

HOUSEHOLDS INCOME VULNERABILITY DURING THE 2008 CRISIS IN 4 PORTUGUESE CITIES

Carlos Gonçalves
c.goncalves@campus.ul.pt
Centre for Geographical Studies,
Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning,
Universidade de Lisboa

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DE LISBOA

IGOT Instituto de Geografia
e Ordenamento do Território
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

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12th International Symposium on Urban Planning and Environment

CITIES FOR US
engaging communities and citizens for
sustainable development

May 31 - June 3 | 2016 | LISBON, Portugal

2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

- 1° identify relations between (un)employment, regional resilience and vulnerability
- 2° give information about the starting point and changes in 4 Portuguese cities in the first 6 years of crises (2008-2014)

starting point: general context (unemployment)
households income by typologies

changes: households income contraction
households income locks (because of unemployment)

Conclusions

2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

1° relations between (un)employment, regional resilience and vulnerability

Resilient communities organize itself to generate and sustain when its development trajectory is faced with disruptions, shocks or crises:

- » continued progress
- » recover capacity
- » socio-economic vitality
- » sustains good results over time
- » ensuring, in a continuous way, improvements in people's life.

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1° relations between (un)employment, regional resilience and vulnerability

Resilience	Vulnerability
<p>typifies the systems' answer abilities considering:</p> <p>elasticity (allows to recover towards a crisis)</p> <p>flexibility (permanence of key functions in the urban system in crisis contexts)</p> <p>transformation (the replacement of the development model when is necessary)</p>	<p>characterizes the system state and implies:</p> <p>susceptibility to harmful external pressures enabling different types of evaluations (in ecosystems, in communities, in policies)</p> <p>risks analysis arising from exposure to crisis</p>

2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

1° relations between (un)employment, regional resilience and vulnerability

Chapple, K., & Lester, T. W. (2010). The resilient regional labour market? The US case. *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, 3(1), 85–104.

evaluate USA regional resilience, through labour market dynamics.

- » regional abilities to return, maintain or repositioning families income levels
- » recording effects in middle class representativeness.
- » takes regional resilience as competence to increment results (families income and middle class dimension representativeness), also in adverse contexts

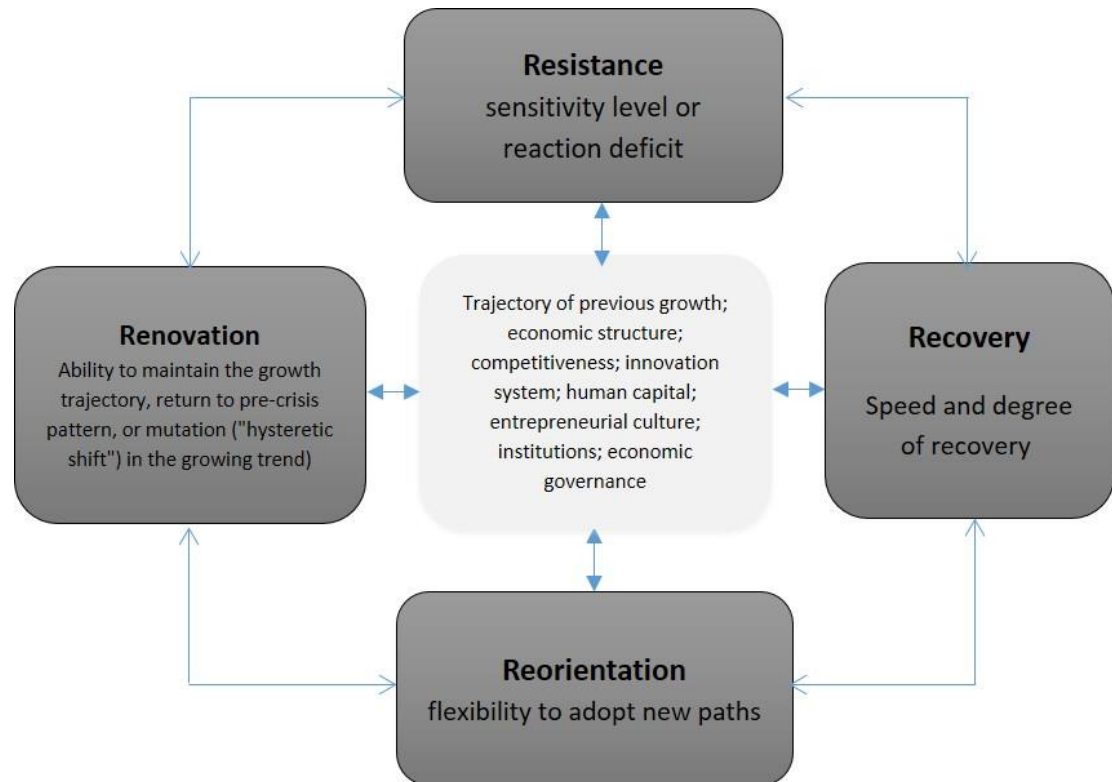
2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

