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**2001-BASED  
CENSUS TOPIC REPORT**

**POPULATION & HOUSEHOLD  
CHARACTERISTICS  
AND HEALTH**

**DECEMBER 2004**

By

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## 1.0 KEY POINTS

- 1.1 Tyne & Wear's **resident population fell** by **1.8%** in the decade since 1991. The enumerated resident population of Tyne and Wear in 2001 was just over one million (1,075,938). The pattern of **population decline** over the ten year period in both Tyne & Wear and the North East is in contrast to population growth in the metropolitan counties<sup>1</sup> and England. Within Tyne & Wear, Gateshead suffered the greatest rate of population decline (-4.2%) followed by Sunderland (-2.8%). Sunderland remains the largest Tyne & Wear district in population terms and South Tyneside the smallest.
- [Note: All population denominators used in this report are from the 2001 Census. Since the release of the 2001 Census figures, there have been a number of revisions to the Mid-Year Estimate data series, the latest being in September 2004. It is important to note the following: a) The difference between the enumerated population (as in the Census count) and the actual population (as in the Mid-Year Estimates)<sup>2</sup>, b) Population figures in the 1991 Census are considerably lower than the latest<sup>3</sup> revised mid-year estimates for 1991 (2.6% lower in Tyne & Wear and 6.0% in Newcastle), therefore actual population decline has been faster than that shown by comparing Census figures, c) Population figures from the 2001 Census for Newcastle (259,536) and Sunderland (280,807) are considerably lower than in the latest revised mid-year estimates for 2001 (266,241 and 284,601 respectively)<sup>4</sup>. The Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimates are tabled for comparison in Appendix D.]
- 1.2 Tyne & Wear's resident population **age structure** is broadly similar to that for England with slightly fewer people aged 25-PA and more newly retired people (PA-74). Among adults, particularly those over pensionable age, there are proportionally more women in Tyne & Wear than England as a whole. South Tyneside and Sunderland have slightly more young people (0-17) while North Tyneside and South Tyneside both have higher proportions of older people (over retirement age).
- 1.3 Fewer people live in **communal establishments** in Tyne & Wear than in England (T&W 1.5%: Eng 1.7%). However, the Tyne & Wear figure is higher than the average for the metropolitan counties of 1.3%. Elderly women are most likely to live communally. The absence of prisons and the low incidence of armed forces located within Tyne & Wear results in the proportion of younger men (aged 20-34) living communally being low as compared to England as a whole. Newcastle's population is most likely to live communally, particularly the younger age groups (16-19 and 20-34). This is a reflection of Newcastle's large student population, a large proportion of whom live in communal halls of residence. This is uncharacteristic of the pattern in the other districts where people in institutions are more likely to be elderly.
- 1.4 Tyne & Wear is slightly **less densely populated** than the metropolitan counties. Its population density, at 19.9PPha (persons per hectare), is most similar to that of Greater Manchester (19.5PPha). Population densities within the metropolitan counties range from 8.1PPha in South Yorkshire to 45.7PPha in London. Within Tyne & Wear, South Tyneside has the highest population density (23.9PPha) and Gateshead has the lowest (13.5PPha). **Household size** in Tyne & Wear, at 2.29 persons, is smaller than in any of the other areas compared (2.36 in England and the metropolitan counties and 2.32 in the North East). Within Tyne & Wear, Sunderland has the largest average household size at 2.37 while Gateshead and North Tyneside have the smallest (2.24).

<sup>1</sup> Metropolitan Counties comprise; Tyne & Wear, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, West Midlands, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and London

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix D

<sup>3</sup> Revised in the light of the 2001 Census (February 2003)

<sup>4</sup> Revised following Local Authority Population Studies (September 2004)

- 1.5 Tyne & Wear's population is **less ethnically diverse** than the metropolitan counties and England. Tyne & Wear's population is predominantly white (96.8%, MCs 82.4%, Eng 90.9%). This is 14.4 percentage points higher than the average for the metropolitan counties. Only Merseyside has a larger white element within its population. Conversely, this means that there is only a very small proportion of **Black & Minority Ethnic** (BME) people living in Tyne & Wear (3.2%). Within the Tyne & Wear districts, Gateshead has the smallest BME population at 1.6%.

**Christianity is the dominant religion** in all the areas considered. Tyne & Wear has a larger proportion of Christians than both the metropolitan counties and England averages. Muslims are the next largest group. In Tyne & Wear, this represents 1.4% of the population. This is considerably lower than in England (3.1%) and the metropolitan counties (6.3%) as a whole. Newcastle has the largest proportion of Muslim population at 3.6%. Gateshead has the largest proportion of Jewish population (0.8%).

Tyne & Wear has a smaller **migrant<sup>5</sup> population** than England and the metropolitan counties. Newcastle has the greatest proportion of migrants (16.6%) and Gateshead the smallest (9.9%).

- 1.6 **Measures of dependency** show Tyne & Wear to be generally **worse off** than the others areas compared. Tyne & Wear has a lower proportion of households with **dependent children** than both England and the metropolitan counties but a higher proportion of **lone parents** with dependent children than in England. Tyne & Wear also has the highest proportion of dependent children living in households with no employed adults. South Tyneside has the largest proportion (28.0%) and North Tyneside the lowest (18.8%). Seven wards have over 42% of their dependent children in lone parent households. Tyne & Wear also has a large proportion of **pensioner** only households and single person pensioner households. North and South Tyneside have the largest proportions.

A higher proportion of Tyne & Wear's 16-74 year-old population has a **limiting long-term illness** (23.1%) than in England (17.1%). Sunderland has the highest at 25.0%. Tyne & Wear also has more people who consider their health to be 'not good' (13.0%) than in England (9.2%) and the metropolitan counties (10.5%). Within the districts, Sunderland is the highest at 14.0% and North Tyneside the lowest (11.5%).

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Census of Population

- 2.1.1 The UK Census, undertaken every ten years, collects population and other statistics essential to the planning and allocation of resources. It is a means for counting people and recording their characteristics. The latest Census of Population took place on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2001.

Although the Census is carried out simultaneously in all parts of the UK, the responsible body in England and Wales is the Office for National Statistics (ONS), in Scotland the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and in Northern Ireland the Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (NISRA). ONS was formed when the Office for Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) merged with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in April 1996.

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<sup>5</sup> People with a different address one year before the date of the Census to that at Census night.

## 2.2 Topic Reports

- 2.2.1 Topic Reports prepared by Tyne & Wear Research and Information are a series of reports based on information collected by the Census grouped into identified topics. This report features information on Population & Household Characteristics and Health focussing primarily on Tyne & Wear. Firstly, the report sets Tyne & Wear within the context of the North East, all metropolitan counties (including Greater London) and England as a whole. In the second part of the report, Tyne & Wear is looked at within the context of its five districts.

## 3.0 DATA DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Response Rate and Under-enumeration

- 3.1.1 The overall response rate for England and Wales was 94%, meaning that 6% of the population was imputed from the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) results rather than being counted by the Census. The undercount varied by age and sex, with the group most poorly enumerated being men aged 20 to 24; 15% were missed by the Census. The overall pattern is that young children and those in their twenties and thirties were most likely to be missed and the elderly least likely. Generally, men were more likely to be missed than women.
- 3.1.2 The problem of under-enumeration in the 1991 Census led the UK Census Office to develop and implement a One Number Census (ONC) project to integrate the census counts with the estimated levels of under-enumeration. The 2001 Census post-enumeration survey was known as the Census Coverage Survey (CCS). The CCS in England and Wales achieved a response from 91% of the households identified by interviewers.
- 3.1.3 **Caution:** In July 2004 ONS revised the Census-based population estimates of 15 local authorities. Within Tyne & Wear, Sunderland's population figure was increased by 3,814. In September 2004, Newcastle's population figure was increased by 5,305 across the 6 Census wards of Benwell, Byker, Elswick, Moorside, Scotswood and West City. These changes are not reflected in this report.
- 3.1.4 Although the purpose of this report is to comment on results from Censuses of Population, the Registrar General's Mid Year Estimates are considered to best represent population in a given district. These are based on resident population data from the Census. However, there have been a series of revisions to the mid-year estimates (the latest was in September 2004). These revisions aim to correct undercounts in both the 1991 and 2001 original Census results.

### 3.2 Comparisons with 1991 Census

- 3.2.1 The comparison of results from the 2001 Census with those from the 1991 Census must be treated with caution as it is affected by three main factors. Firstly, changes in definition. There are a number of differences in definitions and information collected between the 1991 and 2001 Census. Secondly, changes in the geographic base. Changes in the geographic boundaries between 1991 and 2001 may mean that results which apparently relate to the same named area actually relate to different boundaries. (Boundary changes in Tyne & Wear have been minor. The effect in other metropolitan counties may have been more significant.) Thirdly, adjustment for underenumeration. Results of the 2001 Census have been adjusted, via the One Number Census process, to account for underenumeration. As results of the 1991 Census were not subject to the same adjustments, direct comparisons with the 1991 results must be undertaken with caution.

## 4.0 TYNE & WEAR IN CONTEXT

### 4.1 Population Present 1881-2001

Population levels, both locally and nationally, have experienced significant shifts since 1891. Table 1 highlights how rates of population change have altered over the last 120 years. From the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century into the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century the rate of population growth per decade in England dropped from 12.1% to 4.7% (see Figure 47 in Annex 1). The next 50 years remained more stable at around 5-6% and then dropped again in 1970s to just over 0%. However, between 1991 and 2001 the rate of population growth in England rose to 4.4% and in the metropolitan counties to 2.8% (see Tables 1 and 2). Figure 1<sup>6</sup> illustrates how rates of population change have altered over the last 50 years and highlights trends during this period. A further chart is included in Annex A for population change 1891-1951.

**Table 1: Rate of Population Change\* 1891-2001, percentage of persons present  
Tyne & Wear in Context**

	Tyne & Wear	Northern Region	Metropolitan Counties	England
1891-1901	21.2%	13.8%	15.3%	12.1%
1901-1911	14.0%	13.0%	10.7%	10.3%
1911-1921	6.9%	7.6%	4.5%	4.7%
1921-1931	1.7%	0.0%	7.0%	6.0%
1931-1939**	-0.1%	-1.4%	3.8%	4.4%
1939**-1951	1.1%	3.8%	-0.1%	5.5%
1951-1961	3.5%	3.7%	0.8%	5.6%
1961-1971	-2.6%	0.7%	-2.4%	5.9%
1971-1981	-5.6%	-1.4%	-6.8%	0.4%
1981-1991	-4.7%	-2.6%	-4.8%	0.3%
1991-2001#	-1.8%#	-0.8%	2.8%	4.4%

\* population change is measured over consecutive decades except for 1931-1939 and 1939-1951.

\*\*Mid-Year Estimate.

# change between censuses 1991-2001 understates Tyne & Wear's decline according to more recent ONS MYE's (released in 2004).

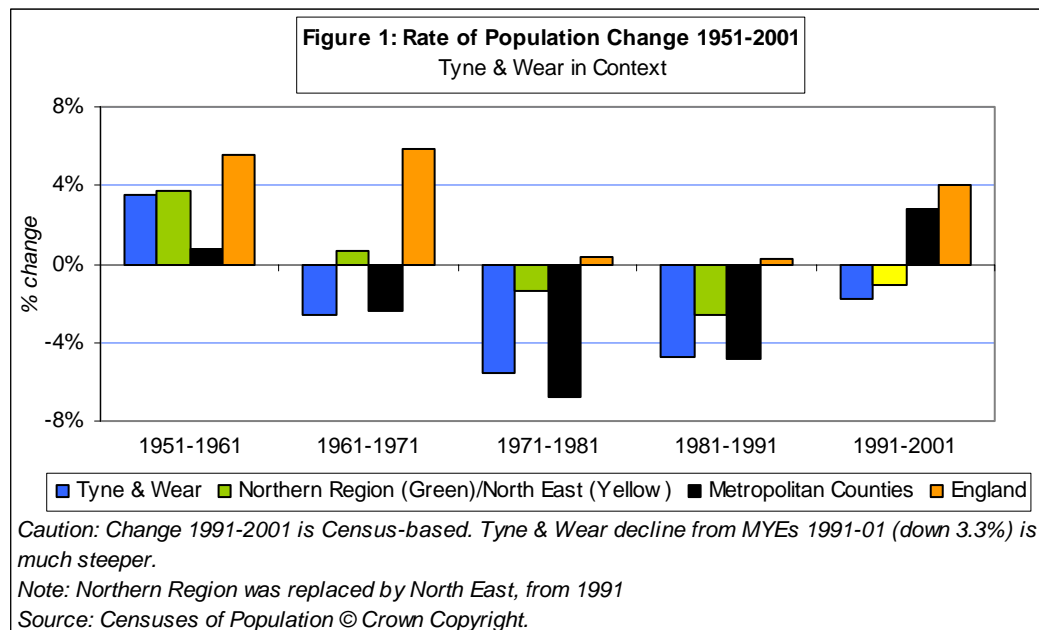
Source: Censuses of Population © Crown Copyright

At a local level population change is influenced far more by migration than by the natural change (resulting from births and deaths). The metropolitan counties experienced an increase in the rate of population decline to around -2.5% in the 1960's, -7% in the 1970's and -5% in the 1980's, with Tyne & Wear following a similar pattern. More recently, there has been a positive growth rate for the metropolitan counties (+2.8%). However, it is clear from Table 1 that, although the rate of population decline in Tyne & Wear has slowed, the direction of trend (population loss) has not (yet) gone in to reverse.

Over the last five decades, Tyne & Wear's rate of population decline has been very close to the metropolitan counties' average (between 1961 and 1991 - see Figure 1). Tyne & Wear's pattern may be lagging that of the metropolitan counties, (still) rising more strongly in the 1950s and still falling in the 1990's.

<sup>6</sup> The Northern Standard Statistical Region has been replaced by the North East. Consequently there is no historical data for the North East.





## 4.2 Resident Population 1991 to 2001

Unlike the metropolitan counties and England, Tyne & Wear and the North East are still experiencing population decline. Although Tyne & Wear has seen a significant fall in its rate of population decline from -4.7% in the decade to 1991 to -1.8% in the decade to 2001, its rate of population decline remains higher than the regional loss of 1.1%. (see Table 2<sup>7</sup> & Figure 2). Furthermore, as mentioned earlier, the reversal in the trend of population decline as seen in the metropolitan counties has not yet occurred in Tyne & Wear.

**Table 2: Rate of Population Change 1991-2001: Tyne & Wear in Context**

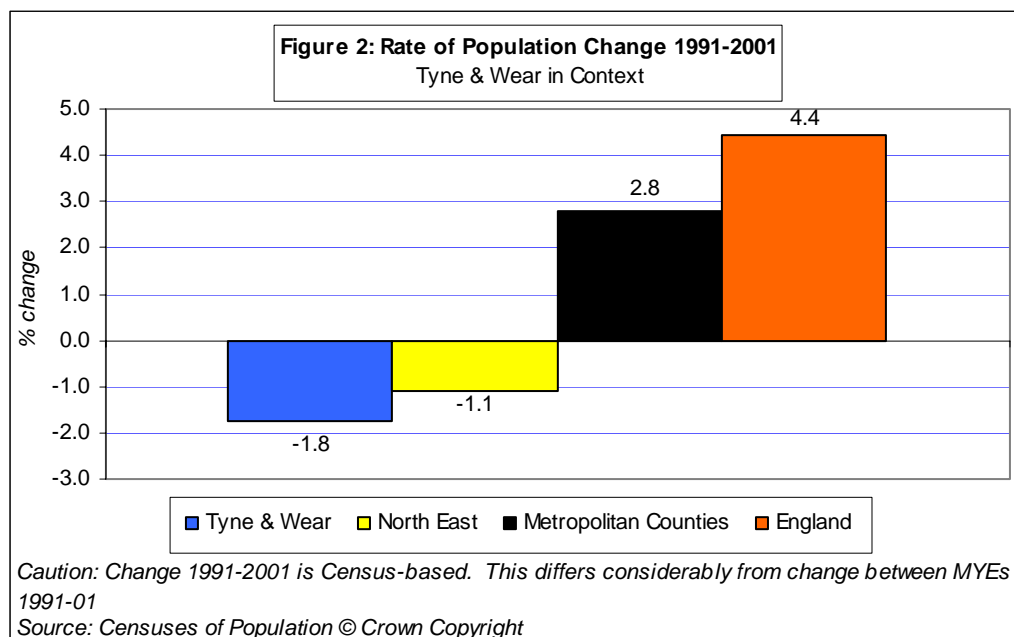
	1991	2001	% change
Tyne & Wear	1,095,152	1,075,938	-1.8
North East	2,543,569	2,515,442	-1.1
Metropolitan Counties	17,505,928	17,993,524	2.8
England	47,055,204	49,138,831	4.4
England & Wales	49,890,277	52,041,916	4.3

Caution: Change 1991-2001 is Census-based. This is considerably different from change between MYEs 1991-01. The definition of Census resident population differs between 1991 and 2001. The 2001 figures have been adjusted by the One Number Census process to correct for under-enumeration so the percentage change is not exact.

Source: Censuses of Population © Crown Copyright

Within Tyne & Wear, there is evidence to suggest that while population decline due to natural change has increased over the decade, migration and other changes have had a more significant impact on population loss. It is important to note the impact of the undercount in the population figures for both Censuses. The Registrar General's revised mid-year estimates of population for England in 1991 is currently 47,875,000 and for 2001 49,449,700.

<sup>7</sup> Note: Metropolitan Counties include London



### 4.3 Age Structure of Resident Population

Population presented in age bands, including Pensionable Age (PA – 60 for women, 65 for men), by sex for analysis.

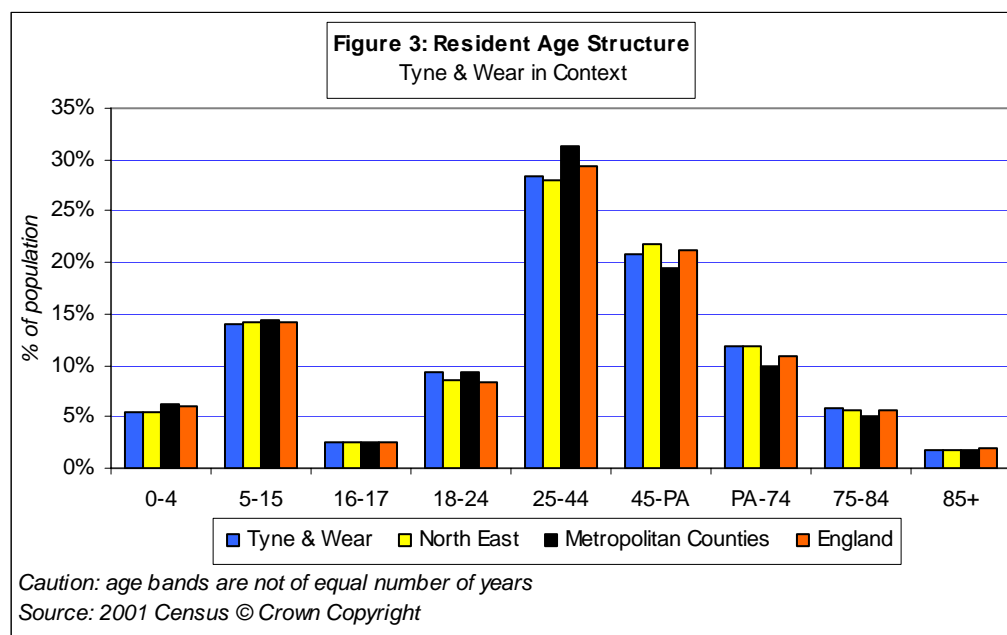
**Table 3: Age Structure as a percentage of Resident Population, 2001: Tyne & Wear in Context**

	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>					
0-4	5.5%	5.5%	6.3%	6.0%	5.9%
5-15	14.0%	14.3%	14.4%	14.2%	14.2%
16-17	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
18-24	9.3%	8.5%	9.3%	8.4%	8.4%
25-44	28.5%	28.0%	31.2%	29.3%	29.1%
45-PA	20.9%	21.9%	19.5%	21.3%	21.3%
PA-74	11.8%	11.8%	10.0%	10.8%	10.9%
75-84	5.8%	5.7%	5.0%	5.6%	5.6%
85+	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%
0-17	22.0%	22.4%	23.2%	22.7%	22.7%
18+	78.0%	77.6%	76.8%	77.3%	77.3%
PA+	19.3%	19.2%	16.7%	18.4%	18.5%
<b>MEN</b>					
0-4	5.9%	5.8%	6.7%	6.3%	6.3%
5-15	14.8%	15.1%	15.2%	14.9%	15.0%
16-17	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
18-24	9.6%	8.8%	9.4%	8.6%	8.6%
25-44	28.8%	28.2%	31.6%	29.7%	29.5%
45-PA	24.1%	25.1%	22.2%	24.1%	24.2%
PA-74	8.7%	8.7%	7.3%	8.0%	8.1%
75-84	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%	4.6%	4.6%
85+	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
0-17	23.3%	23.6%	24.5%	23.8%	23.9%
18+	76.7%	76.4%	75.5%	76.2%	76.1%
PA+	14.3%	14.3%	12.3%	13.7%	13.8%
<b>WOMEN</b>					
0-4	5.2%	5.2%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%
5-15	13.2%	13.5%	13.6%	13.5%	13.5%
16-17	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
18-24	9.1%	8.3%	9.2%	8.2%	8.2%
25-44	28.2%	27.8%	30.9%	29.0%	28.8%
45-PA	17.9%	18.8%	17.0%	18.6%	18.6%
PA-74	14.7%	14.7%	12.4%	13.5%	13.5%
75-84	6.9%	6.8%	5.9%	6.6%	6.6%
85+	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	2.7%
0-17	20.8%	21.2%	22.0%	21.5%	21.5%
18+	79.2%	78.8%	78.0%	78.5%	78.5%
PA+	24.1%	23.9%	20.8%	22.8%	22.9%
<b>MALE : FEMALE RATIO</b>					
0-4	51:49	51:49	51:49	51:49	51:49
5-15	51:49	51:49	51:49	51:49	51:49
16-17	50:50	50:50	51:49	51:49	51:49
18-24	50:50	50:50	49:51	50:50	50:50
25-44	49:51	49:51	49:51	49:51	49:51
45-PA	56:44	56:44	55:45	55:45	55:45
PA-74	36:64	36:64	36:64	36:64	36:64
75-84	39:61	39:61	39:61	40:60	40:60
85+	26:74	26:74	27:73	28:72	28:72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48:52</b>	<b>48:52</b>	<b>48:52</b>	<b>49:51</b>	<b>49:51</b>
0-17	51:49	51:49	51:49	51:49	51:49
18+	48:52	48:52	48:52	48:52	48:52
PA+	36:64	36:64	36:64	36:64	36:64

Note: PA = Pensionable Age. 45-PA = 45-59/64. PA-74 = 60/65-74

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Overall, Tyne & Wear's resident age structure follows the general pattern for the metropolitan counties as a whole. However, as shown in Figure 3, it is most similar to that of the North East.



Over a fifth (22.0%) of the population in Tyne & Wear is under 18 years old. This is 1.2 percentage points (pp) lower than the average of the metropolitan counties and is the smallest proportion for any of the metropolitan areas. The West Midlands has the highest proportion with just under a quarter of residents aged under 18.

Almost a third (32.5%) of residents living in metropolitan areas are under 25. The figure for Tyne & Wear (31.3%) is the lowest for any metropolitan county. West Midlands (34.0%) is the highest. All metropolitan counties have proportionally more than the North East (30.9%) and England (31.1%).

In Tyne & Wear, 28.5% of the population are aged 25-44. This is similar to the North East's average of 28.0%. The figure for metropolitan counties, at 31.2%, is 2.7pp higher than Tyne & Wear. However, London (35.3%) has the largest proportion of residents aged 25-44. As this is significantly higher than any other metropolitan area it affects the average by 2.7pp. Therefore, discounting London, Tyne & Wear's population aged 25-44 is proportionally similar to the average for the remaining metropolitan counties.

Residents over pensionable age in Tyne & Wear represent 19.3% of the population. This is 2.6pp more than metropolitan counties (16.7%) and nearly 1pp more than the English average of 18.4%. Merseyside has a marginally greater proportion at 19.4% and London the lowest at 14.5%. The average for all the metropolitan counties excluding London is 18.2%, only 1.1pp less than Tyne & Wear. This high proportion of population above pensionable age has implications for care of the elderly and particularly for the very elderly due to increasing life expectancy.

In Tyne & Wear, the male to female ratio, at 48:52, is slightly skewed toward more women in the population than the national average of 49:51. Men out-number women up to the age of 16 and also in the 45-PA group. In the older age bands this trend is reversed, especially for those aged 85+ where women outnumber men by almost 3 to 1. This can be explained by the greater longevity of women.

#### 4.4 Communal Establishment Population<sup>8</sup>

Resident population figures include those living in private households and communal establishments. Communal establishments are classified as establishments providing managed residential accommodation, which includes either full-time or part-time supervision. For example, this includes prisons, hospitals, university halls of residence and large hotels, but can also include small hotels, guesthouses and sometimes sheltered accommodation. A communal establishment resident is defined as any person who has been living, or intends to live, in the establishment for 6 months or more. (For the purpose of this report the figures shown do not include members of staff and families who may have been resident on census day).

The communal population is significantly different in nature, and therefore in needs, to the rest of the population. Hence, it is important to highlight concentrations of people living in these establishments (see Table 4a).

**Table 4a: Population Living in a Communal Establishment as a percentage of all people, males and females: Tyne & Wear in Context**

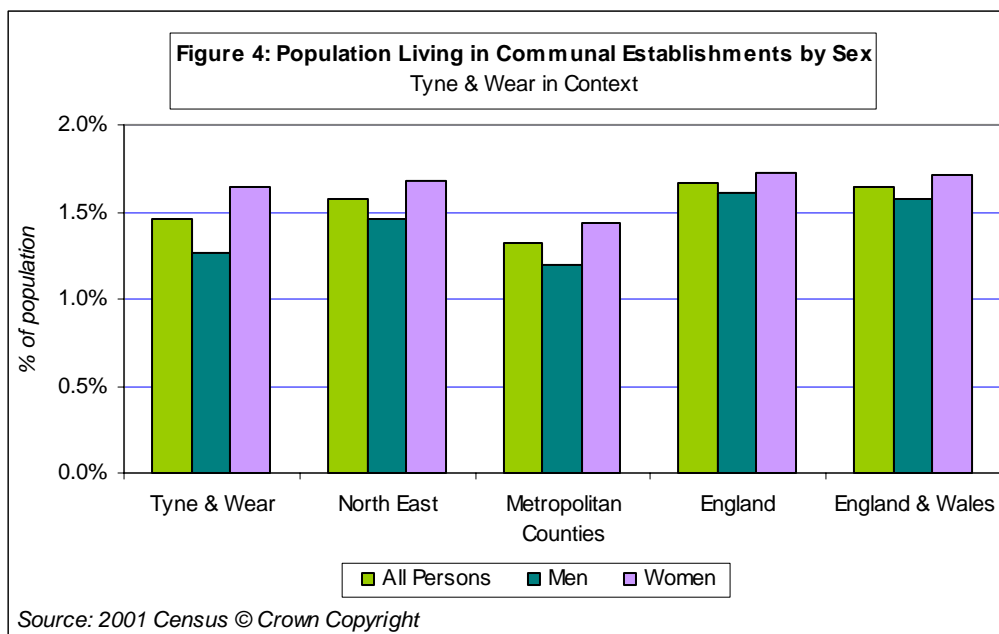
	All Persons	Men	Women
Tyne & Wear	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%
North East	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%
Metropolitan Counties	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
England	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%
England & Wales	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%

*Source: 2001 Census© Crown Copyright*

There is a smaller proportion of residents living in communal establishments in Tyne & Wear (1.5%) than in the North East (1.6%) and England (1.7%). However, the Tyne & Wear figure is greater than the average for the metropolitan counties (1.3%). Within the metropolitan counties, Greater Manchester (1.4%) and Merseyside (1.6%) have a greater proportion of communal residents than the average metropolitan county figure. London has the smallest proportion at 1.2%.

Figure 4 shows that for all of the areas considered, there is a greater proportion of women than men in communal establishments. Tyne & Wear shows the greatest percentage point (pp) difference between men and women at 0.33pp compared to the average for the region (0.24pp), metropolitan counties (0.21pp) and England (0.09pp). This may, in part, reflect the absence of a prison in Tyne & Wear.

<sup>8</sup> *Figures are not comparable with 1991 due to a change in definition. Previously communal establishments were defined as an establishment where some form of communal catering was provided. Previously residents also had to have spent 6 months or more in an establishment.*



#### 4.5 Communal Population Establishment by Age and Sex

Table 4b provides an age break-down of people living in communal establishments as a proportion of the general population for their respective age groups.

**Table 4b) Population Living in Communal Establishments by Age and Sex as a percentage of all in their age group:**  
Tyne & Wear in Context

ALL PERSONS	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
0-15	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
16-19	5.7%	4.7%	4.4%	6.0%	5.9%
20-34	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%
35-49	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
50-PA	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
PA-74	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
75-84	4.5%	4.7%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%
85+	18.0%	20.2%	15.3%	17.8%	17.8%
<b>All persons living in communal establishments as a % of all PERSONS</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
MEN	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
0-15	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%
16-19	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	6.4%	6.2%
20-34	1.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%
35-49	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
50-PA	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
PA-74	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
75-84	3.6%	3.6%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
85+	11.8%	13.5%	9.2%	10.9%	10.9%
<b>All men living in communal establishments as a % of all MEN</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
WOMEN	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
0-15	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
16-19	6.2%	4.8%	4.6%	5.6%	5.6%
20-34	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
35-49	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
50-PA	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
PA-74	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
75-84	5.0%	5.4%	4.2%	4.6%	4.6%
85+	20.3%	22.6%	17.5%	20.5%	20.5%
<b>All women living in communal establishments as a % of all WOMEN</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

As Table 4b shows, the very elderly (85+) are the most likely to be living in communal establishments. This is the case for both men and women in all areas considered. Both the North East and Tyne & Wear have greater proportions of elderly people living communally than the England average. Conversely, both areas have smaller proportions of younger people, up to the age of 49, living communally.

There are very obvious gender differences among the various age groups shown in Table 4b. The most obvious differences occur among the older age groups, especially those aged 85+. Women aged 85+ are most likely of any age group to live in communal establishments. In Tyne & Wear 20.3% (or one fifth) of women aged 85+ are communal residents. This is marginally lower than the figure for England (20.5%) but 2.8pp more than the average for metropolitan counties (17.5%). Merseyside (21.2%) and South Yorkshire (20.4%) both have proportionally more women aged 85+ in communal establishments. London has the smallest figure with only 14.3%. Gender differences among those living in communal establishments aged 85+ are greatest in England at 9.6pp. Tyne & Wear is 1.1pp below this.

In comparison, a far smaller proportion of men aged 85+ live in communal establishments. In Tyne & Wear 11.8% of men aged 85+ are communal residents. This is 2.6pp more than in the metropolitan counties. Merseyside (12.1%) is the only metropolitan area with a greater proportion. London has only 7.1%. The figure for Tyne & Wear is 0.9pp more than England (10.9%) as a whole but 1.7pp less than the North East (13.5%).

After the very elderly, 16-19 year-olds represent the largest group living in communal establishments. This age group includes some of those in higher education and residing in student halls of residence.

Tyne & Wear has the highest proportion of women aged 16-19 living communally. Perhaps due to student accommodation, at 6.2%, this is 1.6pp higher than the metropolitan counties (4.6%) and the highest for any metropolitan county. Merseyside (5.5%) follows second and London has the least at 3.8%. The figure for women is 1pp higher than for men (5.2%).

Only a very small proportion (0.1%) of young people (aged 0-15) in Tyne & Wear live in communal establishments. This figure is the same as the average for the metropolitan counties and the region, but lower than England (0.4%).

Tyne & Wear also has a lower proportion of people aged 20-34 who live communally. Defence, Education and Prison establishments make up a large proportion of these people. Tyne & Wear's lower figure could relate to the fact that, unlike most metropolitan areas, Tyne & Wear has no prison. There is a higher proportion of men than women in this age band in all the areas considered. In Tyne & Wear the figures are 1.9% for men and 1.4% for women. Very low proportions of both men and women aged 35-PA live in communal establishments. Within this age band the figures for men are around double that for women.

The figures provided in this section so far refer to communal residents as a proportion of their respective overall populations. The following figures and tables refer to communal residents as a proportion of those living in communal establishments.

Table 4c and Figure 5 provide an age break-down of communal residents as a proportion of their respective populations.

**Table 4c: Population Living in Communal Establishments by Age and Sex as a percentage of all persons in Communal Establishments: Tyne & Wear in Context**

ALL PERSONS	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
0-15	1.0%	1.7%	2.0%	5.4%	5.3%
16-19	20.2%	15.5%	16.8%	17.6%	17.7%
20-34	22.8%	25.0%	29.0%	26.9%	26.6%
35-49	4.7%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%	6.7%
50-PA	4.4%	4.8%	4.8%	4.3%	4.2%
PA-74	8.0%	7.3%	6.4%	5.2%	5.3%
75-84	17.7%	17.1%	14.0%	13.0%	13.2%
85+	21.2%	21.8%	19.6%	20.8%	21.0%

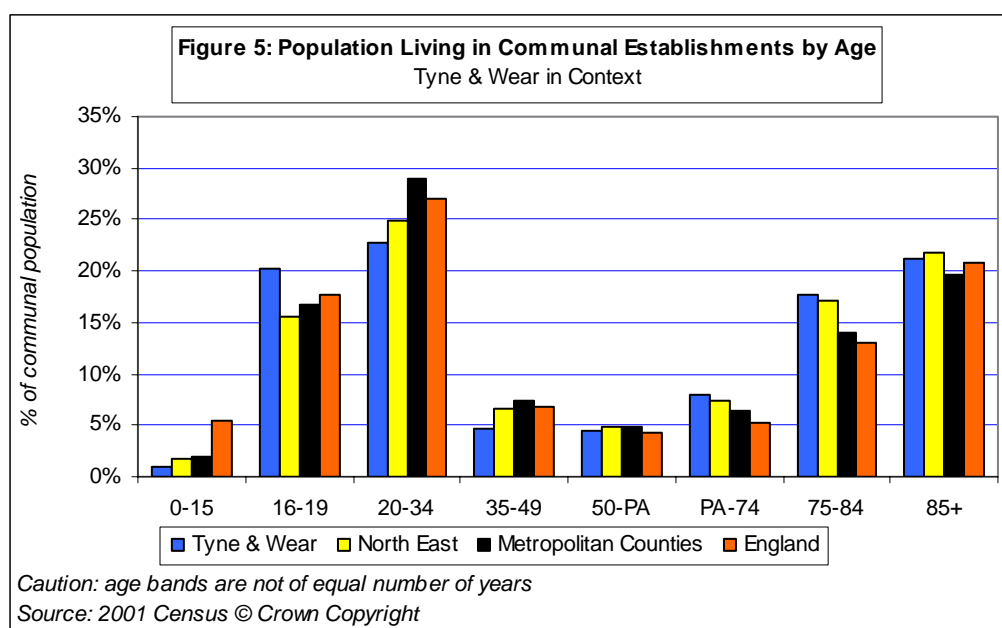
MEN	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
0-15	1.6%	2.4%	2.6%	7.0%	6.9%
16-19	21.6%	16.9%	18.5%	20.4%	20.4%
20-34	31.5%	34.9%	36.6%	36.0%	35.8%
35-49	7.4%	10.8%	11.4%	10.2%	10.1%
50-PA	7.9%	8.1%	7.8%	6.4%	6.5%
PA-74	8.3%	6.9%	6.3%	4.5%	4.6%
75-84	13.1%	11.4%	9.6%	7.9%	8.1%
85+	8.7%	8.6%	7.3%	7.5%	7.7%

WOMEN	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
0-15	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	4.0%	3.8%
16-19	19.2%	14.4%	15.5%	15.2%	15.3%
20-34	16.5%	16.9%	23.2%	18.9%	18.7%
35-49	2.8%	3.3%	4.2%	3.8%	3.7%
50-PA	2.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%
PA-74	7.7%	7.7%	6.5%	5.8%	5.9%
75-84	21.1%	21.8%	17.4%	17.5%	17.7%
85+	30.1%	32.7%	29.2%	32.5%	32.7%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 4c and Figure 5 illustrate that of those living in communal establishments, the greatest concentration of people are aged 20-34 followed by 85+ and 16-19 year-olds. In Tyne & Wear, these age groups represent 22.8%, 21.2% and 20.2% of communal establishment residents respectively.





Tyne & Wear has the highest proportion of 16-19 year-olds, at 20.2%. This is 2.6pp above the England average and 3.4pp above the average for the metropolitan counties. The North East has the lowest, at 15.5%. This age band partially captures those living in student halls of residence and thereby reflects the higher number of students in the Tyne & Wear area. (Tyne & Wear has three universities – Newcastle, Northumbria and Sunderland.) No other metropolitan area has a higher proportion of communal establishment residents in this age band. Proportionally, in Tyne & Wear, 2.4pp more men than women are represented in this age band. However, this gender difference is most marked in England at 5.2pp.

Although Tyne & Wear also has a large proportion of communal residents aged 20-34 (22.8%), this is lower than in all the other areas considered. This age group also partly represents young people of university age. However, in this age band, Tyne & Wear falls below the figures for both the metropolitan counties and England by 6.2pp and 4.1pp respectively. Within this age band, communal residents in all of the areas considered are represented by almost double the proportion of men to women.

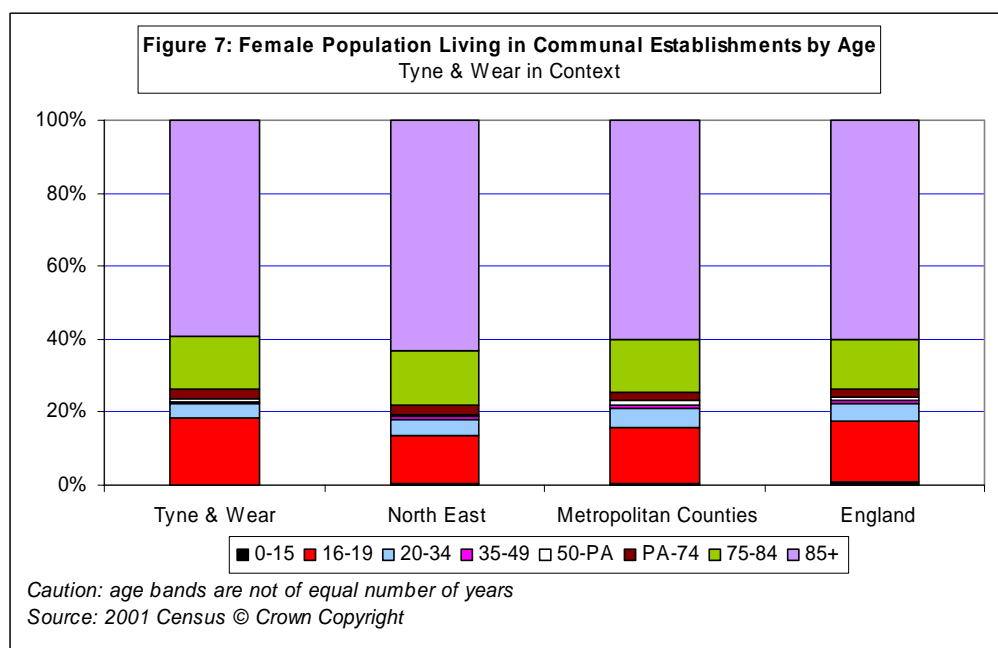
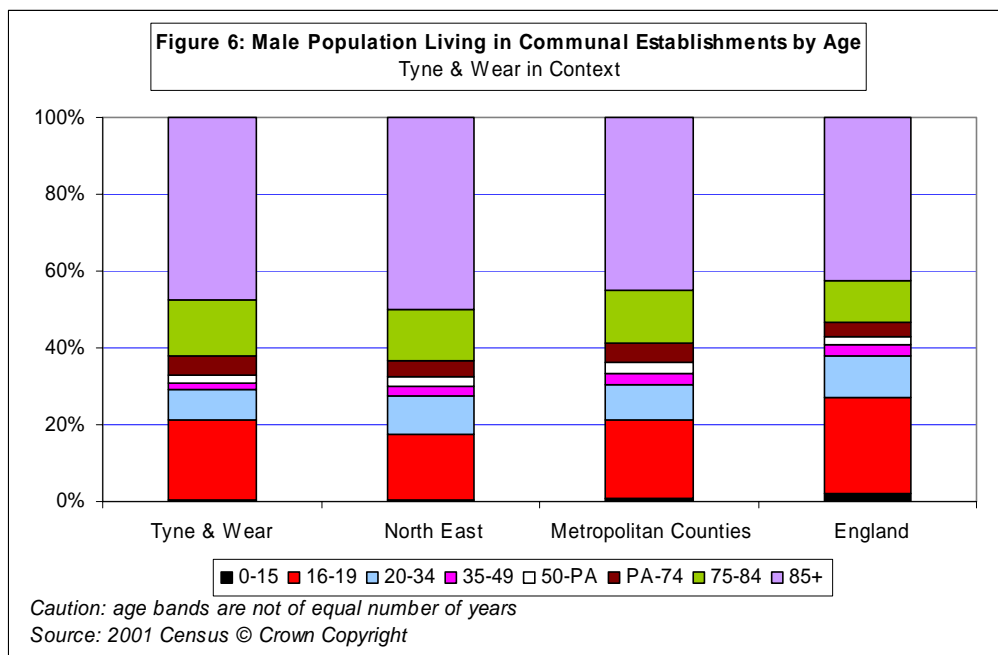
Tyne & Wear has the smallest proportion of communal residents aged 0-15 for both men (1.6%, compared to 7.0% in England and 2.6% in the metropolitan counties) and women (0.6%, compared to 4.0% in England and 1.5% in the metropolitan counties). Only very small proportions of people living communally are aged 35-49 and 50-PA. Overall, Tyne & Wear has a much lower proportion of its communal residents aged 20-49, at 27.5%. This compares with 36.4% in the metropolitan counties and 33.7% in England. The lower proportion in this age group in Tyne & Wear will be partly influenced by the absence of prisons and defence establishments in the area. Proportionally, men outnumber women by almost 2:1 in this age group.

A high proportion of people living in communal establishments are of pensionable age or over. These include people living in nursing homes, long-term hospital care or sheltered accommodation etc. Tyne & Wear has a higher proportion of elderly communal residents (46.9% PA+) than all the other areas considered. This is 7.9pp higher than the England average. Tyne & Wear's large proportion of elderly communal residents will result in different types of demands on public services.

The longevity of women ensures that elderly women represent a much higher proportion of communal residents than elderly men. Table 4c highlights some clear gender differences among people living in communal establishments. In Tyne & Wear, just under a third (30.1%) of male communal residents are over pensionable age. Tyne & Wear has the largest proportion of all the metropolitan counties (average 23.2%) and has 10.2pp more than the English average (19.9%). London has the smallest proportion (19.3%), which is 4.1pp less than any other metropolitan county.

A far higher proportion of women in communal establishments are of pensionable age or over. Elderly women constitute more than half the population of female residents in all of the areas considered. In Tyne & Wear, they represent 58.9% (almost three-fifths) of female communal residents compared to only 53.1% in metropolitan counties and 55.8% in England. The figure for Tyne & Wear, is however, proportionally lower than the North East (62.2%). This gender difference is most striking among the very elderly, particularly those aged 85+ and stems from women having a greater life expectancy than men.

Figures 6 and 7 graphically illustrate the differences in ages between male and female communal establishment residents.



#### 4.6 Persons Per Hectare

Persons per hectare (PPha) gives an indication of the geographical distribution of people, thus indicating population density. Table 5 shows that Tyne & Wear has 19.9PPha. This is significantly higher than the North East (2.9PPha), which is a largely rural area, and England (3.8PPha) as a whole. However Tyne & Wear is slightly less densely populated than the metropolitan counties (21.1PPha).

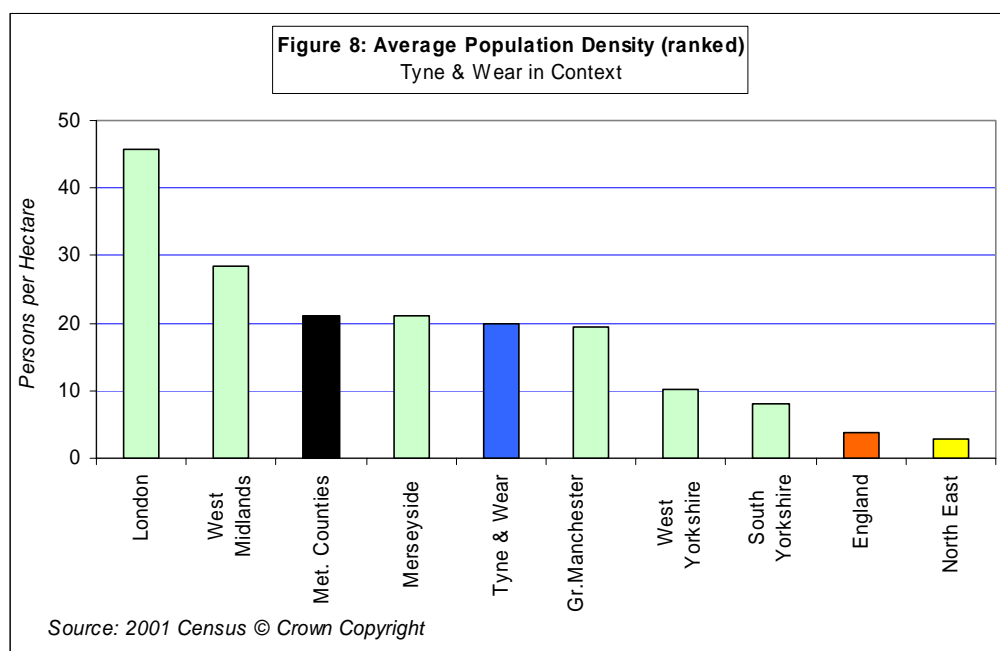
When considering figures from the previous Census in 1991, Tyne & Wear's population density has actually fallen over the last 10 years by 0.4 PPha. The metropolitan counties as a whole have gained 0.6 PPha. England has also risen by 0.2 PPha over the same time period.

**Table 5: Persons Per Hectare: Tyne & Wear in Context**

	Hectares	Persons	Persons per Hectare
Tyne and Wear	54,000	1,075,938	19.92
North East	857,300	2,515,442	2.93
Metropolitan Counties	851,600	17,993,524	21.13
England	13,028,100	49,138,831	3.77
England & Wales	15,101,270	52,041,916	3.45

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

By comparing population density in Tyne & Wear to the other metropolitan counties in England some indication can be gained as to how similar, in terms of population pressures, these areas are. Figure 8 illustrates how Tyne & Wear's population density compares to other areas of the country.



The overall average population density for England is 3.8PPha. Tyne & Wear, Merseyside and Greater Manchester all have very similar population densities to the average for the metropolitan counties. London has the largest population density at over 45PPha which is over 20PPha more than the West Midlands (which has the second highest population density). West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire both have low population densities at under half the average for the metropolitan counties.

## 4.7 Household Size and Average Household Size

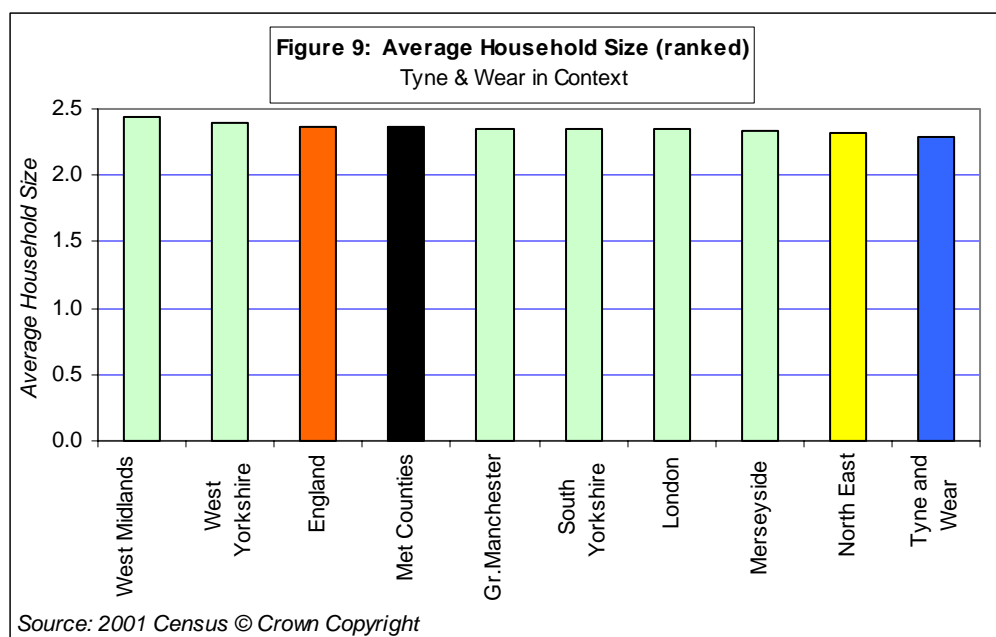
Before considering household types and their distribution it is useful to understand both the size and average size of these households. Although average household size provides an idea of population density in households, this is affected by large numbers of small and large-sized households. It is therefore important to break-down average household size by actual household size (see Table 6).

**Table 6: Household Size and Average Household Size : Tyne & Wear in Context**

	Average HH Size	Person Households (%)				
		1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5+ Persons
Tyne and Wear	2.29	32.6%	32.6%	16.3%	12.7%	5.7%
North East	2.32	30.7%	33.6%	16.6%	13.3%	5.8%
Metropolitan Counties	2.36	32.6%	31.1%	15.6%	12.9%	7.8%
England	2.36	30.1%	34.2%	15.5%	13.4%	6.9%
England & Wales	2.36	30.0%	34.2%	15.5%	13.4%	6.9%

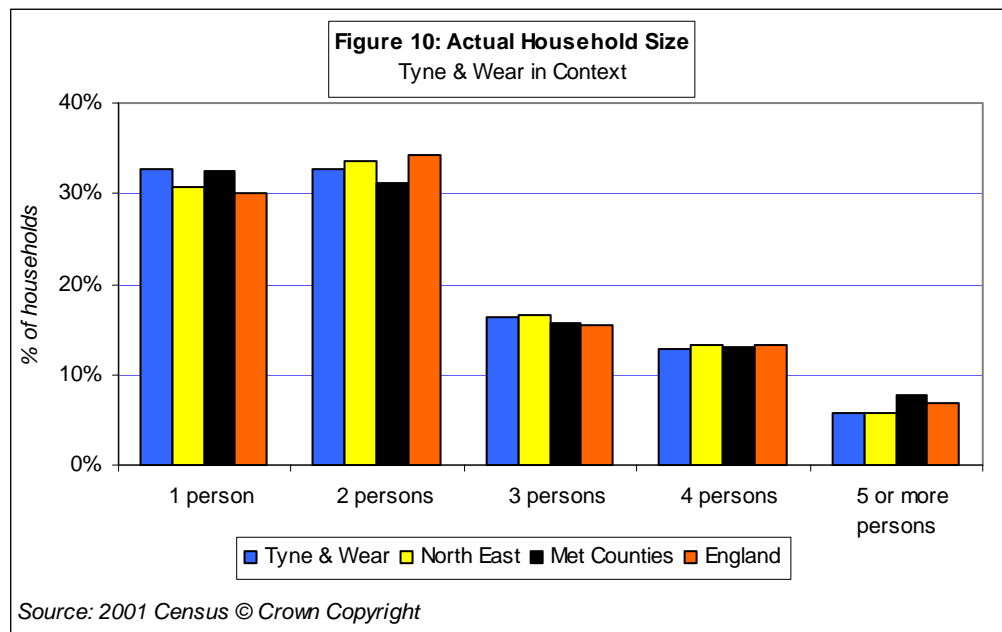
Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Tyne & Wear's average household size of 2.29 is below that of any of the areas considered in Table 6 and is the smallest of all the metropolitan counties in England (see Figure 9).



The West Midlands and West Yorkshire (both around 2.4) are the only areas to have an average household size above that for the metropolitan counties. Both of these areas have relatively large ethnic populations (see §4.8(i)), which are often associated with larger household size.

The following figure highlights the difference in household size for the areas considered.



1 and 2 person households in Tyne & Wear represent around two-thirds (65.3%) of the households in the area (compared to 61.3% in 1991). This is the largest proportion for all the areas considered. The area also has the smallest proportion of 4 and 5+ person households (see Figure 10).

When considering individual metropolitan counties in England, Tyne & Wear has the lowest proportion of 5+ person households at 5.7% (highest – West Midlands 8.9%) and the highest proportion of 3 person households at 16.3% (lowest – London 15.0%). The low proportion of 5+ person households can, to some extent, be explained by the small proportion of ethnic households in Tyne & Wear compared to other metropolitan areas (see §4.8(i)).

Since 1991, the average household size has fallen in Tyne & Wear by 0.09. This is 0.02 more than the average fall experienced by the metropolitan counties. Over the last 10 years, all of the areas have experienced a decrease in the proportion of households with 3, 4 and 5+ people and consequently the proportion of households with 1 and 2 people has increased (with the exception of 2 person households for the metropolitan counties as a whole).

The general increase in 1 and 2 person households can be explained by the shifting life-style patterns of the population. This rise is caused by a number of trends, including; a) people deciding to marry and start families much later in life, b) an increase in divorce and separation meaning the once traditional family group is now represented by two smaller households, and c) life expectancy is increasing, while, at the same time, d) state-provided care is decreasing. These last two, particularly, may well have caused many older people to now live alone later into life, rather than in communal establishments.

## 4.8 Ethnicity, Religion and Migration

The UK population is becoming increasingly diverse in terms of ethnicity and religion. The extent to which this has occurred varies throughout the country. In order to meet the needs of these communities and effectively deliver services, it is important to understand both the distribution of black and minority ethnic (BME) groups and also their characteristics (for a more in-depth discussion on this topic see TWRI's forthcoming Census Topic Report on Ethnicity). This section aims only to provide a brief overview of the distribution of the main ethnic groups.

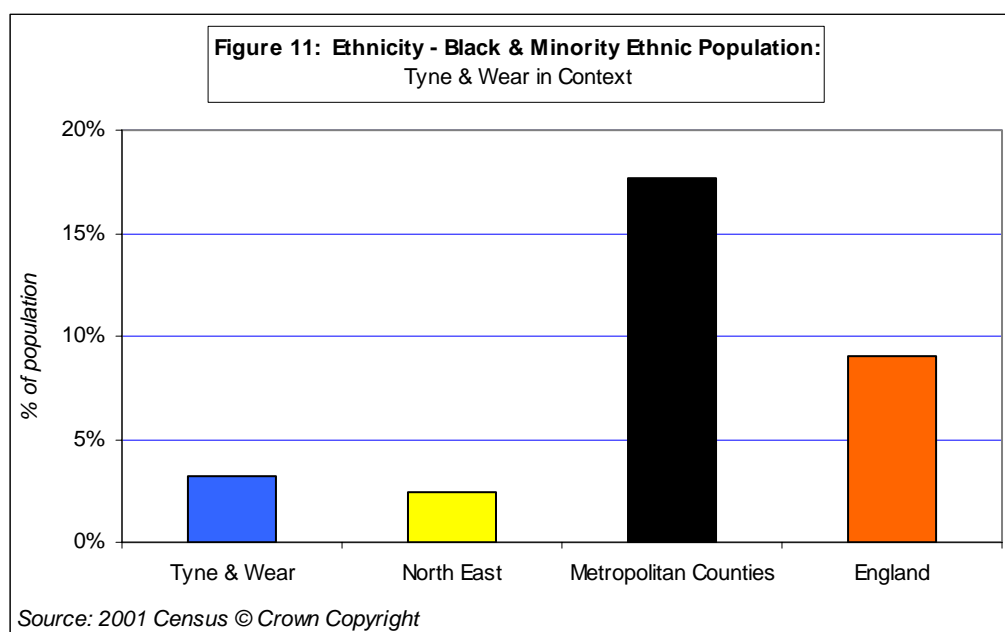
### 4.8 (i) Ethnicity<sup>9</sup>

Table 7 presents the ethnic breakdown for all populations considered.

	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or other
Tyne & Wear	96.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.2%	0.6%
North East	97.6%	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Metropolitan Counties	82.4%	2.1%	8.8%	5.3%	1.5%
England	90.9%	1.3%	4.6%	2.3%	0.9%
England & Wales	91.3%	1.3%	4.4%	2.2%	0.9%

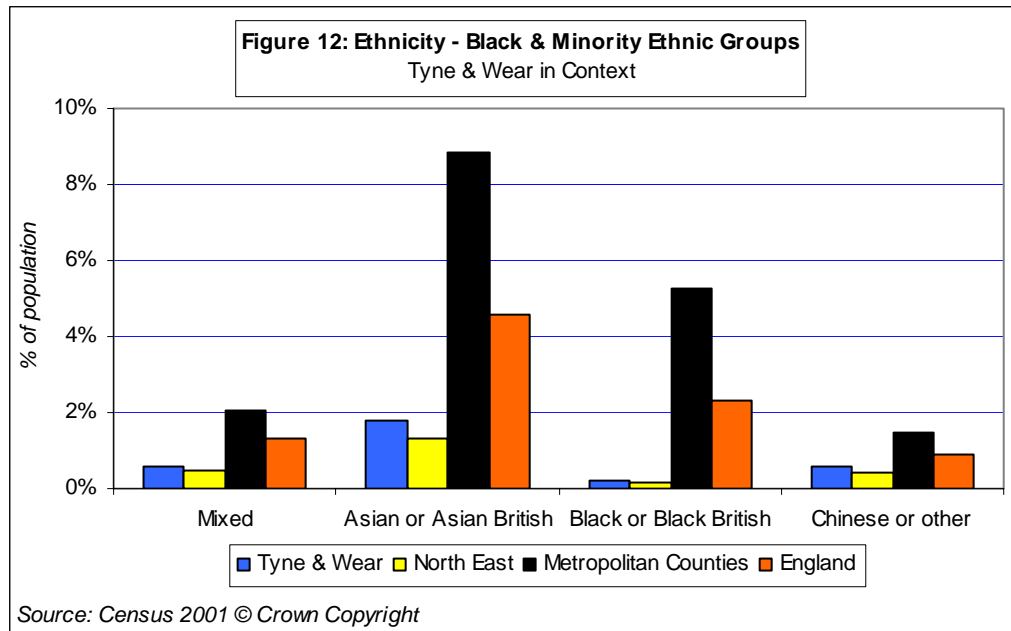
*Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright*

It is clear that the White ethnic group represents the largest proportion of resident populations throughout England. Figures 11 and 12 highlight the difference in BME populations between the areas considered in Table 7.



<sup>9</sup> Figures are not directly comparable with Census 1991 as response categories in 2001 are more detailed.

Tyne & Wear's White population represent 96.8% of the total population, which is significantly higher than the figure for England as a whole (90.9%) and 14.4pp more than in the metropolitan counties (82.4%). This means Tyne & Wear has a far less ethnically diverse population base than other metropolitan areas in England. This difference is highlighted in Figure 12, which shows higher proportions of all BME groups in the metropolitan counties than in the other areas.



Tyne & Wear's Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) groups represent only 3.2% of the total population. This is the smallest proportion for any of the areas considered and 5.9pp below the average for England. It is also 14.4pp less than the metropolitan counties whose BME population account for, on average, 17.6% of the population. The only metropolitan county which has a smaller proportion of BME groups is Merseyside with 2.9%. London (28.8%) has the most ethnically diverse population, followed by the West Midlands (20.0%). Within London some districts have majority BME populations such as Newham (60.6%) and Brent (54.7%).

The largest ethnic group, after White, in Tyne & Wear is Asian or Asian British which represents 1.8% of the population. This group ranks second for all of the areas considered. Tyne & Wear has 0.5pp more than the North East, but falls 7.0pp below the metropolitan counties and 2.8pp below the English average. Again, these proportions are only very small compared to areas such as; Tower Hamlets (36.6%), Newham (32.5%) and Leicester UA (29.9%).

Mixed and Chinese or Other ethnic groups rank next, each representing 0.6% of Tyne & Wear's population. For the Mixed Group, this represents less than half the England average (1.3%) and around a quarter of the metropolitan county average. The smallest ethnic group in Tyne & Wear is Black or Black British with 0.2%. This is 2.1pp below the England average and 5.1pp below the average for the metropolitan counties.

#### 4.8 (ii) Religion<sup>10</sup>

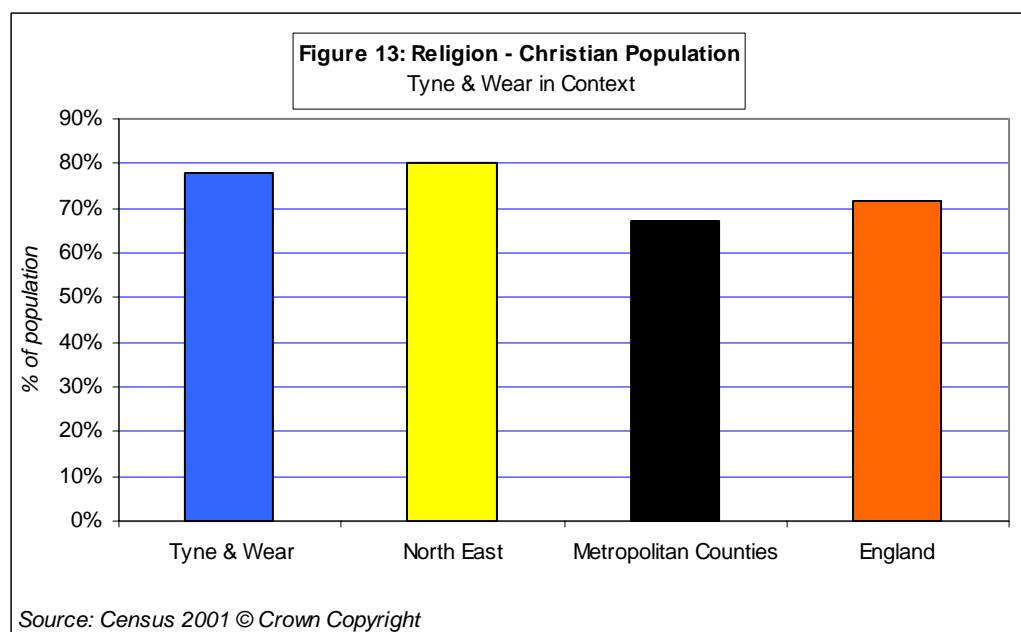
A breakdown of resident population by religious groups is provided in Table 8.

**Table 8: Religious Groups, by percentage of the total population: Tyne & Wear in Context**

	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
Christian	78.1%	80.1%	67.0%	71.7%	71.7%
Buddhist	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Hindu	0.3%	0.2%	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Jewish	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Muslim	1.4%	1.1%	6.3%	3.1%	3.0%
Sikh	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%
All other religions	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
No religion	12.0%	11.0%	13.6%	14.6%	14.8%
Religion not stated	7.4%	7.1%	8.1%	7.7%	7.7%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

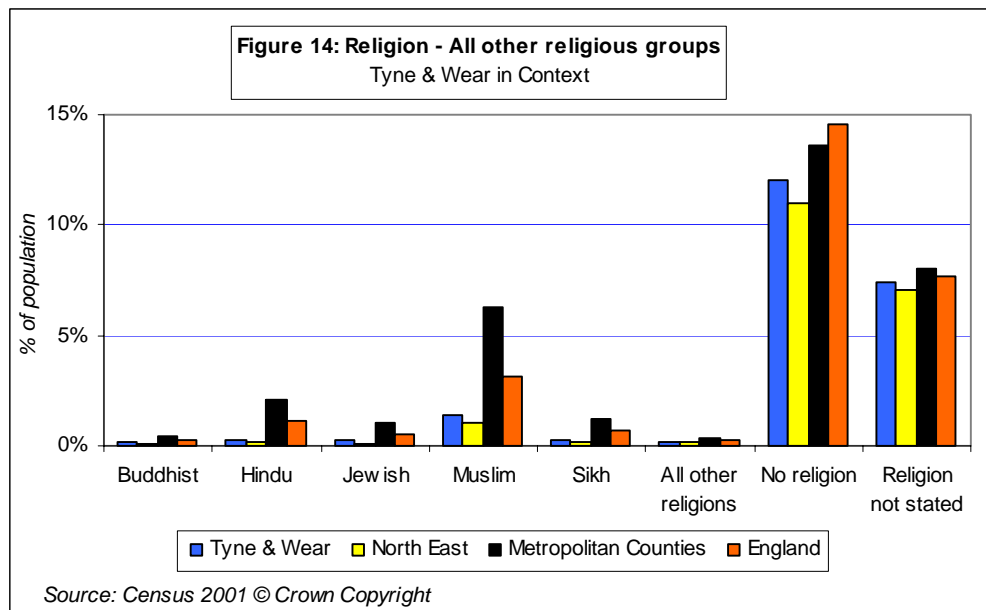
Christianity is the most popular religion in all of the areas considered. In Tyne & Wear, Christians represent over three-quarters (78.1%) of the population (see Figure 13). This is slightly lower than the figure for the North East of just over 80%. Both Tyne & Wear and the North East have higher proportions of their populations who regard themselves as Christian than the England average of 71.7% and the metropolitan counties at 67.0%. London has the lowest proportion (58.2%) followed by the West Midlands (66.6%). Merseyside is the only metropolitan county to have a larger proportion of Christians (82.4%) than Tyne & Wear.



The second- and third-largest groups for all of the areas considered were represented by people who either have no religion or choose not to state their religion (see Figure 14). Almost an eighth of Tyne & Wear's population have no religion. This is 2.6pp less than the English average and 1.6pp less than that for the metropolitan counties as a whole.

<sup>10</sup> A question on religion was included for the first time in the 2001 Census. This question was optional.





Among the other religions, Muslims represent the largest religious group in all the areas considered. The figure for Tyne & Wear at 1.4% of the population is less than half the England average (3.1%) and less than a quarter of the metropolitan counties (6.3%). Only two other metropolitan counties have similarly low proportions of Muslims – South Yorkshire (2.5%) and Merseyside (0.6%).

The smallest religious group in Tyne & Wear is Buddhist, accounting for only 0.14% of the population. This represents half of the England average of 0.28%

#### 4.8 (iii) Migration

This report aims only to provide a brief overview of migration. For a more in-depth discussion on this topic see TWRI's forthcoming Census Topic Report on Migration. As mentioned in §4.2, migration into and out of an area has a major effect on population levels. It is therefore important to understand population movements in Tyne & Wear and how this compares nationally. Census migration figures cover movements into and out of areas in the 12 months prior to the Census and therefore cannot be used as an accurate representation of migration patterns for the ten year census period. The Census also does not capture outward movements abroad. Table 9 provides migration data for Tyne & Wear in context.

**Table 9: Migration, Tyne & Wear in Context**

	Migrants	Moved into area* #	Moved within area*	No usual address 1 year before**	Moved out of area* +
Tyne & Wear	11.8%	2.6%	8.4%	0.7%	2.1%
North East	11.3%	1.8%	8.8%	0.7%	1.5%
Metropolitan Counties	12.5%	3.0%	8.5%	1.0%	2.4%
England	12.2%	0.9%	10.5%	0.8%	0.2%
England & Wales	12.2%	0.8%	10.6%	0.8%	0.1%

\* area refers to geographical area being considered in each analysis

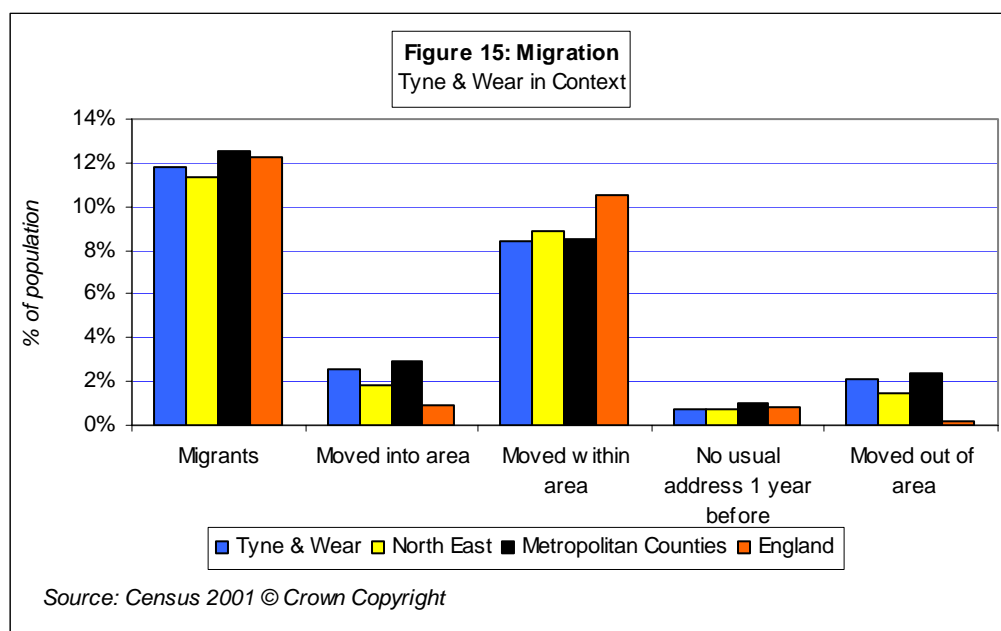
\*\* mainly infants under 1 year of age at the time of the Census

# inflow does not include population with no usual address one year ago who did not live in the area

+ outflow does not include people who have moved outside the UK

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Tyne & Wear (11.8%) has proportionally fewer migrants than England (12.2%) and the metropolitan counties (12.5%). In all the areas considered, the majority of migrants consist of those moving within the area. Furthermore, in all the areas there is a greater proportion of people moving into the areas than out. However, in Tyne & Wear, a lower proportion of people moved into the area (2.6%), than in the metropolitan counties (3.0%). Tyne & Wear also had a lower proportion moving out (2.1%) than the metropolitan counties (2.4%). Figure 15 illustrates these figures more clearly.



## 4.9 Households with Dependants

Having established the basic nature of the population and household characteristics, the following section will examine specific issues relating to vulnerable groups. These include dependent children, pensioners and persons with a Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI). It is important to understand these groups as all have different implications for the provision of health and social care services.

### 4.9 (i) Dependent Children

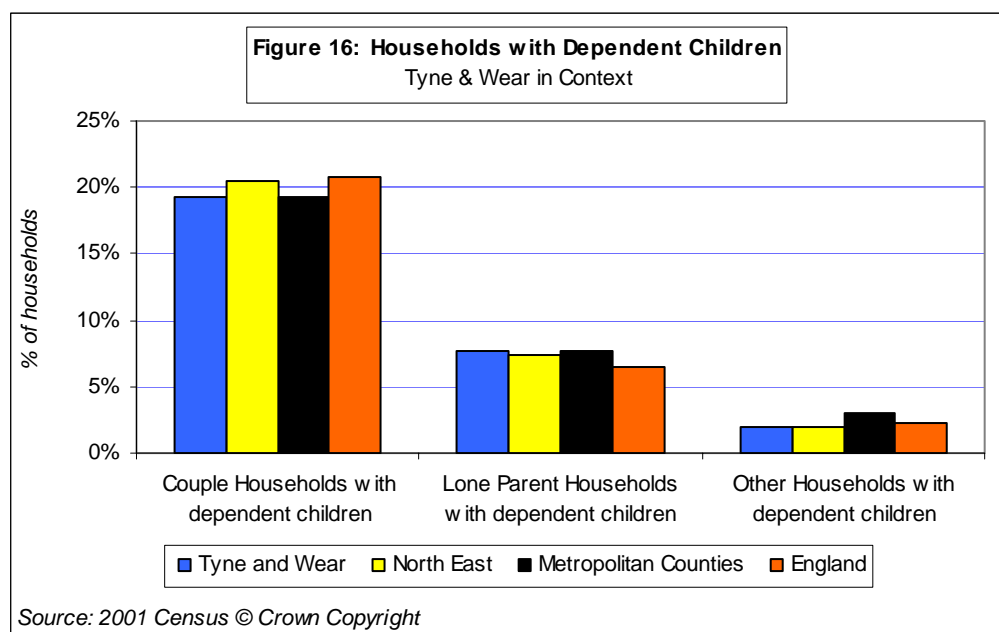
A dependent child<sup>11</sup> is classified as a person aged 0-15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16-18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). Table 10a shows the proportions of households with dependent children.

<sup>11</sup> Figures are not comparable with Census 1991 due to a definitional change.

**Table 10a: Households with Dependent Children, as a percentage of all households  
Tyne Wear in Context**

	Couple Households with dependent children	Lone Parent Households with dependent children	Other Households with dependent children	Total Households with Dependent Children
Tyne and Wear	19.3%	7.7%	2.0%	29.0%
North East	20.5%	7.3%	1.9%	29.8%
Metropolitan Counties	19.2%	7.8%	3.0%	30.0%
England	20.8%	6.4%	2.2%	29.4%
England & Wales	20.8%	6.5%	2.2%	29.5%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright



Analysis of Figure 16 and Table 10a highlights that the proportion of households with dependent children in Tyne & Wear is very representative of the average for the metropolitan counties. For both, nearly a fifth of all households are couple households with dependent children. All the metropolitan counties have a very similar proportion of these households, the lowest being London (17.7%). Tyne & Wear and the metropolitan counties have proportionally fewer couple households with dependent children than the English average, by around 1.5pp. Both Tyne & Wear (7.7%) and the metropolitan counties (7.8%) have higher proportions of lone parent households with dependent children than the England average of 6.4% (also see §4.9(iii)).

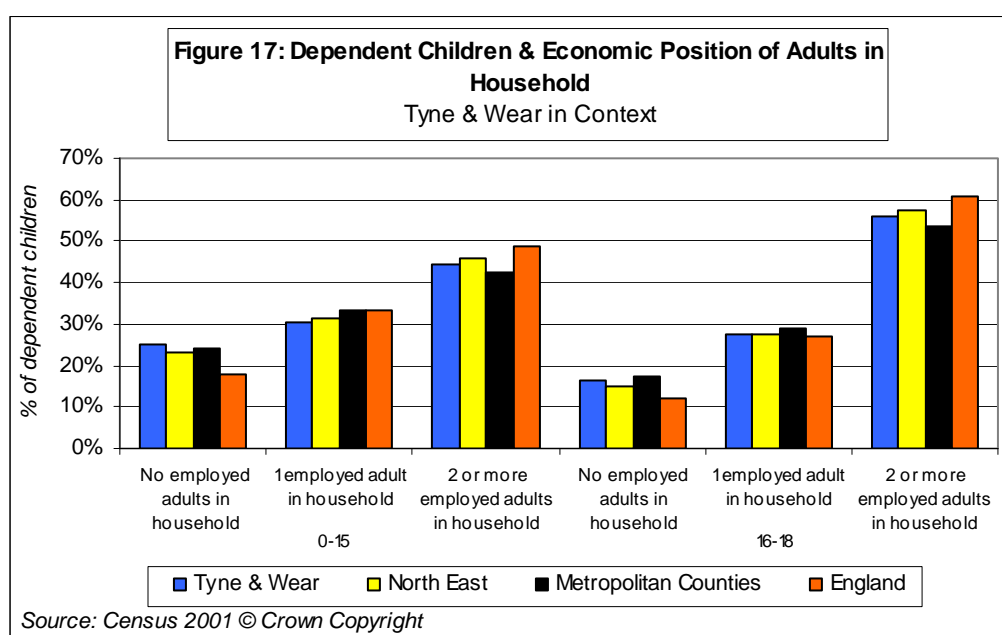
#### 4.9 (ii) Dependent Children in Non-Earning Households

Analysis of children living with non-earning adults provides a further indication of the level of dependency in Tyne & Wear. Table 10b and Figure 17 indicate the proportions of dependent children 0-15 and 16-18 who are living in households with no employed adults.

**Table 10b: Dependent Children and Economic Position of Adults in Household: Tyne & Wear in Context**

	No employed adults in household	1 employed adult in household	2 or more employed adults in household	No employed adults in household	1 employed adult in household	2 or more employed adults in household
	0-15*			16-18#		
Tyne and Wear	25.0%	30.6%	44.4%	16.4%	27.7%	56.0%
North East	23.2%	31.2%	45.7%	14.8%	27.6%	57.6%
Metropolitan Counties	24.1%	33.2%	42.7%	17.5%	28.8%	53.6%
England	18.0%	33.4%	48.6%	12.2%	26.9%	60.9%
England & Wales	18.2%	33.3%	48.5%	12.3%	27.0%	60.7%

\*Percentage of all children aged 0-15 #Percentage of all dependent children aged 16-18  
Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright



One quarter (25.0%) of dependent children aged 0-15 in Tyne & Wear live in households with no employed adults. This is the highest of all the areas considered and 7.0pp higher than the English average. However, two metropolitan counties (Merseyside at 28.6% and the West Midlands at 25.2%) have a higher proportion of dependent children (aged 0-15) living in households with no employed adults. West Yorkshire has the lowest proportion at 20.1%.

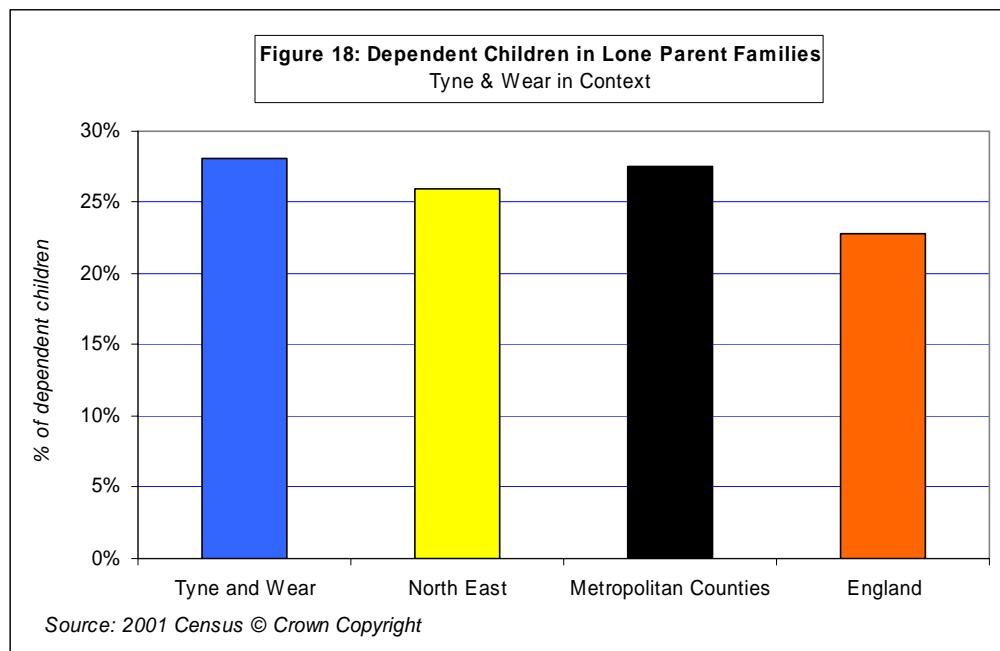
Figure 17 shows that overall, the majority of dependent children live in households with one or more employed adults. The proportion of dependent children who are aged 0-15 and live in households with 2+ employed adults in Tyne & Wear (44.4%) is greater than in the metropolitan counties (42.7%). Tyne & Wear ranks in the middle of the metropolitan counties with London (39.5%) ranking lowest and West Yorkshire (47.6%) ranking highest. Despite Tyne & Wear's 1.7pp advantage over the metropolitan counties, it remains 4.2pp lower than the English average (48.6%).

Figure 17 also indicates that Tyne & Wear has a lower proportion of dependent children (aged 0-15) living in households with only 1 employed adult than the metropolitan counties (by 2.6pp) and the English average (by 2.8pp). However, the figure for the metropolitan counties is exaggerated by the high proportion in London (35.6%).

For dependent children aged 16-18, a higher proportion in Tyne & Wear live in non-earning households (16.4%) than in England (12.2%). Fewer live in households with 2 or more employed adults (Tyne & Wear 56.0%, England 60.9%). Among the metropolitan counties, West Yorkshire has the highest proportion (59.0%) while London has the lowest (50.1%).

#### 4.9 (iii) Children of Lone Parents

A lone parent family is usually a lone mother or father living with their own child(ren). However, it can also include a lone grandparent with their grandchild(ren) when there are no children of the intervening generation in the household. Households of one adult with a dependent child or children have been identified as a household structure where there is a greater degree of dependence than households with two adults. Figure 18 and Table 10c show the proportion of all dependent children who live in lone parent families. It is clear that in Tyne & Wear (28%), the North East and the metropolitan counties over a quarter of dependent children live in lone parent families. The English average is under 23%.



In Tyne & Wear, 28.0% of all dependent children reside in lone parent families. This is 0.6pp higher than the average for the metropolitan counties. Only two other metropolitan counties have higher proportions, London (28.5%) and Merseyside (33.6%). Tyne & Wear is 5.2pp above the English average of 22.8%.

**Table 10c: Dependent Children in Lone Parent Families: Tyne & Wear in Context**

	Dependent children in lone parent families (% of all dependent children)	% with Male Parent	% with Female Parent
Tyne and Wear	28.0%	6.7%	93.3%
North East	26.0%	7.0%	93.0%
Metropolitan Counties	27.4%	7.7%	92.3%
England	22.8%	8.8%	91.2%
England & Wales	22.9%	8.8%	91.2%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

In England, over 91% of children in lone parent families live with a female parent. When all of the areas are compared, there is very little difference in the proportion of dependent children living with female lone parents, although Tyne & Wear, at 93.3%, has the highest proportion. This is 1pp above the average for the metropolitan counties and 2.1pp above the English average. Only Merseyside has a larger proportion of dependent children living with a female lone parent (93.8%).

#### 4.9 (iv) All Pensioner and Single Pensioner Households

Table 11 provides information on pensioner only households as a proportion of all households.

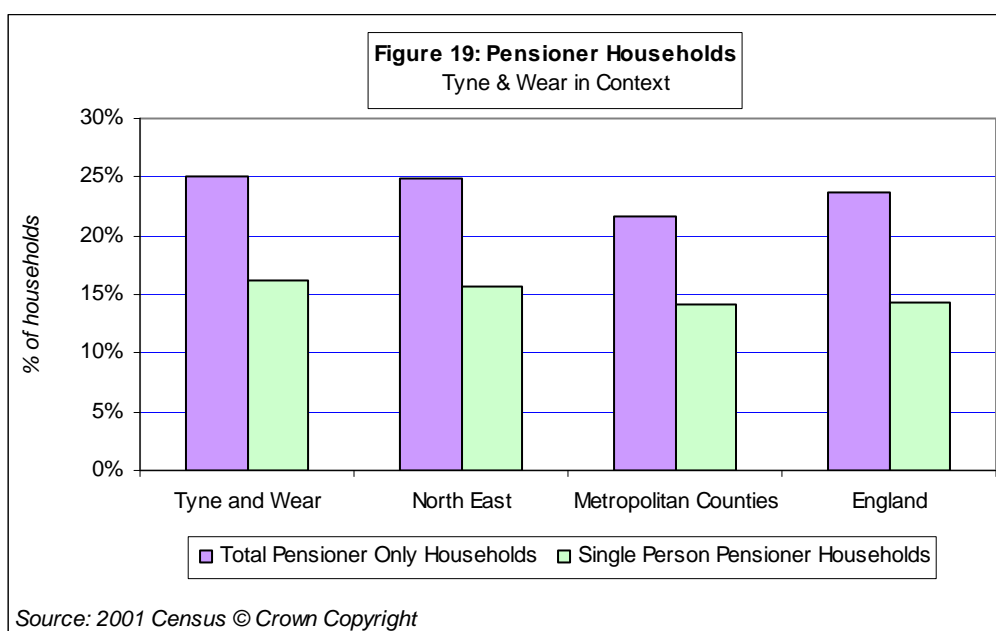
**Table 11: Pensioner Households as a percentage of all households  
Tyne & Wear in Context**

	<b>Total Pensioner Only Households<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Single Person Pensioner Households<sup>b</sup></b>
Tyne and Wear	25.1%	16.3%
North East	24.9%	15.6%
Metropolitan Counties	21.6%	14.1%
England	23.7%	14.4%
England & Wales	23.8%	14.4%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Note: All households in <sup>b</sup> are a sub-set of <sup>a</sup>.

Tyne & Wear has a higher proportion of pensioner only households (25.1%) than both England (23.7%) and the metropolitan counties (21.6%) (see Figure 19). A quarter of all households in Tyne & Wear are pensioner only households, compared to 21.6% in the metropolitan counties. This reflects the demographic structure discussed in §4.3. Although Tyne & Wear has the highest proportion of pensioner only households of all the metropolitan areas, the average is heavily influenced by London (18.4%). The average for metropolitan counties without London is 24.0%.



The majority of pensioner only households are single person pensioner households. In Tyne & Wear these make up 16.3% of all households, whereas they represent only 14.1% for the metropolitan counties and 14.4% for England. Tyne & Wear ranks highest among the metropolitan counties and London lowest (12.7%).

#### 4.9 (v) Limiting Long Term Illness

The Census question on Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI) relies on a self-assessment of health problems and disability, which limit a person's daily activities or their ability to work. Households with residents with an LLTI represent a measure of vulnerability. Over two-fifths of households in Tyne & Wear have one or more people with an LLTI. As can be seen in Figure 20, this is significantly higher than the English average of one-third and 6.2pp more than the metropolitan counties. (Appendix B gives tables on population with limiting long-term illness by working age.)

Figure 20 illustrates that the proportion of households with one or more people with an LLTI in Tyne & Wear is similar to the North East, implying this is a region-wide problem.

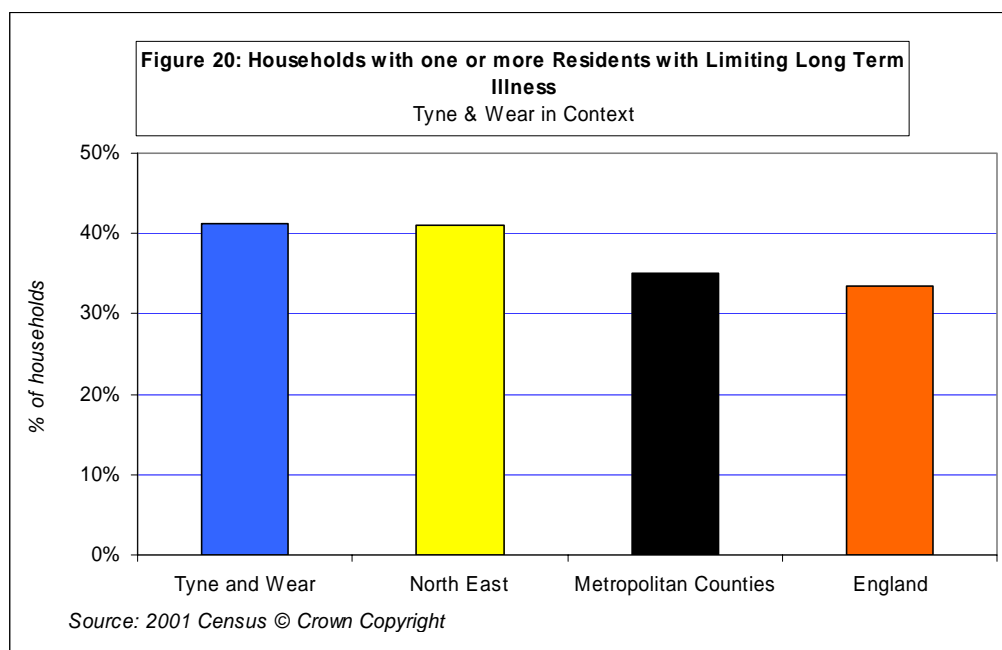


Table 12 provides data on numbers of people affected by LLTI (rather than households). Within the population aged 16-74, 23.1% of people in Tyne & Wear are limited by an LLTI. This is 6.0pp higher than the English average and 4.6pp higher than the metropolitan counties. Traditional mining areas, such as Easington in County Durham, have much higher proportions with LLTI (33.4%).

LLTI can affect a person's economic independence. Amongst people limited by illness, those who are economically inactive can be considered to be in a poorer condition than those still able and seeking work. Table 12 also shows the proportions of the population with an LLTI who are economically inactive in the 16-74 age group. There are proportionally more people with an LLTI who are economically inactive in Tyne & Wear than any other area compared.

In Tyne & Wear, 79.8% of all people aged 16-74 with an LLTI are economically inactive. This is 4.6pp more than in the metropolitan counties and 7.4pp more than the English average. Therefore, within Tyne & Wear only around one-fifth (20.2%) of the population aged 16-74 with an LLTI are economically active. Within the metropolitan counties, Merseyside (18.2%) has the lowest proportion and London (28.7%) the highest. London raised the metropolitan average by 2.3pp.

**Table 12: Limiting Long Term Illness and Economic Activity of Persons Aged 16-74: Tyne & Wear in Context**

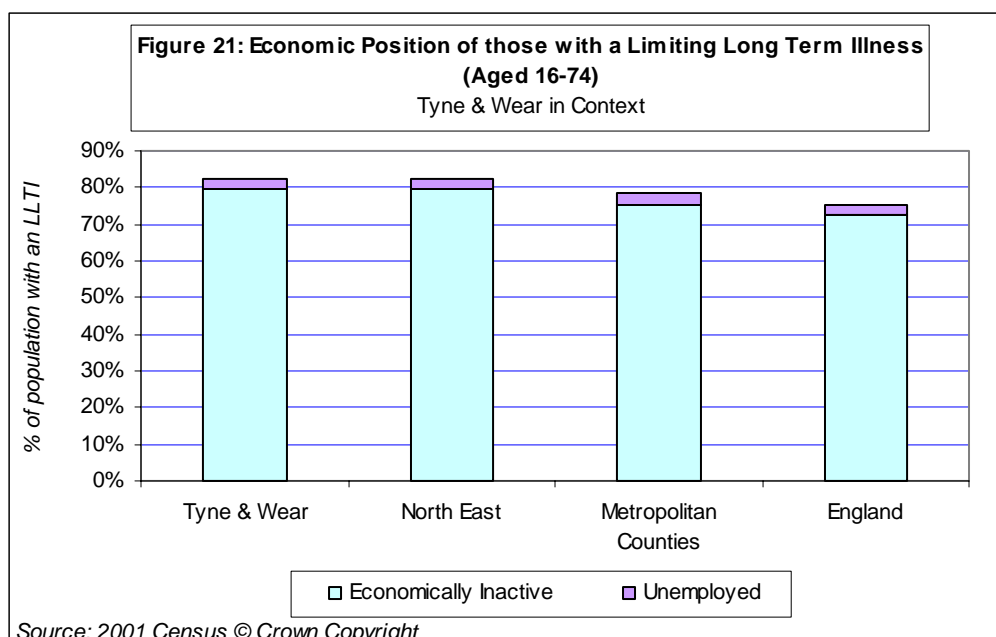
	Population with a Limiting Long Term Illness	Population with a Limiting Long Term Illness who are economically inactive	Population with a Limiting Long Term Illness who are unemployed
Tyne & Wear	23.1%	79.8%	2.7%
North East	22.9%	79.4%	2.7%
Metropolitan Counties	18.5%	75.2%	3.1%
England	17.1%	72.4%	2.8%
England & Wales	17.5%	72.9%	2.7%

Source: 2001 Census© Crown Copyright

Among people with an LLTI, the unemployment rate tends to be slightly higher where the labour market is stronger. This may be because stronger labour demand encourages a few more people with an LLTI to enter the labour market. (The nature of the LLTIs may also differ between areas). Of the population with an LLTI in Tyne & Wear, 2.7% are unemployed. This is only marginally less than England (by 0.1pp), but 0.4pp less than the metropolitan counties. Within the metropolitan counties, London had the highest proportion of population with an LLTI who were unemployed, at 3.8%. Table 31 in Appendix B, shows that in Tyne & Wear much higher proportions of the older age groups have an LLTI than in both the metropolitan counties and England. As people in these age groups are more likely to be retired this will tend to depress the proportions of people with an LLTI who are unemployed.

Since 1991, the proportion of people who regard themselves as suffering from an LLTI has increased in Tyne & Wear and the North East by around 6pp and England by around 5pp. This may reflect changing social attitudes toward long-term illness over the decade or a reaction to a difficult labour market in the 1990s causing some people to withdraw on grounds of ill health. However, it is not known whether there is any underlying general deterioration in the real level of health of people aged 16-74.

Figure 21 illustrates the similarity between Tyne & Wear and the North East when considering economic activity in relation to LLTI. It also highlights that the majority of those limited by illness are economically inactive, with only a small proportion unemployed. Four-fifths of the population in Tyne & Wear who have an LLTI are economically inactive. This figure is a little over three-quarters for the metropolitan counties.





#### 4.9 (vi) General Health

The 2001 Census introduced a new question which aimed to determine the general health of the population. Similar to the question on LLTI, this relies on a self-assessment of a person's general health over the 12 month period before Census day (29<sup>th</sup> April 2001) and consequently, is a very subjective measure. A person's perception of their state of health can provide a subjective indication of their level of dependency and likelihood to use health and social services. (Appendix B provides figures for general health by working age.)

**Table 13: General Health by Economic Activity and Sex of people aged 16-74:  
Tyne & Wear in Context**

	Tyne & Wear	North East	Metropolitan Counties	England	England & Wales
<b>MEN</b>					
<b>Good Health</b>	<b>63.1%</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>68.9%</b>
Ec Active	81.7%	82.3%	82.5%	83.6%	83.5%
Ec Inactive	18.3%	17.7%	17.5%	16.4%	16.5%
<b>Fairly Good Health</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>
Ec Active	57.9%	58.7%	64.7%	66.3%	65.8%
Ec Inactive	42.1%	41.3%	35.3%	33.7%	34.2%
<b>Not Good Health</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
Ec Active	18.7%	19.3%	24.9%	28.0%	27.3%
Ec Inactive	81.3%	80.7%	75.1%	72.0%	72.7%
<b>WOMEN</b>					
<b>Good Health</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>66.8%</b>
Ec Active	68.5%	68.5%	68.4%	69.3%	69.2%
Ec Inactive	31.5%	31.5%	31.6%	30.7%	30.8%
<b>Fairly Good Health</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>
Ec Active	45.0%	45.2%	49.5%	51.0%	50.6%
Ec Inactive	55.0%	54.8%	50.5%	49.0%	49.4%
<b>Not Good Health</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
Ec Active	16.5%	16.6%	20.7%	23.0%	22.4%
Ec Inactive	83.5%	83.4%	79.3%	77.0%	77.6%

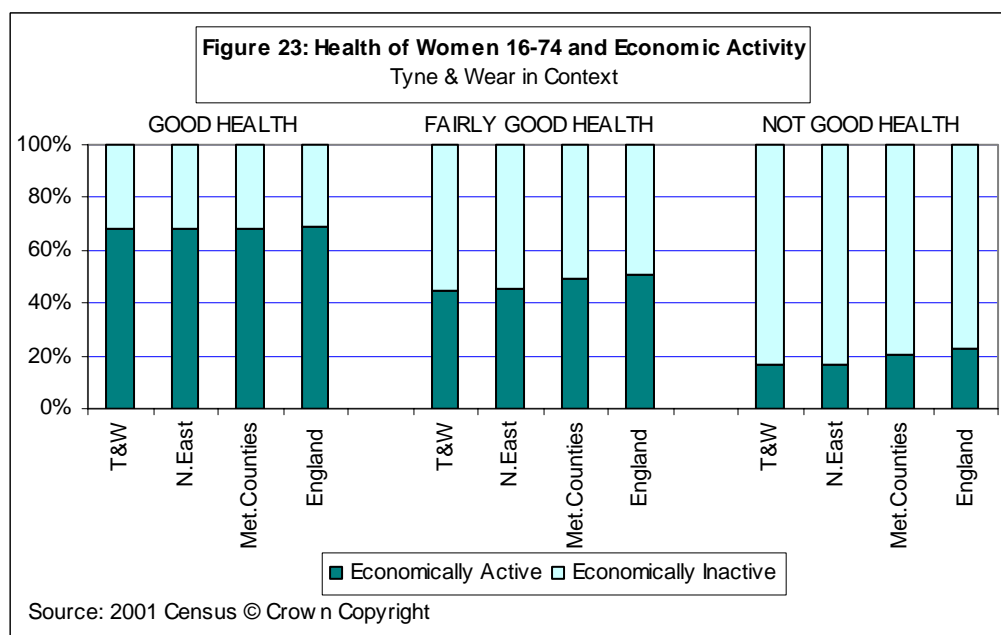
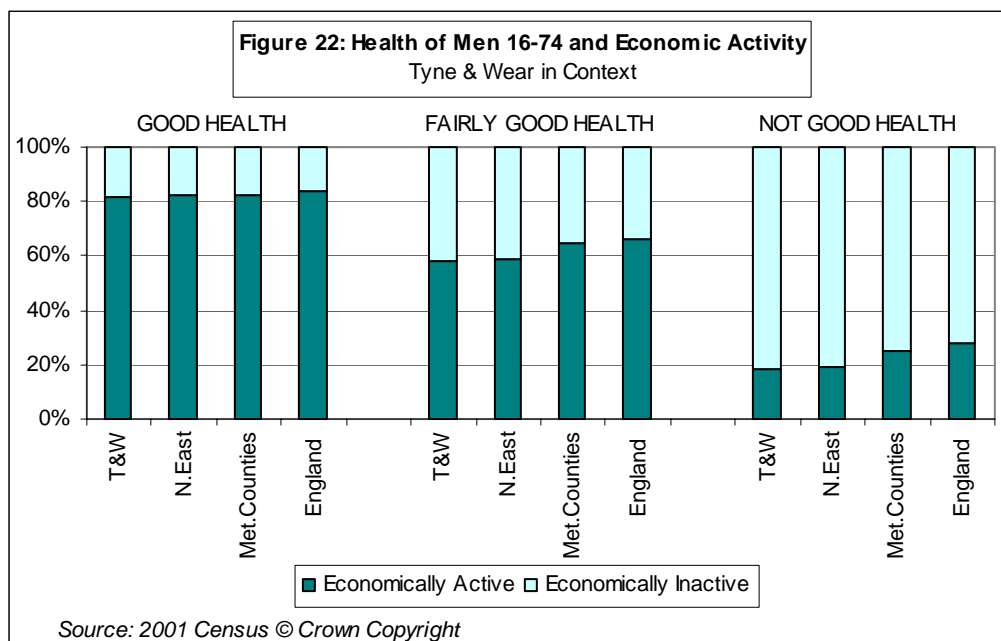
Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 13 provides a detailed account of how the resident populations perceive their health. It also indicates the economic position of those within each health category. Generally, the majority of both men and women, in all the areas considered, viewed their health as good.

Tyne & Wear and the North East have a significantly higher proportion of men who regard their general health as 'not good' (TW 13.3%, NE 12.8%) than in the metropolitan counties (10.3%) and in England (8.9%). This may relate to a number of factors including; the region's industrial legacy from mining and heavy industry, smoking-related health problems and poor labour market prospects.

In the metropolitan counties and England, a slightly higher proportion of women regard their health as 'not good' than men. In Tyne & Wear and the North East this pattern is reversed.

Figures 22 & 23 provide an illustration of the data on health and economic activity for both men and women.



The impact of health on economic activity rates is generally significantly smaller on women than on men. Strikingly, women with 'good health', (Fig. 23, first four bars) in Tyne & Wear have practically the same economic activity rates as in all the comparison areas.

Conversely, amongst men in good health (Fig 22, first four bars) Tyne & Wear men clearly have *lower economic activity rates than in England* (by 1.9 percentage points). Thus even healthy men in Tyne & Wear are more likely to be outside the labour market ('inactive') than in England. This means a combination of a higher proportion of men [than in England] in good health who are either;

- effectively retired early (or do not carry on working between 65-74), or
- students, including those at school after age 16 [which is unlikely], or
- looking after home/family [which may well be the case].

Poor health substantially depresses economic activity rates. Amongst those whose health is 'not good' (the last four bars in Figs 22 and 23), in Tyne & Wear both men and women's economic activity rates are depressed relative to all other areas (especially relative to England); women's economic activity rates are depressed by 6.5pp [i.e. by over a quarter compared to England] and men's by 9.3pp [i.e. by over a third compared to England].

## 5.0 TYNE & WEAR DISTRICTS AND WARDS

### 5.1 Population of Tyne & Wear, 1991 to 2001

A comparison of the Census figures shows that in the decade between 1991 and 2001 the population of Tyne & Wear fell by 1.8%. Using these figures, all districts showed population loss, with the exception of Newcastle where the population remained stable. The figure for Newcastle is quite striking as in the decade between 1981 and 1991 Newcastle suffered the worst population loss (-7.5%) of all the Tyne & Wear districts. However, the figure for Newcastle in 2001 has been positively influenced by measuring students at their term-time address as opposed to their home address as in the 1991 Census.

Table 14 highlights the range of population change at district level. Population loss was greatest in Gateshead (-4.2%) and Sunderland (-2.8%). South Tyneside's population loss of 1.2% is the most similar to the Tyne & Wear average. North Tyneside's population fell by only -0.3%.

**Table 14: Rate of Population Change 1991-2001: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	1991	2001	% change
Gateshead	199,588	191,151	-4.2
Newcastle	259,541	259,536	0.0*
North Tyneside	192,286	191,659	-0.3
South Tyneside	154,697	152,785	-1.2
Sunderland	289,040	280,807	-2.8
Tyne & Wear	1,095,152	1,075,938	-1.8

*Caution: Change 1991-2001 is Census-based. This is considerably different from change between MYEs 1991-01. The definition of Census resident population differs between 1991 and 2001. The 2001 figures have been adjusted by the One Number Census process to correct for under-enumeration so the percentage change is not exact.*

*\*Newcastle's population was positively influenced in 2001 by counting students at their term-time address*

*Source: Censuses of Population © Crown Copyright*

The relative stability in Newcastle's population can be partially attributed to the positive effects of the city's growing student population. However this has clearly not had the same effect in Sunderland. Figure 24 illustrates population change for the five districts.

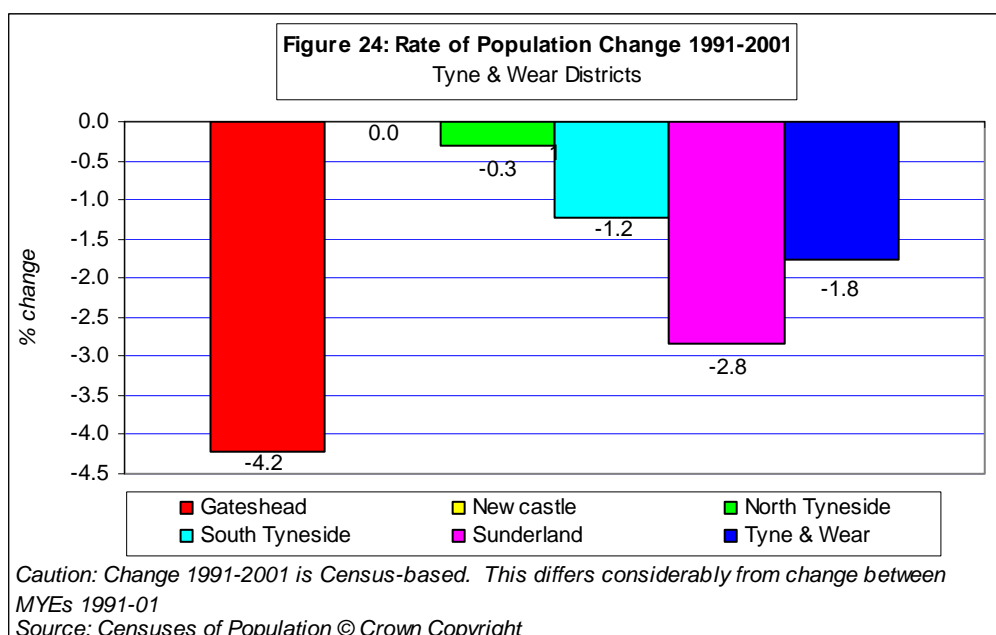
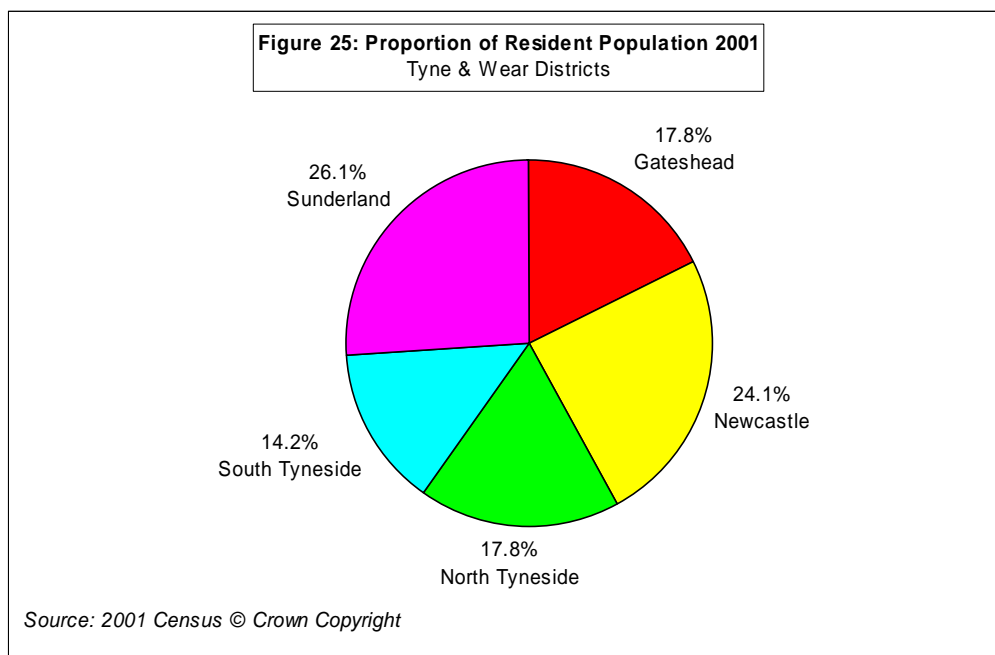


Figure 25 illustrates the share of each district's population in Tyne & Wear. Sunderland represents 26.1% of Tyne & Wear's population while South Tyneside only accounts for 14.2%. These proportions are similar to those in the 1991 Census.



As a result of a number of factors, including county, district and ward boundary changes and a series of revisions to the mid-year estimates, TWRI has not produced a map showing ward-level population change between 1991 and 2001.

## 5.2 Age Structure of Resident Population

Population presented in age bands, including Pensionable Age (PA – 60 for women, 65 for men), by sex for analysis.

**Table 15: Age Structure as a percentage of Resident Population 2001: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>						
0-4	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
5-15	13.7%	13.3%	13.8%	14.8%	14.5%	14.0%
16-17	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%
18-24	7.7%	13.1%	7.2%	7.6%	9.4%	9.3%
25-44	28.7%	28.7%	28.4%	27.9%	28.4%	28.5%
45-PA	21.6%	18.8%	22.2%	21.1%	21.3%	20.9%
PA-74	12.6%	10.8%	12.3%	12.4%	11.7%	11.8%
75-84	5.9%	5.7%	6.4%	6.5%	5.1%	5.8%
85+	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%
0-17	21.9%	21.1%	21.6%	22.9%	22.7%	22.0%
18+	78.1%	78.9%	78.4%	77.1%	77.3%	78.0%
PA+	20.2%	18.3%	20.6%	20.5%	18.2%	19.3%
<b>MEN</b>						
0-4	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%
5-15	14.5%	14.2%	14.6%	15.7%	15.3%	14.8%
16-17	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
18-24	8.0%	13.2%	7.4%	8.0%	9.7%	9.6%
25-44	28.9%	29.1%	28.8%	28.0%	28.8%	28.8%
45-PA	25.0%	21.8%	25.6%	24.5%	24.1%	24.1%
PA-74	9.4%	7.8%	9.1%	9.1%	8.6%	8.7%
75-84	4.7%	4.5%	5.2%	5.3%	4.1%	4.7%
85+	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
0-17	23.0%	22.5%	22.9%	24.3%	23.9%	23.3%
18+	77.0%	77.5%	77.1%	75.7%	76.1%	76.7%
PA+	15.0%	13.4%	15.3%	15.2%	13.5%	14.3%
<b>WOMEN</b>						
0-4	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
5-15	13.0%	12.4%	13.0%	13.9%	13.8%	13.2%
16-17	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%
18-24	7.3%	13.0%	7.0%	7.3%	9.1%	9.1%
25-44	28.5%	28.4%	28.1%	27.8%	28.0%	28.2%
45-PA	18.3%	15.9%	19.0%	17.8%	18.6%	17.9%
PA-74	15.6%	13.5%	15.2%	15.4%	14.6%	14.7%
75-84	7.0%	6.8%	7.5%	7.6%	6.1%	6.9%
85+	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%
0-17	20.8%	19.8%	20.5%	21.6%	21.5%	20.8%
18+	79.2%	80.2%	79.5%	78.4%	78.5%	79.2%
PA+	25.0%	22.9%	25.5%	25.4%	22.7%	24.1%
<b>MALE : FEMALE RATIO</b>						
0-4	51:49	51:49	51:49	52:48	52:48	51:49
5-15	51:49	52:48	51:49	52:48	51:49	51:49
16-17	50:50	51:49	49:51	49:51	50:50	50:50
18-24	50:50	49:51	49:51	51:49	50:50	50:50
25-44	49:51	49:51	48:52	49:51	49:51	49:51
45-PA	56:44	56:44	55:45	56:44	55:45	56:44
PA-74	36:64	35:65	35:65	36:64	36:64	36:64
75-84	39:61	38:62	39:61	39:61	39:61	39:41
85+	26:74	28:72	25:75	26:74	27:73	26:74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48:52</b>	<b>48:52</b>	<b>48:52</b>	<b>48:52</b>	<b>49:51</b>	<b>48:52</b>
0-17	51:49	52:48	51:49	51:49	51:49	51:49
18+	48:52	47:53	47:53	48:52	48:52	48:52
PA+	36:64	35:65	36:64	36:64	36:64	36:64

Note: PA = Pensionable Age. 45-PA = 45-59/64. PA-74 = 60/65-74

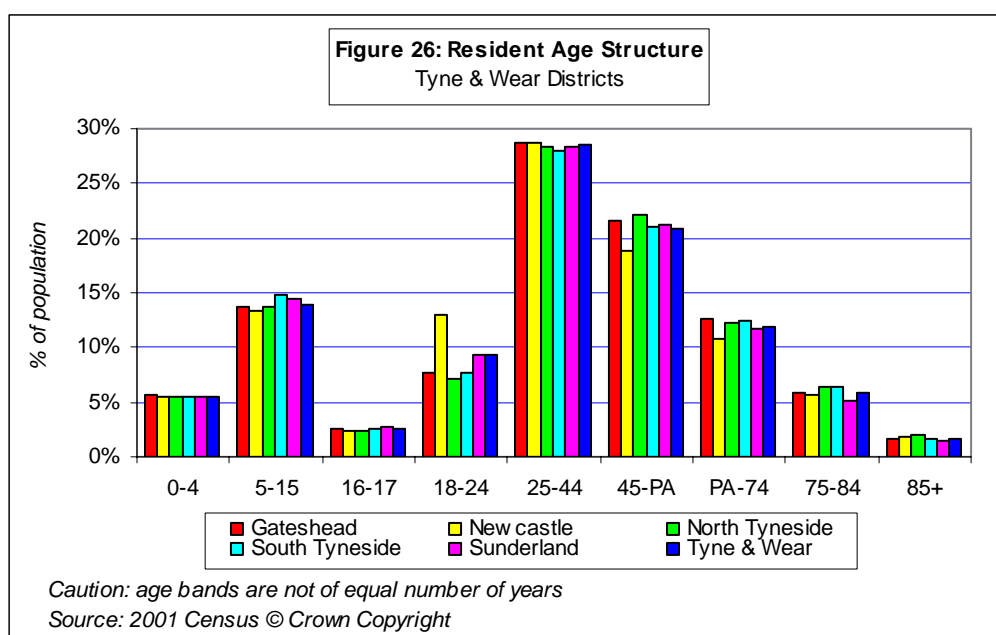
Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 15 indicates the age structure in each of the Tyne & Wear districts. There is a distinct geographical variation in population age groups across Tyne & Wear. Both Sunderland and South Tyneside have a younger population age structure than the Tyne & Wear average. South Tyneside has the highest proportion of young people aged 0-17 (22.9%), compared to the Tyne & Wear average of 22.0% followed by Sunderland (22.7%). Newcastle has the lowest at 21.1%.

Newcastle has the highest proportion of people aged 18-24 (13.1%), compared to the Tyne & Wear average of 9.3%. This reflects the large number of university students who live in the city during term-time. Sunderland also has a higher proportion than the Tyne & Wear average at 9.4%. Newcastle has the lowest proportion of people aged 25-PA (47.5%) compared to the Tyne & Wear average of 49.4%. North Tyneside has the highest at 50.6%.

When considering people aged PA-74, Newcastle is 1pp lower than the average for Tyne & Wear (11.8%). Gateshead has the highest proportion at 12.6%. Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside all have a larger proportion of people aged PA-74 and 75-84 than the Tyne & Wear average. North Tyneside and Newcastle also have larger proportions of population aged 85+ than the Tyne & Wear average although Gateshead and South Tyneside emulate the Tyne & Wear average exactly. This will place a heavier burden on health services in these districts. North Tyneside has the largest proportion of people over pensionable age (20.6%). This is 1.3pp higher than the Tyne & Wear average. Sunderland has the smallest proportion at 18.2%.

Figure 26 provides a clear illustration of the key points from Table 15 and provides a comparison of the population age groups across Tyne & Wear.



The male to female ratio in Tyne & Wear is 48:52. This is the same for Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside and South Tyneside. In Sunderland it is more evenly balanced at 49:51. In the more elderly age groups the proportion of women grows after pensionable age, up to 75% in North Tyneside (aged 85+), where women outnumber men by 3:1. This is caused by the longevity of women in comparison to men.

### 5.3 Communal Establishment Population<sup>12</sup>

Almost 16,000 people (non-staff) are resident in communal establishments in Tyne & Wear (see §4.4 and Appendix D for definitions). As discussed in §4.4 the communal resident population has certain characteristics in that;

- a greater proportion of women live in communal establishments than men (see Figure 27).
- considerably more elderly communal residents are female than male.
- there is a concentration of communal residents aged 16-34<sup>13</sup>, which reflects the inclusion of student groups in halls of residence.

The data in Tables 16b & 16c reflects the above. This section sets Tyne & Wear within the context of the five districts. Table 16a provides an overview for the districts and Tyne & Wear.

**Table 16a: Population Living in a Communal Establishment as a Percentage of all people, males and females: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	All Persons	Men	Women
Gateshead	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%
Newcastle	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%
North Tyneside	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%
South Tyneside	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Sunderland	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Tyne & Wear	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%

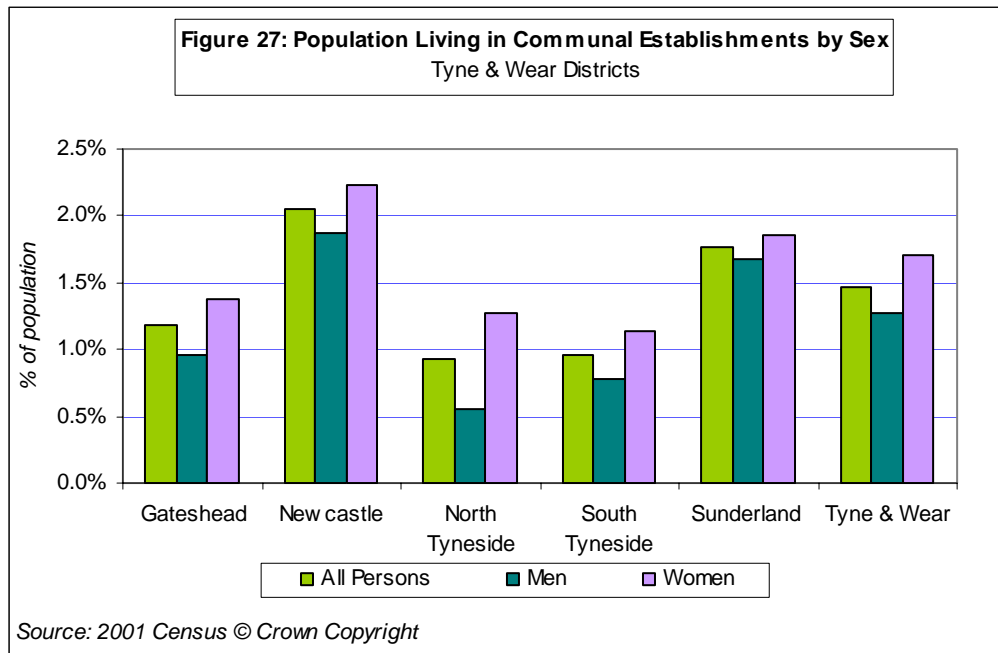
Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

As discussed in §4.4, Tyne & Wear (1.5%) has a higher proportion of people living communally than in the metropolitan counties (1.3%) but a lower proportion than in England (1.7%).

Among the districts, Newcastle has the largest proportion of people living in communal establishments (2.1%), followed by Sunderland (1.8%). Both Newcastle and Sunderland have large student populations. The remaining districts fall below the Tyne & Wear average (see Table 16a and Figure 27). In North Tyneside, only 0.9% of the population are communal establishment residents. This is the lowest of all the districts. All the districts have a greater proportion of women living in communal establishments than men. Sunderland has the most similar proportions of men and women (1.7% and 1.8% respectively). North Tyneside has the greatest gender difference with 0.6% of men and 1.3% of women living in communal establishments.

<sup>12</sup> Figures are not comparable with 1991 due to a change in definition. Previously communal establishments were defined as an establishment where some form of communal catering was provided. Previously residents also had to have spent 6 months or more in an establishment.

<sup>13</sup> The age bands 16-19 and 20-34 used in this section reflect the categories used by ONS. However, TWRI expect that the majority of those living in communal establishments will be students aged 18-24.





## 5.4 Communal Establishment Population by Age and Sex

Table 16b provides an age break-down of people living in communal establishments as a proportion of the general population for the respective groups.

**Table 16b) Population Living in Communal Establishments by Age and Sex as a Percentage of all in their age group: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>						
0-15	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
16-19	6.6%	11.1%	0.1%	0.7%	5.4%	5.7%
20-34	0.4%	2.7%	0.1%	0.4%	2.8%	1.7%
35-49	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
50-PA	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
PA-74	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%
75-84	3.9%	3.8%	4.8%	4.5%	5.3%	4.5%
85+	16.3%	14.1%	20.6%	19.4%	21.0%	18.0%
<b>All persons living in a communal establishments as a % of all PERSONS</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>MEN</b>						
0-15	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
16-19	5.6%	9.5%	0.1%	1.1%	5.5%	5.2%
20-34	0.6%	2.9%	0.2%	0.7%	3.4%	1.9%
35-49	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
50-PA	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
PA-74	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
75-84	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.4%	4.5%	3.6%
85+	10.5%	8.3%	13.6%	13.2%	14.8%	11.8%
<b>All men living in a communal establishments as a % of all MEN</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>WOMEN</b>						
0-15	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
16-19	7.5%	12.6%	0.1%	0.3%	5.4%	6.2%
20-34	0.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%	1.4%
35-49	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
50-PA	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
PA-74	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%
75-84	4.4%	4.2%	5.6%	5.2%	5.9%	5.0%
85+	18.3%	16.3%	22.8%	21.6%	23.2%	20.3%
<b>All women living in a communal establishments as a % of all WOMEN</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Throughout the districts, the 85+ age group has the highest rate of living communally. This is the case for both men and women in all districts. Exceptionally, men in Newcastle aged 16-19 have a higher rate of communal living than elderly men, by 1.2pp.

Sunderland has the largest proportion of very elderly people (85+) living in communal establishments (21.0%). This is followed by North Tyneside, which although has only a very small proportion of its population living communally (0.9%), over a fifth (20.6%) of its communal population is very elderly (85+). Newcastle has the lowest proportion at 14.1%.

Due to female longevity, there is a distinct gender difference in the very elderly population living communally. A far higher proportion of women aged 85+ live communally than men in all the districts. The gender difference is most apparent in North Tyneside (9.2pp) followed by South Tyneside and Sunderland (8.4pp). The Tyne & Wear average is 8.5pp.

Newcastle's two universities and Sunderland University mean both districts have relatively high percentages of population aged 16-19 living in communal establishments, notably halls of residence accommodation provided by the universities. For these ages, Newcastle has the highest rate of communal living of any district at 11.1% and Sunderland has 5.4%. Gateshead also has a similarly large proportion (6.6%) of these ages in comparison to North Tyneside (0.1%) and South Tyneside (0.7%). Gateshead and Newcastle have a greater proportion of women aged 16-19 in communal establishments than men. In North Tyneside and Sunderland, the male / female proportions are very similar, however, in South Tyneside 0.8pp more men aged 16-19 are communal residents than women.

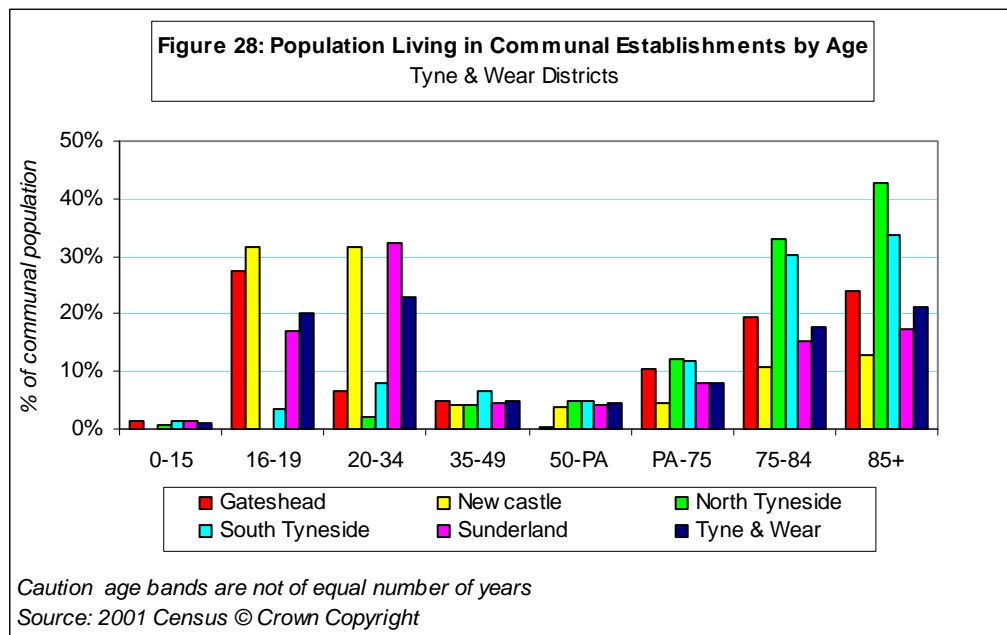
Newcastle and Sunderland both have noticeably greater proportions of communal residents aged 20-34 than the other districts, as this age group also partly captures students. Although the data cannot be broken down to demonstrate this, TWRI believe the majority of this group will be students aged 20-24. There is a greater proportion of men aged 20-34 living in communal establishments than women in all of the districts.

The figures provided in this section have so far referred to communal residents as a proportion of their respective overall populations. The following figures and tables refer to communal residents as a proportion of the communal establishment population. Table 16c and Figure 28 provide a detailed age break-down of communal residents as a proportion of their respective communal populations.

**Table 16c: Population Living in Communal Establishments by Age and Sex as a Percentage of all persons, in Communal Establishments: Tyne & Wear Districts**

ALL PERSONS	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
0-15	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%
16-19	27.4%	31.6%	0.3%	3.6%	16.8%	20.2%
20-34	6.6%	31.6%	1.9%	8.0%	32.3%	22.8%
35-49	4.8%	4.3%	4.2%	6.7%	4.6%	4.7%
50-PA	6.2%	3.7%	5.0%	4.9%	4.1%	4.4%
PA-74	10.5%	4.6%	12.2%	11.8%	8.0%	8.0%
75-84	19.4%	10.6%	33.0%	30.2%	15.4%	17.7%
85+	23.9%	12.9%	42.7%	33.6%	17.2%	21.2%
MEN	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
0-15	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%	1.6%
16-19	29.6%	29.5%	0.6%	6.9%	18.3%	21.6%
20-34	11.9%	37.8%	5.3%	17.2%	42.0%	31.5%
35-49	7.2%	7.1%	7.7%	12.5%	6.3%	7.4%
50-PA	12.1%	6.7%	10.5%	10.2%	6.3%	7.9%
PA-74	12.3%	5.1%	16.6%	13.7%	6.9%	8.3%
75-84	15.2%	7.7%	33.2%	22.9%	10.9%	13.1%
85+	9.9%	4.9%	24.3%	14.9%	7.0%	8.7%
WOMEN	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
0-15	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%
16-19	25.9%	33.1%	0.2%	1.5%	15.6%	19.2%
20-34	3.2%	26.6%	0.6%	2.0%	24.0%	16.5%
35-49	3.2%	2.1%	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%	2.8%
50-PA	2.4%	1.4%	2.8%	1.5%	2.1%	2.0%
PA-74	9.3%	4.3%	10.5%	10.6%	8.9%	7.7%
75-84	22.1%	13.0%	32.9%	34.9%	19.2%	21.1%
85+	33.1%	19.2%	50.0%	45.6%	25.9%	30.1%

Source: 2001 Census© Crown Copyright

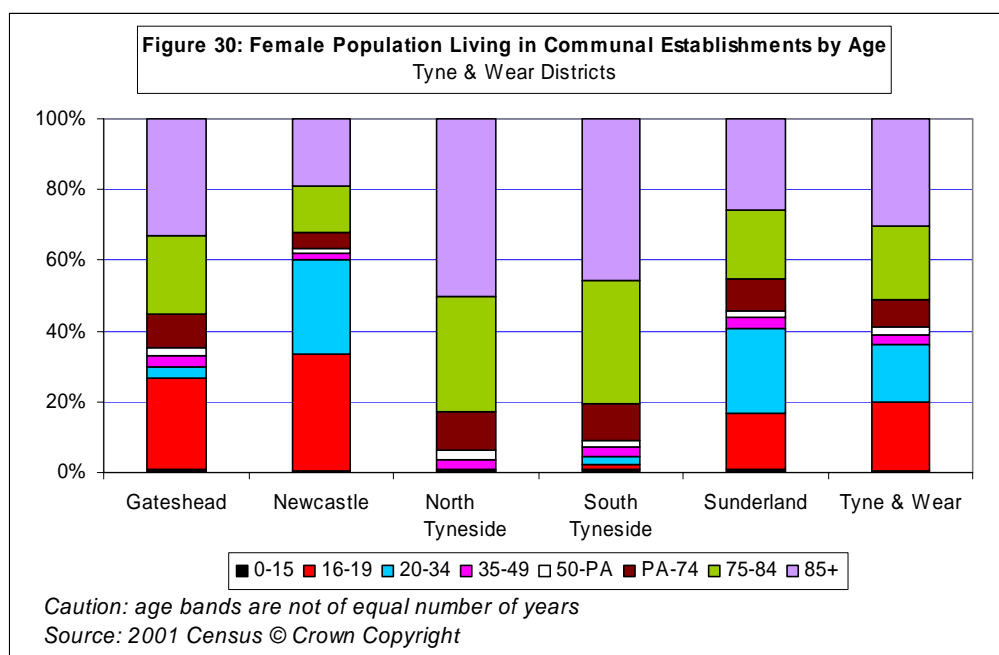
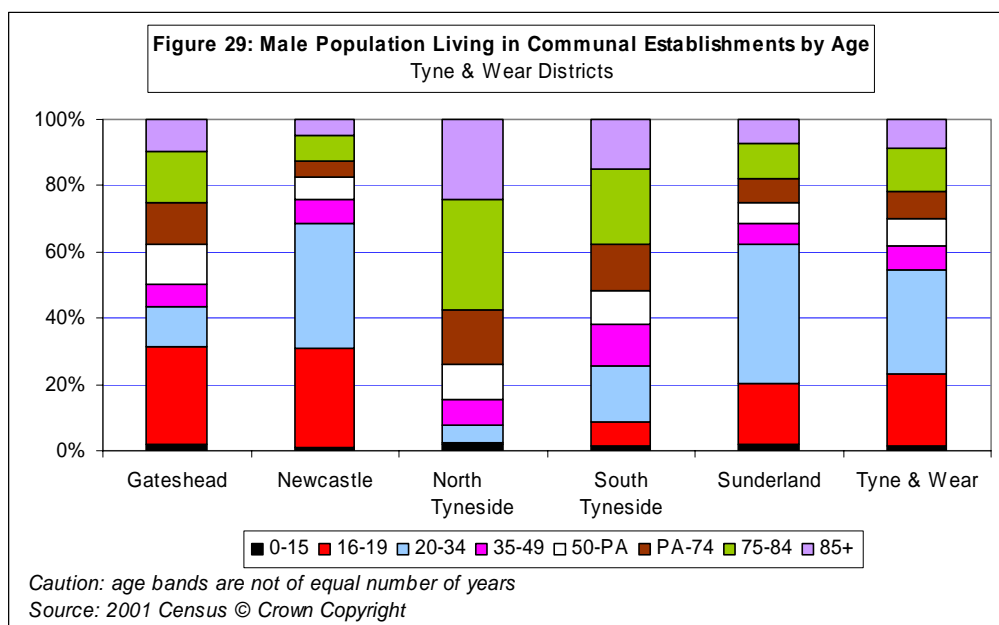


Among those living in communal establishments, the largest proportions are in the 16-19, 20-34 and 75+ age bands.

Newcastle has the highest proportion of its communal population who are 16-19 year-old, at 31.6%. This is 11.4pp above the Tyne & Wear average and 31.3pp above North Tyneside. Sunderland has the highest proportion of 20-34 year-olds, at 32.3%. Both of these age groups incorporate the main body of students aged 18-21. In all the districts, a higher proportion of men living communally are in the 20-34 age group than women.

North Tyneside has the highest proportion of people living communally who are of pensionable age or over (87.9%). This is almost double the Tyne & Wear average (46.9%) and more than three times the figure for Newcastle (28.1%). South Tyneside also has a high proportion, at 75.6%. Again, there is a distinct gender difference in the figures which results from the longevity of women. There is a larger proportion of female communal residents aged 75+ than male in all of the districts.

Figures 29 & 30 illustrate the age-structure of male and female communal resident populations in the districts as a proportion of all people in communal establishments. The figures illustrate the discussion in this section and highlight the variation in communal living by age-bands in the 5 districts.



## 5.5 Persons per Hectare

Persons per hectare (PPha) gives an indication of the geographical distribution of people, thus indicating population density. Table 17 shows that South Tyneside (23.9PPha), North Tyneside (23.4PPha) and Newcastle (23.0PPha) have very similar population densities, which are the highest in Tyne & Wear. Gateshead has the lowest at 13.5PPha. The ranking of these districts by persons per hectare is illustrated in Figure 31.

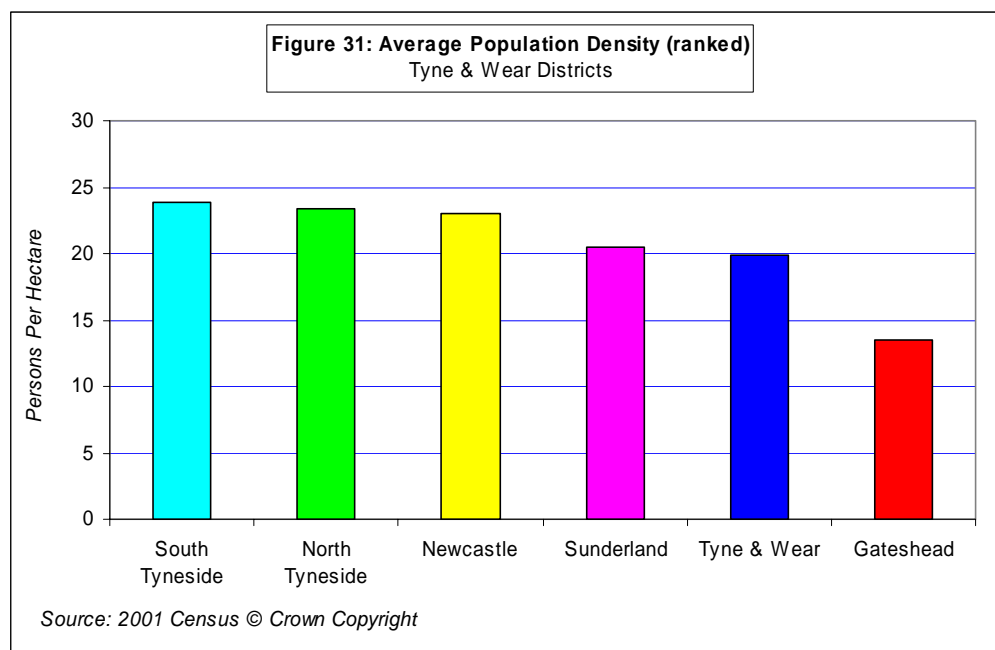
**Table 17: Persons Per Hectare: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	Hectares	Persons	Persons per Hectare
Gateshead	14,200	191,151	13.46
Newcastle	11,300	259,536	22.97
North Tyneside	8,200	191,659	23.37
South Tyneside	6,400	152,785	23.87
Sunderland	13,700	280,807	20.50
Tyne & Wear	54,000	1,075,938	19.92

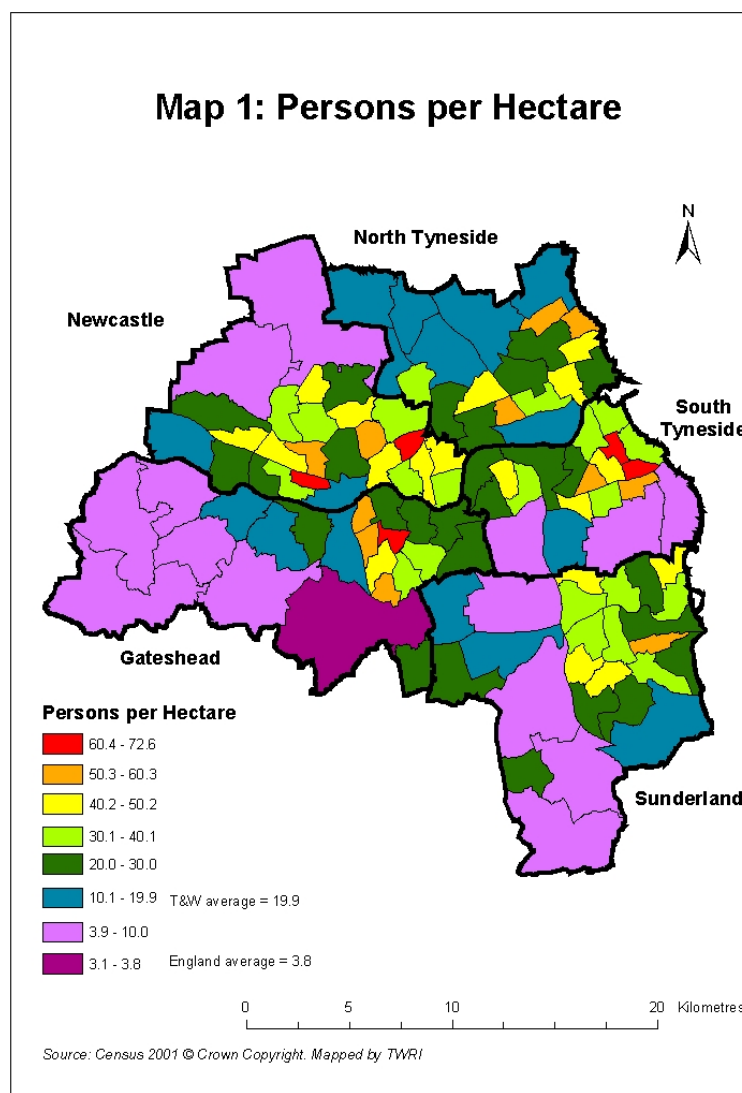
Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Tyne & Wear districts have population densities more similar to areas such as Cheltenham (23.6PPha) and Exeter (23.6PPha). However, many districts in the North East are among the most sparsely populated areas in England, such as Tynedale and Berwick (0.27PPha) and Alnwick (0.29PPha).

While the top 17 most dense English districts are all in London (Kensington & Chelsea is the highest at 131.0PPha), other large metropolitan cities have population densities much higher than in Tyne & Wear. Examples include; Liverpool (39.3PPha), Birmingham (36.5PPha) and Manchester (34.0PPha).



Map 1 shows population densities for all of the wards in Tyne & Wear. As can be expected in a metropolitan county, the least densely populated wards, falling below the Tyne & Wear average of 19.9PPha, are generally located towards the outer boundaries of the districts.



Out of Tyne & Wear's 113 wards, 32 have a population density of less than 19.9PPha (the Tyne & Wear average). Four large areas of low population density are noticeable in Map 1. In the case of North Tyneside, no wards have a population density of less than 10.1PPha and any wards that do fall below Tyne & Wear's average density are located to the north of the district. Lamesley (3.1PPha) in Gateshead is the only ward in Tyne & Wear that has a population density less than the English average of 3.8PPha.

There are five wards in Tyne & Wear with a population density above 60.4PPha. Deckham (62.7PPha) in Gateshead, Harton (61.6PPha) and Westoe (67.9PPha) in South Tyneside and Heaton (72.6PPha) and Elswick (71.4PPha) in Newcastle.

## 5.6 Household Size and Average Household Size

Before considering households types and their distribution it is useful to understand both the size and average size of these households. Average household size provides an idea of population density within households, but this is affected by large numbers of small and larger-sized households. It is therefore important to consider the break-down of average household size by actual household size (see Table 18).

**Table 18: Household Size and Average Household Size: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	Average HH Size	Person Households (%)				
		1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5+ Persons
Gateshead	2.24	33.4%	33.2%	16.4%	12.0%	4.9%
Newcastle	2.28	35.1%	31.1%	15.1%	11.5%	7.1%
North Tyneside	2.24	33.0%	33.9%	15.4%	12.9%	4.7%
South Tyneside	2.29	32.4%	32.6%	16.5%	13.1%	5.4%
Sunderland	2.37	29.3%	32.6%	18.1%	14.0%	6.0%
Tyne & Wear	2.29	32.6%	32.6%	16.3%	12.7%	5.7%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 18 and Figure 32 show that Sunderland (2.37) has the largest average household size, followed by South Tyneside (2.29) and Newcastle (2.28). Gateshead and North Tyneside have the smallest at 2.24.

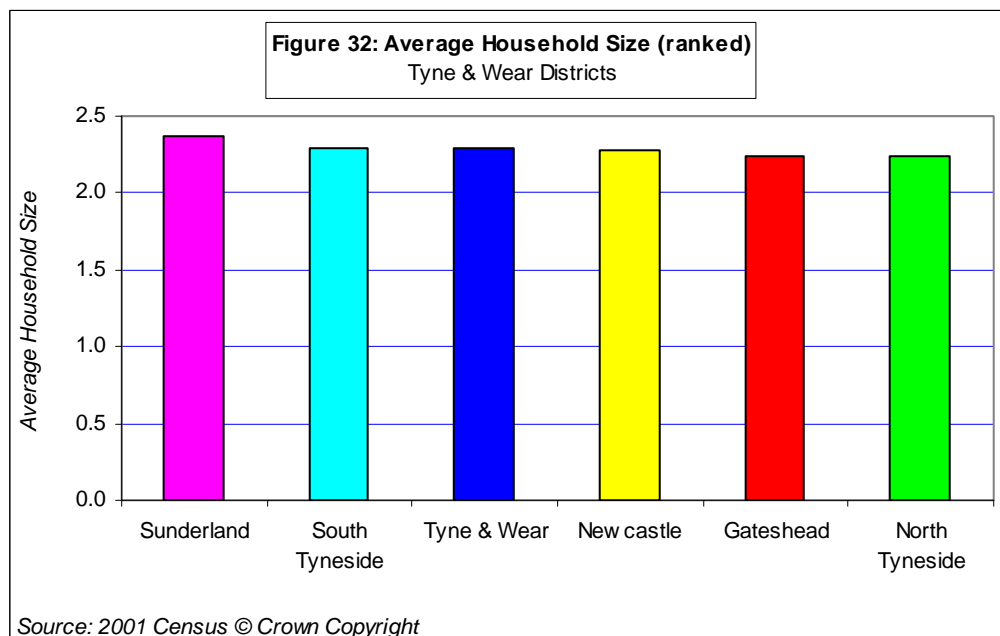
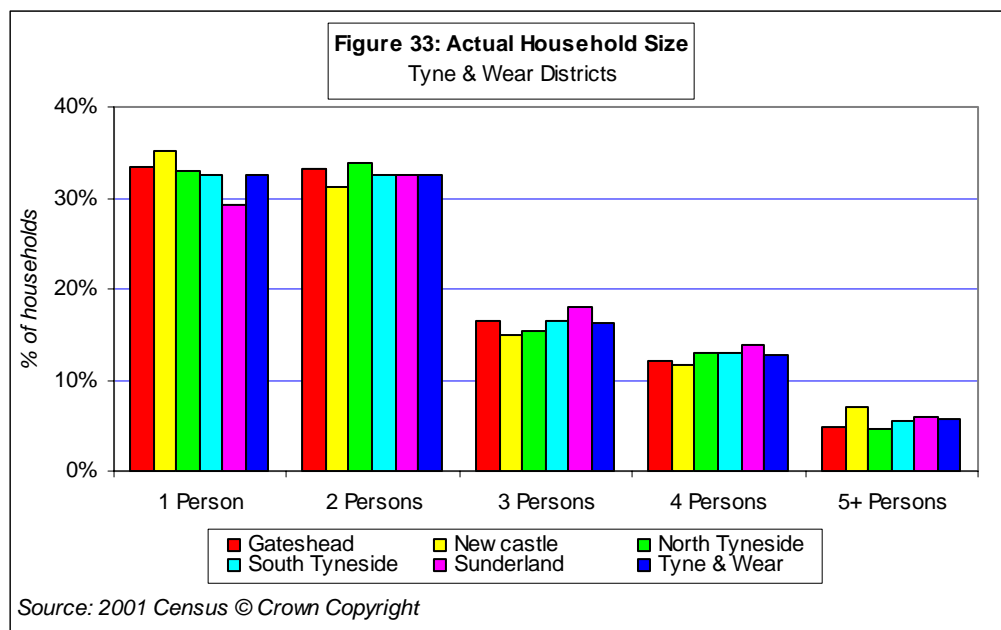


Figure 33 illustrates differences in household size for the five districts and Tyne & Wear.



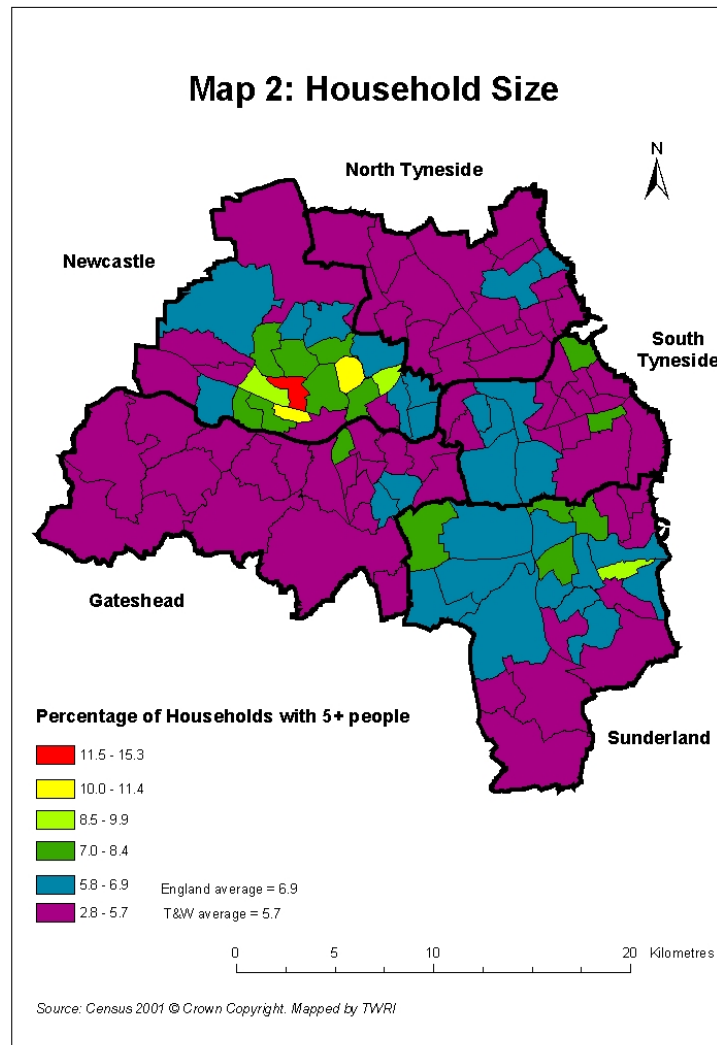
The majority of households in Tyne & Wear are either 1 person (32.6%) or 2 person (32.6%) households. Together these small households make up just under two-thirds of all households. Newcastle has the highest proportion of single person households at 35.1%. This is 2.5pp higher than the Tyne & Wear average and 5.8pp higher than Sunderland, which has the lowest proportion. Just under half (46%) of the single person households in Newcastle are pensioner households.

Sunderland has the highest proportion of families consisting of 3+ persons, at 38.1%. This is 3.4pp higher than the Tyne & Wear average and 5.1pp higher than North Tyneside. However, Newcastle has the highest proportion of very large households (5+ persons) at 7.1%. This could be partly influenced by its greater ethnic mix relative to the other districts (see §5.7(i)) and large student renting population, as students often co-rent large houses to reduce costs.

By studying Figure 33 it is clear that South Tyneside is the district most representative of the Tyne & Wear average for all of household sizes.

Map 2 illustrates which wards in Tyne & Wear have high household density levels – i.e. a high proportion of households with 5 or more people living in them.





Map 2 illustrates the distribution of larger households (5+ persons) by wards. The majority of wards in Tyne & Wear fall below both the Tyne & Wear (5.7%) and English (6.9%) averages. It is clear from Map 2 that Newcastle and Sunderland have the highest number of wards above the Tyne & Wear average but below that for England.

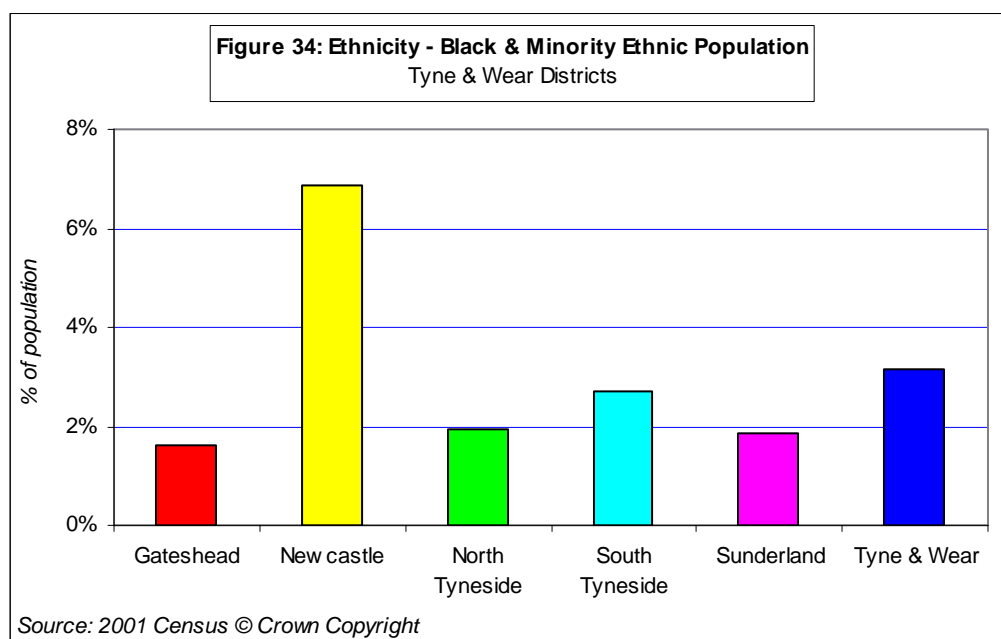
As already discussed, Newcastle has the highest proportion of very large households and it was suggested this could relate to its proportionally larger ethnic community. Map 2 indicates that Wingrove has the highest proportion of very large households in Tyne & Wear with 15.3% of all households housing five or more people. Elswick (10.9%) and Fenham (9.1%) in the west of Newcastle also have high proportions. These wards also have larger Black and Minority Ethnic populations (see Map 3). Other wards in Newcastle which have a high proportion of larger households are Heaton (8.7%) and Jesmond (10.1%). Both of these areas have large student renting populations. The inner city ward of Thornholme (9.2%) in Sunderland is the only ward outside Newcastle to have more than 8.4% of households consisting of 5+ persons.

## 5.7 Ethnicity, Religion and Migration

Section 4.8 has already provided the context for Tyne & Wear in relation to the region, other metropolitan counties and England as a whole. The following section will provide a context for the Tyne & Wear districts.

### 5.7(i) Ethnicity

As indicated in §4.8(i), Tyne & Wear has a smaller proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population (3.2%) compared to the averages for England (9.1%) and metropolitan counties (17.6%) (see Figure 34). Tyne & Wear's population is predominantly white (96.8%). Proportionally, Newcastle has the smallest white population (93.1%) and Gateshead the largest (98.4%).



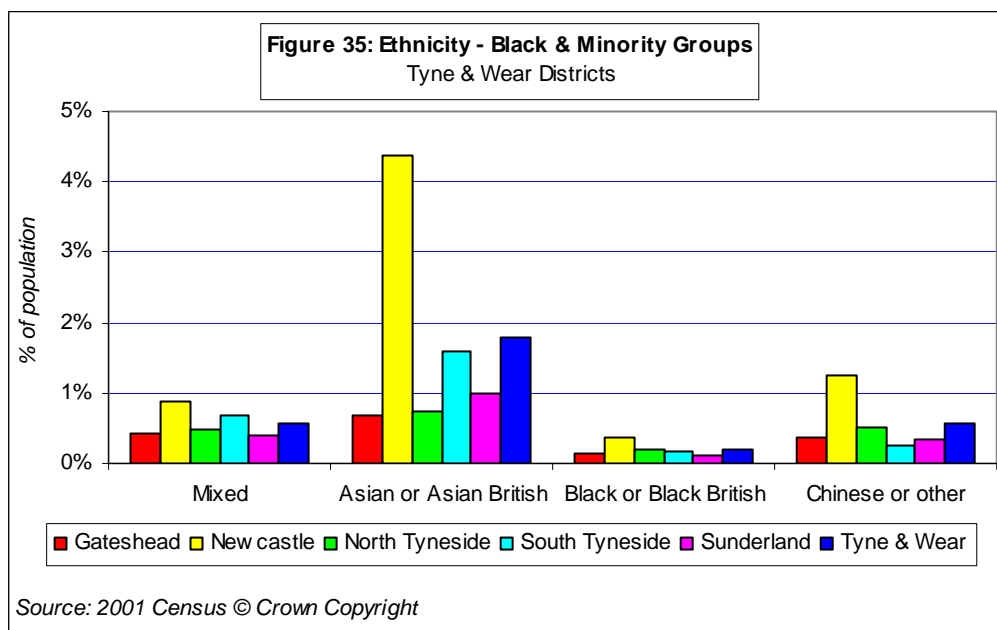
Within Tyne & Wear, BME groups represent 6.9% of the resident population in Newcastle. This is the highest proportion in any of the five districts and is 3.7pp more than the average for Tyne & Wear. This has a significant influence on the Tyne & Wear average. All other districts have BME populations below the Tyne & Wear average of 3.2%. However, Newcastle still falls below the English average of 9.1% and the metropolitan county average of 17.6%.

Table 19 provides the ethnic background of the population for the five districts in Tyne & Wear, as a proportion of their respective residential populations.

<b>Table 19: Ethnic Groups, by percentage of total population: Tyne &amp; Wear Districts</b>					
	<b>White</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>Chinese or other</b>
Gateshead	98.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%
Newcastle	93.1%	0.9%	4.4%	0.4%	1.2%
North Tyneside	98.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%
South Tyneside	97.3%	0.7%	1.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Sunderland	98.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Tyne & Wear	96.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.2%	0.6%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

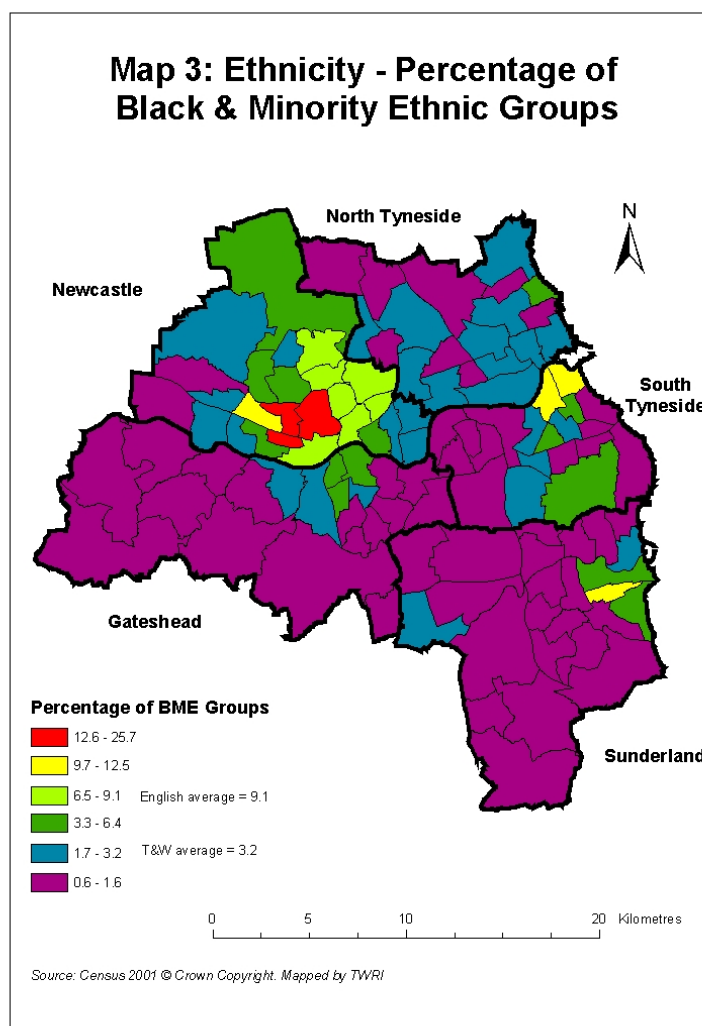
Figure 35 illustrates the distribution of BME groups and the differences between the districts.



All Newcastle's BME groups represent a greater proportion of its population than any BME groups in the other districts. The largest BME group in Newcastle is Asian or Asian British, which represents 4.4% of the population (2.6pp more than the average for Tyne & Wear). South Tyneside's Mixed population (0.7%) is the only BME group, outside of Newcastle, to represent a larger proportion of the population than the respective average for Tyne & Wear.

Gateshead's BME groups represent less than 2% of the population, which is the lowest for any district in Tyne & Wear. Consequently, Gateshead has the lowest proportion of Mixed (0.4%) and Asian or Asian British (0.7%) of any of the districts. However, Black or Black British represent 0.2% of the population in Gateshead which is the same as the average for Tyne & Wear. Black or Black British represent the smallest proportion of any BME group in Tyne & Wear's districts.

Map 3 illustrates the small proportion of BME groups across Tyne & Wear. The majority of wards in Tyne & Wear are equal to or less than the Tyne & Wear average of 3.2%. It is clear Gateshead and Sunderland have particularly low concentrations of BME population, while Newcastle has the largest.



In Newcastle, the inner city wards of Elswick (25.7%) and Wingrove (24.9%) are the only two wards to have BME populations of over 17.6% - the metropolitan county average. These wards along with Moorside (16.4%) and Fenham (10.2%) in Newcastle, Beacon & Bents (11.5%) and Rekendyke (9.6%) in South Tyneside and Thornholme (10.4%) in Sunderland are the only seven wards in Tyne & Wear to have a higher proportion of BME groups than the England average of 9.1%.

## 5.7(ii) Religion<sup>14</sup>

Table 20 shows the proportions of religious groups in the Tyne & Wear districts.

**Table 20: Religious Groups, by percentage of the total population: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
Christian	80.3%	70.6%	78.2%	81.9%	81.5%	78.1%
Buddhist	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Hindu	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Jewish	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Muslim	0.6%	3.6%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Sikh	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
All other religions	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
No religion	10.9%	16.0%	13.7%	8.9%	9.6%	12.0%
Religion not stated	6.9%	7.8%	6.9%	7.4%	7.6%	7.4%

Source: 2001 Census© Crown Copyright

Christianity is the dominant religion in all Tyne & Wear districts. However, there is a considerable variation between the districts (see Figure 36). In Newcastle only 70.6% of the population are Christian, but in South Tyneside 81.9% of the population are Christian.

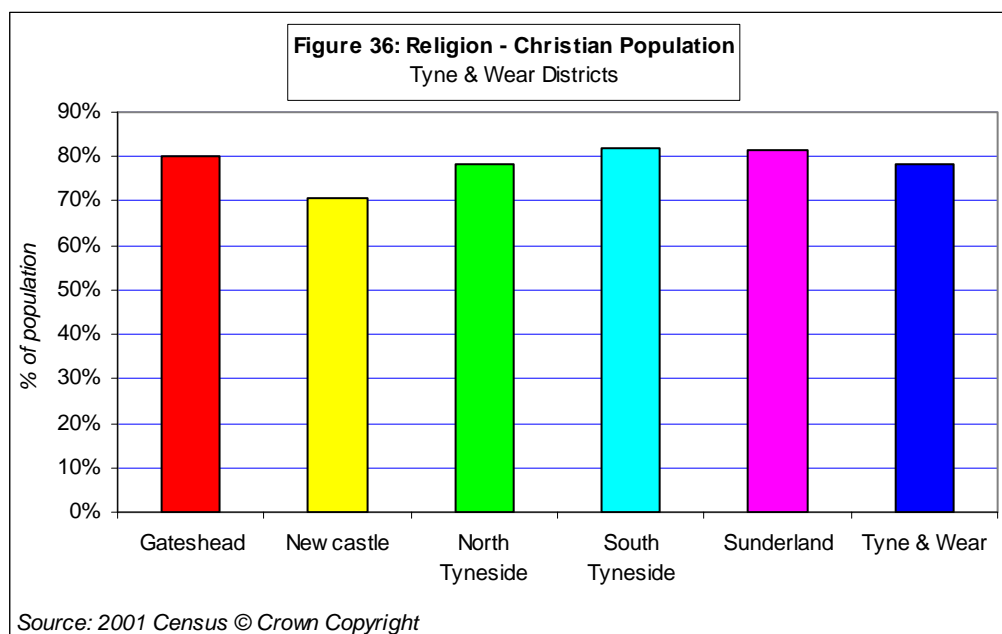
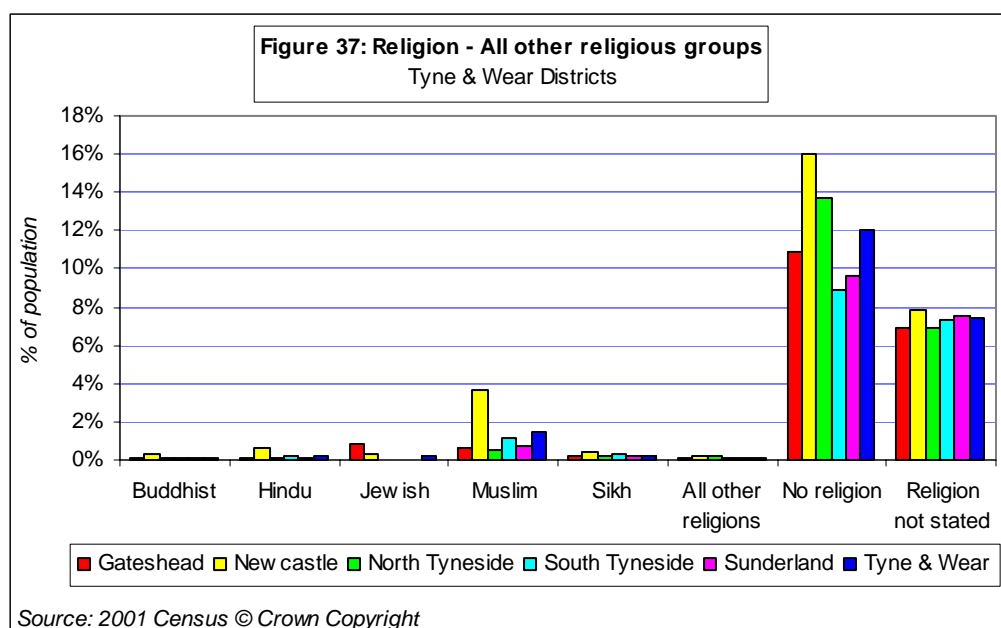


Figure 37 illustrates the proportions of other religious groups for the Tyne & Wear districts.

<sup>14</sup> A question on religion was included for the first time in the 2001 Census. This question was optional



Muslims represent the second largest religious group in all districts except Gateshead which has a large Jewish community. Gateshead's Jewish community represents 0.8% of its population which is 0.6pp higher than the Tyne & Wear average and 0.3pp higher than the England average.

Newcastle's largest religious group after Christian (and not including 'no religion' and 'religion not stated') is Muslim which constitutes 3.6% of the population. This is significantly more than any of the other districts and the Tyne & Wear average of 1.4%. North Tyneside has the smallest proportion of Muslims with only 0.5%.

A significant proportion of the population (TW, 12.0%) stated that they had no religion. This category was highest in Newcastle (16.0%) and lowest in South Tyneside (8.9%). The Newcastle figure is higher than all the other areas compared, including the average for the metropolitan counties (13.6%) and England (14.6%).

### 5.7(iii) Migration

As discussed in §4.8(iii), in the Census, migration only covers movements in the 12 months prior to Census day.

Table 21 and Figure 38 show that migration patterns in Tyne & Wear are very similar for all the districts except Newcastle. Migrants in Newcastle represent 16.6% of the total population, 4.8pp more than the average for Tyne & Wear. This is 4.1pp more than the average for the metropolitan counties (12.5%) and 4.4pp more than England (12.2%). Newcastle has a very large proportion (6.2%) of people who moved 'into the area' (District) within the last year, which is more than double the figure for the metropolitan counties (3.0%). However, 5.2 % of Newcastle's population moved out of the area which is 2.8pp more than the metropolitan counties (2.4%).

In all districts the largest proportion of moves were due to people moving within the area. South Tyneside has the smallest proportion of migrants (9.8%) and people who moved into (2.2%) and out of (1.9%) the area.

**Table 21: Migration, Tyne & Wear Districts**

	Migrants	Moved into area	Moved within area	No usual address 1 year before	Moved out of Area
Gateshead	9.9%	2.8%	6.4%	0.7%	2.7%
Newcastle	16.6%	6.2%	9.4%	1.0%	5.2%
North Tyneside	10.3%	3.1%	6.6%	0.6%	2.8%
South Tyneside	9.8%	2.2%	6.8%	0.7%	1.9%
Sunderland	10.5%	2.4%	7.4%	0.7%	2.2%
Tyne & Wear	11.8%	2.6%	8.4%	0.7%	2.1%

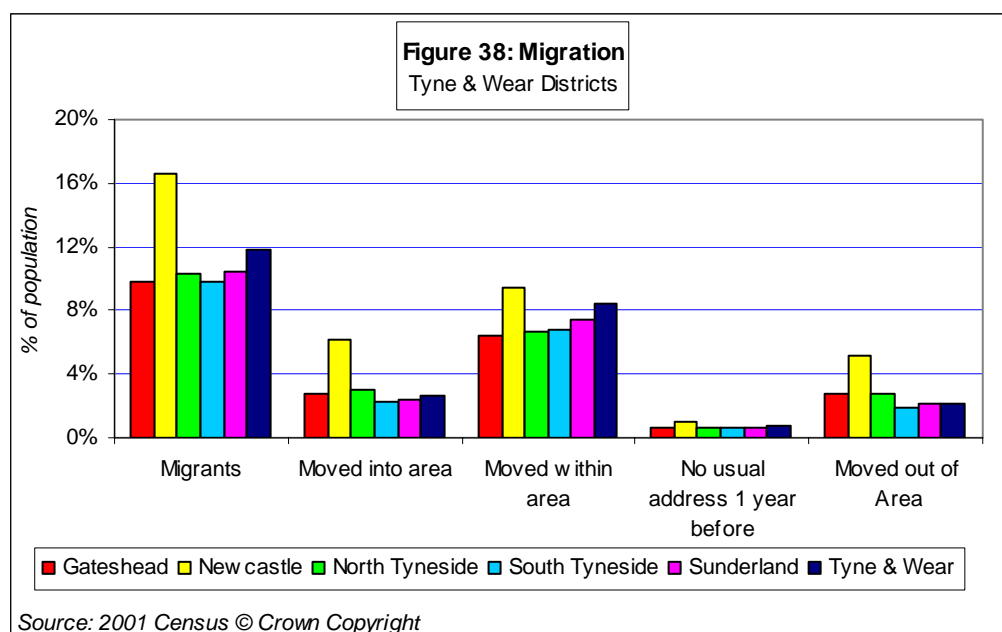
\* area refers to geographical area being considered in each analysis

\*\* mainly infants under 1 year of age at the time of the Census

# inflow does not include population with no usual address one year ago who did not live in the area

+ outflow does not include people who have moved outside the UK

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright



When studying ethnicity, religion and migration in Tyne & Wear it is clear that Newcastle is a lot more diverse and dynamic than the other areas. It has the largest proportion of BME groups, the smallest proportion of Christians (the most popular religion in England) and the largest proportion of migrants moving into and out of the area. There are a number of reasons for this. The City of Newcastle has traditionally been regarded as the regional capital of the North East and therefore has stronger 'pull' factors to attract people to it than the other four districts. Newcastle also has two very large and growing universities which attract both domestic and international students, thereby also promoting a diverse population mix. It is clear that this has a large effect on the district and also on the Tyne & Wear average.

## 5.8 Households with Dependants

Having examined the basic nature of the population within the Tyne & Wear districts, the following section provides an analysis of issues relating to vulnerable groups - including dependent children, pensioners, children of lone parents and people with a Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI). It is important to understand these groups as all have different implications for and impacts on demand for social services.

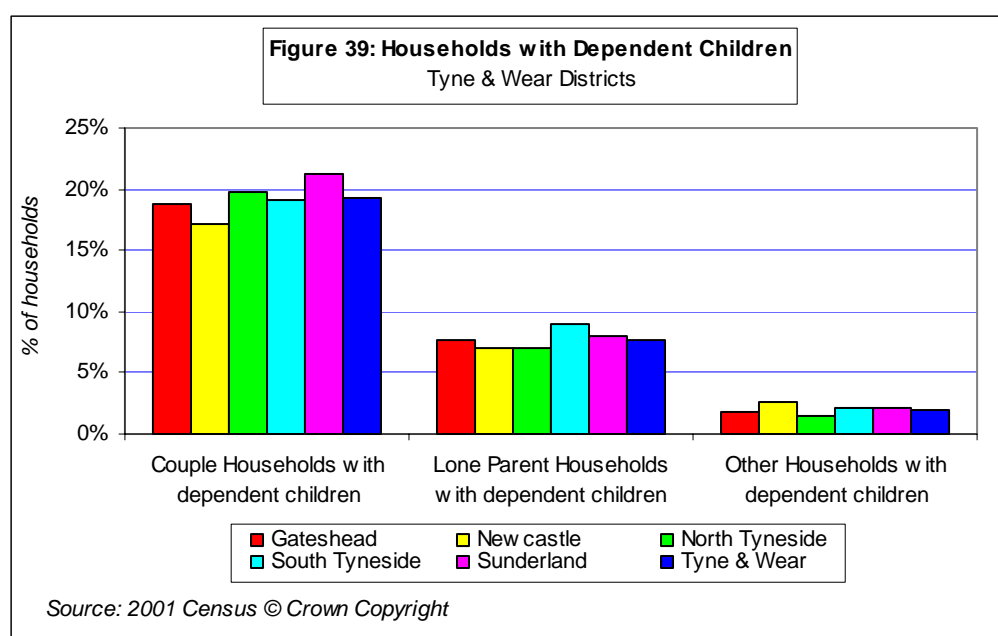
### 5.8 (i) Dependent Children<sup>15</sup>

For a definition of a dependent child refer to §4.9(i) and Appendix D. Tyne & Wear has a similar proportion of households with dependent children (29.0%) to the English average (29.4%) but 1pp lower than the average for the metropolitan counties (30.0%). Within Tyne & Wear, Sunderland has the highest proportion (31.3%) and Newcastle the lowest (26.9%)

**Table 22a: Households with Dependent Children, as a percentage of all households: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	Couple Households with Dependent Children	Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children	Other Households with Dependent Children	Total Households with Dependent Children
Gateshead	18.8%	7.7%	1.7%	28.3%
Newcastle	17.2%	7.1%	2.5%	26.9%
North Tyneside	19.8%	7.1%	1.5%	28.3%
South Tyneside	19.1%	9.0%	2.1%	30.2%
Sunderland	21.2%	8.0%	2.1%	31.3%
Tyne & Wear	19.3%	7.7%	2.0%	29.0%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright



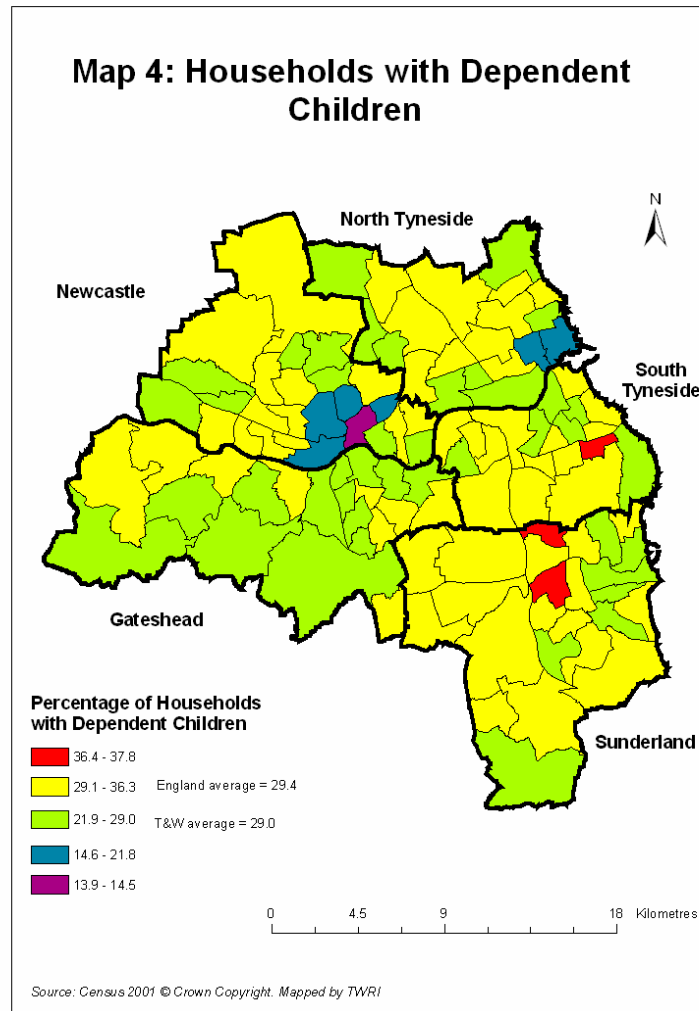
Analysis of Figure 39 and Table 22a show that Sunderland (21.2%) and North Tyneside (19.8%) have proportionally more couple households with dependent children than Tyne & Wear as a whole (19.3%). South Tyneside (19.1%) and Gateshead (18.8%) are very similar to the Tyne & Wear average, while Newcastle has only 17.2%, the smallest proportion.

<sup>15</sup> Figures are not comparable with Census 1991 due to definitional change.



South Tyneside has a very high proportion of lone parent households with dependent children at 9.0%. This is 1.3pp above the Tyne & Wear average and 2.6pp above the English average. Only South Tyneside and Sunderland have higher proportions than the Tyne & Wear average.

Map 4 provides a more detailed account at ward level of households with dependent children in Tyne & Wear.



It is clear that the majority of wards fall within the band which is up to 7.3pp above the Tyne & Wear average (29.0%). Three wards in Tyne & Wear have a very high proportion of households with dependent children. Town End Farm (36.6%) and South Hylton (36.8%) in Sunderland and also Cleadon Park (37.8%) in South Tyneside. Cleadon Park has the largest proportion at 8.8pp higher than the Tyne & Wear average. Sandyford (13.9%) in Newcastle has the smallest proportion which can be explained by its large student population and proximity to the city centre. Similarly West City, Jesmond, Heaton, and Moorside in Newcastle and North Shields and Tynemouth in North Tyneside also have low proportions.

## 5.8 (ii) Dependent Children in Non-Earning Households

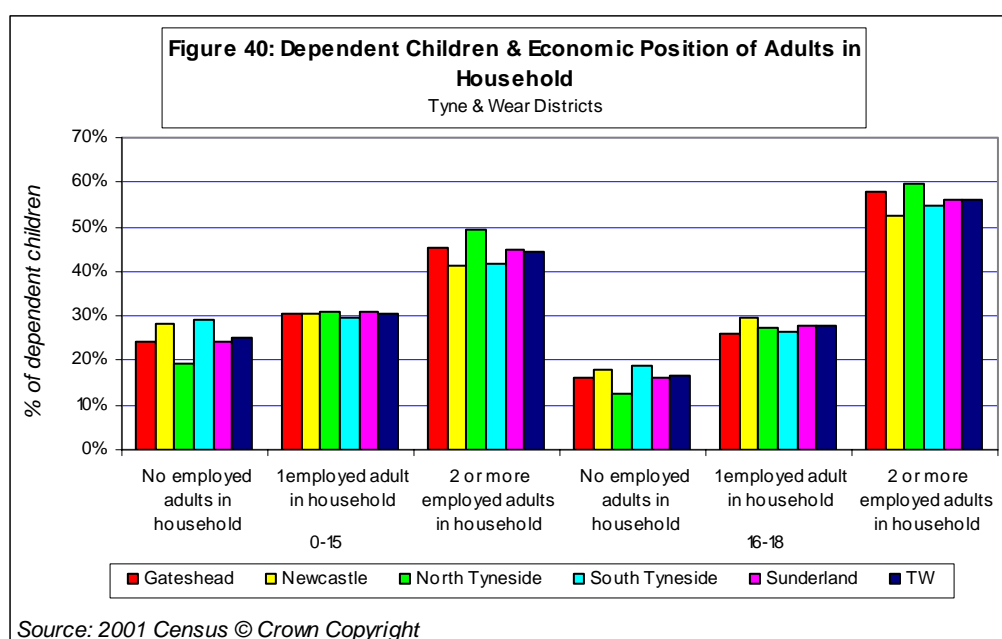
An analysis of the economic position of adults in households with dependent children aged 0-15 and 16-18 is provided in Table 22b and illustrated in Figure 40 to show the level of dependency in the districts of Tyne & Wear.

**Table 22b: Dependent Children and Economic Position of Adults in Household: Tyne & Wear Districts**

	No employed adults in household	1 employed adult in household	2 or more employed adults in household	No employed adults in household	1 employed adult in household	2 or more employed adults in household
	0-15*			16-18*		
Gateshead	24.4%	30.5%	45.1%	16.1%	26.2%	57.7%
Newcastle	28.1%	30.7%	41.2%	18.1%	29.5%	52.4%
North Tyneside	19.4%	31.1%	49.5%	12.7%	27.4%	59.9%
South Tyneside	29.1%	29.4%	41.5%	18.9%	26.4%	54.7%
Sunderland	24.3%	30.9%	44.9%	16.2%	28.0%	55.9%
Tyne & Wear	25.0%	30.6%	44.4%	16.4%	27.7%	56.0%

\*Percentage of all children aged 0-15 #Percentage of all dependent children aged 16-18

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright



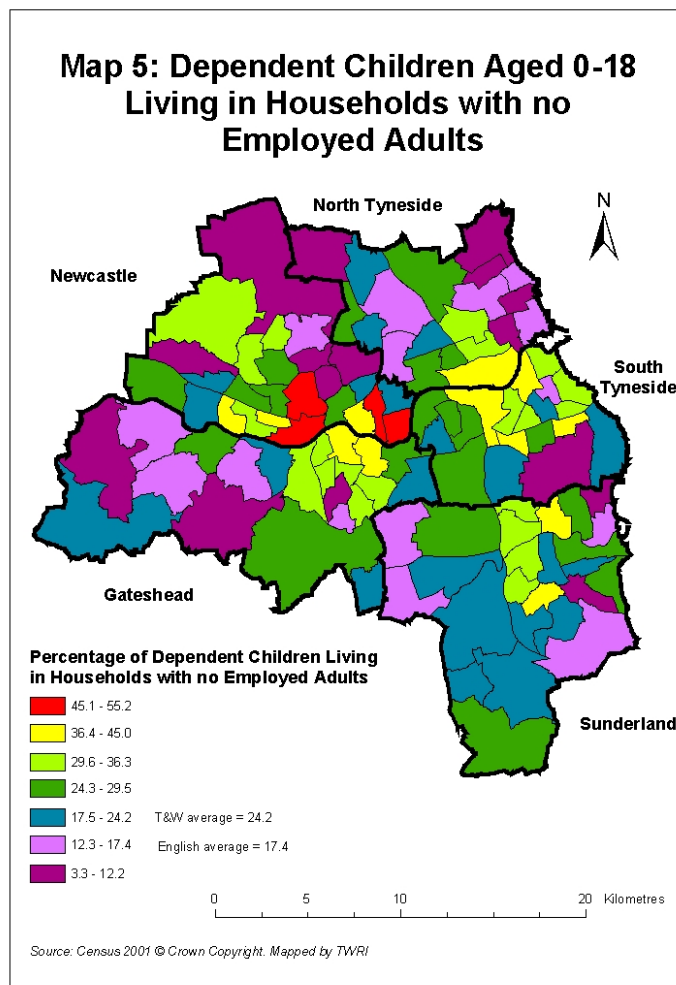
In Tyne & Wear, 25.0% of dependent children aged 0-15 live in households with no employed adults. South Tyneside has the largest proportion at 29.1%, which is 4.1pp more than the Tyne & Wear average. The South Tyneside figure is also 11.1pp higher than the England average and 4.0pp higher than the average for the metropolitan counties. Newcastle (28.1%) is the only other district to have a higher proportion of dependent children (aged 0-15) living in non-earning households than the Tyne & Wear average. This means that South Tyneside's and Newcastle's dependency is greater than the other areas, as proportionally more children live in non-earning households. Only North Tyneside has less than a fifth of dependent children aged 0-15 living in households with no employed adults.

The majority of dependent children aged 0-15 live in a household in which one or more adults are employed. North Tyneside has the largest proportion (80.6%) and South Tyneside the smallest (70.9%). North Tyneside also has the largest proportion of dependent children aged 0-15 living in households where 2 or more adults are employed (49.5%). Gateshead and Sunderland are very similar to the Tyne & Wear average and have around 45% of dependent children aged 0-15 in such

households. Newcastle and South Tyneside both have just over two-fifths, meaning they fall more than 2.9pp below the average for Tyne & Wear and 7.1pp below the English average.

For dependent children aged 16-18, the results for the districts show that North Tyneside has the lowest proportion of 16-18 year-old dependent children living in households with no employed adults, at 12.7%. South Tyneside has the highest at 18.9% (see Figure 40). Newcastle has the lowest proportion of 16-18 year-old dependent children living with 2 or more employed adults while North Tyneside has the greatest proportion at 59.9%.

Map 5 illustrates the proportions of dependent children aged 0-18 living in Tyne & Wear wards, who reside in households with no employed adults.



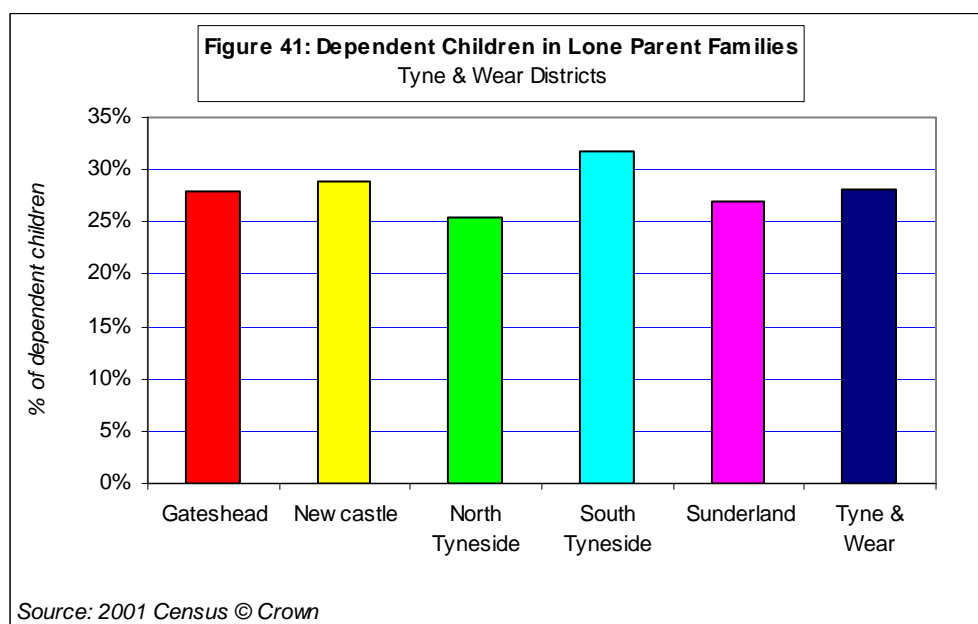
Map 5 highlights that four wards have more than 45.0% of dependent children (aged 0-18) living in households with no employed adults. These are all in Newcastle – West City (55.2%), Moorside (51.3%), Walker (49.4%), Monkchester (45.2%). These areas are associated with socio-economic problems relating to high levels of unemployment and low incomes.

There are also a number of wards in which more than 36.3% of dependent children live in non-earning households. Those are mainly riverside wards in North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Newcastle and Gateshead. It is noticeable that the larger and more peripheral wards have the lowest proportions of dependent children in non-earning households.

### 5.8 (iii) Children of Lone Parents

For a definition of a lone parent refer to §4.9(iii) and Appendix D.

Figure 41 and Table 22c highlight that South Tyneside (31.7%) has the highest proportion of dependent children living in lone parent families followed by Newcastle (28.9%). These two districts and Gateshead (27.9%) are above the metropolitan counties' average of 27.5%. North Tyneside has the smallest proportion at 25.5%. All of the districts in Tyne & Wear are above the English average (22.8%).



**Table 22c: Dependent Children in Lone Parent Families: Tyne & Wear Districts**

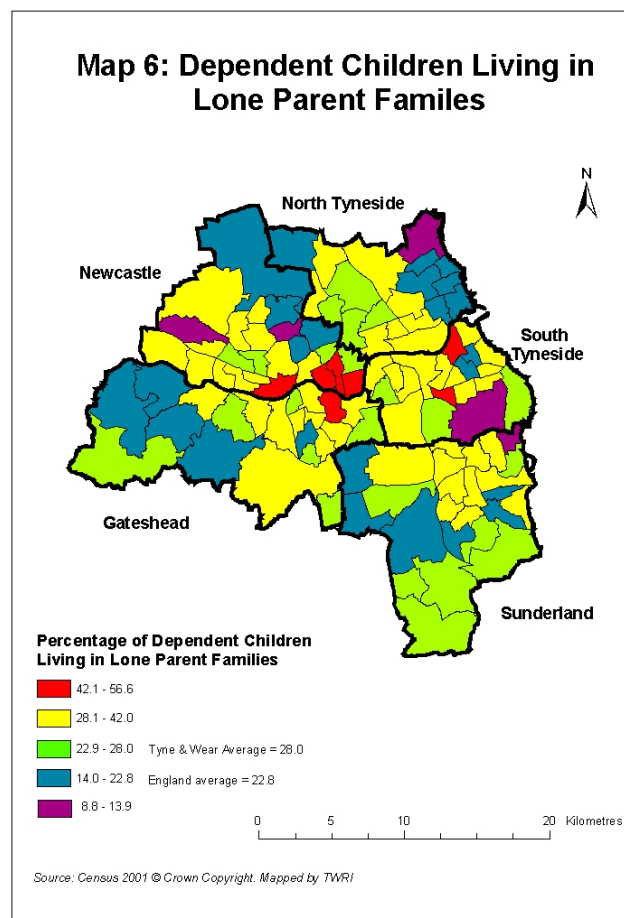
	Dependent children in lone parent families (% of all dependent children)	% with Male Parent	% with Female Parent
Gateshead	27.9%	6.4%	93.6%
Newcastle	28.9%	5.8%	94.2%
North Tyneside	25.5%	7.6%	92.4%
South Tyneside	31.7%	6.0%	94.0%
Sunderland	27.1%	7.5%	92.5%
Tyne & Wear	28.0%	6.7%	93.3%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

The majority of dependent children living in lone parent families live with a female parent in all of the districts in Tyne & Wear. The lowest proportion is in North Tyneside (92.4%) and the highest is in Newcastle (94.2%). The average for England is 91.2%.

Oddly, Newcastle has both a low proportion of lone parent *households* with dependent children (7.1%, see Table 22a) and a higher proportion of *dependent children* living in lone parent families than the Tyne & Wear average (28.9%, TW 28.0%). This may reflect the higher proportions of BME groups living in Newcastle (relative to the other districts) and their associated larger household size.

Map 6 illustrates the spatial distribution of dependent children living in lone parent families across Tyne & Wear.



The majority of wards have a higher proportion of dependent children living in lone parent families than the Tyne & Wear average of 28.0%. West City in Newcastle has over half (56.6%) of all dependent children living in lone parent families. Six other wards have more than 42%, these are – Byker (46.3%), Monkchester (44.6%), and Walker (43.5%) in Newcastle, Rekendyke (44.9%) and Biddick Hall (42.9%) in South Tyneside and Felling (43.4%) in Gateshead.

#### 5.8 (iv) All Pensioner and Single Pensioner Households

Table 23 provides information on pensioner only households for the five districts in Tyne & Wear.

**Table 23: Pensioner Households as a percentage of all households:  
Tyne & Wear Districts**

	Total Pensioner Only Households <sup>a</sup>	Single Person Pensioner Households <sup>b</sup>
Gateshead	25.5%	16.5%
Newcastle	24.2%	16.2%
North Tyneside	26.5%	16.8%
South Tyneside	26.5%	17.3%
Sunderland	23.7%	15.1%
Tyne & Wear	25.1%	16.3%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Note: All households in <sup>b</sup> are a sub-set of <sup>a</sup>.

In Tyne & Wear, 25.1% of all households are pensioner only households. This is higher than the metropolitan counties (21.6%) and England averages (23.7%). North Tyneside and South Tyneside have the highest proportions, both at 26.5%. Sunderland has the smallest proportion (23.7%) followed by Newcastle (24.2%). Sunderland also has the smallest proportion of single pensioner households (15.1%). South Tyneside has the largest (17.3%). This is illustrated in Figure 42 below.

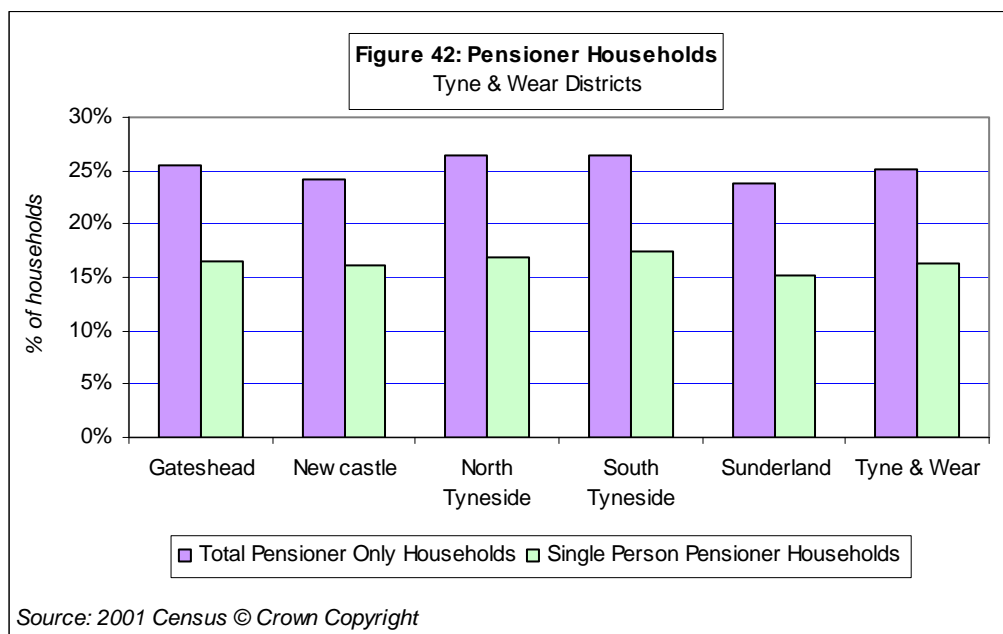
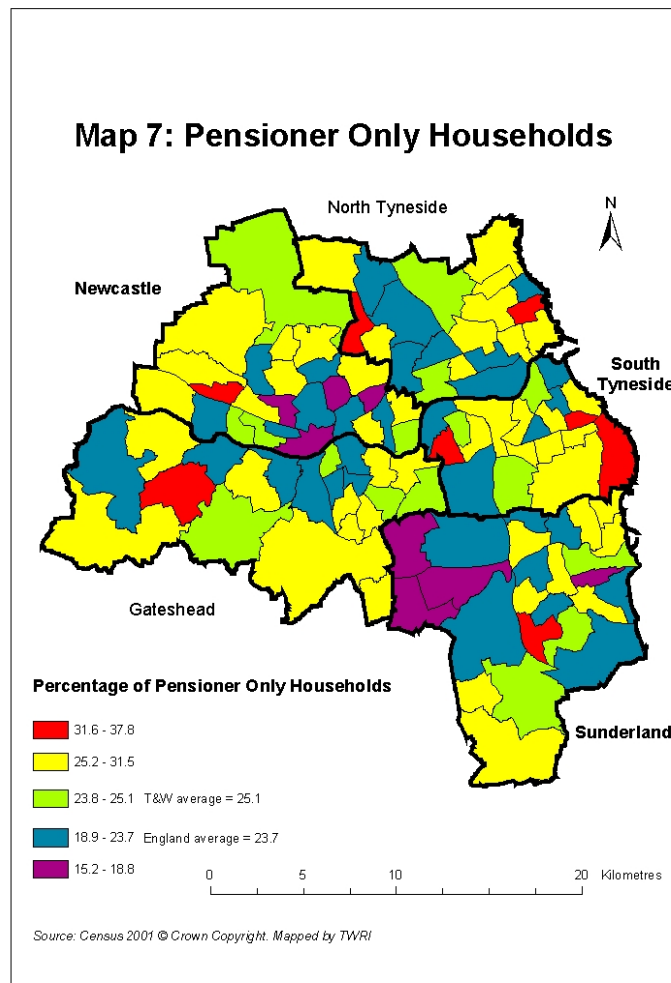


Figure 42 also shows that single pensioner households constitute the majority of pensioner only households in all the districts. Map 7 highlights the proportion of pensioner only households in each ward in Tyne & Wear.



Map 7 illustrates that there are a small number of wards (8) with over 31.6% of households consisting of pensioner only households; Winlaton (32.8%) in Gateshead, Denton (31.9%) in Newcastle, Longbenton (35.2%) and Cullercoats (37.8%) in North Tyneside, Whitburn & Marsden (33.4%), Hebburn South (35.9%) and Harton (35.9%) in South Tyneside and St Chads (34.0%) in Sunderland. Wards which have less than 18.9% of pensioner only households are generally located in the North West part of Sunderland and around Newcastle's city centre.

### 5.8 (v) Limiting Long Term Illness

Figure 43 demonstrates that Sunderland has the highest proportion of households where one or more residents have a LLTI (44.0%). This is 8.9pp higher than the metropolitan counties (35.1%), 10.4pp more than England (33.6%) and 2.9pp more than the North East (41.1%). North Tyneside has the lowest proportion (38.5%). However, this is still higher than the metropolitan counties and England averages.

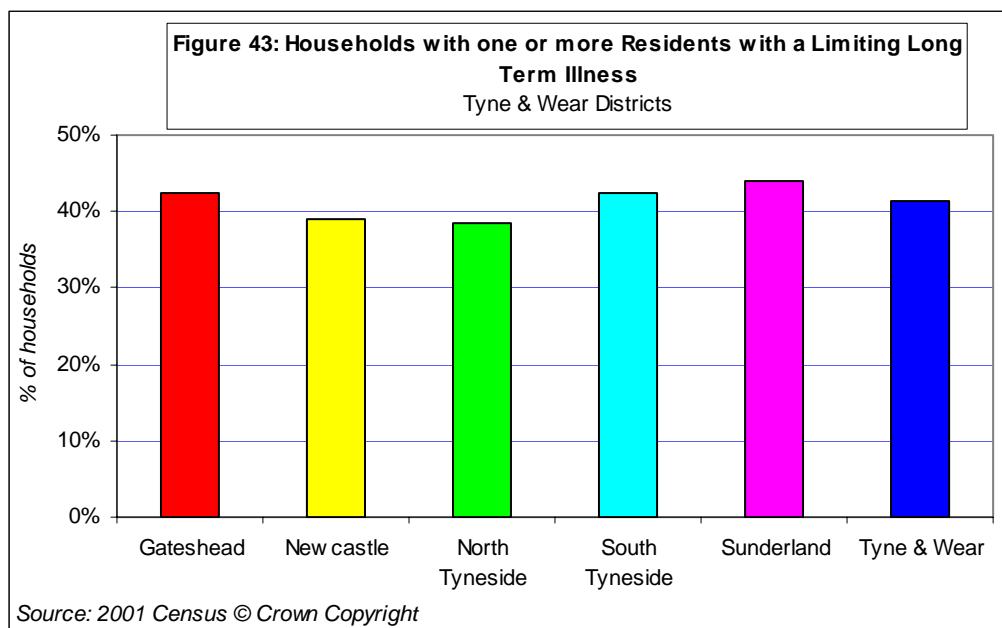


Table 24 indicates that 23.1% of Tyne & Wear's population aged 16-74 have a LLTI. This is considerably higher than the England average (17.1%) and the metropolitan county average (18.5%). Within Tyne & Wear, Sunderland has the highest proportion at 25.0%. This is 7.9pp higher than the England average. Newcastle has the lowest proportion at 21.0%.

**Table 24: Limiting Long Term Illness and Economic Activity of persons aged 16-74: Tyne & Wear Districts**

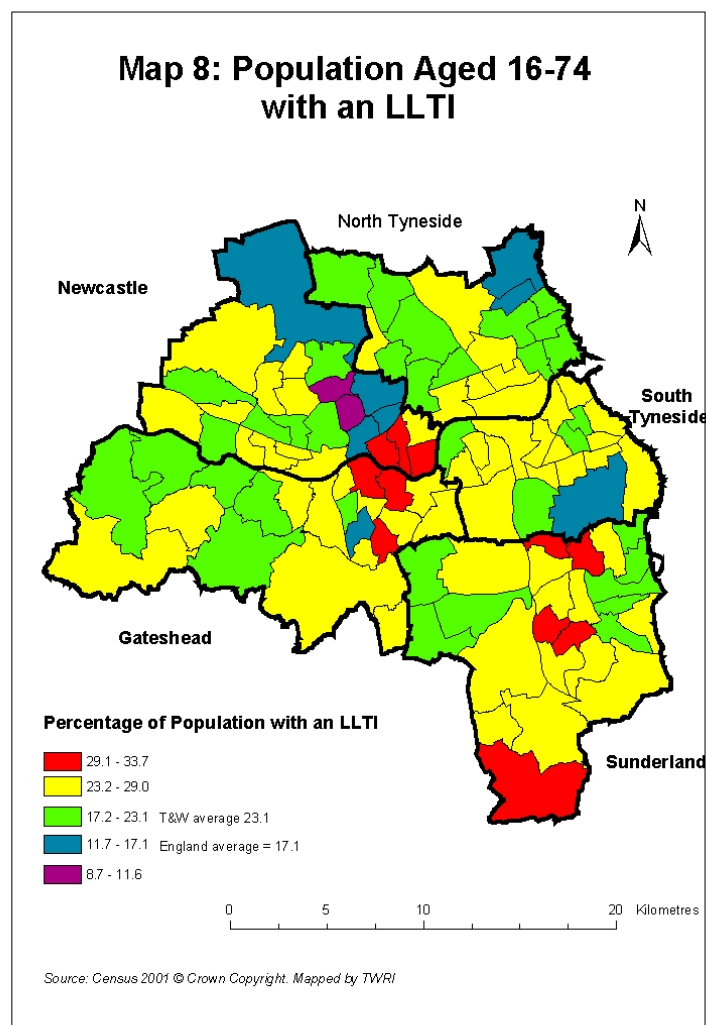
	Population with a Limiting Long Term Illness	Population with a Limiting Long Term Illness who are economically inactive	Population with a Limiting Long Term Illness who are unemployed
Gateshead	24.3%	80.7%	2.3%
Newcastle	21.0%	79.9%	2.8%
North Tyneside	21.3%	77.3%	2.6%
South Tyneside	24.0%	79.9%	3.3%
Sunderland	25.0%	80.6%	2.7%
Tyne & Wear	23.1%	79.8%	2.7%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Again, as discussed in section 4.9 (v), a higher proportion of population (16-74) in all areas regarded themselves as suffering from an LLTI than in 1991. As mentioned earlier, it is unclear to what extent this reflects changing social attitudes toward LLTI over the decade since 1991, the withdrawal on the grounds of ill-health of some individuals from a difficult labour market in the 1990s, or a general deterioration in the real level of health of people aged 16-74. The rise in the proportions of people reported to be suffering from an LLTI over the decade ranged from 5.1pp in Newcastle to 6.9pp in Gateshead.

Map 8 illustrates the geographical distribution of people aged 16-74 with a LLTI in Tyne & Wear.

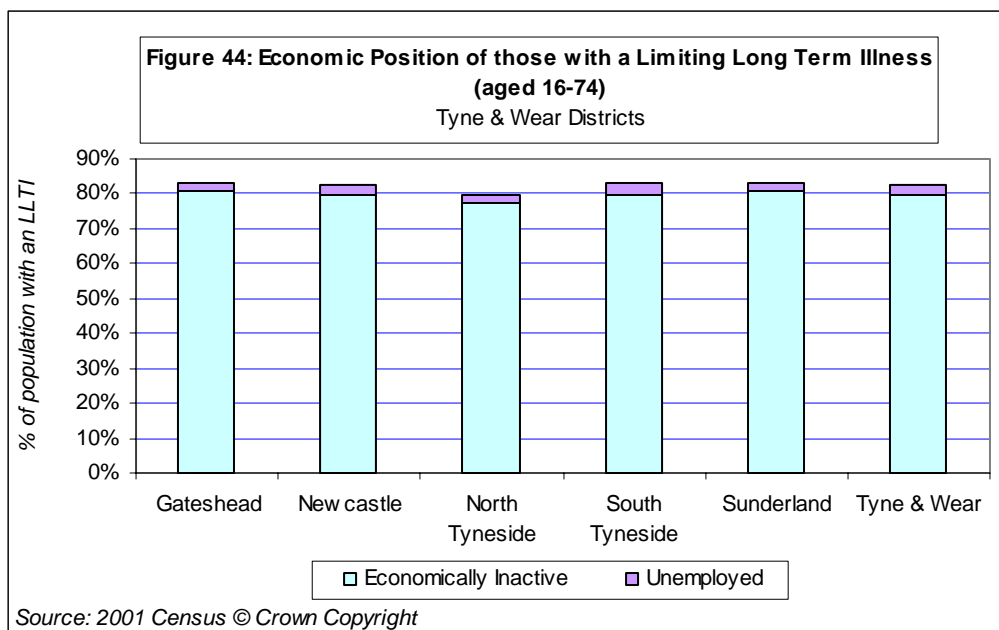




Map 8 indicates that the wards with the highest proportion of people with a LLTI (29.1-33.7%) in Tyne & Wear are located in Sunderland or in clusters adjacent to the River Tyne in both Newcastle and Gateshead. Walker (33.7%) in Newcastle has the highest proportion of population with an LLTI. Historically, areas along the River Tyne have supported many of the region's heavy industries and have been used to source workforces for industries such as shipbuilding and heavy engineering.

Only 10 wards have a lower proportion of population with a LLTI than the England average of 17.1%. Low Fell (16.8%) in Gateshead, Castle (16.2%), Sandyford (15.5%), Dene (15.2%), Heaton (14.1%), South Gosforth (11.0%) and Jesmond (8.7%) in Newcastle, St Mary's (15.1%) and Monkseaton (14.4%) in North Tyneside and Cleadon & East Boldon (15.4%) in South Tyneside. As discussed in §4.9(v), amongst those limited by illness, those economically inactive can be considered to be more dependent than those still able and seeking work. Table 24 and Figure 44 show that there is a greater proportion of people with a LLTI who are economically inactive in Gateshead than any other district (80.7%). This is 0.9pp higher than the Tyne & Wear average and 8.2pp higher than the England average. Sunderland is similarly high (80.6%). North Tyneside (77.3%) is the only district below the Tyne & Wear average.

South Tyneside has the highest proportion of people with a LLTI who are unemployed (3.3%) This is 0.6pp above the Tyne & Wear average and 0.5pp above the England average. Gateshead has the lowest proportion who are unemployed at 2.3%.



## 5.8 (vi) Health Characteristics

As noted in section 4.9(vi), the health question in the census provides a self-assessment of a person's general health over the 12 months before Census day (29<sup>th</sup> April 2001) and, therefore, can only be used as a subjective measure of dependency.

**Table 25: General Health by Economic Activity and Sex of people aged 16-74:  
Tyne & Wear Districts**

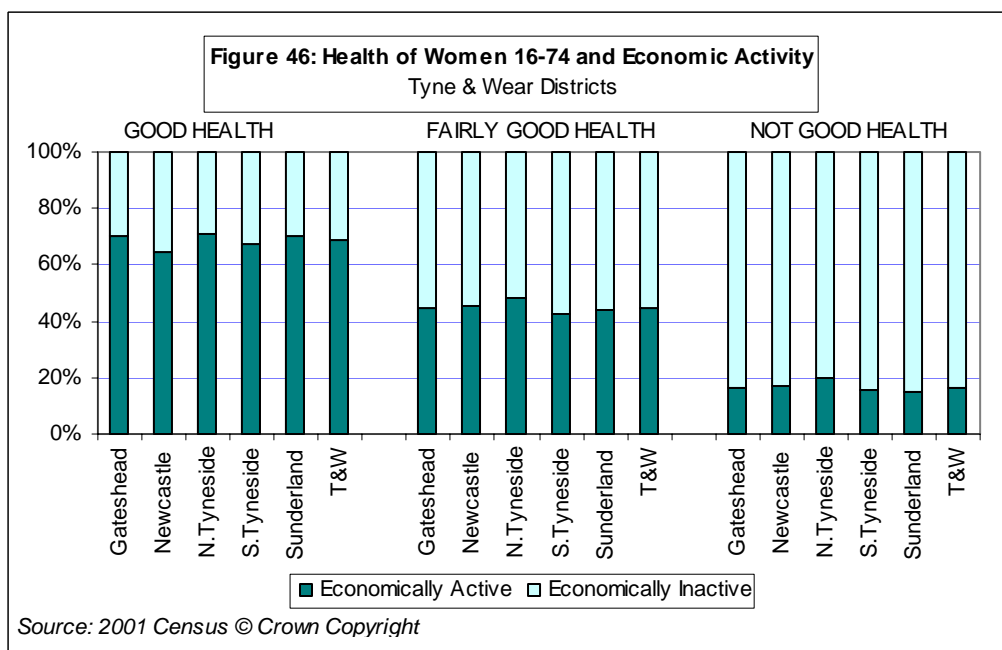
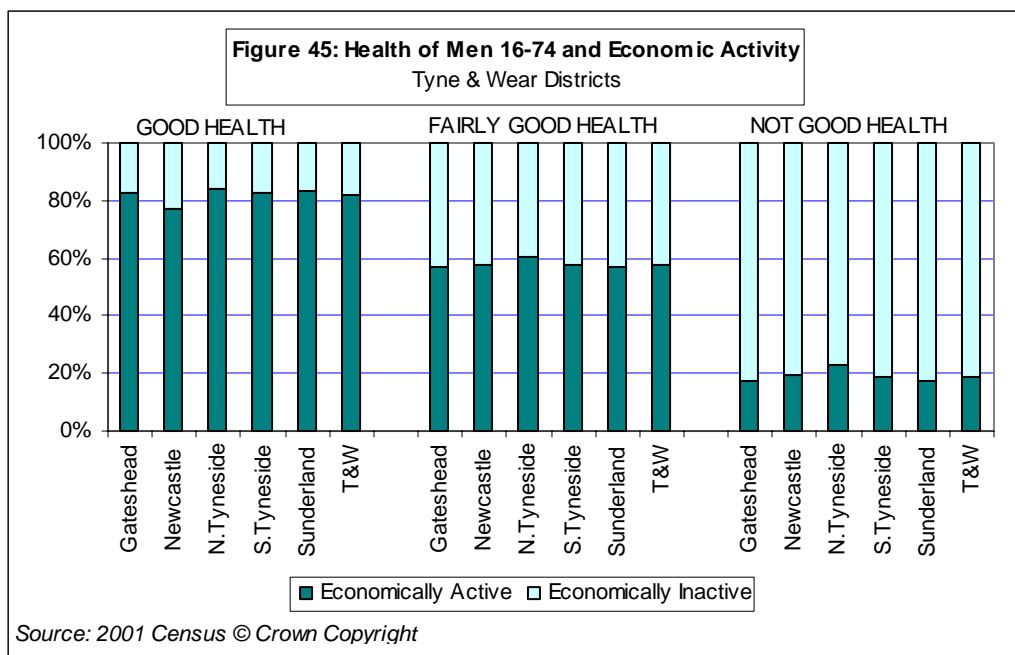
	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
<b>MEN</b>						
<b>Good Health</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>63.1%</b>
Ec Active	82.9%	76.8%	84.0%	82.8%	83.5%	81.7%
Ec Inactive	17.1%	23.2%	16.0%	17.2%	16.5%	18.3%
<b>Fairly Good Health</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>
Ec Active	57.1%	58.0%	60.8%	57.5%	56.8%	57.9%
Ec Inactive	42.9%	42.0%	39.2%	42.5%	43.2%	42.1%
<b>Not Good Health</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
Ec Active	17.4%	19.2%	22.7%	18.5%	17.1%	18.7%
Ec Inactive	82.6%	80.8%	77.3%	81.5%	82.9%	81.3%
<b>WOMEN</b>						
<b>Good Health</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>61.0%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>58.0%</b>	<b>59.2%</b>
Ec Active	70.0%	64.6%	71.0%	67.6%	69.9%	68.5%
Ec Inactive	30.0%	35.4%	29.0%	32.4%	30.1%	31.5%
<b>Fairly Good Health</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>
Ec Active	45.0%	45.1%	48.0%	42.4%	44.3%	45.0%
Ec Inactive	55.0%	54.9%	52.0%	57.6%	55.7%	55.0%
<b>Not Good Health</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>
Ec Active	16.2%	17.0%	19.8%	15.7%	15.0%	16.5%
Ec Inactive	83.8%	83.0%	80.2%	84.3%	85.0%	83.5%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 25 provides a detailed account of how the resident populations perceive their health. Figures 45 & 46 are given to provide a visual illustration of this data.

Overall, most people view their health as good rather than fair or poor in all of the areas considered. Economic activity rates in North Tyneside are higher for both men and women in each of the three health categories.

Among those considering themselves in poor health, a higher proportion of women than men (in all areas) are economically inactive. Sunderland and Gateshead have the highest proportion of men who consider their health as not good (14.2%) This is 0.9pp higher than the Tyne & Wear average (13.3%) and higher than any of the other areas considered. Among men in poor health, Sunderland has the highest proportions who are economically inactive (82.9%). This is 1.6pp higher than the Tyne & Wear average. The situation for women follows the same pattern.



## APPENDIX A – Population Figures: All Persons, Men, Women: All Areas

The following tables provide population figures for all of the areas considered in this report. Age breakdowns are provided for all the different age categories considered along with a gender breakdown. (Note: The figures in the following tables were used as denominators in all calculations in the report and are taken from ONS' Standard Tables. Actual figures presented in some tables in the report are from ONS' Key Statistics and therefore may vary slightly from those in the tables below. This is the result of ONS' disclosure control measures.)

Figure 47 showing change in population between 1881 and 1951 then follows.

**Table 26: Population Figures for All Persons, age break-down**

	TOTAL	0-4	5-15	16-17	16-19	18-24	20-34	25-44	35-49	45-PA	50-PA	PA-74	75-84	85+
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	52,041,916	3,094,141	7,394,595	1,306,500	2,555,590	4,371,302	10,541,141	15,168,481	11,045,605	11,099,001	7,802,948	5,662,154	2,933,337	1,012,405
<b>England</b>	49,138,831	2,926,238	6,975,343	1,231,266	2,408,837	4,130,290	10,006,990	14,396,171	10,453,465	10,454,150	7,342,585	5,320,214	2,751,135	954,024
<b>North East</b>	2,515,445	138,445	358,879	65,381	130,035	214,488	476,255	704,608	545,457	549,762	382,492	297,115	144,025	42,742
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	1,075,941	59,246	150,432	26,969	56,024	100,361	216,439	306,230	230,835	224,560	154,822	127,187	62,485	18,471
Gateshead	191,157	10,745	26,191	4,844	9,371	14,644	35,756	54,908	41,246	41,252	29,275	24,001	11,278	3,294
Newcastle	259,531	14,250	34,440	6,037	15,167	33,944	61,855	74,516	53,232	48,739	32,982	27,925	14,797	4,883
North Tyneside	191,679	10,374	26,408	4,635	8,645	13,761	34,868	54,478	42,853	42,551	29,059	23,561	12,226	3,685
South Tyneside	152,802	8,439	22,609	3,946	7,527	11,658	27,420	42,628	33,258	32,215	22,242	18,886	9,881	2,540
Sunderland	280,813	15,434	40,782	7,510	15,321	26,363	56,561	79,726	60,251	59,814	41,280	32,817	14,303	4,064
<b>Metropolitan Counties</b>	17,993,527	1,136,690	2,587,747	455,477	906,870	1,679,174	4,131,242	5,620,589	3,802,536	3,511,981	2,426,573	1,793,248	904,293	304,328
Greater Manchester	2,482,327	152,877	374,315	65,364	128,134	220,837	518,124	724,370	516,652	514,472	362,133	256,839	130,533	42,720
London	7,172,091	478,187	970,049	170,346	333,947	694,605	1,919,162	2,533,089	1,562,455	1,288,657	871,133	613,635	310,553	112,970
Merseyside	1,362,027	76,748	204,541	38,832	75,143	117,782	256,320	375,107	286,968	285,106	198,396	162,411	76,438	25,062
South Yorkshire	1,266,338	73,630	180,874	30,985	64,161	112,609	254,878	361,846	265,072	268,455	189,784	142,157	72,679	23,103
Tyne & Wear	1,075,941	59,246	150,432	26,969	56,024	100,361	216,439	306,230	230,835	224,560	154,822	127,187	62,485	18,471
West Midlands	2,555,592	166,184	395,215	68,655	139,107	238,059	530,792	720,968	508,518	504,119	353,384	276,117	141,865	44,410
West Yorkshire	2,079,211	129,818	312,321	54,326	110,354	194,921	435,527	598,979	432,036	426,612	296,921	214,902	109,740	37,592

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 27: Population Figures for Men, age break-down

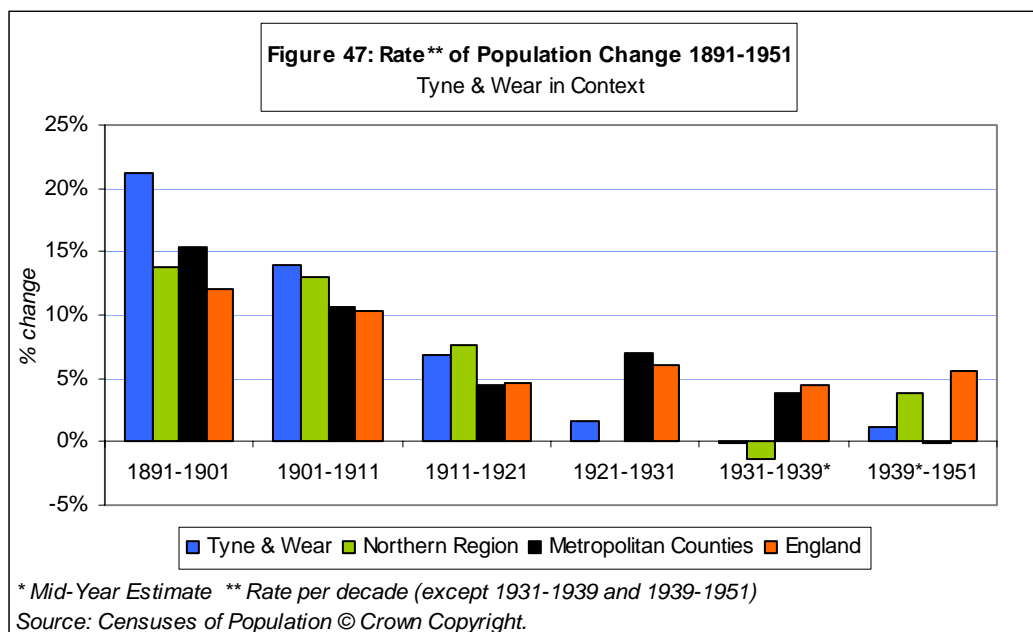
	TOTAL	0-4	5-15	16-17	16-19	18-24	20-34	25-44	35-49	45-PA	50-PA	PA-74	75-84	85+
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	25,325,926	1,584,115	3,788,026	672,031	1,304,508	2,185,705	5,190,563	7,471,902	5,467,347	6,129,944	4,497,164	2,045,001	1,168,381	280,821
<b>England</b>	23,922,144	1,498,073	3,572,788	633,659	1,230,846	2,066,033	4,929,384	7,095,698	5,177,093	5,773,137	4,231,204	1,921,450	1,096,284	265,022
<b>North East</b>	1,218,579	70,906	183,903	32,952	65,153	107,017	233,230	343,854	268,911	306,002	222,531	106,256	56,385	11,304
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	520,292	30,475	77,206	13,429	27,610	49,912	106,484	149,678	113,739	125,167	90,353	45,309	24,255	4,861
Gateshead	92,408	5,481	13,372	2,435	4,688	7,392	17,489	26,721	20,428	23,139	17,082	8,641	4,387	840
Newcastle	125,468	7,325	17,794	3,077	7,290	16,557	30,491	36,483	26,236	27,365	19,465	9,843	5,653	1,371
North Tyneside	91,714	5,286	13,434	2,252	4,229	6,787	16,751	26,416	21,160	23,520	16,835	8,353	4,762	904
South Tyneside	74,063	4,364	11,664	1,937	3,754	5,913	13,617	20,730	16,248	18,178	13,139	6,733	3,894	650
Sunderland	136,626	8,014	20,941	3,728	7,650	13,267	28,137	39,323	29,660	32,964	23,835	11,739	5,559	1,091
<b>Metropolitan Counties</b>	8,712,311	580,852	1,321,796	233,307	458,609	821,136	2,008,294	2,748,957	1,872,596	1,931,537	1,395,438	638,278	354,458	81,990
Greater Manchester	1,208,177	78,137	191,673	33,350	65,026	109,350	254,193	357,159	256,938	286,368	210,070	90,879	50,513	10,748
London	3,468,793	243,740	495,189	87,895	169,676	335,805	926,871	1,236,520	767,262	696,050	492,461	218,901	122,864	31,829
Merseyside	647,255	39,509	104,187	19,928	37,999	56,900	121,641	177,749	136,820	156,293	114,410	57,503	28,836	6,350
South Yorkshire	617,530	37,659	92,549	15,734	32,655	56,766	126,708	179,727	132,283	149,532	110,113	50,672	28,805	6,086
Tyne & Wear	520,292	30,475	77,206	13,429	27,610	49,912	106,484	149,678	113,739	125,167	90,353	45,309	24,255	4,861
West Midlands	1,244,320	85,334	201,875	35,320	70,615	117,193	260,328	355,189	251,850	281,526	206,435	99,658	56,171	12,054
West Yorkshire	1,005,944	65,998	159,117	27,651	55,028	95,210	212,069	292,935	213,704	236,601	171,596	75,356	43,014	10,062

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 28: Population Figures for All Women, age break-down

	TOTAL	0-4	5-15	16-17	16-19	18-24	20-34	25-44	35-49	45-PA	50-PA	PA-74	75-84	85+
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	26,715,990	1,510,026	3,606,569	634,469	1,251,082	2,185,597	5,350,578	7,696,579	5,578,258	4,969,057	3,305,784	3,617,153	1,764,956	731,584
<b>England</b>	25,216,687	1,428,165	3,402,555	597,607	1,177,991	2,064,257	5,077,606	7,300,473	5,276,372	4,681,013	3,111,381	3,398,764	1,654,851	689,002
<b>North East</b>	1,296,866	67,539	174,976	32,429	64,882	107,471	243,025	360,754	276,546	243,760	159,961	190,859	87,640	31,438
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	555,649	28,771	73,226	13,540	28,414	50,449	109,955	156,552	117,096	99,393	64,469	81,878	38,230	13,610
Gateshead	98,749	5,264	12,819	2,409	4,683	7,252	18,267	28,187	20,818	18,113	12,193	15,360	6,891	2,454
Newcastle	134,063	6,925	16,646	2,960	7,877	17,387	31,364	38,033	26,996	21,374	13,517	18,082	9,144	3,512
North Tyneside	99,965	5,088	12,974	2,383	4,416	6,974	18,117	28,062	21,693	19,031	12,224	15,208	7,464	2,781
South Tyneside	78,739	4,075	10,945	2,009	3,773	5,745	13,803	21,898	17,010	14,037	9,103	12,153	5,987	1,890
Sunderland	144,187	7,420	19,841	3,782	7,671	13,096	28,424	40,403	30,591	26,850	17,445	21,078	8,744	2,973
<b>Metropolitan Counties</b>	9,281,216	555,838	1,265,951	222,170	448,261	858,038	2,122,948	2,871,632	1,929,940	1,580,444	1,031,135	1,154,970	549,835	222,338
Greater Manchester	1,274,150	74,740	182,642	32,014	63,108	111,487	263,931	367,211	259,714	228,104	152,063	165,960	80,020	31,972
London	3,703,298	234,447	474,860	82,451	164,271	358,800	992,291	1,296,569	795,193	592,607	378,672	394,734	187,689	81,141
Merseyside	714,772	37,239	100,354	18,904	37,144	60,882	134,679	197,358	150,148	128,813	83,986	104,908	47,602	18,712
South Yorkshire	648,808	35,971	88,325	15,251	31,506	55,843	128,170	182,119	132,789	118,923	79,671	91,485	43,874	17,017
Tyne & Wear	555,649	28,771	73,226	13,540	28,414	50,449	109,955	156,552	117,096	99,393	64,469	81,878	38,230	13,610
West Midlands	1,311,272	80,850	193,340	33,335	68,492	120,866	270,464	365,779	256,668	222,593	146,949	176,459	85,694	32,356
West Yorkshire	1,073,267	63,820	153,204	26,675	55,326	99,711	223,458	306,044	218,332	190,011	125,325	139,546	66,726	27,530

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## APPENDIX B – Limiting Long-Term Illness and General Health by Working Age: All Areas

**Table 29: Percentage of Population of Working Age with Limiting Long-Term Illness**

	Total	Male	Female
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	13.5%	14.4%	12.6%
<b>England</b>	13.3%	14.1%	12.3%
<b>North East</b>	17.9%	19.8%	16.0%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	18.0%	19.9%	16.0%
Gateshead	19.2%	21.3%	17.0%
Newcastle	16.5%	18.4%	14.5%
North Tyneside	16.3%	17.8%	14.8%
South Tyneside	18.6%	20.6%	16.4%
Sunderland	19.4%	21.4%	17.3%
<b>Metropolitan Counties</b>	14.4%	15.5%	13.4%
Greater Manchester	16.4%	17.6%	15.1%
London	11.9%	12.4%	11.3%
Merseyside	19.3%	21.1%	17.5%
South Yorkshire	17.2%	18.9%	15.3%
Tyne & Wear	18.0%	19.9%	16.0%
West Midlands	15.1%	15.9%	14.3%
West Yorkshire	14.2%	15.3%	13.1%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

**Table 30: Percentage of Population of Working Age whose Health is 'Not Good'**

	Total	Male	Female
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	7.8%	8.0%	7.7%
<b>England</b>	7.6%	7.8%	7.5%
<b>North East</b>	10.5%	11.2%	9.7%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	10.7%	11.5%	9.9%
Gateshead	11.5%	12.6%	10.3%
Newcastle	10.2%	11.0%	9.3%
North Tyneside	9.6%	10.1%	9.0%
South Tyneside	10.9%	11.8%	10.0%
Sunderland	11.4%	12.2%	10.5%
<b>Metropolitan Counties</b>	8.8%	9.0%	8.5%
Greater Manchester	10.0%	10.3%	9.5%
London	7.2%	7.1%	7.3%
Merseyside	11.5%	12.3%	10.8%
South Yorkshire	10.2%	10.8%	9.6%
Tyne & Wear	10.7%	11.5%	9.9%
West Midlands	9.2%	9.4%	9.1%
West Yorkshire	8.8%	9.0%	8.6%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 31: Percentage of Population with Limiting Long-Term Illness by Age

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-89	90+
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	18.1%	3.1%	4.8%	5.7%	9.7%	21.0%	34.7%	41.6%	60.1%	78.1%
<b>England</b>	17.8%	3.1%	4.8%	5.6%	9.5%	20.6%	34.0%	41.0%	59.7%	78.0%
<b>North East</b>	22.6%	3.7%	5.8%	6.5%	12.7%	27.7%	45.6%	50.6%	65.9%	81.1%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	22.8%	3.5%	5.5%	6.3%	13.0%	28.7%	46.7%	51.5%	66.1%	80.2%
Gateshead	23.8%	3.1%	5.5%	7.4%	14.0%	29.0%	46.4%	50.9%	66.4%	81.3%
Newcastle	21.4%	3.8%	6.1%	5.8%	13.1%	28.1%	43.5%	49.2%	64.5%	77.2%
North Tyneside	21.7%	3.2%	4.9%	6.5%	10.8%	25.2%	41.6%	47.7%	64.6%	79.4%
South Tyneside	23.4%	3.6%	5.1%	6.1%	12.9%	29.1%	48.3%	51.2%	65.1%	83.1%
Sunderland	24.0%	3.7%	5.6%	6.3%	13.6%	31.3%	52.0%	56.9%	69.6%	82.3%
<b>Metropolitan Counties</b>	18.6%	3.4%	5.1%	5.7%	10.3%	24.4%	39.6%	45.6%	62.2%	78.5%
Greater Manchester	20.3%	3.5%	4.9%	6.1%	11.8%	26.3%	42.8%	47.9%	64.0%	79.9%
London	15.5%	3.1%	4.8%	4.9%	8.6%	21.3%	34.3%	40.6%	58.2%	76.4%
Merseyside	23.4%	4.1%	5.9%	6.9%	14.1%	30.4%	47.3%	50.5%	64.0%	78.3%
South Yorkshire	22.2%	3.4%	5.4%	6.3%	12.0%	27.2%	45.8%	51.4%	67.8%	81.4%
Tyne & Wear	22.8%	3.5%	5.5%	6.3%	13.0%	28.7%	46.7%	51.5%	66.1%	80.2%
West Midlands	19.6%	3.7%	5.3%	6.0%	11.0%	24.6%	39.0%	45.7%	63.4%	80.1%
West Yorkshire	18.7%	3.3%	5.0%	5.7%	10.1%	22.9%	38.6%	45.6%	62.8%	78.8%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 32: Percentage of Men with Limiting Long-Term Illness by Age

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-89	90+
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	17.2%	3.5%	5.5%	5.9%	9.9%	20.5%	37.3%	42.8%	57.5%	71.8%
<b>England</b>	16.9%	3.4%	5.5%	5.8%	9.7%	20.1%	36.5%	42.1%	57.1%	71.7%
<b>North East</b>	22.3%	4.2%	6.7%	6.9%	13.3%	28.0%	51.3%	53.5%	63.8%	75.3%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	22.5%	3.9%	6.4%	6.7%	13.7%	29.0%	52.8%	54.4%	64.5%	74.5%
Gateshead	23.5%	3.4%	6.3%	8.1%	15.1%	29.1%	52.3%	53.1%	64.2%	76.6%
Newcastle	21.1%	4.5%	7.4%	6.3%	14.1%	28.5%	49.5%	51.2%	62.9%	73.2%
North Tyneside	21.0%	3.7%	5.9%	6.6%	11.3%	24.9%	47.2%	51.1%	62.0%	72.9%
South Tyneside	23.0%	3.8%	5.9%	6.5%	13.5%	29.4%	54.1%	53.5%	63.8%	77.6%
Sunderland	23.8%	3.9%	6.4%	6.5%	14.1%	32.2%	58.9%	60.7%	68.9%	75.3%
<b>Metropolitan Counties</b>	17.7%	3.8%	5.8%	5.9%	10.6%	23.8%	42.5%	46.7%	59.6%	71.3%
Greater Manchester	19.4%	4.0%	5.6%	6.4%	12.2%	25.6%	46.3%	49.2%	61.0%	71.7%
London	14.6%	3.5%	5.5%	5.1%	8.7%	20.5%	35.6%	40.9%	55.8%	68.8%
Merseyside	22.8%	4.7%	6.8%	7.3%	14.6%	30.6%	52.4%	52.8%	61.9%	71.3%
South Yorkshire	21.6%	3.9%	6.3%	6.7%	12.6%	27.7%	50.3%	53.3%	65.3%	75.5%
Tyne & Wear	22.5%	3.9%	6.4%	6.7%	13.7%	29.0%	52.8%	54.4%	64.5%	74.5%
West Midlands	18.4%	4.2%	6.1%	6.4%	11.2%	23.3%	40.8%	46.4%	60.1%	72.9%
West Yorkshire	17.8%	3.8%	5.7%	6.1%	10.3%	22.4%	41.8%	47.1%	60.6%	73.5%

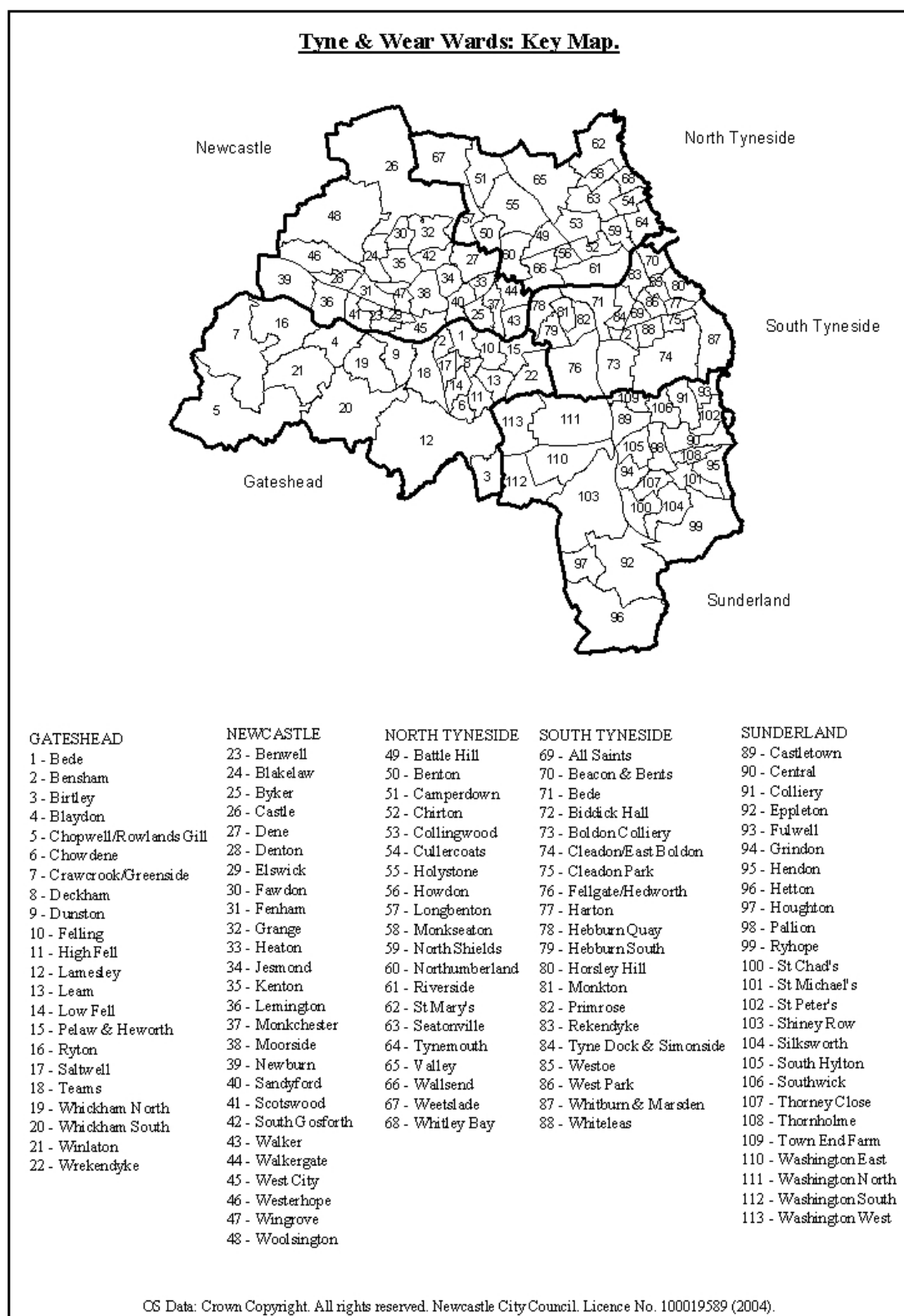
Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Table 33: Percentage of Women with Limiting Long-Term Illness by Age

	Total	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-89	90+
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	19.0%	2.7%	4.0%	5.5%	9.5%	21.4%	32.1%	40.5%	61.6%	79.9%
<b>England</b>	18.7%	2.6%	4.0%	5.4%	9.3%	21.0%	31.6%	40.0%	61.3%	79.8%
<b>North East</b>	22.9%	3.1%	4.7%	6.2%	12.1%	27.3%	40.2%	48.2%	67.1%	82.7%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	23.2%	3.1%	4.6%	5.9%	12.2%	28.4%	41.0%	49.1%	67.1%	81.7%
Gateshead	24.1%	2.8%	4.6%	6.7%	12.9%	28.8%	40.9%	49.0%	67.8%	82.6%
Newcastle	21.7%	3.2%	4.8%	5.3%	12.1%	27.7%	38.2%	47.6%	65.5%	78.4%
North Tyneside	22.4%	2.6%	4.0%	6.5%	10.4%	25.5%	36.6%	44.9%	66.2%	80.9%
South Tyneside	23.9%	3.4%	4.3%	5.7%	12.3%	28.8%	42.6%	49.2%	65.9%	84.5%
Sunderland	24.1%	3.5%	4.8%	6.1%	13.1%	30.5%	45.5%	53.6%	70.0%	84.0%
<b>Metropolitan Counties</b>	19.4%	2.9%	4.3%	5.4%	10.1%	24.9%	37.0%	44.6%	63.7%	80.5%
Greater Manchester	21.2%	3.0%	4.2%	5.8%	11.4%	27.0%	39.3%	46.7%	65.7%	82.0%
London	16.3%	2.7%	4.1%	4.8%	8.5%	22.1%	33.0%	40.2%	59.7%	78.7%
Merseyside	23.8%	3.5%	4.9%	6.6%	13.6%	30.3%	42.6%	48.6%	65.2%	80.1%
South Yorkshire	22.8%	2.9%	4.5%	5.9%	11.5%	26.7%	41.5%	49.8%	69.3%	83.1%
Tyne & Wear	23.2%	3.1%	4.6%	5.9%	12.2%	28.4%	41.0%	49.1%	67.1%	81.7%
West Midlands	20.7%	3.1%	4.6%	5.7%	10.8%	25.9%	37.3%	45.2%	65.4%	82.1%
West Yorkshire	19.5%	2.9%	4.2%	5.2%	9.9%	23.5%	35.6%	44.3%	64.2%	80.3%

Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

## APPENDIX C - Map 9: Tyne &amp; Wear 2001 Census Wards



## APPENDIX D – TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

A list of concepts and definitions used in the Census can be found in the ‘Concepts and Definitions’ section of the Census 2001 Classifications document. A glossary of terms can also be found at [www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/pdfs/glossary.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/pdfs/glossary.pdf)

The following definitions are particularly pertinent in relation to the topic of population and households.

### a) Population 2001 Census Counts and 2001 Mid-Year Estimates

The 2001 Census and 2001 Mid-Year Estimate figures for the districts of Tyne & Wear are as follows:

	2001 Census	2001 Mid-Year Estimates*	Difference	Difference as a % of Census
Gateshead	191,151	191,178	27	0.01%
Newcastle	259,536	266,241	6,705	2.58%
North Tyneside	191,659	192,003	344	0.18%
South Tyneside	152,785	152,793	8	0.01%
Sunderland	280,807	284,601	3,794	1.35%
Tyne & Wear	1,075,938	1,086,816	10,878	1.01%

*\*Revised following Local Authority Population Studies (September 2004)*

*Source: 2001 Census © Crown Copyright, Revised Population Estimates (ONS), Crown Copyright*

The effect of births, deaths and migration between the Census data (in April) and the Mid-Year Estimates (in June) accounts for some of the differences between the two sets of figures. However, the differences for Newcastle and Sunderland are far greater as the revised 2001 mid-year estimate takes into account concerns of an undercount in the Census (See Newcastle City Council website for further explanation regarding Newcastle’s ‘true’ population figure).

### b) Population Base

The 2001 Census was conducted on a resident basis. This means the statistics relate to where people usually live rather than where they were on Census night. Students and school children living away from the family home were counted as resident at their term-time address. As in 1981 and 1991, residents absent from home on Census night were required to be included on the Census form at their usual/resident address. Wholly absent households were legally required to complete a Census form on their return. No information is provided on people present, but not usually resident (Persons Present Population Base 1991).

### c) Communal Establishment

*There are two main categories of communal establishments:*

1. Medical and Care Establishments, consisting of NHS (Psychiatric Hospital, Other Hospital / Home), Local Authority (Children’s Home, Nursing Home, Residential Care Home, Other Home), Housing Association (Home or Hostel) and Other types of establishments (Nursing Home, Residential Care Home, Children’s Home, Psychiatric Hospital, Other Hospital, Other Medical and Care Home).
2. Other Establishments, which include; Defence Establishments (including ships), Prison Service Establishments, Probation / Bail Hostel (not Scotland), Education Establishments

(including halls of residence), Hotel, Boarding House / Guest House, Hostel (including youth hostel, hostels for the homeless and persons sleeping rough), Civilian Ship, Boat or Barge, Other.

These categories (21) can be found in the Census 2001 Classifications document.

**d) Households**

A household is defined as one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping – that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

**e) Average Household Size**

Average household size is the number of residents in private households divided by the number of households.

**f) Dependent Child**

A dependent child is a person aged 0-15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16-18, in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).

**g) Lone Parent Family**

Usually this is a lone father or mother with his/her child(ren). It also includes a lone grandparent with his/her grandchild(ren) but with no children in the intervening generation in the household.

**h) Migrant**

A migrant is a person with a different address one year before the date of the Census to that at Census night. In migration statistics, the usual address on Census night gives the area of destination. Address one year ago gives the area of origin. The category of 'no usual address one year ago' primarily includes those under 1 year of age at the time of the Census.

**i) Ethnic Group**

The ethnic group question recorded each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. In standard output the most detailed classification used is 16 groups (E&W).

**j) Limiting Long-Term Illness (LLTI)**

A self-assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

**k) General Health**

A self-assessment of a person's general health over the 12 months before the Census.

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