

Know Northumberland

Northumberland in Context

The quarterly bulletin provides statistical changes and headlines for Northumberland across a range of topics. Page 1 and 2 : **general overview**, Page 3 - 8 **Community well-being**

Population

Northumberland is home to 316,000 and covers an area of 5013 km², and 96.7% of this is classed as rural.

49% of the **population** live in **rural areas** compared to the North East (18.8%) and England (18.9%).

The number of **older people** aged 65 and over is set to increase by 42.4% by 2031 (North East 37.2% and England 41.0% (2014 based population projections).

Life expectancy at birth for males is 79.4 and females 82.5 (2012-14).

The county is sparsely populated with a **density** of 63 people per km² (North East 308 and England 424 (2016).

51% of the population live in 3% of the area of Northumberland which is based in the South East of the County and mainly classed as **urban land**

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 at 61 which is the lowest rate in the Northumbria force area where the rate is 86 (Mar 17 Crime Survey England and Wales)

Economy and the Labour Market

GVA (Gross Value Added) is much lower in Northumberland. GVA per head stood at £15,951 compared to £18,927 across the North East and £26,159 for England (workplace based GVA 2015)

Unemployment is higher than the national level. 2.4% of working age residents claims **Job Seekers Allowance** which is lower than the North East rate of 3.2% but higher than England (1.9%) June 17

The **employment rate** in Northumberland is 70.5% compared to the North East (69.8%) and England (74.4%) (Apr16-Mar17).

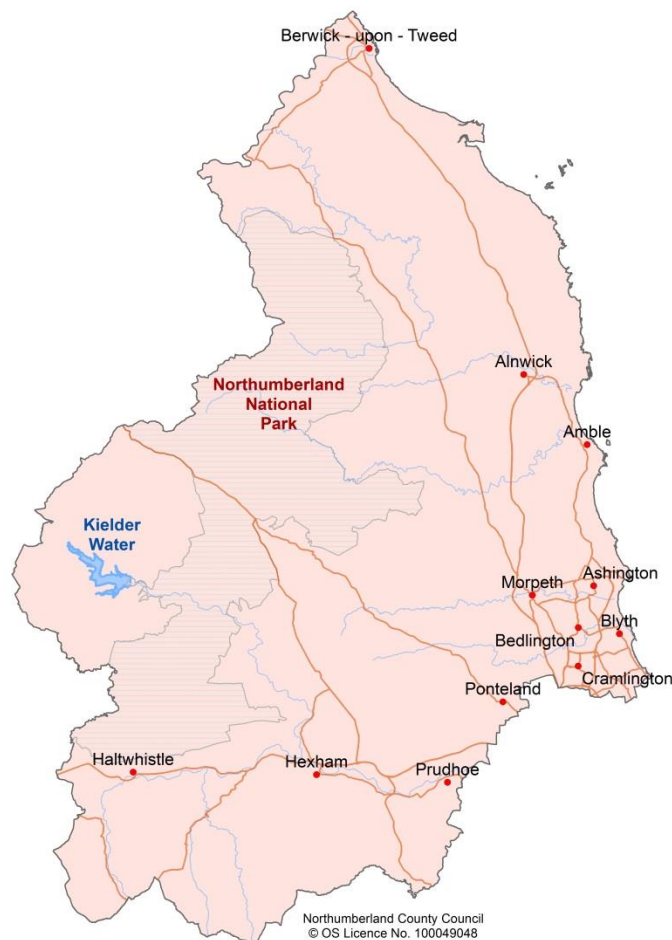
Wages for those living in the county are lower than the country figure, with the gross weekly average (median) pay being £487 compared to £492 in the North East and £544 in England (2016).

Housing

There are 152,180 **dwelling**s (2016) in Northumberland. The average **house price** is £150,460 which is lower than the England figure of £237,860 (May 17).