1^o relations between (un)employment, regional resilience and vulnerability

Martin, R. (2012). Regional economic resilience, hysteresis and recessionary shocks. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 12(1), 1–32. <http://doi.org/10.1093/jeg/lbr019>

concept of "*hysteresis*" to focus attention on how regions react to crises

identifying factors that enable the existence, the persistence and the evolution of economic disparities in specific spaces.



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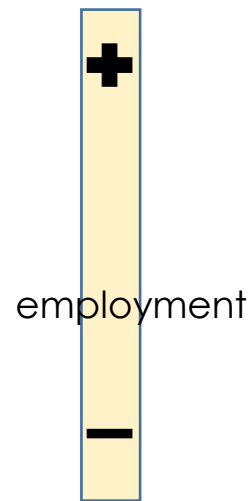
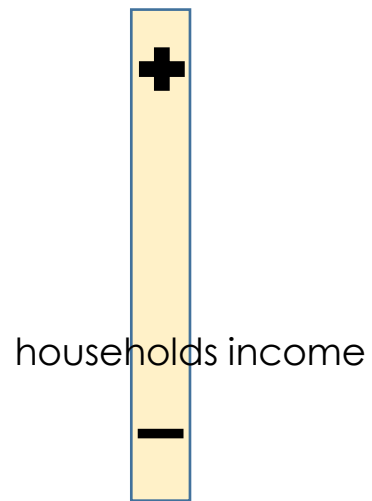
Employment vs GDP

Significant drops in **employment** transfer huge consequences to the regional or local **labour markets**

productivity growth vs impacts to the workers and to their families.

