

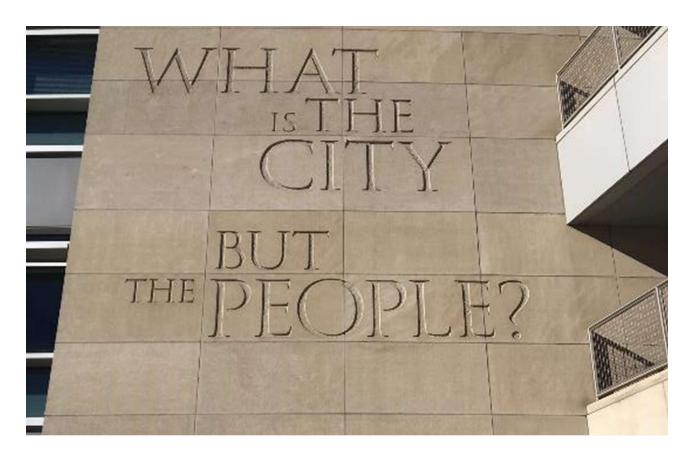
SOCIALLY JUST FUTURE CITIES

Dr Ges Rosenberg

Cabot Institute Co-Lead for City Futures

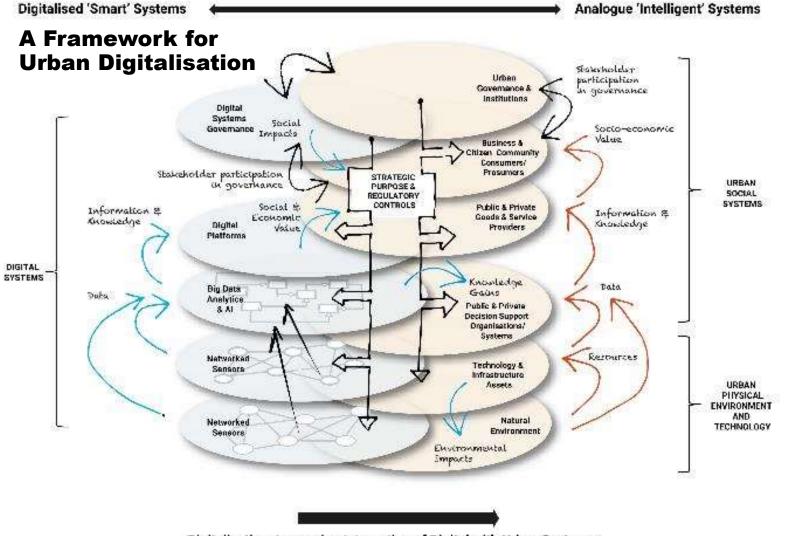
Research Fellow in Engineering Systems and Design, Department of Mechanical Engineering website: www.esdi.ac.uk

Asking the right questions





- Spanning boundaries: systems thinking
- Empowering participation: 'Co-X' (Colaboratories, Coproduction, Co-design, etc.)
- Inter/Transdisciplinary Research

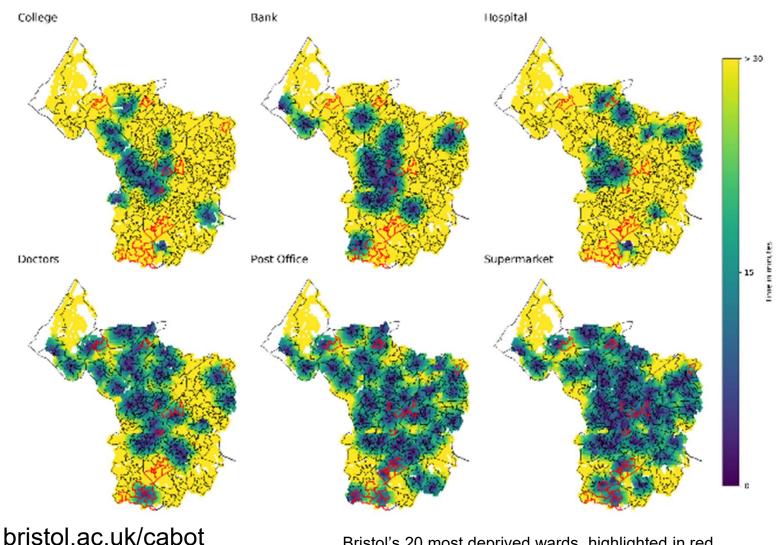






- Socio-technical transition: overlaying digital on urban analogue systems
- Responsible innovation: balancing social value and distribution, biodiversity and climate change responses, and sustainable business models

How accessible are local services?



