

## 2.5 Activities

### 2.5.1 Learning and attaining

#### Why this matters?

“Low levels of education and illiteracy are associated with increased risks of disability and death among people as they age, as well as with higher rates of unemployment. Education in early life combined with opportunities for lifelong learning can help people develop the skills and confidence they need to adapt and stay independent, as they grow older”.<sup>1</sup>

The primary data that gives insight into learning and attaining is that of key stage attainment and qualifications. Unfortunately, however this does not include other lifelong learning that people engage in for pleasure.

#### 2.5.1.1 At age 11

At the end of Key Stage 2, eleven year olds participate in tests related to their educational attainment. The 2016 key stage 2 assessments were the first which assess the new, more challenging national curriculum which was introduced in 2014. As a result of these changes to the curriculum, figures for 2016 are not comparable to those for earlier years.

The proportion of pupils in Newcastle that achieved the new expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 is 57%. Figure 2.5-1 shows that in 2016 Newcastle is above both our Statistical Neighbours (53.8%) and the England average of 53%.

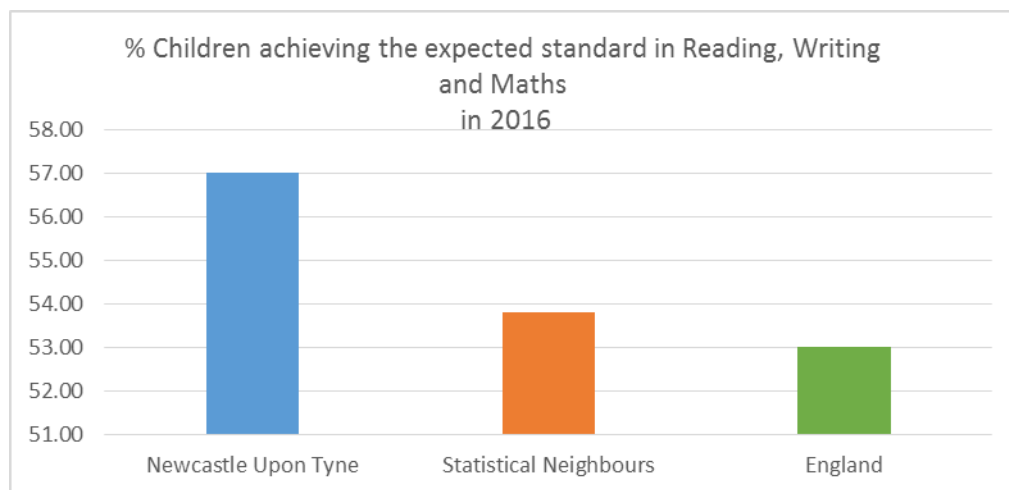


Figure 2.5-1: % Children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths

Figure 2.5-2 presents the 2016 Key Stage 2 attainment by ward of residence. The percentage of children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths ranges from 74% in Parklands and Walkergate to 35% in Elswick.

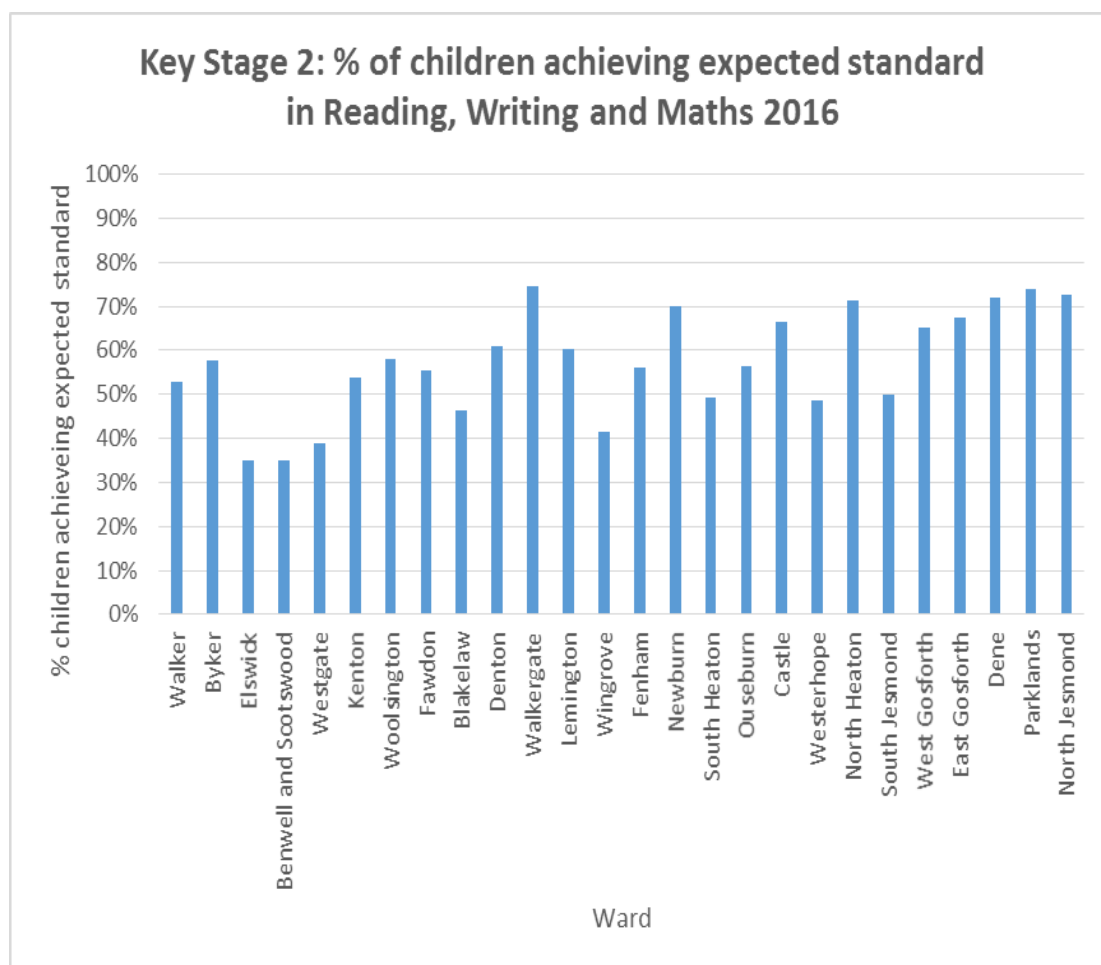


Figure 2.5-2: Percentage of children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2, by ward in 2016.

A significantly higher proportion of Newcastle pupils who were disadvantaged (43%) and those who were not disadvantaged (67%) achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths than our Statistical Neighbours and national comparators but the gap between the two groups was larger in Newcastle. This is because non-disadvantaged pupils achieved exceptionally well in 2016.

In 2016 in Newcastle the following achieved the expected standard:

- 54% of boys
- 59% of girls
- 41% of the pupils known to be eligible for free school meals
- 59% of pupils whose first language is known to be English
- 55% of pupils from a BME background

### 2.5.1.2 At age 16

GCSE results give insight into the achievement of 16 year olds. New headline measures for pupil attainment and progress at the end of Key Stage 4 were introduced in 2016 that are not comparable with historic data. The 2016 headline accountability measures for schools include Attainment 8, Progress 8 and pupils achieving an A\*-C in GCSE English and maths.



**Note:**

**Attainment 8** measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English (double weighted if the combined English qualification, or both language and literature are taken), maths (double weighted), three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and three further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications. **Progress 8** aims to capture the progress pupils make from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4. It compares pupils' achievement – their Attainment 8 score – with the average Attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point (or 'prior attainment'), calculated using assessment results from the end of primary school.

Newcastle's Attainment 8 score of 48.60 and Progress 8 score of -0.07 was above Statistical Neighbours but below national in both (see Table 2.5-1).

Table 2.5-1: Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores for Newcastle, Statistical Neighbours and England

	Attainment 8	Progress 8
Newcastle	48.60	-0.07
Statistical Neighbours	48.03	-0.18
England	49.90	-0.03

The proportion of Newcastle pupils achieving an A\*-C in GCSE English and maths (new measure) in 2016 was above Statistical Neighbours but below the national average (see Table 2.5-2). However, when this is broken down by disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged groups, a higher proportion of both groups of Newcastle pupils achieved this than in similar areas or nationally and the gap between the two groups was smaller. Newcastle is in the top quartile of local authorities for the attainment of disadvantaged pupils on this measure. The lower figure for all pupils results from having a higher proportion of disadvantaged pupils who do not achieve as well as non-disadvantaged pupils.

Table 2.5-2: Percentage of Pupils Achieving A\* - C in English and maths

	All pupils	Disadvantaged pupils	Non-disadvantaged pupils	Disadvantaged gap
Newcastle	61.7	46.1	71.5	25.4
Statistical Neighbours	59.05	39.84	69.93	30.09
England	63	43.1	70.6	27.5

In 2016:

- 64.5% of girls achieved A\*-C in English and Maths compared to 59% of boys.

- 58.5% children from all BME backgrounds (taken as a whole) achieved A\*-C in English and Maths compared to 61.5% white British. Children from 'Mixed' ethnic group achieved 70.8%.
- 58.7% of children whose first language is other than English achieved A\*-C in English and Maths compared to 62.5% whose first language is English.
- 41.9% of children known to be eligible for free school meals achieved A\*-C in English and Maths compared to 67.5% not eligible.

Figure 2.5-3 presents GCSE in English and Maths attainment by ward, this ranges from 89% in East Gosforth to 39% in Woosington.

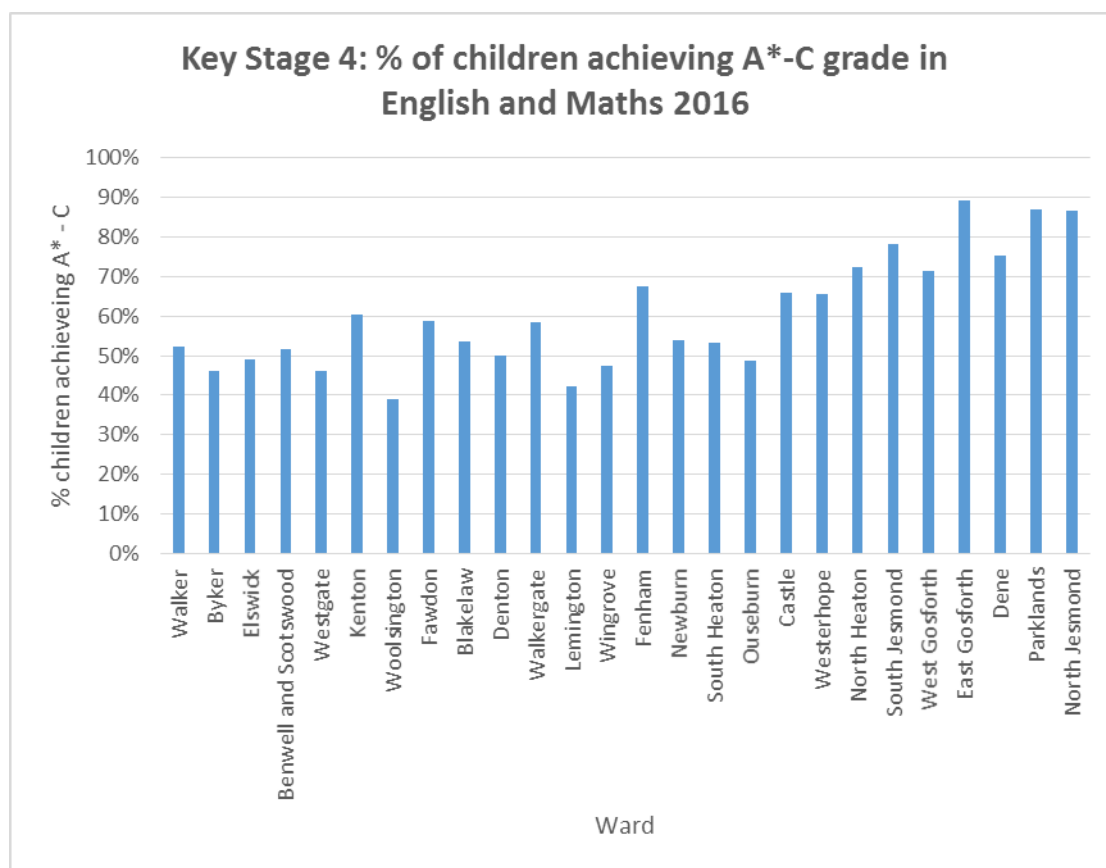


Figure 2.5-3: Percentage of children achieving grades A\*-C in English and Maths by ward

### 2.5.1.3 Qualifications in adult population



**Note:** Adult qualifications are reported in terms of different ‘levels’. Full information is available at <http://ofqual.gov.uk/qualifications-and-assessments/qualification-frameworks/levels-of-qualifications/>. As a rough indication level 2 equates to GCSEs; level 3 to A’levels and level 4 to higher education.

Census 2011 gives insight into the highest level of qualification of Newcastle’s adult population (aged 16 and over). Figure 2.5-3 shows proportion of the adult population with qualifications, by the highest level of qualification achieved. The high proportion of people with level 3 qualifications reflects the student population in the city.

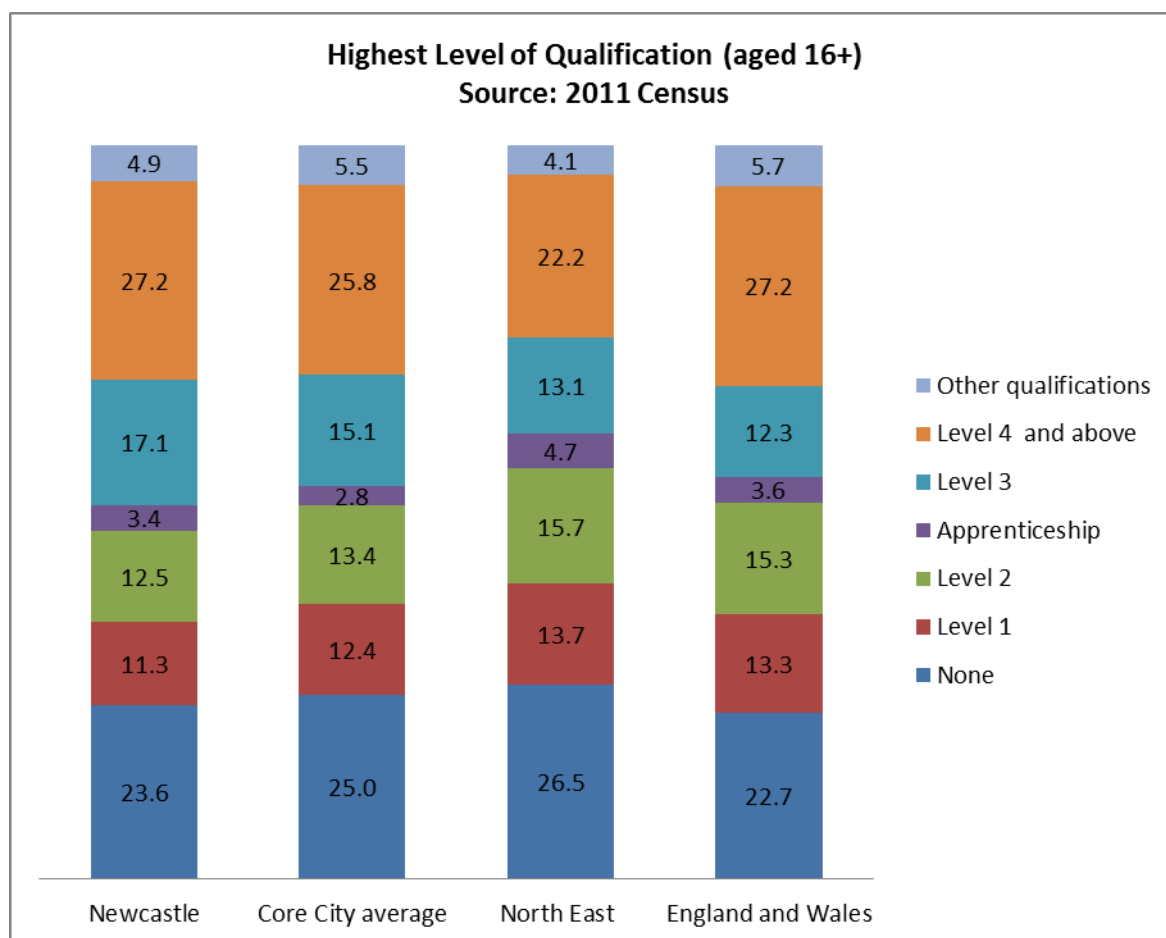


Figure 2.5-4: Proportion of Newcastle’s adult (aged 16 and over) with different levels of qualification compared to Core Cities, North East and England and Wales. Source: Census 2011.

Figure 2.5-4 presents the contrasting picture across the wards in Newcastle. The percentage of people with low qualifications (no qualifications/Level 1 qualifications) ranges from 60.0% in Walker to 5.7% in North Jesmond. The percentage of people with high qualifications (level 4 or above) ranges from 56.0% in West Gosforth to 7.2% in Walker. The wards with a higher proportion of people with level 3 qualifications reflects those with higher numbers of students.

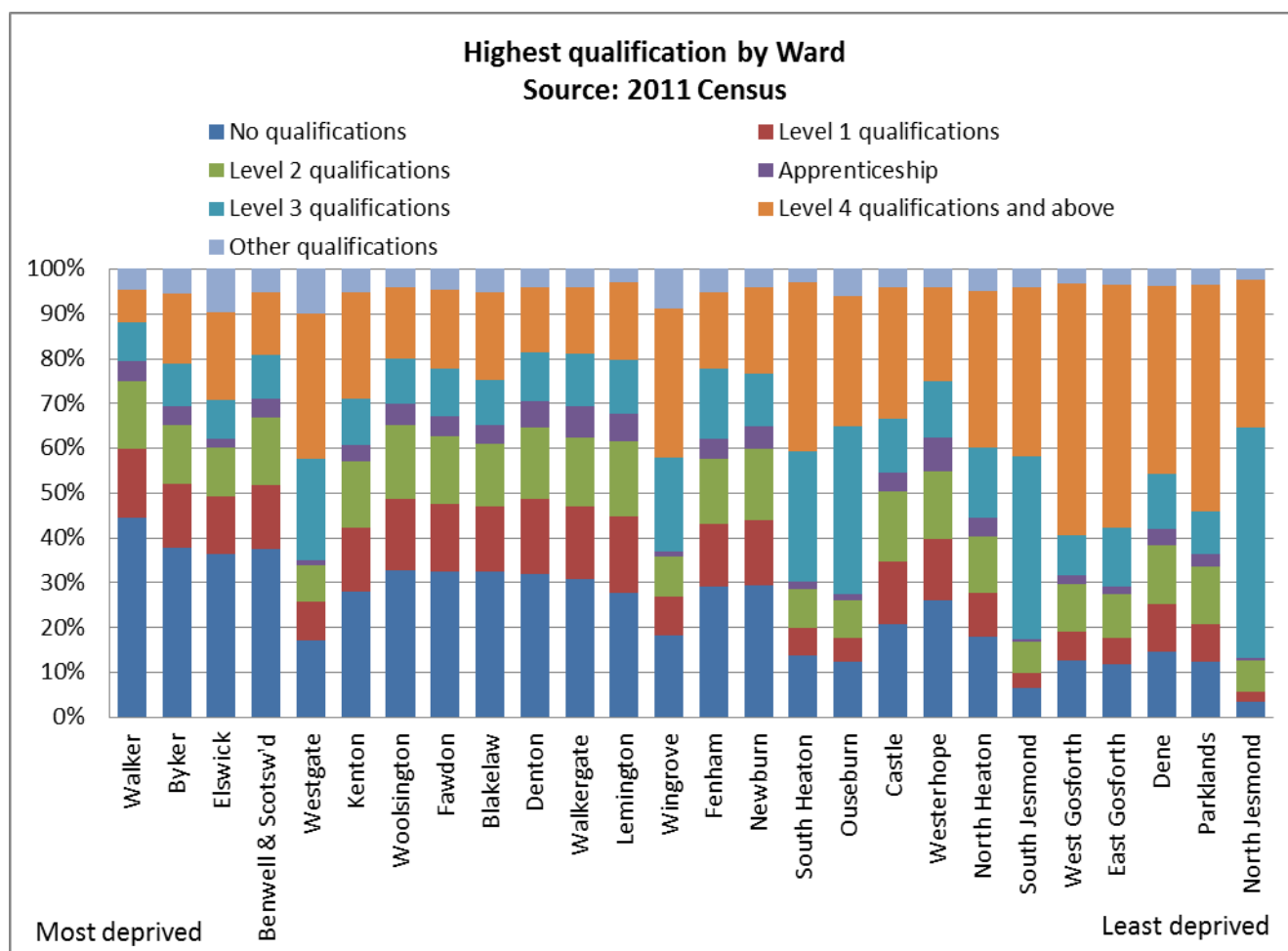


Figure 2.5-5: Proportion of adult (aged 16 and over) with different levels of qualification, by ward. Source: Census 2011



**Note:** Over the past decade, policymakers and researchers have characterised the North East economy as being in “low skills equilibrium”. In the simplest terms, this describes a situation where businesses in the local and regional economy do not require high-level skills, which in turn limits workers incentive to acquire those high-level skills, and this becomes a self-reinforcing process. Low skills equilibrium economies are characterised by relatively low value “branch plant” activities, low wages, and high unemployment. The first implication of this argument is that policies to raise skill levels are not enough – the local and regional economy also requires policies that stimulate demand for higher-level skills among local businesses.

## 2.5.2 Working

### **Why this matters?**

“In general, having a job is better for health than having no job. But the social organisation of work, management styles and social relationships in the workplace all matter for health. Evidence shows that stress at work plays an important role in contributing to the large social status differences in health, sickness absence and premature death. Several European workplace studies show that health suffers when people have little opportunity to use their skills and low decision-making authority.

“Having little control over one’s work is particularly strongly related to an increased risk of low back pain, sickness absence and cardiovascular disease. These risks have been found to be independent of the psychological characteristics of the people studied. In short, they seem to be related to the work environment.”<sup>2</sup>

Like many cities that function as the urban core, Newcastle tends towards lower rates of employment than surrounding areas and the national average, while at the same time having a high concentration of jobs.

The lower employment rate is in part explained by the large number of resident students who are statistically classified as “economically inactive”. In Census 2011, 12.6% of Newcastle residents aged 16+ were economically inactive because they were studying – more than double the England and Wales rate (5.3%).

Figure 2.5-5 presents the employment rates by ward with students excluded from the calculations. The percentage of people working ranges from 48.5% in Walker to 77.1% in North Jesmond.

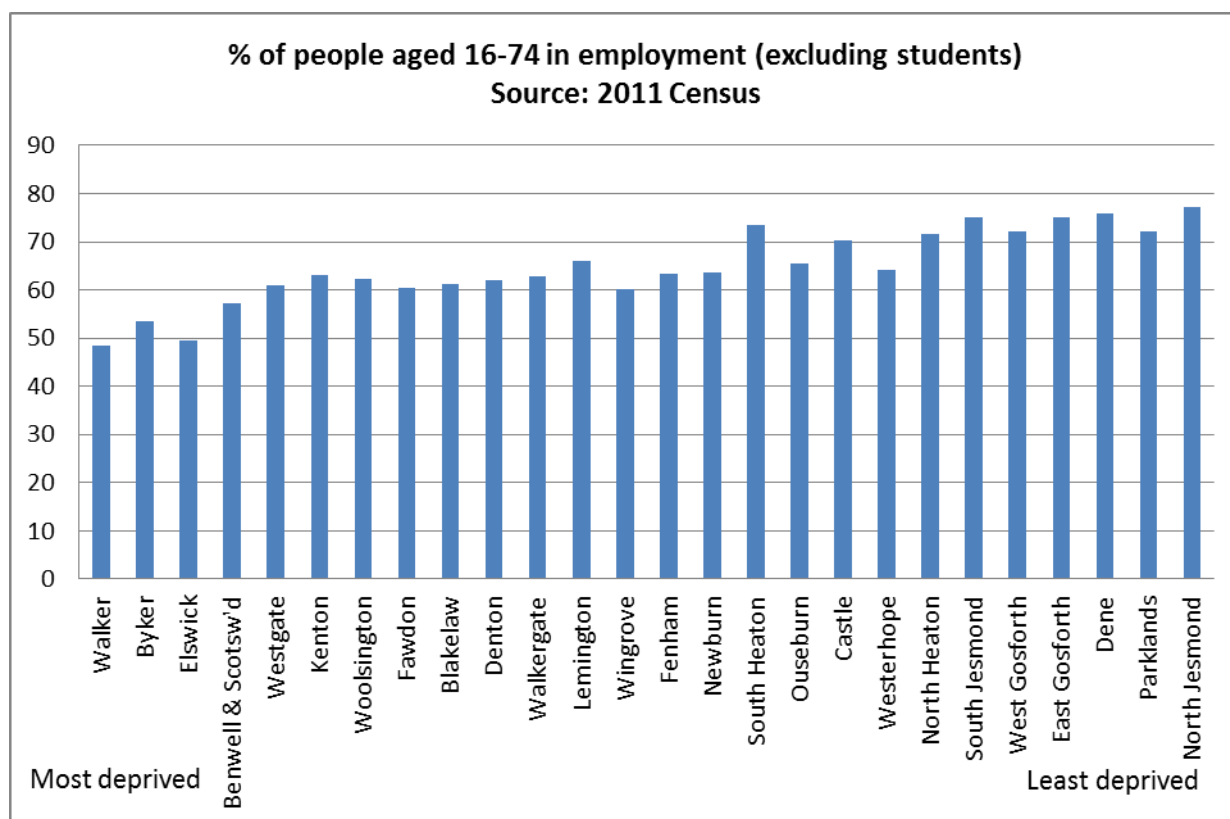


Figure 2.5-6: The percentage of people aged 16-74 in employment by ward (once students have been excluded) (Source: Census 2011)



**Note:** The Census provides useful detailed information on employment at a point in time but it rapidly goes out of date. Therefore the Office for National Statistics conducts other surveys.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the employment circumstances of the UK population. It is the largest household survey in the UK and provides the official measures of employment and unemployment. The survey is on-going with new results ever month. However, this does not provide results at a local authority level.

On an ongoing basis, the best source of labour market intelligence at local authority level is the Annual Population Survey (APS). It brings together 12 months of data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) with several “booster” samples in order to get a big enough sample at a local level. It is “annual” in that it uses 12 months of LFS data, not in the sense that it is done once a year. In fact, results from the survey are released every quarter.

Figure 2.5-6 presents the employment rates of people in different age bands. It shows that across all age groups, Newcastle has a lower employment rate than the UK average.



