

BIRMINGHAM HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Final Report – Appendix 3 – Sensitivity to 2042 and Detailed Employment Assumptions

Iceni Projects Limited on behalf of

Birmingham City Council

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- A1. SENSITIVITY TO 2042
- A2. DETAILED ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

A1. SENSITIVITY TO 2042

- A1.1 The main body of this report looks at a range of issues for the 2020-40 period. This period was chosen as reflecting the most likely Plan period at the start of the project. However, it is possible that a longer end date will be used and so the analysis below provides a series of tables where data is rolled forward for a further two years (to 2042) the start date of 2020 has been retained. Not all analysis needs to be rolled forward (for example data about prices, rents and incomes is as of now and has not been projected forward) and it should be noted that adding an additional two years to the data does not change any of the conclusions of the report.
- A1.2 In all cases the findings set out below use the same methodology as the main body of the report but across a longer period. For more detailed explanation of the methodology please refer to the main report.

Demographic Trends and Projections

A1.3 The series of tables below show information from Section 6 of the report (where this would be changed by adding an extra 2-years). This is mainly in relation to projections where aab71 0 595.32 841.9

Table 1.3 Projected population growth (2020-2042) – 2018-based SNPP (alternative internal migration assumptions)

	Population 2020	Population 2042	Change in population	% change
Birmingham	1,158,041	1,296,423	138,382	11.9%
West Midlands	5,979,590	6,618,052	638,462	,

Affordable Housing Need

A1.9 With affordable housing, there is really very little difference to the figures. However, adding an extra 2-years does mean annualising the current need over a 22-year period rather than 20-years. The tables below

Table 1.8 Estimated Need for Affordable Home Ownership by sub-area (per annum) – Birmingham

	Total Gross Need	LCHO supply	Net need
Central	255	8	248
Edgbaston	148	5	143
Erdington	57	7	50
Hall Green	148	2	146
Hodge Hill	4	5	-2
Northfield	58	7	50
Perry Barr	37	2	35
Selly Oak	42	7	

Table 1.10 The table below is the equivalent of Table 8.13 in the main report. Modelled Mix of Housing by Size and Tenure in Birmingham (combining methodologies)

	1-bedroom	2-bedrooms	3-bedrooms	4+-bedrooms
Market	3%	22%	55%	20%
Affordable home ownership	19%	36%	35%	10%
Affordable housing (rented)	30%	34%	32%	4%

Source: Housing Market Model

A1.12 As a result of the modelled outputs being the same it would also be reasonable to conclude the same suggested mix by broad tenure would also be appropriate. This is set out in the table below which is identical to 8.25 in the main report.

Table 1.11 - Suggested Mix by Broad Tenure

	1-bedroom	2-bedrooms	3-bedrooms	4+-bedrooms
Market	5%	35%	40%	20%
Affordable home ownership	20%	40%	30%	10%
Affordable housing (rented)	20%	35%	25%	20%

Source: Iceni Projects based on Modelling

Older People and People with Disabilities

A1.13 The set of figures below (which is the equivalent of Table 11.3 of the main report) are an updated assessment in relation to older people and people with disabilities. As with other analysis the differences from adding an additional 2-years are not great but the tables do show some very small shifts in numbers and estimates of need/disability.

Table 1.12 Projected Change in Population of Older Persons, 2020 to 2042 – Birmingham (based on demographic assessment)

	2020	2042	Change in population	% change
Under 65	991,113	1,074,913	83,800	8.5%
65-74	77,941	96,459	18,518	23.8%
75-84	49,454	71,648	22,194	44.9%
85+	22,017	31,079	9,062	41.2%
Total	1,140,525	1,274,098	133,573	11.7%
Total 65+	149,412	199,186	49,774	33.3%
Total 75+	71,471	102,727	31,256	43.7%

Source: Demographic Projections

A1.14 The table below is the equivalent of Table 11.12 in the main report.

Table 1.15 Estimated number



Source: Demographic Projections

Economic Growth

A1.19 The final series of tables below relate to the analysis of economic growth and population projections, this includes the likely changes to the number of people who are economically active and the number of additional jobs that might be supported. The main HEDNA analysis can be found in Section 13 and the table below is the equivalent of Table 13.2 in the main report.

Table 1.18 Projected changes to economic activity rates (2020 and 2042) – Birmingham

Males	Females
2020 2042	

Table 1.19 Estimated change to the economically active population (2020-42) – Birmingham

	Economically active (2020)	Economically active (2042)	Total change in economically
			active
Demographic Assessment	540,985	618,034	77,049

Source: Derived from demographic projections

A1.21 The table below is the equivalent of Table 13.7 in the main report.

Table 1.20 Jobs supported by demographic projections (2020-42) – Birmingham

		Total change in economically active	Allowance for net commuting	Allowance for double jobbing (= jobs supported)
Demographic	Census commuting	77,049	88,777	91,534
Assessment	1:1 commuting	77,049	77,049	79,442

Source: Derived from a ranf q290.93 5373.51 507.43 82.104 0.48001 re4 f*62 507.91 0.48001 14.4 ref2*62 507.9

Table 1.25

Table 1.27 Jobs: FTE Ratio

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A2.2 The table below presents our assumptions on the percentage of each job in each sector that takes place in each use class.

Table 1.28 Sector By Use Class

Sector	Home work Adjustment	Office	R&D	Industrial	Warehouse	Other
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Agriculture, forestry & fishing

85%

15