

**THE PREVALENCE, CHARACTERISTICS AND
DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POVERTY IN THE
NORTH EAST REGION**

A Report for Child Poverty Strategy Group

by

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SUMMARY

- **The NE Region has the highest child poverty rate in the UK before housing costs are taken into account and the second highest child poverty rate after housing costs.**
- **The child poverty rate is highest in the NE in lone parent families (46%), workless families (66%), one earner couple families (23%), families with three or more children (39%), families with a child 0-4 (31%), council tenants (58%).**
- **But 52% of poor children live in couple families, 45% have a parent in employment and 33% are home owners.**
- **Child poverty in the NE fell after 2004/5 and there is evidence that it fell at a faster rate than in England as a whole.**
- **Deprivation in the NE is not as high as in London but 20% of children in the NE live in households without a bedroom for every child over 10; 34% cannot afford a holiday away from home at least one week a year; and 8% cannot afford to have friends round for a tea or a snack once a fortnight.**
- **Easington (32%), Middlesbrough (32%) and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (29%) are the local authorities in the NE with the highest proportion of children in households on out-of-work benefits in 2007.**
- **The percentage of children in families on out-of-work fell in every local authority in the NE between 2005 and 2007.**
- **Some neighbourhoods in the NE have more than two-thirds of children living in families on out of work benefits.**
- **Middlesbrough (346th out of 354 nationally) and Newcastle (339th out of 354 nationally) have the lowest child well-being.**
- **Most local authorities in the NE have worse child health than you would expect given their child poverty. In contrast NE local authorities have much better housing than would be expected.**
- **Some local authorities have concentrations of child poverty in a few neighbourhoods. Others have child poverty more evenly distributed. A more concentrated distribution may call for more focussed policies.**

BACKGROUND

A strategy to tackle child poverty in the North East was launched in June 2007 by Hilary Armstrong, then Minister in the Cabinet Office responsible for social inclusion. In 2008 a Child Poverty Strategy Group was established in the North East region, consisting of representatives of central and local government and non government organisations to oversee efforts to tackle poverty at regional level. . In order to support the launch a paper *Child Poverty in the North East of England* was written which was later updated in November 2008¹.

This activity at regional and local level was a development of the national child poverty strategy to eradicate child poverty by 2020 launched by Tony Blair in 1999. To date most of the main elements of the strategy have been at national level including

- An economic strategy to maximise employment;
- Policies to encourage entry to work – the New Deals;
- The policies designed to make work pay including the national minimum wage, improvements in in-work benefits (child benefits, child tax credits, working tax credits and child care tax credits);
- Improvements in out of work benefits;
- Large increases in public expenditure on education, health, transport and childcare.

Of course some of the policies have had to be implemented at local and regional level and there have also been specifically area based initiatives such as the New Deal for Communities, Surestart in its initial phase, Neighbourhood Nurseries and so forth.

By 2006/7 the strategy had lifted 600,000 children out of poverty. But the government had missed the target to reduce child poverty by a quarter by 2004/5 (over 1998/9) and although new measures have been announced that are expected to lift a further 500,000 out of poverty between 2006/7 and 2010-11 this will not be enough to meet the 2010 target to - halve child poverty. Brewer et al² estimate that a further £4.2 billion a year will need to be spent in benefits and tax credits between now and 2010/11 for the government to have chance of meeting its 2010 target.

Meanwhile attention is beginning to be focussed on the next period 2010-2020. The Rowntree Report³ suggested that an extra £28 billion would be needed between 2010 and 2020 to meet the 2020 target and this number has since been revised (by the IFS Report above) to £37 billion to meet a child poverty rate of 5 per cent by 2020 or £30 billion to reach a child poverty rate of 10 per cent by 2020.. *Ending Child Poverty: Everyone's Business*⁴ published in March 2008 reviewed the causes and consequences of child poverty; the costs associated with childhood experiences of poverty for both individuals and society; the impact of Government action so far; and policy direction for the future. The latter emphasised the contribution that local services could make to the national strategy. The government had created a new Child Poverty Unit at the

¹ Knight, B. (2008) *Child Poverty in the North east of England*, Association of North east Councils, November 2008.

² Brewer, M., Browne, J., Joyce, R. and Sutherland, H. (2009) *Micro-simulating child poverty in 2010 and 2020*, London: Institute for Fiscal Studies.

³ Hirsch, D. (2006) *What would it take to end Child Poverty? Firing on all Cylinders*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

⁴ HM Treasury, DWP, DCSF (2008) *Ending Child Poverty: Everyone's Business*, http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/bud08_childpoverty_1310.pdf

end of 2007. It brought together key officials in the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) and HM Treasury. The work of the Unit focuses on taking forward the Government's strategy to eradicate child poverty for the long term. Work includes developing a range of child poverty pilots to test and explore new approaches to tackling child poverty at local level across the country. The Budget in 2008 announced nine pilots, providing £125 million from 2008–2011, to enable local authorities, working with their partners, to develop innovative approaches to tackling child poverty, which are tailored to their local context. In the North East

- *Work-focused Services in Children's Centres* are being established in Redcar and Cleveland.
- *Child poverty Family Intervention Projects* are being established in Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, and South Tyneside
- Newcastle has been awarded Beacon status on *Preventing and Tackling Child Poverty*.

The Child Poverty Strategy Group in the North East recognised that these local and regional initiatives needed to be supported by data on the characteristics and distribution of child poverty and on what works in tackling child poverty at local level. They issued an invitation to tender CT08/09-012 in September 2008 for a study of child poverty. The study was to provide a detailed analysis of child poverty in the North East and the policy initiatives that have an impact on it.

There are two products of the project.

- This paper reports the results of detailed secondary analysis⁵ of existing data on child poverty in the North East. Four sources of data have been explored – two sample surveys - the Family Resources Survey and the Millennium Cohort Survey; and two administrative data sets - DWP data on children in households receiving out of work benefits and data derived from a project which collected data on child well-being at local level for Communities and Local Government (CLG).
- A second paper reports the results of a number of case studies of projects in the North East which have been designed to tackle child poverty. The case studies were undertaken by interviewing key informants in the projects⁶.

In addition the data used in for the spatial analysis of child poverty is available for local authorities and others to use and the data and or maps can be obtained (insert number of contact details here or elsewhere – we can do that)

This paper is in three parts.

⁵ The secondary analysis was undertaken by Professor Jonathan Bradshaw, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of York. He was assisted by Yekaterina Chzhen, PhD student, Dr Karen Bloor, Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Health Sciences. Maps were provided by Dr Meg Huby, Senior Lecturer in Social Policy, University of York.

⁶ The interviews were undertaken and written up by Dr Karen Croucher, Research Fellow in the Centre for Housing Policy at the University of York

Part 1 is an analysis of the Family Resources Survey and compares the prevalence and characteristics of child income poverty and deprivation in the North East with other regions and also traces child income poverty in the North East over time.

Part 2 is an analysis of administrative data on the proportion of children living in families dependent on out-of-work benefits. It provides an analysis of variations in child poverty by local authority district/unitary/met areas, Lower Level Super Output Areas and also trends over the period 2005-2007.

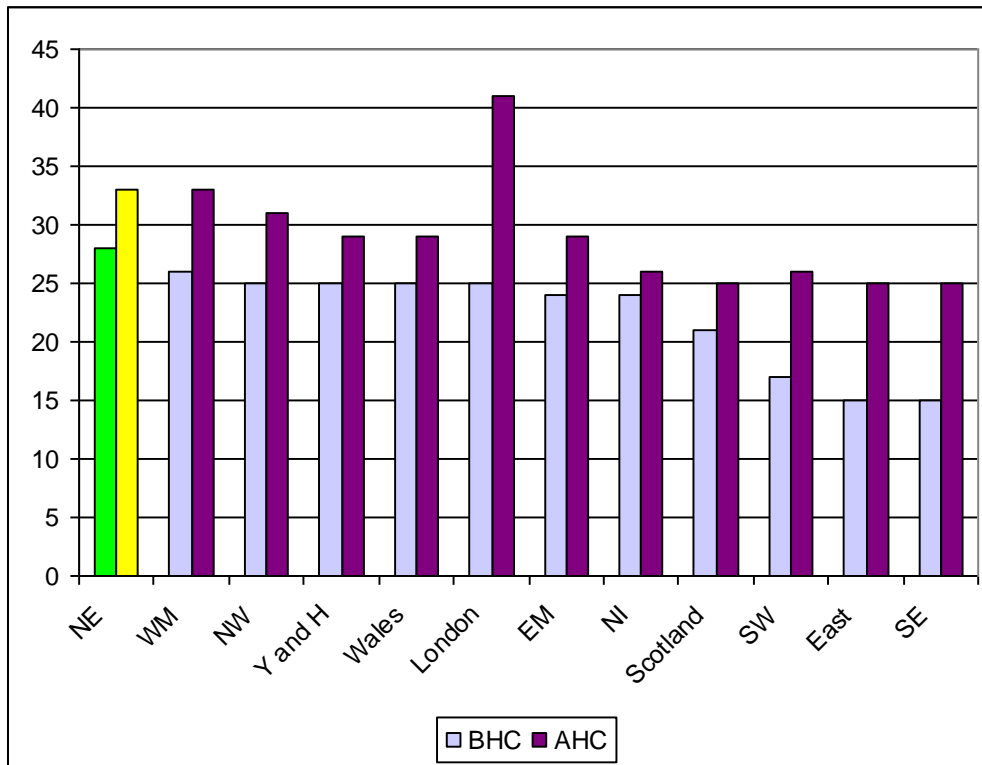
Part 3 is an analysis of the Communities and Local Government Index of Child well-being. It provides an analysis of variations in five domains of child well-being by local authority district/unitary/met areas and Lower Level Super Output Areas.

CHILD POVERTY IN THE NORTH EAST

PART 1: Analysis of the Family Resources Survey

The official data on child poverty is *Households below average income* (HBAI), based on the Family Resources Survey (FRS)⁷. The published data on child poverty at regional level in HBAI is the average of three years, because there are too few cases for robust estimates in one year (children in the NE only represent 5 per cent of all children in England). According to the latest (2006/7) report, the NE Region had the highest child income poverty⁸ rate before housing costs (BHC)⁹ and the 2nd highest after housing costs (AHC) of any in the UK. This is shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Child poverty rates by Region (3 year average): ranked by BHC



Source: DWP 2008 Table 4.6

In 1996/97-98/99 child poverty in the NE peaked at 35 per cent BHC and 40 per cent AHC. It has fallen since then - to 28 per cent BHC and 33 per cent AHC for the latest period for which we have data.

The analysis of the prevalence and characteristics of child poverty in this section is based on the combined data set for HBAI for the four years 2003/04 to 2006/07 which gives a sample for the NE of 1373 children. Table 1.1 compares the poverty rates of children in the NE with three regional comparators North West, Yorkshire and Humberside and London, as well as England as a whole. Table 1.1 shows that before housing costs children in the NE have the highest poverty rate overall at 28.3 per cent and higher child poverty rates than the other regions for children with the following characteristics:

⁷ DWP (2008) Households Below Average Income: An analysis of the income distribution 1994/95 - 2006/07

⁸ The % of children living in households with equivalent incomes less than 60 per cent of the median.

⁹ If London is split between inner and outer London then Inner London comes top with 31 per cent.

- Lone parent families
- One earner families
- Out-of-work families
- Families with two or more children
- Families with younger children
- White families
- Families receiving Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit or Income Support
- Families living in social rented accommodation

It had lower child poverty rates than in other regions and England in households where there were

- All adults in employment
- Owned outright tenure

Table 1 in the annex gives the after housing costs poverty rates and shows that generally London has higher poverty rate (41.4 per cent) than the NE (31.2 percent) and also London has higher poverty rates for most groups of children.

Table 1.1: Risk of being in poverty (below 60% of median equivalised disposable household income Before Housing Costs) by family and household characteristics of children. Source: own analysis of HBAI 2003/04 – 2006/07

	North East	North West	Yorkshire/ Humberside	London	England
Economic status and family type¹					
Lone parent	45.5	39.1	39.1	39.4	36.4
-In full-time work	6.7	5.3	9.6	9.3	7.9
-In part-time work	28.3	20.3	18.8	23.0	20.0
-Not working	67.2	61.1	59.6	53.1	56.4
Couple with children	21.1	19.0	21.5	20.6	17.6
-Self-employed	32.6	23.6	33.5	24.4	25.3
-Both in full-time work	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.9
-One in full-time work, one in part-time work	4.8	3.9	4.2	5.5	3.6
-One in full-time work, one not working	23.4	21.5	19.8	17.4	17.6
-One or more in part-time work	57.9	50.4	57.0	45.6	46.8
-Both not in work	63.2	62.3	68.2	60.9	65.3
Economic status of household¹					
All adults in work	0.7	9.3	11.1	11.8	9.8
At least one in work, but not all	32.1	29.3	29.4	24.3	23.8
Out-of-work household	66.4	61.5	63.0	55.3	59.5
Number of children in family					
One child	19.7	21.8	20.4	21.1	18.1
Two children	27.7	20.7	19.9	22.6	18.5
Three or more children	39.0	33.8	38.2	35.9	31.0
Number of disabled adults in family					
None	26.1	22.8	22.1	24.7	20.3
One or more	37.3	33.7	40.8	35.9	31.6
Ethnic group					
White	27.6	22.5	22.4	20.2	19.5
Mixed	[16.3]	[3.3]	[28.3]	29.5	27.8
Asian or Asian British	[46.8]	55.1	55.7	36.3	44.5
Black or Black British	[53.6]	[42.1]	[31.8]	34.7	32.0
Chinese/other	[82.3]	[31.5]	[49.5]	31.1	35.0
State support received by family					
Working Tax Credit	28.5	26.0	27.2	22.6	24.2
Child Tax Credit	24.4	19.7	21.3	23.1	18.9
Income Support	65.9	58.3	57.3	46.9	54.5
Age of youngest child in family¹					
0-4	30.9	28.2	28.3	27.4	24.8
5-10	29.6	24.4	26.4	25.6	21.8
11-19	22.8	20.3	20.7	25.0	18.7
Tenure					
Owners	14.2	14.9	16.2	16.5	13.9
-Owned outright	22.0	33.6	30.0	22.9	26.0
-Buying with mortgage	13.3	12.0	14.6	15.0	12.0
Social rented sector	54.5	50.3	52.6	45.4	46.2
-Rented from council	58.1	53.3	51.6	50.7	50.6
-Rented from housing association	47.2	47.1	55.3	38.7	40.9
All rented privately	55.1	33.7	35.6	19.7	25.0
-Rented privately unfurnished	56.0	33.3	34.4	19.7	24.4
-Rented privately furnished	[47.8]	[37.6]	[49.6]	19.6	28.4
Other	[50.9]	[56.8]	[43.8]	[43.5]	35.5
All children	28.3	24.9	25.7	26.3	22.2
Unweighted N (families with children)	1,373	3,731	2,554	3,378	25,108

Notes: proportions based on 50 unweighted cases or fewer are in square brackets []

Table 1.2 gives the composition of poor children before housing costs. In the NE a higher proportion of poor children than in other regions are living in

- Lone parent families
- Parents in part-time work
- Couples with a full and part-time worker or both working part-time
- White
- Receiving tax credits or Income Support
- Private tenants

In the NE a lower proportion of poor children than in other regions are living in

- Couple families
- All adults in work
- In non white families
- Families with a child 0-4
- Owners

The results are similar after housing costs in Table 2 in the Annex.

Table 1.2: Poverty composition (below 60% of median equivalised disposable household income Before Housing Costs) by family and household characteristics of children. Source: Own analysis of HBAI 2003/04 – 2006/07

	North East	North West	Yorkshire/ Humberside	London	England
Economic status and family type					
Lone parent	47.6	45.7	36.7	45.3	40.1
-In full-time work	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.7
-In part-time work	8.2	6.7	5.3	4.7	6.2
-Not working	38.1	37.9	29.9	38.6	32.2
Couple with children	52.5	54.3	63.3	54.7	59.9
-Self-employed	8.0	9.6	13.7	12.0	13.2
-Both in full-time work	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.0
-One in full-time work, one in part-time work	13.1	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.8
-One in full-time work, one not working	11.0	12.8	12.9	12.2	14.3
-One or more in part-time work	16.8	10.8	12.1	10.3	10.2
-Both not in work	8.0	16.8	20.3	16.6	17.4
Economic status of household					
All adults in work	20.7	21.6	24.6	22.2	25.7
At least one in work, but not all	24.8	24.1	26.1	22.8	25.1
Out-of-work household	54.6	54.3	49.3	55.0	49.2
Number of children in family					
One child	20.2	23.5	19.1	22.5	20.5
Two children	44.0	36.3	34.2	35.0	37.2
Three or more children	35.8	40.2	46.6	42.5	42.3
Number of disabled adults in family					
None	74.0	73.8	69.4	80.1	76.4
One or more	26.0	26.2	30.6	19.9	23.6
Ethnic group					
White	94.1	82.0	77.0	44.0	75.2
Mixed	0.3	1.2	0.8	2.9	1.4
Asian or Asian British	3.4	13.3	19.5	22.9	14.9
Black or Black British	0.3	2.4	1.3	23.0	5.8
Chinese/other	1.8	1.2	1.4	7.3	2.7
State support received by family					
Working Tax Credit	20.4	19.4	19.9	8.3	16.1
Child Tax Credit	52.0	45.3	49.3	34.1	45.8
Income Support	44.6	42.4	35.5	34.3	34.6
Age of youngest child in family					
0-4	42.8	45.6	44.4	47.9	45.5
5-10	36.2	33.4	35.4	30.8	33.1
11-19	21.1	21.1	20.2	21.3	21.3
Tenure					
Owners	32.5	40.5	43.7	35.2	42.4
-Owned outright	5.0	12.2	8.6	9.3	10.8
-Buying with mortgage	27.5	28.4	35.1	25.9	31.6
Social rented sector	53.6	45.8	42.4	55.1	46.0
-Rented from council	38.2	24.7	30.1	34.3	27.6
-Rented from housing association	15.4	21.2	12.4	20.8	18.4
All rented privately	13.2	12.0	12.6	8.5	10.4
-Rented privately unfurnished	12.0	10.7	11.3	5.3	8.7
-Rented privately furnished	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.2	1.7
Other	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
All children	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N (families with children)	366	874	601	867	5,229

Figure 1.2 shows that child poverty rates in the NE began to fall after 2004/5. DWP does not publish child poverty rates by region for single years because of sampling errors, so there needs to be caution in interpreting changes from year to year. However distinct trends over the period are probably reasonably reliable.

Figure 1.2: Risk of being in poverty in the North East (below 60% of median equivalised disposable household income) Source: Own analysis

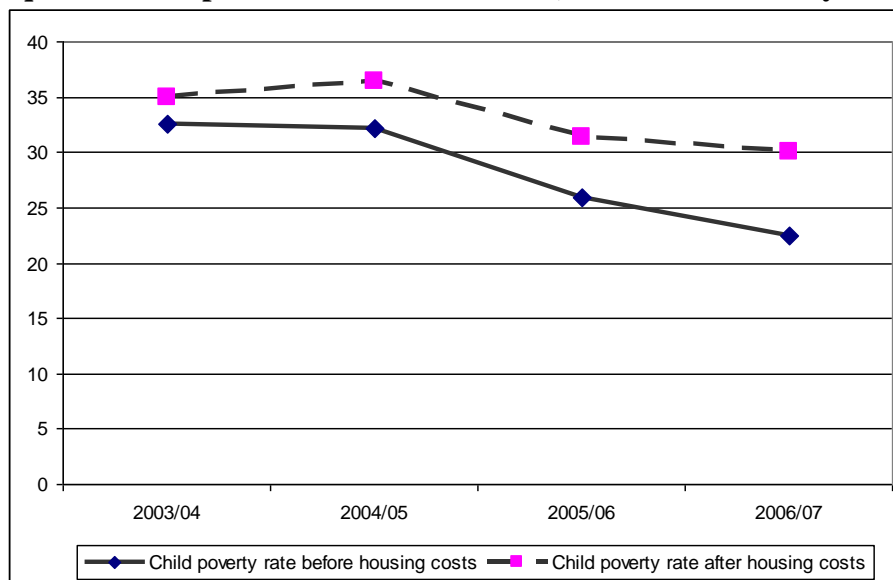
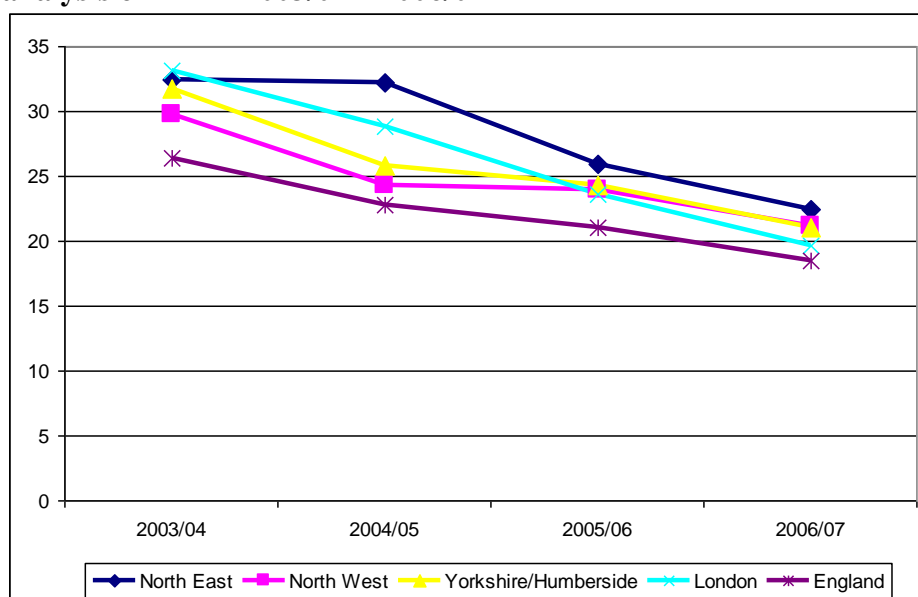


Figure 1.3 compares the child poverty rates (BHC) over the four years for our comparator regions and England. It suggests that child poverty in the NE has been falling at a somewhat faster rate than elsewhere since 2004/5.

Figure 1.3: Risk of being in poverty (BHC) by selected regions and England below 60% of median equivalised disposable household income) Source: Own analysis of HBAI 2003/04 – 2006/07



So far the analysis has been restricted to income poverty. Since 2004/5 the Family Resources Survey has included a set of questions designed to measure material deprivation. These have been designed by DWP to be used in the “third tier” measure of poverty which is the proportion of children living in households with equivalent

income less than 70 per cent of the median and scoring more than 25 on a deprivation index. Deprivation is arguably a more direct measure of child poverty and the items in the index have their origins in the “socially perceived necessities” items derived from the Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey¹⁰. We have combined 2004/5, 2005/6 and 2006/7 in Table 1.3 to compare material deprivation by region. The results are really quite interesting. Although, as we have seen, children in the NE are more likely to be income poor, at least before housing costs, there is no evidence here that they are the most deprived. The most deprived children are in London, which we have seen also has the highest child poverty rates after housing costs. However children in the NE come second to London in respect of the proportions with:

- Not enough bedrooms for every child over 10;
- Not having a holiday away from home at least 1 week a year; and
- Not having friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight.

They do better than the other comparator regions in the proportions without:

- Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle;
- A hobby or leisure activity

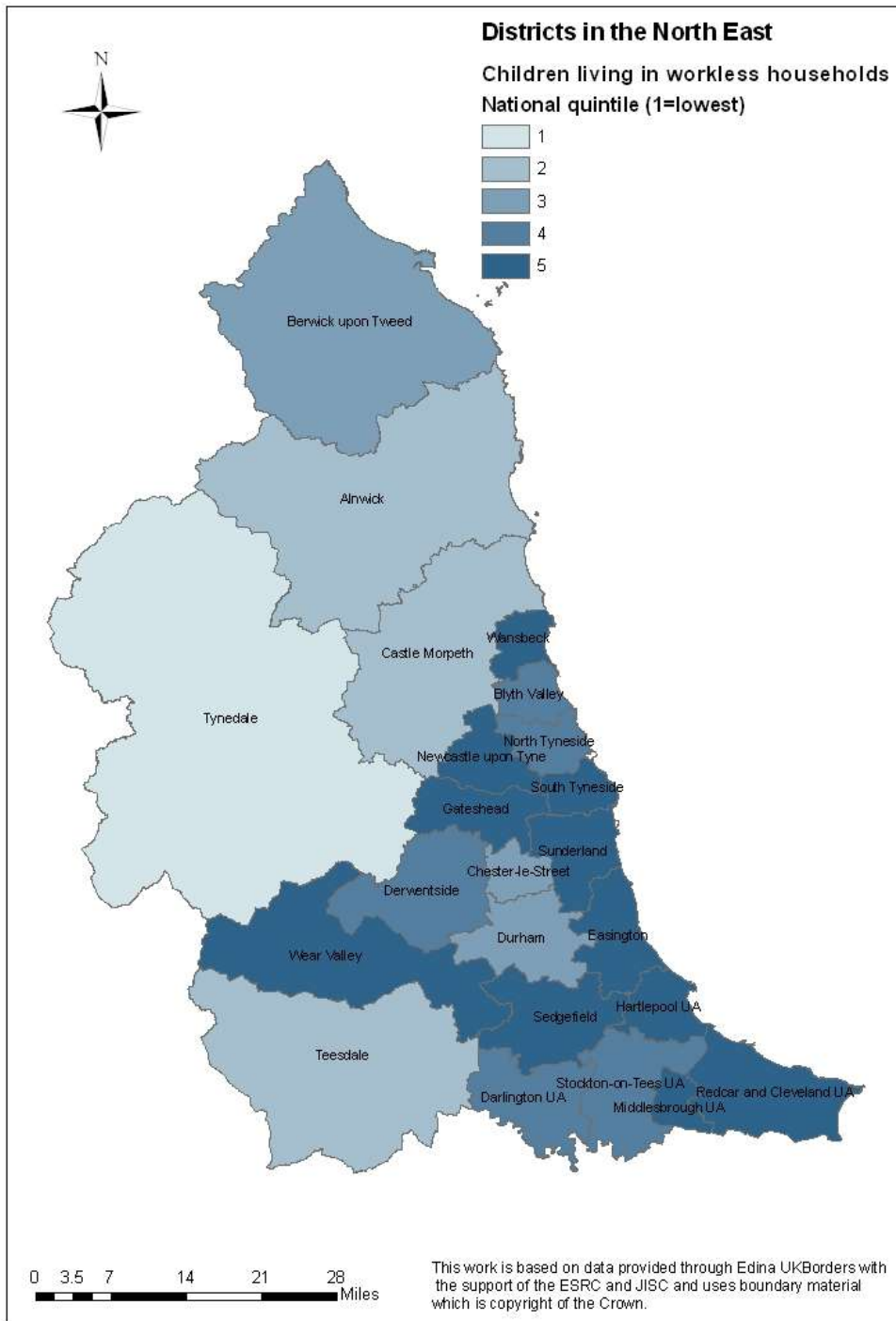
Table 1.3: Material deprivation of children. Source: Own analysis FRS 2004/05 – 2006/07

Child(ren) would like to have this but cannot afford	North East	North West	Yorkshire/Humberside	London	England
1) Enough bedrooms for every child over 10	20.4	15.0	18.6	23.1	16.4
2) Celebrations on special occasions	1.7	2.8	3.1	9.8	4.2
3) Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle	6.0	6.9	6.6	14.8	7.6
4) A holiday away from home at least 1 week a year	33.9	32.4	30.6	39.8	31.4
5) A hobby or leisure activity	6.1	6.9	5.4	10.5	6.9
6) Swimming at least once a month	8.4	9.6	10.8	15.1	11.2
7) Have friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	8.2	8.0	6.7	11.9	7.8
8) Go on a school trip at least once a term	5.6	6.2	3.5	9.2	5.7
9) Go to a playgroup at least once a week	5.7	6.0	6.7	9.5	6.8
Unweighted N ¹¹	989	2,736	2,736	2,485	18,435

¹⁰ Gordon, D., Adelman, L., Ashworth, K., Bradshaw, J., Levitas, R., Middleton, S., Pantazis, C., Patsios, D., Payne, S., Townsend, P. and Williams, J. (2000) *Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation: York

¹¹ The base is lower for questions 1, 8 and 9

Map 2.1: Local authorities in the NE by quintiles of the % of children living in out of work families in 2007



PART 2: Children in families receiving out-of-work benefits in the North East

This part of the analysis is based on DWP data on children living in families receiving out-of-work benefits. The out-of-work benefits include Income Support, Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) and Pension Credit. This data is similar to the IDACI indicator in the Index of Deprivation and the material well-being index in the Index of Child Well-being (see Part 3).

However it is not identical. Unlike them, it includes children in families receiving non income tested JSA, IB and SDA. These are not included in the IDACI index because, although they are not income tested, recipients may have incomes well above the poverty level. Also the IDACI index covers the working poor - by including families receiving Child Tax Credit with income less than 60 per cent of the median. On the whole the IDACI index is probably a better indicator of the prevalence of child poverty but it is for 2005 and this data is more up-to-date

We have data for three years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Table 2.1 is a ranking for 2007 of the local authorities (LAs) in the NE and the gives the percentage of children (0-15) in families receiving out-of-work benefits as well as the national rank out of 354 LAs. Easington comes highest with 32 per cent of children in families on out-of-work benefits. This is 337th out of 354 LAs in England. Out of 23 district/unitary/met areas in the NE, 16 come in the top third of the distribution of all such areas, and five come in the top ten per cent. The results are presented in Figure 2.1. Map 2.1 gives similar information with areas coded by which quintile group they are in the national distribution.

Table 2.1: Percentage of children living in families receiving out-of-work benefits 2007 and national ranking of LAs in England.

Local Authority / Unitary Authority	Percentage of children in families on out-of-work benefits	National rank (1=lowest percentage, 354 = highest percentage)
Easington	32.0	337
Middlesbrough	31.7	336
Newcastle upon Tyne	29.4	330
Hartlepool	28.6	327
South Tyneside	28.2	324
Wear Valley	26.8	318
Wansbeck	26.2	317
Redcar and Cleveland	26.0	313
Sunderland	25.1	305
Sedgefield	24.3	298
Gateshead	23.6	292
Stockton-on-Tees	21.6	269
Derwentside	21.6	269
Blyth Valley	21.1	262
Darlington	20.7	256
North Tyneside	20.3	249
Durham	17.4	202
Chester-le-Street	16.4	191
Berwick-upon-Tweed	14.3	154
Teesdale	13.0	129
Alnwick	11.8	109
Castle Morpeth	11.3	95
Tynedale	8.9	45

Figure 2.1: Percentage of children living in families receiving out-of-work benefits 2007. Ranking of LAs in NE.

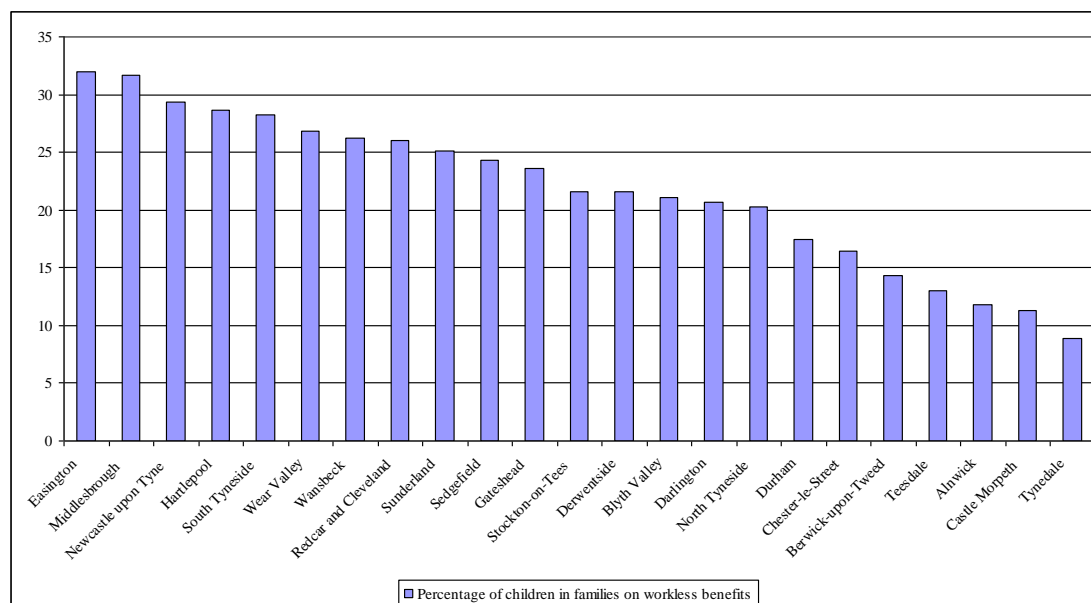


Table 2.2 gives the 20 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LLSOAs)¹² in the NE with the highest proportion of children living in families receiving out-of-work benefits. LLSOAs¹³ are geographical areas first derived in 2004 using 2001 Census outputs. They are spatially contiguous areas with a mean population of 1500 and a minimum of 1000 which are designed to be relatively socially homogenous and constrained to 2003 ward boundaries. They have the advantages over wards of being smaller, stable over time and of a more consistent population size. They have the advantage over enumeration districts of having boundaries determined by the character of the population, including size, mutual proximity and social homogeneity¹⁴, rather than roads or other physical features. There are 32,482 LLSOAs in England and 1656 in the NE. In the NE the LLSOA with the highest proportion of children on in families on out-of-work benefits is in Sunderland with 74.5 per cent of children. Sunderland also has another LLSOA in the top 20 but Newcastle has seven LLSOAs in the top 20 and Redcar and Cleveland has five.

¹² DWP round the numbers of children in each LLSOA to the nearest 5.

¹³ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp>

¹⁴ In particular, where possible, areas are homogenous in respect of housing tenure (social renting, private renting and owner occupation) and type of dwelling (detached/semi-detached/terraced etc.)

Table 2.2: 20 LLSOAs with the highest proportion of children in families on out-of-work benefits 2007

Local Authority / Unitary Authority	Lower Super Output Area Code	Percentage of children in families on out-of-work benefits
Sunderland	E01008703	74.5
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008380	71.1
Redcar and Cleveland	E01012170	68.7
Stockton-on-Tees	E01012252	68.0
Sunderland	E01008818	67.4
Gateshead	E01008214	66.7
Redcar and Cleveland	E01012116	66.7
Redcar and Cleveland	E01012114	65.5
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008438	64.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008426	64.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008437	64.1
Redcar and Cleveland	E01012135	64.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008291	63.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008417	62.9
Wear Valley	E01020909	61.5
South Tyneside	E01008666	61.3
Redcar and Cleveland	E01012143	61.2
Middlesbrough	E01012019	61.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008414	60.1
Stockton-on-Tees	E01012286	59.6

Table 2.3 gives the proportion of LLSOAs in each district/unitary/met area in the NE in the richest quintile (20 per cent) and poorest quintile nationally. Easington and Middlesbrough both have over half of their LLSOAs in the poorest quintile nationally. In contrast Tyndale has no LLSOAs in the poorest quintile. Easington has no LLSOAs in the richest quintile and Middlesbrough has only 8 per cent.

Table 2.3: The proportion of LLSOAs in each LA in the NE in the richest quintile and poorest quintile of LLSOAs nationally 2007

Local Authority / Unitary Authority	Percentage of LLSOAs in the richest quintile of the English distribution of children in out-of-work households	Percentage of LLSOAs in the poorest quintile of the English distribution of children in out-of-work households
Easington	0	52.4
Middlesbrough	8.0	51.1
Hartlepool	12.1	41.4
South Tyneside	8.7	40.8
Newcastle upon Tyne	21.4	39.3
Wansbeck	9.8	39.0
Sunderland	9.6	33.5
Wear Valley	4.8	31.0
Stockton-on-Tees	17.1	29.1
Darlington	25.4	28.6
Sedgefield	3.6	28.6
Redcar and Cleveland	15.2	28.3
Gateshead	14.3	27.0
Blyth Valley	19.2	23.1
Derwentside	3.6	21.8
North Tyneside	23.3	20.9
Durham	25.9	16.7
Castle Morpeth	54.5	12.1
Teesdale	6.3	6.3

Berwick-upon-Tweed	5.9	5.9
Chester-le-Street	11.8	5.9
Alnwick	27.8	5.6
Tynedale	36.8	0

Clearly there are lessons here for the targeting of anti poverty strategies. LAs like Easington and Middlesbrough might need cross-LA strategies. While in Newcastle and Darlington a strategy more targeted on selected neighbourhoods may prove more effective. It is possible to use this data to classify areas into four different groups in Table 2.4 - high and low on child poverty and with child poverty relatively concentrated or dispersed within the area. The relatively concentrated areas might need a targeted strategy and the relatively dispersed areas might need a cross LA strategy

Table 2.4: Classification of areas by level and dispersion of child poverty

	Relatively concentrated	Relatively dispersed
High (top third for England)	Newcastle upon Tyne Hartlepool Wear Valley Redcar and Cleveland Gateshead Stockton-on-Tees Blyth Valley Darlington North Tyneside	Easington Middlesbrough South Tyneside Wansbeck Sunderland Sedgefield Derwentside
Low (bottom two thirds for England)	Durham Chester-le-Street Alnwick Castle Morpeth Tynedale	Berwick-upon-Tweed Teesdale

We have produced maps giving the quintile distribution of LLSOAs for the three LAs – Easington, Middlesbrough and Newcastle. These can be produced for other LAs and they may find them useful in thinking about the spatial distribution of child poverty.

Table 2.5 gives the proportion of children living in families on out-of-work benefits in 2005, 2006 and 2007 in each LA. It provides a picture of trends over time. There are two provisos – we have had to use ONS population estimates for 2007 as the denominator for each year and that population data is rounded to the nearest 100. For this reason the 2007 data is slightly different from DWP estimates using the denominator in Table 2.1. The general pattern which is illustrated in Figure 2.2 is downwards – but not by very much anywhere. Castle Morpeth and Tyndale have fallen by over 13 per cent, Teesdale by over 12 per cent and Easington by 11.7 per cent between 2005 and 2007.

Table 2.5: Percentage of children in families on out-of-work benefits by NE LAs 2005-2007

Local Authority / Unitary Authority	Percentage of children in families on out-of-work benefits 2005	Percentage of children in families on out-of-work benefits 2006	Percentage of children in families on out-of-work benefits 2007
Easington	36.8	33.6	32.5
Middlesbrough	34.2	33.2	32.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	30.4	29.7	29.2
Hartlepool	31.5	29.3	28.9
South Tyneside	29.8	28.7	27.7
Wansbeck	28.1	27.9	27.5
Wear Valley	28.1	26.2	26.8
Redcar and Cleveland	27.5	26.1	26.1
Sunderland	27.3	26.1	25.5
Sedgefield	26.3	24.9	25.1
Gateshead	26.2	24.9	24.0
Derwentside	24.1	22.6	22.1
Blyth Valley	22.6	21.5	21.4
Darlington	22.3	21.9	21.4
Stockton-on-Tees	22.2	21.3	20.9
North Tyneside	22.1	20.7	20.6
Durham	17.8	17.6	17.1
Chester-le-Street	17.9	17.0	16.7
Berwick-upon-Tweed	17.1	15.9	15.4
Teesdale	14.1	12.7	12.4
Alnwick	13.7	13.1	12.3
Castle Morpeth	12.8	11.9	11.1
Tynedale	10.2	9.4	8.8

Figure 2.2: Trends in the % children in out-of-work families 2005-2007

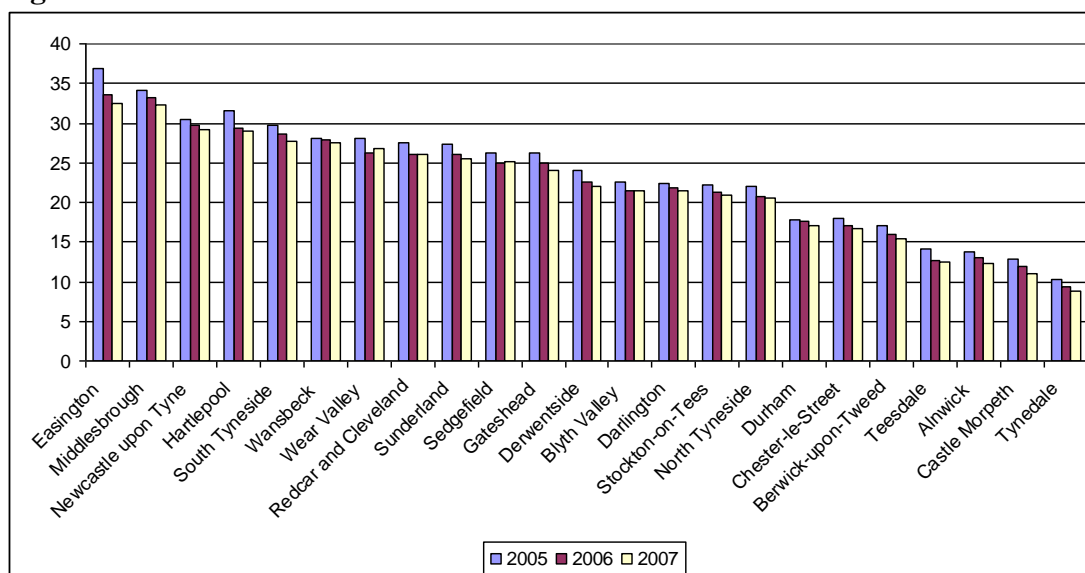


Table 2.6 identifies the 20 LLSOAs in the NE that have had the biggest reduction in the proportion of children in out-of-work households and the Table 2.5 the 20 LLSOAs in the NE that have had the smallest reduction/biggest increase. ONS LLSOA population estimates are experimental¹⁵ and we are reluctant to claim too

¹⁵ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14357>

much for these figures. Two LLSOAs in South Tyneside appear to have had the biggest percentage point reduction in children on out-of-work benefits and one LLSOA in Newcastle and one in Durham appear to have eradicated all of the children on out-of-work benefits. However these comparisons are often based on small numbers. For example in the Newcastle case this is a reduction of 5 out of 25 children in the LLSOA and in Durham this is a reduction of 10 out of 56 children in the LLSOA. Obviously before anyone takes too much notice of these results there is a need to have regard to absolute numbers and to check out the possible reasons on the ground – they may be the result of population movements from, for example, clearance schemes.

Table 2.6: LLSOAs with largest percentage reductions of children in families on benefits

Local Authority / Unitary Authority	LLSOA	Percentage of children in families on out-of- work benefits 2005	Percentage of children in families on out-of- work benefits 2006	Percentage of children in families on out-of- work benefits 2007	Difference in percentage points
South Tyneside	E01008623	61.3	64.9	36.5	-24.8
South Tyneside	E01008626	47.4	32.5	24.2	-23.2
Durham	E01020723	37.7	21.1	17.5	-20.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008397	20.0	0.0	0.0	-20.0
Gateshead	E01008164	62.8	54.2	44.5	-18.3
Sunderland	E01008693	47.8	44.1	29.7	-18.1
Chester-le-Street	E01020618	43.9	36.0	25.9	-17.9
Durham	E01020703	17.9	0.0	0.0	-17.9
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008454	32.3	22.7	14.6	-17.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008291	84.7	90.2	68.5	-16.2
Teesdale	E01020858	22.4	15.0	7.7	-14.7
North Tyneside	E01008515	58.3	43.2	43.7	-14.6
Middlesbrough	E01012069	60.3	53.4	46.2	-14.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008377	64.9	55.4	50.9	-14.0
Sedgefield	E01020825	24.4	12.4	10.9	-13.5
Middlesbrough	E01012041	60.3	59.4	47.0	-13.4
Gateshead	E01008218	40.7	25.6	27.7	-13.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008387	20.3	11.9	7.2	-13.1
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008404	37.8	36.9	24.8	-13.0
Wear Valley	E01020897	43.3	33.9	30.5	-12.8

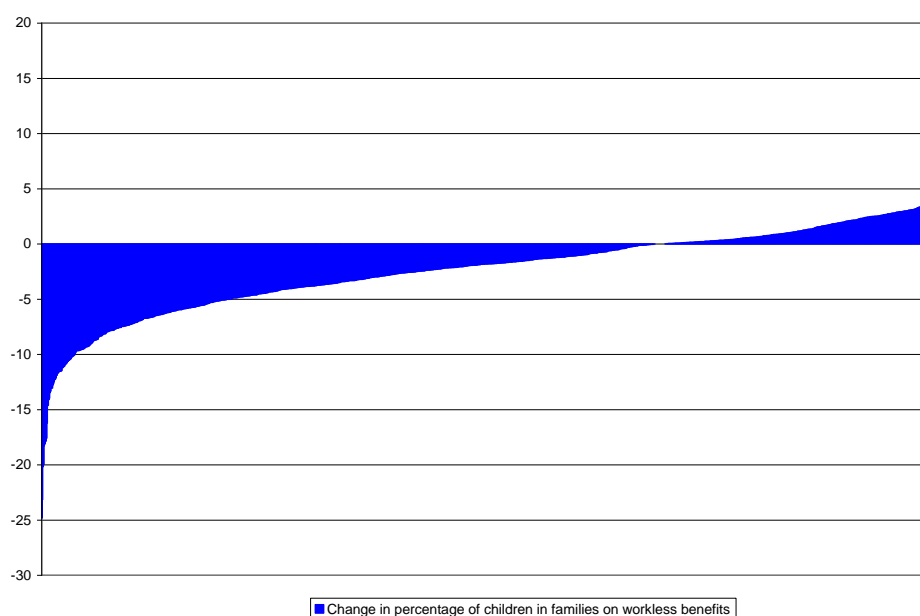
Table 2.7 gives the LLSOAs that have had the largest increase in children in families receiving out-of-work benefits. An LLSOA in Redcar and Cleveland has had an increase of 14.6 percentage points. These increases also need to be treated with care – they could be the result of new housing schemes where the population has grown.

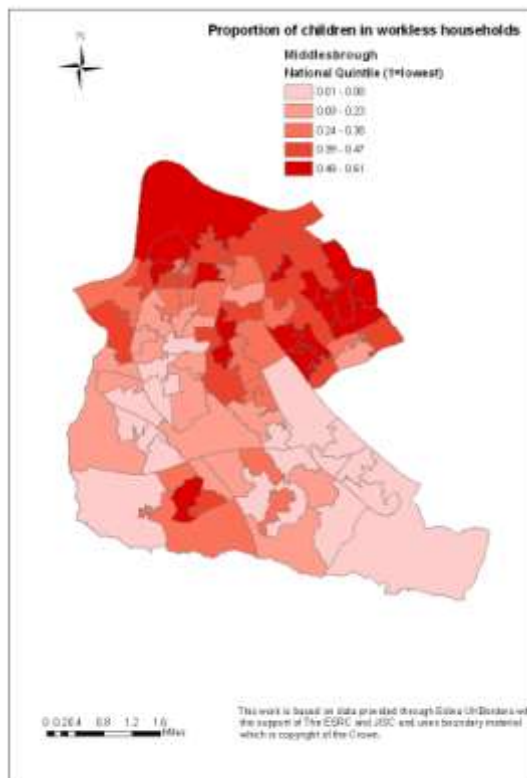
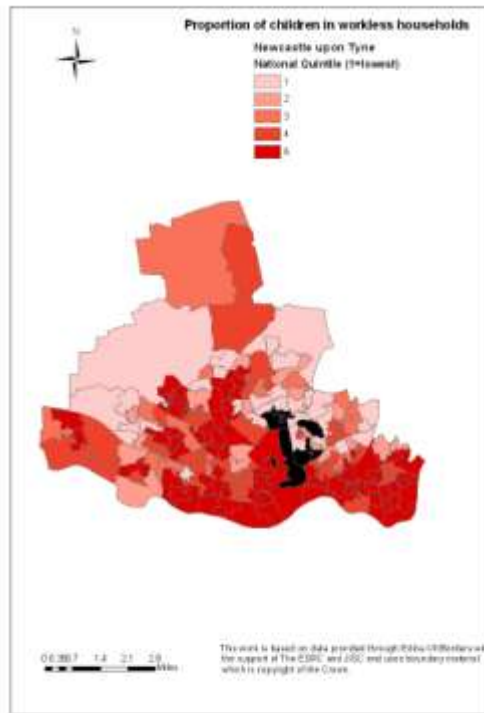
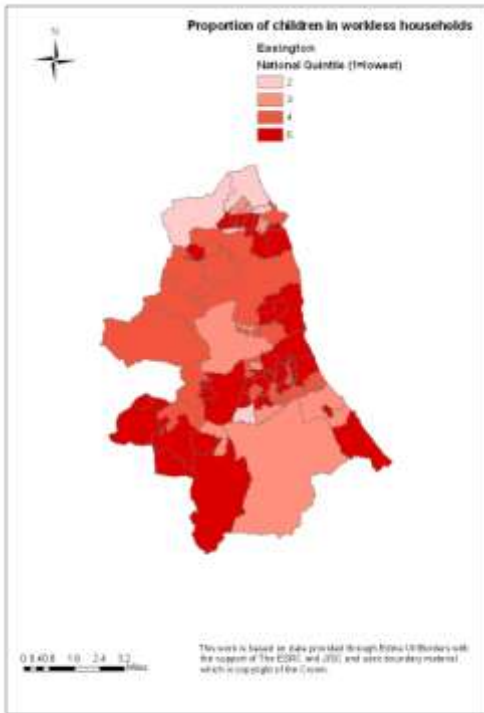
However overall the sizes of the reductions are greater than the size of the increases and in Figure 2.3 it can be seen that there were more reductions than increases. This confirms that there has been a reduction in the proportion of children in out-of-work families over the period 2005-2007. Of the 1656 LLSOAs in the NE 1054 had reductions in children on out of work benefits, 16 stayed the same and 586 increased the proportion of children on out of work benefits.

Table 2.7: LLSOAs with largest percentage increases of children in families on benefits

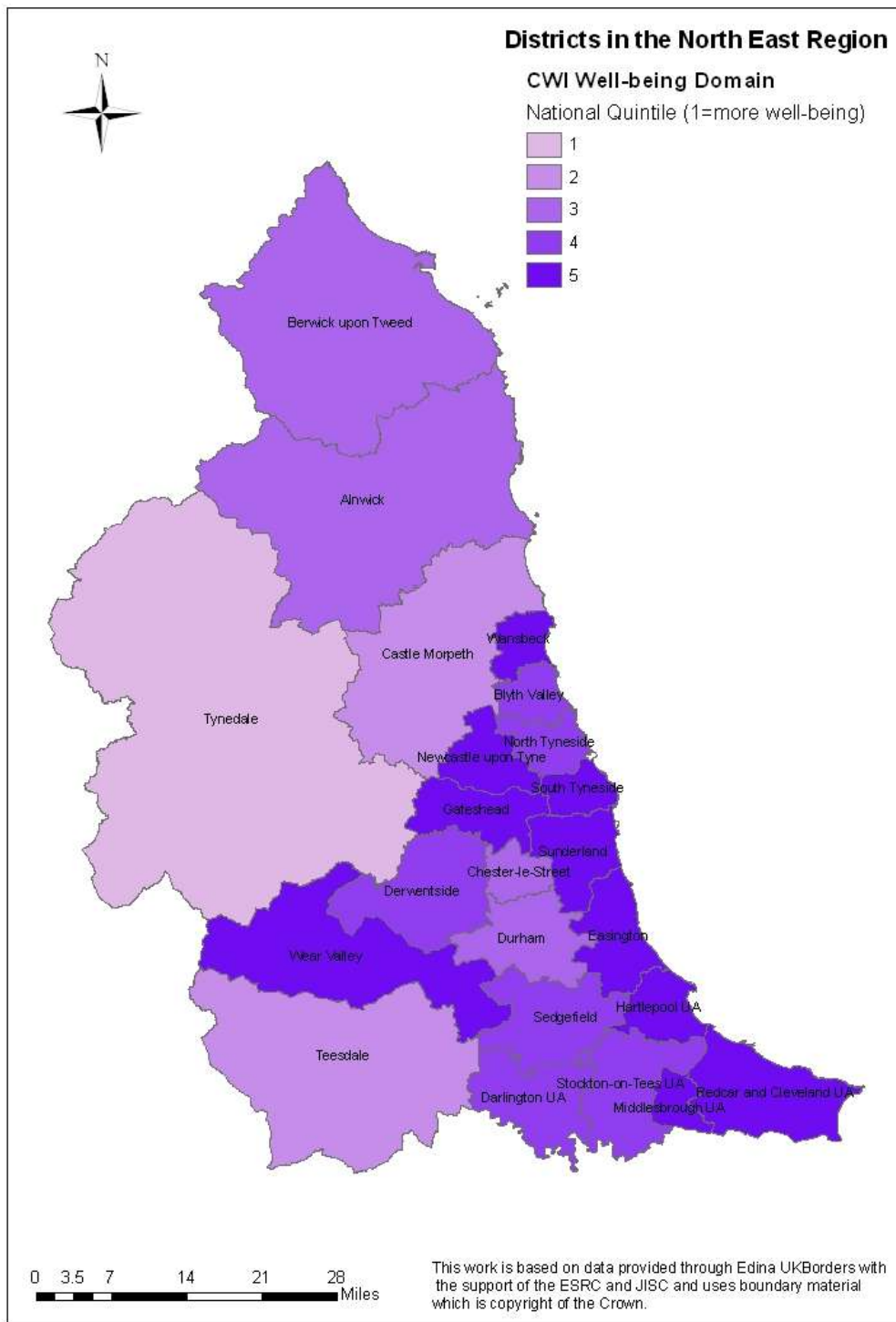
Local Authority / Unitary Authority	LLSOA	Percentage of children in families on out-of- work benefits 2005	Percentage of children in families on out-of- work benefits 2006	Percentage of children in families on out-of- work benefits 2007	Difference in percentage points
Sunderland	E01008783	0.0	2.9	8.8	8.8
Stockton-on-Tees	E01012284	43.6	47.8	52.4	8.8
Sunderland	E01008835	9.3	9.5	18.3	9.0
Redcar and Cleveland	E01012166	41.4	44.6	50.4	9.0
Sunderland	E01008715	17.2	17.7	26.3	9.1
Stockton-on-Tees	E01012250	35.7	33.1	44.9	9.2
Derwentside	E01020674	33.1	32.8	42.3	9.2
Middlesbrough	E01012059	45.3	55.4	54.6	9.3
Redcar and Cleveland	E01012133	22.8	24.9	32.3	9.5
Newcastle upon Tyne	E01008403	4.3	9.3	14.0	9.7
Sedgefield	E01020845	29.5	34.1	39.3	9.8
Sunderland	E01008737	38.9	48.8	49.1	10.2
Middlesbrough	E01012019	57.4	57.9	67.6	10.2
Middlesbrough	E01012088	46.5	47.7	56.8	10.3
Easington	E01020749	46.2	41.7	56.8	10.6
Middlesbrough	E01012056	17.4	19.7	28.0	10.7
Darlington	E01012349	42.7	48.0	53.6	10.9
Wansbeck	E01027544	14.6	19.9	26.0	11.4
Sunderland	E01008703	51.3	53.0	65.2	13.9
Redcar and Cleveland	E01012135	51.6	56.4	66.1	14.6

Figure 2.4: Distribution of LLSOAs in the NE by the percentage point increase and reduction in children in families on out-of-work benefits 2005-2007.





Map 3.2



PART 3: Index of child well-being in the North East

CLG commissioned the Universities of Oxford and York to undertake a spatial analysis of child well-being as a development of the 2007 Index of Deprivation¹⁶. The data has recently being released on the CLG website¹⁷. The index of child well-being is made up of five components as follows:

An index of child poverty this is the IDACI (Index of Deprivation 2007) index based on

- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Income Support (Source: DWP, 2005).
- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance (Source: DWP, 2005).
- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Pension Credit (Guarantee) (Source: DWP, 2005).
- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Working Tax Credit 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).
- Children aged 0-15 in households claiming Child Tax Credit (who are not eligible for Income Support, Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC, 2005).

This is similar to the variable used in Part 3 except that IDACI excludes children on non income tested JSA, IB and DLA and includes low income children with parents in employment. It is more strictly a measure of child poverty. Nevertheless the rank order correlation between IDACI and the percentage of children in out-of-work families in NE LAs is 0.985.

An index of child health based on

- All emergency admissions to hospital for children aged 0-18 as a proportion of all children aged 0-18 in each LLSOA (Source: Hospital Episode Statistics for England 2005/6).
- All outpatient hospital attendances for children aged 0-18 as a proportion of all children aged 0-18 in each LLSOA (Source: Hospital Episode Statistics for England 2005/6).
- The proportion of children aged 0-16 receiving Disability Living Allowance (Source: DWP 2005).
- Road safety: severity-weighted accidents per 1000 children aged under 16. Source: Department of Transport.

An index of education based on

- Two year rolling average points score at Key Stage 2 (aged 11) derived from test score. Source: Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC) (2004-2005), National Pupil Database (NPD) (2004-2005).
- Two year rolling average points score at Key Stage 3 (aged 14) derived from test score. Source: PLASC (2004-2005), NPD (2004-2005).

¹⁶ Bradshaw J, Noble M, Bloor K, Huby M, McLennan D, Rhodes D, Sinclair I, Wilkinson K. (2009) A Child Well-Being Index at Small Area Level in England, *J. Child Indicators Research* on line first <http://www.springerlink.com/content/k23hr1k19565x841/fulltext.pdf>

¹⁷ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/childwellbeing2009>

- Two year rolling average capped (best of 8 GCSE and/or equivalent vocational qualifications) points score at Key Stage 4 (ages 16). Source: PLASC (2004-2005), NPD (2004-2005)
- Secondary school absence rate – based on two year average of school level absence rates allocated to local area using PLASC. Source: PLASC and DfES absence rate data (2004-2005).
- Proportion of children not staying on in school or non-advanced further education or training beyond the age of 16 (2005). Source: Child Benefit (2004-2006)
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (4 year average, 2002-2005). Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service, Higher Education Statistics Agency.

An index of housing based on

- Overcrowding - occupancy rating: the counts of households comprising couples, lone parents, and other types of household containing dependent children living in accommodation with at least one room too few is summed across the tenures and expressed as a proportion of all households to give a rate of ‘overcrowded’ households containing dependent children. Source: Census table CAS053.
- Shared accommodation: people living in shared dwellings, aged 0 to 15 as a proportion of all children 0-15 in each LLSOA. Source: Census table CAS054.
- Homelessness: concealed (not the householder) families containing dependent children as a proportion of all families with dependent children. Source: Census table CAS011.
- Lack of central heating: children aged 0 to 15 years old living in accommodation without central heating as a proportion of all children aged 0 to 15. Source: Census table CAS054.

An index of crime based on

- Burglary (four recorded crime offence types, police force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level).
- Theft (five recorded crime offence types, police force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).
- Criminal damage (ten recorded crime offence types, police force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, police force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

An index of environment based on

Environmental quality

- Air quality: combined air quality indicator. Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University.
- The natural environment: percentage of green space and woodland; number of bird species. Source: European Environment Agency’s CORINE Land Cover (CLC) database; British Trust for Ornithology bird breeding atlas.
- Road safety: severity-weighted accidents per 1000 children aged under 16. Source: Department of Transport.

Environmental access

- Availability of opportunities for sports and leisure: average number of different types of sports and leisure facility within walking distance for children aged 11 to 16. Source: Ordnance Survey Points of Interest.
- Distance to school: average road distances to primary for children aged 4 to 10 years and
- Secondary schools for children aged 11 to 16 years. Source: PLASC (2005) and Edubase (2005).

In addition there was an indicator of children in need that we have dropped from this analysis because the data is not of sufficient quality. The remaining five domains were combined with equal weighting to form an overall child well-being index. The data is available at LLSOA and LA level. Though not all these well-being domains are strictly associated with child poverty, results are presented for all domains to present a rounded picture for the NE.

Table 3.1 gives the national rank of each district/unitary/met area in the NE on each domain and overall (out of 354). The local areas in the NE with the lowest child well-being overall are Middlesbrough (346/354) and Newcastle upon Tyne (339/354) and those with the highest well-being are Tynedale (105) and Alnwick (107). In fact these are the only two areas in the NE in the top third nationally and all but nine (out of 23) areas in the NE come in the bottom third of the national child well-being distribution.

Turning to the domains:

- **material well-being** follows the pattern of overall well-being pretty closely (except in very rural areas where the environment (access) domain drives down overall ranks);
- on **education** Hartlepool, Teesdale, Alnwick, Blyth Valley, Tynedale, Castle Morpeth and Gateshead do better (have more than 20 percent lower ranks) than expected given their material poverty;
- on **health** it is striking how many areas in the NE are doing much worse than would be expected given their material well-being rankings - only Hartlepool and Easington are doing much better than expected given their material poverty¹⁸. There is also evidence from CHIMAT¹⁹ using other child health indicators that health in the NE region is comparatively poor.
- In contrast it is striking how much better areas in the NE perform on **housing** – only Berwick and Tyndale do much worse than their material poverty rank. Sunderland comes 4th nationally on housing, despite being firmly in the bottom third on material poverty. This adds to the evidence that (public) housing in the NE may be a ‘saving grace’²⁰.
- On **crime** Middlesbrough has the fourth from worst crime ranking in England. However Middlesbrough and Chester-le-Street are the only LAs in the NE Region that do worse on crime than material poverty. All other LAs do better on crime than on material well-being: Durham, Teesdale, Alnwick, Berwick and Castle Morpeth do particularly well.

¹⁸ The data for Berwick on Tweed is unreliable for the health domain because it is a border town.

¹⁹ http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=CHIMAT_HOME

²⁰ Bradshaw, J., Chzhen, Y, and Stephens, M. (2008) Housing; the saving grace in the British welfare state? In Fitzpatrick, S and Stephens, M. (eds) *The future of social housing*, London: Shelter pps 7-25

- The **environment** domain is a combination of quality and access indicators and not closely associated with poverty, though Newcastle, Gateshead, Castle Morpeth and Easington do not do well on the domain.

Table 3.1: National rank by domain and overall out of 354

	Material	Education	Health	Housing	Crime	Environment	Overall
Darlington UA	261	289	353	190	235	126	307
Hartlepool UA	315	251	244	119	311	311	286
Middlesbrough UA	332	347	349	231	350	272	346
Redcar and Cleveland UA	298	320	271	188	283	229	277
Stockton-on-Tees UA	252	258	269	90	233	200	228
Durham	230	220	306	34	158	221	224
Chester-le-Street	167	152	307	2	209	153	176
Derwentside	262	238	332	8	182	58	217
Durham	182	172	289	46	35	219	155
Easington	316	344	260	47	249	319	291
Sedgefield	279	293	346	6	175	212	272
Teesdale	105	56	259	27	2	294	146
Wear Valley	301	286	350	102	252	291	310
Northumberland	173	171	245	72	83	209	171
Alnwick	143	102	218	30	21	217	107
Berwick-upon-Tweed	198	194	99	252	32	223	165
Blyth Valley	242	296	329	19	147	193	238
Castle Morpeth	100	63	274	3	6	320	129
Tynedale	49	39	214	112	23	228	105
Wansbeck	305	333	337	14	266	72	280
Tyne and Wear (Met County)							
Gateshead	291	253	354	106	216	329	316
Newcastle upon Tyne	325	345	352	144	268	345	339
North Tyneside	248	226	327	26	163	138	223
South Tyneside	309	305	298	61	261	261	270
Sunderland	297	309	240	4	250	203	231

Note: The County ranks in bold are merely indicative and unweighted averages of District ranks

Table 3.2 gives a picture of the relationships between the well-being domains in the NE. All the domains are associated with overall well-being except housing. Material well-being is associated with education and crime. Education is associated with material, health and crime. Health is only associated with Education. Housing is not associated with any other domain, indicating that in the NE it is rather special. The lessons from this are that we cannot just read off LAs performance across the well-being domains purely from the material well-being of their children. Child income poverty is a proxy that we commonly use but in order to understand what is happening to children we need to have regard to these other dimensions of child well-being as well.

Table 3.2: Correlation matrix of NE LAs domain ranks. Spearman.

	Material	Education	Health	Housing	Crime	Environ	Overall
Material	1.00	0.88***	0.41	0.35	0.92***	0.26	0.92***
Education		1.00	0.44*	0.24	0.81***	0.06	0.90***
Health			1.00	0.04	0.37	-0.05	0.62**
Housing				1.00	0.39	0.38	0.36
Crime					1.00	0.14	0.89***
Environment						1.00	0.16
Overall							1.00

Table 3.2 gives the proportion of LLSOAs in the highest quintile (richest 20 per cent) nationally and Table 3.3 gives the proportion of LLSOAs in the lowest quintile (poorest 20 per cent) nationally.

- On **material well-being** we observed that Middlesbrough and Newcastle had similar and the worst ranks in the NE. However in Table 3.3 we see that Middlesbrough has 48.8 per cent of LLSOAs in the poorest quintile and Newcastle has only 38.2 per cent in the poorest quintile. This suggests that, as we have also found in the previous section using children in out-of-work families, child poverty in Middlesbrough is more extensive – not so concentrated in a few neighbourhoods as in Newcastle. Easington is a district with a high percentage of LLSOAs (41.3 per cent) in the poorest quintile but very few (4.8 per cent) in the richest quintile. Every area has LLSOAs in the poorest quintile of the national distribution but there are LAs like Tynedale with only one LLSOA in the poorest quintile – this is a poor area located in a sea of greater affluence. It may be that poverty will be felt more intensively in such an area. Clearly, where child poverty is concentrated in a few LLSOAs it may call for a more focused anti poverty strategy than when it is more dispersed across an area. Map 3.1 gives the quintile distribution of LAs on this domain
- On **education** LAs in the NE tend to have more LLSOAs in the poorest quintile and fewer in the richest quintile given their poverty levels. Hartlepool is an interesting exception.
- The same is true on **health**. There are a number of areas with very high proportions of LLSOAs in the poorest health quintile, including Darlington, Middlesbrough, Sedgefield, Wear Valley, Wansbeck, Gateshead and Newcastle - all with over 70 percent of LLSOAs in the poorest health quintile. In contrast Hartlepool, Easington and Sunderland have fewer LLSOAs than you would expect given their child poverty levels in the poorest health quintile.
- **Housing** again is a remarkable contrast to this with over 80 per cent of LLSOAs in the top housing quintile in Chester-le-Street, Castle Morpeth and Sunderland and fourteen LAs having no LLSOAs in the bottom quintile.
- On **crime** Middlesbrough seems to be an outlier with 62.5 per cent of LLSOAs in the worst quintile. In contrast Teesdale has all its LLSOAs in the top (lowest) crime quintile.
- Again the **environment** domain presents a mixed picture

Table 3.2: LLSOAS in the highest (richest/best quintile)

	Material	Education	Health	Housing	Crime	Environment	Overall
Darlington UA	25.4	14.3	0.0	28.6	15.9	22.2	5
Hartlepool UA	22.4	15.5	10.3	36.2	3.4	15.5	12
Middlesbrough UA	12.5	5.7	0.0	9.1	5.7	8.0	0
Redcar and Cleveland UA	15.2	6.5	5.4	23.9	4.3	13.0	2
Stockton-on-Tees UA	22.2	22.2	2.6	36.8	15.4	14.5	14
Durham	13.0	14.3	1.0	62.7	33.2	17.4	14.0
Chester-le-Street	29.4	20.6	0.0	88.2	5.9	17.6	21
Derwentside	5.5	5.5	0.0	76.4	27.3	40.0	9
Durham	29.6	44.4	3.7	51.9	61.1	18.5	35
Easington	4.8	3.2	3.2	52.4	6.3	3.2	6
Sedgefield	10.7	5.4	0.0	76.8	25.0	5.4	2
Teesdale	6.3	18.8	0.0	62.5	100.0	25.0	25
Wear Valley	4.8	2.4	0.0	31.0	7.1	11.9	0
Northumberland	23.4	24.0	8.6	56.4	50.5	26.1	22.7
Alnwick	16.7	38.9	5.6	66.7	72.2	27.8	39
Berwick-upon-Tweed	5.9	0.0	35.3	0.0	52.9	29.4	12
Blyth Valley	19.2	5.8	0.0	71.2	34.6	23.1	17
Castle Morpeth	54.5	54.5	0.0	87.9	72.7	18.2	24
Tynedale	31.6	44.7	10.5	36.8	68.4	28.9	34
Wansbeck	12.2	0.0	0.0	75.6	2.4	29.3	10
Tyne and Wear (Met County)							
Gateshead	19.0	15.9	0.0	37.3	21.4	11.9	2
Newcastle upon Tyne	19.7	13.9	0.6	23.1	15.6	4.0	2
North Tyneside	24.0	18.6	0.0	62.8	22.5	22.5	23
South Tyneside	14.6	6.8	0.0	45.6	4.9	1.9	8
Sunderland	16.5	5.9	3.2	84.6	11.2	11.2	13

Note: The County % in bold are merely indicative and unweighted averages of District %s

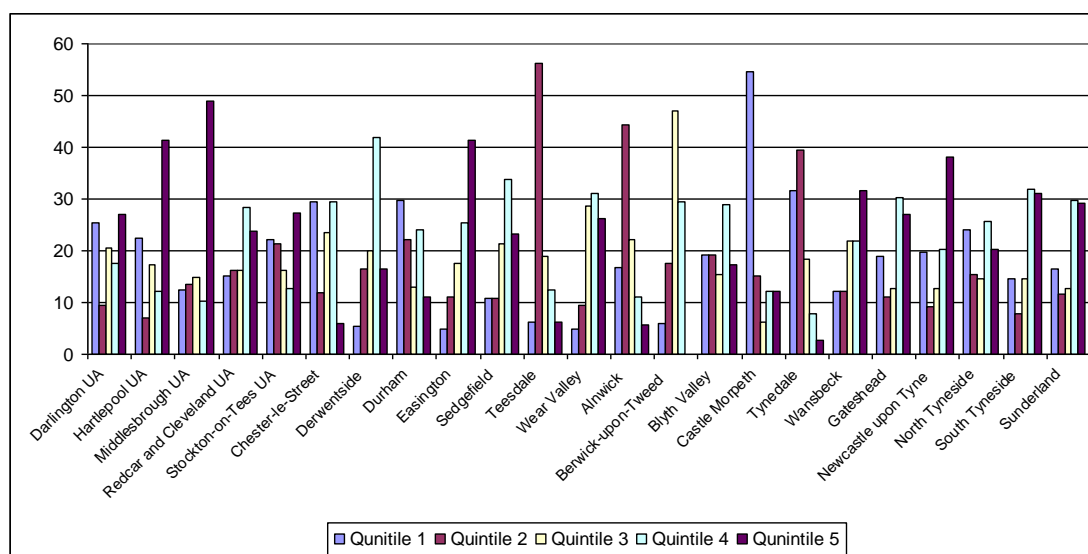
Table 3.3: LLSOAs in the lowest (poorest/worst quintile)

	Material	Education	Health	Housing	Crime	Environment	Overall
Darlington UA	27.0	34.9	84.1	7.9	19.0	9.5	37
Hartlepool UA	41.4	32.8	20.7	1.7	37.9	44.8	28
Middlesbrough UA	48.9	53.4	79.5	13.6	62.5	23.9	55
Redcar and Cleveland UA	23.9	35.9	29.3	1.1	23.9	15.2	23
Stockton-on-Tees UA	27.4	30.8	29.9	0.9	18.8	12.0	22
Durham	18.6	25.4	46.9	0.0	9.4	20.0	13.4
Chester-le-Street	5.9	8.8	32.4	0.0	8.8	11.8	6
Derwentside	16.4	23.6	60.0	0.0	9.1	5.5	9
Durham	11.1	14.8	33.3	0.0	0.0	20.4	6
Easington	41.3	58.7	23.8	0.0	20.6	30.2	22
Sedgefield	23.2	32.1	75.0	0.0	10.7	10.7	18
Teesdale	6.3	6.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0
Wear Valley	26.2	33.3	78.6	0.0	16.7	23.8	33
Northumberland	11.6	16.5	31.0	1.4	5.5	25.7	7.5
Alnwick	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	27.8	0
Berwick-upon-Tweed	0.0	5.9	11.8	5.9	0.0	23.5	0
Blyth Valley	17.3	32.7	51.9	0.0	5.8	19.2	15
Castle Morpeth	12.1	6.1	30.3	0.0	3.0	42.4	3
Tynedale	2.6	2.6	15.8	2.6	0.0	31.6	0
Wansbeck	31.7	46.3	70.7	0.0	24.4	9.8	27
Tyne and Wear (Met County)							
Gateshead	27.0	25.4	91.3	0.8	18.3	39.7	37
Newcastle upon Tyne	38.2	49.1	73.4	1.2	23.1	66.5	50
North Tyneside	20.2	26.4	55.0	0.0	7.8	10.9	18
South Tyneside	31.1	40.8	35.9	0.0	15.5	15.5	21
Sunderland	29.3	35.6	14.9	0.0	23.9	12.2	13

Note: The County % in bold are merely indicative and unweighted averages of District %s

Figure 3.1 provides a more detailed picture by providing the quintile distribution of SOAs material well-being ranks for each LA in the NE.

Figure 3.1 Quintile distribution of material well-being for SOAs in each LA in the NE.



Tables 3.4 to 3.7 are lists of the best and worst LLSOAs in the NE on material well-being and on the overall well-being index. Local authorities can obtain the data for all their LLSOAs for each domain of the index. We have produced example Maps 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 of the quintile distribution of LLSOAs for the material well-being domain for three local authorities Easington, Newcastle and Middlesbrough. Maps for other LAs can be produced.

Table 3.4: List top (richest) 20 LLSOAs in NE on material well-being

LLSOA	LA / UA	National Rank (material well-being, 1 = highest, 32,482 = lowest)
E01008423	Newcastle upon Tyne	19
E01008420	Newcastle upon Tyne	44
E01012298	Stockton-on-Tees	54
E01027458	Castle Morpeth	65
E01012147	Redcar and Cleveland	78
E01008310	Newcastle upon Tyne	98
E01020603	Chester-le-Street	99
E01011982	Hartlepool	114
E01020712	Durham	122
E01008371	Newcastle upon Tyne	126
E01008504	North Tyneside	143
E01012180	Redcar and Cleveland	160
E01008446	Newcastle upon Tyne	167
E01008370	Newcastle upon Tyne	261
E01008845	Sunderland	262
E01020779	Easington	263
E01008546	North Tyneside	287
E01008319	Newcastle upon Tyne	356
E01027402	Blyth Valley	357
E01020704	Durham	370

Table 3.5: List of bottom (poorest) 20 LLSOAs in NE on material well-being

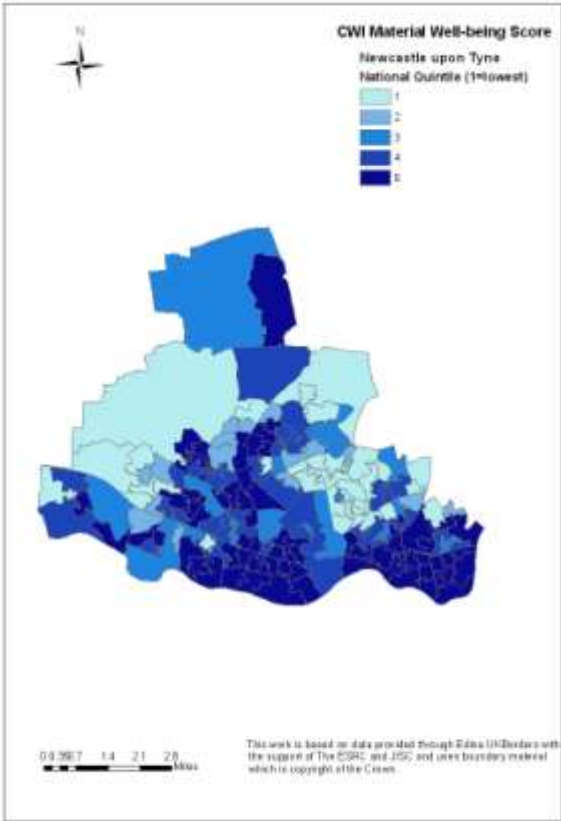
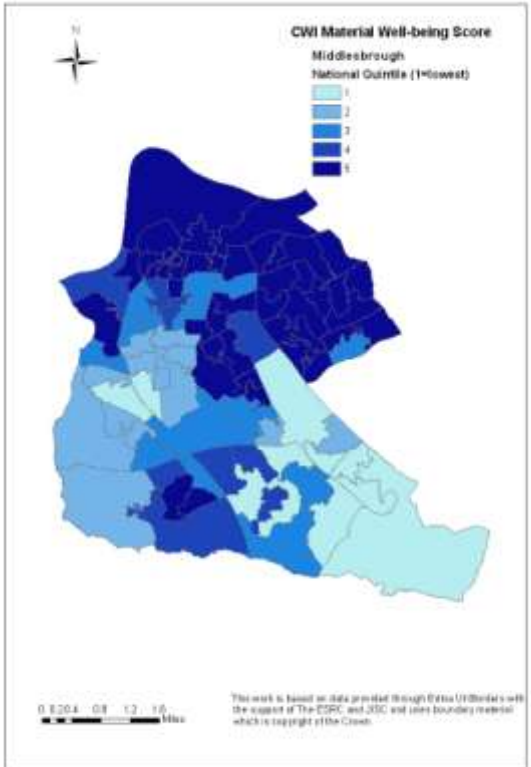
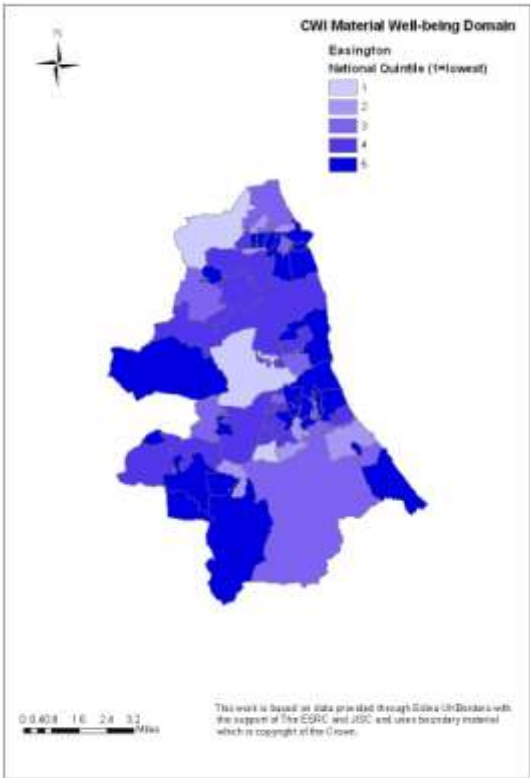
LLSOA	LA / UA	National Rank (material well-being, 1 = highest, 32,482 = lowest)
E01012069	Middlesbrough	32051
E01012114	Redcar and Cleveland	32354
E01012195	Stockton-on-Tees	32097
E01008702	Sunderland	30976
E01012091	Middlesbrough	32317
E01008399	Newcastle upon Tyne	32375
E01012266	Stockton-on-Tees	30256
E01008427	Newcastle upon Tyne	32339
E01008414	Newcastle upon Tyne	32420
E01008485	North Tyneside	31164
E01027542	Wansbeck	31626
E01008425	Newcastle upon Tyne	31456
E01008818	Sunderland	30886
E01008331	Newcastle upon Tyne	32460
E01012170	Redcar and Cleveland	31471
E01008437	Newcastle upon Tyne	32345
E01012252	Stockton-on-Tees	32385
E01008214	Gateshead	32101
E01008291	Newcastle upon Tyne	32471
E01008380	Newcastle upon Tyne	32449

Table 3.6: List of top (best) 20 LLSOAs in NE on overall well-being

LLSOA	LA / UA	National Rank (overall well-being, 1 = highest, 32,482 = lowest)
E01020704	Durham	59
E01027465	Castle Morpeth	408
E01020702	Durham	446
E01012298	Stockton-on-Tees	561
E01027456	Castle Morpeth	629
E01011982	Hartlepool	675
E01020854	Teesdale	681
E01027457	Castle Morpeth	737
E01020719	Durham	786
E01008493	North Tyneside	865
E01008549	North Tyneside	1002
E01012204	Stockton-on-Tees	1043
E01027464	Castle Morpeth	1077
E01012201	Stockton-on-Tees	1113
E01027403	Blyth Valley	1137
E01027357	Alnwick	1161
E01027455	Castle Morpeth	1181
E01008848	Sunderland	1214
E01008547	North Tyneside	1219
E01008523	North Tyneside	1341

Table 3.7: List of bottom (worst) 20 LLSOAs in NE on overall well-being

LLSOA	LA / UA	National Rank (overall well-being, 1 = highest, 32,482 = lowest)
E01012091	Middlesbrough	32255
E01008427	Newcastle upon Tyne	32261
E01008254	Gateshead	32271
E01008300	Newcastle upon Tyne	32275
E01012114	Redcar and Cleveland	32287
E01008391	Newcastle upon Tyne	32307
E01008257	Gateshead	32312
E01008305	Newcastle upon Tyne	32327
E01008399	Newcastle upon Tyne	32349
E01012252	Stockton-on-Tees	32353
E01008388	Newcastle upon Tyne	32358
E01012028	Middlesbrough	32381
E01008414	Newcastle upon Tyne	32384
E01008439	Newcastle upon Tyne	32385
E01008380	Newcastle upon Tyne	32414
E01008426	Newcastle upon Tyne	32441
E01008390	Newcastle upon Tyne	32450
E01008332	Newcastle upon Tyne	32451
E01008291	Newcastle upon Tyne	32464
E01008331	Newcastle upon Tyne	32473



ANNEX

Table 1: Risk of being in poverty (below 60% of median, equivalised disposable household income After Housing Costs) by family and household characteristics of children. Source: Own analysis of HBAI 2003/04 – 2006/07

	North East	North West	Yorkshire/ Humberside	London	England
Economic status and family type					
Lone parent	54.1	52.8	49.5	65.8	53.5
-In full-time work	13.3	10.6	13.8	19.6	15.3
-In part-time work	37.1	32.2	25.7	49.3	34.2
-Not working	76.3	78.7	74.0	84.2	78.8
Couple with children	24.4	24.0	25.3	30.8	23.8
-Self-employed	35.2	30.4	36.3	28.5	30.6
-Both in full-time work	0.0	3.1	1.6	3.1	3.6
-One in full-time work, one in part-time work	5.0	6.8	6.2	10.8	7.1
-One in full-time work, one not working	30.4	29.3	28.8	30.0	27.6
-One or more in part-time work	65.1	54.0	58.4	70.3	57.0
-Both not in work	71.0	73.7	74.2	86.0	77.4
Economic status of household					
All adults in work	12.9	14.0	13.8	19.0	14.9
At least one in work, but not all	39.9	36.1	36.4	40.1	34.0
Out-of-work household	74.7	77.3	74.4	84.8	78.7
Number of children in family					
One child	25.0	29.3	26.7	36.1	27.4
Two children	32.0	27.7	24.8	38.2	26.8
Three or more children	44.3	42.1	43.6	50.4	40.3
Number of disabled adults in family					
None	30.5	29.8	27.4	38.7	28.8
One or more	44.2	43.2	47.1	57.3	42.5
Ethnic group					
White	32.6	30.3	28.1	32.4	27.8
Mixed	[16.3]	[45.1]	[38.5]	57.6	45.2
Asian or Asian British	[46.8]	55.1	58.3	52.6	52.5
Black or Black British	[53.6]	[55.6]	[36.0]	54.6	49.3
Chinese/other	[82.3]	[41.4]	[60.3]	50.2	50.0
State support received by family					
Working Tax Credit	34.5	32.5	32.58	46.6	35.47
Child Tax Credit	29.4	26.4	26.67	39.8	27.92
Income Support	76.8	78.1	70.26	82.0	77.74
Age of youngest child in family					
0-4	35.6	36.3	34.6	44.0	35.2
5-10	35.4	31.2	30.8	40.0	29.7
11-19	26.7	27.9	26.2	37.9	26.2
Tenure					
Owners	16.5	17.8	18.9	21.5	17.7
-Owned outright	21.3	30.7	26.0	20.9	23.7
-Buying with mortgage	16.0	15.8	18.1	21.6	16.8
Social rented sector	62.4	63.6	61.1	69.1	62.1
-Rented from council	63.0	64.5	58.5	69.3	62.5
-Rented from housing association	61.2	62.6	67.9	68.8	61.6
All rented privately	74.0	63.0	56.4	61.1	54.8
-Rented privately unfurnished	72.4	64.0	55.6	56.4	53.1
-Rented privately furnished	[86.9]	[53.4]	[66.4]	68.6	64.9
Other	[0.0]	[50.2]	[27.0]	[49.3]	31.2
All children	33.2	32.4	31.2	41.4	31.0
Unweighted N (families with children)	1,373	3,731	2,554	3,378	25,108

Notes: proportions based on 50 unweighted cases or fewer are in square brackets []

Table 2: Poverty composition (below 60% of median equivalised disposable household income After Housing Costs) by family and household characteristics of children. Source: Own analysis of HBAI 2003/04 – 2006/07

	North East	North West	Yorkshire/ Humberside	London	England
Economic status and family type					
Lone parent	48.3	47.4	38.4	48.1	42.1
-In full-time work	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.4
-In part-time work	9.2	8.2	6.0	6.4	7.6
-Not working	37.0	37.5	30.7	38.9	32.1
Couple with children	51.7	52.6	61.6	51.9	57.9
-Self-employed	7.4	9.5	12.3	8.9	11.4
-Both in full-time work	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.4
-One in full-time work, one in part-time work	14.5	4.3	4.7	3.9	5.3
-One in full-time work, one not working	10.6	13.4	15.5	13.4	16.2
-One or more in part-time work	16.1	8.9	10.3	10.1	8.9
-Both not in work	7.4	15.3	18.3	14.9	14.8
Economic status of household					
All adults in work	21.3	24.9	25.2	22.5	27.9
At least one in work, but not all	26.3	22.8	26.6	23.9	25.6
Out-of-work household	52.4	52.4	48.1	53.6	46.5
Number of children in family					
One child	21.9	24.3	20.7	24.5	22.1
Two children	43.4	37.3	35.4	37.7	38.5
Three or more children	34.7	38.4	43.9	37.8	39.3
Number of disabled adults in family					
None	73.6	74.2	70.9	79.8	77.31
One or more	26.4	25.8	29.1	20.2	22.69
Ethnic group					
White	95.0	85.0	79.6	44.9	76.6
Mixed	0.3	1.3	0.9	3.6	1.6
Asian or Asian British	2.9	10.2	16.8	21.1	12.6
Black or Black British	0.3	2.4	1.2	23.0	6.4
Chinese/other	1.6	1.2	1.4	7.5	2.8
State support received by family					
Working Tax Credit	21.1	18.6	19.7	10.9	16.9
Child Tax Credit	53.5	46.5	51.0	37.4	48.3
Income Support	44.3	43.6	36.0	38.1	35.3
Age of youngest child in family					
0-4	42.0	45.0	44.8	48.9	46.2
5-10	36.9	32.7	34.1	30.6	32.3
11-19	21.1	22.3	21.1	20.6	21.5
Tenure					
Owners	32.3	37.2	42.1	29.1	38.8
-Owned outright	4.1	8.5	6.1	5.4	7.0
-Buying with mortgage	28.2	28.7	36.0	23.7	31.7
Social rented sector	52.5	44.5	40.7	53.2	44.2
-Rented from council	35.4	22.9	28.2	29.8	24.4
-Rented from housing association	17.1	21.6	12.6	23.5	19.9
All rented privately	15.2	17.2	16.5	16.7	16.2
-Rented privately unfurnished	13.2	15.8	15.1	9.5	13.5
-Rented privately furnished	2.0	1.4	1.5	7.2	2.7
Other	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8
All children	100	100	100	100	100
Unweighted N (families with children)	432	1,161	755	1,404	7,491