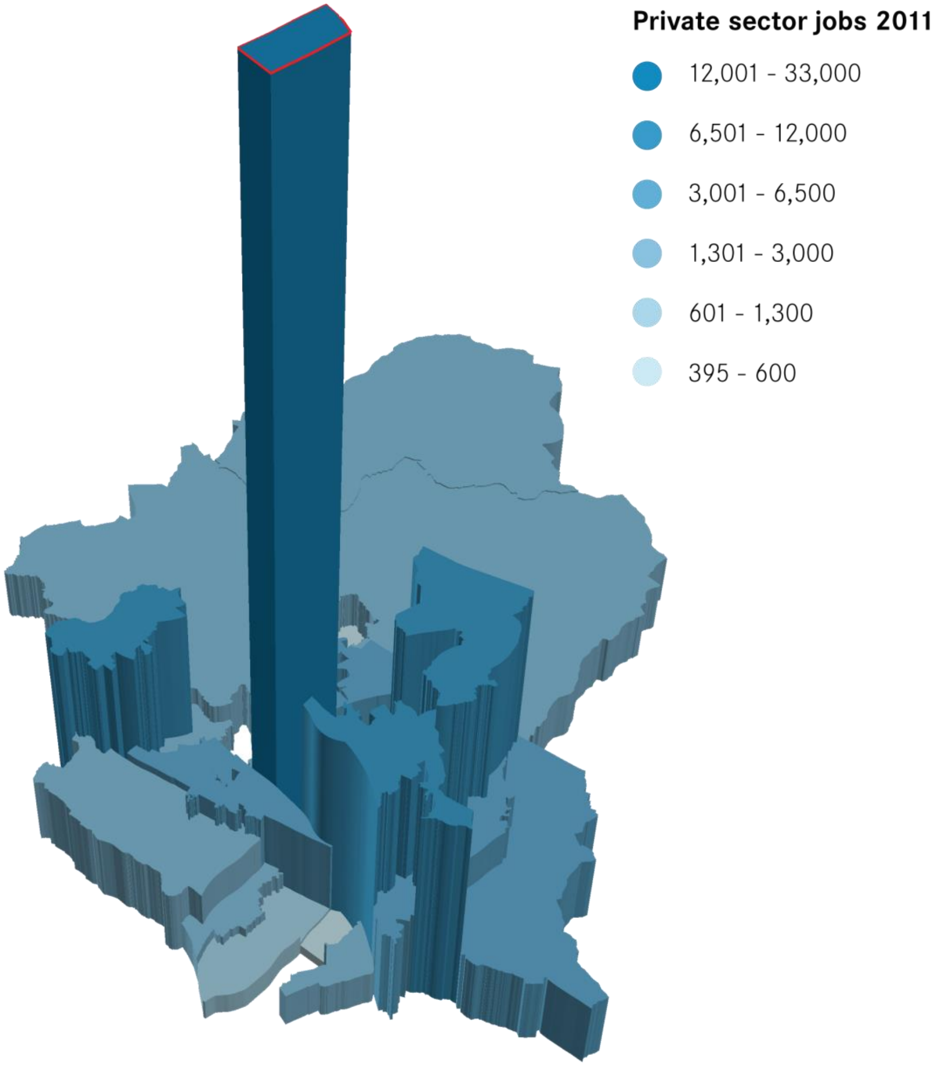
More than half of our cities have been decentralising



Source: ONS 2013, Business Structure Database

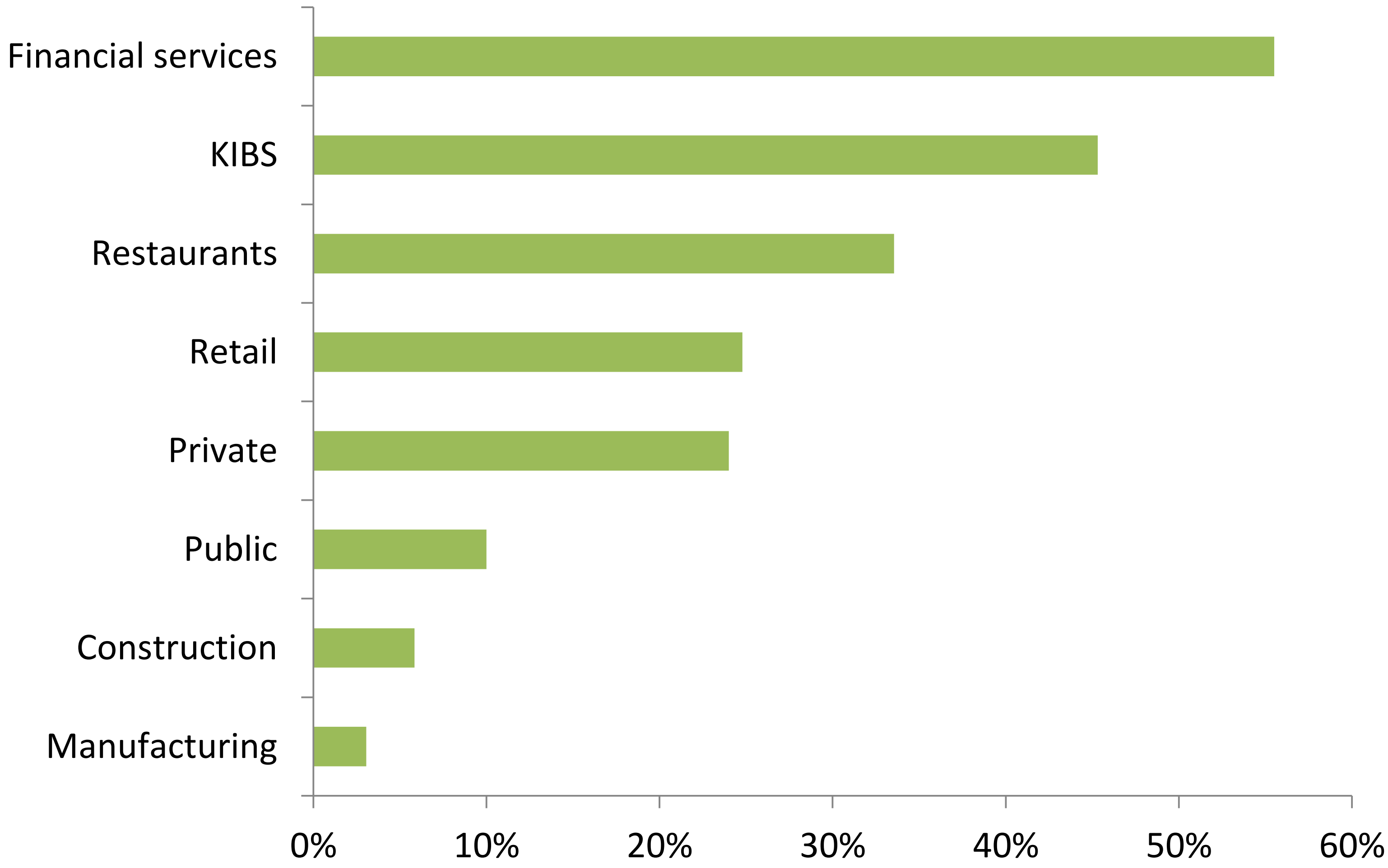
Milton Keynes has a very strong city centre economy…