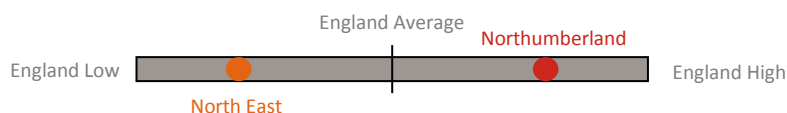
Children, education and skills

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



More maps showing different boundaries within Northumberland can be found on the website

The table below is a statistical profile of Northumberland across a number of indicators grouped into topics and the chart shows how Northumberland compares to the range of areas/authorities in England with the lowest and highest rates, and also shows 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 Percentage of staff not fully proficient	4.0	5.0	2.0		10.8
	7 Males taking job related training	12.4	17.6	7.6		35.4
	8 Females taking job related training	12.9	18.8	7.9		30.2
	9 People 16-64 with no qualifications	9.1	7.8	2.1		24.8
	10 16-18yr NEET.	5.0	4.2	0.0		7.9
Employment	11 Economic inactivity rate	25.2	21.8	13.3		33.9
	12 Employment rate	70.5	74.4	60.9		82.4
	13 JSA claimant count rate	2.4	1.9	0.4		6.0
	14 Unemployment rate	5.8	4.9	2.1		12.2
Env.	15 Household waste sent for recycling	38.1	43.0	14.7		66.6
	16 Municipal waste sent to landfill	14.8	19.8	0.0		67.5
Health	17 Adults smoking	12.8	16.4	8.4		24.1
	18 Adults drinking over 14 units alcohol	26.6	25.7	8.1		51.3
	19 Obese/overweight children (Recept)	22.8	22.1	14.3		30.6
	20 Obese/overweight children (Year 6)	33	34.2	24.8		43.9
	21 Teenage pregnancy	22.5	20.8	7.4		38.4
Housing	22 LA dwellings below decent homes std	1.0	12.6	0.0		65.1
	23 Owner occupied dwellings	82.8	82.5	71.7		92.7
	24 Mean Annual House Price % change	3.7	7.2	-3.2		20.7
Inclusion	25 Children in low income households	18.9	20.1	7.0		35.6
	26 Free school meals primary schools	12.0	14.1	5.3		32.5
	27 Free school meals secondary schools	11.0	12.9	4.5		39.9
	28 Childcare take up by low income	15.8	16.8	6.0		27.1
	29 Overall pupil absence in schools	4.6	4.6	3.2		5.5

Indicator Information

- 1: % Population aged 0 - 15 2015.
- 2: % Population aged 16 - 64 2015.
- 3: % Population aged 65+ 2015.
- 4: % Pupils at the end of KS4 achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Mathematics 2015-16.
- 5: % Pupils progressing to higher education 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 (12 months to Mar17).
- 8: % Female population aged 16-64 receiving job-related training in the last 13 weeks (12 months to Mar 17).
- 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 (12 months to Mar 17).
- 12: Employment rate - population aged 16 to 64 (12 months to Mar 17).
- 13: Job Seekers Allowance claimant count rates - population aged 16 to 64 June 17.
- 14: Unemployment Rate - all people aged 16 years and over (12 months to Mar 17).
- 15: % waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting 2015-16
- 16: % Municipal waste sent to landfill 2015-16.
- 17: Current smoking prevalence (aged 18+) 2015-16.
- 18: Estimated % of adults aged 18+ drinking over 14 units of alcohol per week 2011-14.
- 19: % Prevalence of obese and overweight children - Year 6 2016. 20: % Prevalence of obese and overweight children - Reception 2016,
- 21: Teenage pregnancy - Under 18 conception rates per 1000 females aged 15 - 17 2015.
- 22: % of LA Dwellings that fall below the 'Decent Home Standard' 2011.
- 23: % total dwelling stock that is owner occupied and private rented 2016.
- 24: Mean annual house price - % change Nov 2016.
- 25: Proportion of children in low income households 2014.
- 26: % of primary pupils in receipt of free school meals 2017.
- 27: % of secondary pupils in receipt of free school meals 2017
- 28: The rate of take-up of formal childcare by low income working families in 2011.
- 29: Overall absence rate for all pupils 2016.

DEPRIVATION

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 measures deprivation of small areas (lower layer super output areas or LSOAs) to give a local picture of deprivation relative to other areas in England. Summary measures for local authority areas are also produced.

