
Challenges experienced by young people in 'left-behind' areas

Data analysis and summary report

Introduction

About this research

This report highlights the performance of 'left-behind' areas on key measures relating to young people (people aged 16-24). The report compares how 'left-behind' areas are performing relative to other deprived areas and England as a whole on these measures as well as summarising the story across 'left-behind' areas in the *Southern Region*.

The Southern Region

The *Southern Region* in this report refers to the areas where the Blagrave Trust operate; encompassing the Southern counties of Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire.

There are six Left Behind areas located in the *Southern Region*.

- Bitterne
- Bondfields
- Grange
- Paulsgrove
- Sidley
- Warren Park

On the subsequent slides we show where these are located as well as summarising the Community Needs Index score for areas in the Southern Region before turning to analysis of young people.

Structure of the report

The report is divided into the following sections:

- 'Left-behind' areas and Community Need in the Southern Region
- Vulnerable young people
- Health of young people
- Education attainment and participation of young people

Left-behind areas and Community Needs in the Southern region

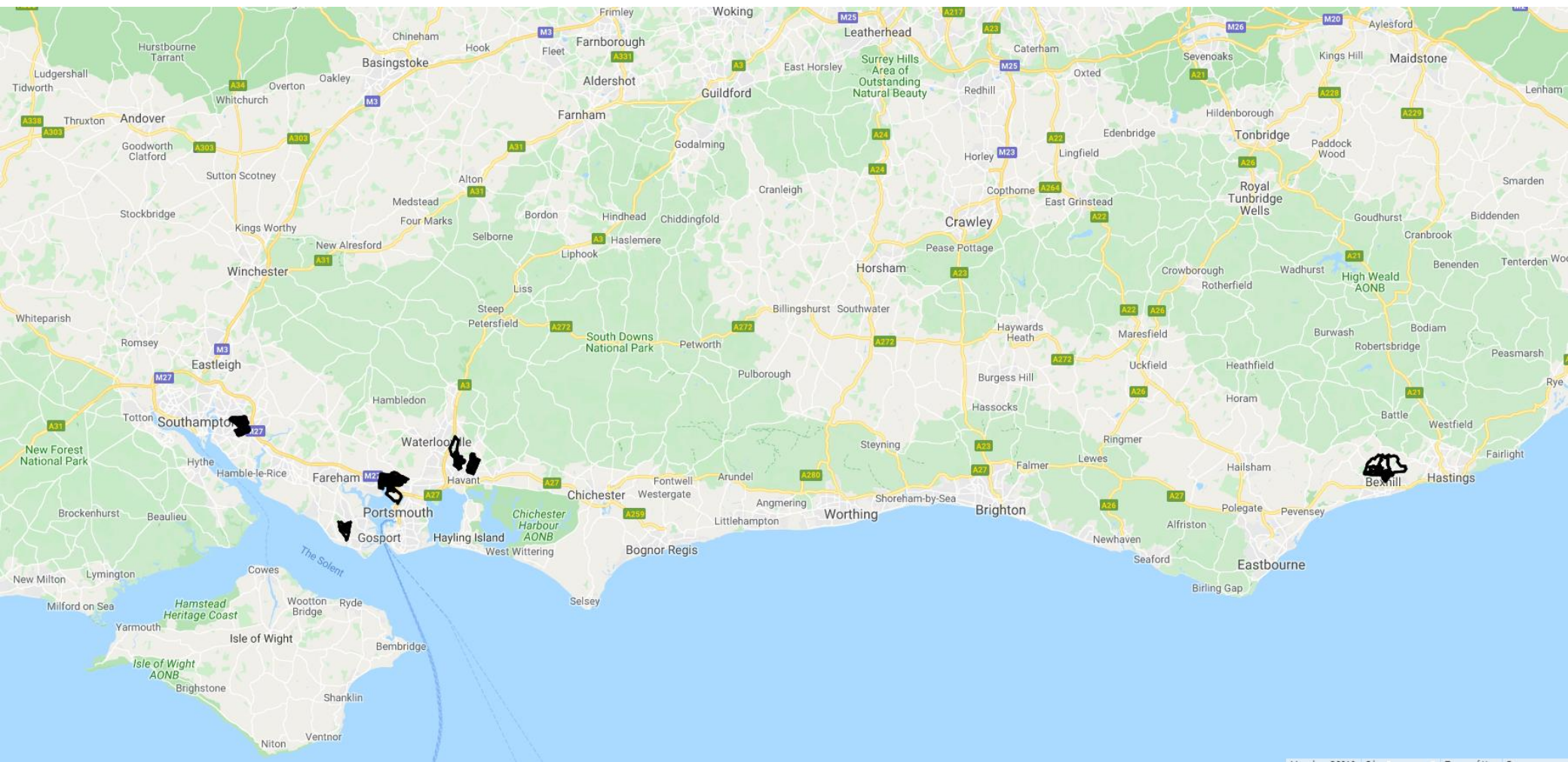
This section explores the location of 'left-behind' areas in the *Southern region* and the extent of Community Need across the region

'Left-behind' areas in the Southern Region

The maps on this page show the location of 'Left-behind' areas in Southern England (Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire)

'Left-behind' areas in the region are concentrated around the fringes of Portsmouth and Southampton in North Havant (Leigh park), Paulsgrove in Portsmouth, Rowner in Gosport and Thornhill in Southampton.

There are no 'Left-behind' areas in Berkshire or Wiltshire and the only one in Sussex is the Sidley area on the outskirts of Bexhill.

