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# Left Behind areas 2020 – Interim Set

Summary data set

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## Identifying 'Left-behind' areas – about the measure

'Left-behind' areas are conceptualised as areas with

- a) high levels of need, multiple deprivation and socio-economic challenges
- b) poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation

A *Community Needs Index* was developed to identify areas experiencing these second set of challenges by combining a series of indicators, conceptualised under three domains:

- **Social Infrastructure:** Measures of the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in and in close proximity to the area
- **Connectedness:** Measures of connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market
- **Active and engaged community:** Measures concerning the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement

The report [\*Domains and indicators in the Phase 2 Community Needs Index\*](#) outlines each of the indicators included in the Community Need Index in more detail.

The 2019 *Community Need Score* was combined with the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), with wards that were ranked among the most deprived 10% on both the Community Needs Measure and the IMD identified as 'Left-behind' areas.

We will explore the geographical distribution of the Community Needs Index and its relationship with overall levels of deprivation in the next section, before going on to look in more detail at the socio-economic challenges experienced in the areas identified as 'Left-behind'.

# Community Needs Index

This section explores which Local Authorities have the highest levels of Community Need and the relationship between Community Need and deprivation

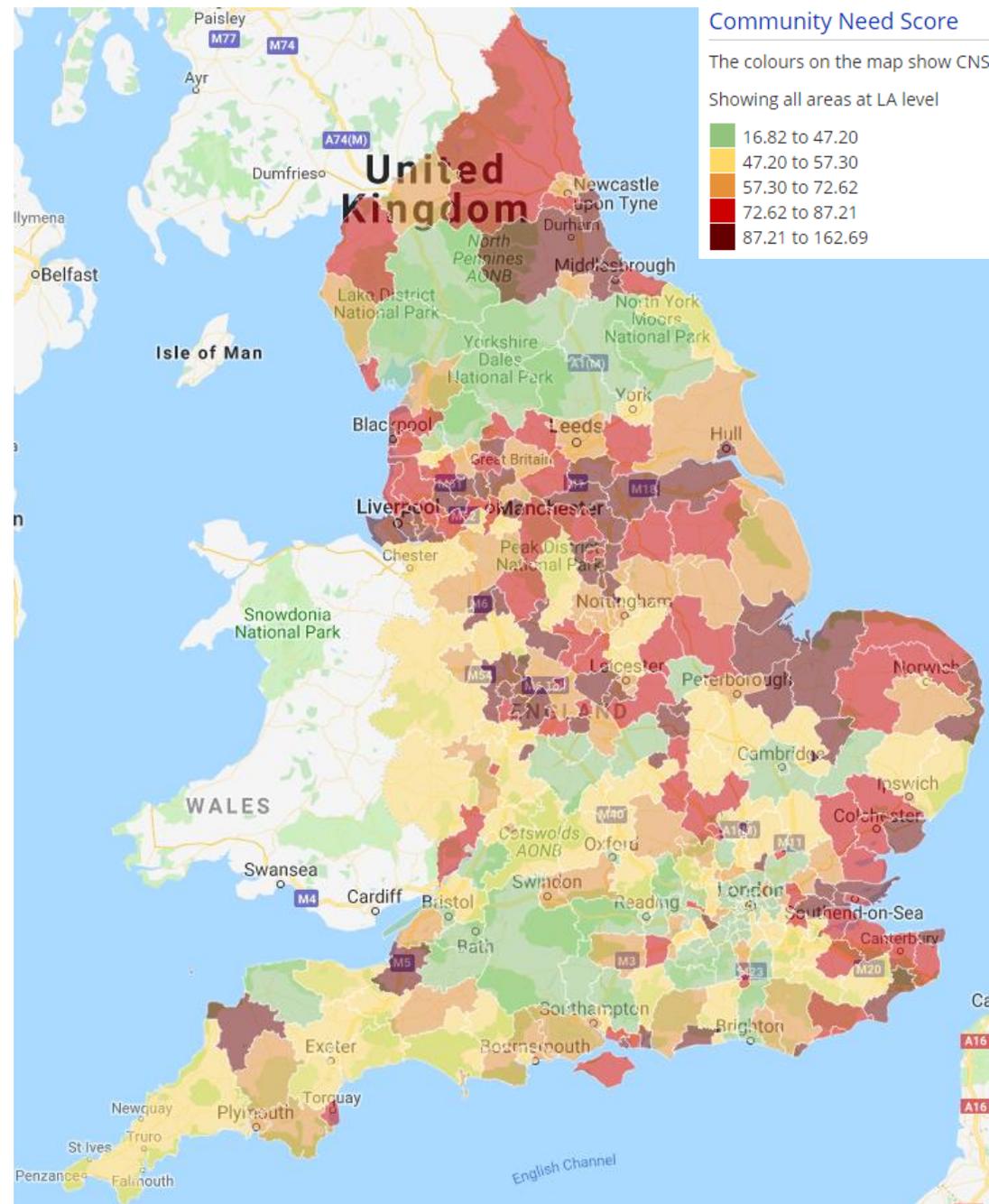
## Where are the areas with the highest levels of Community Need?

The map on the right identifies the Local Authorities ranked by 2019 Community Needs Score.

Areas shaded dark brown have the highest levels of Community Need, while areas shaded green have the lowest levels of Community Need.

Local Authorities with the highest concentrations of Community Need can be found in the East of the country, particularly around the agricultural Fen areas near the Wash, The industrial areas of the East Midlands and South Yorkshire, and County Durham and in the Thames Gateway and coastal communities throughout England.

By contrast, the lowest levels of Community Need are typically found in areas in and around London, University towns and rural areas of Northern England around the major National Parks (Lake District, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors).



## Local Authorities with the highest and lowest levels of Community Need

The table below shows the wards with the highest Community Needs Score.

10 of the 20 wards with the highest levels of Community Need are located in the East of England, including three in Canvey Island and three in Clacton.

	Ward	Local Authority	Region
1	Laindon Park	Basildon	East of England
2	Canvey Island East	Castle Point	East of England
3	Canvey Island North	Castle Point	East of England
4	Norton South	Halton	North West
5	Meir North	Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands
6	Stockbridge	Knowsley	North West
7	Haven	Tendring	East of England
8	Airedale& Ferry Fryston	Wakefield	Yorkshire & Humber
9	Bockings Elm	Tendring	East of England
10	Golf Green	Tendring	East of England
11	Canvey Island South	Castle Point	East of England
12	Knottingley	Wakefield	Yorkshire & Humber
13	Perton Lakeside	South Staffordshire	West Midlands
14	Alton Park	Tendring	East of England
15	Orchard Park& Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull	Yorkshire& Humber
16	Redhill	Sunderland	North East
17	St Nicholas	Stevenage	East of England
18	Heath Hayes East & Wimblebury	Cannock Chase	West Midlands
19	Millfield	Blaby	East Midlands
20	Harwich West	Tendring	East of England

The table below shows the wards with the lowest Community Needs Score.

These groups are dispersed across are UK but with higher concentrations in the South of England and North Yorkshire.

	Ward	Local Authority	Region
1	Myton & Heathcote	Warwick	West Midlands
2	Forest Hill & Holton	South Oxfordshire	South East
3	Kendal Mintsfeet	South Lakeland	North West
4	Washburn	Harrogate	Yorkshire & Humber
5	Lyddington	Rutland	East Midlands
6	Cotham	Bristol, City of	South West
7	Marwood	North Devon	South West
8	Skipton North	Craven	Yorkshire & Humber
9	Moreton and Fyfield	Epping Forest	East of England
10	Hurst	Wokingham	South East
11	Barnes	Richmond upon Thames	London
12	Christchurch	Guildford	South East
13	Kendal Castle	South Lakeland	North West
14	Newby	Harrogate	Yorkshire & Humber
15	Levens	South Lakeland	North West
16	College	Preston	North West
17	Landkey, Swimbridge &Taw	North Devon	South West
18	Tewkesbury Newtown	Tewkesbury	South West
19	Sandford & the Wittenhams	South Oxfordshire	South East
20	St Paul	Winchester	South East

## Relationship between *Community Needs* and *Deprivation*

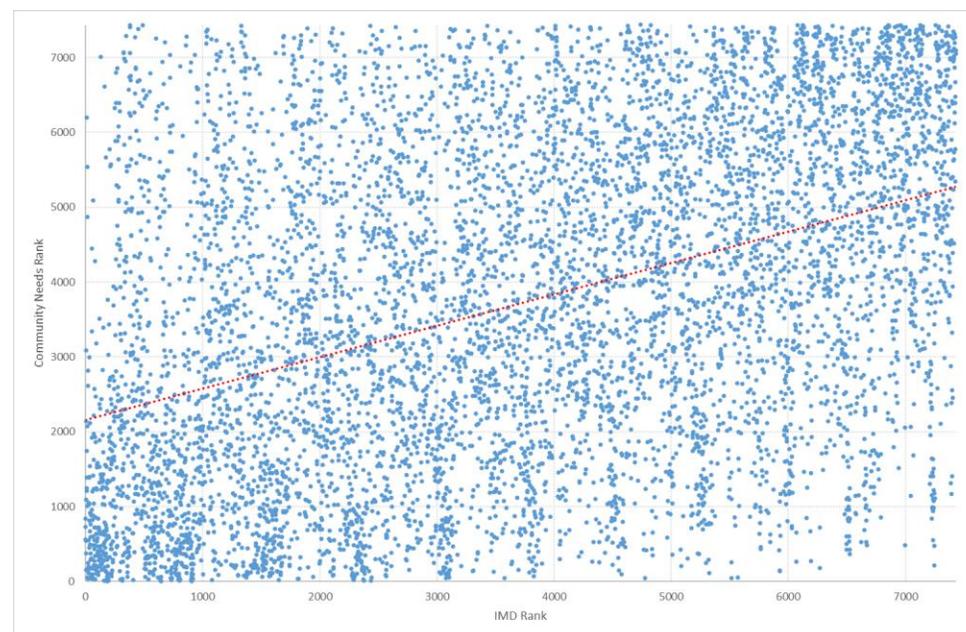
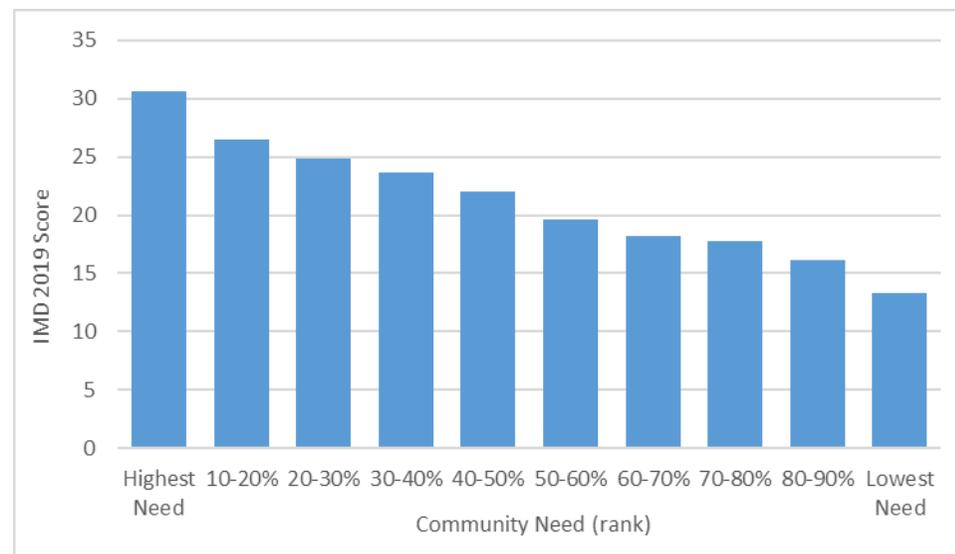
The chart on the top right compares average levels of deprivation measured against overall levels of Community Need. The chart shows the range of deprivation (based on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 score) for Wards grouped into 10 per cent bands, or 'deciles', based on their Community Needs rank.

The chart shows that there is a strong relationship between deprivation and Community Need, with the 10% of wards with the highest levels of Community Need having the highest average deprivation score (30.1). This relationship is consistent across the decile groups i.e. the higher the level of Community Need, the higher the level of overall deprivation.

Overall, there is a slight but significant correlation of **.416\*\*** (Pearson) between the Community Needs Score and IMD 2019 Score. However, there are a large number of areas where this relationship does not hold as strong. The chart on the bottom right scatters the IMD Score and Community Needs Score for each individual Ward in England.

The Chart shows that while there is a positive relationship between Community Need and levels of deprivation, there are a large number of areas classified as having high levels of Community Need and low levels deprivation and vice versa.

There are 95 wards (1.3%) ranked among the most deprived 20% on the IMD that are ranked among the least deprived 20% in terms of Community Need. By contrast, there are 127 wards (1.7%) ranked among the least deprived 20% on the IMD that are among the most deprived 20% in terms of Community Need.