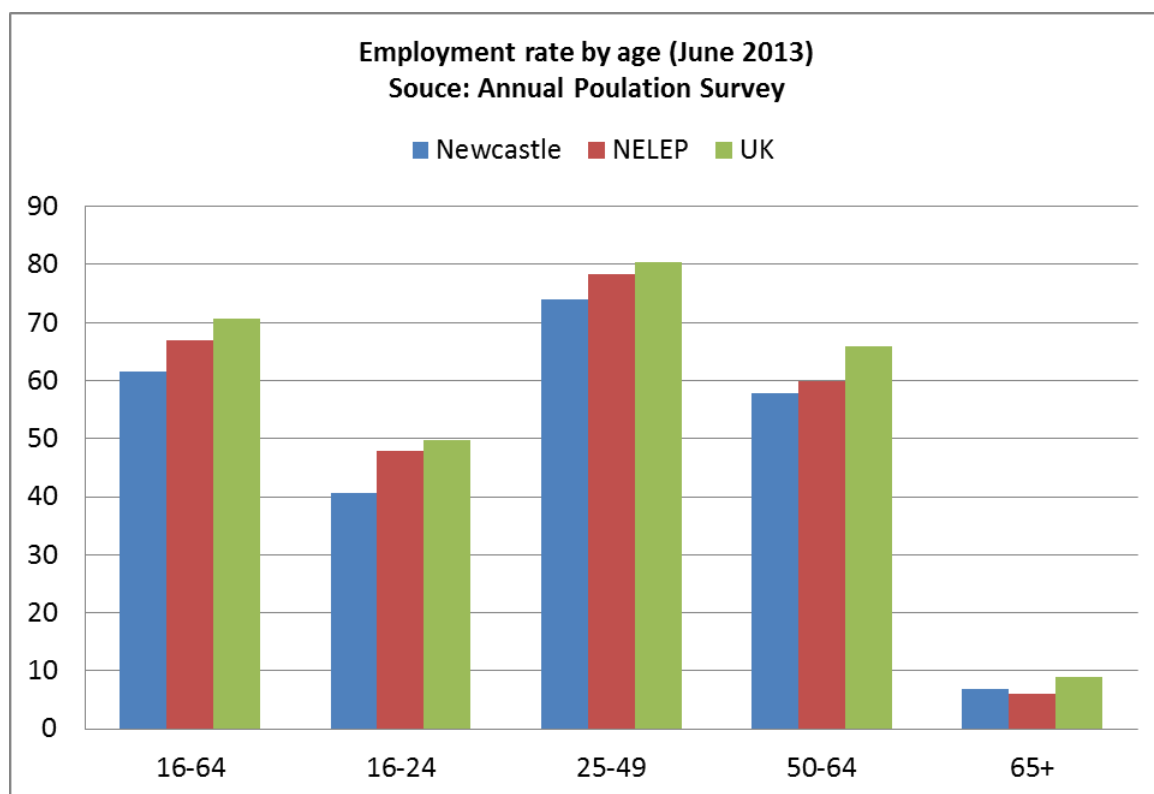


Figure 2.5-7: Employment rate by age band in June 2013. Source: Annual Population Survey

Figure 2.5-7 presents the employment rates for men and women – women are less likely to be in paid employment

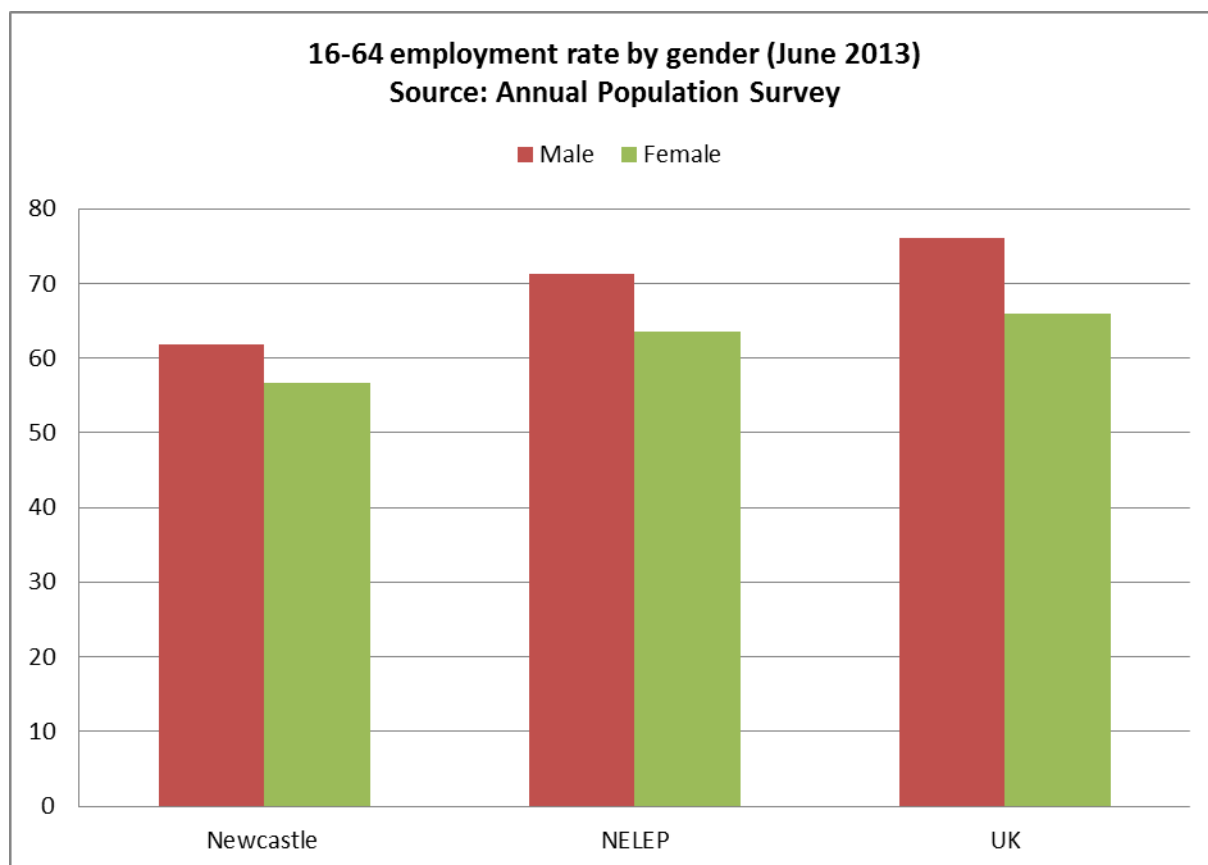
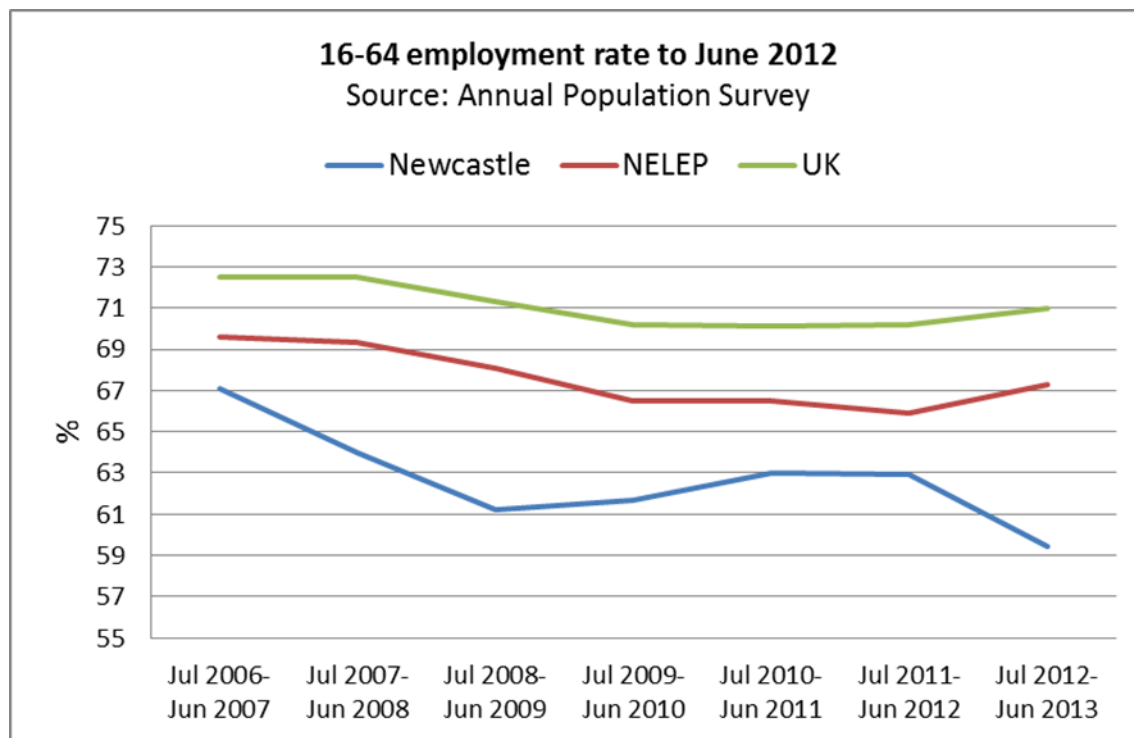


Figure 2.5-8: Employment rate by gender in June 2013. Source: Annual Population Survey

The employment rate fell across the UK in the wake of the 2008 downturn and remains below pre-recession levels. Figure 2.5-8 shows that rates in Newcastle and the NELEP area have fallen by more than the UK average. Note that the large dip then rebound in the Newcastle employment rate is most likely because of the smaller sample at a local level and resultant volatility in the data.



Note: Scale does not start at zero

Figure 2.5-9: Comparison of percentage of employed people in UK, NELEP and Newcastle to June 2012.

Figure 2.5-9 shows that a greater proportion of employed people in Newcastle and the NELEP area are in lower status jobs compared to the UK average. However, Newcastle differs somewhat from the NELEP area as a whole in having a higher than average percentage of residents with 'professional' jobs.

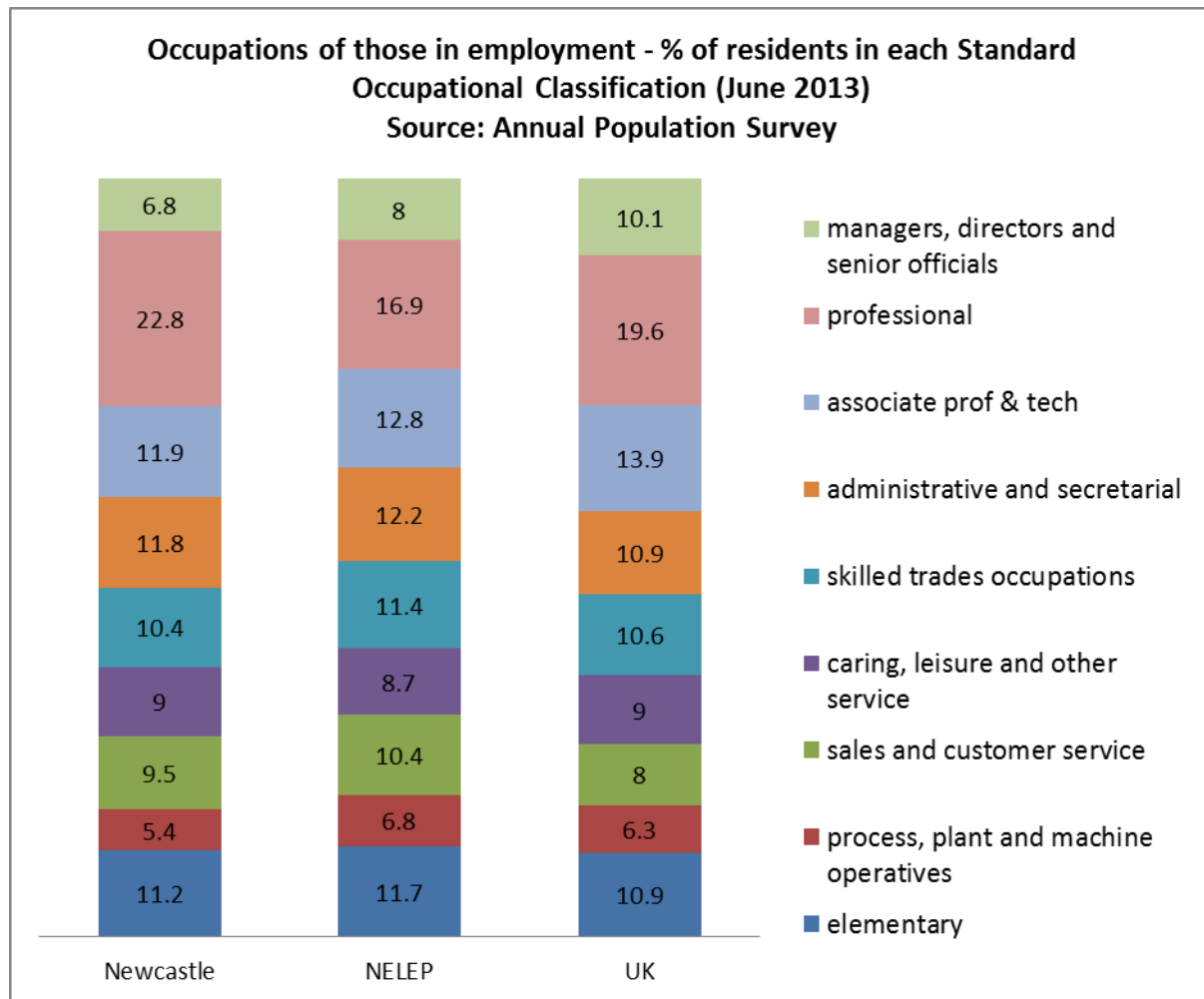


Figure 2.5-10: Occupations of those in employment in Newcastle, NELEP and UK. Source:Annual Population Survey.

The Residents Survey provides insights into the degree to which people have felt job insecurity or increased risk of losing their job as a result of the current economic climate. On average 15.3% say that they have difficulties paying their rent or mortgage. Figure 2.5-10 to Figure 2.5-13 illustrate how that varies by ward, age, respondent type and household type.

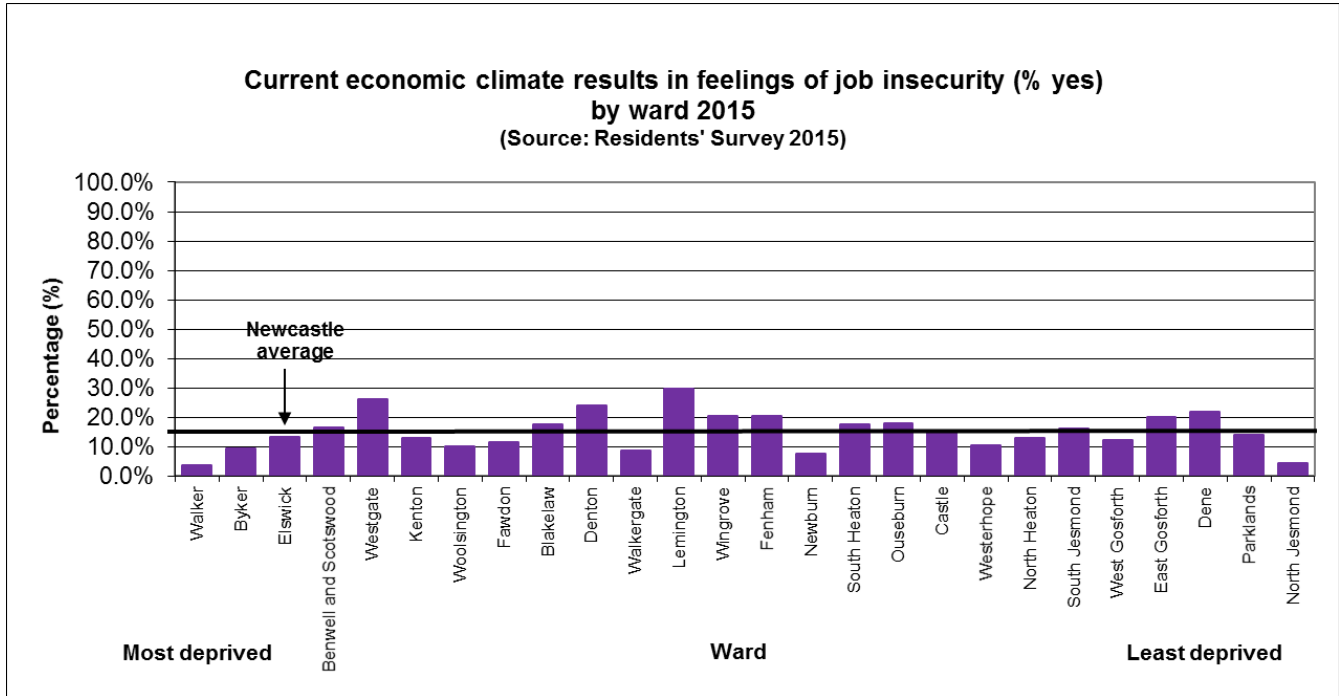


Figure 2.5-11: Current economic climate results in feelings of job insecurity by ward 2015

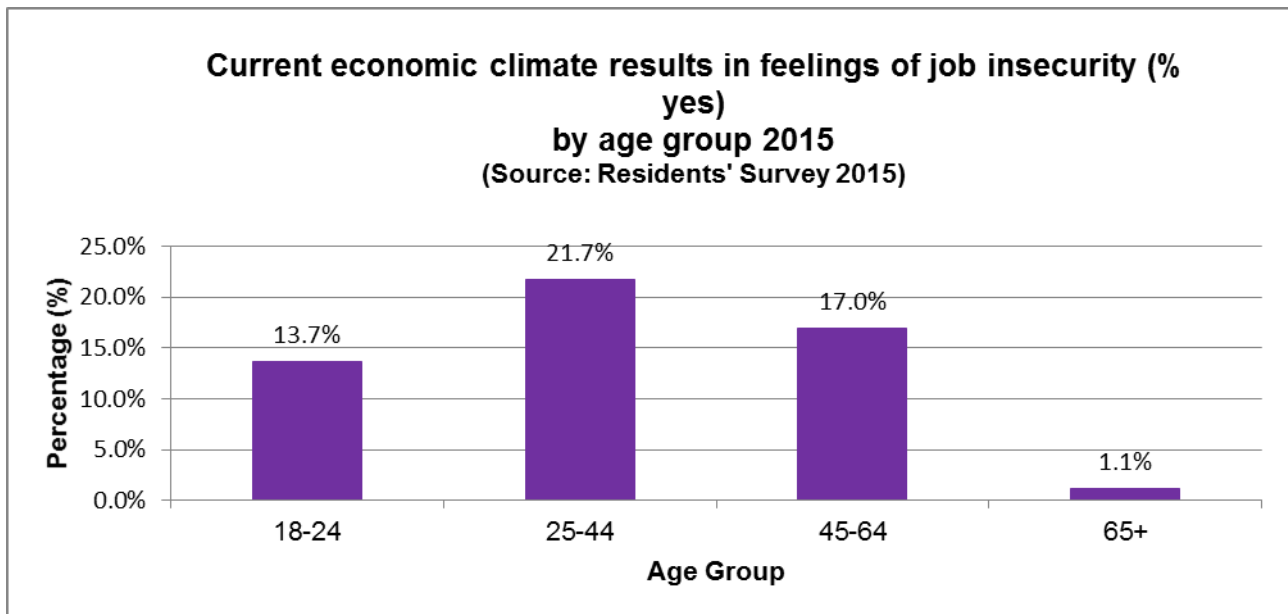


Figure 2.5-12: Current economic climate results in feelings of job insecurity by age group 2015

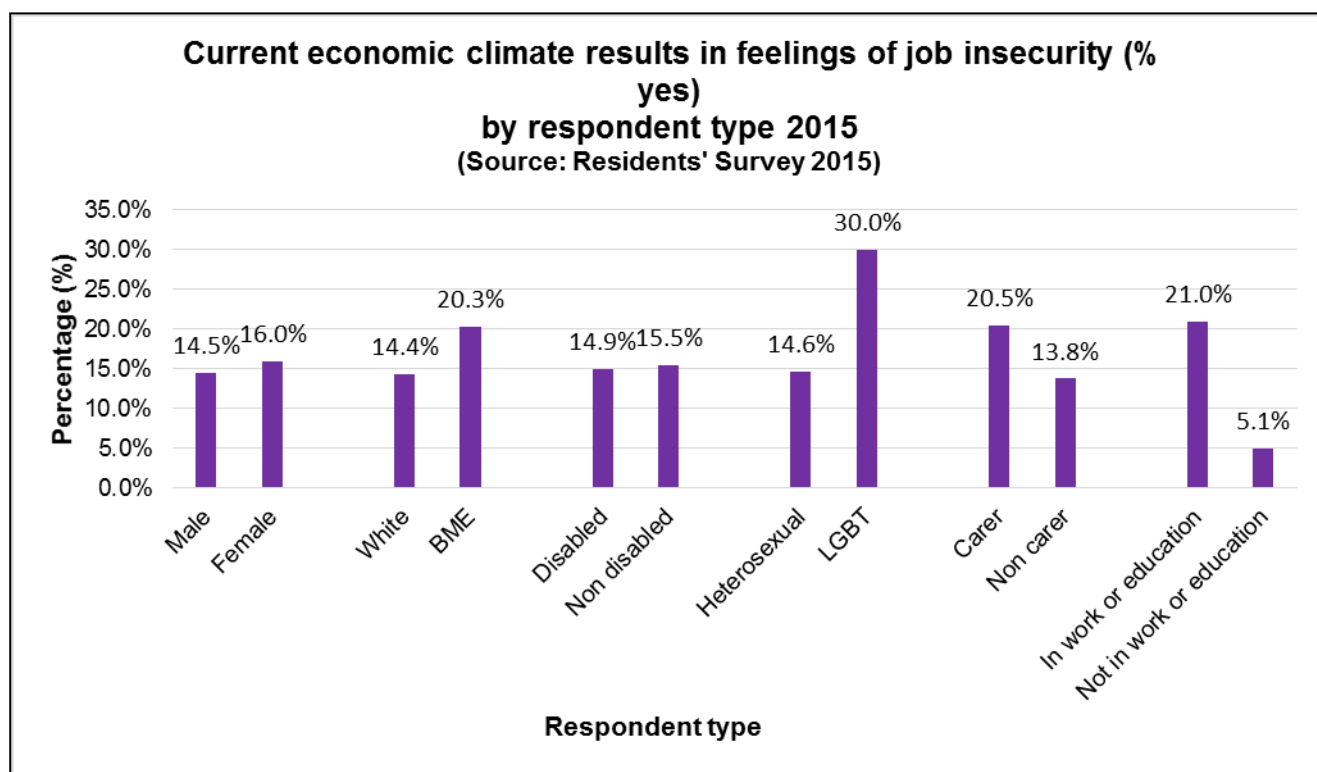


Figure 2.5-13: Current economic climate results in feelings of job insecurity by respondent type 2015

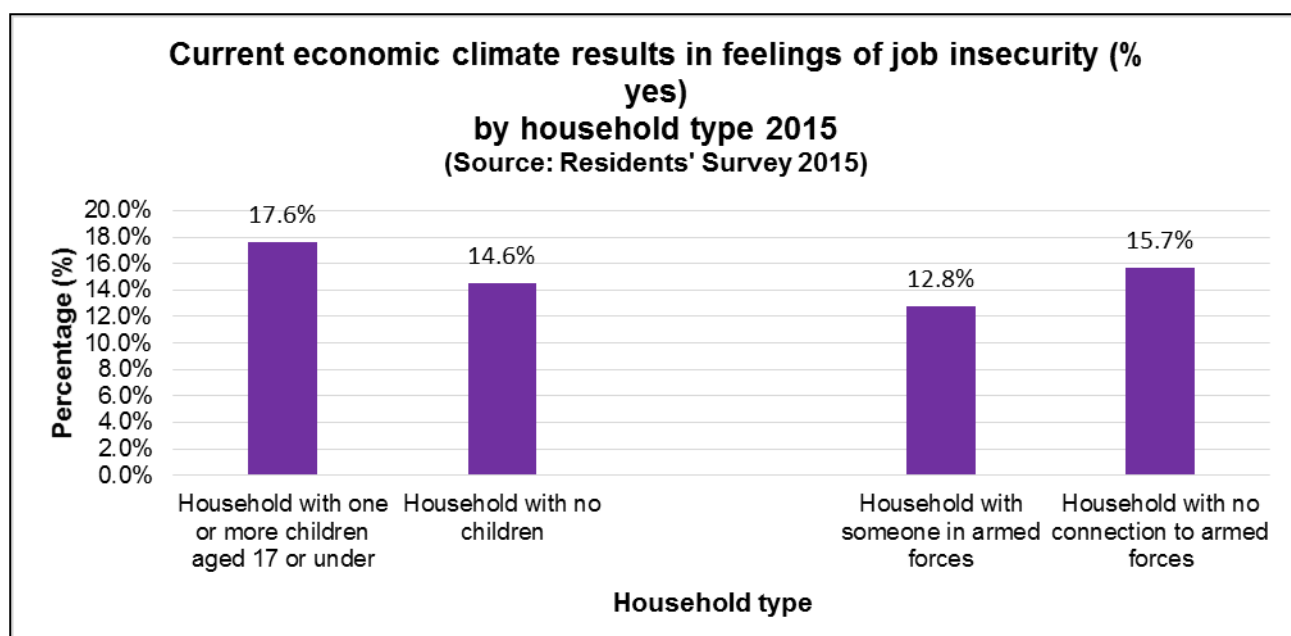


Figure 2.5-14: Current economic climate results in feelings of job insecurity by household type 2015

The Residents Survey data can also give an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.5-14 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.5-15 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that have increased or decreased.

