
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

A 2001 CENSUS TOPIC REPORT

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By

Rebecca Osiewacz
Peter Sturman
Kadhem Jallab

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TYNE & WEAR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION
1st Floor Provincial House
Northumberland Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 7DQ
(0191) 277 1919

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1. KEY POINTS

The 2001 Census showed that in many ways the patterns of economic activity and employment in Tyne & Wear are distinctly different from those in the North East, the metropolitan counties and nationally (England and England & Wales). (Table 1a). Patterns also differed across the Tyne & Wear districts. (Table 1b). There are nearly 249,000 economically active men and 208,000 economically active women in Tyne & Wear.

Tyne & Wear in Context. Table 1a shows:

- **Economic activity (EA)** rates of persons aged 18 to retirement age are low in Tyne & Wear: 76.7% for men and 67.9% for women. This is particularly low in comparison with England for men especially (men – 83.4%, 6-7 percentage points [pp] lower and women – 71.6%, 3.5 pp lower), but also low compared with the Metropolitan Counties’ average (men - 80.6%, 3 pp lower and women – 68.7%, just under 1 pp lower).
- Men’s economic activity rates (18-64) have fallen by about 7 pp (from 83.8%) since 1991 in Tyne & Wear, whilst women’s (18-59) have risen about 3 pp; from 65.8%. These patterns also occurred in England, although the fall in men’s economic activity rate (by 5.3 percentage points from 88.7% in 1991) was around 2 percentage points less than in Tyne & Wear.
- The overall **employment rate** for all people aged 18 to retirement age in Tyne & Wear is 64%.
- In Tyne & Wear there are nearly 217,700 men in employment (18-64) and just over 189,200 women (18-59). 67% of all men (18-64) are in employment. This is nearly 10 pp lower than in England and 5 pp lower than in the Metropolitan Counties. 61.8% of all women 18-59 are in employment in Tyne & Wear. This is nearly 5 pp lower than England, but very close to the Metropolitan Counties’ average (62.5%).
- **Permanent sickness** rates in Tyne & Wear are very high for both men and women between 45 and retirement age; 21.3% and 15.6% respectively, compared with just 11% and 9.2% in England.
- **Census Unemployment** (37,100) was 24% higher than the Claimant Count, finding an extra 5,700 women and 1,500 men.
- Unemployment rates have fallen by almost half since 1991, from 17.6% for men in Tyne & Wear to 9.8% (this is a fall in the rate of 44%).
- The unemployment rate amongst 16-74 year-olds is also high in Tyne & Wear at 7.8%, compared with 5% in England and 6.6% in the Metropolitan Counties.
- The unemployment rate amongst young people (18-24) is also high in Tyne & Wear (12.8%), compared with 8.6% in England and 10.5% among the Metropolitan Counties.
- **Self-employment** rates (of those 16-74) are low in Tyne & Wear (8.8%), compared with England (13.6%) and the Metropolitan Counties (12.5%).
- **Part-time** employment rates (16-74) are marginally higher in Tyne & Wear (23.5%) than in England (22.4%) and nearly 3 percentage points higher than the Metropolitan Counties (20.6%).
- **Women** form a relatively high proportion (47%) of people aged 16-74 in work in Tyne & Wear; (45.5% in England)
- Of the 63,000 **students** (aged 16-74), 20,700 also had jobs and are thus included in the EA population, but are excluded from the total ‘employed’ in Census tables.

Table 1a: Summary of Economic Characteristics: Tyne & Wear, North East, Met. Counties, England and England & Wales

	Tyne & Wear	North East	Met. Counties	England	England & Wales
	%	%	%	%	%
Economic activity rate	75.3	76.1	78.9	81.9	81.5
(all working age men - 16-64)					
Economic activity rate	76.7	77.6	80.6	83.4	83.1
(all working age men - 18-64)					
Economic activity rate	66.9	67.0	67.5	70.6	70.3
(all working age women - 16-59)					
Economic activity rate	67.9	68.2	68.7	71.6	71.4
(all working age women - 18-59)					
Employment rate	65.1	66.8	69.8	74.4	74.1
(all working age men 16-64)					
Employment rate	67.0	68.9	72.1	76.9	76.5
(all working age men 18-64)					
Employment rate	59.8	60.4	60.5	64.2	64.0
(all working age women 16-59)					
Employment rate	61.8	62.5	62.5	66.4	66.2
(all working age women 18-59)					
Permanently sick - % of all men 45-64	21.3	19.9	14.4	11.0	11.5
Permanently sick - % of all women 45-59	15.6	12.5	11.9	9.2	9.5
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.4	6.6	5.0	5.0
(% of labour force 16-74)					
Young people unemployed	13.0	8.3	10.8	8.7	5.8
(% of 16-24 labour force)					
Young people unemployed	12.8	9.1	10.5	8.6	6.2
(% of 18-24 labour force)					
Self employed as a % of employed (16-74)	8.8	9.7	12.5	13.6	13.7
Part time as % of employed (16-74)	23.5	24.1	20.6	22.4	22.5
Women as % of employed (16-74)	47.0	46.6	46.2	45.5	45.5

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Tyne & Wear Districts. Table 1b shows:

- The economic activity rates of both men and women (18 to retirement age) are highest in North Tyneside; 81.9% and 73.3% respectively (women's is above the England averages). They are lowest in Newcastle; 72.2% and 63.7%. This is probably largely due to the high number of economically inactive students in Newcastle.
- North Tyneside has the highest employment rate for men (18-64), 73.8%, although this is still 3pp lower than the England average. This district also has the highest employment rate for women (18-59), 68.2%. This is nearly 2 pp *higher* than the England average (66.4%). Newcastle has the lowest employment rates for both men and women (61.4% and 56.3% respectively). This is probably due to the large numbers of students in Newcastle. Whilst some students have jobs, these are *not included* in the employment rate calculations.
- Sunderland holds the highest proportions of permanently sick men and women, aged 45 to retirement; 24.6% and 17.1% respectively.
- The unemployment rate is highest in South Tyneside both of the 16-74 age group (10.3%) and 18-24 (16.8%)

- Part-time employment rates (16-74) are similar across the districts (22.9-24.1%). Gateshead was highest at 24.1%.
- Amongst all in employment, there are similar proportions of women across the districts as well. North Tyneside has the highest proportion at 47.4%, although this is just 0.4 percentage points above the Tyne & Wear average.

Table 1b: Summary of Economic Characteristics: Tyne & Wear Districts and County

	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Economic activity rate (all working age men - 16-64)	75.5	71.1	80.4	76.9	75.0	75.3
Economic activity rate (all working age men - 18-64)	77.0	72.2	81.9	78.4	76.3	76.7
Economic activity rate (all working age women - 16-59)	68.1	62.9	72.1	66.3	66.6	66.9
Economic activity rate (all working age women - 18-59)	69.2	63.7	73.3	67.5	67.5	67.9
Employment rate* (all working age men 16-64)	66.9	59.7	71.6	64.6	64.9	65.1
Employment rate* (all working age men 18-64)	69.0	61.4	73.8	66.6	66.8	67.0
Employment rate* (all working age women 16-59)	62.3	54.6	65.9	58.5	59.5	59.8
Employment rate* (all working age women 18-59)	64.5	56.3	68.2	60.7	61.4	61.8
Permanently sick - % of all men 45-64	21.5	20.4	16.6	22.1	24.6	21.3
Permanently sick - % of all women 45-59	15.6	15.4	13.3	15.9	17.1	15.6
Unemployment rate (% of labour force 16-74)	6.6	8.0	6.4	10.3	7.9	7.8
Young people unemployed (% of 16-24 labour force)	12.6	12.1	11.9	16.6	13.2	13.0
Young people unemployed (% of 18-24 labour force)	12.3	11.6	11.9	16.8	12.7	12.8
Self employed as a % of employed (16-74)	8.3	10.2	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.8
Part time as % of employed (16-74)	24.1	22.9	23.1	24.0	23.7	23.5
Women as % of employed (16-74)	47.2	47.2	47.4	46.5	46.9	47.0

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* Omits students with jobs

2 INTRODUCTION

This report is about the economic position of residents of Tyne & Wear at the time of the 2001 Census of Population. It provides an overview of economic activity and inactivity, employment and unemployment in Tyne & Wear. Variations among the districts of Tyne & Wear and differences between Tyne & Wear and the Metropolitan Counties, the North East, England and England and Wales as a whole are highlighted. Changes in key indicators since the last Census in 1991 are outlined.

The other reports in this series will cover a range of topics including Joblessness & Skills, Deprivation, and Population & Households. Workplace & Commuting is being covered by a report for NERIP.¹

All of the information here is from the Census of Population 2001. The Census was conducted on 29th April 2001. It collected information from private households and communal establishments about the people who lived there. The aim of the Census is to collect information about every resident.

Caution: In the 2001 Census, students were counted at their term-time address, whereas in the 1991 Census they were counted at their home addresses. This will have had a huge affect on data about students.

This report tries to focus on people aged 18 to retirement age. By starting at 18, this excludes young people of school age who are economically active. Some of these are full-time students who are economically active (presumably with 'Saturday'-type jobs). Tables give 16-24s as well as 18-24s, so that the effect of the 16-18 group can be identified. The appendices give a wide range of tables from age 16 to complement those in the report from 18. Traditionally 16 has been the start, but with rising participation in education, 18 has now been used instead.

¹ NERIP is the North East Regional Information Partnership, the new Regional Observatory for the North East

3 ECONOMIC POSITION OF RESIDENTS

Section 3 provides a breakdown of the economic positions of 16-74 year-old residents in Tyne & Wear. Table 2a shows data for Tyne & Wear together with data for the North East, the Metropolitan Counties, England and England & Wales used as comparators. Table 2b provides data for Tyne & Wear's five districts.

3.1 TYNE & WEAR IN CONTEXT.

Table 2a shows:

- Just over half (53.5%, 419,930) of Tyne & Wear residents aged 16-74 are in employment*. This is over 7 pp lower than England (60.9%).
- Nearly 15% (115,920) are retired in Tyne & Wear; 13.5% in England.
- 2.6% (20,716) of Tyne & Wear residents are full-time students with jobs. This is the same as in England but slightly lower than in the Metropolitan Counties (2.8%).
- The proportion of self-employed residents is very low in Tyne & Wear at 4.7% (36,782). The England average is 8.3%.
- The proportion of Economically Active people in Tyne & Wear (60.8%, 477,703) is 6 percentage points lower than in England and 4 percentage points lower than the average of the Metropolitan Counties (16-74 years).
- The proportion of people aged 16-74 who are unemployed at 4.7% (37,057 people) in Tyne & Wear is over 1.4 times as high as in England – 3.3%.

**Table 2(a): Economic Position of Residents aged 16-74 -
Tyne & Wear, North East, Metropolitan Districts, England, England & Wales**

	Tyne & Wear		North East	Met. Counties	England	England & Wales
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Full time employee	293,045	37.3	37.4	40.1	40.8	40.6
Part time employee	90,103	11.5	11.9	10.4	11.8	11.8
Self employed	36,782	4.7	5.3	7.2	8.3	8.3
All in Employment*	419,930	53.5	54.5	57.8	60.9	60.6
Unemployed	37,057	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.3	3.4
Full-time students with jobs	20,716	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.6
All Economically Active	477,703	60.8	61.3	64.8	66.9	66.5
Retired	115,920	14.8	15.0	12.2	13.5	13.6
Students (not in employment)	42,259	5.4	4.7	5.9	4.7	4.7
Looking after home/family	50,340	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.5
Permanently sick/disabled	72,270	9.2	9.0	6.3	5.3	5.5
Other	26,814	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.1	3.1
All Economically Inactive	307,603	39.2	38.7	35.2	33.1	33.5
All residents 16-74	785,306	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* Omits full-time students with jobs

By comparison with people in the North East, the Metropolitan Counties, England and England & Wales, Tyne & Wear residents:

- Have low rates of economic activity, partly because of a relatively large proportion of people who are retired and because of the high incidence of permanent sickness. The district-level analysis also reveals that Tyne & Wear's economic activity rate is brought down by very low rates in Newcastle. A large economically inactive student population in Newcastle is one major reason for this.
- Are less likely to be employed (particularly self-employed) and more likely to be unemployed.

3.2 TYNE & WEAR DISTRICTS.

Table 2b shows:

- All districts have over half their 16-74 population in employment.
- The highest employment rate is 58.4% in North Tyneside. Newcastle has the lowest at 50%, probably largely due its student population.
- Newcastle has by far the largest proportion of economically inactive students (10% of its 16-74 population). The second highest is Sunderland with just 4.6% (another university city).
- Gateshead and North Tyneside have the highest proportions of retired persons at 15.9%.
- The unemployment rate in South Tyneside (6.3%) is noticeably high compared to the other districts.

Table 2(b): Economic Position of Residents aged 16-74 - Tyne & Wear Districts

	Gateshead		Newcastle		North Tyneside		South Tyneside		Sunderland	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Full time employee	53,144	38.1	66,175	34.6	56,811	40.9	39,753	36.4	77,162	37.4
Part time employee	16,916	12.1	19,604	10.3	17,031	12.3	12,553	11.5	23,999	11.6
Self employed	6,322	4.5	9,719	5.1	7,264	5.2	4,685	4.3	8,786	4.3
All in employment	76,382	54.7	95,498	50.0	81,106	58.4	56,991	52.1	109,947	53.3
Unemployed	5,637	4.0	8,945	4.7	5,729	4.1	6,834	6.3	9,914	4.8
Full-time students jobs	2,809	2.0	7,292	3.8	3,043	2.2	2,373	2.2	5,205	2.5
All Economically Active	84,828	60.7	111,735	58.5	89,878	64.7	66,198	60.6	125,066	60.6
Retired	22,205	15.9	25,212	13.2	22,110	15.9	16,862	15.4	29,533	14.3
Students (not in employment)	5,153	3.7	19,052	10.0	4,536	3.3	3,975	3.6	9,546	4.6
Looking after home/family	8,894	6.4	11,789	6.2	7,907	5.7	7,987	7.3	13,761	6.7
Permanently sick/disabled	13,689	9.8	16,210	8.5	10,573	7.6	10,425	9.5	21,372	10.4
Other	4,878	3.5	7,152	3.7	3,964	2.9	3,864	3.5	6,956	3.4
All Economically Inactive	54,819	39.3	79,415	41.5	49,090	35.3	43,113	39.4	81,168	39.4
All residents 16-74	139,647	100.0	191,150	100.0	138,968	100.0	109,311	100.0	206,234	100.0

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* Omits full-time students with jobs

3.3 ECONOMIC POSITION OF RESIDENTS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUPS

3.3.1 Tyne & Wear

Tables 3(a) and 3(b) provide a break down of residents between 16 and 74, by age bands and economic position. Table 3(a) is all male residents and Table 3(b) all female. The analysis below highlights the most prominent features of each age group. Figs. 1, 2 and 3 graph the main economic status groups of age bands, 18-24, 25-44 and 45-59/64.

Table 3(a): Economic Position of Residents 16-74 by Age and Gender - Tyne & Wear (Men)

	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	36.0	41.8	66.0	48.0	1.5	53.7	55.3	182,329	47.5
Part time employee	4.7	5.1	3.4	3.2	1.4	3.6	3.6	12,656	3.3
Self employed	1.2	1.4	8.8	10.0	2.0	7.8	8.1	27,296	7.1
All In Employment	41.9	48.3	78.1	61.2	4.8	65.1	67.0	222,281	58.0
Unemployed	10.8	11.6	7.7	5.7	0.3	7.5	7.5	25,575	6.7
Full-time students with jobs	12.4	11.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.7	2.1	9,246	2.4
All Economically Active	65.1	71.0	86.6	67.0	5.2	75.3	76.7	257,201	67.0
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.4	85.4	2.4	2.5	46,927	12.2
Students (not in employment)	29.5	22.8	1.7	0.2	0.2	6.3	4.4	21,535	5.6
Looking after home/family	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.4	4,677	1.2
Permanently sick/disabled	2.1	2.5	6.9	21.3	7.7	11.3	11.8	41,722	10.9
Other inactive	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	1.5	3.2	3.2	11,526	3.0
All Economically Inactive	34.9	29.0	13.4	33.0	94.8	24.7	23.3	126,287	33.0
Total men in age group (No.)	63300	49900	149700	125200	45300	338200	324800	383500	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

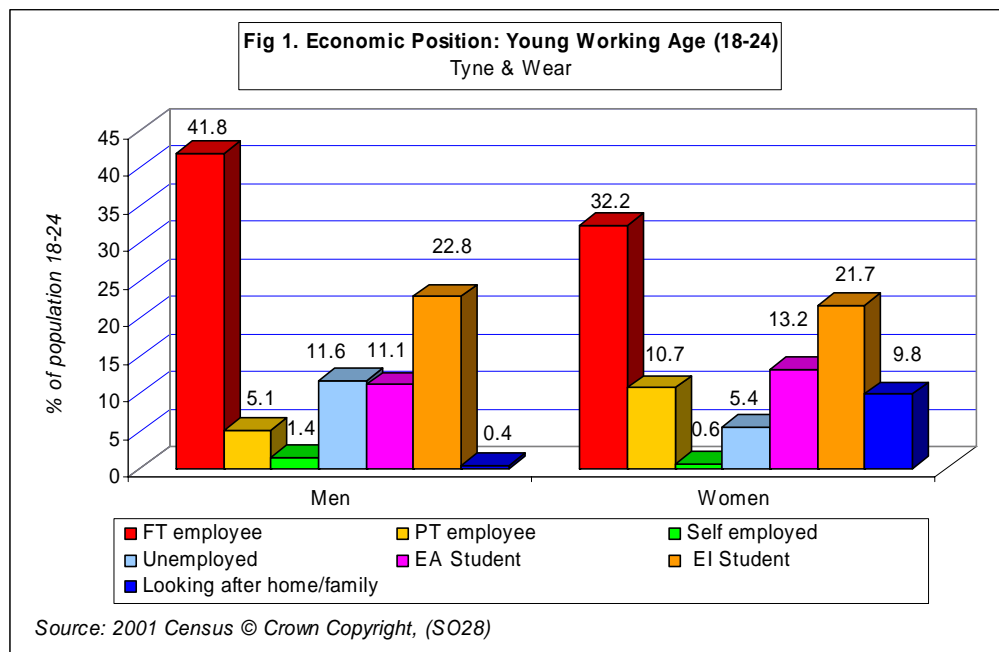
- Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 3(b): Economic Position of Residents 16-74 by Age and Gender - Tyne & Wear (Women)

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	27.6	32.2	38.5	31.1	2.2	34.0	35.1	110,716	27.6
Part time employee	9.3	10.7	26.7	25.8	4.8	23.0	23.8	77,447	19.3
Self employed	0.5	0.6	3.1	3.7	0.8	2.8	2.9	9,486	2.4
All in Employment*	37.4	43.6	68.3	60.6	7.9	59.8	61.8	197,649	49.2
Unemployed	5.4	5.4	3.7	2.1	0.2	3.5	3.5	11,482	2.9
Full-time students with jobs	15.6	13.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.6	2.6	11,470	2.9
All Economically Active	58.4	62.2	72.9	62.9	8.2	66.9	67.9	220,601	54.9
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	79.9	1.1	1.2	68,993	17.2
Students (not in employment)	28.1	21.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	6.4	4.4	20,724	5.2
Looking after home/family	8.0	9.8	16.3	13.5	1.9	13.8	14.3	45,663	11.4
Permanently sick/disabled	1.5	1.8	5.4	15.6	6.8	7.8	8.1	30,548	7.6
Other inactive	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.0	4.0	4.1	15,288	3.8
All Economically Inactive	41.6	37.8	27.1	37.1	91.8	33.1	32.1	181,216	45.1
Total women in age group (No.)	64,000	50,500	156,600	99,400	81,900	319,900	306,400	401,800	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

