Plugging the iGeneration into the Jobs Market

School-leavers caught between Northern Rock and a hard place

ambitiousminds

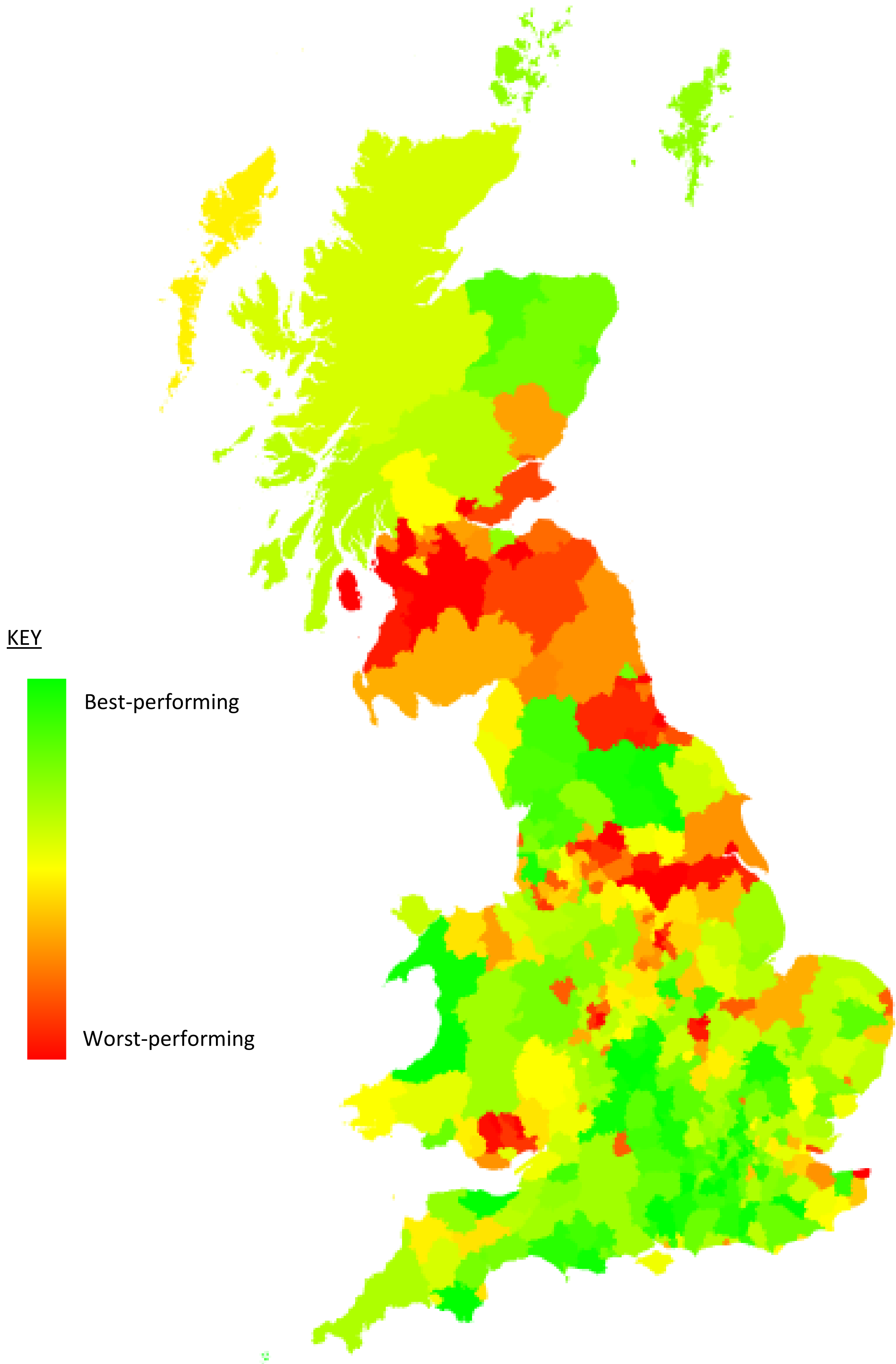

Figure 1: Youth unemployment hotspots in Great Britain

Plugging the iGeneration into the jobs market

Foreword

It seems that every month the latest unemployment figures are greeted with some bemusement, such as when they have shown employment and unemployment rising in the same period, or when the International Labour Organization figure moves in the opposite direction to the jobseeker's allowance claimant count.

Politicians and economists debate what it all means, often without reaching a conclusion or agreeing on action, but as each month passes it appears to be another month further away from seeing a sustained improvement in the long-term prospects for the British economy.

That ennui is most keenly felt by young people who are making the transition to adulthood. It is a transition that is rarely easy as individuals make serious choices about their education, career and life, but to make those choices in the tumult of uncertainty that exists turns it into a lottery – albeit with much less chance of hitting the jackpot.

The young people who are collecting their GCSE results this month – and for the first time must make choices about whether they pursue education, training, employment or some combination of the three – have seen the economic world change beyond recognition since they began their secondary education five years ago.

What is under-appreciated is the way that the employment market across Great Britain shows significant and worrying regional variations, especially for young people.

This report highlights those areas where the prospects for today's school-leavers have been significantly affected and sets the challenge of what are we, collectively, going to do to help all the young people who have found themselves caught between Northern Rock and a hard place.

Sean McGuire
Ambitious Minds Chief Executive

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1. Executive summary

The young people who are picking up their GCSE exam results this month have witnessed the most dramatic changes to their prospects and expectations while at secondary school of any year group in the last 70 years.

When the class of 2012 began primary education in the late summer of 2000, rates of unemployment were low, and edging lower. When this year group started secondary education in September 2007, the claimant rate for 16-24 year-olds in Great Britain was 3.6%.

By the end of their second week in secondary school, the run on Northern Rock had started and the UK, and world, economy hurtled towards the precipice.

The last five years have seen economic deterioration, systemic failures, false dawns and empty promises. Youth unemployment in Great Britain now averages 6.0% – which, in human terms, means that for a typical year group of 180 people, on average 11 will be unemployed.

Long-term youth unemployment is increasingly becoming a critical issue. There has been a rise of more than 50,000 young people claiming jobseeker's allowance for longer than one year in just 11 months, to 70,545 across Great Britain.

The focus of this report is on those places where the employment prospects for school-leavers have worsened markedly during their time in secondary education – the hot-spots of youth unemployment.

The data highlights a marked north-south divide. London and the South East have seen only small increases in youth unemployment, but the North East, Scotland and Yorkshire and the Humber have been hit by rises that are twice as large.

Britain's worst-affected place – Corby, in Northamptonshire – has seen its youth unemployment rate rise from 4.0% to 11.0%, three times the average increase.

Those areas which have suffered most in the last five years need support to prevent unemployment, and especially long-term unemployment, becomes normalised.

We urgently need to equip these young people with a set of skills which will help them to chart their own path through this harsh landscape, in order to build their own independent and sustainable lives.

The traditional schools curriculum is not designed to do this and we need to think more imaginatively about what those essential skills are. One thing however is certain. If we fail to change our approach to the way we prepare young people for the new realities of the employment market, we will be storing up problems of such gravity for ourselves that the misery we have all faced over the last five years may not, in retrospect, look so bad after all.

2. Caught between Northern Rock and a hard place

2.1 Introduction

The young people who are picking up their GCSE exam results this month have witnessed the most dramatic changes to their prospects and expectations while at secondary school of any year group in the last 70 years.

Not since the start of World War II has a cadre seen such a deterioration in their collective long-term prospects in the time it has taken them to complete secondary education.

In the first week of September, 2007, there was little concern about the state of the economy. There had been mumblings of concern during the summer about liquidity – which was back then a technical and alien banking concept – but very few people were anticipating anything other than short-lived turbulence.

