



Impetus

Research Briefing 8:

The Employment Gap in London

February
2020

CENTRE FOR
VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION
RESEARCH



LONDON
COUNCILS

National
Institute of
Economic and
Social Research

London Councils represents London's 32 boroughs and the City of London Corporation. It is a cross-party organisation that works on behalf of all of its member authorities regardless of political persuasion.

London Councils makes the case to government, the Mayor and others to get the best deal for Londoners and to ensure that our member authorities have the resources, freedoms and powers to do the best possible job for their residents and local businesses.

London Councils runs a number of direct services for member authorities including the Freedom Pass, Taxicard and Health Emergency Badge. It also supports an independent parking and environmental appeals service and a pan-London grants programme for voluntary organisations.

London Councils acts as a catalyst for effective sharing – including ideas, good practice, people, and resources, as well as policies and new approaches – among boroughs and groups of boroughs.



Impetus transforms the lives of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds by ensuring they get the right support to succeed in school, in work and in life. We find, fund and build the most promising charities working with these young people, providing core funding and working shoulder-to-shoulder with their leaders to help them become stronger organisations.

In partnership with other funders we help our charities expand and we work to influence policy and decision makers so that young people get the support they need.

Data processing and outputs:

Dr Matthew Bursnall, Dr Héctor Espinoza, Jamie Moore, Dr Stefan Speckesser (National Institute of Economic and Social Research, NIESR, as part of the Centre for Vocational Education Research, CVER)

Disclaimer: the statistics shown in this report are based on a research collaboration between NIESR and Impetus as part of the CVER programme over a period of 12 months, which ended in August 2019. The aim of the project was to create better measures on labour market outcomes of young people at regional and local level and to discuss the work across the interested research and practitioner communities.

Impetus, NIESR and CVER continue to disseminate outputs from this research to elicit comments and further debate, but the views in all publications are subjective and solely those of the author(s). This applies specifically in dissemination where partial representation of the effectiveness of particular employment programme interventions and/or selective case studies is contextualised to the statistics obtained from the joint research project. Such views do not represent the position of CVER or NIESR or organisations involved in creating the statistics.

 @ImpetusPEF

 @LondonCouncils

#YouthJobsGap

Contents

List of tables and figures	5
Foreword	8
Executive Summary	10
Introduction	14
1: The Employment Gap	24
2: Higher Education	54
3: Access to apprenticeships	74
4: Sub-regional partnership summaries	84
5: Findings by local authority	90
Methodology reference notes	156
References and appendix	158

List of tables and figures

Table 1	Population of young people in Youth Jobs Gap study (nearest 100) for each sub-regional partnership and local authority area
Table 2	Population of disadvantaged young people in Youth Jobs Gap study (nearest 100) for each sub-regional partnership and local authority area
Table 3	Population of low qualified young people in Youth Jobs Gap study (nearest 100) for each sub-regional partnership and local authority area
Table 4	Proportion of disadvantaged and low qualified young people in Youth Jobs Gap study for each sub-regional partnership and local authority area
Chart 5	The NEET rate in London is consistently higher than the national NEET rate
Table 6	Almost twice the proportion of young people are NEET in Lewisham as in Bromley
Chart 7	The Employment Gap in London is consistently half the size of the gap across England
Chart 8	NEET rates for disadvantaged young people in London are much lower than in England
Chart 9	NEET rates for non-disadvantaged young people in London are higher than the rate across England
Table 10	The Employment Gap is not inevitable – it barely exists in Hackney and is reversed in Westminster
Chart 11	NEET rates for disadvantaged young people and non-disadvantaged young people are not especially closely related
Table 12	Over two thirds of NEET young people in Tower Hamlets are from disadvantaged backgrounds – more than three and a half times the proportion in Bexley
Table 13	NEET young people are disproportionately from disadvantaged backgrounds almost everywhere, but in some places much more so
Chart 14	Young people in London are more likely to be NEET than similarly qualified young people in England as a whole, but this is especially true for middle qualified young people
Table 15	Low qualified young people are 50% more likely to be NEET in Lewisham compared to low qualified young people in Sutton
Table 16	While over half of young people who are NEET in Greenwich are low qualified, it's under a third in Harrow
Table 17	Low qualified young people make up a disproportionate share of NEET young people, especially in Kingston upon Thames
Chart 18	The trend of disadvantaged young people faring better in London than nationally, while non-disadvantaged young people fare worse, is true for both low and middle qualified groups
Table 19	Doubly disadvantaged young people – those from disadvantaged backgrounds with low qualifications – are most likely to become NEET
Table 20	Over a third of NEET young people in Tower Hamlets are doubly disadvantaged, compared to one in 10 in Havering

Table 21	Doubly disadvantaged young people are three times as prevalent in Hillingdon's NEET population as the overall population
Table 22	Two thirds from Hammersmith and Fulham go to university, compared to nearer a third of young people from Havering
Table 23	Six times the proportion of university starters from Haringey as Sutton didn't have good GCSEs at 16
Table 24	Young people with top GCSEs are more likely to go to university than those without good GCSEs – but especially in Greenwich, and least in Redbridge
Table 25	Disadvantaged young people from Westminster are nearly three times as likely to go to university as disadvantaged young people from Havering
Table 26	Most students from Tower Hamlets are from disadvantaged backgrounds, compared to only 4% of those from Bromley
Table 27	In places like Richmond upon Thames young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are overrepresented among university starters, but in places like Lambeth they are underrepresented
Table 28	Young people from Harrow without good GCSEs are three times as likely to undertake an apprenticeship as those from Hounslow
Table 29	Disadvantaged young people from Sutton without good GCSEs are four times as likely to do an apprenticeship as those from Islington
Table 30	Disadvantaged young people make up over half of apprentices from Westminster without good GCSEs, but only a sixth of those from Havering
Table 31	In some places, disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among apprentices. In others, the opposite
Table 32	Summary of findings for Barking and Dagenham
Table 33	Summary of findings for Barnet
Table 34	Summary of findings for Bexley
Table 35	Summary of findings for Brent
Table 36	Summary of findings for Bromley
Table 37	Summary of findings for Camden
Table 38	Summary of findings for Croydon
Table 39	Summary of findings for Ealing
Table 40	Summary of findings for Enfield
Table 41	Summary of findings for Greenwich
Table 42	Summary of findings for Hackney
Table 43	Summary of findings for Hammersmith and Fulham
Table 44	Summary of findings for Haringey
Table 45	Summary of findings for Harrow

Table 46	Summary of findings for Havering
Table 47	Summary of findings for Hillingdon
Table 48	Summary of findings for Hounslow
Table 49	Summary of findings for Islington
Table 50	Summary of findings for Kensington and Chelsea
Table 51	Summary of findings for Kingston upon Thames
Table 52	Summary of findings for Lambeth
Table 53	Summary of findings for Lewisham
Table 54	Summary of findings for Merton
Table 55	Summary of findings for Newham
Table 56	Summary of findings for Redbridge
Table 57	Summary of findings for Richmond upon Thames
Table 58	Summary of findings for Southwark
Table 59	Summary of findings for Sutton
Table 60	Summary of findings for Tower Hamlets
Table 61	Summary of findings for Waltham Forest
Table 62	Summary of findings for Wandsworth
Table 63	Summary of findings for Westminster

Foreword



Councillor Georgia Gould
Leader of Camden Council &
Deputy Chair of London
Councils

Every young Londoner should have the opportunity to use their energy and creativity in meaningful study or work. London over the last decade has seen a significant reduction in the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET). The city now has the smallest employment gap for disadvantaged young people.

But these headlines mask a complex picture where poverty and exclusion create significant disparities in achievement, opportunities and outcomes for young Londoners. These disparities vary across boroughs and demonstrate that an inflexible skills and employment system is failing to harness the energy, creativity and passion of our young people and create a truly inclusive London economy.

Young people in London need access to a diverse range of well supported, effective routes to qualifications, skills and experiences that will support them to make the most of London's fast-paced labour market. The national one size fits all approach is not effectively addressing London's skills challenges, and is not creating a labour market that works either for employers or our young people,

particularly those who experience poverty or disadvantage.

London Boroughs working together with London Councils can together help ensure that the wealth and opportunity of London is open to everyone, and that no young person leaves school, college or university without the skills and opportunities to flourish in our global city.

Working with partners, and with the right levers, London government can transform skills and employment support to address disadvantage as its core purpose, and as a consequence support London's vibrant economy by giving all our young people the skills and education they need to access good and fulfilling work and contribute to the future of London.



Andy Ratcliffe
CEO, Impetus

London is rightly praised as an education and employment success story. As our *Youth Jobs Gap* research shows, London has the lowest proportion of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds not in education or employment and the lowest employment gap between those young people and their better-off peers.

But, while we should learn from the opportunities London creates for its young people, we should not think of London as a homogenous whole. As this report shows, there is huge variation between different parts of London in how well their young people do at school, in the transition between school and work or more education, and in how your chances of success in employment are affected by your family background.

This variation means we need solutions that are tailored to the specific needs of different parts of London. Which is why we are so pleased to produce this report in partnership with London Councils who have exactly the local knowledge needed to come up with new ways of supporting all young people to succeed in school and in work, whatever their backgrounds.

"Working with partners, and with the right levers, London government can transform skills and employment support to address disadvantage as its core purpose."

Executive summary

This report, commissioned by London Councils, looks at NEET rates, higher education, and apprenticeships in London, topics covered at a national level in the first three reports of the *Youth Jobs Gap* series. The series uses previously unseen Longitudinal Education Outcomes data to present new insights into disadvantaged young people's transition from compulsory education into employment.





Every local authority area has its own story – areas of strength, where it is among the best ranked local authority areas in London, but also areas of weakness, where it isn't.

These national reports have also looked at differences between regions – but differences *within* the regions are often greater than the differences between regions. London Councils commissioned this report to look in more depth at the London region, including the sub-regional strategic partnerships in London that work together on growth and employment policy issues. It presents findings at local authority area level, for the measures developed in the first three national reports.

We find almost twice as many young people are NEET in Lewisham as Bromley. There are also differences within sub-regions. Young people from Harrow are more than three times as likely to do an apprenticeship as young people from Hounslow – both fall within the West London Alliance sub-region.

In terms of NEET rates, it is better to be better-off than have higher qualifications in places like Bromley, Ealing, and Kensington and Chelsea. Similarly, the gap in NEET rates between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers is 13 percentage points in Havering, but negative in Westminster

– disadvantaged young people are actually less likely to be NEET than their better-off peers. And while two-thirds (66%) of disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs from Redbridge access university, less than half (42%) of equally well qualified young people from Barking and Dagenham do so. Some of the most interesting findings come from looking at people with similar qualifications in this way.

Additionally, disadvantaged young people from Havering are more overrepresented among those who are NEET than any other local authority area. In some local authority areas disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among apprenticeship starters by almost 50%, whereas in others they are underrepresented by almost 30%. Factoring in the underlying rates of qualification and disadvantage provides a picture of geographical differences that is less easy to explain away.

Finally, we bring together the main findings on a local authority area by local authority area basis. We hope it will be useful for those working in specific local authority areas in London to have a summary of how their area is performing on different measures and relative to others. After all, local authorities and strategic partnerships can have a sizeable impact on the outcomes for young people who are NEET, but to do so they first have to understand the challenges facing these young people.

It would be easy to assume that this area by area analysis would show that some local authority areas are performing better (or worse) than others. This is an oversimplification. Instead, what we find is that every local authority area has its own story – areas of strength, where it is among the best ranked local authority areas in London, but also areas of weakness, where it isn't.

And this is the most important point for policymakers: the findings really show the need to consider the issues on a granular, local level. The question of whether London is “good” or “bad” at something isn't really meaningful – the answer differs in different places. This is a particularly important message for London, which is often treated as a region apart from other areas of England.

And the same is true for the sub-regional strategic partnership areas – even where the area as a whole does well on a particular measure, there are often local authority areas within it where the opposite is true. Undoubtedly, there are differences within local authority areas, but this is not something our data can shed light on.

If we are to tackle the challenges faced by disadvantaged young people in transitioning from school to work, we need to understand how the picture varies in a granular, local way. This report aims to support the development of evidence-based policy solutions. We need local authority decision makers, businesses, and young people themselves to come together to tackle these issues.

Introduction

In April 2019, Impetus launched the first *Youth Jobs Gap* report, *Establishing the Employment Gap*¹. It found that, nationally:

- disadvantaged young people are twice as likely to be out of education, employment and training (NEET) as their better-off peers.
- half this gap can be explained by qualification, and half cannot.
- the group having low qualifications and from disadvantaged backgrounds are doubly disadvantaged, and most likely to be locked out of the labour market when aged 18-24.

London Councils commissioned Impetus to explore those variations at a sub-regional and local authority area in London and provides the most thorough picture to date of disadvantaged young people's progress from education into adult life in the region. Details about the areas included in this study can be found at the end of this chapter.

Chapter 1 builds directly on *Establishing the Employment Gap* to explore NEET rates in London. We can measure NEET rates at local authority area level, including broken down by qualification and disadvantage, and analyse the composition of the group of young people who are NEET.

Chapter 2 focusses on the transition to higher education, fleshing out data analysed in the second *Youth Jobs Gap* report *Research Briefing 2: Higher Education*², investigating issues around access to university for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds in the region.

Chapter 3 focusses on apprenticeships in London detailing the data initially analysed in the third *Youth Jobs Gap* report, *Research Briefing 3*:

*Apprenticeships*³. We explore issues around access to apprenticeships for disadvantaged young people in the region.

Chapter 4 pulls together a summary of the differences between different sub-regional partnership (SRP) areas (outlined below). These variations are less significant than the variations within the partnership areas, between local authority areas.

Finally, Chapter 5 provides a breakdown of the available data for each local authority area rather than by theme. This will enable decision makers in local areas to have a complete picture of the disparities in each place.

This report covers the 32 local authority areas in London, but not the City of London which is too small to provide meaningful data. Each local authority area is grouped into one of four SRPs:

- The West London Alliance (WLA), consisting of Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith and Fulham, Harrow, Hillingdon, and Hounslow.
- Central London Forward (CLF), consisting of Camden, Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and Westminster.
- Local London (LL), consisting of Barking and Dagenham, Bexley, Enfield, Greenwich, Havering, Newham, Redbridge and Waltham Forest.
- The South London Partnership (SLP), consisting of Croydon, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Richmond upon Thames, and Sutton.
- The exception is Bromley, which is not part of any SRP.

The following table lists these areas, along with the number of young people from each area included in our study (Table 1):

Table 1: Population of young people in Youth Jobs Gap study (nearest 100) for each sub-regional partnership and local authority area

Authority	Population	Authority	Population
England	3,485,700	Harrow (WLA)	13,200
London	453,700	Havering (LL)	18,300
Central London Forward	115,700	Hillingdon (WLA)	18,200
Local London	143,300	Hounslow (WLA)	15,800
South London Partnership	65,400	Islington (CLF)	8,900
West London Alliance	108,500	Kensington and Chelsea (CLF)	3,500
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	12,800	Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	9,100
Barnet (WLA)	20,400	Lambeth (CLF)	9,800
Bexley (LL)	19,500	Lewisham (CLF)	13,500
Brent (WLA)	17,100	Merton (SLP)	9,500
Bromley	20,800	Newham (LL)	20,700
Camden (CLF)	8,900	Redbridge (LL)	19,600
Croydon (SLP)	22,700	Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	8,300
Ealing (WLA)	17,000	Southwark (CLF)	14,400
Enfield (LL)	22,200	Sutton (SLP)	15,800
Greenwich (LL)	14,300	Tower Hamlets (CLF)	15,400
Hackney (CLF)	8,400	Waltham Forest (LL)	15,800
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	6,600	Wandsworth (CLF)	11,500
Haringey (CLF)	13,100	Westminster (CLF)	8,300

This briefing takes advantage of the new Longitudinal Education Outcomes (LEO) data. LEO is the most complete data available on the education and labour market participation of young people and offers better insights than we've had from any previous datasets. From it, we can see how things differ for young people based on whether they are from a disadvantaged background, which qualifications they have, and where they went to school. The approach taken is summarised at the back of this report, and full details of the methodology used can be found in the accompanying document, *Methodology for the Youth Jobs Gap*. This includes a discussion of caveats associated with the new LEO dataset. As with government reports based on LEO, these are experimental statistics and feedback on methodology is welcome. Contributions, engagement and comments are encouraged, via policy@impetus.org.uk

We are also keen to see how the findings laid out in this report are taken forward by local and combined authorities. Please let us know how and where we have helped inform your work.

For reference, the figures provided in Table 1 are also provided broken down by disadvantage, qualification, and both. The exact definitions used for these categories is given in the methodology notes at the back of the report. Levels of disadvantage are higher in most London local authority areas than the national average.

Table 2: Population of disadvantaged young people in Youth Jobs Gap study (nearest 100) for each sub-regional partnership and local authority area

Local authority area	Total young people	Total disadvantaged young people	Disadvantage (%)
England	3,485,700	512,000	15%
London	453,700	111,000	24%
Central London Forward	115,700	43,900	38%
Local London	143,300	32,600	23%
South London Partnership	65,400	8,700	13%
West London Alliance	108,500	23,800	22%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	12,800	3,500	28%
Barnet (WLA)	20,400	3,800	19%
Bexley (LL)	19,500	1,900	10%
Brent (WLA)	17,100	4,100	24%
Bromley	20,800	2,100	10%
Camden (CLF)	8,900	3,200	35%
Croydon (SLP)	22,700	4,000	18%
Ealing (WLA)	17,000	4,500	27%
Enfield (LL)	22,200	5,100	23%
Greenwich (LL)	14,300	3,900	27%
Hackney (CLF)	8,400	3,300	39%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	6,600	2,100	32%
Haringey (CLF)	13,100	4,800	37%
Harrow (WLA)	13,200	2,600	19%
Havering (LL)	18,300	1,700	9%
Hillingdon (WLA)	18,200	3,500	19%
Hounslow (WLA)	15,800	3,200	20%

Table 2 (continued)

Local authority area	Total young people	Total disadvantaged young people	Disadvantage (%)
Islington (CLF)	8,900	3,500	40%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF)	3,500	1,000	27%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	9,100	800	9%
Lambeth (CLF)	9,800	3,600	37%
Lewisham (CLF)	13,500	3,600	26%
Merton (SLP)	9,500	1,400	14%
Newham (LL)	20,700	8,600	42%
Redbridge (LL)	19,600	3,400	18%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	8,300	1,300	16%
Southwark (CLF)	14,400	5,300	37%
Sutton (SLP)	15,800	1,200	8%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	15,400	9,600	62%
Waltham Forest (LL)	15,800	4,300	27%
Wandsworth (CLF)	11,500	2,900	26%
Westminster (CLF)	8,300	3,200	39%

Table 3: Population of low qualified young people in Youth Jobs Gap study (nearest 100) for each sub-regional partnership and local authority area

Local authority area	Total low qualified young people	Total mid qualified young people	Total high qualified young people	Low qualified (%)
England	909,700	851,800	1,724,200	26%
London	112,300	105,300	236,100	25%
Central London Forward	33,700	27,700	54,300	29%
Local London	35,300	35,400	72,600	25%
South London Partnership	14,100	14,600	36,700	22%
West London Alliance	24,500	23,000	61,000	23%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	4,200	3,300	5,300	32%
Barnet (WLA)	4,100	3,600	12,800	20%
Bexley (LL)	5,000	4,700	9,900	25%
Brent (WLA)	4,400	3,400	9,400	25%
Bromley	4,700	4,600	11,500	23%
Camden (CLF)	2,600	1,900	4,400	29%
Croydon (SLP)	5,700	5,800	11,200	25%
Ealing (WLA)	4,100	4,100	8,900	24%
Enfield (LL)	5,800	5,000	11,400	26%
Greenwich (LL)	5,400	3,400	5,500	38%
Hackney (CLF)	2,100	2,200	4,100	25%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	1,500	1,400	3,800	22%
Haringey (CLF)	4,000	2,700	6,400	31%
Harrow (WLA)	2,000	2,800	8,400	15%
Havering (LL)	3,600	4,800	9,900	20%
Hillingdon (WLA)	4,800	4,300	9,100	27%
Hounslow (WLA)	3,600	3,500	8,700	23%

Table 3 (continued):