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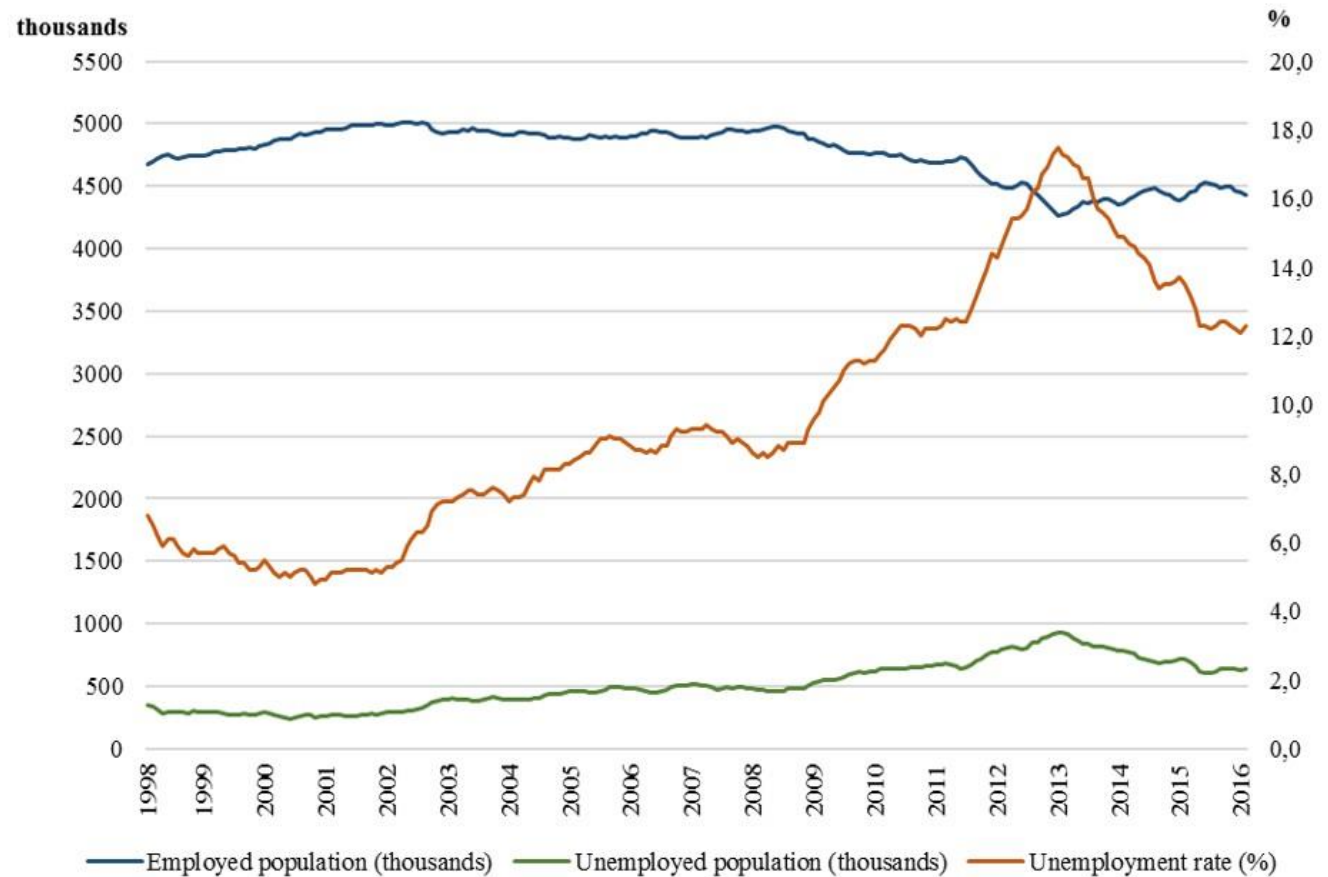
starting point: general context (unemployment)

households income by typologies

changes: households income contraction

households income locks (because of

*Employed and unemployd
population and
unemployment rate
Font: INE*



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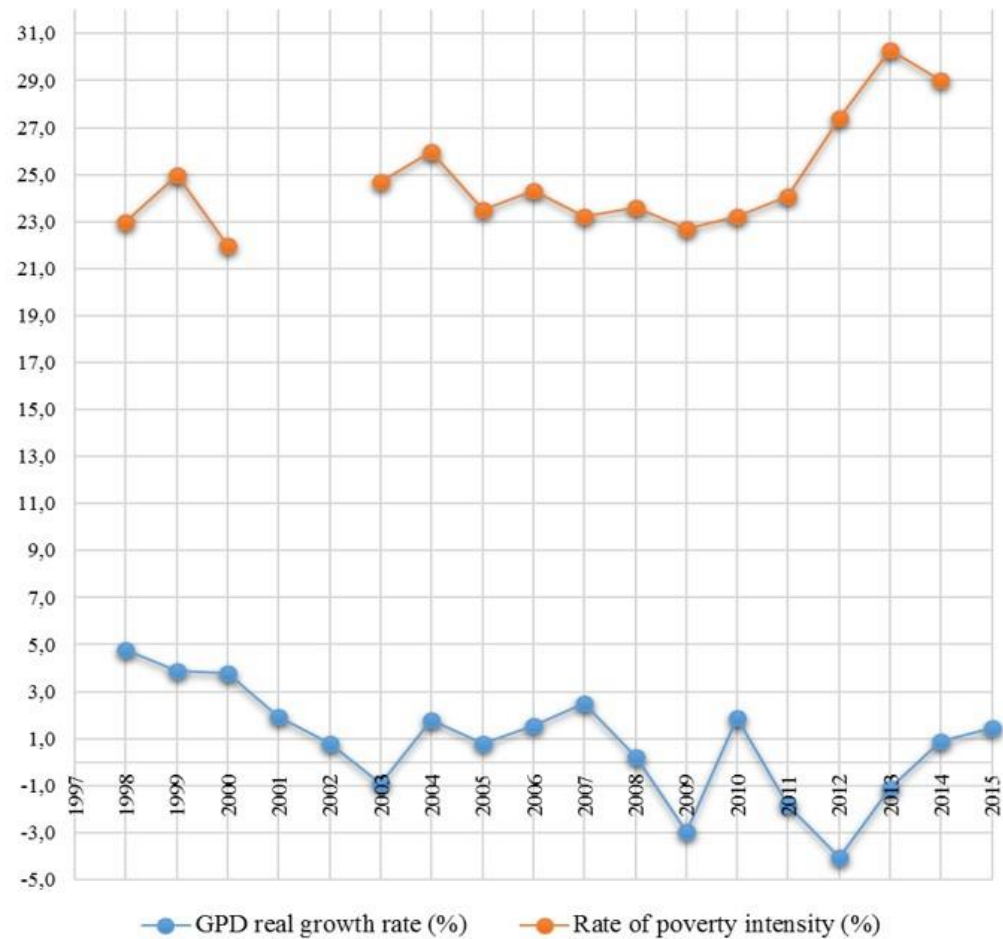
starting point: general context (poverty)

