

'Left behind neighbourhoods': Performance on the 12 Levelling Up Missions

Missions 5-8: Spreading opportunity and improving public services

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Introduction

As part of the APPG for 'left behind' neighbourhood's Inquiry into the potential of the UK Government's *Levelling Up White Paper* to regenerate 'left behind' neighbourhoods (LBNs) across England, Local Trust commissioned OCSI to examine how they are performing on the 12 'missions' outlined in the White Paper¹. The 12 levelling up missions are the key framework by which the government intends to assess progress towards levelling up aims. The purpose of this report is to establish the baseline performance in 'left behind' neighbourhoods across the levelling up missions, as well as establishing key areas for improvement, on which the White Paper is currently silent.

The *Levelling Up White Paper* produced an initial suite of headline and supporting metrics for measuring and tracking progress against each of the 12 missions. This report brings together a range of socio-economic data at a granular level for LBNs for each of the metrics identified in the paper, as well as a series of associated indicators relevant to the aims outlined in the 12 missions.

The 12 levelling up missions are grouped into four objectives, as shown in the table below.

Levelling Up Missions	
Focus Area	Mission
Boosting productivity, pay, jobs and living standards by growing the private sector, especially in those places where they are lagging	
Living Standards	1. By 2030, pay, employment and productivity will have risen in every area of the UK, with each containing a globally competitive city, and the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.
Research & Development (R&D)	2. By 2030, domestic public investment in R&D outside the Greater South East will increase by at least 40%, and over the Spending Review period by at least one third. This additional government funding will seek to leverage at least twice as much private sector investment over the long term to stimulate innovation and productivity growth.
Transport Infrastructure	3. By 2030, local public transport connectivity across the country will be significantly closer to the standards of London, with improved services, simpler fares and integrated ticketing.
Digital Connectivity	4. By 2030, the UK will have nationwide gigabit-capable broadband and 4G coverage, with 5G coverage for the majority of the population.
Focus Area	Mission
Spread opportunities and improve public services, especially in those places where they are weakest	
Education	5. By 2030, the number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths will have significantly increased. In England, this will mean 90% of children will achieve the expected standard, and the percentage of children meeting the expected standard in the worst performing areas will have increased by over a third.

¹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (Feb 2022) *Levelling Up the United Kingdom*

Skills	6. By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest skilled areas.
Health	7. By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by five years.
Well-being	8. By 2030, well-being will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.
Focus Area	Mission
Restore a sense of community, local pride and belonging, especially in those places where they have been lost	
Pride in Place	9. By 2030, pride in place, such as people's satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community, will have risen in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.
Housing	10. By 2030, renters will have a secure path to ownership with the number of first-time buyers increasing in all areas; and the government's ambition is for the number of non-decent rented homes to have fallen by 50%, with the biggest improvements in the lowest performing areas.
Crime	11. By 2030, homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood crime will have fallen, focused on the worst affected areas.
Focus Area	Mission
Empower local leaders and communities, especially in those places lacking local agency	
Local Leadership	12. By 2030, every part of England that wants one will have a devolution deal with powers at or approaching the highest level of devolution and a simplified, long-term funding settlement.

This report focuses on the four missions and accompanying metrics relating to the 'SpReading opportunity and improving public services' objective.

The report is broken down into the following sections:

1. Pupil attainment: This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance and progress towards Mission 5: *By 2030, the number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths will have significantly increased.* This includes indicators relating to pupil attainment from early years to Key Stage 4 as well as other key pupil performance measures including absence.
2. Adult skills: This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance and progress towards Mission 6: *By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK.* This includes indicators relating to adult qualifications, training and apprenticeship and participation in further and Higher Education.
3. Healthy lives: This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance and progress towards Mission 7: *By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local*

areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by five years. This includes indicators relating to health outcomes, and wider measures of health including life expectancy and mortality, prevalence of key health conditions and healthy lifestyle behaviours.

4. Well-being: This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance and progress towards Mission 8: *By 2030, well-being will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.* This includes direct measures of well-being, and wider determinants of well-being including social relationships, mental health and access to green spaces.

A note about geographies, data and terminology used in this report

The information in the report is presented for 'left behind' neighbourhoods as a whole - the aggregate average score for all 225 'left behind' neighbourhoods referred to as **LBNs** throughout this report. The figures for LBNs are benchmarked against the national average and the average across 'other deprived areas' – these are wards ranked in the most deprived 10% on the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, but which were not identified as 'left behind' i.e. they were not ranked in the 10% of wards with the highest levels of community need, as measured by the Community Needs Index. These are referred to as **Deprived non-LBNs** throughout this report.

Where granular LBN-level data is unavailable i.e. where data is not released at below Local Authority level, this report uses Local Authorities containing LBNs as a proxy measure, referred to as **LA-LBNs** throughout this report. These LA-LBNs are benchmarked against Local Authorities which contain wards identified as **Deprived non-LBNs**² – these are referred to as **LA-other deprived** throughout the report.

The report also identifies individual LBNs which have the greatest identified need on key levelling up metrics.

Each of the datasets included in the report are aggregated from standard statistical geographies (Output Areas, Lower-layer Super Output Areas, Middle Layer Super Output Areas and Wards) to individual LBNs, Deprived non-LBNs and national geographies. The Output Area to Ward 2017 look-up table³ is used to apportion and aggregate data to these geographies.

The underlying data is published in the accompanying excel 'OCSI-Data-Workbook-Levelling-Up-Missions5to8.xlsx' to allow you to interrogate the data presented in this report in more detail.

Appendix A details each of the underlying indicators explored in this report.

² I.e. wards ranked in the most deprived 10% on the 2019 Indices of Deprivation but which are not ranked among the top 10% on the Community Needs Index

³ <https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/datasets/output-area-to-ward-to-local-authority-district-december-2017-lookup-in-england-and-wales>

Performance of LBNs on Mission 5

Mission 5: By 2030, the number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths will have significantly increased. In England, this will mean 90% of children will achieve the expected standard, and the percentage of children meeting the expected standard in the worst performing areas will have increased by over a third.

This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance on Mission 5 of the *Levelling Up White Paper*. Mission 5 is intended to reduce spatial inequalities in pupil attainment with a focus on raising literacy and numeracy in primary school children in the worst-performing areas. Educational attainment is a key foundational building block for strengthening human capital allowing people to develop skills, improve well-being and participate in their community.

The table below lists the key indicators identified as headline and supporting metrics for Mission 5 in the *Levelling Up White Paper*

Metric	Indicator	Source
Headline	Percentage of pupils meeting the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths by end of primary school	Department for Education
Supporting	Percentage of young people achieving GCSEs (and equivalent qualifications) in English and Maths by age 19	Department for Education
Supporting	Percentage of schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted	Department for Education
Supporting	Persistent absences for all pupils and disadvantaged and vulnerable cohorts of children	Department for Education
Supporting	Percentage of 5-year olds achieving 'expected level' on literacy, communication and Maths early learning goals	Department for Education

Below we explore the performance of LBNs on these metrics and related indicators which also capture inequalities in pupil attainment.

Key findings

Pupils living in Local Authorities containing LBNs perform consistently less well than LA-other deprived areas and England across all key educational milestones.

This gap is evident from when these pupils first start school, with 68% of 5 year olds in LA-LBNs achieving the 'expected level' on literacy, communication and Maths early learning goals, compared with 69% in LA-other deprived areas and 71% across England.

The pattern continues as pupils progress through the education system, with pupils living in Local Authorities containing LBNs seeing a poorer performance across all four core subjects at Key Stage 2. By Key Stage 4 there is some evidence of a widening gap, with pupils in LA-LBNs making less progress by aged 15 than their peers who achieved similar results at aged 11.

This is reflected in the assessment of the quality of schools in LBNs, with a lower proportion of primary, secondary and special schools rated good or outstanding than respective institutions in LA-

other deprived and England as a whole. The gap is particularly large in secondary education, with 67% of secondary schools rated good or outstanding in LA-LBNs, compared with over 70% in LA-other deprived and just under 75% across England as a whole.

This performance gap can also be considered in the context of higher levels of persistent absence in LBNs - 6.9% of pupils are persistently absent, compared with 6.5% in Deprived non-LBN areas and 4.6% in England as a whole.

Looking at the individual LBNs that perform least well on key metrics, some interesting patterns emerge.

- Eight of the 10 worst performing areas on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Children and Young people Education domain (which captures pupil attainment and absence) are located in coastal areas.
- None of the 10 worst performing areas are located in cities.
- Nelson in Great Yarmouth is the worst performing area on the ID 2019 Children and Young people Education domain.
- Golf Green in Tendring is the worst performing area at Key Stage 2.

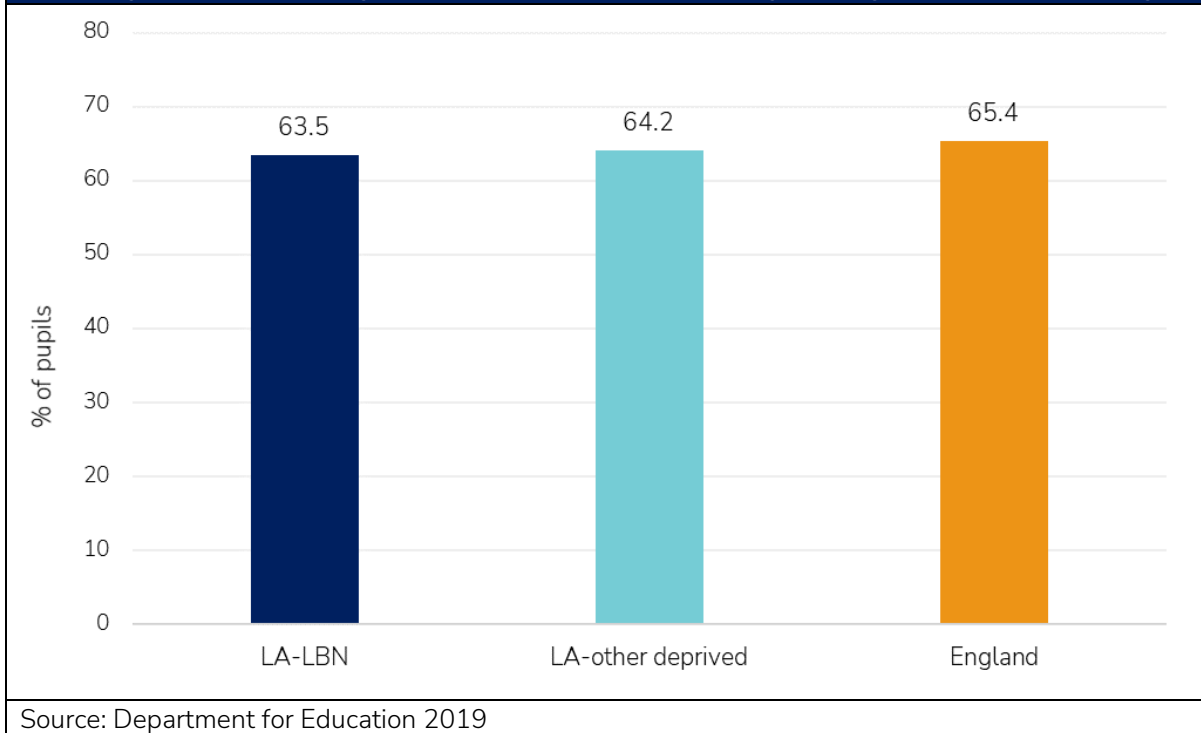
Percentage of pupils meeting the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths by end of primary school

The chart below shows the proportion of people achieving the expected standard⁴ in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2 in 2019⁵ across LA-LBNs, LA-other deprived and England.

⁴ The expected standard in Reading and mathematics is a scaled score of 100 or above. The expected standard in Writing is a teacher assessment of 'working at the expected standard' (EXS) or 'working at greater depth within the expected standard' (GDS).

⁵ Due to changes in the way pupil attainment has been assessed following the COVID-19 pandemic, 2019 is used in this analysis as they represent the most recent timepoint at which all examinations were externally assessed and moderated see <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/about/statistics> for more details.

Percentage of pupils meeting the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2



Pupils in LA-LBNs are less likely to meet the expected standard at Key Stage 2 (63.5%) than those in LA-other deprived areas (64.2%) or England as a whole (65.4%).

To get a deeper understanding of spatial inequalities in pupil attainment among primary school pupils, we have explored additional Key Stage 2 datasets that compare the performance of primary school pupils on individual subjects, and the extent to which pupils are making progress or exceeding expectations at age 11.

Performance of primary school pupils on selected Key Stage 2 indicators

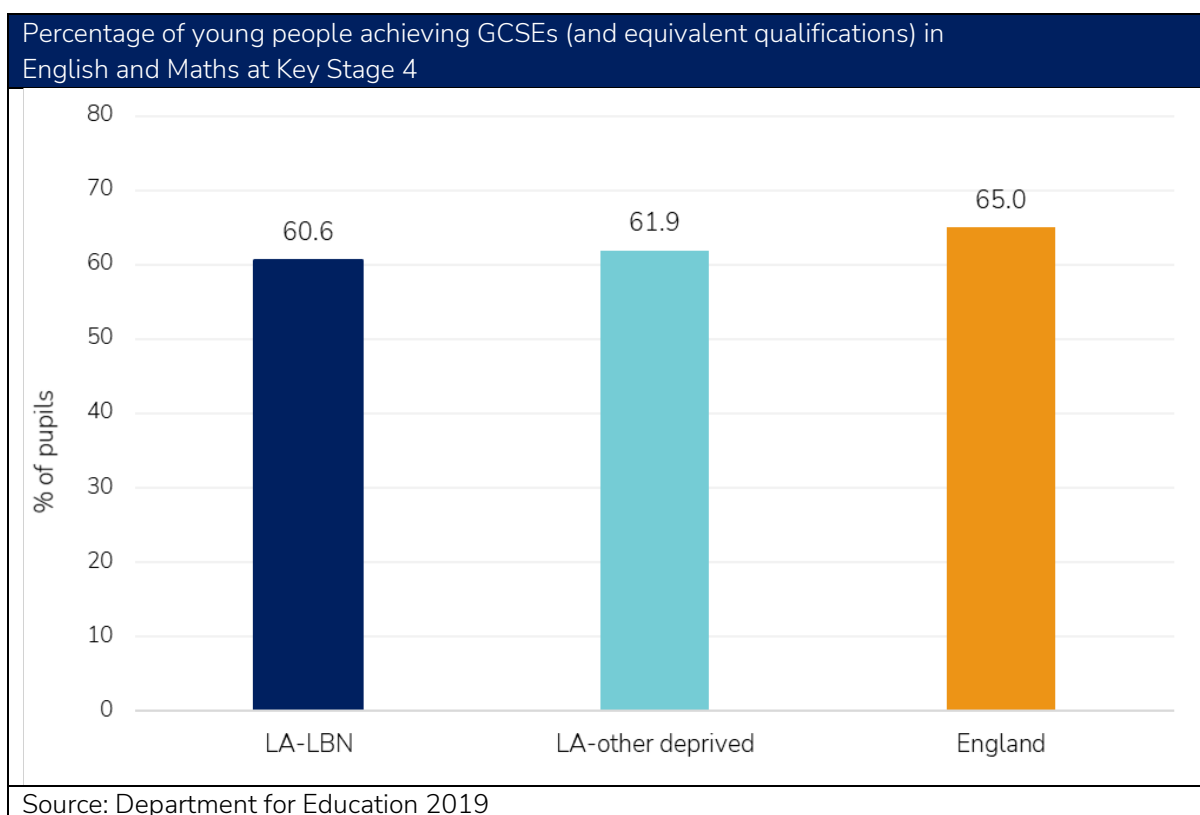
	LA-LBN	LA-other deprived	England
Percentage of pupils reaching a higher standard in Reading, Writing and Maths	9.4	9.7	10.7
Total number of pupils reaching the expected standard in Reading test	71.6	72.3	73.8
Average scaled score (Reading test)	103.9	104.1	104.5
Average progress score for Reading	-0.058	0.011	0.03
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in grammar, punctuation and spelling test	77.5	77.9	78.6
Average scaled score (grammar, punctuation and spelling test)	106.1	106.2	106.4
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in Maths test	77.9	78.5	79.2
Average scaled score (Maths test)	104.7	104.9	105.1
Average progress score for Maths	0.14	0.172	0.038

Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in Writing Teacher Assessment	77.9	78.2	79
Average progress score for Writing	0.162	0.152	0.032
Percentage of pupils working at the expected standard in Science Teacher Assessment	81.8	82.3	83.4
Source: Department for Education 2019			

The table shows that pupils in LA-LBNs perform consistently less well than across other similarly deprived areas and are notably below the national benchmark on each of the Key Stage 2 tests in Reading, Writing, Maths and Science. The gap is particularly large for Reading, with 71.6% of pupils in LA-LBNs reaching expected standards, 2.2 percentage points below the national average (73.8%). Moreover, there is some evidence to suggest pupils in LA-LBNs are falling behind their peers in terms of Reading attainment as they progress through the education system – with a lower progress score (-0.058) than the average across LA-other deprived areas (0.011) and England (0.030). By contrast, pupils in LA-LBNs are making better progress than their peers in LA-other deprived areas and England as a whole on Writing and Maths – though their overall attainment is lower.

Percentage of young people achieving GCSEs (and equivalent qualifications) in English and Maths by age 19.

The chart below shows the proportion of pupils achieving GCSEs in English and Maths at Key Stage 4 in 2019.



The chart shows that the attainment gap observed at Key Stage 2 continues in Key Stage 4, with a lower proportion of pupils in LA-LBNs achieving passes in English and Maths (60.6%) than across LA-other deprived (61.9%) and England (65%).

The table below compares the performance of secondary school pupils on other key metrics of Key Stage 4 attainment.

The Attainment 8 score is the average measure of an individual student's progress across their 8 best performing subjects which fall into three 'Attainment 8 buckets' (English and Maths, English Baccalaureate (EBacc) or Other)⁶.

The English Baccalaureate (EBacc) covers the following subjects (English language and literature, Maths, the Sciences, geography or history and a language).

Progress 8 determines students' progress across eight subjects. This is a value-added measure whereby students' results are compared to students with the same prior attainment score at KS2. A positive value indicates higher than expected progress.

Performance of secondary school pupils on selected Key Stage 4 indicators			
	LA-LBN	LA-Other Deprived	England
Average Attainment 8 score of all pupils	44.7	45.3	46.9
Average Progress 8 score of all pupils	-0.08	-0.06	-0.02
English Baccalaureate (EBacc) Average Point Score per pupil	20.9	22.3	25.1
Percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate (grades 4 or above in English and Maths, A*-C in unreformed subjects)	13.8	14.9	17.2
Source: Department for Education 2019			

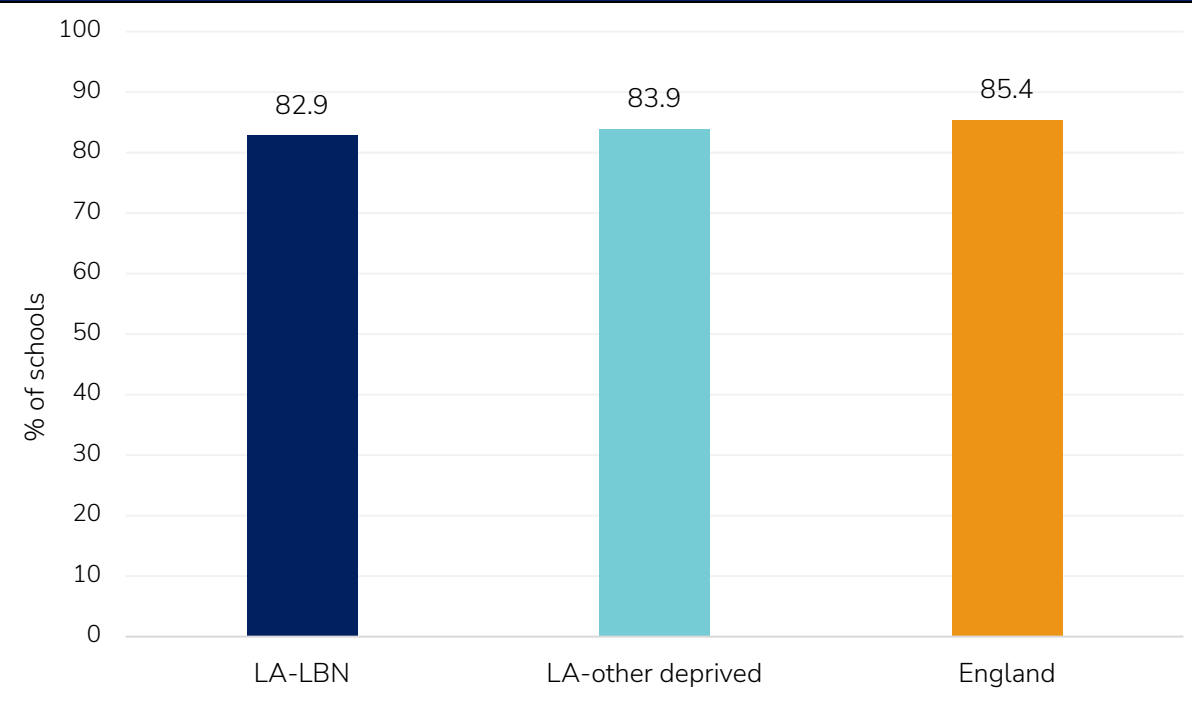
Again, the table shows that LA-LBNs perform consistently below LA-other deprived areas and England on each selected measure. Furthermore, pupils in LA-LBNs are making less progress (as measured by Progress 8 score) than pupils who had a similar level of attainment at Key Stage 2 – suggesting they are falling further behind.

Percentage of schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted

The chart below compares the proportion of schools located in Local Authority Districts containing LBNs, compared with Local Authority Districts containing deprived non-LBNs and England as a whole in the most recent year of inspection.

⁶ If these 8 best subjects do not fall into the three designated buckets for 'English & Maths', 'Ebacc' or 'Other' subjects, the score will not be counted.

