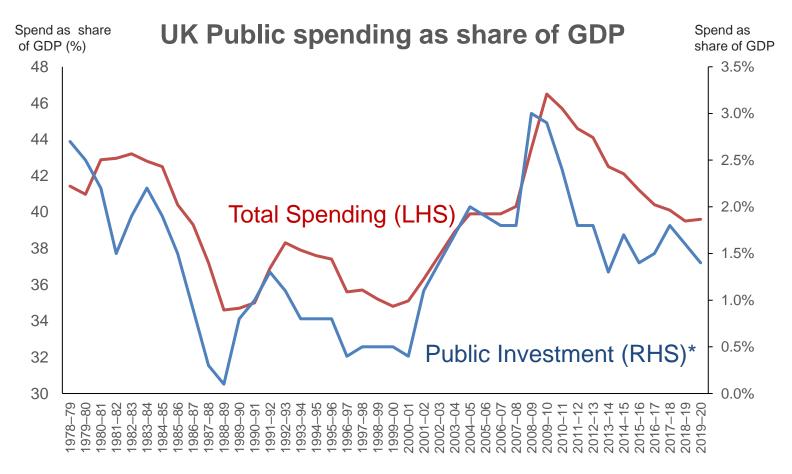
Can the economy work without investment in public services?

Mark Gregory
Visiting Professor of Business Economics

11th September 2024



The small state economic experiment...



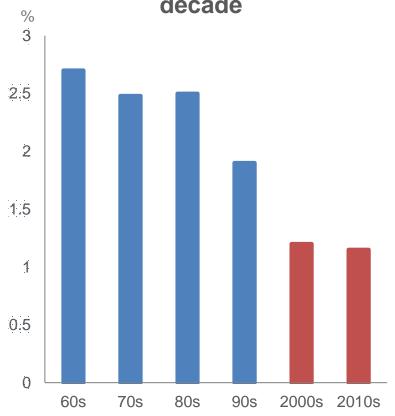
Excludes student loans

Source: ONS, Staffordshire University analysis.



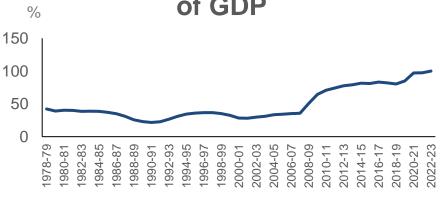
...has not delivered...

Annual average UK GDP growth per person by decade



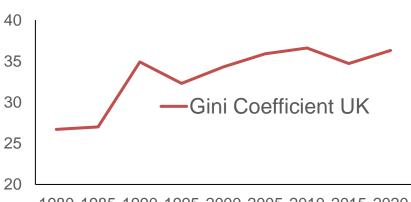
Source: ONS, Resolution Foundation

Public sector debt as share of GDP



Income Inequality 1980-2019

Index

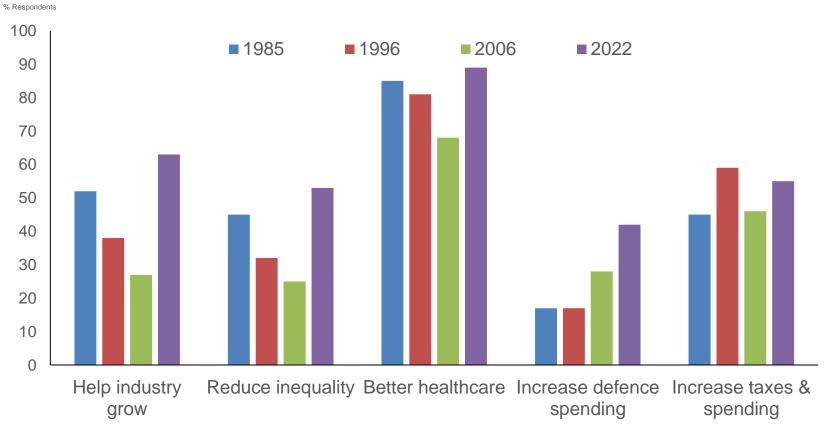






...as the public has spotted.

What should the Government do?



