Ward profile of Monkseaton Ward

Monkseaton ward includes Wellfield, South Wellfield, West Monkseaton and Monkseaton.

Its northern boundary follows the A192 Earsdon Road from a point near Haddon Close to West Monkseaton Metro station. It then follows the Metro line north west and south east to the footbridge over the Metro line to Marmion Terrace.

The eastern boundary then runs south west between Abbotsford Park and Belvedere Avenue then south west between Dowling Avenue and Chestnut Avenue to the A191 Hillheads Road, which it follows south west to the junction with the A192 Preston Road.

The short southern boundary follows the A191 Rake Lane, leaving it to follow the boundary of Monkseaton High School.

The eastern boundary follows the eastern boundary of Monkseaton High School north west, continuing past Langley Playing Field then Monks Road and Westward Green to the Metro line. It then follows the Metro line west, leaving it to head north to Otterburn Avenue then north east to the A192 Earsdon Road.

Monkseaton ward's neighbours are St Mary's and Whitley Bay North to the north, Cullercoats and Whitley Bay South to the east, Preston with Preston Grange to the south and New York and Murton to the west.

The 2022 ward population estimate is 9,670 (best fit LSOA ward)
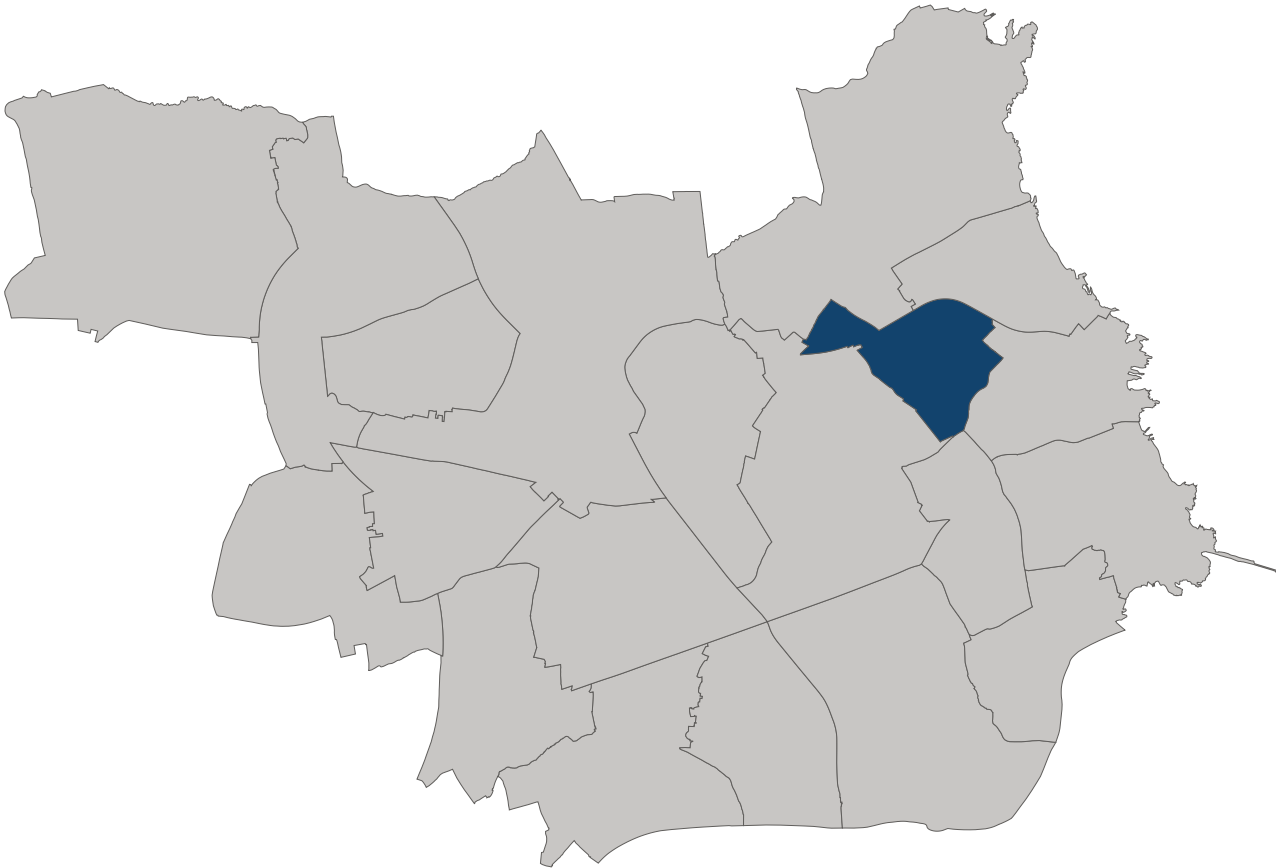
Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

2. Introduction

Introduction
▲

___

This document provides 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 a biannual basis where the most recent data will be provided with comparisons where appropriate.

Much of the information has been obtained from the Office for 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 the ONS to provide a best estimate.

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

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

https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/statisticaldisclosurecontrolmethodsreportfor2021census

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

3. Introduction

North Tyneside Council

Not all of the data previously included in the Ward Profile is currently available for the wards in place since May 2024, following the review by the Local Government Boundary Commission.

Where possible data has been included for Best Fit wards (as shown in the next page of this Ward Profile). The following data will be added when it becomes available for the new wards :-
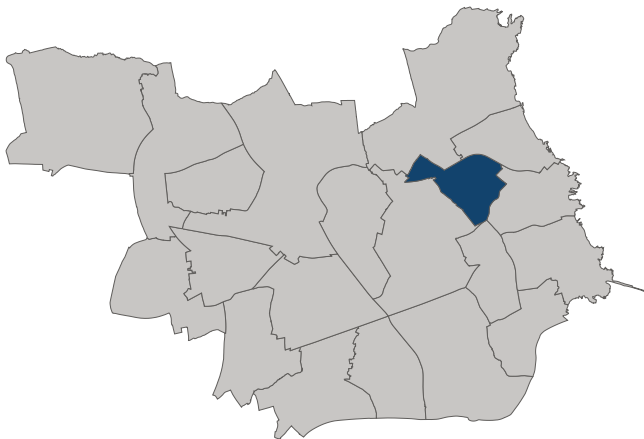
Life expectancy and mortality
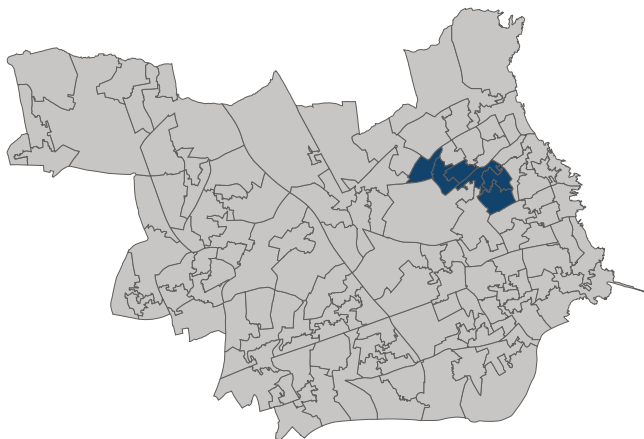
Median house prices

Members enquiries

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

4. Best Fit Ward

Actual Ward Boundary

Best Fit Ward Boundary

The Best Fit Ward

The first map, top left, shows the ACTUAL Ward boundary. This is the boundary used, from May 2024, 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.

The Best Fit Ward is made up of geographies known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). There are 133 LSOAs in North Tyneside, which have been allocated to the Best Fit Wards where most of their populations live.

Data on unemployment (page 18), deprivation and child poverty (pages 22-25) and crime (page 35) use the 131 LSOAs in place from 2011 to 2020. Best Fit Wards for this data are shown in the maps on pages 22-25.

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

5. Contents

North Tyneside Council

6. Contents

North Tyneside Council

Demographics

8. Age group and sex   Monkseaton ward

North Tyneside Council

Age group (best fit LSOA ward)

● Ward ● North Tyneside
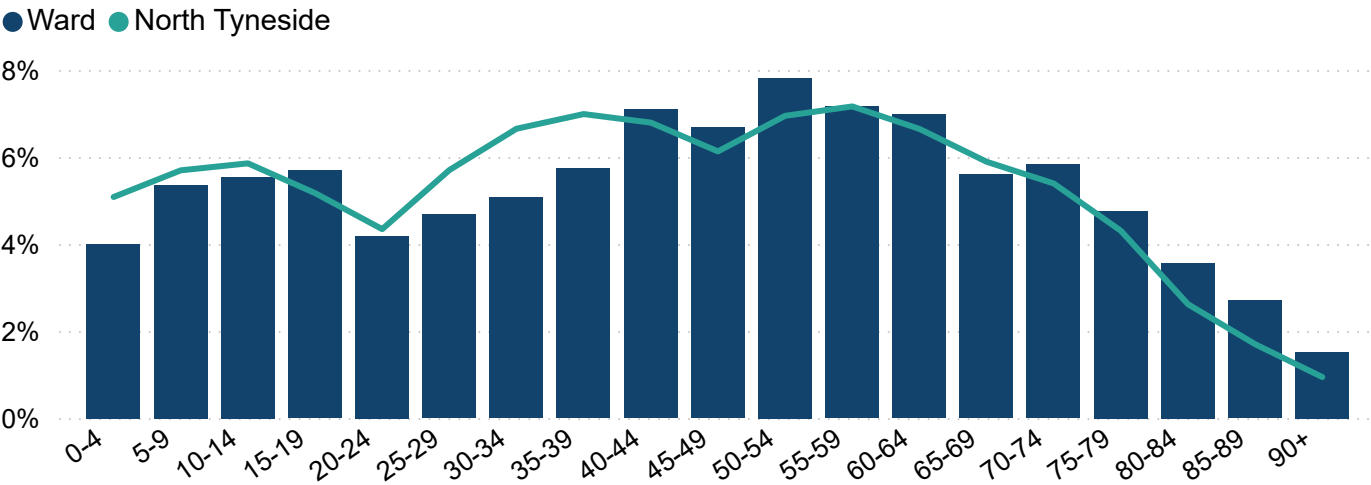
Age group profile (number of residents) (best fit LSOA ward)
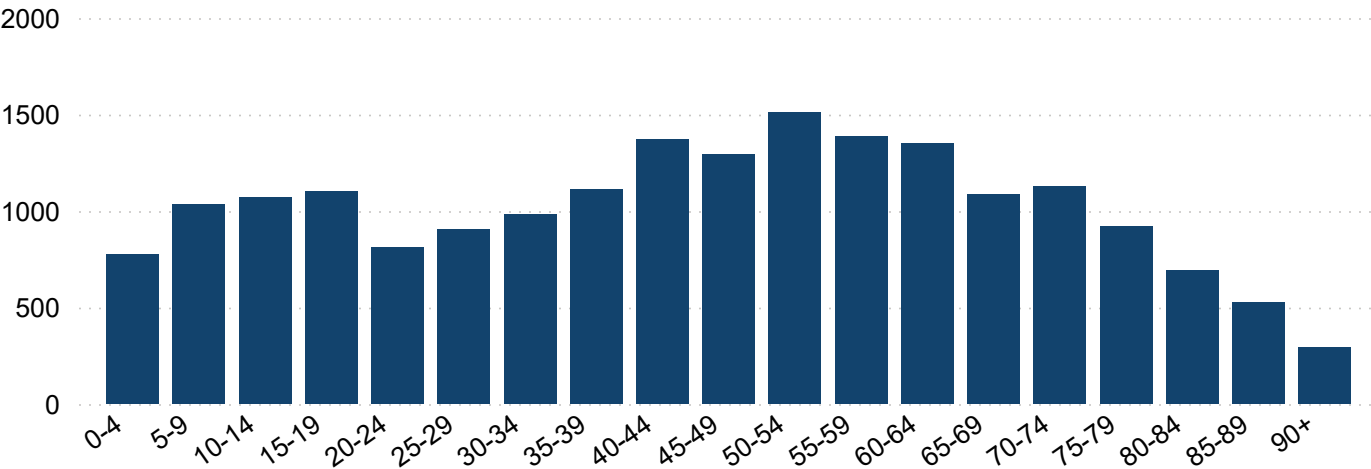
Select ward

