

# Left-behind Areas: Economic data dive



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## Introduction

This report brings together a range of socio-economic data to provide an understanding of the economic characteristics of 'left-behind' areas. The analysis explores the shape of the economy in terms of the numbers of people in and out of work, the nature of economic activity, the jobs people do, the sectors they work in, the businesses active in the area, the skills of the local population, commuting patterns and the trends, characteristics and underlying causes of worklessness.

The report is broken down into the following sections:

1. **Employment and worklessness:** This section profiles the labour market across LBAs and their comparators, exploring those who are in employment whilst comparing levels of full-time, part-time and self-employment and those who are out of employment and the primary reasons for people being out of work.
2. **Jobs and businesses:** This section explores the local labour market in LBAs in terms of the density and type of jobs available locally, the types of employment people are engaged in, the businesses operating locally and the extent of employment space in the area. While the previous section was largely concerned with groups outside of employment, this section focuses in greater depth on the nature of work for those in employment.
3. **Education, skills and qualifications:** This section explores available data on the education, skills and qualification levels of people in LBAs.
4. **Travel to work patterns:** This section explores the distance and methods in which people in LBAs and their comparators travel to work and is a useful measure of the infrastructure and connectivity surrounding the workplace economy in the local areas.

### A note about geographies and data used in this report

The information in the report is presented for 'Left-behind' areas as whole - the aggregate average score for all 225 Left Behind areas – these are referred to as **LBAs** throughout this report. The figures for LBAs are benchmarked against the national average and the average across 'other deprived areas' – areas ranked in the most deprived 10% on the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, which were not identified as left-behind i.e. they were ranked among the most deprived 10% on the Community Needs Index – these are referred to as **deprived non-LBAs** throughout this report. The report also identifies individual LBAs which have the greatest identified need on key economic measures.

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 LBAs, deprived-non LBAs and national geographies. The Output Area to Ward 2017 look-up table<sup>1</sup> is used to apportion and aggregate data to these geographies.

All of the indicators used in the report are published at 'neighbourhood' level (Grid reference, Postcode Output Areas, Lower-layer Super Output Areas, Middle Layer Super Output Areas and Wards) to enable aggregation to LBAs and other deprived areas.

All of the underlying data is published in the accompanying excel 'OCSI-Data-Workbook-Economic-Data-Dive.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.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/datasets/output-area-to-ward-to-local-authority-district-december-2017-lookup-in-england-and-wales>

## Employment and worklessness in Left-behind Areas

This section profiles the labour market across LBAs and their comparators, exploring those who are in employment whilst comparing levels of full-time, part-time and self-employment and those who are out of employment and the primary reasons for people being out of work.

### A note on the data used in this section

There are two principle sources of information relating to employment and worklessness explored in this section.

- 1) **Census 2011:** The census contains a range of indicators measuring levels of economic activity and inactivity – capturing those in employment broken down by whether they are in full-time, part-time or self-employment, and those not in employment broken down by primary reason for being out of work (health, caring responsibilities etc.) Data is self-reported so is can be used to capture hidden workless groups who are not interacting with the benefits system and tends to capture a wider estimate of those out of work than using administrative datasets. Another benefit of census data is it can be linked to other census response questions to identify workless households with multiple needs. Furthermore, because the data is collected from 100% sample of the population, the data is robust at granular level. However, the data is increasingly out of date (as it is based on survey responses from 2011) and while there are other more up to date surveys that measure levels of economic activity (most notably the Annual Population Survey) these have insufficient sample sizes to be able to provide robust granular estimates for LBAs.
- 2) **Administrative data (DWP benefits):** The Department for Work and Pensions provides information on the proportion of people in receipt of benefits for worklessness. This data is much more up to date than census data (data for those receiving Universal Credit and Jobseekers Allowance is published monthly with the most recent release available for September 2020) and can be used to capture an estimate of those who are unemployed as well as those who are involuntarily out of work due to health and social care needs. However, there are several limitations with this data.
  - a. Firstly, it does not capture hidden workless groups who do not interact with the benefits system, do not take up the benefits they are entitled to, or those who are subject to sanctions.
  - b. Secondly, the benefits system is being reformed through the roll-out of Universal Credit – Universal Credit has slightly different conditionality criteria than the legacy benefits it is replacing and in parts of the country the rollout is more advanced than in other parts of the country. Some caution should therefore be applied when comparing different areas of the country as there are slightly different eligibility criteria for receiving benefits depending how advanced the rollout is.
  - c. Thirdly, it is not possible to accurately identify the primary reason for worklessness (where previously different benefits were available for different workless cases – the primary reason for claim is not collected under the Universal Credit system). Fourthly, the benefits system does not capture information for those in employment (e.g. whether they are full-time, self-employed etc.) For this reason, we have used a combination of census and administrative benefits data in this section.

## Employment in Left-behind Areas

### Key findings

People in LBAs are less likely to be economically active than across other deprived areas and England as a whole, with particularly low levels of full-time employment – 64.3% in LBAs are economically active, compared with 64.5% in deprived non-LBAs and 69.9% across England.

However, LBAs are slightly more likely to be employed part-time (despite a relative lack of local part-time jobs), with the highest levels of part-time employment in LBAs in Teeside and the Cumbrian coast – 14.2% were in part-time employment in LBAs, compared with 13.8% in deprived non-LBAs and 13.7% across England.

People in LBAs are considerably less likely to be self-employed or running small businesses (though there is evidence of relatively high levels of self-employment in LBAs in seaside towns) – 5.6% were self-employed in LBAs, compared with 6.5% in deprived non-LBAs and 9.8% across England.

There are 20 LBAs where the majority of people aged 16-74 were *not in employment*.

People in LBAs are most likely to be out of work due to sickness and disability – 8.4% aged 16-74 were economically inactive due to permanent sickness or disability in LBAs, compared with 7.6% in deprived non-LBAs and 4.0% across England.

A small proportion of those out of work have multiple needs (characterised by low qualifications, long-term illness, and poor housing) – 0.9% of households were workless with multiple needs, compared with 0.5% across England.

The following LBAs had notable employment challenges:

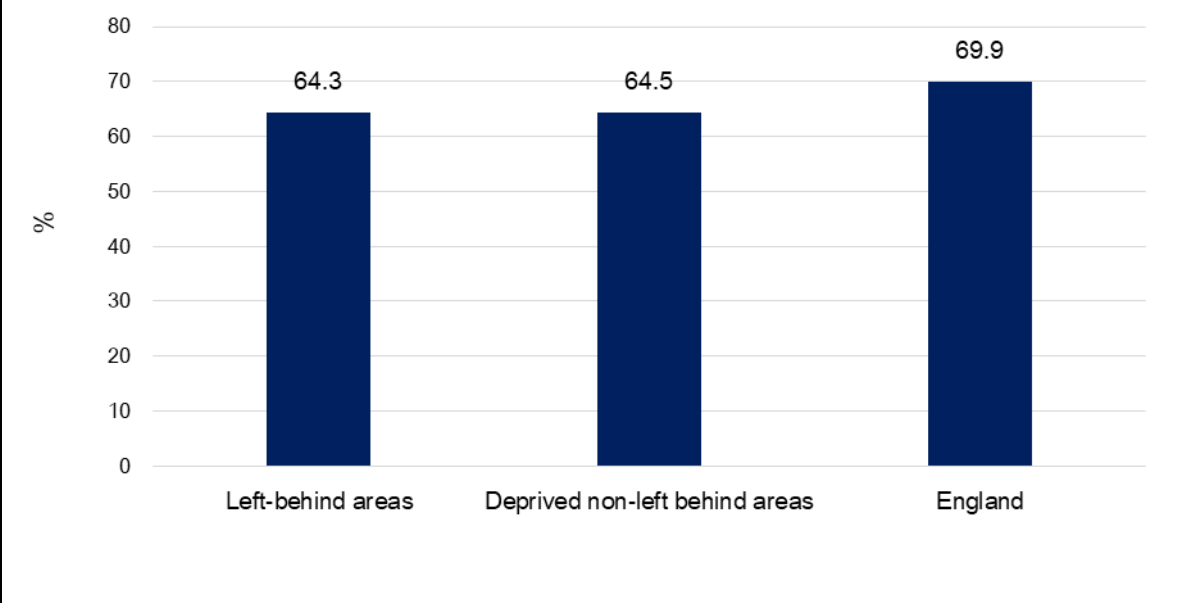
- Golf Green (in Jaywick, Essex) had the highest proportion of adults not in employment - 62.7%.
- Oak Tree (Mansfield) had the highest proportion of people out of work due to permanent sickness or disability (14.9%) and was ranked among the 20 LBAs where more than half the 16-74 year old population were not in employment.
- Grangetown (Teeside) had the highest self-reported unemployment rate (15.2%) and was also among 20 LBAs where more than half the 16-74 year old population were not in employment.
- Moorclose in Workington (Cumbria) was the LBA with the highest proportion of people working part-time (19%).
- Hodge Hill (Birmingham) was the LBA with the highest proportion of people economically inactive due to informal caring responsibilities (including childcare) – 10.3%.
- Bloomfield (Blackpool) was the LBA with the highest proportion of workless households with multiple needs (4%).

*People in LBAs are less likely to be economically active than across other deprived areas and England as a whole*

The chart below shows the proportion of people who are economically active (available for work) in LBAs and comparator areas.

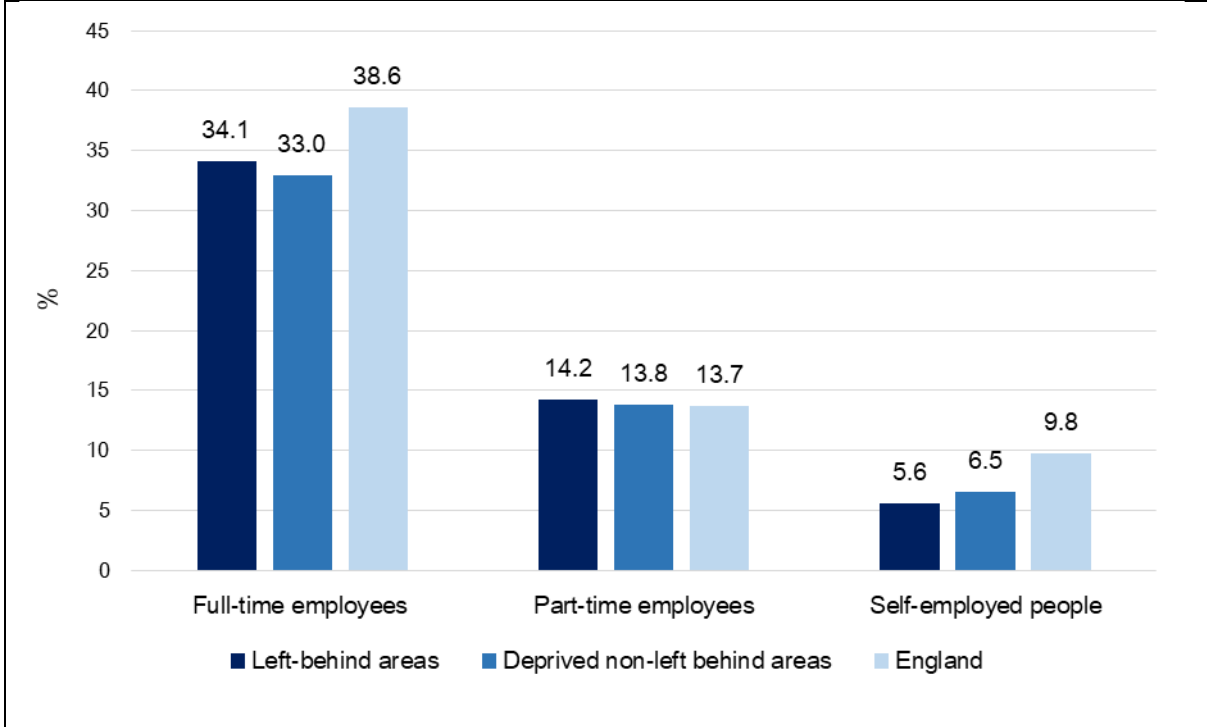
More than one-million people in LBAs are economically active (1,050,013 people), representing just under two-thirds of the working age population (64.3%) – similar to deprived non-LBAs (64.5%), but below the average across England as a whole (69.9%).

% of people aged 16-74 who are economically active, Census 2011



The table below shows how this economically active population breaks down into full-time, part-time and self-employment.

% of people aged 16-74 who are full-time, part-time or self-employed, Census 2011

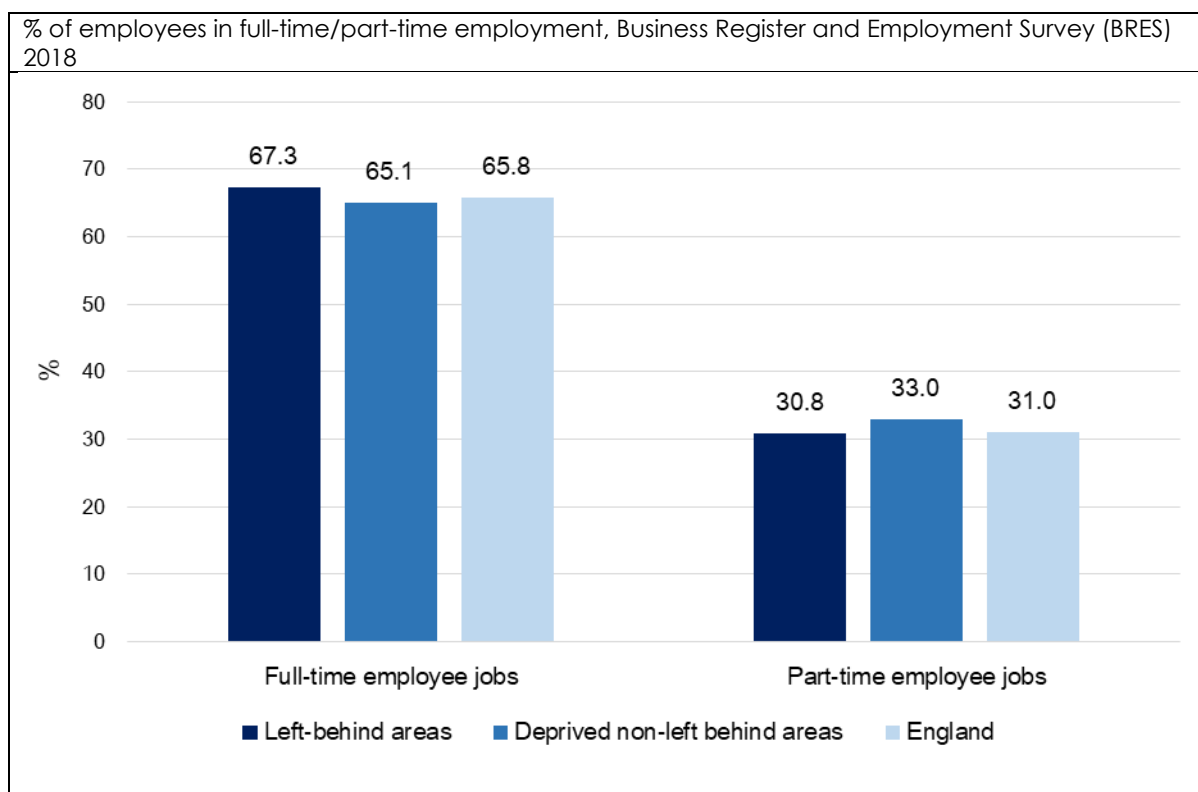


*With notably lower levels of full-time employment and slightly higher levels of part time employment than the national average*

Approximately one-in-three people (34.1%) (aged 16-74) in LBAs are working full-time – slightly above the average across other deprived areas, but below the average across England as a whole (38.6%). By contrast, a higher proportion of people are working part-time (14.2%) than the average across other deprived areas (13.8%) and England as a whole (13.7%). This is likely to reflect both the skills profile and relative lack of job opportunities locally compared with the national average.

However, a relatively high proportion of local jobs are full-time

The chart below shows the employee jobs located in LBAs broken down by whether they are full-time or part-time roles. It is notable that, while there are fewer jobs located in LBAs, a higher proportion of local jobs are available on a full-time basis. The chart shows that 67.3% of all jobs located in LBAs are full-time roles, compared with 65.1% in other deprived areas and 65.8% across England as a whole. This suggests that the relatively high levels of part-time employment in LBAs is not primarily a reflection of the local jobs market- and other factors such as skills, health and caring responsibilities may also drive the higher proportion of part-time roles in LBAs.



Part-time employment is highest in LBAs in Teeside and Cumbria

There were some clear geographic patterns in terms of levels of part-time employment, with LBAs located in Teeside and on the Cumbrian coast featuring predominantly among neighbourhoods with high levels of part-time employment. The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest levels of part-time employment.

Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion working part-time
Moorclose	Allerdale	19.0
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	18.3
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	18.1
Littlemoor	Weymouth and Portland	18.1
Moss Bay	Allerdale	17.7
Stainsby Hill	Stockton-on-Tees	17.2
Park End & Beckfield	Middlesbrough	17.2
Poplars and Hulme	Warrington	17.0
Sandwith	Copeland	16.8
Hardwick and Salters Lane	Stockton-on-Tees	16.8

Source: Census 2011

Five of the 10 LBAs with the highest proportion of part-time workers were located in Teeside, while three were located on the Cumbrian coast (in Whitehaven and Workington). This is likely to be linked to the wider labour markets with higher levels of part-time jobs in the *Workington* and *Middlesbrough and Stockton* Travel to work areas (35.5% and 33.9% respectively) than the national average (31%).

*People in LBAs are considerably less likely to be self-employed or running small businesses*

5.6% of people aged 16-74 in LBAs are self-employed, compared with 6.5% across deprived non-LBAs and 9.8% across England as a whole. Of those self-employed, a lower proportion are running small businesses with employees (21.4% of all self-employed people) than across other deprived areas (22.1%) and England as a whole (22.8%).

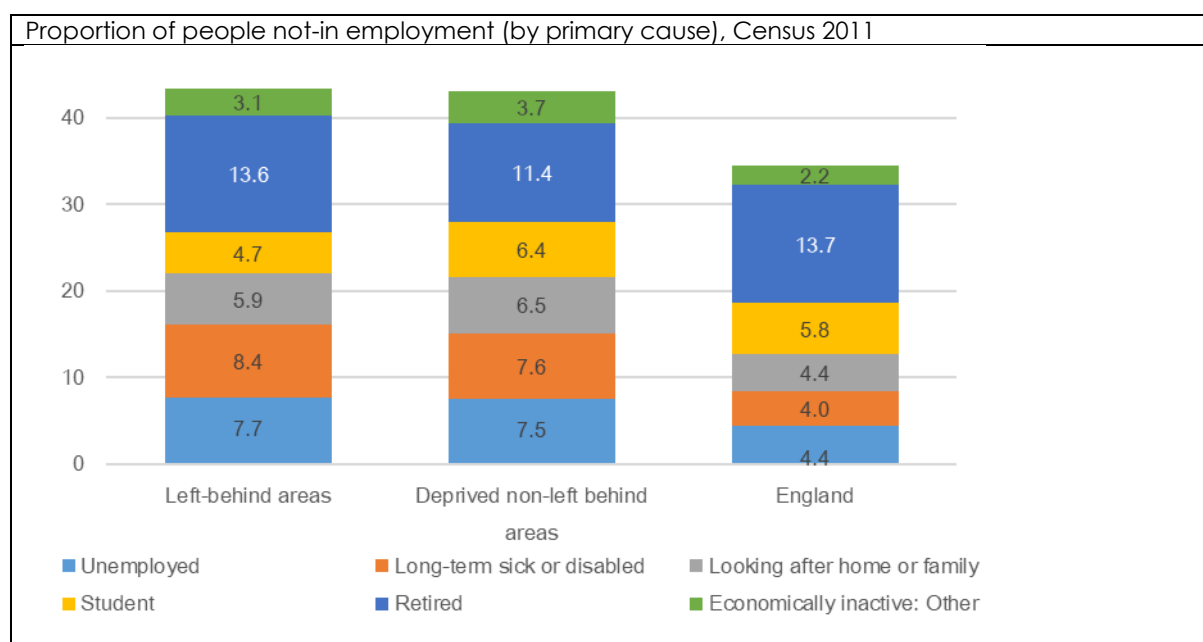
However, there was some variation across LBAs, with self-employment levels generally higher in coastal communities (seven of the 10 LBAs with the highest level of self-employment were in seaside communities). The table below presents the neighbourhoods with the highest levels of self-employment.

Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion of people self-employed	Proportion of self-employed people with employees
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	14.1	22.8
Bloomfield	Blackpool	12.7	14.4
Walton	Tendring	10.2	17.7
Pitsea South East	Basildon	9.9	21.0
Sidley	Rother	9.5	14.3
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	9.5	22.9
Eastcliff	Thanet	9.4	19.8
Folkestone Central	Shepway	9.4	18.9
Sheppey East	Swale	9.1	24.8
Longdendale	Tameside	8.7	25.0

Source: Census 2011

*People in LBAs are most likely to be out of work due to sickness and disability*

The chart below looks at the breakdowns of people who are *not-in-employment* across LBAs and their primary reason for being out of work.



43.4% of people aged 16-74 are out of work in LBAs, similar to the average across other deprived areas (43.1%) and notably above the average across England as a whole (34%).

Compared with other deprived areas, a higher proportion of people out of work have a long-term illness or disability (8.4%), compared with 7.6% across other deprived areas – while the proportion of people out of work due to these health factors is more than double the national average (4.4%).



However, there are multiple factors which contribute to low labour market participation in LBAs – as well as poor health, LBAs are also notably more likely to be unemployed (7.7%) or out of work due to caring responsibilities (5.9%) than the national average (4.4%).

By contrast, there are a lower proportion of economically inactive students in LBAs (4.7%) than across other deprived areas (6.4%) and England as a whole (5.8%). This reflects the location of these communities away from centres of Further and Higher Education as well as the lower skills profile in these areas.

*There are 20 Left Behind areas where less than 50% of people were in employment*

The table below shows the 20 LBAs with the highest proportion of people aged 16-74 not in employment.

Left behind area	Local Authority	% of people aged 16-74 who are not in employment
Golf Green	Tendring	62.7
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	58.9
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	55.9
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	55.2
Rush Green	Tendring	54.6
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	54.4
Sheppey East	Swale	53.8
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	53.6
Oak Tree	Mansfield	53.1
Marfleet	Kingston upon Hull, City of	52.5
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	52.1
Hendon	Sunderland	51.2
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	51.2
Manor House	Hartlepool	51.1
Bidston and St James	Wirral	50.9
Stockbridge	Knowsley	50.6
Walton	Tendring	50.4
Bransholme West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	50.3
Pier	Tendring	50.2
Meir North	Stoke-on-Trent	50.2

Source: Census 2011

Golf Green ward covering the Jaywick area of Tendring has the highest proportion of people not in employment (62.7%). In total, 12 of the 20 areas with the lowest employment rates were located in coastal areas.

There was some variation in terms of primary reasons for worklessness across individual LBAs. Excluding retirement, permanent sickness or disability was the predominant reason for people being not in employment in 137 of the 225 LBAs. The table below presents the left-behind areas with the highest proportion of people self-reported as being out of work due to sickness or disability in 2011.]

Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion aged 16-74 who stated they were economically inactive due to permanent sickness or disability
Oak Tree	Mansfield	14.9
Horden	County Durham	13.8
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	13.3
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	13.3
Halton Castle	Halton	13.3
Stockbridge	Knowsley	13.1
Bidston and St James	Wirral	12.9
Northwood	Thanet	12.9
Bentilee and Ubbertley	Stoke-on-Trent	12.8
Bloomfield	Blackpool	12.5

Source: Census 2011

High levels of sickness and disability are relatively common in former mining communities due to the physical impacts of the work and the two areas with the highest proportion of people out of work for health reasons are located in former mining communities - Oak Tree in Mansfield and Horden in County Durham. However, issues with poor health were widespread across LBAs, with all 225 LBAs having a higher proportion of people economically inactive due to permanent sickness or disability than the national average.

While poor health was the principle worklessness factor in the majority of LBAs, other factors were also important in some neighbourhoods. Unemployment was the predominant reason for people being not in employment in 74 of the 225 LBAs. The table below presents the LBAs with the highest proportion of people self-reported as unemployed in 2011.

Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion aged 16-74 who stated they were 'unemployed'
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	15.2
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	14.6
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	13.8
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	13.1
Marfleet	Kingston upon Hull, City of	12.8
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	12.8
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	12.6
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	11.9
Cliftonville West	Thanet	11.8
Bransholme East	Kingston upon Hull, City of	11.4

Source: Census 2011

Kingston-Upon-Hull featured prominently among the neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of unemployed residents, with four of the 10 LBAs with the highest proportion of unemployed people located in Kingston-Upon-Hull. The Teeside area also featured prominently, with a further four LBAs with the highest levels of self-reported unemployment located in Teeside Local Authorities. 224 of the 225 LBAs had unemployment levels above the national average.

Looking after home/family is cited as the predominant reason for being out of employment in eight of the 225 LBAs. The table below shows the 10 neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of people looking after their home or family.

Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion aged 16-74 who stated they were economically inactive due to looking after home or family
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	10.3
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	9.6
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	9.5
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	9.5
Bransholme East	Kingston upon Hull, City of	9.1
Fieldway	Croydon	9.0
Rush Green	Tendring	8.6
Newington	Thanet	8.5
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	8.5
Sheerness	Swale	8.3

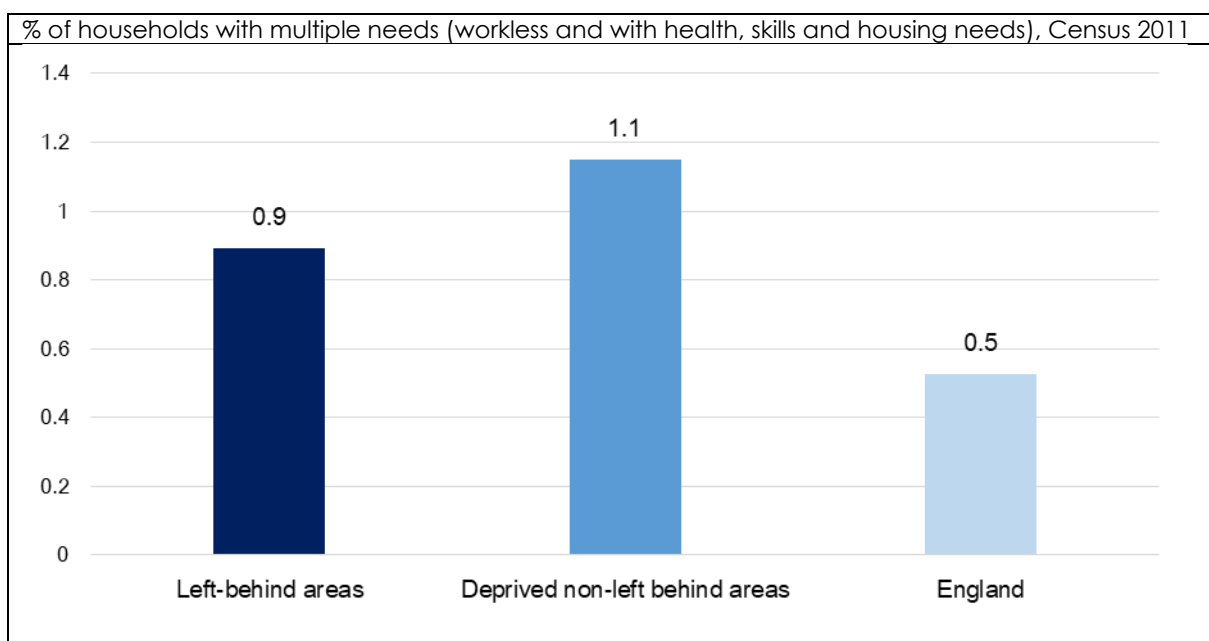
Source: Census 2011

There were no clear geographical patterns here, though a relatively large number of LBAs with the highest proportion of people out of work due to caring responsibilities were located in the South of England (five of the 10).

*A small number of households have acute multiple needs, with a higher concentration of these households in LBAs than their comparators*

The chart below looks at households that are multiply deprived - experiencing not only worklessness, but a combination of other challenges. Households are considered multiply deprived if they experience each of the following four deprivation characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating.

The chart shows that households in LBAs are more likely to be deprived on multiple measures of unemployment, ill-health, over-crowding and no qualifications than other households across England, 0.9% of households in LBAs are multiply deprived compared to 0.5% in England. Other deprived areas show slightly higher rates of multiple deprivation, with 1.1% of households in deprived non-LBAs experiencing multiple deprivation.



The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest % of households that are multiply deprived.

Left behind area	Local Authority	% households with multiple needs
Bloomfield	Blackpool	4.0
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	3.8
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	3.2
Pier	Tendring	2.4
Folkestone Central	Shepway	2.4
Golf Green	Tendring	2.2
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	2.0
Cliftonville West	Thanet	2.0
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	1.9
Northwood	Knowsley	1.8

Again, the areas with the highest proportions of households with multiple needs are largely in coastal towns (with coastal towns accounting for nine of the 10 areas with the highest concentration of households with multiple needs). Bloomfield in Blackpool (which has the highest concentration of such households) also has the highest proportion of people experiencing unemployment (see section below) – illustrating the extent and local concentration of economic challenges in this neighbourhood.

## Worklessness in Left-behind Areas

### Key findings

Unemployment has been fluctuating between 2004 and 2020, with sharp rises during the financial crises of the late 2000s and the recent Covid-19 pandemic.

The current unemployment rate (as of September 2020) is 10.6% in LBAs, compared with 11.0% in deprived non-LBAs and 6.6% in England as a whole.

However, it is estimated that some of the current claimants would previously have been considered economically inactive rather than unemployed - Resolution Foundation estimates that more than a quarter of the recorded unemployed are furloughed workers, or Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) grant recipients.

Unemployment is highest and rising most rapidly in coastal LBAs – with six of the 10 areas with the highest unemployment rates in coastal areas and six of the 10 areas with the largest percentage point increases in coastal areas.

While overall unemployment is lower in LBAs than across other deprived areas, young people are more likely to be unemployed in LBAs than comparator areas – 17.0% of people aged 18-24 are unemployed in LBAs, compared with 14.8% in other deprived areas and 9.5% in England as a whole.

However, prior to the pandemic, unemployed people accounted for less than 37% of workless people in LBAs (with other factors including sickness and caring responsibilities accounting for more than half of the workless population).

People in LBAs are more likely to experience 'wider worklessness' than other deprived areas and England as a whole – 11.2% of the working age population were 'wider workless', compared with 9.9% in deprived non-LBAs and 5.5% across England as a whole.

One-in-three working age people in LBAs were in receipt of some form of income, health or workless benefit – compared with 31.1% in other deprived areas and 17.8% across England as a whole.

Individual LBAs with particularly high levels of worklessness include:

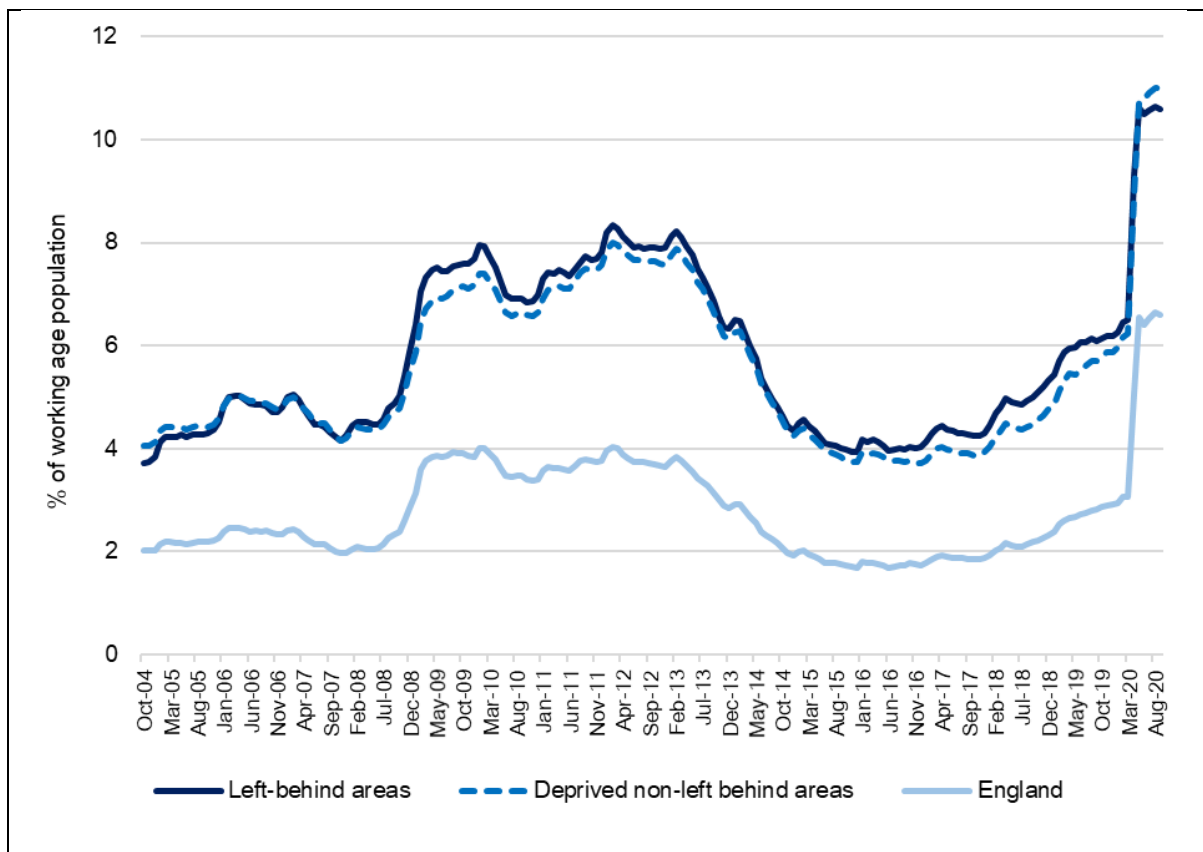
- Bloomfield (in Blackpool) where 24% of adults were receiving unemployment benefits (the highest of any LBA), the highest levels of youth unemployment (28.4%) and the highest proportion of working age adults in receipt of at least one DWP benefit (59.5%).
- North Ormesby (in Middlesbrough) which saw the largest increase in unemployment benefits since the pandemic (by 7.7 percentage points) and the largest increase in the last 15 years (by 17.6 percentage points).
- Oak Tree (Mansfield) saw the highest proportion of people experiencing wider workless (22.3%) and the highest proportion of people receiving disability benefits (18.7%).

The census data presented a detailed snapshot of the labour market in 2011. However, because the data is not regularly updated, it cannot capture the large changes in employment and worklessness over the last 9 years. Large external and internal economic processes can have a notable impact on unemployment levels. The DWP benefits data which is collected regularly, can provide an up to date and changing picture of the extent of unemployment and wider worklessness in LBAs.

*Unemployment has been fluctuating between 2004 and 2020, with sharp rises during the financial crises of the late 2000s and the recent Covid-19 pandemic*

The chart below tracks the unemployment benefit claimant rate across LBAs and comparators between 2004 and 2020. The claimant data refer to the number and proportion of working-age people receiving benefits payable to those who are unemployed (economically active but out of work) – Jobseeker's Allowance and Universal Credit for those who are out of work and actively seeking work.

Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)



It is evident from the chart that there have been multiple fluctuations in unemployment across LBAs and comparator areas alike. Between 2004 and 2008 the unemployment rate remained relatively stable before rising sharply from 2008 to 2010 during the global financial crises. During this period, unemployment rose more rapidly in LBAs than other deprived areas – in May 2007 the unemployment claimant rate in LBAs was slightly below that of deprived non-LBAs (4.6%, compared to 4.7% in deprived non-LBAs); however, by May 2009 the situation had reversed, with unemployment rates in LBAs notably above the average in non-LBAs (7.5%, compared with 6.9% in deprived non-LBAs).

From 2012 the unemployment rate began to fall across LBAs and deprived non-LBAs alike, before rising slowly from 2016. A second more sharp spike in unemployment has occurred following the Covid-19 lockdown in March, with unemployment rising sharply across all areas (by 4.1 percentage points in LBAs and 4.8 in other deprived areas, above the average increase across England of 3.5 percentage points).

LBAs have seen sharper rises than the national average, but smaller rises than across other deprived areas and consequently, the unemployment rate in LBAs has fallen below that of deprived non-LBAs for the first time since 2007. However, unemployment rates remain at historic highs across LBAs, at 10.6% as of September 2020, compared with 11.0% in deprived non-LBAs and 6.6% across England as a whole.

*However, some caution should be applied when interpreting increases in unemployment*

Research from the Resolution Foundation has identified a couple of factors which may have led to the unemployment claimant count being overestimated in LBAs.

- 1) The large increases that have been experienced since the pandemic have coincided with the roll-out of Universal Credit and replacement of legacy benefits. The rapid change in labour market status in the context of the pandemic has increased the pace of the rollout leading to more people being captured in the Claimant Count, including those who would have previously only claimed Child Tax Credits and Housing Benefit, and claimants that are awaiting a health assessment.
- 2) There has been an easing of conditionality (steps people need to take to prove they are actively seeking work) and a lack of contact with work coaches and as a result, many new UC recipients have not had their work status accurately updated as quickly as they otherwise would. This had led to some furloughed workers making an out-of-work UC claim that will have

placed them in the claimant count, even when they were subsequently moved on to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (JRS). In other words, some furloughed workers and some economically inactive people are currently being captured in the claimant count figures – slightly inflating the count. Resolution Foundation suggests that more than a quarter of the unemployed figures are furloughed workers, or Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) grant recipients<sup>2</sup>.

*Unemployment is highest and rising most rapidly in coastal left behind areas*

222 of the 225 LBAs have unemployment rates at above the national average. The table below shows the 10 'left-behind' areas with the highest unemployment claimant counts as of September. The highest rates are recorded in predominantly coastal towns, with six of the 10 LBAs concentrated in coastal areas. The area around Teeside also features prominently with three areas within Teeside featuring among the 10 unemployment hotspots.

Left behind area	Local Authority	% unemployment (UC and JSA)
Bloomfield	Blackpool	24.0
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	23.6
Cliftonville West	Thanet	18.9
Pier	Tendring	17.9
Golf Green	Tendring	16.7
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	16.1
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	15.4
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	15.3
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	15.2
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	15.2

The top three of these areas have also experienced the greatest percentage point increases in unemployment claimant rates since March 2020, with North Ormesby and Cliftonville West recording increases of more than 7 percentage points between March and September 2020. Again, six of the 10 areas with greatest increases were in coastal communities, while large urban areas were also impacted, with two neighbourhoods in Manchester and one in London also featuring among the top 10.

