
**EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION IN TYNE & WEAR 1999
VOLUME 2 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT ANNUAL REPORT**

APRIL 2001

By
Peter Sturman
Kadhem Jallab

Reference: EX00/2

Price: £20.00

TYNE & WEAR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

1st Floor Provincial House
Northumberland Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 7DQ

Tel: (0191) 277 1912, Fax: (0191) 277 1911

E-MAIL: twri@twri.org.uk

WEBSITE: www.twri.org.uk

Supported jointly by Cities of Newcastle and Sunderland and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside

CONTENTS

This volume provides an indication of 'hidden unemployment' in Tyne & Wear. It reports on the pattern of 'joblessness' as measured by the Employment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD2000), published by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR).

Volume 1 provided a comprehensive picture of claimant unemployment in Tyne & Wear.

KEY POINTS	i
INTRODUCTION	iii
TECHNICAL NOTE	iii
1. EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION IN TYNE & WEAR	1
Denominators	1
Employment Domain	1
Employment Scale	1
2. EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION AND CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPARED.	8
Comparison of Ward Rankings	
MAPS	
1. Employment Deprivation in Tyne & Wear by Electoral Ward	6
Key Map – Wards in Tyne & Wear	7
2. Wards Ranked on Employment Deprivation Index	9
3. Unemployment Rates in Tyne & Wear by Electoral Ward	9
TABLES	
1. Components of Employment Deprivation	2
1.1 Average Number of Unemployed Claimants	2
1.2 Incapacity Benefit Claimants at December 1998	3
1.3 Severe Disablement Allowance at March 1999	3
2.1 The Most Severely Employment Deprived Wards in Tyne & Wear	5
2.2 The Least Employment Deprived Wards in Tyne & Wear	5
3.1 Wards Ranking Significantly Higher on Employment Deprivation than Unemployment	8
3.2 Wards Ranking Significantly Lower on Employment Deprivation than Unemployment	8
APPENDIX	
Ward IMD Populations, Employment Scores and Rankings:	
Gateshead	11
Newcastle	12
North Tyneside	13
South Tyneside	14
Sunderland	15

KEY POINTS

1. This report focuses on Employment Deprivation using the **Employment Domain from the Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2000** (IMD2000). Employment Deprivation is expressed as a % rate.
2. A person is defined as Employment Deprived if he or she is included within the unemployment claimant count or on:
 - Incapacity Benefit
 - Severe Disablement Allowance
 - TEC-delivered government supported training
 - New Deal for Young People option

As people on Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are included in the numerator the denominator is the sum of these people and the economically active population.
3. In Tyne & Wear, **just over 109,000** people were Employment Deprived on the IMD2000 measure (p1). This is over 2½ times the claimant count. This is similar to previous estimates of 'joblessness' in Tyne & Wear, e.g. by Fothergill (1997)¹.
4. In 32 of the 113 wards in Tyne & Wear **a quarter or more** of the working age population* was Employment Deprived (Map 1, p6).
5. **Incapacity Benefit claimants account for 55% of the Employment Deprived** in Tyne & Wear. Claimant unemployment accounted for just over a third. Severe disablement claimants accounted for 7%. Those out of work and on TEC-delivered training accounted for 2%, similar to the proportion on a New Deal option (p1).
6. Sixty of Tyne & Wear's wards were in the **most deprived 10% of English wards** in terms of Employment Deprivation (Map2, p9).
7. Only four wards in Tyne & Wear have Employment Deprivation below the average for England (p4).
8. The most Employment Deprived ward in Tyne & Wear is West City, in Newcastle. West City's score is 35.6 (i.e. an Employment Deprivation rate of 35.6%). The least Employment Deprived ward is Cleadon & East Boldon, in South Tyneside (p4).
9. Employment Deprivation is much more widespread using the Employment Domain than on claimant unemployment alone (p8).

* = up to age 59

¹ The Real Level of Unemployment (1997), Sheffield Hallam University.

INTRODUCTION

Employment Deprivation is a concept in the new IMD2000, as published by DETR. The concept draws heavily on the work of Professor Fothergill and others (1997) on hidden unemployment. This work noted that the numbers of people on state Invalidity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) roughly trebled to about 2.5m in the 15 years to 1997. In effect many people have become 'hidden unemployed'. Fothergill added these *extra* (approx. 1.7m) people to the claimant counts and called the totals 'real unemployment'¹.

The DETR concept of Employment Deprivation includes ALL people on IB and SDA (up to age 59). It is even wider than the Fothergill concept of 'real unemployment'. 'Employment deprivation' measures the number of people who are deprived of work whether for reasons of labour market weakness or personal health. The DETR definition does not attempt (as Fothergill did) to distinguish people who might be called, crudely, 'genuinely unfit' or incapable of work and those who had 'chosen' to live on Incapacity Benefit (or possibly on SDA) partly or mainly because of poor labour market conditions.

TECHNICAL NOTE

1. There are now 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 38,000 in Tyne & Wear). A survey by the Government's Office for National Statistics (ONS) showed that 66% of the public thought the unemployment statistics either 'sometimes misleading' or generally misleading' (March 1999) (Published in ONS Statistical News, Summer 1999). A major inquiry by the Royal Statistical Society (RSS) criticised the claimant count (in the Steel Report, 1996). The RSS recommended the use of the ILO definition.
 - b) **ILO unemployment**, people who are in the labour market looking for work. This is the most meaningful concept for *economic* purposes (about 50,000 in Tyne & Wear). The Labour Force Survey (LFS) has measured ILO unemployment on a consistent basis since 1984 in GB. The definition of unemployment used in the Census of Population is very similar to the ILO definition.
 - c) **Work deprivation**, people who are deprived of work including hidden unemployment, particularly due to ill health; measuring the *social* impact of a weak labour market.
- 1.1 Volume 1 reported on Claimant Unemployment. This volume reports the much wider measure of 'joblessness' using the **Employment Domain** from the Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2000. The employment domain gives a measure of those suffering Employment Deprivation.
- 1.2 In December 1998 the Department of the Environment, Transport & the Regions (DETR) commissioned the University of Oxford to review and update the 1998 Index of Local Deprivation. The result, the Indices of Deprivation 2000 (ID2000), comprises ward level indices, the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD 2000), together with district level summaries.
- 1.3 The ward level Indices and district level summary measures can be obtained from the DETR website at <http://www.detr.gov.uk> under Housing and Regeneration.

¹ *The Real Level of Unemployment (1997)*, Sheffield Hallam University.

1.0 EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION IN TYNE & WEAR

This report uses the Employment Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD2000) in Tyne & Wear. Despite the title the Employment Domain of IMD2000 uses data from 1998 and 1999. The Employment Domain forms 25% of the overall IMD2000 score. It is one of the two key domains, with Income given equivalent high weighting.

Denominators

The denominator used in the Employment Deprivation Domain is broader than the usual one: the estimated number of people who are economically active (EA) aged 16-59, plus people aged 16-59 receiving Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). A person is economically active if they are employed or they are unemployed and seeking work.

When Tyne & Wear Research report claimant unemployment rates the denominator used is the resident labour force over 16 (i.e. just the economically active population, aged 16 or over).

It is not possible to directly compare Tyne & Wear Research and Information's economically active estimates with the Oxford figures used in IMD. TWRI's estimates are for all 16+ while Oxford's cover those economically active aged 16-59. Therefore TWRI's ward denominators should always be higher than the equivalent IMD denominator. In fact, for 26 of the 113 wards in Tyne & Wear the Oxford estimates of the EA population are higher.

The percentage difference is highest in West City (+26%) where Oxford estimate 3,800 economically active 16 to 59 year olds compared to TWRI's 16+ estimate of 3,010.

Employment Domain

The Employment domain of IMD2000 comprises the following indicators:

- Average of the **claimant unemployment** counts from the following four months, May, August, November 1998 and February 1999.
- People out of work but in **TEC delivered government supported training** (31st January 1999).
- People aged 18-24 **on New Deal options** (30th June 1999).
- **Incapacity Benefit** recipients aged 16-59 for 1998
- **Severe Disablement Allowance** claimants aged 16-59 for 1999

In Tyne & Wear, just over 109,000 people were Employment Deprived. Unfortunately information at district level is not available for all indicators. The information that is available is presented in Table 1. Additional background information is shown in Tables 1.1 to 1.3.

By far the biggest component of Employment Deprivation is Incapacity Benefit (IB). IB claimants aged 16-59 accounted for over half (55%) of the Employment Deprived. Claimant unemployment accounted for just over a third while 7% were Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) claimants. Those out of work and on TEC delivered training accounted for 2%, similar to the proportion on a New Deal option.

Employment Scale

Employment Scale is the number of people who are Employment Deprived. This measure is designed to give an indication of the sheer numbers of people experiencing Employment Deprivation at district level.

Table 1 Components of Employment Deprivation, IMD2000

	Claimant Unemployed (a)	Out of work and on TEC delivered Training (b)	On a New Deal Option Age 18-24 (c)	Incapacity Benefit Age 16-59 (d)	Severe Disablement Allowance Age 16-59 (e)	Total Employment Deprived
Gateshead	5,518	-	-	11,904	1,249	19,388
Newcastle	10,044	-	-	14,180	1,916	27,050
North Tyneside	6,345	-	-	8,259	1,178	16,355
South Tyneside	6,391	-	-	8,375	862	16,261
Sunderland	9,773	-	-	17,201	1,930	30,302
Tyne & Wear	38,071	2,203	2,028	59,919	7,135	109,356

Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions,
Indices of Deprivation 2000, NOMIS, DfEE,
DSS Information Centre (Analytical Services Division 1)

- (a) 1998/99
- (b) January 1999
- (c) June 1999
- (d) December 1998
- (e) March 1999

Table 1.1 Average Number of Unemployed Claimants, 1998/99

	Male	Female	Total
Gateshead	4,473	1,045	5,518
Newcastle	8,091	1,953	10,044
North Tyneside	5,029	1,316	6,345
South Tyneside	5,138	1,252	6,391
Sunderland	7,909	1,865	9,773
Tyne & Wear	30,640	7,431	38,071

Source: ONS, NOMIS

Note: average of May, August, November 1998 and February 1999

Table 1.2 Incapacity Benefit Claimants at December 1998

	Age 16-59	60 and over	Total
Gateshead	11,904	3,011	14,915
Newcastle	14,180	2,946	17,126
North Tyneside	8,259	2,256	10,515
South Tyneside	8,375	2,345	10,720
Sunderland	17,201	4,893	22,094
Tyne & Wear	59,919	15,451	75,370

Source: DSS Information Centre (Analytical Services Division 1)

Table 1.3 Severe Disablement Allowance at March 1999

	Age 16-59	60 and over	Total
Gateshead	1,249	256	1,505
Newcastle	1,916	314	2,230
North Tyneside	1,178	178	1,356
South Tyneside	862	172	1,034
Sunderland	1,930	323	2,253
Tyne & Wear	7,135	1,243	8,378

Source: DSS Information Centre (Analytical Services Division 1)

When all the 8,414 wards in England were ranked on the Employment Deprivation domain the most deprived ward was Everton in Liverpool with a score of 50.9. This means the majority (50.9%) of all the people in the Everton ward (aged 16-59)* were Employment Deprived. The mid-point or median ward in England on the employment domain was Frognal, in Camden. Ranked 4,207th, it had a score of 8.3. The least Employment Deprived ward was Central in Oxford with a score of 0.6 (i.e. under 1%).

Only four wards in Tyne & Wear have Employment Deprivation rates below the English median rate of 8.3%. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 show the ten most deprived and ten least deprived wards in Tyne & Wear.

The most Employment Deprived ward in Tyne & Wear is West City, in Newcastle. Ranked 28th in England it has a score of 35.6. The *least* Employment Deprived ward is Cleadon & East Boldon, in South Tyneside. It has a score of 7.4, less than one point below the median for England, and is ranked 4,771st in England.

The top ten most Employment Deprived wards in Tyne & Wear ALL have Employment Deprivation rates over 30%.

* The denominator is the estimated number of economically active plus those in receipt of IB or SDA (aged 16-59).

TABLE 2.1 THE MOST SEVERELY EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVED WARDS IN TYNE & WEAR

	Electoral Wards	Employment Domain		Claimant Unemployment	
		Score % (1)	Rank in England	Total	Rate % (2)
1	Newcastle West City	35.6	28	698	23.2
2	South Tyneside Rekendyke	35.6	29	607	20.1
3	Newcastle Elswick	33.9	45	627	20.1
4	Newcastle Moorside	33.6	46	552	13.5
5	Sunderland Thorney Close	33.3	52	624	15.1
6	North Tyneside Chirton	33.1	56	573	16.8
7	Newcastle Walker	32.6	65	614	18.2
8	Newcastle Byker	32.3	73	562	15.6
9	Newcastle Monkchester	32.1	75	518	15.3
10	Sunderland Southwick	31.9	77	445	12.5

Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

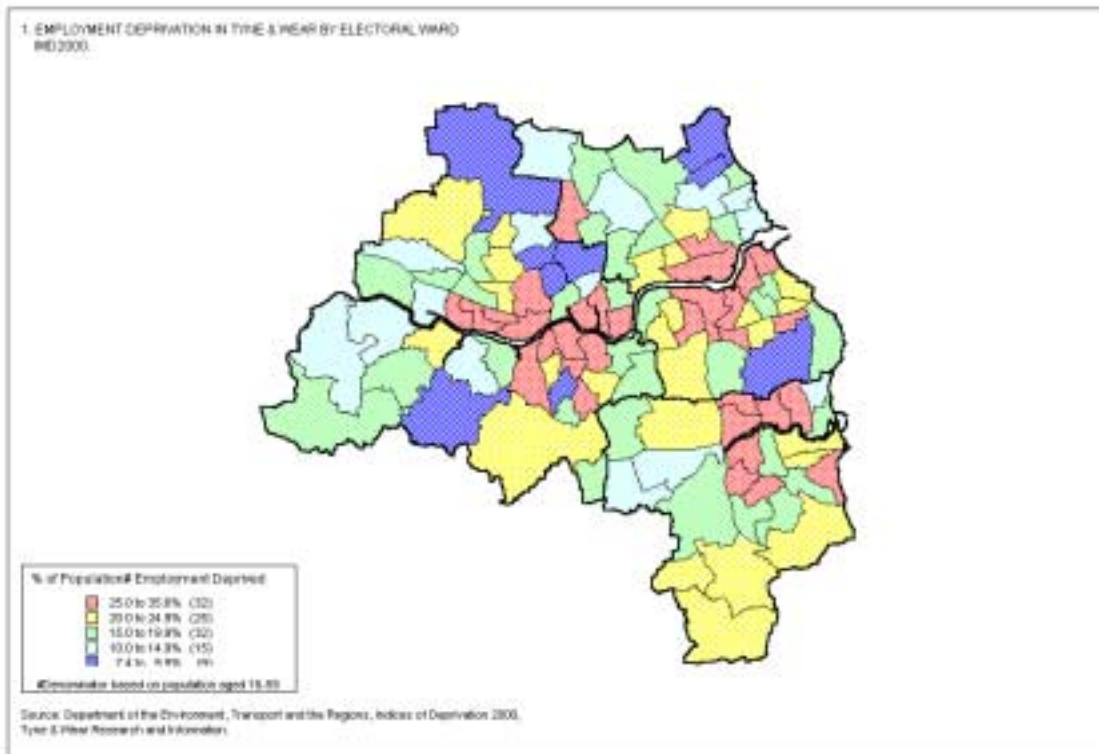
TABLE 2.2 THE LEAST EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVED WARDS IN TYNE & WEAR

	Electoral Wards	Employment Domain		Claimant Unemployment	
		Score % (1)	Rank in England	Total	Rate % (2)
104	Newcastle Westerhope	10.0	3,266	188	2.6
105	Newcastle Dene	10.0	3,305	228	3.2
106	Gateshead Low Fell	9.9	3,318	135	2.8
107	Gateshead Whickham South	9.5	3,516	158	2.6
108	Newcastle Castle	9.5	3,523	201	3.2
109	Newcastle Jesmond	8.3	4,159	270	4.0
110	North Tyneside Monkseaton	8.1	4,300	145	2.9
111	Newcastle South Gosforth	7.8	4,524	156	2.9
112	North Tyneside Saint Mary's	7.5	4,711	135	2.8
113	South Tyneside Cleadon and East Boldon	7.4	4,771	113	2.5

Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

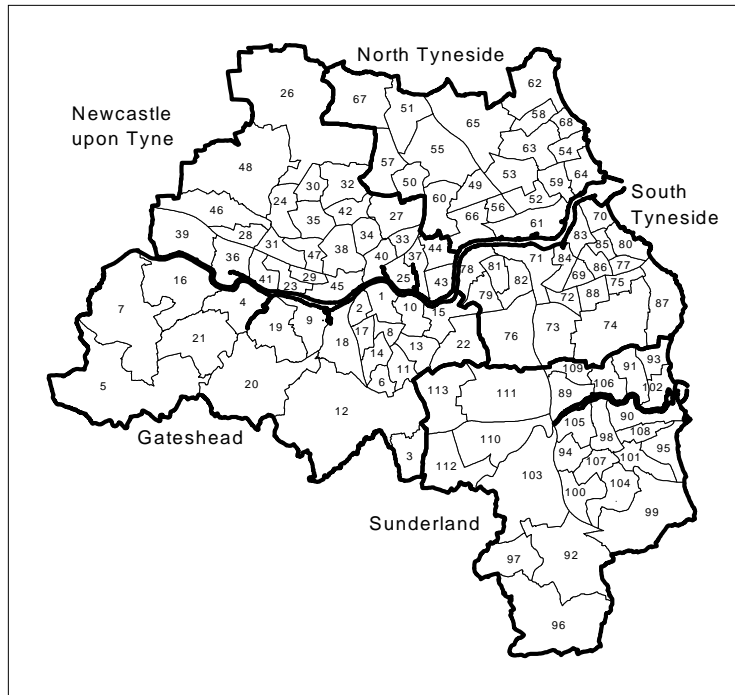
Notes: (1) Percentage of ward's 16-59 population (estimated EA plus IB and SDA recipients) that is Employment Deprived.

(2) Electoral ward and District unemployment rates are residence-based; unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated residential labour force at mid-1998 (TWRI model).



TYNE AND WEAR ELECTORAL WARDS KEY MAP

ident	name
1	Bede
2	Bensham
3	Birtley
4	Blaydon
5	Chopwell & Rowlands Gill
6	Chowdene
7	Crawcrook & Greenside
8	Deckham
9	Dunston
10	Felling
11	High Fell
12	Lamesley
13	Leam
14	Low Fell
15	Pelaw & Heworth
16	Ryton
17	Saltwell
18	Teams
19	Whickham North
20	Whickham South
21	Winlaton
22	Wrekendyke



ident	name
23	Benwell
24	Blakelaw
25	Byker
26	Castle
27	Dene
28	Denton
29	Elswick
30	Fawdon
31	Fenham
32	Grange
33	Heaton
34	Jesmond
35	Kenton
36	Lemington
37	Monkchester
38	Moorside
39	Newburn
40	Sandyford
41	Scotswood
42	South Gosforth
43	Walker
44	Walkergate
45	West City
46	Westerhope
47	Wingrove
48	Woollington

ident	name
49	Battle Hill
50	Benton
51	Camperdown
52	Chirton
53	Collingwood
54	Cullercoats
55	Holystone
56	Howdon
57	Longbenton
58	Monkseaton
59	North Shields
60	Northumberland
61	Riverside
62	St Marys
63	Seatonville
64	Tynemouth
65	Valley
66	Wallsend
67	Weetslade
68	Whitley Bay

ident	name
69	All Saints
70	Beacon & Bents
71	Bede
72	Biddick Hall
73	Boldon Colliery
74	Cleadon & East Boldon
75	Cleadon Park
76	Fellgate & Hedworth
77	Harton
78	Hebburn Quay
79	Hebburn South
80	Horsley Hill
81	Monkton
82	Primrose
83	Rekendyke
84	Tyne Dock & Simonside
85	Westoe
86	West Park
87	Whitburn & Marsden
88	Whiteleas

ident	name
89	Castletown
90	Central
91	Colliery
92	Eppleton
93	Fulwell
94	Grindon
95	Hendon
96	Hetton
97	Houghton
98	Pallion
99	Ryhope
100	St Chads
101	St Michaels
102	St Peters
103	Shiney Row
104	Silksworth
105	South Hylton
106	Southwick
107	Thorney Close
108	Thornholme
109	Town End Farm
110	Washington East
111	Washington North
112	Washington South
113	Washington West

2.0 Employment Deprivation and Claimant Unemployment Compared

Employment Deprivation is much more widespread than high claimant unemployment (Maps 2 and 3). In most cases, the Tyne & Wear wards that suffer from high claimant unemployment also experience high levels of Employment Deprivation. The highest claimant unemployment rates occur in riverside and inner city wards.

Comparison of Ward Rankings

Wards in Tyne & Wear were ranked on the Employment Deprivation Domain from IMD2000. They were then ranked on the average claimant unemployment rate alone. Wards whose position on the different rankings changed by over 20 places are shown (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

On both rankings the most deprived ward was West City, in Newcastle. Similarly, Cleadon & East Boldon, in South Tyneside, was the least deprived on both rankings.

Nine wards were ranked significantly higher on the Employment Deprivation domain than on claimant unemployment alone. Of these six were clustered in Gateshead and three in Sunderland.

Table 3.1 Wards Ranking Significantly Higher on Employment Deprivation than on Claimant Unemployment

Ward	District	Claimant Unemployment (A)			Employment Deprivation (B)		Rank Change (A → B)
		No.	Rate %	Rank	Score %	Rank	
High Fell	Gateshead	236	7.2	55	26.85	21	34
Hetton	Sunderland	304	6.3	70	23.28	38	32
Leam	Gateshead	263	5.7	81	21.72	50	31
Eppleton	Sunderland	322	6.2	74	22.11	46	28
Felling	Gateshead	303	9.3	37	30.58	11	26
Saint Chad's	Sunderland	247	5.6	82	19.99	58	24
Pelaw & Heworth	Gateshead	208	5.4	86	18.44	64	22
Chowdene	Gateshead	190	4.5	94	17.64	72	22
Deckham	Gateshead	266	7.6	52	25.06	31	21

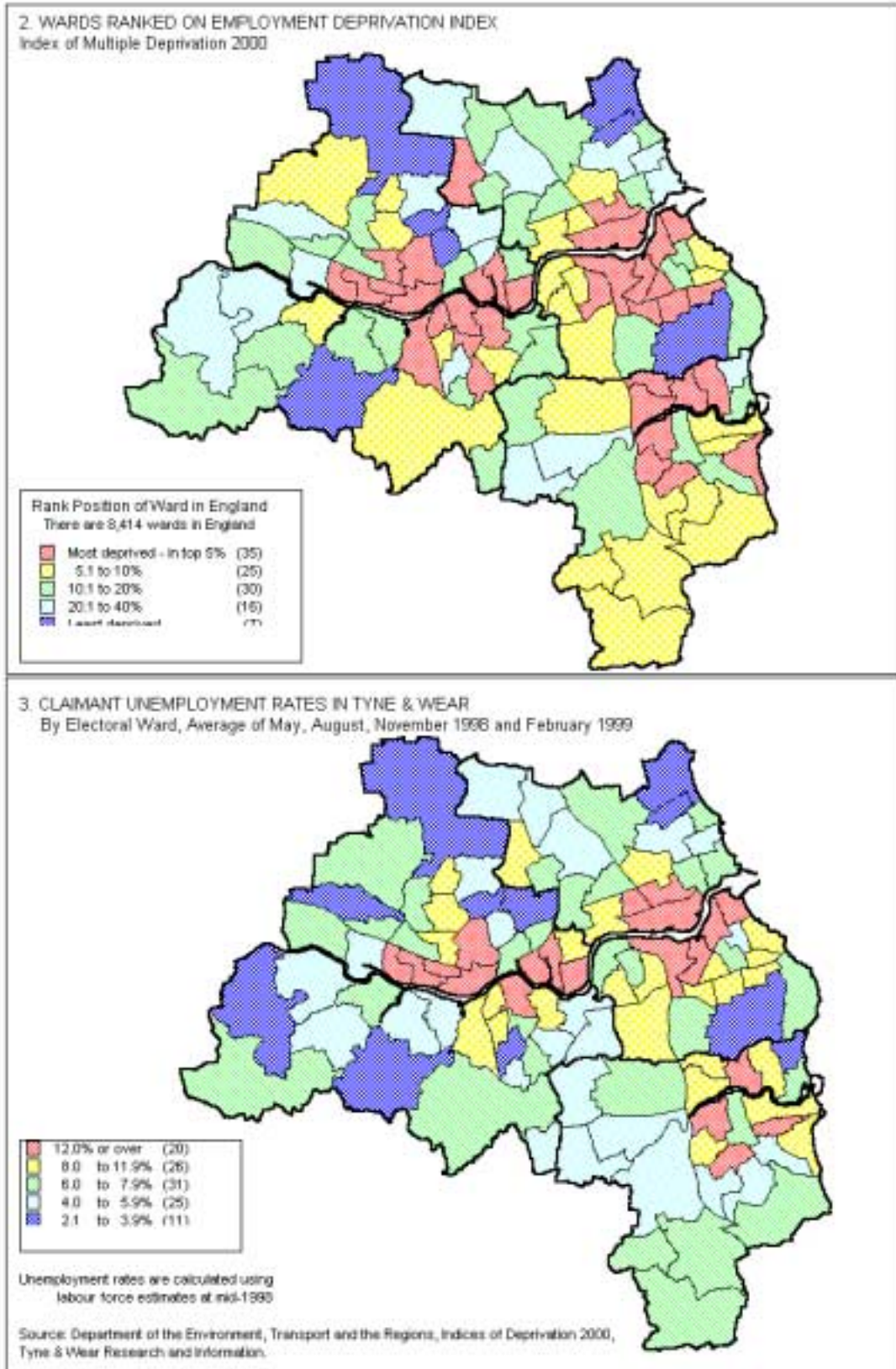
Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation, Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

Four wards were ranked significantly lower on Employment Deprivation than on claimant unemployment. Three were in Newcastle and one in North Tyneside.

Table 3.2 Wards Ranking Significantly Lower on Employment Deprivation than on Claimant Unemployment

Ward	District	Claimant Unemployment (A)			Employment Deprivation (B)		Rank Change (A → B)
		No.	Rate %	Rank	Score %	Rank	
Walkergate	Newcastle	426	8.6	42	18.53	63	-21
Whitley Bay	North Tyneside	313	7.4	53	17.20	75	-22
Heaton	Newcastle	379	6.7	64	13.96	95	-31
Sandyford	Newcastle	456	7.9	48	15.39	86	-38

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation, Tyne & Wear Research and Information.



Appendix

Summary tables for each district in Tyne & Wear

The tables show IMD populations, the Employment Domain scores, ward ranks in England and the ward ranking in Tyne & Wear.

Table A1: Gateshead Ward IMD Populations, Employment Scores and Ranks

Ward	IMD Population			Implied EA Rate (16 to 59)#	Employment Domain		
	Total population	Persons 16-59	EA adults 16 to 59		Score (%)	Rank in England	Rank in Tyne & Wear
1 Felling	8,000	4,500	3,100	68.9	30.58	100	11
2 Bede	8,100	5,200	3,800	73.1	29.62	121	13
3 Bensham	7,600	4,500	3,100	68.9	27.25	205	20
4 High Fell	8,000	4,400	3,100	70.5	26.85	231	21
5 Teams	9,700	5,900	4,200	71.2	25.95	281	25
6 Deckham	8,100	4,800	3,400	70.8	25.06	332	31
7 Saltwell	8,900	5,500	4,200	76.4	22.15	554	45
8 Leam	10,200	5,900	4,300	72.9	21.72	595	50
9 Lamesley	8,400	4,900	3,700	75.5	20.98	666	53
10 Blaydon	9,100	5,500	4,100	74.5	20.12	751	57
11 Pelaw & Heworth	8,500	4,700	3,600	76.6	18.44	968	64
12 Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	9,400	5,300	4,000	75.5	18.11	1,025	69
13 Chowdene	8,800	5,000	3,800	76.0	17.64	1,095	72
14 Wrekendyke	10,300	5,900	4,500	76.3	17.08	1,203	76
15 Dunston	10,100	6,000	4,700	78.3	16.29	1,327	80
16 Winlaton	7,800	4,300	3,300	76.7	15.65	1,469	84
17 Birtley	8,400	4,900	3,900	79.6	15.24	1,565	87
18 Whickham North	10,200	5,800	4,500	77.6	14.79	1,674	90
19 Ryton	9,300	5,300	4,100	77.4	13.90	1,875	97
20 Crawcrook & Greenside	9,500	5,800	4,700	81.0	11.36	2,702	102
21 Low Fell	9,800	5,600	4,500	80.4	9.94	3,318	106
22 Whickham South	10,900	6,700	5,400	80.6	9.54	3,516	107
Gateshead	199,100	116,400	88,000	75.6	-	-	-
Tyne & Wear	1,116,600	653,100	483,700	74.1	-	-	-

Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000, #Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: The denominator used to calculate the score is estimated 16-59 economically active plus those aged 16-59 on IB or SDA

Table A2: Newcastle Ward IMD Populations, Employment Scores and Ranks

Ward	IMD Population			Implied EA Rate (16 to 59)#	Employment Domain		
	Total population	Persons 16-59	EA adults 16 to 59		Score (%)	Rank in England	Rank in Tyne & Wear
1 West City	7,900	5,400	3,800	70.4	35.64	28	1
2 Elswick	9,300	5,500	3,600	65.5	33.86	45	3
3 Moorside	11,100	8,600	3,200	37.2	33.57	46	4
4 Walker	8,800	4,900	3,800	77.6	32.63	65	7
5 Byker	9,200	5,400	3,800	70.4	32.27	73	8
6 Monkchester	9,300	4,900	3,700	75.5	32.08	75	9
7 Benwell	8,100	4,500	3,600	80.0	27.87	186	19
8 Scotswood	7,500	4,400	3,300	75.0	26.69	244	22
9 Wingrove	11,100	6,800	3,800	55.9	23.78	415	35
10 Woolsington	8,400	4,300	3,400	79.1	22.78	497	43
11 Fawdon	10,500	5,800	4,500	77.6	22.05	568	47
12 Kenton	10,800	5,600	4,200	75.0	21.32	629	52
13 Walkergate	10,600	6,000	5,100	85.0	18.53	950	63
14 Fenham	11,300	6,100	4,600	75.4	18.21	1,000	66
15 Blakelaw	12,400	7,400	6,300	85.1	18.03	1,036	70
16 Newburn	9,300	5,100	4,400	86.3	17.63	1,097	73
17 Denton	10,600	5,500	4,500	81.8	17.63	1,098	74
18 Sandyford	11,600	8,600	6,400	74.4	15.39	1,524	86
19 Lemington	10,400	6,300	5,500	87.3	14.20	1,814	93
20 Grange	12,900	7,300	5,400	74.0	14.19	1,815	94
21 Heaton	11,100	8,200	5,500	67.1	13.96	1,861	95
22 Westerhope	13,200	7,500	6,300	84.0	10.03	3,266	104
23 Dene	15,400	9,000	6,700	74.4	9.96	3,305	105
24 Castle	11,800	7,100	6,000	84.5	9.53	3,523	108
25 Jesmond	12,500	9,600	6,300	65.6	8.34	4,159	109
26 South Gosforth	10,900	6,800	4,600	67.6	7.76	4,524	111
Newcastle	276,000	166,600	122,300	73.4	-	-	-
Tyne & Wear	1,116,600	653,100	483,700	74.1	-	-	-

Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000, #Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: The denominator used to calculate the score is estimated 16-59 economically active plus those aged 16-59 on IB or SDA

Table A3: North Tyneside Ward IMD Populations, Employment Scores and Ranks

Ward	IMD Population			Implied EA Rate (16 to 59)#	Employment Domain		
	Total population	Persons 16-59	EA adults 16 to 59		Score (%)	Rank in England	Rank in Tyne & Wear
1 Chirton	9,000	4,600	3,400	73.9	33.09	56	6
2 Riverside	8,700	5,100	3,600	70.6	28.35	165	17
3 Longbenton	6,300	3,400	2,600	76.5	25.04	333	32
4 Howdon	8,200	4,700	3,500	74.5	23.07	467	39
5 Wallsend	9,000	5,300	4,000	75.5	22.99	473	40
6 Collingwood	9,800	5,300	4,000	75.5	21.85	585	48
7 Valley	9,700	5,400	4,000	74.1	18.21	1,002	67
8 Whitley Bay	9,000	5,400	4,200	77.8	17.20	1,173	75
9 Camperdown	9,300	5,600	4,300	76.8	16.86	1,242	77
10 Benton	9,000	4,900	3,700	75.5	16.82	1,249	78
11 Battle Hill	12,300	7,800	6,100	78.2	16.13	1,361	81
12 North Shields	10,200	5,900	4,700	79.7	16.01	1,389	82
13 Northumberland	12,200	7,500	6,000	80.0	15.00	1,626	89
14 Tynemouth	8,900	5,200	4,000	76.9	14.39	1,780	92
15 Holystone	12,900	7,800	6,200	79.5	13.94	1,867	96
16 Cullercoats	9,700	4,900	3,700	75.5	13.11	2,089	99
17 Seatonville	9,700	5,700	4,300	75.4	12.92	2,146	100
18 Weetslade	10,100	5,500	4,300	78.2	12.92	2,147	101
19 Monkseaton	10,600	6,100	4,800	78.7	8.13	4,300	110
20 Saint Mary's	9,500	5,500	4,200	76.4	7.49	4,711	112
North Tyneside	194,100	111,600	85,600	76.7	-	-	-
Tyne & Wear	1,116,600	653,100	483,700	74.1	-	-	-

Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000, #Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: The denominator used to calculate the score is estimated 16-59 economically active plus those aged 16-59 on IB or SDA

Table A4: South Tyneside Ward IMD Populations, Employment Scores and Ranks

Ward	IMD Population			Implied EA Rate (16 to 59)#	Employment Domain		
	Total population	Persons 16-59	EA adults 16 to 59		Score (%)	Rank in England	Rank in Tyne & Wear
1 Rekendyke	7,200	4,300	3,000	69.8	35.63	29	2
2 Bede	7,600	4,400	3,100	70.5	29.13	137	14
3 Tyne Dock and Simonside	6,100	3,400	2,400	70.6	28.49	159	16
4 Beacon & Bents	7,800	4,700	3,500	74.5	26.63	249	23
5 Biddick Hall	7,200	3,700	2,600	70.3	26.63	250	24
6 Primrose	8,600	4,700	3,300	70.2	25.56	299	27
7 Cleadon Park	8,000	4,100	2,800	68.3	25.33	314	28
8 Whiteleas	7,500	4,000	2,900	72.5	24.82	345	33
9 All Saints	7,500	4,500	3,300	73.3	24.35	367	34
10 Hebburn South	5,900	3,000	2,200	73.3	23.40	441	37
11 Harton	7,300	3,600	2,500	69.4	22.93	481	41
12 Horsley Hill	8,000	4,300	3,100	72.1	22.84	493	42
13 Monkton	8,500	4,800	3,600	75.0	22.20	547	44
14 Fellgate and Hedworth	8,800	5,400	4,000	74.1	20.24	735	56
15 Hebburn Quay	8,000	4,900	3,700	75.5	19.67	807	59
16 Whitburn and Marsden	7,200	4,000	2,900	72.5	18.38	978	65
17 Boldon Colliery	9,100	5,300	4,000	75.5	17.83	1,073	71
18 West Park	7,200	4,100	3,100	75.6	15.85	1,420	83
19 Westoe	8,100	4,700	3,700	78.7	15.41	1,522	85
20 Cleadon and East Boldon	9,200	5,200	4,000	76.9	7.40	4,771	113
South Tyneside	154,800	87,100	63,700	73.1	-	-	-
Tyne & Wear	1,116,600	653,100	483,700	74.1	-	-	-

Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000, #Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: The denominator used to calculate the score is estimated 16-59 economically active plus those aged 16-59 on IB or SDA

Table A5: Sunderland Ward IMD Populations, Employment Scores and Ranks

Ward	IMD Population			Implied EA Rate (16 to 59)#	Employment Domain		
	Total population	Persons 16-59	EA adults 16 to 59		Score (%)	Rank in England	Rank in Tyne & Wear
1 Thorney Close	10,800	6,000	4,000	66.7	33.32	52	5
2 Southwick	9,200	5,100	3,400	66.7	31.90	77	10
3 South Hylton	10,800	6,000	4,000	66.7	30.00	111	12
4 Town End Farm	9,900	5,500	3,700	67.3	28.80	147	15
5 Grindon	10,000	5,600	3,800	67.9	27.93	182	18
6 Hendon	10,900	6,300	4,600	73.0	25.57	298	26
7 Colliery	9,800	5,500	3,900	70.9	25.20	323	29
8 Castletown	10,400	5,800	4,000	69.0	25.07	329	30
9 Thornholme	10,900	7,200	5,200	72.2	23.52	436	36
10 Hetton	11,800	6,900	4,800	69.6	23.28	453	38
11 Eppleton	11,700	6,600	4,800	72.7	22.11	557	46
12 Central	12,700	8,100	5,900	72.8	21.84	586	49
13 Washington North	12,300	7,500	5,500	73.3	21.38	624	51
14 Houghton	10,600	6,000	4,400	73.3	20.75	686	54
15 Ryhope	13,800	8,000	5,700	71.3	20.58	699	55
16 Saint Chad's	10,500	5,600	4,000	71.4	19.99	764	58
17 Silksworth	13,100	7,700	5,700	74.0	19.47	825	60
18 Pallion	11,300	6,300	4,600	73.0	18.95	887	61
19 Saint Peter's	10,200	5,900	4,400	74.6	18.82	908	62
20 Shiney Row	14,100	8,200	6,100	74.4	18.17	1,005	68
21 Washington West	12,200	7,500	5,700	76.0	16.38	1,315	79
22 Saint Michael's	10,700	5,900	4,400	74.6	15.02	1,622	88
23 Washington East	15,300	9,900	7,400	74.7	14.54	1,734	91
24 Washington South	19,000	12,500	9,600	76.8	13.63	1,945	98
25 Fulwell	10,600	5,800	4,500	77.6	10.98	2,862	103
Sunderland	292,600	171,400	124,100	72.4	-	-	-
Tyne & Wear	1,116,600	653,100	483,700	74.1	-	-	-

Source: Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000, #Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Note: The denominator used to calculate the score is estimated 16-59 economically active plus those aged 16-59 on IB or SDA