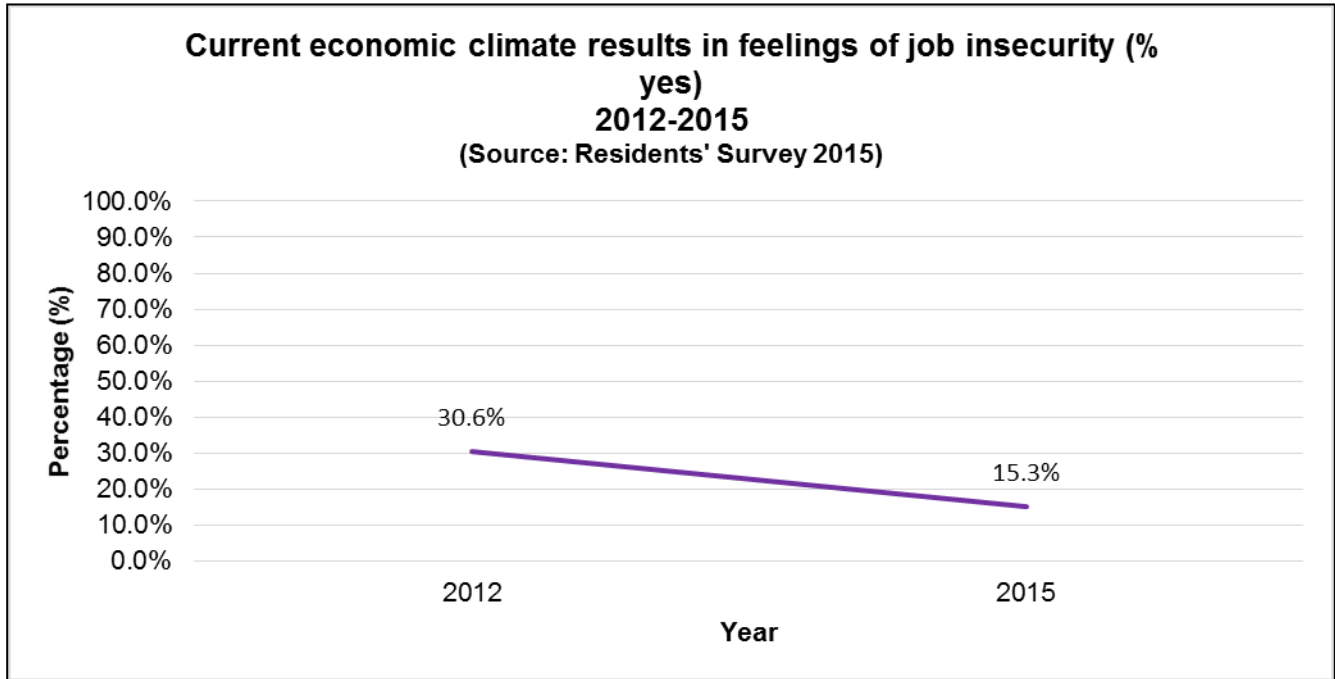


Figure 2.5-15: Current economic climate results in feelings of job insecurity citywide trend

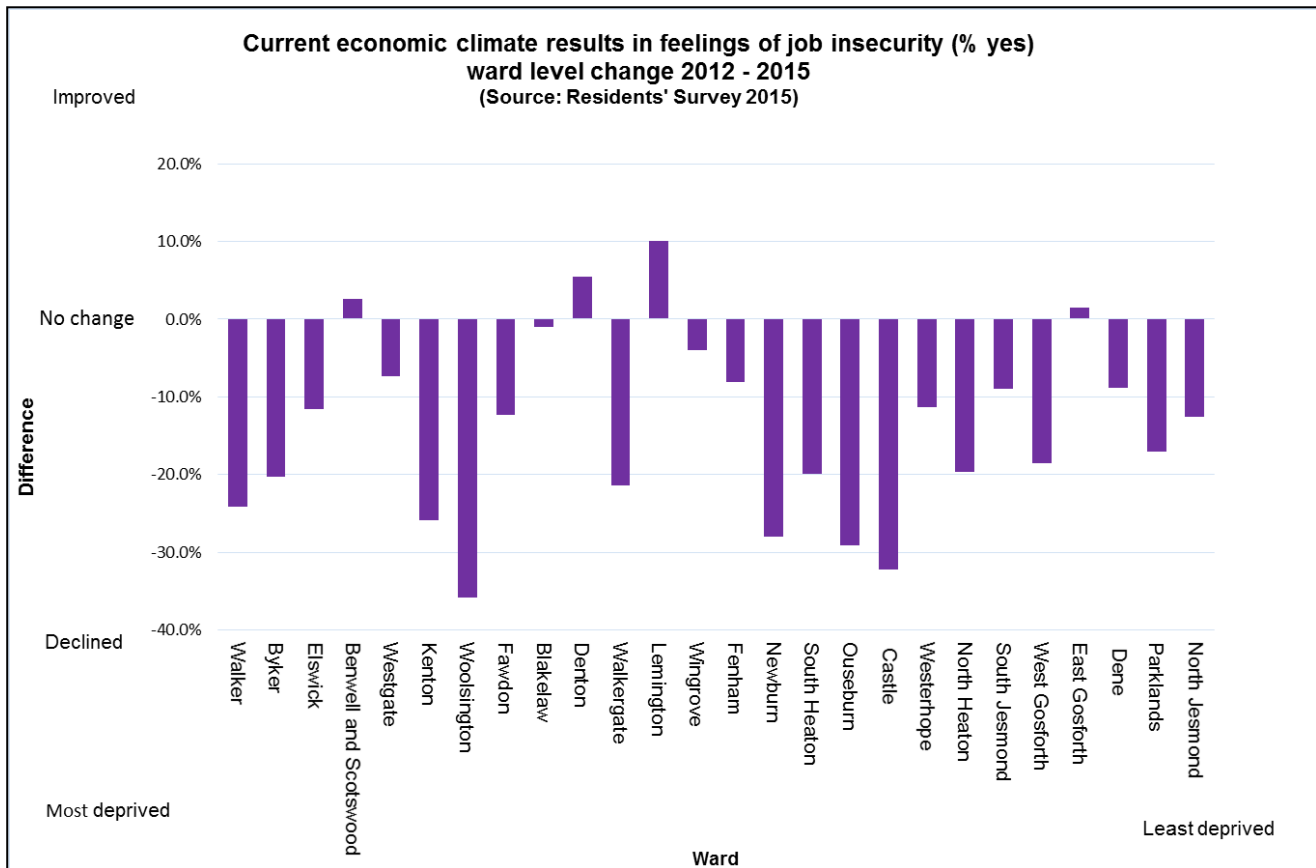


Figure 2.5-16: Current economic climate results in feelings of job insecurity ward level change

### 2.5.3 Not in paid employment

#### Why this matters

“Unemployment puts health at risk, and the risk is higher in regions where unemployment is widespread... The health effects of unemployment are linked to both its psychological consequences and the financial problems it brings – especially debt.

“The health effects start when people first feel their jobs are threatened, even before they actually become unemployed. This shows that anxiety about insecurity is also detrimental to health. Job insecurity has been shown to increase effects on mental health (particularly anxiety and depression), self-reported ill-health, heart disease and risk factors for heart disease. Because very unsatisfactory or insecure jobs can be as harmful as unemployment, merely having a job will not always protect physical and mental health: job quality is also important.”<sup>3</sup>

Newcastle and the North East have had comparatively high unemployment rates for some time. The North East unemployment rate was above the national average prior to 2008 downturn and remains higher than other parts of the UK. In August 2013, UK unemployment rate is 7.7% – the North East regional unemployment rate is 10.3%, the highest of any region in the UK (Source: Labour Force Survey, August 2013).

Figure 2.5-16 shows the trends to June 2013 - in the year to June 2013, the Newcastle unemployment rate was 11.1% and the NELEP unemployment rate was 9%.

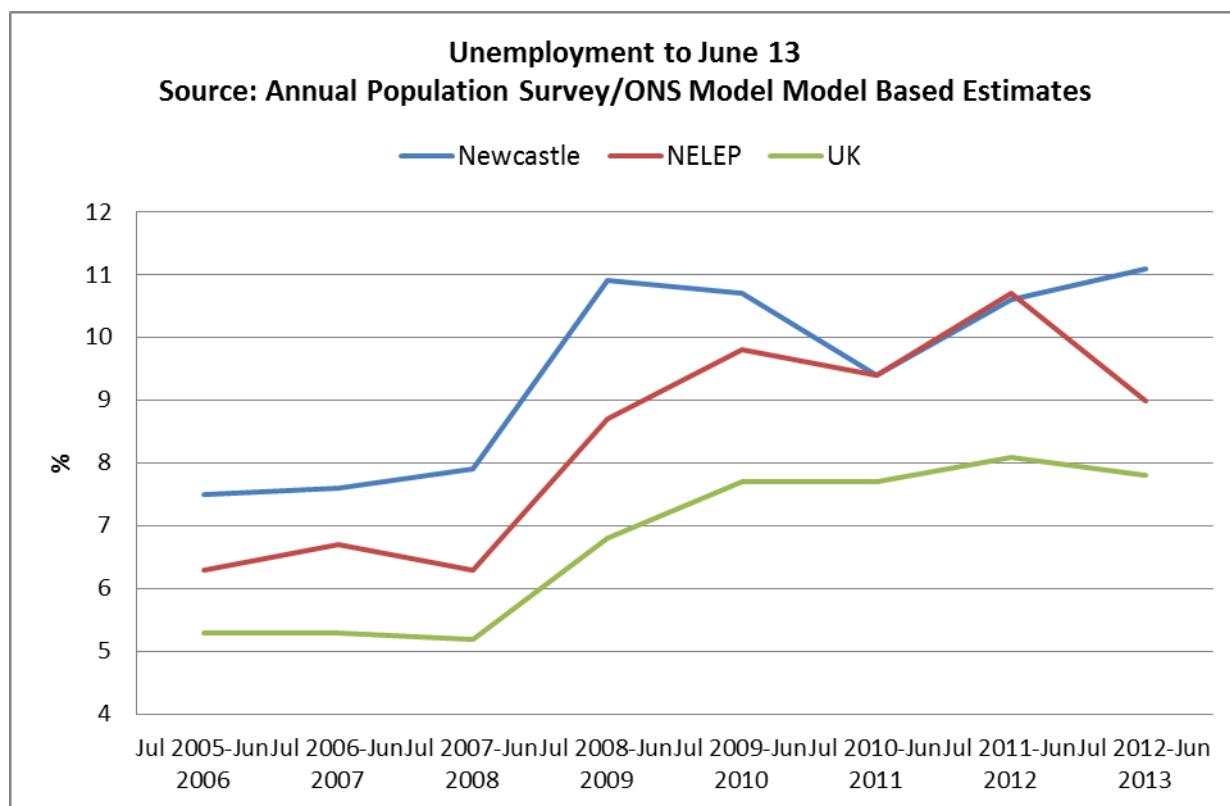


Figure 2.5-17: Trends in unemployment rate in Newcastle, NELEP and UK to June 2013



**Note: Annual Population Survey data provides the best and official measure of the “true” rate of unemployment but is only available at local authority level or above. However, the Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Count provides a less complete but detailed and timely indicator of unemployment – for example, it gives us an indication of unemployment at ward and below ward level, and also an indication of duration of unemployment.**

Figure 2.5-17 presents the number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in Newcastle and the duration of claims over time. It shows that numbers in long term unemployment has increased in the last 2 years.

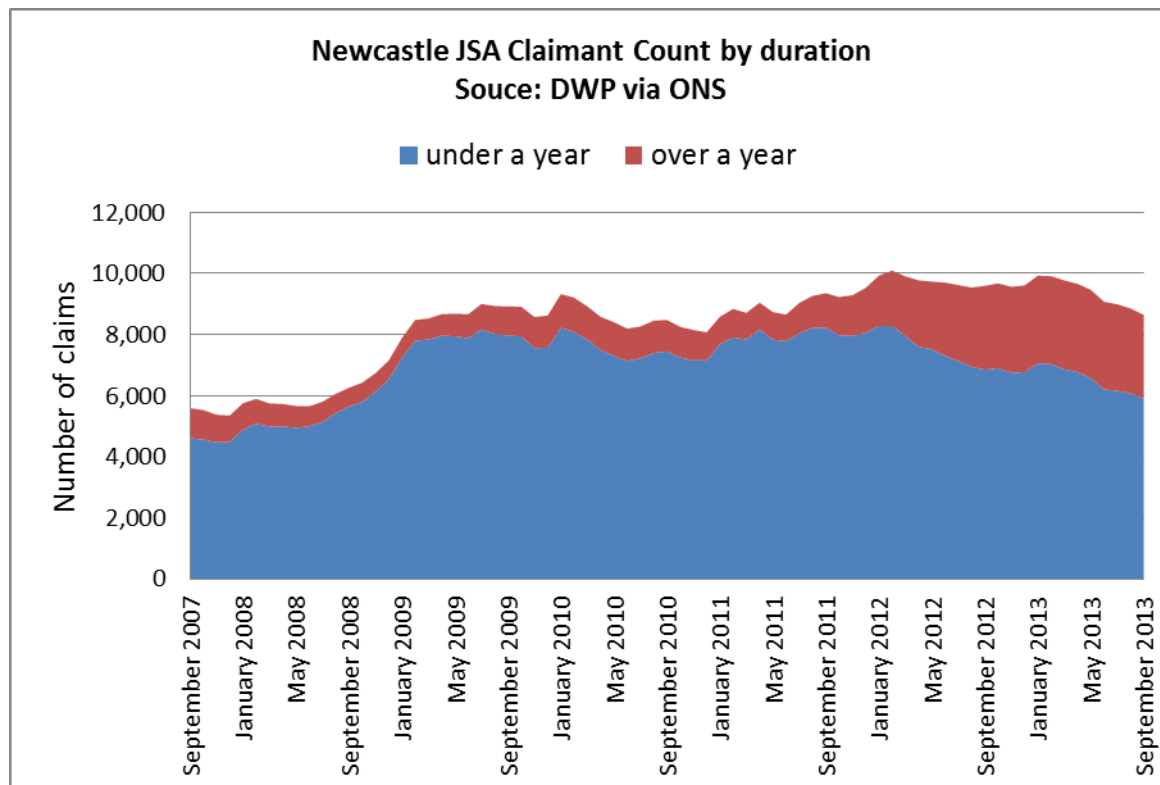


Figure 2.5-18: Trends in number of JSA claimants in Newcastle by duration of claim

Figure 2.5-18 shows the claimant count by ward at two points in time. In December 2007, the number of claimants by ward ranged from 563 people in Elswick to 38 people in West Gosforth. In September 2013, this changed to a range from 917 people in Elswick to 68 people in West Gosforth. In short the wards where the claimant counts were already higher in December 2007 have shown bigger increases – steepening the gradient.



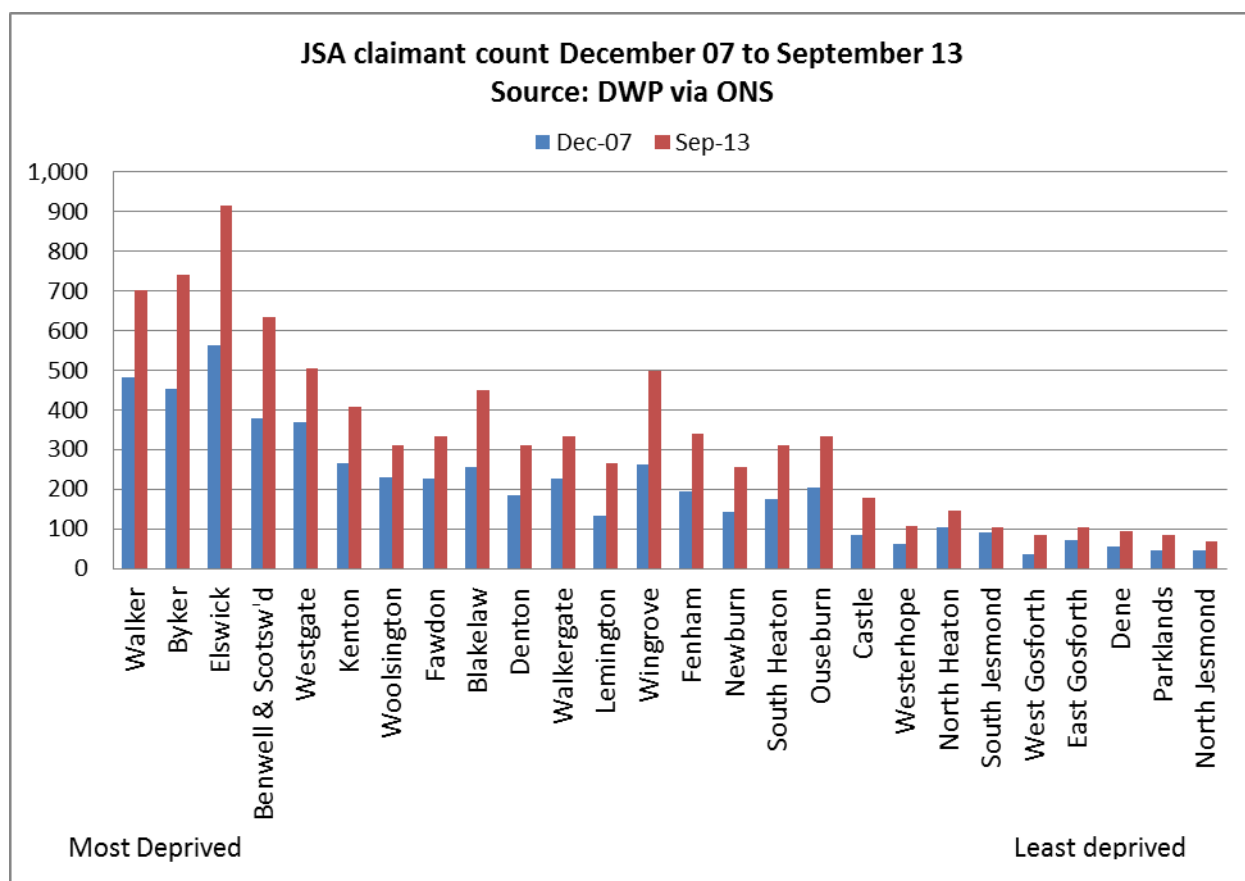


Figure 2.5-19: JSA claimants by ward December 2007 compared to September 2013.

Figure 2.5-19 compares the trends in unemployment rate of 16-24 year olds to those aged 25 and above in the NELEP area of which Newcastle is a part. The percentage of unemployed 16-24 year olds was higher before the economic downturn and has risen more steeply. Note however that analysts have highlighted that the way the unemployment rate is calculated can somewhat overstate the scale of youth unemployment<sup>4</sup>.

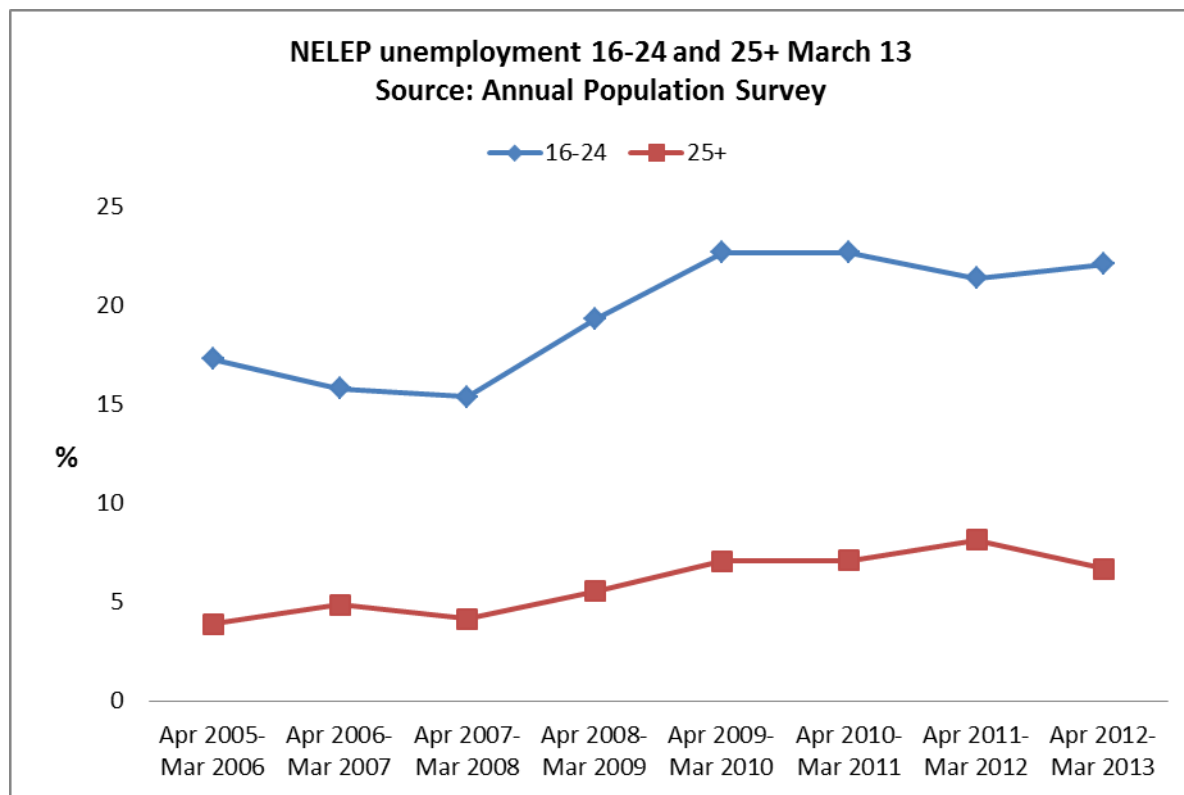


Figure 2.5-20: Unemployment amongst 16-24 year olds and 25+ in the North East Local Economy Partnership (NELEP). Source: Annual Population Survey.

Figure 2.5-20 presents the percentage of 16 to 18 year olds classed as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in Newcastle. In 2015, this was provisionally 5.7%, compared to 11.8% in 2011, and the gap to national average has narrowed over time. Comparator figures for 2015 will be published in May 2016.



**Note: In 2011 The Department for Education changed the methodology it uses to calculate 16-18 year olds classed as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). Data is therefore only available from 2011. The new calculation uses the number of relevant young people who are resident in a local authority (LA) as the denominator whereas the old definition used those attending an institution in the LA.**

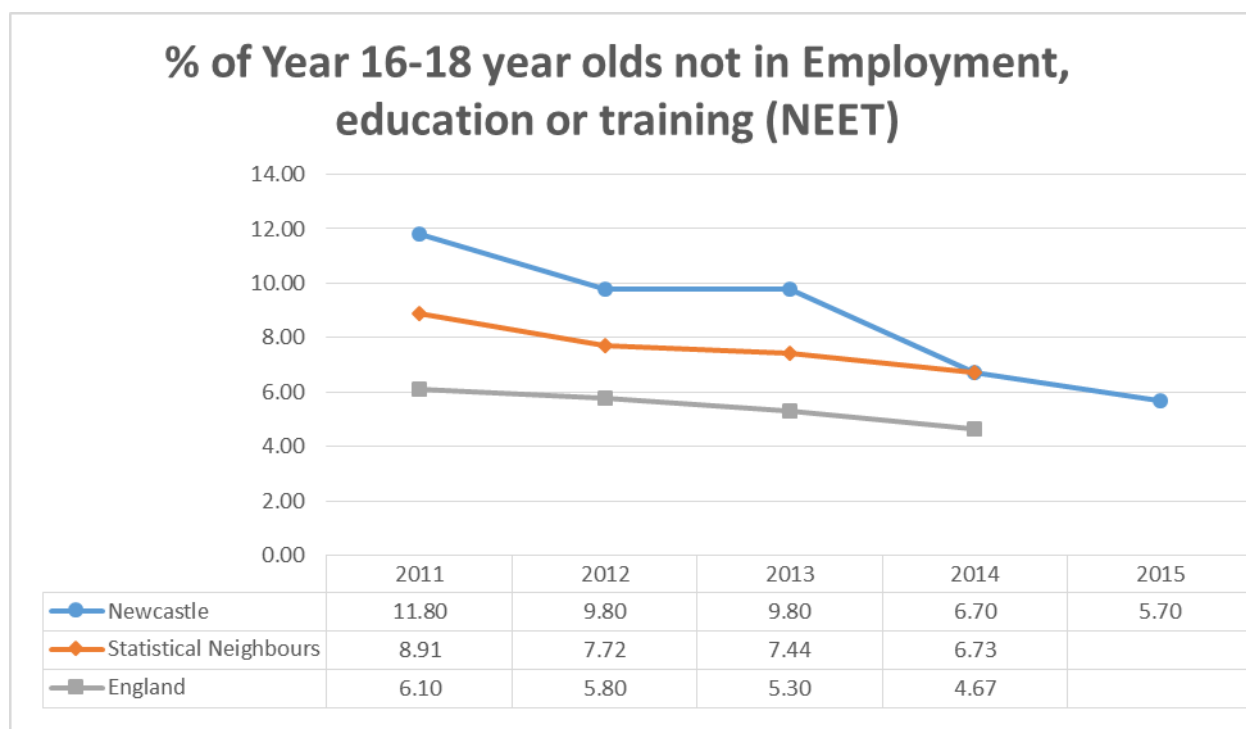


Figure 2.5-21: Percentage of 16-18 years olds classed as Not in Education, Employment or Training in Newcastle. 2011 to 2015. Source: DfE Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT).

Figure 2.5-21 shows the percentage of 16 to 18 year olds classed as Not in Education, Employment or Training by ward of residence. This ranges from 0.1% in South Jesmond to 11.7% in Westgate. There is a broadly positive relationship between levels of deprivation and proportions of 16 to 18 year olds not in employment, education or training.

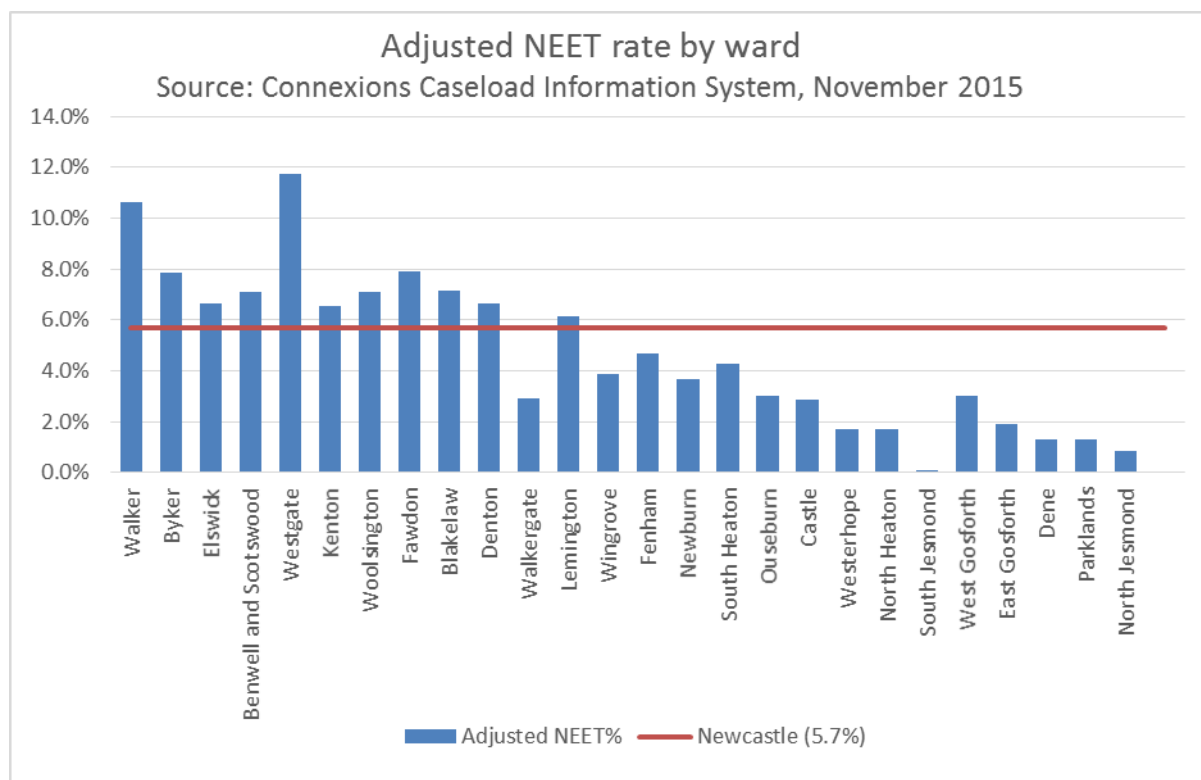


Figure 2.5-22: Percentage of 16-18 years olds classed as Not in Education, Employment or Training by ward. November 2015. Source: Connexions Client Information System Database.

The Office for Budget Responsibility expects economic conditions and unemployment to remain challenging over the next few years. The OBR employment forecasts suggest that, on past trends, Newcastle and the North East are likely to see close to double digit unemployment rates into 2015 as national economic policy continues to have a greater negative impact on areas that have higher than average levels of public spending and are relatively highly depended upon public sector jobs.

### 2.5.4 Not in, or seeking, paid employment

Not everyone who is not in paid employment is “unemployed” in the sense that they are available for and looking for paid work.

As already noted, Newcastle has a large full time student population with concentrations in particular wards. Figure 2.5-22 presents the percentage of the population aged 16-74 in each ward that are full time students along with the employment status they reported in the Census 2011. It illustrates the wards with high concentrations of students and shows that most, but not all, of them were not in or seeking paid employment.