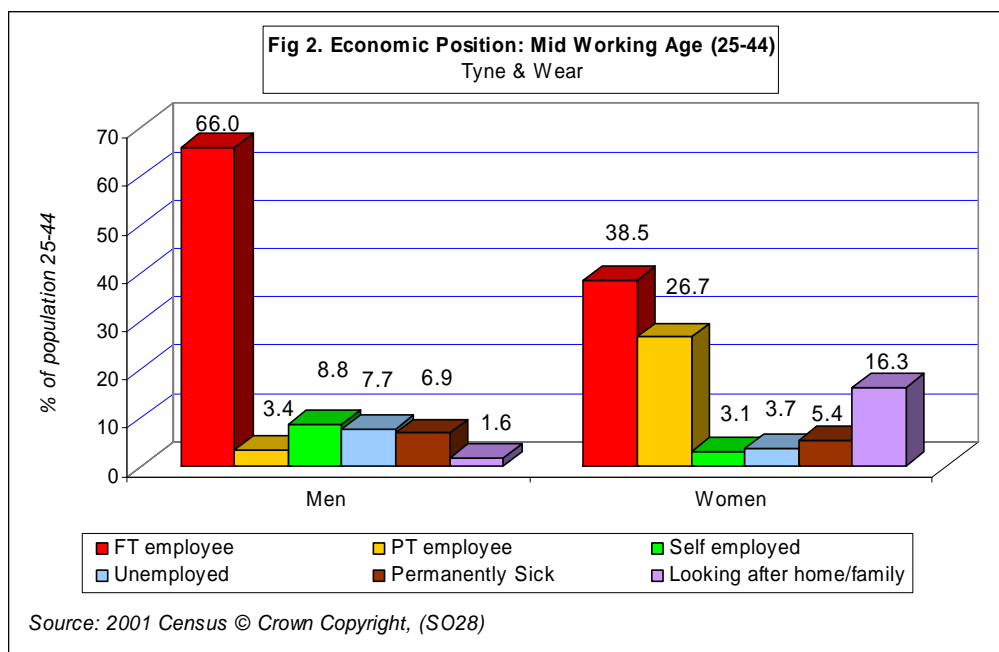
Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- * Omits full-time students with jobs

Age 18-24:**From age 18-24:**

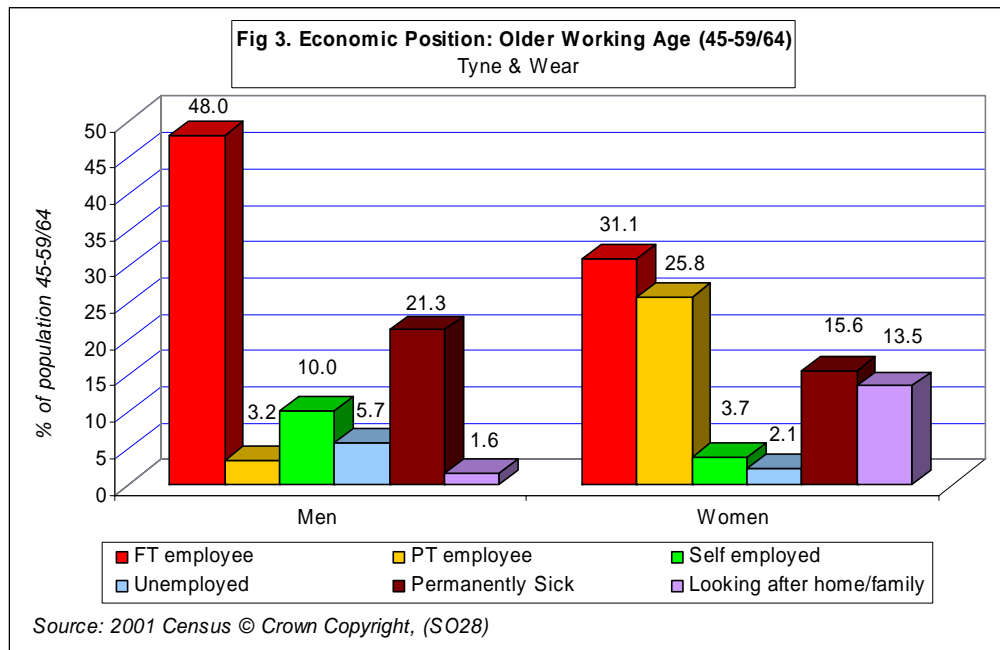
- 71% of men and 62.2% of women are economically active.
- Students (economically active and inactive combined) account for 34% of men and 35% of women.
- 16% of economically active men and 21% of economically active women are students.
- Unemployment rates are at their highest; 11.6% of men and 5.4% of women.
- Splitting this band into 18-19 and 20-24, students are largely concentrated in the younger age band. Around 45-50% of 18-19 year olds are students (economically active and inactive combined), compared with around 30% of 20-24 year-olds.
- Higher proportions of men and women are economically active in the 20-24 age group (72% and 63% respectively), than in the 18-19 group (68% and 61%).

Age 25-44:



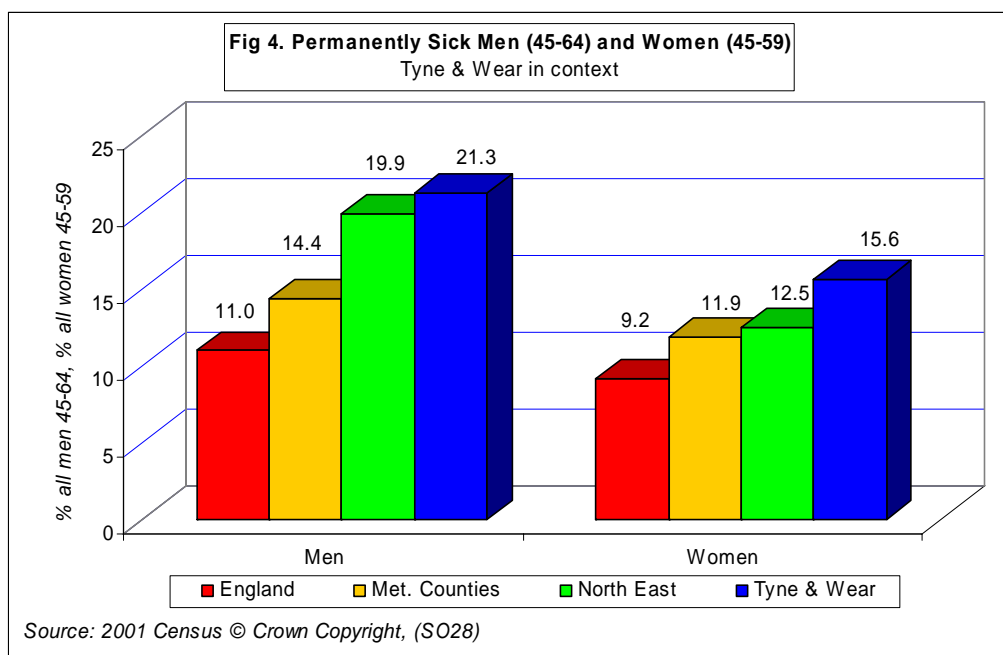
From age 25-44:

- Economic activity reaches its peak for both men (86.6%) and women (72.9%).
- The proportion of people in full-time employment is also at its highest; men (66%) and women (38.5%).
- The proportion of students (both economically active and inactive) falls dramatically from 18-24. Just 1.7% of men and 1.5% of women are economically inactive students, and 0.8% of both men and women are economically active students.
- The proportion of women who are looking after the home/family (16.3%) is at its highest.
- Women's economic activity rates in the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups (72% and 71% respectively) are lower than in the latter half of this age band; 35-39 (73%) and 40-44 (75%), reflecting a return to the labour market after the age of 35 and particularly after 40.

Age 45 – retirement (59/64)**From age 45 – retirement age:**

- Economic activity rates drop dramatically from their peaks in the 25-44 age group, down to 67% of men (a drop of nearly 20 pp) and 62.9% of women (a drop of 10 pp).
- Self-employment is at its highest; 10% of men and 3.7% of women.
- The proportion of people who are permanently sick/disabled is at its peak; a huge 21.3% of men and 15.6% of women.
- In the 45-49 age range, 73% of women are economically active. This drops to 65% in the 50-54 age range and down to just 48% in the last five years before retirement age.
- Men's economic activity rate drops dramatically in the latter quarter of this age range; from 64% of 55-59 year-olds to 37% of 60-64 year-olds.

The most striking feature of the position of the 45-59/64 age group is the extremely large proportion of both men and women who described themselves as permanently sick/disabled. (Fig.4). 21.3% of men described themselves as permanently sick/disabled. This was nearly twice as high as the proportion in England (11%) and also virtually 1.5 times the Metropolitan Counties' average (14.4%). The proportion of women who described themselves as permanently sick/disabled (15.6%) was also very high compared to England (9.2%) and the Metropolitan Counties (11.9%).



Post Retirement Age (60/65) – 74

In this age range:

- The vast majority of people are retired (85.4% of men and 79.9% of women).
- A larger proportion of men than women are retired in the first 5 years of post-retirement age; 78% of men compared with 62% of women. This is probably due to the later retirement age of men.
- 5.2% of men and 8.2% of women are still economically active. Of the economically active women more than half are part-time employees (4.8% of all women post retirement age) and the men tend to be self-employed (2% of all post-retirement age).
- Of the economically inactive men and women, those not retired tend to have classed themselves as permanently sick/disabled (7.7% of men and 6.8% of women).

3.3.2 Districts of Tyne & Wear

Tables 4a to 8b show the economic break down of residents by age and gender in each of the five districts. The analysis following the tables highlights the key features of each age range across the districts.

Table 4(a): Economic Position of Men in Gateshead

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	41.6	50.5	67.0	48.5	1.6	55.7	57.4	33,371	48.8
Part time employee	5.1	5.9	3.4	3.2	1.2	3.6	3.6	2,261	3.3
Self employed	1.1	1.3	8.5	9.3	1.9	7.6	7.9	4,689	6.9
All In Employment*	47.8	57.6	78.9	61.1	4.7	66.9	69.0	40,321	59.0
Unemployed	11.0	12.3	6.3	4.9	0.3	6.6	6.5	3,937	5.8
Full-time students with jobs	10.5	8.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.5	1,247	1.8
All Economically Active	69.3	78.4	85.9	66.2	5.0	75.5	77.0	45,505	66.6
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.9	86.1	2.8	2.9	9,094	13.3
Students (not in employment)	23.4	12.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	4.4	2.2	2,645	3.9
Looking after home/family	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	1.5	1.5	884	1.3
Permanently sick/disabled	3.0	3.8	8.0	21.5	7.1	12.4	12.9	8,006	11.7
Other inactive	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.5	1.5	3.5	3.5	2,197	3.2
All Economically Inactive	30.7	21.6	14.1	33.8	95.0	24.5	23.0	22,826	33.4
Total men in age group (No.)	9,800	7,400	26,700	23,100	8,600	59,700	57,300	68,300	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 4(b): Economic Position of Women in Gateshead

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	31.3	38.5	38.9	30.0	2.3	34.7	35.8	19,773	27.7
Part time employee	11.2	13.7	27.7	27.7	4.8	24.9	25.8	14,655	20.5
Self employed	0.5	0.6	3.0	3.5	0.8	2.7	2.8	1,633	2.3
All in Employment*	43.0	52.8	69.6	61.2	7.9	62.3	64.5	36,061	50.6
Unemployed	5.5	5.8	3.0	1.6	0.1	3.0	2.9	1,700	2.4
Full-time students with jobs	13.8	10.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.8	1.8	1,562	2.2
All Economically Active	62.2	68.9	73.3	63.0	8.1	68.1	69.2	39,323	55.1
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.9	80.4	1.4	1.4	13,111	18.4
Students (not in employment)	22.0	11.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	4.4	2.2	2,508	3.5
Looking after home/family	9.3	11.9	15.8	13.2	1.8	13.8	14.4	8,010	11.2
Permanently sick/disabled	2.2	2.7	5.8	15.6	6.6	8.3	8.7	5,683	8.0
Other inactive	4.2	4.8	3.8	4.1	3.0	4.0	4.1	2,681	3.8
All Economically Inactive	37.8	31.1	26.7	37.0	91.9	31.9	30.8	31,993	44.9
Total women in age group (No.)	9,700	7,300	28,200	18,100	15,400	56,000	53,500	71,300	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- * Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 5(a): Economic Position of Men in Newcastle

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	25.2	27.5	60.7	46.3	1.4	47.6	49.0	39,910	42.8
Part time employee	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	1.7	3.9	3.9	3,381	3.6
Self employed	1.1	1.3	9.8	11.2	2.7	8.2	8.5	7,108	7.6
All In Employment*	30.4	33.1	74.4	61.1	5.8	59.7	61.4	50,399	54.0
Unemployed	8.6	8.8	8.2	6.0	0.4	7.6	7.6	6,345	6.8
Full-time students with jobs	13.8	13.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	3.8	3.3	3,204	3.4
All Economically Active	52.8	55.1	83.8	67.2	6.3	71.1	72.2	59,948	64.2
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.5	84.5	2.2	2.3	10,143	10.9
Students (not in employment)	42.1	39.5	3.2	0.3	0.2	11.4	9.7	9,550	10.2
Looking after home/family	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.4	1.4	1,148	1.2
Permanently sick/disabled	1.9	2.2	7.5	20.4	7.4	10.4	10.8	9,431	10.1
Other inactive	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.8	1.6	3.5	3.5	3,102	3.3
All Economically Inactive	47.2	44.9	16.2	32.8	93.7	28.9	27.8	33,374	35.8
Total men in age group (No.)	19,600	16,600	36,500	27,400	9,800	83,500	80,400	93,300	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 5(b): Economic Position of Women in Newcastle

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	20.1	22.1	38.6	33.0	2.5	32.4	33.3	26,265	26.8
Part time employee	6.5	6.9	23.2	24.2	5.1	19.2	19.8	26,223	16.6
Self employed	0.4	0.4	3.7	4.4	1.0	3.0	3.2	2,611	2.7
All in Employment*	26.9	29.5	65.5	61.6	8.6	54.6	56.3	45,099	46.1
Unemployed	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.1	0.3	3.2	3.1	2,600	2.7
Full-time students with jobs	17.4	16.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	5.1	4.3	4,088	4.2
All Economically Active	47.9	49.0	70.3	63.9	9.0	62.9	63.7	51,787	52.9
Retired	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.5	78.9	1.0	1.0	15,069	15.4
Students (not in employment)	41.3	39.3	2.6	0.4	0.1	11.9	10.3	9,502	9.7
Looking after home/family	6.1	6.9	17.2	11.9	1.7	13.0	13.4	10,641	10.9
Permanently sick/disabled	1.1	1.2	5.3	15.4	6.9	6.9	7.2	6,779	6.9
Other inactive	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.8	3.4	4.3	4.4	4,050	4.1
All Economically Inactive	52.1	51.0	29.7	36.1	91.0	37.1	36.3	46,041	47.1
Total women in age group (No.)	20,300	17,400	38,000	21,400	18,100	79,700	76,800	97,800	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- * Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 6 (a): Economic Position of Men in North Tyneside

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	42.8	52.6	71.6	51.6	1.7	59.2	61.1	35,079	52.1
Part time employee	5.4	6.3	3.0	3.4	1.6	3.6	3.6	2,230	3.3
Self employed	1.4	1.7	9.3	11.1	2.1	8.8	9.1	5,366	8.0
All In Employment*	49.6	60.6	84.0	66.1	5.4	71.6	73.8	42,675	63.4
Unemployed	11.5	13.1	6.0	5.3	0.3	6.5	6.5	3,879	5.8
Full-time students with jobs	12.9	10.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.3	1.5	1,346	2.0
All Economically Active	74.0	84.1	90.5	71.5	5.7	80.4	81.9	47,900	71.1
Retired	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.4	86.0	3.0	3.1	8,946	13.3
Students (not in employment)	21.3	10.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	3.7	1.7	2,176	3.2
Looking after home/family	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.2	681	1.0
Permanently sick/disabled	1.5	1.9	4.9	16.6	6.8	9.0	9.4	5,899	8.8
Other inactive	2.8	3.3	2.4	3.0	1.4	2.7	2.8	1,721	2.6
All Economically Inactive	26.0	15.9	9.5	28.5	94.3	19.6	18.1	19,423	28.9
Total men in age group (No.)	9,000	6,800	26,400	23,500	8,400	59,000	56,700	67,323	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 6(b): Economic Position of Women in North Tyneside

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	33.2	41.5	42.0	34.1	2.3	37.9	39.2	21,732	30.3
Part time employee	11.0	13.3	28.3	26.6	5.0	24.9	25.8	14,801	20.7
Self employed	0.6	0.8	3.3	4.1	0.9	3.1	3.2	1,898	2.6
All in Employment*	44.8	55.6	73.6	64.9	8.2	65.9	68.2	38,431	53.6
Unemployed	5.3	5.7	3.2	2.3	0.1	3.2	3.2	1,850	2.6
Full-time students with jobs	15.8	11.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.9	1,697	2.4
All Economically Active	65.8	72.9	77.5	67.3	8.4	72.1	73.3	41,978	58.6
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	81.6	1.3	1.4	13,164	18.4
Students (not in employment)	20.5	9.9	1.3	0.3	0.2	4.1	2.0	2,360	3.3
Looking after home/family	8.4	10.8	14.0	11.7	1.9	12.3	12.8	7,226	10.1
Permanently sick/disabled	1.5	1.9	4.2	13.3	5.5	6.8	7.1	4,674	6.5
Other inactive	3.7	4.4	2.9	3.7	2.4	3.3	3.4	2,243	3.1
All Economically Inactive	34.2	27.1	22.5	32.7	91.6	27.9	26.7	29,667	41.4
Total women in age group (No.)	9,400	7,000	28,100	19,000	15,200	56,400	54,100	71,645	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- * Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 7(a): Economic Position of Men in South Tyneside

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	40.8	48.8	65.0	47.8	1.5	54.2	55.9	25,456	47.6
Part time employee	5.1	6.1	3.0	2.5	1.3	3.2	3.2	1,569	2.9
Self employed	1.0	1.3	7.8	9.2	1.7	7.2	7.5	3,490	6.5
All In Employment*	47.0	56.2	75.8	59.5	4.4	64.6	66.6	30,515	57.0
Unemployed	14.6	16.8	10.4	7.4	0.2	9.9	10.0	4,656	8.7
Full-time students with jobs	11.8	10.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.4	1.7	1,113	2.1
All Economically Active	73.3	83.1	87.0	67.0	4.7	76.9	78.4	36,284	67.8
Retired	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.5	86.3	2.2	2.3	6,823	12.8
Students (not in employment)	21.6	11.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	4.5	2.4	2,109	3.9
Looking after home/family	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	654	1.2
Permanently sick/disabled	2.0	2.5	6.6	22.1	7.4	11.8	12.3	6,035	11.3
Other inactive	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	1.5	3.2	3.2	1,589	3.0
All Economically Inactive	26.7	16.9	13.0	33.0	95.3	23.1	21.6	17,210	32.2
Total men in age group (No.)	7,800	5,900	20,700	18,200	6,700	46,800	44,800	53,494	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 7(b): Economic Position of Women in South Tyneside