# Location of 'Left-behind' areas

This section explores where the 'Left-behind' areas are located with maps produced for each region in England



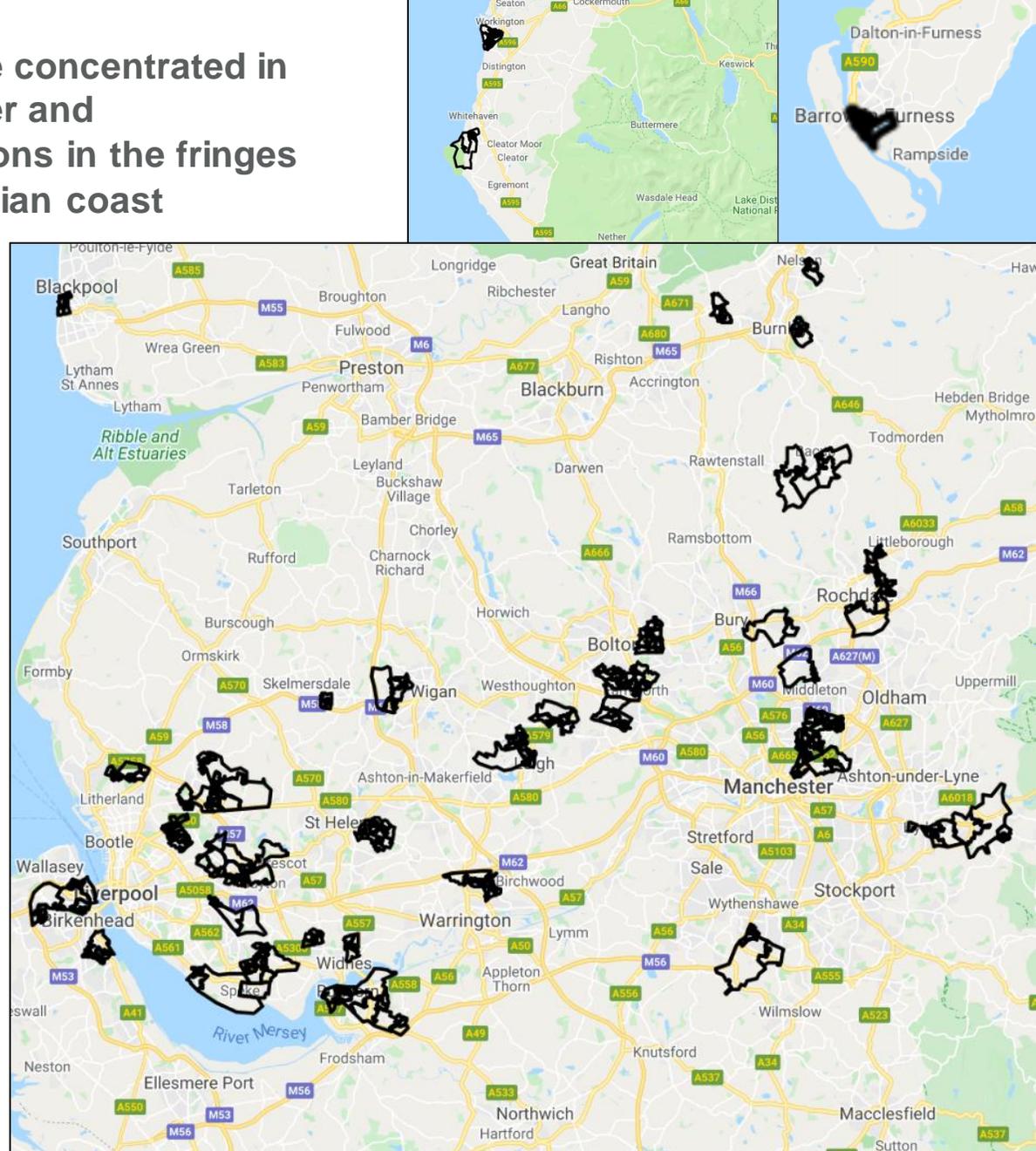
## 'Left-behind' areas in the North West are concentrated in the outlying areas of Greater Manchester and Merseyside, with additional concentrations in the fringes of Lancashire mill towns and the Cumbrian coast

The maps on this page show the location of 'Left-behind' areas in the North West region.

There are 54 wards in the North West classified as 'Left-behind', this represents **5.9%** of the wards in the North West.

The highest concentrations are found in around the two largest conurbations in the region – Greater Manchester and Merseyside.

In Greater Manchester, the 'Left-behind' areas are clustered in outlying housing estates surrounding the city and its satellite towns including Harpurhey, Moses Gate, Leigh, and Little Hulton. There are also concentrations around Liverpool in neighbourhoods including Speke and Norris Green as well as concentrations in smaller towns in the metropolitan area Runcorn, Kirkby, St Helens, Widnes, Skelmersdale and Wigan. There are also concentrations in coastal areas of Cumbria – Barrow, Workington and Whitehaven.

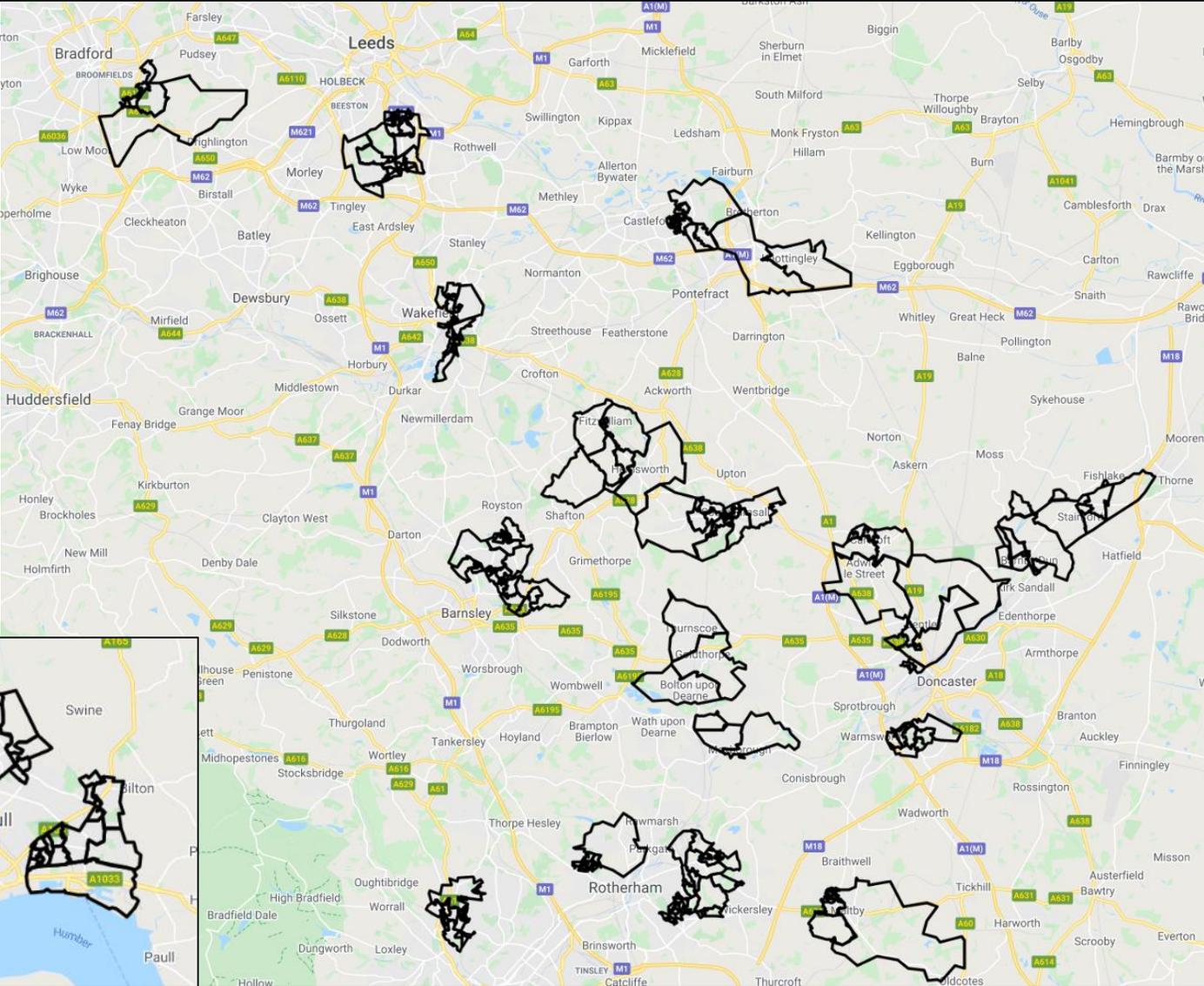


# 'Left-behind' areas in Yorkshire and the Humber are concentrated in outlying estates in the larger cities and towns

The maps on this page show the location of 'Left-behind' areas in Yorkshire and the Humber.

There are 28 wards in Yorkshire and the Humber region classified as 'Left-behind', this represents **5.9%** of the wards in Yorkshire and the Humber.

The highest concentrations are found in the metropolitan Local Authorities of South and West Yorkshire including around Doncaster, Barnsley, Knottingley, Castleford, Maltby, and the outlying estates of the larger cities, Holme Wood (Bradford), Belle Isle (Leeds) and Bransholme and Marfleet (Hull).

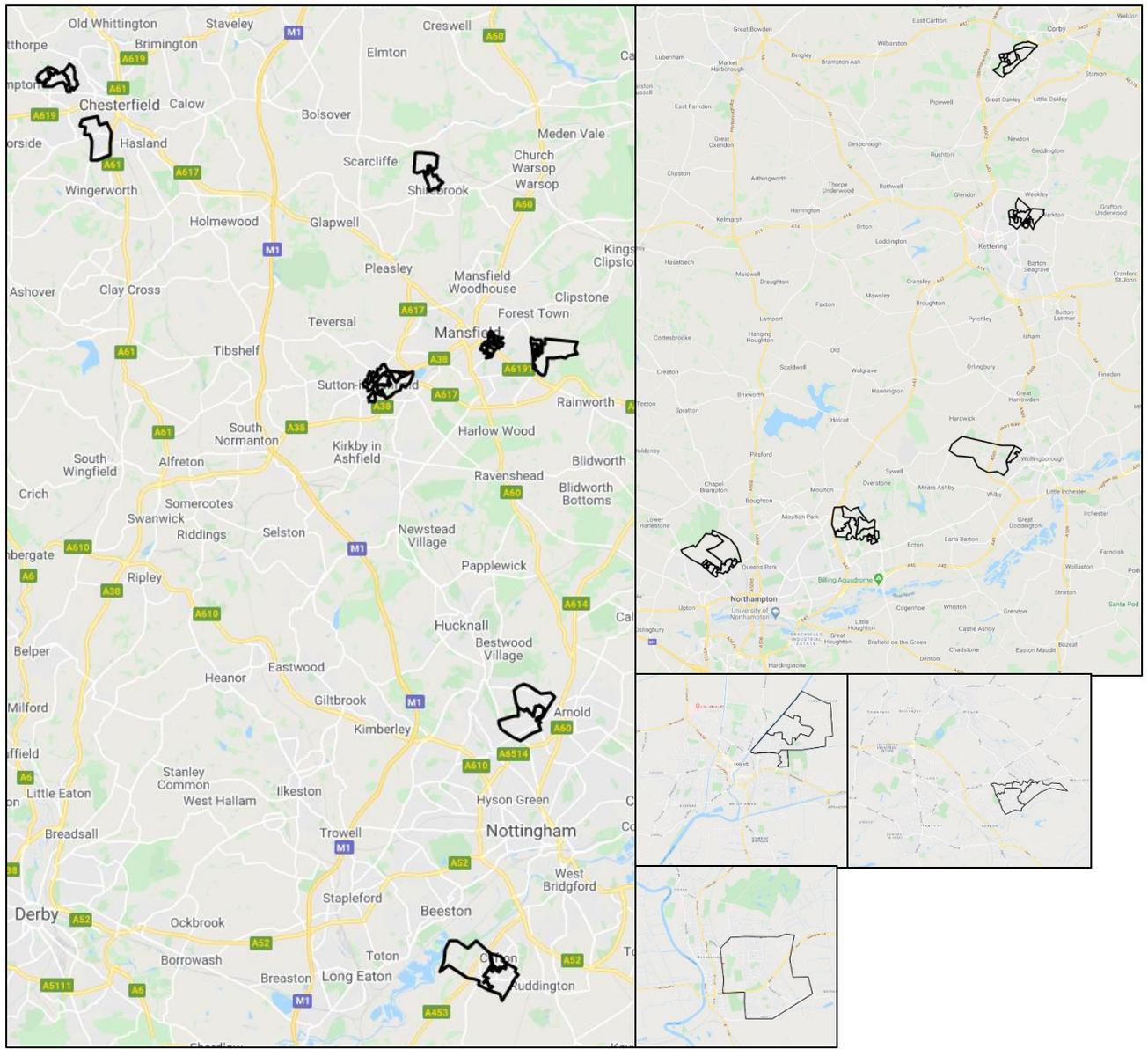


# 'Left-behind' areas in the East Midlands in former mining areas and on the fringes of towns in Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire

The maps on this page show the location of 'Left-behind' areas in the East Midlands region.

There are 17 wards in the East Midlands classified as 'Left-behind', this represents 2.0% of the wards in the East Midlands.

