



Ryde - local data profile

Withdrawn on 7 March 2025

March 2024

Contents:

- (1) Indicators for policy investment themes
- (2) Town demographics and deprivation



**LEVELLING
— UP —**



About this document

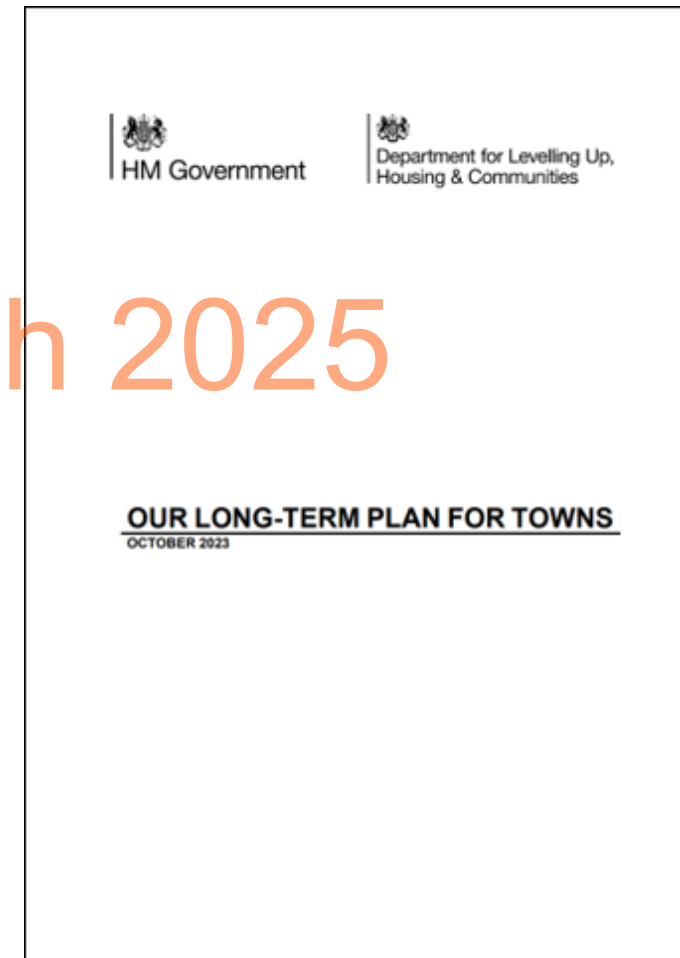
This document, produced by DLUHC in collaboration with ONS, presents high-level data to support the Long-Term Plan for Towns programme. This collaboration is supported through the Levelling Up Subnational Data project. It does not make policy recommendations.

Background

- On 1 October 2023, the UK government announced its long-term plan for towns. This will provide long-term investment in 75 towns to be spent on local people's priorities such as regenerating local high streets and town centres or securing public safety.
- This data pack primarily uses metrics and indicators across the three policy investment themes [as detailed further in the guidance for local authorities and Town Boards](#). Data presented in this pack are at town level, where possible, but other geographies are used where sufficiently granular data is not yet available.
- This is a local data profile. It does not take account of the implementation of current national or local policy interventions.

Data caveats

- Lockdown restrictions and the furlough scheme were in place at the time Census 2021 was conducted, which significantly impacted 'travel to work methods' data. As such, the data are not reflective of current commuting patterns. We have therefore used Census 2011 data in the commuter flows table shown in this pack. [Census 2021 employment data](#) may also be impacted by furlough and the timing of Census day (March 2021).
- The data sources in this pack are the latest available as of 30th November 2023. In collaboration with the Office for National Statistics (ONS), we have derived metrics at town level based on Built Up Areas for 2022 where this data was not previously available. Estimates are at town level unless stated otherwise. These are experimental estimates for small levels of geography that may be more volatile or have higher levels of uncertainty, which should be taken into consideration when interpreting the data.
- Due to data availability, estimates at local authority level are based on geographic boundaries as of 2022.