Left behind area	Local Authority	% point increase in unemployment claimant rate since March 2020
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	7.7
Cliftonville West	Thanet	7.5
Becontree	Barking and Dagenham	6.5
Bloomfield	Blackpool	6.4
Harpurhey	Manchester	6.1
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	5.8
Eastcliff	Thanet	5.8
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	5.7
Warren Park	Havant	5.5
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	5.5

It is also important to consider change over a longer period to identify areas that have experienced long term decline in labour market participation. The table below presents the 10 LBAs that have experienced the greatest increase in unemployment over a 15 year period.

<sup>2</sup> See <https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/publications/the-truth-will-out/>

Left behind area	Local Authority	% point increase in unemployment claimant rate between September 2005 and September 2020
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	17.6
Bloomfield	Blackpool	16.7
Pier	Tendring	12.8
Golf Green	Tendring	11.2
Horden	County Durham	10.7
Cliftonville West	Thanet	10.4
Dane Valley	Thanet	9.9
Rush Green	Tendring	9.7
Byker	Newcastle upon Tyne	9.7
Harpurhey	Manchester	9.6

North Ormesby is again identified as the area with the largest increase. Six LBAs have seen unemployment levels increase by more than 10 percentage points between September 2005 and September 2020. Coastal areas have again been most impacted, with six of the 10 areas with the largest increases located in coastal areas.

*While overall unemployment is lower in LBAs than across other deprived areas, young people are more likely to be unemployed in LBAs than comparator areas*

The table below shows unemployment claimant rates in LBAs, deprived (non-LBAs) and across England for a specified set of age and gender breakdowns.

Indicator (DWP, September 2020)	LBAs	Deprived non-LBAs	England
Youth unemployment – % of unemployed aged 18-24	17.0	14.8	9.5
Older unemployed – % unemployed aged 50+	4.0	4.8	2.6
Female unemployment (as a % of working age females)	8.1	8.6	5.4
Male unemployment (as a % of working age males)	13.3	13.3	7.9

LBAs show higher unemployment rates than the national average across all age and gender categories. Unemployment is particularly high among the under 25s in left-behind areas, with 17.0% of 16-24 year olds unemployed, above the level across other deprived areas (14.8%) and England as a whole (9.5%). This is likely to be linked to the relatively low qualification levels of young adults in LBAs, and the lower participation in higher education. Males are more likely than females to be unemployed across left-behind areas and deprived non-LBAs alike.

The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest rates of youth unemployment as of September 2020. The highest rates are recorded in predominantly coastal areas, with Bloomfield in Blackpool again identified as the area with the highest levels. Four of the 10 areas with the highest proportions of youth unemployment are located in Tendring (around Clacton, Jaywick and Harwich).

Left behind area	Local Authority	% youth unemployment (UC and JSA)
Bloomfield	Blackpool	28.4
Dane Valley	Thanet	26.7
Rush Green	Tendring	25.4
Horden	County Durham	24.9
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	24.8
Pier	Tendring	24.8
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	24.6
Golf Green	Tendring	24.2
Harpurhey	Manchester	24.0
Harwich East	Tendring	23.5

*However, prior to the pandemic, unemployed people accounted for less than 37% of workless people in LBAs*

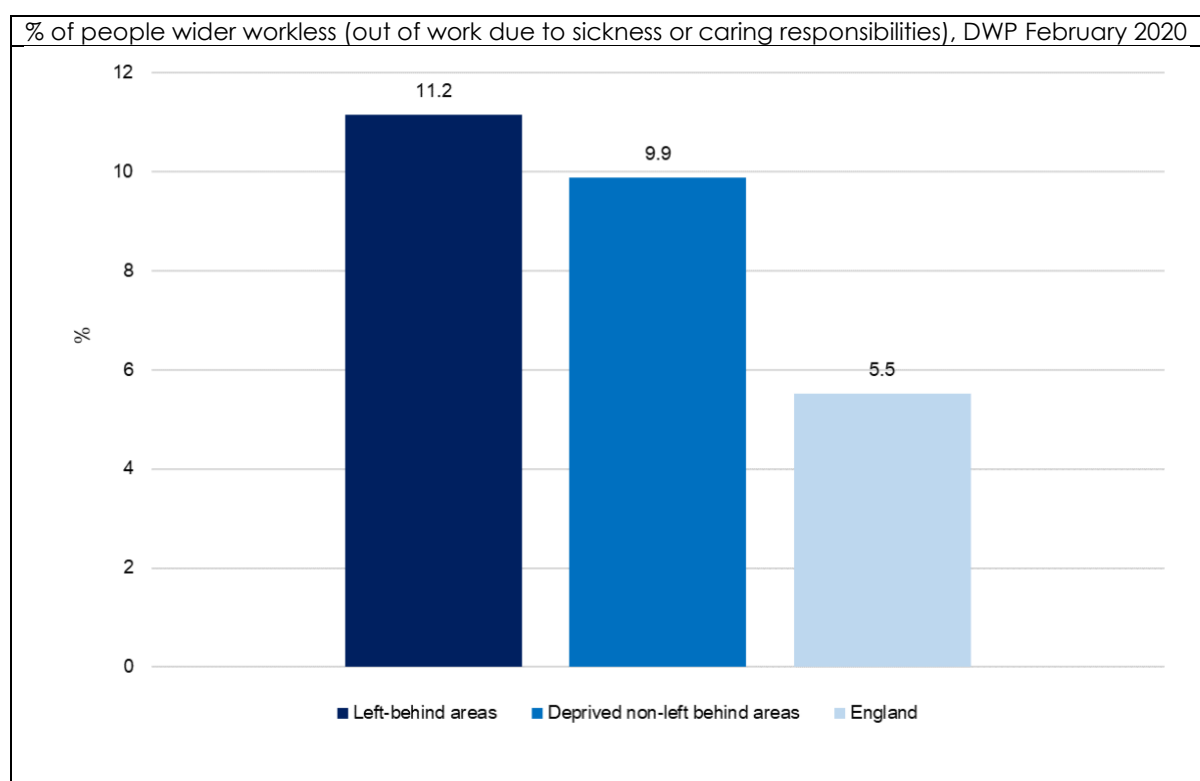


Many people who are out of work are not receiving unemployment benefits. Some of these people, whilst not being regarded as 'unemployed' under the traditional definition, may be regarded as 'workless' in the sense that they would be in paid employment if a suitable opportunity were available. Two major groups of workless people not covered by the unemployment benefits are those involuntarily excluded from the labour market due to poor health or caring responsibilities. These groups account for a larger proportion of the workless population than the unemployed.

In February 2020<sup>3</sup>, 17.6% of people were in receipt of some form of out of work benefit across LBAs of whom only 6.4% (36.6%) were unemployed.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to provide an accurate breakdown of that wider workless group, as since the introduction of Universal Credit, the primary reason for receiving benefits has not been directly captured. However, by subtracting the unemployment claimants from the overall out of work benefit claimants, we can estimate the size of the wider out of work population across LBAs and their comparators.

The chart below shows the proportion of wider workless (those involuntarily excluded from the labour market but not classified as unemployed and actively seeking work) in LBAs and their comparators.



*People in LBAs are more likely to experience wider worklessness than other deprived areas and England as a whole*

The chart shows that 11.2% of working age people in LBAs receive out of work benefits (other than unemployment benefit), a higher figure than across deprived non-LBAs and more than double the rate across England as a whole. This is consistent with the findings from the census which showed that there were relatively large proportions of people economically inactive due to long-term health conditions in LBAs.

Each of the 225 LBAs have a higher proportion of people experiencing wider worklessness than the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest proportion of people experiencing wider worklessness.

<sup>3</sup> This is the last timepoint for which wider benefits data was collected. NB this was prior to the onset of the pandemic and we do not yet have figures for how claimant rates for this group have been impacted by Covid-19

Left behind area	Local Authority	% of working age people out of work (excluding those workless through unemployment) February 2020
Oak Tree	Mansfield	22.3
Golf Green	Tendring	20.2
Bloomfield	Blackpool	18.5
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	17.8
Pier	Tendring	17.2
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	16.7
Northwood	Knowsley	16.7
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	16.4
Newgate	Mansfield	16.1
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	16.0

More than one-in-five people experienced wider worklessness in two LBAs:

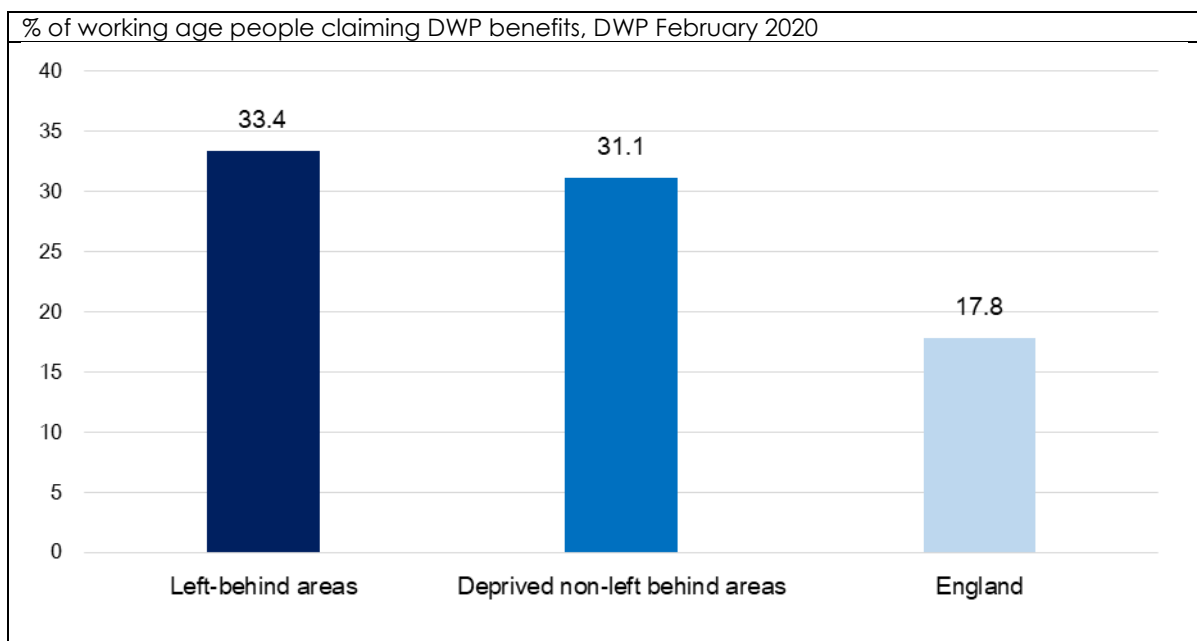
- 1) Oak Tree in Mansfield, which was also ranked as the area with the highest proportion of people out of work due to self-reported sickness and disability – suggesting that health issues may have accounted for the high levels of wider worklessness
- 2) Golf Green (Jaywick) an area with high levels of deprivation (containing the most deprived LSOA in England) and the LBA with the lowest overall employment rate.

Four of the areas identified also had high levels of people experiencing unemployment indicating multiple labour market challenges in these areas.

*One-in-three working age people in LBAs were in receipt of some form of income, health or workless benefit*

Broadening this out to look at those who are also receiving benefits due to in-work poverty reveals that a large number of working age people in LBAs were receiving financial support even prior to the pandemic.

The chart below shows the proportion of people of working age receiving DWP benefits. Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability.



A higher proportion of people in LBAs are in receipt of benefits (33.4%) than across other deprived areas (31.1%) and England as a whole (17.8%).

The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest rates of working age people receiving benefits.

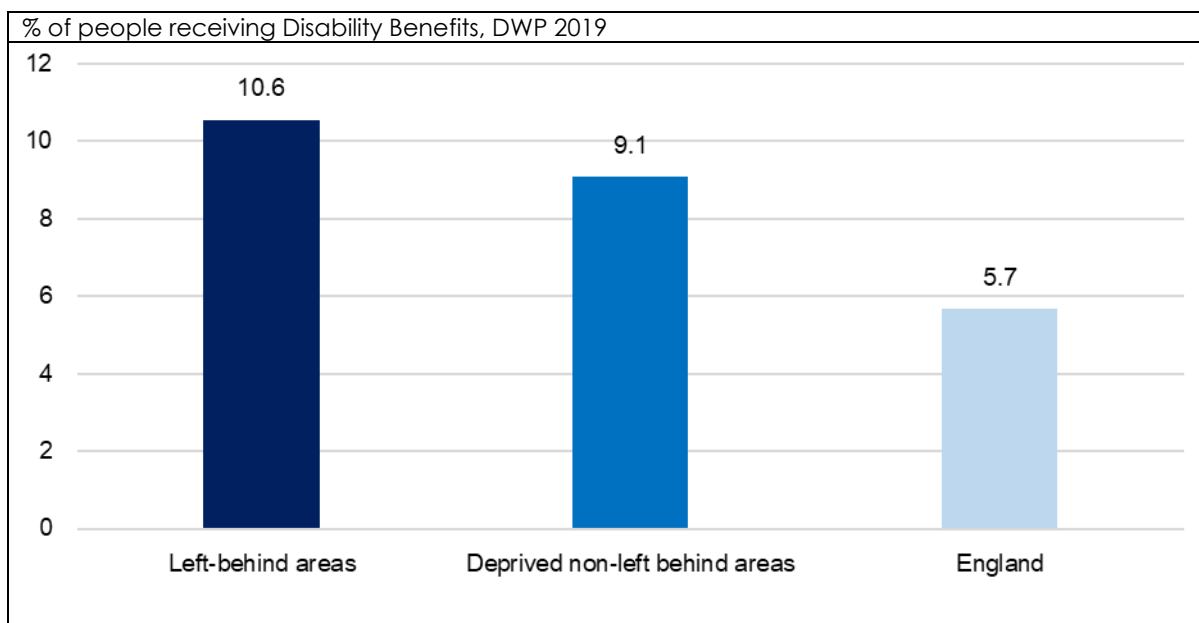
Left behind area	Local Authority	% working age benefit claimants
Bloomfield	Blackpool	59.5
Golf Green	Tendring	53.8
Pier	Tendring	52.3
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	51.6
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	50.6
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	49.4
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	48.8
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	48.7
Rush Green	Tendring	48.5
Manor House	Hartlepool	47.4

In five of these areas, more than half of all working age adults are in receipt of some form of benefit. There is a strong overlap between those receiving DWP benefits and wider deprivation measures – with the LBA with the highest claimant rate (Bloomfield) ranked as the most deprived ward in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019, and the LBA with the second highest claimant rate (Golf Green) containing the most deprived LSOA neighbourhood on the Indices of Deprivation 2019. In addition, seven of the 10 areas are also ranked among the 10 areas with higher rates of unemployment (as shown above).

Not all of those who are in receipt of benefits are out of work. Some are primarily receiving benefits due to long-term health conditions and receiving benefits to manage their social care needs.

The chart below shows the proportion of people receiving Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment (PIP) – benefits payable to people with long-term health conditions or disability to help manage their social care.

As shown in the chart, a higher proportion of people receive disability benefits in LBAs than in other deprived areas and almost double the England rate, 10.6% claim disability benefits in LBAs compared with 9.1% and 5.7% in other deprived areas and England.



The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest rates of people receiving disability benefits.

Left behind area	Local Authority	% PIP and DLA claimants
Oak Tree	Mansfield	18.7
Golf Green	Tendring	16.9
Horden	County Durham	16.1
Halton Lea	Halton	15.9
Belle Vale	Liverpool	15.9
Shirebrook North West	Bolsover	15.9
Bidston and St James	Wirral	15.8
Peterlee East	County Durham	15.7
Halton Castle	Halton	15.4
Stockbridge	Knowsley	15.4

Oak Tree in Mansfield was again identified as the LBA with the highest benefit claimant rate. As previously identified, this area had the highest self-reported levels of worklessness due to permanent sickness and disability, providing further evidence that poor health is likely to impact on the economic performance in this neighbourhood.

## Jobs and businesses in Left-Behind Areas

This section explores the local labour market in LBAs in terms of the density and type of jobs available locally, the types of employment people are engaged in, the businesses operating locally and the extent of employment space in the area. While the previous section was largely concerned with groups outside of employment, this section focuses in greater depth on the nature of work for those in employment.

The following key sources of information are explored:

- **Business register and employment survey:** The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is a survey of UK businesses on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) to produce figures on the number and location of jobs by key industry. Information is collected annually from trading businesses registered for VAT and/or PAYE. We have used this data to identify the number of jobs present in LBAs and the major sectors for those jobs. The advantage of this data is that it is annually updated – however, it only captures where jobs are located rather than where those living in a particular neighbourhood are working. Because a notable number of people commute outside of their neighbourhood of residence to work, it provides an incomplete picture of the jobs profile of those living in LBAs. However, it does provide an insight into the local labour market and opportunities for local employment.
- **Census 2011:** In order to capture information about the types of jobs people resident in LBAs are doing, we need to draw on data from the 2011 Census. The 2011 Census provides the most robust neighbourhood level information regarding the industrial sectors and occupations of people *living* in LBAs.
- **Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR):** The IDBR provides a record of all VAT and PAYE based local business units by location. This has been used to get a profile of the businesses operating in LBAs. The publication contains information on local business units by geography, industry, legal status and employment size band.
- **Valuation Office Agency - non-domestic rating statistics:** This measures the total number of businesses classified as non-domestic by type of business and has been used as an alternative method of capturing the concentration of businesses in LBAs.

## Jobs profile of Left-Behind Areas

### Key findings

There are notably fewer jobs located in LBAs than across other deprived areas – there are 52.5 jobs per working age population in LBAs, compared with 80.8 in deprived non-LBAs and 76.6 across England as a whole.

LBAs have a greater concentration of jobs in health, manufacturing and retail.

People in LBAs are considerably less likely to be employed in senior high-skill occupations and more likely to be in elementary occupations - with 24.2% working in managerial, professional or associate professional occupations, compared with 27.2% in deprived non-LBAs and 41.1% in England as a whole.

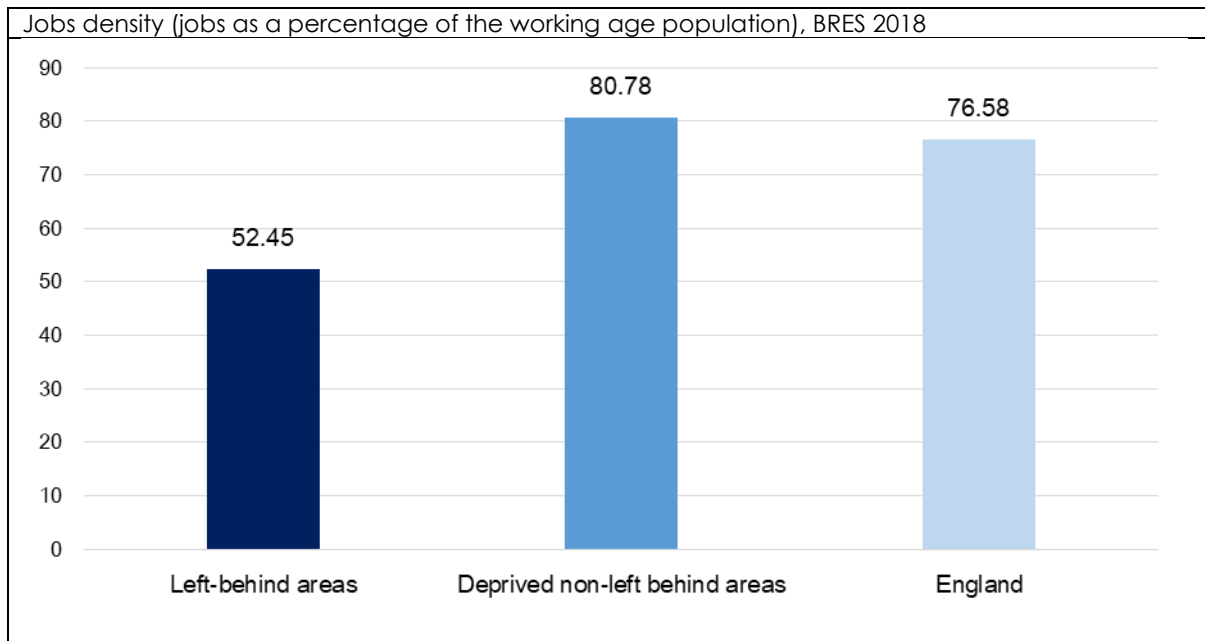
Wage levels are generally lower in LBAs - The average weekly resident earnings are £543 across LBAs, compared with £566 deprived non-LBAs and £591 across England as a whole.