Source: Ipsos Mori



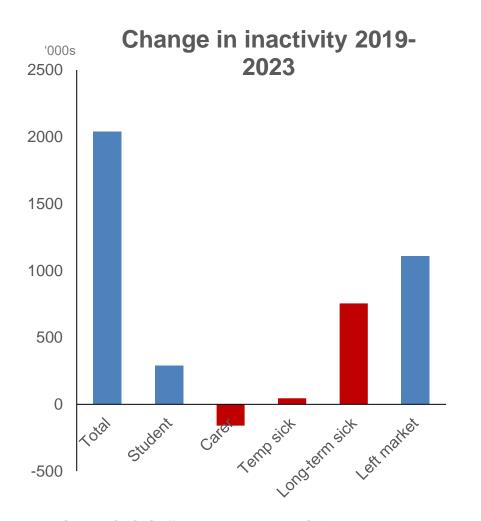
It's not just the economy...stupid...

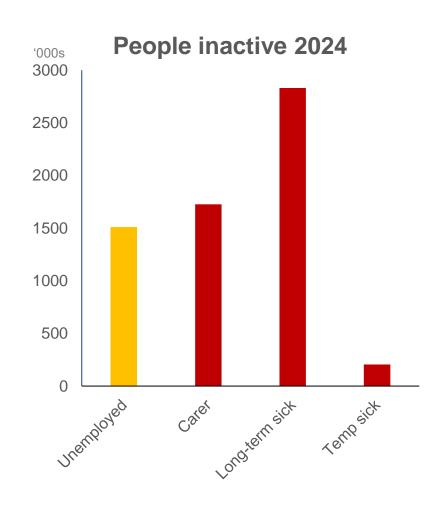
Labour's 5 Missions

- Economic Growth
- Build a clean economy superpower
- Reclaim our streets
- Rebuild the NHS
- Breakdown barriers to opportunity



...certainly not for health and care ...





Source: ONS, Staffs University Analysis, OBR



...or local authorities.

Mapping Local Authority services to missions

Mission	Market Making	Attract- iveness	Labour market	Innovation	Health	Culture & Leisure	Environ ment	Care
Energy superpower								
Breakdown barriers								
Safer streets								
NHS fit for purpose								

Source: Staffordshire University analysis.



Or is it?

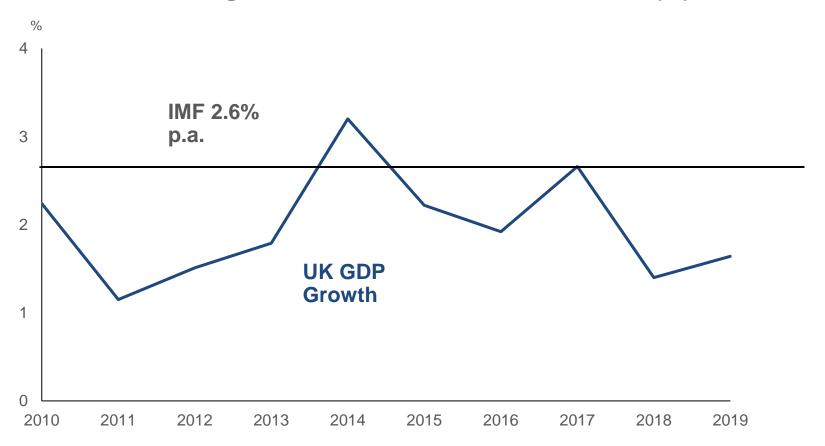
"the only way we can put more money in people's pockets and fund our public services over the long-term is by growing the economy and backing Britain's wealth creators."

Rachel Reeves, Daily Mail, 24th May 2024



How much growth do we need?

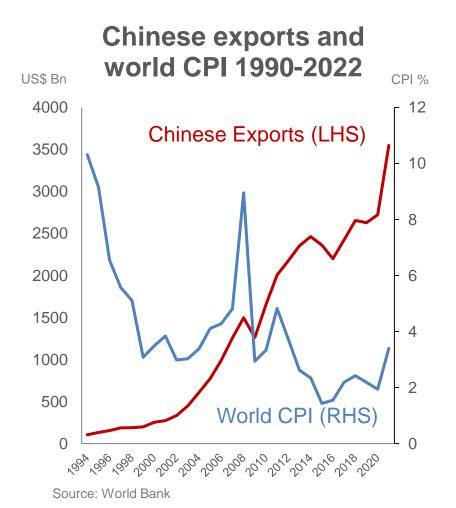
United Kingdom GDP Annual Growth 2010-2019 (%)

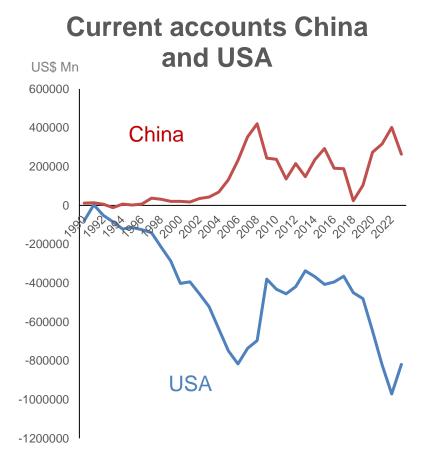


Sources: Office of Budget Responsibility, IFS, Bank of England, OECD



Not the best timing...







