

'Left behind' Neighbourhoods: Community data dive



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Introduction

This report brings together a range of socio-economic data to provide an understanding of the strength of community in 'left behind' neighbourhoods (LBNs) in comparison to other deprived areas and England. Community strength is explored in terms of the availability of civic and cultural assets such as public halls, schools and leisure centres; the strength of the third sector via the work of charitable organisations and grant giving in local areas; and an overview of participation in the community with an exploration of voter turnout rates, civic participation, volunteering and the strength of local social relationships.

The report is broken down into the following sections:

1. Civic assets: This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of civic and community assets and the density of these spaces across local neighbourhoods.
2. The third sector: This section explores the strength of the third sector in LBNs with an overview of charitable organisations working in these areas, as well as funding streams for charitable work and the COVID-19 response in local communities.
3. Community participation: This section explores levels of community participation in LBNs, looking at voter turnout at local elections, the predicted strength of local social relationships, participation in sport and leisure activities and the extent of volunteering, charitable giving, local action, community networks.

A note about geographies and data used in this report

The information in the report is presented for 'Left behind' areas as a whole - the aggregate average score for all 225 'Left behind' areas – these are referred to as **LBNs** throughout this report. The figures for LBNs 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 **other deprived areas** throughout this report. The report also identifies individual LBNs which have the greatest identified need on key community 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 LBNs, other deprived areas and national geographies. The Output Area to Ward 2017 look-up table¹ 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 LBNs and other deprived areas.

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

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

Civic Assets in 'Left behind' Neighbourhoods

This section profiles LBNs and comparator areas in terms of civic and community assets and the density of these spaces across local neighbourhoods. These assets have an important role in community life providing places for people to meet, make connections and organise social activity in their local area, as well as giving residents things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.

Key findings

LBNs have a lower density of community spaces, cultural, educational, leisure and green assets than other deprived areas and England:

- 72.9% of LBNs have less community space assets in their local neighbourhoods per person than the national average with the lowest density in Manor House in Hartlepool.
- 77.8% of LBNs have a lower density of educational assets than the England average - Sheppey East in Swale and Knottingley in Wakefield have the lowest density of educational assets of all LBNs.
- 77% of LBNs have less sport and leisure assets per person than nationally, with the lowest rates in Talavera in Northampton.
- Three LBNs record no green space assets in their local areas – these are in Bolton, North West Leicestershire and Middlesbrough.
- Four LBNs are amongst the areas with the lowest density of community or cultural assets on three or more of these measures: Brightmet (Bolton), Norton South (Halton), Sheppey East (Swale) and Yarmouth North (Great Yarmouth).

LBNs have a lower density of local shops than on average and eight LBNs have no shops in their neighbourhood or within 1km of the local area, including Norton South in Halton, highlighted above as also lacking in community and cultural assets.

LBNs are less likely to have heritage assets within their Local Authorities than in other deprived areas as well as having lower levels of heritage assets than the national average.

LBNs have a lower density of community spaces, cultural, educational, leisure and green assets than other deprived areas and England as a whole

The table below shows the density of community and civic assets across LBNs, other deprived areas and England as measured by the AddressBase - Ordnance Survey's addressing tool which matches postal addresses to properties by type. Community space assets include public spaces such as village halls, youth clubs or church halls; cultural assets include libraries and museums; educational assets cover schools and nurseries; sport and leisure assets include leisure centres, pubs and cinemas; and green assets include public parks, gardens or allotments. The density of these assets within LBNs is calculated as the number of community and civic assets inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary, divided by the number of people living inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary.

	LBNs	Other deprived areas	England
Density of community space assets	254.4	391.1	320.2
Density of cultural assets	24.1	45.4	40.9
Density of educational assets	231.5	343.7	309.6
Density of sport and leisure assets	187.8	349.0	269.2
Green assets (density)	272.9	366.1	356.4
Source: AddressBase 2021			

As shown in the table above, LBNs have a lower density than other deprived areas and England for all types of community, cultural and civic assets measured.

73% of LBNs have less community space assets in their local neighbourhoods per person than the national average with the lowest density in Manor House in Hartlepool

164 out of 225 LBNs (72.9%) have a lower density of community space assets than the England average (320.2). The following assets are considered community spaces: Public/Village Hall /Other Community Facility, Youth Recreational/Social Club, Church Hall/Religious Meeting Place/Hall, Community Service Centre/Office or Place of Worship.

The ten LBNS in the table below have the lowest density of community space assets in their neighbourhoods. Manor House in Hartlepool has the lowest availability of community space per person of all LBNs, followed by Yarmouth North in Great Yarmouth.

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Density of community space assets
Manor House	Hartlepool	60.1
Yarmouth North	Great Yarmouth	65.0
Wakefield East	Wakefield	76.4
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	79.4
Sheppey East	Swale	81.8
South Elmsall and South Kirkby	Wakefield	83.6
Norton South	Halton	91.8
Kingstanding	Birmingham	93.4
Blurton West and Newstead	Stoke-on-Trent	98.4
Brightmet	Bolton	99.0

Source: AddressBase 2021

77.8% of LBNs have a lower density of educational assets than the England average - Sheppey East in Swale and Knottingley in Wakefield have the lowest density of educational assets of all LBNs

175 out of 225 LBNs (77.8%) have a lower density of educational assets than the England average (309.6). The following are considered to be educational assets: College, Further Education, Higher Education, Children's Nursery/Crèche, First School, Infant School, Junior School, Middle School, Primary School, Secondary/High School, Non-State Secondary School, Secondary School, University, Special Needs Establishment and Other Educational Establishment.

The ten LBNS in the table below have the lowest density of educational assets in their neighbourhoods, with the lowest density in Sheppey East in Swale and Knottingley in Wakefield.

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Density of educational assets
Sheppey East	Swale	40.9
Knottingley	Wakefield	41.9
Norton South	Halton	61.2
South Elmsall and South Kirkby	Wakefield	62.7
Maltby	Rotherham	64.6
Sheerness	Swale	67.1
Annfield Plain	County Durham	73.6
St Osyth and Point Clear	Tendring	81.7
Airedale and Ferry Fryston	Wakefield	81.8
Hartcliffe and Withywood	Bristol, City of	84.7

Source: AddressBase 2021

77% of LBNs have less sport and leisure assets per person than nationally, with the lowest rates in Talavera in Northampton

173 out of 225 LBNs (76.9%) have a lower density of sport and leisure assets than the England average (269.2). The following are considered to be sport and leisure assets: Public House/Bar/Nightclub, Activity/Leisure/Sports Centre, Skateboarding Facility, Recreational/Social Club (Bingo), Theatre and Cinema.

The ten LBNS in the table below have the lowest density of sport and leisure assets in their neighbourhoods.

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Density of sport and leisure assets
Talavera	Northampton	25.6
Adwick le Street & Carcroft	Doncaster	30.0
Manor House	Hartlepool	30.1
Walton	Tendring	31.3
Irwell	Rossendale	32.1
De Bruce	Hartlepool	36.3
Warren Park	Havant	37.7
Breightmet	Bolton	42.4
Yarmouth North	Great Yarmouth	43.3
Norton South	Halton	45.9

Source: AddressBase 2021

Three LBNs have no green space assets in their local areas – these are in Bolton, North West Leicestershire and Middlesbrough

171 out of 225 LBNs (76%) have a lower density of green space than the England average (356.4). The following assets are considered green spaces: Public Park/Garden, Public Open Space/Nature Reserve, Playground, Play Area, Paddling Pool, Picnic/Barbeque Site, Allotment, Playing Field and Recreation Ground.

The ten LBNS in the table below have the lowest density of green spaces in their neighbourhoods with three LBNS recording no green space assets: Breightmet in Bolton, Greenhill in North West Leicestershire and Hemlington in Middlesbrough.

