



Social Mobility &
Child Poverty
Commission

The Social Mobility Index

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Foreword | 3 |
| What is the Social Mobility Index? | 5 |
| Summary | 5 |
| Methodology | 6 |
| Geographical variation in the Social Mobility Index | 9 |
| Analysing performance against the Social Mobility Index | 18 |
| Key Headlines | 21 |
| Early Years | 28 |
| School | 31 |
| Youth | 34 |
| Adulthood | 37 |

Foreword

On the morning after the election, the Prime Minister set a One Nation agenda for this Parliament. Britain, he said, should be “a place where a good life is in reach for everyone who is willing to work and do the right thing”. His would be a Government that offered opportunity to all, no matter where they came from.

These are welcome commitments but in this report we examine the very real challenges facing the Government in creating a One Nation Britain. For the first time it identifies the most and the least socially mobile areas of the country. It does so by examining in detail the chances available to young people from poorer backgrounds in each of the 324 local authority areas in England to get the educational qualifications they need to succeed in life, and the opportunities in the local area to convert those qualifications into a good job and a decent standard of living.

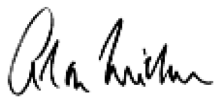
The Social Mobility Index uncovers a new geography of disadvantage in England. For decades the conventional wisdom has been that geographical inequalities in social mobility are drawn across simple boundaries: the North versus the South; rich areas versus poor areas; town versus country. Our analysis suggests that some of this is right – there are worrying signs, for example, that London and its commuter belt is pulling away from the rest of the country when it comes to the chances of youngsters getting into good schools and good jobs. Young people from disadvantaged backgrounds who live in these areas are far more likely to achieve good educational outcomes and have more opportunities to do well as adults than those in the rest of the country. Conversely, coastal areas and older industrial towns - places like Blackpool, Great Yarmouth, Mansfield, Doncaster and Stoke-on-Trent - are becoming entrenched social mobility coldspots.

But our research also shows some of the conventional wisdom is now outdated. The best performing area is Westminster; the worst performing area is West Somerset. Many parts of the North do relatively well when it comes to social mobility but parts of the South outside London and its commuter belt do badly. In particular, many rich areas of the country don't do well for their poor children. Some of the worst performing areas - like Norfolk - are rural, not urban, in character or are in what have often been regarded as relatively affluent parts of the East of England and the Midlands. Norwich, Worcester, Oxford, Cambridge and Northampton are all identified as social mobility coldspots.

What is more, outside of London, England's major cities are failing to be the places of opportunity that they should be. Manchester, Birmingham and Southampton are about average against the Social Mobility Index but Nottingham and Leicester perform badly.

Beneath these overall trends, the opportunity map of England is complex and it is changing. The Social Mobility Index suggests that very similar areas that are only a few miles apart do very differently on social mobility despite having similar challenges and opportunities. There is a local lottery in social mobility.

But one thing is for certain: at every level ours is a small nation characterised by a large divide. That poses challenges to educators and employers as well as policy-makers, both local and national. Our new research serves as a wake-up call to all of them: much more will need to be done if there is to be a level playing field of opportunity in our country. The gulf between the ambition of a One Nation Britain and today's reality of a divided Britain is far too wide. If social mobility is to take off much more will need to be done to close that gap. That will require action in the labour market, in regional policy and in education. I hope the Government will put itself at the head of a new national drive to ensure that in future progress in life depends on aptitude and ability, not background and birth: on where people aspire to get to, not where they have come from. This report suggests that is long overdue.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan Milburn', enclosed within a thin black rectangular border.

Rt. Hon. Alan Milburn

1) What is the Social Mobility Index?

The Social Mobility Index compares the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job across each of the 324 local authority district areas of England. It examines a range of measures of the educational outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and the local job and housing markets to shed light on which are the best and worst places in England in terms of the opportunities young people from poorer backgrounds have to succeed.

The Prime Minister has set out his 'One Nation' vision for creating a Britain where "a good life is in reach of everybody who is willing to work and do the right thing"¹, focusing on "equality of opportunity, as opposed to equality of outcome. Not everyone ending up with the same exam results, the same salary, the same house – but everyone having the same shot at them".² Our index looks at the challenges facing the Prime Minister in achieving his vision – to what extent do people up and down the country have the 'same shot' at achieving good outcomes? The aim of the Social Mobility Index is to help inform national and local policymakers and to encourage them to take action in tackling "social mobility cold spots" – where outcomes are relatively bad - drawing on the successes of social mobility hot spots where they are relatively good.

2) Summary

Our work demonstrates the massive differences between different parts of the country in the chances that poorer children have of doing well in life. However, it also shows that there are many grounds for optimism: similar areas do quite differently against our Social Mobility Index, meaning that there is a lot of potential for the poor performers to learn from their peers and do much better.

Key findings include:

- **London and its commuter belt are pulling away from the rest of the country.** Young people from disadvantaged backgrounds who live in these areas are far more likely to achieve good outcomes in school and have more opportunities to do well as adults than those in the rest of the country.
- **Coastal areas and industrial towns are becoming real social mobility coldspots.** Many of these areas perform badly on both educational measures and adulthood outcomes, giving young people from less advantaged backgrounds limited opportunities to get on.

¹ David Cameron, Election 2015: Prime Minister's Speech, 8 May 2015

² David Cameron, Speech to Conservative Party Conference, 8 October 2014

- **England's major cities are failing to be the places of opportunity that they should be.** While London is way ahead none of our other major cities do particularly well, although there is still a marked difference between cities like Manchester, Birmingham and Southampton (which are about average against the Social Mobility Index) and cities like Nottingham, Derby and Norwich (which perform very badly).
- **Many of the richest places in England are doing worse for their disadvantaged children than places that are much poorer.** While there is undoubtedly a link between the affluence of a local area and the life chances of disadvantaged young people – with richer areas tending to do better against the Social Mobility Index and poorer areas worse (especially those outside London) – there are many affluent areas that fail young people from poor backgrounds.
- **Very similar areas that are only a few miles apart do very differently on social mobility despite having similar challenges and opportunities.** There are large differences in life chances between similar areas that are only a few miles apart.

3) Methodology

Our aim in developing the Social Mobility Index was to look at the impact of where a disadvantaged young person grows up on their chances of doing well as an adult.

The index uses a suite of indicators that are related to the chances of experiencing upward social mobility. We focus on two types of outcome:

- First, we look at the **educational attainment of those from poorer backgrounds** in each local area – from the early years, through primary and secondary school, to post-16 outcomes and higher education participation. This reflects the academic literature that suggests that this is the most important driver of a child's life chances.
- Second, we look at **outcomes achieved by adults in the area** – average income, prevalence of low paid work, availability of professional jobs, home ownership and the affordability of housing. This measures the prospects that people have of converting good educational attainment into good adulthood outcomes.

Given the aims of the index, we have where possible used data that refers to:

- The outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, using eligibility for free school meals as the main metric of disadvantage as is commonly done in official statistics.
- Data on educational outcomes produced on the basis of where young people live rather than where young people attend nursery, school or college.

- Data on adulthood outcomes produced on the basis of where people who live in the local area work.
- Data produced for the 324 bottom tier local authorities (excluding the City of London and Isles of Scilly) rather than the 150 local education authorities. This ensures that pockets of low social mobility within big shire counties – some of which have populations in excess of 1.5 million – are not hidden by good performance elsewhere.

It was not always possible to follow these principles because of data limitations. For some indicators we have used data for all young people in a local area; or data based on where young people attend nursery, school or college rather than where they live; or data produced for the 150 top tier local authorities (making the assumption that all shire districts achieve the county-wide average outcome).

The table overleaf summarises the 16 indicators that we used to create the index. These were aggregated as followed:

- A standardised score for each indicator was calculated based on the number of standard deviations difference between the outcome achieved in the local area and the outcome achieved in the median local authority. Those that do better than average were given a positive score; those that do worse than average were given a negative score.
- Indicators for each of the four life stage – early years, school, youth and adulthood – were added together, weighting the indicators within each life stage equally to give a standardised score for each life stage.
- The standardised scores for each life stage were added together, weighting each of them equally.

This gave us an overall standardised Social Mobility Index score: a positive score indicates that an authority performs better than average and a negative score indicates that an authority performs worse than average (actual scores range from +118 to -90). This was used to develop rankings of the different local areas and categorise them as “social mobility hotspots” (top ranking 20 per cent of authorities) or “social mobility coldspots” (lowest ranking 20 per cent of authorities).

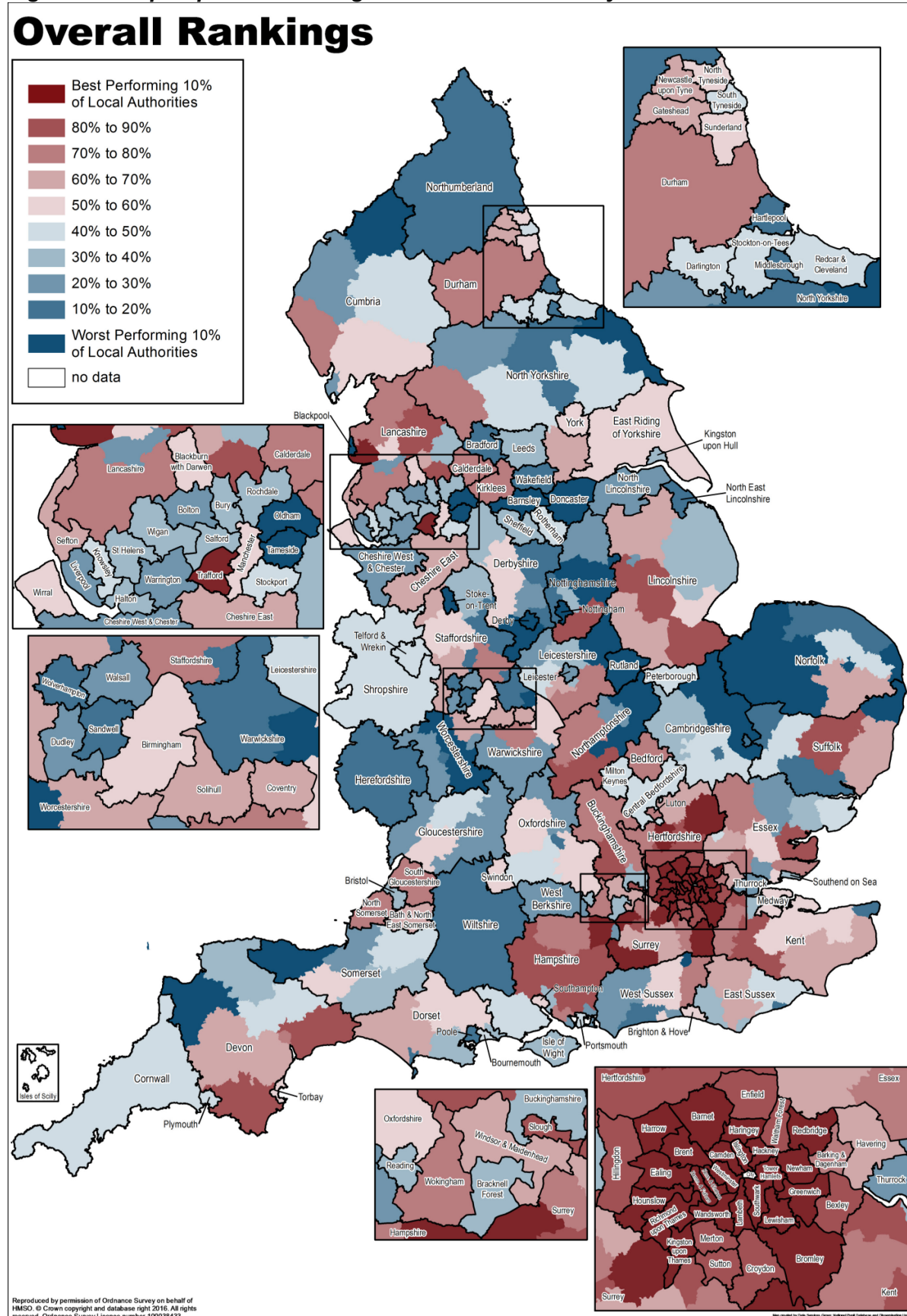
A more detailed explanation of our methodology and the data sources we used is available on our website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/social-mobility-and-child-poverty-commission>

