

Ward Profile of Tynemouth Ward

The usual resident population
of Tynemouth Ward is 10,332



North Tyneside Council

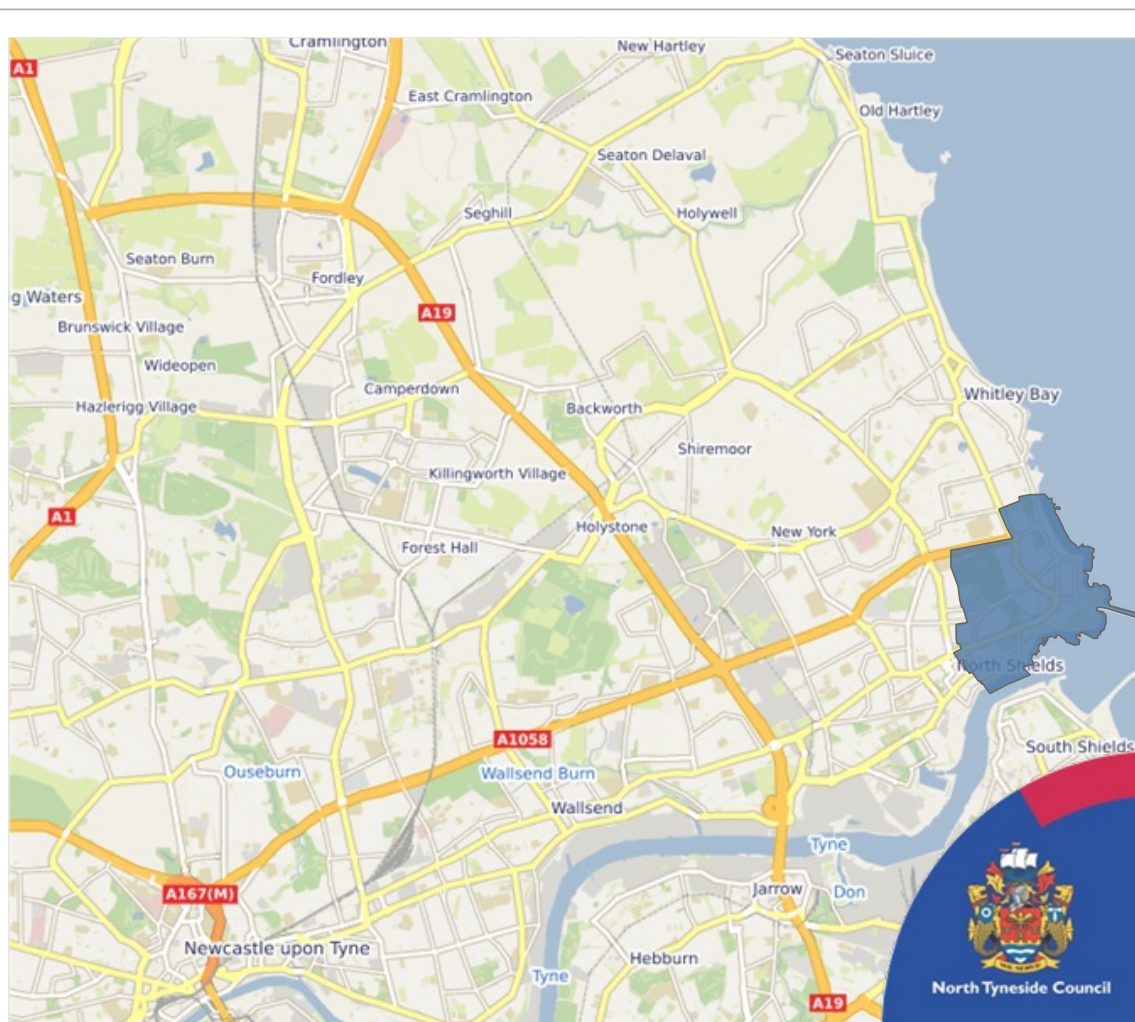
Ward Description

Tynemouth ward is situated at the south east corner of the borough and includes Tynemouth Long Sands, Tynemouth Short Sands, Tynemouth Priory, Prior's Haven, The Flats, the Fish Quay and Western Quay.

Its western boundary starts at Howard Street, includes Northumberland Square and then ends at Tynemouth Golf Course (which it includes).

The northern boundary is Beach Road and then Links Avenue where it meets its neighbouring ward, Cullercoats to the north.

To the west is Preston ward, and to the most southern west is Riverside ward.



Select Ward

Tynemouth

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Dear Reader

This document aims to provide a collection of information to give an overview of the ward. It is designed to offer quick and easy access to regularly requested data.

It is updated on an annual basis where most recent data will be provided with comparisons where appropriate.

Large elements of the information contained in this booklet has been obtained from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and is based on census data.

The reader must note that this data is based on estimates due to the nature of the census. The census is not based on a 100% response rate. In order to improve the data, statistical calculations have been carried out by ONS to provide a best estimate.

It is also possible that some data may have been swapped between areas by ONS to prevent disclosure of households with unusual characteristics. This usually applies where there are small numbers involved in the dataset.

An explanation of this can be found at the following link.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/processing-the-information/statistical-methodology/statistical-disclosure-control-for-2011-uk-census---q-a.pdf?format=hi-vis>

At the back of this document is a page with links to relevant website pages to enable further information or deeper detail of data.



Best Fit Ward



Actual Ward Boundary

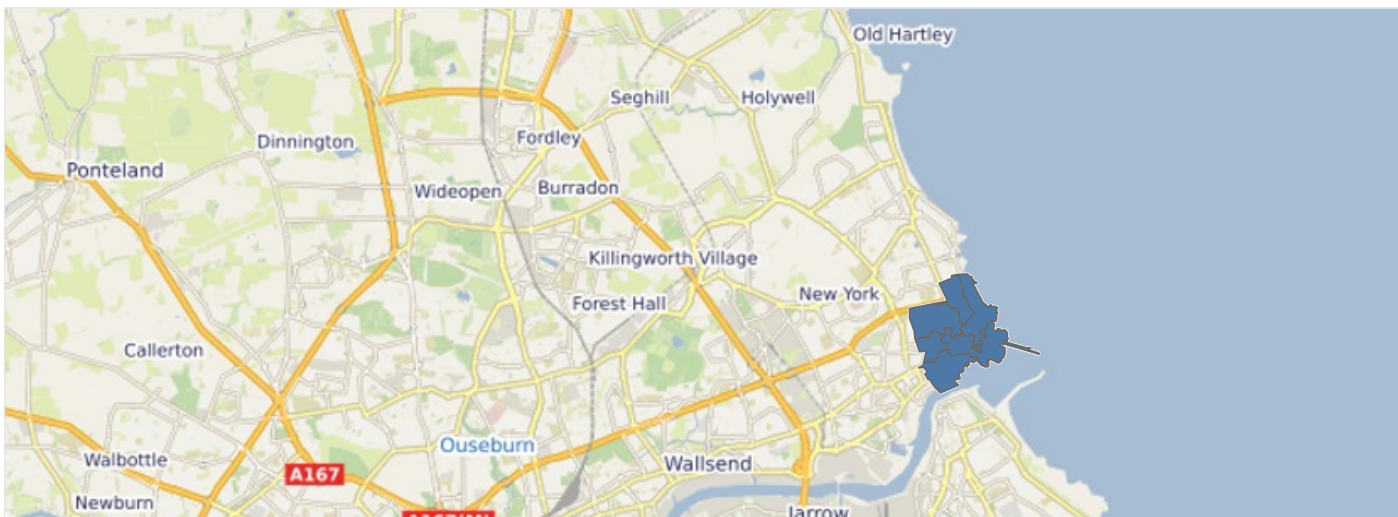


The Best Fit Ward

The first map, top left, shows the ACTUAL Ward boundary. This is the boundary used, from 10 June 2004, for the election of Ward Councillors, of which there are three for each Ward.

The second map, bottom left, shows a 'Best Fit Ward'. This is a stable geographical area that enables data not available at the ACTUAL Ward level, to be aggregated and compared.

Best Fit Ward Boundary



Best Fit Wards are created by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Further information about the methodology used can be found by following the link on the Crest above. Alternatively, there is a link address is included at the back of this workbook.

The Best Fit Ward is made up of geographies known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA's), There are 131 LSOA's in North Tyneside.

Best Fit Wards created from Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA's) do not match exactly to the ACTUAL Ward boundaries.

Contents

CONTENTS

Section	Page	Description
Introduction	1	Launch Page
	2	Introduction
	3	Best Fit Ward
	4	Contents
Our People	6	Population and Demographics
	7	Ethnicity
	8	Qualifications (Census)
	9-10	Education
	11	Health (NCMP)
Our Economy	12	Health & Wellbeing
	13	Unemployment
Our Place	14	Transport
	15	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019)
	16	Child Poverty / Child IMD (IDACI)
	17	Older People
	18	Standardised Mortality Rate (SMR)
	19-21	Household & Housing
	22	Crime
23	Local Democracy	
Appendix A	24-27	Explanation of Index of Multiple Deprivation Domains
Appendix B	28	Web Links