households income by typologies

changes: households income contraction

households income locks (because of

*GPD real growth and
poverty intensity
Font: PORDATA*



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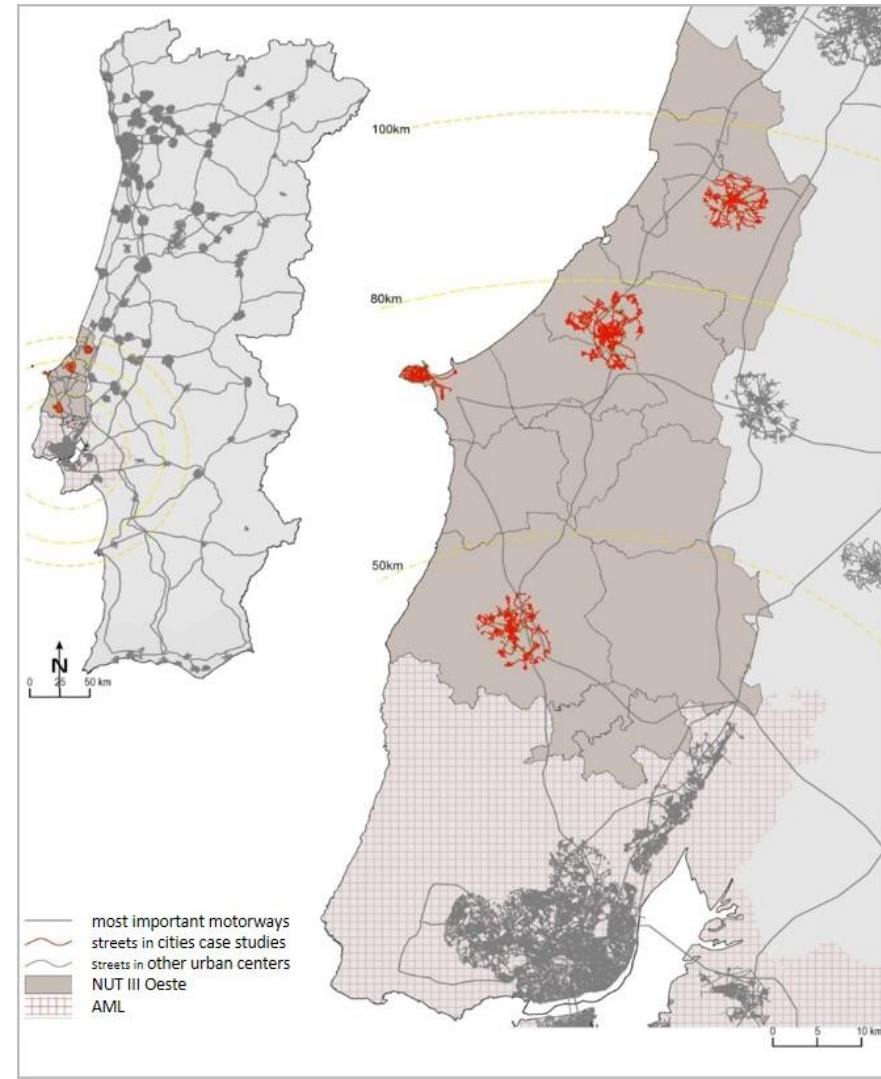
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*Cities case studies
localization*



