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# **The Frustration of Aspiration**

**Being a teenager in England today**

**ambitiousminds**

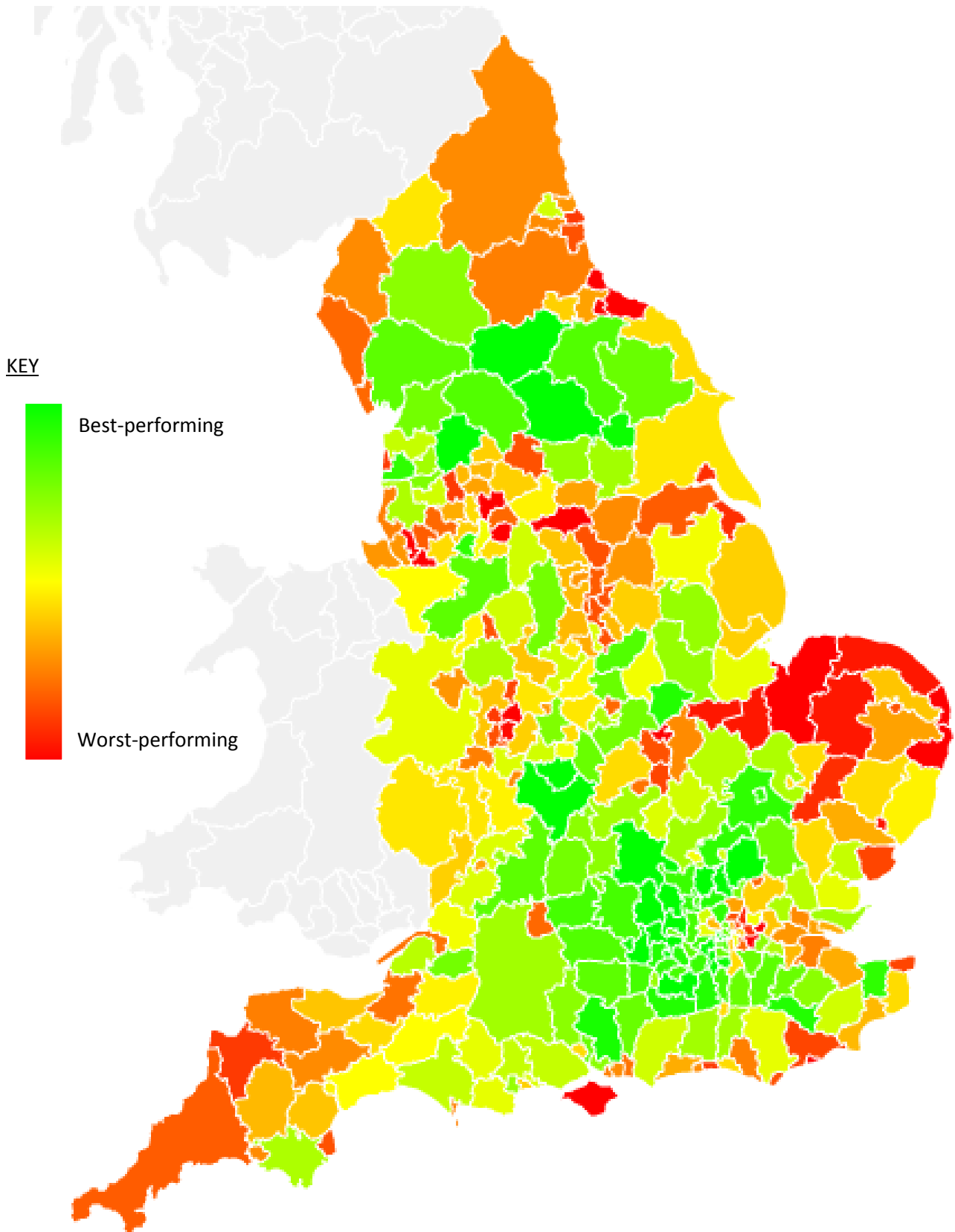


Figure 1: Mapping the frustration of aspiration in England

## The Frustration of Aspiration: Being a teenager in England today

### Foreword

Young people today face a series of inter-connected problems that are causing serious damage to their hopes of creating their own independent, sustainable adult lives.

Very few people remember the transition into adulthood being an easy one. The rates of change in those formative years emotionally and socially are huge, while the paths on which people embark in their education and employment lay the foundations for their lives.

The young people who are making that transition today face massive uncertainty and no-one can advise young people with any reasonable certainty. The long-standing advice of work hard, keep out of trouble and you will be able to get a job appropriate to your abilities has broken down.

Getting a degree is no longer a passport to a good first job in a stable career, nor are good GCSE results a guarantee of being able to either start work or get on a vocational course which is likely to lead to work.

About 75 years ago, John Maynard Keynes likened the markets to a casino. Now we are turning higher education into the same thing – getting teenagers to bet £30,000 of their future earnings on a university course which now only offers the hope, not the expectation, of an appropriate job.

The future looks chaotic for young people and they need guidance and assistance to help them navigate their own path to a sustainable adult life. We must give them the knowledge and skills so they can do this for themselves.



Sean McGuire  
Ambitious Minds Chief Executive

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## 1. Executive summary

This report, from the education specialists Ambitious Minds, who have been working for three years in schools in England delivering a revolutionary life-skills programme, looks at the objective factors which impinge on a young person's ability to build a sustainable and independent adult life.

Data across four key areas – education, employment, housing, and social factors – have been analysed to demonstrate the impact of regional and sub-regional variations on a young person's prospects.

We have examined the relevant data for 324 unitary and district authorities to create a clear snapshot of the world in which teenagers and young people live, and will have to try to build their own independent and sustainable lives.

Educational attainment is an early determinant of a young person's job prospects and career opportunities. In the London Borough of Camden a student at the end of Key Stage 4 will, on average, score 25% less than a student from Kensington and Chelsea, though they are only five miles apart. The exam results a young person achieves at the end of secondary school determine whether or not they gain access to higher education, which has traditionally been the gateway to better paid and more secure jobs.

Recent research by the Sutton Trust has shown that in Portsmouth 40% of state school students who finished sixth form went to university, that is less than half the level achieved by their peers in the London boroughs of Merton, Redbridge, Ealing, and Hammersmith and Fulham.

While education sets the direction for a young person, it is the availability of a job which has the biggest influence on whether or not they are able to fund their aspirations and achieve (in material terms) their life goals. In parts of the North East and the West Midlands, more than one in 10 young people are unemployed, and one in five of those has been unemployed for more than a year. The number of NEETS (Not in Education, Employment or Training) is now about 400,000 – equivalent to a city the size of Bristol – although this population sees a large amount of churn, in which many thousands of young people have spent a period, or several periods, unemployed.

For young people leaving full-time education in the summer of 2012 the outlook is bleak, with levels of youth unemployment and graduate unemployment both high. The number of long term unemployed young people almost quadrupled in the year to April 2012, and is 10 times higher than it was in 2008.

Those young people who are able to find steady employment still face very significant problems when it comes to getting on the housing ladder. The housing bubble and the recession has had a massive impact on their ability to enter the market as first time buyers: a process essential to the fluidity of the entire housing market. The Council of Mortgage Lenders has found that the number of first-time buyers in the UK has plummeted from a long-term annual average of 500,000 to just 200,000 a year since 2008. On top of that there has been a staggering 75% drop in the number of young people able to make unassisted house purchases – without the financial support of family and friends, unassisted purchases have fallen to around 65,000 per year.

Social factors play a crucial part in determining a young person's ability to become an independent, self-sustaining adult. Child poverty data addresses the circumstances in which a young person grows up and the overall social milieu they experience with its concomitant impact on their expectations of the future.

Insolvencies among young people and incapacity benefit claims by those under 25 provide evidence, beyond the anecdotal, about the social environment a young person experiences. In parts of East Lancashire and the south-east coast, claims for incapacity benefit among the under 25s are seven times higher than in North Yorkshire. In London, insolvencies among young people (clear evidence of unsustainable living) were less than one quarter the number for young people in the North East and the South West.

We have found that there are significant discrepancies in different parts of the country, which play a part in determining the kind of future a young person can expect. None of these factors are within the control of young people, but they do have an often hugely adverse effect on their future life-chances.

It will be perhaps no surprise to discover that five out of the top 10 most challenging places for a young person to grow up – as measured by our criteria – are in the north of England. Overall, the borough of Knowsley, in Merseyside, comes out as the most challenging place in England for a young person to plan and start their adult lives.

Nine out of the top 10 best places for a young person to grow up are in the south of England, mainly in the most prosperous parts of London and its environs, with Kingston upon Thames being the highest-ranked place.

Appendix II has the complete rankings for the 324 authorities, and the top 10 and bottom 10 authorities are as follows:

	Top 10		Bottom 10
Kingston upon Thames	1		315 Corby
Kensington and Chelsea	2		316 Hastings
South Bucks	3		317 Isle of Wight
Windsor and Maidenhead	4		318 Waveney (Suffolk)
St. Albans	5	OVERALL	319 Hartlepool
Warwick	6		320 Barnsley
Chiltern (Bucks)	7		321 Middlesbrough
Wokingham	8		322 Rochdale
Richmond upon Thames	9		323 Great Yarmouth
Welwyn Hatfield	10		324 Knowsley

It is unrealistic to imagine we can simply create a level playing field across all the four key factors we have identified. However we can guarantee every young person access to a planned programme of life-skills education, rooted in financial comprehension, so that they are equipped with a set of skills which will be of practical benefit to them in their journey towards independent adult life.

The objective of such a programme would be to bring together the essential elements of what constitutes an independent adult life in a way, and by a teaching method, that young people can feel is of immediate relevance to them.

Our experience in this across schools of every sort up and down the country is that they respond very well to getting to grips with the problems of real adult life (based around jobs and housing) through experiential life-skills learning which makes them participants in a well-crafted simulation, and which avoids the traditional problem of them simply being lectured by adults.

We have consistently found that by applying these techniques, young people arrive at precisely the right conclusions – get a good education, be active in job seeking, manage personal finances astutely, avoid unmanageable debt, make provision for the future and so on – and immediately have a more informed and grounded attitude both to the future and towards what will be required of them if they are to achieve their aspirations.

The skill set needed to build an independent adult life is much more sophisticated now than it was a generation ago. We may not be able to create a job for every young person in the country, but one thing we can do is to equip them with a set of life skills which will hugely enhance their capacity to understand the problems they face and to make a plan to achieve their aspirations.