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Green assets (density)
Breightmet	Bolton	0.0
Greenhill	North West Leicestershire	0.0
Hemlington	Middlesbrough	0.0
Harper Green	Bolton	6.6
Pitsea North West	Basildon	7.6
Smallbridge and Firgrove	Rochdale	8.1
Vange	Basildon	9.4
Lee Chapel North	Basildon	13.6
West Middleton	Rochdale	23.2
Moorside	West Lancashire	25.3

Source: AddressBase 2021

Four LBNs are amongst the areas with the lowest density of community or cultural assets on three or more of these measures: Brightmet (Bolton), Norton South (Halton), Sheppey East (Swale) and Yarmouth North (Great Yarmouth)

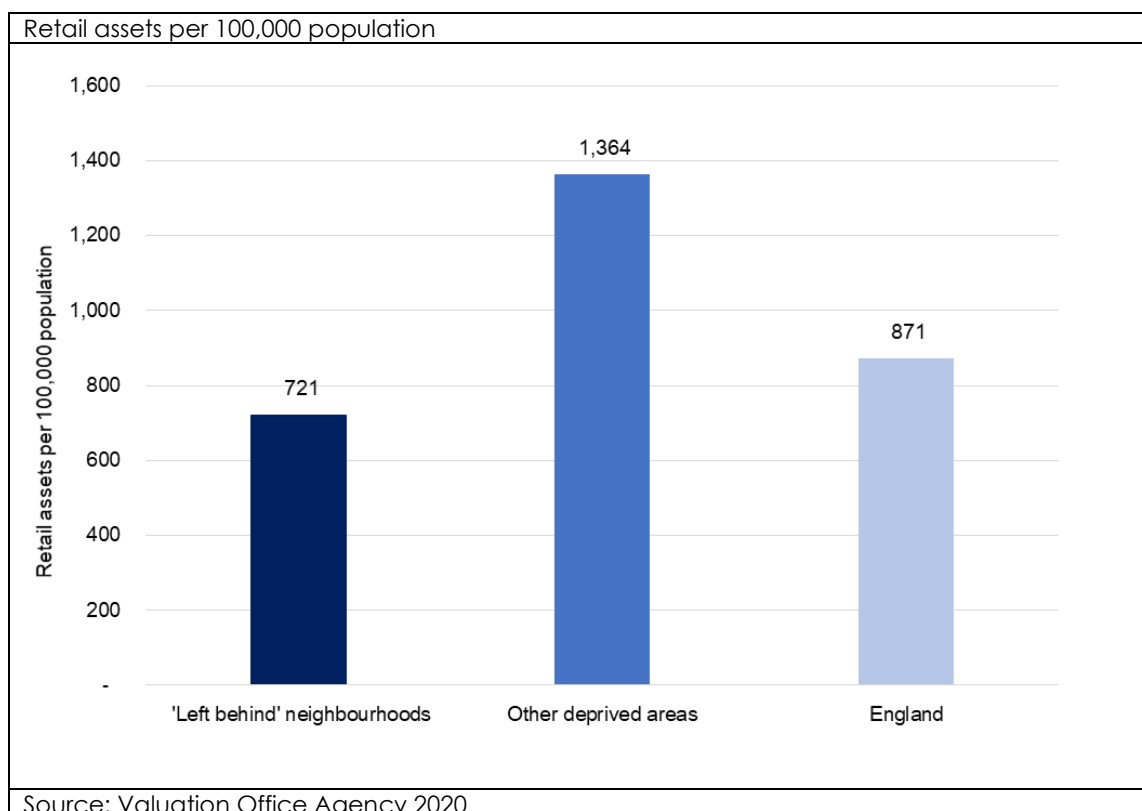
As shown in the table below there are four LBNs which have the lowest density of community or cultural assets across three or more of the measures outlined above. These areas are therefore particularly lacking in the availability of assets that could provide an area with a sense of community, support and cohesion and provide residents with spaces to meet and connect.

LBN	Local Authority	Low density
Brightmet,	Bolton	Community space assets, Cultural assets, Sport and leisure assets, Green assets
Norton South	Halton	Community space assets, Cultural assets, Educational assets, Sport and leisure assets
Sheppey East	Swale	Community space assets, Cultural assets, Educational assets
Yarmouth North	Great Yarmouth	Community space assets, Cultural assets, Sport and leisure assets

LBNs have a lower density of local shops than on average and eight LBNs have no shops in their neighbourhood or within 1km of the local area

The chart below shows the number of local shops (retail assets) per 100,000 people in LBNs, other deprived areas and England.

As with the community assets looked at above, LBNs have a lower density of local shops than on average across England with 721 per 100,000 population compared to 871 nationally.



The table below shows the ten LBNS with the lowest density of retail assets in their neighbourhoods. 168 of 225 LBNS (74.7%) have a lower proportion of local shops than the national average (871 per 100,000). Eight LBNS have no shops in their neighbourhood or within 1km of the local area (shown in the table below). Of these, Norton South in Halton is notably lacking in assets, with no shops, community, cultural, educational and sport and leisure assets identified in or around the area.

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Retail assets (density)
Norton South	Halton	0
Rush Green	Tendring	0
Warren Park	Havant	0
Magdalen	Great Yarmouth	0
Talavera	Northampton	0
Staithe	Fenland	0
Brookside	Telford and Wrekin	0
Kingswood & Hazel Leys	Corby	0
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	Solihull	75
Fieldway	Croydon	85

Source: Valuation Office Agency 2020

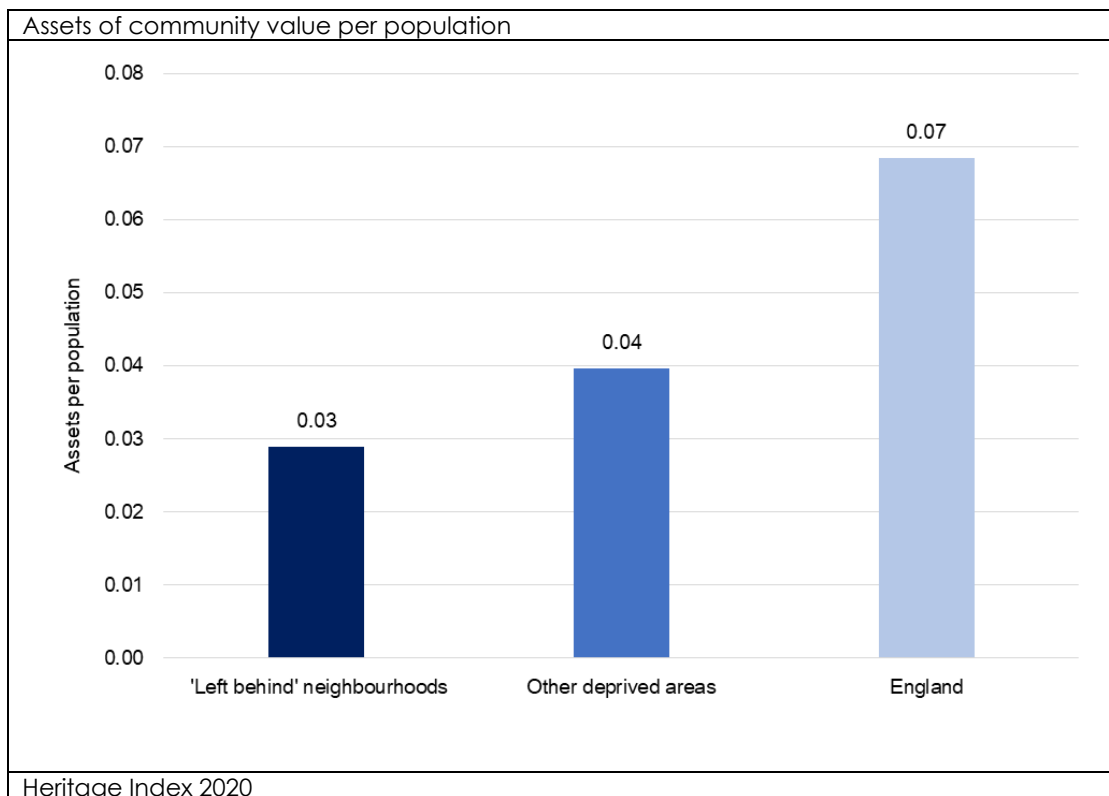
LBNS are less likely to have heritage assets within their Local Authorities than in other deprived areas or on average across England as a whole

The Heritage Index produced in partnership with the National Lottery Heritage Fund, collates data on heritage across the UK from over 120 measures. It provides a measure of community assets based on something considered to be of tangible heritage within a local area. Historic England define heritage assets as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.

Based on the Local Authority level data collated for the Heritage Index, there are 541 heritage assets of community value in Local Authorities containing LBNS.

The chart below shows the proportion of assets of community value in LBNS, other deprived areas and England². LBNS have fewer heritage assets per population in their Local Authorities than other deprived areas (0.04) and England (0.07) with 0.03 assets per person.

² Because this data is published at Local Authority level. The figures here refer to Local Authorities containing LBNS, compared against other deprived areas and England as whole.



The Third Sector in Left-Behind Areas

This section explores the strength of the third sector in LBNs with an overview of charitable and other 'not for profit' organisations working in these areas and grant funding for local and community projects.

Key findings

LBNs are less than half as likely to have a registered charity in their local area than the average across England as a whole. 97% of all LBNs have a lower rate of charities per 100,000 population than nationally.