Percentage of schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted



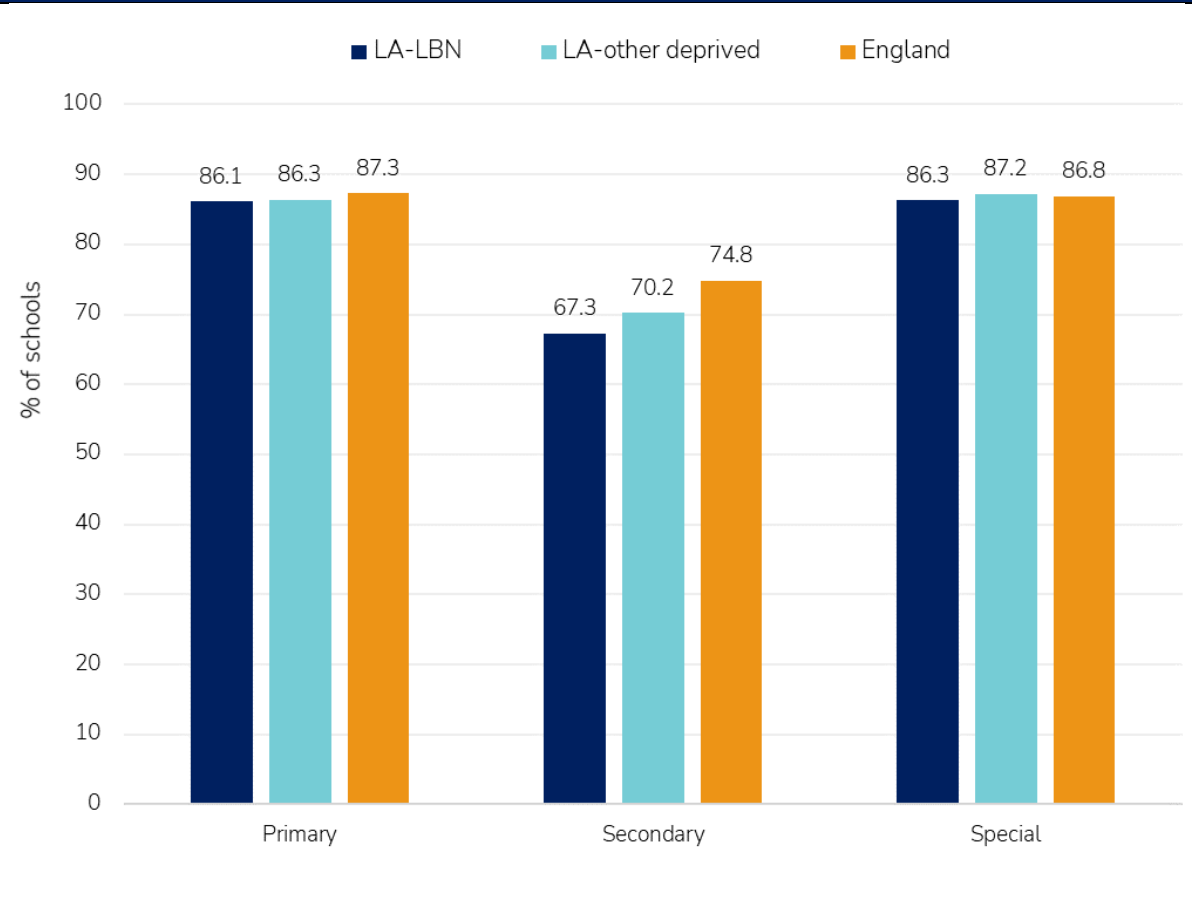
Source: Department for Education 2022

Pupils living in LA-LBNs are less likely to attend a school rated good or outstanding by Ofsted (with 82.9% of schools rated good or outstanding, compared with 83.9% in LA-other deprived and 85.4% in England. This may contribute to the lower overall attainment observed in these areas.

The table below presents the same information broken down by type of school (primary, secondary and special school).

The table shows that LA-LBNs have a lower proportion of good or outstanding schools across all school types. The gap in good or outstanding schools is most pronounced in secondary education, with 67% of secondary schools rated good or outstanding in LA-LBNs, compared with over 70% in LA-other deprived and just under 75% across England as a whole. This is likely to be linked to the wider attainment gaps and lower progress scores observed in LA-LBNs at Key Stage 4.

Percentage of schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted, by school type



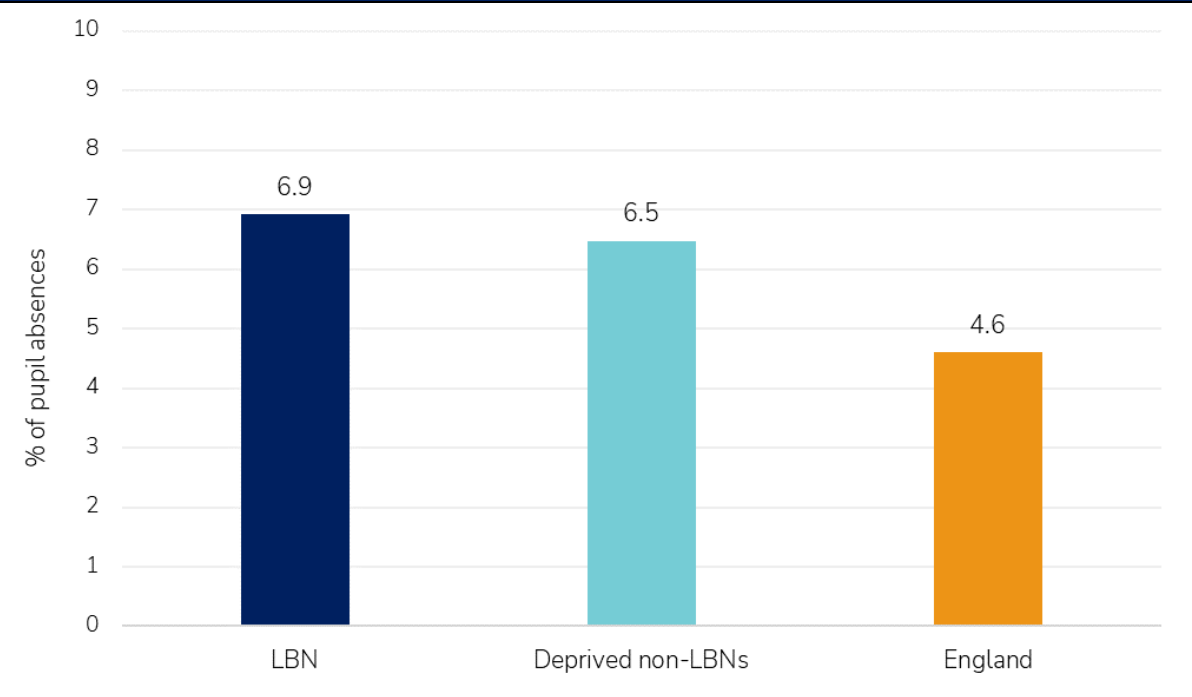
Source: Department for Education 2022

Persistent absences for all pupils and disadvantaged and vulnerable cohorts of children

The chart below shows the proportion of pupils who are persistently absent in LBNs, Deprived non-LBNs and England as a whole for 2012/13 (the most recent year at which data was published below Upper Tier Local Authority level). Persistent absence captures pupils in primary and secondary schools who have been absent for 56 or more sessions during the year (around 15 per cent of overall sessions).

Pupils living in LBNs are more likely to be persistently absent than across benchmark areas, with 6.9% of pupils engaged in persistent absence, compared with 6.5% in other deprived areas and 4.6% in England as a whole. High levels of persistent absences are likely to impact school learning and may have contributed to the lower attainment levels in LBNs (observed above).

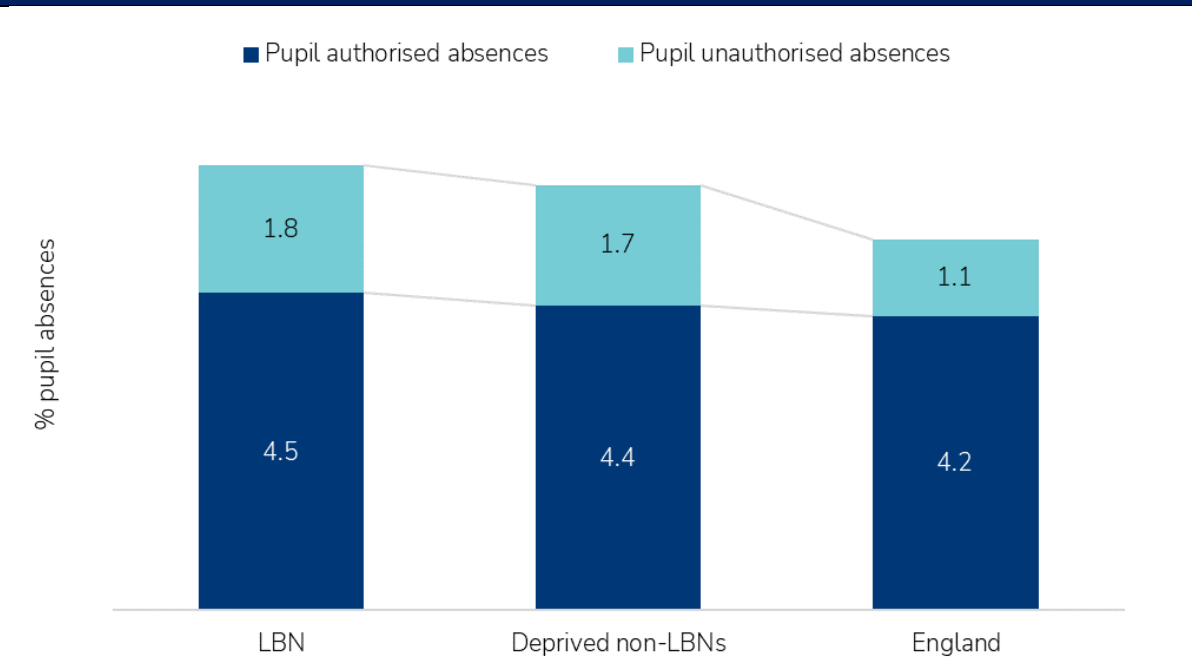
Persistent absences



Source: Department for Education 2012/13

The chart below compares levels of authorised and unauthorised absences in LBNs and comparator areas. The figures here represent the percentage of pupil sessions missed due to absence (as a proportion of total sessions in primary and secondary schools).

Authorised and unauthorised absences

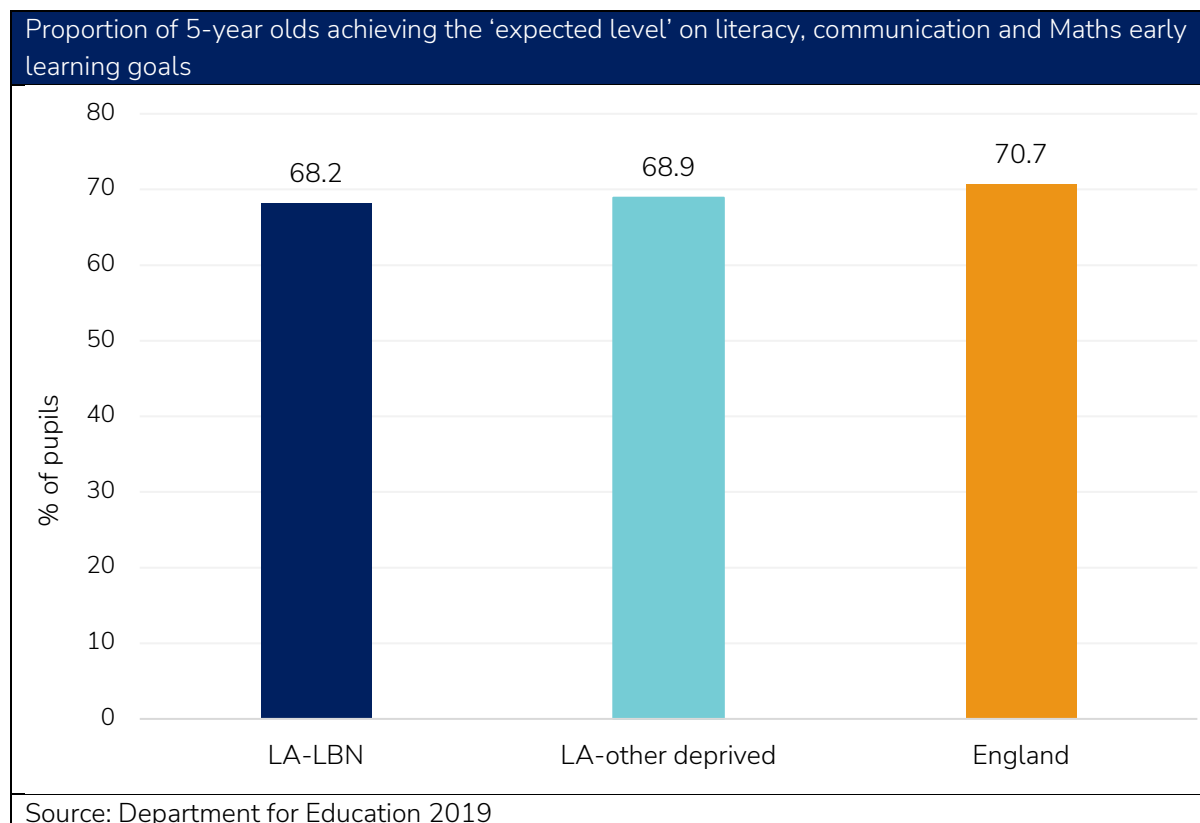


Source: Department for Education 2012/13

There are higher authorised and unauthorised absence rates in LBNs relative to the comparator areas. This is consistent with the findings above and suggests that issues of absence are widespread across LBNs, with associated impacts on learning.

Percentage of 5-year olds achieving 'expected level' on literacy, communication and Maths early learning goals

The chart below shows the proportion of 5-year olds achieving the 'expected level' on literacy, communication and Maths early learning goals⁷ in 2019⁸.



A lower proportion of pupils make expected progress on early learning goals in LA-LBNs (68.2%) compared with LA-other deprived areas (68.9%) and England as a whole (70.7%). This suggests that the educational disadvantage experienced in these communities is evident from a young age.

How are individual LBNs performing on key pupil attainment measures?

Pupil attainment data can be linked to the pupil's home postcode in the National Pupil Database to enable the production of indicators of pupil attainment by neighbourhood at LSOA level. However, there has been no openly published neighbourhood level data on pupil attainment since the academic

⁷ There are 17 Early Learning Goals in total: 1: Listening and attention 2: Understanding 3: Speaking 4: Moving and handling 5: Health and self - care 6: Self - confidence and self - awareness 7: Managing feelings and behaviour 8: Making relationships 9: Reading 10: Writing 11: Numbers 12: Shape, space and measures 13: People and communities 14: The World 15: Technology 16: Exploring and using media and materials 17: Being imaginative

⁸ Due to changes in the way pupil attainment has been assessed following the COVID-19 pandemic, 2019 is used in this analysis as they represent the most recent timepoint at which all examinations were externally assessed and moderated see <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/about/statistics> for more details.

year 2013/14⁹ and it is not possible to determine spatial variations in performance for individual LBNs in recent years.

However, as part of the production of the 2019 Indices of Deprivation it was possible to gain access to the National Pupil Database to produce a measure of children and young people experiencing educational disadvantage. The Indices of Deprivation 2019 Children and Young people subdomain is a composite measure, which combines data on pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 and 4, pupil absence, staying on at school rates and information on pupils not entering Higher Education.

The table below shows the 10 LBNs that are most deprived on the ID 2019 Children and Young people Education domain measure i.e. the areas that are most likely to be further behind on Mission 5.

LBN	Local Authority	ID 2019 Children and Young people Education domain (average rank)
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	182
Moss Bay	Allerdale	229
Grange	Gosport	277
Bloomfield	Blackpool	390
Gamesley	High Peak	404
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	405
Sheerness	Swale	520
Oak Tree	Mansfield	753
Cliftonville West	Thanet	803
Moorclose	Allerdale	883

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019

Eight of the 10 areas that are ranked as most deprived on this measure are in coastal areas, with Nelson in Great Yarmouth ranked as having the highest overall need.

In total, 199 of 225 LBNs contain LSOA neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 10% in England on the Indices of Deprivation Children and Young People subdomain. LBNs rank on average as more deprived on this measure than deprived non-LBNs, with an average rank of 6,420 (on a scale where 1 is most deprived and 32,844 least deprived), compared with an average rank of 7,932 for Deprived non-LBNs and 16,433 across England as a whole.

The Indices of Deprivation Children and Young People subdomain is a composite measure covering broader themes than those outlined in Mission 5, including further and Higher Education outcomes.

In order to get a clearer understanding of the spatial inequalities within LBNs at primary school level, it is useful to examine the performance of LBNs specifically at Key Stage 2. While there is no up to date data on this at small area level, the table below shows the LBNs with the lowest average point score at Key Stage 2 in 2013/14 (the most recent year in which neighbourhood data was published).

Golf Green has the lowest overall attainment, with a further area in Tendring (St Marys), one in Thanet (Cliftonville West) and two in Fenland making the top 5.

⁹ See here for the most recent publication - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/neighbourhood-statistics-in-england-academic-year-2013-to-2014>

Only two of the 10 areas (Cliftonville West and Bloomfield) feature among the 10 LBNs for both the Indices of Deprivation and the KS2 attainment measures.

LBN	Local Authority	Average Point Score at Key Stage 2
Golf Green	Tendring	25
Cliftonville West	Thanet	25.2
St Marys	Tendring	25.6
Waterlees Village	Fenland	25.6
Clarkson	Fenland	25.7
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	25.8
Queensway	Wellingborough	25.9
Bloomfield	Blackpool	26
Choppington	Northumberland	26.1
Kingswood & Hazel Leys	Corby	26.1
Source: Department for Education 2013/14		

Performance of LBNs on Mission 6

Mission 6: By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest-skilled areas.

This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance on Mission 6 of the *Levelling Up White Paper*. Mission 6 is intended to increase skills levels to reduce economic inequality and improve employment prospects and human capital in areas characterised as having a large proportion of residents with no or low qualifications. By improving skill levels, it is hoped this will raise the earnings prospects of those who have left school.

The White Paper notes that: “The UK Government’s goal is to support a high-wage, high-skill economy by building skills and human capital, particularly in places where they are weakest. This includes supporting people to realise their career aspirations without having to leave their communities, and to ensure that local employers have access to the skills they need to grow and thrive.”¹⁰

The table below lists the key indicators identified as headline and supporting metrics for Mission 6 in the *Levelling Up White Paper*.

Metric	Indicator	Source
Headline	19+ Further Education and Skills Achievements (qualifications) excluding community learning, Multiply and bootcamps	Department for Education
Supporting	Number of starts, and achievements, on apprenticeships per 1,000	Department for Education
Supporting	Proportion of the population with level 3+ qualifications	Department for Education
Supporting	19+ Further Education and skills participation	Department for Education

Below we explore the performance of LBNs on these metrics and related indicators measuring inequalities in adult skill levels.

Key findings

There is a conflicting picture in terms of skills and education in ‘left behind’ neighbourhoods.

Local Authorities containing LBNs show higher levels of Further Education and Skills (FES) participation and achievement than is evident in LA-other deprived areas and England as a whole.

However, this is not reflected in FES qualification levels of the wider population living in these areas, with people living in LBNs less likely to hold FES qualifications than the national average.

¹⁰ White Paper, p. 193

People in LBNs are also less likely to have employment-based training and skills, even though the take-up of apprenticeships is higher.

Skills gaps are most evident in terms of those achieving high level skills, with considerably fewer people holding qualifications to at least level 3 (2+A levels, 4+AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ) in LBNs (23.1%) than across Deprived non-LBNs (27.1%) and England as a whole (39.8%). There are also a lower proportion of people with professional qualifications (6.7%), compared with 7.5% in Deprived non-LBNs and 14.1% in England – reflecting the relative lack of high skilled employment opportunities in these areas. There is also lower participation in Higher Education in LBNs, 26.3% of young adults in LBNs progress to university, compared with one-in-three young adults in Deprived non-LBNs and more than 40% of young adults in England as a whole.

There are several possible reasons for the differences between recorded levels of FES participation and achievements and the overall qualification levels of the population. These are partly related to the limitations of the data – on the one hand, FES achievements data is only available for Local Authorities containing LBNs rather than the LBNs themselves and there is likely to be spatial inequalities in participation within these areas. It is also possible that those participating in FES do not remain in the LBNs after achieving qualifications, leaving overall qualification levels in these neighbourhoods languishing behind other areas. Better quality data at small area level on FES participation is needed to unpick some of these contradictions.

Looking at the individual LBNs that perform least well on key metrics, some interesting patterns emerge.

- LBNs with high BAME communities have relatively low levels of people undertaking apprenticeships.
- LBNs in peripheral towns and cities including the Essex coast and Hull have the lowest levels of people with level 3+ qualifications.
- Higher education participation is lower in areas of the South, particularly in South Hampshire.
- Gainsborough East experiences very low levels of participation in Higher Education and very high travel times to post-school educational institutions suggesting there may be physical barriers to accessing education in this neighbourhood.

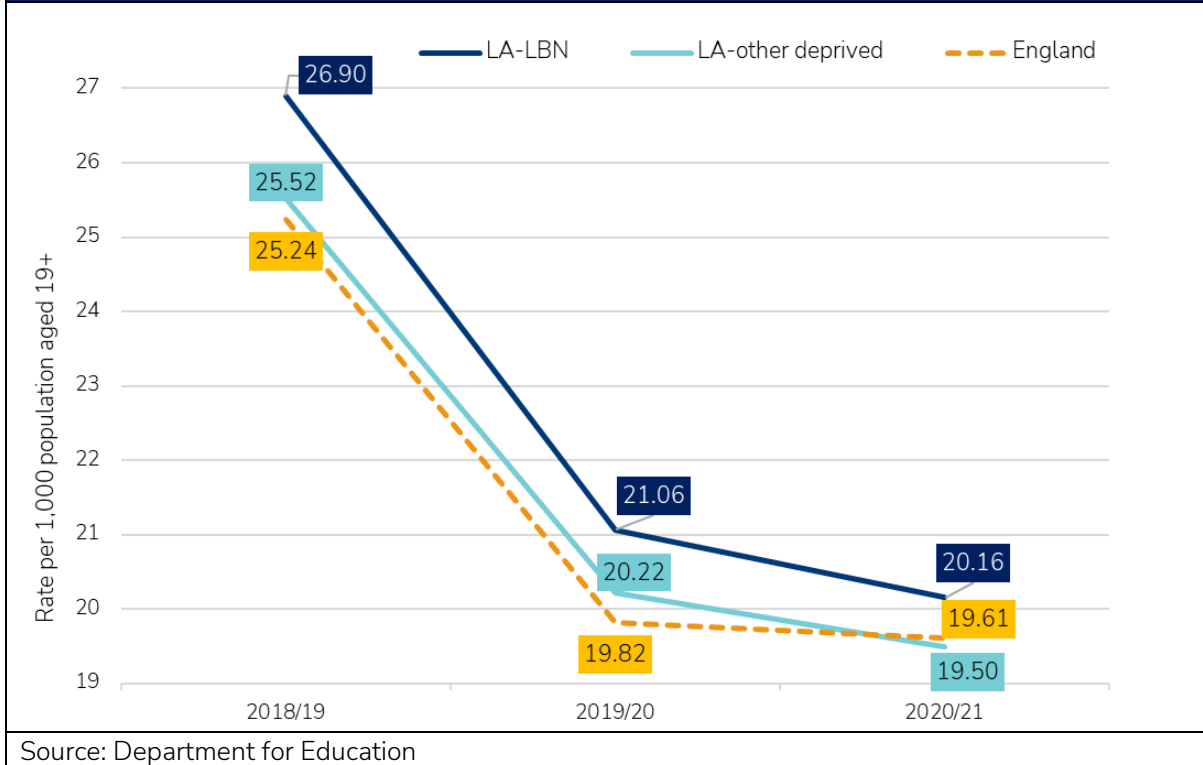
19+ Further Education and Skills Achievements (qualifications)

The headline metric for Mission 6 is the number of adults successfully completing high-quality skills training. The rationale for this metric is that Further Education skills training is closely associated with positive outcomes, such as further training, employment, and higher wages. It is, therefore, a good measure of whether people are acquiring the skills they need to make them more productive and succeed in a modern and changing economy.