There are no strong geographic concentrations of 'Left-behind' areas, with areas found in each of the counties. However, there are no 'Left-behind' areas in three of the four cities in the region (Leicester, Derby and Lincoln). By contrast, the highest concentrations are found in the major towns in the coalfield areas of Derbyshire (Chesterfield, Shirebrook) and Nottinghamshire (Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield), the outlying housing estates in Nottingham city (Clifton, Bestwood) and the largest towns in Northamptonshire (Northampton, Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough) and isolated pockets in small towns in Lincolnshire (Boston, Gainsborough).

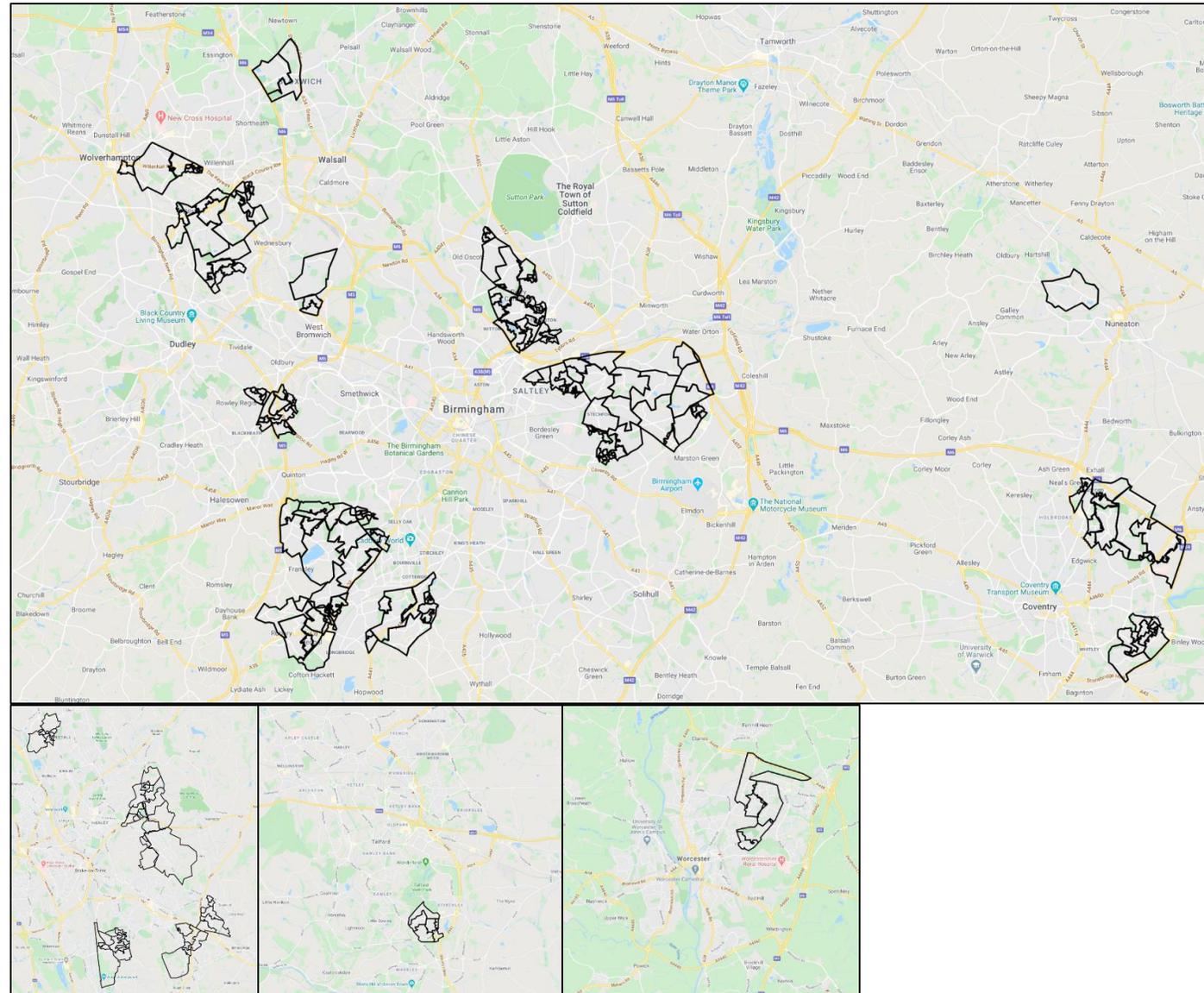


# 'Left-behind' areas in the West Midlands are concentrated in the outlying housing estates in the largest towns and cities (Birmingham, Coventry, Stoke, the Black Country, Telford and Worcester)

The maps on this page show the location of 'Left-behind' areas in the West Midlands region.

There are 31 wards in the West Midlands classified as 'Left-behind', this represents **4.2%** of the wards in the West Midlands.

In contrast, to the East Midlands, the majority of 'Left-behind' areas in the West Midlands are located in the largest urban areas in the region with the highest numbers to be found in and around Birmingham. The highest concentrations in the area are in East Birmingham (Lea Hall/Shard end) and around South West Birmingham (Longbridge). 'Left-behind' areas are also present in the other large urban areas in the region: Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Sandwell, Telford and Worcester. By contrast, there were no 'Left-behind' areas in small towns or rural areas in the region.



# 'Left-behind' areas in the East region are concentrated in seaside towns and around the Thames Gateway

The maps on this page show the location of 'Left-behind' areas in the East region.

There are 18 wards in the East classified as 'Left-behind', this represents 1.7% of the wards in the East region.

'Left-behind' areas in the region are concentrated along the East coast – in the seaside resorts of Great Yarmouth, Jaywick, Walton on the Naze and Clacton; and in the towns of Basildon and Wisbech.

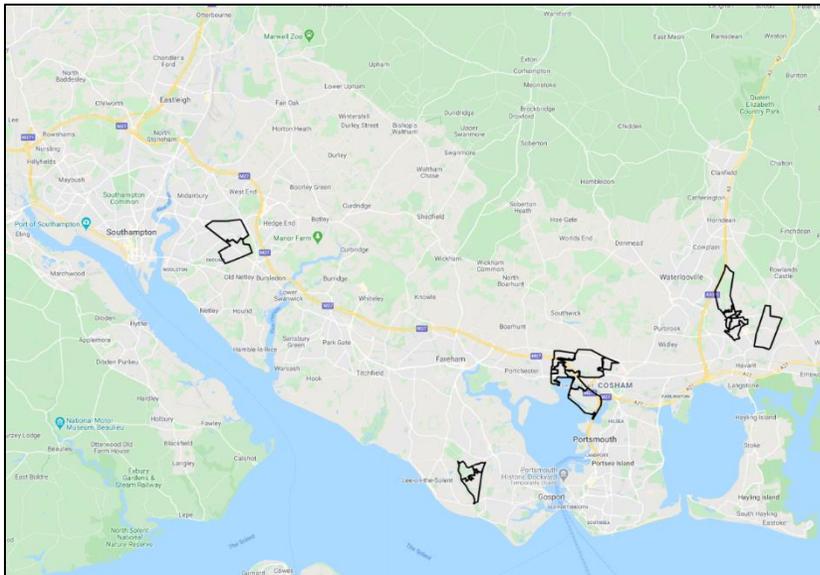
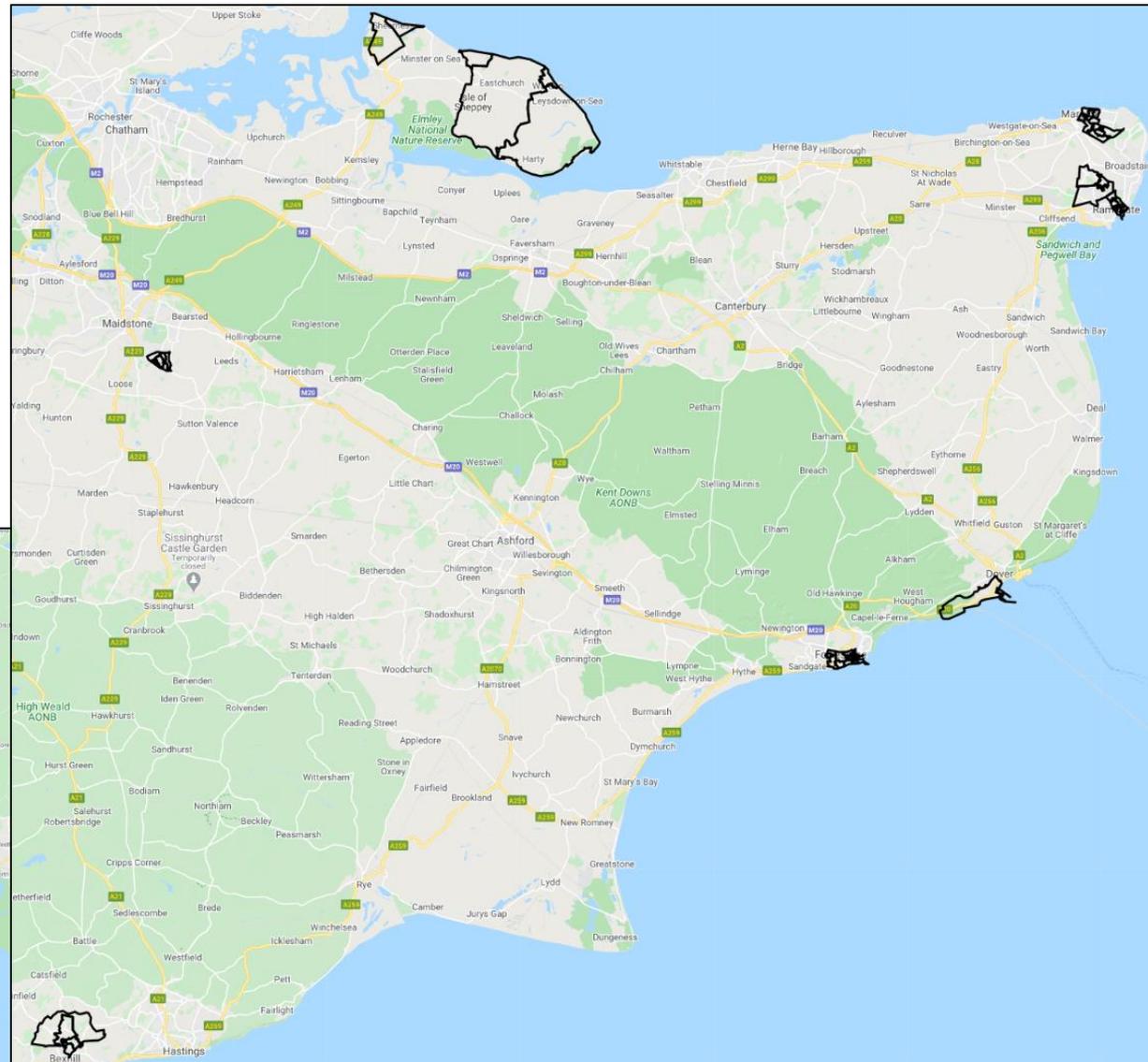


# 'Left-behind' areas in the South East region are concentrated in the North Kent coast and around the fringes of Portsmouth

The maps on this page show the location of 'Left-behind' areas in the South East region.

There are 16 wards in the South East classified as 'Left-behind', this represents 1.1% of the wards in the South East.

'Left-behind' areas in the region are concentrated around the Kent coast (Isle of Sheppey, Margate and Ramsgate, Dover and Folkestone) and around the fringes of Portsmouth and Southampton (North Havant, Paulsgrove and Gosport – Rowner, Thronhill).

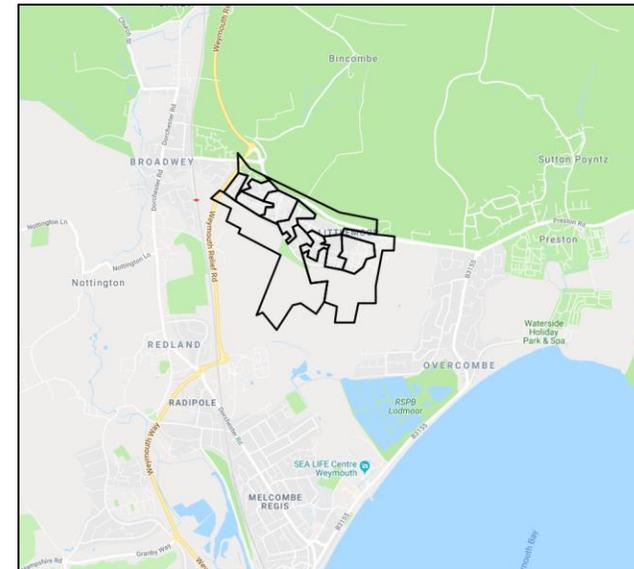
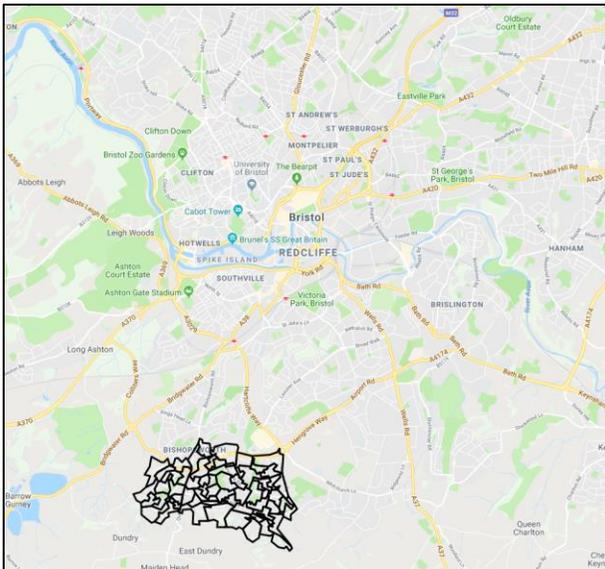
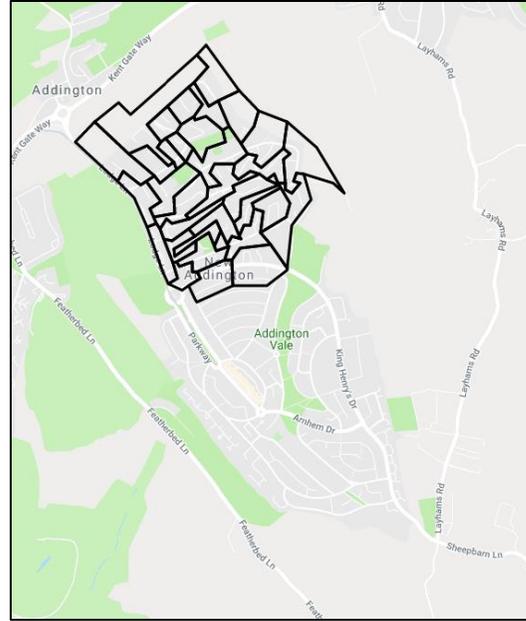