Though overall household incomes are in line with other deprived areas - £25,000 in LBAs and deprived non-LBAs, compared with £32,000 across England as a whole.

The areas with the lowest incomes also tend to be the areas with the lowest proportion of people in employment - Bloomfield in Blackpool (the area with the highest proportion of people receiving DWP benefits also has the lowest average household income).

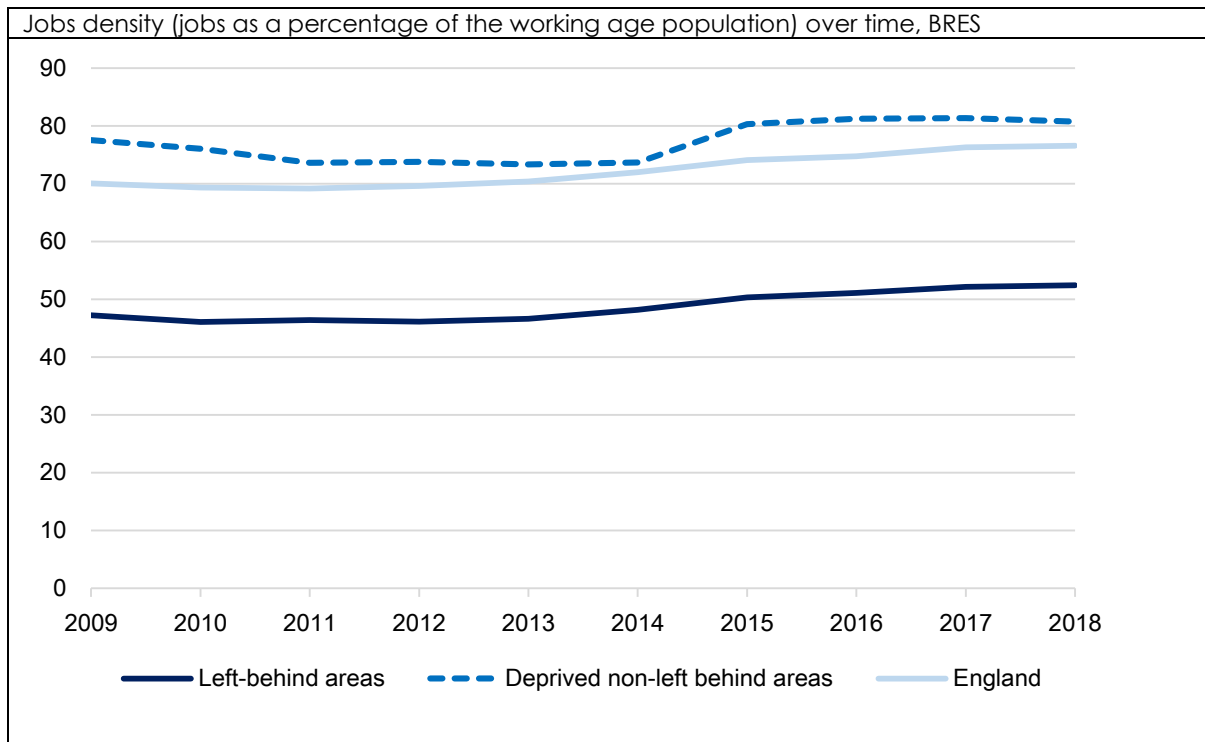
There are a notably fewer jobs located in LBAs than across other deprived areas

The chart below shows the jobs density – the number of jobs located locally as a percentage of the working age population.



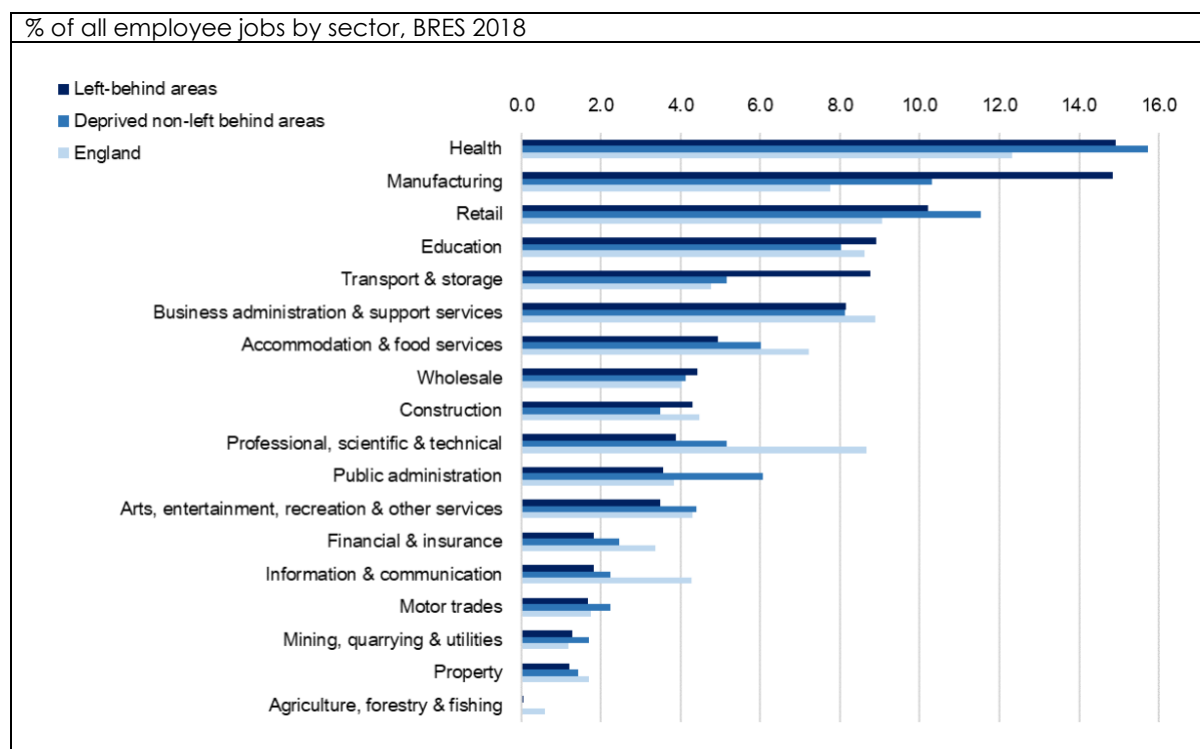
LBAs have considerably lower levels of local jobs than across comparator areas, with 52.5 jobs located in local areas as a percentage of the working age population, in comparison to 80.8 in deprived non-LBAs and 76.6 across England.

This pattern has remained consistent over time, with LBAs showing slight increases in jobs density in the last few years (increasing by 11% between 2009 and 2019), but still recording a notably lower proportion of jobs per person than in deprived non-LBAs and England as a whole.



*LBAs have a greater concentration of jobs in health, manufacturing and retail*

The chart below compares employee jobs in LBAs broken down by broad industry sector.



The five largest employment sectors in LBAs are Health, Manufacturing, Retail, Education and Transport – which together account for more than 50% of employees working in LBAs.

LBAs have a considerably higher proportion of jobs in manufacturing sectors (14.9%) compared with 10.3% in other deprived areas and 7.8% in England as a whole. Another sector that is disproportionately represented in LBAs is *transport and storage* - accounting for 8.8% of jobs, compared with 5.2% in other deprived areas and 4.8% in England as a whole. Jobs in these sectors typically require fewer qualifications than across other employment sectors.

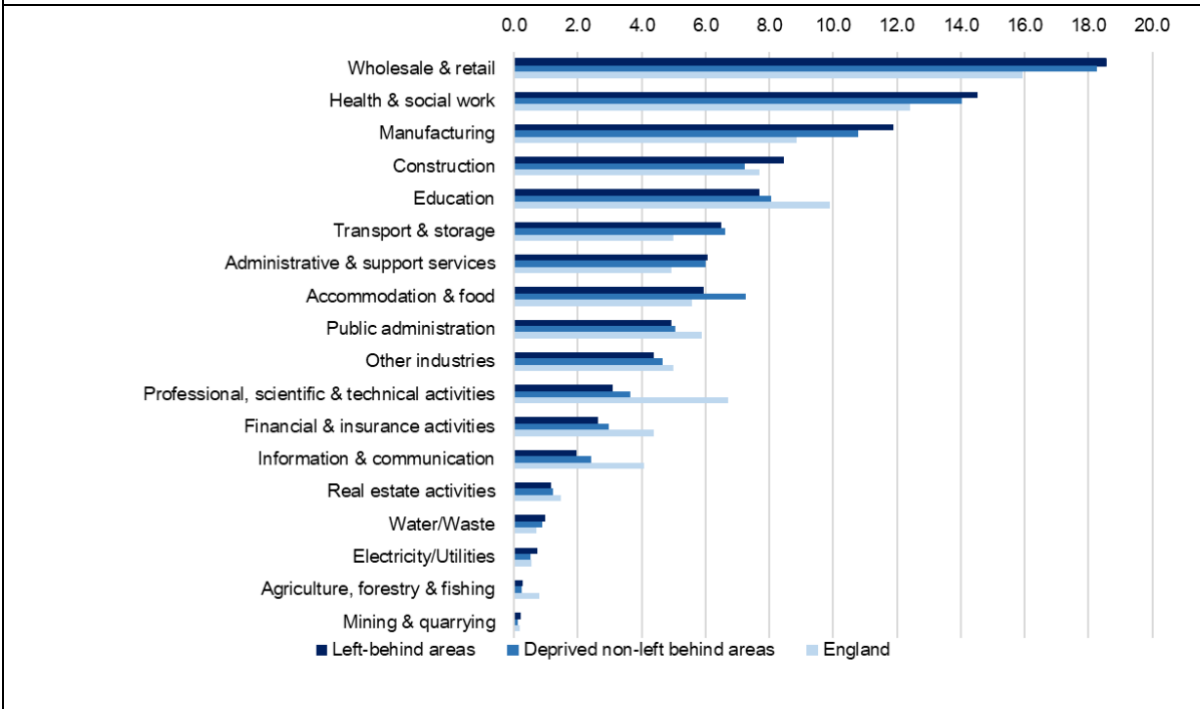
Conversely, LBAs show a lower proportion of employee jobs in financial and insurance, information and communication and professional, scientific and technical sectors (particularly the latter where the rate for England is 8.7% compared to 3.9% for LBAs). These sectors typically require higher specified skills and may be reflective of the skills profile of the local population, with businesses requiring higher skills less likely to locate in these areas.

*The jobs profile is similar for those living and working in LBAs*

The chart below examines the industry sector profile of people *living* in LBAs (as opposed to the jobs profile of people *working* in those areas).

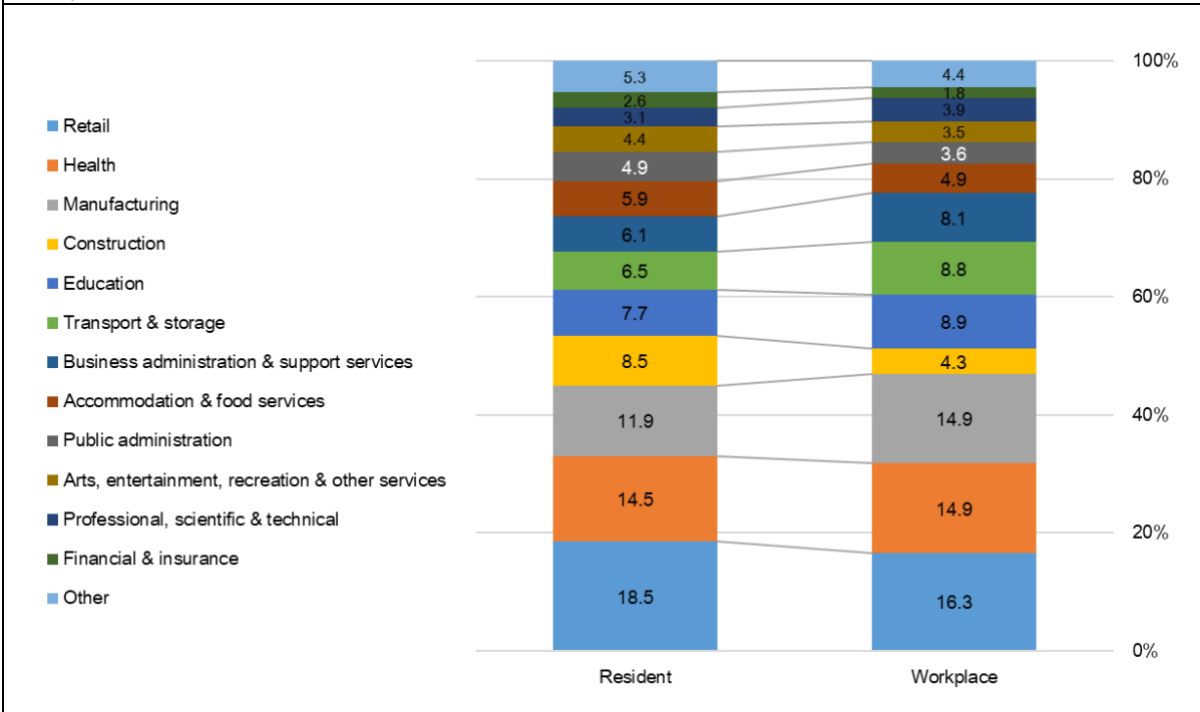
Unsurprisingly, there is a strong overlap in industry sector breakdowns between those living in LBAs and those working in LBAs. Retail, Health, Manufacturing and Education appear among the top five sectors for both those resident and working in LBAs. There is also a similar pattern when compared against other deprived areas and England, with a higher proportion of people working in manufacturing and a lower proportion in technical occupations than across other deprived areas and England.

Industry of employment sector for people resident in left-behind areas and comparators, Census 2011



However, there are some examples of key differences between resident and workplace populations. The chart below compares the industry breakdowns between those working and those living in LBAs.

Industry of employment sector for people resident and working in left-behind areas, Census 2011/BRES 2018



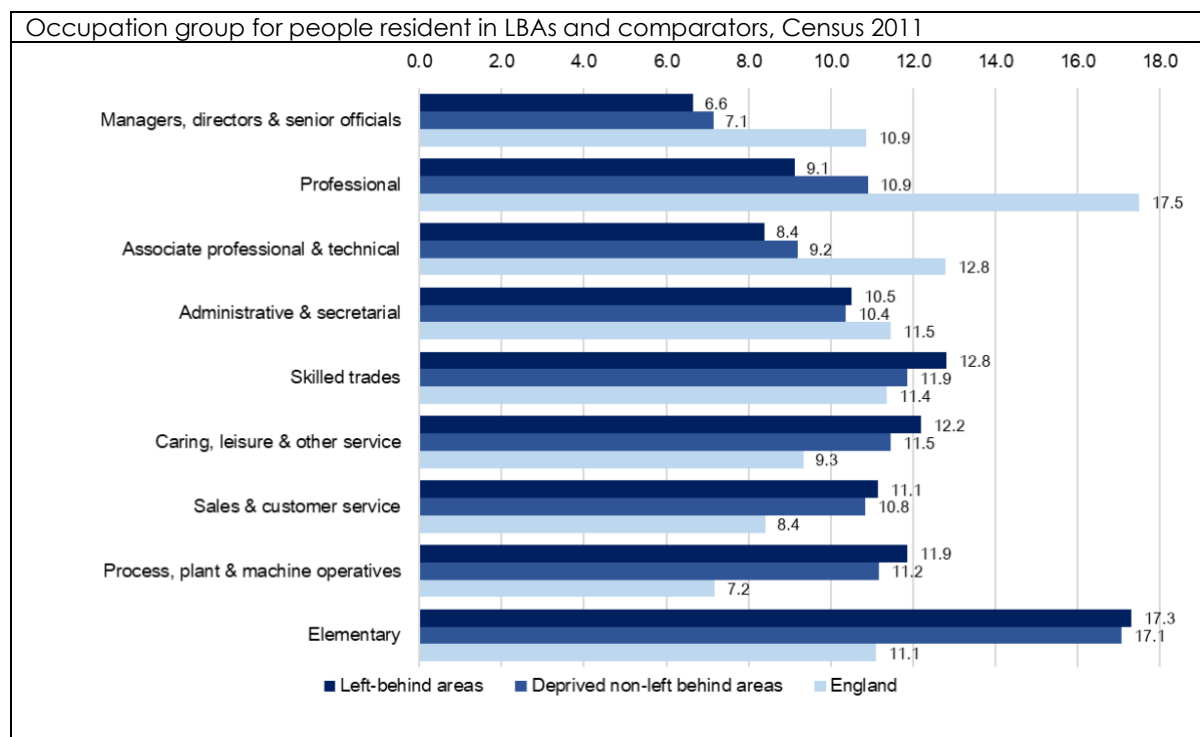
The chart shows that those living in LBAs are more likely to be engaged in Retail occupations and Accommodation and food services than those working in LBAs (suggesting that people travel out of LBAs to work in these sectors) – this is likely to reflect the lack of social meeting spaces and services in



the more peripheral LBAs. By contrast, Manufacturing and Education are more likely to be located in LBAs than to employ people from those areas<sup>4</sup>.

*People in LBAs are considerably less likely to be employed in senior high-skill occupations and more likely to be in elementary occupations*

The chart below shows the proportion of people in employment by major occupation group. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2011 Census, with responses classified in terms of skill level and skill content into Standard Occupational Classification groups 2010 (SOC2010).



People in LBAs are less likely to be in high-skill occupations, with 24.2% working in managerial, professional or associate professional occupations, compared with 27.2% in other deprived areas and 41.1% in England as a whole. By contrast, people in LBAs are more likely to be working in low-skill elementary occupations with 17.3% in these occupations, compared with 17.1% in other deprived areas and 11.1% in England as a whole.

Elementary occupations represented the largest group of occupations in LBAs; however, there were also relatively large numbers of people working in skilled trades (12.8%), caring and service industries (12.2%) and process plant and machine operative occupations (11.9%) with higher figures for these groups than across other deprived areas and England as whole.

This pattern is reflected across the individual LBAs, all 225 LBAs have a lower proportion of people in managerial or professional occupations than the national average, while 224 of the 225 LBAs have a higher proportion of people working in elementary occupations than the national average. The table below shows the LBAs with the highest proportion of people working in elementary occupations.

The majority of these are concentrated in the eastern part of the country, including three in the East Midlands, two in the East of England and three in Yorkshire.