Local authority area	Total low qualified young people	Total mid qualified young people	Total high qualified young people	Low qualified (%)
Islington (CLF)	2,900	2,400	3,600	32%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF)	600	900	2,000	17%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	1,800	1,500	5,800	20%
Lambeth (CLF)	2,700	2,400	4,700	28%
Lewisham (CLF)	4,000	3,400	6,100	29%
Merton (SLP)	2,400	2,300	4,800	25%
Newham (LL)	4,500	6,000	10,200	22%
Redbridge (LL)	3,400	4,000	12,300	17%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	1,800	1,800	4,700	22%
Southwark (CLF)	4,200	3,600	6,500	29%
Sutton (SLP)	2,400	3,100	10,200	15%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	5,000	3,900	6,500	32%
Waltham Forest (LL)	3,500	4,300	8,000	22%
Wandsworth (CLF)	3,400	2,400	5,700	30%
Westminster (CLF)	2,100	1,800	4,400	25%

Table 4: Proportion of disadvantaged and low qualified young people in Youth Jobs Gap study for each sub-regional partnership and local authority area

Local authority area	Low qualified		Middle qualified		High qualified	
	Non-disadvantaged ↓ Disadvantaged	↓	Non-disadvantaged ↓ Disadvantaged	↓	Non-disadvantaged ↓ Disadvantaged	↓
England	7%	19%	4%	21%	4%	45%
London	9%	16%	6%	17%	9%	43%
Central London Forward	13%	16%	10%	14%	15%	32%
Local London	8%	17%	6%	19%	9%	42%
South London Partnership	5%	17%	4%	19%	5%	51%
West London Alliance	8%	15%	5%	16%	9%	47%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	12%	21%	7%	19%	9%	33%
Barnet (WLA)	7%	13%	4%	13%	8%	55%
Bexley (LL)	4%	21%	2%	21%	3%	48%
Brent (WLA)	8%	17%	5%	14%	10%	45%
Bromley	4%	18%	3%	19%	3%	52%
Camden (CLF)	13%	16%	9%	13%	14%	36%
Croydon (SLP)	6%	19%	5%	21%	6%	43%
Ealing (WLA)	9%	15%	7%	17%	10%	42%
Enfield (LL)	9%	17%	5%	17%	8%	43%
Greenwich (LL)	14%	24%	6%	18%	8%	31%
Hackney (CLF)	12%	14%	11%	16%	17%	31%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	11%	11%	8%	13%	13%	44%
Haringey (CLF)	14%	17%	9%	12%	14%	34%
Harrow (WLA)	5%	10%	6%	16%	9%	55%
Havering (LL)	4%	16%	3%	23%	3%	51%
Hillingdon (WLA)	8%	18%	5%	19%	6%	43%

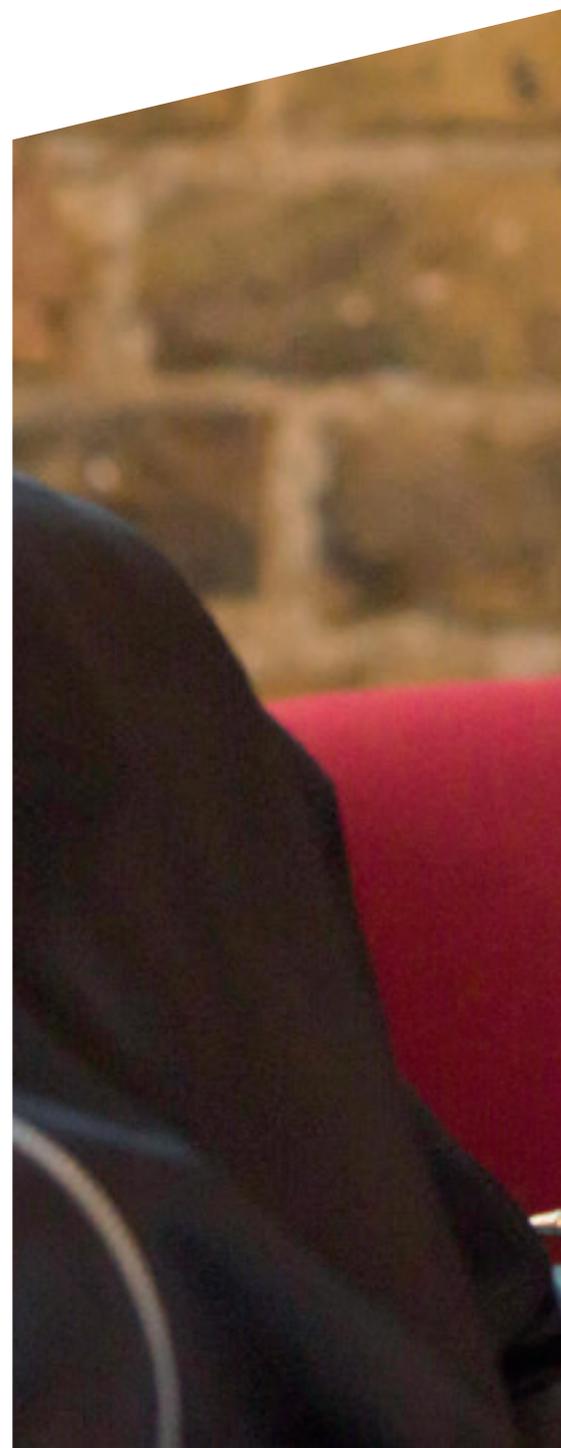
Table 4 (continued):

Local authority area	Low qualified		Middle qualified		High qualified	
	Non-disadvantaged ↓ Disadvantaged					
Hounslow (WLA)	7%	16%	5%	17%	8%	47%
Islington (CLF)	14%	19%	10%	17%	16%	25%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF)	7%	10%	7%	18%	13%	44%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	4%	16%	2%	15%	3%	60%
Lambeth (CLF)	13%	15%	10%	14%	14%	34%
Lewisham (CLF)	10%	19%	7%	18%	9%	36%
Merton (SLP)	5%	20%	4%	20%	5%	45%
Newham (LL)	10%	11%	13%	16%	19%	31%
Redbridge (LL)	5%	12%	4%	16%	8%	55%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	6%	15%	4%	18%	6%	51%
Southwark (CLF)	13%	17%	10%	16%	14%	31%
Sutton (SLP)	3%	12%	2%	18%	3%	62%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	22%	11%	17%	9%	24%	18%
Waltham Forest (LL)	8%	14%	9%	19%	11%	40%
Wandsworth (CLF)	10%	20%	6%	15%	10%	40%
Westminster (CLF)	12%	13%	9%	13%	18%	35%

The Employment Gap

Local authority areas: the headlines

Local authorities can have a sizeable impact on the outcomes for young people not in education, employment or training (NEET). In London, local authorities are also working together in sub-regional partnerships on similar issues.



ment



From mayoral initiatives to local employment support schemes supporting young people, there's an increasing focus on the amount of positive activity that can be undertaken at a local level.

But there is a lack of helpful, quality data on 18-24 NEET figures at a local level, to help inform where we should focus our efforts. National statistical data provides

only headline regional figures. And while data such as the claimant count can provide an insight into unemployment, the broader NEET data covers those who aren't claiming benefits and are economically inactive.

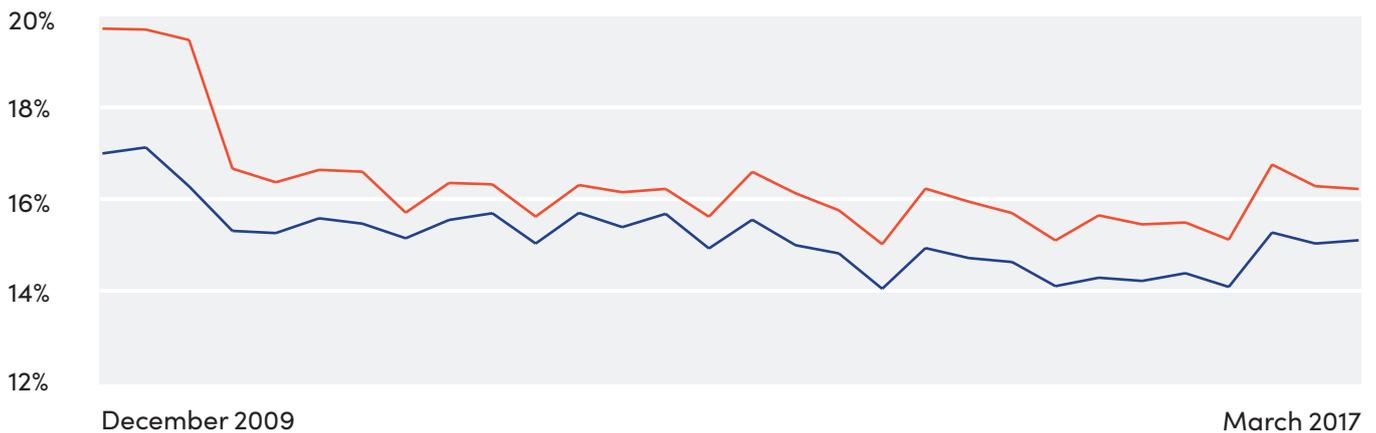
As noted in *Establishing the Employment Gap*, London has a slightly higher NEET rate than England as a whole, by roughly one percentage point (Chart 5):

Chart 5: The NEET rate in London is consistently higher than the national NEET rate

NEET rate vs time

— National — London

NEET rate



We see for the first time the stark differences within the London region, with young people from Lewisham around twice as likely to be NEET as those in Bromley.

For the first time, we can provide a picture of how the NEET rate varies by local authority area within London (Table 6).

In *Establishing the Employment Gap*, we found that the NEET rate in different regions varied by a few percentage points. Here we see for the first time the stark differences within the London region, with young people from

Lewisham around twice as likely to be NEET as those in Bromley. This sizable variation is not just within London, but within the SRPs themselves. Young people from Greenwich are still 50% more likely to be NEET than those from Bexley, a fellow member of the Local London partnership. These differences within the partnerships are a theme that emerges throughout the analysis.

Table 6: Almost twice the proportion of young people are NEET in Lewisham as in Bromley

Local authority area	NEET rate	Local authority area	NEET rate
England	14%	Havering (LL)	14%
London	15%	Hillingdon (WLA)	13%
Central London Forward (4)	18%	Hounslow (WLA)	13%
Local London	15%	Islington (CLF)	19%
South London Partnership (4)	14%	Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (2)	16%
West London Alliance	14%	Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)	13%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	16%	Lambeth (CLF)	16%
Barnet (WLA)	15%	Lewisham (CLF)	20%
Bexley (LL)	13%	Merton (SLP) (3)	16%
Brent (WLA)	16%	Newham (LL)	16%
Bromley	12%	Redbridge (LL)	14%
Camden (CLF)	16%	Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	16%
Croydon (SLP)	15%	Southwark (CLF)	19%
Ealing (WLA)	14%	Sutton (SLP) (1)	12%
Enfield (LL)	14%	Tower Hamlets (CLF)	16%
Greenwich (LL)	18%	Waltham Forest (LL)	16%
Hackney (CLF)	18%	Wandsworth (CLF)	19%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	16%	Westminster (CLF)	18%
Haringey (CLF)	19%		
Harrow (WLA)	14%		

ⁱ Data in this chapter is based on figures for March 2017 and is restricted to 21 year olds (i.e. the 2011 cohort). Figures for some local authority areas, noted above, come with additional caveats, which are explained in the methodology reference section at the back of the report.

The Employment Gap

Our earlier report, *Establishing the Employment Gap*, measured the noticeable difference in NEET rates between young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and their better-off peers. When looking at data from March 2017, with 26% of disadvantaged young people are NEET, compared to 13% of their better-off peers.

In London, the Employment Gap is only half the size of the national figure – a difference of around seven percentage points (Chart 7). This is a defining feature of London and it's driven by two underlying factors. First, the NEET rate for disadvantaged young people is far lower in London than for other regions (Chart 8). And the NEET rate for non-disadvantaged young people is slightly higher in London than nationally (Chart 9).



In London, the Employment Gap is only half the size of the national figure.

Chart 7: The Employment Gap in London is consistently half the size of the gap across England
Employment gap vs time

— National — London

Employment Gap

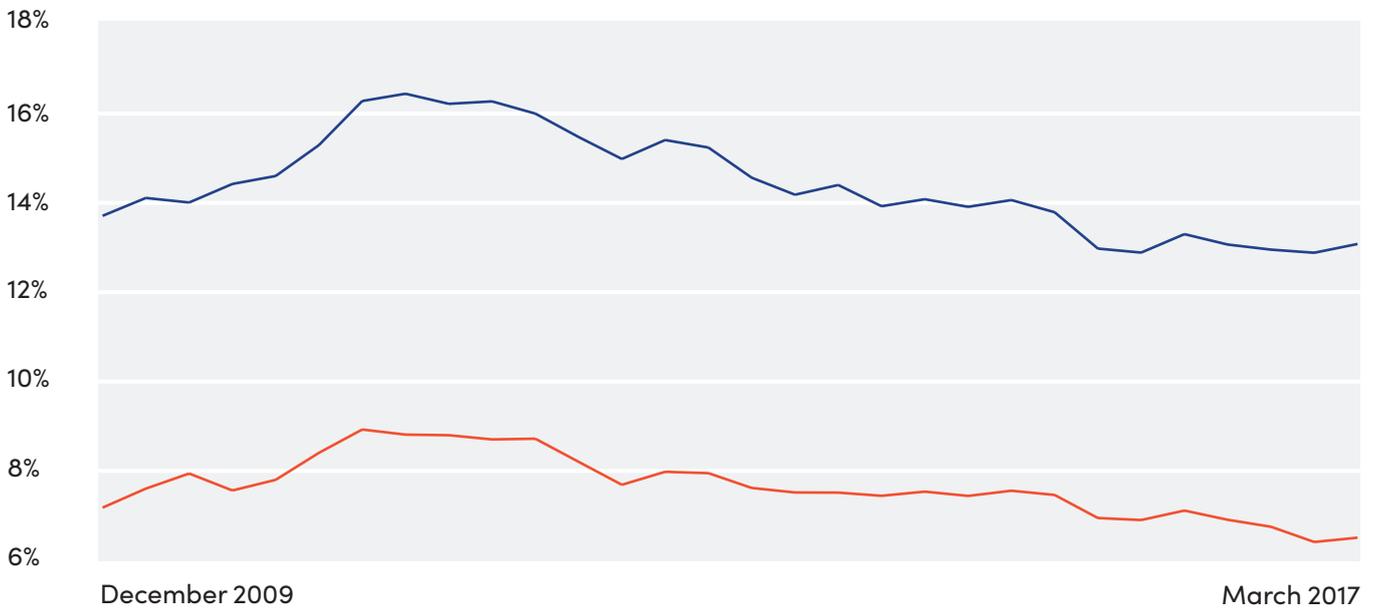


Chart 8: NEET rates for disadvantaged young people in London are much lower than in England
NEET rate (disadvantaged young people) vs time

— National — London

NEET rate (disadvantaged young people)

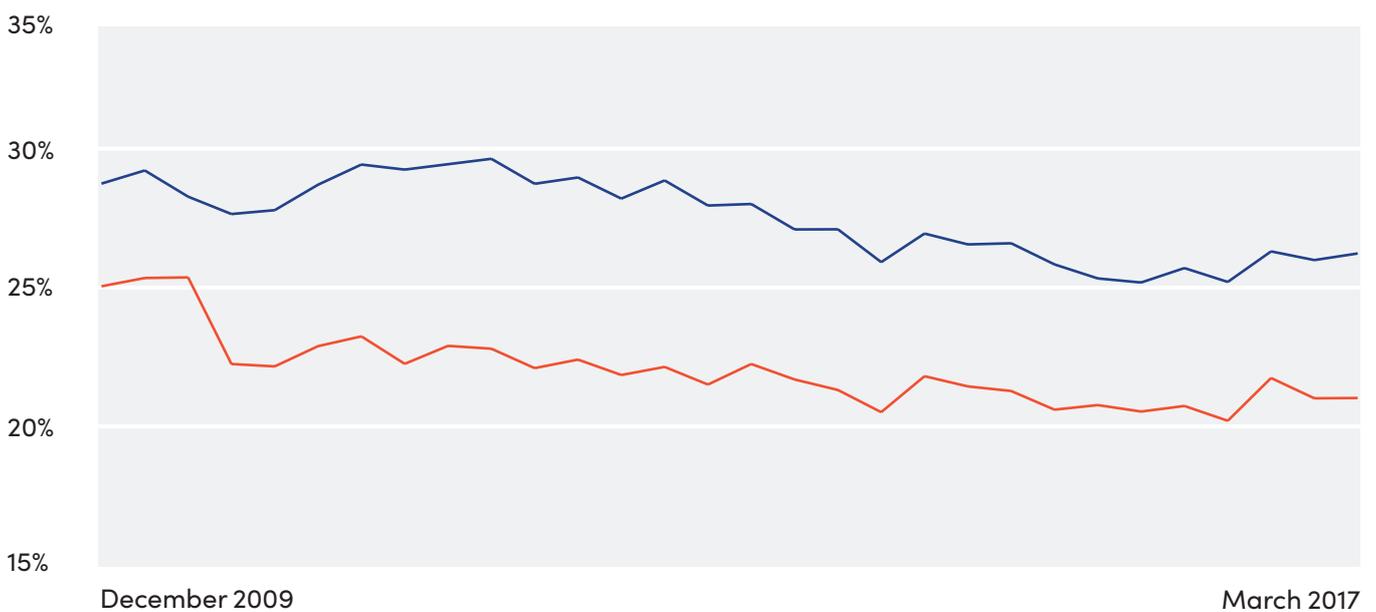
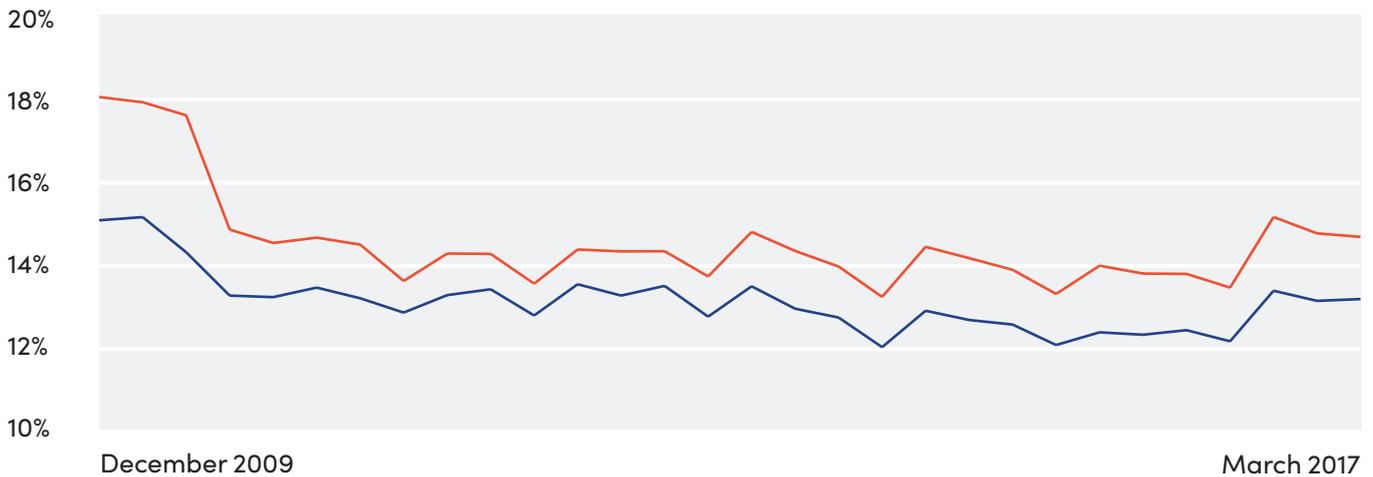


Chart 9: NEET rates for non-disadvantaged young people in London are higher than the rate across England

NEET rate (non-disadvantaged young people) vs time

— National — London

NEET rate (non-disadvantaged young people)



These differences highlight the complicated picture of NEET rates in London. It is undoubtedly good news that outcomes for disadvantaged young people in London are closer to those of their better-off peers than in any other region. And it's particularly positive that this is driven in large part by better outcomes for disadvantaged young people. But it is not unalloyed good news – the higher NEET rate for non-disadvantaged young people is a concern. We will see a similar pattern frequently throughout this report, with the data revealing a mix of good news to build upon and areas of challenge to focus on.

One of the easiest places to see this pattern is in the data on the Employment Gap by local authority area. This highlights the extent to which different areas within London see different outcomes for young people based on their background (Table 10):

Outcomes for disadvantaged young people in London are closer to those of their better-off peers than in any other region.