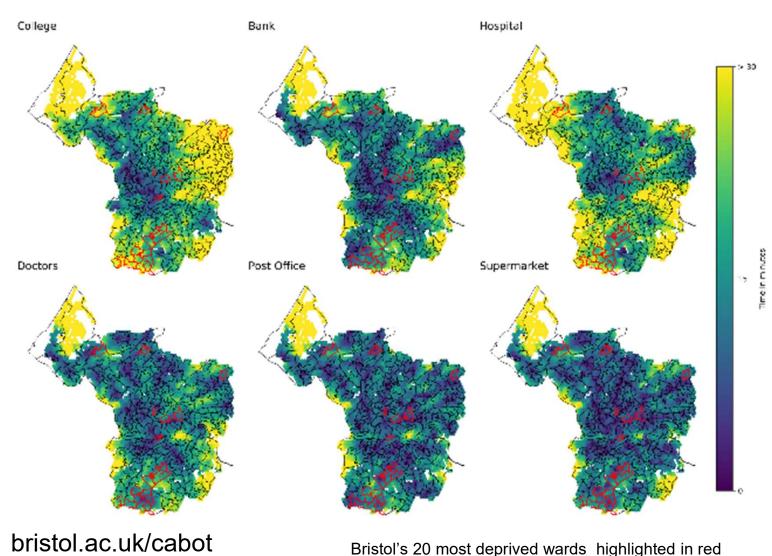


- Modelling transport mobility and accessibility
- Pedestrian **Travel Time To** Nearest Amenities in **Bristol**

Travel Time To Services/Amenities (Minutes)

Bristol's 20 most deprived wards highlighted in red

How accessible are local services?

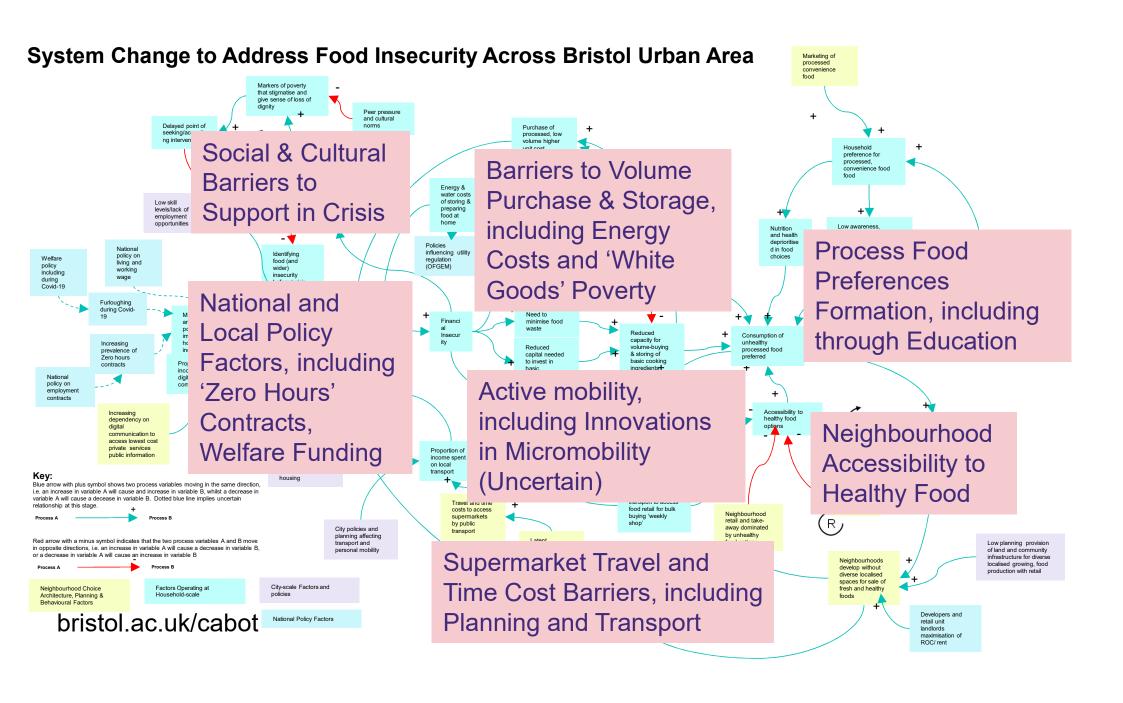


Cabot Institute for the Environment

 Modelling transport mobility and accessibility

Travel Time To Services/Amenities (Minutes)

- Pedestrian and Bus Travel Time to Nearest Amenities in Bristol
- Effects of innovations in micromobility?



