HOUSEHOLDS INCOME VULNERABILITY DURING THE 2008 CRISIS IN 4 PORTUGUESE CITIES

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12th International Symposium on Urban Planning and Environment

CITIES FOR US
engaging communities and citizens for sustainable development
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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resilience</th>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>typifies the systems’ answer abilities considering:</td>
<td>characterizes the system state and implies:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elasticity</strong> (allows to recover towards a crisis)</td>
<td><strong>susceptibility</strong> to harmful external pressures enabling different types of evaluations (in ecosystems, in communities, in policies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>flexibility</strong> (permanence of key functions in the urban system in crisis contexts)</td>
<td><strong>risks</strong> analysis arising from exposure to crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>transformation</strong> (the replacement of the development model when is necessary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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1º relations between (un)employment, regional resilience and vulnerability

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.

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

concept of "histeresis" 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.

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

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.

2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

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

- Households income
- Employment
- Urban and regional resilience
2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

2º 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

Employed and unemployed population and unemployment rate
Font: INE

[Graph showing changes in employment and unemployment from 1998 to 2016]
2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

2º 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 (poverty)
households income by typologies
changes: households income contraction
households income locks (because of

GDP real growth and poverty intensity
Font: PORDATA
2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

2º 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)

*Cities case studies localization*
2 OBJECTIVES FOR THIS PRESENTATION

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

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

(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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(changes) income contraction

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The crisis impact on family income
Font: Survey (April / May 2014)
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Perceiving on the income stability/instability
Font: Survey (April / May 2014)
2 objectives for this presentation

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

- (starting point) households income by typologies
- (changes) income contraction
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Gets unemployment allowance?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Minimum Integration Income</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>fr</td>
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<td>15-19</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<td>30-34</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>35-39</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>70-74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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2º give information about starting point and changes in 4 Portuguese cities in the first 6 years of crises:
   (starting point) households income by typologies
   (changes) income contraction
   locks in income access (unemployment)

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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