Table 1 – Indicators used in the Social Mobility Index

| Life Stage | Indicator | Who does the data refer to? | Residence or service location? | Geographical area |
|-------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Early Years | % of nursery providers rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted | Childcare providers | Nursery location | Top tier (150 LAs) |
| | % of disadvantaged children achieving a 'good level of development' at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage | Children eligible for FSM | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| School | % of disadvantaged children attending a primary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted | Children eligible for FSM | School location | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | % of disadvantaged children attending a secondary school rates 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted | Children eligible for FSM | School location | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | % of disadvantaged children achieving at least a level 4 in reading, writing at maths at the end of Key Stage 2 | Children eligible for FSM | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | % of disadvantaged children achieving 5 good GCSEs including English and maths | Children eligible for FSM | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| Youth | % of disadvantaged young people not in education, employment or training one year after completing Key Stage 4 | Children eligible for FSM | School location | Top tier (150 LAs) |
| | Average points score per entry for disadvantaged young people taking A-level or equivalent qualifications | Children eligible for FSM | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | % of disadvantaged young people achieving 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications by the age of 19 | Children eligible for FSM | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | % of disadvantaged young people entering higher education by the age of 19 | Children eligible for FSM | School location (at age 15) | Top tier (150 LADs) |
| | % of disadvantaged young people entering higher education at a selective university (most selective third by UCAS tariff scores) by age 19 | Children eligible for FSM | School location (at age 15) | Top tier (150 LADs) |
| Adulthood | Median weekly salary of employees who live in the local area | All employees | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | Average house prices compared to median annual salary of employees who live in the local area | All employees | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | % of people that live in the local area who are in managerial and professional occupations (SOC 1 and 2) | All in employment | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | % of jobs that are paid less than the applicable Living Wage Foundation living wage | All employees | Job location | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |
| | % of families with children who own their own home | All families with children | Residence | Bottom tier (324 LADs) |

4) Geographical Variation in the Social Mobility Index

Figure 1 – Map of performance against the Social Mobility Index



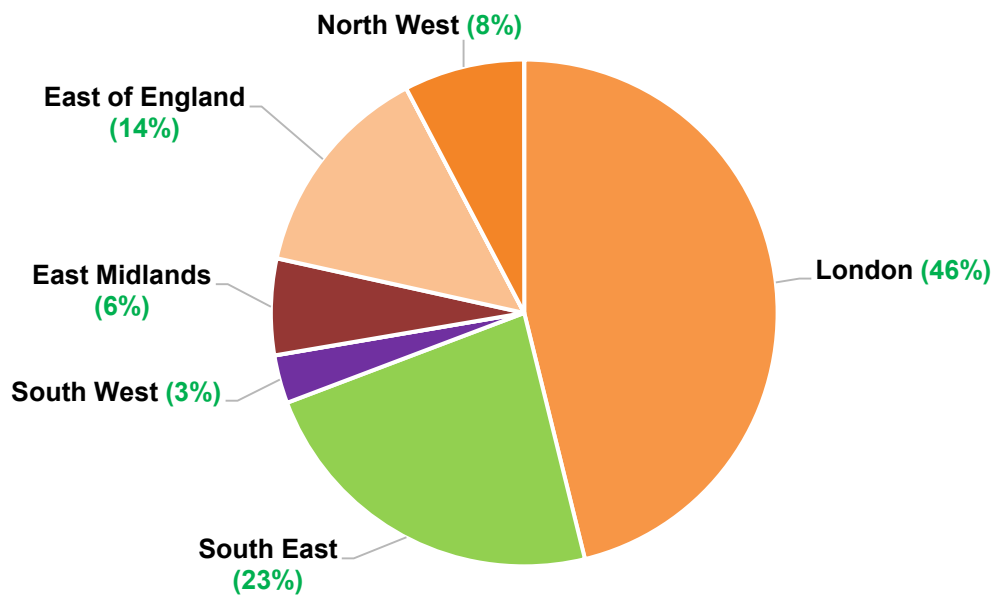
Social mobility hotspots – the best performing 20 per cent of local areas

London does exceptionally well against the Social Mobility Index. 23 out of the 32 London Boroughs are in the top 10 per cent of areas and 30 are in the top 20 per cent. Even the lowest ranked authority in London – Havering – is still one of the top third of areas in the country.

This “London effect” extends to the London commuter belt in the Home Counties, with most of Surrey, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire performing well against the index and most areas of Kent and the western parts of Essex also doing better than average.

As a result, every region except London, the South East and the East of England is significantly under-represented among the social mobility hotspots of England. Indeed, three regions – Yorkshire and the Humber, the North East and the West Midlands – have no social mobility hotspots at all.

Figure 2 – Regional distribution of social mobility hotspots



Social mobility coldspots – the worst performing 20 per cent of local areas

Over four out of ten local areas in the East Midlands and the West Midlands are identified as social mobility coldspots along with over a third of local areas in Yorkshire.

Looking at the very worst performers – those in the bottom 10 per cent – well over half (58 per cent) are found in the East Midlands and the East of England even though only a quarter of local authority districts are in these regions. The East Midlands does especially poorly, with 28 per cent of local areas being in the bottom 10 per cent of performers.

Figure 3 – Regional distribution of social mobility coldspots

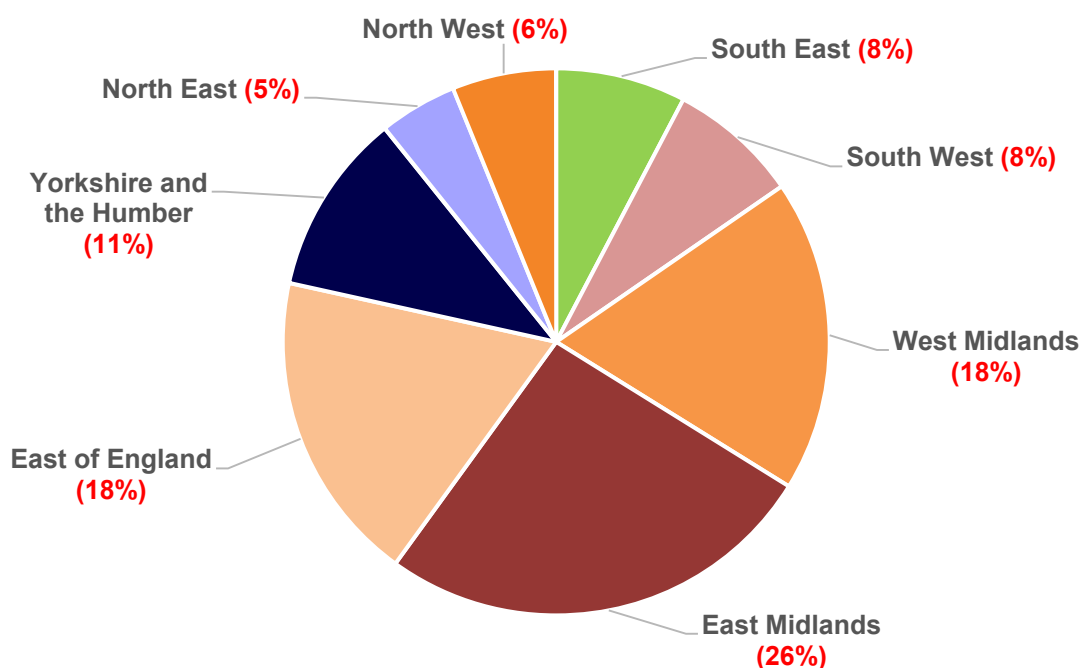


Table 2 - Social mobility hotspots - the best performing 20 per cent of local authorities

| Position | Local Authority | Region | Position | Local Authority | Region |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 (best) | Westminster | London | 34 | Sutton | London |
| 2 | Wandsworth | London | 35 | Slough | South East |
| 3 | Redbridge | London | 36 | Waltham Forest | London |
| 4 | Tower Hamlets | London | 37 | Bexley | London |
| 5 | Islington | London | 38 | East Devon | South West |
| 6 | Hackney | London | 39 | Croydon | London |
| 7 | Kensington and Chelsea | London | 40 | South Hams | South West |
| 8 | Ealing | London | 41 | Merton | London |
| 9 | Barnet | London | 42 | Watford | East of England |
| 10 | Hammersmith and Fulham | London | 43 | Tonbridge and Malling | South East |
| 11 | Southwark | London | 44 | Rushcliffe | East Midlands |
| 12 | Kingston upon Thames | London | 45 | East Hampshire | South East |
| 13 | Lewisham | London | 46 | Broxbourne | East of England |
| 14 | East Hertfordshire | East of England | 47 | Enfield | London |
| 15 | Greenwich | London | 48 | Woking | South East |
| 16 | Hounslow | London | 49 | Tunbridge Wells | South East |
| 17 | Newham | London | 50 | Dartford | South East |
| 18 | Richmond upon Thames | London | 51 | Winchester | South East |
| 19 | Camden | London | 52 | Ribble Valley | North West |
| 20 | Trafford | North West | 53 | Hertsmere | East of England |
| 21 | Lambeth | London | 54 | Epsom and Ewell | South East |
| 22 | Fylde | North West | 55 | Welwyn Hatfield | East of England |
| 23 | Harrow | London | 56 | Hillingdon | London |
| 24 | Elmbridge | South East | 57 | Rossendale | North West |
| 25 | Brent | London | 58 | Test Valley | South East |
| 26 | Bromley | London | 59 | North Kesteven | East Midlands |
| 27 | Waverley | South East | 60 | South Northamptonshire | East Midlands |
| 28 | Surrey Heath | South East | 61 | South Holland | East Midlands |
| 29 | Hart | South East | 62 | Maldon | East of England |
| 30 | Tandridge | South East | 63 | Wycombe | South East |
| 31 | St Albans | East of England | 64 | Mid Suffolk | East of England |
| 32 | Haringey | London | 65 | Wyre | North West |
| 33 | Three Rivers | East of England | | | |