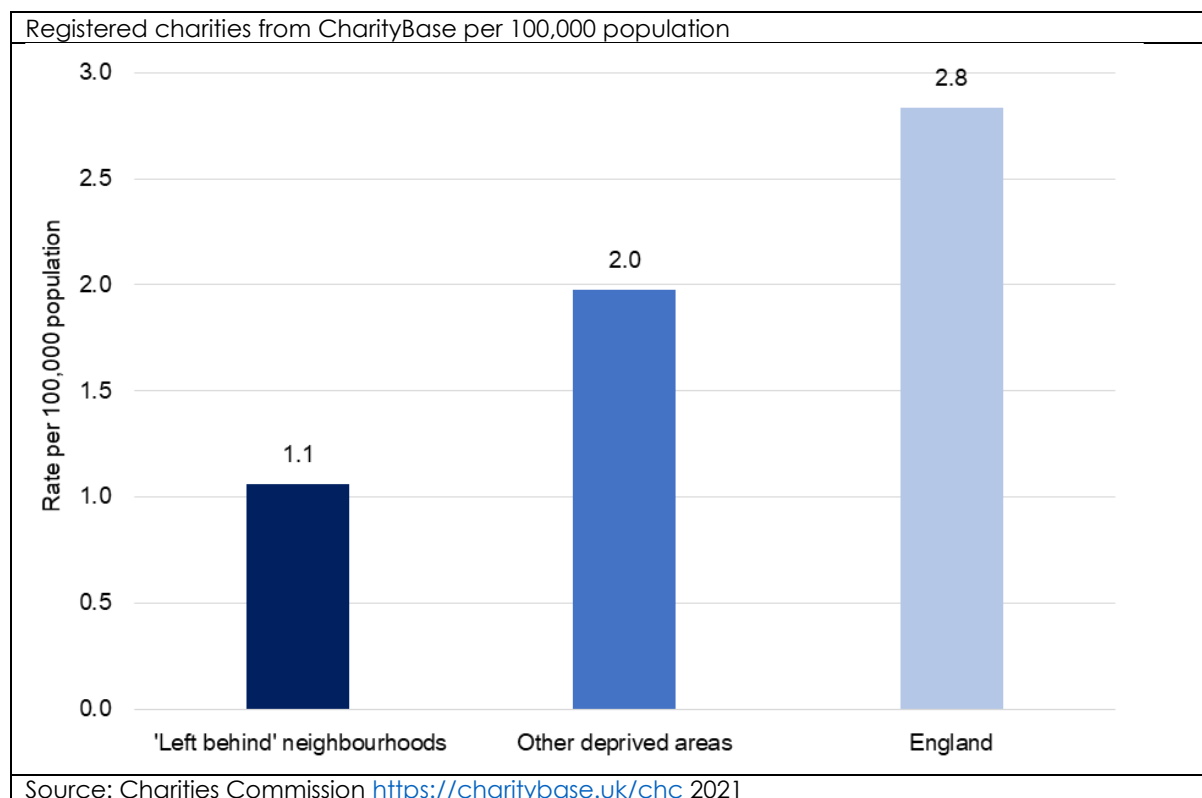
LBNs are also less likely to have other third sector organisations operating in their local areas including mutual societies, co-operative societies, community benefit societies and former industrial and provident societies groups. 92% of LBNs have a lower proportion of Mutual Societies registered locally than the national average – while 63 LBNs have no co-operative groups operating in their local area.

LBNs received fewer grants per 10,000 population than other deprived areas and England – though coastal LBNs (including Nelson in Great Yarmouth and Pier in Tendring) typically received the highest levels of grants funding per head.

There were relatively fewer grants issued by charitable foundations in response to COVID-19 in LBNs than in other deprived areas and England, as well as fewer Mutual Aid groups set up specifically in response to the pandemic.

LBNs are less than half as likely to have a registered charity in their local area than the average across England as a whole.

The chart below shows the proportion of registered charities based on data collected by CharityBase, recording the locations of all charities registered across the country.



It shows that LBNs have a lower density of charities registered in their neighbourhoods than other deprived areas and England, with 1.1 per 100,000 population compared to 2.0 in other deprived areas and 2.8 nationally.

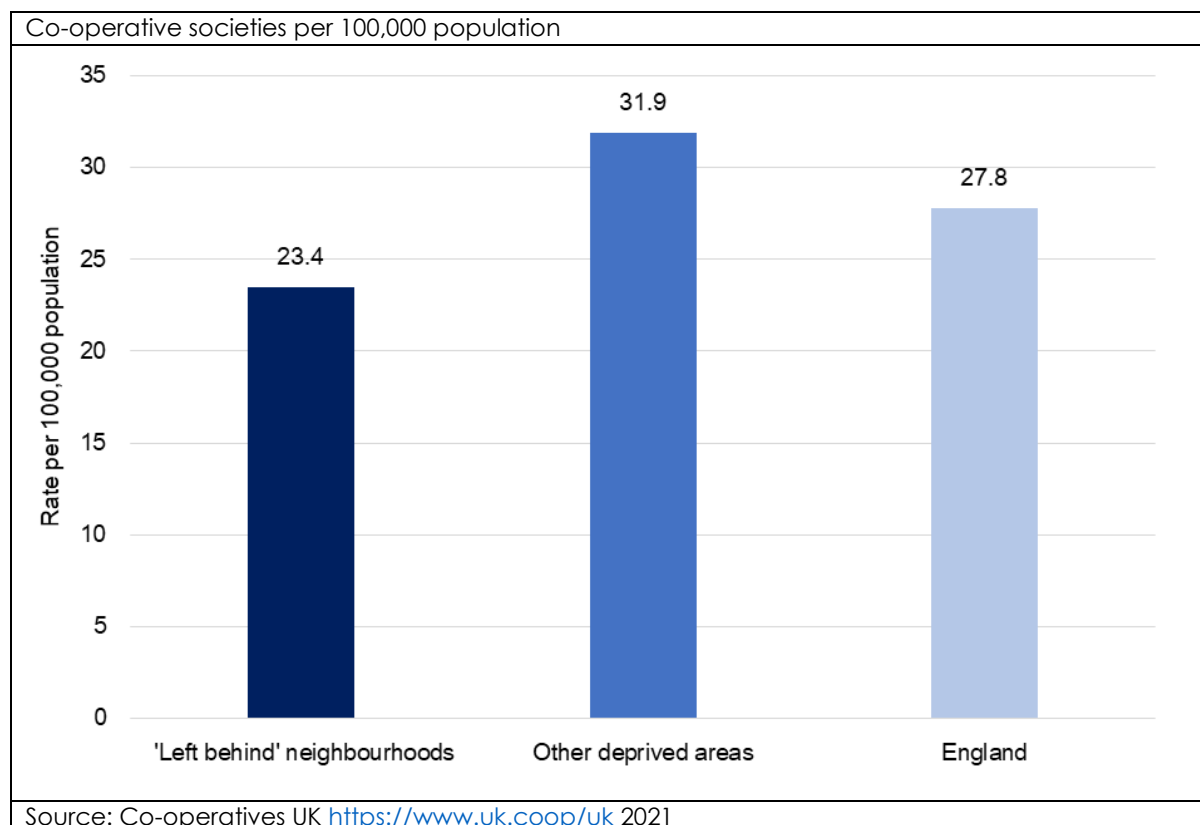
The table below shows the 10 LBNs with the lowest rate of registered charities per 100,000 population. 218 of 225 LBNs (96.9%) have fewer charities per population than the England average (2.8). Hemlington in Middlesbrough has 0 registered charities based in the local area.

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Registered charities per 100,000 population
Hemlington	Middlesbrough	0
Norton South	Stockton-on-Tees	0.127
Stainsby Hill	Stockton-on-Tees	0.160
Crewe St Barnabas	Cheshire East	0.171
Gorse Hill	Worcester	0.171
Alton Park	Tending	0.184
Fenside	Boston	0.197
College	Northumberland	0.200
Cowpen	Northumberland	0.219
Moorside	West Lancashire	0.253

Source: Charities Commission 2021

LBNs are also less likely to have other third sector organisations operating in their local areas

The chart below shows the proportion of properties owned by co-operative societies, community benefit societies and former industrial and provident societies from the Financial Conduct Authority. These organisations are owned and controlled by members, who are typically the workers, customers or local community. This means co-ops focus not just on making a profit, but how they made it and what they do with it to bring value to their members and community.