What do we mean by City Futures?



City Futures Mapping report by Weichen Zong and Alice Quigley:

- Literature Review

Pure system and other data sets

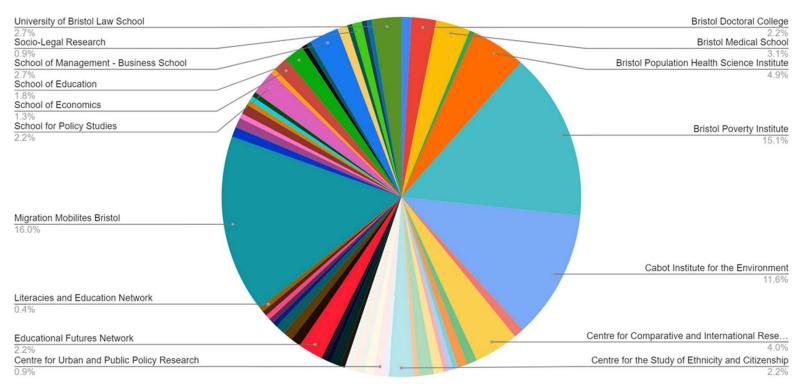
"Research to understand cities, their histories, societies, populations, governance and infrastructures, and transitions towards an inclusive, healthy, sustainable, resilient and productive city."

Index	Topic category			
C1	adaptation and resilience			
C2	art and culture			
C3	city futures (multiple)			
C4	decarbonisation, renewables, energy efficiency, governance			
C5	ecology			
C6	education			
C7	food production, consumption, waste			
C8	health			
C9	inclusive cities			
040	infrastructure (including sustainable transport, currency,			
C10	construction)			
C11	labour			
C12	pollution			
C13	smart cities			
C14	society and governance			
C15	sustainable urban development (including urban planning)			
C16	systemic change			

To ask the right questions...



Chart 1: Other research affiliations



- Open conversations across disciplines and with multiple communities
- Scaffold these conversations and generate new ideas and collaborations





Socially Just Future Cities: Contexts

David Gordon

Director

Bristol Poverty Institute &
Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research
University of Bristol, UK

e-mail: dave.gordon@bristol.ac.uk

Socially Just Future Cities
Bristol Poverty Institute & Cabot Institute city futures theme
H1.030, Arts Complex
12th June 2024









GOVERNMENT OF FAILURE



























Estimated Deprivation & Hunger in Bristol: September 2022

		Cut back on the amount of hot water, heating or electricity that me or my		Missed meals or
constituency	household bill	household use	food spending	gone without food
Bristol East	10	56	52	14
Bristol North West	9	57	45	13
Bristol South	9	54	48	16
Bristol West	11	50	43	13
Bristol Average	10	54	47	14

The Bristol Quality of Life Survey (2023/24) found that;

34% reduced spending on other essentials due to high energy prices

31% were worried about being able to keep their homes warm in winter

13% money problems stopped them getting involved with their community

9% financial circumstances prevents them from leaving their home

8% suffered from moderate/severe food insecurity in 2022/23 and in 2023/24

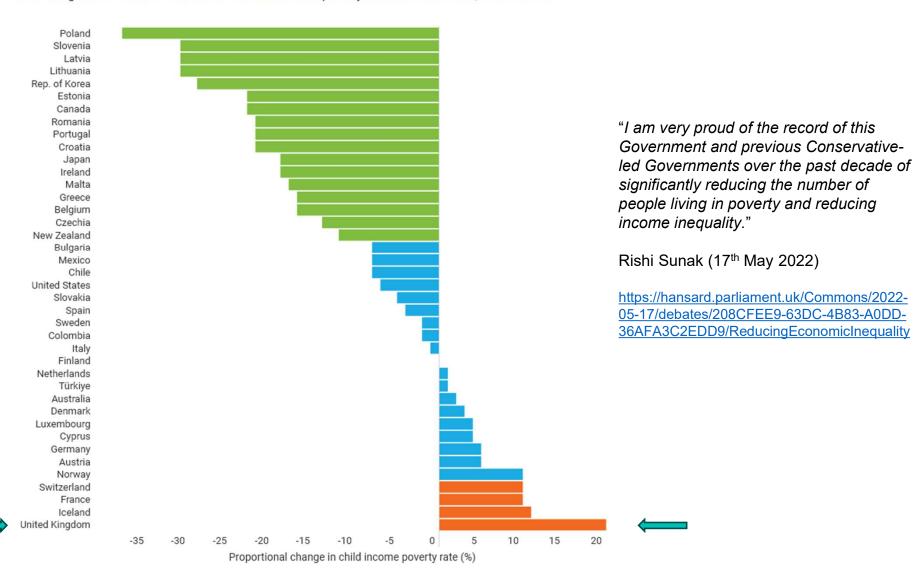
Opinium conducted a poll of 10,495 GB adults from 26-30 September 2022 designed to be representative of the national population -