Table 3 - Social mobility coldspots – the worst performing 20 per cent of authorities

| Position | Local Authority | Region | Position | Local Authority | Region |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 (worst) | West Somerset | South West | 34 | Sandwell | West Midlands |
| 2 | Norwich | East of England | 35 | Worcester | West Midlands |
| 3 | Wychavon | West Midlands | 36 | Ashfield | East Midlands |
| 4 | Corby | East Midlands | 37 | North East Lincolnshire | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 5 | Wellingborough | East Midlands | 38 | Weymouth and Portland | South West |
| 6 | Fenland | East of England | 39 | Poole | South West |
| 7 | Waveney | East of England | 40 | Forest Heath | East of England |
| 8 | Mansfield | East Midlands | 41 | North Warwickshire | West Midlands |
| 9 | Blackpool | North West | 42 | Chesterfield | East Midlands |
| 10 | Tameside | North West | 43 | Hastings | South East |
| 11 | Nuneaton and Bedworth | West Midlands | 44 | Hambleton | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 12 | Newark and Sherwood | East Midlands | 45 | North Norfolk | East of England |
| 13 | Scarborough | Yorkshire and The Humber | 46 | Tamworth | West Midlands |
| 14 | East Cambridgeshire | East of England | 47 | Wakefield | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 15 | Nottingham | East Midlands | 48 | Bradford | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 16 | Crawley | South East | 49 | Babergh | East of England |
| 17 | Torridge | South West | 50 | Cambridge | East of England |
| 18 | Rutland | East Midlands | 51 | Bolsover | East Midlands |
| 19 | Breckland | East of England | 52 | Thanet | South East |
| 20 | Wyre Forest | West Midlands | 53 | Cannock Chase | West Midlands |
| 21 | South Derbyshire | East Midlands | 54 | Arun | South East |
| 22 | Derby | East Midlands | 55 | Broxtowe | East Midlands |
| 23 | Carlisle | North West | 56 | Herefordshire | West Midlands |
| 24 | Doncaster | Yorkshire and The Humber | 57 | North East Derbyshire | East Midlands |
| 25 | Barnsley | Yorkshire and The Humber | 58 | Wiltshire | South West |
| 26 | Melton | East Midlands | 59 | Erewash | East Midlands |
| 27 | Stoke-on-Trent | West Midlands | 60 | Hartlepool | North East |
| 28 | Great Yarmouth | East of England | 61 | Oxford | South East |
| 29 | East Northamptonshire | East Midlands | 62 | Wolverhampton | West Midlands |
| 30 | Northampton | East Midlands | 63 | Northumberland | North East |
| 31 | Oldham | North West | 64 | East Staffordshire | West Midlands |
| 32 | King's Lynn and West Norfolk | East of England | 65 | Middlesbrough | North East |
| 33 | Ipswich | East of England | | | |

Table 4 - Areas identified as social mobility hotspots and coldspots by region

| Region | Hotspots (top 20%) | Coldspots (bottom 20%) |
|------------------------|--|--|
| East Midlands | North Kesteven Rushcliffe South Holland South Northamptonshire | Ashfield Bolsover Broxtowe Chesterfield Corby Derby East Northamptonshire Erewash Mansfield Melton Newark and Sherwood Northampton North East Derbyshire Nottingham Rutland South Derbyshire Wellingborough |
| East of England | Broxbourne East Hertfordshire Hertsmere Maldon Mid Suffolk St Albans Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield | Babergh Breckland Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Forest Heath Great Yarmouth Ipswich King's Lynn and West-Norfolk North Norfolk Norwich Waveney |

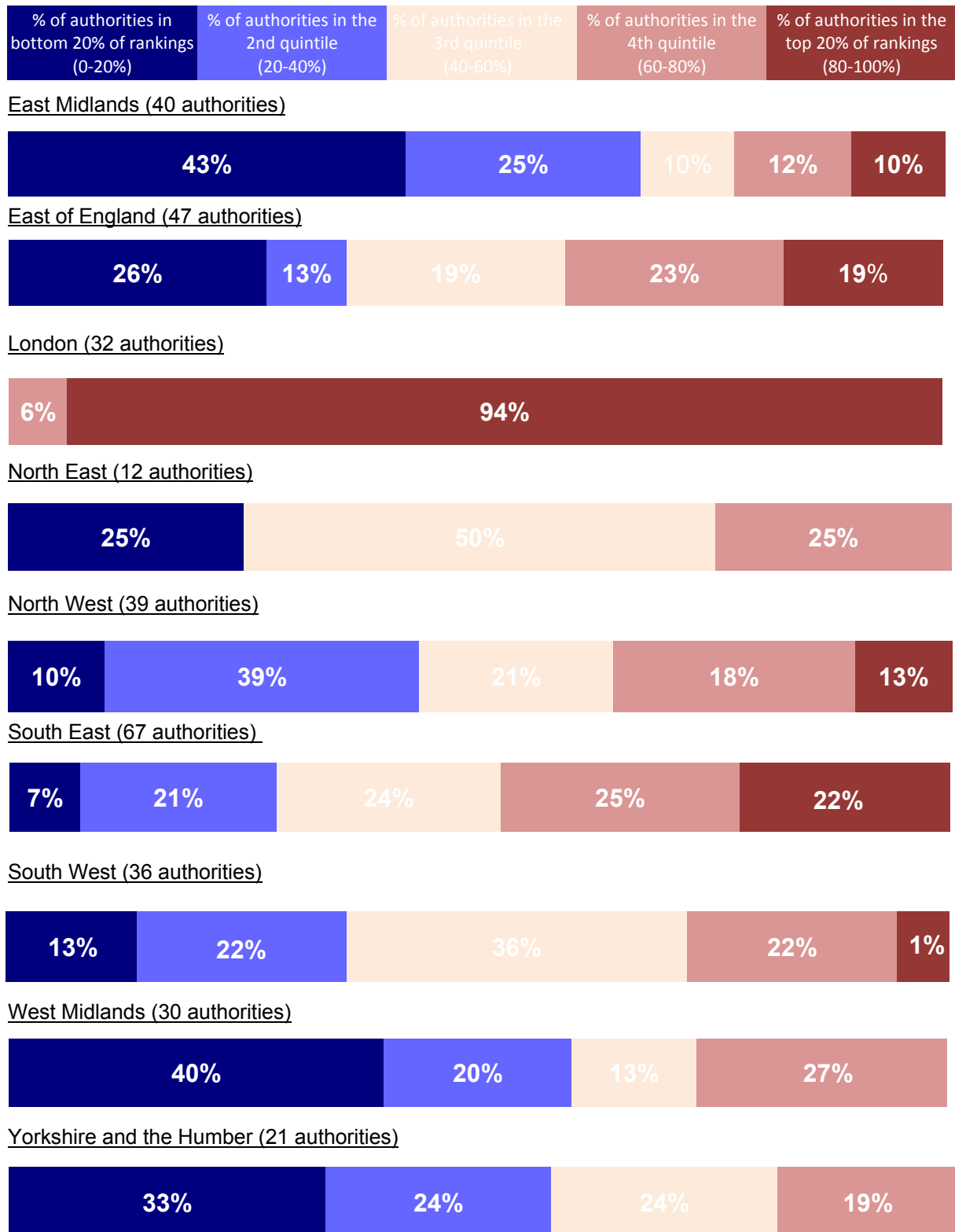
| Region | Hotspots (top 20%) | Coldspots (bottom 20%) |
|-------------------|--|--|
| London | Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston upon Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond upon Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth Westminster | None |
| North East | None | Hartlepool Middlesbrough Northumberland |
| North West | Fylde Ribble Valley Rossendale Trafford Wyre | Blackpool Carlisle Oldham Tameside |
| South East | Dartford East Hampshire Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Hart Slough Surrey Heath Tandridge Test Valley Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Waverly Winchester Woking Wycombe | Arun Crawley Hastings Oxford Thanet |

| Region | Hotspots (top 20%) | Coldspots (bottom 20%) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| South West | East Devon South Hams | Poole Torridge West Somerset Weymouth and Portland Wiltshire |
| West Midlands | None | Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Herefordshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Sandwell Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth Wolverhampton Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | None | Barnsley Bradford Doncaster Hambleton North East Lincolnshire Scarborough Wakefield |

Table 5 - Proportion of all authorities in each region identified as social mobility hotspots and coldspots

| Region | Social Mobility Hotspots | | Social Mobility Coldspots | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Top 10% | Top 20% | Bottom 10% | Bottom 20% |
| East Midlands | 0% | 10% | 28% | 43% |
| East of England | 4% | 19% | 17% | 26% |
| London | 72% | 94% | 0% | 0% |
| North East | 0% | 0% | 0% | 25% |
| North West | 5% | 8% | 10% | 10% |
| South East | 7% | 22% | 1% | 7% |
| South West | 0% | 6% | 6% | 14% |
| West Midlands | 0% | 0% | 13% | 40% |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 0% | 0% | 14% | 33% |

Figure 4 - Local authorities in each region by quintile of performance



5) Analysing performance against the Social Mobility Index

The Social Mobility Index is an aggregate measure that combines outcomes across a number of life stages. As such, the overall index masks a lot of variation across how well authorities do across the different components of the index. Many local areas that do well on the index overall do relatively badly on some aspects. Similarly, many local areas that do badly on the index overall do have areas of real strength.

