The post-crisis recovery and inequality

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University of Glasgow Urban Studies Conference "Inequality and the City",

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Aims of talk

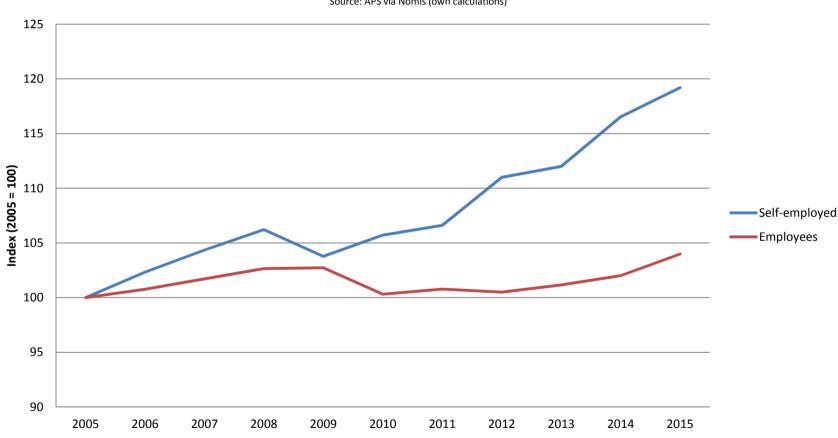
 Provide example of type of work in 'City, Housing and Economic Systems' Research Group

 Outline key recent national labour market trends across the boom, crisis and recovery

 Assess spatial inequalities between UK, London and metropolitan counties

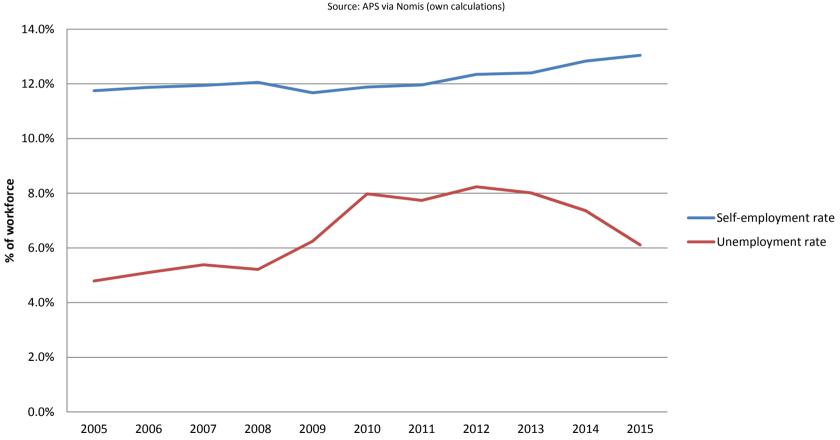
A financial and economic recession – labour market remained relatively strong

Employment Growth, UK, 2005-15



Unemployment follows economic cycle – self-employment does not

Self-employment and unemployment, UK, 2005-15



Under-employment and Non-Standard Employment both follow the economic cycle

- P/T workers who could not find F/T job:
 - 16.7% in 2014
 - 7.6% in 2004
 - Lowest: 7.6% in 2004
 - Highest: 14.0% in 1994

(LFS via Nomis)

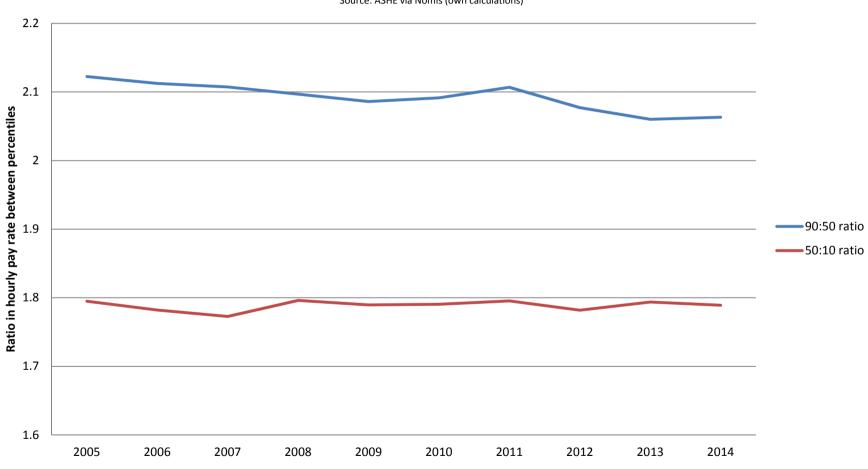
- Temporary contracts:
 - 6.4% in 2014
 - 6.1% in 2004
 - Lowest at 5.5% in 2008
 - Highest at 7.8% in 1997

Income inequality

- Earnings growth slower at the bottom since the 1980s
- Earnings growth <u>not</u> faster at the top (Perrons, 2007)
- Pay <u>rates</u> at the bottom have grown <u>faster</u> than at the top 2005-14 - equally true everywhere
- Problem is low hours of work at the bottom

Highest pay rates rising <u>slower</u> than median...lowest pay rates keeping pace with median