bristol.ac.uk/sites/default/files/MRP Tables.xlsx
Bristol Quality of Life Survey 2023/24 (3,928 Bristol respondents) https://www.bristol.gov.uk/council-and-mayor/statistics-censusinformation/quality-of-life-in-bristol

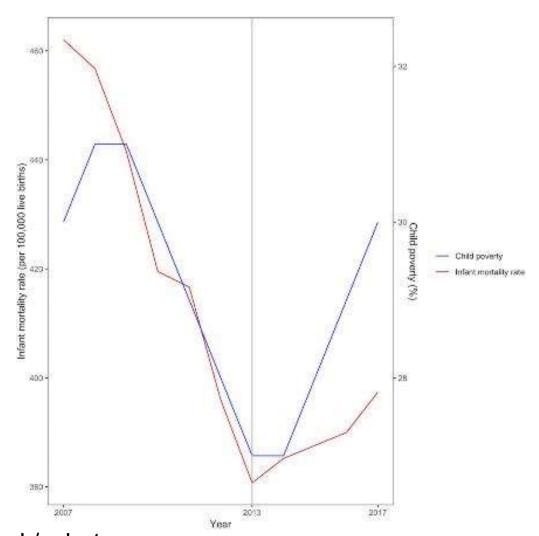
Change in child income poverty rates

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Percentage of reductions and increases in child income poverty rates in 39 countries, 2014-2021.



Change in Infant Mortality and Child Poverty in England, 2007 to 2017

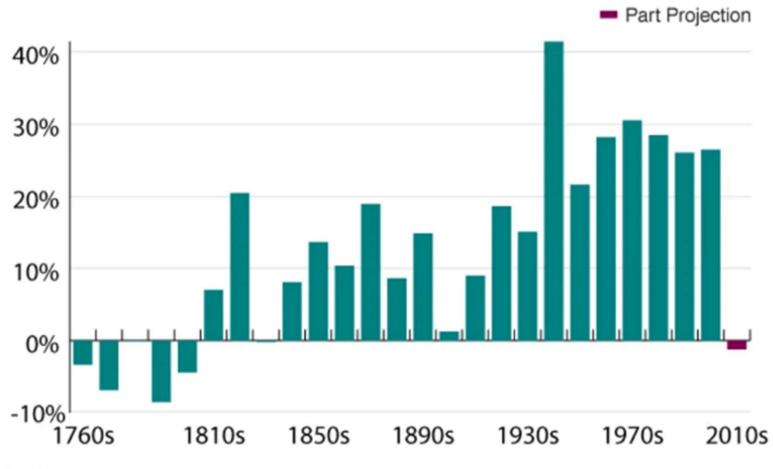


"The unprecedented rise in infant mortality in England has disproportionately affected the poorest areas of the country, leaving the more affluent areas unaffected."

bristolac.uk/cabot
Taylor-Robinson et al (2019) Assessing the impact of rising child poverty on the unprecedented rise in infant mortality in England, 2000–2017. BMJ Open; 9:e029424.
doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-029424

Earnings Growth in 2010s was the lowest since the Napoleonic Wars

Earnings growth between decades

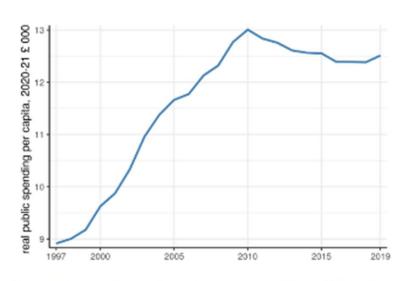


bristol.ac *Inflation adjusted

Source: Resolution Foundation analysis of ONS, OBR & Bank of England data



The £540 Billion Pound UK Austerity Spending Cuts: 2010-2019



(Supplied 3) Supplied 400 400 400 400 2005 2010 2015 2019

Figure 3. Government current spending per person, £000s in 2020-21 prices.

