

Celebrate the social sciences

7-15 November

#ESRCFestival

Creating equal opportunities for all: intergenerational mobility in England

Anne-Marie Canning (The Brilliant Club)
Lee Elliot Major (University of Exeter)
Lindsey Macmillan (CEPEO/IFS)
Liz Williams (Social Mobility
Commissioner and FutureDotNow)

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The long shadow of deprivation: Differences in opportunities across England

Lindsey Macmillan CEPEO, UCL & IFS

(with Pedro Carneiro, Sarah Cattan, Lorraine Dearden, Laura van der Erve, and Sonya Krutikova from IFS)

Social mobility

- Social mobility the extent to which opportunities are equal for everyone, across big cities and small towns, whether your parents are rich or poor
- 1. We show how social mobility varies across small local areas in England for the first time
- 2. We explore *why* there are differences in opportunities across place: considering the role of both education and the labour market



Data

LEO (Longitudinal Education Outcomes):

- Linked administrative data on school records, university records & earnings and employment
- State-educated sons born 1986-88
- 820,000 sons across three birth cohorts
- Earnings outcomes at age 28
- Family circumstances at age 16
- Differences across the 320 lower-tier local authorities in England where the sons grew up

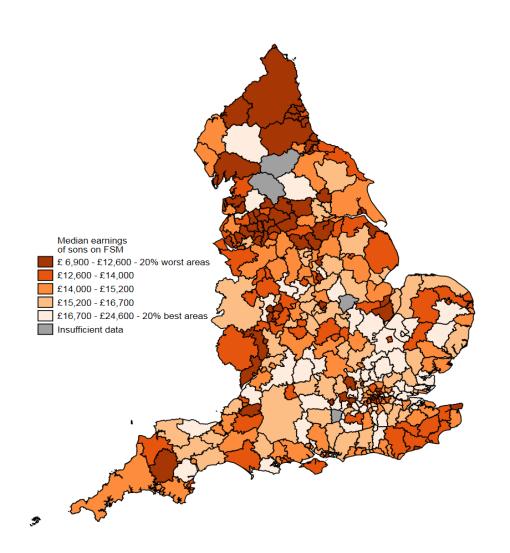


Main findings

- 1. Where you grow up matters social mobility in England is a postcode lottery
- 2. In the least mobile areas family background casts a long shadow, with up to 33% of the gaps between sons from poor and rich families driven by non-education factors
- 3. Across all areas, education is a key driver of opportunities, but it doesn't explain *differences* across areas
- 4. In order to 'level up' we need a combined approach of education policy and labour market initiatives.

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1. Where you grow up matters – earnings of disadvantaged sons



Areas with the highest earnings for disadvantaged sons have pay that is twice as high as areas with the lowest earnings for disadvantaged sons



