



Community  
Foundation

Tyne & Wear's  
Vital Issues  
2017

## **Contents**

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	2
Fairness and inequality	3
Arts, Culture and Heritage	8
Environment	11
Safety	14
Healthy Living	18
Work	21
Housing and homelessness	27
Learning	33
Strong communities	38
Local economy	42
Glossary	46
References	48

## **Introduction**

In 2015 we published the second edition of Tyne & Wear's **Vital Issues**, three years on from the original 2013 publication. It provided the evidence for our **Tyne & Wear's Vital Signs** report, a community philanthropy guide that sought to assess the vitality of our communities and identify how philanthropy can make a difference in a range of areas critical to quality of life.

In 2017 we will be publishing Vital Signs North East, and so we have decided to update this 2015 report. This will bring it closer in line with 2 new reports covering Tees Valley, County Durham and Darlington commissioned for 2017.

As with similar reports for elsewhere in the region much of the evidence used is drawn from government and local government sources, and we are very grateful to local authorities, in particular, for continuing to make high quality data on local performance freely available, including ward-level and other detailed data sets which are especially useful in identifying local patterns of need and opportunity.

Where possible we have amended the report to reflect the latest data, but in a small number of cases the data remains as it was in the original report, including some information taken from the 2011 Census. Although the Census data is now six years old, we still believe it has a value because many of the aspects of life measured remain stable over time, and because it is available at a much smaller geographic level, allowing us to differentiate between communities and neighbourhoods. Wherever possible we have supplemented older data with some additional information to ensure we are providing an accurate picture of the circumstances in 2017.

In addition to gathering statistical and qualitative data about Tyne & Wear, we also took the opportunity in 2015 to discuss the issues in this report with people and organisations working across the area to get their impressions on the key issues affecting local communities. We are very grateful for their time and input, and they are listed in the 'Acknowledgements' section towards the back of this report.

The report is structured around ten key themes which cover the major aspects of everyday life. Each section concludes with suggestions of where philanthropic resources could helpfully be directed to address the issues identified. In addition, while drawing together the report, a key theme emerged which cuts across and runs through the ten themed sections: **South Tyneside** emerges as an area with multiple issues. It scores highly on a wide range of key measures of deprivation, has a relatively weak local economy and has been particularly hard hit by cuts in government expenditure. Consequently it is suggested that the area should be a particular focus of attention when looking at the role of philanthropy in the sub-region. This is not to suggest that it should be prioritised at the expense of other areas, of course, and in particular its near neighbour **Sunderland** where similar issues are identified below.

## Fairness and inequality

### 1.2 Overview

This theme is not purely about the gap between rich and poor, however that is defined. But this is nevertheless our primary focus. National research suggests that henceforth a combination of economic, fiscal and social policy trends will combine to widen the gap between rich and poor. A CASE/LSE report “The Coalition’s Record on Cash Transfers, Poverty and Inequality 2010-2015” has suggested that “*Child and working age poverty are projected to be higher in 2014-15 than in 2012-13, with further increases forecast to 2020-21.*”<sup>1</sup> Against this background the Institute for Fiscal Studies report “Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK: 2015” concluded: “*Recent falls in inequality are likely to prove temporary*”<sup>2</sup>.

### 1.2 Understanding Poverty

It is useful to provide some definitions of poverty to contextualise the issues in Tyne & Wear.

**Absolute poverty** is defined as a lack of sufficient resources to meet basic needs, usually taken to include food, clean water, shelter and clothing. Only those at the very margins of society are usually considered to fall into this category, for example people who are homeless. However, given the rise in the number and take-up of foodbanks, this assumption is no longer so robust. The Trussell Trust has reported a massive increase in the number of food parcels being issued, with an increase across the country of 919% between 2011-12 and 2016-17 (table 1). In the North East region, the increase in the same period was more than eight times as much, at 8309%

**Table 1 – Trussell Trust 3-day emergency food supplies issued<sup>3</sup>**

		North East	England
2016-17	Adults	38,892	746,016
	Children	22,675	436,938
	Total	61,567	1,182,954
2011-12	Adults	519	82,679
	Children	222	46,018
	Total	741	128,697
Change	Adults	7494%	902%
	Children	10214%	949%
	Total	8309%	919%

There are at least 14 foodbanks based across Tyne & Wear<sup>4</sup>.

**Relative poverty** means having low income or resources compared to the average, and reflects the local level of wealth – relative poverty in India is very different to relative poverty in New York. According to Full Fact<sup>5</sup>, relative poverty means that a person cannot afford an ordinary living pattern, i.e. they are excluded from the activities and opportunities that the average person enjoys. A household is in relative poverty (also called relative low income) if its income is below 60% of the median household income.

By contrast, **social exclusion** refers to the way in which individuals or communities are systematically excluded from accessing rights, services, or opportunities that are normally available to people, and which are fundamental to social integration. The exclusion is usually caused by circumstances including unemployment, low income, race, religion, disability or ill health. The impact of the exclusion is often heightened by negative attitudes and social stigma, creating further barriers to access.

**Severe and multiple disadvantage (SMD)** occurs when someone faces multiple, often related and mutually reinforcing, issues which create a high degree of exclusion from society and lead to high levels of stigma.

The four factors that are most often found together are offending, substance misuse, homelessness and mental health problems. A study by Lankelly Chase mapped the locations of people living with SMD in 2015. This shows a relatively high prevalence in Tyne & Wear, with Newcastle and South Tyneside in the top 25 local authorities.

SMD1-4 indicates how many of the four factors are acting together. Drilling down to local level the estimated number of people is:

	SMD 1	SMD 2	SMD 3	Total
Newcastle	3758	1693	599	6050
Gateshead	2040	931	329	3325
South Tyneside	1634	736	260	2630
North Tyneside	1624	732	259	2615
Sunderland	2563	1154	408	4125
Tyne & Wear	11619	5246	1855	18545

Around 40% of the total (approximately 8,000) also have mental health problems<sup>6</sup>.

### 1.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks local authorities across the country on their average multiple deprivation score and by the proportion of their neighbourhoods (Lower Layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs) that fall within the 10% most deprived in the country, and it is this latter rank that is recommended for judging local authority deprivation.

The table below gives the scores and proportions of LSOAs for Tyne & Wear. All areas have a higher than average proportion of LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived, with Newcastle, South Tyneside and Sunderland in the worst 30%.

**Table 2 – IMD 2015 average scores<sup>7</sup>**

Local Authority District name (2013)	IMD - Average score	IMD - Rank of average score (UK)	IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	NE rank	UK decile
Newcastle	28.3	53	.22	30	3	1
Gateshead	25.9	73	.12	78	11	3
Sunderland	29.7	37	.19	42	6	2
North Tyneside	21.3	130	.06	120	14	4
South Tyneside	30.6	32	.21	34	5	2

The IMD average score is an aggregate of the seven domains of deprivation, made up of: 22.5% income, 22.5% employment, 13.5% education, 13.5% health, 9.3% crime, 9.3% barriers to housing and services, 9.3% living environment.

Each of the other domains are analysed in other sections of this report, but the focus here will first be on income.

### 1.4 Income

The ranking for income deprivation is high, with the whole of Tyne & Wear in the top 30% for deprivation. Newcastle, Sunderland and South Tyneside have particularly heavy concentrations of deprivation, reflected in a higher rank for LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally.

**Table 3 – Income domain scores, IMD 2015<sup>8</sup>**

Local Authority District name (2013)	Income - Average score	Income - Rank of average score	Income - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Income - Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	NE Rank	UK decile
Newcastle	.19	39	.25	22	4	1
Gateshead	.19	53	.12	72	11	3
Sunderland	.21	26	.24	24	5	1
North Tyneside	.16	86	.12	70	10	3
South Tyneside	.22	15	.28	14	3	1

The IMD 2015 also provides two additional analyses of income – the income deprivation affecting children index, and the income deprivation affecting older people index. On the index for children only Gateshead and North Tyneside are better than the UK average<sup>9</sup>, whilst for older people only North Tyneside is better<sup>10</sup>.

### 1.5 Indebtedness

Being on a low income often results in increased indebtedness, which can arise because of:

- A change in circumstances - if income drops, e.g. because someone loses their job or has their hours cut, they may be unable to keep up repayments on the debts they accrued previously, or if costs rise, e.g. utility bills
- Lack of choice - most people on benefits or low income are unable to access cheaper debt, so are reliant on providers such as Brighthouse, who charge higher initial prices for household items, and then offer payment plans at higher interest rates than regular retail schemes
- A sudden crisis - having to find the money to pay for a funeral, a new boiler, or any other expected expense, which can affect anyone, but is harder when your options are limited.

A report by the Money Advice Service showed that 169,490 people in Tyne & Wear are over-indebted, around 19% of the population<sup>11</sup>. The key causes in this region include:

- Application of sanctions to benefits (cuts to benefits imposed due to the recipient not keeping up with eligibility requirements)

- Being in a 'low pay – no pay' cycle with inconsistent employment patterns, reliant on slow benefits payments, and having no savings to provide financial resilience
- Having aspirations to keep up with others, especially among people with children who feel they should have the 'right' brands and technology, so have a tendency to live beyond their means.

There are ways to help address these issues, and reduce financial exclusion, including better signposting to services such as foodbanks, furniture recycling schemes, Citizens Advice and debt management services, and improving the support people get when they first take on a tenancy.

### 1.6 Communities of identity

The estimated proportion of people in Tyne & Wear who receive Disability Living Allowance is substantially higher than in the rest of England: 74 people per thousand as opposed to 56<sup>12</sup>. Given that disabled people are more likely to live in poverty, to be unemployed, and to be unable to access services, leisure opportunities, and to engage in civic society, the higher rates imply a greater need for steps to address access issues.<sup>13</sup>

At the time of the 2011 Census the ethnic and religious make up of Tyne & Wear was as follows:

**Table 4 – Ethnicity in Tyne & Wear<sup>14</sup>**

	White British	Mixed	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Chinese
Tyne & Wear	90.48	1.09	3.53	.92	.51
England	82.79	1.85	5.87	2.94	.85

**Table 5 – Religious affiliations in Tyne & Wear**

	Christian	Jewish	Muslim (Islam)	Hindu	Buddhist	Sikh
Tyne & Wear	65	.4	2.5	.5	.3	.3
England	59.4	.5	5	1.5	.5	.8

Within this there are significant variations within local authorities: Newcastle has the greatest ethnic diversity, Sunderland the least. It is also interesting to note that the Jewish community in Gateshead and the Muslim community in Newcastle are larger than the national average. However, the overall lack of diversity in many parts of Tyne & Wear suggests the needs of minority communities may be harder to meet than in those parts of the country where they are more prevalent.

Only 1.5% of people in the NE region identify as gay, bisexual or other, compared to 2.2% nationally<sup>15</sup>. The low level of self-identification as anything other than heterosexual may mean there is more stigma attached to those who are openly gay or bisexual.

### **Potential roles for philanthropy**

- Philanthropy has a role to play in helping civil society to tackle deprivation and inequality. There are many types of action that philanthropy can support including: providing basics such as food or childcare; helping local people to lift themselves out of poverty through interventions like debt advice or training for employment and supporting activities that build more welcoming and inclusive communities.
- The needs of people with severe and multiple disadvantage are particularly hard to address, and here perhaps philanthropy could help in encouraging the development of more effective support.
- People from minority communities, particularly those in deprived neighbourhoods, may experience additional disadvantage. Philanthropy can help provide targeted support to ensure their needs are met.



## Arts, culture and heritage

### 2.1 Overview

Tyne & Wear has a huge range of arts, culture and heritage assets. Its creative sector centred on Newcastle-Gateshead continues to prosper despite the impact of significant cuts to public expenditure.

### 2.2 Size of the creative sector

An indication of the size and growth of the creative sector in Tyne & Wear is given by figures for the % of Tyne & Wear's workforce employed in creative industries:

**Table 6 - % of workforce employed in creative industries<sup>16</sup>**

	% workforce employed (2013)	% workforce employed (2015)
Gateshead	3.07	3.65
Newcastle	2.64	3.47
South Tyneside	1.52	1.34
North Tyneside	1.34	1.88
Sunderland	0.92	1.35
Tyne & Wear	2.04	2.59
National	3.02	3.1

Clearly Gateshead and Newcastle are at the epicentre of things, but it is interesting to compare the current size of this sector within the sub-region with more traditional areas of employment such as shipbuilding (.11%) or banking (2.74%).

