TYNE & WEAR
BASELINE REPORT 2004

A REPORT ON THE SUB-REGIONAL ECONOMY

COMMISSIONED BY TYNE WEAR PARTNERSHIP (TWP)
PRODUCED BY TYNE & WEAR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION (TWRI)

January 2005

By

Anthony Jozefek
Peter Sturman
Kadhem Jallab

Reference: SR 05/1

TYNE & WEAR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION
1st Floor Provincial House
Northumberland Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 7DQ
(0191) 277 1919

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

CONTENTS

Tables

Figures

Introduction

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

The report is 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**.

The baseline report aims to establish a comprehensive picture of the Tyne & Wear economy in 2004, including an assessment of the key trends over recent years. It covers 12 core economic indicators set out within the Tyne & Wear Economic Strategy, over a monitoring period of 1995-2003 for most indicators. TWRI has compiled available data for Tyne & Wear, and made comparison to the national picture and to a close comparator sub-region – West Yorkshire. Comparison has also been made to East Flanders (in Belgium) as an EU comparator sub-region.

The report provides a detailed analysis of the current relative position of the Tyne & Wear economy and its recent performance. The **overall picture is positive**, with the sub-region **improving its economic performance across most indicators often more quickly** (notably from 2001-03) than the national and West Yorkshire rates. It shows that there have been have been impressive improvements in recent years in output, employment and unemployment, skills and growth of the business base.

TyneWear Partnership will publish annual progress reports to monitor ongoing changes in the Tyne & Wear economy, and to benchmark these changes against the national picture and the two comparator areas (West Yorkshire and East Flanders).

The Summary (below) outlines the main findings of the report covering the key economic indicators.

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

Summary of Baseline Indicators

Gross Value Added (GVA)[1]

GVA is **low in Tyne & Wear**, at £13.1bn in 2001. The rate of growth has been slower, over the period 1999-2001, at 3.5% p.a. compared to West Yorkshire (3.9% p.a.) and the UK (4.7% p.a.)

The ***per capita* growth rate matched the UK** (**4.2% p.a.**) and exceeded West Yorkshire (3.6% p.a.) - in the latest 3 years available (1999-2001).

Tyne & Wear's GVA will reach £15bn in 2004 - if it continued to grow at 4.5% p.a. from 2001.

VAT Registered Business Stocks were **low** in Tyne & Wear, but are **improving**.

The **stock of VAT registered businesses** in Tyne & Wear **rose 4.3%** from 1995 to 2003, **slower than nationally** (10.6%), but **more quickly** than **West Yorkshire** (3.7%).

New registrations exceeded de-registrations in Tyne & Wear in 2003.

New registrations were led by '**Business Services**' in 2002. **De-registrations** in 2002 were led by '**Wholesale & Retail**' in Tyne & Wear and West Yorkshire, but in 'Business Services' nationally.

Employment/Unemployment have **improved** significantly and **more quickly than** in **GB for unemployment**.

Employment rates have risen more slowly, from 63% to 68% in 1995-97, compared to a rise from 72% to 79% in GB.

Employment rates amongst **men increased** in Tyne & Wear from 66% to 70%, whereas the rate for **women rose** from 59% to 66%.

The **level of employment rates,** however**, remains lower in Tyne & Wear [68%]**, than both West Yorkshire and Great Britain (for the latest 3-period average, 2001-03).

The (ILO) unemployment rate has **fallen** sharply [down **4.9** percentage points], **almost halving the gap with the national rate** [from 4.1 to 2.4 percentage points]. In the latest period, however, Tyne & Wear's rate [7.3%] was still significantly above the rate in West Yorkshire.

Claimant Unemployment in the **most deprived wards** in Tyne & Wear is **less concentrated** than in West Yorkshire's most deprived wards.

Claimant unemployment in Tyne & Wear is a **widespread** problem **in the sub-region**. In West Yorkshire it is more sharply confined to the most deprived wards.

The claimant unemployment rate fell in the **most deprived wards** in Tyne & Wear (from 1999 to 2003). Moreover, this was both a **faster fall** than in West Yorkshire's most deprived wards and to a marginally lower (estimated) claimant rate.

The level of the **claimant unemployment rate** Tyne & Wear [as a whole] (of **5.6%**) was, however, still significantly above West Yorkshire (4%) and England (3.4%) in 2003. This was despite falling by almost 3 percentage points (pp) over the period.

Economic Activity (EA)

EA rates have **risen more quickly than GB** in Tyne & Wear, from 71.4% in 1995-97 to 73.7% in 2001-03.

EA rates remain **below GB rates** (78.7), **and in West Yorkshire** (77.7) in 2001-03.

The **EA rate** in Tyne & Wear **amongst all persons rose** [by 2.3pp] from 1995 to 2003. This is **much stronger than** the marginal rise in **Great Britain**.

EA rates fell amongst men by 1pp.

---

[1] Caution: Changes in official (ONS) estimates of GVA from year to year include inflation as well as real growth.

Strikingly, women's EA rates rose much faster in Tyne & Wear [up 5.8 pp] compared to GB [up 1.6 pp].

Economic activity rose very markedly amongst the **50-retirement** age group [by 6.7pp[2] from 55.7% to 62.3%].

EA rates by age-band were all **significantly lower than GB - except 16-19 year olds.** In Tyne & Wear, 16-19s had a higher EA rate than in GB (in 2001-03). This perhaps reflects lower school 'staying-on' rates in Tyne & Wear.

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

Participation rates of 16 & 17 year olds in full-time education **rose slightly faster** in Tyne & Wear compared to in England and West Yorkshire (from 1998 to the end of 2000).[3]

The **gap in participation rates narrowed only slightly** between Tyne & Wear and England and remained constant compared to West Yorkshire (from 1998 to 2000).

Participation rates for *all* education and training [including apprenticeships etc.] were marginally higher in Tyne & Wear than West Yorkshire and England.

Employment rates for **16-19 year olds** were **lower** in Tyne & Wear than in West Yorkshire and Great Britain in 2000 [despite the higher EA rate – implying a higher unemployment rate in this age group].

Acceptances of places at HEIs rose significantly from 1996 to 2003 [up 38.5%], much faster than in West Yorkshire [up 33%], but **significantly below** the **UK rate of increase** [up 60.8%] (**18-20 year old** residents).

The **proportion of 18-20 year olds** in Tyne & Wear accepting places at HEIs has **risen** [to 28.5%] from 1996 to 2003. It remains both **slower and below** the West Yorkshire [29.6%] and national rates [35.2%].

Qualifications at NVQ2, NVQ3+ and NVQ4+

Qualifications **at 'good' GCSE-level**[4] in Tyne & Wear (41% for boys, 52% for girls) are **slightly above West Yorkshire** (40% for boys, 50% for girls), but **similar at NVQ3+** (42% of all working-age).

'Good' GCSE achievement rose more quickly than in England amongst both boys and girls (from 1999/00 to 2002/03).

Boys in Tyne & Wear performed **better than in West Yorkshire**, but marginally **poorer amongst girls** (in 2002/03 at GCSE). For boys and girls, Tyne & Wear was **still about 6-7pp below** the **national** figures.

The **proportion of PWA**[5] **with qualifications at NVQ 3+** (broadly 'A' level standard) or above has **increased** in Tyne & Wear **relative to West Yorkshire** and **nationally**. **In 2001-03**, the proportion of Tyne & Wear PWA with NVQ3+ had reached the **same level as in West Yorkshire**, but was **below** the **national level**.

The **proportion of PWA qualified to NVQ 4+** (broadly degree-level) was **lower** than the **national** average and **marginally below West Yorkshire (**2001-03).

The **data for NVQ3+ and NVQ4+ indicate** that there is a **relative lack of graduates** (or equivalents) in the labour force **in Tyne & Wear**.

---

[2] Before rounding

[3] Caution: See footnotes 15-17 and the warnings on Table 15.

[4] 'Good' GCSEs are defined here as 5+ A*-C grades.

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

Workforce Development activity is **significantly higher** than in West Yorkshire and England.

Employers (overall) spent **more days per employee on training**, compared to England and West Yorkshire.,

In the **private sector**, **a bigger proportion** of employees **received training,** compared to in West Yorkshire and England. The average number of days per employee was also much higher in Tyne & Wear than in West Yorkshire and nationally. [Caution: This may reflect larger private sector employers in Tyne & Wear]

In the **public sector**, however, a **much lower** percentage of **employees trained** compared to West Yorkshire and nationally. The average number of training days per employee was also lower than nationally, but above West Yorkshire.

Population

Tyne & Wear's population fell significantly [down 3.4%] from 1995 to 2003, compared to population rises in West Yorkshire [up 1.1%] and the UK [up 2.6%].

The **age-composition** of the Tyne & Wear population has also changed significantly. The **population of working age has fallen**, more significantly for men than women.

More **positively**, the proportion of **20-24 year olds fell only marginally**, compared to more significant falls nationally and slightly smaller than West Yorkshire. However, this most **probably reflects large growth of the student population** in Tyne & Wear.

A fall in the number of 25-44 year olds larger than the national and West Yorkshire declines emphasises a constraint on the labour supply from the 'core working age-group'.

Migration

Net out-migration has more than halved in Tyne & Wear since 1995 (to -2,251 in 2002).

The **most significant fall in net out-migration was amongst 20-24 year olds**, but there were also significant changes in **15-19 year olds** and **30-44 year olds**.

Both migrant **inflows and outflows have fallen**.

Amongst 20-24 year olds**, inflows fell by over 20% whilst outflows fell 23%**. **Inflows rose amongst 30-44 year olds**, **45-49 year olds** and **especially, 50-64 year olds**.

Earnings

Strikingly, [and perhaps oddly] **earnings weakened relative to GB** – against the pattern of other indicators.

Earnings in **Tyne & Wear** have **fallen relatively** (by 4 percentage points) compared to GB and West Yorkshire since 1995. In 2003, Tyne & Wear's average (£403.5) was below West Yorkshire's (£434.6) average earnings and **significantly below** the **national average** (£475.8).

Earnings have been **consistently lower** than in West Yorkshire and Great Britain from 1995 to 2003.

Amongst the top 10% of earners, Tyne & Wear earnings were **still below West Yorkshire and nationally** of the order seen in the averages. However, Tyne & Wear earnings in the **bottom decile** of earners were **much closer** to the GB and West Yorkshire averages.

Reported Job gains & losses (as recorded in the press) in Tyne & Wear

(**Note**: 'indicative' data, not 'definitive')

Reported job gains significantly outweighed job losses from 1996 to 2003.

The **largest gains** were in '**retail distribution**' and '**post & telecommunications**' [mainly in telecoms]. [Note: Figures for retail are likely to be upwardly biased due to the consolidation of firms within retailing, with many unrecorded job losses from smaller retailers].

The **largest losses** were in '**electrical engineering**' [Note: This includes losses from Siemens (now Atmel), Onwa, Philips etc.].

Summary of the 6 'Key' Baseline Indicators

The table below illustrates a summary of the data for the 6 key economic indicators in the baseline report. The table highlights the major differences and similarities between each of the comparator areas with Tyne & Wear.

Summary Table: 6 Key Indicators from the Baseline Report

Caution: Some figures, especially for East Flanders, are not directly comparable with data for the UK areas.

		Tyne & Wear	**West Yorkshire**	**UK**	**East Flanders**	**EU15**
		2001	**2001**	**2001**	**2002**	**2001**
Gross Value Added at current prices (£)[§]						**GDP**
GVA (millions)		13,144	28,297	874,227	16,882	5,509,901
GVA per capita		12,194	13,581	14,798	12,337	14,507
		2003	**2003**	**2003**	**(at Jan 1st 2004)**	
Population		1,083,211	2,095,862	59,553,759	1,373,720	..
Population of Working Age (PWA) (16-59/64)[†]		670,396	1,296,757	36,827,606	829,367	..
Migration (Internal)						
		2002	**2002**		**2003**	
Inflow		31,866	67,493	..	50,773	..
Outflow		34,117	71,805	..	49,507	..
Net		-2,251	-4,312	..	1,266	..
Employment		**3 period average (2001-2003) (%)**	**3 period average (2001-2003) (%)**	**3 period average (2001-2003) (%)**	**(at 30th June 2002)**	**Average 2001-03 (%)**
Rate (%)	**All**	68.3	73.6	74.8*	61.7	64.3~
	Male	70.1	77.8	79.3*	69.6	72.8~
	Female	66.5	69.0	69.7*	53.5	55.5~
Unemployment					**(at Jan 31st 2004)**	
Rate	**All**	7.3	5.2	4.9*	6.0[#]	7.7^
	Male	8.7	6.0	5.5*	5.8[#]	7.0^
	Female	5.5	4.0	4.3*	6.3[#]	8.7^
Economic Activity					**2002**	
Rate (%)	**All**	73.7	77.7	78.7*	74.9	..
	Male	76.9	82.7	83.9*	82.9	..
	Female	70.3	71.9	72.9*	66.7	..

NOTES: § Caution: East Flanders £ value based on the average of daily Telegraphic Transfer rates in London for 2002: £1 = €1.5909; EU15 £ value based on £1 = €1.6087 for 2001 taken from Economic Trends Annual Supplements 2002-3

† Ages 20-64 in Belgium

The measure of unemployment here is not the same as the ILO definition used for the UK figures. For East Flanders, the unemployment rate is calculated as a % of PWA, not the economically active PWA (which is ILO and UK practice). This results in the unemployment rate being approximately 2pp lower than would be the case under the ILO definition (8% overall for East Flanders).

~The EU15 employment rate is calculated as the proportion of 15 to 64 year olds in employment as a percentage of all 15 to 64 year olds, based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

^EU15 unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labout force. The labout force is the total number of people empliyed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise people aged 15 to 74 who satisfy the ILO definition of unemployment.

* GB not UK

Summary of Additional Indicators

In addition to the baseline indicators, further work is planned to establish a baseline for and to monitor changes to further key areas.

Vacant Industrial & Office Floorspace

Data is available for vacant industrial & office floorspace up to 2001. Additional work is required to establish a baseline position and ensure that changes can be monitored.

Average Rental Values in the Tyne & Wear 'Growth Poles'

Only partial data is available for the 'Growth Poles' at this stage. This shows:

	Office (average)	Industrial (average)
Central Gateshead	£70/m^2	£58/m^2
A19 Corridor	..	£43/m^2
Sunderland ARC	£94/m^2	£87/m^2

Tourism

The tables below show recent trends in tourism visits and expenditure in Tyne & Wear. Further analysis will be carried out once a regional baseline study has been completed in early 2005.

Domestic Tourism	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
Trips to Tyne & Wear (millions)	3	1.9	2.3	2.2
Trips as % of England Trips	2.14	1.44	1.70	1.81
Visitor Spend (£m)	454	311	519	421
Spend as % of England Spend	2.28	1.53	2.50	2.05

Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey

Overseas Tourism				
Trips to Tyne & Wear (millions)	0.26	0.29	0.35	0.32
Trips as % of England Trips	1.21	1.50	1.70	1.51
Visitor Spend (£m)	109	115	100	122
Spend as % of England Spend	0.96	1.16	0.97	1.17

Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Business Take-up of Broadband ICT Applications

No data is currently available on this indicator. Further work is underway at regional level to address this.

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 the population decline in Tyne & Wear and also to raise productivity. The data on this indicator (and subsequent reports) should provide evidence on whether the Strategy's aims are being met.

GVA is an internationally accepted method of measuring economic output, which includes subsidies. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector.[6]

1.1 Gross Value Added

Over the monitoring period, Tyne & Wear's GVA and GVA per head were significantly below levels in West Yorkshire and the UK.

Gross Value Added in Tyne & Wear stood at £13.1bn in 2001 (Table 1). Over the period since 1995, Tyne & Wear has seen average annual growth in GVA of 4% p.a., compared to 5% p.a. nationally and in West Yorkshire. Growth would appear to be much stronger nationally and in the comparator area. However, growth rates over the most recent years (1999-2001) in Tyne & Wear have been closer to the national average (see Fig. 1).

Table 1: Headline[1] gross value added (GVA)[2] at current basic prices (£million) 1995 to 2001

	1995	1996	1997[3]	1998[3]	1999[3]	2000[3]	2001[3]
Tyne & Wear	10,366	10,782	11,301	11,821	12,152	12,612	13,144
% change		4.0%	4.8%	4.6%	2.8%	3.8%	4.2%
West Yorkshire	21,248	22,428	23,870	25,245	26,198	27,171	28,297
% change		5.6%	6.4%	5.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%
United Kingdom	639,908	679,620	720,692	762,363	796,273	838,065	874,227
% change		6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	4.4%	5.2%	4.3%

[1] The headline GVA series have been calculated by ONS using a five-period moving average.

[2] Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

[3] Provisional.

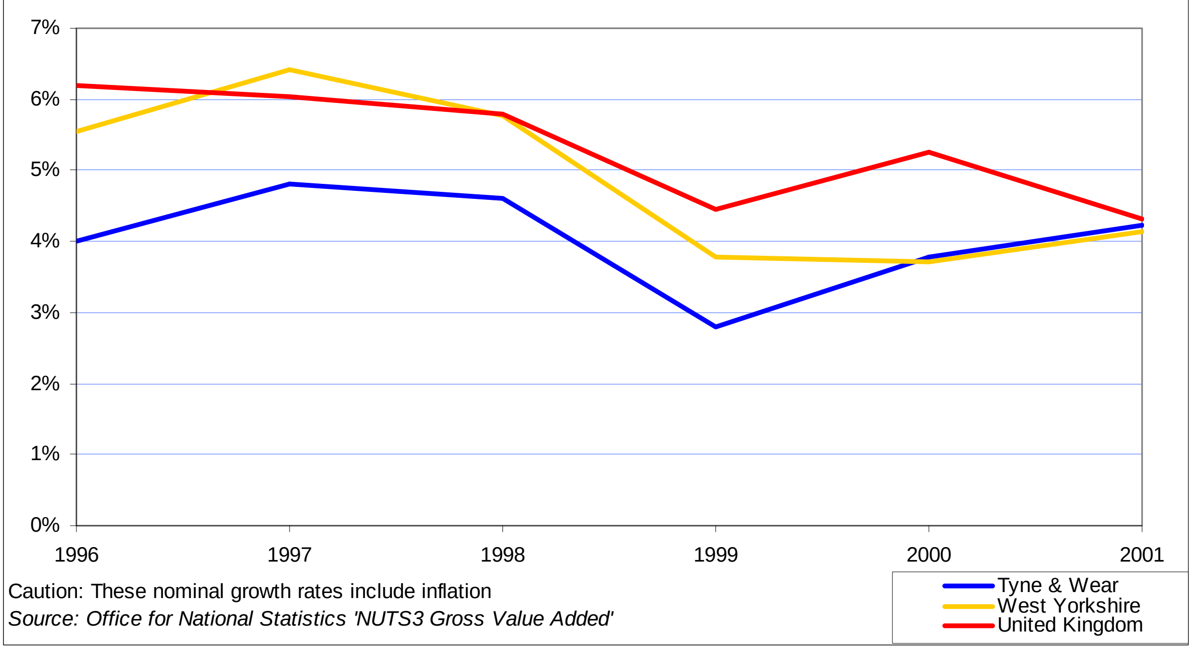
Source: Office for National Statistics 'NUTS3 Gross Value Added'

If we assume a constant growth rate of 4.5% p.a (±0.5%) from 2001, GVA in Tyne & Wear would have risen to about £15bn (±£216m) by 2004. This scenario assumes that nominal growth continued to accelerate slightly from 2001.

---

[6] 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. This will have implications on the picture portrayed of the Tyne & Wear economy compared to an analysis using GDP. The Tyne & Wear index is most likely to be higher on GVA than on GDP because of relatively low taxes (on income) and almost certainly relatively higher subsidies. Caution: The data are at current prices, rather than in 'real terms' i.e. they include inflation.