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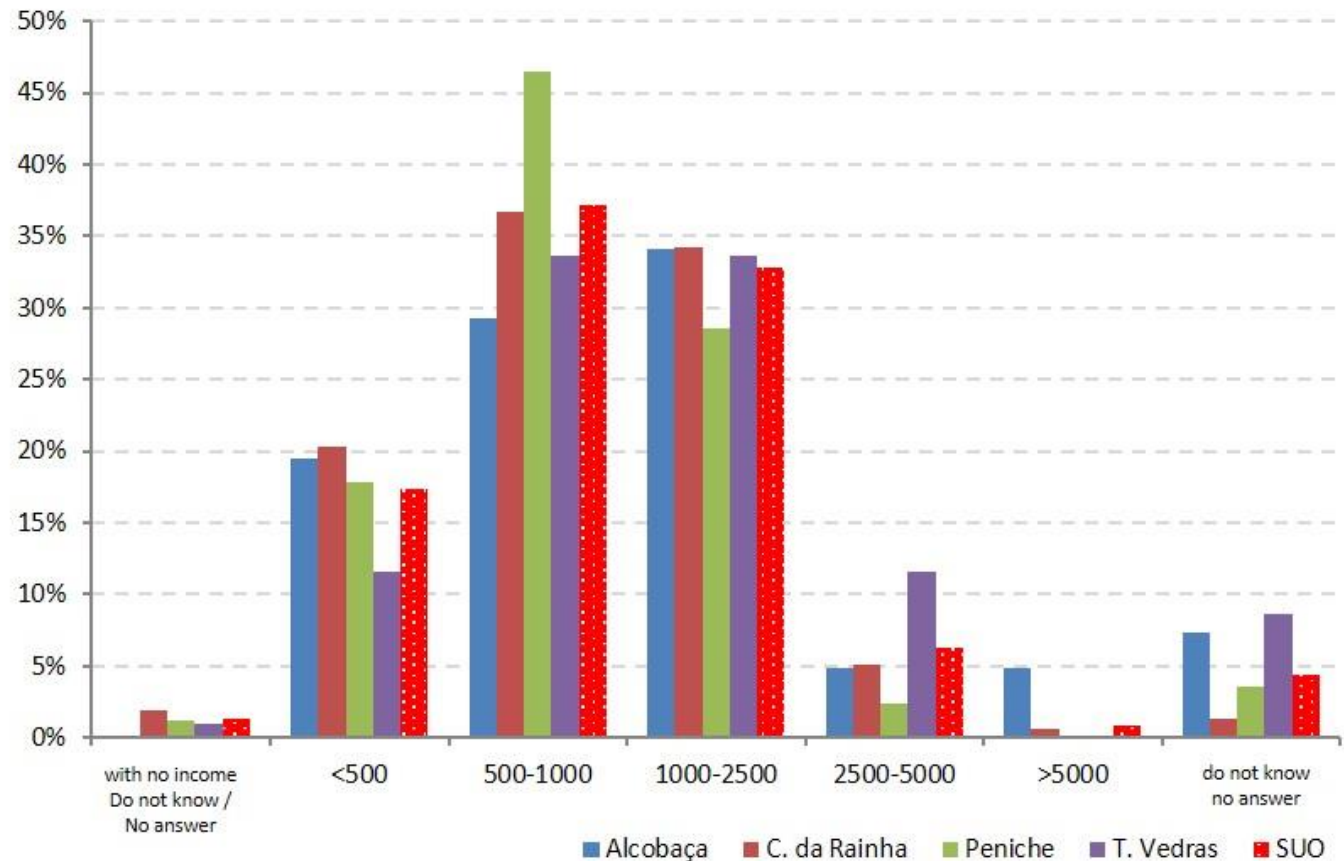
(starting point) households income by typologies

(changes) income contraction

locks in income access (unemployment)