The chart below shows the Further Education and skills (FES) learner achievements (excluding Community Learning) in LA-LBNs and comparators between 2018/19 and 2020/21.

The data includes Apprenticeships and Education and Training provision taken at General Further Education Colleges (including Tertiary), Sixth Form Colleges, Special Colleges (Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges, and Art and Design Colleges), Specialist Colleges and External Institutions.

FE and skills (FES) learner achievements (rate per 1,000 people aged 19+)



There has been a decline in levels of FES learning across LA-LBNs, LA- other deprived and England alike between 2019 and 2021 (this is likely to be partially linked to impacts of the COVID-10 pandemic with extended lockdowns disrupting FE provision and recording practices¹¹). However, people living in LA-LBNs are consistently more likely to be participating in and achieving FES learning outcomes than across LA-other deprived areas and England as a whole. This is particularly surprising when considered in the context of other deprived areas, as LBNs have a lower proportion of people aged 16-24 (the prime ages for FE education), with 11.5% of residents aged 16-24 compared with 13% in deprived non-LBNs. This suggests that the differences are not a function of the age profile of the population and may reflect differing levels of take-up in LBNs compared with other deprived areas. However, it is important to be cautious when interpreting this data, due to the lack of sub-Local Authority data. The figures we are seeing here show that the Local Authorities containing LBNs have higher levels of participation – however, it may be that the LBNs within the Local Authority have considerably lower participation rates.

The measure above only captures those who have achieved FES qualifications in recent years. It does not distinguish between the level of qualification attained, nor does it capture the overall number of people in the wider community that have specific FES qualifications. For this, we need to draw on Census 2011 data, which is the only source of information surveying the whole adult population in terms of qualifications held. The advantage of the Census data is that it is granular and looks at the qualifications held in each LBN rather than in Local Authorities which contain LBNs.

The table below shows the proportion of people in LBNs and comparator areas holding specific FES qualifications.

¹¹ The Department for Education has stated that COVID-19 and the associated restrictions have impacted on FE provision and also provider reporting behaviour via the Individualised Learner Record. Therefore, extra care should be taken in comparing between academic years and interpreting data presented in this release. <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/further-education-and-skills/2021-22>

FES qualifications			
	LBN	Deprived non-LBNs	England
NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma	18.2	16.6	15.1
NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	10.8	10.2	10.9
2+ A levels/VCEs, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma	7.1	9.9	18.6
NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	3	3.1	4.4
Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)	6.7	7.5	14.1
Other vocational/work-related qualifications	14.7	13.8	17
Census 2011			

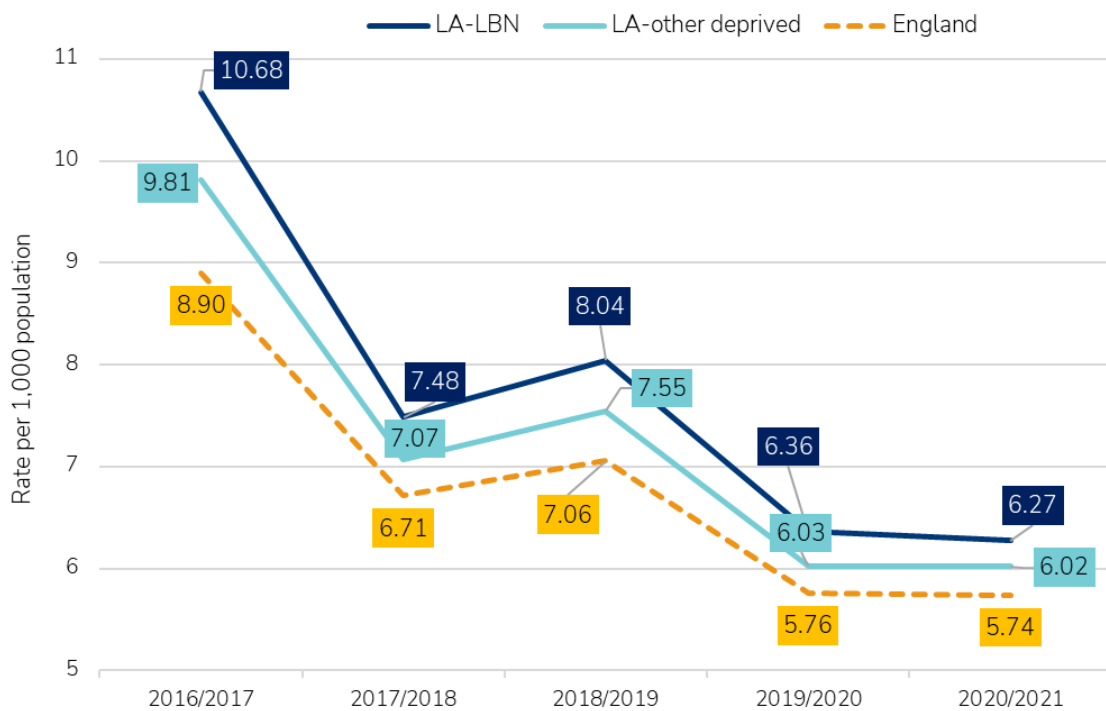
This table presents a different picture to the FES achievements data above, as it highlights that people living in LBNs are less likely to hold specific FES qualifications than across England as a whole. The only exception to this is the proportion of people with lower skilled qualifications including NVQ level 2 qualifications. There is a notable gap in terms of the number of professional qualifications held – with people living in LBNs less than half as likely to hold professional qualifications (6.7%) than the national average (14.1%). This is likely to be linked to the poorer employment opportunities and higher concentrations of residents in unskilled employment in these areas¹². The relationship with other deprived areas is more complex, with LBNs more likely to have achieved level 2 or 3 qualifications, but less likely to have A-levels, degree qualifications or professional qualifications.

Number of starts, and achievements, on apprenticeships per 1,000

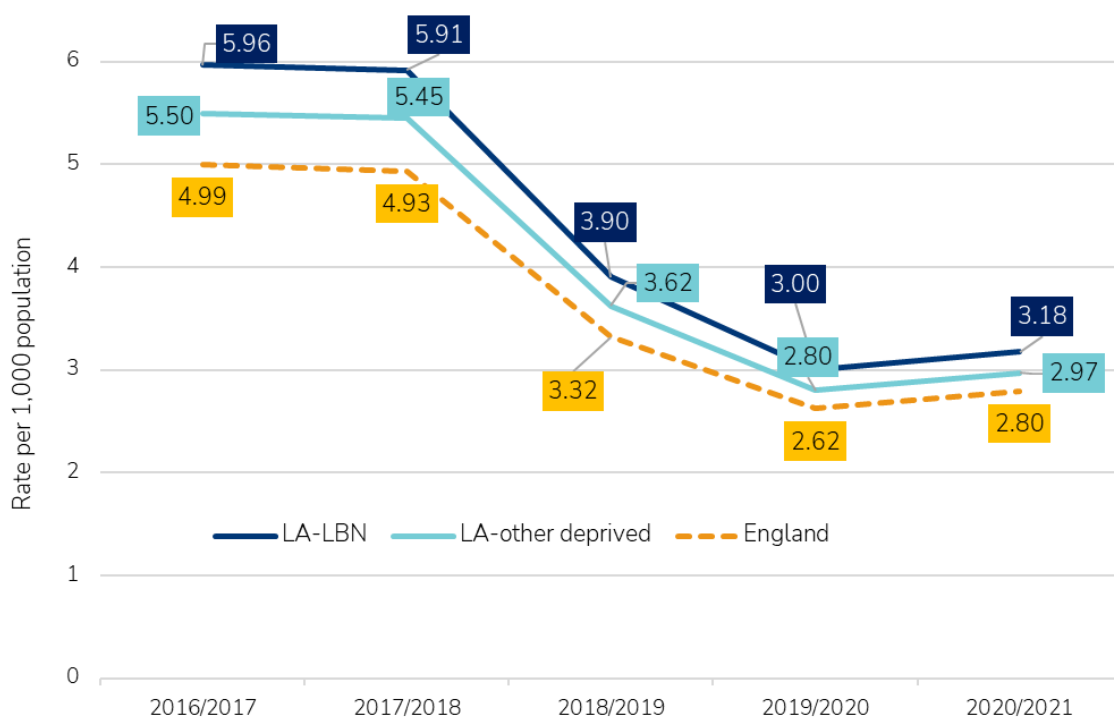
The charts below show the number of apprenticeship starts and achievements per 1,000 population in LA-LBNs and comparators between 2016/17 and 2020/21.

¹² See Left behind? Understanding communities on the edge for more details
<https://localtrust.org.uk/insights/research/left-behind-understanding-communities-on-the-edge/>

Apprenticeship starts (per 1,000 population)



Apprenticeship achievements (per 1,000 population)

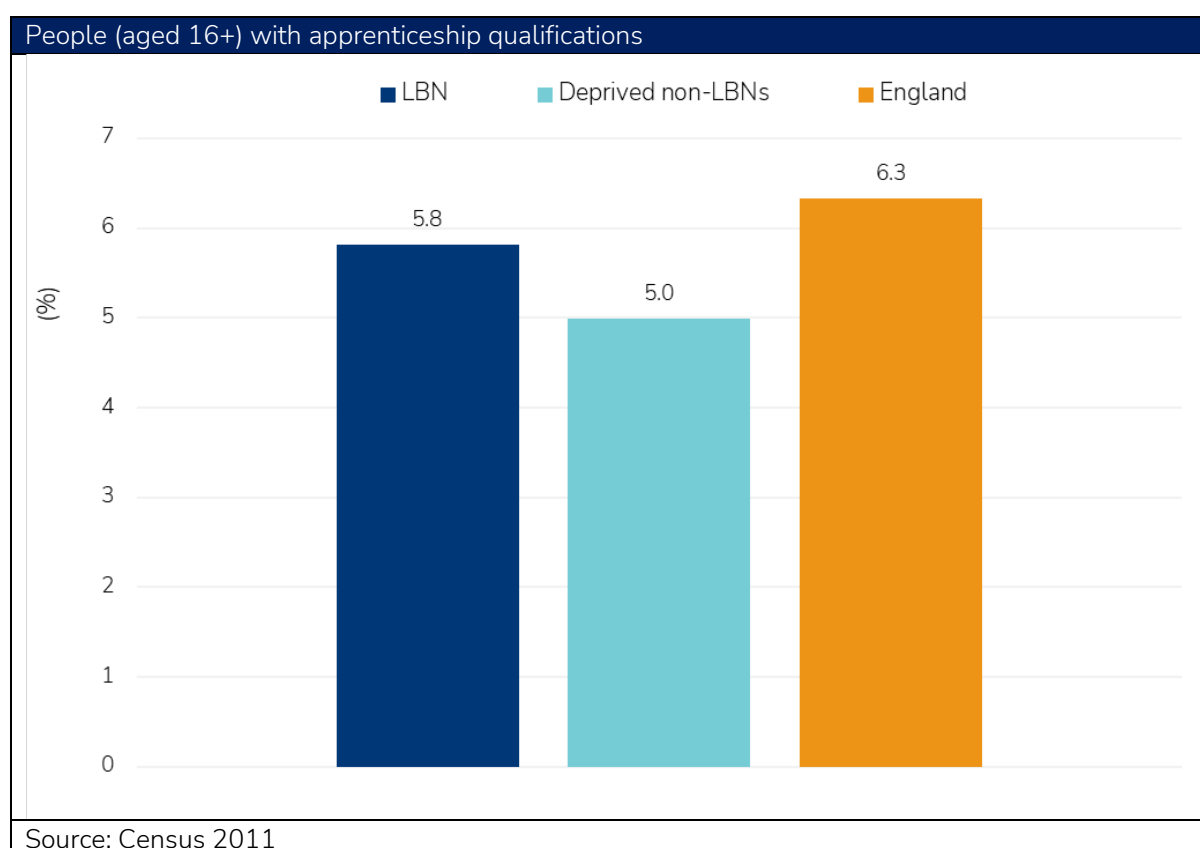


Source: Department for Education

The findings are aligned with the data on overall FES achievements (above), with Local Authorities containing LBNs having consistently higher levels of apprenticeship participation and achievements across each of the years where outcomes have been recorded. As with overall learning levels, there has been a visible decline in people undertaking apprenticeships since 2019 – again this is likely to be attributable to the disruptive impacts of the pandemic and associated lockdowns.

There are a couple of caveats to consider with the apprenticeship data, firstly the data only covers those currently undertaking apprenticeships rather than the population as a whole with apprenticeship qualifications, secondly, the data is collected at Local Authority level so it is only possible to determine the achievements in Local Authorities containing LBNs rather than achievement rates within LBNs, which may be lower than the average for the Local Authority (given the lower general employment opportunities in these areas).

Data on the total number of people with apprenticeship qualifications is available from the 2011 Census. While this data is increasingly out of date, it does provide information on the overall adult population who hold apprenticeship qualifications and is sufficiently granular to provide figures for the LBNs rather than their parent Local Authorities. The chart below shows the proportion of the population aged 16+ holding apprenticeship qualifications in LBNs and comparators (derived from this Census 2011 data).



The chart shows that a higher proportion of people have apprenticeship qualifications in LBNs (5.8%) than across other deprived areas (5%), though lower than England as a whole (6.3%). This is somewhat consistent with other findings in this section which suggest that while there are high levels of FES participation in the wider areas that LBNs fall within, LBNs themselves are experience lower levels of participation than the national average.

There are also inconsistencies within LBNs, with 137 of the 225 (61%) LBNs having a lower proportion of adults with apprenticeships than the national average.

The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the lowest proportion of adults (aged 16+) with apprenticeship qualifications.

LBN	Local Authority	% with apprenticeship qualifications
Fenside	Boston	2.7
Harpurhey	Manchester	2.9
Fieldway	Croydon	3.0
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	3.0
Kings Heath	Northampton	3.4
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	3.5
East Park	Wolverhampton	3.6
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	3.6
Kingstanding	Birmingham	3.6
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	3.6
Source: Census 2011		

There are no clear geographical relationships across these areas. Six of the 10 areas are located in large conurbations (Harpurhey, Fieldway, Becontree, Hodge Hill, East Park and Kingstanding). However, the area with the lowest apprenticeship levels is located in the small market town of Boston, while coastal (Nelson), Industrial (Hull) and peripheral estates (Kings Heath) are also represented in the top 10.

One notable feature of each of these 10 areas is that they are relatively ethnically diverse with between 20.6% and 58.4% of people living in BAME communities – considerably above the average across LBNs (11.7%) while each area also has a higher proportion of people from BAME communities than the national average (20.2%). This suggests that BAME communities may experience additional barriers in accessing apprenticeship qualifications.

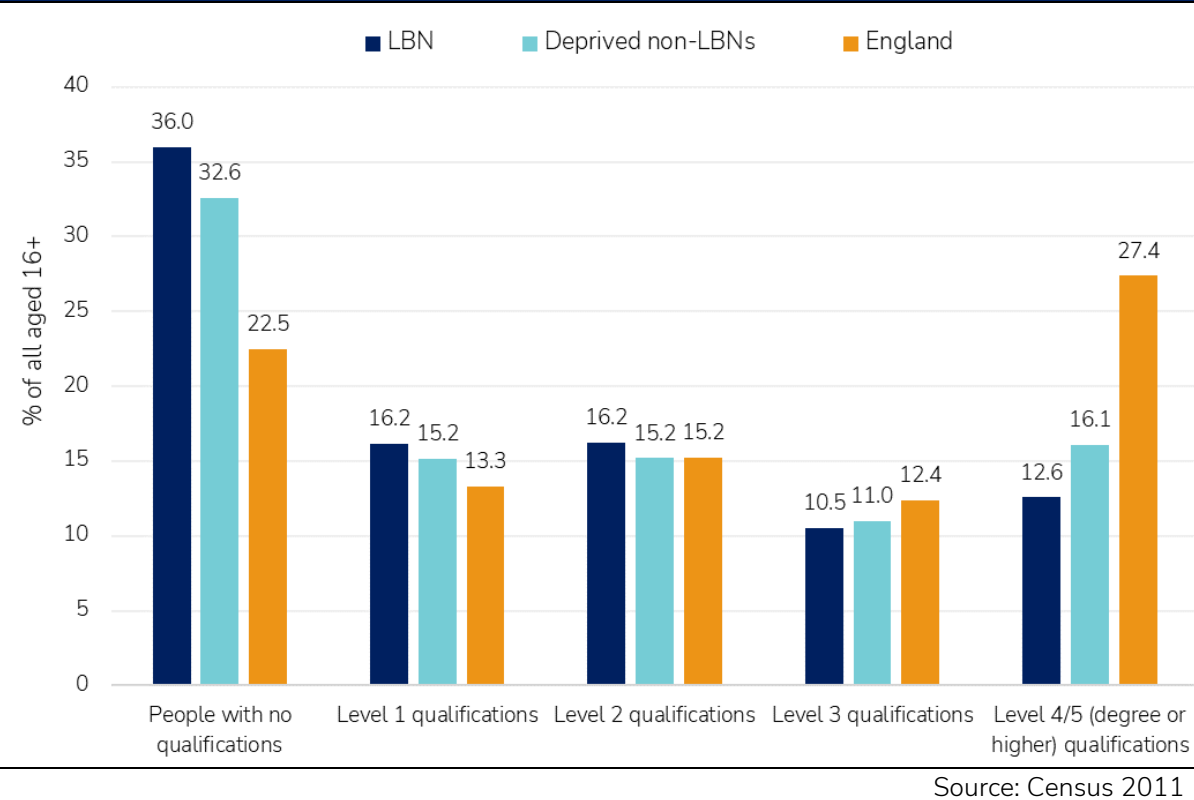
Proportion of the population with level 3+ qualifications

The chart below shows the highest level of qualification attained by adults living in LBNs and comparator areas.

The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 1 qualifications include 1+O level passes, 1+CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ. Level 2: 5+O level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1). Level 2 qualifications include 5+O level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1), 5+GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+A levels/AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ. Level 3 qualifications include 2+A levels, 4+AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ. Level 4+ qualifications include Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications. While this data is increasingly out of date, the census 2011 data is the only source of neighbourhood levels qualifications with a sufficient sample size to be robust at neighbourhood level¹³.

¹³ The Annual Population Survey also provides information regarding the skills and qualifications of the local population. However, this dataset has a small sample size (152,000 across England in 2019) so is insufficiently granular to provide accurate small area estimates of adult skill levels

Highest level of qualification



A lower proportion of people in LBNs have level 3 qualifications or above in LBNs (23.1%) than across Deprived non-LBNs (27.1%) and England as a whole (39.8%). This indicates there is a considerable gap to be closed in LBNs if they are to achieve levelling up with the national average on this mission.

By contrast, more than half (52.1%) of all adults (aged 16+) in LBNs have no or low (level 1 or below) qualifications. This is notably above the average across deprived non-LBNs (47.7%) and England as a whole (35.8%).

This poor performance is shown across the majority of LBNs, with each of the 225 LBNs seeing a lower proportion of people with level 3+ qualifications than the national average.

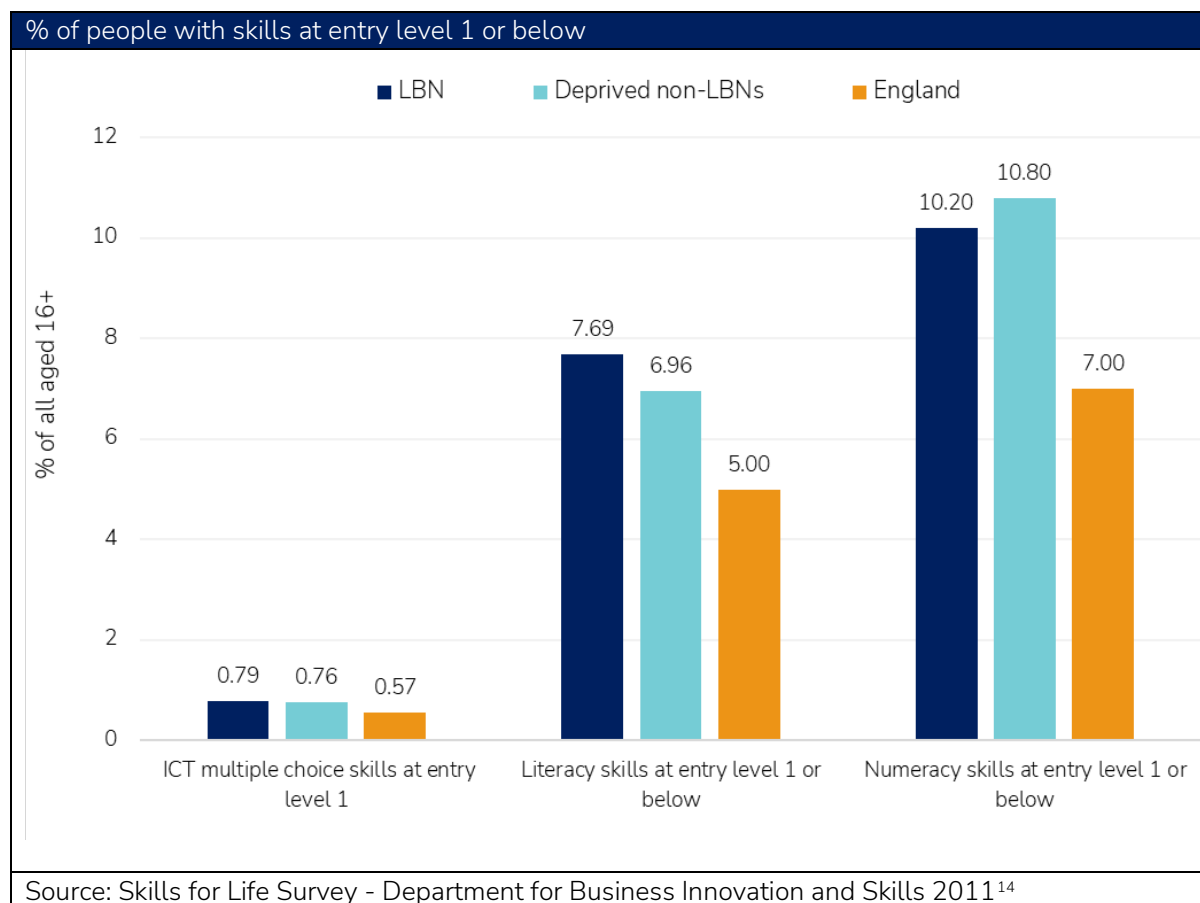
The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the lowest levels of people with level 3+ qualifications.

