Future challenges for society and the financial industry: spatial disparities

Prof. Henry Overman (LSE, SERC, WWC)

Challenge 1: Uneven development and a dominant city

		Growt	h (%)
Place	Region	1991-2001	2001-2011
Great Britain		4.1	7.5
London	London	7.2	13.1
Birmingham	W. Midlands	0.5	7.9
Stoke	W. Midlands	-0.1	3.2
Manchester	North West	-1.0	9.3
Liverpool	North West	-2.1	1.4
Newcastle	North East	-0.2	4.4
Sunderland	North East	-3.5	<u></u>

Cities as places of production

Industry Group	Agglomeration
Average all manufacturing	0.077
Publishing, printing, repro of media	0.105
Advertising	0.137
Average all services	0.197
Motion picture, video and TV	0.222
Hotels and restaurants	0.224
Finance and insurance	0.251
Public services	0.292
Business and man. consultancy	0.298
Transport services	0.325
Manufacture radio, TV and comms	Spotial Economics Research Centre

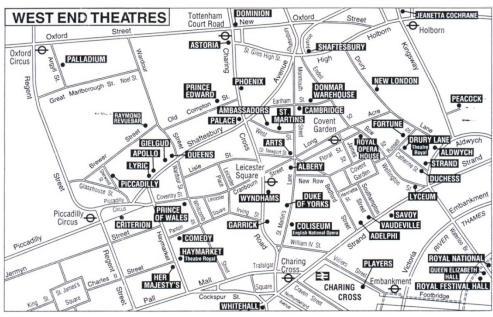
City	Working age pop %NVQ4+ (2010)
Oxford	53.7
Cambridge	50.7
Edinburgh	47.4
Brighton	44.1
Aberdeen	43.5
London	40.9
York	39.9
Cardiff	39.8
Reading	39.6
Dundee	36.5