To give three examples:

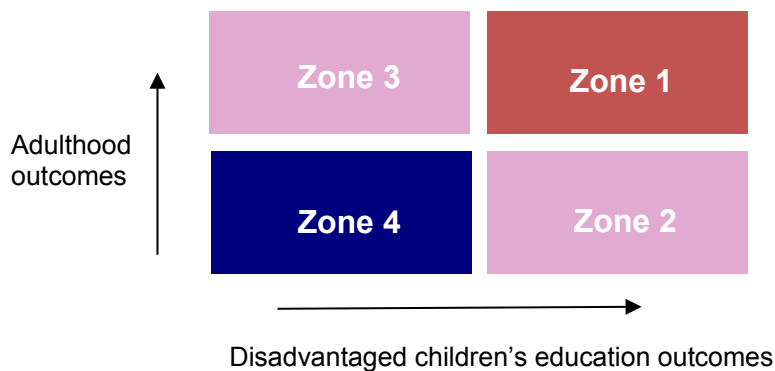
- Many of the best performing areas against the Social Mobility Index – particularly those in London – do relatively badly on some of the adulthood indicators, especially in terms of housing market outcomes. Young people from low income families achieve relatively good educational outcomes compared to similar young people elsewhere in England, but this may not necessarily translate into good adulthood outcomes given the high cost of housing and related inaccessibility of home ownership in London.
- Some areas of the South East where educational outcomes for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are relatively poor have strong job markets which are likely to provide more opportunities for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds to do well as adults even if they don't do so well at school.
- Some parts of the North East have relatively good educational outcomes for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds but progress is hampered by relatively weak local job markets, making it difficult for these young people to translate good performance at school into a decent job and good standard of living as adults.

We have analysed this variation between performance on different parts of the Social Mobility Index by comparing their performance against the education components of the index (early years, schools and youth, weighting each of these three areas equally) to performance against the adulthood component of the index. This has allowed us to identify four broad categories of performance:

- **Performance Zone 1 – Good all-round performers.** There are relatively good opportunities for poor children from disadvantaged backgrounds to both do well at school and to convert good educational outcomes into good outcomes as an adult. Areas that fall into this category include suburban areas of London such as Richmond-upon-Thames, parts of the Home Counties that are in the London urban area like parts of Surrey, Hertfordshire and Kent and a few isolated areas elsewhere in the country like Trafford and Fylde in the North West.

- **Performance Zone 2 – Good performance on education but weaknesses against the adulthood measures.** Those from disadvantaged backgrounds do well at school but may struggle to convert this into success as adults due to high housing costs or a weak local labour market. Areas that fall into this category due to high housing costs include most London Boroughs and those that fall into it due to a weak labour market include Boston, Shepway and Torbay.
- **Performance Zone 3 – Good performance on adulthood measures but weaknesses in education for disadvantaged children.** Those from disadvantaged backgrounds do relatively badly at school but a strong labour market or low housing costs may help them convert this into good outcomes as an adult or, alternatively, be symptomatic of significant inequalities between rich and poor. Areas that fall into this category include Bristol, Cambridge, Derby, Oxford and Reading.
- **Performance Zone 4 – Weak performance across the board.** There areas provide little opportunity for young people to acquire the education and skills they need to achieve good outcomes as an adult and, even if they are able to overcome this, a weak labour market and/or high housing costs make it difficult to secure good outcomes in adult life and are the most concerning social mobility coldspots. Areas that fall into this category include Norwich and much of Norfolk, Ipswich, Nottingham, Blackpool, Middlesbrough, Barnsley, Doncaster, Oldham, Scarborough and Thanet.

Figure 5 – Classifying performance against the Social Mobility Index



6) Key Headlines

London and its commuter belt is pulling away from the rest of the country

In England an economic divide between the North and South of the country has long been recognised, but the index shows a more concentrated divide in the life chances of disadvantaged young people living in London and its commuter belt and those in the rest of the country.

As we saw earlier, 30 out of 32 London Boroughs are in the top 20 per cent of areas against the Social Mobility Index with the remaining 2 boroughs ranking in the top third of authorities. Large swaths of London's commuter belt including large parts of Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Essex, Kent and Surrey rank highly against the Index. Although there are some highly ranked authorities elsewhere in the country, every region apart from London, the South East and the East is significantly underrepresented among "social mobility hotspots" and there is no other area of the country where the concentration of social mobility hotspots comes close to London and its commuter belt.

A key factor in the dominance of these areas – especially those in Greater London - is the strong educational outcomes of disadvantaged young people at primary and secondary school and the relatively high chances they have of progressing to university. Other key factors are the strong job markets in these areas - with high median pay, lots of managerial and professional jobs and relatively few jobs paying less than the living wage - and the excellent transportation links around the area, with local authorities in London having the lowest average travel time to get to their nearest train station.

An area where London and its commuter belt does less well is on housing affordability, with many authorities ranking in the bottom 20 per cent on this measure, and family home ownership is also patchy, especially in London. This may point to issues for those from disadvantaged backgrounds - who do not have access to parental support for home ownership and housing costs - in securing a good life for their families even if they do well at school and secure a good job.

Coastal areas and industrial towns are becoming real social mobility coldspots

Old industrial towns and coal mining areas that have struggled as England has moved from a manufacturing- to a services-based economy dominate the areas identified as social mobility coldspots. For example, Norwich, Corby, Mansfield, Tameside, Nuneaton, Nottingham, Kidderminster (Wyre Forest), Derby, Carlisle, Doncaster, Barnsley, Stoke-on-Trent, Northampton and Oldham are all among the lowest performing 10 per cent of areas.

A large number of social mobility coldspots are formerly prosperous seaside resorts built on a booming tourist trade which have struggled in the last few decades due to increased competition from Mediterranean resorts associated with cheaper air travel and a change in tastes away from the traditional British seaside holiday. These disadvantages are accentuated by poor transport links to England's main urban centres. For example, Blackpool, Lowestoft (Waveney), Scarborough, Great

Yarmouth, Hunstanton (Kings Lynn and West Norfolk) and Minehead (West Somerset) are all among the lowest performing 10 per cent of areas.

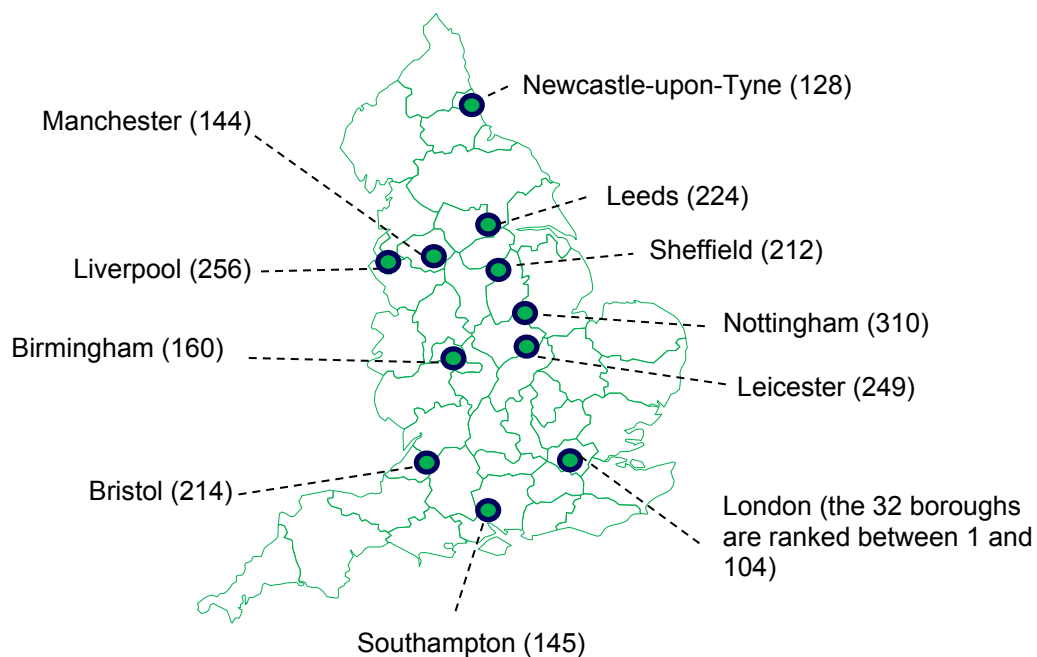
Many of these areas combine bad educational outcomes for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds with weak labour markets which have a greater share of low skilled, low paid employment than elsewhere in the UK: there are very few areas among low performers on both the education and the adulthood measures that are neither old industrial towns nor seaside resorts.

England's major cities are failing to be the places of opportunity that they should be

Many of the largest cities in England – with the exception of London – do not perform well against the social mobility index.

However, there is still a marked difference between cities like Manchester, Birmingham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (which are about average against the index) and cities like Nottingham, Derby and Norwich (which do extremely badly). It is also notable that the performance of the wider Manchester and West Midlands conurbations is quite poor outside of their central cities, with much of Greater Manchester and the Black Country doing worse than the average local area.

Figure 7 - Social Mobility Index rankings of the 11 biggest metropolitan areas in England



It is perhaps surprising that the largest cities in England do not do better against the Social Mobility Index – they have many of the ingredients to become social mobility hotspots:

- They have relatively diverse populations. We know disadvantaged children from ethnic minority backgrounds achieve significantly better outcomes than their peers from White British backgrounds at school and beyond. For example, looking at the GCSE results of young people eligible for free school meals, those from ethnic minority backgrounds are 50 per cent more likely to achieve 5 good GCSEs including English and maths than those from White British backgrounds (42 per cent v 28 per cent).
- They have very good transport links both in terms of their public transport links and in terms of their links to the motorway network. This should again provide advantages for those from disadvantaged backgrounds compared to more isolated areas through access to job opportunities and the attractiveness to educational professionals of working in schools in the local area.
- They share many similarities with London which does extraordinarily well against the Social Mobility Index despite the high level of deprivation seen in many parts of the Capital.

Despite this, as a group the ten largest cities excluding London perform very similarly against the Social Mobility Index compared to the rest of England: educational outcomes achieved by poorer children and labour market outcomes are both at about the England average and it is only against the home ownership measure that large cities do significantly worse than the England average. While there are exceptions (e.g. Nottingham and Leicester do badly against the labour market aspects of the Index; Leeds, Newcastle and Nottingham do badly for post-school outcomes for poorer young people), as a whole large cities are neither capitalising on their advantages nor performing exceptionally badly on any part of the Index.