# London and the South West regions have only a small number of areas identified as 'Left-behind'

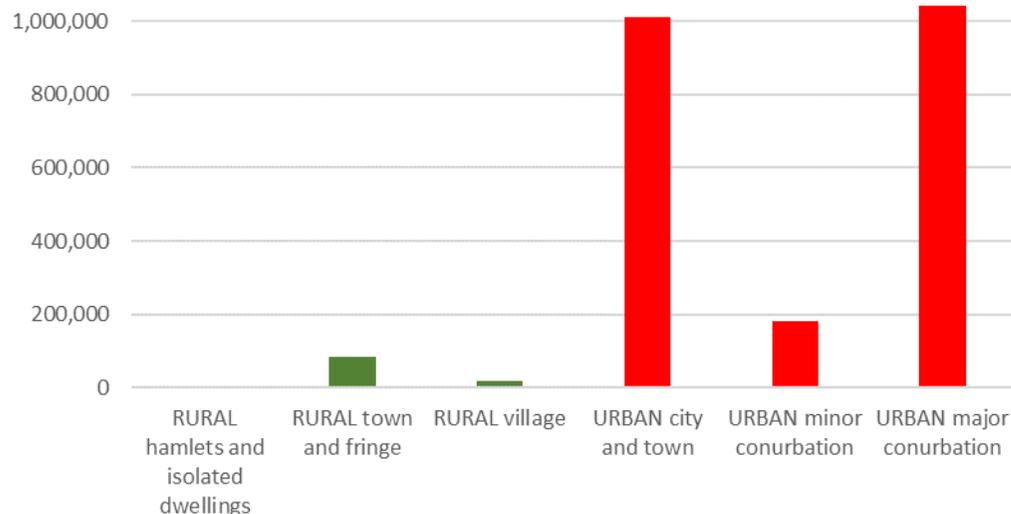
The maps on the top right shows the location of the 'Left-behind' communities in London.

The 'Left-behind' communities is located in Becontree in Barking and Dagenham and in Fieldway ward in New Addington (to the South of Croydon).

There are three wards in the South West region identified as 'Left-behind' (shown in the maps below) – Littlemoor on the outskirts of Weymouth, Hartcliffe and Withywood on the edge of Bristol and Boscombe West in Bournemouth.



## Only 4.5% of people in 'Left-behind' areas live in rural areas



Source: Office for National Statistics Rural Urban Classification (2011)

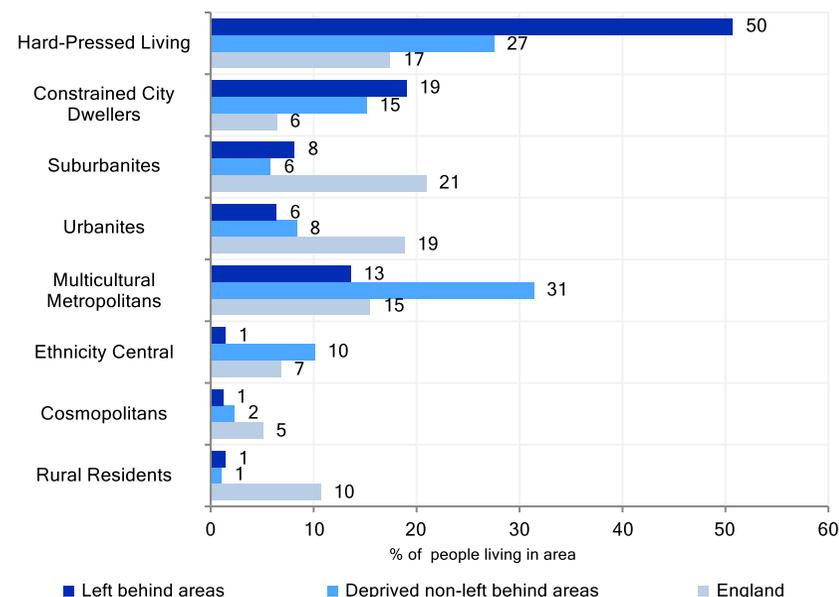
The chart on the right looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods across 'Left-behind' areas as defined using the Output Area Classification (OAC). OAC classifies every area in the country based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics, to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities between neighbourhoods.

The highest proportion of people in 'Left-behind' areas are also living in areas categorised as 'Hard-pressed living' according to the OAC classification (Mostly on the fringe of the UK's urban areas, particularly in Wales and the North of England. High levels of people in terraced accommodation, high unemployment, low ethnic diversity, high levels of people employed in manufacturing). Approximately half of people living in 'Left-behind' areas live in areas classified as 'Hard-pressed living', compared with 27% in other deprived areas and 17% across England.

The chart on the left shows the population in 'Left-behind' areas living in rural and urban areas

The chart shows the vast majority of areas classified as 'left-behind' are in urban areas, with **1,086,530 people (46% of all people in left-behind areas)** living in *Urban: major conurbations*, 1,010,926 in *Urban: city and town areas (42%)*, 180,472 in *Urban: minor conurbations (7.6%)*, 82,795 in *Rural: town and fringe areas (3.5%)*, 17,916 in *Rural: village areas (0.8%)* and just 5,666 in *hamlets and isolated dwellings* (the most isolated rural category).

## People living in 'Left-behind' areas are much more likely to live in areas categorised as 'Hard-Pressed Living'



Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification (2011)

# Population

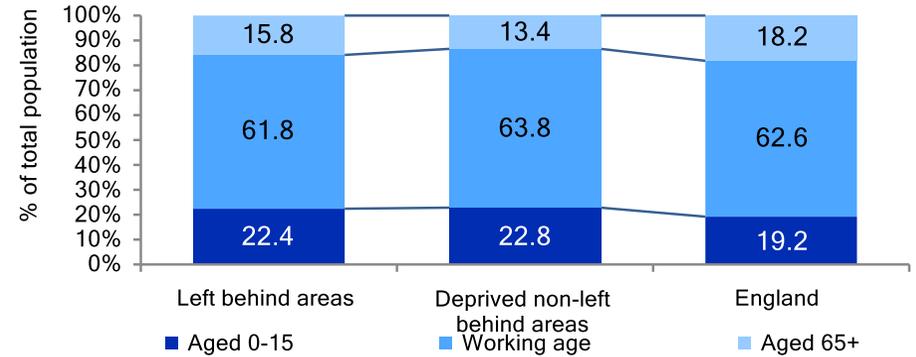
This section explores the population characteristics of 'Left-behind' areas and how they differ to other areas across England

## 'Left-behind' areas have a relatively youthful population compared to England as a whole...

There are **2,384,000** people living in 'Left-behind' areas, of whom **48.7%** are male and **51.3%** are female.

The chart on the top right shows the age breakdown of the population.

Just under one in four people in 'Left-behind' areas (22.4%) are aged under 16 – similar to other deprived areas (22.8%) and slightly higher than England as a whole (19.2%). By contrast, 'Left-behind' areas have a lower proportion of people of working age (62%) than either deprived areas (64%) or England as a whole (63%).

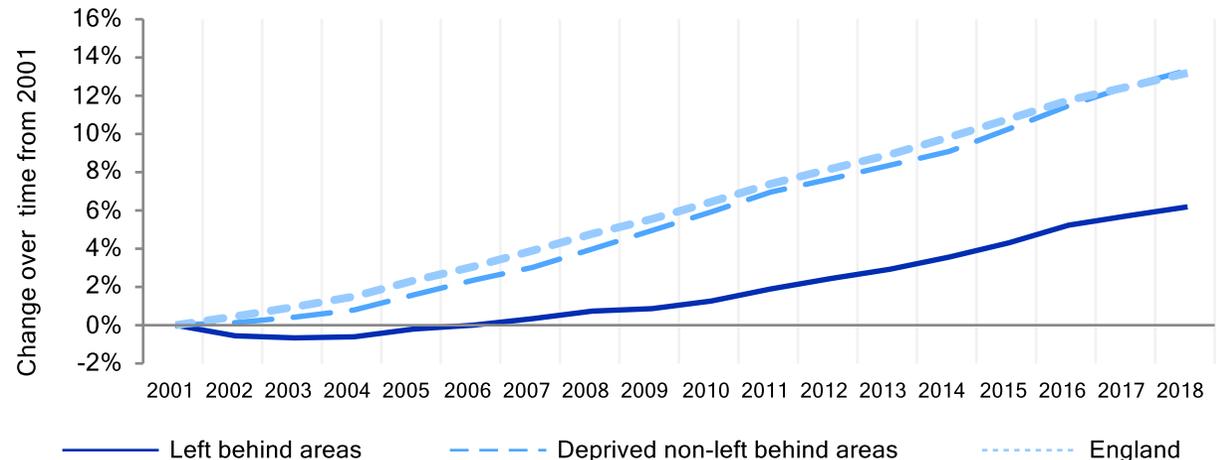


Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2018

## ...with the population growing at a slower rate than across similarly deprived areas

The chart on the bottom right shows change in population across 'Left-behind' areas and their comparators between 2001 and 2018.

'Left-behind' areas have experienced a smaller population increase than their benchmarked areas, with the population remaining relatively stable until 2010 and with an average increase of approximately **6.1%** between 2001 and 2018, compared with more than **13.3%** in other deprived areas and **13.1%** across England as a whole over the same period.



Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2018

# People living in 'Left-behind' areas are slightly less likely to be from ethnic minority groups than the national average...

The information boxes below show the number of people in White British, White Non British and Non-White Ethnic groups across 'Left-behind' areas and England as a whole.

White British	Non-White	White-non-British
<b>2,011,640</b>	<b>203,285</b>	<b>70,505</b>
88.0% (England average = 79.8%)	8.9% (England average = 14.6%)	3.21 (England average = 5.7%)

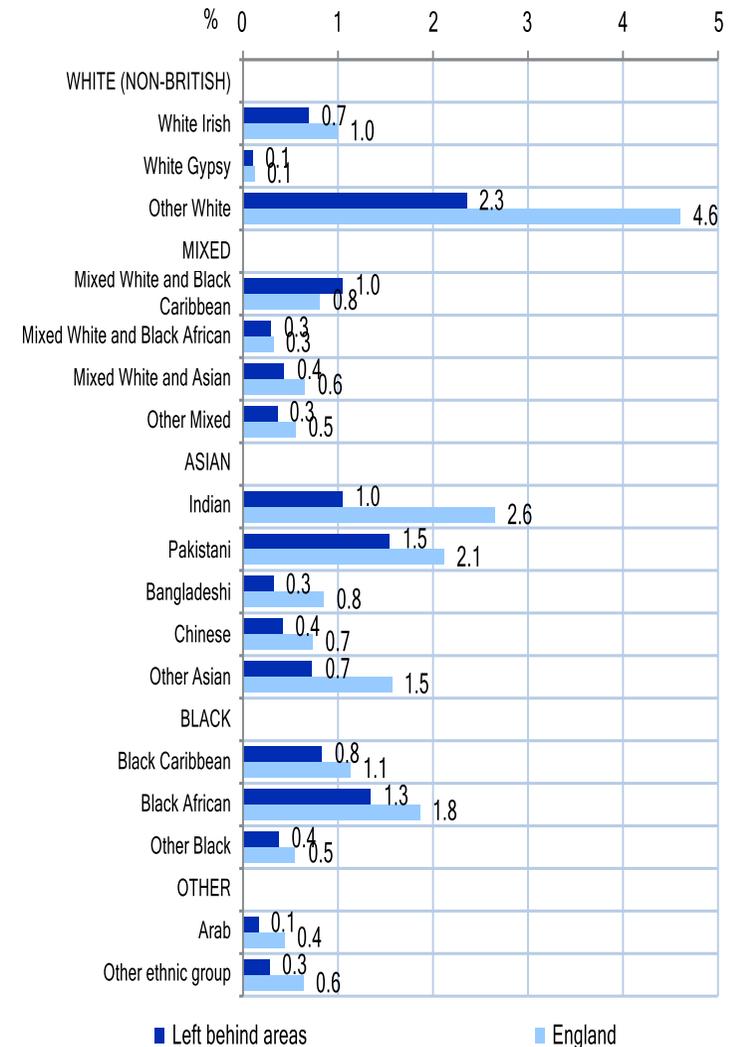
A higher proportion of people in 'Left-behind' areas identify as White British (**88%**) than the average across England (**80%**). However, a significant number of people living in 'Left-behind' areas are from BME communities (approximately **203,000 people**).

