Flipping the Coin

The two sides of Community Wealth in England

November 2019

The Young Foundation's mission is to develop better connected and stronger communities across the UK.

As an UKRI accredited research organisation, social investor and community practitioner, we offer advice, training and delivery support to:

Understand Communities
Researching in and with communities to increase our collective understanding of community life today

Involve Communities
Offering different methods and approaches to involving communities and growing their capacity to own and lead change

Innovate with Communities
Providing tools and resources to support innovation to tackle the issues people and communities care about

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Contents

01
Introduction

The inequalities in investment across England and the rest of the UK has come under increasing scrutiny in recent years - especially when considered through the lens of multiple deprivation. Since the EU referendum in 2016, more political and media attention, if not necessarily action, has been given to 'forgotten' or 'left behind' places than ever before.

In the meantime, the orthodox view that growing the UK economy through one – or a small handful – of cities would reap the rewards for everyone has been resoundingly challenged. This sits alongside a rapid growth in awareness of the critical need to balance social and environmental well-being with our economy, and to involve communities in the policies and practice which affect them.

In this context, the role, strength and well-being of communities in places across the UK becomes more important to understand, at a very local and national level.

The Young Foundation's 2018 Patchwork Philanthropy report showed for the first time that not only is public sector spending unequally distributed geographically, but so too is philanthropic spend by charities, trusts and foundations. Some of the regions with the highest levels of deprivation receive some of the lowest levels of investment, representing 'cold spots' of funding; raising questions about funding strategies, how recipients of funding are identified and the capacity of some communities to take advantage of funding opportunities.

Patchwork Philanthropy also showed a significant correlation between those communities likely to vote to leave the EU and low levels of public, philanthropic and charitable funding. This correlation persists in our 2019 analysis.

This 2019 report updates the distribution of public, charitable and philanthropic funding across England. It also aims to 'flip the coin' and look at this funding in relation to the strength of a community. It represents a first attempt to create an Index of Community Strength and draws on a wide range of indicators and data sets, most of which have not been used in this type of analysis before.

Through combining funding data with our Index of Community Strength, this report highlights places where there are the lowest levels of community strength and the lowest levels of public and philanthropic and charitable funding. Places in need of much more investment of all kinds. It highlights where there are high levels of funding and yet very low levels of community strength; most notably the commuter belt around London.

It also shows areas which, despite very low levels of funding, exhibit high levels of community strength. These are communities which are clearly taking control of what resources are available to them, and building connections and networks of mutual aid and action.

We make no claims here to perfection - this Index is very much a 'beta' tool, although we believe it constitutes one of the most comprehensive and holistic attempts to bring together the community-led activity which is happening across England today.

You can access an interactive 3D visualisation of this data on our website: **youngfoundation.org/3D**

We welcome suggestions for other data sources which we can incorporate to enrich our analysis, and encourage holders of data to both contribute to existing attempts to collate information (such as Keep It in the Community and 360Giving) or to make other data publicly available. We are particularly interested in expanding the financial data we use (to incorporate forms of private investment into a community) and national indicators which can expand our understanding of community strength.

At a time when so many actors from across the sectors are focused on place-based funding and initiatives, it is critical that we maintain a more agile, evolving and nuanced national picture of our communities across the UK.

Summary of findings

- Continuous blocs of urbanised areas suffer from low or very low amounts of funding and affluence in Lancashire, the Midlands and across the East coast of England.

- An unbroken stretch of very high funding and affluence exists from Bath in the west to London in the east.

- Districts with lower funding and affluence were more likely to vote in support of Brexit.

- Strong communities thrive in some of the most deprived districts in England, yet are notably absent in some of the least deprived.

- Amounts of funding and affluence do not predict levels of community strength.

- Community strength is particularly high in rural parts of the West Country and East Anglia, and much lower in cities and suburban areas across the country.

- But some urban districts like Norwich, Camden, Reading and Salford still retain strong community ties and resources.

02

Patterns of Public and Philanthropic Spending

In our 2018 Patchwork Philanthropy report, we developed a metric to understand patterns of local government spending, charitable spending,[1] trust and foundation funding in relation to multiple deprivation across England.

We have now updated this analysis using the latest available funding data and the recently updated Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. As extreme outliers, the City of London and the Isles of Scilly were removed from our analysis - for the full methodology see the Appendix on page 25.[2]

Fig 1: Combined Funding Metric

Combined
Funding

Very High
High
Medium
Low
Very Low

London

Fig 2: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Index of
Multiple Deprivation

Very High
High
Medium
Low
Very Low

London

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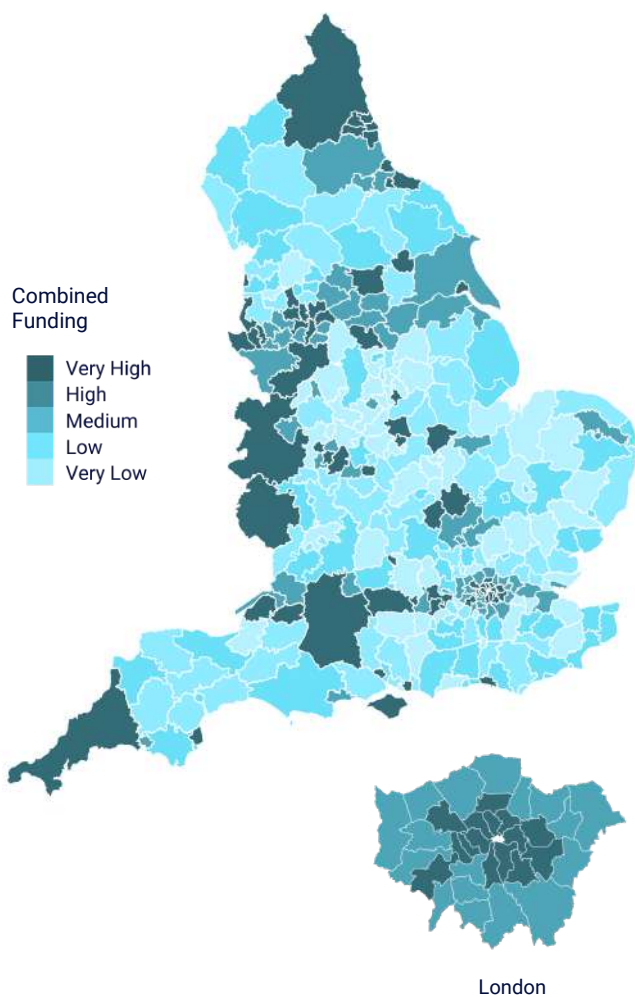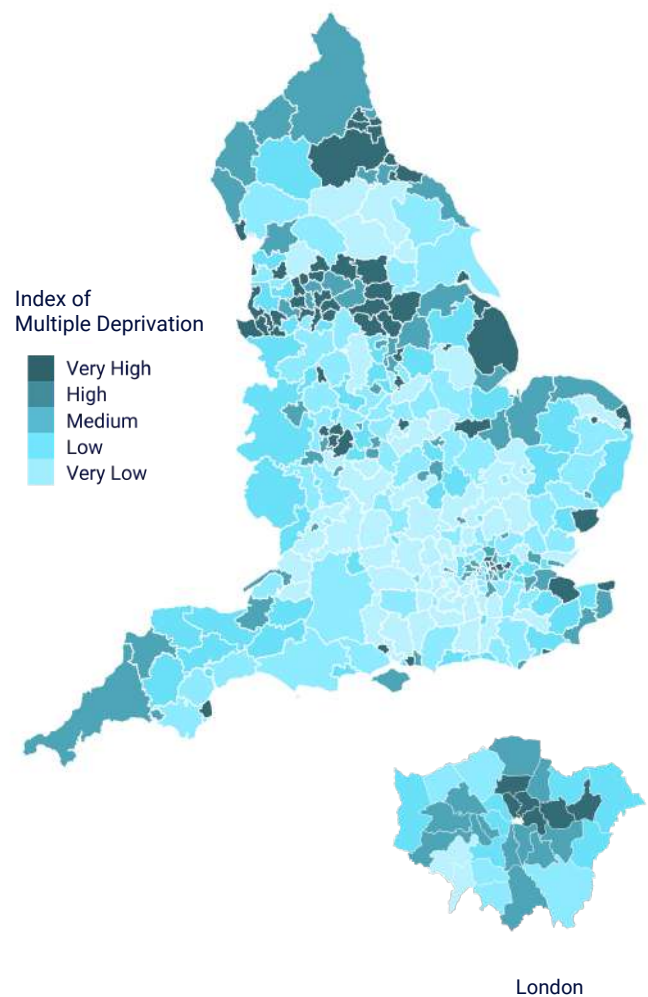
1   The amount of charitable funding captured in our funding & affluence metric is limited to the detail of information available on a given charity's area of operation. See the Appendix for full methodology.

2   The methodology for creating this metric has been improved and refined for this report and hence is not directly comparable to that used in Patchwork Philanthropy (but the overall patterns and trends remain broadly the same). For all funding data sources we are using more recent years' data and the IMD has also been updated in 2019.

This "Funding and Affluence Metric (FAM)" combines these four factors into one score that allows us to identify "hotspots" of relatively high funding and low levels of deprivation, and "coldspots" of relatively low funding and high levels of deprivation.

Combining our understanding of local spending with levels of multiple deprivation allows us to circumvent some of the pitfalls that emerge when looking at either measure by itself. For example, boroughs in London which are particularly deprived (and score high on IMD) may nonetheless have access to a greater concentration of local government spending and philanthropic funding than similarly deprived districts elsewhere in the country. It provides us with a better understanding of the financial resources available to each district to support their economic and community development.