Cities as places of consumption

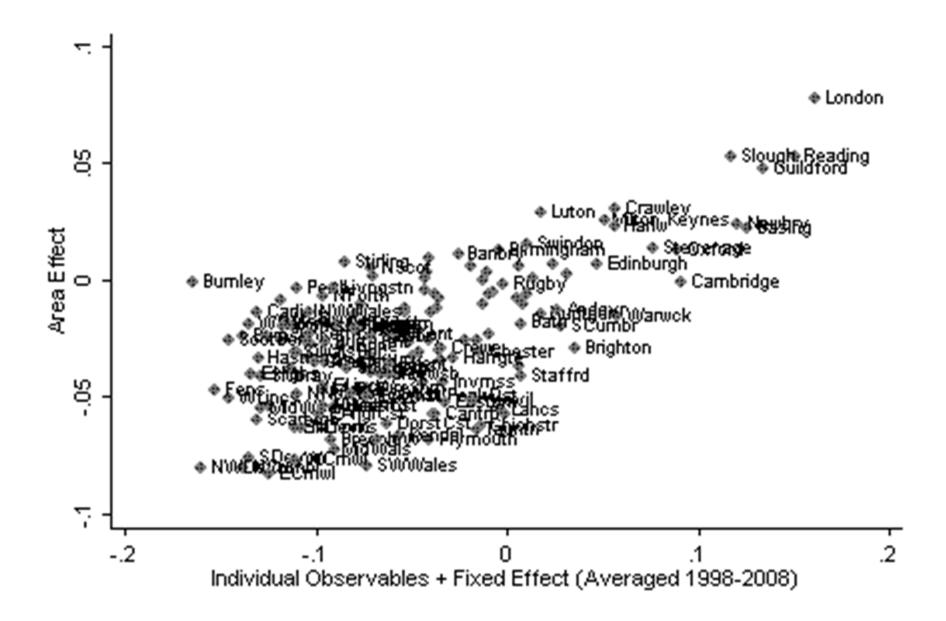






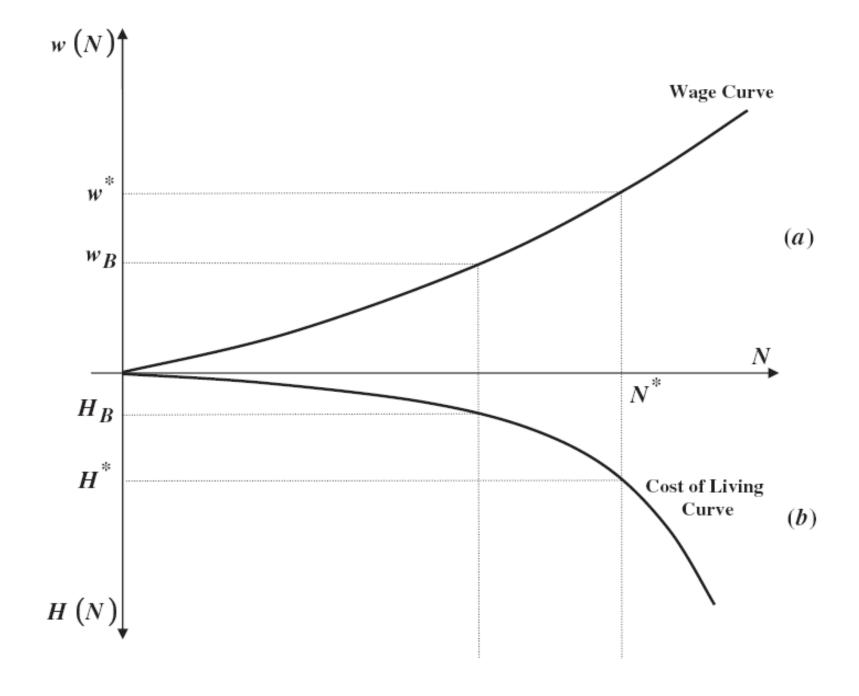


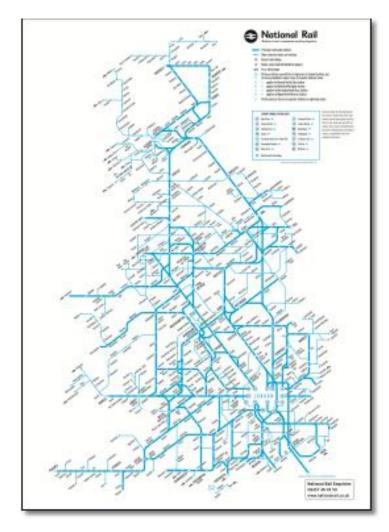
Challenge 2: Understanding urban economic performance



People versus place

	Max/Min	p90/p10	p75/p25
Raw	67%	26%	11%
Full	16%	7%	4%
controls			

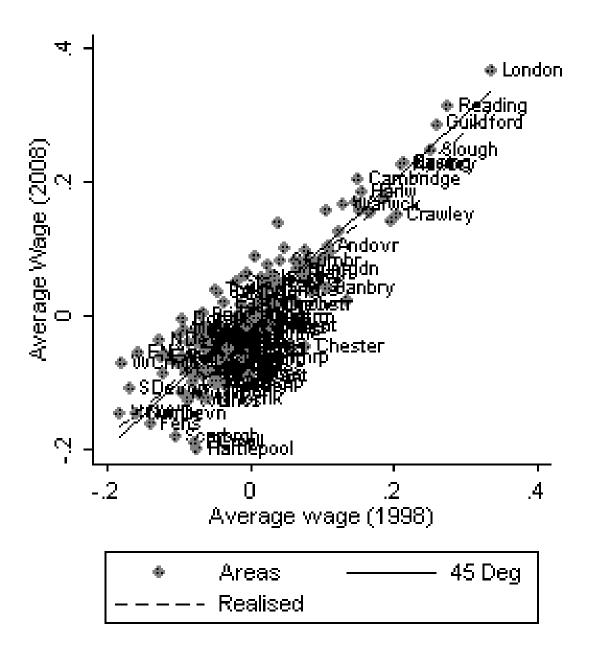




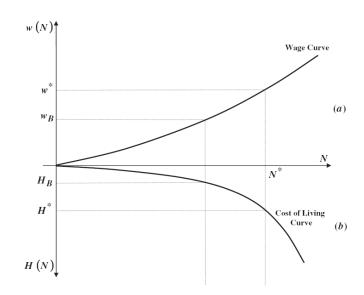


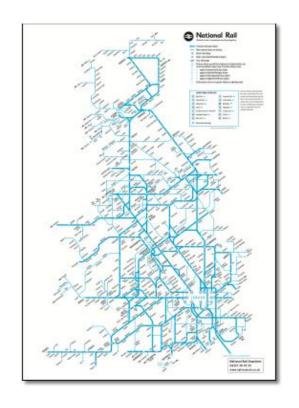
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The economic future