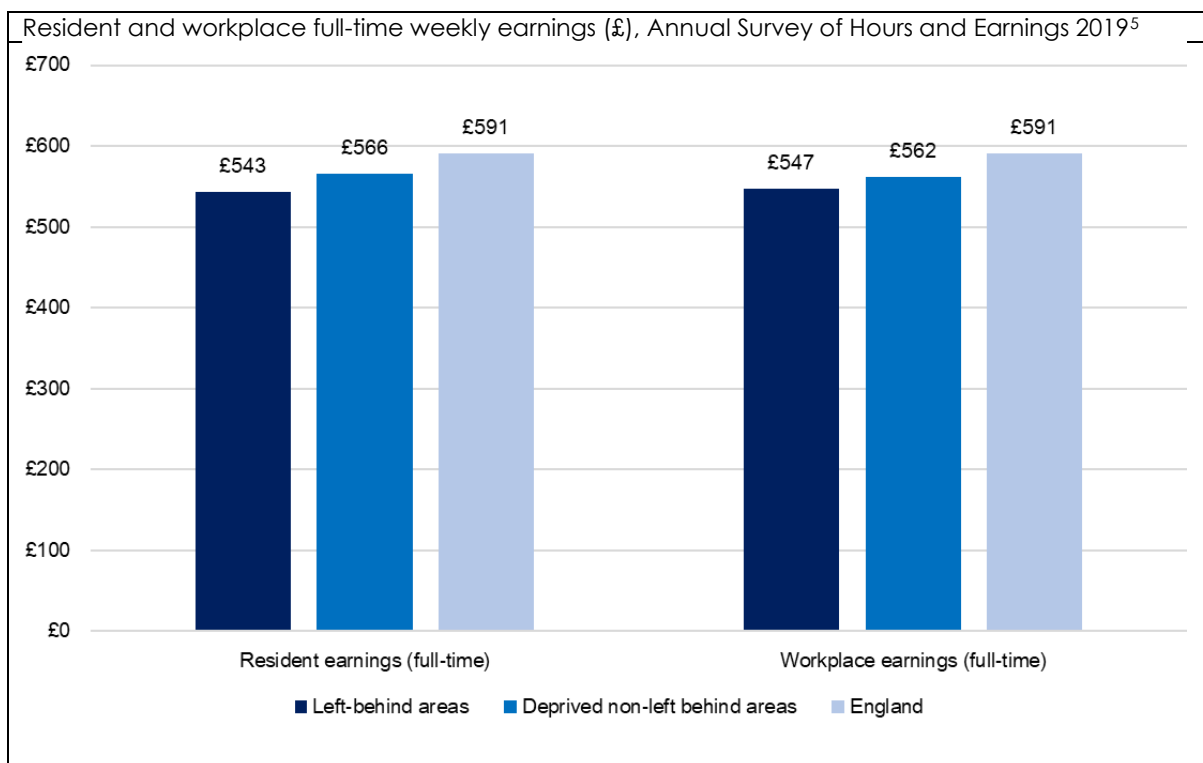
<sup>4</sup> However, it is also important to note that there is a difference in data collection methods and time points between the resident and workplace data – with the resident data self-reported from Census in 2011, while the resident data was collected from businesses annually – with the latest data covering the 2018 time period.

Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion in employment working in elementary occupations
Fenside	Boston	31.6
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	28.9
Kingswood & Hazel Leys	Corby	28.8
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	25.9
Crewe St Barnabas	Cheshire East	25.8
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	25.8
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	25.7
Waterlees Village	Fenland	25.4
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	24.6
Newgate	Mansfield	24.6

Source: Census 2011

*Earnings are lower for both those working and living in LBAs than across other similar deprived areas and England as a whole.*

The chart below shows median weekly earnings for full-time employment across LBAs and comparators by place of residence (those living in LBAs and comparators) and place of work (those working in LBAs and comparators).



The average weekly resident earnings are £543 across LBAs, compared with £566 in other deprived areas and £591 across England as a whole. This is likely to be linked to the higher concentration of people working in low skilled employment in LBAs.

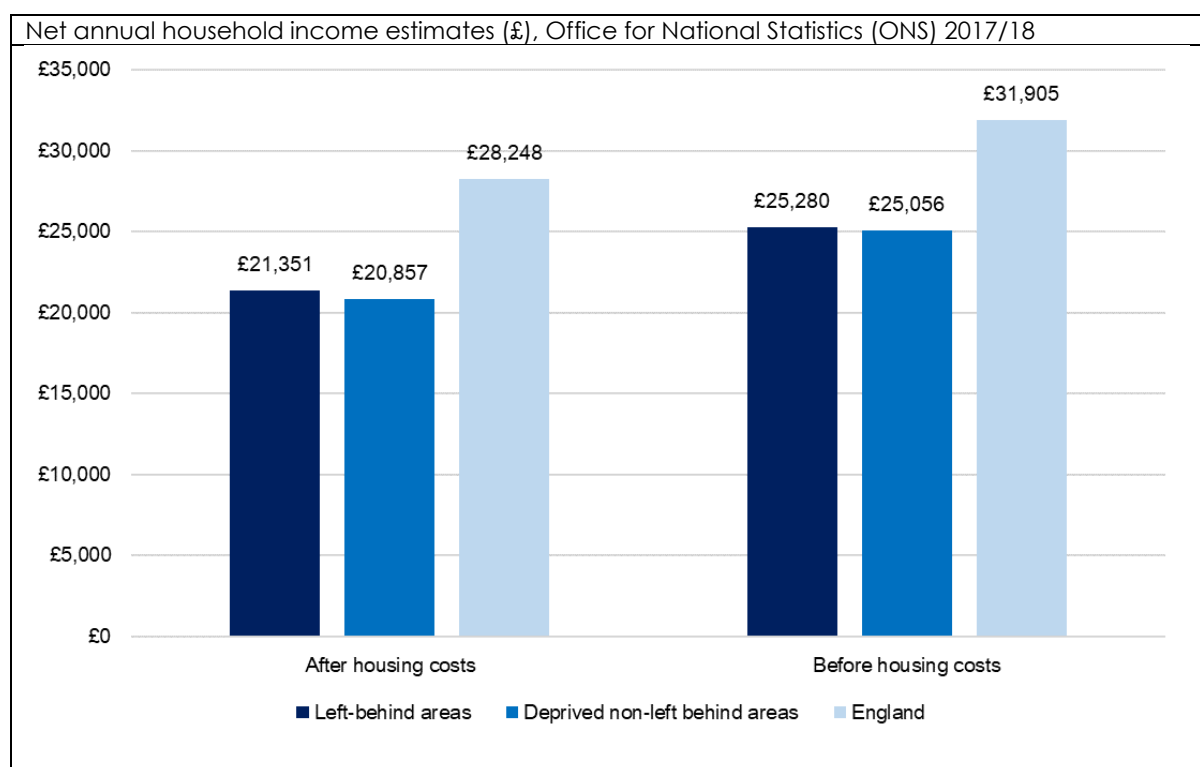
A similar picture can be seen for workplace earnings – these are slightly higher than resident earnings across LBAs (suggesting the more well paid roles locally are generally being taken by those living outside of the area); however, earnings across LBAs (£547) are also below those across other deprived areas (£562) and England as a whole (£591).

*However, overall household incomes are in line with other deprived areas*

<sup>5</sup> Please note, these figures are calculated based on the Local Authority that the Left-Behind Area resides in as this data is not published at below Local Authority level

Comparing full-time in-work income does not capture the extent of income inequality, with people in LBAs more likely to be out of work or in part-time employment.

The chart below compares equivalised household income<sup>6</sup> in LBAs and comparators (before and after housing costs).



The chart shows that income levels in LBAs are similar to those in deprived non-LBAs (approximately £25,000) and lower than the national average (£31,905).

*The areas with the lowest incomes also tend to be the areas with the lowest proportion of people in employment*

The table below shows the individual LBAs with the lowest average income (before housing costs)

Left behind area	Local Authority	Net annual household income estimates (before housing costs (£))
Bloomfield	Blackpool	£20,440
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	£21,236
Fenside	Boston	£21,300
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	£21,800
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	£21,888
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	£21,997
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	£22,104
Tong	Bradford	£22,197
Northwood	Thanet	£22,339
Marfleet	Kingston upon Hull, City of	£22,414

Source: Census 2011

Eight of the 10 neighbourhoods were located in the North of England. There is a strong relationship between income and unemployment, with four of the 10 areas with the lowest income (Orchard Park

<sup>6</sup> Household income after the size of the household is taken into account

and Greenwood and Marfleet in Kingston upon Hull, Grangetown in Redcar and Cleveland and Walker in Newcastle) also featuring among the 20 LBAs with less than half the population in employment.

There is also a strong overlap with neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of people in elementary occupations, with three of the neighbourhoods with the highest proportion of people working in elementary occupations (Fenside, St Andrew's and Orchard Park and Greenwood) also among those with the lowest average household incomes.

## Business profile of Left-behind Areas

### Key findings

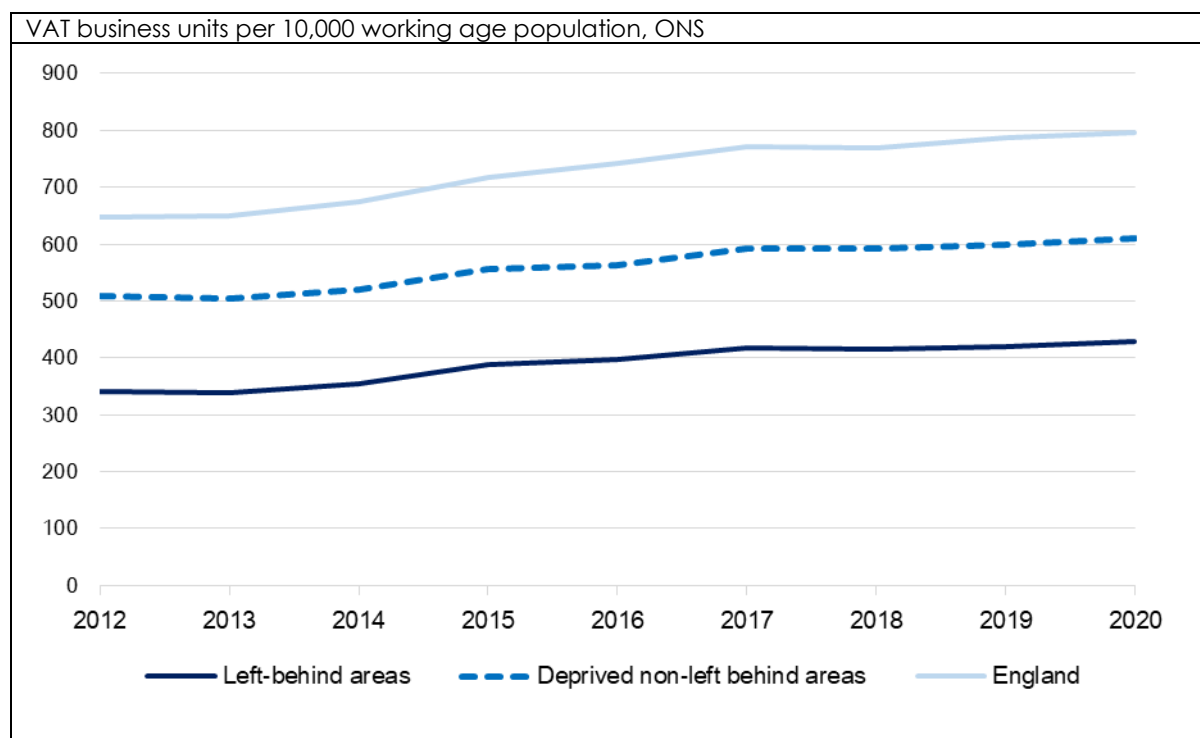
LBAs have recorded a consistently lower concentration of local businesses than comparator areas and the gap has been growing over the last nine years – there are currently 428.7 businesses per 10,000 working age population in LBAs, compared with 609.3 per 10,000 in deprived non-LBAs and 796 in England as a whole.

However, the businesses that are located in these areas tend to be larger – 10.6% have 20+ employees, compared with 7.8% across England.

Businesses in LBAs are more likely to have a low turnover than across other deprived areas and England as a whole – 38.0% of businesses in LBAs had a turnover of less than £100,000 compared with 36.2% in deprived non-LBAs and 37.3% across England.

LBAs have a considerably lower proportion of industrial units, retail and office units per population than other deprived areas and England - with 2,541.8 non-domestic properties per 100,000 population, compared to 4,527.6 in deprived non-LBAs and 3,475.1 across England

*LBAs have recorded a consistently lower concentration of local businesses than comparator areas and the gap has been growing over the last nine years*



The chart above shows change in the proportion of local business units (enterprises that are above the threshold for VAT – based on where the individual business is located rather than where the head office is located) per 10,000 population between 2012 and 2020 in LBAs and comparator areas.

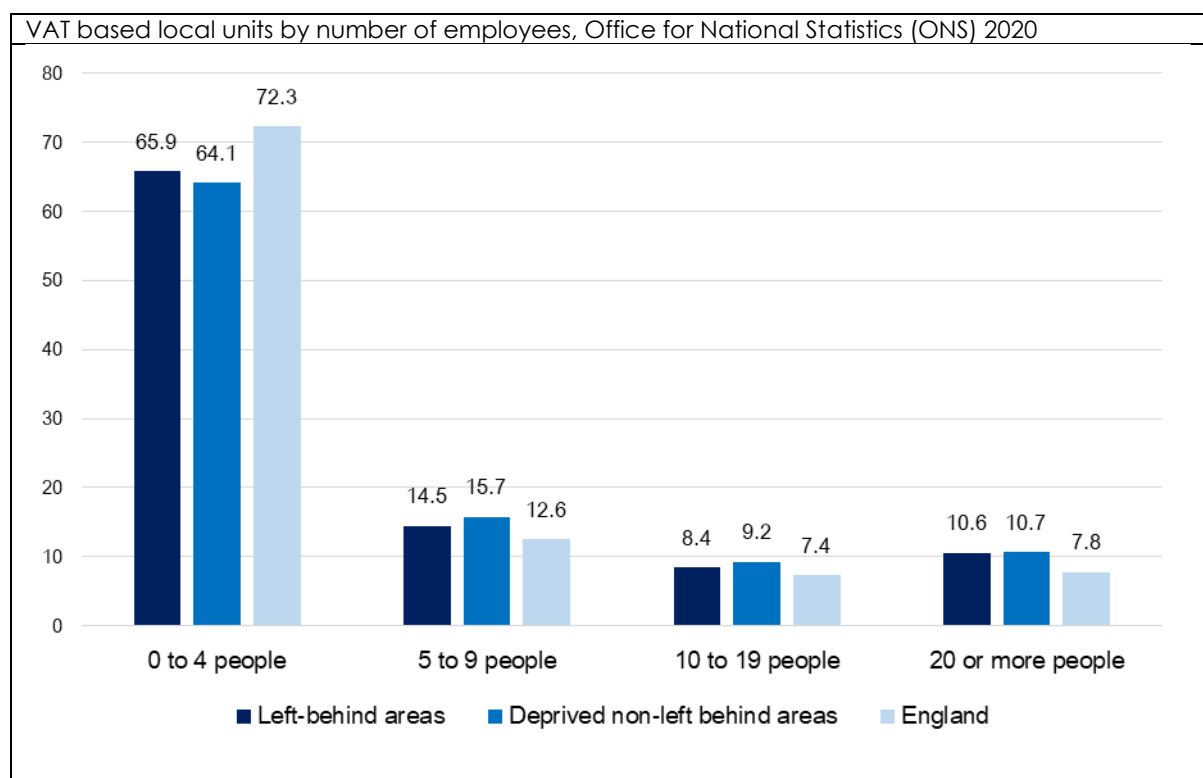
There has been a slight increase in businesses in LBAs and comparator areas alike between 2012 and 2020 with the number of businesses rising from 341.7 to 428.7 per 10,000 in 2020. However, the figure remains notably below the average across other deprived areas (609.3 per 10,000 in 2020) and England as a whole (796.0). This is consistent with the previous findings regarding lack of local jobs in these areas.

The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the lowest rates of business concentration per population in 2020.

Left behind area	Local Authority	VAT businesses per 10,000
Brookside	Telford and Wrekin	153.1
Redhill	Sunderland	162.8
Manor House	Hartlepool	169.4
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	173.4
Grange	Gosport	174.4
Windy Nook and Whitehills	Gateshead	176.8
Bentilee and Ubbertley	Stoke-on-Trent	178.7
Park End & Beckfield	Middlesbrough	182.1
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	183.5
Magdalen	Great Yarmouth	197.9

*However, the businesses that are in located in these areas tend to be larger*

The chart below shows the local businesses in the areas broken down by employment size band (number of employees in the business).



The majority of businesses in LBAs are small businesses (employing 0 to 4 people) and there are a slightly higher proportion of these businesses in LBAs (65.9%) than deprived non-LBAs (64.1%) though lower than across England as a whole – where 72.3% of businesses employ 0 to 4 people.

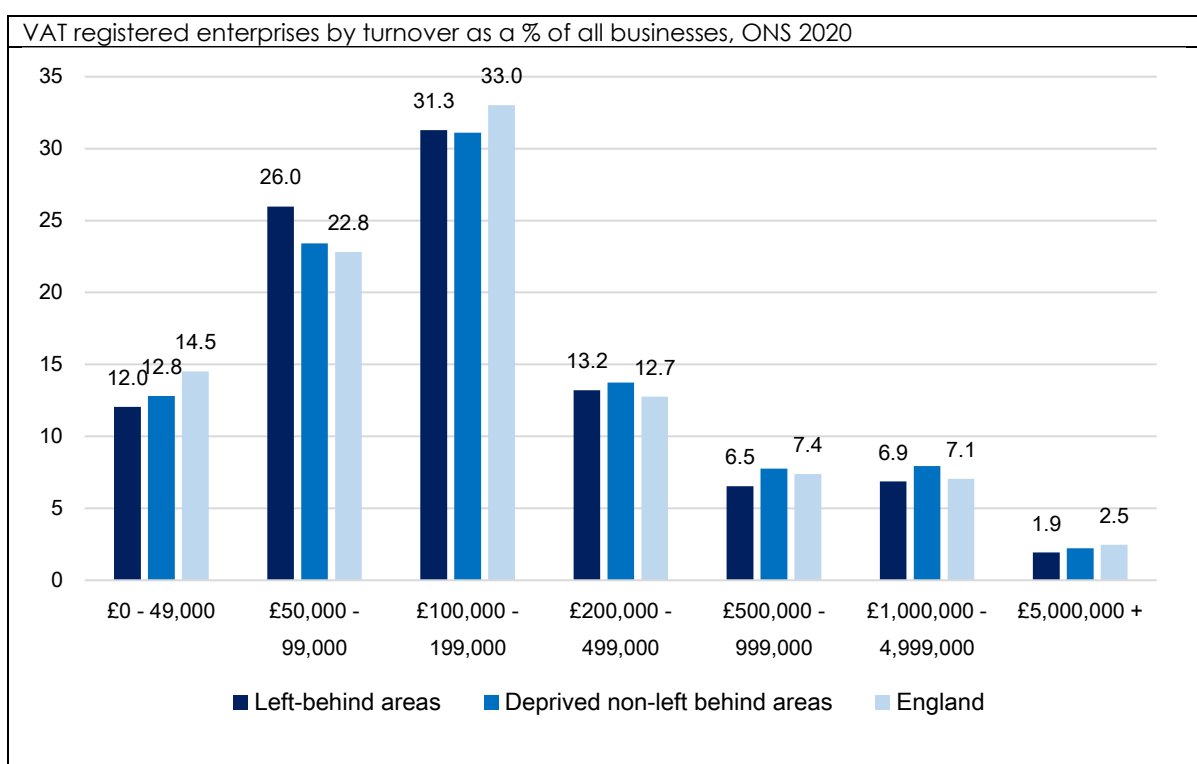
By contrast, LBAs have a higher proportion of large businesses than the England average and a similar proportion to deprived non-LBAs - 10.6% of businesses in LBAs employ 20 or more people, compared to 10.7% in other deprived areas and 7.8% in England.