Fig 3: Map of Funding & Affluence

Burnley
Bottom 3 for
Funding & Affluence

Hyndburn
Bottom 3 for
Funding & Affluence

Rutland
Top 3 for
Funding & Affluence

Great Yarmouth
Top 3 for
Funding & Affluence

Westminster
Top 3 for
Funding & Affluence

Richmond-upon-Thames
Top 3 for
Funding & Affluence

Funding & Affluence

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

London
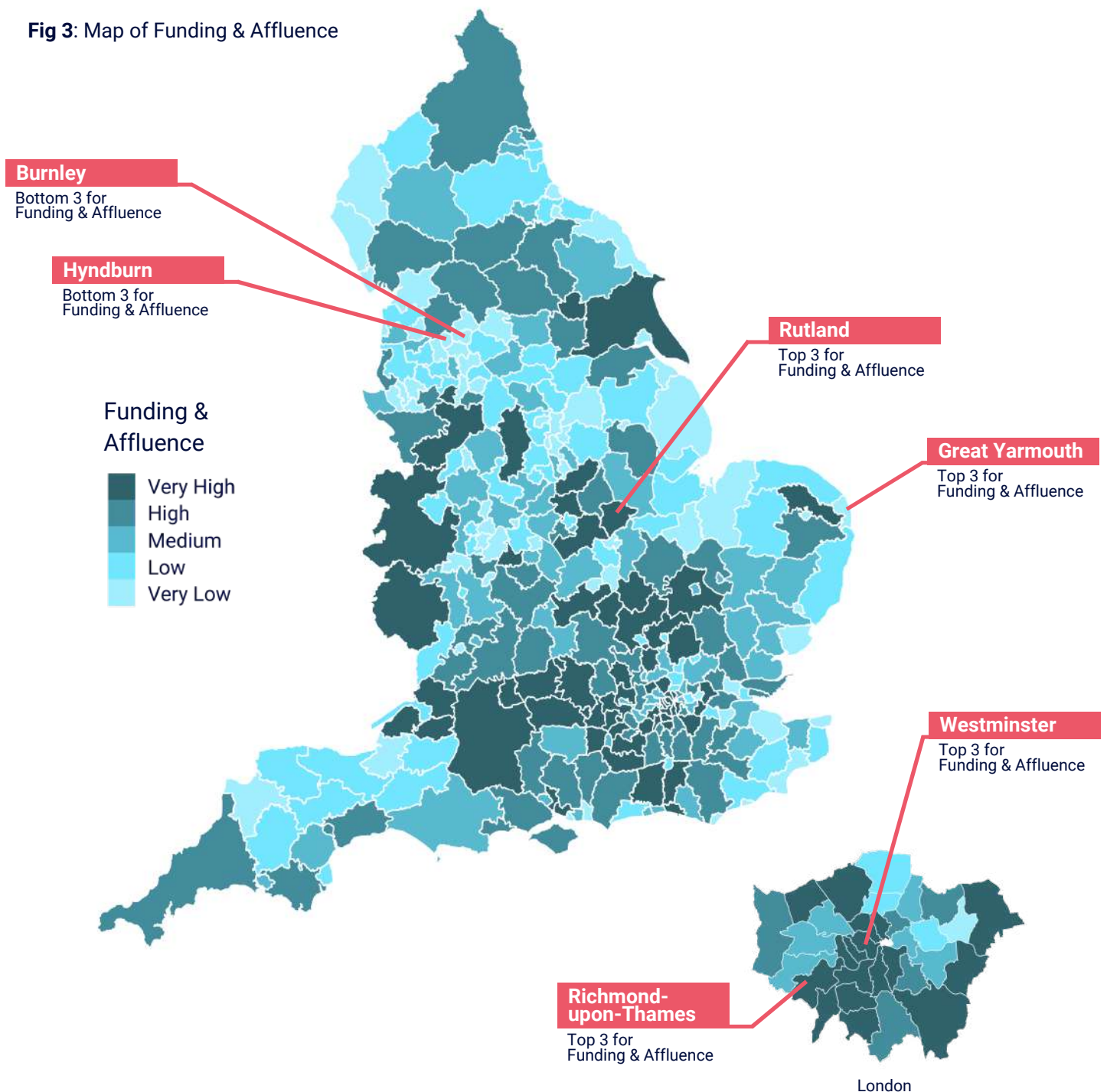
As would be expected, the overall patterns are broadly similar to those seen in our previous report. The top three hotspots this year (Westminster, Rutland and Richmond-upon-Thames), were all in the previous top 10 and Great Yarmouth was also in the previous bottom three cold spots. Burnley and Hyndburn have now moved into the bottom 10 cold spots.

Continuous blocs of urbanised areas suffer from low or very low [3] **funding and affluence scores in Lancashire, the Midlands and the East coast of England.**

An unbroken stretch of very high combined funding and affluence exists from Bath in the west to London in the east.

Fig 4: Table of the top 10 and bottom 10 districts for Funding & Affluence

Top 10	Bottom 10
1 **Westminster**	306 **Blackpool**
2 **Rutland**	307 **Mansfield**
3 **Richmond upon Thames**	308 **Knowsley**
4 **Camden**	309 **Tendring**
5 **Windsor & Maidenhead**	310 **Pendle**
6 **West Berkshire**	311 **Barrow-in-Furness**
7 **Wokingham**	312 **Hastings**
8 **York**	313 **Great Yarmouth**
9 **Bracknell Forest**	314 **Hyndburn**
10 **Bath & North East Somerset**	315 **Burnley**

For the full list please see the Appendix; pages 29 - 31

Districts with lower combined funding and affluence were more likely to vote in support of Brexit

57% of districts with **very high** funding and affluence voted to **Remain**, while 95% of districts with **very low** funding and affluence voted to **Leave**.

3   For the purpose of this report, 'very low' was defined as scoring amongst the bottom 20% of local authorities, and 'very high' as amongst the top 20%. The categories 'low', 'medium' and 'high' reflect scores in the remaining three quintiles in ascending order.See the Appendix for full methodology.

03

The Community Strength Index

The strength of a community matters - regardless of where you live.

Whether seeking to reduce social isolation and loneliness or anti-social behaviour, take action on climate change, plug the gaps left by cuts to funding and services or any number of other shared challenges, the capacity of a community to connect and act together is, we believe, essential to our long-term future.

Places identified as cold spots for funding despite their relatively high levels of deprivation - whether that be coastal towns from Great Yarmouth to Tendring, former industrial areas like Corby, or more rural districts like East Lindsey - are often characterised as 'left behind' or 'forgotten'. They may have been subject to high levels of local authority budget cuts and public provision of assets and services may have been stripped back.

Our Community Strength Index portrays a richer picture. While some communities have been "forgotten" by funders of all kinds, and be struggling economically, many have been underestimated, and are bucking the trend in creating and using their own resources and ties for local benefit. Similarly, the Index shows where there are high levels of funding and weak indicators of community strength. Public, charitable and philanthropic investment in a place does necessarily equate to stronger communities.

The starting point for developing an Index of Community Strength was our understanding, drawn from years of immersive work in cities, towns and villages across the UK, that often regardless of traditional economic indicators of prosperity, places can be rich with community life. Across the country we see communities taking control of assets and resources, stepping in and up to provide the activities, services and opportunities local residents want, and creating informal ways to build social connection and support. Our new Community Strength Index is built on a wide range of indicators of this activity.

Thanks to the invaluable contributions of many organisations (see Appendix for details), the input of local authorities in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, and extensive desk research, we have been able to include a large number of datasets into our Index. We have combined these indicators into two groups: community ties and community resources.

Within community resources we include physical assets under community control, or identified as of local value, cooperative housing, and socially-oriented businesses. Within community ties we include community-led activities which are focused on bringing people together, be that purely for social purposes, or to meet a local need for support or change. Each of these measures are projects, resources or initiatives that take place across the country and often involve hundreds of thousands of participants nationwide.

Our indicators reflect the number of relevant projects, resources or initiatives based within each local authority district. The value is adjusted to the district's population and reflects the incidence of the project/resource at the time of its collection or within the most recently available annual period (see the Appendix for more details). It is important to note that this is a 'beta' version.

It is indicative of what we see happening across England and while we have attempted to be comprehensive and systematic, it cannot be perfect: many of the data sets we rely on are incomplete (e.g. there is no definitive database of community owned assets), the picture is constantly evolving, and there are other potential indicators of community strength not yet included. The ambition is to update and extend this Index on an annual basis, and we welcome suggestions as to how it can be further strengthened.

Fig 5: Levels of community strength across England

Eden
Highest level of community strength nationally

Community Strength

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

Stroud
Highest level of community strength in a peri-urban area

Camden
Highest level of community strength in London

London
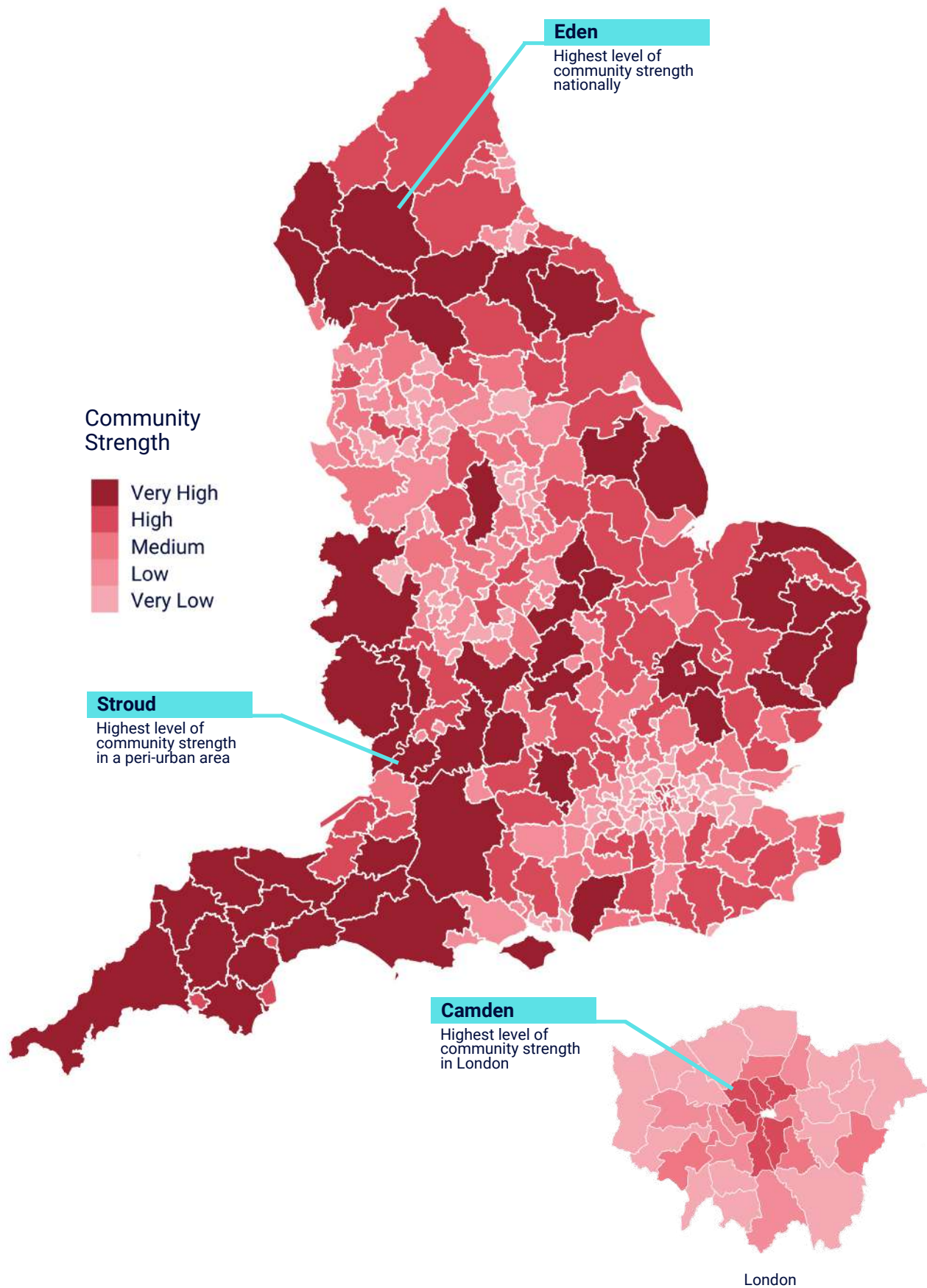
Community Ties

All of the following are taken as indicators of the strength of relationships between people in a community. These include initiatives, events and other opportunities that allow people in a community to meet, cultivate relationships and support one another.