The Ten Most and Least Deprived LSOAs in Northumberland (IMD 2015)

Ten Most Deprived Areas in Northumberland		
LSOA Code	County Ward(s) containing LSOAs	Rank
More Deprived		
E01027416	Croft	605
E01027533	College	1,138
E01027415	Croft	1,292
E01027426	Newsham	1,340
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	1,518
E01027540	Hirst	1,600
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	1,643
E01027412	Cramlington West	1,844
E01027527	Ashington Central	1,981
E01027539	Hirst	1,984
Less Deprived		

Ten Least Deprived Areas in Northumberland		
Less Deprived		
E01027513	Bywell	32,356
E01027456	Morpeth North	32,235
E01027403	Cramlington North	32,118
E01027455	Morpeth Kirkhill	31,943
E01027401	Cramlington North	31,851
E01027492	Hexham West	31,734
E01027402	Cramlington North	31,655
E01027469	Ponteland South with Heddon	31,512
E01027400	Cramlington North	31,176
E01027468	Ponteland South with Heddon	30,711
More Deprived		

© Crown copyright. Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015.

The most deprived area in Northumberland according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 is located in the town of Blyth in the south east of the county and was ranked the 605th most deprived area of the 32,482 LSOAs in England. The ten most and least deprived LSOAs (all fall into the ten per cent most or least deprived in England) are shown in the table above with their rank (a rank of 1 is most deprived area in England and 32,482 is the least deprived area). The ten most deprived areas in Northumberland are all located in the South East of the county.

Local Authority Deprivation

There are six different measures of deprivation for local authority areas; the three measures shown in the tables below illustrate overall deprivation, income deprivation and employment deprivation. The numbers shown for North East local authorities are ranks of the 326 local authorities in England; the most deprived local authority has a rank of 1 and the least deprived 326.

Overall Deprivation Rank	
Local Authority	Rank
Middlesbrough	5
Hartlepool	17
South Tyneside	23
Sunderland	37
Newcastle upon Tyne	45
Redcar and Cleveland	48
Stockton-On-Tees	69
Gateshead	73
County Durham	76
Darlington	84
North Tyneside	106
Northumberland	120

© Crown copyright. Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015.

In terms of overall deprivation Northumberland is the least deprived local authority area in the North East Region and is ranked the 120th most deprived in England.

Income deprivation

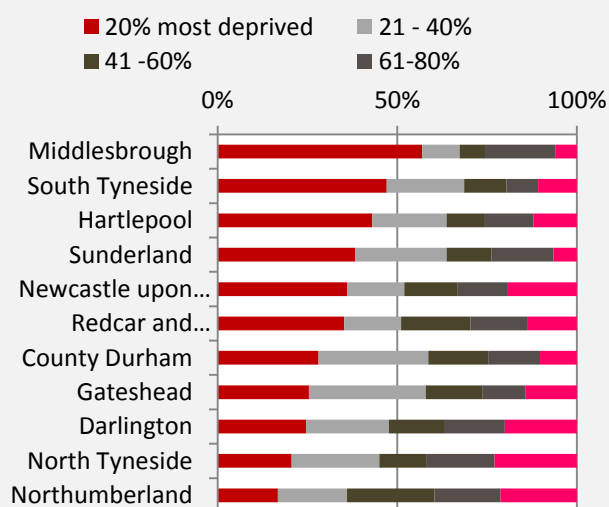
Income Deprivation	
Proportion of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in most deprived 10% nationally	
More Deprived	
Middlesbrough	48.8%
Hartlepool	36.2%
South Tyneside	28.4%
Newcastle upon Tyne	25.1%
Sunderland	24.3%
Redcar and Cleveland	23.8%
Stockton-on-Tees	21.7%
Darlington	16.9%
County Durham	12.4%
North Tyneside	12.2%
Gateshead	11.9%
Northumberland	9.6%
Less Deprived	

When looking at Income Deprivation, the proportion of LSOAs in Northumberland, falling within the most deprived 10% nationally, is 9.6%. This percentage figure is less than that of the other local authorities in the North East
 For Employment Deprivation, Middlesbrough has the largest percentage of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. Northumberland has a percentage figure of 15.2%.

Employment Deprivation	
Proportion of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in most deprived 10% nationally	
More Deprived	
Middlesbrough	47.7%
South Tyneside	42.2%
Hartlepool	41.4%
Sunderland	30.8%
Redcar and Cleveland	29.5%
County Durham	26.5%
Newcastle upon Tyne	23.4%
Stockton-on-Tees	23.3%
Darlington	20.0%
Gateshead	19.8%
Northumberland	15.2%
North Tyneside	13.0%
Less Deprived	

It is important to note that the Indices of Deprivation presented at local authority level can hide deprivation at a local level and therefore three other alternative measures of overall deprivation to the one shown here are provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government and these can differ considerably for any given area.

