‘Left behind Neighbourhoods’: Performance on the 12 Levelling Up Missions

Missions 9-11: Restoring a sense of community, local pride and belonging

OCSI

Contents

Introduction

A key focus of the APPG's Inquiry is to explore how 'left behind' neighbourhoods (LBNs) are performing on the 12 'missions' outlined in the UK Governments' *Levelling Up White Paper*[1]. The 12 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 andliving standards bygrowing 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 three missions and accompanying metrics relating to the 'Restoring a sense of community, local pride and belonging' objective.

The report is broken down into the following sections:

1. Pride in Place: This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance and progress towards Mission 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.* This includes indicators relating to the perception of the local neighbourhood, strength of social relationships in the neighbourhood, levels of civic participation and population churn.
2. Housing: This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance and progress towards Mission 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*. This includes indicators relating to barriers to affordable owner occupation, access to affordable housing, and access to suitable 'decent housing'.

3. Crime: This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance and progress towards Mission 11*: By 2030, homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood crime will have fallen, focused on the worst affected areas.* This includes indicators relating to the level of crime, particularly violent crime.

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 table[3] is used to apportion and aggregate data to these geographies.

The underlying data is published in the accompanying excel 'OCSI-Data-Workbook-Levelling-Up-Missions9to11.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 9

Mission 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.

This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance on Mission 9 of the *Levelling Up White Paper*. Mission 9 is intended to restore a sense of community, local pride and belonging, especially in those places where pride in place has been falling.

The table below lists the key indicators identified as headline and supporting metrics for Mission 9 in the *Levelling Up White Paper.*

Metric	Indicator	Source
Supporting	Percentage of adults who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live	Department for Digital, Culture,Media & Sport (DCMS) Community Life Survey
Supporting	Percentage of individuals who have engaged in civic participation in the last 12 months	Department for Digital, Culture,Media & Sport (DCMS) Community Life Survey

Both of these measures are identified as 'exploratory statistics' in the levelling-up technical paper[4]. This reflects the lack of robust administrative data that can be used to capture subjective metrics such as the extent to which people connect to the areas in which they live. Most attempts to measure these concepts draw on large scale surveys. However, survey data rarely has an adequate sample size to enable comparisons across local areas. The technical paper on levelling-up missions and metrics acknowledges that 'There are considerable challenges to developing measures for pride of place… the UK Government will undertake further work to supplement existing data on pride in place at a subnational level, as well as to understand the drivers of pride in place and identify the most impactful levers available to policymakers'[5]. As these subnational indicators are not yet in development they cannot be drawn upon in this analysis. However, it is possible to model some of the national survey data down to small area level and supplement this analysis with broader proxy indicators to gain a richer insight into geo-spatial variations in pride in place.

Below we explore the performance of LBNs on these exploratory metrics and other modelled and proxy indicators in more detail.

Key findings

9.1% of people in LBNs are dissatisfied with their local area as a place to live, slightly below the average across other deprived areas (9.7%) but above the average across England (6.9%).

[4] The Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2022) Levelling Up the United Kingdom: missions and metrics Technical Annex
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1054766/Technical_annex_-_missions_and_metrics.pdf

[5] ibid page 35

LBNs perform less well than across other deprived areas and England as a whole across all of the key measures in the Community Life Survey relating to participation and engagement in their local neighbourhood.

218 of the 225 LBNs (96.9%) have lower proportions of people taking part in any civic engagement than the England average (43.2%) while 221 of the 225 LBNs (98.2%) have lower proportions of people engaged in formal or informal volunteering in the last month than the England average (66.1%).

There is some evidence of population churn in LBNs with 58% of households moving from elsewhere into an LBN over the period 2000-2020. However, LBNs experience lower population churn than across other similar deprived areas and England as a whole. This applies whether looking at long-term migration (over a 20 year period or greater) and shorter term population churn (within the last 12 months).

Nevertheless, there is a high degree of variation within LBNs with LBNs in coastal communities generally exhibiting high levels of churn, while those in industrial communities (particularly around Merseyside and the Northeast) experiencing relatively low levels of in-migration.

LA-LBNs have a slightly higher incidence of fly-tipping (23.0) than other deprived areas (22.8), and a higher rate than across England as a whole (20.2).

LBNs have a considerably lower concentration of community-owned assets (8.3 per 100,000) than across Deprived non-LBNs (13.9) and England as a whole (18.1). This reflects the general lack of civic assets in LBNs relative to other deprived areas.

More than half of all LBNs (129 out of 225 – 57.3%) have no community-owned assets.

Self-reported metrics for measuring pride in place in ‘left behind’ neighbourhoods

The Community Life Survey provides a range of data on the extent to which a community feels connected to their neighbourhood, the strength of community networks and levels of social connectedness. Unfortunately, the sample size of the survey is insufficient to provide data at below national level. However, the 2015/16 and 2017/18 iterations of the Community Life Survey are published with the associated Classification for Output Areas (2011 OAC)[6] of each respondent in the survey. Using the 2011 OAC it is possible to allocate response rates to Output Area level based on their OAC group membership.

The following topics in the survey provide valuable insights into the variations in pride in place across different types of neighbourhood.

Social connectivity:

- Dissatisfied with local area as a place to live.
- People do not feel that they belong very strongly to neighbourhood.
- People disagree that they can borrow things or exchange favours with neighbours.

[6] The OAC is produced as a collaboration between the Office for National Statistics and University College London - https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/output-area-classification-2011#:~:text=The%202011%20Classification%20for%20Output,Statistics%20and%20University%20College%20London.

- 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.
- Employer does not have a scheme to help with community projects, voluntary or charity organisations.
- Agree that few in my neighbourhood can be trusted.
- Disagree that this local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.
- Agree that in the past 2 years this area has got worse to live in.

Engagement and participation:
- People have not taken part in a consultation about local services or issues in their local area.
- People are not a member of a local decision-making group e.g. group set up to regenerate the local area, tackle crime problems, making decisions on local health or education services, tenants' group decision making committee, group making decisions on local services for young people or the local community.
- People have not been personally involved in helping out with local issue/activity
- People have not taken part in community groups clubs or organisations e.g. children's education/schools, youth/children's activities, education for adults, Sport/exercise (taking part, coaching or going to watch), religion, politics, health, disability and social welfare, older people, safety, first aid, the environment, animals, justice and human rights, local community or neighbourhood groups, citizens groups, hobbies, recreation/arts/social clubs.
- People have not taken part in any civic engagement.
- People have not been engaged in formal or informal volunteering in the last month.
- Can influence decisions affecting the local area.

The table below compares the performance of LBNs, Deprived non-LBNs and England on each of these measures.

Social connectedness indicators			
	LBN	Other deprived areas	England
Dissatisfied with local area as a place to live	9.1	9.7	6.9
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
Employer does not have a scheme to help with community projects, voluntary or charity organisations	35.2	34.7	36
Agree that few in my neighbourhood can be trusted	4.2	4.6	2.9
Disagree that this local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	19.3	18.5	14.5
Agree that in the past 2 years this area has got worse to live in	20.8	20.9	17.8

Both LBNs and other deprived areas 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 other deprived areas. 9.1% of people in LBNs are dissatisfied with their local area as a place to live, slightly below the average across other deprived areas (9.7%) but above the average across England (6.9%).

The table below provides a summary of the performance of LBNs on key engagement and participation measures.

Engagement and participation indicators			
	LBN	Other deprived areas	England
Not taken part in a consultation about local services or issues in your local area	87.1	86	82.7
Not a member of a local decision making group	93.9	93.4	91.9
Not been personally involved in helping out with local issue/activity	86.7	86	82.8
Not taken part in community groups clubs or organisations	21	20.2	16.6
Taking part in any civic engagement	37.7	39.3	43.2
Engaged in formal or informal volunteering in the last month	60.9	61.9	66.1
Can influence decisions affecting the local area	27.6	30.2	31.3

LBNs perform less well on key measures of engagement than across other deprived areas and England as a whole across all of the key participation measures included in the survey.

218 of the 225 LBNs (96.9%) have lower proportions of people taking part in any civic engagement than the England average (43.2%).

The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the lowest proportion of people taking part in any civic engagement. The lowest rates of civic engagement were in St Helens in Barnsley with 31.9% of people taking part in any civic engagement over the last 12 months.

‘Left behind’ neighbourhood	Local Authority	% taking part in any civic engagement
St Helens	Barnsley	31.9
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	32.2
Bondfields	Havant	32.3
Horden	County Durham	32.8
Shirebrook North West	Bolsover	32.8

Redhill	Sunderland	32.9
Trimdon and Thornley	County Durham	33.1
Moss Bay	Allerdale	33.1
Craghead and South Moor	County Durham	33.3
Halton Castle	Halton	33.7
Source: Community Life Survey 2015/16 and 2017/18		

221 of the 225 LBNs (98.2%) have lower proportions of people engaged in formal or informal volunteering in the last month than the England average (66.1%).

The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the lowest proportion of people engaged in formal or informal volunteering in the last month. These include two LBNs in Havant (Bondfields and Warren Park) and two LBNs in Stoke-on-Trent (Bentilee and Ubberley and Meir North).