Outdoor Activities

- Parkrun: weekly, free, 5km timed runs open for anyone to join.

- Street Play: a project supporting communities to organise regular road closures, allowing children to play outside and parents to connect.

- The Big Lunch: an annual community event that encourages neighbours to come together in public spaces for a communal Sunday lunch.

These activities reflect both the local demand for community life and the dedication of volunteers to organise such events for their communities.

Crowdfunded projects

The number of projects registered by people on Crowdfunder.co.uk. Indicative of a communities' readiness to support one another financially, by investing in local projects, organisations and initiatives.

Community Transport

Community-led transport services that aim to meet a social need and are for the benefit of the community - particularly for groups that may not be able to access public transport. Indicative of a community's commitment to making local services and activities accessible for everyone.

Kitchens

Kitchens - community kitchens and fridges - places to exchange food, cook together and share meals in a communal space. An opportunity for people to access affordable, nutritious meals or ingredients, and/or cook and learn skills in a creative, communal context.

Independent Councillors

The proportion of seats successfully gained by councillors running as independents in local elections. This is taken as an indicator that a community is sufficiently galvanised around an issue or particular local manifesto to vote in significant numbers outside of traditional party political lines. This is not an indicator that Councillors from mainstream political parties are not engaged with their communities, but evidence of a different nature of engagement with local politics.

Community Resources

All of the following are taken as indicators of community strength in terms of the facilities, assets and resources available to - and managed by - a local community.

Community Owned Assets
Buildings or land owned by community organisations. This often includes sites previously owned by the council, which have been transferred below market value, or where the council has offered a long-lease at a symbolic "peppercorn" rent (e.g. £1 p/a rent for a village hall).

These are usually operations managed for the benefit of local people, such as village halls, sports facilities, and cinemas.

Assets of community value
Buildings and spaces nominated by the community as of special value, with a view to protection from development. These assets serve to promote the wellbeing or social interests of a local community (e.g. green spaces, pubs, libraries) and their nomination is indicative of community action.

Community Housing
Housing projects that are led and managed by members of the community, with the aim of providing more affordable and cooperative housing alternatives.

Community Interest Companies (CICs)
Companies whose primary aim is to benefit a community, rather than generate profit.

Community Energy
Small scale - and usually renewable - energy projects, which are owned and managed by a local community.

Community Orchards
Orchards that are run by and for the local community, to encourage people to produce and harvest their own fruit.

Fig 6: Map of **community ties** across England

Community Ties

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
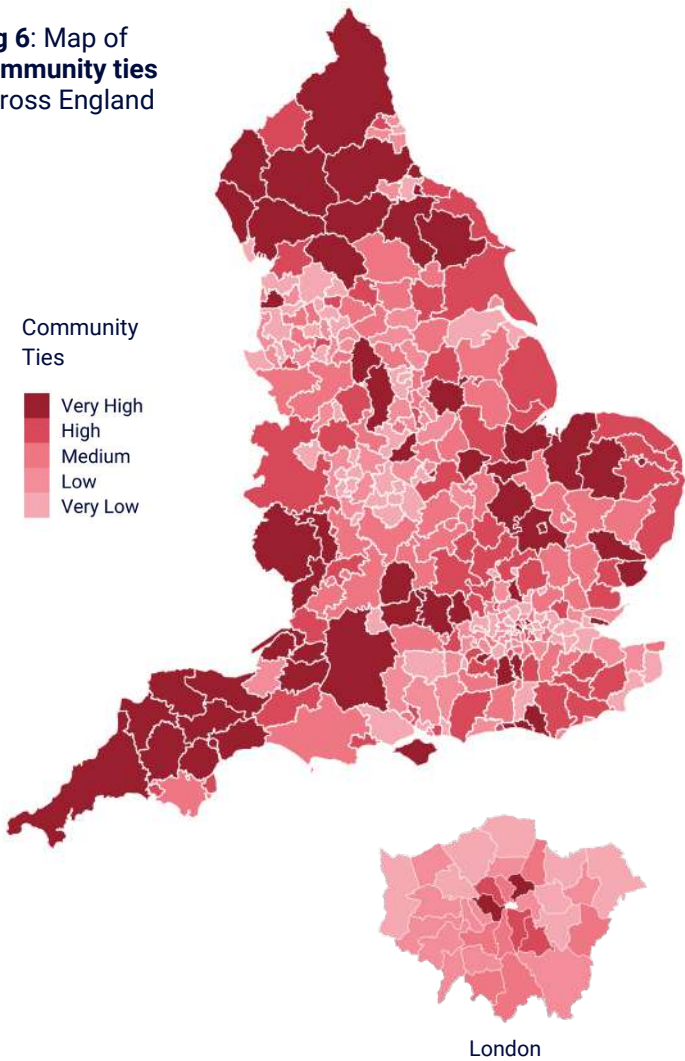
London

Fig 7: Map of **community resources** across England

Community Resources

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low

London

04

Patterns in Community Strength

High levels of community strength can be found across all regions of England - from isolated rural areas to inner city London boroughs. In some places there is a huge diversity of activity, with strong indicators of both community resources and community ties - Eden in Cumbria illustrates this richness, with a wide range of activities and a strong social business sector.

In other areas, community strength mainly derives from just one of the two indicators, whether it is **resources** (as in Stroud, Gloucestershire) or **ties** (as in Camden, London). The implications of this in terms of who benefits from this wealth within a community requires much further exploration.

The national view also reveals that while rural areas tend to have more community strength than urban areas, a number of urban districts are nationwide leaders in some of our individual indicators. Urban areas fall behind rural areas in terms of community strength overall, usually possessing considerably fewer **resources** such as community-owned assets, energy projects, or assets of community value.

Crucially, it is **community ties**, and not **resources**, that make up most of the community strength in cities. In contrast to rural and peri-urban areas, community activity tends to be driven by strong sharing economies (sharing libraries and crowdfunders), higher rates of social enterprise, and a very high prevalence of community kitchens (for which Cambridge, Peterborough, and Norwich are among the top ten nationally). In these younger, dynamic and constantly transforming urban districts, platforms like these allow communities to come together even when they may lack the physical community assets more typically found in rural areas.

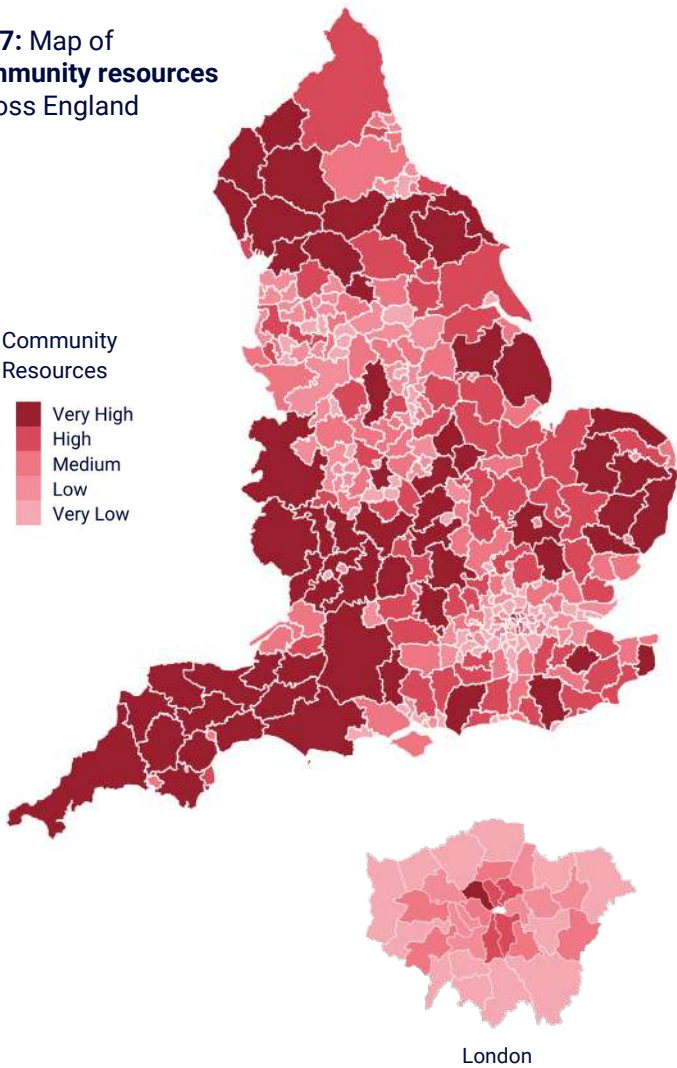| URBAN	PERI-URBAN	RURAL
Camden LONDON	**Stroud** SOUTH WEST	**Eden** NORTH WEST
Population 262, 226	**Population** 119, 019	**Population** 52, 881
Multiple deprivation 138rd	**Multiple deprivation** 278th	**Multiple deprivation** 186th
Core public spending 4th (£931 per capita)	**Core public spending** 181st (£117 per capita)	**Core public spending** 135th (£138 per capita)
Charitable spending 5th (£922 per capita)	**Charitable spending** 109th (£172 per capita)	**Charitable spending** 199th (£64 per capita)
Trust & foundation funding 3rd (£79 per capita)	**Trust & foundation funding** 81st (£8 per capita)	**Trust & foundation funding** 172nd (£6 per capita)
FUNDING & AFFLUENCE METRIC: 4th **COMMUNITY STRENGTH INDEX: 64th**	**FUNDING & AFFLUENCE METRIC: 66th** **COMMUNITY STRENGTH INDEX: 25th**	**FUNDING & AFFLUENCE METRIC: 178th** **COMMUNITY STRENGTH INDEX: 1st**

Case Study

URBAN

Camden
LONDON

FAM:
4th
315

CSI:
64th
315

Among the youngest and most diverse districts in England, Camden scores the highest on community strength out of any London borough. Much of this is owed to its strong community-led housing sector as well as its multitude of community interest companies, of which it has the highest proportion of in England.

A vibrant charitable funding environment has strongly contributed to this outgrowth. The Communities Together Fund is one factor that has been instrumental, awarding small but impactful grants to 54 initiatives across the borough. However, the fund undoubtedly owes part of its efficacy to Camden Council, which is the 4th highest spending local authority in England.

Camden also exhibits a fairly high level of crowdfunded projects, Big Lunches and community kitchens, whereas it has very few community-owned assets. Like in most urban districts, community-based activity in Camden is less dependent on the management or protection of physical assets such as hubs, recreational centres, or pubs, instead revolving around an abundance of social enterprises and community-led schemes.