LBN	Local Authority	% Level 3+ qualifications
Golf Green	Tendring	13.4
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	13.5
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	14.3
Fenside	Boston	14.6
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	14.9
Rush Green	Tendring	14.9
Waterlees Village	Fenland	15.1
Marfleet	Kingston upon Hull, City of	15.2
Bransholme West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	15.3
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	15.5

Source: Census 2011

Golf Green in Tendring (covering the area of Jaywick) has the lowest proportion of residents with level 3 qualifications or above. Both Tendring and Kingston-upon-Hull contain multiple neighbourhoods ranking among the top 10 on this measure.

People in LBNs are also more likely to be lacking basic literacy, numeracy and IT skills. The chart below shows the proportion of adults in LBNs and comparators lacking literacy, numeracy and ICT skills, based on responses to the Skills for Life survey 2011. Individuals were identified as lacking basic skills if they had qualification levels at Entry Level 1 or below.



As shown in the chart, people in LBNs are more likely to have lower literacy skills (7.7%) than in deprived (non LBNs) (7%) and England as a whole (5%). LBNs also had a higher proportion of people with poor ICT and numeracy skills than the national average (though performance relative to Deprived non-LBNs was more mixed).

The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest levels of people with literacy skills at entry level 1 or below. Areas with the highest rates of people lacking literacy skills can be seen around Merseyside (three in Knowsley, one in Liverpool and one in Halton).

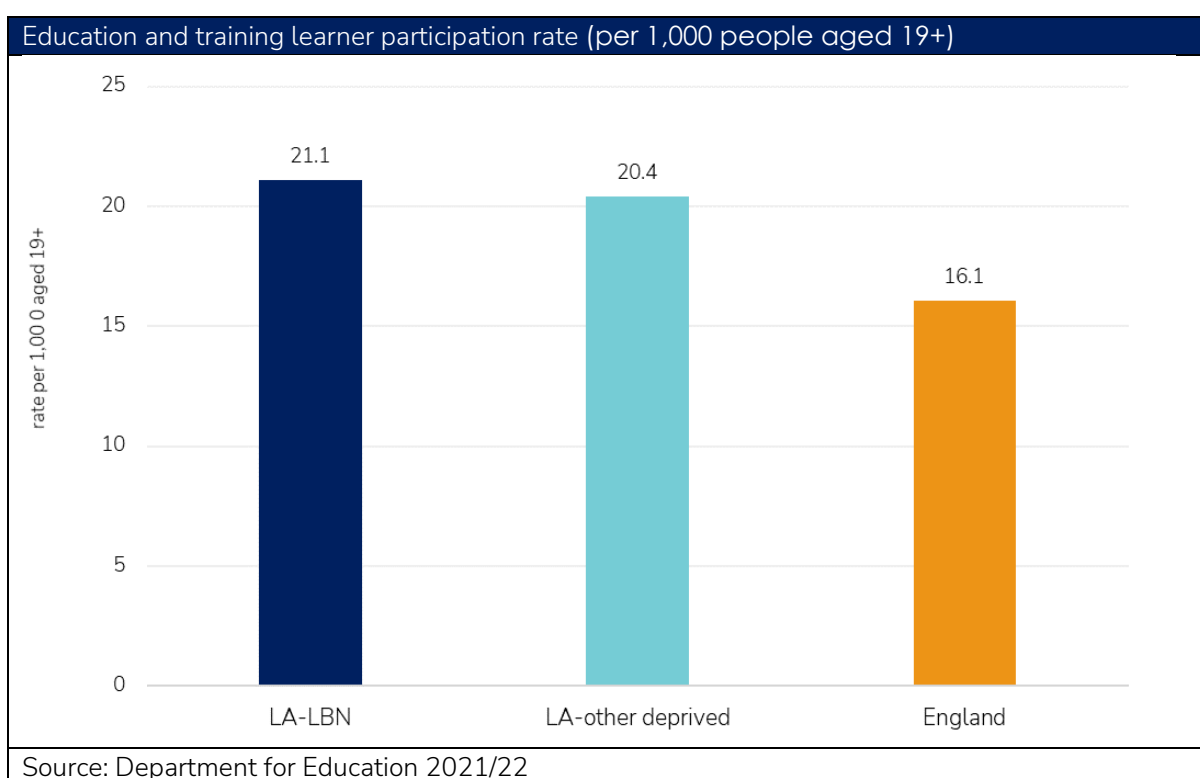
¹⁴ Note, this survey is conducted at regional level as part interview part questionnaire. The background questionnaire was designed to collect a broad set of relevant demographic and behavioural data. This demographic data was used to model the information down to neighbourhood level using the neighbourhood characteristics of each small area to create a likely average skill level of the population within each area. The figures for the LBNs are modelled data rather than directly collected for each person in the LBN so is less robust than the census or administrative data in this section.

LBN	Local Authority	% with literacy skills level 1 or below
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	10.1
Park End & Beckfield	Middlesbrough	10.1
Norris Green	Liverpool	10.1
Page Moss	Knowsley	10.3
Northwood	Knowsley	10.4
Halton Castle	Halton	10.6
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	10.6
Stockbridge	Knowsley	11.1
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	11.1
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	11.6

Source: Skills for Life Survey - Department for Business Innovation and Skills 2011

19+ Further Education and skills participation

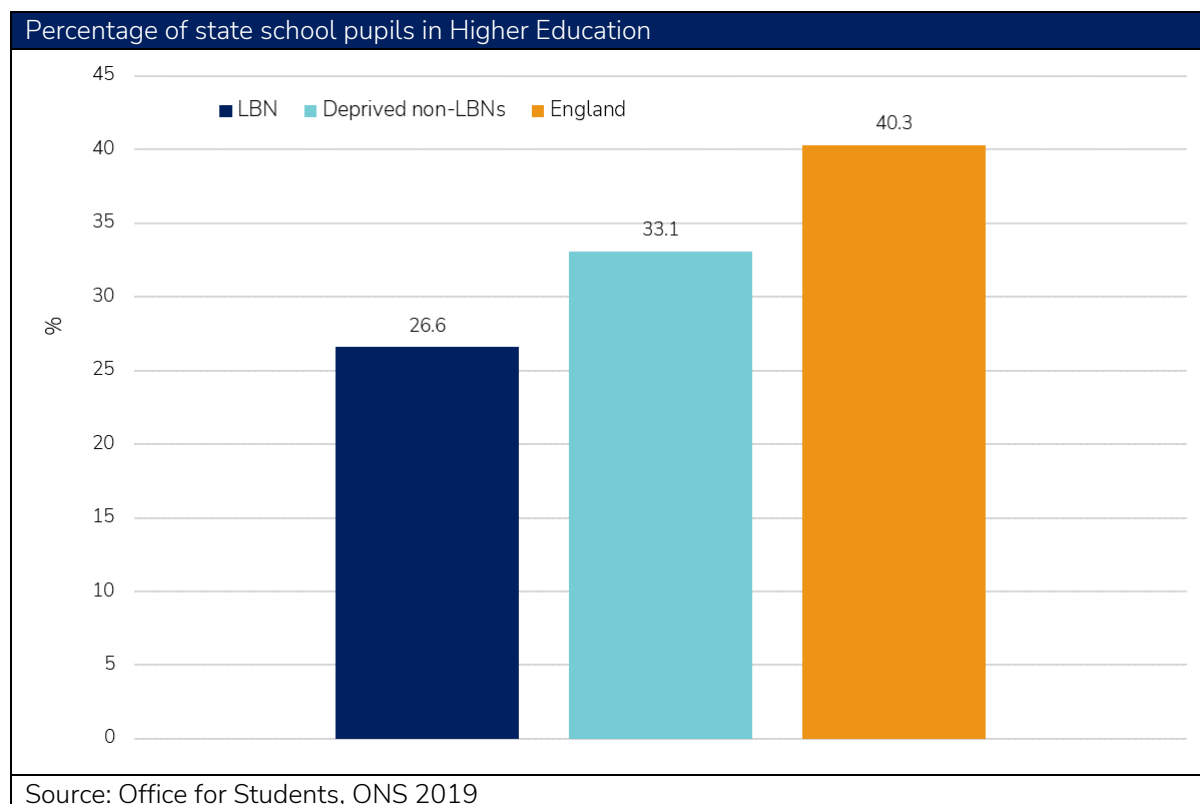
The chart below compares adult (aged 19+) education and training learner participation rates (expressed as a rate per 1,000 population) for the first quarter (August to October 2021) of the 2021/22 academic year in LA-LBNs and comparators. Education participation rates are calculated from a range of providers and the data includes Apprenticeships, Community Learning, and Education and Training provision taken at General Further Education Colleges (including Tertiary), Sixth Form Colleges, Special Colleges (Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges, and Art and Design Colleges), Specialist Colleges and External Institutions.



The chart shows that Local Authorities containing LBNs show higher levels of FE learning and participation (21.1 participants per 1,000 adults) than those containing other deprived areas (20.4), and considerably above the participation rates in England as a whole (16.1). This is consistent with the findings in the previous sections which showed higher levels of FES and apprenticeship achievements.

However, again it is important to caveat that because this is Local Authority data, it is difficult to attribute the extent to which participation rates in the LBNs reflect those in the wider Local Authority.

While there is no granular data on Further Education participation, it is possible to look at Higher Education participation at below Local Authority level. The chart below shows the percentage of state school pupils in Higher Education (measured as the proportion of the 16 year old state-funded mainstream school pupils who sat their GCSEs in the summer of 2010 to 2014 that were in Higher Education at the age of 18 or 19)¹⁵.



Just over one-in-four (26.3%) young adults in LBNs progress to university, compared with one-in-three young adults in Deprived non-LBNs and more than 40% of young adults in England as a whole.

Only three of the 225 LBNs have a higher proportion of state school pupils entering Higher Education than the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the lowest proportion of people entering Higher Education.

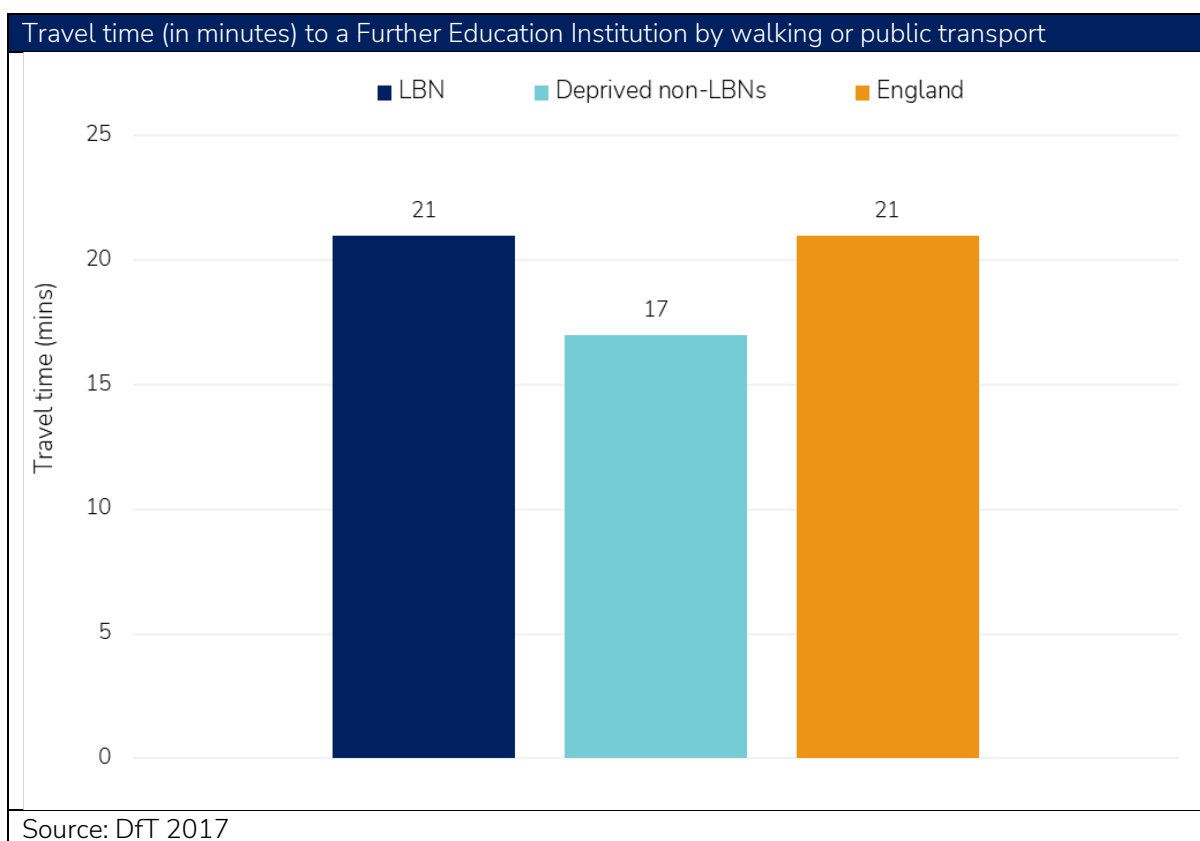
LBN	Local Authority	Proportion of young people in Higher Education
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol	10.7
Bondfields	Havant	11.7
Warren Park	Havant	11.9
Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	14.9
Camp Hill	Nuneaton and Bedworth	15.3
Waterlees Village	Fenland	15.4
Grange	Gosport	15.5
Clarkson	Fenland	15.8

¹⁵ <https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/young-participation-by-area/about-the-data/>

Moss Bay	Allerdale	16.0
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	16.3
Source: Office for Students, ONS 2019		

The majority of these areas were located in the South of England, with particular concentrations in South Hampshire (four of the 10 LBNS with the lowest participation were located in and around Portsmouth) and Fenland. Grange and Moss Bay also featured among the LBNs with the lowest pupil attainment – reflecting the link between pupil attainment (see Mission 5) and Higher Education (HE) participation.

One potential barrier to FE and HE participation in LBNs is the difficulty accessing FE institutions. The chart below shows the average journey time by public transport to FE Institutions in LBNs and comparator areas.



LBNs have a greater average journey time to an FE institution (21 mins on average) than across other deprived areas (17 mins) and similar to the average across England as a whole – despite there being a higher proportion of people in LBNs residing in urban areas (95.6%) compared with the national average (83.0%).

The table below shows the 20 LBNs with the longest travel times to a Further Education institution. 99 of 225 LBNs have longer travel times to Further Education institutions than the England average (21 minutes).

LBN	Local Authority	Further education institution (minutes)
Gainsborough East	West Lindsey	63

Irwell	Rossendale	44
Sandwith	Copeland	39
Hyde Godley	Tameside	38
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	36
Sheppey East	Swale	35
Shepway South	Maidstone	35
Hardwick and Salters Lane	Stockton-on-Tees	35
Shirebrook North West	Bolsover	35
Waterlees Village	Fenland	34
Castle	Sunderland	34
Bransholme East	Kingston upon Hull, City of	33
Redhill	Sunderland	33
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	33
Meir North	Stoke-on-Trent	32
Bentilee and Ubberley	Stoke-on-Trent	32
Stacksteads	Rossendale	32
Golf Green	Tendring	32
Bitterne	Southampton	32
Kirkleatham	Redcar and Cleveland	32
Source: DfT 2017		

Gainsborough East has a notably higher average travel time than other communities, with average travel times of more than an hour by walking or public transport from a Further Education institution (approximately three times the national average). The majority of areas with long travel times are located in smaller towns, which are likely to be too small to contain a college. However, there are LBNs in some larger towns and cities (including two in Sunderland and two in Stoke-on-Trent) – in these communities, it is likely to be poor public transport provision rather than lack of a Further Education institution which contributes to the relatively long journey time recorded.

The table below shows LBNs which have both low rates of participation in Higher Education, as well as being in the top 20 LBNs with the longest travel times to a Further Education institution. Poor public transport links to areas of post-16 education may have contributed to lower levels of people continuing in education in these communities.

LBN	Local Authority	Travel time Further Education institution (mins)	% Participation in Higher Education
Gainsborough East	West Lindsey	63	17.1
Sandwith	Copeland	39	16.9
Shepway South	Maidstone	35	18.6
Waterlees Village	Fenland	34	15.4
Bentilee and Ubberley	Stoke-on-Trent	32	16.3
England		21	40.3
Source: DfT 2017/ Office for Students, ONS 2019			

Performance of LBNs on Mission 7

Mission 7: By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by five years.

This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance on Mission 7 of the *Levelling Up White Paper*. Mission 7 aims to improve the general health of the population and raise healthy life expectancies. Increasing healthy life expectancy can help reduce pressure on public services and increase productivity by supporting people to be able to work who would be otherwise prevented due to long-term health conditions.

The table below lists the key indicators identified as headline and supporting metrics for Mission 7 in the *Levelling Up White Paper*.

Metric	Indicator	Source
Headline	Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Supporting	Smoking prevalence of adults	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Supporting	Obesity prevalence - children and adults	National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital/ House of Commons Library
Supporting	Cancer diagnosis at stage 1 and 2	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service
Supporting	Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (per 100,000 population)	Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Below we explore the performance of LBNs on these metrics and related indicators of health inequality.

Key findings

People living in LBNs can expect to experience considerably fewer years in good health, with a healthy life expectancy gap of seven and a half years between LBNs and England as a whole. People living in LBNs in the North of England are particularly lagging behind their peers elsewhere in England, with males in Bloomfield in Blackpool expected to have 14.5 fewer years of healthy life expectancy the national average (63.5 years).

This is supported by evidence of a higher prevalence of key health conditions including cancer and conditions associated with cardiovascular diseases (including high blood pressure, diabetes, coronary heart disease, COPD and strokes) in LBNs than across other deprived areas and England as a whole.

This is reflected in the performance of LBNs on metrics associated with behavioural risk factors; with evidence of higher levels of obesity, higher prevalence of adults smoking, and lower levels of physical activity in LBNs than across other deprived areas and England as a whole.

Poor healthy life expectancy is likely to have contributed towards lower overall life expectancy in LBNs, with 224 of the 225 LBNs having lower female life expectancy than the national average and 223 of the 225 LBNs having lower male life expectancy than the national average. However, there is some evidence of health inequalities in LBNs with some neighbourhoods experiencing particular challenges:

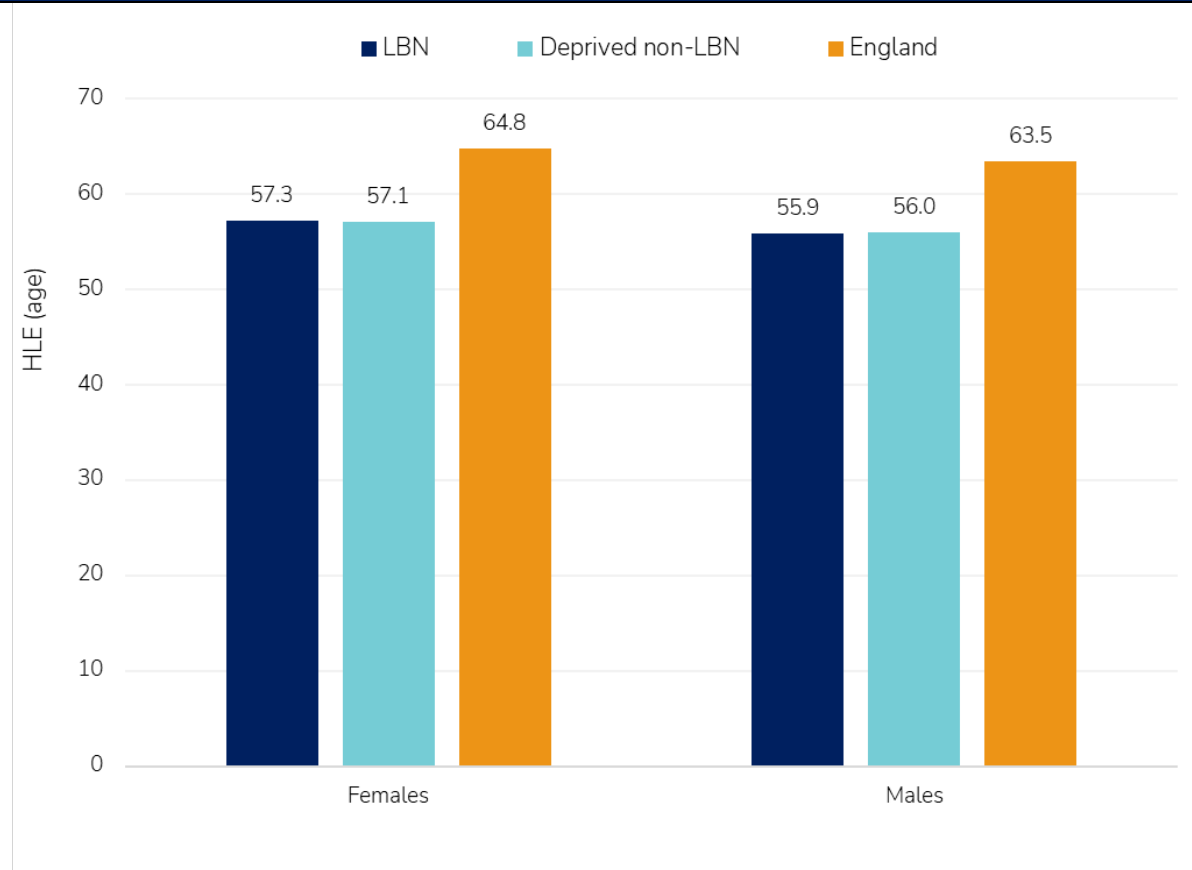
- Bloomfield in Blackpool has the lowest male healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy for males as well as ranking in the top 10 LBNs with the lowest female life expectancy, the highest prevalence of children who smoke, and the second highest mortality from coronary heart disease.
- Grangetown has the lowest female healthy life expectancy and second highest prevalence of adults smoking as well as ranking in the top 10 LBNs with the lowest male life expectancy.
- Stockton Town Centre has the second lowest male healthy life expectancy, the fifth lowest female healthy life expectancy, the lowest female life expectancy, the third lowest male life expectancy, the highest cancer mortality rate and among the highest levels of mortality from coronary heart disease.

Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE)

The chart below looks at breakdowns of healthy life expectancy - *the average number of years that an individual might expect to live in "good" health in their lifetime*, by gender.

People living in LBNs can expect to experience considerably fewer years in good health, with a healthy life expectancy gap of seven and a half years between LBNs and England as a whole. Male healthy life expectancy is 55.9 years in LBNs compared with 63.5 years nationally. Female healthy life expectancy is 57.3 years in LBNs compared with 64.8 years nationally. All 225 of the LBNs have lower healthy life expectancy than the national average.

