TYNE & WEAR ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2006

A REPORT ON THE SUB-REGIONAL ECONOMY
COMMISSIONED BY TYNE WEAR PARTNERSHIP (TWP)

PRODUCED BY TYNE & WEAR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION (TWRI)

MAY 2007

By

Amy Proctor
Peter Sturman
Kadhem Jallab

Reference: SR07/1

TYNE & WEAR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION
1st Floor Provincial House
Northumberland Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 7DQ
Tel: (0191) 277 1912, Fax: (0191) 277 1911
E-MAIL: twri@twri.org.uk
WEBSITE: www.twri.org.uk

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

CONTENTS

Appendices

Tables

Figures

INTRODUCTION

This Tyne & Wear Annual Monitoring Report has been produced by Tyne & Wear Research and Information (TWRI) on behalf of TyneWear Partnership.

The report is the second annual monitoring report following the Baseline Report 2004. The Baseline Report was the first step towards monitoring the progress of the sub-region in the implementation of its strategy and realisation of its vision set out in the Tyne & Wear Economic Strategy. The vision is that **by 2024, Tyne & Wear will be one of Europe's fastest growing metropolitan areas; driving the economic and cultural life of the North East of England**[1]**.**

The Annual Monitoring Report 2006 (AMR) updates the AMR 2005 and aims to present a picture of the Tyne & Wear economy in 2006. It monitors changes taking place over the last year and contains an assessment of the key trends. It covers 9 of the 12 core economic indicators contained within the Baseline Report, as set out within the Tyne & Wear Economic Strategy. In addition, the 4 new indicators have also been updated including Tourism, New Build by Zone, Worklessness and Creative & Digital Industries. The monitoring period has been extended from 1995 to 2005-06 for most indicators. In this AMR, TWRI has compiled data for Tyne & Wear, and made comparison to the national picture and, in some cases, to a close comparator sub-region,West Yorkshire.

The report provides an overview and analysis of the current relative position of the Tyne & Wear economy and its recent performance. The **overall picture for 2006 remains positive**, with some **notable improvement** in a number of **key economic indicators** including;

- Employment
- Earnings
- The proportion of People of Working Age (PWA[2]) with NVQ qualifications
- The proportion of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE

However, there was also deterioration in some indicators;

- Employment rates for 16-19 year-olds fell in 2005-06
- The unemployment rate rose in 2004-05 (from 5.6% to 6.7%) and remained at a similar level in 2005-06 (6.6%)

Also of note, in 2004, the first population increase was recorded in Tyne & Wear following year-on-year falls since 1996. The population continued to increase in 2005. There was also substantial international net in-migration in 2005.

The Summary (below) outlines the main findings of the report covering the 9 baseline economic indicators and the 4 new, additional, indicators.

For further information about TWRI and its work, contact Dr. Kadhem Jallab (Head of TWRI). See front page for contact details.

[1] *'Leading the Way, The Tyne & Wear Economic Strategy-driving the growth of the North East' (TyneWear Partnership, January 2005)*

[2] *PWA is the Population of Working Age (16-59/64 in the UK)*

SUMMARY OF BASELINE INDICATORS

Gross Value Added (GVA)

The **average rate of annual growth in GVA** for the period 2002-04 in Tyne & Wear was 5.9% p.a., compared to 5.2% in West Yorkshire and 5.7% in the UK. [Caution: figures include inflation.] **GVA** continues to **remain low in Tyne & Wear** at £16.8bn in 2004.

GVA per head in Tyne & Wear was £15,465 in 2004; almost 90% of the UK figure. [Caution: these amounts are higher than they would be if net in-commuting was excluded.] Over the period 1996-2004, the average annual growth rate per head in Tyne & Wear was 5.8%, exceeding the growth rate in both West Yorkshire (5.1%) and the UK (5.2%)[3].

VAT Registered Business Stocks

The stock of VAT-registered businesses **remains low, but continued to grow** in Tyne & Wear.

The **stock rose 11.0%** from 1995 to 2006, nearly ¾ of the pace recorded nationally (14.7%) and above the rise in West Yorkshire (9.0%).

New registrations exceeded de-registrations (to give net growth) in Tyne & Wear in 2005 of 2.2%, that is 0.7pp **higher than** the **net growth** in the **year before** (1.5%).

Net registrations were led by 'Business Services' and 'Construction'. In 2005, Tyne & Wear had zero or positive net change in all industrial sectors.

Employment/Unemployment

The **employment rate** in Tyne & Wear **rose over 3 times as fast as in England** over the period 1995 to 2006, from 63.4 to 69.8 (6.4pp rise) compared to a 2.0pp rise in from 72.3% to 74.3% in England.

The **employment rate** rose 0.5pp between **2005 and 2006**, from 69.3 to 69.8.

The **unemployment rate** in Tyne & Wear has **nearly halved** (down 5.6pp) between 1995 and 2006, from 12.2% to 6.6%. The gap between it and the national rate closed to within 1 percentage point (0.6pp) in 2003-04. In 2005-06 the gap was 1.2pp.

The **unemployment rate increased** in **2004-05** in Tyne & Wear (from 5.6% to 6.7%), following a decade during which it had consistently fallen.

Young People in Structured Learning, Employment or HE Institutions (HEIs)

Participation rates of 16 and 17 year-olds in full-time education were on **average, 59%** in Tyne & Wear over the period 1999 to 2004. This is 0.5pp lower than in West Yorkshire and 6.3pp lower than in England.

Average **participation rates** for young people aged 16 and 17 years in **education *and work-based learning* were higher** in Tyne & Wear than in West Yorkshire and England over the period 1999-2004 (81.2% compared to 77.5% and 79.0% respectively).
Employment rates for **16-19 year-olds fell** in 2005-06 (to 44.2%), following the previous year where Tyne & Wear was above the average rate in West Yorkshire, England and Great Britain.

[3] *Caution: includes inflation*

Acceptances of places at HEIs for young people living in Tyne & Wear increased by 53.3% between 1996 and 2005. This was higher than the increase recorded in West Yorkshire (43.8%) but well below the UK increase (81.2%).

Qualifications at NVQ2, NVQ3+ and NVQ4+

Tyne & Wear **improved** its **performance rate for boys and girls with good GCSEs**[4] sharply between 2004 and 2006 (from 49.8% to 55.1% for boys and from 60.2% to 64.1% for girls).

In **2005/06**, for those **achieving 5+ A*-C grades**, **Tyne & Wear was** 1.3pp **ahead** of the **England average** for boys and 0.7pp ahead for girls and **even further ahead of West Yorkshire**, by 5.8pp for boys and 5.1pp for girls.

The **proportion of PWA with qualifications to NVQ 3+**[5] in Tyne & Wear **improved** from 33.3% in 1997/98 to 39.6% in 2005/06. This was an increase of 6.3pp, compared to a 4.6pp increase in West Yorkshire and 5.3pp in GB. Despite an overall improvement, Tyne & Wear still remains below both West Yorkshire and GB.

The proportion **of PWA qualified to NVQ 4+**[6] in Tyne & Wear **rose 5.5pp** from 15.5% to 21.0% between 1997 and 2005. This rate of increase was faster than that in GB (4.9pp) and twice as fast as in West Yorkshire (2.5pp). Despite this overall improving trend, Tyne & Wear remains below both in 2005.

Population

In **2004**, the **first** annual **population increase** was recorded in Tyne & Wear **since 1996** (up 2,400 or 0.2%). **Population also increased in 2005**[7]. This is faster than the recorded increase in West Yorkshire (up 0.5%) and the UK (0.6%).

The **gender composition of population change** in Tyne & Wear reveals that while between **1996 and 2005** the male population fell 1.5%, the female population fell more significantly at 2.4%.

Migration

Net [domestic] out-migration in Tyne & Wear **fell** by 80% from -5,423 in 1995 to -1,058 in 2005. Both migrant in-flows and out-flows have fallen.

Between 2004 and 2005, **net [domestic] out-migration fell** from -1,833 to -1,058 (-42%) due to a bigger fall in out-migration than in in-migration.

Inflows increased in Tyne & Wear between **2004 and 2005** among the **15-29** working age group (+3.0%) but **fell** in the **30-44** working age group (-3.9%).

In terms of **international migration**, Tyne & Wear experienced substantial **net in-migration** in 2005 (+9,800).

Earnings

Average gross weekly earnings have been **consistently lower** in Tyne & Wear than in West Yorkshire and GB over the period 1995-2006.

---

[4] *'Good' GCSEs are defined here as 5+ A*-C grades*
[5] *NVQ 3+ is broadly 'A' Level and above*
[6] *NVQ 4+ is broadly degree* level *and above*
[7] *up 9,600 or 0.9%*

Tyne & Wear's average (£476.4) **remained below** both **West Yorkshire** (£492.5) and **GB** (£539.3) in 2006. However, between 2005 and 2006, the increase in earnings in Tyne & Wear was 2.1%, compared to a 1.5% increase in West Yorkshire and a 4.1% increase in GB.

Reported Job gains and losses (as recorded in the press) in Tyne & Wear[8]

Reported job gains have **outweighed job losses** in every year **between 1996 and 2005**. In 2006, net job gains were **sluggish** (+1,883) following a very strong year for job gains in 2005 (+7,857).

In 2006, major (gross) gains were in 'Business Services' (+2,003) the 'Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Parts' (+815), 'Retail' (+691) and 'Electrical & Electronic Engineering' (+545). The largest loss was from 'Public Administration' (-1,045).

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

Tourism

Tyne & Wear is the **most significant sub-region** in the North East **for tourism**. In 2005, total revenue from tourism was £1.68bn and total direct employment in the industry was 26,000.

Total direct tourism expenditure in Tyne & Wear was £1,072.3m (up 2.5% from the previous year). The fastest increase in expenditure was on 'Transport' (up 3.0%).

Total bedstock in Tyne & Wear in 2005 was 20,113 (83% of this is serviced accommodation).

New Build by Zone (or 'Growth Pole')

In the **Newcastle Discovery Quarter** growth pole, a four-storey educational facility (the 'Performance Academy') at Newcastle College Rye Hill campus was completed in 2006. Permissions were granted for a number of mixed-use and housing developments.

In the **Sunderland Arc** growth pole, approvals have been granted for a significant number of mixed-use, retail/leisure, office and housing developments – a large proportion involving change of use.

In the **Central Gateshead** growth pole, the Sports Academy training centre at Gateshead Stadium and the housing development (24 buildings) at Half Moon Lane were completed. A number of developments were started including; two 9-storey office blocks on South Shore Road, housing developments at Greenesfield Engine Works (42 building), St James' Village (218 buildings) and Cemetery Road (18 buildings).

In the **Tyne Gateway** growth pole, the housing development at Frost Mews (60 dwellings) was completed in 2006 (in South Shields). Permission was granted for a mixed-use development of a supermarket and offices on the land at the rear of Saville Street in North Shields and 10 office units are under construction at Market Dock in South Shields.

Along the **A19 Corridor** growth pole, a 50-bed Premier Travel Inn was completed at Cobble Dene in North Shields in 2006. Permissions were granted for a large number of housing developments including 166 dwellings in Wallsend, 587 houses and 150 flats in Backworth. In Jarrow, 76 dwellings were completed, 11 are under construction and 77 have not yet been started at North Street/Ormond Street.

---

[8] *Note: 'indicative' data, not 'definitive'*

Creative & Digital Industries

The number of **employees** involved in **'creative industries'** in Tyne & Wear in 2005 is estimated to be 10,600. This is 58% of the regional total of 18,200[9].

The number of employees involved in **'digital industries'** in Tyne & Wear in 2005 is estimated to be 16,600. This is 59% of the regional total of 28,300[10]. [Caution: definition includes telecoms.]
Tyne & Wear has 11 of the 16 **digital 'hotspots'** which have been identified in the North East[11].

Worklessness

Rates of worklessness (households) in the North East in 2006 were 20.1%. This is 4.5pp higher than the England average.

Economic inactivity (as a proportion of PWA) in Tyne & Wear **fell** 2.5pp between 1995 and 2006. Despite this, inactivity rates in 2005-06 remained 3.8pp above the national rate.

The number of **Incapacity Benefit claimants** in Tyne & Wear **fell 17.1%** to 62,700 between 1997 and 2006. There was no fall for England over this period.

[9] *Definition of 'creative industries' used here is that adopted in the 2004 Baseline Report. Data source: ABI*

[10] *Definition of 'digital industries' used here is adopted in the 2004 Baseline Report. Data source: ABI*

[11] *Digital 'hotspots' are wards with between 25 and 124 digital firms per ward. As identified by Codeworks, the centre of excellence of the digital sector in the North East. [Caution: as wards are bigger in Tyne & Wear this indicator is biased to Tyne & Wear.]*

A) BASELINE INDICATORS

INDICATOR 1: GROWTH IN GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

A principal aim of the Tyne & Wear Economic Strategy (TWES) is to accelerate economic growth partly to stem population decline in Tyne & Wear and also to raise productivity. The data on this indicator should provide evidence on whether the Strategy's aims are being met.

GVA is an internationally accepted method of measuring economic output. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector.[12] Note: all data are nominal, so inflation has not been removed.

1.1 Gross Value Added

Gross Value Added in Tyne & Wear was £16.8bn in 2004 (Table 1.1). Over the period 1995-2004, average annual growth in GVA in Tyne & Wear was 5.4%. This was 0.1 percentage point (pp) higher than in West Yorkshire (5.3%) but slightly less than in the UK (5.6%).

Table 1.1: Headline[1] gross value added (GVA)[2,3] by NUTS3 area at current basic prices (£million) 1995 to 2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Tyne & Wear	10 423	10 942	11 553	12 216	12 715	13 289	14 122	14 926	15 825	16 788
% change		5.0%	5.6%	5.7%	4.1%	4.5%	6.3%	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%
West Yorkshire	21 324	22 650	24 092	25 603	26 742	27 704	29 020	30 394	32 040	33 791
% change		6.2%	6.4%	6.3%	4.4%	3.6%	4.8%	4.7%	5.4%	5.5%
United Kingdom	640 416	681 836	720 624	763 680	800 611	840 979	882 753	930 297	985 558	1044 165
% change		6.5%	5.7%	6.0%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.4%	5.9%	5.9%

[1] The headline GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.
[2] Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.
[3] Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.
Source: Office for National Statistics 'NUTS3 Gross Value Added'

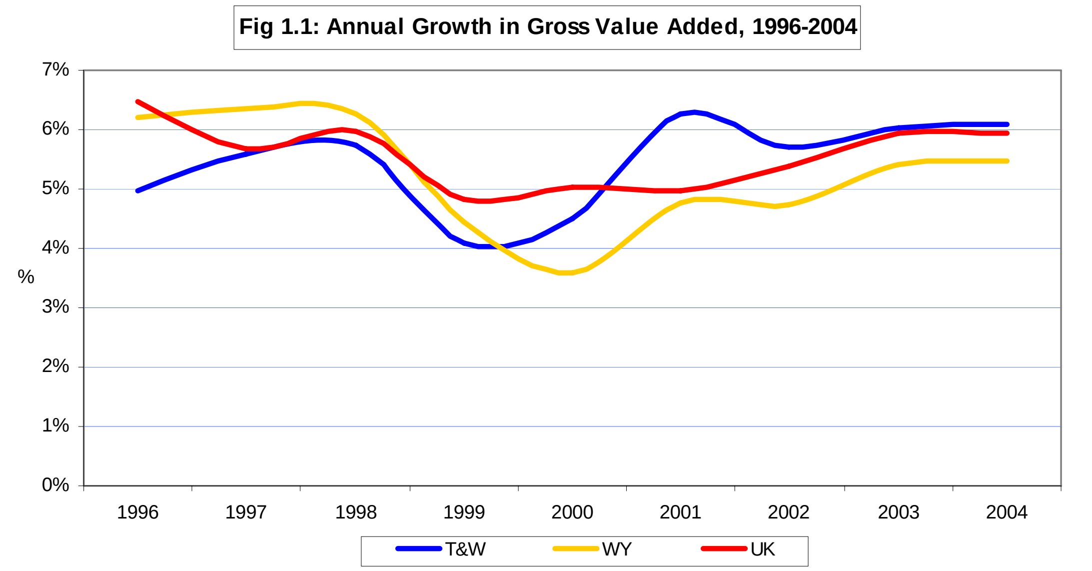
Recent trends indicate that over the period 2001-2004, average annual growth in GVA in Tyne & Wear was 6.0%. This compares to only 5.0% in the earlier period 1995-2000 (Figure 1.1).

If we assume a constant growth rate of 5.4% p.a. (±0.5%) from 2004, GVA in Tyne & Wear would have risen to about £19.7bn (±£280m) by 2007.

The faster growth of GVA in Tyne & Wear than recorded nationally is part of a broader pattern of growth. The 'State of the English Cities' report produced on behalf of the ODPM in February 2006, highlights recent progress by cities in the north and west in GVA per capita between 1995 and 2002. It reports that average growth for England was 42.7%. Twenty-five cities grew faster than that, of which 12 were in the North and West including 'Newcastle' (meaning Tyneside) and Sunderland. All the core cities in the north exceeded the national average growth.

[Caution on quality of the GVA estimates. Public services output is valued at cost.]

[12] *Note: Real GVA data at sub-regional level are currently not available due to the lack of sub-regional GVA deflators from ONS. GDP is derived from GVA by adding taxes and subtracting subsidies on products/services. The picture portrayed by GVA in Tyne & Wear will be slightly different from GDP. The Tyne & Wear index is most likely to be higher on GVA than on GDP because of relatively low taxes (on production) and almost certainly relatively higher subsidies. Caution: The data are at current prices, rather than in 'real terms' i.e. they include inflation.*



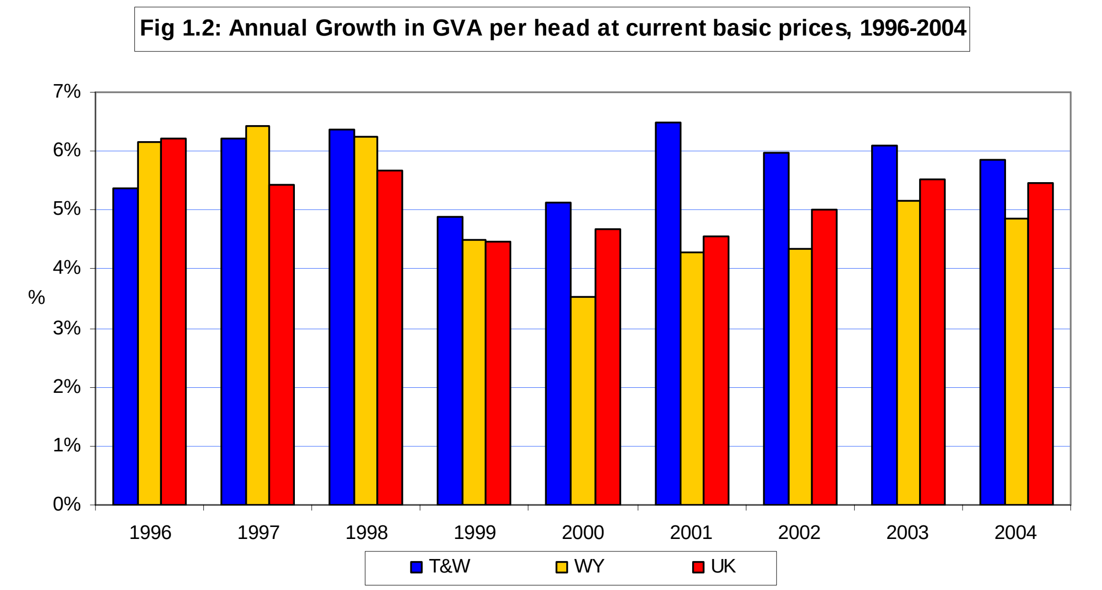
Caution: These nominal growth rates include inflation
Source: Office for National Statistics 'NUTS3 Gross Value Added'

1.2 Gross Value Added per Head

In 2004, GVA per head in Tyne & Wear was £15,465, almost 90% of the UK figure[13].

