
HEALTH AND POPULATION CHANGE IN TYNE & WEAR 2004

An Analysis of ONS' Vital Statistics

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KEY POINTS

Introduction

This report presents information on long-term trends in fertility and mortality in Tyne & Wear and its constituent Districts. It analyses a nine-year data series (1996-2004) and covers fertility amongst women of all ages, those aged under 18 years, 18-34 and 35+, and the share of live births within and outside of marriage. Mortality rates, major causes of death and natural change (i.e. population change arising from live birth and deaths) are also covered. Patterns in Tyne & Wear are compared with regional and national trends (§1).

Fertility

Since 1991, fertility in Tyne & Wear and its constituent Districts has been low, relative to the region and England & Wales. Since 1995, Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) in three Tyne & Wear Districts have tended to converge on the England & Wales rate. Newcastle and Sunderland were the exceptions. Both Districts nine-year average TFR (1.53 and 1.61 respectively) were far below the national rate (1.70) (§3; Table 3.1). South Tyneside was the only District that exceeded (1.71) the nine-year England & Wales average TFR (1.70). General Fertility Rates (GFRs) are also low in Tyne & Wear and have tended to diverge from the England & Wales rate (§4; Fig. 4.2).

Live Births by Age of Mother

Fertility rates for women aged under 18 years fell, women aged 18-34 years remained steady at just 1% growth, and women aged 35+ years averaged a 24% growth in Tyne & Wear between 2000 and 2004.

- For women aged under 18 years, fertility rates fell in all Tyne & Wear Districts between 2000 and 2004. The most substantial falls were in Gateshead (-32%) and Sunderland (-21%). Smaller falls were apparent in South Tyneside (-13%), Newcastle (-11%) and North Tyneside (-9%) (§5.1; Fig. 5.1).
- For women aged 18-34 fertility rates remained relatively steady with just 1% growth between 2000 and 2004 in Tyne & Wear. However, at District level the change in fertility rates varied between -6% (Newcastle) and +6% (North Tyneside). Women in this age group account for 84% of all births (§5.2).
- For women aged 35+, fertility rates rose in Tyne & Wear, between 2000 and 2004. They rose in all Districts in Tyne & Wear. The largest rise was seen in Gateshead (+35%). Smaller rises were seen in North Tyneside (+25%), Sunderland (+23%), South Tyneside (+20%), and in Newcastle (+19%). This suggests an increasing trend for women to delay childbearing until they have established careers, and also childbearing in subsequent relationships (§5.3; Table 5.3 and Fig. 5.3).

Live Births by Marital Status

In 2004, the number of births outside of marriage exceeded the number of births within marriage for the fifth year running, in both Tyne & Wear and the North East (§6.2). Between 1996 and 2004, the average percentage of live births within marriage in Tyne & Wear was markedly lower than in England & Wales (49%, E&W 61%). The proportion of live births within marriage also declined at a faster rate (down 8 percentage points) than in England & Wales (down 6 percentage points) over this period (§6.1; Table 6.1).

Mortality

Mortality ratios for both Tyne & Wear and the North East are high, compared to the national average. Between 1996 and 2004, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) in Tyne & Wear have fluctuated, averaging 114 (E&W = 100). Between 1996 and 2004, SMRs deteriorated (rose) in three Tyne & Wear Districts, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, and Sunderland; and improved (fell) in Newcastle and Gateshead.

Deaths by Cause

Between 1996 and 2004, there were five major causes of death in Tyne & Wear: circulatory diseases, cancers, respiratory diseases, diseases of the digestive system and injury & poisoning. In Tyne & Wear, they accounted for 87% of all deaths in 2004. The major causes were ischaemic heart disease (18%); brain blood vessel diseases (10%); cancers of the trachea, bronchus & lung (7%); and cancers of the digestive organs (7%).

In Tyne & Wear in 2004:

- Circulatory disease was by far the most common cause of death, accounting for 35% of all deaths, slightly less than in England & Wales (40%) (§8.1).
- Cancers were responsible for 28% of all deaths in Tyne & Wear, the same as the North East (28%) but slightly more than in England & Wales (27%) (§8.2).
- Respiratory diseases accounted for 15% of all deaths in Tyne & Wear, which was slightly more than in the North East and England & Wales (both 14%) (§8.3).
- Diseases of the digestive system (including chronic liver disease and cirrhosis) were responsible for 6% of all deaths in Tyne & Wear, one percentage point higher than the North East and England & Wales (§8.4).
- Injury & Poisoning accounted for 4% of all deaths in Tyne & Wear, 2 percentage points higher than the North East and 1 percentage point higher than England & Wales (§8.5).

'Natural Change' in Population (live births minus deaths)

In Tyne & Wear the decline in population as a result of 'natural change' is becoming less marked. Between 1998 and 2002 the natural change in population in Tyne & Wear has been negative by over 1,000 persons per annum. In 1996 and 1997, it was half, or less, than this (§9). From 2003, population decline in Tyne & Wear has reduced. This is mainly due to rising birth rates (relative to death rates) in Newcastle and Sunderland. However, the main cause of population decline in Tyne & Wear remains out-migration, not natural change.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on long-term trends in fertility and mortality in Tyne & Wear and its constituent Districts. It analyses a nine-year data series (1996-2004) and covers fertility amongst women of all ages, those aged under 18 years, 18-34 and 35+¹, and the percentage of live births within and outside of marriage. Mortality rates, major causes of death² and natural change (i.e. population change arising from live births and deaths) are also covered. Patterns in Tyne & Wear are compared with regional and national trends.

The source of the data is births and deaths registrations, published annually by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for Wards, Local Authorities, Health Authorities, Government Office Regions and England & Wales. The data are useful analytically, insofar as they are statistically reliable and a long time-series is available.

Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) and General Fertility Rates (GFRs) are reported as key indicators of fertility. TFRs estimate the average number of children women will bear if they experience age-specific fertility rates throughout their childbearing years (aged 15-44 years). TFRs are the most statistically robust measure of fertility as they take into account the age-structure of the female population in reproductive years. GFRs estimate the number of live births per thousand females of childbearing age (aged 15-44 years). These rates fail to take into account the female population age-structure.

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) are the standard measure of mortality. SMRs show how mortality in a given area compares to the national level taking into account differences in age- and sex-structure e.g. an SMR of 115 is 15% above the national average. SMRs have value in that they are age- and sex-specific³. For example, North Tyneside might have a relatively elderly age-structure. The SMR for the area takes this into account.

Raw data for live births and deaths by Ward in Tyne & Wear are tabled in the Appendices. These data should be treated with some caution, as numbers of births and deaths are closely related to population size. From 2004, data relates to ward boundaries adopted in June 2004, introducing a discontinuity into the series.

Caution on all rates in relation to population:

- All rates in relation to population (1996-2002) are based on revised population estimates, revised in light of the local authority population studies. Figures will therefore differ to those reported in previous editions of the report.

¹ This is a change in age groups for fertility since the Health and Population Change in Tyne & Wear 2001 report, in which the age groups used were 11-15 yrs, 16-34 yrs, and 35 yrs+. This means there is only a 5 year continuous time-series for the age groups used in this report due to changes in classification.

² There has been a small classification change in the mortality causes since the Health and Population Change in Tyne & Wear 2001 report. There has been the increase of mortality causal groups, due to a splitting of diseases of the nervous system and sense organs, to three groups: diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the eye and adnexa, and diseases of the ear and mastoid process.

³ For a more detailed account of the TFR and SMR methodologies, refer to 'Key Population and Vital Statistics', Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright, www.statistics.gov.uk

2. MID-YEAR ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

The Office for National Statistics' Mid-Year Estimates, updated year on year are used as the base for fertility and mortality rates. Table 2.1 presents the mid-year estimates for Tyne & Wear, its constituent Districts, the North East GOR and England & Wales between 1996 and 2004. These are revised population estimates (1996-2002), revised in light of the local authority population studies.

Within the Tyne & Wear Districts, Sunderland (nine-year average 286,600) and Newcastle (nine-year average 271,200) have the largest populations. Gateshead (nine-year average 193,000) and North Tyneside (nine-year average 190,900) have slightly smaller populations. South Tyneside has the smallest population (nine-year average 153,300).

The population of Tyne & Wear is estimated to have fallen between 1996 and 2004 by 31,500 (-2.8%). Population in all the Tyne & Wear Districts declined between 1996 and 2004. Population in Newcastle is estimated to have fallen by 4.1%, whilst in Sunderland it is estimated to have fallen by 3.3%. Population in Gateshead is estimated to have fallen by 3.0%, in South Tyneside by 2.6% and in North Tyneside by 0.3%.

Table 2.1: Total Population (1996-2004)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average*
Gateshead	197,200	195,900	194,300	193,300	191,900	191,200	190,900	191,000	191,300	193,000
Newcastle	280,900	278,200	274,500	271,000	267,600	266,200	266,000	266,600	269,500	271,200
North Tyneside	191,200	190,500	191,000	190,100	190,700	192,000	191,400	190,800	190,700	190,900
South Tyneside	155,600	155,100	154,400	153,600	153,100	152,800	152,300	151,700	151,500	153,300
Sunderland	292,300	290,800	289,700	287,500	285,700	284,600	283,400	283,100	282,700	286,600
Tyne & Wear	1,117,100	1,110,500	1,103,900	1,095,500	1,089,100	1,086,800	1,084,000	1,083,200	1,085,600	1,095,100
North East GOR	2,576,500	2,568,100	2,560,900	2,550,300	2,543,400	2,540,100	2,538,000	2,539,400	2,545,100	2,551,300
England & Wales	51,410,400	51,559,600	51,720,100	51,933,500	52,140,200	52,360,000	52,570,200	52,793,700	53,046,200	52,170,400

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (1996-2002 REVISED), ONS, Crown Copyright

Note: *The 1996 to 2002 mid-year estimates are revised population estimates, revised in light of the local authority population studies.

In Tyne & Wear, between 1996 and 2004, the overall population fell slightly less quickly than the female population aged 15-44. Table 2.2, shows the female population aged 15-44 (used as the base for fertility rates). Newcastle (nine-year average 62,000) and Sunderland (nine-year average 60,700) have the largest populations of women of childbearing age. Gateshead (nine-year average 39,400) and North Tyneside (nine-year average 38,300) have smaller populations, whilst South Tyneside has the smallest average population of 30,800.

The childbearing population, females aged 15-44, declined in all Districts between 1996 and 2004. In Sunderland the childbearing population declined by 4.8%, in Gateshead it fell by 4%, in South Tyneside by 2.9% and in Newcastle by 2.0%. North Tyneside had the smallest fall in the child bearing population of 1.8%.

Table 2.2: Female Population Aged 15-44*

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average [#]
Gateshead	40,400	40,000	39,600	39,700	39,300	39,000	38,900	38,600	38,800	39,400
Newcastle	64,100	63,300	62,200	61,800	60,900	60,800	60,900	61,500	62,800	62,000
North Tyneside	38,600	38,300	38,400	38,200	38,300	38,600	38,400	38,000	37,900	38,300
South Tyneside	31,200	31,000	30,900	30,900	30,700	30,700	30,700	30,500	30,300	30,800
Sunderland	62,300	61,700	61,400	61,000	60,600	60,500	60,000	59,700	59,300	60,700
Tyne & Wear	236,300	234,400	232,400	231,200	229,600	229,500	228,700	228,400	229,300	231,100
North East GOR	534,600	530,700	527,700	525,100	523,300	522,400	520,400	519,000	519,100	524,700
England & Wales	10,717,600	10,727,000	10,737,300	10,766,700	10,820,800	10,869,500	10,905,300	10,944,000	10,983,700	10,830,200

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (1996-2002 REVISED), ONS, Crown Copyright

Note: * the childbearing population.

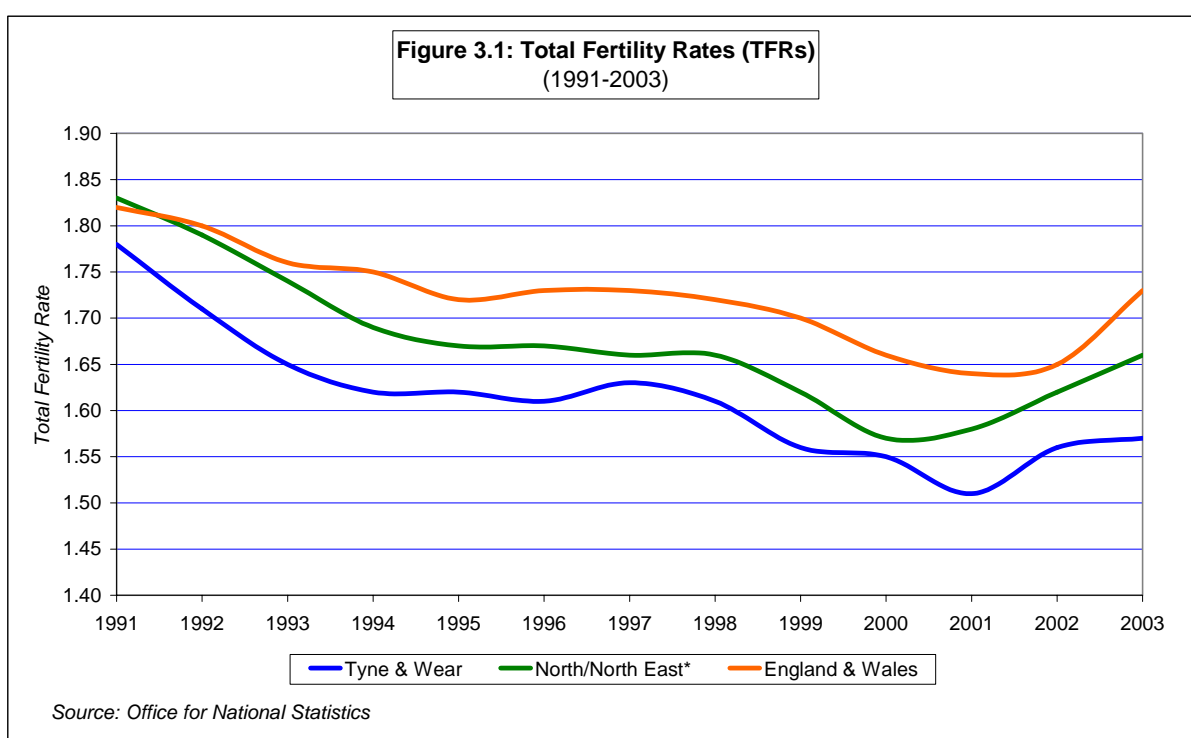
[#] Note: The 1996 to 2002 mid-year estimates are revised population estimates, revised in light of the local authority population studies.

3. TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (TFRs)

Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) are a standard measure of fertility. TFRs represent the average number of live births a woman will bear throughout her lifetime. They are the most statistically robust measure of fertility, as they take into account the population age structure of women in their reproductive years. Data for 2004 are currently unavailable, therefore TFRs between 1991 and 2003 are considered.

Figure 3.1, displaying TFRs between 1991 and 2003, reveals persistently low TFRs for Tyne & Wear, compared to England & Wales. TFRs in Tyne & Wear averaged 1.58 between 1995-2003, whereas in England & Wales the average was 1.70. Fertility in Tyne & Wear has also been persistently lower than in the region (Northern region until 1995, thereafter North East). This gap, however, narrowed sharply in 2000, but has widened further since 2001.

Between 1995 and 2003, fertility in Tyne & Wear declined (-3.1%) in opposition to a small increase in fertility nationally (0.6%).



Note: * Government Office Regions (GORs), replaced Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) in 1996. The North East GOR excludes Cumbria.

Since 1995, fertility rates in three Districts have tended to converge towards the England & Wales rate (Figure 3.2 and Table 3.1). This happened in Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside. In Newcastle and Sunderland, by contrast, fertility has declined further below that in England & Wales (Average TFRs E&W 1.70, Newcastle 1.53, and Sunderland 1.61).

Between 1995 and 2003, TFRs declined in Newcastle (-5%), South Tyneside (-6%) and Sunderland (-5%). By contrast TFRs rose in North Tyneside (+6%) and Gateshead (+2%).

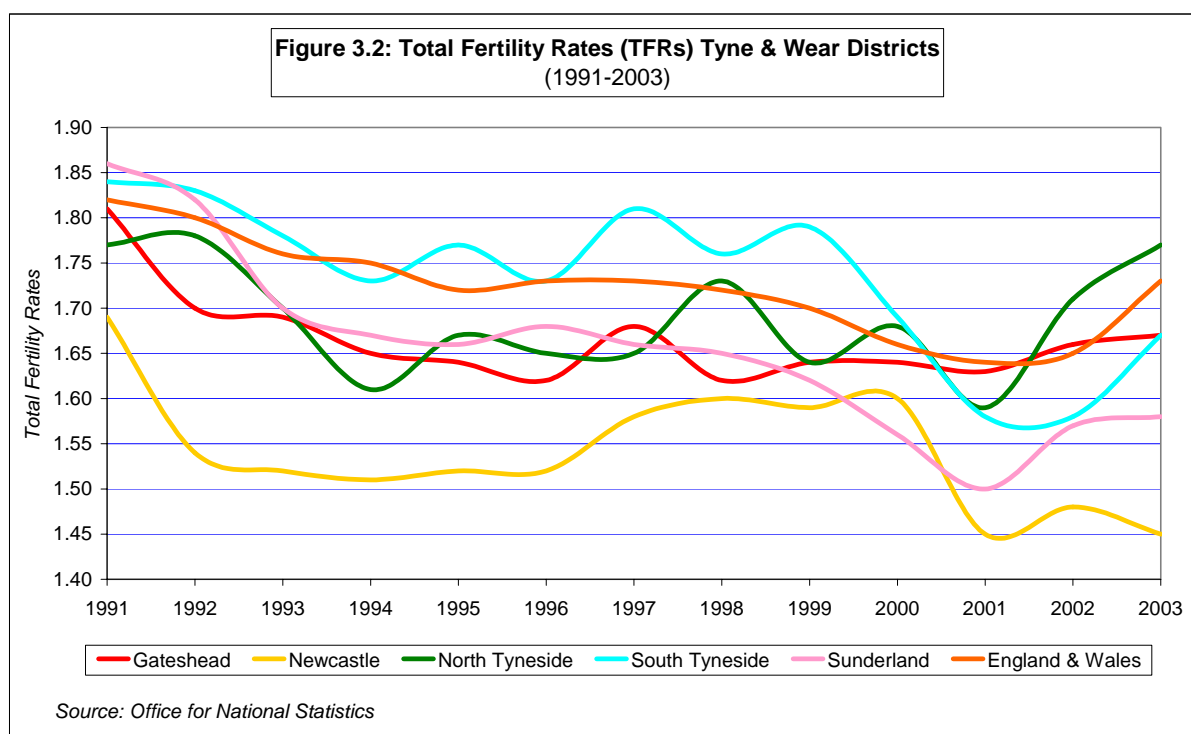


Table 3.1: Total Fertility Rates (TFRs)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Average 1995-2003
Gateshead	1.64	1.62	1.68	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.66	1.67	1.64
Newcastle	1.52	1.52	1.58	1.60	1.59	1.60	1.45	1.48	1.45	1.53
North Tyneside	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.73	1.64	1.68	1.59	1.71	1.77	1.68
South Tyneside	1.77	1.73	1.81	1.76	1.79	1.69	1.58	1.58	1.67	1.71
Sunderland	1.66	1.68	1.66	1.65	1.62	1.56	1.50	1.57	1.58	1.61
Tyne & Wear	1.62	1.61	1.63	1.61	1.56	1.55	1.51	1.56	1.57	1.58
North/North East*	1.67	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.62	1.57	1.58	1.62	1.66	1.63
England & Wales	1.72	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.70	1.66	1.64	1.65	1.73	1.70

Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

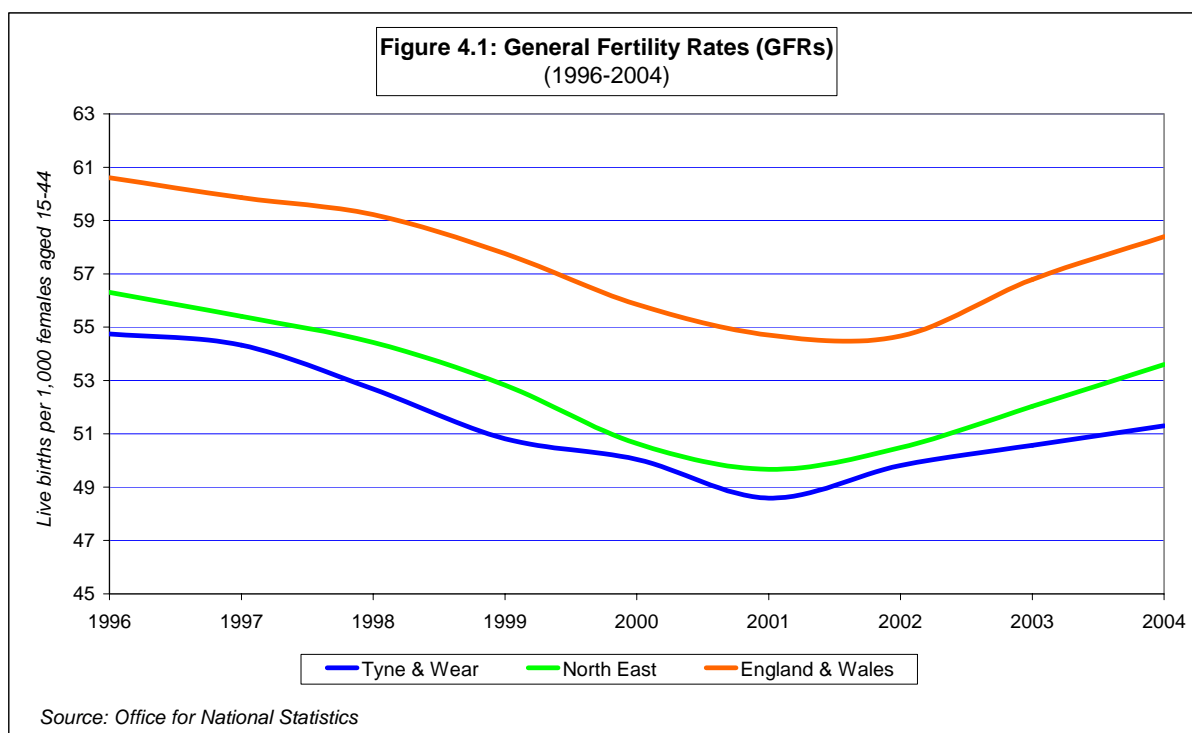
Note: * Government Office Regions (GORs), replaced Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) in 1996. The North East GOR excludes Cumbria.

4. GENERAL FERTILITY RATES (GFRs)

General Fertility Rates (GFRs) are another standard measure of fertility. These rates calculate the number of live births per thousand females of childbearing age (15-44). They are less robust than TFRs, as they fail to take age structure into account.

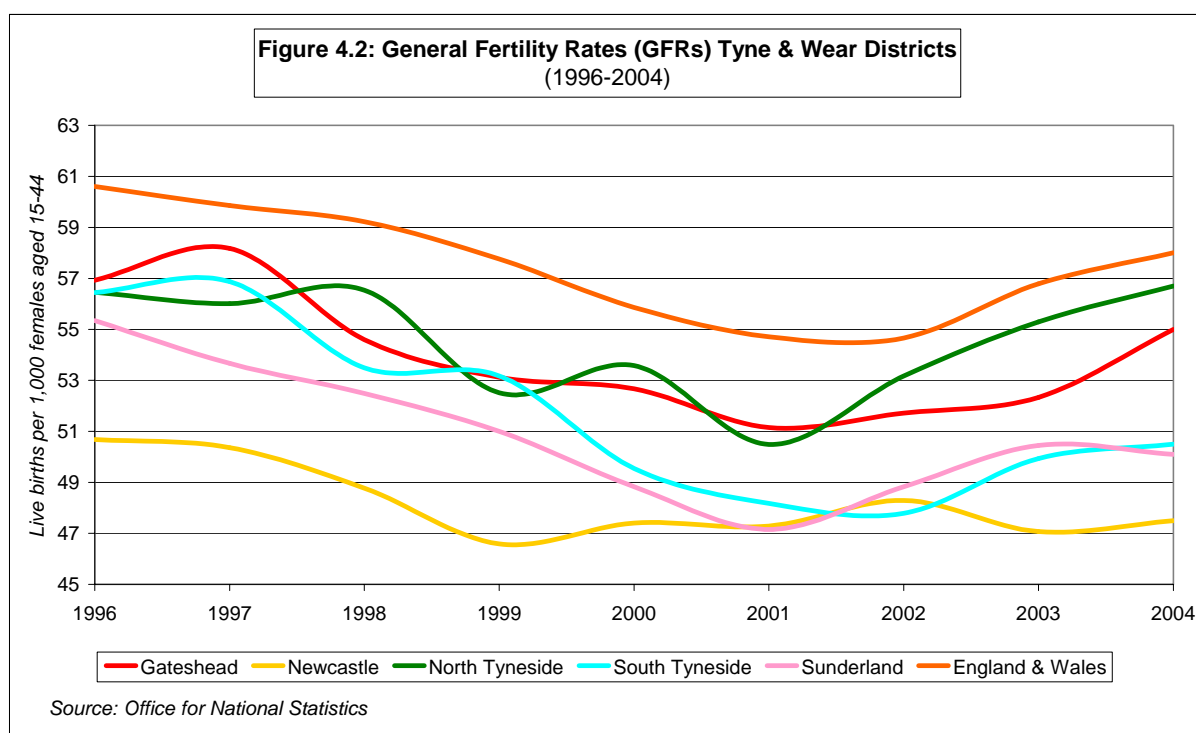
Similar to TFRs, GFRs show fertility in Tyne & Wear to be below national and regional rates (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1). Between 1996 and 2004, the average GFR in Tyne & Wear was 51, whereas in England & Wales the nine-year average was 58.

Moreover, between 1996 and 2004 the decline in GFRs in Tyne & Wear (-6.3%) was greater than that experienced nationally (-3.6%).



At District level, GFRs were lower in all Tyne & Wear Districts than the national rate (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1). GFRs were particularly low in Newcastle (nine-year average 48, E&W 58). Although the nine-year average GFRs for South Tyneside (52), Gateshead (54), North Tyneside (55) and Sunderland (51) were higher, rates remained below the national rate.