Monkseaton

Age group by sex (best fit LSOA ward)

● female ● male

Age group	female	male
90+	110	37
85-89	166	96
80-84	192	153
75-79	280	180
70-74	290	274
65-69	293	249
60-64	354	321
55-59	370	323
50-54	409	347
45-49	359	287
40-44	364	322
35-39	298	257
30-34	251	239
25-29	202	250
20-24	178	227
15-19	252	299
10-14	273	263
5-9	257	261
0-4	178	209
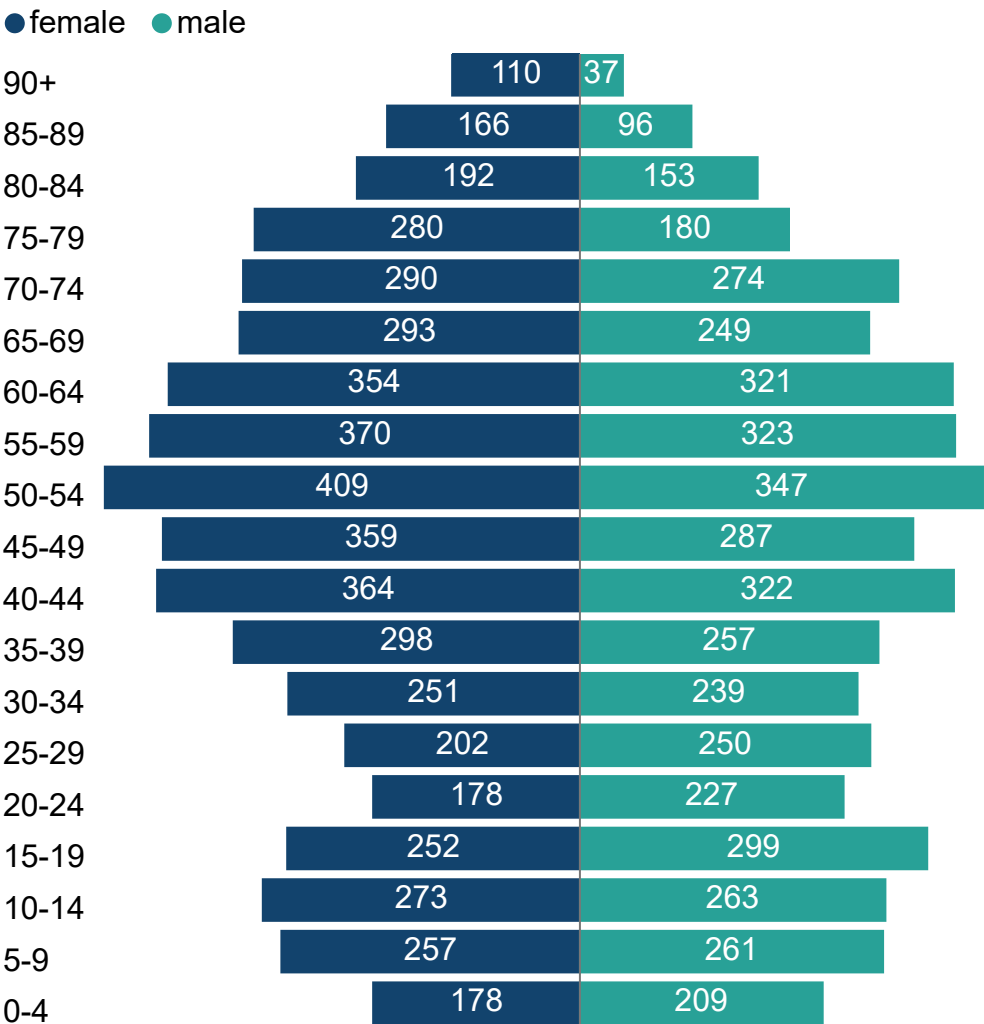
Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

9. Broad age group   Monkseaton ward

Population by broad age group (best fit LSOA ward)

● Ward ● North Tyneside
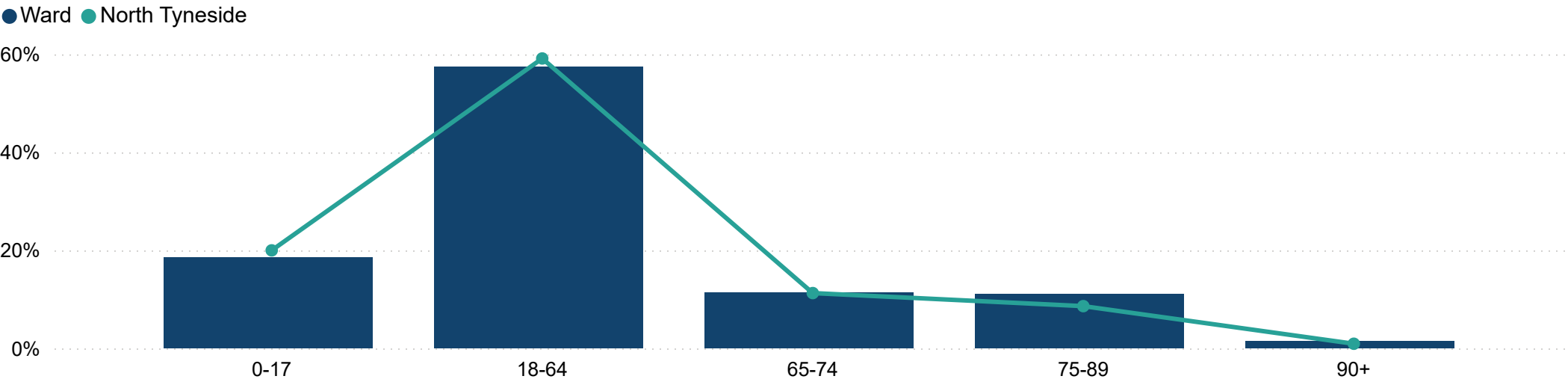
Population by broad age group % (best fit LSOA ward)

North Tyneside population	0-17	18-64	65-74	75-89	90+	Ward population	0-17	18-64	65-74	75-89	90+
	20.0%	59.2%	11.3%	8.6%	0.9%		18.6%	57.4%	11.4%	11.0%	1.5%

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

10. Ethnicity

Monkseaton ward

North Tyneside Council

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

92.5%

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

93.1%

Ethnicity (excluding White: British) (best fit LSOA ward)

● Ward ● North Tyneside

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
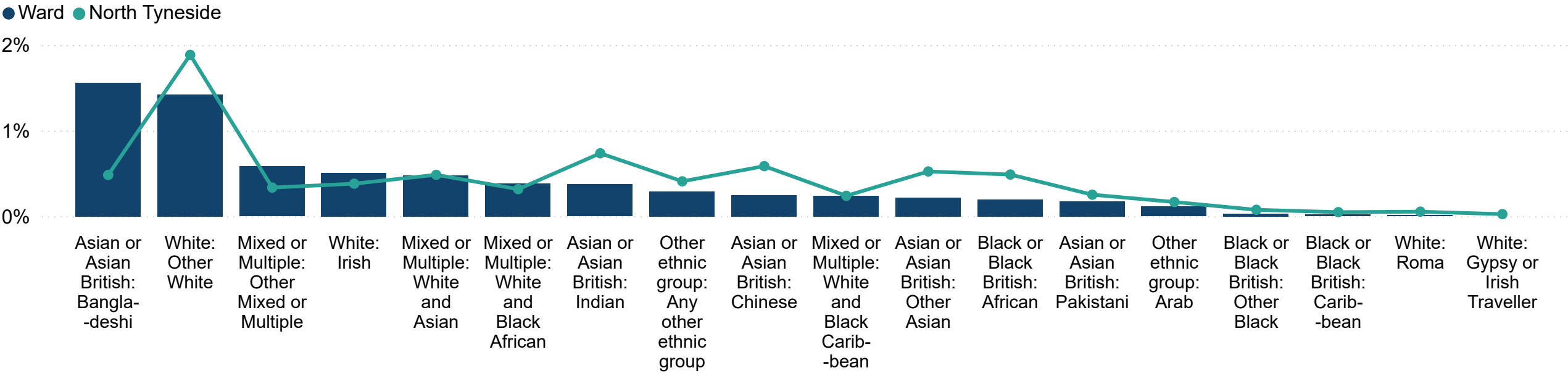
Children

12. Ofsted Rating and Expected Standards Monkseaton ward

Latest Ofsted Rating

Appletree Gardens First School	Good	Short Inspection	2024-06-12
Langley First School	Good	Full Inspection	2022-06-14
Monkseaton High School	Good	Full Inspection	2019-06-25
Monkseaton Middle School	Good	Full Inspection	2021-12-08
Star of the Sea Catholic Primary School, Whitley Bay	Good	Short Inspection	2024-05-09
Woodlawn School	Good	Short Inspection	2024-05-09

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. From September 2024 inspections no longer include a judgement on overall effectiveness, these are shown as 'not judged'

Source: Ofsted Schools management information (April 2025)

Expected Standards
The Expected Standards indicator only refers to Key Stage 2 schools (Primary and Middle), so not all schools listed in the table to the left will have results in the data

Expected Standards in Reading, Writing and Mathematics (RWM)

● 2019 RWM ● 2024 RWM ----- North Tyneside 2019 RWM (67%) ____ North Tyneside 2024 RWM (64%)

	Monkseaton Middle School	Star of the Sea Catholic Primary School, Whitley Bay	Woodlawn School
2019	52%	72%	
2024	53%	63%	

Monkseaton ⌄

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
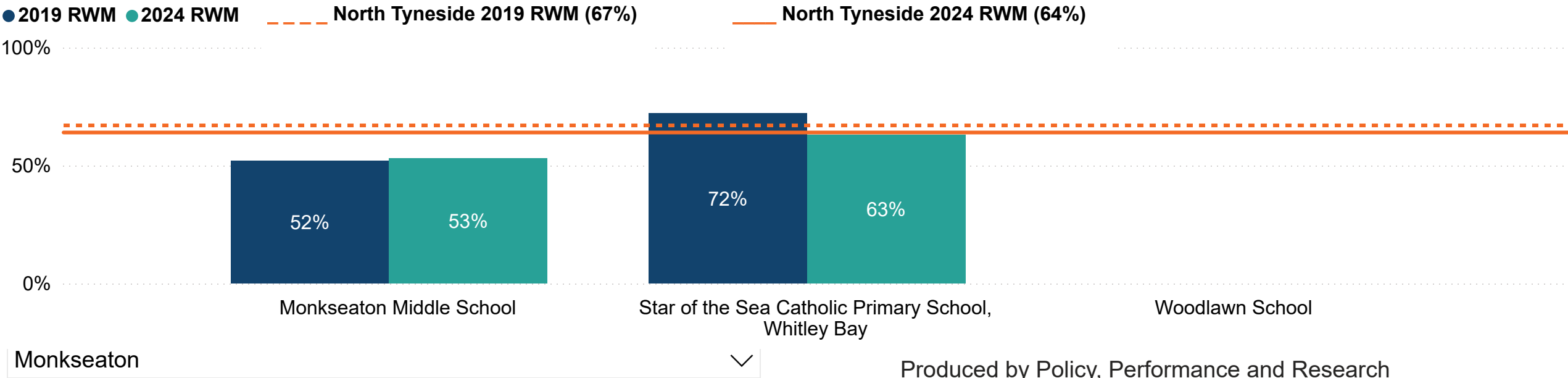
13. Special Educational Needs and EHCP   Monkseaton ward

% of pupils with a Statement / Educational Health Care Plan (EHCP) (January 2025)