Proportion of LSOAs by Local Authority Area in each quintile of IMD 2015



© Crown copyright. Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015.

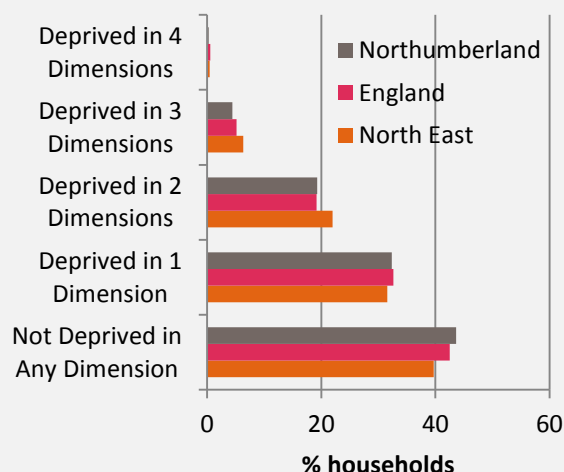
The chart shows the proportion of the total number of LSOAs for North East local authority areas that fall into the most to least deprived quintiles of the IMD nationally. Northumberland has the lowest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 20 per cent out of all local authority areas in the North East, whereas Middlesbrough has the highest proportion, followed by South Tyneside and Hartlepool.
 North Tyneside has the highest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived quintile followed by Northumberland and Newcastle.

For a more detailed analysis view the [The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, A Northumberland Analysis report](#).

Household deprivation

Additional statistics have now been produced from the 2011 Census, which classify households by deprivation. According to the Census, a household is classified as deprived if it meets at least one of these four conditions:

- Employment: any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick,
- Education: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student,
- Health and disability: any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem, and
- Housing: Household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.
- Nearly 44% of households in Northumberland are classes as not deprived in any dimension which is a lot higher than both the North East (40%) and England (43%).



Northumberland has the lowest percentage number of households classed as deprived in either 3 dimensions or 4 dimensions with a figure of 5% compared to the regional figure of 7% and England figure of 6%.

POVERTY

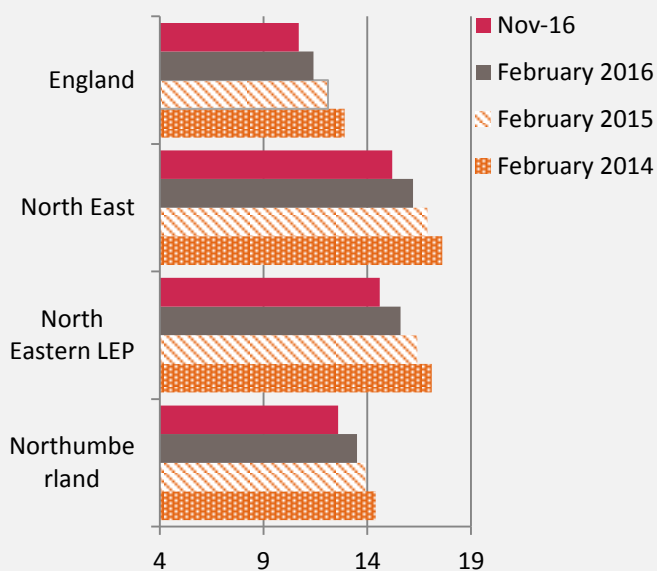
Child Poverty

The latest local child poverty measure in 2014 (defined as the proportion of children under 16 living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their income is less than 60% of median income) for Northumberland is 18.4%, which is the lowest rate of all local authorities in the North East. For the same period, England had a figure of 19.9%.

As at May 2014, Northumberland had 11,305 children living in out-of-work benefit households. Of these, 31% were aged 0-4, 32% aged 5-10, 23.5% aged 11-15 and 13.5% aged 16-19.

Benefit Claimants

% Working age population claiming out of work benefits - Feb 2014 to Nov 2016



Proportionately the North East and LEP areas have higher out of work related benefit claimant rates (15.2% and 14.6% respectively) than England with a figure of 10.7% Northumberland tends to reflect the national trends for out of work related benefit claimants with a figure of 12.6% (Dec15 – Nov16).

Source: NOMIS, July 17

Workless Households

These are households where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment, either because they may be unemployed or economically inactive.