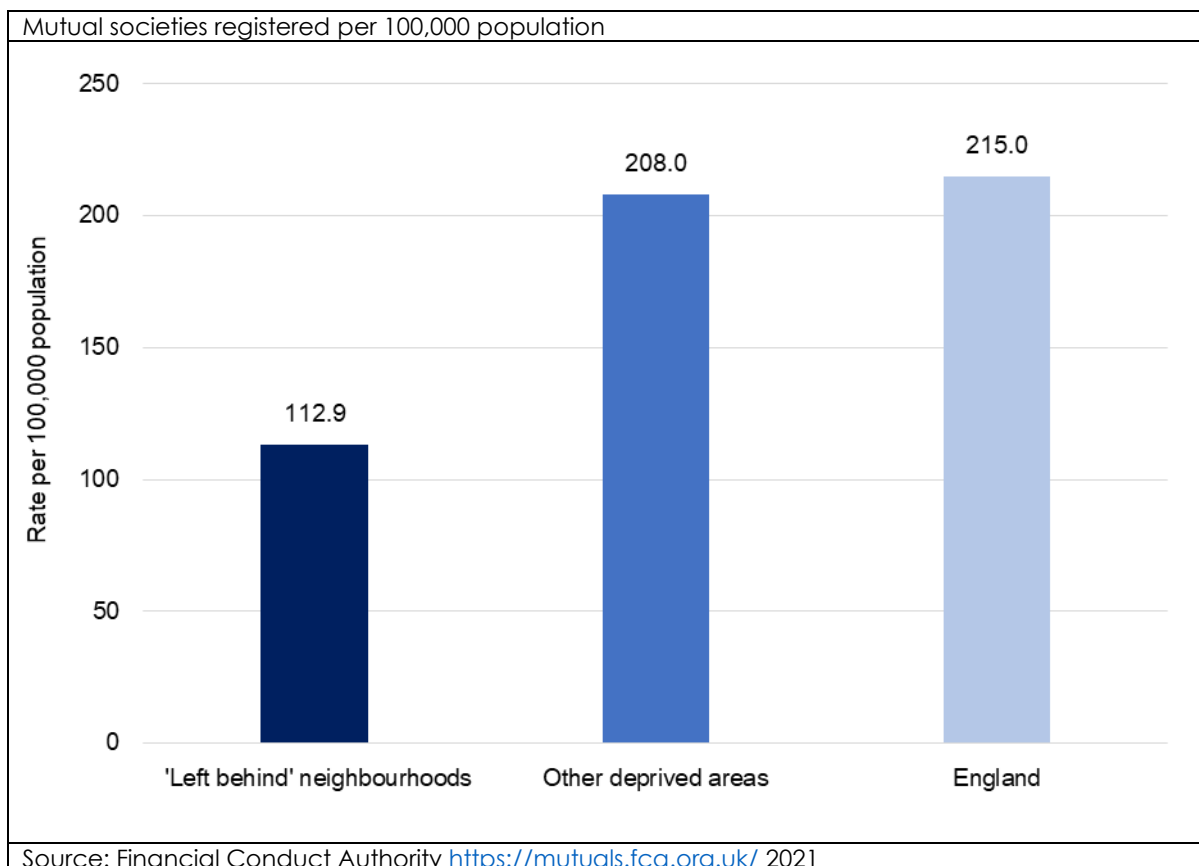
LBNs have a lower proportion of co-operative groups than other deprived areas and England, with 23.4 per 100,000 population compared to 31.9 in other deprived areas and 27.8 nationally.

153 out of 225 LBNs (68%) have a lower concentration of co-operative societies in their neighbourhoods than the England average and 63 LBNs have no co-operative groups located in their local areas. Six of these LBNs are in Kingston upon Hull and three each in Fenland, Northumberland and Thanet.

The chart below presents data taken from the Mutuals Public Register - a public record of mutual societies registered by the Financial Conduct Authority. Mutual societies are owned and democratically controlled by their members and usually aim to benefit members or the community. The types of mutual societies include:

- Registered societies, including:
 - Co-operative societies; and
 - Community benefit societies
- Credit unions
- Building societies
- Friendly societies

LBNs have a lower proportion of mutual societies registered than on average across other deprived areas and England with 112.9 per 100,000 people compared to 208 in other deprived areas and 215 nationally.



207 out of 225 LBNs (92%) have a lower proportion of mutual societies registered than the national average (215 per 100,000 people). The table below shows the ten LBNs with the lowest rates of registered mutual societies. Four LBNs have no mutual societies in their neighbourhoods: Alton Park in Tendring, Dane Valley in Thanet, Gorse Hill in Worcester and Greenhill in North West Leicestershire.

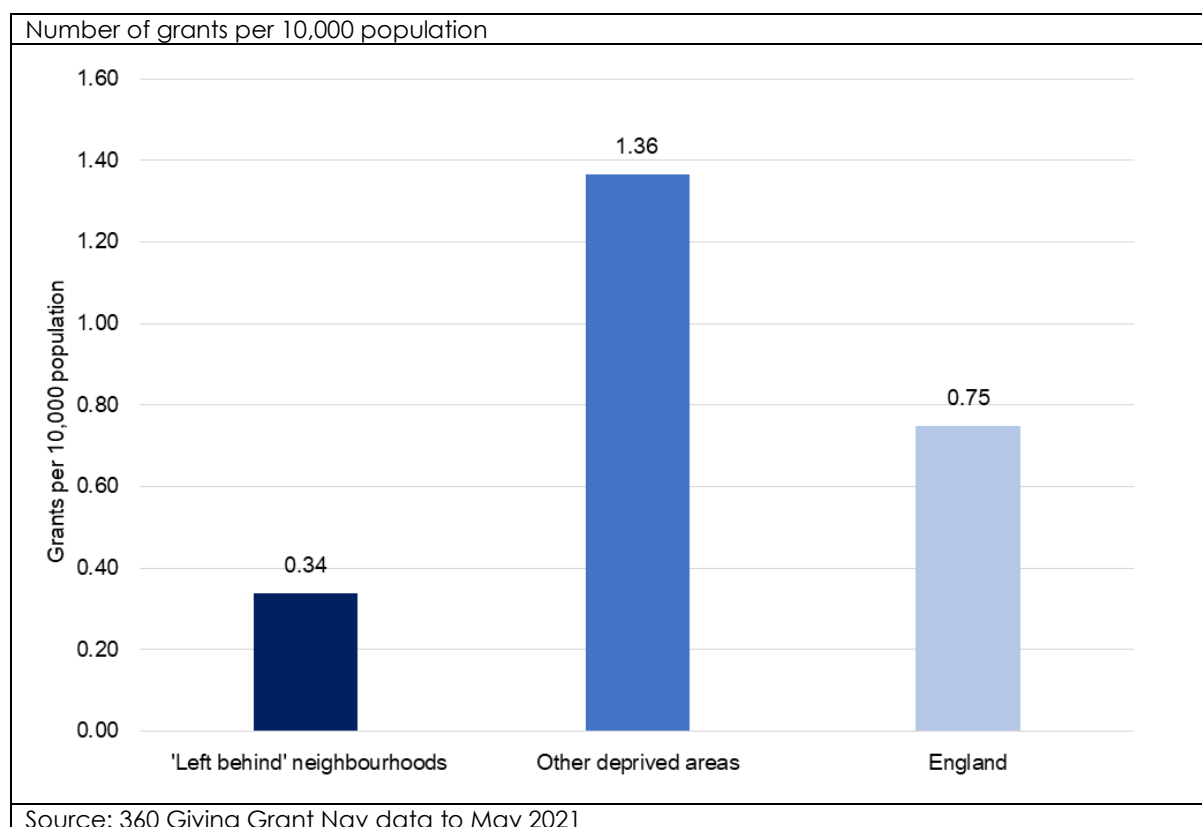
'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Mutual societies registered per 100,000
Alton Park	Tendring	0.0
Dane Valley	Thanet	0.0
Gorse Hill	Worcester	0.0
Greenhill	North West Leicestershire	0.0
Windy Nook and Whitehills	Gateshead	10.6
Aycliffe West	County Durham	12.6
Park End & Beckfield	Middlesbrough	12.9
Roseworth	Stockton-on-Tees	13.5
Deneside	County Durham	14.1
Bondfields	Havant	14.1

Source: Financial Conduct Authority 2021

The section below explores grant funding from key grant funders. The data is taken from 360 giving and is primarily based on the location of organisations receiving grants rather than the beneficiaries of the spending. In some cases LBNs may have benefited from grants to organisations based elsewhere but operating in the area (e.g. town centre based charities delivering services in a local peripheral estate).

LBNs received fewer grants per 10,000 population than other deprived areas and England – with coastal neighbourhoods receiving the highest grants per person of all LBNs including Nelson in Great Yarmouth and Pier in Tendring.