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	% engaged in formal or informal volunteering
Bondfields	Havant	52.3
Bentilee and Ubberley	Stoke-on-Trent	53.0
Oak Tree	Mansfield	53.8
Warren Park	Havant	54.5
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	54.9
Meir North	Stoke-on-Trent	55.0
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	55.3
Manor House	Hartlepool	55.6
Wingfield	Rotherham	55.7
Avondale Grange	Kettering	55.7
Source: Community Life Survey 2015/16 and 2017/18		

Alternative proxy data

As highlighted above, there are relatively few indicators which directly capture pride in place in local areas. We are largely reliant on survey data with relatively small sample sizes to understand the perception people have of the neighbourhoods in which they live in. However, there are a range of indirect measures which can provide an indication of the sense of place and perception of local neighbourhoods. These are explored below.

Population churn

Population churn can be used as a proxy measure of pride in place, with high turnover of residence likely to be a barrier to developing strong community links, leading to lower community participation and may in some cases be an indication that an area is a less desirable neighbourhood to reside in.

There is a migration question in each Census which asks whether you reside at the same address as the year previously, as well as length of residence at your current address. This can be used to build up a picture of population churn; however, the data is only updated on a 10 year basis. To provide a more up to date picture of population churn, the Consumer Data Research Centre have developed a Residential Mobility Index[7]. This index provides an estimate of the "churn" of the residential population in the UK - the proportion of households that have changed between the end of 2020 and the end of

[7] https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/cdrc-residential-mobility-index

each year going back to 1997. The estimates were built from linking administrative and consumer data, including electoral registers, consumer registers and land registry house sale data. This data enables researchers to explore annual variations in neighbourhood change at a small area geography, rather than relying on decadal census data to estimate change.

The table below compares levels of population churn over a 20 year, 10 year, 5 year and 1 year period in LBNs and comparator areas.

Residential Mobility Index (RMI) - proportion of households that have changed address	LBN	Deprived non-LBN	England
RMI between 2000 and 2020 (%)	58.00%	62.10%	58.70%
RMI between 2010 and 2020 (%)	30.70%	34.50%	32.10%
RMI between 2015 and 2020 (%)	12.80%	15.20%	13.90%
RMI between 2019 and 2020 (%)	1.40%	1.70%	1.60%
Source: Consumer Data Research Centre			

There is some evidence of population churn in 'left behind' areas with 58% of households moving from elsewhere into an LBN over the period 2000-2020. Just over 42% of households are long-term resident in LBNs – having moved into the area before 2000. However, LBNs experience lower population churn than across other similar deprived areas and England as a whole. This applies whether looking at long-term migration (over a 20 year period or greater) or shorter term population churn (over the last 12 months).

However, there is a high degree of variation within LBNs as shown in the table below, which shows the 10 LBNs with the highest and lowest population turnover in the last 20 years.

LBN	Highest turnover	LBN	Lowest turnover
	% of households that have changed address between 2000 and 2020		% of households that have changed address between 2000 and 2020
Boscombe West	86.7	St Michaels	43.7
Folkestone Central	81.2	Page Moss	44.7
Cliftonville West	81.0	Whiteleas	45.2
Bloomfield	78.8	St Oswald	46.5
Pier	78.6	Peterlee West	46.6
Grange	78.1	Roseworth	47.3
St Andrew's	74.4	Stainsby Hill	47.8
Nelson	73.3	Cherryfield	47.9
Fenside	73.3	Bede	48.2
Eastcliff	71.8	Halewood South	48.2
Source: Consumer Data Research Centre			

In six LBNs, more than three-quarters of all households have moved address in the last 20 years. Each of these areas is located in a coastal community, indicating the relatively high churn in population. This is likely to be linked to the relatively high prevalence of private rented accommodation in these areas, including former tourist accommodation used to house homeless and vulnerable households from outside the area. It is also likely to be linked to the role of resort towns as places for people to retire to from outside the area.

By contrast, there are 18 LBNs where more than half of all residents have been living in the area for more than 20 years. 126 of the 225 LBNs (56%) have seen lower levels of population churn than the national average.

The most stable communities (those with the lowest proportion of households moving into the area between 2000-2020) were located in former industrial communities in the North of England – particularly around Merseyside and the Northeast, with five of the 10 'left behind' areas with the lowest levels of in-migration located in Merseyside (four in Knowsley and one in Sefton), two in Stockton-on-Tees, two in South Tyneside and one in County Durham.

This demonstrates that there is no single narrative in terms of population turnover across LBNs, with those 'left behind' neighbourhoods characterised by low paid and seasonal work such as agricultural and coastal communities experiencing significant population churn, while more established former industrial 'left behind' neighbourhoods experience relatively low levels of in-migration.

Street environment

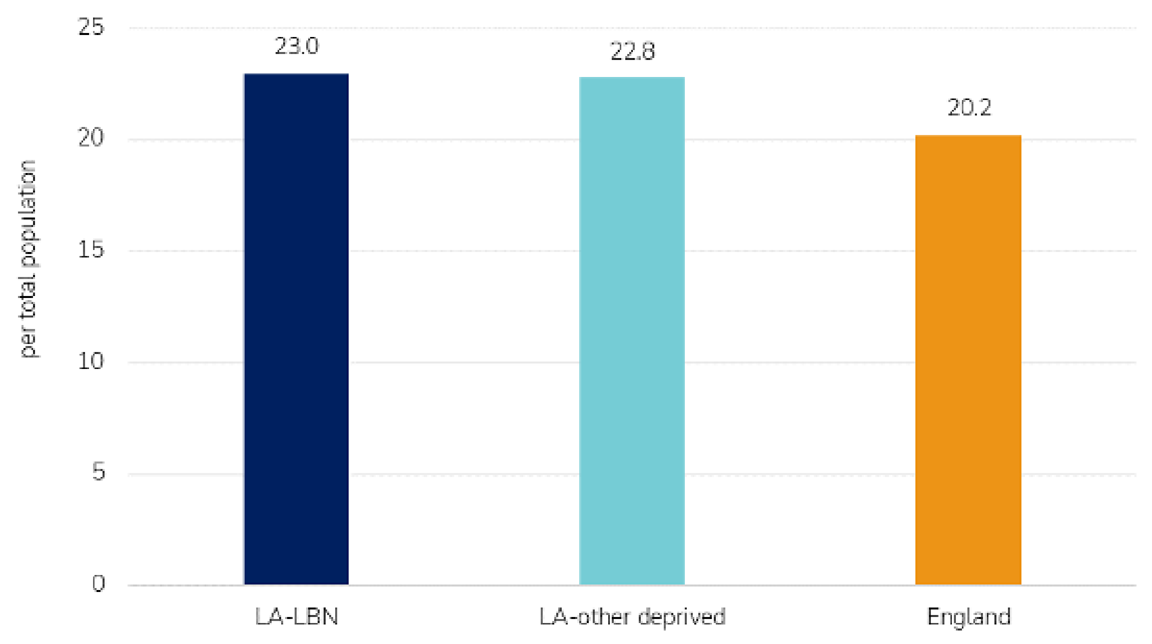
Data on the state of the neighbourhood environment can indirectly capture issues associated with pride in place or highlight where pride is lacking. Historically, data on the levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting were collected consistently across all Local Authorities and reported to the Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) as a statutory obligation as part of the National Indicator Set[8]. However, this dataset has not been collected across all Local Authorities since 2009/10[9].

DEFRA continues to collate data on the incidence of Flytipping[10] reported by each Local Authority. This is not at incident level, so it is not possible to compare variations in Flytipping across 'left behind' neighbourhoods and other areas. However, it is possible to make comparisons between Local Authorities which do or don't contain 'left behind' neighbourhoods.

Fly-tipping is defined as the illegal disposal of household, industrial, commercial or other waste[11]. The chart below compares levels of fly-tipping incidents across LA-LBNs and their comparators. As shown in the chart, LA-LBNs have a slightly higher incidence of fly-tipping (23.0) than other deprived areas (22.8) and a higher rate than across England as a whole (20.2).

