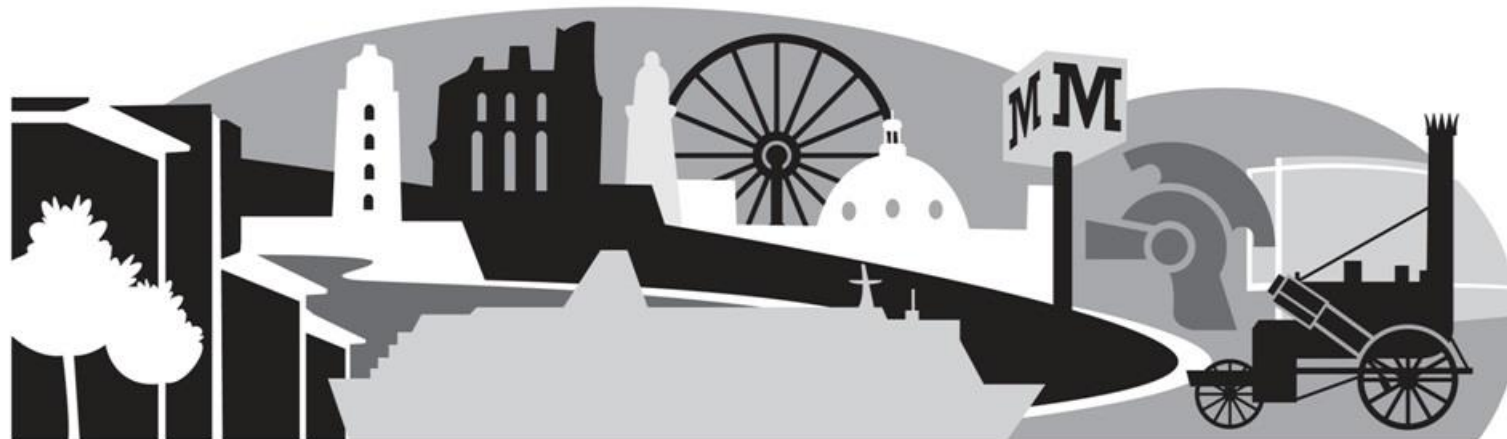


# State of the Area 2020

## Inclusive Economy Workshop

4<sup>th</sup> December 2020



North Tyneside Council

# This presentation will cover:

- What is an inclusive economy?
- What is the North Tyneside context?
- How inclusive is North Tyneside currently?
- What is the impact of COVID19?
- What are the key challenges?
- Workshop