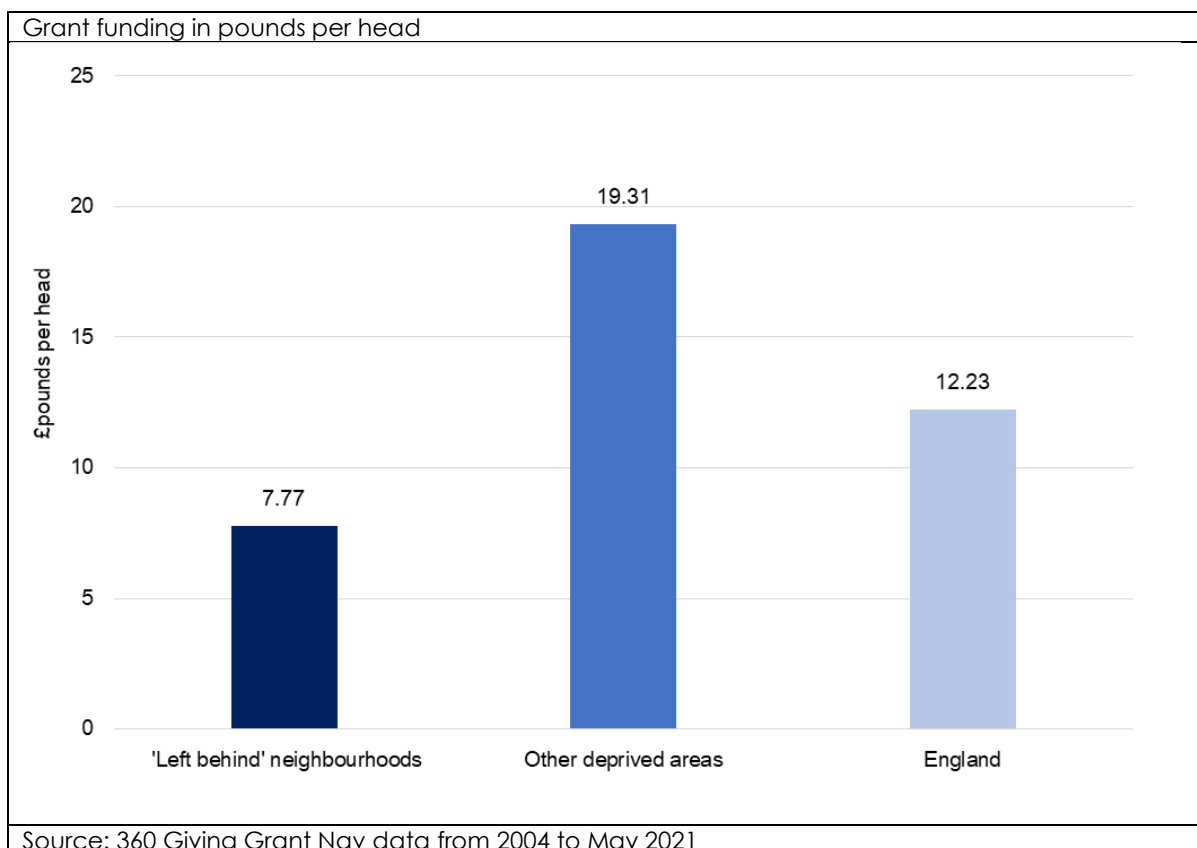
The chart below shows the number of grants from key grant funders per 10,000 population to LBNs, other deprived areas and England based on data collected by 360 Giving on all grants and the amounts given by UK funders. The figures are based on the location of the recipient organisation and include grants from 88 funders³.



LBNs received a lower rate of grant funding than other deprived areas and England, with 0.4 grants per 10,000 population compared to 1.4 for other deprived areas and 0.8 across England as a whole. 172 LBNs did not contain any organisations which received grant funding from major grant funders up to May 2021.

The chart below shows the amount of grant funding in pounds from key grant funders per person in LBNs, other deprived areas and England. LBNs received £7.77 in charitable grant funding per head from 2004 to May 2021, less than half the proportion received across other deprived areas (£19.31) and below the average across England as a whole (£12.23).

³ Only national grant funding organisations that submitted data to GrantNav were included and grants of over £1m were excluded.



The table below shows then ten LBNs which received the most grant funding per head up to May 2021. Coastal neighbourhoods received the highest grants per person of all LBNs - Nelson in Great Yarmouth had more than £70 per person, followed by Pier in Tendring (£68 per person).

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Grant funding per head £
Nelson	Great Yarmouth	70.23
Pier	Tendring	67.65
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	48.24
Newbiggin Central and East	Northumberland	47.26
Folkestone Central	Shepway	44.95
St Andrew's	Kingston upon Hull, City of	43.48
Hendon	Sunderland	39.52
North Ormesby	Middlesbrough	39.43
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	Manchester	36.89
Stockton Town Centre	Stockton-on-Tees	34.91

Source: 360 Giving Grant Nav data to May 2021

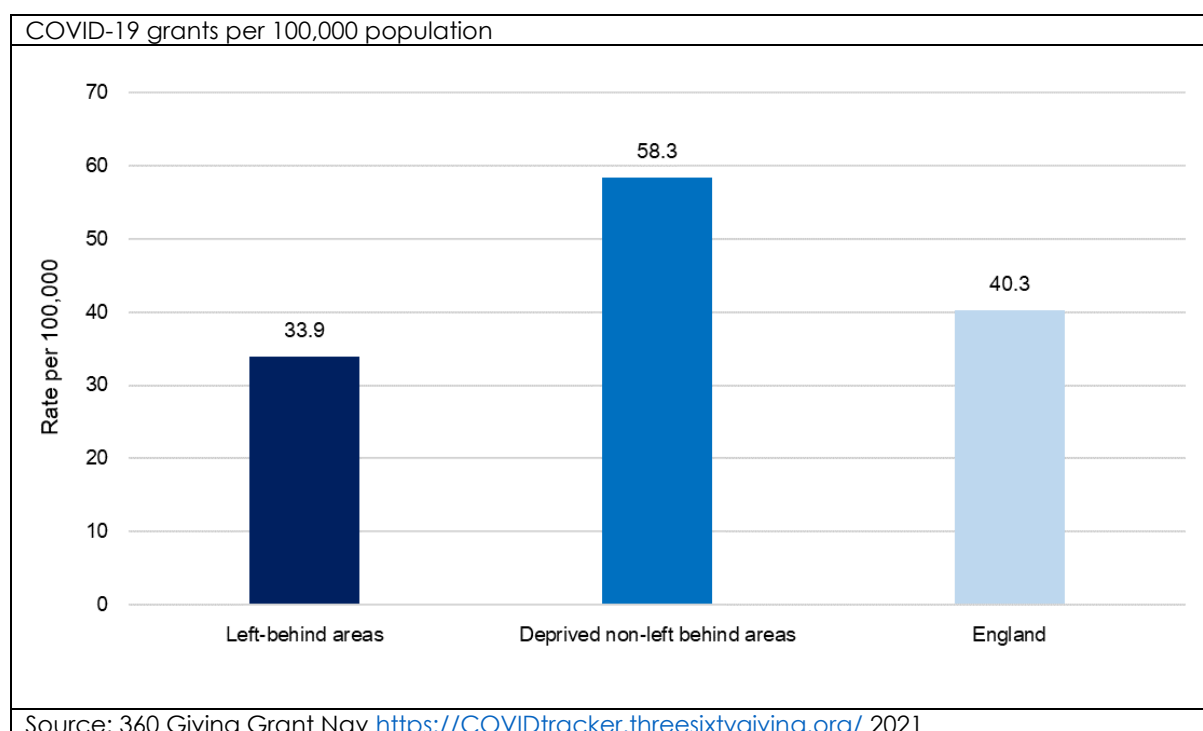
There were fewer grants issued by charitable foundations in response to COVID-19 per 100,000 population in LBNs than in other deprived areas and England, as well as a lower rate of Mutual Aid groups set up specifically in response to the pandemic.

The table below shows the total number of grants issued by charitable foundations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (per 100,000 population) in LBNs and comparators, as well as the proportion of Mutual Aid groups set up specifically in response to the crisis. The grants data includes all grants issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic from UK foundations (who have submitted grants using the 360Giving Data Standard). Grants are included if they use the terms "COVID", "coronavirus", "pandemic"

or "cv19" somewhere in the grant description, title, classification or grant programme and we have only included grants that we have been able to geocode. The location of the Grants given is a mixture of recipient organisations and beneficiaries depending on the convention of the grant funder.

	LBNs	Other deprived areas	England
Grants issued in response to COVID-19 per 100,000	33.89	58.31	40.26
Mutual Aid groups set up in response to COVID-19 per 100,000	1.17	2.81	4.29

Source: 360 Giving Grant Nav, Mutual Aid UK 2021



LBNs received a lower rate of grants per population for their COVID-19 response, with 34 per 100,000 compared to 58 per 100,000 in other deprived areas and 40 per 100,000 nationally. LBNs were less than half as likely to have a Mutual Aid group set up in their local area in response to COVID-19, with 1.2 per 100,000 compared to 2.8 per 100,000 in other deprived areas and 4.3 nationally.

158 out of 225 LBNs (70.2%) have received a lower number of COVID-19 related grants from charitable foundations per 100,000 than the England average (40 per 100,000). There are 37 LBNs that have received no COVID-19 related grant funding, with four of these in Halton, three in Tendring and two each in Havant, Northumberland and Stoke-on-Trent.