Case Study

PERI-URBAN

Stroud
SOUTH WEST

FAM:
66th
315

CSI:
25th
315
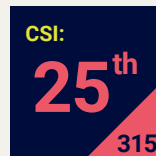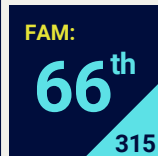
With just under half of Stroud's population living in a rural setting, this Gloucestershire district is one of the highest scoring areas for community resources in England and the highest scoring peri-urban district for community strength as a whole. The area is home to a notable amount of community-led housing and energy schemes, while rural parts of the district contain a large number of community orchards and farms. Initiatives such as Stroud Community Agriculture - a project that allows residents to support local farmers whilst receiving a share of the produce - receive funding from a range of community grants.

In terms of **community ties**, however, Stroud scores weaker. It is among the lowest in the country for prevalence of community kitchens, independent councillors, and community transport projects. Generally, Community Strength in the district displays a greater tendency towards physical, land-based resources and assets, which are frequently owned and managed for the benefit of the community at large and are energetically listed for protection against development. In fact, Stroud ranks fourth in the country for assets of community value listed with the district council.

Case Study

RURAL

Eden
NORTH WEST

FAM:
178th
315

CSI:
1st
315

The rural district of Eden has the second highest proportion of community-owned assets of any district in England, with one per every 1,000 residents. The district with the lowest population density and the highest proportion of green space in England, Eden's remoteness may have been a spur for residents to regularly come together through a plethora of community-led initiatives.

Volunteer-run events are frequently organised in villages across Eden. Typically held at community-owned village halls, local initiatives such as the Village Exchange in Bolton give a chance for residents to regularly meet face-to-face, to buy local produce or borrow books. Many of these volunteer-run events have sprung up to counter the closure of public facilities and the increased risk of isolation this has created for older residents.

Eden is also home to a disproportionately high number of community interest companies, while a fifth of the seats up for election in the past five years have been won by independent councillors - the ninth highest proportion in the country. The district is distinguished by its spirit of communal activity and the strength of its local decision-making processes.

05

Community Strength in relation to Funding & Deprivation

While it is natural that patterns of community strength vary across the country, it is when we turn to how community strength maps onto our metric of funding and affluence that we begin to see the strength of some communities in spite of low levels of philanthropic, charitable and public funding.

Fig 9: Visualisation of all local authority districts in England by **Funding & Affluence** and **Community Strength**

There is evidence of community strength in some of the most deprived districts in England, yet it is notably absent in some of the least deprived.

Bradford, in West Yorkshire, and Bracknell Forest, in Berkshire, are examples of two places which score at opposite ends of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Bradford is amongst the most deprived districts, while Bracknell Forest is comparatively well off - yet, we find strong evidence for community strength in the former and very little in the latter.

URBAN

Bradford
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER

FUNDING & AFFLUENCE METRIC: 291st
COMMUNITY STRENGTH INDEX: 74th

Population
537, 173

Multiple deprivation 13th	**Charitable spending** 135th (£109 per capita)
Core public spending 65th (£724 per capita)	**Trust & foundation funding** 79th (£11 per capita)
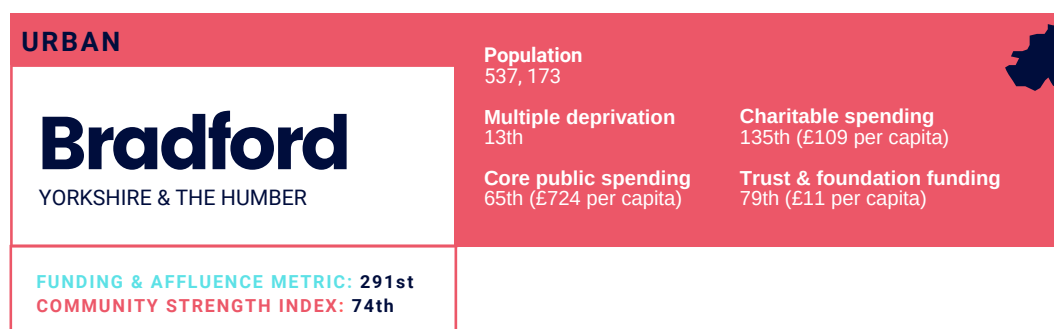
Bradford in West Yorkshire is the youngest city (median age=36 years) and one of the most diverse places in the country. Whilst it remains an area with high deprivation, there have been some positive signs in recent years. For example, a renewed focus on inclusive economic growth and some high profile inward investment into the district has led to the larger decrease in unemployment than any other city in the UK (from 10% in 2015 to just over 4% in 2018).

Many barriers remain in the district to address deprivation and reach the full economic potential, principal amongst these are low levels of adult skills and poor transport connectivity with other parts of the country

In terms of community ties, outdoor events (especially big lunches) and a number of award winning community anchor organisations continue to contribute to Bradford's strong score.

URBAN

Bracknell Forest

SOUTH EAST

Population
121, 676

Multiple deprivation
284th

Charitable spending
12th (£462 per capita)

Core public spending
102nd (£668 per capita)

Trust & foundation funding
314th (£1 per capita)

FUNDING & AFFLUENCE METRIC: 9th
COMMUNITY STRENGTH INDEX: 299th

While Bracknell Forest is amongst the least deprived areas according to the 2019 IMD, this largely urban district receives a comparatively large amount of public expenditure (£668 per head), grant and charitable funding - scoring 44th out of 315 local authorities on the combined funding metric.

Interestingly, this funding does not seem to be effectively translated into **community resources** or **ties**, as Bracknell Forest is amongst the 20 lowest scoring local authorities in terms of community strength. There are some registered community interest companies (CICs) and assets of community value (ACVs), however little to no evidence for outdoor activities, sharing libraries or our other relationship indicators.

The funding and affluence metric does not predict levels of community strength.

In fact, there is only a very weak correlation between community strength and funding and affluence for districts in England. [4] Areas with high levels of funding and affluence are more likely to be in the bottom 50 for community strength than areas of low funding and affluence. Among the 50 local authorities with the strongest community strength, 27 are areas of very high or high funding and affluence, yet 15 rank as low or very low.

Fig 10: Number of districts in the top and bottom 50 for community strength according to their level of Funding & Affluence

Community Strength
■ Bottom 50   ■ Top 50

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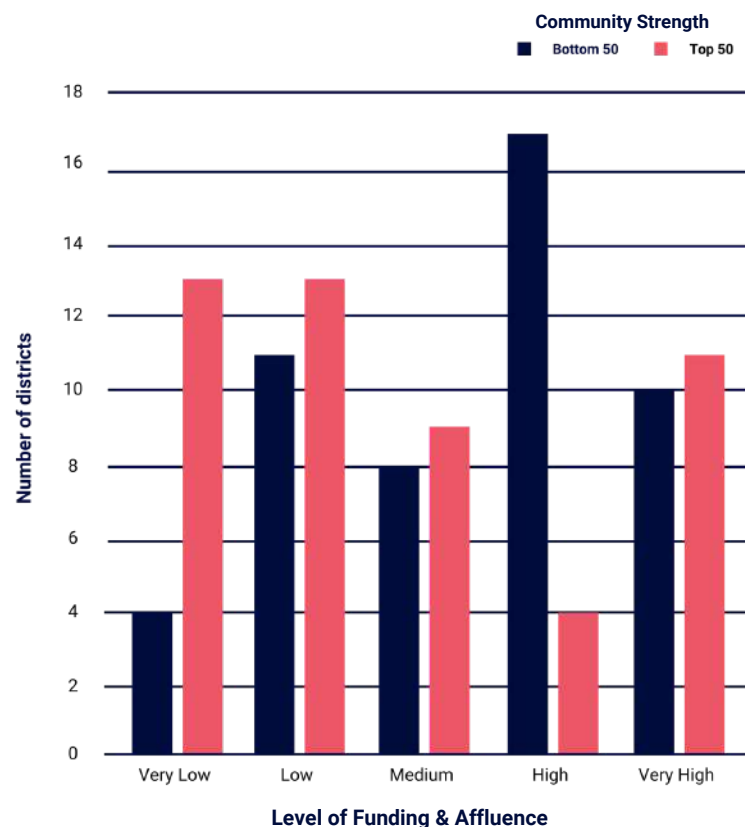
4   Number of districts in the top and bottom 50 for community strength according to their level of funding and affluence.

Case Study

RURAL

Torridge
SOUTH WEST

Population
68, 143

Multiple deprivation
99th

Charitable spending
259th (£36 per capita)

Core public spending
148th (£128 per capita)

Trust & foundation funding
44th (£16 per capita)

FUNDING & AFFLUENCE METRIC: **265th**
COMMUNITY STRENGTH INDEX: **8th**
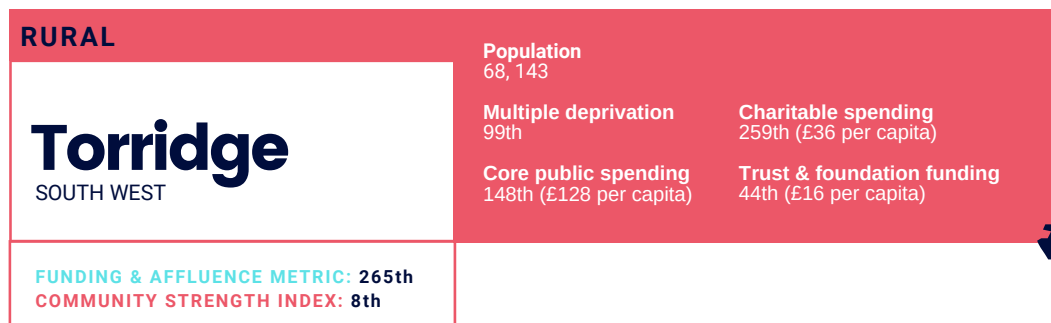
Torridge's extremely high community strength score can be attributed to a well rounded balance of community ties and resources. This rural district in north Devon has one of the highest number of community-owned assets per capita (49 in a population of 68,000), whilst also having a wealth of Community Interest Companies and a relatively high proportion of seats won by independent councillors.

Outdoor activities and the local sharing library are made accessible through community transport options, such as the Torridge Volunteer Car Service. Relatively low levels of funding and a mid-level IMD score, highlight Torridge's capacity to build community ties and resources despite - or potentially, in response to - this lack of public, charitable and grant funding.

A small subset of local authorities significantly outperform the remaining bulk of areas in terms of community strength.

Further, there is more variation amongst this subset of the 50 LAs with highest community strength, than amongst the entirety of the remaining 265 LAs.

Fig 11: The distribution of community strength scores among the 315 English local authorities. The top 50 districts are separated to the right.

