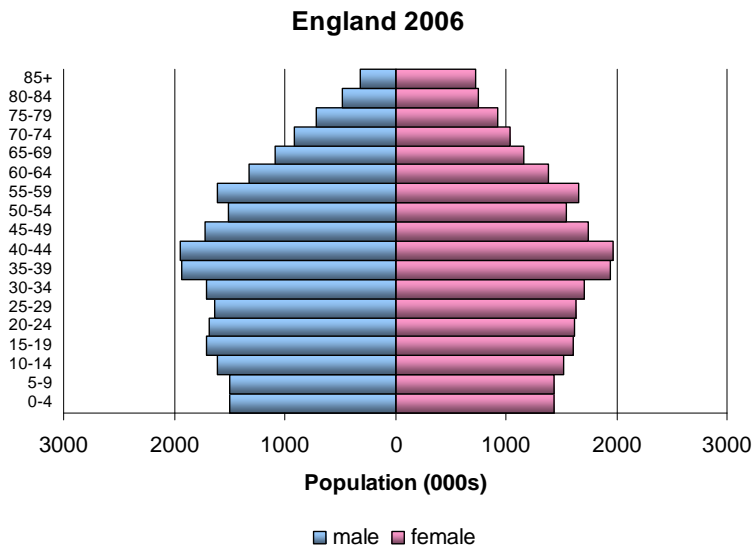
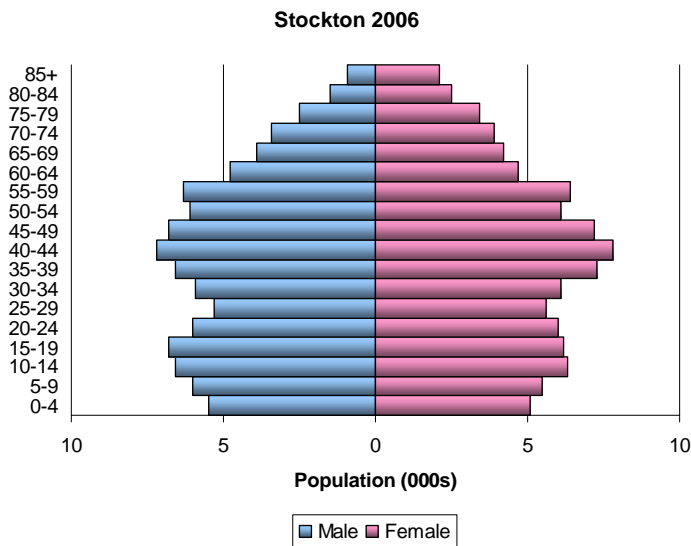


Gender

There are estimated to be nearly 51 million people in England in 2006, nearly 60 million across the United Kingdom. There are 25.8 million females and 24.9 million males in England; 50.9% of the population are female and 49.1% are male. As shown in the population pyramid, there are slightly more male children than female children but significantly more elderly women than men. This is expected as there are more male births than female births; there have consistently been around 1,050 male births for every 1,000 female births in the UK¹. Lower death rates and longer life expectancy in women lead to a larger female population of retirement age.



There are 187,100 people in Stockton on Tees in 2006, of those 92,800 are male and 94,300 are female². 50.4% of the population are female and 49.6% are male.



¹ Birth Statistics 2005, Office for National Statistics.
² Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, mid 2006 estimate.

The gender differences follow the same patterns as the national trends with less female children and more elderly women. There are more males than females in the younger age groups (up to 25 years of age); and females outnumber men in the older age groups (over 25 years of age).

Stockton's Population by Age and Gender

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
Under 5	5,390	5,140	10,530
5 to 14	12,370	11,560	23,940
15 to 19	6,180	5,750	11,930
20 to 24	6,480	6,050	12,520
25 to 44	25,520	26,080	51,590
45 to 64	24,080	24,330	48,400
65 and over	12,780	15,430	28,210
Total	92,790	94,320	187,110

Children and Young People

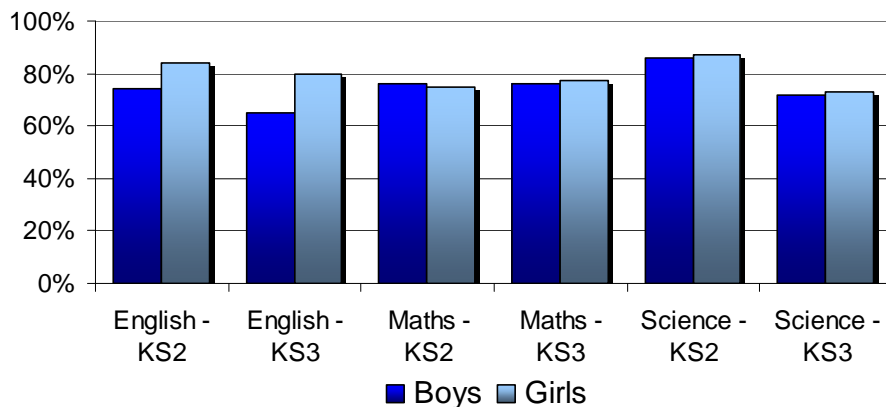
In England and Wales there are 10.2 million children³ under the age of 16 representing 19.8% of the total population. 51.1% of children are male (5.2 million) and 48.9 % are female (5.0 million).

In Stockton, there are 36,900 children under the age of 16 representing 19.7% of the population. 51.8% of children in the borough are male (19,100 children) and 48.2% are female (17,800 children).

Education

Nationally in 2005/06 girls outperform against their male peers at Key Stage 2, Key Stage, 3 GCSE or equivalent and at A-level or equivalent⁴.

Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4 or More at Key Stage 2 and Level 5 or More at Key Stage 3 by Gender



³ Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, Mid 2006 estimate.

⁴ National Curriculum Assessments, GCSE and Equivalent Attainment and Post-16 Attainment by Pupil Characteristics in England 2005/06.

In English, 84% of girls achieve level 4 or more at Key Stage 2 and 80% of girls achieve level 5 or more at Key Stage 3; this compares to only 74% of boys at Key Stage 2 and 65% at Key Stage 3.

In Maths, boys perform better than girls at Key Stage 2 with 76% of boys achieving level 4 or more compared to 75% of girls. At Key Stage 3, 77% of girls achieve level 5 or more compared to 76% of boys.

In Science, 87% of girls achieve level 4 or more at Key Stage 2 and 86% of boys perform at this level. At Key Stage 3, 73% of girls achieve level 5 or more compared to 72% of boys. The largest observed differences in performance between males and females are in English.

GCSE Pass Rate for England 2005/06

	% 5 A*- C passes	% 5 A*- C passes including English and Maths	Any Passes
Boys	52.6%	39.9%	96.8%
Girls	62.2%	48.2%	97.9%

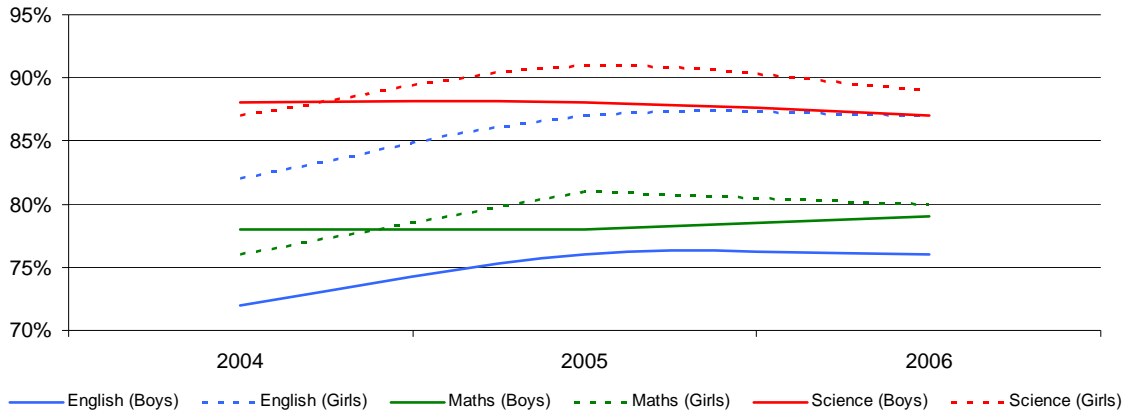
In 2005/06 across the country girls performed better than their male peers at GCSE level. 62.2% of girls achieve five A*- C passes compared to 52.6% of boys; a difference of nearly 10%. The difference is slightly less when English and Maths are included, and for the total passes. Girls out performed their male peers at A-level also, with an average point score per entry of 207.1 compared to 197.3 in 2005/06.

