

HOUSEHOLD INCOME & EXPENDITURE 2004

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KEY POINTS

This report presents information on the household incomes, ownership of durable goods and expenditure of residents in Tyne & Wear. It highlights the overwhelming evidence that incomes of residents in Tyne & Wear are among the lowest in the UK. Guidance on the use of the indicators is given (§1), with the ID (Indices of Deprivation) Income Domain as an alternative measure of people on low incomes. Seven indicators have been examined, mainly relating to typical incomes, not the lowest incomes (§2):

- **Household Disposable Income (HDI) per head** in the North East has been the lowest of any UK region with the exception of Northern Ireland since 1995, **standing 15% lower than the UK** in 2002 at £10,414pa (§3). Source: ONS Economic Trends.
- **Household Income per household is about 17% below the UK average in the North East**, at £458 gross per week (or £23,800pa). The North East has the lowest household income of all UK regions (§3.2). Source: Expenditure & Food Survey, (EFS) 2003/04
- **Earnings for full-time employees at workplaces in Tyne & Wear are 12% below the average for GB, at £23,000pa in 2004** (§3.2). These relate to workplaces, not residents. Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, (ASHE) 2004.
- Tyne & Wear's mean Personal Income, or taxable income, was among the lowest in the UK. (§3.4). South Tyneside had the lowest personal income among Districts in TW at £16,600, or 74% of UK. These estimates of Personal Income are subject to a wide margin of error. Source: Inland Revenue Statistics 2002/03.
- Household Income by ward estimates (from ONS). These are on the Neighbourhood Statistics website (Appendix 3).
- Estimates of household incomes for 2004 show very low levels for Tyne & Wear (§3.5). Source: CACI Wealth of the Nation report (2004) and *PayChecks* (§3.5).
- High proportions of adults are in 'financial distress' in Tyne & Wear Districts. Source: Experian. [Experian's report, *A Divided Britain* (1999) is based on the financial classification system, Financial Strategy Segments (FSS)].

Lower than average household income is a function (§3.2) of:

- Low 'employment rates' (Tyne & Wear is about 4 percentage points below the UK);
- Low earnings (about 12% below GB average);
- An age structure with relatively more people beyond working age.

North East households obtain less of their (gross) income from work (72%) than in the UK (76%) (§3.3). This is due to a low contribution from self-employment, 4% (UK 8%). **Conversely, NE households obtain a much higher proportion of their income from Social Security Benefits (18%) than in the UK (12%).** Source: Expenditure & Food Survey 2003/04.

Of all the regions in England, the **North East has the highest proportion of SOAs² (38.1%) which fall in the most deprived 20% of SOAs.** (§3.6) Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004).

Expenditure by North East households is the lowest of any UK region at £292pw (or almost £15,200pa) (§4.1). This is around 16% (£55pw or £2,860pa) less than the UK average. This is only slightly narrower than the income gap of 17% (§5).

¹ FSS classifies the population of Great Britain by seven broad groups and thirty-one financial types according to the types of financial services consumed. Further information on FSS can be found on the Experian website under Business Products and Services, www.experian.co.uk

² (Lower-level) Super Output Areas, with an average population of about 2,000 people

Note: The definition of expenditure used here *excludes mortgage interest payments* and Council Tax (called 'housing payments' by ONS).

Living standards are low in real terms. Ownership of consumer durables provides an indicator of real living standards (§6). The North East's relatively low living standards show in its ownership of four durables:

- Dishwashers – at 19%, was the lowest for any region and 10 percentage points less than the UK
- Cars – 62% of households owned a car (or van) compared to 74% in the UK.
- Home Computers and Internet Connections – 48% and 38% respectively, both were 6 percentage points lower than the UK.

1. GUIDANCE ON USE OF INCOME INDICATORS

This page suggests appropriate uses for the various indicators. Table 2.1 gives the strengths and weaknesses of each income indicator. The indicators in this report relate to averages (except ID). They measure typical incomes rather than measuring the numbers below certain income levels. They are not well-suited to identifying this aspect of poverty.

Household Disposable Income (HDI) per head is conceptually the best indicator because it captures all sources of income. Its main drawback is that it is years before it is available. It is suitable for measuring differences in levels and for long-term analysis, as in TWRI's *Economic Trends in Tyne & Wear*.

Earnings is the most statistically robust measure, suitable for policy monitoring purposes over five years or so and available within a year of the event, giving local information. This is also, by far, the largest component of HDI. Earnings trends can be combined with changes in the "employment rate" (§3.2) to estimate income from employment. [Its main drawback was that it related to workplaces, not residents. The new (2004) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, however, gives a series for residents as well as workplaces].

The **Expenditure & Food Survey** (EFS) provides the only data on household expenditure. It thus includes expenditure financed from spending out of capital/wealth (important for people on very low or zero incomes).

Personal Income is the least useful measure, because it is not statistically robust. Nevertheless, in careful conjunction with other evidence it can be used.

The **ID income domain** should be suitable for identifying Super Output Areas (SOA) with the greatest poverty. It directly counts the number of people (including children) on one of the four means-tested benefits. This produces estimates of the proportion of people deprived of a reasonable income.

The DWP has an annual publication "Households Below Average Income" (HBAI). Based on the Family Resources Survey this series presents information on potential living standards as determined by disposable income in 2003/04, changes in income patterns over time and income mobility. This data is only available at regional level; at SOA level the ID's proportion of people income-deprived is likely to become the standard indicator of low incomes.

Other "income indicators" not covered in this report:

GDP per capita is a measure of the productiveness of an economy. It is a poor measure of income below regional-level because it is seriously distorted by commuting effects. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) divides the GDP created in Tyne & Wear (including that by net in-commuters) by the *resident* population. The GDP per capita estimates thus over-state the prosperity of Tyne & Wear. In Tyne & Wear's case this over-statement of prosperity is probably at least 7 percentage points.

It is good practice to use several indicators. A small number of indicators each with a decent time series (at least seven data points normally) provides a good basis for judgement. The TWRI report *Economic Trends in Tyne & Wear* (published in 1998, on the TWRI website) provides the most thorough analysis of trends. It also shows that, relative to the UK, income indicators moved in the opposite direction (downward) from GDP per capita (upward) for the best part of a decade to 1993. Since 1993, available income indicators suggest further relative deterioration.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Expenditure & Food Survey (EFS), which presents information on household incomes, household expenditure and ownership of durable goods. The report also includes data from four additional sources:

- earnings (from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ASHE),
- “personal income” (from the Inland Revenue, IR),
- household income (and household disposable income) from ONS,
- financial hardship (from Experian).

Each of these sources is tabulated below (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1: Source of data on Incomes and Expenditure; Summary of Features

Source	Lowest Geographical Level	Strengths	Weaknesses
Expenditure & Food Survey (EFS) from National Statistics replaces FES	Region, North East	Expenditure as well as income. Gives income by type. Family Spending 2004 includes a section on ‘equivalised income’	Small sample. Data not always combined for three years due to replacement of FES with EFS. Per household (therefore comparisons affected by changes in or differences in household size)
Household Disposable Income (HDI) from National Statistics	County, Tyne & Wear Now produced at NUTS levels. NUTS2 = Northumberland and Tyne & Wear.	Includes the effect of direct taxes. Per head (not affected by household size).	Long delay before release (three years or more): 2002 is the latest (provisional 2003 data available)
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) replaces NES	District	The most robust series (at Tyne & Wear level). Recent (2004). Men and women separately.	Only covers earned income of employees, i.e., excludes self-employed, investment income, pensions and benefits.
Personal Income (from Inland Revenue)	District	Medians as well as means. Income by type (self-employment, employment total).	Personal income excludes non-taxable income. Extremely rough estimates (wide confidence interval).
Household Income - estimates by ONS (on Newighbourhood Statistics website)	Ward (only)	Ward-level	Modelled estimates 1998/99
Experian	Postcode sector Ward	Local. Allows identification of different types of financial hardship.	No estimate of income (in £). Partly based on Census 1991.
Household Income (from CACI PayChecks)	Ward	Local. Recent (PayCheck has now been completely updated to model incomes for the year 2004).	Modelled estimates. No confidence intervals published.

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Note: ‘Equivalised income’ makes allowance for differences in the composition of households.

Data on incomes is of patchy quality. At District-level and below the data are of poor quality. Regrettably, the 2001 Census of Population did not include an income question. Nevertheless there are seven sources available which have different strengths and uses.

The first three sources (in Table 1) are official data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The last three sources are much less transparent, but are presented for completeness. The Inland Revenue's estimates of Personal Income are statistically unreliable. The District means (averages) of personal income are less than 95% certain to fall within + or - 25% of the stated estimates.

The two commercial sources, CACI and Experian, provide estimates down to small areas (for a fee). CACI *PayChecks* estimates of household income at County, District and Postal Town-level are based on records from 4m households and modelled relationships. Experian estimates the proportion of resident (adults) who are in financial hardship on the basis of cluster analysis.

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is the most statistically robust of the six sources and earnings make up the majority of household income (around 68% in the North East in 2003/04³). The sample is sufficient to accurately measure change over short periods of a few years. The ASHE collects information on levels, distribution and make-up of earnings for a one per cent sample of employees who are members of PAYE income tax schemes. TWRI's report *Earnings in Tyne & Wear, 2004* covers these data in detail.