Figure 13: Public sector spending counterfactual (actual in blue; 3% growth balanced budget scenario in red).

The cost of austerity spending cuts in public spending growth, came to £91bn of lost public expenditure in the final year of the austerity programme, or £540bn over 2010-19.

Between April 2015 (the last year before the benefits freeze) and the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, the value of benefits consistently declined. Although it increased when inflation and earnings fell at the start of the pandemic and the benefits freeze ended in 2020, it remains below pre-pandemic levels

Ratio of benefits to earnings or inflation



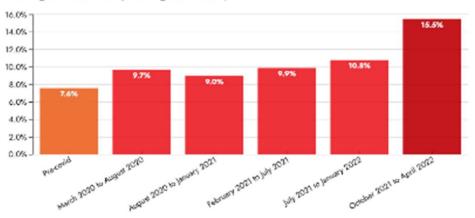
Source: DWP abstract of statistics and ONS inflation and wage data

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Source: UK Poverty 2024, Joseph Rowntree Foundation. https://www.jrf.org.uk/uk-poverty-2024-the-essential-guide-to-understanding-poverty-in-the-uk

Food Insecurity in the UK has doubled since 2018

Percentage of households experiencing food insecurity*:

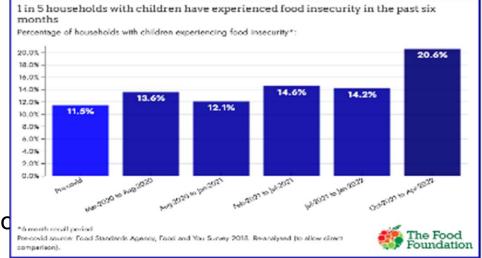


In January 2024, 15% of households experienced Food Insecurity

*Food insecurity during the pendemic (6-month recall period) compared with pre-Covid [12-month recall period].

Pre-covid source: Food Standards Agency, Food and You Survey 2018. Re-analysed to allow direct comparison.





In January 2024, 20% of households with children experienced Food Insecurity

bristol.ac.uk/cabd

https://foodfoundation.org.uk/initiatives/food-insecurity-tracking#tabs/Round-14

Total wealth for the wealthiest 10% grew by nearly £3 trillion between 2006-2008 and 2018-2020, nearly 25 times more than wealth grew for the bottom 30% Growth in total wealth and the factors that make it up, 2006-2008 to 2018-2020. Highest wealth decile (top 10%) and lowest 30% wealth decile shown Growth in aggregate property wealth Growth in aggregate financial wealth Growth in aggregate physical wealth Growth in aggregate private pension wealth £3 trillion £2 trillion £1 trillion

Source: ONS Data on Household total wealth in Great Britain • The growth in wealth for just Decile UK 2040

Top 10%

The Growth of Wealth Inequality in the UK: 2006/08 to 2018/20

£0 trillion

Bottom 30%

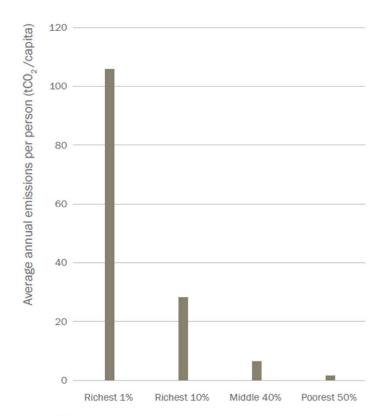
1 is too small to be visible in comparison to the growth in wealth for Decile 10.

The Problem of Riches

"what thoughtful rich people call the problem of poverty, thoughtful poor people call with equal justice a problem of riches"

Tawney, R. (1913, p10) *Poverty as an industrial problem*, inaugural lecture, reproduced in Memoranda on the Problems of Poverty, London: William Morris Press.

Distribution of Global Household Carbon Emissions

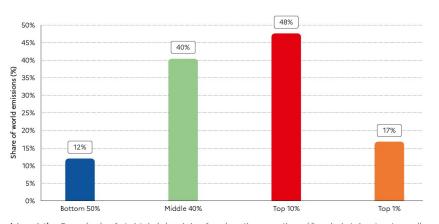


Source: WIL 2022.

Notes: Per capita carbon footprints include emissions from domestic consumption, public and private investments, and new imports of carbon embedded in goods and services from the rest of the world.