A further indication of the economic fortunes of the arts, culture and heritage sector is given by the independent economic impact reports produced by Newcastle Gateshead Cultural Venues, which comprises 10 key organisations<sup>1</sup> running 20 venues devoted to visual arts, performing arts, music, film, writing and literature, dance, heritage and archives and science communication. The table below summarises some of the key indicators from these:

**Table 6 – Contribution to the NE economy of 10 Newcastle Gateshead Cultural Venues<sup>17</sup>**

	2012	2014	2016
Total economic contribution to NE economy	£77.6m	£85.8m	£87.3m
People directly employed	1233	1251	1296
Attendances	3.6m	3.3m	3.8m
Combined turnover	£53.6m	£55.8m	£62.2m
Value of local procurement	£19.8m	£34.9m	£20.3m
Project funding secured	£5.9m	£3.2m	£4.6m

### 2.3 Tyne & Wear's arts, culture and heritage assets

The Grant Thornton Place Analytics cultural amenities score dates from 2012 and measures the spatial concentration of sports arenas; cinemas; zoos; theme parks; major event venues; Visit England attractions; Michelin starred restaurants; performing arts venues and cathedrals. It shows that Tyne & Wear scores highly, with all areas being well above the national average:

<sup>1</sup> Baltic Centre for Contemporary Art and Baltic 39 (visual arts); Centre for Life (science centre); Dance City (national dance agency for North East); Live Theatre (new writing theatre); Northern Stage (producing theatre); Seven Stories (national centre for children's literature); Sage Gateshead and Gateshead Old Town Hall (music performance and learning); Theatre Royal (receiving and touring theatre); Tyneside Cinema (independent cinema); Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums (9 museums, galleries and heritage sites, plus the area archives)

**Table 7 – GTPA Cultural Amenities scores<sup>18</sup>**

	National	T&W	Newcastle	Gateshead	S.Tyneside	N.Tyneside	Sunderland
Score	100	416.9	838.3	242.6	471.0	315.1	282.9
Percentile		12.2	12.4	32.2	21.3	26.7	28.2

It is notable that theatre density in Tyne & Wear is 4<sup>th</sup> best in the country, placing it at the 7.6 percentile. The sub-region also appears to be well endowed with heritage sites and listed buildings, the latter concentrated in Newcastle.

There is, in addition to these larger assets, a multiplicity of buildings, artefacts and public spaces that embody the historic legacy of Tyne & Wear. Preserving these in times of austerity is a major challenge, and there is a multiplicity of community organisations contributing to the preservation of these smaller heritage assets. The Tyne & Wear Heritage Forum comprises over 30 organisations working in this field, and is an excellent source of information on the work being undertaken in this area on projects ranging from the preservation of the historic Carter's Well in the centre of Low Fell, Gateshead to the relocation of the Killingworth Locomotive Sculpture<sup>19</sup>.

## 2.5. Public engagement with arts, culture and heritage

Levels of participation in the arts within Tyne & Wear have traditionally been low, with the North East having the lowest rate of all the English regions. The Department for Culture Media and Sport's "Taking Part" survey provides some useful data on regional trends in the % of respondents participating in arts, culture and heritage activity since 2013 and some key figures are included in the table below:

**Table 7 – Taking Part Survey data on participation<sup>20</sup>**

Area of participation	2013 NE (National)	2014 NE (National)	2015 NE (National)
Has engaged with the arts 1+ time in past year	73 (78.4)	76.4 (77.5)	73.7 (76.8)
Has visited a heritage site 1+ time in past year	74.9 (72.7)	77.6 (72.5)	77.3 (72.6)
Has visited a museum or gallery 1+ time in past year	52.7 (52.8)	52.6 (53.1)	52.2 (52)
Has visited a library	38.2 (37)	34.1 (35.4)	34.6 (34.5)
Has digitally participated in culture in past year	33.9 (43.5)	29 (37.8)	29 (37.8)

In the absence of sustained progress in most areas, there is clearly a case for continuing efforts to widen participation. Aside from the benefits to individuals, this is key to improving the sustainability of our arts, culture and heritage sector in a tight funding environment. There are several strategies currently being employed to address this:

- Promoting the arts generally to everyone, including studies to identify the barriers to involvement.
- Civil society using arts and culture as a tool in their work. This would not only be a vehicle to address specific issues and target groups, but an opportunity to encourage those furthest from engaging involved, including volunteering.
- Targeting opportunities at the most excluded groups so as to ensure they are not overlooked. This may involve smaller specialist participatory arts organisations working in partnership with local groups with the focus on their needs rather than a particular art form. But there are also good examples of larger institutions extending their reach, such as Sage Gateshead's In Harmony project.

## **2.6. Art and social change**

Art is a powerful tool for transforming both individuals and communities. Personal development through arts activity can be about building confidence, aspirations and skills. For communities it can be about creating and expressing shared collective identities, and enabling a diversity of voices to be heard within a community. The arts can also challenge and change perceptions, an important part of building community cohesion.

Whilst the focus of giving should be mainly about supporting local groups to use art as a means of achieving their aims, there may be an argument for being more strategic and allowing a more long term and carefully considered approach at community level covering cohesion, community of place and capacity building. Participatory arts organisations able to do this have a long history of engagement with local groups.

### **Potential roles for philanthropy**

- Newcastle and Gateshead is doing relatively well in relation to this theme, and philanthropic activity could usefully focus on helping to close the gap by supporting more projects elsewhere in Tyne & Wear.
- Widening arts participation should remain a priority for local philanthropy, ensuring that all people in Tyne & Wear benefit from its amazing arts, culture and heritage assets.
- The role of the arts in helping to transform individual lives with charitable funding - particularly for those facing the challenges of poverty, deprivation or disadvantage - remains crucial.
- Philanthropic approaches can help to increase diversity and participation in arts funding. Newcastle City Council established the Newcastle Culture Investment Fund at the Community Foundation in 2014, to use money for arts and culture activity to address the health and wellbeing of local residents. The fund makes grants of £600k per year, notably for core costs, and has provided a stimulus to the sector. It has also become a 'seal of approval', helping the sector to secure additional resources from national funders.

## Environment

### 3.1 Overview

Tyne & Wear tends to do rather badly against measures of environmental quality, which tend to favour rural areas. And yet, as most residents will attest, every part of the area has considerable environmental assets, including a unique urban landscape shaped by industry and civic pride and striking natural features including their green spaces, rivers and coastline.

### 3.2 Comparing the Tyne & Wear environment to other areas

Various composite scores are available which assess the quality and make-up of the environment and associated issues, each of which is discussed below.

The IMD Living Environment Deprivation Index<sup>21</sup> gives a very general indication of the state of the environment. Care needs to be taken in using it as it combines two measures into a single score:

- an indoor measure based on how much housing lacks central heating/fails to meet the Decent Homes standard and
- an outdoor measure based on air quality and road traffic accidents resulting in injury to pedestrians or cyclists

The relevant scores for the outdoor measures are most relevant to this theme. For Tyne & Wear these show a wide variation, with Sunderland doing worse and South Tyneside best compared to comparable districts:

**Table 8 – IMD 2015 living environment scores (outdoor)<sup>22</sup>**

	Score	Rank	Decile
Sunderland	0.47	51	2
Gateshead	0.08	108	4
Newcastle	-0.04	123	4
North Tyneside	-0.11	135	5
South Tyneside	-0.3	178	6

A further measure is provided by the Grant Thornton Place Analytics Natural Environment and Natural Beauty Scores. The environment score takes into account housing density; road density; air quality; tranquillity; natural beauty; green space; and water quality. The natural beauty score takes into account local assets such as National Parks; Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Heritage Coasts; 'Blue Flag' beaches; Ancient Woodland; Nature Reserves and Environmentally-Sensitive Areas.

**Table 9 – GTPA natural environment and natural beauty scores (England = 100)**

	Environment Score	Rank	Decile	Natural Beauty Score	Rank	Decile
North Tyneside	61.59	193	6	26.8	154	5
Gateshead	56.38	212	7	73.6	87	3
Sunderland	45.11	244	8	15.7	197	6
South Tyneside	41.03	255	8	8.6	236	8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	32.5	274	9	5.1	257	8

The scores are poor with all areas in the bottom 50% nationally. However, the score does tend to favour more rural areas, and is hard to square with the author's – and I suspect may of our readers' – sense of the sub-region's striking natural and built environment.

### 3.3 Biodiversity

Key goals identified in Natural England's Tyne & Wear Lowlands plan (2013) include preserving habitats; improving water quality and reducing flood risk on the rivers and coast; developing woodlands and green space and developing an understanding of the areas unique historic landscape and heritage. Understanding and conserving biodiversity and natural habitats, both land and marine, are key priorities for the protection of the Tyne & Wear environment to which philanthropy can continue to make a significant contribution.

### 3.4 Vulnerability to climate change

Joseph Rowntree Foundation research has highlighted how disadvantaged communities that lack resilience are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Research undertaken in 2009 found that such vulnerability arose from:

- living in places at risk;
- experiencing deprivation;
- lacking awareness of risks and capacity to adapt;
- being less well supported by family, friends and agencies.

The research suggests that in Tyne & Wear this may be particularly relevant to coastal and riverside communities, although these are not the only places where such factors are found in high concentrations. Overall there is considerable scope to connect work on deprivation, building community resilience and adapting to climate change within Tyne & Wear.

### 3.5 Waste management

Residual household waste and landfill disposal are both much higher than the national average across Tyne & Wear. Residual waste is waste not recycled, re-used or composted, and is the only statistic tied specifically to the district, whereas landfill and recycling may be distorted by a wider use of locations. The latest figures we have (2013) show that recycling levels are 6% lower in Tyne & Wear than nationally<sup>23</sup>.

### 3.6 Fly tipping

DEFRA publishes local authority figures annually and below we look at those for 2014-2016.

**Table 10 - Fly Tipping Incidents (number)<sup>24</sup>**

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Variation 2015-2016
Gateshead	7,286	9,089	10,702	+17.7%
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,991	8,057	5,867	-37%
South Tyneside	3,156	3,368	4,723	+40%
Sunderland	10,666	5,364	4,107	-31%
North Tyneside	1,448	1,671	1,642	-2%

With the exception of Gateshead and South Tyneside, progress seems to have been achieved in reducing levels of fly tipping. However, some caution needs to be used in interpreting this data as reporting rates vary between counties: Gateshead Council has suggested improvements to its reporting systems have skewed the figures.

### 3.7 Local amenities

At community level access to and satisfaction with local amenities, like shops, surgeries etc., are not that different from the national picture. However, how local open space is utilised was found to be poor in our last report. Whilst measures like the proportion of

green space have not been updated, nothing that's happened in the last two or three years suggests more areas have been given over to green space. Therefore the content of the last report is still relevant:

*“Environmental sustainability is also about the utilisation of local amenities. Tyne & Wear is in the bottom 20% for the percentage of green space with some areas, like Elswick, in the bottom 5% national, and changes to planning laws and other pressures will make it easier to build on green space. The maintenance of green space is critical to improving our carbon footprint, supporting climate change adaptation, and improving mental and social wellbeing”.*

### **Potential roles for philanthropy**

- Supporting local people to take responsibility for protecting and enhancing the local environment and biodiversity remains important, particularly given constraints on public funding.
- Building resilience to climate change, particularly in those deprived areas that may be most at risk from it, is an area where philanthropy could make a significant difference.

## Safety

### 4.1. Overview

Overall the situation with regard to crime and community safety remains good in Tyne & Wear. There has been a marked increase in recorded crime, but it is not at all clear whether this reflects a reversal of the downward trend since 2003 or simply a result of more reporting and better recording. Although public satisfaction with how this issue is being handled also remains relatively high, we should be mindful that for some individuals and communities crime and anti-social behaviour are major issues affecting quality of life.

### 4.2 Crime rates

The tables below summarise the situation in relation to major areas of crime in Tyne & Wear. The relatively high figures for total crime, and for Sexual, Violent and Weapons offences are notable.

**Table 11 – Offences per 1000 population<sup>25</sup>**

Area Name	Burglaries	Drugs	Robbery	Sexual	Vehicle (per 000 vehicles)	Violent	Weapons	Total	Long term change (2003 - 2017)	Short term change (2016-2017)
Gateshead	2.36	1.96	0.66	2.17	13.61	22.36	0.7	88.32	-28.37	39.08
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3.48	3.44	1.08	3.33	19.87	27.53	0.84	113.05	-28.1	24.46
North Tyneside	2.16	1.42	0.26	2.14	9.4	22.2	0.62	79.35	-18.62	54.03
South Tyneside	2.03	1.99	0.46	2.2	10.99	25.3	0.84	83.95	-31.53	29.36
Sunderland	2.57	2.01	0.45	2.53	11.75	23.99	0.68	90.01	-33.67	28.59
England & Wales	3.37	2.19	0.98	1.9	14.18	18.58	0.49	68.85	-38.22	10.41

As always care has to be taken in interpreting these statistics. In 2016 Northumbria Police stated that improvements in crime reporting and recording accounted for the sharp recent rise in crime figures<sup>26</sup>. The report of the Police and Crime Commissioner also painted a positive picture, stating that:

- The increase in reporting of incidents has not been accompanied by their designation as potential crimes: the number of these continues to fall;
- the number of local people who think crime is a problem in their area has fallen;
- the number of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents reduced by 13% (over 10,000 fewer incidents) compared to 2015 with reductions in both youth and non-youth ASB;
- the percentage of respondents to CSEW who agree that Northumbria Police can be relied on to be there when needed is the highest in England and Wales<sup>27</sup>.