We can create a generation of financially-literate young people who will start their journey to adulthood with more confidence, because they are prepared and ready to meet the challenges they will face, and with the understanding that the ideal destination is that of the independent, self-sustaining, adult citizen.

## 2. Being a teenager in England today

### 2.1 Introduction

The global recession has caused untold damage to teenagers, affecting not just their lives today, but impacting in a myriad of ways on their future education choices, careers and lifestyle.

They are being buffeted by the winds of global economic change which they can do nothing to alter and little to resist.

And yet as a generation they are victimised and blamed – for being the generation that expects everything to be handed to them, and for being violent and unrealistic when their alienation from society manifests itself in disorder and riots.

It is not just the recession that is to blame for the economic and social storm that young people find themselves in.

They must deal with a range of factors that are unlike those faced by previous generations. They have been born into the most aspirational culture this country has ever known – but that is a double-edged sword.

A decade ago this culture created a generation of teenagers who had the widest possible horizons in terms of their personal aspirations and aims – they believed they could travel anywhere, work anywhere, do anything (helped by access to credit that was previously unknown).

Now a gap year is more likely to refer to time spent stuck at home with no job and no training, rather than a character-building and life-enhancing period overseas.

But the aspirational culture has continued to gather pace, with instant gratification and reality celebrities perpetuating the idea that anyone can get what they want.

The sharp shock that reality brings threatens to create a generation who are disillusioned and alienated, and angry they have been left to pick up the bill for the excesses of others.

What is clear is that within England there is huge variation about the prospects for young people.

This analysis pulls together data to assess these variations, to see in which parts of the country our young people most need help and support.

The data sets cover education, employment, housing and social factors, which together provide a snapshot of the world in which teenagers live, and in which they will have to try and build their own independent, sustainable adult lives.



## 2.2 Education

Educational attainment is an early determinant of a young person's life path, especially in the crucial first few years of adulthood.

### 2.2.1 Attainment at 16

The gulf in relative performance is highlighted at the end of Key Stage 4 between authorities which are close together.

For example, in London the average points score<sup>1</sup> of a Camden student is just 75% of a student educated about five miles away, in Kensington and Chelsea.

Camden's average of 418.4 points is equivalent to 3Bs and 7Cs, while top-performing Kensington and Chelsea's 551.8 is equivalent to 5A\*s and 5As.

The benchmark of students achieving 5+ A\*-C including English and mathematics GCSEs – a level which often must be achieved to enable progression to further education courses – shows wide disparity.

There are 13 educational authorities where the number of young people who achieved that level were in the minority in their year group, yet there were 13 authorities where that level was achieved by more than two-thirds of students.

### 2.2.2 Getting into university and onto the social mobility escalator

Access to university, often trumpeted as the solution to creating a genuine meritocracy and increasing social mobility, is much harder to achieve living in some parts of England.

Analysis by The Sutton Trust<sup>2</sup> showed that in Portsmouth 40% of state school students completing sixth form went on to university, less than half as many as their peers in the London boroughs of Merton, Redbridge, Ealing, and Hammersmith and Fulham.

That divide becomes a chasm when looking at the Top 30 universities<sup>3</sup> (a measure which offers a broader assessment of top-performing universities that is less influenced by geography and subject or institution-specific factors than Oxbridge admissions). Fewer than one in 27 students who completed sixth form in Knowsley – and therefore live a bus ride from the University of Liverpool – were accepted by one of the Top 30 universities. In Hammersmith and Fulham, the rate was 16 times higher.

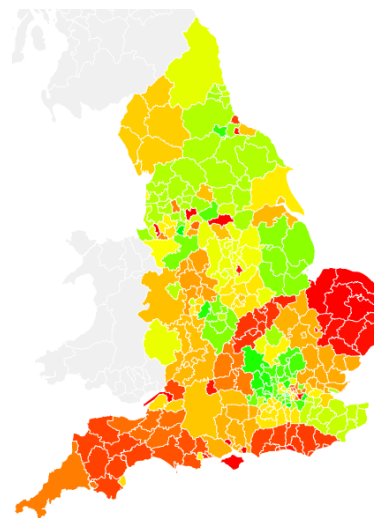


Figure 2: Education map

<sup>1</sup> [www.education.gov.uk/performanceables/nscoreingsys.shtml](http://www.education.gov.uk/performanceables/nscoreingsys.shtml)

<sup>2</sup> *Degrees of Success* report, July 2011

<sup>3</sup> The 30 universities identified by the Sutton Trust, which it said matched the Times University Guide list for the same year, were Bath, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Imperial College, King's College London, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London School of Economics, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Royal Holloway London, Sheffield, Southampton, St Andrews, Strathclyde, Surrey, University College London, Warwick and York.

Table 1: The Frustration of Aspiration – Education rankings

<b>Top 10</b>			<b>Bottom 10</b>	
Kensington and Chelsea	1	<b>EDUCATION</b>	141	Brighton and Hove
Sutton	2		142	Southampton
Trafford	3		143	Norfolk
Hammersmith and Fulham	4		144	Greenwich
Buckinghamshire	5		145	Bristol
Bexley	6		146	Barnsley
Kingston upon Thames	7		147	Isle of Wight
Barnet	8		148	Rochdale
Birmingham	9		149	Portsmouth
Slough	10		150	Knowsley

## 2.3 Employment

While education sets the platform for young people’s careers, it is employment which has the biggest influence on young people being able to fund, and therefore fulfil, their aspiration.

### 2.3.1 Moving from education...to employment or unemployment?

Periods spent outside of the labour market have a wide range of negative impacts and research has shown that those people who have a period of long-term unemployment literally pay for it through weakened earnings throughout their working life<sup>4</sup>.

Youth unemployment doubled between 2008 and 2010 and, despite an improvement between spring 2010 and summer 2011, the levels reached a new high of 414,440 in February 2012.

Now that the UK economy is back in recession, it seems highly unlikely that there will be any significant and sustained reduction in the levels of unemployment among young people for some time to come.

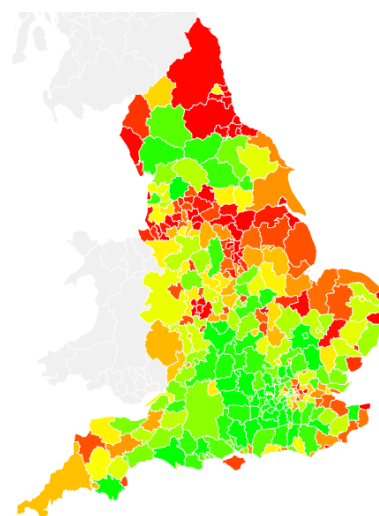
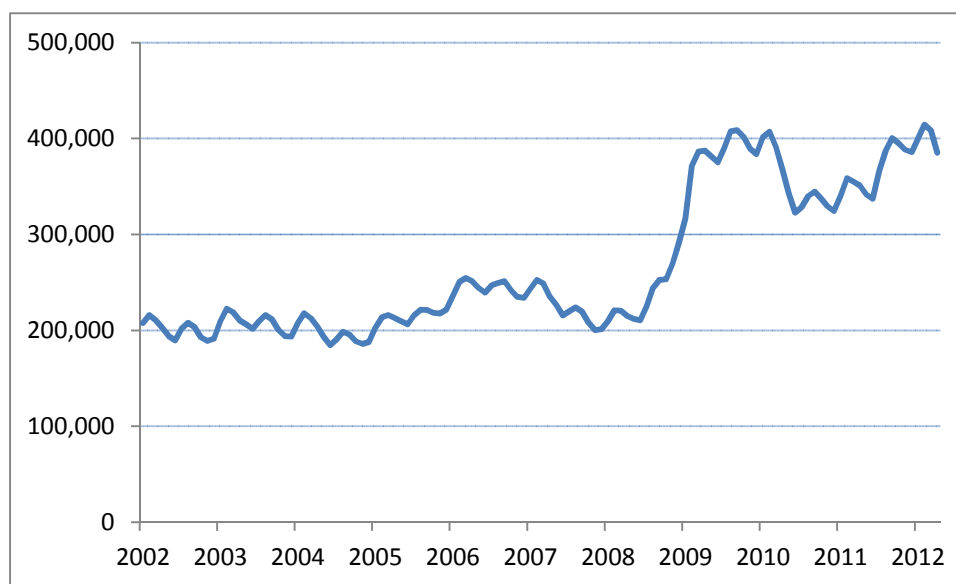


Figure 3: Employment map

Figure 4: JSA claimant count in England for 16-24 year-olds, 2002-2012<sup>5</sup>:



Young adults leaving the education system this summer face an incredibly tough job getting their careers started. Many thousands will enter the workplace at a lower position than their qualifications would have led them to reasonably expect – particularly important with rising tuition fees making university much more of an investment decision. That will have a knock-on effect with a band of people squeezed out of the jobs they would in normal economic circumstances have filled.

<sup>4</sup> *Youth unemployment - the crisis we cannot afford* report by Commission on Youth Unemployment (2012)

<sup>5</sup> [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

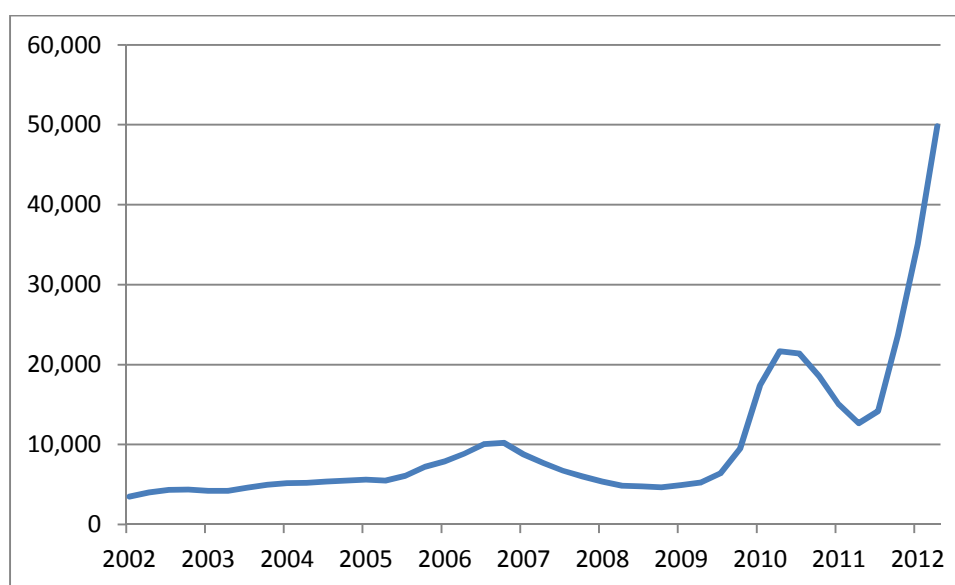
### 2.3.2 The rising problem of long-term unemployed young adults

Already in some of the most deprived areas of England, particularly in pockets in the North East and West Midlands, more than one in 10 young people are unemployed, and one in five of those has been unemployed for more than a year.