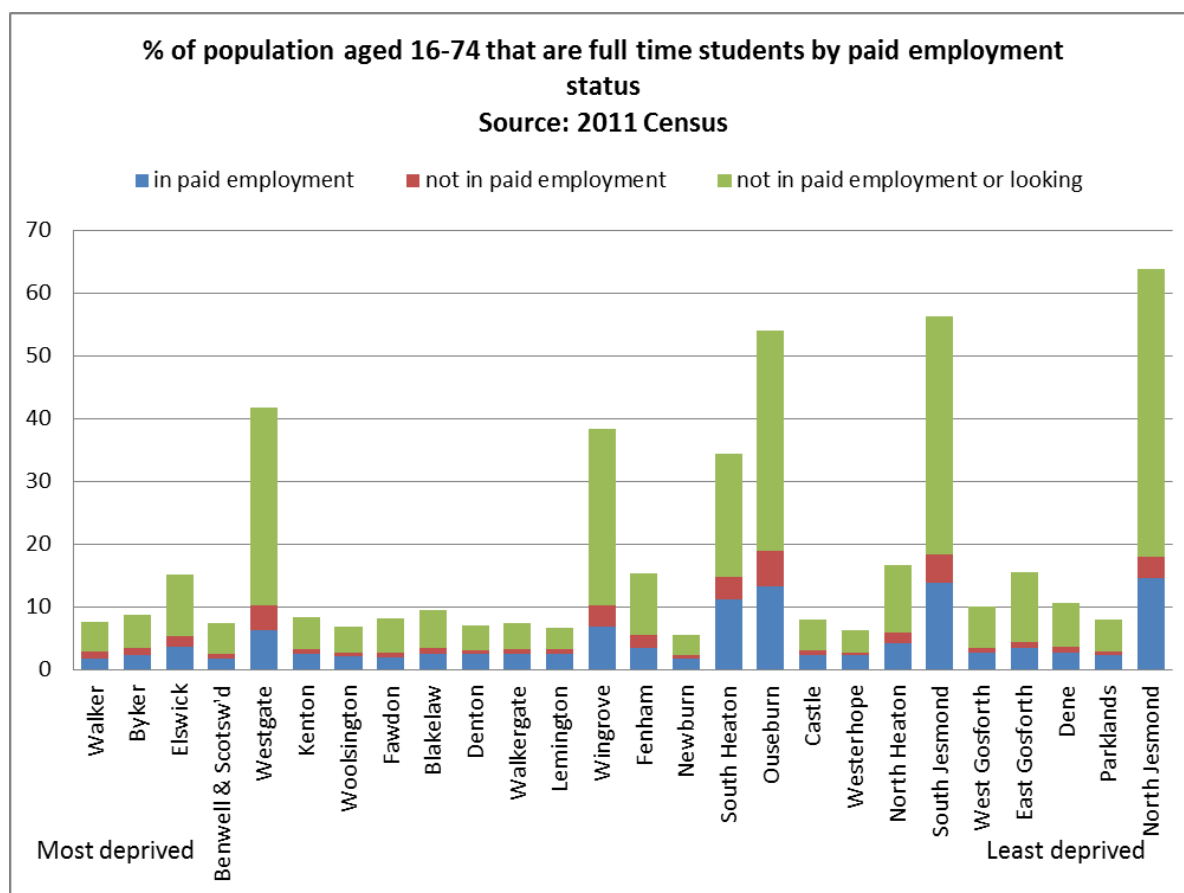


Figure 2.5-23: Percentage of the population aged 16-74 that are full time students with employment status, by ward (Source: Census 2011).

A further proportion of the population aged 16-74 are not in or seeking paid employment because they consider themselves to be retired. Figure 2.5-23 presents the proportion of retired people aged 16-74 by ward.

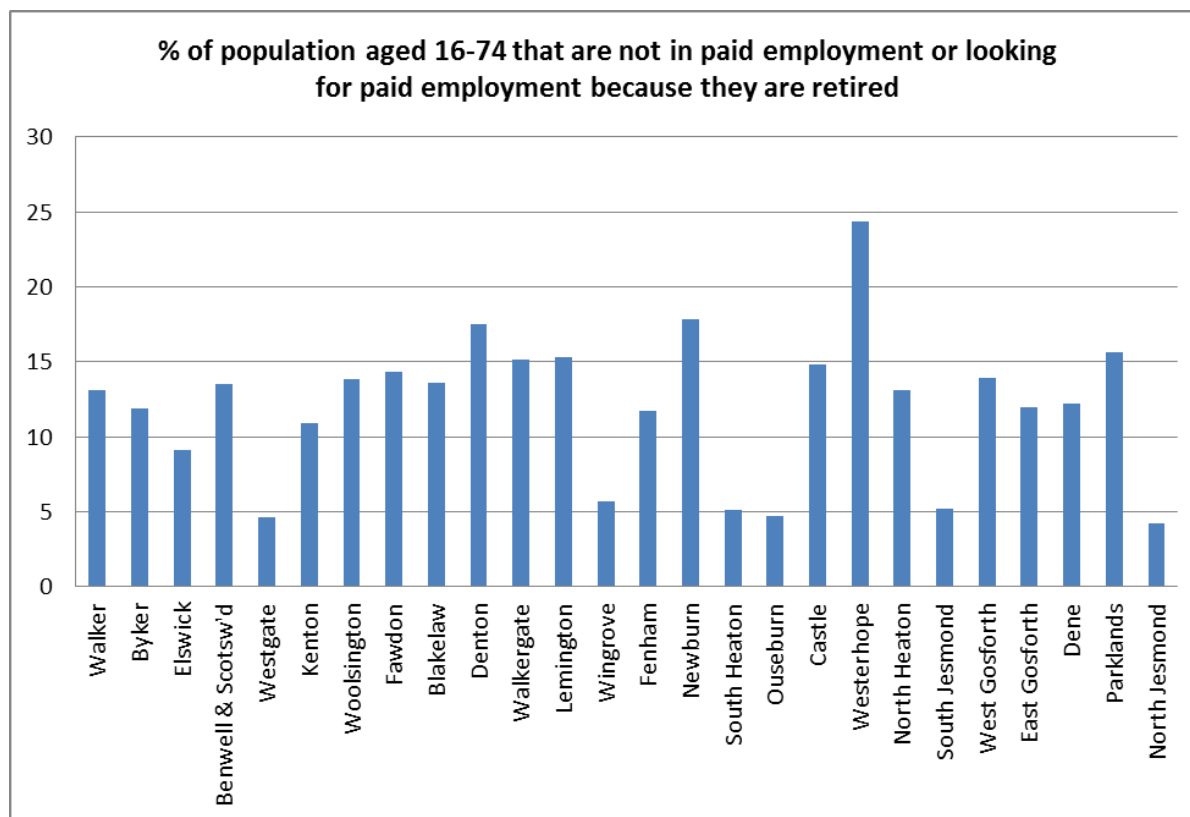


Figure 2.5-24: Proportion of population aged 16-74 who are retired and are therefore not in or seeking full time employment, by ward. Source: Census 2011.

The primary other reasons given in Census 2011 for not being in, or seeking, paid employment are “looking after home and family” and “long-term sick and disabled”. Figure 2.5-24 presents the responses to the Census 2011. ‘Looking after home and family’ ranges from 9% in Elswick to 0.8% in North Jesmond and South Jesmond, whilst ‘long-term sick and disabled’ ranges from 11.9% in Walker to 1% in South Jesmond. There are a higher total proportion of people not in work for these reasons in deprived wards compared to the more affluent wards.

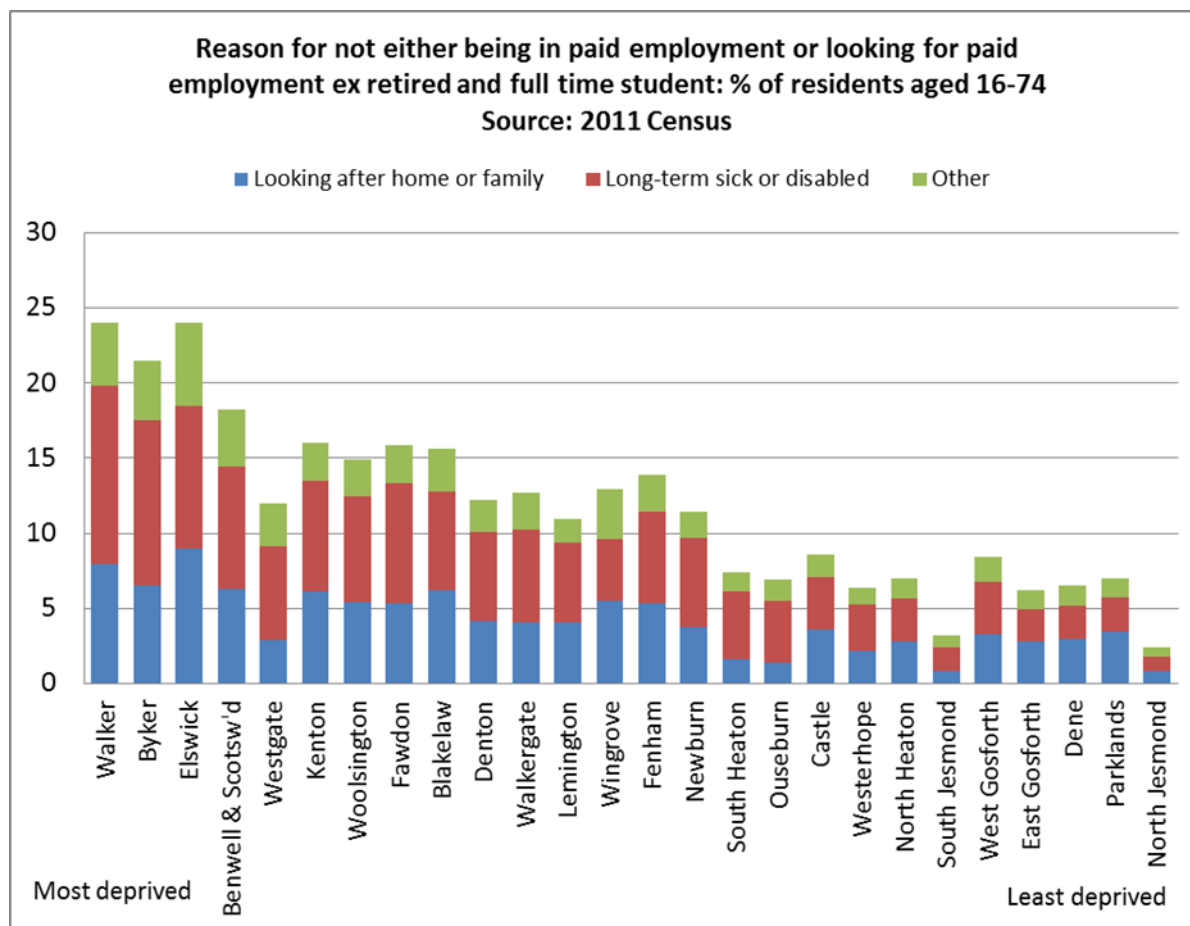


Figure 2.5-25: Proportion of people age 16-74 years not in or seeking paid employment for reasons other than retirement or full time student. Source: Census 2011.

## 2.5.5 Moving

### Why this matters?

“Families with lower incomes tend to have lower mobility but greater exposure to the adverse environmental conditions related to transport such as air and noise pollution and road traffic. People who are more deprived are also more susceptible to these harmful health effects because of greater vulnerability to illness associated with the other social determinants of health. Access to transport that enables residents to move outside of their own community has been shown to positively correlate with a reduced fear of social isolation and positive mental health”<sup>5</sup>

There are 96,163 cars or vans in Newcastle, spread across 45,938 households who own a car. Table 2.5-3 presents the breakdown. Car ownership has increased - in Census 2001 more households had no car or van (45.2%) and fewer households had 1 or more cars (54.8%).

Table 2.5-3: Car ownership in Newcastle compared to North East and England and Wales. Source: Census 2011.

	Newcastle		North East	England and Wales
	Number	% of all households	%	%
No car or van	48,853	41.7	31.5	25.6
One car or van	45,938	39.2	42.2	42.2
Two or more cars or vans	22,362	19.1	26.3	32.2

Figure 2.5-25 presents the proportion of households not owning a car or van by ward. In general, it shows a social gradient in ownership although some wards, like those nearest to the city centre, fall outside of this general trend.



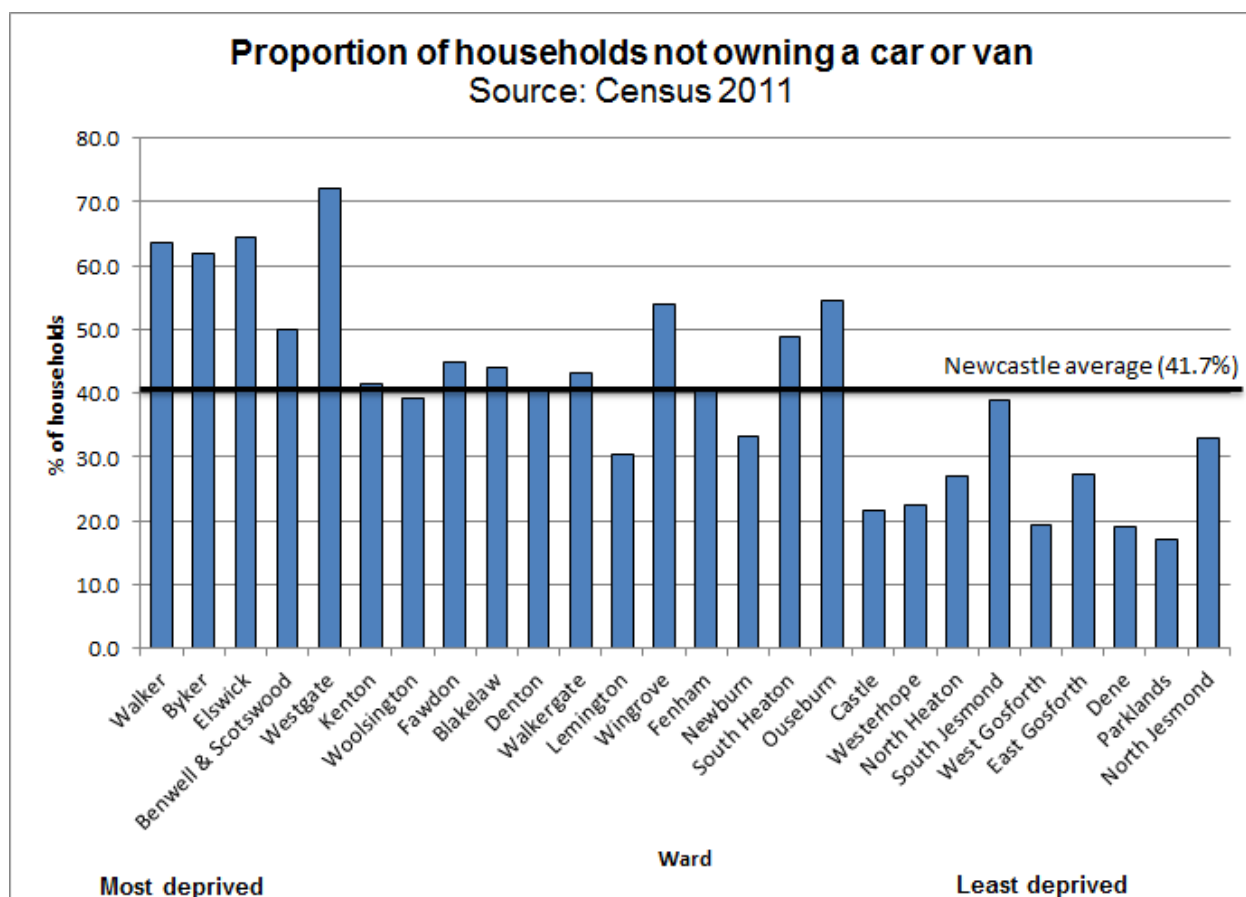


Figure 2.5-26: Proportion of households not owning a car or van. Source: Census 2011.

Census 2011 asks respondents how they usually travel to work, though in doing so it excludes people’s travel for other reasons. Figure 2.5-26 presents the responses by ward. Active travel seems to be influenced primarily by proximity to the city centre. There is a slight social gradient in public transport use with those in more deprived areas generally using public transport more.

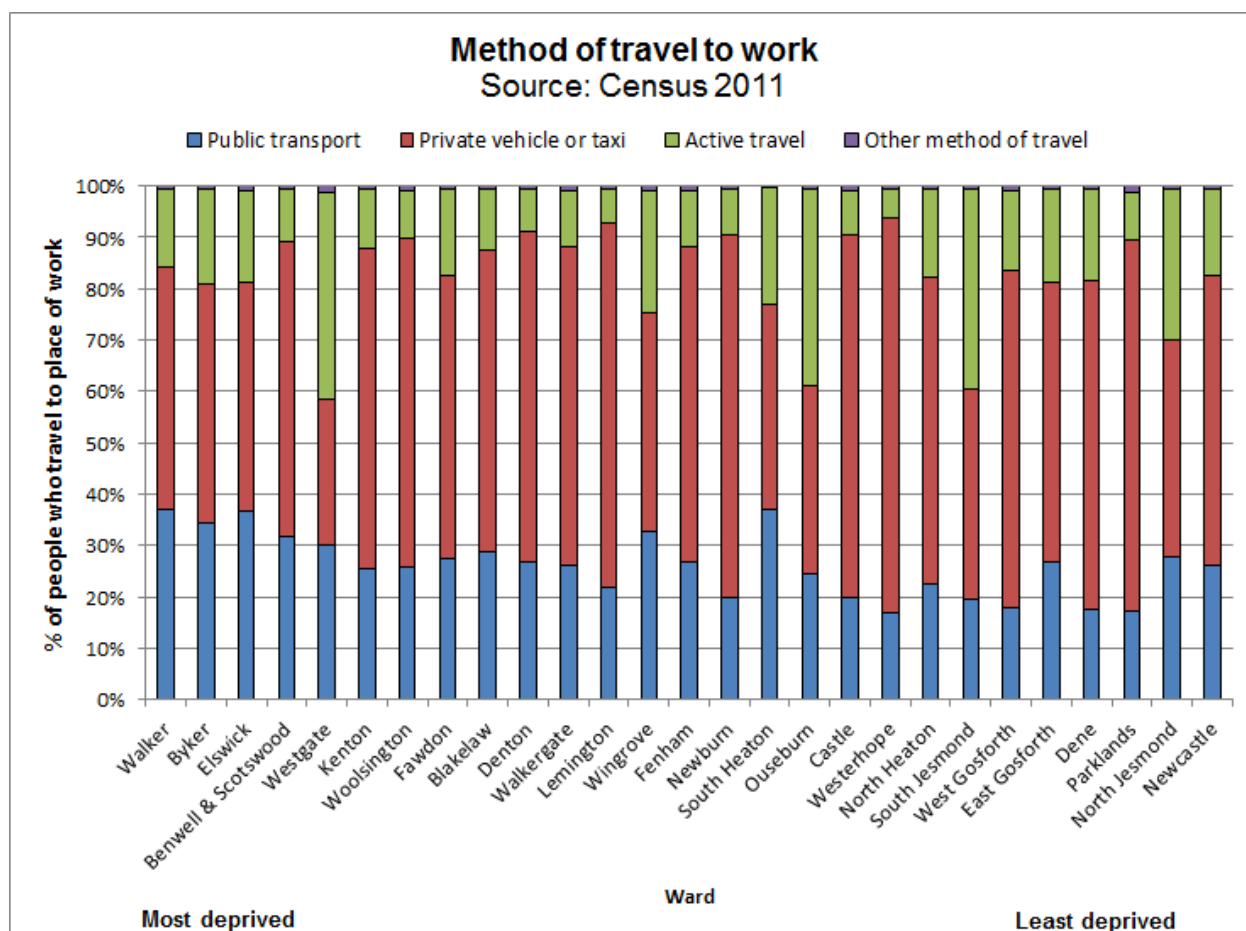


Figure 2.5-27: Proportion of employed people travelling to work by different forms of travel, by ward  
Notes:

- Public transport includes underground, metro, light rail, tram, train, bus, minibus or coach;
- Private vehicle or taxi includes motorcycle, scooter or moped, driving a car or van, passenger in a car or van;
- Active travel includes bicycle or on foot.

One-third of those surveyed in the 2015/2016 Adult Social Care User Survey (33%) said that they could get to all the places in their local area that they wanted to. This is similar to previous years' results: 31% in 2014/15, 32% in 2013/14, 34% in 2012/13, 39% in 2011/12 and 35% in 2010/11. However, this means that 66% of respondents had difficulty doing this, could not get to all the local places they wanted to go to, or did not leave their homes.

## 2.5.6 Using leisure time

### Why this matters?

The way in which people use their leisure time can contribute to the ‘five ways to wellbeing’ (developed by New Economics Foundation) – connect; be active; take notice; keep learning; give.

The Residents’ Survey gives insights into the frequency that respondents use sports and leisure facilities provided or supported by the council. In 2015, 24.7% of respondents stated that they use sports and leisure facilities about once a month. Figure 2.5-27 to Figure 2.5-30 illustrate how that varies by ward, age, respondent type and household type.

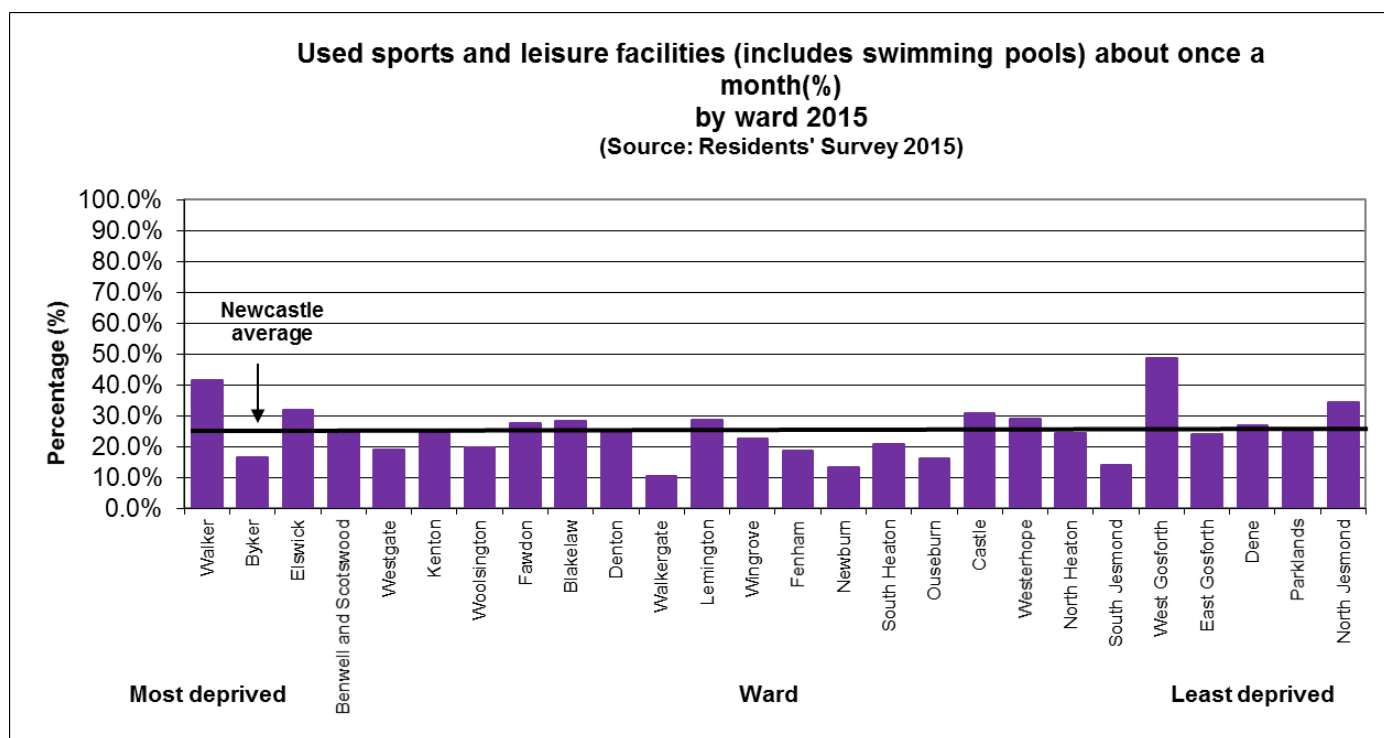


Figure 2.5-28: Use of sports and leisure facilities by ward 2015

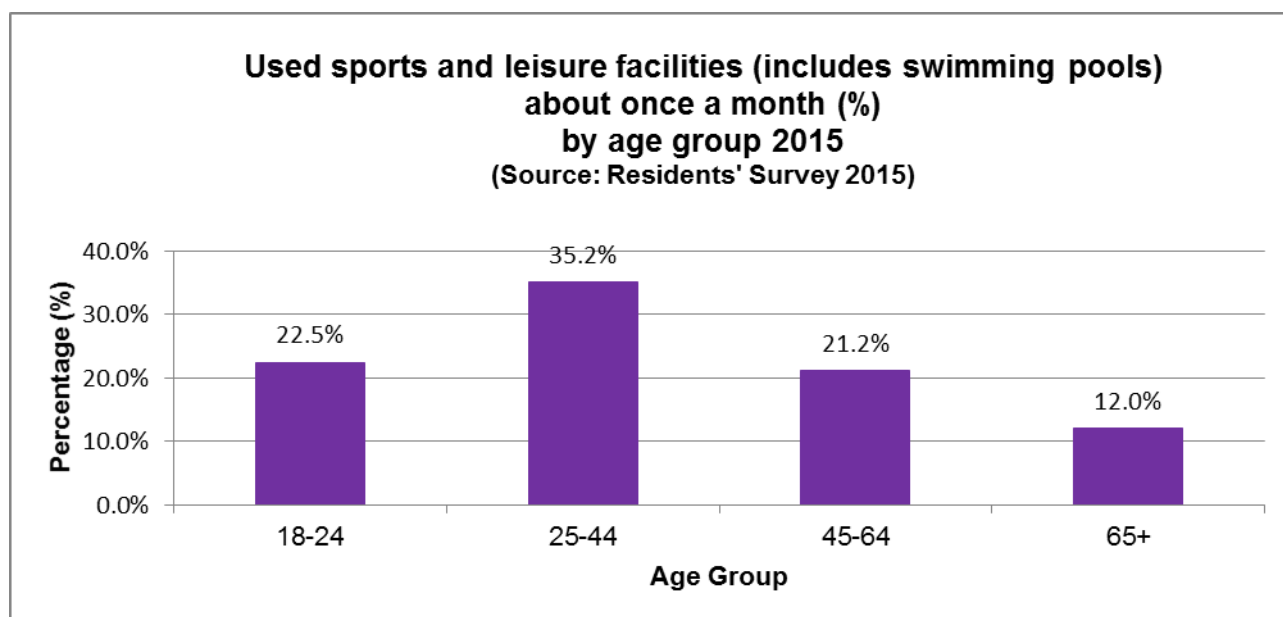


Figure 2.5-29: Use of sports and leisure facilities by age group 2015

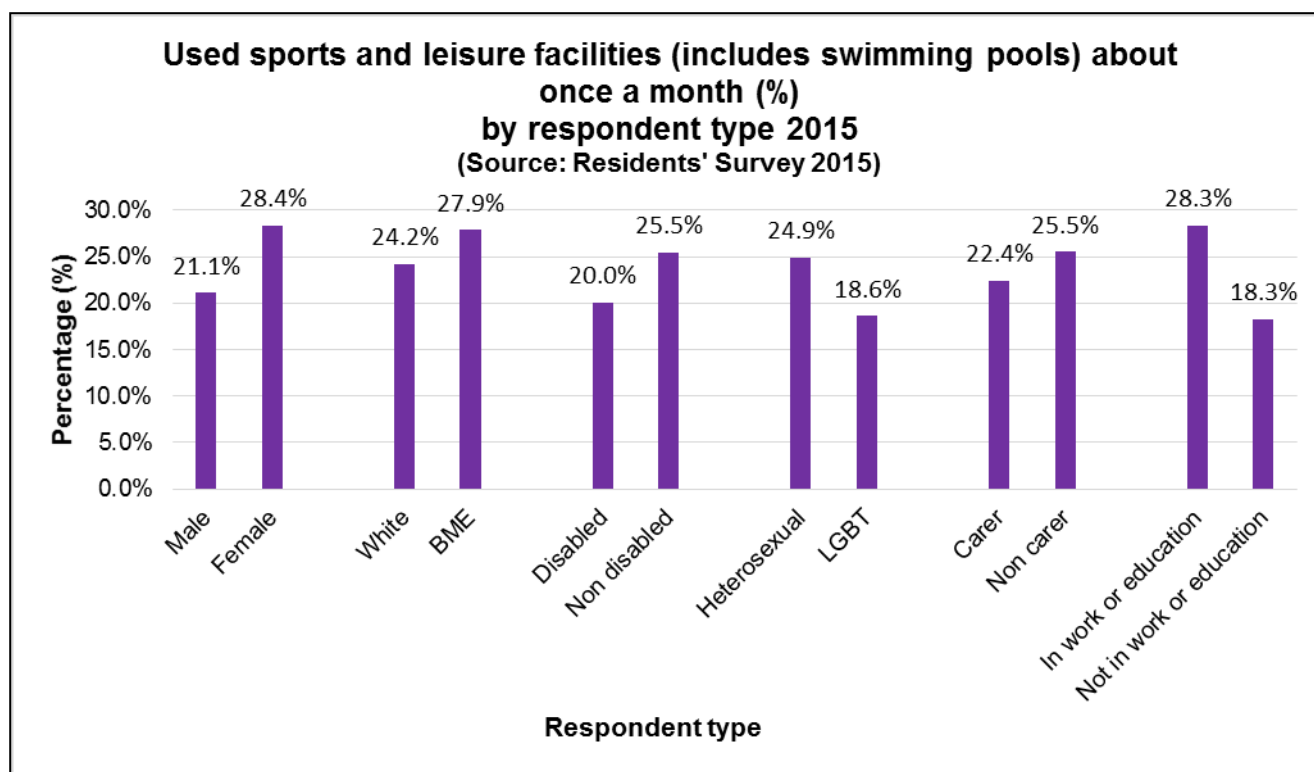


Figure 2.5-30: Use of sports and leisure facilities by respondent type 2015

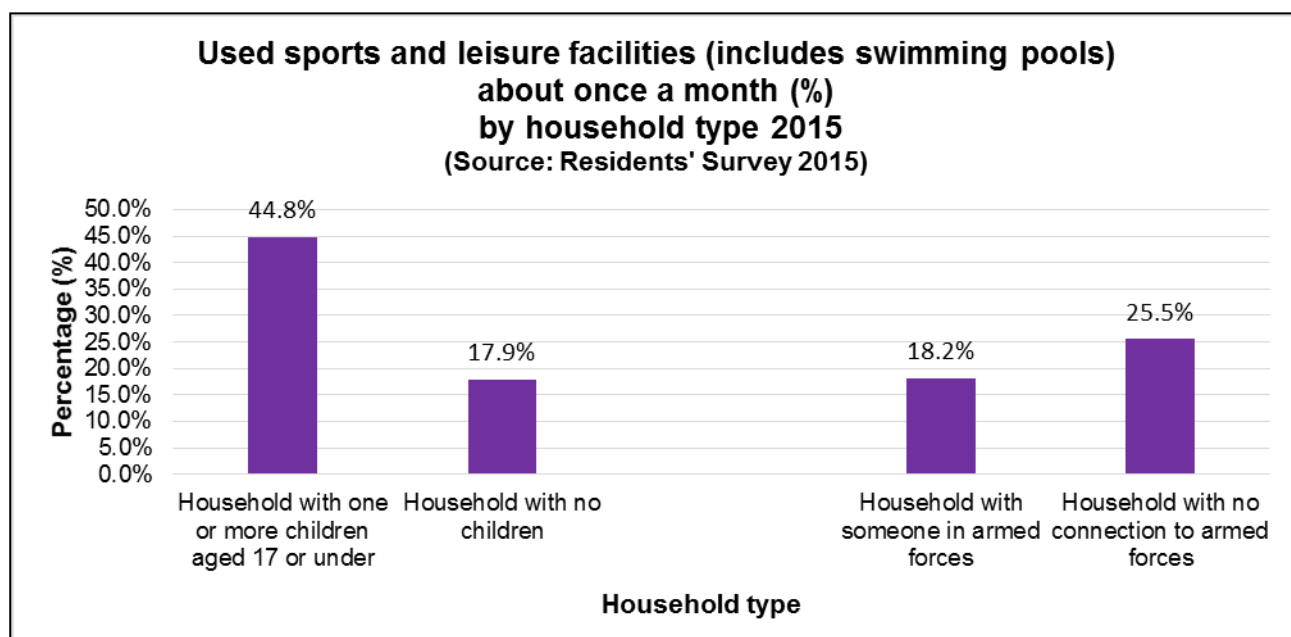


Figure 2.5-31: Use of sports and leisure facilities by household type 2015

The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.5-31 shows the city-wide trend.