The Expenditure & Food Survey (EFS) estimates household income, which makes it conceptually one of the best sources. It is also the only official source of *expenditure* data for households. The EFS is much less statistically robust than the earnings data, because the sample size is only about one-fifteenth the size.

This report focuses on average households, not households in poverty. The report should thus not be used as a source of indicators on poverty or deprivation (except for the estimates of financial hardship).

This report does not cover GDP per capita because this is a measure of productiveness not prosperity:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of economic output (not the incomes of households). ONS recognises this in its Regional Competitiveness Indicators.
- Profits do not accrue to the area in which they are made.
- ONS estimates are distorted by commuting, producing high figures for areas with high in-commuting such as cities.

ONS have produced regional indices of prices (Economic Trends, January 2002). The results show the North East to be cheapest UK region for; all products including housing rents (-4.7% below UK average), all products excluding rents (-3.6%) and for goods (-2.8%) and services (-5.1%) (excluding rents).

An ONS report (see Economic Trends No. 607, June 2004), *The effects of taxes and benefits on household income 2002/03*, examines how taxes and benefits redistribute income between various groups of households in the UK. It reports on how Government intervention, through taxes and benefits, alters the incomes of households. In general, households in the top half of the distribution pay more in taxes than they receive in benefits while the reverse is true in the lower half. Taxes and benefits therefore tend to reduce the differences between households' incomes.

³ Source: *Expenditure & Food Survey, 2003/04*, ONS (Crown Copyright).

Table 2.2: Income Comparisons with the UK

	Comparison with UK	Rank
<u>Gross Weekly Household Income</u> From EFS 2003/04 (3-year average 2001/02-2003/04)	NE 17% below the UK	Lowest UK region
<u>Household Expenditure</u> From EFS 2003/04	NE 16% below UK	Lowest UK region.
<u>Household Disposable Income per head</u> 2002 From NS' Economic Trends	TW 15% below UK in 2002	Joint lowest UK region with NI
<u>Personal Income</u> From Inland Revenue 2002/03 (latest)	TW 18% below UK in 2002/03	Fourth-lowest county in UK 2002/03
<u>Full-time Earnings</u> From ASHE 2004	TW 13% below GB*	TW average earnings 28 th lowest among the (87) English counties, Met. counties and Unitary Authorities
<u>Financial Hardship</u> From Experian	16 percentage points more of the adult population than in GB	n.a. District ranks only
<u>Household Income</u> From CACI <i>PayChecks</i> 2001	TW, Districts	To be obtained.

*Note: GB, UK not available

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information

3. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

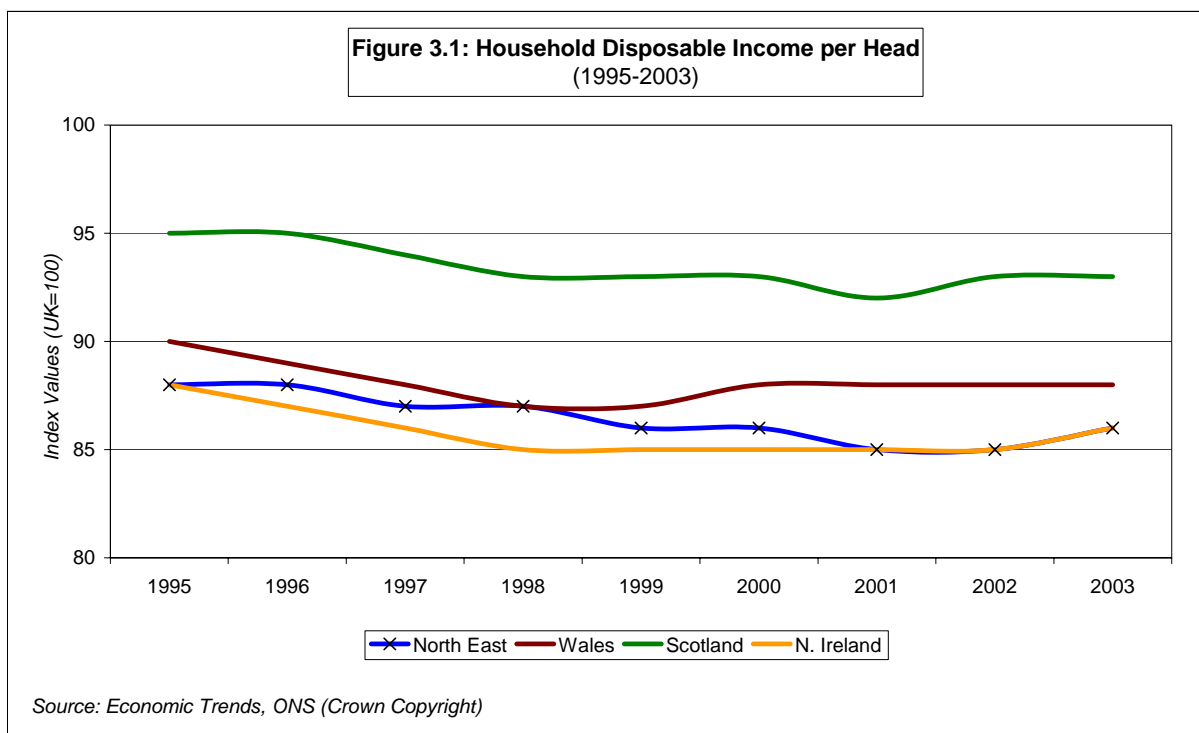
This report largely presents data on incomes, although §3.2 presents data from ASHE on earnings. It is important to note that household income refers to a wider concept than earnings as it includes social security, pensions, investment income and self-employment income.

3.1 Disposable Household Income (HDI) per head

In 2003 North East Household Disposable Income (HDI) per head at £10,787 was 86% of the UK average. As Figure 1 shows, North East HDI has fallen steadily since 1995 whilst the other regions have had steady periods. Welsh HDI has remained at 88% of the UK since 2000. Northern Ireland also remained at 85% since 1998, however provisional data for 2003 shows a slight increase to 86%. Scottish HDI fell one percentage point to 92% in 2001 but rose again to 93% in 2002.

From 1996 to 2001 HDI per head in the North East was the second lowest of all UK regions (Northern Ireland was the lowest). From 2001 HDI in the North East and Northern Ireland has been the same; they both have the lowest HDI of all UK regions.

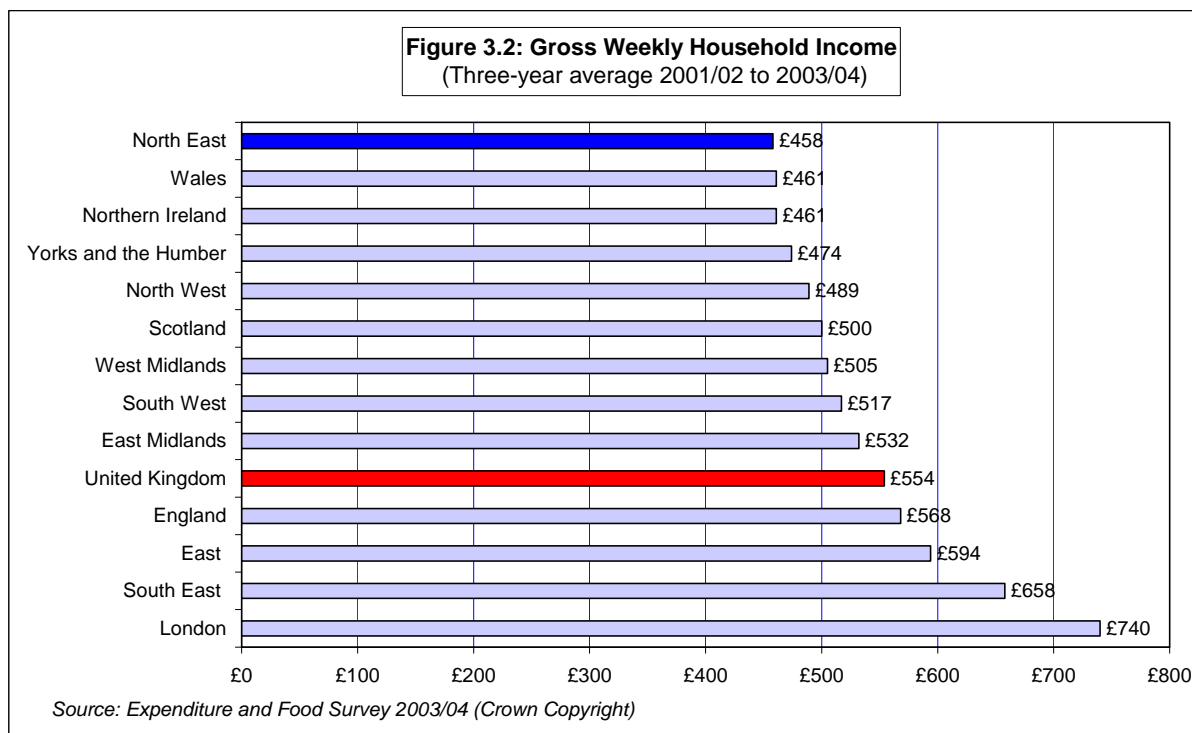
HDI is measured after the effect of direct taxes, national insurance and pension contributions. The (mildly) re-distributive effect of the tax system tends to narrow the range of HDI index values compared with those for Household Income. HDI only captures the effect of direct taxes. Indirect taxes have to be paid out of HDI and their incidence is regressive.