Many of the richest places in England are doing worse for their disadvantaged children than places that are much poorer

There is a clear link between the affluence of a local area and performance against the Social Mobility Index – there is a clear tendency for richer areas to do relatively well against the index and poorer areas to do worse.

However, as Figure 8 shows, many places buck this trend and there is a lot of variation between the performance against the Social Mobility Index of areas which have similar levels of deprivation. London does exceptionally well despite its extremely high levels of deprivation. Many other highly deprived areas do relatively well and a number of affluent areas do quite badly.

We used official data on the level of deprivation of each local area in England – the Index of Multiple Deprivation – to identify areas that do better than expected given their level of deprivation or worse than expected given their level of affluence.³ The top and bottom 10 per cent of areas against this measure are shown in Table 6.

Areas identified as doing relatively badly given their level of deprivation include Crawley, Poole, Cambridge and Worcester; areas that do relatively well include Slough, Luton, Manchester, Birmingham, Huddersfield (Kirklees) and Halifax (Calderdale).

It is notable that local areas in the East Midlands and the East of England are significantly over-represented in areas that do significantly worse than expected given their level of deprivation, together making up half of the lowest performing 10 per cent of areas on this measure.

³ We used a simple linear regression model analysing the relationship between the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the Social Mobility Index for the 292 non-London local authority districts. We then used this model to predict what we would expect the Social Mobility Index score of a place to be given its level of deprivation and compared this prediction to the actual score

Figure 8 - Relationship between social mobility index score and deprivation (as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation)

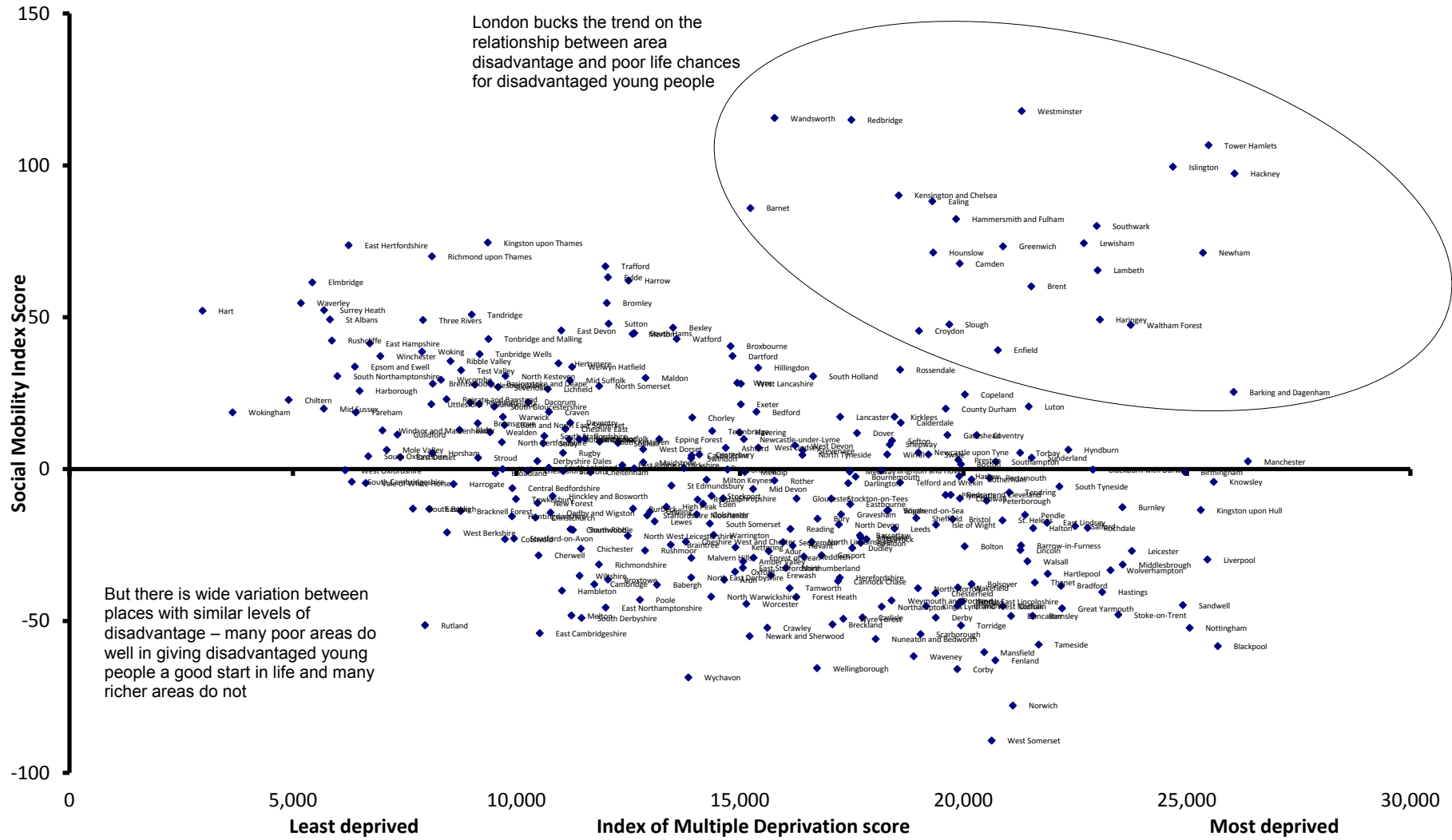


Table 6 - Highest and lowest performing 10 per cent of local areas conditional on area deprivation excluding London

| High ranking given area deprivation | | | Low ranking given area deprivation | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Area | Region | Difference compared to predicted | Area | Region | Difference compared to predicted |
| 1. Slough | South East | +69.3 | 1. West Somerset | South West | -64.9 |
| 2. Trafford | North West | +66.1 | 2. Wychavon | West Midlands | -63.8 |
| 3. Fylde | North West | +62.7 | 3. Rutland | East Midlands | -63.7 |
| 4. East Hertfordshire | East | +56.4 | 4. East Cambridgeshire | East | -58.9 |
| 5. Rossendale | North West | +51.2 | 5. Wellingborough | East | -52.4 |
| 6. Broxbourne | East | +48.0 | 6. Norwich | East | -52.0 |
| 7. Luton | East | +47.4 | 7. South Derbyshire | East Midlands | -51.1 |
| 8. Copeland | North West | +47.3 | 8. Melton | East Midlands | -51.0 |
| 9. Watford | East | +46.9 | 9. Newark and Sherwood | East Midlands | -46.2 |
| 10. South Hams | South West | +46.0 | 10. East Northamptonshire | East Midlands | -46.2 |
| 11. Dartford | South East | +44.9 | 11. Corby | East Midlands | -43.6 |
| 12. Manchester | North West | +43.6 | 12. Hambleton | Yorkshire and Humber | -43.5 |
| 13. South Holland | East Midlands | +43.5 | 13. Crawley | South East | -42.3 |
| 14. East Devon | South West | +42.2 | 14. Waveney | East | -42.2 |
| 15. Elmbridge | South East | +41.8 | 15. Poole | South West | -41.4 |
| 16. Tandridge | South East | +41.6 | 16. Cambridge | East | -39.2 |
| 17. County Durham | North East | +41.4 | 17. Nuneaton and Bedworth | West Midlands | -39.0 |
| 18. Three Rivers | East | +36.6 | 18. Fenland | East | -38.2 |
| 19. Wyre | North West | +36.3 | 19. Wiltshire | South West | -37.4 |
| 20. West Lancashire | North West | +36.3 | 20. Breckland | East | -37.0 |
| 21. Birmingham | West Midlands | +36.1 | 21. Broxtowe | East Midlands | -36.8 |
| 22. Hyndburn | North West | +35.8 | 22. Mansfield | East Midlands | -36.3 |
| 23. Kirklees | Yorkshire and the Humber | +35.4 | 23. Worcester | West Midlands | -35.8 |
| 24. Coventry | West Midlands | +34.7 | 24. North Warwickshire | West Midlands | -35.7 |
| 25. Knowsley | North West | +34.7 | 25. Babergh | East | -35.3 |
| 26. Tonbridge and Malling | South East | +34.6 | 26. Scarborough | Yorkshire and the Humber | -34.5 |
| 27. Waverley | South East | +34.3 | 27. Wyre Forest | West Midlands | -34.4 |
| 28. Calderdale | Yorkshire and the Humber | +33.8 | 28. Cherwell | South East | -33.3 |
| 29. Surrey Heath | South East | +33.5 | 29. Carlisle | North West | -32.8 |

Very similar areas that are only a few miles apart do very differently on social mobility despite having similar challenges and opportunities

There are significant differences between local areas that are only a few miles apart, with authorities that are close to one another – and sometimes neighbouring authorities - often performing very differently from each other. A few examples of this variation are given below:

Newcastle (ranked 128 out of 324) v Middlesbrough (ranked 260 out of 324). These authorities are within 40 miles of each other and are on the face of it quite similar cities, but Newcastle does significantly better. A far higher proportion of disadvantaged children in Newcastle attend a good or outstanding secondary school (82 per cent compared with 45 per cent), adults working in Newcastle are paid on average an extra £40 per week than those working in Middlesbrough and there is a higher proportion of professional jobs in Newcastle (30 per cent against 25 per cent).

Coventry (ranked 108 out of 324) v Stoke-On Trent (ranked 298 out of 324). These two authorities are a little over 60 miles apart and both have large populations, high levels of deprivation and are categorised as the same type of urban area by the Office for National Statistics. However, Coventry ranks far higher on the index than Stoke. Differences include higher pay for jobs in Coventry (an extra £33 a week on average), more professional jobs (25 per cent against 19 per cent in Stoke) and a higher progression to university for poorer young people (24 per cent against 13 per cent).

Fylde (ranked 22 out of 324) v Blackpool (ranked 316 out of 324). Fylde and Blackpool border each other but the latter ranks 294 places lower than the former. There is a large discrepancy in school outcomes and quality, with Fylde ranking in the top 20 per cent on every one of the indicators with have used for school outcomes, whereas only 28 per cent of Blackpool's disadvantaged children achieve 5 good GCSEs including English and maths. Blackpool's labour market, like that of many other seaside towns, performs poorly on the measures in the index. The average weekly salary in Blackpool is £304, the second lowest in the country after West Somerset, and less than a quarter of jobs fall under the professional classification.