Fig. 1: Annual Growth in Gross Value Added, 1995-2001



Caution: These nominal growth rates include inflation

Source: Office for National Statistics 'NUTS3 Gross Value Added'

1.2 Gross Value Added per Head

Table 2 (below) illustrates the growth in GVA per head from 1995 to 2001. In 2001, GVA per head in Tyne & Wear was £12,194, 82% of the UK figure and 10% (£1,387) lower than in West Yorkshire. Over the period 1995 to 2001, the average annual growth rate per head in Tyne & Wear was 4.6%, compared to 5% nationally and 4.8% in West Yorkshire. However, in recent years Tyne & Wear's GVA per head has been growing more quickly than West Yorkshire's. (See Fig. 2)

Table 2: Headline[1] gross value added (GVA)[2] per head at current basic prices (£ per head) 1995 to 2001

	1995	**1996**	**1997[3]**	**1998[3]**	**1999[3]**	**2000[3]**	**2001[3]**
Tyne & Wear	9,286	9,709	10,243	10,787	11,182	11,679	12,194
% change		4.6%	5.5%	5.3%	3.7%	4.4%	4.4%
West Yorkshire	10,260	10,833	11,536	12,201	12,668	13,125	13,581
% change		5.6%	6.5%	5.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%
United Kingdom	11,047	11,709	12,390	13,075	13,616	14,291	14,798
% change		6.0%	5.8%	5.5%	4.1%	5.0%	3.5%

[1] The headline GVA series have been calculated by ONS using a five-period moving average.

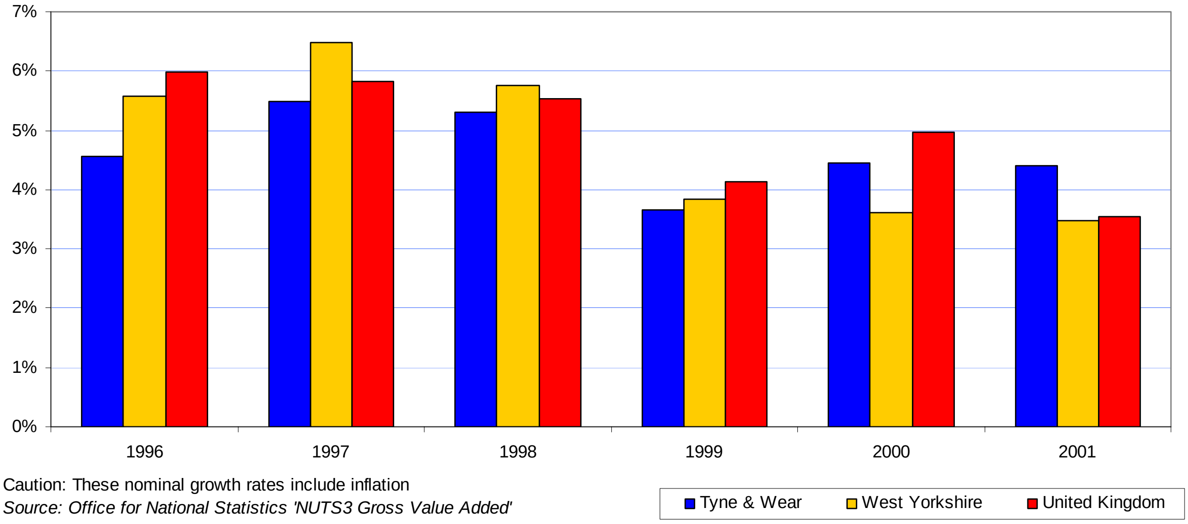
[2] Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

[3] Provisional.

Source: Office for National Statistics 'NUTS3 Gross Value Added'

Fig. 2 below illustrates the relative performance in growth each year across the three areas, as well as a slowdown in all areas over the period.

Fig. 2: Annual Growth in GVA per head at current basic prices, 1995 to 2001



Caution: These nominal growth rates include inflation

Source: Office for National Statistics 'NUTS3 Gross Value Added'

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 VAT registration and the change in stocks.

2.1 Stock

Table 3 below illustrates the stock of VAT registered businesses each year for Tyne & Wear, West Yorkshire and the UK[7].

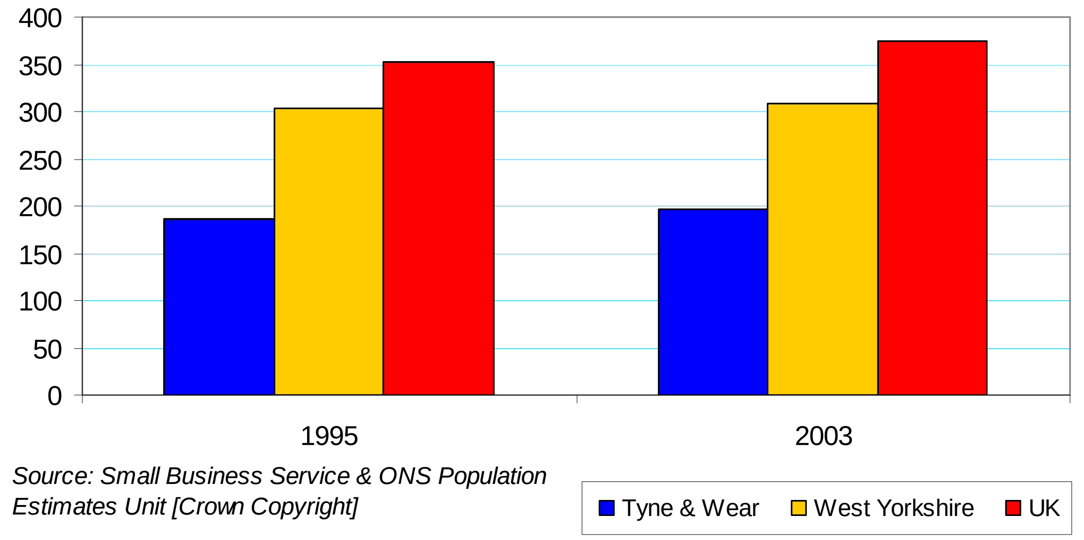
Table 3: Stock of VAT Registered Businesses, 1995 to 2003

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% change 1995 to 2003
Tyne & Wear	16,575	16,455	16,545	16,705	16,850	16,965	17,120	17,120	17,295	4.3%
West Yorkshire	49,300	48,910	49,190	49,690	50,390	50,615	51,070	51,170	51,105	3.7%
UK	1,623,575	1,627,905	1,645,950	1,683,675	1,719,330	1,744,380	1,767,530	1,783,135	1,794,920	10.6%

Source: Small Business Service

The figures show that over the period 1995 to 2003, the stock of VAT registered businesses rose over 4.3% in Tyne & Wear, below the 10.6% rise in the UK, but above the 3.7% rise in West Yorkshire. The stock of VAT registered businesses per 10,000 residents aged 16+ (Fig. 3), a more robust comparison, shows that in 2003 in Tyne & Wear (196.5), the rate is significantly lower than in both West Yorkshire (307.6) and the UK (375.2). However, since 1995, the rate has increased by 5.8% in Tyne & Wear, compared to just 1.1% in West Yorkshire, but was slightly lower than the 6.3% increase nationally.

Fig. 3: Stock of VAT Registered Businesses per 10,000 Residents Aged 16+



Source: Small Business Service & ONS Population Estimates Unit [Crown Copyright]

Table 4 illustrates the latest (2003) data by broad industrial sector, while Table 5 illustrates each sector as a proportion of the total stock.

---

[7] Data is supplied from the VAT registrations/de-registrations data archived on ONS' Nomisweb from 1995 to 2002, for each SIC Broad Industrial Group (AB-MN) and the total.

Table 4: Stock of VAT Registered Businesses by Broad Industrial Sector, 2003

	AB	CE	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	LO	MN	Total
Tyne & Wear	200	10	1,790	1,790	4,790	1,825	815	105	4,260	1,440	275	17,295
West Yorkshire	1,310	55	6,470	5,545	13,930	3,795	2,575	365	12,525	3,830	705	51,105
UK	145,665	1,795	158,420	195,560	389,530	123,045	79,600	16,800	507,755	151,035	25,715	1,794,920

SIC Key: AB - Agriculture & fishing; CE - Mining, energy/water; D - Manufacturing; F - Construction; G - Wholesale & Retail; H - Hotels & Restaurants; I - Transport & communications; J - Finance; K - Business services; LO - Public admin. & other; MN - Education & health

Source: Small Business Service

In 2003, the proportion of VAT registered businesses in ‘Wholesale & Retail’ was 28% in Tyne & Wear, slightly above West Yorkshire (27%), but significantly above the UK (22%). Nationally, the greatest proportion of VAT registered businesses was in ‘Business services’ (28%), compared to 25% in Tyne & Wear and West Yorkshire. West Yorkshire had a greater proportion of VAT registered businesses in ‘Manufacturing’ (13%) than Tyne & Wear (10%), compared to the UK (9%).

Table 5: Proportion of VAT Registered Businesses by Broad Industrial Sector, 2003

	AB	CE	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	LO	MN
Tyne & Wear	1.2%	0.1%	10.3%	10.3%	27.7%	10.6%	4.7%	0.6%	24.6%	8.3%	1.6%
West Yorkshire	2.6%	0.1%	12.7%	10.9%	27.3%	7.4%	5.0%	0.7%	24.5%	7.5%	1.4%
UK	8.1%	0.1%	8.8%	10.9%	21.7%	6.9%	4.4%	0.9%	28.3%	8.4%	1.4%

SIC Key: AB - Agriculture & fishing; CE - Mining, energy/water; D - Manufacturing; F - Construction; G - Wholesale & Retail; H - Hotels & Restaurants; I - Transport & communications; J - Finance; K - Business services; LO - Public admin. & other; MN - Education & health

Source: Small Business Service

2.2 Registration/De-registration

In terms of new registrations and de-registrations, Table 6 illustrates data for 2003 by broad industrial sector.

Table 6: VAT Registrations/De-registrations by Broad Industrial Sector 2003

		AB	CE	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	LO	MN	Total
Tyne & Wear	Registrations	10	0	135	245	475	325	90	5	535	100	30	1,950
	De-registrations	15	5	180	180	445	280	100	10	410	105	15	1,735
	Net balance	-5	-5	-45	65	30	45	-10	-5	125	-5	15	215
West Yorkshire	Registrations	40	0	440	760	1,420	675	395	40	1,880	255	65	5,970
	De-registrations	65	0	605	525	1,465	685	290	45	1,315	320	50	5,365
	Net balance	-25	0	-165	235	-45	-10	105	-5	565	-65	15	605
UK	Registrations	3,890	215	10,750	21,890	37,970	20,850	9,425	1,225	67,825	13,330	2,515	189,890
	De-registrations	5,185	230	14,020	16,050	35,955	16,705	8,110	1,640	52,385	11,955	1,680	163,920
	Net balance	-1,295	-15	-3,270	5,840	2,015	4,145	1,315	-415	15,440	1,375	835	25,970

SIC Key: AB - Agriculture & fishing; CE - Mining, energy/water; D - Manufacturing; F - Construction; G - Wholesale & Retail; H - Hotels & Restaurants; I - Transport & communications; J - Finance; K - Business services; LO - Public admin. & other; MN - Education & health

Source: Small Business Service

In 2003, Tyne & Wear had a positive net balance of VAT registrations. Table 7 shows that the number of registrations in Tyne & Wear has risen by 8% since 1995, compared to 15.1% nationally. VAT de-registrations have fallen by over 12%, whereas they have risen nationally by 8.6%.

Table 7: VAT Registrations and De-registrations, 1995 to 2003

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% change 1995-2003
Tyne & Wear	Registrations	1,805	1,825	1,845	1,770	1,820	1,805	1,700	1,915	1,950	8.0%
	De-registrations	1,930	1,730	1,685	1,625	1,710	1,650	1,700	1,735	1,690	-12.4%
West Yorkshire	Registrations	4,955	5,040	5,320	5,420	5,095	5,310	5,035	5,300	5,970	20.5%
	De-registrations	5,350	4,755	4,820	4,725	4,870	4,855	4,935	5,365	5,075	-5.1%
United Kingdom	Registrations	164,910	169,590	185,950	184,770	178,450	179,585	168,445	175,700	189,890	15.1%
	De-registrations	160,580	151,545	148,230	149,115	153,400	156,440	152,840	163,920	174,355	8.6%

Source: Small Business Service

Indicator 3: Employment and Unemployment

The TWES seeks to increase employment and reduce unemployment in Tyne & Wear.The data in this indicator represent an overview of the local and national labour market, split into two sections, employment and ILO unemployment[8].

3.1 Employment

Table 8 shows the 'Employment rate' for a 3-period average (taken at spring quarter) from 1995 to 2003 at the Tyne & Wear and national (GB) level. The latest comparator data for West Yorkshire (2001-2003) are considered in the text.

Over the monitoring period, the employment rate as a percentage of the population of working age (PWA)[9] in Tyne & Wear has risen five percentage points from 63% for 1995-97 to 68% for 2001-03[10], compared to a three percentage point rise from 72% to 75% in Great Britain. For 2001-03, the employment rate in West Yorkshire was 74%, six percentage points above Tyne & Wear.

Table 8: Employment Rate, 1995 to 2003 (Spring)

	3 period average (1995-1997) (%)	3 period average (1998-2000) (%)	3 period average (2001-2003) (%)
Tyne & Wear			
% of all PWA	62.7	64.5	68.3
% of male PWA	66.0	68.5	70.1
% of female PWA	59.2	60.1	66.5
Great Britain			
% of all PWA	72.0	73.9	74.8
% of male PWA	76.8	78.7	79.3
% of female PWA	66.7	68.5	69.7

Data from the Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb are inconsistent with the latest figures published in ONS publications. The latter have been revised in light of 2001 Census and the latest population estimates. Revisions to the historic series have not yet been published.

Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

Fig. 3 shows the 3-period average data[11] from 1995 for Tyne & Wear and GB. This shows that the employment rate in Tyne & Wear has risen more rapidly than the national rate, but still remains below the national average.

---

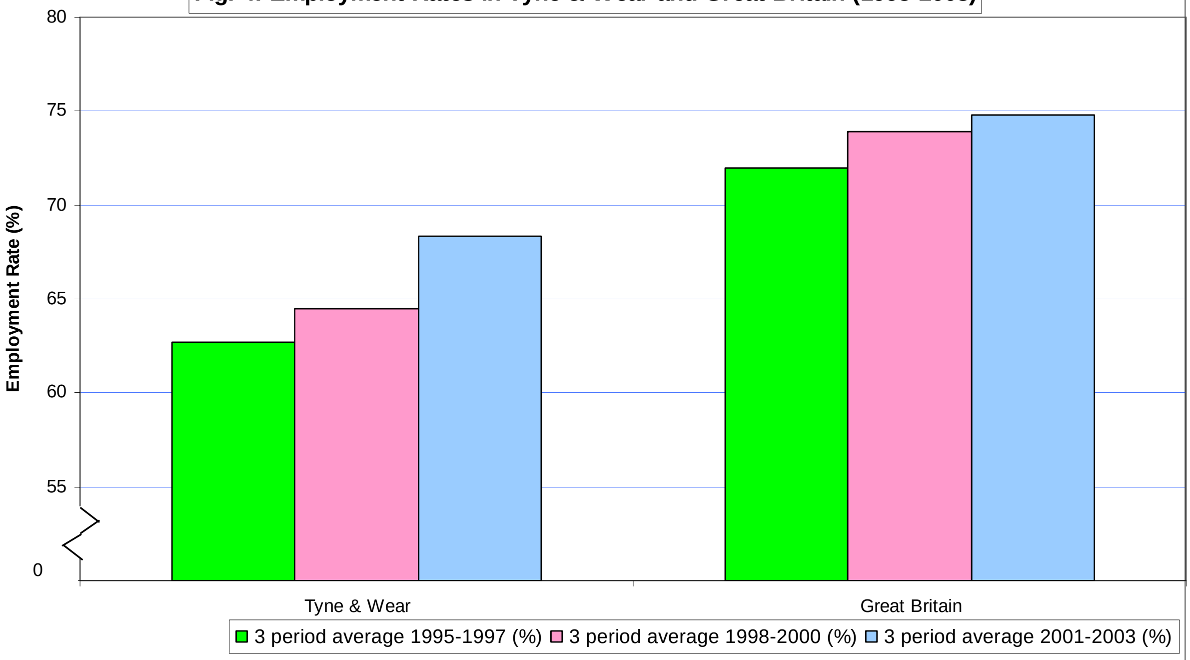
[8] The ILO definition of unemployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight. The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

[9] Population of Working Age, that is age 16 to pensionable age (59 for women, 64 for men)

[10] 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.

[11] By using a 3-period average, the data are more robust and more meaningful comparisons can be made compared to using single quarter data.

Fig. 4: Employment Rates in Tyne & Wear and Great Britain (1995-2003)



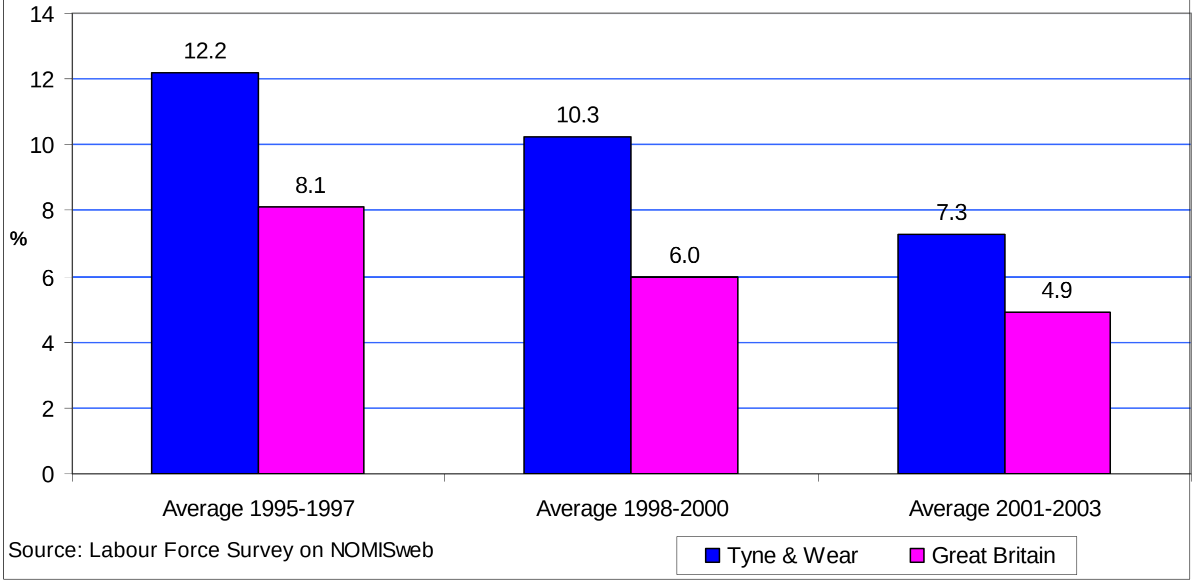
Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb (Spring Quarter)

Amongst men, the employment rate in Tyne & Wear relative to GB has narrowed by two percentage points from 11 percentage points for 1995-97 to 9 percentage points over the period 2001-03. Amongst women, the respective gap fell by four percentage points from over 7 percentage points to just 3 points.

3.2 Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Tyne & Wear has fallen significantly over the monitoring period. ILO unemployment (Fig. 5) averaged over 3 spring-quarters has fallen from 12% to just over 7%, almost halving the gap with the national rate from 4.1 percentage points to 2.4 points. The national rate has fallen less steeply from 8% to just under 5%. The latest 3-period average (2001-03) ILO unemployment rate for West Yorkshire was just over 5%, over two percentage points lower than in Tyne & Wear.

Fig. 5: ILO Unemployment rate, 1995 to 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

3.3 Employees by Cluster

Tables 9 & 10 show the employee composition of the economy by cluster. Business ‘clustering’ is when firms bunch together, creating a critical mass of growth, collaboration, competition and opportunities for investment and knowledge sharing.

