# Growing Up North

Time to leave the North-South divide behind







I want all children in the North to have the best possible opportunities to look forward to happy, healthy and prosperous lives. Yet the statistics tell us that for too many of them, this will only ever be a dream. For reasons which are not fully understood, early promise - as evidenced for instance in great primary school results doesn't translate into lifetime success. The North East has the best primary schools in the country, yet the region has the lowest adult employment rate. A higher proportion of children in the North West go to Russell Group universities than anywhere else in the country, yet household disposable income in the North West is lower than anywhere south of the M4.

Growing up North is a project which seeks to understand what happens in that gap, between childhood and adulthood - and what we can do to help bridge it. Put simply: I want to understand what makes an area a great place to grow up.

"The North East has the best primary schools in the country, yet the region has the lowest adult employment rate."

This is an issue which ought to be at the heart of the devolution agenda, embedded in plans for new city regions and the 'Northern Powerhouse'. But too often the things that really affect children's life chances - the complex interplay of education, wealth, health, labour markets, family aspiration, even transport links - are

considered in isolation, without a thorough understanding of how they interact to create opportunity; or how they affect children's expectations and goals. From next year, many northern areas will have regional governments headed by directly elected mayors. I believe these regions have the opportunity to develop integrated industrial, educational and social mobility strategies, and I want to identify how this can best be done. I want to put children - the future economic and social prosperity of our communities at the heart of regeneration.

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This project will identify differences not just between but within regions, in children's progression and outcomes: at what age, and in which towns and cities, do outcomes diverge? Things may look very different for a child in Oldham and a child in Leeds. We will talk to children to understand how they see their prospects and opportunities, and how this reflects the availability and quality of local services. I want to develop a more nuanced appreciation than the headline statistics allow, of the interaction between social mobility and where you grow up; to really understand how growing up in a particular area impacts on a child's chances in life.

Anne Longfield, OBE Children's Commissioner for England

**Growing Up North** Themes:

- > Regional variation in the development and progression of children
- > Children's outlook, aspirations and expectations and how these relate to place
- > The role of institutions in supporting children to develop their skills and raise their ambitions



# Growing Up North will...

### ...look at the progression of children from early years to early adulthood across different areas

There is extensive data collected and published on children's outcomes. I will bring this together to chart the progress of children right through into adulthood to increase our understanding of regional differences and how this is manifested. This will enable me to identify where children are excelling and where they are being left behind.

### ...increase our understanding of children's attitudes, aspirations and expectations and how these relate to locality

Young peoples' decisions are influenced by their immediate environment and ambitions for the future. Through qualitative work with children, I will look at the ways in which children's ambitions are shaped by their experiences and try to appreciate the choices facing young people when they plan for their future, considering sometimes competing aspirations relating to career, well-being and family.

## ... assess the opportunities available to young people between and within different regions

Local areas can provide opportunities to children in a myriad of different ways; sports and hobbies allow children to develop their interests and confidence; economic and cultural access give children experience; and industrial and professional openings, as well as transport connections, enable young people to enter the workforce. I will look at how these vary across different areas.

### ...make clear recommendations to local, regional and national government

My ambition is to put opportunity for children at the heart of the development of local communities. This project will be identifying the opportunities presented by devolution to further children's interests and the challenges that need to be overcome if regeneration is to succeed. I will be making clear recommendations to all levels of policymakers.

The place we grow-up influences every aspect of our lives - it informs our view of the world around us: it influences the relationships we have, and ultimately, it impacts on our career choices and our wider life choices to.

That's why I want children to be at the heart of the regeneration debates. I want every child to have the brightest future possible, wherever they live.

Anne Longfield, OBE for England



# Lights

# **The North in numbers**

The North East region consistently has amongst the best primary school results in the country, but the lowest average adult incomes.

**Just 4% of young people** leaving school in London go on to an apprenticeship. In the North East it is

and in Hartlepool it is 20%.

