

Know Northumberland

Northumberland in Context

This quarterly bulletin is produced by the Northumberland County Council Digital Team to give a Northumberland update of statistical changes and headlines across a range of topics. The first two pages provide a general overview, the remainder of the bulletin focuses on specific topics.

This issue covers housing and quality of place

Population

Northumberland is home to 315,800 people and covers an area of 5,013 km², of which 96.7% is classed as rural.

49.1% of the population live in rural areas compared to the North East (18.8%) and England (18.9%)

The number of people aged 65+ is set to increase by 42.4% by 2031 (North East 37.2% and England 41% (2014 based population projections).

Life expectancy at birth for males is 79.2 and females 82.5 (2013-15).

The county is sparsely populated with 63 people per km² (North East 304 and England 411 (2013).

51% of the population live in the 3% of urban land based mainly in the South East of the county

Deprivation

13.2% of the population live in one of the 10% most deprived areas of England compared to 16.98% in the North East and 9.9% across England (2015).

20.8% of the population are classed as income deprived and 25.4% are employment deprived (2015 IMD).

Crime

Crime rates (per 1,000 population) are low in Northumberland (55.2) compared to the Northumbria Police area (77) (Sep16 Crime Survey England and Wales).

Economy and the labour market

GVA (Gross Value Added) is much lower in Northumberland. GVA per head stood at £15,950 compared to £18,927 across the North East and £26159 for England (workplace based GVA 2015)

Unemployment is higher than the national level, 1.1% claim Job Seekers Allowance which is lower than the North East rate of 2.1% (Dec16).

The employment rate in Northumberland is 72.2% compared to the North East (69.9%) and England (74.1%) (Sept16).

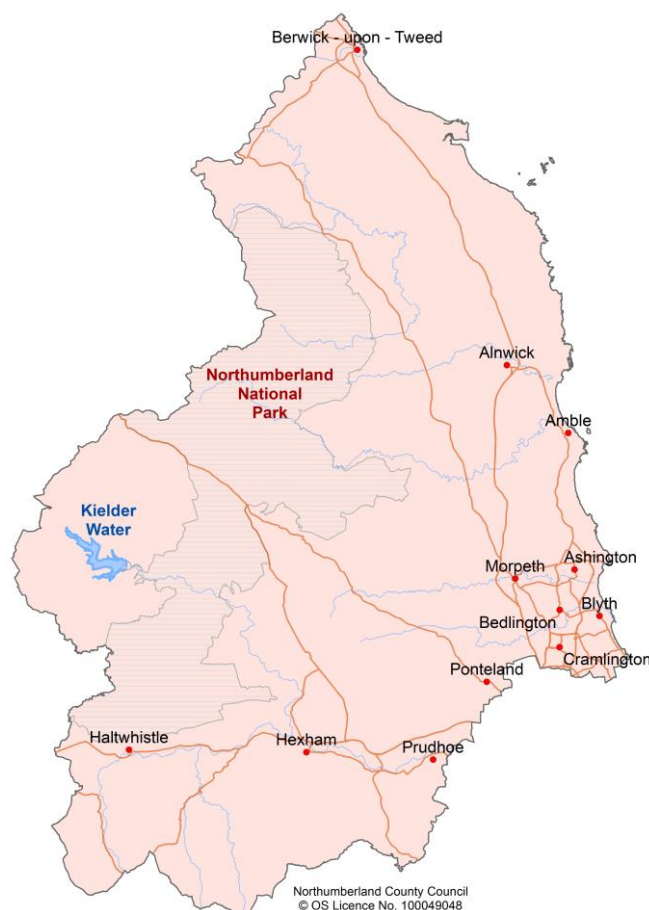
Wages in the county are lower than the country figure, with the weekly average (median) pay being £487 compared to £544 in England (2016).