Distribution of private sector jobs in Milton Keynes



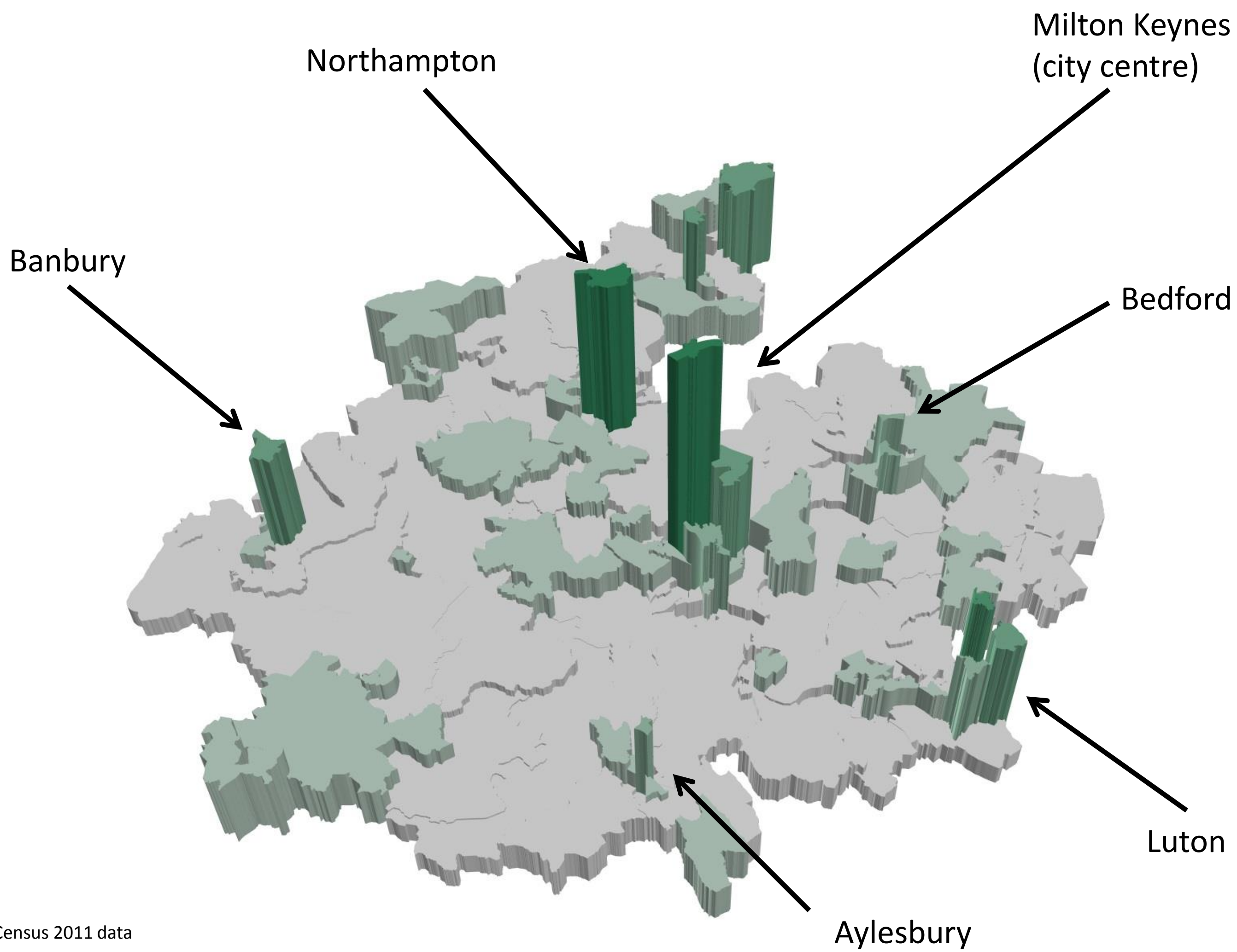
Source: ONS2013, Business Structure Database

