

## Summary

# State of the County 2017 Social Mobility in North Yorkshire

A report for the Children's Trust Board by the Strategy & Performance Team

### About the report

This report for North Yorkshire is based on a secondary analysis of the most recent Social Mobility Index for 2017. The national Social Mobility Index is published each year by the Social Mobility Commission – copies of the national Index and related national reports for Great Britain can be accessed from the links at the back of this document. The data and analysis contained in the report that is presented here is based exclusively on data used by the Social Mobility Commission in the construction of the latest national Index. Most of the data that is reported in the latest Index is based on new three-year averages of individual indicators that were introduced this year. In some instances, the data that is used for some of the measurements included in the national Index is based on averages from 2014 – 2016 or before, but in these instances further analysis of the indicators for North Yorkshire is also being undertaken using the latest data.

### Key finding

The latest national report on social mobility (2017) continues to show that large parts of North Yorkshire do not do well for their poor children and most districts in the county do not perform well against the new national Social Mobility Index. Analysis of the county's weak performance on social mobility shows persistent wide geographical variations in North Yorkshire and a clear east-west divide across the county. Four districts in North Yorkshire have social mobility scores which are below the national average score, including Scarborough district which continues to be amongst the worst 10% of local authorities in the country and is a designated national social mobility *cold-spot* – this is in sharp contrast to Craven district which continues to be amongst the best 10% of local authorities in England and is a national social mobility *hot-spot*.

### What is the Social Mobility Index?

The Social Mobility Index is produced by the Government's Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission and compares the life chances that a child from a poor family will do well at school and go on to get a good job across each of the 324 local authority districts in England. To do this, the Index examines the educational outcomes (early years, childhood and youth) achieved by disadvantaged children against a range of national labour and housing market data to identify the best and worst places in England for providing opportunities for children from poor families to perform well in adult life. The overall aim of the Index is to help national and local decision-makers and to encourage them to take action to tackle issues in places which perform poorly on social mobility.

## Methodology<sup>1</sup>

The Social Mobility Index is made up from 16 key indicators, across four inter-linking domain areas that make up the major changes from early childhood through to adulthood – early years, school, youth, and working lives (Appendix 1). The Index calculates a score for each local authority in England and these are used to generate the national social mobility rankings. Scores for 2017 ranged from 115.71 (Westminster) to -83.2 (West Somerset). The national average score is set at zero. Rankings for England are based on 324 local authorities, where 1 indicates the best performing authority and 324 indicates the worst performing authority in England. Local authorities ranked between 1 and 65 are classified as the highest performing 20% of districts in the country and are designated as national ‘hot-spots’ for social mobility, while local authorities ranked between 260 and 324 are classified as the lowest performing 20% of districts in the country and are designated as national ‘cold-spots’ for social mobility.

### At a glance – the ‘hot-spots’ and ‘cold-spots’ across North Yorkshire

<b>National Social Mobility Index 2017</b>					
<b>National rankings for overall social mobility and the four main areas of the Index</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>Overall rank</b>	<b>Early Years</b>	<b>School</b>	<b>Youth</b>	<b>Work</b>
Craven	32	142	31	37	118
Hambleton	99	74	91	103	268
Harrogate	135	244	109	84	134
Richmondshire	179	61	161	120	312
Ryedale	240	289	57	160	297
Scarborough	295	211	315	87	299
Selby	196	122	250	262	71