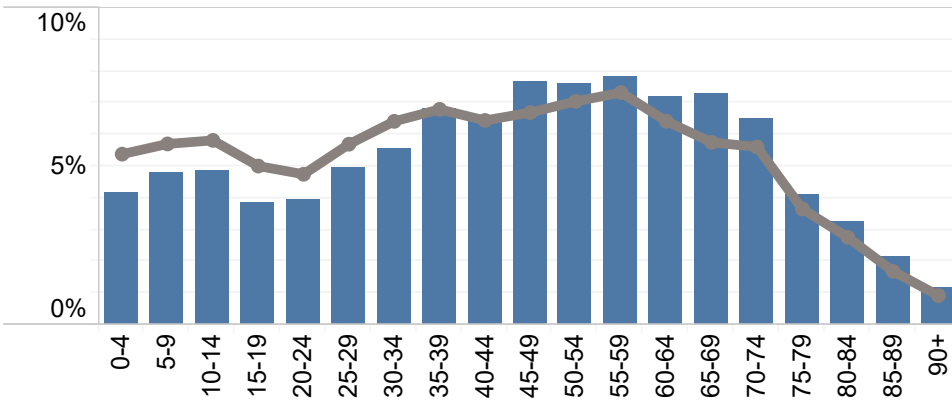
**Our
People**

6. Demographics Tynemouth Ward

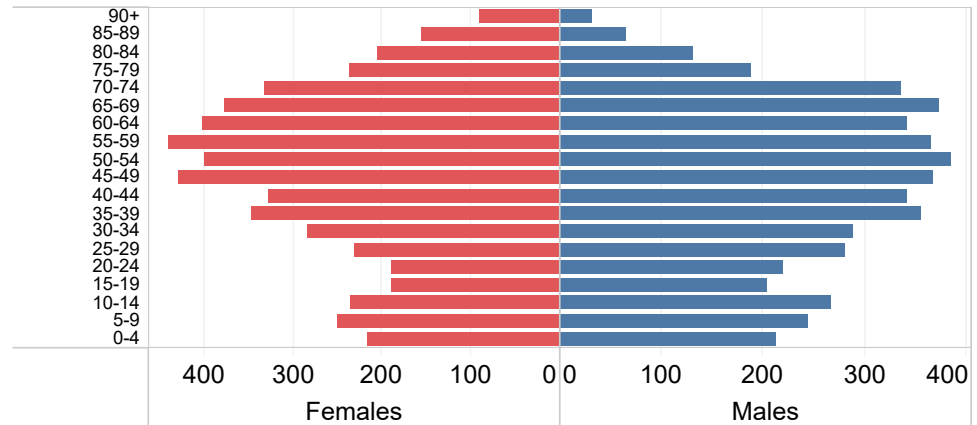


■ North Tyneside population ■ Ward population

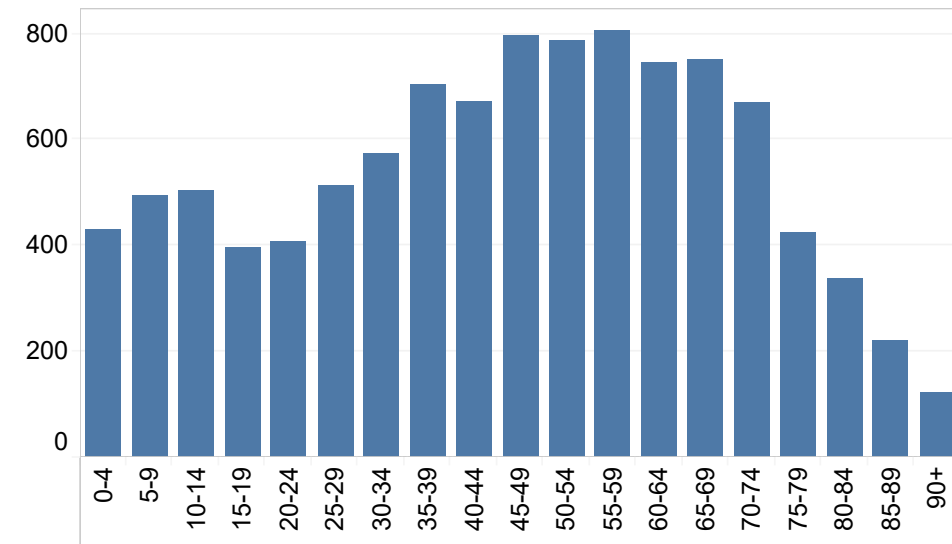
Age Group



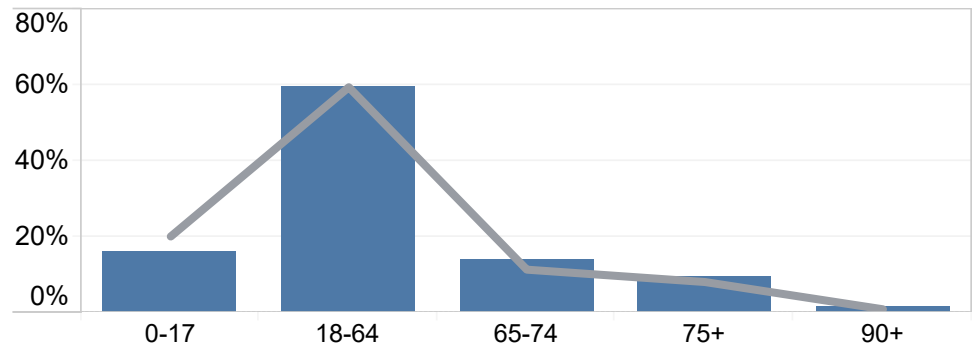
Gender Split



Age Group Profile (No. Residents)



Broad Age



	Broad AGE (group)				
	0-17	18-64	65-74	75+	90+
North Tyneside population	20.12%	59.46%	11.37%	8.12%	0.93%
Ward population	16.15%	59.45%	13.73%	9.49%	1.18%

Tynemouth

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7. Ethnicity Tynemouth Ward



The majority of the population of North Tyneside are from the ethnic group 'White British'.
North Tyneside: White British

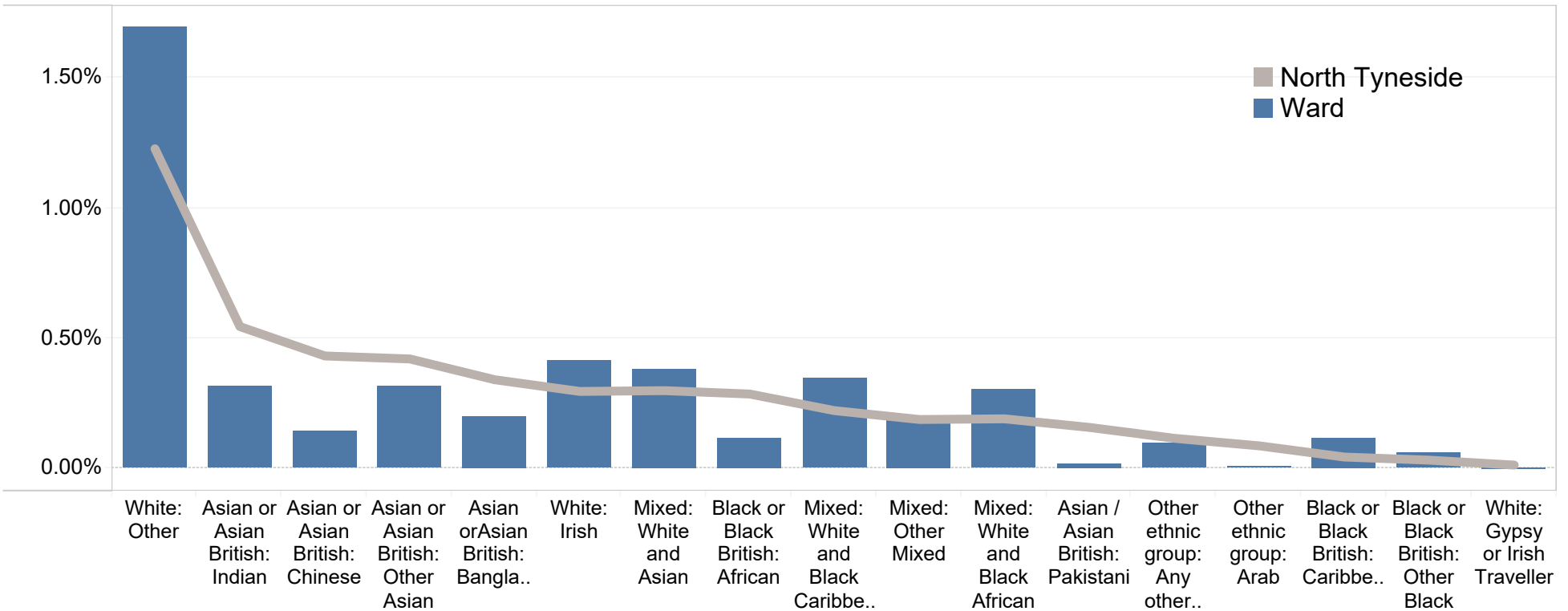
95.1%

Similarly, the majority of the residents of Tynemouth Ward are of the same group.
Tynemouth Ward: White British

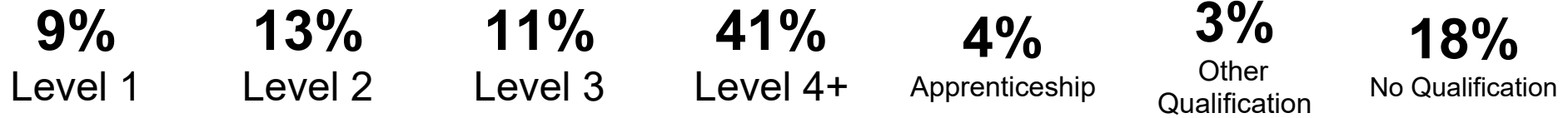
95.3%

The remainder of the population is displayed below.

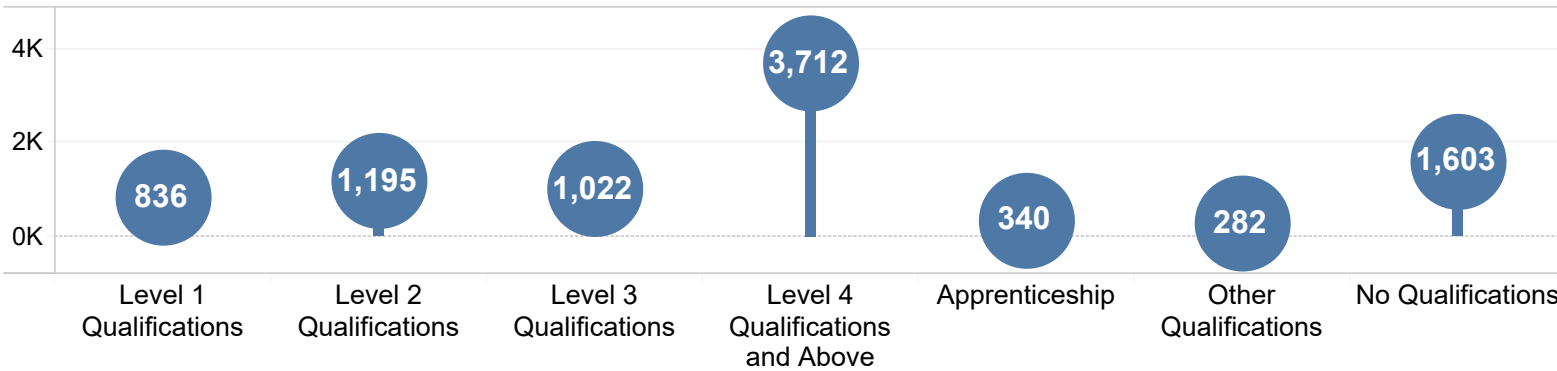
Ethnicity (%) (exc. White British)