The first 17 ‘clusters’ are those defined in Trends Business Research’s report ‘*Tyne & Wear Business Development Priorities*’. The remaining 15 ‘other groups’ were defined by TWRI to allocate a grouping to the remaining 4-digit SIC codes not covered by the clusters.

The most significant clusters/groups, in terms of ‘number of employees’, in 2002 were:

Public services (124,400)
Food & drink (54,200)
Construction (26,800)
Other business services (23,000)
Financial services (21,000)
Tourism (20,300)

In terms of change, Table 10 shows the percentage change in each cluster/group from 1998 to 2002. Employees in ‘Financial services’ rose 48% over the period, significantly above the 10% rise nationally. ‘Other business services’ rose 32%, compared to 12% nationally, whilst ‘Public services’ rose 28%, compared to 10% nationally. The only significant fall amongst the larger clusters in Tyne & Wear was in ‘Construction’, where the number of employees fell 5% over the period, compared to a small rise of 1% nationally.

Table 9: Employees† by SIC Cluster Group

	2002		
CLUSTERS*	**T&W**	**W Yorks**	**GB**
Automotive	**14,400**	**23,200**	**778,900**
Chemicals	**3,900**	**12,300**	**284,000**
Clothing	**8,500**	**17,500**	**443,700**
Construction	**26,800**	**57,400**	**1,453,800**
Creative	**17,900**	**35,400**	**790,700**
Digital	**9,100**	**15,000**	**590,200**
Engineering	**3,700**	**7,800**	**156,500**
Environmental	**12,100**	**23,600**	**589,600**
Food & Drink	**54,200**	**108,400**	**3,120,000**
Furniture	**2,700**	**8,000**	**149,600**
Glass	**2,100**	**4,700**	**86,400**
Marine	**8,200**	**6,700**	**187,700**
Packaging	**1,900**	**4,400**	**129,900**
Plastic	**2,000**	**4,200**	**106,900**
Power	**5,700**	**10,100**	**170,500**
Process Industries	**1,600**	**2,600**	**75,500**
Tourism	**20,300**	**36,200**	**1,411,100**
OTHER GROUPS			
Primary Sector	**400**	**1,500**	**240,400**
Other Metal Products	**2,400**	**6,300**	**172,100**
Other Machinery manufacture	**1,400**	**5,500**	**66,200**
Other Electrical machinery manufacture	**1,100**	**500**	**48,100**
Other Instrument engineering	**1,500**	**5,500**	**147,000**
Other Wholesale	**5,700**	**18,500**	**477,300**
Other Retail	**14,600**	**33,900**	**797,600**
Canteens	**12,000**	**19,000**	**525,700**
Financial services	**21,000**	**55,200**	**1,203,400**
Real Estate/Property	**6,300**	**12,200**	**451,700**
Renting	**1,800**	**4,900**	**118,200**
Research & Testing	**6,800**	**10,600**	**503,500**
Other Business services	**23,000**	**42,200**	**1,355,100**
Public services	**124,400**	**207,900**	**5,457,300**
All other employees	**60,000**	**148,700**	**3,459,500**

† Data has been rounded to the nearest 100 employees and aggregated to include at least three 4-digit SIC codes, as per ONS guidelines

* As defined in TRENDS Business Research report '*Tyne & Wear Business Development Priorities*'

Note: A full list of the 4-digit SIC codes included in each cluster/group can be found in the Appendix to this report

Source: ABI 2002, ONS [Crown Copyright]

Table 10: % change in Employees by SIC Cluster Group (1998-2002)

	% change	
CLUSTERS*	**T&W**	**GB**
Automotive	**-4.6%**	**-2.1%**
Chemicals	**5.4%**	**-3.6%**
Clothing	**-23.4%**	**-11.6%**
Construction	**-5.0%**	**0.7%**
Creative	**1.1%**	**2.9%**
Digital	**-7.1%**	**6.3%**
Engineering	**-32.7%**	**-22.4%**
Environmental	**5.2%**	**9.3%**
Food & Drink	**9.5%**	**5.5%**
Furniture	**-12.9%**	**-12.1%**
Glass	**-12.5%**	**-19.1%**
Marine	**28.1%**	**-2.6%**
Packaging	**-9.5%**	**-12.5%**
Plastic	**11.1%**	**-6.6%**
Power	**-25.0%**	**-14.4%**
Process Industries	**-20.0%**	**-23.2%**
Tourism	**12.8%**	**13.5%**
OTHER GROUPS		
Primary Sector	**33.3%**	**-18.1%**
Other Metal Products	**4.3%**	**-18.1%**
Other Machinery manufacture	**-26.3%**	**-25.7%**
Other Electrical machinery manufacture	**-8.3%**	**-18.8%**
Other Instrument engineering	**-51.6%**	**-14.7%**
Other Wholesale	**18.8%**	**0.3%**
Other Retail	**12.3%**	**13.2%**
Canteens	**2.6%**	**0.9%**
Financial services	**47.9%**	**10.3%**
Real Estate/Property	**8.6%**	**12.1%**
Renting	**20.0%**	**12.3%**
Research & Testing	**13.3%**	**12.8%**
Other Business services	**32.2%**	**11.6%**
Public services	**27.6%**	**10.2%**
All other employees	**-7.3%**	**5.2%**

* As defined in TRENDS Business Research report *'Tyne & Wear Business Development Priorities'*

Note: A full list of the 4-digit SIC codes included in each cluster/group can be found in the Appendix to this report

Source: ABI 2002, ONS [Crown Copyright]

Indicator 4: Claimant Unemployment levels in the Most Deprived 10% of Wards in England, according to ID2000

The TWES aims not just to improve the economy within Tyne & Wear, but to ensure that this improvement benefits the areas most in need. This indicator is designed to try and capture the effect of performance at ward-level in the most deprived areas in terms of unemployment.

Claimant count data for Tyne & Wear and West Yorkshire wards has been used by TWRI to calculate claimant unemployment rates[12]. To capture only the most deprived areas, only wards in the most deprived 10% of wards in England according to the Index of Deprivation 2000 (ID2000) have been taken, for the period 1999-2003. In order to obtain comparable rates, the denominator for this indicator was taken as the population of economically active people aged 16-retirement age from Census 2001.[13]

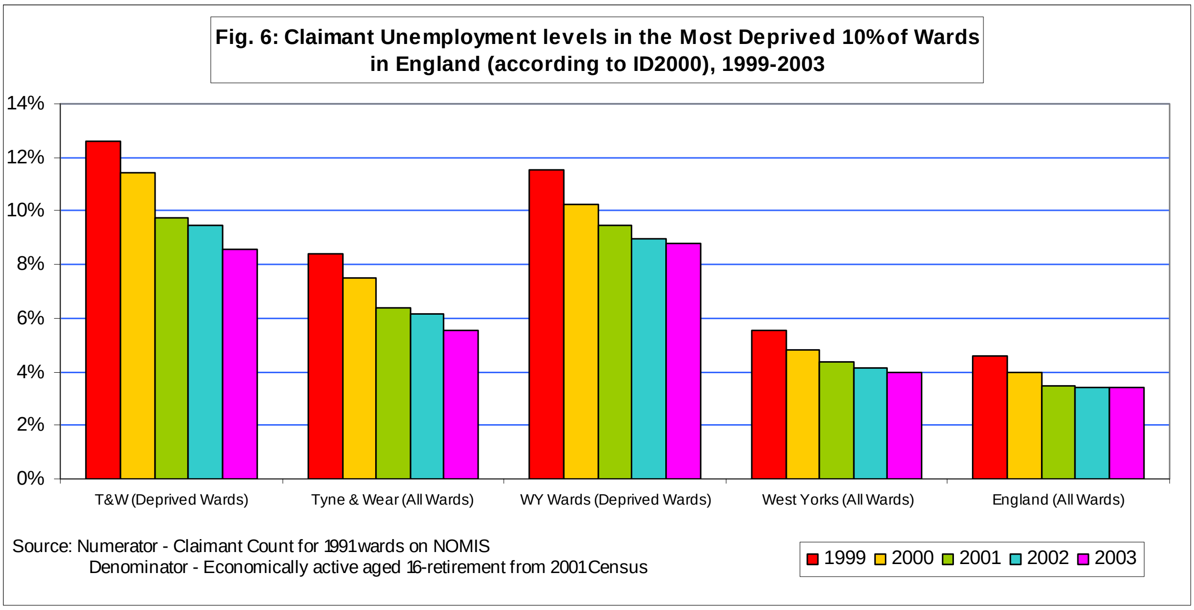


Fig. 6: Claimant Unemployment levels in the Most Deprived 10% of Wards in England (according to ID2000), 1999-2003

Source: Numerator - Claimant Count for 1991 wards on NOMIS
Denominator - Economically active aged 16-retirement from 2001 Census

Fig. 6 illustrates the claimant count rates for each year for an aggregation of the most deprived wards in Tyne & Wear and in West Yorkshire, as well as the overall county rates and the national (England) rate.

Claimant unemployment clearly fell with a strong downward trend in rates, across all areas. The national rate fell by just over 1 percentage point to an almost constant level, 3.4% in 2003. However, the rate for Tyne & Wear fell almost 3 percentage points from above 8% to under 6% over the same period (from 8.4% to 5.6%). In West Yorkshire, the rate fell by just 1.6pp from 5.6% to 4.0%.

Tyne & Wear's most deprived wards clearly improved relative to West Yorkshire, to reach a claimant unemployment rate in 2003 actually 0.2pp below that in the most deprived West Yorkshire wards. In Tyne & Wear, the rate has fallen in the most deprived wards (50 out of 113) by four percentage points from nearly 13% in 1999 to 9% in 2003. This is a better performance than the fall of 3pp from 12% to 9% in West Yorkshire's most deprived wards (27 out of 126).

---

[12] Claimant count data is reported at the old 1991 Census ward level. From April 2004, claimant count data has been reported for the new 2001 Census Area Statistics (CAS) wards. A comparable historic series is not available.

[13] Caution: TWRI normally uses its own labour force estimates for wards to calculate claimant count rates, but as these were unavailable for other areas, the Census data was used here for consistency. However, the denominator is not dynamic and so the further from 2001, the less accurate the denominator will be.

Caution: The high concentration of deprivation[14] in West Yorkshire in just 21% of its wards, compared to 44% of Tyne & Wear wards, is a point to note when assessing the unemployment performance of the respective areas. Tyne & Wear, over the period 1999-2003 has improved its unemployment performance in its most deprived areas more successfully than the comparable area in West Yorkshire. However, the total rate indicates that unemployment is still a major problem across the whole county, whereas it would appear to be a problem more confined to the most deprived wards in West Yorkshire.

Table 11 shows claimant counts[15] and rates for men, women and all persons from 1999 to 2003.

Table 11: Claimant Unemployment Rates in Tyne & Wear Wards in Most Deprived 10% of Wards in England with comparators

	1999			**2000**			**2001**			**2002**			**2003**		
	Men	**Women**	**All Persons**	**Men**	**Women**	**All Persons**	**Men**	**Women**	**All Persons**	**Men**	**Women**	**All Persons**	**Men**	**Women**	**All Persons**
T&W (Deprived Wards)	18.7%	5.1%	12.6%	17.0%	4.6%	11.4%	14.4%	4.0%	9.7%	14.0%	4.0%	9.5%	12.4%	3.8%	8.6%
Tyne & Wear (All Wards)	12.4%	3.6%	8.4%	11.2%	3.1%	7.5%	9.5%	2.7%	6.4%	9.1%	2.6%	6.1%	8.1%	2.5%	5.6%
WY Wards (Deprived Wards)	16.1%	5.4%	11.5%	14.4%	4.7%	10.3%	13.3%	4.3%	9.5%	12.4%	4.3%	8.9%	12.1%	4.4%	8.8%
West Yorks (All Wards)	7.8%	2.8%	5.6%	6.9%	2.3%	4.8%	6.3%	2.1%	4.4%	5.8%	2.1%	4.1%	5.6%	2.1%	4.0%
England (All Wards)	6.3%	2.4%	4.6%	5.5%	2.1%	4.0%	4.8%	1.9%	3.5%	4.7%	1.9%	3.4%	4.6%	1.9%	3.4%

Source: Claimant Counts from NOMIS; Denominator used to calculate rates is Economically Active aged 16-pensionable age from Census 2001

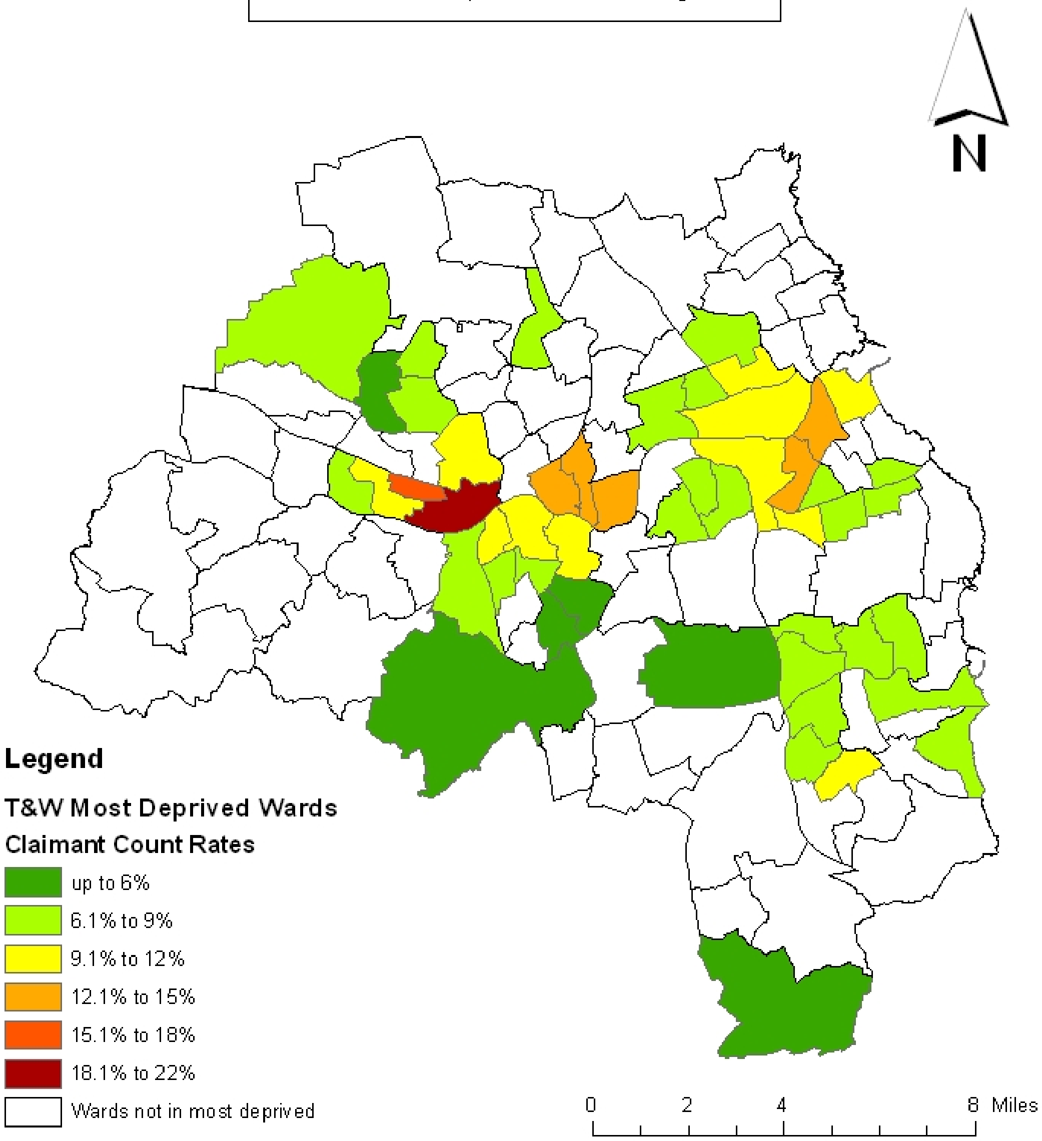
Fig. 7 shows the individual ward claimant unemployment rates in Tyne & Wear. Only the 50 wards in the most deprived 10% of wards in England are included. The map illustrates the grouping and different claimant count rate bandings across Tyne & Wear's most deprived wards. 12 wards have claimant unemployment rates above 9% and 14 have rates up to 6%. (See map)

---

[14] At least that in the most deprived 10% of wards in England

[15] Claimant count – number of people claiming the JobSeekers' Allowance social security benefit (this is subject to the associated administrative system).

Fig. 7: Claimant Unemployment Rates* in the Most Deprived Wards in Tyne & Wear (2003) according to the Index of Deprivation 2000 10% of Most Deprived Wards in England



**Source: Numerator -- NOMIS (Claimant Count)
Denominator -- Census 2001 (Economically Active 16-pensionable age)

Mapped by TWRI

Indicator 5: Economic Activity[16]

The TWES aims to raise economic activity rates by tackling barriers to entry in the labour market. The following set of charts and figures should provide some evidence as to whether these targets are being met.

5.1 Economic Activity by Gender

Table 12 illustrates the changes in economic activity rates in Tyne & Wear and Great Britain for men and women. In Tyne & Wear, the economic activity rate of all persons has risen by over 2 percentage points over the monitoring period 1995-97 to 2001-03[17]. In Great Britain it was up less than half a percentage point.

In Tyne & Wear, the rate for men has fallen by 1 percentage point, whereas for women it rose rapidly by just under 6 percentage points to 2001-03. In Great Britain, the rate amongst men fell by just under 1 percentage point compared to a rise of over 1 percentage point for women.

Table 12: Economic Activity Rates by gender, 1995-97 to 2001-03

	Average 1995-1997 (%)	Average 1998-2000 (%)	Average 2001-2003 (%)	change 1995-97 to 2001-03
Tyne & Wear				
All persons of working age	71.4	71.9	73.7	2.3
Males of working age	77.8	77.8	76.9	-1.0
Females of working age	64.5	65.3	70.3	5.8
Great Britain				
All persons of working age	78.3	78.6	78.7	0.4
Males of working age	84.7	84.3	83.9	-0.8
Females of working age	71.3	72.3	72.9	1.6

Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

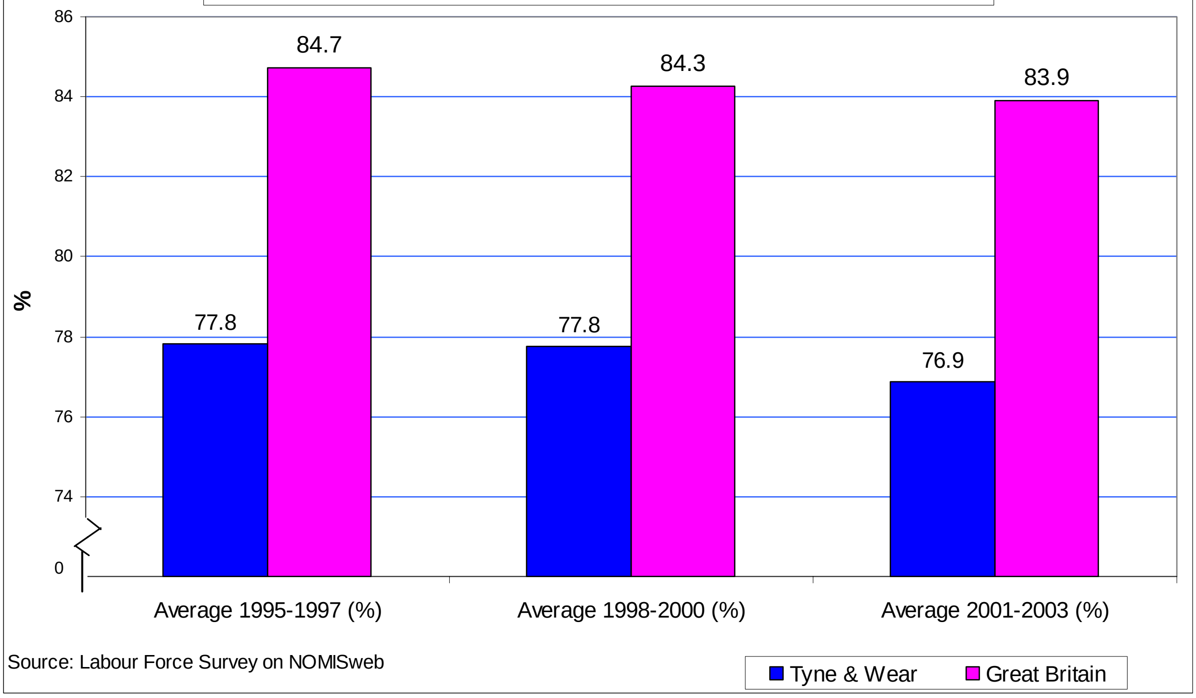
On average, since 1995, Tyne & Wear economic activity amongst men has been 7% below the GB average. For 2001-03, the rates were 77% and 84% respectively compared to 78% and 85% in 1995-97. The latest rate for West Yorkshire (2001-03) was 83%. (Fig. 8)

---

[16] Economic Activity = Employment + ILO Unemployment (ages 16-59/64)

[17] Note: LFS sampling variability for lower-level geography estimates makes single year comparisons unreliable. A 3-period average has been used to improve robustness.