Over the period 1996-2004, the average annual growth rate per head in Tyne & Wear was 5.8%. This figure is higher than that recorded for both West Yorkshire (5.1%) and the UK (5.2%).

Recent trends indicate that over the period 2001-2004, annual growth in GVA per head in Tyne & Wear has begun to stabilise, having slowed from a peak of 6.5% in 2001 (Figure 1.2). This contrasts with the trend in the UK and West Yorkshire where growth has continued to accelerate over the same period (at least up to 2003). Nevertheless, Tyne & Wear has had the fastest growth (per head) each year from 1998 onwards[14].



Caution: These nominal growth rates include inflation
Source: Office for National Statistics 'NUTS3 Gross Value Added'

[13] *Caution: this figure is inflated by net in-commuting*
[14] *Caution: these figures are subject to variability of population estimates, as well as in GVA*

INDICATOR 2: CHANGES TO THE STOCK OF VAT REGISTERED BUSINESSES

The Tyne & Wear Economic Strategy (TWES) sets out the need to achieve a step change in the rate of new business formation. The closest proxy for business formation that can be consistently monitored is new VAT registrations. The change in the stock (i.e. number) of VAT registered businesses is the 'net change' (i.e. new VAT registrations minus de-registrations).

2.1 Stock of Businesses

Over the monitoring period 1995 to 2005, the stock of VAT-registered businesses remains low, but since 1996 has grown each year in Tyne & Wear (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Stock of VAT Registered Businesses, at start of year, 1995-2006

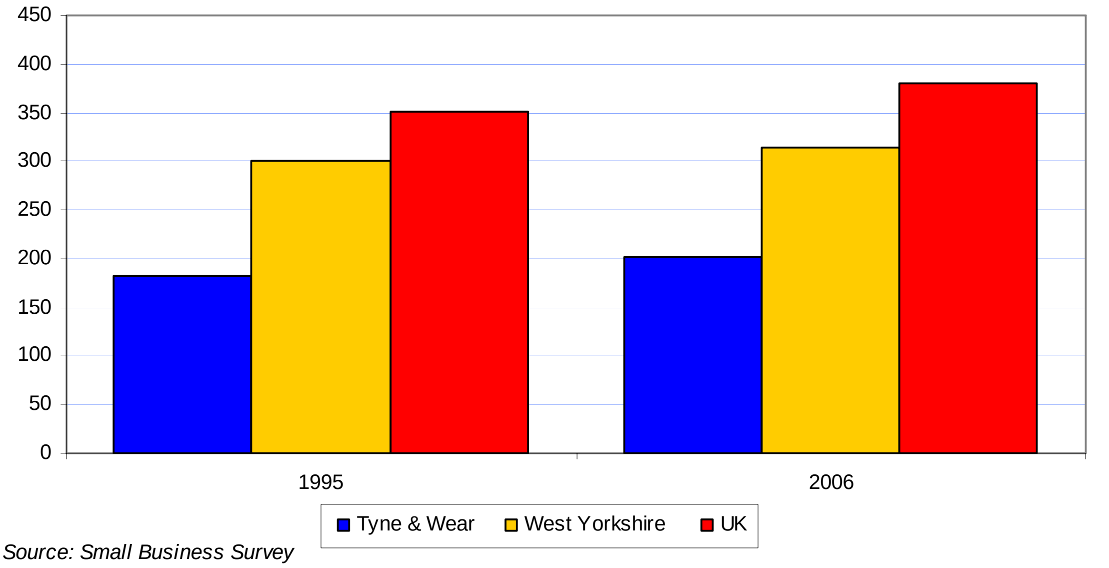
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1995-06 % change
Tyne & Wear	16,340	16,145	16,160	16,305	16,470	16,645	16,820	16,855	17,095	17,485	17,750	18,140	11.0%
West Yorkshire	48,780	48,255	48,390	48,870	49,570	49,840	50,265	50,315	50,460	51,530	52,255	53,180	9.0%
UK	1,615,015	1,615,465	1,630,580	1,667,310	1,703,765	1,730,365	1,753,520	1,767,645	1,782,160	1,807,850	1,828,235	1,853,215	14.7%

Source: Small Business Service

The stock rose 11.0% from 1995 to 2006, nearly ¾ of the pace recorded nationally (14.7%) and above the rise in West Yorkshire (9.0%). In terms of more recent trends, stock growth in Tyne & Wear was 265 in 2004 and 390 in 2005 (to start of year, 2006). This is a net growth in 2005 of 2.2% in Tyne & Wear, compared to 1.8% in West Yorkshire and 1.4% in the UK. Expansion has been faster in Tyne & Wear than in the UK annually since 2002.

The stock of VAT-registered businesses per 10,000 residents aged 16+ in 2006 in Tyne & Wear (202) remains 36% lower than in West Yorkshire (315) and 47% below the UK (381) (Figure 2.1). However, the growth between 1995 and 2006 in VAT-registered businesses per 10,000 residents in Tyne & Wear was faster than comparators at 10.4% compared to 4.7% in West Yorkshire and 8.2% nationally.

Fig 2.1: Stock of VAT-registered businesses per 10,000 residents aged 16+



Source: Small Business Survey

The highest proportion of VAT-registered businesses in Tyne & Wear at the start of 2006 was in 'Business Services' (26.8%), slightly above West Yorkshire (26.1%) but significantly below the UK (29.8%). Nationally, the greatest proportion of VAT-registered businesses was also in 'Business Services'. West

Yorkshire has the highest proportion of VAT-registered businesses in 'Wholesale and retail' (26.4%) compared to 26.2% in Tyne & Wear and 21.0% nationally.

2.2 Registration/De-registration

The annual net growth of VAT businesses in Tyne & Wear accelerated by 45% in 2005 to 385 (from 265 in 2004). The acceleration in net growth was less marked in West Yorkshire, at 28% and in the UK at 23%.

Compared with 1995, the number of registrations in Tyne & Wear rose by (only) 6.9%, compared to 15.2% nationally and 10.0% in West Yorkshire. VAT de-registrations, however, fell by 23.9% in Tyne & Wear, compared with a fall of 5.2% nationally and 13.4% in West Yorkshire (Table 2.2). Registrations in Tyne & Wear peaked in 2002 and 2003 at around 2,000 p.a. (1,955 and 2,085). They have since fallen by about 5% to around 1,900 annually (1,910 and 1,870).

Table 2.2: VAT Registrations, Deregistrations and net change, 1995-2005

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tyne & Wear	Registrations	1,750	1,750	1,790	1,720	1,805	1,780	1,760	1,955	2,085	1,910	1,870
	Deregistrations	1,945	1,735	1,645	1,555	1,630	1,610	1,725	1,715	1,695	1,645	1,480
	Net balance	-195	15	145	170	175	170	35	240	390	265	385
West Yorkshire	Registrations	4,820	4,850	5,180	5,280	4,980	5,210	5,030	5,320	5,900	5,645	5,555
	Deregistrations	5,345	4,715	4,695	4,580	4,715	4,780	4,985	5,175	4,830	4,920	4,630
	Net balance	-525	135	480	700	265	430	50	145	1,070	725	925
UK	Registrations	161,750	166,050	182,680	182,205	176,915	178,905	170,015	176,920	191,220	183,780	177,925
	Deregistrations	161,305	150,935	145,950	145,750	150,310	155,755	155,890	162,405	165,530	163,400	152,945
	Net balance	445	15,115	36,730	36,450	26,605	23,150	14,130	14,515	25,695	20,385	24,975

Source: Small Business Service

Net registrations in Tyne & Wear in 2005 were led by 'Business Services' (130) and 'Construction' (95). West Yorkshire and the UK also followed this pattern. In 2005, Tyne & Wear had zero or positive net change in all industrial sectors. In West Yorkshire, net de-registrations in 2005 were led by 'Manufacturing' (-95) and 'Public Admin. & Other' (-25). Nationally, de-registrations were led by 'Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing' (-2,755) and 'Manufacturing' (-2,245).

INDICATOR 3: EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT

The TWES seeks to increase employment and reduce unemployment in Tyne & Wear.

3.1 Employment

The employment rate in Tyne & Wear has risen since 1995 about three times as fast (over 6pp) as in England. Table 3.1 shows that over the monitoring period, the employment rate (which is a percentage of the population of working age) in Tyne & Wear rose 6.4pp, from 63.4% in 1995-96 to 69.8% in 2005-06, compared to a 2.0pp rise from 72.3% to 74.3% in England. The employment rate in Tyne & Wear, however, remains 4.5pp below the national average[15].

15 *Caution is required when using LFS data (taken for the June to May periods from 1995 to 2004). The sampling variability of LFS estimates at low-level geographies (such as Tyne & Wear) is most likely over ±3 percentage points, making comparisons based on single year (and single quarter) estimates statistically unreliable.*

The employment rate among men in Tyne & Wear has increased by 4.6pp over the monitoring period, compared to an increase of 1.5pp in England. The employment rate among women in Tyne & Wear increased 8.5pp compared to a 2.6pp rise in England between 1995 and 2006.

Over the last four years (2002-2006), the employment rate in Tyne & Wear has remained fairly steady, at an average of 69.5%. In England, the average employment rate over the same four-year period was 74.8%. Tyne & Wear's employment rate (over the four years 2002-2006) therefore remains on average 5.3pp below England.

Table 3.1: Employment rate, 1995-2006

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Tyne & Wear											
% of all PWA	63.4	64.2	65.9	64.4	65.4	66.6	68.3	69.3	69.6	69.3	69.8
% of male PWA	67.9	67.8	70.4	67.7	68.9	69.1	68.9	70.8	72.4	72.2	72.5
% of female PWA	58.6	60.3	61.1	61.0	61.6	63.9	67.6	67.7	66.6	66.3	67.1
England											
% of all PWA	72.3	73.0	73.8	74.5	75.0	75.2	75.1	75.0	75.0	74.7	74.3
% of male PWA	77.3	78.1	79.1	79.6	80.1	80.1	79.9	79.7	79.8	79.4	78.8
% of female PWA	66.9	67.6	68.1	69.1	69.6	70.0	69.9	70.0	70.0	69.7	69.5

Data from June 1995 to May 2004 taken from the Labour Force Survey

Data for 2004-05 are taken from the Annual Population Survey for the period April 2004 to March 2005

Data for 2005-06 are taken from the Annual Population Survey for the period July 2005 to June 2006

Source: LFS/APS on NOMISweb

Over the last year (2005-06), the Tyne & Wear employment rate was 4.5pp lower than the England average. The Tyne & Wear employment rate for men was 6.3pp lower than in England. The gap for men's employment rates is thus over twice as wide as for women (2.4pp).

The 'State of the Cities' report produced on behalf of the ODPM in February 2006 can be used to corroborate data on employment change in Tyne & Wear (see Appendix A2)[16]. The report provides details of estimated employment change between 1991-2003 for London, Mets and large cities[17].

For the 'Newcastle' metropolitan area (Tyneside), total employment growth was 8.5%. This was the fourth highest employment growth of the 6 Met. areas and 14.4pp behind the leader, Leeds, with employment growth of 22.9%. Newcastle is argued to have performed well despite a fall in manufacturing jobs (-14.9%) and the poorest employment growth in financial service jobs (7.5%, compared to the 5 other 'Mets' with growth of 30%+).

For Sunderland, total employment growth was 14.3% between 1991 and 2003. This was the strongest employment growth recorded out of all 9 of the large cities in the North & West included in the category. In contrast to the Newcastle 'Met' (Tyneside), Sunderland experienced a much slower fall in manufacturing employment (-4.1%) - and a 49.5% rise in employment in financial services[18].

The report also identifies the percentage change of employees in research and development per 1,000 employees between 1991 and 2001. Both Tyneside and Sunderland fall below the England average of 0.40%. Tyneside falls within the threshold -14.2 to -1.0%, while Sunderland performs slightly better at 0.0 to 0.2%. In terms of the percentage change of employees in knowledge intensive business service (KIBS) between 1991 and 2001, Sunderland performs within the same threshold as the England average (1.26 to 2.0%) whereas Newcastle falls significantly below this, within the threshold -0.20 to -0.01%.

---

16 *The 'State of the English Cities' report only contains reference to rankings on employment rates for selected travel to work areas (data on all areas does exist via the 'State of the Cities Database'-for details see ODPM website)*

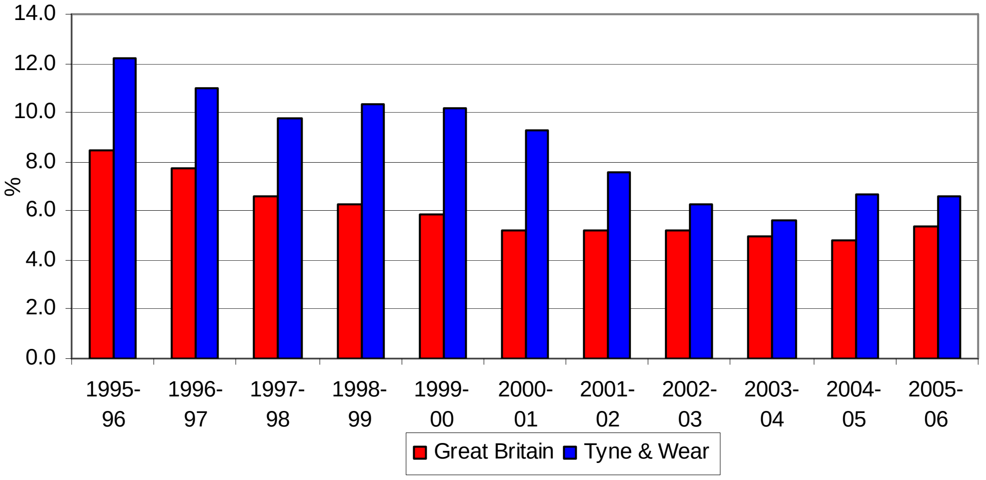
17 *Mets are defined as the cities of the former metropolitan counties and include Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield. 'Newcastle' is broadly identified as 'Tyneside'. 'Sunderland' is defined as a 'Large city'. The report does not give the source.*

18 *Sunderland is known to have been particularly successful in the 1990s in expanding employment. TWRI's analysis of ONS Annual Employment Survey data (and Census of Employment) showed 1991-98 employment growth of 10%.*

3.2 Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Tyne & Wear has fallen significantly over the monitoring period (1995 to 2006) with the gap between it and the national rate closing to less than 1pp in 2003-04 (Figure 3.1). The unemployment rate in Tyne & Wear has also fallen at a faster rate than GB, down 5.6pp from 12.2% to 6.6%, compared to a 3.1pp fall in GB, from 8.5% to 5.4% over the monitoring period.

Figure 3.1: Unemployment Rate, 1995-2006



Source: LFS/APS on NOMISweb (Years are to May up to 2004, to Mar. 2005 and to Jun. 2006)

Following a similar trend to the GB average, the unemployment rate in Tyne & Wear has fallen steadily over the period 1995-2006 with two exceptions. An increase was recorded in 1998-99 (up 2,000 to 10.3%). The unemployment rate also increased in 2004-05 in Tyne & Wear[19] according to the APS data series (up 5,400 on the previous year, from 5.6% to 6.7%). In Great Britain, the unemployment rate fell consistently to 2004-05. This was followed by a 0.6pp rise in 2005-06. In Tyne & Wear, however, the unemployment rate fell 0.1pp in 2005-06.

INDICATOR 4: YOUNG PEOPLE IN STRUCTURED LEARNING, EMPLOYMENT OR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (HEIs)

An important aim of the TWES is to raise the aspirations of young people for learning and work. By monitoring the three indicators set out below, TWP should be able to actively target young people at each stage of education and employment. The indicators are:

- participation of 16 and 17 year olds in education and training
- participation of 16-19 year olds in employment
- number of 18-20 year olds accepting places at Higher Education Institutions.

4.1 Participation of 16 and 17 year olds in education and training

From 1999 to 2004, the proportion of 16 and 17 year-olds in full-time education was, on average, 59.2% in Tyne & Wear. This is 0.5pp lower than in West Yorkshire and 6.3pp lower than nationally. However, Tyne & Wear showed the largest rise over the period (up 4pp from 56% to 60%) compared to West Yorkshire and England (up 1pp and 2pp respectively) (Table 4.1).

[19] *The 2004/05 rise in Tyne & Wear unemployment was also shown in the claimant count.*

Table 4.1: Education and training of 16 and 17 year olds, 1999 to 2004

percentage of age group

	Full-time education						Total education and work-based learning[1]					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (P)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (P)
Tyne & Wear	56	58	61	60	60	60	82	84	83	80	78	80
West Yorkshire	59	60	60	60	59	60	80	80	78	76	75	76
England	65	65	65	65	66	67	80	80	78	78	79	79

[1]Total of all full-time and part-time education and WBL, less WBL provision in education institutions. Note: Due to margin of error surrounding local level participation estimates and the use of school level data for independent schools participation rates can be over 100 per cent. For these areas, an asterix is placed in the table. For 2001 onwards, information for pupils in maintained schools, CTCs and academies is included by the pupil's residence, rather than the address of the school.

Source: DfES 'Participation in education and work based learning of 16 and 17 year olds: Learning and Skills Council Areas Tables'

When we include all 16 and 17 year-olds in education *and training*, Table 4.1 shows that Tyne & Wear actually performs better than West Yorkshire and England, with an average participation of 81.2% between 1999 and 2004 (compared to 77.5% and 79.0% respectively). However, over the six-year period between 1999 and 2004, the proportion of those participating in education and WBL[20] in Tyne & Wear fell 2pp from 82% in 1999 to 80% in 2004 (compared to a fall of 4pp in West Yorkshire from 80% to 76% and a fall of 1pp in England from 80% to 79%). Importantly, the average rate of participation in education and WBL in Tyne & Wear in 2004 (80%) remains higher than in West Yorkshire (76%) and England (79%).