8. Qualifications Tynemouth Ward



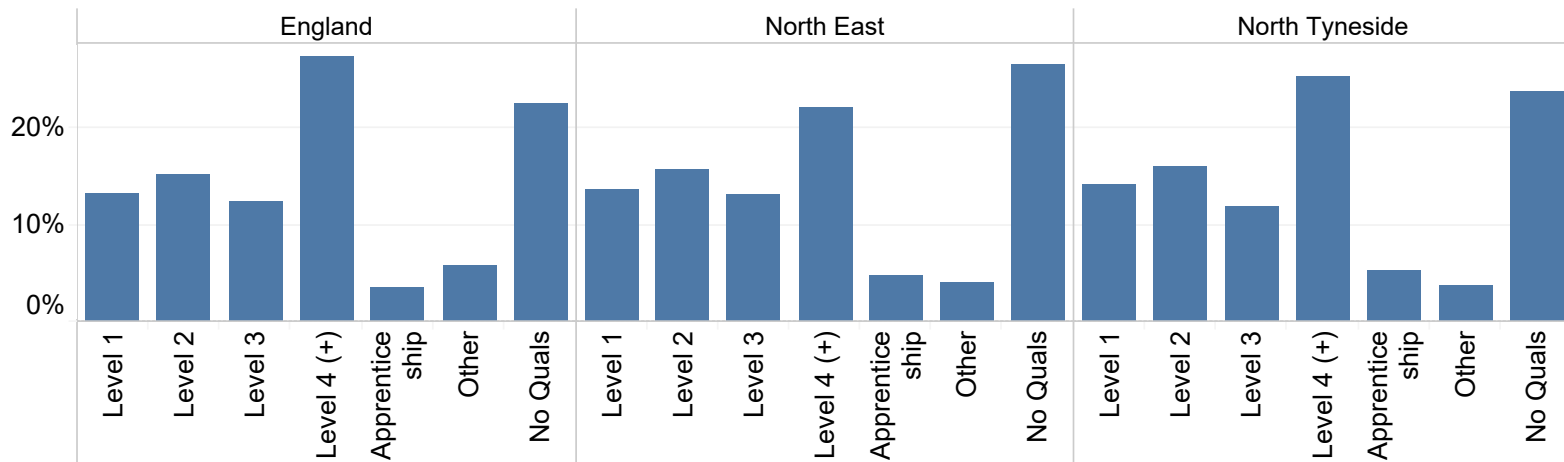
Level of Qualification (No. Residents)



Explanation of qualification levels

No qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications
Level 1 qualifications: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills
Level 2 qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma
Apprenticeship
Level 3 qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
Level 4+ qualifications: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)
Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (Not stated/ level unknown)

Regionally (% of Population)



Tynemouth

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9. Education Tynemouth Ward



Latest Ofsted Rating

School name	Overall effectiveness	Inspection Type	Date of Inspection
King Edward Primary School	Good	Short Inspection	2018-04-19
Kings Priory School	Good	Short Inspection	2019-03-07
Southlands School	Good	Short Inspection	2017-04-04

Ofsted

NB Inspections are carried out at different times throughout the year - this table only shows the latest available inspection data at the time of publication.

Expected Standards

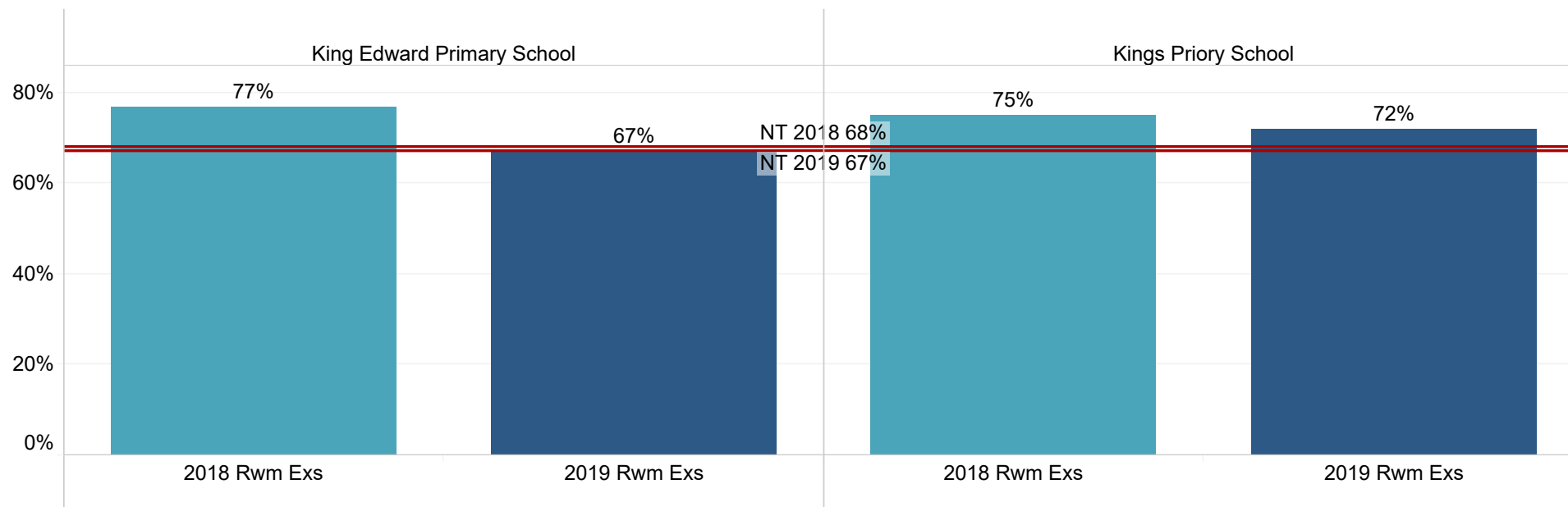
The Expected Standards indicator only relates to KS2 schools (Primary & Middle), so not all schools listed in the table to the left, will have results in the data below.

Source: Ofsted Schools Management Information (June 2022)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsteds-school-inspections-outcomes>

■ 2018 Rwm Exs ■ 2019 Rwm Exs

Expected Standards in Reading, Writing and Mathematics

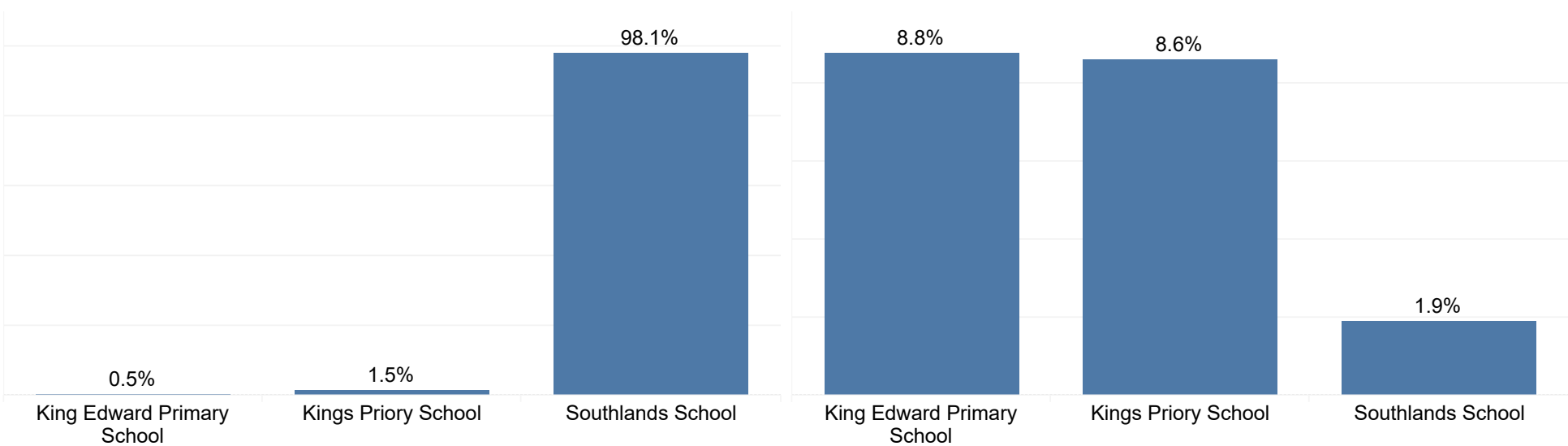


10. Education Tynemouth Ward

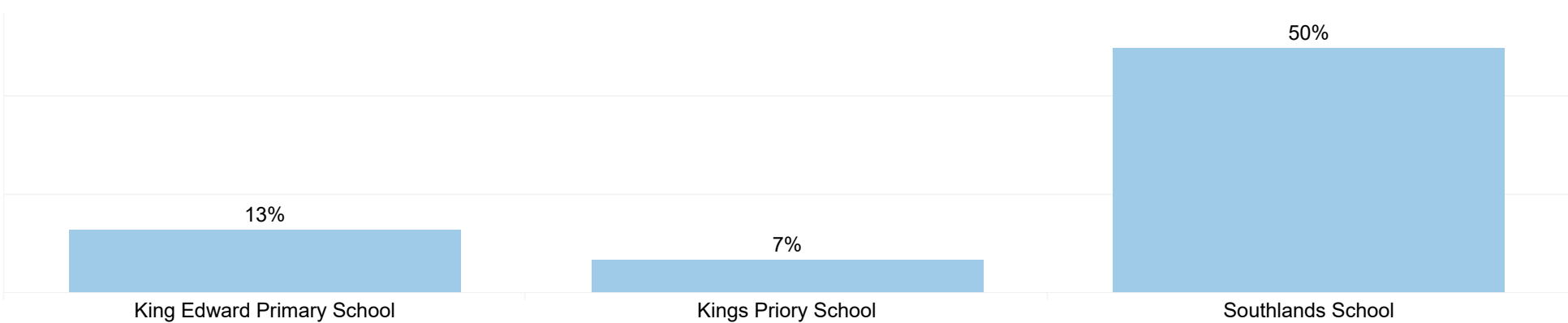


% of pupils with a Statement / Educational Health Care Plan (EHCP)

% of Pupils receiving Special Educational Needs (SEN) Support



% of Pupils Receiving Free School Meals

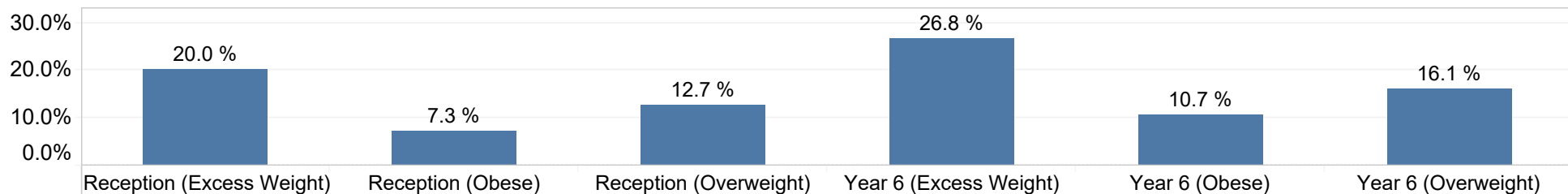


11. National Child Measurement Programme Tynemouth Ward



North Tyneside Council

National Child Measurement Programme (% of pupils)