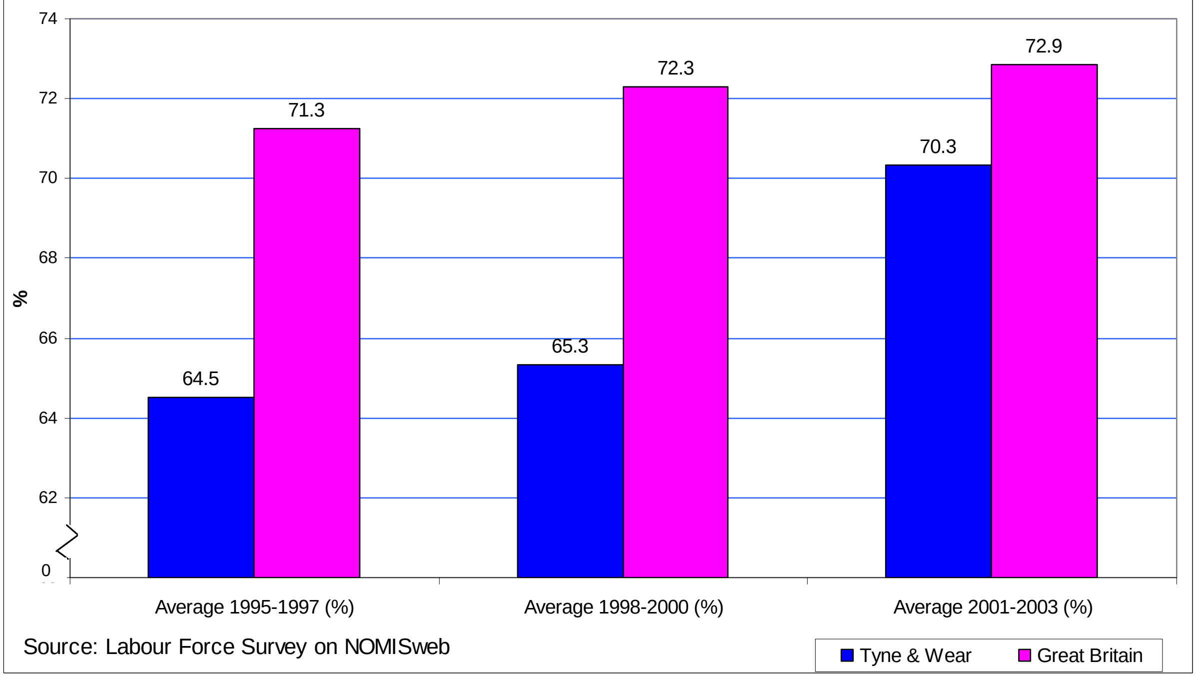
Fig. 8: Economic Activity of Men in Tyne & Wear and GB, 1995-97 to 2001-03



Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

Amongst women, economic activity in Tyne & Wear has been, on average, 5 percentage points below the GB rate, but the gap has narrowed sharply. For 2001/03, it was just 2.6 points below the GB rate, compared to 6.8 percentage points in 1995/97. Compared to West Yorkshire, economic activity of women was still 2 percentage points below the West Yorkshire rate (72%) in 2001/03. (Fig. 9)

Fig. 9: Economic Activity of Women in Tyne & Wear and GB, 1995-97 to 2001-03



Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

For all persons of working age in Tyne & Wear, the economic activity rate was on average 6 percentage points lower than the GB rate from 1995-97 to 2001-03, but the gap has narrowed. In 2001-03, the rate was 5 percentage points below the GB rate compared to 7 points in 1995-97. West Yorkshire rates for 2001-03 (78%) were over 4 points above Tyne & Wear.

5.2 Economic Activity by Age-Band

If we break down economic activity rates by *age*[18], Table 13 and Figs. 10 to 14 illustrate sharp contrasts by age in the 3-period averages for Tyne & Wear and GB from 1995-97 to 2001-03.

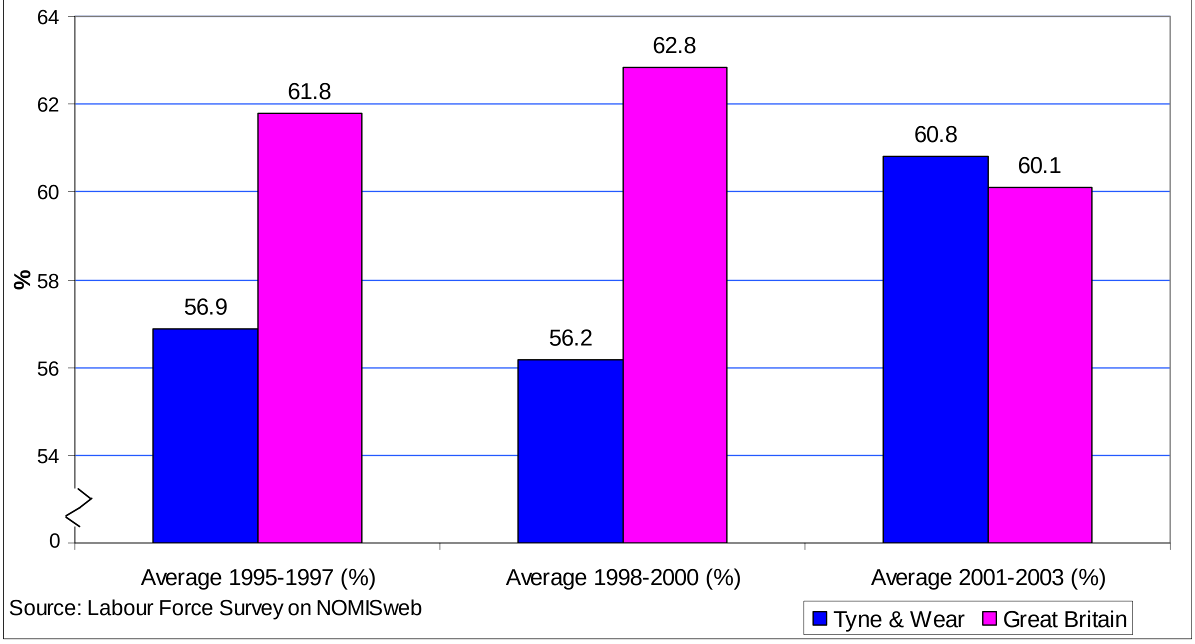
Table 13: Economic Activity Rates by age group, 1995-97 to 2001-03

	Average 1995-1997 (%)	Average 1998-2000 (%)	Average 2001-2003 (%)	change 1995-97 to 2001-03
Tyne & Wear				
16-19	56.9	56.2	60.8	3.9
20-24	72.0	65.1	70.0	-2.0
25-34	80.0	80.8	79.9	-0.1
35-49	78.2	80.3	81.9	3.7
50-ret.	55.7	58.8	62.3	6.7
Great Britain				
16-19	61.8	62.8	60.1	-1.7
20-24	76.9	75.4	75.1	-1.8
25-34	83.3	84.4	84.2	0.9
35-49	85.0	85.0	85.3	0.3
50-ret.	68.5	69.5	71.2	2.7

Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

Amongst 16-19 year olds, the average economic activity rate (Fig. 10) in Tyne & Wear, over the period, was 58%, compared to 62% in GB. The rate in Tyne & Wear has risen from 57% in 1995-97 to 61% in 2001-03, above the national rate of 60%. This could reflect the improving jobs market and continuing lower school 'staying-on' rates compared to GB (see Indicator 6). In West Yorkshire, the latest rate for 2001/03 is slightly higher than in Tyne & Wear at 62%.

Fig. 10: Economic Activity Rate of 16-19 year olds, 1995-97 to 2001-03



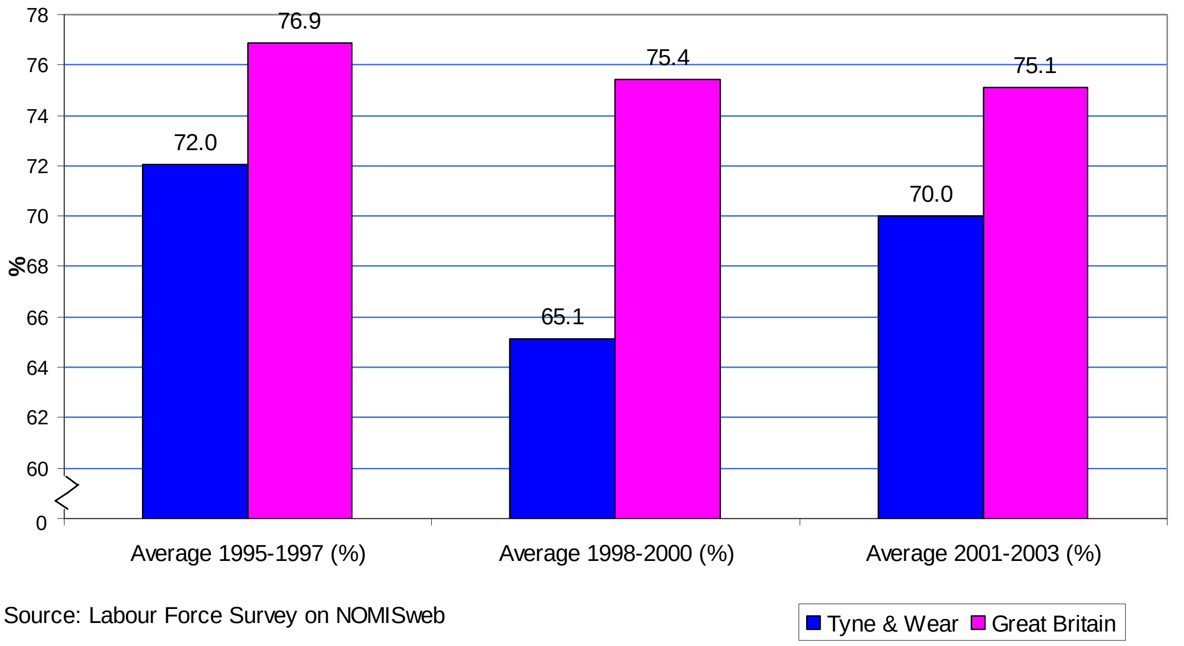
Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

---

[18] Caution: LFS estimates for population sub-groups have much wider sampling errors, especially amongst 16-19 year olds. However, there are important differences in trends for different age groups that should be highlighted.

Amongst 20-24 year olds, economic activity was, on average, 69% in Tyne & Wear over the monitoring period, compared to 76% in Great Britain, partly reflecting the large student population (Fig. 11). Economic activity rates in Tyne & Wear and nationally have both fallen since 1995/97. Rates are 2 percentage points lower for 2001/03 than they were in 1995/97, most probably due to growth in higher education participation (see Indicator 6). There was a significant fall in the rate for 1998/2000 in Tyne & Wear, before rising to 2001/03. In West Yorkshire, the latest rate was 2 percentage points lower than in Tyne & Wear at 68%.

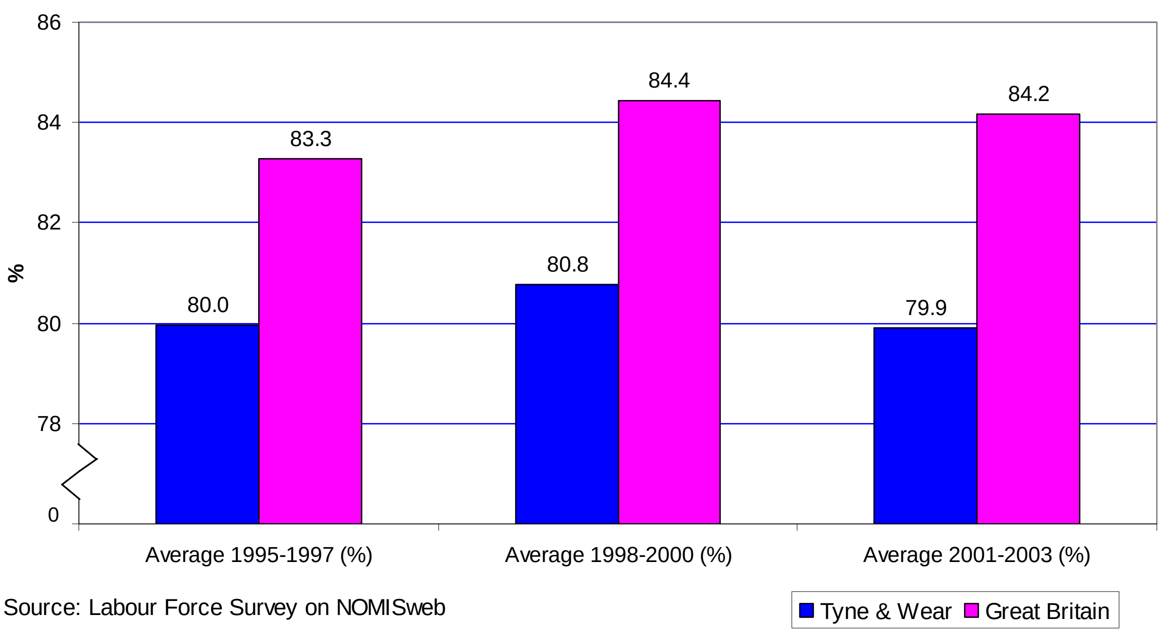
Fig. 11: Economic Activity of 20-24 year olds, 1995-97 to 2001-03



Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

Economic activity rates of 25-34 year olds in Tyne & Wear were on average 4 percentage points below GB over the monitoring period. The average rate in Tyne & Wear was 80% compared to 84% in GB (Fig. 12). Rates have remained broadly constant from 1995/97 to 2001/03. The rate in West Yorkshire for 2001/03 was 3 percentage points higher than in Tyne & Wear at 83%.

Fig. 12: Economic Activity of 25-34 year olds, 1995-97 to 2001-03

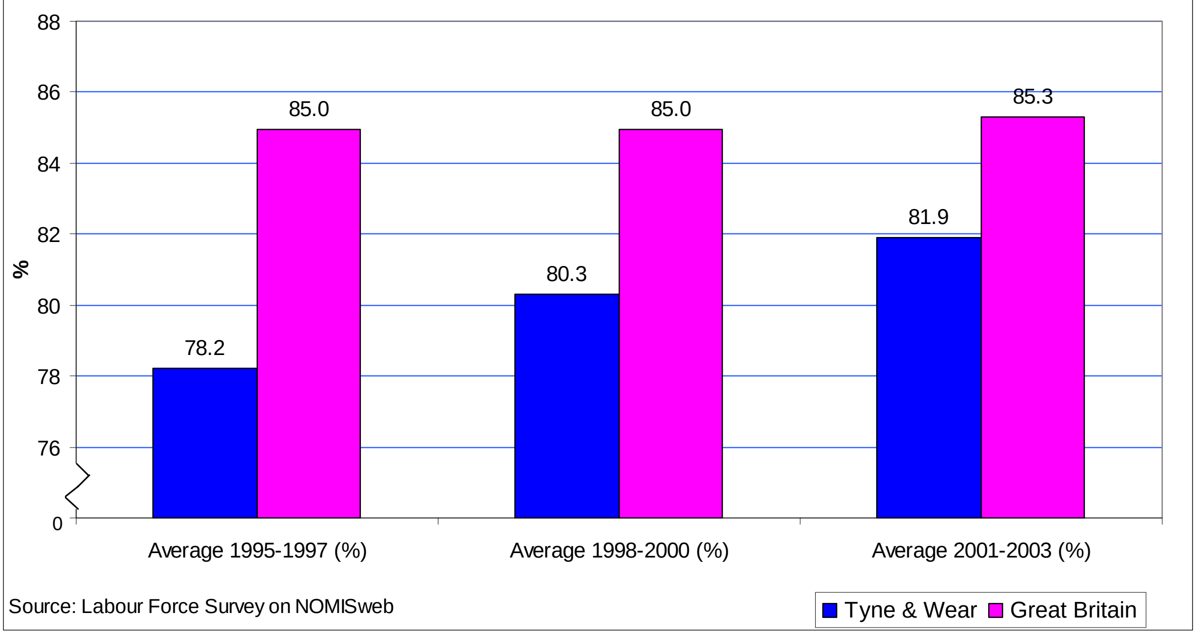


Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

Amongst 35-49 year olds, economic activity rates were, on average, 80% over the monitoring period in Tyne & Wear, compared to 85% in GB. The rate in Tyne & Wear rose just under 4 percentage points, compared to a negligible rise in GB (Fig. 13). As a result, the gap between Tyne & Wear and GB narrowed to just over 3 percentage points in 2001-03. In West Yorkshire, the rate was 85% for 2001/03, the same as the GB average and 3 percentage points above the Tyne & Wear rate.

Tyne & Wear's improvement in economic activity amongst the core working-age group (35-49) is very positive. Moreover, this change is likely to be more robust than for other (age) sub-groups given the relatively large size of the sample group and consistent trend.

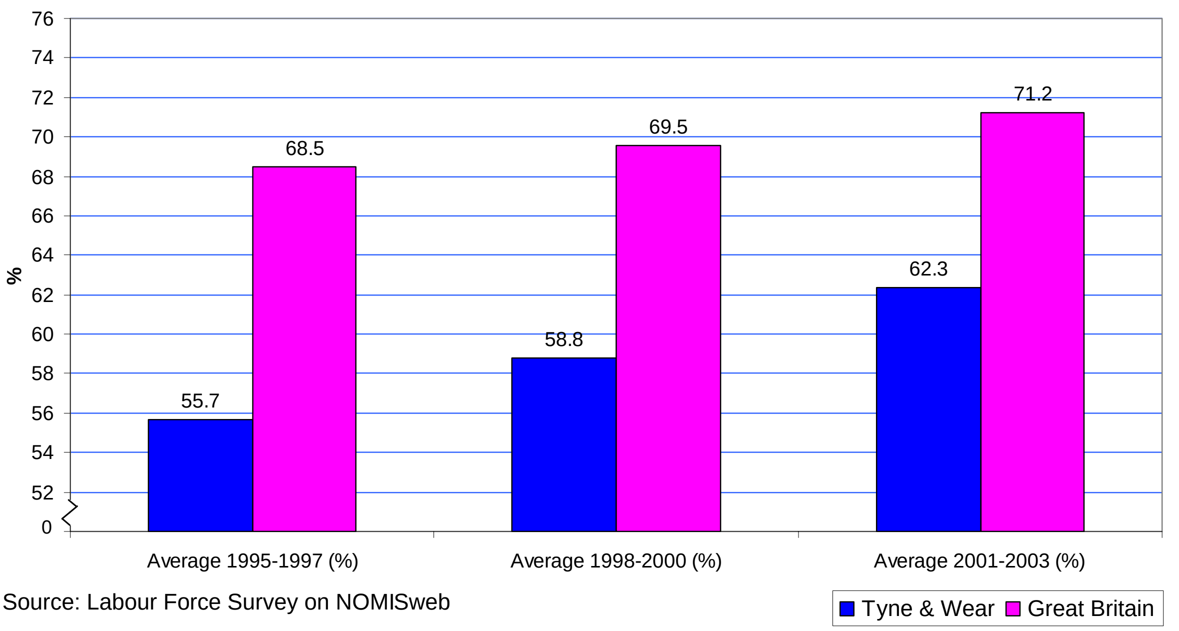
Fig. 13: Economic Activity Rates of 35-49 year olds, 1995-97 to 2001-03



Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

The rate of economically active people aged 50 to pensionable age[19] in Tyne & Wear was, on average a very significant 11 percentage points lower than in GB, 59% over the period compared to 70% in GB (Fig. 14).