### Key facts

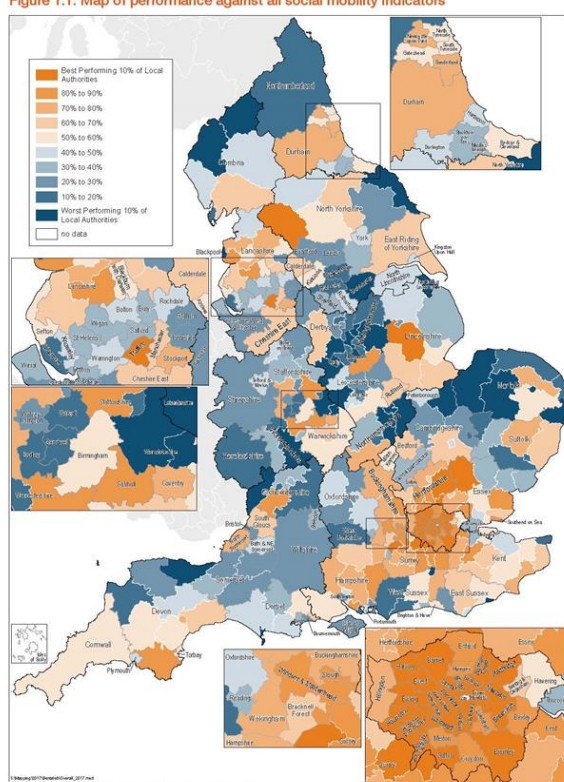
- In the early years, more than half of all disadvantaged children in five districts in North Yorkshire will fail to achieve a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage – in Ryedale district the rate is nearly two-thirds.
- At school, while most children overall will attend a good or outstanding secondary school in North Yorkshire (including every child in Harrogate) nearly three quarters of children from low income families in Scarborough attend a secondary school that requires improvement.
- In youth, less than one in five children from poor families in North Yorkshire will go on to university at age 19 and just three out of every hundred children will study at a selective university.
- In adulthood, opportunities for secure, well-paid occupations and home ownership are generally poor and large parts of the county are covered in ‘cold-spots’ because of the lack of rewarding labour market opportunities they provide for young people.

<sup>1</sup> The updated Social Mobility Index for 2017 is not directly comparable with the 2016 Index because of significant methodological changes that have taken place this year. However, the new three-year rolling average results, which replaced the previous annual outcomes data, has resulted in higher scores and rankings in most districts in North Yorkshire, and therefore does not disadvantage the County as a whole.

## Overall index

National Social Mobility Index 2017		
Overall social mobility rankings and scores for North Yorkshire districts		
District	Rankings	Scores
Craven	32	52.62
Hambleton	99	17.67
Harrogate	135	9.18
Richmondshire	179	-4.26
Selby	196	-7.98
Ryedale	240	-19.93
Scarborough	295	-43.21

Figure 1.1: Map of performance against all social mobility indicators



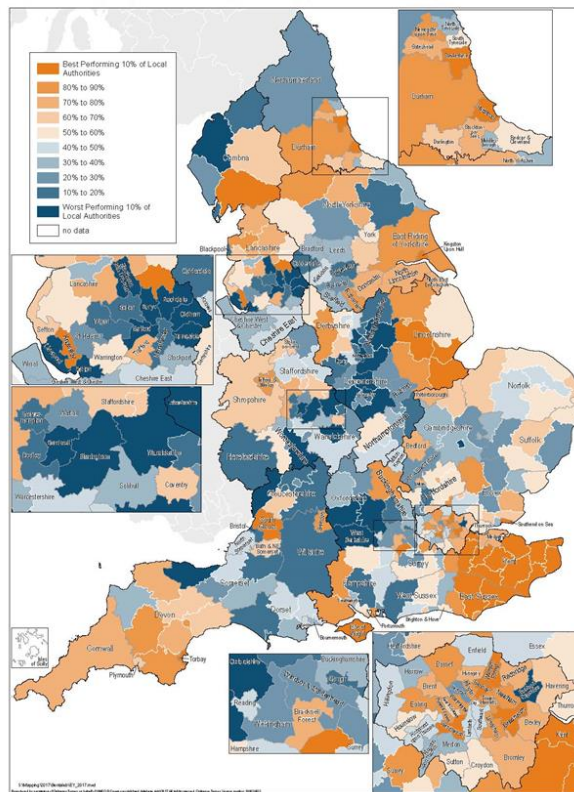
For North Yorkshire overall, the highest performing district for social mobility in 2017 is Craven which is currently ranked at 32 nationally and is a recognised social mobility ‘hot-spot’ in England. Hambleton and Harrogate districts also perform better than the England average for social mobility.

