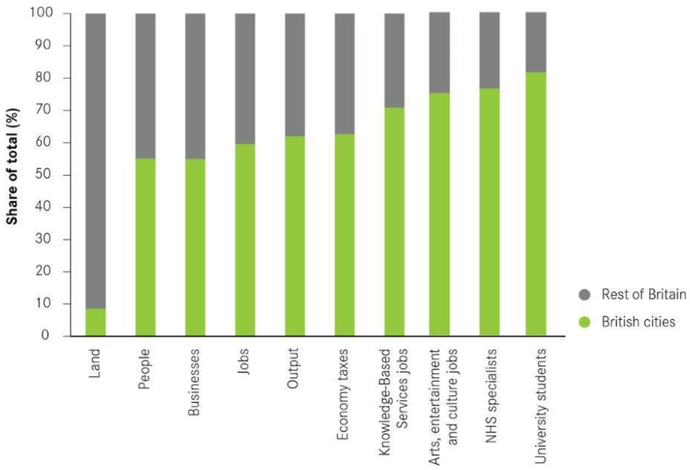
Cities Outlook 2019, Centre for Cities – Brighton & Hove

Overview

This report reflects on the role and impact of cities on the economy. While accounting for just 9% of the UK's landmass cities account for 54% of the UK's population, 70% of the most productive jobs and 63% of the UK's total economic output.

Figure 1 : Contribution of British Cities



Despite this cities have shouldered the highest proportion of local government cuts (74%) equivalent to a loss of £386 per person compared to a loss of £172 per person for those living outside of cities.

Demand for service is on the increase. Between 2009/10 and 2017/18 the number of cities spending more than half of their budget on social care increased eight fold. Cities have responded to these two pressures by becoming leaner and more efficient but still customer focused; public satisfaction with council service is still relatively high at 62%.

The report suggests four actions to help cities strengthen their position as creators of prosperity:

1. Fairer funding to ease the pressure on services
2. Social care reform to reduce the burden on cities
3. Freedom to raise new funds and decide how to spend them
4. Long-term budgets to provide certainty

The report goes on to reflect upon the stalled devolution agenda and what is described as a paralysis in decision making at central government level that leaves cities with limited tools with which to improve their local economies. Cuts to central government funding have resulted in cuts to local government funding as indicated in Figure 3 and Figure 5 below; with only a few cities seeing an increase in their funding (Oxford and Luton).

Figure 3: Spending changes by department 2009/10 – 2015/16

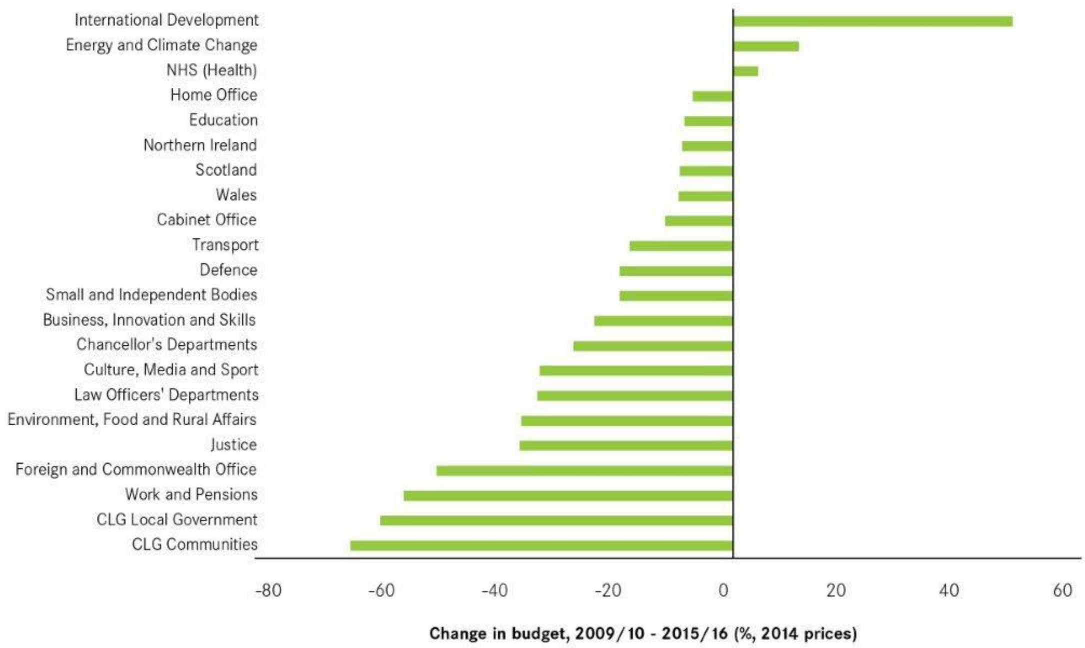
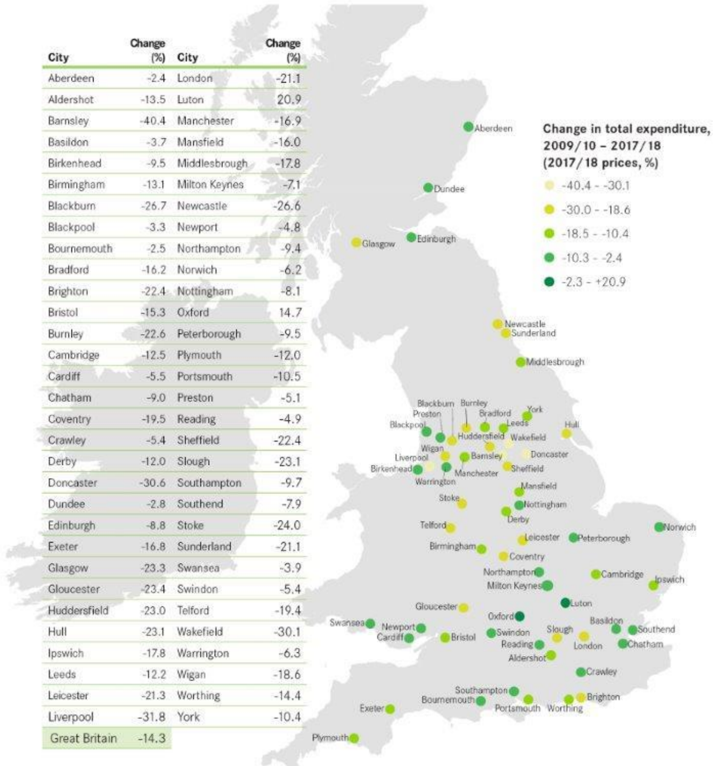


