

**S6 Table. Estimation results for different geographical unemployment marker**

Dependent variable:	$ue_t$	$hp_t$	$ue_t$	$hp_t$	$ue_t$	$hp_t$
<b>Unemployment marker</b>	<b>Model (1) (LSOA)</b>		<b>Government Office Regions</b>		<b>LAD</b>	
higher-pay $_{t-1}$	-1.635 (0.271)	1.189 (0.407)	-1.633 (0.271)	1.205 (0.410)	-1.642 (0.274)	1.180 (0.411)
low-pay $_{t-1}$	-1.592 (0.243)	0.362 (0.416)	-1.578 (0.243)	0.395 (0.419)	-1.585 (0.245)	0.367 (0.420)
short-term unemployed $_{t-1}$	-0.808 (0.211)	0.198 (0.436)	-0.807 (0.211)	0.204 (0.440)	-0.804 (0.212)	0.176 (0.439)
long-term unemployed $_{t-1}$			<i>reference category</i>			
ue-rate $_{t-1}$	6.151 (1.869)	-7.122 (2.017)	-15.501 (11.824)	-15.582 (12.830)	0.532 (3.978)	-3.373 (4.213)
Controls	included		included		included	
$\sigma_{\alpha_1}^2$	0.351 (0.163)		0.377 (0.168)		0.367 (0.168)	
$\sigma_{\alpha_2}^2$	1.324 (0.227)		1.411 (0.239)		1.403 (0.239)	
$\rho_\alpha$	-0.283 (0.159)		-0.293 (0.144)		-0.295 (0.154)	
AIC	5785.6039		5804.5962		5807.3935	
BIC	6372.8651		6391.8574		6394.6547	
per cent of correct predictions	87.60		87.50		87.56	
LR-test <sup>a</sup>	$\chi^2(2) = 22.44$ [p-val < 0.001]		$\chi^2(2) = 3.45$ [p-val = 0.179]		$\chi^2(2) = 0.65$ [p-val = 0.723]	
log likelihood	-2809.802		-2819.2981		-2820.6967	
N	8,738		8,738		8,738	

Source: Understanding Society (2015), Waves 1-5, 2009-2014 linked with DfT Accessibility Statistics 2013. Standard errors in parenthesis. <sup>a</sup> Reference model excludes local unemployment rate indicator.