The lowest performing district for overall social mobility in North Yorkshire is Scarborough which is currently ranked at 295 in the country and is an assigned social mobility ‘cold-spot’ in England. Added to this, Ryedale, Selby and Richmondshire districts also perform worse than the England average for social mobility but have not been assigned as a social mobility ‘cold-spot’ based on their respective scores and rankings.

## Early years

National Social Mobility Index 2017			
Social mobility rankings and scores for North Yorkshire districts – EARLY YEARS DOMAIN			
District	Rankings	Scores	% FSM GLD at EYFS
Richmondshire	61	13.05	51.04%
Hambleton	74	11.80	50.47%
Selby	122	4.55	47.15%
Craven	142	2.46	46.19%
Scarborough	211	-4.09	43.19%
Harrogate	244	-8.64	41.10%
Ryedale	289	-17.14	37.21%

Figure 2.1: Map of performance against early years social mobility indicators



Nearly all early-years settings in North Yorkshire have been judged by Ofsted to be outstanding or good and most child-minders have also been rated by Ofsted to be outstanding or good as well. The overall number of children in early years provision achieving a *good level of development* at the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) is also quite high in North Yorkshire and has improved in recent years.

Research shows on average that children who do well in the early years also succeed more in the next stages of their lives but despite the overall good performance of the Council for some aspects of early years provision the county does not do well for children from poor families.

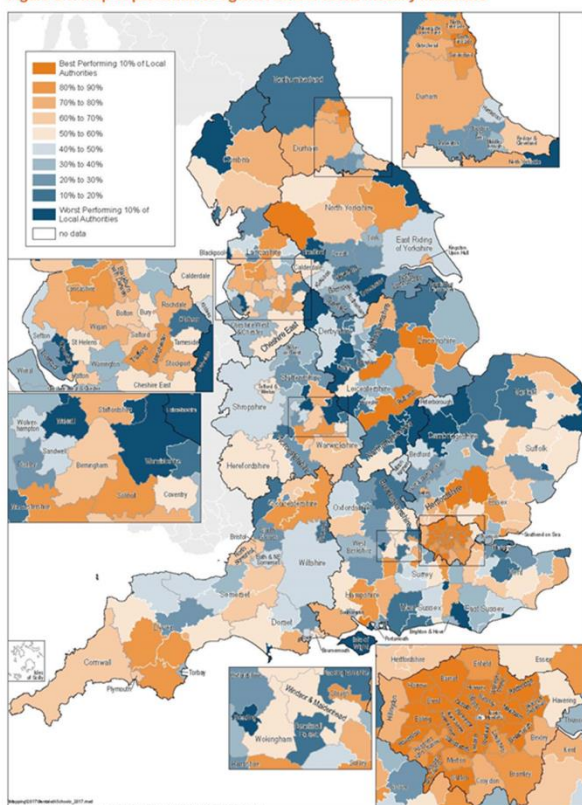
Perhaps most notably, the rate of children who achieve a good level of development varies considerably across the county with significantly less children from low income families achieving the expected level compared with other children - more than half of all disadvantaged children in five districts in North Yorkshire will fail to achieve a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage, and in Ryedale the rate is nearly two-thirds. Of course, some of the variation and the overall poor performance against this indicator will be attributable to the level of take-up of free early years provision before children start school. However, the county's poor performance against this particular indicator is reflected in the overall low ranking for early years provision against this measure of performance in the latest national Social Mobility Index.

For early years provision, the highest performing district in North Yorkshire is Richmondshire, which is currently ranked at 61 and is a recognised social mobility 'hot-spot' in England for early years outcomes. Craven, Hambleton and Selby districts also perform better than the England average. The lowest performing district for early years outcomes in North Yorkshire is Ryedale which is currently ranked at 289 out of 324 local authorities in England and is a designated 'cold-spot' for social mobility against the early years domain. Harrogate and Scarborough districts also perform worse than the England average.

