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**CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT IN TYNE & WEAR 2001**  
**THE UNEMPLOYMENT ANNUAL REPORT**

September 2002

By

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## KEY POINTS (AS AT APRIL 2001)

- This report represents a change from the previous format with data focusing on the April / Spring period rather than the October / Autumn period examined in earlier reports.
- This report focuses overwhelmingly on **claimant unemployment**, the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. In Tyne & Wear, just under 30,000 people, 5.9% of the resident labour force (5.6% of the workforce), claimed unemployment benefits, 15% lower than a year earlier. Five counties in Great Britain had higher unemployment rates than Tyne & Wear. (§5.2)
- Unemployment rates were **10% or more** in 19 of the 113 wards in Tyne & Wear. There are concentrations of high unemployment throughout the county. (§9.1)
- On **annual averages**, Tyne & Wear's unemployment rate fell by over half between 1990 and 2001 from 13.1% to 5.8%. The UK rate fell by two-thirds from 9.9% to 3.3%. (Table 6.3) The falls in the percentage rates of unemployment (down 6.3 percentage points and 6.6 points) were, however, very similar.
- Due to **slower falls in unemployment** than in the UK, Tyne & Wear's share of claimant unemployment has risen from 2.4% in 1993 to 3.0% in April 2001. (Table 6.1)
- Between October 2000 and April 2001, workers in Tyne & Wear were much **more likely to become unemployed**, and unemployed claimants were slightly **less likely to leave unemployment** than their counterparts in the UK. (§5.4)
- Within Tyne & Wear, men were more likely to become unemployed claimants than women. Workers in South Tyneside were significantly more likely to become unemployed than those in any other district and those in Gateshead least likely. (§5.4)
- Claimant unemployment is particularly high for **young people**, 10.6% for 18-24 year olds in Tyne & Wear in April 2001. (Table 5.2)
- In addition to the official unemployment count, around 2,000 16 and 17 year olds were registered with Careers Offices in Tyne & Wear. This was equivalent to an estimated unemployment rate for 16 and 17 year olds of 12.9%. (Table 5.3)
- **Men** were 4 out of 5 unemployed claimants. (§5.2)
- The **cost of unemployment** in Tyne & Wear (in 2001) in expenditure on unemployment-related benefits alone is estimated to be £98m: £3,359 per unemployed claimant. (§8)
- UK **forecasts**, as at March 2002, suggest that unemployment in Tyne & Wear could increase by approximately 2,500 to around 33,000 by the end of 2002. The implications for Tyne & Wear of the UK forecasts depend crucially on both their accuracy and the relative performance of the local economy. (§7)
- The **Labour Force Survey** (LFS) recorded 41,000 unemployed, on the ILO definition, in Tyne & Wear in spring 2001, 10,100 higher than the claimant count. (Table 2.1)
- **From 1992 to 2001 unemployment**, as measured by the **LFS (quarterly)**, has fallen by **27,000** (-40%) in Tyne & Wear (spring quarters). (§3.1)
- According to the **Annual LFS, employment** in Tyne & Wear has **increased by 26,000** between 1996-2000 to stand at 459,000 or 65.9% of the work age population. (§4.2)

## TECHNICAL NOTE

- i. There are at least three major distinct concepts of 'unemployment'. These can be summarised very briefly as the following:
  - a) **Claimant unemployment**, people who are claiming unemployment-related benefit, the result of the *administrative* system (about 30,000 in Tyne & Wear).
  - b) **ILO unemployment**, people who are in the labour market looking for work. This is the most meaningful concept for *economic* purposes (about 37,000 in Tyne & Wear).
  - c) **Employment deprivation**, people who are deprived of work including hidden unemployment, particularly due to ill health; measuring the *social* impact of a weak labour market.

Nearly all the 'unemployment' analysed in this report is **claimant unemployment**. The claimant count excludes people who have a working spouse or savings above the threshold. It particularly under-records unemployment, relative to ILO unemployment, for women.

- ii. Claimant *rates* presented in this report are, either, workforce-based or residence-based. **Workforce-based rates** are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for areas of Travel-to-Work-Area and larger (county, region, GB, UK). ONS also publish (very misleadingly) workforce-based rates at district-level. The ONS (workforce-based) unemployment rates for districts are often very distorted by commuting flows. Using the workforce-base, high in-commuting (e.g. South Tyneside) raises an area's rate. Workforce-based rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants who are resident in an area as a percentage of 'workforce jobs plus the claimant count'. Workforce jobs are the sum of: employee jobs (at establishments in the area), self-employment jobs, HM Forces and Government-supported trainees. As the largest part, employee jobs, is counted by the location of the employer, the estimate of workforce jobs strongly reflects the location of jobs rather than the residence of jobholders. (ONS' booklet *How exactly is unemployment measured?* gives details).
- iii. For small areas, districts and wards, Tyne & Wear Research and Information have produced more meaningful **residence-based rates**. These are estimated from the resident 'labour force' (i.e. economically active population) in Tyne & Wear using information from the 1991 Census, the latest mid-year population estimates and the Labour Force Survey. The economically active are people who are either in employment or unemployed.
- iv. A few of the figures in this report are for **ILO unemployment**. Since April 1998 ONS has given more weight than previously to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment. This followed the recommendation of the Royal Statistical Society (RSS), notably in its Steel Report, which urged monthly estimates of ILO unemployment. This is measured as part of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). For the period March to May 2001 claimant unemployment averaged 1.0m in the UK compared with 1.5m ILO unemployed. ILO unemployed people are: "without a job, want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks or are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks."

The ILO unemployment rate is the proportion of the *economically active* who are ILO unemployed. The ILO unemployment rates are residence-based. However, ILO unemployment is measured through a survey (the LFS) and is thus generally unreliable for areas smaller than counties. The LFS is a sample survey of people living in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

- v. The **new English Local Labour Force Survey (ELLFS)** now gives robust results for each Local Education Authority (LEA) in England. In recent years there has been an increasing focus on statistical information for local areas. In order to meet the demands of the Labour Market Information review and the Skills Task Force's Second Report, the then-DfEE started funding an enhancement of the LFS to boost sample sizes by Local Education Authority to give a minimum sample level. This forms an important part of the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of many locally-based initiatives within Central and Local Government. For further details of ELLFS, see the ONS website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/lifs\\_contents.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/lifs_contents.pdf)



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report marks a change from previous reports on Claimant Unemployment in Tyne & Wear following an extensive consultation exercise. The new report will continue to provide a standard reference on claimant unemployment, though now primarily based on April 2001 data, therefore allowing a direct comparison with the Census of Population 2001. This new report does not provide an analysis of trends in long-term unemployment as programmes, notably the New Deal, now seriously distort this measure.

An analysis of Employment Deprivation can be found in the TWRI publication **Employment Deprivation in Tyne & Wear 1999**. Employment Deprivation is expressed as a % rate. This report provides an indication of 'hidden unemployment' in Tyne and Wear. It reports on the pattern of 'joblessness' as measured by the Employment domain in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD2000), originally published by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR).

## 2. MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

### 2.1 The Claimant Count

Most of the 'unemployment' figures presented in this report are from the monthly count of unemployed *claimants* (Office for National Statistics). This is the most regularly available source of information about unemployment in the UK. It provides a detailed picture of unemployed claimants including their ages, how long they have been claimants and where they live. The claimant count is a unique source of up-to-date information about unemployment that can be analysed for areas as small as electoral wards.

The claimant count is, however, a by-product of the computerised administrative system which pays benefits to people who 'sign on' as unemployed. Claimants are included in the count only if they satisfy the conditions for claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or National Insurance Credits as a consequence of unemployment. It is inevitable that the coverage of the claimant count at any time reflects the current policy and practice on paying benefits to unemployed people.

### 2.2 The Seasonally-Adjusted Claimant Count and Changes to the Series

The Office for National Statistics recognises the distortions to the official unemployment count, which result from major changes in the benefit system. It has therefore made several retrospective changes to the seasonally-adjusted unemployment figures. Official policy has been to produce statistics for past years which are broadly consistent with the current claimant count. This has had the effect of repeatedly reducing the unemployment count. Cumulatively, the original unemployment count for 1985 has been officially 'reduced' by 8%.

The current version of the seasonally adjusted unemployment series takes account of the following changes to the claimant count:

- Change from weekly to fortnightly attendance at benefit (October 1979).
- Removal of the requirement for many men over 60 to register in order to receive benefits (November 1981, April 1983).
- Change from count of registrants at Job Centres to count of claimants at benefit offices (October 1982) [The biggest single change, removing about 0.25m people from the count].
- Correction of discrepancies in Northern Ireland (July 1985).
- Extension of delay in compiling figures (March 1986).
- Removal of benefit entitlement for unemployed 16 and 17 year olds (September 1988).
- Changes in Redundant Mineworkers Scheme, removing an obligation to sign on as unemployed (July 1989).
- Full integration of the Northern Ireland benefit system into the National Unemployment Benefit System (February 1994).
- The latest information on seasonal trends.

The cumulative scale of these re-definitions can be seen in the reductions which are now applied to the United Kingdom's seasonally adjusted unemployment recorded in the past, to make them consistent with the current count – 8% for 1985. The men's count is 7% lower and the women's 12% lower. This means that the 'seasonally adjusted' figure now reported must be increased by 9% to yield the unemployment total originally published in 1985. This increase would consist of a 7% increase in the men's count and a 13% increase in the women's. [Seasonally adjusted figures are not available at or below county level, and are therefore not presented in this report].

### 2.3 Developments Affecting the Claimant Count Since 1995

Sickness Benefit and Invalidity Benefit were merged into a single **Incapacity Benefit** in April 1995, restricted to people who pass a new and more objective medical test. People who are not eligible for Incapacity Benefit under the new rules may be able to make a valid claim for unemployment-related benefits if they can demonstrate that they are seeking work. It is not possible to quantify the effect of the tighter benefit regime, as a result of the new medical test, on claimant behaviour.

In October 1996 **Jobseeker's Allowance** (JSA) replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people. Claimants who satisfy the National Insurance contribution conditions qualify for the contributory element of JSA for up to six months instead of a year. People who are not eligible for JSA based on their contributions may qualify for an 'income related payment'.

According to ONS the introduction of Incapacity Benefit did not involve a change to the rules covering entitlement to unemployment-related benefits used to define the claimant count, and does not, therefore, constitute a 'statistical' discontinuity requiring a recasting of the claimant count back-series (Labour Market Trends, November 1995). The introduction of JSA, on the other hand, involved a number of changes in labour market and claimant status. ONS grouped the changes into three categories:

- i. Change in legitimate claimant status as a result of a rule change but no change in labour market status, i.e. unemployed claimants becoming unemployed non-claimants;
- ii. Change in labour market status, i.e. inactive claimants becoming unemployed claimants through increased job search and availability;
- iii. Change in claimant status resulting from better enforcement of existing rules, i.e. illegitimate claimants ending their claim.

Most of the JSA effect on the claimant count has come from changes in categories (ii) and (iii). ONS will revise the consistent, seasonally-adjusted claimant count series to take account of category (i) changes. ONS estimated that, as a result of direct benefit rule changes arising from JSA, some -15,000 has been incorporated in a revised back-cast of the seasonally adjusted claimant count series. The number of claimants removed from the count for each month prior to October 1996 varied over time according to the numbers of claimants unemployed for 6 to 12 months and proportions of these estimated to be on contributions based benefit only.

As part of the Government's wider Welfare-to-Work agenda the Government introduced a new programme, the **New Deal**, nationally in April 1998. New Deal for Young People (NDYP) is aimed at 18-24 year olds who have been claiming JSA for 6 months or more. In June 1998 the programme was expanded to include people aged over 24 who had been claiming JSA for two years or more.

Each participant on New Deal has a personal adviser who is his or her point of contact with New Deal throughout the programme. NDYP begins with "the Gateway", a period of intensive jobsearch, help and advice which lasts for 16 weeks. After the Gateway period there are four options:

- work in a subsidised job with an employer
- full-time education and training (to obtain a recognised qualification)
- work in the Voluntary Sector
- work with the Environment Taskforce

All NDYP participants remain on the claimant count while on the Gateway. Once a claimant leaves JSA to take up one of the four New Deal options they cease to be included in the claimant count (Parliamentary Answer, February 1998, reported in Labour Market Trends, April 1998).

Participants on New Deal for Long-term Unemployed People aged 25+ (ND25+) enter an "Advisory Interview Process" (AIP), similar to the Gateway. If they don't find a job or transfer to other provision during the AIP, which can last for 6 months, they move onto one of the two New Deal specific measures:

- a period of subsidised employment, lasting for 6 months
- a course of full-time education or training lasting up to a year whilst remaining on JSA.

New Deal for Lone Parents was introduced nationally, to all lone parents in receipt of Income Support, at the end of October 1998. In the year to the end of October 1999 almost 105,000 attended an initial interview and over 28,000 jobs were found for lone parents participating in New Deal (DfEE Statistical First Release 01/2000).

New Deal Tables are displayed on the TWRI website on a quarterly basis giving data at a Tyne & Wear district level – see [www.tyne-wear-research.gov.uk](http://www.tyne-wear-research.gov.uk)

Four tables are presented. Tables 1 and 2 cover participants in the New Deal for Young People. Tables 3 and 4 cover the Long-Term Unemployed aged 25+ in Great Britain.

The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance, in March 2001, had a small upward effect on the claimant count. ONS estimate that the total impact on the count, which accumulated between April and August 2001, has been some 6,500 for the UK overall (approximately 2200 men and 4,300 women). The estimated effect of Joint Claims for the North East region was +500 (200 men and 300 women). Joint Claims means that both members of certain couples are now required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work. This applies to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18. The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there are some extra claimants included as a result of this change.

It has been announced that Joint Claims for JSA will be extended in October 2002 to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 1957. The extent to which the introduction of Joint Claims may be treated as a discontinuity in the count, following past precedent, is difficult to assess at this stage but ONS will continue to monitor and review the effects.

## 2.4 Alternative Measures and 'Joblessness'

A number of alternative measures of unemployment, wider than even ILO/Labour Force Survey (LFS) unemployment (about 1.5m in the UK, spring 2001 [Source: LFS Quarterly Supplement]), are sometimes known as 'Joblessness', especially by the European Commission.

The following four sections, on Census 1991, Census 2001, Labour Force Survey and People Excluded show the groups which remain hidden. These include, amongst others, 16 and 17 year old young people, people on training schemes, large numbers of women seeking work and many older men who have left the labour force prematurely after giving up hope of finding work. Estimates of the number of people in these various groups vary between sources.

## 2.5 Census of Population 1991

Almost the only alternative source giving *ward-level* data on unemployment is the Census of Population. This gives the number of people who described themselves as unemployed (about 69,000). However, this source is only available at ten-year intervals. [Inter-censal surveys conducted by some local authorities provide some update using the same question].

The 1991 Census of Population recorded more unemployment in Tyne & Wear than the claimant count for most groups. For women, and for men over the age of 45, the Census recorded unemployment around a third higher than the claimant count. (For younger men, who are believed to have been undercounted in the Census, the Census unemployment count was lower than the claimant count).

The Census also recorded large numbers of people who described themselves as unable to work because of long-term sickness or disability. In Tyne & Wear, in 1991, 25,000 men aged 45-64, one in five of men in this age group, described themselves in this way as 'permanently sick'. (See also TWRI's Census Topic Report *Economic Activity and Employment*, published in 1994, for details).

## 2.6 Census of Population 2001

The latest Census took place on 29 April 2001. Forms are currently being scanned and coded. ONS aims that the first results from the 2001 Census will be available from August 2002, with the main results being released between December 2002 and Summer 2003. ONS plans that a great deal of the detail be placed on the website [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood)

## 2.7 Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) uses an internationally-agreed (ILO) definition of unemployment based on questions about availability for work and job seeking. This is a sample survey.

Since the late 1980s the Labour Force Survey has recorded higher **ILO unemployment** than the claimant count. In spring 2001, ILO unemployment exceeded the claimant count by 33% in Tyne & Wear, 33% in the North East Region and by 40% in Great Britain. In the year to spring 2001 ILO unemployment in Great Britain fell marginally more quickly (-13%) than claimant unemployment (-12%).

Since April 1998 the government has given equal prominence to LFS unemployment rates in its monthly press release. The European Commission uses LFS unemployment rates because the same LFS questions are asked across the EU. These rates have been used, with other indicators, to help determine eligibility of regions for European Structural Funds.

Results (quarterly) are now available for small areas down to districts. However estimates from the LFS are subject to sampling variability and the minimum threshold for publication (6,000). Tyne & Wear District level unemployment has been at or below this minimum threshold for some years now. Fluctuations from quarter to quarter are relatively large, especially at county and district level where the sample sizes are small.

District ILO unemployment figures should soon be available. These figures are modelled by ONS, based on a very detailed analysis. The main drivers are claimant unemployment, but also age structure.

The Unemployment Unit (UU), now the Centre for Social & Economic Inclusion, has produced a '**Broad LFS**' measure since April 1994. This is essentially 'people wanting work'. It is a provisional estimate of unemployed people who have not undertaken any work (for pay or profit) in the reference week, who want work and are available to start work within two weeks. This definition differs from the 'Standard' LFS unemployment definition (the ILO definition above) by adding those who have *not sought work* within the Survey's four-week reference period. In autumn 2001 the LFS recorded 578,000 people in the United Kingdom who wanted a job and were available to start within two weeks (Source: LFS Quarterly Supplement). This group, when added to the LFS ILO unemployment gives 'Broad LFS'. This measure (subject to a minor exclusion of some students) was endorsed by the Alliance for Regional Aid (in 1999).

Table 2.1 compares the standard LFS unemployment for the spring 2001 quarter with a three-month average of the claimant count. Under the LFS measure GB unemployment is 40% higher than the claimant count. Moreover, women's unemployment is very much higher (by 135%) on the LFS measure. Women's share of unemployment, 24% on the claimant count, is 39% on the LFS measure.

**Table 2.1: Comparison of ILO and Claimant Unemployment, Unadjusted: Spring 2001**

		Male	Rate%	Female	Rate%	Total	Rate%
ILO	Tyne & Wear	27,000	9.9	14,000	6.1	41,000	8.2
	Great Britain	827,000	5.2	531,000	4.1	1,358,000	4.7
Claimant Count	Tyne & Wear	25,200	8.9	5,700	2.3	30,900	5.8
	Great Britain	742,200	4.7	227,800	1.7	970,000	3.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

The Unemployment Unit's widest definition is 'Slack Labour Force'. This includes all those who want work, plus those on 'employment and training schemes' plus the full-time equivalents of 'involuntary part-time workers'. The slack labour force is designed to measure slack capacity in the labour force, or unmet expectations of employment.

## 2.8 Unemployed People Excluded from the Claimant Count

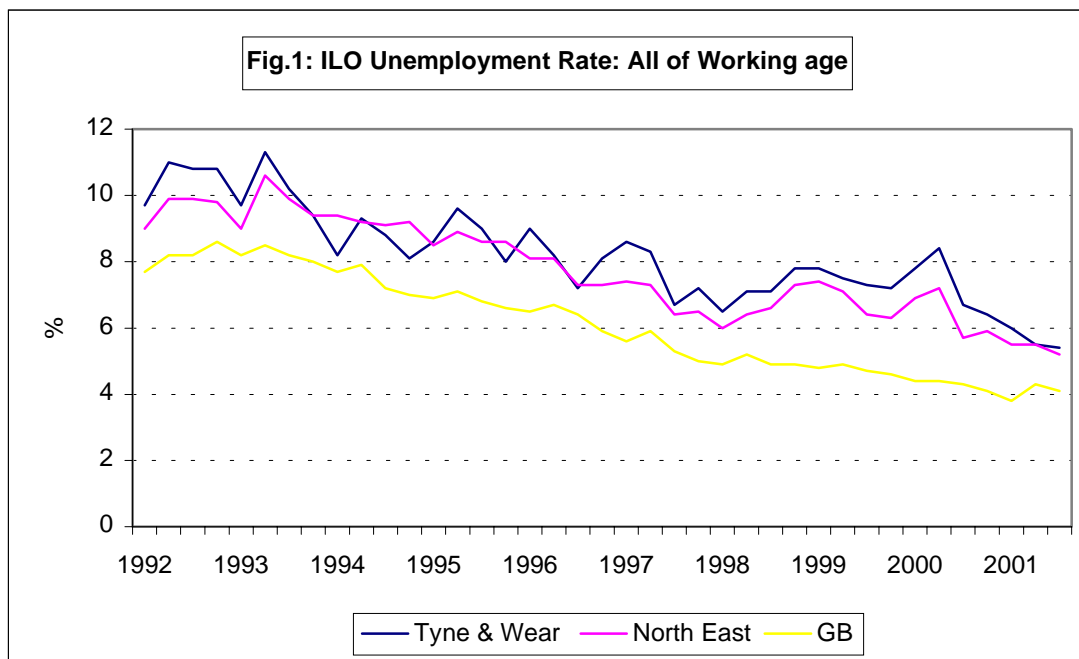
The claimant count in Tyne & Wear would have been increased in Spring 2001 if the following three excluded groups were added; Work-based Learning for Adults (formerly Training for Work) participants, Youth Training (YT) trainees *without contracts of employment* and young people registered with the Careers Service.

- Work-based Learning for Adults had 960 participants in Tyne & Wear (April 2001) (Source: Government Office for the North East, provisional figures).
- Youth Training had 5,700 participants in Tyne & Wear of whom, in 1999, about 2,280 (40%) were without contracts of employment (Source: Careers Service. No data for 2001 received).
- Young people aged 16 and 17 registered with the Careers Service averaged 1,980 seeking employment or training.

### 3 ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

#### 3.1 Trends since 1992

Since 1992, unemployment as measured by the LFS has fallen by 27,000 (-40%) in Tyne & Wear (spring quarters). ILO unemployment as a percentage of the population of working age in Tyne & Wear fell from 9.7% (67,000) in Spring 1992 to 6.0% (40,000) in Spring 2001. Unemployment fell by 60,000 (-42%) in the North East and 1,183,000 (-45%) in Great Britain over the equivalent period.



#### 3.2 ILO Unemployment by District

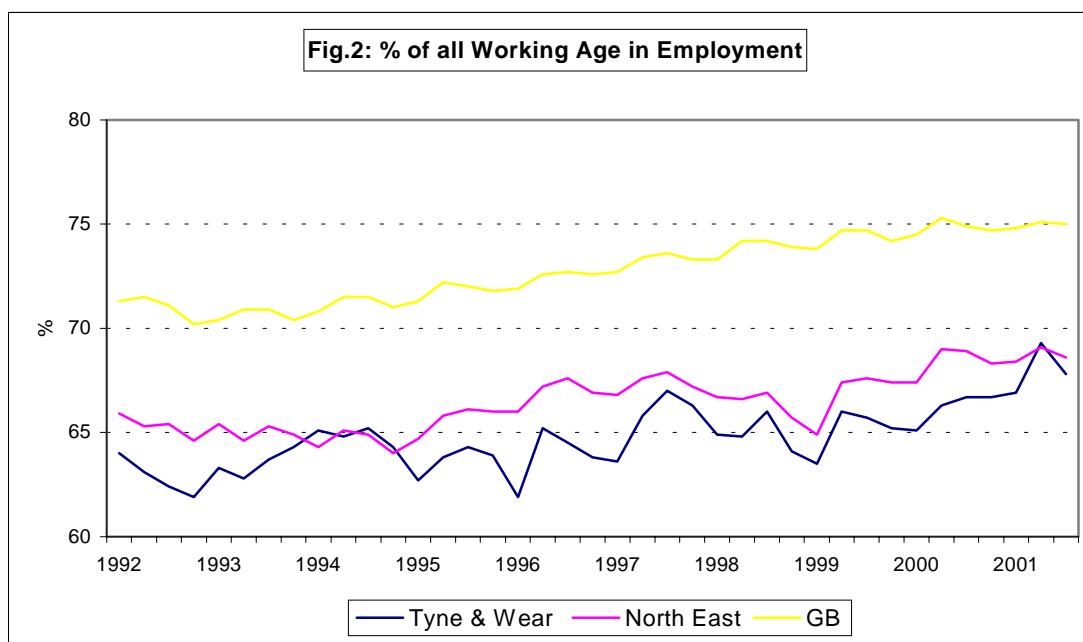
District ILO unemployment figures have been below ONS' minimum thresholds for publication. In the Quarterly LFS the threshold is 10,000. The Annual LFS' threshold is just 6,000 which allows for a comparison of ILO unemployment at district level in Tyne & Wear between 1996-2000.

According to the Annual LFS unemployment in Tyne & Wear has fallen by 11,000 between 1996-2000 to stand at 47,000 (9.2%). Unemployment has fallen in all Tyne & Wear districts with the exception of Newcastle where it remained at the same level, 14,000 (11.0%). Unemployment fell by 5,000 in Sunderland and Gateshead to stand at 11,000 (8.6%) and 6,000 (6.7%) respectively. Unemployment fell 2,000 in North Tyneside to 7,000 (8.2%) and 1,000 in South Tyneside to 8,000 (11.9%) in 2000. Note: All of these LFS estimates of unemployment at District level are subject to wide sampling errors.