…and the city centre is particularly attractive to knowledge-based jobs



Source: ONS 2013, Business Structure Database

This means Milton Keynes is an important source of high skilled jobs in SEM LEP



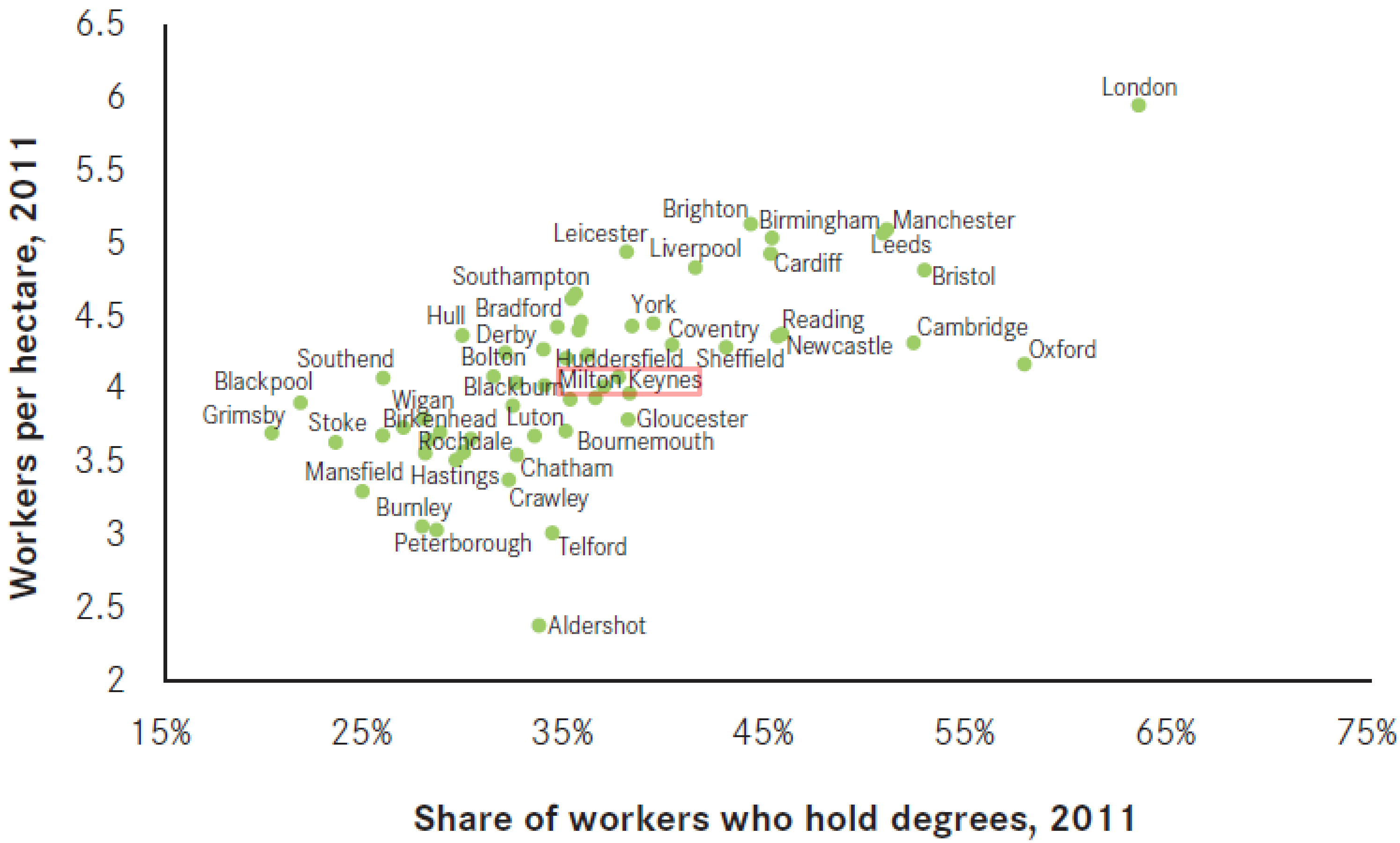
Source: NOMIS (2015). Census 2011 data

But lack of density could be future economic challenge

	Businesses per hectare, 2008	Average city centre business size 2011
Milton Keynes	4.9	28.1
Swindon	10.1	22.8
Swansea	12.3	12.6
Wakefield	13.5	12.9
Reading	14.4	18.0
Newcastle	15.4	16.5
Brighton	19.5	11.6
Leeds	25.0	16.4
Birmingham	30.3	20.5