4.2 Participation of 16-19 year olds in employment

Participation of 16-19 year-olds in employment in Tyne & Wear has fallen over the period 2000 to 2006 but with a rise from 2003 to 2005 (Table 4.2). The employment rate fell in each period between 2000/01 and 2002/03 (by -2.2pp followed by a -3.2pp fall). Employment rates rose in 2003/04 by 3.8pp and then again in 2004/05 by 5.5pp. However, APS data for the July 2005 to June 2006 period show a fall of 11.3pp.

In each period to May 2004, employment rates in Tyne & Wear were lower than in all other comparator areas. However, in 2004/05, the employment rate in Tyne & Wear was higher than in both West Yorkshire (by 4.2pp) and nationally (by 5.0pp). In 2005/06, employment rates were very similar across all areas.

Table 4.2: Participation in Employment of 16-19 year olds, 2000-2006

	Jun 2000-May 2001		Jun 2001-May 2002		Jun 2002-May 2003		Jun 2003-May 2004		Jun 2004-May 2005		Jul 2005-Jun 2006	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tyne & Wear	28,000	51.6	27,000	49.4	26,000	46.2	30,000	50.0	33,000	55.5	25,900	44.2
West Yorkshire	61,000	54.5	59,000	53.8	59,000	52.5	58,000	51.0	61,000	51.3	51,800	44.9
England	1,274,000	54.5	1,276,000	53.3	1,272,000	51.8	1,273,000	50.9	1,281,000	50.4	1,120,600	43.6
Great Britain	1,484,000	54.3	1,487,000	53.3	1,480,000	51.8	1,489,000	51.1	1,495,000	50.5	1,328,300	44.5

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey/APS on NOMISweb

Participation of young people (16-19) in employment in Tyne & Wear, on average, from 2000 to 2006 was lower than in West Yorkshire (49.5% as opposed to 51.3%). Between 2000 and 2006, participation was, on average, 1.8pp lower in Tyne & Wear than in West Yorkshire.

[20] *WBL is Work-Based Learning*

4.3 Numbers of 18-20 year olds accepting a place at a Higher Education Institution

The number of people applying for, and accepting, a place at a higher education institution in Tyne & Wear increased by 53.3% between 1996 and 2005 (Table 4.3). This was higher than the increase recorded over the same period for West Yorkshire (43.8%). Both were, however, considerably lower than the UK rate of increase at 81.2%[21].

Table 4.3: Number of 18-20 year olds accepting places at an HE Institution, 1996-2005/6*

	Sex	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	% change 1996-2005/6
Tyne & Wear	Women	1,600	1,686	1,953	2,042	2,011	2,147	2,141	2,213	2,233	2,550	59.4
	Men	1,398	1,524	1,736	1,701	1,801	1,918	1,840	1,938	1,838	2,045	46.3
	All	2,998	3,210	3,689	3,743	3,812	4,065	3,981	4,151	4,071	4,595	53.3
West Yorkshire	Women	3,343	3,992	3,966	4,086	4,127	4,464	4,535	4,657	4,814	5,185	55.1
	Men	3,323	3,693	3,848	3,856	3,834	4,147	4,115	4,207	4,108	4,400	32.4
	All	6,666	7,685	7,814	7,942	7,961	8,611	8,650	8,864	8,922	9,585	43.8
UK	Women	83,938	117,579	124,503	128,716	131,899	137,800	140,545	142,236	143,961	163,070	94.3
	Men	80,957	109,443	113,878	116,132	117,784	123,035	123,249	122,940	122,923	135,760	67.7
	All	164,895	227,022	238,381	244,848	249,683	260,835	263,794	265,176	266,884	298,830	81.2

Note: Data extracted from UCAS' database contains some students aged under the age of 18 due to error. However, some students under 18 will legitimately be applying to HEIs. For consistency, they have all been included in the total.
* 2005 HESA figures (which are higher than the earlier UCAS figures) are for UK domiciled persons and therefore include non-UK citizens who are UK domiciled. The UCAS figures upto 2004 are perhaps for UK citizens only. (HESA cannot accept responsibility for any inferences or conclusions derived from the data by third parties.)

Source: *Data 1996-2004 University and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS)*
Data 2005 HESA Student Record 2005/06. Copyright Higher Education Statistics Agency Limited 2007

In Tyne & Wear acceptances among women and men have risen since 1996. When compared to West Yorkshire, Tyne & Wear acceptances increased faster for both men and women (46% compared to 32% and 59% compared to 55% respectively). Both regions fall well below the rate of increase recorded nationally (men 68% and women 94%).

In terms of more recent changes, the number of 18-20 year-olds in Tyne & Wear accepting a place rose between 2004 and 2005 (up 12.9%). This was higher than the rate of increase in both West Yorkshire (up 7.4%) and the UK (up 12.0%). In both regions and nationally, the proportion of women accepting a place increased faster than for men (in Tyne & Wear the increase for women was 14.2% compared to an 11.3% increase for men).

[21] *Note: the 'State of the English Cities' report (ODPM 2006) contains details of the change in % of working age population with degree level qualifications 1981-2001 for selected cities. Data for 'Newcastle' and 'Sunderland' are not given but are available at local authority level via the 'State of the Cities Database' (see* www.socd.communities.gov.uk).

INDICATOR 5: QUALIFICATIONS TO NVQ2, NVQ3+ AND NVQ4+

The TWES seeks to address skills shortages in Tyne & Wear, as well as attracting and retaining highly qualified and creative talent. One element of this aim is to see improvements in the educational achievements of the Tyne & Wear population. The following set of indicators at 3 qualification levels is key to monitoring the success of the strategy.

5.1 NVQ2 (broadly 'GCSE'-level)

Since 1999/00, amongst boys, the proportion of 15 year-olds in Tyne & Wear achieving 'good' GCSEs[22] has risen 19pp, from 36.4% to 55.1% in 2005/06 (Eng. 41.7% to 53.8%). For girls, the proportion has risen 11pp, from 44.0% to 64.1% (Eng. 52.6% to 63.4%) (Table 5.1 and Figures 5.1 and 5.2).

The proportion gaining no passes fell 2.8pp for boys, from 7.7% in 1999/00 to 4.9% in 2005/06. For girls, the proportion fell 3pp, from 6.3% to 3.3%. (In England the proportion gaining no passes fell by 1.7pp for both boys and girls.)

In terms of more recent trends, in 2005/06 alone, Tyne & Wear markedly improved its performance rate for boys and girls with good GCSEs by about 5pp and 4pp respectively (from 49.8% in 2004/05 to 55.1% for boys and from 60.2% in 2004/05 to 64.1% for girls).

The proportion gaining no passes between 2004/05 and 2005/06 fell -0.6pp for boys in Tyne & Wear (West Yorkshire -0.4pp and England -0.3pp). For girls in Tyne & Wear, the proportion fell -0.4pp (West Yorkshire -0.4pp and England -0.3pp).

In terms of general attainment in 2005/06, of those achieving 5+ A*-C grades, Tyne & Wear is 1.3pp ahead of the England average for boys and 0.7pp ahead for girls. Tyne & Wear is even further ahead of West Yorkshire, by 5.8pp for boys and 5.1pp for girls.

[22] *Caution: data include GNVQ equivalents. This series does not specify the inclusion of Maths & English.*

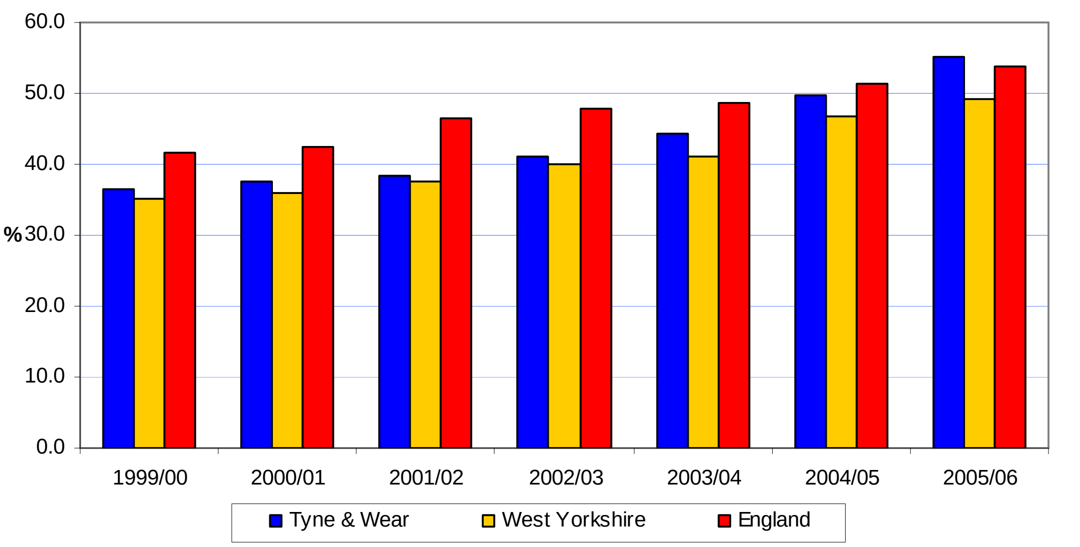
Table 5.1: NVQ2 level attainment for Boys & Girls, 1999-2006

		Number of 15 year olds§	Percentage of 15 year old§ pupils achieving at GCSE or GNVQ equivalent	
			5+ A*-C grades	No Passes
Boys				
Tyne and Wear	1999/00	6,210	36.4	7.7
	2000/01	6,600	37.6	7.9
	2001/02	6,689	38.5	8.0
	2002/03	6,731	41.1	7.4
	2003/04	6,618	44.2	7.5
	2004/05	6,523	49.8	5.5
	2005/06	6,730	55.1 up 19pp	4.9
West Yorkshire	1999/00	12,435	35.1	7.7
	2000/01	12,644	35.9	7.0
	2001/02	12,709	37.5	6.9
	2002/03	12,955	40.1	6.3
	2003/04	13,366	41.1	7.2
	2004/05	12,866	46.7	4.8
	2005/06	13,221	49.3 up 14pp	4.4
England Average	1999/00	270,529	41.7	5.8
	2000/01	281,926	42.5	5.9
	2001/02	309,747	46.4	6.4
	2002/03	317,494	47.9	6.3
	2003/04	327,415	48.7	6.4
	2004/05	324,008	51.4	4.4
	2005/06	331,436	53.8 up 12pp	4.1
Girls		**Number of 15 year olds§**	**Percentage of 15 year old§ pupils achieving at GCSE or GNVQ equivalent**	
			5+ A*-C grades	**No Passes**
Tyne and Wear	1999/00	6,140	44.0	6.3
	2000/01	6,462	45.8	5.6
	2001/02	6,512	49.2	5.7
	2002/03	6,565	51.8	5.4
	2003/04	6,572	54.1	4.7
	2004/05	6,311	60.2	3.7
	2005/06	6,430	64.1 up 20pp	3.3
West Yorkshire	1999/00	11,853	45.4	6.5
	2000/01	12,231	46.1	5.2
	2001/02	12,340	49.5	5.1
	2002/03	12,594	49.6	5.3
	2003/04	12,927	50.8	4.7
	2004/05	12,860	56.5	3.6
	2005/06	12,845	59.0 up 14 pp	3.2
England Average	1999/00	262,769	52.6	4.2
	2000/01	272,580	53.4	4.2
	2001/02	296,807	57.0	4.3
	2002/03	304,628	58.2	4.1
	2003/04	316,159	58.8	4.1
	2004/05	312,763	61.4	2.8
	2005/06	317,506	63.4 up 11pp	2.5

§ Data is reported by the Department for Education and Skills as '15 year olds', but will include students aged 16 at the time of sitting the examinations.

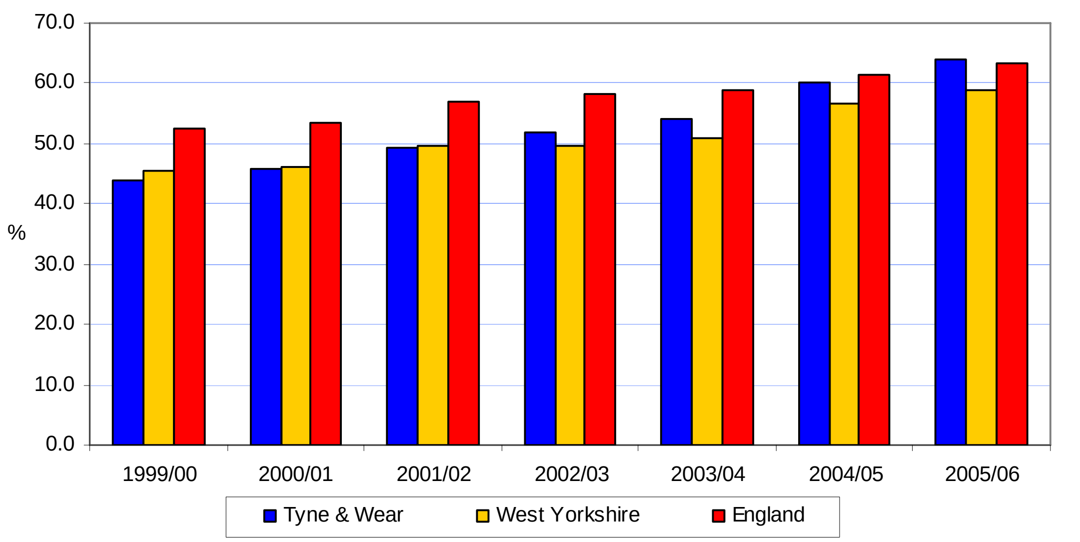
Source: Department for Education & Skills 'GCSE/GNVQ Results and Key Stage 3 to GCSE/GNVQ Value Added Measures for Young People in England' 1999/00 to 2005/06

Fig 5.1: Percentage of 15 year old boys with 5+ (A*-C) GCSE/GNVQ



Source: Department for Education & Skills (DfES)

Fig 5.2: Percentage of 15 year old girls with 5+ (A*-C) GCSE/GNVQ



Source: Department for Education & Skills (DfES)

5.2 NVQ3+ (broadly 'A-level' standard)

In the period between December 1997-November 1998 and 2005, the proportion of People of Working Age (PWA) educated/trained to at least NVQ level 3 in Tyne & Wear improved from 33.3% to 39.6% (an increase of 6.3pp, compared to a 4.6pp increase in West Yorkshire and 5.3pp in Great Britain). (Table 5.2).

Despite an overall improving trend, Tyne & Wear still remains below both West Yorkshire and the GB average by about 2.6pp and 4.8pp respectively (in 2005 the percentage of PWA with NVQ level 3+ was 39.6% in Tyne & Wear, 42.2% in West Yorkshire and 44.4% in Great Britain). Tyne & Wear compares more favourably to the North East, at 0.7pp below the regional proportion of 40.3%.

Table 5.2: Percentage of all working-age with NVQ level 3+

	Tyne & Wear (Met County)	West Yorkshire (Met County)	North East	GB
Dec 1997-Nov 1998	33.3	37.6	33.7	39.1
Dec 1998-Nov 1999	36.1	39.9	35.8	40.4
Dec 1999-Nov 2000	36.0	40.9	35.3	41.5
Dec 2000-Nov 2001	38.8	39.4	37.3	42.2
Dec 2001-Nov 2002	40.2	41.2	38.8	43.1
Dec 2002-Nov 2003	42.0	42.5	40.4	44.2
Dec 2003-Nov 2004	40.2	42.0	39.5	45.0
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	39.6	42.2	40.3	44.4

The percentage figures are based on working age population.

Source: Local area labour force survey/APS on NOMISweb

Taking a 3-period average from December 2002- December 2005, the proportion of PWA qualified to NVQ level 3+ in Tyne & Wear (40.6%) is below that in West Yorkshire (42.2%) and the national average (44.5%). However, it is slightly above the regional average (40.1%).

5.3 NVQ4+ (broadly 'Degree'-level)

The proportion of PWA qualified to NVQ level 4+ in Tyne & Wear shows a slightly improving trend relative to figures for West Yorkshire and Great Britain (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Percentage of all working-age with NVQ level 4+

	Tyne & Wear (Met County)	West Yorkshire (Met County)	North East	GB
Dec 1997-Nov 1998	15.5	20.6	15.9	21.6
Dec 1998-Nov 1999	16.9	21.1	17.2	22.5
Dec 1999-Nov 2000	16.9	21.7	16.9	23.2
Dec 2000-Nov 2001	19.4	20.5	18.2	23.7
Dec 2001-Nov 2002	19.6	21.2	18.7	24.1
Dec 2002-Nov 2003	21.1	22.6	20.7	25.0
Dec 2003-Nov 2004	20.5	22.9	20.8	26.0
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	21.0	23.1	21.3	26.5

The percentage figures are based on working age population.

Source: Local area labour force survey/APS on NOMISweb

In the period between December 1997-November 1998 and 2005, the proportion of PWA educated to NVQ level 4+ rose from 15.5% to 21.0% in Tyne & Wear (an increase of 5.5pp, compared to a 2.5pp increase in West Yorkshire and a 4.9pp increase nationally). It therefore rose faster than GB and twice as fast as West Yorkshire.

Despite this overall improving trend, Tyne & Wear still remains below both West Yorkshire and the national average (in 2005, the percentage of PWA with NVQ level 4+ was 21.0% in Tyne & Wear compared to 23.1% in West Yorkshire and 26.5% in Great Britain). Tyne & Wear is 5.5pp below the national average. The situation in Tyne & Wear (21.0%) compares more favourably to that in the North East (21.3%).

Taking a 3-period average from December 2002 to December 2005, the proportion of PWA qualified to NVQ level 4+ in Tyne & Wear (20.9%) is below that for West Yorkshire (22.9%) and Great Britain (25.8%). The 3-period average for the North East is the same as for Tyne & Wear (20.9%).

INDICATOR 6: POPULATION

The TWES aims to reverse the historical population decline in Tyne & Wear through accelerated economic growth and greater labour market opportunities. This indicator illustrates the changes in the population over the monitoring period, allowing the trends to be linked to the indicators on economic growth, employment and migration.

The population of Tyne & Wear fell significantly between 1996 and 2005 (down 2.0%), compared to population rises in West Yorkshire (up 2.1%) and the UK (up 3.5%) over the same period.

The population of Tyne & Wear fell consistently year-on-year from 1996 to 2003. However, in 2004 and 2005 the population rose. In 2004/05[23], Tyne & Wear's population rose by 0.9%. This is higher than in West Yorkshire (up 0.5%) and in the UK (up 0.6%).

The 'State of the English Cities' report (ODPM, 2006) highlights how population in both Newcastle 'Met' (Tyneside) and Sunderland continued to fall over the periods 1991-1997 and 1997-2003 (see Appendix A3). Compared to the 5 other metropolitan areas listed, Newcastle performs poorly, being the only one to experience an increase in population decline over the two periods. Out of the 9 large cities listed in the North & West, Sunderland, Hull and Stoke are the only ones to continue to experience a worsening of population decline over the two periods.

6.1 Population by Gender

The gender composition of population change in Tyne & Wear reveals that, while the male population has fallen -1.5%, the female population has fallen more significantly -2.4% between 1996 and 2005 (Table 6.1). Male dominance may be due to international labour migration. In both West Yorkshire and the UK over the same period, the male and female population has increased (2.4% and 1.9% in West Yorkshire and 4.2% and 2.9% in the UK).