Housing

There are 145,650 dwellings (2011) in Northumberland. The average house price is £153,800 which is less than the England figure of £234,300 (2016)

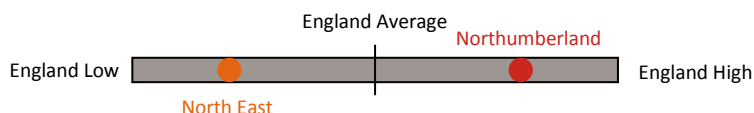
Children education and skills

The percentage of children achieving 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C (inc. English and Maths) is 55.3%, compared to the North East (56.3%) and England (53.5%). (2016)



Maps showing different geographic boundaries and areas within Northumberland can be found on the Northumberland Knowledge website.

Statistical profile of Northumberland, by topic and indicator, shows how Northumberland compares to England, other LAs (lowest and highest rates), and the North East and England average figures.



Topic	Indicator	N'land	Eng Avg	Eng Low	England Range	Eng High
Pop.	1 Population aged 0 - 15	16.5	19.0	11.4		25.4
	2 Population aged 16-64	60.4	63.3	52.9		75.3
	3 Population aged 65+	23.1	17.7	6.0		31.1
Education/Skills	4 GCSE results	55.3	53.5	36.4		71.4
	5 Pupils progressing to higher education	57.0	59.0	25.0		77.0
	6 % staff not fully proficient at their job	4.0	5.0	2.0		10.8
	7 Males taking recent job related training	12.8	17.7	8.0		33.6
	8 Females taking recent job related training	14.3	19.0	7.0		32.8
	9 People aged 16-64 with no qualifications	9.1	7.8	1.6		24.8
	10 16-18yr olds not in edu./employ./train.	5.0	4.2	0.0		7.9
	Employment	11 Economic inactivity rate	23.6	21.9	9.3	
12 Employment rate		72.2	74.3	61.3		86.6
13 JSA claimant count rate		1.9	1.2	0.2		5.3
14 Unemployment rate		5.6	5.0	2.0		10.8
Env.	15 Household waste sent for recycling	38.1	42.4	14.7		66.6
	16 Municipal waste sent to landfill	14.8	19.8	0.0		67.5
Health	17 Adults smoking	16.6	16.9	9.5		26.8
	18 Increasing and higher risk drinking	23.4	22.3	15.7		25.1
	19 Excess weight children (Reception)	23	22.1	14.3		30.6
	20 Excess weight children (Year 6)	33	34.2	24.8		43.9
	21 Teenage pregnancy	23	22.8	8.4		40.8
Housing	22 LA dwellings below decent homes STD	1	12.6	0		65.1
	23 Private sector dwellings	82.2	82	71.3		92.7
	24 Mean Annual House Price % Change	3.7	7.2	-3.2		18
Inclusion	25 Children in low income families	18.9	20.1	7		35.6
	26 Primary pupils free school meals	12.3	14.5	4.9		33
	27 Secondary pupils free school meals	11	13.2	4.8		40.6
	28 Childcare take up by low income families	15.8	16.8	6		27.1
	29 Overall pupil absence in schools	4.6	4.6	3.3		5.5