Industry Group	Agglomeration
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Manufacture radio, TV and comms	0.382

Challenge 3: Ineffective urban policy

Policy and area effects

Single Regeneration Budget Local Enterprise Growth Initiative Regional Selective Assistance Road building High Speed Rail

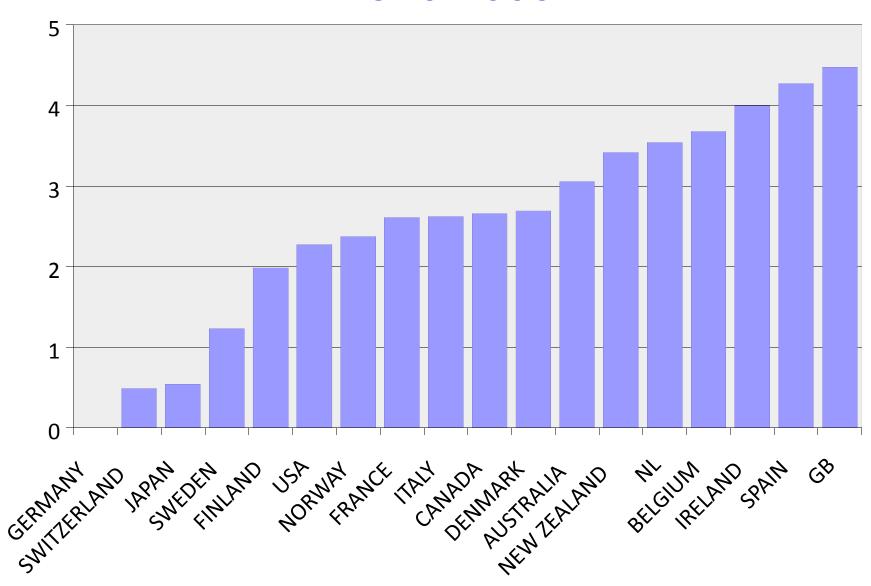
Employment training; Business advice;
Major sports and cultural projects;
Access to finance; Innovation policies

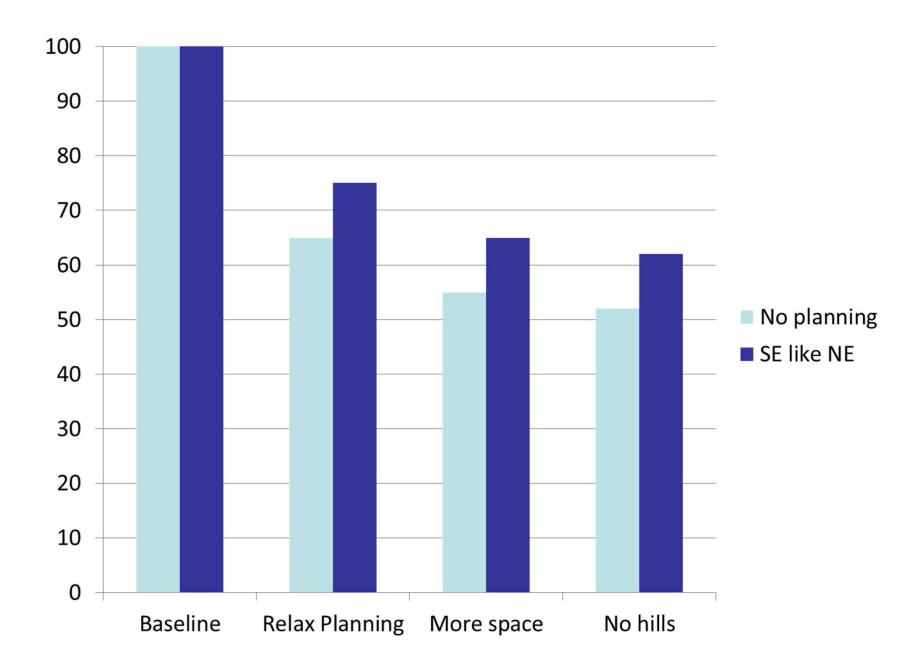
Broadband; Transport (revenue and capital)
Regional Growth Funds; Area based initiatives

