

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 **Economic performance**

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 79.2 and females 82.6 (2013-15).

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).

Crime

Crime rates (per 1,000 population) are low in Northumberland at 65 which is the lowest rate in the Northumbria force area where the rate is 91 (June 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 (5.3%) is higher than the national level.

1.8% of working age residents claims **Job Seekers**

Allowance which is lower than the North East rate of 2.1% and the England figure of 1.9% June 17

The **employment rate** in Northumberland is 70.6% compared to the North East (70.2%) and England (74.6%) (12 months Jun 17).

0.8% of the population are classed as income deprived and 25.4% are employment deprived (2015 IMD).

Wages for those living in the county are lower than the country figure, with the gross weekly average (median) pay being £521 compared to £504 in the North East and £555 in England (2017).

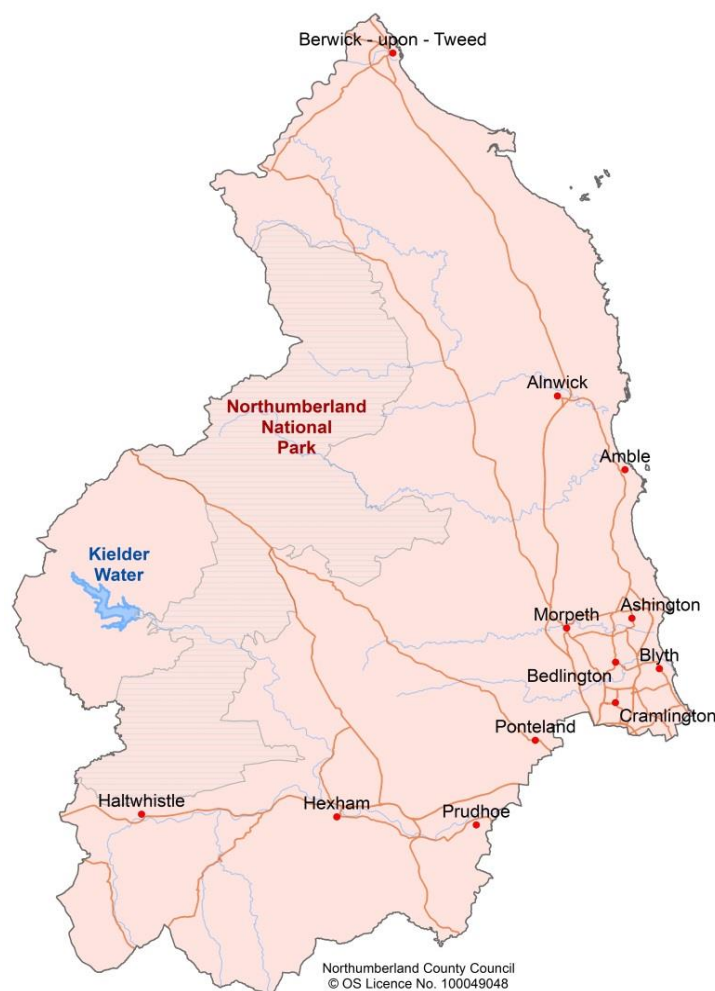
Housing

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 55.3%, compared to 53.5% in England (2016).

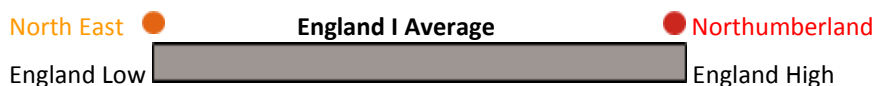


More maps showing different boundaries within Northumberland can be found on the website



Northumberland
Knowledge

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	16.4	19.1	11.5		27.4
	² Population aged 16-64	60.0	63.1	53.0		75.3
	³ Population aged 65+	23.6	17.9	6.0		33.3
Educ/ 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	17.7	6.9		32.0
	⁸ Females taking job related training	14.2	18.7	8.5		31.6
	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	25.4	21.7	11.9		36.0
	¹² Employment rate	70.6	74.6	58.8		83.1
	¹³ JSA claimant count rate	1.8	1.9	0.2		3.4
	¹⁴ Unemployment rate	5.3	4.7	2.3		11.1
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 (Recep)	24.2	22.6	16.7		28.4
	²⁰ Obese/overweight children (Year 6)	35.2	34.2	25.3		44.4
	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 poverty	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 % 2 year old children funded early years	81.0	71.0	39.0		100
	²⁹ Overall pupil absence in schools	4.6	4.6	3.2		5.5