[8] https://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NationalIndicators/GN31_Handbook_Definitions_1.0.pdf
[9] https://data.gov.uk/dataset/8883b252-7800-4652-b1b3-f72d814f20e4/ni-195-improved-street-and-environmental-cleanliness-levels-of-litter-detritus-graffiti-and-fly-posting
[10] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env24-fly-tipping-incidents-and-actions-taken-in-england
[11] https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn05672/

Fly-tipping incidents



Source: Defra, WasteDataFlow 2020/2021

Community-owned assets

Community-owned assets can boost civic pride by making residents feel like they have a stake in the community and a voice in its development[12]. A range of organisations hold data on specific community owned assets:

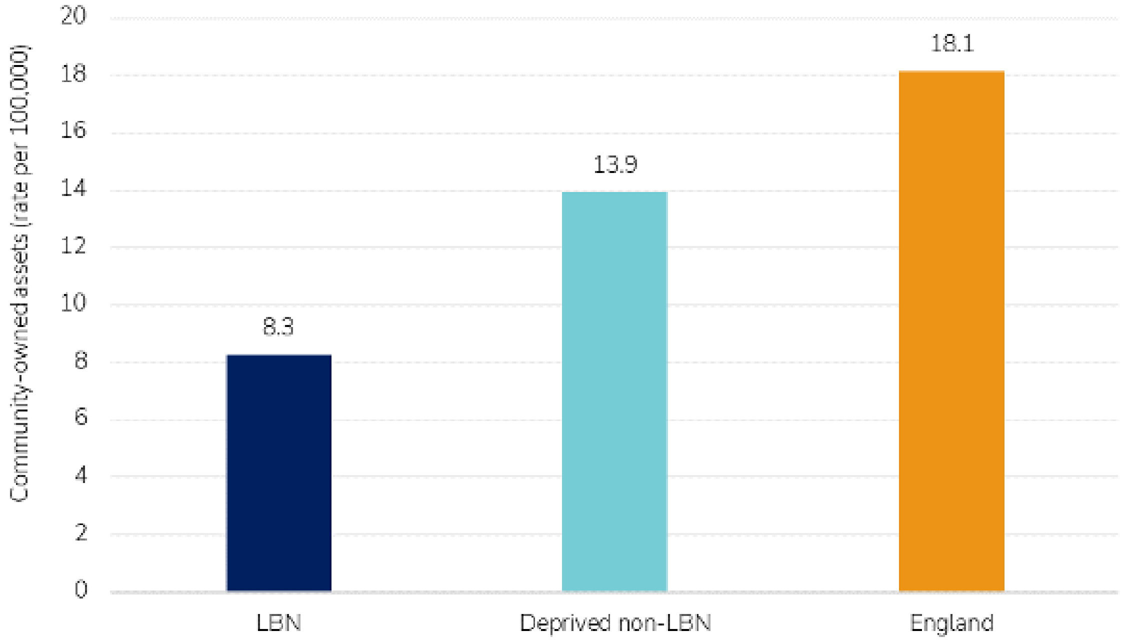
- Power to Change's *Keep it in the Community* maps Assets of Community Value, and community-owned spaces and places, across England[13].
- Community Land Trust Network – compile information regarding the presence of Community Land Trusts – which allow people to protect and manage assets important to their local community[14].
- Plunkett Foundation maps the presence of Community Businesses in the local area[15].

Using these resources, it is possible to compare the presence or absence of community-owned assets across neighbourhoods. See, for example, the work by Renaisi and OCSI for the All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) for 'Left Behind' Neighbourhoods[16] to develop a database of known community-owned assets across local areas.

The chart below shows the prevalence of community-owned assets (as a rate per 10,000 people) across LBNs, Deprived non-LBNs and England as a whole.

[12] APPG. (2021). Community assets in 'left behind' neighbourhoods. APPG for 'left behind' neighbourhoods. (Accessed April 2022).
[13] https://mycommunity.org.uk/keep-it-in-the-community
[14] https://www.communitylandtrusts.org.uk/
[15] https://plunkett.co.uk/community-business-map/
[16] https://renaisi.com/2021/07/08/lbns-community-asset-ownership/

Community-owned assets



Source: Power to Change, Community Land Trust Network, Plunkett Foundation 2021

As shown in the chart, LBNs have a considerably lower concentration of community-owned assets (8.3 per 100,000) than across Deprived non-LBNs (13.9) and England as a whole (18.1). This reflects the general lack of civic assets in LBNs relative to other deprived areas.

More than half of all LBNs (129 out of 225 – 57.3%) have no community-owned assets, while only 34 of 225 (15.1%) have a higher concentration of community-owned assets than the national average.

Performance of LBNs on Mission 10

Mission 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

This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance on Mission 10 of the *Levelling Up White Paper*. Mission 10 aims to increase home ownership and raise the quality of housing in the UK. It is hoped that by raising home ownership, it will improve the levels of belonging to neighbourhoods and bring in wider benefits in terms of increased labour market participation and high educational attainment.

The table below lists the key indicators identified as headline and supporting metrics for Mission 10 in the *Levelling Up White Paper.*

Metric	Indicator	Source
Headline	Proportion of non-decent rented homes	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)
Headline	Number of first time buyers	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)
Supporting	Recent first time buyers (last 3 years)	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)
Supporting	Net additions to the housing stock	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)

Three of these four indicators are currently only published at regional level. However, in this section we will explore supporting measures looking at housing tenure, housing supply, housing affordability, barriers to owner occupation and housing condition to determine whether LBNs experience inequalities on these metrics and related indicators of housing need.

Key findings

A lower proportion of housing in LBNs is in poor condition. This is likely to be linked to the age of the properties in LBNs, with a notably lower proportion of dwellings that are more than 100 years old and a lower proportion of households in the private rented sector where a relatively high proportion of substandard housing is located.

Homes in LBNs have higher degrees of thermal comfort, with better home energy efficiency ratings and a lower proportion of housing with non-standard forms of heating. This is reflected in lower levels of energy consumption in LBNs on average.

There are also fewer people living in overcrowded conditions in LBNs (8%), compared with other deprived areas (12.2%) and England (8.7%). This is likely to reflect the location of these areas, which are typically away from inner city areas where space is more likely to be at a premium.

However, there is a high degree of variation within LBNs, with those in some coastal communities, where the housing stock is typically older and smaller, more likely to live in poor quality accommodation with lower levels of thermal comfort and higher levels of overcrowding.

Findings from the English Housing Survey suggest that those in the lowest income bands are least likely to become first time buyers – only 3.4% of people in the lowest income quintile are first time buyers[17]. People living in LBNs are more likely to fall within this quintile with 224 of 225 LBNs (99.6%) having lower annual household incomes than the England average. Therefore, we would expect greater barriers to becoming first-time buyers among those living in LBNs.

This is supported by evidence from the Indices of Deprivation which shows that LBNs have greater difficulties accessing affordable private rented accommodation than the national average.

There is a lower supply of new dwellings across LA-LBNs compared with LA-other deprived areas and England. This reflects longer term trends, with 10.9% of all dwellings in LBNs built in the last 20 years, compared with 12.9% across other deprived areas and 15.2% across England. This is likely to be linked to slower economic and population growth in these areas leading to lower pressures on housing demand.

There is also evidence of inequalities in housing quality and provision across the LBNs with some neighbourhoods experiencing particular challenges:

- Clover Hill in Pendle has the highest proportion of housing in poor condition (29.3%), the fourth lowest average energy efficiency rating for domestic buildings, the tenth highest level of vacant dwellings and the sixth lowest supply of new dwellings
- St Osyth and Point Clear in Tendring has the highest proportion of homes with low energy efficiency (20.8%) and the second highest proportion of housing in poor condition (29.2%)
- Bloomfield in Blackpool has the third highest proportion of housing in poor condition (27.4%), the third highest proportion of vacant dwellings (16.2%), the eighth lowest average energy efficiency rating and the sixth highest level of overcrowded households (17.8%).
- Golf Green in Tendring has the lowest average household energy efficiency rating.
- Barrow Island has the highest proportion of homes that are vacant (18.2%) and the fourth lowest proportion of new dwellings.
- Becontree in Barking has the lowest housing affordability score.
- Boscombe West has the highest proportion of overcrowded households (34.5%).
- Cliftonville West in Thanet has the second highest proportion of overcrowded households (21.5%) and the second highest proportion of vacant dwellings (17.3%).

[17] English Housing Survey, full household sample 2019/20

Non-decent homes

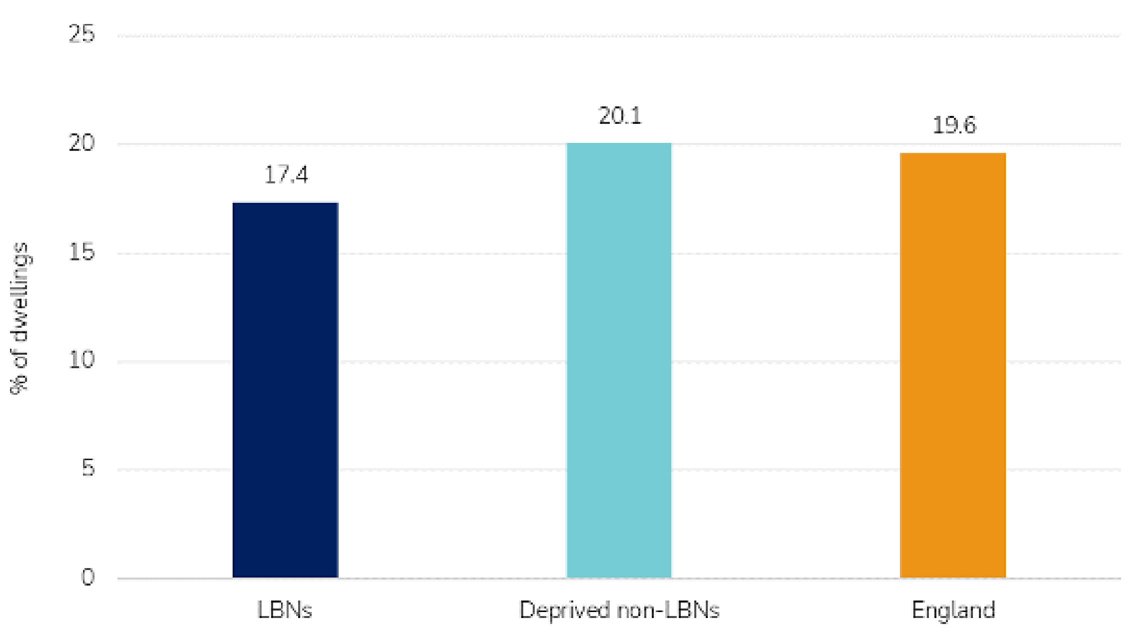
The table below shows the proportion of 'non-decent homes' by tenure across England as a whole. For context, the table also shows the broad tenure breakdowns across LBNs and comparator areas.

