**The uneven impact of the global economic recession and austerity on places and people: Bristol and Liverpool compared**

**Research Workshops: Bristol 5th November & Liverpool 15th November, 2013**

**Notes and Data Sources**

**The Research Project**

The presentation draws on research funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, ‘The uneven impact of economic recession: Bristol and Liverpool compared’ (Research Project RES 062 23, 2693).

**Boundaries**

The slides refer variously to Local Authority districts, Travel to Work Areas and City-regions as defined in Table 1 below.

There is no standard set of city-region boundaries that are routinely used in the UK. Our main set of city-region definitions is highlighted in the table below in bold. For reasons of data availability and on occasion to focus on different geographic scales, we also use a number of other ‘city-region’ definitions, see Table 1 below. Slides referring to ‘city-regions’ nearly always present data using our main set of boundaries, however in the instances where this is not the case, this is highlighted below in the notes for each individual slide.

**Table 1: Boundary definitions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Spatial Scale** | **Bristol** | **Liverpool** |
| **City Regions** **(our main set of boundary definitions)** | **City of Bristol****North Somerset****South Gloucestershire****Bath and North East Somerset** | **Liverpool****Halton****Knowsley****Sefton****St Helens****Wirral** |
| City-region by EU’s ‘NUTS’ regional classification (‘Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics’) and specifically the lowest level of that classification - ‘NUTS 3’ regions  | City of BristolBath and North East Somerset,North SomersetSouth Gloucestershire | East MerseysideLiverpoolSeftonWirral |
| City | City of Bristol | Liverpool |
| TTWA 2001 (based on ‘Lower Super Output Areas’ – ‘LSOAs’) | Bristol – all 252 LSOAsNorth Somerset – all 124South Gloucestershire – all 162Stroud – 22 of 69 (32%)Bath & North East Somerset – 17 of 115 (15%) | Liverpool – all 291 LSOAsKnowsley – all 99 Sefton – all 190West Lancashire – 55 of 73 (75%)St Helens – 8 of 118 (7%) |
| City-region: narrow definition | n/a | LiverpoolKnowsleySeftonSt HelensWirral |
| City Region: County definition (1971-1984) | Avon | Merseyside (Liverpool, Knowsley, Sefton, St Helens, Wirral) |
| City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) | West of England:BristolBath and North East SomersetNorth SomersetSouth Gloucestershire | Liverpool City Region:LiverpoolHaltonKnowsleySeftonSt HelensWirral |

**Slide 5: Great Recession – in UK the latest in 4 post-war recessions**

Source: *Guardian* & ONS; GDP figures show real change

**Slide 6: City-regions, 2 different development trajectories**

Sources: Census of Employment - Employee Analysis 1971-1984; Census of Employment – Employee Analysis 1984-1991; Annual Employment Survey Employee Analysis 1991-1998; Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis 1998-2008; Business Register and Employment Survey 2008-2010 & 2010-11

Bristol boundaries: City-region (County based) for 1971-1984; main city-region definitions 1984-2011

Liverpool boundaries: City-region (County based) for 1971-1984; City-region (narrow definition) for 1984-2011

The county approximations used for the earlier time period, 1971-1984 are shown in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: County approximations of the city-regions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **City-region** | **County Approximations used for 1971-1984** |
| London  | Greater London; Essex; Hertfordshire; & Surrey |
| Birmingham | West Midlands |
| Manchester | Greater Manchester |
| Glasgow | Strathclyde |
| Liverpool | Merseyside |
| Leeds | West Yorkshire |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | Northumberland; Tyne & Wear |
| Sheffield | South Yorkshire |
| Bristol | Avon |
| Cardiff | Mid Glamorgan; & South Glamorgan |
| Nottingham | Nottinghamshire |
| Edinburgh | Lothian |
| Leicester | Leicestershire |

Caveats:

* All data from 1989 - except GB figures - exclude agriculture (SIC class 0100) employment
* Data for following years are estimated, assuming constant trends between available data points: 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994.
* Health Warnings: There is a data discontinuity between 2005 and 2006 mainly due to a change in the survey reference date. There are data discontinuities between 2009 and 2011, in regard to numbers of employees, due to improved accuracy in the classification of ‘working owners’ who should be classed as ‘employees’ rather than ‘self-employed’. 2010 estimates suggest that this classification change may have resulted in a 1.9% increase in the reported number of employees nationally.

**Slide 7: City-regions entering recession – employment change (%) 1997-2008**

Sources: Annual Employment Survey Employee Analysis; & Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis.