Table 10: The Employment Gap is not inevitable – it barely exists in Hackney and is reversed in Westminster

Local authority area	Disadvantage NEET rate	Non-disadvantage NEET rate	Gap (%pts)
England	26%	12%	13%
London	20%	14%	6%
Central London Forward (4)	20%	17%	3%
Local London	20%	14%	6%
South London Partnership (4)	21%	14%	7%
West London Alliance	20%	13%	7%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	19%	15%	3%
Barnet (WLA)	18%	14%	4%
Bexley (LL)	22%	12%	10%
Brent (WLA)	22%	15%	7%
Bromley	22%	11%	11%
Camden (CLF)	20%	14%	6%
Croydon (SLP)	21%	13%	8%
Ealing (WLA)	19%	13%	7%
Enfield (LL)	18%	13%	5%
Greenwich (LL)	23%	17%	6%
Hackney (CLF)	19%	18%	1%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	22%	14%	8%
Haringey (CLF)	21%	18%	3%
Harrow (WLA)	20%	13%	7%
Havering (LL)	26%	13%	13%
Hillingdon (WLA)	23%	11%	12%
Hounslow (WLA)	17%	12%	5%
Islington (CLF)	21%	17%	4%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (2)	19%	14%	4%

Table 10 (continued):

Local authority area	Disadvantage NEET rate	Non-disadvantage NEET rate	Gap (%pts)
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)		12%	
Lambeth (CLF)	17%	16%	2%
Lewisham (CLF)	28%	17%	11%
Merton (SLP) (3)	18%	15%	3%
Newham (LL)	17%	16%	2%
Redbridge (LL)	19%	12%	7%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	23%	14%	9%
Southwark (CLF)	22%	18%	4%
Sutton (SLP) (1)		11%	
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	18%	13%	5%
Waltham Forest (LL)	21%	15%	6%
Wandsworth (CLF)	24%	18%	6%
Westminster (CLF)	17%	18%	-2%

Westminster has a negative Employment Gap – disadvantaged young people are less likely to be NEET than their better-off peers.

Extraordinarily, Westminster has a negative Employment Gap – disadvantaged young people are less likely to be NEET than their better-off peers. This is an inspiring finding, as it suggests that the existence of the Employment Gap is not inevitable. And while Westminster is the only place where this is true in London, there are several local authorities with employment gaps so small as to be almost eliminated. Interestingly, the places with the largest employment gaps tend to be outer London boroughs, which potentially suggests transport as a factor.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, in places like Bromley and Lewisham, the Employment Gap is very similar to the national Employment Gap. In other regions, this would place them firmly in the middle of the table, ahead of local authority areas with very high NEET rates. It's only London's strong performance that makes average outcomes look like poor ones. Nonetheless, it would be a mistake to assume the positive story told by the London regional figures applied everywhere.

The findings again underscore the levels of variation within the SRPs, with Lewisham and Westminster at opposite ends of the table despite both being part of the Central London Forward partnership. It would be a mistake to focus only on the top line overall figures for each sub-regional partnership.

Similarly, local authority areas that might superficially appear similar may have important differences that are easy to overlook from afar. Lambeth and Hammersmith and Fulham are a case in point. In Table 6, they sit near each other in the top half of the table, with NEET rates of 16%. Now they've diverged towards opposite ends of the table, in large part due to their different outcomes for disadvantaged young people. It is important not to let a single measure be the sole consideration when looking at local authority area outcomes.

This is a message borne out by Bexley. Bexley has the fifth lowest NEET rate in Table 6, a noteworthy achievement. But in Table 10 we see Bexley has the fifth highest Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers. It is not uncommon for a local authority area to be among the strongest performers on some measures, but the weakest on others. Chapter 5 presents a rounded summary of different measures on a local authority area by local authority area basis.

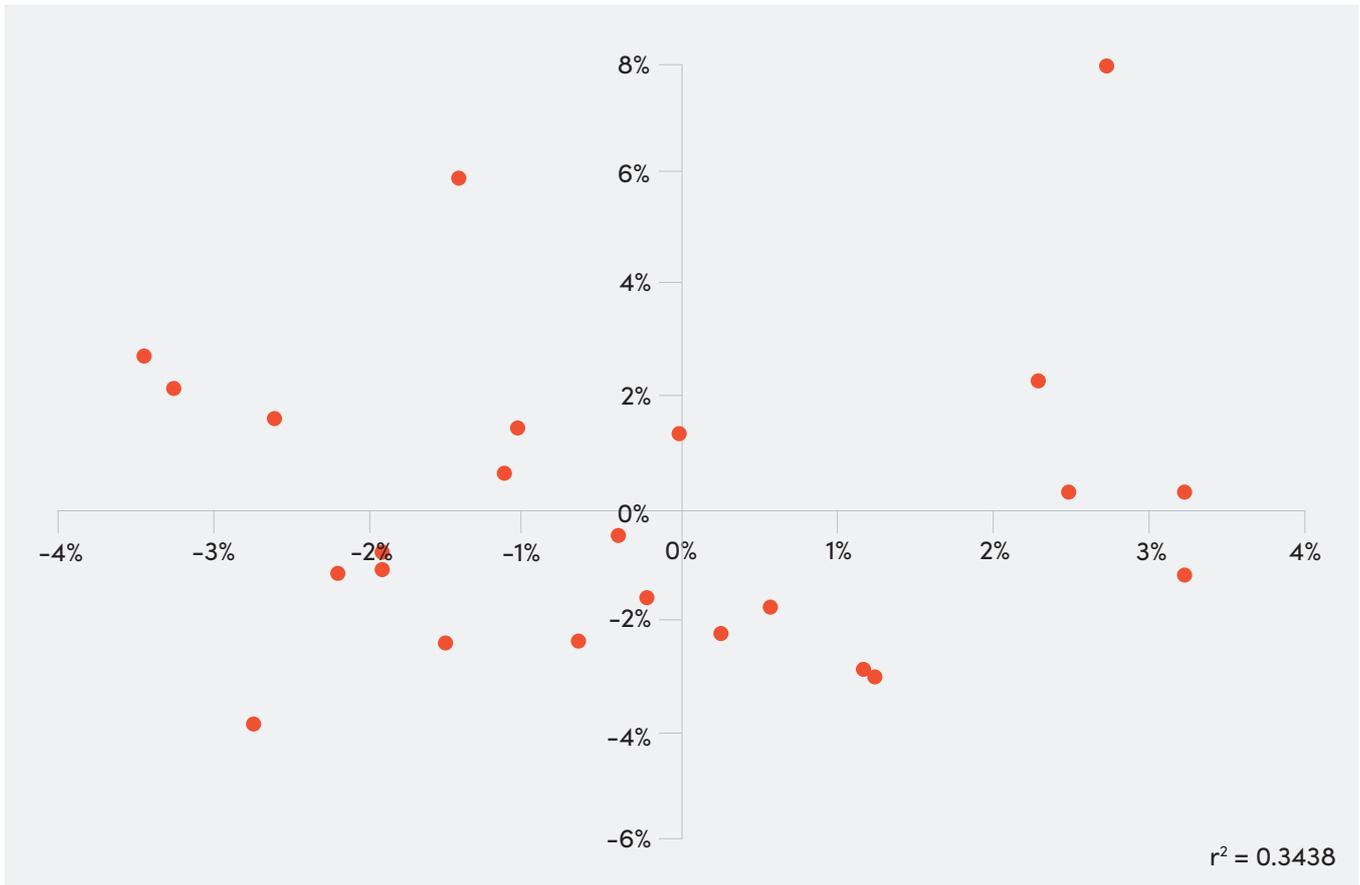
More generally, the local authority area NEET rate for disadvantaged young people in London is not especially well correlated with the equivalent NEET rate for their better-off peers (Chart 11). While most local authority areas are either above or below the average on both measures, some are above for one and below for the other. Even among those that are either above or below average on both measures, often one measure is much closer to the average than the other.

Chart 11: NEET rates for disadvantaged young people and non-disadvantaged young people are not especially closely related

Difference between disadvantaged NEET rate in local authority area and the average disadvantaged NEET rate for local authorities in London

vs

Difference between non-disadvantaged NEET rate in local authority area and the average non-disadvantaged NEET rate for local authorities in London



To be more explicit: a low Employment Gap does not automatically mean a low NEET rate and a low NEET rate does not necessarily mean a low Employment Gap. Policymakers should care about both and will be able to make decisions that help reduce both measures. But the evidence suggests you cannot assume that focussing on one will be enough to improve the other. After all, Wandsworth and Hounslow both have very low employment gaps, but NEET rates are far higher in the former than the latter.

Finally, when looking at the NEET rates for disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged young people, another theme emerges: the variation is bigger for disadvantaged young people than for non-disadvantaged young people. This is another recurrent theme in the analysis.

Understanding the NEET population in London

So far, we have looked at outcomes for disadvantaged young people and analysed the proportion who become NEET. We can also look at young people who are NEET and determine the proportion that are disadvantaged. In *Establishing the Employment Gap*, we found that 26% of NEET young people

in England were from disadvantaged backgrounds (compared to 15% of young people), as were 32% of NEET young people in London (compared to 17% of young people). We can now extend this analysis to look at the different local authority areas (Table 12).

Table 12: Over two thirds of NEET young people in Tower Hamlets are from disadvantaged backgrounds – more than three and a half times the proportion in Bexley

Local authority area	Proportion of NEET young people who are disadvantaged
England	27%
London	32%
Central London Forward (4)	43%
Local London	30%
South London Partnership (4)	23%
West London Alliance	30%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	32%
Barnet (WLA)	23%
Bexley (LL)	18%
Brent (WLA)	32%
Bromley	19%
Camden (CLF)	43%
Croydon (SLP)	24%
Ealing (WLA)	35%
Enfield (LL)	30%
Greenwich (LL)	33%

Table 12 (continued):

Local authority area	Proportion of NEET young people who are disadvantaged
Hackney (CLF)	42%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	45%
Haringey (CLF)	42%
Harrow (WLA)	28%
Havering (LL)	18%
Hillingdon (WLA)	31%
Hounslow (WLA)	25%
Islington (CLF)	50%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (2)	31%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)	
Lambeth (CLF)	34%
Lewisham (CLF)	34%
Merton (SLP) (3)	19%
Newham (LL)	44%
Redbridge (LL)	26%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	25%
Southwark (CLF)	44%
Sutton (SLP) (1)	
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	69%
Waltham Forest (LL)	35%
Wandsworth (CLF)	31%
Westminster (CLF)	41%

Once again, the differences are stark, with a significantly higher proportion of NEET young people in Tower Hamlets coming from disadvantaged backgrounds than in Bexley. There is something of an inner London compared to outer London pattern here, though this largely reflects the differing levels of disadvantage that local authority areas have in their underlying population of young people.

We have already established from Table 2 that most young people in Tower Hamlets are from a disadvantaged background, compared to under one in 10 in other places. By comparing the proportion of NEET young people who are from a disadvantaged background to the proportion of the underlying population, we can see to what extent disadvantaged young people are overrepresented in the NEET group (Table 13).

Table 13: NEET young people are disproportionately from disadvantaged backgrounds almost everywhere, but in some places much more so

Local authority area	Disadvantage (Population)	Disadvantage (NEET young people)	Overrepresentation of disadvantaged young people
England	15%	27%	1.77
London	25%	32%	1.30
Central London Forward (4)	39%	43%	1.11
Local London	23%	30%	1.30
South London Partnership (4)	13%	23%	1.71
West London Alliance	22%	30%	1.39
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	28%	32%	1.15
Barnet (WLA)	19%	23%	1.23
Bexley (LL)	10%	18%	1.69
Brent (WLA)	24%	32%	1.33
Bromley	11%	19%	1.80
Camden (CLF)	35%	43%	1.23
Croydon (SLP)	17%	24%	1.43
Ealing (WLA)	26%	35%	1.35
Enfield (LL)	23%	30%	1.26
Greenwich (LL)	27%	33%	1.23
Hackney (CLF)	40%	42%	1.04
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	34%	45%	1.34
Haringey (CLF)	38%	42%	1.09
Harrow (WLA)	20%	28%	1.40
Havering (LL)	10%	18%	1.82
Hillingdon (WLA)	18%	31%	1.74
Hounslow (WLA)	19%	25%	1.30
Islington (CLF)	45%	50%	1.11

Table 13 (continued):

Local authority area	Disadvantage (Population)	Disadvantage (NEET young people)	Overrepresentation of disadvantaged young people
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF)	25%	31% (2)	1.21
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)	9%		
Lambeth (CLF)	31%	34%	1.07
Lewisham (CLF)	24%	34%	1.41
Merton (SLP) (3)	16%	19%	1.18
Newham (LL)	42%	44%	1.06
Redbridge (LL)	19%	26%	1.41
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	17%	25%	1.50
Southwark (CLF)	39%	44%	1.12
Sutton (SLP) (1)	8%		
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	63%	69%	1.11
Waltham Forest (LL)	27%	35%	1.27
Wandsworth (CLF)	25%	31%	1.23
Westminster (CLF)	44%	41%	0.94

The NEET population is disproportionately disadvantaged everywhere except for the outlier, Westminster. But while disadvantaged young people are overrepresented in the NEET population of Hillingdon by a factor of 1.74, in Hackney they are only overrepresented by a factor of 1.04.

This still partly reflects levels of disadvantage – for Hackney to match Hillingdon’s figure of 1.82, disadvantaged young people would need to make up almost three quarters of young people who are NEET. Nonetheless, there is more than a clear difference between the two.

The role of qualifications

In *Establishing the Employment Gap*, we found that the low qualified group (who do not have five GCSEs at A*-C or equivalent by age 18) are around twice as likely to be NEET as middle qualified young people who do (but who do not have A-levels or equivalent).

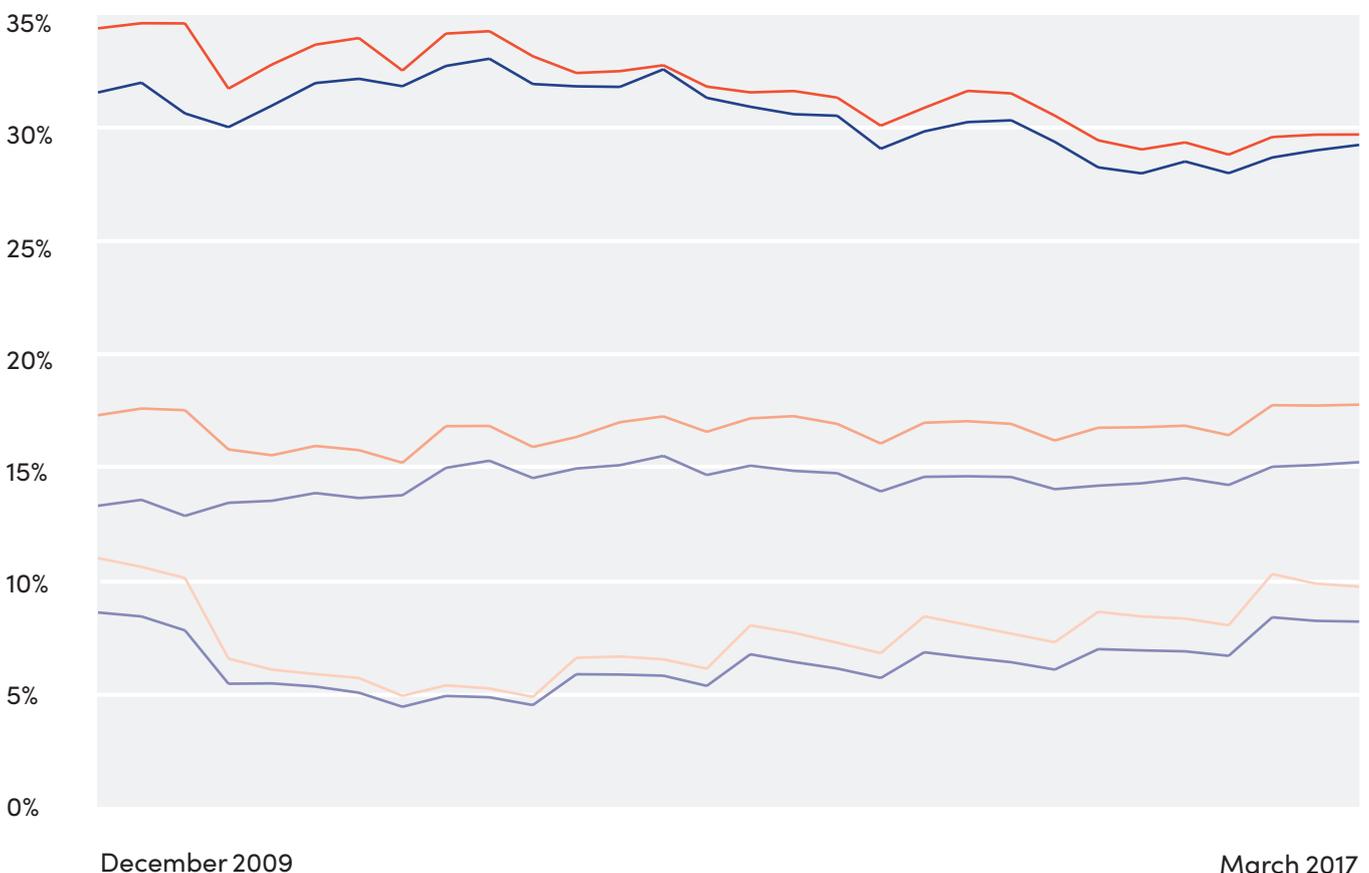
By comparing the national NEET rate for each of our three qualification groups to the NEET rate in London, we can see that the higher overall NEET rate (Chart 5) is driven by a higher NEET rate for each qualification group (Chart 14).

Chart 14: Young people in London are more likely to be NEET than similarly qualified young people in England as a whole, but this is especially true for middle qualified young people

NEET rate for each qualification group vs time

— Low qualified, National — Low qualified, London — Mid qualified, National
— Mid qualified, London — High qualified, National — High qualified, London

NEET rate



As before, we are able to see for the first time how this NEET rate varies across different parts of London (Table 15).

Table 15: Low qualified young people are 50% more likely to be NEET in Lewisham compared to low qualified young people in Sutton

Local authority area	NEET rate Low qualified	NEET rate Mid qualified	NEET rate High qualified
England	29%	15%	8%
London	30%	18%	9%
Central London Forward (4)	33%	20%	11%
Local London	30%	17%	9%
South London Partnership (4)	28%	17%	9%
West London Alliance	28%	17%	9%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	27%	19%	9%
Barnet (WLA)	31%	18%	10%
Bexley (LL)	26%	13%	8%
Brent (WLA)	31%	18%	11%
Bromley	25%	15%	7%
Camden (CLF)	28%	16%	11%
Croydon (SLP)	28%	17%	9%
Ealing (WLA)	25%	18%	8%
Enfield (LL)	29%	16%	8%
Greenwich (LL)	31%	18%	9%
Hackney (CLF)	35%	17%	11%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	33%	19%	10%
Haringey (CLF)	35%	23%	11%
Harrow (WLA)	33%	19%	9%
Havering (LL)	30%	16%	9%
Hillingdon (WLA)	27%	16%	7%

Table 15 (continued)

Local authority area	NEET rate Low qualified	NEET rate Mid qualified	NEET rate High qualified
Hounslow (WLA)	25%	12%	9%
Islington (CLF)	31%	17%	12%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (2)	29%	23%	10%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)	31%	14%	8%
Lambeth (CLF)	32%	18%	10%
Lewisham (CLF)	37%	25%	10%
Merton (SLP) (3)	28%	18%	10%
Newham (LL)	32%	18%	10%
Redbridge (LL)	32%	15%	9%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	33%	22%	9%
Southwark (CLF)	34%	21%	12%
Sutton (SLP) (1)	24%	17%	8%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	29%	17%	8%
Waltham Forest (LL)	32%	19%	10%
Wandsworth (CLF)	31%	19%	13%
Westminster (CLF)	33%	22%	11%

In many respects, what we see here is what might be expected. The jump from low to middle qualification level has a bigger impact than the jump from middle to high qualified. There is more variability in the NEET rate for low qualified young people than in the high qualified groups. And the order of the local authority areas is comparable to the order they appear when looking at the overall NEET rates.

Nonetheless, geographical variation is interesting and nuanced. Young people in Hounslow are much less likely to be NEET than their similarly qualified counterparts in Hammersmith and Fulham – both parts of West London Alliance SRP. But specifically, they are 50% more likely to be NEET if middle qualified, around a third more likely to be NEET if low qualified, but scarcely more likely to be NEET if high qualified.

And there are some examples where it is better to be from a certain local authority area and only be middle qualified, than from another area and high qualified – the NEET rate for high qualified young people from Wandsworth and Southwark is higher than the middle qualified group in Hounslow.

Coming from a disadvantaged background affects people wherever they go to school, but it affects young people differently in different places. The same is true of qualification, and the impact of geography is nuanced.