Figure 5: Change in total spending 2009/10 – 2017/18 (2017/18 prices)



City	Change (%)	City	Change (%)
Aberdeen	-2.4	London	-21.1
Aldershot	-13.5	Luton	20.9
Barnsley	-40.4	Manchester	-16.9
Basildon	-3.7	Mansfield	-16.0
Birkenhead	-9.5	Middlesbrough	-17.8
Birmingham	-13.1	Milton Keynes	-7.1
Blackburn	-26.7	Newcastle	-26.6
Blackpool	-3.3	Newport	-4.8
Bournemouth	-2.5	Northampton	-9.4
Bradford	-16.2	Norwich	-6.2
Brighton	-22.4	Nottingham	-8.1
Bristol	-15.3	Oxford	14.7
Burnley	-22.6	Peterborough	-9.5
Cambridge	-12.5	Plymouth	-12.0
Cardiff	-5.5	Portsmouth	-10.5
Chatham	-9.0	Preston	-5.1
Coventry	-19.5	Reading	-4.9
Crawley	-5.4	Sheffield	-22.4
Derby	-12.0	Slough	-23.1
Doncaster	-30.6	Southampton	-9.7
Dundee	-2.8	Southend	-7.9
Edinburgh	-8.8	Stoke	-24.0
Exeter	-16.8	Sunderland	-21.1
Glasgow	-23.3	Swansea	-3.9
Gloucester	-23.4	Swindon	-5.4
Huddersfield	-23.0	Telford	-19.4
Hull	-23.1	Wakefield	-30.1
Ipswich	-17.8	Warrington	-6.3
Leeds	-12.2	Wigan	-18.6
Leicester	-21.3	Worthing	-14.4
Liverpool	-31.8	York	-10.4
Great Britain	-14.3		

The Full Report details changes in council spending, council income, income generation and council reserves; Brighton is cited as a city that is drawing down its reserves. The full report is available here.

City Monitor: Latest Data

Indicator	2018	2019	↑↓ Place in	Comment

			the table since 2018 *	
Business start-up rate Ranked in the top 10	8	8	No change	Business closures per 10,000 population = 59.4 Churn rate =1.9
Number of businesses (Business Stock) Ranked in the top 10	4	5	↓	5th behind London, Reading and Milton Keynes. Business Stock per 10,000 population= -2.1% (457) change from 2016/2017
GVA per worker	£52,700	£57,900	↑	(GB Average is £57,600) However B&H is not in the top 10 UK cities
Residents with high-level qualifications ranking Ranked in the top 10	8 (46.5%)	7 (50.1%)	↑	UK Average 38.4%
Percentage with no Qualifications Ranked in the top 10	3 (3.8%)	2 (2.9%)	↑	(2017 data)
Cities with the lowest housing stock growth Ranked in the bottom 10	53 (0.46%)	61 (0.3%)	↓	Brighton & Hove is 61 of 63 for the lowest housing stock growth
Lowest rise in house prices Ranked in the bottom 10	9th for highest rise in house prices (annual growth of 7.4%)	58	↓	House prices fell by -2.4% Brighton & Hove ranked 58 out of 62 cities
Housing Affordability Ranked in the bottom 10	4	4	No change	Average house price £389,400 Annual wages £28,200
Total C02 emissions per capita Ranked in the top 10	5	5	No change	Total Co2 emissions per capita, 2015 (t) = 3.6 UK Average = 5.9
Premises achieving ultrafast broadband speeds Ranked in the top 10	8	4	↑	93.5% coverage UK Average 56.1%

*The arrows depict the change in ranking compared with last year's report however an upwards facing arrow may not report a positive message for the city.

A significant difference is for house price growth compared to the results from Cities Outlook 2018, as in the table below.

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Table 15:
House price growth

Rank	City	Annual growth, 2016-2017 (%)	Average price, 2016 (£)	Average price, 2017 (£)	Difference in average prices, 2016-2017 (£)
10 cities with the highest rises in house prices					
1	Southend	11.4	285,000	317,600	32,500
2	Slough	10.8	296,000	328,100	32,100
3	Northampton	10.2	196,800	216,800	20,000
4	Luton	9.2	227,300	248,200	20,900
5	Chatham	8.8	231,800	252,300	20,500
6	Cambridge	8.8	464,300	505,200	40,900
7	Swindon	8.2	206,500	223,400	16,900
8	Oxford	7.7	485,600	523,200	37,600
9	Brighton	7.4	367,600	394,600	27,000
10	Portsmouth	7.2	236,900	253,900	17,000

End.