## ...however, there are relatively high numbers of people from mixed white/black Caribbean ethnicity groups in 'Left-behind' areas

The chart on the right provides more detailed breakdowns of the population by ethnic minority group in 'Left-behind' areas and England.

The chart shows that while most ethnic groups are under-represented in 'Left-behind' areas, there are a higher proportion of people from Mixed White and Black Caribbean groups in 'Left-behind' areas compared with England as a whole.

Note, the variation in proportion of people from different groups is likely to be partly driven by the relative absence of 'Left-behind' community neighbourhoods in London which has a more ethnically diverse population than the other regions of England.

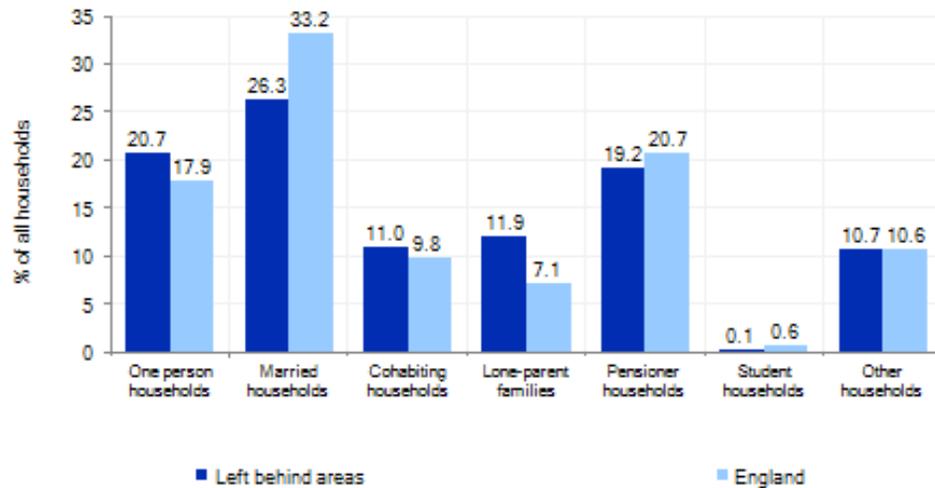


Source: Census 2011

## More than one-third (38%) of households with children in 'Left-behind' areas are headed by a lone parent – notably above the national average.

The chart below shows the composition of household types in 'Left-behind' areas, compared with the national average.

'Left-behind' areas are characterised as having higher levels of one-person households, cohabiting households and lone-parent family households compared with the national average.



Source: Census 2011

**38%** of households with dependent children are headed by a lone parent (compared with **34%** in other deprived areas and **25%** across England as a whole). The map on the right shows the areas with the highest proportion of lone parent households (shaded) with dependent children across England, with the location of 'Left-behind' areas overlaid (in black) – this shows a high degree of overlap between these categories.



# Housing

This section looks into key housing trends in 'Left-behind' areas compared to other areas across England

## More than half of people living in 'Left-behind' areas live in rented accommodation

The chart on the top right shows the tenure breakdown across 'Left-behind' areas, deprived (non 'Left-behind') and England as a whole.

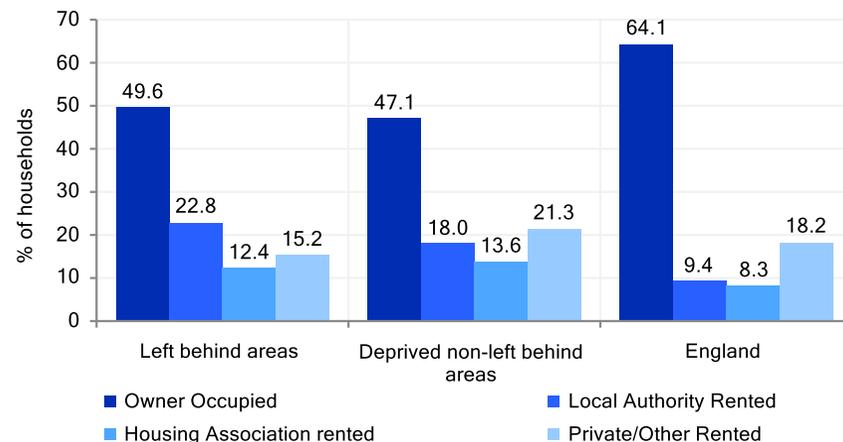
The chart shows that less than **50%** of people in 'Left-behind' areas own their own home, compared with more than **64%** across England as a whole.

By contrast, **35.2%** of people in 'Left-behind' areas are living in social rented housing, slightly above the proportion in other deprived areas (**31.6%**) and nearly double the proportion across England as a whole (**17.7%**). This reflects the concentration of 'Left-behind' areas in outlying social housing estates.

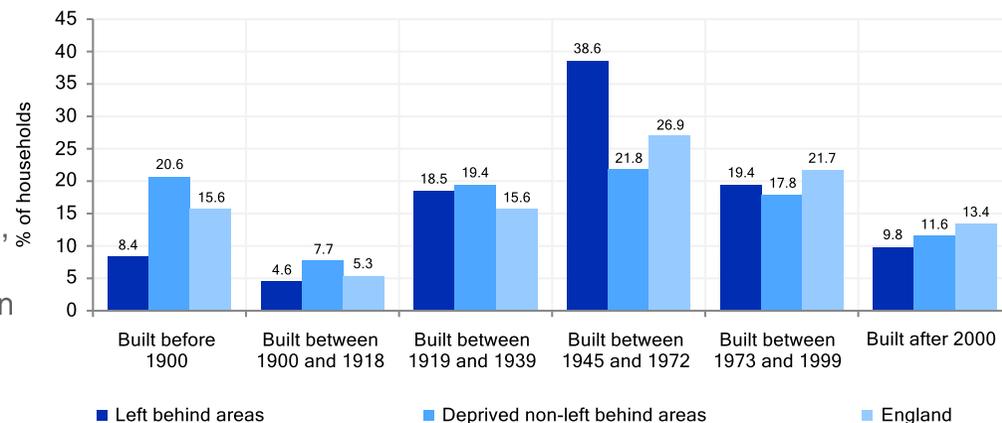
The chart below shows the age of accommodation across 'Left-behind' areas and comparators

The chart shows that a higher proportion of people in 'Left-behind' areas reside in post-war housing, with nearly 40% of dwellings in these areas built between 1945 and 1972, compared with 22% in Deprived non-'Left-behind' areas and 27% across England as a whole. This reflects the geographic distribution of 'Left-behind' areas, with a high concentration of 'Left-behind' areas in outlying social housing estates built in response to destruction of inner city Victorian housing during and in the aftermath of the Second World War.

By contrast, there are relatively small proportion of houses built this Millennium in 'Left-behind' areas 9.8% of all dwelling stock was built after the year 2000, compared with 11.6% across other deprived areas and 13.4% across England as a whole. This is likely to be linked to the slow population growth in these areas.



Source: Census 2011



Source: Valuation Office Agency 2019

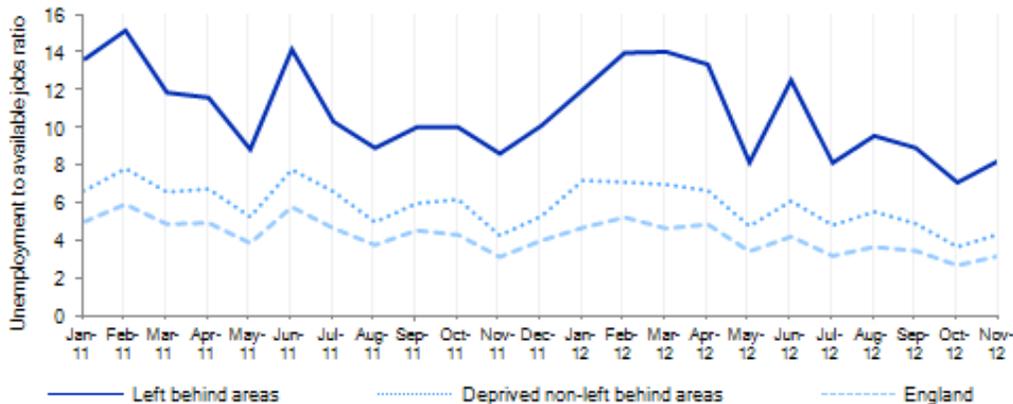
# Economy

Exploring economic drivers within 'Left-behind' areas compared to other areas across England

## There are substantially fewer local jobs available in 'Left-behind' areas compared with other deprived areas...

The charts below look at the local jobs market in 'Left-behind' areas and their comparators. The line chart compares the ratio of people who are unemployed vs number of job vacancies locally.

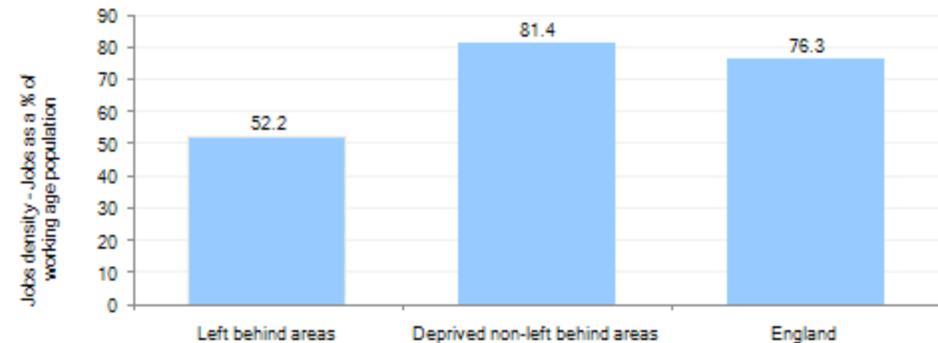
There are more than **9** unemployed claimants for every vacant job in 'Left-behind' areas compared with **5** in other deprived areas and **3.4** across England as a whole, highlighting fewer local job opportunities for those who are seeking employment in 'Left-behind' areas.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions/Job Centre Plus

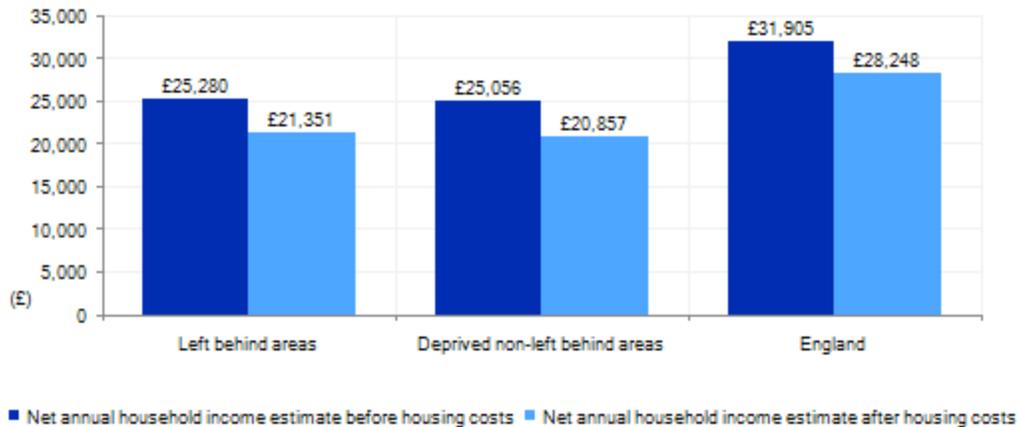
This is also seen in the chart below which compares the Jobs Density (number of jobs as a ratio of the working age population) in 'Left-behind' areas and their comparators.

There are just over **50** jobs in 'Left-behind' areas per 100 working age adults, compared with more than **81 per 100** in other deprived areas. This means that if working age adults were actively seeking work, only approximately half would be able to find work locally. This reflects the peripheral nature of 'Left-behind' areas compared with national comparators.



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (2018)

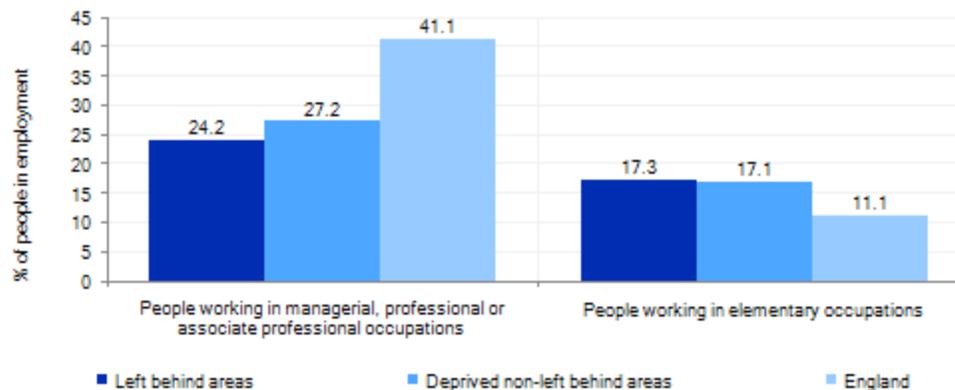
## ...with lower income levels on average...linked to a relatively high proportion of people engaged in low skilled occupations



Source: Office for National Statistics (2017/18)

The chart on the bottom right shows the proportion of people in living in 'Left-behind' areas and comparators in highly skilled (professional, managerial and associate professional) and low skill (elementary occupations).