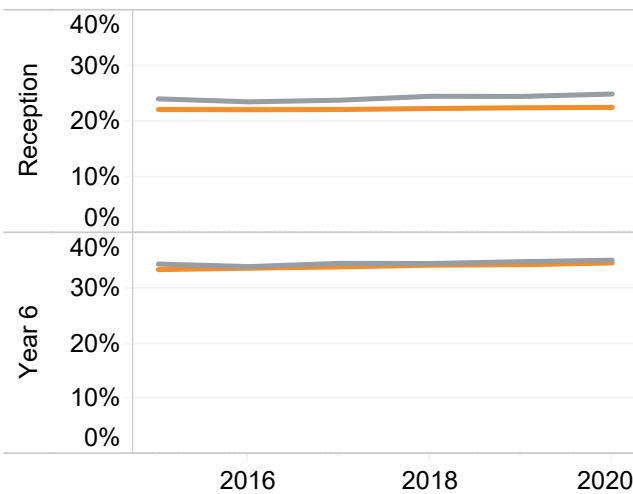


North Tyneside & England

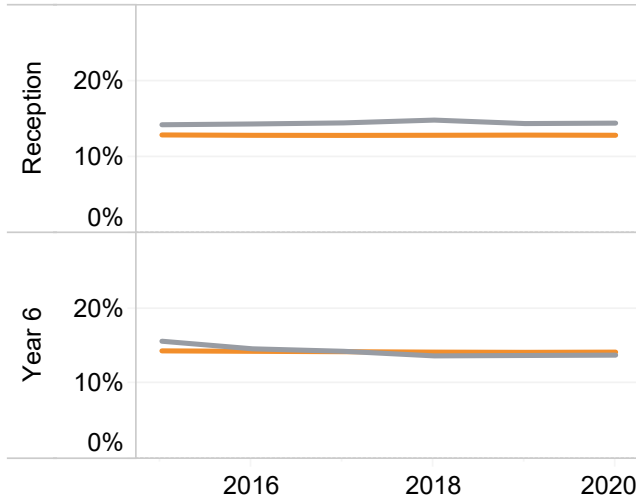
■ North Tyneside ■ England

* (Obese = Excess Weight less Overweight)

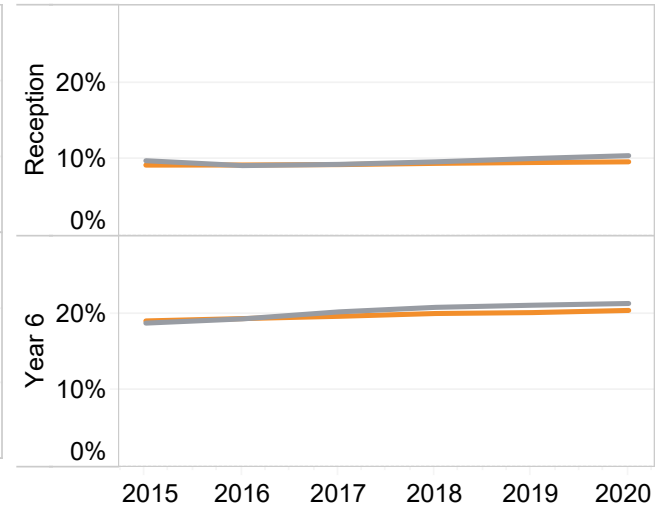
Excess Weight



Overweight



Obese*

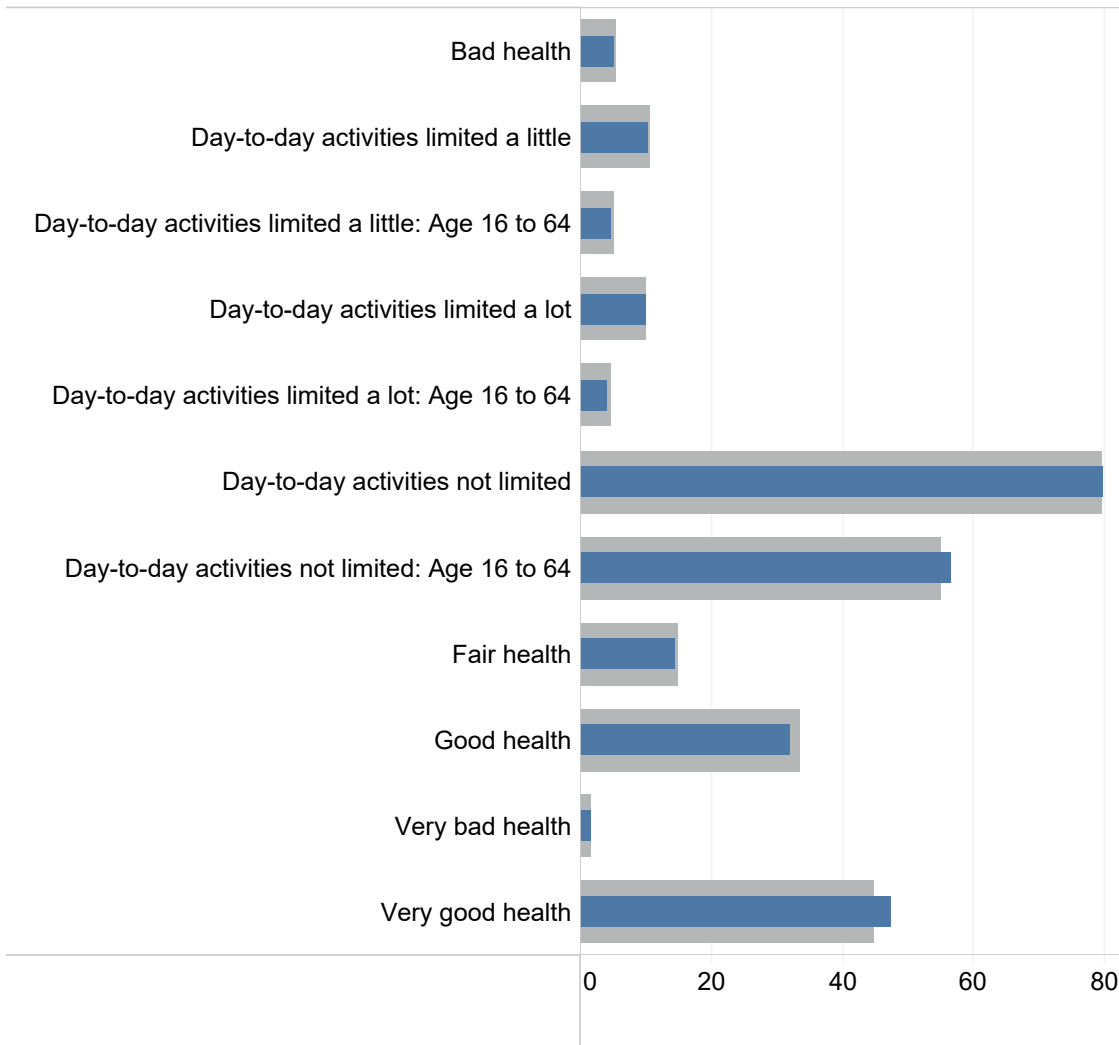


12. Health and Wellbeing

Tynemouth Ward

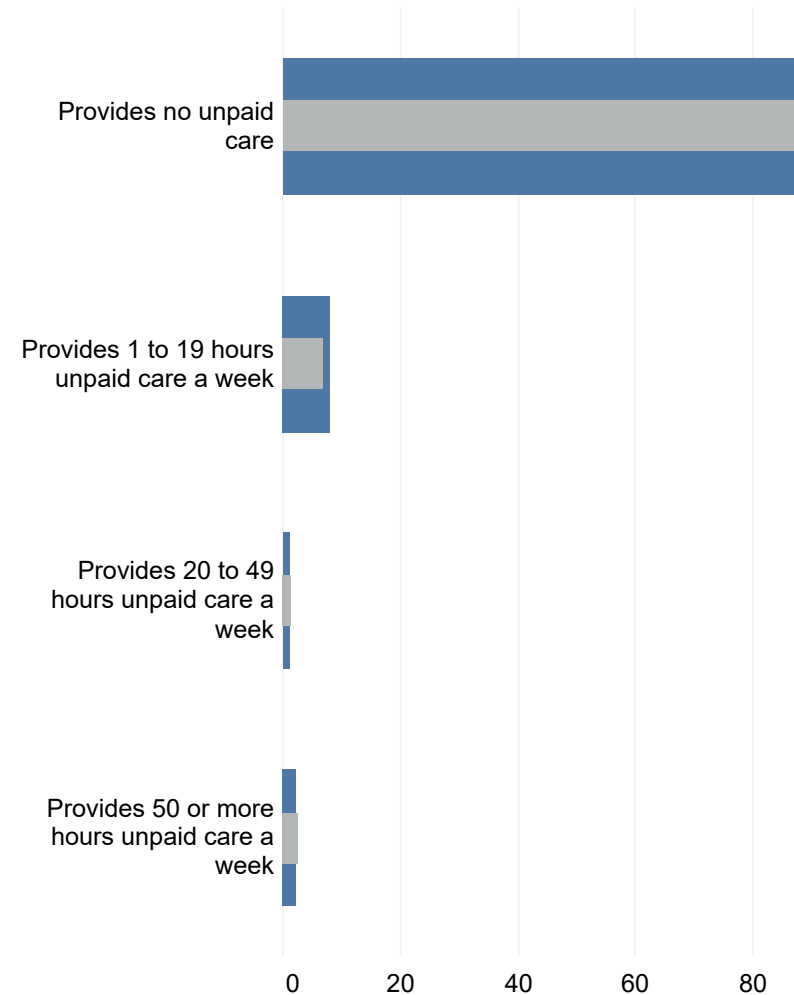


Self Reported Health (%)



Tynemouth ■ North Tyneside ■ Ward

Do You Provide any Unpaid Care (%)



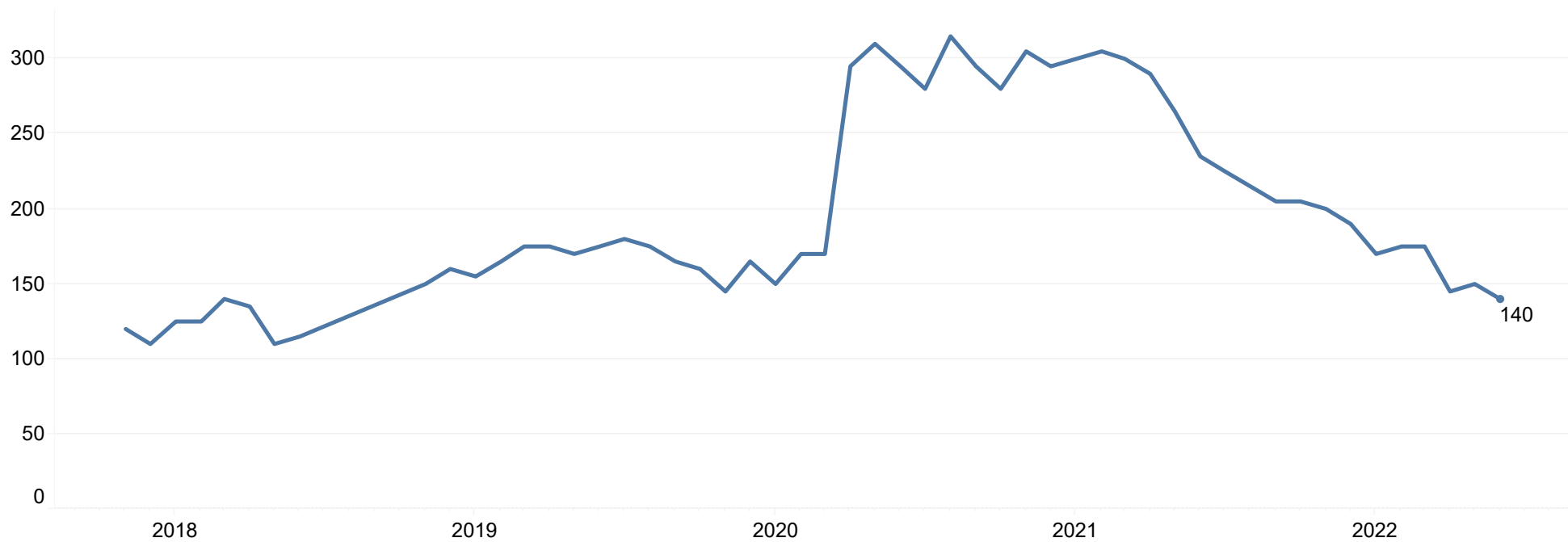
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Our Economy