Indicator Information

1: % Population aged 0 - 15 2016
 2: % Population aged 16 - 64 2016.
 3: % Population aged 65+ 2016.
 4: % Pupils at the end of KS4 achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Mathematics 2016.
 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 June17).
 8: % Female population aged 16-64 receiving job-related training in the last 13 weeks (12 months to June 17).
 9: % of the population aged 16 to 64 with no qualifications 2017.
 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 June 17).
 12: Employment rate - population aged 16 to 64 (12 months to June17).
 13: Job Seekers Allowance claimant count rates - population aged 16 to 64 Nov 16.
 14: Unemployment Rate - all people aged 16 years and over (12 months to Jun 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 2017.
 20: % Prevalence of obese and overweight children - Reception 2017,
 21: Teenage pregnancy - Under 18 conception rates per 1000 females aged 15 - 17 2015-16.
 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: % of children aged 2 years, benefitting from funded early education 2017.
 29: Overall absence rate for all pupils 2016.

Economic Performance - Introduction and Definitions

The economic performance of the county can be assessed by looking at several datasets which cover a number of socio-economic factors. This data provides the context for several of the economic priorities contained within the Economic Strategy. These are strengthening our existing specialisms, supporting our diverse business base, connecting our economy and that of the region, driving development and renewal and enabling growth.

- **Employment rate:** The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.
- **Unemployment rate:** The number of people unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.
- **Job Seekers Allowance:** JSA is an out-of-work benefit, payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work.
- **Economically inactive:** People aged 16-64 who are not in employment or actively looking for work. This includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or have retired early.
- **Earnings:** Average (median) gross earnings in pounds.
- **Skills and education:** Percentage of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications, GCSE results (5 or more grade A*-C including Maths and English), 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET), percentage of pupils progressing to higher education, skills gaps and job related training.
- **Business stock:** Business start-ups and closures are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. New business registrations are referred to as business births and the birth rate is calculated using the number of new business registrations as a proportion of the active enterprises. Businesses that have ceased to trade (identified through de-registration of the administrative units, that is, VAT and PAYE) are referred to as business deaths and the death rate is calculated using the number of deaths as a proportion of the active enterprises.
- **Economic growth or value:** Measured by GVA (Gross Value Added) which is the value of goods and services produced by an area, sector or producer minus the cost of the raw materials and other inputs used to produce them.
- **Spending:** Gross disposable household income represents the amount of money left available within the household sector for spending or saving after expenditure associated with income, property and pension.

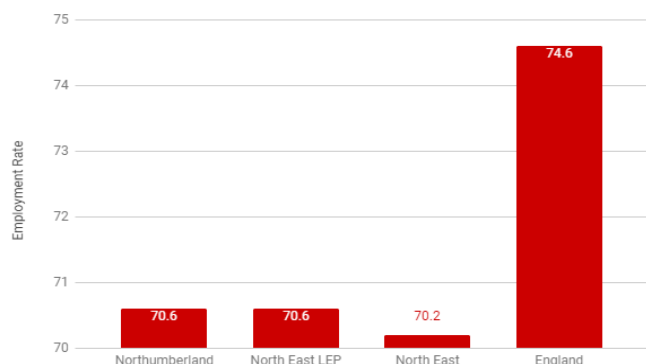
Indicators in this bulletin are presented for Northumberland, the North East Region and England, and also for the North East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The North East LEP area covers County Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, Northumberland, South Tyneside and Sunderland.

Employment rate

"The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64."