For the period Jan – Dec 2016, there were 18,100 households classed as workless in Northumberland, which was 17.7% of all households. In England this percentage figure for the same period was 14.6%.

Source: NOMIS, July 17

Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty in England is measured by the Low Income High Costs definition, which considers a household to be in fuel poverty if:

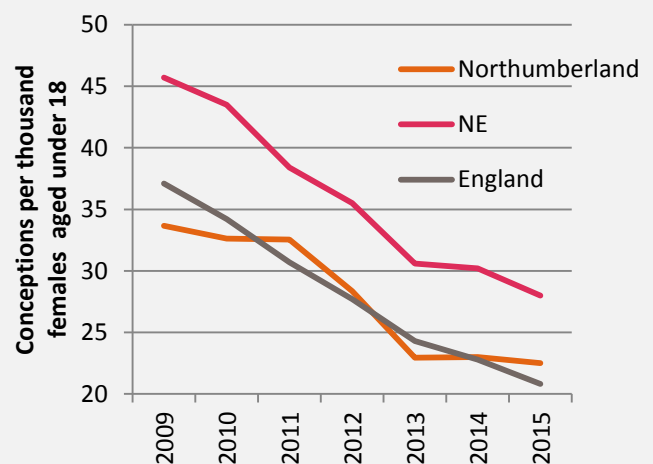
- they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)
- were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line

DECC's most recent (2012) fuel poverty estimates show that the proportion of households classed as fuel poor in Northumberland was 11.8%, similar to the North East figure of 11.6%, but higher than the figure of 10.4% for England.

Under-18 Conception Rate

The under-18 conception rate is a national measure of child poverty and one of the three sexual health indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

Conception rates have constantly fallen over the past 5 years in all three geographical areas of Northumberland, the North East and England. Northumberland's under-18 conception rate has remained similar to England over the past 5 years with a rate of 22.5 per 1,000 females aged under 18, compared to 20.8 for England in 2015. The rate for the North East region has stayed consistently higher over the past five years, and shows a rate of 28.0 for 2015.



Low Birth Weight

Infant mortality is higher amongst children born into poverty, who are more likely to be born early and have low birth weight. In 2015, Northumberland had one of the lowest low birth weight percentages in the North East area at 1.7% of all live births at term. Both the regional (3.0%) and national (2.8%) averages were higher.

CRIME

Crime Rates

The overall crime rate in Northumberland, using types of crime comparable with the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW), as at March 2017, was 60.9 crimes per thousand people, which is far lower than the figure of 86.4 for the Northumbria Police Force area.

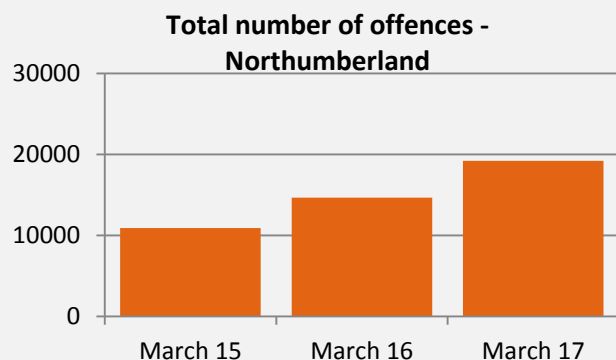
Crime rates are per thousand population, and are allocated to the local authority in which the crime occurred, thus either victim or perpetrator or both need not live in the area in which the crime occurs.

In the year ending March 2017, the crime type in Northumberland, with the highest rate (per 1,000 pop) was Criminal Damage and Arson with 12.2 crimes, which was lower than the force average which had a rate of 14.7 crimes per thousand persons.

Source: Home Office Recorded Crime, Dec 14

Change in crime figures

The total numbers of offences in Northumberland have increased by 76% between 2015 and 2017, from 10,896 per year to 19,225 by March 2017.



Offence	No. March 17	% change 2015 - 2017
All other offences	4687	104.3
Criminal damage	3836	58.6
Domestic burglary	537	16.7
Drug offences	321	-21.1
Non-domestic burglary	1201	18.6
Robbery	59	96.7
Sexual offences	593	85.3
Shoplifting	1445	37.8
Theft from the person	85	150.0
Vehicle offences	1154	18.4
Violence with injury	2050	67.5
Violence without injury	3257	385.4
Total	19225	76.4

In this three year period there was an increase of nearly 400% in *violence without injury*, 150% increase in *thefts from a person* an increase of 97% for *robbery* and 104% in offences not specified. The only offence where numbers have fallen is for those involving *drugs* with a reduction of 21%

Source: ONS Recorded Crime July 16

Antisocial behaviour

Incidents of antisocial behaviour reported to the Police, has fallen in Northumberland from 13,352 incidents in 2013/14 to 11,606 in 2015/16. These figures do not necessarily include incidents of ASB that are reported to housing associations and Environmental health.

Homelessness and Decent Homes

Northumberland Homelessness and Housing Options service received a total of 1458 applications in 2014/15, and these can be broken down into the following categories:

Homeless applications	337
Homeless preventions cases	578
Advice and information	543

The total number of applications has decreased by 18% from 2013/14 (1790).

The number of households accepted as being homeless and in priority need, which the council has a statutory duty to rehouse is 199 which is a small increase of 8% from 2013/14.

The number of households where homelessness was prevented and they were able to remain in their own home has reduced significantly from 141 in 2013/14 to only 65 in 2014/15, which is a decrease of 54%.

The number of households who were assisted to obtain alternative accommodation (not including those classed as homeless priority) was 513 which is a 32% decrease on last year's figure (752).

Source: [Homelessness Strategy for Northumberland](#)

In 2016/17 there was a rate of 1.4 (per 1000 households), classed as homeless in Northumberland compared to a rate of 2.5 for England

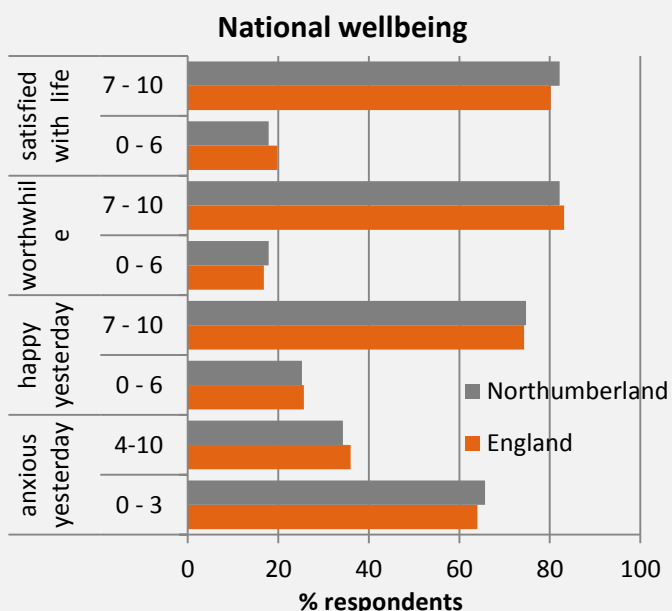
Local authority stock conditions are generally good in Northumberland and only 1% of properties do not meet the decent homes standard, compared to 17.5% in the North East and 12.6% in England (2011).

NEIGHBOURHOOD SATISFACTION & WELL-BEING

The following indicators show levels of satisfaction of residents with their local area or neighbourhood as a place to live. They also focus on resident’s well-being or sense of “happiness”.

National Well-being Index

An important component of national well-being is the subjective well-being of individuals, which is measured by finding out how people think and feel about their own lives. Subjective well-being is measured by four key aspects of well-being; Life Satisfaction, Worthwhile, Happy Yesterday and Anxious Yesterday. Respondents used ratings of 0-10 where 0 is not at all and 10 is ‘completely’. A score of 0-6 was classed as Very Low/Low and 7-10 Medium /High. In general Northumberland residents appear “happier” compared to England.



Source: Annual population survey – Personal wellbeing Mar15

Neighbourhood satisfaction – Place Survey

The Place Survey (2008) collected data on people’s perceptions of their local area including indicators of neighbourhood satisfaction. The chart shows % of people who feel they belong to their immediate neighbourhood and satisfaction with their local area as a place to live. 68.5% of respondents in Northumberland feel they belong to their area which is higher than the North East (62.2%) and England rates (58.7%). 80.9% were satisfied with their local area as a place to live compared to 77.3% across the North East and 79.7% in England.

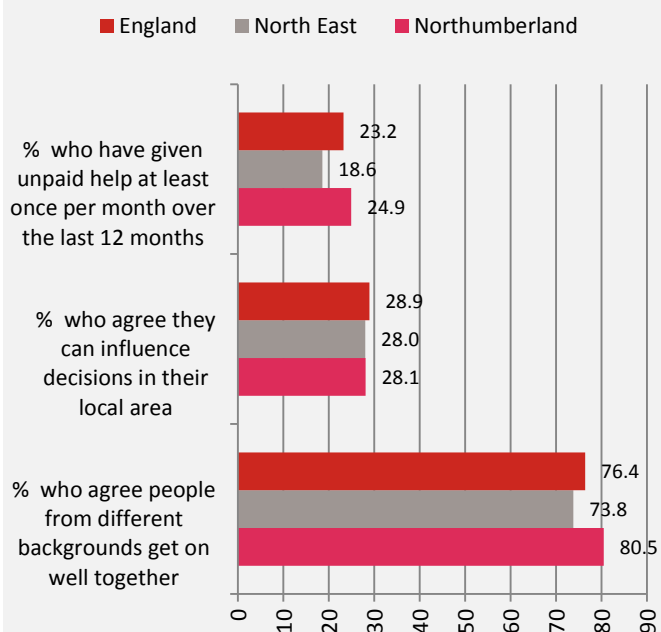
The Place Survey also asked respondents to consider what they felt most needed improving in their neighbourhood. Residents were most concerned about activities for teenagers (50.3%), roads and pavements (47.5%) and public transport (31.2%). Respondents were less concerned about improving levels of pollution (4.4%), access to nature (3.6%) and race relations (1.5%).

Neighbourhood satisfaction – Resident Perception Survey

A Resident Perception Survey was undertaken on behalf of the Council by Ipsos MORI in June 2012. The survey questionnaire drew from the Place Survey (undertaken across England and Wales in 2008), which allowed comparisons to be made with the Place survey (for comparable questions)

Three quarters of residents (75%) were satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and the same percentage felt that they belong to their local area. Half of all residents (45%) agreed that local people pull together to improve things locally, although a quarter disagreed. Two fifths of residents were satisfied with the Council (43%), compared with one in three who were dissatisfied with it (30%).

Since 2008, overall resident satisfaction with their local areas as a place to live had dropped from 81% to 75%. However, residents who felt strongly that they belong to their local area had risen 5 percentage points (from 69% to 74%). In terms of



satisfaction with the Council, more residents were satisfied with the way the Council runs things (rising from 37% to 45%) and one in ten more residents also felt that the Council kept them informed about the services and benefits it provides (rising from 39% to 49%).

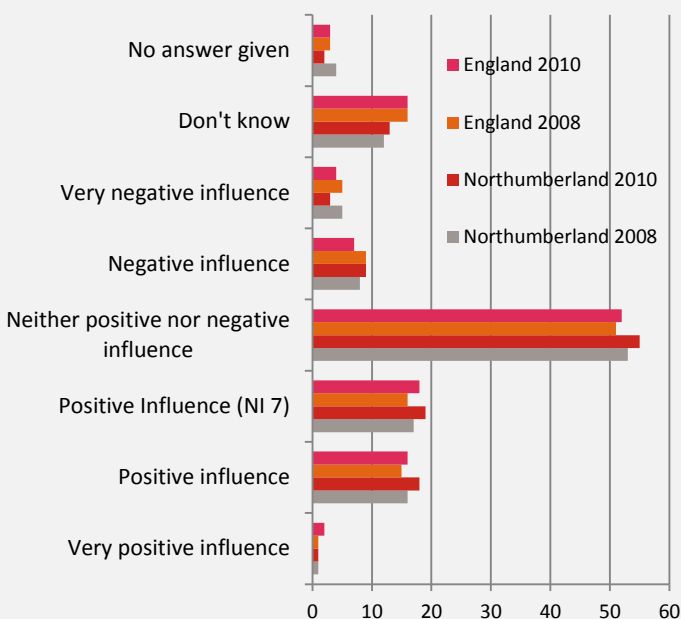
Source: Place Survey, DCLG, 2008, https://data.gov.uk/dataset/place_survey

SOCIAL CAPITAL

Definitions of social capital vary, but the main aspects include citizenship, 'neighbourliness', social networks and civic participation. Research has shown that higher levels of social capital are associated with better health, higher educational achievement, better employment outcomes, and lower crime rates.