Understanding the NEET population in London

Instead of looking at the proportion of young people with different qualifications who end up NEET, we can look at the group of NEET young people and ask – what qualifications do they have? In *Establishing*

the Employment Gap, we found that around half of NEET young people are low qualified nationally, but only 42% in London. Once again, this hides significant variation (Table 16).

Table 16: While over half of young people who are NEET in Greenwich are low qualified, it's under a third in Harrow

Local authority area	Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified
England	48%
London	42%
Central London Forward (4)	45%
Local London	42%
South London Partnership (4)	38%
West London Alliance	39%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	46%
Barnet (WLA)	34%
Bexley (LL)	46%
Brent (WLA)	41%
Bromley	42%
Camden (CLF)	44%
Croydon (SLP)	43%
Ealing (WLA)	40%

Table 16 (continued):

Local authority area	Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified
Enfield (LL)	44%
Greenwich (LL)	56%
Hackney (CLF)	46%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	41%
Haringey (CLF)	48%
Harrow (WLA)	30%
Havering (LL)	38%
Hillingdon (WLA)	44%
Hounslow (WLA)	40%
Islington (CLF)	50%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (2)	27%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)	40%
Lambeth (CLF)	43%
Lewisham (CLF)	48%
Merton (SLP) (3)	38%
Newham (LL)	38%
Redbridge (LL)	38%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	37%
Southwark (CLF)	41%
Sutton (SLP) (1)	28%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	47%
Waltham Forest (LL)	36%
Wandsworth (CLF)	44%
Westminster (CLF)	39%

The pattern of variation continues, with over half of young people in Greenwich and Islington who are NEET being low qualified, compared to three in 10 in Harrow. But we saw in Table 3 that Greenwich and Islington both have relatively higher levels of young

people with low levels of qualification, while in Harrow the levels are lower. Therefore, we need to control for this, by looking at how overrepresented low qualified young people are in the NEET population, compared to the population of young people at large (Table 17).

Table 17: Low qualified young people make up a disproportionate share of NEET young people, especially in Kingston upon Thames

Local authority area	Low qualified (Population)	Low qualified (NEET young people)	Overrepresentation of low qualified young people
England	24%	48%	2.02
London	21%	42%	1.94
Central London Forward	25%	45%	1.81
Local London	22%	42%	1.96
South London Partnership	18%	38%	2.04
West London Alliance	20%	39%	1.97
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	27%	46%	1.71
Barnet (WLA)	16%	34%	2.10
Bexley (LL)	23%	46%	2.00
Brent (WLA)	22%	41%	1.88
Bromley	21%	42%	2.04
Camden (CLF)	26%	44%	1.73
Croydon (SLP)	22%	43%	1.91
Ealing (WLA)	23%	40%	1.75
Enfield (LL)	22%	44%	2.02
Greenwich (LL)	34%	56%	1.66
Hackney (CLF)	24%	46%	1.91
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	20%	41%	2.01
Haringey (CLF)	26%	48%	1.83
Harrow (WLA)	13%	30%	2.33
Havering (LL)	18%	38%	2.09

Table 17 (continued):

Local authority area	Low qualified (Population)	Low qualified (NEET young people)	Overrepresentation of low qualified young people
Hillingdon (WLA)	22%	44%	2.02
Hounslow (WLA)	20%	40%	1.95
Islington (CLF)	30%	50%	1.66
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF)	15%	27%	1.88
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	17%	40%	2.39
Lambeth (CLF)	22%	43%	1.97
Lewisham (CLF)	26%	48%	1.84
Merton (SLP)	21%	38%	1.83
Newham (LL)	20%	38%	1.94
Redbridge (LL)	16%	38%	2.32
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	18%	37%	2.11
Southwark (CLF)	24%	41%	1.76
Sutton (SLP)	13%	28%	2.09
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	25%	47%	1.86
Waltham Forest (LL)	19%	36%	1.93
Wandsworth (CLF)	27%	44%	1.64
Westminster (CLF)	21%	39%	1.88

We see that, while young people who are NEET are disproportionately low qualified everywhere, they are overrepresented by a factor of over 2.39 in Kingston upon Thames, compared to only 1.64 in Wandsworth. And while some local authority areas have moved from one extreme to the other – Greenwich from top three to bottom three – it is not the case that the story changes for every local authority area when you factor in context. Croydon, for example, sits mid-table in both tables 16 and 17.

Unlike when we looked at disadvantage, all local authority areas see low qualified young people overrepresented among NEET young people and no local authority area is close to parity. This makes sense – there’s a causal link between having fewer qualifications and being NEET in a way there isn’t with disadvantage. The solution to the problems low qualified young people face, however, can be solved by education.

Bringing together disadvantage and qualification

Our *Establishing the Employment Gap* report found that the “doubly disadvantaged” group – young people from disadvantaged backgrounds with low qualifications – are not accessing the labour market and this should be a top concern for policymakers.

The data divides into six distinct groups based on qualification and disadvantage combined. We can compare the national NEET rate for each of these qualification/disadvantage groups to each respective NEET rate in London.



The "doubly disadvantaged" group – young people from disadvantaged backgrounds with low qualifications – are not accessing the labour market and this should be a top concern for policymakers.

We find that the higher overall NEET rate (Chart 5) is driven by a combination of the previous findings – higher NEET rates for non-disadvantaged groups at all levels of qualification, especially low qualified young people, is offset in part by lower NEET rates for disadvantaged groups at all levels of qualification (again,

especially low qualified young people). The doubly disadvantaged group has the highest NEET rate (Chart 18).

The significant variation between better and worse performing local authority areas continues here as elsewhere.

Chart 18: The trend of disadvantaged young people faring better in London than nationally, while non-disadvantaged young people fare worse, is true for both low and middle qualified groups

NEET rate for each qualification and disadvantage group vs time

- London — National
- Low qualified & disadvantaged (1)
- Low qualified & non-disadvantaged (2)
- Mid qualified & disadvantaged (3)
- Mid qualified & non-disadvantaged (4)
- High qualified & disadvantaged (5)
- High qualified & non-disadvantaged (6)

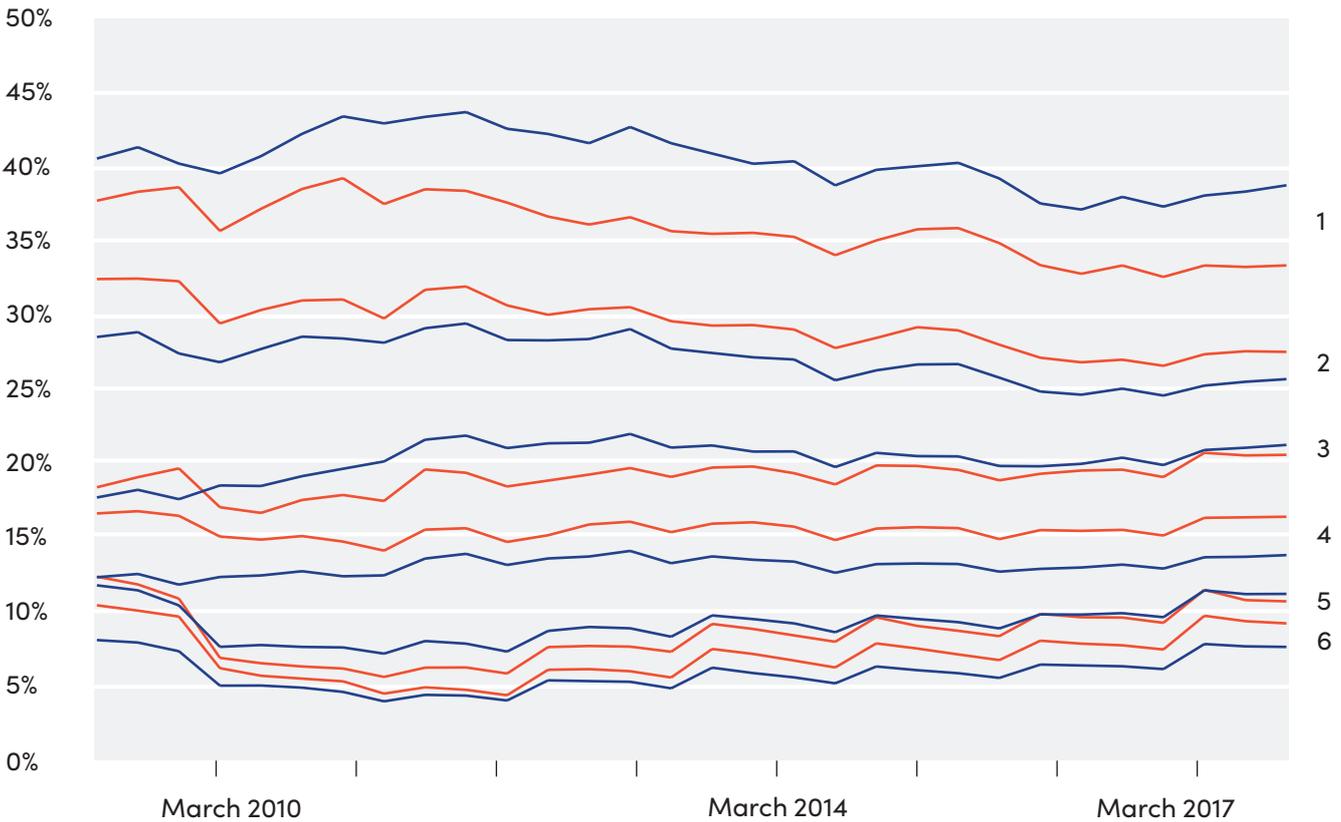


Table 19: Doubly disadvantaged young people – those from disadvantaged backgrounds with low qualifications – are most likely to become NEET

Local authority area	Low qualified		Middle qualified		High qualified	
	Non-disadvantaged	Disadvantaged	Non-disadvantaged	Disadvantaged	Non-disadvantaged	Disadvantaged
England	39%	25%	22%	14%	11%	7%
London	34%	28%	20%	17%	11%	9%
Central London Forward (4)	34%	31%	21%	18%	11%	11%
Local London	32%	28%	20%	16%	11%	9%
South London Partnership (4)	36%	26%	23%	17%	11%	9%
West London Alliance	34%	25%	19%	16%	11%	9%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	30%	26%	23%	17%	7%	10%
Barnet (WLA)	31%	31%	19%	18%	10%	10%
Bexley (LL)	31%	25%	21%	12%	12%	7%
Brent (WLA)	37%	27%	18%	18%	13%	10%
Bromley	34%	24%	25%	13%	11%	7%
Camden (CLF)	31%	25%	17%	15%	12%	10%
Croydon (SLP)	36%	25%	19%	16%	11%	8%
Ealing (WLA)	30%	22%	23%	16%	9%	8%
Enfield (LL)	30%	28%	15%	16%	10%	8%
Greenwich (LL)	32%	30%	19%	18%	12%	9%
Hackney (CLF)	35%	35%	15%	19%	11%	11%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	38%	26%	15%	21%	13%	10%
Haringey (CLF)	33%	36%	26%	19%	10%	11%
Harrow (WLA)	41%	28%	18%	19%	11%	9%
Havering (LL)	39%	28%	27%	15%	12%	9%
Hillingdon (WLA)	39%	22%	22%	14%	11%	7%
Hounslow (WLA)	26%	24%	14%	12%	12%	8%
Islington (CLF)	34%	29%	18%	16%	13%	11%

Table 19 (continued):

Local authority area	Low qualified		Middle qualified		High qualified	
	Non-disadvantaged ↓ Disadvantaged					
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (2)	30%	28%	34%	19%		11%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)	37%	30%		14%		8%
Lambeth (CLF)	32%	32%	23%	15%	7%	11%
Lewisham (CLF)	46%	32%	29%	23%	13%	9%
Merton (SLP) (3)	35%	26%		19%	12%	10%
Newham (LL)	32%	32%	19%	18%	10%	10%
Redbridge (LL)	35%	30%	16%	15%	11%	8%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	39%	29%	39%	19%		9%
Southwark (CLF)	33%	35%	23%	19%	14%	12%
Sutton (SLP) (1)	29%	23%		18%		8%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	32%	23%	19%	14%	8%	9%
Waltham Forest (LL)	34%	30%	23%	16%	12%	10%
Wandsworth (CLF)	36%	29%	23%	18%	15%	13%
Westminster (CLF)	32%	34%	17%	26%	9%	12%

Not far short of half of doubly disadvantaged young people become NEET in Lewisham, compared to slightly more than a quarter in Hounslow.

Hounslow and Harrow, both parts of the West London Alliance, sit 32nd and second in the table respectively.

Disadvantage is such a crucial factor in outcomes that in some local authority areas, such as Havering, disadvantaged young people with five GCSEs are still more likely to be NEET than their better-off but worse qualified peers from places like nearby Bexley.

And in Bromley, Ealing, and Kensington and Chelsea, this is true even in the same local authority area – it is better to be better-off than to have better qualifications. GCSEs are not as protective against the chances of being NEET as might be expected – disadvantage can impact young people's outcomes even more so.

The doubly disadvantaged group is a sizeable proportion of all young people who are NEET in most of London (Table 20).

Table 20: Over a third of NEET young people in Tower Hamlets are doubly disadvantaged, compared to one in 10 in Havering

Local authority area	Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	Local authority area	Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged
England	18%	Ealing (WLA)	18%
London	17%	Enfield (LL)	17%
Central London Forward (4)	22%	Greenwich (LL)	22%
Local London	16%	Hackney (CLF)	22%
South London Partnership (4)	13%	Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	27%
West London Alliance	16%	Haringey (CLF)	22%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	17%	Harrow (WLA)	14%
Barnet (WLA)	11%	Havering (LL)	11%
Bexley (LL)	11%	Hillingdon (WLA)	18%
Brent (WLA)	18%	Hounslow (WLA)	12%
Bromley	11%	Islington (CLF)	25%
Camden (CLF)	24%	Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (2)	
Croydon (SLP)	13%	Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)	
		Lambeth (CLF)	17%
		Lewisham (CLF)	20%
		Merton (SLP) (3)	
		Newham (LL)	18%
		Redbridge (LL)	14%
		Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	
		Southwark (CLF)	19%
		Sutton (SLP) (1)	
		Tower Hamlets (CLF)	35%
		Waltham Forest (LL)	14%
		Wandsworth (CLF)	16%
		Westminster (CLF)	20%

In Bromley, Ealing, and Kensington and Chelsea, this is true even in the same local authority area – it is better to be better-off than to have better qualifications.

One third of young people who are NEET in Tower Hamlets are doubly disadvantaged, compared to one in nine in Havering. As with previous sections, analysis that factors in different levels

of double disadvantage among young people are essential to fully understand the picture that the LEO data presents (Table 21).

Table 21: Doubly disadvantaged young people are three times as prevalent in Hillingdon's NEET population as the overall population

Local authority area	Low qualified disadvantaged (Population)	Low qualified disadvantaged (NEET young people)	Overrepresentation of low qualified and disadvantaged young people
England	7%	18%	2.70
London	8%	17%	2.19
Central London Forward (4)	12%	22%	1.89
Local London	7%	15%	2.20
South London Partnership (4)	5%	13%	2.48
West London Alliance	7%	16%	2.37
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	9%	17%	1.86
Barnet (WLA)	5%	11%	2.12
Bexley (LL)	5%	11%	2.37
Brent (WLA)	8%	18%	2.29
Bromley	4%	11%	2.69
Camden (CLF)	12%	24%	1.91
Croydon (SLP)	5%	13%	2.48
Ealing (WLA)	9%	18%	2.11
Enfield (LL)	8%	17%	2.13
Greenwich (LL)	13%	22%	1.74
Hackney (CLF)	12%	22%	1.89
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	12%	27%	2.29
Haringey (CLF)	12%	22%	1.76
Harrow (WLA)	5%	14%	2.91
Havering (LL)	4%	11%	2.66
Hillingdon (WLA)	6%	18%	2.93

Table 21 (continued):

Local authority area	Low qualified disadvantaged (Population)	Low qualified disadvantaged (NEET young people)	Overrepresentation of low qualified and disadvantaged young people
Hounslow (WLA)	6%	12%	2.05
Islington (CLF)	14%	25%	1.80
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (2)	7%		
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (1)	3%		
Lambeth (CLF)	9%	17%	1.99
Lewisham (CLF)	9%	20%	2.28
Merton (SLP) (3)	5%		
Newham (LL)	9%	18%	1.97
Redbridge (LL)	6%	14%	2.55
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (2)	6%		
Southwark (CLF)	11%	19%	1.71
Sutton (SLP) (1)	3%		
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	17%	35%	2.03
Waltham Forest (LL)	7%	14%	2.07
Wandsworth (CLF)	9%	16%	1.88
Westminster (CLF)	11%	20%	1.84

This table illustrates the significance of double disadvantage. In Hillingdon and Harrow, this group of young people makes up nearly three times the share of NEET young people as the population. What we see is that young people from disadvantaged backgrounds with low qualifications are being locked out of the opportunities that are open to their better-off and better-qualified peers in London.

Doubly disadvantaged young people are three times as prevalent in Hillingdon's NEET population as the overall population.

Higher Education

Most disadvantaged young people don't live in the most disadvantaged areas. If our aim is to improve the lives of individual people, we need to use measures that are at an individual level, not an area level.





But the go-to metric for measuring access to higher education for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds is the Participation of Local Areas measure (POLAR).

This has several consequences:

- Areas where lots of young people go to university are not considered a priority – even if its better-off young people going, with disadvantaged young people left behind.
- Areas where lots of young people go to university are not considered a priority, no matter how many disadvantaged young people they have in the area. For example, London is “classified as an almost universal ‘high participation’ area, thus the participation, or not, of white students who by other measures could be classified as coming from a lower socio-economic background cannot be examined using this data.”¹⁴

- It is possible to improve outcomes as measured by POLAR without improving outcomes for disadvantaged young people – as all local people in the POLAR area are treated the same.

In general, there are too few higher education statistics published which look into disadvantage based on information about Free School Meals (FSM) eligibility. In part, this reflects the fact that this is, by its nature, a very school-centric measure. But using LEO makes it easier to compare pre-16 education data, where FSM is invariably provided, with higher education data. The rest of this chapter uses the LEO data to explore access to higher education for young people who had been FSM eligible in secondary school, compared to others.

The Access Gap in higher education

In figures that are exceptional compared to other regions, 54% of young people across the 2007-2012 cohorts in London are recorded as having started a higher education (HE) course, compared to just 42% nationally.ⁱⁱ But only 47% of disadvantaged young people have started an HE course, compared to 56% of their better-off peers – an access gap of nine percentage points. This 47% is nonetheless higher than the figure for non-disadvantaged young people in any other region – a remarkably strong performance.

Of course, the main bar to entry into HE is qualifications, and while 77% of those with top GCSEs (five A*-C including English and maths) have started an HE course, only 25% of those without good GCSEs (fewer than five A*-C grades at GCSE, including missing at least one of English and maths) have started one. These two qualification groups account for around 90% of HE starters in London, and it is these two groups (top GCSEs/without good GCSEs) that provide enough data for a local authority area level analysis to be meaningful.

We know that disadvantaged young people are less likely to achieve top GCSEs (although they do best in London), and we know from *Research Briefing 2: Higher Education* that this explains a big part of the access gap. 77% of disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs start an HE course, the same proportion as their better off peers. There is no access gap. Once again, this is a unique positive story. But it is not the whole story – we know disadvantaged young people are less likely to access more selective higher education than their better-off peers, even in London.

ⁱⁱ By the 2016/17 academic year, which applies throughout the chapter.

In London, disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are as likely to start university as their better off peers.



Local differences in access to higher education

The good news story for the London region as a whole disguises the fact that different local authority areas see a significantly different proportion of young people going to university (Table 22).

Table 22: Two thirds from Hammersmith and Fulham go to university, compared to nearer a third of young people from Havering

Local authority area ⁱⁱⁱ	University Access rate (both groups)	University Access rate (without good GCSEs)	University Access rate (top GCSEs)
England	43%	12%	66%
London	55%	24%	75%
Central London Forward	53%	27%	77%
Local London	52%	22%	72%
South London Partnership	54%	19%	75%
West London Alliance	61%	28%	80%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	42%	20%	64%
Barnet (WLA)	65%	27%	81%
Bexley (LL)	46%	14%	67%
Brent (WLA)	66%	36%	83%
Bromley	48%	11%	66%
Camden (CLF)	57%	25%	81%

ⁱⁱⁱ As explained in the methodology at the end of this report, it is not possible to look at disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs progressing to university from Kensington and Chelsea, due to the low numbers of young people affected.