This population of around 400,000 NEETs (Not in Education, Employment or Training) – equivalent to a city the size of Bristol – includes a large amount of churn, with a much greater number of young people having spent a period, or several periods, unemployed.

This subset of long-term unemployed young people has almost quadrupled in the year to April, and is more than 10 times higher than in 2008.

Figure 5: JSA claimants for more than one year, aged 18-24 in England<sup>6</sup>



Two other indicators were used to create the employment rankings. Jobs density – the ratio of jobs to working age population – is a rough-and-ready measure of the quantity of local jobs, while the average earnings by residence is an indicator of the quality of jobs that exist within a wider, but still relatively concentrated, area.

Being able to find work, and find well-paid work, are important for funding sustainable and aspirational lifestyles.

<sup>6</sup> www.nomisweb.co.uk

Table 2: The Frustration of Aspiration – Employment rankings

<b>Top 10</b>			<b>Bottom 10</b>	
Winchester	1		315	Wolverhampton
Runnymede	2		316	Hartlepool
Guildford	3		317	Barnsley
Mole Valley (Surrey)	4		318	Middlesbrough
Cambridge	5	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	319	Walsall
Waverley (Surrey)	6		320	Sandwell (West Midlands)
Epsom and Ewell	7		321	South Tyneside
Kingston upon Thames	8		322	Thanet (Kent)
Oxford	9		323	Kingston upon Hull
Hart (Hampshire)	10		324	Redcar and Cleveland

## 2.4 Housing

Housing costs are often the largest single item of expenditure for a household. In England, home ownership is regarded almost as a rite of passage, and the proportion of households living in their own homes stood at 66%<sup>7</sup> in 2010-11.

### 2.4.1 Getting on the housing ladder

For young people to get onto the housing ladder requires access to affordable housing.

However the housing bubble and the credit crunch-turned-recession has had a massive impact on their ability to become first-time buyers.

Research by the Council of Mortgage Lenders<sup>8</sup> found that the number of first-time buyers plummeted from a long-term average of 500,000 a year in the UK to 200,000 since 2008.

It particular, it highlighted the dramatic decline in the proportion of unassisted first-time buyers from 2005 to 2011 in every part of the UK, which it said was “initially driven by higher house prices and, latterly, by the requirement to pay a higher deposit”.

The issue of assistance – that is, support from the “bank of mum and dad” – is a big factor and has become more important. In the last five years the ratio of unassisted to assisted first-time buyers has switched from 2:1 to 1:2.

That change is the result of the collapse in the number of unassisted purchases. Assisted purchases have continued to bounce around a four-quarter average of 125,000, but unassisted purchases have plummeted from above 260,000 to 65,000.

Despite that change, CML’s regulated mortgage survey has found the median age of all first-time buyers has stayed at 28-29. However the median age of unassisted first-time buyers rose from a plateau of 30 at the start of 2008 and within a year established a new plateau of 33, where it has remained.

The rising number of young people living at home also points to the increased difficulties they face in getting out of the parental home and onto the housing ladder.

In each of the last nine years there has been an increase, which has added more than 500,000 young people to take the total to nearly 3 million young people living at home<sup>9</sup>.

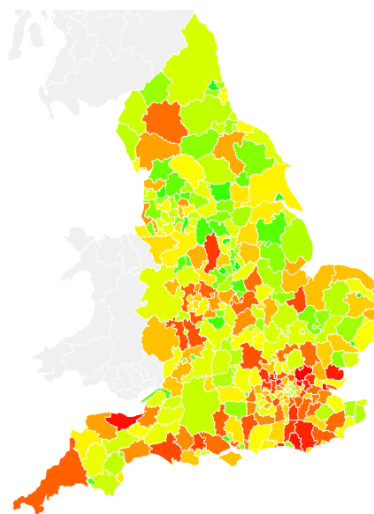


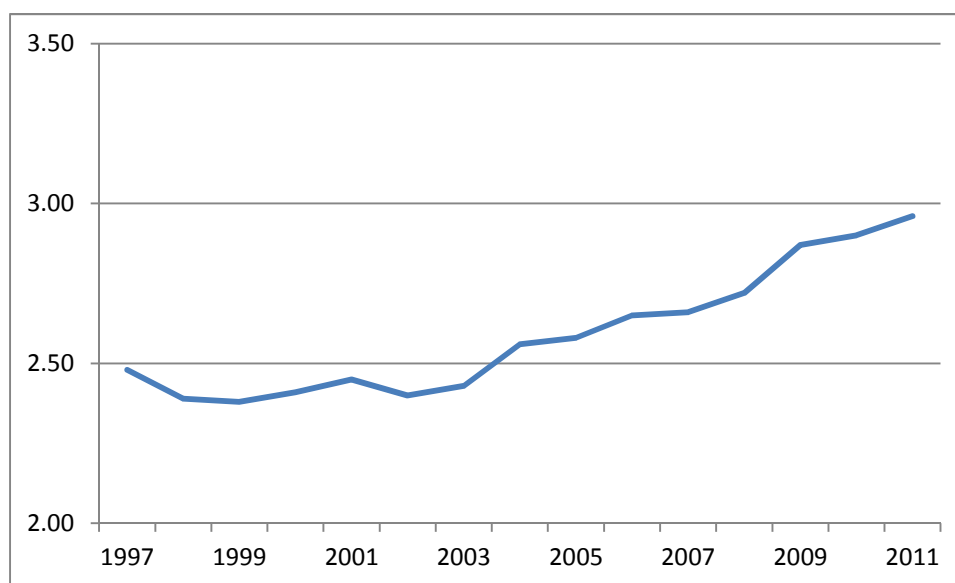
Figure 6: Housing map

<sup>7</sup> [www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17026462](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-17026462)

<sup>8</sup> [www.cml.org.uk/cml/publications/newsandviews/104/390](http://www.cml.org.uk/cml/publications/newsandviews/104/390)

<sup>9</sup> [www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-demography/young-adults-living-with-parents/2011/young-adults-rpt.html](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-demography/young-adults-living-with-parents/2011/young-adults-rpt.html)

Figure 7: Number of people aged 20-34 living with parents, 1997-2011<sup>10</sup>



The Joseph Rowntree Foundation has predicted that another 550,000 young people<sup>11</sup> will be living with their parents by 2020, while it estimates the number of young people owning their own property will fall by 1.1m, about 45%.

#### 2.4.2 The affordability of housing for young people

The house price to earnings ratio data compares the lower quartile house prices with the lower quartile earnings, and so provides an indication of the affordability of housing for people in low-paid work, as young people at the start of their careers will invariably be.

Burnley has the lowest ratio, of 2.65, and is an outlier, with the rest starting just under 3.5, the median being 7.5, and rising to 13, before the biggest ratios being for properties in Richmond-upon-Thames, Westminster, and Kensington and Chelsea, which has the least-affordable properties with a ratio of 24.

The affordability measure is, unsurprisingly, the one that is out of kilter with the rest of the data sets. In simplistic terms, property values have much of the financial and social indicators built into them, for example in terms of proximity to good jobs and schools. However that has the effect of making it difficult, if not almost impossible in some areas, for young people to live in the same area as they grew up in without significant parental support.

The third housing indicator we have used looks at the number of claims for repossession. The key factor throughout the process of a young person building their own adult life is sustainability. Areas with high levels of claims show a *de facto* level of unsustainable living, regardless of the cause (or

<sup>10</sup> [www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-demography/young-adults-living-with-parents/2011/young-adults-rpt.html](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-demography/young-adults-living-with-parents/2011/young-adults-rpt.html)

<sup>11</sup> *Housing options and solutions for young people in 2020*, June 2012, published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. The report uses a different definition of young people, which it defines as between 18 and 30 and produces a slightly higher figure, but it is the clear trend that is important.

causes) of falling into arrears, which include loss of earnings or job, high levels of personal debts, and poor money management.

Again, the range is huge between different areas of the country – from below one mortgage possession claim per 1,000 households in Cambridge and West Dorset, to more than 6.5 in Corby, and Barking and Dagenham.

*Table 3: The Frustration of Aspiration – Housing rankings*

<b>Top 10</b>			<b>Bottom 10</b>	
<b>Nottingham</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>HOUSING</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>Havering (London)</b>
<b>Norwich</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>316</b>	<b>Maldon (Herts)</b>
<b>Derby</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>317</b>	<b>Three Rivers (Herts)</b>
<b>Newcastle upon Tyne</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>318</b>	<b>Adur (West Sussex)</b>
<b>Chesterfield</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>319</b>	<b>Lewes (East Sussex)</b>
<b>Ipswich</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>320</b>	<b>West Somerset</b>
<b>Manchester</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>321</b>	<b>Harrow</b>
<b>Preston</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>322</b>	<b>Epping Forest (Essex)</b>
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>323</b>	<b>Redbridge (London)</b>
<b>Leeds</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>324</b>	<b>Castle Point (Essex)</b>



## 2.5 Social

Social factors, many of which can be measured in financial terms, play an important part in determining a young person’s future ability to become an independent, self-sustaining adult.

The child poverty data specifically addresses the circumstances of growing up, which for many people sets the range of expectation they have for their own life. It is also the benchmark by which many people assess the progress they have made throughout adulthood.

This is problematic as, for the first time since the end of World War II, it is likely that it will be a common experience for people to be less well off than their parents – which would lead people to make a negative assessment of their own lives, with the potential problems for society that flows from that.

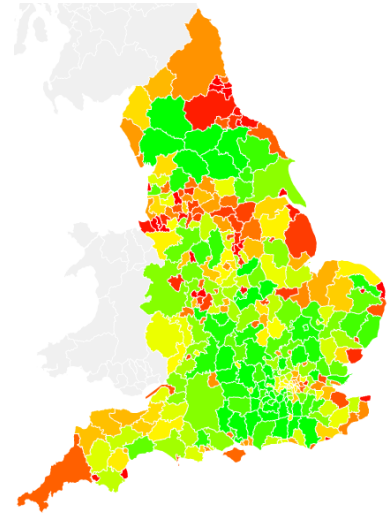


Figure 8: Social map

The individual insolvencies measure, alongside the regional rates for individual insolvencies of people under 25, considers the places in which unsustainable living is more prevalent. In an aspirational culture, “keeping up with the Joneses” is an important influence and was one of the reasons for the credit bubble.