Source: ONS 2013, Business Structure Database

High paid, high skilled jobs are increasingly locating in dense city centres

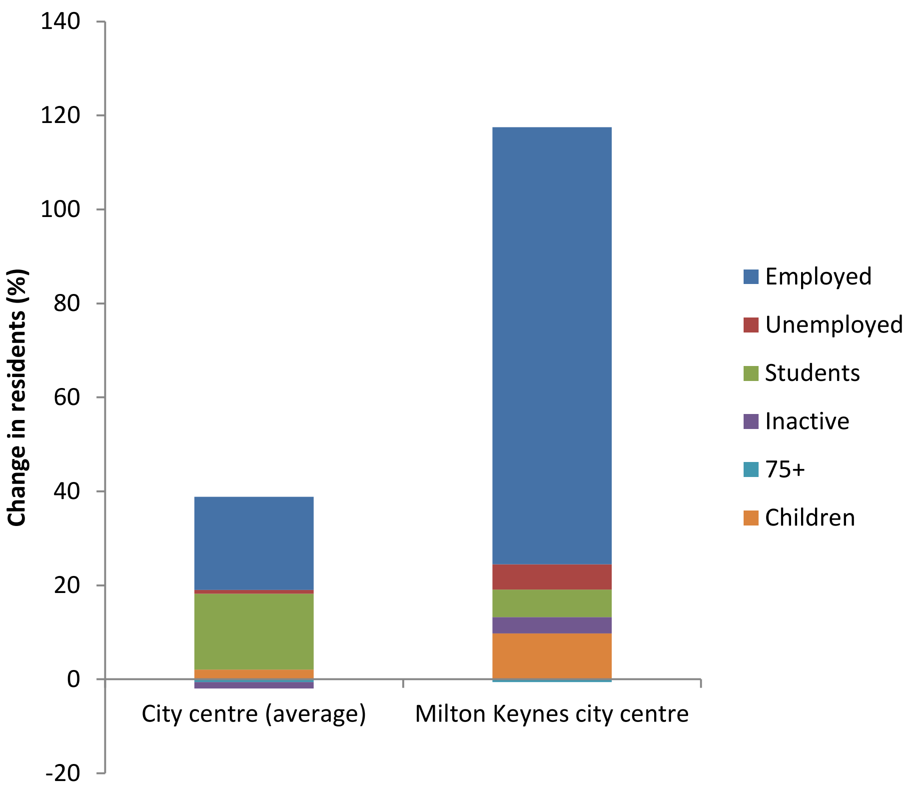


Source: ONS, Census 2011. English and Welsh cities only

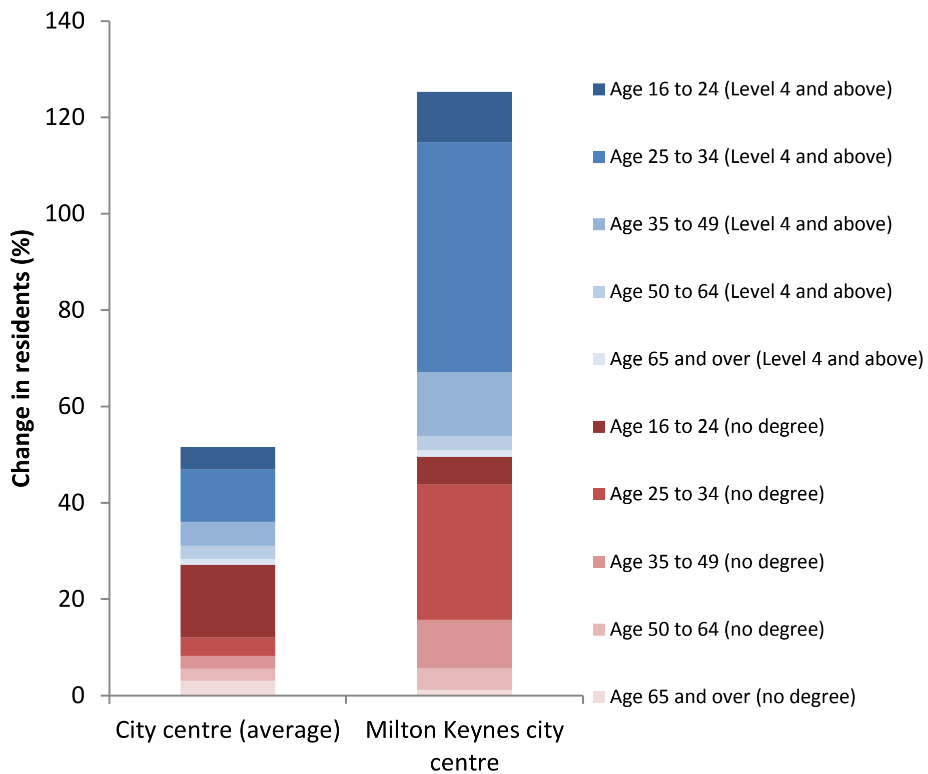
Central Milton Keynes as a place to live