13. Unemployment Tynemouth Ward



Claimant Count



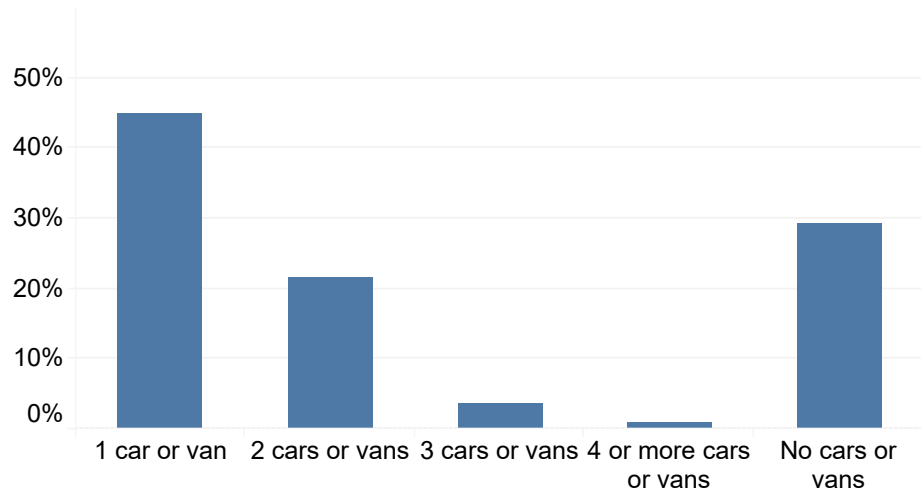
Claimant Count (latest month 1 June 2022)

Gender	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-29	Aged 30-34	Aged 35-39	Aged 40-44	Aged 45-49	Aged 50-54	Aged 55-59	Aged 60-64	Aged 65+	Total
Female	0	5	5	10	10	5	10	5	5	5	0	60
Male	0	15	5	10	5	10	5	10	10	5	5	80

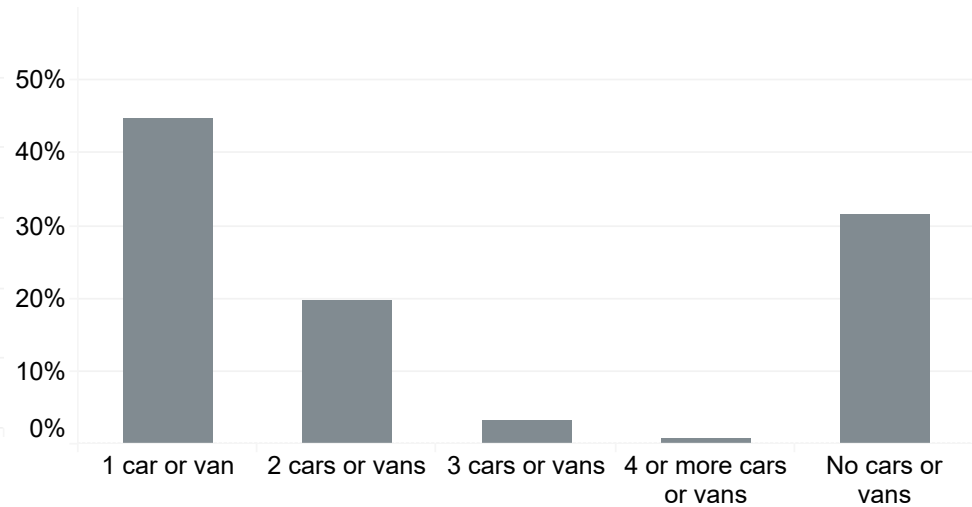
14. Transport and Travel Tynemouth Ward



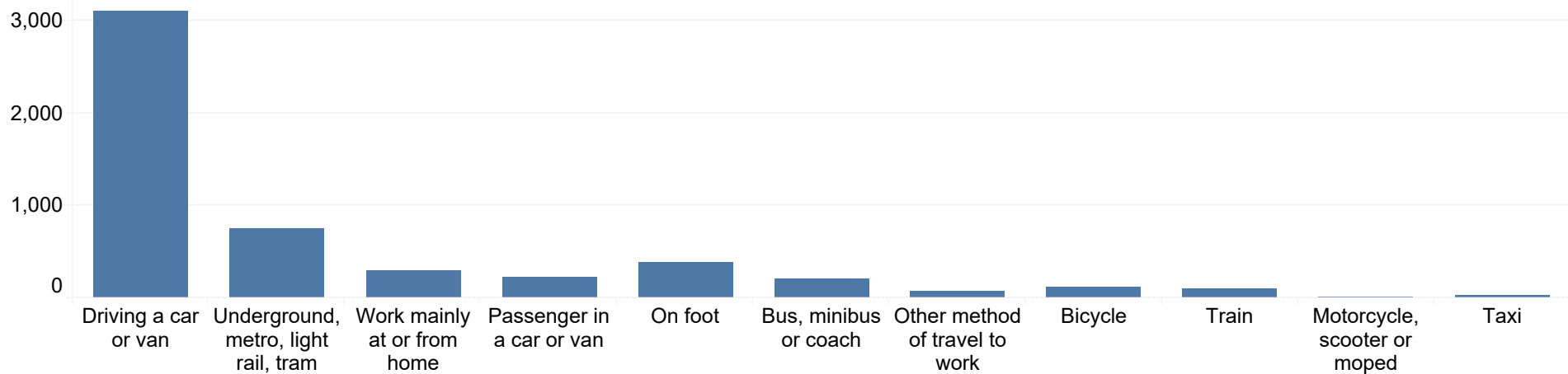
Tynemouth Ward
Access to car or van in the Household (% of Households)



North Tyneside
Access to car or van in the Household (% of Households)



Method of Travel to Work (No. Households)



Our Place

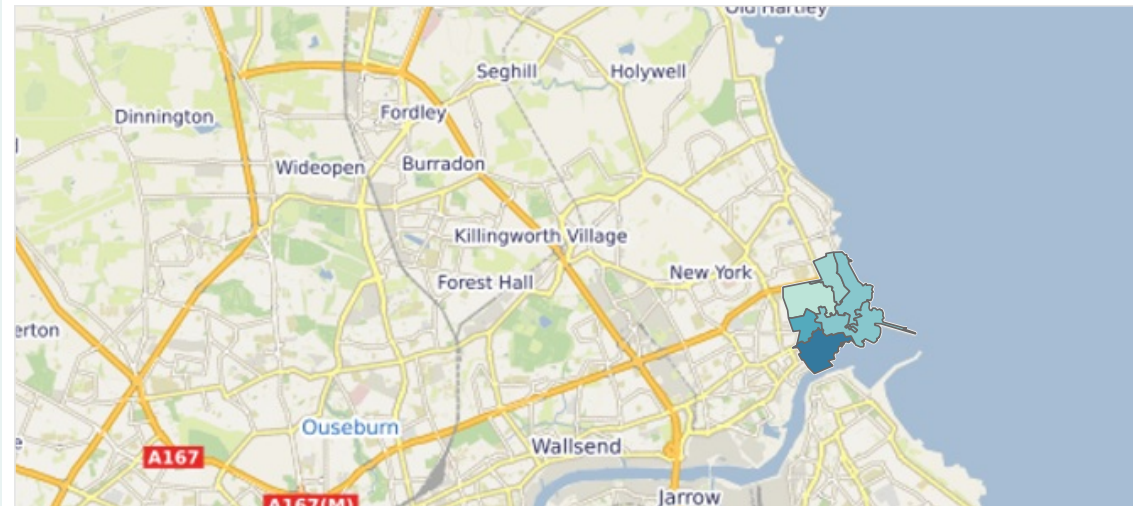
15. Index of Multiple Deprivation

Tynemouth Ward



North Tyneside Council

View Domain
IMD OVERALL



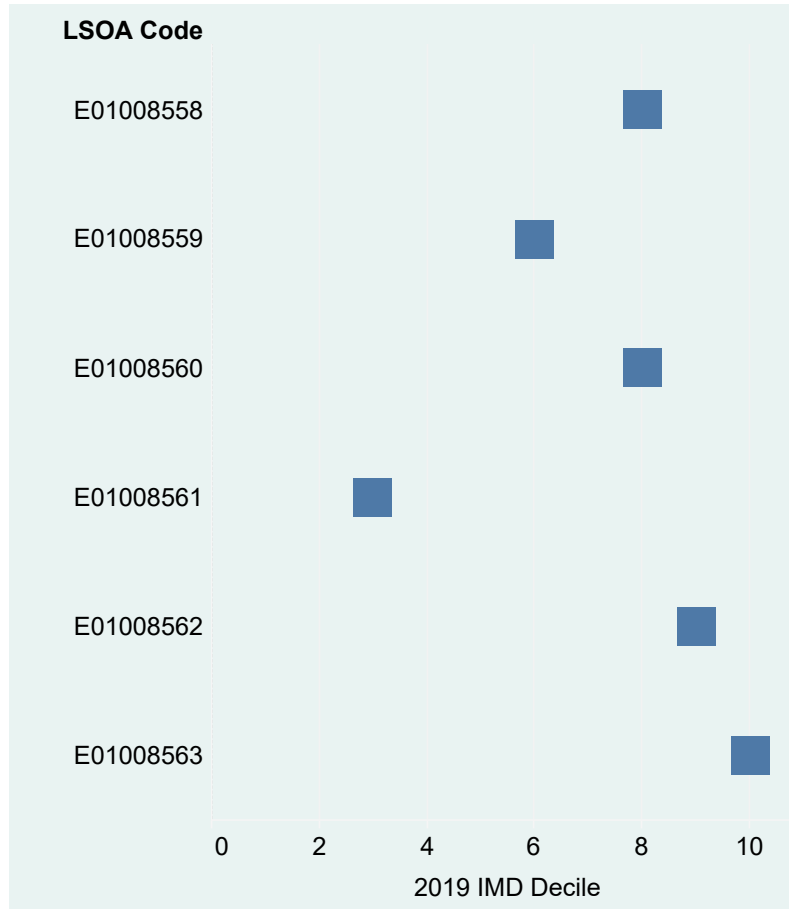
The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 are based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven domains (and sub-domains) of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. Each LSOA has an average population of 1,640 people (mid 2013 estimate).