They appeared to be a year group with few worries. Born after September 1995, they had grown up in one of the most sustained periods of economic growth the country had ever seen. Famously, there were even predictions that we had seen the end of boom and bust.

On starting secondary school in late summer of 2007, the iGeneration could have reasonable expectations of fulfilling dreams that were unachievable for their parents and grandparents.

They could look forward to having freedom of movement to work and live in many different parts of the globe. A myriad of training opportunities and low-cost access to university would provide the pathway to a career of their choosing. Technology was shrinking the world almost by the day, and giving the technology-friendly young a huge advantage over people not much more than 10 years older, who had grown up without mobile phones or the internet.

Crucially they would have access to credit that could help fund their aspirations, whether that was to pay for studying, self-exploration, a start-up, or setting down roots by getting on the housing ladder.

By the end of their second week in secondary school, the run on Northern Rock had started and the UK, and world, economy hurtled towards the precipice.

The last five years have seen economic deterioration, systemic failures, false dawns and empty promises.

The iGeneration looking to enter employment in the coming weeks will find it extremely difficult to plug into the jobs market.

2.2 Youth unemployment – the big picture

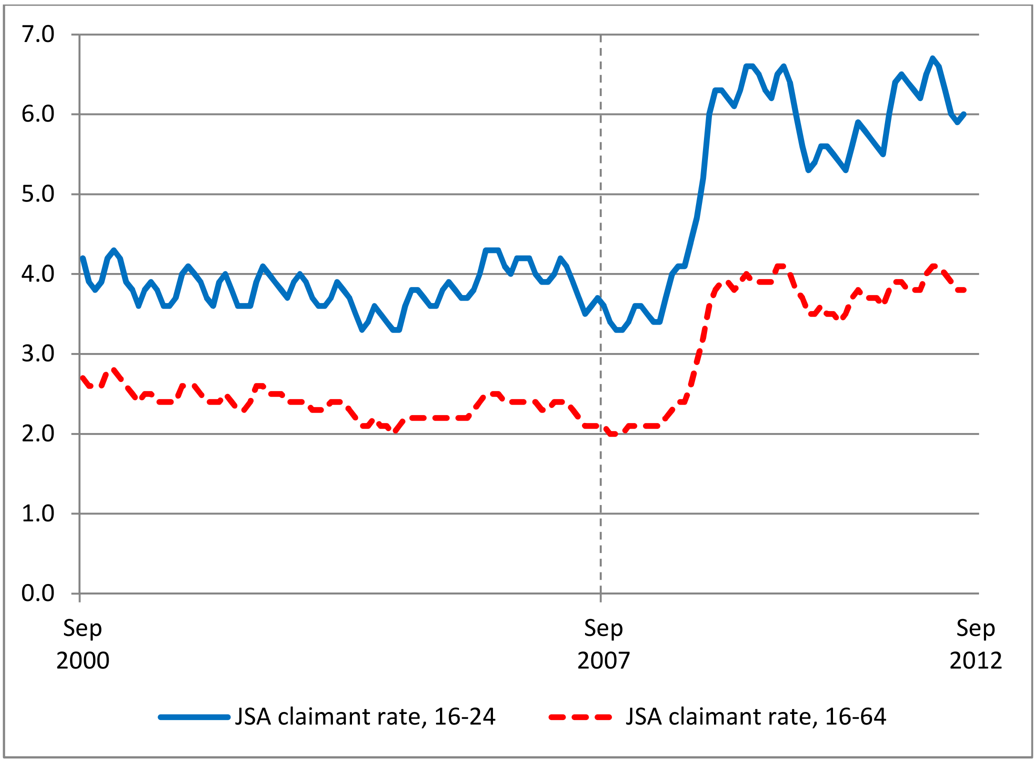
When the class of 2012 began primary education in the late summer of 2000, rates of unemployment were low, and edging lower.

As they progressed through Key Stages 1 and 2, rates of unemployment remained benign so that by the time this year group started secondary education in September 2007, the claimant rate for Great Britain was 2.1% and the rate for 16-24 year-olds was 3.6%.

2.2.1 Five years of systemic change

However this stability was not maintained. Figure 2, which begins from when today's 16-year-olds started primary education, illustrates the huge change during the period the Class of 2012 have been in secondary education.

Figure 2: Jobseeker's allowance rates, Great Britain Sept 2000 – July 2012



The landscape started to change rapidly as they got settled into their Year 8 studies. Youth unemployment quickly rose, peaking at 6.6% in August 2009. Although it dropped to 5.3% in June, then December, 2010, it climbed back to 6.7% in February 2012.

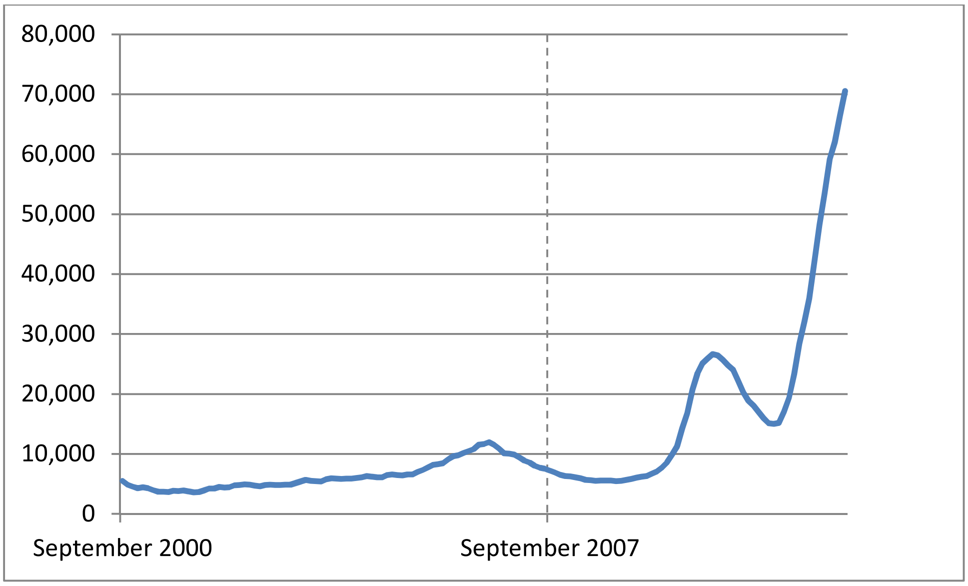
The human effect of this rise is more easily-understood in terms of people. In September 2007, a typical year group of 180 students would have had an average of six students claiming jobseeker's allowance in a given month. By July, 2012, with the youth claimant rate at 6.0%, the average had reached 11 students per cohort.

In the worst place for youth unemployment in Great Britain, Blaenau Gwent (which had the highest rates in September 2007 and July 2012) its current rate of 13.8% translates to 25 unemployed young people in a year group of 180.

2.2.2 The rising problem of long-term youth unemployment

Long-term youth unemployment is increasingly becoming a critical issue. In just 11 months, there has been a rise of more than 50,000 young people claiming jobseeker's allowance for longer than one year, to 70,545 across Great Britain.

Figure 3: Number of people aged 16-24 claiming jobseeker's allowance for more than one year, Great Britain 2000-2012



Among young unemployed people, the proportion which is long-term unemployed is rising significantly.

It initially peaked at 6.9% in June 2010, but as the number of long-term unemployed people fell by 11,000, the proportion of long-term unemployed young people dropped below 4% of all young unemployed.

However the huge surge in the number of long-term claimants in the last year has resulted in them accounting for nearly one-in-six (16.2%) of all young unemployed people.