Latest Employment Rate (2016-17)

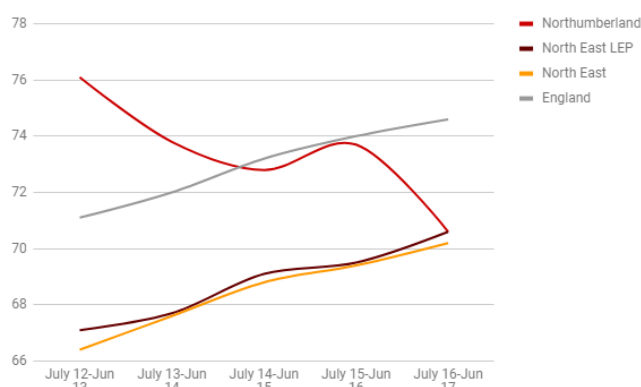
From July 2016 to June 2017, the employment rate for those aged 16-64 in Northumberland was 70.6% which was greater than that for the North East region (70.2%) but the same as the North East LEP (70.6%). The national average was 4 percentage points higher.



Employment Rate Change Over Time

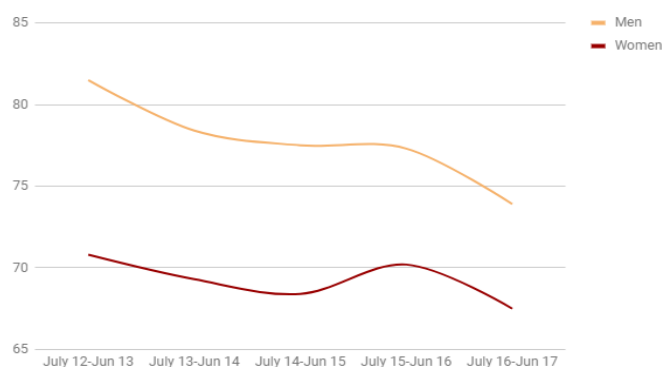
Northumberland's previously buoyant employment rate has slipped in recent years and has aligned more closely with improving rates in both the North East LEP and the region as a whole. The last 5 years has seen a steady increase in the national rate.

(Source: Annual Population Survey through NOMIS, ONS)



Employment Rate for men and women

Northumberland's employment rate had been in steady decline for both men and women from mid 2012 following a particularly high period of employment. A brief period of resurgence occurred in 2015 which appeared to have a greater impact on women but rates soon began to dip again resulting in the employment rate for men falling to the regional level for the first time on record.

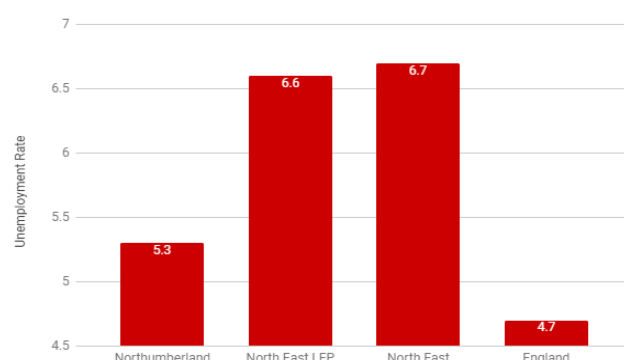


Unemployment

Measuring unemployment accurately, particularly at lower geographical levels, is difficult due to reasons such as lack of disclosure, inaccurate reporting, sampling reliability, etc.

Unemployment rate can be derived from the Labour Force Survey which is based upon a survey sample. **Claimant Count** records those claiming unemployment benefits and can prove they are actively looking for work, however this is not a complete picture because not all individuals who are unemployed, claim.

Latest Unemployment Rate (2016-17)

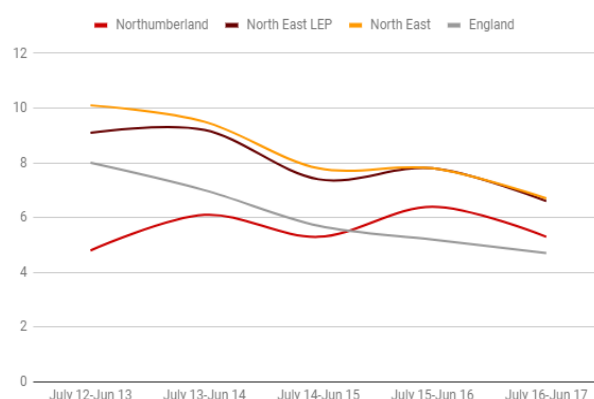


(Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS)

In Northumberland, the unemployment rate from July 2016 to June 2017 was 5.3 % of the population aged 16-64. There has been a small increase, raising it above the English average for the first time since the recession, this remains much less than both the rate for the North East LEP (6.6%) and that of the region (6.7%) and it is currently in decline once again.