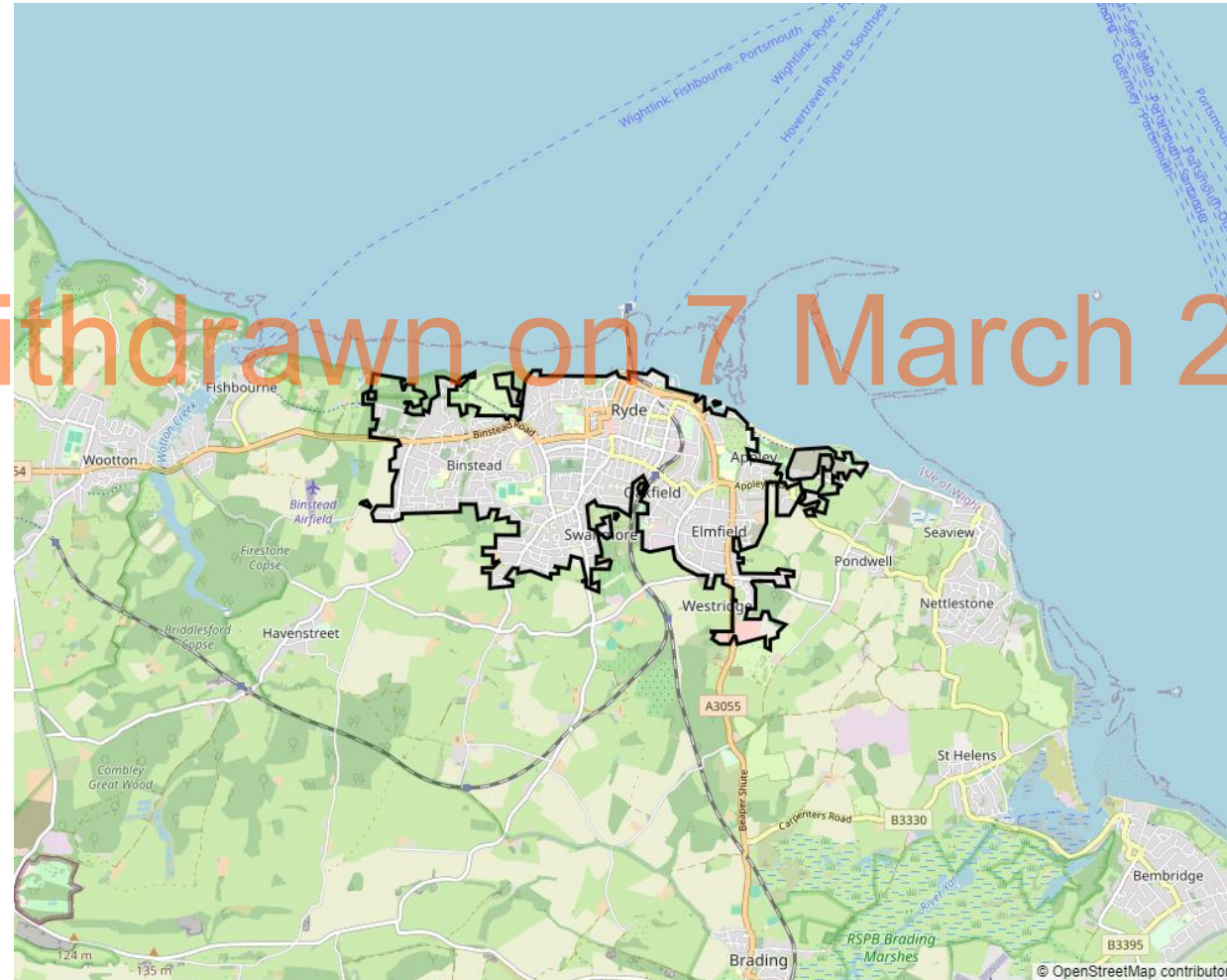




Map of Ryde

This data pack defines a town's boundary based on the definition of Built Up Area (BUA, 2022), unless stated otherwise. This reflects the approach set out in the Long-Term Plan for Towns guidance for defining the geographical area covered by the Town Board.

Withdrawn on 7 March 2025

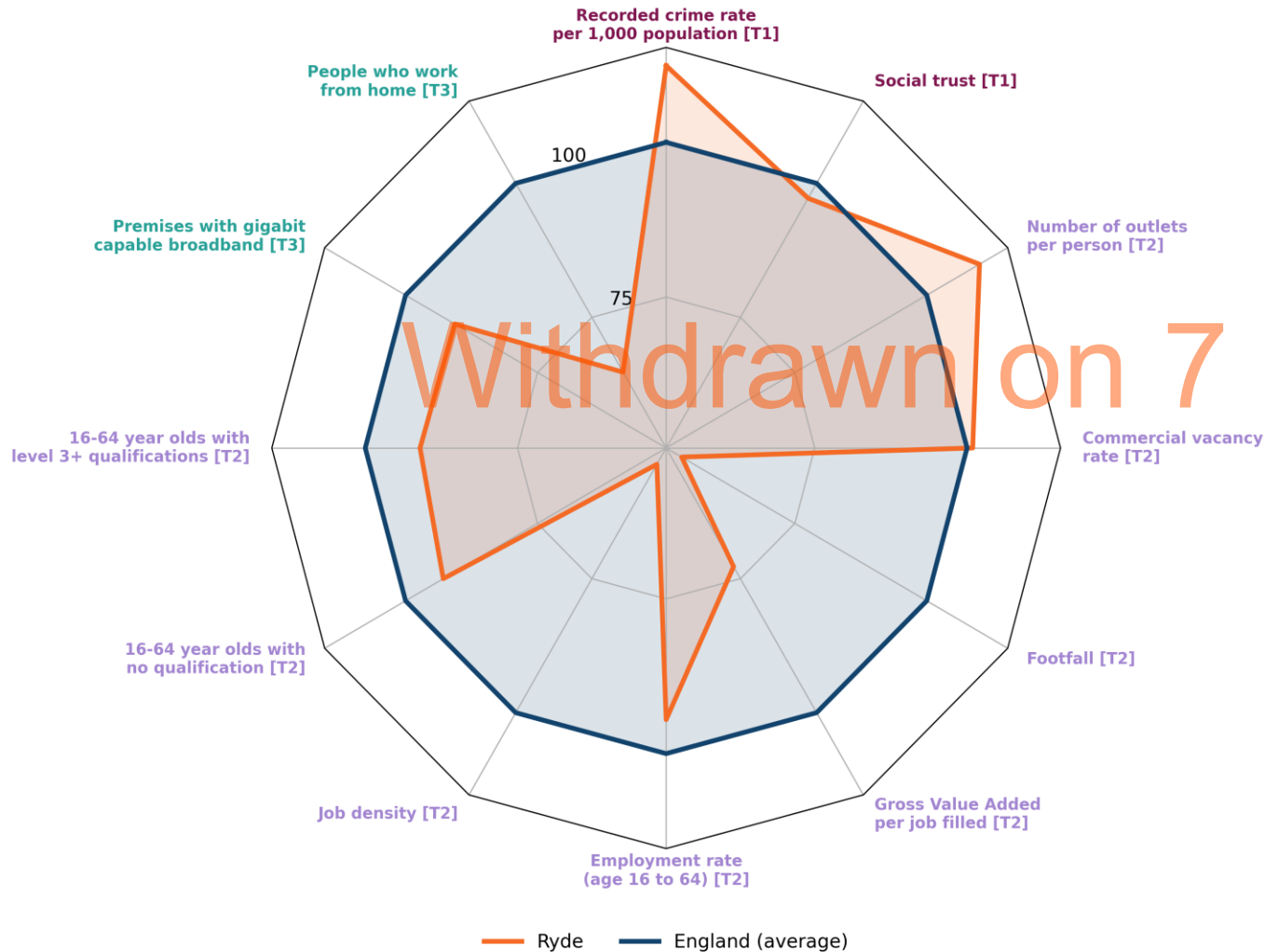


Source: [ONS, 2022](#)



Overview of town indicators

This page provides an overview of how the town's indicators (listed in Annex B) for policy investment themes fare against national averages.