The chart shows a lower proportion in professional occupations (24%) than other deprived areas (27%). This is likely to be linked to the lower skill profile of these areas (see education section below).



Source: Census 2011

Largest industry sector  
**Health**  
14.9% of all people in employment

Second largest industry sector  
**Manufacturing**  
14.9% of all people in employment

Third largest industry sector  
**Retail industry**  
10.2% of all people in employment

# Deprivation

Exploring deprivation in 'Left-behind' areas, compared to other areas across England

# More than one-in-ten working age adults in 'Left-behind' areas unemployed – more than 60% higher than the national average...

The tables on the right compare the proportion of working age people receiving unemployment benefits (JSA and Universal Credit) in 'Left-behind' areas and comparators.

'Left-behind' areas have a similar proportion of people who are unemployed (**10.6%**) compared with other deprived areas (**10.8%**) and notably higher than across England as a whole (**6.5%**). The unemployment rate is higher for young adults at **16.3%**. This is likely to be linked to the relatively low levels of jobs opportunities available locally (see economy section above)

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (May-20)
<b>156,480</b>
10.6% (England average = 6.5%)

Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24 (May-20)
<b>32,460</b>
16.3% (England average = 8.8%)

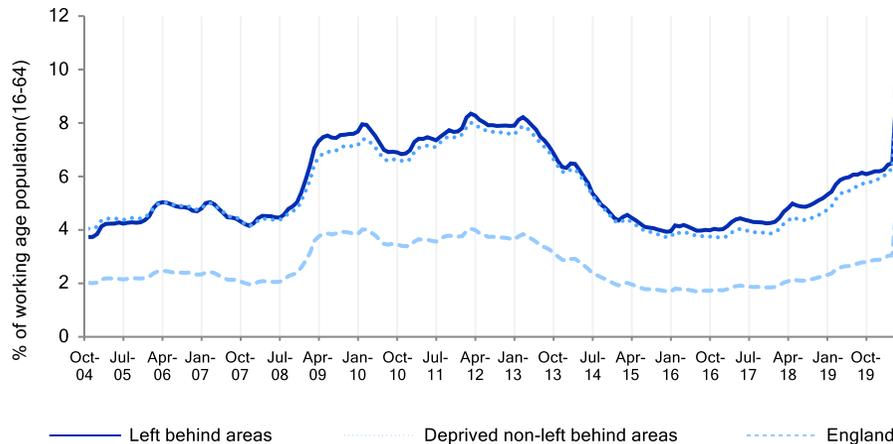
Source: DWP

**...with 'Left-behind' areas performing less well than other deprived areas in the last 10 years though the gap has closed with large increases in all deprived areas as a result of COVID-19**

The line chart on the left tracks the unemployment rate from 2004 to 2019 across 'Left-behind' areas and comparator areas.

The chart shows that in 2004, the unemployment rate was lower than across other deprived areas. However, during the financial crises of 2008, unemployment rose at a faster rate than the average across other deprived areas and 'left-behind' areas. Unemployment in 'left-behind' areas remained above the national average until May 2020. However, in May 2020 there was a large increase in unemployment due to COVID-19 with particularly large rises in Inner City areas – away from areas typically identified as 'left-behind'.

Source: DWP



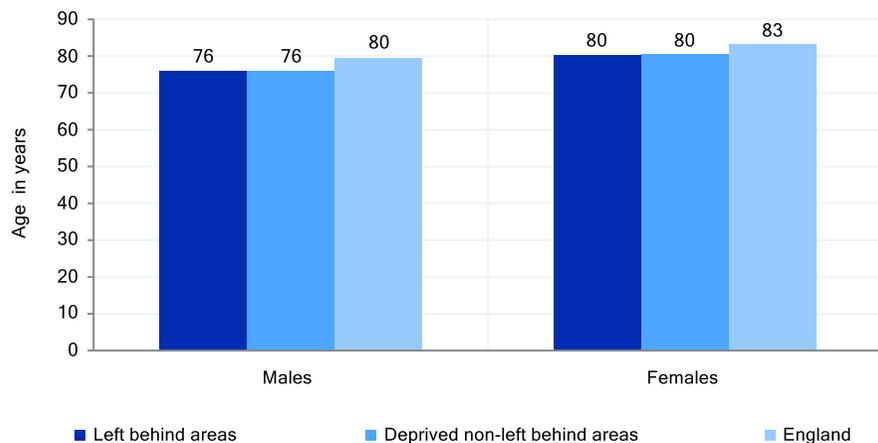
# Health

Looking at common characteristics in health data for 'Left-behind' areas compared to other areas across England

## 'Left-behind' areas experience a lower life expectancy and a higher prevalence of limiting long-term illness than other deprived (non 'Left-behind') areas and England as a whole.

The chart below compares male and female life expectancy across 'Left-behind' areas and comparator areas.

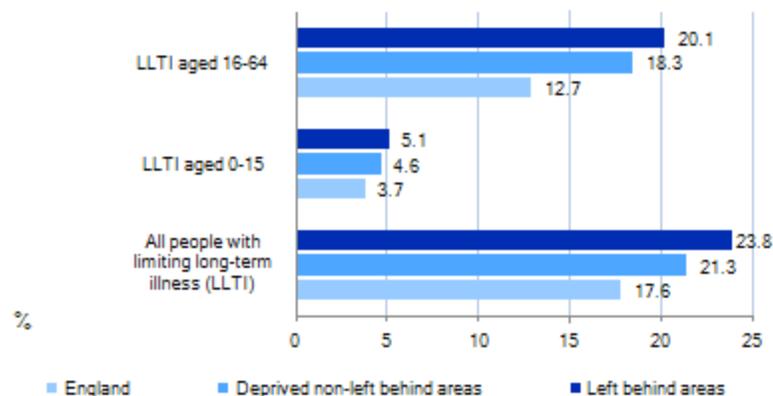
Males living in 'Left-behind' areas can expect to live four years less than the national average while females can expect to live three years less.



Source: Office for National Statistics (2013-2017)

The chart below shows the proportions of people in different age groups with a limiting long-term illness.

Just under one in four (**24%**) of people in 'Left-behind' areas have a long-term illness, higher than across other deprived areas (**21%**) and England as a whole (**18%**). This disparity is seen across all age groups.



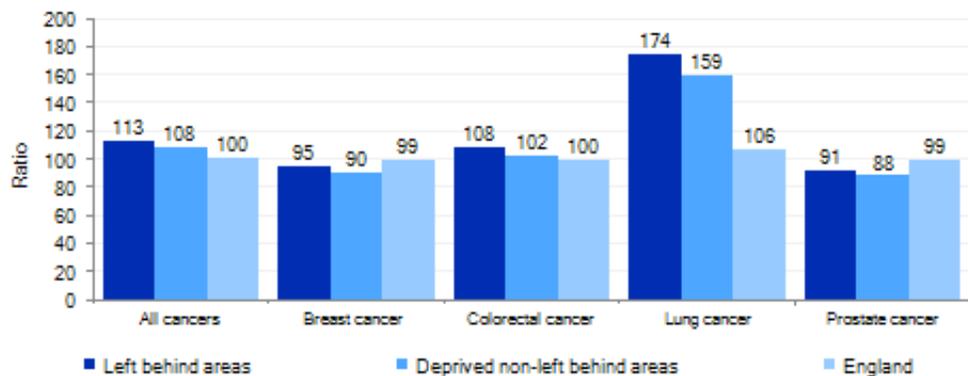
Source: Census 2011

## 'Left-behind' areas experience considerably higher levels of lung cancer than the national average...

The chart below shows incidence of cancer (with breakdowns for the most common forms of cancer). The data is presented as an incidence ratio (ratio of observed incidence vs expected incidence given the age profile of the population).

Overall cancer incidence is higher in 'Left-behind' areas, with these areas showing a particularly high incidence of Lung Cancer (more than 74% above the national incidence rate).

If an area is above 100, there is a higher incidence of cancer than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower incidence of cancer than expected.

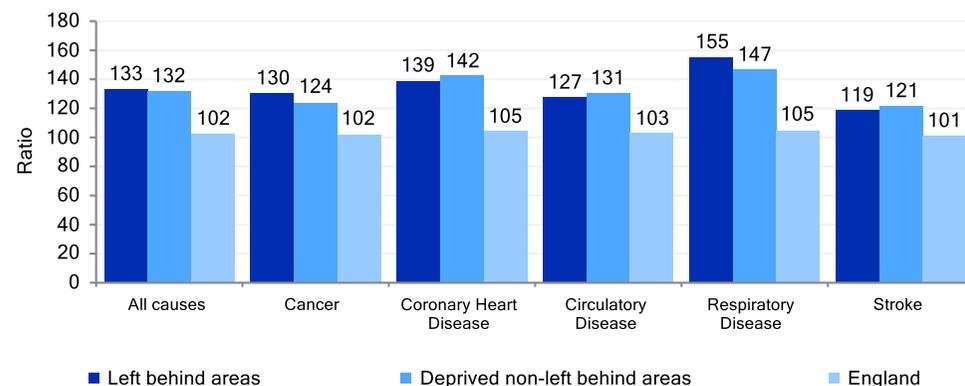


Source: Office for National Statistics (2012-2016)

The chart below shows the standardised mortality ratio for key health conditions. This data is presented as the ratio of observed to expected deaths (given the age profile of the population). A mortality ratio of 100 indicates an area has a mortality rate consistent with the age profile of the area, less than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is higher than expected.

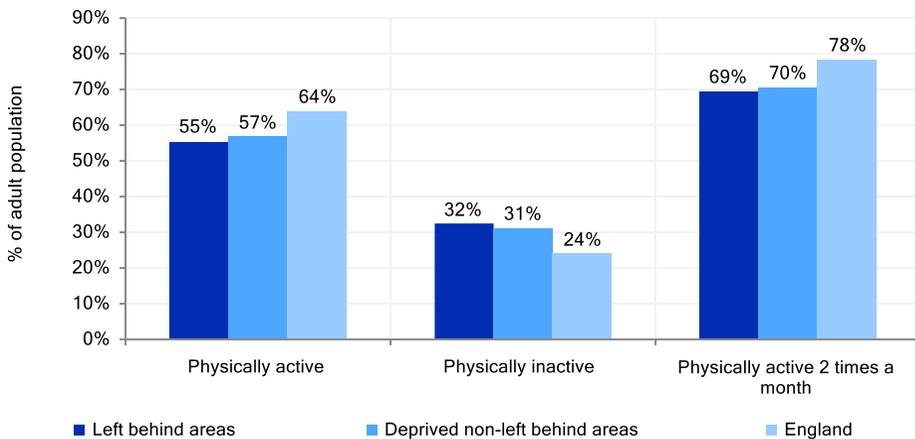
'Left-behind' areas have higher levels of mortality for all key conditions than would be expected given the age profile of the area. The overall mortality rate is similar in 'Left-behind' areas and other deprived areas. However, 'Left-behind' areas have higher levels of mortality from cancer and respiratory diseases than in other deprived areas.

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of deaths than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of deaths than expected.

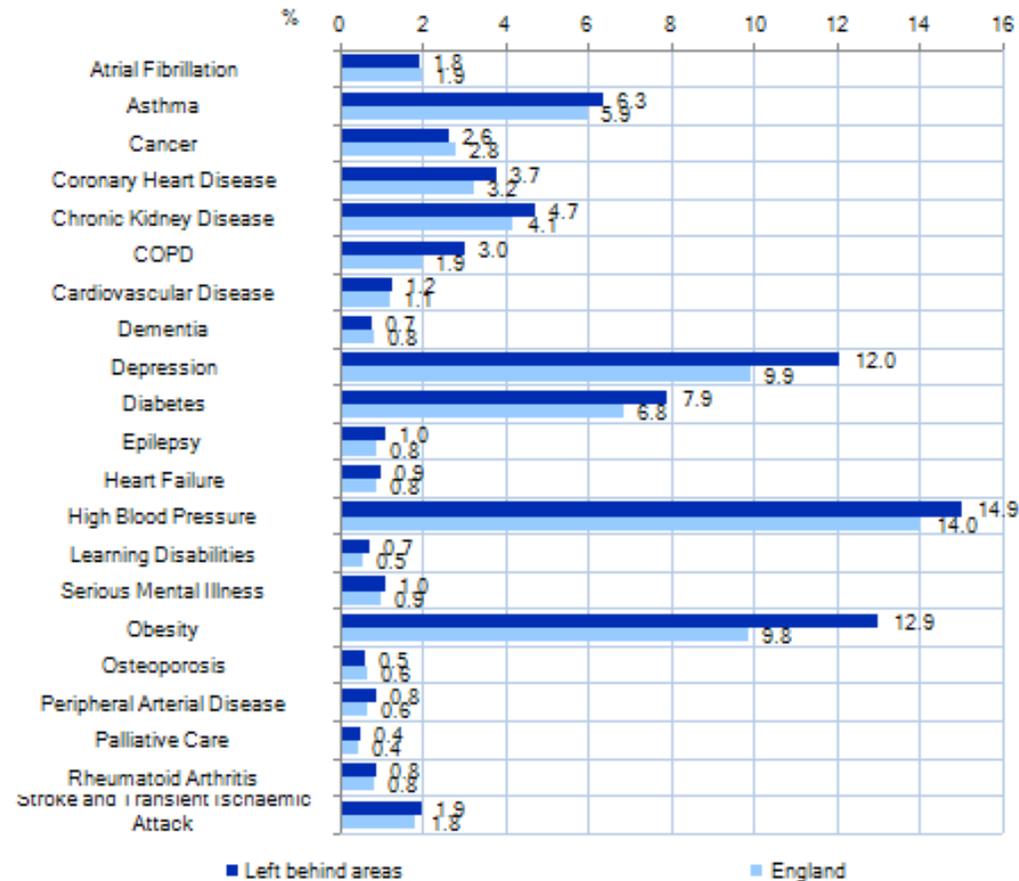


## ...with a higher prevalence of poor health conditions in 'Left-behind' areas

The chart on the left shows the proportion of people who are physically active in 'Left-behind' areas based on the Sport England active lives survey. The chart shows that people living in 'Left-behind' areas are less likely to be physically active (undertaking at least 150 minutes per week in the past month excluding gardening) than those living in other deprived areas or England as a whole.