Unemployment Rate Change Over Time

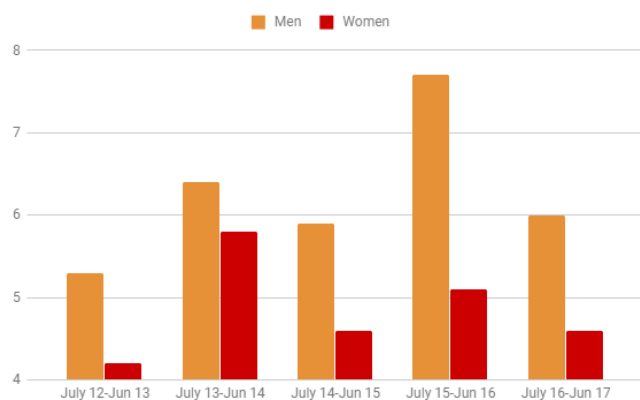
(Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS)



The unemployment rate in Northumberland reached a record high of 8.4% from summer 2011 to summer 2012, this was mirrored by a regional high of 11.2% and a national high of 8.1%. By year end, levels began to settle back down again, as shown in the chart above.

Unemployment rate for men and women

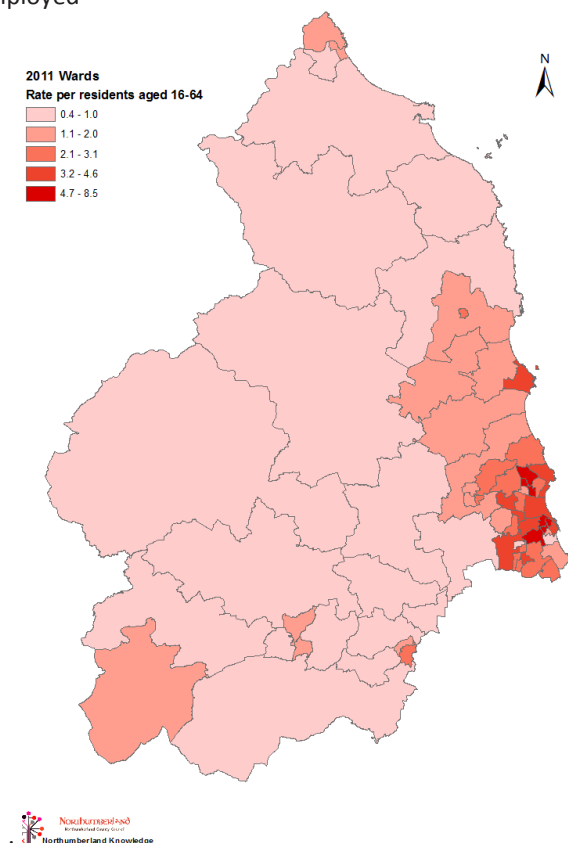
The latest unemployment rate for men in Northumberland is 6%, for women it is 4.6%. The rate decreased by 1.7 percentage points for men and 0.5 percentage points for women, since the previous year.



Overall, for 2016-17, there was a difference of 1.4 percentage points between male and female unemployment rates in Northumberland. In England, the difference between unemployment rates for men and women was just 0.3 percentage points for the region it was 1.3.