Table 6.1: Population by gender (1996-2005)

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Net Change 1996-05	% Change 1996-05
Tyne & Wear	**Men**	540,600	537,500	534,600	530,000	527,000	526,000	525,300	525,300	526,900	532,300	-8,300	-1.5
	Women	576,500	573,000	569,400	565,500	562,100	560,800	558,700	557,900	558,700	562,900	-13,600	-2.4
	All persons	1,117,100	1,110,500	1,103,900	1,095,500	1,089,100	1,086,800	1,084,000	1,083,200	1,085,600	1,095,200	-21,900	-2.0
West Yorkshire	**Men**	1,007,200	1,006,700	1,007,000	1,005,200	1,004,700	1,009,600	1,014,700	1,018,300	1,025,300	1,031,800	24,600	2.4
	Women	1,067,000	1,066,000	1,066,000	1,067,100	1,068,900	1,073,500	1,076,000	1,077,600	1,082,700	1,086,800	19,800	1.9
	All persons	2,074,200	2,072,700	2,073,100	2,072,300	2,073,700	2,083,100	2,090,700	2,095,900	2,108,000	2,118,600	44,400	2.1
UK	**Men**	28,287,100	28,371,000	28,458,400	28,578,500	28,690,500	28,832,400	28,963,100	29,108,000	29,271,000	29,479,200	1,192,100	4.2
	Women	29,877,200	29,943,200	30,016,600	30,106,000	30,195,600	30,281,100	30,358,600	30,445,700	30,563,300	30,730,300	853,100	2.9
	All persons	58,164,400	58,314,200	58,474,900	58,684,400	58,886,100	59,113,500	59,321,700	59,553,800	59,834,300	60,209,500	2,045,100	3.5

Source:1996-2003, ONS, Population Estimates Unit [Crown Copyright] [Note: These estimates are revised MYEs in light of local authority population studies (7 October 2004)

Source: 2004-05, ONS' Population Estimates Unit, Mid Year Estimates, Corrected data due to Harrow correction (figures rounded)

[23] *Caution: estimating population has been made much more difficult by recent major in-migration. ONS plans to issue revised population estimates (from 2002) in 2007.*

INDICATOR 7: MIGRATION

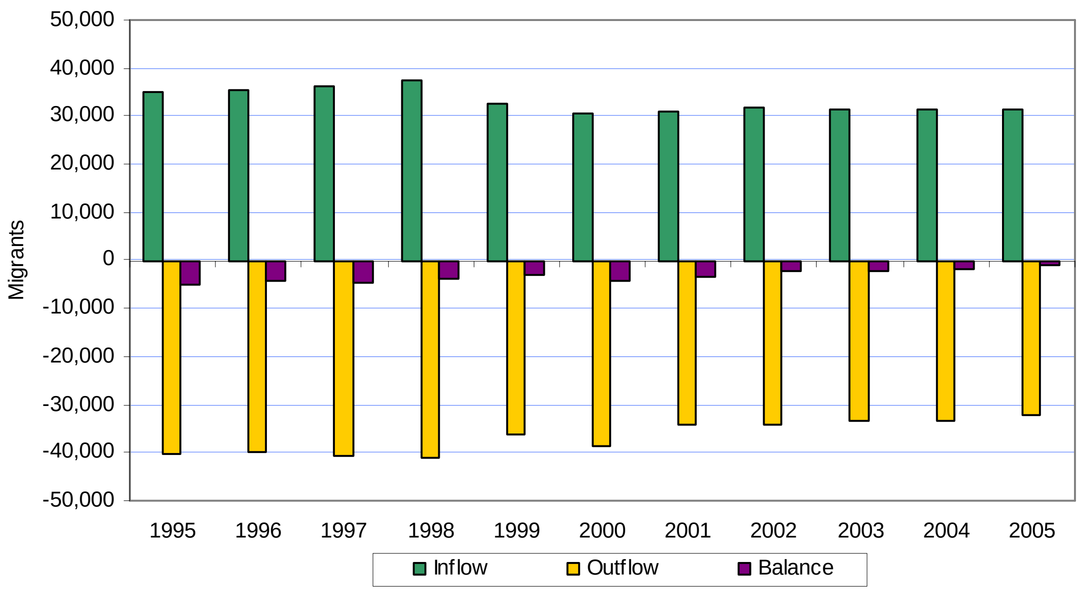
Migration is important to policy planners and strategists in terms of housing, transport routes, health and education provision. However, it also illustrates an implicit indication of relative performance in terms of labour markets, standards of living and prospects.

7.1 Domestic Net Migration

In Tyne & Wear over the period 1995 to 2005, despite net out-migration in every year, net out-migration fell by 80% from -5,423 in 1995 to -1,058 in 2005 (Figure 7.1). In terms of more recent trends, between 2004 and 2005 net out-migration fell from -1,833 to -1,058 (-42%) due to a bigger fall in out-migration than in in-migration.

The largest net gain in migrants to Tyne & Wear in 2005 came from the South West (+160). Major net out-flows of migrants from Tyne & Wear in 2005 were to Durham (-950) and Northumberland (-780)[24].

Fig 7.1: Migration flows in Tyne & Wear (all ages), 1995-2005



Source: NHSCR calendar year end data (ONS)

[In terms of international migration, Tyne & Wear experienced substantial net in-migration in 2005 (+9,800). International in-flow to Tyne & Wear was 14,200, whereas out-flow was only 4,300[25].]

7.2 Domestic Migration Inflows

Gross in-flow between 1995 and 2005 fell 3,846 from 35,037 to 31,191[26], down 11% (Table 7.1). In terms of recent trends, Tyne & Wear has experienced slight fluctuations in in-flows. Between 2003-04, there was a slight increase in in-flow from 31,293 to 31,373 (an increase of 80 or 0.3%) but between 2004-05 in-flows fell to 31,191 (a fall of -182 or 0.6%).

24 *Based on ONS' PRDS (Patient Register Data Systems) (Table 2a 'Movements between Local Authorities in England & Wales' for the year ending June 2005).*

25 *Based on IPS (International Passenger Survey). (Data, for mid-year 2005.)*

26 *Based on ONS' NHSCR (National Health Service Central Register) data. (Data for year-end to December.)*

Data on in-flows by age group between 1995 and 2005 broadly show falls in the dependent age groups 0-14 (-35.5%), 15-29 (-10.4%) and 65+ (-18.6%), whereas inflows of age groups of working age rose, 30-44 (+1.8%) and 45-64 (+8.6%)[27].

Recent trends in in-flows show that between 2004 and 2005, Tyne & Wear's in-flow of children fell; 0-14 -6.7%. (This was not associated with movements amongst younger parental age-bands 20-29 – which rose. However, there were falls in the 30-34 and 35-39 age bands.) Among the core working age groups, the in-flow of young adults (15-29 age-band) rose (+3.0%) but the 30-44 age group fell (-3.9%). Significant decreases were recorded in age groups 45-64 (-2.4%) and 65+ (-4.5%).

Between 2004 and 2005, in-flows of teenagers rose in age group 15-19 (up 6.6% from 5,697 to 6,073). Other significant rises were in the 40-44 age group (up 4.8%), the 60-64 age group (up 8.7%) and the 70-74 age group (up 9.4%). The biggest falls in in-flows were among certain working age groups; the 30-34 age group (down 7.2%), 35-39 age group (down 4.6%), 55-59 age group (down 6.6%) and 'young retireds' the 65-69 age group (down 4.8%).

Table 7.1: Migration In-flows in Tyne & Wear by age, 1995-2005

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 1995-2005	% Change
All Ages	35,037	35,611	36,099	37,544	32,611	30590	30,932	31,866	31,293	31,373	31,191	-3,846	-11.0
0-14	5,698	5,604	5,763	5,881	4,810	4524	4,472	4,429	4,136	3,937	3,674	-2,024	-35.5
15-19	6,003	6,120	6,351	6,756	6,318	5821	6,016	5,798	5,610	5,697	6,073	70	1.2
20-24	7,401	7,276	6,766	6,669	6,024	5778	5,754	5,911	6,177	5,936	6,014	-1,387	-18.7
25-29	5,090	5,187	5,363	5,417	4,507	4272	4,203	4,324	4,261	4,452	4,486	-604	-11.9
15-29	18,494	18,583	18,480	18,842	16,849	15871	15,973	16,033	16,048	16,085	16,573	-1,921	-10.4
30-34	3,416	3,603	3,684	3,796	3,209	3032	3,062	3,336	3,421	3,467	3,218	-198	-5.8
35-39	2,015	2,057	2,257	2,411	2,105	1990	2,174	2,284	2,251	2,241	2,137	122	6.1
40-44	1,368	1,499	1,459	1,506	1,299	1316	1,374	1,493	1,476	1,493	1,564	196	14.3
30-44	6,799	7,159	7,400	7,713	6,613	6338	6,610	7,113	7,148	7,201	6,919	120	1.8
45-49	1,062	1,062	1,133	1,259	1,014	961	952	1,113	1,060	1,099	1,054	-8	-0.8
50-54	664	757	792	1,009	859	802	827	870	807	816	801	137	20.6
55-59	502	547	560	677	591	505	582	653	597	702	656	154	30.7
45-59	2,228	2,366	2,485	2,945	2,464	2268	2,361	2,636	2,464	2,617	2,511	283	12.7
60-64	464	438	458	505	556	410	408	476	377	379	412	-52	-11.2
45-64	2,692	2,804	2,943	3,450	3,020	2678	2,769	3,112	2,841	2,996	2,923	231	8.6
65+	1,353	1,461	1,513	1,658	1,319	1179	1,108	1,179	1,120	1,154	1,102	-251	-18.6
65-69	364	358	359	445	410	328	302	321	307	314	299	-65	-17.9
70-74	295	319	342	374	293	252	237	227	230	212	232	-63	-21.4
75+	694	784	812	839	616	599	569	631	583	628	571	-123	-17.7

Note: All ages total may not equal sum of age bands due to respondents where age was 'not specified', although this should be a minor effect.

Source: NHSCR calendar year end data (ONS), flows by sex and broad age group

7.3 Migration Outflows

Out-flow between 1995 and 2005 fell from 40,280 to 32,249, down -19.9% (Figure 7.1). In terms of more recent trends, between 2003-04 Tyne & Wear out-flow dipped to 33,206 (-150 or -0.4%) and between 2004-05 this fall accelerated (to a fall of 957 or -2.9%).

[27] *Caution: These changes are partly due to cohort effects.*

INDICATOR 8: EARNINGS

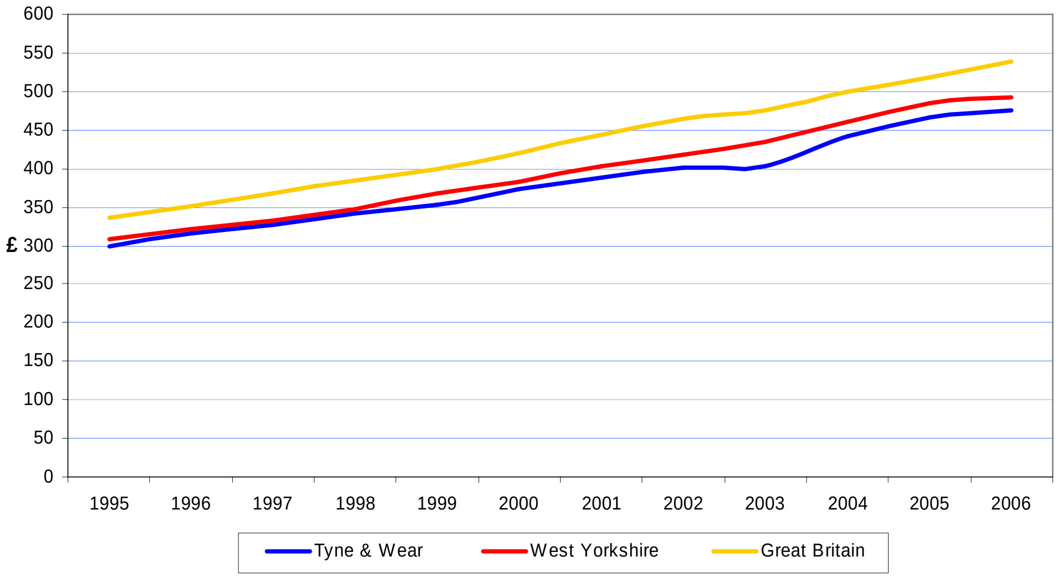
The TWES aims to enhance and develop the Tyne & Wear workforce, as well as attracting the most highly skilled professionals to the sub-region. Success will be partly dependent on retaining, creating and increasing the opportunities within Tyne & Wear for workers to receive high and rising (real) earnings commensurate with those high skill levels.

In Tyne & Wear, average gross weekly earnings have been consistently lower than in West Yorkshire and Great Britain over the period 1995-2006 (Figure 8.1).

In Tyne & Wear there was a 59.2% increase in weekly earnings over the period 1995 to 2006[28]. This is marginally lower than the percentage change increase recorded for West Yorkshire (59.7%) and also GB (60.4%). In 1995, earnings in Tyne & Wear were 97% of the West Yorkshire level and 89% of the GB level. In 2006, Tyne & Wear earnings remained at 97% of the West Yorkshire level but were 88% of the GB level (a fall of 1pp over the 10-year period).

In terms of recent changes, from 2003 to 2005, the new series of data from ASHE recorded large increases in average gross weekly earnings in Tyne & Wear, West Yorkshire and Great Britain. However, in 2006 this increase was much less marked in Tyne & Wear and West Yorkshire. In 2006, Tyne & Wear's average (£476.4) remained below both West Yorkshire (£492.5) and GB (£539.3). Between 2005 and 2006, the increase in earnings in Tyne & Wear was 2.1%. This is higher than that in West Yorkshire (1.5%) but lower than in GB (4.1%). [Caution: these estimates are subject to sampling variability, so apparent changes might not be actual.][29]

Fig 8.1: Average Gross Weekly Earnings, Full-Time (£), 1995-2006



Source: New Earnings Survey (1995-2003), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2004-2006), ONS.

---

28 *Caution: Data for the period 1995-2006 is taken from a mix of the old New Earnings Survey (1995-2003) and the new Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) (2003-2006). Note: ONS replaced the long, consistent earnings time-series from NES, from April 2004. The new series, ASHE, is supposed to be superior in quality, but has less local detail.*

29 *The 'State of the English Cities' report (ODPM, 2006) contains details of weekly earnings in selected travel-to-work areas (data on all areas exists via the 'State of the Cities Database' – for details see ODPM website).*

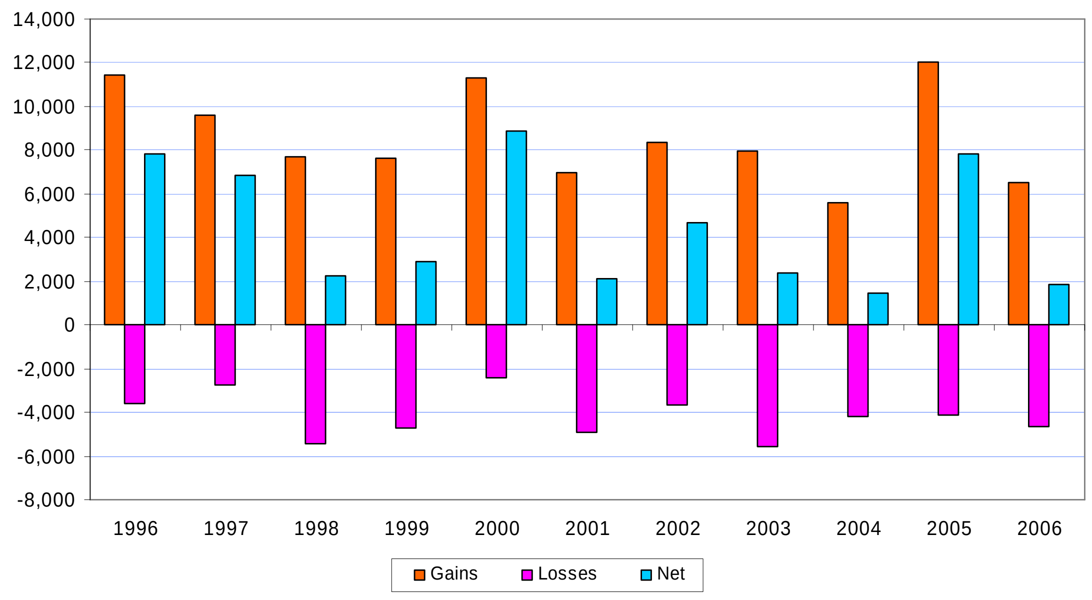
INDICATOR 9: REPORTED JOB GAINS AND LOSSES[30]

The data for job gains and losses (as recorded by the press[31]) is a purely 'indicative measure' of the state of the labour market in Tyne & Wear. Under-reporting of job losses is a known problem with this source. However, some simple analysis should provide a useful insight into periods of strength and weakness in Tyne & Wear for most of the private sector.

In Tyne & Wear over the period 1996 to 2006, reported job gains have outweighed job losses in every year (Figure 9.1). Nevertheless, over the last six years, 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2006 were sluggish.

In terms of recent trends, 2005 was a particularly strong year for job gains in Tyne & Wear. Net job gains (+7,857) were particularly strong following a number of relatively weak years since 2000. This was the second-highest net gain over the monitoring period and represents a marked change from the previous year when job gains fell to their lowest level over the monitoring period). However, in 2006, the situation weakened as job gains fell by 46% from the previous year (to +6,510) and job losses rose by 12% (to -4,627) resulting in a net gain of just +1,883.

Fig 9.1: Job Gains/Losses in Tyne & Wear (all industries), 1996-2006



Source: TWRI Job Change Database (recorded from the press)

In 2006, major (gross) gains were to Business Services (+2,003), the Manufacture of Motor Vehicles & Parts (+815), Retail (+691) and Electrical & Electronic Engineering (+545). Major losses were from Public Administration (-1,045), Insurance[32] (-760) and the Furniture Industry (-550).

[30] *Caution: TWRI has a database of job gains and losses announced in the press since the beginning of 1996. Jobs are recorded by 2-digit SIC division (as well as by cluster group). The press tends to under-record job losses, overall. For example, particularly notable under-recordings have been numerous small losses across retailing and possibly from the offshore industry. It also tends to under-record job gains in public services.*

[31] *Recorded by TWRI's job-change database. The threshold for inclusion is ±10 jobs.*

[32] *Except for compulsory social security*

B) ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

INDICATOR 10: TOURISM[33]

One of the key aims of the TWES is to develop the sub-regional tourism economy by building on the strong cultural assets of Tyne & Wear, focusing on three growing visitor markets: domestic holiday tourism, business tourism and overseas tourism.