National A-Level Performance for 2005/06.

	Average Point Score per Candidate	Average Point Score per Entry
Boys	717.6	197.3
Girls	757.9	207.1

Locally the education attainment trend is very similar with girls performing at a higher level in Key Stage 2, Key Stage 3 and GCSE results. Since 2004, improvements have been recorded across all subjects and genders, with the exception of male Key Stage 2 Science results. Interestingly in 2004 boys performed better in Maths and Science; but girls have shown more improvement and now record better results.

The Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4 or More at Key Stage 2 by Gender in Stockton



In Stockton the data for Key Stage 3 shows exactly the same trends and differences between genders. The differences in educational attainment are also evident at GCSE level; girls perform better than boys in all of the related measures. Most noticeably the percentage of girls achieving an A* - C grade for English GCSE is over 10% higher than the achievement rate for the boys (58.6% compared to 46.7%).

2006 GCSE Results for Stockton by Gender

	% 5 A*- C passes	% 5 A*- C passes including English and Maths	% 5 A*- G passes	% 5 A*- G passes including English and Maths	% A*- C in English	% A*- C in Maths
Boys	51.8%	39.2%	88.1%	87.1%	46.7%	48.0%
Girls	58.7%	43.0%	92.1%	90.4%	58.6%	46.0%

Between 1992 and 2000 the number of births in Stockton declined sharply from over 2,400 to under 2,000 a year. As a result, the number of children in Stockton’s primary schools fell from 16,194 in spring 2003 to 14,620 in spring 2007. This fall of almost 10% has been matched by a net reduction of 1,414 in the number of primary school places in the borough. Two additional primary schools have been opened since 2003 to meet growing need in the south of the borough and an 8% reduction in overall capacity has been achieved by the removal of temporary classrooms, creation of foundation units and ICT suites, amalgamation of infant and junior schools, and by adapting surplus accommodation for other uses. Since 2002, birth rates have shown a small annual rise. The primary school population is likely to remain stable at the present level for the next five years.

The historic decline in primary pupil numbers will affect secondary school populations over the next five years. In anticipation of this, 232 places (net) have been removed since 2003. In the same period one additional 600-place secondary school has been opened in the south of the borough. Further changes in secondary capacity are likely as the borough enters the national Building Schools for the Future programme in 2010.

Exclusions

Across England in 2004/05 the permanent exclusion rate for boys was nearly four times higher than that for girls. The ratio of permanent exclusion between boys and girls has

remained stable over the last five years with boys representing around 80% of the total number of permanent exclusions each year.

A similar trend is apparent with fixed period exclusions. In 2004/05 the fixed period exclusion rate for boys was around three times higher than that for girls. Boys accounted for almost 76% of all fixed period exclusions from primary, secondary and maintained special schools.

Boys are more likely to be excluded (both permanently and for a fixed period) at a younger age than girls, with very few girls being excluded during the primary years. The most common point for both boys and girls to be excluded is at ages 13 and 14 (year groups 9 and 10). Over 46% of all permanent and fixed exclusions were of pupils of this age.

There is no local data on exclusions broken down by gender as numbers become too small and case sensitive.

Healthier Communities and Adults

There are 43.26 million adults in England and Wales⁵, 48.6% (21 million) are male and 51.4% (22 million) are female. Adults account for 81% of the total population but can be broken down into adults of working age (between 16 years old and retirement age) and retirement age (over 60 years old for women and over 65 years old for men).

There are 33.16 million people of working age in England and Wales accounting for 62% of the total population. There are more male people of working age compared to female people (52.1% or 17.3 million men compared to 47.9% or 15.9 million women).

Over 10 million people in England and Wales are of retirement age (18.9% of the total population). There are significantly more females in this age group than males, with 63.0% of the retirement age population being female. This equates to 3.7 million men and 6.4 million women.

80.3% of people in Stockton are adults; over 150,000 people who reside in the area are over 16 years old. In the adult population as a whole women outnumber men (49.1% male compared to 50.9% female).

In the people of working age proportion of the adults, men outnumber women, 52.0% compared to 48.0% (61,000 men and 56,300 women). The people of working age account for 63% of the total population of Stockton.

There are 33,000 people of retirement age in the borough accounting for 17.6% of the total population. There are many more women than men in the retirement age group (61.2% or 20,200 women compared to 38.9% or 12,800 men).

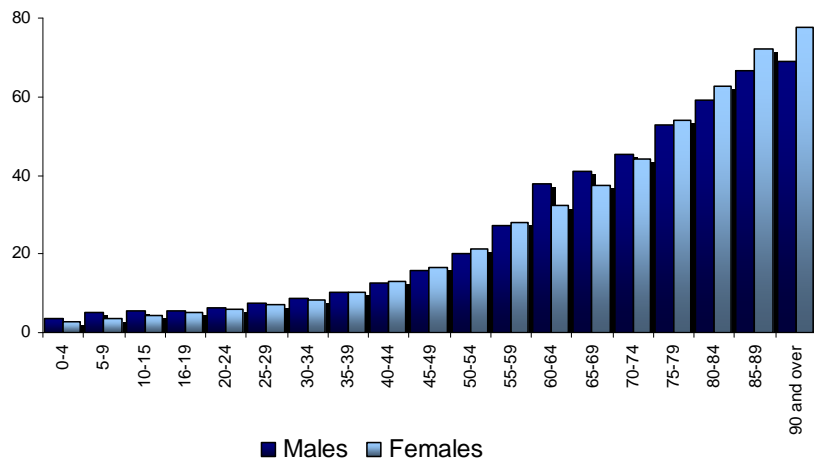
Health and wellbeing

Life expectancy at birth for both males and females has improved over the past century. The average life expectancy at birth of females born in 2004 in the UK was 81.1 years compared with 76.7 years for males. There is, however, a smaller gap in terms of the number of years they can expect to live in good or fairly good health. The average healthy life expectancy at birth for females in 2002 was 69.9 years compared with 67.1 years for males. Females can also expect to spend more years of life free from disability. In 2002 disability-free life

⁵ Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, mid 2006 estimate.

expectancy at birth was 63.0 years for females and 60.9 years for males⁶. However, while women can expect to live longer than men they are also more likely to spend more years in poor health or with a disability. As shown below, whilst men report a higher rate of long-term limiting illness in the 60 to 74 year old age group; women report a much higher rate in the over 80 year old age group⁷.

Limiting long-term illness by age and gender



Chronic diseases like coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, back problems and arthritis are some of the most common illnesses to impair quality of life. Arthritis and rheumatism are the most common types of chronic diseases in Great Britain and in both sexes prevalence increases with age. Women are more likely to suffer from arthritis and rheumatism than men. In 2004/05 the prevalence rate among women aged between 65 and 74 was almost twice that for men (194 per 1,000 women compared with 110 per 1,000 men)⁸.

Over the past 30 years, circulatory diseases (which include heart disease and stroke) have remained the most common cause of death in the UK among both sexes. Death rates for circulatory diseases have also shown the greatest decline, particularly among males. In 1971 age-standardised death rates were 6,900 per million males and 4,300 per million females. By 2004 these rates had fallen to 2,800 per million males and 1,800 per million females. Men have a higher prevalence of CHD than their female peers, peaking at 184.36 per 1000 population in the 65-74 age group in 2003. Female CHD prevalence peaks in the 75 and over age group at 141.82 per 1000 population⁹.

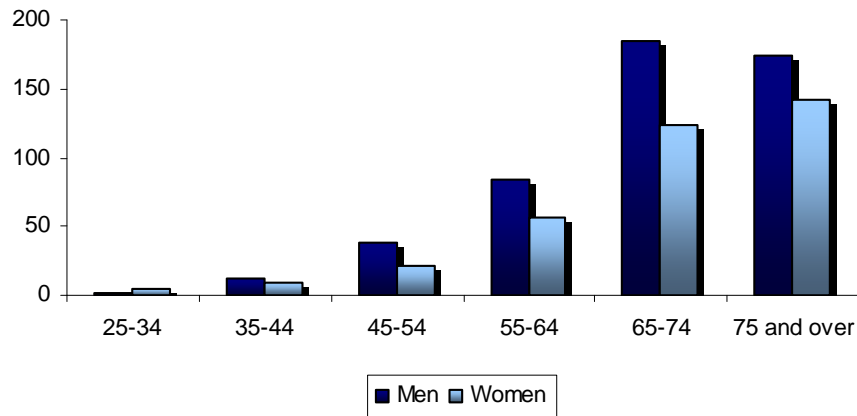
⁶ Office for National Statistics. Focus on Gender, 2006.