Claimant Count (October 2017)

The number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance, plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work is now the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed



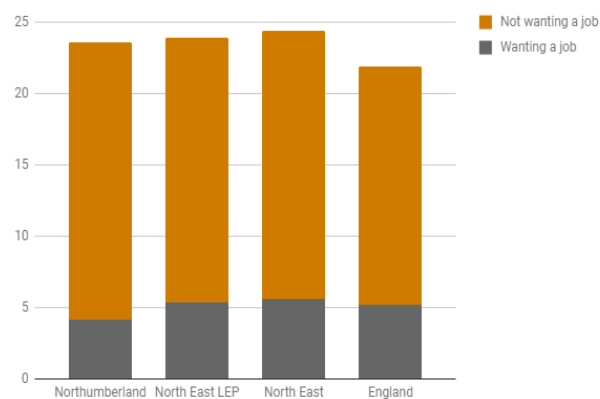
In October 2017, the claimant count rate for the resident population age 16-64 in Northumberland (2.4%) was higher than England (1.9) but lower than the North East LEP (2.9) and the region (3.2).

The map above shows the claimant count rates for Northumberland's 67 wards. The highest rate was in Croft (8.5%) and the lowest was in Cramlington North (0.4%).

Economic Inactivity

Economically inactive people are not in work and do not meet the internationally agreed definition of unemployment; they can be divided into those 'wanting a job' (people not in employment, who want a job, but who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks or are not available to start work) or those 'not wanting a job'.

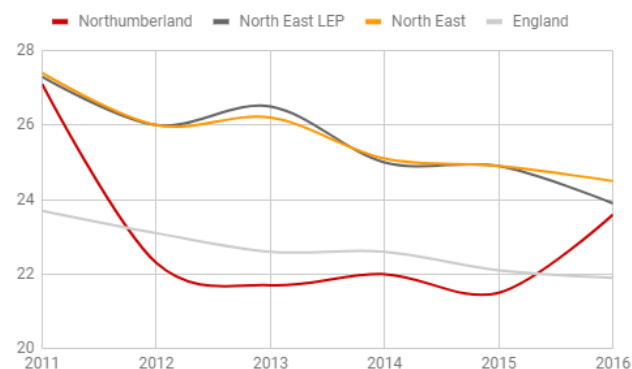
(Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS)



In Northumberland, in 2016, 23.6% of the resident population aged 16-64 were **economically inactive**. This was just 0.3 percentage points lower than the North East LEP, 0.9 lower than the region, but 1.7 percentage points higher than England, which shifts more recent buoyancy.

Total Economic Inactivity Rate Change Over Time

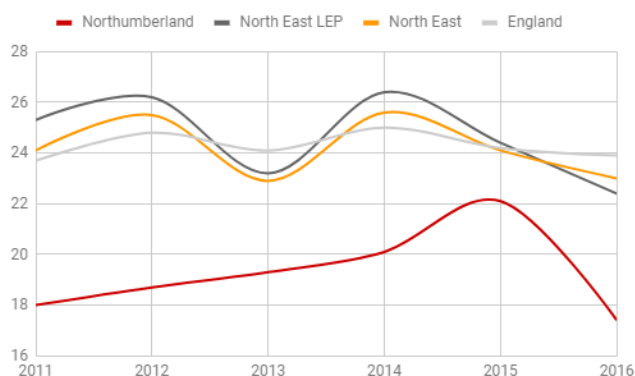
The annual economic inactivity rate in Northumberland had improved substantially since the years immediately post the 2008 recession, where it was displaying levels similar to the regional average in excess of 25%. Nationally, levels have remained between 22-24%, whereas regionally and in the LEP area rates have remained around 25-27 percentage points over the same period. (Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS)



Proportion of economically inactive wanting a job - change over time.

The proportion of those who are economically inactive, but who want a job, has historically been much lower in Northumberland than the LEP, regional and national averages - although levels had been rising, they are once again in decline.

In 2016, 17.4% of the economically inactive population in Northumberland (aged 16-64) wanted a job, compared to 22.4% in the LEP, 23% in the region and 23.9% in England.



(Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS)

Earnings

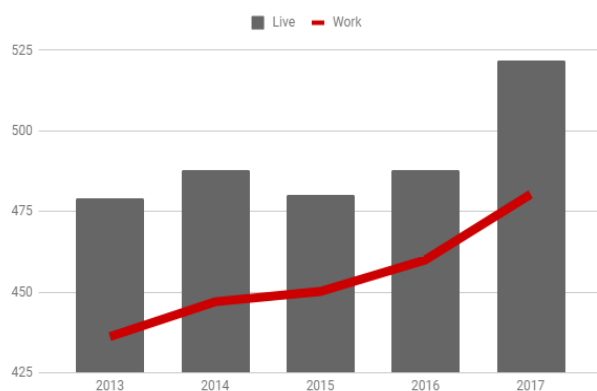
The following figures are based on the average (median) gross earnings in pounds for employees who are on adult rates of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence. Information regarding earnings can be based on where you live and where you work.

During 2017, pay for those **working** in the county was £480 per week compared to £506 in the LEP area, £504 in the North East region and £556 across England.

Median weekly pay for Northumberland's **residents** was £522, again compared to £506 in the LEP area, £504 in the North East and £556 across England.

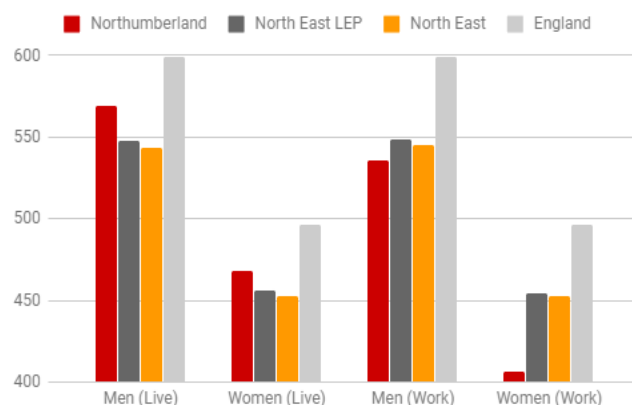
Earnings over time

The median pay of those **living** in the county has risen sharply recently, from £480 per week in 2015 to £522 in 2017 which brings resident's wages more in line with regional and national levels. For those **working** in the county however, earnings are still much lower but have increased from £436 to £480 over the most recent 5 year period.



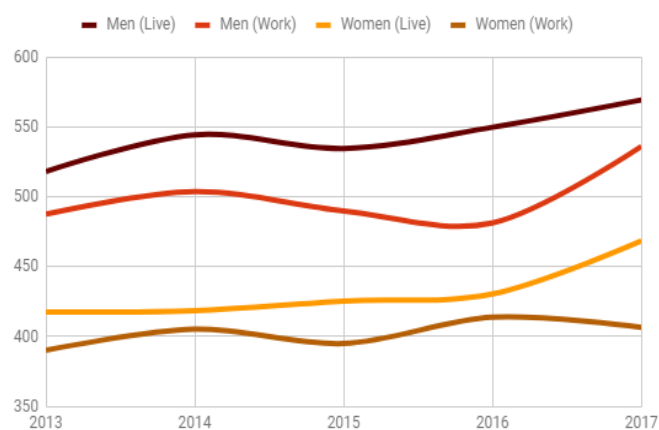
In 2017, the weekly gross pay of full-time **men working** in Northumberland was almost £130 per week greater than the pay of full-time **women**. For **residents** of Northumberland, the weekly gross pay of full-time men was almost £101 per week greater than the pay of women. This compares to a difference of up to £94 per week in the LEP and North East region and around £103 per week in England in both residence and workplace terms.

(Source: ASHE, ONS)



For those **working** in Northumberland, the weekly gross pay of full-time men has increased from £487 in 2011 to £536 in 2017, however it had slumped in 2015 and 2016. For full-time women it has increased from £390 in 2013 to almost £407 in 2017, however it has fluctuated in the interim period.

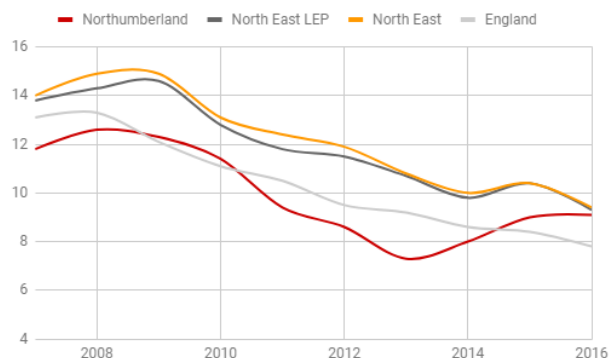
For **residents** of Northumberland, who may work out of the County, the weekly gross pay of men working full-time has increased from £518 in 2013 to just over £569 in 2017. For women the increase was from £417 to £468.