In **Redcar** a woman earns an

average of £277 a week while

a man typically earns £514. In

Camden a woman earns an

a man typically earns £679."

average of £560 a week, while

# Growing Up North will be...

# ...guided by existing research

This project builds-upon work by academics, public bodies, think tanks and businesses.

## ... supported by evidence

Where necessary, I will look to add to existing research by commissioning analysis of data and cohort studies to increase our understanding of children's progress and the regional differences.

## ... illuminated by regional discussions and visits

I will undertake regional visits to meet with policy-makers and practitioners; systematically gathering information and examining regional plans for children. I will also visit projects and institutions which are making a real difference to the lives of young people; and hearing directly from the young people involved.

... informed by the experiences and ambitions of young people throughout.

There are over 3.6 million children growing up in the

North of England.

7000 creative and digital firms, contributing £1.4bn to the local has the lowest employment rate of any UK city.<sup>v</sup>

Source: 'Northern Powerhouse Schools Strategy' DfE ii Destinations of pupils who entered an A-level or equivalent 'Top' university is top one-third of universities as defined in key stage 5 destination measures 2014/15 (provi

iii Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

iv Source: DfE: SFR37/2015: GCSE AND v http://www.centreforcities.org/e

vi ONS: Business demography, vii Source: DCLG English Indices of De viii http://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/Eco ix Source: http://www.endchildpo

In 2015, a pupil background was

5 A\*-Cs in London than in the North of England.

14,225 businesses were opened in **Greater Manchester** in 2014vi: more than all of Wales. Yet three of the local

Despite being City of Culture 2017, Hull, was recently named the least prosperous place in the UK by the Legatum Institute.

In 2015 70% of pupils in Trafford got 5 A\*-C GCSEs. 30 miles away in **Knowsley** it was just 37%.iv

40 miles from Leeds, Sheffield and Liverpool. More than eight million people live within this area.

A young person leaving school or college in London or the South-East is

more likely to go on to a top university compared to the North."

**Liverpool's** is home to more economy. Despite this, Liverpool

from a disadvantaged

more likely to get

Manchester is less than



#### **The Growing Up North Advisory Group:**

Cllr Sean Anstee	Leader, Trafford Council
Prof Denise Barrett-Baxendale MBE	Deputy CEO, Everton Football Club and Chief Executive, Everton in the Community; board member, UK Sport
Brian Barwick	Chair, Rugby Football League; previously Head of BBC Sport, Controller of ITV Sport and Chief Executive of the FA
Lucy Beaumont	Award-winning comedian and former teacher; writer, 'To Hull and Back'
Luciana Berger MP	MP for Liverpool Wavertree
Cllr Judith Blake	Leader, Leeds Council
Ian Douthwaite	CEO, Dubit
Lord Haskins	Chair, Humber LEP
Bill Holroyd CBE DL	Businessman; founder, 'On:side' youth zones
Leanne Kirkham	Director of Learning, Northern Ballet
Heather Lauder	Executive Director, Co-Op Bank; trustee National Museums Liverpool
Dr Richard Mantle OBE	Chief Executive, Opera North
Rt. Hon Esther McVey	Entrepreneur and broadcaster; former MP for the Wirral and Minister of State for Employment
Isabelle Trowler	Chief Social Worker for Children and Families
Prof Emla Fitzsimons	Director of the Millennium Cohort Study, Institute of Education, University College London
Prof Ruth Lupton	Head of the Inclusive Growth Unit, University of Manchester
Prof Anna Vignoles	Director, Institute of Education, University of Cambridge

"What we are seeing is nothing short of a divided nation after the age of 11. Children in the North and Midlands are much less likely to attend a good or outstanding school than those in the rest of the country."

**Sir Michael Wilshaw**, Ofsted Annual Report 2015. "There is a new geography of disadvantage in Britain - where the chances of a child doing well in life depends massively on where they come from, rather than where they aspire to get to."

Rt. Hon Alan Milburn, Chair of the Social Mobility Commission.



#### **Children's Commissioner for England**

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