⁷ Census 2001.

⁸ Office for National Statistics. Focus on Gender, 2006.

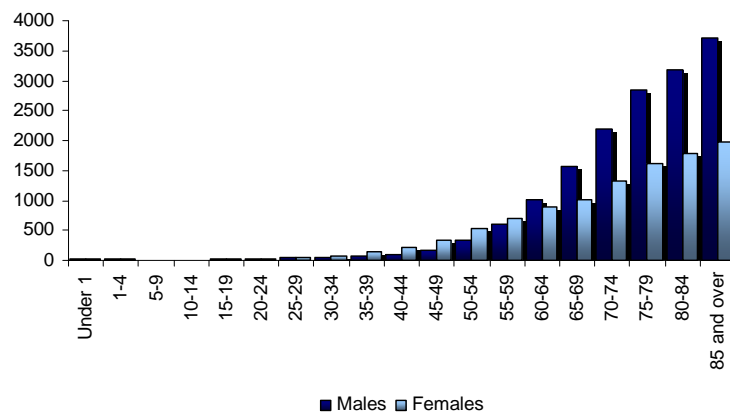
⁹ General Household Survey, 2003.

CHD prevalence by age and gender



Cancers are the second most common cause of death among both sexes, and their incidence rates have varied over the past 30 years. For males death rates from cancer peaked in the mid 1980s at 2,900 per million and subsequently fell to 2,300 per million in 2004. In contrast, for females death rates from cancers reached a peak in the late 1980s, at 1,900 per million, and then fell gradually to 1,600 per million in 2004. The incidence of cancer increases with age. However, between the ages of 30 and 60 the rate is higher in women; post-60 years of age men have a significantly higher rate. In 2006, men in the 85 years and over age group had a rate of 3707.8 per 100,000 population compared to a female rate in the 85 years and over age group of 1986.8 per 100,000 population¹⁰.

Incidence of Cancer by age and gender

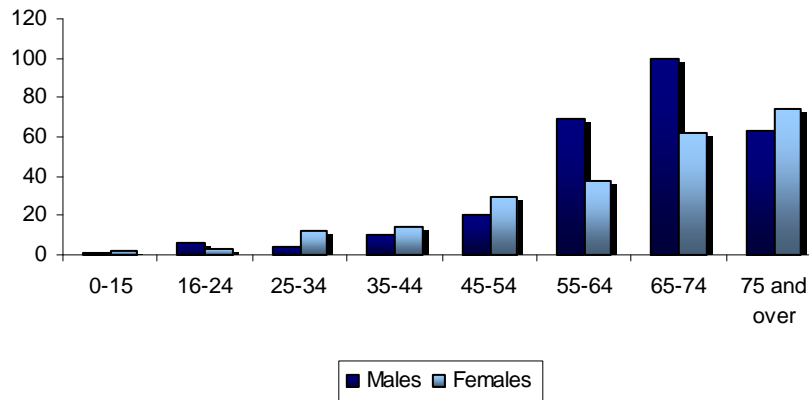


Diabetes is most prevalent in the older population, with males generally observing a higher rate. The highest rate for men is recorded in the 65-74 age group with 99.50 per 1000 population suffering from diabetes, the rate for women peaks at 74.36 per 1000 population in the 75 and over age group¹¹.

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics, 2001.

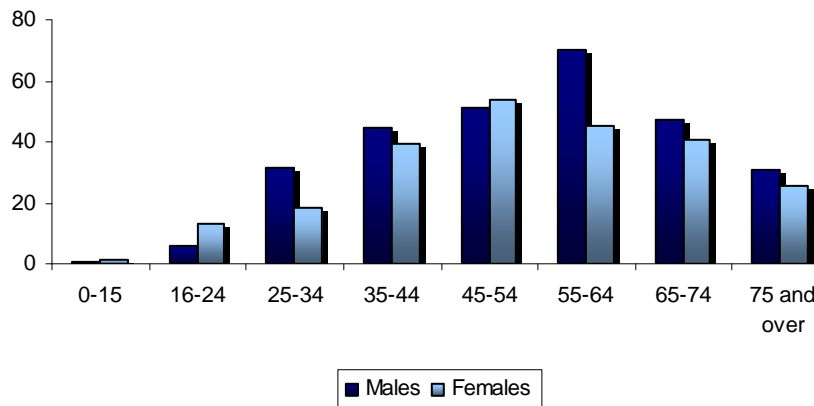
¹¹ General Household Survey, 2003.

Diabetes prevalence by age and gender



Back problems occur across all ages, with the incidence in men higher than in women¹². In women, the 45-54 age group has the highest rate of back problems with 53.67 per 1000 population. In men, the 55-64 age group has the highest rate of back problems with 70.00 per 1000 population. This trend lends itself to the differences in employment patterns between men and women.

Back problems prevalence by age and gender

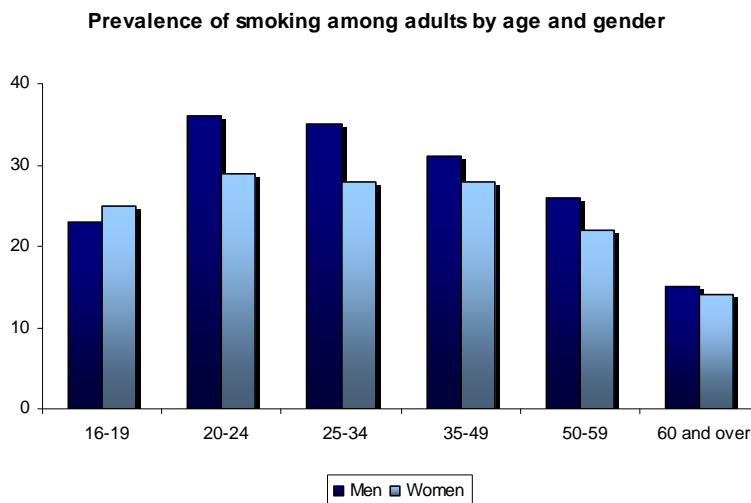


The trends in lung cancer incidence in the UK are strongly linked to trends in cigarette smoking both among men and women. The decline in smoking among men has led to a reduction in lung cancer deaths. The male lung cancer death rate fell sharply from 104 per 100,000 in 1981 to 54 per 100,000 in 2004. In contrast, the rate among females rose gradually from 1981 to reach a plateau of around 30 per 100,000 in 1987, and has since levelled off.

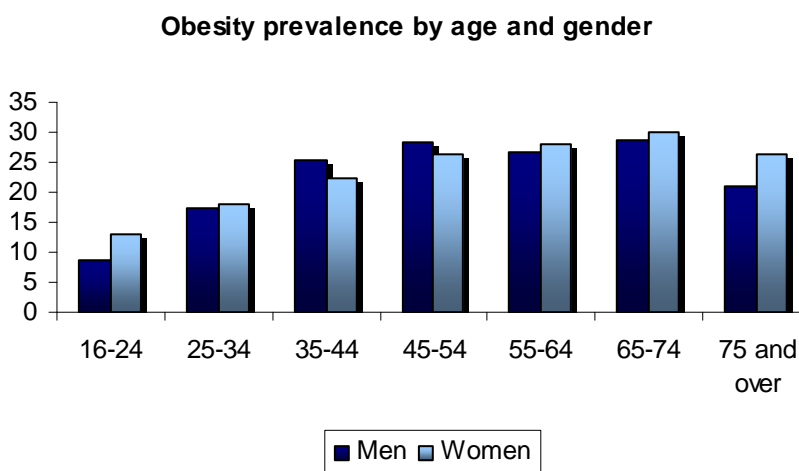
The proportion of men and women who smoke has fallen in the last three decades. In 1974, 51% of men and 41% of women in Great Britain reported that they were regular cigarette smokers. By 2004/05 this had fallen to 26% of men and 23% of women. Falls were greater

¹² General Household Survey, 2003.

among older age groups. In 2004, smoking is most common in the 20 to 34 age groups, with 36% of men regularly smoking compared to 29% of women in 2004¹³.