Third Sector Organisations

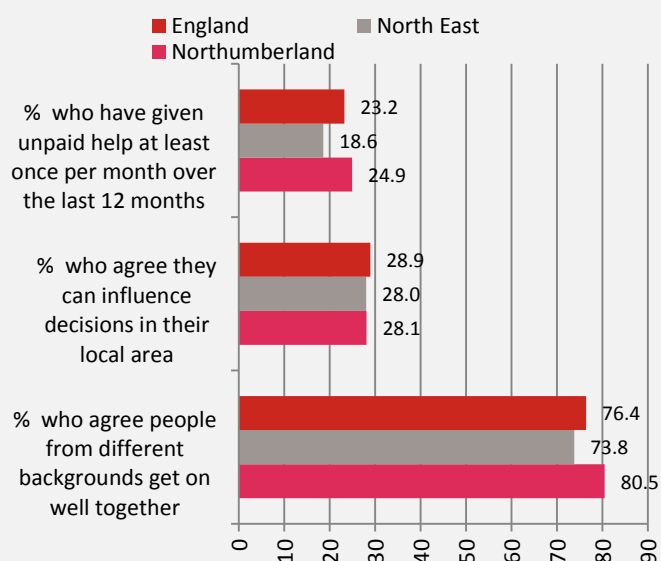
The National Survey of Charities and Social Enterprises (NSCSE) collect the views of charities, social enterprises and voluntary organisations in England (for more information [click here](#)).



In Northumberland in 2010 there were 1,098 third sector organisations. The survey measures the proportion of third sector organisations who feel 'positive' or 'very positive' about the way local statutory bodies in the area influence their organisation's success. 19% in Northumberland agreed compared to 18% nationally.

Place Survey – Social Capital

The Place Survey (2008) collected data on people's perceptions of their local area including indicators relating to social capital. In Northumberland 80.5% of respondents felt that people from different backgrounds get on well together, 28.1% agree they can influence local decisions and 24.9% have given unpaid help over the past 12 months.



CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

Indicators of cultural participation focus on the number of people participating in certain leisure activities.

Active People Survey

The Active People survey is a national telephone survey about participation in sport and cultural activities. It collects data for every local authority in England. The survey is managed by Sport England in partnership with the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). For more information and detailed statistics from the Active People's Survey [click here](#).

Adult participation in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Northumberland	35%	33%	31%	36%	28%
North East	36%	35%	34%	33%	33%
England	37%	37%	36%	36%	36%

Source: Sport England's Active People Survey, 1 session a week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days) [data as at July 17]

28% of people surveyed in Northumberland take part in 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport per week which is lower than the North East and England average.

In 2010 39.6% of people aged 16+ had visited a library in the last 12 months which was lower than the North East (44.1%) and England (45.0%) rates. These are the most recent figures from the Taking Part Survey

% of people actively participating in: Libraries, Museums / Galleries and the Arts

		England	North East	NthInd
% of adults (16+) who have visited a public library in the last 12 months	2008	48.50%	45.90%	43.00%
	2009	46.20%	44.10%	42.70%
	2010	45.00%	44.10%	39.60%
% of adults (16+) who have visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months	2008	53.80%	52.10%	55.60%
	2009	52.10%	50.30%	50.30%
	2010	51.50%	51.40%	50.10%
% of adults (16+) who have engaged in the arts at least 3 times in the last 12 months	2008	45.20%	39.00%	40.00%
	2009	44.70%	38.90%	45.10%
	2010	43.80%	37.70%	40.80%

Source: Taking Part Survey 2010, Sport England

Internet Users

Internet use is linked to various socio-economic and demographic characteristics, such as age; sex; disability; geographical location and weekly earnings. For example, adults who are less likely to have used the Internet includes the elderly and disabled. ONS produces quarterly estimates of Internet Access.

Internet use by adults 16 years and over

	Used in last 3 months	Never used or used over 3 months ago
Northumberland	87.2%	11%
North East	85.0%	13.7%
UK	88.9%	10.9%

Source: ONS Internet Access 2017 (LFS)

At the start of 2017, 11% of people surveyed in Northumberland had never used the internet or used it more than 3 months ago. This was lower than the figure for the North East and the same as the UK.

Northumberland County Council Digital Team