There are 32,844 LSOA's in England; everyone is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas, 1 being classed the most deprived and 32,844 being the least.

More Information: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>



2019 IMD Decile



The total population of Tynemouth Ward is, **10,332**. Of this, **0** residents live in a neighbourhood that is in the 10% most deprived in England.

Tynemouth

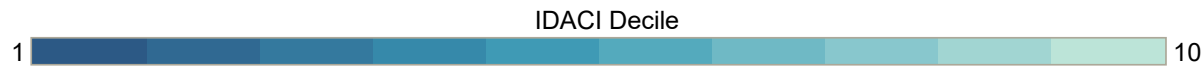
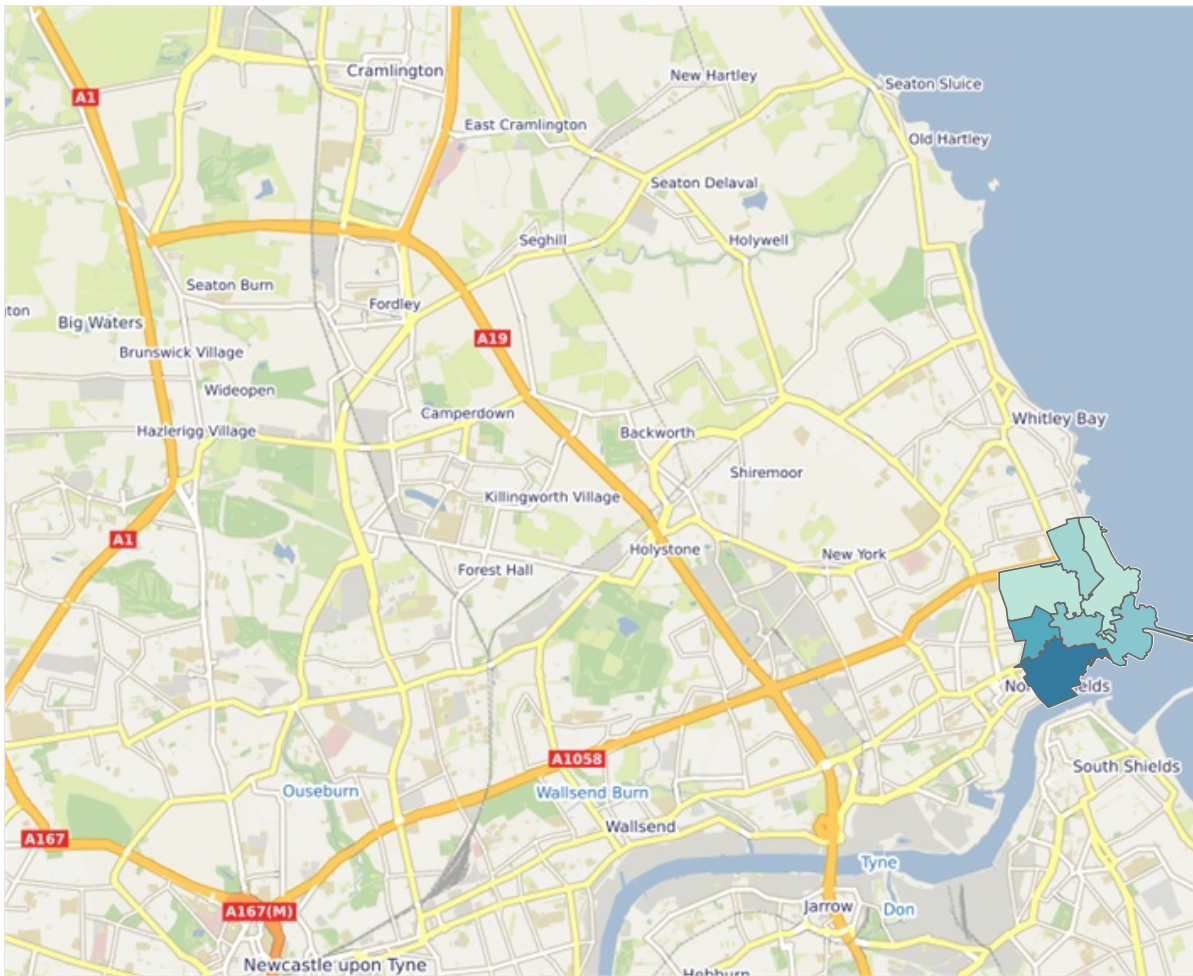
Produced by Policy, Performance & Research

16. Child Poverty

Tynemouth Ward

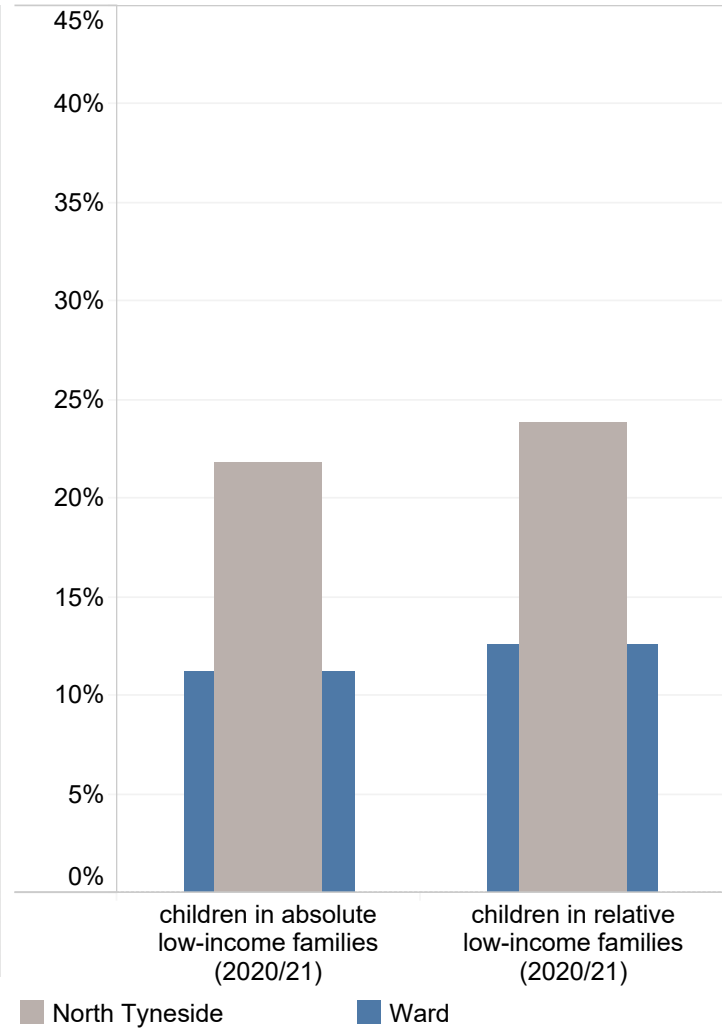


Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Tynemouth

Child Poverty (%)



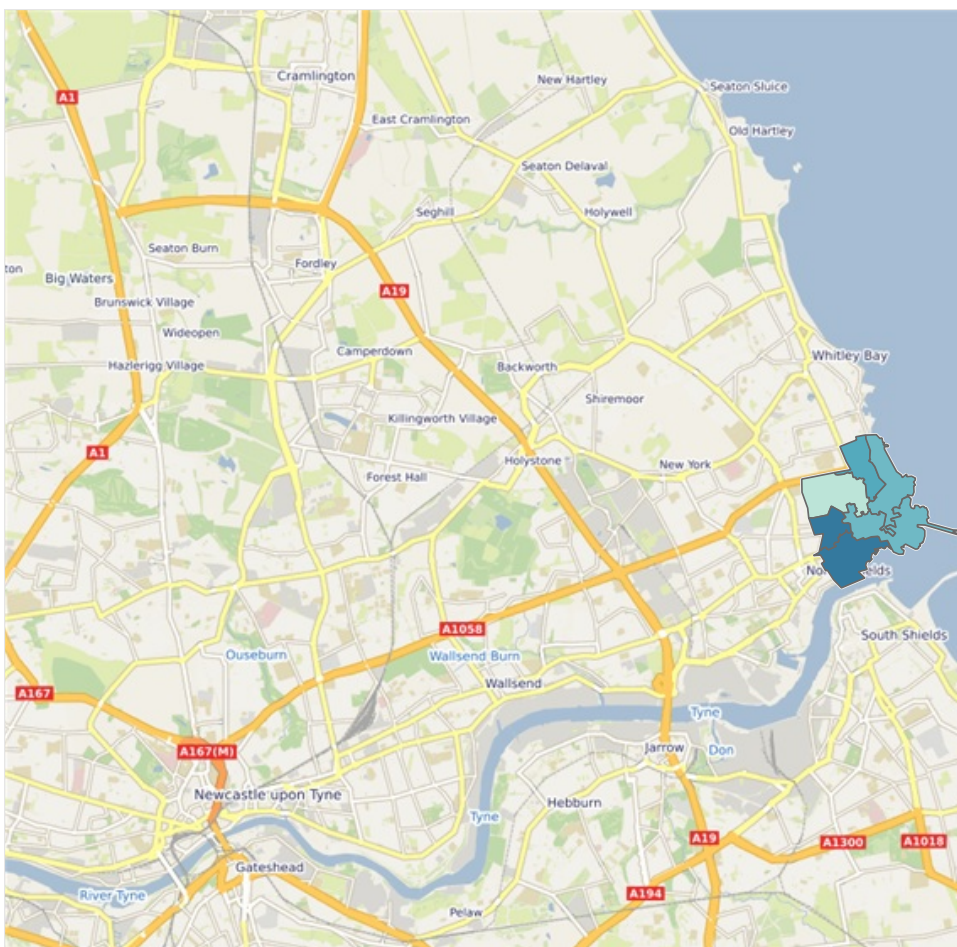
Produced by Policy, Performance & Research

17. Older People

Tynemouth Ward



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)



IMD Decile of Deprivation



Tynemouth

Life Expectancy at birth

Indicator Name	Sex	Ward	North Tyneside
Life expectancy at birth, (upper age band 90+)	Female	83.6 yrs	82.1 yrs
	Male	77.6 yrs	78.1 yrs

Premature Mortality

Indicator Name	Ward	North Tyneside
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio	116.60	116.05
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio	135.85	111.26
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	102.74	113.74
Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	116.03	115.09
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	104.84	116.35
Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	107.18	112.33
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	101.18	104.94
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio	97.66	111.19

Standardised Mortality Rate

(Observed / Expected) * 100 (a full explanation is included on the following page)

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18. Standardised Mortality Rates

As national death rates were used as the standard for the results, the SMR for England and Wales is 100.

The results for wards therefore allow their mortality experience to be compared with the national average. If an SMR is less than 100 that means the number of deaths for a ward was less than would have been expected. Conversely if an SMR is greater than 100 the number of deaths was greater than expected.