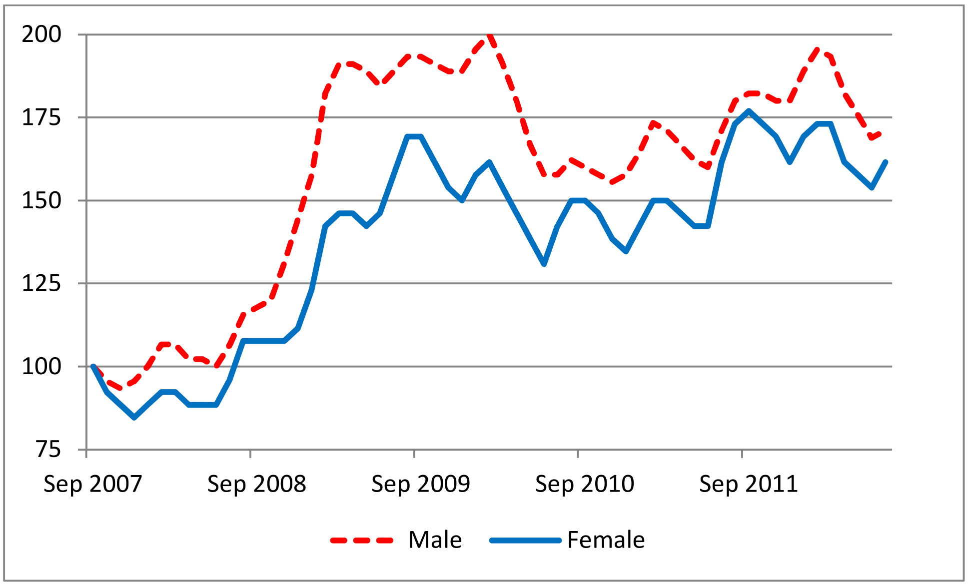
2.2.3 The gender imbalance

Young males have always been much more likely to be not in education, employment or training (NEET) than their female counterparts.

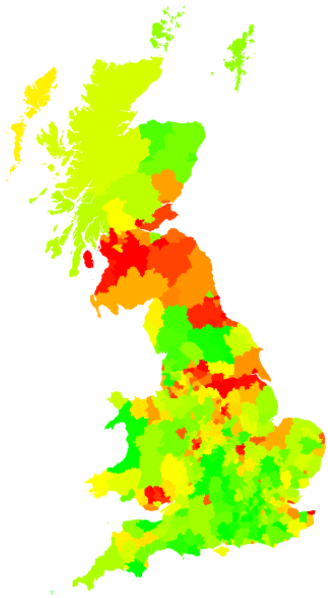
In September 2007, one in 22 men aged 16-24 were claiming jobseeker's allowance, while the rate for young women was one in 38.

As Figure 4 shows by indexing the data at September 2007, the downturn saw this gap widen, with periods of recession seeing further increases in the gender differences.

Figure 4: Jobseeker's allowance claimants by gender, Great Britain 2007-2012 (Sept 2007 = 100)



2.3 Hot-spots of youth unemployment



Some of the places in Great Britain with the highest rates of youth unemployment face structural challenges which have been endemic for a generation or more.

Of the 10 local authorities out of 380 with the highest levels of youth unemployment in September 2007, five remained in the top 10 in July 2012, while Redcar and Cleveland moved from ninth to 11th and 10th-placed Walsall had moved to 14th. Notably, the three London boroughs of Haringey, Hackney and Tower Hamlets, which were in the top 10 have all moved outside the top 50.

The focus of this report is on those places where the employment prospects for school-leavers have worsened markedly during their time in secondary education – the hot-spots of youth unemployment.

2.3.1 Regional differences

Table 1: Regions in Great Britain with the largest increase in the rate of jobseeker's allowance claimants between Sept 2007 and July 2012

		Rate of JSA claimants, aged 16-24		Percentage
	Region	Sept 2007	July 2012	point increase
1=	North East	5.1	8.6	3.5
1=	Scotland	3.6	7.1	3.5
3	Yorkshire and The Humber	3.7	7.1	3.4
4=	East Midlands	3.4	6.1	2.7
4=	Wales	4.1	6.8	2.7
6	North West	4.3	6.8	2.5
7	West Midlands	4.9	7.3	2.4
8	East	2.9	5.0	2.1
9	South West	2.1	4.1	2.0
10	South East	2.2	3.8	1.6
11	London	4.2	5.6	1.4

It is clear that the gap in economic performance between London and the South East and the rest of the country has continued to increase. Those two regions saw the smallest increase in the rate of youth unemployment over the last five years.

Ranking regions on their youth claimant rate, London has moved from fourth highest, out of 11 regions, to eighth, while the South East now has the lowest rate in Great Britain.

Northern areas have fared the worst – the markedly poorer performances of the North East, Scotland, and Yorkshire and the Humber standing out as areas of real concern.

2.3.2 Greatest increases

Drilling down into the data brings out those places which have seen youth unemployment levels increase the greatest since September 2007.

Table 2: Authorities in Great Britain with the largest increase in the rate of jobseeker's allowance claimants between Sept 2007 and July 2012

See Appendices I and II for full regional rankings and data.

	Authority	Region	Rate of JSA claimants, aged 16-24 Sept 2007	July 2012	Percentage point increase
1	Corby	East Mids	4.0	11.0	7.0
2=	North Ayrshire	Scotland	6.5	12.6	6.1
2=	North Lanarkshire	Scotland	4.4	10.5	6.1
4	East Ayrshire	Scotland	5.8	11.8	6.0
5	Doncaster	Yorkshire	4.9	10.8	5.9
6	Clackmannanshire	Scotland	5.2	11.0	5.8
7	W Dunbartonshire	Scotland	5.0	10.5	5.5
8	Thanet	South East	5.1	10.5	5.4
9=	Barnsley	Yorkshire	5.2	10.4	5.2
9=	South Lanarkshire	Scotland	3.6	8.8	5.2

For those regions with no places in the highest 10, the worst-hit authorities were:

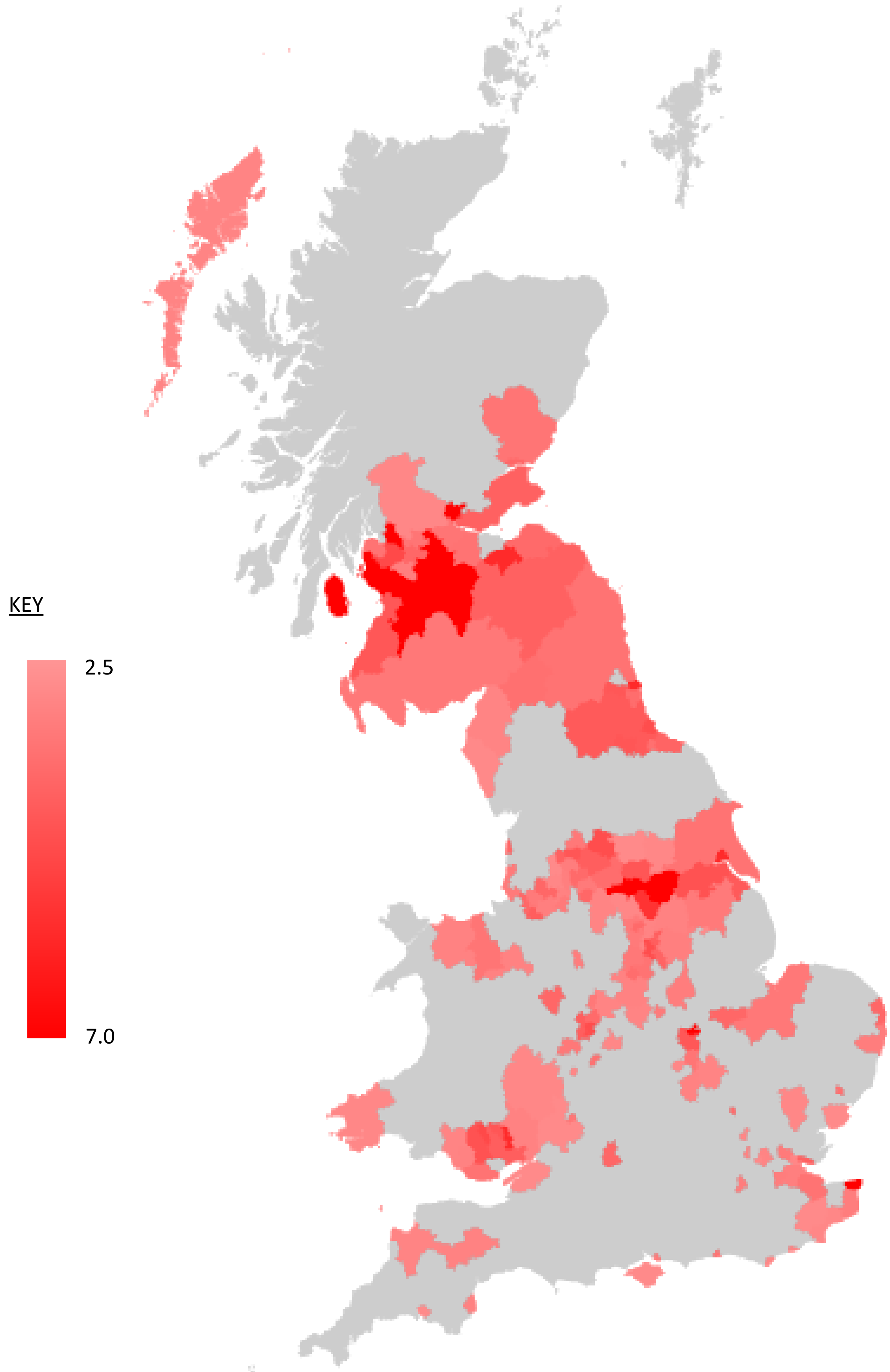
	Authority	Region	Rate of JSA claimants, aged 16-24 Sept 2007	July 2012	Percentage point increase
11=	South Tyneside	North East	6.6	11.6	5.0
11=	Torfaen	Wales	5.5	10.5	5.0
18=	Sandwell	West Mids	7.5	12.0	4.5
24=	Burnley	North West	4.5	8.8	4.3
41=	Southend-on-Sea	East	4.0	8.0	4.0
47=	Swindon	South West	2.7	6.5	3.8
101=	Croydon	London	4.4	7.4	3.0

(It is worth noting that although Thanet is in the top 10 overall, the next South East authorities in the list, Swale and Worthing, are both in 70th place.)

Figure 5, which maps the authorities with increases above the Great Britain average of 2.4 percentage points, highlights the clustering of the youth unemployment hotspots.

There is a continuous band across Northern England that roughly follows the M62 corridor from Liverpool to Hull, while the southern half of Scotland and some neighbouring areas over the English border have also seen youth unemployment lives rise significantly.

Figure 5: Youth unemployment hot-spots in Great Britain



3. Conclusion

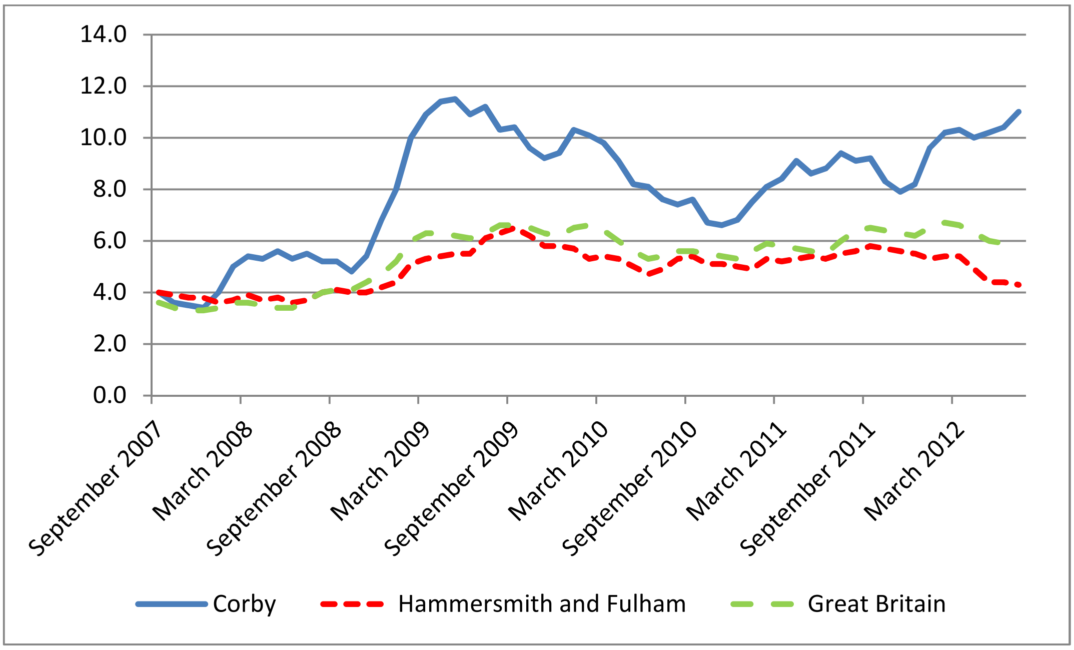
The marked regional variations make it clear how the recession has had – and continues to have – very different effects across Great Britain.

Responses must be targeted, and it would be overly-simplistic to focus entirely on those areas where unemployment is an ingrained, and often generational, problem.

Those areas which have suffered most in the last five years need support to prevent unemployment, and especially long-term unemployment, becoming normalised.

In September, 2007, Corby had the same youth unemployment rate as Hammersmith and Fulham – 4.0%, a little above the British average. Five years on, Corby has reached 11.0% while its London counterpart has increased only slightly, to 4.3%.

Figure 6: Comparing youth unemployment rates in Corby and Hammersmith and Fulham, Sept 2007 – July 2012



Young people face difficult decisions and the only way they can make the best choices for their own lives is to have a full understanding of the implications of what they choose to do.

They need to understand the inter-connectedness between education, employment, personal finance and their aspirations.

This analysis highlights how much harder it is for young people to get a job than it was just five years ago – even before considering how their wages and purchasing power have been impacted, as well as job security and career progression.

The last five years have seen economic collapse, systematic failures, false dawns and empty promises. The iGeneration will find it very hard to plug themselves into the jobs market, and the consequences of this failure have serious implications for us all.

We urgently need to equip these young people with a set of skills which will help them to chart their own path through this harsh landscape, in order to build their own independent and sustainable lives.

The traditional schools curriculum is not designed to do this and we need to think more imaginatively about what those essential skills are. One thing however is certain. If we fail to change our approach to the way we prepare young people for the new realities of the employment market, we will be storing up problems of such gravity for ourselves that the misery we have all faced over the last five years may not, in retrospect, look so bad after all.

4. Notes on the data

The 380 unitary and district authorities in Great Britain were examined.

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5. About Ambitious Minds

Ambitious Minds is a specialist education business that has developed a revolutionary educational simulation called *Keep the Cash!,* which is a practical, engaging, educationally robust and proven way of arming young people with essential life-skills, firmly rooted in financial comprehension.

It has been described by qualifications body Edexcel as “inspirational, aspirational, future-proof and a no-brainer” and Frank Field MP said it “succeeded way beyond my expectations”.