Indicator Information

1: % Population aged 0 - 15 (Mid2015). 2: % Population aged 16 - 64 (Mid2015). 3: % Population aged 65+ (Mid2015). 4: % Pupils at the end of KS4 achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Mathematics (2015-16). 5: % Pupils progressing to UK higher education institution (2014-15). 6: Percentage of staff not fully proficient at their job (2015). 7: % Male population aged 16-64 receiving job-related training in the last 13 weeks (Jan-Dec16). 8: % Female population aged 16-64 receiving job-related training in the last 13 weeks (Jan-Dec16). 9: % of the population aged 16 to 64 with no qualifications (2016). 10: % 16 to 18 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training NEET (2015). 11: Economic inactivity rate - population aged 16 to 64 (Dec 16). 12: Employment rate - population aged 16 to 64 (Dec 16). 13: Job Seekers Allowance claimant count rates - population aged 16 to 64 (Mar 17). 14: Unemployment Rate - all people aged 16 years and over (Dec 16). 15: % waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (2014-15).. 16: % Municipal waste sent to landfill (2014-15). 17: Smoking prevalence – Adults aged 18 and over (2015) 18: Estimated % of increasing and high risk drinkers in the resident population aged 16 and over 2010. 19: % Prevalence excess weight children - Reception (2015-16). 20: % Prevalence excess weight children - Year 6 (2015-16). 21: Teenage pregnancy - Under 18 conception rates per 1000 females aged 15 - 17 (2014). 22: % of LA Dwellings that fall below the 'Decent Home Standard' (2011). 23: % total dwelling stock that is owner occupied (2015). 24: Mean annual house price - % change (Nov 16). 25: Proportion of children in low income families (2014). 26: % of primary pupils in receipt of free school meals (2016). 27: % of secondary pupils in receipt of free school meals (2016). 28: The rate of take-up of formal childcare by low income working families in (2011). 29: Overall absence rate for all pupils (2016).

HOUSING

House prices

The median sale price of all dwellings in Northumberland in 2016, according to ONS was £149,155. This is an increase of 8.8% for all types of dwelling over a five year period from 2012, although there were differences in rates depending on type of dwelling. The number of sales increased by 20% over the same period, from 3,548 to 4,279 per year.

Median sale price by type of dwelling

	All	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flats/Maisonettes
2016	149,155	249,830	140,325	116,579	83,740
2015	147,765	245,486	138,910	116,372	83,072
2014	142,540	235,538	133,666	12,578	81,300
2013	140,000	238,000	125,000	104,000	81,000
2012	137,000	230,000	125,000	104,995	92,000

Source: Gov.UK

Dwelling stock

In 2015 Northumberland had an estimated dwelling stock of 151,190. This had increased by 1% since the previous year. 83.5% of all dwelling stock is owner-occupied and private rented which is slightly higher than the figure of 82.4% in England. Northumberland has an estimated local authority owned dwelling stock of 8,630 dwellings. This number has fallen by 60% compared with 10 years ago. The numbers for England has also dropped but to a lesser extent (38%).

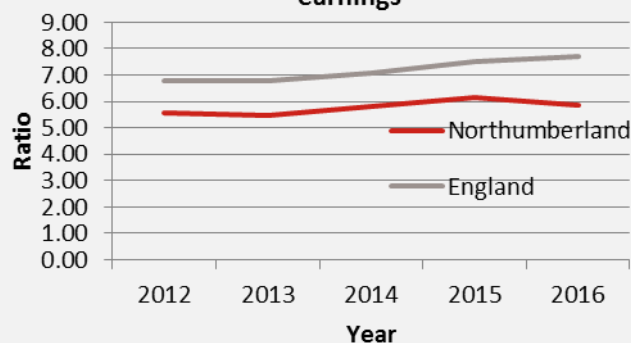
2015		N/land	England (000)
Total Dwelling Stock	Count	151,190	235,430
LA Dwelling Stock	Count	8,630	1,643
	%	5.7	7.0
RSL Dwelling Stock	Count	17,510	2,452
	%	11.6	10.4
Other Public Sector Dwelling Stock	Count	50	55
	%	0.0	0.2
Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock	Count	125,010	19,393
	%	82.7	82.4

Source: Gov.UK

Affordability

The table shows the house affordability ratios in Northumberland compared to England. However, it should be remembered that the affordability of home ownership is just one part of the affordability equation. The ratio of mean house prices to median earnings in Northumberland in 2016 was 5.9, compared to a ratio of 7.7 in England

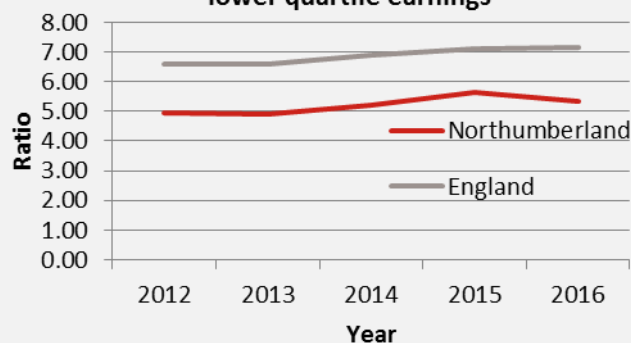
Ratio of median house prices to median earnings



When looking at the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings shows a ratio of 5.3 for Northumberland and 7.2 for England in the same year..

Source: ONS based on data from the latest Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings and sales and valuations over last 12 months

Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings



Additional housing

In 2015/16, 990 additional dwellings were provided in Northumberland. This is lower than the number in 2014/15 (1,450). The number of affordable homes provided in 2015/16 was 220, a decrease from the previous year of 520.

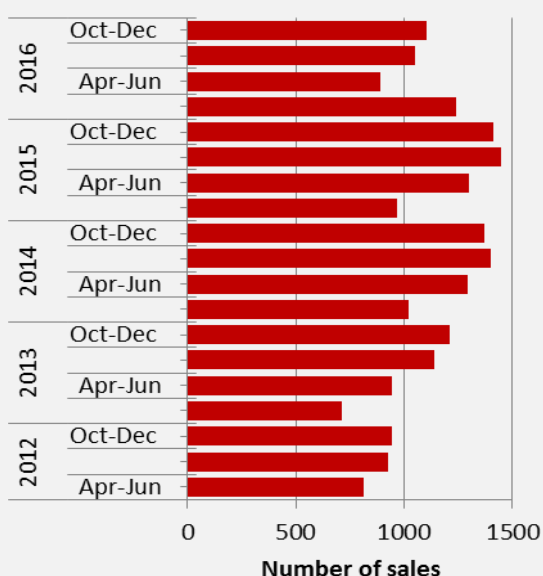
Sources: ¹Housing Flows Reconciliation (HFR), Gov.UK

	Net additional dwellings provided		Additional affordable dwellings provided	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
N/land	1450	990	520	220
England	170,690	189,560	66,640	32,630

Residential property sales

The annual number of residential property sales fell between Dec 15 and Dec 16 by 22%, but between 2014 and 2015, there was an increase in numbers of sales of 3%.

Source: Gov.UK based on Land Registry data



Household Projections

Between 2014 and 2039, the number of households in Northumberland is projected to increase by 12% (140 thousand to 153 thousand). This is considerably less than the percentage increase in England where projected figures increase by 23% over the same period.

Source: Communities and Local Government; Household projections based on 2014- SNPP

Change from Mid-2014 to Mid-2039

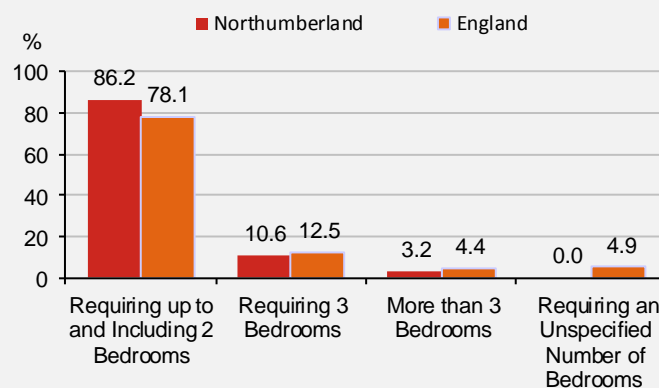
(000s)	N/land	England
2014	140	22,746
2019	144	23,927
2024	147	25,015
2029	149	26,083
2034	151	27,088
2039	153	28,004

Average household size

In Northumberland in 2014, the average household size was 2.21 persons per household, compared to 2.35 persons per household in England. These figures are projected to fall to 2.05 for Northumberland and 2.21 for England, by 2039.

Social Rented Housing Demand

In Northumberland in 2014/15 there were 8,814 households on the Local Authority register. The majority of these required up to (and including) 2 bedrooms (86.2%), with 10.6% needing 3 bedrooms, and 3.2% requiring more bedrooms. The proportion in Northumberland requiring up to and including 2 bedrooms was greater than the figure of 78.1% in England



Source: Communities and Local Government, via Neighbourhood Statistics,

TRANSPORT AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

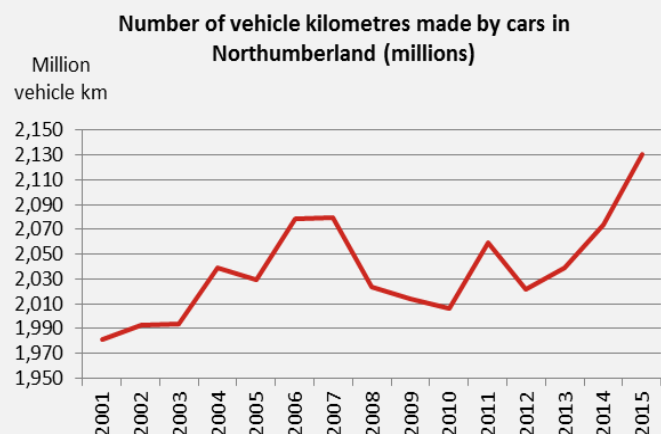
Transport network

The current transport network of Northumberland includes the following assets:

A roads	377km
B roads	641km
C roads	1,526km
Unclassified roads	2,502km
Road bridges	1,460
Lighting columns	43,750
Highway signs	45,772
Traffic signals	336
Bus stations	6
Bus stops	3,842
Railway stations	17
Footways	2,276km
Public rights of way	5,078km

Car traffic

The number of vehicle kilometres made by cars in Northumberland increased by 3.5% between 2011 and 2015 to 2131 million km. This rate is similar to the figures for the North East and England where the number of kilometres rose by 3% over the same period.



Source: Department for Transport

Average minimum travel time¹ to reach the nearest key services

In 2013, the average minimum travel time to reach the nearest key services by public transport or walking in Northumberland was 11 minutes, the same as the figure for the North East, but lower than England (12mins). The average time by cycle in Northumberland was 14 minutes, which was longer than the time taken across the North East and across England. By car, the times were much reduced, with a minimum travel time of 7 minutes² in Northumberland and 6 minutes² in the North East, and England.

Source: DfT Accessibility Statistics. ¹ Average of min. travel times to Employment centres, Primary & Secondary schools, Further Education, GPs, Hospitals & Food stores; ² New method (adopted in 2010) using Trafficmaster congestion data

	Mode of transport	2011	2012	2013
N/land	Public Transport / Walk	15	-	11
	Cycle	14	14	14
	Car (old/new ² methods)	7	7	7
North East	Public Transport / Walk	13	-	11
	Cycle	9	9	9
	Car (old/new ² methods)	6	6	6
England	Public Transport / Walk	14	-	12
	Cycle	9	9	9
	Car (old/new ² methods)	6	6	6

Congestion

With the exception of a few major links, highway congestion is not considered to be a real problem in Northumberland. Congestion levels do need to be monitored however, to ensure that the projected increase in car ownership does not mean it becomes a problem in future. (Source: Northumberland LTP)

The average journey time per mile during the morning peak on local authority A roads has decreased slightly over the past 5 years in Northumberland. In 2013/14, the average journey time per mile in Northumberland was 1.64 minutes which was less than both the North East (2.11) and England as a whole (2.47).

Note: Morning peak defined as 7am to 10am. Based on academic years (Sept to July). Weekdays falling within school holiday periods excluded.

Children travelling to school (usual mode of travel)

Children attending state-funded primary schools in Northumberland (January 2011) were most likely to either walk there (58%) or to go by car/van (37%). In state-funded secondary schools however, although the most common mode of travel was walking (49%), a larger percentage were likely to take the bus (28%) than for primary schools. For special schools, the preferred way of travelling was either the bus (50%) or by car/van (44%). Only 5% walked to school. These proportions are roughly similar to the North East and across England. Since 2011, this information is now not collected.

Working age people with access to employment centres

	2011	2012	2013
Users ¹ in Northumberland(000)	229.2	230.2	232.8
Users with access to employment centres			
within a reasonable time by PT/walk	78%	-	77%
within a reasonable time by cycle	48.9%	46.7%	47%
within a reasonable time by car (old/new method)	87.4%	87.4%	87%

Source: Department for Transport Accessibility statistics ¹Users are defined as the economically active population (16-74 years old)

87% of the economically active (aged 16-74) population in Northumberland can access employment centres within a reasonable time by car. The percentage figure for those using cycles is 47%. 77% of users have access to employment centres within a reasonable time by public transport / walking,

ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WASTE

Local Carbon Dioxide Emissions

In 2014 the estimated per capita CO2 emission in Northumberland was -3.2 tonnes, 0.8 tonnes less than the previous year. The per capita CO2 emissions is low compared with both the North East (8.1 tonnes) and with England (6.0 tonnes).

(tonnes per head)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N/land	4.0	3.6	1.4	-2.4	-3.2
North East	8.3	7.3	9.2	9.2	8.1
England	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.0

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change (DECC)
gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates

Average Domestic Energy Consumption

In Northumberland, the average domestic electricity consumption in 2014 was 3,829kWh, which was higher than the figure for the North East region (3,418). Over the five year period from 2010 to 2014, electricity consumption has fallen in Northumberland by 4%, which is the same as the North East rate.

		N/land	North East
Domestic Electricity (kWh)	2010	3,992	3,563
	2011	3,919	3,522
	2012	3,880	3,458
	2013	3,801	3,421
	2014	3,829	3,418
Domestic Gas (kWh)	2010	15,954	15,378
	2011	14,915	14,420
	2012	14,884	14,434
	2013	14,583	14,045
	2014	14,051	13,487

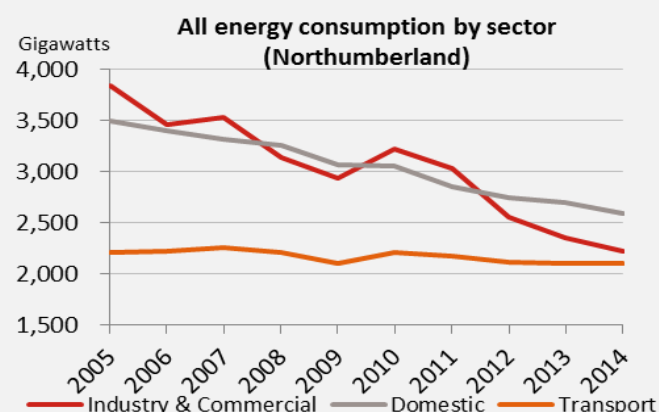
Domestic gas consumption figures have decreased in Northumberland over the same five year period from 15,954 in 2010 to 14,051 in 2014. This is a reduction of 12%

which is similar to the North East. Although average gas consumption has decreased each year since 2010, it is slightly higher in Northumberland than the region as a whole. *Source: DECC.*

All Energy Consumption by Sector

Northumberland has seen a fall in the energy consumption within the 'industry & commercial' and 'domestic' sectors during the period 2005 to 2014, but reasonably level energy consumption in the 'transport' sector. There has been a 42% reduction in Industry and Commercial use in Northumberland since 2005 (NE rate +1.3%), and a 26% reduction in domestic energy, The same as the NE rate. For transport there has been a 4.7% reduction over the period compared to a 5.4% reduction for the North East Region..

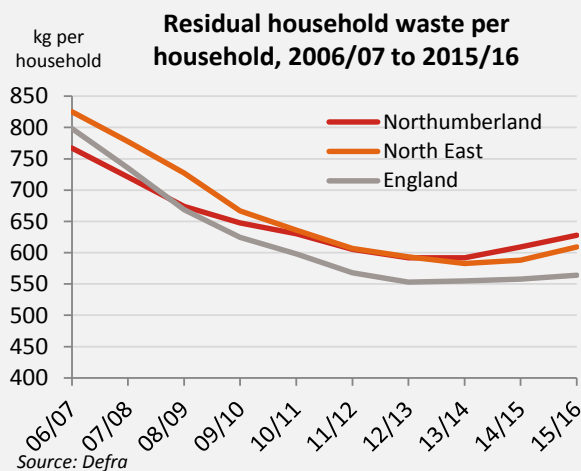
In 2014, 2,226GW were used in the Industry and Commercial sector, 2,593GW were used by the Domestic sector and 2,106GW were used by the Transport sector.



Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change

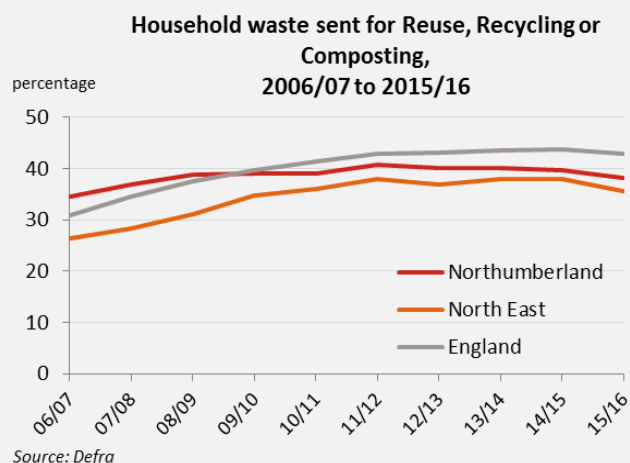
Household Waste

In 2015/16, residual waste per household in Northumberland was 628kg, an increase from 609kg in 2014/15. This was slightly more than the North East figure (609kg), and England (564kg). Residual waste per household has risen slightly by 3.7% over the past 5 years in Northumberland, which is a higher increase than both the North East (0.3%) and England where there has been a 1% decrease.



The percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has been increasing year-on-year, with 38% of Northumberland household waste treated this way in 2015/16. This is similar to the North East figure of 35.7% but less than the England figure of 43%..

Source: DEFRA.



TOURISM

'Tourism makes up 11.8% of Northumberland's economy, 2.7% higher than the national average, and contributes £665million to the economy'

Source: Northumbrian Tourism

Domestic Overnight Visitors

Data from the GB Tourism Survey suggests that between 2013 and 2015, an average of just over 1 million overnight trips were taken each year by domestic visitors to Northumberland, 72% of which were for pure 'holiday' purposes. The trips equated to 3.9 million nights per year, and had an annual value of £236million.

2013-15 (3-year average)	Total ¹	Holiday ²
Average annual trips (thousands)	1,096	787
Average annual nights (thousands)	3,889	2,995
Average annual spend (£millions)	236	189

Source: GB Tourism Survey data, www.visitengland.org

¹ all domestic overnight tourism including holiday trips, business trips, and trips to visit friends and relatives; ² 'pure' holidays, not incl. visits to friends and relatives for leisure

International Visitors

Data from the International Passenger Survey suggests that overseas visitors made 85,250 visits to Northumberland in 2015, an increase of 75% since 2014. The main reasons for these visits were holidays (51%) These visits equated to 659,640 nights and a spend of £29.27m.