Table 22 (continued):

Local authority areaⁱⁱⁱ	University Access rate (both groups)	University Access rate (without good GCSEs)	University Access rate (top GCSEs)
Croydon (SLP)	49%	23%	71%
Ealing (WLA)	62%	30%	82%
Enfield (LL)	58%	27%	81%
Greenwich (LL)	46%	19%	71%
Hackney (CLF)	57%	30%	74%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	67%	27%	84%
Haringey (CLF)	57%	34%	81%
Harrow (WLA)	66%	35%	83%
Havering (LL)	39%	8%	54%
Hillingdon (WLA)	47%	18%	67%
Hounslow (WLA)	58%	24%	79%
Islington (CLF)	51%	27%	75%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (5)	66%		75%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	61%	18%	79%
Lambeth (CLF)	51%	25%	76%
Lewisham (CLF)	52%	26%	76%
Merton (SLP)	50%	21%	74%
Newham (LL)	58%	31%	80%
Redbridge (LL)	66%	28%	79%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	51%	14%	71%
Southwark (CLF)	52%	25%	75%
Sutton (SLP)	61%	11%	79%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	49%	24%	74%
Waltham Forest (LL)	50%	25%	72%
Wandsworth (CLF)	58%	27%	81%
Westminster (CLF)	64%	30%	82%

In most London local authority areas, the majority of young people access higher education, reflecting London's strong performance as a whole at sending young people to university. Still, the variations are sizable, with Redbridge and Havering having distinctly different proportions of young people accessing higher education, despite being neighbours and members of the Local London partnership. It is unhelpful to think about whether an SRP has high or low levels of access to higher education – the truth is the answer differs in different parts of each partnership.

There is still significant variation in similarly qualified young people's likelihood of enrolling at university in different places.

Those without good GCSEs in Harrow or Brent are more than four times as likely to start an HE course as those from Havering. Among top performers at GCSE, you are still over 30 percentage points more likely to go to university if you are a young person from Hammersmith and Fulham than Havering.

We can also look at the proportion of university starters by qualification (Table 23). We know that young people with top GCSEs are much more likely to go to university, and unsurprisingly they outnumber students without top GCSEs dramatically (when comparing the two groups). Nonetheless, the extent to which this story is true is also highly variable.

Those without good GCSEs in Harrow are more than four times as likely to start an HE course as those from Havering.



Table 23: Six times the proportion of university starters from Haringey as Sutton didn't have good GCSEs at 16

Local authority area	Proportion of university starters without good GCSEs	Proportion of university starters with top GCSEs	Ratio
England	12%	88%	7.59
London	17%	83%	4.77
Central London Forward	24%	76%	3.11
Local London	17%	83%	4.74
South London Partnership	13%	87%	6.75
West London Alliance	17%	83%	5.06
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	23%	77%	3.34
Barnet (WLA)	12%	88%	7.22
Bexley (LL)	12%	88%	7.57
Brent (WLA)	20%	80%	3.95
Bromley	8%	92%	11.99
Camden (CLF)	19%	81%	4.27
Croydon (SLP)	22%	78%	3.60
Ealing (WLA)	19%	81%	4.32
Enfield (LL)	19%	81%	4.16
Greenwich (LL)	20%	80%	3.94
Hackney (CLF)	22%	78%	3.62
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	12%	88%	7.05
Haringey (CLF)	29%	71%	2.39
Harrow (WLA)	19%	81%	4.30
Havering (LL)	7%	93%	13.87
Hillingdon (WLA)	17%	83%	4.98
Hounslow (WLA)	15%	85%	5.52
Islington (CLF)	27%	73%	2.77
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (5)			
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	8%	92%	10.81
Lambeth (CLF)	23%	77%	3.34
Lewisham (CLF)	24%	76%	3.16
Merton (SLP)	19%	81%	4.35

Table 23 (continued):

Local authority area	Proportion of university starters without good GCSEs	Proportion of university starters with top GCSEs	Ratio
Newham (LL)	25%	75%	2.93
Redbridge (LL)	11%	89%	7.95
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	9%	91%	10.00
Southwark (CLF)	22%	78%	3.51
Sutton (SLP)	5%	95%	20.20
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	24%	76%	3.23
Waltham Forest (LL)	23%	77%	3.34
Wandsworth (CLF)	19%	81%	4.17
Westminster (CLF)	17%	83%	4.98

While just 5% of university starters from Sutton left school without good GCSEs, the figure for Haringey is 29% – a quarter of Haringey’s subsequent university starters had this level of qualification at 16. Every partnership area has places where few university starters left school without good GCSEs, and areas where a sizable minority do.

As we saw in Table 3, young people without good GCSEs are much more common in Haringey than in Sutton. How does the share of university students with such qualifications compare to the share of the underlying population? We know that those with top GCSEs will be overrepresented, but we can see to what extent this is true (Table 24).

Table 24: Young people with top GCSEs are more likely to go to university than those without good GCSEs – but especially in Greenwich, and least in Redbridge

Local authority area	Proportion of university starters with top GCSEs	Proportion of young people with top GCSEs	Ratio
England	81%	50%	1.61
London	75%	53%	1.42
Central London Forward	76%	55%	1.38
Local London	83%	59%	1.39
South London Partnership	87%	63%	1.38
West London Alliance	83%	64%	1.31
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	77%	51%	1.52
Barnet (WLA)	88%	70%	1.25
Bexley (LL)	88%	61%	1.46
Brent (WLA)	80%	63%	1.26
Bromley	92%	67%	1.37
Camden (CLF)	81%	57%	1.42
Croydon (SLP)	78%	54%	1.45
Ealing (WLA)	81%	61%	1.32
Enfield (LL)	81%	58%	1.38
Greenwich (LL)	80%	52%	1.54
Hackney (CLF)	78%	60%	1.32
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	88%	70%	1.26
Haringey (CLF)	71%	50%	1.41
Harrow (WLA)	81%	64%	1.26
Havering (LL)	93%	67%	1.39
Hillingdon (WLA)	83%	58%	1.45
Hounslow (WLA)	85%	62%	1.36
Islington (CLF)	73%	50%	1.46
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF)	95%	76%	1.25
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	92%	71%	1.29
Lambeth (CLF)	77%	54%	1.43
Lewisham (CLF)	76%	52%	1.47
Merton (SLP)	81%	55%	1.48

Table 24 (continued):

Local authority area	Proportion of university starters with top GCSEs	Proportion of young people with top GCSEs	Ratio
Newham (LL)	75%	53%	1.40
Redbridge (LL)	89%	74%	1.20
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	91%	66%	1.38
Southwark (CLF)	78%	54%	1.45
Sutton (SLP)	95%	74%	1.29
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	76%	51%	1.49
Waltham Forest (LL)	77%	54%	1.44
Wandsworth (CLF)	81%	58%	1.38
Westminster (CLF)	83%	65%	1.28

As we are looking at just the two groups (those with top GCSEs and those without good GCSEs), the converse is also true: young people without good GCSEs are obviously underrepresented among university starters, but they are most underrepresented in Greenwich and least in Redbridge.

As well as looking at the overall access rate and the breakdown for the two qualification groups, we can also look at the impact of disadvantage (Table 25).

Table 25 : Disadvantaged young people from Westminster are nearly three times as likely to go to university as disadvantaged young people from Havering

Local authority area	University access rate (disadvantaged, both groups)	University access rate (disadvantaged, without good GCSEs)	University access rate (disadvantaged, top GCSEs)
England	28%	12%	63%
London	48%	27%	76%
Central London Forward	49%	27%	77%
Local London	46%	25%	76%
South London Partnership	40%	22%	71%
West London Alliance	52%	30%	80%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	38%	22%	66%
Barnet (WLA)	51%	30%	78%
Bexley (LL)	32%	12%	71%
Brent (WLA)	59%	37%	83%
Bromley	23%	11%	52%
Camden (CLF)	53%	27%	84%
Croydon (SLP)	41%	26%	71%
Ealing (WLA)	55%	34%	82%
Enfield (LL)	48%	31%	81%
Greenwich (LL)	36%	18%	70%
Hackney (CLF)	55%	30%	78%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	52%	26%	80%
Haringey (CLF)	53%	38%	79%
Harrow (WLA)	55%	37%	83%
Havering (LL)	22%	8%	47%
Hillingdon (WLA)	40%	21%	74%
Hounslow (WLA)	49%	24%	79%
Islington (CLF)	52%	27%	81%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (5)			70%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	39%	18%	72%
Lambeth (CLF)	44%	23%	71%
Lewisham (CLF)	45%	25%	77%
Merton (SLP)	40%	23%	76%

Table 25 (continued):

Local authority area	University access rate (disadvantaged, both groups)	University access rate (disadvantaged, without good GCSEs)	University access rate (disadvantaged, top GCSEs)
Newham (LL)	55%	33%	80%
Redbridge (LL)	55%	29%	80%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	39%	17%	71%
Southwark (CLF)	45%	24%	73%
Sutton (SLP)	36%	13%	64%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	48%	24%	73%
Waltham Forest (LL)	45%	24%	78%
Wandsworth (CLF)	49%	30%	76%
Westminster (CLF)	61%	34%	80%

These figures are mostly lower than those in Table 22, reflecting the fact that disadvantaged young people are usually less likely to go to university than their better-off peers. But there are many parallels, with most local authorities in very similar positions in the table, and a very similar range from top to bottom. This highlights how, in London at least, higher education outcomes for disadvantaged young people are more similar to the outcomes for their better-off peers.

Understanding the student population

Around 21% of young people who went to school in London and then started a higher education course are from disadvantaged backgrounds, much higher than the 9% national figure. This is unsurprising, given the extent to which London has much higher rates of disadvantage than England as a whole.

As Table 26 demonstrates, these headline figures disguise wide variation across London.

Table 26: Most students from Tower Hamlets are from disadvantaged backgrounds, compared to only 4% of those from Bromley

Local authority area	Proportion of university starters from disadvantaged backgrounds (both groups)	Proportion of university starters from disadvantaged backgrounds (without good GCSEs)	Proportion of university starters from disadvantaged backgrounds (top GCSEs)
England	9%	24%	7%
London	21%	38%	17%
Central London Forward	38%	48%	34%
Local London	20%	38%	17%
South London Partnership	9%	24%	7%
West London Alliance	18%	36%	15%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	25%	39%	20%
Barnet (WLA)	14%	38%	11%
Bexley (LL)	7%	13%	6%
Brent (WLA)	22%	36%	19%

Table 26 (continued)

Local authority area	Proportion of university starters from disadvantaged backgrounds (both groups)	Proportion of university starters from disadvantaged backgrounds (without good GCSEs)	Proportion of university starters from disadvantaged backgrounds (top GCSEs)
Bromley	5%	19%	3%
Camden (CLF)	33%	49%	30%
Croydon (SLP)	14%	26%	10%
Ealing (WLA)	22%	41%	18%
Enfield (LL)	20%	43%	14%
Greenwich (LL)	20%	34%	17%
Hackney (CLF)	39%	47%	36%
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	24%	50%	21%
Haringey (CLF)	34%	49%	27%
Harrow (WLA)	16%	34%	12%
Havering (LL)	5%	15%	4%
Hillingdon (WLA)	16%	32%	13%
Hounslow (WLA)	17%	30%	15%
Islington (CLF)	44%	47%	43%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (5)			22%
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	5%	16%	4%
Lambeth (CLF)	29%	37%	27%
Lewisham (CLF)	21%	30%	18%
Merton (SLP)	11%	23%	8%
Newham (LL)	43%	54%	40%
Redbridge (LL)	15%	33%	12%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	11%	34%	9%
Southwark (CLF)	30%	42%	27%
Sutton (SLP)	4%	17%	3%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	60%	64%	59%
Waltham Forest (LL)	24%	35%	21%
Wandsworth (CLF)	20%	36%	16%
Westminster (CLF)	39%	53%	36%

In all cases, we see that disadvantaged young people are a larger share of the university starters without good GCSEs than with top GCSEs, reflecting their greater likelihood of having lower qualifications.

Tower Hamlets stands out, with majorities of its university starters

coming from disadvantaged backgrounds, among both groups. Much of this variation is related to differences in the numbers of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds to start with. Controlling for this, a different picture emerges (Table 27).

Table 27: In places like Richmond upon Thames young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are overrepresented among university starters, but in places like Lambeth they are underrepresented

Local authority area	Underrepresentation of disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs)	Underrepresentation of disadvantaged young people (top GCSEs)
England	1.05	0.95
London	1.11	1.02
Central London Forward	1.08	1.07
Local London	1.20	1.06
South London Partnership	1.15	0.94
West London Alliance	1.08	1.00
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	1.11	1.03
Barnet (WLA)	1.11	0.95
Bexley (LL)	0.88	1.06
Brent (WLA)	1.02	1.00
Bromley	0.96	0.78
Camden (CLF)	1.06	1.04
Croydon (SLP)	1.11	1.00
Ealing (WLA)	1.13	1.00
Enfield (LL)	1.14	1.01
Greenwich (LL)	0.95	0.98
Hackney (CLF)	0.98	1.05
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	0.94	0.95
Haringey (CLF)	1.11	0.98

Table 27 (continued):

Local authority area	Underrepresentation of disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs)	Underrepresentation of disadvantaged young people (top GCSEs)
Harrow (WLA)	1.07	0.99
Havering (LL)	0.99	0.87
Hillingdon (WLA)	1.13	1.10
Hounslow (WLA)	1.02	0.99
Islington (CLF)	0.99	1.08
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (5)		0.93
Kingston upon Thames (SLP)	0.99	0.91
Lambeth (CLF)	0.83	0.98
Lewisham (CLF)	0.97	1.01
Merton (SLP)	1.11	1.03
Newham (LL)	1.04	1.00
Redbridge (LL)	1.01	1.01
Richmond upon Thames (SLP)	1.28	1.01
Southwark (CLF)	0.96	0.97
Sutton (SLP)	1.16	0.82
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	1.01	0.99
Waltham Forest (LL)	0.98	1.07
Wandsworth (CLF)	1.11	0.94
Westminster (CLF)	1.11	0.98

There are many parts of London where disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs are actually more likely to access higher education than their similarly qualified but better-off peers. Indeed, in some parts of London, this is true of disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs.

Each SRP contains local authority areas where disadvantaged young people are underrepresented, and others where they are overrepresented.

Some of the findings for smaller local authorities are based on relatively small numbers of young people – as few as 40 disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs, for example. While these tables accurately reflect specific findings, it is better to focus on the overall picture than on a specific number.



There are many parts of London where disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs are actually more likely to access higher education than their similarly qualified but better-off peers. In some parts of London, this is true of disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs.



Final observations

Access to university is only part of the story. As we saw in *Research Briefing 2: Higher Education*, places at top third universities that are particularly prestigious are even more disproportionately taken up by young people achieving top GCSEs at 16 and, therefore, take up by disadvantaged young people is lower. This is true, even when they have very good attainment – HE is very diverse, and hence broad measures do not show the detail that is available through segmentation.

Similarly, the main benefit of university is graduating with a degree, something that young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are much less likely to do, even when they do access university. This is a particular challenge in London, which policymakers are rightly thinking about.⁵

On both measures, there are too few young people with these characteristics in some local authority areas to be able to measure variances within London in a meaningful way. Nonetheless, this issue should not be overlooked, nor should it be assumed that simply closing the university access gap will be enough to address the gaps in access to a top third university and overall pass rates.

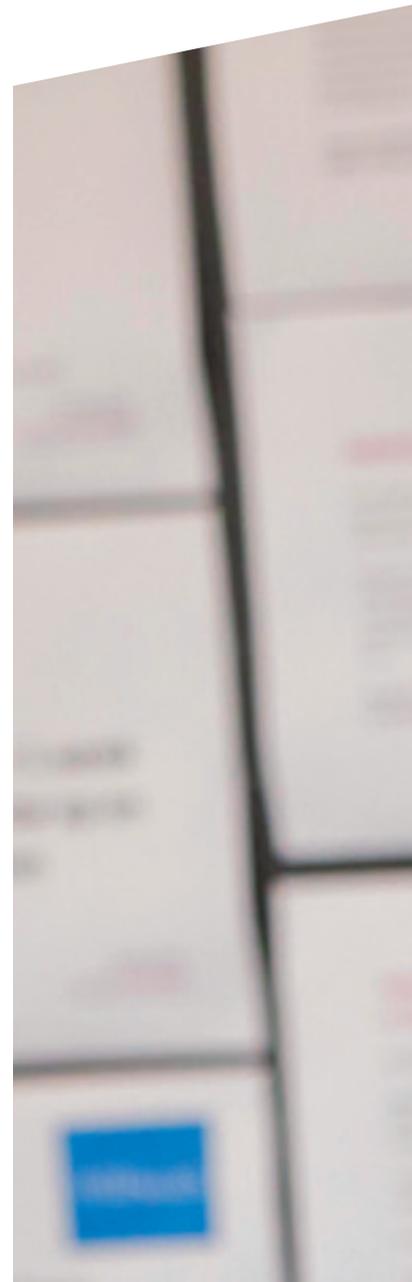


Access to apprentice

Apprenticeships policy has changed significantly over the last decade. From the introduction of standards to replace frameworks, to the Apprenticeship Levy, the system today is different to that in 2017 and very different to that in 2007, when our earliest cohort sat their GCSEs.

As we saw in *Research Briefing 3: Apprenticeships*, this has led to noticeable differences in experience for the 2012 cohort, compared to the 2007 cohort. While overall, 7% of young people in England start an apprenticeship, there has been a growth in the share of disadvantaged young people starting an apprenticeship, from 4% of the 2007 cohort to 10% of the 2012 cohort.^{iv}

^{iv} We cannot be sure this truly represents growth in take-up of apprenticeships over time, though published data on starts for this period finds this. Strictly, what we have here is a growth in take-up of apprenticeships in later cohorts.



ships



Apprenticeships in London

London has below average take up of apprenticeships. Overall, 4% of all young people, including 4% of disadvantaged young people in the 2010 cohort, start an apprenticeship, which is a minority.^v

We know the growth in apprenticeships nationally has disproportionately been from disadvantaged young people, but what does it look like in terms of qualifications? In London, the bulk of the growth in apprenticeships has been among the 36% of young people without good GCSEs: 4% of the 2007 cohort without good GCSEs started an apprenticeship, compared to 11% of the 2010 cohort. By contrast, there is no increase in apprenticeship starts among the 51% of young people with top GCSEs. Indeed, young people without good GCSEs make up 77% of apprenticeship starters among the 2010 cohort, and it is this group that provides enough data for a local authority area level analysis to be meaningful.^{vi} 5% of this group start an apprenticeship, a figure that varies by local authority area.

Table 28: Young people from Harrow without good GCSEs are three times as likely to undertake an apprenticeship as those from Hounslow

Local authority area	Proportion of young people without good GCSEs starting an apprenticeship
England	16%
London	11%
Central London Forward (7)	7%
Local London	12%
South London Partnership (7)	14%
West London Alliance	12%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	10%
Barnet (WLA)	13%
Bexley (LL)	15%
Brent (WLA)	11%
Bromley	14%
Camden (CLF)	9%
Croydon (SLP)	14%
Ealing (WLA)	10%
Enfield (LL)	10%
Greenwich (LL)	11%
Hackney (CLF) (6)	
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	8%
Haringey (CLF)	8%

^v By the 2016/17 academic year, which applies throughout the chapter.

^{vi} We have also excluded Hackney, Kensington and Chelsea (both Central London Forward) Kingston upon Thames, Merton, and Richmond upon Thames (all South London Partnership) due to the take-up of apprenticeships being too low.

Table 28 (continued): Young people from Harrow without good GCSEs are three times as likely to undertake an apprenticeship as those from Hounslow

Local authority area	Proportion of young people without good GCSEs starting an apprenticeship
Harrow (WLA)	19%
Havering (LL)	15%
Hillingdon (WLA)	15%
Hounslow (WLA)	6%
Islington (CLF)	5%
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (6)	
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (6)	
Lambeth (CLF)	9%
Lewisham (CLF)	10%
Merton (SLP) (6)	
Newham (LL)	9%
Redbridge (LL)	8%
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (6)	
Southwark (CLF)	7%
Sutton (SLP)	15%
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	8%
Waltham Forest (LL)	15%
Wandsworth (CLF)	9%
Westminster (CLF)	9%

We see significant variation by local authority area, with young people from Harrow without good GCSEs three times as likely to go on to an apprenticeship as those from Hounslow with the same qualifications. As we have seen repeatedly, these are two areas from within the West London Alliance area that are at opposite ends of the spectrum.

These figures can also be broken down by disadvantage. While 10% of disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs go on to an apprenticeship in London, some local authority areas see a far higher proportion of disadvantaged young people do so (Table 29).



Apprenticeship growth has been concentrated among those without good GCSEs, not those with top GCSEs.

Table 29: Disadvantaged young people from Sutton without good GCSEs are four times as likely to do an apprenticeship as those from Islington

Local authority area	Proportion of disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs starting an apprenticeship	Local authority area	Proportion of disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs starting an apprenticeship
England	16%	Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (6)	
London	10%	Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (6)	
Central London Forward (7)	7%	Lambeth (CLF)	10%
Local London	11%	Lewisham (CLF)	9%
South London Partnership (7)	14%	Merton (SLP) (6)	
West London Alliance	12%	Newham (LL)	8%
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	10%	Redbridge (LL)	8%
Barnet (WLA)	12%	Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (6)	
Bexley (LL)	20%	Southwark (CLF)	8%
Brent (WLA)	10%	Sutton (SLP)	21%
Bromley	13%	Tower Hamlets (CLF)	7%
Camden (CLF)	9%	Waltham Forest (LL)	17%
Croydon (SLP)	12%	Wandsworth (CLF)	9%
Ealing (WLA)	9%	Westminster (CLF)	11%
Enfield (LL)	6%		
Greenwich (LL)	10%		
Hackney (CLF) (6)			
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	7%		
Haringey (CLF)	6%		
Harrow (WLA)	20%		
Havering (LL)	16%		
Hillingdon (WLA)	17%		
Hounslow (WLA)	7%		
Islington (CLF)	5%		

As with the headline findings, we see large variation, with the same local authority areas at the top and bottom. Just 5% of disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs from Islington go down an apprenticeship route. Amongst those from Sutton with the same qualifications, it's 21%. While there are some trends when looking at SRPs, such as most parts of the Central London Forward area having lower apprenticeship start rates, the Local London and West London Alliance areas continue to see significant variation between component local authority areas.

Looking at apprenticeships in London

As we saw in *Research Briefing 3: Apprenticeships*, when looking at the 2007 cohort, disadvantaged young people are underrepresented among apprentices, whereas by 2012 they are overrepresented. This trend continues in London, with disadvantaged young people growing from a 21% share of apprentices (of the 2007 cohort) to a 29% share of apprentices from the 2010 cohort.

We can also look at the qualifications of apprentices, without considering the disadvantage angle. Overall, 68% of apprenticeship starters are those without good GCSEs.

This group represents 36% of all young people, so these young people are disproportionately undertaking apprenticeships. By contrast, 19% of apprenticeship starters are young people with five A*-C at GCSE, including English and maths, far less than the 51% of all young people with this level of qualification. This last group is too small to meaningfully analyse at local authority area level, so we look at the group without good GCSEs (Table 30).

Over a quarter of those from the 2010 cohort who went on to apprenticeships were from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Table 30: Disadvantaged young people make up over half of apprentices from Westminster without good GCSEs, but only a sixth of those from Havering

Local authority area	Proportion of apprenticeships started by disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs	Local authority area	Proportion of apprenticeships started by disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs
England	23%	Islington (CLF)	48%
London	31%	Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (6)	
Central London Forward (7)	45%	Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (6)	
Local London	31%	Lambeth (CLF)	46%
South London Partnership (7)	20%	Lewisham (CLF)	29%
West London Alliance	33%	Merton (SLP) (6)	
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	36%	Newham (LL)	49%
Barnet (WLA)	31%	Redbridge (LL)	30%
Bexley (LL)	20%	Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (6)	
Brent (WLA)	31%	Southwark (CLF)	51%
Bromley	18%	Sutton (SLP)	20%
Camden (CLF)	49%	Tower Hamlets (CLF)	59%
Croydon (SLP)	20%	Waltham Forest (LL)	39%
Ealing (WLA)	34%	Wandsworth (CLF)	32%
Enfield (LL)	25%	Westminster (CLF)	59%
Greenwich (LL)	34%		
Hackney (CLF) (6)			
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	48%		
Haringey (CLF)	34%		
Harrow (WLA)	34%		
Havering (LL)	17%		
Hillingdon (WLA)	32%		
Hounslow (WLA)	34%		

Part of the reason that inner London local authority areas are near the top of the list while outer London areas are near the bottom is because there are many more disadvantaged young people in the former than the latter. Controlling for this, we can see the extent to which disadvantaged young people are over (or under) represented among apprentices.

Table 31: In some places, disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among apprentices. In others, the opposite

Local authority area	Proportion of young people who are disadvantaged	Proportion of apprenticeship starters who are disadvantaged	Over/under representation of disadvantaged young people
England	15%	20%	1.37
London	25%	29%	1.16
Central London Forward (7)	45%	48%	1.06
Local London	31%	33%	1.09
South London Partnership (7)	20%	21%	1.03
West London Alliance	33%	33%	1.01
Barking and Dagenham (LL)	36%	35%	0.98
Barnet (WLA)	31%	34%	1.11
Bexley (LL)	20%	15%	0.77
Brent (WLA)	31%	35%	1.11
Bromley	18%	20%	1.11
Camden (CLF)	49%	46%	0.94
Croydon (SLP)	20%	23%	1.16
Ealing (WLA)	34%	37%	1.09
Enfield (LL)	25%	38%	1.49
Greenwich (LL)	34%	35%	1.03
Hackney (CLF) (6)			
Hammersmith and Fulham (WLA)	48%	53%	1.11
Haringey (CLF)	34%	44%	1.30
Harrow (WLA)	34%	32%	0.94
Havering (LL)	17%	16%	0.90
Hillingdon (WLA)	32%	29%	0.89
Hounslow (WLA)	34%	29%	0.86
Islington (CLF)	48%	47%	0.98
Kensington and Chelsea (CLF) (6)			
Kingston upon Thames (SLP) (6)			

Table 31 (continued): In some places, disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among apprentices. In others, the opposite.

Local authority area	Proportion of young people who are disadvantaged	Proportion of apprenticeship starters who are disadvantaged	Over/under representation of disadvantaged young people
Lambeth (CLF)	46%	40%	0.88
Lewisham (CLF)	29%	31%	1.07
Merton (SLP) (6)			
Newham (LL)	49%	52%	1.05
Redbridge (LL)	30%	32%	1.09
Richmond upon Thames (SLP) (6)			
Southwark (CLF)	51%	44%	0.87
Sutton (SLP)	20%	15%	0.72
Tower Hamlets (CLF)	59%	64%	1.08
Waltham Forest (LL)	39%	35%	0.92
Wandsworth (CLF)	32%	33%	1.03
Westminster (CLF)	59%	48%	0.81

There is a roughly 50:50 split of local authority areas where disadvantaged young people are over or under represented.

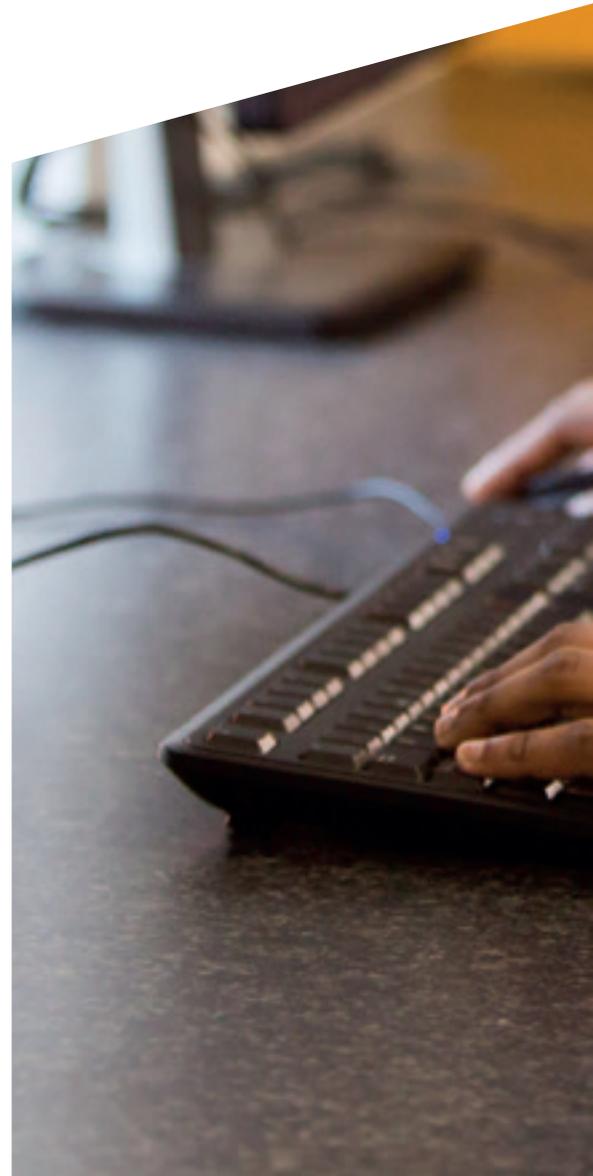
While in some places (noticeably Sutton, Bexley, and Westminster), disadvantaged young people are disproportionately less likely to be apprentices, in others such as Enfield and Haringey, they are more likely. There is a roughly 50:50 split of local authority areas where disadvantaged young people are over or under represented.

Final observations

Access to apprenticeships is only part of the story. As we saw in *Research Briefing 3: Apprenticeships*, historically, progression to Level 3 apprenticeships has also varied based on disadvantage and prior qualification. There has been much change in the landscape between 2007 and 2017, but developments must not be at the expense of disadvantaged young people – this is a risk, with higher level apprenticeships only being available to those young people with higher attainment. Pathways for young people to reach intermediate or higher-level skills are vital, and policymakers across national and devolved government must ensure that there is both access and appropriate progression routes in London when considering future apprenticeship reforms.

Sub-regional partnership summaries

The first three chapters of this report looked at the variation within London, on different policy questions. Here we summarise some of these key findings about SRP areas, by bringing together key facts for each partnership.



al
o



Given the scale and diversity of London, groups of London boroughs have come together through sub-regional partnerships, which work together to drive inclusive economic growth in their part of London. As outlined in the introduction, there are four sub-regional partnerships in London – Central London Forward, Local London, the South London Partnership and the West London Alliance.

These SRPs work on key strategic issues across borough boundaries that affect inclusive economic growth – including employment and skills, transport and infrastructure, planning and housing. They also deliver programmes across the sub-region on these issues and encourage joint procurement where it makes sense to do so. For example, all SRPs are delivering the devolved Work and Health Programme in London that aims to get up to 55,000 Londoners with a health condition or disability, or are long term unemployed, into work.

One of the main findings of this report is the extent of the variation between different local authorities within London. This is in line with previous *Youth Jobs Gap* report findings in other regions. The same extends to the SRPs – the variation within the different areas in a partnership is much more important and significant than the variation between the four partnerships, as highlighted in the next chapter.

For example, looking at NEET rates, Local London, the West London Alliance, and the South London Partnership all have NEET rates of 14% to 15%. The apparently different partnership area is Central London Forward with a NEET rate of 18%.

But this similarity disguises internal variations. From top to bottom, NEET rates from local authority areas within those “similar” partnerships range from 18% to 12% (Local London), 16% to 13% (West London Alliance), and 16% to 12% (South London Partnership). NEET rates among the constituent local authority areas of Central London Forward range from 20% to 16%.

So, four percentage points is the maximum difference between partnership areas, but the minimum variation within them. This fact provides important context to consideration of partnership level figures – though the internal variations are not highlighted in this chapter, they are just as important and no conclusion about particularly good (or bad) outcomes in a specific partnership area necessarily applies to all of its local authority areas.

Central London Forward

As noted above, Central London Forward noticeably has the highest NEET rate of any partnership area. But it also has the lowest Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers – driven by a high NEET rate for non-disadvantaged young people, rather than a good performance for disadvantaged young people. The other cause of the high NEET rate is the high level of disadvantage in the population, and those disadvantaged young people are not especially disproportionately likely to be NEET.

There are only three times as many university starters with top GCSEs as without good GCSEs, a much lower ratio than in other partnership areas. Disadvantaged young people make up the largest proportion of university starters of any partnership area, but this largely just reflects the high levels of disadvantage in the population.

Access to apprenticeships is lower than other partnership areas, although relatively more are taken by disadvantaged young people compared to other regions.

Local London

Despite NEET rates for low qualified young people in the Local London area being similar to those in the West London Alliance and the South London Partnership, a higher proportion of NEET young people are from low qualified backgrounds. However, this reflects the higher proportion of young people who are low qualified to start with.

Compared to other partnership areas, access to higher education is low, especially for young people with top GCSEs. On access to apprenticeships, it is particularly notable that disadvantaged young people are more underrepresented than in any other partnership area.

The variation within the different areas in a partnership is much more important and significant than the variation between the four partnership areas.

South London Partnership

A lower proportion of NEET young people are from disadvantaged backgrounds in the South London Partnership than in other partnership areas. But this reflects relatively low levels of disadvantage among the overall population – disadvantaged young people are more disproportionately NEET than in other areas. The same is true for levels of low qualification, which are low overall, and that group is more disproportionately NEET than in other areas. Unsurprisingly, it's also true of the doubly disadvantaged group.

There are almost seven times as many university starters with top GCSEs as without good GCSEs, a much higher ratio than in other partnership areas. Disadvantaged young people are less likely to access higher education than similarly qualified disadvantaged young people in other partnership areas. They make up the smallest proportion of university starters of any partnership area and disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are underrepresented – unique among partnership areas.

Access to apprenticeships is higher than other partnership areas, although relatively few of them are taken up by disadvantaged young people, compared to other SRPs.

West London Alliance

The West London Alliance does not stand out among the partnership areas on any of the NEET measures. But it has the highest rate of access to higher education, especially for young people with top GCSEs. This mostly reflects the fact that the partnership area has the highest proportion of young people with top GCSEs – they are actually slightly less overrepresented among university starters than in other regions. Disadvantaged young people are more likely to access higher education than similarly qualified disadvantaged young people in other partnership areas.

On access to apprenticeships, it is particularly noticeable that disadvantaged young people are less underrepresented than in any other partnership area – indeed, they are barely underrepresented at all.



Findings by authority a

This chapter presents 25 of the key findings from earlier parts of this report for each local authority area in turn.

It also provides the rank for each finding within the London region. This is out of 32, and so positions one-11 are the top third of local authority areas, 12-22 are the middle third of local authority areas, and 23-32 are the bottom third of local authority areas. Local authority areas are also ranked within their strategic partnership, out of five (South London Partnership), seven (West London Alliance), eight (Local London), or 11 (Central London Forward).

While local authority areas are ranked on the individual metrics, there is no overall ranking. Such a ranking would be meaningless – each local authority area has different strengths and weaknesses. The purpose of these rankings is to help people to understand what local priorities should be.



local rea



Local authority area	Page
Barking and Dagenham	92
Barnet	94
Bexley	96
Brent	98
Bromley	100
Camden	102
Croydon	104
Ealing	106
Enfield	108
Greenwich	110
Hackney	112
Hammersmith and Fulham	114
Haringey	116
Harrow	118
Havering	120
Hillingdon	122
Hounslow	124
Islington	126
Kensington and Chelsea	128
Kingston upon Thames	130
Lambeth	132
Lewisham	134
Merton	136
Newham	138
Redbridge	140
Richmond upon Thames	142
Southwark	144
Sutton	146
Tower Hamlets	148
Waltham Forest	150
Wandsworth	152
Westminster	154

Barking and Dagenham

Barking and Dagenham has particularly high levels of young people with low qualifications and also has the second highest rate of disadvantage within the Local London area. Despite that, NEET rates are generally average to good, with the NEET rate for doubly disadvantaged young people being the third lowest in London. A fairly high proportion of NEET young people are low qualified, but not especially disproportionately so.

Very few young people with top GCSEs access higher education – the second lowest rate in London overall, and the fourth lowest for disadvantaged young people. Disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are more likely to access higher education than their similarly qualified but better off peers and access to apprenticeships is average.

Table 32: Summary of findings for Barking and Dagenham

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Local authority area facts			
Population	12,800	21	8
Level of disadvantage	28%	11	2
Level of low qualification	32%	4	2
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	12%	9	2
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	16	4
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	19%	22	6
Employment Gap	3%	24	7
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	32%	15	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.15	22	7
NEET rate (low qualified)	27%	26	7
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	46%	8	3
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.71	29	7

Table 32 (continued): Summary of findings for Barking and Dagenham

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	30%	30	8
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	17%	16	3
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.86	22	7
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	64%	31	7
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	20%	23	4
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	66%	29	7
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	22%	23	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.03	8	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.11	10	3
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	10%	13	5
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	10%	12	5
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	36%	10	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.98	15	2

Barnet

Barnet is one of the larger local authority areas and the largest in the West London Alliance SRP area, but with relatively low levels of disadvantage (lowest in SRP area) and low qualifications (second lowest in the SRP area). NEET rates are generally below average and the lowest in the partnership area, but young people who have low qualifications are particularly overrepresented among NEET young people.

Access to higher education is generally in line with other local authority areas, although access for disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs is the second lowest within the SRP area and disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are particularly underrepresented among higher education starters. Disadvantaged young people are also particularly underrepresented among apprentices, more so than in any other part of the SRP area.

Table 33: Summary of findings for Barnet

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Local authority area facts			
Population	20,400	5	1
Level of disadvantage	19%	23	7
Level of low qualification	20%	26	6
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	7%	21	5
NEET young people			
NEET rate	15%	21	3
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	18%	24	6
Employment Gap	4%	21	7
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	23%	26	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.23	19	7
NEET rate (low qualified)	31%	16	3
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	34%	29	6
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.10	5	2

Table 33 (continued): Summary of findings for Barnet

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	31%	24	5
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	11%	24	7
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.12	12	5
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	81%	6	5
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	27%	13	5
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	78%	14	6
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	30%	9	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.95	25	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.11	8	3
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	13%	9	3
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	12%	9	3
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	31%	19	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.11	4	1

Bexley

Bexley is a relatively large local authority area but has the third lowest level of disadvantaged young people of any area and, consequently, NEET rates are low. But the Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers is the fifth largest in London and disadvantaged young people are particularly overrepresented among NEET young people (more so than anywhere else in the Local London area).

Relatively low proportions of young people access higher education in Bexley. Disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are more likely to do so than their similarly qualified but better-off peers, but disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs are more underrepresented than anywhere else in the SRP area. By contrast, access to apprenticeships is among the top three areas in London and Bexley is first in the Local London sub-region on these measures.

Table 34: Summary of findings for Bexley

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Local authority area facts			
Population	19,500	7	4
Level of disadvantage	10%	29	7
Level of low qualification	25%	15	4
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	4%	28	7
NEET young people			
NEET rate	13%	28	8
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	22%	8	3
Employment Gap	10%	5	2
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	18%	30	8
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.69	4	2
NEET rate (low qualified)	26%	28	8
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	46%	7	2
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.00	12	4

Table 34 (continued): Summary of findings for Bexley

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	31%	26	6
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	11%	25	7
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.37	7	3
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	67%	29	6
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	14%	28	7
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	71%	26	5
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	12%	29	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.06	4	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.88	30	8
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	15%	3	1
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	20%	3	1
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	20%	25	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.77	26	8

Brent

There are relatively few measures on which Brent measures in the top or bottom quartile across London, with a high NEET rate for doubly disadvantaged young people the only measure of note. Within the smaller West London Alliance area, Brent has the second highest NEET rate and the second highest proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified. It also has the second highest overrepresentation of low qualified young people among NEET young people and the second lowest share of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people.

The exception is on higher education, where young people from Brent are among the top three performers on numerous measures. Young people without good GCSEs are more likely to go to university from Brent than any other local authority area in London, and disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are more likely to access higher education than anywhere else bar one.

Table 35: Summary of findings for Brent

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Local authority area facts			
Population	17,100	10	3
Level of disadvantage	24%	18	3
Level of low qualification	25%	14	2
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	8%	17	3
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	13	2
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	22%	10	3
Employment Gap	7%	9	3
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	32%	16	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.33	12	5
NEET rate (low qualified)	31%	17	4

Table 35 (continued): Summary of findings for Brent

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	41%	17	2
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.88	20	6
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	37%	7	4
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	18%	14	4
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.29	9	4
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	83%	3	3
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	36%	1	1
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	83%	2	1
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	37%	3	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.00	13	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.02	16	5
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	11%	10	4
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	10%	13	4
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	31%	18	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.11	7	3

Bromley

Bromley is a large local authority area, with very low levels of disadvantage. It has the second lowest NEET rate overall. But it has the third highest Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers, with disadvantaged and doubly disadvantaged young people more overrepresented among NEET young people than almost anywhere else in London.

Access to higher education is also low, with Bromley among the bottom three local authority areas in London on a range of measures, including disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs being more underrepresented among university starters than anywhere else. Access to apprenticeships is slightly above average in Bromley.

Table 36: Summary of findings for Bromley

		Rank within London (out of 32)
Local authority area facts		
Population	20,800	3
Level of disadvantage	10%	28
Level of low qualification	23%	21
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	4%	29
NEET young people		
NEET rate	12%	31
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	22%	7
Employment Gap	11%	3
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	19%	27
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.80	2
NEET rate (low qualified)	25%	29

Table 36 (continued): Summary of findings for Bromley

		Rank within London (out of 32)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	42%	15
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.04	8
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	34%	16
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	11%	26
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.69	3
Higher education		
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	66%	30
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	11%	29
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	52%	31
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	11%	30
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.78	32
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.96	26
Apprenticeships		
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	14%	7
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	13%	7
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	18%	26
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.11	6

Camden

Camden is a smaller local authority area, with a large proportion of doubly disadvantaged young people in terms of London – although not noticeably so in the context of the Central London Forward area. NEET measures are mostly average, but a high proportion of NEET young people are from disadvantaged or doubly disadvantaged backgrounds. The NEET rate for low qualified young people is the lowest in the SRP area and the NEET rate for doubly disadvantaged young people is the second lowest.

Disadvantaged young people from Camden with top GCSEs are more likely to access higher education than their similarly qualified but better-off peers. Indeed, they are more likely to do so than in any other local authority area. Access to apprenticeships is closer to the London average.

Table 37: Summary of findings for Camden

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	8,900	26	7
Level of disadvantage	35%	9	8
Level of low qualification	29%	9	7
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	13%	5	4
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	15	9
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	20%	16	6
Employment Gap	6%	16	3
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	43%	6	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.23	17	2
NEET rate (low qualified)	28%	25	11

Table 37 (continued): Summary of findings for Camden

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	44%	10	6
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.73	28	9
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	31%	25	10
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	24%	4	3
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.91	19	4
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	81%	7	2
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	25%	16	7
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	84%	1	1
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	27%	13	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.04	6	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.06	14	5
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	9%	19	5
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	9%	17	4
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	49%	5	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.94	17	6

Croydon

Croydon is the largest local authority area in London. While it has a low level of disadvantage and double disadvantage, in London terms it is the most disadvantaged and doubly disadvantaged area in the South London Partnership area. NEET statistics are mostly average, although disadvantaged and doubly disadvantaged young people are particularly overrepresented among NEET young people.

Access to higher education is below average, although disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are as likely to go on to higher education as their similarly qualified but better-off peers – Croydon is the only part of the South London Partnership area with that distinction. Access to apprenticeships is broadly in line with the London average.

Table 38: Summary of findings for Croydon

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Local authority area facts			
Population	22,700	1	1
Level of disadvantage	18%	24	1
Level of low qualification	25%	18	2
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	6%	23	1
NEET young people			
NEET rate	15%	20	3
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	21%	12	2
Employment Gap	8%	8	2
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	24%	25	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.43	6	2
NEET rate (low qualified)	28%	24	4

Table 38 (continued): Summary of findings for Croydon

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	43%	14	1
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.91	18	4
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	36%	9	3
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	13%	22	1
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.48	6	1
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	71%	27	5
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	23%	21	3
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	71%	25	4
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	26%	14	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.00	14	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.11	6	2
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	14%	8	2
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	12%	8	2
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	20%	24	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.16	3	1

Ealing

Ealing has the third lowest NEET rate for low qualified young people and this group is less overrepresented among NEET young people in Ealing than in any other part of the West London Alliance area. Ealing also has a low NEET rate for doubly disadvantaged young people.

Access to higher education is generally good in London terms, although the better performing local authority areas are also part of the same partnership;

therefore, performance compared to the SRP area is closer to the middle of the group. The exception is that disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs are overrepresented among those starting university compared to their similarly qualified but better-off peers, more so than any other part of the SRP area. Figures on apprenticeship starts are in line with averages.

Table 39: Summary of findings for Ealing

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Local authority area facts			
Population	17,000	11	4
Level of disadvantage	27%	15	2
Level of low qualification	24%	19	3
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	9%	15	2
NEET young people			
NEET rate	14%	23	4
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	19%	18	5
Employment Gap	7%	12	5
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	35%	10	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.35	10	3
NEET rate (low qualified)	25%	30	6

Table 39 (continued): Summary of findings for Ealing

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	40%	19	4
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.75	27	7
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	30%	27	6
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	18%	12	2
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.11	13	6
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	82%	5	4
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	30%	7	3
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	82%	4	3
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	34%	4	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.00	15	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.13	4	1
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	10%	12	5
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	9%	15	5
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	34%	15	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.09	8	4

Enfield

Enfield is the second largest local authority area in London, the largest in the Local London area. NEET rates are low, especially for doubly disadvantaged young people, where they are the fifth lowest in London and the second lowest in the SRP area.

Access to higher education is above average, but particularly strong compared to other parts of the SRP

area, with Enfield having the strongest access for young people with top GCSEs, and disadvantaged young people either with top or without good GCSEs, of any of the nine local authority areas. Access to apprenticeships is weaker, with disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs less likely to become an apprentice than any other area within the SRP.

Table 40: Summary of findings for Enfield

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Local authority area facts			
Population	22,200	2	1
Level of disadvantage	23%	19	5
Level of low qualification	26%	12	3
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	9%	16	4
NEET young people			
NEET rate	14%	24	6
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	18%	25	7
Employment Gap	5%	17	6
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	30%	20	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.26	15	5
NEET rate (low qualified)	29%	22	6

Table 40 (continued): Summary of findings for Enfield

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	44%	11	4
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.02	9	3
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	30%	28	7
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	17%	17	4
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.13	11	4
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	81%	8	1
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	27%	11	2
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	81%	5	1
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	31%	7	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.01	11	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.14	3	2
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	10%	15	6
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	6%	25	8
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	25%	22	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.49	1	1

Greenwich

Greenwich is a smaller than average local authority, with the highest proportion of young people being low qualified of any of the capital's local authority areas. Double disadvantage is also prevalent with the third highest rate in London and the highest in the Local London area. This leads to a higher share of NEET young people being from low qualified backgrounds than anywhere else in London – but low qualified young people are not overrepresented, relative to other local authority areas. The issue is that there are lots of low qualified young people, not that they are particularly likely to be NEET.

Access to higher education is low, with Greenwich scoring in the bottom third of local authority areas on all measures. This is not just a reflection of qualifications – even those young people who do get top GCSEs are less likely to go on to higher education than in most other places. There are, however, consistently a couple of other local authority areas within the SRP area with lower access to higher education, and Greenwich looks more average by comparison. Access to apprenticeships is slightly above average.

Table 41: Summary of findings for Greenwich

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Local authority area facts			
Population	14,300	17	7
Level of disadvantage	27%	12	3
Level of low qualification	38%	1	1
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	14%	3	1
NEET young people			
NEET rate	18%	6	1
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	23%	6	2
Employment Gap	6%	15	5
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	33%	14	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.23	16	6

Table 41 (continued): Summary of findings for Greenwich

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
NEET rate (low qualified)	31%	18	4
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	56%	1	1
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.66	31	8
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	32%	22	5
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	22%	6	1
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.74	26	8
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	71%	25	4
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	19%	24	5
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	70%	28	6
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	18%	25	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.98	22	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.95	28	7
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	11%	11	4
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	10%	11	4
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	34%	11	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.03	14	4

Hackney

Hackney is a small local authority with a high level of disadvantage. It has a very low Employment Gap, with disadvantaged young people scarcely overrepresented among NEET young people at all. But the NEET rate for low qualified young people is the second highest in London, and they are more overrepresented among NEET young people compared to other areas in the Central London Forward area.

Overall access to higher education for young people with top GCSEs is lower than most other local authority areas in the SRP, although disadvantaged young people do better than their similarly qualified but better-off peers and young people without good GCSEs are more likely to go to university than in most other local authority areas in London.

Table 42: Summary of findings for Hackney

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	8,400	28	9
Level of disadvantage	39%	4	3
Level of low qualification	25%	17	10
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	12%	10	8
NEET young people			
NEET rate	18%	7	6
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	19%	20	7
Employment Gap	1%	29	10
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	42%	7	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.04	29	10
NEET rate (low qualified)	35%	2	2

Table 42 (continued): Summary of findings for Hackney

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	46%	6	5
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.91	17	2
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	35%	13	3
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	22%	5	4
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.89	20	5
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	74%	21	9
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	30%	6	3
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	78%	13	5
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	30%	10	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.05	5	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.98	23	8
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	–	–	–
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	–	–	–

Hammersmith and Fulham

Hammersmith and Fulham is the second smallest local authority area in London. In London terms, its levels of disadvantage and double disadvantage are a little above average, but in the context of the West London Alliance area it is the most disadvantaged and doubly disadvantaged place. A similar pattern of being slightly above average in London, but number one or two (of seven) within the SRP area, generally continues when looking at NEET rates. The exception is the proportion of NEET young people who are from disadvantaged backgrounds, which is high even in London terms.

More young people with top GCSEs from Hammersmith and Fulham access higher education than any other local authority area in London. Disadvantaged young people are less likely to go to university than their similarly qualified but better-off peers and so are underrepresented among higher education entrants, more so in Hammersmith and Fulham than most other places in the capital. Access to apprenticeships is below average, but a larger share is from disadvantaged backgrounds than any other local authority area in the partnership.

Table 43: Summary of findings for Hammersmith and Fulham

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Local authority area facts			
Population	6,600	31	7
Level of disadvantage	32%	10	1
Level of low qualification	22%	22	5
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	11%	11	1
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	12	1
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	22%	9	2
Employment Gap	8%	7	2
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	45%	3	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.34	11	4
NEET rate (low qualified)	33%	6	1

Table 43 (continued): Summary of findings for Hammersmith and Fulham

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	41%	18	3
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.01	11	4
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	38%	6	3
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	27%	2	1
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.29	8	3
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	84%	1	1
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	27%	9	4
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	80%	9	4
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	26%	15	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.95	26	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.94	29	7
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	8%	22	6
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	7%	23	6
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	48%	7	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.11	5	2

Haringey

Haringey has the second highest level of double disadvantage in London, reflecting particularly high proportions of young people with low levels of qualification. The NEET rate is high, especially for low qualified young people, and a very high proportion of NEET young people are low qualified – the second highest proportion in the Central London Forward area.

Access to university for young people without good GCSEs is very high, the strongest in the SRP area, and indeed the strongest in London for disadvantaged young people with these qualifications. Start rates for apprenticeships are low, with young people from disadvantaged backgrounds particularly underrepresented among apprentices.

Table 44: Summary of findings for Haringey

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	13,100	20	4
Level of disadvantage	37%	8	7
Level of low qualification	31%	5	3
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	14%	2	2
NEET young people			
NEET rate	19%	4	4
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	21%	14	4
Employment Gap	3%	26	8
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	42%	8	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.09	26	8
NEET rate (low qualified)	35%	3	3

Table 44 (continued): Summary of findings for Haringey

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	48%	3	2
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.83	25	7
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	33%	17	5
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	22%	7	5
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.76	25	9
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	81%	10	4
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	34%	3	1
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	79%	11	4
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	38%	1	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.98	21	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.11	12	4
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	8%	24	7
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	6%	26	8
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	34%	12	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.30	2	1

Harrow

Harrow has the second lowest levels of low qualifications in London, the lowest in the West London Alliance area. It also has the lowest levels of double disadvantage in the SRP area and is the second smallest local authority area. While NEET rates overall are low, for doubly disadvantaged young people they are the second highest in London. Consequently, doubly disadvantaged young people are almost three times as prevalent among NEET young people as among the population as a whole – the second highest overrepresentation in London.

Access to higher education is the second highest in London across several measures, with young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and without good GCSEs in Harrow more likely to access higher education than any other place in the West London Alliance area. Access to apprenticeships for young people without good GCSEs is the highest in London (second highest when looking solely at disadvantaged young people).

Table 45: Summary of findings for Harrow

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Local authority area facts			
Population	13,200	19	6
Level of disadvantage	19%	21	5
Level of low qualification	15%	31	7
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	5%	26	7
NEET young people			
NEET rate	14%	25	5
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	20%	17	4
Employment Gap	7%	10	4
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	28%	21	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.40	9	2

Table 45 (continued): Summary of findings for Harrow

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
NEET rate (low qualified)	33%	8	2
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	30%	30	7
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.33	2	1
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	41%	2	1
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	14%	20	5
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.91	2	2
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	83%	2	2
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	35%	2	2
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	83%	3	2
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	37%	2	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.99	19	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.07	13	4
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	19%	1	1
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	20%	2	1
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	34%	13	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.94	18	5

Havering

Havering has one of the lowest levels of disadvantage and double disadvantage in London, and the lowest in the Local London area. While NEET rates overall are low, the NEET rate for disadvantaged young people is the second highest in London, and the Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people is larger than in any other local authority area in London. Relatively low proportions of NEET young people are from disadvantaged backgrounds.

On access to higher education measures, Havering is consistently one of the two lowest performers in London and the lowest performing part of the SRP area, with disadvantaged young people particularly underrepresented among university starters. Access to apprenticeships is above average, with disadvantaged young people in particular more likely to take this route than most other local authority areas.

Table 46: Summary of findings for Havering

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Local authority area facts			
Population	18,300	8	5
Level of disadvantage	9%	30	8
Level of low qualification	20%	27	7
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	4%	30	8
NEET young people			
NEET rate	14%	22	5
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	26%	2	1
Employment Gap	13%	1	1
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	18%	29	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.82	1	1

Table 46 (continued): Summary of findings for Havering

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
NEET rate (low qualified)	30%	19	5
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	38%	23	5
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.09	6	2
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	39%	5	1
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	11%	27	8
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.66	4	1
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	54%	32	8
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	8%	31	8
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	47%	32	8
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	8%	31	8
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.87	30	8
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.99	22	5
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	15%	6	3
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	16%	6	3
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	17%	27	8
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.90	20	7

Hillingdon

Hillingdon is the second largest local authority area in the West London Alliance area and has a higher proportion of young people with low qualification than any other part of the SRP. Although the overall NEET rate is low, it is the highest in the SRP for disadvantaged young people, and the Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers is the second highest in London. Doubly disadvantaged young people are also more overrepresented among NEET young people than anywhere else in London.

Access to higher education is low, the lowest in the SRP area, although disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are more likely to go to university than their similarly qualified but better-off peers and are more overrepresented among university starts than anywhere else in London. Access to apprenticeships is above average, and higher than anywhere else in the SRP area bar one.

Table 47: Summary of findings for Hillingdon

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Local authority area facts			
Population	18,200	9	2
Level of disadvantage	19%	22	6
Level of low qualification	27%	11	1
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	8%	18	4
NEET young people			
NEET rate	13%	27	6
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	23%	5	1
Employment Gap	12%	2	1
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	31%	17	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.74	3	1

Table 47 (continued): Summary of findings for Hillingdon

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
NEET rate (low qualified)	27%	27	5
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	44%	9	1
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.02	10	3
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	39%	4	2
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	18%	13	3
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.93	1	1
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	67%	28	7
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	18%	25	7
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	74%	19	7
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	21%	24	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.10	1	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.13	5	2
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	15%	5	2
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	17%	4	2
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	32%	16	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.89	21	6

Hounslow

Hounslow has very low NEET rates – its overall NEET rate is the third lowest in London. Its NEET rate for low qualified young people is the second lowest in London and its NEET rate for doubly disadvantaged young people is the lowest in London. All three measures are the lowest in the West London Alliance area.

Access to higher education is generally average in London terms and below average in the SRP area. Access to apprenticeships is generally below average in both London and SRP terms. However, disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs are particularly overrepresented among apprentices, more so than anywhere else in the SRP area.

Table 48: Summary of findings for Hounslow

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Local authority area facts			
Population	15,800	13	5
Level of disadvantage	20%	20	4
Level of low qualification	23%	20	4
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	7%	22	6
NEET young people			
NEET rate	13%	30	7
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	17%	29	7
Employment Gap	5%	18	6
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	25%	24	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.30	13	6
NEET rate (low qualified)	25%	31	7

Table 48 (continued): Summary of findings for Hounslow

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within WLA (out of 7)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	40%	21	5
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.95	14	5
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	26%	32	7
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	12%	23	6
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.05	15	7
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	79%	13	6
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	24%	20	6
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	79%	12	5
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	24%	18	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.99	17	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.02	17	6
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	6%	26	7
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	7%	24	7
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	34%	14	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.86	24	7

Islington

Islington is a smaller local authority in London, with high levels of disadvantage, low qualification, and more double disadvantage than most places in both London and the Central London Forward area. NEET rates are high overall, as are the shares of NEET young people from each of these three groups, but they are not especially overrepresented – large proportions of NEET young people coming from these backgrounds reflects large proportions of young people overall being from these backgrounds.

Young people from disadvantaged backgrounds with top GCSEs are more likely to access higher education than their similarly qualified but better-off peers. They are thus overrepresented among higher education starters, more so than anywhere else in London bar one. Access to apprenticeships is low by both London and SRP area standards.

Table 49: Summary of findings for Islington

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	8,900	27	8
Level of disadvantage	40%	3	2
Level of low qualification	32%	3	2
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	14%	4	3
NEET young people			
NEET rate	19%	5	5
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	21%	15	5
Employment Gap	4%	23	7
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	50%	2	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.11	25	7
NEET rate (low qualified)	31%	14	8

Table 49 (continued): Summary of findings for Islington

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	50%	2	1
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.66	30	10
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	34%	15	4
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	25%	3	2
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.80	24	8
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	75%	20	8
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	27%	10	4
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	81%	6	2
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	27%	12	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.08	2	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.99	21	7
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	5%	27	9
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	5%	27	9
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	48%	6	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.98	16	5

Kensington and Chelsea

Kensington and Chelsea is the smallest local authority area in London and this means there is less meaningful data than for other areas. There are relatively few young people with low levels of low qualification and they represent the smallest proportion in the Central London Forward area. The NEET rate is also the lowest in the SRP area, although it is only slightly below average in London terms. The proportion of NEET young people from low qualified backgrounds and the NEET rate for doubly

disadvantaged young people are both in the bottom three in London.

While university access for young people with top GCSEs is about average, it is low for disadvantaged young people with these qualifications. As such, disadvantaged young people are particularly underrepresented among university starters. Kensington and Chelsea is the lowest performer in the partnership area on both these measures.

Table 50: Summary of findings for Kensington and Chelsea

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	3,500	32	11
Level of disadvantage	27%	14	9
Level of low qualification	17%	30	11
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	7%	20	11
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	19	11
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	19%	21	8
Employment Gap	4%	20	5
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	31%	19	11
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.21	20	4
NEET rate (low qualified)	29%	21	10

Table 50: Summary of findings for Kensington and Chelsea

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	27%	32	11
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.88	21	4
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	30%	29	11
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	–	–	–
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	–	–	–
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	75%	18	6
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	70%	27	11
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.93	28	11
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	–	–	–
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	–	–	–
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	–	–	–

Kingston upon Thames

Kingston upon Thames is a small local authority in London, with the second lowest levels of disadvantage and double disadvantage and this means there is less meaningful data than for other areas. The overall NEET rate is low, but low qualified young people are particularly overrepresented among NEET young people, more so than anywhere else in London. The NEET rate for doubly

disadvantaged young people is also quite high, the second highest in the South London Partnership area.

Access to higher education is average for young people with top GCSEs but below average for disadvantaged young people. This leaves them especially underrepresented among university starters, more so than almost anywhere else in London.

Table 51: Summary of findings for Kingston upon Thames

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Local authority area facts			
Population	9,100	25	4
Level of disadvantage	9%	31	4
Level of low qualification	20%	28	4
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	4%	31	4
NEET young people			
NEET rate	13%	29	4
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	–	–	–
Employment Gap	–	–	–
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	–	–	–
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	–	–	–
NEET rate (low qualified)	31%	15	2

Table 51 (continued): Summary of findings for Kingston upon Thames

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	40%	20	2
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.39	1	1
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	37%	8	2
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	–	–	–
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	–	–	–
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	79%	14	2
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	18%	26	4
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	72%	22	2
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	18%	26	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.91	29	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.99	20	4
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	–	–	–
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	–	–	–

Lambeth

Lambeth is a smaller than average local authority area with higher than average levels of disadvantage and double disadvantage. The NEET rate for disadvantaged young people is low, the second lowest in the Central London Forward area, as is the Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers (third lowest in the partnership). Young people with low qualifications are more overrepresented among NEET young people than in any other SRP area.

Access to higher education is average, although disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs are more underrepresented among university starters than in most other local authority areas. Access to apprenticeships is also average in London terms but above average in the context of the Central London Forward area.