...on several fronts.

2025

2020

2030

Capital and investment costs and operating cost savings in the Balanced Net Zero Pathway: **ECONOMY** UK +£80bn ■ Networks ■ Electricity supply Other Buildings ■ Transport +£60bn Capital costs (+£bn) +£40bn +£20bn -£20bn Operating cost savings (-£bn) -£40bn -£60bn

Notes: Values above the x-axis refer to additional annual capital investment. Values below the x-axis refers to savings due to operational operating cost reductions.

© The Economy 2030 Inquiry Source: Analysis of Climate Change Committee, The Sixth Carbon Budget: The UK's path to Net Zero, December 2020.

economy 2030.resolution foundation.org

2035

2040

2045



2050

What's the plan?

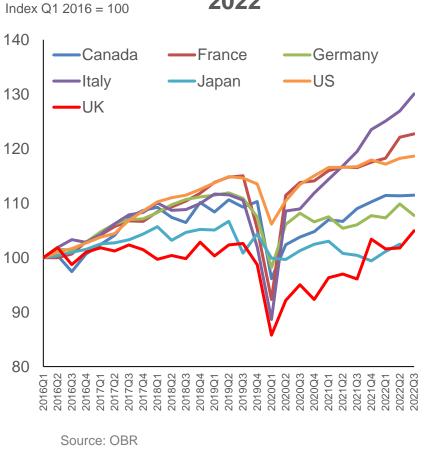
- Restoring economic stability.
- Unleashing investment with a new National Wealth Fund, including GB Energy.
- Reforming planning rules.
- Reforming decision-making to shift power away from Westminster.
- Reforming the jobs market.
- Reforming the immigration and skills system.
- Introducing a modern industrial strategy.

Source: Labour Party Manifesto 2024

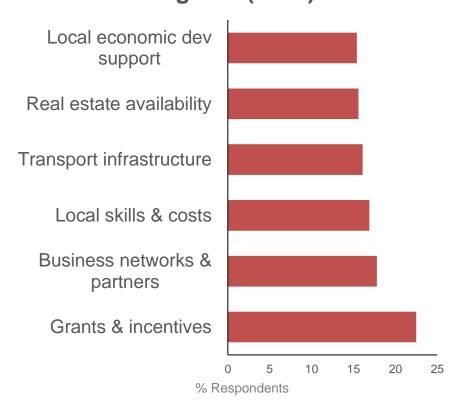


Private investors want public support...





Drivers of investment in UK regions (2023)



Source: EY UK Attractiveness Survey 2023



...at the local level.

Mapping Local Authority services to Economic Growth Activities

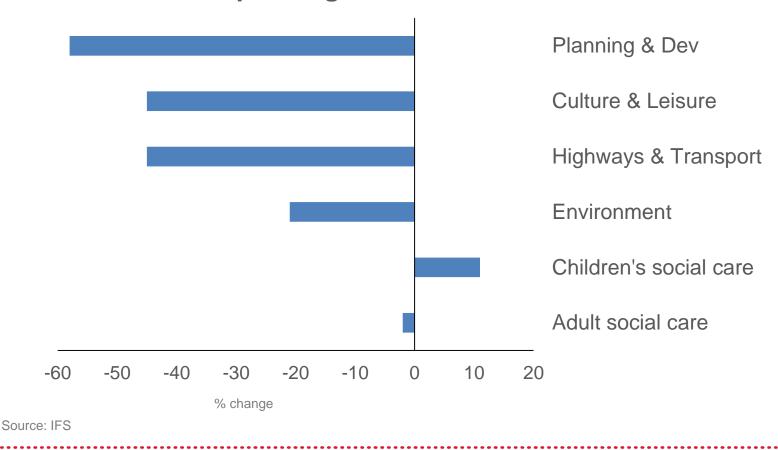
Growth Activity	Market Making	Attract- iveness	Labour market	Innovation	Health
National Wealth Fund					
Planning reform					
Access to work					
Skills & Immigration					
Industrial Strategy					
New deal for working people					
Transport & Infrastructure					

Source: Staffordshire University analysis



Time for a new approach...or an old one?

Change in per capita Local Authority spending 2010/11 to 2019/20







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