10.1: Tourism Overview

In 2005, Tyne & Wear accounted for 48.4% of the total number of tourists to the North East (Table 10.1). This was up from 47.9% in 2004. Day visitors accounted for 92% of all tourist numbers in Tyne & Wear (89% in the North East). Between 2004 and 2005, in Tyne & Wear, tourist numbers in non-serviced accommodation increased by 27% (from a low base) and day visitor numbers rose by 4%. By comparison, tourist numbers in serviced accommodation fell by 5%. The number staying with friends and relatives (SFR) remained roughly the same.

Table 10.1: Tourist Numbers (millions)

	2005			2004			% change	
	T&W	NE	% of NE Total	T&W	NE	% of NE Total	T&W	NE
Serviced Accommodation	1.46	3.53	41.3	1.54	3.36	45.8	-5.0	4.9
Non-Serviced Accommodation	0.07	1.03	6.8	0.06	0.93	6.5	26.9	11.1
SFR*	1.76	4.56	38.6	1.76	4.39	40.1	-0.1	3.8
Day Visitors	37.79	75.84	49.8	36.36	74.20	49.0	3.9	2.2
Total	41.09	84.95	48.4	39.73	82.90	47.9	3.4	2.5

Source: Tourism Volume & Value Report, 2005 (ONE, 2006)

*Staying with friends and relatives

In terms of tourist days, in 2005, Tyne & Wear accounted for 45.6% of the North East total, the same as in 2004 (Table 10.2). Day visitors accounted for 84% of all tourist days in Tyne & Wear (77% in the North East). Between 2004 and 2005, in Tyne & Wear the number of tourist days spent in non-serviced accommodation increased by 39% (again from a low base).

Table 10.2: Tourist Days (millions)

	2005			2004			% change	
	T&W	NE	% of NE Total	T&W	NE	% of NE Total	T&W	NE
Serviced Accommodation	2.60	5.84	44.5	2.73	5.71	47.8	-4.9	2.2
Non-Serviced Accommodation	0.55	6.43	8.6	0.40	5.53	7.2	39.4	16.1
SFR*	4.20	10.81	38.9	4.21	10.42	40.4	-0.1	3.8
Day Visitors	37.79	75.83	49.8	36.36	74.22	49.0	3.9	2.2
Total	45.14	98.92	45.6	43.70	95.90	45.6	3.3	3.2

Source: Tourism Volume & Value Report, 2005 (ONE, 2006)

*Staying with friends and relatives

10.2: Tourism Revenue & Expenditure

Total tourist revenue in Tyne & Wear in 2005 was £1.68bn (Table 10.3). This figure was up 3% from £1.63bn in 2004. Within Tyne & Wear, the highest proportion of revenue in 2005 was in Newcastle (32.6%), followed by Sunderland (20.3%).

[33] *All data on the value and scale of tourism in Tyne & Wear was taken from the regional baseline study 'Tourism Volume and Value Report 2005'. This study explored the impact of tourism on the regional economy using the Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Model (STEAM). The study was produced on behalf of One NorthEast in 2006.*

Between 2004 and 2005, Newcastle recorded the fastest rise in revenue (+5%), followed by Gateshead (+4%). Only North Tyneside recorded a fall in revenue (-2%).

Table 10.3: Total Tourist Revenue in Tyne & Wear by District (£m)

	2005	2004	% change
Gateshead	334.40	320.70	4
Newcastle	546.60	519.40	5
North Tyneside	248.78	254.15	-2
South Tyneside	207.50	201.56	3
Sunderland	340.63	339.15	0
Tyne & Wear Total	1677.92	1634.96	3

Source: Tourism Volume & Value Report, 2005 (ONE, 2006)

Data on revenue by category of visitor shows that in 2005 day visitors in Tyne & Wear accounted for 67.9% of revenue (58.3% in the North East) (Table 10.4). Non-serviced accommodation accounted for a much higher proportion of revenue in the North East (11.5%) than in Tyne & Wear (2.4%). However, between 2004 and 2005, revenue from non-serviced accommodation in Tyne & Wear increased by 38.7% (14.4% in the North East).

Table 10.4: Revenue by Category of Visitor in Tyne & Wear (£m)

	2005			2004			% change	
	Tyne & Wear	North East	% of NE total	Tyne & Wear	North East	% of NE total	Tyne & Wear	North East
Serviced Accomodation	270.72	576.2	47.0%	281.47	563.6	49.9	-3.8	2.2
Non-Serviced Accomodation	39.60	394.7	10.0%	28.54	345.0	8.3	38.7	14.4
SFR	227.01	459.9	49.4%	227.31	446.8	50.9	-0.1	2.9
Day Visitors	1140.59	2004.4	56.9%	1097.64	1959.1	56.0	3.9	2.3
Total	1677.92	3,435.3	48.8%	1634.96	3,314.5	49.3	**2.6**	**3.6**

Source: Tourism Volume & Value Report, 2005 (ONE, 2006)

In Tyne & Wear, direct expenditure from tourism in 2005 was £1,072.3m (Table 10.5). This was almost half of the North East total (48.9%). Total expenditure (including indirect expenditure and VAT) was £1,677.9m, about 10.2% of total GVA. In Tyne & Wear the highest proportion of direct spending was on ‘Food & Drink’ (41%).

Table 10.5: Expenditure by Sector (£m)

	2005			2004			% change	
	T&W	NE	% of NE Total	T&W	NE	% of NE Total	T&W	NE
Accommodation	91.50	265.7	34.4%	92.08	254.6	36.2%	-1	4
Food and drink	443.41	976.2	45.4%	431.26	940.6	45.8%	3	4
Recreation	162.80	309.4	52.6%	158.26	298.9	53.0%	3	4
Shopping	226.41	375.3	60.3%	220.56	365.1	60.4%	3	3
Transport	148.15	263.1	56.3%	143.81	254.0	56.6%	3	4
Indirect Expenditure	418.00	862.5	48.5%	405.95	831.7	48.8%	3	4
VAT	187.65	383.2	49.0%	183.04	369.8	49.5%	3	4
Total	1677.92	3,435.3	48.8%	1634.96	3,314.5	49.3%	3	4

Source: Tourism Volume & Value Report, 2005 (ONE, 2006)

In Tyne & Wear, total direct expenditure increased 2.5% between 2004 and 2005, from £1,045.97m to £1,072.27m. The fastest increase in expenditure was on ‘Transport’ (up 3.0%). ‘Accommodation’ was the only sector to record a fall in expenditure at -0.6%.

10.3: Tourism Employment (FTEs)

In 2005, direct employment in tourism accounted for 26,027 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in Tyne & Wear (Table 10.6). This reflects an increase of 5.3% from 2004 and 46% of the North East total. 'Food & Drink' accounted for 44% of total direct employment.

Table 10.6: Tourism Employment (FTEs)

	2005			2004			% change	
	T&W	NE	% of NE Total	T&W	NE	% of NE Total	T&W	NE
Direct Employment								
Accommodation	2354	9673	24.3%	2415	9520	25.4%	-3	2
Food & Drink	11490	25295	45.4%	10818	23894	45.3%	6	6
Recreation	5119	9730	52.6%	4818	9209	52.3%	6	6
Shopping	5348	8866	60.3%	5044	8412	60.0%	6	5
Transport	1715	3046	56.3%	1612	2877	56.0%	6	6
Total Direct Employment	26027	56609	46.0%	24707	53911	45.8%	5	5
Indirect Employment	7147	14746	48.5%	6719	13934	48.2%	6	6
Total	33174	71356	46.5%	31426	67846	46.3%	6	5

Source: Tourism Volume & Value Report, 2005 (ONE, 2006)

10.4: Bedstock

In 2005, serviced accommodation[34] in Tyne & Wear was 16,735 beds and non-serviced accommodation was 3,378. The total bedstock was 20,113.

Tyne & Wear experiences a low degree of seasonality compared to the other sub-regions in the North East. This is because 83% of bedstock in Tyne & Wear is serviced which tends to attract more business and short-break visitors.

INDICATOR 11: NEW BUILD BY ZONE

One of the aims of the TWES is to create **attractive places** which offer a wide range of employment, leisure, cultural, shopping and learning opportunities and a diverse mix of housing. The TWES identifies 5 'growth poles' for development and growth ('Sunderland ARC', 'A19 Corridor', 'Newcastle Discovery Quarter', 'Central Gateshead' and 'Tyne Gateway'). The aim is to concentrate economic growth where there is the greatest potential to link employment with the most deprived communities, sustainable transport and quality investment.

Data on commercial and housing completions and planning permissions granted for the 2006/07 period for each of the five growth poles is presented below[35].

11.1: Newcastle Discovery Quarter

The Discovery Quarter comprises approximately 100 hectares (1km^2). The key objective of this growth pole is to extend the City Centre of Newcastle to the south and west of the Central Station to include a mix of heritage and new developments based around the knowledge economy and creativity. A key driver has been

34 *Serviced accommodation is defined as hotels, motels, guest houses, B&Bs, farmhouses/inns providing breakfast. Non-serviced accommodation is defined as self-catering cottages/apartments, static and towed caravans and camping.*

35 *Note: data on planning permissions granted but still outstanding is also presented*

the acquisition of S&N Brewery site by Newcastle City Council, ONE and Newcastle University to be redeveloped as a research, academic and business hub; the Science City project (Table 11.1 below).

11.2 Sunderland Arc

Sunderland Arc, the Urban Regeneration Company for Sunderland are bringing forward plans for key sites within the core riverside areas of Sunderland, to enhance the economy, infrastructure and quality of life of people in the city. Sunderland arc plan to create approximately 10,000 jobs, 300,000 sq. metres of development space and up to 4,000 new homes in this area (Table 11.2 below).

11.3 Central Gateshead

The aim of this growth pole is to extend the flagship developments along Gateshead Quay. It will begin the transformation of Central Gateshead including the Town Centre, International Stadium and Knowledge Campus on Baltic Business Park, extending the success of the Baltic Quays development (Table 11.3 below).

11.4 Tyne Gateway

The central aim of this growth pole is to complete the renaissance of South Shields Riverside/Town Centre, and North Shields Riverside to provide mixed-use developments which create a vibrant, attractive urban experience at the mouth of the Tyne (Table 11.4 below).

11.5 A19 Corridor

The A19 corridor has become a significant focus for strategic employment sites including Silverlink, Cobalt Business Park and Doxford Park. The objective is to develop further commercial and industrial sites to meet 21st century business needs and provide access to employment to many of the most deprived communities in Tyneside, Wearside, East Durham and South East Northumberland. Plans include bringing forward new commercial space along the A19 Jobslink Corridor, a regeneration programme for Jarrow including a new Green Business Park and the development of a regionally important North of Nissan Strategic Employment Site (Table 11.5 below).

Table 11.1: Developments in Newcastle Discovery Quarter Growth Pole (Apr 2006-March 2007*)

Type	Development type	Location	Developer	Size (m2)	Status
Retail/Leisure	Erection of 3 storey building comprising, A1, A2 and A3 uses to ground floor and 2 residential units at first and second floors (4 in total), following demolition of existing building	3-4 Marlborough Crescent	Randall Parker Food Group Ltd	155	Approved 2007 (not started)
Mixed-use	15 storey tower block comprising 37 flats with ground and first-floor retail units, 10 storey block to north comprising 6 levels of car parking (219 spaces) and 4 levels of offices (See also Housing)	Junction of Skinnerburn Road & Forth Banks	Mandale Commercial Ltd	4,568	Approved 2007 (not started)
	Change of use from industrial to bulky goods builders merchants	Former Priory Motors, Railway Street	Jewsons Ltd	1,073	Completed 2006
Industry	Change of use of basement from storage to laboratory facilities	Marlborough House, 11-13 Marlborough Crescent	Biosystems Informatics Institute	327	Approved 2006 (not started)
Housing	15 storey tower block comprising 37 flats with ground and first-floor retail units, 10 storey block to north comprising 6 levels of car parking (219 spaces) and 4 levels of offices (See also Mixed Use)	Junction of Skinnerburn Road & Forth Banks	Mandale Properties Ltd	0.2323835164 ha	Approved 2007 (not started)
	3 storey building comprising A1/A2/A3 uses to ground floor and 2 residential units at first and second floors (4 in total), following demolition of existing building (See also Retail)	3-4 Marlborough Crescent	n/k	0.02329189 ha	Approved 2007 (not started)
Other	Change of use of first floor general industry to non-residential and training centre	1st floor Duke House, 15-29 Duke Street	Newcastle College	596	Approved 2006 (not started)
	Change of use from industrial warehouse to non-residential education building	Former Asgha Hosiery, 107 George Street	Newcstle College	2,600	Approved 2007 (not started)
	Erection of 4 storey educational facility to house hair and beauty, sport and hospitality departments	Newcastle College, Rye Hill Campus, Scotswood Road	Newcastle College	7,551	Completed 2006
	Use of part of ground and first floors as D1 non-residential institution (medical walk-in centre)	Apartment block/ A3 units, St James', Scotswood Road	Care UK Plc	617	Completed 2006

Source: Planning Department Information (provided March 2007)

*Commercial data upto Oct 2006

Table 11.2: Developments in Sunderland Arc Growth Pole (April 2006-March 2007)

Type	Development type	Location	Applicant/ Developer	Size (m2)	Status
Retail/ Leisure	Erection of two-storey café/bar following demolition of existing café/bar	15-16 Vine Place, Sunderland SR1 3NE	D Brogan	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from D2 to mixed leisure use and external alterations. Ground floor to bars (A4) and first/mezzanine and intermediate floors for use as a nightclub and/or casino (Sui Generis), together with common parts at basement, ground, first and second floors	Former ABC Cinema, Holmeside, Sunderland SR1 3HY	The Noble Organisation	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use of first floor to a members only poker club	First floor, 8-9 Murton Street, Sunderland SR1 2QY	Mr Andrew Summers	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from office (B1) to complementary therapy clinic (D1)	34 West Sunniside, Sunderland SR1 1BU	Laraine Ann Mackay	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from offices to form cellar of café/bar	Vacant property adjacent 200 High Street West (100 West Sunniside) Sunderland SR1 1UB	Grant Burlinson	n/k	Approved 2006
	Erection of two storey extension to rear of property, associated works and part change of use from B1 offices to D2 Assembly and Leisure on ground floor. (Amended description 15.06.06)	9 Foyle Street, Sunderland SR1 1LB	Sunderland District Scout Association	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from ground floor bridalwear shop to café and takeaway food outlet	34 West Sunniside, Sunderland SR1 1BU	Mr C Wilson	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use to juice bar with eat in and takeaway services with associated internal alterations and new shop front (Use class A3: Restaurants and Cafes)	4 Fawcett Street, Sunderland SR1 1SJ	Mr and Mrs Bassi	n/k	Approved 2007
	Change of use from retail to indian restaurant	212 High Street West, Sunderland SR1 1UA	Mrs Maksuda Chowdhury	n/k	Approved 2007
	Change of use to sandwich shop with seating area. (Retrospective)	Unit 5, Phoenix House, Union Street, Sunderland SR1 3BT	Creative P.O.S Ltd	n/k	Approved 2007
Mixed-use	Demolition of existing university buildings and redevelopment of site to provide 3 individual buildings; the first block will comprise of ground floor bar/restaurant (A3/A4) with offices above (B1), the second block will contain 58 'private' apartments	Benedict Building, St George's Way, Sunderland SR2 7BW	Vico Properties (Northern) Ltd	n/k	Approved 2007
	Demolition of the Manor Hotel and the rebuilding of a new hub which brings together the new building, No3 Manor Place and 28, 29 West Sunniside to construct managed office accommodation, a café, performance space and meeting rooms	The Manor Hotel, 1 and 2 Manor Place, Athenaeum Street, Sunderland SR1 1DF	Sunniside Partnership	n/k	Approved 2006
	Proposed demolition of existing garage and out buildings, and erection of 5 apartment blocks and one town house with 2 retail units	Thirkells Garage, Adjacent 26a Stockton Road, Sunderland SR2 7AQ	Mr Joe Bonallie	n/k	Approved 2006
	Installation of re-furbished single-storey modular building for laboratory and office use (retrospective)	SRM Ltd, Ocean Terminal, Hendon Dock, Sunderland SR1 2ES	SRM Ltd	n/k	Approved 2006
	Redevelopment of land to provide mixed use 8-11 storey unit comprising: - Class A1 - A5 / D2 units at ground and first floor, provision of residents' car park to second floor and 53 one and two bedroomed apartments and associated courtyard and landscaping	Former 27 Lambton Street, Sunderland	Sunderland Housing Company Ltd	n/k	Approved 2006

Table 11.2 Continued

Type	Development type	Location	Applicant/ Developer	Size (m2)	Status
	Erection of five storey apartment block to provide 34 dwellings and 2 offices to ground floor with landscaped courtyard to rear	4-8 Villiers Street, Sunderland SR1 1HA	Leading Properties Ltd	n/k	Approved 2007
	Demolish existing single storey building and construct 6 floor building to provide office/shops A1/A2 or B1 use and 12 residential units	31 Nile Street, Sunderland SR1 1EY	Urban Space Property Development LLP	n/k	Approved 2006
	Demolition of roof flat and erection of 2nd floor extension. Chang of use to training centre at basement level, bistro to ground floor level and offices at first and second floor levels	24-26 Norfolk Street, Sunderland SR1 1EE	C T II Ltd	n/k	Approved 2006
	Demolition of existing offices and erection of six storey building to provide retail use to ground floor and five storeys of 62 apartments above with 31 car parking spaces	178-185 High Street West, Sunderland SR1 1UF	Mr Raymond Murphy	n/k	Approved 2007
	Change of use from B8 to A1, A3 or B1. Conversion of building into two separate units and external repairs including rebuilding the rear elevation and resurfacing the rear hardstanding to provide car parking	Vacant warehousing at junction of Paul's Road and Villiers Street South, Sunderland SR1 2AH	Historic Property Restoration Ltd	n/k	Approved 2007
Office	Change of use from Class A1 (shop) to class A2 (Financial and professional services)	29 Blandford Street, Sunderland, SR1 3JH	Done Brothers Ltd	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from suntan/beauty clinic to Class A2 (Financial and Professional Services)	First Floor, 7 Holmeside, Sunderland SR1 3JE	Mr S Jones	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from A1 to A2	16 Fawcett Street Sunderland SR1 1RJ	Lofhouse and Partners	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from A1 to A2	48 The Bridges, Sunderland SR1 3LE	Bradford & Bingley	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from Class A1 (retail) to Class A2 (Financial and Professional Services)	Unit 1, 18 St Thomas' Street, Sunderland SR1 1QD	Cheque Centre Properties	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from class A1 to class A2. (Amended address)	49-51 The Bridges, Sunderland, SR1 3LQ	HSBC Bank Plc	n/k	Approved 2007
	Change of use from restaurant to office	11 Vine Place, Sunderland SR1 3NE	Hays Travel Ltd	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from vehicle repair workshop to offices with external alterations and sinking of 2 50m deep 150mm dia heat pump core drills (amended 11/1/07)	17 Nile Street, Sunderland SR1 1EY	Mr Ged McCormack and Pauline Taylor	n/k	Approved 2007
	Change of use from furniture showroom (use class A1) to administration and operational base for office based charitable organisation (use class B1)	130-136 High Street West, Sunderland SR1 1UD	Sunderland Centre for Voluntary Service	n/k	Approved 2007
Industry	Storage of aggregate stockpiles and erection of asphalt coating/recycling plant	Land at Hudson Dock, Barrack Street, Sunderland	Northumbrian Roads Ltd	n/k	Approved 2006
	Proposed waste transfer station	Land at Alexandra Business Park, Woodbine Terrace, Sunderland	Malcolm Graham	n/k	Approved 2006
Housing	Conversion of a single dwelling into 4 self-contained apartments	10 Grange Crescent, Sunderland SR2 7BN	Bede Brooke Ltd	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use to 5 apartments and alteration of shop front to provide entrance (resubmission)	67 John Street, Sunderland SR1 1QQ	Baldwin and Swalwell	n/k	Approved 2006
	Conversion of existing offices to provide 22 one and two bedroomed apartments	26-29 John Street, Sunderland SR1 1JG	Sunderland Housing Group	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use of first-floor offices to form one self-contained flat	5 Hudson Road, Sunderland SR1 2AQ	Mr A J Dunville	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use of first and second floors from retail to 8 flats	220-221 High Street West, Sunderland SR1 1TZ	Mr Balal Ali	n/k	Approved 2006