The chart on the left shows how Ryde town's indicators (orange) fare against national averages (dark blue). Town values have been scaled relative to the national averages which were set to 100.

The policy investment themes are listed below:

- [T1] Safety and Security
- [T2] High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration
- [T3] Transport and Connectivity

How to read the chart:

1. Compare the overall shape of the town data points to the national average shape.
2. The closer a town marker is to value 100 on the chart, the closer it is to the national average. For example, a town value of 150 means that it is 50% higher than the national average.



Withdrawn on 7 March 2025

Indicators for policy investment themes

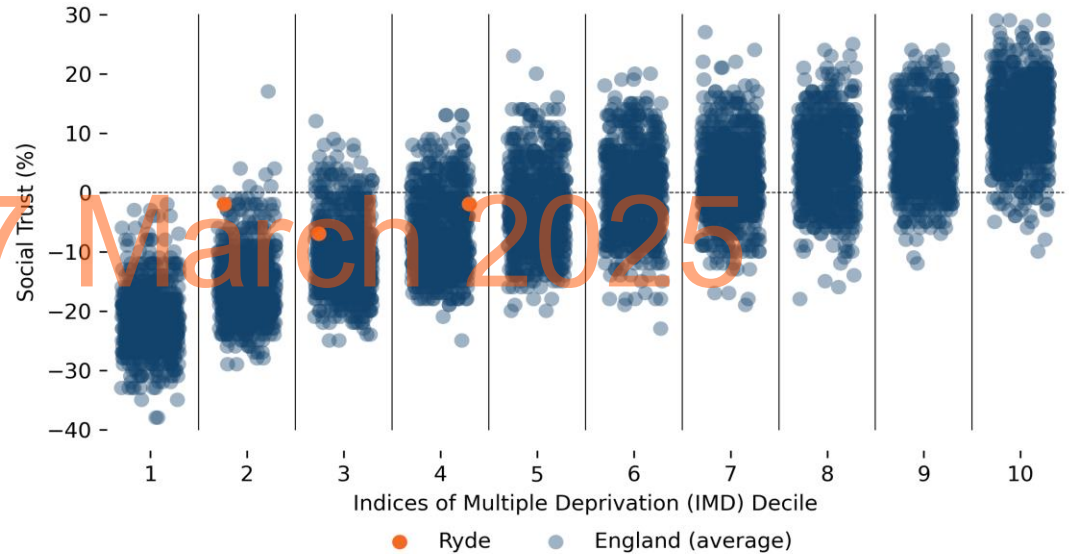


Safety and Security

“Towns will now be able to use this funding to reduce crime and improve safety in their local area.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

Indicator	Ryde	Isle of Wight	England
Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population (2023)	104.3	87.9	92.8
Social trust (%) (2023)	-3.7	1.4	-3.1

Social Trust (%) and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) deciles
(IMD Decile 1 = Most Deprived)

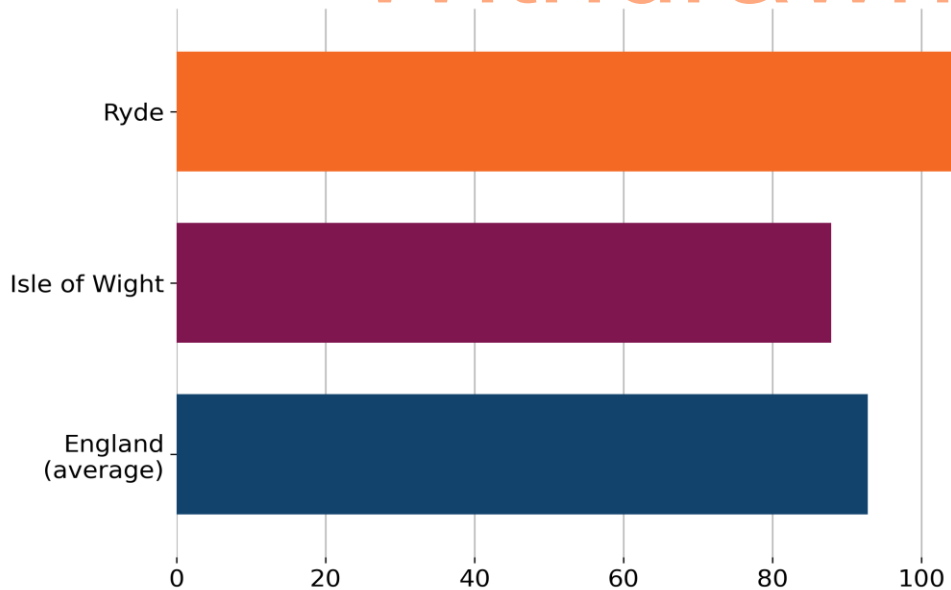


Source: [MHCLG IMD, 2019](#); [Onward, 2023](#)

Note: Data is at MSOA level, resulting in multiple MSOAs per town. There was an average of 7 respondents per MSOA.