Healthy Life Expectancy



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2009-2013

The tables below show the 10 LBNs with the lowest healthy life expectancy for males and females.

LBN	Local Authority	Male healthy life expectancy
Bloomfield	Blackpool	49.0
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	49.9
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	50.2
Harpurhey	Manchester	50.7
Horden	County Durham	50.9
Dearne North	Barnsley	50.9
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	51.0
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	51.5
Hendon	Sunderland	51.6
Bentilee and Ubberrley	Stoke-on-Trent	51.6

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2009-2013

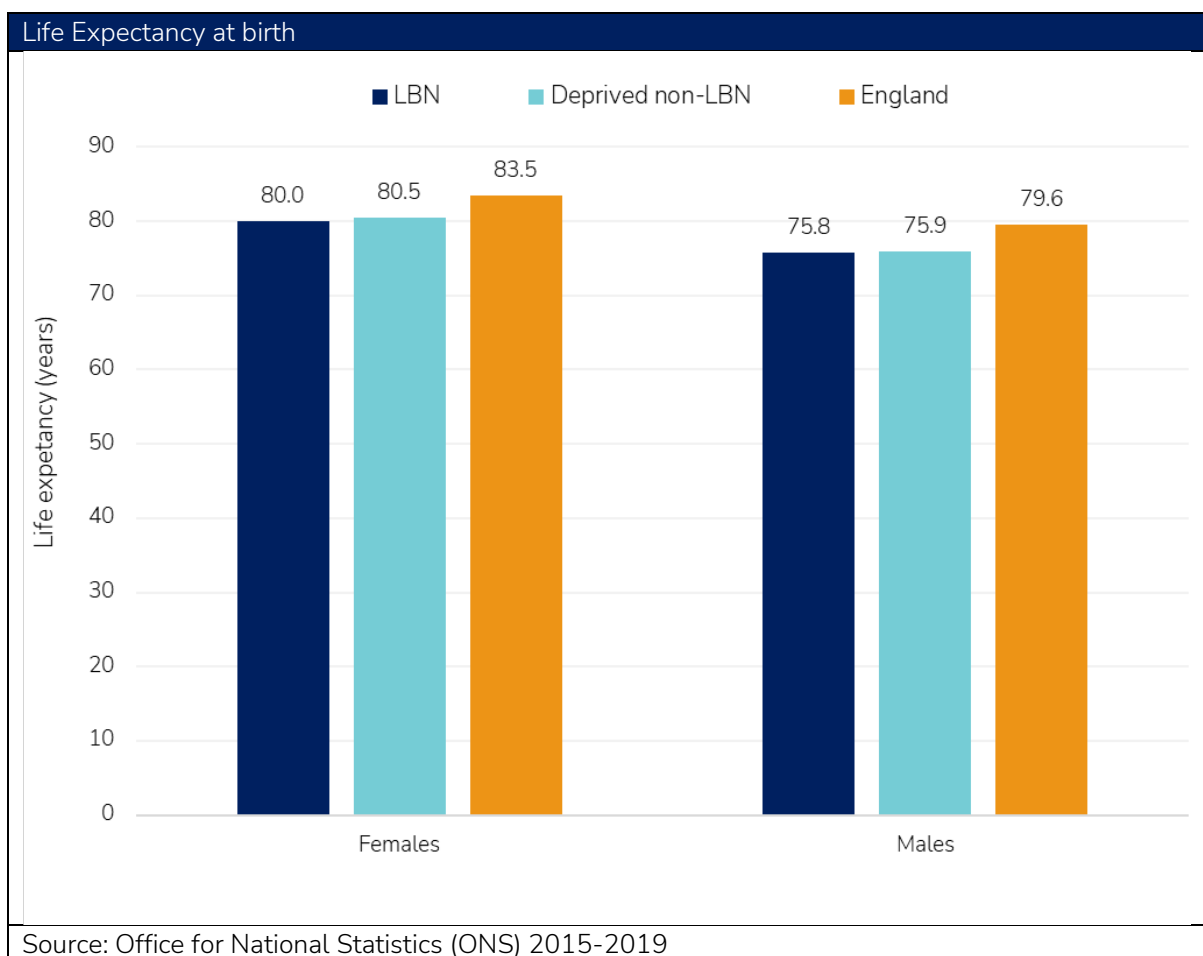
Males living in Bloomfield in Blackpool can expect to live 49 years of healthy life expectancy – approximately 14.5 years less than the national average (63.5 years) and more than 13 years less than the average across the LBN of Walton in Tendring, Essex (62.2) (the LBN with the highest male healthy life expectancy). Bloomfield and Stockton Town Centre are also ranked as the LBNs with the lowest overall life expectancy showing that males living in these areas not only live shorter lives overall, but they can also expect to be healthy for a shorter period of time.

There is also a high degree of inequality in female healthy life expectancy across the LBNs – with females in Grangetown in Redcar and Cleveland estimated to have an average healthy life expectancy of 52.2 years, compared with 63.6 years in the LBN of Littlemoor in Dorset – a gap of 11.4 years.

LBN	Local Authority	Female healthy life expectancy
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	52.2
Dearne North	Barnsley	52.2
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	52.2
Horden	County Durham	52.3
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	52.7
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	52.8
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	52.8
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	53.1
Halton Castle	Halton	53.1
Harpurhey	Manchester	53.2

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2009-2013

The chart below compares overall life expectancy including breakdowns by gender.



Both males and females have a lower life expectancy in LBNs, compared with other deprived areas and England as a whole. This gap is slightly wider for males than females.

224 of the 225 LBNs have lower female life expectancy than the national average (83.5). The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the lowest female life expectancy.

LBN	Local Authority	Female life expectancy
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	75.0
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	75.4
Pier	Tendring	75.6
Bloomfield	Blackpool	75.7
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	76.2
Kirkleatham	Redcar and Cleveland	76.3
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	76.4
Parr	St. Helens	76.6
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	76.6
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	77.0
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015-2019		

There is a high degree of inequality across LBNs, with a 10-year age gap between female life expectancy in Stockton Town Centre (the LBN with the lowest female life expectancy – 75) and Moorside in West Lancashire (the LBN with the highest female life expectancy – 85). Each of the 10 LBNs with the lowest female life expectancy are located in the North of England, including five in Teeside.

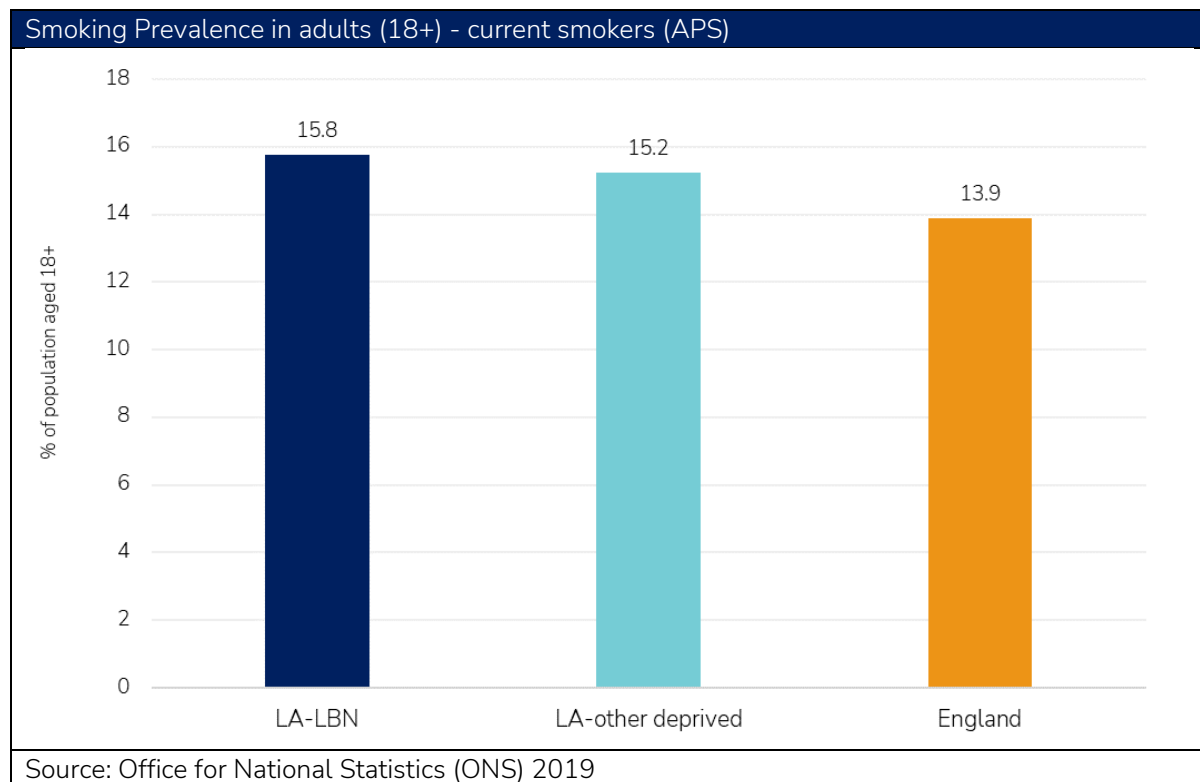
223 of the 225 LBNs have lower male life expectancy than the national average (79.6). The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the lowest male life expectancy.

LBN	Local Authority	Male life expectancy
Bloomfield	Blackpool	67.0
Pier	Tendring	69.3
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	70.0
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	71.3
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	71.3
Hendon	Sunderland	71.5
Stockbridge	Knowsley	72.1
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	72.1
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	72.2
Byker	Newcastle upon Tyne	72.2
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015-2019		

As shown in the table, Bloomfield in Blackpool (67) and Pier in Tendring (69.3) have the lowest male life expectancy of all LBNs. The inequality gap is even wider for male life expectancy, with males in Peterlee West living approximately 13 years longer than males in Bloomfield (79.7 compared with 67.1). Four of the 10 LBNs with the lowest life expectancy are found in coastal areas.

Smoking prevalence of adults

The chart below shows the estimated prevalence of smoking among adults. Figures are self-reported based on responses to the Annual Population Survey¹⁶.



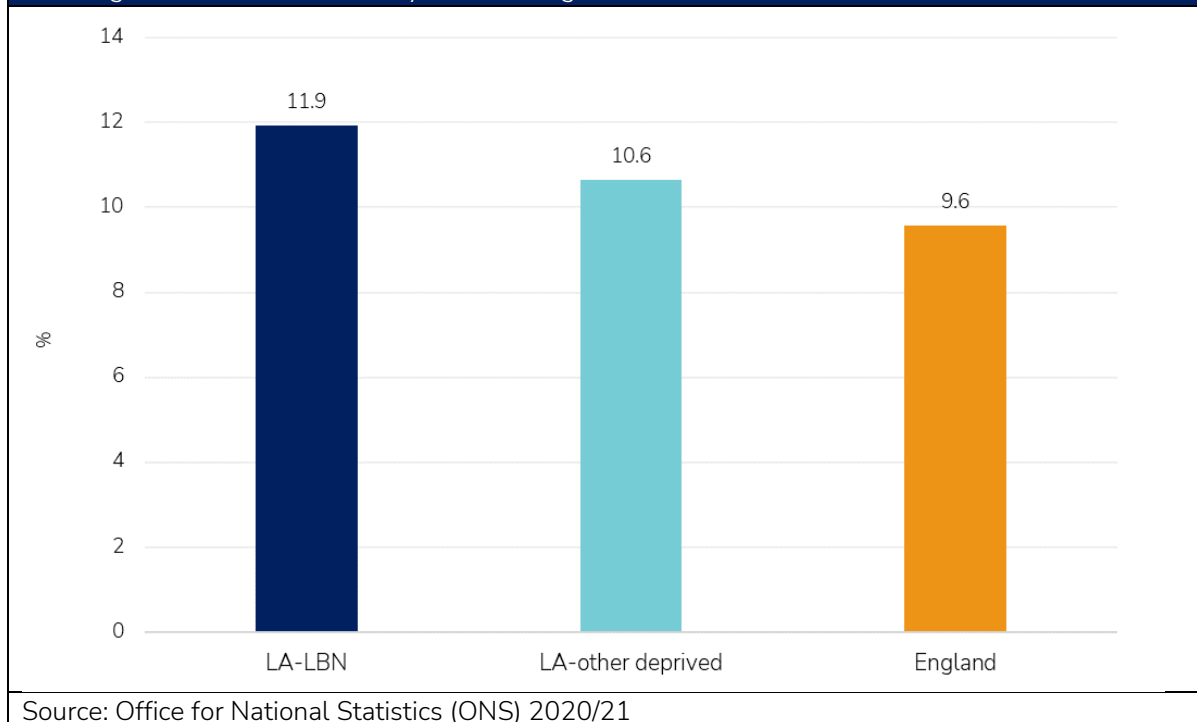
Just under 16% of adults in LA-LBNs are identified as smokers, above the average in LA-other deprived areas (15.2%) and England (13.9%).

The chart below shows the proportion of pregnant women who self-reported that they were smoking at the time of delivery¹⁷.

¹⁶ The Annual Population Survey has a relatively small sample size at Local Authority level. Data in some Local Authorities has been suppressed due to the small sample size.

¹⁷ Figures are collected by hospitals and assigned to Clinical Commissioning groups based on the postcode of the pregnant women's GP.

Smoking status at time of delivery - % smoking



Just under 12% of pregnant women are smoking at the time of delivery in LA-LBNs, above the average in LA-other deprived areas (10.6%) and England (9.6%). This is consistent with the higher overall prevalence of adult smoking observed in the chart above.

The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest prevalence of smoking among adults. The figures are synthetic estimates modelled to MSOA level - combining data from the Health Survey for England on the socio-demographic characteristics of people who smoke, with administrative data available at MSOA level - including census demographics, hospital episode statistics, data on dwellings and benefit claimant rates. Note, these figures are increasingly out of date but are the most up-to-date neighbourhood level estimate of smoking prevalence.

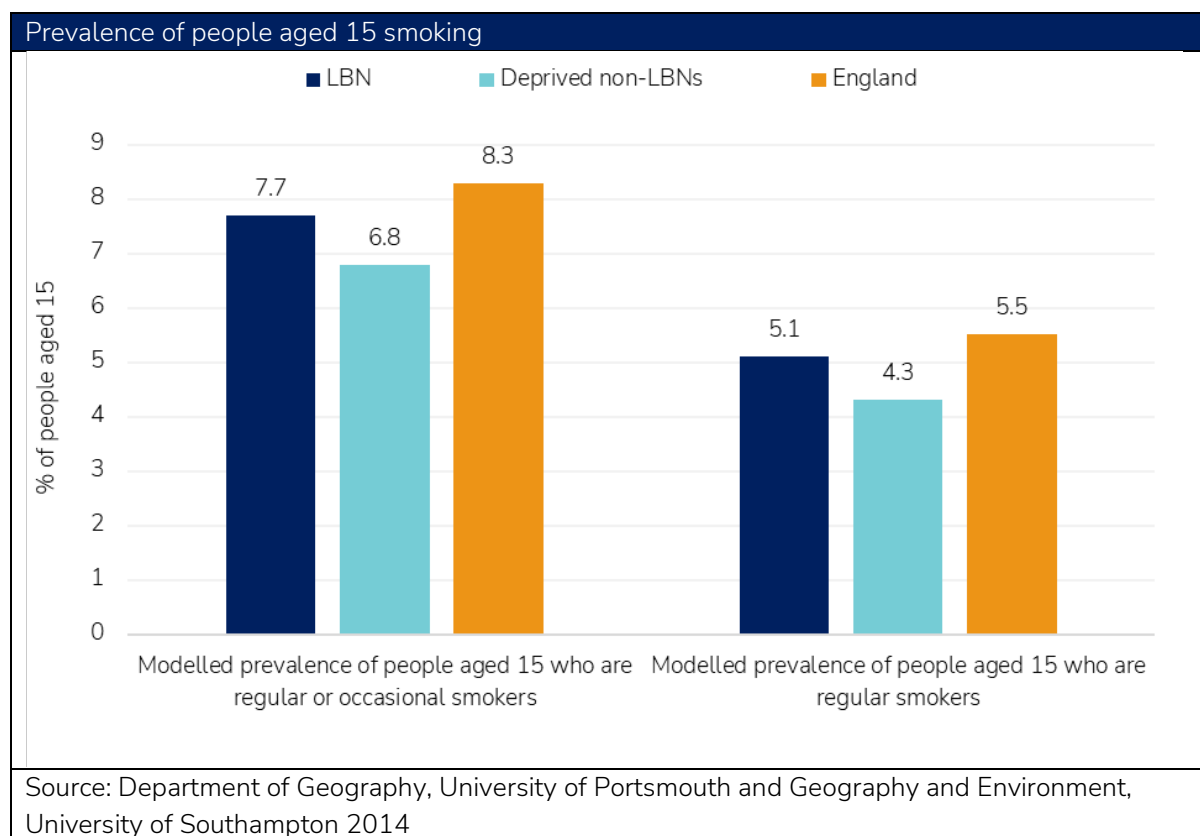
LBN	Local Authority	Adults smoking % (synthetic estimate)
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	50.7
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	49.9
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	49.0
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	48.6
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	47.9
Park End & Beckfield	Middlesbrough	47.8
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	47.2
Kingswood & Hazel Leys	Corby	47.1
Bransholme West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	47.0
Harpurhey	Manchester	45.4

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2006-2008

222 out of 225 LBNs have a higher rate of smoking than the national average.

The rates are particularly high in Middlesbrough, with four LBNs located here: Berwick Hills & Pallister, North Ormesby, Park End & Beckfield, and Brambles & Thorntree. Over half the adult population in Berwick Hills & Pallister smoke. Walker in Newcastle upon Tyne also has a particularly high rate of smoking (49%) which may be linked to a higher prevalence of lung cancer in this LBN (see the Cancer section below).

The chart below shows modelled estimates of the percentage of people aged 15 who are regular smokers or regular or occasional smokers.



This chart shows a different pattern to that observed above, the levels of smoking among people aged 15 is lower in LBNs than the national average (7.7% compared to 8.3% nationally). However, LBNs perform worse compared to other deprived non-LBNs where 7.7% of people aged 15 are regular or occasional smokers compared to 6.8% in deprived non-LBNs.

Despite this, 91 out of 225 LBNs have a higher prevalence of people aged 15 who are regular smokers than the national average (5.5%). The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest proportion of people aged 15 who regularly smoke. Five of these are located in Stoke-on-Trent, with the two highest rates in the Meir South (13.1%) and Abbey Hulton (9.8%) area.

LBN	Local Authority	Modelled prevalence of people aged 15 who are regular smokers %
Meir South	Stoke-on-Trent	13.1
Abbey Hulton and Townsend	Stoke-on-Trent	9.8
Bloomfield	Blackpool	9.5
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	9.3
Meir North	Stoke-on-Trent	9.3

Blurton West and Newstead	Stoke-on-Trent	9.0
Washington North	Sunderland	8.5
Longdendale	Tameside	8.4
Hyde Godley	Tameside	8.4
Deneside	County Durham	8.3
Source: Department of Geography, University of Portsmouth and Geography and Environment, University of Southampton 2014		

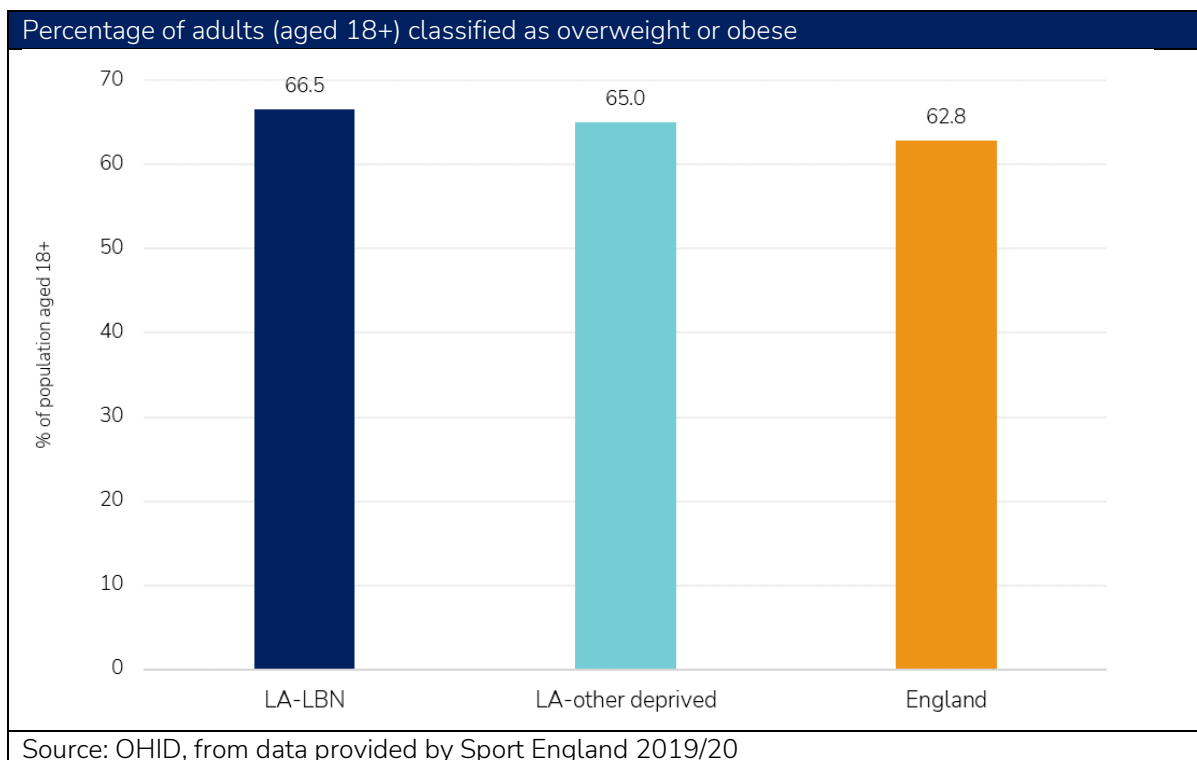
Obesity prevalence - children and adults

The table below shows the proportion of adults in LBNs diagnosed with obesity (based on GP records).

Prevalence of key health condition	LBNs	Deprived non-LBNs	England
Obesity	12.94	11.94	9.79
Source: House of Commons Library 2017/18			

People in LBNs are more likely to be diagnosed as obese (12.9%) than the average across Deprived non-LBNs (11.9%) and England as a whole (9.8%). However, this is a considerable underestimate of the overall population experiencing obesity as it only includes those who have been officially diagnosed.

The chart below shows the percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese in LA-LBNs and comparator areas. This is self-reported data from Sport England's Active People Survey which requires people to report their height and weight. This is a more inclusive measure than the GP figures above (as it does not require an official diagnosis) but the data is taken from a relatively small sample so the results can only be reported for LA-LBNs rather than individual LBNs.