Challenge 4: The cost of living

Cost of living: Housing

Annual average real house price growth 1970-2006



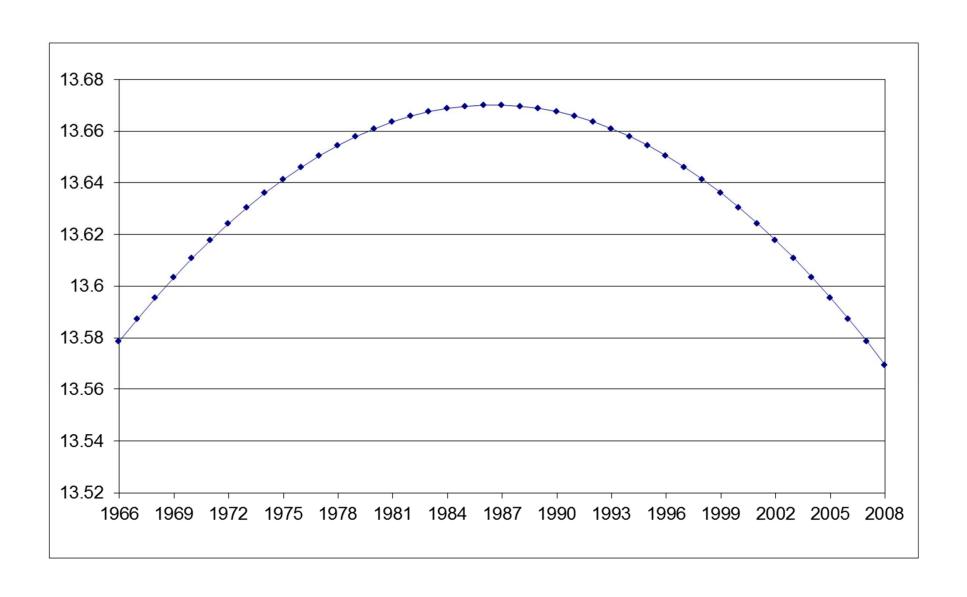


Costs of doing business: offices

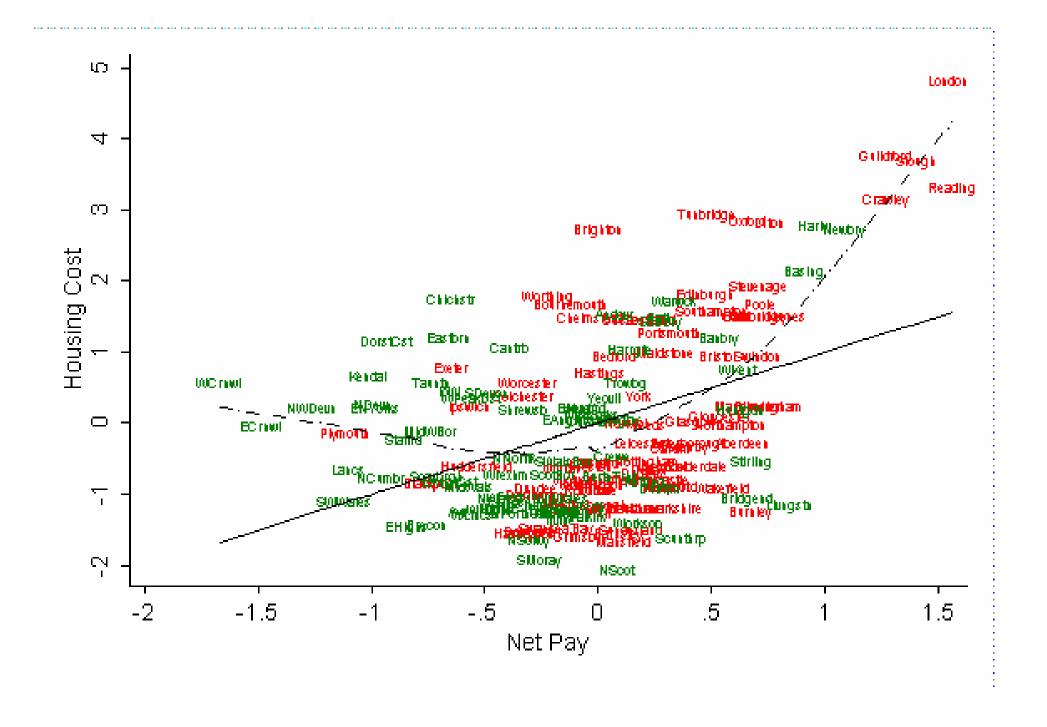
City of London	488
London West End	809
Canary Wharf	327
Manchester	230
Newcastle upon Tyne	97
Reading	203
Bristol	157
Birmingham	250
Leeds	193
Amsterdam	202
Frankfurt	437
Paris – City	305
Paris – La Défense	167
New York (Manhattan)	0-50