[Net social trust](#) is defined as the estimated proportion of people who say they generally trust others minus the proportion of people who say that you cannot be too careful when dealing with people. According to [Onward \(2023\)](#), **Ryde has a social trust score of -3.7%**, which is lower than the England average of -3.1%, showing that there is a lower level of social trust within Ryde than national levels. More deprived [Middle Layer Super Output Areas \(MSOAs\)](#) are likely to have lower levels of social trust than less deprived MSOAs in Ryde.

Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population, 2023



Source: [data.police.uk, 2023](#)



High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration (1/2)

“Towns would be able to use this funding to enhance their town centres, making them and their buildings more attractive and accessible to residents, businesses, and visitors in a post Covid environment.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

Indicator	Ryde	England
Number of outlets (takeaways, restaurants, clubs, bars, pubs, fitness facilities and sport clubs) per 1,000 population (Sept 2023)	2.2	2.0*
Commercial vacancy rates (%) (Nov 2023)	10.9	10.8*
Footfall index** based on Virgin Media O2 mobile phone data (March 2022 to March 2023)	53.6	100

* England average is derived from Built Up Areas with a population between 20,000 and 100,000 only.

** Anonymised and aggregated mobile network data by Virgin Media O2. Footfall is defined as the average daily number of outbound journeys (not including journeys to home) within the town/Built Up Area over the period March 2022-March 2023. The mean average footfall of all English towns with a population between 20,000 and 100,000 people, has been standardised to an index of 100, with the figure for this town scaled relative to this average.

10-minute walking distance to green spaces in Ryde, 2023



Source: [Fields in Trust - Green Space Index, 2023](#)



High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration (2/2)

“Towns would be able to use this funding to enhance their town centres, making them and their buildings more attractive and accessible to residents, businesses, and visitors in a post Covid environment.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

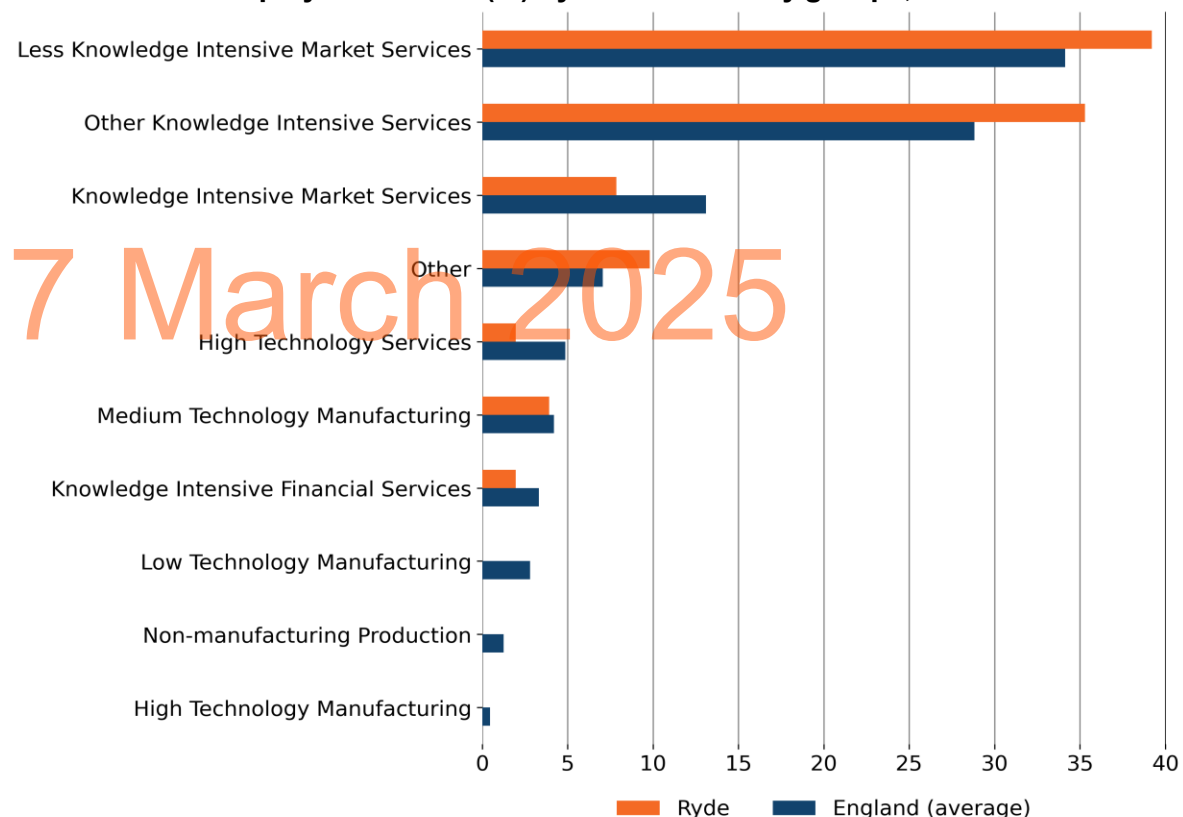
Indicator	Ryde	Isle of Wight	South East	England
Gross Value Added per job filled (£) (2020)	42,826	44,265	62,581	58,869
16-64 year olds with level 3+ qualifications* (%) (2021)	50.6	52.2	58.3	55.6
16-64 year olds with no qualification (%) (2021)	11.7	11.1	10.1	12.6

Indicator	Ryde	Isle of Wight	South East	England
Employment rate (age 16 to 64) (%) (2021)	67.1	69.0	74.1	71.0
Job density** (2019)	0.44	0.73	0.82	0.82

*Proportion of 16 to 64 year olds with a [level 3 qualification or above](#), such as 2 or more A levels, 4 or more AS levels, degree (BA, BSc) or higher degree (MA, PhD, PGCE).