## School years

National Social Mobility Index 2017			
Social mobility rankings and scores for North Yorkshire districts – SCHOOL YEARS DOMAIN			
District	Rankings	Scores	% FSM attending good or outstanding secondary school
Craven	31	23.03	92.36%
Ryedale	57	13.23	91.67%
Hambleton	91	8.09	71.42%
Harrogate	109	5.40	100%
Richmondshire	161	-0.15	93.33%
Selby	250	-10.91	84.00%
Scarborough	315	-32.68	28.66%

Figure 3.1: Map of performance against school social mobility indicators



We can proudly say that the vast majority of children and young people in North Yorkshire now receive an excellent education in high quality schools and settings across the county. Almost all schools are consistently rated good or outstanding by Ofsted and most children in North Yorkshire will now receive a terrific education in a school or setting which has been objectively graded as good or outstanding.

Although most children and young people in North Yorkshire now attend a good or outstanding school setting this is not the case for all children in North Yorkshire or for all parts of the county. Children from low income families are significantly less likely to attend a good or outstanding setting compared to their affluent counterparts and there are significant geographical variations across North Yorkshire.

By way of illustration, while almost all children overall will attend a good or outstanding secondary school in North Yorkshire (including every child in Harrogate) nearly three quarters of poor children from low income families in Scarborough attend a secondary school that requires improvement. Unsurprisingly, the disappointing performance of Scarborough against this performance measure places the district amongst the worst performing local authorities in England.

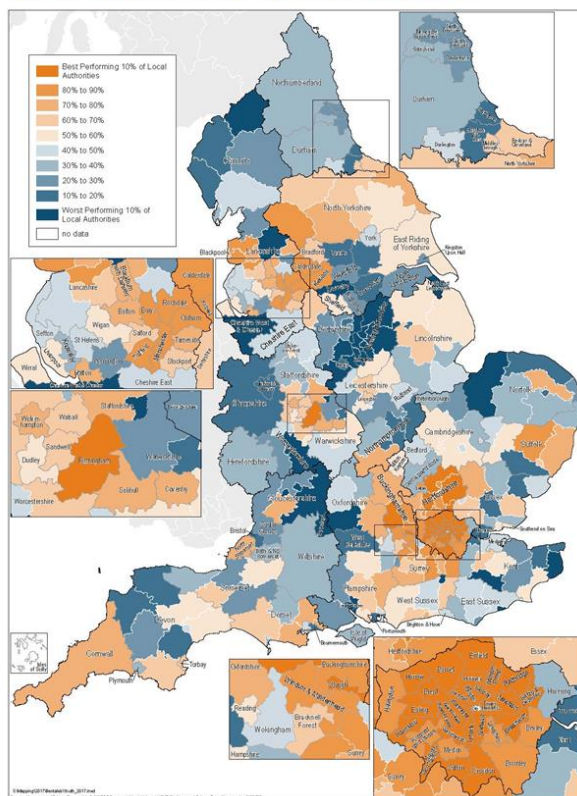
For school years, the highest performing district in North Yorkshire is Craven, which is currently ranked at 31 and is a nationally recognised social mobility 'hot-spot' for school years outcomes. Ryedale district is also ranked high at 57 and is another national 'hot-spot' for school years, while Hambleton and Harrogate districts also perform above the national average. The lowest performing

district for school years outcomes in North Yorkshire is Scarborough which is currently ranked at 315 out of 324 local authorities in England and is a designated ‘cold-spot’ for social mobility against the school years domain of the latest Social Mobility Index. Richmondshire and Selby districts also perform worse than the England average.