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	29.5	36.5	35.3	28.7	2.2	32.1	33.2	14,297	25.6
Part time employee	10.8	13.2	27.3	25.7	4.7	23.8	24.8	10,984	19.7
Self employed	0.6	0.8	2.8	3.1	0.8	2.5	2.6	1,195	2.1
All in Employment*	40.9	50.5	65.3	57.5	7.8	58.5	60.7	26,476	47.4
Unemployed	8.0	8.9	5.2	2.9	0.1	5.0	4.9	2,178	3.9
Full-time students with jobs	13.9	10.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.9	1,260	2.3
All Economically Active	62.8	69.9	71.2	60.5	8.0	66.3	67.5	29,914	53.6
Retired	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	79.6	0.8	0.9	10,039	18.0
Students (not in employment)	20.6	8.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	4.2	1.8	1,866	3.3
Looking after home/family	10.2	13.4	18.4	16.1	2.0	16.2	17.0	7,333	13.1
Permanently sick/disabled	1.5	2.0	5.3	15.9	7.1	8.1	8.4	4,390	7.9
Other inactive	4.9	5.7	3.9	4.7	3.1	4.4	4.5	2,275	4.1
All Economically Inactive	37.2	30.1	28.8	39.5	92.0	33.7	32.5	25,903	46.4
Total women in age group (No.)	7,700	5,700	21,900	14,000	12,200	43,700	41,700	55,817	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

- * Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 8(a): Economic Position of Men in Sunderland

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	39.6	46.0	66.9	46.5	1.3	54.2	55.8	48,513	48.0
Part time employee	4.6	4.9	3.3	3.0	1.1	3.5	3.4	3,215	3.2
Self employed	1.2	1.5	8.1	9.3	1.6	7.2	7.5	6,647	6.6
All In Employment*	45.4	52.3	78.3	58.8	4.0	64.9	66.8	58,375	57.8
Unemployed	11.0	11.6	8.0	5.3	0.2	7.5	7.5	6,758	6.7
Full-time students with jobs	12.0	10.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.0	2,340	2.3
All Economically Active	68.4	74.6	86.9	64.3	4.3	75.0	76.3	67,473	66.8
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.9	84.6	2.2	2.3	11,917	11.8
Students (not in employment)	26.2	19.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	5.6	3.7	5,058	5.0
Looking after home/family	0.4	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.5	1,308	1.3
Permanently sick/disabled	2.2	2.6	7.0	24.6	9.4	12.6	13.1	12,353	12.2
Other inactive	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.4	1.6	3.1	3.1	2,917	2.9
All Economically Inactive	31.6	25.4	13.1	35.7	95.7	25.0	23.7	33,553	33.2
Total men in age group (No.)	17,000	13,300	39,300	33,000	11,800	89,300	85,600	101,026	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

*Omits full-time students with jobs

Table 8(b): Economic Position of Women in Sunderland

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	30.5	35.4	37.5	29.4	2.0	33.5	34.5	28,649	27.2
Part time employee	10.1	11.7	27.9	25.4	4.6	23.5	24.4	20,784	19.8
Self employed	0.5	0.6	2.7	3.2	0.6	2.4	2.5	2,139	2.0
All in Employment*	41.2	47.7	68.1	58.0	7.3	59.5	61.4	5,572	49.0
Unemployed	6.3	6.4	3.8	2.0	0.1	3.7	3.6	3,156	3.0
Full-time students with jobs	15.1	13.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.4	2.5	2,865	2.7
All Economically Active	62.5	67.0	72.6	60.1	7.5	66.6	67.5	57,593	54.7
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	79.5	1.0	1.1	17,616	16.7
Students (not in employment)	23.3	15.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	5.3	3.2	4,488	4.3
Looking after home/family	8.4	10.5	16.3	15.0	2.0	14.3	14.9	12,453	11.8
Permanently sick/disabled	1.7	2.0	6.2	17.1	7.7	8.8	9.2	9,019	8.6
Other inactive	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.6	3.1	4.0	4.1	4,039	3.8
All Economically Inactive	37.5	33.0	27.4	39.9	92.5	33.4	32.5	47,615	45.3
Total women in age group (No.)	16,900	13,100	40,400	26,800	21,100	84,100	80,400	105,208	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* Omits full-time students with jobs

18-24 Age Group

In this age range:

- Newcastle has by far the lowest economic activity rates for men (55.1%, 21 pp lower than England (76%)) and women (49%, 18 pp lower than in England (67%)) out of the districts. (Tables 5a and 5b). In both cases this is due to the high economically inactive student population in this district; men – 39.5% and women – 39.3%.
- North Tyneside has the highest economic activity rates for men and women (84.1% and 72.9% respectively). (6a and 6b). The rate for men is more than 8 pp higher than in England and for women 5 pp higher. Newcastle brings down the economic activity rate of Tyne & Wear considerably. It would otherwise overall be higher than the England average. As Newcastle's low rate is due to its large student population, it is not (on its own) indicative of a poor economy.
- Employment rates for men and women in all districts other than Newcastle are comparable to the England average for 18-24 year-olds (58% for men in England, 50.4% for women). In Newcastle they are over 20 pp lower for men and women (33.1% and 29.5% respectively).
- South Tyneside has a very high unemployment rate among both men and women (16.8% and 8.9% respectively). There is also a relatively high proportion of young women who are looking after their home/family in this district (13.4%).

25-44 Age Group

In this age range:

- Economic activity rates peak in all districts and for both men and women.
- North Tyneside has maintained the highest economic activity rate (a huge 90.5% for men and 77.5% for women). This is very similar to the England averages of 91% and 74% respectively.
- North Tyneside also has the highest employment rate; 84% for men and 73.6% for women. (England averages - 85% and 71%).
- South Tyneside still has the highest level of unemployment (10.4% for men and 5.2% for women).
- Across all districts the proportion of women who are looking after their home/family is 3-10 pp higher than in the 18-24 age group.

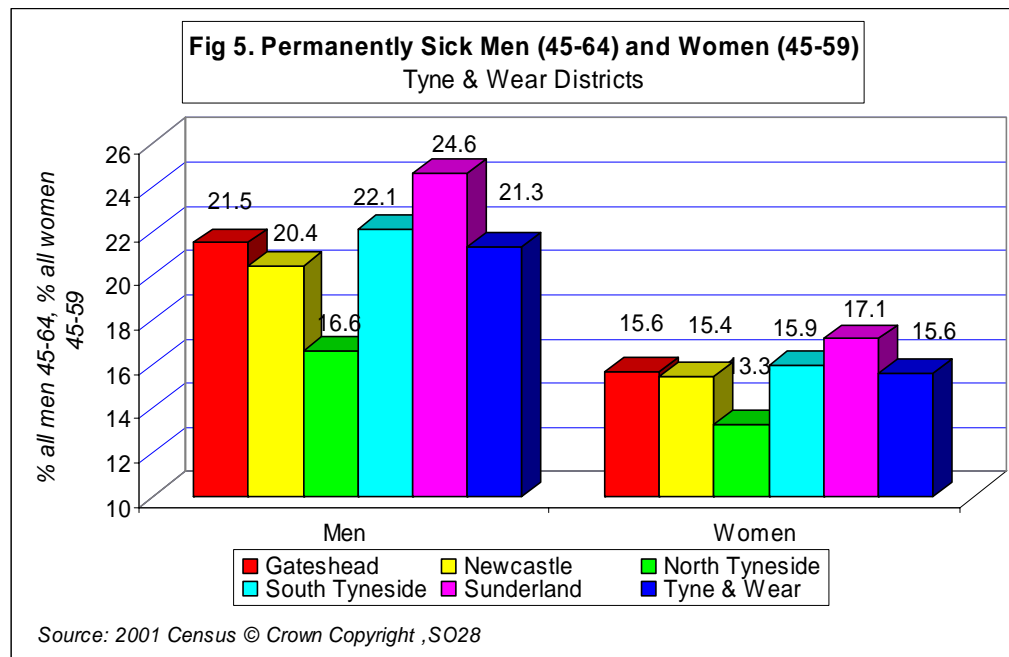
45-Retirement (59/64) Age Group

In this age range:

- Economic activity rates are substantially lower than in the 25-44 age group.
- North Tyneside still has the highest economic activity rates (men – 71.5%, women – 67.3%). These are, however, lower than the England averages (men – 77%, women – 69%).
- Newcastle has the second highest economic activity rates for both men and women in this age range. (Men – 67.2%, women – 63.9%).
- North Tyneside has the highest proportion of retired men and women (7.4% and 3.8% respectively) and the lowest proportions of permanently sick/disabled (16.6% and 13.3%). These proportions of permanently sick/disabled men and women are still large compared with the England averages (11% and 9.2% respectively).

- South Tyneside again has the highest proportion of unemployed people (men – 7.4% and women – 2.9%).

One prominent feature of this age range is the high proportions of men and women across all districts who describe themselves as permanently sick/disabled (above the proportions in England). Sunderland has the highest proportion of permanently sick men (24.6%) and women (17.1%), between the ages of 45 and retirement (Fig.5). In 1991 significant numbers of Sunderland men worked in the east Durham mines and at Wearmouth Colliery. These mines closed in the 1990s. This may be the source of a significant number of the men in Sunderland describing themselves as permanently sick, but the women's rate is also the highest in Tyne & Wear.



Retirement Age (60/65) -74

In this age range:

- The vast majority of both men and women are retired (around 85% of men and 80% of women across the five districts).
- Newcastle has replaced North Tyneside as the district with the highest proportion of economically active men and women (6.3% and 9% respectively).
- The proportion of men and women describing themselves as permanently sick/disabled is considerably lower than in the 45-59/64 age range, across all districts (9.4% of men and 7.7% of women). Many people who describe themselves as permanently sick/disabled before the state retirement age, may change their description to retired after this age.

4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

This section examines in more detail the economic activity rates of working age men and women (18-59/64). Fig.6 shows the rates in Tyne & Wear with Metropolitan Counties, North East and England comparators. Fig. 7 provides the rates at district level in Tyne & Wear.

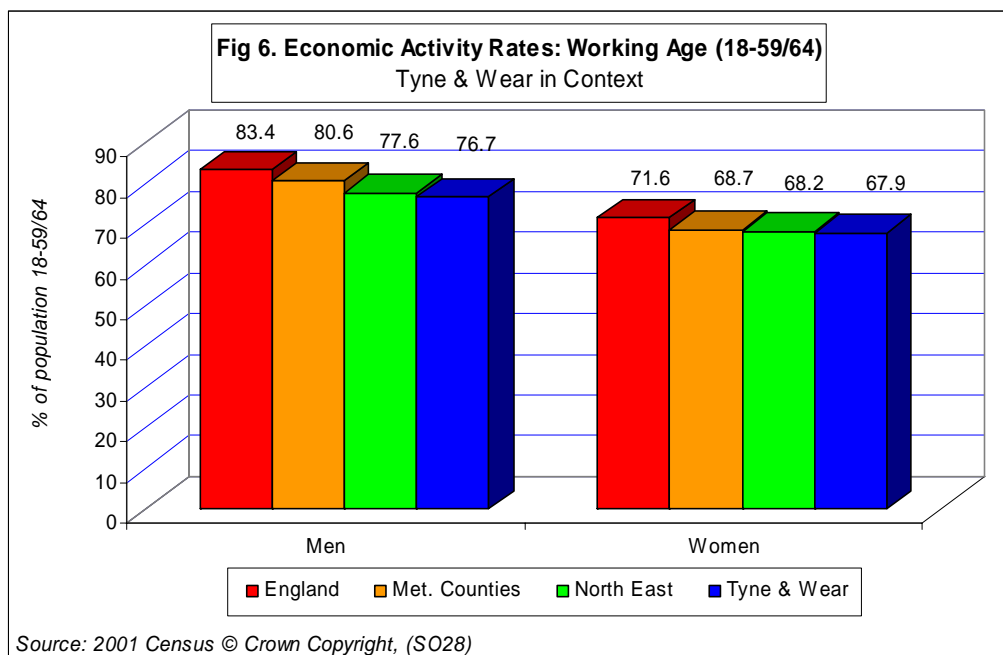
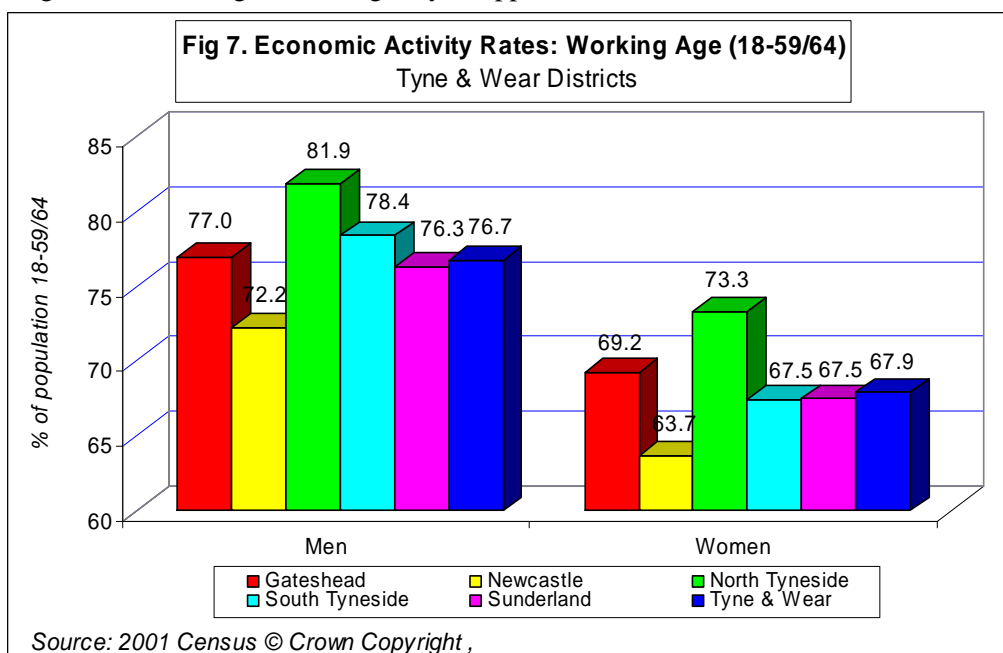


Fig.6 shows that the economic activity rates of men and women in Tyne & Wear (76.7% and 67.9% respectively) are lower than in England (by nearly 7pp for men and 4pp for women), the Metropolitan Counties combined (by 4 pp for men and 1 pp for women) and the North East (by under 1 pp for men and under 0.5 pp for women).

Fig.7 shows that it is overwhelmingly Newcastle's economic activity rates that drag the Tyne & Wear averages down (72.2% for men and 63.7% for women). As has been shown in section 3.2.2, however, Newcastle's low economic activity rates are due to its high economically inactive student population. North Tyneside's economic activity rates are far above the other districts. Its rate for women (73.3%) is in fact higher than the England average (by 1.7 pp).



5 ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

This section focuses entirely on *economically active* residents instead of all people aged 16-74. In Tyne & Wear, 67% of men and 55% of women aged 16-74 are economically active.

5.1 TYNE & WEAR IN CONTEXT (16-74)

Table 9a shows the position of economically active residents in Tyne & Wear, the North East, the Metropolitan Counties, England and England & Wales. Tables 10a and 10b in §5.3.1 show the position of economically active men and women in Tyne & Wear separately and also provide an age break down.

Table 9a shows:

- In Tyne & Wear 61.3% of economically active residents are full-time employees. This is roughly the same as in England, the Metropolitan Counties and the North East.
- 87.9% of economically active residents in Tyne & Wear are in employment. This is about 1 pp lower than the Metropolitan Counties and the North East, and 3 pp lower than in England.

Sections 5.1.1, 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 look at some of the key elements of the economically active; part-time employment, self-employment and unemployment.

**Table 9a: Economic Position of EA Residents (16-74):
Tyne & Wear, North East, Met. Counties, England & Wales**

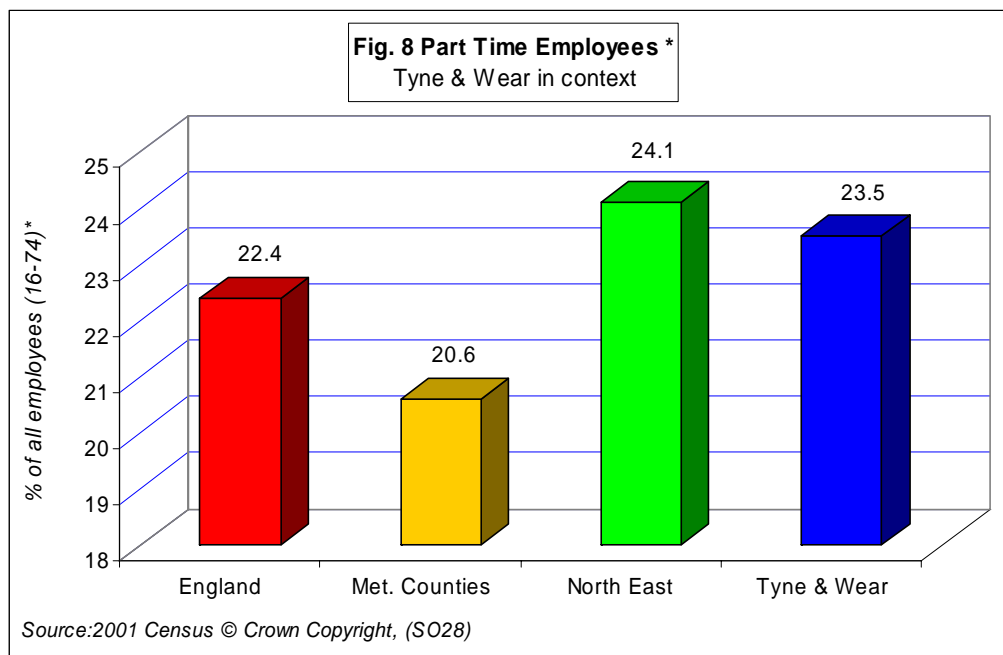
	Tyne & Wear	North East	Met. Counties	England	England & Wales
	%	%	%	%	%
Full time employee	61.3	60.9	61.9	61.0	60.9
Part time employee	18.9	19.4	16.1	17.7	17.7
Self employed	7.7	8.6	11.1	12.4	12.4
All in Employment*	87.9	88.9	89.1	91.1	91.1
Unemployed	7.8	7.4	6.6	5.0	5.0
Full-time students with jobs	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.9
All Economically Active	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* Omits full-time students with jobs

5.1.1 Part-time Employment

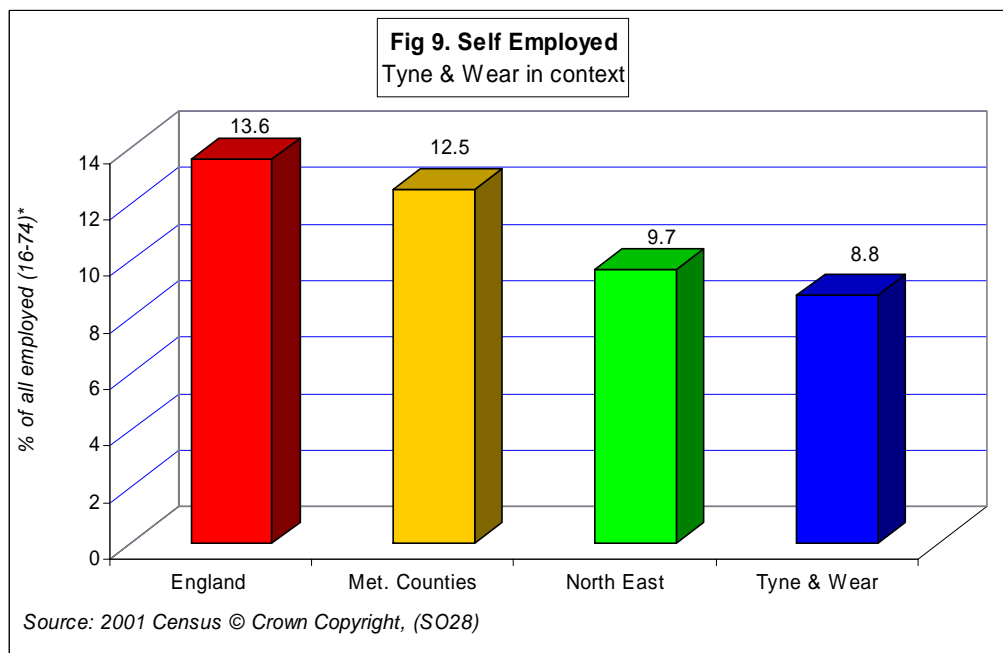
Part-time employees account for 18.9% of all economically active residents (Table 9a) and 23.5% of all employees (part-time + full-time) (Fig. 8) in Tyne & Wear. These proportions are both over 1 pp higher than the England averages (17.7% and 22.4% respectively) and are about 2 and 3 pp higher than the Metropolitan Counties averages (16.1% and 20.6%). In the North East the proportion of economically active residents who work part-time (19.4%) and the proportion of people in employment who work part-time (24.1%) are, however, even higher than in Tyne & Wear.