## 4 EMPLOYMENT RATES

### 4.1 Trends since 1992

The proportion of people of working age resident in Tyne & Wear who are in employment has been consistently lower than in GB by about 6-8 percentage points (since comparable LFS records began in 1992). In Spring 2001 453,000 people or 66.9% of the working age population were in employment in Tyne & Wear. This compares to 68.4% of the working age population in the North East and 74.8% in GB.



### 4.2 Employment Rates by District

**Table 4.1: Employment in Tyne & Wear: 1996 - 2000**

	1996	2000	% of working age population*	Change 1996-2000
Gateshead	83,000	86,000	66.6	+3,000
Newcastle	111,000	111,000	70.5	0.0
North Tyneside	80,000	83,000	63.7	+3,000
South Tyneside	61,000	58,000	70.4	-3,000
Sunderland	108,000	119,000	63.6	+11,000
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	<b>433,000</b>	<b>459,000</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>+26,000</b>

\* The employment rate

Source: Labour Force Survey 2000, Office for National Statistics

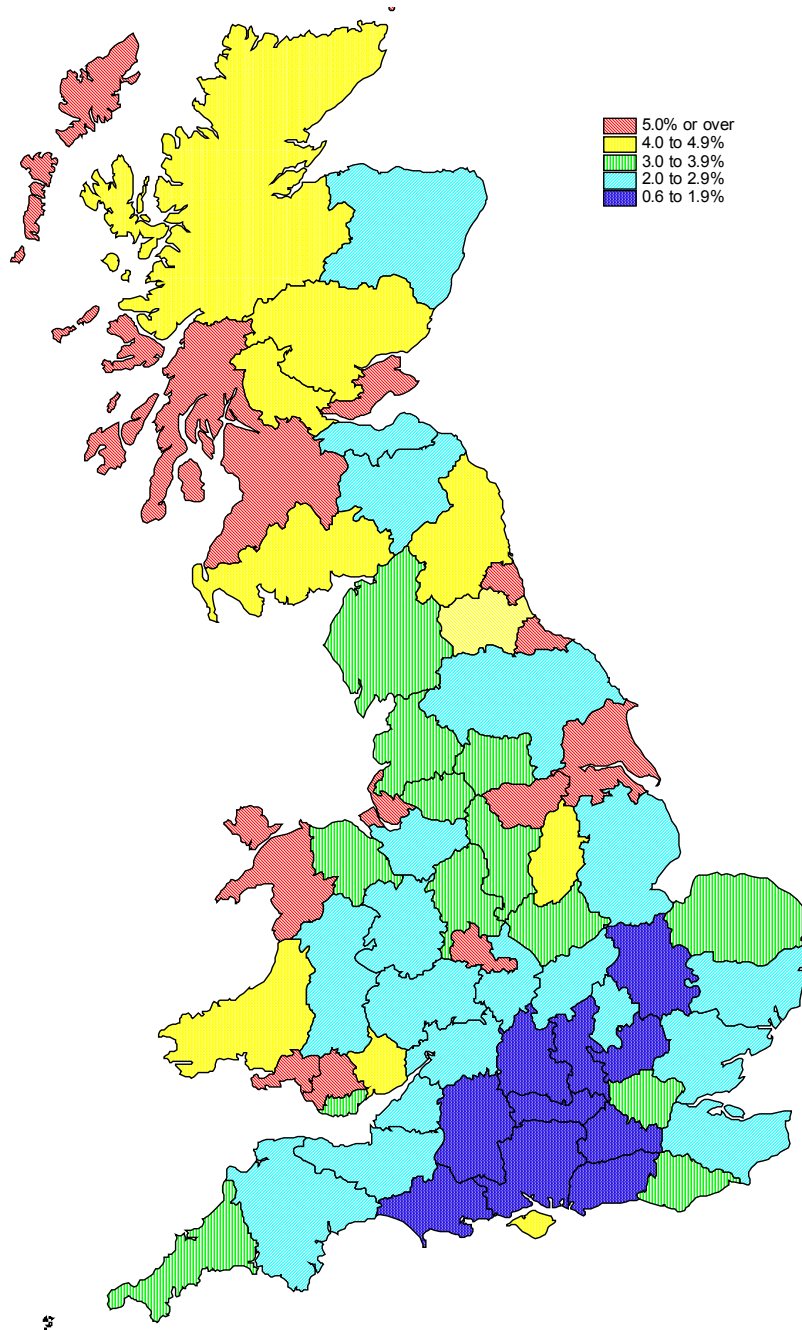
According to the Annual LFS, employment amongst residents in Tyne & Wear has increased by 26,000 between 1996-2000 to stand at 459,000 or 65.9% of the work age population (Table 4.1). Employment increased in three Tyne & Wear districts over the period, fell in one and remained the same in one. Sunderland had the greatest increase in employment (+11,000) between 1996-2000 to stand at 119,000 or 63.6% of the population of working age in 2000. Employment also increased in Gateshead and North Tyneside to stand at 86,000 (66.6%) and 83,000 (63.7%) respectively in 2000. Employment fell by 3,000 over the period in South Tyneside to stand at 58,000 (70.4) but remained the same in Newcastle at 111,000 (70.5%) according to the 2000 Annual LFS. All of these estimates are subject to sampling error.



5 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

5.1 Claimant Unemployment Overview

1. Unemployment Rates by County, Great Britain: April 2001



## 5.2 Claimant Unemployment in Tyne & Wear, April 2001

In April 2001 there were 29,931 people claiming unemployment benefits in Tyne & Wear, 5.6% of the estimated workforce (Table 5.1). The North East had an unemployment rate of 5.8% and the UK, 3.3%. Tyne & Wear had the sixth highest county unemployment rate in Great Britain, behind Merseyside and Cleveland (7.0%), the Western Isles (5.8%) and Fife region and Humberside (5.7%). This is an improvement relative to Humberside since recent years (Map 1). South Tyneside had the highest district unemployment rate (8.1%) within Tyne & Wear. All districts in Tyne & Wear had total unemployment rates above the national average of 3.3%.

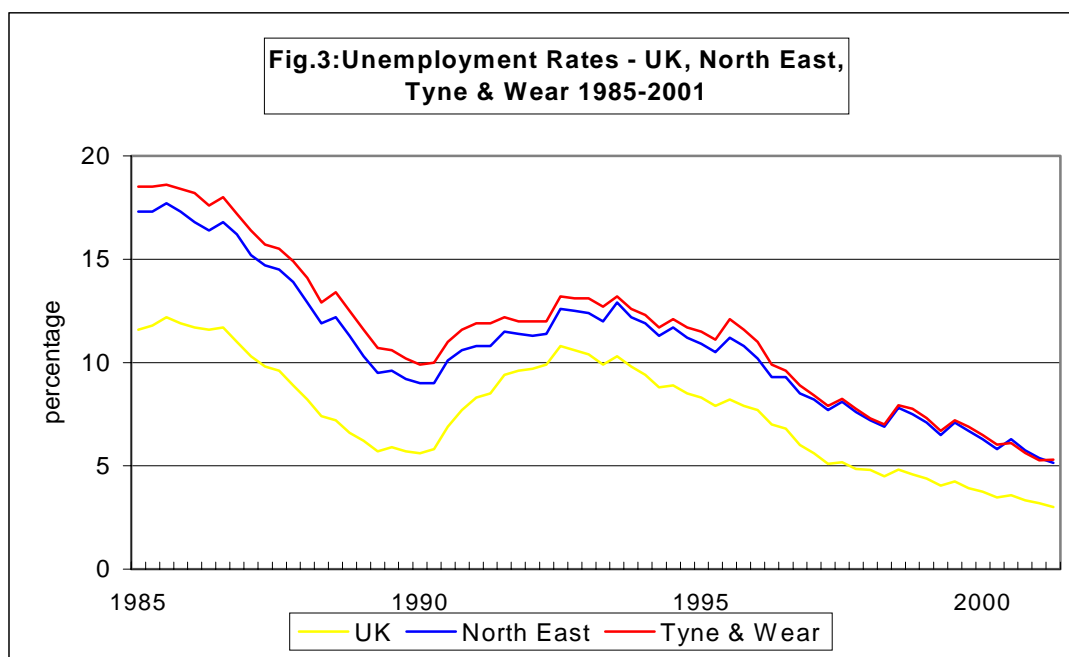
In Tyne & Wear men formed 81% of all claimants. Male unemployment rates were above the national average (of 4.7%) in all districts, reaching 11.7% in South Tyneside. In all five Tyne & Wear districts the female unemployment rate was above the national average (1.7%).

TABLE 5.1: CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UK, GB, NORTH EAST, TYNE & WEAR AND DISTRICTS.

April 2001	MALE	RATE %	FEMALE	RATE %	TOTAL	RATE %	CHANGE IN TOTAL SINCE			
							LAST 6 MONTHS		LAST YEAR	
							Number	% change	Number	% change
GATESHEAD	3,403	6.6	826	2.0	4,229	4.5 R	77	1.9	-654	-13.4
NEWCASTLE	6,117	8.9	1,356	2.5	7,473	6.0 R	-492	-6.2	-1,381	-15.6
NORTH TYNESIDE	3,693	7.4	899	2.1	4,592	5.0 R	-373	-7.5	-1,271	-21.7
SOUTH TYNESIDE	4,433	11.7	1,059	3.6	5,492	8.1 R	-76	-1.4	-959	-14.9
SUNDERLAND	6,493	9.0	1,652	2.9	8,145	6.3 R	105	1.3	-1,002	-11.0
TYNE & WEAR	24,139	8.6 8.5 (9.7)	5,792	2.6 2.3 (2.5)	29,931	5.9 R 5.6 W (6.2) N	-759	-2.5	-5,267	-15.0
NORTH EAST	52,754	8.6 (9.9)	13,333	2.5 (2.7)	66,087	5.8 W (6.4) N	-969	-1.4	-10,567	-13.8
GREAT BRITAIN	738,655	4.6 (5.6)	228,230	1.7 (1.8)	966,885	3.3 W (3.8) N	-1,792	-0.2	-133,348	-12.1
UNITED KINGDOM	769,119	4.7 (5.7)	237,297	1.7 (1.9)	1,006,416	3.3 W (3.8) N	-2,816	-0.3	-135,664	-11.9

SOURCE: - Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

NOTES: - District and county (R) unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a % of the estimated labour force at mid-2000 (residence base, TWRI model).  
 - National, regional and county (W) unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a % of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 (workforce base).  
 - Unemployment rates in brackets represent the old method of calculating the unemployment rate as a % of the number of employees and unemployed at mid-2000 (narrow base).



### 5.3 Youth Unemployment

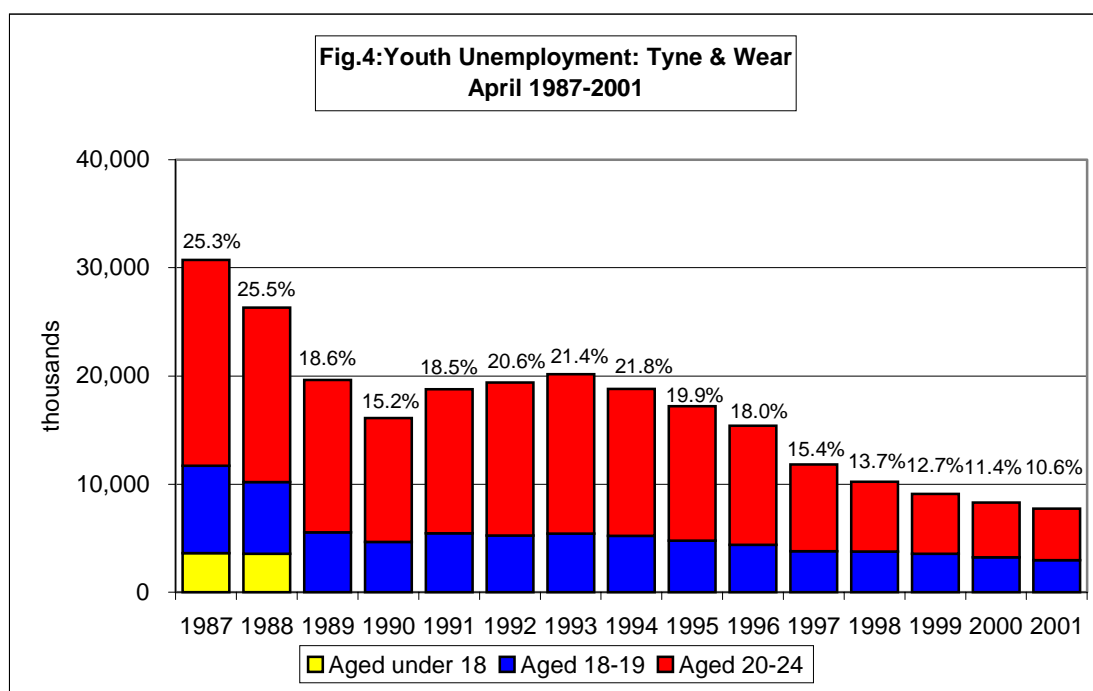
Just over 7,700 young people (aged between 18 and 24 years) were unemployed in Tyne & Wear, an estimated rate of 10.6% (Table 5.2). Just over one-third of unemployed women (35%) and just under a quarter of unemployed men (24%) were under the age of 25.

**Table 5.2: Youth Unemployment in the UK, GB, North East, Tyne & Wear and Districts**

April 2001	UNEMPLOYED 18-24 YEAR OLDS			CHANGE SINCE			
	Number	Rate%	% of Total	LAST 6 MONTHS		LAST YEAR	
				Number	%change	Number	%change
GATESHEAD	1,183	11.2	28.0	105	9.7	10	0.9
NEWCASTLE	1,884	8.1	25.2	-79	-4.0	-176	-8.5
NORTH TYNESIDE	1,131	11.6	24.6	-129	-10.2	-210	-15.7
SOUTH TYNESIDE	1,290	15.7	23.5	39	3.1	-2	-0.2
SUNDERLAND	2,255	10.7	27.7	21	0.9	-192	-7.8
TYNE & WEAR	7,743	10.6	25.9	-43	-0.6	-570	-6.9
NORTH EAST REGION	19,058	n.a.	28.8	1,268	7.1	-7	0.0
GREAT BRITAIN	260,962	n.a.	27.0	30,096	13.0	8,592	3.4
UNITED KINGDOM	272,762	n.a.	27.1	31,066	12.9	9,694	3.7

SOURCE: - Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

NOTE: - Youth unemployment includes those in the 18-24 age group. Rates express this number as a percentage of the estimated 18-24 year old residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).



In addition to the official unemployment count, around 2,000 16 and 17 year olds were registered with Careers Offices in Tyne & Wear. This was equivalent to an estimated unemployment rate for 16 and 17 year olds of 12.9% (Table 5.3). Young people aged under 18 have not been eligible for benefit since 1988 (except in exceptional circumstances).

Table 5.3: 16-17 Year Olds Registered with the Careers Service in Tyne & Wear

April 2001	CHANGE SINCE					
	Number	Rate%	LAST 6 MONTHS		LAST YEAR	
			Number	%change	Number	%change
GATESHEAD	326	11.2	-145	-30.8	-55	-14.4
NEWCASTLE	513	16.5	-266	-34.1	-111	-17.8
NORTH TYNESIDE	278	10.6	-67	-19.4	-78	-21.9
SOUTH TYNESIDE	307	13.6	-56	-15.4	-137	-30.9
CITY OF SUNDERLAND <sup>1</sup>	554	12.6	-240	-30.2	-55	-9.0
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>-774</b>	<b>-28.1</b>	<b>-436</b>	<b>-18.1</b>

SOURCE: Careers Services

1 Careers area comprises the City of Sunderland.

Note : Careers Service statistics relate to job centre areas, which will not exactly match local authority districts.

The figures above give the number of 16 and 17 year olds who are not currently employed or on Y.T. and are registered as seeking training or employment.

Rates express the number as a percentage of the estimated residential 16-17 year old labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

The date of this information does not correspond identically to the unemployment count date.

#### 5.4 Unemployment Flows and Likelihoods of Joining or Leaving (Oct 2000 – April 2001)

The flows onto and off the register give an indication of the turnover of unemployment with respect to time, including the likelihood of becoming or ceasing to be unemployed (Table 5.4). The stock of unemployment represents a 'snap-shot' of the unemployed at a particular moment.

Between October 2000 and April 2001, workers in Tyne & Wear were much more likely to become unemployed and unemployed claimants were slightly less likely to leave unemployment than their counterparts in the UK. Generally, men are more likely than women to become unemployed claimants and women claimants are more likely than men to cease to be unemployed.

**Table 5. 4: Unemployment Flows, October 2000 - April 2001**

	Likelihood of becoming unemployed (%) (Note 1)			Likelihood of ceasing to be unemployed (%) (Note 2, 3)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gateshead	9.3	3.6	6.7 (R)	135.2	189.4	145.3
Newcastle	10.3	3.7	7.4 (R)	116.5	156.1	123.6
North Tyneside	10.5	3.7	7.4 (R)	139.5	171.2	145.7
South Tyneside	15.5	4.5	10.7 (R)	131.7	123.4	130.2
Sunderland	11.1	4.5	8.2 (R)	119.4	159.6	127.2
Tyne & Wear	11.1 10.9	4.0 3.7	7.9 (R) 7.5 (W)	126.3	158.4	132.3
North East Region	11.5	4.0	8.0	130.1	160.7	136.1
Great Britain	6.3	2.8	4.7	132.7	164.7	140.2
United Kingdom	6.3	2.8	4.7	130.8	163.6	138.5

Source: Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Note 1: Determined by the count of unemployment flows onto the register over a period (October 2000 - April 2001) as a percentage of the base rate denominator. This rate is workforce-based for the North East, GB and UK and residence-based for the county and local authority districts. (R) = residence-based (W) = workforce-based. This denominator is largely employee jobs at workplaces in the area

Note 2: Determined by the count of unemployment flows off the register (deduced off-flow) in the period (October 2000 - April 2001) as a percentage of the average number of unemployed in the period. Figures of over 100% reflect a high turnover of unemployment flows.

Note 3: Unemployed people can cease to be unemployed in the official sense for reasons other than finding a job. Ceasing to be eligible for benefits and voluntary withdrawal from the job market are examples.

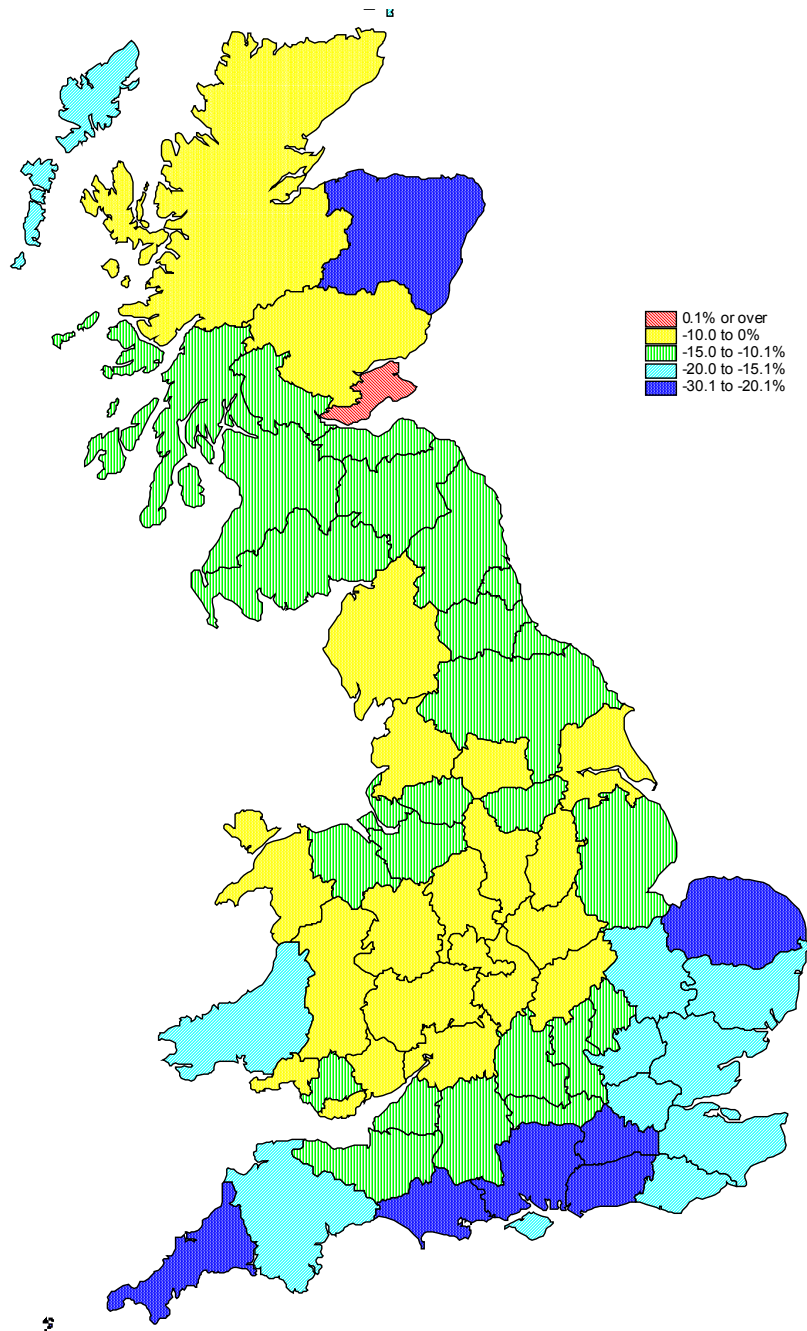
In the UK, in 2000\*, just under half (48%) the people leaving unemployment left to a job. In Tyne & Wear, 53% obtained a job. People can cease to be unemployed in the official sense for reasons other than finding a job. Ceasing to be eligible for benefits and voluntary withdrawal from the job market are examples. Nationally, 22% failed to sign (Tyne & Wear, 16%).

\* Between 14 January 2000 and 11 January 2001

Within Tyne & Wear, men were more likely to become unemployed claimants than women. Workers in South Tyneside were more likely to become unemployed than those in any other district and those in Gateshead least likely. In North Tyneside and Gateshead claimants were more likely to leave the register than in the UK. Unemployed people in Newcastle were least likely to leave the register compared to the other districts. This was especially true for *men* in Newcastle. However, the likelihood of women leaving the register was lowest in South Tyneside, which was the only district where men had a slightly better chance of leaving the register. On average women were more likely to leave the register in Gateshead than in any other district.

5.5 Change in Claimant Unemployment, April 2000 to April 2001

2. Percentage Change in Total Unemployment by County, Great Britain: April 2000-2001



### **Total Unemployment**

In the year to April 2001 unemployment in Tyne & Wear fell by 5,300 (-15.0%), much faster than in the UK (-11.9%) (Table 5.1). The fall in women's unemployment (-13.6%) was slightly faster relative to the UK (-11.5%). Men's unemployment also fell more quickly (-15.3%) than in the UK (-12.0%). Within Tyne & Wear, North Tyneside had the fastest fall in unemployment (-21.7%), accounting for almost a quarter of the county fall.

### **Youth Unemployment (18-24 year olds)**

Youth unemployment fell in Tyne & Wear (-6.9%) compared to the increase nationally (3.7%) (Table 5.2). The fall in the North East was negligible (0.0%). Within Tyne & Wear youth unemployment fell in four out of five districts. Gateshead was the only district where youth unemployment increased (0.9%). The largest absolute fall was in North Tyneside (210), which accounted for 37% of the county fall (570). Youth unemployment fell by -8.5% and -7.8% in Newcastle and Sunderland respectively.



## 6 TRENDS IN UK UNEMPLOYMENT, UK AND TYNE & WEAR 1985-2001

### 6.1 Total Unemployment

Over the last sixteen years the trend in the official unemployment count has displayed four distinct phases (Table 6.1).

- In 1985 unemployment rose slowly, levelling out during 1986.
- Substantial falls during 1987-90.
- After 1990, unemployment began to increase steeply until the end of 1992.
- Since 1993 claimant unemployment has followed a downward trend.

**Table 6.1: Major Trends in Claimant Unemployment since 1985:**

	UK	Tyne & Wear	Comments
<b>1985</b>	3.3m	101,000	
<b>1986</b>			Small rises to peak
<b>1987</b>	Down 10%	Down 9%	Annual average v. 1986
<b>1988</b>			16-18 year-olds excluded from count
<b>1990</b>	1.7m	55,000	TW 3.3% of UK unemployment
<b>1990-93</b>	Up 71%	Up 27%	
<b>Jun 1990 – Jan 1993</b>	Up 97%, 1.5m to 3.1m	Up 38%, up by 20,000	TW 2.4% of UK unemployment
<b>1995</b>			TW 2.7% of UK unemployment, due to slower fall than in UK
<b>Oct 1999</b>	1,164,900	34,000	TW 2.9% of UK unemployment
<b>April 2001</b>	1,006,400	29,900	TW 3.0% of UK unemployment

Table 6.1 shows that changes in Tyne & Wear have been associated with three variables:

- The state of the UK economy (peak activity in 1990 and depth of recession in 1992);
- Administrative changes to the count (notably in 1988 removing 16-18 year olds);
- Local economic performance relative to the UK. This was stronger than the UK from 1987-93 but since 1993 has been weaker than the UK. (See TWRI's report *Economic Trends in Tyne & Wear*, published in 1998, for the detailed evidence.)