Appletree Gardens First School	Langley First School	Monkseaton High School	Monkseaton Middle School	Star of the Sea Catholic Primary School, Whitley Bay	Woodlawn School
1.7%	1.0%	3.7%	4.4%	2.3%	100.0%
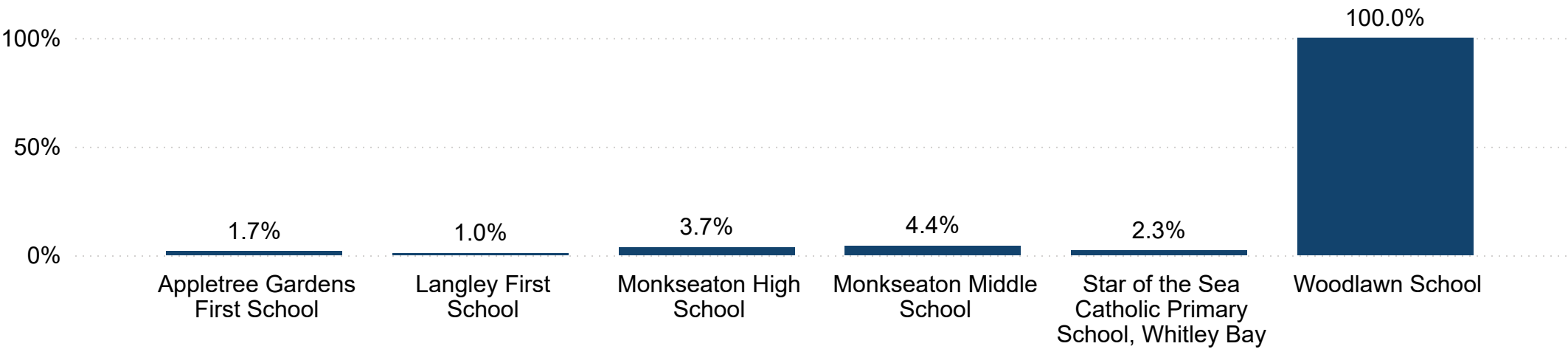
% of pupils receiving Special Educational Needs (SEN) Support (January 2025)

Appletree Gardens First School	Langley First School	Monkseaton High School	Monkseaton Middle School	Star of the Sea Catholic Primary School, Whitley Bay	Woodlawn School
12.8%	8.4%	15.4%	27.6%	11.7%	0.0%

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
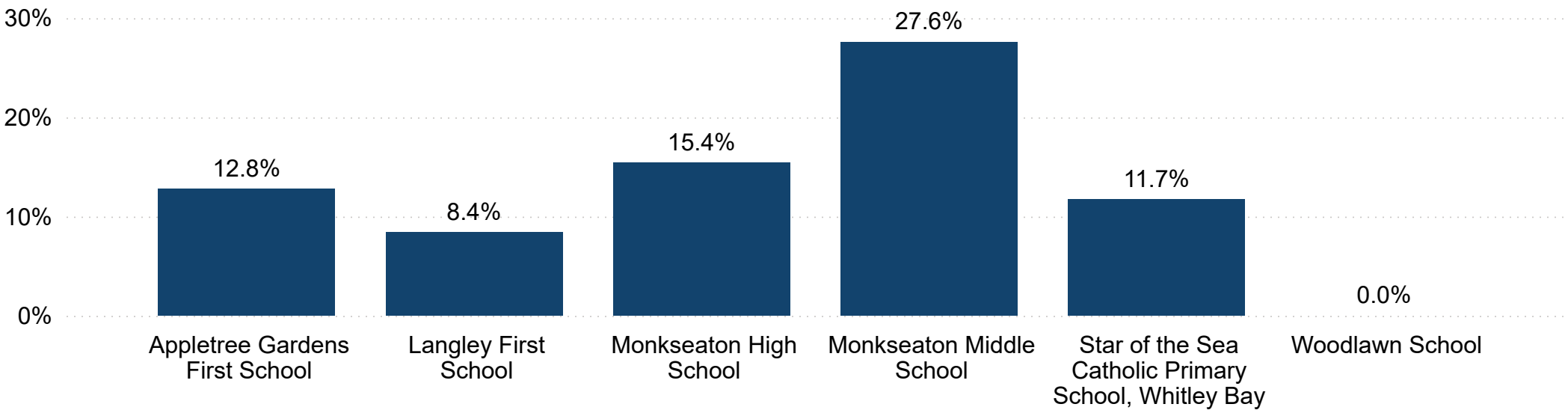
14. Free School Meals

Monkseaton ward

% of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (January 2025)

School	%
Appletree Gardens First School	23.8%
Langley First School	7.4%
Monkseaton High School	29.3%
Monkseaton Middle School	35.6%
Star of the Sea Catholic Primary School, Whitley Bay	20.1%
Woodlawn School	45.4%

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

North Tyneside Council
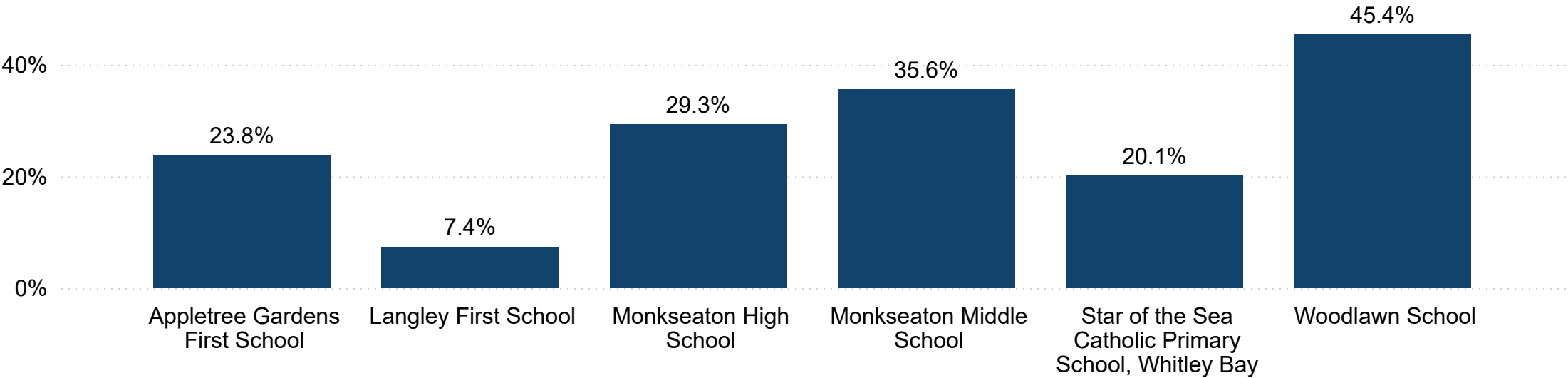
Skills and employment

16. Qualifications   Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

North Tyneside Council

8.0%	**14.1%**	**16.5%**	**37.7%**	**6.4%**	**2.7%**	**14.7%**
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4+	Apprenticeship	Other Qualification	No Qualification

Level of Qualification (number of residents)

Bar chart showing number of residents by level of qualification:
- Level 1 and entry level qualifications: 638
- Level 2 qualifications: 1,124
- Level 3 qualifications: 1,319
- Level 4 qualifications or above: 3,015
- Apprenticeship: 509
- Other qualifications: 212
- No qualifications: 1,176

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
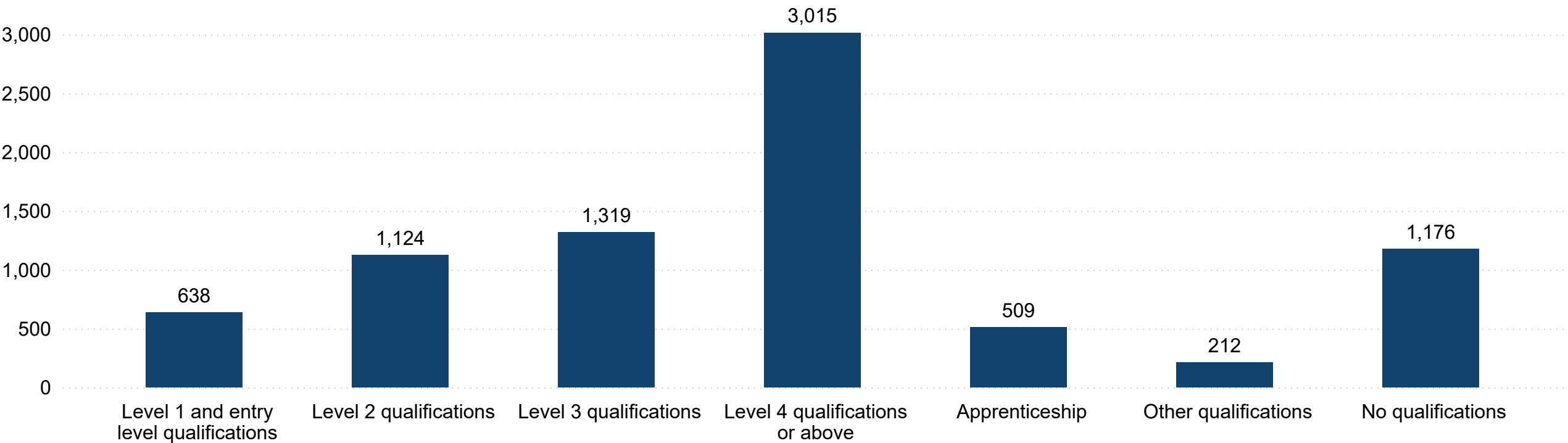
17. Qualifications   Regional and national

North Tyneside Council

● England ● North East ● North Tyneside

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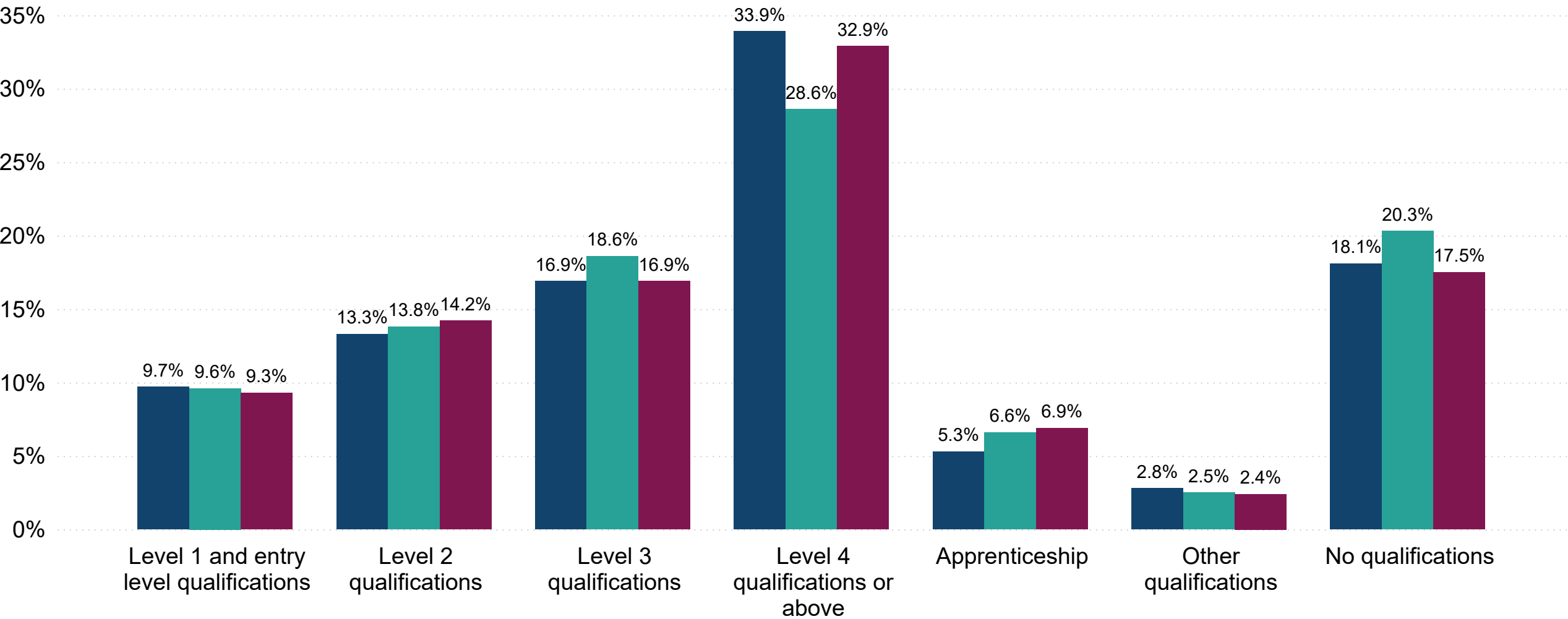
18. Unemployment   Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA - as shown in IMD page of ward profile)