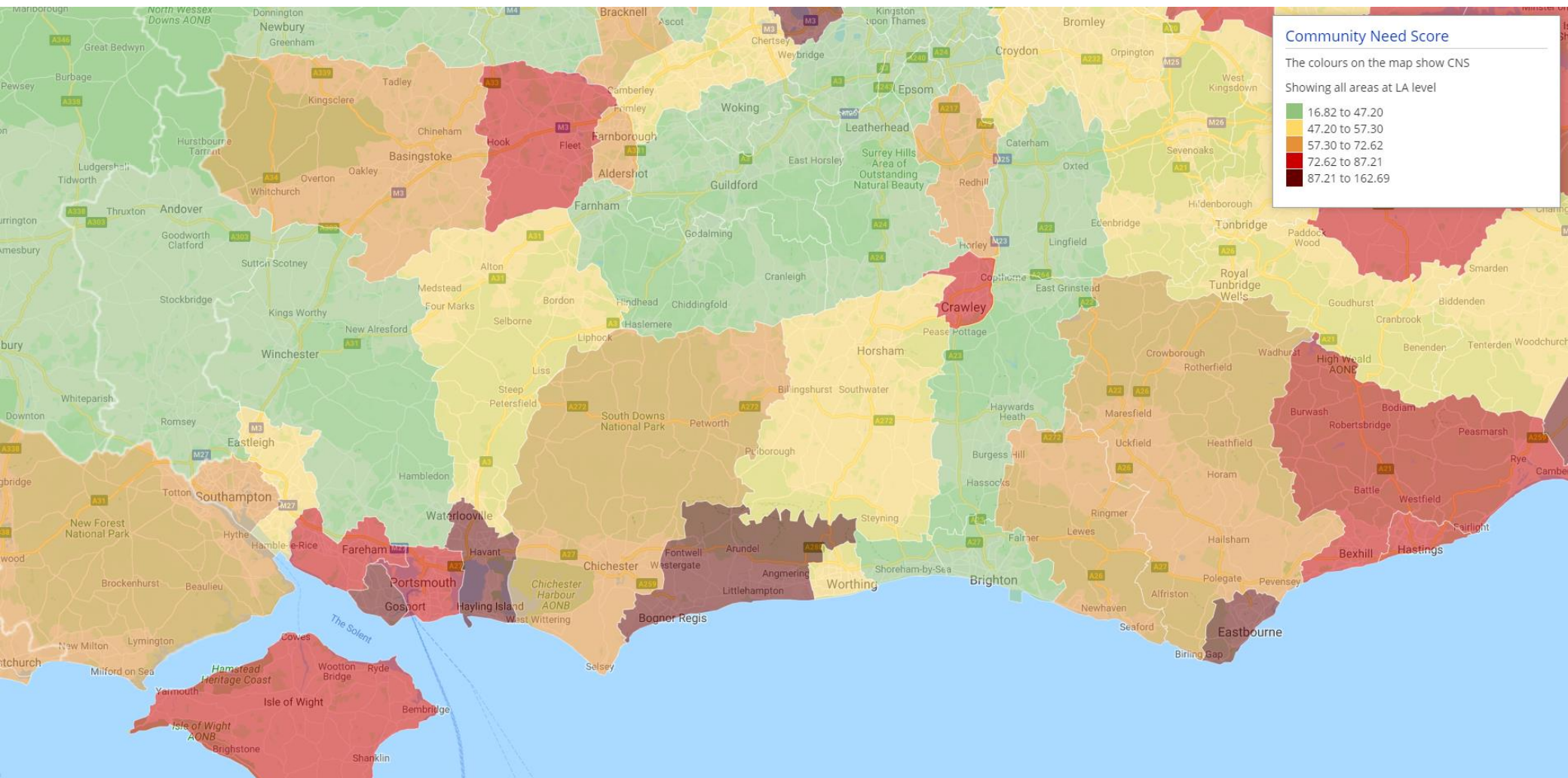


Where are the areas with the highest levels of Community Need in the Southern Region?

The map below identifies the Local Authorities ranked by Community Needs Score in the Southern Region.

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 on the coast in Havant, Gosport, Arun (Bognor and Littlehampton) and Eastbourne. By contrast, the lowest levels of Community Need are typically found in rural inland Local Authorities as well as the city of Brighton and Hove.



Where are the wards with the highest levels of Community Need in the Southern Region?

The table on this page shows the wards in the *Southern Region* with the highest levels of need on the Community Needs Index.

Drilling down to ward level reveals that the highest levels of need are seen in the Local Authorities identified as having the highest levels of need, with high concentrations in Arun, Havant and Eastbourne.

Four of the 20 wards with the highest levels of need across the region are located in Arun – with the highest level of need in the region seen in Middleton-on-Sea near Bognor.

Most of the areas with the highest levels of need are located on the periphery of towns – with the exception of Hayling East on Hayling Island in the Havant Local Authority.

	Ward	Local Authority	National Rank (where 1 is most deprived and 7433 is least deprived)
1	Middleton-on-Sea	Arun	99
2	Sovereign	Eastbourne	113
3	Bewbush	Crawley	120
4	Broadfield South	Crawley	124
5	Warren Park	Havant	142
6	Bridgemary North	Gosport	153
7	Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	159
8	Hayling East	Havant	181
9	Polegate North	Wealden	182
10	Fareham North-West	Fareham	187
11	Courtwick with Toddington	Arun	201
12	Bersted	Arun	219
13	Aldwick West	Arun	261
14	Hart Plain	Havant	267
15	Langney	Eastbourne	271
16	Sidley	Rother	309
17	Langley Kedermister	Slough	320
18	Bitterne	Southampton	336
19	Britwell and Northborough	Slough	422
20	Bondfields	Havant	434