**Table 6.2: Annual Average Claimant Unemployment in Tyne & Wear, 1984-2001**

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALS								
Year	Gateshead	Newcastle	N.Tyneside	S.Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear	North East	UK
1984	16,410	24,180	14,230	14,980	27,740	97,540	208,730	3,159,820
1985	16,790	25,530	14,610	15,660	28,660	101,250	214,520	3,271,240
1986	16,510	25,690	15,300	15,800	28,070	101,370	212,060	3,292,870
1987	15,000	23,610	13,760	14,080	25,750	92,200	192,830	2,953,380
1988	12,720	20,000	11,080	11,850	22,070	77,720	162,520	2,370,380
1989	10,310	16,480	8,570	9,580	18,000	62,940	129,050	1,798,710
1990	8,840	14,700	7,470	8,380	15,190	54,580	112,120	1,664,520
1991	10,380	16,730	8,750	9,500	16,980	62,340	129,230	2,291,940
1992	11,210	17,990	9,390	10,170	17,600	66,360	140,030	2,778,590
1993	11,820	18,900	10,580	11,030	18,150	70,480	149,580	2,919,220
1994	11,060	17,890	10,160	10,390	17,280	66,780	141,580	2,636,480
1995	9,860	17,060	9,960	9,540	15,890	62,310	130,530	2,325,650
1996	8,780	15,630	8,770	8,400	14,520	56,110	118,370	2,122,240
1997	6,610	12,040	6,930	7,000	11,080	43,670	94,460	1,602,440
1998	5,640	10,410	6,300	6,280	9,790	38,420	84,400	1,362,340
1999	5,350	9,430	6,140	6,480	9,610	37,000	81,040	1,263,000
2000	4,640	8,520	5,450	6,060	8,720	33,390	73,360	1,102,260
2001	4,090	7,230	4,570	5,540	7,810	29,200	63,850	983,000

Source: Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

$$\text{Annual average} = \frac{\text{total number unemployed summed over number of months in year}}{\text{number of months in year}}$$

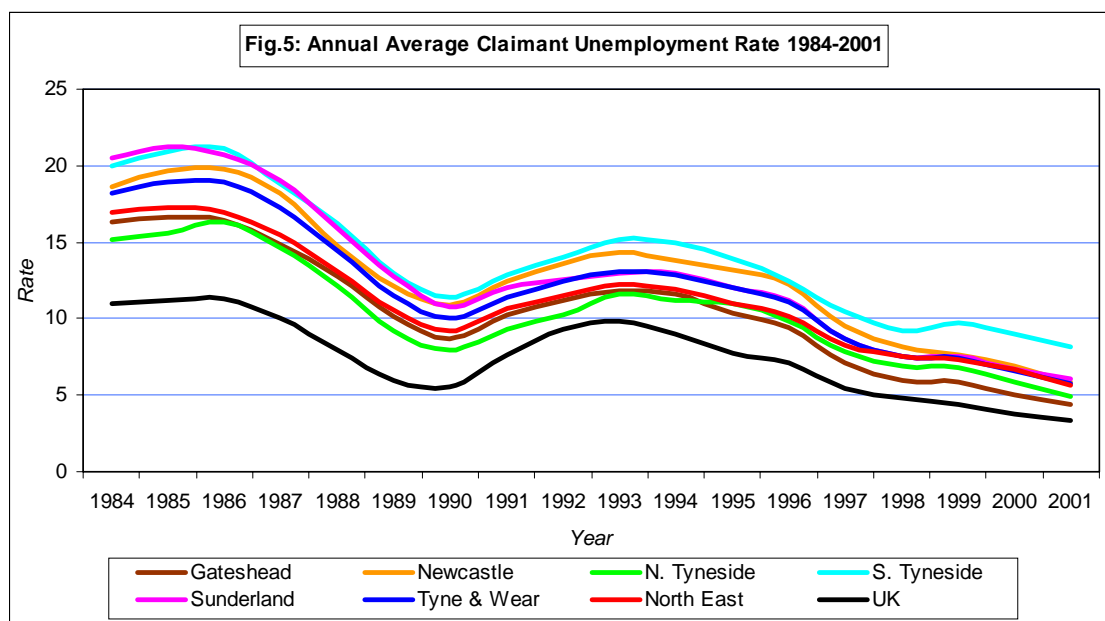
**Table 6.3: Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates in Tyne & Wear, 1984-2001**

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT TOTALS								
Year	Gateshead	Newcastle	N.Tyneside	S.Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear	North East	UK
1984	14.9	18.2	14.6	18.8	19.0	17.3	15.5	10.0
1985	12.7	14.8	12.2	16.3	15.9	14.4	13.0	8.0
1986	10.1	12.1	9.2	13.0	12.8	11.5	10.5	6.0
1987	8.7	10.9	8.0	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.2	5.5
1988	10.2	12.4	9.3	12.9	12.0	11.4	10.6	7.7
1989	11.2	13.6	10.3	14.0	12.6	12.4	11.5	9.3
1990	11.8	14.3	11.6	15.2	13.0	13.1	12.3	9.9
1991	11.6	13.8	11.2	15.0	13.0	12.9	11.9	9.0
1992	10.4	13.2	11.0	13.9	12.0	12.1	10.9	7.7
1993	9.4	12.2	9.9	12.5	11.2	11.1	10.2	7.1
1994	7.1	9.5	7.8	10.5	8.6	8.7	8.2	5.4
1995	6.0	8.2	6.9	9.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	4.8
1996	5.8	7.6	6.8	9.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	4.4
1997	5.0	6.9	5.9	9.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	3.8
1998	6.0	8.2	6.9	9.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	4.8
1999	5.8	7.6	6.8	9.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	4.4
2000	5.0	6.9	5.9	9.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	3.8
2001	4.4	5.8	4.9	8.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	3.3

Source: Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: L.A. District & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a % of the estimated labour force at mid-years.

- i.e. 1979, 1980 & 1981 from estimated labour force at mid-1978, 1979 & 1980
- 1982-1987 from estimated labour force at mid-1981
- 1988 & 1989 from estimated labour force at mid-1986 & 1987
- 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1988 & 1989
- 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990
- 1994, 95, 96, 97, 98 & 99 from estimated labour force at mid-1993, 94, 95, 96, 97 & 98
- 2000 & 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000



## 6.2 Youth Unemployment 1985-2001

Youth unemployment (those aged under 25 years) **peaked** in Tyne & Wear, on an annual average basis, **in 1985**. Youth unemployment fell 57% from 1985 to 1990. It must be noted that from 1988 the claimant count excluded 16 and 17 year olds, which distorts the series shown in Figure 4. Under 18s were excluded on the basis that they were no longer generally eligible for benefits and were guaranteed a place on Youth Training (YT).

In Tyne & Wear 16 and 17 year olds continued to have a substantially higher unemployment rate than adults. In 2001 (April) nearly 2,000 16 and 17 year olds in Tyne & Wear were seeking employment (Table 5.3). This was 12.9% of economically active 16 and 17 year olds, more than double the unemployment rate for adults. During 1985 there were an average of 7,000 unemployed under 18-year-olds in Tyne & Wear. By 1988 this had dropped to 3,300. Despite the guarantee of YT places an average of 2,400 16 and 17 year olds were “seeking employment” in 1989. Average figures peaked in 1991 at 2,600 then fell over the next three years to 1,900. Partial returns for 1995 suggest a rise to the 1991 high point. In 1998, on average, 2,100 were “seeking employment” (Source: Careers Service).

Unemployment amongst 18-24 year olds peaked in 1985 at 32,900 (annual average) then halved between 1985 and 1990. Between 1990 and 1993 it rose by more than a fifth to 20,300. The annual average fell by 55% between 1993 and 1999 to 9,100. The proportion of claimants in the county who were 18-24 (24% in 1999) was half a percentage point above the proportion nationally.

## **7 FUTURE PROSPECTS**

Unemployment has fallen by a further 1,113 (-3.7%) in Tyne & Wear from the April 2001 focus point of this report to stand at 28,818 in April 2002. Unemployment fell by 23,679 (-2.4%) in the UK in the same period to stand at 982,737.

The average forecast is for UK claimant unemployment to rise by approximately 68,000 in 2002, reaching 1.06m by the fourth quarter of 2002 (Source: HM Treasury's Forecasts for the UK Economy, A Comparison of Independent Forecasts, March 2002).

The implications for Tyne & Wear of these forecasts depend crucially on the relative performance of the local economy. If Tyne & Wear retains its recent 'share' of UK unemployment then the county could have 33,000 unemployed claimants by the end of 2002. Economic forecasts of unemployment levels vary quite widely. The forecasts for the end of 2002 range from 0.91m to 1.20m. This would imply unemployment in Tyne & Wear of between 27,000 and 36,000.

The most recent trends are, at best, unclear. There were signs that labour market conditions had started to decline in the third quarter of 2001 with rising unemployment and falling employment. However, more recent results are inconclusive as unemployment fell in the UK by over 10,000 in January whilst the number of employees in employment increased by a seasonally adjusted 76,000 in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Despite the ambiguous indicators since late 2001, the general consensus amongst forecasters is that the labour market will weaken during 2002 in line with an overall slowdown of the economy. HBOS plc (Halifax) forecast unemployment to rise by around 100,000 in the UK during 2002 to reach 1.1m, increasing to 1.22m in 2003. Oxford Economic Forecasting predict unemployment to reach 1.15m in 2002 and 1.28m in 2003 (all February 2002 forecast dates).

## **8 COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

For 2001 the estimated benefit cost for unemployment in Tyne & Wear was £98m (based on 29,200 claimant unemployed). The Department for Work & Pensions Departmental Report (Benefit Expenditure Tables: December 2001) provides information on the total cost of unemployment-related benefits for Great Britain. In 2000/01 the benefit cost was estimated to be £3,255m. The average level of unemployment was 969,000. The implied unemployment-related benefits cost per unemployed person was therefore £3,359. The estimated out-turn for 2001/02 was £2,219 million for income-based jobseekers' allowance (JSA) and £440 million for contribution-based JSA. The Department's estimates were based on 700,000 income-based JSA claimants and 166,000 contribution-based JSA claimants. These benefit costs exclude the cost of any diversion of unemployed people onto other benefits (particularly Incapacity Benefit). The cost of administering the benefit is also excluded. Due to the number of assumptions required the Department of Social Security (DSS) does not estimate the cost of unemployment in terms of lost taxes. Overall expenditure on JSA is expected to be around £2.9bn in 2002/03 and £3.2bn in 2003/04 (Department of Work & Pensions).

The claimant count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. Currently these are the Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance (NI) credits. In Great Britain, in May 2001, there were 942,000 claimants. Of these, 73% received only income-based JSA (a means-tested allowance), 16% contribution-based JSA (2% received both contribution and income-based) and 10% no benefit payment (Source: Work & Pension Statistics 2001, Department for Work and Pensions).

In the North East, 75% of the 64,000 claimants in May 2001 received only income-based JSA, 13% contribution-based JSA (2% received both contribution and income-based) and 10% no benefit payment

## 9 LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

### 9.1 Analysis by Electoral Ward

At electoral ward level, in Tyne & Wear, the highest unemployment rates are in the riverside wards of all five local authority districts and in the Inner City wards. In the worst affected wards (Maps 3 to 6):

- Total unemployment rates were 10% or more (19 wards).
- Male unemployment rates exceeded 10% (40 wards).
- Few areas improved out of the worst ten wards. Eight of the ten wards that had the worst unemployment rates in April 2000 continued to have the worst rates in 2001 (Table 9.1). The exceptions, both South Tyneside wards, were the following: Tynedock & Simonside, which fell from eighth to eleventh place and Beacon & Bents, which dropped from tenth to sixteenth place.

Details of unemployment in each ward are given in Section 9 of this report. Analysis of the 113 wards in Tyne & Wear shows that:

- Newcastle has five of the ten wards with the highest unemployment rates in Tyne & Wear.
- West City ward in Newcastle had the highest unemployment rate (18.8%). Westerhope, in Newcastle, had the lowest rate (1.6%).
- In the year to April 2001, unemployment increased in just 5 wards (3 in Sunderland and 2 in Gateshead).
- The largest percentage fall was in Cullercoats (-34.8%) in North Tyneside. The largest percentage rise was in Eppleton (7.7%) in Sunderland.
- Youth unemployment (unemployed 18-24 year olds), as a proportion of claimants, was above the UK average (27.1%) in 48 wards in Tyne & Wear (42% of wards) (Map 5).
- Washington East ward, in Sunderland, had the highest proportion of youth unemployment (36.5%). South Gosforth, in Newcastle, had the lowest proportion (14.6%).
- Young claimants accounted for more than 30% of all claimants in 18 wards.

**Table 9.1: Claimant Unemployment in the Most Severely Affected Wards in Tyne & Wear**

	April 2001 Electoral Wards (1)	Unemployment Rate %			% Change in Unemployment Over Year	Youth (2) Unemployment as % of Total	County Rank Year Ago
		Male	Total	Number			
1 nc	West City	25.7	18.8	566	-13.6	24.0	1
2 st	Rekendyke	24.3	17.2	534	-6.6	22.8	2
3 nc	Elswick	23.5	16.5	497	-10.6	23.7	3
4 st	Bede	18.3	13.3	369	-14.4	19.2	6
5 nc	Walker	18.7	13.0	437	-16.9	29.1	4
6 nc	Byker	17.3	11.9	429	-21.0	24.2	7
7 nc	Monkchester	15.6	11.5	380	-13.6	25.5	12
8 nt	Chirton	16.4	11.1	388	-26.4	21.4	5
9 sd	South Hylton	14.9	11.1	441	-12.2	27.0	13
10 sd	Thorney Close	15.7	11.0	451	-19.3	25.7	9

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information

gd - Gateshead  
nc - Newcastle  
nt - North Tyneside  
st - South Tyneside  
sd - Sunderland

**Table 9.2: Claimant Unemployment in the Least Affected Wards in Tyne & Wear**

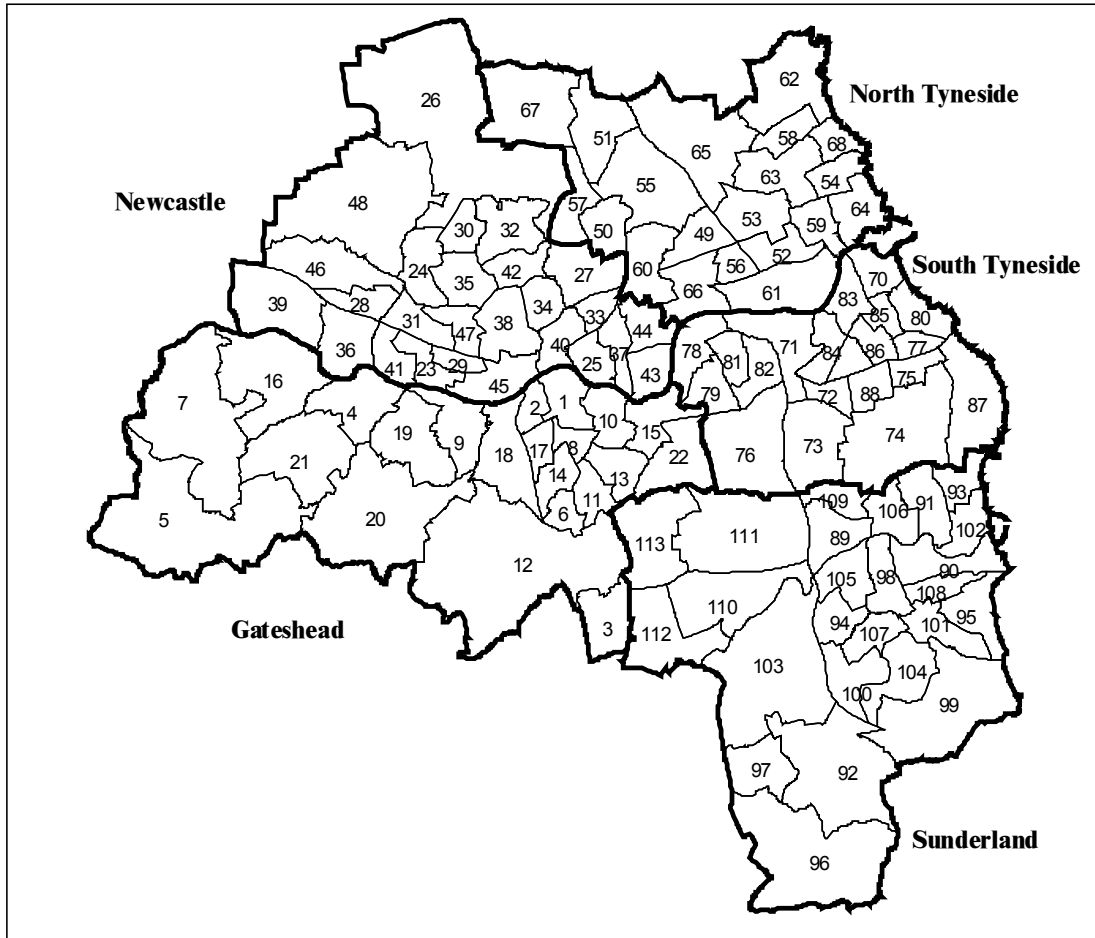
	April 2001 Electoral Wards (1)	Unemployment Rate %			% Change in Unemployment Over Year	Youth (2) Unemployment as % of Total	County Rank Year Ago
		Male	Total	Number			
104 nc	Dene	3.5	2.2	165	-17.5	29.7	104
105 sd	Fulwell	3.1	2.2	110	-20.3	20.0	105
106 st	Cleadon & East Boldon	2.9	2.2	99	-10.0	29.3	108
107 nc	Castle	3.1	2.1	133	-21.8	29.3	106
108 gd	Low Fell	3.1	2.0	97	-14.2	19.6	111
109 nc	South Gosforth	2.6	1.9	103	-22.0	14.6	107
110 nt	Monkseaton	2.5	1.8	96	-15.8	26.0	112
111 gd	Whickham South	2.6	1.7	108	-26.5	29.6	109
112 nt	St. Mary's	2.6	1.7	83	-26.5	30.1	110
113 nc	Westerhope	2.3	1.6	115	-29.4	27.8	113

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Notes: (1) Electoral ward and district unemployment rates are residence-based; unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

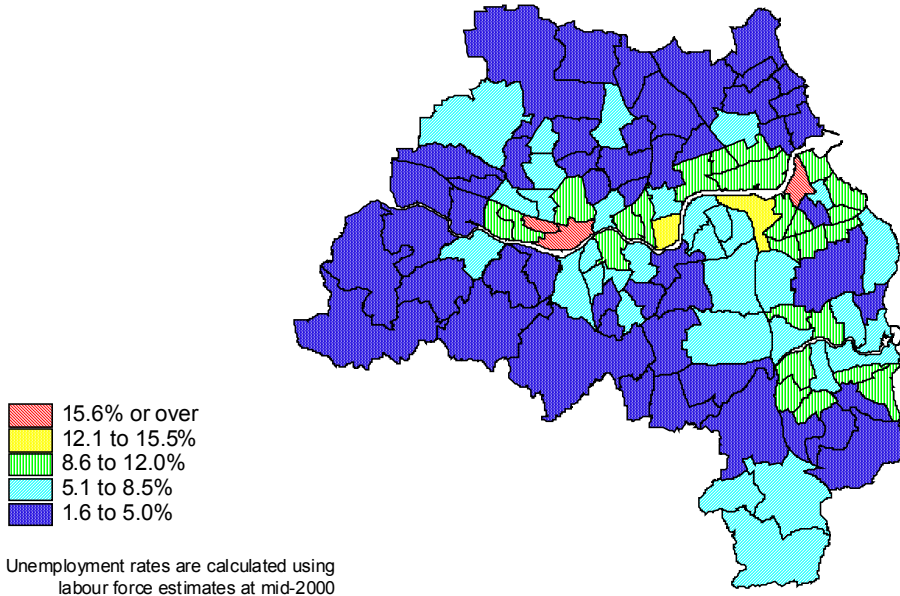
(2) Youth unemployment refers to those in the 18-24 age group.

3. TYNE AND WEAR ELECTORAL WARDS KEY MAP

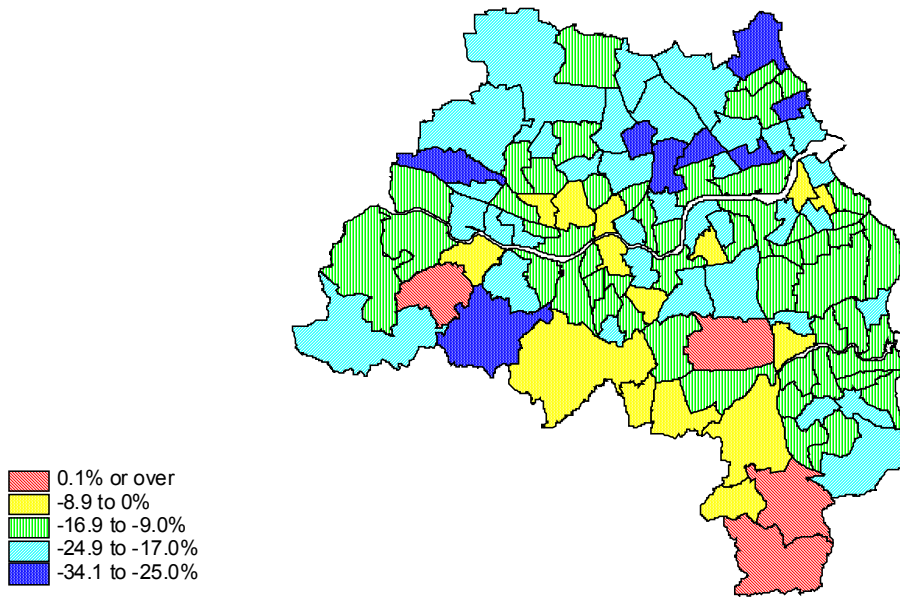


Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
1 - Bede	23 - Benwell	49 - Battle Hill	69 - All Saints	89 - Castletown
2 - Bensham	24 - Blakelaw	50 - Benton	70 - Beacon & Bents	90 - Central
3 - Birtley	25 - Byker	51 - Camperdown	71 - Bede	91 - Colliery
4 - Blaydon	26 - Castle	52 - Chirton	72 - Biddick Hall	92 - Eppleton
5 - Chopwell/Rowlands Gill	27 - Dene	53 - Collingwood	73 - Boldon Colliery	93 - Fulwell
6 - Chowdene	28 - Denton	54 - Cullercoats	74 - Cleadon/East Boldon	94 - Grindon
7 - Crawcrook/Greenside	29 - Elswick	55 - Holystone	75 - Cleadon Park	95 - Hendon
8 - Deckham	30 - Fawdon	56 - Howdon	76 - Felgate/Hedworth	96 - Hetton
9 - Dunston	31 - Fenham	57 - Longbenton	77 - Harton	97 - Houghton
10 - Felling	32 - Grange	58 - Monkseaton	78 - Hebburn Quay	98 - Pallion
11 - High Fell	33 - Heaton	59 - North Shields	79 - Hebburn South	99 - Ryhope
12 - Lamesley	34 - Jesmond	60 - Northumberland	80 - Horsley Hill	100 - St Chad's
13 - Leam	35 - Kenton	61 - Riverside	81 - Monkton	101 - St Michael's
14 - Low Fell	36 - Lemington	62 - St Mary's	82 - Primrose	102 - St Peter's
15 - Pelaw & Heworth	37 - M Monkchester	63 - Seatonville	83 - Rekendyke	103 - Shiney Row
16 - Ryton	38 - Moorside	64 - Tynemouth	84 - Tyne Dock/Simonside	104 - Silksworth
17 - Saltwell	39 - Newburn	65 - Valley	85 - Westoe	105 - South Hylton
18 - Teams	40 - Sandyford	66 - Walsend	86 - West Park	106 - Southwick
19 - Whickham North	41 - Scotswood	67 - Weetslade	87 - Whitburn/Marsden	107 - Thorney Close
20 - Whickham South	42 - South Gosforth	68 - Whitley Bay	88 - Whiteleas	108 - Thornholme
21 - Winlaton	43 - Walker			109 - Town End Farm
22 - Wrekendyke	44 - Walkergate			110 - Washington East
	45 - West City			111 - Washington North
	46 - Westerhope			112 - Washington South
	47 - Wingrove			113 - Washington West
	48 - Woolsington			