Claimant Count

Claimant count latest month   April 2025
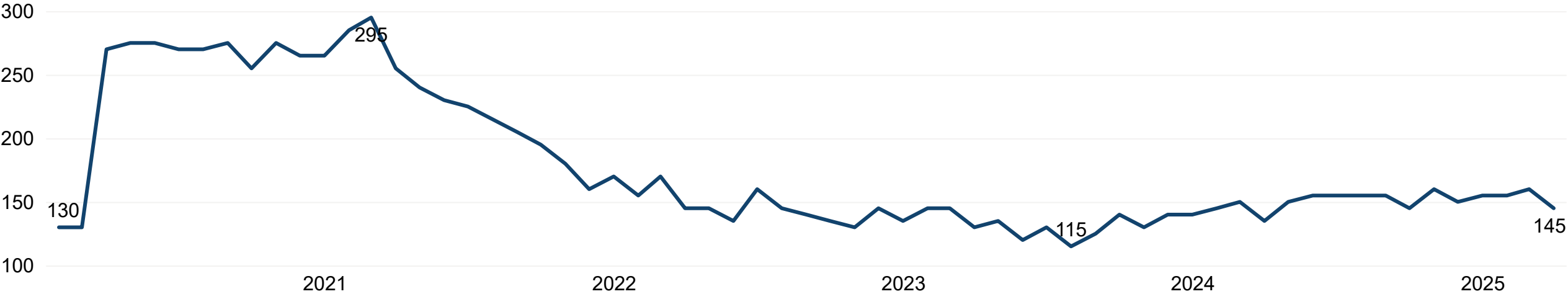
Claimant count latest month   **April 2025**

Age	Female claimants
Aged 16-17	0
Aged 18-24	15
Aged 25-29	5
Aged 30-34	5
Aged 35-39	5
Aged 40-44	15
Aged 45-49	15
Aged 50-54	5
Aged 55-59	5
Aged 60-64	0
Aged 65+	0
Total	**70**

Age	Male claimants
Aged 16-17	0
Aged 18-24	25
Aged 25-29	0
Aged 30-34	10
Aged 35-39	5
Aged 40-44	5
Aged 45-49	5
Aged 50-54	10
Aged 55-59	10
Aged 60-64	5
Aged 65+	0
Total	**75**

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

Health and wellbeing

20. Self reported health   Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

North Tyneside Council

● Ward ● North Tyneside

Category	Ward	North Tyneside
Disabled under the Equality Act	20.1%	20.0%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	8.6%	8.7%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	11.5%	11.2%
Not disabled under the Equality Act	79.9%	80.0%
Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	8.2%	7.7%
Not disabled under the Equality Act; Has no long term physical or mental health conditions	71.7%	72.4%
Very good health	46.8%	46.0%
Good health	33.4%	33.3%
Fair health	14.7%	14.5%
Bad health	4.1%	4.9%
Very bad health	1.0%	1.3%

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

21. Unpaid care

Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

Provides unpaid care (%)

● Ward ● North Tyneside

Provides no unpaid care
- Ward: 89.5%
- North Tyneside: 90.1%

Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week
- Ward: 5.5%
- North Tyneside: 4.8%

Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week
- Ward: 1.7%
- North Tyneside: 2.1%

Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
- Ward: 3.3%
- North Tyneside: 3.1%

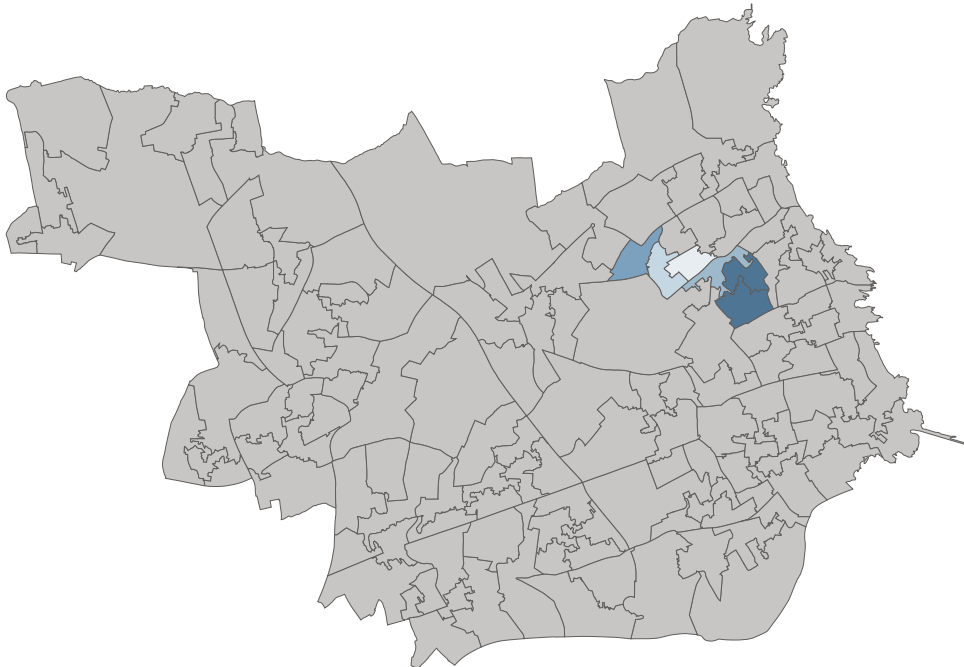0%   50%   100%

Monkseaton ⌄

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
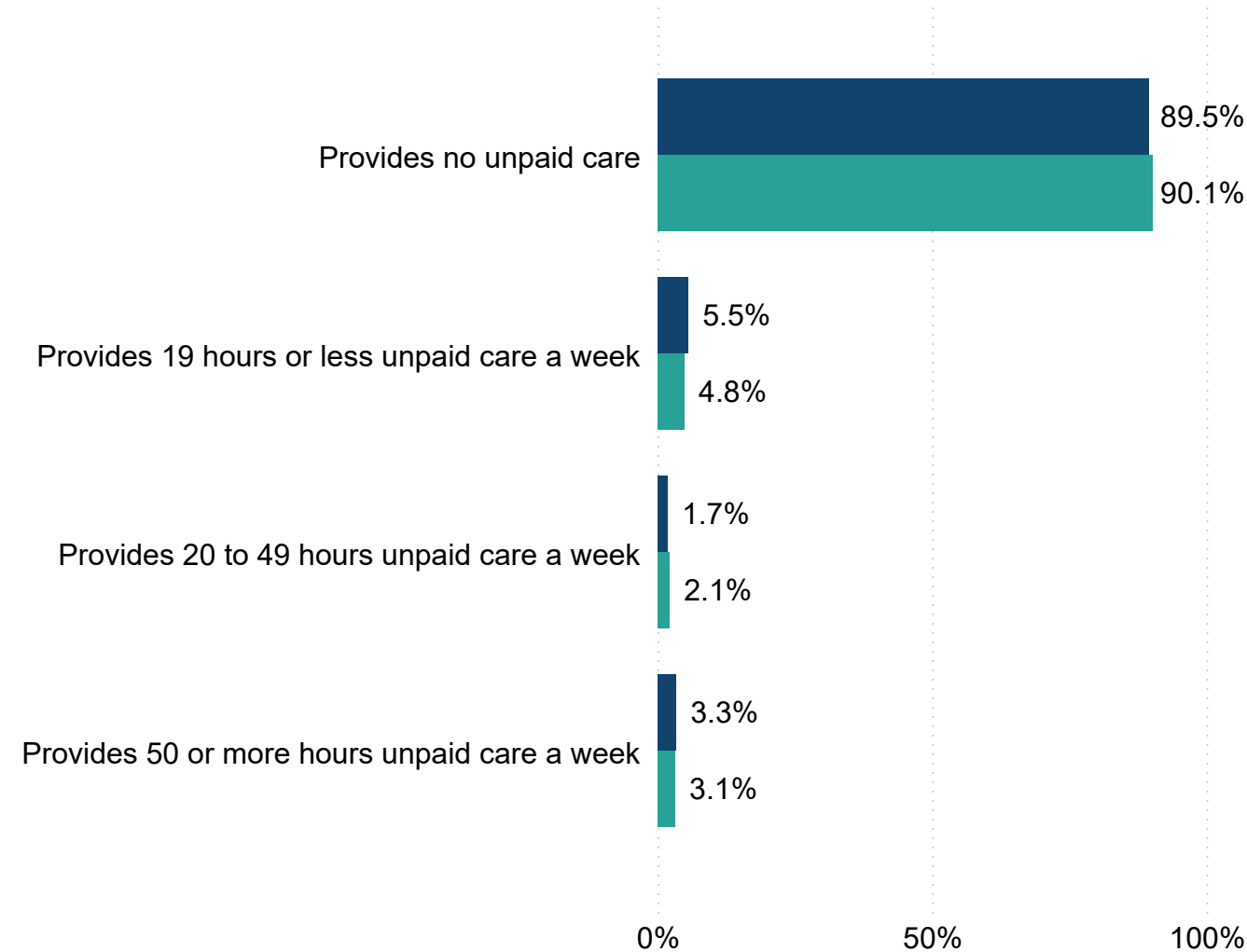
22. Index of Multiple Deprivation   Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile (where 1 is in the most deprived 10% of lower super output areas in England)

● 4 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9 ● 10

The English Indices of Deprivation
▼

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 LSOAs in England, all are ranked according to the level of deprivation relative to other areas, 1 being classed as the most deprived and 32,844 being the least.

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

NB Best Fit Wards for IMD 2019, unemployment and crime data use 2011 LSOAs and may differ from the best fit LSOAs used in the rest of the ward profile.