Fig. 14: Economic Activity Rates of 50-pensionable age, 1995-97 to 2001-03



Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

These older economic activity rates have increased significantly, both locally and nationally. In Tyne & Wear, the rate has risen by over 6 percentage points to 62% in 2001/03, three times the speed of the modest rise of over 2 points to 71% in Great Britain. The latest rate for West Yorkshire (72%) was, however, a huge 10 percentage points higher than in Tyne & Wear.

Tyne & Wear's low economic activity rates after age 50 reflect a combination of factors:

a) 'early retirement' (likely to be less marked than nationally due to lower earnings)
b) very high rates of 'permanent sickness' (21.3% of men aged 45-64 in Tyne & Wear, compared to 11.5% in England & Wales. For women aged 45-59, the rates were 15.6% and 9.5% respectively. Source: 2001 Census [Crown Copyright])[20]

---

[19] Pensionable Age is 59/64 for women and men respectively.

[20] Details in TWRI's report, one of its Census Topic Reports (CTRs), entitled 'Economic Activity and Employment in Tyne & Wear'.

Indicator 6: Young People in Structured Learning, Employment or Higher Education

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.

This indicator has been split into three sections due to the nature of the data being reported. In order to best capture the extent to which young people are involved in education, training and employment, a mix of sources from the Department for Education and Skills, Labour Force Survey (ONS) and the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) have been used to collect data for this section. The three data sources have been kept apart to give three indicators outlined below, one for education and training (6.1), one for employment (6.2) and one for numbers of 18-20 year olds accepted to go to a higher education institution (HEI) (6.3).

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

From 1998 to 2000, the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in *full-time education* was, on average, 4 percentage points lower than in West Yorkshire and just less than 10 percentage points lower than nationally (Table 14). However, Tyne & Wear did show the largest rise over the period (+3.2%) compared to West Yorkshire and England (+2.5% and +2% respectively).

Table 14: Education and training of 16 and 17 year olds, 1998 to 2000

percentage of age group

	Full-time education				Total education and training[1]		
	end 1998	end 1999	end 2000		end 1998	end 1999	end 2000
Tyne & Wear	52.9	54.9	56.1		77.9	79.9	80.2
West Yorkshire	57.1	58.4	59.6		77.1	78.0	78.6
England	63.0	65.0	65.0		78.0	79.0	79.0

[1] Excludes the full-time education overlap with Government Supported Training (GST)

Source: Department for Education and Skills 'Participation in education and training of 16 and 17 year olds combined, by LEA in England, 1998 to 2000'

When we include all 16 and 17 year olds in education and training, Tyne & Wear actually performs better than West Yorkshire and England. From 1998 to 2000, Tyne & Wear's rate rose over 2 percentage points compared to 1.5 points and 1 point in West Yorkshire and England respectively. Participation in education and training in Tyne & Wear was above the West Yorkshire rate and national average in all 3 years of the monitoring period.

The figures point to a greater take-up of part-time or apprenticeship-type training schemes in Tyne & Wear. Although Tyne & Wear's participation of 16 and 17 year olds in full-time education is improving faster than nationally, it is still significantly under-performing. However, the data do suggest that other sources of education and training are more widely employed than elsewhere.

6.2 Participation of 16-19 year olds in employment

Participation of young people (16-19) in employment in Tyne & Wear, on average, from 1998 to 2000 was poorer than in West Yorkshire and nationally. Participation was, on average, 5 percentage points lower in Tyne & Wear (49%). (Table 15)

Table 15: Participation in Employment of 16-19 year olds (LFS), 1998-2000

	end 1998*		**end 1999***		**end 2000***	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tyne & Wear	**29,000**	**49.7**	**25,000**	**44.1**	**30,000**	**52.9**
West Yorkshire	**57,000**	**53.0**	**61,000**	**53.1**	**64,000**	**55.3**
England	**1,302,000**	**54.2**	**1,314,000**	**54.8**	**1,289,000**	**53.7**
Great Britain	**1,509,000**	**53.7**	**1,533,000**	**54.7**	**1,503,000**	**53.5**

Note: These are historical data and are inconsistent with all LFS data for recent years. ONS are currently rebasing data to the latest population estimates

* The dates defined above as 'end' year, refer to the Dec-Feb of that year. So, 'end 2000' refers to the LFS Dec 2000-Feb 2001 quarter. This creates an inconsistency if trying to analyse these data in conjunction with the EA rates for 16-19 year olds in Fig. 9 taken at spring-quarters. (See footnotes 15-17)

Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

The figures would suggest either a relative lack of jobs for young people, or perhaps if interpreted with 6.1[21], that there is a lack of suitably skilled young people to take up jobs[22].

6.3 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 has increased by almost 40% since 1996. In West Yorkshire, the number of acceptances has only increased by just over 30%, but nationally the levels have risen by over 60% (Table 16/Fig. 15). Interestingly, there are differences in the changes by gender nationally and in West Yorkshire, but not particularly in Tyne & Wear.

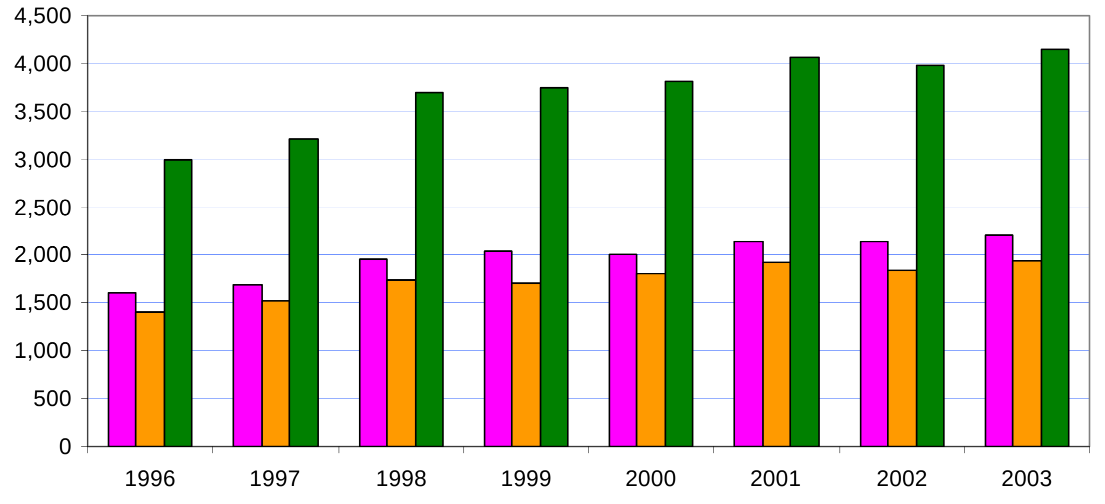
In Tyne & Wear, acceptances amongst men and women have both risen by around 39% and 38% respectively, faster than in West Yorkshire, where the rise was 27% and 39% respectively. In the UK, the changes were 52% and 70% respectively. These figures clearly show that, although Tyne & Wear has succeeded in getting an increased number of young people to take up places at HEIs, the rate of increase is slower than nationally. Table 23 compares the data as a percentage of all 18-20 years olds.

---

[21] Data for Indicator 6.2 has been constructed with the intention of providing closer comparison with Indicator 6.1. The data in this indicator for 16-19 year olds in employment at ‘end year’ is inconsistent with the data in Indicator 5.2 (Fig. 9) which was taken at spring-quarters and averaged over three years. Large sampling variability in LFS rates, especially amongst 16-19 year olds makes it highly inaccurate to draw comparisons between data in Indicator 5.2 and 6.2.

[22] Caution: These LFS figures are for single quarters only and as such are affected by relatively large sampling errors, especially at lower-level geographies, including Tyne & Wear

Fig. 15: Numbers of 18-20 year olds in Tyne & Wear accepting places at an HE Institution, by gender (1996-2003)



Source: Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS)

Table 16: Number of 18-20 year olds accepting places at an HE Institution, 1996-2003

	Sex	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% change 1996-2003
Tyne & Wear	Women	1,600	1,686	1,953	2,042	2,011	2,147	2,141	2,213	38.3%
	Men	1,398	1,524	1,736	1,701	1,801	1,918	1,840	1,938	38.6%
	All	2,998	3,210	3,689	3,743	3,812	4,065	3,981	4,151	38.5%
West Yorkshire	Women	3,343	3,992	3,966	4,086	4,127	4,464	4,535	4,657	39.3%
	Men	3,323	3,693	3,848	3,856	3,834	4,147	4,115	4,207	26.6%
	All	6,666	7,685	7,814	7,942	7,961	8,611	8,650	8,864	33.0%
UK	Women	83,938	117,579	124,503	128,716	131,899	137,800	140,545	142,236	69.5%
	Men	80,957	109,443	113,878	116,132	117,784	123,035	123,249	122,940	51.9%
	All	164,895	227,022	238,381	244,848	249,683	260,835	263,794	265,176	60.8%

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.

Source: University and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS)

It is informative to illustrate these data as a proportion of all 18-20 year olds, to account for the effects of population changes in the age-band.

The proportion of all 18-20 year olds in Tyne & Wear accepting places at HEIs from 1996 to 2003 (Table 17) has risen by almost 24% (1.7pp), compared to just 18% (1.5pp) in West Yorkshire, but significantly less than 40% (3.3pp) nationally. However, the proportions in 2003 (26.3%) were below both West Yorkshire (29.6%) and nationally (35.2%).

The proportions amongst men and women varied widely. In 2003, amongst 18-20 year old men, 24.3% (up 5pp from 1996) accepted places at university in Tyne & Wear, compared to 27.9% (up 2.9pp) in West Yorkshire and 31.8% (up 7.3pp) nationally. Amongst 18-20 year old women, the rates were much higher than for men. In 2003 , the proportion of 18-20 year old women in Tyne & Wear accepting places was 28.5% (up 5.8pp from 1996), but still below West Yorkshire at 31.4% (up 6.3pp) and significantly below the national rate at 38.8% (up 13.1pp).

Table 17: Proportion of all 18-20 year olds accepting places at an HE Institution, 1996-2003

	Gender	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% change 1996-2003
Tyne & Wear	Women	22.7%	23.1%	25.6%	26.7%	26.3%	28.3%	28.4%	28.5%	25.3%
	Men	19.9%	21.4%	23.4%	22.0%	23.3%	24.9%	23.5%	24.3%	21.9%
	All	21.3%	22.3%	24.5%	24.3%	24.8%	26.6%	25.9%	26.3%	23.6%
West Yorkshire	Women	25.1%	29.4%	29.1%	29.5%	29.4%	31.3%	31.4%	31.4%	24.9%
	Men	25.0%	27.3%	28.2%	26.8%	26.2%	27.8%	27.8%	27.9%	11.5%
	All	25.1%	28.3%	28.7%	28.1%	27.7%	29.5%	29.6%	29.6%	18.1%
UK	Women	25.7%	35.3%	35.9%	35.9%	36.8%	38.5%	39.4%	38.8%	51.1%
	Men	24.5%	32.5%	32.5%	32.0%	32.3%	33.7%	33.2%	31.8%	29.9%
	All	25.1%	33.9%	34.1%	34.0%	34.5%	36.1%	36.2%	35.2%	40.4%

Note: The denominators for these data are the number of 18-20 year olds in each year divided by 3. This captures the effect of the proportion of the cohort as they move through the age-band. However, it does not remove those people who accept places in one year and so are ineligible for an acceptance in subsequent years.

Source: University and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS)

Indicator 7: 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.

7.1 NVQ2 (broadly 'GCSE'-level)

Since 1999/00, the proportion of 15 year olds (See § on Table 18) in Tyne & Wear achieving 'good' GCSEs (Table 18) has risen 5 percentage points from 36% to 41% in 2002/03 amongst boys (Eng. 42% to 48%) and risen eight percentage points from 44% to 52% amongst girls (Eng. 53% to 58%). The proportion gaining no passes fell only marginally for boys and just under 1 percentage point for girls. In England, the proportion gaining no passes remained largely unchanged for girls and rose marginally for boys.

Compared to West Yorkshire in 2002/03, Tyne & Wear had a better performance rate for boys and girls with 'good' GCSEs (Figs. 16 & 17), but a marginally poorer rate for no passes. This represents a greater concentration of students in Tyne & Wear in the higher grades (C or above). However, Tyne & Wear is still well below the England average on the same indicator, by about 6 percentage points.

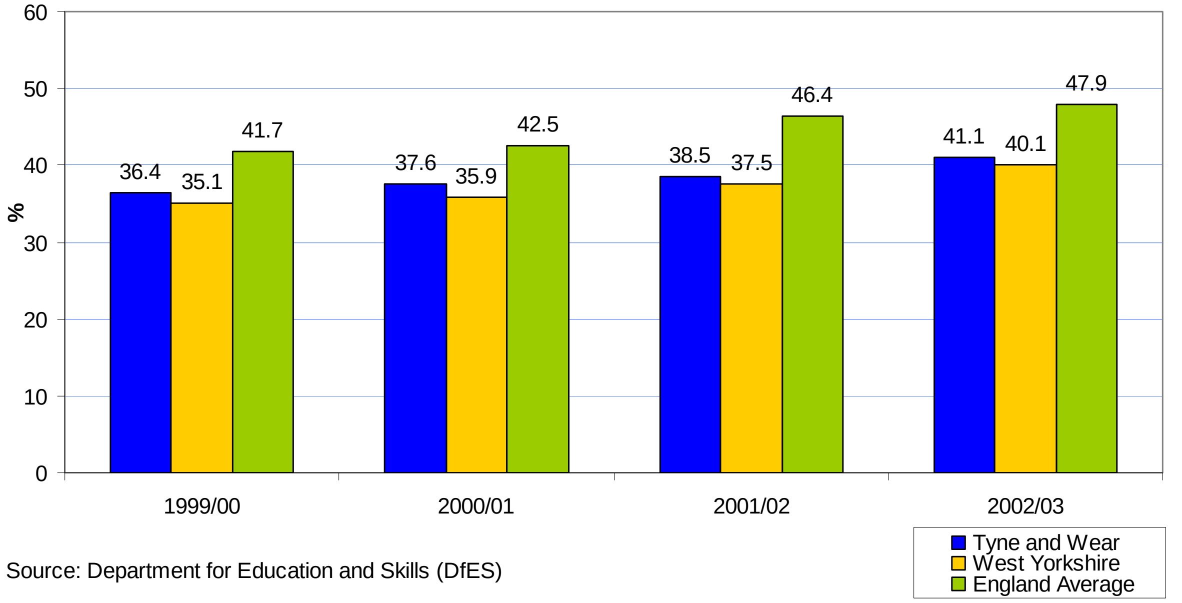
Table 18: NVQ2 level attainment for Boys & Girls, 1999-2003

Boys		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	6,210	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
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
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
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
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
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

§ 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.

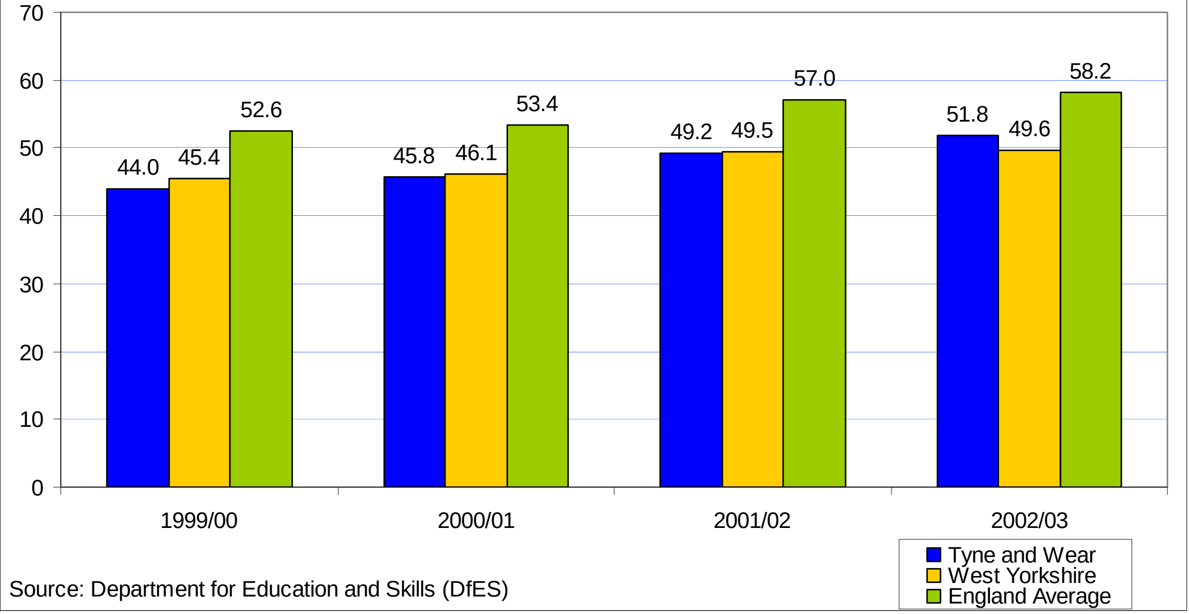
Source: Department for Education & Skills 'GCSE/GNVQ Results and Key Stage 3 to GCSE/GNVQ Value Added Measures for Young People in England' 1999/00 to 2002/03

Fig. 16: Percentage of 15 year old boys achieving 5 'good' GCSEs



Source: Department for Education and Skills (DfES)

Fig. 17: Percentage of 15 year old girls achieving 5 'good' GCSEs



Source: Department for Education and Skills (DfES)

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

Table 19/Fig. 18 shows the proportion of PWA educated/trained to at least NVQ level 3 ('A' level, GNVQ Advanced or Modern Apprenticeship and above). The trend since 1997 shows a distinct improvement to 2003 in Tyne & Wear compared to the national average[23].