#### 4. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN TYNE & WEAR BY ELECTORAL WARD APRIL 2001



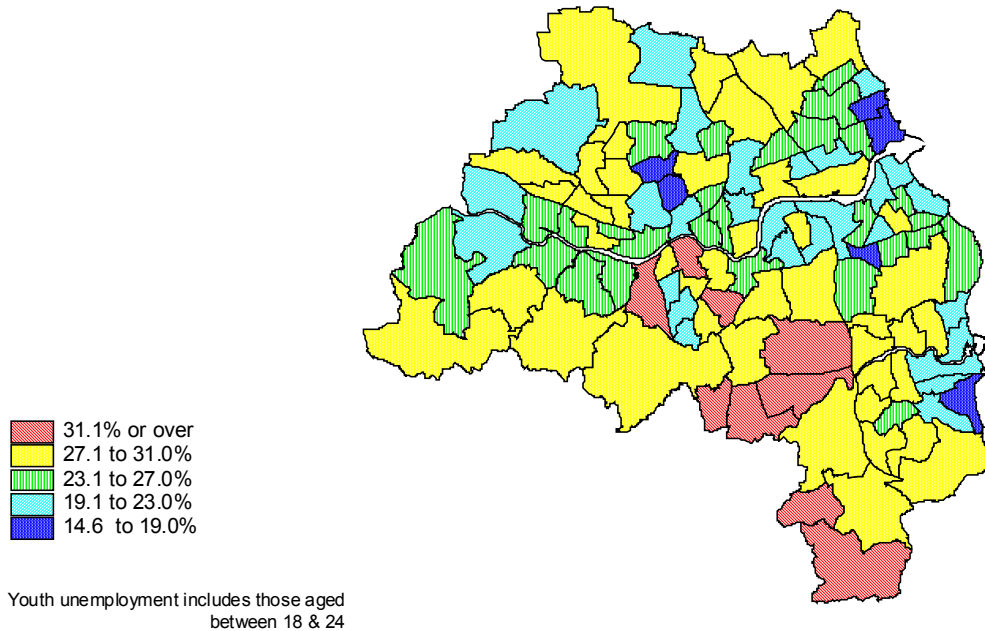
#### 5. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN TYNE & WEAR BY ELECTORAL WARD: APRIL 2000-2001



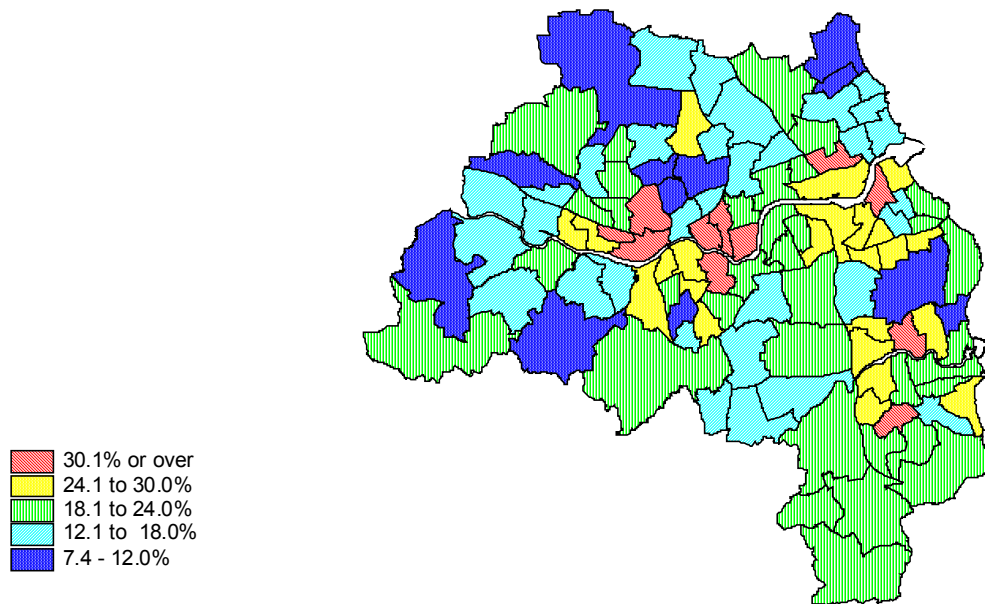
Tyne & Wear Research and Information



**6. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT  
ELECTORAL WARDS IN TYNE & WEAR, APRIL 2001**



**7. INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2000 EMPLOYMENT SCORE**



Tyne & Wear Research and Information



**10. CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT IN TYNE & WEAR:  
A COMPREHENSIVE SPATIAL ANALYSIS**

The following six sections show the spatial patterns of claimant unemployment in detail for Tyne & Wear and its five districts. Details are provided on each of the five districts and 113 electoral wards in Tyne & Wear using a variety of summary tables, time series charts (from 1987), age and duration tables and ward maps.

The six sections are in the following sequence:

<b>Section</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Page</b> (in hard copy)
10	Tyne & Wear	29
11	Gateshead	31
12	Newcastle	39
13	North Tyneside	47
14	South Tyneside	55
15	Sunderland	63

Within the Tyne & Wear chapter, Table 10.1 gives age and duration.

The remaining District sections (11 to 15) are each structured as follows:

Age and duration (Table 11.1 for Gateshead)\*

District electoral wards ranked by unemployment rate (Table 11.2 for Gateshead)

Figures:

District rate with county rate (1987-2001)

District youth unemployment (1987-2001)

Unemployment by electoral ward (including flows): (Table 11.3 for Gateshead)

Annual average unemployment rates by ward (1989-2001) (Table 11.4 for Gateshead)

Maps:

Electoral ward 'feature maps' (to be used as key to following four maps).

Total Unemployment Rates, April 2001.

Youth Unemployment as a Percentage of Totals, April 2001

Yearly Percentage Change in Total Unemployment, April 2000-2001

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 Employment Score

Index of annual average unemployment rates by ward (Table 11.5 for Gateshead)

NOTE: Unemployment rates at ward level for 2001 are residence-based, calculated using the estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

\* Age & Duration tables cover only computerised claimants and are hence about 100 lower for Tyne & Wear than the totals in Table 5.1.

## 10.1 Tyne & Wear

**Table 10.1: Tyne & Wear Unemployment by Age and Duration, April 2001**

Duration	Age						%
	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-54	55+	ALL	
<b>Men</b>							
0-4 weeks	426	875	958	1,319	311	4,006	16.7
5-26 weeks	1,168	2,132	2,702	2,979	525	9,749	40.5
27-52 weeks	368	659	1,361	1,630	268	4,311	17.9
53-104 weeks	38	55	942	1,375	234	2,648	11.0
105-156 weeks	1	3	324	672	131	1,131	4.7
157-260 weeks	1	0	252	644	125	1,022	4.2
261+ weeks	0	1	192	765	230	1,188	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>6,731</b>	<b>9,384</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>24,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	215	264	200	373	55	1,186	20.6
5-26 weeks	570	619	500	818	133	2,830	49.1
27-52 weeks	164	151	187	345	60	921	16.0
53-104 weeks	22	11	106	220	55	416	7.2
105-156 weeks	0	0	27	100	23	150	2.6
157-260 weeks	0	0	32	83	27	142	2.5
261+ weeks	0	0	14	77	23	114	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	641	1,139	1,158	1,692	366	5,192	17.4
5-26 weeks	1,738	2,751	3,202	3,797	658	12,579	42.2
27-52 weeks	532	810	1,548	1,975	328	5,232	17.5
53-104 weeks	60	66	1,048	1,595	289	3,064	10.3
105-156 weeks	1	3	351	772	154	1,281	4.3
157-260 weeks	1	0	284	727	152	1,164	3.9
261+ weeks	0	1	206	842	253	1,302	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>29,814</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics (NOMIS), Tyne & Wear Research and Information

- Note: - All includes some under 18 year olds who still qualify for Income Support.  
 - % refers to number of unemployed in each duration as a percentage of total unemployment.  
 - Column and row totals may not add up due to rounding.

11 Gateshead

Table 11.1: Gateshead Unemployment by Age and Duration, April 2001

Duration	Age					ALL	%
	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-54	55+		
<b>Men</b>							
0-4 weeks	54	135	143	184	42	573	16.9
5-26 weeks	205	322	382	480	84	1,499	44.2
27-52 weeks	46	86	168	248	46	594	17.5
53-104 weeks	0	3	106	186	38	333	9.8
105-156 weeks	0	1	24	97	22	144	4.3
157-260 weeks	0	0	17	78	20	115	3.4
261+ weeks	0	0	16	84	30	130	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	37	64	32	61	10	214	26.0
5-26 weeks	85	102	87	110	19	421	51.1
27-52 weeks	21	21	20	54	12	128	15.5
53-104 weeks	1	0	10	24	2	37	4.5
105-156 weeks	0	0	1	6	4	11	1.3
157-260 weeks	0	0	4	2	4	10	1.2
261+ weeks	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	91	199	175	245	52	787	18.7
5-26 weeks	290	424	469	590	103	1,920	45.6
27-52 weeks	67	107	188	302	58	722	17.1
53-104 weeks	1	3	116	210	40	370	8.8
105-156 weeks	0	1	25	103	26	155	3.7
157-260 weeks	0	0	21	80	24	125	3.0
261+ weeks	0	0	16	85	32	133	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics (NOMIS), Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: - All includes some under 18 year olds who still qualify for Income Support.  
 - % refers to number of unemployed in each duration as a percentage of total unemployment.  
 - Column and row totals may not add up due to rounding.

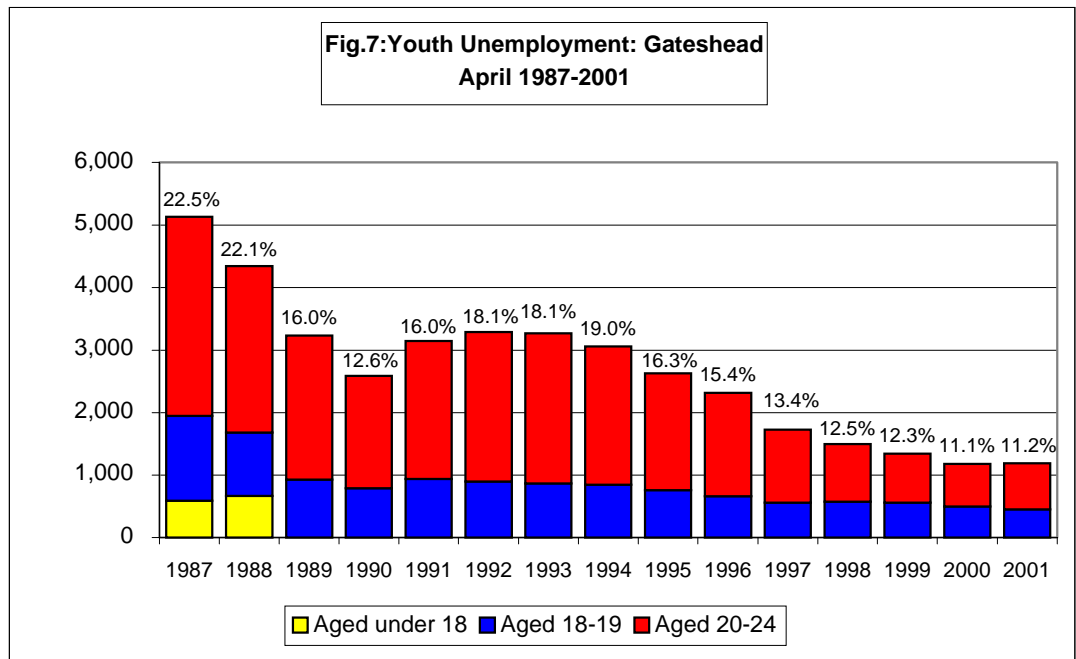
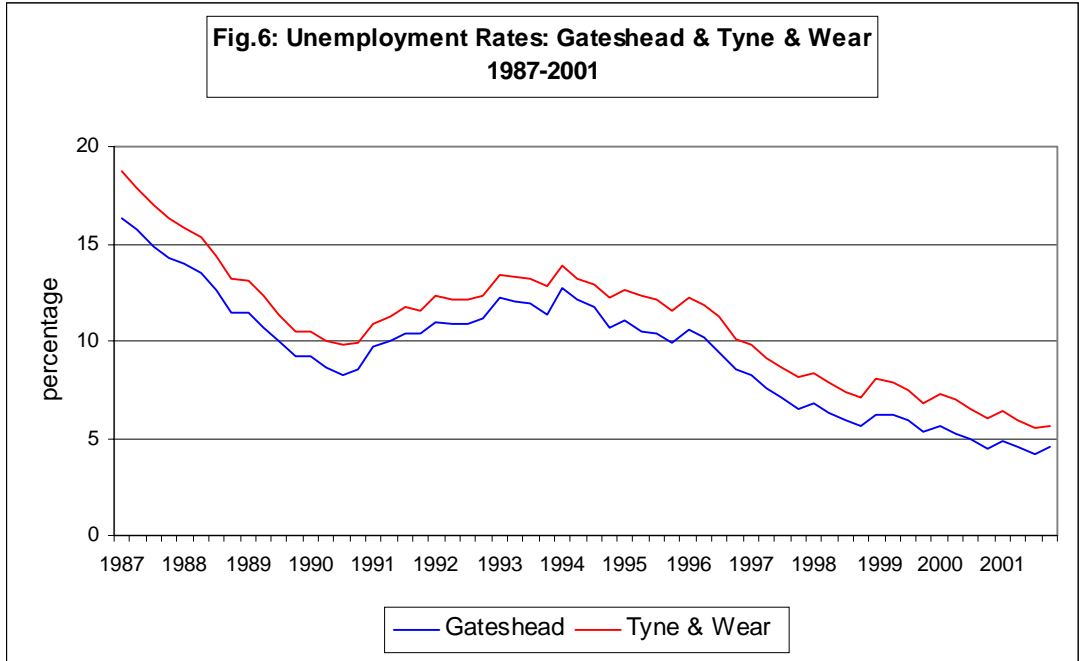
Table 11.2: Electoral Wards in Gateshead Ranked by Total Claimant Unemployment Rate

Electoral Wards (1) April 2001	Unemployment Rate %			% Change in Unemp Over Year	Youth (2) Unemp as % of Total	County Rank	
	Male	Total	Number			Now	Year Ago
1 Bede	14.0	9.7	339	-7.6	31.3	23	28
2 Bensham	11.8	8.2	227	-15.9	30.4	33	31
3 Felling	9.9	7.3	238	-22.2	30.7	40	35
4 Teams	10.0	6.9	282	-16.3	33.0	42	40
5 Saltwell	8.8	6.4	264	-15.9	22.3	48	47
6 Deckham	8.4	5.8	212	-16.5	27.4	53	50
7 High Fell	8.2	5.7	193	-10.2	29.5	57	57
8 Blaydon	8.1	5.6	245	-6.8	25.7	60	67
9 Leam	7.3	4.9	229	0.4	31.4	68	84
10 Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	7.0	4.5	200	-16.7	29.0	77	75
11 Lamesley	6.6	4.5	164	-8.9	30.5	80	83
12 Dunston	6.2	4.2	203	-9.8	26.1	83	88
13 Pelaw & Heworth	6.2	4.1	158	-16.8	24.7	84	85
14 Chowdene	5.4	3.6	152	-16.9	21.1	91	89
15 Ryton	5.4	3.6	166	-11.2	22.3	92	93
16 Winlaton	5.0	3.6	135	1.5	28.1	93	101
17 Birtley	4.9	3.5	148	-6.3	33.1	94	99
18 Wrekendyke	5.0	3.4	174	-17.9	29.3	96	91
19 Whickham North	4.7	3.0	151	-22.6	25.8	99	96
20 Crawcrook & Greenside	4.0	3.0	144	-13.3	25.0	101	100
21 Low Fell	3.1	2.0	97	-14.2	19.6	108	111
22 Whickham South	2.6	1.7	108	-26.5	29.6	111	109
<b>GATESHEAD</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4229</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: (1) Electoral ward and district unemployment rates are residence-based; unemployed claimants as percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

(2) Youth unemployment refers to those in the 18-24 age group.



**Table 11.3: Claimant unemployment by Electoral Ward**

Gateshead April 2001	Flows		Unemployment				Total	% Rate
	onto regr	off regr	Male	% Rate	Female	% Rate		
Bede	67	64	283	14.0	56	3.8	339	9.7
Bensham	46	63	187	11.8	40	3.4	227	8.2
Birtley	47	41	113	4.9	35	1.8	148	3.5
Blaydon	72	55	198	8.1	47	2.4	245	5.6
Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	41	56	168	7.0	32	1.6	200	4.5
Chowdene	47	49	121	5.4	31	1.6	152	3.6
Crawcrook & Greenside	44	36	106	4.0	38	1.7	144	3.0
Deckham	53	53	169	8.4	43	2.7	212	5.8
Dunston	62	58	166	6.2	37	1.7	203	4.2
Felling	57	54	185	9.9	53	3.8	238	7.3
High Fell	60	41	151	8.2	42	2.7	193	5.7
Lamesley	42	44	136	6.6	28	1.7	164	4.5
Leam	70	78	188	7.3	41	2.0	229	4.9
Low Fell	38	29	82	3.1	15	0.7	97	2.0
Pelaw & Heworth	46	51	130	6.2	28	1.6	158	4.1
Ryton	54	41	135	5.4	31	1.5	166	3.6
Saltwell	62	85	200	8.8	64	3.5	264	6.4
Teams	53	93	228	10.0	54	3.0	282	6.9
Whickham North	46	62	127	4.7	24	1.0	151	3.0
Whickham South	38	39	86	2.6	22	0.8	108	1.7
Winlaton	40	47	104	5.0	31	1.8	135	3.6
Wrekendyke	49	57	140	5.0	34	1.5	174	3.4
<b>GATESHEAD</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>TYNE AND WEAR</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>24,139</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Notes: Unemployment rates calculated using estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

Column totals may not sum due to rounding.



Table 11.4: Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: Gateshead

ELECTORAL WARD	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)												
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bede	17.6	15.3	16.9	18.0	18.7	18.3	16.6	17.4	14.0	12.0	11.7	10.4	9.4
Bensham	20.4	18.6	22.3	23.1	23.0	23.7	20.5	16.2	12.9	11.5	10.2	9.4	8.1
Birtley	8.8	7.6	8.5	9.3	10.5	10.0	8.8	7.1	5.3	4.3	4.5	3.7	2.9
Blaydon	11.6	10.4	12.0	13.9	14.7	13.7	12.0	10.6	8.6	7.6	7.2	5.8	4.9
Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	9.6	7.7	9.2	10.4	10.9	10.7	10.2	9.2	7.7	6.8	6.3	5.3	4.3
Chowdene	6.6	5.7	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.5	6.6	7.3	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.5
Crawcrook & Greenside	5.5	4.9	6.1	7.2	7.6	6.5	6.0	6.1	4.7	3.8	3.9	3.3	2.6
Deckham	17.2	15.1	17.1	19.2	20.3	20.4	18.8	12.8	9.0	7.7	7.8	6.5	5.8
Dunston	8.8	7.9	9.9	11.6	12.0	10.9	10.0	8.8	6.7	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.1
Felling	17.4	16.2	17.8	18.3	18.8	18.8	16.0	14.2	10.8	9.1	9.6	8.5	7.1
High Fell	12.4	10.9	12.7	13.6	14.1	16.3	14.0	12.8	9.4	7.2	7.4	5.8	5.2
Lamesley	10.3	9.1	10.3	11.1	12.4	12.6	11.1	11.1	8.4	6.4	6.1	4.9	4.5
Leam	10.3	8.5	10.1	11.2	11.5	11.8	10.0	9.0	6.5	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.7
Low Fell	4.5	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.3	4.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.9
Pelaw & Heworth	9.5	7.7	8.9	10.2	11.4	12.0	10.5	8.5	6.6	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.3
Ryton	6.7	5.5	6.9	7.8	8.7	8.3	7.7	7.4	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.2
Saltwell	11.5	9.7	11.7	13.3	13.8	14.2	12.8	13.4	10.2	8.5	8.2	7.7	6.5
Teams	15.4	12.9	15.7	16.9	16.8	17.7	15.8	14.1	11.2	9.5	9.2	7.7	6.8
Whickham North	7.1	6.2	7.5	8.2	9.3	9.1	8.3	7.3	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.1
Whickham South	4.5	3.6	4.7	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.7
Winlaton	6.2	5.3	6.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.9	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.6
Wrekendyke	8.2	6.2	7.5	8.2	9.1	9.5	8.3	7.5	5.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	3.5
<b>GATESHEAD</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years.

i.e. 1989, 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989

1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990

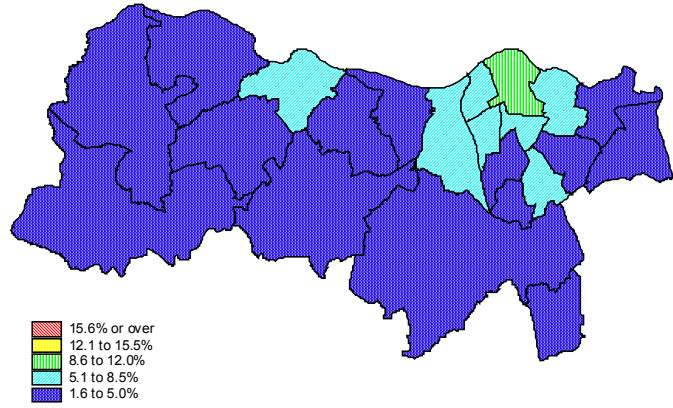
1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993

1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999

2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000

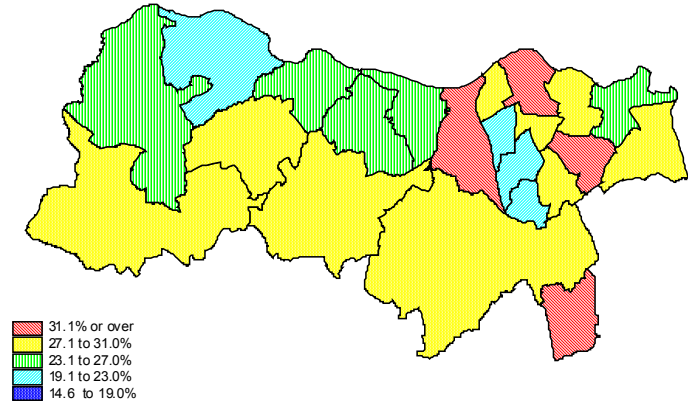
### ELECTORAL WARDS: GATESHEAD

#### Total Unemployment Rates, April 2001



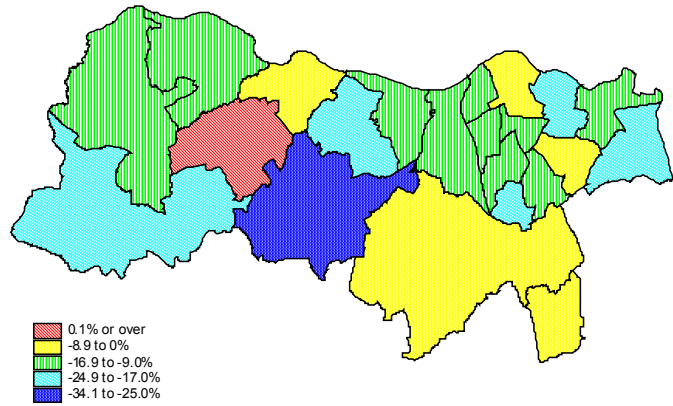
Rates calculated using labour force estimates at mid-2000

#### Youth Unemployment as a Percentage of Total, April 2001



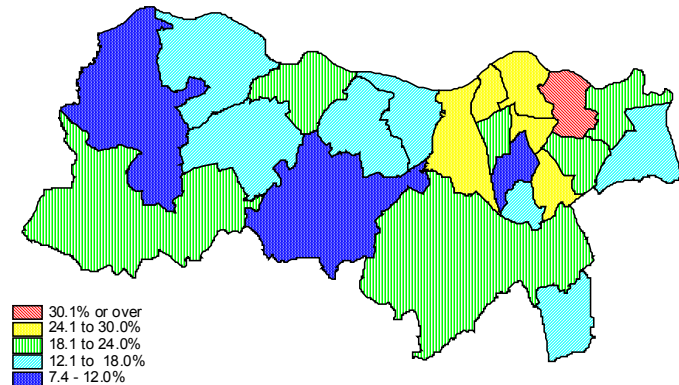
Youth unemployment includes those between 18 & 24 years