Between 1996 and 2004 GFRs in all Districts fell, apart from in North Tyneside, where the GFRs rose slightly by 0.4%. The rate of decline in all other Districts, except Gateshead (-3.4%), exceeded the national rate of decline (-3.6%). South Tyneside's rate of decline was fastest (-10.5%). The decline was slower in Sunderland (-9.5%) and Newcastle (-6.3%).

**Table 4.1: General Fertility Rates (GFRs) ***

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average 1996-2004
Gateshead	57	58	55	53	53	51	52	52	55	54
Newcastle	51	50	49	47	47	47	48	47	48	48
North Tyneside	56	56	57	53	54	50	53	55	57	55
South Tyneside	56	57	53	53	50	48	48	50	51	52
Sunderland	55	54	52	51	49	47	49	50	50	51
Tyne & Wear	55	54	53	51	50	49	50	51	51	51
North East	56	55	54	53	51	50	50	52	54	53
England & Wales	61	60	59	58	56	55	55	57	58	58

Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Note: * GFRs in Table 4.1 are rounded to nearest whole number. Change is calculated using unrounded figures.

5. LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

Between 2000 and 2004, the average number of births per annum in Tyne & Wear was 11,294. Live births by age of mother cover three standard age groups: Under 18 years (11-17 years), 18-34 years and 35+ years old.

5.1 Mother Aged under 18 years

Between 2000 and 2004, on average the mothers aged under 18 years had 404 live births per year in Tyne & Wear, 4% of the total births (Table 5.1). Fertility rates for females aged under 18 years did not fluctuate considerably among Tyne & Wear Districts (Figure 5.1). In Newcastle, the five-year average rate of 9.1 live births per 1,000 females aged under 18 years was the highest of all Tyne & Wear Districts. Sunderland had the next highest average fertility rate of 8.6 births per 1,000 females aged under 18 years. South Tyneside (8.2), North Tyneside (7.8) and Gateshead (7.8) had lower five-year average rates.

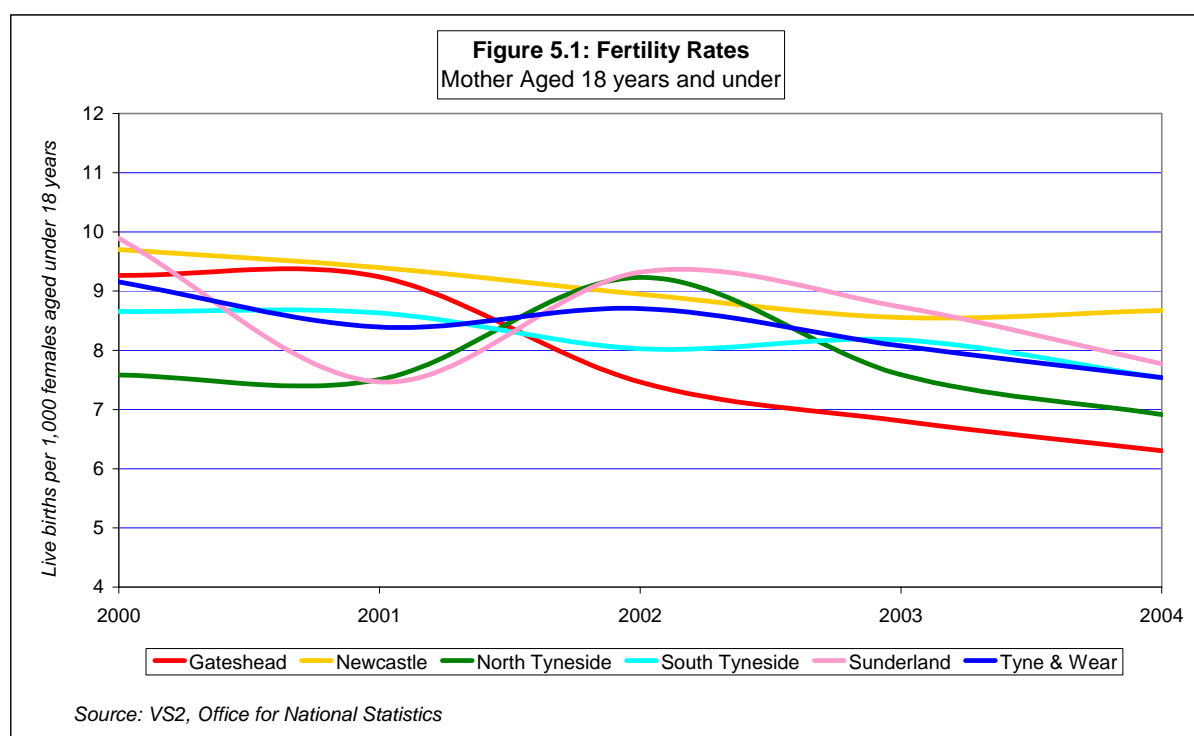
Since 2000 the fertility rate trend for females aged under 18 years has been downwards. The average fertility rate for females aged under 18 years fell in all Tyne & Wear Districts. Fertility rates fell most substantially in Gateshead (-32%) and Sunderland (-21%). Smaller decreases were apparent in South Tyneside (-13%), Newcastle (-11%) and North Tyneside (-9%).

Table 5.1: Live Births (Mothers Aged under 18)*

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		Average 2000-2004	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Gateshead	77	9.3	77	9.2	62	7.5	57	6.8	52	6.3	65	7.8
Newcastle	107	9.7	103	9.4	99	8.9	94	8.6	95	8.7	100	9.1
North Tyneside	63	7.6	63	7.5	78	9.2	64	7.6	58	6.9	65	7.8
South Tyneside	63	8.7	63	8.6	59	8.0	59	8.2	53	7.5	59	8.2
Sunderland	132	9.9	99	7.5	123	9.3	116	8.7	102	7.8	114	8.6
Tyne & Wear	442	9.2	405	8.4	421	8.7	390	8.1	360	7.5	404	8.4

Source: VS2, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Note: * The rate is calculated as the number of live births per 1,000 females aged under 18 years (Aged 11-17 years).



5.2 Mothers Aged 18-34 years

The vast majority of births (84%) are to women aged 18-34, averaging 9,473 per year between 2000 and 2004 (Table 5.2).

Between 2000 and 2004, fertility rates for women aged 18-34 were highest in North Tyneside (five-year average rate of 86 live births per 1,000 women aged 18-34). Gateshead and South Tyneside had slightly lower average rates of 82 and 81 live births per 1,000 women aged 18-34, respectively. Whilst Sunderland's five-year average rate was 77. Fertility in Newcastle was substantially lower, averaging 64 live births per 1,000 women aged 18-34 (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2).

Fertility rates rose between 2000 and 2004 for women aged 18-34 by 1% in Tyne & Wear. Rises were seen in North Tyneside (6%), South Tyneside (4%), Sunderland (4%) and Gateshead (3%). However, Newcastle's fertility rate fell by 6% between 2000 and 2004. The rise in fertility is in opposition to an earlier trend that suggested a decline in fertility rates due to the effect of a large number of women choosing to have fewer children, or choosing not to raise families, possibly in order to pursue careers.

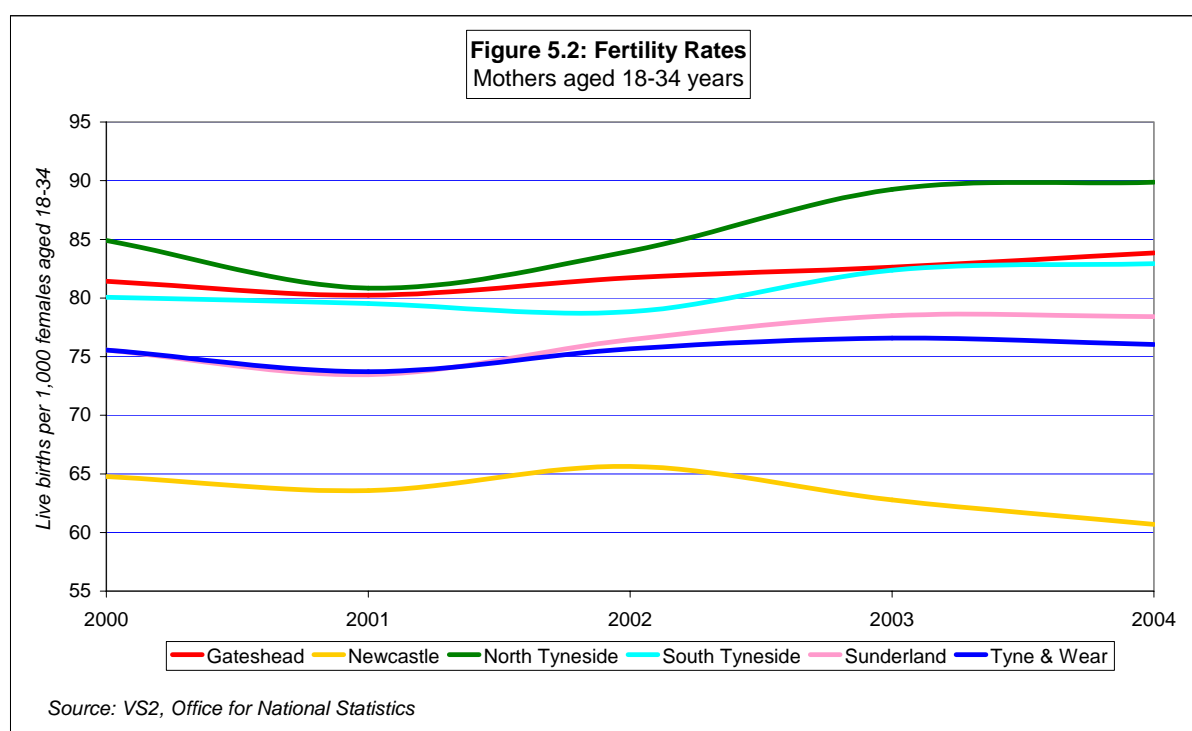
Declines in fertility rates were sharpest in 2001. This fall followed downturns in economic conditions.

Table 5.2: Live Births (Mothers Aged 18-34)*

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		Average 2000-2004	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Gateshead	1,715	81.4	1,643	80.2	1,652	81.7	1,653	82.6	1,690	83.8	1,671	82.0
Newcastle	2,386	64.8	2,339	63.6	2,416	65.6	2,357	62.8	2,363	60.7	2,372	63.5
North Tyneside	1,701	84.9	1,628	80.9	1,665	84.0	1,734	89.3	1,741	89.9	1,694	85.7
South Tyneside	1,269	80.1	1,230	79.5	1,201	78.8	1,247	82.4	1,259	82.9	1,241	80.7
Sunderland	2,532	75.6	2,437	73.5	2,477	76.4	2,531	78.5	2,500	78.4	2,495	76.4
Tyne & Wear	9,603	75.6	9,277	73.7	9,411	75.7	9,522	76.6	9,553	76.0	9,473	75.5

Source: VS2, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Note: * The rate is calculated as the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 18-34 years.



5.3 Mothers Aged 35+ years

Live births by mothers aged 35 or over accounted for 12% of all births between 2000 and 2004 in Tyne & Wear. During this period, Newcastle had relatively high fertility rates for women aged 35-44, averaging 22 live births per 1,000 (Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3). By contrast Sunderland (16) and South Tyneside (17) had low average rates. North Tyneside (20) and Gateshead (21) had average fertility rates slightly below Newcastle, but above the Tyne & Wear (19 live births per 1,000 women aged 35+) average rate.

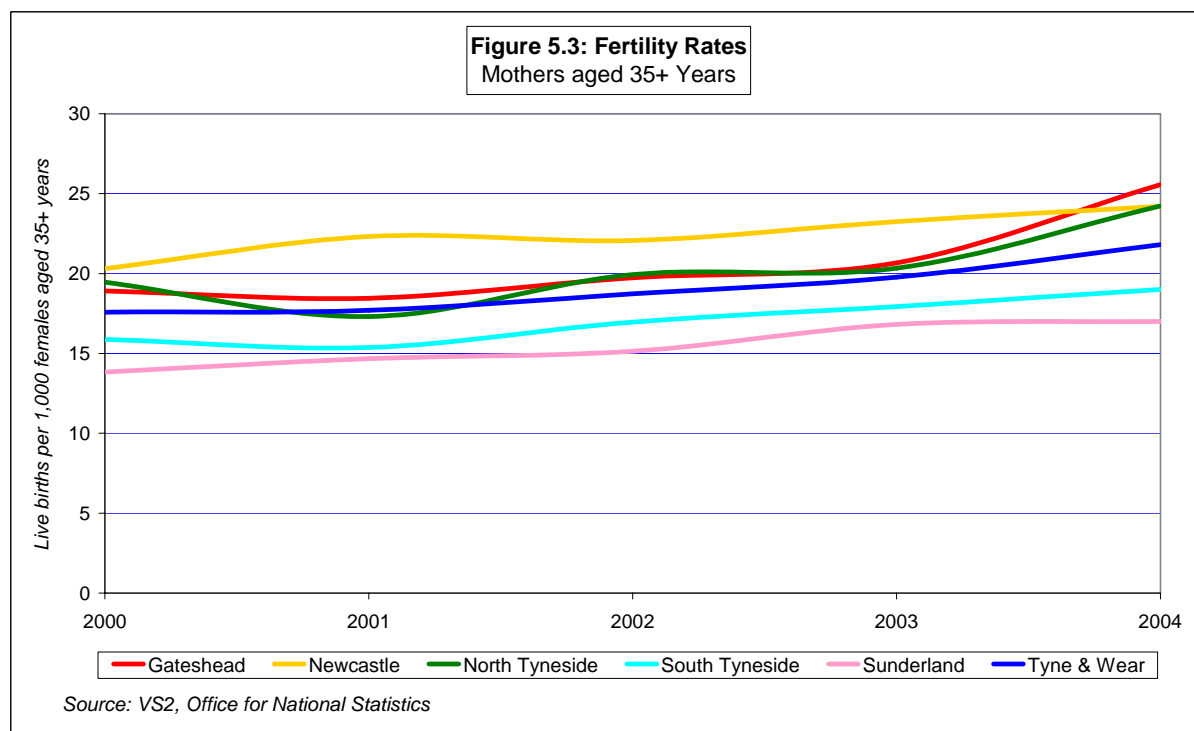
Between 2000 and 2004, fertility rates for women aged 35+ rose in Tyne & Wear. Fertility rates rose in all Districts, with Gateshead (+35%) having the largest rise. Smaller rises in fertility occurred in North Tyneside (+25%), Sunderland (+23%), South Tyneside (+20%) and Newcastle (+19%). Rises in fertility for this age group are most likely the effect of women delaying childbearing until they have established careers and of childbearing in subsequent relationships.