Table 19: % all working-age with NVQ level 3+

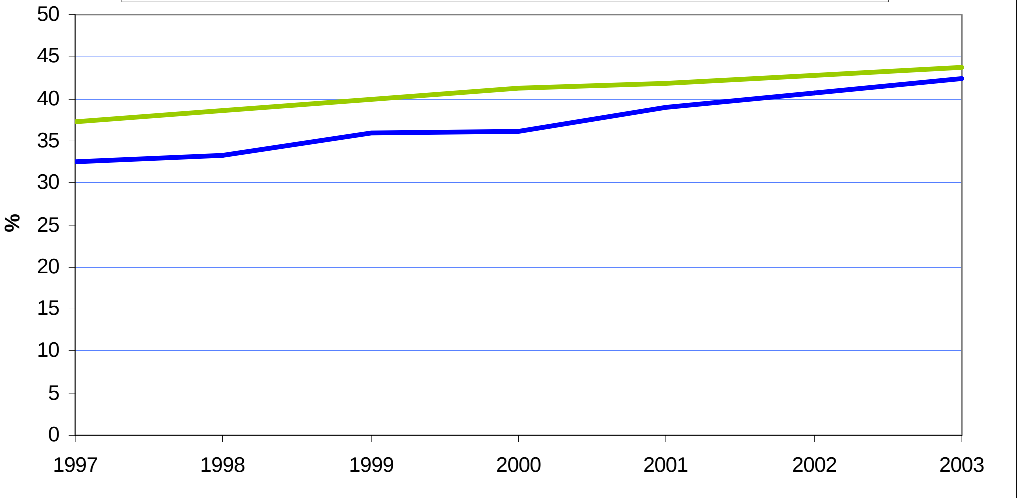
	Tyne & Wear	West Yorkshire	England
1997	32.6	35.7	37.3
1998	33.3	37.5	38.5
1999	35.9	40.0	40.0
2000	36.2	41.6	41.3
2001	38.9	39.6	41.9
2002	40.7	40.5	42.7
2003	42.4	41.9	43.7

Note: All figures are for Mar-May of each year

Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

Compared to West Yorkshire (41%), there is no significant difference in the proportions of PWA qualified to NVQ level 3+ in Tyne & Wear (41%).[24]

Fig. 18: Percentage of Population of Working Age Qualified to at least NVQ Level 3, Spring 1997 to Spring 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey (Spring Quarter Mar-May) on

---

[23] Note: Data from the LFS is sample-based and for lower-level geographies is subject to relatively high sampling variability. As a result, any interpretation of data should be treated with caution.

[24] Note: This comparison allows for sampling variability by taking a 3-period average.

7.3 NVQ4+ (broadly 'Degree'-level)

The proportion of PWA qualified to NVQ level 4+ (Degree, BTEC, HND and above) shows a slightly improving trend in Tyne & Wear relative to the national figures (Table 20/Fig. 19). However, there is still a significant gap (of about 4pp) in Tyne & Wear compared to the national level of people with the very highest qualifications, as a proportion of PWA. Taking a 3-period average from 2001 to 2003, the proportion of PWA qualified to NVQ level 4+ in Tyne & Wear (20%) is marginally below the percentage in West Yorkshire (21%), both being below the national average (24%).

The data from Tables 19 and 20 highlight the differences between Tyne & Wear and West Yorkshire. Although broadly similar at NVQ Level 3+, differences are apparent at NVQ Level 4+. This indicates that the Tyne & Wear labour force may suffer from a relative lack of university (and equivalent) educated labour (See Table 20 for NVQ Level 4+). The statistical reliability of the estimates is a necessary point of caution.

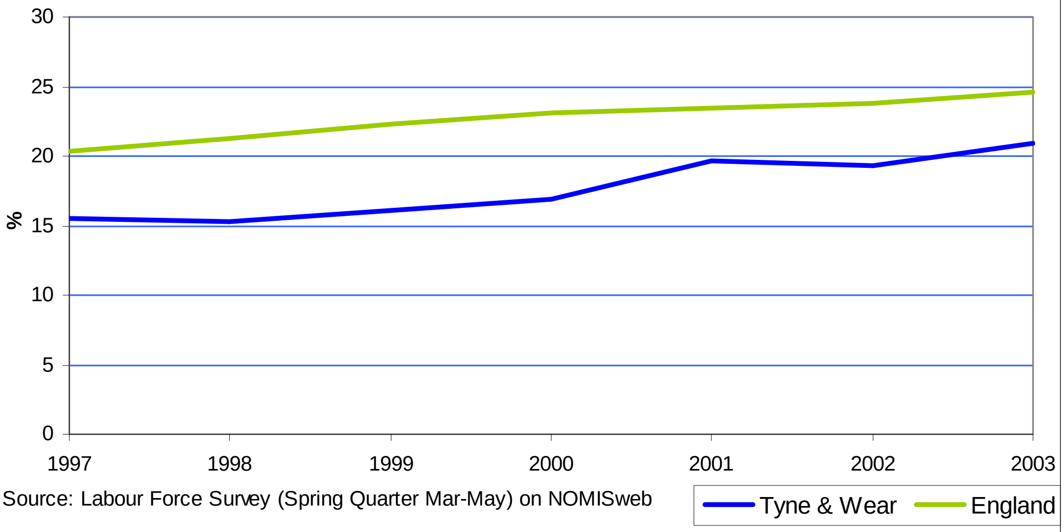
Table 20: % all working-age with NVQ level 4+

	Tyne & Wear	West Yorkshire	England
1997	15.5	18.2	20.4
1998	15.3	20.9	21.3
1999	16.1	21.0	22.3
2000	16.9	22.0	23.1
2001	19.7	20.4	23.4
2002	19.3	20.7	23.8
2003	20.9	21.4	24.6

Note: All figures are for Mar-May of each year

Source: Labour Force Survey on NOMISweb

Fig. 19: Percentage of Population of Working Age Qualified to NVQ Level 4+, Spring 1997 to Spring 2003



Source: Labour Force Survey (Spring Quarter Mar-May) on NOMISweb

Indicator 8: Workforce Development and Employer Engagement

A major aim of TWES is that by 2024, skills levels in Tyne & Wear will be among the highest in Europe. This is not just a matter for formal education through schools, universities and colleges, but continuous development throughout an employee's career. Only by monitoring the commitment of employers to 'staff development' can this strategy be realised.

The following data has been provided by the Learning & Skills Council (LSC) as a measure of employer commitment and contribution to 'workforce development'[25]. By monitoring the indicators in this section, the intention is to encourage employers to participate in the provision of post-16 education and training.

The data for these indicators were collected as part of the LSC's 2003 National Employer Skills Survey (NESS). The 2003 data forms a benchmark with each of the indicators to be updated on an annual basis collected via NESS. The TWP baseline report only monitors the three workforce development 'implementation' indicators from LSC. A full set of 10 'planning-implementation-review' indicators can be requested from the Tyne & Wear LSC.

These indicators can be used as a guideline as to how employers implement training in the private, public and voluntary sectors.

Table 21 shows the three indicators to be monitored in this report: '*spend per employee*'; '*training days per employee*'; and '*% of employees trained*'. These are, in turn, broken down into 4 broad business sectors: '*private*'; '*public*'; '*voluntary*' and '*charity/non-profit*'[26].

Table 21: Workforce Development Indicators, 2003

	A private sector business	A public sector organisation	A voluntary sector organisation	A charity / trust non-profit organisation [unprompted]	Total
Tyne & Wear					
Unweighted base	848	146	33	n/a	1,031
Weighted base	23,415	3,171	1,144	n/a	27,990
Spend per employee (£)	£201	£177	£224	n/a	£195
Days per employee	6.8	3.4	12.1	n/a	6.0
% employees trained	62%	53%	55%	n/a	59%
West Yorkshire					
Unweighted base	2,162	346	63	2	2,580
Weighted base	60,458	6,229	2,966	24	69,856
Spend per employee (£)	£195	£178	£202	£108	£191
Days per employee	5.0	2.9	5.4	1.4	4.4
% employees trained	53%	56%	80%	67%	55%
England					
Unweighted base	60,777	9,237	1,479	150	72,100
Weighted base	1,655,823	197,421	47,235	2,881	1,915,054
Spend per employee (£)	£209	£195	£328	£292	£208
Days per employee	5.1	4.9	6.2	5.0	5.1
% employees trained	53%	65%	71%	68%	56%

Note: The unweighted base is the sample size from the LSC survey. The weighted base is the scaled sector size, based on the proportions from the Annual Business Inquiry.

Source: Learning and Skills Council

---

[25] Workforce development simply refers to an employer participating in some aspect of the training and further education of its employees.

[26] No data for 'charity/non-profit' or 'public/private mix' sectors was provided by Tyne & Wear LSC. Data is included for completeness of the England and West Yorkshire surveys.

Total spend per employee in Tyne & Wear (£195) was 2% higher than in West Yorkshire, but just over 6% lower than the England average. In Tyne & Wear, ‘spend per employee’ was, on average, 14% higher (£201) in private sector businesses than public sector organisations (£177). In West Yorkshire, the difference was 10% (£195 and £178 respectively) whereas nationally the difference was just 7% (£209 and £195 respectively).

In terms of the average number of days spent training per employee, Tyne & Wear had the highest average (6 days) compared to England (5.1) and West Yorkshire (4.4). In the private sector, Tyne & Wear (6.8 days) was well above England (5.1) and West Yorkshire (5), but in the public sector (3.4 days) was below England (4.9) and above West Yorkshire (2.9).

Using the data we can show that the average spend per employee per days training was lowest in Tyne & Wear (£33/day trained per employee) compared to West Yorkshire (£43) and nationally (£41). In the private sector, Tyne & Wear (£30) was below both West Yorkshire (£39) and the England average (£41). Conversely, in the public sector, Tyne & Wear (£52) came behind West Yorkshire (£61) but ahead of the England average (£40). The figures are of course influenced by the relative dominance of certain sectors in each area and the average size of firms (i.e. larger companies may be likely to spend less per training day and per employee, due to economies of scale).

A greater percentage of employees are trained per employer in Tyne & Wear (59%) compared to West Yorkshire (55%) and the England average (56%). Also, in the private sector, the figure was higher in Tyne & Wear (62%) than in both West Yorkshire and England (53%). This may reflect larger private employers in Tyne & Wear. However, in the public sector, Tyne & Wear was lower than both England and West Yorkshire (65% and 56% respectively). Caution: Tyne & Wear’s low proportion trained may reflect local differences in the composition of organisations (i.e. DWP complex in Tyne & Wear compared with the NHS Executive in West Yorkshire)

Indicator 9: 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 population over the monitoring period, allowing the trends to be linked to the indicators on economic growth, employment and migration.

Analysing the changes in population in Tyne & Wear, compared to the other monitoring areas, is one of the key indicators in this report. The data here, and in subsequent reports, should confirm whether the TWES targets are being met and if they are having the desired effects on population trends.

The population of Tyne & Wear from 1995 to 2003 (Table 22) has fallen by 3.4%, compared to a 1.1% rise in West Yorkshire and 2.6% rise in the UK. In Tyne & Wear, the population has fallen in every year of the monitoring period, both amongst men and women.

9.1 Population by Gender

The rate of change amongst men and women has varied slightly over the monitoring period. In Tyne & Wear, the population of men fell by 3.1%, compared to a fall of 3.7% amongst women from 1995 to 2003. In West Yorkshire, the populations rose 1.2% and 1%, whilst in the UK the populations rose by 3.2% and 2.1% respectively.

Table 22: Population in the Baseline Monitoring Areas, by Gender (1995-2003)

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Net change 1995 - 2003
Tyne & Wear	Men	540,574	537,519	534,550	529,987	526,970	526,025	525,325	525,333	-16,685
	Women	576,520	572,984	569,360	565,480	562,105	560,791	558,706	557,878	-21,320
	All Persons	1,117,094	1,110,503	1,103,910	1,095,467	1,089,075	1,086,816	1,084,031	1,083,211	-38,005
West Yorkshire	Men	1,007,214	1,006,713	1,007,015	1,005,185	1,004,721	1,009,553	1,014,675	1,018,293	12,545
	Women	1,067,003	1,066,031	1,066,036	1,067,093	1,068,934	1,073,548	1,075,992	1,077,569	10,601
	All Persons	2,074,217	2,072,744	2,073,051	2,072,278	2,073,655	2,083,101	2,090,667	2,095,862	23,146
United Kingdom	Men	28,287,144	28,371,035	28,458,360	28,578,474	28,690,450	28,832,420	28,963,098	29,108,023	904,322
	Women	29,877,230	29,943,214	30,016,583	30,105,953	30,195,615	30,281,077	30,358,588	30,445,736	624,638
	All Persons	58,164,374	58,314,249	58,474,943	58,684,427	58,886,065	59,113,497	59,321,686	59,553,759	1,528,960

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

9.2 Population by Age-Band

The change in the age-structure of Tyne & Wear, West Yorkshire and the UK is shown below (Table 23). The data show a clear difference in the changes to the age-composition of the population in Tyne & Wear compared to West Yorkshire and the UK.

Table 23: Change in Population by Age-Band (%), 1995 to 2003

		0-15	16-19	20-24	25-44	45-PA	PA-74	75-84	85+	All Ages
Tyne & Wear	**1995**	20.4%	4.7%	7.4%	28.9%	19.7%	12.2%	5.2%	1.6%	1,121,082
	2003	18.8%	5.5%	7.3%	27.5%	21.5%	11.6%	6.0%	1.7%	1,083,211
	% change	-8.1%	16.8%	-1.0%	-4.5%	9.5%	-4.6%	16.4%	7.3%	
West Yorkshire	**1995**	21.8%	4.8%	7.3%	29.0%	19.6%	10.9%	5.0%	1.6%	2,071,447
	2003	20.7%	5.5%	7.2%	28.3%	20.8%	10.3%	5.4%	1.7%	2,095,862
	% change	-4.9%	15.7%	-1.4%	-2.4%	6.5%	-6.2%	8.4%	5.4%	
United Kingdom	**1995**	20.7%	4.6%	6.8%	29.3%	20.3%	11.3%	5.3%	1.7%	57,989,389
	2003	19.7%	5.2%	6.2%	28.8%	21.6%	10.9%	5.7%	1.9%	59,553,759
	% change	-5.2%	12.8%	-7.8%	-1.4%	6.3%	-3.5%	8.4%	6.8%	

Notes: These estimates are revised MYEs in light of local authority population studies (7 October 2004)
PA = Pensionable age. 45-PA = 45-59/64. PA-74 = 60/65-74
Source: ONS, Population Estimates Unit [Crown Copyright]

The most significant changes in age-structure in Tyne & Wear were amongst 16-19 (up 17%) year olds and the 75-84 range (up 17%) from 1995 to 2003. In the UK, the respective age-bands rose 13% and 8%. The proportion of 45-PA people in Tyne & Wear rose nearly 10%, compared to a national rise up just over 6%. Amongst 20-24 year olds, the proportion in Tyne & Wear fell just 1% compared to an 8% fall nationally [the relatively large student population of Tyne & Wear has probably helped to offset the decline].

In 1995, the proportions of population by age-band were broadly similar in Tyne & Wear and the UK, with West Yorkshire having a slightly younger population. However, in 2003, the difference between Tyne & Wear and nationally is more evident, mainly due to the larger fall in children and the relatively larger rise in the proportion of ‘elderly’ people 75+, especially 75-84.

Indicator 10: Migration

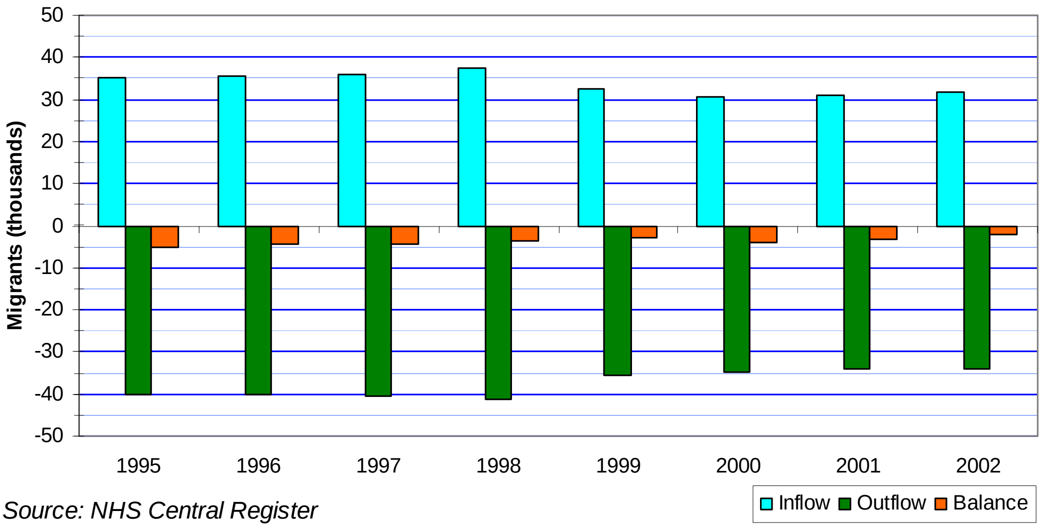
Migration is important to policy planners and strategists in terms of housing, transport routes, health and education provision. However, it also illustrates an implicit indication of relative performance in terms of labour markets, standards of living and prospects.

10.1 Net Migration

Fig. 20 illustrates the trend in Tyne & Wear from 1995 to 2002. Despite net out-migration in every year, net out-migration fell by 57% from -5,243 in 1995 to -2,251 in 2002.

The data also illustrate that Tyne & Wear has seen fewer in-migrants in recent years, compared to earlier in the monitoring period. Even though Tyne & Wear has experienced less out-migration and an improvement in the net balance of migrants, this has been accompanied by a fall in the numbers of in-migrants.

Fig 20: Migration flows in Tyne & Wear (all ages), 1995 to 2003



Source: NHS Central Register

Further insight can be gained by examining the flows of migrants by age-band. Table 24 shows net migration figures for Tyne & Wear from 1995 to 2002.

Table 24: Net Migration flows in Tyne & Wear by age, 1995-2002

	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	change 1995-2002	% change 1995-2002
All Ages	-5,243	-4,330	-4,473	-3,656	-2,936	-4092	-3,260	-2,251	2,992	57.1%
0-14	-1,158	-1,107	-1,021	-941	-791	-765	-636	-614	544	47.0%
15-19	2,164	2,240	2,438	2,686	2,596	2416	2,704	2,626	462	21.3%
20-24	-2,180	-1,790	-1,885	-1,581	-1,842	-2112	-1,843	-1,461	719	33.0%
25-29	-1,228	-1,212	-1,246	-1,140	-1,005	-1215	-1,140	-849	379	30.9%
30-44	-1,737	-1,360	-1,495	-1,623	-1,279	-1,563	-1,340	-1,166	571	32.9%
45-49	-215	-292	-230	-183	-213	-172	-222	-111	104	48.4%
50-64	-348	-434	-544	-455	-178	-312	-380	-366	-18	-5.2%
65-69	-90	-100	-102	-26	15	-21	-82	-39	51	56.7%
70-74	-145	-90	-94	-72	-43	-33	-58	-44	101	69.7%
75+	-307	-184	-294	-321	-196	-315	-263	-227	80	26.1%

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
Positive numbers denote net inflows; negative numbers denote net outflows
Source: Office for National Statistics [Crown Copyright]

In terms of net balance changes, the most significant age-groups, in terms of magnitude, would seem to be amongst young people. Net out-migration amongst children (0-14 year olds) fell by over 500 (47%) from 1995 to 2002. The movements of this age group are highly dependent upon movements among their parental age-bands. There was a rise in net in-migration among 15-19 year olds of around 500 (21%) over the same period. This probably reflects the expansion of higher education in Tyne & Wear. The greatest change over the period was among 20-24 year olds where net out-migration fell by over 700. This could be caused by either:
a) more graduates staying in Tyne & Wear
and/or
b) more young adults (aged 20-24) being attracted to Tyne & Wear

The aim of the TWES to attract and retain highly skilled young professionals will be partly dependent on curbing and reversing net out-migration among this age group.

10.2 Migration Inflows

Further analysis of inflows (Table 25) and outflows (Table 26) reveals further interesting patterns in migration.