#### Yearly Percentage Change in Total Unemployment, April 2000 - 2001

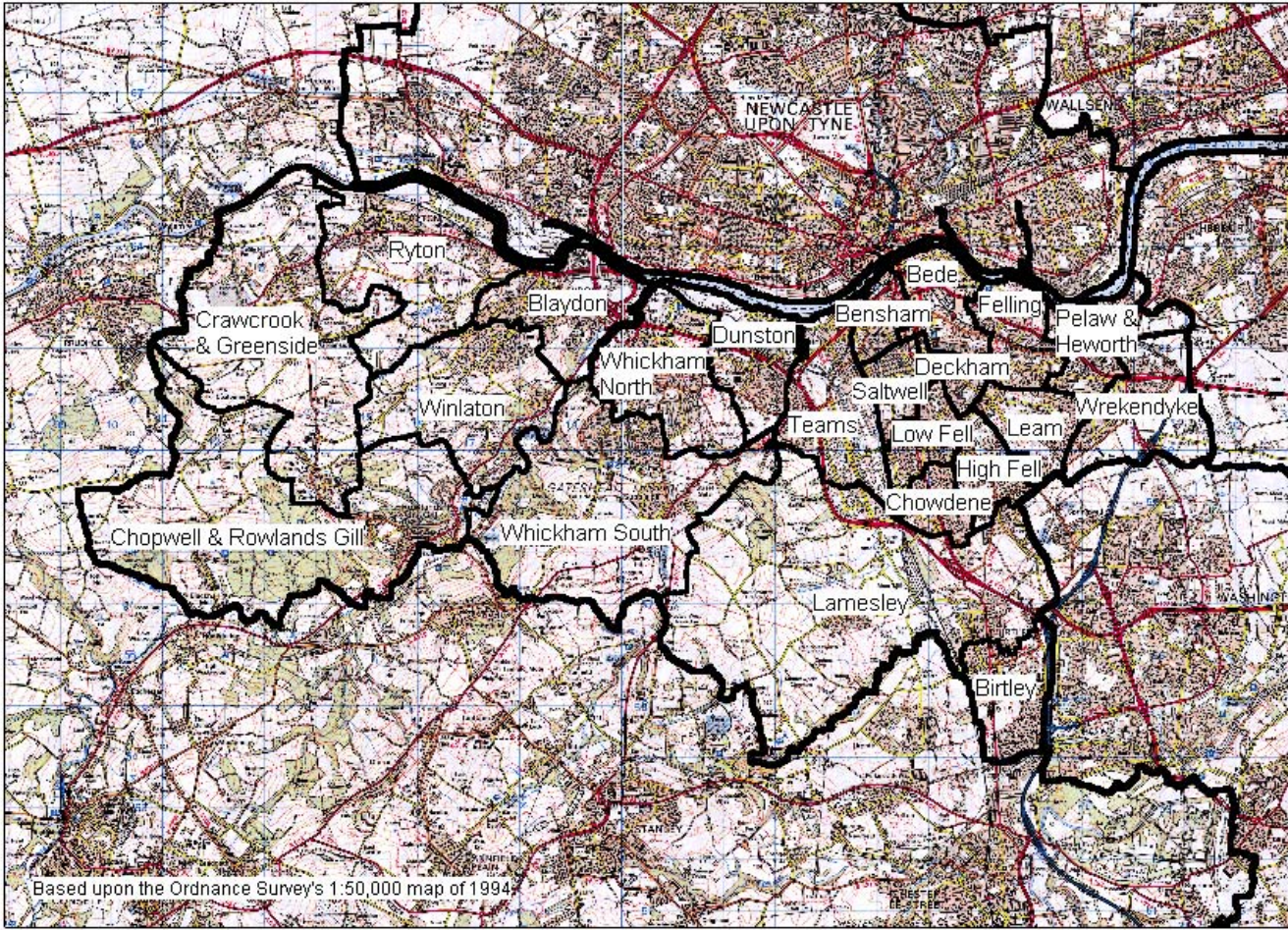


Tyne & Wear Research and Information

#### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 Employment Score



## ELECTORAL WARDS: GATESHEAD



Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Table 11.5: Index of Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: Gateshead

INDEX (TYNE & WEAR = 100)													
ELECTORAL WARD	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bede	152	153	148	145	142	142	138	158	161	160	158	155	163
Bensham	177	185	196	187	175	184	171	147	149	153	138	140	140
Birtley	76	76	75	75	80	77	73	64	61	57	61	55	51
Blaydon	101	104	105	112	112	107	100	96	99	101	97	86	85
Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	84	76	81	84	83	83	85	84	89	90	86	80	74
Chowdene	57	57	58	56	54	58	55	66	63	61	60	62	60
Crawcrook & Greenside	47	49	53	58	57	50	50	55	54	50	52	50	45
Deckham	149	150	150	155	155	158	156	116	103	102	105	98	101
Dunston	76	78	87	94	91	85	83	80	77	73	69	69	71
Felling	151	162	156	148	143	146	133	129	124	121	129	127	124
High Fell	108	109	111	110	107	126	117	116	109	95	100	86	91
Lamesley	89	91	90	90	95	98	92	101	97	85	83	73	79
Leam	89	85	88	91	87	92	83	81	74	75	78	73	82
Low Fell	39	40	40	42	43	40	36	44	36	35	35	34	34
Pelaw & Heworth	83	77	78	83	87	93	87	77	76	71	72	71	75
Ryton	58	55	60	63	66	64	64	67	64	65	60	57	56
Saltwell	99	96	103	107	105	110	107	121	117	114	110	116	113
Teams	134	128	137	137	128	137	131	128	129	126	124	116	117
Whickham North	61	62	65	66	71	71	69	66	62	59	57	55	54
Whickham South	39	36	41	42	46	38	38	39	34	34	33	32	30
Winlaton	54	53	54	57	55	57	57	62	61	59	55	56	62
Wrekendyke	71	61	66	66	69	74	69	68	65	61	65	65	61
<b>GATESHEAD</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years. I.e. 1989, 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
 1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999  
 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000  
 Index measures the divergence of each ward unemployment rate from the Tyne & Wear unemployment rate.

## 12 Newcastle

Table 12.1: Newcastle Unemployment by Age and Duration, April 2001

Duration	Age					ALL	%	
	Men	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-54			55+
0-4 weeks		103	238	248	287	49	957	15.7
5-26 weeks		283	507	740	702	98	2,398	39.3
27-52 weeks		89	161	346	404	55	1,065	17.4
53-104 weeks		14	19	260	345	49	690	11.3
105-156 weeks		0	0	85	170	34	289	4.7
157-260 weeks		0	0	59	162	27	248	4.1
261+ weeks		0	0	81	311	69	461	7.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>489</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>6,108</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Women</b>								
0-4 weeks		48	62	58	73	18	275	20.3
5-26 weeks		126	152	126	184	26	666	49.2
27-52 weeks		34	37	56	67	10	210	15.5
53-104 weeks		7	4	25	46	11	95	7.0
105-156 weeks		0	0	8	22	4	34	2.5
157-260 weeks		0	0	9	24	4	37	2.7
261+ weeks		0	0	6	28	4	38	2.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>								
0-4 weeks		151	300	306	360	67	1,232	16.5
5-26 weeks		409	659	866	886	124	3,064	41.1
27-52 weeks		123	198	402	471	65	1,275	17.1
53-104 weeks		21	23	285	391	60	785	10.5
105-156 weeks		0	0	93	192	38	323	4.3
157-260 weeks		0	0	68	186	31	285	3.8
261+ weeks		0	0	87	339	73	499	6.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>704</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>7,463</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics (NOMIS), Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: - All includes some under 18 year olds who still qualify for Income Support.  
 - % refers to number of unemployed in each duration as a percentage of total unemployment.  
 - Column and row totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 12.2: Electoral Wards in Newcastle Ranked by Total Claimant Unemployment Rate

Electoral Wards (1) April 2001	Unemployment Rate %			% Change in Unemp Over Year	Youth (2) Unemp as % of Total	County Rank	
	Male	Total	Number			Now	Year Ago
1 West City	25.7	18.8	566	-13.6	24.0	1	1
2 Elswick	23.5	16.5	497	-10.6	23.7	3	3
3 Walker	18.7	13.0	437	-16.9	29.1	5	4
4 Byker	17.3	11.9	429	-21.0	24.2	6	7
5 Monkchester	15.6	11.5	380	-13.6	25.5	7	12
6 Moorside	15.3	10.5	423	-7.6	21.0	13	23
7 Scotswood	15.0	10.1	261	-19.2	25.7	18	14
8 Benwell	14.5	9.8	339	-20.0	27.4	22	16
9 Wingrove	12.0	8.2	354	-8.1	27.1	36	39
10 Kenton	9.9	6.7	295	-14.2	28.5	44	46
11 Fawdon	9.5	6.5	292	-18.0	28.4	47	45
12 Sandyford	9.2	6.2	365	-6.9	20.3	49	55
13 Fenham	8.2	5.8	273	-16.0	30.8	56	53
14 Walkergate	8.2	5.7	283	-21.6	22.3	58	49
15 Woolsington	8.1	5.4	193	-21.2	22.8	61	52
16 Newburn	7.2	4.8	216	-11.5	21.8	71	78
17 Blakelaw	7.3	4.8	293	-15.1	28.7	72	74
18 Heaton	6.8	4.8	272	-13.7	25.0	74	77
19 Denton	6.9	4.6	221	-22.2	29.0	76	68
20 Lemington	5.8	3.8	207	-18.8	23.2	88	87
21 Grange	5.2	3.7	197	-9.6	26.9	90	95
22 Jesmond	3.4	2.4	164	-15.9	15.9	103	103
23 Dene	3.5	2.2	165	-17.5	29.7	104	104
24 Castle	3.1	2.1	133	-21.8	29.3	107	106
25 South Gosforth	2.6	1.9	103	-22.0	14.6	109	107
26 Westerhope	2.3	1.6	115	-29.4	27.8	113	113
<b>NEWCASTLE</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7473</b>	<b>-15.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: (1) Electoral ward and district unemployment rates are residence-based; unemployed claimants as percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

(2) Youth unemployment refers to those in the 18-24 age group.

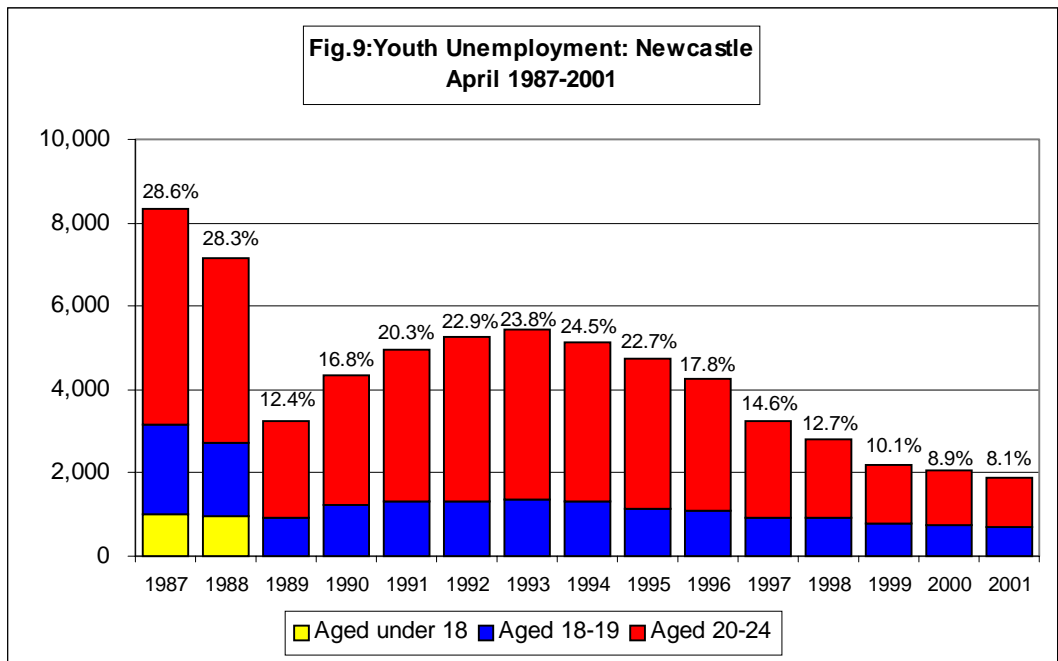
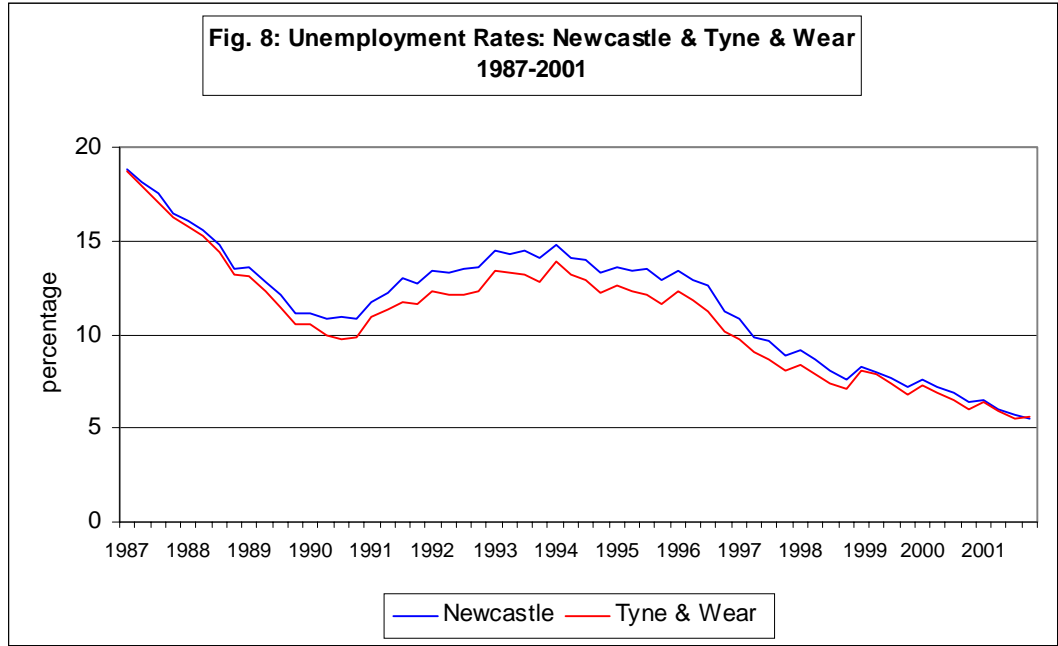


Table 12.3: Claimant Unemployment by Electoral Ward

Newcastle April 2001	Flows		Unemployment				Total	% Rate
	onto regr	off regr	Male	% Rate	Female	% Rate		
Benwell	70	82	285	14.5	54	3.6	339	9.8
Blakelaw	90	101	244	7.3	49	1.8	293	4.8
Byker	110	113	347	17.3	82	5.1	429	11.9
Castle	35	57	109	3.1	24	0.8	133	2.1
Dene	46	63	141	3.5	24	0.7	165	2.2
Denton	50	53	179	6.9	42	1.9	221	4.6
Elswick	97	122	412	23.5	85	6.7	497	16.5
Fawdon	63	80	243	9.5	49	2.5	292	6.5
Fenham	63	76	218	8.2	55	2.6	273	5.8
Grange	57	63	149	5.2	48	1.9	197	3.7
Heaton	81	94	212	6.8	60	2.3	272	4.8
Jesmond	31	53	124	3.4	40	1.3	164	2.4
Kenton	57	67	246	9.9	49	2.6	295	6.7
Lemington	62	65	173	5.8	34	1.4	207	3.8
Monkchester	89	88	311	15.6	69	5.3	380	11.5
Moorside	77	88	348	15.3	75	4.3	423	10.5
Newburn	51	55	178	7.2	38	1.9	216	4.8
Sandyford	76	82	293	9.2	72	2.7	365	6.2
Scotswood	58	53	225	15.0	36	3.3	261	10.1
South Gosforth	23	32	75	2.6	28	1.2	103	1.9
Walker	92	87	367	18.7	70	5.0	437	13.0
Walkergate	73	54	226	8.2	57	2.6	283	5.7
West City	120	147	470	25.7	96	8.1	566	18.8
Westerhope	43	51	91	2.3	24	0.7	115	1.6
Wingrove	98	100	285	12.0	69	3.5	354	8.2
Woolsington	38	67	166	8.1	27	1.8	193	5.4
<b>NEWCASTLE</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>6,117</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>TYNE AND WEAR</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>24,139</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Notes: Unemployment rates calculated using estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

Column totals may not sum due to rounding.



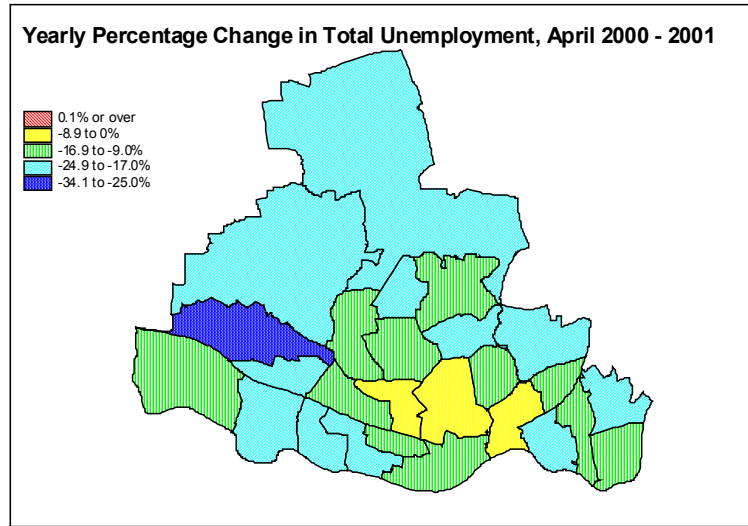
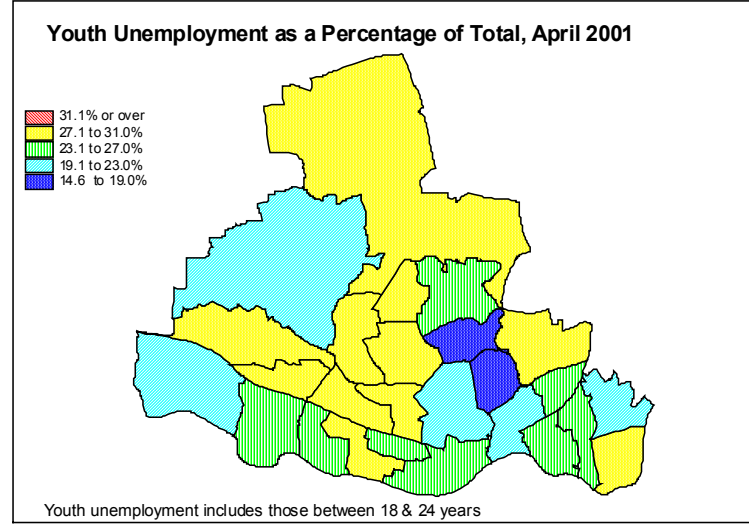
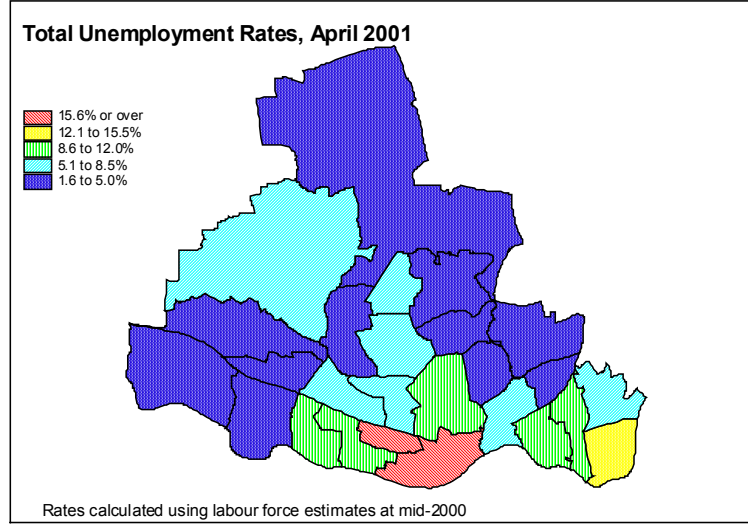
Table 12.4: Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: Newcastle

ELECTORAL WARD	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)												
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Benwell	19.6	17.6	20.3	21.5	21.6	20.1	17.5	18.2	14.9	13.2	12.2	11.1	9.0
Blakelaw	9.7	8.6	9.7	11.0	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.8	7.6	6.8	6.4	5.8	4.6
Byker	15.7	14.7	17.0	18.3	18.6	18.5	17.9	18.9	16.2	15.2	15.2	13.6	11.3
Castle	5.5	4.8	5.9	6.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	5.3	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.1
Dene	5.6	4.6	5.2	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.0	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.3
Denton	8.0	7.2	8.7	9.8	10.4	11.1	10.8	9.0	6.9	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.3
Elswick	21.0	20.2	22.8	25.4	25.6	28.7	27.1	25.8	22.1	19.4	18.3	17.4	16.6
Fawdon	12.7	11.2	13.4	14.8	15.4	16.7	15.8	14.0	10.7	9.3	8.5	7.8	6.2
Ferham	8.9	8.5	10.6	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.0	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.6	5.5
Grange	6.4	5.8	6.9	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	7.4	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.6
Heaton	9.0	7.5	8.8	10.6	12.4	11.6	11.6	10.9	8.5	6.8	6.7	5.6	4.6
Jesmond	7.9	7.0	8.2	9.2	10.0	9.0	8.2	7.2	5.3	4.2	3.4	3.0	2.7
Kenton	13.3	12.1	12.7	14.2	14.7	14.6	14.3	12.9	9.8	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.3
Lemington	9.5	8.3	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.5	9.2	7.8	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.3	3.7
Monkchester	20.1	18.7	20.2	21.3	22.8	25.6	23.7	20.7	16.6	14.9	14.1	12.8	11.1
Moorside	17.5	17.1	19.4	20.8	21.9	18.1	18.2	18.9	15.8	13.9	12.5	11.4	10.2
Newburn	10.3	8.9	10.1	11.3	11.8	10.7	10.2	10.1	7.7	6.3	6.1	5.4	4.6
Sandyford	13.8	12.4	14.9	16.3	16.8	15.7	16.0	13.4	9.8	8.0	7.5	6.8	5.8
Scotswood	23.2	20.6	22.3	23.4	22.0	23.5	21.5	21.0	17.1	13.9	13.2	12.3	10.1
South Gosforth	4.4	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.6	4.7	4.6	5.0	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0
Walker	21.9	20.1	21.5	22.3	24.5	26.2	24.3	22.6	18.6	17.8	17.0	14.8	12.2
Walkergate	10.6	9.1	10.2	11.3	12.9	13.2	12.6	10.8	8.8	8.5	8.1	6.8	5.5
West City	31.2	30.7	36.3	40.9	42.1	40.7	38.6	34.1	27.1	23.1	22.3	21.3	18.3
Westerhope	4.4	3.6	4.6	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.8	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.6
Wingrove	10.3	10.2	11.3	12.7	13.7	14.4	14.0	14.5	11.4	10.0	9.6	8.7	7.8
Woolsington	14.6	13.1	14.8	15.2	15.1	17.4	16.3	14.9	10.6	8.1	7.2	6.4	5.3
<b>NEWCASTLE</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>

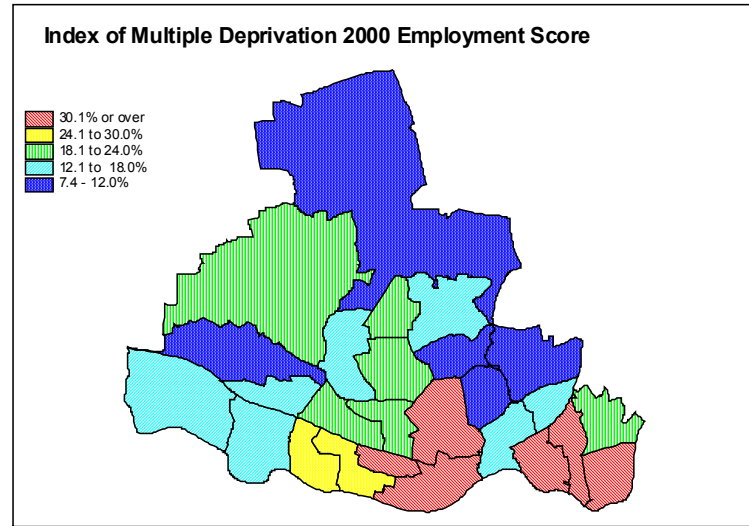
Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years.  
 i.e. 1989 , 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
 1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996 , 1997, 1998 & 1999  
 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000