Table 5.3: Live Births (Mothers Aged 35+)*

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		Average 2000-2004	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Gateshead	278	18.9	275	18.5	298	19.7	310	20.7	386	25.6	309	20.7
Newcastle	394	20.3	433	22.3	426	22.1	444	23.2	460	24.2	431	22.4
North Tyneside	288	19.5	258	17.3	299	19.9	303	20.3	361	24.2	302	20.3
South Tyneside	189	15.9	186	15.4	207	17.0	217	17.9	228	19.0	205	17.0
Sunderland	296	13.8	317	14.7	330	15.1	365	16.8	369	17.0	335	15.5
Tyne & Wear	1,445	17.6	1,469	17.7	1,560	18.7	1,639	19.8	1,804	21.8	1,583	19.1

Source: VS2, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Note: *The rate is calculated as the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 35-44 years.



6. LIVE BIRTHS BY MARITAL STATUS

In 2004, the majority of births in Tyne & Wear (54%) and the North East (54%) were outside marriage.

6.1. Live Births Within Marriage

Between 1996 and 2004, the average percentage of live births within marriage in Tyne & Wear was markedly lower than in England & Wales. Tyne & Wear was 12 percentage points below the national average (49%, E&W 61%) (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1), with the proportion declining at a more rapid rate (down 8 percentage points) than in England & Wales (down 6 percentage points).

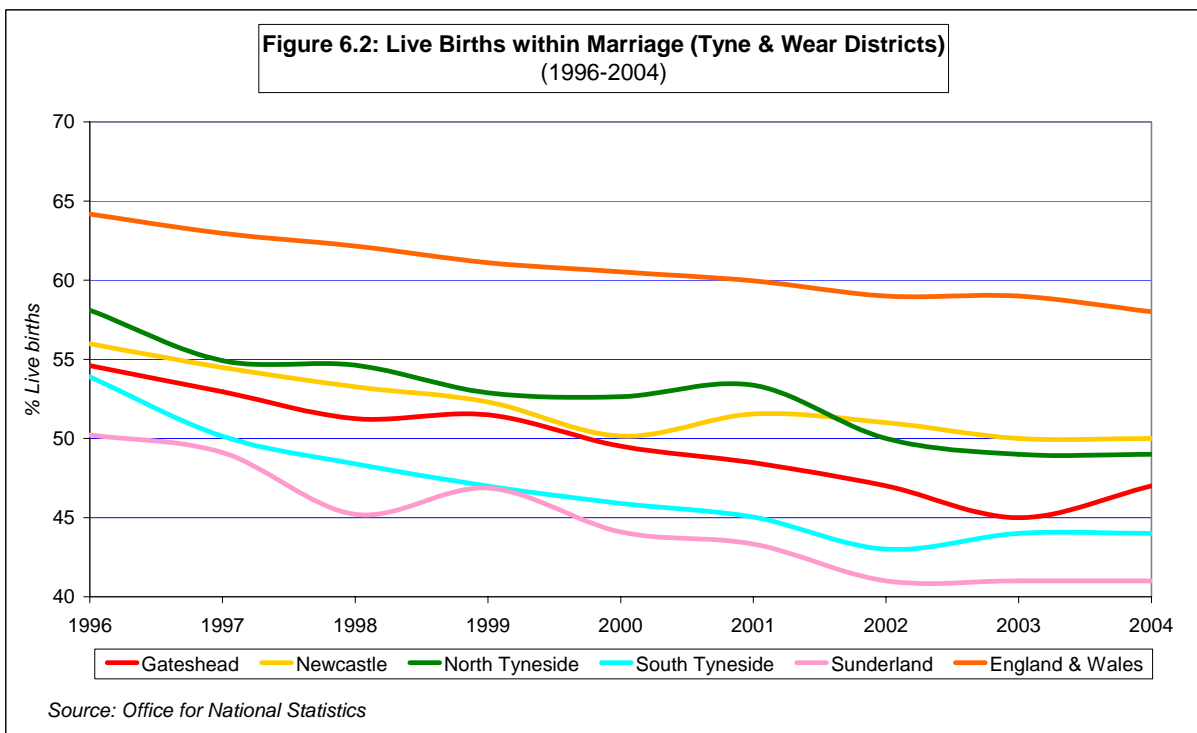
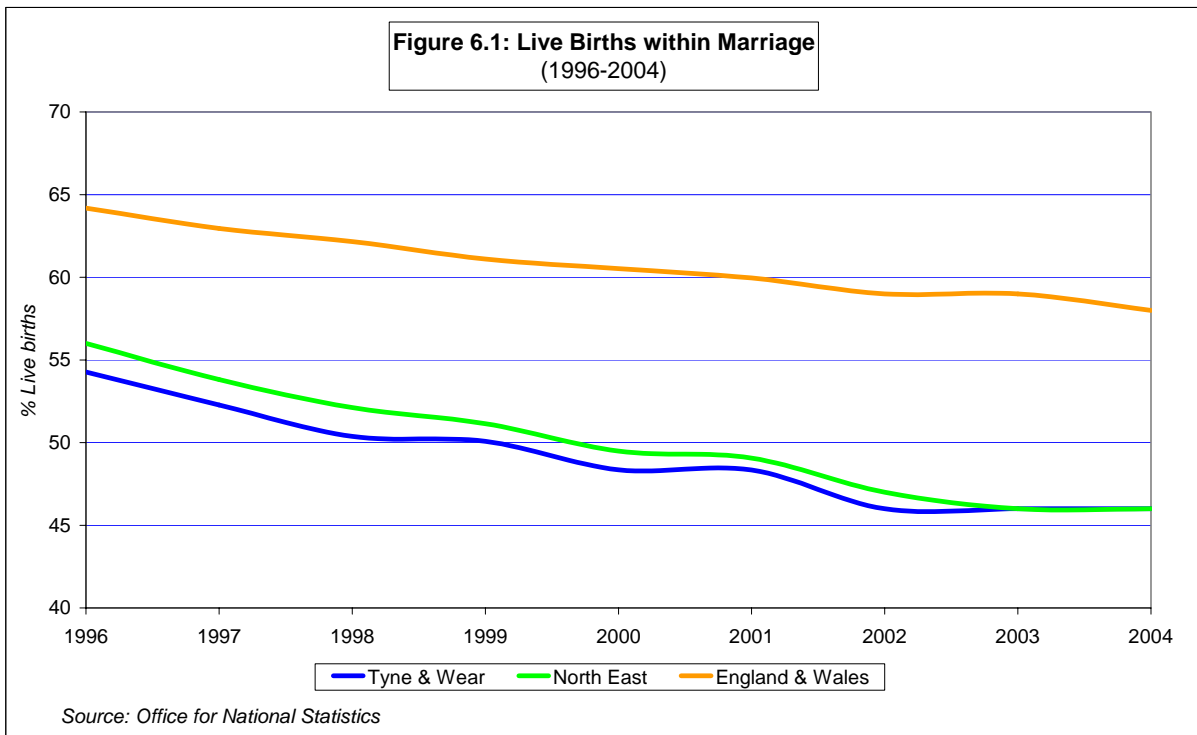
The proportion of live births within marriage between 1996 and 2004 was lower in all Tyne & Wear Districts than the national average. North Tyneside had the highest average proportion of live births within marriage, at 53%. This was still, however, 8 percentage points below the national average. The average proportion of live births within marriage in Newcastle (52%) and Gateshead (50%) were slightly lower. South Tyneside (47%) and Sunderland (45%) had the lowest averages (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.2).

The proportion of live births within marriage fell in all Tyne & Wear Districts between 1996 and 2004. The largest fall of 10 percentage points was seen in South Tyneside. In North Tyneside and Sunderland, the proportion fell by 9 percentage points and in Gateshead by 8 points. Newcastle showed the most moderate decline of 6 percentage points.

Table 6.1: Percentage of Live Births Within Marriage

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average 1996-2004
Gateshead	55	53	51	51	50	48	47	45	47	50
Newcastle	56	54	53	52	50	52	51	50	50	52
North Tyneside	58	55	55	53	53	53	50	49	49	53
South Tyneside	54	50	48	47	46	45	43	44	44	47
Sunderland	50	49	45	47	44	43	41	41	41	45
Tyne & Wear	54	52	50	50	48	48	46	46	46	49
North East	56	54	52	51	49	49	47	46	46	50
England & Wales	64	63	62	61	61	60	59	59	58	61

Source: VS1, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright



6.2 Live Births Outside of Marriage

In 2004, the number of births outside of marriage exceeded the number of births within marriage for five consecutive years, in both Tyne & Wear and the North East.

Between 1996 and 2004, the average proportion of live births outside of marriage in Tyne & Wear was 51%: 12 percentage points above the England & Wales average (39%) (Table 6.2 and Figure 6.3). The proportion rose by 8 percentage points in Tyne & Wear and 6 percentage points in England & Wales during this period.

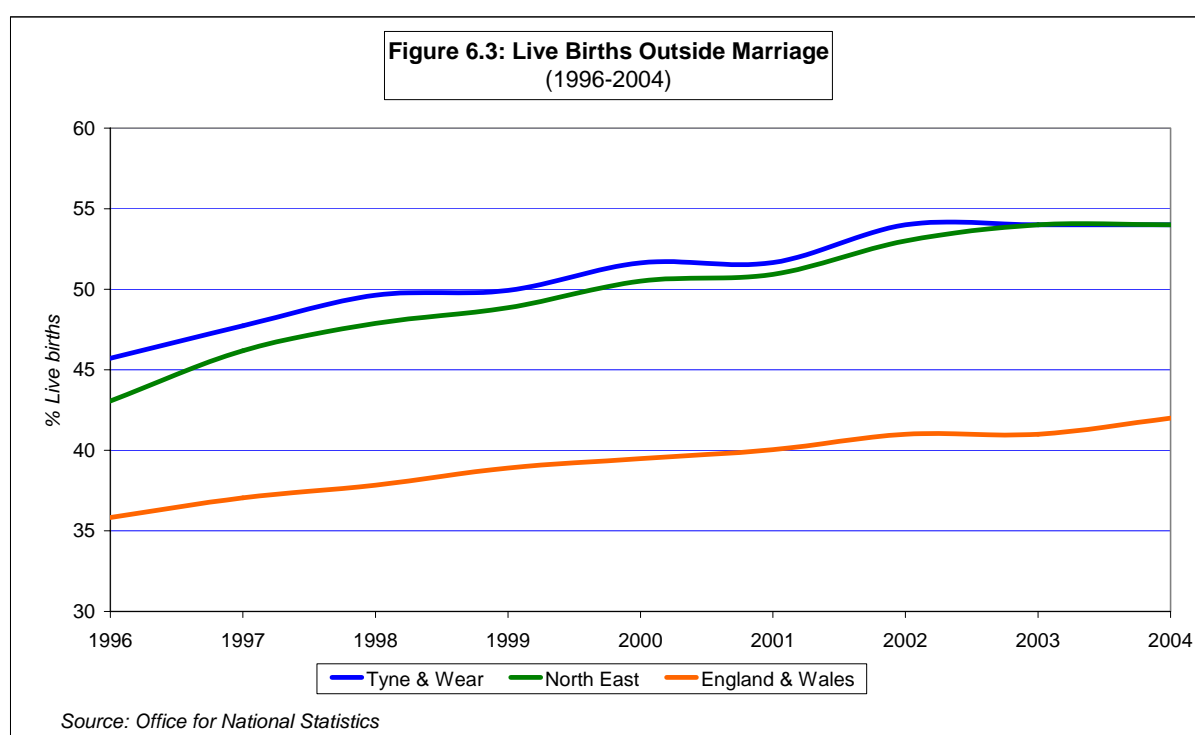
At District level, Sunderland (nine-year average 55%) and South Tyneside (nine-year average 53%) had the largest proportions of live births outside of marriage. Gateshead (average 50%) and Newcastle (average 48%) had lower average proportions. North Tyneside had the smallest proportion at 47% (Table 6.2 and Figure 6.4).

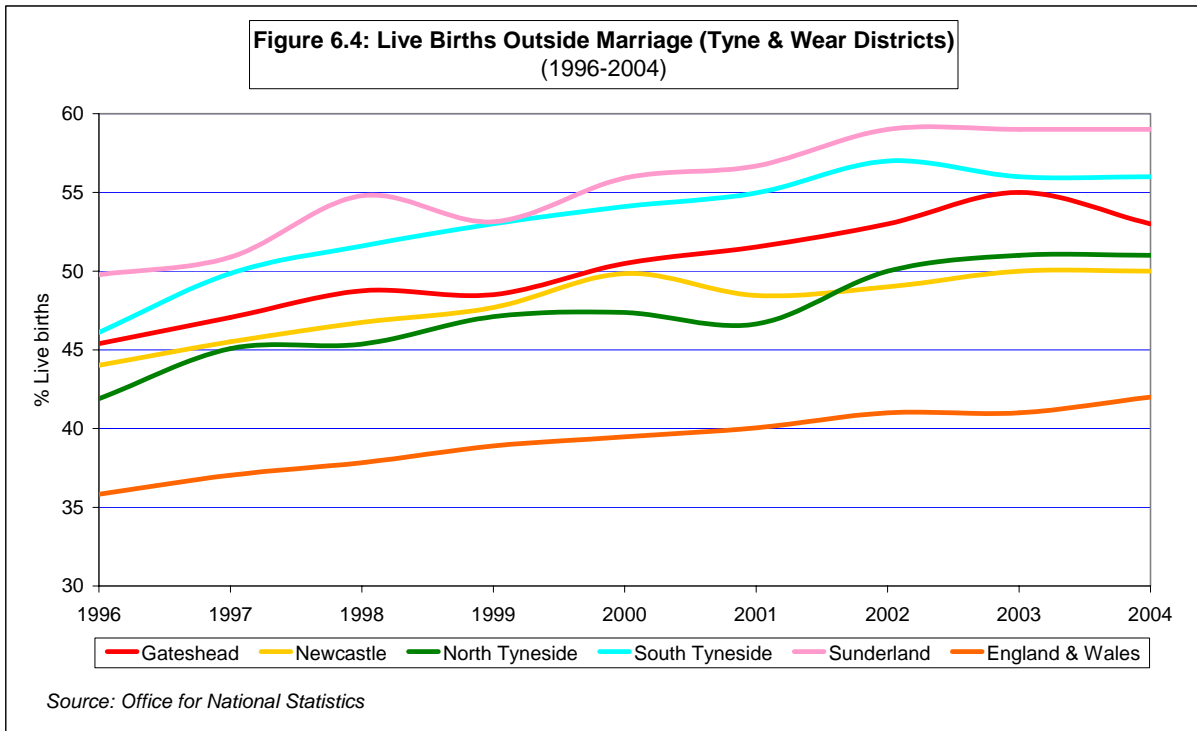
The proportion of live births outside of marriage increased in all Tyne & Wear Districts between 1996 and 2004. South Tyneside's rise of 10 percentage points was the largest among the Districts. In both North Tyneside and Sunderland the proportion rose by 9 points. Gateshead (8 points) and Newcastle (6 points) showed relatively moderate rises. Only Newcastle's modest rise matched that of England & Wales.

Table 6.2: Percentage of Live Births Outside of Marriage

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average 1996-2004
Gateshead	45	47	49	49	50	52	53	55	53	50
Newcastle	44	46	47	48	50	48	49	50	50	48
North Tyneside	42	45	45	47	47	47	50	51	51	47
South Tyneside	46	50	52	53	54	55	57	56	56	53
Sunderland	50	51	55	53	56	57	59	59	59	55
Tyne & Wear	46	48	50	50	52	52	54	54	54	51
North East	43	46	48	49	51	51	53	54	54	50
England & Wales	36	37	38	39	39	40	41	41	42	39

Source: VS1, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright





7. STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIOS (SMRs)

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) are defined as ‘observed deaths expressed as a percentage of expected deaths, where expected deaths is the number that would occur if the population of the area experienced sex and age mortality rates of England & Wales’⁴.

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 reveal extremely high mortality ratios for both Tyne & Wear and the region, relative to the nation. Since 1996, in Tyne & Wear, SMRs have fluctuated, averaging 114 and peaking at 117 in 1998. SMRs in the region have improved (fallen) slightly relative to Tyne & Wear (Fig. 7.1).

Between 1996 and 2004, SMRs varied within the Tyne & Wear Districts (Table 7.1 and Figure 7.2). In North Tyneside, the nine-year average SMR was 108 (8 points above the national average). This was low relative to the other Districts. The average SMR in Newcastle and South Tyneside were 112 and 114, respectively. In Gateshead and Sunderland the average SMRs were 117 and 119, respectively.

Between 1996 and 2004, SMRs rose (deteriorated) in three Tyne & Wear Districts: South Tyneside (+8%), North Tyneside (+6%) and Sunderland (+3%). SMRs improved (fell) in Newcastle by 3% and by 2% in Gateshead.

Among Government Office Regions, the North East had the highest level of mortality in 2004 (SMR = 114), while the lowest level was in the South West (91). At District level, Liverpool had the highest mortality level in 2004 (129), followed by Merthyr Tydfil (128) and followed by Hartlepool UA and Halton UA (127); with two being located in the North West Government Office Region, one in the North East Government Office Region, and one being in Wales. The lowest SMRs were in the London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea (67), East Dorset (72) and Christchurch (75). Compared to other urban/industrialised areas of England, Tyne & Wear had a typical SMR (114). Such areas as Greater Manchester (115) and Merseyside (115) had higher SMRs than Tyne & Wear, whilst areas such as Birmingham (106), Nottinghamshire (100) and Sheffield (101) had significantly lower SMRs. It is notable that areas with more widespread experience of coal-mining, such as Nottinghamshire, or a history of heavy industry (Sheffield) had much better SMRs than Tyne & Wear.

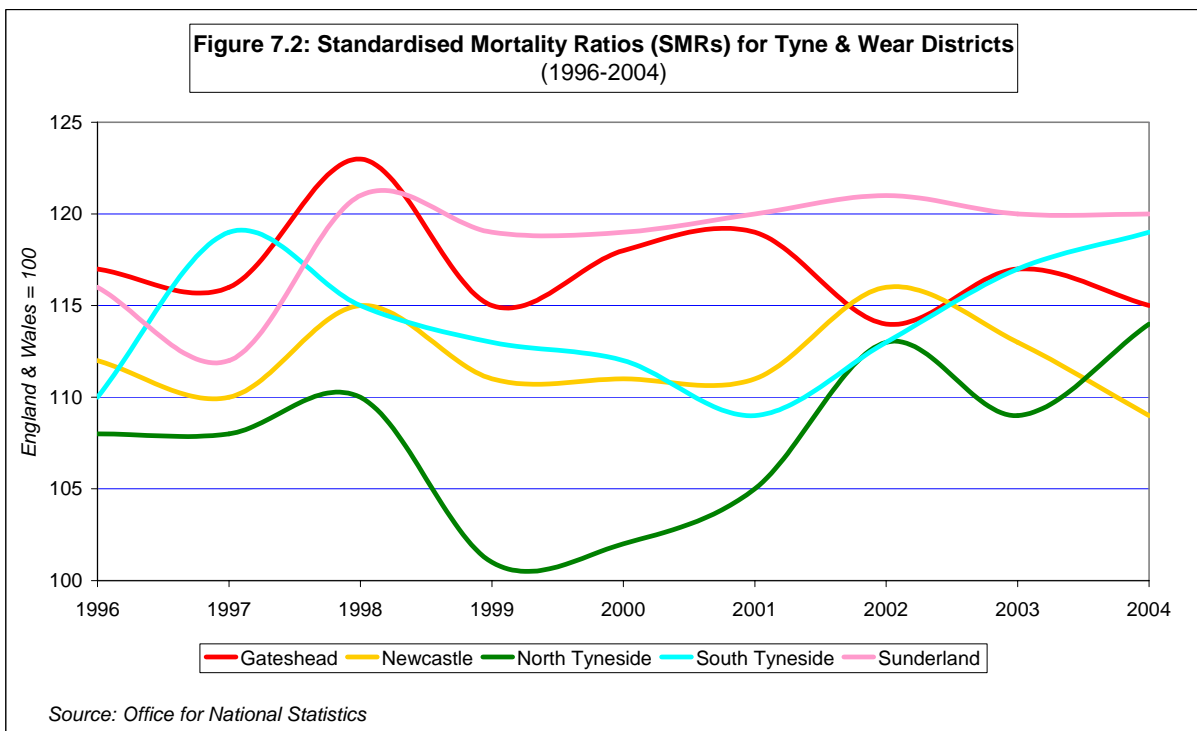
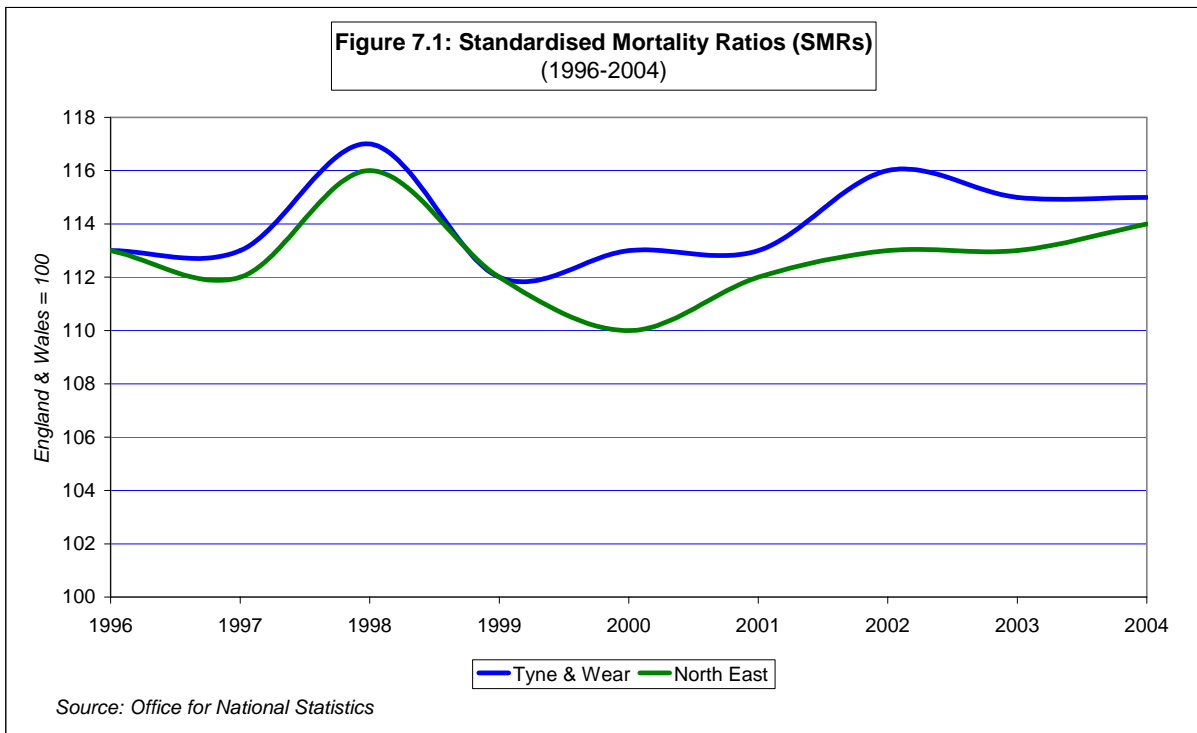
Table 7.1: Standardised Mortality Rates (SMRs) (1996-2004)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average
Gateshead	117	116	123	115	118	119	114	117	115	117
Newcastle	112	110	115	111	111	111	116	113	109	112
North Tyneside	108	108	110	101	102	105	113	109	114	108
South Tyneside	110	119	115	113	112	109	113	117	119	114
Sunderland	116	112	121	119	119	120	121	120	120	119
Tyne & Wear	113	113	117	112	113	113	116	115	115	114
North East	113	112	116	112	110	112	113	113	114	113
England, Wales & Elsewhere*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Population Trends 112, 116 & 120, ONS, Crown Copyright

Note: * England & Wales is the national standard for 1996. Thereafter, the standard also includes figures for “Elsewhere”, defined as those people who are not residents of England & Wales, but unfortunately died whilst visiting England & Wales.

⁴ As defined in ‘Key Population and Vital Statistics’, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright. See also Introduction within this report (§1).



8. DEATHS BY CAUSE

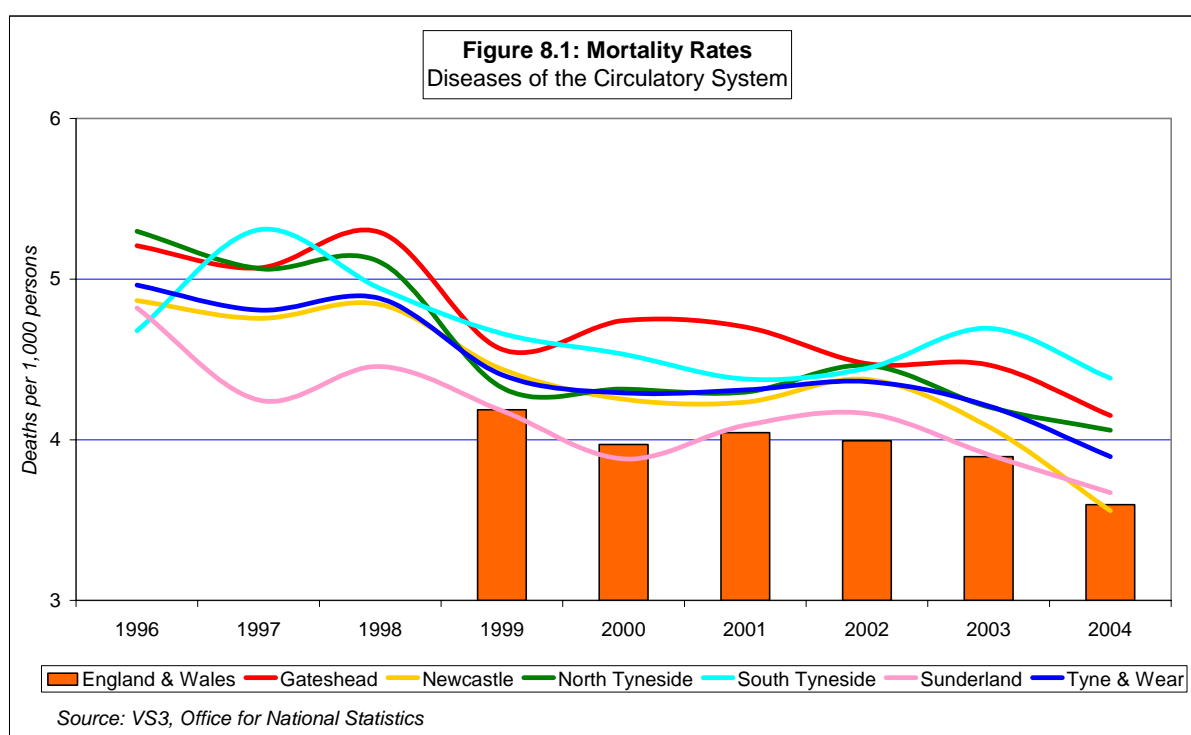
Circulatory disease, cancer, respiratory disease, diseases of the digestive system and ‘external causes of morbidity and mortality’ (injury and poisoning) were the largest causes of death in Tyne & Wear between 1996 and 2004. These five causes accounted for 87% of all deaths in 2004. The total number of deaths, from all causes, in 2004 was 12,006.

8.1 Circulatory Diseases

In 2004, circulatory disease (failure of the heart and blood vessels) accounted for 35% (4,229) of all deaths in Tyne & Wear. In the North East 36% of all deaths were attributed to circulatory diseases, whilst in England & Wales the figure was slightly higher at 40%. The British Heart Foundation states that the North East of England has the ‘highest premature death rate from coronary heart disease’ in England, and is only second behind Scotland in the UK⁵.

Circulatory diseases were by far the largest cause of death in Tyne & Wear between 1996 and 2004. Mortality rates were highest in Gateshead and South Tyneside (nine-year averages of 4.7 deaths per 1,000 persons) (Figure 8.1). North Tyneside (average rate of 4.6) and Newcastle (average rate of 4.4) had slightly lower average rates. Sunderland had the lowest average rate of 4.2 deaths per 1,000 persons.

The **number** of deaths caused by circulatory diseases fell by 24% (-1,315 deaths) in Tyne & Wear Districts between 1996 and 2004. The fastest decline in mortality **rates** were apparent in Newcastle (-27%), Sunderland (-24%), North Tyneside (-23%) and Gateshead (-20%). Mortality rates fell at a slower rate in South Tyneside (-6%).



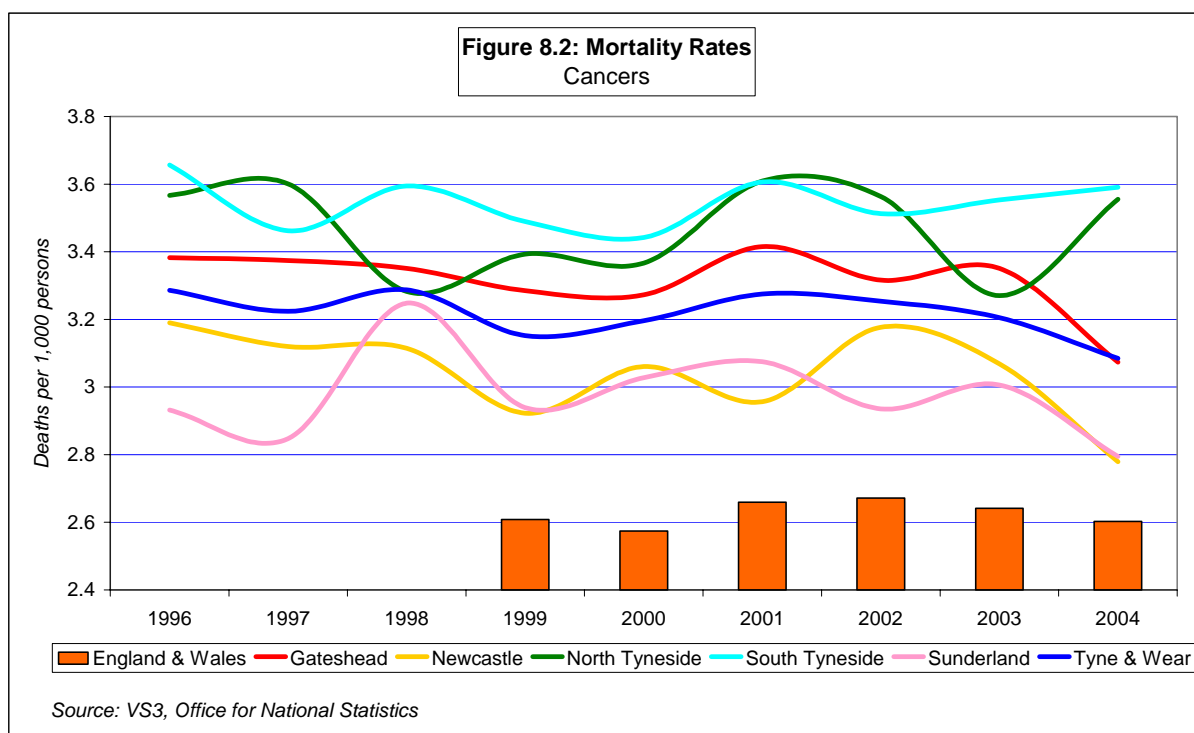
⁵ British Heart Foundation, 2003

8.2 Cancers

In 2004, 28% (3,349) of all deaths in Tyne & Wear and the North East were due to cancer. This was slightly higher than England & Wales (27%). Death rates in the five Tyne & Wear Districts were above the average for England & Wales in 2004, with Newcastle and Sunderland's rates closest to the England & Wales average.

Cancers were the second largest cause of death in Tyne & Wear between 1996 and 2004. Mortality rates were highest in North Tyneside and South Tyneside (nine-year averages 3.5 per 1,000 persons) (Figure 8.2). Gateshead had a slightly lower average mortality rate of 3.3 deaths per 1,000 persons. Newcastle and Sunderland (both averaged 3.0) had the lowest mortality rates due to cancer.

Cancer mortality rates declined in Newcastle (-13%), Gateshead (-9%), Sunderland (-5%) and South Tyneside (-2%) between 1996 and 2004, but remained unchanged in North Tyneside.

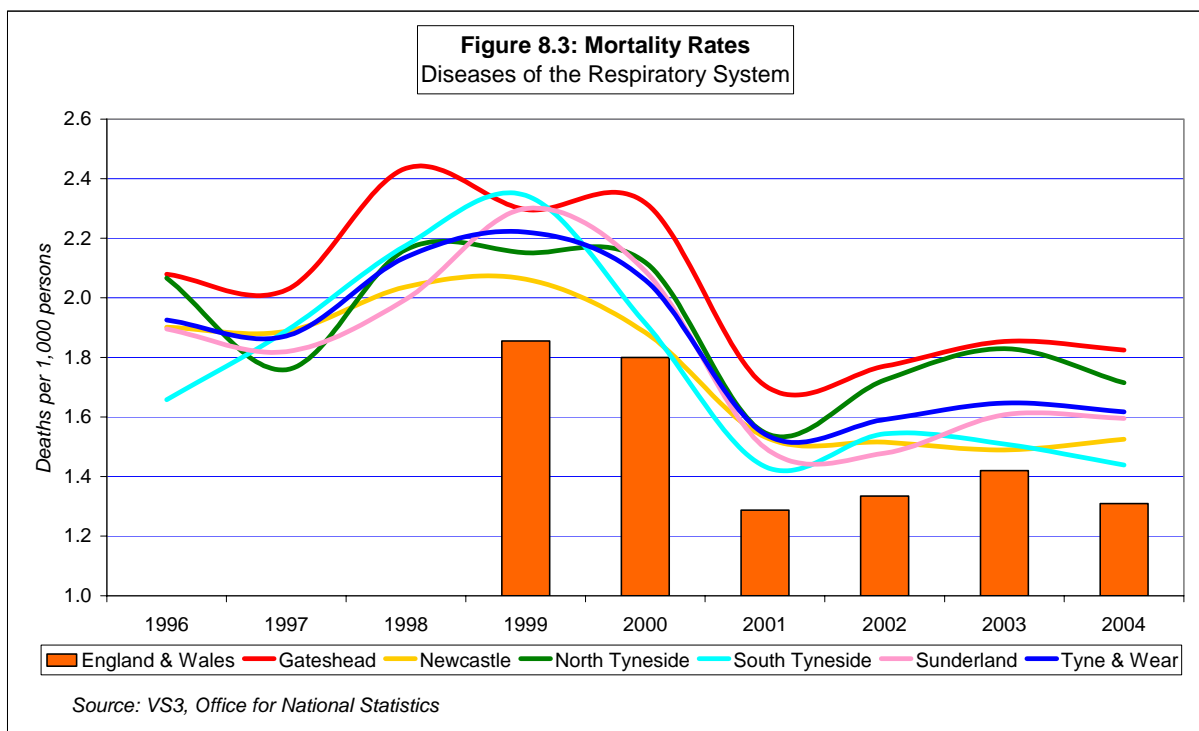


8.3 Respiratory Diseases

In 2004, 15% of all deaths in Tyne & Wear were as a result of respiratory diseases. This was higher than in the North East and England & Wales (both 14%).

Respiratory diseases (for example pneumonia, bronchitis and emphysema) were the third largest cause of death in Tyne & Wear between 1996 and 2004. Mortality rates were highest in Gateshead (nine-year average of 2.0 deaths per 1,000 persons). North Tyneside had slightly lower mortality rates of 1.9 deaths per 1,000 persons (Figure 8.3). Newcastle, Sunderland and South Tyneside had the lowest mortality rates (nine-year average 1.8 deaths per 1,000 persons).

Mortality rates for diseases of the respiratory system fell in all Tyne & Wear Districts, most significantly in Newcastle (-20). Mortality rates fell by 17% in North Tyneside, 16% in Sunderland and 13% in South Tyneside. The smallest decline was in Gateshead (-12%).



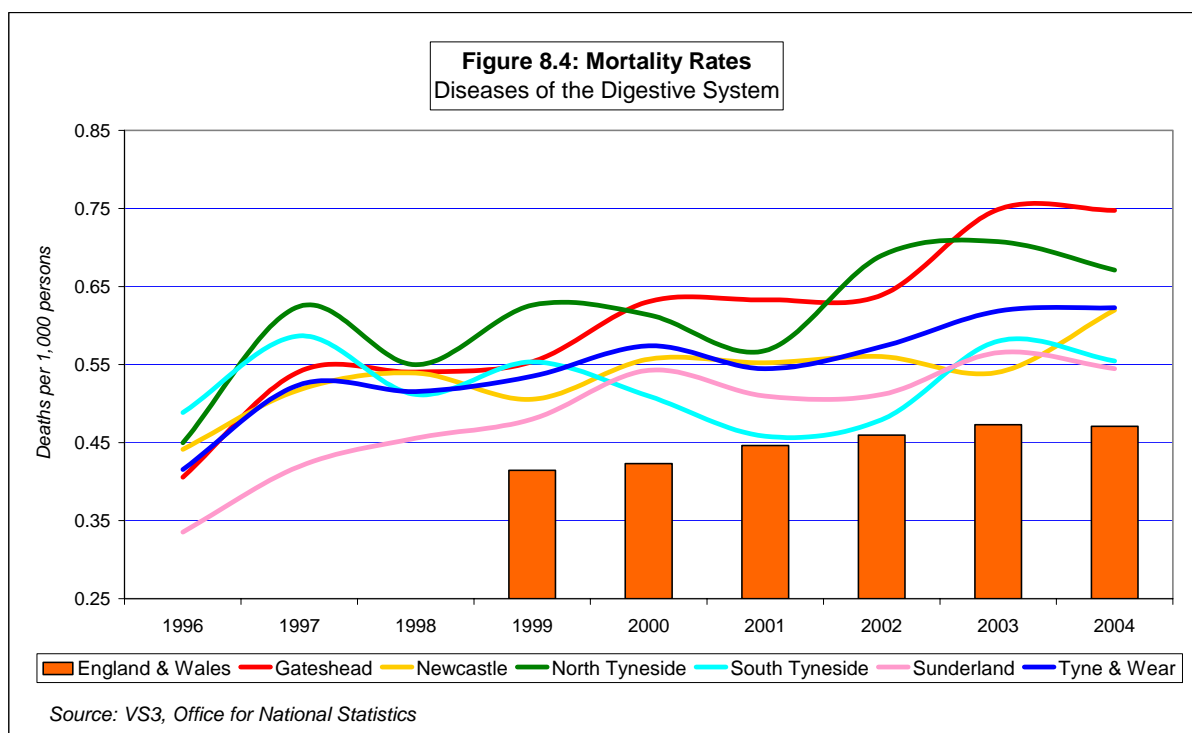
8.4 Diseases of the Digestive System

In 2004, 6% of all deaths in Tyne & Wear were as a result of diseases of the digestive system. This was one percentage point higher than the North East and England & Wales (both 5%).