*Omits full-time students with jobs

5.1.2 Self Employment

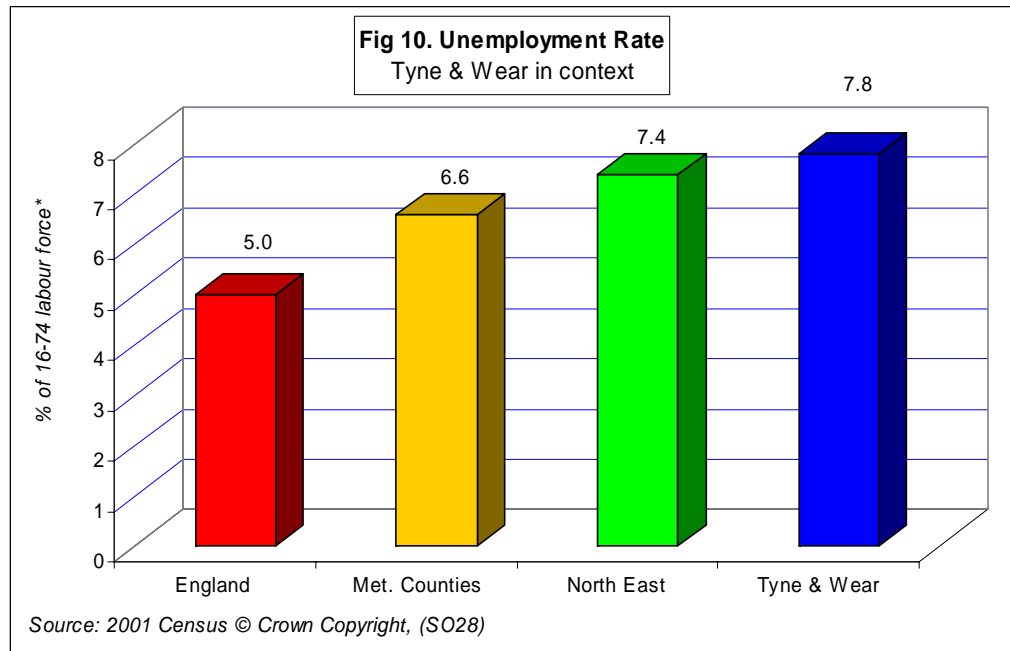
Self-Employment is about one-third below averages for both England and the Metropolitan Counties. Self-employed residents account for 7.7% of the economically active (Table 9a) and 8.8% of all people in employment (Fig.9). These proportions are very low compared with the England averages (12.4% and 13.6% respectively) and the Metropolitan Counties (11.1% and 12.5% respectively).



*Omits full-time students with jobs

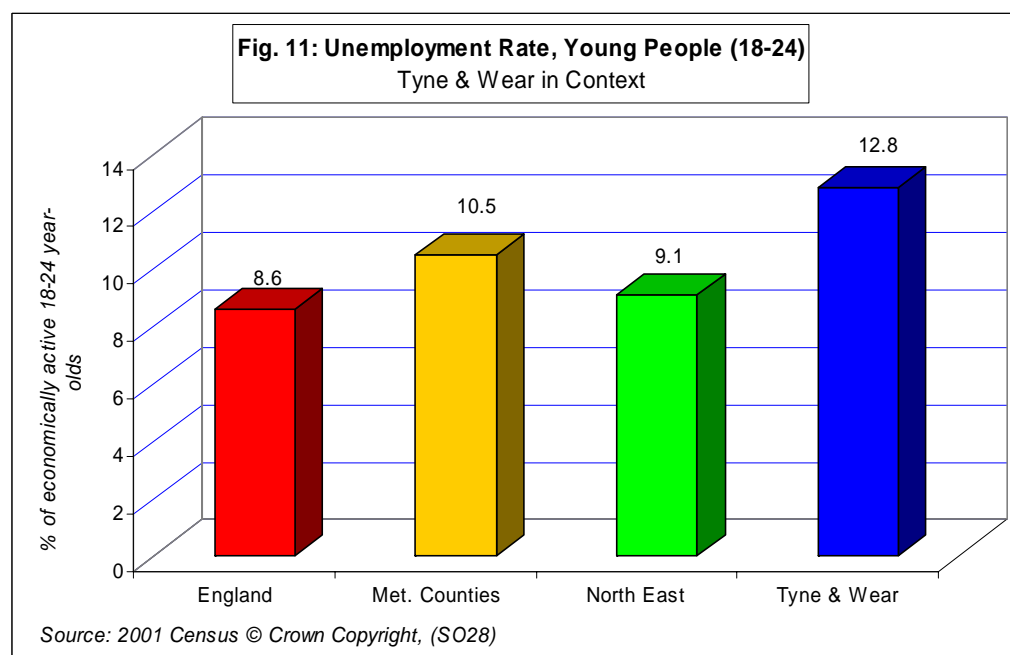
5.1.3 Unemployment

Tyne & Wear has a much higher unemployment rate (7.8%) than the England average (5%). It is also 1.2 percentage points higher than the Metropolitan Counties and marginally higher than the North East.



* 'Labour force' here means economically active population aged 16-74

Fig. 11 shows the unemployment rate specifically among young people (18-24). The rate in Tyne & Wear, at 12.8% is 4.2pp higher than in England, and even 3.7pp higher than the North East as a whole. The Met. Counties, at 10.5%, have a higher rate than England and the North East, although this is still over 2pp lower than in Tyne & Wear.



5.2 TYNE & WEAR DISTRICTS (16-74).

Table 9b provides a breakdown of the positions of economically active residents (16-74) in Tyne & Wear and the five districts. Tables 11a to 15b in §5.3.2 provide this break down for men and women separately and for various age bands.

Table 9b shows:

- North Tyneside has the highest proportion in employment (90.2%) within the economically active population.
- The unemployment rate is highest in South Tyneside (10.3%). This is more than 2 percentage points higher than the second highest, Newcastle (8%).
- Newcastle has by far the highest proportion of economically active students (6.5%). This is nearly 7,300 people.

Sections 5.2.1, 5.2.2 and 5.2.3 look at three of the main elements of economically active residents; part-time employment, self-employment and unemployment

Table 9b: Economic Position of EA Residents (16-74)- Tyne & Wear Districts

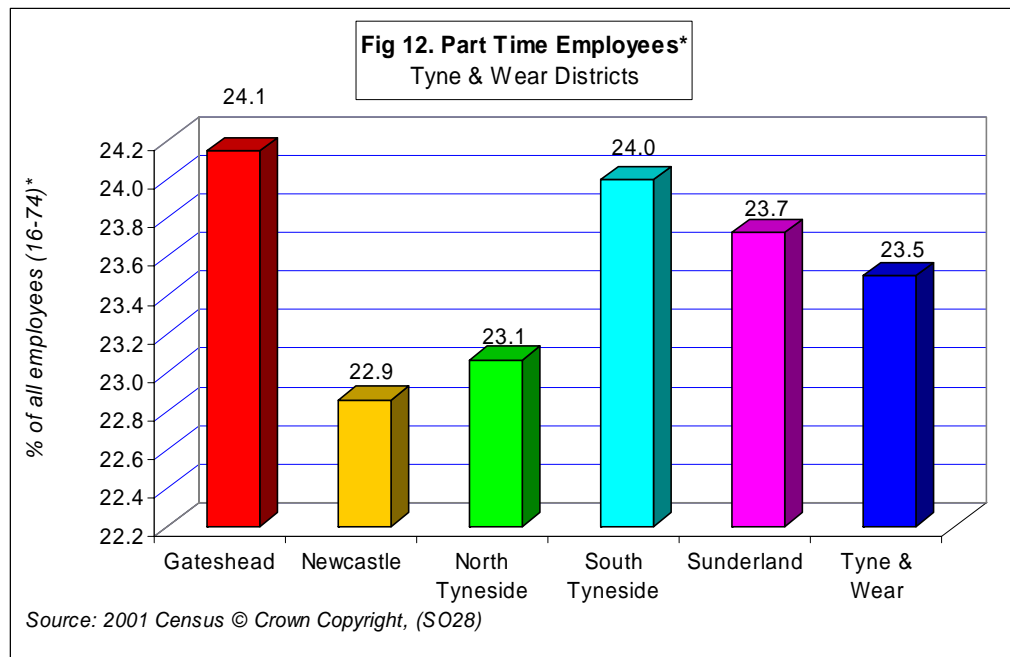
	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full time employee	62.6	59.2	63.2	60.1	61.7	61.3
Part time employee	19.9	17.5	18.9	19.0	19.2	18.9
Self employed	7.5	8.7	8.1	7.1	7.0	7.7
All in Employment*	90.0	85.5	90.2	86.1	87.9	87.9
Unemployed	6.6	8.0	6.4	10.3	7.9	7.8
Full-time students with jobs	3.3	6.5	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.3
All Economically Active	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* Omits full-time students with jobs

5.2.1 Part-time Employment

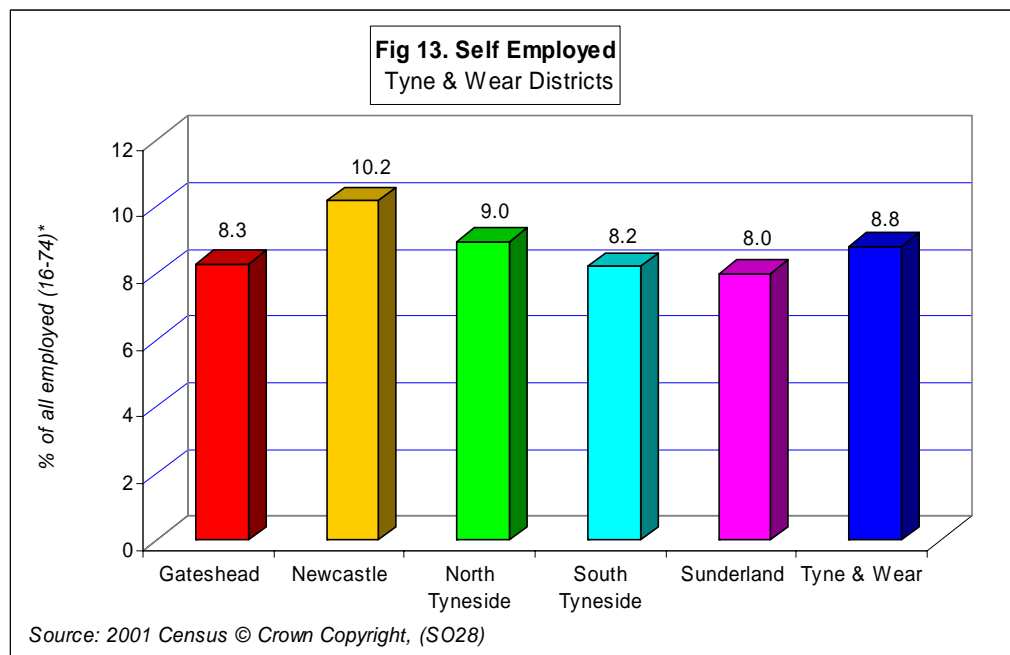
Fig.11 shows part-time workers as a proportion of all employees (full-time + part-time workers). Gateshead has the highest proportion of part-time employees (24.1%, 19.9% of all economically active), and Newcastle the lowest at 22.9% (17.5% of all economically active). Note: Students with jobs (presumably overwhelmingly part-time jobs) are excluded from this section. This particularly depresses the rates in Newcastle.



* Omits full-time students with jobs

5.2.2 Self-Employment

Fig.12 shows the proportion of people *in employment* who are self-employed. The proportions are similar across the districts. Newcastle has the highest proportion at 10.2% (8.7% of all economically active are self-employed). Sunderland has the lowest at 8% (7% of all economically active are self-employed).



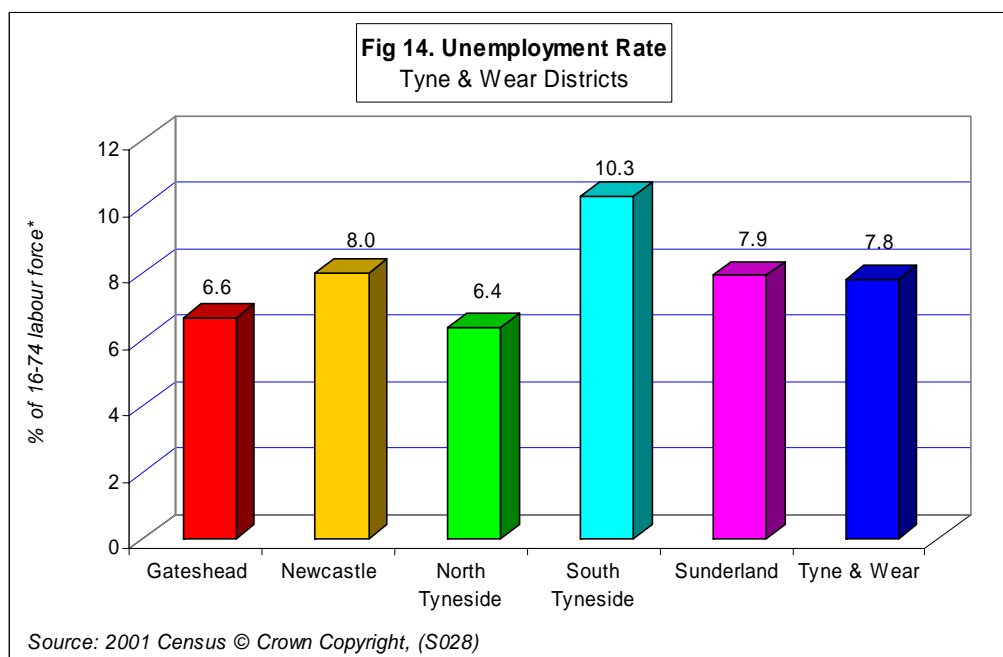
* Omits full-time students with jobs

5.2.3 Unemployment

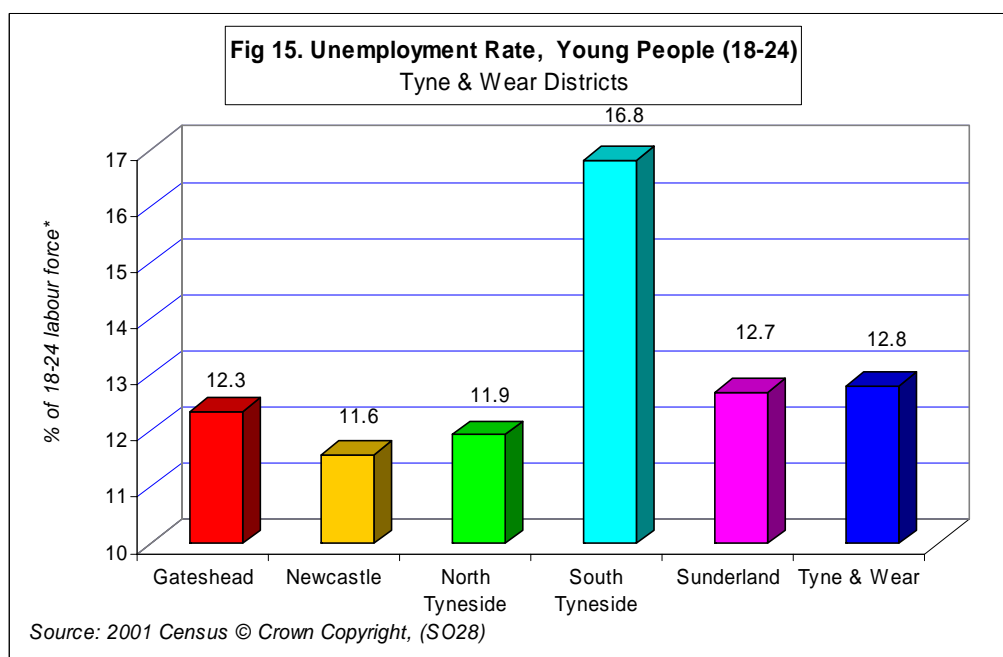
Fig.13 shows the proportion of the labour force who are unemployed. The rates range from 6.4% in North Tyneside to 10.3% in South Tyneside. [§7 compares Census Unemployment with Claimant Unemployment].

Fig. 15 shows the unemployment rate specifically among young people (18-24) in Tyne & Wear. The rates are higher in every district as for all people (16-74). South Tyneside has by far the highest unemployment rate at 16.8%; at least 4 pp higher than each of the other districts.

Whilst Newcastle holds one of the higher unemployment rates among those aged 16-74, within the 18-24 age band, it holds the smallest unemployment rate of the districts (11.6%).



Labour force here means economically active population aged 16-74



5.3 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IN TYNE & WEAR BY AGE AND GENDER

5.3.1 Tyne & Wear

Tables 10a and 10b show the breakdown of economically active men and women in Tyne & Wear by age band and economic position.

Table 10(a): Economic Position of EA Residents: Men by Age Band – Tyne & Wear

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	55.4	58.8	76.2	71.6	28.6	71.3	72.2	182,329	70.9
Part time employee	7.2	7.2	3.9	4.8	26.7	4.7	4.7	12,656	4.9
Self employed	1.8	2.0	10.1	15.0	38.1	10.4	10.6	27,296	10.6
All in Employment*	64.4	68.1	90.2	91.3	93.4	86.4	87.4	222,281	86.5
Unemployed	16.5	16.3	8.9	8.5	5.0	10.0	9.8	25,575	9.9
Full-time students with jobs	19.1	15.6	0.9	0.2	1.5	3.6	2.8	9,246	3.6
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	257,102	100.0
All EA Men in each Age Group (No.)	41,231	35,440	129,627	83,902	2,342	254,760	248,969	257,102	

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 10(b): Economic Position of EA Residents: Women by Age Band – Tyne & Wear

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	47.3	51.8	52.9	49.5	27.4	50.9	51.7	110,716	50.2
Part time employee	16.0	17.2	36.7	41.1	59.2	34.4	35.1	77,447	35.1
Self employed	0.8	1.0	4.3	5.8	10.1	4.1	4.2	9,486	4.3
All in Employment*	64.1	70.0	93.8	96.4	96.7	89.4	91.0	197,649	89.6
Unemployed	9.2	8.7	5.1	3.4	2.0	5.3	5.1	11,482	5.2
Full-time students with jobs	26.7	21.3	1.1	0.3	1.2	5.3	3.9	11,470	5.2
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	220,601	100.0
All EA Women in each Age Group (No.)	37,343	31,387	114,067	62,490	6,701	213,900	207,944	220,601	

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* Omits full-time students with jobs.

18-24 Age Band

In this age band:

- The Tyne & Wear labour force is 35,440 men and 31,387 women.
- A large proportion of men (15.6%) and even more women (21.3%) are students with (presumably part-time) jobs. The students are over twice as concentrated in the 18-19 age group (25% of men and 36% of women), as in the 20-24 group (12% of men and 15.4% of women).
- 68% of men and 70% of women are in employment (excluding students with jobs).
- 16.3% of men and 8.7% of women are unemployed.