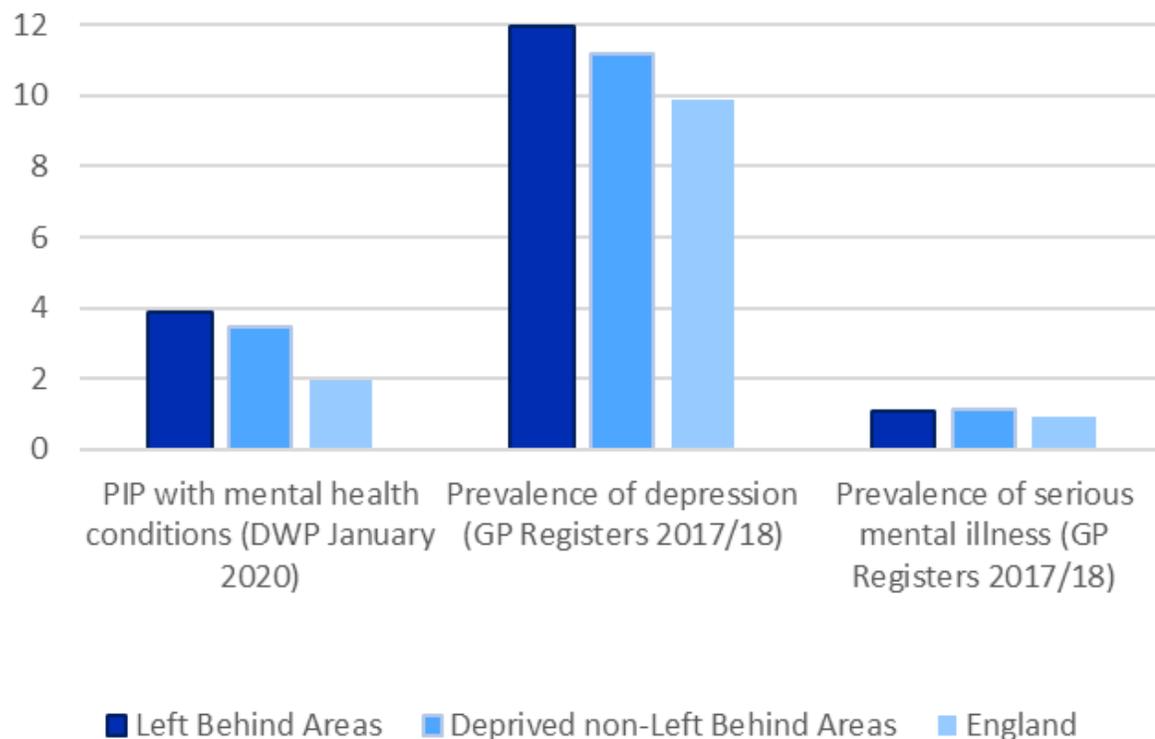


The chart on the right shows the estimated prevalence of a different health conditions in 'Left-behind' areas based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2017/18. The chart shows that people living in 'Left-behind' areas experience particularly high level of Coronary Heart Disease, Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, Obesity and Kidney disease.



## People living in 'Left-behind' areas are more likely to experience mental health conditions than across other deprived areas.

The chart below shows a series of indicators capturing the prevalence of mental health conditions in left-behind areas, deprived non-'Left-behind' areas and England. The estimated prevalence of a depression and serious mental health conditions 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. Personal Independence Payments (PIP) is a non-means tested benefits to support the additional social care and mobility caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health. Incapacity Benefits are payable to those out of work with mental health conditions.



The chart shows that people living in 'Left-behind' areas are more likely to experience mental health issues than those living in other deprived areas in terms of the proportion of people receiving Personal Independence Payments with mental health conditions. There is also a high prevalence of depression among those living in 'Left-behind' areas, with **12%** of people experience depression, compared with **11%** in other deprived areas and **10%** in England as a whole.

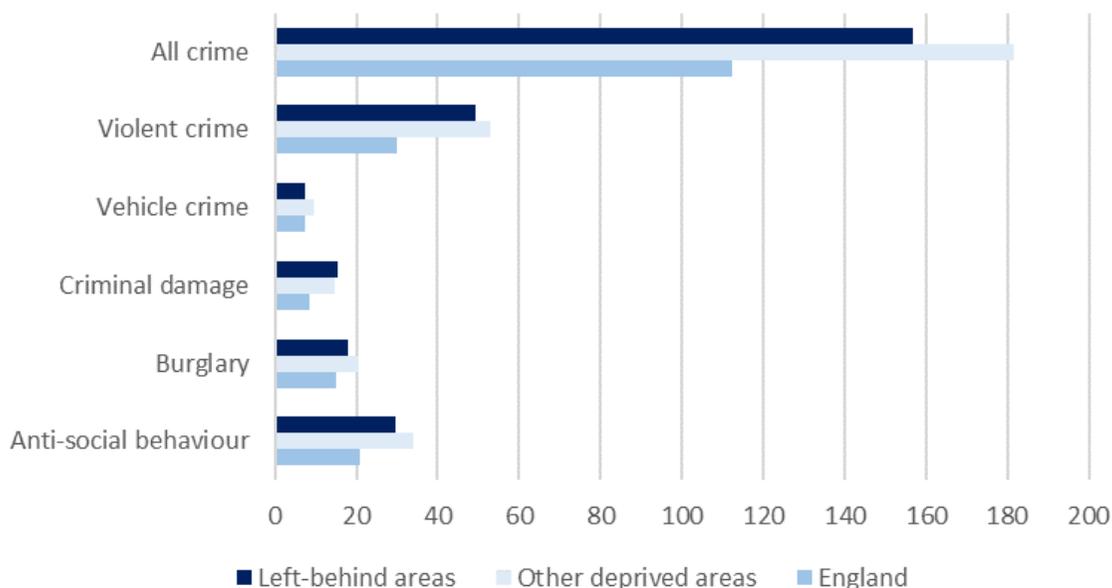
# Crime

This section explores crime statistics in 'Left-behind' areas compared to other areas across England

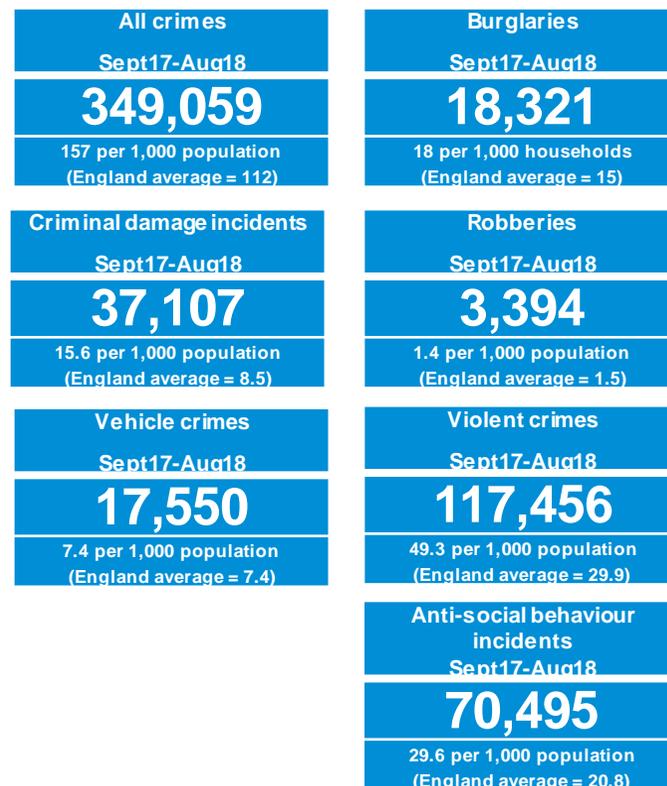
# 'Left-behind' areas experience higher crime than the national average for all major crime types, with notably high levels of criminal damage

The chart below shows rates of recorded crime (per, 1000 population) for key crime types across 'Left-behind' areas, other deprived areas and England as a whole in 2019/20.

The chart shows 'Left-behind' areas have a higher overall crime rate (157 per 1,000) than England as a whole (112 per 1,000), a pattern repeated across all major crime types (with the exception of vehicle crime).



However, the picture is less clear when comparing crime rates between 'Left-behind' areas and other deprived areas. 'Left-behind' areas have on average lower levels of violent crime and anti-social behaviour than non-'Left-behind' deprived areas. This 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). By contrast, 'Left-behind' areas have higher levels of criminal damage.

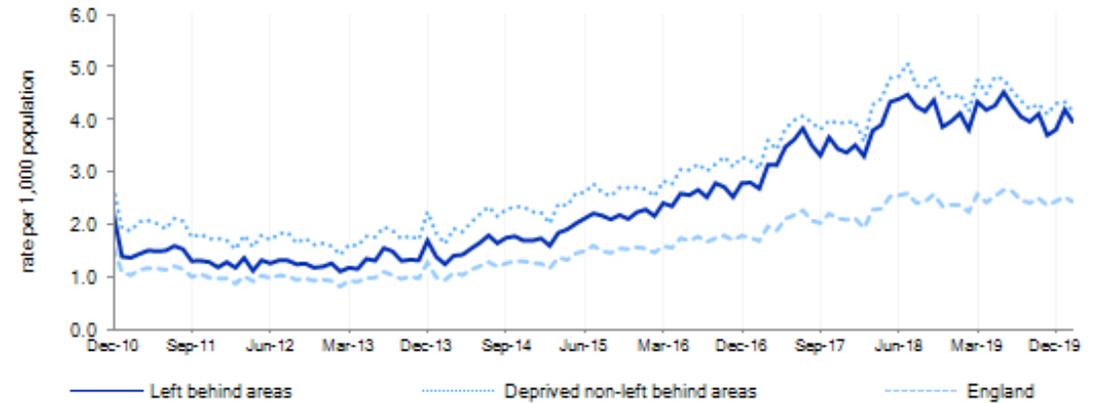


Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

# Levels of violent crime offences are higher in 'Left-behind' areas than the England average and they are rising, which matches a national story

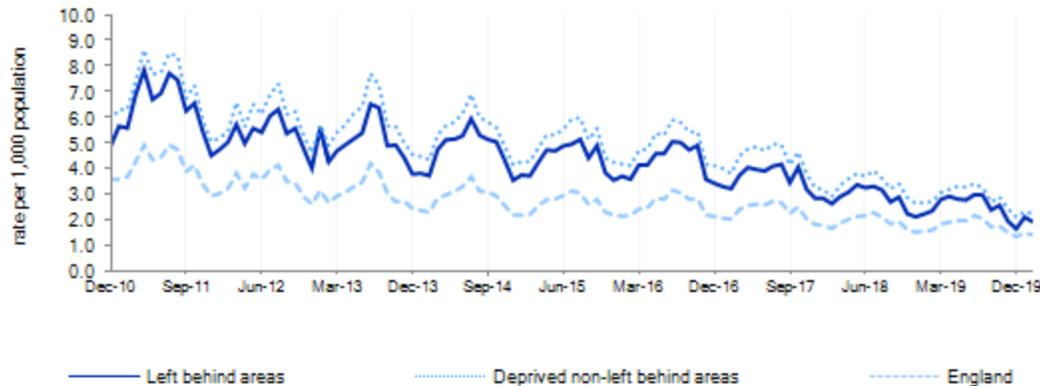
The charts on this page track monthly change in crime levels for three offence types across 'Left-behind' areas and comparators.

The charts highlight that different crime types are showing different trajectories. Levels of burglary and anti-social behaviour are falling across each area, and there is some evidence that the gap is narrowing between 'Left-behind' areas and England as a whole. By contrast, levels of violent crime are growing and the gap is widening between 'Left-behind' areas and the national average.