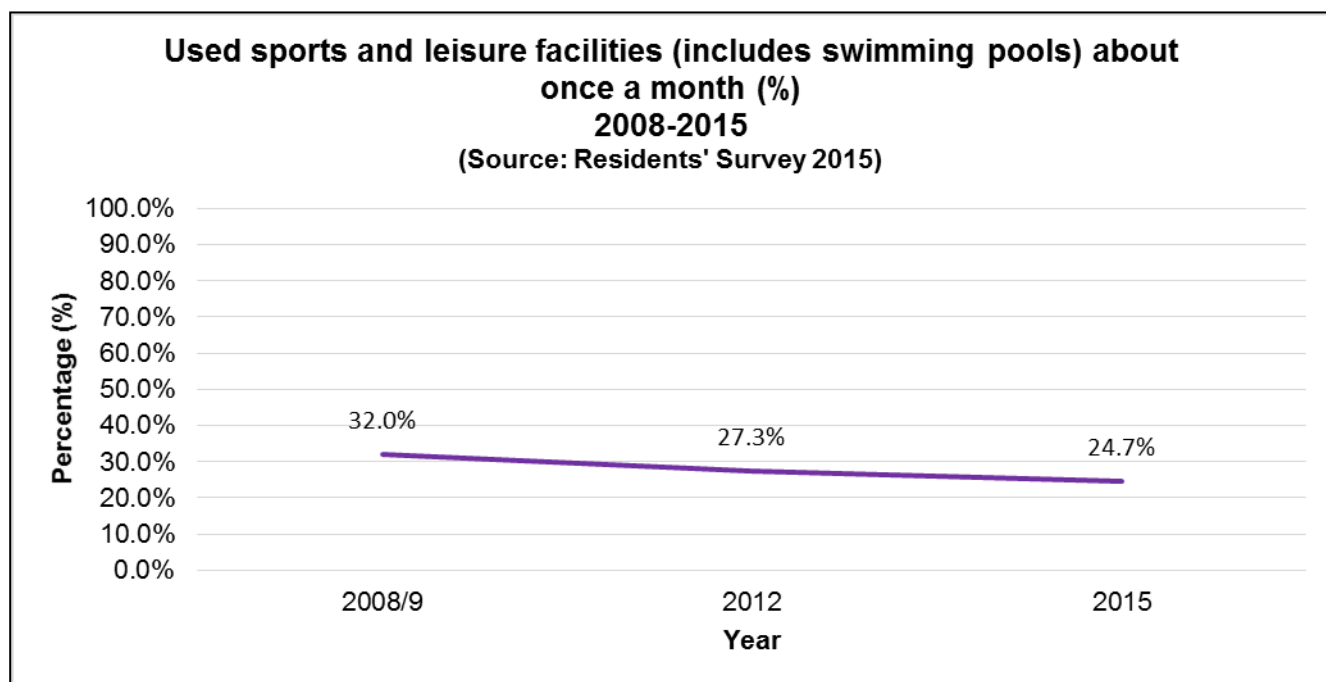


Figure 2.5-32: Use of sports and leisure facilities citywide trend

The Residents' Survey gives insights into the frequency that respondents use local libraries provided or supported by the council. In 2015, 35.8% of respondents stated that they use local libraries within the previous three months. Figure 2.5-32 to Figure 2.5-35 illustrate how that varies by ward, age, respondent type and household type.

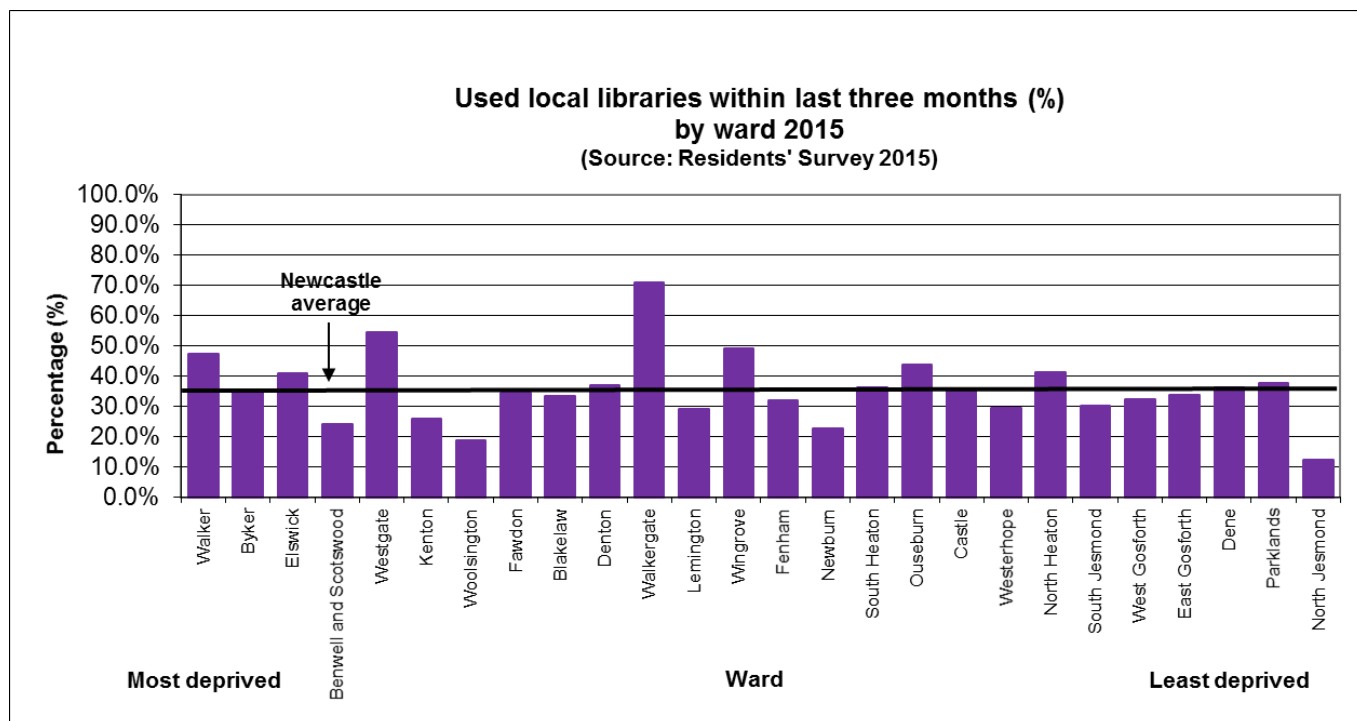


Figure 2.5-33: Use of local libraries by ward 2015

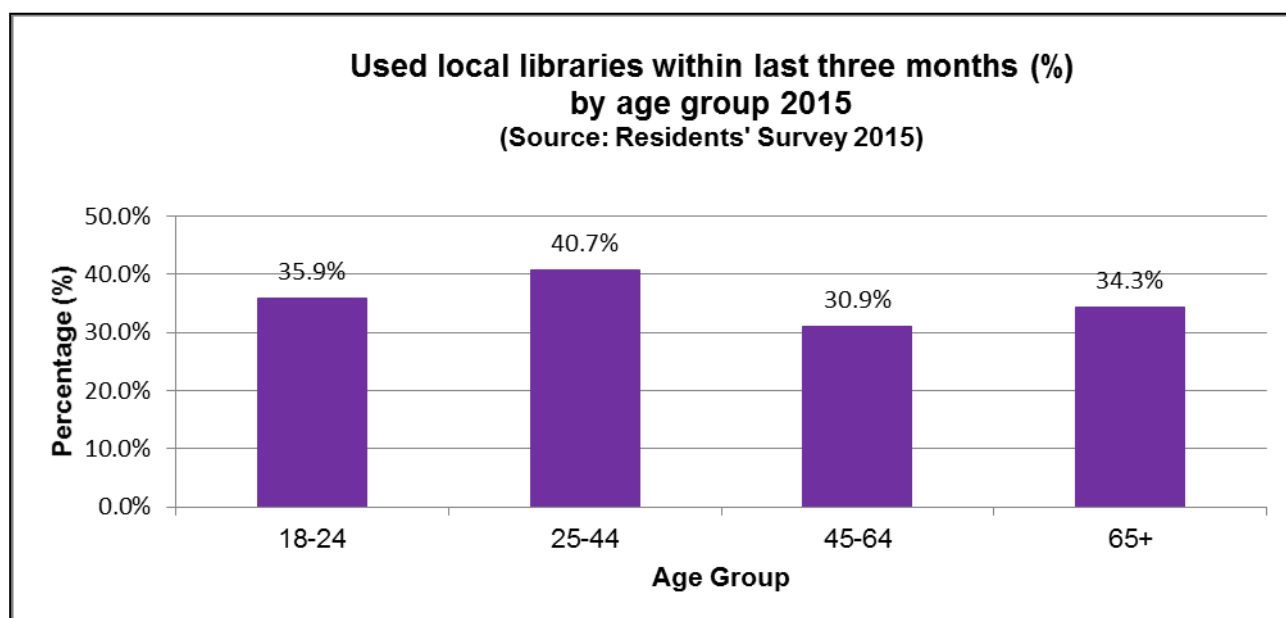


Figure 2.5-34: Use of local libraries by age group 2015

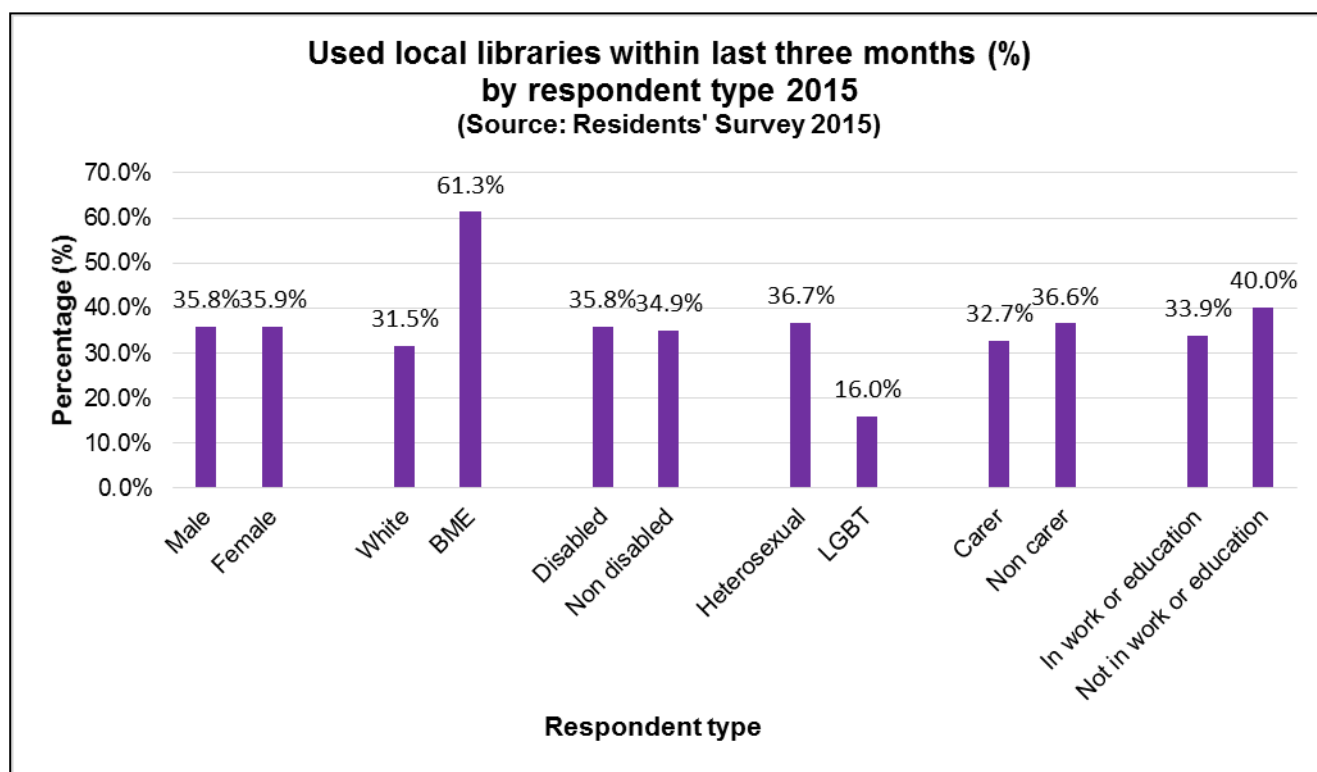


Figure 2.5-35: Use of local libraries by respondent type 2015

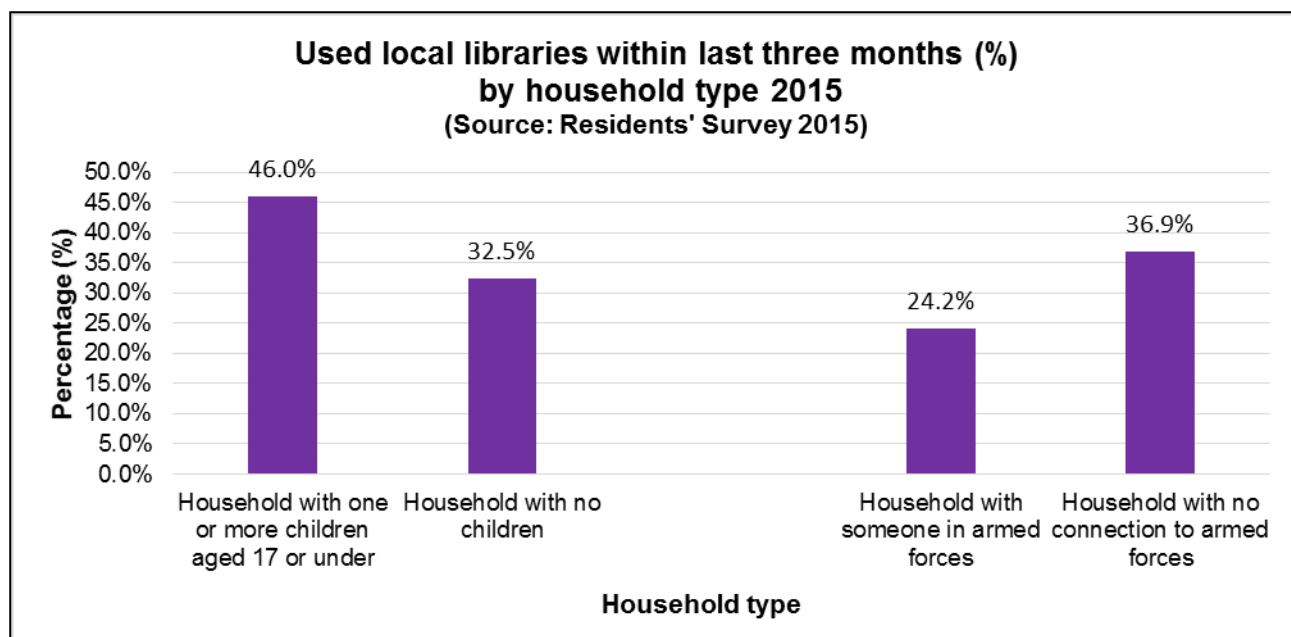


Figure 2.5-36: Use of local libraries by household type 2015

The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.5-36 shows the city-wide trend.

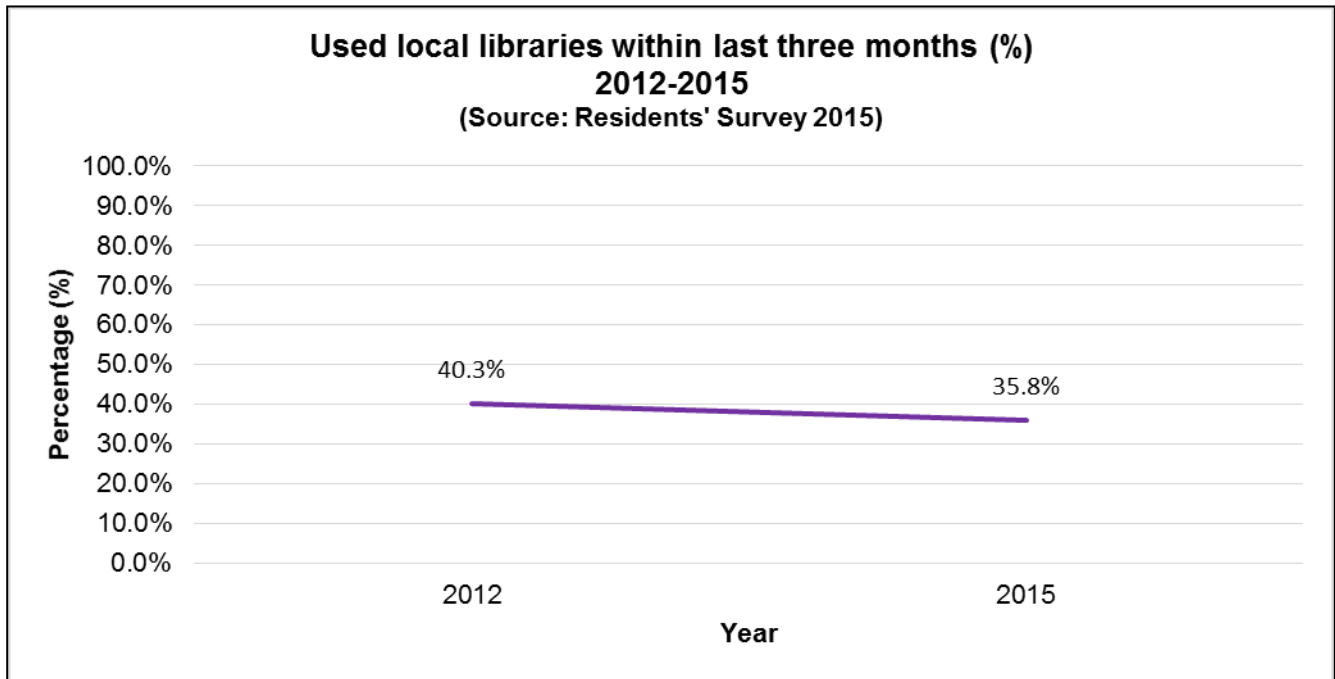


Figure 2.5-37: Use of local libraries citywide trend



The Residents' Survey gives insights into the frequency that respondents use museums and galleries provided or supported by the council. In 2015, 64.6% of respondents stated that they visited a museum or gallery within the previous year. Figure 2.5-37 to Figure 2.5-40 illustrate how that varies by ward, age, respondent type and household type.