Central Milton Keynes has seen a large growth in residents since 2001

Economic activity

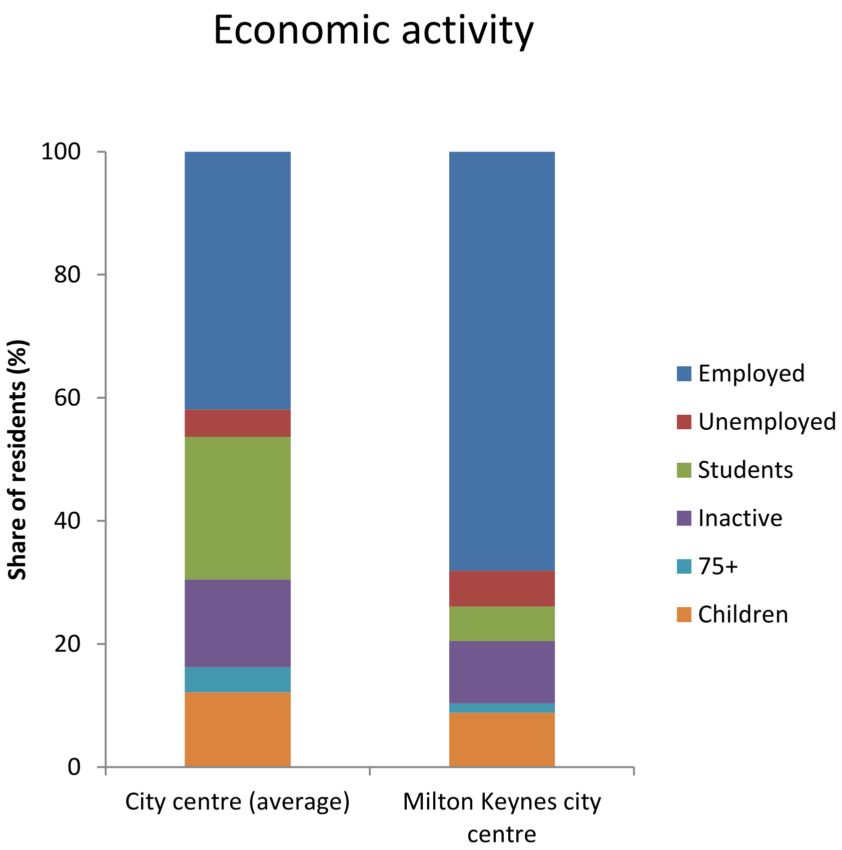


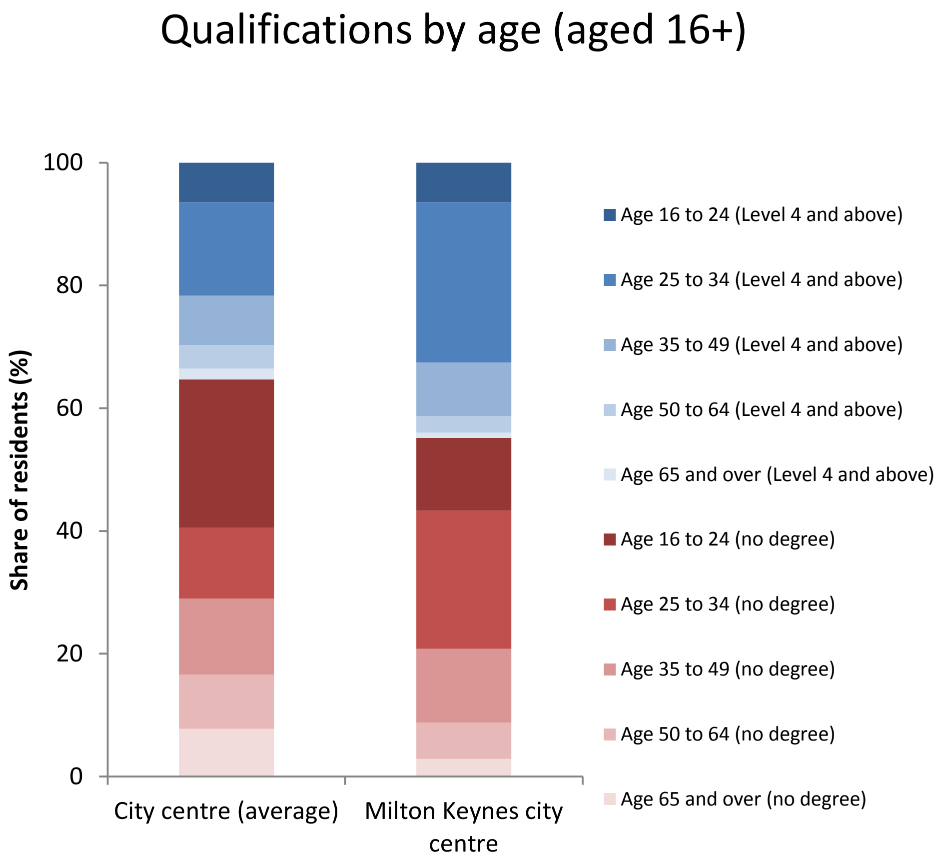
Qualifications by age (aged 16+)



Source: NOMIS (2015). Census 2001 and 2011 data

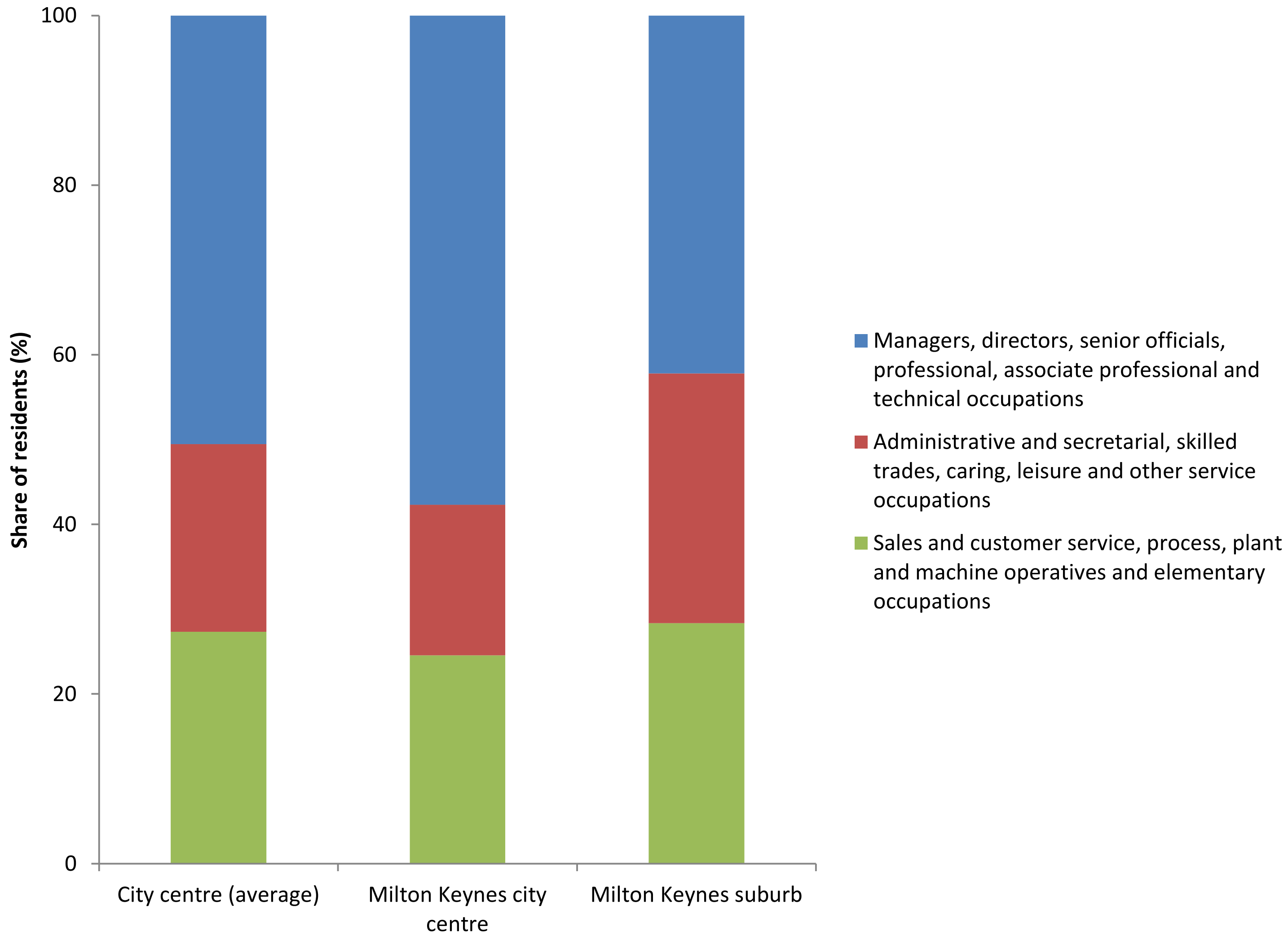
And has a high share of young professionals