3.2 Household Income *per household* (Gross weekly household income)

The Expenditure & Food Survey (EFS) showed that averaged over the three years to 2003/04, the North East had the lowest household income of all UK regions, 17% below the UK average (Figure

3.2). The EFS estimates take no account of household size⁴. North East average weekly household income, at £458pw (or £23,800pa) was £96pw or £4,990pa lower than the UK and 38% (£282pw, £14,664pa) lower than in London.



Household income in the North East since 1996/97 has been around 17% below the UK average.⁵ The EFS estimates are subject to quite wide sampling error because of the small sample size. The EFS sample is too small to generate estimates with narrow confidence intervals, necessary to identify trends. The levels of these index figures, however, closely corroborate the Household Income and HDI index values (on the previous page).

Table 3.1: Gross weekly household income 1996 – 2003/04

	1996/97	1997/98	1996/7- 1998/9	1997/8- 1999/00	1998/9- 2000/01	2001- 02	2001/02- 2002/03	2001/02- 2003/04
North East	£321	£339	£357	£363	£379	£489	£477	£458
UK	£397	£421	£430	£455	£480	£547	£546	£554
NE as % of UK	81%	81%	83%	80%	79%	89%	87%	83%

Source: Family Expenditure Survey (1996 - 2001/02) replaced by Expenditure & Food Survey 2001/02-2002/03 onwards: Office for National Statistics (Crown Copyright)

The household income gap of about 17%, the average for the years since 1997/98 (to allow for comparison with earnings) is wider than the earnings gap (which is about 12%)⁶. This highlights the

⁴ Equivalisation has been incorporated into Family Spending 2004. Equivalisation is a standard methodology that adjusts the total annual income of a household to account for differing demands on resources, by considering the household size and composition.

⁵ Note: higher figures for 2001/02 and 2001/02-2002/03 are consistent with sampling errors in single years 2001/02 and 2002/03.

⁶ The comparison is not perfect because earnings have to be compared with GB rather than the UK, but this will make very little difference.

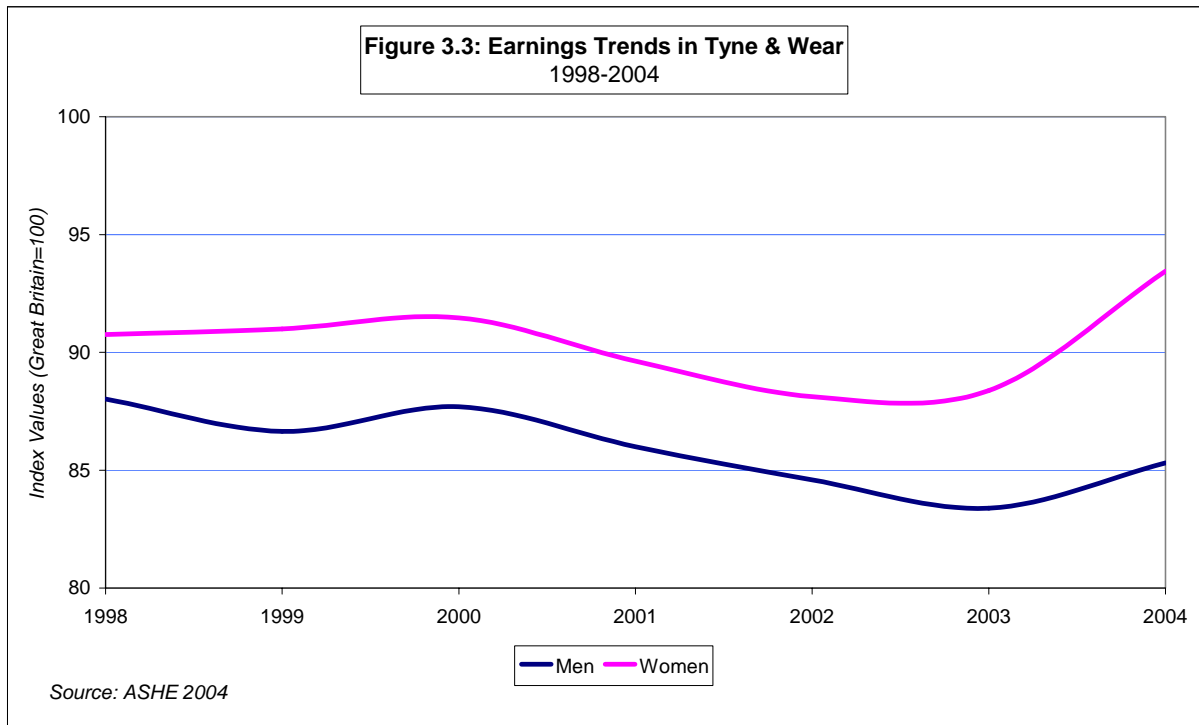
fact that the North East's low incomes are not just due to low earnings. They are made worse by a number of other factors including:

- The low 'Employment Rate' (about 4 percentage points below the UK average. Tyne & Wear is 5 percentage points below the UK average. Source: APS 2004)⁷.
- Low Earnings (about 12% below the GB average) for those in work.
- An age structure with relatively more people beyond working age.

These reasons for low incomes are partly offset by state benefits (18% of income, UK 12%), but only partly. Not only has the North East an employment rate which is 4 percentage points below the UK average, but its share of income from benefits is 6 percentage points above the UK average. The North East's dependence on state benefits is a huge weakness for two reasons:

- Benefits tend to be lower than earnings; and
- They generally do not rise with the growth of the economy (as earnings tend to), instead being linked only to prices. This drags the region further and further behind with time. Since 1997, however, some state benefits, notably Child Benefit, have been raised in real terms. Also Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC), introduced in October 1999, and other tax credits, may well have raised the North East's income from benefits more rapidly than in the UK.

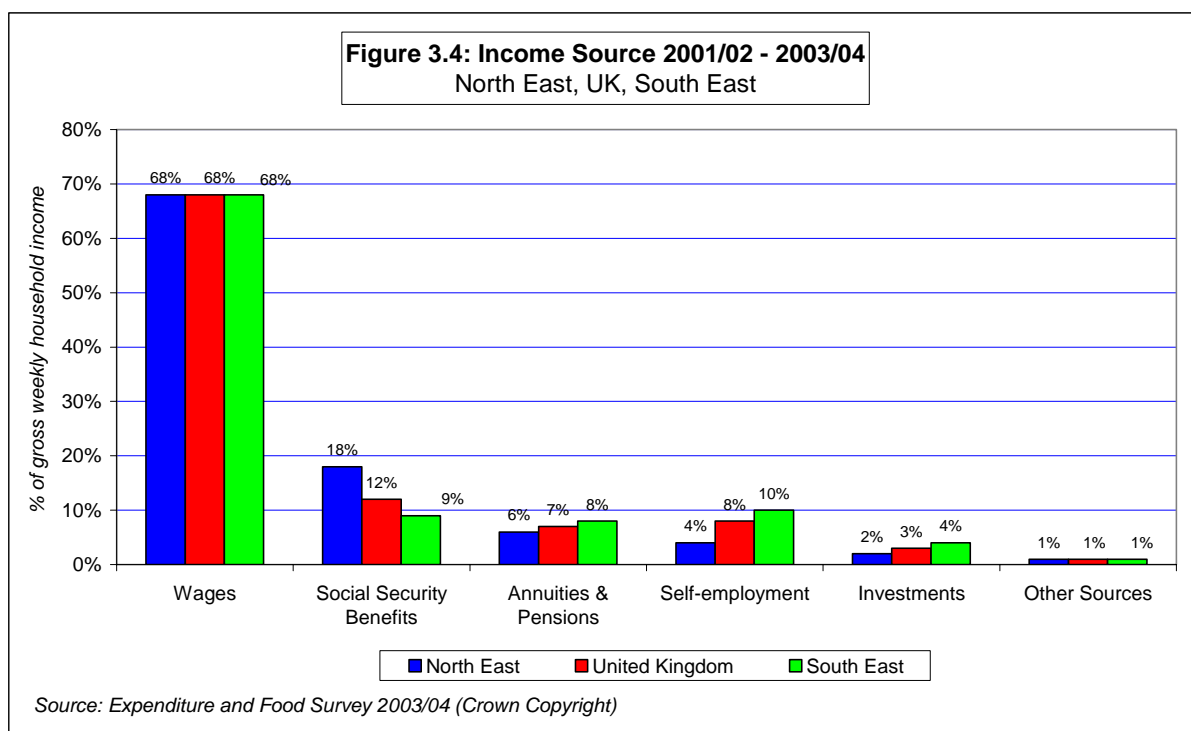
Compared with Great Britain, from 1998-2004 Tyne & Wear earnings declined by about 3% (up to 2002) (Figure 3.3). Women's earnings have declined less steeply 1998-2002 than men's. In 2004 this decline reversed sharply and women's earnings improved to 93% in relation to Great Britain. Men's earnings improved two percentage points to 85%. Full details are given in TWRI's report *Earnings in Tyne & Wear, 2004*.