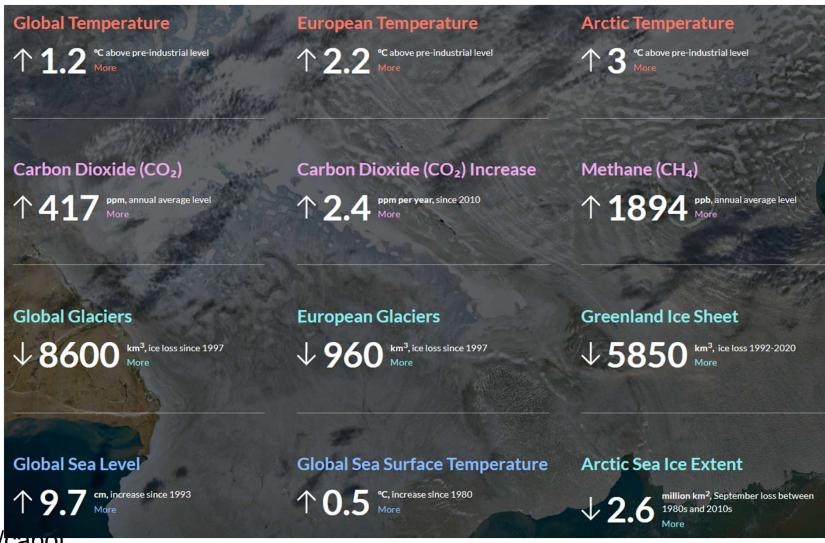
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The richest **80 million** people (Top 1%) produce more household carbon emission than the poorest **4 billion people** (Bottom 50%)



Interpretation: Personal carbon footprints include emissions from domestic consumption, public and private investments as well as imports and exports of carbon embedded in goods and services traded with the rest of the world. Modeled estimates based on the systematic combination of tax data, household surveys and input-output tables. Emissions split equally within households. Sources and series: wir2022.wid.world/methodology and Chancel (2021).

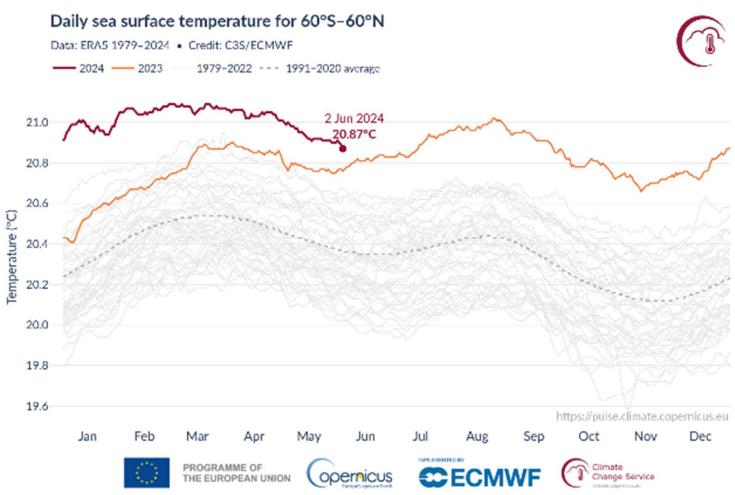
Key Climate Indicators 2024



bristol.ac.uk/capor

Source: https://climate.copernicus.eu/climate-indicators

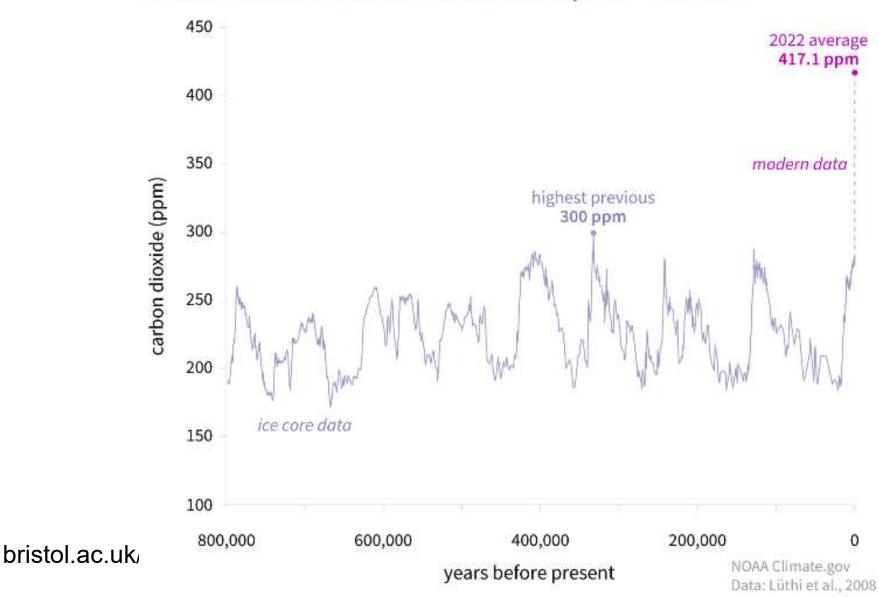
The Sea Surface Temperature in January 2024 was 1.52°C above the 1850-1900 pre-industrial average