More information:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

The total population of Monkseaton ward in 2019 was **9,753**. Of this, **0** residents lived in a neighbourhood that was in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2019 Indices of Deprivation

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

North Tyneside Council

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (where 1 is in the most deprived 10% of lower super output areas in England)

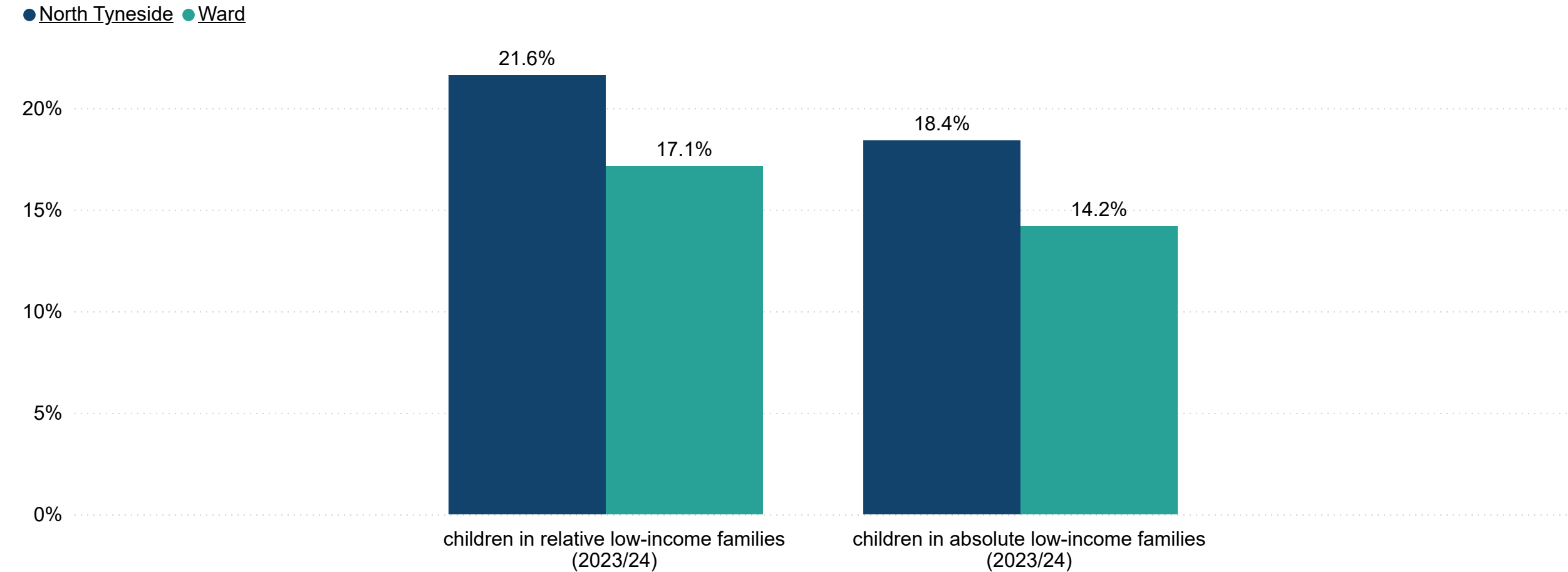● 3 ● 5 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9 ● 10
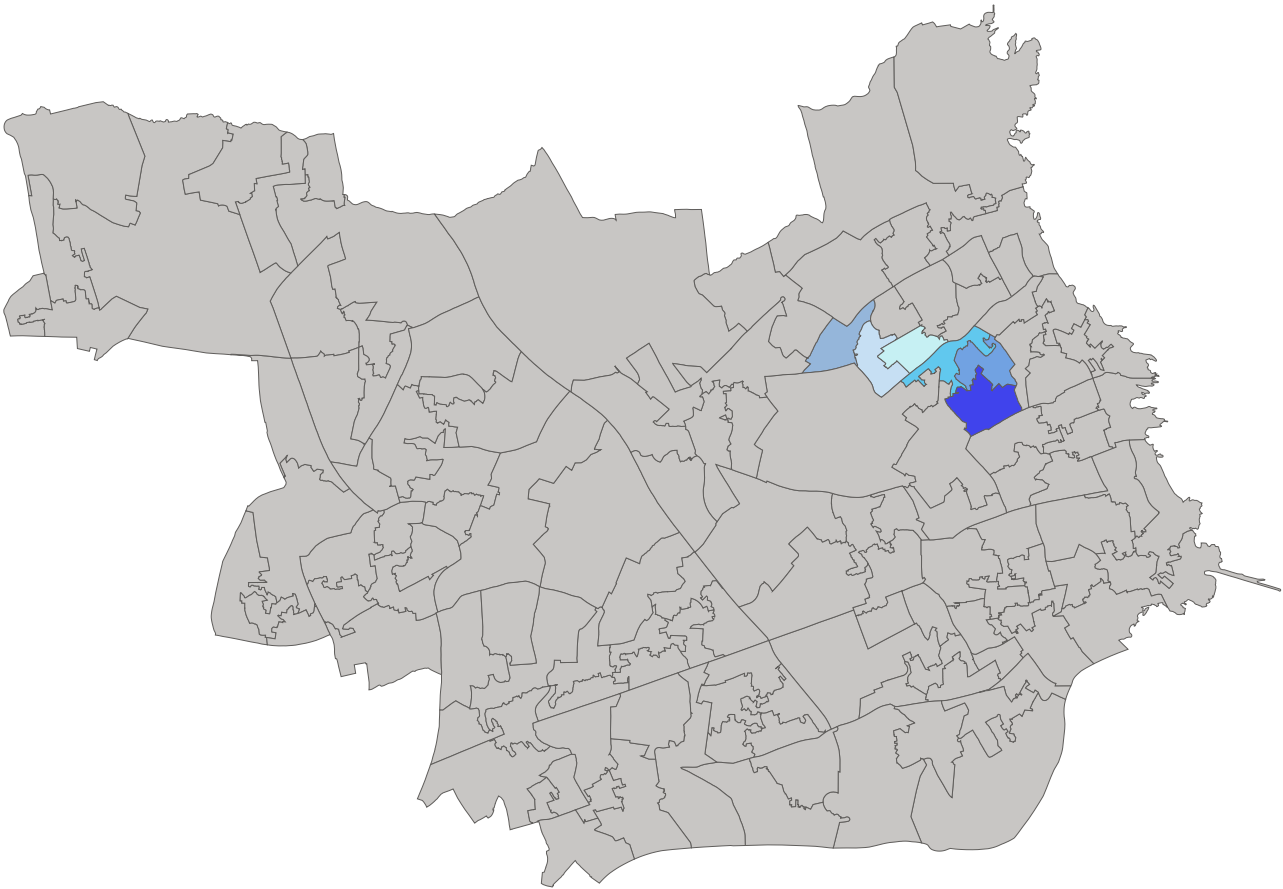
Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

24. Child Poverty

Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

North Tyneside Council

Children in relative and absolute low income families in Monkseaton ward and North Tyneside

● North Tyneside ● Ward

children in relative low-income families (2023/24):
- North Tyneside: 21.6%
- Ward: 17.1%

children in absolute low-income families (2023/24):
- North Tyneside: 18.4%
- Ward: 14.2%

Select ward
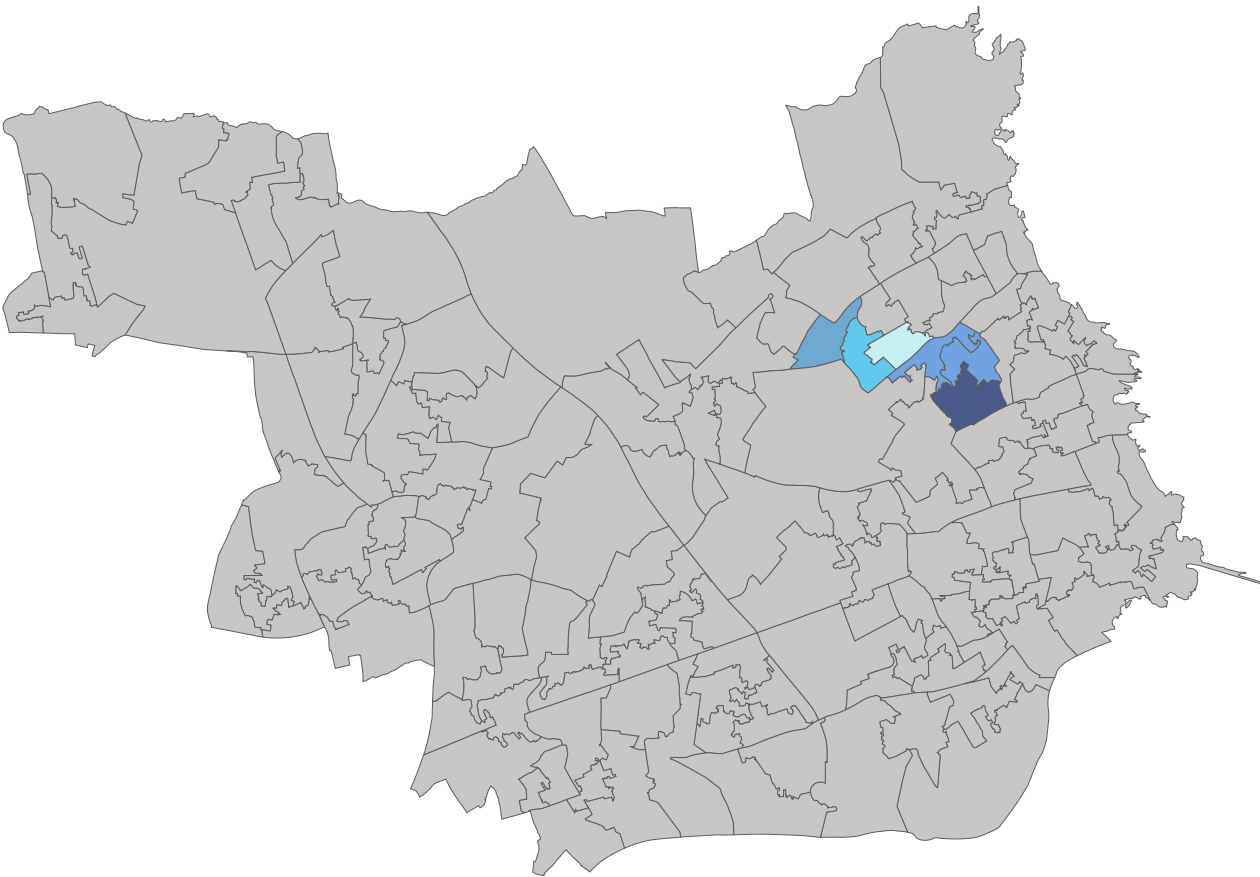
Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

25. Older people

North Tyneside Council

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (where 1 is in the most deprived 10% of lower super output areas in England)

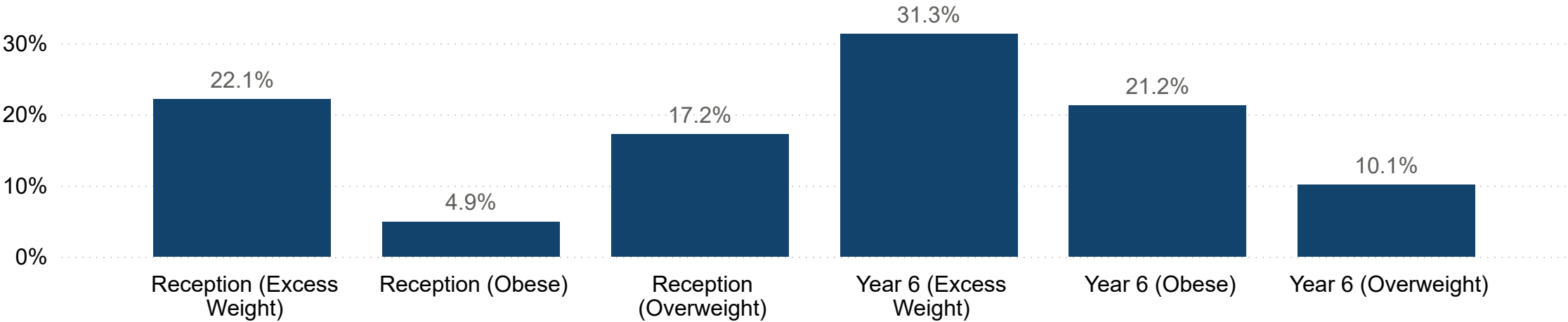● 2 ● 5 ● 6 ● 7 ● 10

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

26. National Child Measurement Programme — Monkseaton ward

National Child Measurement Programme (% of pupils)

Category	%
Reception (Excess Weight)	22.1%
Reception (Obese)	4.9%
Reception (Overweight)	17.2%
Year 6 (Excess Weight)	31.3%
Year 6 (Obese)	21.2%
Year 6 (Overweight)	10.1%