205 out of 225 LBNs (91.1%) have had a lower proportion of Mutual Aid groups set up in response to COVID-19 than the England average (4.3 per 100,000) and 201 of these recorded no mutual aid groups set up to work specifically on COVID-19 response in the local area.

Community Participation in 'Left behind' Neighbourhoods

This section explores levels of community and civic participation in LBNs. This is measured in terms of voter turnout, volunteering, civic participation, strength of local social relationships and participation in sport and leisure activities.

Key findings

LBNs perform less well than the England average on measures of social connectivity, though broadly in line with the average across other deprived areas.

However, LBNs perform particularly poorly on measures exploring the extent of civic engagement and participation – with lower levels across all identified measures than the average in other deprived areas and England as a whole - 97% of LBNs have lower levels of civic engagement than the national average and 98% have lower rates of volunteering.

Voter turnout is lower than the national average in 92% of LBNs, with the six LBNs with the lowest levels of voter turnout all found in Kingston upon Hull.

LBNs have a lower predicted strength of local social relationships than nationally, with 70.2% of all LBNs with lower scores on this measure than the average across England as a whole.

Adults in LBNs are less likely to be physically active than those in other deprived areas or nationally - with 97.2% of LBNs seeing a lower proportion of adults engaging in 150 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity than the national average.

LBNs perform less well than the England average on measures of social connectivity though similar to other deprived areas.

The Community Life Survey provides a range of data on the extent of volunteering, charitable giving, local action, community networks and well-being which can be used to estimate the extent of social connectedness and active and engaged participation. Unfortunately, the sample size of the survey is insufficient to provide insights at below national level. However, we have developed an approach to apportion the data down to small area level in order to be able to compare the performance of 'left behind' neighbourhoods and others on this indicator. The 2015/16 and 2017/18 iterations of the Community Life Survey are published with the associated Output Area Classification of each respondent in the survey. Using the Output Area Classification it is possible to apportion response rates to Output Area level allocating response rates to each Output Area based on their Output Area Classification group membership. Data is then aggregated from Output Area to provide estimated rates for key indicators for LBNs. Two years of data have been used to increase the size of the response rate.

The following community and civic participation indicators have been explored:

Social connectivity:

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

Engagement and participation:

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

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

Social connectedness indicators			
	LBN	Other deprived areas	England
Do not feel belong very strongly to neighbourhood	36.2	36.9	33.8
Disagree that they can borrow things or exchange favours with neighbours	58.5	57.6	55.2
Never chat to neighbours	11.5	12.8	10.5
Fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to mind your child(ren) for half an hour	11.6	11.5	9.1
Fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to keep a set of keys to your home for emergencies	35.9	39.0	30.7
Fairly or very uncomfortable with asking a neighbour to collect a few shopping essentials if you were ill and at home on your own	43.9	46.5	41.4
Disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood	44.2	43.4	36.0
Employer does not have a scheme to help with community projects, voluntary or charity organisations	35.2	34.7	36.0

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

However, LBNs perform particularly poorly on measures exploring the extent of civic engagement and participation – with lower levels across all identified measures than the average in other deprived areas and England as a whole.

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

Engagement and participation indicators			
	LBN	Other deprived areas	England
Not taken part in a consultation about local services or issues in your local area	87.1	86.0	82.7
Not a member of a local decision making group	93.9	93.4	91.9
Not been personally involved in helping out with local issue/activity	86.7	86.0	82.8
Not taken part in community groups clubs or organisations	21.0	20.2	16.6
Taking part in any civic engagement	37.7	39.3	43.2
Engaged in formal or informal volunteering in the last month	60.9	61.9	66.1

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

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

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

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	% taking part in any civic engagement
St Helens	Barnsley	31.9
Barrow Island	Barrow-in-Furness	32.2
Bondfields	Havant	32.3
Horden	County Durham	32.8
Shirebrook North West	Bolsover	32.8
Redhill	Sunderland	32.9
Trimdon and Thornley	County Durham	33.1
Moss Bay	Allerdale	33.1
Craghead and South Moor	County Durham	33.3
Halton Castle	Halton	33.7
Source: Community Life Survey 2015/16 and 2017/18		

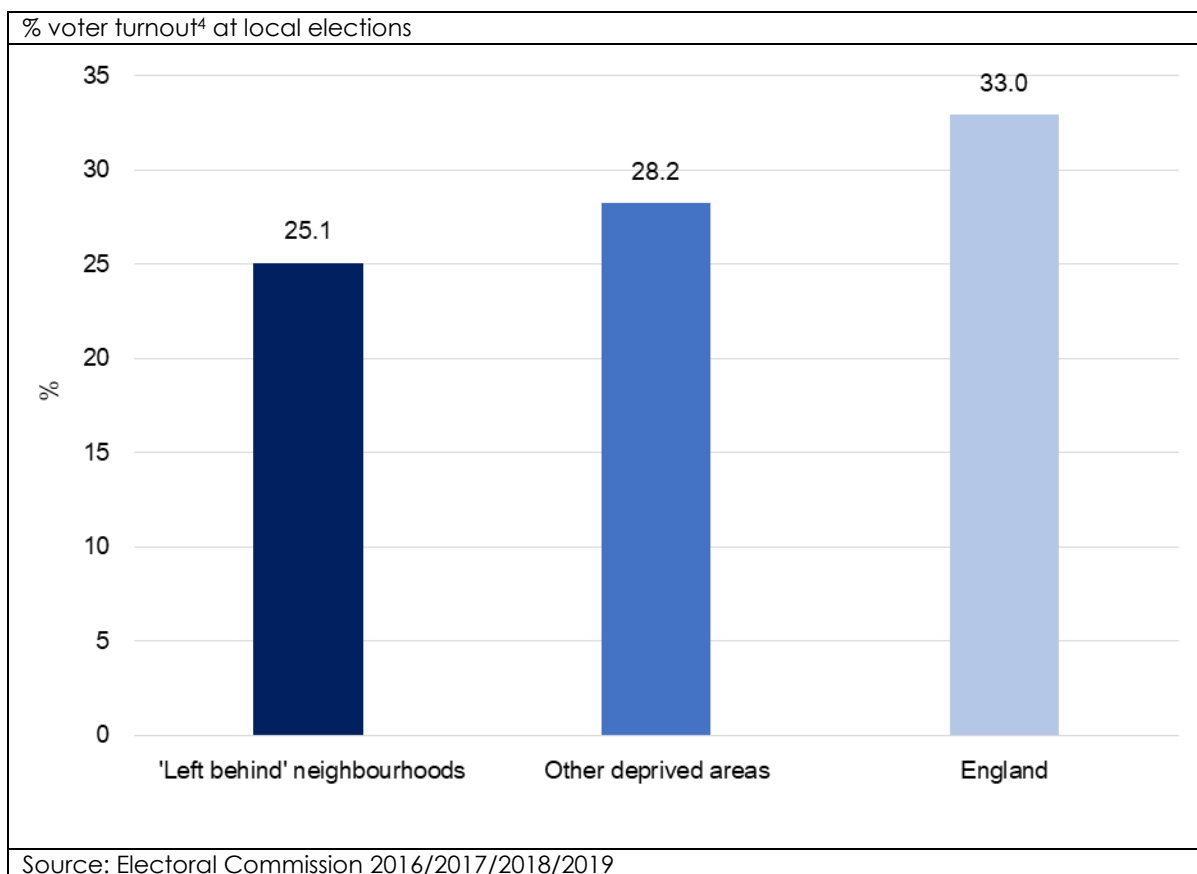
221 of the 225 LBNs (98.2%) have lower proportions of people engaged in formal or informal volunteering in the last month than the England average (66.1%).

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

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

There is a lower rate of engagement with local elections in LBNs compared to other deprived areas and across England, with the six LBNs with the lowest levels of voter turnout all in Kingston upon Hull.

The chart below shows the percentage of voters that voted at local elections in LBNs, other deprived areas and England. It shows that LBNs saw lower voter turnout than the national average with 25.1% voting in local elections compared to 28.2% in other deprived areas and 33% nationally.



206 out of 225 LBNs (91.6%) had lower voter turnout than the national average (33%). The table below shows the ten LBNs with the lowest proportion of people voting at local elections. The six LBNs with the lowest levels of voter turnout were all in Kingston upon Hull.

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	% voter turnout
Marfleet	Kingston upon Hull, City of	13.1
Bransholme East	Kingston upon Hull, City of	13.3
Southcoates East	Kingston upon Hull, City of	14.7
Longhill	Kingston upon Hull, City of	15.3
Southcoates West	Kingston upon Hull, City of	15.5
Orchard Park and Greenwood	Kingston upon Hull, City of	15.7
Warren Park	Havant	15.9
Lee Chapel North	Basildon	16.5
Princes End	Sandwell	16.7
Stockbridge	Knowsley	16.8

Source: Electoral Commission 2016/2017/2018/2019

LBNs have a lower predicted strength of local social relationships than nationally, with 70% of all LBNs showing lower scores on this measure than the England average.