The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest proportion of large businesses in the local area. These are concentrated around industrial towns in northern areas of England.

Left behind area	Local Authority	% businesses employing 20+
Castle	Sunderland	23.6
Mandale and Victoria	Stockton-on-Tees	23.0
Halton Lea	Halton	22.8
Woodhouse Park	Manchester	22.6
Gorse Hill	Worcester	22.2
Peterlee West	County Durham	21.6
Speke-Garston	Liverpool	20.3
Blurton West and Newstead	Stoke-on-Trent	18.5
Oak Tree	Mansfield	18.1
Stainsby Hill	Stockton-on-Tees	17.6

*Businesses in LBAs are more likely to have a low turnover than across other deprived areas and England as a whole*

The chart below shows VAT registered enterprises broken down by turnover (with rates calculated a proportion of all VAT registered businesses).



LBAs have a higher proportion of businesses with a turnover of less than £100,000 – 38%, than across deprived non-LBAs (36.2%) and England as a whole (37.3%). However, a smaller proportion of businesses in LBAs have very low turnovers, with 12% of businesses having a turnover of less than £50,000, compared with 12.8% in deprived non-LBAs and 14.5% across England as a whole.

By contrast, a lower proportion of businesses in LBAs are in the highest turnover categories, with a lower proportion of businesses than deprived non-LBAs and national comparators for all turnover bands above £500,000.

Just under one-third of businesses in LBAs have a turnover of between £100,000 to 199,000, with 31.3% of businesses falling into this category - this is also the most common turnover band across LBAs, other deprived areas and England alike.

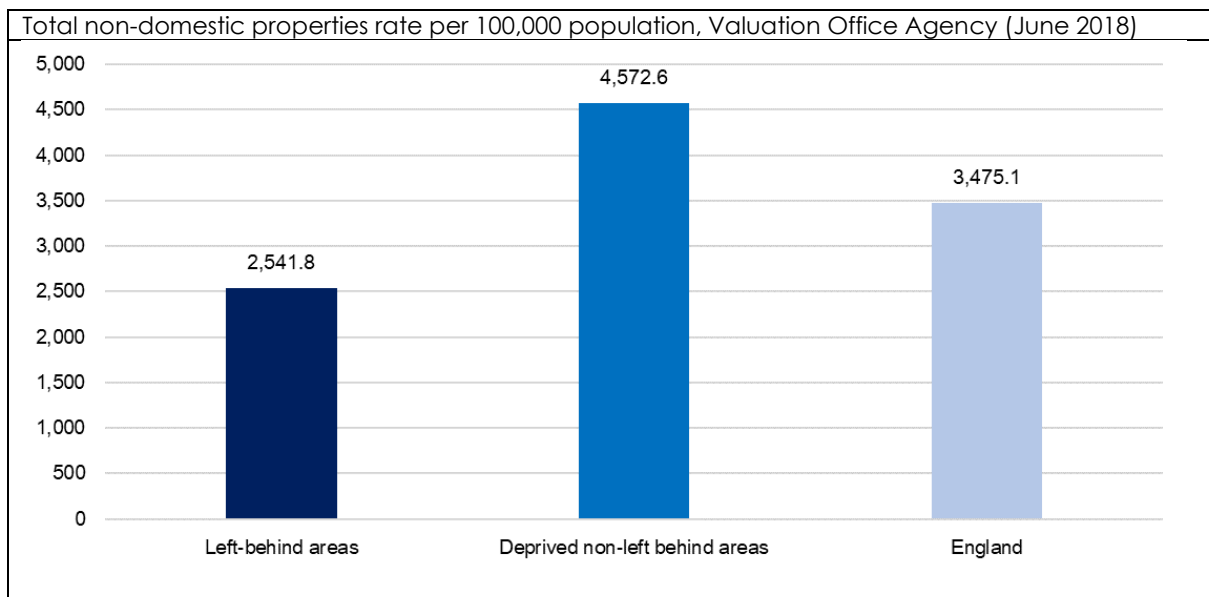
The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest proportion of businesses in the lower turnover brackets (with a turnover between £0-199,000).

Left behind area	Local Authority	% businesses turnover £0-199,000
Shirebrook North West	Bolsover	100.0
Rush Green	Tendring	91.8
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	89.1
Loundsley Green	Chesterfield	89.1
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	88.5
Avondale Grange	Kettering	88.4
Hemlington	Middlesbrough	88.2
Kingswood & Hazel Leys	Corby	88.0
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	87.3
Smith's Wood	Solihull	85.8

Six of the 10 areas with the highest proportion of low-turnover businesses are located in the Midlands, with all businesses in Shirebrook North West in Derbyshire characterised as low turnover businesses.

*LBAs have a considerably lower proportion of industrial units, retail and office units per population than other deprived areas and England*

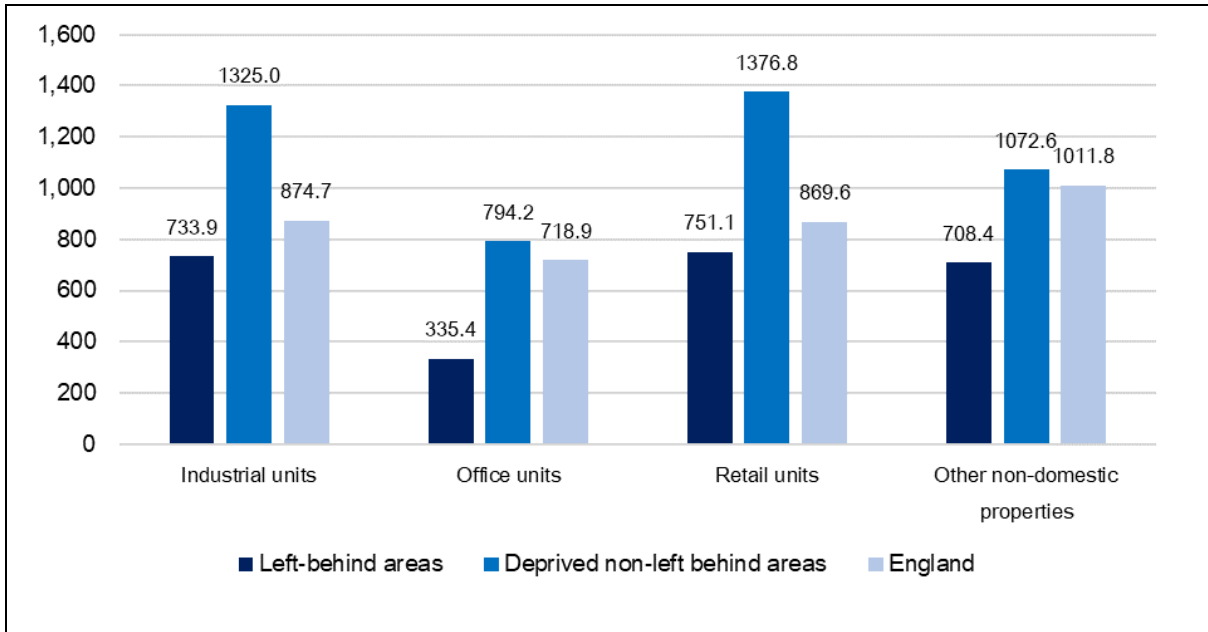
The chart below shows the stock of non-domestic (commercial) properties in the local area as a proportion of the total population. The chart shows that LBAs have lower concentrations of non-domestic properties than deprived non-LBAs and England, with 2,541.8 non-domestic properties per 100,000 population, compared to 4,527.6 in deprived non-LBAs and 3,475.1 across England.



The chart below looks at the breakdowns of non-domestic properties in LBAs and comparators.

LBAs have approximately half the proportion of office units per person compared with deprived non-LBAs and England with 335.4 per person compared to 794.2 across other deprived areas and 718.9 across England. They also have considerably lower levels of retail space (despite the relatively high proportion of people working in the retail sector).

Non-domestic properties by category as a proportion of the total population, Valuation Office Agency (June 2018)





## Education, skills and qualifications in Left-behind Areas

This section explores available data on the education, skills and qualification levels of people in LBAs. Improving the level of education and skills present in LBAs remains an important policy objective. The task of implementing initiatives to improve life-long learning and enhance individual development and employability represents a significant and essential challenge to improving the economy of these communities.

### A note on the limitations of education and skills data at neighbourhood level

There has been no openly published neighbourhood level data on pupil attainment since the academic year 2013/14<sup>7</sup>. Pupil attainment data is linked to the pupil's home postcode in the National Pupil Database to enable the production of indicators of pupil attainment by neighbourhood at LSOA level. Between 2002/3 and 2013/14 this neighbourhood level education data was published on neighbourhood statistics; however, following the closure of the site, there has been no regularly updated data on pupil attainment for small areas.

Data on pupil attainment by pupil residence is published at Local Authority level – but this is insufficiently granular to allow for a comparison of pupil attainment across different LBAs – for example they provide a single score for large Local Authorities such as Birmingham or County Durham which does not reflect the variation in performance within these areas.

Data on skills and qualifications in the adult population is even more out of date, with census 2011 data the only source of neighbourhood levels qualifications with a sufficient sample size to be robust at neighbourhood level<sup>8</sup>.

Data from the following sources has been explored in this section:

- Indices of Deprivation 2019 Children and Young people subdomain: The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Children and Young People subdomain is a composite measure, which combines data on pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 and 4, pupil absence, staying on at school rates and information on pupils not entering Higher Education. This data has been used to identify where young people are experiencing educational disadvantage in LBAs.
- Office for Students – Students entering higher education: This data is used to identify the proportion of young people in LBAs going on to higher education. Higher education participation is calculated by measuring the proportion of the 16 year old state-funded mainstream school pupils in the local area who sat their GCSEs in the summer of 2010 to 2014 that were in higher education at the age of 18 or 19. Further information on how this measure is calculated can be found here: <https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/young-participation-by-area/about-the-data/>
- Census 2011 highest level of qualifications: The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 1 qualifications include 1+O level passes, 1+CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ Level 2: 5+O level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1). Level 2 qualifications include 5+O level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1), 5+GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+A levels/AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ. Level 3 qualifications include 2+A levels, 4+AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ. Level 4+ qualifications include Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications. The data has been used to identify the highest qualifications held by adults in LBAs and to identify adults with low or no qualifications.
- Skills for life survey 2011: Skills for Life survey was commissioned by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills to identify adults lacking literacy, numeracy and ICT skills based on their

<sup>7</sup> See here for the most recent publication - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/neighbourhood-statistics-in-england-academic-year-2013-to-2014>

<sup>8</sup> The Annual Population Survey also provides information regarding the skills and qualifications of the local population. However, this dataset has a small sample size (152,000 across England in 2019) so is insufficiently granular to provide accurate small area estimates of adult skill levels

performance in the survey which is conducted as part interview and part questionnaire. Respondents who completed the questions allocated to the literacy and numeracy assessments were assigned to one of the five lowest levels of the National Qualifications Framework – with individuals identified as lacking basic skills if they had qualification levels at Entry Level 1 or below. This has been used to identify whether adults in LBAs are more likely to be lacking literacy, numeracy or ICT skills

- Employer skills survey (ESS) 2017: The ESS is one of the largest business surveys in the world, with the data in this report based on survey responses from over 87,000 employers<sup>9</sup>. Employers with at least two people on the payroll were in scope, and interviews were conducted at an establishment level with the most senior person at the site with responsibility for human resources and workplace skills. The survey has been used to identify where employers have identified skills shortages as a barrier to recruitment or career progression.

## Key findings

There are areas of very high educational deprivation among children and young people in LBAs, with 199 LBAs containing LSOAs ranked among the most deprived 10% in England on the ID 2019 Children and Young People Education deprivation domain.

These educational disadvantages extend into young adulthood, with a lower proportion of people entering higher education in LBAs - 26.3% of young adults in LBAs progress to university, compared with 33.1% in deprived non-LBAs and 40.3% in England as a whole.

Low educational attainment continues into adulthood, with more than half of all adults in LBAs (52.1%) possessing no or low qualifications, notably above the average across other deprived areas (47.7%) and England as a whole (35.7%).

People in LBAs are less than half as likely to be educated to degree level as the national average - 12.6% of adults aged 16+ hold degree level qualifications in LBAs, notably below the average across other deprived areas (16.1%) and England as a whole (27.4%).

There is also evidence that people in LBAs are more likely to be lacking basic literacy, numeracy and IT skills than the national average.

Individual LBAs with particular education and skills challenges include:

- Nelson in Great Yarmouth – ranked as the most deprived LBA in terms of Education deprivation on the ID 2019 children and young people domain.
- Golf Green (in Jaywick, Essex) where 54.8% of adults had no qualifications (the highest of any LBA).
- Hartcliffe and Withywood (Bristol) where only 10.7% of young people go on to Higher Education (the lowest of any LBA).

*There are areas of very high educational deprivation among children and young people in LBAs, with the majority of neighbourhoods containing highly deprived LSOAs*

199 of 225 LBAs contain LSOA neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 10% in England on the Indices of Deprivation Children and young people domain. LBAs rank on average as more deprived on this measure than deprived non-LBAs, with an average rank of 6,420 (on a scale where 1 is most deprived and 32,844 least deprived) on the ID 2019 Children and Young People subdomain, compared with an average rank of 7,932 for other deprived areas and 16,433 across England as a whole.

Education deprivation is widespread across LBAs, with 223 of the 225 LBAs ranked as more deprived than the national average on the ID 2019 Children and Young People subdomain. The table below shows the 10 areas that are most deprived on this measure i.e. the areas that have the greatest challenges in terms of educational attainment and participation in continuing education among children and young people.

Left behind area	Local Authority	ID 2019 Children and Young people Education domain (average rank)
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<sup>9</sup> Note due to the sample size of the survey, figures are based on the Local Authority that the LBA is located in

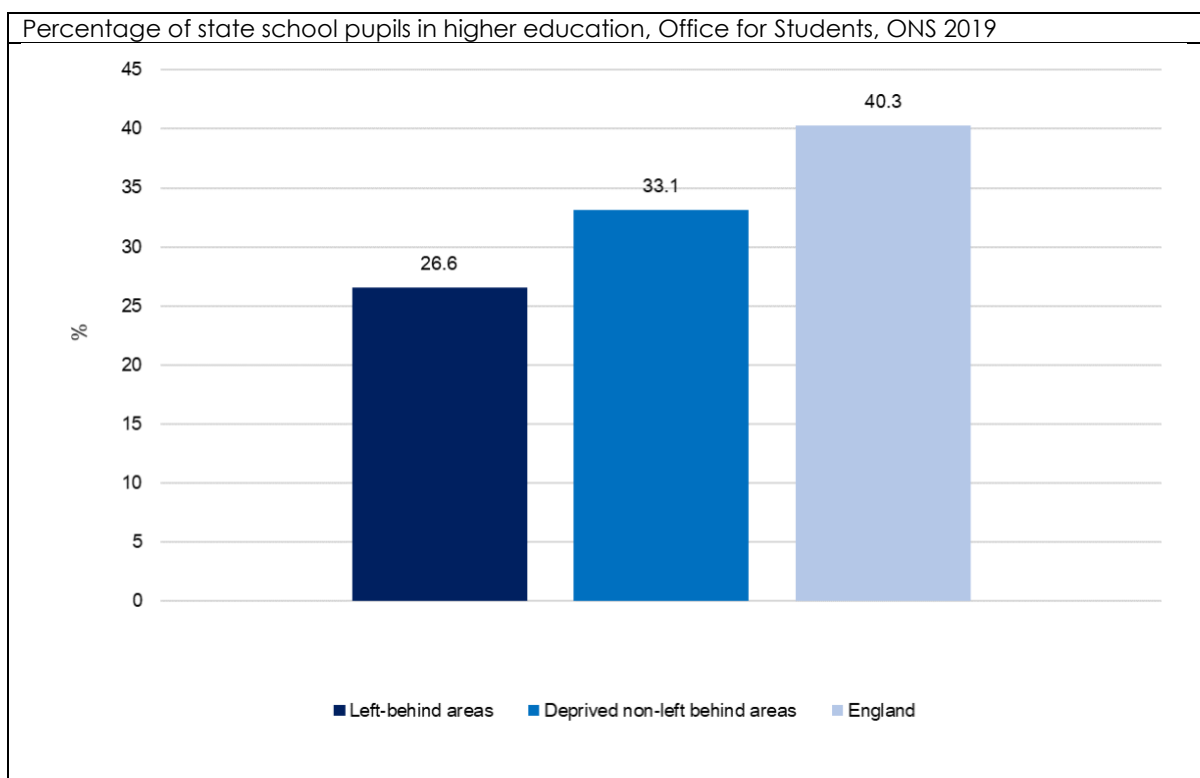
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	182
Moss Bay	Allerdale	229
Grange	Gosport	277
Bloomfield	Blackpool	390
Gamesley	High Peak	404
Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland	405
Sheerness	Swale	520
Oak Tree	Mansfield	753
Cliftonville West	Thanet	803
Moorclose	Allerdale	883

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019

Eight of the 10 areas that are ranked as most deprived on this measure are in coastal areas. A number of these LBAs also rank among the LBAs with the lowest levels of labour market participation, with Nelson, Grangetown and Oak Tree featuring among the neighbourhoods where less than 50% of people are in employment; while the area with the lowest annual income (Bloomfield) also featured among the areas with the lowest levels of pupil attainment.

*These educational disadvantages extend into young adulthood, with a lower proportion of people entering higher education in LBAs*

The chart below shows the percentage of state school pupils in higher education (measured as the proportion of the 16 year old state-funded mainstream school pupils who sat their GCSEs in the summer of 2010 to 2014 that were in higher education at the age of 18 or 19)<sup>10</sup>.