Excess Weight - Reception
● England ● North Tyneside

Excess Weight - Year 6
● England ● North Tyneside

Select ward
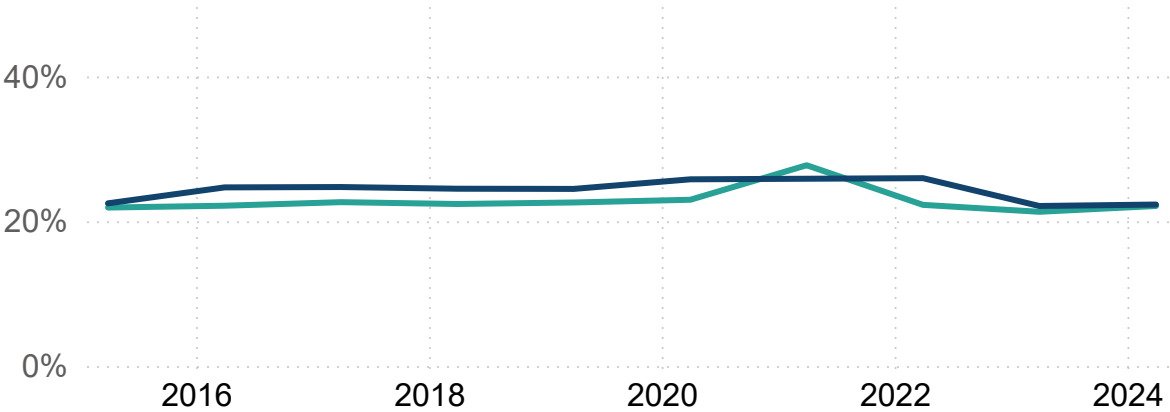
Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
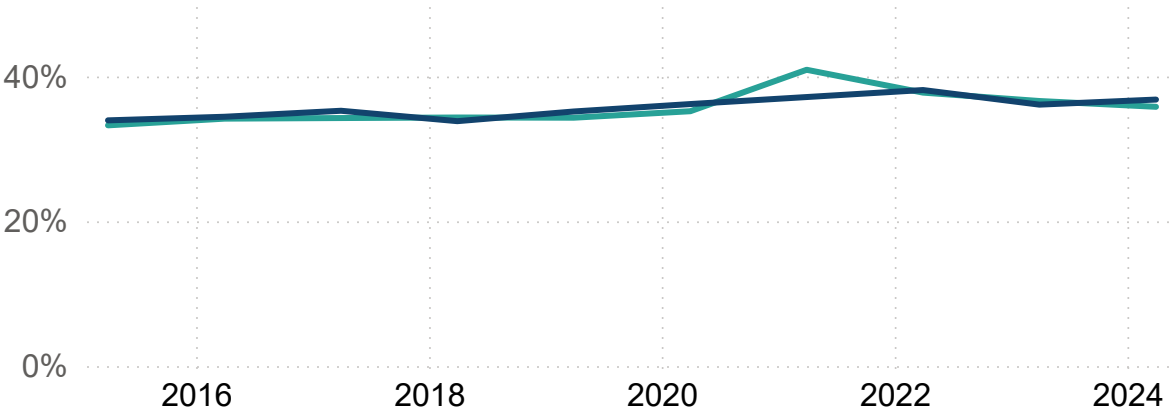
27. National Child Measurement Programme

Overweight - Reception

● England ● North Tyneside

Overweight - Year 6

● England ● North Tyneside

Obese - Reception

● England ● North Tyneside

Obese - Year 6

● England ● North Tyneside

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
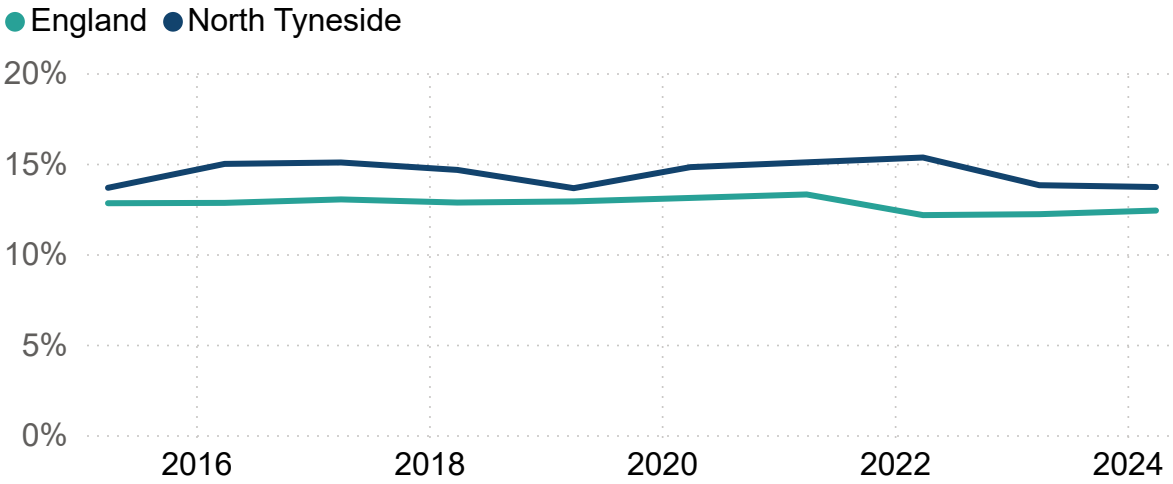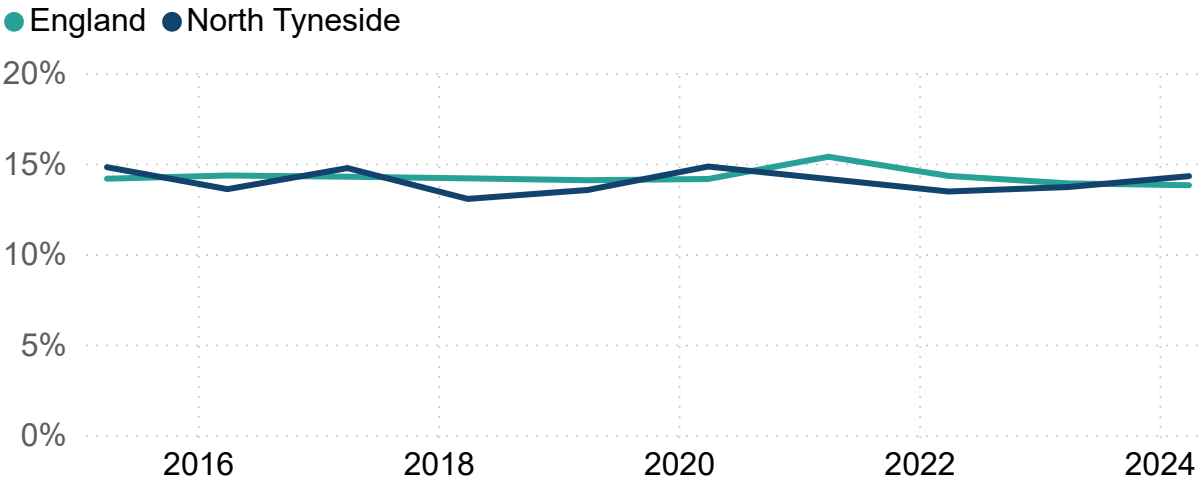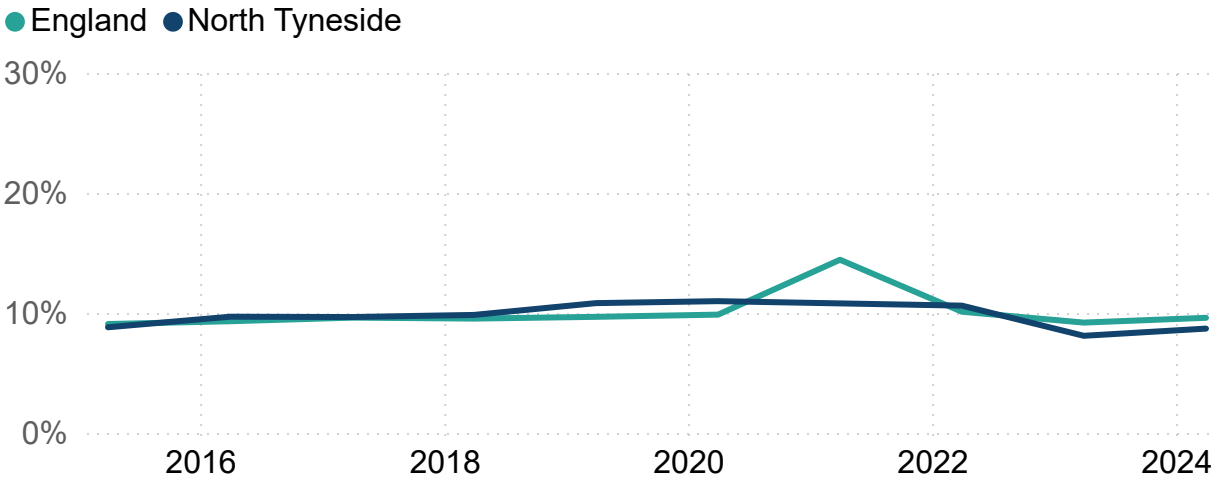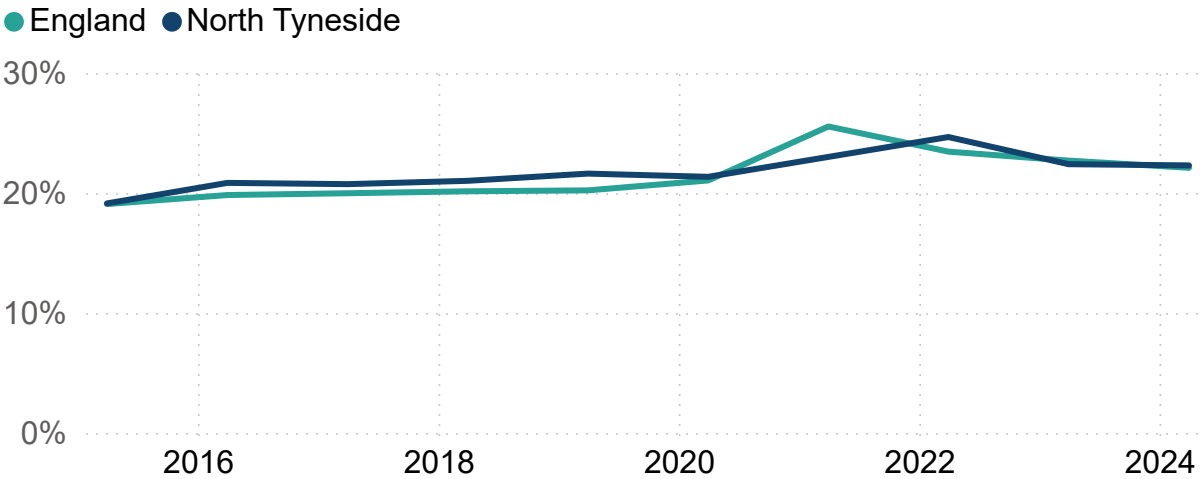
Housing

29. Households

Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

Size of household (number of households)

Household size	Number
1 person	1419
2 people	1498
3 people	699
4 people	544
5 people	114
6 people	34
7 people	6
8 or more people	0
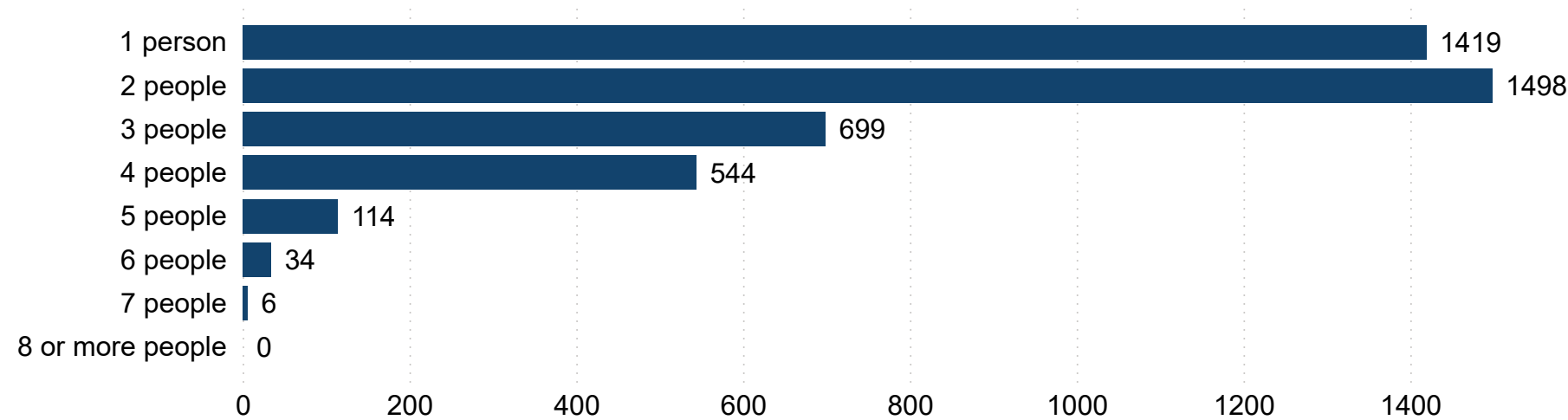
Age of youngest dependent child (number of households)