25-44 Age Band

In this age band:

- The Tyne & Wear labour force is 129,627 men and 114,067 women
- 90.2% of economically active men and 93.8% of economically active women are in employment.
- The proportion of students is only about 1% (men – 0.9%, women – 1.1%).
- Unemployment rates among the economically active have fallen considerably, down by nearly a half from the 18-24 age group for men (to 8.9%) and down to 5.1% for women.

45- Retirement Age (59/64)

In this age band:

- The Tyne & Wear labour force is 83,902 men and 62,490 women.
- The proportion of EA men in employment is 91.3%, and of EA women 96.4%.
- Unemployment rates are about half those for 18-24s; 8.5% for men and 3.4% for women.

Retirement Age – 74

In this age band:

- The Tyne & Wear labour force is only 2,342 men and 6,701 women.
- The proportions of these EA men and women who are in employment are 93.4% and 96.7% respectively. The economic activity rate of this age range, however, is especially low.
- The unemployment rate is at its lowest for men and women in this age range as well. (Men – 5% and women – 2%)

5.3.2 Tyne & Wear Districts by Age Range and Gender

Tables 11a to 15b show the break down of economically active residents by age and gender in the five Tyne & Wear districts.

Caution: Comments below on employment exclude students with jobs. This exclusion can be very significant for the age bands up to age 24. Highlighted by * in the district tables below.

Table 11(a): Economic Position of EA Residents: Men by Age Band - Gateshead

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No. %
Full time employee	60.0	64.4	78.1	73.4	31.6	73.7	74.6	33,371 73.3
Part time employee	7.4	7.5	3.9	4.9	24.5	4.8	4.7	2,261 5.0
Self employed	1.5	1.6	9.9	14.0	37.0	10.0	10.3	4,689 10.3
All in Employment*	68.9	73.5	91.9	92.3	93.1	88.6	89.6	40,321 88.6
Unemployed	15.9	15.7	7.4	7.4	5.5	8.7	8.5	3,937 8.7
Full-time students with jobs	15.2	10.8	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.8	1.9	1,247 2.7
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45,505 100.0
All EA Men in each Age Group (No.)	6,811	5,800	22,953	15,308	433	45,072	44,061	45,505

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 11(b): Economic Position of EA Residents: Women by Age Band - Gateshead

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No. %
Full time employee	50.3	55.9	53.1	47.6	28.1	51.0	51.8	19,773 50.3
Part time employee	18.0	19.9	37.8	44.1	60.1	36.5	37.3	14,655 37.3
Self employed	0.7	0.8	4.1	5.5	9.4	4.0	4.1	1,633 4.2
All in Employment*	69.1	76.6	94.9	97.1	97.6	91.5	93.1	36,061 91.7
Unemployed	8.8	8.4	4.2	2.6	1.7	4.4	4.2	1,700 4.3
Full-time students with jobs	22.2	14.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	4.1	2.6	1,562 4.0
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	39,323 100.0
All EA Women in each Age Group (No.)	6,012	4,997	20,669	11,405	1,237	38,086	37,071	39,323

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 12(a): Economic Position of EA Residents : Men by Age Band - Newcastle

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No. %
Full time employee	47.7	49.9	72.5	68.9	22.9	67.0	67.8	39,910 66.6
Part time employee	7.7	7.7	4.7	5.3	26.9	5.4	5.4	3,381 5.6
Self employed	2.1	2.4	11.7	16.6	42.4	11.5	11.8	7,108 11.9
All in Employment*	57.6	60.0	88.8	90.8	92.3	84.0	84.9	50,399 84.1
Unemployed	16.4	16.0	9.7	8.9	6.0	10.6	10.5	6,345 10.6
Full-time students with jobs	26.1	23.9	1.4	0.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	3,204 5.3
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59,948 100.0
All EA Men in each Age Group (No.)	10,367	9,127	30,559	18,402	620	59,328	58,088	59,948

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 12(b): Economic Position of EA Residents: Women by Age Band - Newcastle

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	41.9	45.2	54.9	51.6	27.4	51.5	52.3	26,265	50.7
Part time employee	13.5	14.1	33.0	37.8	56.4	30.5	31.1	26,223	31.3
Self employed	0.7	0.9	5.3	6.9	11.4	4.8	5.0	2,611	5.0
All in Employment*	56.1	60.2	93.1	96.4	95.2	86.8	88.3	45,099	87.1
Unemployed	7.5	6.8	5.1	3.2	3.1	5.1	4.9	2,600	5.0
Full-time students with jobs	36.4	33.0	1.7	0.4	1.7	8.1	6.8	4,088	7.9
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	51,787	100.0
All EA Women in each Age Group (No.)	9,749	8,509	26,746	13,667	1,625	50,162	48,922	51,787	

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 13(a): Economic Position of EA Residents: Men by Age Band – North Tyneside

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	57.9	62.6	79.1	72.2	29.4	73.7	74.6	35,079	73.2
Part time employee	7.3	7.5	3.3	4.8	28.4	4.4	4.4	2,230	4.7
Self employed	1.8	2.1	10.3	15.5	36.1	11.0	11.2	5,366	11.2
All in Employment*	67.1	72.1	92.8	92.5	93.9	89.0	90.1	42,675	89.1
Unemployed	15.5	15.6	6.6	7.4	5.0	8.1	8.0	3,879	8.1
Full-time students with jobs	17.4	12.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	2.8	1.9	1,346	2.8
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	47,900	100.0
All EA Men in each Age Group (No.)	6,681	5,697	23,918	16,825	476	47,424	46,440	47,900	

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 13(b): Economic Position of EA Residents: Women by Age Band – North Tyneside

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	50.5	57.0	54.2	50.8	27.1	52.5	53.4	21,732	51.8
Part time employee	16.7	18.2	36.6	39.6	59.3	34.5	35.2	14,801	35.3
Self employed	0.9	1.0	4.2	6.1	11.0	4.3	4.4	1,898	4.5
All in Employment*	68.0	76.2	95.0	96.4	97.4	91.4	93.0	38,431	91.6
Unemployed	8.0	7.8	4.2	3.4	1.6	4.5	4.4	1,850	4.4
Full-time students with jobs	24.0	16.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	4.1	2.6	1,697	4.0
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	41,978	100.0
All EA Women in each Age Group (No.)	6,156	5,082	21,740	12,800	1,282	40,696	39,622	41,978	

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 14(a): Economic Position of EA Residents: Men by Age Band – South Tyneside

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	55.6	58.7	74.7	71.3	31.2	70.5	71.3	25,456	70.2
Part time employee	7.0	7.3	3.5	3.7	27.1	4.1	4.1	1,569	4.3
Self employed	1.4	1.6	9.0	13.7	36.3	9.4	9.6	3,490	9.6
All in Employment*	64.1	67.6	87.2	88.8	94.6	84.0	85.0	30,515	84.1
Unemployed	19.9	20.2	11.9	11.1	3.5	12.9	12.8	4,656	12.8
Full-time students with jobs	16.0	12.2	0.9	0.2	1.9	3.1	2.2	1,113	3.1
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	36,284	100.0
All EA Men in each Age Group (No.)	5,753	4,911	18,035	12,182	314	35,970	35,128	36,284	

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 14(b): Economic Position of EA Residents: Women by Age Band - South Tyneside

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	47.0	52.2	49.5	47.4	27.7	48.5	49.3	14,297	47.8
Part time employee	17.1	18.9	38.3	42.5	59.6	36.0	36.8	10,984	36.7
Self employed	1.0	1.2	3.9	5.1	10.3	3.8	3.9	1,195	4.0
All in Employment*	65.1	72.3	91.7	95.0	97.6	88.2	89.9	26,476	88.5
Unemployed	12.7	12.7	7.3	4.8	1.5	7.5	7.3	2,178	7.3
Full-time students with jobs	22.2	15.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	4.3	2.8	1,260	4.2
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29,914	100.0
All EA Women in each Age Group (No.)	4,862	4,013	15,591	8,493	968	28,946	28,097	29,914	

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 15(a): Economic Position of EA Residents: Men by Age Band - Sunderland

Men	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	16-64	18-64	All men 16-74	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%
Full time employee	57.9	61.6	77.1	72.3	30.5	72.2	73.2	48,513	71.9
Part time employee	6.7	6.5	3.8	4.7	26.5	4.6	4.5	3,215	4.8
Self employed	1.8	2.0	9.3	14.5	36.5	9.7	9.9	6,647	9.9
All in Employment*	66.4	70.1	90.2	91.5	93.6	86.5	87.6	58,375	86.5
Unemployed	16.0	15.5	9.2	8.2	4.4	10.1	9.8	6,758	10.0
Full-time students with jobs	17.6	14.4	0.7	0.3	2.0	3.5	2.6	2,340	3.5
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67,473	100.0
All EA Men in each Age Group (No.)	11,623	9,901	34,162	21,187	501	66,972	65,250	67,473	

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Table 15(b): Economic Position of EA Residents: Women by Age Band - Sunderland

Women	16-24	18-24	25-44	45-59	60-74	16-59	18-59	All women 16-74
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No. %
Full time employee	48.8	52.7	51.7	49.0	27.1	50.4	51.1	28,649 49.7
Part time employee	16.2	17.4	38.5	42.3	61.1	35.4	36.2	20,784 36.1
Self employed	0.8	0.9	3.7	5.3	8.2	3.6	3.7	2,139 3.7
All in Employment*	65.8	71.1	93.8	96.6	96.4	89.4	91.0	5,572 89.5
Unemployed	10.0	9.5	5.3	3.3	1.9	5.6	5.4	3,156 5.5
Full-time students with jobs	24.1	19.4	0.9	0.1	1.6	5.1	3.7	2,865 5.0
All Economically Active (EA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57,593 100.0
All EA Women in each Age Group (No.)	10,555	8,780	29,321	16,126	1,591	56,002	54,227	57,593

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

18-24 Age Band

In this age band:

- Gateshead has the highest proportion of labour force who are in employment (men, 73.5% and women, 76.6%). The proportion of the labour force who are in employment is lowest in Newcastle (60% and 60.2% respectively). This is due overwhelmingly to the large proportion of economically active students (23.9% of men and a huge 33% of women) in this district.
- In England the proportions of the male and female labour force who are students are 13.4% and 18% respectively. These are similar to the other four Tyne & Wear districts.
- South Tyneside has the highest unemployment rates amongst the districts. Over a fifth of its male labour force are unemployed and 12.7% of women; nearly twice the rate in Newcastle (6.8%).

25-44 Age Band

In this age band:

- The labour force is most likely to be in employment across all districts. North Tyneside has the highest at 92.8% for men (slightly below the England average of 94%) and 95% for women (slightly above the England average of 94.7%).
- Unemployment rates are highest in South Tyneside for both men (11.9%) and women (7.3%). All districts' men's unemployment rates are considerably higher than for England (5.3%). Women's unemployment rates are similar to the England average (4.2%) in all districts except South Tyneside which is over 3 pp higher at 7.3%.
- Self-Employment is highest in Newcastle (11.7% for men and 5.3% of women)

45-Retirement Age (59/64)

In this age band:

- North Tyneside has the highest employment rate for men at 92.5% (below the England average, 95%). Gateshead has the women's highest employment rate at 97.1%, which is slightly higher than the England average of 96.8%.

- South Tyneside maintains the highest unemployment rates at 11.1% and 4.8% respectively. The England averages are 4.7% for men (considerably lower than all districts) and 2.9% for women (marginally lower than Newcastle, North Tyneside and Sunderland, but higher than Gateshead).
- Self-employment is highest in Newcastle, for men (16.6%) and women (6.9%).

Retirement Age – 74

In this age band:

- The employment rates of economically active men and women are highest in South Tyneside for men (94.6%) and Gateshead and South Tyneside for women (97.6%). In England, the averages are higher for men (96%) and similar for women (97.4%)
- The proportions of full-time and part-time male employees are fairly even (around 25-35%). In younger age ranges there have been far larger proportions of full-time male employees than part-time.
- Among female employees, whilst in younger age bands there have been similar proportions of full-time and part-time workers (at least considerably more similar than for men), in this age range part-time work far out-weighs full-time.
- Self-employment has become a far more favoured type of employment for men. This is particularly prominent in Newcastle, where 42.4% of economically active men are self-employed, compared with 22.9% full-time employees and 26.9% part-time employees. For women, self-employment is at its highest in this age range, but still only accounts for 11.4% in Newcastle (highest of the districts).
- Unemployment rates among economically active men and women are considerably lower in this age range; with Newcastle holding the highest rates (at 6% of men and 3.1% of women). In South Tyneside, which in all other age bands has consistently had the highest rates of unemployed men and women of the districts, unemployment rates are actually lower than any other district between retirement age and 74.

6 MEN AND WOMEN

This section focuses on the differences between men and women in terms of economic activity and employment.

6.1 KEY DIFFERENCES AMONG ALL PEOPLE (ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE & INACTIVE) IN TYNE & WEAR.

The key differences between men and women in Tyne & Wear are:

- Men are more likely to be economically active than women (in all age bands up to retirement).
- Men are more likely to be in employment than women (in all age bands up to retirement).
- Women are far more likely to describe themselves as looking after the home/family than men. (16-74).
- Men are around 3 times more likely to be self-employed than women (16-74).
- Around a fifth of women are part-time employees compared to around just 3% of men (16-74).
- Around 3% of women are unemployed compared to nearly 7% of men in Tyne & Wear (16-74).

6.2 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

6.2.1 Economically Active Men and Women (16-74)

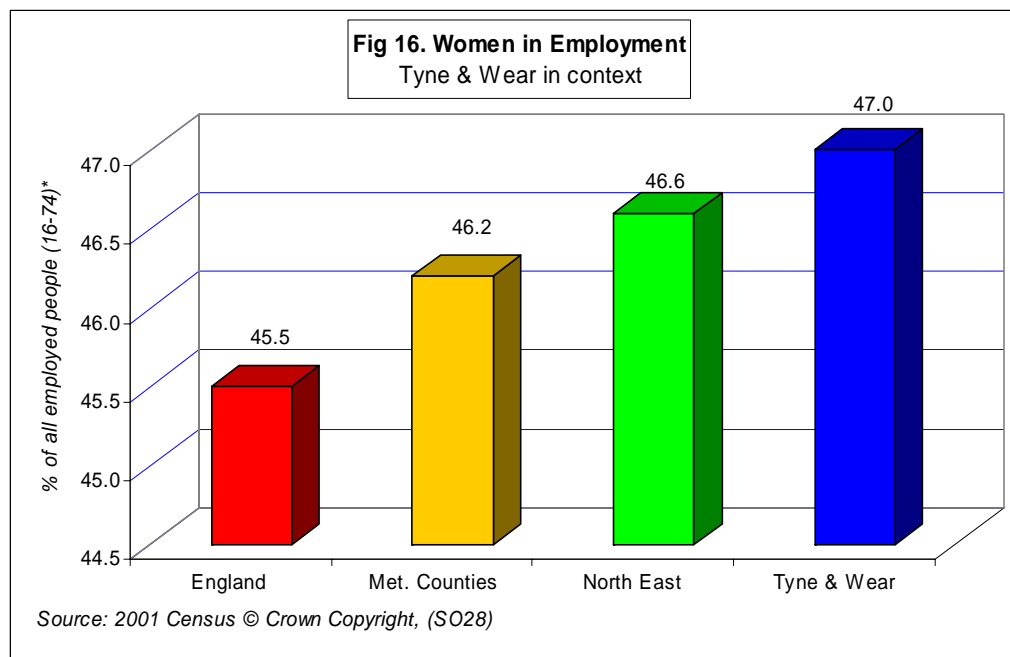
In Tyne & Wear the EA rates of men and women aged 16-74 (67% and 54.9% respectively) are significantly lower than in England (74.2% and 59.8%). There are, however, considerable variations across the districts. Whilst EA rates are very low for men and women in Newcastle (64.2% and 52.9%) respectively, they are considerably higher in North Tyneside (71.1% for men and 58.6% for women). The rate for women in North Tyneside, is in fact very close to the England average. EA rates for women across all the districts are closer to the England averages than those for men.

6.2.2 Economically Active Men and Women (18-59/64)

Of working age men and women (18 – 59/64) a similar pattern is evident. Tyne & Wear's overall EA rates (76.7% - men and 67.9% - women) are about 7 and 4pp lower than in England (83.4% and 71.6% respectively). There are considerable variations across the districts, with EA rates in Newcastle being about 11 and 8pp lower than both the England and Tyne & Wear averages, at 72.2% for men and 63.7% for women. In North Tyneside, on the other hand, the EA rate for men at 81.9% is just 1.5pp lower than in England. The EA rate for women in North Tyneside (73.3%) is in fact *higher* than the England average by 1.7pp.

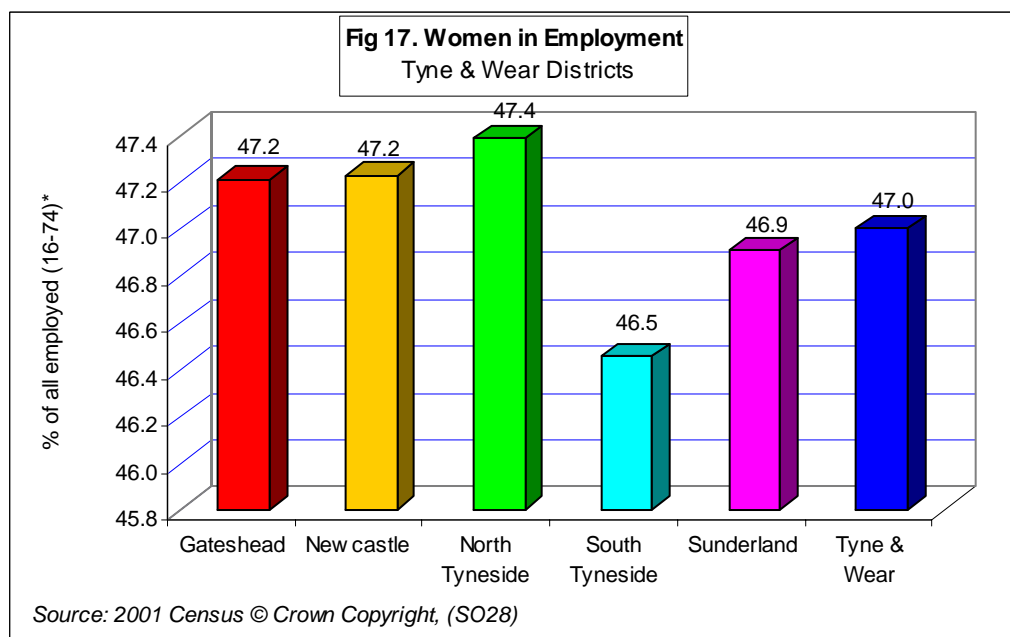
6.2.3 Women in Employment

In Tyne & Wear, women account for 47.0% of all people in employment (Fig.14). This is high relative to the England average of 45.5%, and also higher than the Metropolitan Counties average (46.2%) and the North East (46.6%). This partly reflects the relatively high rate of unemployed men.



* Omits full-time students with jobs

Among the districts, women as a proportion of all people in employment is highest in North Tyneside (47.4%) and lowest in South Tyneside (46.5%) (Fig.15). This is still higher than the England average.



* Omits full-time students with jobs.

6.2.4 Key Differences Between Economically Active Men and Women (16-74)

The key differences between *economically active* men and women in Tyne & Wear are:

- Women are more likely to be in some form of employment – around 90% of women compared to around 87% of men who are economically active are in employment.