Source: Office for National Statistics, International Passenger Survey

Expenditure

According to the Northumberland Visitors Survey 2015, it is estimated that visitors spend approximately £51.32 per day, with the average day visitor spending £28.76 per day and overnight visitor spending £59.82. Direct expenditure rose from 574m to 605m between 2014 and 2015, with the economic impact to the county rising from 773m to 815m over the same period.

Source: Northumberland Tourism, N'land Area Tourism Management Plan (2010-2015);

N'land Visitor Survey). Visit England

Accommodation

In Northumberland in 2015, 33.6% of international visitors stayed with friends or relatives, 24.3% stayed in hotels and 24.8% stayed B and Bs.

Source: ONS International Passenger Survey

	All staying visits (000)		Nights (000)	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	85	100	660	100
Free guest with relatives or friends	29	33.6	373	56.5
Hotel/guest house	21	24.3	85	12.8
Bed & Breakfast	21	24.8	61	9.2
Camping/mobile home	7	7.7	20	3.0
Rented house	3	3.7	23	3.5
Own home	1	1.6	8	1.2
Other	5	7.8	38	5.7

Employment

Direct employment in the tourism industry has risen from 11,144 to 11,591 (FTEs) from 2014 to 2015. All employment related to tourism has risen slightly over the same period from 13,384 to 13,930 (FTEs)

Source: STEAM report –Northumberland tourism

Occupancy

Due to the relatively small number of businesses currently providing their occupancy figures the data does not provide a big enough sample size to be reliable.

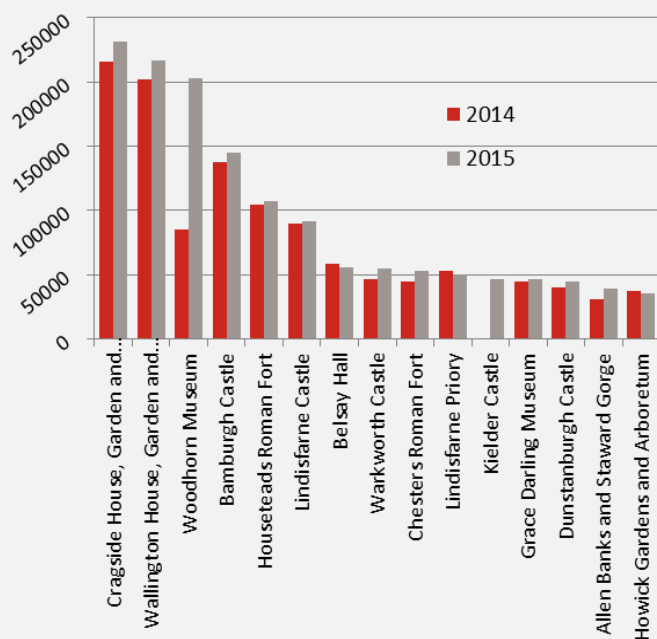
Top Free & Paid Visitor Attractions

VisitEngland have produced a list of the top North East free and paid visitor attractions for 2015. Only 4 of the top 20 free attractions and 11 of the top 20 paid attractions are located in Northumberland.

The paid attractions with the most visitors were Cragside House (231,600) and Wallington House (216,600).

Woodhorn museum (202,800) and Grace Darling Museum were the top attractions which for entry was free.

Northumberland attractions that appear in the top 20 free and top 20 paid attractions



62% of all visitors who completed the survey in the North East went to paid attractions, with 38% visiting free attractions.

Country Parks without additional attractions were excluded.

Northumberland Visitor Survey

The Northumberland Visitor Survey 2013 found that 99% of the visitors interviewed (UK & overseas) thought that their visit to Northumberland was good or very good.

99% said that they would recommend the area to friends and relatives. 41% of visitors to Northumberland rated the quality of visitor attractions as very good followed by variety of things to do (32%) and maintenance of parks (28%).