Age	Number
No dependent children	3174
Aged 0-4 years	337
Aged 5-9 years	319
Aged 10-15 years	355
Aged 16-18 years	148

Select ward

Monkseaton

North Tyneside Council

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
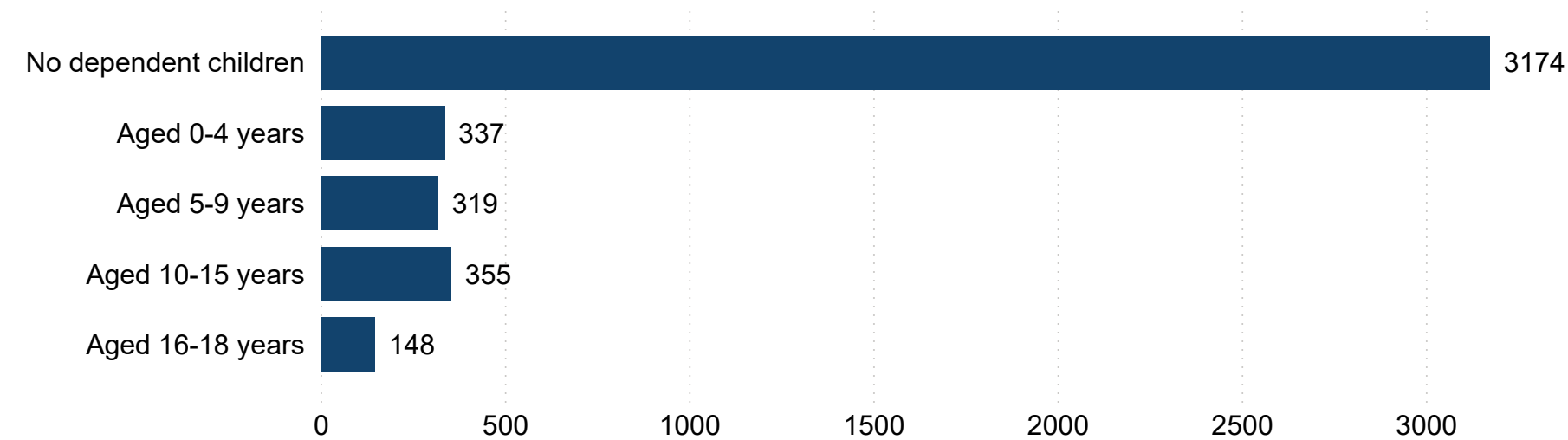
30. Housing tenure

Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

North Tyneside Council

Housing Tenure (number of households)

Category	Households
Owned	3,241
Owned: Owned outright	1,761
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	1,480
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	11
Social rented	544
Social rented: Rented from council (Local Authority)	492
Social rented: Other	52
Private rented	517
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	427
Private rented: Other	90
Living rent free	3

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

31. Housing - bedrooms   Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

North Tyneside Council

Number of bedrooms (number of households)

Number of bedrooms	Number of households
1 bedroom	321
2 bedrooms	1,141
3 bedrooms	2,181
4 or more bedrooms	673

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
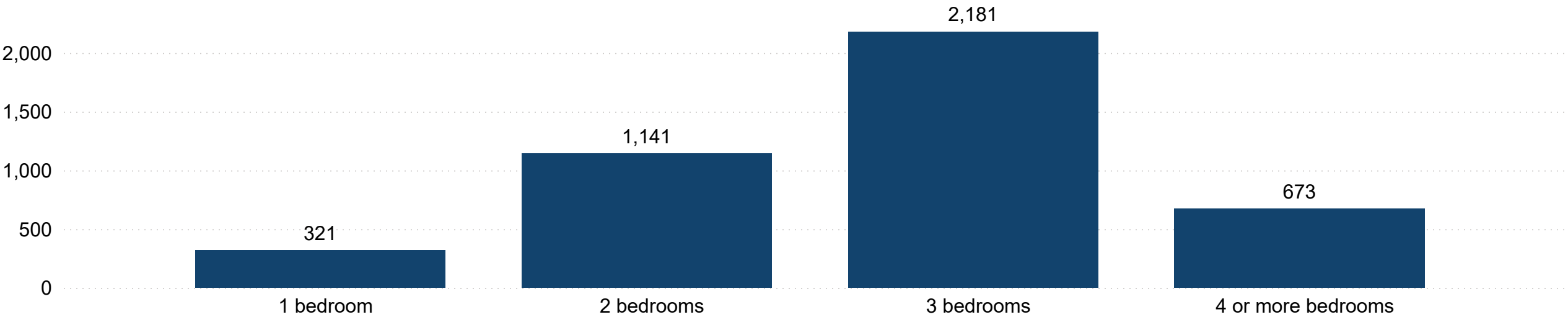
32. North Tyneside Homes Monkseaton ward

Total number of council owned residential properties	House	Flat	Bungalow	Maisonette	Sheltered	Bedsit
447	**51.5%**	**34.7%**	**3.1%**	**4.5%**	**4.7%**	**1.6%**

Number of residential properties: North Tyneside Homes
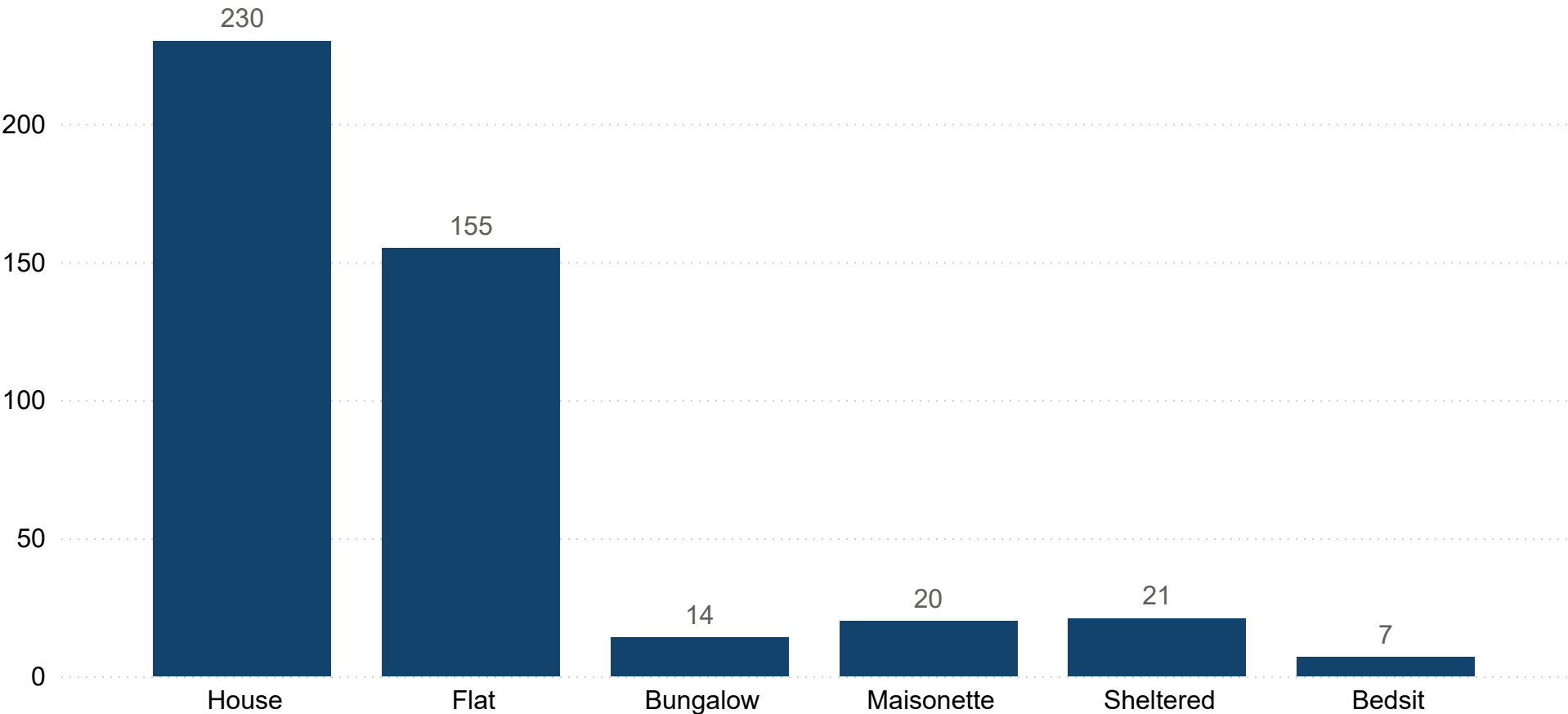
All North Tyneside Council housing

House	7,762
Flat	3,303
Bungalow	1,857
Maisonette	77
Sheltered	906
Bedsit	17

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

33. Broadband speed   Monkseaton ward

Average maximum broadband download speeds 2024- megabit per second (Mbit/s) (best fit LSOA)

Ward	Line maximum download speed					
	<10Mbit/s	10<30Mbit/s	30<100Mbit/s	100<300Mbit/s	300<900Mbit/s	>=900Mbit/s
Monkseaton	7	16	65	197	469	1108

From 2024 Ofcom no longer publishes overall average download speeds for local authority areas

Overall average ward broadband speed (Mbit/s) (best fit LSOA)

Select ward

Monkseaton

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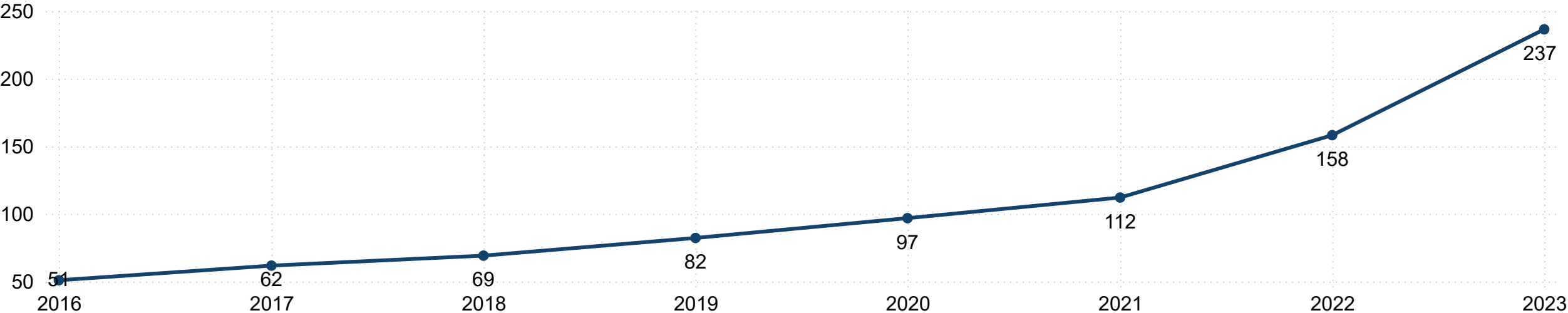
Crime and disorder