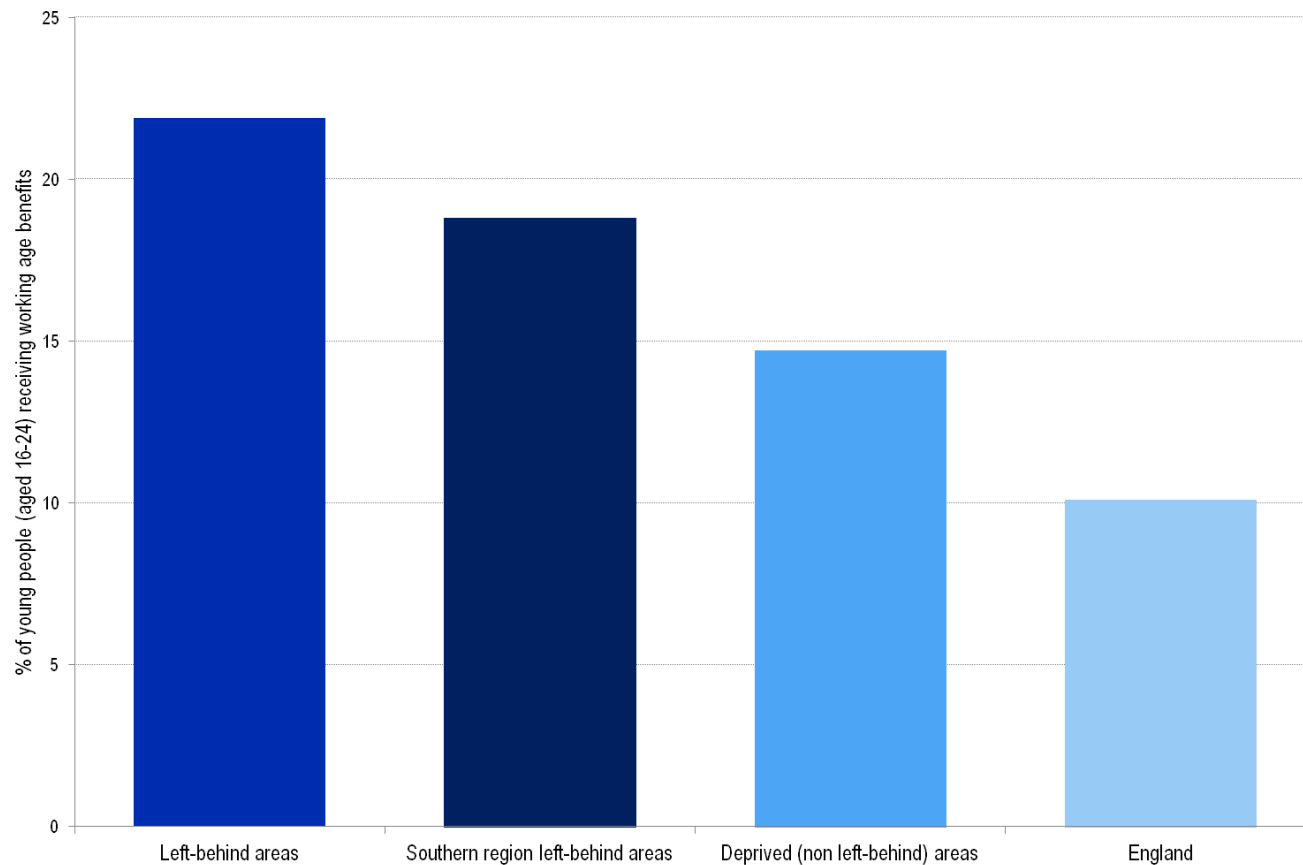
Vulnerable young people

Looking at vulnerable groups including those experiencing poverty, those receiving benefits due to low income, poor health or worklessness and teenage parents

More than one in five young people in left-behind areas are in receipt of at least one welfare benefit – higher than across other deprived areas and more than double the benefit claimant rate for young people across England as a whole...

The chart below shows the proportion of people aged 16-24 receiving DWP benefits. DWP Benefits are payable to people who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. The following benefits are included: Universal Credit, Bereavement Benefit, Carers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Pension Credit and Widows Benefit.

There are more than **50,000** 16-24 year olds in receipt of benefits across 'left-behind' areas (**21.2%** of all 16-24 year olds) notably above the average across other deprived areas (**14.7%**) and England as a whole (**10.1%**). People in Southern 'left-behind' areas are slightly less likely to be in receipt of these benefits than the average across 'left-behind' areas (**18.8%**). However, these areas still have a higher proportion of young people receiving benefits than the national average and the average across deprived (non 'left-behind') areas.



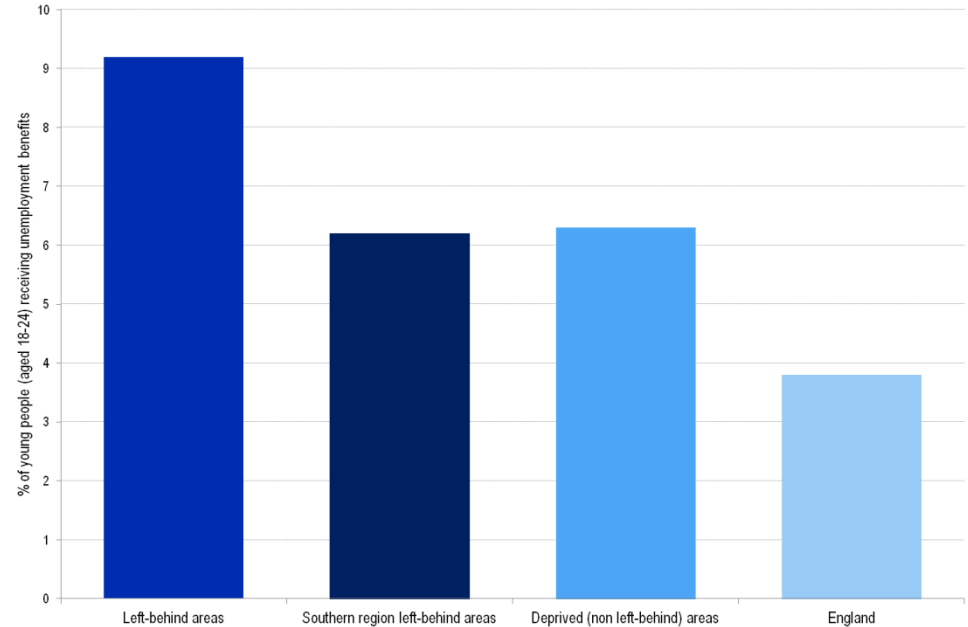
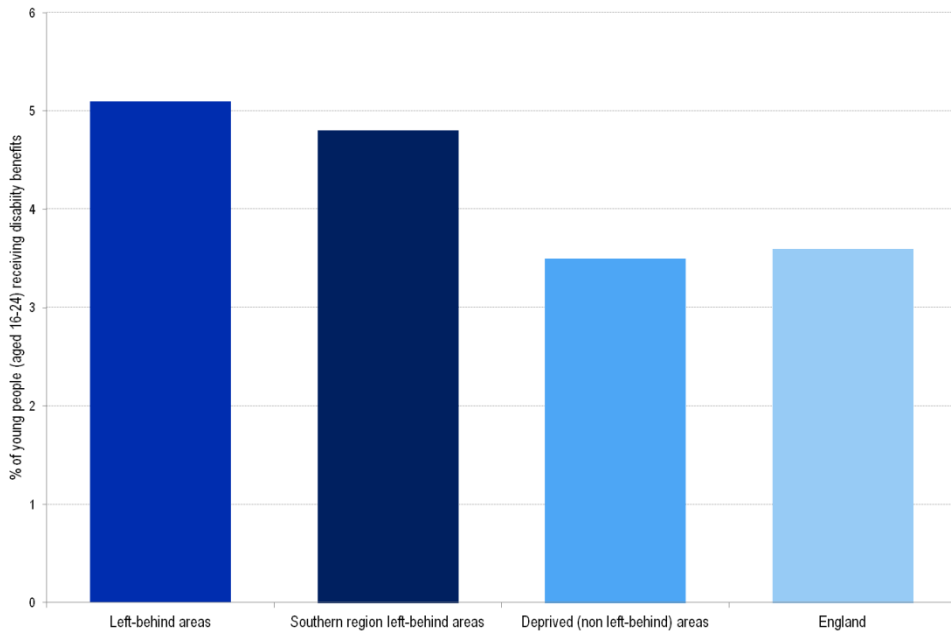
Source: Department for Work and Pensions – Feb 2019