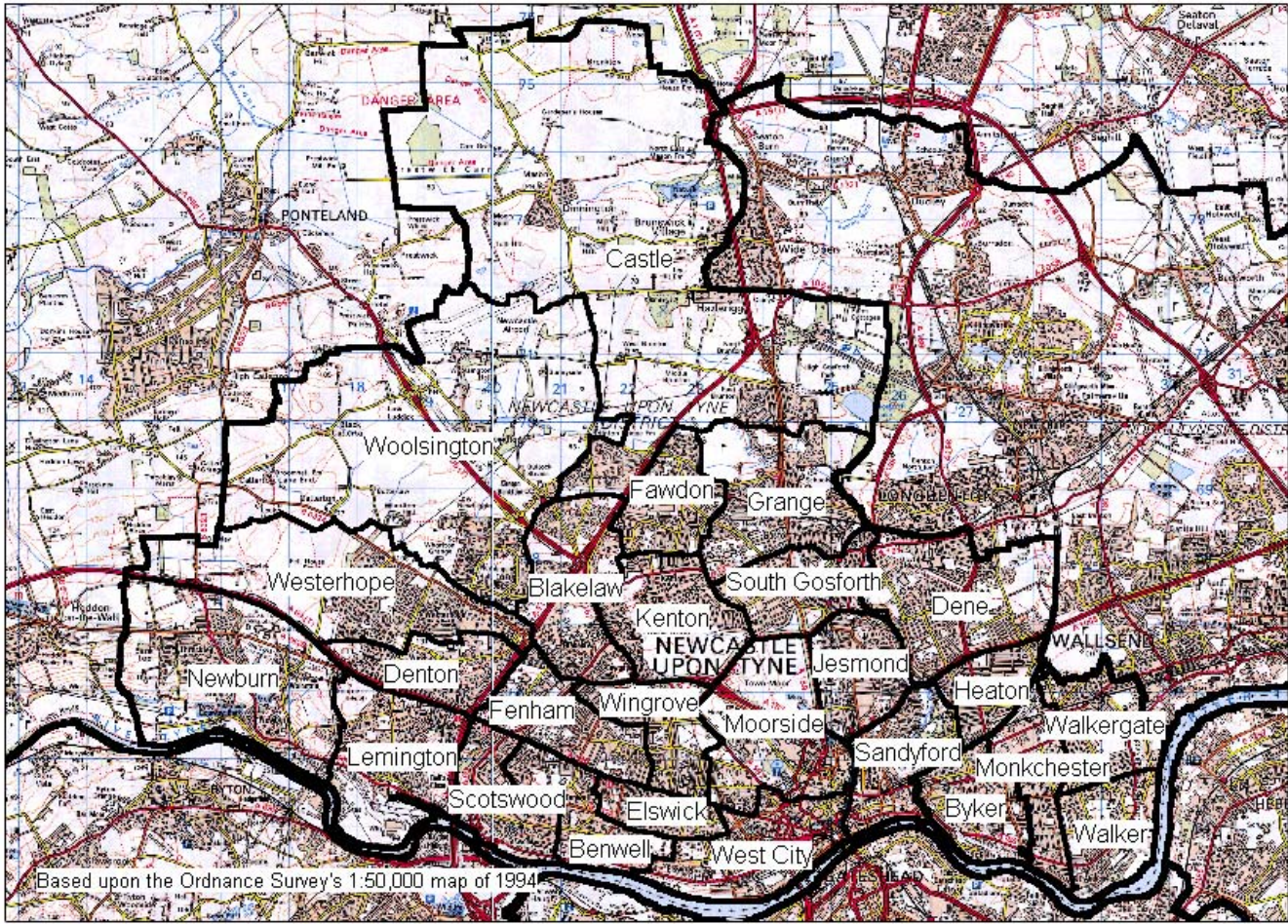
### ELECTORAL WARDS: NEWCASTLE



Tyne & Wear Research and Information



## ELECTORAL WARDS: NEWCASTLE



Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Table 12.5: Index of Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: Newcastle

INDEX (TYNE & WEAR = 100)													
ELECTORAL WARD	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Benwell	170	175	178	173	164	156	145	164	172	175	165	166	156
Blakelaw	84	85	85	89	85	84	86	89	87	90	86	87	80
Byker	136	147	149	148	142	143	149	171	187	202	205	204	196
Castle	48	48	52	53	53	45	46	48	44	43	39	36	36
Dene	48	46	46	45	54	51	56	55	50	45	40	40	40
Denton	70	71	76	79	79	86	90	81	79	80	76	81	75
Elswick	182	202	199	205	195	223	225	233	255	257	247	261	287
Fawdon	110	112	117	120	117	130	131	127	123	123	114	116	108
Fenham	77	85	92	93	90	90	94	100	98	95	94	98	95
Grange	55	58	61	64	65	63	66	67	67	68	60	59	62
Heaton	78	74	77	86	95	90	96	99	98	91	90	84	81
Jesmond	68	70	71	74	76	70	68	65	61	56	46	44	46
Kenton	115	121	111	114	112	113	119	117	113	108	110	110	109
Lemington	82	83	84	85	83	74	76	71	68	68	63	64	64
Monkchester	175	186	177	172	174	199	197	187	191	198	191	192	192
Moorside	151	171	169	168	166	141	152	171	182	184	169	171	177
Newburn	89	89	89	91	89	83	85	91	89	83	82	81	80
Sandyford	120	124	131	132	128	122	133	121	113	107	101	102	101
Scotswood	201	206	195	189	167	182	179	190	197	184	178	184	176
South Gosforth	38	38	41	43	43	36	39	45	43	40	36	35	35
Walker	190	200	188	180	186	204	203	204	214	237	229	222	212
Walkergate	92	90	89	91	98	102	105	97	101	113	109	101	96
West City	270	306	317	331	320	316	321	308	312	307	301	318	317
Westerhope	38	36	40	41	44	39	38	43	37	34	34	33	27
Wingrove	89	101	99	102	104	112	117	131	131	133	130	130	135
Woolsington	126	130	130	123	115	135	136	134	122	107	97	96	92
<b>NEWCASTLE</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years.  
 1989, 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
 1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999  
 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000  
 Index measures the divergence of each ward unemployment rate from the Tyne & Wear unemployment rate.

13 North Tyneside

Table 13.1: North Tyneside Unemployment by Age and Duration, April 2001

Duration	Age					ALL	%
	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-54	55+		
<b>Men</b>							
0-4 weeks	62	135	146	237	60	658	17.9
5-26 weeks	160	317	417	511	103	1,534	41.8
27-52 weeks	50	106	178	281	71	691	18.8
53-104 weeks	10	15	139	202	46	412	11.2
105-156 weeks	1	1	30	71	13	116	3.2
157-260 weeks	1	0	26	67	15	109	3.0
261+ weeks	0	1	17	107	26	151	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	41	28	34	77	12	206	23.1
5-26 weeks	68	77	70	134	30	407	45.6
27-52 weeks	31	20	28	74	13	168	18.8
53-104 weeks	4	3	22	29	10	68	7.6
105-156 weeks	0	0	1	12	2	15	1.7
157-260 weeks	0	0	1	9	2	12	1.3
261+ weeks	0	0	5	11	1	17	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	103	163	180	314	72	864	18.9
5-26 weeks	228	394	487	645	133	1,941	42.5
27-52 weeks	81	126	206	355	84	859	18.8
53-104 weeks	14	18	161	231	56	480	10.5
105-156 weeks	1	1	31	83	15	131	2.9
157-260 weeks	1	0	27	76	17	121	2.7
261+ weeks	0	1	22	118	27	168	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics (NOMIS), Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: - All includes some under 18 year olds who still qualify for Income Support.  
 - % refers to number of unemployed in each duration as a percentage of total unemployment.  
 - Column and row totals may not add up due to rounding.

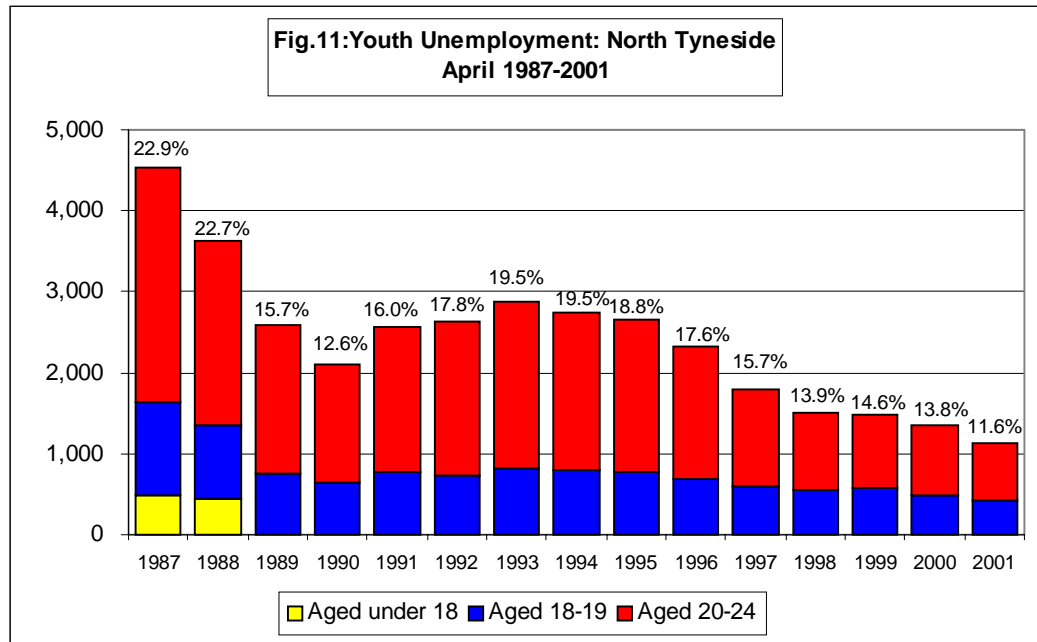
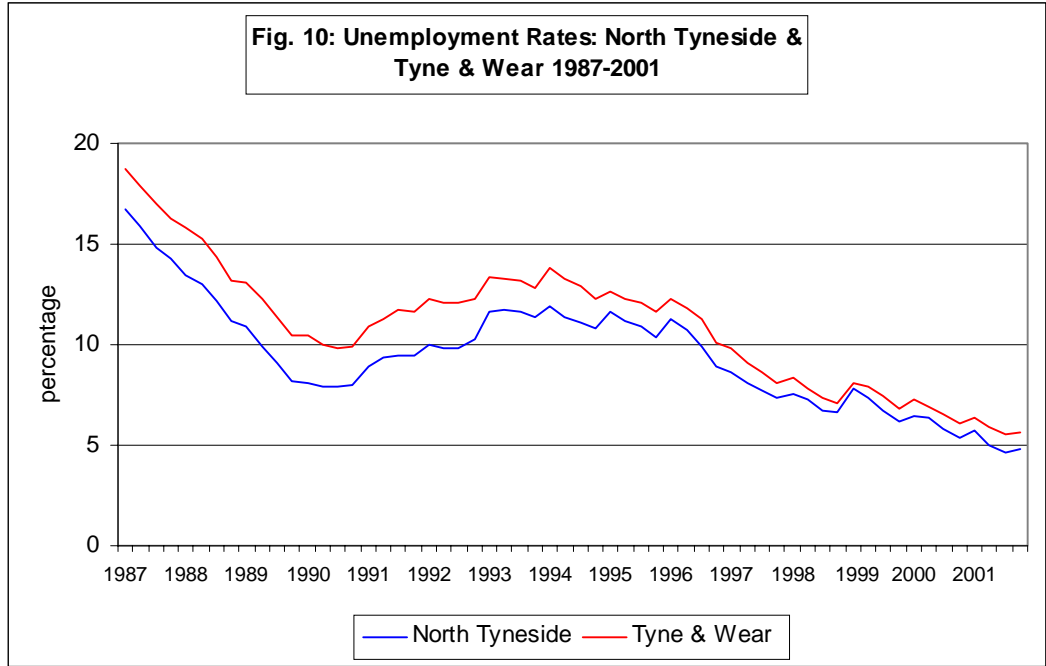
Table 13.2: Electoral Wards in North Tyneside Ranked by Total Claimant Unemployment Rate

Electoral Wards (1) April 2001	Unemployment Rate %			% Change in Unemp Over Year	Youth (2) Unemp as % of Total	County Rank	
	Male	Total	Number			Now	Year Ago
1 Chirton	16.4	11.1	388	-26.4	21.4	8	5
2 Riverside	15.1	10.6	401	-16.1	28.7	12	11
3 Wallsend	13.9	9.4	374	-14.6	27.3	25	27
4 Howdon	12.9	8.7	293	-23.3	22.5	29	17
5 Longbenton	10.7	7.4	194	-23.0	20.1	39	36
6 Collingwood	9.5	6.2	265	-21.4	25.7	50	43
7 Whitley Bay	7.6	5.0	212	-14.2	21.7	64	69
8 Valley	7.6	4.9	225	-19.9	30.2	67	56
9 Tynemouth	6.8	4.7	204	-19.4	18.6	75	71
10 Battle Hill	6.9	4.5	289	-28.3	26.3	78	58
11 North Shields	6.9	4.5	248	-23.7	23.4	79	66
12 Northumberland	6.6	4.4	270	-24.6	22.6	81	73
13 Camperdown	6.3	4.3	209	-18.0	28.7	82	80
14 Benton	6.1	4.0	156	-30.0	23.7	85	70
15 Holystone	5.3	3.7	259	-24.0	29.0	89	79
16 Seatonville	4.9	3.4	159	-15.4	25.2	97	92
17 Weetslade	4.2	3.0	147	-10.4	19.0	100	102
18 Cullercoats	4.1	2.8	120	-34.8	17.5	102	90
19 Monkseaton	2.5	1.8	96	-15.8	26.0	110	112
20 St. Mary's	2.6	1.7	83	-26.5	30.1	112	110
NORTH TYNESIDE	7.4	5.0	4592	-21.7	24.6	-	-

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: (1) Electoral ward and district unemployment rates are residence-based; unemployed claimants as percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

(2) Youth unemployment refers to those in the 18-24 age group.



**Table 13.3: Claimant Unemployment by Electoral Ward**

North Tyneside April 2001	Flows		Unemployment				Total	% Rate
	onto regr	off regr	Male	% Rate	Female	% Rate		
Battle Hill	80	94	237	6.9	52	1.8	289	4.5
Benton	38	49	125	6.1	31	1.7	156	4.0
Camperdown	57	58	166	6.3	43	1.9	209	4.3
Chirton	88	110	321	16.4	67	4.4	388	11.1
Collingwood	77	94	215	9.5	50	2.5	265	6.2
Cullercoats	39	56	96	4.1	24	1.2	120	2.8
Holystone	74	96	201	5.3	58	1.8	259	3.7
Howdon	59	60	244	12.9	49	3.4	293	8.7
Longbenton	40	47	159	10.7	35	3.1	194	7.4
Monkseaton	32	33	68	2.5	28	1.1	96	1.8
North Shields	78	66	202	6.9	46	1.8	248	4.5
Northumberland	83	101	217	6.6	53	1.8	270	4.4
Riverside	89	100	327	15.1	74	4.5	401	10.6
Saint Mary's	29	37	69	2.6	14	0.6	83	1.7
Seatonville	38	42	122	4.9	37	1.7	159	3.4
Tynemouth	50	61	158	6.8	46	2.3	204	4.7
Valley	71	68	189	7.6	36	1.7	225	4.9
Wallsend	95	96	297	13.9	77	4.2	374	9.4
Weetslade	45	50	109	4.2	38	1.6	147	3.0
Whitley Bay	65	72	171	7.6	41	2.1	212	5.0
<b>NORTH TYNESIDE</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>TYNE AND WEAR</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>24,139</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>5.9</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Notes: Unemployment rates calculated using estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

Column totals may not sum due to rounding.



Table 13.4: Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: North Tyneside

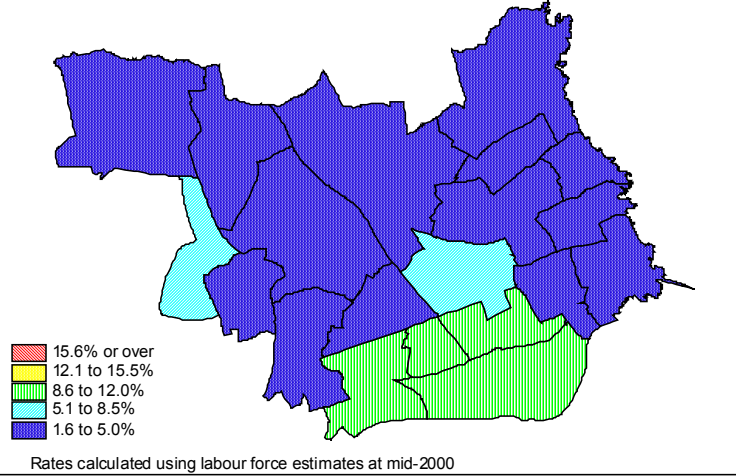
ELECTORAL WARD	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)												
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Battle Hill	9.2	7.9	8.8	9.6	11.7	10.2	9.6	8.8	6.7	6.2	6.5	5.9	4.8
Benton	9.4	8.4	9.5	10.4	11.5	11.7	11.0	8.8	7.2	6.4	6.1	5.5	4.3
Camperdown	9.9	9.0	11.8	12.9	13.5	12.6	12.2	9.3	7.2	6.2	5.5	4.9	3.9
Chirton	14.8	13.0	14.2	15.4	17.2	17.6	17.8	18.5	15.5	15.3	16.4	14.0	11.4
Collingwood	10.0	8.9	9.8	11.4	13.5	14.3	13.5	11.5	9.5	8.7	9.0	7.6	6.2
Cullercoats	5.1	4.6	5.7	6.3	7.0	7.7	7.8	6.8	5.6	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.0
Holystone	5.9	5.3	6.6	7.0	7.5	6.5	6.6	8.2	6.4	5.2	5.8	4.6	3.5
Howdon	12.7	10.9	12.2	13.3	16.6	17.3	16.1	15.7	12.8	11.5	12.2	10.8	8.7
Longbenton	14.3	12.5	13.4	14.0	15.1	17.1	16.5	15.8	13.2	10.4	10.7	8.8	6.9
Monkseaton	4.8	3.9	5.0	5.5	6.5	5.7	5.5	4.8	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.8
North Shields	7.9	6.4	8.2	9.2	10.7	10.9	11.0	9.4	7.2	6.3	6.4	5.7	4.6
Northumberland	7.4	6.2	7.3	8.1	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.1	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.3
Riverside	19.3	17.4	18.8	19.3	21.3	21.2	21.4	18.4	14.8	13.4	13.4	12.6	10.5
Saint Mary's	4.3	3.5	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.7
Seatonville	6.0	5.3	6.3	6.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.2
Tynemouth	8.7	7.8	10.6	11.5	11.4	10.2	10.3	9.4	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	4.4
Valley	7.9	7.0	8.3	8.7	9.9	9.4	9.4	8.5	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	4.9
Wallsend	13.4	11.9	13.5	15.1	17.3	17.6	17.2	13.2	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.9	8.9
Weetslade	5.7	4.8	6.2	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.9
Whitley Bay	10.7	8.6	9.7	11.1	12.9	13.0	13.7	12.4	9.1	7.5	7.2	6.1	5.1
<b>NORTH TYNESIDE</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

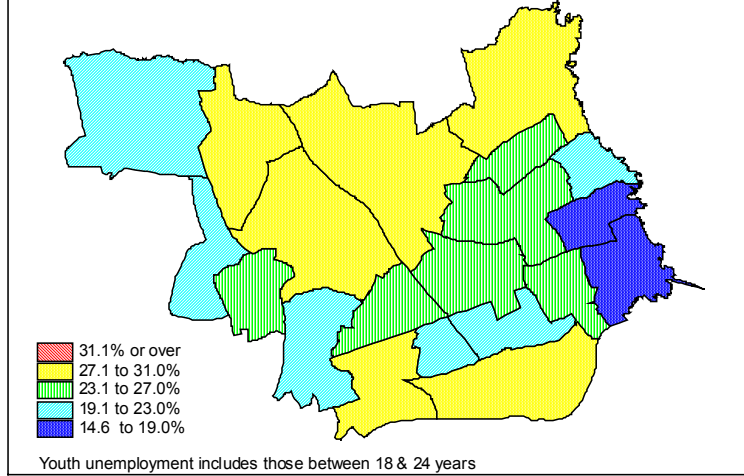
Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years.  
i.e. 1989 , 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996 , 1997, 1998 & 1999  
2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000

**ELECTORAL WARDS: NORTH TYNESIDE**

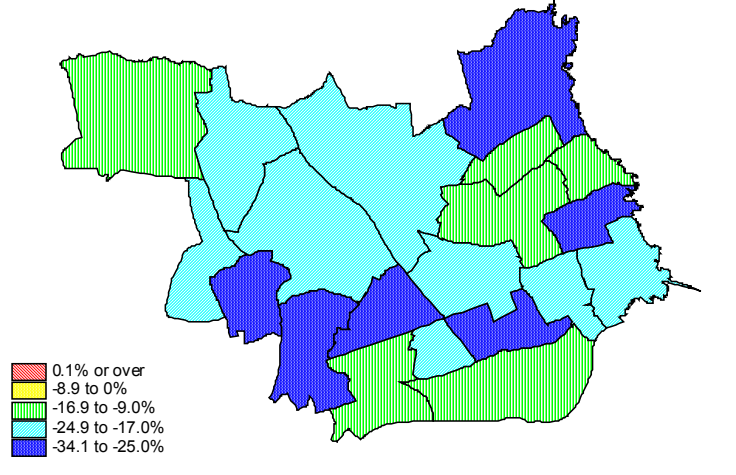
**Total Unemployment Rates, April 2001**



**Youth Unemployment as a Percentage of Total, April 2001**

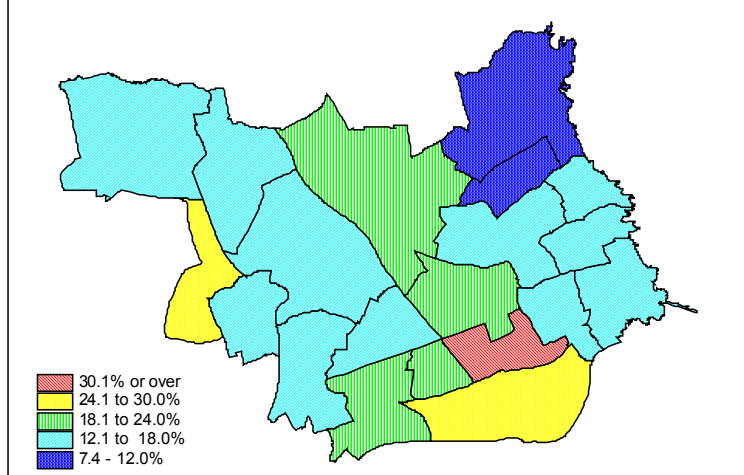


**Yearly Percentage Change in Total Unemployment, April 2000 - 2001**

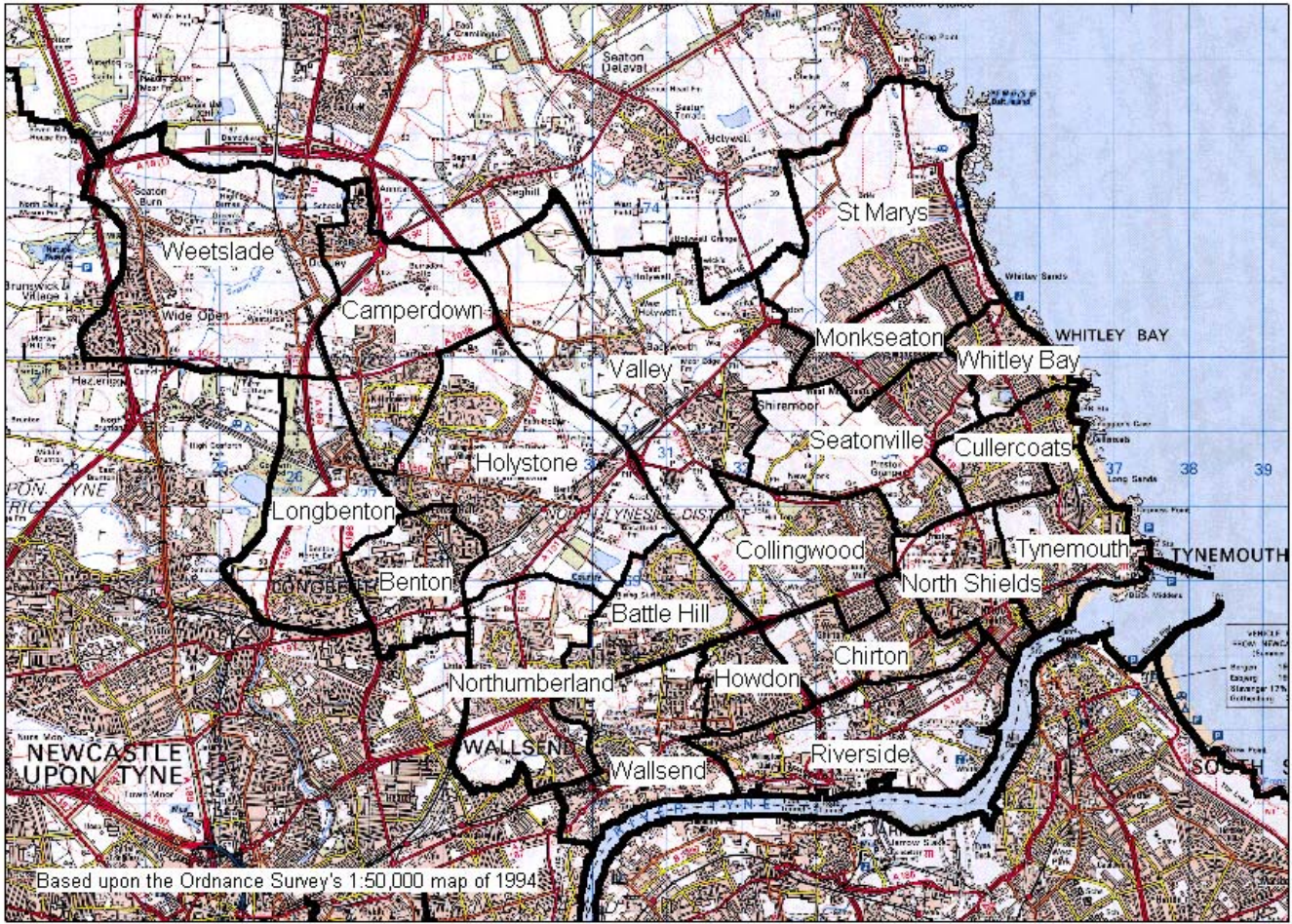


*Tyne & Wear Research and Information*

**Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 Employment Score**



### ELECTORAL WARDS: NORTH TYNESIDE



Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Table 13.5: Index of Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: North Tyneside

INDEX (TYNE & WEAR = 100)													
ELECTORAL WARD	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Battle Hill	79	79	77	78	89	79	80	79	77	82	87	88	83
Benton	81	83	83	84	87	91	92	79	83	85	82	83	74
Camperdown	86	90	103	104	103	98	102	84	83	82	74	73	68
Chirton	129	130	124	124	131	137	148	167	178	204	221	209	197
Collingwood	87	89	86	92	103	111	113	104	110	115	121	114	108
Cullercoats	45	46	50	51	53	59	65	62	65	59	59	58	51
Holystone	51	52	58	56	57	51	55	74	73	69	78	69	61
Howdon	110	109	106	107	126	134	134	142	148	152	165	162	151
Longbenton	124	125	117	113	115	133	137	143	152	139	145	132	120
Monkseaton	41	38	43	45	49	44	46	43	39	39	35	32	31
North Shields	69	63	72	75	82	85	92	85	83	84	87	86	80
Northumberland	64	61	64	65	74	70	71	73	74	82	81	82	75
Riverside	167	173	165	156	162	165	178	166	171	178	181	189	182
Saint Mary's	37	35	40	42	42	36	40	46	46	37	36	33	30
Seatonville	52	53	55	55	60	61	62	61	58	63	63	55	55
Tynemouth	76	78	93	93	87	79	86	85	81	81	81	85	76
Valley	68	70	72	70	76	73	79	77	78	86	84	90	85
Wallsend	116	118	119	122	131	137	143	119	125	144	143	164	154
Weetslade	49	48	54	60	61	59	60	60	59	57	50	47	51
Whitley Bay	93	86	85	90	98	101	114	112	105	100	97	91	88
<b>NORTH TYNESIDE</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years. 1989, 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
 1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999  
 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000  
 Index measures the divergence of each ward unemployment rate from the Tyne & Wear unemployment rate.