Over the last decade, the proportion of men and women aged 16 and over in England who are obese has been rising. In 2004 almost a quarter of both men and women were classified as such. Over the same period the proportions classified as overweight have remained fairly stable. Men are more likely than women to be overweight. In 2004 over two fifths of men were overweight compared with just over a third of women¹⁴.



In the same year, the proportions of men and women who were underweight were 5% and 6% respectively. Young people (16 to 24 years) were more likely than any other age group to be underweight, at around a fifth of men and a sixth of women. Young people were also the most likely to be of 'desirable' weight, almost half of both men and women in this age group.

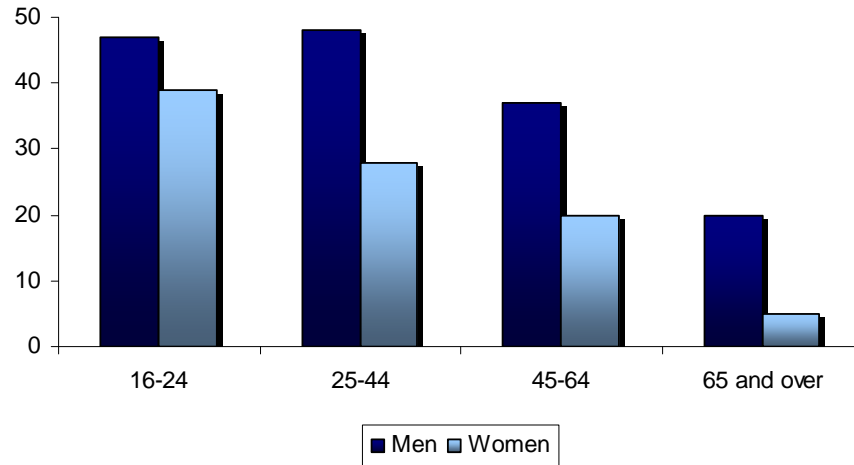
Men are almost twice as likely as women to exceed the recommended daily limits for consumption of alcohol. In 2004/05 almost two fifths of men aged 16 and over in Great Britain exceeded the recommended daily limit of no more than four units on at least one day during

¹³ General Household Survey, 2003.

¹⁴ Health for England Survey, 2004.

the previous week, compared with just over one fifth of women who exceeded the recommended daily limit of no more than three units¹⁵.

Adults drinking more than the recommended guidelines on at least one day in a week by age and gender



Young people drink less frequently than older people but young men are most likely to binge drink. In 2004/05, 32% of young men consumed more than twice the recommended daily limit on at least one day in the previous week, although this was lower than in 2003/04 when 37% did so. The proportion of young women who binge drink is also higher than among any other age group, 24% in 2004/05. Since 1998/99 the overall proportion of young people in this age group who binge drink has remained relatively stable, however the gap between the proportion of young men and young women who binge drink has narrowed.

In the Active People Survey 2005/06¹⁶, 21% of the adult population (8.5 million people) take part regularly in sport and active recreation. Regular participation in sport and active recreation varies across different socio-demographic groups; across England male participation is 23.7%; and female participation is 18.3%. Within the North East 20.5% of the adult population take part regularly in sport and active recreation, with men again having a significantly higher participation rate than men (24.7% for men compared to 16.7% for women).

A 2005 North East Public Health Observatory (NEPHO) publication on NHS stop smoking services females were more likely to set quit dates than men (7% of total female smokers compared to 6% of total male smokers). At four weeks women were more likely to have quit than men, but at 52 weeks there was no statistical difference between men and women; in Teesside 14% of NHS stop smoking clients had been successful at giving up at 52 weeks.

Life expectancy is increasing across Stockton, North East England and nationally for both genders. As expected females life expectancy is higher than males; with female life expectancy 79.7 years between 2001-03 in Stockton compared to 75.3 years for males. Life expectancy is higher in Stockton than the North East but is less than the national average figures. Between 1997-1999 female life expectancy in Stockton was 1.5 years lower than the national average; male life expectancy in the borough was 0.9 years lower than the national

¹⁵ General Household Survey.

¹⁶ Sport England 2005/06.

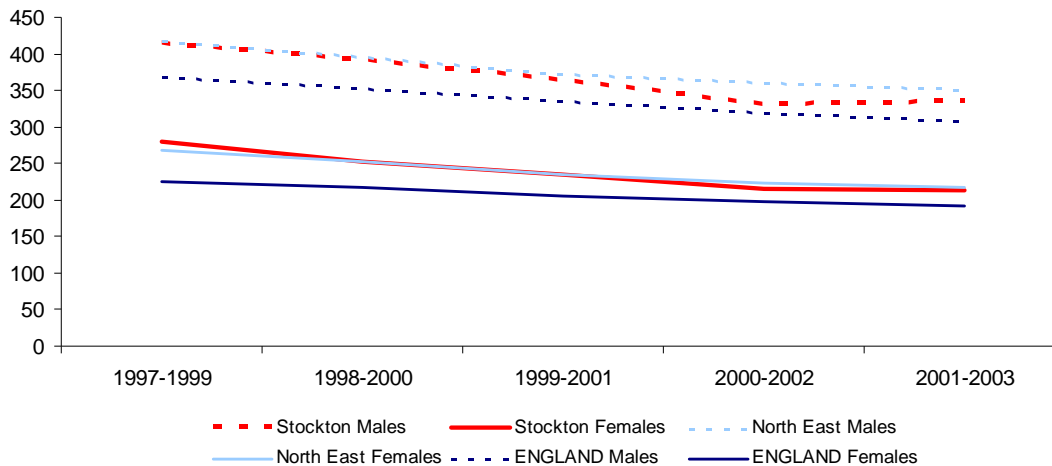
average. By 2001-2003, the gap between local and national figures had decreased to a year for females and remained at 0.9 years for male life expectancy¹⁷.

Life Expectancy by Gender for Stockton

		1997-1999	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003
Stockton	Male	74.2	74.6	74.8	75.2	75.3
	Female	78.5	78.9	79.3	79.7	79.7
North East	Male	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.5	74.7
	Female	78.5	78.7	79.1	79.3	79.5
ENGLAND	Male	75.1	75.4	75.7	76.0	76.2
	Female	80.0	80.2	80.4	80.7	80.7

Mortality rates from circulatory diseases have fallen across both genders and all geographies. Females have a significantly lower mortality rate from circulatory diseases than males. Stockton has a lower mortality rate than the North East, but higher than the national average. However, the gap between Stockton and the national average has decreased for both genders. The gap between male and female mortality rates from circulatory diseases in the borough has decreased since 1997 from 136 per 100,000 population to 121 per 100,000 population.

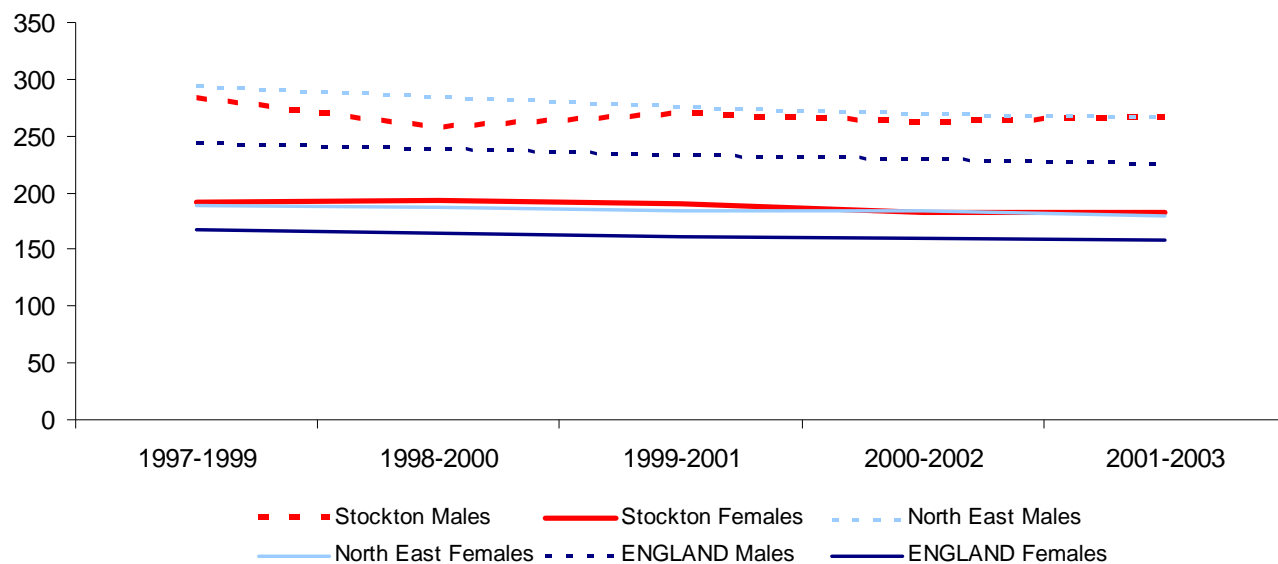
Mortality Rates by Gender - Circulatory Diseases



Mortality rates from cancer are noticeably higher for females than for males, at borough region and national level. Although the mortality rate in Stockton is higher than the national figure, it is comparable to the North east figure. The local gap between females and males has narrowed slightly since 1997.