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

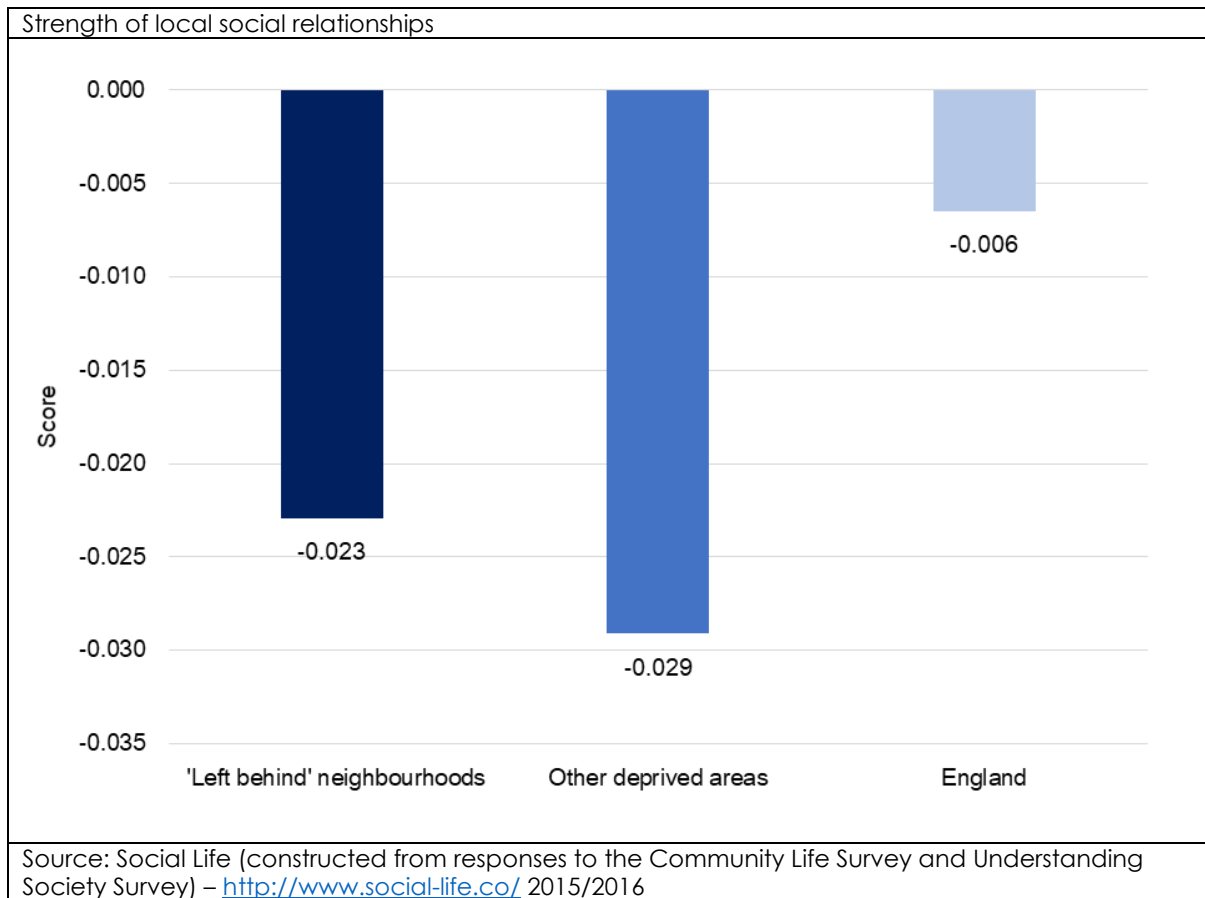
- "To what extent would you agree or disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood?" (Community Life Survey);
- "The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighbourhood mean a lot to me." (Understanding Society Survey);

⁴ Note figures are adjusted to the 2019 average to allow for national variations in turnout in different stages of the election cycle or where local elections co-inside with other critical elections e.g. General Elections or Referendums

- "I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours." (Understanding Society Survey);
- "I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey);
- "I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey);
- "If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey).

Figures are presented indexed against the country as a whole where positive scores mean stronger local relationships than the national average and negative scores mean weaker local relationships than the national average⁵.

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



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

⁵ Note, the national figure presented here does not baseline to zero as it represents the population weighted average of all Output Areas in England.

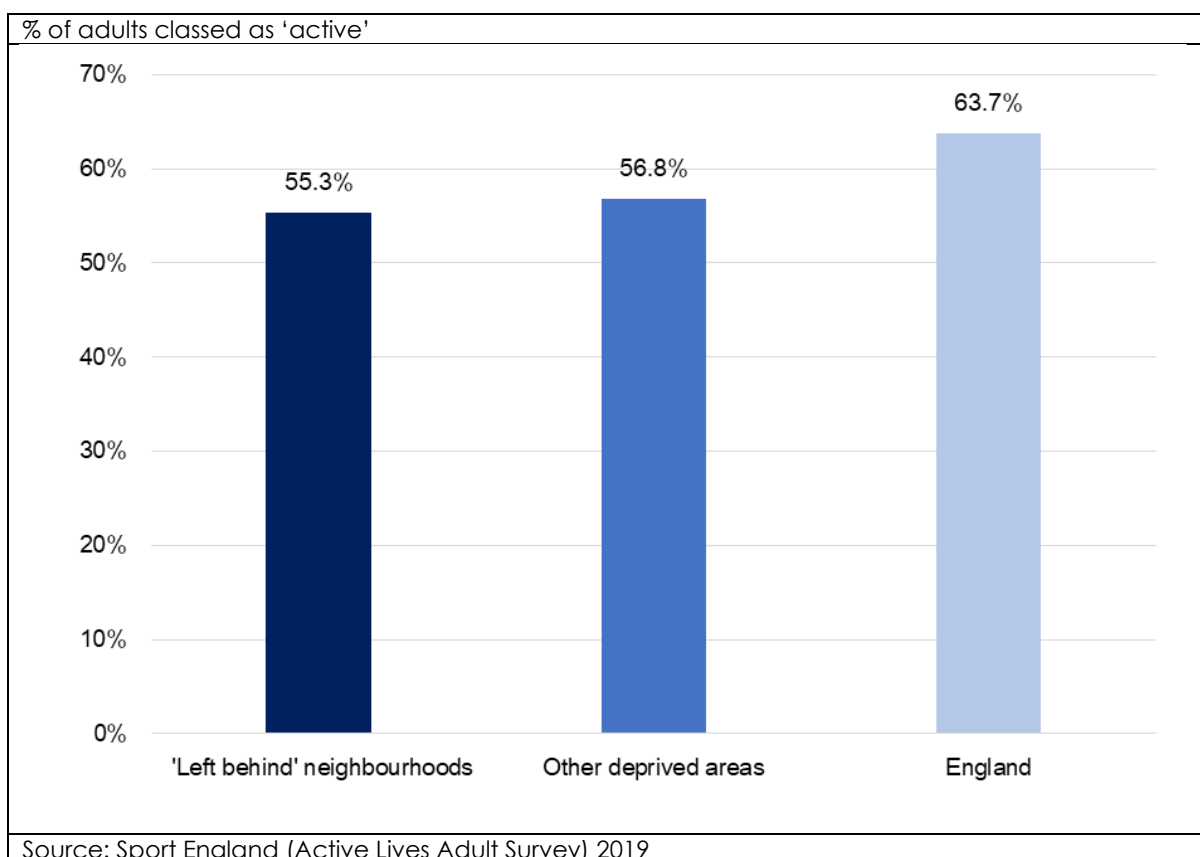
'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	Strength of local social relationships
Boscombe West	Bournemouth	-0.0743
Harpurhey	Manchester	-0.0579
Fieldway	Croydon	-0.0574
Folkestone Central	Shepway	-0.0567
Talavera	Northampton	-0.0554
Woodhouse Park	Manchester	-0.0536
Kings Heath	Northampton	-0.0535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

Source: Social Life 2015/2016

Adults in LBNs are less likely to be physically active than those in other deprived areas or nationally – with more than 97% of LBNs recording lower proportions of adults engaged in 150 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity per week than the national average.

The chart below looks at the physical activity levels of adults in LBNs with an estimated percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are classed as 'active'. People are described as being active if they have done at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity (excluding gardening) in the previous week.

Adults in LBNs are less likely to be active than those in other deprived areas or England, with 55.3% classed as physically active compared to 56.8% in other deprived areas and 63.7% nationally.



219 out of 225 LBNs (97.2%) have a lower proportion of 'active' adults than the England average. The table below shows the ten LBNs with the lowest rates of physical activity, with around 50% of adults classed as active in two areas of Birmingham (Hodge Hill and Shard End), Knowsley (Stockbridge and Page Moss) and Sandwell (Hateley Heath and Princes End).