Keep the Cash! is played in teams of five, in a competitive environment (just like life) in which the players have to manage the affairs of a house by generating cash to pay their bills and meet their obligations, while they cope with a range of problems of debt, credit, interest, taxation, employment, transport, savings, pensions, investments, insurance, and all the other challenges they will face when they become independent adults.

In the course of playing *Keep the Cash!* each person gets the chance to apply for a job, prepare a CV and attend an interview at which they meet someone from outside the school, who conducts the interview with them in exactly the same way as they would do in their real day job.

The objective of *Keep the Cash!* is to put young people face to face with the challenges they will meet when they first live as independent adults. They learn how to manage a diverse range of demands on their personal and cash resources, so that they can effectively manage their finances, avoid unsustainable debt, use credit appropriately and plan for the future – and so become active and self-reliant citizens.

Appendix I: The Complete Rankings

1	Corby	45	Redcar and Cleveland	85	Wyre Forest
2	North Ayrshire	47	Blackpool	92	Basildon
2	North Lanarkshire	47	Dundee City	92	Gosport
4	East Ayrshire	47	Glasgow City	92	Leicester
5	Doncaster	47	Great Yarmouth	92	North East Derbyshire
6	Clackmannanshire	47	Knowsley	92	Oldham
7	West Dunbartonshire	47	Peterborough	92	Sefton
8	Thanet	47	Swindon	92	St. Helens
9	Barnsley	47	Tameside	92	Trafford
9	South Lanarkshire	47	Telford and Wrekin	92	West Lindsey
11	Kingston upon Hull, City of	47	Wigan	101	Croydon
11	Midlothian	57	Chesterfield	101	Dover
11	South Tyneside	57	East Lothian	101	Gravesham
11	Torfaen	57	Rochdale	101	Melton
15	Rotherham	57	Walsall	101	Rossendale
16	Merthyr Tydfil	61	Derby	101	Stoke-on-Trent
16	Renfrewshire	61	Kirklees	101	Waveney
18	Ashfield	61	Stevenage	108	Bury
18	Bradford	61	Sunderland	108	East Renfrewshire
18	Hartlepool	65	Carlisle	108	Medway
18	Sandwell	65	Ipswich	108	Newark and Sherwood
22	North Lincolnshire	65	Middlesbrough	108	Warrington
22	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	65	North Tyneside	113	Bassetlaw
24	Blaenau Gwent	65	Redditch	113	Bridgend
24	Burnley	70	Broxtowe	113	Conwy
24	Darlington	70	East Riding of Yorkshire	113	Hastings
24	Gateshead	70	Erewash	113	Mid Devon
24	Kettering	70	Inverclyde	113	Milton Keynes
24	South Ayrshire	70	Northumberland	113	Monmouthshire
24	Wakefield	70	Swale	113	North West Leicestershire
31	County Durham	70	The Vale of Glamorgan	113	Salford
31	North East Lincolnshire	70	West Lothian	113	South Derbyshire
31	Stockton-on-Tees	70	Worthing	113	Torbay
34	Caerphilly	79	Angus	113	Waltham Forest
34	Calderdale	79	Denbighshire	113	Wrexham
34	Dudley	79	East Dunbartonshire	126	Allerdale
34	Halton	79	Falkirk	126	Bedford
34	Mansfield	79	Gloucester	126	Bolsover
34	Newport	79	Wellingborough	126	Eilean Siar
34	Wolverhampton	85	Amber Valley	126	Havering
41	Fife	85	Cannock Chase	126	High Peak
41	Hyndburn	85	Dumfries and Galloway	126	Hinckley and Bosworth
41	Scottish Borders	85	Fenland	126	Lichfield
41	Southend-on-Sea	85	King’s Lynn and West Norfolk	126	Neath Port Talbot
45	Gedling	85	Pendle	126	Torridge

136	Bolton	179	Blaby	222	New Forest
136	Braintree	179	Chelmsford	222	Powys
136	Broxbourne	179	Daventry	222	South Somerset
136	Castle Point	179	Huntingdonshire	222	Tamworth
136	Eastbourne	179	Maidstone	222	Watford
136	Herefordshire, County of	179	North Kesteven	222	Wiltshire
136	Northampton	179	Nottingham	232	Bexley
136	Pembrokeshire	179	Ryedale	232	Boston
136	Selby	179	South Gloucestershire	232	Chiltern
136	Sheffield	179	Wirral	232	Chorley
136	Shepway	191	Argyll and Bute	232	Craven
136	Solihull	191	Birmingham	232	Derbyshire Dales
136	Stirling	191	Breckland	232	Edinburgh, City of
136	Worcester	191	Cheshire West and Chester	232	Harborough
150	Ashford	191	Crawley	232	Liverpool
150	Barking and Dagenham	191	Dartford	232	Luton
150	Blackburn with Darwen	191	East Cambridgeshire	232	Mendip
150	Bristol, City of	191	East Northamptonshire	232	North Devon
150	Copeland	191	Epping Forest	232	Nuneaton and Bedworth
150	Forest of Dean	191	Lewes	232	Orkney Islands
150	Isle of Wight	191	Lewisham	232	Rushcliffe
150	Leeds	191	North Norfolk	232	Shetland Islands
150	Lincoln	191	Perth and Kinross	232	Slough
150	North Somerset	191	South Holland	232	Surrey Heath
150	Plymouth	191	South Ribble	232	Wychavon
150	Stroud	191	South Staffordshire	251	Babergh
150	Tendring	191	St Edmundsbury	251	Barrow-in-Furness
163	Cardiff	191	Suffolk Coastal	251	Cheltenham
163	Carmarthenshire	191	Taunton Deane	251	East Hertfordshire
163	Havant	191	Wycombe	251	Fylde
163	North Warwickshire	211	Arun	251	Newcastle-under-Lyme
163	Scarborough	211	Central Bedfordshire	251	Newham
163	South Kesteven	211	Cheshire East	251	Norwich
163	Stockport	211	Cornwall	251	Sevenoaks
163	Thurrock	211	Fareham	251	St Albans
171	Broadland	211	Maldon	251	Stafford
171	Bromsgrove	211	Malvern Hills	251	Staffordshire Moorlands
171	East Staffordshire	211	Redbridge	251	Three Rivers
171	Flintshire	211	Sedgemoor	264	Aberdeenshire
171	Highland	211	Tandridge	264	Brent
171	Mid Suffolk	211	Tewkesbury	264	Ealing
171	Rochford	222	Christchurch	264	East Devon
171	West Devon	222	Dacorum	264	Manchester
179	Adur	222	East Lindsey	264	Newcastle upon Tyne
179	Anglesey	222	Enfield	264	Poole

264	Shropshire
264	Teignbridge
264	Tonbridge and Malling
274	Basingstoke and Deane
274	Brentwood
274	Chichester
274	Colchester
274	Exeter
274	Forest Heath
274	Greenwich
274	Hounslow
274	Reigate and Banstead
274	Rother
274	Rushmoor
274	South Northamptonshire
274	Swansea
274	Test Valley
274	Wealden
274	Weymouth and Portland
274	Wyre
291	Aylesbury Vale
291	Bournemouth
291	Harrow
291	Lambeth
291	South Bucks
291	South Norfolk
291	Southwark
291	Spelthorne
291	Sutton
291	West Oxfordshire
301	Aberdeen City
301	Bracknell Forest
301	Moray
301	North Hertfordshire
301	Reading
301	Ribble Valley
301	South Lakeland
301	Wandsworth
301	West Berkshire
310	Bath and N East Somerset
310	Eden
310	Islington
310	Lancaster
310	Merton
310	North Dorset
310	Preston
310	Tower Hamlets
310	Uttlesford
310	Vale of White Horse
310	Waverley
310	Windsor and Maidenhead
322	Brighton and Hove
322	Canterbury
322	Coventry
322	East Dorset
322	Mole Valley
322	Oadby and Wigston
322	Portsmouth
322	Rutland
322	Wokingham
331	Barnet
331	Bromley
331	Eastleigh
331	Haringey
331	Horsham
331	Southampton
331	West Dorset
331	Woking
339	Charnwood
339	East Hampshire
339	Elmbridge
339	Harrogate
339	Richmondshire
339	Runnymede
339	South Cambridgeshire
339	South Oxfordshire
339	Warwick
339	Welwyn Hatfield
339	West Lancashire
350	Cherwell
350	Cotswold
350	Gwynedd
350	Hambleton
350	Harlow
350	Hertsmere
350	Mid Sussex
350	Purbeck
350	Rugby
359	Guildford
359	Hart
359	Kensington and Chelsea
359	South Hams
359	Tunbridge Wells
359	West Somerset
365	Epsom and Ewell
365	Hillingdon
365	Westminster
365	Winchester
365	York
370	Camden
370	Kingston upon Thames
370	Stratford-on-Avon
373	Ceredigion
374	Cambridge
374	Hackney
374	Hammersmith and Fulham
377	Oxford
377	Richmond upon Thames
379	Isles of Scilly
380	City of London

Appendix II: Regional Rankings

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
NORTH EAST					
1	South Tyneside	6.6	11.6	5.0	11
2	Hartlepool	7.8	12.3	4.5	18
3	Darlington	5.6	9.9	4.3	24
3	Gateshead	5.2	9.5	4.3	24
5	County Durham	4.1	8.3	4.2	31
5	Stockton-on-Tees	5.6	9.8	4.2	31
7	Redcar and Cleveland	7.0	10.9	3.9	45
8	Sunderland	5.6	9.2	3.6	61
9	Middlesbrough	6.5	10.0	3.5	65
9	North Tyneside	5.6	9.1	3.5	65
11	Northumberland	5.2	8.6	3.4	70
12	Newcastle upon Tyne	3.1	4.7	1.6	264
NORTH WEST					
1	Burnley	4.5	8.8	4.3	24
2	Halton	5.7	9.8	4.1	34
3	Hyndburn	3.8	7.8	4.0	41
4	Blackpool	5.0	8.8	3.8	47
4	Knowsley	6.6	10.4	3.8	47
4	Tameside	4.7	8.5	3.8	47
4	Wigan	4.7	8.5	3.8	47
8	Rochdale	5.9	9.6	3.7	57
9	Carlisle	2.8	6.3	3.5	65
10	Pendle	3.8	7.0	3.2	85
11	Oldham	6.2	9.3	3.1	92
11	Sefton	5.2	8.3	3.1	92
11	St. Helens	5.6	8.7	3.1	92
11	Trafford	3.2	6.3	3.1	92
15	Rossendale	4.2	7.2	3.0	101
16	Warrington	3.5	6.4	2.9	108
16	Bury	4.2	7.1	2.9	108
18	Salford	4.2	7.0	2.8	113
19	Allerdale	4.0	6.7	2.7	126
20	Bolton	4.9	7.5	2.6	136
21	Copeland	5.8	8.3	2.5	150
21	Blackburn with Darwen	5.2	7.7	2.5	150
23	Stockport	3.1	5.5	2.4	163
24	Wirral	6.0	8.2	2.2	179
25	Cheshire West and Chester	3.1	5.2	2.1	191
25	South Ribble	2.5	4.6	2.1	191
27	Cheshire East	2.6	4.6	2.0	211
28	Liverpool	6.1	7.9	1.8	232
28	Chorley	3.3	5.1	1.8	232
30	Barrow-in-Furness	6.0	7.7	1.7	251
30	Fylde	2.0	3.7	1.7	251
32	Manchester	3.7	5.3	1.6	264
33	Wyre	2.9	4.4	1.5	274
34	Ribble Valley	1.4	2.7	1.3	301
34	South Lakeland	1.1	2.4	1.3	301
36	Lancaster	2.4	3.6	1.2	310
36	Preston	3.0	4.2	1.2	310
36	Eden	1.2	2.4	1.2	310
39	West Lancashire	4.2	5.1	0.9	339

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
1	Doncaster	4.9	10.8	5.9	5
2	Barnsley	5.2	10.4	5.2	9
3	Kingston upon Hull, City of	5.8	10.8	5.0	11
4	Rotherham	5.0	9.9	4.9	15
5	Bradford	4.4	8.9	4.5	18
6	North Lincolnshire	4.8	9.2	4.4	22
7	Wakefield	4.1	8.4	4.3	24
8	North East Lincolnshire	6.2	10.4	4.2	31
9	Calderdale	4.6	8.7	4.1	34
10	Kirklees	4.0	7.6	3.6	61
11	East Riding of Yorkshire	2.7	6.1	3.4	70
12	Selby	2.7	5.3	2.6	136
12	Sheffield	3.2	5.8	2.6	136
14	Leeds	2.8	5.3	2.5	150
15	Scarborough	3.6	6.0	2.4	163
16	Ryedale	1.7	3.9	2.2	179
17	Craven	2.0	3.8	1.8	232
18	Harrogate	1.6	2.5	0.9	339
18	Richmondshire	1.5	2.4	0.9	339
20	Hambleton	2.4	3.2	0.8	350
21	York	1.9	2.5	0.6	365
WEST MIDLANDS					
1	Sandwell	7.5	12.0	4.5	18
2	Wolverhampton	7.8	11.9	4.1	34
2	Dudley	5.5	9.6	4.1	34
4	Telford and Wrekin	4.0	7.8	3.8	47
5	Walsall	6.8	10.5	3.7	57
6	Redditch	3.8	7.3	3.5	65
7	Cannock Chase	3.9	7.1	3.2	85
7	Wyre Forest	3.6	6.8	3.2	85
9	Stoke-on-Trent	4.9	7.9	3.0	101
10	Lichfield	2.4	5.1	2.7	126
11	Solihull	4.1	6.7	2.6	136
11	Herefordshire, County of	2.5	5.1	2.6	136
11	Worcester	3.2	5.8	2.6	136
14	North Warwickshire	2.5	4.9	2.4	163
15	Bromsgrove	2.5	4.8	2.3	171
15	East Staffordshire	2.8	5.1	2.3	171
17	Birmingham	6.7	8.8	2.1	191
17	South Staffordshire	2.7	4.8	2.1	191
19	Malvern Hills	2.5	4.5	2.0	211
20	Tamworth	3.6	5.5	1.9	222
21	Nuneaton and Bedworth	5.0	6.8	1.8	232
21	Wychavon	2.8	4.6	1.8	232
23	Newcastle-under-Lyme	2.5	4.2	1.7	251
23	Stafford	2.1	3.8	1.7	251
23	Staffordshire Moorlands	2.1	3.8	1.7	251
26	Shropshire	3.0	4.6	1.6	264
27	Coventry	4.4	5.5	1.1	322
28	Warwick	1.8	2.7	0.9	339
29	Rugby	3.6	4.4	0.8	350
30	Stratford-on-Avon	1.9	2.4	0.5	370