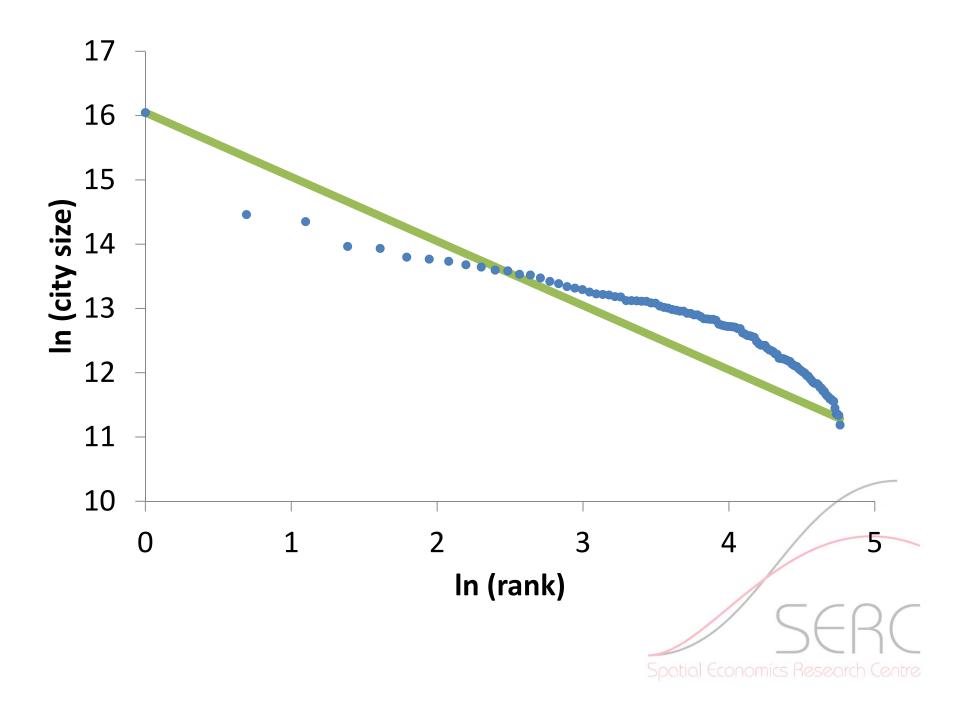
20% increase in costs of shopping

The move to Town Centre First



But do costs really matter?