As crude rates are not helpful for comparison purposes mortality rates are often age standardised. The method used to calculate SMRs is called indirect standardisation. The SMRs presented here have been standardised using death rates for England and Wales. The national death rates in each age group (up to age 85) were used to calculate how many deaths would be expected in a particular ward given the size and age structure of its population. This gives a total number of “expected” deaths in each area. This figure is then compared with the actual number of “observed” deaths which did take place. For example, given national death rates the number of deaths in a particular ward might be expected to be 80 but only 40 were observed. The SMR is then the ratio of the observed to expected or 40 divided by 80. For presentational purposes the ratios are normally multiplied by 100.

The formula is therefore:

$$SMR = \frac{Observed}{Expected} \times 100$$

19. Household Area

Tynemouth Ward

Average Download speed

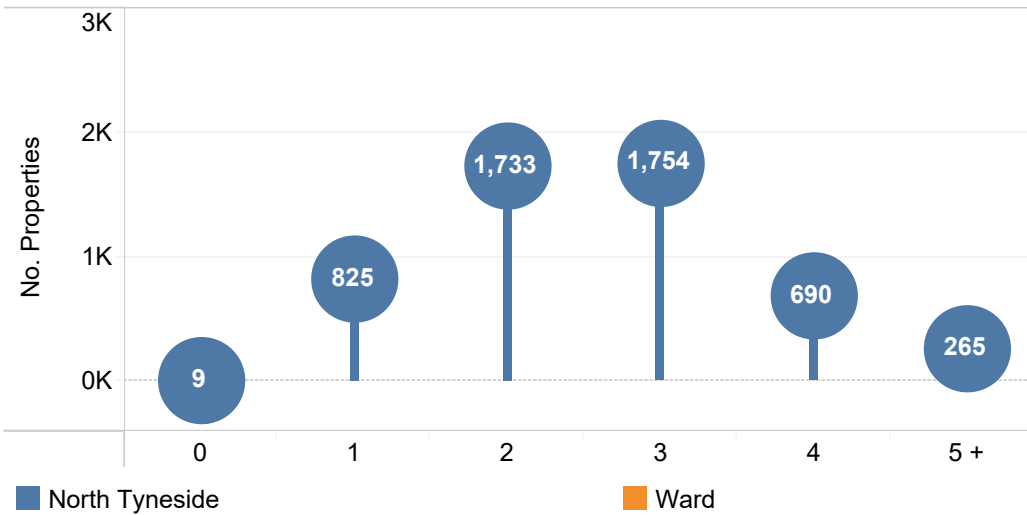
86.7 Mbit/s

Average Data Usage

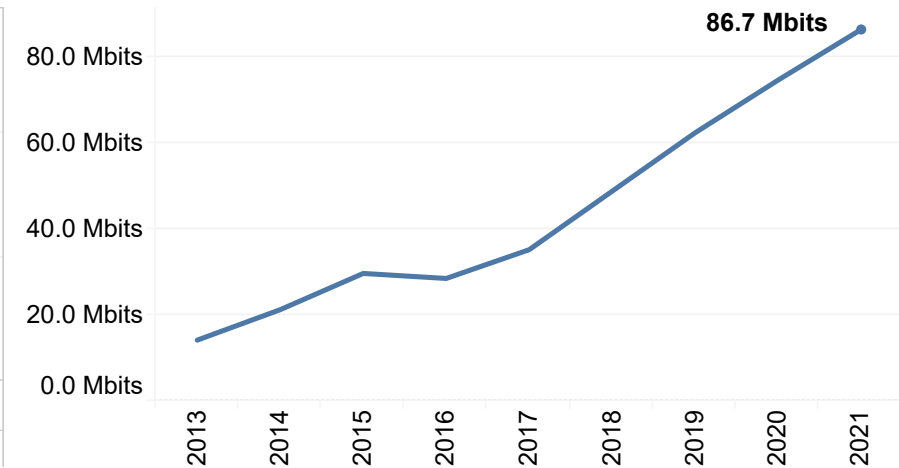
283.1 Gb



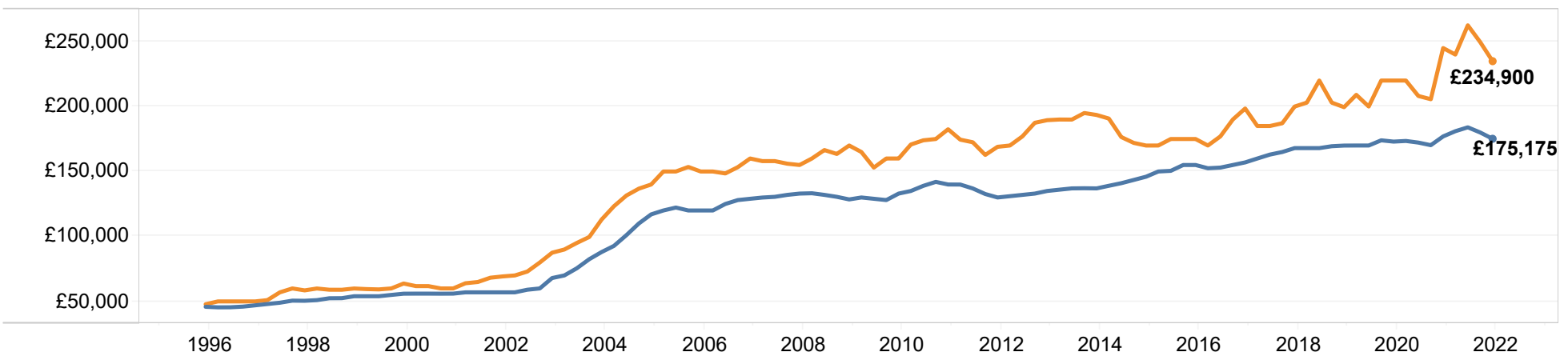
No. Bedrooms



Broadband Speed



Median House Price (Price Paid)



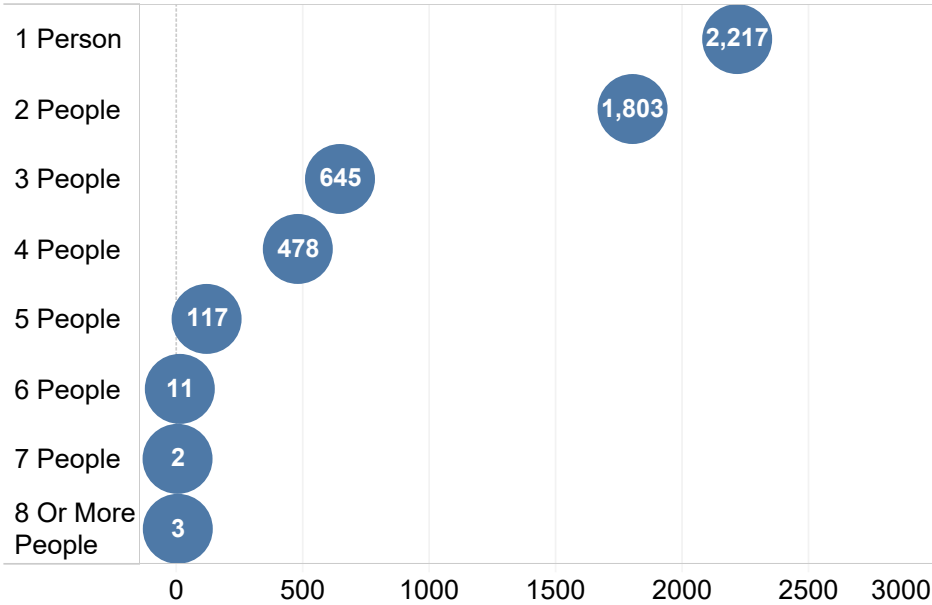
Tynemouth

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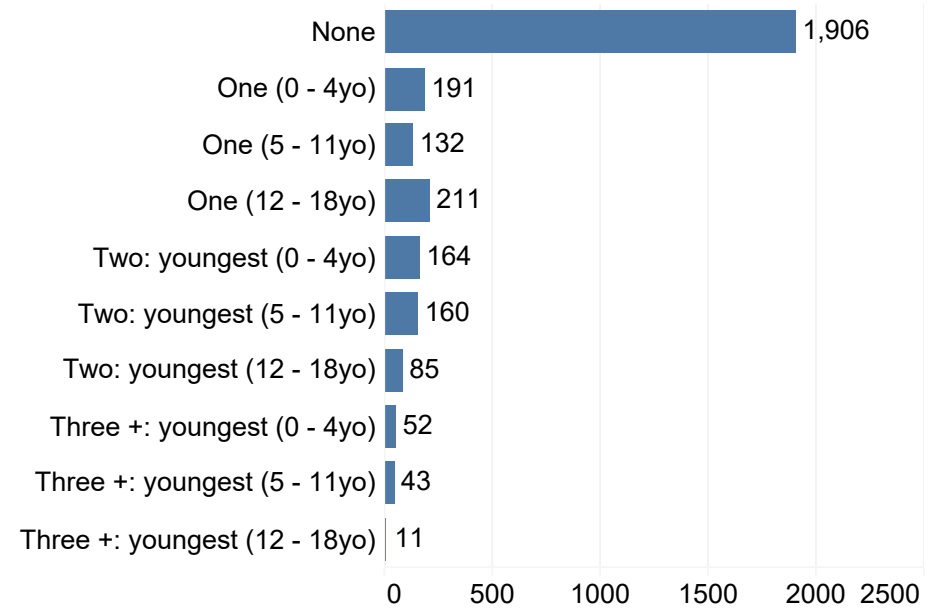
20. Household Tynemouth Ward



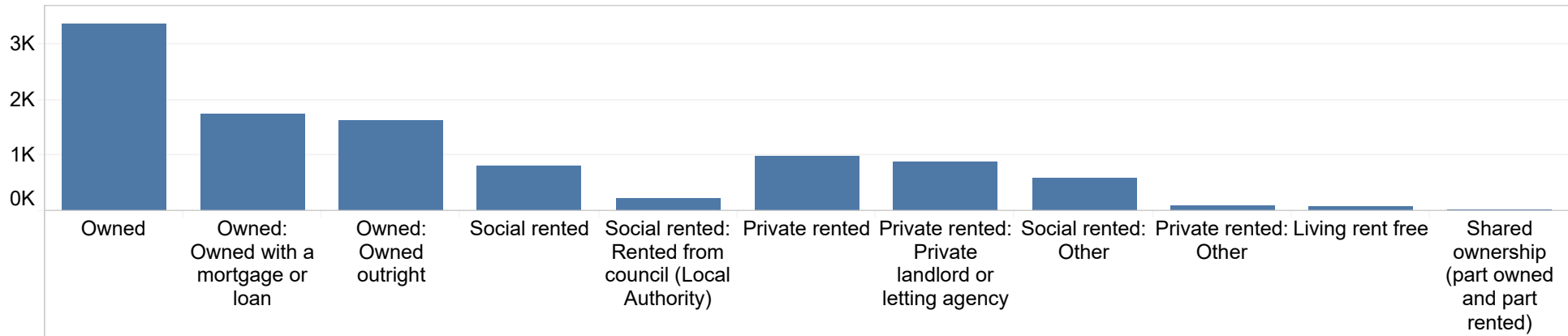
Size of household (No. People in Household)



Dependent Children in the Family



Housing Tenure (No. Households)



21. North Tyneside Homes

Tynemouth Ward

The total number of council owned residential properties in Tynemouth Ward is **147**.