35. Crime and disorder

12 months ending

March 2025

Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA - as shown in IMD page of ward profile)

North Tyneside Council

Crime - rate per 1,000 population

● Ward ● North Tyneside

Category	Ward	North Tyneside
Violence and sexual offences	21.51	33.76
Shoplifting	11.58	(11.x)
Anti-social behaviour	10.86	22.67
Criminal damage and arson	4.55	8.98
Other theft	3.83	6.14
Vehicle crime	3.83	4.10
Public order	3.62	7.68
Burglary	2.79	3.66
Other crime	2.28	2.29
Robbery	1.96	0.71
Bicycle theft	1.86	0.82
Drugs	1.76	2.03
Possession of weapons	1.55	0.94

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
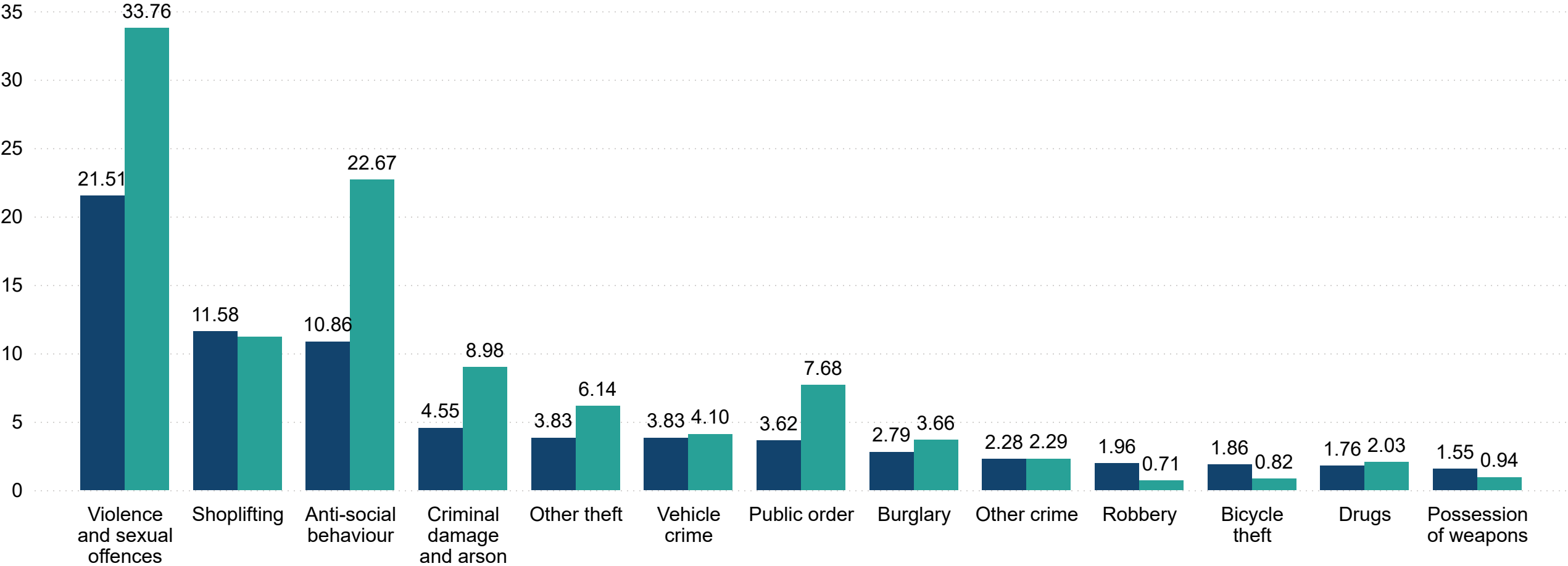
Transport and travel

37. Access to car or van

Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)
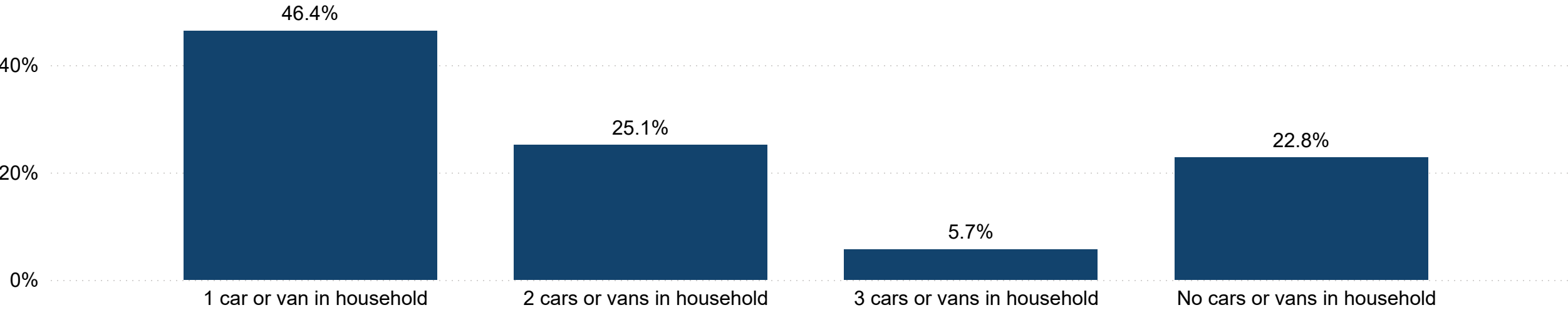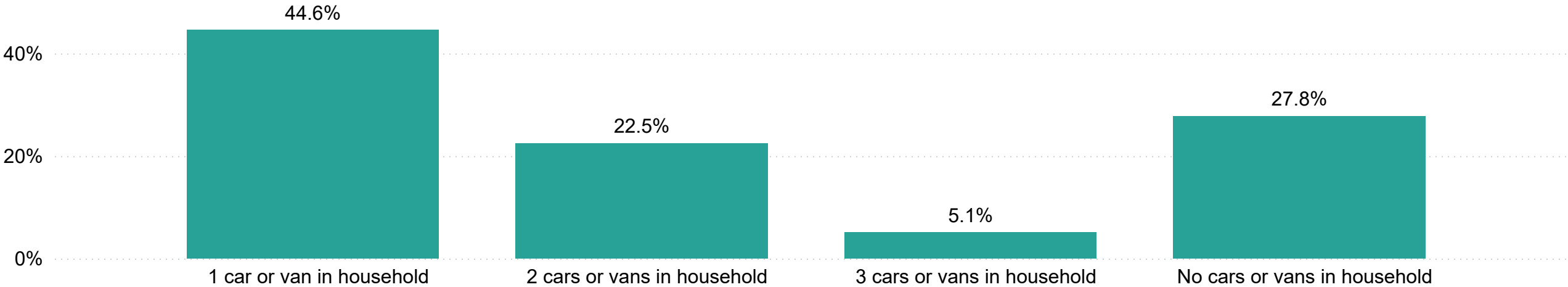
Access to car or van in household (% of households) Monkseaton Ward

- 1 car or van in household: 46.4%
- 2 cars or vans in household: 25.1%
- 3 cars or vans in household: 5.7%
- No cars or vans in household: 22.8%

Access to car or van in household (% of households) - North Tyneside

- 1 car or van in household: 44.6%
- 2 cars or vans in household: 22.5%
- 3 cars or vans in household: 5.1%
- No cars or vans in household: 27.8%

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

38. Travel to work

Monkseaton ward (best fit LSOA)

North Tyneside Council

Method of travel to work   Monkseaton ward

Method	%
Driving a car or van	43.5%
Work mainly at or from home	36.7%
On foot	5.9%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	4.4%
Passenger in a car or van	3.0%
Bicycle	2.0%
Bus, minibus or coach	1.7%
Other method of travel to work	1.3%
Train	0.7%
Taxi	0.6%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.3%
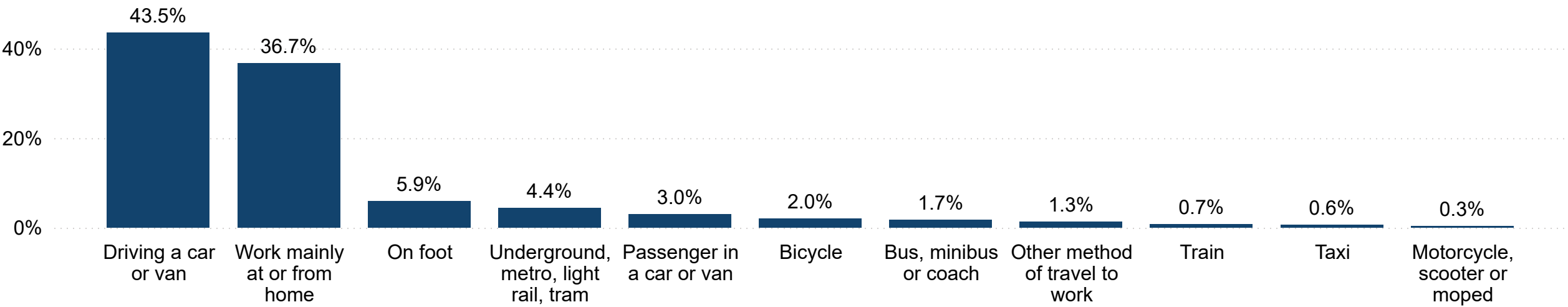
Method of travel to work - North Tyneside

Method	%
Driving a car or van	45.2%
Work mainly at or from home	31.6%
On foot	6.4%
Bus, minibus or coach	4.5%
Passenger in a car or van	4.2%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	3.1%
Bicycle	1.9%
Other method of travel to work	1.3%
Taxi	0.8%
Train	0.7%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.3%

Select ward

Monkseaton

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research
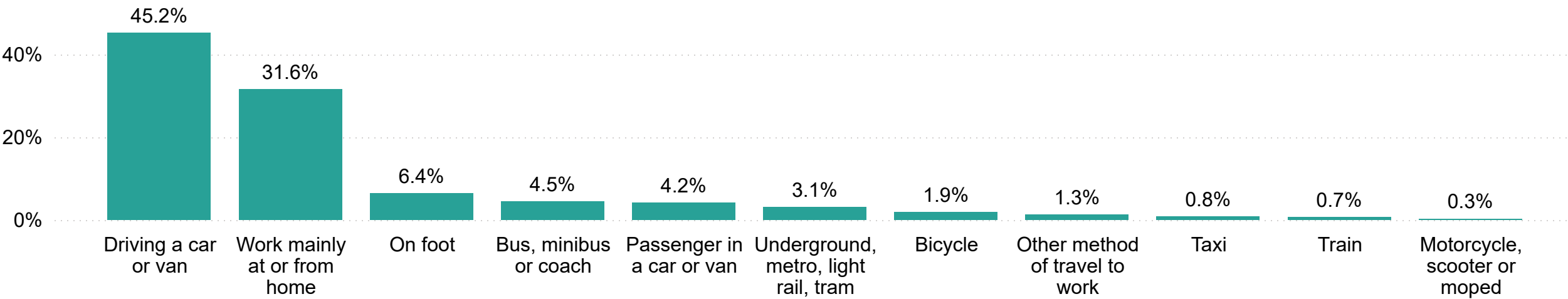
Appendices

40.
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
- Adult 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 Pensions 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 LSOA 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 LSOA for mid-2015 (from the Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (from the Ministry of Justice).

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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.

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 16 to 64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, (both contribution-based and income-based) women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 16 to 64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 16 to 64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 16 to 64
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 16 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, conducted from administrative records of benefit claimants in such a way as to create a non-overlapping count of claimants.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain.
The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 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 lack of qualifications in the resident working age 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 under age 21 not entering higher education

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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

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

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

Wider Barriers sub-domain
- Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) 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 LSOAs
- 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
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 fil 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

44.
Useful web links

North Tyneside Council Website	https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/
North Tyneside Council Datastore	https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/category/1113/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://data.police.uk/data/
Children in Low Income Families - Department for Work and Pensions	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics
Ofsted school inspections and outcomes	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsteds-school-inspections-outcomes