** [Job density](#) is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

Employment share (%) by HTEC* industry groups, 2019



Source: [ONS, 2019](#)

*HTEC: High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services industry groups. Calculations are based on rounded data.



Transport and Connectivity (1/2)

“This funding could make towns more connected - increasing footfall and viability – to high streets and local shopping centres, and accessibility to local employment opportunities.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

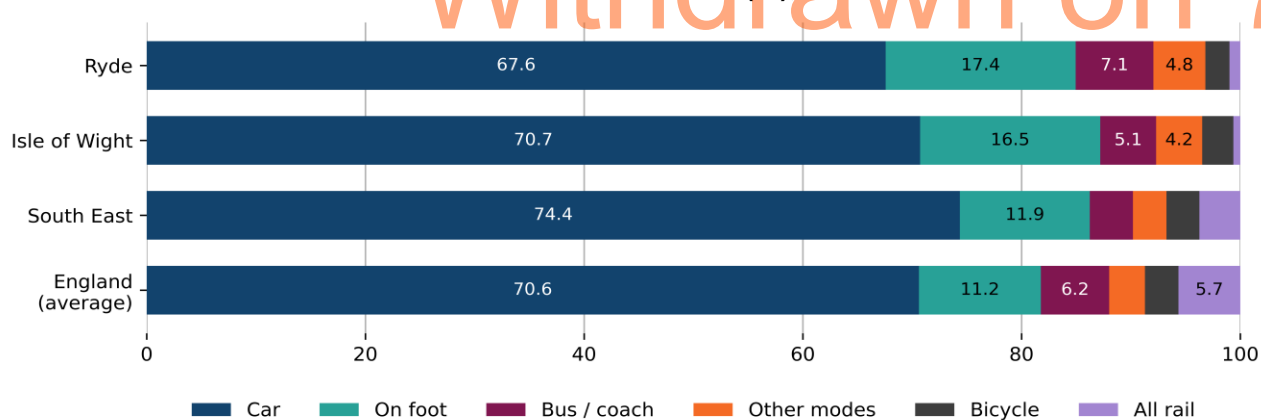
Indicator	Ryde	Isle of Wight	South East	England
Premises with gigabit capable broadband (%) (Jan 2023)	66.1	59.6	70.6	72.9
People who work from home (%) (2021)	20.4	22.3	35.9	31.5

Flows of commuters entering or leaving Ryde, 2011

Town name	2011 Population	Incoming	Outgoing	Working local
Ryde	23,999	2,577	6,630	3,918

Source: DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data

Method of travel to work (%), 2021



Source: [ONS, 2023](#)

We have excluded the “Work mainly at or from home” category from this chart to make it easier to clearly see the methods used to travel to work. Percentages do not include those working from home.

NB: Data presented on the chart above (from Census 2021) should not be compared with the tables on the right, which represent Census 2011 data. The tables on the right are based on BUA 2011 geographies, which may be different to the BUA 2022 geographies that the majority of data in this pack are reported at. Census travel data for 2021 were impacted by lockdown restrictions and the furlough scheme that were in place in March 2021.

Top 10 residence – work connections between Built Up Areas, 2011

Place of Residence	Place of Work	People
Ryde	Ryde	3,918
Ryde	Newport (Isle of Wight)	2,126
Ryde	No fixed place of work	928
Ryde	Place of work out of built up areas	769
Newport (Isle of Wight)	Ryde	451
Ryde	Sandown	401
Sandown	Ryde	339
Ryde	Portsmouth	307
Ryde	East Cowes	283
Ryde	Cowes	255

Source: DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data



Transport and Connectivity (2/2)

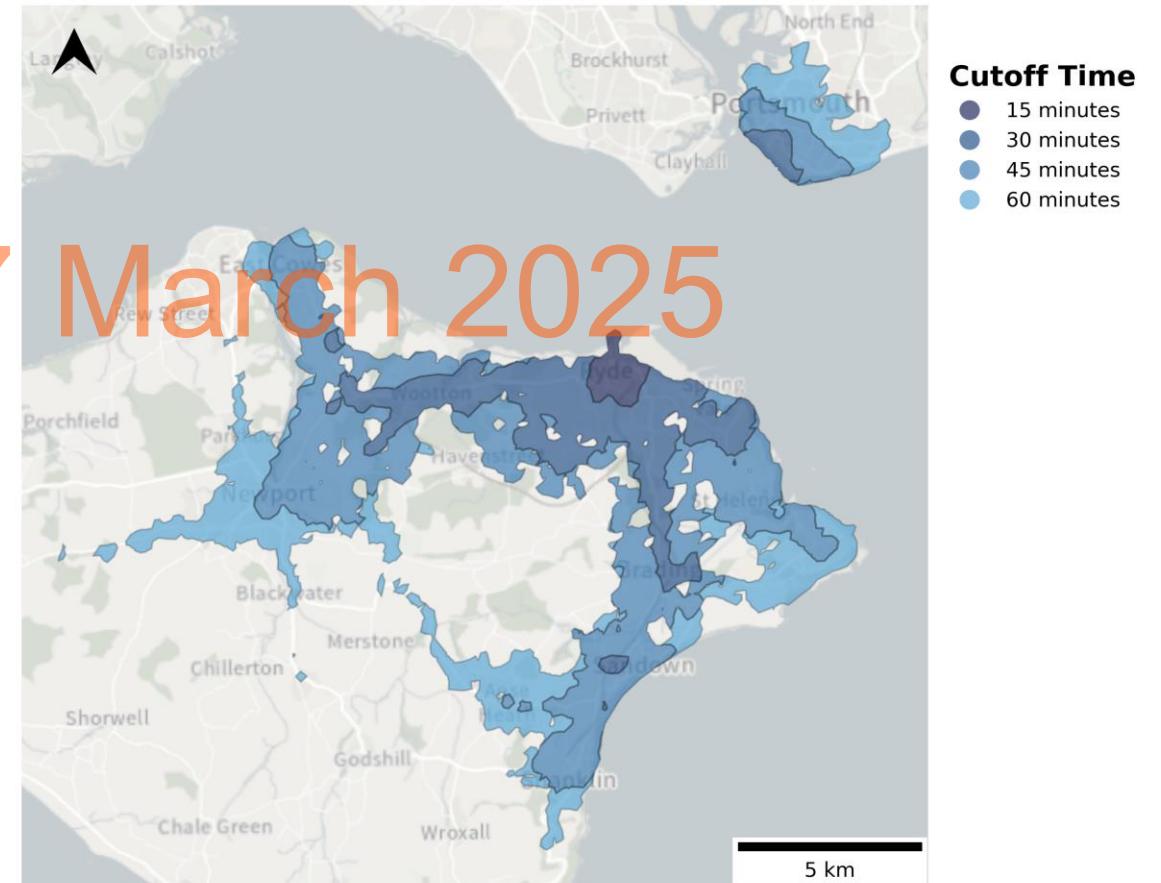
“This funding could make towns more connected - increasing footfall and viability – to high streets and local shopping centres, and accessibility to local employment opportunities.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