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

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

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/young-participation-by-area/about-the-data/>

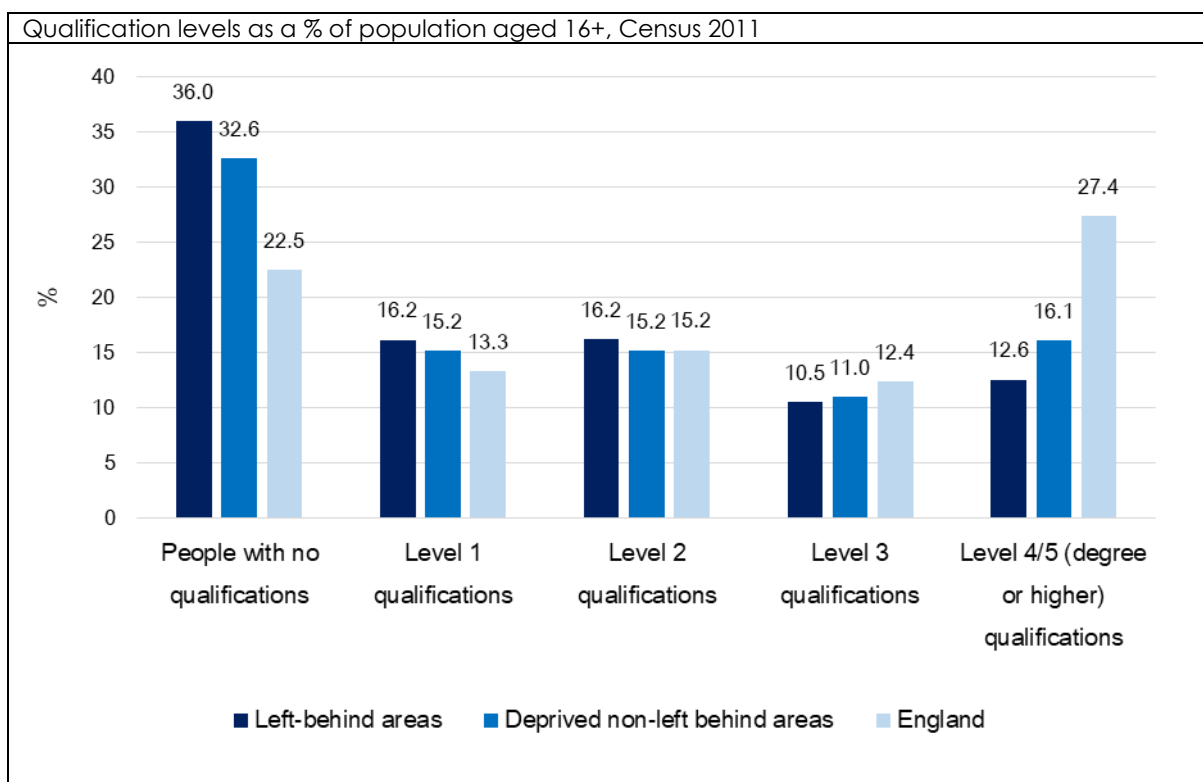
Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion of young people in Higher Education
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol	10.7
Bondfields	Havant	11.7
Warren Park	Havant	11.9
Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	14.9
Camp Hill	Nuneaton and Bedworth	15.3
Waterlees Village	Fenland	15.4
Grange	Gosport	15.5
Clarkson	Fenland	15.8
Moss Bay	Allerdale	16.0
Bentilee and Uubberley	Stoke-on-Trent	16.3

Source: Office for Students, ONS 2019

The majority of these areas were located in the South of England, with particular concentrations in South Hampshire (four of the 10 LBAs with the lowest participation were located in and around Portsmouth) and Fenland. Grange and Moss Bay also featured among the LBAs with the lowest pupil attainment – reflecting the link between pupil attainment and higher education participation.

*Low educational attainment continues into adulthood, with more than half of all adults in LBAs possessing no or low qualifications...*

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



52.1% of all adults (aged 16+) in LBAs have no or low (level 1 or below) qualifications, this is notably above the average across deprived non-LBAs (47.7%) and England as a whole (35.7%).

This poor performance is shown across the majority of LBAs, with 223 of the 225 LBAs seeing a higher proportion of people with no qualifications than the national average. The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest levels of people with no qualifications, the highest rates can be seen in Golf Green in the seaside town of Jaywick.

Left behind area	Local Authority	% with no qualifications
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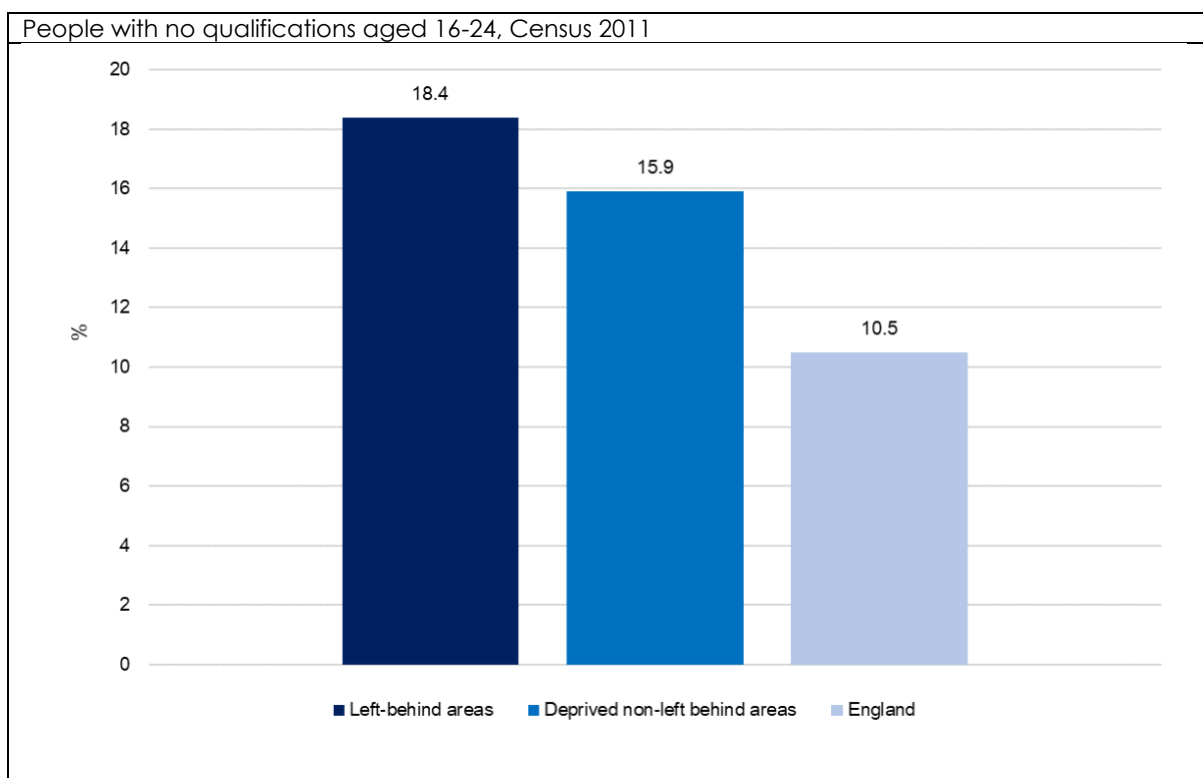
Golf Green	Tendring	54.8
Brambles & Thorntree	Middlesbrough	47.4
Bentilee and Uubberley	Stoke-on-Trent	47.2
Bransholme West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	46.5
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	46.3
Shirebrook North West	Bolsover	45.6
Meir North	Stoke-on-Trent	45.4
Stockbridge	Knowsley	44.6
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	44.5
Berwick Hills & Pallister	Middlesbrough	44.0

There is a strong relationship between areas with no qualifications and areas with high levels of worklessness – with Golf Green having both the highest proportion of people with no qualifications and the lowest proportion of people in employment.

In total, 8 of the 10 areas ranked among the LBAs with the highest proportion of people with no qualifications had employment rates of less than 50%.

The majority of those with no qualifications are older (38.8% of those with no qualifications in LBAs are aged over 65).

However, young adults are also performing particularly badly in LBAs relative to other deprived areas, with 18.5% of people aged 16-24 having no qualifications in LBAs, compared to 15.9% in deprived non-LBAs and 10.5% in England. This group will face additional barriers to the labour market compared with their peers.

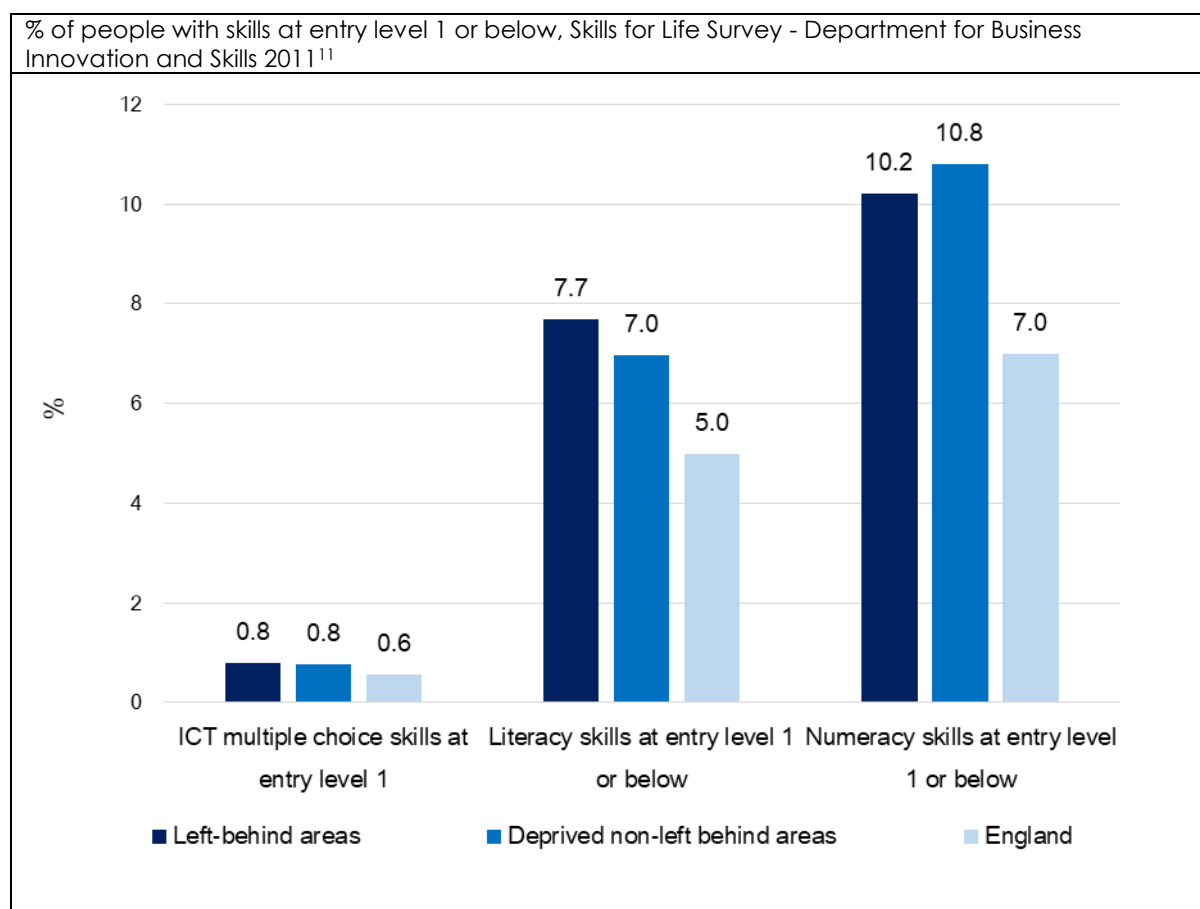


*...and people in LBAs are less than half as likely to be educated to degree level*

Only 12.6% of adults aged 16+ hold degree level qualifications in LBAs, notably below the average across other deprived areas (16.1%) and England as a whole (27.4%). This is likely to be linked to poor educational attainment and low participation in Higher Education identified above, as well as reflecting the lack of high skilled job opportunities in the local area.

*People in LBAs are more likely to be lacking basic literacy, numeracy and IT skills*

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



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

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

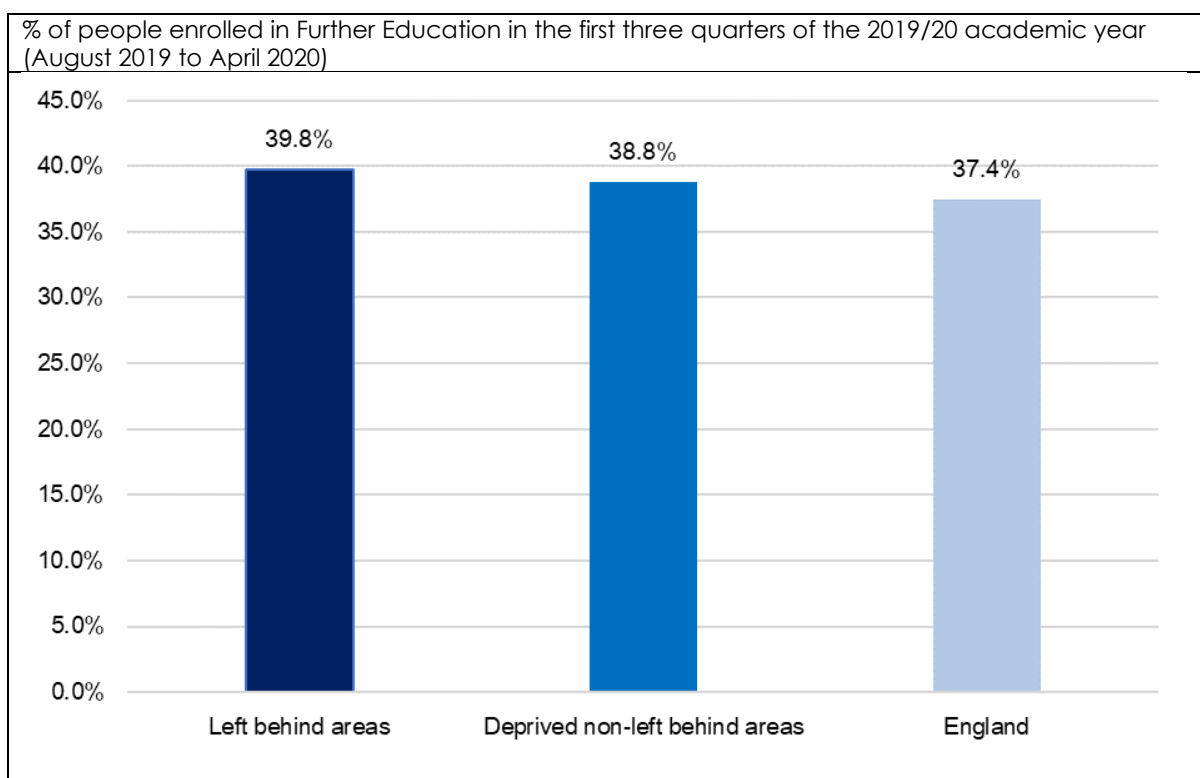
Left behind area	Local Authority	% with literacy skills level 1 or below
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	10.1
Park End & Beckfield	Middlesbrough	10.1
Norris Green	Liverpool	10.1
Page Moss	Knowsley	10.3
Northwood	Knowsley	10.4
Halton Castle	Halton	10.6
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	10.6

<sup>11</sup> Note, this survey is conducted at regional level as part interview part questionnaire. The background questionnaire was designed to collect a broad set of relevant demographic and behavioural data. This demographic data was used to model the information down to neighbourhood level using the neighbourhood characteristics of each small area to create a likely average skill level of the population within each area. The figures for the Left behind areas are modelled data rather than directly collected for each person in the LBA so is less robust than the census or administrative data in this section

Stockbridge	Knowsley	11.1
Grange town	Redcar and Cleveland	11.1
Walker	Newcastle upon Tyne	11.6

*Despite the lower levels of qualifications, a slightly higher proportion of people in LBAs pursued Further Education than across deprived (non LBAs) and England as a whole*

As shown in the chart below, 39.8% of people enrolled in Further Education in the first three quarters of the 2019/20 academic year in LBAs, compared to 38.8% in deprived (non LBAs) and 37.4% across England.



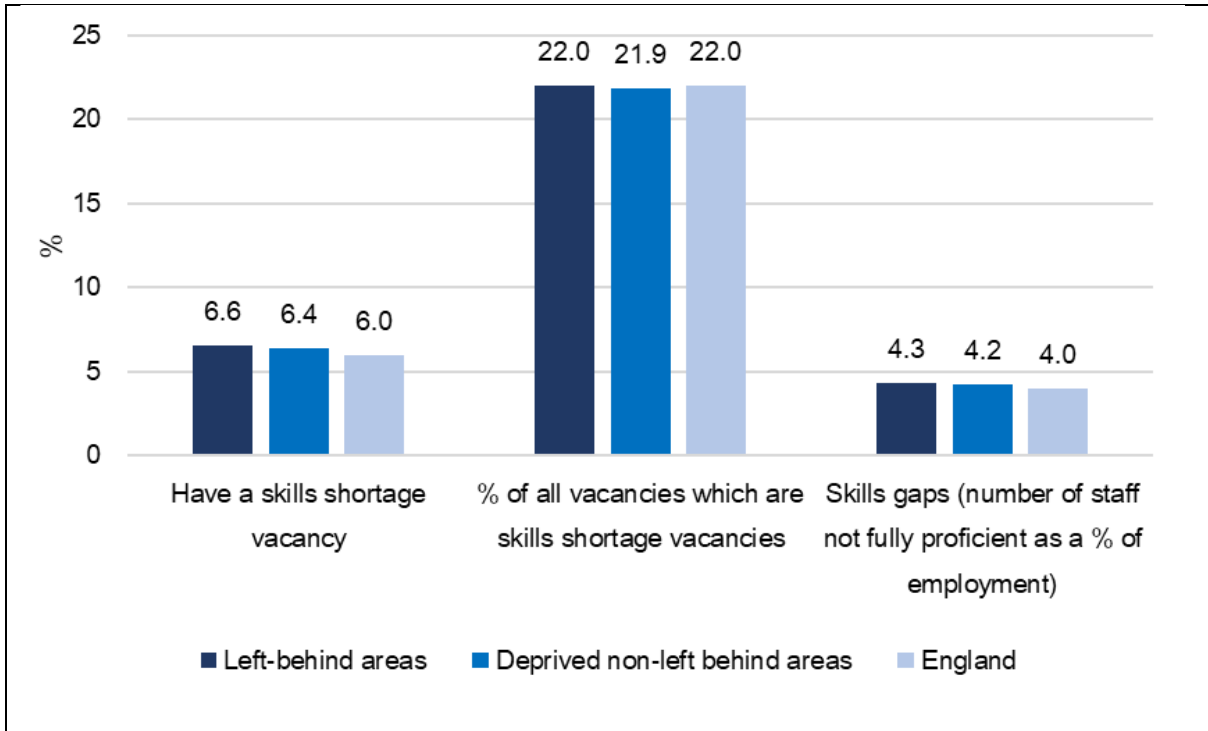
*Despite low qualification levels, local employers are not more notably likely to report skills gaps in LBAs*

The chart below shows responses to a range of questions in the Employer skills survey 2017 relating to reported job vacancies that are hard to fill due to lack of skilled applications and staff not fully proficient in the jobs they are doing due to lack of skills.

The chart shows that there are small variations across LBAs and comparators, with employers in LBAs slightly more likely to state that they had a skills shortage vacancy – with 6.6% of employers stating they had a vacancy, compared to 6.4% in other deprived areas and 6% across England as a whole. Similarly, a slightly higher proportion of employers identified skills shortages in their current staff in LBAs (4.3%), than across other deprived areas (4.2%) and England as whole (4.0%) – however, given the sample size of the survey – these differences were not significant.

Skills gaps reported by employers, Employer skills survey 2017 <sup>12</sup>
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<sup>12</sup> Note, this data is published at Local Authority and figures refer to the Local Authority the Left Behind Area falls within, rather than the Left Behind area itself





## Travel to work patterns in Left-behind Areas

This section explores the distance and methods in which people in LBAs and their comparators travel to work and is a useful measure of the infrastructure and connectivity surrounding the workplace economy in the local areas.

### Key findings

People living in LBAs were less likely to be working from home (2.4%) than those in other deprived areas (2.8%) and England as a whole (5.4%).

The LBAs with the highest prevalence of home working tend to be in coastal locations (nine of the 10 LBAs with the highest levels of home working were in coastal areas).

The majority of employees (55.6%) in LBAs worked "locally" (travelling less than two kilometres to work) – above the national average (47.3%).

