



EMPOWERING PLACES

A report for Power to Change, using data from the Thriving Places Index: Area Profiles and Time Series

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power to
change



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**Thriving Places Index
Area Profiles and Time Series**

Power to Change - Empowering Places



Summary

In this report we use the Thriving Places Index (TPI) to look at the conditions that support wellbeing, enabling communities to thrive fairly and sustainably, in six Local Authority (LA) areas: Hartlepool, North East Lincolnshire, Leicester, Plymouth, Wigan, Bradford.

Looking across the headline elements of **Local Conditions for Wellbeing, Equality and Sustainability**, delving into the domains and subdomains from place and environment, health, education, local economy to people and community, and furthermore into individual indicators, this report brings out what makes each place unique in its potential and individual challenges as well as commonalities across. All six areas are working with Power to Change to build on existing strengths in their communities to try something new and see whether they achieve better outcomes in wellbeing, health, environment (to name just a few) using a bottom up approach in which community businesses play a central role.

There are three main sections:

Area summaries and statistical neighbours

- More detail on the drivers of the average score (see Figure 2 for a geographic overview) for each of the six areas and how they compare to their statistically most similar LA in England.
- Closer look at the Local Conditions around **Work and Local Economy** as well as **People and Communities**, the domains of most interest to Power to Change based on their outcomes and aims.

Area comparisons and Power to Change key outcome areas

Comparing and contrasting the six areas with one another, highlighting:

- How the Thriving Places Index can support impact evaluation on Power to Change **key outcome areas**.
- Similarities and differences between the LAs in question, including the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and Office of National Statistics personal wellbeing questions (ONS4) questions wellbeing questions.
- As each area has a variety of excellent, good and not so great scores across the board we also try to summarise what needs **improving, maintaining** or provides an example for other areas to learn from.

Change in indicators over time

How indicators **change over time**, starting with 2010 and the TPI data annually between 2016 and 2020.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Purpose of this report	3
1.2	The Thriving Places Index framework	3
1.3	What do the Thriving Places Index scores mean?	4
1.4	The Empowering Places programme	5
1.5	Power to Change long-term outcome areas	6
2	AREA SUMMARIES	7
2.1	Hartlepool	7
2.2	North East Lincolnshire	10
2.3	Leicester	13
2.4	Plymouth	16
2.5	Wigan	18
2.6	Bradford	21
2.7	Key area 1 - Work and Local Economy	24
2.8	Key area 2 - People and Community	27
3	COMPARING AND CONTRASTING	29
3.1	The TPI overall	29
3.2	IMD scores and ONS4 wellbeing values	31
3.3	TPI scores in relation to Power to Change outcome areas	33
3.4	TPI areas for improvement	33
3.5	TPI areas to maintain	33
3.6	TPI scores that set an example	35
4	THRIVING PLACES INDICATORS OVER TIME - 2010 to 2019 time series	36
4.1	Introduction	36
4.2	Power to Change long-term outcome areas	36
4.3	Indicators over time - results	37
•	Appendices	43
○	Appendix A. 2011 Area Classifications	43
○	Appendix B. Thriving Places Index indicator lists	44
○	Appendix C. Additional time series indicator graphs, for indicators relevant to Power to Change long term outcomes.	45

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

This report, delivered by Centre for Thriving Places, provides a Thriving Places Index (TPI) area profile for each of the six Empowering Places Local Authorities (LAs): Hartlepool, North East Lincolnshire, Leicester, Plymouth, Wigan, Bradford.*

The Thriving Places framework and indicators bring data together to form a bigger picture view of the structural conditions for wellbeing in each area, while highlighting area strengths and challenges.

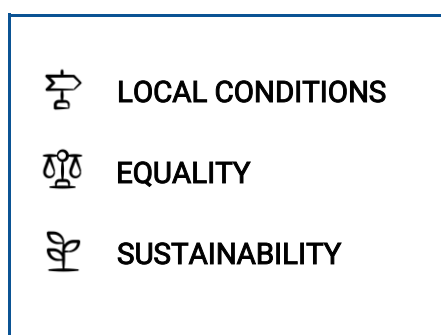
This report:

- Examines TPI subdomains around Local Economy and Community as well as the Power to Change outcome areas
- Compares each local area with similar LAs
- Brings in additional datasets such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and the Office of National Statistics personal wellbeing questions (ONS4) questions
- Considers development over time where indicators are available between 2016 and 2020

*The data is presented at the LA level, which is not the same level of geography covered by the Power to Change Empowering Places programme. The data can therefore be seen as an indication of the Empowering Places programme areas.

1.2 The Thriving Places Index framework

The Thriving Places Index framework is arranged into three headline elements:



Within each headline element there are domains and subdomains which break the headline elements down into greater detail:

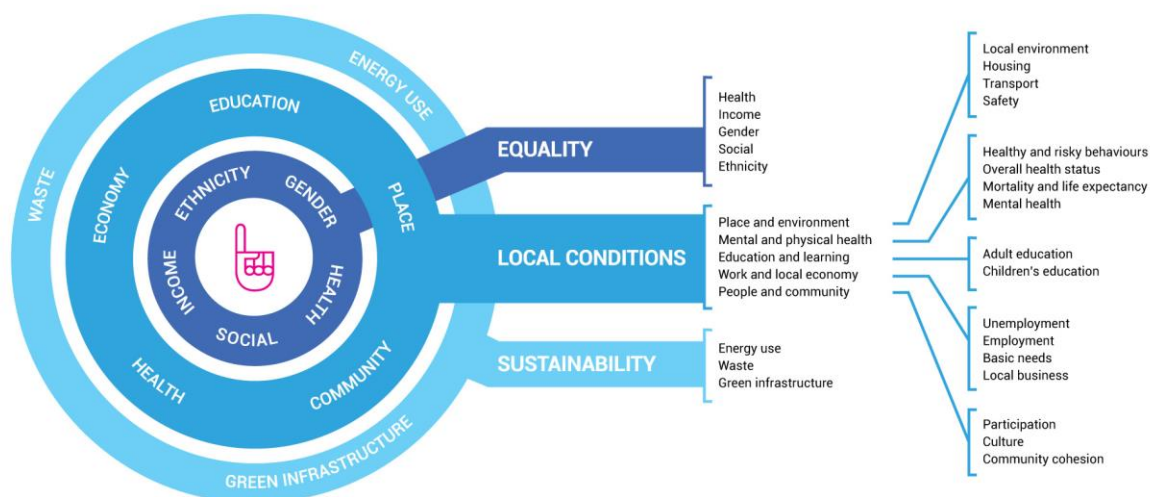
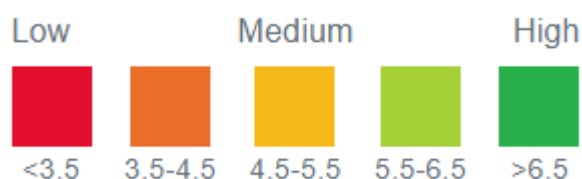


Figure 1. Thriving Places Index framework

Please see www.thrivingplacesindex.org/page/about/measurement for full method detail

1.3 What do the Thriving Places Index scores mean?

All TPI scores range from 0-10¹. The TPI uses intuitive colour coding to show how a LA scores compared to other LAs:



- Dark red or dark green: Very low (below 3.5) or very high (above 6.5) scores; these scores are furthest from the England average. A high score does not necessarily mean a place is reaching its full potential, but it does indicate comparatively high performance in relation to other places.
- Yellow: Medium scores (4.5-5.5) - indicates performance the same as, or very similar to, the England average.
- Pale green (5.5-6.5) and orange (3.5-4.5): Above or below average scores, respectively.

The methodology used to standardise and combine the indicators into the subdomains and domains means that higher scores are always better, even where lower values on some indicators might have a negative impact on wellbeing (e.g. air pollution).

¹ Scores are capped at 0 and 10, so multiple places with scores 0 or 10 may perform differently. This is rare and not captured.

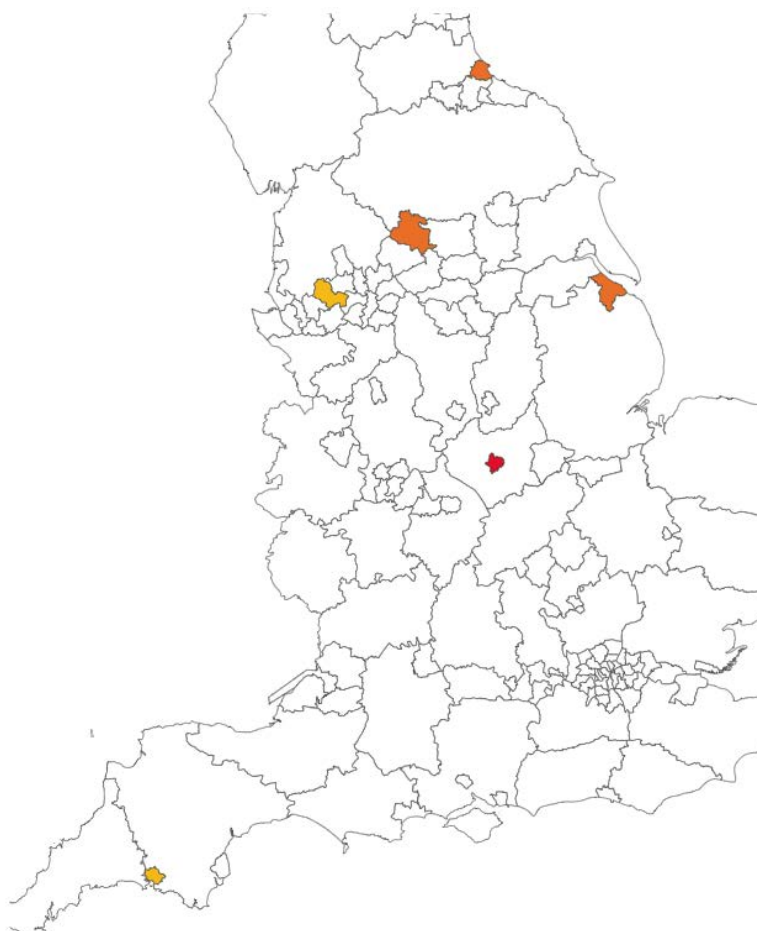


Figure 2. Map of TPI 2020 local conditions scores for the six Empowering Places areas

1.4 The Empowering Places programme

Empowering Places aims to build more resilient communities by catalysing and nurturing community businesses to provide benefits and opportunities for local people. The programme funds locally rooted 'catalyst' organisations in six places to help empower communities to develop community businesses:

- Abram Ward Community Cooperative in Abram, Wigan
- B-Inspired in Braunstone, Leicester
- Carlisle Business Centre in Manningham, Bradford
- Centre4 in Nunsthorpe and Bradley Park, Grimsby
- Real Ideas Organisation in Devonport and Stonehouse, Plymouth
- The Wharton Trust in Dyke House, Hartlepool

Each catalyst receives up to £1m (between July 2017 and July 2022) including support from an expert 'tech lead', access to a capacity support provider pool, grant funding and money to award seed grants to deliver a five-year plan. The aims of the programme include achieving:

- 'Better community business': there are more, stronger, and more successful community businesses in these places thanks to the support provided through the programme.

- ‘Stronger communities’: communities become more resilient, enterprising and able to drive positive change thanks to the opportunities provided through the programme.
- ‘Better places’: communities become better places to live thanks to the positive effects of activities delivered through the programme.

1.5 Power to Change long-term outcome areas

The TPI maps well onto Power to Change’s long-term outcome areas. Six of the seven outcome areas can be measured using a TPI subdomain or domain, e.g. the Community Cohesion subdomain can be used to measure progress towards the greater community cohesion outcome. Other outcome areas can be measured using specific TPI indicators - e.g. journey times to key services can form a part of measuring progress towards better access to basic services.

Where analysis relevant to one of these long-term outcome areas is included in this report, this has been indicated with a superscript number matching the outcome area.

Table 1. Power to Change long-term outcome areas mapped to relevant TPI areas and indicators

Outcome area number	Power to Change long-term outcome areas	Relevant TPI area	Relevant TPI indicators
OA1	Reduce social isolation	-	<i>None - no relevant data available at LA level</i>
OA2	Improved health and wellbeing	Mental and physical health domain; Health equality subdomain	
OA3	Increased employability	Adult education subdomain	
OA4	Better access to basic services	-	Journey times to key services
OA5	Greater community pride and empowerment	-	Neighbourhood trust
OA6	Improved local environment	Local environment subdomain	
OA7	Greater community cohesion	Community cohesion subdomain	

2 AREA SUMMARIES

2.1 Hartlepool



Main strengths: Income Equality, Ethnicity-related Equality and Housing.

Main challenges: Mental and Physical Health ^{OA2}, Work and Local Economy domain.

Local Conditions

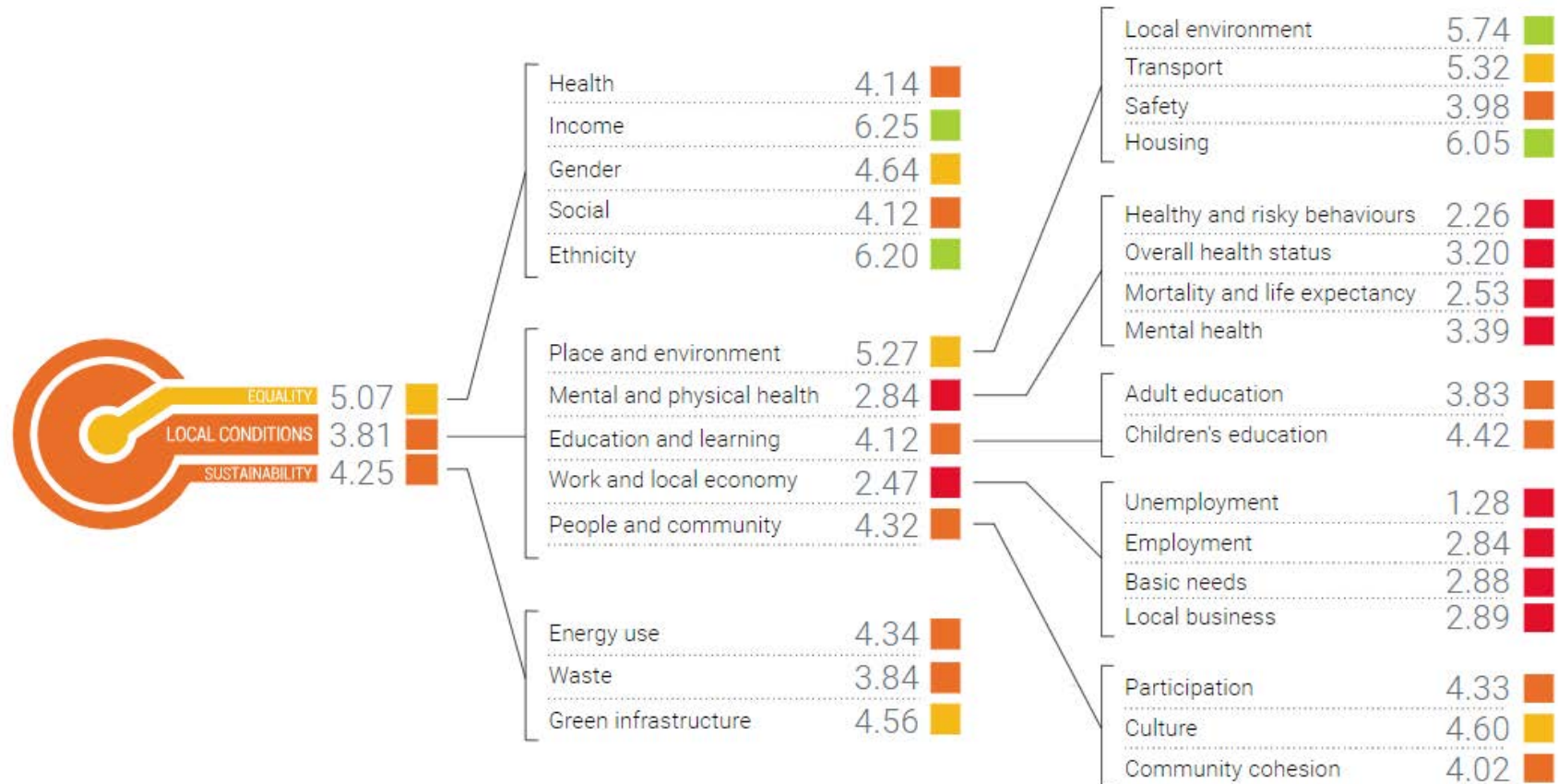
Hartlepool has a low score on Local Conditions overall.

Its score on the Place and Environment domain is about average, although it has mixed scores on the comprising subdomains. The modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard is the fourth lowest in the country, at 12.6%.

Houses are very affordable in Hartlepool. The ratio of median house price to median gross annual workplace-based earnings is the 8th lowest in the country. Levels of homelessness, based on the number of people accepted as being homeless and in priority need or Eligible Homeless People Not In Priority need, is about average, at 3.16 per 1000 people. The average in England is 3.61.

Hartlepool has a very low score on the Mental and Physical Health domain ^{OA2}, and the Work and Local Economy domain. It has a very low score on all subdomains within these two domains. The subdomains include Healthy and Risky Behaviours, Mental Health, and Local Business; the full list can be seen in Figure 1.

Hartlepool



Hartlepool has an average score on Education and Learning.

In the People and Community domain, Hartlepool has a low score. Within this domain, it has a low score on Participation and Community Cohesion ^{0A7}, but about average on Culture.

Sustainability

Overall, Hartlepool has a low score on Sustainability. Within this headline element, Hartlepool has low scores for Energy Use and Waste, whereas it has an average score for Green Infrastructure.

Equality

Hartlepool has an average score on Equality overall. However, it has mixed scores on the domains that make up this headline element, with high scores on Income and Ethnicity Equality, and low scores for Health Equality and Social Equality.

The ratio of weekly earnings in the 80th percentile compared to the 20th percentile in Hartlepool is 2.11, which is relatively low. This means the 80th percentile of earnings (high earnings) were 2.11 times more than the 20th percentile of earnings (low earnings). The average in England is 2.27. The difference between the percentage of local councillors that are BAME and the percentage of its population that are BAME is very small in Hartlepool, only 2.4%.

Similar area comparison

According to the 2011 area classification, Hartlepool is very similar to Redcar and Cleveland (Table 2). The two areas score similarly on Local Conditions, though Hartlepool has a lower score on both Sustainability and Equality.

Table 2. TPI 2020 summary scores for Hartlepool and Redcar and Cleveland

	Local Conditions	Sustainability	Equality
Hartlepool	3.81	4.25	5.07
Redcar and Cleveland	4.49	4.55	5.61

2.2 North East Lincolnshire



Main strengths: Culture

Main challenges: Work and Local Economy, Mortality and Life Expectancy and Health Inequality ^{OA2} (in life expectancy)

■ Local Conditions

North East Lincolnshire has a low score on Local Conditions overall. It has an average score across all of the Place and Environment subdomains.

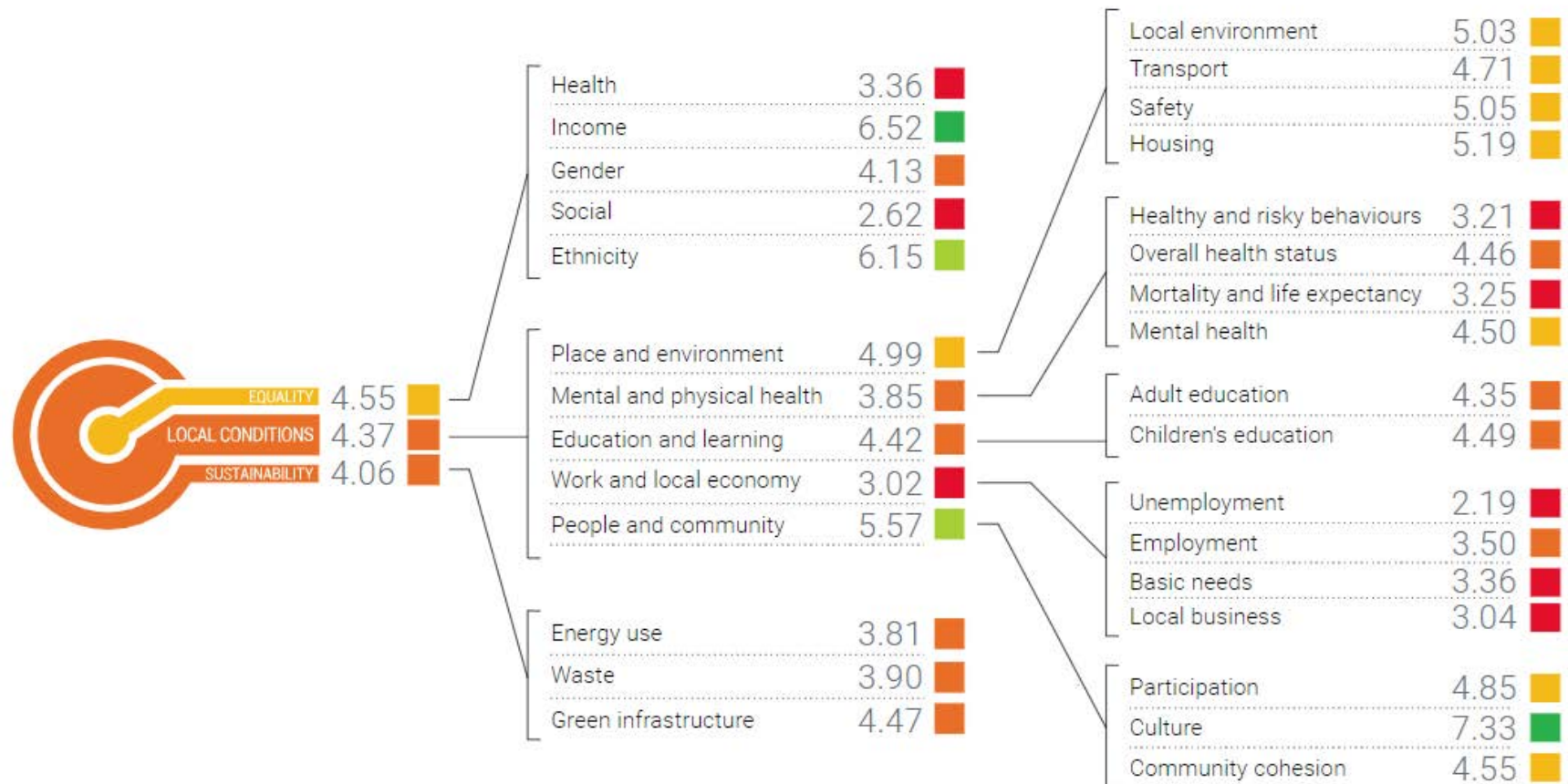
North East Lincolnshire has a low score on the Mental and Physical Health domain ^{OA2}. Within this domain, it has very low scores on Healthy and Risky Behaviours and Mortality and Life Expectancy.

North East Lincolnshire has a low score on the Adult Education ^{OA3} and Children's Education subdomains, and on the Education and Learning domain overall.

North East Lincolnshire has a very low score overall on Work and Local Economy, with its lowest score on Unemployment. 13.8% of its working age population are unwillingly out of work, the 9th highest in the country.

North East Lincolnshire has a high score on the People and Community domain, with a very high score on the Culture subdomain, which captures heritage assets and people's participation in heritage. This high Culture score is driven by high participation in heritage; its low score on the Assets subdomain of the RSA Heritage Index means there are fewer heritage assets in the LA area compared to the rest of the country.

North East Lincolnshire



Sustainability

North East Lincolnshire has a low Sustainability score overall and on all its domains.

Equality

North East Lincolnshire has an average overall Equality score, but very mixed scores across its domains. It has a very low score on Health equality_{OA2} and Social equality. This is in contrast with a very high score on the Income domain (i.e. low income inequality), and a high score on the Ethnicity domain (i.e. low ethnicity-related inequality).

Similar area comparison

According to the 2011 area classification, North East Lincolnshire is very similar to Doncaster. The two LAs perform similarly on Local Conditions and Equality (Table 3). They differ on Sustainability; North East Lincolnshire has a low score of 4.06 whereas Doncaster has a score closer to the average for England. Doncaster has higher scores on the Waste and Green Infrastructure domains of Sustainability.

Table 3. TPI 2020 summary scores for North East Lincolnshire and Doncaster

	Local Conditions	Sustainability	Equality
North East Lincolnshire	4.37	4.06	4.55
Doncaster	4.00	4.79	5.00

2.3 Leicester



Main strengths: Equality

Main challenges: Education and Learning, People and Community

Local conditions

Leicester has a very low score on Local Conditions overall.

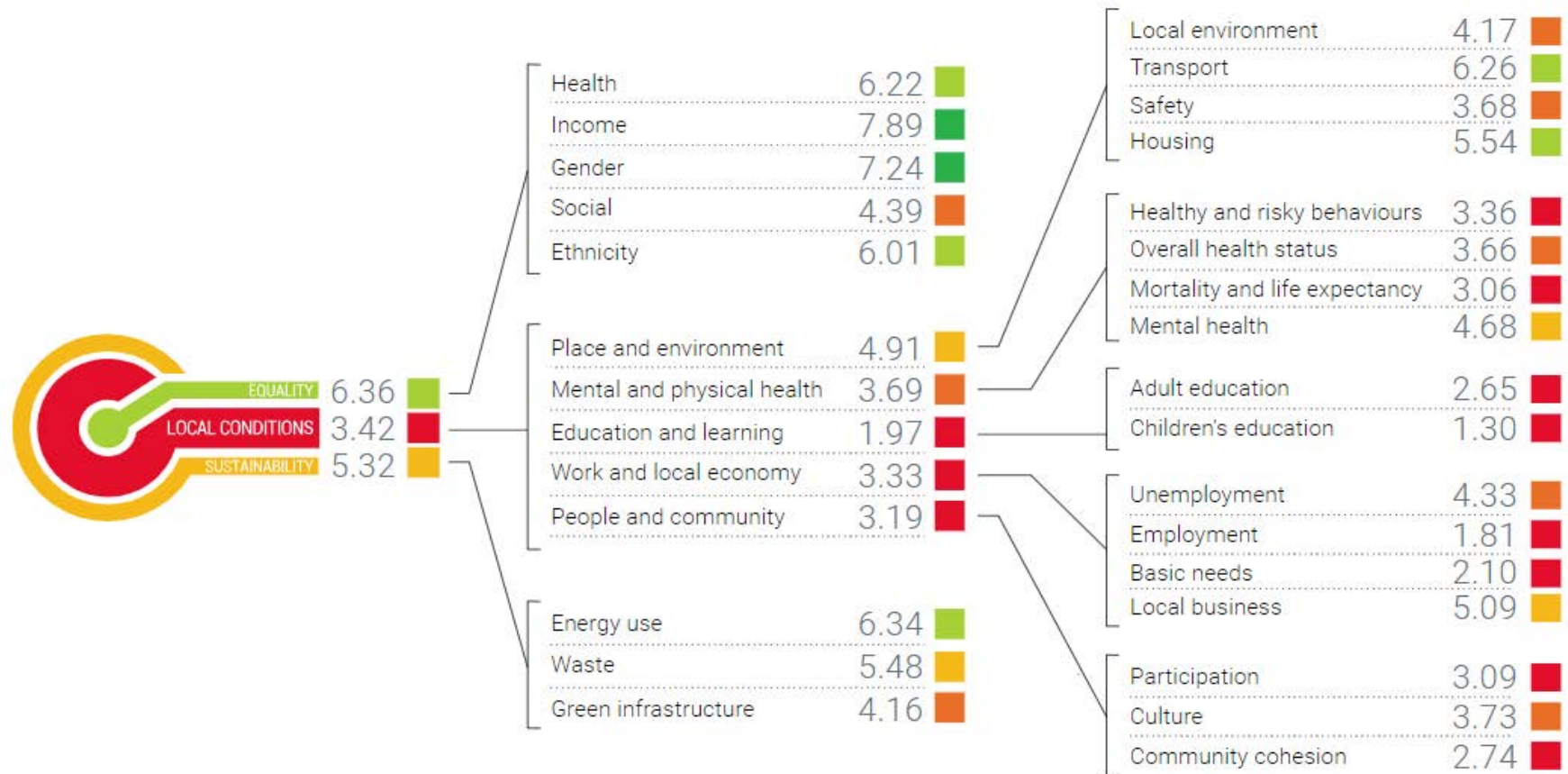
For Place and Environment, Leicester has an average score, but scores on the subdomains are mixed. It has high scores on Transport and Housing, and a low score on Local Environment _{0A6} and Safety.

On the Education and Learning domain, Leicester has a very low score overall and in both Children's and Adult Education _{0A3}.

Leicester has a very low score overall on the Work and Local Economy domain, although its score in the Local Business subdomain is average.

On the People and Community domain, Leicester has a very low score overall.

Leicester



Sustainability

Leicester has an average score on Sustainability overall but has a mixed performance on its domains. The area has a very high Energy Use score, an average score on Waste, and a low score on Green Infrastructure. Please note that the methodology used to standardise and combine the indicators into the subdomains and domains means that higher scores are always better.

Equality

On Equality, Leicester has a high score overall, but mixed scores on the domains. It has very high scores on Income and Gender Equality, contrasted by a low score on Social Equality.

Similar area comparison

According to the 2011 area classification, Leicester is very similar to Birmingham. These places have quite contrasting scores on the TPI. Leicester has a very low score on Local Conditions, whereas Birmingham has a medium score. Leicester has a high score on Equality, while Birmingham's score is average.

	Local Conditions	Sustainability	Equality
Leicester	3.42	5.32	6.36
Birmingham	3.82	4.80	5.20

Table 4. TPI 2020 summary scores for Leicester and Birmingham

2.4 Plymouth



Main strengths: Local Environment ^{OA6}, Energy Use, Income Equality and Gender Equality

Main challenges: Work and Local Economy, Mental Health ^{OA2}

Local Conditions

Plymouth has an average score on the Local Conditions headline element.

On the Place and Environment domain, Plymouth has a high score. This is mainly driven by a very high score on the Local Environment subdomain ^{OA6}.

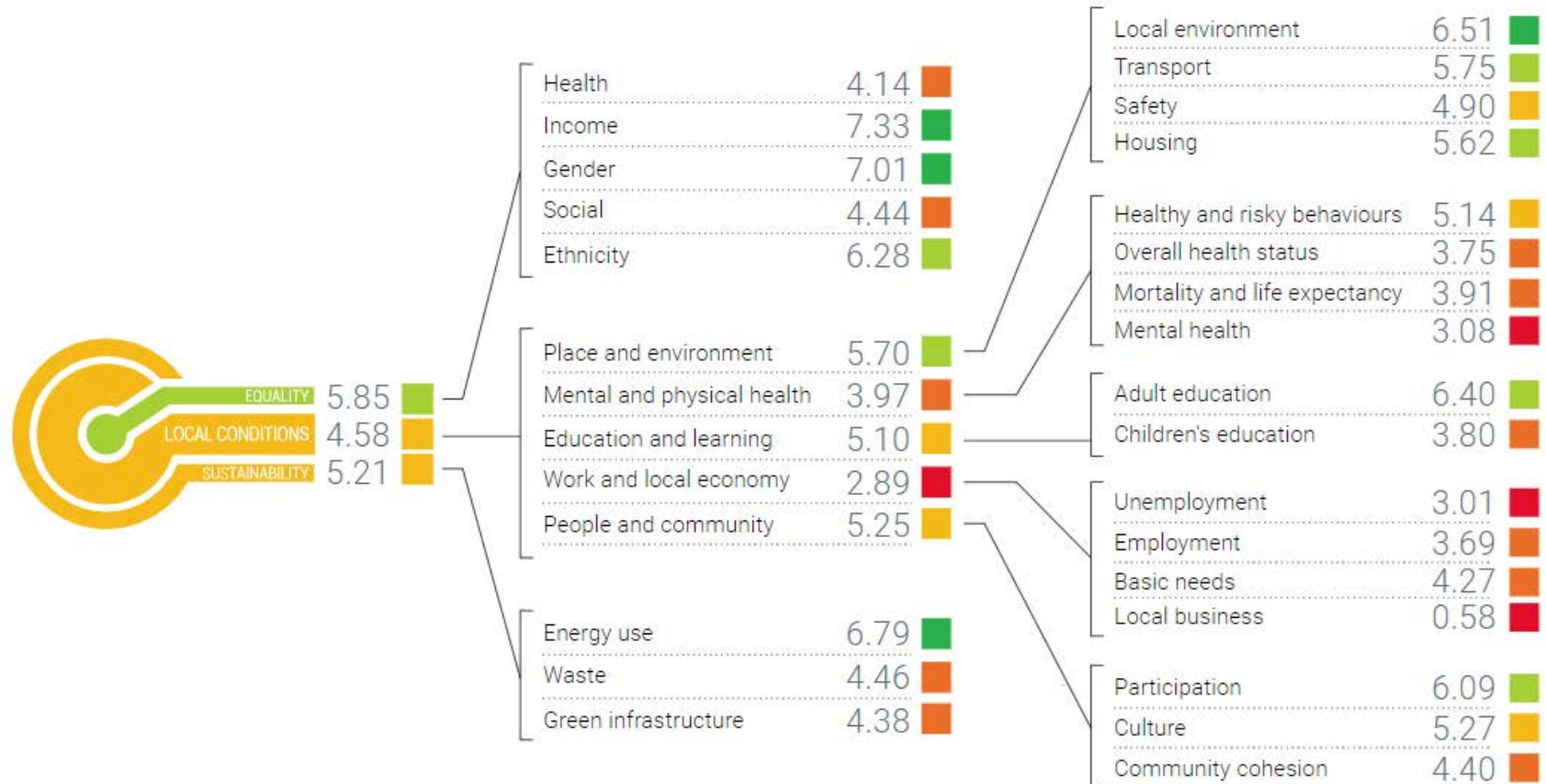
Plymouth has a low score on the Mental and Physical Health domain ^{OA2}. Within this domain, it has very low scores on Healthy and Risky Behaviours and Mortality and Life Expectancy subdomains.

On the Education and Learning domain, Plymouth has an average score overall, but contrasting subdomain scores - it has a high score on Adult Education ^{OA3} and a low score on Children's Education.

Plymouth has a very low score on the Work and Local Economy domain. It has low scores on all the subdomains, but particularly low scores on Unemployment and Local Business subdomains.

On the People and Community domain, Plymouth has an average score overall. Within this domain, Plymouth has a high score on the Participation subdomain, whereas it has a low score on Community Cohesion ^{OA7}.

Plymouth



Sustainability

On Sustainability, Plymouth has an average score overall. Its performance on the domains within Sustainability is mixed, with a high score on the Energy Use domain contrasted by low scores on Waste and Green Infrastructure domains.

Equality

Plymouth has a high score on the Equality headline element overall. It has very high scores on Income Equality and Gender Equality, which contrasts with its low scores on Health Equality ^{OA2} and Social Equality.

Similar area comparison

According to the 2011 area classification, Plymouth is very similar to Worcester. As Worcester is a second-tier or district local authority, parented by Worcestershire, its TPI scores are not directly comparable to Plymouth's. This is because there are fewer indicators available for district local authorities, hence the indicator set is somewhat different for upper-tier vs. district LAs.

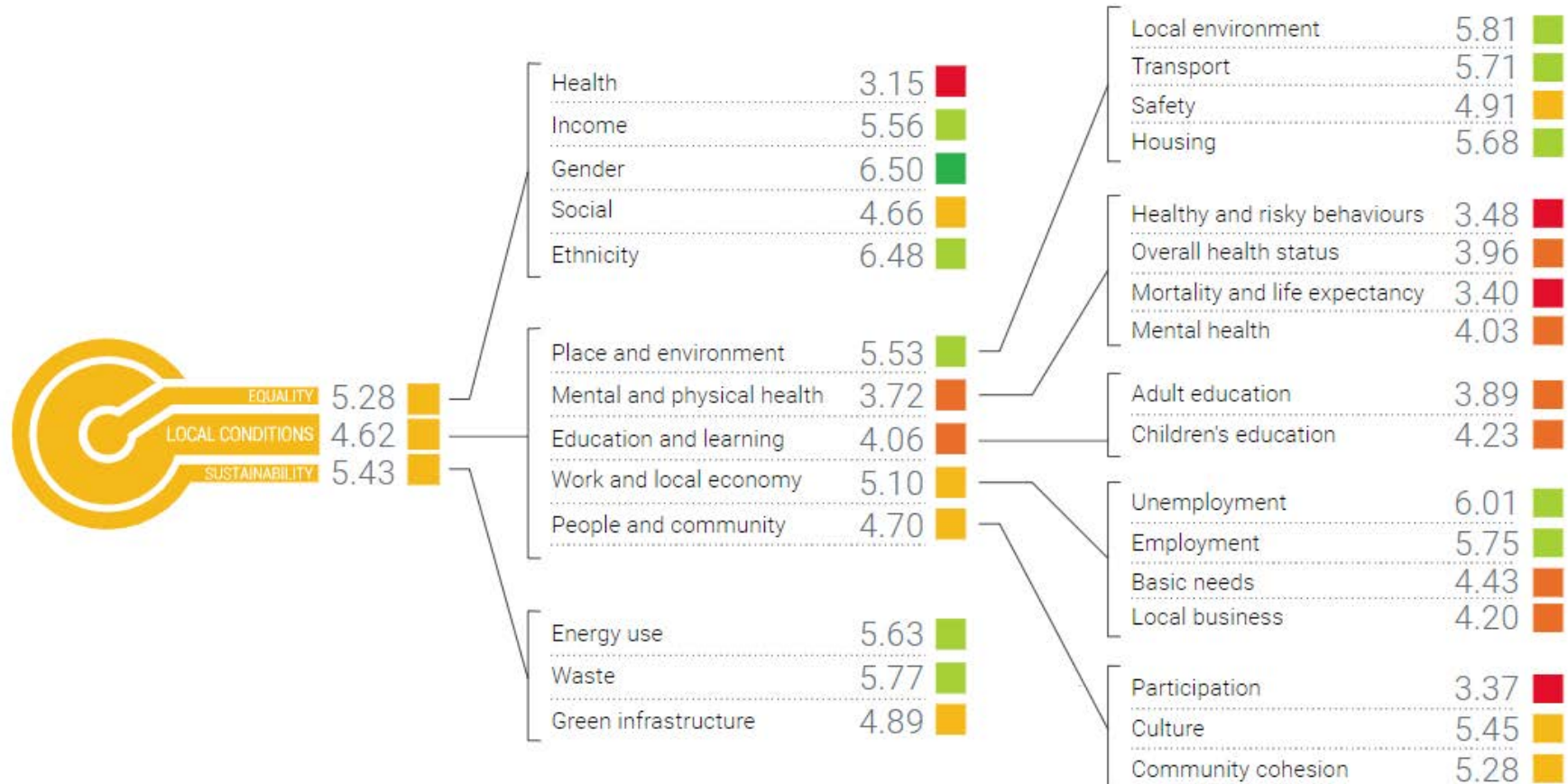
2.5 Wigan



Main strengths: Place and Environment, Gender Equality

Main challenges: Health Equality ^{OA2}, Participation

Wigan



Local Conditions

Wigan has an average score on Local Conditions overall.

On the Place and Environment domain it has a high score overall, driven by high scores on all subdomains other than Safety on which it has an average score.

Wigan has a low score on the Mental and Physical Health domain ^{0A2}. It has low scores on subdomains, but has very low scores on Healthy and Risky Behaviours and Mortality and Life Expectancy subdomains.

On the Education and Learning domain, Wigan has a low score overall and on both Adult Education ^{0A3} and Children's Education subdomains.

Wigan has an average score on the Work and Local Economy domain, but has mixed scores on the subdomains. It has high scores on Unemployment and Employment subdomains, contrasted by low scores on Basic Needs and Local Business subdomains.

On the People and Community domain, Wigan has an average score overall. However, it has a very low score on the Participation subdomain.

Sustainability

Wigan has an average score on the Sustainability headline element. Its overall score is dragged down by an average score on Green Infrastructure. It has high scores on the Energy Use and Waste domains.

Equality

Wigan also has an average score on the Equality headline element, but a wide range of scores on its subdomains, ranging from a very low score on Health Equality ^{0A2} to a very high score on Gender Equality.

Similar area comparison

In the 2011 area classification, Wigan is classed as extremely similar to Barnsley (appendix 1). However, the two areas do not perform similarly on the TPI overall. They both have average scores on Sustainability, but compared to all upper-tier LAs, Wigan comes 44th whereas Barnsley comes 92nd, which is a substantial difference (Table 5).

Table 5. TPI 2020 summary scores for Wigan and Barnsley.

	Local Conditions	Sustainability	Equality
Wigan	4.62	5.43	5.28
Barnsley	4.27	4.88	5.61

2.6 Bradford



Main strengths: Income Equality and Gender Equality

Main challenges: Education and Learning, Employment

Local Conditions

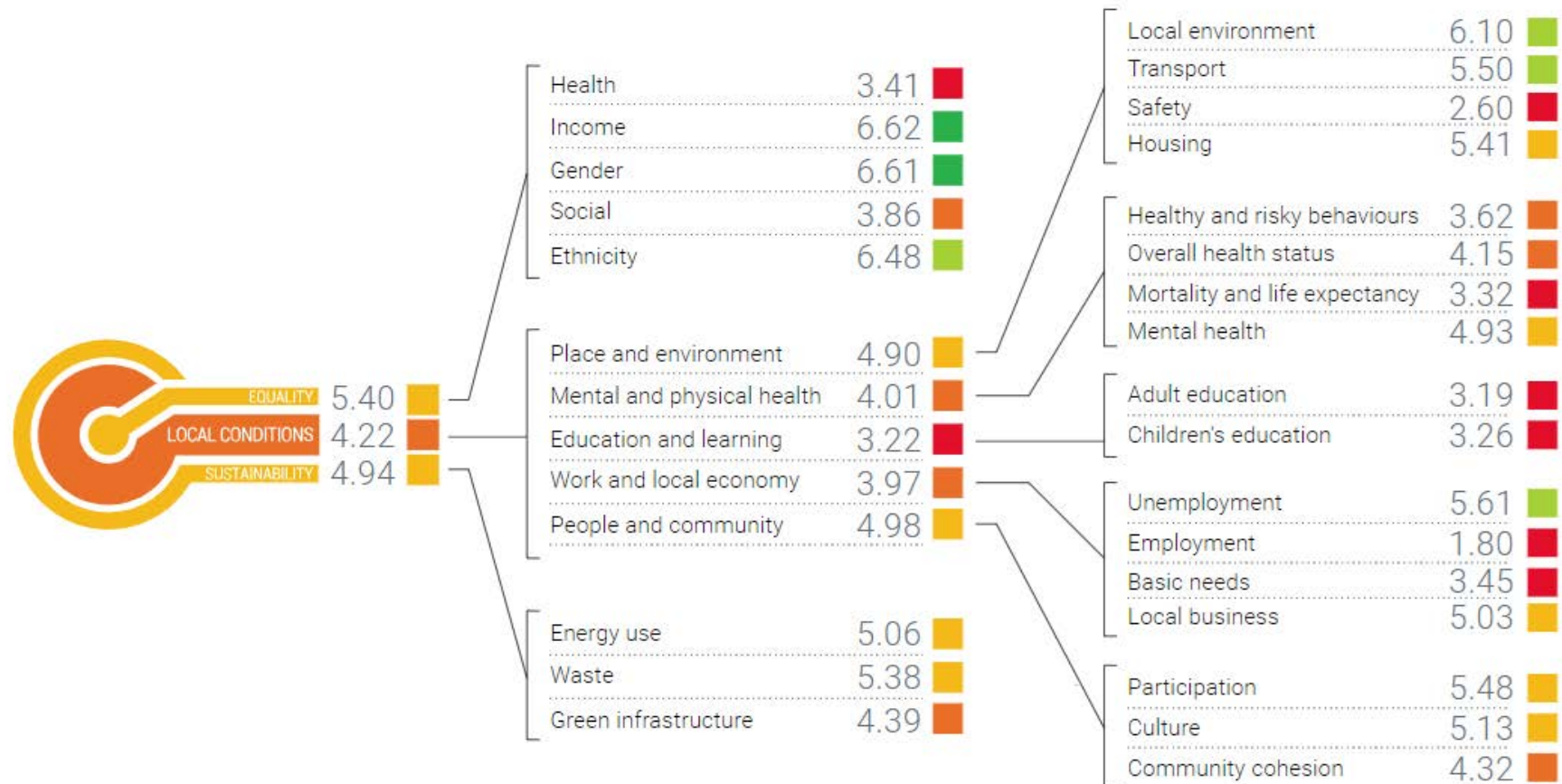
Bradford has a low score on Local Conditions overall.

On the Place and Environment domain it has an average score overall, but subdomain scores range from very low on Safety to high on Local Environment ^{OA6}.

Bradford has a low score on the Mental and Physical Health domain ^{OA2}. It has very low scores on Mortality and Life Expectancy. The highest score within this domain is an average score on the Mental Health subdomain ^{OA2}.

On the Education and Learning domain, Bradford has a very low score overall, and on both Adult and Children's Education subdomains.

Bradford



Bradford has a low score on the Work and Local Economy domain overall, with mixed scores on the subdomains. It has a high score on the Unemployment subdomain, in contrast with very low scores on the Employment and Basic Needs subdomains.

On the People and Community domain, Bradford has an average score overall. It has average scores on two of three subdomains, and a low score on the Community Cohesion subdomain

0A7.

Sustainability

Bradford has an average score on Sustainability overall. It has an average score on two of three domains, and a low score on the Green Infrastructure domain.

Equality

Bradford has an average score on Equality overall, but a very wide range of scores on its domains, ranging from a very low score on Health Equality to very high scores on Income and Gender Equality.

Similar area comparison

In the 2011 area classification, Bradford is classed as very similar to Blackburn with Darwen (appendix 1). The two places score similarly on Local Conditions and Sustainability. Blackburn with Darwen does better on Equality; its score is the 9th highest of all upper-tier LAs.

Table 6. TPI 2020 scores for Blackburn with Darwen and Bradford.

	Local Conditions	Sustainability	Equality
Blackburn with Darwen	4.03	4.82	6.17
Bradford	4.22	4.94	5.40

2.7 Key area 1 - Work and Local Economy

The Work and Local Economy domain is a key area of relevance to Empowering Places.

Table 7. TPI 2020 Work and Local Economy domain scores for the six Empowering Places areas.

	Unemployment	Employment	Basic needs	Local business
Wigan	6.01	5.75	4.43	4.20
Bradford	5.61	1.80	3.45	5.03
Leicester	4.33	1.81	2.10	5.09
North East Lincolnshire	3.16	4.31	4.51	3.58
Plymouth	3.01	3.69	4.27	0.58
Hartlepool	1.28	2.84	2.88	2.89

Wigan has high scores on Unemployment and Employment; these are strengths to be maintained. However, Wigan has low scores on Basic Needs and Local Business, suggesting these are challenges to be addressed.

Bradford has a high score on Unemployment, in contrast to its very low score on Employment. This suggests that people in Bradford are able to find jobs, but a high proportion of these jobs aren't 'good jobs'**. Bradford also has a very low score on the Basic Needs subdomain, meaning a high proportion of people living there have low incomes.

Leicester has very low scores on Employment and Basic Needs, and a low score on Unemployment. A high proportion of working-age people in this LA are unwillingly out of work (12.48%), and only 51% of employed people have a good job**. It is therefore unsurprising that Leicester has a very low score on the Basic Needs subdomain, meaning a high proportion of people living there have low incomes. In contrast, Leicester does better on the Local Business subdomain, on which it has an average score.

North East Lincolnshire has a very low score on Unemployment, and a low score on Employment. This suggests many people are unwillingly out of work, and many employed

people are not in 'good jobs'**. This LA also has a low score on local business, meaning the ratio of enterprises to local units is lower than average. Where North East Lincolnshire fares better is on Basic Needs, on which it has an average score, suggesting that income deprivation in this area is about average compared to the rest of England.

Plymouth has a very low score on Unemployment; 12.48% of working-age people are unwillingly out of work. In addition, its low score on Employment means a fairly low proportion of employed people have good jobs** (51%). Given this, it is unsurprising that Plymouth also has a low score on Basic Needs, which captures income deprivation. It also has a very low score on Local Business, the third lowest of all upper-tier LAs.

Hartlepool has very low scores on all subdomains. Of the six areas, Hartlepool has the most room for improvement on this domain. Improving its scores requires increasing employment, improving the jobs people have so that more of them have 'good jobs'**, tackling income deprivation (which can happen through increasing employment and improving jobs), and creating more local businesses.

** A 'good job' according to the indicator we designed for the TPI is a job that:

- Has the type of contract the employee is looking for (permanent vs. temporary)
- Pays at least the current Living Wage (set by the Living Wage Foundation)
- Offers less than 49 working hours a week
- Is full-time unless the employee wants part-time work

2.7.1 Similar area comparison

In Table 8, and Local Economy subdomain scores for the six focus areas are presented alongside scores for the LAs most similar to them. Similarity is determined by the 2011 area classification (appendix 1). Note that Plymouth is excluded as it does not have a very similar or extremely similar upper tier local authority. The most similar area to Plymouth is Worcester, a second-tier local authority. Although the TPI is published for second-tier local authorities, scores are not comparable between tiers.

Table 8. TPI 2020 scores for the subdomains within Work and Local Economy for the six Empowering Places areas and their statistical neighbours.

	Subdomains			
	Unemployment	Employment	Basic needs	Local business
Bradford	5.61	1.80	3.45	5.03
Blackburn with Darwen	4.04	0.00	3.02	4.32
Hartlepool	1.28	2.84	2.88	2.89
Redcar and Cleveland	4.53	4.98	3.30	2.66
Leicester	4.33	1.81	2.10	5.09
Birmingham	2.45	3.91	2.79	3.86
North East Lincolnshire	2.19	3.50	3.36	3.04
Doncaster	2.84	2.90	3.94	3.50
Wigan	6.01	5.75	4.43	4.20
Barnsley	1.12	4.18	4.05	4.59

2.8 Key area 2 - People and Community

The People and Community domain (scores in Table 9) is a second key area of relevance to Empowering Places.

The Participation subdomain captures voter turnout, volunteering, and participation in clubs, societies and other organisations. The Culture subdomain captures heritage assets and participation in heritage. The Community Cohesion subdomain ^{OA7} is made up of two indicators: social fragmentation and neighbourhood trust ^{OA5}.

Table 9. TPI 2020 People and Community domain scores for the six Empowering Places areas.

	Participation	Culture	Community cohesion
Wigan	3.37	5.45	5.28
Bradford	5.48	5.13	4.32
Leicester	3.09	3.73	2.74
North East Lincolnshire	5.00	4.20	4.60
Plymouth	6.09	5.27	4.40
Hartlepool	4.33	4.60	4.02

Wigan has a very low score on the Participation subdomain. Only 11% of people participate in volunteering related to sport and activity. It has an average score on the other two subdomains.

Bradford has a low score on Community Cohesion ^{OA7}. 62% of people are estimated to trust their neighbours ^{OA5}, 5% lower than average. It has an average score on the other two subdomains.

Leicester has the most room for improvement. It has a very low score on Participation and on Community Cohesion ^{OA7}.

North East Lincolnshire has an average score on Participation and on Community Cohesion ^{OA7}. However, it has a low score on Culture, suggesting people do not participate in local heritage much.

Plymouth is doing relatively well on the People and Community domain. It has a very high score on Participation and an average score on Culture. Scores suggest the subdomain it has the

most room for improvement is Community Cohesion _{OA7}. 61% of people are estimated to trust their neighbours _{OA5}, compared to an average in England of 67%.

Hartlepool has low scores on Participation and Community Cohesion _{OA7}. Only 15% of people take part in volunteering related to sports and activity. A value for the neighbourhood trust indicator _{OA5} is not available for Hartlepool, therefore its low Community Cohesion score is driven by its high social fragmentation index score (a lower score is better).

2.8.1 Similar area comparison

In Table 10, People and Community subdomain scores for five of the focus areas are presented alongside scores for the LAs most similar to them. Similarity is determined by the 2011 area classification; see appendix 1 for more information. Plymouth is excluded because its closest statistical neighbour is not an upper-tier LA.

Table 10. TPI 2020 scores for the subdomains within People and Community for the six Empowering Places areas and their statistical neighbours.

	Subdomains		
	Participation	Culture	Community cohesion _{OA7}
Bradford	5.48	5.13	4.32
Blackburn with Darwen	4.88	5.46	5.57
Hartlepool	4.33	4.60	4.02
Redcar and Cleveland	4.38	4.47	5.53
Leicester	3.09	3.73	2.74
Birmingham	3.48	4.51	3.55
North East Lincolnshire	4.85	7.33	4.55
Doncaster	2.95	3.69	3.25
Wigan	3.37	5.45	5.28
Barnsley	4.15	5.11	4.72

3 COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

3.1 The TPI overall

Table 11. 2020 scores on the headline elements of the TPI for the six focus areas.

	LOCAL CONDITIONS	SUSTAINABILITY	EQUALITY
Wigan	4.62	5.43	5.28
Bradford	4.22	4.94	5.40
Leicester	3.42	5.32	6.36
North East Lincolnshire	4.54	3.97	4.53
Plymouth	4.58	5.21	5.85
Hartlepool	3.81	4.25	5.07

Within Local Conditions, the lowest score is Bradford's score of 1.80/10 on the Employment subdomain (very low). The highest score is NE Lincolnshire's score of 7.33/10 on the Culture subdomain (very high).

Within Sustainability, the lowest score is Hartlepool's score of 4.56/10 on the Green Infrastructure domain (average). The highest score is Plymouth's score of 6.79/10 on the Energy Use domain (very high).

Within Equality, the highest score is Leicester's score of 7.89/10 on Income Equality (very high score). The lowest score is NE Lincolnshire's score of 2.62/10 on Social Equality (very low).

3.1.1 Similarities between the six Empowering Places areas

- Local Conditions

Plymouth and Wigan perform similarly on Place and Environment and its comprising subdomains.

All LAs have at least one very low score on a subdomain within Mental and Physical Health ^{OA2}. Additionally, Hartlepool, North East Lincolnshire, and Leicester all have very low scores on Healthy and Risky Behaviours and Mortality and Life Expectancy.

3.1.2 Differences between the six Empowering Places areas

- Local Conditions

Leicester is the only LA of the six with a very low score on Local Conditions overall. North East Lincolnshire is the only LA of the six to have average scores on all subdomains within a domain; this is the Place and Environment domain.

Place and Environment:

Bradford is the only LA of the six with a very low score on the Safety domain.

Mental and Physical Health ^{OA2}:

Hartlepool is the only LA of the six that has very low scores on all subdomains comprising this domain.

Work and Local Economy:

Wigan is the only LA of the six to have an above average score on the Employment subdomain; it has a high score of 6.01/10.

Hartlepool is the only LA of the six that has very low scores on all subdomains comprising this domain.

Education and Learning:

Plymouth is the only LA of the six with a high score on an Education and Learning subdomain, scoring 6.40 on Adult Education ^{OA3}.

People and Community:

North East Lincolnshire stands out here. It is the only LA of the six with a high score on People and Community overall, as well as the only one with a very high score on a People and Community subdomain (scoring 7.33 on culture).

Wide range of scores on Participation subdomain, ranging from very low to high.

- Sustainability

Plymouth is the only LA of the six with a very high score on a Sustainability domain, scoring 6.79 on Energy Use.

Hartlepool and North East Lincolnshire are the only LAs of the six that do not have average scores on Sustainability overall; they both have a low score.

- Equality

Wide range of scores on Health equality_{OA2}, ranging from very low to high, and none of the LAs have an average score.

North East Lincolnshire is the only LA of the six with a very low score on Social equality.

3.2 IMD scores and ONS4 wellbeing values

For additional context, it can be useful to see how the six areas relate to one another when we look at indices other than the TPI. A commonly used index is the IMD. This is presented below for all six Local Authorities, as well as the ONS4, a set of four questions created by the Office of National Statistics to measure personal wellbeing.

The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation. An update was published in 2019. The IMD is made for ranking, therefore we have looked at the ranks for the six places covered in this report (Table 12).

Table 12. IMD 2019 scores and ranks for the six Empowering Places areas.

	IMD 2019 AVERAGE SCORE	IMD 2019 RANK OF AVERAGE RANK	rank of average rank reversed (<i>smaller ranks are better</i>)
Wigan	25.71	69	83
Bradford	34.67	18	134
Leicester	30.88	19	133
North East Lincolnshire	22.10	79	73
Plymouth	26.62	52	100
Hartlepool	35.04	21	131

The ONS4 are a set of four questions that measure personal wellbeing. Every year, ONS publishes average ONS4 scores per LA. These scores can be used alongside the TPI as a measurement of the outcome of the drivers of wellbeing included in the TPI. Looking at the ONS4 scores published in 2019 (Table 13), the six places covered in this report all have, on average, high subjective happiness, life satisfaction and life purpose (worthwhile), and low anxiety.

Table 13. Average ONS4 scores for the year 2018-19 for the six Empowering Places areas.

	ONS4- Subjective Happiness	ONS4- Subjective Life Satisfaction	ONS4 - Subjective Worthwhile	ONS4- Subjective Anxiety
Wigan	7.63	7.75	8.09	2.54
Bradford	7.50	7.67	7.87	2.99
Leicester	7.63	7.77	7.84	2.78
North East Lincolnshire	7.41	7.62	7.81	3.04
Plymouth	7.51	7.67	7.77	3.03
Hartlepool	7.39	7.56	7.84	2.74

Table 14. ONS4 scoring bands.

Life satisfaction, worthwhile and happiness scores		Anxiety scores	
Response on an 11 point scale	Label	Response on an 11 point scale	Label
0 to 4	Low	0 to 1	Very low
5 to 6	Medium	2 to 3	Low
7 to 8	High	4 to 5	Medium
9 to 10	Very high	6 to 10	High

Source: Office for National Statistics

3.3 TPI scores in relation to Power to Change outcome areas

Table 15 presents the TPI scores relevant to the Power to Change outcome areas for the six Empowering Places areas.

The first outcome area, reducing social isolation, is not included because there is no domain or indicator in the TPI that corresponds to this.

The neighbourhood trust indicator estimates the % of people who agree or strongly agree that people in their neighbourhood can be trusted, using data from the Understanding Society Survey.

The journey times to key services indicator is the average time taken for people to reach key services (e.g. schools) on foot or by public transport.

3.4 TPI areas for improvement

Overall, the Mental and Physical Health domain ^{OA2} presents the greatest opportunity for improvement across the six LAs, with scores ranging from very low to average.

There is also a lot of room for improvement on the Education and Learning domain, where subdomain scores range from 1.30 (very low) to just 4.49. Generally, performance on Children's Education is better than performance on Adult Education ^{OA3}. Leicester and Bradford have the most room for improvement, with very low scores on both subdomains. Plymouth's high score of 6.40/10 on Adult Education is the exception.

3.5 TPI areas to maintain

In local conditions, all six LAs have average to high scores on the Housing subdomain.

All six LAs perform well on Income equality. This is something to strive to maintain.

Four of the six LAs have very high scores on Gender equality, meaning they have low gender pay gaps compared to the rest of the country. This is an excellent result that should be maintained. Hartlepool and North East Lincolnshire have larger gender pay gaps.

Table 15. TPI scores and indicator values for the six Empowering Places areas against the Power to Change long-term outcome areas.

Long-term outcome area	2. Improved health and wellbeing		3. Increased employability	4. Better access to basic services	5. Greater community pride and empowerment	6. Improved local environment	7. Greater community cohesion
Corresponding TPI area/indicator	Mental and physical health domain	Health equality subdomain	Adult education subdomain	Journey times to key services indicator (minutes)	Neighbourhood trust indicator	Local environment subdomain	Community cohesion subdomain
Hartlepool	2.84	4.14	3.83	10.62	-	5.74	4.02
North East Lincolnshire	3.85	3.36	4.35	11.08	63.5%	5.03	4.55
Leicester	3.69	6.22	2.65	9.44	55.6%	4.17	2.74
Plymouth	3.97	4.14	6.40	9.69	60.5%	6.51	4.40
Wigan	3.72	3.15	3.89	10.40	66.7%	5.81	5.28
Bradford	4.01	3.41	3.19	10.40	62.5%	6.10	4.32

3.6 TPI scores that set an example

In Local Conditions, Plymouth is setting an example with its high subdomain scores for Local Environment ^{OA6}, Healthy and Risky Behaviours ^{OA2} and Adult Education ^{OA3}. In Local Environment, Plymouth does particularly well on the access to woodland indicator. 40.4% of its population have accessible woodland of 2ha or more within 500m of where they live. In Healthy and Risky Behaviours ^{OA2}, Plymouth has a lower child obesity rate than the other five areas; 32% of children in year 6 were obese or overweight.

Wigan has high scores on the Employment subdomain. This captures the percentage of working people in good jobs, which is explained in **section 2.7**. In Wigan, 58% of working people are in good jobs.

North East Lincolnshire sets an example in the Culture subdomain. Its performance on the participation in heritage indicator drives this. This indicator combines measures from the RSA Heritage Index, capturing visits to heritage sites, museum participation rates, industrial heritage site participation rates, and historic parks and gardens participation rates.

Plymouth and Wigan are leading by example in Sustainability with high scores in Energy Use and Waste, respectively. Relative to the other five areas, Plymouth has low co2 emissions per capita. This co2 emissions indicator only includes emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authorities. Wigan has high household recycling rates – 52% of household waste is sent for reuse, recycling, or composting.

In the Equality headline element, Leicester has high scores in Health equality ^{OA2}. Health equality is measured using the slope index of inequality (SII) in life expectancy at birth. Wigan does well on Social equality. This is measured using a combination of 10 standardised indicators from the Social Mobility Index (created by the government's Social Mobility Commission) that measure academic achievement and quality of nurseries and schools for those eligible for free school meals (FSM).

4 THRIVING PLACES INDICATORS OVER TIME - 2010 to 2019 time series

4.1 Introduction

To allow comparison of TPI indicator values and scores over time, we have created a Thriving Places time series dataset.

This dataset is made up of a subset of indicators from the TPI 2020 indicator list. The indicators that have been included in the time series are those that can be tracked over multiple years and can be derived from publicly available data.

TPI scores have not been calculated as even within the subset of indicators that can be tracked from 2016 onwards, not all indicators are available for every year. Scores would not be comparable between years, because the indicator set would vary year on year.

4.2 Power to Change long-term outcome areas

Table 16. Power to Change long-term outcome areas mapped to Thriving Places time series indicators.

Outcome area number	Power to Change long-term outcome areas	Relevant TPI area	Relevant indicators used in time series
1	Reduce social isolation	-	<i>None - no relevant data available at LA level</i>
2	Improved health and wellbeing	Mental and physical health domain; Health equality subdomain	Child obesity rate; Mortality rate; Preventable mortality; 5-a-day, Depression and anxiety prevalence, Health inequality
3	Increased employability	Adult education subdomain	Adults with no qualifications; Apprenticeship starts
4	Better access to basic services	-	<i>None - journey time indicator not included in time series</i>
5	Greater community pride and empowerment	-	<i>None - data not suitable to track over time</i>
6	Improved local environment	Local environment subdomain	Air pollution (PM2.5)
7	Greater community cohesion	Community cohesion subdomain	<i>No suitable data</i>

4.3 Indicators over time - results

Trends over time for some of the indicators most relevant to Empowering Places are explored below.

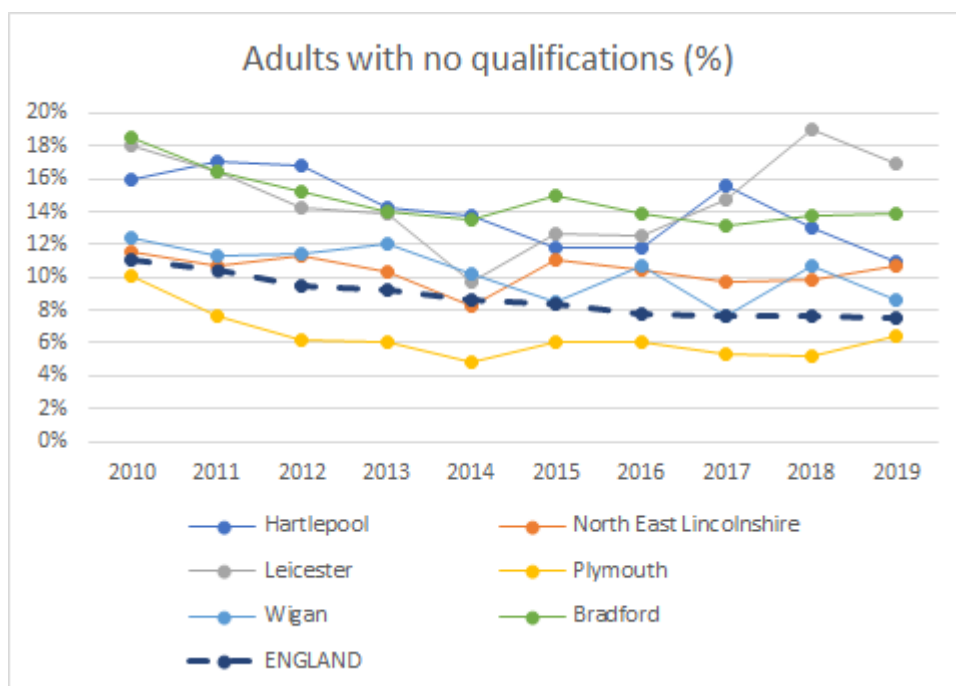


Figure 3. % of Labour Force Survey respondents aged 16-64 with no qualifications.

In England overall, the percentage of adults with no qualifications has seen a steady decline from 2010-2019. From 2010-2019, the percentage has decreased in all six Empowering Places areas. However, in Leicester, there was a big increase between 2016-2018. Across all years, Plymouth has the lowest percentage of adults with no qualifications, less than in England overall. In the other five Empowering Places areas, the percentage is generally higher than in England overall across all years.

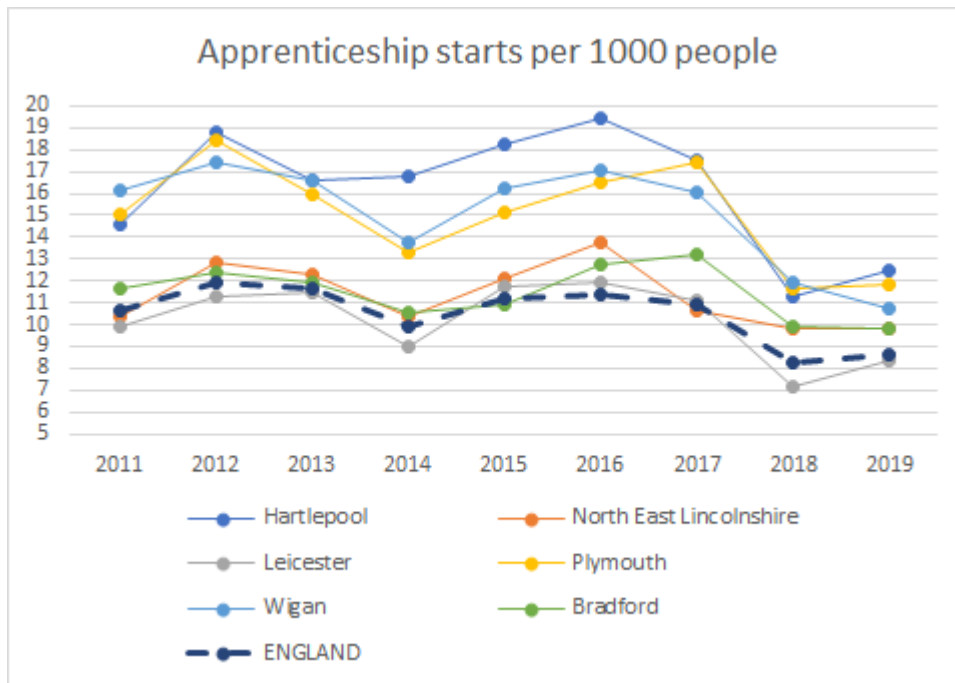


Figure 4. Rate of apprenticeship starts per 1000 people of working age.

In England overall, the rate of apprenticeship starts has fluctuated over the years, with a sharp decrease from 2017 to 2018, reaching a rate lower than ever before. This is also the case in the six Empowering Places areas, although in Hartlepool and Leicester the rate has slightly increased in 2018-2019. In most years, Hartlepool has the highest rate of apprenticeship starts, and Leicester has the lowest.

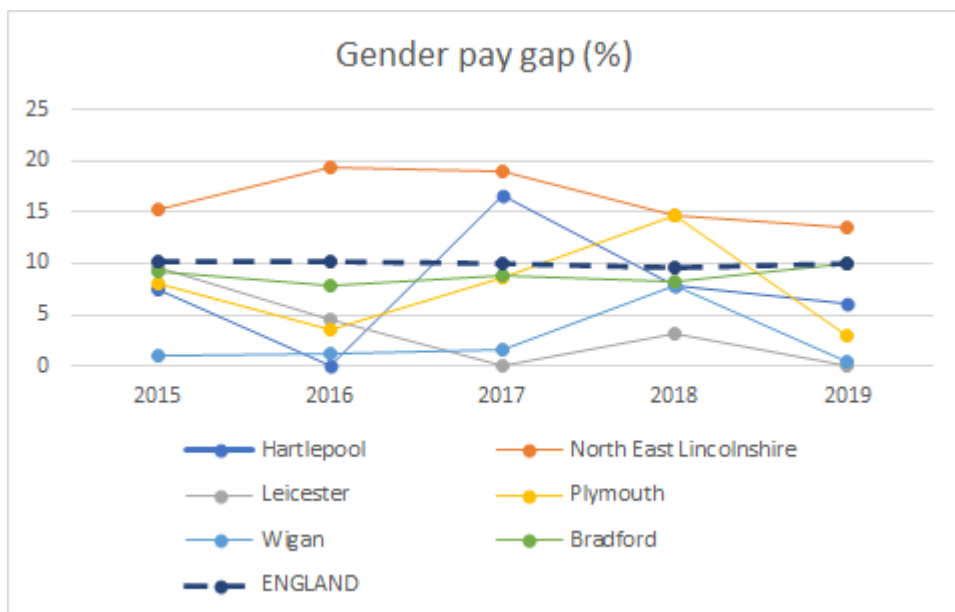


Figure 5. Gender pay gap over time in the six Empowering Places areas and England overall.

Gender pay gap is an indicator of gender inequality. The gender pay gap used in the TPI is defined as follows: the absolute difference between median gross hourly earnings (excluding

overtime) of men and women as a proportion of median gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of men, given as a percentage. Percentages above 0 imply male earnings are greater than female earnings. The location of an earner is their workplace location.

Looking at Figure 5, the gender pay gap in England overall has not changed much between 2015-2019, sitting around 10%, with a slight but consistent decrease over time. Bradford shows a similar pattern to England; the gender pay gap in Bradford does not change much over the years and is around 10% in 2019. All six areas show a decrease in gender pay gap in 2019 compared to 2015. The gender pay gap in Hartlepool peaked in 2017 at above 15%, but in 2019 it is below the England average.

North East Lincolnshire has the greatest gender pay gap in all years. Leicester has the lowest gender pay gap in 2017-2019. Hartlepool is the only area to show a marked increase in gender pay gap in 2019 compared to 2016, an increase of over 5%.

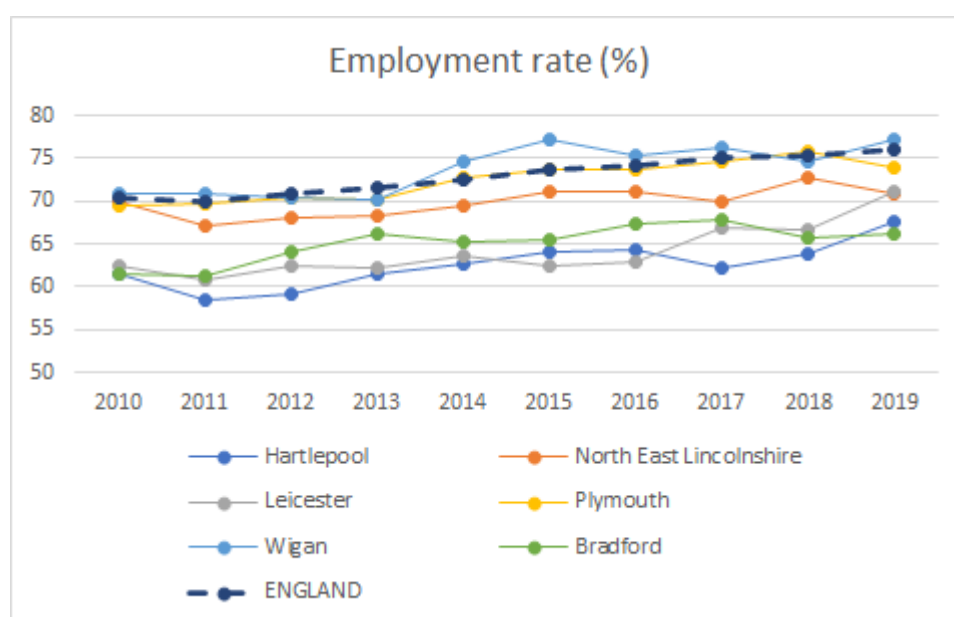


Figure 6. Employment rate over time in the six Empowering Places areas and England overall.

The standard TPI includes an indicator of those unwillingly out of work. Calculating the percentage of people unwillingly out of work involves some regression models to impute missing values. For simplicity, employment rate has been used in its place in the time-series dataset.

The employment rate in England overall has increased steadily from 2010 to 2019 from 70.3% to 76%. Looking at each of the six areas, employment is higher in 2019 than it was in 2010 in all areas. In Hartlepool, Leicester and Wigan, the employment rate in 2019 is at its highest since 2010. Leicester has seen the largest increase in employment rates over time. In Bradford, the peak was in 2017, although the rate increased between 2018-2019. The employment rate peaked in North East Lincolnshire and Plymouth in 2018. North East Lincolnshire has the smallest increase in employment rates over time compared to the other areas.

Employment rates were most similar across the six areas in 2013, and differed the most in 2015.

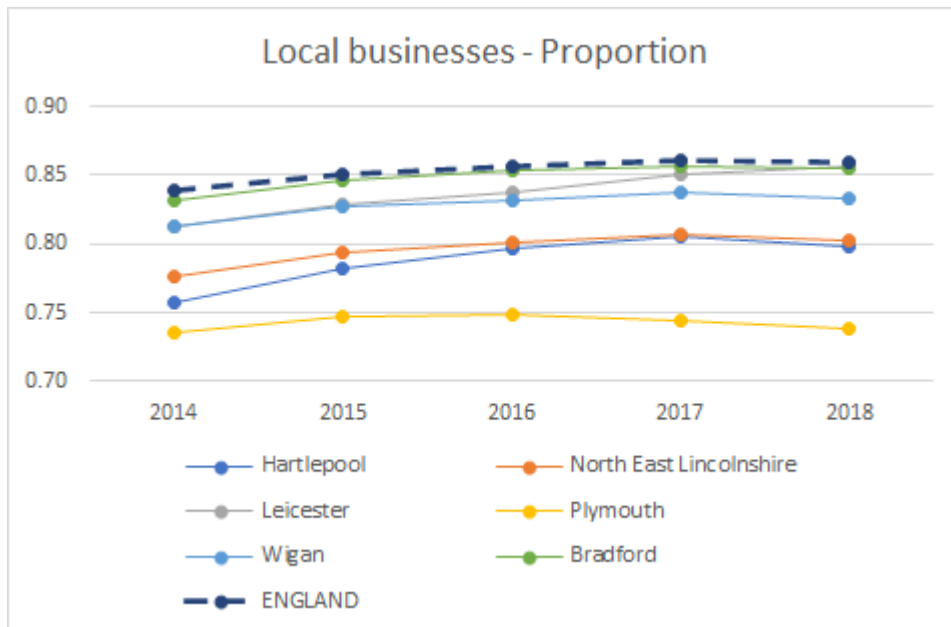


Figure 7. Local businesses as a proportion of all businesses, for the six Empowering Places areas and England overall.

A decrease in the proportion of local businesses can represent two types of change - the number of non-local businesses could be increasing more than the number of local businesses increase, or the number of local businesses could be decreasing more than the number of non-local businesses decrease. In the six Empowering Places areas, the proportion of businesses that are local is lower than the proportion for England overall. The proportion in Bradford is closest to that of England overall; it is slightly lower than the proportion for England in all years. The overall trend is similar across the six areas and England; the proportion of businesses that are local increases from 2014-2017 and drops again in 2018. In Plymouth, the peak is in 2016 rather than 2017. Plymouth has the lowest proportion of local businesses across all years.

Election turnout (Figure 8) is an indicator of civic participation. Although local elections occur more frequently than general elections, local elections happen at different times in different LAs. Therefore, general election turnout is the most comparable over time.

Turnout in England overall has remained between 65-70% across the 4 elections that have happened in 2010-2019. Turnout in Bradford was similar to that of England overall until the latest election where turnout decreased to 62%. Voter turnout was also 62% in 2019 in North East Lincolnshire; turnout has increased over time in this area from 59%. 2019 turnout in Plymouth stands out, rocketing to 86% of the electorate in 2019. Although the size of the electorate changes over the years, the electorate in Plymouth is also at its largest in 2019.

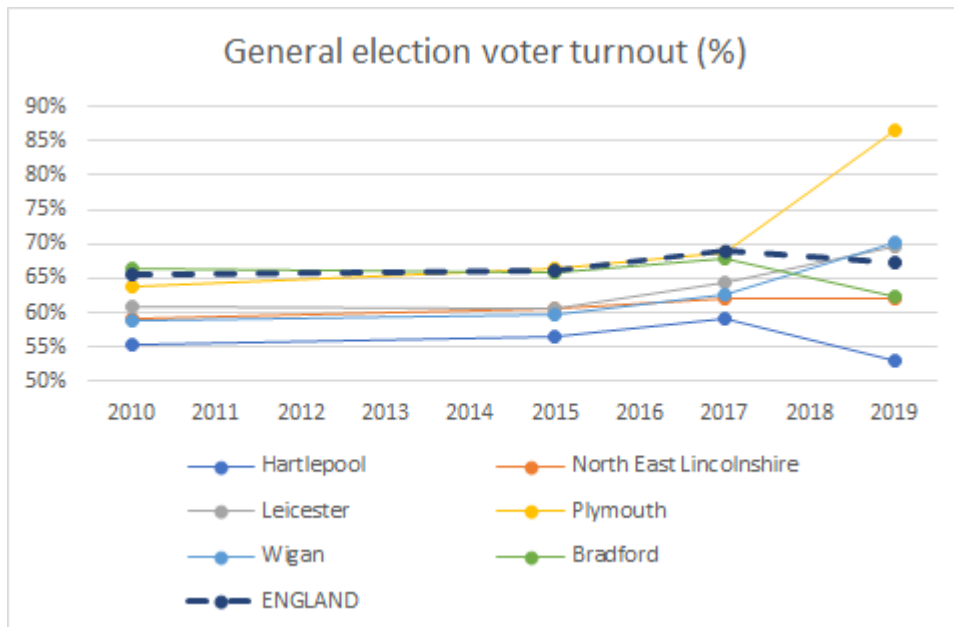


Figure 8. General election voter turnout as a percentage of the electorate, for the six Empowering Places areas and England overall.

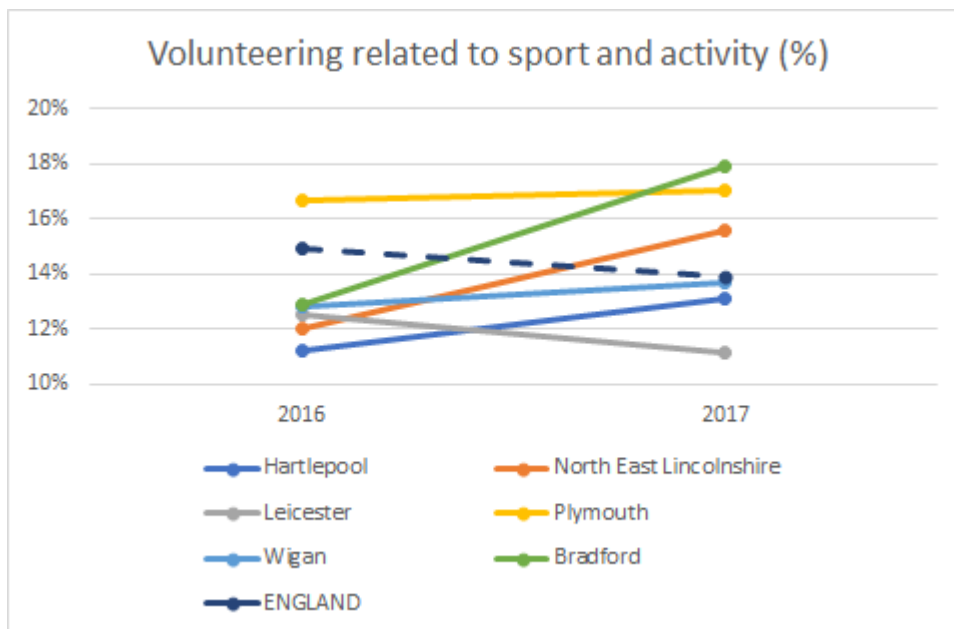


Figure 9. Percentage of population taking part in volunteering related to sport and activity, for the six Empowering Places areas and England overall.

Although the indicator in Figure 9 captures only one type of volunteering - that related to sport and activity - this is currently the best indicator of participation in volunteering available for all LAs in England. In England overall, volunteering rates decreased between 2016 and 2017. In contrast with this, volunteering rates in Hartlepool, North East Lincolnshire and Bradford increased. In Plymouth, volunteering rates have remained around 17%. Leicester is the only

area of the six where volunteering rates have decreased between 2016 and 2017, dropping by 1.4%.

● Appendices

○ Appendix A. 2011 Area Classifications

Table A. Local Authorities considered extremely similar or very similar to the six Empowering Places Local Authorities, according to the 2011 Area Classifications published by ONS.

** Worcester is a district local authority*

	Most similar to (extremely similar only)	Most similar to (very similar only)
Wigan	Barnsley	
Bradford		Blackburn with Darwen
Leicester		Birmingham
North East Lincolnshire		Doncaster
Plymouth		Worcester*
Hartlepool		Redcar and Cleveland

More information about the methodology used to determine similarity between local authorities can be found here:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/areaclassifications/2011areaclassifications/abouttheareaclassifications>

○ Appendix B. Thriving Places Index indicator lists

The full indicator list for the TPI 2020 can be found here:

https://www.thrivingplacesindex.org/docs/TPI_2020_indicatorlist.pdf

Below is a list of the indicators included in the Thriving Places time series:

Air pollution: fine particulate matter (PM2.5)

Exposure to transport related noise

Car traffic

Traffic accidents rate

Crime severity index

Primary youth offenders

Housing affordability ratio

Noise complaints

Child obesity rate

Conceptions in under 18s

Physical activity

5-a-day

Illness and disability

Subjective health

Older person's health status

Life expectancy

Preventable mortality

Years of potential life lost

Depression and anxiety prevalence

Severe mental illness

Adults with no qualifications

Educational attainment of children

School readiness

Income deprivation affecting older people index

Income deprivation affecting children index

Local business

Employment rate

General election turnout

Volunteering related to sport and activity

Gender pay gap

Energy consumption

CO2 emissions

% domestic EPCs rated A-C

Renewable electricity generation

Household waste generation

Household recycling

- Appendix C. Additional time series indicator graphs, for indicators relevant to Power to Change long term outcomes.