	Non-decent homes (%)	LBN	Deprived non-LBN	England
	% of all homes	Tenure (% of households by housing tenure)		
Local Authority rented	13.8	22.8	18.0	9.4
Housing association rented	11.9	12.4	13.6	8.3
Private rented	21.0	15.2	21.3	18.2
Owner occupied	15.6	49.6	47.1	64.1
Source: Non-decent homes (%) English Housing Condition Survey (EHS 2020), Tenure - Census 2011				

A higher proportion of private rented homes are in 'non-decent' condition than across other housing tenures. By contrast, social rented homes are less likely to be in a 'non-decent' condition. Based on this national prevalence we would expect people in LBNs to be less at risk of living in non-decent accommodation as they are more likely to reside in social rented accommodation (35.2% of people in LBNs are living in social rented housing, slightly above the proportion in Deprived non-LBNs - 31.6% and nearly double the proportion across England as a whole 17.7%) and less likely to live in private rented accommodation (15.2%, compared with 21.3% in Deprived non-LBNs and 18.2% across England).

However, there are other indicators that provide a more granular insight into the level of non-decent homes across LBNs. The chart below compares the proportion of households identified to be in poor condition on the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Housing in poor condition indicator. The IoD 2019 Housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the *Decent Homes standard*. A property fails the *Decent Homes Standard* if it fails to meet any one of the four separate components shown in the table below.

The four components of the Decent Homes Standard	
Component	Description
Housing Health and Safety Rating System	Dwellings which fail to meet this criterion are those containing one or more hazards assessed as serious ('Category 1'). The system includes 29 hazards in the home categorised into three categories 1) Excess cold 2) falls 3) other.
Disrepair	A dwelling is said to be in disrepair if: at least one of the key building components is old and needs replacing or major repair due to its condition; or more than one of the other building components are old and need replacing or major repair due to their condition.
Modernisation	A dwelling is said to fail this criterion if it lacks three or more of the following: a reasonably modern kitchen (20 years old or less); a kitchen with adequate space and layout; a reasonably modern bathroom (30 years old or less); an appropriately located bathroom and WC; adequate insulation against external noise (where such noise is a problem); or adequate size and layout of common areas for blocks of flats.
Thermal comfort	A dwelling fails this criterion if it does not have effective insulation and efficient heating.

IoD 2019 Houses in poor condition

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) from English Housing Condition Survey 2015

A lower proportion of housing in LBNs is in poor condition. This is likely to be linked to the age of the properties in LBNs, with a notably lower proportion of dwellings that are more than 100 years old and a lower proportion of households in the private rented sector - where a relatively high proportion of substandard housing is located[18].

However, there is notable variation across LBNs, with 59 LBNs (26.2%) showing a higher proportion of housing in poor condition than the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest proportion of households in poor condition.

LBN	Local Authority	% of housing in poor condition
Clover Hill	Pendle	29.3
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	29.2
Bloomfield	Blackpool	27.4
Gawthorpe	Burnley	26.8
Stacksteads	Rossendale	26.7
Mersey	Halton	25.8
Tunstall	Stoke-on-Trent	25.7
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	25.5
Sheppey East	Swale	25.4
Appleton	Halton	24.4

[18] 27% of dwellings in the private rented sector failed the decent home standard compared with an average of 20% of all dwellings. Source English Housing Survey 2016 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/880323/Stock_condition_-_REVISED_APRIL_2020_FINAL.pdf

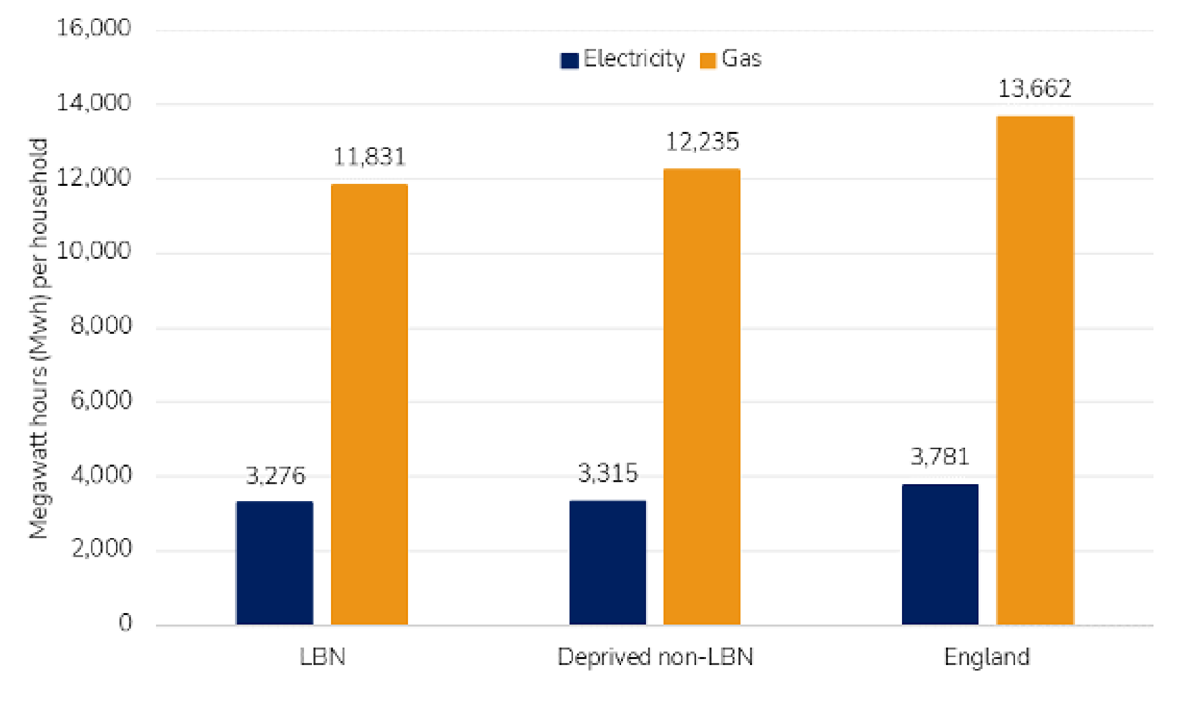
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) from English Housing Condition Survey 2015

In nine of these areas, more than one-in-four dwellings are in poor condition. All of the areas identified in this table are either coastal areas, industrial areas or both – reflecting the older housing stock in these areas. Seven of the 10 areas with the highest levels of housing in poor condition are located in the North West of England, including two in Halton and two in the Burnley/Nelson area, including Clover Hill - the LBN with the highest proportion of households in poor condition.

Poor thermal comfort is a key component of measures of non-decent homes. Homes with poor energy efficiency and high energy consumption are likely to be costly to run, which is particularly challenging in the context of rising energy costs.

The chart below shows the total levels of domestic gas and electricity consumption per household in megawatt hours (Mwh). Areas with high energy consumption are likely to be more greatly impacted by rising energy costs.

Domestic energy consumption in megawatt hours (Mwh)



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2020

Domestic energy consumption is lower in LBNs than across benchmark areas, with levels of electricity consumption at 3,276 megawatt hours per household, compared with 3,315 in Deprived non-LBNs and 3,781 in England; while gas consumption is at 11,831 per head in LBNs, compared with 12,235 in Deprived non-LBNs and 13,662 across England. This is likely to be linked to a number of factors including the size of the accommodation and average household size. However, it is also likely to reflect lower incomes, with higher fuel poverty leading to greater pressures to cut down on electricity consumption to reduce energy costs. Another factor influencing consumption and knock-on costs is the degree of thermal comfort in the home.

This is explored in the table below which compares the performance of LBNs and other deprived areas on a range of measures concerned with the availability of conventional sources of heating and the energy efficiency of homes.

	LBN	Deprived non-LBN	England
Households lacking central heating (%)	2.7	3.9	2.7
Households not connected to the gas network (%)	6.6	10.3	12.4
Current average energy efficiency of domestic buildings (average score)	65.7	64.2	64.1
Domestic buildings with band A-C (high) energy efficiency rating (%)	49	46.3	47.2
Domestic buildings with band F-G (low) energy efficiency rating (%)	2.2	3.2	3.3
Source: Households lacking central heating - Census 2011, Households not connected to the gas network - Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2020, Energy efficiency of domestic dwellings – Department for Communities and Local Government (DLUHC) 2017 to 2021			

Note: A household is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating[19] in any of the rooms. Households not connected to the gas network refers to households without mains gas. Average, low and high energy efficiency ratings are derived from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings.

On each of these selected measures, LBNs perform better than across other deprived areas and England as a whole. This is likely to be linked to the lower levels of older and private rented accommodation in LBNs.

However, it is important to emphasise that there is some variation across LBNs and that a subset of LBNs, largely in coastal and industrial areas, perform less well on these measures. The table below shows the 10 areas with the lowest levels of home energy efficiency (as measured by EPC ratings).