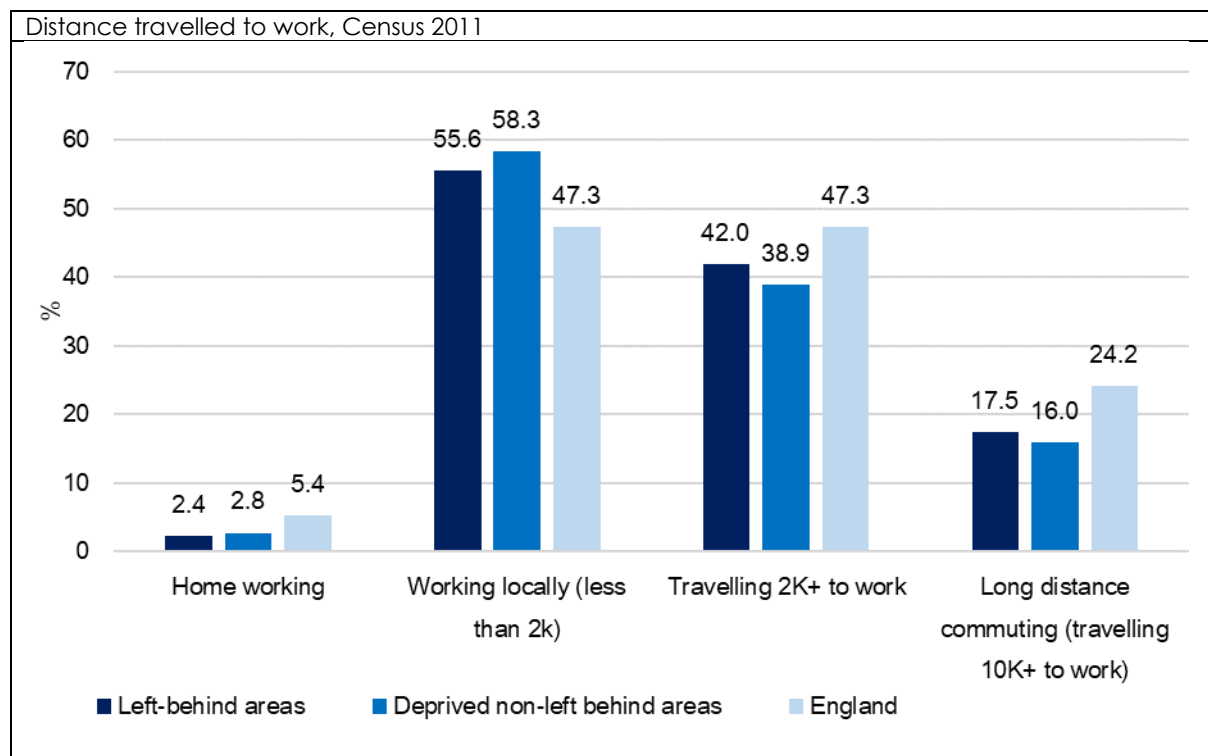
There were lower levels of long-distance commuting than the national average - 17.5% of workers in LBAs travelled more than 10km to work, compared with 24.2% across England as a whole.

People in LBAs were more likely to use private motor vehicles to travel to work – with 66.6% of employees traveling to work by private motor vehicle, compared with 58.8% in other deprived areas and 62.9% in England as a whole.

The use of private vehicles to travel to work was highest in LBAs in County Durham – indicating relatively poor public transport provision and longer journeys to work in these areas.

### People in LBAs are less likely to work from home

The chart below shows the distance people commute to work in LBAs and comparator areas and the proportion of people who typically work from home.



People living in LBAs were less likely to be working from home (2.4%) than those in other deprived areas (2.8%) and England as a whole (5.4%) in 2011. This is likely to be linked to poor broadband provision (with LBAs more likely to have lower connection speeds) and the lower skills profile (identified above), with homeworkers more likely to be engaged in higher skilled occupations<sup>13</sup>.

#### *The LBAs with the highest prevalence of home working tend to be in coastal locations*

The table below shows the 10 LBAs with the highest levels of home working. Nine of the 10 LBAs with the highest proportion of home working were located in seaside towns – this is likely to be driven by the relatively large proportion of accommodation (B+B's and guesthouses) in these locations.

Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion of employees working from home
Bloomfield	Blackpool	18.6
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	7.9
Walton	Tendring	6.2
Sheppey East	Swale	6.0
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	5.5
Folkestone Central	Shepway	5.3
Longdendale	Tameside	5.3
Pier	Tendring	5.1
Eastcliff	Thanet	5.1
Cliftonville West	Thanet	4.9

#### *There were lower levels of long-distance commuting than the national average*

Despite the relatively low number of jobs available across LBAs, the majority of employees (55.6%) in these areas worked "locally" (travelling less than two kilometres to work) – above the national average (47.3%) – though slightly below other deprived areas (58.3%) - where there are more local job opportunities.

A similar pattern is observed when looking at longer distance commuting, with 17.5% of employees in LBAs traveling more than 10km to work – slightly above the average across deprived non-LBAs (16%) but below the average across England as a whole (24.2%). This is likely to reflect the location of many of these neighbourhoods, which are typically more likely to be in peripheral out of town housing estates or satellite towns compared with other deprived areas (therefore necessitating longer journeys to work). By contrast, LBAs are less likely to be in rural areas, or in London commuter belt areas (two groups which constitute a large proportion of long-distance commuters) than the national average, explaining why we are seeing less evidence of long distance commuting.

However, a higher proportion of those in LBAs travelling longer distances (more than 10km) also have no access to a car (5.1%), compared to the national average (4.4%) – these people are more likely to be dependent on public transport. This is potentially problematic as the provision of public transport is relatively poor in these areas<sup>14</sup>.

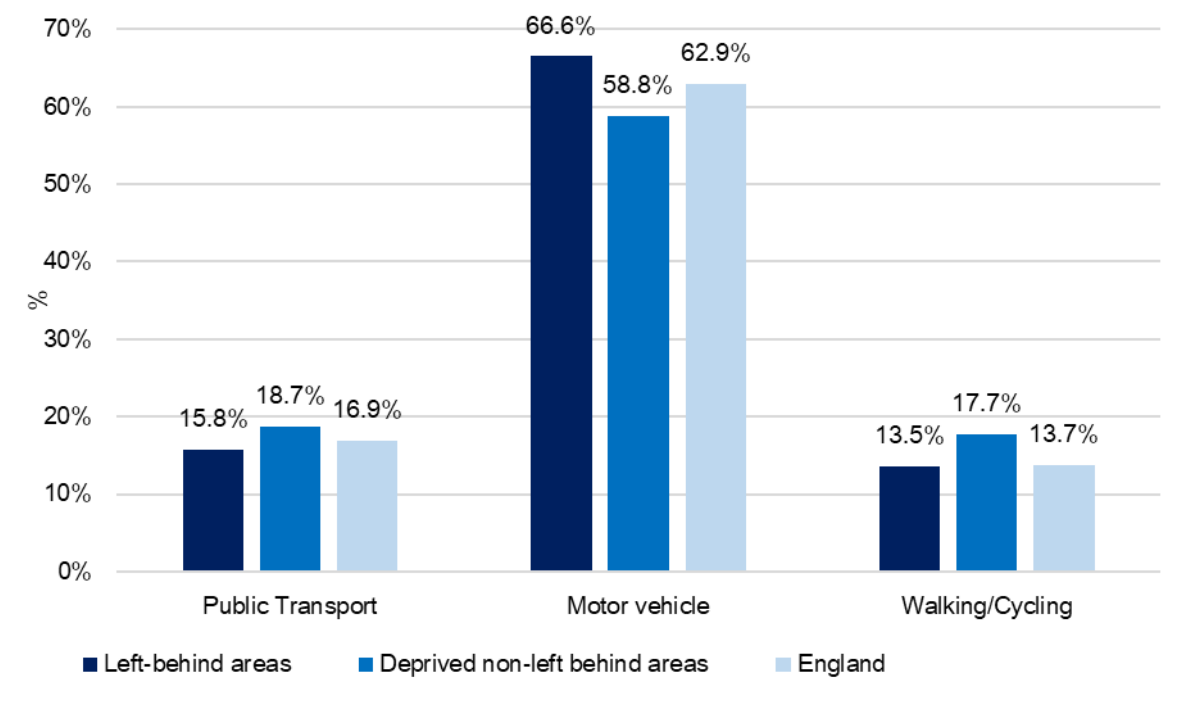
#### *People in LBAs were more likely to use private motor vehicles to travel to work*

The chart below explores the principle method of travel to work across LBAs and their comparators (as a proportion of all people in employment).

<sup>13</sup> 39% of home workers across England are educated to degree level, compared with 35% of employees as a whole.

<sup>14</sup> Public transport travel times to key services and employment centres was a key metric of the Community Needs Index, used to identify whether areas were 'left behind'.

Method of travel to work, Census 2011



People living in LBAs are more likely to be dependent on private transport to access employment, with two-thirds of employees traveling to work by motor vehicle, compared with 58.8% in other deprived areas and 62.9% in England as a whole. By contrast, a lower proportion of people travel to work by public transport (15.8%) than across other deprived areas (18.7%) and England as a whole. This is likely to reflect the relatively poor public transport provision in LBAs – with poor connectivity a key factor in identifying whether an area is 'left-behind'.

The table below shows the LBAs with the highest proportion of people travelling to work by private transport. Five of the 10 areas are allocated in County Durham, indicating the relatively poor public transport provision in this area.

Left behind area	Local Authority	Proportion of employees traveling to work by car or other motorised vehicle
Shotton and South Hetton	County Durham	81.5
Trimdon and Thornley	County Durham	81.4
Blackhalls	County Durham	81.3
Easington	County Durham	80.0
Meir South	Stoke-on-Trent	79.1
Choppington	Northumberland	78.8
Greenhill	North West Leicestershire	78.3
Irwell	Rosendale	77.9
Ferryhill	County Durham	77.9
Camp Hill	Nuneaton and Bedworth	77.4

Similarly, people in LBAs are less likely to walk or cycle to work. This is slightly surprising given that a higher proportion of people work locally (see above). Two possible causes for this are relatively poor walking and cycling provision in these areas and lower levels of physical activity.

## Conclusion

The economic characteristics of LBAs are distinct from other parts of the country in a number of ways.

While overall unemployment rates are comparable with other deprived neighbourhoods, LBAs are more likely to experience exclusion from the labour market due to a wider range of factors, most notably poor health and disability. As a result of this the overall workless rate in LBAs is higher than in other deprived areas with more than half of adults out of work in some LBAs.

For those that are in employment, the jobs they are doing are more likely to be part-time, low skilled and low paid – reflecting the lower skills profile of the population in these areas. Levels of educational attainment are lower for children and adults and fewer adults participate in higher education which can provide a barrier for accessing employment. There are also fewer job opportunities locally and a lower concentration of businesses operating in these areas. This has led to a lower proportion of people working locally and a higher proportion reliant on private transport to access employment opportunities.

Poor health, low skills, and lack of access to local jobs are key drivers leading to low labour market participation in LBAs and this is likely to be exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic which has resulted in consistent month on month rises in unemployment since March and is likely to lead to rising economic challenges in the immediate future.

## Appendix A: Indicator metadata

Indicator	Description	Date	Source
<b>Economically active</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically active. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.	2011	Census
<b>Full-time employees</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are in full-time employment. Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.	2011	Census
<b>Part-time employees</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are in part-time employment. Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.	2011	Census
<b>Self-employed people</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are self-employed. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions. The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question "Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?" It relates to the person's Main job in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last Main job.	2011	Census
<b>Full-time employee jobs</b>	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs that are full-time. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Full-time workers are classed as those who work more than 30 hours per week.	2018	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
<b>Part-time employee jobs</b>	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs that are part-time. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Part-time workers are classed as those who work 30 hours per week or less.	2018	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
<b>Economically active: Unemployed</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically active but unemployed. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.	2011	Census
<b>Economically inactive: Retired</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically inactive and retired. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or	2011	Census

	looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.		
<b>Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically inactive and a full-time student. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.	2011	Census
<b>Economically inactive: Looking after home or family</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically inactive and looking after a home or family. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.	2011	Census
<b>Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically inactive and have a long term sickness or disability. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.	2011	Census
<b>Economically inactive: Other</b>	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16-74 who are economically inactive for other reasons. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2011 Census economic activity questions.	2011	Census
<b>Households with multiple needs</b>	Multiply deprived households refers to households with each of the following four deprivation characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in census 2011.	2011	Census

<b>Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit)</b>	Shows the proportion of people receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Please note, there are differences in conditionality rules and eligibility criteria between Universal Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance. The phased roll-out of Universal Credit across the country, means that these differences in eligibility and conditionality affect geographical places differentially depending on how advanced the roll out is in that area. Until Universal Credit is fully rolled out, it is not possible to get a consistent measure of unemployment benefit claimant rate. Furthermore, the Universal Credit 'searching for work' conditionality group includes some individuals who would not have been previously eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance under the old benefits system e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting a Work Capability Assessment - see <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposals-for-a-new-statistical-series-to-count-unemployed-claimants">https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposals-for-a-new-statistical-series-to-count-unemployed-claimants</a> for more details.	Oct 2004 to Sept 2020	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
<b>Youth unemployment</b>	Shows the proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work (in the 'searching for work' conditionality group) aged 18-24 (as a % of all 18-24 year olds). This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.	Sept 2020	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
<b>Older unemployed</b>	Shows the proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work aged 50+ (as a % of all 50+ year olds). This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.	Sept 2020	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
<b>Female unemployment</b>	Shows the proportion of females receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and	Sept 2020	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

	available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.		
<b>Male unemployment</b>	Shows the proportion of males receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.	Sept 2020	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
<b>Claiming out of work benefits (Benefit Combinations)</b>	Shows the total benefit combinations for individuals that claim Out of Work benefits. This indicator is part of a temporary measure and is experimental in format. Out of work benefits are defined as being on at least one of the following benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Income Support (IS) where Carer's Allowance (CA) not also in payment, Pension Credit (PC) where Carer's Allowance (CA) and Universal Credit (UC) conditionality regime is one of Searching for Work, Preparing for Work or Planning for Work. The categories of this field are mutually exclusive and therefore can be summed without double counting. Claimants may or may not be additionally in receipt of other benefits not listed here. Note, the methodology used to produce the population estimate figure used in calculating this indicator has been revised at Local Authority level but not at LSOA/MSOA level. Consequently, there is a small inconsistency between the Local Authority and LSOA/MSOA figures for this indicator.	February 2020	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
<b>Working age Benefit claimants (Benefit combinations)</b>	Shows the proportion of people of working age receiving DWP benefits. Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) 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. The aim of these statistics is to provide Working Age statistics on the number of individuals claiming a DWP benefit in total (i.e. only counting each individual claimant once). These are Experimental Statistics and should only be used for looking at the whole, combined picture for DWP benefits. The data shows benefits as at quarterly snapshots points. The benefit combinations shown in these statistics do not cover every possible combination.	February 2020	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
<b>People receiving Disability Benefits (PIP and DLA)</b>	Shows the proportion of people receiving Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment (PIP). PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health. From 8th April 2013 DWP started to replace Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for working age people with PIP. DLA is payable to children and adults who become	2019	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)



	disabled before the age of 65, who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. People can receive DLA whether they are in or out of work. It is non-means tested and is unaffected by income or savings of the claimant. DLA provides support for paying with additional care or mobility requirements associated with a disability.		
<b>Jobs density (jobs as a percentage of the working age population)</b>	Shows the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme.	2009 to 2018	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
<b>Employee jobs by sector</b>	Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).	2018	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
<b>Industry of employment by sector</b>	Self-reported industry of employment by sector based on place of residence, calculated from responses to the occupation questions in the 2011 Census.	2011	Census
<b>Occupation group by place of residence</b>	An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2011 Census, with responses classified in terms of skill level and skill content into Standard Occupational Classification groups 2010 (SOC2010).	2011	Census
<b>Resident and workplace full-time weekly earnings (£),</b>	Annual estimates of paid hours worked and earnings for UK employees by sex, and full-time and part-time, by home-based region to local and unitary authority level.	2019	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
<b>Net annual household income estimates before and after housing costs (£)</b>	These figures are model-based estimates, taking the regional figures from the Family Resources Survey and modelling down to neighbourhood level based on characteristics of the neighbourhood obtained from census and administrative statistics.	2017/18	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
<b>VAT business units per 10,000 working age population</b>	Shows the number of VAT based local business units per 10,000 working age population. Local business units a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR, which is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes is fully compliant with the European Union of Regulation on Harmonisation of Business Registers for Statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data source for analyses of business activity.	2012 to 2020	Office for National Statistics (ONS)

<b>VAT based local units by number of employees</b>	Shows the proportion of all local business units by number of employees. Local business units a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR, which is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes is fully compliant with the European Union of Regulation on Harmonisation of Business Registers for Statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data source for analyses of business activity.	2020	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
<b>VAT based enterprises by turnover</b>	Shows the proportion of business enterprises by turnover band. An extract compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (5 digit SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Available from country down to mid layer super output area and Scottish intermediate zones.	2020	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
<b>Non-domestic properties</b>	This measures the total number of businesses classified as non-domestic based on the stock of non-domestic properties in the local area by classification (retail, office, industrial and other)	June 2018	Valuation Office Agency
<b>ID 2019 Children and Young people Education domain</b>	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Children and Young People sub-domain measures the lack of attainment in the local population. The following indicators are included: Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams; Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4; Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school; Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16 and Entry to higher education: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education. Data shows Average LSOA Rank, a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.	2019	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government
<b>Percentage of state school pupils in higher education</b>	Shows the percentage of state school pupils in higher education. The data is recorded as the proportion of the 16 year old state-funded mainstream school pupils in the MSOA who sat their GCSEs in the summer of 2010 to 2014 that were in higher education at the age of 18 or 19. The denominator is the total number of Key Stage 4 pupils living in the MSOA, rounded to the nearest 5. Further information on how TUNDRA is calculated can be found here: <a href="https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/young-participation-by-area/about-the-data/">https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/young-participation-by-area/about-the-data/</a>	2019	Office for Students, ONS
<b>Qualification levels as a % of population aged 16+</b>	The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 4+	2011	Census

	qualifications include Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualification		
<b>People with no qualifications aged 16-24</b>	Shows the proportion of people aged 16-24 with no qualifications. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question.	2011	Census
<b>People with skills at entry level 1 or below</b>	The Skills for Life Survey 2011 was commissioned by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills. The survey aimed to produce a national profile of adult literacy, numeracy and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills, and to assess the impact different skills had on people's lives. Each figure is a mean estimate of the number of adults with each skill level (or who do / do not speak English as a first language). The survey was conducted at regional level as a part interview part questionnaire. The interview comprised a background questionnaire followed by a pre-assigned random combination of two of the three skills assessments: literacy, numeracy and ICT. The background questionnaire was designed to collect a broad set of relevant demographic and behavioural data. This demographic data was used to model the information down to neighbourhood level using the neighbourhood characteristics of each MSOA to create a likely average skill level of the population within each MSOA. Respondents who completed the questions allocated to the literacy and numeracy assessments were assigned to one of the five lowest levels of the National Qualifications Framework: Entry Level 1 or below; Entry Level 2; Entry Level 3; Level 1; or Level 2 or above. Each figure is a mean estimate of the number of adults with each skill level (or who do / do not speak English as a first language).	2011	Skills for Life Survey - Department for Business Innovation and Skills
<b>Skills gaps reported by employers</b>	The UK Employer Skills Survey (ESS) is one of the largest business surveys in the world, based on survey responses from over 87,000 employers. This research provides a comprehensive source of intelligence on the skills challenges that UK employers face both within their existing workforces and when recruiting, the levels and nature of investment in training and development, and the relationship between skills challenges, training activity and business strategy. The latest survey was carried out between May and October 2017. Employers with at least two people on the payroll were in scope, and interviews were conducted at an establishment level with the most senior person at the site with responsibility for human resources and workplace skills.	2017	Employer skills survey
<b>Distance travelled to work</b>	Responses are taken from the Census 2011 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work.	2011	Census
<b>Method of travel to work/employees</b>	Responses are taken from the Census 2011 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work.	2011	Census

<b>working from home</b>			
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