53.1%

House

46.9%

Flat

0.0%

Bungalow

0.0%

Maisonette

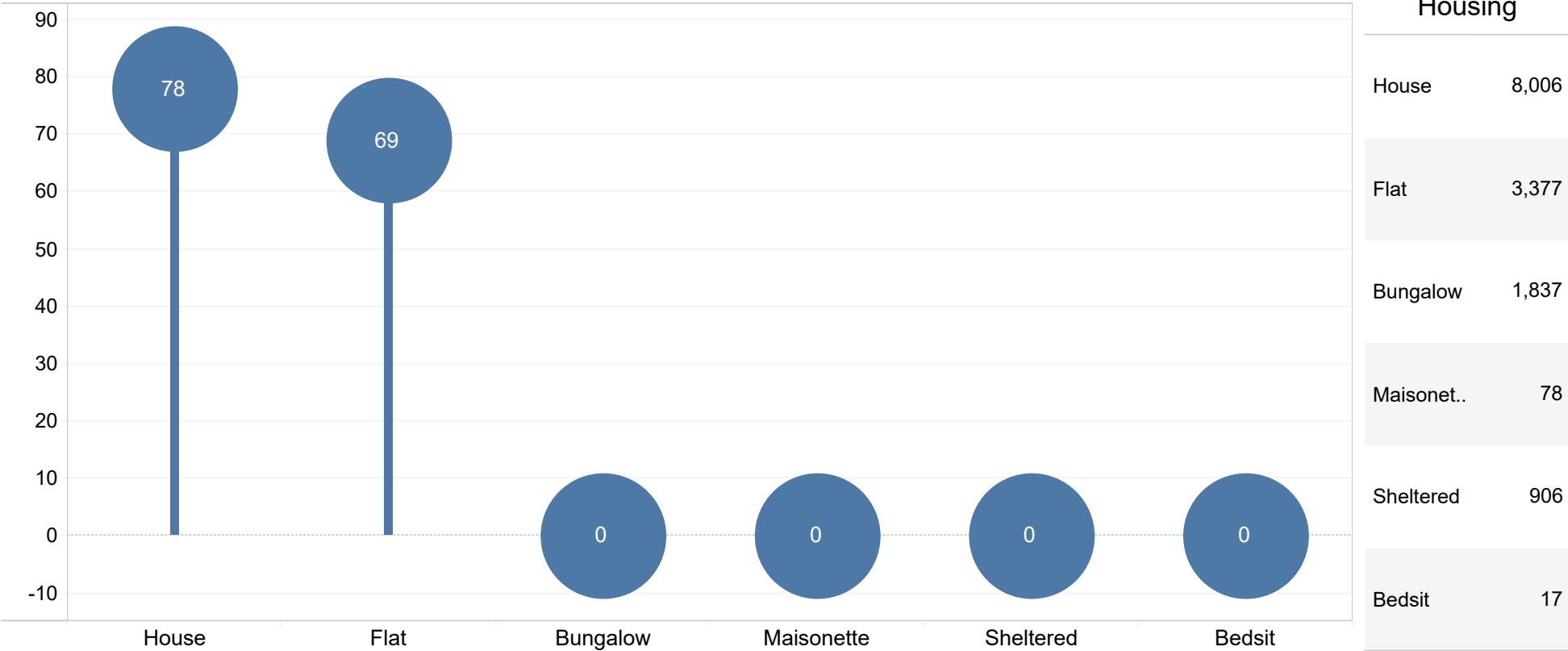
0.0%

Sheltered

0.0%

Bedsits

No. Houses: North Tyneside Housing (Tynemouth)



Tynemouth

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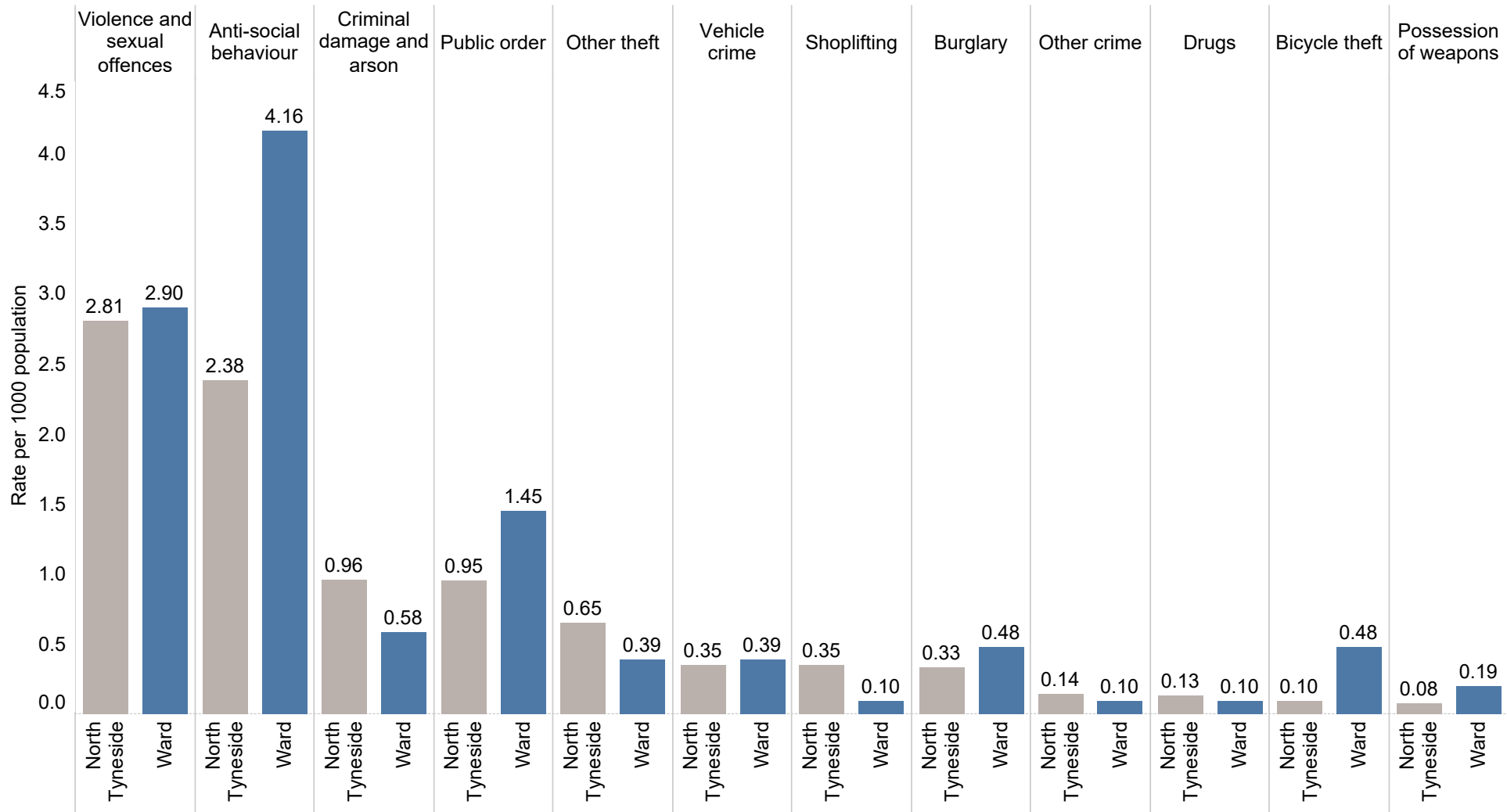
22. Crime and Disorder

Tynemouth Ward



Date
June 2022

■ North Tyneside ■ Ward



Tynemouth

Produced by Policy Performance & Research

23. Residents Enquiries

Tynemouth Ward



Members Enquiries

Enquiry	
Maintenance of Adopted Roads	25
Maintenance of Adopted Footpaths	25
Blocked Gullies	25
Road Markings Maintenance	21
Graffiti	21
Other	20
Parking restrictions	13
Maintenance Street Nameplates & Signs	13
Street Cleaning	12
Sea Front Management	12
Public Realm	9
Weed Control	8
Dog & Litter Bin (provision)	7
Open Space Issues	6
Grounds Maintenance Management	6

Tynemouth

The total Members Enquiries recorded for Tynemouth Ward, between May 2021 to April 2022, was 384.

The 'Top 15' enquiries for Tynemouth Ward are shown to the left.



Election Turnout

	2022 Local
Borough Turnout	36.7%
Ward Turnout	49.8%

The number of residents on the Electoral Roll in Tynemouth Ward is 8,253



24.

About the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019)

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas - LSOAs) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

In addition to the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the seven domain indices, there are two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

Income Deprivation Domain.

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The indicators

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

The counts for each of these indicators at Lower-layer Super Output Area level were summed to produce a non-overlapping overall count of income deprived individuals. This overall count was then expressed as a proportion of the total population of the Lower-layer Super Output Area for mid-2015 (from the Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (from the Ministry of Justice).

In addition an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created, respectively representing the proportion of children aged 0-15, and people aged 60 and over, living in income deprived households.

25.

Employment Deprivation Domain

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

The indicators

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, (both contribution-based and income-based) women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.
- Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups.

Data for the six indicators was provided by the Department for Work and Pensions, constructed from administrative records of benefit claimants in such a way to create a non-overlapping count of claimants.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two subdomains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

The indicators

Children and Young People sub-domain

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

Adult Skills sub-domain

- Adult skills: The proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64

..

26.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

The indicators

- Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital
- Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, derived from hospital episodes data, prescribing data and suicide mortality data.

Crime Domain

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

The indicators

- Violence – the rate of violence per 1,000 at-risk population
- Burglary – the rate of burglary per 1,000 at-risk properties
- Theft – the rate of theft per 1,000 at-risk population
- Criminal damage – the rate of criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

The indicators

Geographical Barriers sub-domain

- Road distance to a post office
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket
- Road distance to a GP surgery.

27.

Wider Barriers sub-domain

- Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness: Local authority district level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent Lower-layer Super Output Areas
- Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market.

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

The indicators

Indoors sub-domain

- Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating
- Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.

Outdoors sub-domain

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, September 2019

Useful web links



North Tyneside Council Website
<https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk>



North Tyneside Council Datastore
<https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/113/datastore>



Local statistics - Office for National Statistics
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/help/localstatistics>



Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>



Local Health Profiles - Public Health England
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>



Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Statistics
<https://www.twfire.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/our-performance/>



Northumbria Police Crime Statistics
<https://www.police.uk/northumbria/D2/crime/>



Children in low income families - Department for Work and Pensions
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics>