
**HOUSEHOLD INCOME
IN TYNE & WEAR**

2007

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TYNE & WEAR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

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KEY POINTS

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

- **Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head** in the North East was £12,216, the lowest of any UK region in 2007, **15% lower than the UK** (§3.1).
- **Household Income per household is about 16% below the UK average in the North East**, at £543 gross per week (or £28,250pa). The North East has the lowest household income of all UK regions (§3.2). Source: Expenditure & Food Survey, (EFS) 2006/07. [The difference from HDI is due to smaller average household size.]
- **Earnings for full-time employees at workplaces in Tyne & Wear were 12% below the average for the UK in 2008. The North East was 14% below the UK** (§3.2). These relate to workplaces, not residents. Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, (ASHE) 2008.
- Tyne & Wear's mean **Personal Income**, or taxable income, was among the lowest in the UK in 2006/07 (§3.4). Sunderland had the lowest personal income among Districts in TW at £18,800, or 74% of the UK. These estimates of Personal Income are subject to a wide margin of error.
- **Household Income by MSOA** (2004/05 estimates from ONS). (§3.5) These are on the Neighbourhood Statistics website (Appendix 3).

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

- The low 'Employment Rate' (about 2.7 percentage points below the UK average. Tyne & Wear is 3.7 percentage points below the UK average. Source: APS January-December 2007);
- Low earnings (about 12% below UK average in TW) [2008]:
- An age structure with relatively more people beyond working age.

North East households obtain slightly less of their (gross) income from work (75%) than in the UK (76%) (§3.3). **Conversely, North East households obtain about 1.3 times as much of their income from Social Security Benefits (17%) as in the UK (13%)**. Source: ONS, Family Spending 2007.

Just under **18%** of LSOAs¹ in the **North East fall within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs** in England. (§3.6) Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.

Note: Comparisons, through time, for the UK, show real incomes have risen by about a third since the early 1990s, and broadly doubled since the 1970s.

¹ (Lower-level) Super Output Areas, with an average population of about 2,000 people

1.0 GUIDANCE ON THE USE OF INCOME INDICATORS

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

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

Earnings is the most statistically robust measure, suitable for policy monitoring purposes over five years or so and available within a year of the event, giving local information. This is also, by far, the largest component of HDI. Earnings trends can be combined with changes in the "employment rate" (§3.2) to estimate income from employment. TWRI has reported separately in the report 'Earnings in Tyne and Wear, 2008'.

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

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

The **ID 2007 income domain** should be suitable for identifying Super Output Areas (SOA) with the greatest poverty. It directly counts the number of people (including children) dependent on one of the four means-tested benefits. This produces estimates of the proportion of people deprived of a reasonable income.

The DWP has an annual publication "Households Below Average Income" (HBAI)². Based on the Family Resources Survey, this series presents information on living standards as determined by disposable income, on changes in income patterns over time and on income mobility. This data is only available at regional level; at SOA level the ID's proportion of people income-deprived is likely to become the standard indicator of low incomes.

Other "income indicators" not covered in this report:

GVA per capita is a measure of the productiveness of an economy. It is a poor measure of income below regional-level because it is seriously distorted by commuting effects. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) divides the GVA created in Tyne & Wear (including that by net in-commuters) by the resident population. The GVA per capita estimates thus overstate the prosperity of Tyne & Wear; TWRI estimates this to be by at least 7pp in 2001 (based upon the size of the net in-commuting).

It is good practice to use several indicators. A small number of indicators, each with a decent time series (at least seven data points normally), provides a good basis for judgement. The TWRI report *Economic Trends in Tyne & Wear* showed that, relative to the UK, income indicators moved in the opposite direction (downward) from GDP per capita (upward) for the

² http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2008/pdf_files/full_hbai09.pdf (DWP, *Households Below Average Income, An analysis of the income distribution 1994/95 – 2007/08*, downloaded 29th July 2009).

best part of a decade to 1993. Between 1993 and 1998, available income indicators suggested further relative deterioration.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

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

- earnings (from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ASHE),
- “personal income” (from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, HMRC),
- household income (and household disposable income) from ONS,

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

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

Source	Lowest Geographical Level	Strengths	Weaknesses
Expenditure & Food Survey (EFS) from National Statistics	Region, North East	Expenditure as well as income. Gives income by type. Family Spending has included a section on ‘equivalised income’ since 2004.	Small sample. Per household (therefore comparisons affected by changes in or differences in household size)
Household Disposable Income (HDI) from National Statistics	County, Tyne & Wear Now produced at NUTS levels. NUTS2 = Northumberland and Tyne & Wear.	Includes the effect of direct taxes. Per head (not affected by household size).	Long delay before release (sometimes up to three years)
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)	District	The most robust series (at Tyne & Wear level). Recent (2008). Men and women separately.	Only covers earned income of employees, i.e., excludes self-employed, investment income, pensions and benefits.
Personal Income (from HMRC)	District	Medians as well as means. Income by type (self-employment, employment total).	Personal income excludes non-taxable income. Extremely rough estimates (wide confidence interval).
Household Income - estimates by ONS (on Neighbourhood Statistics website)	Middle layer Super Output Area (only) (MSOA)	MSOA-level	Modelled estimates 2004/05 ³ Experimental data
Experian	Postcode sector Ward	Local. Allows identification of different types of financial hardship.	No estimate of income (in £). Partly based on Census 1991.
Household Income (from CACI PayChecks)	Ward	Local. Recent (PayCheck has now been updated to model incomes for the year 2005).	Modelled estimates. No confidence intervals published.

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information.

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

The first three sources (in Table 2.1) are official data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The last three sources are much less transparent, but are presented for completeness.

³ *Note: Previously ONS produced modelled estimates for wards (2001/02).*

HMRC's estimates of Personal Income are statistically unreliable. The District means (averages) of personal income are less than 95% certain to fall within + or – 25% of the stated estimates.

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

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is the most statistically robust of the six sources and earnings make up the majority of household income (around 69% in the North East in 2006/07⁴). The sample is sufficient to accurately measure change over short periods of a few years. The ASHE collects information on levels, distribution and make-up of earnings for a one per cent sample of employees who are members of PAYE income tax schemes. TWRI's report *Earnings in Tyne & Wear and the City Region, 2008* covers these data in detail.

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

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

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

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

ONS have produced regional indices of prices for 2004 (Economic Trends, Feb 2005). The North East is amongst the cheapest UK regions for all products, alongside Wales and Yorkshire & Humberside.

⁴ Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey, 2006/07*, ONS (Crown Copyright).

ONS produce annual reports examining how taxes and benefits redistribute income between various groups of households in the UK⁵. They report on how Government intervention, through taxes and benefits, alters the incomes of households. In general, households in the top half of the distribution pay more in taxes than they receive in benefits while the reverse is true in the lower half. Taxes and benefits therefore tend to reduce the differences between households' incomes.

Table 2.2: Income Comparisons with the UK

	Comparison with UK	Rank
<u>Gross Weekly Household Income</u> From EFS 2006/07	North East 16% below the UK	The North East was the lowest UK region.
<u>Household Disposable Income per head 2007⁶</u>	North East 15% below the UK in 2007.	The North East was the lowest UK region.
<u>Personal Income</u> From HMRC 2006/07	TW 18% below UK in 2006/07 on average.	The North East was the lowest English region. Average income was slightly better than Wales.
<u>Full-time Earnings</u> From ASHE 2008	TW 12% below UK (North East 14% below UK)	TW average full-time earnings rank 60 th among (88) English counties, Mets. and UAs.

Source: Tyne & Wear Research and Information

TWRI has also produced a supplement to this report which gives additional data for the Tyne and Wear City Region (TWCR). The supplement includes expanded tables on Personal Income (from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, HMRC), Household Income estimates by ONS and Income Indicators from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007.

⁵ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/elmr/07_08/downloads/ELMR_Jul08_Jones.pdf (ONS, *The effects of taxes and benefits on household income, 2006/07*, downloaded 29th July 2009).

⁶ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/gdhi0409.pdf> (ONS, *First Release: Gross Disposable Household Income [2007] - April 2009*, downloaded 9th July 2009).

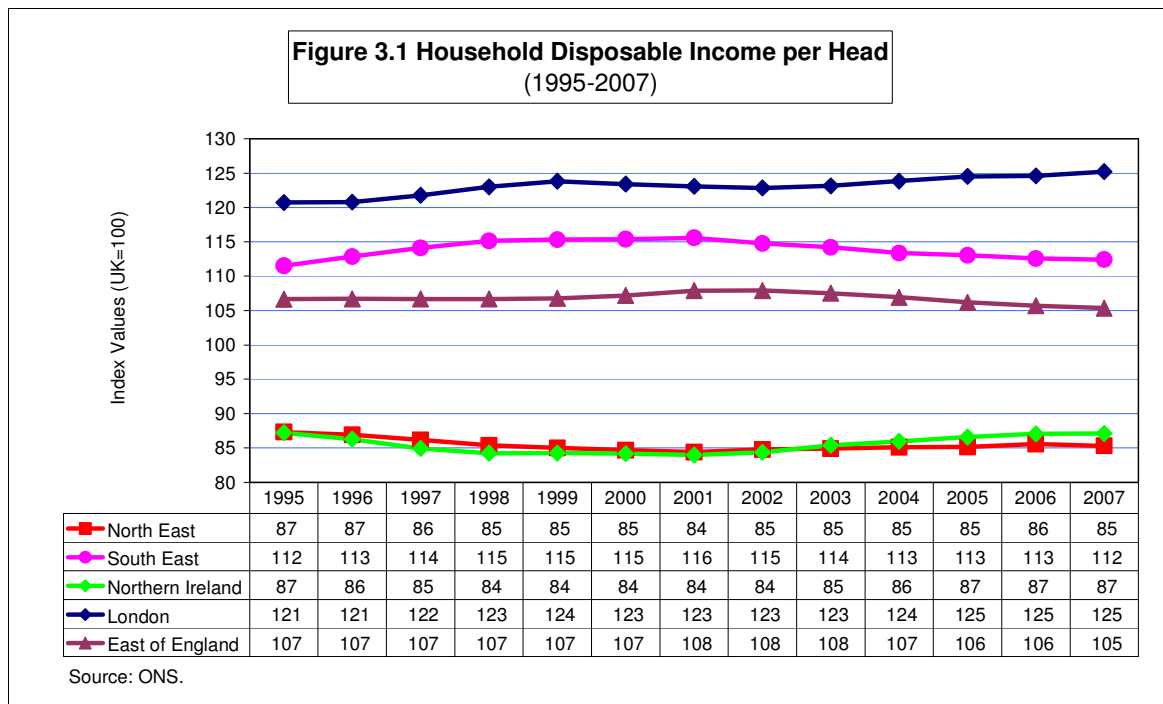
3.0 TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

It is important to note that household income refers to a wider concept than earnings as it includes social security, pensions, investment income and self-employment income.

3.1 Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per Head⁷

In 2007, North East Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head was £12,216, 85% of the UK average and the lowest of all the UK regions.⁸ From 1995 to 2001, North East GDHI fell, as a proportion of the UK average. It recovered partially, over the next five years to reach 86% of the UK average in 2006.

Three regions are consistently above the national average. They are London, the South East and the East of England (Figure 3.1). The South West fluctuates within 1 percentage point of the UK average. In four of the English regions GDHI varies between 90 and 93% of the UK average (East Midlands, North West, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber). Scotland remained at 95% of the UK average from 2005 to 2007. Wales remained at 88% from 2004 to 2007. Bottom place is taken by the North East or Northern Ireland. In 2003, Northern Ireland's GDHI per head exceeded the North East's. Since then the gap has widened in Northern Ireland's favour.



In 2007, at a sub-regional level, Northumberland & Tyne and Wear had the fifth lowest GDHI per head, £12,413, which equated to a total GDHI of £17,378m. Inner London has the highest

⁷ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pfdir/gdhi0409.pdf> (Office for National Statistics, Regional Gross Disposable Household Income, First Release, 2nd April 2009, downloaded 9th July 2009).

⁸ Figures for 2007 are provisional. The UK figures exclude those parts of UK economic territory that cannot be assigned to any particular region.

GDHI per head at £20,163; a total GDHI of £60,495. The estimates are partly based on sample surveys and results for smaller regions are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than those for larger regions.

Total gross disposable household income is the sum of primary and secondary income (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Components of Gross Disposable Household Income

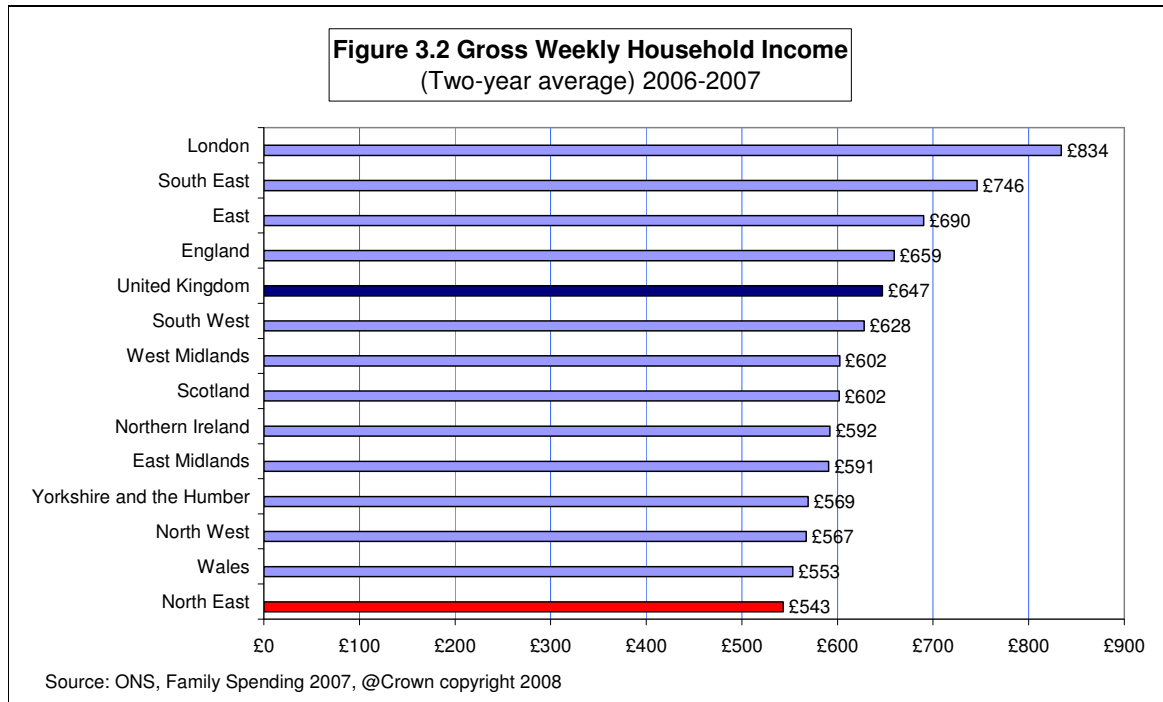
Primary Income Includes:	Secondary Income Includes:
Compensation of employees (all income from employment).	Social benefits received.
Operating surplus (mainly rental, imputed or otherwise, in the household sector).	Other current transfers received (financial gifts, non-life insurance claims etc.).
Mixed income (income from self-employment).	
Property income received.	
Minus	Minus
Property income paid.	Current taxes on income and wealth (income tax, council tax).
	Social contributions paid (employees pension/social security contributions).
	Other current transfers paid.
Source: ONS	

In summary, it represents the amount of money available to households after direct taxes, National Insurance, pension contributions and interest have been paid.

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

3.2 Household Income per household (Gross weekly household income)

The 2007 Expenditure & Food Survey (EFS)⁹ showed that, averaged over the two years to 2007, the North East had the lowest household income of all UK regions (Figure 3.2). At £543 per week (£28,250pa), the North East average household income was 16% below the UK average (£647pw, £33,645pa) and 35% lower than London (£834pw, £43,368pa).



In the late 1990s, household income in the North East was around four-fifths of the UK average. The most recent EFS suggests that the North East has improved relative to the UK. Caution: The EFS estimates are subject to quite wide sampling error because of the small sample size. The EFS sample is too small to generate estimates with narrow confidence intervals, necessary to identify trends. The latest level (84%) is, however, similar to the recent GDHI per capita index values (85% and 86%) shown in Figure 3.1.

⁹ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_social/Family_Spending_2007/FamilySpending2008_web.pdf (ONS, Family Spending, A report on the 2007 Expenditure and Food Survey, 2008 Edition, downloaded 6th July 2009).

Table 3.2 Gross Weekly Household Income, 1996-1997 to 2006-2007

	North East (£)	UK (£)	NE as a % of UK
1996-97 - 1998-99*	357	430	83%
1997-98 - 1999-2000*	363	455	80%
1998-99 - 2000-01*	379	480	79%
2001-02 - 2002-03**	477	546	87%
2001-02 - 2003-04*	458	554	83%
2002-03 - 2004-05*	454	574	79%
2003-04 - 2005-06*	455	596	76%
2006 - 2007**	543	647	84%

Source: Office for National Statistics (Crown copyright),

Family Expenditure Survey and, from 2001-02 - 2002-03 onwards, the Expenditure and Food Survey.

* weighted three year average

** weighted two year average

The household income gap of 19% (unweighted), the average for the years since 1997/98 (to allow for comparison with earnings) is wider than the earnings gap (which is about 13%). This highlights the fact that the North East's low incomes are not just due to low earnings. They are made worse by a number of other factors including:

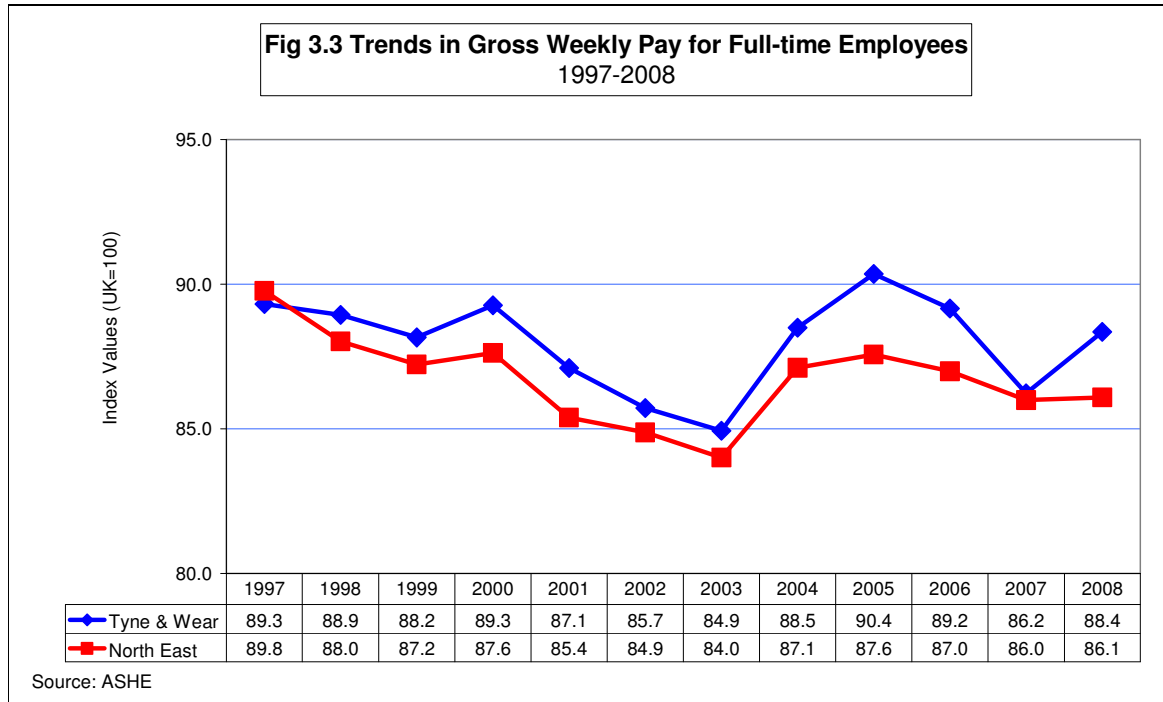
- The low 'Employment Rate' (about 2.7 percentage points below the UK average. Tyne & Wear is 3.7 percentage points below the UK average. Source: APS January-December 2007)¹⁰.
- An age structure with relatively more people beyond working age.

These reasons for low incomes are partly offset by state benefits (17% of income, UK 13% - Family Spending 2007), but only partly. Not only has the North East an employment rate which is 2.7 percentage points below the UK average, but its share of income from benefits is 4 percentage points above the UK average. The North East's dependence on state benefits is a huge weakness for two reasons:

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

¹⁰ The 'employment rate' is the proportion of the population of working age (PWA, i.e., aged 16-59/64) who have a job. This is a key measure used by the European Commission and others. It picks up 'hidden unemployment'.

Between 1997 and 2003, Tyne & Wear earnings declined by about 4.5%, compared with the UK (Figure 3.3). An exception to this downward trend occurred in 2000. In 2005, the gap closed to a little under 10%. The latest (2008) figures show that earnings in Tyne & Wear are about 88% of the UK. Since 1998, earnings in Tyne & Wear have been, on average, slightly higher than in the North East. In 2008, North East earnings were 14% lower than the UK. TWRI produce an annual report on earnings which gives a more detailed analysis.¹¹

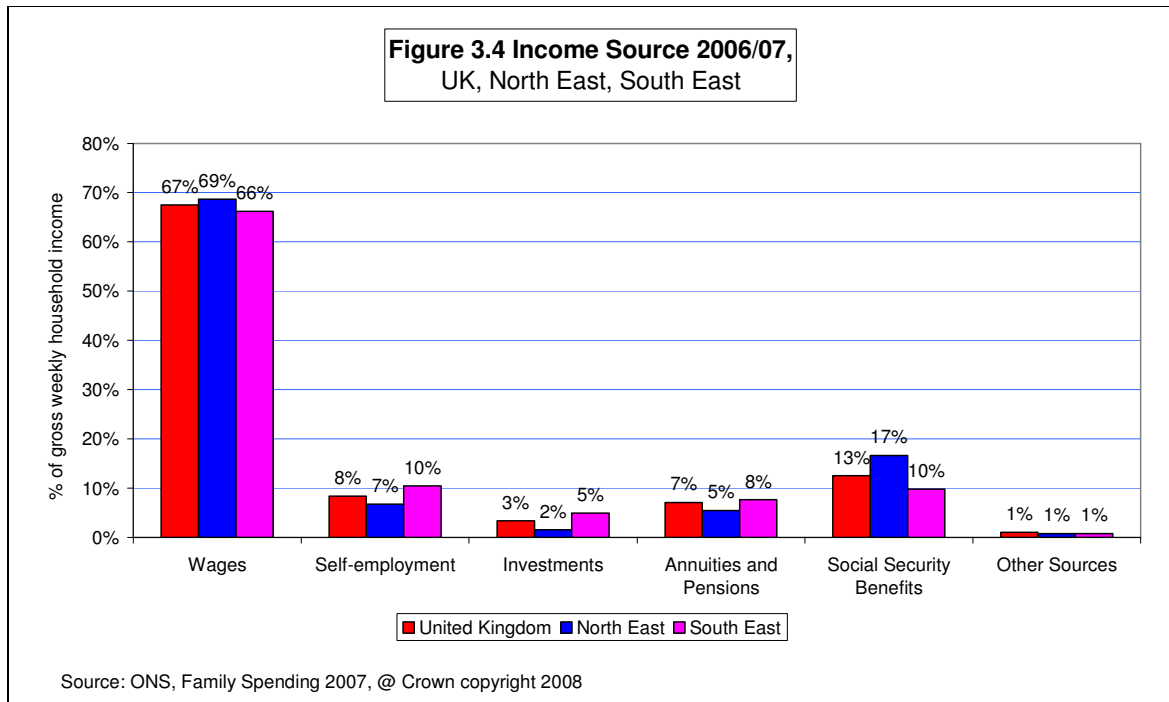


Caution: Estimates of earnings are subject to sampling error. Estimates for Tyne & Wear have a coefficient of variation of 5% or less.

3.3 Sources of Income

Sources of income vary widely between regions. The North East has the highest proportion of income from 'social security benefits' and the lowest from 'investments'. The proportion from 'wages and salaries' is relatively high (69%), on a par with the East, which is second only to London (74%). In absolute terms the North East has the lowest income, £543pw (£28,250pa). Figure 3.4 shows income proportions by source for the UK, North East and South East. The proportion from wages and self-employment, combined, is 75% in the North East, slightly lower than the UK (76%). The North East obtains 1.3 times the proportion of its income from benefits (17%) compared to the UK (13%) and 1.7 times the proportion in the South East (10%).

¹¹ http://www.twri.org.uk/wwwfileroot/twri/twri_Earnings_TW_TWCR_V01_2008.pdf (TWRI, Earnings in Tyne & Wear and the City Region, 2008, Published May 2009, accessed 14th July 2009).



3.4 HMRC¹² Personal Income

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

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

Secondly, the denominator used to calculate the statistics is the number of tax records (roughly the number of tax-payers). This denominator therefore excludes non-taxpaying adults and all children, unlike the Household Income per head figures in Section 3.1. Thirdly, HMRC personal income estimates are not statistically robust at District-level. They are based on very small samples with huge confidence intervals¹³. (Detailed estimates are given in Appendix 1 for information only).

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

¹² HMRC – Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs

¹³ Note: The Personal Income data set normally excludes an individual's income if it is less than the personal allowance (£5,035 in 2006/07). No attempt has been made to estimate the numbers of cases below the tax threshold or the amount of their incomes. See http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/income_distribution/inc-distribution-note.pdf

Tyne & Wear's mean Personal Income was among the lowest in the UK in 2006/07. At £20,800 Tyne & Wear's mean Personal Income was also notably lower than the UK (£25,500) but only slightly lower than the North East (£21,000) (82% of UK, and 99% of NE).

It is striking that 'Personal Income from employment' of Tyne & Wear residents (£19,700) ranks lower than in Northumberland (at £21,100). It is, however, slightly higher than Durham (£19,300). The ASHE workplaces 'Earnings of full-time employees' data show Tyne & Wear to be above both Northumberland and Durham. In other words, HMRC data partially reinforces the evidence in the ASHE that workplace earnings are higher than the earnings of residents in Tyne & Wear.

Within the Tyne & Wear Districts, Sunderland had the lowest mean Personal Income (£18,800) at only 74% of the UK. Personal Income in Gateshead was similarly low at £19,700, 77% of the UK. South Tyneside and North Tyneside both exceeded £20,000, achieving 86% (£22,000) and 84% (£21,300) of the UK's mean Personal Income respectively. Newcastle had the highest mean Personal Income at £22,700 or 89% of the UK.¹⁴

3.5 Household Income (Estimated by Middle Super Output Area)

ONS have produced a series of model-based income estimates for Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) in England & Wales. The estimates were produced for 2004/05. Estimates are for four income types:

- Average weekly household total income (unequalised).
- Average weekly household net income (unequalised).
- Average weekly household net income before housing costs (equalised).
- Average weekly household net income after housing costs (equalised).

The estimates have two weaknesses. First, they are subject to wide confidence intervals. Second, the areas do not have the instant recognition or sense of ownership, that ward or neighbourhood boundaries have.

Of all Tyne & Wear MSOAs, North Tyneside 003 (NT003) has the highest gross weekly household income at £810pw (or £42,120 annually). NT003 lies to the east of Whitley Bay High School, between Marine Avenue in the south and Links Avenue in the north. Newcastle 030 (Nc030) has the lowest gross weekly income at £320 (or £16,640 annually). Nc030 covers most of Walker Riverside and includes St. Anthony's. Detailed income estimates for Tyne & Wear MSOAs are provided in Appendix 3. Since MSOA boundaries are not as well known as wards, the average weekly household total income (unequalised) has been mapped for each District.

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

¹⁴ Caution: The confidence intervals at District level range from about ±£600 (Sunderland) to ±£3,800 (South Tyneside).

3.6 Indices of Deprivation 2007

The ID 2007 was constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the University of Oxford. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2007) is a weighted area-level aggregation of specific dimensions of deprivation.¹⁵ It consists of 38 indicators, distributed across seven domains. The name is somewhat misleading since most of the indicators relate to 2005. The domains (and their weightings within the overall Index) are:

- Income deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment deprivation (22.5%)
- Health deprivation and disability (13.5%)
- Education, skills and training deprivation (13.5%)
- Barriers to housing and services (9.3%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Living environment deprivation (9.3%)

Two supplementary indices, relating to income, have been produced alongside the ID 2007:

- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)

The overall index is a measure of multiple deprivation at the Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level. ID 2007 is also known as the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 since it ranks the 32,482 LSOAs in England on each of the ten indices. The most deprived LSOA for each Index is given a rank of 1 and the least deprived LSOA is given a rank of 32,482.

Just under **18%** of LSOAs in the **North East fell within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs** in England on IMD2007. The only region to exceed the North East was the North West, which had the highest proportion (20.4%); the South East had the lowest (1.8%).

The three indices relating to income are described in more detail below.

Income Domain

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based Job Seekers Allowance Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2005)

¹⁵ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/733520.pdf> (Communities and Local Government, *The English Indices of Deprivation 2007*, downloaded 7th July 2009).

The indicators are summed and expressed as a rate of the whole population.

The purpose of the Income Deprivation domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area, on the above definition.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

This covers only children aged 0–15 living in income deprived households – defined as either households receiving IS/JSA-IB/PC or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of WTC/CTC with an equivalised income below 60% of the national median before housing costs. The IDACI is the proportion of children 0–15 living in such households as a proportion of all children 0–15.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

Income deprivation affecting older people is defined as those adults 60 or over living in pension credit (guarantee) households as a proportion of all those 60 or over.

In terms of income deprivation, Tyne & Wear has 129 LSOAs (18%) in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England. There are 32,482 LSOAs in England.

On the Income Domain measure, 24% of Newcastle's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% of English LSOAs (Table 3.3). In Sunderland, 21% are in the most deprived 10%; followed by South Tyneside (19%), Gateshead (15%) and North Tyneside (7%).

Table 3.3 Number of LSOAs by Area and by Selected Deprivation Band¹, Income Domain

	All	within 5% most deprived ¹	>5% <=10% ¹	>90% <=95% ¹	within 5% least deprived ¹
Gateshead	126	10	9	5	2
Newcastle upon Tyne	173	23	18	11	10
North Tyneside	129	4	5	7	6
South Tyneside	103	9	11	1	2
Sunderland	188	12	28	7	0
Tyne and Wear	719	58	71	31	20
Percentage of total by area					
Gateshead	100.0%	7.9%	7.1%	4.0%	1.6%
Newcastle upon Tyne	100.0%	13.3%	10.4%	6.4%	5.8%
North Tyneside	100.0%	3.1%	3.9%	5.4%	4.7%
South Tyneside	100.0%	8.7%	10.7%	1.0%	1.9%
Sunderland	100.0%	6.4%	14.9%	3.7%	0.0%
Tyne and Wear	100.0%	8.1%	9.9%	4.3%	2.8%

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.

¹ Percentage bands refer to distribution in England.

On this measure, no LSOAs in Sunderland fall within the 5% least deprived in England.

Table 3.4 Average Income Domain Score, Overall and by Upper and Lower Bands

	All	within 5% most deprived ¹	>5% <=10% ¹	>90% <=95% ¹	within 5% least deprived ¹
Gateshead	20.7%	47.4%	37.2%	3.8%	2.9%
Newcastle upon Tyne	21.5%	50.3%	37.8%	3.6%	2.4%
North Tyneside	17.2%	48.9%	37.5%	3.6%	2.4%
South Tyneside	22.7%	45.2%	35.5%	3.9%	2.7%
Sunderland	21.5%	48.3%	37.4%	3.8%	0.0%
Tyne and Wear	20.8%	48.5%	37.2%	3.7%	2.5%

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.

The Income Scores are averaged for those LSOAs that fall within the bands shown.

The component scores were **not** population weighted prior to averaging.

¹ Percentage bands refer to distribution in England.

On this measure, no LSOAs in Sunderland fall within the 5% least deprived in England.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) Index shows that, on this measure, a quarter of Newcastle's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% of English LSOAs (Table 3.5). In Gateshead, 14% are in the most deprived 10%; followed by South Tyneside (12%), Sunderland (11%) and North Tyneside (7%).

Table 3.5 Number of LSOAs by Area and by Selected Deprivation Band¹, IDAC²

	All	within 5% most deprived ¹	>5% <=10% ¹	>90% <=95% ¹	within 5% least deprived ¹
Gateshead	126	8	10	7	4
Newcastle upon Tyne	173	24	19	10	15
North Tyneside	129	4	5	9	7
South Tyneside	103	6	6	5	4
Sunderland	188	9	11	8	6
Tyne and Wear	719	51	51	39	36
Percentage of total by area					
Gateshead	100.0%	6.3%	7.9%	5.6%	3.2%
Newcastle upon Tyne	100.0%	13.9%	11.0%	5.8%	8.7%
North Tyneside	100.0%	3.1%	3.9%	7.0%	5.4%
South Tyneside	100.0%	5.8%	5.8%	4.9%	3.9%
Sunderland	100.0%	4.8%	5.9%	4.3%	3.2%
Tyne and Wear	100.0%	7.1%	7.1%	5.4%	5.0%

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.

¹ Percentage bands refer to distribution in England.

² Income Deprivation Affecting Children.

Table 3.6 Average IDAC Score, Overall and by Upper and Lower Bands

	All	within 5% most	>5% <=10% ¹	>90% <=95% ¹	within 5% least
		deprived ¹			deprived ¹
Gateshead	25.4%	65.6%	51.5%	3.6%	2.6%
Newcastle upon Tyne	29.7%	68.7%	52.2%	3.6%	1.9%
North Tyneside	21.2%	65.1%	54.6%	3.7%	1.9%
South Tyneside	27.7%	60.6%	51.7%	3.5%	2.4%
Sunderland	26.0%	64.9%	52.0%	3.5%	2.3%
Tyne and Wear	26.2%	66.3%	52.2%	3.6%	2.1%

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.

The Income Scores are averaged for those LSOAs that fall within the bands shown.

The component scores were **not** population weighted prior to averaging.

¹ Percentage bands refer to distribution in England.

IDAC - Income Deprivation Affecting Children.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) Index shows that, on this measure, a quarter of Newcastle's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% of English LSOAs (Table 3.7). In Sunderland, 24% are in the most deprived 10%; followed by South Tyneside (19%), Gateshead (17%) and North Tyneside (14%).

Table 3.7 Number of LSOAs by Area and by Selected Deprivation Band¹, IDAOP²

	All	within 5% most	>5% <=10% ¹	>90% <=95% ¹	within 5% least
		deprived ¹			deprived ¹
Gateshead	126	11	10	2	2
Newcastle upon Tyne	173	19	24	5	3
North Tyneside	129	8	10	8	4
South Tyneside	103	4	16	3	0
Sunderland	188	18	27	4	0
Tyne and Wear	719	60	87	22	9

Percentage of total by area

Gateshead	100.0%	8.7%	7.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Newcastle upon Tyne	100.0%	11.0%	13.9%	2.9%	1.7%
North Tyneside	100.0%	6.2%	7.8%	6.2%	3.1%
South Tyneside	100.0%	3.9%	15.5%	2.9%	0.0%
Sunderland	100.0%	9.6%	14.4%	2.1%	0.0%
Tyne and Wear	100.0%	8.3%	12.1%	3.1%	1.3%

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.

¹ Percentage bands refer to distribution in England.

² Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

On this measure, no LSOAs in South Tyneside or Sunderland fall within the 5% least deprived in England.

Table 3.8 Average IDAOP Score, Overall and by Upper and Lower Bands

	All	within 5% most deprived¹	>5% <=10%¹	>90% <=95%¹	within 5% least deprived¹
Gateshead	27.1%	51.4%	39.5%	6.4%	5.2%
Newcastle upon Tyne	27.2%	49.5%	41.2%	6.0%	4.1%
North Tyneside	24.1%	49.8%	40.3%	6.0%	3.7%
South Tyneside	28.6%	48.5%	40.3%	6.1%	0.0%
Sunderland	28.7%	50.9%	41.1%	6.2%	0.0%
Tyne and Wear	27.2%	50.2%	40.7%	6.1%	4.2%

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.

The Income Scores are averaged for those LSOAs that fall within the bands shown.

The component scores were **not** population weighted prior to averaging.

¹ Percentage bands refer to distribution in England.

IDAOP - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

No LSOAs in South Tyneside or Sunderland fall within the 5% least deprived in England.

APPENDICES

Appendix1: Personal Income

Table A1.1: 'Personal Income' in North East Counties, Tyne & Wear Districts and UK Regions, 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 (mean or average)

	Self Employment Income (£)			Employment Income (£)			Total Income (£)		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
North East	16,200	16,800	17,000	18,000	19,100	19,800	19,100	20,200	21,000
Durham	15,900	16,400	16,800	18,100	18,900	19,300	19,300	19,800	20,400
Northumberland	17,300	19,700	18,400	19,200	20,900	21,100	20,900	23,000	23,700
Tyne and Wear	16,800	17,200	17,800	17,700	18,800	19,700	18,800	19,800	20,800
Unitary Authorities¹	14,700	14,500	14,800	17,600	18,900	19,500	18,600	19,700	20,500
Gateshead	15,200	16,800	15,700	17,300	17,700	18,800	18,100	18,400	19,700
Newcastle	22,900	21,400	23,600	18,900	19,700	20,700	20,700	21,300	22,700
North Tyneside	17,000	17,300	17,800	18,100	19,600	20,400	19,200	20,300	21,300
South Tyneside	12,800	12,900	13,700	17,300	19,900	21,500	18,200	20,700	22,000
Sunderland	14,100	15,400	15,200	17,000	17,700	17,900	17,700	18,400	18,800
North West	17,600	18,300	18,300	19,000	20,100	20,500	20,500	21,700	22,300
Yorkshire and Humber	16,900	17,600	18,200	18,700	19,800	20,200	20,300	21,400	22,100
East Midlands	17,600	18,300	18,700	19,200	20,300	20,800	20,800	22,100	22,900
West Midlands	16,900	17,700	17,900	18,900	20,000	20,600	20,500	21,700	22,600
East of England	19,700	20,800	21,800	22,600	23,800	24,600	24,400	25,800	27,000
London	26,200	28,600	30,900	27,900	30,300	31,800	29,900	32,800	34,700
South East	20,300	21,600	22,900	24,600	26,100	27,000	26,400	28,100	29,500
South West	16,600	16,700	17,300	19,000	20,100	20,700	20,900	22,200	23,200
Wales	15,200	15,500	15,500	17,700	18,800	19,200	19,100	20,000	20,700
Scotland	19,100	19,900	21,000	19,300	20,600	21,500	20,900	22,200	23,500
Northern Ireland	18,400	19,100	20,100	17,400	18,600	19,200	19,600	20,900	22,000
United Kingdom	19,200	20,200	21,200	21,100	22,500	23,300	22,800	24,300	25,500

Source: HMRC Statistics 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07, Government Statistical Service.

¹ North East Unitary Authorities (Darlington UA, Hartlepool UA, Middlesbrough UA, Redcar and Cleveland UA and Stockton-on-Tees UA).

'Personal Income' relates to individuals whereas household income refers to a domestic unit. HMRC figures estimate 'personal income' or 'taxable income' very roughly. They are based on very small samples.

The table only covers 'individuals for whom HMRC tax offices hold records. There may be no record if an individual's income is less than the PAYE threshold (£5,040 in 2006/07). No attempt has been made to estimate the numbers of cases below the tax threshold.'

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

Table A1.2: 'Personal Income' in North East Counties, Tyne & Wear Districts and UK Regions, 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 (median)

	Self Employment Income (£)			Employment Income (£)			Total Income (£)		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
North East	9,040	9,150	8,930	14,700	15,500	16,200	15,000	15,500	16,300
Durham	9,050	9,390	9,330	15,200	15,900	16,300	15,400	15,600	16,200
Northumberland	8,570	9,020	8,550	15,600	15,600	16,100	15,600	16,000	16,800
Tyne and Wear	9,340	9,740	9,240	14,600	15,300	16,400	14,800	15,400	16,400
Unitary Authorities¹	8,930	8,530	8,430	14,300	15,400	15,800	14,500	15,400	16,000
Gateshead	10,800	10,300	9,510	14,700	15,800	16,200	14,800	15,300	16,500
Newcastle	9,440	9,990	9,830	14,300	15,300	16,400	14,400	15,500	16,500
North Tyneside	9,520	8,510	9,970	16,000	17,000	18,100	16,100	16,600	17,800
South Tyneside	7,890	8,900	7,710	14,000	14,300	16,500	14,600	14,500	16,000
Sunderland	8,950	9,980	8,680	14,000	14,600	15,200	14,400	14,900	15,300
North West	9,680	9,640	9,620	15,200	15,900	16,200	15,500	16,100	16,600
Yorkshire and Humber	9,750	9,590	9,650	15,000	16,000	16,200	15,500	16,200	16,600
East Midlands	10,000	10,200	10,400	15,400	16,200	16,600	15,900	16,600	17,000
West Midlands	10,000	10,000	10,200	15,400	16,200	16,600	15,900	16,400	17,000
East of England	11,300	11,200	11,400	16,900	17,600	18,000	17,400	18,000	18,700
London	10,900	10,800	10,900	19,000	20,500	20,800	19,000	20,300	20,800
South East	10,900	11,000	11,000	17,800	18,500	18,900	18,300	19,000	19,600
South West	9,870	9,710	9,590	15,100	15,800	16,200	15,900	16,500	17,200
Wales	9,270	9,640	9,080	14,600	15,400	15,700	15,000	15,500	16,100
Scotland	10,300	10,300	10,800	15,500	16,500	17,000	16,000	16,700	17,500
Northern Ireland	10,300	10,700	10,500	14,700	15,300	15,900	15,400	15,900	16,600
United Kingdom	10,300	10,300	10,400	16,000	16,900	17,300	16,400	17,100	17,700

Source: HMRC Statistics 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07, Government Statistical Service.

¹ North East Unitary Authorities (Darlington UA, Hartlepool UA, Middlesbrough UA, Redcar and Cleveland UA and Stockton-on-Tees UA).

Appendix 2: Headline Gross Disposable Household Income – Components NUTS 1&2, 2007

**Table A2 Headline Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI),^{1,2}
Components at Current Basic Prices 2007^{3,4} (£m)**

	UK ⁵	North East	Tees Valley and Durham	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income (a)	163,486	4,443	1,888	2,555
Compensation of employees (b)	742,719	26,061	11,617	14,444
Property Income (received) (c)	171,233	4,886	2,097	2,789
Primary resources total (d=a+b+c)	1,077,438	35,390	15,602	19,788
Property income (paid) (e)	66,453	1,976	834	1,143
Primary uses total (f=e)	66,453	1,976	834	1,143
Balance of primary incomes, gross (g=d-f)	1,010,985	33,414	14,769	18,645
Imputed Social Contributions/Social Benefits other than Social Benefits in kind (received) (h)	226,852	9,838	4,503	5,335
Other current transfers (i)	55,305	2,473	1,118	1,354
Secondary resources total (j=h+i)	282,157	12,310	5,621	6,689
Current taxes on income, wealth etc (k)	182,166	5,768	2,588	3,179
Social contributions/Social benefits (l)	209,028	7,271	3,241	4,030
Other current transfers (m)	28,939	1,359	612	748
Secondary uses total (n=k+l+m)	420,133	14,398	6,441	7,956
Balance of secondary income (p=j-n)	-137,976	-2,087	-820	-1,267
Gross Disposable Income (s=g+p)	873,008	31,327	13,949	17,378

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Notes

- 1 The headline regional GDHI series have been calculated using a five point moving average.
- 2 Household income covers the income received by households and non-profit making institutions serving households.
- 3 Estimates at current basic prices do not allow for changes in prices over time (inflation) or differences in regional price levels (purchasing power).
- 4 Provisional.
- 5 Total excludes approximately £1,023m extra-regio: parts of UK economic territory that cannot be assigned to any particular region.

Appendix 3: Modelled household income estimated by MSOA

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

Table A3.1 Model-based Estimates of Income for MSOAs in Gateshead, 2004/05

MSOA Name	Average Weekly Household Total (gross) Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised		
	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	BHC ¹ (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	AHC ² (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)
Gateshead 001	520	450	610	430	380	490	390	350	440	350	310	410
Gateshead 002	540	460	630	430	380	480	390	350	440	360	310	410
Gateshead 003	370	320	430	320	280	360	330	290	370	280	250	330
Gateshead 004	390	330	450	330	290	370	320	280	360	260	230	300
Gateshead 005	510	440	590	420	370	470	380	330	420	350	300	400
Gateshead 006	380	320	440	330	290	370	340	300	380	290	250	340
Gateshead 007	350	300	410 (L)	310	280	350	320	280	360	270	240	320
Gateshead 008	420	360	490	340	310	390	310	280	350	270	230	310
Gateshead 009	500	430	580	420	370	470	380	340	430	340	300	390
Gateshead 010	430	370	510	350	310	390	350	310	390	310	270	360
Gateshead 011	370	320	430	320	290	360	310	270	350	250	220	290
Gateshead 012	370	320	430	330	300	370	310	280	350	270	230	310
Gateshead 013	490	420	560	390	340	430	350	310	400	330	280	380
Gateshead 014	530	460	620	440	400	500	380	340	430	350	310	410
Gateshead 015	400	340	460	330	290	370	320	280	360	270	230	310
Gateshead 016	580	500	670	460	410	520	410	360	460	390	340	450
Gateshead 017	630	550	730 (H)	490	440	550	430	380	480	410	360	480
Gateshead 018	430	370	500	360	320	410	330	290	370	290	250	330
Gateshead 019	520	450	610	420	370	470	380	330	420	340	300	390
Gateshead 020	590	510	680	470	420	530	410	360	460	410	360	470
Gateshead 021	370	320	430	340	300	380	320	280	360	270	230	310
Gateshead 022	560	480	650	450	400	510	400	350	450	380	330	430
Gateshead 023	400	350	470	330	300	380	320	290	360	280	250	330
Gateshead 024	450	390	520	390	350	440	350	310	400	310	270	360
Gateshead 025	410	350	480	350	310	400	330	290	370	280	250	320
Gateshead 026	470	410	550	400	360	450	350	310	390	310	270	350

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, (Crown Copyright).

Lower - 95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit

Upper - 95% Confidence Interval Upper Limit

1 BHC before housing costs

2 AHC after housing costs

H indicates the highest gross income MSOA in the District and L the lowest.

Table A3.2 Model-based Estimates of Income for MSOAs in Newcastle, 2004/05

MSOA Name	Average Weekly Household Total (gross) Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised		
	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	BHC ¹ (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	AHC ² (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)
Newcastle upon Tyne 001	560	480	650	470	420	530	400	360	460	370	320	430
Newcastle upon Tyne 002	700	600	810	520	460	590	480	430	550	470	400	540
Newcastle upon Tyne 003	410	350	470	350	310	390	330	290	370	290	250	340
Newcastle upon Tyne 004	420	360	490	360	320	410	340	300	390	310	270	350
Newcastle upon Tyne 005	720	620	840	600	530	680	510	450	580	500	430	580
Newcastle upon Tyne 006	760	650	890 (H)	580	520	660	530	470	600	510	440	590
Newcastle upon Tyne 007	680	580	790	560	500	630	460	410	520	440	380	500
Newcastle upon Tyne 008	430	370	500	370	320	410	350	310	390	310	270	350
Newcastle upon Tyne 009	590	510	680	460	410	510	410	360	460	390	340	450
Newcastle upon Tyne 010	460	400	530	390	340	430	350	310	390	320	280	370
Newcastle upon Tyne 011	400	340	460	350	310	400	320	290	360	280	250	330
Newcastle upon Tyne 012	580	500	670	470	420	530	410	360	460	390	340	450
Newcastle upon Tyne 013	710	610	830	540	480	610	520	460	600	460	400	540
Newcastle upon Tyne 014	450	390	530	380	340	430	350	310	400	320	270	360
Newcastle upon Tyne 015	430	370	500	350	310	400	330	290	370	300	260	350
Newcastle upon Tyne 016	450	390	530	360	320	410	340	300	390	300	260	350
Newcastle upon Tyne 017	630	540	740	500	450	570	480	420	550	420	360	490
Newcastle upon Tyne 018	460	400	540	370	320	410	370	330	420	300	260	340
Newcastle upon Tyne 019	430	370	500	380	340	420	330	290	370	290	250	330
Newcastle upon Tyne 020	430	370	500	360	320	400	330	290	370	320	280	360
Newcastle upon Tyne 021	460	400	530	390	350	430	340	310	390	300	260	350
Newcastle upon Tyne 022	410	360	480	370	320	410	320	290	370	260	230	300
Newcastle upon Tyne 023	430	370	510	360	320	400	360	320	410	300	260	340
Newcastle upon Tyne 024	370	310	430	330	290	380	340	300	380	270	230	320
Newcastle upon Tyne 025	390	340	450	350	310	390	320	280	360	280	240	320
Newcastle upon Tyne 026	370	320	430	330	290	370	320	280	360	270	230	310
Newcastle upon Tyne 027	390	340	460	340	300	390	330	290	370	280	250	330
Newcastle upon Tyne 028	350	300	400	310	270	350	290	260	330	240	200	270
Newcastle upon Tyne 029	350	290	400	310	280	350	300	270	340	250	220	290
Newcastle upon Tyne 030	320	270	370 (L)	290	250	320	290	250	320	240	200	270

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, (Crown Copyright).

Lower - 95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit

Upper - 95% Confidence Interval Upper Limit

1 BHC before housing costs

2 AHC after housing costs

H indicates the highest gross income MSOA in the District and L the lowest.

Table A3.3 Model-based Estimates of Income for MSOAs in North Tyneside, 2004/05

MSOA Name	Average Weekly Household Total (gross) Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised		
	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	BHC ¹ (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	AHC ² (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)
North Tyneside 001	730	620	840	530	470	600	470	420	530	470	400	540
North Tyneside 002	490	420	570	390	350	440	360	320	410	310	270	350
North Tyneside 003	810	700	940 (H)	650	570	730	510	450	580	500	430	580
North Tyneside 004	490	420	570	380	340	430	380	330	420	360	320	420
North Tyneside 005	650	560	750	500	440	560	450	390	500	430	370	490
North Tyneside 006	590	510	690	490	430	550	400	350	450	380	330	440
North Tyneside 007	490	420	570	410	370	460	370	330	420	350	300	400
North Tyneside 008	500	430	580	410	360	460	370	330	420	320	280	370
North Tyneside 009	520	450	610	420	370	470	380	340	430	370	320	420
North Tyneside 010	540	470	630	420	370	470	390	340	440	390	340	450
North Tyneside 011	460	390	530	360	320	400	350	310	390	310	270	350
North Tyneside 012	540	470	630	460	410	520	400	350	450	350	310	410
North Tyneside 013	590	510	680	470	420	530	400	360	450	380	340	440
North Tyneside 014	470	400	540	390	340	430	350	310	400	320	280	370
North Tyneside 015	420	360	490	330	290	370	330	290	380	300	260	350
North Tyneside 016	560	480	660	440	390	500	440	390	500	420	360	490
North Tyneside 017	630	540	740	510	450	570	460	410	520	450	390	520
North Tyneside 018	570	490	660	470	410	520	430	380	480	400	350	460
North Tyneside 019	370	320	440 (L)	320	290	360	310	280	350	280	250	330
North Tyneside 020	480	420	560	380	340	420	360	320	410	340	290	390
North Tyneside 021	520	450	600	430	380	480	370	330	420	340	290	390
North Tyneside 022	500	430	580	390	350	440	390	350	440	370	320	430
North Tyneside 023	390	340	460	330	290	370	320	280	360	280	240	320
North Tyneside 024	430	370	500	370	330	420	330	290	370	300	260	350
North Tyneside 025	520	450	610	440	400	500	370	330	420	350	300	400
North Tyneside 026	400	350	470	340	300	380	320	280	360	280	250	330
North Tyneside 027	390	340	460	330	300	380	330	300	380	280	240	330
North Tyneside 028	390	340	460	350	310	390	320	280	360	280	240	320
North Tyneside 029	450	380	520	380	340	420	350	310	400	310	270	360
North Tyneside 030	430	370	500	360	320	410	340	300	390	310	270	360

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, (Crown Copyright).

Lower - 95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit

Upper - 95% Confidence Interval Upper Limit

1 BHC before housing costs

2 AHC after housing costs

H indicates the highest gross income MSOA in the District and L the lowest.

Table A3.4 Model-based Estimates of Income for MSOAs in South Tyneside, 2004/05

MSOA Name	Average Weekly Household Total (gross) Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised		
	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	BHC ¹ (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	AHC ² (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)
South Tyneside 001	420	360	490	380	330	420	320	290	370	300	260	340
South Tyneside 002	360	310	430 (L)	320	280	360	320	280	360	270	230	320
South Tyneside 003	530	460	620	430	390	490	380	340	430	380	330	440
South Tyneside 004	430	370	500	370	330	410	330	290	370	290	250	330
South Tyneside 005	490	420	560	380	340	430	360	320	400	340	290	390
South Tyneside 006	590	510	680	490	430	540	400	350	450	380	330	440
South Tyneside 007	410	350	470	360	320	410	330	290	370	290	250	330
South Tyneside 008	420	360	480	350	320	400	320	280	360	280	250	330
South Tyneside 009	430	370	500	370	330	420	330	290	370	290	250	330
South Tyneside 010	460	390	530	400	350	450	360	320	400	320	270	370
South Tyneside 011	420	360	480	350	310	390	330	290	370	300	260	350
South Tyneside 012	380	320	440	320	280	360	310	270	350	270	230	310
South Tyneside 013	410	350	470	370	330	410	320	280	360	260	230	300
South Tyneside 014	370	320	430	320	280	360	300	270	340	250	220	290
South Tyneside 015	400	350	470	360	320	400	320	280	360	280	240	320
South Tyneside 016	400	340	460	330	290	370	310	270	350	260	220	290
South Tyneside 017	410	360	480	370	330	410	320	290	360	270	230	310
South Tyneside 018	480	410	560	400	360	450	360	320	410	330	280	370
South Tyneside 019	420	360	480	360	320	410	320	290	360	290	250	330
South Tyneside 020	460	400	540	390	350	440	350	310	400	300	260	350
South Tyneside 021	470	410	550	410	360	460	360	320	400	300	270	350
South Tyneside 022	750	640	870 (H)	580	520	660	480	430	550	470	410	540
South Tyneside 023	550	470	640	460	410	510	400	350	450	380	330	430

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, (Crown Copyright).

Lower - 95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit
Upper - 95% Confidence Interval Upper Limit

1 BHC before housing costs

2 AHC after housing costs

H indicates the highest gross income MSOA in the District and L the lowest.

Table A3.5 Model-based Estimates of Income for MSOAs in Sunderland, 2004/05

MSOA Name	Average Weekly Household Total (gross) Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised			Average Weekly Household Net Income Estimate Equivalised		
	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	Estimate (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	BHC ¹ (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)	AHC ² (£)	Lower (£)	Upper (£)
Sunderland 001	550	480	640	440	400	490	380	330	420	380	330	430
Sunderland 002	580	500	670	500	450	560	400	350	450	390	340	440
Sunderland 003	380	330	440	320	290	360	300	270	340	260	230	300
Sunderland 004	380	330	440	350	310	390	300	270	340	260	230	300
Sunderland 005	380	330	440	340	310	390	310	280	350	280	240	320
Sunderland 006	470	410	550	410	370	470	370	320	410	330	290	390
Sunderland 007	590	500	680	490	440	550	400	350	450	370	320	420
Sunderland 008	420	360	490	370	330	420	320	290	360	270	240	310
Sunderland 009	400	350	470	340	300	380	320	280	360	280	240	320
Sunderland 010	510	440	590	440	390	490	360	320	410	320	280	360
Sunderland 011	470	400	540	380	340	430	330	290	370	290	250	330
Sunderland 012	370	320	420	310	280	350	290	260	330	240	210	270
Sunderland 013	400	340	470	360	320	400	330	290	370	270	230	310
Sunderland 014	430	370	500	380	340	430	330	290	370	280	250	320
Sunderland 015	480	420	560	410	370	460	350	310	390	330	290	380
Sunderland 016	350	300	410 (L)	320	290	370	300	260	340	250	220	290
Sunderland 017	490	420	570	430	380	480	350	310	390	290	260	340
Sunderland 018	520	450	600	410	370	460	360	320	410	330	290	380
Sunderland 019	520	450	600	440	390	490	370	330	420	330	290	380
Sunderland 020	540	470	630	430	380	480	380	330	430	330	290	380
Sunderland 021	380	330	450	350	310	390	310	270	350	260	230	300
Sunderland 022	650	560	750 (H)	530	480	600	430	380	480	420	360	480
Sunderland 023	360	310	420	300	270	340	300	270	340	260	230	300
Sunderland 024	430	370	500	370	330	420	340	300	380	300	260	340
Sunderland 025	640	550	740	530	470	590	430	380	480	380	330	430
Sunderland 026	380	320	440	340	300	390	320	280	360	280	240	320
Sunderland 027	420	360	490	380	340	430	320	290	370	280	240	320
Sunderland 028	430	370	500	390	350	440	330	300	380	290	250	340
Sunderland 029	600	520	700	510	450	570	420	370	480	400	350	470
Sunderland 030	450	390	520	390	340	430	350	310	400	320	270	360
Sunderland 031	550	470	630	470	420	530	390	340	440	350	310	410
Sunderland 032	530	460	610	460	410	510	380	340	430	340	290	380
Sunderland 033	410	360	480	370	330	420	320	290	360	280	240	320
Sunderland 034	470	400	540	400	360	450	360	320	410	320	280	360
Sunderland 035	430	370	500	390	350	440	340	300	380	290	260	340
Sunderland 036	390	340	460	370	330	410	320	280	360	280	240	320

Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, (Crown Copyright).

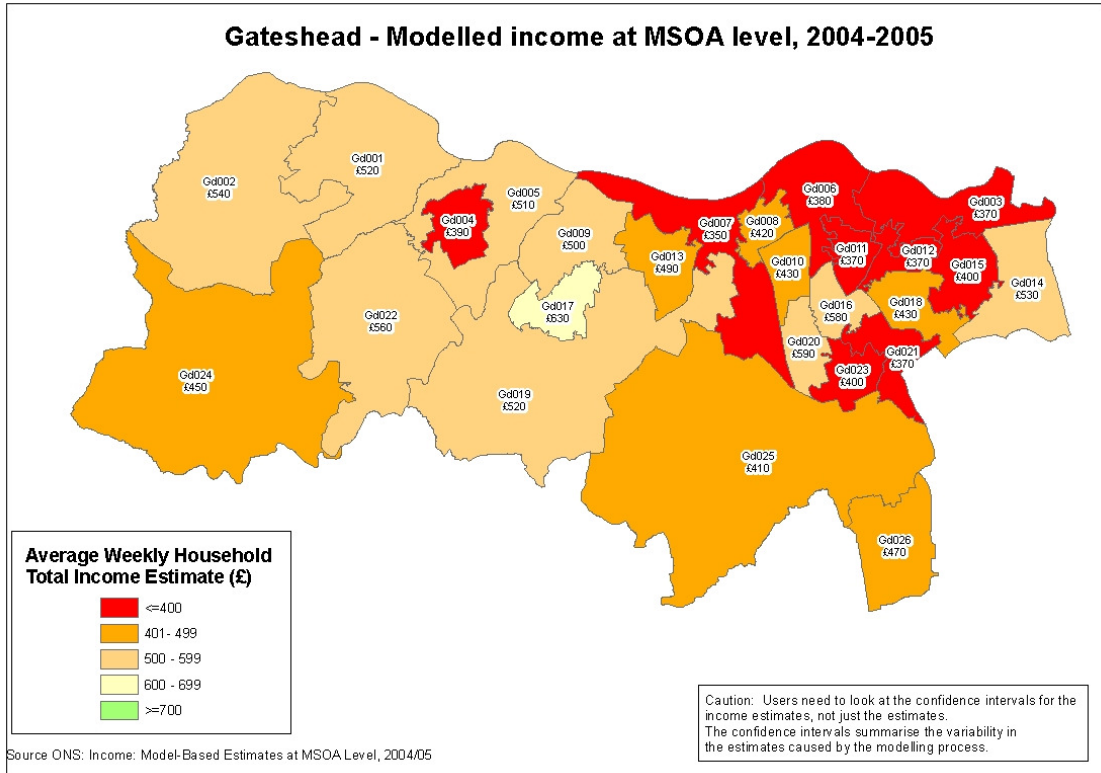
Lower - 95% Confidence Interval Lower Limit

Upper - 95% Confidence Interval Upper Limit

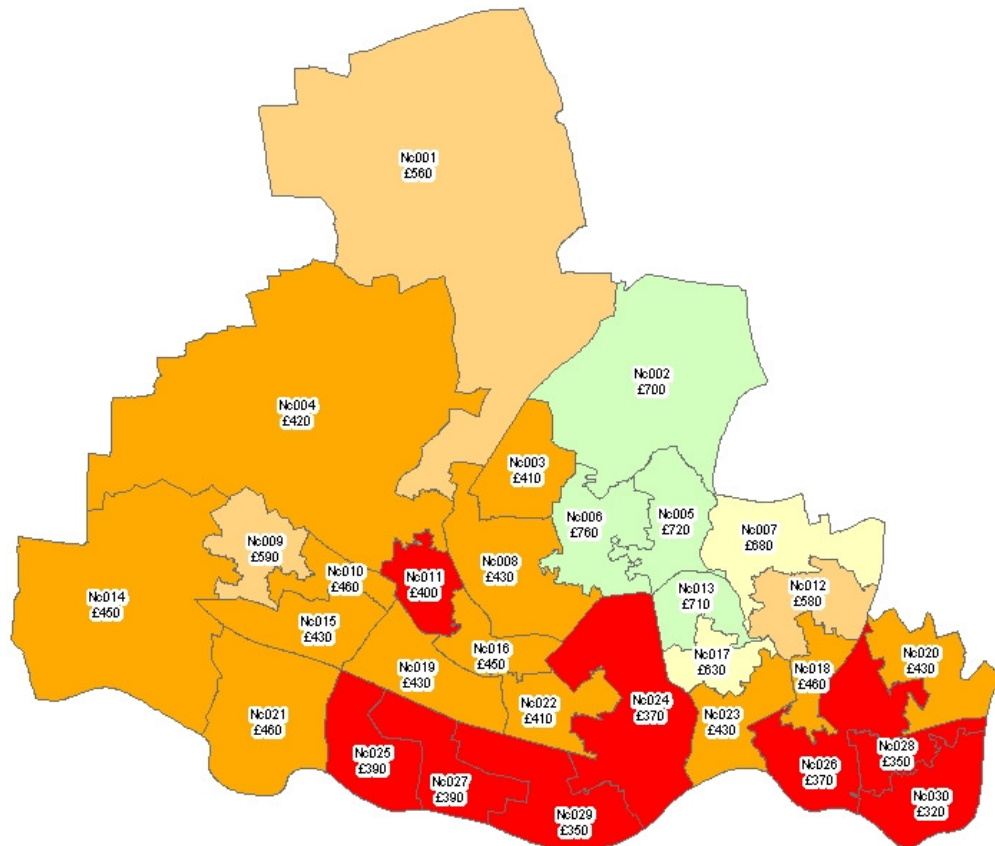
1 BHC before housing costs

2 AHC after housing costs

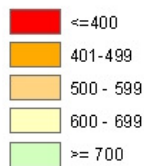
H indicates the highest gross income MSOA in the District and L the lowest.



Newcastle - Modelled Income at MSOA level, 2004-2005

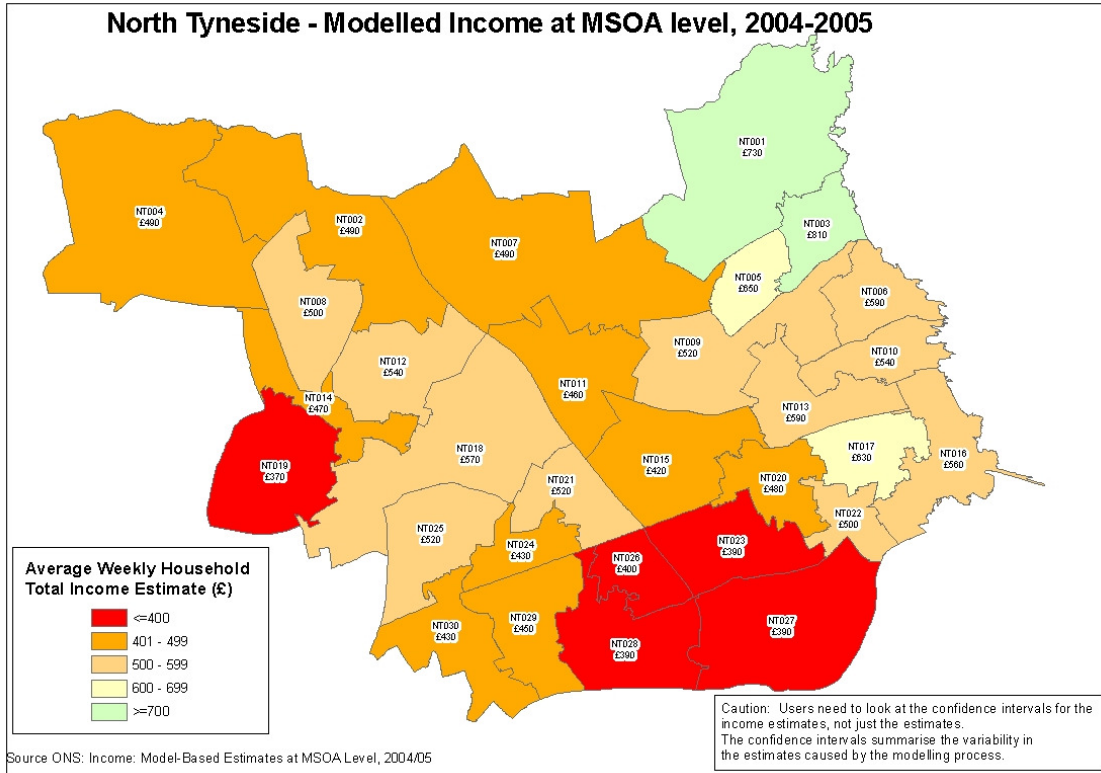


Average Weekly Household Total Income Estimate (£)

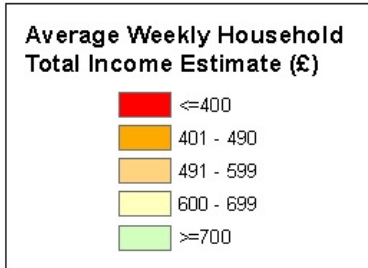
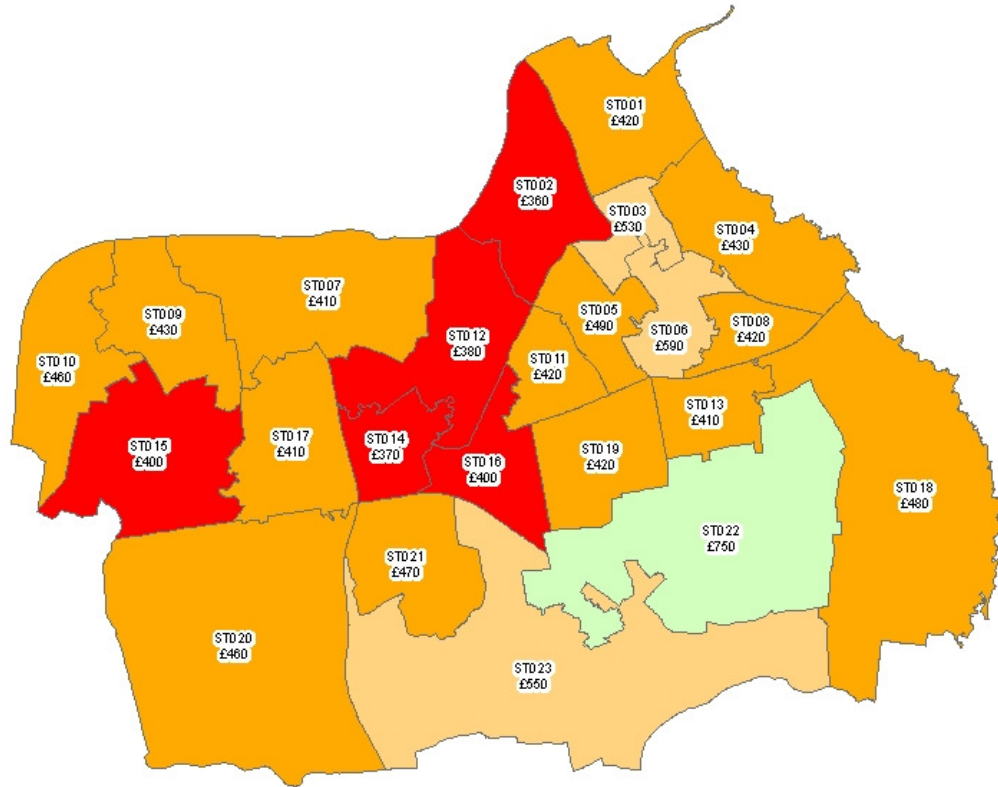


Caution: Users need to look at the confidence intervals for the income estimates, not just the estimates. The confidence intervals summarise the variability in the estimates caused by the modelling process.

Source ONS: Income: Model-Based Estimates at MSOA Level, 2004/05



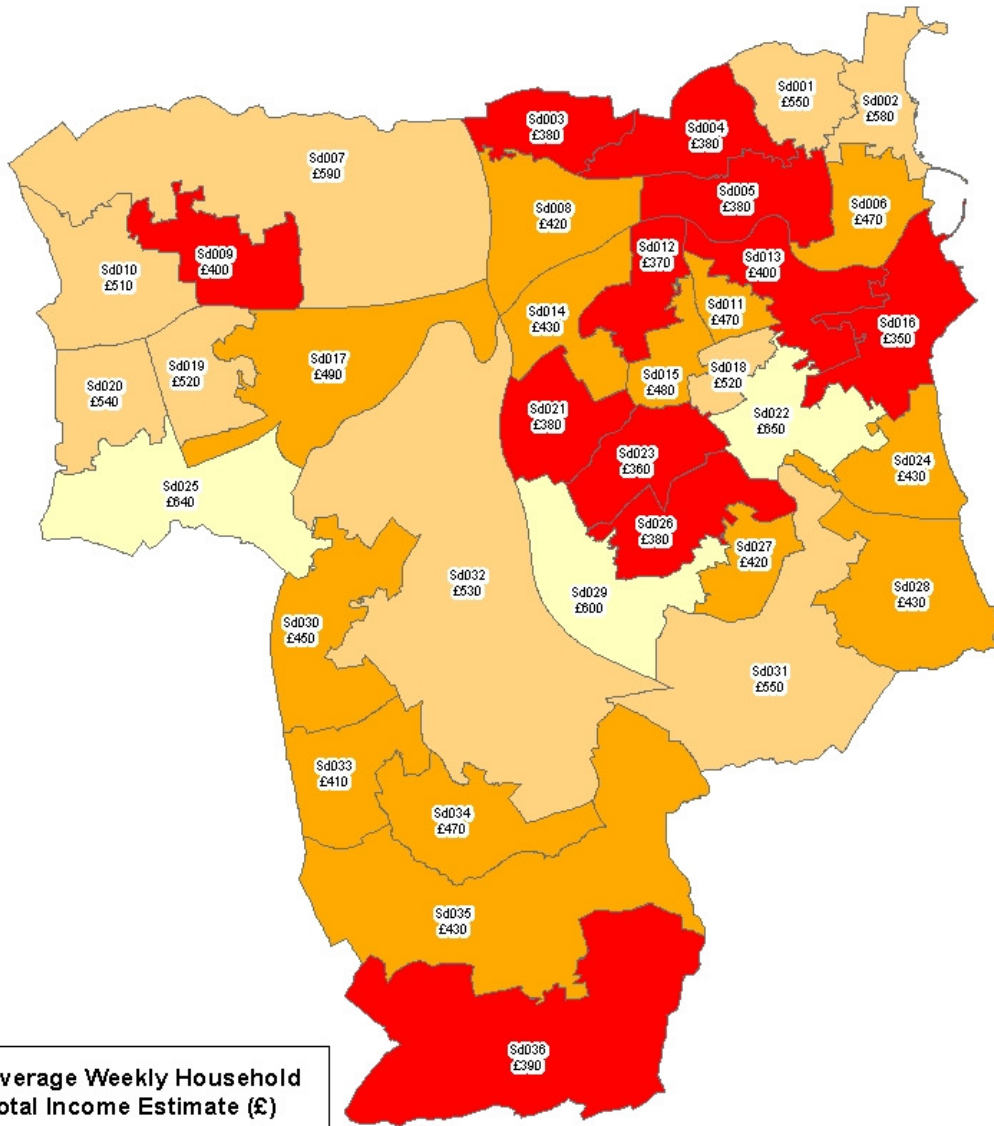
South Tyneside-Modelled Income at MSOA level, 2004-2005



Caution: Users need to look at the confidence intervals for the income estimates, not just the estimates. The confidence intervals summarise the variability in the estimates caused by the modelling process.

Source ONS: Income: Model-Based Estimates at MSOA Level, 2004/05

Sunderland - Modelled Income at MSOA level, 2004-2005



Average Weekly Household Total Income Estimate (£)

- <=400
- 401 - 499
- 500 - 599
- 600 - 699
- >=700

Caution: Users need to look at the confidence intervals for the income estimates, not just the estimates. The confidence intervals summarise the variability in the estimates caused by the modelling process.

Source ONS: Income: Model-Based Estimates at MSOA Level, 2004/05