Table 11.2 Continued

Type	Development type	Location	Applicant/ Developer	Size (m2)	Status
	Change of use from offices and subdivision of 9 Grange Crescent into four self-contained flats with associated internal and external alterations	8-9 Grange Crescent, Sunderland SR2 7BN	KC Kwock	n/k	Approved 2006
	Conversion of existing building into 12 self contained flats	220-221 High Street West, Sunderland SR1 1TZ	Balal Ali	n/k	Approved 2007
	Conversion and change of use of first and second floor offices into 2 self-contained flats	Reliance Security Services Ltd, 2 Hudson Road, Sunderland SR1 2AQ	Mr Alan Dunville	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use of ground floor offices into two flats and alterations to windows	3-4 Norfolk Street, Sunderland SR1 1EA	Mr A Swift	n/k	Approved 2007
Other	Change of use of premises to Harm Minimisation Centre to provide support to the local community	3 Saville Place, Sunderland SR1 1PA	Life Project	n/k	Approved 2006
	Demolition of existing 1 and 2 storey buildings	178-185 High Street West, Sunderland SR1 1UF	Raymond Murphy	n/k	Approved 2007
	Change of use of building from offices to physiotherapy and osteopathy practice, to include internal alterations, a freestanding sign and a wall plaque (as amended 18/12/06)	54 John Street, Sunderland SR1 1QH	Jason Oshinowo	n/k	Approved 2006
	Change of use from hair salon to acupuncture clinic	First Floor, 3 Maritime Terrace, Sunderland SR1 3JT	Mr Martin H Todds	n/k	Approved 2007
	Change of use to vehicle leasing (retrospective)	36C Pallion Trading Estate, Sunderland SR4 6SJ	Local Contract Hire and Leasing Ltd	n/k	Approved 2007

Source: Planning Department Information (provided March 2007)

Table 11.3: Developments in Central Gateshead Growth Pole (January 2006 to December 2006)

Type	Development type	Location	Developer	Size (ha/m2)	Status
Retail/ leisure	Erection of sports academy training centre	Gateshead Stadium, Neilson Road	Gateshead College	0.6 ha	Completed
	Change of use from petrol filling station with shop to display and sale of motor vehicles and car valeting services	Conoco Jet Ltd, Jet Service Station, Askew Road	n/k	n/k	Temp permission 2 years from 12/06/06
	Erection of sauna facility within courtyard basement areas of College	Plot 02c, Baltic Business Park, Quarryfield Road	n/k	n/k	Approved 2006
	Listed building consent. Conversion of visitor centre to heritage centre including erection of single-storey extension on north side (amended 17.11.06)	Gateshead Council, Gateshead Visitor Centre, St Mary's Church, Church Street	n/k	n/k	Approved 2006
	Create new floor and roof area. Knock through existing retail units (amended 14.2.07)	North Eastern Co-op Society Ltd, Jackson Street	n/k	n/k	Approved 2007
Mixed use	Erection of 3-storey/part 5-storey **Design Centre** for the North comprising offices (SMEs), conference rooms, restaurant, exhibition gallery, meeting rooms, design studios and 3D digital design facility	Former Sentinel Building/Knowledge Central Baltic Business Park, Land bounded by Hawks Rd, Park Lane & Albany Road	n/k	n/k	Approved 2006
Office	Erection of two 9-storey office blocks	Former Kelvin Works Site, Baltic Place, South Shore Road	City & Northern Projects Ltd	1.14 ha	Started
	Erection of 4-storey offices, use classes B1, B2 and ancillary, pursuant to Reserved Matters Application (and Outline Application)	Baltic Business Park (Plots A, B, C)	n/k	n/k	Approved 2006
Housing	Half Moon Lane (24 buildings)	Curzon Place	Adamson Developments	0.74 ha	Completed
	Greenesfield Engine Works (42 buildings)	Worsdell Drive	Bellway	4.94 ha	Started
	St James Village (218 buildings)	Redgrave Close	Persimmon Homes	21.1 ha	Started
	Cemetery Road (18 buildings)	Cemetery Road	Lancing Homes	0.23 ha	Started
	Erection of 117 dwellings over a 3 phased development involving full details for the erection of 36 flats (use class C3) in 6 x 2-storey blocks for Phase 1 with outline details for the erection of 81 dwellings for Phases 2 and 3	Acacia Road, Old Fold	n/k	n/k	Approved 2007
Other	Site of St Wilfreds School (1 building - church)	Jesmond Trust, Old Fold Road	Jesmond Trust	0.3 ha	Started
	Baltic Business Park (1 building - replacement college)	Site 2, Baltic Business Park, Hawks Road	Terrace Hill Ltd	1.3 ha	Started

Source: Planning Department Information (provided April 2007)

Table 11.4: Developments in Tyne Gateway Growth Pole (Mar 2005 to Dec 2006)

Type	Development type	Location	Developer	Size (ha/m2)	Status
Mixed-use	Erection of supermarket, first floor offices, access and car parking	Land at rear of Saville Street bounded by Bedford Street and Camden Street, North Shields	n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2006
	Variation of condition 2 of outline planning permission (regeneration of former docks site for residential development with associated retail (A1) food and drink (A3) and infrastructure works)	Land and buildings at Smiths Dock, Appleby Street, Dock Road Industrial Estate, North Shields	n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2005 (permission extended)
Office	10 office units	Site G, Long Row, Market Dock, South Shields	n/k	2,118sq m	Under construction
Housing	Three- and four-storey redevelopment to form 14 apartments with associated car parking following demolition of garage/lock up and remaining structures on land	Building at 40 to 40a Bell Street	n/k	0.07 ha	Permission granted 2005
	Demolition of existing industrial premises and construction of 35 residential apartments over undercroft parking associated hard landscaping.	Fleur De Lis, Dock Road Industial Estate, Coach Lane, North Shields	n/k	0.14 ha	Permission granted 2006
	Variation of condition 2 of outline planning permission (regeneration of former docks site for residential development with associated retail (A1) food and drink (A3) and infrastructure works)	Land and buildings south of Burdon Main Row, North Shields	n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2005 (permission extended)
	Frost Mews (60 dwellings)	Victoria Road, South Shields	n/k	1.13 ha	Completed 2005 (25 dwellings) Completed 2006 - end Dec (35)

Source: Planning Department Information

Table 11.5: Developments in the A19 Corridor Growth Pole (Apr 2005 to Dec 2006)

Type	Development type	Location	Developer	Size (ha/m2)	Status
Retail/Leisure	Construction of new public house with restaurant, external seating area and canopy, new access road, car parking for 42 cars, service delivery area, new landscaping	Land south of electricity pylon, south of Holystone Farm Station Road, Backworth	n/k	0.82	Permission granted 2006
	Amendment at ground floor from bedrooms to 4 meeting rooms and ancillary facilities and addition of new entrance lobby to previously approved extension. (Proposal includes conservatory restaurant extension)	Village Hotel and Leisure Club, The Silverlink, North Cobalt Business Park, Wallsend	n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2006
	Erection of Premier Travel Inn, 50-bed, 3-storey high hotel, parking, footpath, landscaping	Land west of the Royal Quays Public House, Cobble Dene, North Shields	n/k	n/k	Completed 2006
	Change of use from car showroom (sui generis) to 24 lane bowling alley (D2 use) and erection of extension measuring 629 sq m	Car showroom, Rotary Way, North Shields	n/k	n/k	Completed 2006
	Extension to existing petrol filling station and new car wash plant room	New York Service Station, New York Road, Shiremoor	n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2006
Mixed	Erection of two blocks of four Class B1 (light/industrial/office) units, construction of hardstanding area with associated boundary fences, retaining walls and widened access	Land adjacent to 10 Railway Terrace, Wallsend	n/k	1.08 ha	Permission granted 2005
	Use of site for car sales, including erection of car showroom building, servicing building and two buildings for office, reception and café use and provision of customer car parking	Land adjacent to Stockholm Close, Tyne Tunnel Trading Estate, North Shields	n/k	3.22 ha	Completed 2007
Office	Office building with ancillary areas, car parking etc. (some of which is a deck) to be built in 2 phases of 100k square feet and 50k square feet	Plot 9 Cobalt Business Park, Silver Fox Way, Wallsend	n/k	1.99 ha	Permission granted 2005
	2 Office Units	Rolling Mill Road, Jarrow	n/k	1.68ha	Completed 2006
	3 Office Units	Witney Way, Boldon Colliery	n/k	3,223sq m	Permission granted 2006
	Office Units	Apollo Court, Mill lane, Monkton Business Park South	n/k	2,940sq m	Under construction 2006
	12 Office Units	Merchant Court, Mill Lane, Monkton Business Park South	n/k	8,636sq m	Under construction 2006
	Office Units	Woodstock Way	n/k	0.9ha	Under construction
Manufacturing/ Industrial	Details of siting, design, external appearance, means of access, landscaping for storage and distribution warehouse	Land adjacent to Third Avenue, Tyne Tunnel Trading Estate, North Shields	n/k	0.79	Completed 2006
	Provision of 2 10m diameter x 13m high tanks, 2 4m diameter x 12m high tanks	Velva Liquids, Hayhole Road, North Shields	n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2005
	Construction of steel framed lean-to extension to western end of existing building to form M.O.T. lane	North Eastern Tyre and Exhausts, Middle Engine Lane, Wallsend	n/k	n/k	Completed 2006
	Industrial Unit	5a Brooklands Way, Boldon Colliery	n/k	1,462sq m	Completed 2006
	Factory Unit	12 Burford Way, Boldon Business Park, Boldon Colliery	n/k	637sq m	Completed 2006
	Industrial Unit	15 Bensham Street, Boldon Colliery	n/k	164sq m	Completed 2006
	Industrial Unit	16 Bensham Street, Boldon Colliery	n/k	164sq m	Completed 2006
	Industrial Unit	17 Bensham Street, Boldon Colliery	n/k	164sq m	Completed 2006
	Industrial Unit	18 Bensham Street, Boldon Colliery	n/k	141sq m	Completed 2006
	Industrial Unit	19 Bensham Street, Boldon Colliery	n/k	135sq m	Completed 2006
	Industrial Unit	20 Bensham Street, Boldon Colliery	n/k	273sq m	Completed 2006

Table 11.5 Continued

Type	Development type	Location	Developer	Size (ha/m2)	Status
	2 Industrial Units	6/7 Monkton Business Park North	n/k	1.1ha	Completed 2006
	9 Industrial Units	Newcastle Road, Simonside East Industrial Estate, Jarrow	n/k	3,673sq m	Permission granted 2006
	Industrial Units	Apollo Court, Mill Lane, Monkton Business Park South	n/k	2,940sq m	Under construction 2006
	9 Industrial Units	Boldon Court, Land at Burford Way, Boldon Colliery	n/k	0.9ha	Under construction
Housing	Erection of 166 dwellings (90 houses and 76 flats), construction of a new access to a highway, alteration of an existing access to a highway	Land north-east of St. Aidans School site, Rosehill Road, Wallsend	n/k	4.23 ha	Permission granted 2005
	Demolition of Moor Park House and construction of 31 apartments with associated parking	Moor Park House, Darras Drive, North Shields	n/k	0.33 ha	Permission granted 2005
	Details of siting, design, ext appearance, means of access and landscaping (the reserved matters) for erection of 587 houses and 150 flats, infrastructure, access linked to S106 agreement approved by outline plan permission	Land at Moor Edge Farm and north east of Station Road, Backworth	n/k	26 ha	Permission granted 2005
	Demolition of church and presbytery, construction of 28 flats with associated parking and landscaping. Associated amendment to access to four garages within development approved by planning permission	St Aidans Roman Catholic Church and presbytery, Rosehill Road, Wallsend	n/k	0.24	Permission granted 2005
	Demolition of existing building and erection of residential development comprising 13 dwellings (4 semi-detached and 9 terraced)	Corporation Yard, Rosehill Road, Wallsend	n/k	0.18	Permission granted 2005
	Demolition of all existing buildings and redevelopment of site comprising 27 two-bed apartments and 4 three-bed terraced houses	New City Cars, Earsdon Road Filling Station, Earsdon Road, Shiremoor	n/k	0.35	Permission granted 2005
	Residential development consisting of 16 bungalows (2-bedroom, 4-person). Two wheelchair bungalows (3-bedroom, 5-person).	1 to 51 odds and 10 to 54 evens and land south of 10 Orde Avenue	n/k	0.46	Permission granted 2005
	Change of use to convert vacant public house to four flats. Installation of 3 windows to north front elevation and 2 windows to east elevation. (Revised description)	The Railwayman, 35 St Johns Street, Percy Main, North Shields	n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2005
	Erection of 83 new dwellings (35 houses and 48 flats) with associated car parking, alteration to 3 existing highway accesses and construction of 2 new accesses to highway	Land and former buildings at Bristol Drive, Wallsend	n/k	1.16	Permission granted 2005
	North Street/Ormond Street (164 dwellings)	Jarrow, South Tyneside	n/k	3.6 ha	Completed 2005 (17) Completed 2006 (59) Under construction (11) Not started (77)
	Chillingham Arms (8 dwellings)	Chillingham Terrace, Jarrow, South Tyneside	n/k	0.16 ha	Under construction (1) Not started (7)
	Wellington Place (8 dwellings)	Bede's Ale House, Cloister Walk, Jarrow, South Tyneside	n/k	0.10 ha	Completed 2006 (8)
	7 Albert Edward Terrace (2 dwellings)		n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2006
	Land west of Greenbank (4 dwellings)	Napier Street, Jarrow	n/k	n/k	Permission granted 2006
	Danesfield (15 dwellings)	Bede Burn Road, Jarrow	n/k	0.22 ha	Permission granted 2006

Source: Planning Department Information (provided March 2007)

INDICATOR 12: CREATIVE AND DIGITAL INDUSTRIES

One of the key themes of the TWES is to **capitalise on creativity and culture**. This includes building an innovative business base, focusing on a number of key sectors and clusters. Two sectors which have been identified as having significance and potential for productivity growth include the creative industries and the digital & telecommunications sector.

12.1 Creative Industries

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) defines creative industries as those which have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent and which have a potential for wealth and job creation through the generation and exploitation of intellectual property[36]. The creative sector is defined by DCMS as including 13 main groups:

- Advertising
- Architecture
- Art and antiques markets
- Computer and video games
- Crafts
- Design
- Designer fashion
- Film and video
- Music
- Performing Arts
- Publishing
- Television and radio
- Software

The DCMS Evidence Toolkit (DET)[37] provides information on defining and accessing data on the broader cultural sector. Although the DET provides a definition of 'creative industries' and outlines the Standard Industrial Classifications which can be used to access data on this, it uses the more detailed 5-digit SIC 2003 codes. Estimates of the total number of employees in the creative industry sector from 2004 can be obtained using SIC 2003 codes from National Statistics [namely the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) but only at a 4-digit level][38].

Obtaining sub-regional level data on creative industries is problematic due to the small-scale nature (in some cases) of the firms involved and the fact that sole traders and micro-businesses are often not VAT-registered. ABI data indicate that the number of employees in the 'creative industries[39]' in Tyne & Wear in 2004 was 11,400 compared to a total of 19,300 in the North East. Tyne & Wear therefore has over 59% of the region's creative industry employees. In 2005[40], the number of employees in Tyne & Wear fell to 10,600 and in the North East fell to 18,200. In 2005, Tyne & Wear had 58% of the North East regional total.

In the 'Creative Industries Economic Estimates Statistical Bulletin' (October 2005), DCMS has drawn up a list for mapping creative industries to official data classifications (namely 2- and 3-digit SIC codes)[41]. Using this alternative definition[42] to extract data from the ABI, the number of employees involved in creative industries in Tyne & Wear in 2004 was 26,900 out of a North East total of 52,400. For 2005, the number of employees in Tyne & Wear rose to 29,700 out of a regional total of 54,600.

---

[36] *Source: DCMS website, http://www.culture.gov.uk/about_us/creativeindustries/*

[37] *DCMS Evidence Toolkit available at http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/global/Research/det*

[38] *From 2003, ABI data are based on the 2003 SIC. This is similar to the 1992 SIC, however, comparisons across 2002/03 may give rise to discontinuities.*

[39] *For consistency, the definition of creative industries used here is the same as that adopted in the 2004 Baseline Report and the 2005 AMR. These used 4-digit SIC codes to identify a range of Cluster Groups as defined in TRENDS Business Research report 'Tyne & Wear Business Development' (June 2004). See Appendix 4 for a full list of the 4-digit SIC codes used to define the 'creative' cluster.*

[40] *Caution: ABI data for 2005 are provisional.*

[41] *See Appendix A5 for the list of creative industry sectors and corresponding SIC codes used in this definition*

[42] *Definition excludes data for 5-digit SIC codes and non-specified codes on clothing manufacture*

There is limited research available on the nature and scale of creative industries at a sub-regional level. Research is more widely available at a regional-level[43]. In the North East, two major pieces of research include the 'Culture Cluster Mapping and Analysis Study' (2003) conducted by CURDS on behalf of ONE. More recently, a report by Bowman Solutions for the Northern Cultural Skills Partnership entitled 'Cultural and Creative Industries in the North East, Labour Market Skills and Information Mapping' was published in January 2005.

An addendum to the Bowman report listed above entitled 'Creative and Cultural Industries in the North East, Labour Market Statistics' (February 2005) provides sub-regional data on the size and characteristics of the creative *and* cultural sector in the North East. Drawing upon 2003 ABI data, the report indicates that over 30,000 people are employed in the creative and cultural industries in Tyne & Wear (out of a regional total of almost 59,000)[44].

The report also draws upon Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) data from March 2004[45]. This shows Tyne & Wear to have 2,150 firms employing a minimum of 17,470 employees. The minimum turnover for cultural and creative industries in Tyne & Wear is indicated to be £1,605.44m out of a regional minimum total of £2,625.115m.

The 'State of the English Cities' report (ODPM 2006) makes reference to the percentage change of employees in creative industries between 1998 and 2001. Sunderland performs well, falling within the second-highest threshold, and the same one containing the England average (0.76 to 1.51%). Newcastle 'Met' (Tyneside) performs more poorly, falling within the second from bottom threshold (-0.01 to -0.30%).

Trends Business Research (TBR) was commissioned by the Cultural & Creative Skills Council to conduct an assessment of the scale and economic impact of the creative and cultural industries at a UK and regional level. This uses 2004 Annual Population Survey (APS) data to show that overall employment of creative and cultural skills in the North East (14,040) is broken down into; Advertising (780), Cultural Heritage (2,180), Design (5,110), Music (2,070) and The Arts (3,900).

In 2003, Culture10 was launched in the North East. It emerged from the NewcastleGateshead bid for European Capital of Culture and involves a programme of exceptional cultural events and festivals across North East England which celebrate the region's cultural strengths, raise its profile and attract visitors[46]. Information from the Regional Skills Partnership website[47] indicates that it is a £140m programme of investment centred on high-profile cultural events which is expected to generate £1.2bn and create 24,000 jobs by 2010. (This figure does not include capital developments outside of NewcastleGateshead, or continuing investment in museums and galleries through Renaissance in the Regions and the North East Museums Hub.) The tourism sector is forecasting growth of 9% to 2010. Growth in the creative and cultural sector is expected to match and possibly exceed this figure.

Figures from Arts & Business[48] in December 2006 show the total amount of private support for the arts in the North East has risen by over 50% on the previous year to over £11m. In the top ten recipients for 2004/05 were;

- Bruvvers Theatre Company in the Ouseburn Valley
- Live Theatre
- Tyneside Cinema
- Theatre Royal

43 *See Appendix 7 for research reports from the North East England Cultural Observatory (NEECO) website*

44 *2003 ABI data is provided (using 4-digit SIC level) for five sub-sectors, 'Advertising', 'Cultural Heritage', 'Crafts, performing, visual and literary arts, music', 'Design', and 'Publishing'.*

45 *IDBR gives data for VAT-based enterprises. The universe of this survey is therefore considerably smaller than that of the ABI.*

46 *Source: http://www.newcastlegatehead.com*

47 *www.skillsnortheast.co.uk*

48 *www.sponsorclub.org.uk*

A number of projects to help improve economic, social and cultural development are underway or recently completed within Newcastle, including;

- In 2006, as part of the £26m Great North Museum project, work began on transforming the Hancock Museum in Newcastle. The back extension of the museum is being knocked down to be replaced with a new wing that will house a special exhibitions space. When it reopens in 2009, the museum will be a flagship visitor attraction.
- The Discovery Quarter in Newcastle is making a substantial contribution to the economic, social and cultural development of the city. In 2005, Dance City, a pioneering £7.6m centre for dance, opened.
- A £7m expansion of the Theatre Royal in Newcastle will be completed in July 2007. This will transform the old Barclays Building into a new Learning Centre, Box Office, Bistro and Reception Room, the Olivier Suite.
- In 2006, Northern Stage reopened following a £9.5m refurbishment of the former Newcastle Playhouse and Gulbenkian theatres. The new building has three performance spaces – including the largest single stage in the North East. Stage 2 is unique in offering the UK's first entirely free performance space.
- In 2004, the award-winning Performance Academy at Newcastle College was completed. This provides world-class facilities for over 1,000 students of music, performing arts and media. The contents of the building are diverse, spanning the entire creative spectrum and includes; a 250-seat house theatre; a studio theatre; a music venue that can accommodate up to 200 people; TV, dance, acting, music rehearsal and recording studios; a radio station; production control facilities; editing suites; seminar rooms; lecture theatres; staff rooms; meeting rooms; and a bar and social area.
- The Tyneside Cinema is currently closed for renovation until 2008. It is temporarily located at Gateshead's Old Town Hall.

In December 2006, research by Dr. Geoff Ellis (commissioned by 'Artsworld' – the arts channel from Sky) found Newcastle to be the new arts capital of the UK[49]. The research included 14 leading UK cities and examined (on a per capita basis) attendance / visits to arts events, range of arts facilities, level of arts funding, number of arts students, arts sources such as libraries / arts shops and teaching of the arts in each of the cities. Newcastle scored highly on a number of criteria, including; the highest saturation of arts students, the second highest number of theatres per capita (behind Edinburgh) and the third place for number of arts organisations and drama schools per head of population.

12.2 Digital Industries

Obtaining sub-regional level data on the scale of digital industries is problematic due to the small-scale nature (in some cases) of the firms involved. Using ABI data[50], the number of employees engaged in digital industries in Tyne & Wear in 2004 was 14,700 out of a regional total of 23,400. Tyne & Wear therefore had 63% of all North East employees in this sector. SIC codes with major employees in Tyne & Wear included 'telecommunications' (6,200 or 42% of the Tyne & Wear total) and 'other software consultancy and supply' (3,800 or 26% of the Tyne & Wear total).

In 2005, the number of those employed in digital industries in Tyne & Wear rose by 1,900 from 14,700 to 16,600. Similarly, in the North East, the regional total of employees rose by 4,900 from 23,400 to 28,300. In 2005, the proportion of people employed in 'telecommunications' fell slightly to 41% while that in 'other software consultancy and supply' increased slightly to 27%.

'Codeworks' is the regional centre of excellence for digital industry in the North East. 'Codeworks Connect', set up in 2004, is the trade association for digital media and technology industries in the region

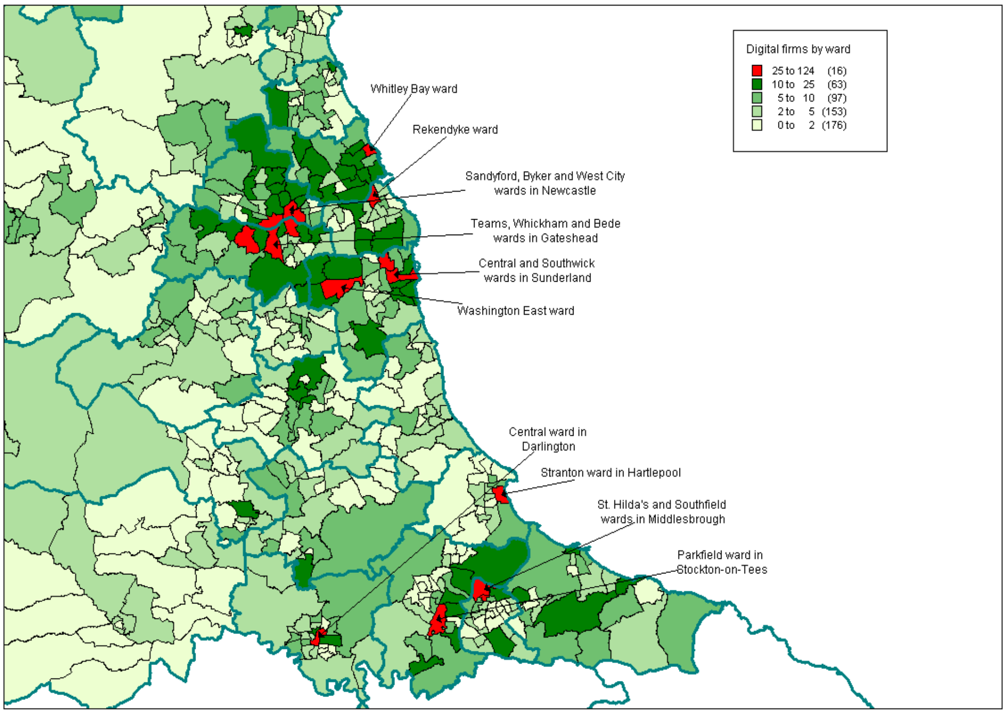
49 www.neeco.org.uk/viewreport.aspx?report=330

50 *For consistency, the definition of digital industries used here is the same as that adopted in the 2004 Baseline Report. This used 4-digit SIC codes to identify a range of Cluster Groups as defined in TRENDS Business Research report 'Tyne& Wear Business Development' (June, 2004). See Appendix A4 for a full list of the 4-digit SIC codes used to define the 'digital' cluster.*

including software, web design and games development. Codeworks Connect has 244 members in the North East, of which 191 (78%) are located in Tyne & Wear (as at April 2007). 97 of its members are North East SMEs with less than four employees and 69 have between 4-250 employees.

Codeworks has constructed a map showing 'digital hotspots' in the North East (Fig 12.1).

Figure 12.1: North East Digital Firm Stock



Source: Codeworks/Trends Business Research (2004/05)

This shows that a substantial proportion (11) of the 16 'hotspots' identified are located in Tyne & Wear. Those of particular significance include those with between 25 and 124 digital firms per ward[51]. In Tyne & Wear this includes the wards of:

- Whitley Bay in North Tyneside
- Rekendyke in South Tyneside
- Sandyford, Byker and West City in Newcastle
- Teams, Whickham and Bede in Gateshead
- Central and Southwick in Sunderland
- Washington East

Findings from the DTI's UK Innovation Survey 2005, which covers the 3-year period 2002-2004, found that 57% of enterprises in the UK were active in developing or implementing innovations. In the North East the proportion of innovation-active businesses was also found to be 57%.

In March 2007, Sunderland was announced as the winner of Communities and Local Government's Digital Challenge competition, receiving £3m to deliver its plans for a digitally enabled community that will benefit

[51] *Caution: as Tyne & Wear wards have much bigger population (c.10,000) than in Tees Valley (c.5,000) and elsewhere, this definition tends to flatter Tyne & Wear.*

some of the most vulnerable and socially excluded people in the area[52]. As the winner of the Digital Challenge, Sunderland is now recognised as an example of how ICT technologies can be used to tack social exclusion. Sunderland's proposals include Community e-Champions, helping children at risk of under-achieving at Key Stage 3 and an e-mentoring scheme working for children and young people.

INDICATOR 13: WORKLESSNESS

Economic inclusion is a core value of the TWES. This includes raising the aspirations of young and excluded groups for learning and work and developing new programmes which address barriers to participation and support re-entry to the labour market.

Worklessness is defined [widely] by the Social Exclusion Unit[53] as 'people who are unemployed and people who are economically inactive'. Worklessness therefore describes detachment from the formal labour market. Defining and measuring worklessness is a problematic process, with a number of caveats which need to be considered (for example, when considering the issue of unemployment and economic inactivity-see Appendix A6).

There is limited existing research on worklessness at a sub-regional level[54]. Data on workless households, those claiming incapacity benefit, those who are economically inactive and benefits claimants have been used to provide an indication of worklessness in Tyne & Wear.

13.1 Workless Households[55]

The North East has the highest regional level of workless households in the UK, at 20.1%[56] in 2006 (this excludes the figure for inner London of 25.2%). Table 13.1 shows that over the monitoring period 1995-2006, the proportion of workless household in England followed a fairly steady downward trend. The overall downward trend for the North East has been less smooth[57].

Over the monitoring period, the percentage point decrease was much greater in the North East (at -5.0pp) than in England (at -3.0pp). [This reflects the much faster growth of employment rates in the North East §3.1.]Despite this, the proportion of workless households in the North East remains significantly higher than in England (4.5pp higher in 2006).

52 *See Culturenortheast's website at* www.culture.info *April 2007 bulletin*

53 *ODPM Report 'Jobs and Enterprise in Deprived Areas' (September 2004, p.7)*

54 *For an overview of* worklessness *in the North East see the ERS Report (in conjunction with Northumbria University and Durham University Business School for ONE 'Effective Interventions to Tackle Worklessness-Review of Evidence' (September 2005).*

55 *A 'workless household' is a household that includes at least one person of working age where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment. A 'working-age household' is a household that includes at least one person of working age, that is a woman aged 16-59 or a man aged 16-64. A 'working household' is a working-age household where all members aged 16 or over are in employment.*

56 *Percentage of all households.*

57 *Caution: Sampling variability will be relatively large for the NE. LFS household datasets are available for spring and autumn quarters only.*

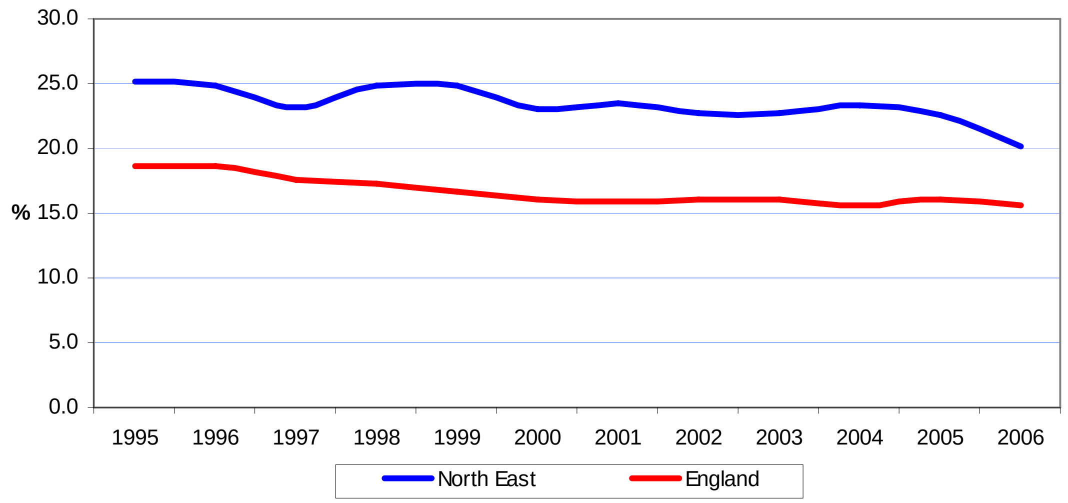
Table 13.1: Working-age households by combined economic activity status of household (%), 1995-2006

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change (pp)
North East													
Working households	45.6	45.5	48.3	48.0	48.4	51.3	49.9	51.3	51.2	53.5	52.4	54.1	8.5
Households containing both working and workless members	29.3	29.6	28.4	27.3	26.7	25.7	26.6	26.0	26.1	23.1	25.0	25.8	-3.5
Workless households	25.1	24.9	23.2	24.8	24.9	23.0	23.5	22.7	22.7	23.4	22.6	20.1	-5.0
England													
Working households	53.9	54.4	55.7	56.6	57.4	58.6	58.8	58.6	58.3	58.7	58.6	58.2	4.3
Households containing both working and workless members	27.5	27.0	26.7	26.2	25.9	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.7	25.7	25.4	26.2	-1.3
Workless households	18.6	18.6	17.6	17.2	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.6	16.0	15.6	-3.0

Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted, taken for Spring period (Mar. to May). Figures have not been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. Percentages are based on households with known economic activity status. Data based on statistical samples, estimates are subject to sampling variability.

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey household datasets

Fig 13.1: Workless Households in the NE and England, 1995-2006



Source: ONS Labour Force Survey Household Datasets

13.2 Economic Inactivity

Economic inactivity as a proportion of the total population of working age in Tyne & Wear has fallen 2.5pp over the monitoring period, compared to a 0.5pp increase over the same 10-year period in England (Table 13.2). Despite this, inactivity rates in Tyne & Wear remain considerably higher than the national average. In 2005-06, there was a 3.8pp gap between the economic inactivity rate of Tyne & Wear (25.3%) and that of England (21.5%).

Table 13.2: Economic Inactivity Rates by gender, 1996-2006

	Jun 1996-May 1997	Jun 1997-May 1998	Jun 1998-May 1999	Jun 1999-May 2000	Jun 2000-May 2001	Jun 2001-May 2002	Jun 2002-May 2003	Jun 2003-May 2004	Jun 2004-May 2005	Jul 2005-Jun 2006
Tyne & Wear										
% of PWA	27.8	27.0	28.1	27.2	26.6	26.1	26.1	26.3	26.1	25.3
% of Males PWA	21.8	20.7	23.0	22.3	22.2	23.8	23.0	22.7	23.6	21.6
% of Female PWA	34.2	33.7	33.6	32.5	31.3	28.6	29.3	30.1	28.7	29.0
England										
% of PWA	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.5
% of Males PWA	14.6	14.9	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.5
% of Female PWA	27.8	27.7	27.0	26.7	26.6	26.8	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.9

Source: LFS/APS on NOMISweb

Male economic inactivity in Tyne & Wear fell 0.2pp between 1996 and 2006, compared to a 1.9pp increase in England over the same period. The female economic inactivity rate also fell in Tyne & Wear, down 5.2pp between 1996 and 2006, compared to only a 0.9pp fall in England.

In 2005-06, the gap between the female economic inactivity rate in Tyne & Wear and England was only 2.1pp, compared to a 5.1pp difference for males.

The APS data series provides a detailed breakdown of economic inactivity. In Tyne & Wear in 2005-06, 27.1% of those of working age who are economically inactive 'want a job' compared to 72.9% who 'do not want a job'. The proportion of those of working age who are economically inactive and who 'want a job but are not looking' are broken down into five categories. [Percentages are of PWA (People of Working Age).] In Tyne & Wear this includes discouraged workers (n/a), long-term sick (9.7%), a person looking after family/home (5.7%), students (4.0%) and other (5.7%).

13.3 Incapacity Benefit Claimants[58]

Incapacity Benefit (IB) is paid to people who have been incapable of work because of sickness or disability for at least four days in a row and who have paid sufficient contributions through their working lives[59]. Examining claimants of this benefit alone rather than in combination with others (e.g. Severe Disablement Allowance[60]) provides a better indication of those experiencing worklessness (in both the long and short-term) and who have (in theory) greater potential of re-entering the labour market, when compared to those claiming SDA for example[61].

The number of Incapacity Benefit claimants in Tyne & Wear fell 17.1% from 75,600 in 1997 to 62,700 in 2006. This compares to an increase of 0.5% in England from 1,855,100 in 1997 to 1,864,900 in 2006 (Table 13.3).