Inequalities in pay rates, full-time employees, UK, 2005-14



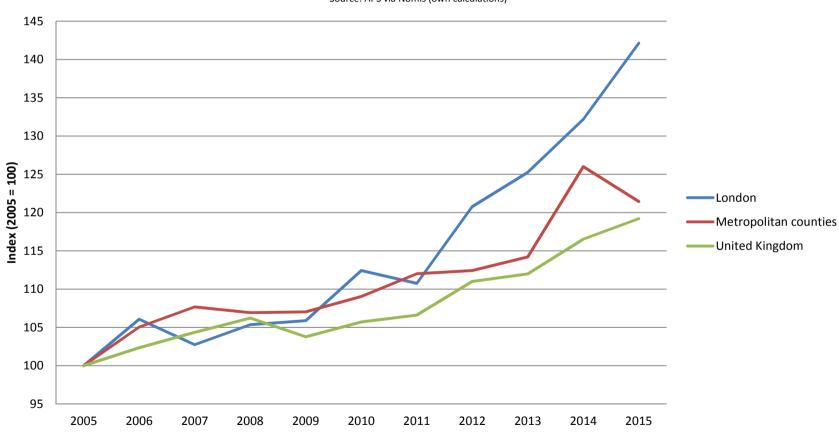
London is 'the engine of economic growth'...

Employees in London, metro counties and UK, 2005-15

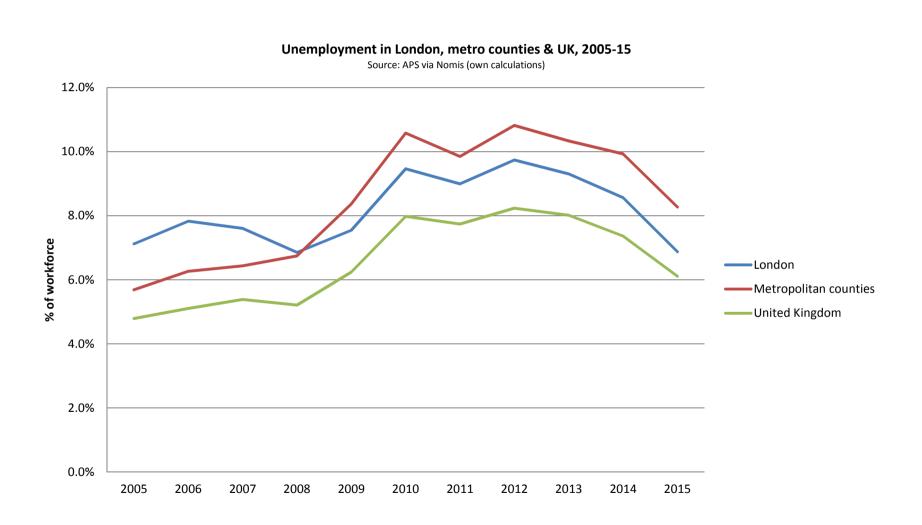


Self-employment growth strongest in cities...

Self-employed in London, metro counties & UK, 2005-15

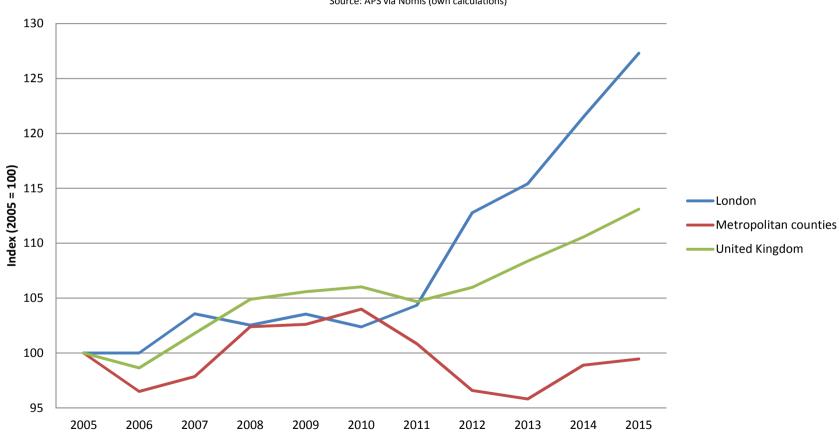


Unemployment higher in cities, but London improving



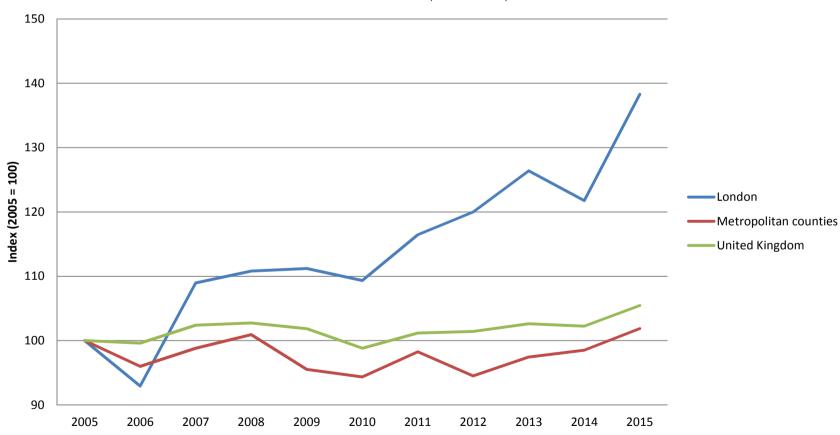
Senior Managers – London pulling away from metros

Senior Managers in London, metro counties & UK, 2005-15



A 'servant' class in London?

Elementary occupations in London, metro counties & UK, 2005-15



Conclusions

- London is booming, but has some unemployment
- Other large UK cities doing okay-ish, but have high unemployment
- Occupational polarisation in London
- Structural (not cyclical) rise in self-employment, especially in cities
- Under-employment is driving low earnings growth at the bottom
- Occupational restructuring, especially in cities, puts a premium on skills, education and training