South Hams (ranked 40 out of 324) v Torridge (ranked 308 out of 324). These local authorities are both largely rural coastal areas of Devon and yet the former does a lot better against the Social Mobility Index. Disadvantaged children in South Hams are more likely to achieve a good level of development in the early years (62 per cent achieve a good level of development compared to 46 per cent in South Hams), more likely to end a good or outstanding school (77 per cent compared with 41 per cent) and over two and a half times more likely to achieve A-level or equivalent qualifications by the age of 19 (39 per cent against 14 per cent). Labour market outcomes are also significantly better in South Hams than in Torridge with, for example, far more managerial and professional jobs (32 per cent versus 13 per cent).

7) Early Years

Experiences in the first few years of life play an extremely strong role in shaping later development. There is clear evidence that children from poorer backgrounds perform worse than their more affluent peers during the early years. For many children this translates into worse educational outcomes throughout their school careers. In 2010, a government-commissioned study found that by school age “there are very wide variations in children’s abilities and the evidence is clear that children from poorer backgrounds do worse cognitively and behaviourally than those from more affluent homes. Schools do not effectively close that gap; children who arrive in the bottom range of ability tend to stay there.”⁴

The indicators that we are looking at for this life stage are:

- The proportion of nursery provision in the local area that is rated good or outstanding (Ofsted data).
- The proportion of five-year-olds eligible for FSM who achieve a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (DfE data).

⁴<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110120090128/http://povertyreview.independent.gov.uk/media/20254/poverty-report.pdf>

Figure 9 – Map of performance against Early Years Social Mobility Indicators

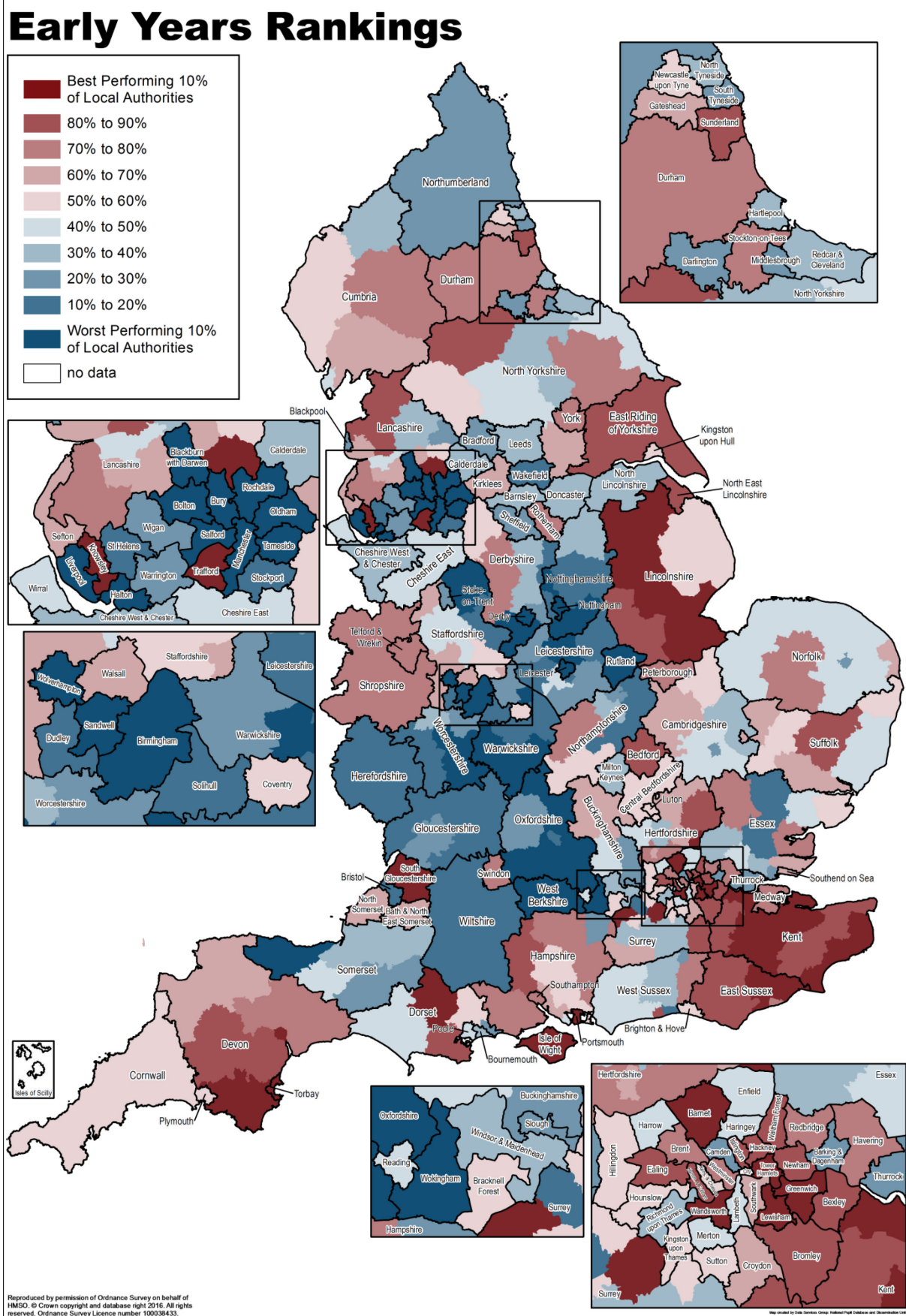


Table 7 - The best and worst performers against Early Years Social Mobility Indicators

| Position | Local Authority | Region | Position | Local Authority | Region |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1st best | South Holland | East Midlands | 1st worst | Bury | North West |
| 2nd best | Torbay | South West | 2nd worst | West Somerset | South West |
| 3rd best | South Hams | South West | 3rd worst | Derby | East Midlands |
| 4th best | North Kesteven | East Midlands | 4th worst | Oldham | North West |
| 5th best | Tonbridge and Malling | South East | 5th worst | Leicester | East Midlands |
| 6th best | Shepway | South East | 6th worst | Tameside | North West |
| 7th best | Greenwich | London | 7th worst | Wychavon | West Midlands |
| 8th best | Isle of Wight | South East | 8th worst | Sandwell | West Midlands |
| 9th best | Broxbourne | East of England | 9th worst | Vale of White Horse | South East |
| 10th best | Knowsley | North West | 10th worst | Rutland | East Midlands |
| 11th best | Lewisham | London | 11th worst | Halton | North West |
| 12th best | Tunbridge Wells | South East | 12th worst | South Derbyshire | East Midlands |
| 13th best | Boston | East Midlands | 13th worst | Blackburn with Darwen | North West |
| 14th best | Dover | South East | 14th worst | South Oxfordshire | South East |
| 15th best | South Gloucestershire | South West | 15th worst | Salford | North West |
| 16th best | Surrey Heath | South East | 16th worst | West Berkshire | South East |
| 17th best | Rother | South East | 17th worst | Rushcliffe | East Midlands |
| 18th best | Rossendale | North West | 18th worst | Bolton | North West |
| 19th best | North Dorset | South West | 19th worst | Birmingham | West Midlands |
| 20th best | Swale | South East | 20th worst | Redditch | West Midlands |
| 21st best | Wandsworth | London | 21st worst | Wokingham | South East |
| 22nd best | Elmbridge | South East | 22nd worst | Ashfield | East Midlands |
| 23rd best | Lincoln | East Midlands | 23rd worst | Wolverhampton | West Midlands |
| 24th best | Exeter | South West | 24th worst | Rochdale | North West |
| 25th best | Dartford | South East | 25th worst | Staffordshire Moorlands | West Midlands |
| 26th best | Gravesham | South East | 26th worst | Stratford-on-Avon | West Midlands |
| 27th best | Portsmouth | South East | 27th worst | Cherwell | South East |
| 28th best | Maidstone | South East | 28th worst | Manchester | North West |
| 29th best | Barnet | London | 29th worst | Nuneaton and Bedworth | West Midlands |
| 30th best | Trafford | North West | 30th worst | Nottingham | East Midlands |
| 31st best | West Lindsey | East Midlands | 31st worst | Liverpool | North West |
| 32nd best | Tower Hamlets | London | 32nd worst | Charnwood | East Midlands |

8) School

There are stark differences in educational attainment between disadvantaged children and their peers. In England, those from a disadvantaged background are far less likely to attend a good quality school or to achieve key educational benchmarks than their more advantaged peers. For example, in over half of local authorities a child that is not eligible for free school meals is twice as likely (or more) to achieve 5 A*-C GCSEs than a child eligible for free school meals: in some instances they are 3 times as likely. This trend is echoed in a disadvantaged child's likelihood of attending a good or outstanding school.

The indicators that we are looking at for this life stage are:

- The proportion of children eligible for FSM attending a good or outstanding primary school (Ofsted data).
- The proportion of children eligible for FSM attending a good or outstanding secondary school (Ofsted data).
- The proportion of children eligible for FSM achieving a level 4 or above in reading, writing, and mathematics at Key Stage 2 (DfE data).
- The proportion of children eligible for FSM achieving 5 A*-C grades including English and Maths at GCSE (DfE data).