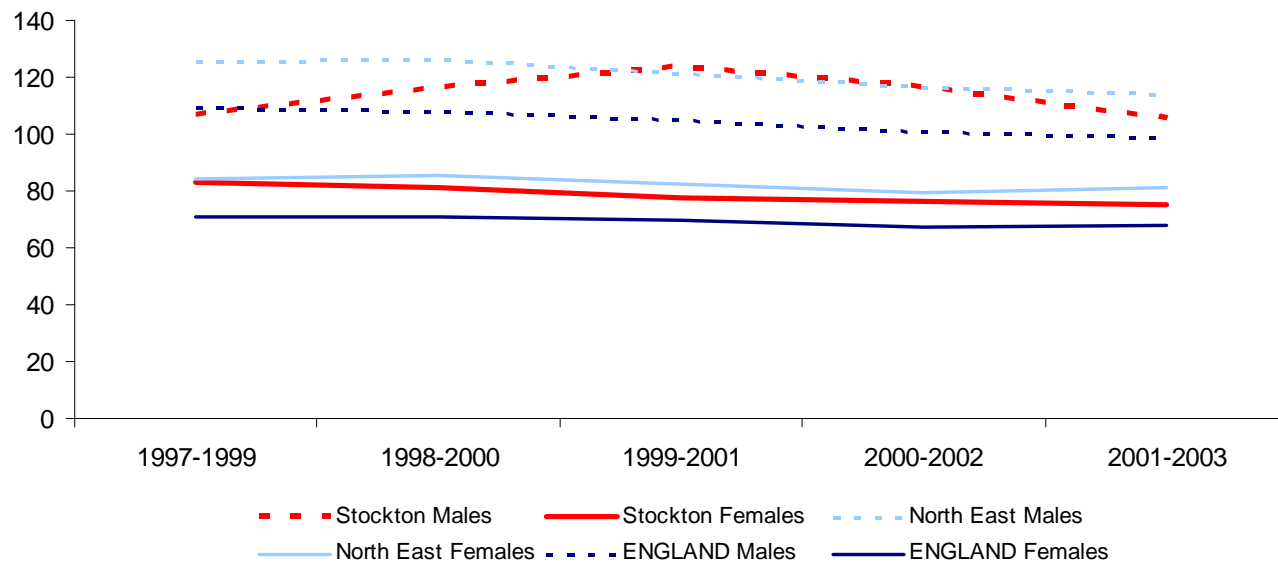
¹⁷ NEPHO Mapping Tool.

Mortality Rates by Gender - All Cancers



Mortality rates for respiratory diseases are higher for females than for males. Stockton has mortality rates lower than the North East average and higher than the national figures. Rates for females have fallen more than males.

Mortality Rates by Gender - Respiratory Diseases



Community Cohesion

Community cohesion is measured in a variety of ways, there is no national figure for comparison, however, the percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together is an indicator aimed at getting an overall measure of community cohesion based on whether residents as a whole think they

live in an area which has good community relations. The question does not specifically focus on race and therefore could be used to capture tensions that may exist as a result of other factors such as religion or belief. A community is likely to be more cohesive where the majority of residents agree with this statement.

The IPSOS MORI survey 2006 found that 66% of people feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together. The figure is slightly higher for female respondents than male respondents, with 65% of men in agreement compared to 68% of women. The IPSOS MORI survey also found that 59% of respondents feel that the local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people, an increase of 6% from 2004. Again, the figure is higher for women than men, with 61% of females in agreement compared to 57% of males. These figures suggest that women in the borough feel that the communities in which they live are more cohesive compared to men.

Drugs Misuse

Young men are more likely than young women to take illicit drugs. In 2004/05, 33% of young men and 21% of young women had done so in the last year. Cannabis is the most commonly used drug in England and Wales. In 2004/05, a third of men and just over a sixth of women aged 16 to 24 had used the drug in the last year. Class A drugs (including heroin, cocaine and ecstasy) were used less frequently, but again young men were more likely to use these drugs than young women (11% and 5% respectively)¹⁸.

There is no local drugs misuse data broken down by gender.

Education

In 2004/05 more women than men in the UK were awarded National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQ) at all levels. This was most noticeable at level 3 where nearly two thirds of NVQs/SVQs awarded were to women. Of over half a million NVQs/SVQs awarded, 56% were made to women compared with 44% to men¹⁹.

There were differences in the subjects taken by men and women for vocational qualifications. Nearly all vocational qualifications awarded for construction, planning and the built environment were to men and a negligible amount to women. This compared with around 90% vocational qualifications for health, public services and care being awarded to women.

Among those who took first degrees at higher education institutions in the UK in 2004/05, men and women were almost equally likely to gain a first – 11% and 10% respectively. However, a greater proportion of women achieved an upper second – 46% of women compared with 39% of men.

Based on the 2005 Annual Population Survey, 25.5% of men in Stockton have a degree, higher degree or professional qualification (NVQ4 and above), a rate much higher than the region and only slightly below the national average. The number of people with no qualifications in Stockton is lower than the Tees Valley, the North East and Great Britain (11.8% compared to 15.4%, 13.9% and 13.5% respectively). Interestingly the North East has a much higher percentage of males who have trade apprenticeships than the national figure.

¹⁸ British Crime Survey 2004/05.

¹⁹ Office for National Statistics, Focus on Gender, 2006.

	Percentage men of working age with at least the following qualification level -						
	NVQ4 and above	NVQ3	Trade apprentice-	NVQ2	NVQ1	Other qualifications	No qualifications
Stockton-on-Tees	25.5	20.4	9.7	14.7	13.3	4.6	11.8
Tees Valley	20.8	18.6	11	14.2	12.8	7.1	15.4
North East	20.6	17.6	12.3	14.9	13.4	7.4	13.9
Great Britain	26.4	16.4	9.3	12.9	12.2	9.4	13.5

In Stockton females have a similar proportion of people who have a degree level qualification as males (25.4% for women and 25.5% for men). Whilst the figures show less females have trade apprenticeship qualifications, women in Stockton have significantly higher level of people with NVQ2 and NVQ1 qualifications (A-levels and GCSEs) than men. Women also have noticeably higher proportions of the population without qualifications.

	Percentage women of working age with at least the following qualification level -						
	NVQ4 and above	NVQ3	Trade apprenticeships	NVQ2	NVQ1	Other qualifications	No qualifications
Stockton-on-Tees	25.4	15.1	1.1	22.7	15.4	3.6	16.8
Tees Valley	20.9	14.1	1.4	21.9	16.3	4.9	20.4
North East	22.1	13.1	2.1	21.8	17.7	5.7	17.4
Great Britain	26.7	13.8	1.7	18.9	16.5	7.4	15.1

Community Safety

Men commit more crimes than women. In 2004, male offenders in England and Wales outnumbered female offenders by more than four to one²⁰. In 2004, the peak age of offending was 17 for males and 15 for females. Slightly higher proportions of male than female offenders (63% compared with 59%) were aged 21 and over. People aged 44 and over, particularly women, were much less likely to be found guilty of or cautioned for indictable offences.

Men outnumber women across all major crime categories. Between 83% and 94% of offenders found guilty of burglary, robbery, drug offences, criminal damage or violence against the person were male. Although the number of offenders was relatively small, 98% of those found guilty of or cautioned for sexual offences were male. There are several reasons for the patterns of offending in these areas. Burglary is predominantly a male crime as this tends to be a relatively solitary pursuit that takes place late at night. A female alone late at night is both more likely to attract attention and involve some degree of personal danger. Also male gender socialisation prompts men to be more aggressive and more likely to solve problems using violence.

Theft was the most commonly committed offence by both men and women in 2004. Overall, 70% of theft-related offences were committed by men. However, 55% of female offenders were found guilty of or cautioned for theft and handling stolen goods compared with 32% of

²⁰ Criminal Statistics 2004, Home Office.

male offenders. Much female crime is petty and non-violent and whilst the number of women being found guilty or being cautioned for these offences is higher women are not imprisoned as often as men²¹.

The 2005/06 British Crime Survey showed that the risk of being a victim of domestic violence was three times higher for women than for men – 0.6% of women had been a victim of domestic violence, compared with 0.2% of men. Female forms of crime are often ‘invisible’ to the police, such as child abuse and family violence. Domestic violence relies on victims complaining and reporting incidents; statistics suggest women are more likely to be the victims rather than the perpetrators. However, very little is known about victimisation of males within households. The risk of being involved in a violent incident caused by a stranger remains substantially greater for men than for women, with men being three times more likely than women to suffer this form of attack.

Despite being more likely to be the victim of violent crime (4% of men compared with 3% of women), a greater proportion of women had a high level of worry about violent crime (24% of women compared with 9% of men). Roughly equal proportions of men and women had a high level of worry about car crime, whereas women were more likely to be very worried about burglary than men (15% and 10% respectively)²².

A 2003 Home Office Study ‘Gender Differences in Offending’ suggests that research on risk factors for offending has concentrated on males because they commit most of the serious and violent offences but this has led to a gap in the understanding of female offending. In general, most important risk factors for both males and females included low family income, large family size, attending a high delinquency rate school, convicted parents, delinquent siblings, parental conflict, separation from a parent, harsh or erratic parental discipline and poor supervision. Factors predicting offending more strongly for females included socio-economic factors such as class, income and housing as well as child-rearing factors. Factors predicting offending more strongly for males were parental risk factors such as nervous parents and poorly educated parents.

There is no local crime data in relation to gender as it can often produce small, case sensitive numbers.

Economic Regeneration and Transport

Employment

Over the last two decades there has been a marked increase in the number of employee jobs performed by women. In 1985 men filled 2.0 million more jobs than women. In June 2005 the numbers were similar, with each of the sexes performing about 13.3 million jobs. However, almost half of the women's jobs were part time compared with around one in six of the men's²³.

A greater proportion of men than women of working age are in employment. In spring 2005 the employment rate was 79% for men compared with 70% for women in the UK. Since spring 1971 the rates for men have generally fallen while the rates for women have risen.

²¹ Explanations for Patterns of Crime: Gender. www.sociology.org.uk

²² British Crime Survey 2005/06.

²³ Office for National Statistics. Focus on Gender, 2006.

Employment rates for both men and women were highest among those aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 49. However, the rates for men in both of these age groups were higher than those for women – around 88% compared with around 75%.

In June 1985, 28% of employee jobs held by men were in manufacturing. By June 2005 this had fallen to 17%. The proportion of jobs held by women in this sector also dropped, from 15% to 6%. In contrast, there was a substantial rise in jobs in the services sector for both men and women over the same period.

Men and women still follow very different career paths. Over a fifth (22%) of women in employment do administrative or secretarial work compared with 5% of men. Women are also more likely than men to be employed in the personal services and in sales and customer services. Men are ten times more likely than women to be employed in skilled trades and also more likely to be managers and senior officials. Similar proportions of men and women work in professional, associate professional and technical and elementary occupations such as labourers and catering assistants.

Men are more likely than women to be self-employed. Nearly three quarters of the 3.6 million self-employed people in spring 2005 were male. The type of industry self-employed men and women choose to work in also differs. Three in ten men who were self-employed worked in the construction industry, whereas around one in four self-employed women worked in the other services industry in areas such as the community, social and personal services.

Workforce Numbers year to end June 2006	Estimated population of working age	Estimated males of working age	%	Estimated females of working age	%
			males		females
Darlington	58,300	29,500	50.6	28,800	49.4
Hartlepool	53,400	27,100	50.7	26,300	49.3
Middlesbrough	80,000	40,700	50.9	39,300	49.1
Redcar & Cleveland	82,000	42,200	51.5	39,800	48.5
Stockton-on-Tees	110,800	56,100	50.6	54,700	49.4
Tees Valley	384,500	195,500	50.8	189,000	49.2
North East	1,524,900	778,400	51	746,500	49
Great Britain	35,482,000	18,230,500	51.4	17,251,500	48.6

There are 110,800 people in the workforce in Stockton on Tees. 50.6% are male (56,100 people) and 49.4% are female (54,700), these are similar proportions as those recorded regionally and nationally²⁴.

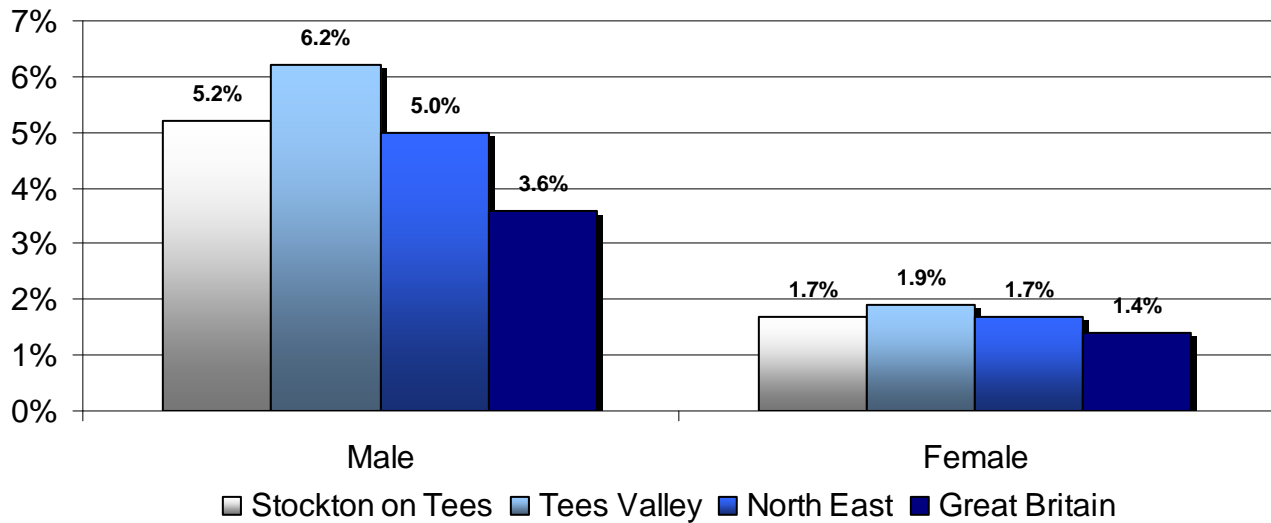
Benefits

Local level analysis of unemployment uses national statistics on claimant count. Both male and female employment trends follow the same pattern. Stockton has a lower unemployment rate than the Tees Valley but higher than the North East region and Great Britain. The male unemployment rate (March 2007) in Stockton is 5.2% compared to the female rate of 1.7%²⁵.

²⁴ Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, Equal Opportunities Local Workforce Analysis, May 2007.

²⁵ Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, Equal Opportunities Local Workforce Analysis, May 2007.

Unemployment Rates



An alternative view of unemployment and joblessness may be gained by measuring the total percentage of people of working age without work for whatever reason including those people not seeking work and economically active of working age.

Joblessness (% of working age)	Male %	Female %	Total %
Darlington	23.2	28.7	25.9
Hartlepool	30.1	36.7	33.4
Middlesbrough	35.1	40.1	37.5
Redcar & Cleveland	28.8	35.5	32.1
Stockton-on-Tees	25.4	32.4	28.8
Tees Valley	28.5	34.7	31.5
Great Britain	20.8	30.5	25.5

Across all geographies, worklessness is significantly higher for women than for men. Traditionally this is linked to females providing child care and running households whilst men are the primary earners. 25.4% of men in Stockton are 'jobless', compared to 32.4% of women. These rates are significantly higher than the national figures but are lower than the rates for the Tees Valley²⁶.

Transport

In 2005 men and women in Great Britain made 1,050 and 1,080 trips on average. For men, commuting was the most common reason for travelling, while for women it was shopping²⁷.

²⁶ Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, Equal Opportunities Local Workforce Analysis, May 2007.

²⁷ National Travel Survey 2005, Department for Transport.

In 2005 men made 51% more business and commuting trips than women. Women made 24% more shopping trips than men during the year and over 55% more escort trips (such as taking a child to school). These patterns reflect in part differences in working and childcare patterns between the sexes.

The average length of men's trips was 13 kilometres in 2005, compared with 9 kilometres for women. Men travel considerably further within Great Britain each year than women, an average of 14,700 kilometres in 2004/2005 compared with 10,600 kilometres. This difference has narrowed in recent years. The distance travelled annually by men decreased by 5% between 1998/2000 and 2004/2005, while the distance for women increased by 2%.

The car is the main mode of transport for both men and women. In 2005, 68% of trips made by men were by car, compared with 65% of trips made by women. Women were more likely to live in households with no access to a car (22% compared with 16% of men).

More men than women hold full car driving licences, although the number of women with a licence has gradually increased since the mid-1970s. In 1975–76, 69% of men held a car driving licence, compared with only 29% of women. By 2005 these figures had risen to 81% and 63%, respectively.

Men are also more likely to be the main driver of a car than women. In 2005, 63% of men were the main driver, compared with 48% of women.

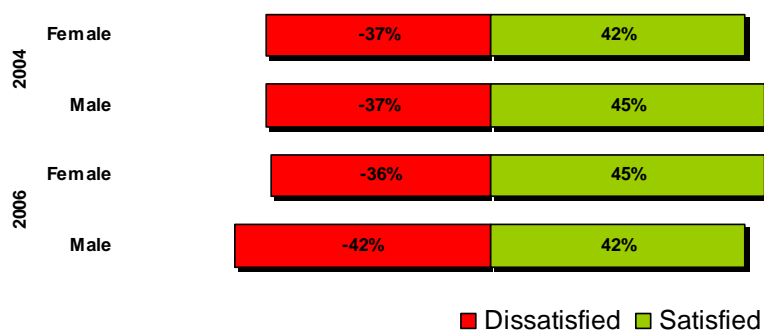
Men's greater use of cars may be one reason why they are more likely than women to be killed or injured in a road traffic accident. In 2005 the annual casualty rate (those killed, or seriously or slightly injured) was 555 per 100,000 men, compared with 381 per 100,000 women. The rates are higher for men irrespective of the mode of transport they are using.

Women were also more likely to walk than men. Overall, women made 23% of their trips on foot in 2005, compared with 19% for men.

Although men and women make a similar number of visits abroad each year for leisure purposes, over 27 million in 2005, men make many more business trips - 6.9 million compared with 1.7 million for women.

In 2006, men are more dissatisfied with road maintenance than women (42% compared to 36%)²⁸. In Stockton, satisfaction rates for men have decreased since 2004, whilst satisfaction levels for women have increased. These reported satisfaction levels reflect the commuting and social transport use.

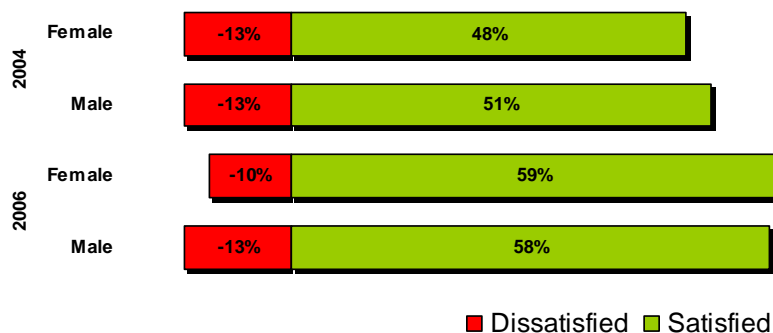
Road Maintenance and Repair



²⁸ IPSOS MORI 2006.

Satisfaction with Stockton's town centre and car parks security CCTV has increased since 2004, with 59% of females and 58% males being satisfied in 2006²⁹. Interestingly, levels of reported dissatisfaction for women have also dropped by 3% between 2004 and 2006.

Town Centre and Car Parks Security CCTV



Liveability (including Environment, Housing and Civic Renewal)

Environment

Successful, thriving and prosperous communities are characterised by streets, parks and open spaces that are clean, safe, and attractive. It has been suggested, however, that over 2 million households suffer significant litter and rubbish in the areas where they live, and around 1.5 million households are troubled by graffiti and vandalism³⁰. Stockton has been voted one of the cleanest boroughs in the country. Figures compiled by the Audit Commission from authorities across the country show Stockton joint 23rd cleanest out of 339 councils listed. Cowpen Bewley Woodland Park and Billingham Beck Valley Country Park were awarded Green Flag in 2005, and satisfaction with parks and open spaces is over 65% in 2006³¹.

There is a clear demand from the public for higher quality neighbourhoods. Within Stockton 84% of residents are positive about their neighbourhood³². This satisfaction level is significantly higher than findings in 2000 and 2002. Levels of reported satisfaction are slightly higher for male respondents compared to female respondents across the borough (87% compared to 82%). The key reasons cited for satisfaction with the council link to cleanliness and good refuse collection along with positive comments on the nature of the area as well as recycling facilities and parks and open spaces. Intensive door-to-door work has taken place in order to encourage residents to recycle using the kerbside recycling collection, and borough wide there is now a 54% participation rate.

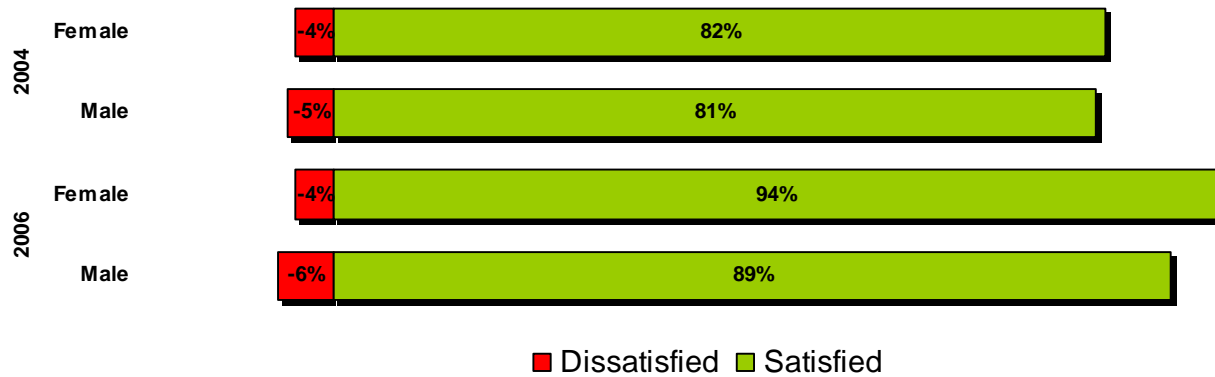
²⁹ IPSOS MORI 2006.

³⁰ www.renewal.net

³¹ BVPI General User Satisfaction Survey 2006.

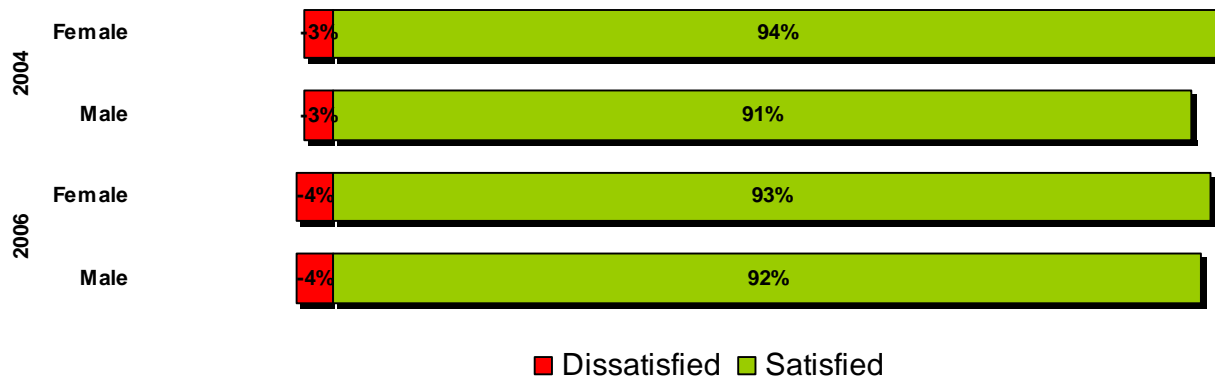
³² IPSOS MORI 2006.

Blue Box Doorstep Recycling



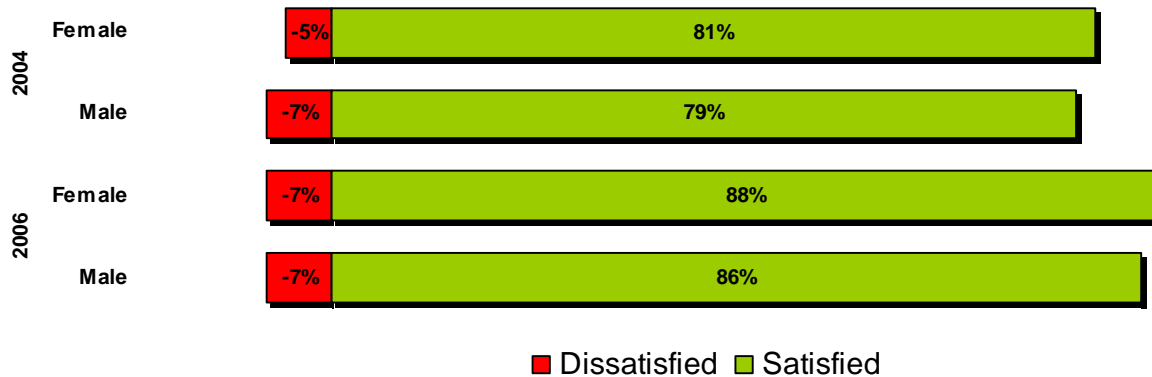
Blue box doorstep recycling has relatively high levels of user satisfaction. In 2006, female respondents have a higher level of satisfaction than the male respondents and levels of satisfaction have increased since 2004.

Refuse Collection



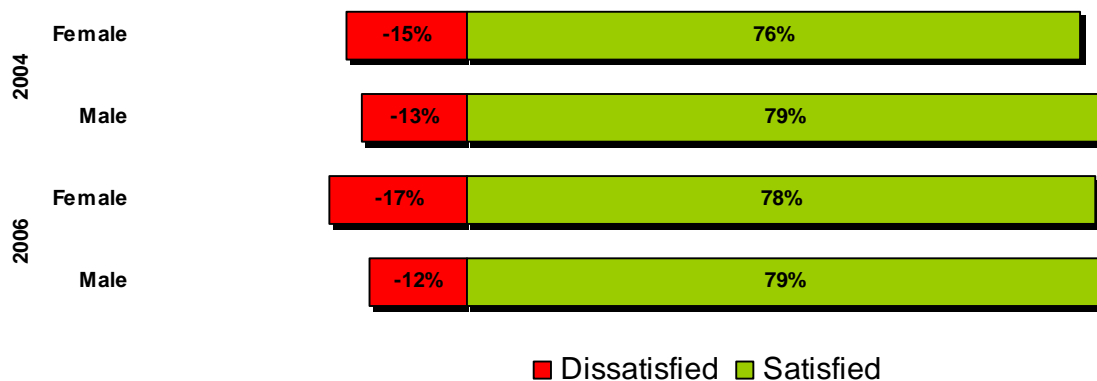
Refuse collection has the highest levels of satisfaction of all the environmental services. In 2004 the female population reported 94% satisfaction; this has decreased to 93% in 2006. Nevertheless, satisfaction levels are about equal for male and female respondents in 2006 (92% and 93%).

Recycling Facilities



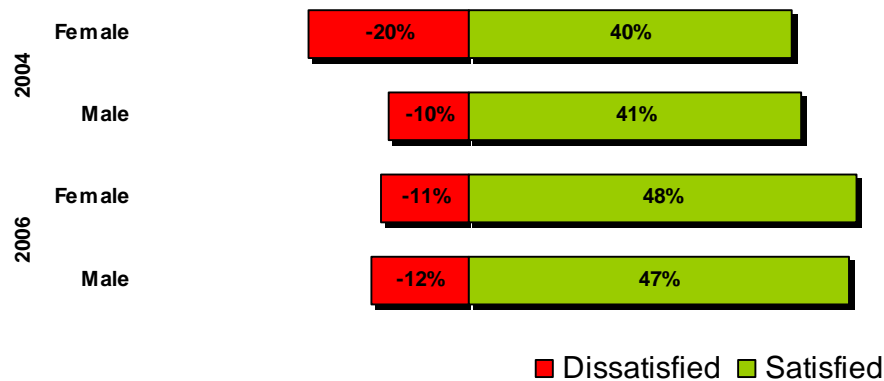
Satisfaction with recycling facilities has increased between 2004 and 2006 whilst dissatisfaction has remained stable. In 2006, female respondents have a higher level of satisfaction than the male respondents and levels of satisfaction have increased since 2004.

Street Cleaning



Satisfaction levels with street cleaning have remained constant across gender and time around 78% for both genders in 2004 and 2006. Dissatisfaction rates are higher for female respondents with 17% of respondents dissatisfied with street cleaning in 2006.

Pollution Control noise/air/water



Pollution control has the lowest reported levels of satisfaction of the environmental services. Satisfaction levels have increased from 2004 to 2006 for both female and male respondents.

Housing

Living arrangements for men and women are broadly similar. Most live in a couple and 81% of couple households live in owner occupied accommodation. However, there are differences between the sexes for those living alone.

In 2001 a higher proportion of single men than single women were owner-occupiers in Great Britain (54% and 40%, respectively). The pattern was reversed for widowers and widows, particularly for those owning their homes outright: 57% of women compared with 51% of men. For divorced or separated men and women there was no difference in owner occupation, with half of both sexes owning their home, whether with a mortgage or outright³³.

Nine out of ten lone parent families are headed by a woman and nearly half of lone mothers are single (never married). Lone parents receive a high priority for social sector housing and are more likely than any other type of household to be renting from this sector. Half of lone mothers with dependent children live in social sector housing. Lone mothers are more likely than lone fathers to be living in any sort of rented accommodation, while a higher proportion of lone fathers, who tend to be divorced, are owner-occupiers.

Following separation it is common for either one or both partners to leave the former matrimonial home. A partner may also need to leave their home after the death of their partner. In 1998 two thirds of men had left their former matrimonial home after divorce, separation, or after the death of their partner, compared with just over half of women.

On Census night in 2001, there were 890,000 adult residents, aged 16 and over, living in communal establishments in Great Britain: 406,000 men and 483,000 women. Educational establishments, which include students' halls of residence, formed the single largest category overall, with equal numbers of residents from both sexes.

However there are substantial differences between the sexes living in other types of establishment. There were around 17 times as many men as women in prisons and over seven times as many men in defence establishments.

³³ Office for National Statistics, Focus on Gender, 2006.

Over half of women in communal establishments lived in residential care and nursing homes and the majority of these women (87%) were over state pension age. There were two and half times as many women in residential care and nursing homes compared with men: 269,000 women and 104,000 men.

Organisational Development and Operational Effectiveness

At any one time the Council employs approximately 8,500 employees, accounting for more than 9,400 contracts of employment. 76% of the workforce are women, 24% of the workforce are men (71% and 29% respectively using FTE). This breakdown is not atypical for a Unitary Authority.

Gender breakdown of each service group

Service Group	Female %	Male %
CESC (excluding schools)	80	20
Schools Support Staff	90	10
Teachers	71	29
Chief Exec	75	25
Policy Performance and Communications	73	27
DNS	60	40
Law and Democracy	78	22
Resources	70	30

Schools support staff have the highest proportion of women (90%) compared to Development and Neighbourhood services with the smallest proportion (60%).

Breakdown of Salary by Gender

Salary Band	Female %	Male %
up to 15k	86	14
15k to 20k	68	32
20k to 25k	62	38
25k to 30k	60	40
30k to 35k	66	34
35k to 40k	59	41
40k to 45k	58	42
45k +	45	55

This shows an over representation of female employees in the lowest salary band (up to 15k) and an under representation in the top band (45k +). It should be noted that the figures have not been adjusted to take account of full and part time working.

67% of females earn 15k or less only 36% of males are in this salary bracket. At the upper end of the earning scale 4% of men earn more than 45k compared to 1% of women.

Breakdown of Gender by Salary

Salary Band	Female %	Male %
up to 15k	67	36
15k to 20k	10	16
20k to 25k	6	14
25k to 30k	5	11
30k to 35k	9	15
35k to 40k	1	2
40k to 45k	1	2
45k +	1	4

Women working part time make up 46% of the total workforce. Women also account for 91% of all part time employees.

The breakdown of the total workforce between part time and full time employees by gender.

Gender FT/PT	%
Female Full Time	31
Female Part Time	46
Total Part Time	49
Male Full Time	18
Male Part Time	5
Total Full Time	51