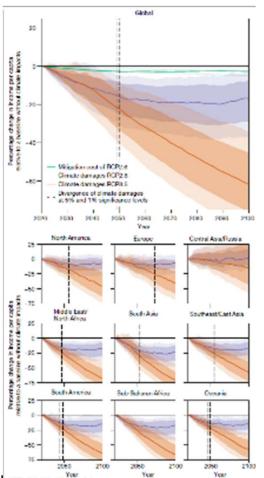
bristol.ac.uk/capor

https://pulse.climate.copernicus.eu/

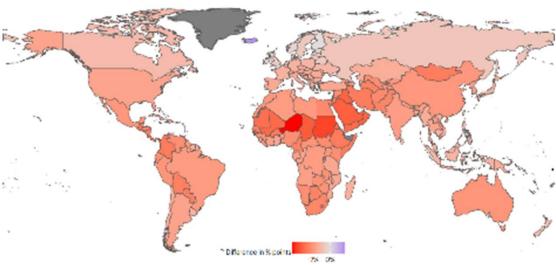
CARBON DIOXIDE OVER 800,000 YEARS



Estimated reduction in income per capita due to Climate Change



Estimated reduction in GDP from + 3°C global warming



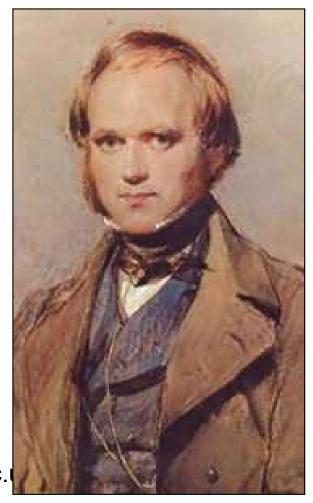
Sources:

Kotz et al (2024) The economic commitment of climate change. *Nature* 628, 551–557 Waidelich et al (2024) Climate damage projections beyond annual temperature. *Nature Climate Change* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-024-01990-8

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Justice and Fairness?





If the misery of our poor be caused not by the laws of nature, but by our institutions, great is our sin.

- Charles Darwin, 1845

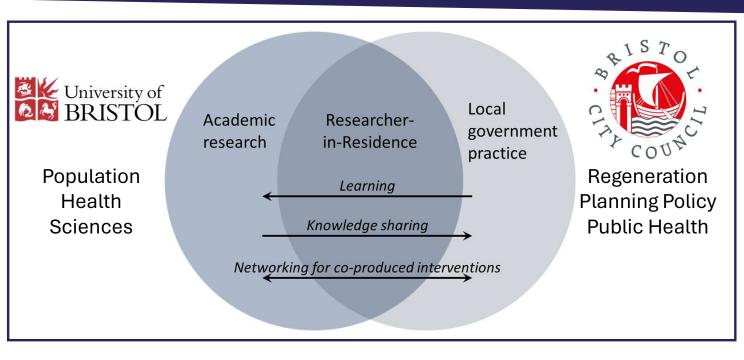
bristol.ac.

Dr Anna Le Gouais Research Fellow & Researcher-in-Residence

Tackling Root causes Upstream of Unhealthy Urban Development



Bristol City Council























Fatima Lopez Castellanos

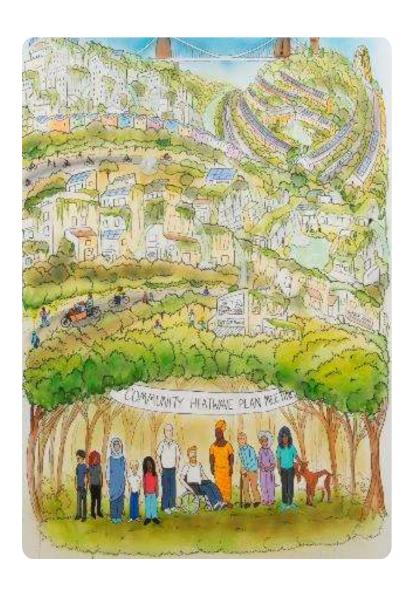
Lecturer in Sustainability and Operations (Education focused)