14 South Tyneside

Table 14.1: South Tyneside Unemployment by Age and Duration, April 2001

Duration	Age					ALL	%
	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-54	55+		
<b>Men</b>							
0-4 weeks	78	146	166	303	79	788	17.8
5-26 weeks	163	379	462	545	112	1,716	38.8
27-52 weeks	58	130	244	297	50	787	17.8
53-104 weeks	7	7	191	288	47	541	12.2
105-156 weeks	0	1	79	148	23	251	5.7
157-260 weeks	0	0	62	171	22	255	5.8
261+ weeks	0	0	5	28	49	82	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	30	34	28	58	3	170	16.1
5-26 weeks	98	96	94	141	28	495	46.8
27-52 weeks	28	31	44	64	13	186	17.6
53-104 weeks	4	0	21	63	15	103	9.7
105-156 weeks	0	0	6	25	7	38	3.6
157-260 weeks	0	0	8	29	12	49	4.6
261+ weeks	0	0	0	8	9	17	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	108	180	194	361	82	958	17.5
5-26 weeks	261	475	556	686	140	2,211	40.4
27-52 weeks	86	161	288	361	63	973	17.8
53-104 weeks	11	7	212	351	62	644	11.8
105-156 weeks	0	1	85	173	30	289	5.3
157-260 weeks	0	0	70	200	34	304	5.5
261+ weeks	0	0	5	36	58	99	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics (NOMIS), Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: - All includes some under 18 year olds who still qualify for Income Support.  
 - % refers to number of unemployed in each duration as a percentage of total unemployment.  
 - Column and row totals may not add up due to rounding.

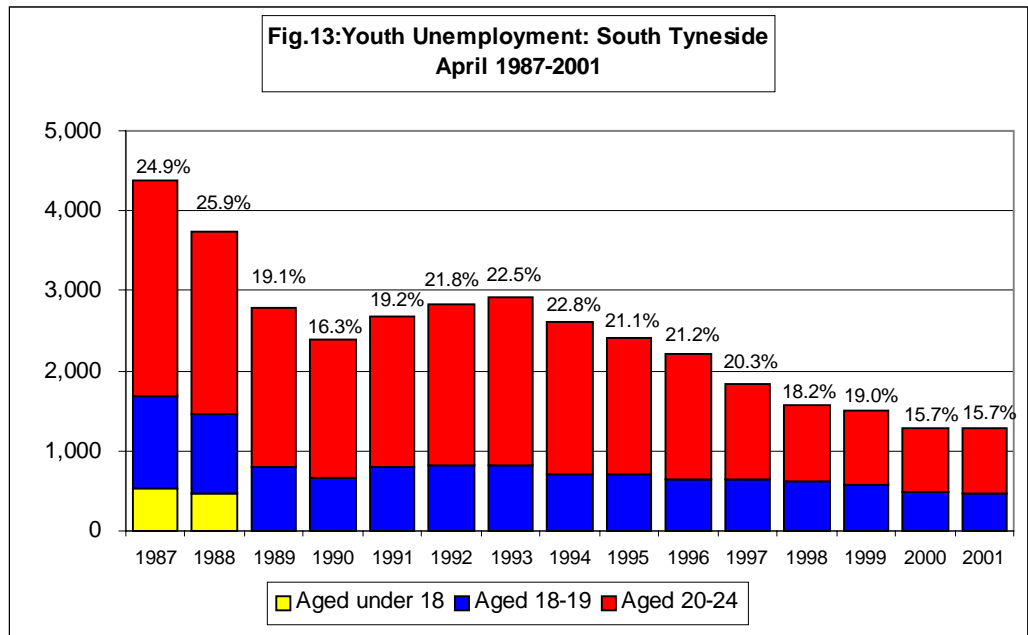
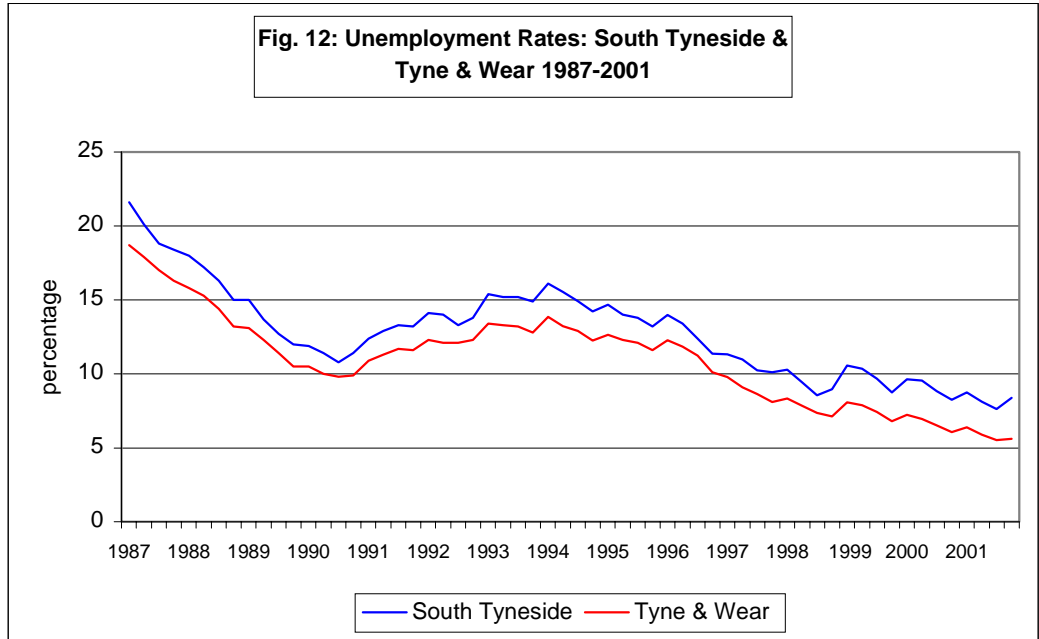
Table 14.2: Electoral Wards in South Tyneside Ranked by Total Claimant Unemployment Rate

Electoral Wards (1) April 2001	Unemployment Rate %			% Change in Unemp Over Year	Youth (2) Unemp as % of Total	County Rank	
	Male	Total	Number			Now	Year Ago
1 Rekendyke	24.3	17.2	534	-6.6	22.8	2	2
2 Bede	18.3	13.3	369	-14.4	19.2	4	6
3 Tyne Dock & Simonside	15.0	10.7	267	-22.6	23.2	11	8
4 Biddick Hall	14.3	10.4	285	-14.2	17.5	14	15
5 Cleadon Park	14.2	10.2	301	-13.0	26.2	15	18
6 Beacon & Bents	14.8	10.2	353	-23.1	21.0	16	10
7 All Saints	14.3	9.9	330	-13.6	19.4	20	21
8 Whiteleas	13.1	9.1	294	-15.8	25.9	26	24
9 Horsley Hill	12.2	8.9	299	-15.8	22.1	28	26
10 Harton	11.5	8.7	225	-13.8	24.0	30	30
11 Primrose	12.2	8.3	314	-16.9	22.9	32	32
12 Hebburn South	12.8	8.2	205	-2.8	22.9	35	38
13 Fellgate & Hedworth	10.2	7.1	301	-17.3	30.2	41	37
14 Hebburn Quay	9.7	6.5	249	-18.4	22.1	45	42
15 Monkton	9.2	6.5	247	-19.5	28.7	46	44
16 Boldon Colliery	8.7	5.9	248	-11.7	25.4	52	54
17 Whitburn & Marsden	8.5	5.8	178	-12.3	24.7	55	59
18 Westoe	7.9	5.6	228	-6.9	23.7	59	65
19 West Park	6.8	4.9	166	-22.8	27.7	70	62
20 Cleadon & East Boldon	2.9	2.2	99	-10.0	29.3	106	108
<b>SOUTH TYNESIDE</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5492</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: (1) Electoral ward and district unemployment rates are residence-based; unemployed claimants as percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

(2) Youth unemployment refers to those in the 18-24 age group.



**Table 14.3: Claimant Unemployment by Electoral Ward**

South Tyneside April 2001	Flows		Unemployment				Total	% Rate
	onto regr	off regr	Male	% Rate	Female	% Rate		
All Saints	71	68	268	14.3	62	4.2	330	9.9
Beacon & Bents	89	80	298	14.8	55	3.8	353	10.2
Bede	100	98	302	18.3	67	5.9	369	13.3
Biddick Hall	58	56	228	14.3	57	4.9	285	10.4
Boldon Colliery	59	74	198	8.7	50	2.6	248	5.9
Cleadon and East Boldon	34	33	74	2.9	25	1.2	99	2.2
Cleadon Park	68	76	244	14.2	57	4.6	301	10.2
Fellgate and Hedworth	82	84	240	10.2	61	3.2	301	7.1
Harton	58	53	172	11.5	53	4.8	225	8.7
Hebburn Quay	59	79	204	9.7	45	2.6	249	6.5
Hebburn South	54	52	178	12.8	27	2.4	205	8.2
Horsley Hill	89	70	237	12.2	62	4.4	299	8.9
Monkton	69	67	196	9.2	51	3.1	247	6.5
Primrose	91	91	262	12.2	52	3.2	314	8.3
Rekandyke	103	103	430	24.3	104	7.8	534	17.2
Tyne Dock and Simonside	69	72	213	15.0	54	5.0	267	10.7
Westoe	62	50	176	7.9	52	2.8	228	5.6
West Park	40	54	127	6.8	39	2.6	166	4.9
Whitburn and Marsden	40	41	146	8.5	32	2.3	178	5.8
Whiteleas	65	79	240	13.1	54	3.8	294	9.1
<b>SOUTH TYNESIDE</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>4433</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5492</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>TYNE AND WEAR</b>	<b>7423</b>	<b>8160</b>	<b>24139</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5792</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29931</b>	<b>5.9</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Notes: Unemployment rates calculated using estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

Column totals may not sum due to rounding.



Table 14.4: Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: South Tyneside

ELECTORAL WARD	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)												
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All Saints	16.9	16.2	17.2	18.8	20.2	19.9	18.8	14.0	12.2	11.0	11.3	10.6	9.9
Beacon & Bents	16.6	15.1	17.2	20.1	22.8	22.7	21.1	18.8	15.5	13.0	13.6	12.4	10.8
Bede	21.8	18.8	20.5	23.0	25.1	25.5	22.7	18.0	15.3	14.5	15.1	14.1	13.0
Biddick Hall	13.6	12.5	13.5	13.9	14.6	15.7	14.2	14.7	12.9	11.3	12.4	12.0	10.6
Boldon Colliery	12.1	10.1	11.4	12.5	13.9	12.6	11.7	10.6	8.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	5.9
Cleadon & East Boldon	4.6	3.8	4.4	5.2	6.1	5.3	5.5	4.2	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
Cleadon Park	15.2	13.3	14.6	16.3	17.0	17.7	16.0	15.0	13.5	11.4	12.0	11.2	10.0
Fellgate & Hedworth	12.8	10.9	11.9	13.1	14.2	13.1	11.7	10.5	8.6	7.8	8.6	8.0	6.9
Harton	13.4	11.3	12.5	14.3	15.9	17.8	16.3	13.2	10.9	9.7	10.9	9.7	8.6
Hebburn Quay	15.1	12.5	14.4	14.4	16.2	14.5	12.8	10.3	8.9	7.4	7.7	7.6	6.7
Hebburn South	11.7	9.9	12.0	11.6	12.6	14.5	13.4	11.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4
Horsley Hill	11.7	10.6	11.7	13.3	14.9	16.3	14.6	13.1	11.3	10.0	10.8	10.2	8.8
Monkton	10.8	9.2	10.8	11.1	11.9	10.8	9.5	10.2	9.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	6.8
Primrose	13.2	11.3	13.0	13.5	14.5	13.7	12.2	12.5	10.1	8.7	9.7	9.1	8.2
Rekendyke	21.0	20.3	25.4	27.1	25.3	24.4	23.3	23.2	21.3	19.8	19.1	18.3	17.4
Tyne Dock & Simonside	12.5	11.0	12.2	13.0	14.6	15.4	13.9	16.3	13.8	13.0	13.6	12.4	11.6
Westoe	7.7	7.1	8.7	9.6	10.4	9.3	8.7	8.7	6.7	5.6	6.5	5.9	5.4
West Park	9.4	8.5	9.6	10.6	11.8	11.2	10.3	9.0	7.4	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.1
Whitburn & Marsden	11.0	8.5	9.8	11.2	12.4	12.3	11.8	10.9	7.9	6.8	7.4	6.1	5.5
Whiteleas	11.2	9.8	10.0	11.2	12.8	15.2	13.8	13.1	10.2	9.6	10.8	11.0	9.5
<b>SOUTH TYNESIDE</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>

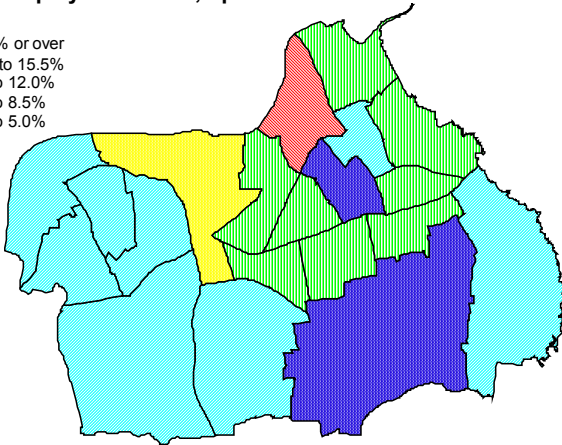
Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years.  
 i.e. 1989, 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
 1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999  
 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000

### ELECTORAL WARDS: SOUTH TYNESIDE

#### Total Unemployment Rates, April 2001

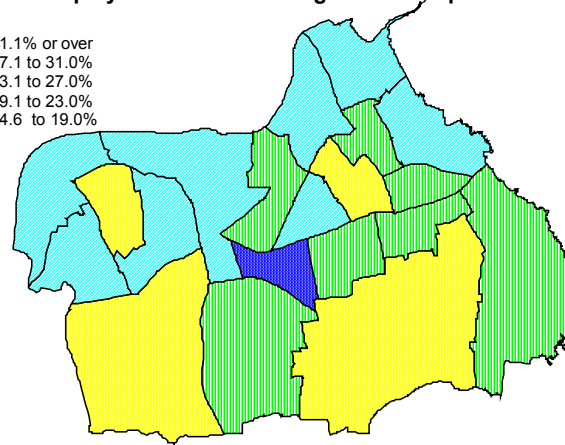
- 15.6% or over
- 12.1 to 15.5%
- 8.6 to 12.0%
- 5.1 to 8.5%
- 1.6 to 5.0%



Rates calculated using labour force estimates at mid-2000

#### Youth Unemployment as a Percentage of Total, April 2001

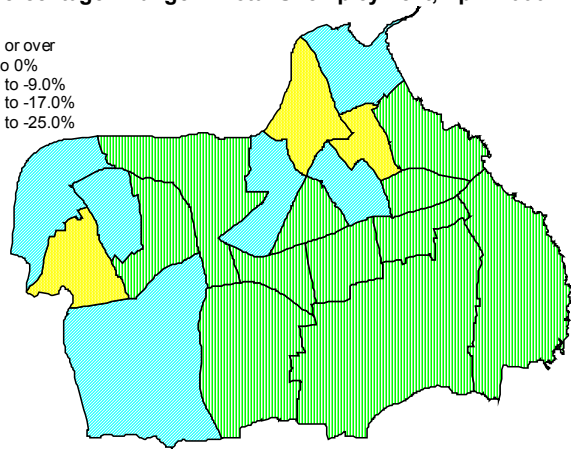
- 31.1% or over
- 27.1 to 31.0%
- 23.1 to 27.0%
- 19.1 to 23.0%
- 14.6 to 19.0%



Youth unemployment includes those between 18 & 24 years

#### Yearly Percentage Change in Total Unemployment, April 2000 - 2001

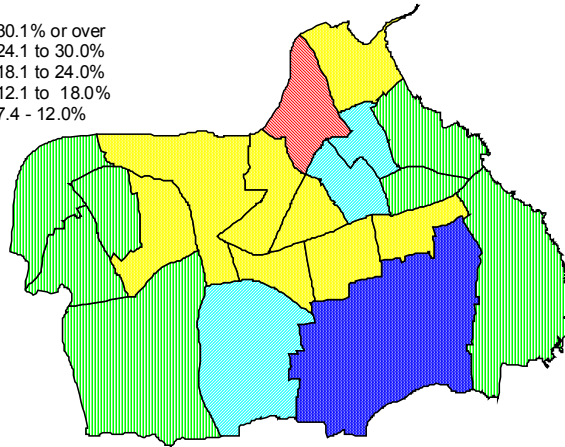
- 0.1% or over
- 8.9 to 0%
- 16.9 to -9.0%
- 24.9 to -17.0%
- 34.1 to -25.0%



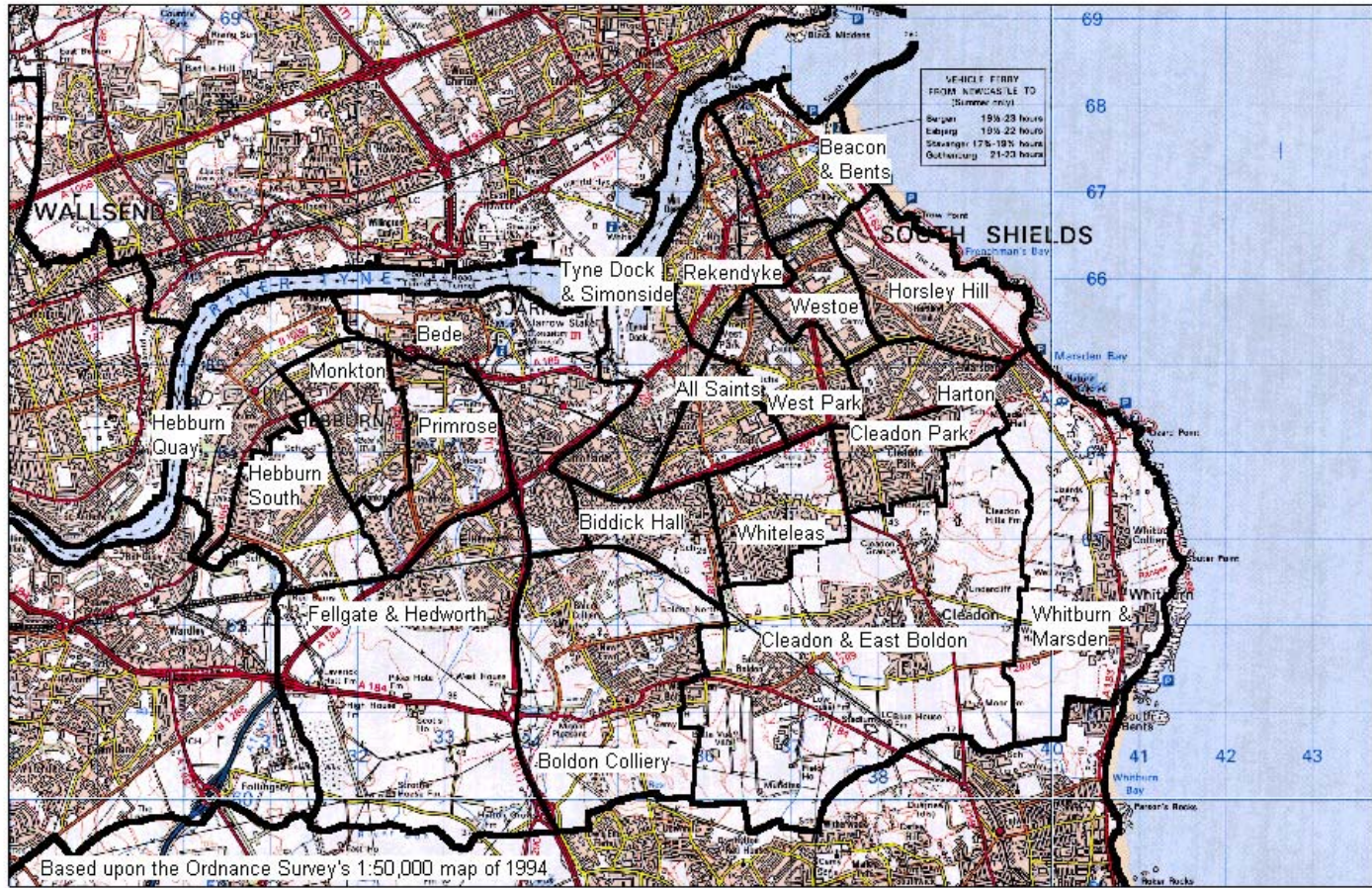
Tyne & Wear Research and Information

#### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 Employment Score

- 30.1% or over
- 24.1 to 30.0%
- 18.1 to 24.0%
- 12.1 to 18.0%
- 7.4 - 12.0%



### ELECTORAL WARDS: SOUTH TYNESIDE



Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Table 14.5: Index of Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: South Tyneside

INDEX (TYNE & WEAR = 100)													
ELECTORAL WARD	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All Saints	147	162	151	152	154	154	156	127	141	146	153	159	171
Beacon & Bents	144	150	151	162	174	176	175	170	179	173	184	185	188
Bede	189	188	180	186	191	198	189	163	176	193	204	210	225
Biddick Hall	118	125	118	112	111	122	118	133	148	149	167	180	183
Boldon Colliery	105	101	99	101	106	98	98	95	102	93	96	96	102
Cleadon & East Boldon	40	38	39	42	46	41	46	38	35	34	32	34	35
Cleadon Park	132	133	128	132	130	137	133	136	155	151	162	168	173
Fellgate & Hedworth	111	108	104	106	108	102	98	95	99	103	117	120	121
Harton	116	112	110	115	121	138	136	119	126	129	147	144	150
Hebburn Quay	131	125	126	117	123	113	106	93	103	98	104	114	117
Hebburn South	102	98	105	93	96	113	111	107	110	122	122	132	147
Horsley Hill	101	105	102	108	113	126	121	119	130	132	146	153	153
Monkton	94	92	95	90	90	83	79	92	104	105	106	112	117
Primrose	115	113	114	109	110	106	101	113	117	116	132	137	143
Rekendyke	182	202	222	219	193	189	194	210	245	263	258	275	303
Tyne Dock & Simonside	108	109	106	105	111	119	116	147	159	173	183	186	201
Westoe	67	71	76	77	79	72	72	79	77	74	88	88	94
West Park	82	84	84	86	89	87	86	81	85	79	85	93	88
Whitburn & Marsden	95	84	86	91	94	95	98	99	91	91	100	92	95
Whiteleas	97	98	87	90	97	118	115	118	117	127	146	164	165
<b>SOUTH TYNESIDE</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years.  
 1989, 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
 1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999  
 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000  
 Index measures the divergence of each ward unemployment rate from the Tyne & Wear unemployment rate.