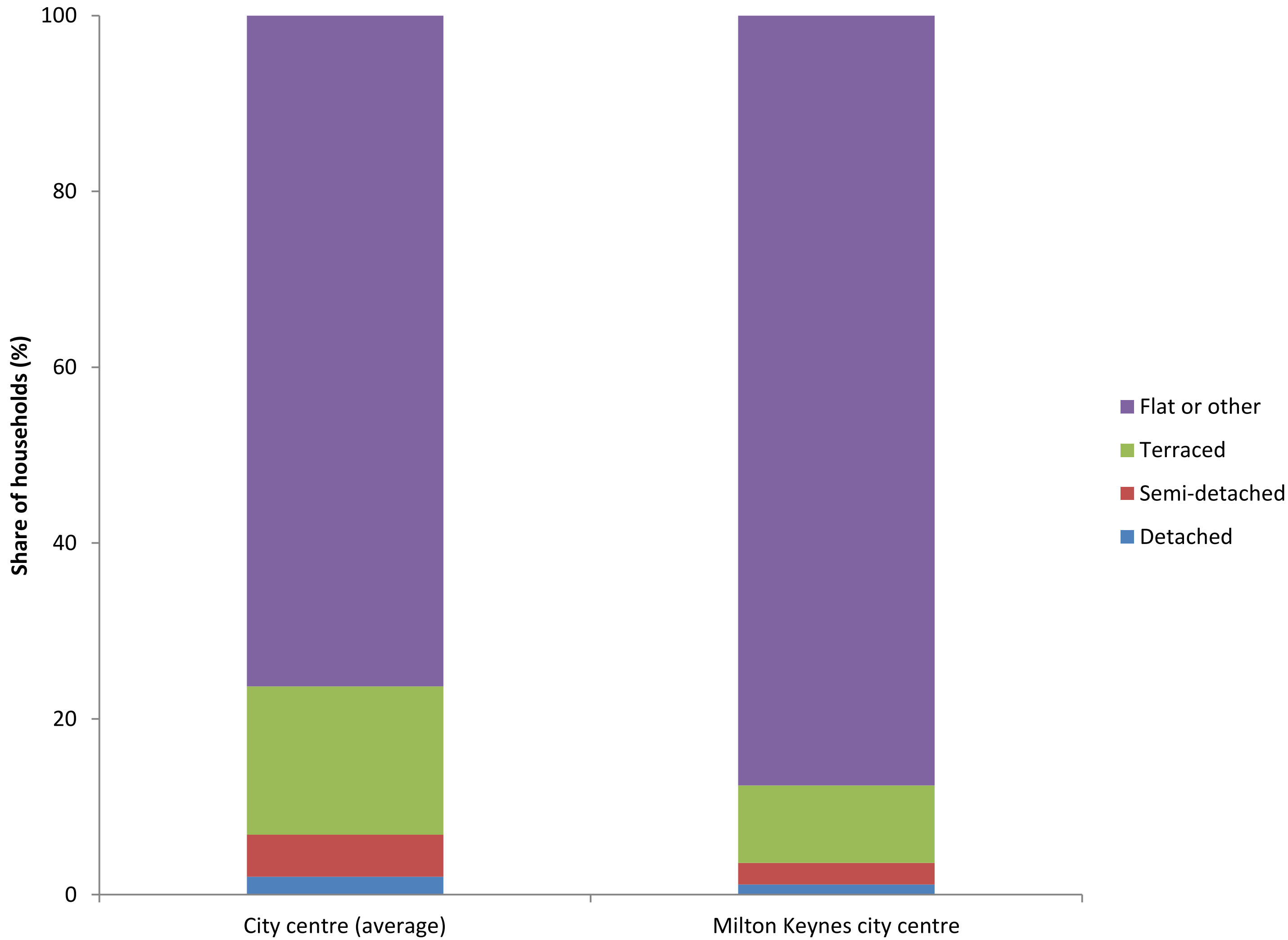
Source: NOMIS (2015). Census 2011 data

Who work in highly skilled professional occupations



Source: NOMIS (2015). Census 2011 data

And live in flats

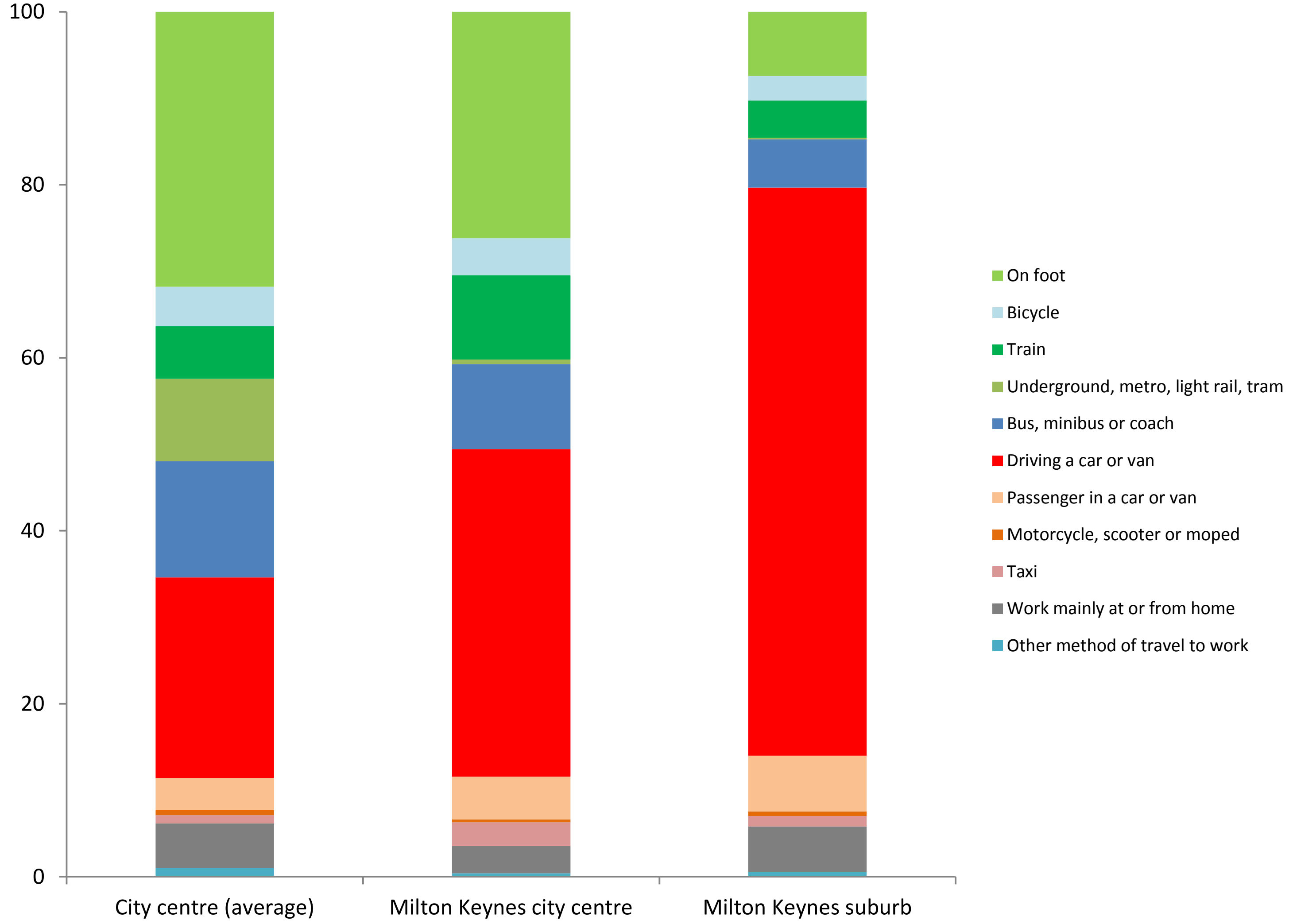