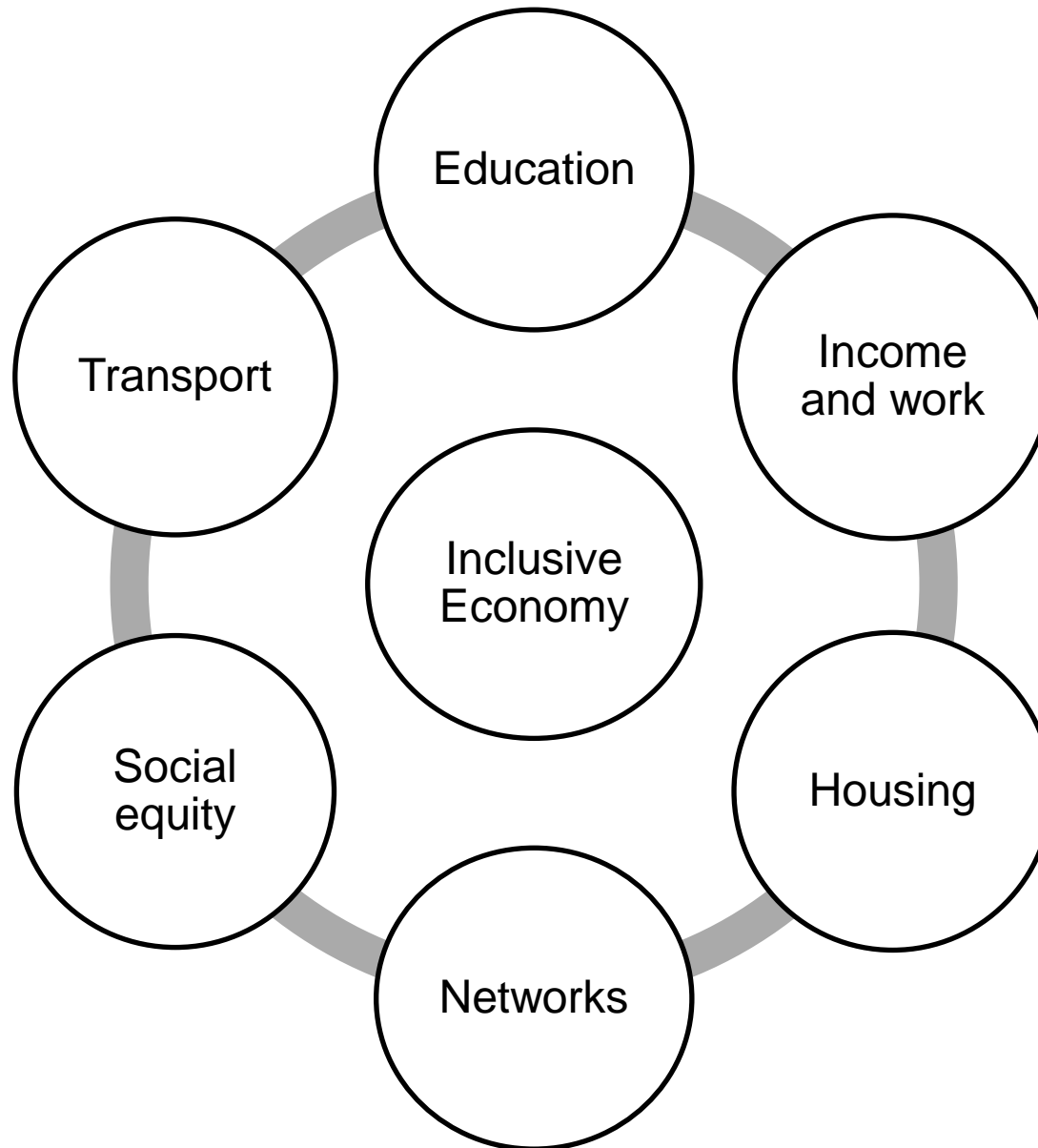


# What is an Inclusive Economy?

- Making sure that everyone can participate in the economy, by creating more ‘good’ jobs, helping people to move up the career ladder and to feel dignity in work.
- Making sure that the benefits of the economy are spread, so that all communities benefit equally.
- Making sure that money is invested responsibly, where it will have the biggest impact.



# What is an Inclusive Economy?



# The North Tyneside Context

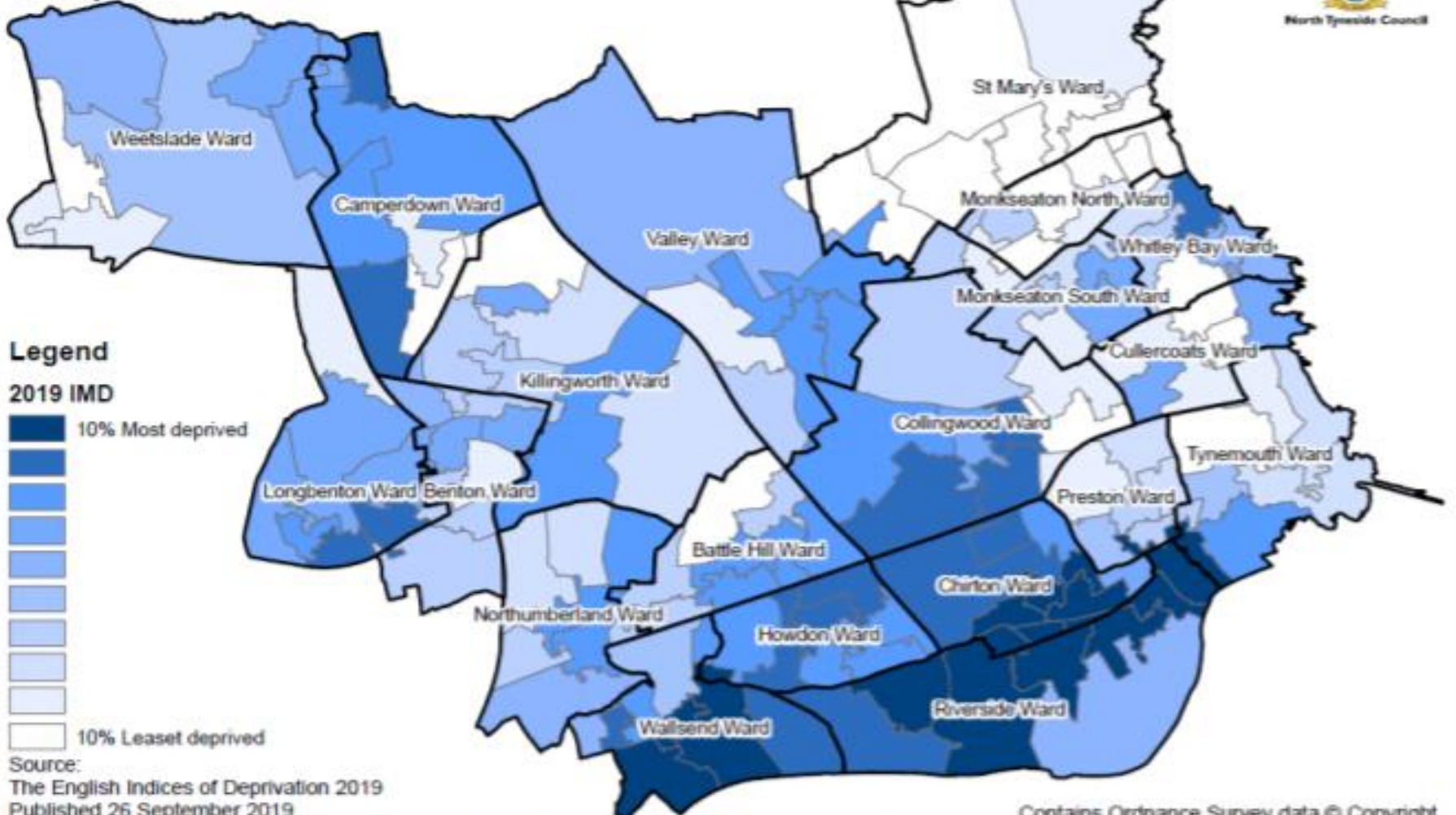
- North Tyneside has a population of 205,985, which is expected to increase by 2% by 2030.
- There are some areas of North Tyneside in the 10% least deprived areas nationally, there are other areas of significant deprivation.
- The borough has a slightly higher proportion of residents aged 65 and over compared to the national average (20% compared to 18%)