Skills and Education

Population with no qualifications

In 2016, 9.1% of the population in Northumberland (aged 16-64) had no qualifications. This is lower than the North East LEP (9.3%) and the region (9.4%) but higher than England (7.8%).



(Source: APS, ONS)

Skills Gaps

The UK Commission for Employment and Skills Employer Skills Survey provides comprehensive analysis of the skills businesses need and identifies areas of skill deficiency. The biennial survey reports that 16% of Northumberland's establishments and 4% of Northumberland's workforce have skills gaps. This is marginally better than North East LEP establishments overall (17%) but comparable in terms of workforce (4%). The national average is 18% of establishments and 5% of the workforce having skills gaps.

(Source: UKCES ESS 2015, results for 2017 due Summer 18)

GCSE Results

In 2017, pupils sat reformed GCSEs in English language, English literature and mathematics for the first time, graded on a 9-1 scale. New GCSEs in other subjects are being phased in over 3 years.

There are a number of headline accountability measures, but for the purposes of this bulletin we will look at attainment in English and mathematics. 38.5% of pupils in Northumberland achieved a grade 5 or above, compared with 37.4% across the North East and 39.1% across England. Due to changes in methodology, these figures cannot be compared with other years.

(Source: DfE (provisional) 2016/17)

NEET

Northumberland's 2016 NEET for 16-17 year olds of 4.6% is one of the lowest in the North East LEP area. North Tyneside had the lowest at 4.2%. The North East average was 5.4% and the England average was 6.0% for the same period. This cannot be compared with previous years because from September 2016 DfE relaxed the requirement on authorities to track academic age 18 year olds. LAs are now only required to track and submit information about young people up to the end of the academic year in which they have their 18th birthday.

(Source: DfE 2016)

Further learning and higher education

The percentage of Northumberland's KS4 students going to a sustained education destination in 2015/16 was 94%. This is the same as the national average and 1% more than the regional average. In the same year 9% of the students went onto apprenticeships, compared with 9% regionally and 6% nationwide.

At KS5, 58% of Northumberland's students went onto a UK Higher Education Institution that year. This was 5 percentage points less than the regional average and 2 percentage points less than national averages. (Source: DfE (Provisional), 2017)

Job related training

Between July 2016 and June 2017 13.4% of the population aged 16-64 in Northumberland received job related training (13 week parameter). This was less than the North East region (14.3), England (18.2) and the North East LEP (13.7). For Northumberland this was a decrease on the equivalent time period in the previous 5 years. The figures vary between male and female, with 12.4% of males and 14.2% of females in Northumberland receiving training.

(Source: Annual Population Survey)

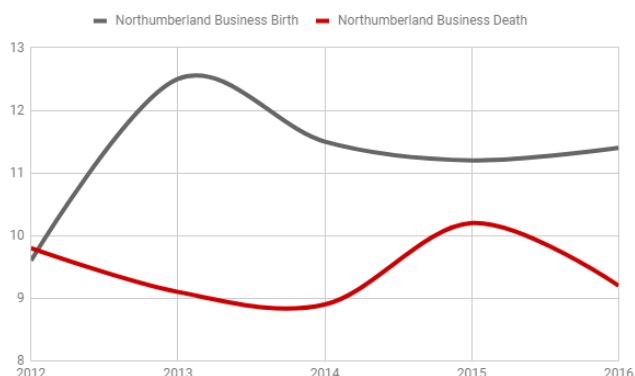
Business Stock, Economic Growth and Spending

The table below provides an indication of volume of employment by sector. In terms of employee numbers, Northumberland has a stronger agricultural, tourism and health sector.