In total, 47 of the 225 LBNs (20.8%) perform below the national average on this measure. All of the worst performing areas are either coastal areas, industrial areas or both.

LBN	Local Authority	Average energy efficiency of domestic buildings	Domestic buildings with band F-G (low) energy efficiency rating (%)
Golf Green	Tendring	55.8	7.8
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	57.3	7.4
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	57.3	20.8
Clover Hill	Pendle	57.3	6.5
Pier	Tendring	59.2	4.9
Bitterne	Southampton	59.2	18.3
Stacksteads	Rossendale	59.3	8.6
Bloomfield	Blackpool	59.4	6.0
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	59.6	5.4

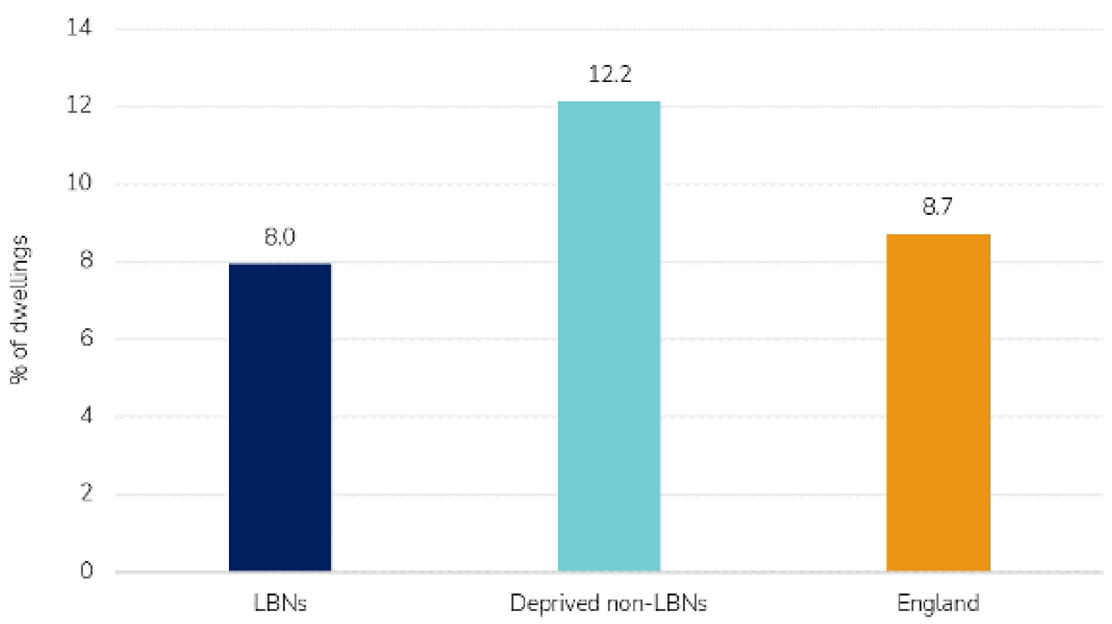
[19] Gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating

Hodge Hill	Birmingham	60.1	4.0
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities 2009 to 2016			

Three areas of Tendring feature among the top five areas with the lowest average home energy efficiency, with the lowest levels recorded in Golf Green (covering part of Jaywick sands). This area is characterised by a large proportion of converted holiday chalets which were never originally built to be permanent residential accommodation. St Osyth and Point Clear has the highest proportion of homes with very low energy efficiency ratings (F-G) – with more than one-in-five properties in this area (20.8%) having a low energy efficiency rating. This area is also characterised by a high proportion of holiday accommodation.

Another key measure of unsuitable housing is levels of household overcrowding (compared in the chart below). Overcrowding is measured by the number of people in a household relative to the number of rooms available to the members of the household. An overcrowding score of 0 indicates that a household's space needs are met. A score of +1 indicates that the household has one surplus room. A score of -1 indicates that a household would need one more room for its living space needs to be met, a score of -2 indicates that the household would need two more rooms, and so on.

Overcrowded housing



Source: Census 2011

It is clear from the chart that household overcrowding is not a major issue in LBNs compared with other similarly deprived areas or even in a national context. This is likely to reflect the location of these areas, which are typically away from inner city areas where space is more likely to be at a premium, population densities are higher and housing pressures are more acute.

This can also be seen in the dwelling composition as illustrated in the table below. People in LBNs are less likely to live in very small dwellings – dwellings with two rooms or less (2.5%) than across other deprived areas (4.5%) and England as a whole (3.7%). They are also less likely to live in flats (18.1%) compared with other deprived areas (26.6%) and England as a whole (22.1%).

Dwelling characteristics	LBN	Deprived non-LBN	England
Dwellings with two rooms or fewer (%)	2.5	4.5	3.7
People living in flats or maisonettes (%)	18.1	26.6	22.1
Source: Census 2011			

However, there are a number of LBNs where overcrowding is more of an issue, with 62 of the 225 LBNs (28%) having overcrowding levels at above the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest levels of household overcrowding.

LBN	Local Authority	% of overcrowded households
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	34.5
Cliftonville West	Thanet	21.5
Folkestone Central	Folkestone	20.1
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	18.6
Fieldway	Croydon	18.0
Bloomfield	Blackpool	17.8
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	16.3
Kings Heath	Northampton	15.4
Pier	Tendring	14.8
Fenside	Boston	14.5
Source: Census 2011		

Six of the 10 LBNs with the highest levels of overcrowding are found in coastal areas – with the highest levels of overcrowding in Boscombe West (where overcrowding levels are more than four times the LBN average). Each of the three LBNs with the highest levels of overcrowding are in seaside resorts and are characterised by high levels of multi-occupancy homes. Both of the LBNs in London are also ranked among the LBNs with the highest levels of overcrowding.

Number of first-time buyers

There is no data at Local Level about the number of first-time buyers. However, the English Housing Survey provides regional estimates of the number of first-time buyers. This has been matched against data on the number and proportion of LBNs in each region, in order to identify whether LBNs are disproportionately located in regions with high levels of first-time buyer households. For context we have also included the overall share of households. Areas shaded green have higher levels of first-time buyers than would be expected given their share of household population, areas shaded red have a lower share than would be expected.

First time buyers					
Region	Number of First Time Buyers	% of First Time buyers	Share of households.	Number of LBNs	% of LBNs
North West	139,225	17.9%	13.5%	54	24.0%
South East	138,231	17.8%	16.2%	16	7.1%
London	109,064	14.0%	14.6%	2	0.9%
South West	94,333	12.1%	10.4%	3	1.3%

West Midlands	92,811	11.9%	10.4%	31	13.8%
East of England	92,606	11.9%	11.2%	18	8.0%
East Midlands	58,172	7.5%	8.7%	17	7.6%
Yorkshire /Humber	52,455	6.8%	9.9%	28	12.4%
North East	49,689	6.4%	5.0%	56	24.9%
Source: English Housing Survey, full household sample 2019/20. Household share from Census 2021					

As can be seen in the table, there is some evidence of a regional imbalance, with the regions in the South of England (South East, London and the South West) accounting for just under half of all first-time buyers (43.9%). By contrast, only 21 of the 225 LBNs (9.3%) are located in these regions. However, a more complex picture emerges when comparing the levels of actual first-time buyers vs expected first-time buyers based on the distribution of the household population. Three regions have fewer first-time buyers than might be expected given the distribution of the population, London, East Midlands and Yorkshire and Humber. Of these three, only Yorkshire and Humber has a relatively high concentration of LBNs. By contrast, the North West has higher levels of first time buyers than would be expected given the overall distribution of households – and also has high concentrations of LBNs (with 54 areas identified as LBNs - the second highest of any region).

In the absence of more granular data, it is difficult to find evidence of whether households in LBNs are more or less likely to become first time buyers. However, findings from the English Housing Survey suggest that those in the lowest income bands are least likely to become first time buyers – only 3.4% of people in the lowest income quintile are first time buyers[20]. People living in LBNs are more likely to fall within this quintile with 224 of 225 LBNs (99.6%) having lower annual household incomes than the England average. Therefore, we would expect greater barriers to becoming first-time buyers among those living in LBNs.

This is supported by evidence from the Indices of Deprivation. The chart below presents the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 housing affordability indicator scores for LBNs and comparators (for both private rented and owner-occupied housing). The (IoD) 2019 housing affordability indicator is a measure of the inability of those aged under 40 to be able to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market in a local area due to the lack of affordable accommodation. A higher score for the indicator represents a higher level of deprivation[21].

The chart shows that LBNs have similar levels of need to England in terms of difficulty accessing affordable owner occupation, but greater levels of need than England when it comes to the affordability of private rented accommodation. This is likely to be driven by low income in these neighbourhoods.

[20] English Housing Survey, full household sample 2019/20

[21] Scores range from 0.124 to 0.962 for access to owner occupier accommodation and 0.05 to 0.859 for access to private sector accommodation. See https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833951/IoD2019_Technical_Report.pdf for more details of how this indicator is constructed.

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing affordability indicator

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

The tables below show the owner occupation and private rented scores for the ten LBNs with the highest levels of need on each of these measures. Areas shaded orange are ranked in the top 10 on both measures.