- Men are more likely to be unemployed. (10% of men in Tyne & Wear are unemployed compared with 5.2% of women).
- For economically active men within the key working ages (18-64), a far larger proportion are in full-time employment (72.4%) than part-time (4.7%). Self-employment is also more popular among men than part-time employment.
- On the contrary, a fairly large proportion of working age women are in part-time employment (35.1%); much closer to the proportion of full-time employees (51.7%).

7 UNEMPLOYMENT: CENSUS AND CLAIMANT COUNTS

This section focuses on unemployment and looks at the differences between the Census and Claimant Count as measurements of unemployment in Tyne & Wear, England and the Tyne & Wear districts.

Census Count:

The Census Count of unemployed people is resident-based and should capture all people who describe themselves as unemployed. It found 37,057 unemployed people in Tyne & Wear.

Claimant Count:

The Claimant Count measures only unemployed people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits. The Claimant Count used in this comparison is from April 2001, to coincide with the Census. The Claimant Count was 29,814.

The two Counts are split into age ranges. The 55+ group is mismatched; 55+ in the Census Count means 55-74, whilst in the Claimant Count it is 55-59/64. Unemployment levels are, however, very low past retirement age and will have little effect on the comparison.

7.1 UNEMPLOYMENT IN TYNE & WEAR, ENGLAND AND ENGLAND & WALES.

The tables show the Census and Claimant Counts of unemployment for Tyne & Wear, England and England & Wales for men (Table 16a) and women (Table 16b).

7.1.1 Census versus Claimant Count - Men

According to the 2001 Census there are 25,575 unemployed men aged 16-74 in Tyne & Wear. This is 6% higher than the Claimant Count of 24,055. In England, the Census counted 23% more unemployed men than were recorded by the Claimant Count.

Key points:

- Within most age bands, the difference between the Census and the Claimant Count is bigger in England than in Tyne & Wear. The Census Count is consistently higher than the Claimant Count in England in all age bands.
- The highest recording of unemployed men in Tyne & Wear by both the Census (9,913) and the Claimant Count (9,384) is within the 35-54 range. The Census recorded 6% more unemployed men than the Claimant Count within this age range. In England, the Census counted 16% more unemployed men than the Claimant Count.
- Within the 16-17 age range, in Tyne & Wear the Census Count is more than 2.5 times the Claimant Count. In England it is nearly 5.5 times higher.
- In the 18-19 and 25-34 age groups, the Census Count is lower than the Claimant Count in Tyne & Wear (by 7% and 10% respectively). [This is *prima facie* evidence of under-enumeration in these age bands.]

Table 16a: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001:Tyne and Wear, England, England & Wales (Men)

Men	Tyne & Wear			England		England & Wales
	Census Count	Claimant Count	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	1030	389	641	2.65	5.47	5.48
18-19	1861	2002	-141	0.93	1.18	1.17
20-24	3930	3725	205	1.06	1.22	1.21
25-34	6055	6731	-676	0.90	1.02	1.02
35-54	9913	9384	529	1.06	1.16	1.15
55+^	2786	1824	962	1.53	1.89	1.88
TOTAL	25575	24055	1520	1.06	1.23	1.22

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

Notes: * Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

7.1.2 Census versus Claimant Count – Women

The Census picks up many more unemployed women. The 2001 Census recorded 11,482 unemployed women in Tyne & Wear, nearly twice as many as the Claimant Count (5,759). In England the Census count was 133% bigger than the Claimant Count. Many unemployed women are not entitled to benefits (notably JSA-IB) because their husbands work.

Key observations:

- In both Tyne & Wear and England the Census count of unemployed women is higher than the Claimant Count.
- Within three age ranges (16-17, 25-34 and 35-44) the women's Census count was more than twice as large as the Claimant Count in Tyne & Wear. In the 25-34 age range it was in fact nearly 3 times as big; Census – 3,089, Claimant Count – 1,066.
- As with men, the highest unemployment counts both from the Census (4,365) and from the Claimant Count (2,016) are in the 35-54 age group.

Table 16b: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001:Tyne and Wear, England, England & Wales (Women)

Women	Tyne & Wear			England	England & Wales	
	Census Count	Claimant Count	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	682	285	397	2.39	4.36	4.33
18-19	1068	971	97	1.10	1.27	1.26
20-24	1674	1045	629	1.60	1.90	1.90
25-34	3089	1066	2023	2.90	2.95	2.94
35-54	4365	2016	2349	2.17	2.44	2.43
55+^	604	376	228	1.61	2.09	2.07
TOTAL	11482	5759	5723	1.99	2.33	2.31

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-59.

7.2 UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE TYNE & WEAR DISTRICTS

Tables 17a to 21b show the Census and Claimant Count unemployment data for the districts, split into men and women. The absolute difference between the counts is provided as is the ratio (census:claimant count).

The Claimant Count under-counts 16-17 year-olds, sometimes covering half of them. [They are not normally eligible for benefits until the age of 18]. The Census also found more unemployed men, notably from age 35, and women from age 25.

7.2.1 Census versus Claimant Count: Men across the Districts

Key observations:

- The total Census unemployment count for men is higher in every district than the Claimant Count. Gateshead has the largest difference, with 16% more counted in the Census. Sunderland and Newcastle have the lowest, both with 4% more.
- The Census is particularly high in comparison with the Claimant Count for the 16-17 age band in each district, ranging from almost twice as high in South Tyneside to over 4 times as high as in Gateshead.
- Each district has at least one age band in which the Claimant Count is higher than the Census. In Gateshead it is 18-19 year-olds, for Newcastle, North Tyneside and Sunderland it is 18-19 and 25-34 year-olds and for South Tyneside, 25-34 year-olds. [This is *prima facie* evidence of Census under-enumeration in these age bands.]

7.2.2 Census versus Claimant Count: Women across the Districts

Key observations:

- The Census unemployment count for all women is around twice as high as the Claimant Count for all districts. North Tyneside is the highest with the Census count being 107% higher than the Claimant Count. Newcastle is the lowest at 92% higher.
- There is no age band in any district for which the Claimant Count exceeded the Census.
- Unlike the counts for men, there is no particular age band that stands out as having a far greater count by the Census than any of the others.

Table 17a: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: Gateshead (Men)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	171	41	130	4.17
18-19	301	305	-4	0.99
20-24	610	547	63	1.12
25-34	886	856	30	1.04
35-54	1518	1357	161	1.12
55+^	451	282	169	1.6
Total	3937	3388	549	1.16

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 17b: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: Gateshead (Women)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	106	28	78	3.79
18-19	162	144	18	1.13
20-24	260	187	73	1.39
25-34	455	154	301	2.95
35-54	621	258	363	2.41
55+^	96	53	43	1.81
Total	1700	824	876	2.06

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 18a: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: Newcastle (Men)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	234	113	121	2.07
18-19	463	489	-26	0.95
20-24	1001	925	76	1.08
25-34	1607	1819	-212	0.88
35-54	2427	2381	46	1.02
55+^	613	381	232	1.61
Total	6345	6108	237	1.04

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 18b: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: Newcastle (Women)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	152	76	76	2
18-19	219	215	4	1.02
20-24	358	255	103	1.4
25-34	743	288	455	2.58
35-54	982	444	538	2.21
55+^	146	77	69	1.9
Total	2600	1355	1245	1.92

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 19a: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: North Tyneside (Men)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	144	49	95	2.94
18-19	265	284	-19	0.93
20-24	626	575	51	1.09
25-34	793	953	-160	0.83
35-54	1514	1476	38	1.03
55+^	537	334	203	1.61
Total	3879	3671	208	1.06

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 19b: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: North Tyneside (Women)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	96	44	52	2.18
18-19	148	144	4	1.03
20-24	248	128	120	1.94
25-34	466	161	305	2.89
35-54	778	346	432	2.25
55+^	114	70	44	1.63
Total	1850	893	957	2.07

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 20a: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: SouthTyneside (Men)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	152	80	72	1.90
18-19	310	306	4	1.01
20-24	682	663	19	1.03
25-34	1087	1209	-122	0.90
35-54	1874	1780	94	1.05
55+^	551	382	169	1.44
Total	4656	4420	236	1.05

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 20b: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: SouthTyneside (Women)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	109	61	48	1.79
18-19	196	160	36	1.23
20-24	313	161	152	1.94
25-34	595	201	394	2.96
35-54	863	388	475	2.22
55+^	102	87	15	1.17
Total	2178	1058	1120	2.06

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 21a: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: Sunderland (Men)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	329	106	223	3.10
18-19	522	618	-96	0.84
20-24	1011	1015	-4	1.00
25-34	1682	1894	-212	0.89
35-54	2580	2390	190	1.08
55+^	634	445	189	1.42
Total	6758	6468	290	1.04

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

Table 21b: Comparison of Census and Claimant Unemployment Counts: April 2001: Sunderland (Women)

	Census	Claimant	Absolute Difference	Ratio(Census: Claimant Count)*
16-17	219	76	143	2.88
18-19	343	308	35	1.11
20-24	495	314	181	1.58
25-34	830	262	568	3.17
35-54	1121	580	541	1.93
55+^	148	89	59	1.66
Total	3156	1629	1527	1.94

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), Claimant Count, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (NOMIS)

* Number given shows value of Census Count when the Claimant Count is 1.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the Census Count was higher than the Claimant Count and vice versa for a figure below 1.

^ The Census 55+ age category is 55-74. The Claimant Count is 55-64.

8 CHANGES IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1991:2001

This section compares the Economic Activity (EA) rates and Unemployment Rates in the 2001 Census with those in the 1991 Census, across the districts of Tyne & Wear. National comparators are also given.

Caution: In the 2001 Census students were counted at term-time addresses whereas in 1991 they were counted at their home addresses. Thus the EA Rate in Newcastle (which has a big student population) has fallen among women, whereas it has risen in every other district. Newcastle's men's EA rate has fallen substantially, where other districts have suffered much milder falls.

8.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES, 1991:2001

Table 22 shows the EA rates of men and women of working age (18-59/64) in 1991 and 2001. In the appendix there is a table showing EA rates for 16-59/64. (This provides data for the North East as well).

Table 22: Economic Activity Rates: Men and Women of Working Age: 1991, 2001

	Men 18-64			Women 18-59		
	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)
Gateshead	84.3	77.0	-7.3	67.8	69.2	1.4
Newcastle	83.5	72.2	-11.3	66.3	63.7	-2.6
North Tyneside	85.9	81.9	-4.0	69.1	73.3	4.2
South Tyneside	83.9	78.4	-5.5	63.2	67.5	4.3
Sunderland	82.4	76.3	-6.1	63.2	67.5	4.3
Tyne & Wear	83.8	76.7	-7.1	65.8	67.9	2.1
North East	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
England	88.7	83.4	-5.3	69.2	71.6	2.4
England & Wales	88.4	83.1	-5.3	68.9	71.4	2.5

Sources: 1991 Census (Small Area Statistics Table 8) Crown Copyright

2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Men 18-64 – main observations:

- The Economic Activity Rate fell in every district and in England (down 5.3 percentage points).
- In 2001 North Tyneside has the highest EA rate at 81.9% and also experienced the smallest fall (down 4 percentage points) between 1991 and 2001.
- Newcastle saw the largest fall in Economic Activity Rate between the two censuses, down 11.3 percentage points (more than twice the England average). **See caution note above on the distortion due to students being counted differently.**

Women 18-59 – main observations

- The Economic Activity Rate rose in all districts except Newcastle, which experienced a fall of 2.6 percentage points. **See caution note above on the distortion due to students being counted differently.**

- South Tyneside and Sunderland experienced the biggest rises (both up 4.3 percentage points, compared with just 2.4 in England).
- In 2001, North Tyneside has the highest EA rate out of the districts at 73.3%. This is also higher than the England average (71.6%).

8.2 EMPLOYMENT RATES, 1991:2001

8.2.1 Employment Rates (excluding full-time students with jobs)

‘Employment rates’ normally express the proportion of people of working age who have a job. The employment rates in this section exclude students with jobs. If they were included this would boost the employment rates by 2.1 pp for men and 2.6 pp for women. (Section 8.2.2 and Tables 3a and 3b).

The employment rate is the key target variable for government activity in the labour market. The EU target is to raise it to 70% by 2010. The UK is practically at 75%. Tyne & Wear is, however, below the EU target at 64%.

Table 23 shows the Employment Rate of all men and women (18-59/64) excluding full-time students with jobs.

Men 18-64 – Main Observations

- Only Newcastle of the districts had a fall in its men’s employment rate (excluding students) between 1991 and 2001 (down 3.9 pp). Tyne & Wear saw a rise in men’s employment rate of 0.2 pp. Newcastle’s fall is likely to have resulted from changes in the location at which students are recorded in the Census, effectively widening the denominator. (See Caution Box in section 8.1)
- Tyne & Wear out-performed the national employment rate (excluding students) which saw a fall between 1991 and 2001 of 0.9 pp (England average).
- North Tyneside has the highest employment rate for men in 2001 (73.8%), although this is still 3 pp lower than the England average (76.9%).
- North Tyneside also saw the biggest pp rise in men’s employment rates, up 4.2 pp.

Women 18-59 – Main Observations

- Newcastle was the only district to experience a fall in employment rate, although it was not as great as for men (down 2.2 pp to 56.3%). Newcastle’s fall is likely to have resulted from changes in the location at which students are recorded in the Census. (See Caution Box in section 8.1)
- In Tyne & Wear, the employment rate rose overall in the ten year period (up 3.1 pp). This was slightly higher than the rise in England (up 2.9 pp), although the employment rate in Tyne & Wear in 2001 (61.8%) was still nearly 5 pp lower than in England (66.4%)
- North Tyneside has the highest employment rate in 2001 (68.2%, nearly 2 pp higher than in England). This is a 6.9 pp rise since 1991; the biggest rise of the districts.

Table 23: Employment Rates*: Men and Women of Working Age, 1991, 2001

	Men 18-64			Women 18-59		
	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)
Gateshead	68.7	69.0	0.3	61.3	64.5	3.2
Newcastle	65.3	61.4	-3.9	58.5	56.3	-2.2
North Tyneside	69.6	73.8	4.2	61.3	68.2	6.9
South Tyneside	65.5	66.6	1.1	55.6	60.7	5.1
Sunderland	64.2	66.8	2.6	55.7	61.4	5.7
Tyne & Wear	66.8	67.0	0.2	58.7	61.8	3.1
North East	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
England	77.8	76.9	-0.9	63.5	66.4	2.9
England & Wales	77.4	76.5	-0.9	63.3	66.2	2.9

Sources: 1991 Census (Small Area Statistics Table 8) Crown Copyright
2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* Excludes full-time students with jobs

A table of employment rates (excluding students) from 16 (instead of 18) to retirement age is given in the Appendix.

For 1991, TWRI has calculated employment levels (excluding students with jobs). In the 1991 Census such students were included in the totals of full-time, part-time and self-employed. TWRI summed these three and then subtracted the 'economically active students' (who were a named category). This procedure assumes that all EA students had jobs. In practice a few may have been 'on Government Schemes' in 1991.

8.2.2 Employment Rates (including full-time students with jobs)

The 2001 Census recorded 20,716 economically active full-time students (16-74) within Tyne & Wear. Split further by age and gender, there are 6,867 full-time economically active male students between 18 and 64 (retirement age) and 8,077 female students (18-59).

In this section, full-time students with jobs are included in the employment rate.

Men 18-64: Main Observations

- Only Newcastle of the districts had a fall in its men's employment rate (including students) (down 1 pp).
- Tyne & Wear saw a bigger rise in its employment rate (up 2 pp) than the national rise of 0.6 pp (England).
- North Tyneside has the highest employment rate in 2001, (75.3%), although this is still more than 3 pp lower than in England (78.7%).
- Sunderland saw the largest rise in its men's employment rate over 10 years (up 2 pp) to 69.1%. [This tallies with independent evidence from the Annual Employment Survey of strong growth in employee jobs in Sunderland in the 1990s – Ed].

Women 18-59: Main Observations

- There was a rise in the employment rate in every district, as well as nationally. Newcastle's women's employment rate (inc. students) rise was the lowest in Tyne & Wear, at just 1.6 pp. This was very low compared to the 7.9 pp rise in Sunderland (highest).

- The overall rise in Tyne & Wear of 5.3 pp was higher than nationally (England, up 4.8 pp), although the employment rate in 2001 is still over 4 pp lower in Tyne & Wear (at 64.4%), than in England (68.7%).
- North Tyneside has the highest women's employment rate in Tyne & Wear (70.1%). This is higher than the England average.

Table 24: Employment Rates*: Men and Women of Working Age, 1991, 2001

	Men 18-64			Women 18-59		
	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)
Gateshead	69.0	70.4	1.4	61.7	66.3	4.6
Newcastle	65.7	64.7	-1.0	59.0	60.6	1.6
North Tyneside	72.2	75.3	3.1	63.6	70.1	6.5
South Tyneside	65.8	68.4	2.6	55.8	62.5	6.7
Sunderland	64.4	68.8	4.4	56.0	63.9	7.9
Tyne & Wear	67.1	69.1	2.0	59.1	64.4	5.3
North East	n/a	70.5	n/a	n/a	64.7	n/a
England	78.1	78.7	0.6	63.9	68.7	4.8
England & Wales	77.8	78.3	0.5	63.7	68.4	4.7

Sources: 1991 Census (Small Area Statistics Table 8) Crown Copyright

2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* includes full-time students with jobs

A table of employment rates (including students) from 16 (instead of 18) to retirement age is given in the Appendix.

The 1991 employment data from Table 8 of the 1991 Census, was for all people in employment, including economically active students. In the 2001 Census, however, economically active students were separated from the count showing all people in employment. TWRI has, therefore, added on the economically active student figure to the sum of full-time, part-time and self-employed workers to obtain employment data including students. CAUTION: A small number of the economically active students may have classed themselves as unemployed as opposed to in employment, therefore slightly more students may have been added to the employment total than were actually employed.

8.2.3 Employment Rates Excluding Students v Employment Rates Including Students

Men (18-64), Main Observations:

- When the men's employment rates include students, they are roughly between 1 and 2pp higher than the rates which exclude students. This is true both nationally and for all Tyne & Wear districts except Newcastle, where there is a 3.3pp difference between the two rates, due to its large student population.
- Newcastle's men's employment rate (including students with jobs) is, however, still the lowest (64.7%) out of the districts by nearly 4pp. Its relatively large economically inactive student population is a major cause of this. As shown in section 8.3 (Table 25) however, Newcastle's men's unemployment rate is also relatively high in 2001 at 10.5% (second highest of the districts). This will also have contributed to its lower employment rate.

Women (18-59), Main Observations:

- Larger proportions of women (2.9%) than men (2.4%) are full-time students with jobs.
- Women's employment rates (inc. students) are roughly between 1.5 and 2.5pp higher than the rates excluding students. This is true both nationally and for all districts except Newcastle, where there is a much larger 4.3pp difference.

- As with men's employment rates, Newcastle's is still the lowest out of the districts (at 60.6%), when students are included. Its relatively large economically inactive student population will be a major cause of this.
- Unlike the employment rate for men (inc. students), the rate for women does not appear to have been affected by a high unemployment rate (section 8.3, Table 25), which at 4.9% is lower than the Tyne & Wear average (5.1%).

8.3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1991:2001

Overall, Census Unemployment Rates have fallen by close to half between 1991 and 2001. Table 25 shows the Unemployment Rate of economically active men and women (18-59/64). In the appendix there is a table showing the Unemployment Rate for 16 – retirement age (16-59/64), which also gives data for the North East.