Source: BRES 2016 and DEFRA (2013)

Sector size (employees)	N'land	NE LEP	NE	Eng
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5%	<1%	1%	1%
Mining, quarrying & utilities	2%	1%	1%	1%
Manufacturing	10%	11%	11%	8%
Construction	5%	4%	4%	5%
Motor Trades	2%	2%	2%	2%
Wholesale	3%	3%	3%	4%
Retail	10%	10%	10%	9%
Transport/storage (inc postal)	3%	3%	3%	4%
Information & communication	1%	3%	3%	4%
Financial & insurance	1%	2%	2%	4%
Property	2%	2%	2%	2%
Professional, sci & tech	5%	6%	6%	9%
Business admin & support	5%	8%	7%	8%
Public admin & defence	3%	7%	6%	4%
Education	10%	11%	11%	9%
Health	17%	16%	16%	13%
Arts, ent, rec & other	3%	3%	3%	3%
Tourism	14%	11%	11%	11%

In 2016 the rate of start-ups (births) of enterprises in Northumberland was 11.4%. This rate was lower than the North East LEP (13.5%) and the region (13.7%) and considerably less than England's average of 15%.



During the same year, the rate of closures (deaths) in Northumberland was 9.2%. Again less than the North East LEP (11.2%), the North East (11.5%) and less than the England figure of 11.7%. It is positive that the rate of start-ups now far outstrips the rate of closures in all areas, as this, historically, was not always the case.

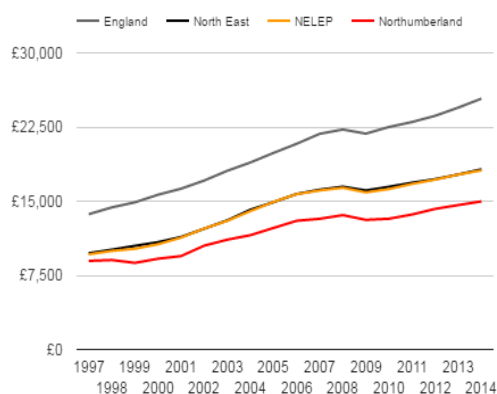
(Source: ONS Business Demography)

GVA

Gross Value Added provides a value for the amount of goods and services that have been produced, less the cost of all inputs and raw materials that are directly attributable to that production. It is used to monitor the performance of the national economy and is now the measure preferred by the Office for National Statistics.

The total GVA for Northumberland in 2015 (£5,029m) represents 10.1% of the total GVA for the North East region (£49,677m). Between 1997 and 2015, the total GVA for Northumberland increased at an average nominal rate of only 3% per year. This is less than the average annual change in the North East (3.6%) and England (4%).

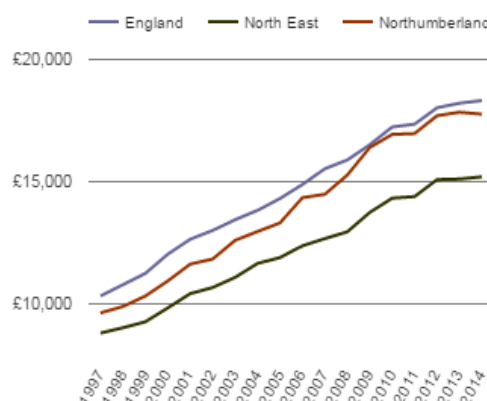
GVA per head



GVA per head is a useful way of comparing regions of different sizes. It is not, however, a measure of regional productivity as the population estimates used to calculate it include the economically inactive population. Northumberland's GVA per head in 2015 was £15,950 compared to £18,925 for the North East LEP, £18,927 for the North East and £26,159 for England. The UK economy entered 2009 in recession and total GVA and GVA per head decreased in virtually all areas.

(Source: Regional Accounts, ONS)

Gross disposable household income



Household disposable income represents the amount of money left available within the household sector for spending or saving, after expenditure associated with income (e.g. taxes and social contributions), property ownership (e.g. interest paid on mortgages and other borrowings) and provision for future pension income. It is calculated gross of any deductions for capital consumption. In 2015 the GDHI per head in Northumberland was £19,385, which has been close to the England average (currently (£19,447) since 2009.

The North East figure of £16,197 has remained substantially lower.

(Source: Regional Accounts, ONS)