Table 25: Migration in-flows in Tyne & Wear by age, 1995-2002

	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	change 1995-2002	% change 1995-2002
All Ages	35,037	35,611	36,099	37,544	32,611	30590	30,932	31,866	-3,171	-9.1%
0-14	5,698	5,604	5,763	5,881	4,810	4,524	4,472	4,429	-1,269	-22.3%
15-19	6,003	6,120	6,351	6,756	6,318	5821	6,016	5,798	-205	-3.4%
20-24	7,401	7,276	6,766	6,669	6,024	5778	5,754	5,911	-1,490	-20.1%
25-29	5,090	5,187	5,363	5,417	4,507	4272	4,203	4,324	-766	-15.0%
30-44	6,799	7,159	7,400	7,713	6,613	6,338	6,610	7,113	314	4.6%
45-49	1,062	1,062	1,133	1,259	1,014	961	952	1,113	51	4.8%
50-64	1,630	1,742	1,810	2,191	2,006	1,717	1,817	1,999	369	22.6%
65-69	364	358	359	445	410	328	302	321	-43	-11.8%
70-74	295	319	342	374	293	252	237	227	-68	-23.1%
75+	694	784	812	839	616	599	569	631	-63	-9.1%

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: Office for National Statistics [Crown Copyright]

A key point is that inflows have fallen across nearly all age groups, except in the age groups 30-44, 45-49 and 50-64. It is encouraging that Tyne & Wear is attracting in-migrants in the core working age 30-44 band (up 5%). However, the greatest proportionate increase was in 50-64 year olds (up 23%), but this age band is relatively small compared to the core working age group. The older working-age group, 50-64, has seen big rises in its economic activity rates. This greater tendency to be in employment, or seeking work, may well be driving the increased frequency of their migration moves. The relatively large falls amongst 20-24 and 25-29 year olds would be of some concern given the TWES aim to attract and retain young, creative talent.

10.3 Migration Outflows

In terms of outflows, Table 26 shows clearly that there has been a fall in migrant outflows in all groups except 50-64 year olds, where there has been a significant rise of almost 20%. However, the most notable point is that the fall in out-migration amongst the core working age group 30-44 was only 3% and only 4% for 44-49 year olds. In other age-bands there have been large proportionate falls in out-migration. The lack of significant change in migration among the core working-age groups could be due to many of this age-band being parents of secondary school age children.

Table 26: Migration out-flows in Tyne & Wear by age, 1995-2002

	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	change 1995-2002	% change 1995-2002
All Ages	40,280	39,941	40,572	41,200	35,547	34682	34,192	34,117	-6,163	-15.3%
0-14	6,856	6,711	6,784	6,822	5,601	5,289	5,108	5,043	-1,813	-26.4%
15-19	3,839	3,880	3,913	4,070	3,722	3405	3,312	3,172	-667	-17.4%
20-24	9,581	9,066	8,651	8,250	7,866	7890	7,597	7,372	-2,209	-23.1%
25-29	6,318	6,399	6,609	6,557	5,512	5487	5,343	5,173	-1,145	-18.1%
30-44	8,536	8,519	8,895	9,336	7,892	7,901	7,950	8,279	-257	-3.0%
45-49	1,277	1,354	1,363	1,442	1,227	1133	1,174	1,224	-53	-4.2%
50-64	1,978	2,176	2,354	2,646	2,184	2,029	2,197	2,365	387	19.6%
65-69	454	458	461	471	395	349	384	360	-94	-20.7%
70-74	440	409	436	446	336	285	295	271	-169	-38.4%
75+	1,001	968	1,106	1,160	812	914	832	858	-143	-14.3%

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

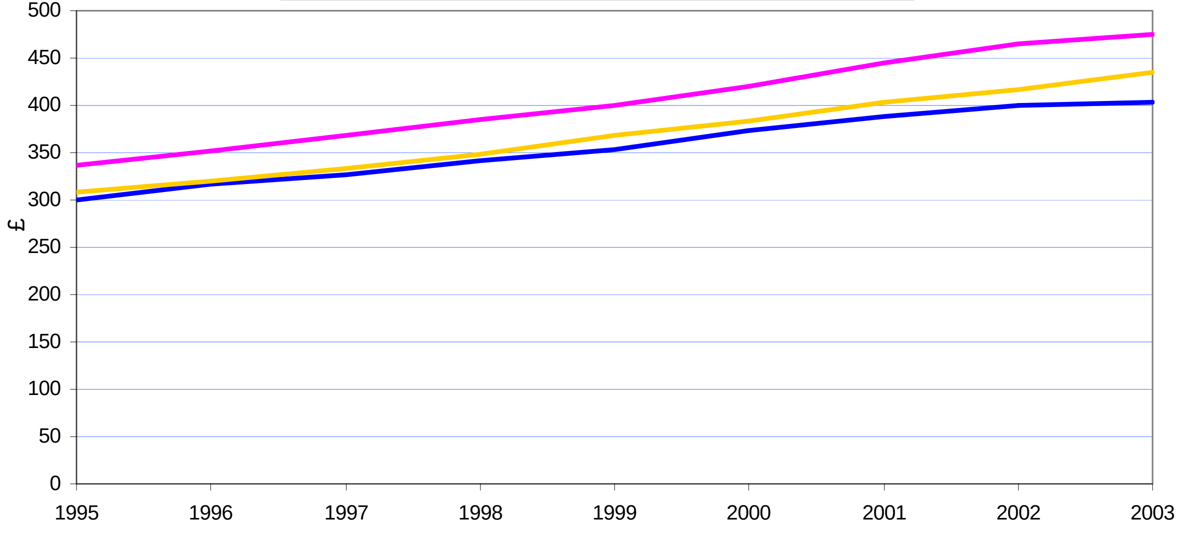
Source: Office for National Statistics [Crown Copyright]

Indicator 11: 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.

Data on average gross weekly earnings, as well as for the top and bottom decile (10%) of earners is taken from the New Earnings Survey figures published by ONS for April each year.[27]

Fig. 21: Average Gross Weekly Earnings (£), 1995 to 2003



Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS [Crown Copyright]

In Tyne & Wear, average gross weekly earnings have been consistently lower than in West Yorkshire and Great Britain from 1995 to 2003. Fig. 21 clearly illustrates that earnings have in fact fallen relative to the levels in both West Yorkshire and Great Britain in recent years.

In 1995, earnings in Tyne & Wear were 97% of the West Yorkshire level and 89% of the GB level. In 2003, Tyne & Wear earnings were just 93% of the West Yorkshire level and 85% of the GB level, a 4 percentage point fall in 8 years. The data would suggest that this is not down to an increased rate of growth in West Yorkshire and Great Britain, but an apparent slowdown in earnings growth in Tyne & Wear (Table 27).

---

[27] Note: ONS has replaced the long, consistent earnings time-series from New Earnings Survey (NES), from April 2004. The new series, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE), is supposed to be superior in quality, but will have less local detail.

Table 27: Average, Top & Bottom Decile Weekly Earnings (£) 1995 - 2003

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Tyne & Wear	**Average**	299.2	316.2	326.7	342.3	352.6	373.9	388.4	400.8	403.5
	Top 10%	476.8	509.6	518.6	547.3	563.8	601.8	618.7	635.3	646.7
	Bottom 10%	152.5	162.7	163.3	170.2	179.0	191.9	199.1	205.2	211.0
West Yorkshire	**Average**	308.3	320.8	332.7	348.0	368.2	382.9	403.0	417.3	434.6
	Top 10%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	602.8	640.7	667.0	694.7
	Bottom 10%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	189.9	200.0	207.3	215.3
Great Britain	**Average**	336.3	351.7	367.6	384.5	400.1	419.7	444.3	464.7	475.8
	Top 10%	542.5	571.8	590.1	618.5	645.0	673.3	722.1	752.4	770.0
	Bottom 10%	160.0	166.9	175.3	182.3	190.0	198.1	207.0	215.6	222.7

Source: New Earnings Survey (ONS), 1995-2003

In relation to the top and bottom 10% of earners, Tyne & Wear again performs relatively poorly. In 1995, top decile weekly earnings (Fig. 22) were 88% of the GB average compared to just 84% in 2003. Data here for West Yorkshire are from 2000. The Tyne & Wear level relative to West Yorkshire has fallen from being just fractionally lower in 2000 to just 93% in 2003.

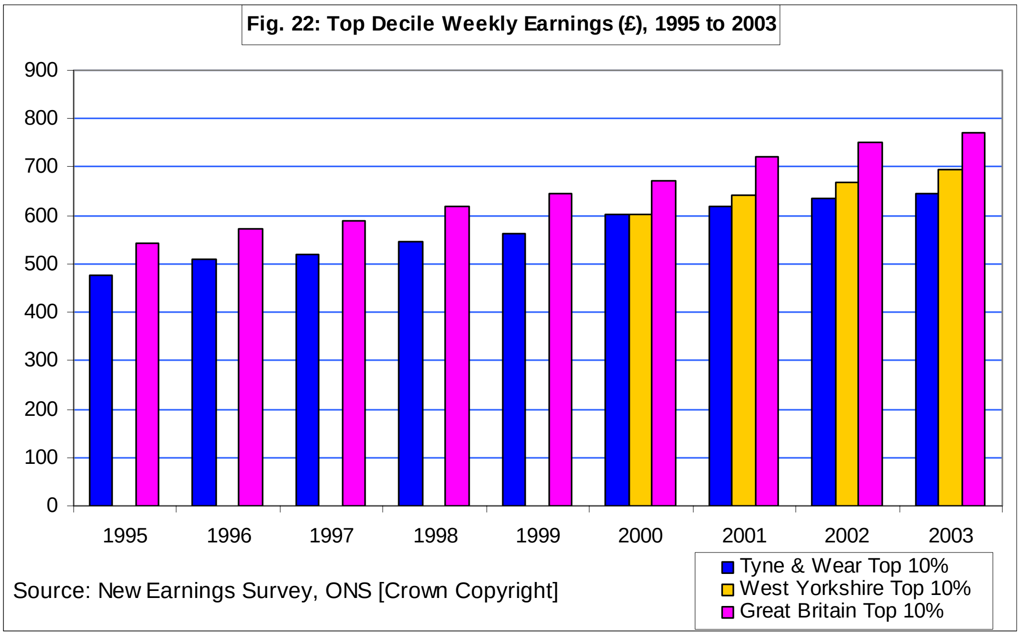
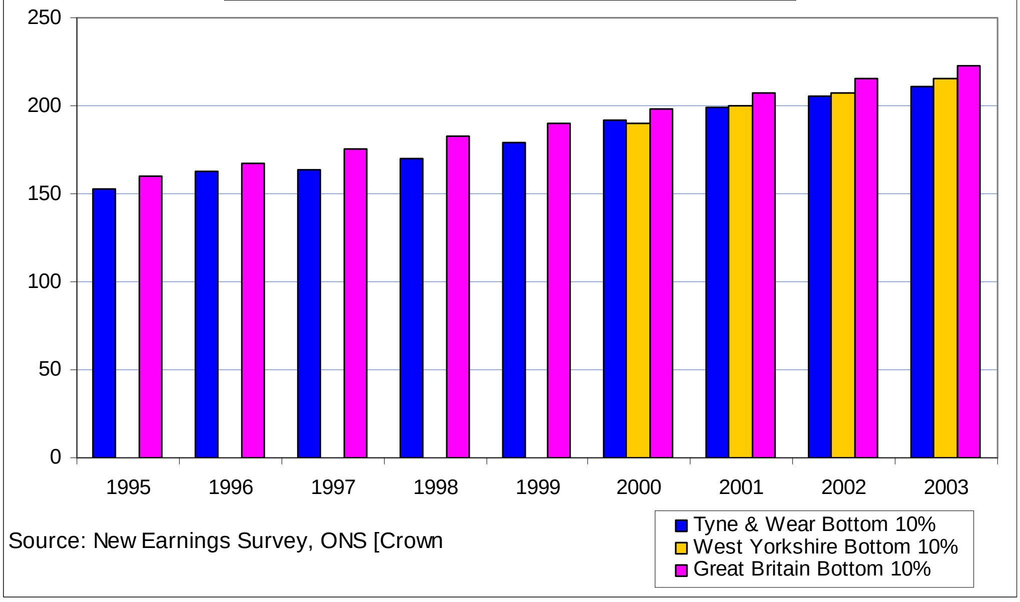


Fig. 22: Top Decile Weekly Earnings (£), 1995 to 2003

Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS [Crown Copyright]

Amongst the lowest earners (Fig. 23), the relatively poor performance of Tyne & Wear continues to a lesser extent. In 1995, the lowest 10% of earners in Tyne & Wear were at 95% of the GB level and remained at that level in 2003. However, compared to West Yorkshire from 2000, Tyne & Wear has gone from being 1% higher to 98% of the level in 2003.

Fig. 23: Bottom Decile Weekly Earnings (£), 1995 to 2003



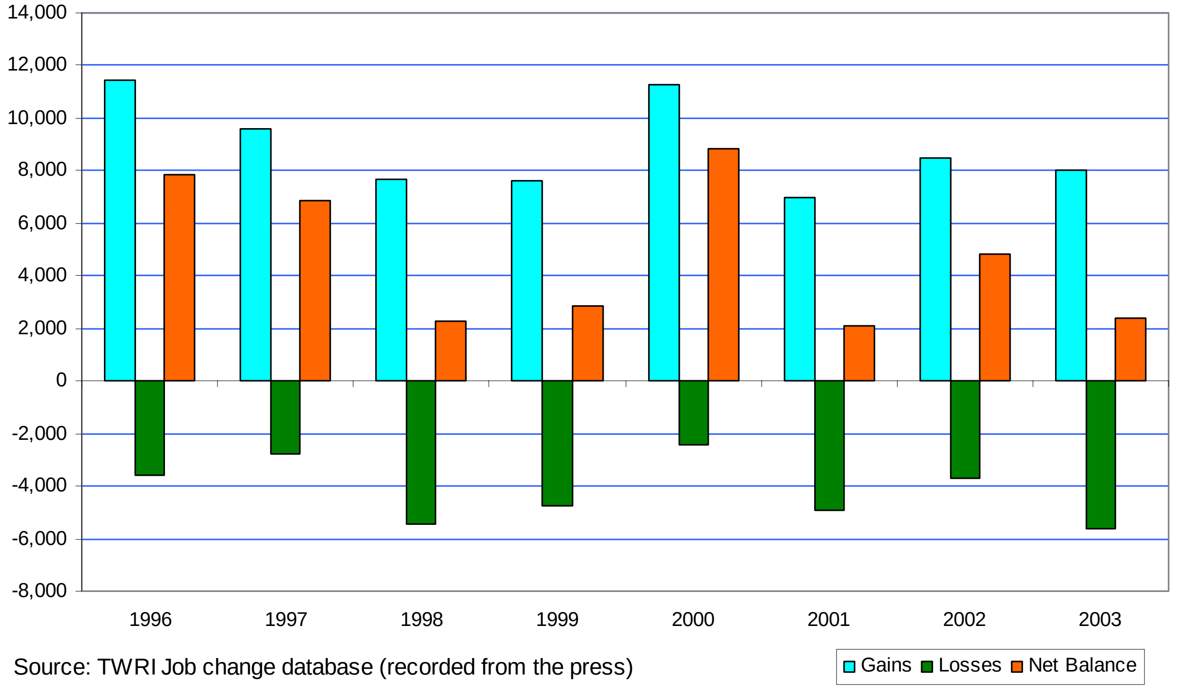
Source: New Earnings Survey, ONS [Crown

One could contend that increases in relative costs of living and housing elsewhere might offset their stronger earnings growth. Nevertheless, Tyne & Wear clearly has had weaker performance in earnings growth relative to both West Yorkshire and the GB average.

Indicator 12: ReportedJob Gains & Losses in Tyne & Wear[28]

The data for job gains and losses (as recorded by the press[29]) 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. Further analysis at 2-digit SIC[30] will give a more in-depth view of where jobs are being created and lost.

Fig. 24: Job Gains and Losses in Tyne & Wear (all industries), 1996 to 2003



Source: TWRI Job change database (recorded from the press)

Fig. 24 shows the total gains and losses from 1996 to 2003. No obvious trend or pattern is prevalent in the data. Clearly, reported job gains have outweighed job losses in every year, but the series is scattered with stronger and weaker years in terms of both gains and losses. In 2000 especially, net job gains were particularly strong following two relatively weak years in 1998 and 1999. Yet the relatively weaker net gains returned in 2001.

Table 28 shows the most significant net changes by 2-digit SIC code in Tyne & Wear. The most significant gains in Tyne & Wear over the monitoring period were in:

- 'Manufacture of other transport equipment' (+10,150) [SIC 36]
- 'Retail distribution' (+11,113) [SIC 64]
- 'Postal services and telecommunications' (+11,169) [SIC 79]
- Other major gains were in 'banking and finance' (+6,427) [SIC 81] and 'business services' (+5,389) [SIC 83]. The data help indicate where job growth in the labour market has been strongest.

---

[28] 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.

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

[30] Standard Industrial Classification. The TWRI database uses SIC 1980 codes.

Table 28: Job Gains & Losses by 2-digit SIC code, 1996 to 2003

Net Gain/Loss

SIC Code	SIC Description	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	All Years
		7,842	6,833	2,265	2,877	8,854	2,083	4,803	2,414	37,576
32	**Mechanical Engineering**	1,368	-658	-1,138	-426	68	-160	-470	32	-1,346
34	**Electrical Engineering**	727	820	-1,157	-575	-480	-470	-229	-104	-1,598
35	**Manuf. of Motor Vehicles and parts**	28	830	70	850	-180	165	39	-169	1,633
36	**Manuf. Of Other Transport Equipment**	2,900	600	1,050	450	1,610	650	777	-494	7,413
45	**Footwear & Clothing**	..	..	-730	-689	-268	..	..	-305	-1,992
64	**Retail Distribution (mainly Food & Clothing)**	1,740	1,310	681	1,423	1,281	943	881	1,061	9,495
65	**Retail Distribution (Non-food)**	471	1,400	43	..	..	..	..	..	1,914
66	**Hotels & Catering**	525	..	694	-422	421	15	457	822	2,512
77	**Misc. Transport Services**	..	130	..	100	143	50	704	..	1,127
79	**Post & Telecoms**	550	1,400	555	1,520	3,845	762	540	-380	9,122
81	**Banking & Finance**	-309	..	1,930	240	780	710	911	170	4,432
83	**Business Services**	53	736	335	260	921	56	740	1,474	4,637
91	**Public admin.**	-2,000	..	-240	..	179	230	-360	-447	-2,638
97	**Recreational Services**	1,377	..	228	100	80	64	44	152	2,028

Note: Only SICs where gains/losses totalled 1,000 or more over the monitoring period are shown in this table
Source: TWRI Job Change Database (from press recordings)

Reported job losses were much lower than job gains in Tyne & Wear. However, certain sectors did show major or significant losses. The largest numbers of job losses were in:

- ‘Electrical engineering’ (-5,725) [SIC 34]

Other sectors showed significant losses, mainly in:

- ‘Other manufacturing and engineering sectors’ [SICs 32, 36, 45]
- ‘Finance, business and public services’ [SICs 81, 83, 91]

The net balance is heavily positive, but some sectors have suffered significant net losses, most notably:

- ‘Mechanical engineering’ [SIC 32]
- ‘Electrical engineering’ [SIC 34]
- ‘Clothing manufacture’ [SIC 45]
- ‘Financial, business and public services’ [SICs 81, 83, 91]

However, substantial net gains were recorded in:

- ‘Manufacture of other transport equipment’ [SIC 36]
- ‘Retail distribution’ [SIC 64]
- ‘Postal services and telecoms’ [SIC 79]
- ‘Banking & finance’ [SIC 81]
- ‘Business services’ [SIC 83]

Most notably, this confirms the continued and sustained movement away from the traditional Tyne & Wear employment in manufacturing to a more service-based economy.

B) EU Comparator Area: Oost-Vlaanderen (East Flanders), Belgium

In the main part of the report, most indicators are compared to the West Yorkshire benchmark area. TWP also wanted the baseline report to monitor the same variables for a second EU sub-region benchmark area. The area chosen for the report was Oost-Vlaanderen (East Flanders) in Belgium.

East Flanders (Oost-Vlaanderen) is situated in North West Belgium, bordering on the Netherlands in the north. The chief towns are Ghent (the capital), Sint-Niklaas, Aalst, and Oudenaarde. It has productive farms and growing industries. Manufacturing industries include textiles, leather, steel, chemicals, and food processing.

East Flanders experienced economic difficulties in the 1950s. Unemployment was high and employment was highly dependent on the cyclically sensitive textile industry. Residents commuted to other regions for employment opportunities. Income in East Flanders was below the national average.