58 *Note on differences in IB numbers: Numbers claiming incapacity benefit (IB) in this report are significantly higher than the numbers given in the previous Annual Monitoring Report, 2005. This difference is because a different, more accurate dataset has been used. The figures presented in the AMR 2005 were based upon the DWP 'Benefit Claimants 5% data- working-age client group' dataset. This dataset gives details of those claiming IB, but excludes those claiming IB in combination with other benefits, thus giving a much lower figure. In this report, the 'Benefit payments 5% data – IB/SDA' dataset has been used. This gives a much higher figure as it includes all claimants of IB.*

59 *Definition of working-age benefits from NOMISweb*

60 *IB and SDA claimants are reported together by TWRI in their publication 'Unemployment Monthly' published each month*

61 *SDA is paid to those unable to work for 28 weeks in a row or more because of illness or disability.*

Table 13.3: Incapacity Benefit Claimants by gender, 1997-2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Tyne & Wear										
IB	75,600	72,600	72,000	71,000	73,600	73,300	71,100	69,100	67,400	62,700
PWA	674,701	670,855	667,634	664,764	666,105	667,719	670,396	675,504	686,873	
% of PWA	11.2%	10.8%	10.8%	10.7%	11.0%	11.0%	10.6%	10.2%	9.8%	
IB	51,000	48,600	47,100	45,500	46,800	45,400	43,900	42,900	40,800	38,300
Males PWA	349,247	347,191	344,722	342,743	342,863	343,456	344,396	346,970	353,051	
% of Males PWA	14.6%	14.0%	13.7%	13.3%	13.6%	13.2%	12.7%	12.4%	11.6%	
IB	24,600	24,000	25,000	25,400	26,900	28,000	27,200	26,400	26,600	24,400
Female PWA	325,454	323,664	322,912	322,021	323,242	324,263	326,000	328,534	333,822	
% of Female PWA	7.6%	7.4%	7.7%	7.9%	8.3%	8.6%	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	
England										
IB	1,855,100	1,810,400	1,791,300	1,801,000	1,850,500	1,883,200	1,909,600	1,920,800	1,892,000	1,864,900
PWA	29,754,209	29,868,125	30,043,776	30,242,733	30,486,676	30,682,635	30,862,239	31,059,100	31,330,300	
% of PWA	6.2%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%	6.0%	
IB	1,235,100	1,182,400	1,151,500	1,142,300	1,164,200	1,169,300	1,174,900	1,171,100	1,141,700	1,117,000
Males PWA	15,406,750	15,461,817	15,557,835	15,661,277	15,793,054	15,899,464	16,003,134	16,122,600	16,282,800	
% of Males PWA	8.0%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.0%	
IB	620,000	628,000	639,900	658,600	686,300	713,900	734,700	749,700	750,200	747,900
Female PWA	14,347,459	14,406,308	14,485,941	14,581,506	14,693,622	14,783,171	14,859,105	14,936,500	15,047,500	
% of Female PWA	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	

Notes: Benefits claimant counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and are aubject to sampling variability. Data relate to a single point in time and provide a snapshot of claims at that point (August).

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Benefit claimants are taken from the benefit payments 5% data for Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disability Allowance. Although in general IB applies to people of working age, a small number of female claimants are aged over 59 and some male claimants are over 64. Data includes all durations and all family types. Incapacity Benefit claimant count rates expressed as a proportion of the resident population of working age (females 16-59, males 16-64).

PWA figures are derived from ONS mid-year estimates for single year age groups. PWA for 1995-2003 figures (revised after LA Population Studies). PWA for 2004 and 2005 (unrevised).

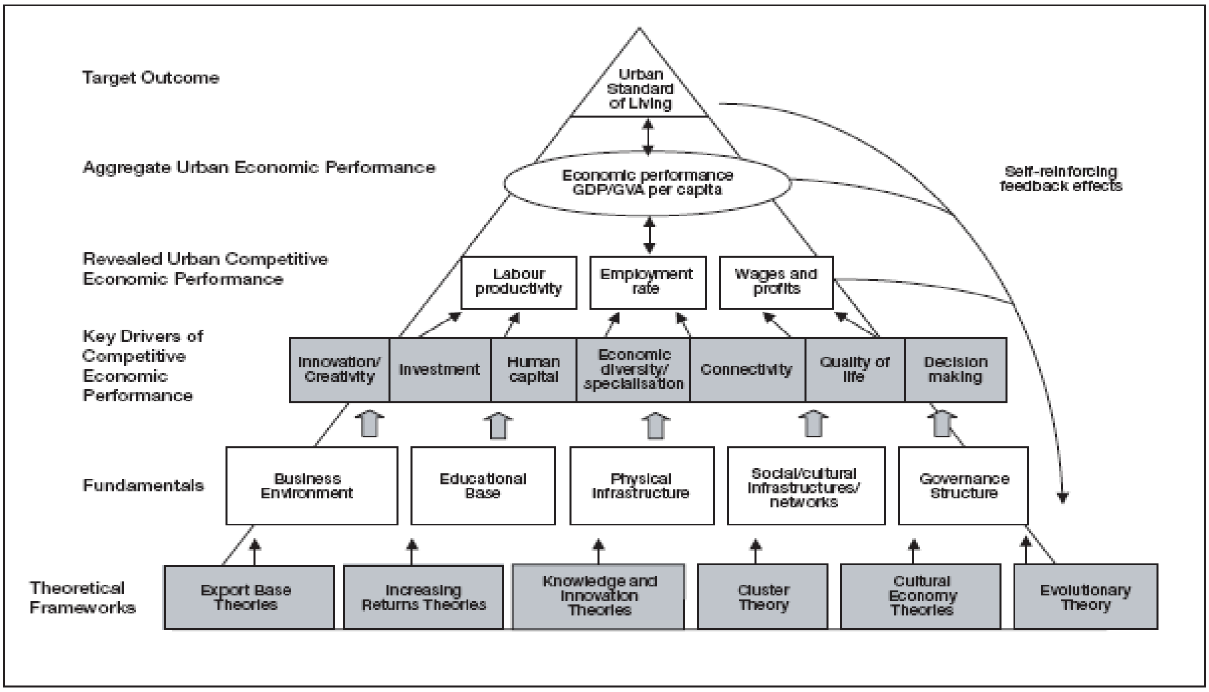
Source: Department for Work and Pensions on NOMISweb and ONS Population Estimates Unit

Between 1997 and 2005, the Incapacity Benefit ‘rate’ [as % of PWA] in Tyne & Wear fell 1.4pp from 11.2% to 9.8%. In England the fall was only 0.2pp. Despite this fall, the Incapacity Benefit rate in Tyne & Wear was still 3.8pp higher than the rate in England in 2005.

In Tyne & Wear, the number of male Incapacity Benefit claimants fell from 51,000 in 1997 to 38,300 in 2006. The male Incapacity Benefit rate fell 3.0pp from 14.6% in 1997 to 11.6% in 2005. It still remains higher than the female Incapacity Benefit rate which rose 0.4pp from 7.6% in 1997 to 8.0% in 2005.

APPENDIX

Appendix A1: Conceptualising Urban Competitive Performance



Source: 'State of the English Cities' (ODPM, 2006), Volume 1, p. 67, Figure 4.1

Note

The urban competitive pyramid illustrated above shows that the analysis of urban economic competitiveness consists of several different levels. This Annual Monitoring Report covers a number of the indicators which feature in the first three tiers of the pyramid:

Tier 1

- Economic performance GDP/GVA per capita (see Indicator 1 on GVA)

Tier 2

- Labour Productivity (see TWRI publication 'Manufacturing and Market Services in Tyne & Wear, 1998-2000', which contains data on productivity)
- Employment rate (see Indicator 3 on Employment)
- Wages and Profits (see Indicator 8 on Earnings and TWRI publication 'Manufacturing and Market Services in Tyne & Wear, 1998-2000' for data on Profits)

Tier 3

- Innovation/Creativity (see TWRI publication 'Economic Review-Autumn 2005' for statistics on R&D by region and see Indicator 12 for details of cultural and creative industries in T&W)
- Investment (details of net investment are contained within TWRI's 'Manufacturing and Market Services in Tyne & Wear, 1998-2000'. TWRI is also developing an experimental dataset of investment and development in Tyne & Wear, currently for 2004 to 2005)
- Human Capital (see Indicator 5 on NVQ qualifications and Indicator 4 for details on university acceptances)

- Economic diversity/specialisation (see ‘Manufacturing and Market Services in Tyne & Wear, 1998-2000’)
- Connectivity (For details of internal connectivity see Local Transport Plan for 2005. On external connectivity, the ‘State of the Cities’ report ranks Newcastle’s relative position within the EU27 in terms of accessibility by air, where it is ranked above the EU27 average and 37th out of 51 cities and accessibility by rail, where it performs below the EU27 average)
- Quality of Life (see work by the Audit Commission, ODPM and DEFRA on Local Quality of Life Indicators)
- Decision making (an issue for LAs, TWP etc)

Appendix A2: Estimated Employment Change, 1991-2003, for London, Mets and large cities (%)

City by type	Total employment (excl farming)	Manu-facturing jobs	Public services jobs	Financial services jobs	Other jobs (excl farming)
England	15.7	-20.8	18.2	43.2	21.0
London (type 1)	16.9	-32.0	6.8	41.6	20.7
Mets (type 2)					
Birmingham	6.1	-27.5	23.2	33.3	10.7
Leeds	22.9	-19.6	33.8	61.3	19.8
Liverpool	5.8	-34.8	25.8	62.9	-4.4
Manchester	14.1	-30.9	12.8	59.5	20.3
Newcastle	8.5	-14.9	23.1	7.5	5.3
Sheffield	11.2	-16.9	27.6	42.2	7.1
S & E Large City (type 3)					
Bournemouth	23.2	-12.5	23.4	39.7	28.2
Brighton	28.1	-9.6	25.4	42.7	30.8
Bristol	20.0	-19.8	32.6	21.2	29.4
Leicester	-2.2	-33.4	5.7	47.5	-1.7
Nottingham	4.6	-30.1	15.6	32.7	6.6
Portsmouth	14.4	-25.1	25.1	7.9	30.7
Reading	38.1	-24.9	53.5	91.1	23.4
Southampton	10.3	-27.5	8.6	22.9	19.1
N & W Large City (type 4)					
Birkenhead	-1.6	-28.3	10.3	9.0	4.7
Bradford	3.1	-20.0	17.0	16.6	3.6
Coventry	3.8	-30.9	4.3	27.7	26.2
Huddersfield	10.3	-22.0	21.2	49.6	25.6
Hull	7.0	5.9	11.7	27.7	-1.0
Middlesbrough	8.8	-36.9	27.7	38.4	19.5
Stoke	-7.1	-38.0	38.1	-15.9	-3.9
Sunderland	14.3	-4.1	20.9	49.5	10.4
Wigan	10.4	-19.2	9.5	71.6	16.5

Source: 'State of the English Cities' (ODPM, 2006), Volume 1, p. 60, Table 3.11[62]

[62] *Caution: It is not clear whether this is AES-ABI data or from LFS.*

Appendix A3: Population change, 1991-97 and 1997-2003 for London, Mets and large cities

City by type	Thousands (for period)		% change per year		% point shift in rate
	1991–1997	1997–2003	1991–1997	1997–2003	
England	789.0	1192.0	0.28	0.41	0.13
London (type 1)	210.1	402.8	0.44	0.82	0.38
Mets (type 2)					
Birmingham	-28.2	-13.3	-0.20	-0.10	0.11
Leeds	9.6	-1.1	0.23	-0.03	-0.25
Liverpool	24.8	-17.3	-0.51	-0.37	0.14
Manchester	-26.6	0.6	-0.25	0.01	0.25
Newcastle	-8.3	-19.6	-0.17	-0.40	-0.23
Sheffield	-6.2	-3.6	-0.13	-0.08	0.06
South and east large cities (type 3)					
Bournemouth	10.3	3.3	0.52	0.16	-0.36
Brighton	4.3	7.7	0.24	0.42	0.18
Bristol	11.1	12.8	0.30	0.34	0.04
Leicester	13.4	0.7	0.54	0.03	-0.51
Nottingham	1.4	-2.8	0.04	-0.08	-0.12
Portsmouth	5.7	3.0	0.20	0.10	-0.09
Reading	23.7	7.7	1.06	0.32	-0.73
Southampton	13.3	12.3	0.71	0.63	-0.08
North and west large cities (type 4)					
Birkenhead	-13.4	-7.3	-0.54	-0.30	0.23
Bradford	0.4	8.6	0.01	0.31	0.29
Coventry	0.8	0.3	0.04	0.02	-0.03
Huddersfield	4.9	7.5	0.22	0.33	0.11
Hull	-1.4	-14.0	-0.09	-0.89	-0.80
Middlesbrough	-2.6	1.2	-0.09	0.04	0.14
Stoke	-1.1	-8.5	-0.05	-0.38	-0.33
Sunderland	-5.1	-7.7	-0.29	-0.44	-0.15
Wigan	-3.5	1.7	-0.19	0.09	0.28

Source: 'State of the English Cities' (ODPM, 2006), Volume 1, p. 42, Table 3.4[63]

[63] *Caution: Population change for Liverpool for 1991-97 should be negative (-24.8 thousand)*

Appendix A4: Cluster groups by 4-digit SIC codes (as defined by TRENDS Business Research)

Digital

SIC Code

3002	Manufacturer of computers
3162	Manufacture of other electrical equipment not elsewhere classified[64]
3210	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
3220	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
3230	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
6420	Telecommunications
7210	Hardware consultancy
7221	Publishing of software[65]
7222	Other software consultancy and supply
7230	Data processing
7240	Data base activities
7260	Other computer related activities

Creative

2123	Manufacture of paper stationery
2211	Publishing of books
2212	Publishing of newspapers
2213	Publishing of journals and periodicals
2214	Publishing of sound recordings
2215	Other publishing
2221	Printing of newspapers
2222	Printing not elsewhere classified (nec)
2223	Bookbinding
2224	Pre-press activities
2225	Ancillary operations related to printing
2231	Reproduction of sound recording
2232	Reproduction of video recording
2233	Reproduction of computer media
2465	Manufacture of prepared unrecorded media
2621	Manufacture of ceramic household and ornamental articles
2622	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles not elsewhere classified
3630	Manufacture of musical instruments
3650	Manufacture of games and toys
5118	Agents specialising in the sale of particular products or ranges of products nec
5247	Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery
7440	Advertising
9211	Motion picture and video production
9212	Motion picture and video distribution
9213	Motion picture projection
9220	Radio and television activities
9251	Library and archive activities
9272	Other recreational activities not elsewhere classified

64 *This SIC code does not include the manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and apparatus*

65 *The 1992 SIC code '7220 Software Consultancy and supply' has been divided into 2 categories in the 2003 classification to include '7221 Publishing of software' in addition to '7222 Other software consultancy and supply'. Both of these have been included in the definition of the 'digital cluster' used in this report.*

Appendix A5: DCMS Creative Industries and corresponding 2003 SIC Codes

Sector	**SIC Code**	**Description**
Advertising	74.4	Advertising
Architecture	74.2	Architectural
Art/antiques trade	52.48/9	Other retail sale in specialised stores
	52.5	Retail sale of second/hand goods in stores
Crafts		*Majority of businesses too small to be picked in business surveys*
Design		*No codes match this field*
Designer fashion	9 subsectors	(not specified) Clothing manufacture
	74.87	Other business activities
Video, film, music & photography	22.32	Reproduction of video recording
	92.11	Motion picture and video production
	92.12	Motion picture and video distribution
	92.13	Motion picture projection
	74.81	Photographic activities
Music and the performing arts	22.14	publishing of sound recordings
	22.31	reproduction of sound recording
	92.31	artistic and literary creation and interpretation
	92.32	operation of arts facilities
	92.34	other entertainment activities nec
	92.72	other recreational activities nec
Publishing	22.11	publishing of books
	22.12	publishing of newspapers
	22.13	publishing of journals and periodicals
	22.15	other publishing
	92.4	news agency activities
Computer games, software	22.33	reproduction of computer media
	72.21	Software publishing
Electronic publishing	72.22	Other software consultancy and supply
Radio and TV	92.2	Radio and television activities

Appendix A6: Worklessness: Unemployment caveats

There are a number of groups which are statistically difficult to categorise in relation to unemployment and economic inactivity. These are groups which aren't working but have the potential to be working:

1) Those who have just become unemployed but are not looking (examples are sudden unemployment, moved to new area, breakdown, homeless teenage)
2) People making the transition from inactivity but have not yet looked for employment (e.g. previously on Incapacity Benefit, women with children who have just started school, student just completed course)
3) Foreign nationals entitled to work here but not looking yet (if from EU10, not entitled to benefits)
4) Commonwealth citizens, Irish citizens and foreign nationals with dual passports looking for a job but who might not have been looking in the last 4 weeks
5) Foreign citizens given leave to remain in the UK but who may not have employment rights
6) People from other parts of the world who have a work permit (through their employer) but may not yet be working (so unemployed)
7) Spouses/people foreign-born who may reside in this country but may not have rights to work for 6 months (so unemployed and out of work and may/may not be looking)
8) Asylum seekers who are not allowed to work whilst claiming asylum (may/may not achieve asylum so potentially in legal limbo)
9) Students
10) Foreign students (come to study, may/may not be entitled to work)
11) EU new member states Workers Registration Scheme (includes only those who are registered, may exclude those who are self-employed or who have not bothered to register)

Appendix 7: TWP Culture & Creative Industries – document catalogue (taken from NEECO web site)

Title	Author	Date	Pages	Description
Baseline Evaluation of Creativity in Tyne & Wear	WoodHolmesGroup for TWP	2006	83pp	Evaluation model aimed at measuring creativity levels in T&W and assessing the collective impact of creative activity in the sub-region
Cultural Investments and Strategic Impacts Research (CISR) Report on Research Findings	Centre for Public Policy, Northumbria University	2004	28pp	Report exploring the impact of the Baltic Arts Centre and the Sage Gateshead over 2004-05. Part of 10-year longitudinal study.
Cultural Values, Attendance and Talents	Centre for Public Policy, Northumbria University	2003	49pp	Report presenting results of resident surveys exploring participation and attitudes to arts and cultural events in Newcastle and Gateshead
Culture & Regeneration in Gateshead	Pauline Beaumont, GONE	2005	5pp	Presentation exploring the regeneration of Gateshead Quays
Newcastle Arts Capital of UK Press Release	ArtsWorld (TV channel)	2006	6pp	Research examining 14 cities in UK based on a series of indicators
Culture-led urban regeneration and the revitalisation of identities in Newcastle, Gateshead and the North East of England	C. Bailey, S. Miles and P. Stark	2004	19pp	Article in *International Journal of Cultural Policy* reporting on the results of a longitudinal study on Gateshead Quayside
Economic, Social and Cultural Impact Assessment of Heritage in the North East	North East Historic Environment Forum/ ARUP	2005	75pp	Report highlights the benefits of the heritage sector and seeks to quantify the impact of heritage within the NE.
Economic, Cultural and Social impact of Heritage in the North East Annex- Case Studies	North East Historic Environment Forum/ ARUP	2005	53pp	Case Studies from above report
Survey of Visits to Visitor Attractions, 2004	MEW Research for English Heritage	2004	45pp	This report presents the findings of the 'historic properties' element of the Survey of Visits to Visitor Attractions, 2004 undertaken by VisitBritain. The report provides an England-wide analysis of attractions and visits in 2004 and trend data.
Levels of Cultural Activity in Newcastle and Gateshead in 2000/01	Centre for Cultural Policy and Management, Northumbria University	-	35pp	Report commissioned by the Newcastle\Gateshead Initiative to adapt, administer and analyse a questionnaire. The aim of the exercise was to provide a benchmark "picture" of levels of cultural activity in Newcastle and Gateshead in the year 2000/1.
'Our Tyne' : Iconic Regeneration and the revitalisation of identity in NewcastleGateshead	S. Miles	2005	14pp	Article in *Urban Studies* journal exploring the impact of flagship regeneration projects on NewcastleGateshead Quayside.