On balance we may need to wait for evidence of a sustained increase before concluding that the downward trend in crime is coming to an end.

Newcastle has the greatest problem with crime in Tyne & Wear. Its status as the regional capital may be partly responsible, with drugs and sexual crime in part the flip side of its thriving night life. The Indices of Multiple deprivation cast light on the differing experiences of crime within the sub-region. The table below shows the proportion of LSOAs within each local authority that fall in the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally on the Crime Deprivation score.

Newcastle and Sunderland emerge as the areas with the highest concentrations of crime-related deprivation.

**Table 12 – Wards worse and better than the national average for crime deprivation (England = 0.14)<sup>28</sup>**

District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Rate	Nat. Rank	Decile
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0.08	111	4
Sunderland	0.04	152	5
South Tyneside	0.01	214	7
Gateshead	0.01	218	7
North Tyneside	0	220	7

It should be noted that there is clearly a greater awareness of crime related to the sexual exploitation of vulnerable young people as a result of Operation Sanctuary, and most recently the conviction of seventeen men and one woman in Newcastle for crimes including rape, human trafficking, conspiracy to incite prostitution and drug supply. The extent to which this type of organised criminal activity exists across Tyne & Wear remains unclear.

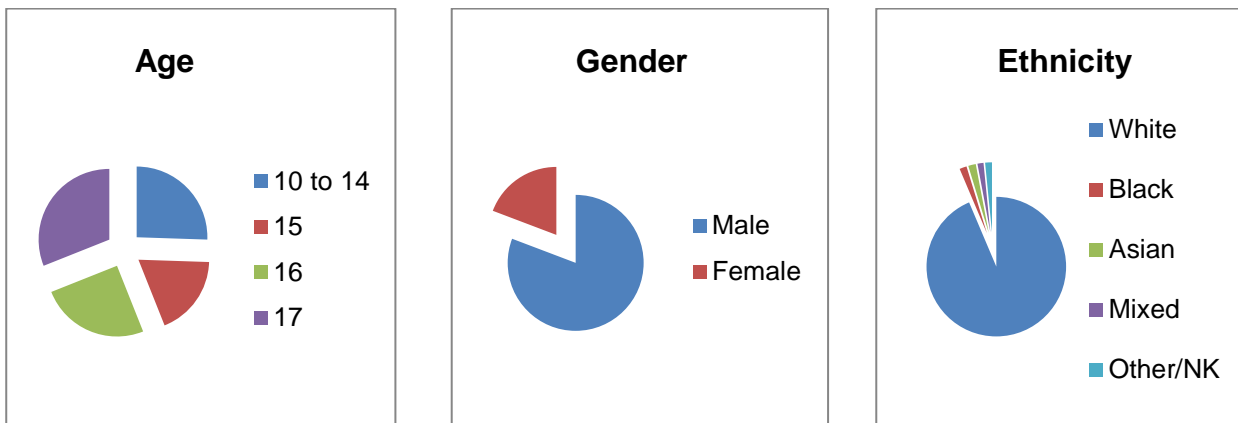
Hate crime statistics are compiled by Northumbria Police in five categories - race, faith, sexual orientation, disability and transsexual - covering Northumberland and Tyne and Wear. They show an increase of 202% from 2014 – 2016 that, whilst it may partly reflect the greater willingness of victims to come forward, is nonetheless disturbing. These figures pre-date Brexit which triggered a spike in recorded hate crime in the Northumbria Police area. The voluntary sector is well placed to support the victims of hate crime.

Domestic violence is a major area of potentially “hidden crime”. A public information request to Northumbria Police led to the disclosure of over 7000 such offences in Tyne & Wear and Northumberland in 2014.

More Tyne & Wear offenders are predicted to go on to offend again, with the Tyne & Wear rate nearly 15% compared to just under 10% nationally.<sup>29</sup>

### 4.3 Young offenders

Statistics published by the Ministry of Justice/Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, and show the extent of the problem of youth offending in Tyne & Wear<sup>30</sup>. These show that in the year ending March 2015 the number of young people aged 10-17 receiving a “substantive outcome” (which includes anything from reprimand and final warning to going directly to Court) was 1144. The charts below show their ages, gender and ethnicity:





A review has recently been published by the Prison Reform Trust<sup>31</sup> lead by Lord Laming. The review found that children in care are 6 times more likely to be cautioned or convicted of a crime than other young people, and that half the children in youth custody came from foster or residential care despite only being 1% of the children in England. Lord Laming found that police were sometimes involved in situations that would normally be dealt with by parents. He said, for example, that the police had been called when a child “stole” food from the kitchen of his care home. This certainly suggests the need for care providers to develop better practise, but also underpins the case for advocacy and support for this type of ex-offender.

There is patchy data on youth reoffending from HM Inspectorate of probation reports undertaken in 2015-2016. These show rates of reoffending varying from the national figure in Sunderland (-1%); Gateshead (-5%); South Tyneside (+7%); North Tyneside (+4%). Concerns were expressed about work on this issue in Newcastle, but a figure was not given.<sup>32</sup>

#### **4.4 Anti-social behaviour**

The proportion of adults over 16 reporting experience of anti-social behaviour in the Northumbria police area is high. 30% of respondents in the most recent Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) (December 2013) had witnessed some form of anti-social behaviour: one of the highest figures in England and Wales. 13% had witnessed drink-related behaviour and 11% had experience of groups hanging around on the streets<sup>33</sup>.

#### **4.5 Perceptions of crime and policing**

The CSEW suggests a high degree of confidence in the Northumbria police area. Data released in May 2014 showed that in the Northumbria police area, which includes Tyne & Wear, there is a high degree of confidence in the police with 67% agreeing that the police do an excellent/good job (compared to 62% for England) and 65% agreeing that they deal with local concerns (compared to 61% for England). More recent data released in 2015 showed that confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole in the Northumbria police area was about average for the UK – with 50% of respondents very or fairly confident it was effective and 65% that it was fair.

It should be noted that confidence in the police and the criminal justice system varies markedly, depending on factors such as age (being lower amongst those in the mid-20s to 30s), levels of deprivation in the community (being lower in the most deprived areas) and whether the respondent has personal experience of crime and anti-social behaviour (being lower amongst those with personal experience).

## **Potential roles for philanthropy**

- Northumbria Police enjoy public confidence. The community and voluntary sector, with philanthropic support, can add value to their work either through working in partnership or providing complementary services.
- There is a case for philanthropic action to support voluntary organisations providing street-based services, particularly in Newcastle and other urban centres, on evenings and weekends.
- Targeted activity in those areas across the sub-region where crime is relatively high. This can include everything from youth work that diverts young people at risk from getting involved in crime and anti-social behaviour to support for the victims of these problems.
- Recent events in Newcastle have highlighted the issue of hidden abuse and victimisation of vulnerable people. Community groups have played a key role in supporting victims at an early stage, and ensuring that action is taken. Charitable funding can support them to reach out to those at risk.
- Charitable funding could be directed towards supporting work with those who have previous convictions, enabling them to integrate back into the local community and break the cycle of reoffending.

## Healthy Living

### 5.1 Overview

The North East region has long had a reputation for poor health, and Tyne & Wear continues to rank as one of the worst areas of England.

We regard mortality rates from circulatory disease as a major indicator of the health of local residents, and these are poor in Tyne & Wear. The sub-region ranks third highest in comparison to 47 comparable areas, and the mortality rate is 18% higher than the national average. The table below shows the scores for Tyne & Wear for the Index of Multiple Deprivation Health and Disability domain, which measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Most local authority areas are in the worst 10%.

**Table 13 – Average health deprivation score for LSOAs (England = .24)**

	Average score	National rank	Decile
Sunderland	1.01	11	1
South Tyneside	0.94	15	1
Gateshead	0.78	23	1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0.78	25	1
North Tyneside	0.54	57	2

Within this rather dire picture, it is worth noting that local experiences vary massively between neighbourhoods. Sunderland, for example, contains LSOAs (neighbourhoods) that rank from 19 to 19558 out of 34,703 comparable areas in England whilst in North Tyneside the range is 79 to 24974.

Public health and social care agencies are, of course, the key players in improving health across the sub-region. With the continued pressure on health services, the boundary between statutory and voluntary services is becoming less clearly defined. The challenge increasingly is to be proactive in meeting local need whilst avoiding the use of philanthropic funds simply to compensate directly for lost state funding.

### 5.2 Life expectancy and the major causes of ill-health

For Tyne & Wear in 2012/14, the life expectancy at birth for men was 77.6, and for women it was 81.6 years. The rate for both is somewhat worse than for the country as a whole which was 79.6 for men and 83.2 for women<sup>34</sup>.

Circulatory disease and cancer are together responsible for over half of all deaths in the UK, whilst type 2 diabetes is recognised as a growing health problem responsible for 24,000 excess deaths each year in England<sup>35</sup>. The incidence of all three diseases is higher in Tyne & Wear than in England as a whole, and within the area will vary with levels of deprivation.

**Table 14 - Cancer, circulatory disease and diabetes<sup>36</sup>**

	Mortality rate cancer (2013-2015)	Mortality rate circulatory disease (2012-2014)	% patients with diabetes
Gateshead	158.73	96.08	6.5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	170.92	97.83	5.6
North Tyneside	170.41	80.93	6.6
South Tyneside	169.32	92.24	6.9
Sunderland	168.53	92.82	6.5
England	138.78	78.21	6.2

Other areas for concern include:

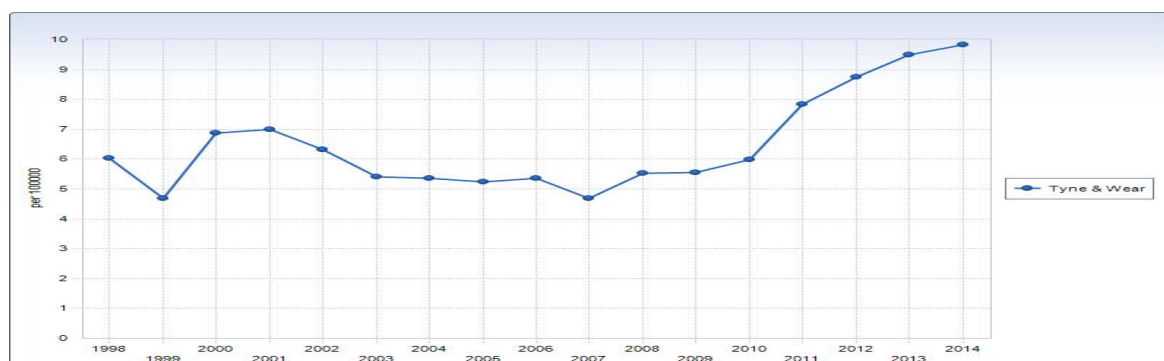
- **Mental health and well-being:** The annual Personal Wellbeing Survey attempts to provide a snapshot of levels of wellbeing across the country, and results for Tyne & Wear are summarised in table 30.

**Table 15 - Mean scores (out of 10) on personal wellbeing survey, 2011-12 and 2014-15<sup>37</sup>**

	life satisfaction		worthwhile		happiness		anxiety	
	2011-12	2014-15	2011-12	2014-15	2011-12	2014-15	2011-12	2014-15
Gateshead	7.27	7.41	7.52	7.60	7.06	7.25	3.37	3.36
Newcastle upon Tyne	7.51	7.29	7.62	7.49	7.28	7.20	3.30	3.23
North Tyneside	7.30	7.49	7.66	7.71	7.28	7.26	3.05	3.00
South Tyneside	7.21	7.52	7.45	7.66	7.04	7.20	3.35	2.98
Sunderland	7.38	7.51	7.62	7.80	7.13	7.27	3.15	3.15
North East	7.43	7.55	7.62	7.73	7.18	7.34	3.22	3.01
England	7.40	7.60	7.66	7.81	7.28	7.45	3.15	2.86

In general the figures indicate a positive trend: more people are satisfied with life, feel it is worthwhile and are happy and less feel anxious. However, for a large number of people in the sub-region mental ill-health is likely to be an issue. The National Statistics Health Survey for England (2016) noted: *“The age-standardised prevalence of diagnosed mental illness varied by region, as shown in Figure 2D, with broadly similar patterns for men and women. Prevalence was higher in the North East...”*<sup>38</sup>

The North East also has high rates of hospital admission for self-harm and for drug overdose. Worryingly, there has been a marked increase in suicide rates within Tyne & Wear since 2008:



- **Sexual health:** Teenage pregnancy rates are falling, but remain above the national average. With the exception of Newcastle the rate of sexually transmitted infections within Tyne & Wear is at or below the national average. Rates of HIV infection remain relatively low, although there is little room for complacency as late diagnosis is an issue. In South Tyneside, for example, 52.9% of people have had HIV for at least four years before they are told compared to 45% for England<sup>39</sup>.
- **Alcohol, drugs and tobacco:** The table below shows that Tyne & Wear does far worse than England in relation to harm to health arising from alcohol, tobacco and drug use.

**Table 16 – Health consequences of alcohol, tobacco and drug misuse<sup>40</sup>**

	Alcohol related harm hospital stays /100,000 people	Smoking related deaths /100,000 people	Drug misuse related deaths/100,000 people
Gateshead	1,015	386	8.5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	826	395	7.6
North Tyneside	945	358	7.8
South Tyneside	982	404	6.6
Sunderland	948	423	6.6
England	647	284	4.2

- **Diet, obesity and exercise**

Data collected to 2011 on fruit and vegetable consumption pointed to poor diet being an issue across Tyne & Wear. One consequence of poor diet, coupled with lack of exercise, is obesity. The table below shows the % of children in year 6 (10 year olds) who are obese and the % of adults who are overweight compared to the national average:

**Table 17 – Children and adults who are overweight**

	England	Newcastle	Gateshead	S.Tyneside	N.Tyneside	Sunderland
Children	20%	25%	23%	22%	21%	24%
Adults	65%	63%	69%	71%	67%	70%

The percentage of physically active adults in nationally is 57%. In Tyne and Wear this ranges from 55% in Newcastle to 46% in Gateshead.<sup>41</sup>

### Potential roles for philanthropy

- The primary area where philanthropy has a role to play is in encouraging people to take more care of themselves. Interventions can range from specific activities focused on reducing harmful behaviours to fun activities that encourage people to eat more healthily or take more exercise.
- Levels of mental ill-health, coupled with high rates of hospital admission for self-harm and the increase in suicides within the sub-region point to the importance of supporting voluntary services that support people at risk.
- Support for young people around sexual health is an important aspect of maintaining progress around reducing STDs and teenage pregnancy. This is often a useful aspect of the work of youth organisations supported with charitable funding.

## Work

### 6.1 Overview

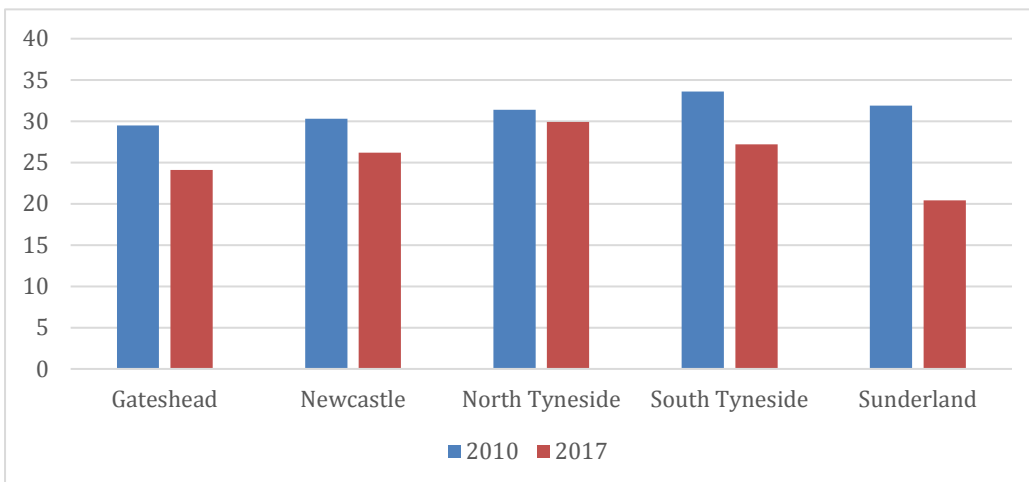
It is almost a tradition to start any discussion of work in Tyne & Wear with a discussion about the decline of traditional industries, but it is worth perhaps shifting this focus to the period 2000-2008 where there was significant growth in employment across the sub-region with the exception of South Tyneside. This started a rebalancing between public and private sector employment, in favour of the latter. There were problems here in terms of the quality of the jobs created within the services sector, but some industries such as creative and digital showed their potential to generate high value employment opportunities.

The recession set back this process of reconfiguring the sub-regional economy. However, as we emerge from a period of economic uncertainty there is therefore something to learn from this early boom about creating good quality jobs. Services will inevitably remain a significant employment sector, but the area needs to focus beyond itself, and look at creating more products and services of relevance to the wider national and global economy. This will involve building on existing assets: its Universities; its advanced manufacturing and processing capacity in areas such as automotive and renewable energy and its creative and digital industries.

This poses a series of challenges in terms of the local labour market: notably around raising skills levels and productivity (see sections on Learning and Local Economy below); creating opportunities that will enable the area to retain more of its brightest people and engaging those traditionally excluded from the labour market.

### 6.2 Patterns of employment

Table 18 below shows the % of the workforce employed by industry within the sub-region. The continued importance of the public sector is highlighted by the proportion of the workforce in human health and social work, education and public administration which is 31% compared to 27% nationally. A major issue affecting the workforce has been the impact of cuts in public expenditure since 2010. The chart below shows the number of people employed in the public sector as a % of all employees in Q1 2010 compared to Q1 2017<sup>42</sup>:



**Table 18 – Employment by industry<sup>43</sup>**

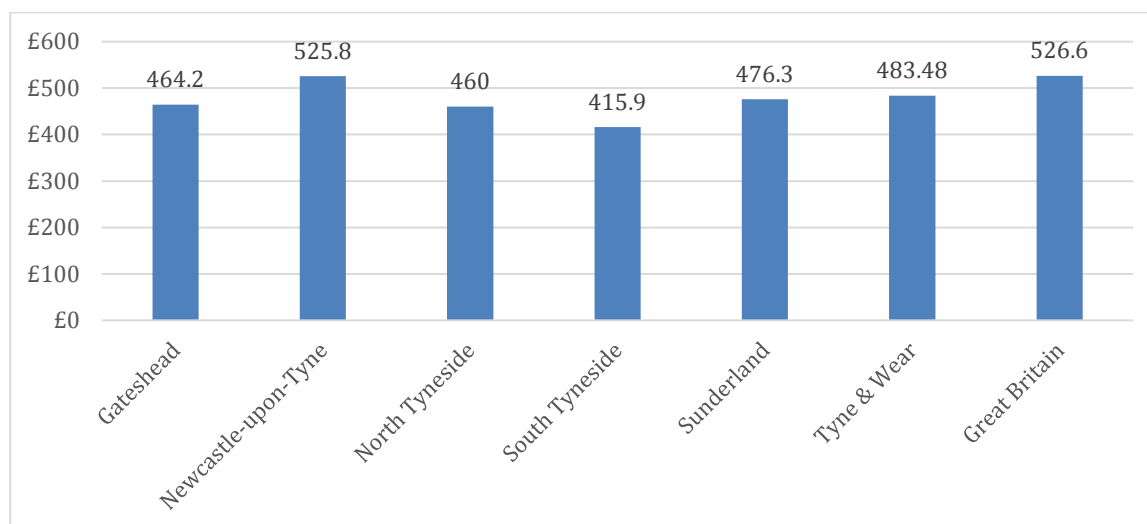
	Gateshead	Newcastle	N.Tyneside	S.Tyneside	Sunderland	T&W	GB
Human Health And Social Work Activities	11.2	17.7	13.8	17.8	13.4	14.78	13.3
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	18.4	11	13.8	13.3	12.6	13.82	15.8
Manufacturing	12.2	5	8.8	11.1	17.6	10.94	8.3
Education	9.2	11.6	7.5	11.1	10.1	9.9	9.2
Administrative And Support Service Activities	11.2	7.2	12.5	10	6.7	9.52	8.9
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	6.1	8.3	5.6	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.2
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	6.1	9.4	5	4.4	6.7	6.32	4.4
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	5.1	7.7	7.5	5.6	3.8	5.94	8.4
Construction	6.1	2.8	5.6	5	3.8	4.66	4.6
Transportation And Storage	4.6	3.9	2.2	5	4.2	3.98	4.7
Information And Communication	4.1	5	6.2	1.6	2.5	3.88	4.2
Financial And Insurance Activities	1.3	3.3	2.8	0.8	4.2	2.48	3.6
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.5	2.16	2.4
Other Service Activities	1.3	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	2	1.9
Real Estate Activities	1.5	1.9	1.2	2	1.5	1.62	1.7
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	0.1	0	0.4	0.1	2.5	0.62	0.4
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.38	0.7
Mining And Quarrying	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.02	0.2

A major challenge has been to grow the private sector to replace the public sector jobs that have been lost. Has this been achieved? Job density is a general indication of the availability of local employment. A job density score is calculated by taking the total number of jobs in an area and dividing it by the working age population. The data includes jobs from employers, self-employed, HM Forces and Government training schemes. In 2015 the figures for Tyne & Wear were<sup>44</sup>:

Gateshead	.84
Newcastle	.99
North Tyneside	.7
South Tyneside	.55
Sunderland	.73
UK	.83

Only one area is doing better than the national average, whilst South Tyneside is doing particularly badly.

A further issue is the quality of the jobs that local people are able to take up, for which a key indicator will be rates of pay. It seems doubtful that the jobs created in the sub-region within the private sector would offer comparable terms and conditions to those lost in the public sector. This contributes to a long-term issue of low pay in the area. The chart below shows how gross weekly earnings compare with those for Great Britain<sup>45</sup>:



Only Newcastle comes close to the national average. This raises the issue of in-work poverty. This has been a growing problem in recent years, and is something of an inconvenient truth for politicians – from all parties – who have hailed work as the best route out of poverty. While it remains the case that families with no work face the greatest risk of poverty, families where at least one adult is in work are now the largest group experiencing poverty in the UK.

### 6.3 Economic activity and unemployment

The economic activity rate refers to the percentage of the population, both employed and unemployed, that constitutes the labour market. The latest data on this for Tyne & Wear, the North East and Great Britain is given below:



**Table 19 - Economic activity rates, 2017<sup>46</sup>**

	All people aged 16-64:			
	Economic activity rate	Employment rate	% who are employees	% self employed
Gateshead	77	72	64	8
Newcastle	72	66	58	8
North Tyneside	80	75	68	7
South Tyneside	74	68	62	6
Sunderland	76	69	63	6
GB	78	74	63	11

The data shows a relatively low rate of economic activity, and employment, with the notable exception of North Tyneside. Rates of self-employment are low across the sub-region, underlining concerns about a lack of local entrepreneurialism.

The figures for those claiming unemployment benefits reflects this rather gloomy picture:

**Table 20 – Unemployment levels<sup>47</sup>**

Area Name	Unemployment rate (Claimant Count) (July 2017)	Long term unemployment (1yr+) (July 2017)
Gateshead	1.7	31
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1.1	53.2
North Tyneside	1.6	32.8
South Tyneside	3.1	37.7
Sunderland	2	38.3
Tyne & Wear	2.13	32.19
North East	1.9	38.2
Great Britain	1.1	32.7

Since 2010, the government has emphasised its desire to get as many people into work as possible, with changes to benefits and the welfare state designed to provide incentives for those with families to work rather than claim benefits, and to make it increasingly difficult for single people to claim, and survive on, benefits. Figures from Tyne & Wear reported to Parliament from 2011-12 show one sanction being imposed for every 4 claimants and it seems unlikely the figure has not increased since.

This has particular implications for those neighbourhoods where suitable work is hard to find, and all the local authorities in the sub-region have high numbers of these with the exception of North Tyneside. In the worst, South Tyneside, there is only one ward that does not have a higher than the UK average number of people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities<sup>48</sup>.

#### 6.4 Young people

The proportion of young people aged 16-24 who are unemployed in Tyne & Wear ranges from 11% in Sunderland to 19% in South Tyneside<sup>49</sup>. The number of young people not in employment, education and training is shown in the table below.

**Table 21 - NEETs**<sup>50</sup>

	No 16-18 yr olds	NEET	% NEET
Gateshead	6,300	330	5.3%
Newcastle	8,640	490	5.7%
North Tyneside	6,800	260	3.8%
South Tyneside	5,130	290	5.7%
Sunderland	9,750	580	6.0%

## 6.5 Barriers to employment

**Those furthest from the labour market:** The Work Programme's large prime contractors have not performed well in this area, compounding the difficulty created by increased competition for available jobs from those better equipped to return to employment. For many marginalised and vulnerable people there will be more than one issue that leaves them far from the labour market. Problems such as homelessness, offending, drug use and poor mental health are often seen together. This suggests that funders should encourage a holistic and partnership based approach towards helping this group into employment.

**People with disabilities:** People with disabilities in Tyne & Wear face particular problems in finding work. The rate of employment for those who are registered disabled amongst the residents of working age within Tyne & Wear is the lowest for all English sub-regions at 24.6% compared to a national average of 33.7%. In addition:

- Disabled people are more likely to experience unfair treatment in work than non-disabled.
- The disabled/non-disabled pay gap is significant, especially for women.

Local authorities in Tyne & Wear have set a great example in relation to the employment of disabled people. However, this may mean that proportionately more disabled people's jobs have been at risk due to reductions in public expenditure.

**Over 50s:** We don't have up to date figures on the percentage of older people in employment for Tyne & Wear, but we do know that levels of economic activity are lower than the national average. The over 50s are more likely to be self-employed nationally, but disappointingly self-employment for all ages is low in the sub-region<sup>51</sup>.

**Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups:** Data from the 2011 Census indicates that many people from BME communities are likely to be disadvantaged in the Labour Market in the North East.

Table 22 -% of the population aged 16-64 in employment for selected ethnic groups by region<sup>52</sup>

White British	Gypsy and Irish Traveller	White Other	White and Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Black African	Black Other	All
68	44	69	54	69	52	48	50	52	67

One issue that has been explored in some detail by the Regional Refugee Forum is the barriers facing refugees and asylum seekers seeking to access employment that reflects their qualifications and experience.

### Potential roles for philanthropy

- There is clearly a link between philanthropic interventions designed to promote a more vibrant local economy and this theme. There are shared priorities around the creation of good quality local jobs; enhancing the skills of local people and enabling those at risk of exclusion from work to access employment that could form the basis for cross sectoral partnerships.
- The numbers of young people not in education, employment or training are a concern, so additional support could be provided to enable increased engagement, particularly to prevent young people becoming NEET. This could be linked to work with young people more generally to raise aspirations and encourage ownership of decision-making around life choices.

There is clearly a role here for the community and voluntary sector - as a major provider of youth work - to support young people in partnership with others. As the Local Government Association stated in 2013:

*“No one agency alone can tackle youth unemployment. It requires co-ordinated action from a range of organisations, including: policy makers; educators and training providers; employment support agencies; voluntary and community organisations; business representative organisations and businesses themselves.”*

- Support for those both in low paid work and on benefits who experience hardship remains important.

## Housing and homelessness

### 7.1 Overview

Tyne & Wear has relatively affordable housing and is doing well at tackling homelessness. However, the potential effects of further changes in the social housing field and welfare benefits provision, and on-going problems such as fuel poverty and rough sleeping mean there is little cause for complacency.

### 7.2 Dwelling stock and tenure

Dwelling stock is the term used to refer to self-contained living spaces in permanent buildings, of which there are 512,100 in Tyne & Wear. The make-up of the sub-regions dwelling stock is as follows:

**Table 23 – Dwelling Stock, 2016<sup>53</sup>**

	% Tyne & Wear	% UK
Local authority	15	6.8
Social landlords	11.6	10.5
Other public sector	.3	.2
Private sector	73	82

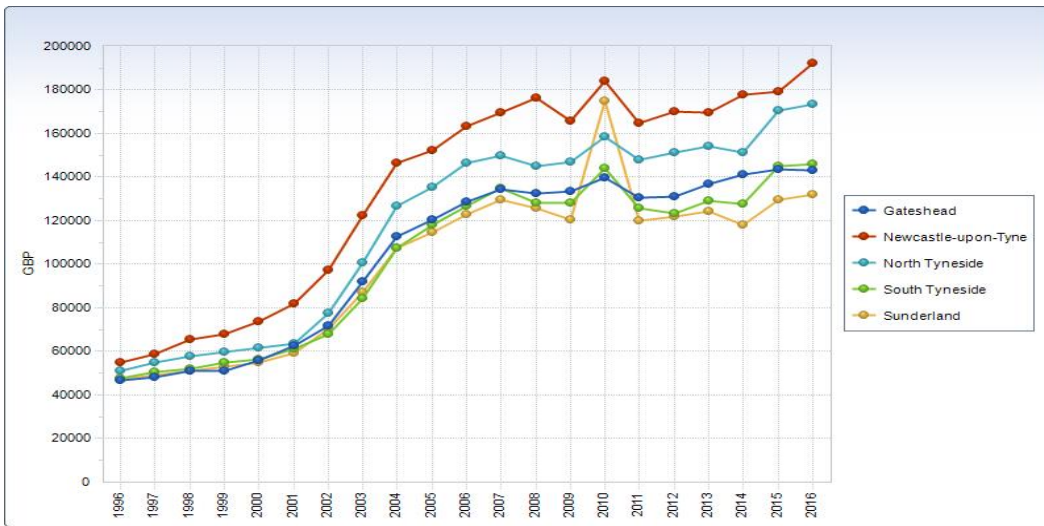
Tenure refers to the arrangements by which people occupy their homes. Data from the census confirms the primacy of renting from the social sector<sup>54</sup>.

**Table 24 - Tenure**

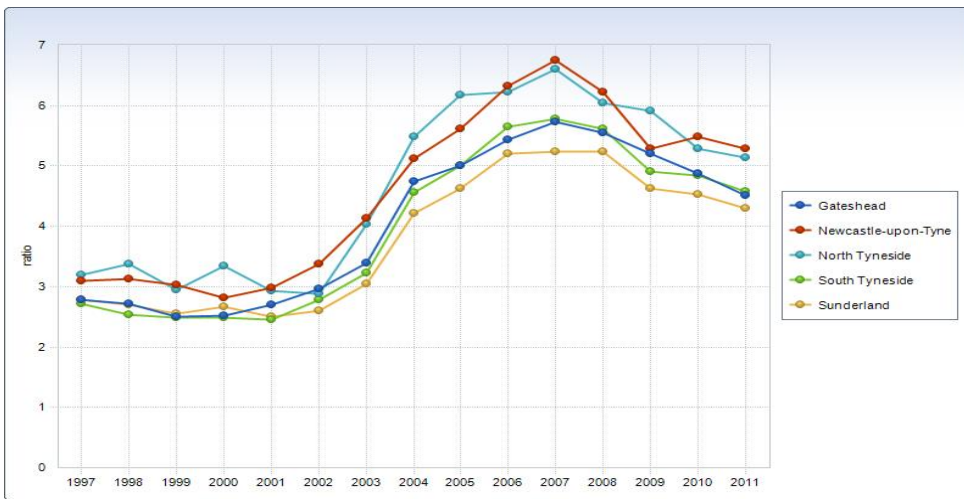
	Owner occupied	Rented privately	Rented socially
Gateshead	58.23	12.48	27.98
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	49.47	19.05	29.75
North Tyneside	64.77	12.38	21.55
South Tyneside	57.07	10.06	31.57
Sunderland	59.76	12.15	27.05
Tyne & Wear	57.56	13.63	27.46
England & Wales	63.57	16.69	17.63

### 7.3 Average property prices

The NE region has not witnessed the sharp rises in property prices seen elsewhere in the country over recent years. But prices in Tyne & Wear, whilst comparatively modest, have risen significantly in the past ten years. Average price movements are shown in the chart below<sup>55</sup>.



A key measure is housing affordability: the ratio of house prices to wages, as shown in the chart below for the same period (the higher the ratio, the less affordable the housing)



The table clearly shows housing becoming more affordable since the 2008 crash: which is good news for buyers although it clearly impacts on those who took out large mortgages when prices were at their peak

### 7.4 Rental market

The amount rented property costs depends to a large extent on the landlord. Private registered providers (housing associations) and local authorities tend to be cheaper than private landlords. Table 11 shows the average rents in 2015 by landlord.

Table 25 - Average weekly rents by landlord, 2015

	Local authority <sup>56</sup>	Housing Association / Private registered provider <sup>57</sup>	Private landlord <sup>58</sup>
Tyne & Wear	£79	£81	£121

There is anecdotal evidence that the condition of properties in the private rented sector is lower than in the social housing sector<sup>59</sup>. One of the barriers to entry into this sector for tenants can be the requirement to pay a bond and/or rent in advance, which is not affordable for many people, including a lot of young people. Programmes have been

made available through which previously homeless people could be given the funds for a bond to enable them to access the private rental market.

### **7.5 Changes to housing and other benefits**

Recent changes to eligibility criteria for housing benefit mean that many more people may find themselves unable to secure and maintain a tenancy because they face restrictions to the amount of rent that will be covered through housing benefit:

- single young people aged 18-21 are not eligible for any housing benefit
- single people aged 22-35 can only get housing benefit to pay for a single room in shared accommodation or a bedsit
- the introduction of the under-occupancy charge (“bedroom tax”) means that those with more bedrooms than deemed necessary are expected to pay a proportion of their rent themselves
- the introduction of the benefits cap for those on Housing Benefit and Universal Credit means the total amount payable for all benefits per week is limited to £384.62/wk (or £257.69 for single people without children).

In addition, further issues are caused by:

- most benefits being subject to a freeze until 2020, meaning they will not increase in monetary terms during that time, further reducing the value of the benefits payable
- the difficulties in rolling out Universal Credit, meaning that claimants wait a minimum of 6 weeks, and up to 12 weeks to receive any benefit, leaving them without any resources to pay rent in the meantime
- people on Universal Credit receiving a single monthly payment and being expected to budget appropriately, including payment of rent and Council Tax
- a lack of one-bedroom rental accommodation, meaning some people are locked into larger properties and face having to pay the bedroom tax, while others cannot find suitable accommodation in which to live
- where new-build accommodation is being created, little is available for rent, with even housing associations only building properties for sale - most people on low incomes are unable to access the finance to buy
- the number of housing advice and welfare advice agencies is reducing due to austerity cuts, leaving people with no sources of information and advice on issues such as benefit eligibility and their rights - where organisations do still exist their resources are stretched and they are not generally able to provide support to people who have already lost their housing.

As a result, it seems likely more and more people will struggle to secure a tenancy, meet their monthly rent, and manage their housing costs, leaving them in danger of facing eviction and therefore vulnerable to homelessness.

### **7.6. Fuel poverty**

The most up to date information on fuel poverty is 2013, and comes from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The national average rate then was around 10% of households, and for the North East 12%. The North East figures have risen to 13%, so the 2013 Tyne & Wear figures below may slightly understate the current situation:

**Table 26 - Fuel Poverty 2013 (national average 10.39% of households)<sup>60</sup>**

Area	%	Variance ( $\pm$ %) from national average
Tyne & Wear	12	+11.9
Newcastle	13	+25
Gateshead	11	+4.9
South Tyneside	11	+8.8
North Tyneside	10	-4.7
Sunderland	12	+19.3

The statistics show that, with the exception of North Tyneside, Tyne & Wear has higher fuel poverty than the national average. As noted in our 2013 report: *“the causes [of fuel poverty] are low income, rising fuel prices, poor insulation and inadequate heating systems. This can lead to cold, damp and unhealthy homes. Children living in such homes are more likely to suffer poor health, disability and poor educational achievement”*.

### 7.7 Homelessness

The number of people officially recognised as homeless has fallen in recent years throughout the NE region. This is contrary to the national picture of rising homelessness, however organisations working in the homelessness field argue the recorded figures vastly underestimate the size of the problem due to the tight restrictions on who is counted as ‘homeless’. Many people are not eligible to be assessed as homeless, for example anyone deemed to be intentionally homeless (e.g. because of failure to pay rent, or giving up a home where they reasonably could have lived) is excluded from the figures.

**Table 27 - Local authorities’ decisions in relation to homelessness applications, 2016-17<sup>61</sup>**

<b>Decisions taken:</b>	
Accepted as homeless and a priority need	760
<b>Eligible but not accepted:</b>	
Homeless and in priority need, but intentionally	50
Homeless but not in priority need	579
Not homeless	838

A few interesting facts emerge from the statistics at local authority level:

- The number of cases considered was 2,679 in total. Of these 28% resulted in the applicant being accepted as in priority need.
- Newcastle had the highest number of cases of applicants being considered to be homeless but not in priority need (437). 182 decisions went in applicants’ favour.
- Sunderland has the lowest number of applicants being accepted as homeless and in priority need (57), but the highest number of applicants deemed not homeless (661).

People who are not officially classed as homeless tend to find accommodation through informal routes. This means they are not supported with practical considerations like ensuring the property is in a fit condition, and that they have access to utilities and have appropriate furniture. Many also end up in shared accommodation, leaving them at risk of exploitation.

Youth Homelessness North East produced a research report on homelessness in the North East in 2015<sup>62</sup> which found:

- 41% of the people who approached responding local authorities as homeless in February 2015 were under the age of 25.
- Care leavers and offenders appeared to be the groups of young people who were most likely to ask for housing assistance.
- Young people were most likely to have been living with parents or step parents prior to approaching an agency, with “sofa surfing”/hidden homeless the second most likely option.
- The majority of young people became homeless because a parent/care giver or other relative was no longer willing to accommodate them.
- The most frequently identified need (beyond suitable housing) among young people was a lack of independent living skills, followed by not being in education, employment or training, mental health problems and lack of relationship skills.
- Assisting young people to remain in the private rented sector was the most frequently used prevention activity, followed by conciliation work (including home visits for family/friends threatening exclusion).
- The welfare reforms most frequently identified as affecting young people’s likelihood of becoming homeless or accessing housing were removal of the spare room subsidy, sanctions and difficulties in accessing local welfare assistance.
- The lack of supply of suitable long term housing was widely reported to be the greatest difficulty facing young people.

There is anecdotal evidence from elsewhere in the region that some young homeless people, females in particular, end up in sex work and/or using sex to secure accommodation simply because they have no other source of income<sup>63</sup>.

### **7.8 Rough sleeping**

Recent reports have indicated a massive increase in the number of people sleeping rough throughout the UK<sup>64</sup> and there are concerns that this figure will continue to increase with widespread cuts to housing support services traditionally provided or funded by local authorities. By its nature rough sleeping is hard to quantify accurately.



## **Potential roles for philanthropy**

- Support for people around housing issues is a priority. The support provided by voluntary services is wide ranging and can include help with identifying housing options; advice on tenancy issues; guidance on clearing mortgage or rent arrears; benefits advice and the provision of mediation between family members.
- Increasing social housing stock by bringing unfit property back into use using charitable funds can help individuals and families whilst also contributing to the sustainability of local communities.
- Helping people who are homeless but not eligible for support from statutory services has long been a key role for the voluntary sector. Help for young people, who may be at risk of exploitation if left homeless, is an area where philanthropy could make a significant difference.
- Fuel poverty is a significant problem in Tyne & Wear. Action to promote the more efficient use of energy, particularly in poor areas, can help address this.

## Learning

### Overview

There are signs of progress, both in terms of attitudes to learning and levels of attainment. However, at all levels it is apparent that people are not achieving their full potential. This is a key issue for a region that will need a skilled and knowledgeable workforce to compete both nationally and internationally.

There is considerable variance in educational attainment within the sub-region. The IMD Education Score reflects the level of attainment of both adults and children. With the single exception of North Tyneside the deprivation scores for Tyne & Wear are all worse than for England as a whole:

**Table 28 - IMD Education score (2015)**

Sunderland	30.31
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	29.58
Gateshead	26.15
South Tyneside	25.75
North Tyneside	20.48
England	24.54

However, the figures for local authorities can conceal wide variances at neighbourhood (LSOA) level. Thus even in the best performing local authority, North Tyneside, there are neighbourhoods ranked in both the worst and best 2% nationally.

### 8.2. Pre-school provision

The percentage of the pre-school population attending funded early years provision is high compared to the UK as a whole.

**Table 29: Percentage of 2, 3 and 4-year-olds benefitting from funded early education places, <sup>65</sup>2017**

	2	3	4
<b>Gateshead</b>	78	101	99
<b>Newcastle</b>	92	94	95
<b>North Tyneside</b>	83	97	99
<b>South Tyneside</b>	83	96	98
<b>Sunderland</b>	75	97	95
<b>UK</b>	71	93	96

The quality of provision, as indicated by Ofsted ratings, is good. The % of provision rated Outstanding or Good is higher than the national average across the sub-region, and with the exception of Sunderland the figures for Inadequate provision are also very satisfactory.

**Table 30 - Ofsted ratings of provision for 3-4 year olds, 2016<sup>66</sup>**

	Outstanding		Good		Satisfactory / Requires Improvement		Inadequate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gateshead	1370	31	2612	59	463	10	0	0
Newcastle	1568	25	4354	71	241	4	0	0
North Tyneside	1663	37	2764	61	82	2	8	0
South Tyneside	855	28	2005	65	209	7	0	0
Sunderland	1367	22	4262	68	378	6	257	4
England	276,520	23	772,892	63	145,867	12	25,679	2

### 8.3 Key stage 2 (ages 7-11)

Attainment at Key Stage 2 in reading, writing and maths is just higher than the national average, and here we can see the effect of deprivation on attainment by factoring in the figures for children receiving free school meals:

**Table 31 - Attainment of pupils at key stage 2, and by free school meal eligibility, 2016<sup>67</sup>**

	% pupils attaining required standard	% pupils on free school meals attaining required standard	Difference
Gateshead	65	46	-19%
Newcastle	62	41	-21%
North Tyneside	60	36	-24%
South Tyneside	62	42	-20%
Sunderland	65	44	-21%
England	57	36	-21%

Overall the sub-region does better than the national average, whilst there are some significant variations in how well local authorities appear to do in helping poorer children in bridge the attainment gap.

### 8.4 GCSE performance (key stage 4)

At age 16, levels of attainment are at, or above, the UK average. Given what we know about Key Stage 2, it is interesting to speculate as to how much better the sub-region might do if it could close the gap between young people from poorer backgrounds and their peers.

**Table 32 - % of KS4 pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C grades inc English and Maths GCSE, 2010-16<sup>68</sup>**

	2009/10	2015/16
Gateshead	54	59
Newcastle	57	56
North Tyneside	53	63
South Tyneside	54	58
Sunderland	53	54
England	54	54

### 8.5 Absence from school

At both primary and secondary school the level of absence is generally either in line with, or better than, the regional and national picture.

**Table 33 - Pupil absence from schools, 2014-15<sup>69</sup>**

	Tyne & Wear	England
<b>Primary</b>		
Absence	4%	4 %
Authorised absence	3%	3 %
Unauthorised absence	1%	1%
% pupils persistent absentees	2%	2 %
<b>Secondary</b>		
Absence	5%	5 %
Authorised absence	4%	4 %
Unauthorised absence	1%	1 %
% pupils persistent absentees	6%	5 %

The reasons for absence from school include illness (58% of absence) and family holidays (11%)<sup>70</sup>, as well as truancy which may result from bullying, inability to cope with schoolwork, or undiagnosed emotional or behavioural disorders<sup>71</sup>.

Persistent absence deserves a closer look, as in some local authority areas it is far higher than average. Looking at the secondary school figures, for example, it is higher than the national average of 5% in Gateshead (6%); Newcastle (6%); South Tyneside (6%) and Sunderland (7%). In 2011, the government reported that much of the work children miss when they are off school is never made up, leaving them at a considerable disadvantage to their peers.

- Of pupils who miss more than 50% of school, only 3% manage to achieve five A\* to Cs, including English and maths
- Of pupils who miss between 10% and 20% of school, only 35% manage to achieve five A\* to C GCSEs, including English and maths
- Of pupils who miss less than 5% of school, 73% achieve 5 A\* to Cs, including English and maths.

There is also a growing body of evidence that absenteeism from school is linked to poor educational achievement and an increased chance of ending up NEET (not in education, employment or training – see section 6 – Work)<sup>72</sup>.

Again there are likely to be disparities between pupils from different backgrounds, hidden by this generally positive picture. The rate of overall absence for those pupils eligible for free school meals (8.4%) remains significantly higher than that for all pupils (5.8%).<sup>73</sup>

## 8.6 Post-18 destinations

Table 18 suggests that the progression prospects for 18-year olds in Tyne & Wear are not markedly different from those for their peers in England. It is notable that apprenticeships are more popular choices and that, although less go to the top third Universities, slightly more go to the Russell Group than for England as a whole.

**Table 34 - Destinations at 18<sup>74</sup>**

	Tyne & Wear	England
Further education college or other provider	11%	10%
Sixth form	5%	3%
Apprenticeships	7%	5%
UK higher education institution	62%	58%
Top third of HEIs	20%	26%
<i>Russell Group (incl. Ox. and Cam.)</i>	18%	17%
Education / employment / training combination destination	1%	1%
Destination not sustained	6%	7%
Destination not sustained / recorded NEET	3%	2%
Activity not captured in data	6%	13%

The difference in prospects for students from poorer backgrounds is again worth highlighting: only 3% of whom in the sub region as a whole go to the top third universities<sup>75</sup>. Raising attainment for all the sub-region's bright young people is one way to

improve this situation. However, it is not the only factor: low aspirations, limited knowledge and advice and negative perceptions of elite / highly selective universities can cause many well-qualified students from all backgrounds to rule-out applying to the best universities<sup>76</sup>. Could more be done to encourage them to do so?

### 8.7 Skills for work

A major problem is the deficit in skills relevant to employment. Obviously this can be overcome by attracting those with qualifications and experience into the region. Whilst this isn't necessarily a bad thing, it does mean that local people could miss out on the benefits of economic growth.

Raising levels of educational attainment, and getting more Tyne & Wear young people into the best universities, is a key aspect of addressing this problem. A further challenge will be to encourage more young people to see the attractions of those areas of employment where skills shortages are likely to occur – notably construction, engineering, manufacturing and the creative industries. This will require the development of progression routes, particularly in STEM subjects, to lead into them.

In the immediate future adult skills remains a concern. Across the North East as a whole, rates of adult literacy and numeracy are low compared to elsewhere in the UK. Below is data on levels of qualification as at December 2016. This shows the nature of the skills deficit in the sub-region. In most areas, except South Tyneside, attainment to level 2 (e.g. GCSE) is broadly in line with the national picture. Thereafter things start to tail off, and by the time we get to level 4 (e.g. BTEC) it is generally considerably lower with the exception of Newcastle. And a substantial proportion have no qualifications at all in all local authority areas, especially Newcastle and South Tyneside.

**Table 35 – % of 16-64 year olds with the specified qualification levels or above<sup>77</sup>**

	NVQ 4	NVQ3	NVQ2	NVQ1	None
Gateshead	30	54	76	87	8
Newcastle	39	61	76	86	10
North Tyneside	34	53	78	88	8
South Tyneside	27	48	72	85	10
Sunderland	26	57	74	85	8
UK	38	57	74	85	8

The implications of this adult skills deficit is summarised by the North East Local Enterprise Partnership in these terms: *“Only half of the area’s working age population has level 3 or above qualifications. This is lower than many comparator regions and reduces our relative competitiveness.”*<sup>78</sup>

## **Potential roles for philanthropy**

- Closing the educational attainment gap between people from poor and better off communities emerges as a key priority. The voluntary sector has an important role to play in supporting both young people and adults with philanthropic support.
- Encouraging and supporting young people to have aspirations, overcome challenges and achieve their full potential as learners is an area where philanthropic funding could have an enormous positive impact on individual lives. This needs to involve creating a stronger connection between education and the wider world of work to address local skill shortages.
- Supporting young people who fail to engage with learning, above and beyond the work of statutory services, could help prevent a core of persistent absentees from experiencing lifelong disadvantage.
- Community and voluntary agencies can provide a “route back” for adults who have been failed by mainstream education. Free of the pressure to constantly demonstrate attainment, charitably funded services provide a great first step towards re-engaging with learning and becoming better qualified for employment.

## Strong communities

### 9.1 Overview

The strength of a community is not an easy thing to measure. The strong communities section of this report focuses on the relationships people have with one another, the extent to which local people play an active role in society and the voluntary associations that help provide for a good quality of life. We will therefore use crime, electoral turnout, volunteering and the state of civil society organisations as the main focus of our analysis. First however, we will look at what is known about how local residents view their quality of life.

### 9.2 Self-perception

The Measuring National Wellbeing survey was released in 2015<sup>79</sup>. It measures satisfaction with using the following questions:

- “Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?”
- “Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?”
- “Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?”
- “Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?”

**Table 36: The 4 wellbeing measures – scale of 0 to 10**

	England	Tyne & Wear
Satisfaction	7.6	7.4
Worthwhile	7.8	7.7
Happiness	7.5	7.2
Anxiety	2.9	3.2

The scores are worse for each measure in Tyne & Wear.

### 9.3 Crime

According to Dr E Wedlock, author of *Crime and Cohesive Communities*, “*local areas with a high sense of community, political trust and sense of belonging show significantly lower levels of all reported crime*”<sup>80</sup>, making this a good starting point for looking at this issue.

An overall crime score can be calculated by looking at the average rates of a set of crimes per population. The score for Tyne & Wear is given below:

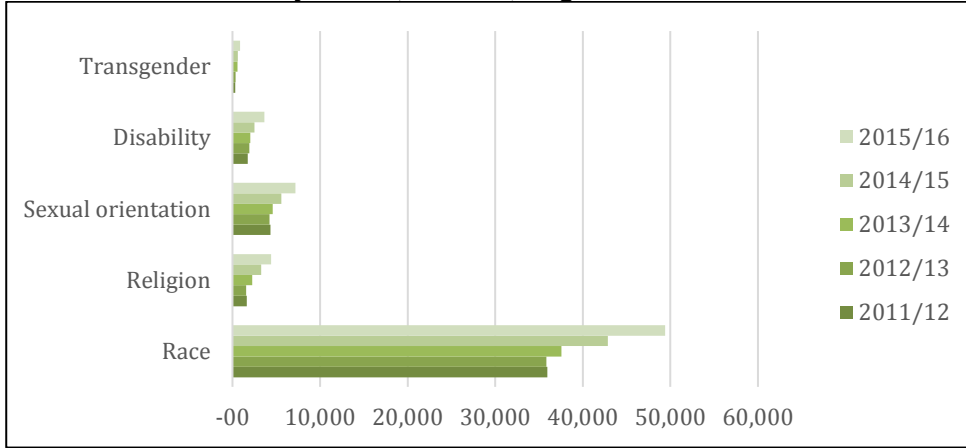
**Table 37 – crime scores, 2016<sup>81</sup>**

Area Name	Crime: score (2016)
Tyne & Wear	119
England & Wales	100

The score suggests that crime in Tyne & Wear is higher than elsewhere in England and Wales. Following Dr Wedlock’s logic, this would suggest that there is a lower degree of cohesion than elsewhere.

Rising levels of recorded hate crime suggest an erosion of community cohesion, and this has unfortunately become increasingly common throughout the UK. Figures are not available at a regional or local level, but the chart below gives the rates of growth across England since 2011. All strands of hate crime have expanded, with the biggest proportional increases in hate crimes against religious groups, and targeting people with disabilities and transgender people.

**Recorded hate crime by strand, 2011-16, England-wide<sup>82</sup>**



There is no reason to believe that people living in Tyne & Wear are more or less likely to perpetrate or suffer from a hate crime than anyone else.

### 9.4 Civic engagement and volunteering

Voter turn-out is a good indicator of civic engagement, and so of the strength of a local community. Here is the data for the last General Election:

**Table 38– Voter turnout in General Election 2015**

	Turnout %
UK	66.1
All Tyne & Wear constituencies	63.1
Blaydon	66.4
Gateshead	59.4
Houghton & Sunderland South	56.3
Jarrow	60.4
Newcastle Centre	57.5
Newcastle East	52.9
Newcastle North	66.7
South Shields	57.8
Sunderland Centre	57.3
Tynemouth	69.0
Tyneside North	66.1
Washington & Sunderland West	54.6

Again, this does not give much cause for celebration, and it is notable that there is a wide degree of variance between areas ranging from the high figure for Tynemouth to the low one for Newcastle East.

Unfortunately there are no figures for volunteering below regional level. As part of the national Taking Part survey<sup>83</sup> participants were asked whether they had engaged in any voluntary work in the previous year. In 2014-15, only 15.6% of NE respondents said they had, growing to 16.4% in 2015-16. (UK figures were 24.4% and 24.4%, respectively.) This suggests that levels of volunteering do not indicate community strength in Tyne & Wear.

### 9.5 Charity and community organisations

The recent Third Sector Trends Study<sup>84</sup> reported on the strength and sustainability of organisations across the NE region.



The picture across the sub-region is a varied one. A primary indicator of the strength of civil society is the strength of its finances, and the table below shows how organisations assess their current position

**Table 39 – Financial wellbeing of third sector organisations, 2016**

	Tyne & Wear	North East
Very strong	12.6	10.4
Strong	17.1	18.2
Stable	38.9	35.8
Weak	24.8	21.2
Mixed	9.8	11.3

What is the capacity of the sector across Tyne & Wear to access a wider pool of funding? As table 40 indicates there is a strong focus on local funding from grant making trusts. The public sector fits less prominently in the mix, but there is higher interest in national charitable funding although success rates could be improved. The report also suggests groups are having some success accessing funding from private sector partnerships.

**Table 40– Applications made to grant-making bodies and success rates**

	Local grant-making foundations		Local public sector organisations		National grant-maker	
	Tyne & Wear	NE	Tyne & Wear	NE	Tyne & Wear	NE
In the last two years, we made an application and were successful	58.3	54.6	41.6	42.6	41	36.7
In the last two years, we made an application but unsuccessfully	8.5	7.7	9	7.4	17.2	14.7
In the last two years, we did not make an application	33.2	37.7	49.4	50	41.8	49.6
Percentage success rate	87%	88%	82%	85%	70%	71%

A word of caution is needed. Within this overall picture for Tyne & Wear, there are likely to be strong variations. The strength of voluntary organisations based in the regional capital Newcastle may mask serious weaknesses elsewhere. Voluntary organisations in the poorest areas are certainly being hardest hit by the loss of funding for local regeneration.

## **Potential roles for philanthropy**

There is evidence that the long-term key to increasing cohesion may lie in addressing deprivation and reducing inequality. However, there are also specific actions that can be taken with philanthropic support to support local communities:

- Organising community events and activities to improve local relationships and reduce misunderstanding, distrust and hate crime.
- Support those at risk of becoming the victims of hate crime.
- Encouraging an understanding of, and interest in, local and national democracy.
- Encouraging volunteering and engagement with local third sector organisations.
- Providing focused support to organisations to develop their organisational capacity and ability to access funding and develop new income streams.
- Developing new mechanisms to provide support for essential community and voluntary organisations, particularly in poorer areas.

## Local economy

### 10.1 Overview

The North East LEP Independent Economic Review (2013) represented a concerted effort to bring together a range of stakeholders to assess the state of the North East economy, providing a basis on which the North East Local Economic Partnership (NELEP) has developed “More and Better Jobs. A Strategic Economic Plan for the North East” (March 2014). The review identified major challenges in reconfiguring the North East economy. Key tasks identified in the plan were growing high value and innovative private sector businesses as an engine for job creation, and increasing local employment by addressing a skills deficit within the workforce.

There are several questions that this strategy raises for those with an interest in community philanthropy and civil society organisations:

- What can the Third Sector do to ensure that all communities in Tyne & Wear are able to contribute to, and benefit from, private sector growth and cope with the consequences of a shrinking public sector?
- How can philanthropy contribute to help promote a spirit of innovation and entrepreneurialism and to improve the skills base of the Tyne & Wear workforce, and so help raise productivity?
- What is the wider role of the community and voluntary sector in underpinning the offer that Tyne & Wear is able to make to inward investors not just in relation to business but in relation to the quality of life on offer in the sub-region?

### 10.2 Productivity

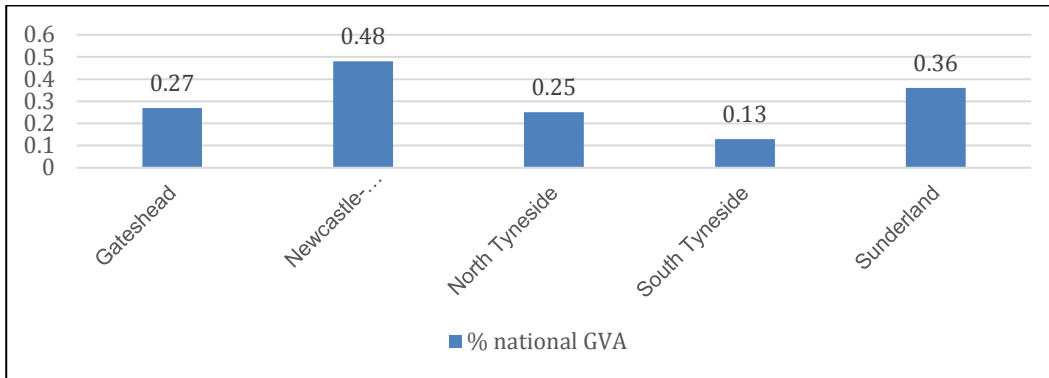
The usual measure of business productivity is the Gross Value Added, which is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. The figures for Tyne & Wear are:

**Table 41 - Regional gross value added (income approach) at current basic prices, 2015<sup>85</sup>**

Area	Gross Value Added (£m)	GVA per head (£)	Growth in GVA on year (%)	Growth in GVA per head on year (%)	Share of national GVA
Tyne & Wear	23,969	21,147	3.8	3.6	1.47
North East	49,677	18,927	3	2.8	3.07
England	1,433,164	26,159	3	2.1	100

From this it can be seen that the Tyne & Wear economy is characterised by low productivity. This is likely due to a combination of a lack of high value jobs and the skilled workers needed to take them up.

Drilling down to local authority level, the position of Newcastle as the engine of the regional economy is very apparent:



### 10.3 Employment by sector

The sector they are in, and hours worked can have a big influence on the terms and conditions an employee receives. Table 26 shows the split of public / private and full-time / part-time workers in Tyne & Wear.

Table 42 - Employees by public / private sector<sup>86</sup>

	Full time employees			Part time employees			Total employees		
	Public	Private	All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private	All
Tyne & Wear	16%	56%	72%	7%	23%	30%	22%	78%	100%
UK	11%	58%	69%	7%	24%	31%	18%	82%	100%

More people work in the public sector in the NE region than the UK average, and this is also the case in Tyne & Wear. Much has been said about the need for the sub-region to develop an economy that is less dependent on the public sector. In most parts of the UK, the proportion of people working in the public sector fell between 2010 and 2015, but in Tyne & Wear there has been a large variation between local authorities: in South Tyneside and Sunderland it fell markedly, whilst elsewhere the fall was below the national average and in North Tyneside it even underwent a small increase.

Table 43 – change in size of public sector employment<sup>87</sup>

	% employees 2015	Change since 2010
Gateshead	25.81	-0.35
Newcastle	37.96	-0.43
North Tyneside	27.62	1.78
South Tyneside	32.01	-10.43
Sunderland	30.71	-10.13
Tyne & Wear	31.95	-3.39
Great Britain	26.81	-8.63

If further austerity measures lead to significant losses of these relatively good quality jobs in more areas of the sub-region, the impact on the local economy could be significant.

Is the private sector growing to take up the slack as public sector employment falls? The chart below<sup>88</sup> shows the rate of businesses registering for VAT each year per 100,000 of the population, which is an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. It suggests that there are some grounds for optimism on this issue.



### 10.4 Industries

The table below shows the balance between the different industries that make up the Tyne & Wear economy.

**Table 44: % of all enterprises within industry**

	GB	Tyne & Wear	% Difference from GB
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.2	.9	-4.3
Public administration and defence	.3	.1	+2
Hotels and restaurants	5.8	9.3	+3.5
Motor trade	2.9	3.3	+4
Retail	7.5	10	+2.5
Production	5.7	7	+1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.6	7.7	+1.1
Construction	11.7	12.1	+4
Transport and storage	3.7	3	-.7
Health	4.4	5.3	+.9
Business administration and support	8.3	7.6	-.7
Education	1.7	1.9	+2
Property	3.6	3.5	-.1
Professional, scientific and technical	18.2	17	-1.2
Wholesale	4	3.6	-.4
Digital economy	8.6	6.2	-2.4
Finance and insurance	2.1	1.7	-.4
Information and communications	8.3	6	-2.3

From this it can be seen that there is a challenge in terms of developing a more balanced local economy. Developing those higher-value, knowledge driven businesses at the bottom of the table is clearly important.

### 10.5 Enterprise and self-employment

Injecting entrepreneurial dynamism into the economy, and promoting self-employment is a priority for Tyne & Wear. Small businesses can be the life blood of local communities, as anyone who has seen the impact of boarded up shops can attest. More than ¾ of 11-18 year olds say they would like to start their own business, and nationally 400,000 over 50's plan to do the same. Self-employment has risen in Tyne & Wear from a low base. The only problem is that it has also risen across the country, and by more. It is possible that Tyne & Wear will fall further behind.

For many in Tyne & Wear the prospect of self-employment is a daunting one, especially given communities' traditional dependence on large employers. The social enterprise movement – focused on businesses with a social or environmental mission - is one route into self-employment that could help foster the area's latent entrepreneurial spirit.

### **Potential roles for philanthropy**

- Individual skill development is one of the keys to Northumberland's future prosperity. Encouraging young people to take an interest in business development, and subjects relevant to the knowledge economy, is vital. Philanthropy is already adding value to the work of partners in the public and private sectors on this.
- As the Tyne & Wear economy changes some communities and individuals may be badly affected by the loss of public sector jobs. Philanthropy can support the people affected by supporting interventions that help people into new forms of employment or self-employment. Supporting social enterprise may be a particular focus for philanthropic intervention.
- Part of the task of developing the Tyne & Wear economy will be to attract inward investment. A vibrant community and cultural sector is part of the offer that will make the sub-region an attractive proposition for skilled workers and companies from outside the region.

## Glossary

BME	Black and minority ethnic (used to refer to members of non-white communities in the UK)
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government. The Department for Communities and Local Government's job is to create great places to live and work, and to give more power to local people to shape what happens in their area.
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport. A governmental department responsible for protecting and promoting the UK's cultural and artistic heritage and helping businesses and communities to grow by investing in innovation.
Decile	When data is sorted by value it can be split into equal parts. If split into ten, each equal part is a decile (if split into four, each is a quartile). With scores, the first decile is the highest scoring 10% and the tenth is the lowest. Being in the first decile may be bad (if the score is for deprivation), or good (e.g. if it is for natural beauty).
Domain	One of the themes used to organise and report on data in the Index of Multiple Deprivation and similar datasets.
Fuel poverty	A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) and were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official <i>poverty</i> line.
IDACI	Income deprivation affecting children index – one of the additional indices created as part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.
IDAOP	Income deprivation affecting older people index – one of the additional indices created as part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.
IMD	See Index of Multiple Deprivation.
Index of Multiple Deprivation	A UK government quantitative study of deprived areas in English local councils. The 2015 version covers seven domains – income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, living environment which are reported on separately and combined into the overall IMD score and ranks.
LGBTQ	Acronym that stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Queer, and is used to designate a community of people whose sexual or gender identities can create shared political and social concerns.
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area is a geographic area designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Each LSOA covers 4-6 output areas, and includes a population of around 1,500 people.
Poverty line	The Child Poverty Action Group sets the poverty line in the UK at 60 per cent of the median UK household income. In other words, if a household's income is less than 60 per cent of this average, CPAG considers them to be living in poverty.
Severe and multiple disadvantage	Severe and multiple disadvantage (SMD) occurs when someone faces multiple, often related and mutually reinforcing issues which create a high degree of exclusion from society and lead to high levels of stigma. The four issues that are most often found together are offending, substance misuse, homelessness and mental health problems.

SMD	See severe and multiple disadvantage.
Social exclusion	Social exclusion refers to the way in which individuals or communities are systematically excluded from accessing rights, services, or opportunities that are normally available to people, and which are fundamental to social integration



## References

- 1 **CASE/ LSE (2015)** at <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/WP11.pdf>
- 2 **IFS (2015)** at <https://www.ifs.org.uk/uploads/publications/comms/R107.pdf>
- 3 **Trussell Trust (2017)**, <https://www.trusselltrust.org/news-and-blog/latest-stats/end-year-stats/#fy-2011-2012> accessed 10/7/17 12:41
- 4 <http://www.foodaidnetwork.org.uk/> 4/9/17
- 5 <https://fullfact.org/> 4/9/17
- 6 **Lankelly Chase (2015)** *Hard Edges – Mapping SMD 2015*, downloaded from: <http://lankellychase.org.uk/multiple-disadvantage/publications/hard-edges/> 7/7/17, 10:00
- 7 **Dept of Communities and Local Government (2015)** *English Indices of multiple deprivation*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>, 31/5/17 07:20
- 8 **Dept of Communities and Local Government (2015)** *English Indices of multiple deprivation*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>, 31/5/17 07:20
- 9 **Dept of Communities and Local Government (2015)** *English Indices of multiple deprivation*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>, 31/5/17 07:20
- 10 **Dept of Communities and Local Government (2015)** *English Indices of multiple deprivation*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>, 31/5/17 07:20
- 11 **Money Advice Service (2013)** *Personalising the debt sector – a segmentation of the over-indebted population*, downloaded from: [https://mascdn.azureedge.net/cms/personalising-the-debt-sector-a-segmentation-of-the-over-indebted-population\\_november2013.pdf](https://mascdn.azureedge.net/cms/personalising-the-debt-sector-a-segmentation-of-the-over-indebted-population_november2013.pdf) 16/7/17 10:03
- 12 **Grant Thornton Place Analytics**. The figures are from NOMIS (May 2016 ).
- 13 [www.northumberland.gov.uk](http://www.northumberland.gov.uk) accessed 5/9/17
- 14 **Guardian Newspaper** <https://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2011/may/18/ethnic-population-england-wales>
- 15 **ONS (2015)** *Sexual identity, UK*, downloaded from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/datasets/sexualidentityuk>, 10/7/17 14:13
- 16 <http://gt-placeanalytics.com> (subscription service). The figures are from the Business Register and Employment Survey
- 17 **ERS (2016)** *NGCV, Economic Impact Assessment, 2015 – 2016* at [www.NGCV.tv](http://www.NGCV.tv)
- 18 <http://gt-placeanalytics.com> (subscription service)
- 19 See <http://www.twhf.co.uk>
- 20 See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/taking-part-survey>
- 21 **Dept of Communities and Local Government (2015)** *English Indices of multiple deprivation*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>
- 22 **Dept of Communities and Local Government (2015)** *English Indices of multiple deprivation*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>, 31/5/17 07:20
- 23 **Grant Thornton Place Analytics**. The figures are from DEFRA [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)
- 24 **DEFRA (2017)** <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env24-fly-tipping-incidents-and-actions-taken-in-england>
- 25 **Grant Thornton Place Analytics**. The figures are from the Home Office <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub>
- 26 **Evening Chronicle (July 2016)** <http://www.chroniclelive.co.uk/news/north-east-news/recorded-crime-rates-soar-across-11648139>
- 27 **2015-2016 Annual Report, Vera Baird, Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumberland** at <http://www.northumbria-pcc.gov.uk/v2/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Northumbria-PCC-Annual-Report-2015-16.pdf>
- 28 **Grant Thornton Place Analytics**. The figures are from ONS
- 29 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-adult-reoffending-january-2013-december-2013>
- 30 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2015-to-2016>
- 31 [www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk](http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk)
- 32 <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk>
- 33 **Crime Survey for England & Wales** at <http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/>
- 34 **ONS (2015)** at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasinenglandandwalesreferencetable1>
- 35 **NHS (2011)**, <https://www.nhs.uk/news/diabetes/claims-of-24000-excess-deaths-from-diabetes/>

- <sup>36</sup> **Grant Thornton Place Analytics (subscription service)** <http://gt-placeanalytics.com> The figures are from ONS and Public Health England
- <sup>37</sup> **ONS (2016)** *Personal well-being estimates geographical breakdown*, downloaded from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/datasets/personalwellbeingestimatesgeographicalbreakdown> 4/7/16 10:58
- <sup>38</sup> **NHS (2016)** <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB19295/HSE2014-ch2-mh-prob.pdf>
- <sup>39</sup> <http://www.chroniclive.co.uk/news/north-east-news/half-aids-sufferers-north-east-8776900>
- <sup>40</sup> **Public Health England (2017)** <http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/>
- <sup>41</sup> **Public Health England (2017)** <http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/>
- <sup>42</sup> **Local Government Association** <http://lginform.local.gov.uk>
- <sup>43</sup> **NOMIS Labour Market Profiles** <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157067/report.aspx>
- <sup>44</sup> **NOMIS Labour Market Profiles** <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157067/report.aspx>
- <sup>45</sup> **Grant Thornton Place Analytics (subscription service)** <http://gt-placeanalytics.com> The figures are from The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) via NOMIS
- <sup>46</sup> **Office of National Statistics (2016)**, *Annual population survey*, from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk> 20/6/17 10:03
- <sup>47</sup> **Grant Thornton Analytics**, the data is from NOMIS
- <sup>48</sup> **Grant Thornton Analytics**, the data is from the *IMD Employment Score (2015)*
- <sup>49</sup> **Grant Thornton Analytics**, the data is from the annual population survey
- <sup>50</sup> *NEET Data by Local Authority* at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-data-by-local-authority-2012-16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education-employment-or-training>
- <sup>51</sup> **Grant Thornton Analytics**, the data is from NOMIS
- <sup>52</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/datasets/2011censusanalysisethnicityandthelabourmarket>
- <sup>53</sup> **ONS** <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>
- <sup>54</sup> **Grant Thornton Place Analytics (subscription service)** <http://gt-placeanalytics.com>
- <sup>55</sup> **Grant Thornton Place Analytics (subscription service)** <http://gt-placeanalytics.com>
- <sup>56</sup> **Dept for Communities and Local Government (2016)** *Local housing statistics, year ending March 2015*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-authority-housing-data#2014-to-2015> 4/7/17 12:30
- <sup>57</sup> **Dept for Communities and Local Government (2017)** *Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies> 1/6/17 10:00
- <sup>58</sup> **Valuation Office Agency (2015)** *Private rental market statistics - May 2015*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/private-rental-market-statistics-may-2015>
- <sup>59</sup> See for example, <http://www.itv.com/news/tyne-tees/2017-02-09/north-east-councils-failing-to-protect-private-rental-tenants-over-poor-living-conditions/> and <https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201314/cmselect/cmcomloc/50/50iii106.htm>
- <sup>60</sup> **Dept for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy** *Fuel Poverty Statistics* <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics>
- <sup>61</sup> **Dept for Communities and Local Government (2016)** *Local authorities' action under the homelessness provisions of the 1985 and 1996 Housing Acts (financial year)*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness#homelessness-summary-local-authority-level-tables> 11/6/17 12:31
- <sup>62</sup> **Youth Homeless North East** *Survey Report 2015* at <https://www.yhne.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/YHNE-Survey-Report-2015-3.pdf>
- <sup>63</sup> **Northern Rock Foundation (2014)** *Sex Markets in Teesside*.
- <sup>64</sup> **Butler, P (2017)** *Number of rough sleepers in England rises for sixth successive year*, Guardian, accessed at: <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/jan/25/number-of-rough-sleepers-in-england-rises-for-sixth-successive-year> 31/5/17 22:30
- <sup>65</sup> **Dept for Education (2016)**, *Education Provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2016*, Office of National Statistics, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/education-provision-children-under-5-years-of-age-january-2017>
- <sup>66</sup> **Dept for Education (2016)**, *Education Provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2016*, Office of National Statistics, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/education-provision-children-under-5-years-of-age-january-2016> 20/6/17 07:42
- <sup>67</sup> **Dept for Education (2016)**, *National Curriculum Assessments: key stage 2, 2016 (revised)*, Office for National Statistics, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-curriculum-assessments-key-stage-2-2016-revised>

- <sup>68</sup> **Dept for Education (2017)** *Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England: 2015 to 2016*, Office for National Statistics, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/revised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2015-to-2016> 3/6/17 10:32
- <sup>69</sup> **Dept for Education (2016)** *Pupil absence in schools in England: 2014 to 2015, Local Authority Tables*, ONS, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/pupil-absence-in-schools-in-england-2014-to-2015> 28/6/17, 11:52
- <sup>70</sup> **Kershaw, A (2012)** *Truant pupils miss 3.7m school days*, Independent, downloaded from: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/education/education-news/truant-pupils-miss-37m-school-days-7851065.html>, 30/6/17 13:16
- <sup>71</sup> **Morrissey, B (2015)** *What to do if your child is playing truant*, downloaded from: <http://www.safekids.co.uk/what-do-if-your-child-playing-truant.html> 30/6/17 13:21
- <sup>72</sup> **Dept for Education (2012)** *Improving attendance at school*, accessed from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/improving-attendance-at-school>, 6/7/17 15:33
- <sup>73</sup> **Dept for Education (2011)** *New data highlights true picture of school absence*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-data-highlights-true-picture-of-school-absence>, 30/6/17 13:12
- <sup>74</sup> **Dept for Education (2015)** *Destinations of key stage 4 and key stage 5 pupils: 2014, Key Stage 5 local authority tables*, ONS, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/destinations-of-ks4-and-ks5-pupils-2013-to-2014> 28/6/17 12:42
- <sup>75</sup> **Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (2015)** *Free school meals by local authority: progression to higher education*, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/free-school-meals-pupil-progression-to-higher-education>
- <sup>76</sup> **Department of Education (2014)** *School and College-level Strategies to Raise Aspirations of High-achieving Disadvantaged Pupils to Pursue Higher Education Investigation* at <https://www.gov.uk>
- <sup>77</sup> **NOMIS** *Local Authority Profile, Northumberland* at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>
- <sup>78</sup> **NELEP(2014)** *Skills* <http://www.nelep.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Skills.pdf>
- <sup>79</sup> **ONS (2015)** *Measuring National Well-being: Personal Well-being in the UK, 2014 to 2015* at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/measuringnationalwellbeing/2015-09-23>
- <sup>80</sup> **Wedlock, E (2015)** *Crime and Cohesive Communities*. Home Office (2006), accessed at: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.510.6857&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- <sup>81</sup> **Grant Thornton Analytics (2017)** *Crime*, created and downloaded at: [gtplaceanalytics.org](http://gtplaceanalytics.org)
- <sup>82</sup> **Home Office (2016)** *Police recorded crime*, ONS, downloaded from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016> 4/7/16 15:26
- <sup>83</sup> See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/taking-part-survey>
- <sup>84</sup> **Chapman, T and Hunter, J (2017)** *Third Sector Trends in the North of England – a summary of key findings*, IPPR North.
- <sup>85</sup> **NOMIS (2016)** *Regional Gross Value Added 2015*, ONS, downloaded from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>
- <sup>86</sup> **Office for National Statistics (2016)** *Business Register and Employment Survey, 2015*, downloaded from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/businessregisterandemploymentsurveybresprovisionalresults/2014revisedand2015provisional> 18/5/17 14:40
- <sup>87</sup> **Office for National Statistics (2016)** *Business Register and Employment Survey*, generated from: <http://gt-placeanalytics.org/placeanalytics> 15/6/17 12:33
- <sup>88</sup> **GTA Analytics (2017)** <http://gt-placeanalytics.com> . The data is from ONS.



**Tyne & Wear's Vital Signs** was researched and written by Mark Pierce with additional material from a draft 2016 report prepared by Roger Mould, Consultant, Denton Cottage, Orchard Road, Rowlands Gill, Tyne & Wear, NE39 1DN Tel: 01207 543106 Email: [rogmould@gmail.com](mailto:rogmould@gmail.com)

**For further information on Vital Issues and Vital Signs North East** please contact Mark Pierce, Director of Community Knowledge and Funding, Community Foundation serving Tyne & Wear and Northumberland, Philanthropy House, Woodbine Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1DD. Tel: 0191 222 0945. Email: [mp@communityfoundation.org.uk](mailto:mp@communityfoundation.org.uk). Website: [www.communityfoundation.org.uk](http://www.communityfoundation.org.uk)

The Community Foundation serving Tyne & Wear and Northumberland is a registered charity (number 700510) and limited company (number 2273708).

Tyne & Wear's Vital Issues © Community Foundation Tyne & Wear and Northumberland 2017. This publication may not be reproduced in whole or part without the permission of the copyright owner.