...with youth unemployment rates at more than double the national average...

Unemployed claimants make up the largest component of young people receiving DWP benefits.

The chart on the top right shows the proportion of people aged 18-24 receiving unemployment benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance or Universal Credit for those out of work).

Young people living in 'left-behind' areas are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as the national average (9.2% compared with 3.8% across England as whole) and also more likely to be unemployed than the average across other deprived areas (6.3%). The unemployment rate in Southern 'left-behind' areas (6.2%) is broadly in-line with the average across other deprived areas.



Source: Department for Work and Pensions – Aug 2019

...and a higher proportion of young people are disabled than the average across deprived areas and England as a whole

The chart on the bottom left shows the proportion of people aged 16-24 receiving disability benefits (Personal Independence Payment or Disability Living Allowance) to support their social care needs

The chart shows that young people living in 'left-behind' areas (including 'left-behind' areas in the South) are more likely to have a longstanding and complex disability requiring additional social care support than those across other deprived areas and England as a whole.

A higher proportion of births are to teenage mothers in 'left-behind' areas than the average across deprived areas

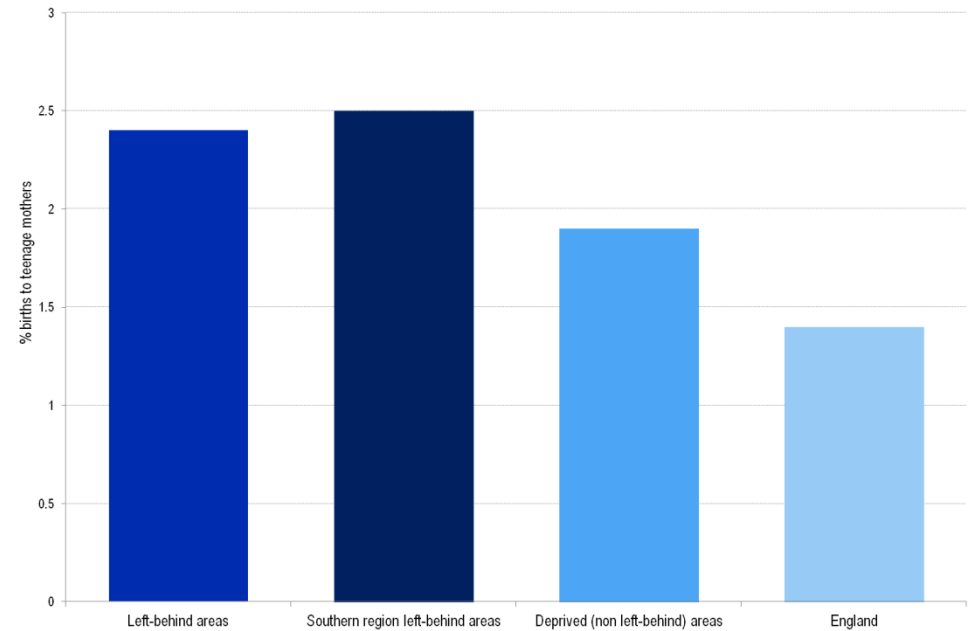
The chart on the top right shows the % all live births in the local area that were to women aged between 12 and 17

The chart shows that the majority of births were to mothers aged 18 or over in all areas. However, there was a higher proportion of births to mothers aged under 18 in 'left-behind' areas (**2.4%**) than across other deprived areas (**1.9%**) and England as a whole (**1.4%**). 'Left-behind' areas in the Southern region had a particularly high prevalence of births to young mothers (**2.5%**) – above the average for left-behind areas.

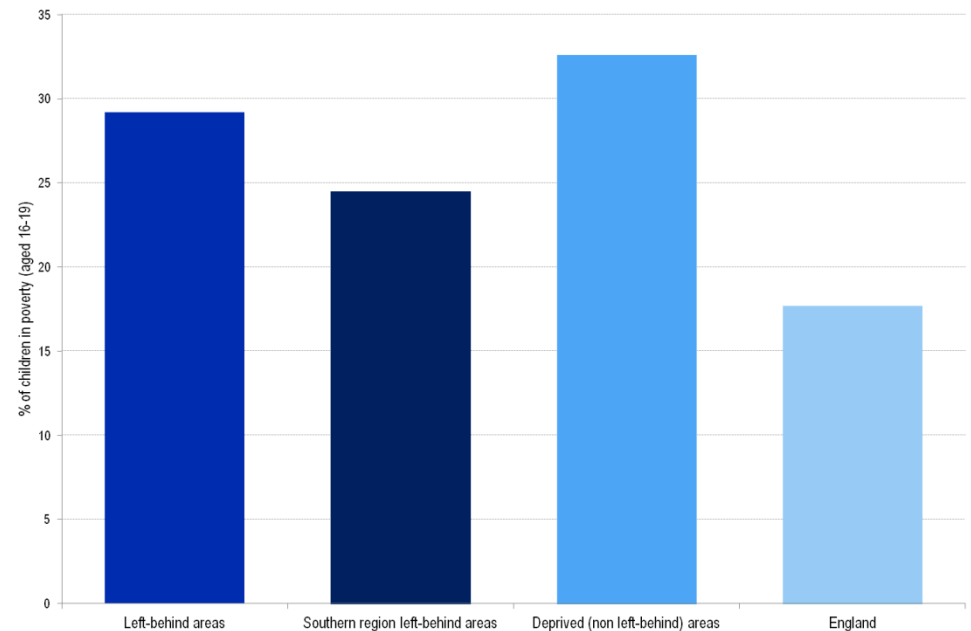
Young adults in full-time education were less likely to be in poverty in 'left-behind' areas than the national average

The chart on the bottom right shows the % of dependent children (aged 16-19) living in poverty in 'left-behind' areas and comparators

The chart shows that a lower proportion of *dependent* 16-19 year olds (in continuing education) were living in households classified as in poverty (**29.2%**) than across deprived (non left-behind areas). However, poverty rates among dependent 16-19 year olds in 'left-behind' areas were still considerably above the national average (**17.7%**). It is also worth noting that staying on in school rates are lower in left-behind areas than other deprived areas (explored in the education section below) and those who did not stay on in school after Key Stage 4 are not picked up in this measure.



Source: ONS - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital (<http://www.localhealth.org.uk/>) 2011/12-2015/16



Source: Department for Work and Pensions/HM Revenue and Customs 2016

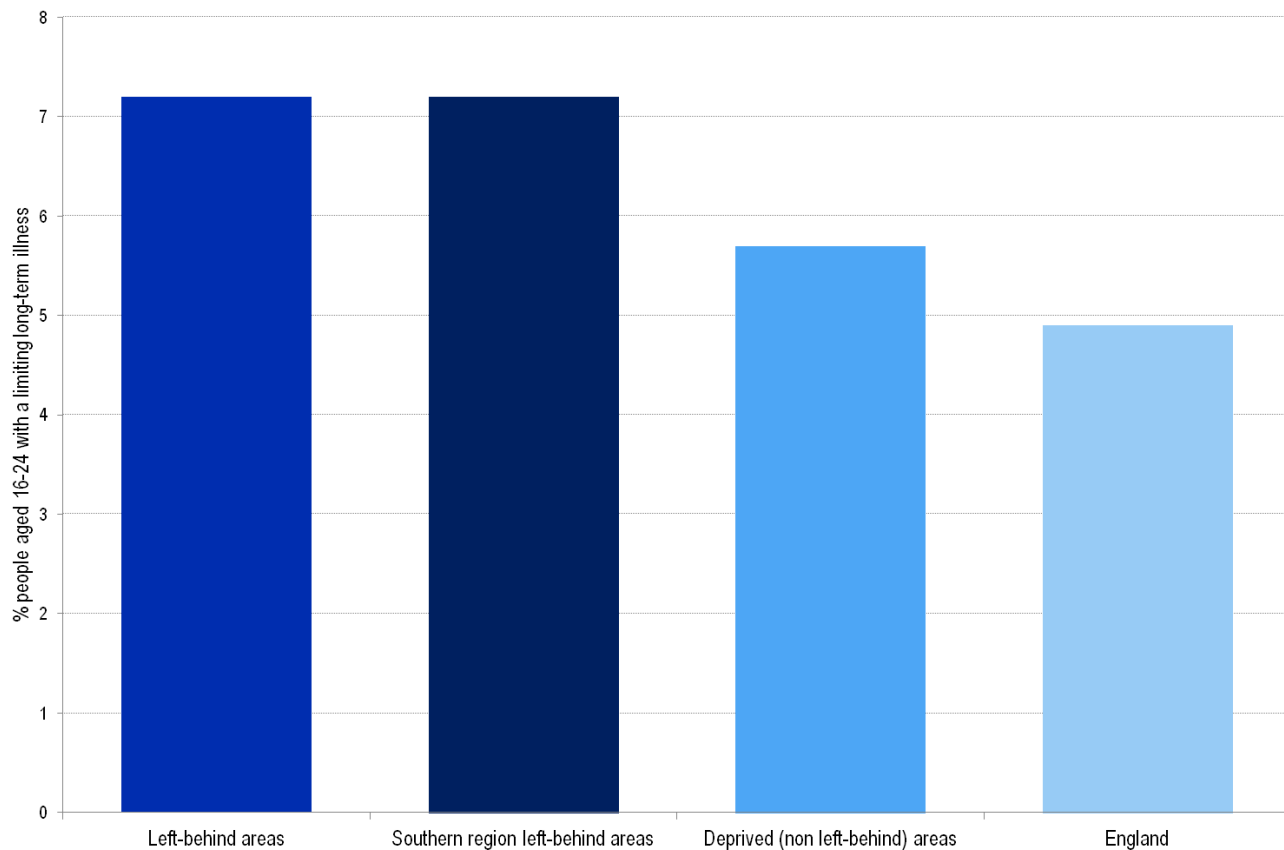
Health of young people

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

Young adults in 'left-behind' areas experience a higher prevalence of limiting long-term illness than other deprived (non 'left-behind') areas and England as a whole

The chart on the right shows the proportion of young people with a limiting long-term illness.

7.2% of 16-24 year olds in 'left-behind' areas have a long-term illness; higher than across other deprived areas (5.7%) and England as a whole (4.9%). This reflects the higher proportion of people receiving benefits related to poor health (noted in the vulnerable groups section above). The proportion of young people with a limiting long-term illness in Southern 'left-behind' areas is broadly in-line with the average for left-behind areas as a whole.