Diseases of the digestive system (e.g. ulcer of stomach & duodenum and chronic liver disease & cirrhosis) were the fourth largest cause of death in Tyne & Wear between 1996 and 2004 (Figure 8.4).

In all Tyne & Wear Districts, except North Tyneside and Gateshead, the average mortality rate due to diseases of the digestive system, between 1996 and 2004, was 0.5 deaths per 1,000 persons. In North Tyneside and Gateshead, the rate was slightly higher at 0.6 deaths per 1,000 persons.

The **number** of deaths attributable to diseases of the digestive system rose (+46%) in Tyne & Wear between 1996 and 2004. At District level, mortality **rates** rose in all five Districts. The most notable rises were in Gateshead (+84%) and Sunderland (+62%). Smaller but notable rises in mortality rates were seen in North Tyneside (+49%) and in Newcastle (+40%). South Tyneside had the smallest rise in mortality rate due to diseases of the digestive system (+14%).

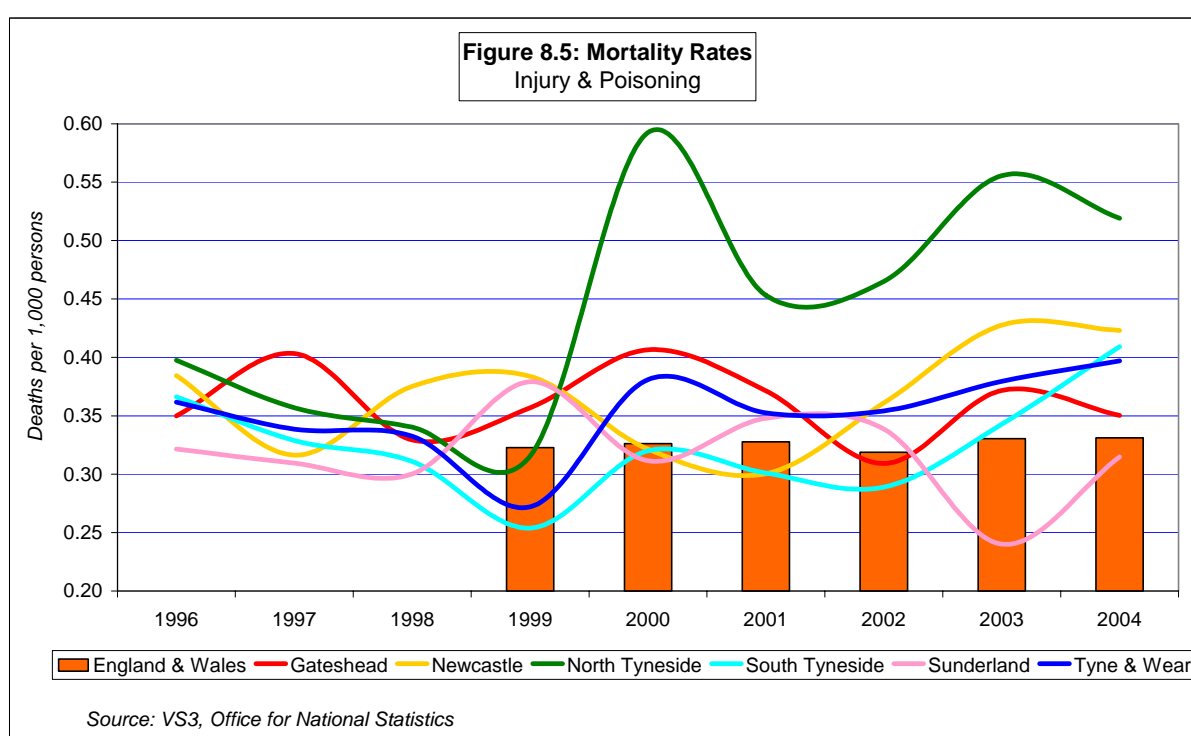


8.5 Injury & Poisoning

In 2004, 4% of all deaths in Tyne & Wear were a result of injury & poisoning (external causes of morbidity and mortality) (about 430 deaths p.a. in Tyne & Wear). This figure was 1 percentage point higher than England & Wales (3%) and 2 percentage points higher than in the North East (2%).

Injury & poisoning (including all accidents) was the fifth largest cause of death in Tyne & Wear between 1996 and 2004. Mortality rates were highest in Gateshead, Newcastle and North Tyneside (nine-year averages of 0.4 deaths per 1,000 persons) (Figure 8.5). In South Tyneside and Sunderland rates were marginally lower at 0.3 deaths per 1,000 persons.

The **number** of deaths due to injury & poisoning fluctuate considerably, averaging about 86 deaths p.a. per District. Between 1996 and 2004, **rates** of death arising from injury & poisoning declined in Sunderland (-2%) and remained stable in Gateshead. Increases were recorded in North Tyneside (+31%), South Tyneside (+12%), and Newcastle (+10%).



8.6 Other Causes

Between 1996 and 2004, in Tyne & Wear, the **number** of deaths from most causes rose. There were rises in deaths due to infectious & parasitic diseases (+102%, +85); diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue (+70%, +19); diseases of the nervous system & sense organs (+60%, +133); diseases of the genitourinary system (+47%, +72); signs, symptoms & ill-defined conditions (+23%, +30); diseases of the musculo-skeletal system & connective tissue (+18%, +12); and mental disorders (+12%, +33). Deaths due to diseases of blood & blood-forming organs (-47%, -18); endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & immunity disorders (-11%, -17); and congenital anomalies (-8%, -2) all fell between 1996 and 2004.

9. NATURAL CHANGE

'Natural change' is population change resulting from live births and deaths (Table 9.1). It excludes population change occurring as a result of net migration.

Between 1996 and 2004, Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside each lost between 239-289 people per annum as a result of natural change. Newcastle annually lost on average 85 people and Sunderland lost 86 persons per annum. In 2004, there were more live births in Newcastle and Sunderland than deaths.

Between 1996 and 2004, the population in Tyne & Wear and the North East declined as a result of natural change. However, nationally population increased due to natural change.

Table 9.1: Natural Change

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average 1996-2004
Gateshead	-186	-118	-403	-239	-289	-323	-236	-302	-51	-239
Newcastle	-94	-42	-274	-235	-106	-65	-75	-28	158	-85
North Tyneside	-273	-248	-278	-264	-238	-292	-328	-185	-117	-247
South Tyneside	-122	-261	-303	-266	-336	-277	-363	-367	-304	-289
Sunderland	153	179	-145	-171	-251	-308	-188	-70	25	-86
Tyne & Wear	-522	-490	-1,403	-1,175	-1,220	-1,265	-1,190	-952	-289	-945
North East	-777	-393	-1,830	-1,625	-2,033	-2,442	-2,248	-1,685	-42	-1,453
England, Wales & Elsewhere*	86,478	84,041	82,466	68,340	66,564	62,136	60,766	82,318	125,471	79,842

Source: VS1, Office for National Statistics

* 'Elsewhere' is defined as births and deaths of non-resident people visiting England & Wales.

APPENDICES

Note: New ward boundaries were adopted in Tyne & Wear Districts in June 2004, hence the discontinuity in the live births and deaths wards series between 2003 and 2004.

Table A1: Live Births by Ward (Gateshead)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
Bede	113	130	117	100	96	90	107	94	Birtley	79
Bensham	121	124	117	108	125	112	110	124	Blaydon	110
Birtley	91	88	88	71	68	57	74	70	Bridges	99
Blaydon	164	136	118	112	124	105	82	100	Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	97
Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	94	103	101	101	97	86	68	74	Chowdene	72
Chowdene	75	72	75	78	83	68	64	55	Crawcrook & Greenside	85
Crawcrook & Greenside	128	100	104	89	111	89	114	106	Deckham	121
Deckham	110	101	99	84	73	121	97	96	Dunston & Teams	105
Dunston	111	124	121	108	96	107	94	119	Dunston Hill & Whickham East	66
Felling	99	101	98	71	80	85	95	75	Felling	117
High Fell	75	82	100	91	90	93	82	95	High Fell	107
Lamesley	85	105	78	77	84	70	83	86	Lamesley	105
Leam	119	141	118	112	129	98	126	102	Lobley Hill & Bensham	128
Low Fell	88	94	88	107	106	103	84	84	Low Fell	104
Pelaw & Heworth	88	67	95	72	73	67	70	84	Pelaw & Heworth	74
Ryton	96	114	77	104	91	90	90	88	Ryton, Crookhill & Stella	72
Saltwell	146	119	115	141	144	109	106	124	Saltwell	173
Teams	140	136	108	122	92	113	123	103	Wardley & Leam Lane	89
Whickham North	103	109	94	115	92	88	100	88	Whickham North	73
Whickham South	87	97	88	92	80	77	75	93	Whickham South & Sunnyside	80
Winlaton	57	59	62	46	58	58	50	55	Windy Nook & Whitehills	104
Wrekendyke	110	125	101	108	78	109	118	105	Winlaton & High Spen	68
Total	2,300	2,327	2,162	2,109	2,070	1,995	2,012	2,020	Total	2,128

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A2: Live Births by Ward (Newcastle)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
Benwell	136	101	97	85	101	90	89	82	Benwell & Scotswood	211
Blakelaw	133	162	142	148	126	137	138	140	Blakelaw	140
Byker	103	112	105	97	91	91	135	109	Byker	155
Castle	120	108	129	119	111	131	110	119	Castle	114
Dene	137	139	132	136	143	162	174	156	Dene	94
Denton	111	101	85	106	91	104	111	91	Denton	108
Elswick	175	158	148	151	153	152	188	210	East Gosforth	97
Fawdon	147	121	123	118	116	104	110	124	Elswick	234
Fenham	127	159	124	129	120	132	140	129	Fawdon	109
Grange	145	130	143	128	117	115	122	125	Fenham	127
Heaton	104	103	97	77	94	91	96	74	Kenton	140
Jesmond	87	88	109	82	84	60	82	56	Lemington	126
Kenton	132	146	135	157	145	121	129	121	Newburn	92
Lemington	113	107	129	105	124	122	118	107	North Heaton	89
Monkchester	165	175	142	128	123	129	127	132	North Jesmond	40
Moorside	121	104	89	100	91	133	129	137	Ouseburn	47
Newburn	123	111	111	102	87	99	95	95	Parklands	94
Sandyford	87	90	75	83	92	74	79	82	South Heaton	59
Scotswood	110	124	109	104	101	98	53	71	South Jesmond	40
South Gosforth	133	119	148	130	144	118	134	123	Walker	180
Walker	141	111	108	100	121	91	78	103	Walkergate	72
Walkergate	110	97	118	86	98	91	88	82	Westerhope	55
West City	86	86	77	65	76	66	59	98	Westgate	85
Westerhope	96	116	98	92	69	96	99	87	West Gosforth	102
Wingrove	181	189	141	143	167	167	157	143	Wingrove	192
Woolsington	126	131	120	108	102	101	101	99	Woolsington	116
Total	3,249	3,188	3,034	2,879	2,887	2,875	2,941	2,895	Total	2,918

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A3: Live Births by Ward (North Tyneside)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
Battle Hill	140	132	169	132	117	128	126	123	Battle Hill	112
Benton	81	61	83	74	95	71	78	94	Benton	99
Camperdown	118	103	97	93	100	93	115	105	Camperdown	139
Chirton	149	153	174	128	156	123	117	132	Chirton	157
Collingwood	105	116	120	117	125	91	108	105	Collingwood	106
Cullercoats	84	71	74	66	75	64	60	71	Cullercoats	71
Holystone	167	137	158	165	172	158	147	156	Howdon	138
Howdon	103	94	100	90	78	72	87	95	Killingworth	102
Longbenton	91	55	60	43	55	45	61	63	Longbenton	99
Monkseaton	119	125	116	100	115	96	82	76	Monkseaton North	90
North Shields	114	114	77	92	110	91	112	104	Monkseaton South	105
Northumberland	131	121	146	122	111	93	100	106	Northumberland	85
Riverside	113	135	118	92	102	143	158	176	Preston	76
St. Mary's	57	66	56	71	54	72	55	50	Riverside	143
Seatonville	84	112	100	87	82	94	90	94	St Mary's	40
Tynemouth	72	84	81	88	83	77	72	84	Tynemouth	106
Valley	138	127	131	133	138	135	142	127	Valley	155
Wallsend	125	129	123	120	101	100	124	135	Wallsend	126
Weetslade	102	115	101	88	80	91	93	97	Weetslade	102
Whitley Bay	86	95	87	105	103	112	115	108	Whitley Bay	109
Total	2,179	2,145	2,171	2,006	2,052	1,949	2,042	2,101	Total	2,160