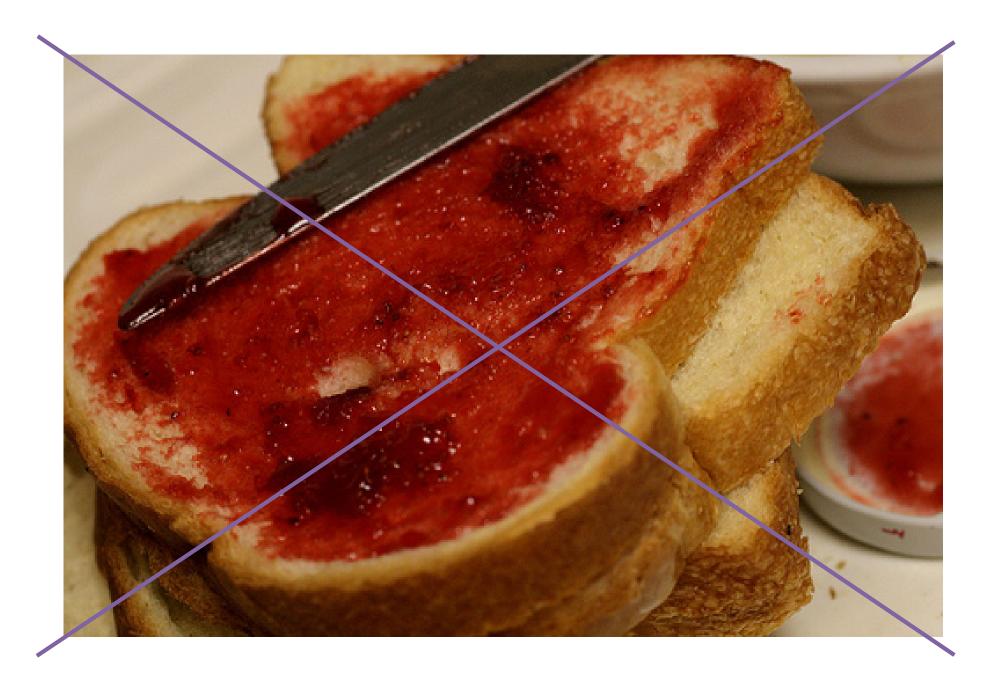


Challenge 5: What else could policy do?













Conclusions

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- Uneven development and dominant global city present major policy challenges
- What can/should policy do in response?
 - 'Productivity' vs 'Costs'
 - Focus on specific cities
- ... but this may widen spatial disparities
- Whether we should worry about this depends on impacts on people not places
- Not a view shared by constituency based policy makers

References

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 - http://www.spatialeconomics.ac.uk/textonly/SERC/publica tions/download/sercpp002.pdf
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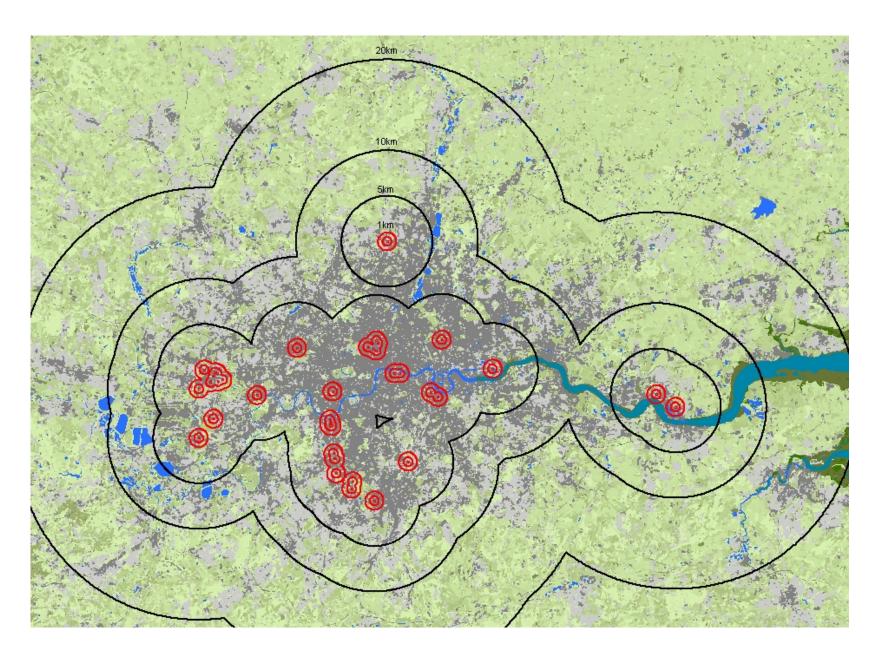
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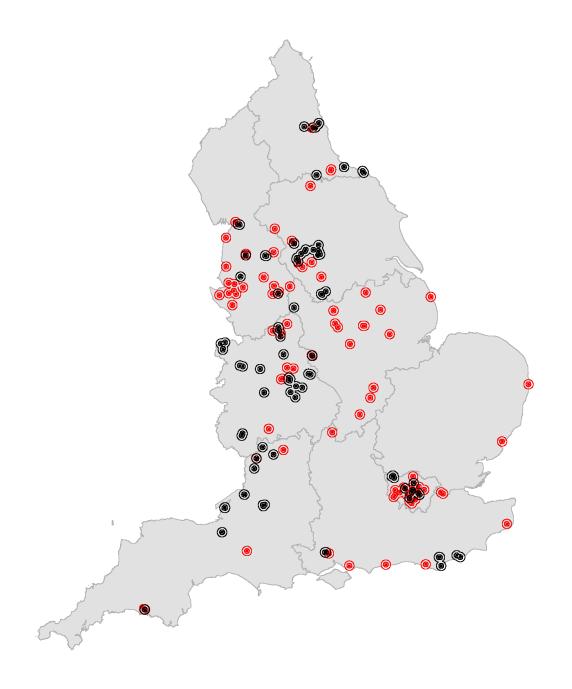
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Appendix