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
EAST MIDLANDS					
1	Corby	4.0	11.0	7.0	1
2	Ashfield	4.4	8.9	4.5	18
3	Kettering	3.8	8.1	4.3	24
4	Mansfield	4.0	8.1	4.1	34
5	Gedling	2.9	6.8	3.9	45
6	Chesterfield	5.0	8.7	3.7	57
7	Derby	4.0	7.6	3.6	61
8	Broxtowe	2.7	6.1	3.4	70
8	Erewash	4.2	7.6	3.4	70
10	Wellingborough	4.3	7.6	3.3	79
11	Amber Valley	3.3	6.5	3.2	85
12	North East Derbyshire	3.3	6.4	3.1	92
12	West Lindsey	3.8	6.9	3.1	92
12	Leicester	4.5	7.6	3.1	92
15	Melton	1.9	4.9	3.0	101
16	Newark and Sherwood	2.8	5.7	2.9	108
17	Bassetlaw	3.7	6.5	2.8	113
17	North West Leicestershire	3.2	6.0	2.8	113
17	South Derbyshire	2.3	5.1	2.8	113
20	Bolsover	4.7	7.4	2.7	126
20	High Peak	3.0	5.7	2.7	126
20	Hinckley and Bosworth	2.7	5.4	2.7	126
23	Northampton	3.3	5.9	2.6	136
24	Lincoln	3.3	5.8	2.5	150
25	South Kesteven	3.0	5.4	2.4	163
26	Blaby	2.0	4.2	2.2	179
26	North Kesteven	2.8	5.0	2.2	179
26	Nottingham	3.8	6.0	2.2	179
26	Daventry	2.6	4.8	2.2	179
30	East Northamptonshire	3.3	5.4	2.1	191
30	South Holland	3.8	5.9	2.1	191
32	East Lindsey	4.3	6.2	1.9	222
33	Rushcliffe	1.4	3.2	1.8	232
33	Boston	4.9	6.7	1.8	232
33	Derbyshire Dales	1.5	3.3	1.8	232
33	Harborough	1.6	3.4	1.8	232
37	South Northamptonshire	1.3	2.8	1.5	274
38	Oadby and Wigston	1.9	3.0	1.1	322
38	Rutland	1.1	2.2	1.1	322
40	Charnwood	1.8	2.7	0.9	339

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
EAST					
1	Southend-on-Sea	4.0	8.0	4.0	41
2	Great Yarmouth	5.7	9.5	3.8	47
2	Peterborough	4.9	8.7	3.8	47
4	Stevenage	3.1	6.7	3.6	61
5	Ipswich	4.6	8.1	3.5	65
6	Fenland	4.6	7.8	3.2	85
6	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	3.5	6.7	3.2	85
8	Basildon	3.5	6.6	3.1	92
9	Waveney	4.9	7.9	3.0	101
10	Bedford	3.7	6.4	2.7	126
11	Braintree	2.8	5.4	2.6	136
11	Broxbourne	2.6	5.2	2.6	136
11	Castle Point	2.4	5.0	2.6	136
14	Tendring	4.9	7.4	2.5	150
15	Thurrock	3.9	6.3	2.4	163
16	Broadland	1.8	4.1	2.3	171
16	Mid Suffolk	2.2	4.5	2.3	171
16	Rochford	1.7	4.0	2.3	171
19	Huntingdonshire	2.2	4.4	2.2	179
19	Chelmsford	2.1	4.3	2.2	179
21	Breckland	3.3	5.4	2.1	191
21	St Edmundsbury	2.8	4.9	2.1	191
21	North Norfolk	3.4	5.5	2.1	191
21	East Cambridgeshire	2.0	4.1	2.1	191
21	Epping Forest	2.5	4.6	2.1	191
21	Suffolk Coastal	2.0	4.1	2.1	191
27	Central Bedfordshire	2.2	4.2	2.0	211
27	Maldon	2.2	4.2	2.0	211
29	Dacorum	2.5	4.4	1.9	222
29	Watford	2.7	4.6	1.9	222
31	Luton	3.9	5.7	1.8	232
32	Babergh	2.8	4.5	1.7	251
32	Norwich	3.0	4.7	1.7	251
32	East Hertfordshire	1.7	3.4	1.7	251
32	Three Rivers	1.8	3.5	1.7	251
32	St Albans	1.6	3.3	1.7	251
37	Forest Heath	1.7	3.2	1.5	274
37	Brentwood	2.0	3.5	1.5	274
37	Colchester	2.4	3.9	1.5	274
40	South Norfolk	2.6	4.0	1.4	291
41	North Hertfordshire	2.5	3.8	1.3	301
42	Uttlesford	1.1	2.3	1.2	310
43	South Cambridgeshire	1.6	2.5	0.9	339
43	Welwyn Hatfield	1.5	2.4	0.9	339
45	Harlow	5.0	5.8	0.8	350
45	Hertsmere	2.6	3.4	0.8	350
47	Cambridge	1.1	1.4	0.3	374

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
LONDON					
1	Croydon	4.4	7.4	3.0	101
2	Waltham Forest	6.0	8.8	2.8	113
3	Havering	2.9	5.6	2.7	126
4	Barking and Dagenham	5.8	8.3	2.5	150
5	Lewisham	5.6	7.7	2.1	191
6	Redbridge	3.4	5.4	2.0	211
7	Enfield	5.7	7.6	1.9	222
8	Bexley	3.0	4.8	1.8	232
9	Newham	5.9	7.6	1.7	251
10	Brent	5.1	6.7	1.6	264
10	Ealing	3.6	5.2	1.6	264
12	Greenwich	5.2	6.7	1.5	274
12	Hounslow	3.0	4.5	1.5	274
14	Lambeth	6.1	7.5	1.4	291
14	Southwark	5.0	6.4	1.4	291
14	Harrow	2.5	3.9	1.4	291
14	Sutton	2.9	4.3	1.4	291
18	Wandsworth	3.3	4.6	1.3	301
19	Tower Hamlets	7.1	8.3	1.2	310
19	Islington	4.8	6.0	1.2	310
19	Merton	3.1	4.3	1.2	310
22	Haringey	7.3	8.3	1.0	331
22	Barnet	2.9	3.9	1.0	331
22	Bromley	3.2	4.2	1.0	331
25	Kensington and Chelsea	2.4	3.1	0.7	359
26	Hillingdon	2.7	3.3	0.6	365
26	Westminster	2.2	2.8	0.6	365
28	Camden	2.5	3.0	0.5	370
28	Kingston upon Thames	1.3	1.8	0.5	370
30	Hackney	7.1	7.4	0.3	374
30	Hammersmith and Fulham	4.0	4.3	0.3	374
32	Richmond upon Thames	1.7	1.9	0.2	377
33	City of London	2.3	0.9	-1.4	380

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
SOUTH EAST					
1	Thanet	5.1	10.5	5.4	8
2	Swale	4.0	7.4	3.4	70
2	Worthing	2.3	5.7	3.4	70
4	Gosport	2.5	5.6	3.1	92
5	Dover	3.7	6.7	3.0	101
5	Gravesham	4.2	7.2	3.0	101
7	Medway	4.1	7.0	2.9	108
8	Hastings	5.6	8.4	2.8	113
8	Milton Keynes	3.1	5.9	2.8	113
10	Eastbourne	2.8	5.4	2.6	136
10	Shepway	4.6	7.2	2.6	136
12	Isle of Wight	3.7	6.2	2.5	150
12	Ashford	2.6	5.1	2.5	150
14	Havant	3.2	5.6	2.4	163
15	Maidstone	2.2	4.4	2.2	179
15	Adur	2.4	4.6	2.2	179
17	Dartford	3.1	5.2	2.1	191
17	Wycombe	1.9	4.0	2.1	191
17	Crawley	2.0	4.1	2.1	191
17	Lewes	2.5	4.6	2.1	191
21	Arun	2.0	4.0	2.0	211
21	Tandridge	1.2	3.2	2.0	211
21	Fareham	1.3	3.3	2.0	211
24	New Forest	1.5	3.4	1.9	222
25	Chiltern	1.4	3.2	1.8	232
25	Surrey Heath	1.4	3.2	1.8	232
25	Slough	3.5	5.3	1.8	232
28	Sevenoaks	1.6	3.3	1.7	251
29	Tonbridge and Malling	1.8	3.4	1.6	264
30	Rother	3.4	4.9	1.5	274
30	Basingstoke and Deane	2.0	3.5	1.5	274
30	Chichester	1.5	3.0	1.5	274
30	Rushmoor	1.9	3.4	1.5	274
30	Test Valley	1.4	2.9	1.5	274
30	Wealden	1.4	2.9	1.5	274
30	Reigate and Banstead	1.8	3.3	1.5	274
37	West Oxfordshire	1.3	2.7	1.4	291
37	Aylesbury Vale	1.6	3.0	1.4	291
37	South Bucks	1.1	2.5	1.4	291
37	Spelthorne	1.9	3.3	1.4	291
41	Reading	2.3	3.6	1.3	301
41	West Berkshire	1.7	3.0	1.3	301
41	Bracknell Forest	1.5	2.8	1.3	301
45	Vale of White Horse	1.0	2.2	1.2	310
45	Waverley	0.8	2.0	1.2	310
45	Windsor and Maidenhead	1.6	2.8	1.2	310
47	Canterbury	1.5	2.6	1.1	322
47	Mole Valley	0.9	2.0	1.1	322
47	Portsmouth	2.3	3.4	1.1	322
47	Wokingham	1.0	2.1	1.1	322
47	Brighton and Hove	3.0	4.1	1.1	322
52	Eastleigh	2.0	3.0	1.0	331
52	Horsham	1.6	2.6	1.0	331
52	Southampton	2.0	3.0	1.0	331

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
SOUTH EAST (cont.)					
52	Woking	2.0	3.0	1.0	331
56	Runnymede	0.7	1.6	0.9	339
56	South Oxfordshire	1.3	2.2	0.9	339
56	East Hampshire	1.4	2.3	0.9	339
56	Elmbridge	1.1	2.0	0.9	339
60	Cherwell	1.9	2.7	0.8	350
60	Mid Sussex	1.3	2.1	0.8	350
62	Guildford	0.9	1.6	0.7	359
62	Hart	1.0	1.7	0.7	359
62	Tunbridge Wells	1.7	2.4	0.7	359
65	Winchester	1.2	1.8	0.6	365
65	Epsom and Ewell	1.3	1.9	0.6	365
67	Oxford	1.1	1.3	0.2	377
SOUTH WEST					
1	Swindon	2.7	6.5	3.8	47
2	Gloucester	3.0	6.3	3.3	79
3	Mid Devon	1.9	4.7	2.8	113
3	Torbay	3.4	6.2	2.8	113
5	Torridge	3.2	5.9	2.7	126
6	North Somerset	1.9	4.4	2.5	150
6	Bristol, City of	2.2	4.7	2.5	150
6	Stroud	2.2	4.7	2.5	150
6	Forest of Dean	2.6	5.1	2.5	150
6	Plymouth	2.6	5.1	2.5	150
11	West Devon	1.8	4.1	2.3	171
12	South Gloucestershire	1.4	3.6	2.2	179
13	Taunton Deane	2.2	4.3	2.1	191
14	Cornwall	2.5	4.5	2.0	211
14	Sedgemoor	3.2	5.2	2.0	211
14	Tewkesbury	2.1	4.1	2.0	211
17	Christchurch	1.8	3.7	1.9	222
17	South Somerset	2.0	3.9	1.9	222
17	Wiltshire	1.9	3.8	1.9	222
20	Mendip	2.1	3.9	1.8	232
20	North Devon	2.3	4.1	1.8	232
22	Cheltenham	2.4	4.1	1.7	251
23	Poole	1.5	3.1	1.6	264
23	East Devon	1.3	2.9	1.6	264
23	Teignbridge	1.8	3.4	1.6	264
26	Exeter	1.4	2.9	1.5	274
26	Weymouth and Portland	2.5	4.0	1.5	274
28	Bournemouth	1.6	3.0	1.4	291
29	Bath and North East Somerset	1.2	2.4	1.2	310
29	North Dorset	1.2	2.4	1.2	310
31	East Dorset	1.1	2.2	1.1	322
32	West Dorset	1.5	2.5	1.0	331
33	Purbeck	0.9	1.7	0.8	350
33	Cotswold	1.5	2.3	0.8	350
35	South Hams	1.5	2.2	0.7	359
35	West Somerset	2.0	2.7	0.7	359
37	Isles of Scilly	0.0	0.0	0.0	379

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
WALES					
1	Torfaen	5.5	10.5	5.0	11
2	Merthyr Tydfil	7.7	12.3	4.6	16
3	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4.8	9.2	4.4	22
4	Blaenau Gwent	9.5	13.8	4.3	24
5	Newport	4.7	8.8	4.1	34
5	Caerphilly	6.0	10.1	4.1	34
7	The Vale of Glamorgan	3.5	6.9	3.4	70
8	Denbighshire	4.4	7.7	3.3	79
9	Conwy	4.1	6.9	2.8	113
9	Monmouthshire	2.9	5.7	2.8	113
9	Wrexham	3.7	6.5	2.8	113
9	Bridgend	5.4	8.2	2.8	113
13	Neath Port Talbot	5.5	8.2	2.7	126
14	Pembrokeshire	2.9	5.5	2.6	136
15	Carmarthenshire	4.1	6.5	2.4	163
15	Cardiff	2.7	5.1	2.4	163
17	Flintshire	3.7	6.0	2.3	171
18	Anglesey	5.1	7.3	2.2	179
19	Powys	3.2	5.1	1.9	222
20	Swansea	3.3	4.8	1.5	274
21	Gwynedd	2.7	3.5	0.8	350
22	Ceredigion	1.7	2.1	0.4	373

	Authority	Sept 07	July 12	Percentage point change	GB Ranking
SCOTLAND					
1	North Ayrshire	6.5	12.6	6.1	2
1	North Lanarkshire	4.4	10.5	6.1	2
3	East Ayrshire	5.8	11.8	6.0	4
4	Clackmannanshire	5.2	11.0	5.8	6
5	West Dunbartonshire	5.0	10.5	5.5	7
6	South Lanarkshire	3.6	8.8	5.2	9
7	Midlothian	3.3	8.3	5.0	11
8	Renfrewshire	4.1	8.7	4.6	16
9	South Ayrshire	3.9	8.2	4.3	24
10	Fife	4.0	8.0	4.0	41
10	Scottish Borders	2.8	6.8	4.0	41
12	Dundee City	5.1	8.9	3.8	47
12	Glasgow City	4.8	8.6	3.8	47
14	East Lothian	2.4	6.1	3.7	57
15	Inverclyde	5.9	9.3	3.4	70
15	West Lothian	4.3	7.7	3.4	70
17	Angus	4.1	7.4	3.3	79
17	East Dunbartonshire	1.9	5.2	3.3	79
17	Falkirk	4.5	7.8	3.3	79
20	Dumfries and Galloway	4.5	7.7	3.2	85
21	East Renfrewshire	1.7	4.6	2.9	108
22	Eilean Siar	2.1	4.8	2.7	126
23	Stirling	2.2	4.8	2.6	136
24	Highland	2.5	4.8	2.3	171
25	Argyll and Bute	3.1	5.2	2.1	191
25	Perth and Kinross	2.1	4.2	2.1	191
27	Orkney Islands	1.8	3.6	1.8	232
27	Shetland Islands	1.2	3.0	1.8	232
27	Edinburgh, City of	2.5	4.3	1.8	232
30	Aberdeenshire	1.3	2.9	1.6	264
31	Moray	3.4	4.7	1.3	301
31	Aberdeen City	1.5	2.8	1.3	301