⁷ The 'employment rate' is the proportion of the population of working age (PWA, i.e., aged 16-59/64) who have a job. This is a key measure used by the European Commission. It picks up 'hidden unemployment'.

3.3 Sources of Income

Sources of income vary widely between regions with the exception of the proportion from wages (68% in all areas, Fig. 3.4). The proportion from wages, or self-employment, in the North East at 72% is only four percentage points lower than in the UK (76%). In the three-years to 2001, the North East was 6 percentage points below the UK. The North East is very low on income from self-employment (4%) half that of the UK (8%). Conversely, the North East obtains a much higher proportion of its income from benefits (18%) compared to the UK (12%) and twice the proportion in the South East (9%). [Source: Expenditure & Food Survey 2003/04 gives all these proportions of household income averaged over the last 3 years.]



3.4 Inland Revenue Personal Income

Personal Income is taxable income. It is therefore a much narrower concept than household income. TWRI's view is that it is not a useful indicator. First, it excludes the following three categories of income:

- incomes of *people below the threshold* for income tax.
- those *state benefits which are non-taxable* (such as Incapacity Benefit and Sickness Benefit).
- income from *tax-exempt sources* (ISAs and their predecessors PEPs and TESSAs).

Secondly, the denominator used to calculate the statistics is the number of tax records (roughly the number of tax-payers). This denominator therefore excludes non-taxpaying adults and all children, unlike the Household Income per head figures in Section 3.1. Thirdly, the Inland Revenue personal income estimates are not statistically robust at District-level. They are based on very small samples with huge confidence intervals⁸. (Detailed estimates are given in Appendix 1 for information only).

⁸ Note: Personal Income normally excludes an individual's income if it was under £4,615 in 2002/03. Some records exist of people with incomes below the tax threshold. It has however been possible to adjust for these problems at the regional level. Details are given in Inland Revenue Statistics 2003.

Inland Revenue Personal Income has, however, two small advantages over, for example, earnings data. Firstly, it relates to residents (whereas the ASHE residents earnings series began only in 2002). Secondly, it includes self-employment income as well as earnings from employment (by which Inland Revenue mean employees).

Tyne & Wear's mean Personal Income was among the lowest in the UK 2002/03. At £17,700 Tyne & Wear's mean Personal Income was also notably lower than the UK (£21,600) but only slightly lower than the North East (£17,900) (82% of UK, and 99% of NE).

It is striking that 'Personal Income from employment' of Tyne & Wear residents (£17,200) ranks lower than in Northumberland (at £18,600) and only marginally higher than in Durham (at £17,000). The ASHE workplaces 'Earnings of full-time employees' data show Tyne & Wear to be above both Northumberland and Durham. In other words, the Inland Revenue data reinforce the evidence in the ASHE that workplace earnings are higher than the earnings of residents in Tyne & Wear.

Within the Tyne & Wear Districts, South Tyneside had the lowest mean Personal Income (£16,600) at only 74% of the UK. Personal income in Gateshead and Sunderland (both £16,800) was likewise very low relative to the UK (78% of the UK). Newcastle had the highest mean Personal Income at £19,700 or 91% of the UK.

3.5 Household Income (Estimated by Ward)

ONS have produced a series of model-based income estimates for wards in England & Wales. The estimates have been produced using 1998 ward boundaries (the same as 2001 wards *not* current 2004 wards). Estimates are for four income types:

- Gross household weekly income (unequalised)
- Net household weekly income (unequalised)
- Net household weekly income before housing costs (equalised)
- Net household weekly income after housing costs (equalised)

Of all Tyne & Wear wards, Cleadon & East Boldon (in South Tyneside) has the highest gross weekly household income at £640pw (or £33,280 annually). Walker and West City in Newcastle and Thornley Close in Sunderland have the lowest gross weekly income at £230pw (or £11,960 annually). Newcastle and South Tyneside wards have a broad range of gross weekly incomes ranging from £230pw to £610pw in Newcastle and £260pw to £640pw in South Tyneside. Detailed income estimates for Tyne & Wear wards are provided in Appendix 3.

[These estimates can be found on the Neighbourhood Statistics website. They are not yet fully accredited by ONS as a National Statistic.]

3.6 CACI Estimates of Household Income

CACI estimates of household income reinforce the data discussed thus far. Unfortunately, CACI has refused to allow any release from copyright of any examples of their estimates. CACI's estimates are published as its *PayChecks* series. Their estimates are by £5,000 bands. Essentially, CACI's estimates are modelled from the linking of the following three elements; income data from 4 million market research forms (rolled forward where out-of-date), census data (1991) (claiming to use this to ED-level), and CACI's classification of residential neighbourhoods (ACORN). Where data are incomplete, proxy data are imputed (created from the known relationship between income and household characteristics in other areas). This procedure has produced low estimates of household income in the North East.

TWRI holds Summary Reports derived from the CACI estimates of household income. These are by £10,000 bands.

It is not possible to assess the accuracy of CACI's detailed estimates. (That could have been achieved by an income question in the Census). At county-level, however, they should tally with the ONS estimates of household income. One possible use of the CACI estimates is for implementing 'affordable housing' where average incomes may be more appropriate. For this it is helpful that estimates are available down to ward-level.

More information on CACI's *PayChecks* series is accessible through the CACI website at www.caci.co.uk. This information is available through the following navigation:

CACI Homepage > Marketing Solutions > Products and Services > Customer Profiling > Paycheck Income

3.7 Indices of Deprivation 2004

The ID 2004 is a Super Output Area (SOA)-level measure of multiple deprivation⁹. Produced by the ODPM, the Indices of Deprivation 2004 have been constructed by Oxford University's Social Disadvantage Research Centre. ID 2004 is made up of seven Super Output Area-level Domain Indices and there are two supplementary Indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People).

The new ID 2004 updates the ID 2000 in two ways, first more up-to-date data has been used; and second, new measures have been incorporated as improved data sources have become available. ID 2004 contains the following seven weighted 'domains' or 'dimensions' (Income Deprivation 22.5%, Employment Deprivation 22.5%, Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%, Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%, Barriers to Housing and Services 9.3%, Crime 9.3% and Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%).

The purpose of the Income Deprivation domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. ID 2004 essentially defines income deprivation as dependence on one of the following, Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance, Working Families Tax Credits (households whose equivalised income is below 60% of median before housing costs), Disabled Person's Tax Credit (households whose equivalised income is below 60% of median before housing costs), National Asylum Support Service supported asylum-seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support. In terms of income deprivation, Tyne & Wear has 301 SOAs (about half) in the most deprived quintile (most deprived fifth) of SOAs in England (the most deprived quintile is comprised of 6496 SOAs).

ID 2004 provides ranks of the most deprived SOAs for each domain index. These domain indices combine to give the overall ID 2004; Tyne & Wear has 14 of the 200 most deprived SOAs in England. On the *Income* index, Newcastle has 14 of the 200 most deprived SOAs in England and two of these SOAs rank within the twenty most income-deprived SOAs. Of the other Tyne & Wear districts, Sunderland has two of the 200 most deprived SOAs in terms of income and South Tyneside, North Tyneside and Gateshead just one SOA.

In ID 2004, income deprivation is expressed as a percentage rate of people who are dependent upon the key means-tested benefits. The average rate amongst districts in Tyne & Wear is 18.9%. The North East has 631 SOAs (of a total of 1656 North East SOAs) in the most deprived 20% of SOAs in England. Of all the regions in England, the North East has the highest percentage of SOAs falling within this worst 20% range at 38.1%.

⁹ ID 2004 results are all at Lower Super Output Area-level (except for the few district measures).

Table 3.2: Income Deprivation, Tyne & Wear

	Average rate of Income Deprivation (%)
Gateshead	20.0
Newcastle	15.3
North Tyneside	17.3
South Tyneside	22.6
Sunderland	20.8
Tyne & Wear	18.9

Source: *Indices of Deprivation 2004*

Previous TWRI Household Income & Expenditure reports have given figures and commentary on child poverty in Tyne & Wear. It is no longer possible to calculate the child poverty rate as this data is no longer presented in ID 2004 in a way which would allow for this calculation. There is however a new index called Income Deprivation Affecting Children which shows that Newcastle has 10 of the 200 most deprived SOAs for child deprivation, followed by Gateshead, which has two, and Sunderland, which has one. North Tyneside and South Tyneside do not appear in the 200 most deprived SOAs for Income Deprivation Affecting Children.

4. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN THE NORTH EAST

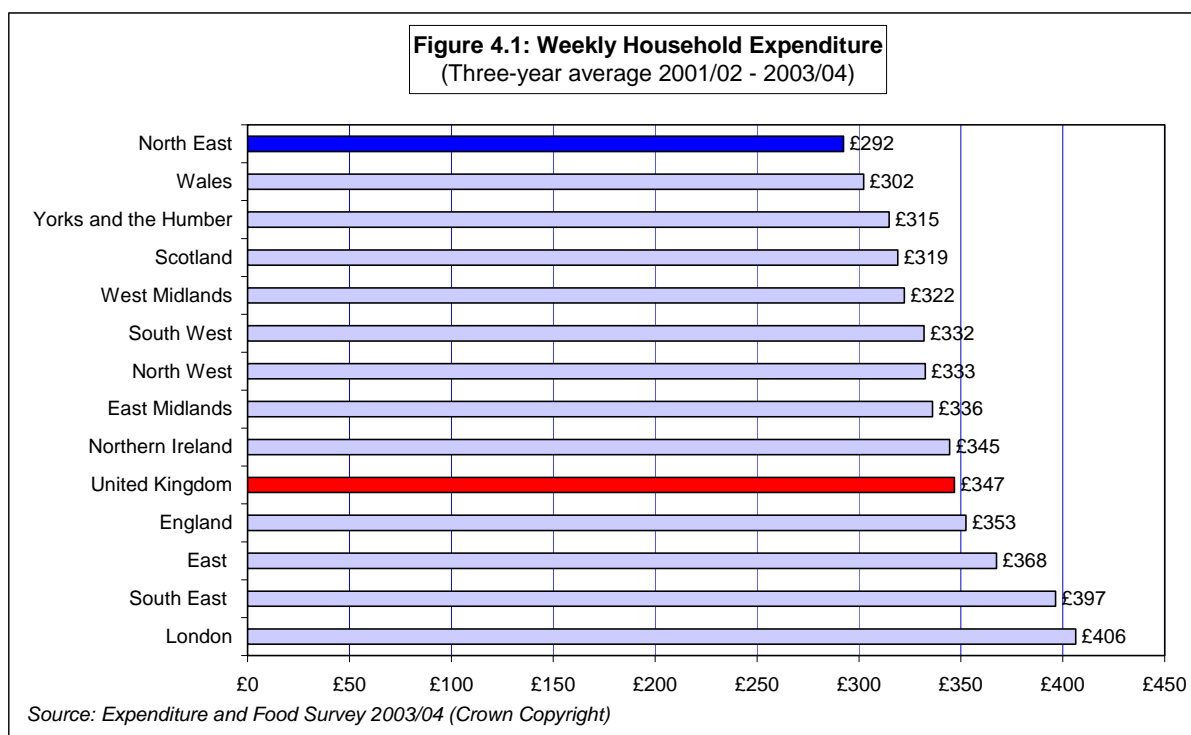
4.1 Expenditure 2001/02 - 2003/04

The North East had the lowest weekly household expenditure of any region in the UK in the three years to 2003/04, according to the Expenditure & Food Survey (Figure 4.1)

The percentage gap between the North East and the UK is slightly narrower for expenditure (16%) than for income (17%).

North East average household weekly spending was £292 (almost £15,200pa) or £55 (or 16%, £2,860pa) less than the UK average. London had the highest weekly spending, at £406 (£21,100pa), some 39% higher than the North East.

The ranking of regions on expenditure broadly reflects the distribution on income with the exception of Northern Ireland which has the second-lowest weekly household income of £461 but [oddly] weekly household expenditure next to the UK of £345¹⁰.



4.2 Trends in Household Expenditure

Household expenditure in the *North*¹¹ remained stable between 1981 and 1996/97 at around 88% of the UK level (varying within about 4 percentage points of this level) (Table 4.1). In the North East household expenditure was around 85% of the UK in 1996/97 to 1998/99. However, in 1999/2000 and 2000/01 household expenditure in the North East fell by 3 then 4 percentage points to 81% of the

¹⁰ This is prima facia evidence of errors in the Northern Ireland data. TWRI believes that the Northern Ireland figures are incredible. This is perhaps due to exceptional sampling variability, but the Northern Ireland three-year sample size (1,732) was actually nearly double the size of the North East three-year sample (945). Another possibility is that the slightly different survey in Northern Ireland measured expenditure more broadly, e.g. perhaps by including mortgage interest payments.

¹¹ Before 1996/97, the regional data are for the Northern Region (i.e. North East plus Cumbria).

UK. *Caution: it is not possible to make strong inferences from these data due to the small EFS sample sizes and consequent wide confidence intervals.*

Table 4.1: Weekly Household Expenditure (1981-2004)

	North	UK	Difference	Index NR÷UK UK=100	Indexed 1981=100	
					North	UK
1981	£109.94	£118.30	-£8.36	92.9	100	100
1982	£116.13	£129.64	-£13.51	89.6	106	110
1983	£119.00	£138.12	-£19.12	86.2	108	117
1984	£124.16	£146.52	-£22.36	84.7	113	124
1985	£131.16	£156.87	-£25.71	83.6	119	133
1986	£144.95	£170.39	-£25.44	85.1	132	144
1987	£150.21	£183.24	-£33.03	82	137	155
1988	£164.38	£196.44	-£32.06	83.7	150	166
1989	£191.68	£216.05	-£24.37	88.7	174	183
1990	£204.37	£236.07	-£31.70	86.6	186	200
1991	£210.52	£253.10	-£42.58	83.2	192	214
1992	£235.53	£271.83	-£36.30	86.6	214	230
1993	£245.94	£276.68	-£30.74	88.9	224	234
1994	£239.64	£283.58	-£43.94	84.5	218	240
1995	£258.20	£289.86	-£31.66	89.1	235	245
1996/97	£272.13	£309.07	-£36.94	88	248	261
	North East UK		Difference	Index NE÷UK UK=100	Indexed 1996/97=100	
					North East	UK
1996/97	£264.88	£309.07	-£44.19	85.7	100	100
1997/98	£277.30	£328.80	-£51.50	84.3	105	106
Three-year average to 1998/99	£282.90	£332.60	-£49.70	85.1	107	108
Three-year average to 1999/00	£285.40	£348.20	-£62.80	82	108	113
Three-year average to 2000/01	£297.20	£365.80	-£68.60	81.3	112	118
EFS Introduced in 2001						
One-year average 2001/02	£304.70	£338.80	-£34.10	89.9	115	110
Two-year average to 2002/03	£296.10	£342.10	-£46.00	86.6	112	111
Three-year average to 2003/04	£292.40	£346.80	-£54.40	84.3	110	112

Source: Family Expenditure Survey and Expenditure & Food Survey, National Statistics (Crown Copyright)

Figures for 1998/99, 1999/00, 2000/01 and 2003/04 refer to three-year averages over the period to the year stated.

It is very odd for NE household expenditure to have fallen (by nearly £4pw) for 2003/04. Moreover, as this is a 3-year average it implies that expenditure in 2003/04 was nearly £12pw lower than in the two-year average to 2002/03.

5. EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY

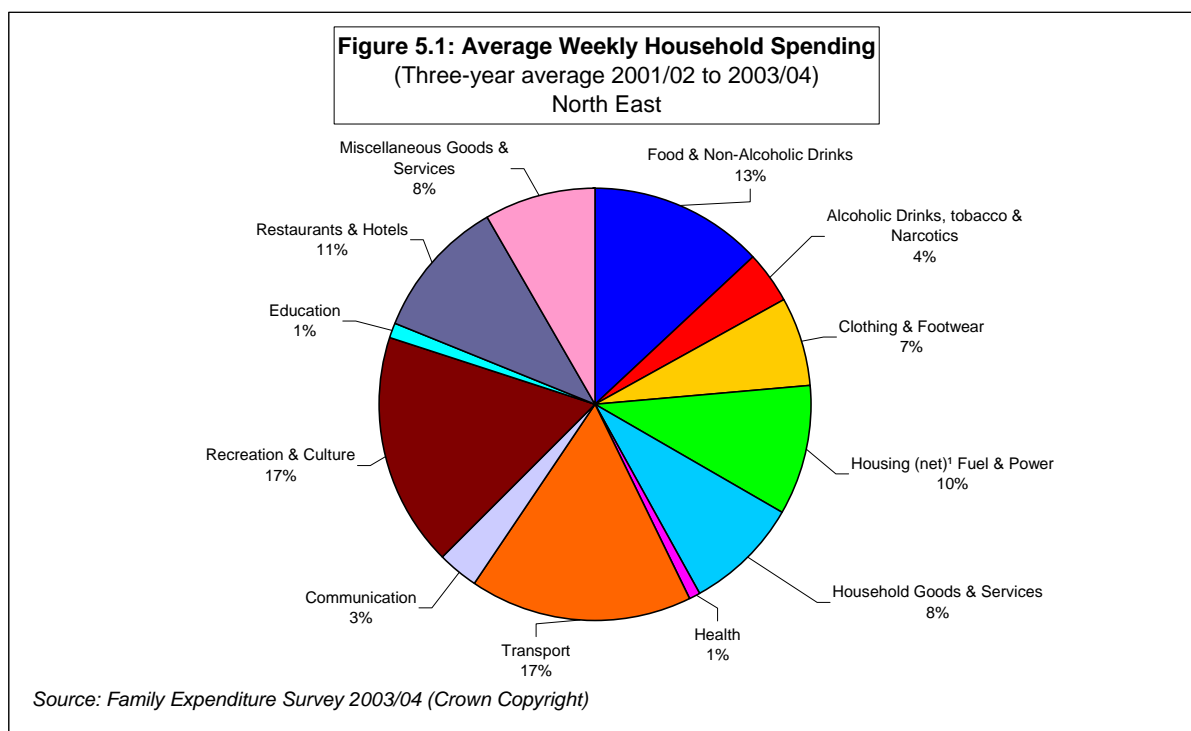
North East Expenditure by Categories, 2001/02 - 2003/04