Table 25: Unemployment Rates[#]: 1991, 2001

	Men (18-64)				Women (18-59)			
	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	Ratio: 2001 Rate: 1991 Rate*	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	Ratio: 2001 Rate:1991 Rate*
Gateshead	16.1	8.5	-7.6	0.53	7.8	4.2	-3.6	0.54
Newcastle	19.2	10.5	-8.7	0.54	9.7	4.9	-4.8	0.51
North Tyneside	14.1	8.0	-6.1	0.57	6.7	4.4	-2.3	0.65
South Tyneside	19.2	12.8	-6.4	0.67	10.0	7.3	-2.7	0.73
Sunderland	19.0	9.8	-9.2	0.52	9.6	5.4	-4.2	0.56
Tyne & Wear	17.6	9.8	-7.8	0.56	8.8	5.1	-3.7	0.58
North East	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
England	10.9	5.7	-5.2	0.52	6.7	4.1	-2.6	0.61
England & Wales	11.0	5.7	-5.3	0.52	6.7	4.1	-2.6	0.61

Source: 1991 Census (Small Area Statistics Table 8) Crown Copyright. 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Notes: * Number given shows value of 2001 Unemployment Rate when 1991 value is 1.

[#] Rates are of Economically Active Men and Women of Working Age.

A figure above 1, therefore, indicates that the 2001 value was higher than the 1991 value and vice versa for a figure below 1.

A table of unemployment rates from 16 (instead of 18) to retirement age is given in the Appendix. This includes rates for the North East.

Men 18-64 – main observations:

- Unemployment rates fell in every district between 1991 and 2001 and England (down 5.2 percentage points). Moreover, the fall in unemployment rates has been bigger in each of the districts than the England average in terms of percentage of the labour force. Despite this, unemployment rates across the districts are still higher than in England.
- Across the districts, the largest fall in men's unemployment rates between the two censuses was in Sunderland (down 9.2 percentage points).
- The Unemployment Rate is highest in South Tyneside in 2001 (12.8% of men). In this district the rate fell 6.4 percentage points between 1991 and 2001.
- Some of Newcastle's superior fall in men's unemployment rate will be due to students² who are now counted at term-time address (thus expanding the denominator).

² specifically those who have jobs.

Women 18-59 – main observations:

- Unemployment rates fell in every district between 1991 and 2001. This is also reflected in the national picture (England average down 2.6 percentage points). The falls in North and South Tyneside were close to the England average at 2.3 and 2.7 percentage points respectively. They were bigger in the other three districts.
- The unemployment rate fell most in Newcastle over the period (down 4.8 percentage points). In this district unemployment had almost halved between 1991 and 2001.
- Unemployment was highest in South Tyneside in 2001, at 7.3%.

9 ECONOMIC STATUS GROUPS

The preceding sections have been designed to answer questions about the economic position of Tyne & Wear residents, e.g. what proportion are employed, unemployed, economically active etc. This section changes the focus to look at the different economically active groups separately and give the age and gender break down of each group.

Table 26 shows the age and gender structure of economically active groups (16-74)

Table 26: Age and Gender Structure of Economically Active Groups (16-74)					
	Full-time Emp	Part-time Emp	Self Employed	Unemployed	Economically Active
<u>16-24</u>					
Men	7.8	3.3	2.0	18.4	8.6
Women	6.0	6.6	0.9	9.2	7.8
All 16-24	13.8	9.9	2.8	27.6	16.4
<u>18-24*</u>					
Men	7.1	2.8	1.9	15.6	7.4
Women	5.6	6.0	0.8	7.4	6.6
All 18-24	12.7	8.8	2.7	23.0	14.0
<u>25-44</u>					
Men	33.7	5.6	35.7	31.1	27.1
Women	20.6	46.4	13.2	15.7	23.9
All 25-44	54.3	52.0	48.9	46.8	51.0
<u>45-59/64</u>					
Men (-64)	20.5	4.4	34.1	19.1	17.6
Women (-59)	10.5	28.5	9.9	5.7	13.1
All 45-59/64	31.0	33.0	44.0	24.8	30.6
<u>Over Retirement Age</u>					
Men (65-74)	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.5
Women (60-74)	0.6	4.4	1.8	0.4	1.4
All over retirement age	0.9	5.1	4.3	0.7	1.9
Total Men (16-74)*	62.2	14.0	74.2	69.0	53.8
Total Women (16-74)*	37.8	86.0	25.8	31.0	46.2
All (16-74)*	100	100	100	100	100
Number (All Persons)	293045	90103	36782	37057	477703

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Notes: * The 18-24s are not double-counted.

Main Observations:

All Economically Active

- Men form the majority of the economically active population (53.8% men, 46.2% women).
- 51% of the economically active are 25-44 years old. A further 30.6% are 45-59/64.
- There is a slightly higher proportion of economically active men than women within each age band, up to retirement age.

Full-time Employees:

- 62.2% are men and 37.8% women.
- Over half (54.3%) are between 25 and 44 years old. A further 31% are aged 45-59/64.
- There is a larger proportion of men than women in each age range.

Part-time Employees

- The vast majority (86%) are women.
- Similarly to full-time employees, over half (52%) are 25-44 years old and a further third (33%) are 45-59/64.
- Within every age band there is a much larger proportion of women than men.

Self-Employed

- Three quarters are men (74.2%).
- The vast majority are split between the 25-44 age group (48.9%) and the 45-59/64 group (44%).
- A considerably larger proportion of men than women are self-employed within each age group.

Unemployed

- 69% of unemployed persons 16-74 are men.
- 46.8% are between 25 and 44. Almost a quarter (23%) are 18-24 and a further quarter (24.8%) are 45-59/64.
- There are higher proportions of unemployed men than women in all age bands up to retirement age.

10 VARIATIONS BETWEEN WARDS IN TYNE & WEAR

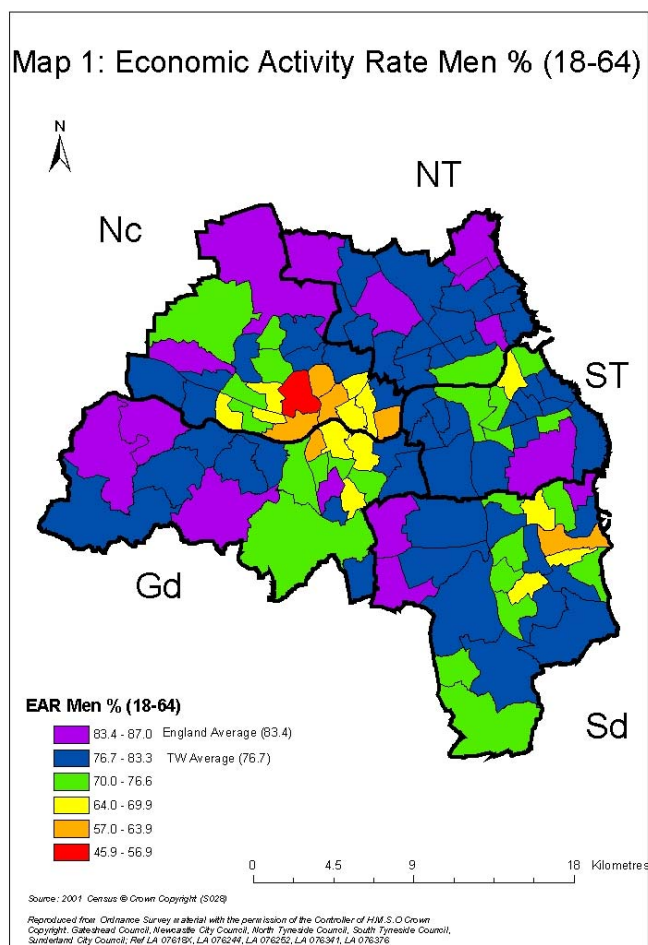
This section provides ward level data and focuses on the key issues for which data has been provided at district, county and national level in the rest of the report. Maps are provided for:

- 1) the economic activity rates of men and women (18-59/64),
- 2) permanently sick/disabled men and women (45-59/64),
- 3) the unemployment rate of the economically active (16-74),
- 4) the unemployment rate of young economically active people (18-24),
- 5) the proportion of people in employment who are self-employed (16-74),
- 6) the proportion of employees (full-time + part-time) who are part-time (16-74),
- 7) the proportion of people in employment who are women (16-74).

10.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES OF MEN (18-64)

Key Observations (from Map 1):

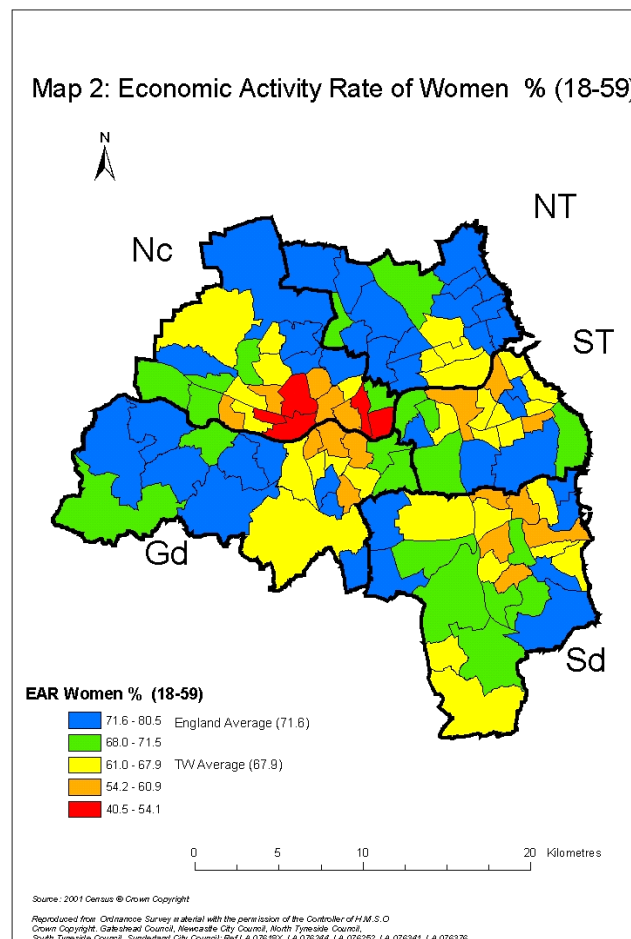
- The average economic activity rate for men in Tyne & Wear is 76.6%, nearly 7 pp below England (83.4%).
- Moorside, Newcastle has an extremely low economic activity rate for men (between 45.9 and 56.9%). This is the only ward in Tyne & Wear to fall within this category. [Moorside contains Newcastle University's main student accommodation.]
- West City, Sandyford, Jesmond and Walker in Newcastle also have low economic activity rates for men (between 57 and 63.9%). Wards with the lowest economic activity rates tend to be in Newcastle. This is likely to be mainly due to the large population of economically inactive students within this district. (West City and Walker wards may also have non-student economic inactivity). Bensham in Gateshead and Central Sunderland are the only two other wards in Tyne & Wear to have an economic activity rate for men between 57 and 63.9%.
- Within each district there are wards with economic activity rates for men that are above or equal to the England average. These are particularly concentrated in North Tyneside, where five wards have rates higher than the England average.
- Only one ward in North Tyneside (Riverside), has an economic activity rate for men below the Tyne & Wear average.
- A large number of wards within Tyne & Wear have an economic activity rate for men which falls between the Tyne & Wear average and the England average.



10.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES OF WOMEN (18-59)

Key Observations (from Map 2):

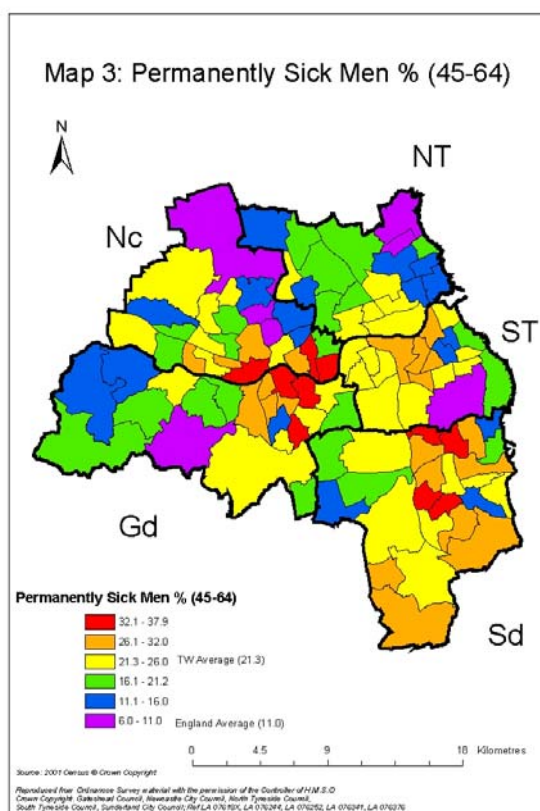
- The average economic activity rate for women in Tyne & Wear is 67.9%, 3.7 pp below England (71.6%).
- All the wards in the lowest economic activity rate category (between 40.5 and 54.1%) are in Newcastle. These are West City, Elswick, Moorside, Monkchester and Walker. There are also five Newcastle wards in the second lowest category (54.2 – 60.9%), accompanying a further five from Sunderland, four from Gateshead and three from South Tyneside. The low economic activity rates of women in some Newcastle wards are likely to be due to this district's large student population.
- In North Tyneside no ward has an economic activity rate for women which is below the Tyne & Wear average. The EA rates in 14 out of 20 wards are in fact higher than, or equal to, the England average.



10.3 PERMANENT SICKNESS/DISABILITY – MEN (45-64)

Key Observations (from Map 3):

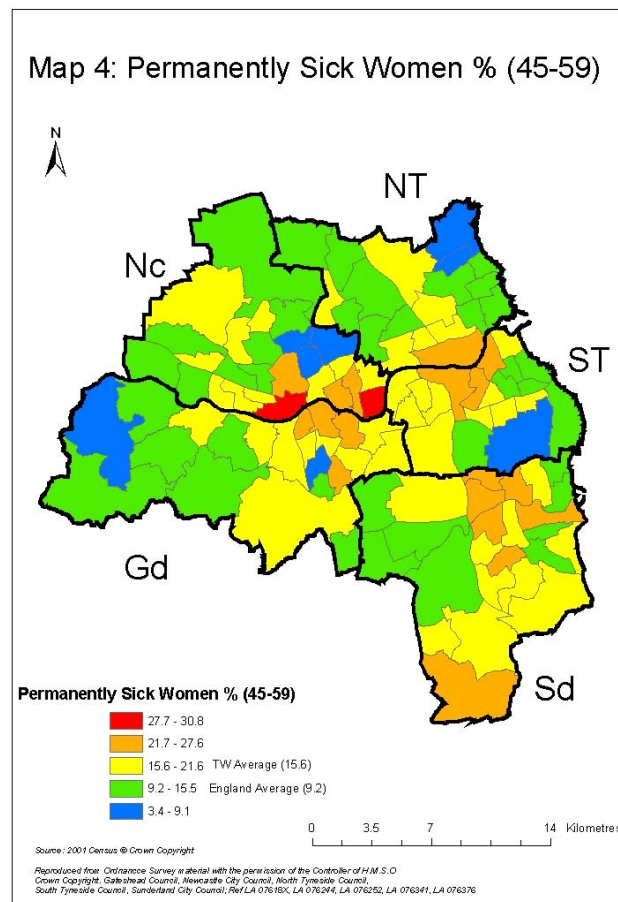
- The average proportion of permanently sick/disabled amongst men aged 45-64 in Tyne & Wear is 21.3%, nearly twice as high as in England (11%)
- Within Newcastle, three wards; West City, Monkchester and Walker have very high proportions of men who are permanently sick/disabled (between 32.1% and 37.9%). In Sunderland there are a further four in this range; Town End Farm, Southwick, Grindon and Thorney Close and in Gateshead there are three; Bede, Felling and High Fell.
- Sunderland wards overall have the highest proportions of permanently sick/disabled men. 19 out of 25 wards are above or equal to the Tyne & Wear average (which is already high compared with nationally). 12 of these 19 wards in fact have a permanent sickness/disability rate amongst men of between 26.1% and 37.9%.
- Just 7 wards in Tyne & Wear have rates of permanently sick/disabled men below the England average. These are Whickham South in Gateshead, Castle, Jesmond and South Gosforth in Newcastle, Monkseaton and St. Mary's in North Tyneside and Cleadon & East Boldon in South Tyneside.
- In North Tyneside, 14 out of 20 wards have rates of permanently sick/disabled men below the Tyne & Wear average.
- 6 wards in North Tyneside, 5 in Newcastle, 4 in Gateshead and Sunderland and 2 in South Tyneside have rates of permanently sick/disabled men between 16.1, and just below the Tyne & Wear average of 21.3%
- South Tyneside has the most wards (10) with rates of permanently sick disabled men between 21.3% (the Tyne & Wear average) and 26%. All districts have at least five wards in this rate band.



10.4 PERMANENT SICKNESS/DISABILITY –WOMEN (45-59)

Key Observations (From Map 4):

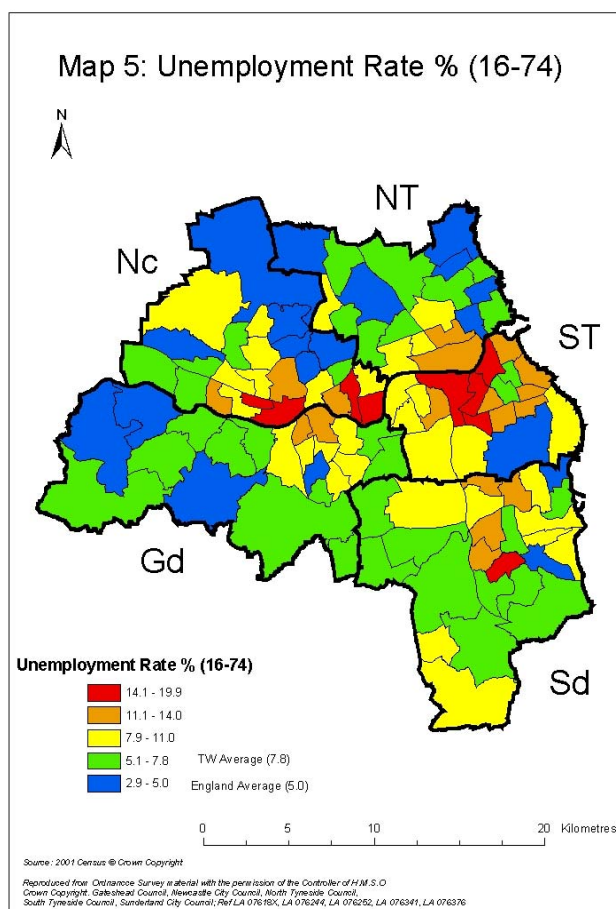
- The average proportion of women who are permanently sick/disabled in Tyne & Wear is 15.6%. This is 1.7 times the England average. (9.2%).
- Two wards in Tyne & Wear have very high rates (27.7 – 30.8%). These are Walker and West City (both in Newcastle).
- A further 19 wards across Tyne & Wear have rates of permanently sick/disabled women of between 21.7 and 27.6% (the second highest category), 7 of which are in Sunderland.
- 8 wards across Tyne & Wear have rates of permanently sick/disabled women below the England average. These are Bede and Low Fell in Gateshead, Dene, Jesmond and South Gosforth in Newcastle, Monkseaton and St. Mary's in North Tyneside and Cleadon & East Boldon in South Tyneside. No wards in Sunderland have rates below the England average.
- The vast majority of wards within Tyne & Wear (95 wards) have rates of permanently sick women within 6 pp of the Tyne & Wear average (almost equally split on either side).