 Not a North versus South story

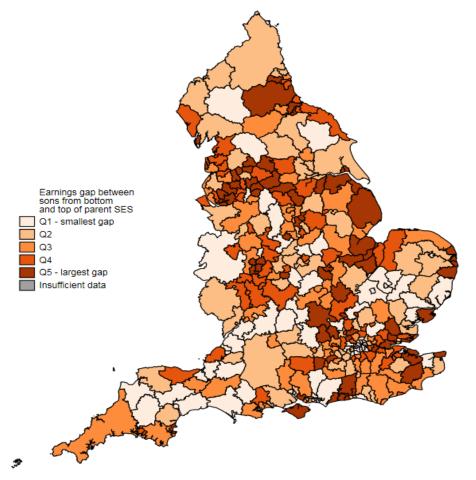


1. Where you grow up matters – pay gaps between rich and poor sons



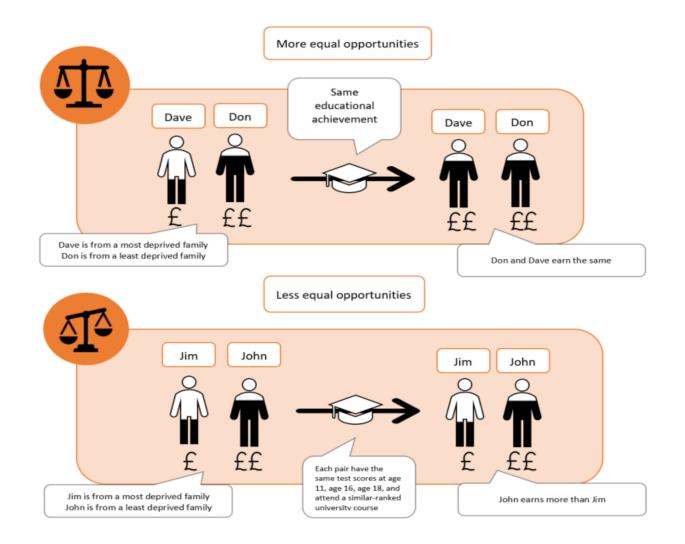
Pay gaps between the richest and poorest sons are two and a half times larger in the least mobile areas than in the most mobile areas

 Big differences across local authorities within broader regions





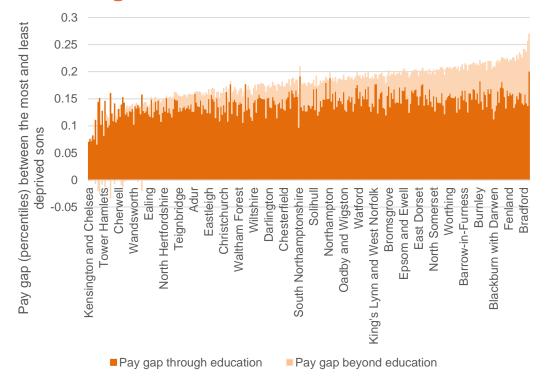
2. In the least mobile areas family background casts a long shadow





3. Education is a key driver of opportunities but doesn't account for *differences across* places

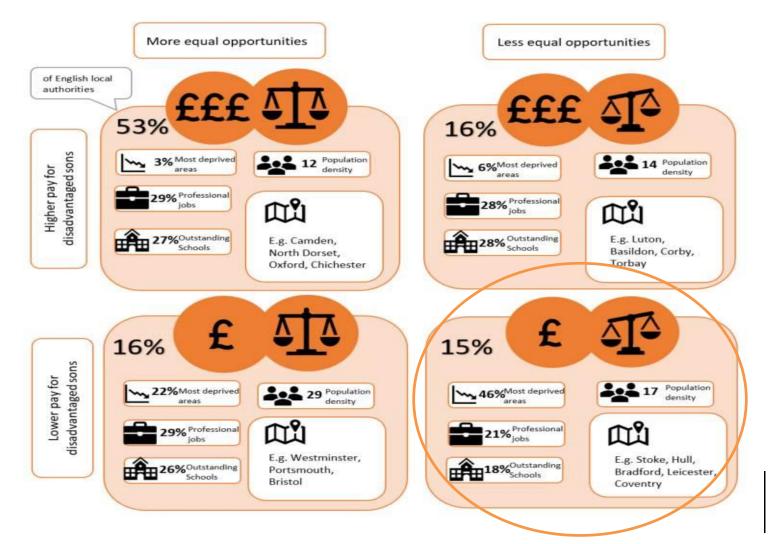
Relative contribution of education and wider labour market factors to differences in pay gaps across England



- Education gaps
 account for stable
 10-15 percentiles
 everywhere
- While education gaps explains most of the pay gap in the most mobile areas...
- In the least mobile areas, around 1/3 is explained by noneducation factors

Social Mobility Commission

4. In order to 'level up' we need a combined approach of education policy and labour market initiatives





4. In order to 'level up' we need a combined approach of education policy and labour market initiatives

- Towns Fund: majority of the 50 LAs in bottom right quadrant are named in the list of initial 100 towns deals across England (inc. Bolton, Dudley, Hastings, Rochdale, St. Helens, Wolverhampton)
- Opportunity Areas: 9 of the 12 'Opportunity Areas' fall into our low social mobility localities
- Our findings support a broader approach that extends beyond education opportunities
- Post-COVID-19 recession: If this reinforces the importance of family background, we might expect to see growing inequalities across the country.

Commission



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This document is also available from our website at: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/social-mobility-commission