Table 5.1: Average Weekly Expenditure by Categories, 2001/02 - 2003/04

	NE (£)	UK (£)	Diff. (£)	NE (%)	UK (%)	Diff. (%)
Expenditure per household:	292.40	346.80	-54.40	100	100	0
Food and Non-Alcoholic Drinks	38.50	42.60	-4.10	13.2	12.3	0.9
Alcoholic Drinks, tobacco and narcotics	10.90	11.40	-0.50	3.7	3.4	0.3
Clothing and Footwear	19.50	22.60	-3.10	6.7	6.5	0.2
Housing (net) ¹ Fuel and Power	28.60	37.30	-8.70	9.8	10.8	-1
Household Goods and Services	24.70	30.40	-5.70	8.4	8.8	-0.4
Health	3.10	4.80	-1.70	1.1	1.4	-0.3
Transport	48.40	59.10	-10.70	16.6	17	-0.4
Communication	9.30	10.70	-1.40	3.2	3.1	0.1
Recreation and Culture	50.70	55.80	-5.10	17.3	16.1	1.2
Education	3.30	5.30	-2.00	1.1	1.5	-0.4
Restaurants and Hotels	30.70	34.40	-3.70	10.5	9.9	0.6
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	24.60	32.40	-7.80	8.4	9.3	-0.9

¹ Excluding mortgage payments, council tax and Northern Ireland rates

Source: Expenditure & Food Survey 2003/04: ONS Crown Copyright



Recreation & Culture 17%

Spending on recreation & culture at an average of £51 per week (UK £56), was the largest element of household expenditure. The proportion of spending on recreation & culture at 17% was higher than in the UK (16%) (see figure 5.1 and table 5.1). Just over half of the proportionate difference is accounted for by higher spending in the North East on gambling at £5.60, compared to £3.70 in the UK. The main items in this category are holidays abroad, gambling, TV, video and computers, TV rental and licenses, Internet, sports admissions and hobbies.

Transport 17%

Spending on transport was close behind recreation & culture, at an average of £48 per week (UK £59). The proportion of spending on Transport, at *almost* 17% was marginally lower than in the UK (17%). The average North East household spends £12.70 per week on petrol, diesel and motor oils (UK £14.80), and despite having the lowest rate for car ownership (see Table 7) spends £20.70 per week on new or second hand cars or vans (UK £26).

Food & Non-Alcoholic Drinks 13%

Spending on food & non-alcoholic drinks at 13% was higher than in the UK (at 12%). An average of £38.50 per week was spent on food in the North East (UK £42.60). This category includes only basic food and drink stuffs (previously, FES included restaurant and takeaway foods, state school meals and meals at work in this category).

Restaurants & Hotels 11%

Spending at restaurants & hotels made up almost 11% of weekly spending in the North East compared to 10% in the UK. In money terms, weekly spending in the North East was £30.70 (UK £34.40). The greatest North East spending in this category was on alcoholic drinks (away from home) at £10 per week (UK £8.60). This was followed by restaurant and café meals with expenditure of £8.60 per week (UK £11.10).

Housing (net) Fuel & Power 10%

Spending on housing (net), fuel & power in the North East, at 10%, was marginally lower than in the UK (11%). The main component in this category is rental; net rent for the average North East household was £7.40 (gross rent *less* housing benefit, rebates and allowances), this compares with a UK average of £12.70. Total spending on fuel & power for the average North East household was £11.40, almost identical to the UK at £11.80. North East households spend approximately 4% on fuel & power, compared to just over 3% for UK households, due to lower incomes as well as a colder climate.

Household Goods & Services 8%

Spending on household goods & services accounted for about 8% of weekly spending in the North East and 9% in the UK, £24.70 and £30.40 per week respectively. The largest item was furniture and furnishings at £9.10 per week in the North East (UK £11.90).

Miscellaneous Goods & Services 8%

Spending on miscellaneous goods & services accounted for 8% of weekly spending in the North East, compared to just over 9% in the UK. The largest items were insurance (£10.50, £13.80 in the UK) and personal care (£7.40, £8.80 in the UK).

Clothing & Footwear 7%

Spending on clothing & footwear, at £19.50 per week accounted for 7% of weekly household expenditure, almost identical to the UK at 7% (£22.60).

Alcoholic Drinks, Tobacco & Narcotics 4%

Spending on alcoholic drinks (brought home), tobacco & narcotics made up almost 4% of weekly spending in the North East, compared to just over 3% in the UK. In money terms, weekly spending was very similar at £10.90 in the North East and £11.40 in the UK overall. The EFS records higher spending on beer, lager, ciders & perry at £2.20 per week (UK £1.70) and on cigarettes at £5.00 (UK £4.80)

Communication 3%

Spending on communication accounted for around 3% of weekly spending in the North East at £9.30 (UK £10.70). The main item in this category was telephone and telefax services at £8.00 (UK £9.60) which includes call charges for mobile phones and landlines.

Education 1%

Spending on education in the North East accounted for just 1% of weekly household expenditure at £3.30 (UK £5.30), with education fees the main component. Spending on education fees of £3.20 per week compares with £5.00 per week in the UK.

Health 1%

Spending on health at an average of £3.10 per week was the smallest element of household expenditure (UK £4.80). The main component in this category is medical products, appliances and equipment. Medical insurance premiums are not included in this category, but in Miscellaneous Products and Services.

6. OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

An alternative way of measuring expenditure is to measure ownership rates for key household goods. Ownership rates have the advantage of not being prone to distortion by differences between areas in price levels in the way income or expenditure data in £ could be. The EFS now reports 17 household goods, averaging the data for the last three years. The figures should be regarded as rough estimates. The confidence intervals on these percentage estimates are not given by National Statistics but are likely to be several percentage points. The smaller the region (e.g. North East) the less robust the estimates.

These ownership rates are consistent with the other evidence of low incomes and expenditure in the North East. They provide evidence, in the absence of regional price indices, that North East incomes are not only low in nominal terms but in real (i.e., price-adjusted) terms. Of the 14 main goods categories, the North East is particularly low on Dishwashers, Cars, Home Computers and Internet Connections.

North East relatively high: Microwaves, Video Recorders, Central Heating, Washing Machines

The 2003/04 EFS shows the North East to have a high proportion of households with microwaves, video recorders, central heating and washing machines (Table 7). The North East has the highest proportion of households of any UK region with microwaves. Around 92% of households have microwaves (UK 87%). Around 92% of households have video recorders (UK 90%), 97% have central heating (UK 93%), and 97% have washing machines (UK 96%). The high proportion with central heating is most likely explained by the cooler climate in the North East coupled with the large proportion of public sector housing. 49% of households have a satellite receiver (UK 46%).

North East close to average: Tumble Dryers, Mobile Phones, CD Players

Ownership rates for tumble dryers in the North East at 56% are exactly the same as the UK average. Around 82% of North East households own CD players; this is just below the UK average of 83%. Ownership rates for mobile phones (68%, 70% UK) are also very similar to the UK average.

North East low: Home Computers, Internet Connection

Compared to the UK, the North East has very low ownership rates for home computers and internet connections. Around 48% of households have home computers, six percentage points below the UK (54%). This gap is the same for internet connections; at 38% the North East has 6% fewer households with internet connections than the UK, at 44%.

North East lowest: Car Ownership, Dishwashers

The 2003/04 EFS shows that the North East has a lower proportion of households with cars and dishwashers than any other UK region.

Only 62% of households in the North East own at least one car (or van) – much lower than the UK average (74%). Only 18% of households own two cars, compared to 24% in the UK and 30% in the South East. The proportion of households with dishwashers (19%) is also lower than any other UK region, and well below the national average of 29%.

Table 6.1: % of Households Owning Selected Durable Goods by Region, 2003/04 (based on 3 years' data)