## Youth years

<b>National Social Mobility Index 2017</b>			
<b>Social mobility rankings and scores for North Yorkshire districts – YOUTH YEARS DOMAIN</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>Rankings</b>	<b>Scores</b>	<b>% FSM in HE at 19</b>
<b>Craven</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23.12</b>	<b>16.67%</b>
Harrogate	84	9.96	16.7%
Scarborough	87	9.7	16.67%
Hambleton	103	7.35	16.67%
Richmondshire	120	4.23	16.67%
Ryedale	160	-0.49	16.67%
Selby	262	-11.68	16.67%

Figure 4.1: Map of performance against youth social mobility indicators



For youth, the highest performing district in North Yorkshire is Craven, which is currently ranked at 37 and is a nationally recognised social mobility ‘hot-spot’ for the youth domain area of the Social Mobility Index. Harrogate, Scarborough, Hambleton and Richmondshire districts also perform above the national average.

The lowest performing district for youth outcomes in North Yorkshire is Selby which is currently ranked at 262 out of 324 local authorities in England and is a designated ‘cold-spot’ for social mobility against this aspect of the national Index. Ryedale also performs worse than the England average in this area.

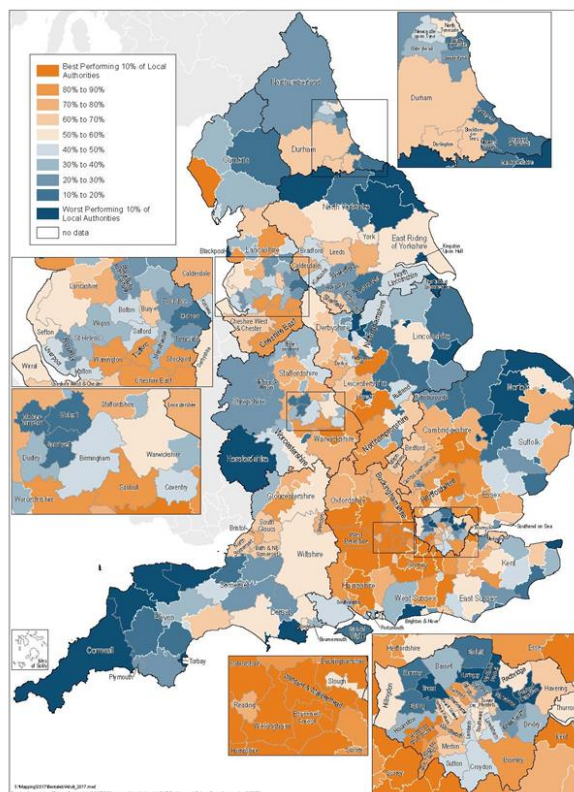
Five indicators make up the youth domain area of the Social Mobility Index, including measures which cover A-Level (or equivalent) qualification status, young people’s participation in further and higher education, and information about other positive destinations of young people after leaving school. For example, North Yorkshire has one of the highest rates of university entrants at age 19 in the country, including all other local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber region and is higher

than all other regional averages across the country, except for London. This performance is really excellent, but North Yorkshire also records one of the lowest rates of university entrants for young people from low-income families. Less than one in five children from poor families in North Yorkshire will go on to university at age 19 and just three out of every hundred children will study at a selective university.

## Working lives

National Social Mobility Index 2017			
Social mobility rankings and scores for North Yorkshire districts – WORKING LIVES DOMAIN			
District	Rankings	Scores	% working age population in professional occupations
Selby	71	10.05	32.93%
Craven	118	4.01	38.33%
Harrogate	134	2.47	35.70%
Hambleton	268	-9.58	29.07%
Ryedale	297	-15.53	25.67%
Scarborough	299	-16.13	24.77%
Richmondshire	312	-21.40	18.07%

Figure 5.1: Map of performance against working lives social mobility indicators



Social mobility often means different things to different people but whatever the difference is, at the very heart of social mobility the litmus test is about the ability of young people to be able to go out into the labour market and secure a well-paid occupation which will eventually enable them to purchase their own home and pursue the best possible quality of life for themselves and their own families in the future – all of these various aspects are reflected in the key measurements that make up the working lives domain area of the Social Mobility Index.