Community Strength Index score

Districts in ascending order of community strength
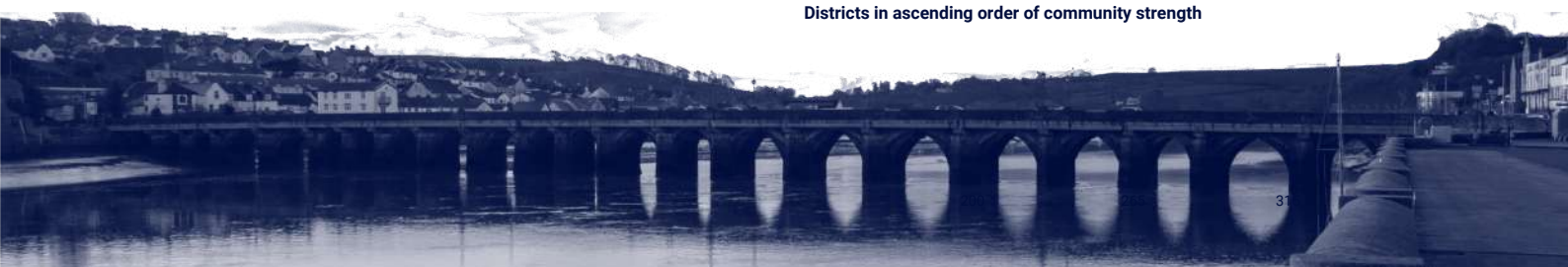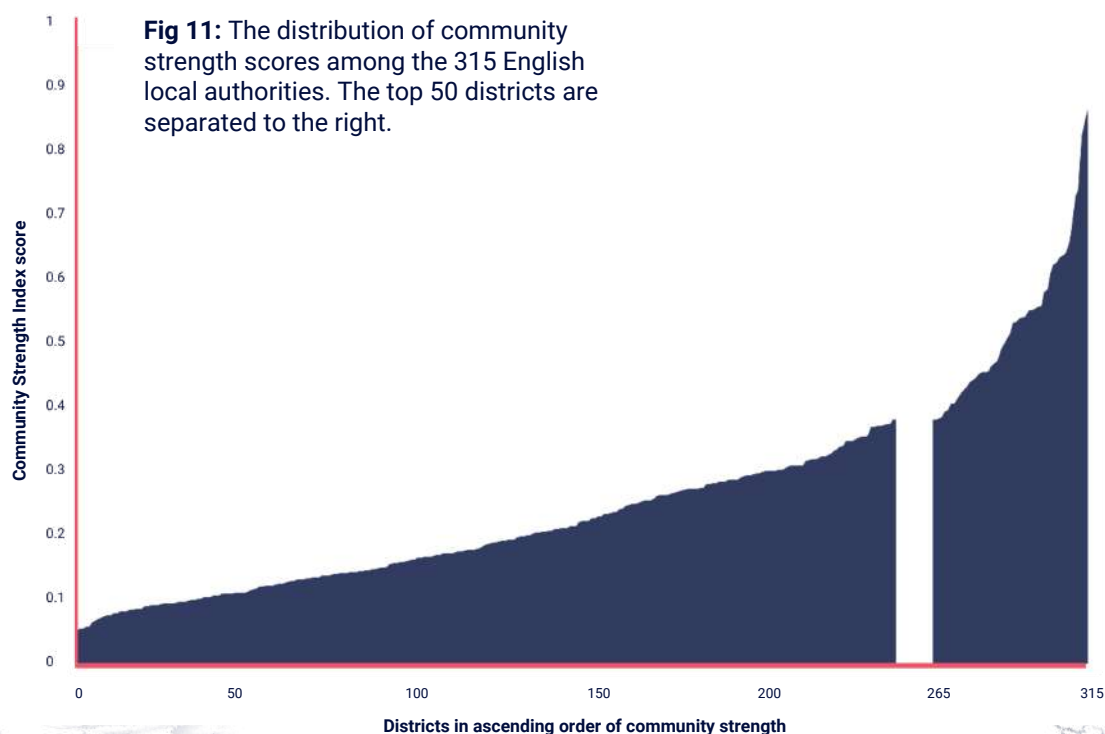
Underestimated areas: there are four districts which are likely to be extremely 'underestimated', with very low funding and affluence and very high community strength.

Within the top 50 for community strength, four local authority districts fall in the lowest quintile for funding and affluence. These are Torridge, Copeland, Allerdale and East Lindsey.

Looking more broadly at districts that score very low or low on our funding and affluence metric, we see 15 local authorities among the highest in terms of community strength.

Despite a relative dearth of philanthropic or core funding available to these areas, they possess resilient networks of community ties, typically with community transport projects and a high incidence of independent council members.

Fig 12: The Top 50 districts for Community Strength in terms of their Funding & Affluence

4 — Very Low
10 — Very High
11 — Low
8 — Medium
17 — High

Outdoor activities which bring people together, such as parkruns and Big Lunches are also particularly common in these districts.

These underestimated areas are also distinguished by their abundance of organisations and assets owned by and managed for the communities they serve. Twelve of the seventeen underestimated districts are in the top 30 districts nationally for prevalence of community-owned assets, while two (West Devon and Mendip) rank in the five districts with the highest number of community interest companies per capita in England.

At the other end of the spectrum, there are many community strength cold-spots in areas of relatively high funding and affluence. Bracknell Forest, Havering or Elmbridge are examples of such areas. Once again we see that the relationship between funding and affluence and community strength cannot be reduced to simple linear terms, but rather, that any interaction of the two is complex and needs to be further unpicked.

Case Study

URBAN

Norwich
EAST OF ENGLAND

FUNDING & AFFLUENCE METRIC: 279th
COMMUNITY STRENGTH INDEX: 68th

Population
141,137

Multiple deprivation
32nd

Charitable spending
23rd (£340 per capita)

Core public spending
149th (£126 per capita)

Trust & foundation funding
46th (£16 per capita)

Akin to Camden, Norwich is exemplary among urban districts for the strength of its community ties. Unlike Camden, Norwich excels in these forms of community strength in spite of lower levels of affluence. In Norwich, core spending is £126 per capita, compared to Camden's £931, and the district ranks 52nd in the country in terms of multiple deprivation.

Norwich's community strength mainly rests on its **ties** and not its **resources**. The city contains little in the way of community-ownership of assets or other physical resources like community-led housing or energy initiatives - of which it has the fewest in the country. On the other hand, outdoor activities are particularly lively with the 6th highest rates of Big Lunch activity in the country and a high incidence of parkruns. Moreover, Norwich has one of the most active sharing economies in the country, with the 4th highest rates of Crowdfunded projects and 14th highest abundance of sharing libraries per capita.

A high incidence for these types of **community ties**, and a similarly high degree of community kitchens and community transport projects suggest that a strong sense of social networks exist in Norwich - where urban residents are likelier to look out for each other across neighbourhoods, and have to an extent overcome the risks of alienation that arise in an urban context.

05

Next Steps

Our findings here represent a first attempt to broaden the debate about our communities, particularly those characterised as forgotten and left behind. We see that while an inequitable distribution of core, charitable and philanthropic funding undoubtedly damages communities and further entrenches problems in some of the most deprived parts of England, this does not translate by default into a weak community. There is community strength in many places which score poorly on our funding and affluence metric, while at the other end of the spectrum, there are places which despite their strong public and philanthropic funding, appear to lack many of the community resources and ties which exist elsewhere.

This research is, however, only a first attempt to characterise and measure community strength - as defined by the presence of community resources and ties - across England. As with all exploratory and innovative approaches to analysis, there are areas for potential refinement and limitations to the data we have used. This analysis has also raised many questions which present a significant opportunity for further action and investigation which we wish to progress. Our priorities over the coming months will be focused on:

Bringing in other data sets:
A key question is: what other indicators could be brought in to give a richer picture? We hope that this report will inspire others to come forward with potential data sets and suggestions for how we can further enrich and expand our understanding and measurement of community wealth.

Testing how this analysis of community strength relates to lived experience of life on the ground:
We are keen to test whether this data-driven perspective on community wealth resonates with the people who live there. We are particularly interested in how community life is experienced in those places identified as 'hot-spots' or 'cold-spots', and where there is a large gap between the traditional measures of financial investment (our Funding & Affluence metric) and the Index of Community Strength.

A core line of enquiry when testing how lived experience and data-driven perspectives on community strength correlate, will be to understand if and how this relates to the different types of community strength (resources and ties).
We see significant differences between urban and rural area, and there are questions about the extent to which different types of community strength reach into a community, and the diversity of those they reach.

Supporting sector efforts to improve the recording of grant funding

As we noted in our previous Patchwork Philanthropy report, our Funding & Affluence metric cannot capture the full scope of local spending until all (or at least more) Community Foundations report their grants to 360Giving.

Currently the spend of Community Foundations is excluded to avoid distorting the national picture, but as key funders in some areas, it inevitably means that the overall investment is being under-reported - the Camden case study is illustrative of this problem, where much activity is supported through charitable giving not captured in our data.

The 2019 announcement by DCMS of a Growing Place-Based Giving Fund makes this all the more urgent if we are to effectively track and monitor the impact of such initiatives on community life.

Understanding the impact of major ad-hoc funding programmes

Many places across the country are in receipt of time-limited but typically multi-year investment. These funds, such as The Stronger Towns Fund and Future High Streets Fund, are largely allocated by central government and can be substantive in their impact at the local level.

Other, similar types of funding can be associated with major infrastructure projects and while some would be captured through improved reporting by Community Funds, there is a need to better understand the scale and impact of this type of place-based investment. For example, Copeland in Lancashire, receives £1.5 million a year, on top of a £10 million initial endowment, into a local community fund, set up in exchange for hosting a nuclear Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR). Similarly, the area around Hinkley Point C is set to receive £20 million in community benefit investment. The siting of new nuclear and renewable energy installations, along with other major infrastructure development and hosting (such as airports or HS2) are increasingly associated with this kind of community benefit programme.

Supporting efforts to improve understanding of assets under community control

The work undertaken by CRESR on behalf of Power to Change and MHCLG - and now part of my Society's Keep it in the Community online database - creates a solid foundation for future work but also illustrates the challenges of gathering and maintaining this type of information up to date.

The understanding of assets under community control is also hampered by a lack of shared definition of a Community Asset Transfer across the sector. This also means that the data is not recorded by local authorities in a standardised way. While there is broad consensus that it includes both sale of freehold at a below market rate and a long-term lease on a peppercorn rent, there is no consistent definition of 'long-term' or who constitutes the "community". Our FOI revealed that interpretations by local authorities varied between terms of 1-25 years as the typical interpretation for long-term peppercorn leases, and many defined transfers of assets like public toilets to Parish Councils as a community asset transfer.

While we do not wish to place an additional administrative burden on local authorities, there would be significant benefits to extending the requirement to publish and maintain lists of nominated ACVs, to include data on Asset Transfers in a standardised format, to an agreed definition. In the medium-term, this would likely reduce the burden of responding to FOIs from various research organisations attempting to understand this practice better.

07

Appendix

Data Sources

We used a range of sources to generate our "Community Strength Index" and "Funding & Affluence Metric". Each of these sources and the way in which the data was processed is summarised here.

With the exception of the "proportion of independent councillors" indicator, all of our measures were normalised to the district population (i.e. per capita). All of these values were then normalised using minimum-maximum feature scaling to return a corresponding value between 0 and 1, allowing us to produce a composite indicator from datasets consisting of the same range.