Microwave		Video Recorder		Central Heating Full or Partial		Washing Machine		Fridge Freezer/Deep Freezer		Satellite Receiver	
North East	92	North East	92	Northern Ireland	97	North East	97	East Midlands	96	Wales	56
Wales	91	East Midlands	92	North East	97	East Midlands	97	Scotland	96	North East	49
North West	90	East	92	South East	95	South East	97	North East	95	North West	48
Yorkshire and the Humber	90	South East	92	East Midlands	95	Wales	97	East	95	East Midlands	47
East Midlands	90	West Midlands	91	London	94	West Midlands	96	Northern Ireland	95	Scotland	47
West Midlands	89	Scotland	91	East	94	East	96	Yorkshire and the Humber	94	Northern Ireland	46
Scotland	89	North West	90	Wales	93	England	96	West Midlands	94	United Kingdom	46
South East	87	Yorkshire and the Humber	90	United Kingdom	93	United Kingdom	96	South East	94	East	45
England	87	England	90	Scotland	93	North West	95	England	94	London	45
Northern Ireland	87	Wales	90	England	93	Yorkshire and the Humber	95	Wales	94	South East	45
United Kingdom	87	United Kingdom	90	West Midlands	91	London	95	United Kingdom	94	England	45
East	86	South West	88	South West	91	South West	95	South West	93	Yorkshire and the Humber	44
South West	85	Northern Ireland	87	North West	91	Scotland	94	North West	92	West Midlands	44
London	81	London	86	Yorkshire and the Humber	89	Northern Ireland	92	London	91	South West	40
Telephone		Tumble Dryer		CD Player		Mobile Phone		Home Computer		Internet Connection	
East Midlands	96	East Midlands	59	South East	87	London	96	London	61	London	52
East	95	West Midlands	59	Scotland	86	South East	77	South East	60	South East	51
South East	95	South East	58	East Midlands	84	Yorkshire and the Humber	73	East	58	East	48
North East	94	Wales	58	North West	83	East Midlands	73	England	55	East Midlands	45
South West	94	North West	57	England	83	West Midlands	73	East Midlands	54	England	45
England	94	Scotland	57	United Kingdom	83	East	71	West Midlands	54	United Kingdom	44
West Midlands	93	North East	56	North East	82	England	71	United Kingdom	54	South West	43
London	93	East	56	East	82	United Kingdom	70	North West	53	North West	42
United Kingdom	93	United Kingdom	56	London	82	Scotland	69	South West	53	West Midlands	41
North West	92	South West	55	West Midlands	81	North East	68	Yorkshire and the Humber	50	Scotland	41
Yorkshire and the Humber	92	England	55	South West	81	North West	68	Scotland	49	Yorkshire and the Humber	39
Scotland	92	Yorkshire and the Humber	54	Wales	81	South West	68	North East	48	North East	38
Northern Ireland	91	Northern Ireland	52	Yorkshire and the Humber	80	Wales	65	Wales	47	Wales	36
Wales	90	London	45	Northern Ireland	73	Northern Ireland	51	Northern Ireland	44	Northern Ireland	35
Three or More Cars		Car/Van		Dishwasher		One Car		Two Cars			
South East	8	South East	83	South East	39	Northern Ireland	47	East	30		
South West	8	South West	82	East	35	South West	46	South East	30		
East Midlands	7	East	81	Northern Ireland	33	Wales	46	South West	28		
West Midlands	7	East Midlands	78	South West	31	Yorkshire and the Humber	44	East Midlands	27		
East	7	Wales	76	East Midlands	29	East Midlands	44	West Midlands	25		
England	6	West Midlands	75	London	29	East	44	England	25		
United Kingdom	6	England	75	England	29	London	44	North West	24		
North West	5	United Kingdom	74	United Kingdom	29	South East	44	Wales	24		
Yorkshire and the Humber	5	Northern Ireland	73	West Midlands	26	England	44	United Kingdom	24		
London	5	North West	72	Scotland	26	United Kingdom	44	Northern Ireland	23		
Wales	5	Yorkshire and the Humber	70	North West	24	North West	43	Yorkshire and the Humber	21		
North East	4	London	67	Wales	24	West Midlands	43	Scotland	20		
Scotland	4	Scotland	67	Yorkshire and the Humber	23	Scotland	43	North East	18		
Northern Ireland	3	North East	62	North East	19	North East	39	London	18		

APPENDIX 1: PERSONAL INCOME

	Self Employment Income (£)		Employment Income (£)		Total Income (£)	
	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03
North East	16,400	17,000	17,100	17,400	17,500	17,900
Durham	16,500	17,700	16,700	17,000	17,200	17,600
Northumberland	18,500	17,700	18,200	18,600	19,300	19,500
Tyne & Wear	16,500	16,800	16,900	17,200	17,300	17,700
Unitary Authorities	14,600	16,000	17,000	17,400	17,300	17,700
Gateshead	-	-	-	-	16,400	16,800
Newcastle	-	-	-	-	19,100	19,700
North Tyneside	-	-	-	-	17,800	18,300
South Tyneside	-	-	-	-	16,000	16,600
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	16,600	16,800
Northwest	17,900	18,500	17,900	18,400	18,800	19,300
Yorkshire and the Humber	17,600	18,000	17,800	18,000	18,700	18,900
East Midlands	17,900	18,200	18,200	18,900	19,200	19,800
West Midlands	17,900	17,900	18,200	18,600	19,100	19,500
East of England	20,800	21,000	22,100	22,200	23,100	23,300
London	27,100	27,300	27,500	27,000	28,800	28,500
South East	21,900	21,600	23,900	24,100	25,000	25,100
South West	17,500	17,500	18,300	18,500	19,500	19,800
Wales	16,300	16,600	16,700	17,100	17,700	17,900
Scotland	19,100	19,300	18,500	18,600	19,500	19,500
Northern Ireland	19,500	19,500	16,800	16,500	18,700	18,400
United Kingdom	20,000	20,200	20,400	20,500	21,400	21,600

Source: Inland Revenue Statistics, 2001/02 and 2002/03, Government Statistical Service (this source also gives medians)

'Personal Income' relates to individuals whereas household income refers to a domestic unit. These Inland Revenue figures estimate 'personal income' or 'taxable income' very roughly. They are based upon very small samples. The Inland Revenue sample is stratified, with about '1 in 600 employees and occupational pensioners with smaller 2002/03 tax liabilities'.

The table only covers 'individuals for whom Inland Revenue tax offices hold records. There may be no record if an individual's income is less than the PAYE threshold (£4,615 in 2002/03)...No attempt has been made to estimate the numbers of cases below the tax threshold.'

Note: The Inland Revenue's average 'Personal Income' is lower than average full-time earnings because it includes, generally lower, incomes of part-time earners and occupational pensioners.

APPENDIX 2: GROSS DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME¹ – COMPONENTS, NUTS 1 & 2: 1999

Nuts Level 1 Nuts Level 2	Component of Gross Disposable Household Income (£million)													
	Gross Operating Surplus	Mixed Income: Sole Traders	Compensation of Employees	Other Property Income	Pension Income	Social Benefits Received: excl. Retirement & Widows' Pensions	Miscellaneous Transfers Received, and Non-life Insurance	TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Total Taxes Paid	Total Social Contributions Paid	Property Expenditure	Miscellaneous Transfers Paid, and Non-life Insurance Premiums	TOTAL USES	GROSS DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME
United Kingdom^{2,3}	51,197 (5.5%)	52,464 (5.6%)	494,387 (53.1%)	118,539 (12.7%)	109,967 (11.8%)	68,533 (7.4%)	35,800 (3.8%)	930,887 (100%)	113,455 (12.2%)	141,579 (15.2%)	47,925 (5.1%)	23,385 (2.5%)	326,344 (35.1%)	604,543 (64.9%)
North East	1,422 (4.2%)	1,170 (3.4%)	18,635 (54.6%)	3,355 (9.8%)	4,665 (13.7%)	3,422 (10.0%)	1,442 (4.2%)	34,111 (100%)	3,358 (9.8%)	5,147 (15.1%)	1,426 (4.2%)	903 (2.6%)	10,833 (31.8%)	23,278 (68.2%)
Tees Valley & Durham	615 (4.0%)	510 (3.3%)	8,484 (55.4%)	1,440 (9.4%)	2,061 (13.5%)	1,551 (10.1%)	654 (4.3%)	15,315 (100%)	1,450 (9.5%)	2,364 (15.4%)	610 (4.0%)	409 (2.7%)	4,834 (31.6%)	10,481 (68.4%)
Northumberland & Tyne & Wear	808 (4.3%)	659 (3.5%)	10,151 (54.0%)	1,915 (10.2%)	2,605 (13.9%)	1,871 (10.0%)	788 (4.2%)	18,797 (100%)	1,908 (10.2%)	2,783 (14.8%)	815 (4.3%)	493 (2.6%)	5,999 (31.9%)	12,797 (68.1%)
<i>Source: ONS Regional, sub-regional and local area household income, March 2002. (Crown Copyright)</i>														

1. Household income covers the income received by households and non-profit institutions serving households.
2. Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.
3. Includes Extra-regio: parts of UK economic territory that cannot be attached to any particular region.

APPENDIX 3: MODELLED HOUSEHOLD INCOME ESTIMATED BY WARD¹²

3.1 Key (Guide to column headings in Table A3.2)

Column Number	Column Heading Corresponding to Column Number
1	Gross Weekly Household Income, Income Estimate
2	Gross Weekly Household Income, 95% Confidence Interval (Lower Limit)
3	Gross Weekly Household Income, 95% Confidence Interval (Upper Limit)
4	Net Weekly Household Income, Income Estimate
5	Net Weekly Household Income, 95% Confidence Interval (Lower Limit)
6	Net Weekly Household Income, 95% Confidence Interval (Upper Limit)
7	Net Weekly Household Income (Equivalised before housing costs), Income Estimate
8	Net Weekly Household Income (Equivalised before housing costs), 95% Confidence Interval (Lower Limit)
9	Net Weekly Household Income (Equivalised before housing costs), 95% Confidence Interval (Upper Limit)
10	Net Weekly Household Income (Equivalised after housing costs), Income Estimate
11	Net Weekly Household Income (Equivalised after housing costs), 95% Confidence Interval (Lower Limit)
12	Net Weekly Household Income (Equivalised after housing costs), 95% Confidence Interval (Upper Limit)

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics (Crown Copyright)

These ONS estimates are only available at ward level so comparison of these figures with regional data is not possible. ONS explains that ‘these estimates have been developed specifically for small areas where traditional survey methods do not capture sufficient data. They have been produced using a modelling approach that enables survey data to be combined with Census and administrative data to construct estimates at the small area level.’