Average minimum travel time to the nearest key service (minutes), 2019



Source: [Department for Transport, 2021](#)

Public transport accessibility by journey time from Ryde Esplanade train station, between 7:15am and 9:15am



Source: [ONS, 2022](#)

Note: Data is from 15th November 2022



Withdrawn on 7 March 2025

Annex A - Town demographics and deprivation



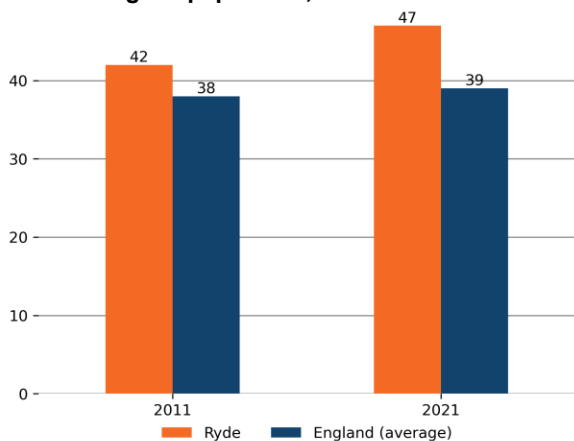
Demographics: Age and population

Headlines:

- The **median age in Ryde (town) is 47 years** (2021). The **median age** for England is 39. The median age for Isle of Wight (local authority) is 51 years. The map on the right shows the average median age within Ryde at MSOA level.
- The median age in Ryde (town) **increased** by 5 years between 2011 and 2021. For context, the median age in England increased by 1 year over the same period (see *bottom left chart below*).
- Ryde (town) has a **population of 24,094** (2021). Between 2011 and 2021, Ryde's **population changed by 1.8%**. For context, the population changed by 1.6% in Isle of Wight, 7.4% in South East, and 6.6% in England.
- 16.5% of people in Ryde (town) are under 16 years old, and 24.4% are aged 65 and over. For context, the England average was 18.6% and 18.4%, respectively (see *bottom right chart below*).
- Across Ryde, 96.5% of people identified with a White ethnic group, 1.3% as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, 0.3% as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, 1.6% with Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, and 0.2% with other ethnic groups.