Disaggregation of households (SUO and urban centers) according to monthly income levels

Font: Survey (April / May 2014)



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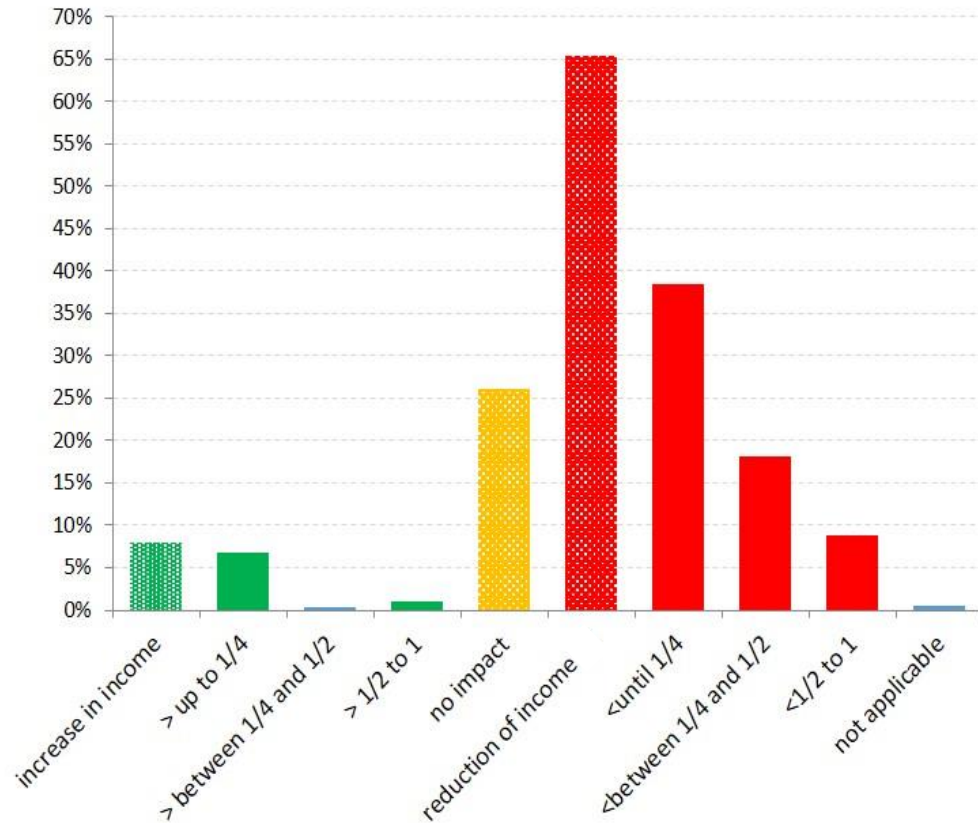
2º give information about starting point and changes in 4 portuguese cities in the first 6 years of crises:

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The crisis impact on family income
Font: Survey (April / May 2014)