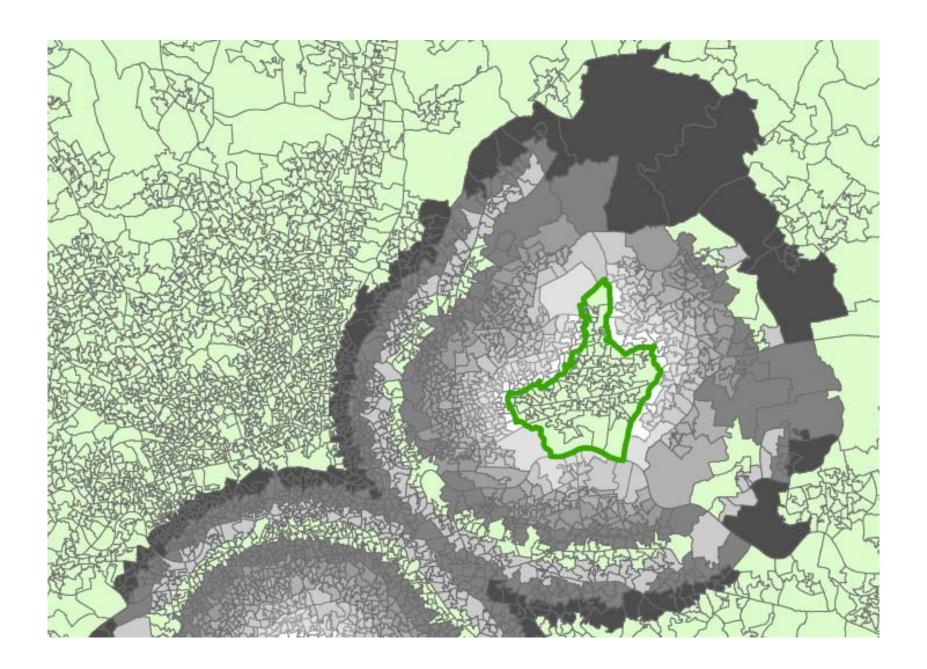
Treatment areas: London



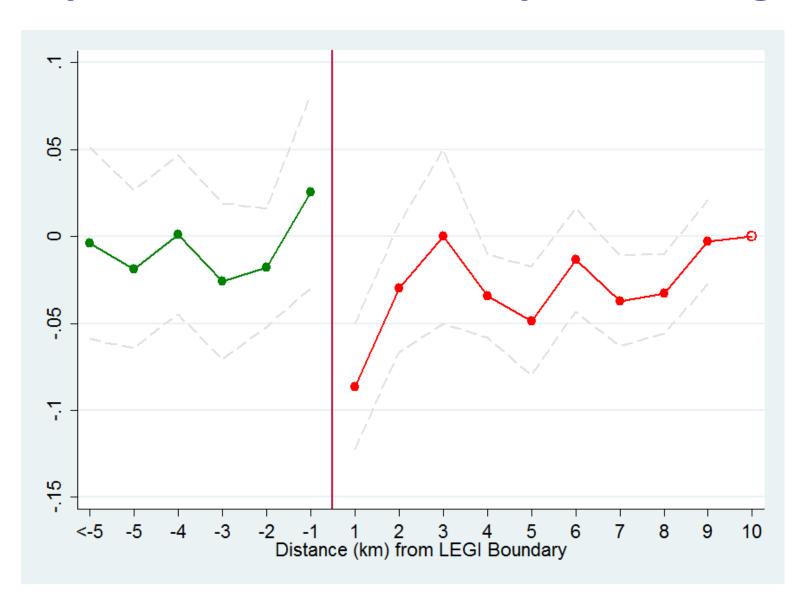
Round 1–3 (5–6) projects



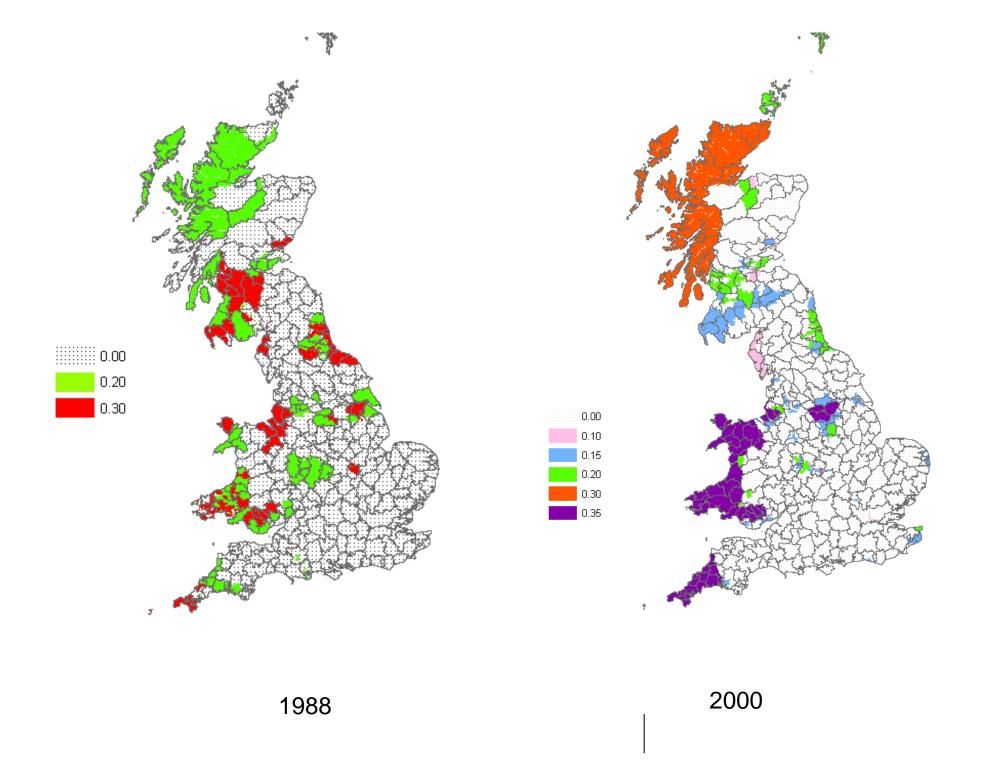
LEGI



Impact of LEGI on Emp 1km rings

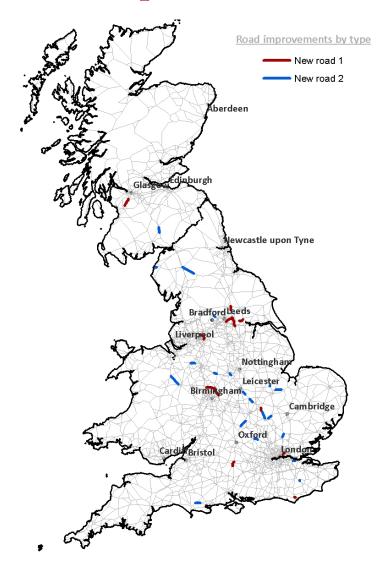


RSA



Roads

Road improvements



Changes in accessibility