UoB Business School

Fatima.lopezcastellanos@bristol.ac.uk

Research interests:

- Adoption of initiatives for sustainability in organisations and their supply chains: capabilities? Challenges? Latin America perspective.
- Circular economy: issues & barriers for transitioning, scalability from the perspective of the supply chain.
- Lessons to be shared with students in the classroom, how does interdisciplinarity inform education on these topics.



Dr Alix Dietzel

Senior Lecturer in Climate Justice (SPAIS)

Associate Director for Impact and Innovation at the Cabot Institute

Expertise – climate change governance, climate change politics/policy, just transition, decision making, qualitative research

Focus areas

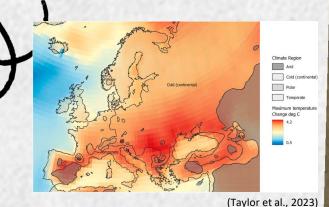
- Decision making at the local and global levels
- EDI issues in the environment sector in the UK
- Bristol policies and activities/organizations focusing on just transition
- Just transition negotiations at the UNFCCC

Dr Lin Zhang (Research Associate, School of Geographical Sciences)

 'Energy Poverty': people have difficulties in accessing sufficient energy services to live a decent life. I measured and analyzed 'energy poverty' in Chinese context during

my PhD.
• Now, working on Mapping
Ambient Vulnerabilities Project
led by Dr. Caitlin Robinson.

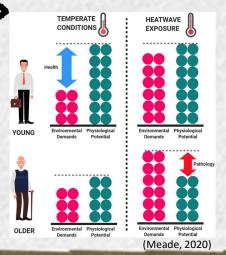
PEOPLE

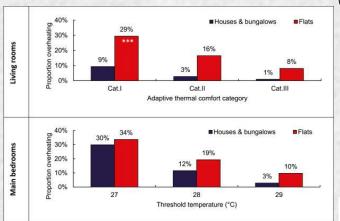


GEOGRAPHY

 Focusing on summer overheating problem under climate change environment and its potential vulnerability
 causes.

ENERGY





(Lomas and Drury, 2024)

Email: lin.zhang@bristol.ac.uk

Twitter: @LinZhang55

Caroline Bird

Currently based in Engineering / Computer Science although I have moved around the University a bit...

Range of current research interests:

- Digital environmental impacts and effects of individual behaviours / practice
- Net zero and city decarbonisation: Bristol City Leap and Social Value; and the potential implementation of the Bristol Just Transition
 Declaration
- Ambition Lawrence Weston and future green skills potential and barriers





Bristol Poverty Institute – Seedcorn Fund

- Our 2024 applications window is now closed
- SAVE THE DATE Our 2025 Seedcorn Fund will be launched in September 2024 at our Showcase and Launch event: Wednesday 25th September 2024, 2pm 4pm (Venue TBC)
- Fund Details:
 - > Fund designed to explore emerging research areas
 - > Awards of around £3000 £6000 per project
 - Projects must be poverty and social justice relevant
 - Projects must be interdisciplinary
 - ➤ Contact: joe.jezewski@bristol.ac.uk

bristol.ac.uk/poverty-institute





Seedcorn Fund 2024

Cabot Institute
for the Environment

- Just over £40k available for the call
- Up to £7k per project
- Supporting new interdisciplinary research ideas
- Two main eligibility criteria
 - projects must be in the Cabot remit
 - Bring together UoB researchers across disciplines or involve non-academic partners
- Open to any UoB researcher who is a member of academic staff
- Closing date 4pm, Wednesday 24 July



Cabot Community Event funding



- Up to £1k to run interdisciplinary meeting, workshop or event
- Events must:
 - Bring people together to focus on interdisciplinary environmental topic
 - Be open to all researchers across the University, including PGRs
 - Align with the Cabot mission to provide the evidence, education and solutions that protect our environment and identify ways to live better with our changing planet
- The Cabot team can provide support to:
 - Book a room
 - Manage registrations
 - Advertise the event
 - Order catering
 - Support on the day
- Closing date 4pm, Wednesday 10 July

Feedback





Please complete this short feedback form to let us know what you thought of the event

www.menti.com and enter 6900 4305