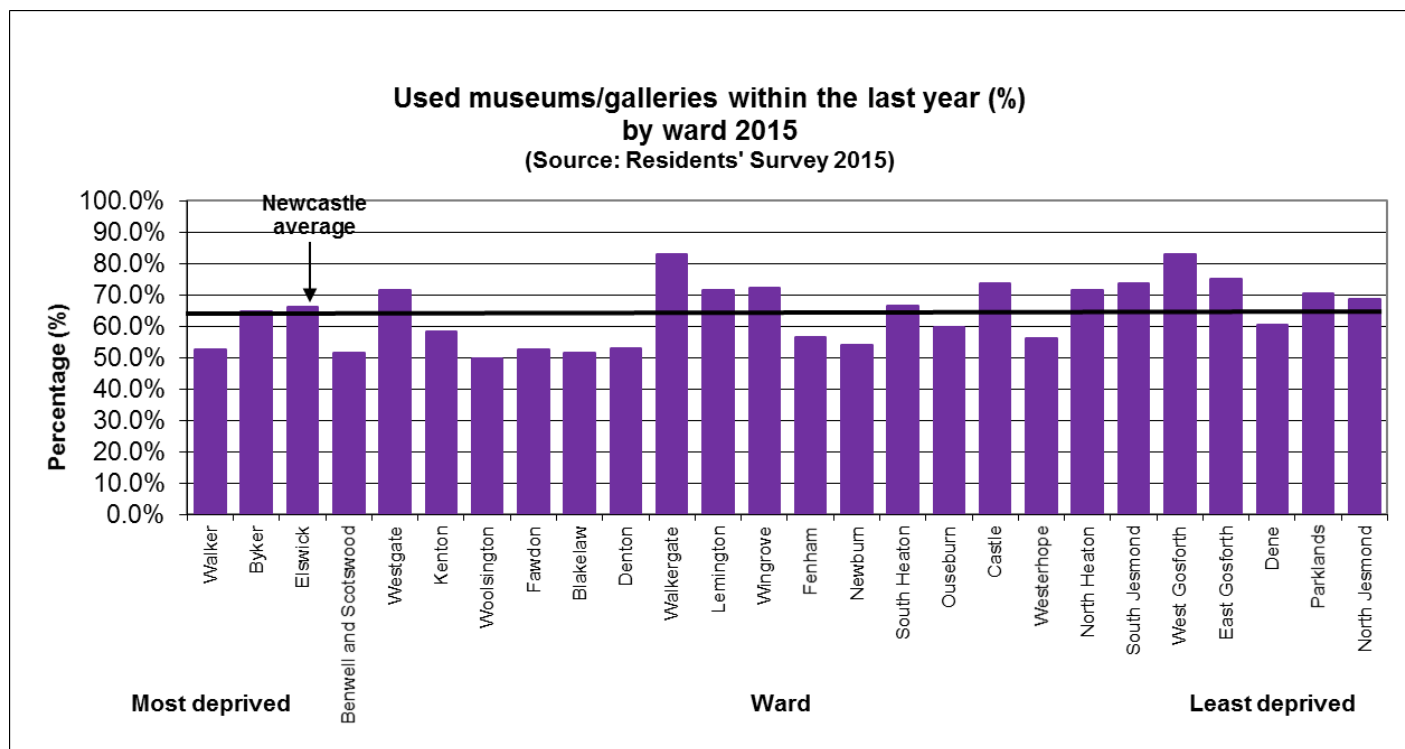


Figure 2.5-38: Use of museums and galleries by ward 2015

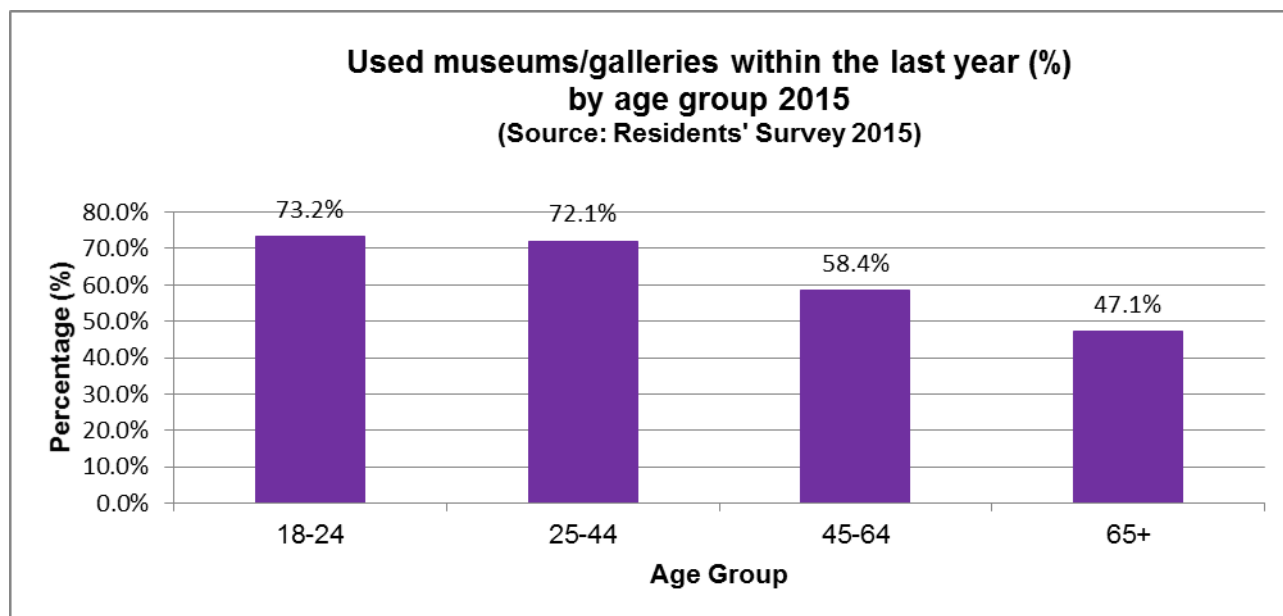


Figure 2.5-39: Use of museums and galleries by age group 2015

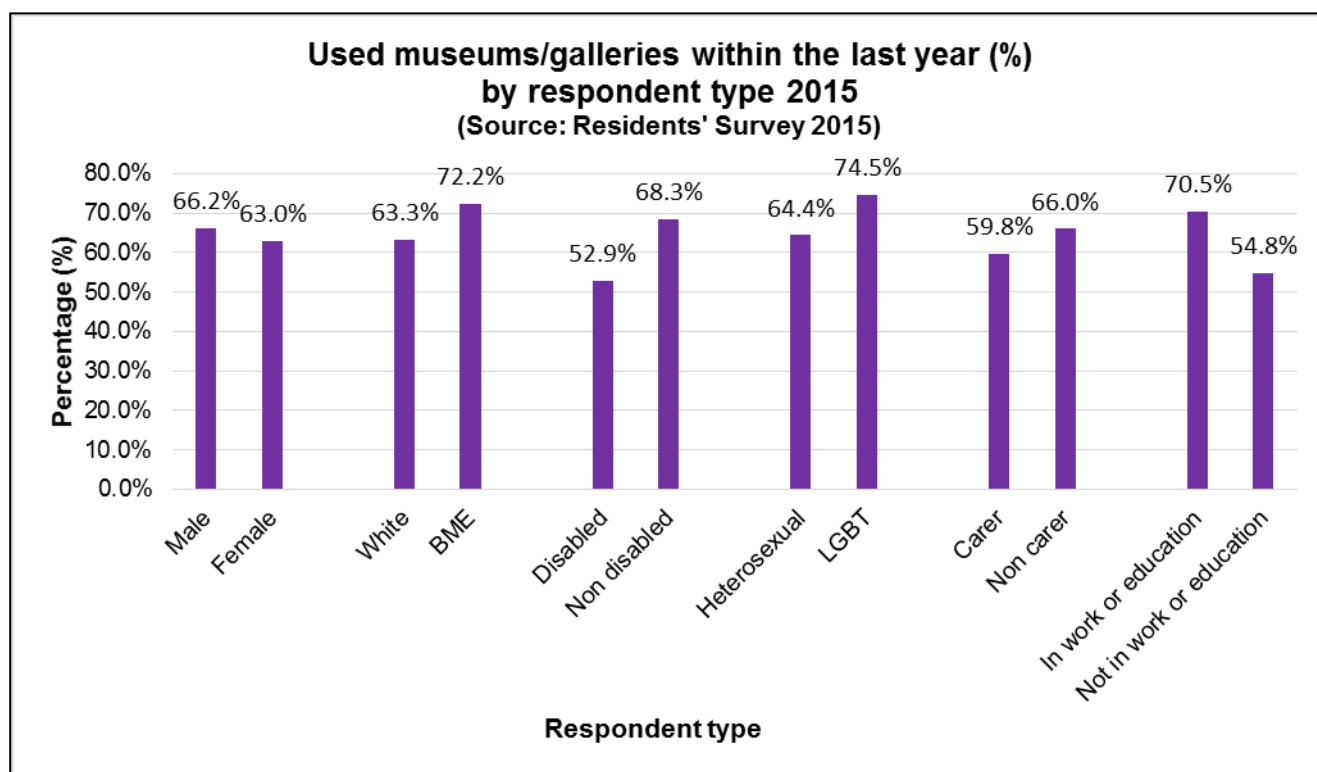


Figure 2.5-40: Use of museums and galleries by respondent type 2015

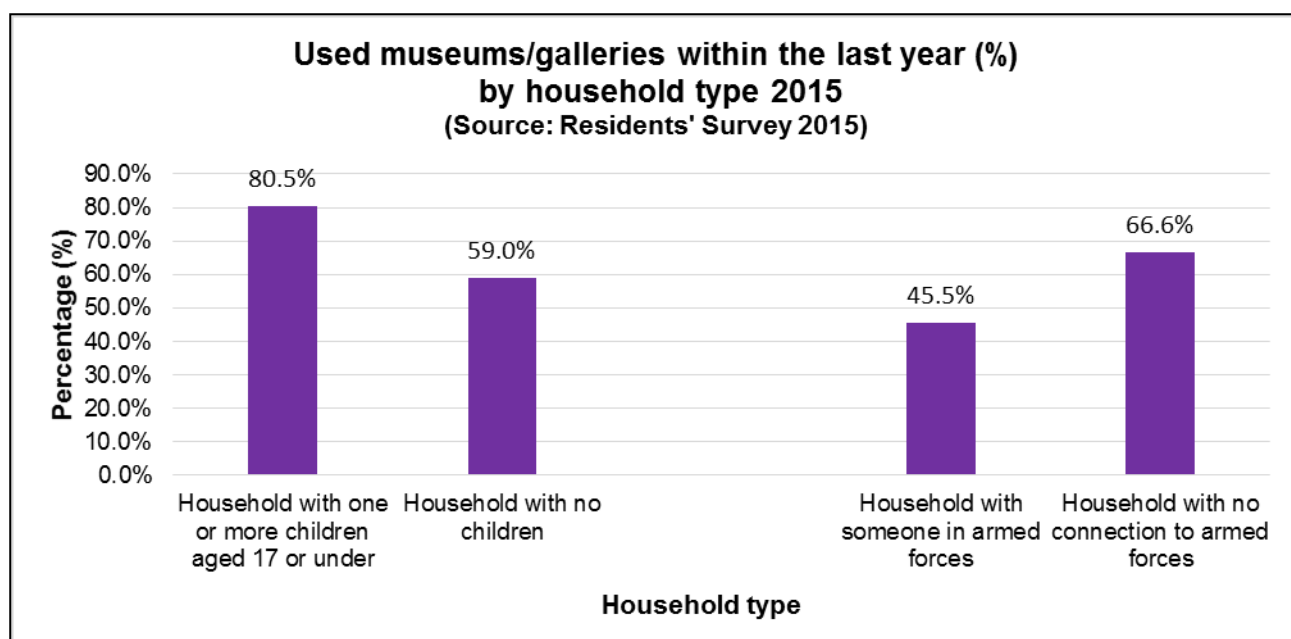


Figure 2.5-41: Use of museums and galleries by household type 2015

The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.5-41 shows the city-wide trend.

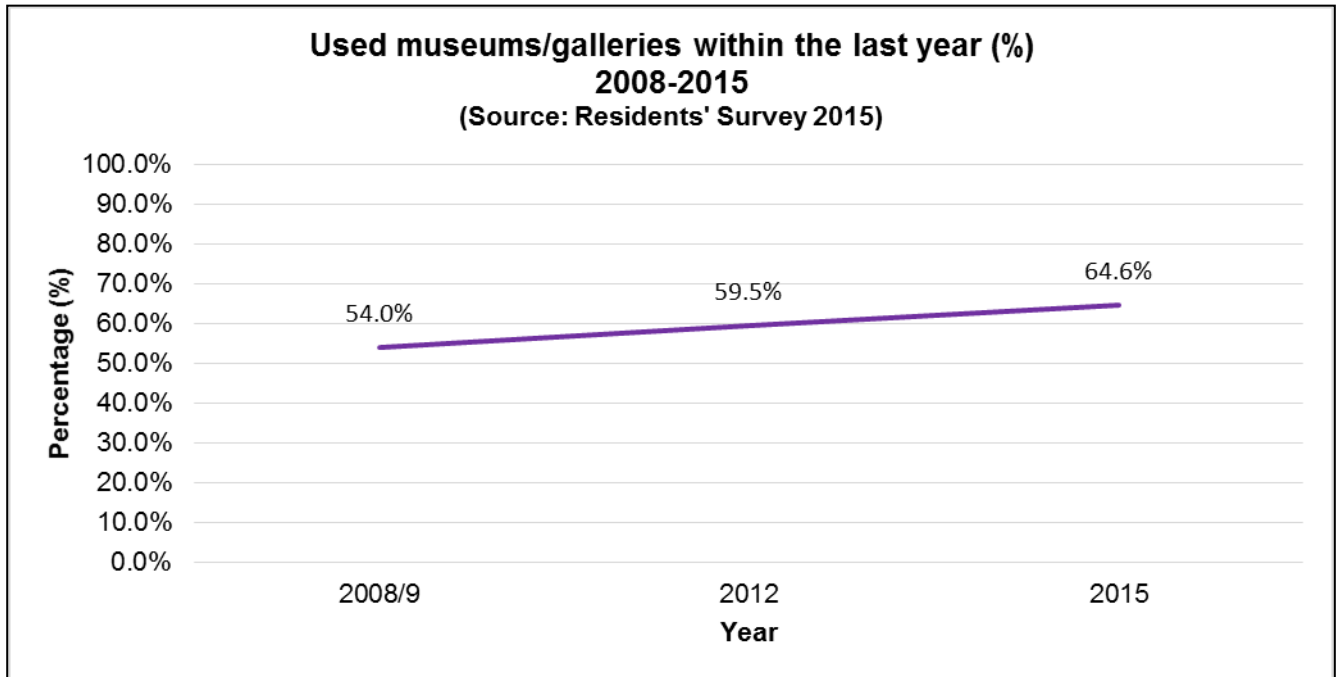


Figure 2.5-42: Use of museums and galleries citywide trend

The Residents' Survey gives insights into the frequency that respondents use theatres and concert halls provided or supported by the council. In 2015, 62.5% of respondents stated that they visited a theatre, concert hall or arts venue in the previous year. Figure 2.5-42 to Figure 2.5-45 illustrate how that varies by ward, age, respondent type and household type.

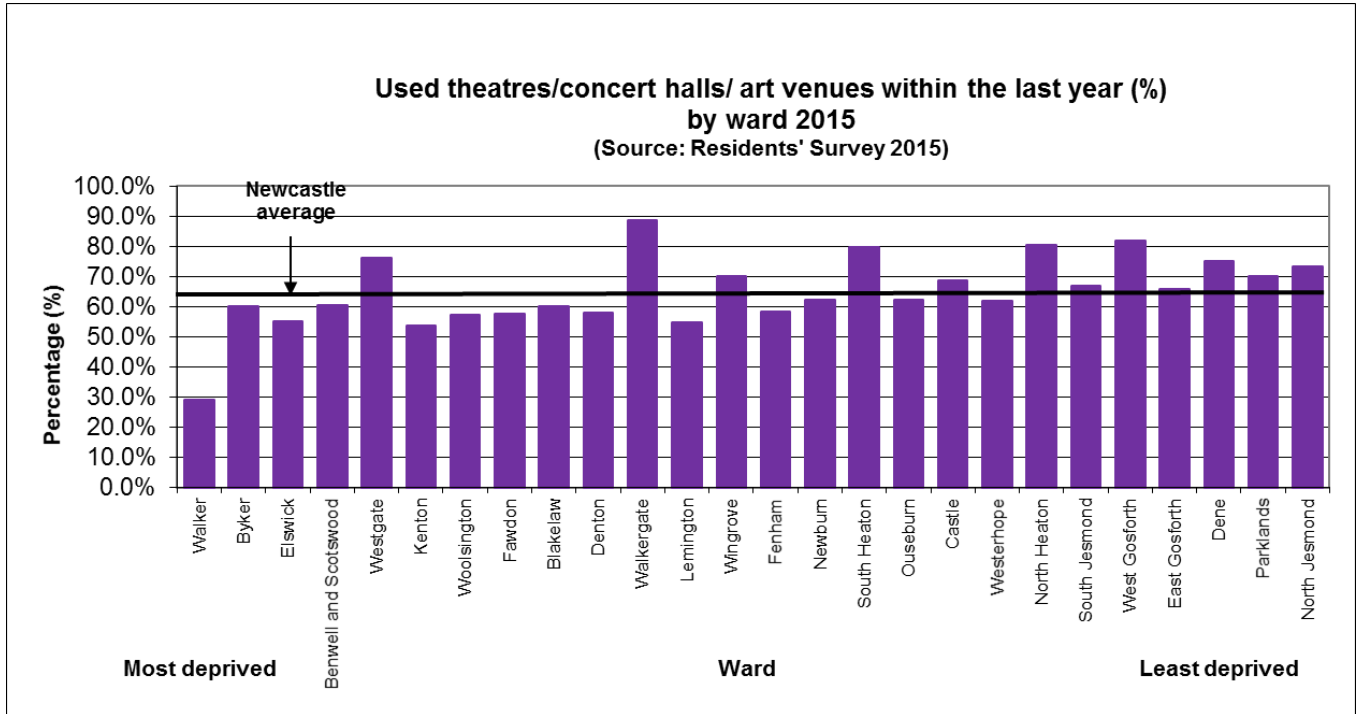


Figure 2.5-43: Use of theatres and concert halls by ward 2015

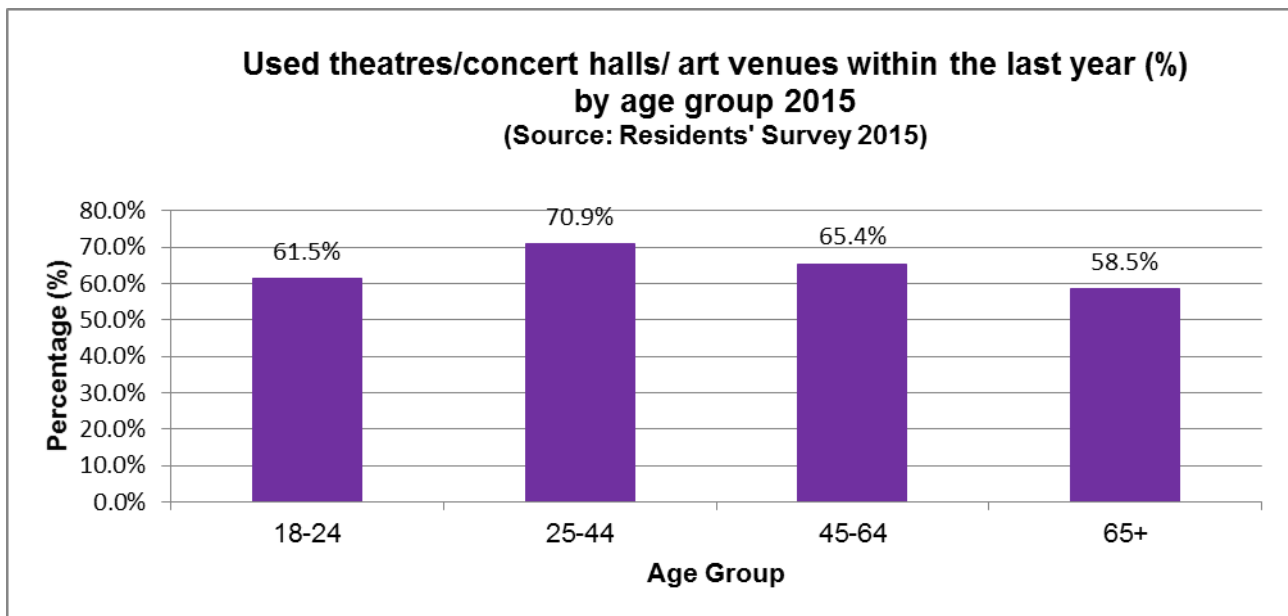


Figure 2.5-44: Use of theatres and concert halls by age group 2015

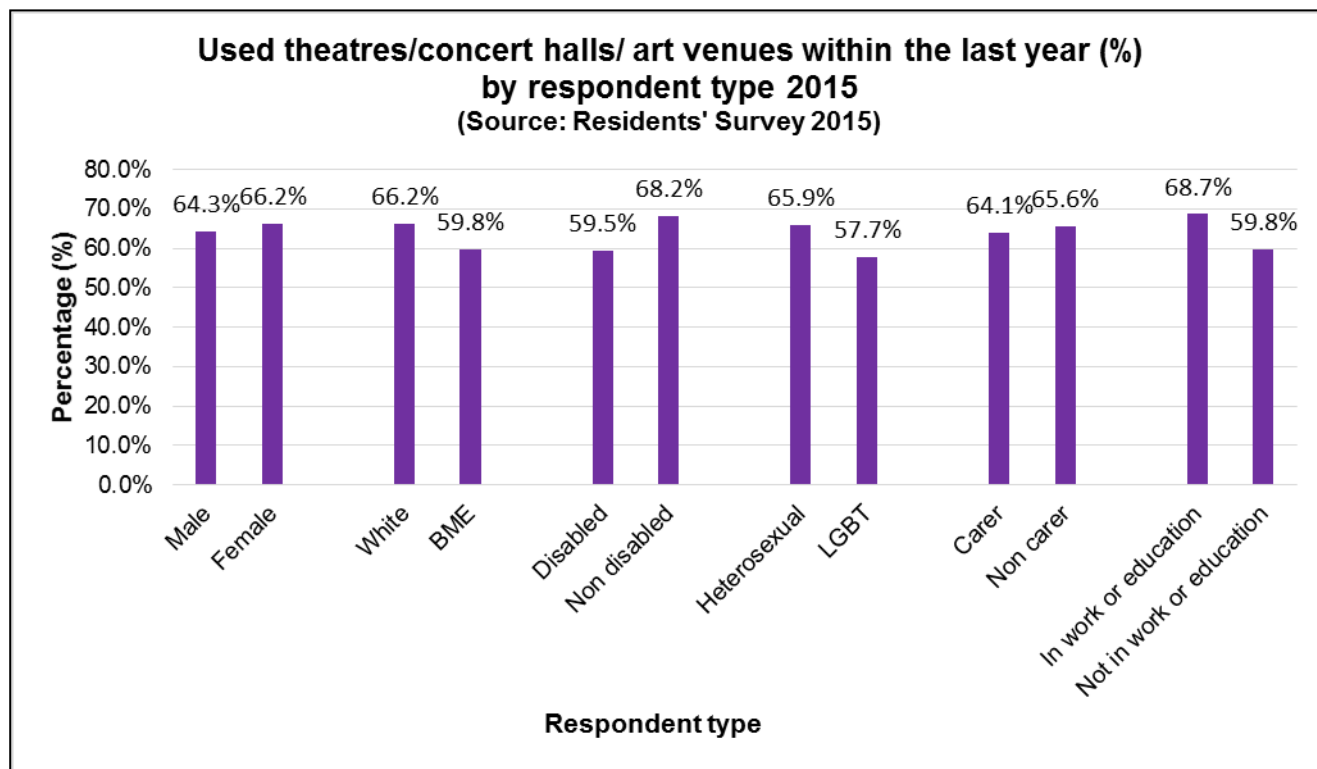


Figure 2.5-45: Use of theatres and concert halls by respondent type 2015

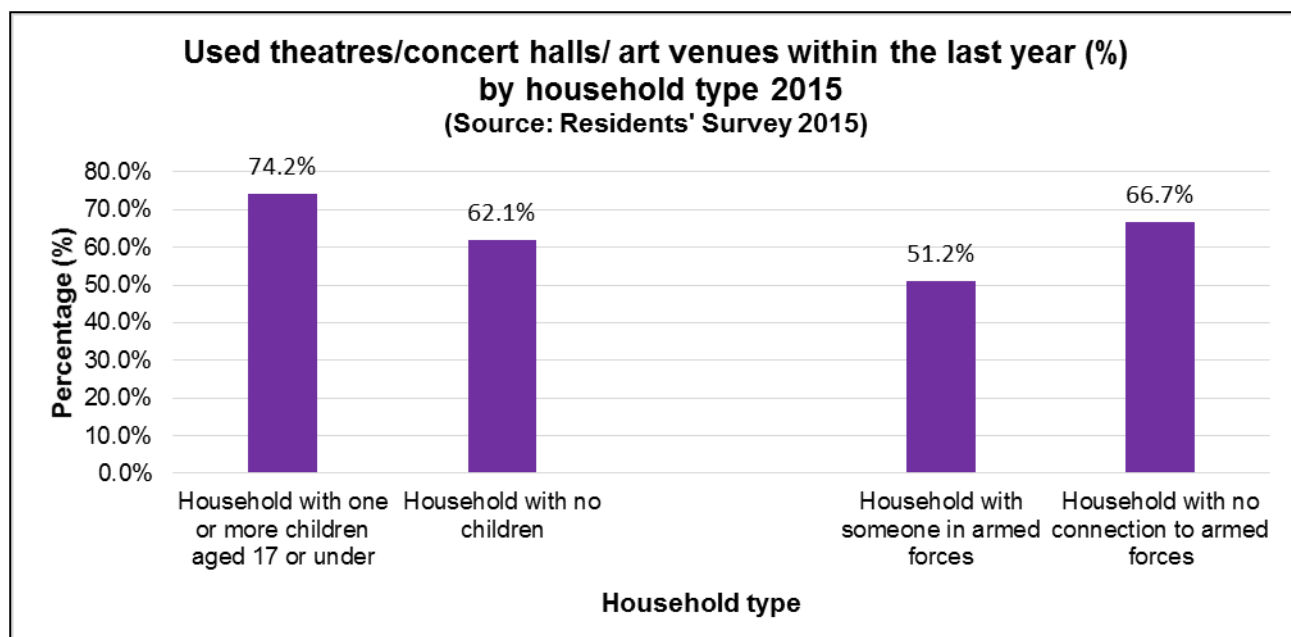


Figure 2.5-46: Use of theatres and concert halls by household type 2015

The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.5-46 shows the city-wide trend.

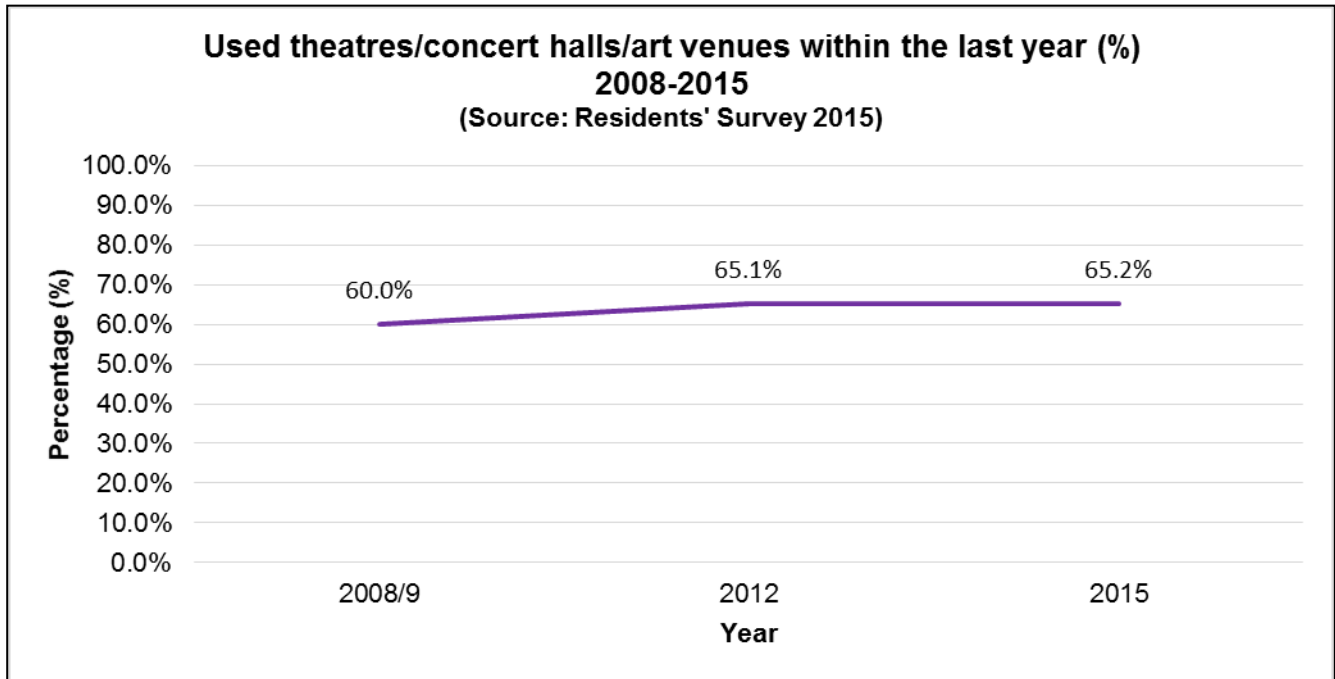


Figure 2.5-47: Use of theatres and concert halls citywide trend

## 2.5.7 Helping others and volunteering

### Why this matters?

“Every single person has capacities, abilities and gifts. Living a good life depends on whether those capacities can be used, abilities expressed and gifts given. If they are, the person will be valued, feel powerful and well-connected to the people around them. And the community around the person will be more powerful because of the contribution the person is making.”<sup>6</sup>

The Residents’ Survey gives insights into the degree to which respondents provide unpaid help to someone who is not a relative. In 2015, 34.4% of respondents stated that they provided unpaid help at least once a month. Figure 2.5-47 to Figure 2.5-50 illustrate how that varies by ward, age, respondent type and household type.