We removed two districts, City of London and Isles of Scilly, that frequently appeared as extreme outliers when measured for indicators in both our Funding & Affluence score and Index of Community Strength. As the two local authority districts in England with very small populations, they regularly score first or second in England when indicators were normalised per capita, and as such were excluded entirely from this analysis.

For the purpose of this report, 'very low' was defined as scoring amongst the bottom 20% of local authorities, and 'very high' as amongst the top 20%. The categories 'low', 'medium' and 'high' reflect scores in the remaining three quintiles in ascending order.

Index of Community Strength

The Index of Community Strength brings together a range of data sets, combined into two sub-indicators.

Within community resources we include physical assets under community control, or identified as of local value, cooperative housing, and socially-oriented businesses. Within community ties we include community-led activities which are focused on bringing people together, be that purely for social purposes, or to meet a local need for support or change. Each of these measures of community wealth are projects, resources or initiatives that take place across the country and often involve hundreds of thousands of participants nationwide.

The Index of Community Strength was calculated as a standard average of two indicator groupings, Community Resources and Community Ties, which was then doubled to produce a score between 0 and 1 for each local authority district in England.
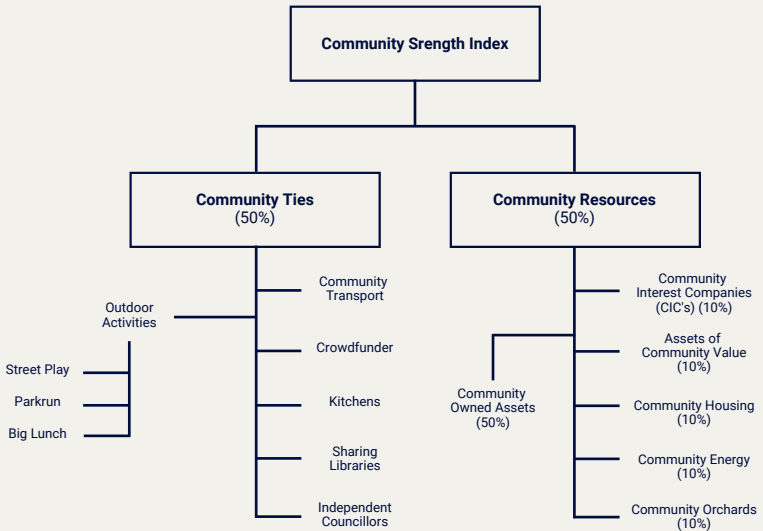
Resources

Our Community Resources grouping is a weighted average of the following five indicators. Community-owned assets are weighted at 50%, whereas the remaining five indices (CICs, ACVs, co-operative housing, community energy and community orchard) were weighted at 10% each.

Community-owned assets

Information on 11,260 community-owned assets was collected from two sources: a database collated by CRESR (Sheffield Hallam University), and our own dataset of community asset transfers provided to us in response to a Freedom of Information request (FOI) issued to all local authorities between February and July 2019.

The dataset from CRESR was produced for Power to Change and MHCLG, 2019, Our assets, our future: the economics, outcomes and sustainability of assets in community ownership, and provided to us via mySociety, a partner on that project. This dataset was weighted towards older assets due to the parameters chosen for their research; therefore we supplemented it with information on community asset transfers from our FOI. The FOI responses typically include assets transferred to community ownership from a more recent period due to the nature of the data held by local authorities and their ability to access it within the FOI time-frame. We excluded from the data provided under FOI any assets (often public toilets and parks) transferred to Parish Councils rather than voluntary or community sector groups. The data sets were aggregated and de-duplicated.

Any assets that were also found to be included in our datasets for other community resources (CICs, ACVs, co-operative housing, community energy projects, or community orchards) were removed from this dataset (after the indicators were merged) and preserved in the other datasets.

Community Interest Companies

A full national dataset of companies was extracted from Companies House on 30 January 2019 and filtered for Community Interest Companies (CICs) only. A total of 10,317 CICs were identified across England that were active and included location data.

ACVs

Building on a 2018 dataset provided to us by mySociety (which underpins the Keep It In the Community website), we collected information on assets of community value (ACVs) from every local authority in England between February and July 2019.

For councils that did not have this information available publicly, we sent a Freedom of Information request upon which a register of ACVs was provided to us by the council.

A total of 4,159 separate, currently listed ACVs were identified across England.

Co-operative Housing

Data was provided by CCH Confederation of Co-operative Housing and Community Led Homes. Both data sets were compiled and de-duplicated to obtain a list of co-operative and community-led housing initiatives across the country (n=481).

Energy

Data on current members of Community Energy England was recorded from information publicly available on their website. Only members categorised as "community organisations", "energy efficiency", "generators", or "support services" were included, which excluded those community energy businesses who were primarily concerned with consultancy, campaigning, or those whose geographic scope was too wide. A total of 190 local community energy projects were identified across England.

Orchards

Data on orchards located as part of People's Trust for Endangered Species' (PTES) Traditional Orchard Survey was provided by PTES. 969 traditional orchards were identified across England.

Community Ties

Community Ties is a standard average of the following indicators: Crowdfunder, community transport, outdoor activities, independent councillors, sharing libraries and community kitchens. Note that the index for outdoor activities is itself a composite indicator from a standard average of Big Lunches, parkruns and Street Play.

Crowdfunder

Crowdfunder UK provided a list of all successful crowdfunding initiatives (excluding projects that selected 'business' as one of their categories) organised on the platform between 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019, and their associated postcodes. Note that this data reflects the number of crowdfunded projects but not the amount of money raised.

Community Transport

Publicly available data was obtained from the website of the Community Transport Association. 234 transport initiatives were identified.

Outdoor Activities

The Big Lunch - Number of organiser-packs requested per head for each LA between 2013 – 2019 was calculated from a list of postcodes provided by The Eden Project - founding organisation of The Big Lunch. This was used as a proxy for the number of Big Lunches across the country, with multiple years included to average out fluctuations in take-up. (n = 54429)

parkrun – Number of active 5km parkrun events for each LA. This data was provided by parkrun UK. (n = 504)

Street Play – Number of registered streets involved in active street play was calculated for each LA. This data was provided by Play England. (n = 709)

Sharing Libraries
A list of 171 registered sharing initiatives was provided by Lend Engine and My Turn. Postcodes were converted into local authority districts in order to calculate the number of projects in each district.

Community Kitchens
Data was provided by the Hubbub Foundation and by Food Cycle, in the form of a list of community fridges and a list of community kitchens respectively. 317 projects were identified across England.

Funding & Affluence Metric

Per capita financial data for core local government spending, charitable spending, and trust & foundation funding was collected for the period 2017-18.

For each district, we calculated a combined funding score by calculating a standard average of the three types of local expenditure. We then averaged this combined funding score with the average inverted IMD score for the district, returning a Funding & Affluence metric that weighs funding and multiple deprivation equally.

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                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │ Funding & Affluence Metric │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
    ┌───────────────────────┐      ┌───────────────────────┐
    │ Index of Multiple      │      │ Combined Funding (50%)  │
    │ Deprivation            │      │ Standard average of     │
    │ (inverted) (50%)       │      │ below three values      │
    └───────────────────────┘      └───────────────────────┘
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                              Public Council  Trust &    Charitable
                              Funding        Foundation   Spending
                              per head       Funding      per head
                                             per head
```
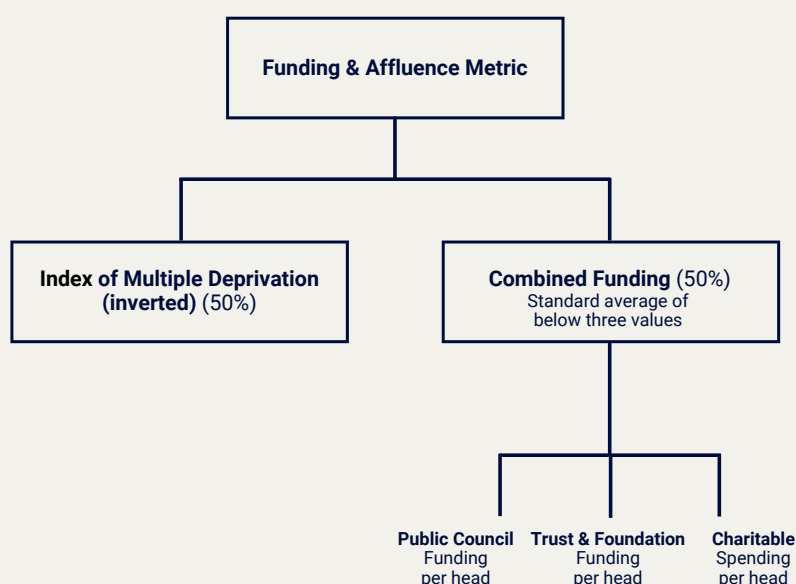
Public Funding

Data on the core spending power of each local authority for 2017/18 was obtained from the UK government website. Policy paper: Core spending power: visible lines of funding 2017 to 2018.

360 Giving

Data from 360Giving was downloaded on 03/09 and returned a full extract of 332,964 grants. This data was limited to the period 01/05/17 – 30/04/18, reducing the dataset to 20,723.

Grants from government funders and Community Foundations were removed entirely. While Community Foundations can be an important source of grant giving at the local level, not all Community Foundations register their data with 360Giving - the inclusion of those who do would therefore distort the overall national picture. However, compared to the analysis in our previous Patchwork Philanthropy report, we decided to include a broader range of funders, not limiting it to include only those organisations which made grants to 50 or more areas as we did previously.

The funders that remained in our processed 2017/18 dataset were:

- ZING
- The Big Lottery Fund
- Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales
- Indigo Trust
- True Colours Trust
- The National Lottery Heritage Fund
- Tedworth Charitable Trust
- Three Guineas Trust
- Woodward Charitable Trust

- Trust for London
- Gatsby Charitable Foundation
- Wolfson Foundation
- Spirit of 2012
- Coop Foundation
- Virgin Money Foundation
- Co-operative Group
- Staples Trust
- The Triangle Trust 1949 Fund

To calculate the total amount of grant funding in each local authority district, grants were sorted by their local authority geographic code. In the case of grants where the LA code was not inputted, we converted ward codes or post codes into their equivalent LA code. For a small number of grants missing geographic information for the recipient, we used geographic information from the beneficiary fields.

Charities Commission

Data from the Charity Commission for England was downloaded on the 26/08/19. We extracted charities that had made an annual return to the Charity Commission with a financial year end date between 01/05/2017 – 30/04/2018.

Data on the amount of charitable spending is only available for charities with an income of more than £500,000 per annum. For those below this threshold, we assumed charitable spending to be the same proportion of total expenditure as was the average of all charities in the next income bracket up (up to £1,000,000).

To determine charitable expenditure per local authority, we filtered charities according to their scale (local, regional, national etc.) and only included charities operating at one local authority (LA) or county council. The LA is assigned based on the charities' registered postcodes - which may not always reflect the exact area of operation. So, this sub-set of charities was additionally filtered according to free text about their area of operation (aob).

Charities with following terms in their free text were excluded (as it is not possible to accurately allocate spend by LA): World / worldwide / overseas / Africa, country/countries, districts, Wales / Scotland / England / Midlands, United Kingdom / UK / Great Britain.

Universities, schools, colleges, hospitals, zoos, housing and religious organisations were excluded. Finally, all charities with a turnover of ≥ £1,000,000, which were lacking sufficient free text about their area of operation were checked manually (n ≈ 1600) for further exclusion.

All local authority districts in England ranked by their score on the Funding & Affluence Metric and Community Strength Index

FAM: Funding & Affluence Metric
CSI: Community Strength Index

FAM Rank	District Name	FAM Category	CSI Category	CSI Rank	Brexit Vote Result	Vote Percentage
1	Westminster	Very high	High	79	Remain	69.0%
2	Rutland	Very high	Very high	6	Leave	50.6%
3	Richmond-upon-Thames	Very high	Medium	164	Remain	69.3%
4	Camden	Very high	High	64	Remain	74.9%
5	Windsor and Maidenhead	Very high	Low	197	Remain	53.9%
6	West Berkshire	Very high	High	99	Remain	51.8%
7	Wokingham	Very high	Low	193	Remain	56.7%
8	York	Very high	High	124	Remain	58.0%
9	Bracknell Forest	Very high	Very low	299	Leave	53.9%
10	Bath and North East Somerset	Very high	Very high	54	Remain	57.9%
11	Kensington and Chelsea	Very high	Low	223	Remain	68.7%
12	Charnwood	Very high	Low	204	Leave	53.8%
13	Bedford	Very high	High	113	Leave	51.8%
14	Kingston upon Thames	Very high	Very low	290	Remain	61.6%
15	Wiltshire	Very high	Very high	46	Leave	52.5%
16	South Gloucestershire	Very high	Medium	158	Leave	52.7%
17	Milton Keynes	Very high	Medium	143	Leave	51.4%
18	North Somerset	Very high	High	109	Leave	52.2%
19	North Hertfordshire	Very high	High	119	Remain	54.4%
20	Islington	Very high	High	101	Remain	75.2%
21	Southwark	Very high	High	72	Remain	72.8%
22	Cheshire East	Very high	Low	212	Leave	51.2%
23	Hammersmith and Fulham	Very high	Low	247	Remain	70.0%
24	Central Bedfordshire	Very high	Medium	128	Leave	56.1%
25	Shropshire	Very high	Very high	36	Leave	56.9%
26	Lambeth	Very high	High	86	Remain	78.6%
27	Brighton and Hove	Very high	High	117	Remain	68.6%
28	Chiltern	Very high	High	114	Remain	55.0%
29	Merton	Very high	Very low	264	Remain	62.9%
30	Waverley	Very high	Medium	137	Remain	58.4%
31	Sutton	Very high	Very low	272	Leave	53.7%
32	Herefordshire	Very high	Very high	4	Leave	59.2%
33	Harrow	Very high	Very low	297	Remain	54.6%
34	Oxford	Very high	Very high	55	Remain	70.3%
35	Wandsworth	Very high	Low	209	Remain	75.0%
36	South Cambridgeshire	Very high	Very high	29	Remain	60.2%
37	Bromley	Very high	Very low	278	Remain	50.7%
38	Hart	Very high	Low	227	Remain	52.4%
39	Barnet	Very high	Very low	295	Remain	62.2%
40	Vale of White Horse	Very high	Very high	58	Remain	56.7%
41	Rushcliffe	Very high	Medium	153	Remain	57.6%
42	Mid Sussex	Very high	Low	202	Remain	53.1%
43	Guildford	Very high	High	111	Remain	56.2%
44	East Riding of Yorkshire	Very high	High	118	Leave	60.4%
45	South Northamptonshire	Very high	Very high	48	Leave	54.3%
46	Solihull	Very high	Very low	277	Leave	56.2%
47	Broadland	Very high	High	83	Leave	54.4%
48	St Albans	Very high	Medium	162	Remain	62.7%
49	Reading	Very high	Very high	44	Remain	58.0%
50	Eastleigh	Very high	Medium	184	Leave	52.5%
51	Elmbridge	Very high	Very low	300	Remain	59.5%
52	Harborough	Very high	Very high	30	Leave	50.8%
53	Bexley	Very high	Medium	175	Leave	63.0%
54	Swindon	Very high	Low	252	Leave	54.7%
55	East Hertfordshire	Very high	Medium	132	Leave	50.4%
56	Havering	Very high	Very low	312	Leave	69.7%
57	South Oxfordshire	Very high	Very high	33	Remain	55.0%
58	South Bucks	Very high	Low	219	Leave	50.7%
59	Fareham	Very high	Very low	282	Leave	55.1%
60	Surrey Heath	Very high	Low	229	Leave	51.0%
61	Trafford	Very high	Very low	275	Remain	57.7%
62	Derbyshire Dales	Very high	Very high	12	Leave	51.6%
63	Horsham	Very high	High	108	Remain	51.5%
64	Winchester	High	High	105	Remain	58.9%
65	Redbridge	High	Very low	309	Remain	54.0%
66	Stroud	High	Very high	25	Remain	54.6%
67	West Oxfordshire	High	Very high	37	Remain	53.7%
68	Epsom and Ewell	High	Low	228	Remain	52.1%
69	Cheshire West and Chester	High	Medium	156	Leave	50.7%
70	Brentwood	High	Medium	150	Leave	59.2%

All local authority districts in England ranked by their score on the Funding & Affluence Metric and Community Strength Index

FAM: Funding & Affluence Metric
CSI: Community Strength Index

FAM Rank	District Name	FAM Category	CSI Category	CSI Rank	Brexit Vote Result	Vote Percentage
71	Mole Valley	High	High	93	Remain	53.1%
72	Uttlesford	High	Very high	35	Leave	50.7%
73	Cotswold	High	Very high	17	Remain	51.1%
74	Cornwall	High	Very high	7	Leave	56.5%
75	Three Rivers	High	Low	230	Leave	51.3%
76	Harrogate	High	High	89	Remain	51.0%
77	Reigate and Banstead	High	Medium	166	Leave	50.5%
78	Aylesbury Vale	High	High	67	Leave	50.5%
79	Hackney	High	High	91	Remain	78.5%
80	Northumberland	High	Very high	61	Leave	54.1%
81	Woking	High	Medium	173	Remain	56.2%
82	Stockport	High	Low	234	Remain	52.3%
83	Rochford	High	Low	217	Leave	66.6%
84	Hillingdon	High	Very low	315	Leave	56.4%
85	East Hampshire	High	Medium	142	Remain	50.5%
86	Warrington	High	Very low	270	Leave	54.3%
87	South Lakeland	High	Very high	14	Remain	52.9%
88	Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole	High	Low	199	Leave	57.3%
89	South Hams	High	Very high	5	Remain	52.9%
90	Tunbridge Wells	High	Medium	151	Remain	54.9%
91	Stratford-on-Avon	High	Very high	49	Leave	51.6%
92	Ribble Valley	High	Medium	145	Leave	56.4%
93	Tandridge	High	Medium	149	Leave	52.8%
94	Isle of Wight	High	Very high	45	Leave	62.0%
95	Test Valley	High	High	81	Leave	51.9%
96	Blaby	High	Low	246	Leave	59.5%
97	Wycombe	High	Very high	51	Remain	52.0%
98	Runnymede	High	Low	236	Leave	54.3%
99	Lewisham	High	Medium	146	Remain	69.9%
100	North Kesteven	High	High	87	Leave	62.3%
101	North Tyneside	High	Low	242	Leave	53.4%
102	Chelmsford	High	Medium	172	Leave	52.8%
103	Richmondshire	High	Very high	10	Leave	56.8%
104	Hambleton	High	Very high	13	Leave	53.7%
105	Bromsgrove	High	Low	198	Leave	55.4%
106	East Cambridgeshire	High	High	107	Leave	50.9%
107	Warwick	High	Medium	161	Remain	58.8%
108	Wealden	High	Very high	50	Leave	54.5%
109	North Lincolnshire	High	High	125	Leave	66.3%
110	Southend-on-Sea	High	Medium	160	Leave	58.1%
111	Sefton	High	Low	216	Remain	51.9%
112	Melton	High	Very high	42	Leave	58.1%
113	Chichester	High	Very high	38	Leave	50.9%
114	Croydon	High	Low	237	Remain	54.3%
115	Craven	High	Very high	27	Leave	52.8%
116	New Forest	High	Low	208	Leave	57.8%
117	South Norfolk	High	Very high	34	Leave	51.7%
118	Thurrock	High	Very low	293	Leave	72.3%
119	Tonbridge and Malling	High	Medium	152	Leave	55.7%
120	Huntingdonshire	High	Very high	59	Leave	54.2%
121	Dacorum	High	High	69	Leave	50.7%
122	Selby	High	High	78	Leave	59.2%
123	Sevenoaks	High	High	110	Leave	54.4%
124	Exeter	High	High	80	Remain	55.3%
125	Tewkesbury	High	Very high	57	Leave	53.3%
126	East Devon	High	Very high	21	Leave	54.1%
127	Cambridge	Medium	High	76	Remain	73.9%
128	South Kesteven	Medium	High	75	Leave	59.9%
129	Bury	Medium	Very low	254	Leave	54.1%
130	Tower Hamlets	Medium	Low	206	Remain	67.5%
131	Basingstoke and Deane	Medium	Low	194	Leave	51.9%
132	Ealing	Medium	Low	222	Remain	60.4%
133	Lichfield	Medium	Medium	135	Leave	58.8%
134	Greenwich	Medium	Very low	283	Remain	55.6%
135	Hounslow	Medium	Very low	296	Remain	51.1%
136	Ryedale	Medium	Very high	3	Leave	55.3%
137	Stafford	Medium	Medium	138	Leave	56.0%
138	Daventry	Medium	Very high	43	Leave	58.6%
139	Oadby and Wigston	Medium	Medium	139	Leave	54.6%
140	Dorset	Medium	Very high	41	Leave	57.0%

FAM Rank	District Name	FAM Category	CSI Category	CSI Rank	Brexit Vote Result	Vote Percentage
141	Cherwell	Medium	Medium	134	Leave	50.3%
142	Mid Suffolk	Medium	Very high	32	Leave	55.2%
143	Rugby	Medium	Medium	165	Leave	56.7%
144	Cheltenham	Medium	Low	200	Remain	56.2%
145	Welwyn Hatfield	Medium	Medium	187	Leave	53.0%
146	Medway	Medium	Very low	276	Leave	64.1%
147	Maldon	Medium	High	97	Leave	62.6%
148	Hinckley and Bosworth	Medium	Medium	183	Leave	60.3%
149	West Suffolk	Medium	High	115	Leave	60.8%
150	South Staffordshire	Medium	Low	225	Leave	64.9%
151	East Northamptonshire	Medium	High	96	Leave	58.8%
152	Lewes	Medium	Very high	56	Remain	52.1%
153	Hertsmere	Medium	Low	232	Leave	50.8%
154	Babergh	Medium	Very high	22	Leave	54.2%
155	Epping Forest	Medium	Medium	189	Leave	62.7%
156	Sheffield	Medium	Medium	176	Leave	51.0%
157	Watford	Medium	Low	207	Leave	50.3%
158	Newcastle upon Tyne	Medium	High	122	Remain	50.7%
159	South Derbyshire	Medium	Low	195	Leave	60.4%
160	Coventry	Medium	Very low	298	Leave	55.6%
161	Braintree	Medium	High	104	Leave	61.1%
162	Malvern Hills	Medium	Very high	28	Leave	52.2%
163	Colchester	Medium	Medium	136	Leave	53.6%
164	Brent	Medium	Very low	268	Remain	59.7%
165	Fylde	Medium	High	123	Leave	57.0%
166	Slough	Medium	Very low	301	Leave	54.3%
167	Broxtowe	Medium	Medium	179	Leave	54.7%
168	North West Leicestershire	Medium	High	85	Leave	60.7%
169	Kirklees	Medium	Low	221	Leave	54.7%
170	Worthing	Medium	Medium	185	Leave	53.0%
171	Teignbridge	Medium	Very high	20	Leave	53.9%
172	Darlington	Medium	Low	250	Leave	56.2%
173	Staffordshire Moorlands	Medium	High	106	Leave	64.7%
174	Maidstone	Medium	Very high	60	Leave	58.8%
175	Spelthorne	Medium	Very low	281	Leave	60.3%
176	Wychavon	Medium	Very high	62	Leave	57.9%
177	Southampton	Medium	Low	238	Leave	53.8%
178	Eden	Medium	Very high	1	Leave	53.3%
179	Gedling	Medium	Medium	180	Leave	55.6%
180	Portsmouth	Medium	Low	192	Leave	58.1%
181	Wirral	Medium	Low	214	Remain	51.7%
182	Rushmoor	Medium	Very low	305	Leave	58.2%
183	Leeds	Medium	Medium	167	Remain	50.3%
184	Canterbury	Medium	Medium	182	Leave	51.0%
185	Gateshead	Medium	Medium	155	Leave	56.9%
186	South Ribble	Medium	Very low	294	Leave	58.6%
187	Adur	Medium	Medium	170	Leave	54.6%
188	Waltham Forest	Medium	Low	215	Remain	59.1%
189	Plymouth	Medium	High	126	Leave	59.9%
190	Haringey	Low	Medium	181	Remain	75.6%
191	Dudley	Low	Low	245	Leave	67.6%
192	Calderdale	Low	Medium	148	Leave	55.7%
193	High Peak	Low	High	121	Leave	50.6%
194	Chorley	Low	Low	218	Leave	56.8%
195	Bristol	Low	High	102	Remain	61.7%
196	Luton	Low	Very low	303	Leave	56.6%
197	Stockton-on-Tees	Low	Very low	284	Leave	61.7%
198	North Warwickshire	Low	High	112	Leave	66.9%
199	Wigan	Low	High	116	Leave	63.9%
200	County Durham	Low	High	90	Leave	57.6%
201	Torbay	Low	High	84	Leave	63.2%
202	Telford and Wrekin	Low	Very low	256	Leave	63.2%
203	Mendip	Low	Very high	23	Remain	51.1%
204	Mid Devon	Low	Very high	18	Leave	53.3%
205	Rother	Low	High	94	Leave	58.5%
206	Derby	Low	Medium	178	Leave	57.2%
207	South Somerset	Low	Very high	31	Leave	57.3%
208	Enfield	Low	Very low	306	Remain	55.8%
209	Castle Point	Low	Very low	313	Leave	72.7%
210	Wakefield	Low	Very low	274	Leave	66.4%

FAM: Funding & Affluence Metric
CSI: Community Strength Index

FAM Rank	District Name	FAM Category	CSI Category	CSI Rank	Brexit Vote Result	Vote Percentage
211	Forest of Dean	Low	Very high	19	Leave	58.6%
212	West Devon	Low	Very high	2	Leave	53.2%
213	North East Derbyshire	Low	Very low	259	Leave	62.8%
214	Somerset West and Taunton	Low	Very high	11	Leave	56.8%
215	Worcester	Low	Low	196	Leave	53.7%
216	West Lancashire	Low	Medium	133	Leave	55.3%
217	Amber Valley	Low	Medium	144	Leave	60.3%
218	South Holland	Low	High	100	Leave	73.6%
219	Redcar and Cleveland	Low	High	103	Leave	66.2%
220	Peterborough	Low	High	70	Leave	60.9%
221	Ashford	Low	High	82	Leave	59.4%
222	Arun	Low	Medium	154	Leave	62.5%
223	Sunderland	Low	Low	190	Leave	61.3%
224	Newham	Low	Very low	273	Remain	52.8%
225	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Low	Low	220	Leave	63.0%
226	Broxbourne	Low	Very low	314	Leave	66.3%
227	Bolton	Low	Very low	302	Leave	58.3%
228	Leicester	Low	Low	235	Remain	51.1%
229	Dartford	Low	Very low	288	Leave	64.2%
230	Newark and Sherwood	Low	High	65	Leave	60.4%
231	Erewash	Low	Low	243	Leave	61.2%
232	East Staffordshire	Low	Medium	169	Leave	63.2%
233	Salford	Low	High	73	Leave	56.8%
234	Carlisle	Low	Very high	53	Leave	60.1%
235	East Suffolk	Low	Very high	15	Leave	58.0%
236	South Tyneside	Low	Very low	286	Leave	62.1%
237	Kettering	Low	Low	226	Leave	61.0%
238	Crawley	Low	Very low	262	Leave	58.4%
239	Stevenage	Low	Very low	279	Leave	59.3%
240	Breckland	Low	Very high	39	Leave	64.2%
241	West Lindsey	Low	Very high	40	Leave	61.8%
242	North Devon	Low	Very high	9	Leave	57.0%
243	Rotherham	Low	Medium	186	Leave	67.9%
244	Harlow	Low	Very low	311	Leave	68.1%
245	Wolverhampton	Low	Very low	257	Leave	62.6%
246	Wyre	Low	Low	248	Leave	63.8%
247	Barnsley	Low	Low	231	Leave	68.3%
248	North Norfolk	Low	Very high	16	Leave	58.9%
249	Doncaster	Low	Low	203	Leave	69.0%
250	Oldham	Low	Very low	266	Leave	60.9%
251	Boston	Low	Medium	159	Leave	75.6%
252	Dover	Low	High	77	Leave	62.2%
253	North East Lincolnshire	Very low	Low	210	Leave	69.9%
254	Havant	Very low	Very low	307	Leave	62.4%
255	Gloucester	Very low	Low	249	Leave	58.5%
256	Gosport	Very low	Very low	304	Leave	63.9%
257	Cannock Chase	Very low	Very low	310	Leave	68.9%
258	Sedgemoor	Very low	High	88	Leave	61.2%
259	Walsall	Very low	Low	233	Leave	67.9%
260	Allerdale	Very low	Very high	26	Leave	58.7%
261	Wyre Forest	Very low	High	98	Leave	63.2%
262	St. Helens	Very low	Very low	289	Leave	58.0%
263	Wellingborough	Very low	Medium	171	Leave	62.4%
264	Gravesham	Very low	Very low	285	Leave	65.4%
265	Torridge	Very low	Very high	8	Leave	60.8%
266	Tamworth	Very low	Very low	261	Leave	67.5%
267	Nottingham	Very low	Medium	188	Leave	50.8%
268	Eastbourne	Very low	Very low	271	Leave	57.3%
269	Tameside	Very low	Very low	267	Leave	61.1%
270	Halton	Very low	Low	244	Leave	57.4%
271	Northampton	Very low	Low	251	Leave	58.4%
272	Redditch	Very low	Very low	287	Leave	62.3%
273	Shepway	Very low	Medium	157	Leave	62.3%
274	Hartlepool	Very low	Medium	140	Leave	69.6%
275	Basildon	Very low	Very low	269	Leave	68.6%
276	Bassetlaw	Very low	Medium	131	Leave	67.8%
277	Chesterfield	Very low	Very low	292	Leave	60.0%
278	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Very low	Very low	308	Leave	66.0%
279	Norwich	Very low	High	68	Remain	56.2%
280	Rochdale	Very low	Low	201	Leave	60.1%

FAM: Funding & Affluence Metric
CSI: Community Strength Index

FAM Rank	District Name	FAM Category	CSI Category	CSI Rank	Brexit Vote Result	Vote Percentage
281	Rossendale	Very low	Very low	258	Leave	60.7%
282	Lancaster	Very low	Very high	63	Leave	51.1%
283	Sandwell	Very low	Very low	260	Leave	66.7%
284	Manchester	Very low	Medium	163	Remain	60.4%
285	Blackburn with Darwen	Very low	Medium	147	Leave	56.3%
286	Barking and Dagenham	Very low	Very low	255	Leave	62.4%
287	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Very low	Very high	52	Leave	66.4%
288	Ipswich	Very low	Very low	291	Leave	58.3%
289	Copeland	Very low	Very high	24	Leave	62.0%
290	Birmingham	Very low	Low	213	Leave	50.4%
291	Bradford	Very low	High	74	Leave	54.2%
292	Fenland	Very low	Medium	141	Leave	71.4%
293	Stoke-on-Trent	Very low	Very low	280	Leave	69.4%
294	Bolsover	Very low	Low	211	Leave	70.8%
295	Scarborough	Very low	High	66	Leave	62.0%
296	East Lindsey	Very low	Very high	47	Leave	70.7%
297	Corby	Very low	High	92	Leave	64.3%
298	Lincoln	Very low	Medium	174	Leave	56.9%
299	Ashfield	Very low	Very low	253	Leave	69.8%
300	Liverpool	Very low	Medium	130	Remain	58.2%
301	Swale	Very low	Medium	127	Leave	62.5%
302	Kingston upon Hull	Very low	Very low	265	Leave	67.6%
303	Thanet	Very low	Medium	177	Leave	63.9%
304	Preston	Very low	Low	224	Leave	53.3%
305	Middlesbrough	Very low	High	71	Leave	65.5%
306	Blackpool	Very low	Low	240	Leave	67.5%
307	Mansfield	Very low	Low	239	Leave	70.9%
308	Knowsley	Very low	Low	205	Leave	51.6%
309	Tendring	Very low	High	95	Leave	69.5%
310	Pendle	Very low	Very low	263	Leave	63.2%
311	Barrow-in-Furness	Very low	Medium	168	Leave	60.6%
312	Hastings	Very low	Medium	129	Leave	54.9%
313	Great Yarmouth	Very low	High	120	Leave	71.5%
314	Hyndburn	Very low	Low	241	Leave	66.2%
315	Burnley	Very low	Low	191	Leave	66.6%