10.5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF ALL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE (16-74)

Key Observations (From Map 5):

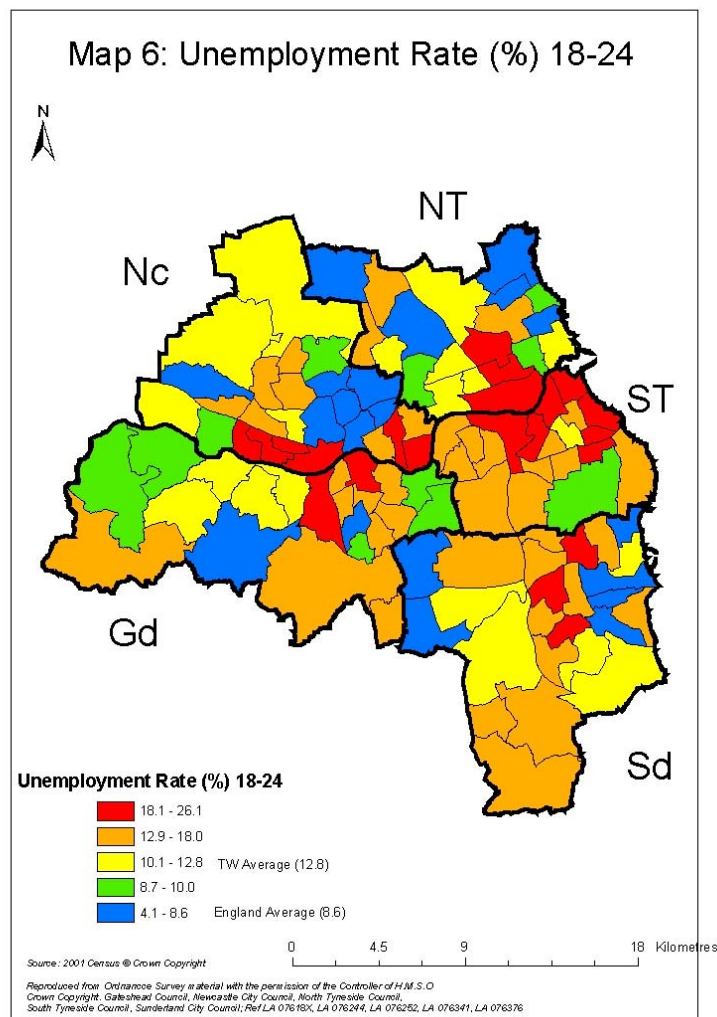
- The Tyne & Wear average unemployment rate is 7.8%. In England it is 5%.
- There are 9 wards in Tyne & Wear with very high unemployment rates (14.1-19.9%). Four in Newcastle (Elswick, Monkchester, Walker and West City) in Newcastle, four in South Tyneside (Bede, Biddick Hall, Rekendyke and Tyne Dock & Simonside) and one in Sunderland (Thorney Close).
- Wards which have above Tyne & Wear average unemployment rates, tend to be broadly in older built-up areas (yellow, orange and red on the map).
- In Gateshead 15 out of 22 wards have rates below or equal to the Tyne & Wear average. This is also true of 14 out of 20 wards in North Tyneside and almost half the wards in Sunderland..
- South Tyneside has high concentrations of unemployment; four wards with the highest rates (14.1% or above). [There are relatively few jobs located in South Tyneside. It has a low 'job density' – Ed.] Whilst 3 wards have rates below or equal to the Tyne & Wear average, a further 11 have rates of 11.1% or higher (far above the Tyne & Wear average).
- Despite 4 wards in Newcastle being in the highest unemployment rate category, there are also 11 wards in this district which have unemployment rates lower than or equal to the Tyne & Wear average. 6 of these have rates below or equal to the England average.



10.6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR 18-24

Key Observations (From Map 6)

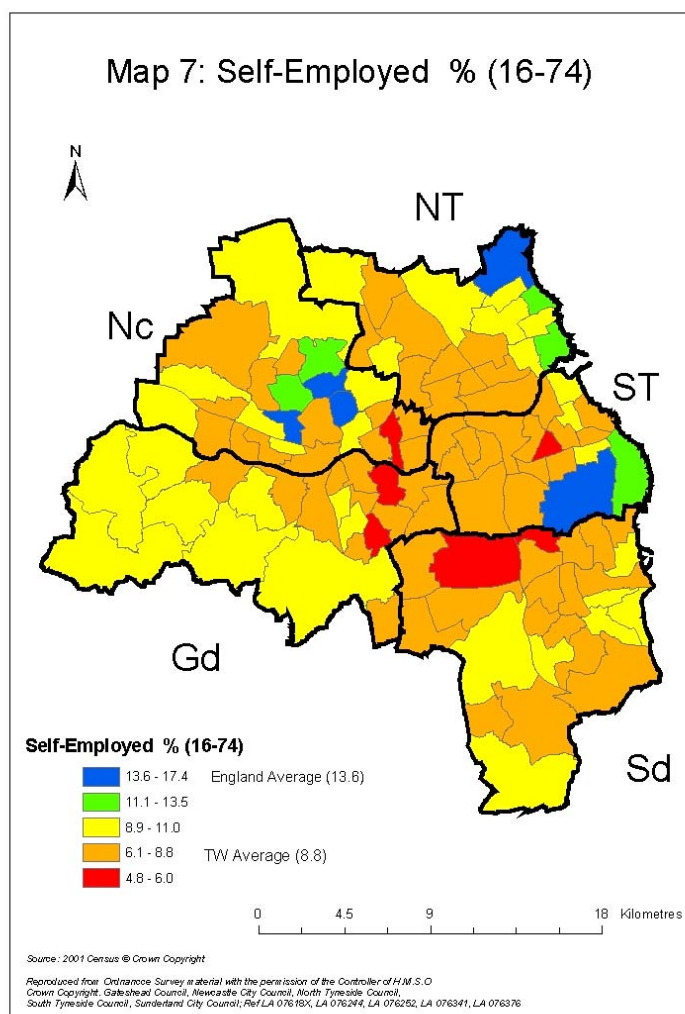
- The average unemployment rate of 18-24 year-olds in Tyne & Wear is 12.8%. In England it is 8.6%.
- 21 wards in Tyne & Wear have very high unemployment rates among 18-24 year-olds (18-26.1%). Split into districts; 7 are in South Tyneside, 6 in Newcastle, 3 in North Tyneside, 3 in Sunderland and 2 in Gateshead.
- In South Tyneside, 18 out of 20 wards have unemployment rates among 18-24 year-olds above the Tyne & Wear average.
- In Sunderland more than half the wards have unemployment rates above the Tyne & Wear average.
- 20 wards in Tyne & Wear have unemployment rates for 18-24 year-olds below or equal to the England average. Split into districts; 7 are in Newcastle, 6 in Sunderland, 5 in North Tyneside and 2 in Gateshead.



10.7 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS (AS % OF ALL IN EMPLOYMENT) – 16-74

Key Observations (From Map 7)

- The average proportion of self-employed people in Tyne & Wear is 8.8%. This is low compared to 13.6% in England.
- 6 wards in Tyne & Wear have very low proportions of self-employed people (4.8-6%). These are Washington North and Town End Farm in Sunderland, Felling and High Fell in Gateshead, Monkchester in Newcastle and All Saints in South Tyneside.
- At the other end of the scale, 5 wards have proportions of self-employed people either higher than or equal to the England average. These are St. Mary's in North Tyneside, Cleadon & East Boldon in South Tyneside and Wingrove, Jesmond and South Gosforth in Newcastle.
- The vast majority of wards have proportions of self-employed people close to the Tyne & Wear average. 97 out of 113 wards in Tyne & Wear have between 6.1% and 11% self-employed workers.
- In South Tyneside there are only 5 wards with self-employment rates higher than the Tyne & Wear average.

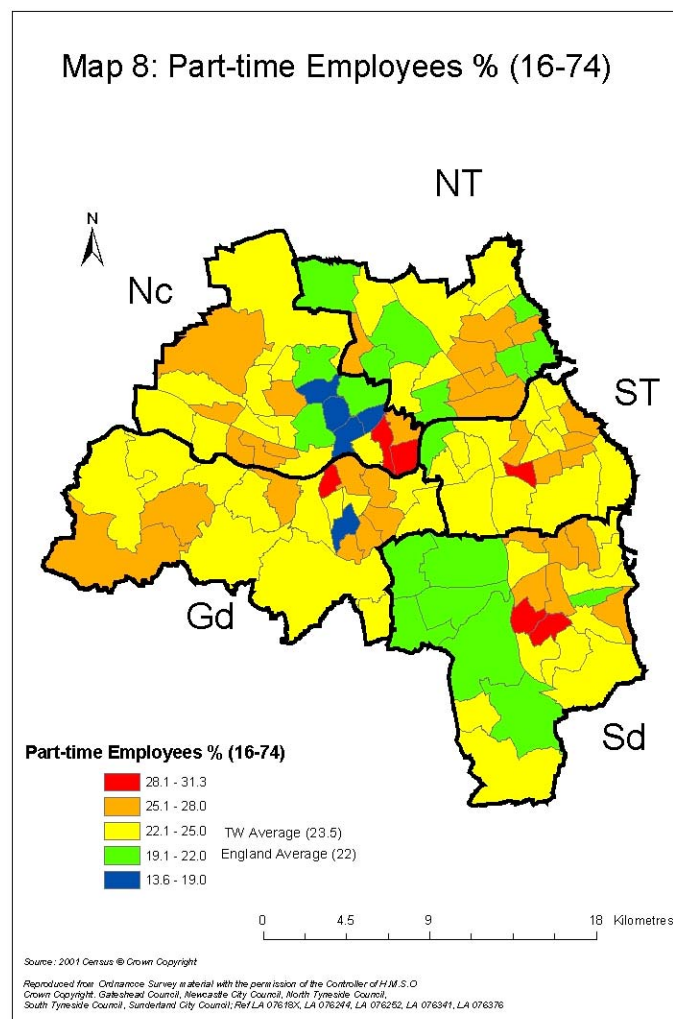


10.8 PART-TIME EMPLOYEES AS % OF ALL EMPLOYEES (PART-TIME + FULL-TIME) – 16-74

Key Observations (Map 8):

- In Tyne & Wear 23.5% of employees are part-time. In England the proportion is slightly lower at 22%.
- 6 wards in Tyne & Wear have high proportions of part-time employees (26.1-31.3%). These are Monkchester and Walkergate in Newcastle, Bensham in Gateshead, Biddick Hall in South Tyneside and Grindon and Thorney Close in Sunderland.
- In Gateshead no ward has a proportion of part-time employees below or equal to the England average
- There are four wards in Newcastle; South Gosforth, Jesmond, Sandyford and Heaton and one in Gateshead (Low Fell) which have very low proportions of part-time employees (13.6-19%).

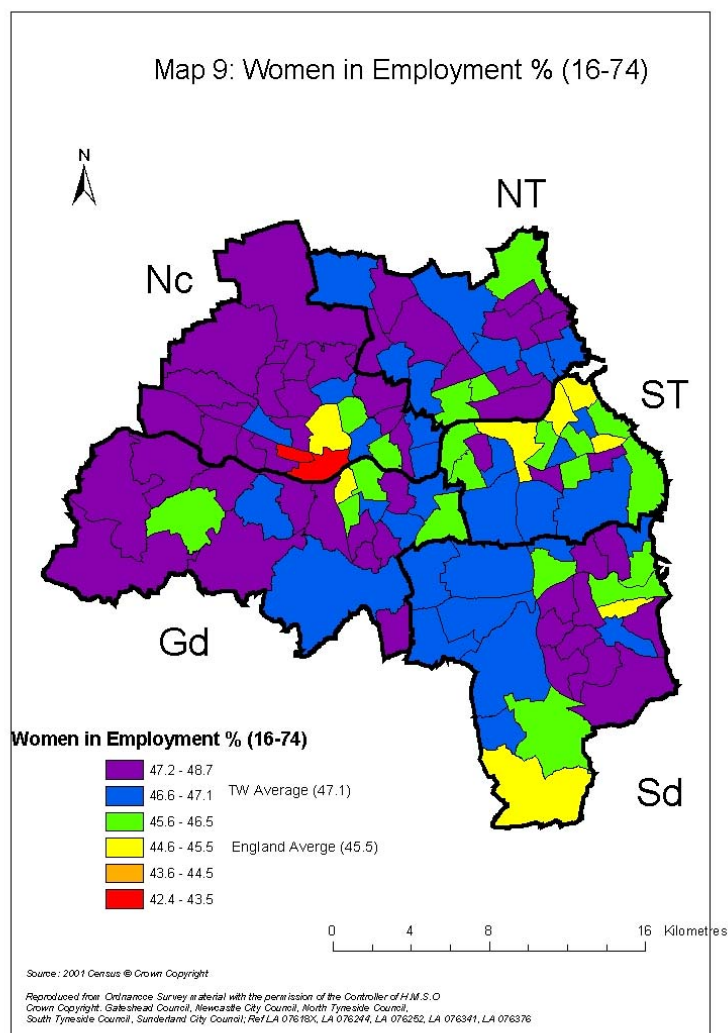
Caution: These figures exclude students who also have jobs.



10.9 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT (AS % OF ALL PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT) – 16-74

Key Observations (From Map 9)

- In Tyne & Wear, on average 47.1% of people in employment are women. This is higher than the England average of 45.5%.
- Two wards have proportions of women in employment in the lowest range (between 42.4 and 43.5%); Elswick and Westerhope, both in Newcastle.
- In Gateshead and Newcastle many wards have high proportions of women in employment (between 47.2 and 48.7%).
- In South Tyneside many wards have proportions of women in employment between the England and Tyne & Wear averages.



APPENDICES

The Appendices give figures from age 16, whereas the main report gives them from age 18.

Appendix 5 is not directly related to any section of the report. It is providing a comparison between Census data and data obtained from the Labour Force Survey.

Caution: All changes since 1991 are affected by the recording of students at term-time addresses in 2001, whereas in 1991 they were recorded at their home address.

Appendix 1

Appendix 1: Economic Activity Rates 1991, 2001

	Men 16-64			Women 16-59		
	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)
Gateshead	83.0	75.5	-7.5	66.9	68.1	1.2
Newcastle	82.1	71.1	-11.0	65.4	62.9	-2.5
North Tyneside	84.3	80.4	-3.9	67.9	72.1	4.2
South Tyneside	82.5	76.9	-5.6	62.4	66.3	3.9
Sunderland	81.1	75.0	-6.1	62.4	66.6	4.2
Tyne & Wear	82.4	75.3	-7.1	64.9	66.9	2.0
North East	82.5	76.1	-6.4	64.5	67.0	2.5
England	87.0	81.9	-5.1	68.0	70.6	2.6
England & Wales	86.7	81.5	-5.2	67.7	70.3	2.6

Sources: 1991 Census (Small Area Statistics Table 8) Crown Copyright

2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Appendix 2

Appendix 2: Employment Rates (excluding students)*: 1991, 2001

	Men 16-64			Women 16-59		
	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)
Gateshead	66.9	66.9	0.0	59.6	62.3	2.7
Newcastle	63.5	59.7	-3.8	56.9	54.6	-2.3
North Tyneside	67.5	71.6	4.1	59.6	65.9	6.3
South Tyneside	63.6	64.6	1.0	53.9	58.5	4.6
Sunderland	62.2	64.9	2.7	54.0	59.5	5.5
Tyne & Wear	64.9	65.1	0.2	60.0	59.8	-0.2
North East	66.1	66.8	0.7	56.5	60.4	3.9
England	75.7	74.4	-1.3	61.7	64.2	2.5
England & Wales	75.2	74.1	-1.1	61.4	64.0	2.6

Sources: 1991 Census (Small Area Statistics Table 8) Crown Copyright

2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* That is, excluding students with jobs

Appendix 3

Appendix 3: Employment Rates (including students)*: 1991, 2001

	Men 16-64			Women 16-59		
	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)
Gateshead	67.3	69.0	1.7	60.3	65.1	4.8
Newcastle	64.1	63.5	-0.6	57.6	59.7	2.1
North Tyneside	70.2	73.9	3.7	62.0	68.9	6.9
South Tyneside	64.0	70.0	6.0	54.4	61.3	6.9
Sunderland	62.6	67.5	4.9	54.5	62.9	8.4
Tyne & Wear	65.3	67.8	2.5	57.6	63.3	5.7
North East	67.0	69.1	2.1	57.7	63.5	5.8
England	76.2	77.1	0.9	62.5	67.6	5.1
England & Wales	75.8	76.8	1.0	62.2	67.3	5.1

Sources: 1991 Census (Small Area Statistics Table 8) Crown Copyright

2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

* That is, including students with jobs.

Appendix 4

Appendix 4: Unemployment Rates: 1991, 2001

	Men (16-64)				Women (16-59)			
	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	Ratio: 1991 Rate:2001 Rate*	1991	2001	Change (Percentage Points)	Ratio: 1991 Rate:2001 Rate*
Gateshead	16.3	8.7	-7.6	0.53	8.0	4.4	-3.6	0.55
Newcastle	19.3	10.6	-8.7	0.55	10.0	5.1	-4.9	0.51
North Tyneside	14.2	8.1	-6.1	0.57	6.9	4.5	-2.4	0.65
South Tyneside	19.2	12.9	-6.3	0.67	10.2	7.5	-2.7	0.74
Sunderland	19.0	10.1	-8.9	0.53	9.8	5.6	-4.2	0.57
Tyne & Wear	17.7	10.0	-7.7	0.56	9.0	5.3	-3.7	0.59
North East	15.8	9.3	-6.5	0.59	8.2	5.3	-2.9	0.65
England	11.1	5.8	-5.3	0.52	6.9	4.2	-2.7	0.61
England & Wales	11.2	5.8	-5.4	0.52	6.9	4.2	-2.7	0.61

Source: 1991 Census (Small Area Statistics Table 8) Crown Copyright. 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28)

Notes: * Number given shows value of 2001 Unemployment Rate as a proportion of the 1991 rate.

Appendix 5

Appendix 5: Comparison of Census 2001 data with Labour Force Survey data Spring 2001: Tyne & Wear

	Census		LFS		Percentage Point Difference: Census-LFS
	Count	%	Count	%	
EA rate: all 16+	477,700	60.8	503,000	57.4	3.4
% all 16+ in employment	419,900	53.5	462,000	52.7	0.8
% all male 16+ in employment	222,300	58.0	247,000	58.1	-0.1
% all female 16+ in employment	197,600	49.2	215,000	47.6	1.6
% all 16+ in employment working full-time	293,000	69.8	338,000	73.2	-3.4
% all 16+ in employment working part-time	90,100	21.5	124,000	26.8	-5.3
Self-employed as % of all in employment	36,800	8.8	29,000	6.3	2.5
Self-employed as % of all 16+	36,800	4.7	29,000	3.3	1.4
Unemployment rate: all 16+	37,100	7.8	41,000	8.2	-0.4
Unemployment rate: all men 16+	25,600	9.9	27,000	9.9	0.0
Unemployment rate: all women 16+	11,500	5.2	14,000	6.1	-0.9

Sources: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright (SO28), and Labour Force Survey, ONS, NOMIS, Crown Copyright Reserved

Differences between the Census and the LFS data to highlight:

1. The LFS numbers were calibrated to the then mid-year population estimates (MYEs), ultimately based on population statistics from the 1991 Census. These MYEs have since been revised down by ONS, in the light of the 2001 Census. Allowance for this effect would generally narrow the discrepancies between the Census and LFS.
2. 16+ in LFS data is 16-end of life, whilst in the Census it covers 16-74 year-olds only.
3. Students with jobs are not included in the table (in the Census counts of people in employment). These 23,000 people could account for half the difference from LFS (second row, all 16+ in employment). Also the part-timers count, for a fairer comparison, should be essentially augmented by the 23,000 students with jobs (to about 113,000).
4. The Census found significantly more self-employed and fewer full-time employees. This may have been affected by the way occupations were coded.
5. Given the differences between the coverage of the two sources, the 'Percentage Point Difference' column is crude.