15 Sunderland

**Table 15.1: Sunderland Unemployment by Age and Duration, April 2001**

Duration	Age					ALL	%
	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-54	55+		
<b>Men</b>							
0-4 weeks	129	221	255	308	81	1,030	15.9
5-26 weeks	357	607	701	741	128	2,602	40.2
27-52 weeks	125	176	425	400	46	1,174	18.2
53-104 weeks	7	11	246	354	54	672	10.4
105-156 weeks	0	0	106	186	39	331	5.1
157-260 weeks	0	0	88	166	41	295	4.6
261+ weeks	0	0	73	235	56	364	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	59	76	48	104	12	321	19.7
5-26 weeks	193	192	123	249	30	841	51.6
27-52 weeks	50	42	39	86	12	229	14.1
53-104 weeks	6	4	28	58	17	113	6.9
105-156 weeks	0	0	11	35	6	52	3.2
157-260 weeks	0	0	10	19	5	34	2.1
261+ weeks	0	0	3	29	7	39	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>							
0-4 weeks	188	297	303	412	93	1,351	16.7
5-26 weeks	550	799	824	990	158	3,443	42.5
27-52 weeks	175	218	464	486	58	1,403	17.3
53-104 weeks	13	15	274	412	71	785	9.7
105-156 weeks	0	0	117	221	45	383	4.7
157-260 weeks	0	0	98	185	46	329	4.1
261+ weeks	0	0	76	264	63	403	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>8,097</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics (NOMIS), Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: - All includes some under 18 year olds who still qualify for Income Support.  
 - % refers to number of unemployed in each duration as a percentage of total unemployment.  
 - Column and row totals may not add up due to rounding.

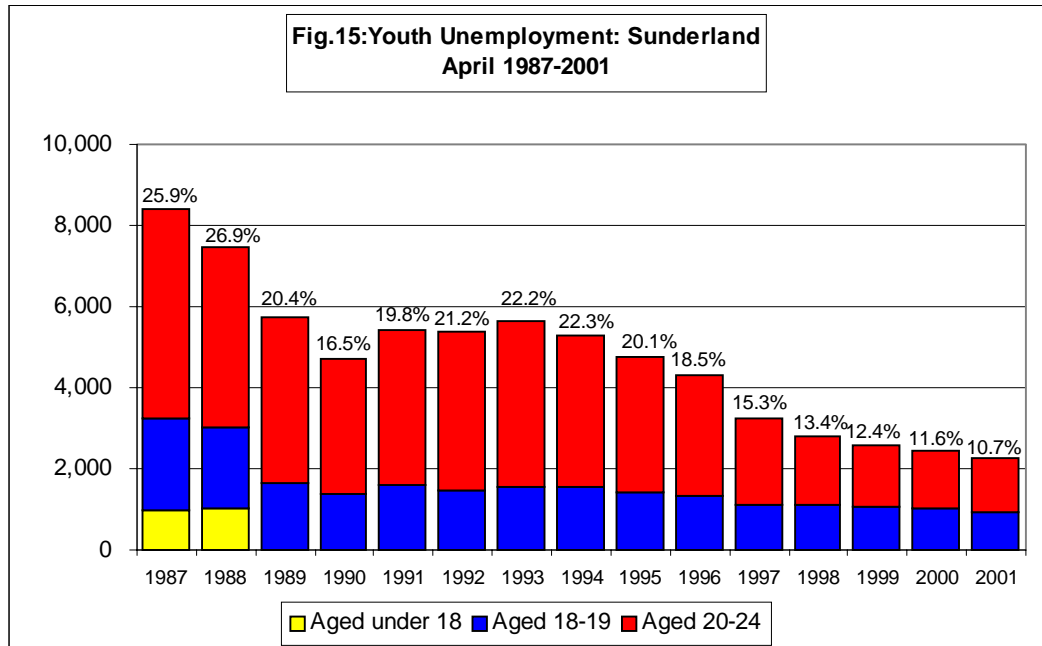
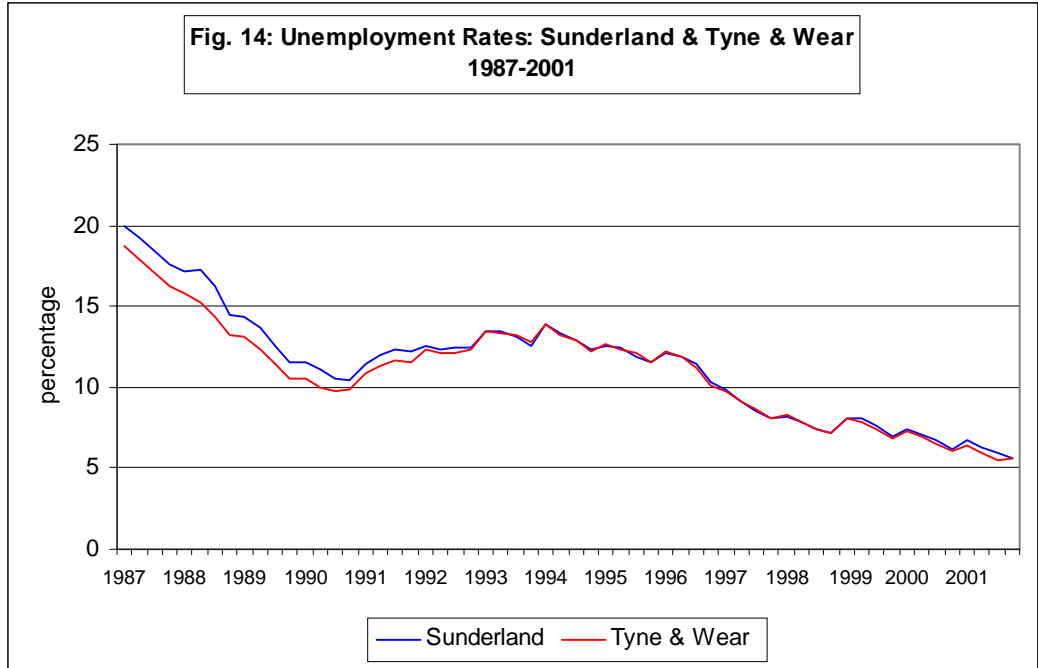
Table 15.2: Electoral Wards in Sunderland Ranked by Total Claimant Unemployment Rate

Electoral Wards (1) April 2001	Unemployment Rate %			% Change in Unemp Over Year	Youth (2) Unemp as % of Total	County Rank	
	Male	Total	Number			Now	Year Ago
1 South Hylton	14.9	11.1	441	-12.2	27.0	9	13
2 Thorney Close	15.7	11.0	451	-19.3	25.7	10	9
3 Southwick	14.1	10.2	358	-15.2	30.7	17	19
4 Thornholme	15.0	10.0	453	-12.0	20.8	19	22
5 Hendon	14.8	9.8	454	-11.7	18.5	21	25
6 Grindon	12.8	9.5	354	-11.9	29.7	24	29
7 Town End Farm	12.5	9.0	370	-21.6	27.6	27	20
8 Colliery	11.7	8.4	315	-13.2	29.2	31	34
9 Central	11.7	8.2	435	-14.7	20.5	34	33
10 Washington North	10.9	7.8	432	3.8	33.3	37	48
11 Castletown	10.8	7.7	319	-6.2	27.0	38	41
12 Hetton	9.2	6.9	330	7.1	33.3	43	61
13 St. Peter's	9.1	6.1	282	-11.6	22.0	51	51
14 Houghton	7.9	5.8	276	-6.8	31.2	54	64
15 Pallion	8.1	5.4	262	-13.2	27.1	62	63
16 Eppleton	7.0	5.3	293	7.7	29.7	63	81
17 Ryhope	6.9	5.0	308	-19.4	29.5	65	60
18 St. Chad's	7.5	5.0	223	-12.9	28.7	66	72
19 Silksworth	7.0	4.9	286	-12.3	29.0	69	76
20 Shiney Row	7.0	4.8	305	-1.6	30.5	73	82
21 Washington East	5.6	3.9	304	-15.8	36.5	86	86
22 Washington South	5.5	3.8	389	-3.7	34.4	87	94
23 Washington West	5.0	3.5	229	-10.2	28.4	95	97
24 St. Michael's	4.7	3.1	166	-18.2	21.1	98	98
25 Fulwell	3.1	2.2	110	-20.3	20.0	105	105
<b>SUNDERLAND</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8145</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: (1) Electoral ward and district unemployment rates are residence-based; unemployed claimants as percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWRI model).

(2) Youth unemployment refers to those in the 18-24 age group.



**Table 15.3: Claimant Unemployment by Electoral Ward**

Sunderland April 2001	Flows		Unemployment				Total	% Rate
	onto regr	off regr	Male	% Rate	Female	% Rate		
Castletown	67	81	254	10.8	65	3.6	319	7.7
Central	77	105	360	11.7	75	3.4	435	8.2
Colliery	47	73	245	11.7	70	4.2	315	8.4
Eppleton	73	81	213	7.0	80	3.3	293	5.3
Fulwell	30	39	86	3.1	24	1.0	110	2.2
Grindon	77	96	277	12.8	77	4.9	354	9.5
Hendon	94	81	381	14.8	73	3.6	454	9.8
Hetton	109	94	245	9.2	85	3.9	330	6.9
Houghton	74	101	206	7.9	70	3.3	276	5.8
Pallion	64	74	222	8.1	40	1.9	262	5.4
Ryhope	68	91	230	6.9	78	2.7	308	5.0
Saint Chad's	64	56	182	7.5	41	2.0	223	5.0
Saint Michael's	46	50	134	4.7	32	1.3	166	3.1
Saint Peter's	62	79	229	9.1	53	2.5	282	6.1
Shiney Row	85	82	250	7.0	55	2.0	305	4.8
Silksworth	73	82	223	7.0	63	2.4	286	4.9
South Hylton	82	100	348	14.9	93	5.7	441	11.1
Southwick	72	70	288	14.1	70	4.7	358	10.2
Thorney Close	104	114	372	15.7	79	4.5	451	11.0
Thornholme	97	120	386	15.0	67	3.5	453	10.0
Town End Farm	64	74	298	12.5	72	4.2	370	9.0
Washington East	87	109	240	5.6	64	1.8	304	3.9
Washington North	106	125	335	10.9	97	3.9	432	7.8
Washington South	137	141	307	5.5	82	1.8	389	3.8
Washington West	93	83	182	5.0	47	1.6	229	3.5
<b>SUNDERLAND</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8,145</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>TYNE AND WEAR</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>24,139</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>5.9</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Notes: Unemployment rates calculated using estimated residential labour force at mid-2000 (TWR1 model).

Column totals may not sum due to rounding.



Table 15.4: Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: Sunderland

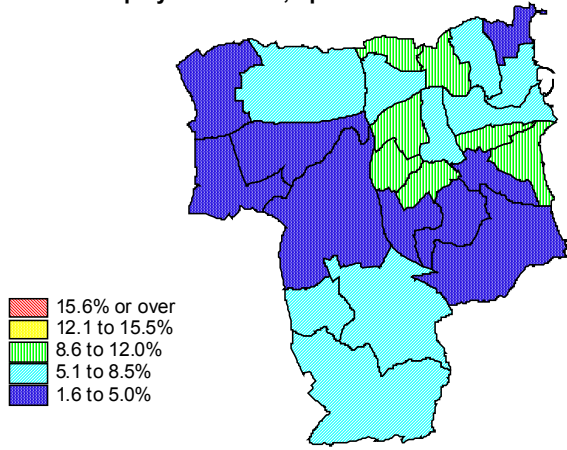
ELECTORAL WARD	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)												
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Castletown	14.2	11.9	12.4	11.8	12.0	13.6	12.8	11.6	9.8	8.7	9.0	8.0	7.1
Central	18.0	16.6	18.8	17.8	17.9	16.8	15.3	14.0	10.8	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.4
Colliery	16.1	13.9	14.7	15.6	15.3	16.3	15.6	15.2	12.2	10.3	10.6	9.0	8.3
Eppleton	10.2	8.3	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.4	9.4	9.5	6.9	6.0	6.4	5.3	5.0
Fulwell	6.0	4.6	5.5	6.2	7.2	7.1	6.0	4.8	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.3
Grindon	17.2	15.2	16.6	17.2	17.2	19.6	18.1	17.6	13.8	11.8	11.1	10.7	9.3
Hendon	13.8	11.9	13.8	14.8	15.3	16.2	15.6	15.7	12.6	11.2	10.8	10.6	9.5
Hetton	10.8	8.4	9.9	11.8	11.6	11.8	10.6	9.2	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.0
Houghton	11.8	9.8	10.6	10.9	11.6	12.4	10.8	9.6	7.1	6.4	6.9	5.6	5.4
Pallion	11.8	10.5	11.7	12.8	13.3	13.0	12.0	9.7	7.3	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.2
Ryhope	11.1	9.5	11.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	11.5	10.3	7.9	6.6	6.3	5.9	4.9
Saint Chad's	9.3	8.1	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.7	9.5	9.3	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.5	4.5
Saint Michael's	7.2	6.2	6.8	7.5	8.3	8.2	7.8	6.6	5.0	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.3
Saint Peter's	11.9	9.9	10.3	11.4	12.0	12.5	12.0	11.2	8.2	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.0
Shiney Row	11.7	9.8	11.0	11.4	12.6	10.6	9.4	8.7	6.3	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.6
Silsworth	9.8	7.9	8.9	9.8	10.7	11.0	9.8	9.9	7.4	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.6
South Hylton	20.6	18.7	20.3	21.5	21.2	21.8	20.1	18.7	15.1	13.1	12.9	12.6	10.6
Southwick	19.5	15.9	16.4	16.2	16.1	17.7	16.3	16.2	12.8	12.2	12.4	11.3	9.9
Thorney Close	20.4	18.0	19.5	20.7	21.1	22.5	20.7	20.7	16.6	14.9	14.2	12.6	10.7
Thornholme	15.8	14.1	16.0	15.9	16.0	17.5	17.9	18.8	15.0	12.9	12.2	11.0	10.3
Town End Farm	20.3	16.4	16.4	16.6	15.9	16.4	15.1	14.2	11.3	10.7	10.8	10.3	8.7
Washington East	11.2	8.7	10.5	11.7	12.4	10.6	9.4	6.8	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	3.7
Washington North	12.4	10.1	12.2	13.0	14.2	13.2	11.7	10.8	8.3	7.1	8.0	7.5	7.0
Washington South	6.8	5.2	6.1	6.8	7.2	6.3	5.6	6.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.5
Washington West	10.4	8.3	10.0	10.9	11.7	10.6	9.4	7.8	6.0	5.6	4.8	3.7	3.3
<b>SUNDERLAND</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years.  
 i.e. 1989 , 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
 1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996 , 1997, 1998 & 1999  
 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000

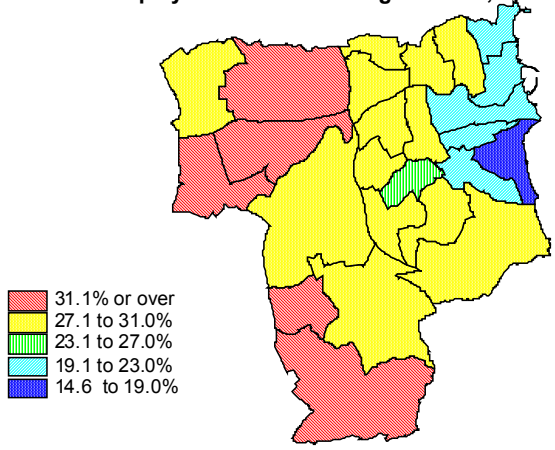
### ELECTORAL WARDS: SUNDERLAND

#### Total Unemployment Rates, April 2001



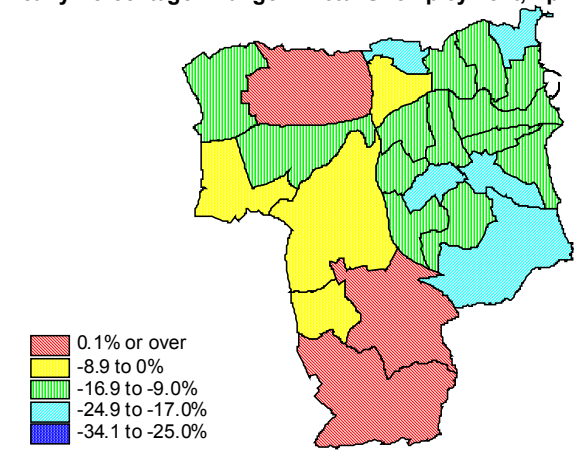
Rates calculated using labour force estimates at mid-2000

#### Youth Unemployment as a Percentage of Total, April 2001



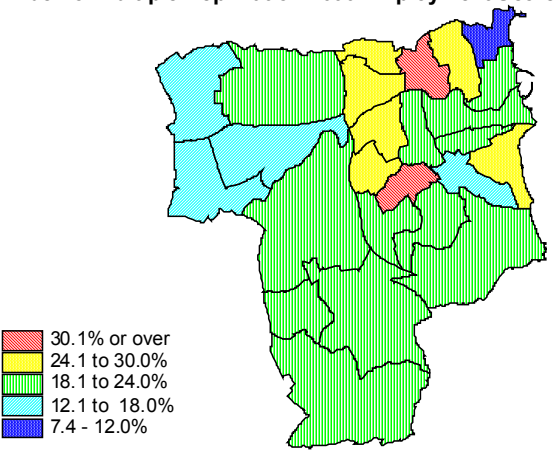
Youth unemployment includes those between 18 & 24 years

#### Yearly Percentage Change in Total Unemployment, April 2000 - 2001

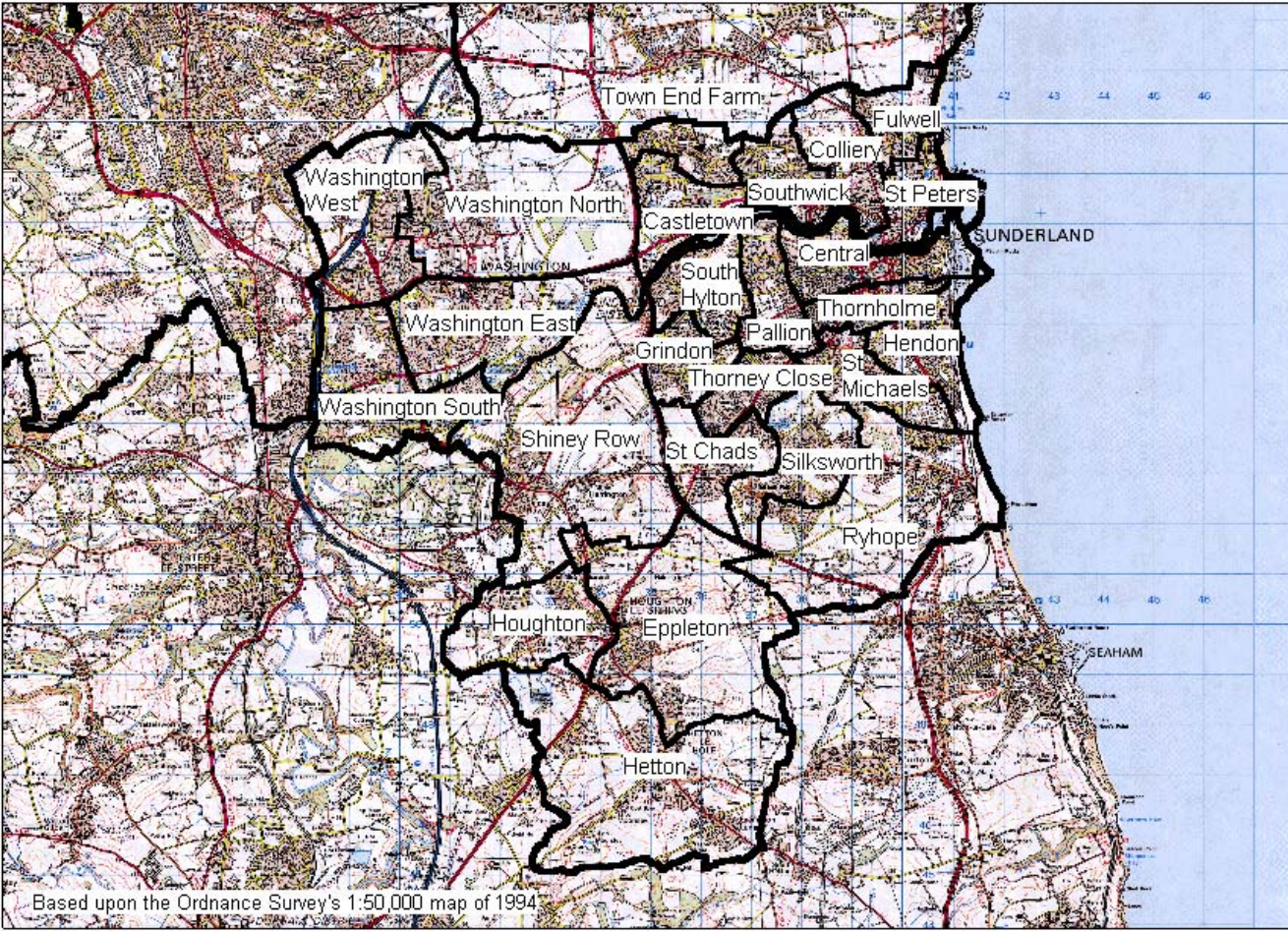


Tyne & Wear Research and Information

#### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 Employment Score



ELECTORAL WARDS: SUNDERLAND



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Table 15.5: Index of Annual Average Claimant Unemployment Rates by Ward: Sunderland

ELECTORAL WARD	INDEX (TYNE & WEAR = 100)												
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Castletown	123	119	108	95	91	106	107	105	112	115	122	120	124
Central	156	165	164	144	136	130	127	126	124	130	127	137	145
Colliery	139	139	129	126	116	127	129	138	141	137	144	135	144
Eppleton	88	83	81	79	80	80	78	86	79	80	86	79	87
Fulwell	52	46	48	50	55	55	50	43	38	37	41	41	39
Grindon	149	152	145	139	131	152	151	159	159	156	149	160	162
Hendon	120	119	120	120	116	126	129	142	146	148	145	158	166
Hetton	93	84	87	95	88	91	88	83	79	82	88	91	105
Houghton	102	98	93	88	89	96	90	87	82	85	93	83	93
Pallion	102	104	103	103	101	101	100	88	84	89	92	91	90
Ryhope	96	95	96	96	92	94	95	93	91	88	86	89	84
Saint Chad's	80	81	84	83	77	83	79	84	78	74	73	82	78
Saint Michael's	63	61	59	61	63	64	65	60	57	57	59	57	58
Saint Peter's	103	98	90	92	91	97	100	101	94	95	96	102	104
Shiney Row	101	97	97	92	96	82	78	79	73	69	78	76	81
Silksworth	85	79	78	79	81	86	82	89	85	78	78	82	79
South Hylton	179	186	178	174	162	169	167	169	174	174	174	188	185
Southwick	169	159	144	131	122	138	135	147	148	162	168	169	171
Thorney Close	177	180	170	167	161	175	172	187	191	197	191	189	186
Thornholme	137	140	140	128	122	136	149	170	173	172	164	165	180
Town End Farm	176	163	144	134	121	128	125	129	131	142	146	154	150
Washington East	97	87	92	95	94	82	78	61	64	64	68	67	63
Washington North	107	101	107	105	108	102	98	98	96	94	107	113	122
Washington South	59	52	53	55	55	49	47	62	61	55	61	56	60
Washington West	90	82	87	88	89	82	79	70	70	74	65	55	57
<b>SUNDERLAND</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>TYNE &amp; WEAR</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Notes: Local authority district & County unemployment rates represent the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-years. 1989, 1990 & 1991 from estimated labour force at mid-1987, 1988 & 1989  
 1992 & 1993 from estimated labour force at mid-1990  
 1994 & 1995 from estimated labour force at mid-1993  
 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 & 2000 from estimated labour force at mid-1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999  
 2001 from estimated labour force at mid-2000  
 Index measures the divergence of each ward unemployment rate from the Tyne & Wear unemployment rate.