Table 52: Summary of findings for Lambeth

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	9,800	23	6
Level of disadvantage	37%	6	5
Level of low qualification	28%	10	8
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	13%	7	6
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	14	8
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	17%	27	10
Employment Gap	2%	27	9
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	34%	13	9
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.07	27	9
NEET rate (low qualified)	32%	9	6

Table 52 (continued): Summary of findings for Lambeth

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	43%	13	8
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.97	13	1
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	32%	21	8
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	17%	15	9
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.99	17	3
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	76%	16	5
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	26%	14	6
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	77%	16	6
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	25%	16	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.01	10	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.97	25	9
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	9%	17	3
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	10%	14	2
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	46%	8	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.88	22	7

Lewisham

Lewisham has the highest NEET rate in London, both overall and for disadvantaged young people. The Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers is also higher than anywhere else in the Central London Forward area. But disadvantaged young people are not especially overrepresented among NEET young people.

Access to higher education is below average and very low in the context of London. But disadvantaged young people are more likely to start university than their similarly qualified but better-off peers, and those without good GCSEs are more overrepresented than in any other part of SRP area. Access to apprenticeships is average, but also the highest in the SRP area.

Table 53: Summary of findings for Lewisham

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	13,500	18	3
Level of disadvantage	26%	16	10
Level of low qualification	29%	8	6
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	10%	12	9
NEET young people			
NEET rate	20%	1	1
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	28%	1	1
Employment Gap	11%	4	1
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	34%	12	8
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.41	7	1
NEET rate (low qualified)	37%	1	1

Table 53 (continued): Summary of findings for Lewisham

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	48%	4	3
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.84	23	6
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	46%	1	1
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	20%	9	7
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.28	10	1
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	74%	22	10
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	21%	22	10
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	76%	17	7
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	23%	21	10
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.03	7	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.11	7	1
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	10%	14	1
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	9%	16	3
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	29%	21	9
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.07	11	3

Merton

Merton is a small local authority with low levels of disadvantage but the highest proportion of low levels of qualification of any area in the South London Partnership area. NEET rates are generally below average, although the headline NEET rate is above average and higher than anywhere else in the SRP area. By contrast, nowhere else in the SRP are low qualified young people less

overrepresented among NEET young people than in Merton.

Access to higher education is above average and generally the strongest in the South London Partnership area, particularly for young people without good GCSEs where it is the fourth highest in London.

Table 54: Summary of findings for Merton

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Local authority area facts			
Population	9,500	24	3
Level of disadvantage	14%	27	3
Level of low qualification	25%	16	1
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	5%	27	3
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	10	1
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	18%	23	3
Employment Gap	3%	25	3
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	19%	28	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.18	21	3
NEET rate (low qualified)	28%	23	3

Table 54 (continued): Summary of findings for Merton

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	38%	24	3
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.83	24	5
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	35%	12	4
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	–	–	–
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	–	–	–
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	80%	11	1
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	31%	4	1
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	80%	10	1
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	33%	6	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.00	16	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.04	15	3
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	–	–	–
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	–	–	–

Newham

Newham is one of the larger local authorities in London, with the second highest level of disadvantage – the highest in the Local London area. NEET rates for disadvantaged young people, and the Employment Gap between them and their better-off peers, are very low, lower than elsewhere in the Local London area. Nonetheless, a higher proportion of NEET young people are from disadvantaged backgrounds than anywhere else in the Local London area.

Access to higher education is above average, especially in the context of the Local London area, with disadvantaged young people more likely to go to university than their similarly qualified peers. Access to apprenticeships is below average, though a very high proportion of apprentices are from disadvantaged backgrounds – a higher proportion than anywhere else in the Local London area.

Table 55: Summary of findings for Newham

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Local authority area facts			
Population	20,700	4	2
Level of disadvantage	42%	2	1
Level of low qualification	22%	24	6
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	10%	13	3
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	9	2
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	17%	28	8
Employment Gap	2%	28	8
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	44%	5	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.06	28	8

Table 55 (continued): Summary of findings for Newham

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
NEET rate (low qualified)	32%	10	1
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	38%	25	6
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.94	15	5
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	32%	19	4
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	18%	11	2
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.97	18	6
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	79%	12	2
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	28%	8	1
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	80%	7	2
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	29%	11	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.01	9	4
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.01	18	4
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	9%	20	7
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	8%	19	6
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	49%	4	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.05	12	3

Redbridge

Redbridge is a larger local authority area in London, with low levels of disadvantage and a particularly low proportion of young people with low qualifications – the third lowest in London and the lowest overall in the Local London area. While NEET rates overall are below average for London, for low qualified young people they are the second highest in the Local London area. As a result, those young people are particularly overrepresented among NEET young people – again, more so than anywhere else in the Local London area.

Access to higher education is below average in London terms, but in line with averages within the SRP area. The exception is that disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs are more likely to go to university than their similarly qualified but better-off peers, to a greater extent than in any other London local authority area. Access to apprenticeships is below average, and overall the lowest in the Local London area.

Table 56: Summary of findings for Redbridge

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Local authority area facts			
Population	19,600	6	3
Level of disadvantage	18%	25	6
Level of low qualification	17%	29	8
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	5%	25	6
NEET young people			
NEET rate	14%	26	7
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	19%	19	5
Employment Gap	7%	11	3
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	26%	22	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.41	8	3

Table 56 (continued): Summary of findings for Redbridge

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
NEET rate (low qualified)	32%	11	2
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	38%	26	7
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.32	3	1
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	35%	11	2
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	14%	19	5
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.55	5	2
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	71%	26	5
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	14%	27	6
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	71%	23	4
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	17%	27	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.01	12	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.28	1	1
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	8%	21	8
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	8%	21	7
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	30%	20	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.09	9	2

Richmond upon Thames

Richmond upon Thames is one of the smaller local authority areas in London, and the smallest in the South London Partnership area. Levels of disadvantage and low qualification are below average. On NEET measures, Richmond upon Thames is generally above average, with the fourth highest NEET rate in London for disadvantaged young people, the third highest NEET rate for doubly disadvantaged young people and the sixth highest Employment Gap between disadvantaged young people and their better-off peers. On all these measures,

and several others, Richmond upon Thames is the top scorer within the South London Partnership area.

Access to higher education is slightly below average in London terms, but in line with averages in the SRP area. The exception is that disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs are much less likely to access higher education than their similarly qualified but better-off peers, to the second greatest extent in London and the greatest extent within the SRP area.

Table 57: Summary of findings for Richmond upon Thames

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Local authority area facts			
Population	8,300	30	5
Level of disadvantage	16%	26	2
Level of low qualification	22%	25	3
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	6%	24	2
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	18	2
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	23%	4	1
Employment Gap	9%	6	1
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	25%	23	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.50	5	1

Table 57 (continued): Summary of findings for Richmond upon Thames

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
NEET rate (low qualified)	33%	7	1
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	37%	27	4
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.11	4	2
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	39%	3	1
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	–	–	–
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	–	–	–
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	76%	17	4
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	25%	18	2
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	71%	24	3
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	23%	22	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.98	20	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.83	31	5
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	–	–	–
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	–	–	–
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	–	–	–

Southwark

Southwark is a mid-sized local authority area in London, but the second largest within the Central London Forward sub-region. Levels of disadvantage and low qualification are above average compared to the rest of London, but similar to other parts of the SRP. The overall NEET rates are high when compared across London – second highest overall, fourth highest for disadvantaged young people, and fourth highest for low qualified young people, though in each case most of the local authority areas with higher rates are also part of Central London Forward.

Access to higher education is below average, and very low within Central London Forward, with disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs less likely to go to university than anywhere else in the Central London Forward area (bar one). Access to apprenticeships is also low, but most apprentices are from disadvantaged backgrounds and they are highly overrepresented among apprentices, especially compared to other local authority areas.

Table 58: Summary of findings for Southwark

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	14,400	16	2
Level of disadvantage	37%	7	6
Level of low qualification	29%	7	5
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	13%	6	5
NEET young people			
NEET rate	19%	2	2
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	22%	11	3
Employment Gap	4%	22	6
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	44%	4	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.12	23	5
NEET rate (low qualified)	34%	4	4

Table 58 (continued): Summary of findings for Southwark

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	41%	16	9
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.76	26	8
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	33%	18	6
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	19%	10	8
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.71	27	10
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	75%	19	7
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	25%	17	8
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	73%	21	10
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	24%	20	9
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.97	24	9
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.96	27	10
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	7%	25	8
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	8%	20	6
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	51%	3	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.87	23	8

Sutton

Sutton is an average sized local authority area. But levels of disadvantage and low qualification are lower than anywhere else in London, and this means there is less meaningful data than for other areas. NEET rates are lower than anywhere else in London.

Access to university is about average overall, but among the lowest in London and the lowest in the South London

Partnership area for young people without good GCSEs, and disadvantaged young people either with top or without good GCSEs. Access to apprenticeships, by contrast, is high – higher than anywhere else in the SRP area, with the start rate for disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs higher than anywhere else in London.

Table 59: Summary of findings for Sutton

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Local authority area facts			
Population	15,800	13	2
Level of disadvantage	8%	32	5
Level of low qualification	15%	32	5
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	3%	32	5
NEET young people			
NEET rate	12%	32	5
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	–	–	–
Employment Gap	–	–	–
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	–	–	–
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	–	–	–
NEET rate (low qualified)	24%	32	5

Table 59 (continued): Summary of findings for Sutton

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within SLP (out of 5)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	28%	31	5
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.09	7	3
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	29%	31	5
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	–	–	–
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	–	–	–
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	79%	15	3
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	11%	30	5
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	64%	30	5
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	13%	28	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.82	31	5
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.16	2	1
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	15%	2	1
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	21%	1	1
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	20%	23	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.72	27	2

Tower Hamlets

Tower Hamlets is an average sized local authority area in London, with the highest levels of disadvantage and double disadvantage and the second highest proportion of low qualified young people. While these groups make up a larger share of NEET young people than in almost any other local authority area, this largely represents their prevalence – the measures of overrepresentation, which control for this, are below average. Tower Hamlets has the second lowest NEET rate of any part of the Central London Forward area.

Access to higher education is below average and the start rate for young people with top GCSEs is lower than in any other part of the SRP area. Access to apprenticeships is also below average compared to London, although less so in the context of the Central London Forward area.

Table 60: Summary of findings for Tower Hamlets

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	15,400	15	1
Level of disadvantage	62%	1	1
Level of low qualification	32%	2	1
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	22%	1	1
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	17	10
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	18%	26	9
Employment Gap	5%	19	4
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	69%	1	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.11	24	6
NEET rate (low qualified)	29%	20	9

Table 60 (continued): Summary of findings for Tower Hamlets

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	47%	5	4
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.86	22	5
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	32%	23	9
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	35%	1	1
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.03	16	2
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	74%	23	11
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	24%	19	9
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	73%	20	9
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	24%	19	8
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.99	18	6
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.01	19	6
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	8%	23	6
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	7%	22	7
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	59%	2	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.08	10	2

Waltham Forest

Waltham Forest is an average sized local authority in London, but one of the smaller parts of the Local London area. Most NEET figures are in line with averages for both the Local London area and London as a whole, though a comparatively high proportion are disadvantaged (the second most in the SRP area) and relatively few NEET young people are low qualified (the lowest in the SRP area).

Access to higher education is average, although slightly above average in the Local London area. Disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are more likely to start a degree than their similarly qualified but better-off peers, more so than anywhere else in the partnership, and indeed at the third highest level in London. Access to apprenticeships is above average and measures are consistently ranked second in the Local London area.

Table 61: Summary of findings for Waltham Forest

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
Local authority area facts			
Population	15,800	13	6
Level of disadvantage	27%	13	4
Level of low qualification	22%	23	5
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	8%	19	5
NEET young people			
NEET rate	16%	11	3
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	21%	13	4
Employment Gap	6%	13	4
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	35%	11	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.27	14	4

Table 61 (continued): Summary of findings for Waltham Forest

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within LL (out of 8)
NEET rate (low qualified)	32%	12	3
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	36%	28	8
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.93	16	6
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	34%	14	3
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	14%	21	6
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	2.07	14	5
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	72%	24	3
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	25%	15	3
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	78%	15	3
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	24%	17	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.07	3	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.98	24	6
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	15%	4	2
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	17%	5	2
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	39%	9	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.92	19	6

Wandsworth

Wandsworth is a smaller than average local authority area, with the lowest levels of disadvantage and the second lowest levels of double disadvantage in the Central London Forward area. NEET rates are high, both overall and for disadvantaged young people, but nonetheless disadvantaged young people are a smaller share of NEET young people than anywhere else in the Central London Forward area (bar one). Low qualified young people are even less overrepresented among NEET young people – they are the least overrepresented in London.

Access to higher education is average, though disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs are less likely to start a degree than their similarly qualified but better-off peers, with Wandsworth having the second lowest rate for this in the Central London Forward area. Access to apprenticeships is in line with averages, though the overall start rate is the second highest in the Central London Forward area.

Table 62: Summary of findings for Wandsworth

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	11,500	22	5
Level of disadvantage	26%	17	11
Level of low qualification	30%	6	4
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	10%	14	10
NEET young people			
NEET rate	19%	3	3
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	24%	3	2
Employment Gap	6%	14	2
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	31%	18	10
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.23	18	3
NEET rate (low qualified)	31%	13	7

Table 62 (continued): Summary of findings for Wandsworth

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	44%	12	7
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.64	32	11
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	36%	10	2
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	16%	18	10
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.88	21	6
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	81%	9	3
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	27%	12	5
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	76%	18	8
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	30%	8	3
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.94	27	10
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.11	11	3
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	9%	16	2
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	9%	18	5
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	32%	17	8
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	1.03	13	4

Westminster

Westminster is one of the smaller local authority areas in London and the second smallest in the Central London Forward area. Levels of disadvantage are high, but the NEET rate for this group is the lowest in the SRP area – lower, in fact, than for their better-off peers. This means that Westminster has a negative Employment Gap – unique among local authority areas. Disadvantaged young people are therefore also uniquely underrepresented among NEET young people.

Access to higher education is also high, among the highest in the Central London Forward area on most measures and number one on overall access rate for young people with top GCSEs. These are also among the highest levels of access to university in London. Access to apprenticeships is also high within the Central London Forward area, but closer to average in London terms. The exception is that a higher proportion of apprenticeship starts are by disadvantaged young people than anywhere else in London.

Table 63: Summary of findings for Westminster

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Local authority area facts			
Population	8,300	29	10
Level of disadvantage	39%	5	4
Level of low qualification	25%	13	9
Level of low qualification and disadvantage	12%	8	7
NEET young people			
NEET rate	18%	8	7
NEET rate (disadvantaged)	17%	30	11
Employment Gap	-2%	30	11
Proportion of NEET young people from disadvantaged backgrounds	41%	9	7
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	0.94	30	11
NEET rate (low qualified)	33%	5	5

Table 63 (continued): Summary of findings for Westminster

		Rank within London (out of 32)	Rank within CLF (out of 11)
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified	39%	22	10
Extent to which low qualified young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.88	19	3
NEET rate (low qualified and disadvantaged)	32%	20	7
Proportion of NEET young people who are low qualified and disadvantaged	20%	8	6
Extent to which low qualified and disadvantaged young people are overrepresented among NEET young people	1.84	23	7
Higher education			
University start rate (young people with top GCSEs)	82%	4	1
University start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	30%	5	2
University start rate (disadvantaged young people with top GCSEs)	80%	8	3
University start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	34%	5	2
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (with top GCSEs) are underrepresented	0.98	23	8
Extent to which disadvantaged young people (without good GCSEs) are underrepresented	1.11	9	2
Apprenticeships			
Apprenticeship start rate (young people without good GCSEs)	9%	18	4
Apprenticeship start rate (disadvantaged young people without good GCSEs)	11%	10	1
Proportion of apprenticeship starts by disadvantaged young people	59%	1	1
Extent to which disadvantaged young people are over/underrepresented as apprentices	0.81	25	9

Methodology reference notes

The following is a summary of the terminology used in this briefing for reference. We have also published a full methodology document, *Methodology for the Youth Jobs Gap*.

Cohort – a group of students who all sat their GCSEs in the same year, from 2007 to 2012 (six cohorts), included in our analysis.

Disadvantage – eligible for free school meals (FSM) in Year 11.

Local authority area and region – where young people went to school. This briefing only covers young people who were in mainstream English schools in Year 11, and about whom disadvantage status is known.

Qualification (Chapter 1) – high (A-level or equivalent), middle (five GCSEs A*-C or equivalent), low (fewer than five GCSEs). Based on highest qualifications at age 18.

Qualification (Chapter 2-3) – in Chapters 2 and 3, qualification categories are based on highest qualifications at age 16. The categories are:

1. No qualifications
2. Some qualifications, not enough to fit into categories three to five (usually referred to in this report as “without good GCSEs”)
3. A*-C in English and maths GCSEs, but NOT five A*-Cs in total
4. Five A*-C GCSEs, but missing at least one of English and maths
5. Five A*-C GCSEs, including English and maths (usually referred to in this report as “top GCSEs”)

In each case, the qualifications are GCSEs or equivalents.

EET – young people recorded as being in education, employment or training (EET) at a point in time. Due to limitations with LEO at the time of developing this project, self-employment is not included as a form of EET.

NEET – not EET for at least three consecutive months up to and including the NEET reference points we use, namely December, March, June and September of any given year, from December 2009 to March 2017.

Access to higher education – based on whether there is any recorded enrolment in higher education between academic years 2009/10 and 2016/17 inclusive.

Access to top third universities – based on whether there is any recorded enrolment in top third universities between academic years 2009/10 and 2016/17 inclusive. Top third is based on entrants with the highest UCAS point score, and matches the DfE definition.

University success – based on whether young people have achieved their degree between academic years 2009/10 and 2016/17 inclusive.

Age – approximate age, based on the year young people left school and the point in time NEET or EET is being measured at. This is based on academic age and therefore academic years (see below). Every young person in the same cohort is the same age; age acts as an intuitive measure of ‘how long since the cohort left school.’

Caveats noted in data tables

(1) In Chapter 1, figures for Sutton and Kingston are an estimate. This is because we have no data for high or middle qualified disadvantaged young people. There are around 50 in each cohort and given the relatively low NEET rates for young people with high and middle qualifications, there are too few for our analysis. Instead, we use an estimate. We know there are between 0 and 10, so we use five, the midpoint. This is such a small part of many figures (e.g. the overall local authority NEET rates) that it makes no difference where it is between 0 and 10, although as it represents two out of three parts of the overall disadvantage figure, we do not estimate these.

(2) In Chapter 1, figures for Richmond upon Thames and Kensington and Chelsea are an estimate. This is because we have no data for high qualified disadvantaged young people. There are around 100 in each cohort and given the relatively low NEET rates for young people with high qualifications, there are too few for our analysis. Instead, we use an estimate. We know there are between zero and 10, so we use five, the midpoint. This is such a small part of many figures (e.g. the overall local authority NEET rates) that it makes no difference where it is between zero and 10.

Cohort	Year EET / NEET observed							
	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
2007	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
2008		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2009			18	19	20	21	22	23
2010				18	19	20	21	22
2011					18	19	20	21
2012						18	19	20

(3) In Chapter 1, figures for Merton are an estimate. This is because we have no data for mid qualified disadvantaged young people. There are around 50 in each cohort and, given the relatively low NEET rates for young people with middle qualifications, there are too few for our analysis. Instead, we use an estimate. We know there are between zero and 10, so we use five, the midpoint. This is such a small part of many figures (e.g. the overall local authority NEET rates) that it makes no difference where it is between zero and 10.

(4) In Chapter 1, figures for the South London Partnership and Central London Forward areas are also estimates, as they are comprised of the estimates above. These estimates make even less difference to the overall figure, as they make up such a small part of the total.

(5) In Chapter 2, figures for Kensington and Chelsea are only available for three cohorts of young people without good GCSEs. These cohorts may not be typical, so we make no analysis for this qualification group. This data is therefore also not included in the SRP area level analysis.

(6) In Chapter 3, Hackney, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, and Richmond upon Thames are excluded. We only have data for very few cohorts and it is not appropriate to use these figures in comparison to other local authorities.

(7) Partnership level figures exclude the local authority areas noted above.

Even where data is available, it is sometimes based on relatively small numbers of young people, particularly when looking at disadvantaged young people with high levels of qualification (or top GCSEs) in small local authority areas. While the data in this report accurately reflects specific findings, it is better to focus on the overall picture than on a specific number.

¹ Impetus, *Establishing the Employment Gap*, April 2019

² Impetus, *Research Briefing 2: Higher Education*, May 2019

³ Impetus, *Research Briefing 3: Apprenticeships*, June 2019

⁴ NEON, *Working Class Heroes*, February 2019

⁵ Social Markets Foundation, *Building on success*, March 2019



Impetus