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A4: Live Births by Ward (South Tyneside)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
All Saints	110	136	97	123	89	96	88	94	Beacon & Bents	130
Beacon & Bents	91	97	97	92	86	83	100	104	Bede	79
Bede	81	101	72	82	83	61	70	62	Biddick & All Saints	117
Biddick Hall	87	88	93	80	76	84	73	84	Boldon Colliery	87
Boldon Colliery	106	121	96	102	119	101	99	111	Cleadon & East Boldon	58
Cleadon & East Boldon	83	72	74	85	77	71	58	65	Cleadon Park	70
Cleadon Park	112	96	91	94	85	88	91	78	Fellgate & Hedworth	87
Fellgate & Hedworth	99	80	93	97	71	64	89	79	Harton	74
Harton	53	52	65	56	52	57	57	56	Hebburn North	87
Hebburn Quay	95	132	115	105	98	97	101	95	Hebburn South	68
Hebburn South	43	51	43	34	34	52	46	47	Horsley Hill	67
Horsley Hill	84	70	78	73	73	74	72	77	Monkton	76
Monkton	111	98	109	103	78	87	69	90	Primrose	79
Primrose	91	94	76	78	83	85	82	72	Simonside & Rekendyke	136
Rekendyke	112	110	111	90	87	86	104	102	Westoe	99
Tyne Dock & Simonside	66	69	60	77	70	54	57	67	West Park	90
Westoe	108	93	90	90	80	73	63	83	Whitburn & Marsden	61
West Park	78	69	61	64	71	59	48	61	Whiteleas	75
Whitburn & Marsden	66	68	46	66	54	45	59	43	Total	1,540
Whiteleas	85	66	86	52	55	62	41	53		
Total	1,761	1,763	1,653	1,643	1,521	1,479	1,467	1,523		

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A5: Live Births by Ward (Sunderland)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
Castletown	141	129	117	133	130	121	115	132	Barnes	98
Central	152	143	143	126	121	129	106	118	Castle	141
Colliery	119	115	106	96	102	83	91	82	Copt Hill	125
Eppleton	153	143	146	129	134	155	133	155	Doxford	98
Fulwell	97	98	85	103	90	76	76	70	Fulwell	82
Grindon	148	119	113	112	102	119	109	99	Hendon	136
Hendon	128	114	109	129	115	107	136	124	Hetton	113
Hetton	125	128	116	114	116	112	125	117	Houghton	109
Houghton	111	112	121	87	104	101	106	111	Millfield	126
Pallion	105	100	97	84	89	78	86	103	Pallion	143
Ryhope	169	128	180	170	122	135	129	182	Redhill	139
St. Chad's	121	110	80	98	91	84	85	81	Ryhope	101
St. Michael's	83	91	76	80	63	79	80	65	St Anne's	117
St. Peter's	89	93	86	92	91	74	92	91	St Chad's	82
Shiney Row	180	183	174	167	183	164	162	166	St Michael's	77
Silksworth	165	136	150	120	116	115	109	132	St Peter's	88
South Hylton	142	155	146	138	123	131	127	124	Sandhill	136
Southwick	129	107	135	112	99	110	124	104	Shiney Row	164
Thorney Close	135	133	121	127	106	110	115	100	Silksworth	118
Thornholme	101	117	132	111	143	99	125	117	Southwick	134
Town End Farm	166	161	133	148	131	107	109	118	Washington Central	125
Washington East	176	177	150	134	136	133	146	144	Washington East	121
Washington North	186	187	170	169	144	139	145	172	Washington North	161
Washington South	205	199	185	179	166	163	180	171	Washington South	99
Washington West	122	133	152	153	143	129	119	134	Washington West	138
Total	3,448	3,311	3,223	3,111	2,960	2,853	2,930	3,012	Total	2,971

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A6: Deaths by Ward (Gateshead)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
Bede	127	116	125	109	105	87	94	107	Birtley	114
Bensham	91	94	111	106	102	109	113	110	Blaydon	79
Birtley	100	89	86	95	103	92	94	101	Bridges	115
Blaydon	98	90	117	104	71	86	79	79	Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	89
Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	96	90	122	108	97	86	89	89	Chowdene	93
Chowdene	119	118	129	103	118	132	129	128	Crawcrook & Greenside	87
Crawcrook & Greenside	101	117	91	109	89	101	112	116	Deckham	115
Deckham	102	114	106	81	94	94	87	99	Dunston & Teams	104
Dunston	95	129	138	111	109	101	98	126	Dunston Hill & Whickham East	115
Felling	137	140	138	125	134	137	123	118	Felling	100
High Fell	125	120	132	120	148	142	136	115	High Fell	113
Lamesley	121	113	115	117	110	101	84	98	Lamesley	91
Leam	100	107	117	98	120	94	98	121	Lobley Hill & Bensham	126
Low Fell	158	131	146	112	138	120	103	129	Low Fell	102
Pelaw & Heworth	105	113	123	105	100	97	84	105	Pelaw & Heworth	103
Ryton	121	103	124	117	102	105	105	107	Ryton, Crookhill & Stella	78
Saltwell	98	92	94	70	92	82	76	79	Saltwell	69
Teams	128	111	98	105	102	110	95	99	Wardley & Leam Lane	85
Whickham North	173	159	169	144	120	155	122	110	Whickham North	88
Whickham South	69	94	80	82	69	77	74	74	Whickham South & Sunnyside	66
Winlaton	127	111	121	122	125	124	138	119	Windy Nook & Whitehills	103
Wrekendyke	95	94	83	105	111	86	115	93	Winlaton & High Spen	144
Total	2,486	2,445	2,565	2,348	2,359	2,318	2,248	2,322	Total	2,179

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A7: Deaths by Ward (Newcastle)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
Benwell	115	90	92	125	117	84	120	117	Benwell & Scotswood	181
Blakelaw	112	111	126	104	110	108	103	119	Blakelaw	109
Byker	124	150	147	134	150	171	164	188	Byker	165
Castle	82	84	123	93	99	85	111	89	Castle	73
Dene	151	135	150	132	151	145	140	155	Dene	85
Denton	128	137	134	143	115	112	131	111	Denton	101
Elswick	151	130	149	137	133	137	120	112	East Gosforth	112
Fawdon	129	127	136	128	104	135	154	156	Elswick	196
Fenham	160	162	129	127	125	126	134	89	Fawdon	143
Grange	200	195	169	165	161	147	135	147	Fenham	108
Heaton	85	87	83	81	81	80	68	74	Kenton	129
Jesmond	161	145	152	131	95	132	115	98	Lemington	95
Kenton	145	150	148	126	140	150	150	135	Newburn	112
Lemington	132	113	116	114	96	104	103	98	North Heaton	83
Monkchester	131	119	140	149	143	96	94	107	North Jesmond	48
Moorside	118	106	94	107	73	87	106	104	Ouseburn	65
Newburn	131	137	136	130	117	126	123	128	Parklands	70
Sandyford	159	125	146	135	124	105	101	118	South Heaton	72
Scotswood	109	85	108	83	78	63	76	55	South Jesmond	67
South Gosforth	139	137	138	145	134	87	109	104	Walker	167
Walker	133	144	142	114	136	120	147	136	Walkergate	128
Walkergate	120	109	106	119	112	105	102	102	Westerhope	111
West City	117	105	115	97	95	114	93	101	Westgate	76
Westerhope	108	133	135	137	135	146	137	116	West Gosforth	74
Wingrove	110	100	92	85	64	80	86	78	Wingrove	78
Woolsington	93	114	102	73	105	95	94	86	Woolsington	112
Total	3,228	3,140	3,216	3,114	2,993	2,940	3,016	2,923	Total	2,760

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A8: Deaths by Ward (North Tyneside)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
Battle Hill	117	120	119	105	99	123	102	86	Battle Hill	98
Benton	143	115	128	144	133	148	123	110	Benton	121
Camperdown	84	88	79	71	99	74	83	107	Camperdown	84
Chirton	103	119	128	109	91	70	91	73	Chirton	122
Collingwood	113	101	111	84	116	93	101	96	Collingwood	99
Cullercoats	130	112	118	145	115	143	126	115	Cullercoats	117
Holystone	121	118	139	107	122	150	119	130	Howdon	148
Howdon	100	116	96	82	99	108	105	111	Killingworth	89
Longbenton	125	89	101	87	69	84	84	73	Longbenton	119
Monkseaton	134	125	130	136	113	117	129	115	Monkseaton North	85
North Shields	167	190	208	194	209	197	226	217	Monkseaton South	103
Northumberland	107	117	104	102	102	107	115	103	Northumberland	89
Riverside	143	146	110	110	127	123	161	166	Preston	149
St. Mary's	82	90	91	94	73	60	85	76	Riverside	177
Seatonville	99	90	124	82	89	93	97	120	St Mary's	74
Tynemouth	117	101	118	100	107	83	107	113	Tynemouth	138
Valley	110	117	123	106	117	111	113	121	Valley	87
Wallsend	153	155	133	121	137	104	122	126	Wallsend	125
Weetslade	111	118	116	121	105	116	122	93	Weetslade	102
Whitley Bay	193	166	173	170	168	137	159	135	Whitley Bay	151
Total	2,452	2,393	2,449	2,270	2,290	2,241	2,370	2,286	Total	2,277

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A9: Deaths by Ward (South Tyneside)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
All Saints	84	109	84	95	87	75	90	96	Beacon & Bents	116
Beacon & Bents	96	127	122	96	112	108	94	95	Bede	106
Bede	116	129	139	139	123	115	106	116	Biddick & All Saints	110
Biddick Hall	96	90	93	95	84	74	110	96	Boldon Colliery	84
Boldon Colliery	100	106	101	83	85	71	68	102	Cleadon & East Boldon	77
Cleadon & East Boldon	78	75	63	87	74	65	80	64	Cleadon Park	93
Cleadon Park	59	77	76	68	71	64	85	75	Fellgate & Hedworth	73
Fellgate & Hedworth	75	77	62	74	82	70	70	72	Harton	141
Harton	97	113	117	109	97	110	80	111	Hebburn North	103
Hebburn Quay	88	94	110	98	73	95	94	81	Hebburn South	112
Hebburn South	93	94	75	80	86	69	76	68	Horsley Hill	109
Horsley Hill	96	122	100	90	107	100	102	83	Monkton	126
Monkton	140	154	117	148	130	155	158	153	Primrose	117
Primrose	114	137	128	103	125	85	111	114	Simonside & Rekendyke	87
Rekendyke	100	97	118	108	94	74	105	88	Westoe	128
Tyne Dock & Simonside	80	67	69	69	72	73	70	74	West Park	79
Westoe	108	111	123	94	108	111	105	120	Whitburn & Marsden	79
West Park	82	84	61	77	70	58	58	71	Whiteleas	104
Whitburn & Marsden	73	70	100	78	83	86	75	87	Total	1,844
Whiteleas	108	91	98	118	94	98	93	124		
Total	1,883	2,024	1,956	1,909	1,857	1,756	1,830	1,890		

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright

Table A10: Deaths by Ward (Sunderland)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004
Castletown	113	111	141	140	132	140	125	123	Barnes	142
Central	147	111	134	149	135	139	140	118	Castle	109
Colliery	167	148	139	125	116	142	147	133	Copt Hill	159
Eppleton	137	160	150	157	157	170	182	168	Doxford	83
Fulwell	106	89	114	90	88	95	102	94	Fulwell	104
Grindon	124	111	86	85	105	96	92	104	Hendon	135
Hendon	171	166	198	168	132	133	145	153	Hetton	132
Hetton	181	157	170	154	170	135	126	127	Houghton	148
Houghton	117	113	141	127	131	122	109	93	Millfield	110
Pallion	143	135	144	159	155	160	122	166	Pallion	107
Ryhope	160	107	131	142	139	135	108	113	Redhill	120
St. Chad's	98	117	148	145	140	120	127	128	Ryhope	129
St. Michael's	113	131	96	127	98	98	121	111	St Anne's	87
St. Peter's	182	175	199	188	192	180	152	151	St Chad's	121
Shiney Row	146	153	162	179	183	159	159	159	St Michael's	114
Silksworth	140	108	133	115	132	124	126	104	St Peter's	149
South Hylton	135	131	113	134	107	131	117	124	Sandhill	116
Southwick	132	124	144	116	131	111	125	135	Shiney Row	154
Thorney Close	114	129	119	110	100	107	102	91	Silksworth	108
Thornholme	138	151	166	133	117	145	125	125	Southwick	171
Town End Farm	91	89	84	76	83	84	101	87	Washington Central	104
Washington East	132	128	119	129	165	130	137	136	Washington East	95
Washington North	113	93	110	104	89	77	90	101	Washington North	86
Washington South	101	89	107	82	97	114	120	102	Washington South	52
Washington West	94	106	120	148	117	114	118	136	Washington West	111
Total	3,295	3,132	3,368	3,282	3,211	3,161	3,118	3,082	Total	2,946

Source: VS4 - Vital Statistics for Wards, ONS, Crown Copyright