Despite the varied but general good performance of some districts against other parts of the Social Mobility Index, the overall performance of North Yorkshire against the critical working lives domain (and the overall Index) is not good. For working lives, North Yorkshire has no district representation within

the top 20% of local authorities in England, but unfortunately, the county does contain four districts included amongst the worst performing 20% of local authorities nationally.

The lowest ranked district in North Yorkshire for this aspect of social mobility is Richmondshire, which is currently ranked at 312 out of 324 local authorities and is a designated 'cold-spot' for this part of the Social Mobility Index. Other districts across North Yorkshire which are also amongst the worst performing local authorities in England include Hambleton, Ryedale and Scarborough, which are all assigned as social mobility 'cold-spots' too. It is certainly worth noting that Selby is the highest performing district in North Yorkshire for this part of the Social Mobility Index and also, despite not being assigned as a social mobility 'hot-spot', the ranking of Selby at 71 places the district amongst the top 25% of local authorities in the country.

## Conclusions

- The report overall identifies a number of social mobility 'cold-spots' in North Yorkshire which cut-across each of the thematic areas that make up the Social Mobility Index, but the report also identifies a number of 'hot-spots' where the performance of some districts is amongst the best in the country.
- The results for North Yorkshire raise a number of questions and challenges for improving social mobility across the county. Perhaps most importantly, we need to consider what the County Council and its key partners can realistically and practically achieve to strengthen performance across the range of areas that make up the Social Mobility Index - especially in the early years and when children are at school, but also when children leave school and pursue their future aspirations.
- We are pioneers in North Yorkshire and we want North Yorkshire to be an opportunity county where all children and young people will be supported to go as far as their talents and aspirations can take them. It might just be worth remembering that we do have an entire infrastructure in place at the County Council to help tackle problems like social mobility and educational inequality.

## About the report

This report for North Yorkshire is based on data from the annual national Social Mobility Index. The full national report, *State of the Nation 2017: Social Mobility in Great Britain*, is produced by the Social Mobility Commission and can be found here:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/662744/State\\_of\\_the\\_Nation\\_2017 - Social Mobility in Great Britain.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/662744/State_of_the_Nation_2017_-_Social_Mobility_in_Great_Britain.pdf)

The Social Mobility Index 2017 data-set is also produced by the Social Mobility Commission and can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-mobility-index-2017-data>



## Appendix 1: List of indicators used in the national Social Mobility Index 2017

Life stage	Description	Indicator
Early Years	Nursery quality	% of nursery providers rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
	Early years attainment	% of children eligible for FSM achieving a 'good level of development' at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS)
School	Primary school quality	% of children eligible for FSM attending a primary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
	Secondary school quality	% of children eligible for FSM attending a secondary school rated 'outstanding' or 'good' by Ofsted
	KS2 attainment	% of children eligible for FSM achieving at least the expected level in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2
	KS4 (GCSE) attainment	Average attainment 8 score per pupil for children eligible for FSM
Youth	Positive destination after KS4	% of young people eligible for FSM that are in education, employment, or training (positive sustained destination) after completing KS4
	KS5 attainment (A level or equivalent)	Average points score per entry for young people eligible for FSM at age 15 taking A-level or equivalent qualifications
	Level 3 attainment (A level or equivalent)	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 achieving 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications by the age of 19
	HE participation	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering higher education by the age of 19
	Top selective HE participation	% of young people eligible for FSM at age 15 entering higher education at a selective university (most selective third by UCAS tariff scores) by the age of 19
Adulthood	Wages	Median weekly salary (£) of employees who live in the local area, all employees (full and part-time)
	House affordability	Average house prices compared to median annual salary of employees who live in the local area (ratio)
	Occupation	% of people that live in the local area who are in managerial and professional occupations (SOC 1 and 2)
	Living wage	% of jobs that are paid less than the applicable Living Wage Foundation living wage
	Family home ownership	% of families with children who own their home