Source: NOMIS (2015). Census 2011 data

But residential density is lower than other places

Source: NOMIS (2015). Census 2011 data

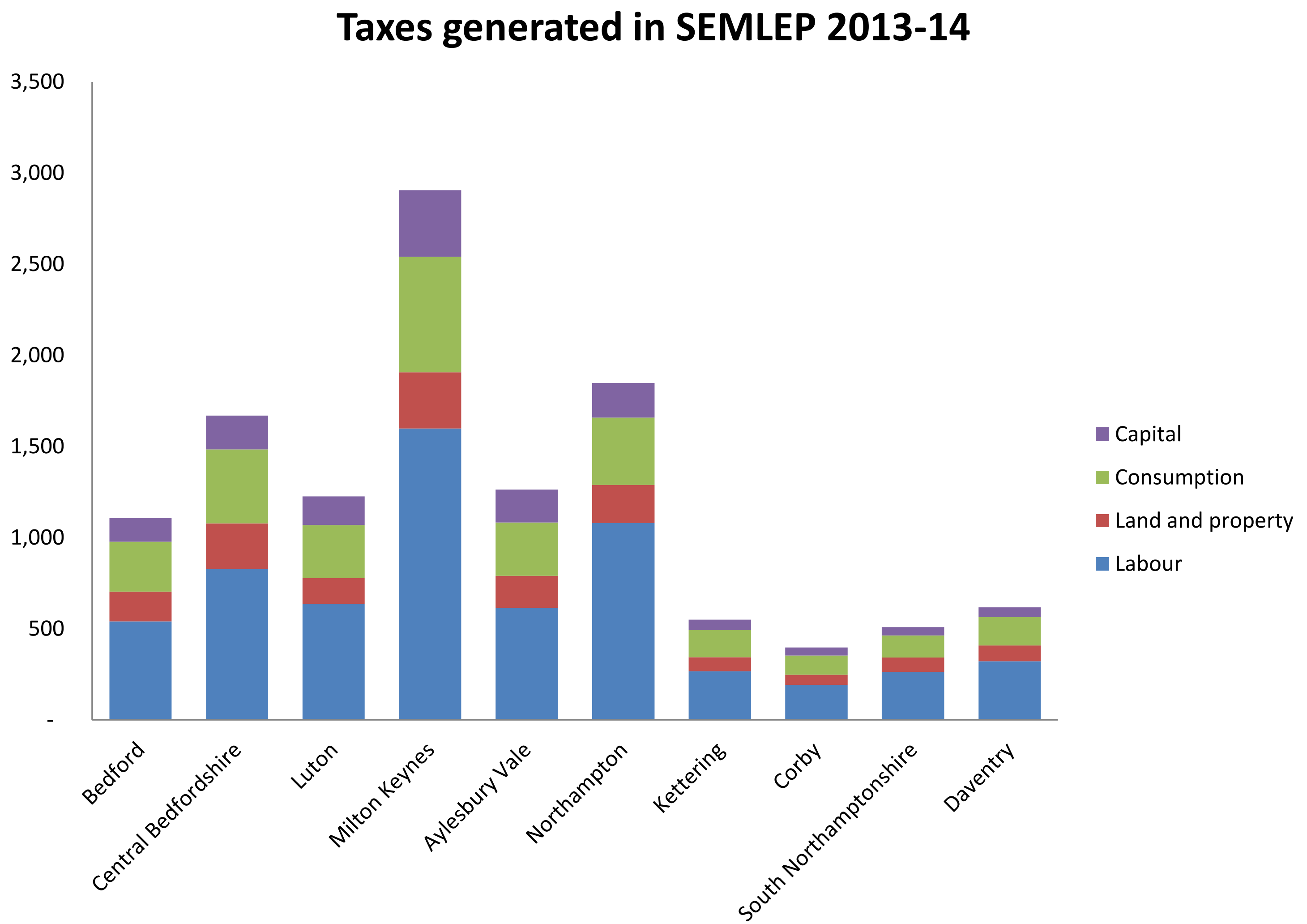
Which has implications for how people get around the city