LBN	Local Authority	Housing affordability: Owner occupation score
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	0.95
Fieldway	Croydon	0.93
Shepway South	Maidstone	0.85
Vange	Basildon	0.84
Lee Chapel North	Basildon	0.82
Harpurhey	Manchester	0.82
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	0.82
Newington	Thanet	0.82
Littlemoor	Weymouth and Portland	0.81
Pitsea North West	Basildon	0.80

LBN	Local Authority	Housing affordability: Private rent score
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	0.83
Fieldway	Croydon	0.82
Harpurhey	Manchester	0.76
Rush Green	Tendring	0.75
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	0.75
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	0.75
Vange	Basildon	0.74
Shard End	Birmingham	0.74

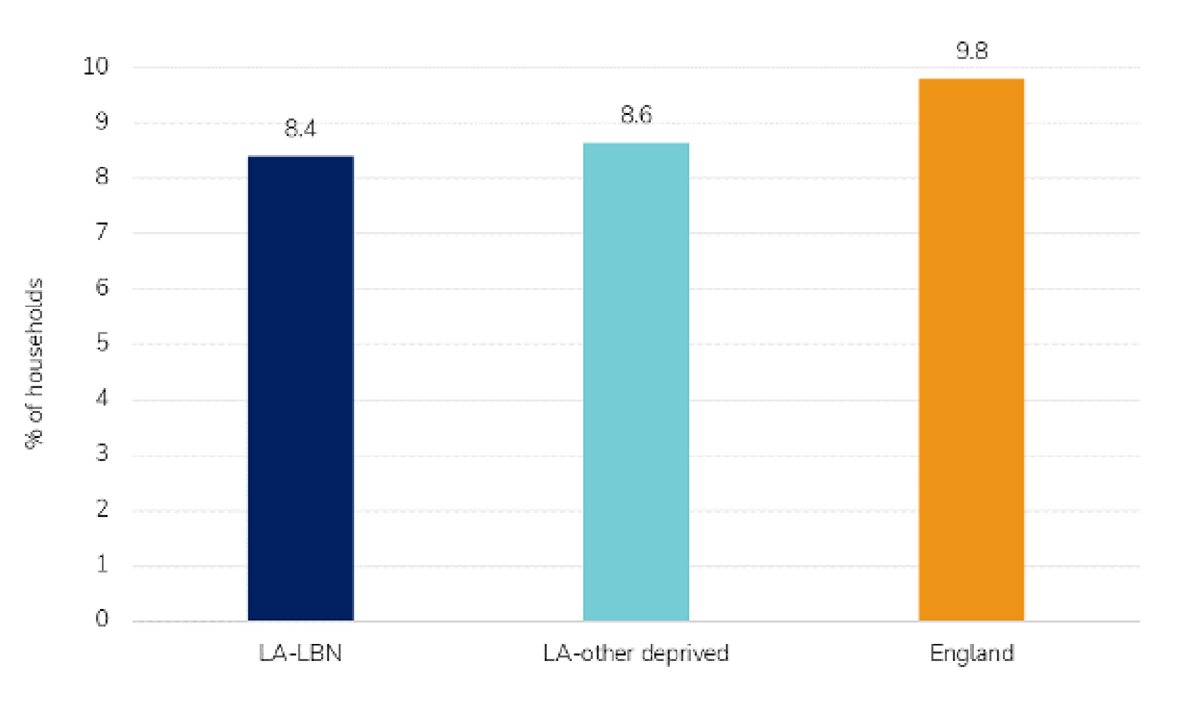
Pier	Tendring	0.74
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	0.73

Becontree in Barking and Dagenham and Fieldway in Croydon experience the greatest barriers to accessing housing of all 225 LBNs under both the owner-occupied and private rented measures. A further three LBNs (Harpurhey in Manchester, Vange in Basildon and Hartcliffe and Withywood in Bristol) are in the top ten LBNs in terms of need on both measures of housing affordability.

Net additions to the housing stock

The chart below shows net additions to the housing stock in LA-LBNs, LA-other deprived areas and England. Net additions to the housing stock measure the absolute increase in stock between one year and the next (including new builds, conversions, changes of use, other gains/losses offset by demolitions) - as a proportion of all households.

Net additions to the housing stock



Source: Housing Flows Reconciliation (HFR), the Greater London Authority, Regional Assembly joint returns 2020, 2021

The chart shows that LA-LBN areas had a lower proportion of net additions to the housing stock between 2020 and 2021 compared to LA-other deprived areas and England, with an 8.4% increase compared to 8.6% and 9.8% respectively.

The table below breaks this down further, showing net additions to the housing stock by type as a proportion of all net additions, detailing the proportion of new builds, net conversions, and net change of use in LA-LBNs, LA-other deprived and England.

LA-LBNs have a lower rate of 'net change of use per new buildings' than the national average with 8.8% compared to 10.7% - this may indicate a general lack of public access buildings shops/amenities in these areas to convert. A greater proportion of LA-LBNs housing supply is from new build housing, with 89.7% of all net additional dwellings comprised of new-builds, compared to 88.7% in LA-other deprived areas and 87.5% nationally.

Housing supply	LA-LBN	LA-other deprived	England
Net change of use	8.8%	9.7%	10.7%
Net conversions	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
New build	89.7%	88.7%	87.5%
Source: Housing Flows Reconciliation (HFR) and the Greater London Authority 2020/2021			

The age of the dwelling stock can provide a longitudinal perspective on housing supply patterns in LBNs. The table below shows dwelling stock by age across LBNs, other deprived areas and England.

% of dwelling stock built	LBNs	Deprived non-LBNs	England
Before 1900	8.4	20.5	15.4
1900 to 1918	4.5	7.7	5.2
1919 to 1929	7.0	7.8	4.9
1930 to 1939	11.3	11.3	10.4
1945 to 1954	12.5	6.7	6.6
1955 to 1964	13.9	7.5	10.1
1965 to 1972	11.7	7.3	9.7
1973 to 1982	10.2	8.3	9.1
1983 to 1992	4.7	5.1	7.1
1993 to 1999	4.3	4.3	5.2
After 2000	10.9	12.9	15.2
Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2021			

LBNs have a higher proportion of dwelling stock built in the post-war years (between 1945-2000) than across other deprived areas and England, with 57.4% of dwellings built within these years, compared to 39.1% in other deprived areas and 47.8% across England. This reflects the history of many of the LBNs which were developed as out of town social housing estates in the post-war period.

By contrast, LBNs have a lower proportion of period Victorian properties than across other deprived areas and England, with 8.4% of dwellings built before 1900 – compared to 20.5% in other deprived areas and 15.4% nationally. LBNs also have a lower proportion of new build properties than other deprived areas and England, with 10.9% of dwellings built after 2000, compared to 12.9% in other deprived areas and 15.2% nationally. This is likely to be linked to slower economic growth in these areas leading to lower pressures on housing demand.

The table below shows the ten LBNs with the lowest proportion of new build properties, dwellings that were built after 2000.

175 out of 225 LBNs had a lower proportion of dwelling stock built after 2000 than the England average (77.8%). Gamesley in High Peak had no recorded properties built after 2000.

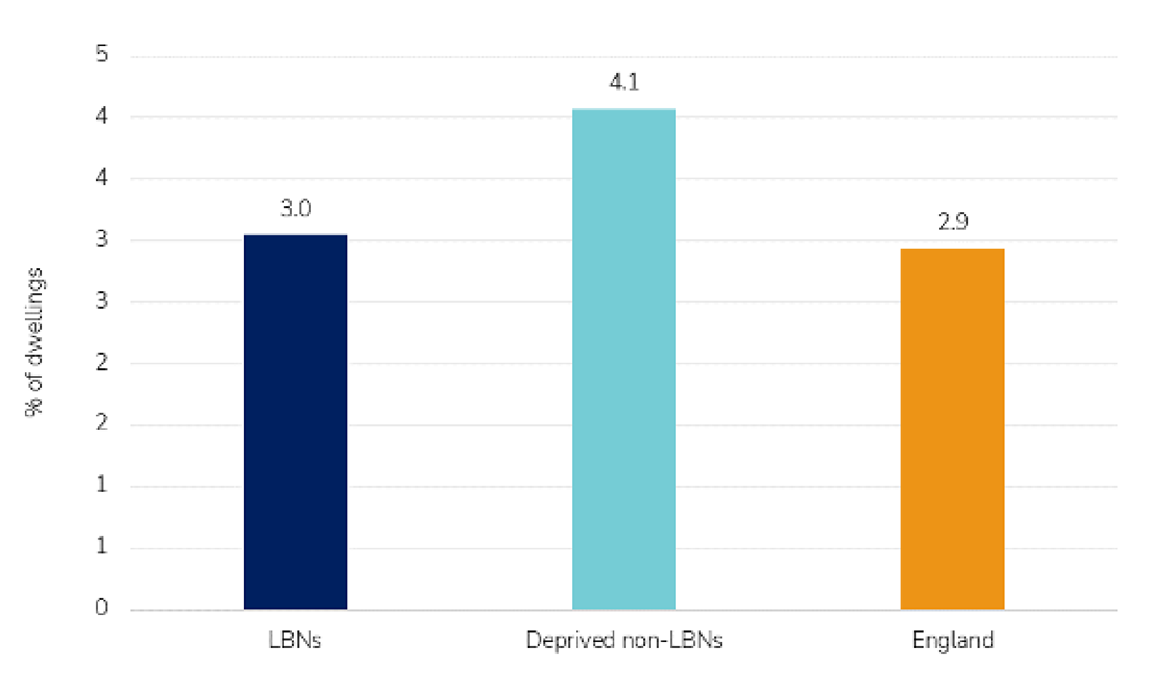
LBN	Local Authority	% dwellings built 2009-2020
Gamesley	High Peak	0.00

Loundsley Green	Chesterfield	0.44
Hemlington	Middlesbrough	0.50
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	0.51
Isabella	Northumberland	0.56
Clover Hill	Pendle	0.80
Longhill	Kingston upon Hull, City of	1.11
Moorside	West Lancashire	1.16
Hough Green	Halton	1.28
Norton South	Halton	1.43

In addition to new housing, it is important to understand the availability of vacant accommodation across LBNs as this has the potential to provide additional stock to keep up with the demand for affordable housing.