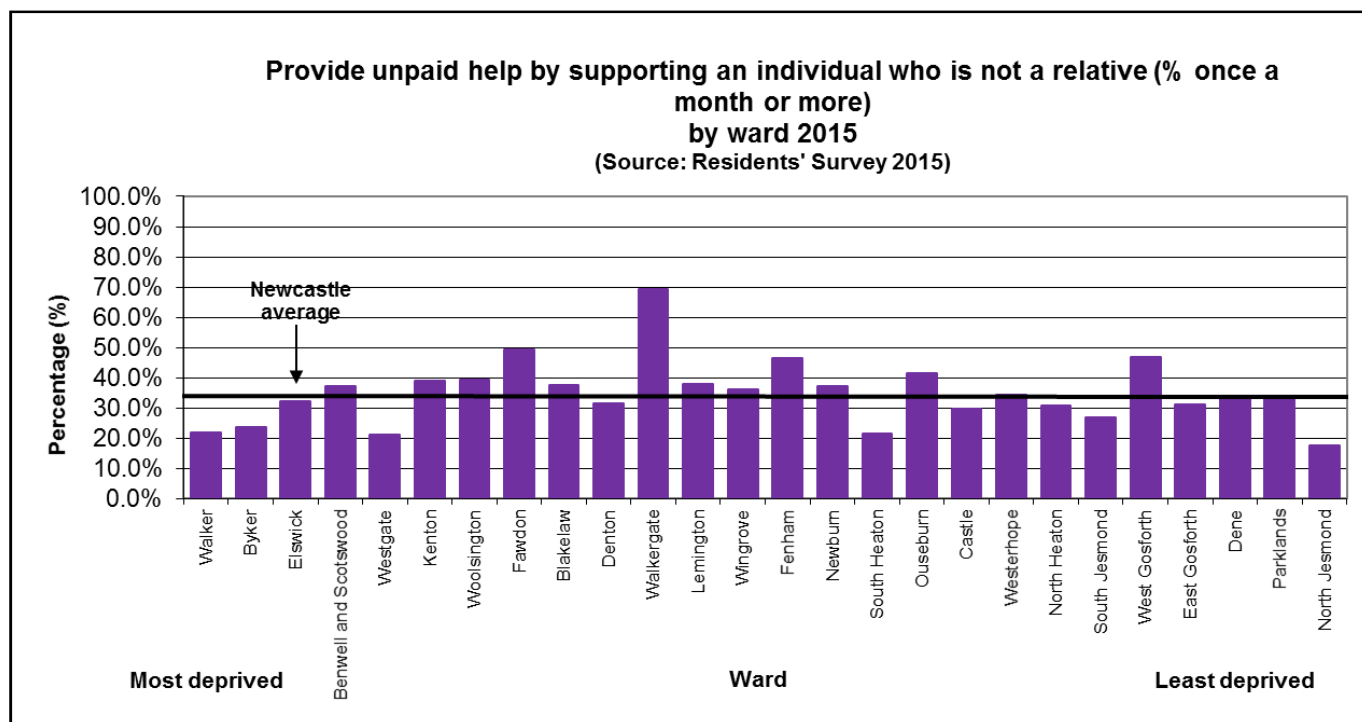


Figure 2.5-48: Provide unpaid help to someone who is not a relative by ward 2015

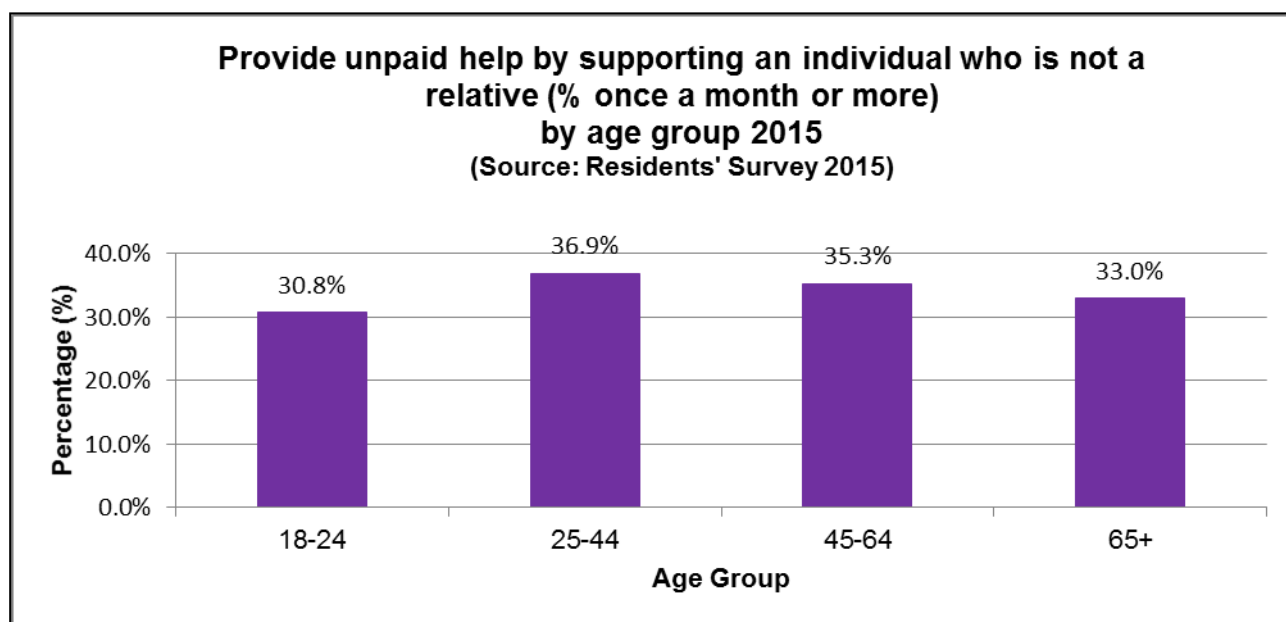


Figure 2.5-49: Provide unpaid help to someone who is not a relative by age group 2015

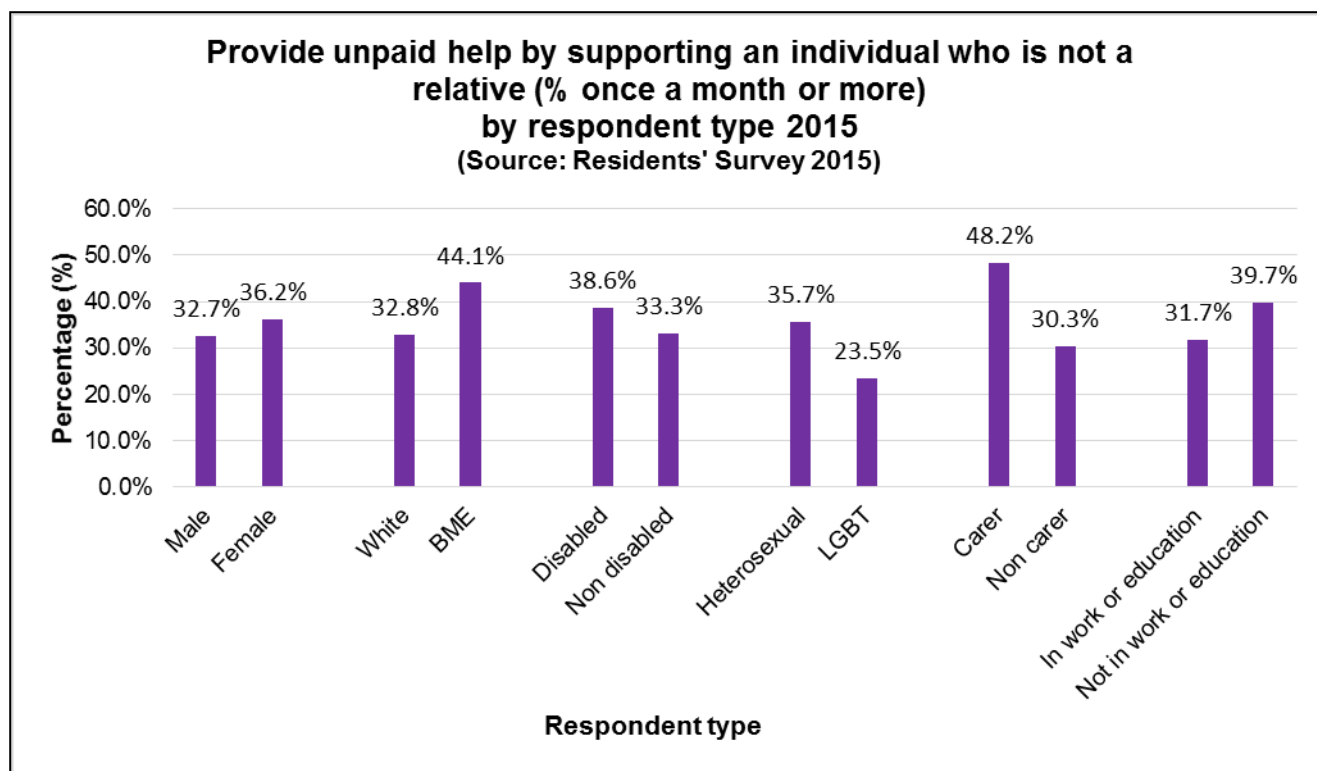


Figure 2.5-50: Provide unpaid help to someone who is not a relative by respondent type 2015



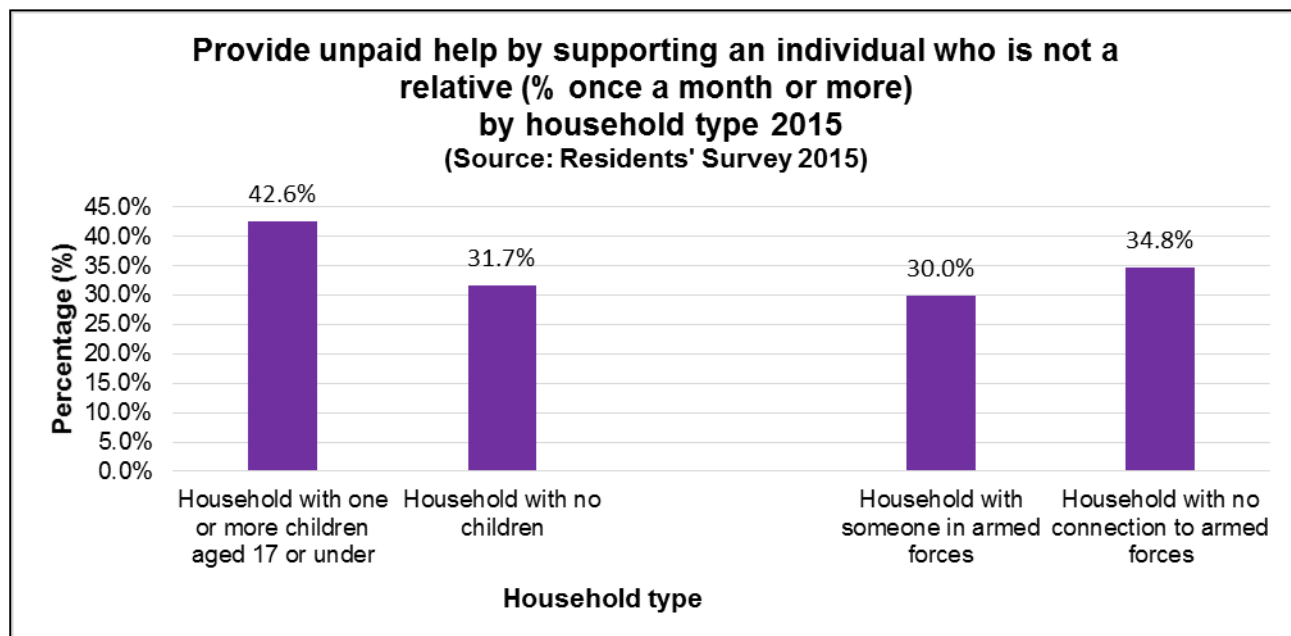


Figure 2.5-51: Provide unpaid help to someone who is not a relative by household type 2015

The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.5-51 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.5-52 shows the difference at ward level. There is no discernible pattern in the wards that have increased or declined.

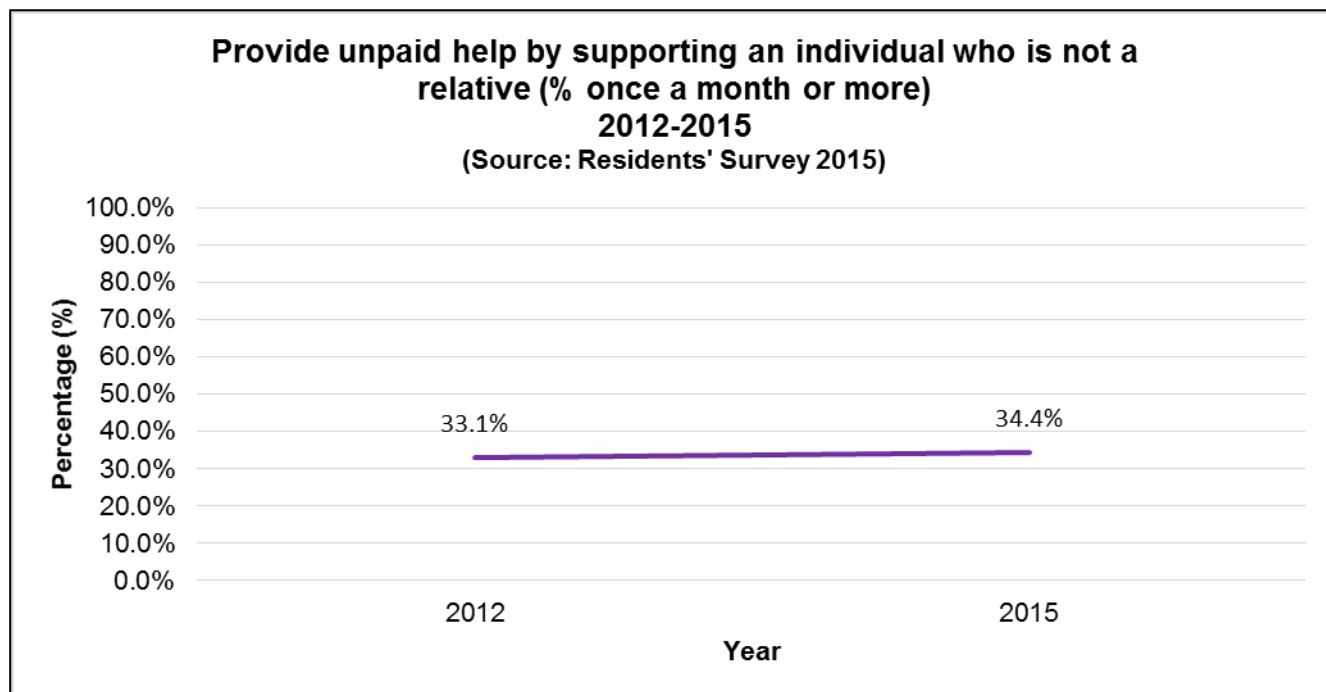


Figure 2.5-52: Provide unpaid help to someone who is not a relative citywide trend

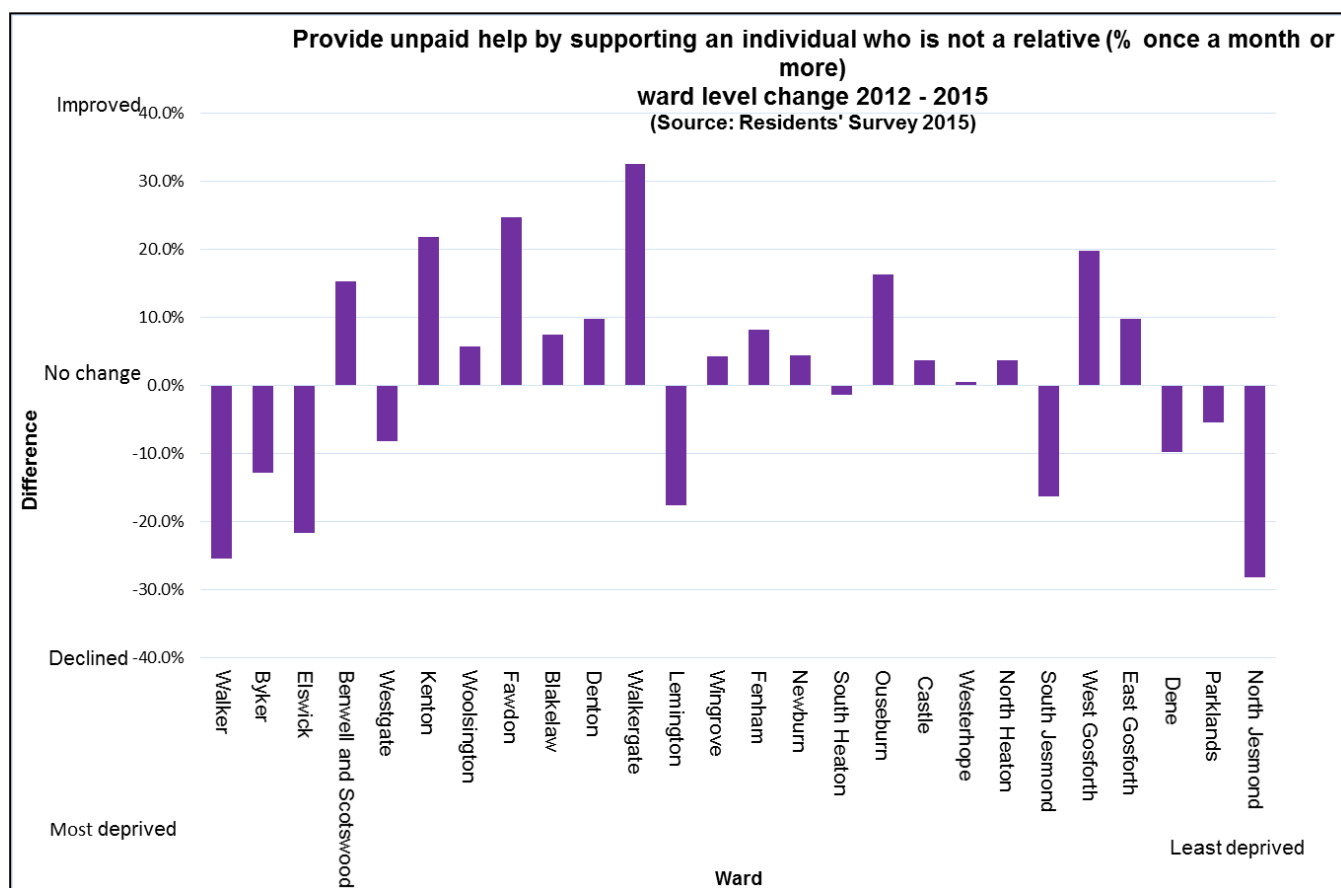


Figure 2.5-53: Provide unpaid help to someone who is not a relative ward level change

On a more formalised basis, Newcastle’s voluntary and community organisations involve between 2.5 and 5.8 volunteers for every paid employee (the paid workforce is around 6,500 people in 5000 posts). The Volunteer Centre Newcastle deals annually with between 6,000 and 8,000 enquiries<sup>7</sup>.

The Residents’ Survey gives insights into the degree to which participate in regular volunteering. In 2015, 23.2% of respondents stated that they provide unpaid help by supporting a group, club or organisation at least once a month. Figure 2.5-53 to Figure 2.5-56 illustrate how that varies by ward, age, respondent type and household type.

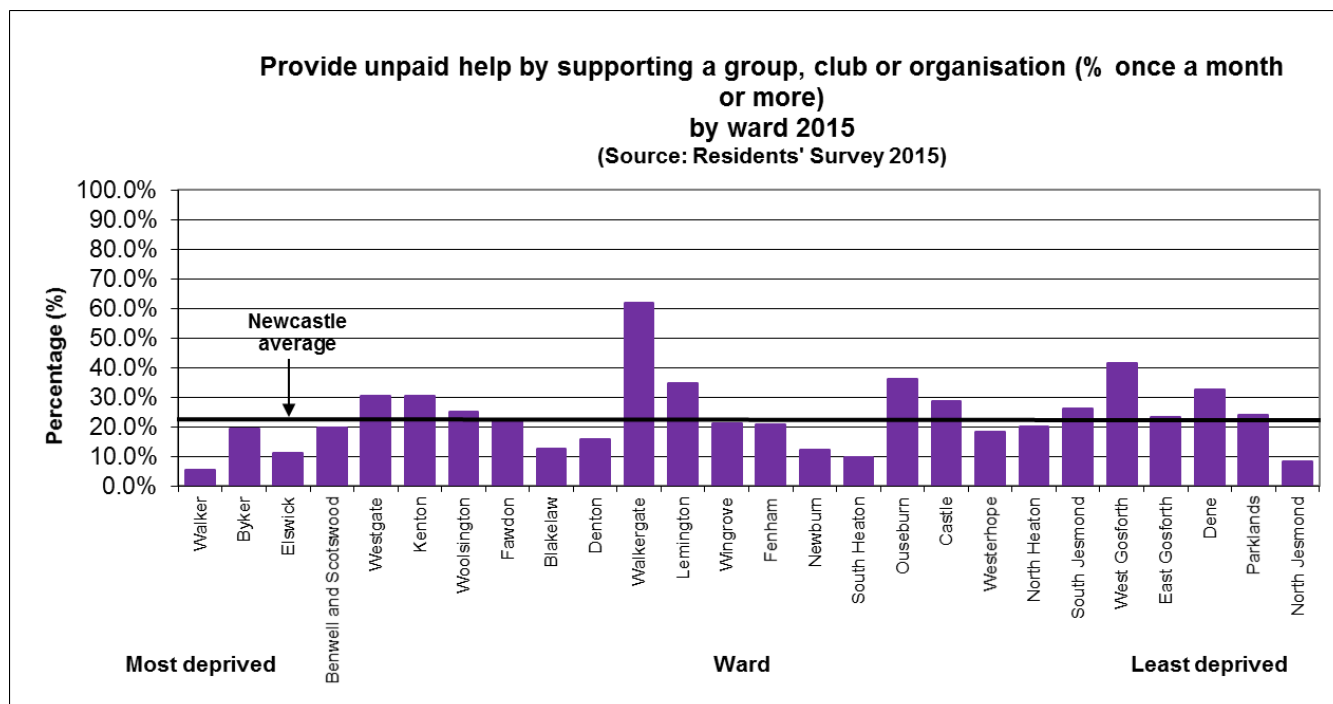


Figure 2.5-54: Provide unpaid help by supporting a group, club or organisation by ward 2015

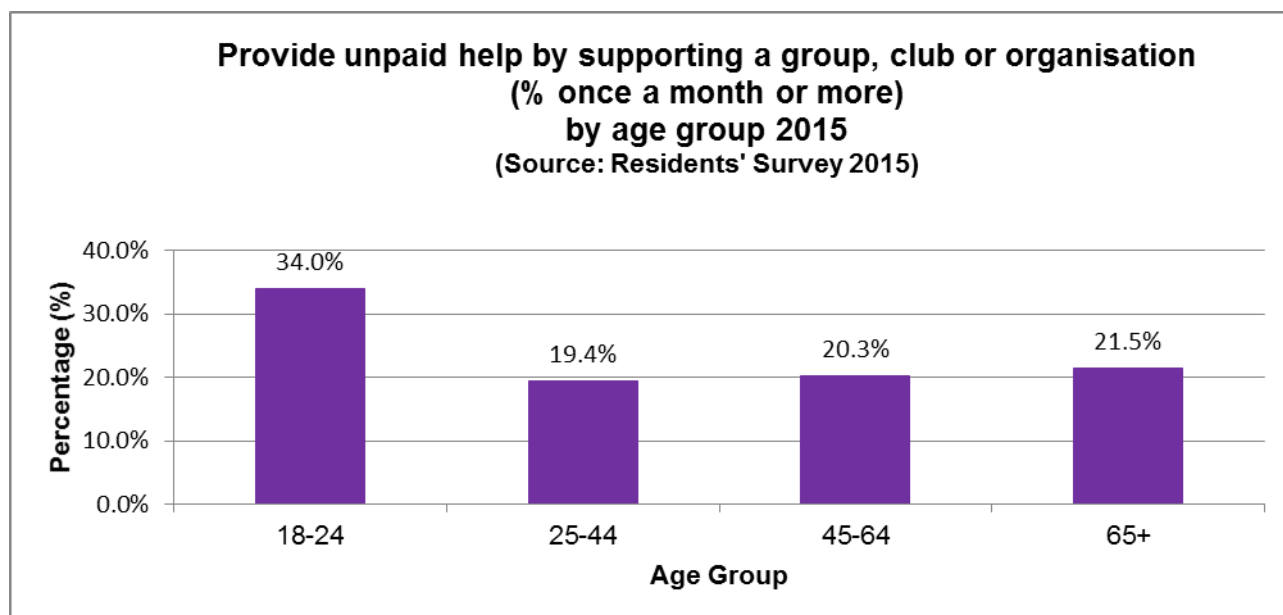


Figure 2.5-55: Provide unpaid help by supporting a group, club or organisation by age group 2015

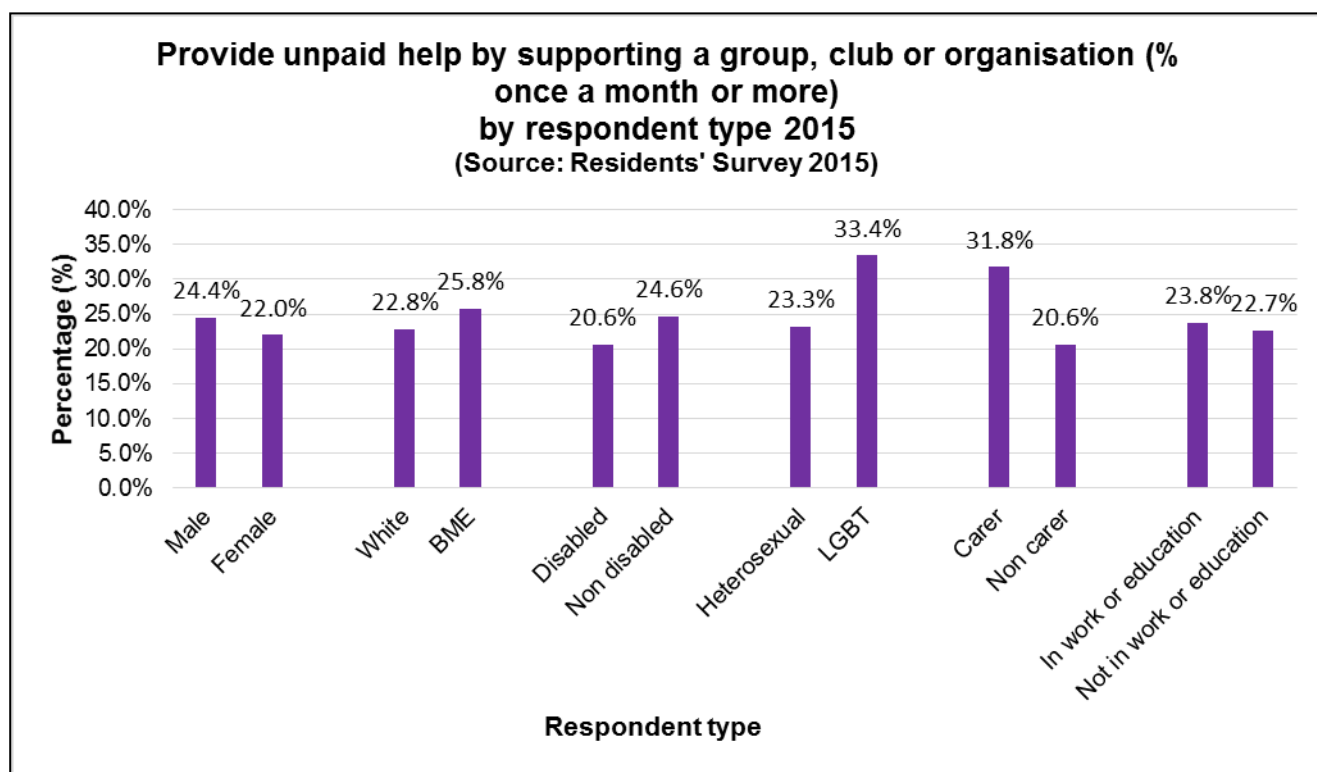


Figure 2.5-56: Provide unpaid help by supporting a group, club or organisation by respondent type 2015

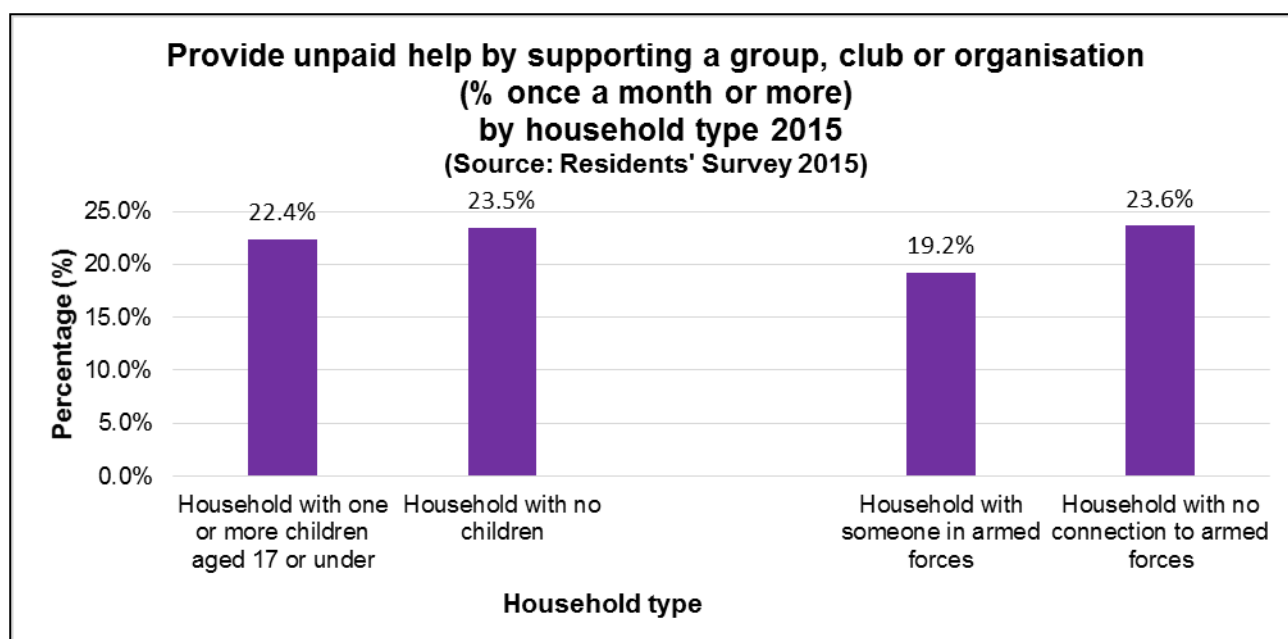


Figure 2.5-57: Provide unpaid help by supporting a group, club or organisation by household type 2015

The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.5-57 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.5-58 shows the difference at ward level.