Blackpool had 57.7 individual insolvencies per 10,000 adults in 2011 – five times greater than St Albans. The differences were nearly as marked for young people, even on a regional level (which evens out the extremes of the data), with London’s rate of 3.1 being less than one-quarter of that seen in the North East and South West.

Added to this mix of social factors is incapacity benefit claimant rates among young people aged under 25. It peaked at 0.7% in areas of East Lancashire and the South East coast, compared to a rate of 0.1% in Craven, with North Yorkshire having several authorities with very low rates.

Table 4: The Frustration of Aspiration – Social rankings

<b>Top 10</b>			<b>Bottom 10</b>	
Wokingham	1		315	Liverpool
Chiltern (Bucks)	2		316	Great Yarmouth
Waverley (Surrey)	3		317	Sunderland
Hart (Hampshire)	4		318	Blackburn with Darwen
South Oxfordshire	5		319	Hastings
South Bucks	6	<b>SOCIAL</b>	320	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Winchester	7		321	Torbay
Epsom and Ewell	8		322	Middlesbrough
Elmbridge (Surrey)	9		323	Stoke-on-Trent
Mole Valley (Surrey)	10		324	Blackpool

### 3. Conclusion: The hardest place to be a teenager

By bringing the data together we have created a snapshot of the places where young people face the greatest challenges in building their own sustainable adult lives and, conversely, the places where it is easier (albeit still not easy).

There is unsurprisingly a north-south divide. Five of the top six places are in the South, while five of the bottom six are in the North. Rural areas also, in general, perform better than urban areas.

But the aspiration of young people is being frustrated across the country – and that requires support and action.

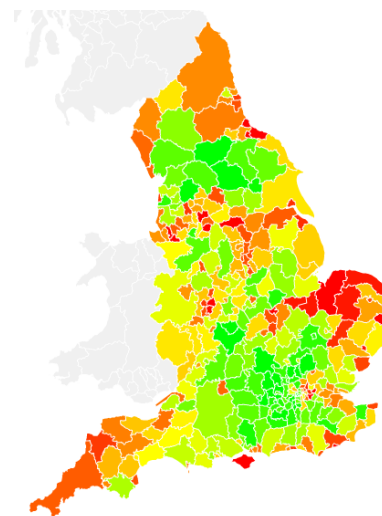


Figure 9: Overall map

Table 5: The Frustration of Aspiration – Overall rankings

<b>Top 10</b>		<b>Bottom 10</b>
Kingston upon Thames	1	315 Corby
Kensington and Chelsea	2	316 Hastings
South Bucks	3	317 Isle of Wight
Windsor and Maidenhead	4	318 Waveney (Suffolk)
St. Albans	5	319 Hartlepool
Warwick	6	320 Barnsley
Chiltern (Bucks)	7	321 Middlesbrough
Wokingham	8	322 Rochdale
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OVERALL

See Appendix I for the full table

#### 3.1 The response: life skills education rooted in financial comprehension

This report is intended to kick start a serious debate about the kind of definite action we need to take to improve the life-chances of all our young people and so improve their individual prospects, and enable as many of them as possible to fulfil their potential.

It is easy to identify what we, as a society, aren't able to do in the short and medium term. We cannot create overnight hundreds of thousands of jobs or hundreds of thousands of affordable homes.

What we can do is to equip young people with a set of durable life skills which enable them to confront the problems they face with greater confidence and far greater understanding.

### 3.2 England's aspirational gap: Kingston upon Thames v Knowsley

Indicator	Kingston upon Thames	Knowsley
<b>Education</b>		
Average GCSE and equivalent points score	492.4	421.1
Students achieving 5+ A*-C, incl. English and maths, GCSEs	71.0%	40.8%
State school pupils accepted by HE institutions	69.8%	48.4%
State school pupils accepted by the Top 30 universities	23.3%	3.6%
<b>Employment</b>		
% of 16-24 year-olds claiming JSA	1.8%	11.0%
% of 16-24 year-olds claiming JSA, 1 year+	0.1%	1.0%
Jobs density	0.72	0.62
Gross weekly pay of full-time workers	£670.80	£439.60
<b>Housing</b>		
Lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings	11.88	4.36
Young people living at home	21%	46%
Mortgage possession claims per 1,000 households	1.99	5.56
<b>Social</b>		
Children in poverty	15.8%	34.4%
Individual insolvencies, per 10,000 adults	12.0	30.4
Individual insolvencies of under 25s (regional)	3.1	8.8
Under 25s claiming ESA and incapacity benefits	1.99	5.56

It means ensuring that every young person makes themselves employable, ranging from formal qualifications in relevant subjects, to the ability to present themselves in the best light to a potential employer, whether that's through their CV or at interview.

But more than that, it is about each and every young person being able to understand how society works, principally how the economic institutions work, and how they can navigate their own way through as an individual.

Such a process must be rooted in financial comprehension. The sensible management of money can only be achieved by grasping the interplay of employment, finance and lifestyle. In practical terms, that means understanding things like the difference between capital and interest payments, the features and penalties associated with different types of credit, what tax is and what it funds, and why (and how) investing in your career can reap rewards.

It is not about reducing aspiration, but about instilling the understanding that aspiration is only achievable with a plan. Providing that knowledge to teenagers requires a programme of effective life skills education.

Young people who are reaching the end of their education and are stepping out into the world of employment will understand that for many of them the transition into adulthood is not going to be easy.

Getting a job is harder than it was, getting on the housing ladder is harder still, while the bombardment of images of material wealth and the excesses of celebrity culture continue apace.

But life goes on and today's teenagers can't spend their twenties bemoaning the lack of opportunity bequeathed to them. The ramifications for our already-fragile and fragmented society could be dire if that sense of alienation and frustration goes unchecked.

Instead they must take ownership of their lives – with the support from the widest coalition of political, economic, educational and community organisations as possible – to confront the challenges they face in seeking to fulfil the aspirations they hold for their future.

## 4. About Ambitious Minds

Ambitious Minds is a specialist education business, with an unusually diverse portfolio. Its corporate arm delivers financial and leadership courses to companies in the UK and overseas, while its other activities are delivered in schools, colleges and care homes.

It was founded by two people with long experience in financial education in senior roles. Sean McGuire was the managing director of the Financial Markets division of the Financial Training Company in the City, before becoming the Head of Corporate Training for Kaplan. Andrew Berkley was a manager at KPMG specialising in corporate finance, before joining Kaplan as a senior tutor with responsibility for designing and delivering courses for major clients.

Over the last three years Ambitious Minds 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.

*For more information, visit [www.ambitiousminds.co.uk](http://www.ambitiousminds.co.uk) or call 0844 372 1222.*

## Appendix I: Notes on the data

The data sets were selected to capture the range of factors which affect the extent to which a young person can build a sustainable, independent adult life for themselves. They were then grouped into four sections: education, employment, housing and social.

The performance of each authority was ranked as a percentage of the data set to evaluate the relative standing. Weighting factors were then applied to create a ranking within each of the four sections, which were then brought together to create an overall ranking.

In total, 324 unitary and district authorities were examined. The City of London and the Isles of Scilly were excluded for having insufficient data.

Full data tables and heat maps are available [at http://www.ambitiousminds.co.uk/frustration-of-aspiration](http://www.ambitiousminds.co.uk/frustration-of-aspiration).

### I.i Copyright notices and acknowledgements

Data is sourced and adapted from the Office for National Statistics, including [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk), licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0.

The map images were created using [www.openheatmap.com](http://www.openheatmap.com) and contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012.

### I.ii Education

The data sets are:

- Average GCSE and equivalent points score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4, 2010/11<sup>12</sup>
- Percentage of students achieving 5+ A\*-C, including English and mathematics, GCSEs, 2010/11<sup>13</sup>
- Proportion of state school pupils accepted by higher education institutions, average for applications in 2007, 2008 and 2009<sup>14</sup>
- Proportion of state school pupils accepted by the Top 30 selective universities (as identified by The Sutton Trust), average for applications in 2007, 2008 and 2009<sup>15</sup>

The education data is published for county and unitary authorities and does not include district authorities for those areas operating a two-tier system.

The Sutton Trust did not publish data for Salford and Rutland, so their education score was created by proportionately increasing the weightings from the other data sets.

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<sup>12</sup> [www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s001056/index.shtml](http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s001056/index.shtml)

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> *Degrees of Success* report published by The Sutton Trust, July 2011

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

### I.iii Employment

The data sets are:

- The number of 16-24 year-olds claiming Jobseeker's Allowance in April 2012, as a proportion of the resident population of that age group<sup>16</sup>
- The number of 16-24 year-olds claiming Jobseeker's Allowance for a continual period of more than one year as at April 2012, as a proportion of the resident population of that age group<sup>17</sup>
- Jobs density, 2010<sup>18</sup>
- The average gross weekly pay of full-time workers, 2011<sup>19</sup>

### I.iv Housing

The data sets are:

- Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings, 2011<sup>20</sup>
- Young people living at home, 2011<sup>21</sup>
- Annual mortgage possession claims issued per 1,000 households in England, 2011<sup>22</sup>

### I.v Social

The data sets are:

- Proportion of children in poverty, 2009<sup>23</sup>. It is calculated as the number of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits, or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income, divided by the total number of children in the area
- Total individual insolvencies, rate per 10,000 adult population, 2011<sup>24</sup>
- Total individual insolvencies of people aged under 25, 2011<sup>25</sup>
- Proportion of people aged under 25 claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits, Nov 2011<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – resident analysis, [nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

<sup>20</sup> [www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housingmarket/livables/affordabilitytables/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housingmarket/livables/affordabilitytables/)

<sup>21</sup> Data sourced from ONS via <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/interactive/2012/jun/01/young-people-living-home-map>

<sup>22</sup> [www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/civil-justice/mortgage-possession](http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/civil-justice/mortgage-possession)

<sup>23</sup> [www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child\\_poverty.htm](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm)

<sup>24</sup> [www.insolvencydirect.bis.gov.uk/otherinformation/statistics/regionalstatisticsmenu.htm](http://www.insolvencydirect.bis.gov.uk/otherinformation/statistics/regionalstatisticsmenu.htm)

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

## I.vi Weighting

<b>35%</b>	<b>Education</b>
14%	Average GCSE points score
7%	Percentage of students achieving 5+ A*-C, including English and maths, GCSEs
10.5%	Proportion of state school pupils accepted by higher education institutions
3.5%	Proportion of state school pupils accepted by the Top 30 selective universities
<b>35%</b>	<b>Employment</b>
17.5%	Jobseeker's Allowance – claimants
7%	Jobseeker's Allowance – long-term claimants
3.5%	Jobs density
7%	Average gross weekly pay
<b>15%</b>	<b>Housing</b>
6%	House prices to earnings ratio
6%	Young people living at home
3%	Annual mortgage possession claims
<b>15%</b>	<b>Social</b>
7.5%	Proportion of children in poverty
3%	Total individual insolvencies
1.5%	Total individual insolvencies of under 25s
3%	ESA and incapacity benefits claimants aged under 25



## Appendix II: The Frustration of Aspiration – The Complete Rankings

For full data tables, visit <http://www.ambitiousminds.co.uk/frustration-of-aspiration>.

1	Kingston upon Thames	41	Watford	81	South Ribble
2	Kensington and Chelsea	42	Cambridge	82	Oxford
3	South Bucks	43	Hounslow	83	North Warwickshire
4	Windsor and Maidenhead	44	Dacorum	84	Test Valley
5	St. Albans	45	Hart	85	Fareham
6	Warwick	46	Hillingdon	86	Bexley
7	Chiltern	47	Reigate and Banstead	87	Cherwell
8	Wokingham	48	Woking	88	Maidstone
9	Richmond upon Thames	49	South Oxfordshire	89	Eden
10	Welwyn Hatfield	50	Vale of White Horse	90	Cheltenham
11	Ribble Valley	51	Hambleton	91	North Kesteven
12	East Hertfordshire	52	Wandsworth	92	Rushmoor
13	Stratford-on-Avon	53	West Berkshire	93	South Kesteven
14	Wycombe	54	Craven	94	Leeds
15	Aylesbury Vale	55	Rushcliffe	95	Poole
16	Richmondshire	56	Slough	96	Preston
17	Guildford	57	Sevenoaks	97	Selby
18	Epsom and Ewell	58	Spelthorne	98	Wiltshire
19	Harrogate	59	South Lakeland	99	Central Bedfordshire
20	York	60	Basingstoke and Deane	100	South Northamptonshire
21	Reading	61	Cotswold	101	Rochford
22	Sutton	62	Cheshire East	102	Mid Sussex
23	Hammersmith and Fulham	63	Camden	103	Horsham
24	Winchester	64	Tonbridge and Malling	104	Blaby
25	Waverley	65	Rugby	105	East Cambridgeshire
26	Mole Valley	66	Bromley	106	Dartford
27	Runnymede	67	Ryedale	107	Brentwood
28	Rutland	68	East Hampshire	108	West Lancashire
29	Bracknell Forest	69	Eastleigh	109	Stafford
30	Hertsmere	70	Merton	110	South Hams
31	Tunbridge Wells	71	Charnwood	111	Chelmsford
32	Barnet	72	Tandridge	112	North Somerset
33	Fylde	73	Westminster	113	Huntingdonshire
34	Three Rivers	74	Lancaster	114	East Dorset
35	North Hertfordshire	75	Bath and North East Somerset	115	Oadby and Wigston
36	Surrey Heath	76	West Oxfordshire	116	New Forest
37	Trafford	77	Derbyshire Dales	117	Wyre
38	Canterbury	78	Broxbourne	118	Colchester
39	South Cambridgeshire	79	Harborough	119	West Dorset
40	Elmbridge	80	Uttlesford	120	Newcastle upon Tyne

121	Ashford	161	Suffolk Coastal	201	Havering
122	South Derbyshire	162	North West Leicestershire	202	Teignbridge
123	Chorley	163	Herefordshire, County of	203	Sheffield
124	Chichester	164	Derby	204	East Staffordshire
125	Stevenage	165	Carlisle	205	West Somerset
126	Solihull	166	Hinckley and Bosworth	206	Hyndburn
127	Bedford	167	East Riding of Yorkshire	207	Gravesham
128	Staffordshire Moorlands	168	Malvern Hills	208	Amber Valley
129	High Peak	169	Lichfield	209	Brent
130	Harrow	170	Warrington	210	North East Derbyshire
131	Tewkesbury	171	Nuneaton and Bedworth	211	Shepway
132	Stroud	172	Scarborough	212	Gedling
133	Christchurch	173	Bury	213	West Devon
134	Milton Keynes	174	Southampton	214	Burnley
135	Bromsgrove	175	Stockport	215	Islington
136	Broxtowe	176	Taunton Deane	216	Erewash
137	Shropshire	177	Mid Suffolk	217	Arun
138	Wealden	178	Daventry	218	Babergh
139	Purbeck	179	Forest Heath	219	Bolton
140	North Dorset	180	Dover	220	Swale
141	South Holland	181	Worcester	221	Southend-on-Sea
142	Ealing	182	Croydon	222	Rossendale
143	Maldon	183	Brighton and Hove	223	South Norfolk
144	West Lindsey	184	Braintree	224	Wakefield
145	Redbridge	185	Crawley	225	Gloucester
146	Luton	186	Boston	226	Castle Point
147	Southwark	187	East Lindsey	227	Enfield
148	Lincoln	188	Epping Forest	228	Stockton-on-Tees
149	South Gloucestershire	189	Salford	229	Bassetlaw
150	Coventry	190	Darlington	230	Wirral
151	Melton	191	Birmingham	231	Thurrock
152	Manchester	192	Bournemouth	232	Liverpool
153	Cheshire West and Chester	193	Lambeth	233	Chesterfield
154	South Somerset	194	Pendle	234	Telford and Wrekin
155	East Devon	195	Calderdale	235	North Tyneside
156	Kirklees	196	Forest of Dean	236	Tamworth
157	Wychavon	197	Newark and Sherwood	237	Gateshead
158	Mendip	198	South Staffordshire	238	Plymouth
159	Newcastle-under-Lyme	199	Tower Hamlets	239	East Northamptonshire
160	Exeter	200	Broadland	240	Portsmouth

241	Allerdale	271	Cornwall	301	Waltham Forest
242	Basildon	272	Norwich	302	Ipswich
243	Worthing	273	Dudley	303	Breckland
244	Northumberland	274	Torbay	304	Fenland
245	Doncaster	275	Stoke-on-Trent	305	North Norfolk
246	Mid Devon	276	Rotherham	306	Peterborough
247	Redditch	277	Ashfield	307	Sandwell
248	Weymouth and Portland	278	Haringey	308	Barking and Dagenham
249	County Durham	279	Kettering	309	Walsall
250	Wyre Forest	280	Mansfield	310	Redcar and Cleveland
251	Lewes	281	Nottingham	311	King's Lynn and West Norfolk
252	North Devon	282	Bradford	312	Greenwich
253	Sefton	283	Eastbourne	313	Tameside
254	Gosport	284	Sunderland	314	Halton
255	Medway	285	Tendring	315	Corby
256	Northampton	286	Thanet	316	Hastings
257	Bristol, City of	287	Cannock Chase	317	Isle of Wight
258	Havant	288	Wellingborough	318	Waveney
259	Sedgemoor	289	Hackney	319	Hartlepool
260	Leicester	290	Rother	320	Barnsley
261	Lewisham	291	Blackburn with Darwen	321	Middlesbrough
262	Harlow	292	Blackpool	322	Rochdale
263	Swindon	293	South Tyneside	323	Great Yarmouth
264	Oldham	294	Wolverhampton	324	Knowsley
265	Copeland	295	Adur		
266	Barrow-in-Furness	296	Torridge		
267	Wigan	297	St. Edmundsbury		
268	St Helens	298	North East Lincolnshire		
269	North Lincolnshire	299	Kingston upon Hull, City of		
270	Bolsover	300	Newham		

## Appendix III: The Frustration of Aspiration – Regional Rankings

### NORTH EAST

- 1 Newcastle upon Tyne
- 2 Darlington UA
- 3 Stockton-on-Tees UA
- 4 North Tyneside
- 5 Gateshead
- 6 Northumberland UA
- 7 Durham UA
- 8 Sunderland
- 9 South Tyneside
- 10 Redcar and Cleveland UA
- 11 Hartlepool UA
- 12 Middlesbrough UA

### YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

- 1 Richmondshire
- 2 Harrogate
- 3 York UA
- 4 Hambleton
- 5 Craven
- 6 Ryedale
- 7 Leeds
- 8 Selby
- 9 Kirklees
- 10 East Riding of Yorkshire UA
- 11 Scarborough
- 12 Calderdale
- 13 Sheffield
- 14 Wakefield
- 15 Doncaster
- 16 North Lincolnshire UA
- 17 Rotherham
- 18 Bradford
- 19 North East Lincolnshire UA
- 20 Kingston upon Hull, City of UA
- 21 Barnsley

### NORTH WEST

- 1 Ribble Valley
- 2 Fylde
- 3 Trafford
- 4 South Lakeland
- 5 Cheshire East UA
- 6 Lancaster
- 7 South Ribble
- 8 Eden
- 9 Preston
- 10 West Lancashire
- 11 Wyre
- 12 Chorley
- 13 Manchester
- 14 Cheshire West and Chester UA
- 15 Carlisle
- 16 Warrington UA
- 17 Bury
- 18 Stockport
- 19 Salford
- 20 Pendle
- 21 Hyndburn
- 22 Burnley
- 23 Bolton
- 24 Rossendale
- 25 Wirral
- 26 Liverpool
- 27 Allerdale
- 28 Sefton
- 29 Oldham
- 30 Copeland
- 31 Barrow-in-Furness
- 32 Wigan
- 33 St Helens
- 34 Blackburn with Darwen UA
- 35 Blackpool UA
- 36 Tameside
- 37 Halton UA
- 38 Rochdale
- 39 Knowsley

### EAST MIDLANDS

- 1 Rutland UA
- 2 Rushcliffe
- 3 Charnwood
- 4 Derbyshire Dales
- 5 Harborough
- 6 North Kesteven
- 7 South Kesteven
- 8 South Northamptonshire
- 9 Blaby
- 10 Oadby and Wigston
- 11 South Derbyshire
- 12 High Peak
- 13 Broxtowe
- 14 South Holland
- 15 West Lindsey
- 16 Lincoln
- 17 Melton
- 18 North West Leicestershire
- 19 Derby UA
- 20 Hinckley and Bosworth
- 21 Daventry
- 22 Boston
- 23 East Lindsey
- 24 Newark and Sherwood
- 25 Amber Valley
- 26 North East Derbyshire
- 27 Gedling
- 28 Erewash
- 29 Bassetlaw
- 30 Chesterfield
- 31 East Northamptonshire
- 32 Northampton
- 33 Leicester UA
- 34 Bolsover
- 35 Ashfield
- 36 Kettering
- 37 Mansfield
- 38 Nottingham UA
- 39 Wellingborough
- 40 Corby

## Ambitious Minds

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### WEST MIDLANDS

- 1 Warwick
- 2 Stratford-on-Avon
- 3 Rugby
- 4 North Warwickshire
- 5 Stafford
- 6 Solihull
- 7 Staffordshire Moorlands
- 8 Bromsgrove
- 9 Shropshire UA
- 10 Coventry
- 11 Wychavon
- 12 Newcastle-under-Lyme
- 13 Herefordshire, County of UA
- 14 Malvern Hills
- 15 Lichfield
- 16 Nuneaton and Bedworth
- 17 Worcester
- 18 Birmingham
- 19 South Staffordshire
- 20 East Staffordshire
- 21 Telford and Wrekin UA
- 22 Tamworth
- 23 Redditch
- 24 Wyre Forest
- 25 Dudley
- 26 Stoke-on-Trent UA
- 27 Cannock Chase
- 28 Wolverhampton
- 29 Sandwell
- 30 Walsall

### EAST

- 1 St. Albans
- 2 Welwyn Hatfield
- 3 East Hertfordshire
- 4 Hertsmere
- 5 Three Rivers
- 6 North Hertfordshire
- 7 South Cambridgeshire
- 8 Watford
- 9 Cambridge
- 10 Dacorum
- 11 Broxbourne
- 12 Uttlesford
- 13 Central Bedfordshire UA
- 14 Rochford
- 15 East Cambridgeshire
- 16 Brentwood
- 17 Chelmsford
- 18 Huntingdonshire
- 19 Colchester
- 20 Stevenage
- 21 Bedford UA
- 22 Maldon
- 23 Luton UA
- 24 Suffolk Coastal
- 25 Mid Suffolk
- 26 Forest Heath
- 27 Braintree
- 28 Epping Forest
- 29 Broadland
- 30 Babergh
- 31 Southend-on-Sea UA
- 32 South Norfolk
- 33 Castle Point
- 34 Thurrock UA
- 35 Basildon
- 36 Harlow
- 37 Norwich
- 38 Tendring
- 39 St. Edmundsbury
- 40 Ipswich
- 41 Breckland
- 42 Fenland
- 43 North Norfolk
- 44 Peterborough UA
- 45 King's Lynn and West Norfolk
- 46 Waveney
- 47 Great Yarmouth

### LONDON

- 1 Kingston upon Thames
- 2 Kensington and Chelsea
- 3 Richmond upon Thames
- 4 Sutton
- 5 Hammersmith and Fulham
- 6 Barnet
- 7 Hounslow
- 8 Hillingdon
- 9 Wandsworth
- 10 Camden
- 11 Bromley
- 12 Merton
- 13 Westminster
- 14 Bexley
- 15 Harrow
- 16 Ealing
- 17 Redbridge
- 18 Southwark
- 19 Croydon
- 20 Lambeth
- 21 Tower Hamlets
- 22 Havering
- 23 Brent
- 24 Islington
- 25 Enfield
- 26 Lewisham
- 27 Haringey
- 28 Hackney
- 29 Newham
- 30 Waltham Forest
- 31 Barking and Dagenham
- 32 Greenwich

### SOUTH EAST

- 1 South Bucks
- 2 Windsor and Maidenhead UA
- 3 Chiltern
- 4 Wokingham UA
- 5 Wycombe
- 6 Aylesbury Vale
- 7 Guildford
- 8 Epsom and Ewell
- 9 Reading UA
- 10 Winchester
- 11 Waverley
- 12 Mole Valley
- 13 Runnymede
- 14 Bracknell Forest UA
- 15 Tunbridge Wells
- 16 Surrey Heath
- 17 Canterbury
- 18 Elmbridge
- 19 Hart
- 20 Reigate and Banstead
- 21 Woking
- 22 South Oxfordshire
- 23 Vale of White Horse
- 24 West Berkshire UA
- 25 Slough UA
- 26 Sevenoaks
- 27 Spelthorne
- 28 Basingstoke and Deane
- 29 Tonbridge and Malling
- 30 East Hampshire
- 31 Eastleigh
- 32 Tandridge
- 33 West Oxfordshire
- 34 Oxford
- 35 Test Valley
- 36 Fareham
- 37 Cherwell
- 38 Maidstone
- 39 Rushmoor
- 40 Mid Sussex
- 41 Horsham
- 42 Dartford
- 43 New Forest
- 44 Ashford
- 45 Chichester
- 46 Milton Keynes UA
- 47 Wealden
- 48 Southampton UA
- 49 Dover
- 50 Brighton and Hove UA

### SOUTH WEST

- 1 Cotswold
- 2 Bath and NE Somerset UA
- 3 Cheltenham
- 4 Poole UA
- 5 Wiltshire UA
- 6 South Hams
- 7 North Somerset UA
- 8 East Dorset
- 9 West Dorset
- 10 Tewkesbury
- 11 Stroud
- 12 Christchurch
- 13 Purbeck
- 14 North Dorset
- 15 South Gloucestershire UA
- 16 South Somerset
- 17 East Devon
- 18 Mendip
- 19 Exeter
- 20 Taunton Deane
- 21 Bournemouth UA
- 22 Forest of Dean
- 23 Teignbridge
- 24 West Somerset
- 25 West Devon
- 26 Gloucester
- 27 Plymouth UA
- 28 Mid Devon
- 29 Weymouth and Portland
- 30 North Devon
- 31 Bristol, City of UA
- 32 Sedgemoor
- 33 Swindon UA
- 34 Cornwall UA
- 35 Torbay UA
- 36 Torridge

## Appendix IV: The Frustration of Aspiration – The Weighted Data

County Local authority	Weighting	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	35% Education	35% Employment	15% Housing	15% Social
<b>NORTH EAST</b>							
<b>Darlington UA</b>		0.46	190	0.79	0.15	0.58	0.30
<b>Durham UA</b>		0.39	249	0.62	0.15	0.60	0.21
<b>Hartlepool UA</b>		0.23	319	0.26	0.08	0.57	0.19
<b>Middlesbrough UA</b>		0.20	321	0.20	0.07	0.59	0.13
<b>Northumberland UA</b>		0.40	244	0.55	0.18	0.57	0.37
<b>Redcar and Cleveland UA</b>		0.28	310	0.44	0.05	0.51	0.19
<b>Stockton-on-Tees UA</b>		0.42	228	0.64	0.17	0.64	0.24
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>							
Gateshead		0.40	237	0.64	0.17	0.64	0.17
Newcastle upon Tyne		0.54	120	0.62	0.52	0.82	0.15
North Tyneside		0.41	235	0.61	0.14	0.64	0.30
South Tyneside		0.33	293	0.58	0.06	0.54	0.18
Sunderland		0.35	284	0.61	0.08	0.52	0.16
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>							
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire UA</b>		0.48	167	0.49	0.37	0.50	0.67
<b>Kingston upon Hull, City of UA</b>		0.32	299	0.44	0.06	0.78	0.16
<b>North East Lincolnshire UA</b>		0.32	298	0.43	0.16	0.57	0.21
<b>North Lincolnshire UA</b>		0.36	269	0.42	0.21	0.49	0.46
<b>York UA</b>		0.71	20	0.62	0.78	0.72	0.78
<b>North Yorkshire</b>							
Craven		0.65	54	0.62	0.61	0.51	0.91
Hambleton		0.65	51	0.62	0.70	0.40	0.86
Harrogate		0.72	19	0.62	0.78	0.59	0.92
Richmondshire		0.73	16	0.62	0.80	0.67	0.87
Ryedale		0.63	67	0.62	0.55	0.68	0.78
Scarborough		0.47	172	0.62	0.36	0.56	0.30
Selby		0.58	97	0.62	0.51	0.48	0.75
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>							
Barnsley		0.20	320	0.11	0.08	0.67	0.25
Doncaster		0.40	245	0.63	0.12	0.63	0.26
Rotherham		0.35	276	0.54	0.11	0.56	0.26
Sheffield		0.45	203	0.43	0.37	0.74	0.39
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>							
Bradford		0.35	282	0.43	0.17	0.55	0.38
Calderdale		0.46	195	0.64	0.20	0.64	0.43
Kirklees		0.49	156	0.74	0.27	0.54	0.39
Leeds		0.59	94	0.61	0.50	0.78	0.54
Wakefield		0.42	224	0.58	0.19	0.66	0.33

## The Frustration of Aspiration: Being a teenager in England today

County Local authority	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	Education	Employment	Housing	Social
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
<b>Blackburn with Darwen UA</b>	0.33	291	0.35	0.27	0.61	0.16
<b>Blackpool UA</b>	0.33	292	0.51	0.15	0.58	0.11
<b>Cheshire East UA</b>	0.64	62	0.69	0.60	0.50	0.72
<b>Cheshire West and Chester UA</b>	0.50	153	0.52	0.50	0.47	0.50
<b>Halton UA</b>	0.26	314	0.36	0.11	0.50	0.16
<b>Warrington UA</b>	0.47	170	0.47	0.42	0.55	0.52
<b>Cumbria</b>						
Allerdale	0.40	241	0.45	0.24	0.58	0.47
Barrow-in-Furness	0.37	266	0.45	0.22	0.52	0.36
Carlisle	0.48	165	0.45	0.46	0.65	0.42
Copeland	0.37	265	0.45	0.18	0.60	0.38
Eden	0.60	89	0.45	0.74	0.32	0.86
South Lakeland	0.64	59	0.45	0.81	0.39	0.92
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>						
Bolton	0.43	219	0.64	0.20	0.58	0.29
Bury	0.47	173	0.63	0.34	0.44	0.45
Manchester	0.51	152	0.55	0.45	0.79	0.26
Oldham	0.37	264	0.58	0.10	0.58	0.29
Rochdale	0.18	322	0.09	0.10	0.50	0.26
Salford	0.46	189	0.67	0.28	0.68	0.19
Stockport	0.47	175	0.40	0.47	0.54	0.57
Tameside	0.27	313	0.31	0.11	0.55	0.25
Trafford	0.68	37	0.94	0.51	0.47	0.67
Wigan	0.37	267	0.50	0.15	0.57	0.36
<b>Lancashire</b>						
Burnley	0.44	214	0.62	0.21	0.75	0.23
Chorley	0.54	123	0.62	0.48	0.51	0.53
Fylde	0.68	33	0.62	0.78	0.57	0.74
Hyndburn	0.44	206	0.62	0.23	0.71	0.29
Lancaster	0.62	74	0.62	0.66	0.71	0.47
Pendle	0.46	194	0.62	0.28	0.61	0.33
Preston	0.58	96	0.62	0.57	0.79	0.33
Ribble Valley	0.75	11	0.62	0.86	0.72	0.82
Rossendale	0.42	222	0.62	0.27	0.38	0.37
South Ribble	0.61	81	0.62	0.60	0.64	0.62
West Lancashire	0.57	108	0.62	0.52	0.67	0.47
Wyre	0.55	117	0.62	0.54	0.42	0.56
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>						
Knowsley	0.13	324	0.01	0.12	0.40	0.16
Liverpool	0.41	232	0.57	0.23	0.69	0.16
St Helens	0.36	268	0.50	0.21	0.55	0.23
Sefton	0.39	253	0.59	0.19	0.37	0.39
Wirral	0.41	230	0.65	0.23	0.49	0.20



## Ambitious Minds

County Local authority	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	Education	Employment	Housing	Social
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Derby UA</b>	0.48	164	0.55	0.32	0.82	0.37
<b>Leicester UA</b>	0.37	260	0.44	0.26	0.69	0.19
<b>Nottingham UA</b>	0.35	281	0.20	0.33	0.84	0.24
<b>Rutland UA</b>	0.69	28	0.54	0.82	0.53	0.89
<b>Derbyshire</b>						
Amber Valley	0.44	208	0.54	0.31	0.45	0.51
Bolsover	0.36	270	0.54	0.15	0.58	0.22
Chesterfield	0.41	233	0.54	0.15	0.81	0.28
Derbyshire Dales	0.62	77	0.54	0.78	0.25	0.79
Erewash	0.43	216	0.54	0.20	0.66	0.47
High Peak	0.54	129	0.54	0.41	0.76	0.59
North East Derbyshire	0.44	210	0.54	0.25	0.54	0.56
South Derbyshire	0.54	122	0.54	0.49	0.68	0.51
<b>Leicestershire</b>						
Blaby	0.57	104	0.48	0.65	0.36	0.83
Charnwood	0.63	71	0.48	0.74	0.75	0.59
Harborough	0.62	79	0.48	0.78	0.31	0.88
Hinckley and Bosworth	0.48	166	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.63
Melton	0.51	151	0.48	0.54	0.32	0.70
North West Leicestershire	0.49	162	0.48	0.41	0.61	0.57
Oadby and Wigston	0.55	115	0.48	0.67	0.28	0.72
<b>Lincolnshire</b>						
Boston	0.46	186	0.67	0.30	0.41	0.41
East Lindsey	0.46	187	0.67	0.28	0.62	0.25
Lincoln	0.51	148	0.67	0.35	0.76	0.25
North Kesteven	0.59	91	0.67	0.43	0.67	0.67
South Holland	0.52	141	0.67	0.38	0.43	0.59
South Kesteven	0.59	93	0.67	0.50	0.62	0.54
West Lindsey	0.51	144	0.67	0.27	0.74	0.50
<b>Northamptonshire</b>						
Corby	0.25	315	0.24	0.17	0.47	0.27
Daventry	0.47	178	0.24	0.66	0.37	0.66
East Northamptonshire	0.40	239	0.24	0.47	0.42	0.60
Kettering	0.35	279	0.24	0.31	0.57	0.48
Northampton	0.38	256	0.24	0.46	0.59	0.31
South Northamptonshire	0.58	100	0.24	0.83	0.52	0.82
Wellingborough	0.34	288	0.24	0.27	0.64	0.41
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>						
Ashfield	0.35	277	0.53	0.10	0.68	0.18
Bassetlaw	0.41	229	0.53	0.31	0.47	0.33
Broxtowe	0.53	136	0.53	0.38	0.75	0.63
Gedling	0.44	212	0.53	0.24	0.57	0.55
Mansfield	0.35	280	0.53	0.13	0.63	0.16
Newark and Sherwood	0.46	197	0.53	0.40	0.44	0.43
Rushcliffe	0.65	55	0.53	0.70	0.54	0.89

## The Frustration of Aspiration: Being a teenager in England today

County Local authority	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	Education	Employment	Housing	Social
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Herefordshire, County of UA</b>	0.48	163	0.54	0.42	0.43	0.54
<b>Shropshire UA</b>	0.52	137	0.43	0.54	0.55	0.68
<b>Stoke-on-Trent UA</b>	0.35	275	0.40	0.24	0.74	0.12
<b>Telford and Wrekin UA</b>	0.41	234	0.61	0.28	0.42	0.23
<b>Staffordshire</b>						
Cannock Chase	0.34	287	0.39	0.28	0.38	0.31
East Staffordshire	0.45	204	0.39	0.49	0.48	0.44
Lichfield	0.48	169	0.39	0.56	0.30	0.65
Newcastle-under-Lyme	0.49	159	0.39	0.50	0.74	0.44
South Staffordshire	0.45	198	0.39	0.49	0.31	0.68
Stafford	0.57	109	0.39	0.69	0.55	0.70
Staffordshire Moorlands	0.54	128	0.39	0.63	0.41	0.78
Tamworth	0.41	236	0.39	0.46	0.40	0.31
<b>Warwickshire</b>						
North Warwickshire	0.61	83	0.68	0.61	0.39	0.64
Nuneaton and Bedworth	0.47	171	0.68	0.27	0.53	0.42
Rugby	0.63	65	0.68	0.62	0.56	0.63
Stratford-on-Avon	0.74	13	0.68	0.85	0.55	0.82
Warwick	0.78	6	0.68	0.86	0.77	0.83
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>						
Birmingham	0.46	191	0.81	0.18	0.50	0.26
Coventry	0.51	150	0.61	0.39	0.67	0.39
Dudley	0.35	273	0.49	0.12	0.49	0.43
Sandwell	0.29	307	0.45	0.06	0.47	0.24
Solihull	0.54	126	0.71	0.41	0.39	0.57
Walsall	0.28	309	0.47	0.06	0.45	0.17
Wolverhampton	0.33	294	0.58	0.08	0.48	0.16
<b>Worcestershire</b>						
Bromsgrove	0.53	135	0.43	0.60	0.29	0.84
Malvern Hills	0.48	168	0.43	0.57	0.28	0.54
Redditch	0.40	247	0.43	0.28	0.61	0.35
Worcester	0.47	181	0.43	0.44	0.61	0.48
Wychavon	0.49	157	0.43	0.57	0.28	0.67
Wyre Forest	0.39	250	0.43	0.29	0.58	0.34

## Ambitious Minds

County Local authority	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	Education	Employment	Housing	Social
<b>EAST</b>						
<b>Bedford UA</b>	0.54	127	0.64	0.42	0.57	0.52
<b>Central Bedfordshire UA</b>	0.58	99	0.50	0.60	0.55	0.74
<b>Luton UA</b>	0.51	146	0.64	0.47	0.46	0.37
<b>Peterborough UA</b>	0.30	306	0.22	0.24	0.65	0.25
<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	0.43	221	0.61	0.32	0.30	0.36
<b>Thurrock UA</b>	0.41	231	0.50	0.37	0.32	0.37
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>						
Cambridge	0.67	42	0.41	0.94	0.70	0.61
East Cambridgeshire	0.57	105	0.41	0.59	0.68	0.78
Fenland	0.30	304	0.41	0.18	0.27	0.36
Huntingdonshire	0.56	113	0.41	0.62	0.58	0.71
South Cambridgeshire	0.68	39	0.41	0.92	0.56	0.83
<b>Essex</b>						
Basildon	0.40	242	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.28
Braintree	0.47	184	0.40	0.49	0.45	0.57
Brentwood	0.57	107	0.40	0.75	0.24	0.86
Castle Point	0.42	226	0.40	0.48	0.08	0.64
Chelmsford	0.56	111	0.40	0.71	0.41	0.75
Colchester	0.55	118	0.40	0.68	0.67	0.47
Epping Forest	0.46	188	0.40	0.57	0.16	0.66
Harlow	0.37	262	0.40	0.38	0.29	0.35
Maldon	0.52	143	0.40	0.68	0.21	0.72
Rochford	0.58	101	0.40	0.68	0.52	0.81
Tendring	0.34	285	0.40	0.24	0.57	0.23
Uttlesford	0.62	80	0.40	0.87	0.32	0.82
<b>Hertfordshire</b>						
Broxbourne	0.62	78	0.76	0.57	0.46	0.56
Dacorum	0.67	44	0.76	0.69	0.43	0.64
East Hertfordshire	0.74	12	0.76	0.76	0.57	0.84
Hertsmere	0.69	30	0.76	0.79	0.29	0.68
North Hertfordshire	0.68	35	0.76	0.74	0.33	0.72
St. Albans	0.78	5	0.76	0.86	0.53	0.88
Stevenage	0.54	125	0.76	0.39	0.54	0.36
Three Rivers	0.68	34	0.76	0.78	0.21	0.77
Watford	0.67	41	0.76	0.77	0.28	0.63
Welwyn Hatfield	0.75	10	0.76	0.87	0.53	0.68
<b>Norfolk</b>						
Breckland	0.30	303	0.12	0.30	0.61	0.45
Broadland	0.45	200	0.12	0.59	0.53	0.82
Great Yarmouth	0.16	323	0.12	0.10	0.42	0.16
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	0.28	311	0.12	0.32	0.43	0.41
North Norfolk	0.30	305	0.12	0.34	0.43	0.50
Norwich	0.35	272	0.12	0.47	0.82	0.17
South Norfolk	0.42	223	0.12	0.58	0.45	0.73

## The Frustration of Aspiration: Being a teenager in England today

County Local authority	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	Education	Employment	Housing	Social
<b>Suffolk</b>						
Babergh	0.43	218	0.19	0.57	0.45	0.63
Forest Heath	0.47	179	0.19	0.63	0.66	0.56
Ipswich	0.30	302	0.19	0.22	0.80	0.27
Mid Suffolk	0.47	177	0.19	0.55	0.64	0.77
St. Edmundsbury	0.32	297	0.19	0.19	0.58	0.69
Suffolk Coastal	0.49	161	0.19	0.64	0.52	0.77
Waveney	0.24	318	0.19	0.18	0.42	0.29
<b>LONDON</b>						
<b>Inner London</b>						
Camden	0.63	63	0.49	0.85	0.58	0.51
City of London						
Hackney	0.34	289	0.22	0.33	0.59	0.38
Hammersmith and Fulham	0.71	23	0.91	0.67	0.55	0.48
Haringey	0.35	278	0.33	0.27	0.52	0.40
Islington	0.43	215	0.30	0.52	0.62	0.38
Kensington and Chelsea	0.79	2	0.97	0.83	0.52	0.56
Lambeth	0.46	193	0.48	0.36	0.60	0.48
Lewisham	0.37	261	0.35	0.30	0.54	0.42
Newham	0.32	300	0.36	0.22	0.42	0.34
Southwark	0.51	147	0.49	0.50	0.60	0.49
Tower Hamlets	0.45	199	0.42	0.37	0.74	0.43
Wandsworth	0.65	52	0.75	0.60	0.59	0.59
Westminster	0.63	73	0.48	0.86	0.54	0.51
<b>Outer London</b>						
Barking and Dagenham	0.28	308	0.33	0.17	0.47	0.23
Barnet	0.68	32	0.81	0.71	0.43	0.60
Bexley	0.60	86	0.82	0.54	0.26	0.58
Brent	0.44	209	0.55	0.35	0.37	0.49
Bromley	0.63	66	0.76	0.61	0.30	0.71
Croydon	0.47	182	0.62	0.39	0.31	0.45
Ealing	0.52	142	0.56	0.55	0.34	0.52
Enfield	0.42	227	0.56	0.32	0.30	0.41
Greenwich	0.28	312	0.11	0.37	0.43	0.29
Harrow	0.54	130	0.47	0.73	0.17	0.59
Havering	0.45	201	0.46	0.45	0.22	0.65
Hillingdon	0.66	46	0.71	0.82	0.28	0.55
Hounslow	0.67	43	0.78	0.68	0.51	0.51
Kingston upon Thames	0.80	1	0.82	0.93	0.46	0.78
Merton	0.63	70	0.73	0.60	0.41	0.69
Redbridge	0.51	145	0.69	0.48	0.15	0.53
Richmond upon Thames	0.76	9	0.67	0.91	0.43	0.91
Sutton	0.71	22	0.96	0.60	0.43	0.64
Waltham Forest	0.31	301	0.34	0.21	0.39	0.40

## Ambitious Minds

County Local authority	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	Education	Employment	Housing	Social
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
<b>Bracknell Forest UA</b>	0.69	29	0.59	0.82	0.53	0.78
<b>Brighton and Hove UA</b>	0.47	183	0.19	0.70	0.64	0.40
<b>Isle of Wight UA</b>	0.24	317	0.11	0.26	0.43	0.31
<b>Medway UA</b>	0.39	255	0.47	0.30	0.36	0.43
<b>Milton Keynes UA</b>	0.53	134	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.50
<b>Portsmouth UA</b>	0.40	240	0.02	0.68	0.66	0.38
<b>Reading UA</b>	0.71	21	0.76	0.73	0.68	0.59
<b>Slough UA</b>	0.64	56	0.79	0.59	0.52	0.54
<b>Southampton UA</b>	0.47	174	0.17	0.70	0.78	0.34
<b>West Berkshire UA</b>	0.65	53	0.43	0.86	0.50	0.82
<b>Windsor and Maidenhead UA</b>	0.78	4	0.79	0.86	0.42	0.92
<b>Wokingham UA</b>	0.76	8	0.70	0.91	0.33	0.98
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>						
Aylesbury Vale	0.73	15	0.82	0.79	0.28	0.83
Chiltern	0.76	7	0.82	0.83	0.24	0.97
South Bucks	0.79	3	0.82	0.92	0.25	0.94
Wycombe	0.73	14	0.82	0.73	0.51	0.77
<b>East Sussex</b>						
Eastbourne	0.35	283	0.25	0.40	0.48	0.31
Hastings	0.24	316	0.25	0.11	0.64	0.15
Lewes	0.39	251	0.25	0.53	0.20	0.57
Rother	0.34	290	0.25	0.38	0.30	0.46
Wealden	0.52	138	0.25	0.78	0.22	0.86
<b>Hampshire</b>						
Basingstoke and Deane	0.64	60	0.41	0.81	0.65	0.75
East Hampshire	0.63	68	0.41	0.89	0.29	0.86
Eastleigh	0.63	69	0.41	0.80	0.58	0.78
Fareham	0.60	85	0.41	0.80	0.31	0.89
Gosport	0.39	254	0.41	0.36	0.37	0.40
Hart	0.66	45	0.41	0.92	0.36	0.95
Havant	0.38	258	0.41	0.36	0.34	0.39
New Forest	0.55	116	0.41	0.74	0.32	0.67
Rushmoor	0.59	92	0.41	0.71	0.60	0.70
Test Valley	0.60	84	0.41	0.81	0.30	0.86
Winchester	0.70	24	0.41	0.97	0.48	0.94

## The Frustration of Aspiration: Being a teenager in England today

County Local authority	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	Education	Employment	Housing	Social
<b>Kent</b>						
Ashford	0.54	121	0.59	0.59	0.32	0.54
Canterbury	0.68	38	0.59	0.83	0.62	0.59
Dartford	0.57	106	0.59	0.58	0.46	0.62
Dover	0.47	180	0.59	0.33	0.62	0.36
Gravesham	0.44	207	0.59	0.31	0.34	0.52
Maidstone	0.60	88	0.59	0.62	0.60	0.57
Sevenoaks	0.64	57	0.59	0.78	0.31	0.78
Shepway	0.44	211	0.59	0.30	0.53	0.35
Swale	0.43	220	0.59	0.29	0.52	0.28
Thanet	0.34	286	0.59	0.06	0.57	0.19
Tonbridge and Malling	0.63	64	0.59	0.76	0.31	0.78
Tunbridge Wells	0.69	31	0.59	0.89	0.46	0.68
<b>Oxfordshire</b>						
Cherwell	0.60	87	0.34	0.81	0.61	0.72
Oxford	0.61	82	0.34	0.92	0.62	0.53
South Oxfordshire	0.66	49	0.34	0.91	0.53	0.95
Vale of White Horse	0.66	50	0.34	0.91	0.62	0.85
West Oxfordshire	0.62	76	0.34	0.82	0.57	0.85
<b>Surrey</b>						
Elmbridge	0.67	40	0.48	0.92	0.29	0.93
Epsom and Ewell	0.72	18	0.48	0.93	0.54	0.94
Guildford	0.72	17	0.48	0.97	0.54	0.88
Mole Valley	0.69	26	0.48	0.95	0.34	0.93
Reigate and Banstead	0.66	47	0.48	0.85	0.45	0.83
Runnymede	0.69	27	0.48	0.97	0.35	0.87
Spelthorne	0.64	58	0.48	0.77	0.62	0.73
Surrey Heath	0.68	36	0.48	0.84	0.55	0.91
Tandridge	0.63	72	0.48	0.83	0.24	0.86
Waverley	0.69	25	0.48	0.94	0.36	0.96
Woking	0.66	48	0.48	0.87	0.41	0.82
<b>West Sussex</b>						
Adur	0.33	295	0.26	0.36	0.21	0.55
Arun	0.43	217	0.26	0.50	0.49	0.60
Chichester	0.54	124	0.26	0.74	0.51	0.77
Crawley	0.47	185	0.26	0.63	0.54	0.50
Horsham	0.58	103	0.26	0.81	0.46	0.89
Mid Sussex	0.58	102	0.26	0.90	0.25	0.89
Worthing	0.40	243	0.26	0.45	0.43	0.57

## Ambitious Minds

County Local authority	Total	Ranking (out of 324)	Education	Employment	Housing	Social
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>						
<b>Bath and NE Somerset UA</b>	0.62	75	0.45	0.79	0.57	0.67
<b>Bournemouth UA</b>	0.46	192	0.21	0.70	0.59	0.36
<b>Bristol, City of UA</b>	0.38	257	0.11	0.53	0.74	0.29
<b>Cornwall UA</b>	0.36	271	0.34	0.43	0.30	0.30
<b>Isles of Scilly UA</b>						
<b>North Somerset UA</b>	0.56	112	0.47	0.67	0.55	0.55
<b>Plymouth UA</b>	0.40	238	0.33	0.42	0.73	0.19
<b>Poole UA</b>	0.59	95	0.50	0.75	0.54	0.46
<b>South Gloucestershire UA</b>	0.51	149	0.27	0.70	0.44	0.68
<b>Swindon UA</b>	0.37	263	0.20	0.49	0.47	0.37
<b>Torbay UA</b>	0.35	274	0.47	0.27	0.48	0.15
<b>Wiltshire UA</b>	0.58	98	0.44	0.67	0.59	0.69
<b>Devon</b>						
East Devon	0.50	155	0.26	0.69	0.37	0.73
Exeter	0.49	160	0.26	0.68	0.66	0.42
Mid Devon	0.40	246	0.26	0.38	0.57	0.59
North Devon	0.39	252	0.26	0.50	0.39	0.43
South Hams	0.57	110	0.26	0.85	0.58	0.60
Teignbridge	0.45	202	0.26	0.56	0.60	0.49
Torridge	0.33	296	0.26	0.28	0.50	0.43
West Devon	0.44	213	0.26	0.52	0.54	0.56
<b>Dorset</b>						
Christchurch	0.53	133	0.28	0.74	0.58	0.57
East Dorset	0.55	114	0.28	0.85	0.26	0.80
North Dorset	0.52	140	0.28	0.79	0.36	0.61
Purbeck	0.52	139	0.28	0.78	0.44	0.56
West Dorset	0.55	119	0.28	0.89	0.27	0.64
Weymouth and Portland	0.39	248	0.28	0.49	0.54	0.28
<b>Gloucestershire</b>						
Cheltenham	0.59	90	0.42	0.74	0.70	0.52
Cotswold	0.64	61	0.42	0.81	0.55	0.81
Forest of Dean	0.46	196	0.42	0.44	0.53	0.51
Gloucester	0.42	225	0.42	0.39	0.64	0.27
Stroud	0.53	132	0.42	0.65	0.42	0.63
Tewkesbury	0.53	131	0.42	0.64	0.42	0.66
<b>Somerset</b>						
Mendip	0.49	158	0.32	0.60	0.55	0.56
Sedgemoor	0.38	259	0.32	0.40	0.36	0.47
South Somerset	0.50	154	0.32	0.67	0.54	0.50
Taunton Deane	0.47	176	0.32	0.61	0.52	0.45
West Somerset	0.45	205	0.32	0.69	0.19	0.42