The chart below shows the percentage of dwellings that are vacant in LBNs, other deprived areas and England. LBNs have a similar proportion of vacant dwellings as the national average with 3% of dwellings compared to 2.9% for England. Deprived non-LBNs have a higher proportion of vacant dwellings at 4.1%.

Percentage of all dwellings that are vacant



Source: Council tax base (CTB) 2017

96 out of 225 LBNs have a higher proportion of vacant dwellings than the national average. The table below shows the ten LBNs with the highest proportion of vacant dwellings.

LBN	Local Authority	% of dwellings that are vacant
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	18.2
Cliftonville West	Thanet	17.3

Bloomfield	Blackpool	16.2
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	14.6
Pier	Tendring	12.6
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	10.0
Stacksteads	Rossendale	9.9
Eastcliff	Thanet	9.4
Alton Park	Tendring	8.5
Clover Hill	Pendle	8.2

The three LBNs with the highest rate of vacant dwellings are in coastal towns - Barrow Island in Barrow-in-Furness (18.2%), Cliftonville West in Thanet (17.3%) and Bloomfield in Blackpool (16.2%).

Performance of LBNs on Mission 11

Mission 11: By 2030, homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood crime will have fallen, focused on the worst-affected areas.

This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of performance on Mission 11 of the *Levelling Up White Paper*. Mission 11 aims to improve community safety and reduce crime. Crime affects how secure people feel in their local area, which is a key element of social capital. In addition, it has detrimental impacts on the well-being of victims and can impact on the physical and mental health of people in local communities.

The table below lists the key indicators identified as headline and supporting metrics for Mission 11 in the *Levelling Up White Paper.*

Metric	Indicator	Source
Headline	Neighbourhood crime	Police Uk
Headline	Homicide	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Headline	Hospital Admissions for Assault with a Sharp Object amongst under-25s	NHS Digital

Below we explore the performance of LBNs on these metrics and related indicators around crime and community safety.

Key findings

LBNs face similar challenges around crime compared to Deprived non-LBNs, ranking as slightly less deprived on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Crime Domain (6,692, compared to 6,538 in other deprived areas and 16,326 nationally).

219 out of 225 LBNs (97.3%) experience higher levels of deprivation on the crime domain than the England average – Bloomfield in Blackpool is the most deprived LBN on the IoD 2019 Crime measure with the lowest average LSOA rank (46).

LBNs have a lower overall crime rate (125 recorded offences per 1,000 people) than other deprived areas (149.6) but above the national average (94.3).

LBNs have a higher incidence of criminal damage offences compared to Deprived non-LBNs and nationally – however, levels of anti-social behaviour and violent crime are lower than other deprived areas (likely linked to their location outside of inner-city areas and away from the night-time economy).

LBNs have particularly high levels of criminal damage (13.9 per 1,000 people), compared with other deprived areas (12.9) and England as a whole (7.7). This is likely to be associated with community needs challenges including lower levels of civic engagement and a lack of connection with their local areas (explored in the pride-in-place section above).

176 out of 225 LBNs (78.2%) have a higher crime rate than the national average (94.3) - Stockton Town Centre in Stockton-on-Tees has the highest rate of crime, with 675.2 offences per 1,000 population.

LBNs experience higher rates of certain types of homicide-related offences - with higher rates of attempted murder and conspiracy to murder than other deprived areas and England.

Neighbourhood crime

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level. A lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. As shown in the table below, LBNs rank on average as slightly less deprived on this measure than deprived non-LBNs, with an average LSOA rank of 6,692, compared with 6,538 in other deprived areas. However, LBNs show considerably higher levels of deprivation than the national average rank (16,326, on a scale where 1 is most deprived and 32,844 least deprived).

IoD 2019 Crime domain	LBNs	Deprived non-LBNs	England
IoD 2019 Crime Average rank	6,692	6,538	16,326
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019			

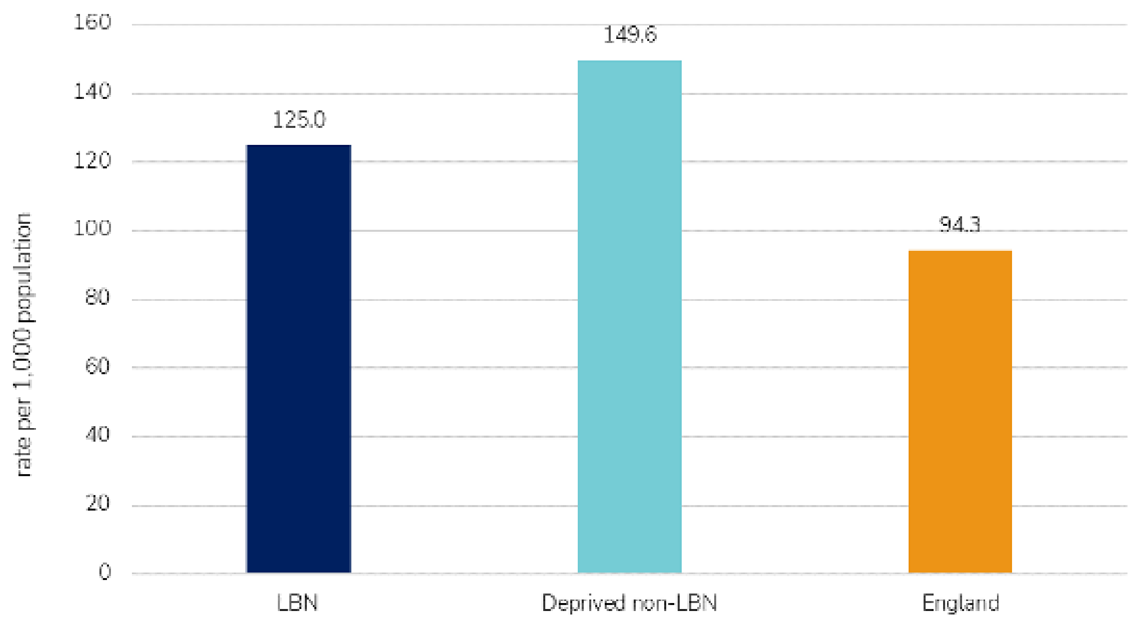
Crime deprivation is widespread across LBNs, with 219 out of 225 LBNs (97.3%) ranked as more deprived than the national average (16,326) on the IoD 2019 crime domain. The table below shows the ten LBNs that rank as most deprived on this measure - the areas that face more challenges in terms of crime. The rank is expressed as an average LSOA rank (the average rank across all the component LSOAs in the LBN, where a rank of 1 is most deprived and 32,844 is least deprived).

The most deprived areas on this measure are geographically dispersed across the country. Bloomfield in Blackpool has the lowest average LSOA rank of all the LBNs at 46 (where lower rank = higher incidence of crime). This is followed by North Ormesby in Middlesbrough (331), Harpurhey in Manchester (458), and Pier in Tendring (463).

LBN	Local Authority	ID 2019 Crime domain (average rank)
Bloomfield	Blackpool	46
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	331
Harpurhey	Manchester	458
Pier	Tendring	463
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	674
Farnworth	Bolton	846
Peterlee East	County Durham	1,113
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	1,158
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	1,225
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	1,227
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019		

The chart below compares overall levels of crime across LBNs and their comparators. The data shows notifiable crime incidents reported to the police for all major crime types. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred. The chart shows that LBNs have a lower overall crime rate (125 recorded offences per 1,000 people) than other deprived areas (149.6) but above the national average (94.3). The lower rate of crime in LBNs (relative to other deprived areas) is likely to reflect their location away from central areas of a town or city. Crime is usually higher in central areas due to the additional concentration of an 'at-risk population' in these areas, as people are more likely to travel into central areas for recreation or work.

Total crime offences



Source: Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) June-2021 to May-2022

When broken down further, LBNs have a higher incidence of certain types of crime than both Deprived non-LBNs and England as a whole. The table below shows the breakdown of key notifiable crime offences across LBNs and their comparators. Rates are presented as a rate per 1,000 population.