A3.2 Modelled Household Income Estimates (for 1998/99)

Note: H indicates the highest gross income ward in the district

L indicates the lowest gross income ward in the district

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gross			Net			Net equivalised			Net equivalised before housing		
Ward name	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)
L Bede	250	220	290	230	200	260	220	200	250	180	160	200
Bensham	280	250	330	250	220	290	230	200	250	190	170	210
Birtley	350	310	410	300	270	350	280	250	310	230	210	260
Blaydon	320	280	370	290	250	330	250	230	280	210	190	240
Chopwell and Rowlands Gill	360	310	420	320	280	360	270	240	300	240	210	270
Chowdene	340	290	390	300	270	350	280	250	320	230	200	260
Crawcrook and Greenside	380	320	440	310	280	360	290	260	320	270	240	300
Deckham	300	260	340	270	240	310	240	220	270	200	170	220
Dunston	350	300	400	300	260	340	270	240	300	220	200	250
L Felling	250	220	300	240	210	280	220	190	240	180	160	200
High Fell	260	230	300	250	210	280	230	200	250	180	160	200
Lamesley	290	250	340	260	230	290	250	220	280	200	180	230
Leam	310	260	350	280	250	320	250	220	280	210	190	240
Low Fell	410	360	480	350	300	400	320	280	350	280	250	310
Pelaw and Heworth	320	280	380	280	250	320	260	230	290	220	200	250
Ryton	390	340	450	340	300	380	290	260	320	260	230	290
Saltwell	330	280	380	290	250	330	260	230	290	210	180	230
Teams	270	240	320	240	210	270	230	210	260	190	170	210
Whickham North	380	330	440	330	290	370	290	260	320	250	220	280
H Whickham South	490	420	570	400	360	460	350	310	390	320	290	360
Winlaton	330	290	380	290	250	330	270	240	300	230	210	260
Wrekendyke	340	290	390	300	260	340	270	240	300	220	200	250

¹² Time period of dataset 1 April 1998 - 31 March 1999. This dataset covers England and Wales at ward level (1998 ward boundaries) but is not yet fully accredited as a National Statistic. Data from www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gross			Net			Net equivalised			Net equivalised before housing		
Ward Name	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)
Benwell	290	250	330	260	230	300	240	220	270	190	170	220
Blakelaw	330	280	380	300	260	340	260	230	290	220	200	250
Byker	250	210	290	230	200	260	230	200	260	180	160	200
Castle	490	420	560	410	360	460	340	310	380	300	270	340
Dene	440	380	510	370	330	430	320	280	350	280	240	310
Denton	320	270	370	280	250	320	260	230	290	220	200	250
Elswick	270	230	320	240	210	270	230	200	250	180	160	200
Fawdon	300	260	350	280	240	320	250	220	280	210	180	230
Fenham	320	270	370	280	250	320	250	230	280	210	190	240
Grange	400	340	460	350	310	400	320	290	360	280	250	320
Heaton	390	340	450	320	280	370	300	270	340	260	230	290
Jesmond	510	440	600	440	380	510	400	360	460	360	310	410
Kenton	350	300	400	320	280	360	270	250	310	230	210	260
Lemington	370	320	420	320	280	360	280	250	320	250	220	280
Monkchester	240	210	280	220	200	260	210	190	240	170	150	190
Moorside	290	250	340	250	210	280	250	220	280	200	170	220
Newburn	330	280	380	290	260	330	260	230	290	230	200	260
Sandyford	330	280	380	280	250	320	280	250	320	220	200	250
Scotswood	280	240	320	250	220	280	220	200	250	180	160	200
H South Gosforth	610	530	720	510	450	590	460	410	510	400	350	450
L Walker	230	200	270	220	190	250	220	190	240	170	150	190
Walkergate	330	280	380	280	250	320	260	240	290	230	210	260
L West City	230	200	270	220	190	250	220	190	240	160	140	180
Westerhope	450	390	520	380	340	440	320	280	360	290	260	330
Wingrove	350	300	400	320	280	360	270	240	310	210	190	240
Woolsington	290	250	340	270	230	300	240	220	270	200	180	230

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gross			Net			Net equivalised			Net equivalised before housing		
Ward name	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)
Battle Hill	360	310	410	310	270	350	280	250	310	230	200	260
Benton	360	310	420	320	280	360	280	250	320	250	220	280
Camperdown	350	300	410	310	270	350	270	240	300	230	210	260
L Chirton	250	220	300	240	210	270	240	210	270	190	170	210
Collingwood	300	260	350	260	230	300	250	220	280	220	190	240
Cullercoats	380	330	440	320	280	370	290	260	330	280	250	320
Holystone	370	320	430	320	290	370	290	260	320	260	230	290
Howdon	270	230	310	240	210	270	230	210	260	200	180	230
Longbenton	260	230	310	240	210	270	240	220	270	200	180	230
Monkseaton	440	380	510	380	330	430	330	290	370	320	280	360
North Shields	370	320	430	310	270	350	290	260	330	250	220	280
Northumberland	370	320	420	310	270	350	280	250	310	250	220	280
Riverside	260	220	300	230	210	270	220	200	250	180	160	210
H St. Mary's	600	510	690	480	420	550	380	330	420	370	320	410
Seatonville	400	340	460	350	310	400	300	270	340	270	240	310
Tynemouth	420	360	490	350	310	400	310	280	350	280	250	320
Valley	310	270	360	280	250	320	260	240	300	220	200	250
Wallsend	300	260	340	260	230	290	250	220	280	210	190	240
Weetslade	410	350	470	330	290	370	290	260	330	270	240	300
Whitley Bay	390	340	450	330	290	370	280	250	310	240	210	270

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gross			Net			Net equivalised			Net equivalised before housing		
Ward name	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)
All Saints	300	260	350	260	230	290	240	210	270	220	190	250
Beacon and Bents	320	280	370	270	240	310	250	220	280	200	180	220
L Bede	260	230	300	230	200	260	230	200	250	170	150	190
Biddick Hall	280	240	320	260	220	290	230	210	260	210	180	230
Boldon Colliery	350	310	410	310	270	350	260	240	300	240	210	270
H Cleadon and East Boldon	640	550	750	510	440	580	420	370	470	410	360	460
Cleadon Park	300	260	350	270	240	310	230	210	260	210	190	240
Fellgate and Hedworth	340	300	400	300	260	340	260	230	290	210	190	240
Harton	290	250	340	260	230	300	230	210	260	210	190	240
Hebburn Quay	330	290	380	290	250	330	270	240	300	230	200	260
Hebburn South	290	250	340	260	220	290	250	220	270	210	180	230
Horsley Hill	330	280	380	290	250	320	250	230	280	230	210	260
Monkton	310	270	360	280	240	320	260	230	290	210	190	240
Primrose	300	260	340	270	240	300	250	220	280	200	180	230
Rekedyke	270	230	320	230	200	260	240	210	270	190	170	220
Tyne Dock and Simonside	280	240	320	240	210	280	240	210	270	190	170	210
Westoe	410	360	480	330	290	380	290	260	330	270	240	300
West Park	410	360	480	330	290	380	290	260	330	270	240	300
Whitburn and Marsden	380	330	440	310	280	360	270	250	310	250	220	290
Whiteleas	310	270	360	270	240	300	240	220	270	210	180	230

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gross			Net			Net equivalised			Net equivalised before housing		
Ward name	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)
Castletown	270	240	320	260	230	300	240	210	260	200	180	220
Central	310	270	360	250	220	290	240	220	270	200	170	220
Colliery	290	250	340	270	240	310	240	220	270	200	180	220
Eppleton	320	280	370	290	260	330	260	230	290	230	200	260
H Fulwell	450	390	520	370	320	420	320	280	350	300	270	340
Grindon	270	230	310	250	220	290	220	200	250	180	160	200
Hendon	330	290	390	290	250	330	250	230	280	220	200	250
Hetton	290	250	340	270	240	310	240	210	270	220	190	240
Houghton	320	280	370	290	250	330	260	230	290	230	200	250
Pallion	340	290	390	300	260	340	260	240	290	220	200	250
Ryhope	320	280	370	290	250	330	260	230	290	220	190	250
St. Chad's	320	280	370	290	260	330	260	240	300	230	200	250
St. Michael's	430	370	500	380	330	430	310	280	350	280	250	310
St. Peter's	340	300	400	290	260	330	260	240	300	230	210	260
Shiney Row	350	310	410	320	280	360	270	240	300	240	210	270
Silksworth	350	300	400	310	270	350	270	240	300	230	210	260
South Hylton	250	210	290	230	200	260	220	200	250	170	150	190
Southwick	260	220	300	240	210	280	220	200	250	170	160	200
L Thorney Close	230	200	270	220	190	250	210	190	240	170	150	190
Thornholme	320	280	370	270	240	310	260	230	290	220	190	240
Town End Farm	260	220	300	250	220	280	230	200	260	180	160	210
Washington East	350	300	410	320	280	360	270	240	300	230	200	260
Washington North	340	290	390	300	260	340	260	240	300	230	200	260
Washington South	430	380	500	380	330	430	310	280	350	270	240	310
Washington West	370	320	430	330	290	380	270	240	310	240	210	270

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics (Crown Copyright)