# Map 1: 2019 Indices of deprivation for North Tyneside

English Indices of Deprivation 2019:  
National rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)  
by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

North Tyneside



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

# The North Tyneside Context – Protected Characteristics

We know that the **9 protected characteristics** can also have an impact on inclusion. These include (but are not limited to):

- Age – The number of people aged over 75 living alone is predicted to rise by 50% by 2035.
- Disability – North Tyneside has seen an increase in the challenges and complexity of adults with mental health needs.
- Sex – The North East gender pay gap is 5.9%, compared to the national gap of 7.4% for full time employees.
- Race – North Tyneside has relatively small numbers of residents in BAME communities, but the national picture suggests there is work to be done.



# How Inclusive is the North Tyneside Economy - Education

## Challenges

- Attainment for pupils at key stage 1 and 2 is better than the national average.
- However, at key stage four, the attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils is larger than the national gap.

## Strengths

- 85% of pupils attend a school rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted.
- Key stage 2 pupils reading, writing and maths performance is significantly better than the national standard.





# How Inclusive is the North Tyneside Economy – Employment and Skills

Young people

- 2.5% of our young people are NEET, compared to 3.9% North East and 2.2% nationally.
- 6% of people aged 16-18 with SEND are NEET, and 17% of those aged 19-24.

Adults

- In May 2020, the number of residents claiming Universal Credit rose significantly.
- 44% of learners on our adult learning courses progressed into employment (32% in 2018-19).

Challenges

- The North East has lower productivity than average.
- Many residents are in low skilled, low paid jobs.
- The impact of COVID 19.



# How Inclusive is the North Tyneside Economy – Digital inclusion

Digital Strategy

- One of the priorities in the Digital Strategy is that people are safe, digitally confident and connected both in terms of physical access to technology and digital connection.

Digital skills

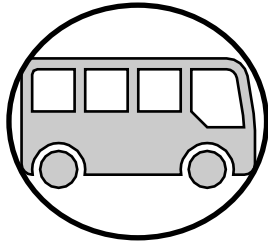
- Basic IT skills to manage information, communicate, transact, problem solve and create
- Employers have highlighted that digital skills are needed across all sectors.

Who is excluded?

- Nationally, people with a registered disability are 4 times as likely to be offline and 28% of those aged 60+ are offline.



# How Inclusive is the North Tyneside Economy – Other Factors



Transport –Residents in the western area believe traffic congestion and public transport is a bigger priority than other parts of the borough.



Safety – 50% of residents in deprived areas feel safe at night, compared to 55% overall.



Housing –Residents in the Western area of the Borough are the most negative about their home and housing in the local area.



# The Impact of Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic is likely to worsen the challenges for our economy and deepen inequalities.

- The number of residents of working age claiming UC rose from 11,002 in March 2020 to 17,327 in May 2020.
- 22,200 residents were on the Job Retention Scheme, which equates to 17.3% of the working age population.
- 63% of teachers nationally think lockdown has made the attainment gap greater. More than half of schools in NTC are affected by positive cases.
- There has been an increase in the number of vacant shops across the Borough e.g. 19% of shops in North Shields are vacant.



# Key Challenges

For North Tyneside, the Key Challenges include:

- Inequality – the gap between our most affluent and most deprived residents is seen in education, employment, housing, safety, health and more.
- Some areas of the borough are more included in the economy than others.
- The impact of Covid-19 will deepen inequalities and push more residents into deprivation.



# Workshop (1 hour)

Three breakout gaps to discuss key questions below considering Education, Employment and Digital (20 mins on each) as key challenges to be addressed:

1. Who is currently excluded?
2. What barriers do residents have to overcome?
3. What actions can we take together to address these barriers to achieve an Inclusive Economy?

Facilitator for each workshop and a note taker will record and feedback on key points.



# Feedback and Next Steps

Facilitators to feedback 1-2 key points from discussion on education, employment and digital

## Next Steps:

The findings will be fed into the process of developing and drafting an Inclusive Economy Strategy for North Tyneside.



**Thank you for your attendance and  
valuable contributions**



North Tyneside Council