Source: Census 2011

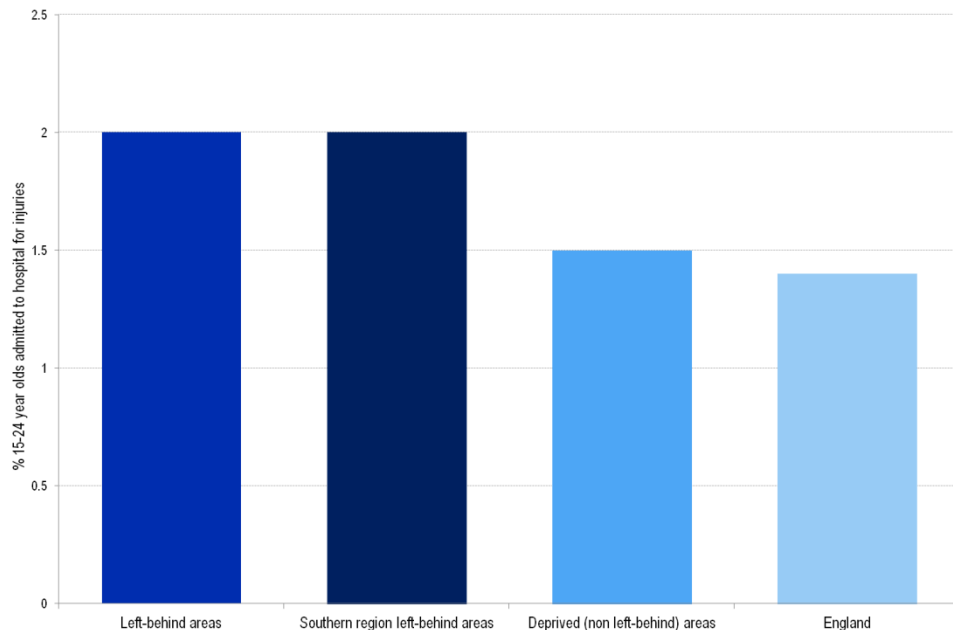
Young people in left behind areas are more likely to be engaged in risky health behaviours with a higher proportion admitted to hospital for injury and a higher prevalence of regular smoking than across other deprived areas

The charts on this page look at wider health factors. The chart on the left shows the % of young people aged 15-24 admitted to hospital as a result of injury.

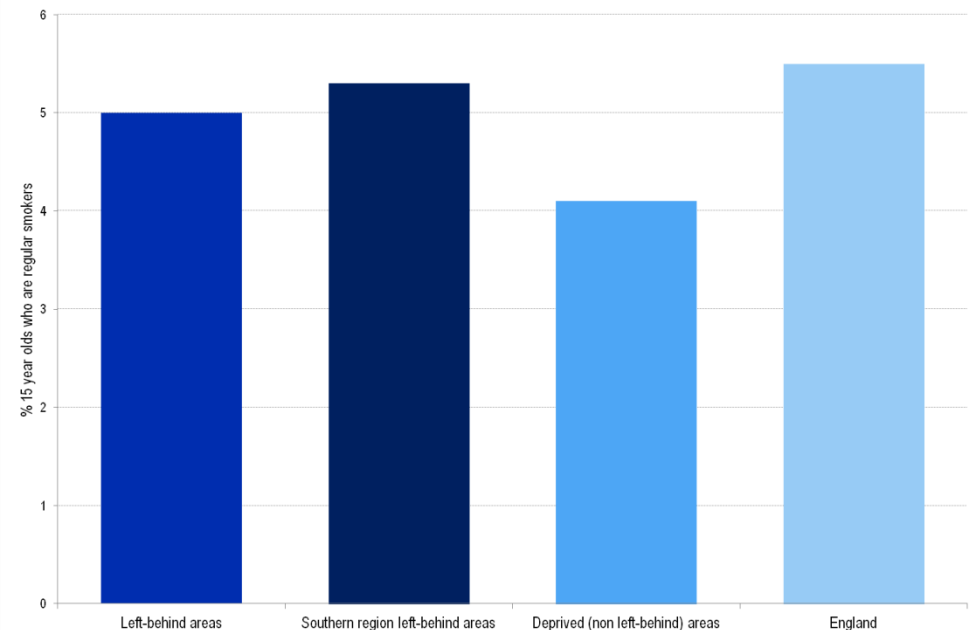
The chart shows that a higher proportion of 15-24 year olds have been admitted to hospital through injury than in 'left-behind' areas (**2%**) than across other deprived areas (**1.5%**) and England as a whole).

The chart on the right shows the percentage of 15 year olds reporting that they 'regularly smoke'

Again, the chart shows higher levels of regular smoking among 15 year olds in left-behind areas (**5%**) - with a particularly high prevalence in *Southern region* 'left-behind' areas (**5.3%**), compared with **4.1%** across other deprived areas. Interestingly, the data shows that smoking rates in deprived areas are lower than the national average (**5.5%**). It is important to be aware that this data is modelled data and some of the variations may be due to the modelling methodology rather than real variation at local level.



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (<http://content.digital.nhs.uk/hes>) 2011 to 2015



Source: Department of Geography, University of Portsmouth and Geography and Environment, University of Southampton (<http://www.localhealth.org.uk/>) 2014

Educational attainment and participation of young people

Looking at pupil attainment, participation, qualifications and skill levels of young people in 'left-behind' areas compared to other areas across England

Attainment levels at GCSE are lower in 'left-behind' areas than the average across England...and the gap has widened in recent years

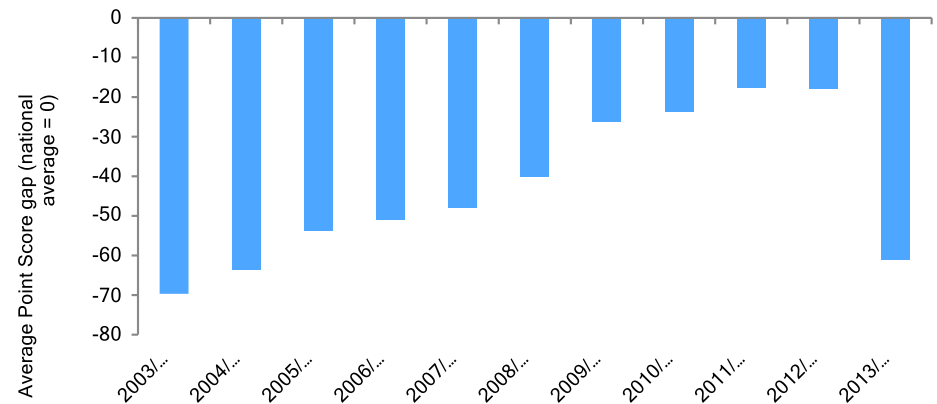
The table below compares the performance of 'left-behind' areas, Southern 'left-behind' areas, other deprived areas and England as a whole on a series of measures at Key Stage 4 (GCSE). Cells shaded dark blue highlight the area with the poorest performance, cells highlighted light blue highlight the top performing area.