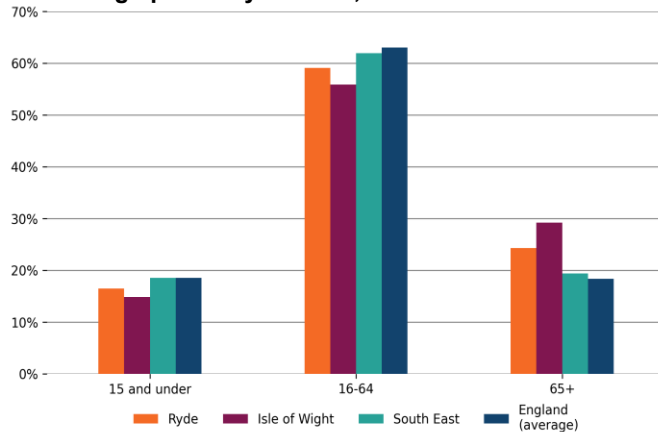
Withdrawn on 7 March 2025

Median age of population, 2011 and 2021 Census



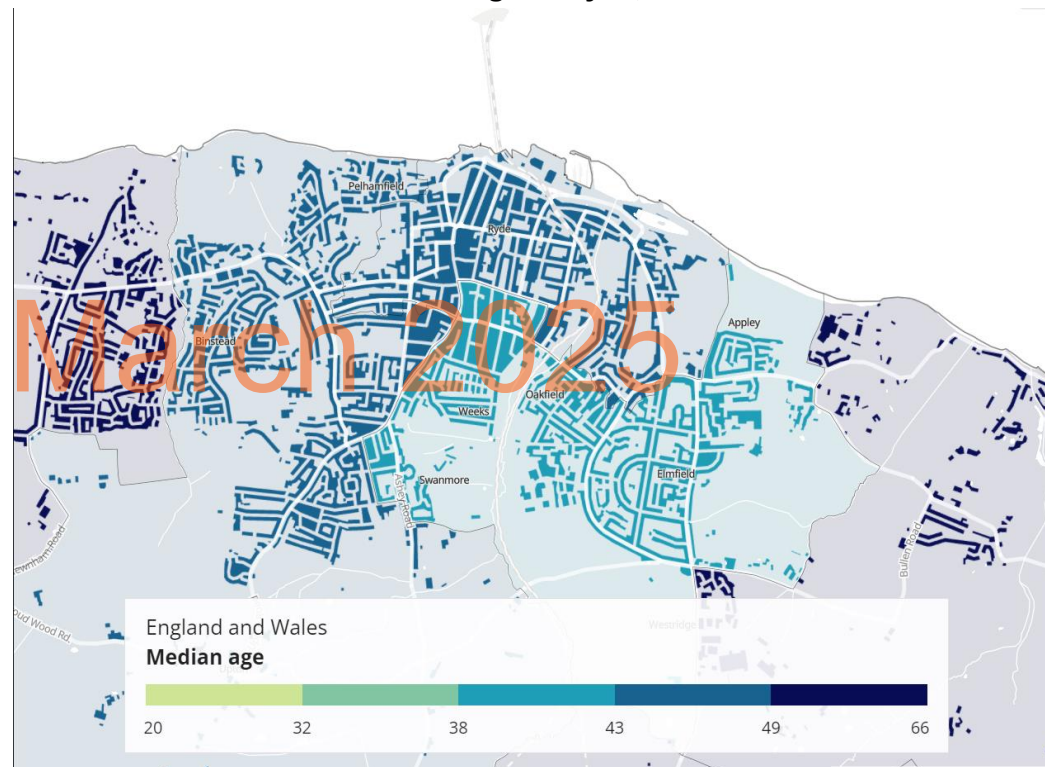
Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#); [ONS Census, 2011](#)

Age profile by location, mid-2021 estimates



Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#)

Median age in Ryde, 2021



Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#)

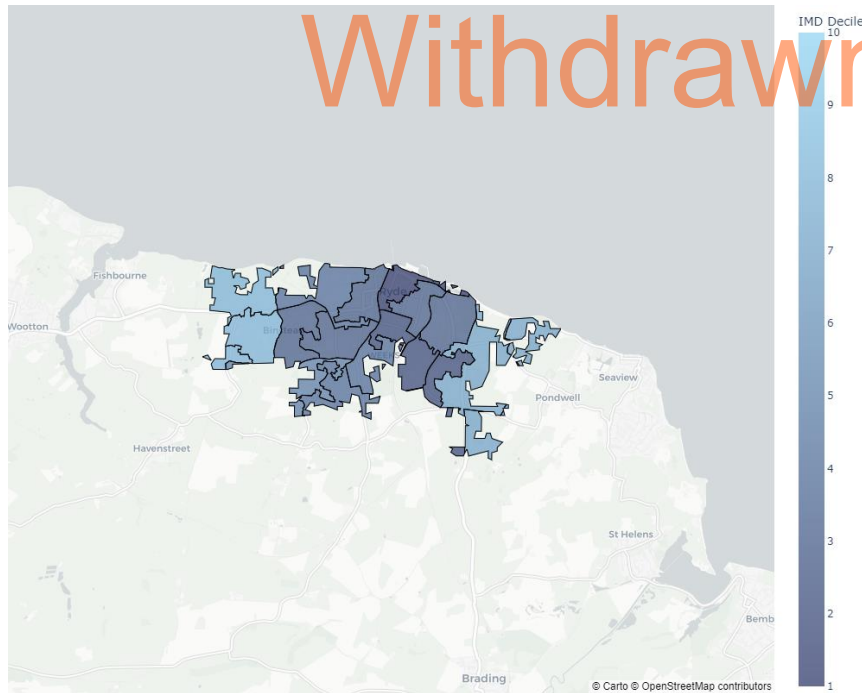


Deprivation

Headlines:

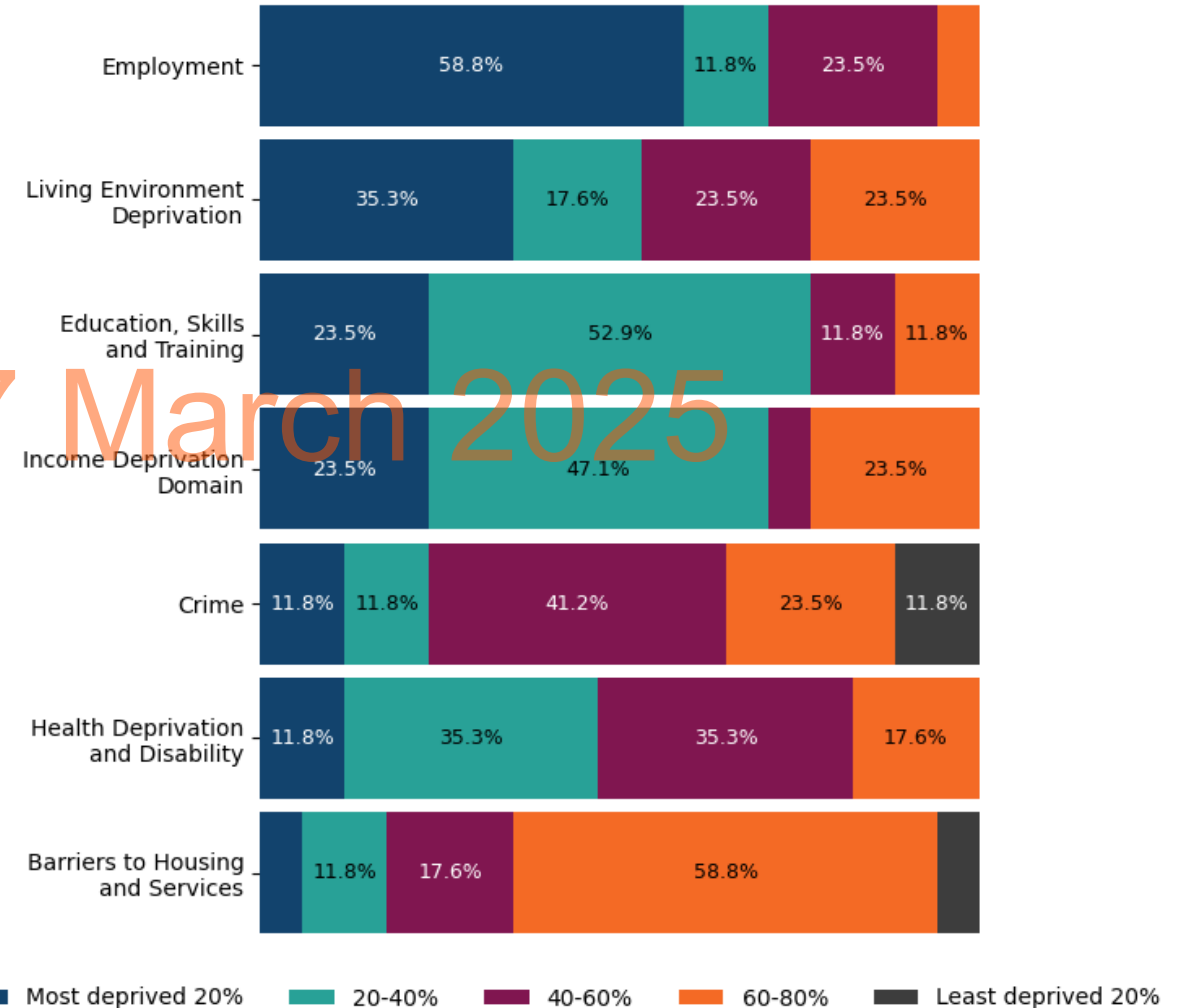
- **Over 50%** of [Lower Layer Super Output Areas \(LSOAs\)](#) in Ryde are in the **top 20%** most deprived in England in terms of **Employment**.
- **Employment (11.8%)** and **Living Environment Deprivation (11.8%)** were the domains that had the largest proportion of Ryde's LSOAs in the **top 10%** most deprived in England.

Deprivation levels across LSOAs within Ryde by decile, 2019
(Decile 1 = Top 10% most deprived in England)



Source: [MHCLG IMD, 2019](#)

Deprivation levels (%) across LSOAs within Ryde, compared to the England average, 2019



Source: [MHCLG IMD, 2019](#)

Note: Missing labels on the bars represent a percentage of less than 7%.



Withdrawn on 7 March 2025

Annex B - Data and sources



Data and sources

Indicator	Policy investment theme	Source
Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population (2023)	Safety and Security	https://data.police.uk/data/
Social trust (2023)	Safety and Security	https://www.ukonward.com/reports/good-neighbours/
Number of outlets (takeaways, restaurants, clubs, bars, pubs, fitness facilities and sport clubs) per 1,000 population (Sept 2023)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	Local Data Company
Commercial vacancy rates (%) (Nov 2023)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	Local Data Company
Footfall index based on Virgin Media O2 mobile phone data (March 2022 to March 2023)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	Virgin Media O2
10-minute walking distance to green spaces (2023)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/bad00cdfa6b140599b06c64d10dc73c9?data_id=dataSource_21-Local_Authority_GSI_Score_2023_6252%3A183%2CdataSource_22-Local_Authority_GSI_Score_2023_6252%3A183
Gross Value Added (£) per job filled (2020)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/labourproductivity/adhocs/1795gvaperfilledjobbysselectedbuiltupareasandlocalities
16-64 year olds with level 3+ qualifications (%) (2021)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#qualifications
16-64 year olds with no qualification (%) (2021)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#qualifications

Withdrawn on 7 March 2025



Data and sources

Indicator	Policy investment theme	Source
Employment rate (age 16 to 64) (%) (2021)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021rm024
Job density (2019)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/1796jobdensitybysselectedbuiltupareas
Employment share (%) by HTEC industry groups (2019)	High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration	https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/1794employmentbyhightechindustryandknowledgeintensiveervicesindustrygroupshtecbysselectedbuiltupareasandlocalities
Premises with gigabit capable broadband (%) (Jan 2023)	Transport and Connectivity	https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/infrastructure-research/spring-2023
People who work from home (%) (2021)	Transport and Connectivity	https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS061/editions/2021/versions/4
Method of travel to work (2021)	Transport and Connectivity	https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS061/editions/2021/versions/4
Flows of commuters entering or leaving your town (2011)	Transport and Connectivity	DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data
Top 10 residence – work connections between Built Up Areas (2011)	Transport and Connectivity	DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data

Withdrawn on 7 March 2025



Data and sources

Indicator	Policy investment theme	Source
Average minimum travel time to the nearest key service (minutes), 2019	Transport and Connectivity	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/journey-time-statistics-data-tables-jts
Public transport accessibility by journey time from the town train station/landmark (2022)	Transport and Connectivity	https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/
Median age (2021)	Used in the demographics section	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021unroundeddata
Median age (2011)	Used in the demographics section	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks102ew
Population estimates (2021)	Used in the demographics section	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#built-up-areas
Population by country of birth (2021)	Used in the demographics section	https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS004/editions/2021/versions/3
English Indices of Deprivation (2019)	Used in the deprivation section	https://opendatacommunities.org/data/societal-wellbeing/imd2019/indices

Withdrawn on 7 March 2025