Crime offences	LBN	Deprived non-LBN	England
Anti-social behaviour	21	26.6	17.8
Violent crime and sexual	49.1	54.8	32.5
Robbery recorded	0.9	1.6	0.9
Vehicle crime	4.5	6.6	5.3
Burglary	11.3	13.1	9.3
Other crime	2.8	2.7	1.6
Other theft	6.3	8.7	6.6
Possession of weapons	1	1.3	0.7
Public order	11.9	14.5	8.2
Criminal damage	13.9	12.9	7.7
Shoplifting	4.7	6.6	4.1
Theft from the person	0.5	1.5	1.4
Bicycle theft	0.8	1.5	1.2

Drug crime	2.9	4.9	2.5
Source: Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) June-2021 to May-2022			

LBNs experience higher rates of criminal damage (13.9) compared with other deprived areas and the national average. This is likely to be associated with community needs challenges including lower levels of civic engagement and a lack of connection with their local areas (explored in the *pride-in-place* section above).

By contrast, LBNs on average have lower levels of anti-social behaviour and violent crime than other deprived areas. The difference is likely to be linked to their location in more peripheral areas (away from town centres and nightlife areas where these types of crime are more common).

176 out of 225 LBNs (78.2%) have a higher crime rate than the national average (94.3 recorded offences per 1,000). The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the highest total crime rate. All of these LBNs have a crime rate more than three times the national average. Stockton Town Centre in Stockton-on-Tees has the highest rate of crime, with 675.2 offences per 1,000 population, followed by Bloomfield in Blackpool (601.2), Pier in Tendring (478.8), and North Ormesby in Middlesbrough (472.9). This is likely to reflect the relatively central location of Stockton Town Centre compared with other LBNs.

LBN	Local Authority	Total crime offences
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	675.2
Bloomfield	Blackpool	601.2
Pier	Tendring	478.8
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	472.9
Hemlington	Middlesbrough	389.8
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	354.9
Newgate	Mansfield	329.6
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	313.6
Oak Tree	Mansfield	308.6
Peterlee East	County Durham	306.3
Source: Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) June-2021 to May-2022		

Homicide

The table below shows the breakdown of homicide crime offences by type across LA-LBNs and their comparators. Rates are presented as a rate per 100,000 population.

Crime offences	LA-LBN	LA-other deprived	England
Murder	0.9	1	0.9
Attempted Murder	1.8	1.7	1.4
Conspiracy to murder	0.2	0.1	0.1
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2021/22			

Homicide rates are similar across LA-LBNs, LA-other deprived areas and England alike. However, LA-LBNs have a higher rate of attempted murder (1.8 offences per 100,000 people) and conspiracy to murder (0.2) than both LA-other deprived areas and England.

Hospital Admissions for Assault with a Sharp Object amongst under-25s

Unfortunately, the data for hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object is only available at Police Force Area, this is not granular enough to cover LBNs and Deprived non-LBNs because the Police Force Areas these fall into will equate to the same number, giving an identical figure for LBNs and Deprived non-LBNs.

Appendix: Indicator metadata

Indicator	Description	Source and Date
Community Life Survey	The Community Life Survey provides a range of data on the extent to which a community feels connected to their neighbourhood, the strength of community networks and levels of social connectedness.	Community Life Survey 2015/16 and 2017/18
Residential Mobility Index (RMI) - proportion of households that have changed address	The Consumer Data Research Centre have developed a Residential Mobility Index. This index provides an estimate of the "churn" of the residential population in the UK - the proportion of households that have changed between the end of 2020 and the end of each year going back to 1997. The estimates were built from linking administrative and consumer data, including electoral registers, consumer registers and land registry house sale data. This data enables researchers to explore annual variations in neighbourhood change at a small area geography, rather than relying on decadal census data to estimate change.	Consumer Data Research Centre 2000 to 2020
Fly-tipping incidents	Fly-tipping is defined as the illegal disposal of household, industrial, commercial or other waste.	Defra, WasteDataFlow 2020/2021
Community-owned assets	Shows the prevalence of community-owned assets (as a rate per 10,000 people). A range of organisations hold data on specific community owned assets: • Power to Change's *Keep it in the Community* maps Assets of Community Value, and community-owned spaces and places, across England. • Community Land Trust Network – compile information regarding the presence of Community Land Trusts – which allow people to protect and manage assets important to their local community. • Plunkett Foundation maps the presence of Community Businesses in the local area.	Power to Change, Community Land Trust Network, Plunkett Foundation 2021
Tenure breakdowns	Shows the proportion of households by tenure: local authority rented, housing association rented, private rented or owner-occupied.	Census 2011
Non-decent homes (%)	A decent home is one that meets all of the following four criteria: • meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing. From April 2006 the Fitness standard was replaced by the Housing Health and Safety Rating system (HHSRS).	English Housing Condition Survey (EHS 2020)

	• is in a reasonable state of repair. • has reasonably modern facilities and services. • provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.	
Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Housing in poor condition	The IoD 2019 Housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the *Decent Homes standard*. A property fails the *Decent Homes Standard* if it fails to meet any one of the four separate components of health and safety, disrepair, modernisation and thermal comfort.	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) from English Housing Condition Survey 2015
Domestic energy consumption in megawatt hours (Mwh)	Estimated domestic energy consumption per household in megawatt hours (Mwh).	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2020
Households lacking central heating (%)	Shows households living in accommodation that is lacking in central heating. A household's is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating.	Census 2011
Households not connected to the gas network (%)	Shows the proportion of households without mains gas. These estimates are based on the difference between the number of households and the number of domestic gas meters as published in the sub-national gas consumption data.	- Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2020
Energy efficiency of domestic dwellings	Shows the energy efficiency ratings for domestic buildings. The data is derived from postcode level Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings occurring between January 2017 and December 2021. Data has been calculated by averaging (mean) the median energy efficiencies of Output Areas. Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retrofitted since 2008 have an EPC, which represents about 50 to 60 per cent of homes within a local authority area. Additionally, data has not been published where the holder of the energy certificate has opted-out of disclosure, energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security or energy certificates are marked as cancelled or not for issue. Only postcodes that matched the ONS postcode file directory have been included.	Department for Communities and Local Government (DLUHC) 2017 to 2021
Overcrowded housing	Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. Figures are based on responses to Census questions on the	Census 2011

	number of rooms and numbers of persons in a household.	
Dwellings with two rooms or fewer (%)	Dwellings with two rooms or fewer (excluding bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage). Figures are self reported from the census 2011.	Census 2011
People living in flats or maisonettes (%)	Shows the proportion of dwelling spaces that are detached houses or bungalows. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. Figures are self reported from the census 2011.	Census 2011
First-time buyers	The English Housing Survey provides regional estimates of the number of first-time buyers.	English Housing Survey, full household sample 2019/20
IoD 2019 Owner-occupation affordability (component of housing affordability indicator)	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Owner-occupation affordability indicator measures the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation The indicator is a modelled estimate based on house prices in the relevant Housing Market Area and modelled incomes at Lower-layer Super Output Area level with a 2016 time point. The main data sources are the Family Resources Survey for household incomes and composition, the Land Registry for house prices, and the Valuation Office Agency for market rents. Other sources include a range of Census and other published data at Lower-layer Super Output Area level, and indicators at local authority district level including the Annual Population Survey and the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019
IoD 2019 Private rental affordability (component of housing affordability indicator)	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Private rental affordability indicator measures the inability to afford to enter the private rental market. The private rental component considers whether people can afford to rent in the market without assistance from Housing Benefit. The indicator is a modelled estimate based on rents in the relevant Housing Market Area and modelled incomes at Lower-layer Super Output Area level with a 2016 time point. The main data sources are the Family Resources Survey for household incomes and composition, the Land Registry for house prices, and the Valuation Office Agency for market rents. Other sources include a range of Census and other published data at Lower-layer Super Output Area level, and indicators at local authority district level including the Annual Population Survey and the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. A higher score	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

	indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	
Net additions to the housing stock	Net additions to the housing stock measure the absolute increase in stock between one year and the next (including new builds, conversions, changes of use, other gains/losses offset by demolitions) - as a proportion of all households.	Housing Flows Reconciliation (HFR), the Greater London Authority, Regional Assembly joint returns 2020, 2021
Dwelling stock by age	Shows the number of dwellings in the local area that were built by time period. A dwelling refers to the accommodation itself, for example a house or a flat and includes second homes that are not let out commercially.	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2021
Percentage of all dwellings that are vacant	Shows the proportion of all dwellings that are vacant in an area, excluding second homes and holiday homes. This data is an estimate of vacant dwellings in 2017 at Output Area level and is based on Local Authority level estimates of vacant dwellings for 2017, Census 2011 household spaces with no residents and Census 2001 vacant dwellings.	Council tax base (CTB) 2017
Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Crime Domain	Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level in four ways. The following indicators are included: Violence: the number of recorded violent crimes (18 recorded crime types in 2016/17; 20 recorded crime types in 2017/18) per 1,000 at risk population; Burglary: The number of recorded burglaries (4 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population; Theft: the number of recorded thefts (5 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population; Criminal Damage: number of recorded crimes (8 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population. Data shows Average LSOA Rank, a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019
Crime offences	Shows 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents of criminal offences, and as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate output area and lower super output area (LSOA).	Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) June-2021 to May-2022
Homicide crime offences by type	Shows the breakdown of homicide crime offences by type. Rates are presented as a rate per 100,000 population.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2021/22