The findings are consistent with the GP record data with higher instances of adults who are overweight or obese in LA-LBNs (66.5%) than across LA-other deprived (65%) and England as a whole (62.8%).

The table below shows the proportion of children in reception year that are overweight or obese in LBNs and comparators.

Indicator	LBNs	Deprived non-LBNs	England
Overweight or obese children in reception year	26.9	26.0	22.6
Overweight or obese children in year 6	40.2	40.5	34.6
Obese children in reception year	12.6	12.3	9.7
Obese children in year 6	25.8	26.3	20.4
Source: National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital 2017/18 - 19/20			

LBNs have higher rates of child obesity than the national average, with a higher prevalence among children in reception year. More than one-quarter of children in reception year (26.9%) in LBNs are overweight or obese, slightly higher than Deprived non-LBNs (26%) and above the national average (22.6%). LBNs also have a higher prevalence of child obesity in reception year (12.6%), slightly above deprived non-LBNs (12.3%) and above the national average (9.7%). LBNs perform slightly better on average than deprived non-LBNs in the year 6 group. However, the proportion of children that are overweight or obese in year 6 is notably higher than the national average (40.2% compared to 34.6%).

The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest proportion of children in reception year that are overweight or obese. Yarmouth North in Great Yarmouth sees a particularly high rate (34.5%). This is closely followed by Page Moss in Knowsley (34.4%) and Moorclose (34%) and Moss Bay (34%) in Allerdale.

LBN	Local Authority	Overweight or obese children in reception year %
Yarmouth North	Great Yarmouth	34.5
Page Moss	Knowsley	34.4
Moorclose	Allerdale	34.0
Moss Bay	Allerdale	34.0
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	33.2
Byker	Newcastle upon Tyne	32.8
Alton Park	Tendring	32.4
Bransholme West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	32.3
West Heywood	Rochdale	32.3
Jesmond	Hartlepool	32.1
Source: National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital 2017/18 - 19/20		

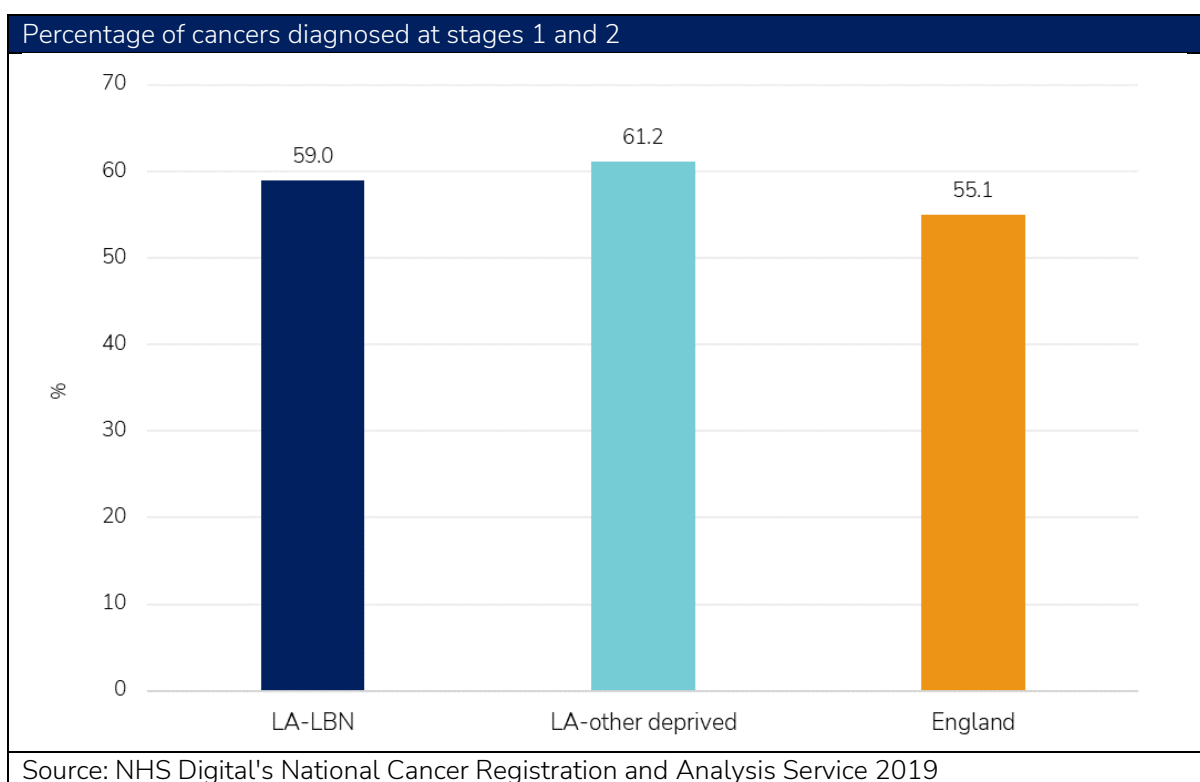
The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest proportion of children in year 6 that are overweight or obese. 213 out of 225 LBNs have a higher proportion of children in year 6 that are overweight or obese compared to the national average. Half of all children in year 6 in Moss Bay in Allerdale are overweight or obese.

LBN	Local Authority	Overweight or obese children in year 6 %
Moss Bay	Allerdale	50.0

Manor House	Hartlepool	47.2
Darlaston South	Walsall	47.2
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	47.2
Byker	Newcastle upon Tyne	47.0
Horden	County Durham	46.8
Woodhouse Park	Manchester	46.1
Moorclose	Allerdale	46.0
Simonside and Rekendyke	South Tyneside	46.0
Town and Pier	Dover	45.8
Source: National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital 2017/18 - 19/20		

Cancer diagnosis at stage 1 and 2

The chart below shows the percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2¹⁸ in LA-LBNs and comparator areas. Figures are taken from the National Cancer Registry based on diagnosis of specific cancer sites, morphologies and behaviour: invasive malignancies of breast, prostate, colorectal, lung, bladder, kidney, ovary, uterus, non-Hodgkin lymphomas, and invasive melanomas of skin at stages 1 and 2.



LA-LBNs perform better than the national average in terms of early diagnosis of cancer, with 59% of diagnosed cancers caught at stages 1 or 2, compared with 55% across England as a whole. However, early diagnosis rates are lower than across LA-other deprived (61%).

¹⁸ Diagnosis at an early stage of the cancer's development leads to dramatically improved survival chances. Specific public health interventions, such as screening programmes and information/education campaigns aim to improve rates of early diagnosis. An indicator on the proportion of cancers diagnosed at an early stage is therefore a useful proxy for assessing improvements in cancer survival rates.

The table below shows the cancer incidence rates by key cause in LBNs, Deprived non-LBNs and England. Figures are presented as indirectly age-sex standardised registration ratios (ratio of observed incidence vs expected incidence given the age profile of the population).

	LBNs	Deprived non-LBNs	England
Cancer incidence	113.5	108.0	100.4
Incidence of breast cancer	94.7	90.0	99.2
Incidence of colorectal cancer	108.0	102.0	99.9
Incidence of lung cancer	174.2	159.0	106.1
Incidence of prostate cancer	91.0	87.9	99.3

Source: National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2012-2016

Cancer incidence rates in LBNs (113.5) are higher than across Deprived non-LBNs (108) and England as a whole (100). There is some variation across different types of cancer. As shown in the table, lung cancer incidence is a particular area of concern – with a recorded incidence rate of 174.2 in LBNs, compared to 159 in Deprived non-LBNs and 106.1 in England as a whole. By contrast, incidence of breast and prostate cancer are below the national average.

The table below shows the ten LBNs with the highest lung cancer incidence rates. In total, 220 out of 225 LBNs have higher lung cancer incidence rates than the England average (106.1). The two LBNs with the highest incidence rates are both in Knowsley, with an incidence rate of 284.2 in Shevington and 279.6 in Northwood. LBNs in Newcastle also feature prominently, with lung cancer incidence rates at more than 2.5 times the national average in Walker (272.2) and Byker (269.7).

LBN	Local Authority	Incidence of lung cancer
Shevington	Knowsley	284.2
Northwood	Knowsley	279.6
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	272.2
Byker	Newcastle upon Tyne	269.7
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	268.8
Biddick and All Saints	South Tyneside	267.2
Woodhouse Park	Manchester	265.9
Headland and Harbour	Hartlepool	255.0
Harpurhey	Manchester	253.8
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	251.7

Source: National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2012-2016

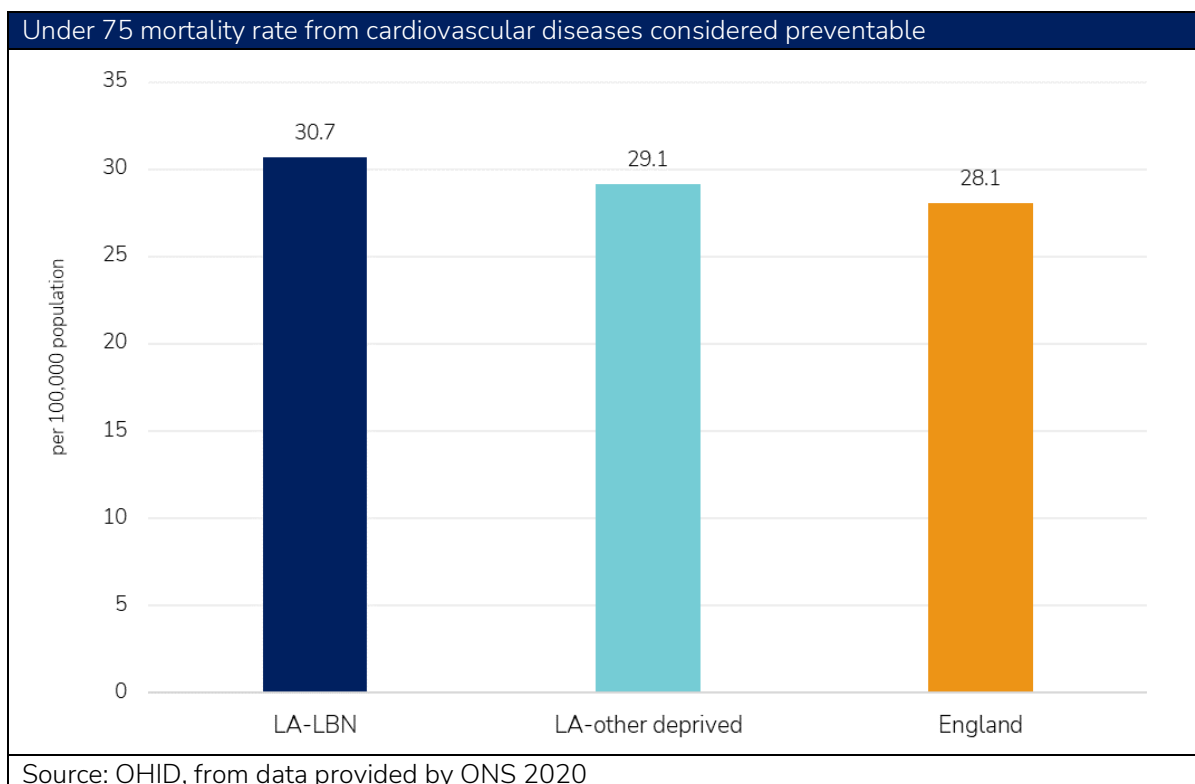
220 of 225 LBNs have higher mortality rates from cancer than would be expected given the age profile of their population. The table below shows the ten LBNs with the highest age-standardised mortality rates for cancer (under 75) across all LBNs. Cancer death rates are highest in Stockton Town Centre of all LBNs at 207.1. This is likely to be linked to the low overall life expectancy in Stockton Town Centre observed above. Areas in Hull also show particularly high death rates due to cancer at 199.2 in Orchard Park and Greenwood and 187.2 in St Andrew's.

LBN	Local Authority	Deaths cancer (under 75) (standardised ratio)
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	207.1
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	199.2
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	187.2
Northwood	Knowsley	185.7
Headland and Harbour	Hartlepool	182.3
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	181.4
Cherryfield	Knowsley	178.4
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	176.5
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	175.7
Mexborough	Doncaster	174.2

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2013-2017

Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (per 100,000 population)

The chart below shows the under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases¹⁹ considered preventable in LA-LBNs and comparator areas. Preventable mortality can be defined in terms of causes that are considered to be preventable through individual behaviour or public health measures limiting individual exposure to harmful substances or conditions.



LA-LBNs experience higher mortality rates from causes considered preventable – 30.7 per 100,000 than across LA-other deprived (29.1) and England (28.1). This is consistent with findings concerning

¹⁹ Classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD codes I20-I26, I42.6, I71, I80.1-I80.3, I80.9, I82.9

higher rates of smoking and obesity in these areas which are likely to lead to higher levels of preventable cardiovascular disease.

The table below shows the age standardised estimates of deaths from selected cardiovascular diseases across LBNs, deprived non-LBNs and England. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio, calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. A score of over 100 indicates the area experiences higher mortality than expected given the age profile of the population.

Indicator	LBNs	Deprived non-LBNs	England
Deaths all ages, coronary heart disease (CHD)	142.2	146.6	105.0
Deaths all ages, circulatory disease	129.9	132.8	103.3
Deaths under 75, circulatory disease	160.1	169.0	106.0
Deaths all ages, stroke	121.0	122.8	101.4
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015-2019			

The chart shows a different pattern to the findings concerning preventable mortality, with LBNs experiencing lower overall mortality from selected cardio-vascular diseases compared with other deprived areas. This suggests that lifestyle factors make a larger contribution to cardio-vascular mortality in LBNs than in Deprived non-LBNs. However, some caution should be applied when interpreting differences, as the figures in this table refer to LBNs rather than LA-LBNs and are taken from an earlier timepoint. The figures do show that LBNs experience considerably higher mortality from key cardiovascular conditions than is observed across England as a whole.

207 of 225 LBNs have higher mortality rates from Coronary Heart Disease than the national average (105). The table below shows the ten LBNs with the highest age-standardised mortality rates for coronary heart disease. St Andrew's in Kingston upon Hull has the highest mortality rate from coronary heart disease (229.1), followed by Bloomfield in Blackpool (213.4). Three LBNs in Manchester also feature in the top 5 on this measure.

LBN	Local Authority	Deaths all ages, coronary heart disease (CHD)
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	229.1
Bloomfield	Blackpool	213.4
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	207.5
Charlestown	Manchester	205.3
Harpurhey	Manchester	199.5
Middleton Park	Leeds	199.1
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	198.4
Horden	County Durham	197.6
Darlaston South	Walsall	197.5
Tong	Bradford	196.0
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015-2019		

The table below shows the proportion of people in LBNs experiencing specified health conditions including cardiovascular disease and associated conditions. Figures are based on the number of

people listed on GP registers in 2017/18, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions.

Prevalence of key health condition	LBNs	Deprived non-LBNs	England
High Blood Pressure	15.45	13.89	14.29
Diabetes	8.46	8.39	7.14
Coronary Heart Disease	3.73	3.25	3.15
COPD	3.08	2.49	1.98
Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack	2.00	1.75	1.84
Atrial Fibrillation	2.04	1.76	2.10
Cardiovascular Disease	1.30	1.17	1.19
Heart Failure	1.04	0.95	0.91
Peripheral Arterial Disease	0.85	0.72	0.61
Source: House of Commons Library 2019/2020			

LBNs show higher prevalence on 8 of the 9 selected health conditions than across Deprived non-LBNs and England as a whole.

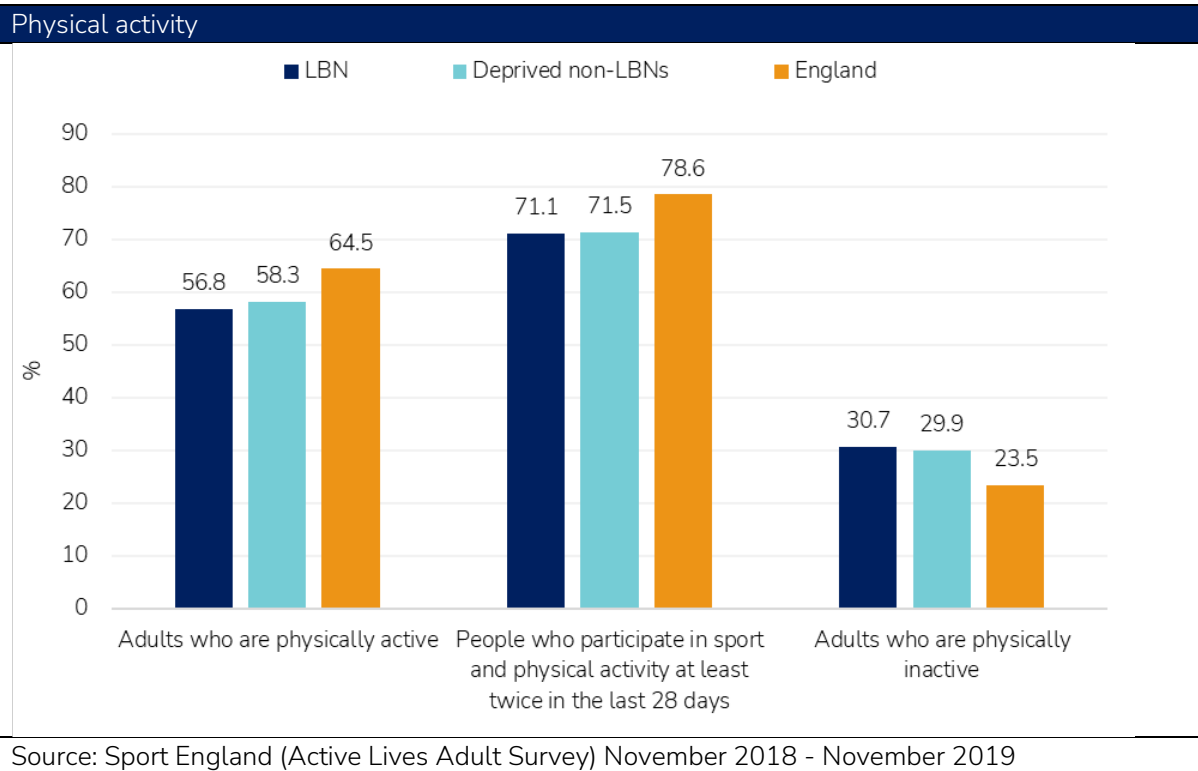
The following health conditions are of particular concern across LBNs, when compared against the England average: Diabetes (8.5% in LBNs, 7.1% nationally), COPD (3.1% in LBNs, 2.0% nationally) and High Blood Pressure (15.5% in LBNs, 14.3% nationally).

The table below shows the ten LBNs with the highest recorded cardiovascular prevalence rates.

LBN	Local Authority	Cardiovascular prevalence rates (%)
Adwick le Street & Carcroft	Doncaster	2.94
Halewood South	Knowsley	2.26
Fenside	Boston	2.25
Mandale and Victoria	Stockton-on-Tees	1.96
Blackhalls	County Durham	1.96
Middleton Park	Leeds	1.94
Walton	Tendring	1.81
Shildon and Dene Valley	County Durham	1.75
Gainsborough East	West Lindsey	1.75
Waterlees Village	Fenland	1.73
Source: House of Commons Library 2019/2020		

Adwick le Street & Carcroft is the worst performing LBN on this measure. Multiple areas in County Durham and Lincolnshire also feature among the top 10 neighbourhoods.

Physical activity is likely to reduce levels of cardiovascular disease. The chart below shows the levels of physical activity amongst adults (aged 16+) in LBNs and their comparators. LBNs have lower levels of physical activity among adults compared with Deprived non-LBNs and across England as a whole. However, the disparity is smaller between LBNs and Deprived non-LBNs. A higher proportion of adults are physically inactive (30.7%) in LBNs than in Deprived non-LBNs (29.9%) and nationally (23.5%). This correlates with the higher prevalence of certain health conditions observed in LBNs e.g. a higher rate of obesity, cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, and depression.



221 out of 225 LBNs have higher levels of physical inactivity among adults than the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest rates of physical inactivity. In each of these areas more than one-third of adults are physically inactive. Three of the LBNs with the highest rates of physical inactivity are located in Middlesbrough: Berwick Hills & Pallister (37.4%), North Ormesby (37.3%) and Brambles & Thorntree (36.8%).

LBN	Local Authority	Adults who are physically inactive %
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	37.4
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	37.3
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	36.8
Hateley Heath	Sandwell	36.8
Marfleet	Kingston upon Hull, City of	36.7
Stockbridge	Knowsley	36.1
Park End & Beckfield	Middlesbrough	36.0
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	35.9
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	35.4
Northwood	Knowsley	35.4

Source: Sport England (Active Lives Adult Survey) November 2018 - November 2019

Performance of LBNs on Mission 8

Mission 8: By 2030, well-being will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.

Well-being is an all-encompassing measure that underpins progress across all of the capitals and missions outlined in the *Levelling up White paper*. The extent to which people lead happy and fulfilling lives is described in the paper as “the overarching objective for levelling up”²⁰. There are few direct measures that can adequately capture people’s lived experience, happiness, and life satisfaction – though some national surveys attempt to capture these facets of well-being. Conversely, the ‘What Works Centre for Well-being highlights that “almost everything in our lives affects well-being”²¹ from socio-economic factors such as labour market prospects, income, physical and mental health, perceptions of safety; to environmental factors such as open spaces and living environment; to social and community factors such as social infrastructure and relationships with friends and family friends. In this section we explore both direct metrics of well-being and wider determinants of well-being – with a focus on community and environmental factors not captured in other levelling up metrics.

The table below lists the key indicators identified as headline and supporting metrics for Mission 8 in the *Levelling Up White Paper*

Metric	Indicator	Source
Headline	Average life satisfaction ratings	Annual Population Survey (APS)
Headline	Average feeling that things done in life are worthwhile ratings	Annual Population Survey (APS)
Headline	Average happiness ratings	Annual Population Survey (APS)
Headline	Average anxiety ratings	Annual Population Survey (APS)

Below we explore the performance of LBNs on these metrics. In addition, we draw out related metrics of wider determinants of well-being to identify possible underlying factors which contribute to the spatial inequalities in well-being outcomes.

Key findings

LA-LBNs generally perform worse than the national average on key measures of well-being. The most notable gap is in terms of levels of life satisfaction, with those in LA-LBNs scoring an average of 7.49, compared with an average of 7.57 across England as a whole.

This is likely to be linked to poor performance on wider determinants of well-being. On key questions concerning relationships with neighbours, people in LBNs consistently report lower levels of trust and belonging than the national average. They are also more likely to report experiencing loneliness or living alone.