**Slide 8: City-regions entering recession – population change (%) 1997-2008**

Source: ONS/Nomis Mid-Year Population Estimates

**Slide 9: City-regions entering recession –GVA per capita change (%) 1997-2008**

Source: ONS Regional Accounts GVA NUTS 3

Boundaries: The city-regions are defined by NUTS 3

**Slides 10 and 11: Recession impact - employment change % 2008-12 & employment change by sector (%) 2008-2012**

Sources: Business Register and Employment Survey - 2010 consistent with earlier years; & Business Register and Employment Survey

**Slide 12: Recession impact - % change in real earnings (residence-based)**

Source: Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings; figures are deflated using ONS Consumer Price Index data

**Slide 13: Recession impact - unemployment rates, 16-64s, 2004-12**

Source: Annual Population Survey

**Slide 14: Recession impact - unemployment rates, 16-24s, 2004-12**

Sources: Annual Population Survey; Claimant Count – Age Duration with Proportions

**Slide 15: Recession impact – population change (%) 2008-2011**

Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates

**Slides 16 & 17: Recession impact – GVA per capita change (%) 2008-2011 & GVA per capita, 2011**

Source: ONS Regional Accounts GVA NUTS 3

Boundaries: City-regions by NUTS 3

**Slides 18 & 19: Austerity – local government cuts**

Sources: Butler, P. (2013) ‘Council spending cuts: the north loses out to the south’, *Guardian*, 11 January & Newcastle City Council (2013) *2013/14 and Provisional 2014/15 Government Funding Settlement*, Report to City Council 9 January 2013 by Director of Finance and Resources, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle City Council.

**Slide 20: Cuts in Spending Power vs Indices of Deprivation**

Source: Fitzgerald, G. (2012) ‘Fairness Commission: Why Liverpool?’ Presentation to Liverpool Fairness Commission in Liverpool Fairness Commission *Come together: The report of the Liverpool Fairness Commission*, Liverpool, Liverpool Fairness Commission, Appendix 1, Section E. <http://liverpoolfairnesscommission.com/report.php>. Last accessed 16 December 2013.

**Slides 21 and 22: Welfare reform - cuts in train: Total Impact of Welfare Cuts to 2014/15: Financial loss per working age adult, £s per year**

Source: Beatty, C. and Fothergill, S. (2013) *Hitting the Poorest Places Hardest: The local and regional impact of welfare reform*, Sheffield, Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, Sheffield Hallam University

**Slide 28: Voluntary Sector Statutory Funding Recipients**

Source: Clifford, D. Rajme, F. Mohan, J. (2010) ‘How dependent is the third sector on public funding? Evidence from the national survey of third sector organisations*.’* *Third Sector Research Centre Working Paper* 32. University of Southampton and University of Birmingham: Third Sector Research Centre.

**Slide 29: Levels of Deprivation: IMD 2010**

Sources: Department for Communities and Local Government (2011) *English Indices of Deprivation, 2010*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>. Liverpool City Council (2011) *The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010: A Liverpool Analysis*, Liverpool, Liverpool City Council. Bristol City Council (2011) *Deprivation in Bristol: The mapping of deprivation within Bristol Local Authority Area*, Bristol, Bristol City Council.

**Slides 30-43**

Slides 30-43 draw on the findings of semi-structured interviews with representatives of the voluntary and community sector in the two cities.

**Slide 46-52 Household Survey Findings**

Slides 46-52 present some of the findings of a household social survey of 1,013 households (509 Bristol, 503 Liverpool) conducted between September and December 2011 2011 by Ipsos-MORI, designed to capture subjective data on the impact and consequences of crisis and austerity on different kinds of households in the two cities. Households were drawn from postcodes attributed to each of 10 ACORN (‘A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods’) groups and interviewed between September and December 2011, with 20 minute, face-to-face interviews using CACI and a structured interview schedule, supported by a range of showcards.

Table 3 below highlights the 10 ACORN groups and their distribution across the two cities, with Bristol having a higher share of households in *Affluent Greys, Flourishing Families, and Educated Urbanites* groups, and Liverpool a higher share of households in *Burdened Singles* and *Struggling Families* groups.Liverpool also stands out for having a higher than national share of households in the *Secure Families* and *Blue Collar Roots* groups.

**Table 3: Household groups: ACORN categories**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **% of population** |
| **Category** | **Group** | **Bristol TTWA** | **Liverpool TTWA** | **UK** |
| Wealthy Achievers | Affluent Greys | 4.71 | 2.62 | 7.90 |
| Flourishing Families | 8.43 | 7.43 | 9.00 |
| Urban Prosperity | Educated Urbanites | 4.88 | 1.67 | 5.50 |
| Comfortably Off | Starting Out | 7.23 | 1.34 | 3.10 |
| Secure Families | 16.32 | 19.41 | 15.50 |
| Prudent Pensioners | 3.50 | 3.28 | 2.70 |
| Moderate Means | Post-Industrial Families | 9.90 | 4.54 | 4.70 |
| Blue Collar Roots | 7.52 | 10.60 | 7.50 |
| Hard Pressed | Struggling Families | 11.27 | 23.56 | 13.30 |
| Burdened Singles | 2.62 | 9.10 | 4.20 |

 Source: Ipsos-MORI

**Slides 53-61: Findings from in-depth face-to-face household interviews**

Slides 53-61 are based on the findings of follow-up face-to-face interviews with households chosen from the survey to reflect a spectrum of experiences and coping strategies. 58 face-to-face interviews of up to 1.5 hours were conducted in the two cities, mostly in participants’ homes, between September and December 2012.