Figure 10 – Map of performance against School Social Mobility Indicators

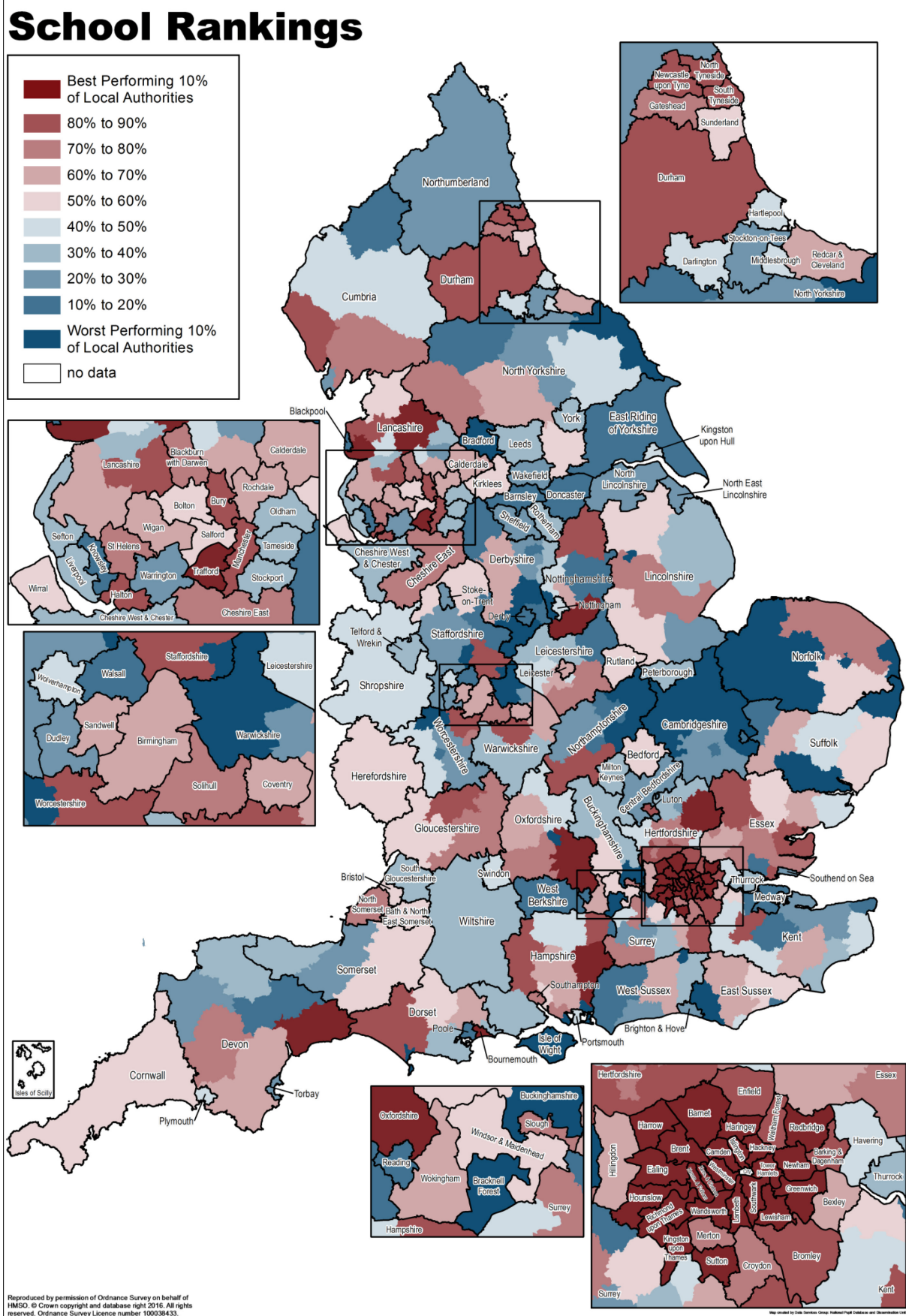


Table 8 - The best and worst performance against School Social Mobility Indicators

| Position | Local Authority | Region | Position | Local Authority | Region |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 st best | Westminster | London | 1 st worst | Fenland | East of England |
| 2 nd best | Kensington and Chelsea | London | 2 nd worst | Waveney | East of England |
| 3 rd best | Rushcliffe | East Midlands | 3 rd worst | Corby | East Midlands |
| 4 th best | Redbridge | London | 4 th worst | Crawley | South East |
| 5 th best | Camden | London | 5 th worst | Bracknell Forest | South East |
| 6 th best | Tower Hamlets | London | 6 th worst | Gosport | South East |
| 7 th best | Hackney | London | 7 th worst | Wellingborough | East Midlands |
| 8 th best | Islington | London | 8 th worst | Ipswich | East of England |
| 9 th best | Wandsworth | London | 9 th worst | South Bucks | South East |
| 10 th best | Southwark | London | 10 th worst | Isle of Wight | South East |
| 11 th best | Newham | London | 11 th worst | East Cambridgeshire | East of England |
| 12 th best | Lambeth | London | 12 th worst | Babergh | East of England |
| 13 th best | Ealing | London | 13 th worst | Tamworth | West Midlands |
| 14 th best | Barnet | London | 14 th worst | Norwich | East of England |
| 15 th best | Fylde | North West | 15 th worst | Bradford | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 16 th best | Greenwich | London | 16 th worst | Breckland | East of England |
| 17 th best | Ribble Valley | North West | 17 th worst | Cannock Chase | West Midlands |
| 18 th best | Harrow | London | 18 th worst | King's Lynn and West Norfolk | East of England |
| 19 th best | Hounslow | London | 19 th worst | Scarborough | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 20 th best | Hammersmith and Fulham | London | 20 th worst | Lewes | South East |
| 21 st best | Kingston upon Thames | London | 21 st worst | Lincoln | East Midlands |
| 22 nd best | Haringey | London | 22 nd worst | North Warwickshire | West Midlands |
| 23 rd best | East Devon | South West | 23 rd worst | Amber Valley | East Midlands |
| 24 th best | Brent | London | 24 th worst | South Derbyshire | East Midlands |
| 25 th best | East Hampshire | South East | 25 th worst | Huntingdonshire | East of England |
| 26 th best | Trafford | North West | 26 th worst | East Northamptonshire | East Midlands |
| 27 th best | Sutton | London | 27 th worst | Havant | South East |
| 28 th best | South Oxfordshire | South East | 28 th worst | Oxford | South East |
| 29 th best | Bournemouth | South West | 29 th worst | Wyre Forest | West Midlands |
| 30 th best | East Hertfordshire | East of England | 30 th worst | Broxtowe | East Midlands |
| 31 st best | Richmond upon Thames | London | 31 st worst | Great Yarmouth | East of England |
| 32 nd best | Lewisham | London | 32 nd worst | Weymouth and Portland | South West |

9) Youth

The years following school are important for social mobility for two key reasons: 1) this is likely to be the first time that young people will make key choices about their life; and 2) what young people have achieved at this point in their lives has a significant impact on their life chances as adults.

The importance of being ‘on the right track’ during this period cannot be overstated: for those young people that are NEET (not in education, employment, or training) at 16, almost half will remain NEET aged 17⁵, and many will continue to feel the consequences of being NEET into adulthood: those unemployed at a young age will spend on average an additional two months per year (8.4 weeks for men, 10.7 weeks for women) out of work between the ages of 26 to 29 than they would have had if they had a more complete work history”.⁶

The indicators that we are looking at for this life stage are:

- The proportion of young people eligible for FSM who are not in education, employment, or training one year after finishing KS4 (DfE data).
- The average points score per entry for young people eligible for FSM who are entered for a level 3 qualification (DfE data).
- The proportion of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 who achieve 2+ A-levels or equivalent qualifications by age 19 (DfE data).
- The proportion of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 who enter higher education by age 19 (BIS data).
- The proportion of young people eligible for FSM who enter higher education at one of the third most selective universities by age 19 (BIS data).

⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/180504/DFE-00031-2011.pdf

⁶ http://www.theworkfoundation.com/downloadpublication/report/314_short-term%20crisis_long_term_problem.pdf

Figure 11 – Map of performance against Youth Social Mobility Indicators

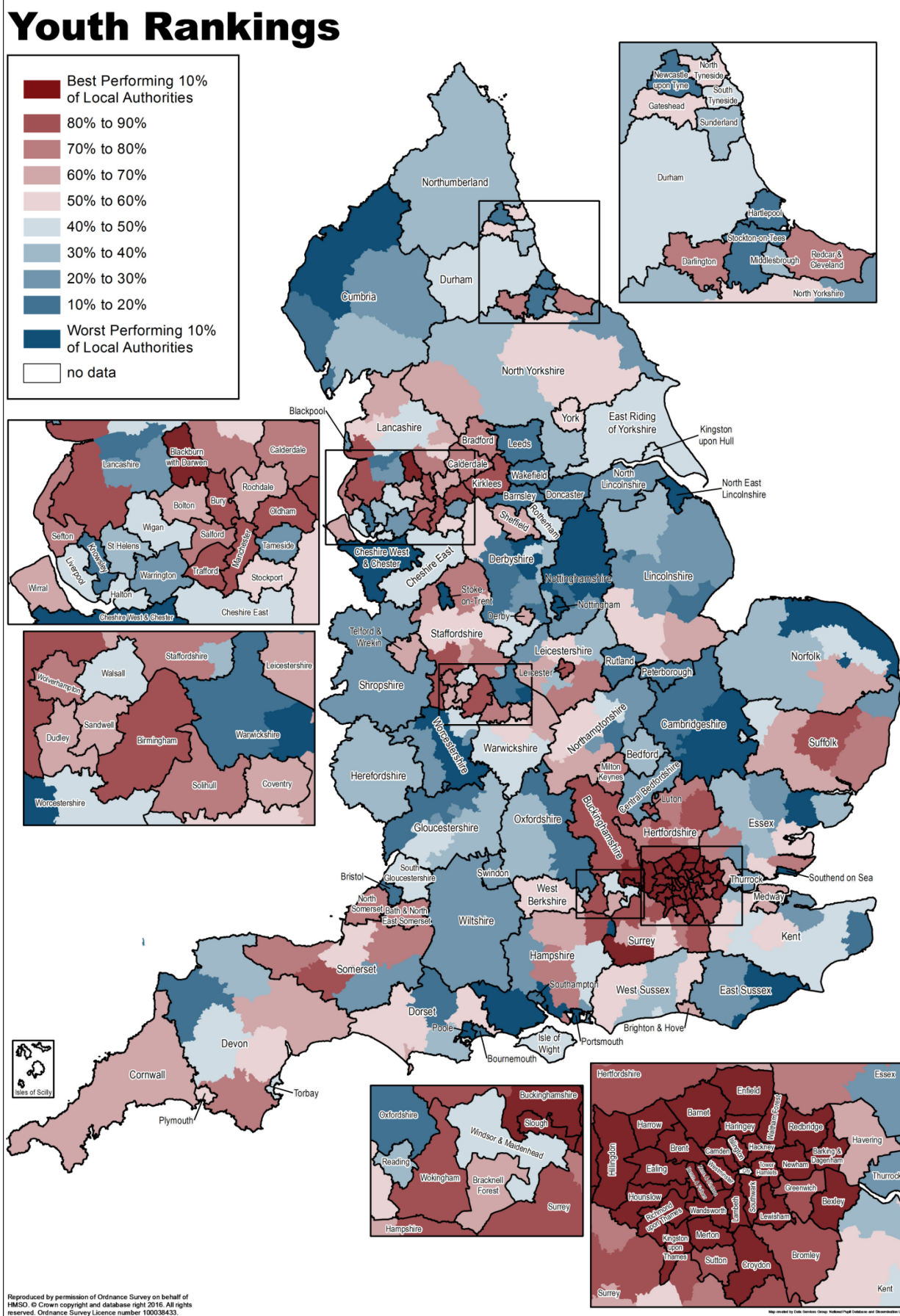


Table 9 - The best and worst performance against Youth Social Mobility indicators