'Left behind' neighbourhood	Local Authority	% 'active' adults
Hodge Hill	Birmingham	47.5
Bentilee and Ubbberley	Stoke-on-Trent	49.5
Stockbridge	Knowsley	50.0
Parr	St. Helens	50.3
Shard End	Birmingham	50.8
Dearne North	Barnsley	50.9
Norris Green	Liverpool	51.1
Hateley Heath	Sandwell	51.2
Page Moss	Knowsley	51.2
Princes End	Sandwell	51.4
Source: Sport England 2019		

Conclusion

LBNs are identified as experiencing the dual disadvantage of having high levels of deprivation (low income, poor health outcomes, high levels of worklessness etc.), whilst lacking the key community and civic assets to address these challenges.

The evidence presented in this paper highlights the extent of the scarcity of these assets across communities identified as 'left behind'. LBNs have lower concentrations of all key community spaces, cultural, educational, heritage, leisure and green assets than other deprived areas and England. A number of LBNs are entirely lacking in shops, cultural assets and open spaces that provide places for people to meet and engage in community life.

This lack of social focal points is likely to contribute towards relatively poor levels of community engagement in LBNs compared with the national average, with 97% of LBNs having a higher proportion of citizens who have not taken part in any civic engagement and 98% having a higher proportion of residents who do not engage in any volunteering.

This is also reflected in the lack of third sector activity in many of these areas, despite relatively high levels of socio-economic challenges that would benefit from the energy and investment from the voluntary and community sector. LBNs are less than half as likely to contain a registered charity and have received considerably lower levels of grant funding not only when compared to other deprived areas but also compared to less deprived areas across England as a whole. This pattern has continued in the pandemic with fewer grants issued by charitable foundations in response to COVID-19 in LBNs than elsewhere in the country.

Building community capacity, expanding third sector activity, and ensuring that residents have places to meet and make connections is likely to be an essential ingredient to addressing some of the currently unmet needs and complex deprivation challenges in these neighbourhoods.

Appendix A: Indicator metadata

Indicator	Description	Date	Source
Density of community space assets	This is conceptualised as the number of community and civic assets inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary, divided by the number of people living in inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary. • Public / Village Hall / Other Community Facility • Youth Recreational / Social Club • Church Hall / Religious Meeting Place / Hall • Community Service Centre / Office • Place Of Worship	2021	AddressBase https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-government/products/addressbase
Density of educational assets	This is conceptualised as the number of education assets inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary, divided by the number of people living in inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary. The following assets are included: • College • Further Education • Higher Education • Children's Nursery / Crèche • First School • Infant School • Junior School • Middle School • Primary School • Secondary / High School • Non-State Secondary School • Secondary School • University • Special Needs Establishment. • Other Educational Establishment	2021	AddressBase https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-government/products/addressbase
Density of sport and leisure assets (address base)	This is conceptualised as the number of sport and leisure assets inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary, divided by the number of people living in inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary. Rate is expressed per 1,000 population. The following assets are included: • Public House / Bar / Nightclub • Activity / Leisure / Sports Centre • Skateboarding Facility • Recreational / Social Club(Bingo) , theatre, cinema	2021	AddressBase https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-government/products/addressbase
Density of sport and leisure assets (Active places database)	Active places database is compiled by Sport England and contains a record of all of the sports facilities in an area (grouped by type).The following facilities are included: Athletics Tracks, Health and Fitness Suite, Indoor Bowls, Indoor Tennis Centre, Grass Pitches, Sports Hall, Swimming Pool, Artificial Grass Pitch, Golf, Ice Rinks, Ski Slopes, Studio, Squash Courts, Tennis Courts, Cycling. An asset is included if it is located inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary and the figure is expressed as a rate per 100,000 people living in inside the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary.	2021	Active places database https://www.activeplacespower.com/OpenData/download
Density of cultural assets	This is conceptualised as the number of cultural assets inside or within 1km of the ward boundary divided by the number of people living in the inside or within 1km of the ward boundary. The following assets are included: • Library • Reading Room • Museum/Gallery	2021	AddressBase https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-government/products/addressbase
Green assets (density)	This is conceptualised as the number of green assets inside or within 1km it divided by the number of people living in the inside or within 1km of the ward boundary. Rate is expressed per 1,000 population. The following assets are included: • Public Park / Garden • Public Open Space / Nature Reserve • Playground • Play Area • Paddling Pool • Picnic / Barbeque Site • Allotment • Playing Field • Recreation Ground	2021	AddressBase https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-government/products/addressbase
Retail assets	Number of local shops (retail premises in the ward or within 1km of the ward boundary) divided by the number of people living in the inside or within 1km of the ward boundary. The rate is expressed per 100,000 population.	2020	Valuation Office Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/non-domestic-rating-stock-of-properties-including-business-floorspace-2019
Assets of Community Value	Count of Heritage Assets of Community Value. The Heritage Index produced in partnership with the National Lottery Heritage Fund, collates data on heritage across the UK from over 120 measures. It provides a measure of community assets based on something considered to be of tangible heritage	2020	Heritage Index - LA level https://www.thersa.org/reports/heritage-index-2020

	within a local area. Historic England define heritage assets as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'		
Registered charities from Charity Base	Shows the proportion of registered charities per 100,000 population, based on data collected by Charity Base, recording the locations of all charities registered across the country.	2021	Charitybase
Charitable Incorporated Organisations	Charitable Incorporated Organisations, Community Interest Companies, PRI/LTD BY GUAR/NSC (Private, limited by guarantee, no share capital) and Registered Societies from Companies House rate per 100,000 population.	2021	Financial Conduct Authority https://mutuals.fca.org.uk/
Co-operative societies	Co-operative societies, community benefit societies, and former industrial and provident societies from Financial Conduct Authority rate per 100,000 population.	2021	Co-operatives UK https://www.uk.coop/uk
Grant funding per head from major grant funders	Combined grant funding from grant giving organisations whose data has been subject to the 360giving standard (per head of population).	2004-2021	360 Giving Grant Nav data https://grantnav.threesixtygiving.org/
Mutual aid groups	Mutual aid groups set up in response to the COVID-19 Crises per 100,000	2021	Mutual Aid UK
Covid grants	Grants issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic from UK foundations (who have submitted grants using the 360Giving Data Standard). Grants are included if they use the terms "COVID", "coronavirus", "pandemic" or "cv19" somewhere in the grant description, title, classification or grant programme and we have only included grants that we have been able to geocode. The location of the Grants given is a mixture of recipient organisations and beneficiaries depending on the convention of the grant funder. Data is presented as a rate per 100,000 and calculated as total grants / population estimate * 100,000	2021	360 Giving Grant Nav
Voter turnout at local elections	Valid votes turnout (%) at the most recent Local Council Elections	2016/2017/2018/2019	Electoral Commission
Civic participation (Self-reported measures of community and civic participation)	The Community Life Survey contains key indicators of volunteering and civic participation. Two key indicators from the survey have been apportioned down to the Output Area level based on the responses to the questions: Have you undertaken any Formal or informal volunteering in the last 12 months?, Whether taken part in any civic engagement? The apportioning approach involved looking at responses at Output Area Classification group level (linked to the survey) and allocating response rates (%) to each Output Area based on their Output Area Classification group membership. Two years of data were used to increase the size of the response rate.	2015/16 and 2017/18	Community Life Survey: DCMS/Output Area Classification 2011: ONS Licensed data – access via UK data archive https://www.data-archive.ac.uk/
Strength of local social relationships	This is calculated by combining responses to the following questions: "To what extent would you agree or disagree that people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood?" (Community Life Survey); "The friendships and associations I have with other people in my neighbourhood mean a lot to me." (Understanding Society Survey); "I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours." (Understanding Society Survey); "I regularly stop and talk with people in my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey); "I would be willing to work together with others on something to improve my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey); "If I needed advice about something I could go to someone in my neighbourhood." (Understanding Society Survey).	2015-16	Social Life (constructed from responses to the Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey) – http://www.social-life.co/
Leisure and cultural participation: Participation in sport	These data show the modelled estimated percentage of adults (aged 16+) who are classed as 'active'. People are described as being active if they have done at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) physical activity (excluding	2019	Sport England (Active Lives Adult Survey) http://direct.sporten

gardening) in the previous week. Activity is counted in moderate-intensity equivalent minutes, whereby each 'moderate' minute counts as one minute and each 'vigorous' minute counts as two minutes. Moderate activity is defined as activity where you raise your breathing rate; whereas vigorous activity is defined as one in which you are out of breath or sweating (you may not be able to say more than a few words without pausing for breath).

gland.org/our-work/partnering-local-government/small-area-estimates/