²⁰ Levelling Up the United Kingdom: missions and metrics Technical Annex page 32

²¹ Brown, H., Abdallah, S., Townsley, R. *Understanding Local Needs for well-being Data*. 2017. Cited in Levelling Up the United Kingdom: missions and metrics Technical Annex page 32

However, well-being outcomes for those in LBNs are generally no worse and sometimes better than those in other deprived areas. This is at one level surprising as key measures that support well-being such as neighbourliness and social isolation are built into the Community Needs Index (which identifies LBNs). There is also some evidence to suggest LBNs perform less well than other deprived areas on wider determinants of well-being such as mental health outcomes or access to green spaces.

However, it is important to be aware of the limitations of data on well-being. Data on well-being outcomes are only available from the Annual Population Survey, which has an insufficient sample size to capture responses at below Local Authority level. Therefore, we are highlighting the performance of the Local Authorities containing LBNs, rather than LBNs themselves. More extensive qualitative work is required to interpret the well-being challenges in individual LBNs.

However, it is possible to look at the wider determinants of well-being for individual LBNs to identify which LBNs may be particularly vulnerable:

- Boscombe West (in Bournemouth) has the lowest score in terms of self-reported strength of social relationships.
- Stockton Town Centre features among the top 10 LBNs on all three measures of loneliness and social isolation.
- Pier and Golf Green (both in Tendring) have the highest level of mental health challenges (based on combined measures of GP prescriptions and hospital admissions for mental health related conditions and suicides).
- Paulsgrove in Portsmouth has particularly poor access to green spaces with the joint lowest green space coverage and the second longest distance to a nearest park, public garden, or playing field of any LBN.

Self-reported measures of well-being

The table below shows the average well-being scores across four measures of well-being:

- **Average anxiety score:** Calculated from the total responses to the question "Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Where 0 is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious'" Responses are on an 11 point scale - with people rating their anxiety levels at 0-1 defined as having "very low anxiety", people with scores of 2-3 defined as "low anxiety", 4-5 = "medium anxiety" and 6-10 = "high anxiety".
- **Average happiness score:** Calculated from the total responses to the question "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? Where 0 is 'not at all happy' and 10 is 'completely happy'" Responses are on an 11 point scale - with people rating their happiness levels at 0-4 defined as having "low happiness", people with scores of 5-6 defined as "medium happiness", 7-8 = "high happiness" and 9-10 = "very high happiness".
- **Average life satisfaction score:** Calculated from the total responses to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? Where 0 is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied'" Responses are on an 11 point scale - with people rating their life satisfaction levels at 0-4 defined as having "low life satisfaction", people with scores of 5-6 defined as "medium life satisfaction", 7-8 = "high life satisfaction" and 9-10 = "very high life satisfaction". This question is taken from the Annual Population Survey and forms part of a series of questions designed to measure personal well-being. Note these figures are published at Local Authority level only so value for neighbourhood areas will be derived from the Local Authority value.

- **Average worthwhile score:** Calculated from the total responses to the question "Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile? Where 0 is 'not at all worthwhile' and 10 is 'completely worthwhile'" Responses are on an 11 point scale - with people rating their self-worth levels at 0-4 defined as having "low self-worth", people with scores of 5-6 defined as "medium self-worth", 7-8 = "high self-worth" and 9-10 = "very high self-worth".

Well-being score	LA-LBNs	LA-other deprived	England
Average life satisfaction score	7.49	7.48	7.57
Average feeling that things done in life are worthwhile score	7.74	7.73	7.79
Average happiness score	7.34	7.34	7.43
Average anxiety score	2.99	3.02	2.99
Source: Annual Population Survey 2011/12 to 2020/21			

LA-LBNs generally perform worse than the national average and better than across LA-other deprived areas on these measures of well-being. However, the differences are relatively minor. The most notable gap is in levels of life satisfaction, with those in LA-LBNs scoring an average of 7.49, compared with an average of 7.57 across England as a whole.

Wider determinants of well-being: Social relationships and isolation

A range of academic literature identifies strong social relationships as a key determinant of well-being²². The Community Life Survey provides a range of data that can be used to estimate the extent of social connectedness. Unfortunately, the sample size of the survey is insufficient to provide insights at below national level. However, we have developed an approach to apportion the data down to small area level in order to be able to compare the performance of 'left-behind' areas and others on this indicator. The 2015/16 and 2017/18 iterations of the Community Life Survey are published with the associated Output Area Classification of each respondent in the survey. Using the Output Area Classification it is possible to apportion response rates to Output Area level. Response rates are allocated to each Output Area based on Output Area Classification group membership. Data is then aggregated from Output Area to provide estimated rates for key indicators for LBNs. Two years of data have been used to increase the size of the response rate.

The following social connectivity indicators have been explored:

- People do not feel that they belong very strongly to neighbourhood.
- People disagree that they can borrow things or exchange favours with neighbours.
- People never chat to their neighbours.
- People are fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to mind their child(ren) for half an hour.
- People feel fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to keep a set of keys to their home for emergencies.
- People feel fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to collect a few shopping essentials if they were ill and at home on their own.
- People disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood.

²² For example, Dolan, P., Peasgood, T. & White, M., 2008, Do we really know what makes us happy A review of the economic literature on the factors associated with subjective well-being, Journal of Economic Psychology, 29(1), pp. 94-122

The table below provides a summary of the performance of LBNs on key social connectivity measures:

Social connectedness indicators			
	LBN	Deprived non-LBNs	England
Do not feel belong very strongly to neighbourhood	36.2	36.9	33.8
Disagree that they can borrow things or exchange favours with neighbours	58.5	57.6	55.2
Never chat to neighbours	11.5	12.8	10.5
Fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to mind your child(ren) for half an hour	11.6	11.5	9.1
Fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to keep a set of keys to your home for emergencies	35.9	39	30.7
Fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to collect a few shopping essentials if you were ill and at home on your own	43.9	46.5	41.4
Disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood	44.2	43.4	36
Source: Community Life Survey (2015/16 and 2017/18)			

Both LBNs and Deprived non-LBNs perform less well than the national average on the majority of these measures. However, there is no clear evidence that LBNs perform notably worse than Deprived non-LBNs.

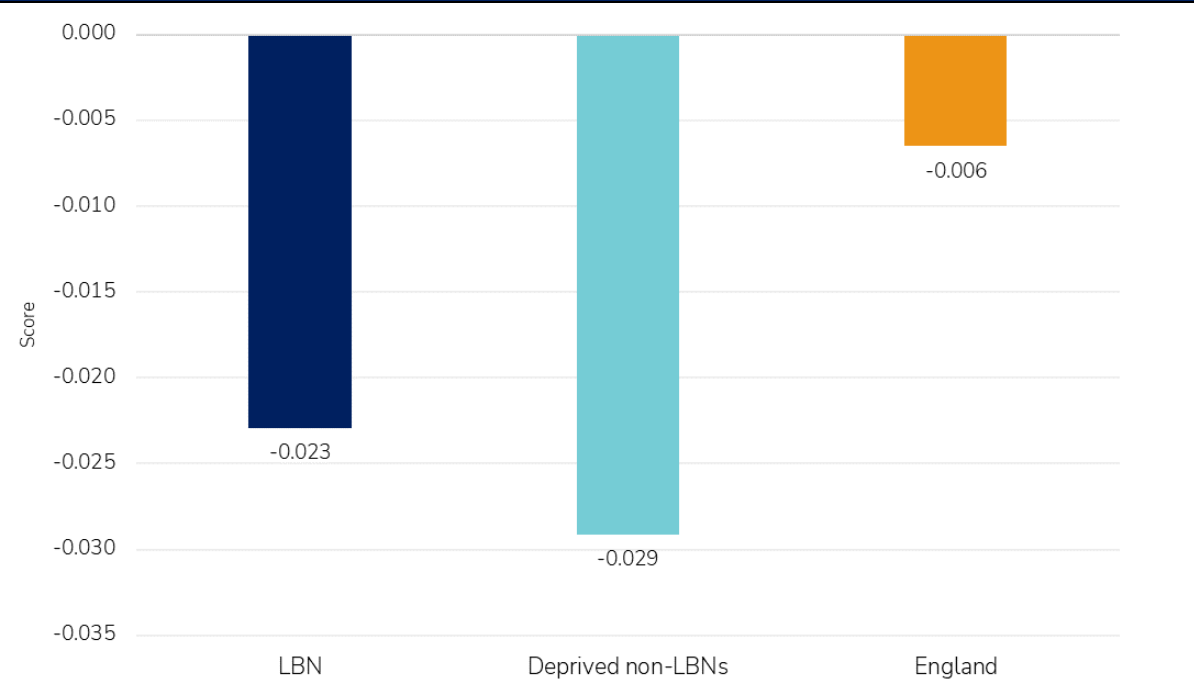
The chart below shows the predicted strength of local social relationships in LBNs and comparators. This is calculated by combining responses to the following questions:

- "To what extent would you agree or disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood?" (Community Life Survey);
- "The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighbourhood mean a lot to me." (Understanding Society Survey);
- "I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours." (Understanding Society Survey);
- "I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey);
- "I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey);
- "If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey).

Figures are presented indexed against the country as a whole so that positive scores mean stronger local relationships than the national average and negative scores mean weaker local relationships than the national average²³.

²³ Note, the national figure presented here does not baseline to zero as it represents the population weighted average of all Output Areas in England.

Strength of local social relationships



Source: Social Life (constructed from responses to the Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey) – <http://www.social-life.co/> 2015/2016

LBNs have a lower score based on the predicted strength of local social relationships than the England average, with a score of -0.023 compared to -0.006, but slightly above the average for Deprived non-LBNs (-0.029).

158 out of 225 LBNs (70.2%) have lower scores on this measure of local social relationships than the England average. The table below shows the LBNs with the lowest scores, with the lowest score found in Boscombe West in Bournemouth.

Left behind neighbourhood	Local Authority	Strength of local social relationships
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	-0.0743
Harpurhey	Manchester	-0.0579
Fieldway	Croydon	-0.0574
Folkestone Central	Shepway	-0.0567
Talavera	Northampton	-0.0554
Woodhouse Park	Manchester	-0.0536
Kings Heath	Northampton	-0.0535
East Park	Wolverhampton	-0.0534
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	-0.0525
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	-0.0518

Source: Social Life 2015/2016

The table below shows the performance of LBNs and comparators on key measures of loneliness and social isolation.

The following indicators have been used to capture levels of loneliness across neighbourhoods in each of the catchment areas:

- 1) **People living alone:** Shows the proportion of households that are comprised of one person living alone (from Census 2011).
- 2) **People who 'feel lonely always or often':** People who have self-reported that they 'feel lonely always or often' in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 Community Life Survey²⁴.
- 3) **Loneliness Index – GP Prescriptions for Loneliness:** An outcome-based loneliness index using open prescription data. Open prescription data lists medicines, dressings and appliances prescribed by NHS England primary care facilities, including General Practices (GPs), each month. Loneliness Index is created by using GP prescription data to find areas with above-average prescriptions for five conditions where loneliness has been shown to be a risk factor: Alzheimer's, depression, high blood pressure, anxiety and insomnia.

Loneliness indicators			
	LBN	Deprived non-LBNs	England
People living alone	33.6	34.6	30.2
People who 'feel lonely always or often'	5.2	6.2	4.8
Loneliness Index – GP Prescriptions for Loneliness	-0.5	-0.47	0.1
Source: People living alone – Census 2011, People who 'feel lonely always or often' (Community Life Survey 2015/16, 2016/17) Loneliness Index (Red Cross 2019)			

LBNs generally perform worse than the national average on measures of loneliness, with a higher proportion of people living alone and higher self-reported levels of loneliness. However, people living in LBNs are less likely to receive GP prescriptions for conditions associated with loneliness than across other deprived areas and England as a whole. This may reflect the lack of access to GP services rather than a lack of need in these areas²⁵.

The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the poorest performance on each of these loneliness indicators.

Rank	People living alone	People who 'feel lonely always or often'	Loneliness Index
1	Folkestone Central	Smallbridge and Firgrove	Gainsborough East
2	Boscombe West	Becontree	Kings Heath
3	Barrow Island	Hodge Hill	Sheppey East
4	Bloomfield	Nelson	Mandale and Victoria
5	Pier	Bloomfield	Camp Hill
6	Stockton Town Centre	Stockton Town Centre	Norton South
7	Simonside and Rekendyke	Wakefield East	Sidley

²⁴ Data is apportioned from national level to Output Area level based on Output Area Classification group <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/areaclassifications/2011areaclassification/abouttheareaclassifications>.

²⁵ Evidence from the APPG (2021) *Connecting communities: improving transport to get 'left behind' neighbourhoods back on track* https://www.appg-leftbehindneighbourhoods.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/APPG_LBN_Connecting-Communities_HD-1.pdf shows that LBNs on average experience longer travel times and road distances to GPs than across other deprived areas

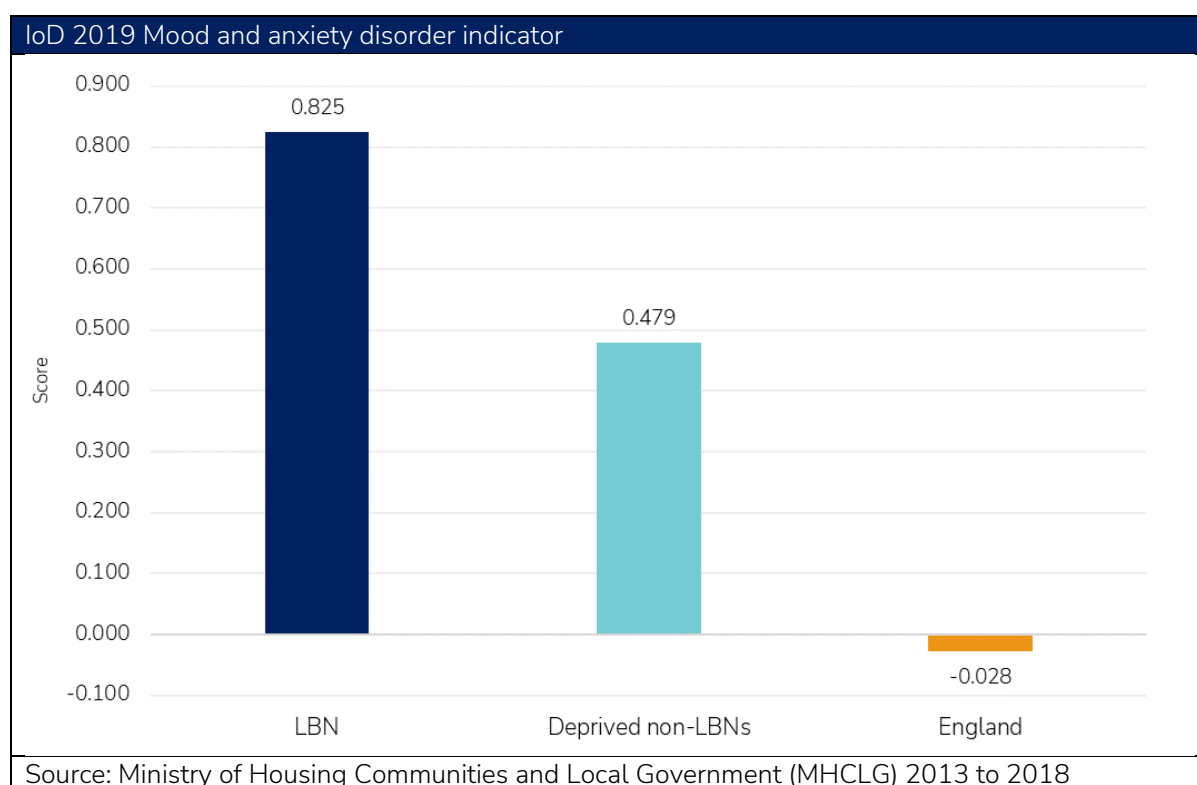
8	Headland and Harbour	Stockland Green	Hartcliffe and Withywood
9	Golf Green	Clover Hill	Hendon
10	Hendon	Tunstall	Stockton Town Centre

Three areas feature in the top 10 on multiple measures of loneliness – Stockton Town Centre features among the top 10 LBNs on all three measures, while Bloomfield in Blackpool has high levels of single person households and self-reported loneliness. Hendon in Sunderland has both high self-reported loneliness and high proportions of people receiving prescriptions for loneliness-related health conditions.

Wider determinants of well-being: Mental health

As highlighted in the White paper, positive mental health outcomes play a key role in affecting our lived experience and driving personal well-being²⁶. This section looks at key metrics of mental health in LBNs and comparator areas.

The chart below shows the IoD 2019 Mood and anxiety disorder score for LBNs and their comparator areas. The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Mood and anxiety disorder indicator is a broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the local population. The indicator is modelled from three sources: GP prescriptions for people with a mental health condition; hospital admissions for mental health conditions and suicide mortality. A higher score indicates higher levels of deprivation on this measure.



The chart shows that LBNs face greater mental health challenges, with a score of 0.825 compared to 0.479 in Deprived non-LBNs and -0.028 in England.

²⁶ Levelling Up the United Kingdom: missions and metrics Technical Annex page 32

215 out of 225 LBNs see greater mental health challenges compared to the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest concentrations of mental ill-health. Two of the highest scoring LBNs are Pier and Golf Green located in Tendring. Other LBNs that have a high concentration of mental ill-health are Parr in St. Helens (2.2), Loundsley Green in Chesterfield (2.1), Bloomfield in Blackpool (2.1), and Bidston and St James in Wirral (2.1).

LBN	Local Authority	IoD 2019 Mood and anxiety disorders indicator (score)
Pier	Tendring	2.3
Golf Green	Tendring	2.2
Parr	St. Helens	2.2
Loundsley Green	Chesterfield	2.1
Bloomfield	Blackpool	2.1
Bidston and St James	Wirral	2.1
Rock Ferry	Wirral	2.0
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	2.0
Rush Green	Tendring	1.9
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	1.9

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2013 to 2018

Wider determinants of well-being: Access to green space

Greenspaces, such as parks, woodland, fields and allotments as well as natural elements including green walls, roofs and incidental vegetation, are increasingly being recognised as strong natural capital assets for supporting well-being²⁷.

The table below shows the presence of recreational green space in LBNs and their comparators, measured in terms of the total density of green assets, total recreational greenspace coverage and the number of public parks and gardens and playing fields in the local area. Green assets density is calculated as the number of green assets (including public park/gardens, public open spaces/nature reserves, playgrounds paddling pools and play areas, playing fields and recreational grounds and picnic/barbeque sites) inside the ward or within 1km of a ward boundary per 100,000 population. Recreational green spaces include allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts but exclude fields, national parks or woodland²⁸.

	LBN	Deprived non-LBN	England
Green assets density (rate per 100,000)	272.9	366.1	356.4
Recreational greenspace coverage (%)	5.8	8.7	2.2
Average number of parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius	4.6	5.8	2.5

²⁷ See for example, Public Health England Improving access to greenspace A new review for 2020 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/904439/Improving_access_to_greenspace_2020_review.pdf

²⁸ <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/documents/os-open-greenspace-technical-specification.pdf>

Source: Recreational greenspace coverage: Ordnance Survey 2017, Parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius: Ordnance Survey April 2020

The table shows that LBNs perform poorly relative to deprived non-LBNs on all key measures, with a lower density of green assets (272.9 compared with 366.1) a lower number of parks and gardens (an average of 4.6 in a 1km radius) and lower areas of recreational green space (5.8%) compared with 5.8% and 8.7% respectively in deprived non-LBNs. LBNs also have a lower density of green assets than the national average. However, perhaps surprisingly, LBNs on average have better access to recreational green space than the national average with a higher average number of parks and gardens within a 1km radius (4.6 compared with an average of 2.5 across England) and a higher % of land area taken up by recreational green space (5.8% compared to 2.2%).

One reason for the discrepancy between green assets and recreational green space is that the latter excludes more rural green spaces such as public open spaces, nature reserves, woodlands, and hillsides – included in the green assets measure. These open spaces are more commonly found in rural areas. By contrast, the formal green spaces captured in the Ordnance Survey ‘recreational greenspace’ measure are more concentrated in urban areas than rural areas. LBNs are more likely to be located in urban areas than the national average - 95.6% of people in LBNs live in urban areas, compared with 83% across England as a whole²⁹. This partially explains why LBNs show higher concentrations of recreational greenspace relative to the national average, while showing lower concentrations of green assets.

This can be illustrated by comparing the level of open space in LBNs against urban England (in the table below). LBNs show slightly lower concentrations of parks and gardens and lower coverage than the average for urban England.

	LBN	Urban England
Recreational greenspace coverage (%)	5.8	6.9
Average number of parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius	4.6	4.9

Source: Recreational greenspace coverage: Ordnance Survey 2017, Parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius: Ordnance Survey April 2020

51 of the 225 LBNs (22.7%) have a lower coverage of recreational green space than the national average, while 129 of the 214 “urban” LBNs (60.3%) have a lower coverage of recreational green space than the average for urban areas. The table below shows the LBNs with the lowest percentage of land area comprised of recreational green space.

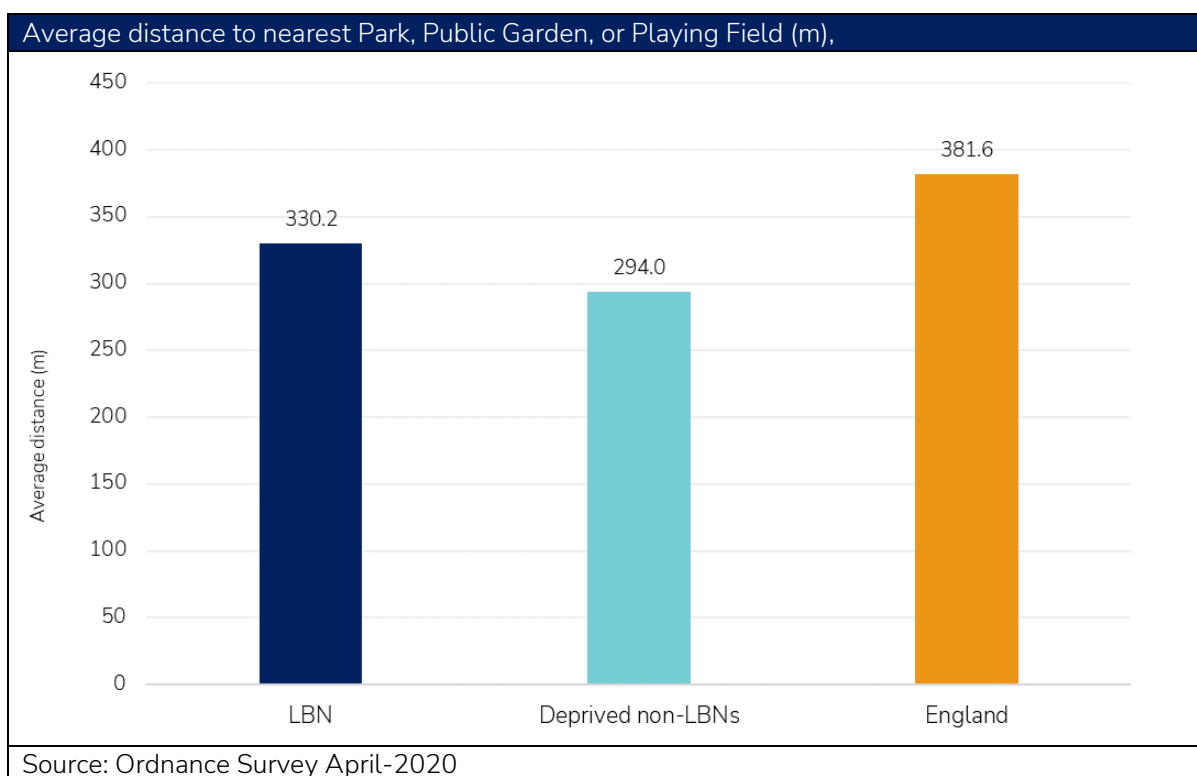
Nine of the 10 neighbourhoods are located in urban areas (the exception being Golf Green). Staithe in Wisbech in Fenland has the lowest area of green space, with just 0.4% of the area covered by recreational green space.

LBN	Local Authority	Recreational greenspace coverage (%)
Staithe	Fenland	0.4
Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	0.4
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	0.5
Shevington	Knowsley	0.5

²⁹ Source: ONS rural urban classification 2011

Bloomfield	Blackpool	0.6
Stacksteads	Rosendale	0.6
Simonside and Rekendyke	South Tyneside	0.6
Littlemoor	Weymouth and Portland	0.6
Irwell	Rosendale	0.7
Golf Green	Tendring	0.7
Source: Ordnance Survey 2017		

The chart below shows the average distance to the nearest park, public garden or playing field across LBNs, Deprived non-LBNs and England. LBNs have poorer access to parks and gardens than across Deprived non-LBNs but easier access than the average across England as a whole. These findings are consistent with the presence of green spaces data explored above.

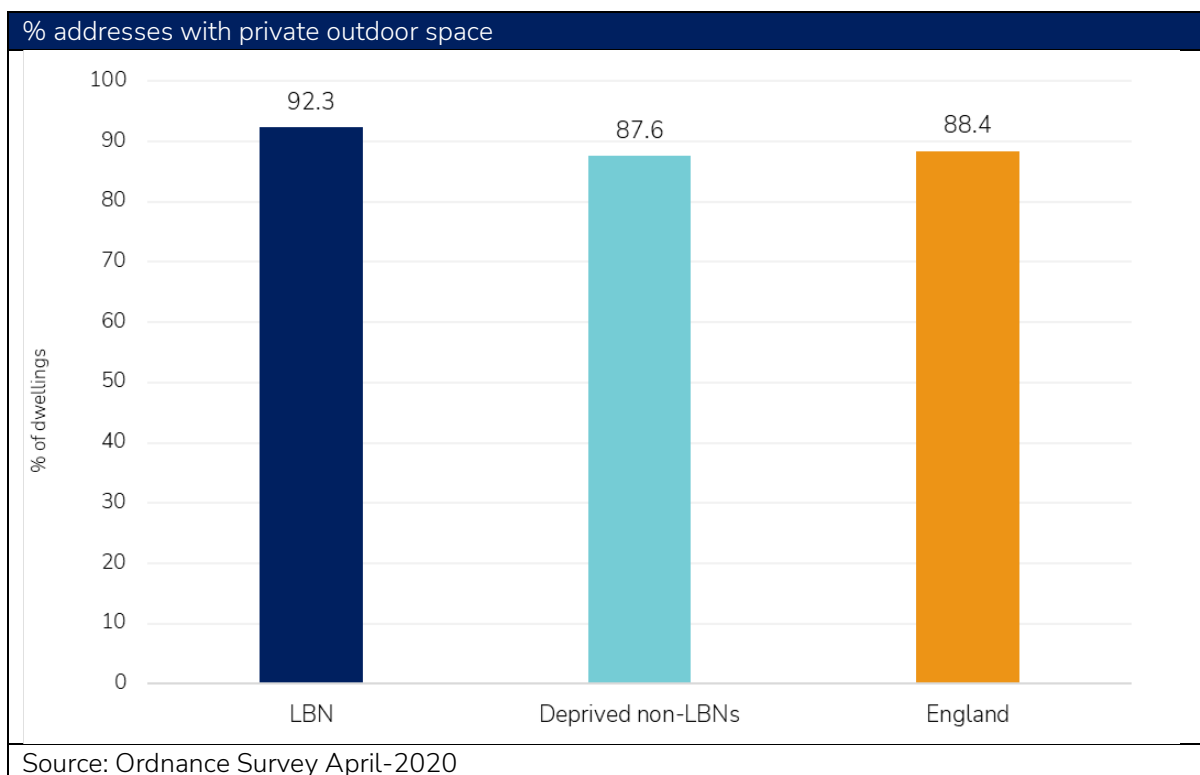


56 of the 225 LBNs (27.5%) are a greater distance from a park, public garden, or playing field than the national average. The table below shows the LBNs with the greatest average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field.

LBN	Local Authority	Average distance (meters) to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field
Littlemoor	Weymouth and Portland	1,113.0
Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	1,058.0
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	811.9
Gainsborough East	West Lindsey	799.3
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	716.3
Staithe	Fenland	687.8
Pier	Tendring	668.3

Hemlington	Middlesbrough	667.1
Peterlee East	County Durham	660.7
Castle	Sunderland	648.3
Source: Ordnance Survey April-2020		

The chart below shows the proportion of dwellings with access to private outdoor spaces across LBNs and comparators.



While LBNs have less access to *public* green spaces than across Deprived non-LBNs and urban England, they generally outperform Deprived non-LBNs in terms of access to *private* green space, with only 8% of dwellings lacking access to private gardens or outdoor spaces, compared with 12% across Deprived non-LBNs. This is likely linked to the lower proportion of flats and maisonettes in LBNs relative to the national average (see the *Poor quality and unsuitable housing in left-behind areas* section above).

However, there is some variation across LBNs, with 33 of the 225 (14.6%) having a lower proportion of private outdoor space than the national average. The table below lists the 10 LBNs with the lowest levels of private outdoor space:

LBN	Local Authority	Dwellings with access to private outdoor space (%)
Sheppey East	Swale	61.4
Bitterne	Southampton	71.2
Pier	Tendring	72.2
Wakefield East	Wakefield	77.4
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	78.1
Walton	Tendring	78.4

Nelson	Great Yarmouth	81.7
Hendon	Sunderland	81.8
Alton Park	Tendring	83.6
Folkestone Central	Folkestone and Hythe	83.8
Source: Ordnance Survey April-2020		

Sheppey East has the lowest proportion of dwellings with private outdoor space (likely to be linked to the large number of caravan parks in the area). Eight of the 10 LBNs with the lowest proportion of dwellings with private outdoor space are located in coastal areas.

Appendix: Indicator metadata

Indicator	Description	Source and Date
Percentage of pupils meeting the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2	The expected standard in Reading and mathematics is a scaled score of 100 or above. The expected standard in Writing is a teacher assessment of 'working at the expected standard' (EXS) or 'working at greater depth within the expected standard' (GDS).	Department for Education (2019)
Percentage of pupils reaching a higher standard in Reading, Writing and Maths	The combined reading, writing, and maths measure uses the reading and maths test results along with the outcome of the writing teacher assessment (TA). To reach the expected standard in all of reading, writing and maths, a pupil must achieve a scaled score of 100 or more in reading and maths tests and an outcome of 'reaching the expected standard' or 'working at greater depth' in the writing TA. Together, these subjects give a broad measure of pupil attainment. To reach the higher standard, a pupil must achieve a scaled score of 110 or more in the reading and maths tests, and an outcome of 'working at greater depth' in the writing TA.	Department for Education (2019)
Average scaled scores (by test type and subject)	Scaled scores are a standardised measure of attainment that remain consistent every year. Scaled scores therefore allow accurate comparisons of test performance over time. The average scaled score is calculated as the mean scaled score of all pupils awarded a scaled score. Pupils who did not take the test are excluded from the calculation.	Department for Education (2019)
Average progress score (by test type and subject)	The progress measures aim to capture the progress that pupils make from the end of Key Stage 1 to the end of primary school. They are a type of value-added measure, which means that pupils' results are compared to the actual achievements of other pupils nationally with similar prior attainment.	Department for Education (2019)
Percentage of young people achieving GCSEs (and equivalent qualifications) in English and Maths at Key Stage 4	Shows the proportion of young people achieving GCSEs (and equivalent qualifications) in English and Maths at Key Stage 4	Department for Education (2019)
Average Attainment 8 score of all pupils	The Attainment 8 score is the average measure of an individual student's progress	Department for Education (2019)

	across their 8 best performing subjects which fall into three 'Attainment 8 buckets' (English and Maths, English Baccalaureate (EBacc) or Other)	
Average Progress 8 score of all pupils	Progress 8 determines students' progress across eight subjects. This is a value-added measure whereby students' results are compared to students with the same prior attainment score at KS2. A positive value indicates higher than expected progress.	Department for Education (2019)
English Baccalaureate (EBacc) Average Point Score per pupil	The English Baccalaureate (EBacc) covers the following subjects (English language and literature, Maths, the Sciences, geography or history and a language).	Department for Education (2019)
Percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate (grades 4 or above in English and Maths, A*-C in unreformed subjects)	Shows the proportion of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate (grades 4 or above in English and Maths, A*-C in unreformed subjects).	Department for Education (2019)
Percentage of schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted	Shows the proportion of schools considered good or outstanding, based on schools' most recent inspections and outcomes.	Department for Education (2022)
Persistent absences	Shows the proportion of pupils (in Primary and Secondary schools) who have been absent for 56 or more sessions during the year (around 15 per cent of overall absence) based on location of pupil residence.	Department for Education (2012/2013)
Authorised and unauthorised student absences	Shows the percentage of pupil sessions missed due to authorised or unauthorised absence (absence with or without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school) for all pupils in Primary and Secondary schools (based on location of pupil residence).	Department for Education (2012/2013)
Percentage of 5-year olds achieving 'expected level' on literacy, communication and Maths early learning goals	Children have their performance measured across all 17 ELGs. The following point scoring is awarded: emerging – 1 point, expected – 2 points, exceeding – 3 points. The sum is then taken for all children and the mean given. An outcome of 34 points is the equivalent of a child achieving the expected level in each and every early learning goal.	Department for Education (2019)
ID 2019 Children and Young people Education domain	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Children and Young People sub-domain measures the lack of attainment in the local population. The following indicators are included: Key Stage 2 attainment: The	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)

	<p>scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams; Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4; Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school; Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16 and Entry to higher education: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education. Data shows Average LSOA Rank, a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.</p>	
Average Point Score at Key Stage 2	<p>Shows Average Point Score per pupil for pupils sitting Key Stage 2 (KS2) examination assessments. Figures are based on postcode of the pupils residence and derived from the School Census. KS2 is the National Curriculum standard test for eleven year olds.</p>	Department for Education (2013/14)
FE and skills (FES) learner achievements (rate per 1,000 people aged 19+)	<p>Shows the Further Education and skills (FES) learner achievements (excluding Community Learning). The data includes Apprenticeships and Education and Training provision taken at General Further Education Colleges (including Tertiary), Sixth Form Colleges, Special Colleges (Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges, and Art and Design Colleges), Specialist Colleges and External Institutions.</p>	Department for Education (2020/2021)
FES qualification breakdowns	<p>Shows the proportion of people with the following qualifications: NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma; NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma; 2+ A levels/VCEs, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma; NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level; Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other vocational/work-related qualifications</p>	Census 2011

Number of starts, and achievements, on apprenticeships per 1,000	Shows the proportion of all people aged (16+) with apprenticeships starts, achievements and participation in England.	Department for Education (2020/2021)
People (aged 16+) with apprenticeship qualifications	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16+) with highest level of qualification at apprenticeship level. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question.	Census 2011
Highest level of qualification	The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 1 qualifications include 1+O level passes, 1+CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ. Level 2: 5+O level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1). Level 2 qualifications include 5+O level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1). 5+GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+A levels/AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ. Level 3 qualifications include 2+A levels, 4+AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ. Level 4+ qualifications include Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications. While this data is increasingly out of date, the census 2011 data is the only source of neighbourhood levels qualifications with a sufficient sample size to be robust at neighbourhood level.	Census 2011
% of people with skills at entry level 1 or below	Shows the proportion of adults lacking literacy, numeracy and ICT skills, based on responses to the Skills for Life survey 2011. Individuals were identified as lacking basic skills if they had qualification levels at Entry Level 1 or below.	Skills for Life Survey - Department for Business Innovation and Skills (2011)
Education and training learner participation rate (per 1,000 people aged 19+)	Shows the adult (aged 19+) education and training learner participation rate (expressed as a rate per 1,000 population) for the first quarter (August to October 2021) of the	Department for Education (2021/22)

	2021/22 academic year. Education participation rates are calculated from a range of providers and the data includes Apprenticeships, Community Learning, and Education and Training provision taken at General Further Education Colleges (including Tertiary), Sixth Form Colleges, Special Colleges (Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges, and Art and Design Colleges), Specialist Colleges and External Institutions.	
Percentage of state school pupils in Higher Education	Shows the percentage of state school pupils in Higher Education (measured as the proportion of the 16 year old state-funded mainstream school pupils who sat their GCSEs in the summer of 2010 to 2014 that were in Higher Education at the age of 18 or 19).	Office for Students, ONS (2019)
Travel time (in minutes) to a Further Education Institution by walking or public transport	Shows the average journey time by public transport to FE Institutions by walking or public transport.	Department for Education (2021/22)
Healthy Life Expectancy	Healthy life expectancy (HLE) is the average number of years that an individual might expect to live in good health in their lifetime. The 'good' health state used for estimation of HLE was based on self-reports of general health at the 2011 Census; specifically those reporting their general health as 'very good' or 'good' were defined as in 'Good' health in this context. The HLE estimates are a snapshot of the health status of the population, based on self-reported health status and mortality rates for each area in that period. They are not a guide to how long someone will actually expect to live in good health, both because mortality rates and levels of health status are likely to change in the future, and because many of those born in an area will live elsewhere for at least part of their lives.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2009-2013)
Life Expectancy at birth	Life Expectancy data is calculated using mortality rates by single age bands and is a measure of the age a person being born today can expect to live until. Please note: Data is published at Local Authority and MSOA level and apportioned down to LSOA and Output Area before being aggregated to other areas using a population weighted aggregation method.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2015-2019)

	Please note that some areas may be missing data due to data suppression for data quality purposes.	
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	The proportion of persons aged 18 + who are self-reported smokers based on responses to the Annual Population Survey.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2019)
Smoking status at time of delivery - % smoking	The number of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities with known smoking status. A maternity is defined as a pregnant woman who gives birth to one or more live or stillborn babies of at least 24 weeks gestation, where the baby is delivered by either a midwife or doctor at home or in a NHS hospital.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2020/21)
Adults smoking % (synthetic estimate)	Prevalence of smoking among adults. The figures are synthetic estimates modelled to MSOA level - combining data from the Health Survey for England on the socio-demographic characteristics of people who smoke, with administrative data available at MSOA level - including census demographics, hospital episode statistics, data on dwellings and benefit claimant rates. Note, these figures are increasingly out of date but are the most up-to-date neighbourhood level estimate of smoking prevalence.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2006-2008)
Prevalence of people aged 15 smoking	Modelled estimates of the percentage of people aged 15 who are regular smokers or regular or occasional smokers.	Department of Geography, University of Portsmouth and Geography and Environment, University of Southampton (2014)
Obesity	Shows the estimated percentage of Obesity prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. Some differences between areas may reflect differences in the way that GP practices operate, measure, and record, rather than genuine differences in prevalence. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the	House of Commons Library 2017/18

	<p>COVID-19 pandemic. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.</p> <p>For full notes, methodology, and limitations, please see https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/social-policy/health/diseases/constituency-data-how-healthy-is-your-area/ for more details.</p>	
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	Shows the percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese. This is self-reported data from Sport England's Active People Survey which requires people to report their height and weight.	OHID, from data provided by Sport England 2019/20
Overweight or obese children in reception year or year 6	Shows the number of children in reception year or year 6 classified as overweight or obese in the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) - attending participating state maintained schools in England as a proportion of all children measured. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. This indicator is important because it can be used to estimate and monitor excess weight and obesity in children in order to reduce prevalence, inform planning and delivery of services for children, and ensure the proper targeting of resources to tackle obesity.	National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital (2017/18 - 19/20)
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2	Shows the percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2. Figures are taken from the National Cancer Registry based on diagnosis of specific cancer sites, morphologies and behaviour: invasive malignancies of breast, prostate, colorectal, lung, bladder, kidney, ovary, uterus, non-Hodgkin lymphomas, and invasive melanomas of skin at stages 1 and 2.	NHS Digital's National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service (2019)
Cancer incidence by type	Shows the number of cases of cancer by type. Figures are presented as indirectly age-sex standardised registration ratios (number of new cases as a percentage of expected new cases), calculated relative to England.	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service and Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2012-2016)
Deaths cancer (under 75) (standardised ratio)	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths from all cancers for people aged under 75. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2013-2017

	dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100.	
Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable	Shows the under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable. Preventable mortality can be defined in terms of causes that are considered to be preventable through individual behaviour or public health measures limiting individual exposure to harmful substances or conditions.	OHID, from data provided by ONS (2020)
Deaths by cause	Shows age standardised estimates of deaths by cause. The data is presented as a standardised mortality ratio of calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area (by five year age and gender band) by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. Please note that the raw data we have loaded in is published at small area level, therefore the data showing at local authority or a higher level has been aggregated from smaller geographies.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2015-2019)
Prevalence of key health conditions	Shows the estimated prevalence of key health conditions by type. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. Please note that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. Some differences between areas may reflect differences in the way that GP practices operate, measure, and record, rather than genuine differences in prevalence. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition. For full notes, methodology, and limitations, please see https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/social-policy/health/diseases/constituency-data-how-healthy-is-your-area/ for more details.	House of Commons Library (2019/2020)

Physical activity	<p>This data shows the modelled estimated percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are classed as 'active'. People are described as being active if they have done at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity (excluding gardening) in the past week. Activity is counted in moderate intensity equivalent minutes whereby each 'moderate' minute counts as one minute and each 'vigorous' minute counts as two moderate minutes. Moderate activity is defined as activity where you raise your breathing rate, whereas vigorous activity is defined as doing activity where you are out of breath or are sweating (you may not be able to say more than a few words without pausing for breath). Sport England have modelled their Active Lives activity estimates to produce small area estimates at MSOA level. More information about the data modelling process can be found in Sport England's SAE Technical Document: https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables</p>	Sport England (Active Lives Adult Survey) November 2018 - November 2019
Average well-being scores	Shows the average well-being scores across four measures of well-being: anxiety, happiness, life satisfaction and worthwhileness.	Annual Population Survey (2011/12 to 2020/21)
Community Life Survey: Social connectivity measures	<p>The Community Life Survey provides a range of data that can be used to estimate the extent of social connectedness. The following social connectivity indicators are covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People do not feel that they belong very strongly to neighbourhood. • People disagree that they can borrow things or exchange favours with neighbours. • People never chat to their neighbours. • People are fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to mind their child(ren) for half an hour. • People feel fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to keep a set of keys to their home for emergencies. • People feel fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to collect a few shopping essentials if they were ill and at home on their own. 	Community Life Survey (2015/16 and 2017/18)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood. 	
Strength of local social relationships	Shows the predicted strength of local social relationships. Figures are presented indexed against the country as a whole so that positive scores mean stronger local relationships than the national average and negative scores mean weaker local relationships than the national average.	Social Life (constructed from responses to the Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey) – http://www.social-life.co/ (2015/2016)
People living alone	Shows the proportion of households that are comprised of one person living alone. Figures are self-reported and taken from the household composition questions in the 2011 census.	Census 2011
People who 'feel lonely always or often'	People who have self-reported that they 'feel lonely always or often' in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 Community Life Survey. Data is apportioned from national level to Output Area level based on Output Area Classification group.	Community Life Survey (2015/16, 2016/17)
Loneliness Index – GP Prescriptions for Loneliness	An outcome-based loneliness index using open prescription data. Open prescription data lists medicines, dressings and appliances prescribed by NHS England primary care facilities, including General Practices (GPs), each month. Loneliness Index is created by using GP prescription data to find areas with above-average prescriptions for five conditions where loneliness has been shown to be a risk factor: Alzheimer's, depression, high blood pressure, anxiety and insomnia. An index was created for each condition by standardising the proportion of a practices prescriptions that were given for the condition relative to the levels in other practices (into z scores). The index for each condition had a value that was negative if prescribing was lower than typical and positive if it was greater than typical. The loneliness index is generated by summing together these standardised-scores for each condition.	Red Cross 2019
IoD 2019 Mood and anxiety disorder indicator	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Mood and anxiety disorders indicator is a broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the	Ministry of Housing Communities and

	<p>local population. The definition used for this indicator includes mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders. The indicator is a modelled estimate based on three separate sources outlined in the sections below: prescribing data; hospital episodes data; and suicide mortality data. Although none of the three sources on their own provide a comprehensive measure of mood and anxiety disorders, used in combination they represent a large proportion of all those suffering mental ill health. In the Indices of Deprivation 2015 (and earlier) this indicator also included a fourth component which was derived from health benefits data from the Department for Work and Pensions. The health benefits data component has been dropped from this indicator for the Indices of Deprivation 2019 due to concerns about the quality of the data on health conditions within the health benefits dataset.</p>	Local Government (MHCLG) (2019)
Green assets density (rate per 100,000)	Green assets density is calculated as the number of green assets (including public park/gardens, public open spaces/nature reserves, playgrounds paddling pools and play areas, playing fields and recreational grounds and picnic/barbeque sites) inside the ward or within 1km of a ward boundary per 100,000 population.	Ordnance Survey 2017
Recreational greenspace coverage (%)	Recreational green spaces include allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts but exclude fields, national parks or woodland	Ordnance Survey 2017
Average number of parks, public gardens, or playing fields within 1,000 m radius	Shows the average number of Parks, Public Gardens, or Playing Fields within 1,000 m radius. Data is based on analysis of Ordnance Survey (OS) data on access to private gardens, public parks and playing fields in Great Britain, available by country, region, Local Authority and Middle Layer Super Output Area.	Ordnance Survey April 2020
% Addresses with private outdoor space	Shows the proportion of addresses with access to private outdoor space (for both houses and flats). Data is based on analysis of Ordnance Survey (OS) data on access to private gardens, public parks and playing	Ordnance Survey April 2020

	fields in Great Britain, available by country, region, Local Authority and Middle Layer Super Output Area.	
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