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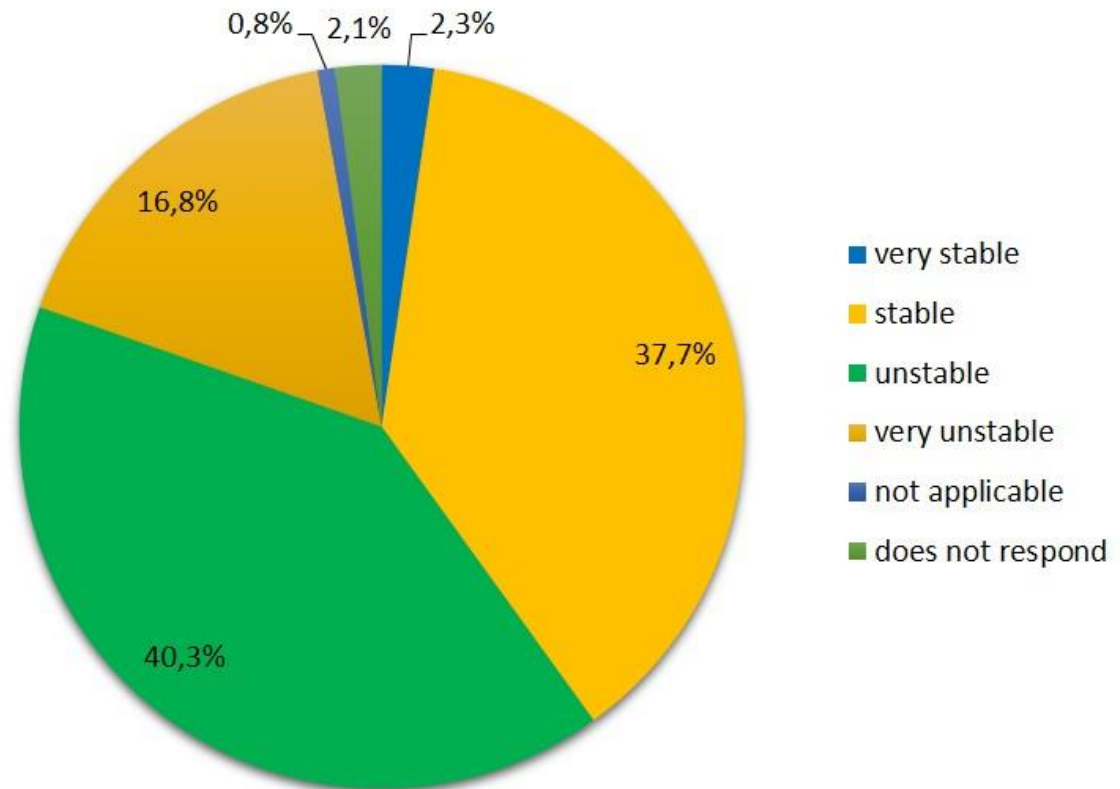
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(starting point) households income by typologies

(changes) income contraction

locks in income access (unemployment)

*Perceiving on the income
stability/instability
Font: Survey (April / May
2014*



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**Unemployed
with and without
unemployment
allowance**

	Gets unemployment allowance?				Minimum Integration Income
	Yes		No		
Age groups	fi	fr	fi	fr	fr
15 -19	1	2,6	5	5,4	
20-24	2	5,3	10	10,8	1
25-29	1	2,6	19	20,4	
30-34	6	15,8	7	7,5	1
35-39	5	13,2	8	8,6	1
40-44	2	5,3	4	4,3	2
45-49	9	23,7	8	8,6	
50-54	5	13,2	11	11,8	
55-59	6	15,8	11	11,8	
60-64	1	2,6	6	6,5	
65-69		0,0	3	3,2	
70-74		0,0	1	1,1	
Total	38	100,0	93	100,0	5

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Conclusions

46% of households do not have more than 437€ per capita monthly

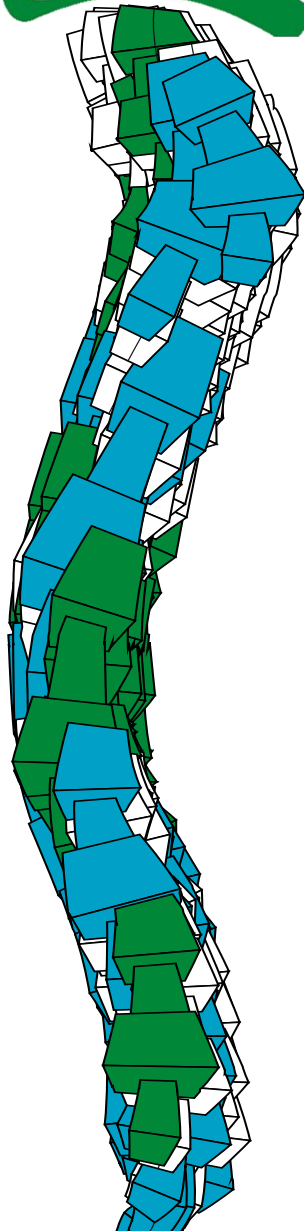
65% has lost at least ¼ of its monthly gain

57% considers their family incomes unstable or very unstable

71% unemployed not receiving unemployment benefit

45% unemployed have more than 45 years

The **strong contraction in employment accessibility** and the different degradation forms of income sources access shows **the lack of the resilience capacity** of socio-economic structures of these cities



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Thank you

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