The table shows that pupil attainment at GCSE in 'left-behind' areas is below the average across other deprived areas and England as a whole on a range of measures at GCSE – with fewer pupils achieving benchmarked targets. Interestingly, the data shows that pupils in 'left-behind' areas in the South perform particularly badly, with lower levels of attainment than across other 'left-behind' areas.

Indicator	Left-behind areas	Southern region left-behind areas	Deprived (non left-behind) areas	England
Pupils achieving 5+ GCSE passes at A*-C	50	42.9	55	65.6
5+ GCSE passes at A*-C, including English & Maths	42.5	37.5	46.4	57.1
Pupils achieving 5+ GCSE passes at A*-G	88.6	88.6	90.8	94.7
5+ GCSE passes at A*-G, including English & Maths	84.9	81.6	86.7	92.1
Pupils at the end of GCSE achieving the Basics	45.5	40.8	48.9	58.9
Key Stage 4 (GCSE) average point score per pupil	305.9	283.5	325	366.3
Pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate	13.5	10	16.8	25.3

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.



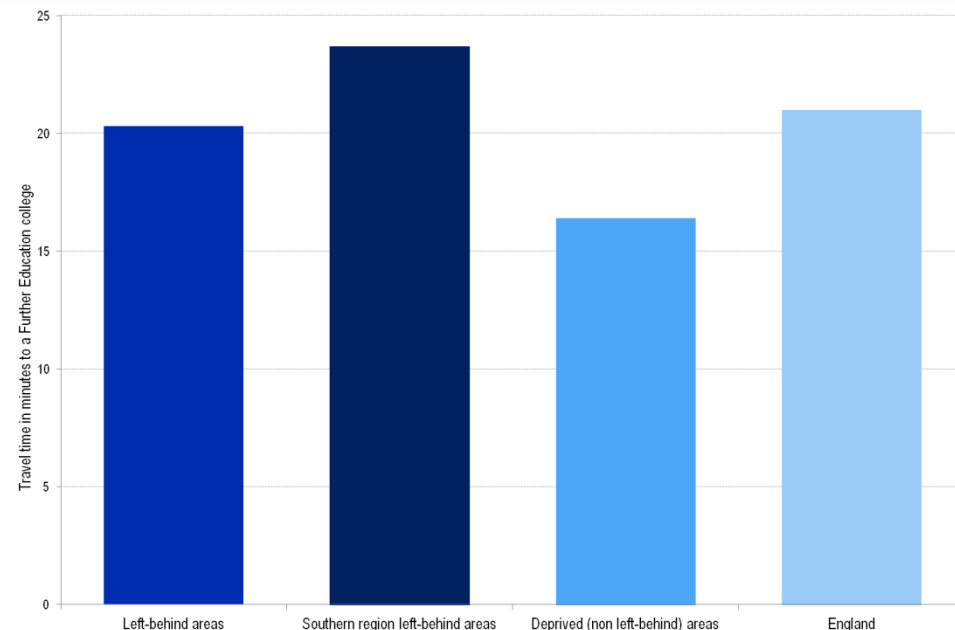
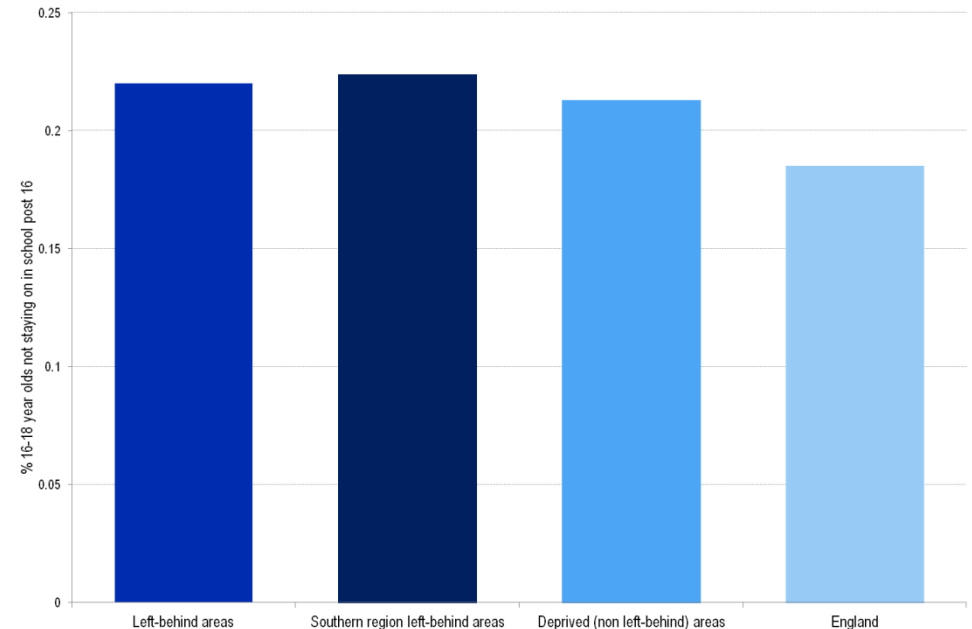
Scores above 0 show an improvement on the National average. Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.

A lower proportion of people in left-behind areas stay on into further education than across other deprived areas ...

The chart on the top right shows the proportion of people not staying on at school after the age of 16 (prior to the change in school leaving age). The chart shows that **22%** of pupils in 'left-behind areas (and a similar proportion in 'left-behind' areas in the Southern region) left school after Key Stage 4 – above the average across other deprived areas (**21%**) and England as a whole (**18.5%**). This is likely to be linked to lower pupil attainment in these areas at GCSE (as shown in the previous slide).

...likely to be exacerbated by poorer public transport access to colleges

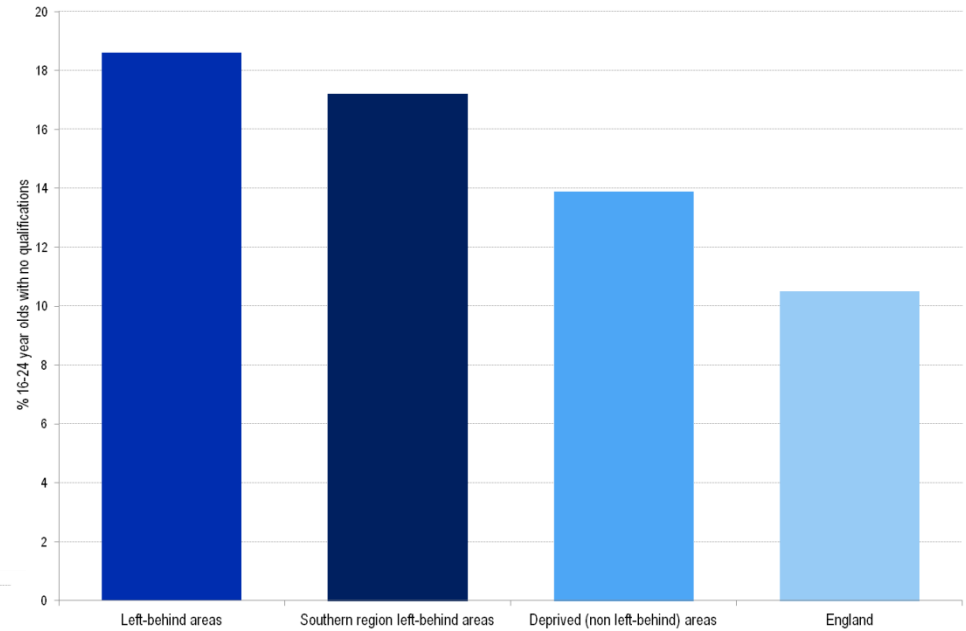
Another potential contributory factor to lower staying on rates is the relatively poor access to Further Education (FE) institutions in 'left-behind' areas. The chart on the bottom right shows the average travel time in minutes to a FE Institution by walking or public transport. The chart shows that people living in 'left-behind' areas live on average more than 20 minutes to the nearest FE institution. Average travel times are higher than across other deprived areas (16 minutes) though lower than the average across England as a whole (21 minutes). Travel times to FE institutions are particularly long in 'left-behind' areas in the *Southern Region* (24 minutes) with travel times higher than the national average – despite all of the 'left-behind' areas in the *Southern Region* being situated in urban settlements.



People aged 16-24 in 'left-behind' areas are more likely to have no qualifications than across other deprived areas...

Poor pupil attainment and low staying on at school rates have likely contributed towards a higher instance of people with low qualifications in 'left-behind' areas.

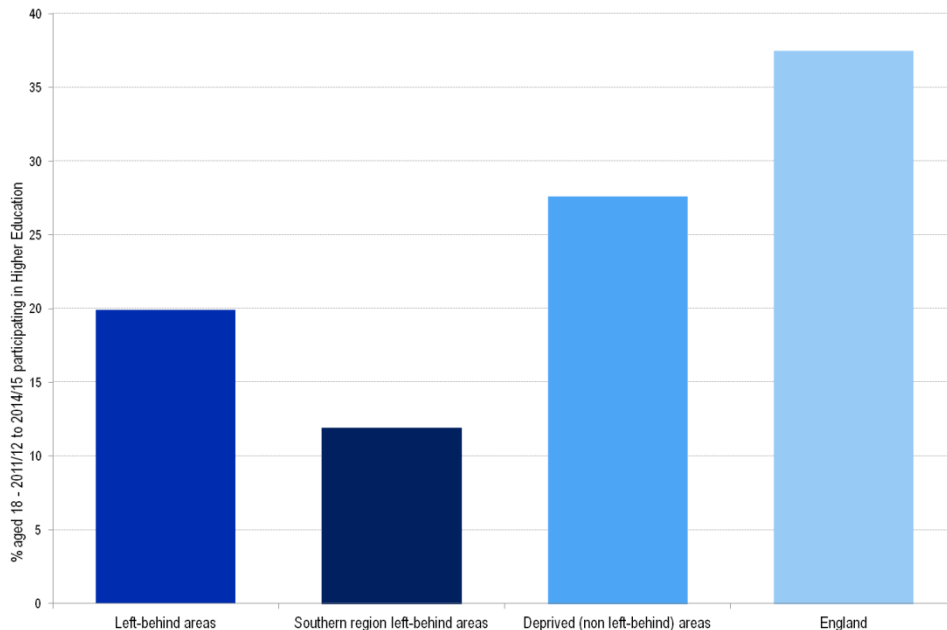
The chart on the top right shows the proportion of people aged 16-24 who hold no formal qualification. The chart shows that **18.6%** of people aged 16-24 have no qualifications in 'left-behind' areas compared with **13.9%** in deprived (non 'left-behind') areas and **10.5%** across England. 'Left-behind' areas in the South also have a higher proportion of people with no qualifications (**17.2%**) than the average across deprived areas and England as a whole.



Source: Census 2011 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks501uk>)

...with low levels of participation in Higher Education

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



Source: Office for Students (OFS) 2010-11 and 2014-15

It shows that a much smaller proportion of people in 'left-behind' areas (**19.9%**) are entering higher education than in other deprived areas (**27.6%**) and across England (**37.5%**). Participation rates are notably lower in 'left-behind' areas in the *Southern Region* (**11.1%**) suggesting widening participation into higher education is likely to be a key challenge in deprived areas in the Southern counties.