Source: NOMIS (2015). Census 2011 data

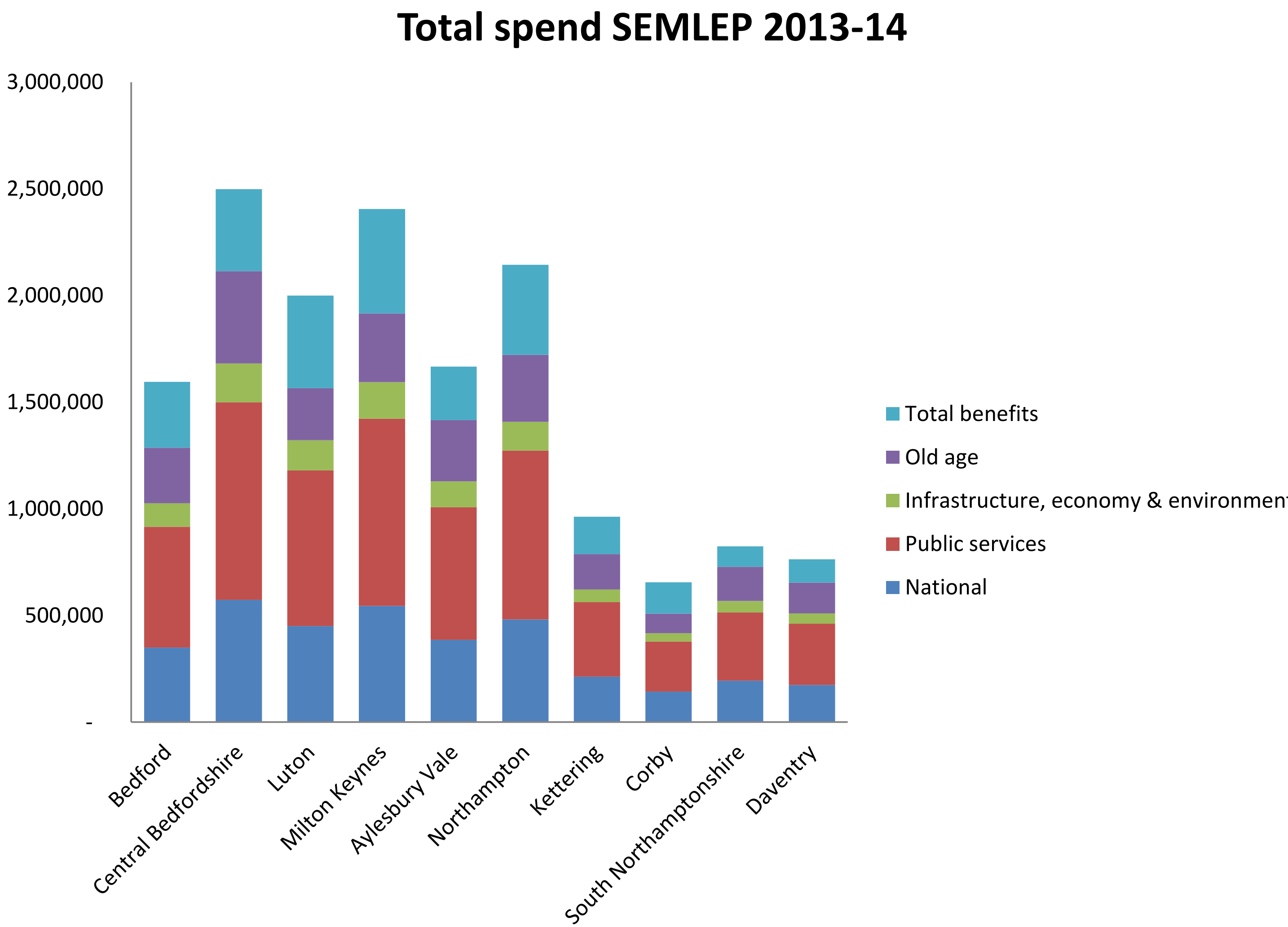
Money raised and money spent in the SEM LEP

Milton Keynes generates most of the tax in the sub-region



Source: Civil Aviation Authority, CLG, DEFRA, DWP, DECC, HMRC, Land Registry, ONS, NOMIS, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Government Statistics and Stats Wales

But spend tends to be more evenly spread



Source: HM Treasury, PESA CRA Analysis

Implications

Implications

- Strong city (centre) economy that provides jobs for the wider SEM LEP
- Challenge is to build on its strengths to retain and attract higher skilled jobs
- Likely to require increased density of the built environment, both in terms of commercial and residential space in the city centre

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