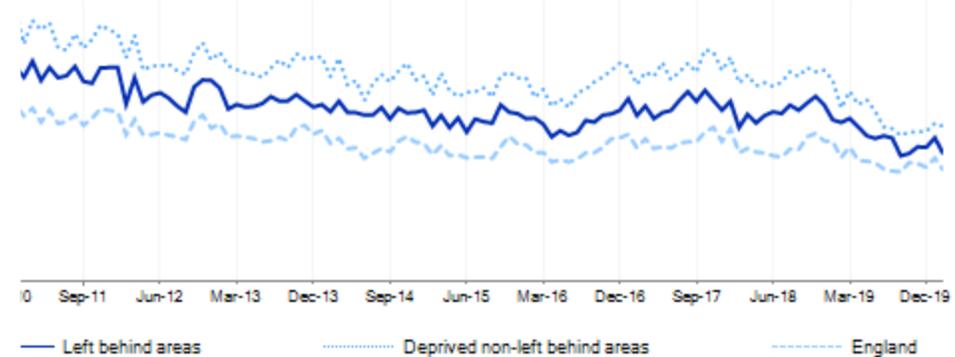


Source: Violent crime offences <https://data.police.uk/>

# ...by contrast, levels of Anti social behaviour and Burglary are dropping in line with the England average and other deprived areas



Source: Anti-social behaviour offences <https://data.police.uk/>



Source: Burglary offences <https://data.police.uk/>

# Education and skills

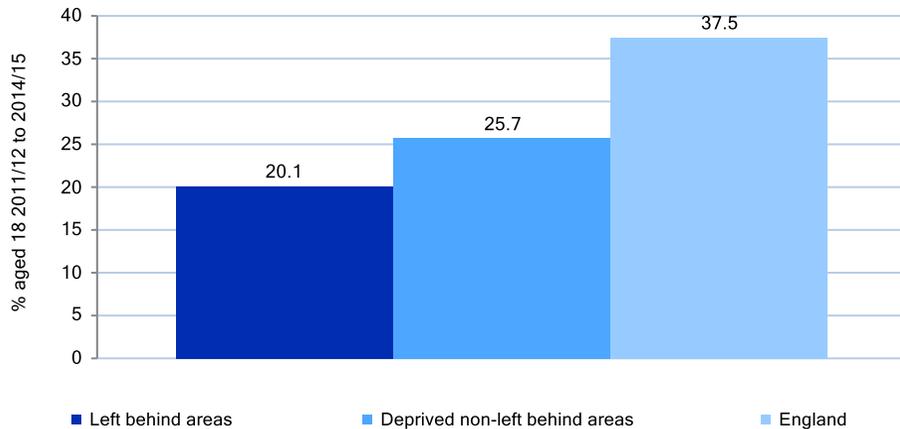
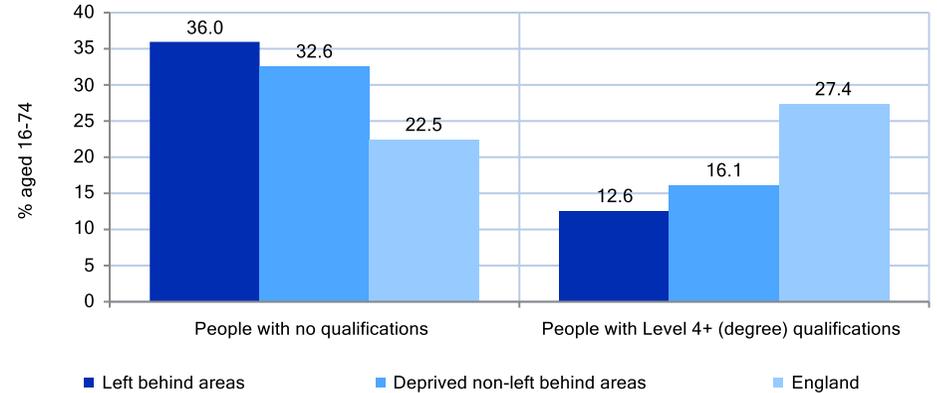
Looking at qualifications and skills levels in 'Left-behind' areas compared to other areas across England

# People in 'Left-behind' areas are more likely to have no qualifications and less likely to have degree level qualifications than across other deprived areas and less than half as likely to hold high qualifications compared with the national average

The chart on the right shows that **36%** of people have no qualifications in 'Left-behind' areas compared with **33%** in deprived (non 'Left-behind') areas and **22.5%** across England. Conversely, **12.6%** of people have degree level qualifications in 'Left-behind' areas, notably below the figure for other deprived areas (**16.1%**) and less than half the England average of **27.4%**.

The chart below shows the proportion of people turning 18 between 2010-11 and 2014-15 who went on to enter higher education.

It shows that a much smaller proportion of people in 'Left-behind' areas (**20.1%**) are entering further education than in other deprived areas (**25.7%**) and across England (**37.5%**).

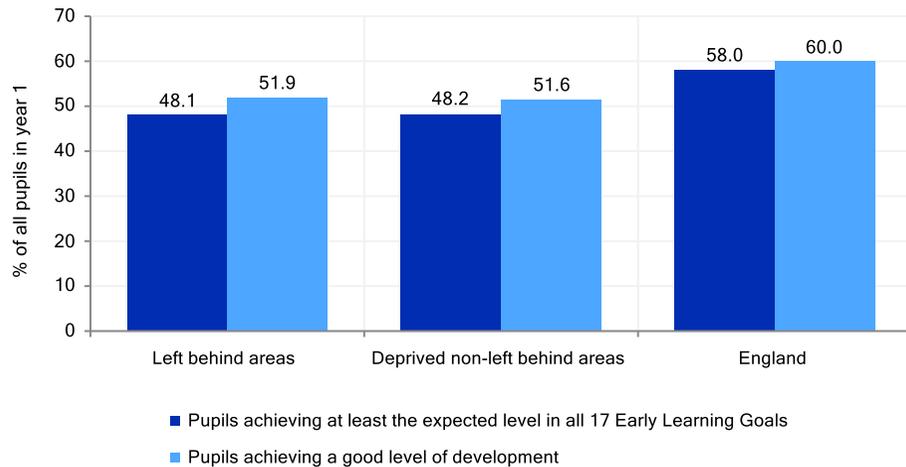


# Attainment levels amongst both primary school children and teenagers are lower in 'Left-behind' areas than the average across England...and the gap has widened in recent years

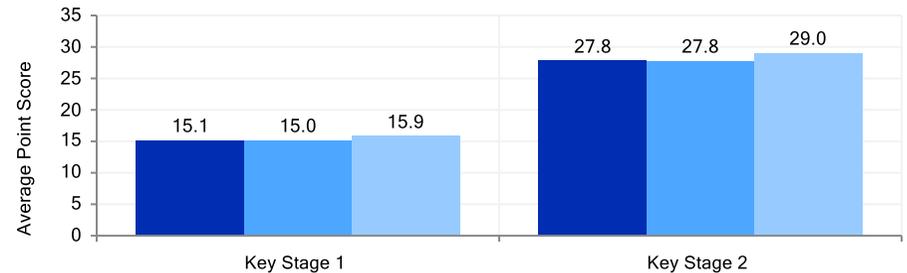
The information below shows the attainment outcomes of children in early years through to Key Stage 4 (GCSE).

The chart below shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 Early Learning Goals and the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at Early Years Foundation stage.

It shows that on both accounts, children in 'Left-behind' areas are less likely to meet expected development standards than other areas across England.



Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

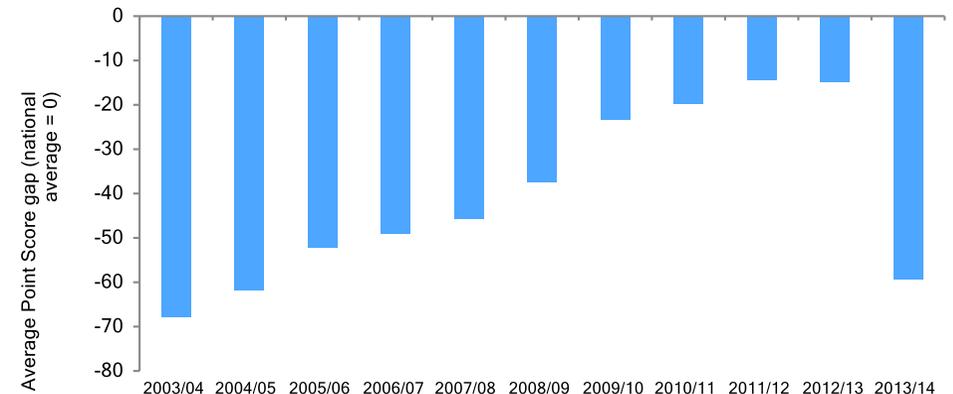


KS1 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 27=level 4, 21=level 3, 15=level 2 (the expected level), 9=level 1, 3=below level 1. KS2 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 33=level 5, 27=level 4 (the expected level), 21=level 3, 15=level 2.

■ Left behind areas ■ Deprived non-left behind areas ■ England

The chart below shows the changing gap in pupil attainment at GCSE between 'Left-behind' areas and the national average.

It shows that 'Left-behind' areas have consistently performed at below the national average, and while they were initially showing signs of closing the gap, there has been an increase in the attainment gap between pupils in 'Left-behind' areas and their peers in recent years.



Scores above 0 show an improvement on the National average. Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A\*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.

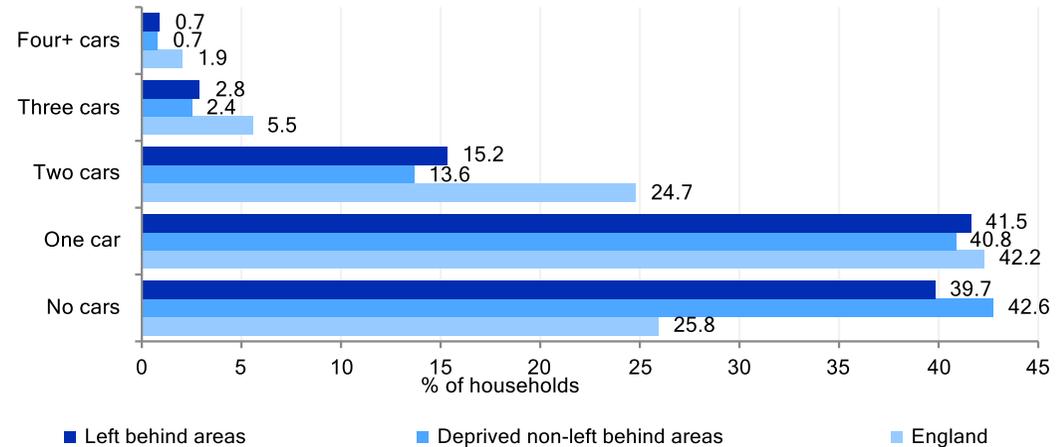
# Access and services

Access to services and transport in 'Left-behind' areas compared to other areas across England

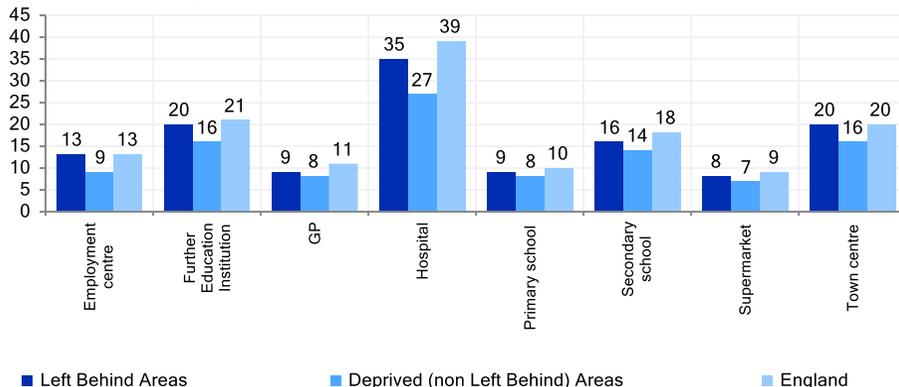
## Households in 'Left-behind' areas are less likely to own a car than the average across England...

The chart on the right shows details of the proportion of households in 'Left-behind' areas with no car and by number of cars owned.

It shows that **39.7%** of households in 'Left-behind' areas have no car or van, compared to **25.8%** across England. The proportion of people with no car is lower than across other deprived areas. However, 'Left-behind' areas are typically more likely to be located on the peripheral than across other deprived areas, so they have longer travel times to access key services and employment opportunities.



## ...with longer travel times to key services by walking and public transport than across other deprived areas



The chart on the left shows average travel time in minutes to key services by walking and public transport.

The chart shows that while travel times to key services are in most cases, similar or lower than the national average - partly a reflection of the fact that a higher proportion of 'Left-behind' areas are urban than the national average (see location section above) – 'Left-behind' areas face longer average travel times to all key services than across other deprived areas.

## 'Left-behind' areas receive lower levels of funding than other deprived areas and England as whole, despite higher average levels of need

The chart on this page shows the core spending power - the overall revenue funding available for local authority services per head of population from the Local Government finance settlement 2018/2019.

It shows that 'Left-behind' areas receive on average £827 per head to spend on core Local Government services, compared with £843 across England as a whole. This shows that despite higher overall levels of need in 'Left-behind' areas, these areas are receiving lower levels of resources for local services.