| Position | Local Authority | Region | Position | Local Authority | Region |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st best | Kensington and Chelsea | London | 1st worst | Eastleigh | South East |
| 2nd best | Westminster | London | 2nd worst | North East Lincolnshire | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 3rd best | Redbridge | London | 3rd worst | Stoke-on-Trent | West Midlands |
| 4th best | Brent | London | 4th worst | Hastings | South East |
| 5th best | Harrow | London | 5th worst | Cambridge | East of England |
| 6th best | Newham | London | 6th worst | East Cambridgeshire | East of England |
| 7th best | Hackney | London | 7th worst | Rushmoor | South East |
| 8th best | Hounslow | London | 8th worst | Carlisle | North West |
| 9th best | Ealing | London | 9th worst | Wychavon | West Midlands |
| 10th best | Tower Hamlets | London | 10th worst | North Norfolk | East of England |
| 11th best | Wandsworth | London | 11th worst | Bassetlaw | East Midlands |
| 12th best | Hammersmith and Fulham | London | 12th worst | Mansfield | East Midlands |
| 13th best | Slough | South East | 13th worst | Newark and Sherwood | East Midlands |
| 14th best | Haringey | London | 14th worst | Ashfield | East Midlands |
| 15th best | Barnet | London | 15th worst | Great Yarmouth | East of England |
| 16th best | Islington | London | 16th worst | Eastbourne | South East |
| 17th best | Waltham Forest | London | 17th worst | Norwich | East of England |
| 18th best | Enfield | London | 18th worst | Colchester | East of England |
| 19th best | Southwark | London | 19th worst | South Cambridgeshire | East of England |
| 20th best | Barking and Dagenham | London | 20th worst | Cheshire West and Chester | North West |
| 21st best | Croydon | London | 21st worst | Nuneaton and Bedworth | West Midlands |
| 22nd best | Camden | London | 22nd worst | Nottingham | East Midlands |
| 23rd best | Lambeth | London | 23rd worst | Wyre Forest | West Midlands |
| 24th best | Lewisham | London | 24th worst | Portsmouth | South East |
| 25th best | Kingston upon Thames | London | 25th worst | Worcester | West Midlands |
| 26th best | Merton | London | 26th worst | Fareham | South East |
| 27th best | Richmond upon Thames | London | 27th worst | New Forest | South East |
| 28th best | Blackburn with Darwen | North West | 28th worst | North East Derbyshire | East Midlands |
| 29th best | Bexley | London | 29th worst | Poole | South West |
| 30th best | Hillingdon | London | 30th worst | Southend-on-Sea | East of England |
| 31st best | Waverley | South East | 31st worst | Rother | South East |
| 32nd best | South Bucks | South East | 32nd worst | Allerdale | North West |

10) Adulthood

This life stage is important for social mobility as it captures a person's chances of converting good outcomes throughout their educational career into good outcomes as an adult. Achieving good qualifications and securing a prized university place or apprenticeship do not of themselves ensure that a person will be able to get on the properly ladder, and secure a professional, well-paid job: this depends on whether there are opportunities available for young people who secure good educational outcomes to translate them into good adulthood outcomes.

The indicators that we are looking at for this life stage are:

- Median weekly pay of employees (ONS data).
- Housing affordability, as measured by average house prices compared to median annual pay of employees (ONS data).
- The proportion of managerial and professional jobs as determined by those that are Standard Occupational Classes 1 and 2 (ONS data).
- The proportion of employee jobs that pay an hourly rate less than the living wage rate applicable to the local area set by the Living Wage Foundation (ONS data).
- The proportion of families with children that own their own home (Census 2011 data).

Figure 12 – Map of performance against Adulthood Social Mobility Indicators

Adulthood Rankings

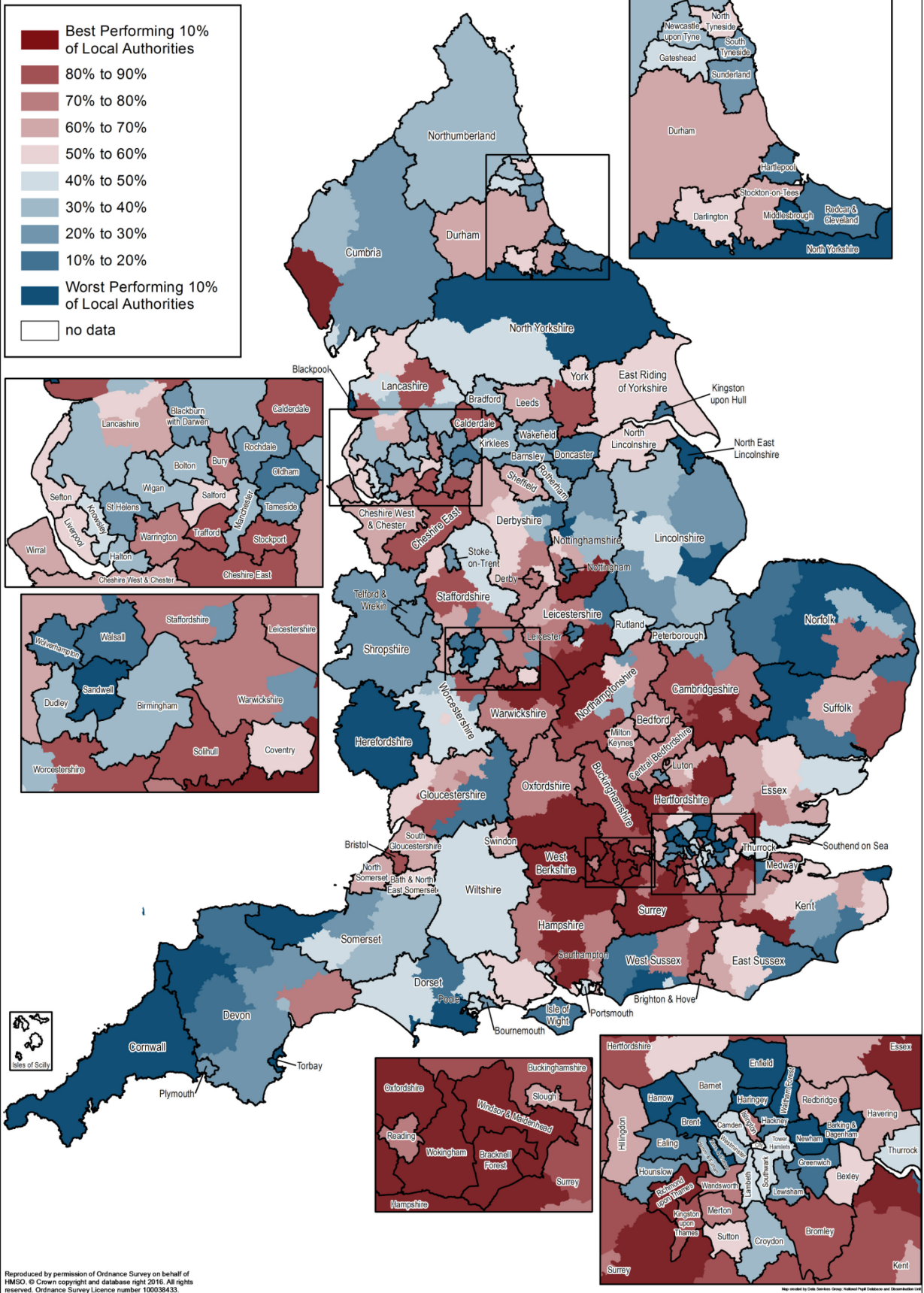


Table 10 - The best and worst performance against Adulthood Social Mobility Indicators

| Position | Local Authority | Region | Position | Local Authority | Region |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 st best | St Albans | East of England | 1 st worst | West Somerset | South West |
| 2 nd best | Rushcliffe | East Midlands | 2 nd worst | Torrige | South West |
| 3 rd best | Hart | South East | 3 rd worst | Newham | London |
| 4 th best | South Cambridgeshire | East of England | 4 th worst | North Norfolk | East of England |
| 5 th best | Wokingham | South East | 5 th worst | Forest Heath | East of England |
| 6 th best | Chiltern | South East | 6 th worst | Kensington and Chelsea | London |
| 7 th best | Richmond upon Thames | London | 7 th worst | Breckland | East of England |
| 8 th best | Elmbridge | South East | 8 th worst | Waltham Forest | London |
| 9 th best | Brentwood | East of England | 9 th worst | Brent | London |
| 10 th best | Vale of White Horse | South East | 10 th worst | Thanet | South East |
| 11 th best | Windsor and Maidenhead | South East | 11 th worst | Boston | East Midlands |
| 12 th best | Guildford | South East | 12 th worst | Blackpool | North West |
| 13 th best | Warwick | West Midlands | 13 th worst | Richmondshire | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 14 th best | Dartford | South East | 14 th worst | Mansfield | East Midlands |
| 15 th best | Winchester | South East | 15 th worst | Torbay | South West |
| 16 th best | Copeland | North West | 16 th worst | Arun | South East |
| 17 th best | Mole Valley | South East | 17 th worst | Hambleton | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 18 th best | Harborough | East Midlands | 18 th worst | Norwich | East of England |
| 19 th best | East Hertfordshire | East of England | 19 th worst | Haringey | London |
| 20 th best | Surrey Heath | South East | 20 th worst | St Edmundsbury | East of England |
| 21 st best | South Oxfordshire | South East | 21 st worst | Scarborough | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 22 nd best | West Berkshire | South East | 22 nd worst | Weymouth and Portland | South West |
| 23 rd best | Daventry | East Midlands | 23 rd worst | North East Lincolnshire | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 24 th best | Rugby | West Midlands | 24 th worst | Sandwell | West Midlands |
| 25 th best | Tunbridge Wells | South East | 25 th worst | Barking and Dagenham | London |
| 26 th best | Oxford | South East | 26 th worst | Cornwall | South West |
| 27 th best | Epsom and Ewell | South East | 27 th worst | Harrow | London |
| 28 th best | Bracknell Forest | South East | 28 th worst | Purbeck | South West |
| 29 th best | Basingstoke and Deane | South East | 29 th worst | Middlesbrough | North East |
| 30 th best | Dacorum | East of England | 30 th worst | Ryedale | Yorkshire and The Humber |
| 31 st best | Waverley | South East | 31 st worst | Enfield | London |
| 32 nd best | Fareham | South East | 32 nd worst | Herefordshire | West Midlands |