

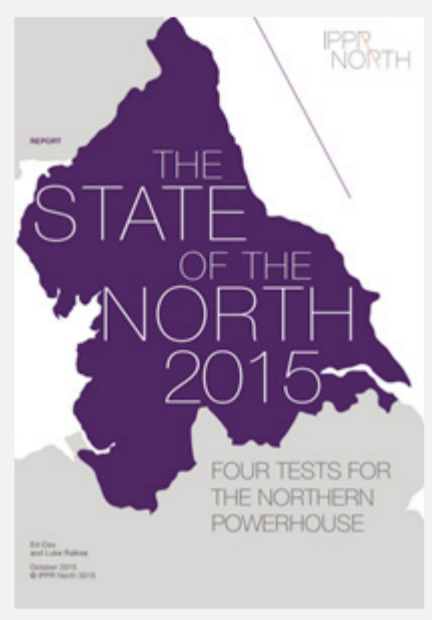
# IPPR North: The State of the North

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Report authors and mentors: Luke Raikes and Ed Cox



The State of the North aimed to find around four tests for the success of the Northern Powerhouse beyond growth in terms of GVA. It simply aimed to answer the question: How will we know whether the Northern Powerhouse is working?



## Outcome

The report was unveiled on the 27th of October 2015 at Sheffield Town Hall. The day-long event included talks by Dan Jarvis MP, John Prescott, Leader of Sheffield City Council Cllr Julie Dore and other guests taking part in keynote speeches and panels chaired by the Guardian northern editor Helen Pidd. Many northern policy makers, academics, and businesspeople attended the conference.

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## Conclusion: 4 tests, 11 benchmarks

Reproduced from final report: Cox E and Raikes L (2015) The state of the North 2015: Four tests for the northern powerhouse, IPPR North. <http://www.ippr.org/publications/the-state-of-the-north-2015>

### Test 1: Prosperity for all

Benchmark 1: halve the productivity gap between the North and the UK as a whole

Benchmark 2: reach an employment rate of 75 per cent in the North, and halve the gap with the national 'full employment' rate

Benchmark 3: reduce the proportion of people on low pay in the North to at least the national average

### Test 2: From early years to higher skills

Benchmark 4: for the North to catch up with the national rate of early years attainment for under-5s, focusing on the most deprived

Benchmark 5: to close the North-South gap in GCSE attainment, focussing on the most deprived

Benchmark 6: meet the projected demand from employers for skilled workers to QCF level 3 and above

### Test 3: Investing in the future

Benchmark 7: levels of investment in research and development in the North should match those of the very best regions in Europe

Benchmark 8: increased commuter travel between northern cities to match that of European metro-region counterparts

### Test 4: Tackling the democratic deficit

Benchmark 9: the proportion of northerners who feel that the balance of power between central and local government is 'about right' should increase to at least the national average

Benchmark 10: levels of public influence and efficacy in the North should rise above the national average such that a third of northerners feel that they have real say over what their local authority does

Benchmark 11: turnouts of above 50 per cent in the northern mayoral elections



## Methods

Found data from a wide range of sources including the UK Data Service, Nomis, and the Office of National Statistics. Collected and manipulated the data using Excel to find a story line. Planned the list of indicators.

Figure 2.1

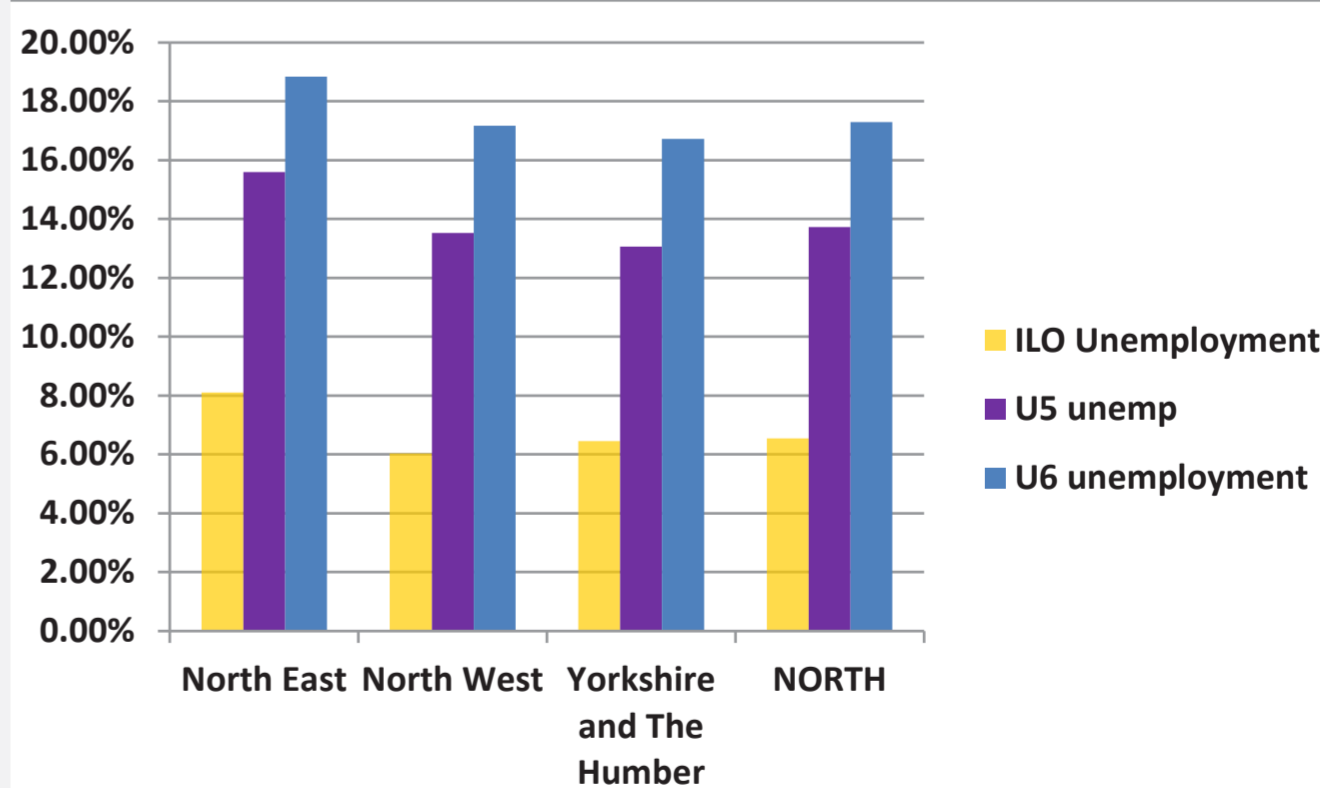
Percentage of children achieving a 'good' level of development in their early years foundation stage profile teacher assessments, by decile of the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, 2014



Source: DfE 2014

Note: The 'gap' annotated on this figure denotes what we describe as the 'early years gap' between London and the North; the 'disparity' indicates the level of early years disparity within (in this case) the North.

Graph reproduced from final report: Cox E and Raikes L (2015) The state of the North 2015: Four tests for the northern powerhouse, IPPR North. <http://www.ippr.org/publications/the-state-of-the-north-2015>



## Human Development Index for the North:

0.8907438