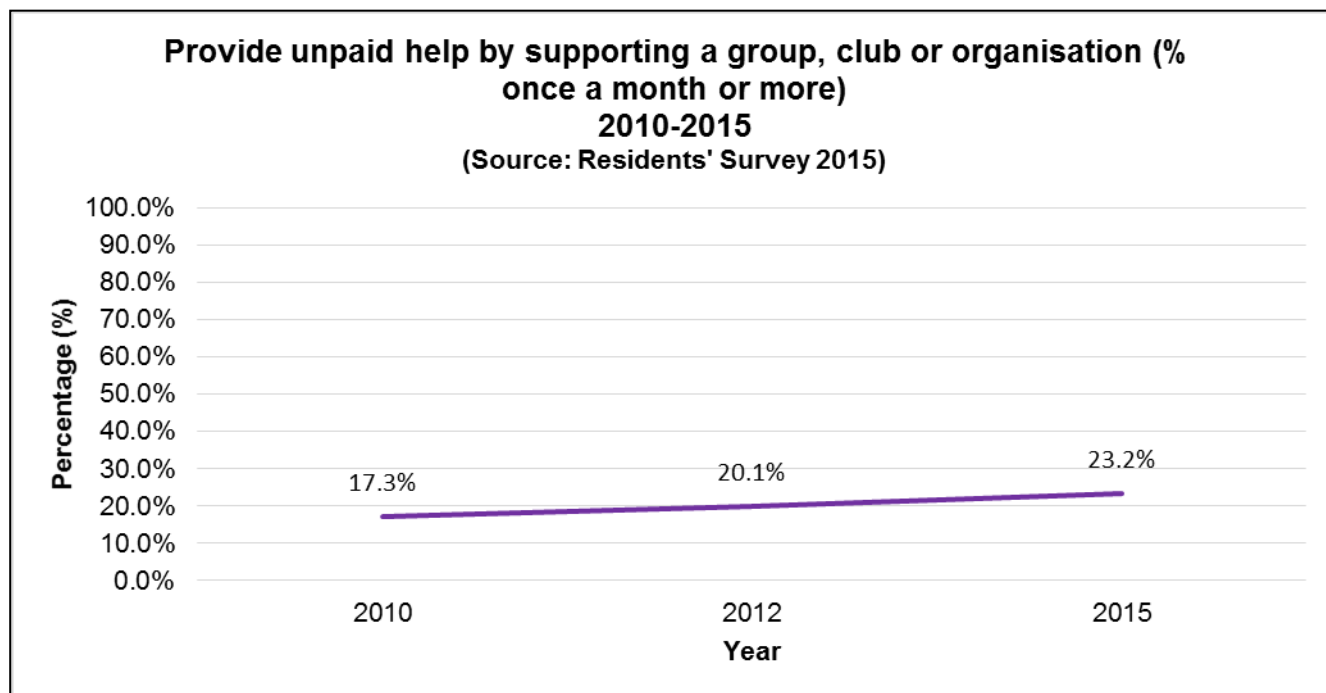


Figure 2.5-58: Provide unpaid help by supporting a group, club or organisation citywide trend

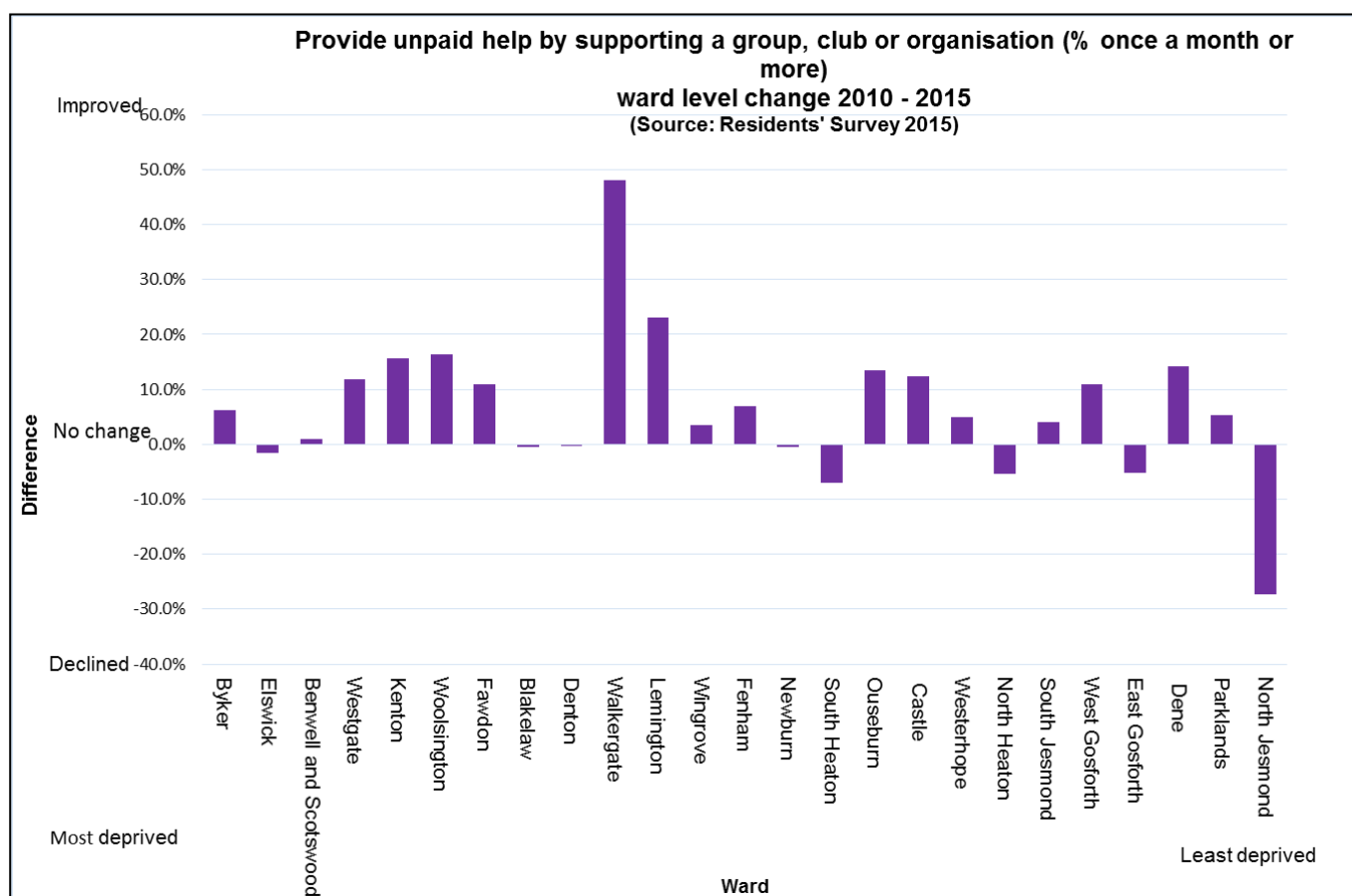


Figure 2.5-59: Provide unpaid help by supporting a group, club or organisation ward level change

## 2.5.8 Taking part in influencing the future of Newcastle

### Why this matters?

“Fair representation of individual and community concerns and interests in the processes of decision-making at the local level underpins the development of equity in health. Many mechanisms for public participation in decision making are evident across the European Region. Nevertheless, many mechanisms for public participation in decision making could be radically improved and the social determinants of health could be addressed.”<sup>8</sup>

The Residents’ Survey gives insights into the degree to which people feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. In 2015, 35.8% of respondents agreed that they can influence decisions in their local area. Figure 2.5-59 to Figure 2.5-62 illustrate how that varies by ward, age, respondent type and household type.

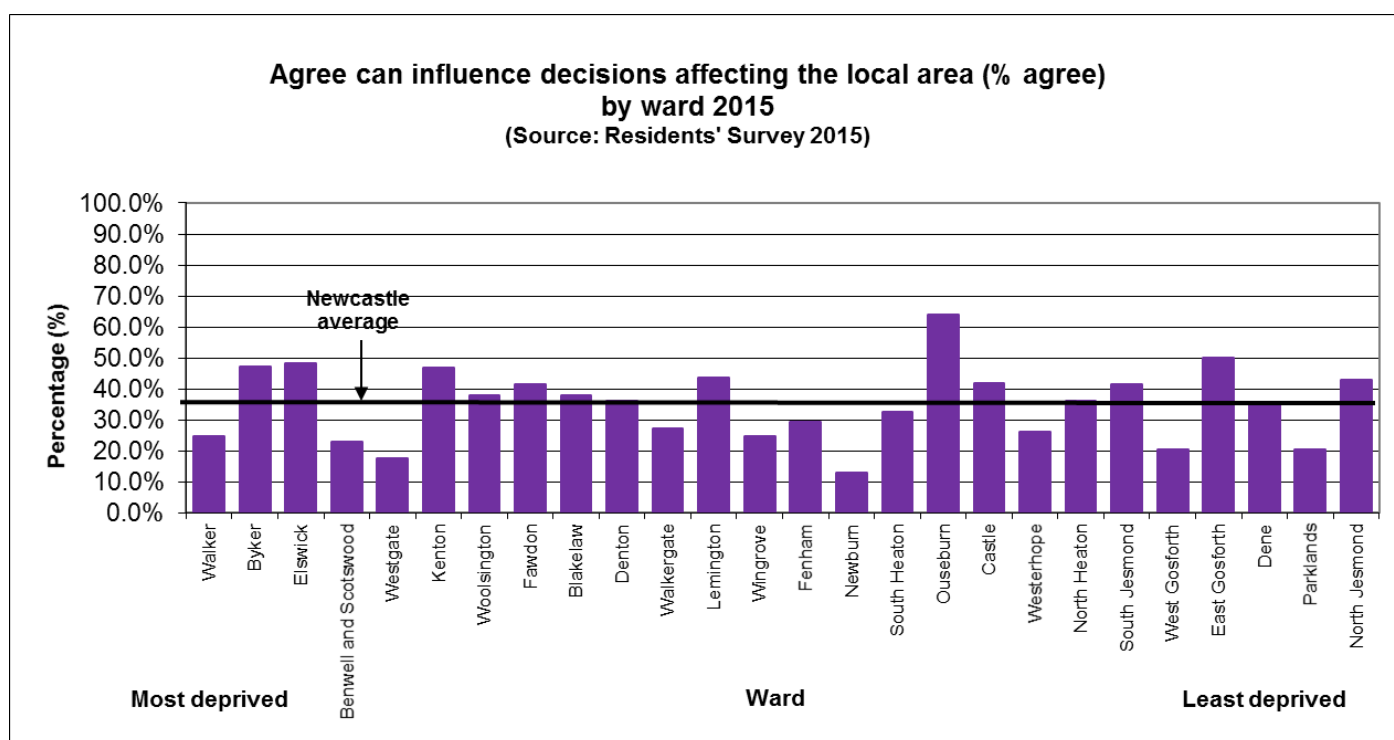


Figure 2.5-60: Agree can influence decisions affecting the local area by ward 2015

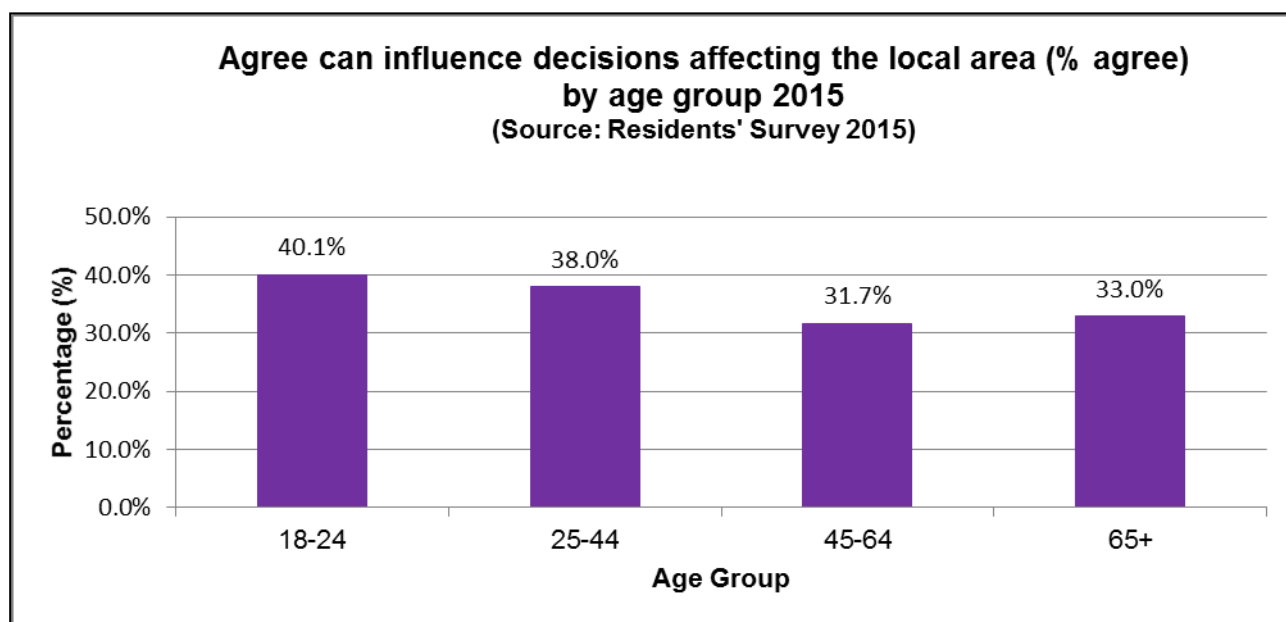


Figure 2.5-61: Agree can influence decisions affecting the local area by age group 2015

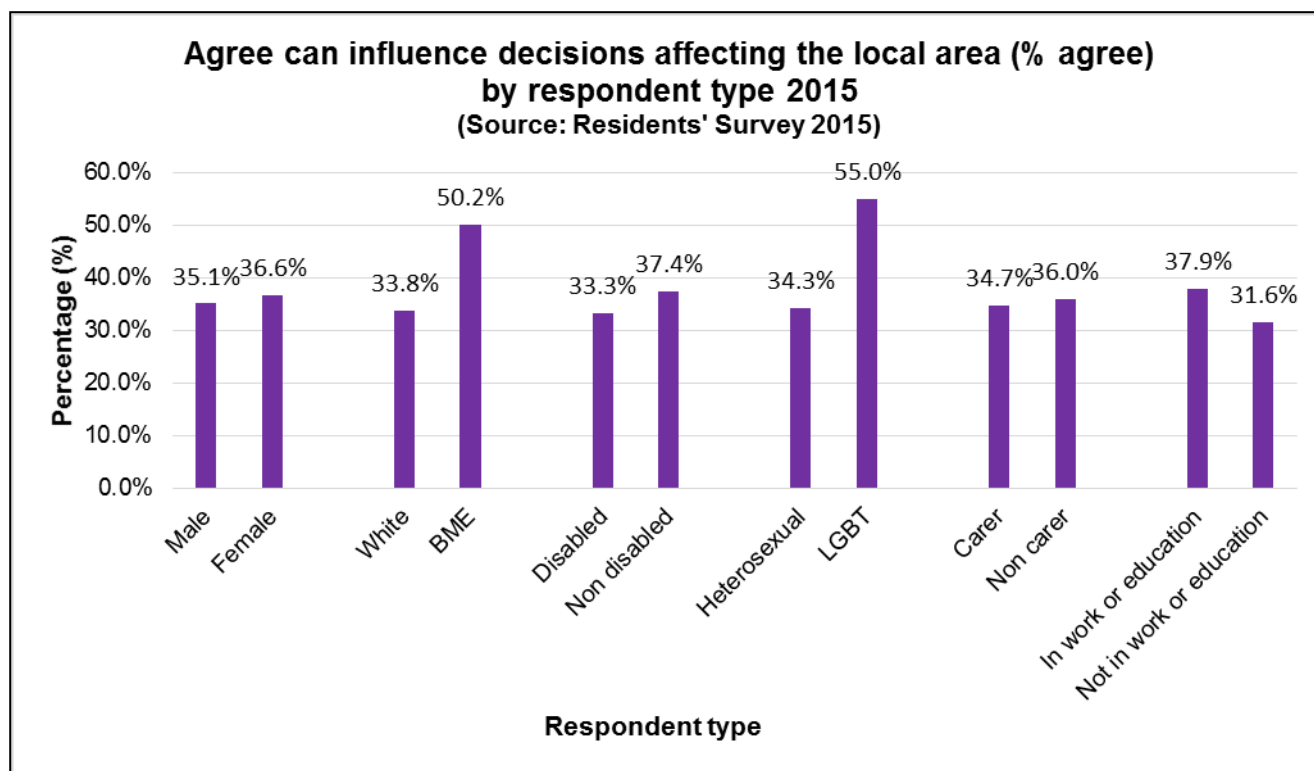


Figure 2.5-62: Agree can influence decisions affecting the local area by respondent type 2015

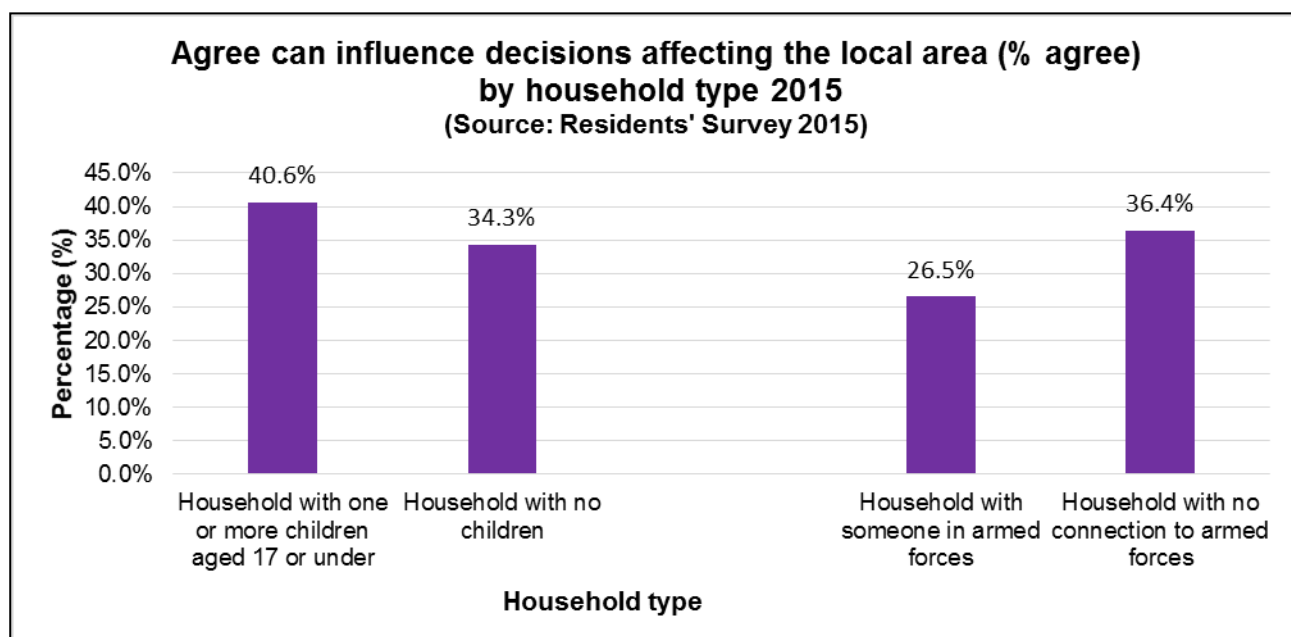


Figure 2.5-63: Agree can influence decisions affecting the local area by household type 2015

The Residents Survey data can also give us an indication of the trend over time. Figure 2.5-63 shows the city-wide trend, whilst Figure 2.5-64 shows the difference at ward level.

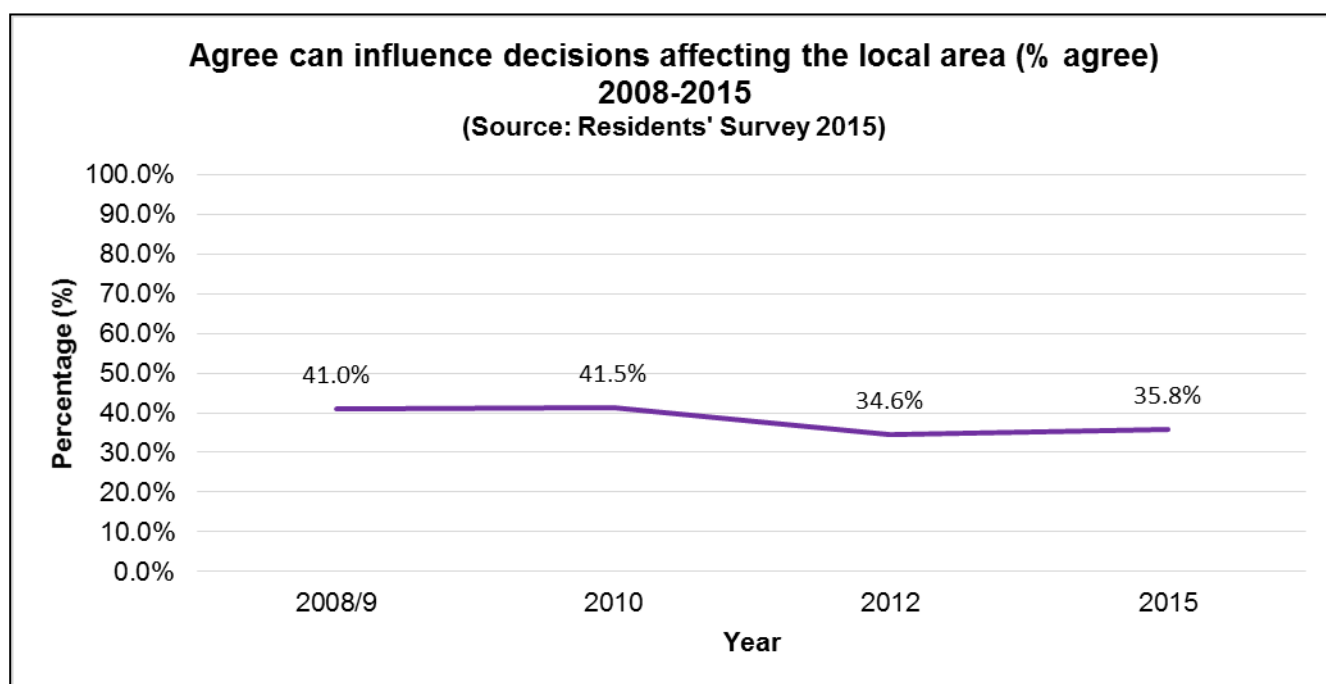


Figure 2.5-64: Agree can influence decisions affecting the local area citywide trend



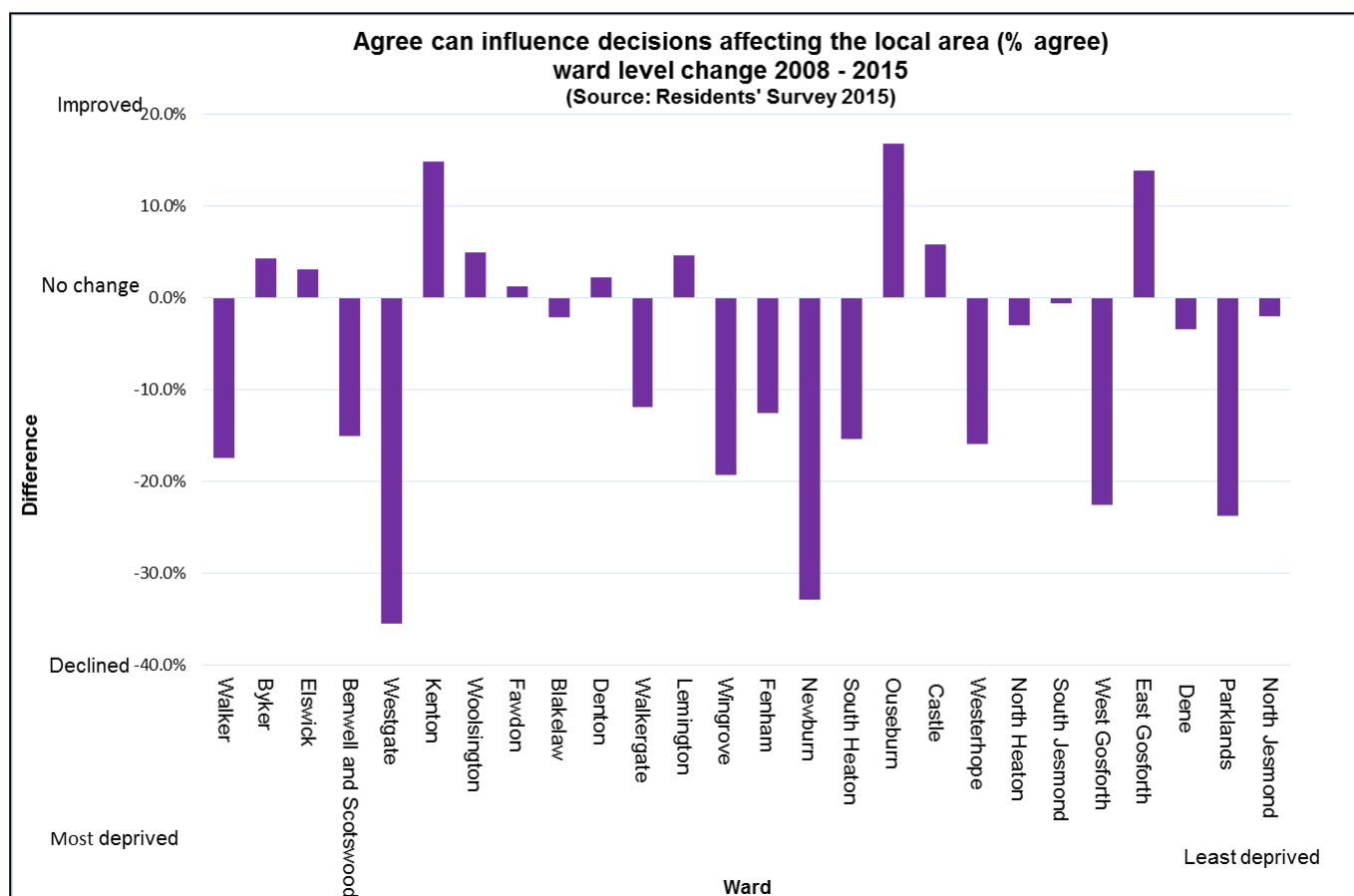


Figure 2.5-65: Agree can influence decisions affecting the local area ward level change

## References and Sources

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- <sup>1</sup> World Health Organisation (2002) “Active Ageing: a policy framework”, World Health Organisation
- <sup>2</sup> Wilkinson, R. and Marmot, M (editors) (2003) “Social determinants of health: the solid facts”. 2nd edition, World Health Organisation.
- <sup>3</sup> Wilkinson, R. and Marmot, M (editors) (2003) “Social determinants of health: the solid facts”. 2nd edition, World Health Organisation.
- <sup>4</sup> Getting the measure of youth unemployment – Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (2011)
- <sup>5</sup> World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe (2012) “Addressing the social determinants of health: the urban dimension and the role of local government”, World Health Organisation.
- <sup>6</sup> Source: Kretzmann and McKnight (2003) Introduction to asset based mapping, available from [www.abcdinstitute.org/docs/abcd/IntroAssetMapping.pdf](http://www.abcdinstitute.org/docs/abcd/IntroAssetMapping.pdf)
- <sup>7</sup> Source: Key facts and the voluntary and community sector in Newcastle, Newcastle Council for Voluntary Service, 2013.
- <sup>8</sup> World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe (2012) “Addressing the social determinants of health: the urban dimension and the role of local government”, World Health Organisation.