Table 29 provides a summary of the data that were available for the sub-region. These data have been kept separate from the rest of the indicators as they do not necessarily report data at the same point in time, or for an exactly comparable variable. However, the closest comparable data to that contained in the main indicators has been used, where available.

Table 29: Summary Data for Oost-Vlaanderen (East Flanders)

Gross Value Added at current prices[§] (2002)	**€**	**£**	
GVA (millions)	26,858	16,882	
GVA per capita	19,627	12,337	
Source: INR - regionale rekeningen			
Gross Domestic Product Index* (1999-2001) (EU15 = 100)	91.8		
Source: Eurostat			
	All	**Male**	**Female**
Population (at Jan 1st 2004)	1,373,720	675,796	697,924
Population of Working Age (20-64)	829,367	419,966	409,401
Migration (2003)	**All**	**Male**	**Female**
Internal (within Belgium)			
Inflow	50,773	25,122	25,651
Outflow	49,507	24,513	24,994
Net	1,266	609	657
External (International)			
Inflow	5,088	2,492	2,596
Outflow	2,292	1,192	1,100
Net	2,796	1,300	1,496
Source: NIS - Evolution of the Population in 2003			
Employment (at 30th June 2002)	**All**	**Male**	**Female**
Numbers	417,652	226,879	190,773
Rate (%)	61.7	69.6	53.5
Source: de arbeidsmarkt in de provincie Oost-Vlaanderen, RSZ, RSVZ			
Unemployment (at Jan 31st 2004)	**All**	**Male**	**Female**
Numbers	49,910	24,203	25,707
Rate (% of PWA)	6.0[#]	5.8[#]	6.3[#]
Source: R.V.A-Geografische spreiding van de werkloosheid			
Economic Activity	**All**	**Male**	**Female**
Rate (%)	74.9	82.9	66.7
Source : de arbeidsmarkt in de provincie Oost-Vlaanderen, RSZ, RSVZ			

§ £ data based on the average of daily Telegraphic Transfer rates in London for 2002 -- taken from Economic Trends Annual Supplement 2003)

* Eurostat uses purchasing power parity exchange rates to calculate indices for EU states and regions.

The measure of unemployment here is not the same as the ILO definition used for the UK figures. For East Flanders, the unemployment rate is calculated as a % of PWA, not the economically active PWA (which is ILO and UK practice). This results in the unemployment rate being approximately 2pp lower than would be the case under the ILO definition (8%).

Source: Gewestelijke Ontwikkelingsmaatschappij voor Oost-Vlaanderen
(GOM Oost-Vlaanderen - Regional Development Agency for East Flanders)

East Flanders has a population (1.4m) similar to Tyne & Wear combined with Northumberland. It has a population density[31] (458 people/sq km) almost double that for Tyne & Wear and Northumberland (248.6 people/sq km).

The GDP index[32] (91.8) is over 10pp higher than for Tyne & Wear and Northumberland (81.5). The value for Tyne & Wear is weakened by the combination with Northumberland.

Migration has been positive, whereas it is still negative in Tyne & Wear (although net out-migration has fallen 57% since 1995).

The economic activity rate is higher (at the UK level of 75%), but the unemployment rate, on a comparable (ILO) basis, is a bit higher, at 8% (7.3% in T&W). The employment rate (62%) is below the 3-period average from 2001-03 in Tyne & Wear (68%).

---

[31] Population density is used as a proxy for 'urbanisation'. High population density suggests a high degree of urbanisation.

[32] Eurostat uses purchasing power parity exchange rates.

C) ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

The following indicators are all important in monitoring the impact of the TWES, but currently require further work to establish an up-to-date, reliable and trackable baseline.

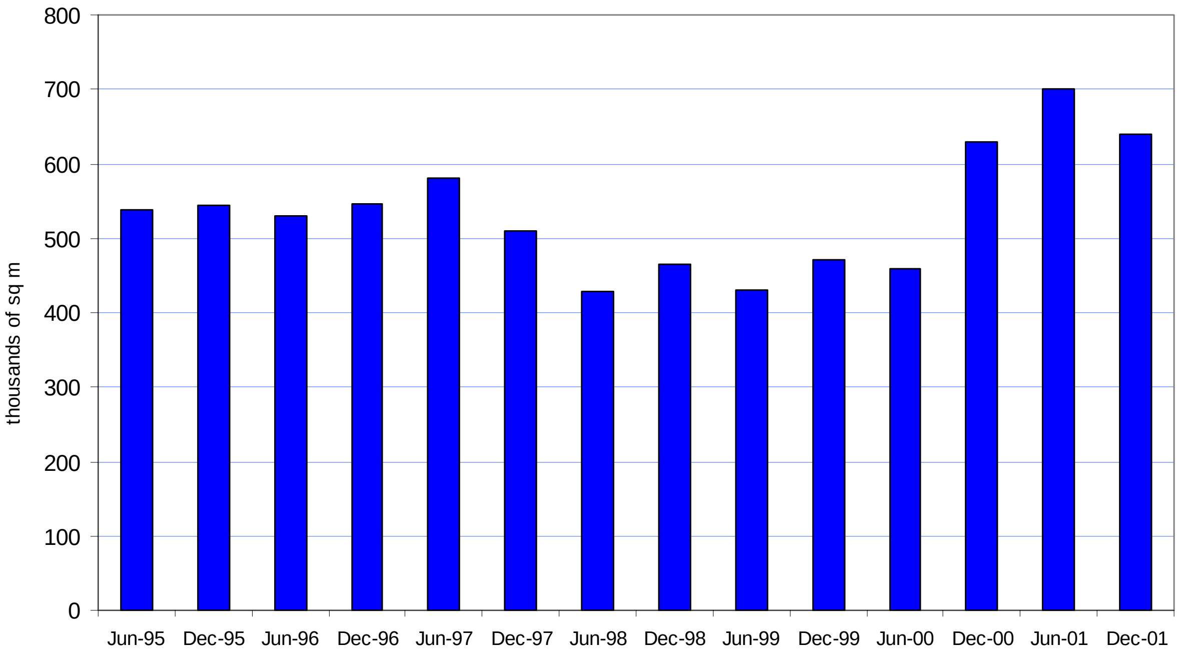
Additional Indicator 1: Vacant Industrial and Office Floorspace

The TWES aims to create attractive places that offer a wide range of locations for employment. This indicator seeks to illustrate the extent to which there is unused potential (vacant) property in Tyne & Wear.

The information on the property market is taken from TWRI's reports 'Vacant Industrial Properties in Tyne & Wear Analyses' from 1995 to 2001. These drew data from all known estate agents with industrial (factories and warehouses) properties in Tyne & Wear, every six months.

Fig. 25 illustrates the stocks of vacant industrial property as recorded by TWRI's Vacant Industrial Properties (VIP) database.

Fig. 25: Vacant Industrial Floorspace in Tyne & Wear, 1995 to 2001



Source: TWRI '*Vacant Industrial Properties in Tyne & Wear Analyses*'

The data show that in the earliest years to 1997, the stock of vacant industrial property was consistently above 500,000sq m. From 1998 to June 2000, the stock fell below this but not below 400,000sq m. However, in the second half of 2000 till the analyses ceased in 2001, the stock rose dramatically (by 37%) to above 600,000sq m, reaching 700,000sq m in June 2001[33].

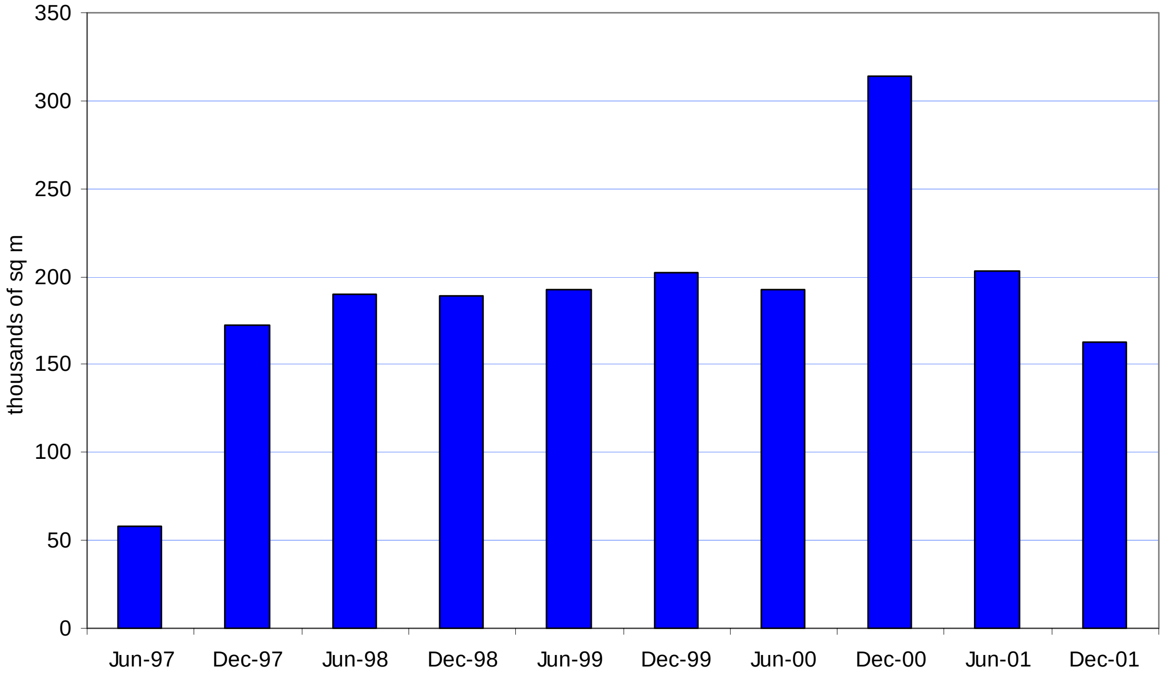
Fig. 26 illustrates the stock of vacant office property in Tyne & Wear from 1997. Since December 1997, vacant office property has hovered around 200,000sq m. However, vacant office space rose very rapidly in the second half on 2000, by over 50%, peaking at over 313,000sq m, before falling back to around 160,000sq m by Dec 2001[34].

---

[33] Note: As the analyses ceased in 2001, it is not possible to ascertain how the situation has changed in recent years. The series since 2001 is held by TWRI, but only as a list, not a database.

[34] The initial lower level of vacant office space can perhaps be explained by inadequate reporting at the start of the series by agents.

Fig. 26: Vacant Office Floorspace in Tyne & Wear, 1995 to 2001



Source: TWRI '*Vacant Industrial Properties in Tyne & Wear Analyses'*

Additional work is required to collate figures from 2001 to 2004 and establish an on-going monitoring system.

Additional Indicator 2: Rental Values in the Tyne & Wear 'Growth Poles'

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 greatest potential to link employment with the most deprived communities, sustainable transport and quality investment.

High rental prices are an indication of strong demand. One aim of the TWES is to generate greater demand for office and industrial property in the five growth poles. In subsequent monitoring reports, this indicator will be able to provide an indicative measure of whether or not these targets are being met.

In order to establish an indicator of demand for commercial property, the 3 TWES areas have been sub-divided into six 'growth poles', shown in Table 30. Rentals are 'asking rentals', not necessarily rentals achieved.

Table 30: Average Rental Values of Vacant Properties in Tyne & Wear Growth Poles, at June 2004

		Average rental value (£ per sq m)
Gateshead Town Centre & Quayside ('Central Gateshead')	Industrial/Warehousing	£58.44
	Office	£69.93
Newcastle ('Discovery Quarter')	Industrial/Warehousing	..
	Office	..
North Tyneside Fish Quay ('Tyne Gateway North')	Industrial/Warehousing	..
	Office	..
South Shields Town Centre ('Tyne Gateway South')	Industrial/Warehousing	..
	Office	..
Sunderland (ARC)	Industrial/Warehousing	£87.44
	Office	£93.79
Bede & Tyne Tunnel Trading Estates ('A19 Corridor')	Industrial/Warehousing	£42.55
	Office	..

.. denotes too few entries in VIP database to construct robust averages

Source: TWRI Vacant Industrial Properties database

Data on every vacant property currently listed (as at June 2004) in TWRI's VIP database within each of the six growth pole areas was extracted. This was used to calculate the average rental per square metre for 'office' and 'industrial/warehousing' properties listed.

Note: This baseline analysis has produced publishable rental values for only three of the five 'growth poles'. Too few properties were on the market in half the 'growth poles' for meaningful 'average rentals' to be calculated[35].

Further work is required to establish baselines for the remaining 'growth poles' and a monitoring system for these.

---

[35] The TWRI threshold for publishable 'average rentals' was set as more than 5 properties.

Additional Indicator 3: Tourism Visits and Spend

Tables 31 & 32 below show recent trends in 'Tourism visits and expenditure' in Tyne & Wear.

Table 31: Domestic Tourism

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Trips to Tyne & Wear (millions)	3	1.9	2.3	2.2
Trips as % of England Trips	2.14	1.44	1.7	1.81
Visitor Spend (£m)	454	311	519	421
Spend as % of England Spend	2.28	1.53	2.5	2.05

Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey

Table 32: Overseas Tourism

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Trips to Tyne & Wear (millions)	0.26	0.29	0.35	0.32
Trips as % of England Trips	1.21	1.5	1.7	1.51
Visitor Spend (£m)	109	115	100	122
Spend as % of England Spend	0.96	1.16	0.97	1.17

Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Further analysis will be carried out once a regional baseline study has been completed in early 2005.

Additional Indicator 4: Business Take-up of Broadband ICT Applications

No data is currently available on this indicator. Further work is underway at regional level to address this.

APPENDIX

Table A1: Employees[†] by SIC Cluster Group, 1998 to 2002

	2002			2001		2000		1999		1998	
CLUSTERS*	**T&W**	**W Yorks**	**GB**	**T&W**	**GB**	**T&W**	**GB**	**T&W**	**GB**	**T&W**	**GB**
Automotive	14,400	23,200	778,900	14,200	779,200	13,400	785,400	14,600	793,400	15,100	796,000
Chemicals	3,900	12,300	284,000	3,400	275,700	3,600	275,000	3,000	282,000	3,700	294,700
Clothing	8,500	17,500	443,700	9,100	486,600	9,200	487,700	10,100	510,100	11,100	501,700
Construction	26,800	57,400	1,453,800	29,800	1,480,300	28,500	1,455,200	29,200	1,456,900	28,200	1,443,900
Creative	17,900	35,400	790,700	18,200	803,600	18,500	778,200	19,400	780,600	17,700	768,400
Digital	9,100	15,000	590,200	8,300	610,200	9,200	622,000	9,400	583,300	9,800	555,000
Engineering	3,700	7,800	156,500	4,000	171,400	5,100	187,000	3,900	191,500	5,500	201,800
Environmental	12,100	23,600	589,600	12,600	580,600	11,100	544,300	10,700	555,100	11,500	539,500
Food & Drink	54,200	108,400	3,120,000	49,800	3,043,700	49,500	2,969,800	51,600	2,900,200	49,500	2,956,000
Furniture	2,700	8,000	149,600	3,100	153,600	3,900	157,800	3,200	161,700	3,100	170,200
Glass	2,100	4,700	86,400	2,200	95,400	2,700	98,200	2,500	102,100	2,400	106,800
Marine	8,200	6,700	187,700	6,500	174,900	7,000	186,200	6,800	181,600	6,400	192,700
Packaging	1,900	4,400	129,900	2,100	133,700	1,900	139,600	1,800	142,300	2,100	148,400
Plastic	2,000	4,200	106,900	1,500	106,800	1,900	107,400	2,000	109,800	1,800	114,500
Power	5,700	10,100	170,500	4,700	184,900	6,100	197,000	7,200	200,200	7,600	199,200
Process Industries	1,600	2,600	75,500	1,300	83,000	1,700	90,400	1,700	92,600	2,000	98,300
Tourism	20,300	36,200	1,411,100	20,000	1,399,600	21,000	1,354,700	20,900	1,325,600	18,000	1,243,300
OTHER GROUPS											
Primary Sector	400	1,500	240,400	400	254,900	1,100	256,900	800	274,300	300	293,600
Products	2,400	6,300	172,100	2,400	182,200	3,200	195,200	3,200	207,400	2,300	210,200
Other Machinery manufacture	1,400	5,500	66,200	1,600	73,000	1,500	78,300	1,300	77,900	1,900	89,100
Other Electrical machinery manufacture	1,100	500	48,100	900	53,500	800	60,300	1,300	62,500	1,200	59,200
Other Instrument engineering	1,500	5,500	147,000	1,600	159,000	2,200	160,100	3,000	162,400	3,100	172,300
Other Wholesale	5,700	18,500	477,300	5,400	472,300	6,200	486,500	5,600	493,000	4,800	476,000
Other Retail	14,600	33,900	797,600	13,400	767,300	15,600	767,300	14,600	728,500	13,000	704,400
Canteens	12,000	19,000	525,700	11,000	528,300	11,200	522,200	12,600	553,900	11,700	520,900
Financial services	21,000	55,200	1,203,400	20,100	1,216,100	16,800	1,164,100	14,500	1,139,800	14,200	1,091,200
Estate/Property	6,300	12,200	451,700	7,100	439,500	5,700	440,600	5,600	436,000	5,800	403,000
Renting	1,800	4,900	118,200	2,200	120,400	1,900	118,600	1,800	112,400	1,500	105,300
Testing	6,800	10,600	503,500	8,000	518,400	7,000	504,800	5,700	479,800	6,000	446,200
services	23,000	42,200	1,355,100	23,600	1,366,500	21,300	1,341,700	18,400	1,274,300	17,400	1,213,800
Public services	124,400	207,900	5,457,300	112,100	5,335,800	109,400	5,271,000	111,600	5,146,000	97,500	4,951,200
All other	60,000	148,700	3,459,500	60,600	3,439,800	59,600	3,422,000	63,200	3,310,100	64,700	3,288,200

† Data has been rounded to the nearest 100 employees and aggregated to include at least three 4-digit SIC codes, as per ONS guidelines

* As defined in TRENDS Business Research report *'Tyne & Wear Business Development Priorities'*

Note: A full list of the 4-digit SIC codes included in each cluster/group can be found in the Appendix A2 to this report

Source: ABI 2002, ONS [Crown Copyright]

NOTE: 4-digit SIC classes in the **left-hand column** of the table below refer to the ‘Cluster Codes’ specified by TRENDS Business Research. SIC codes in the **right-hand column** refer to the ‘Other Groups’ specified by TWRI.

Table A2: Cluster Composition by 4-digit SIC Code

Cluster	SIC Detail	
Automotive		
	2511	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes
	3410	Manufacture of motor vehicles
	3420	Manufacture of motor vehicles bodies etc
	3430	Manufacture of parts for motor vehicles
	3541	Manufacture of motorcycles
	5010	Sale of motor vehicles
	5020	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
	5030	Sale of motor vehicle parts/accessories
	5040	Sale/maintenance/repair of motorcycles
	7110	Renting of automobiles
Chemicals		
	1592	Production of ethyl alcohol
	2411	Manufacture of industrial gases
	2412	Manufacture of dyes and pigments
	2413	Manufacture other inorganic chemicals
	2414	Manufacture other organic chemicals
	2415	Manufacture fertilizers
	2416	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
	2417	Manufacture synth. rubber primary forms
	2420	Manufacture of pesticides etc
	2430	Manufacture of paints, varnishes etc
	2441	Manufacture of pharmaceutical products
	2442	Manufacture pharmaceutical preparations
	2451	Manufacture of soap/detergents etc
	2452	Manufacture of perfumes/toilet etc
	2461	Manufacture of explosives
	2462	Manufacture of glues and gelatines
	2463	Manufacture of essential oils
	2464	Manufacture of photographic chemicals
	2466	Manufacture of other chemicals nec
	5112	Agents sale of fuels, ores, metals etc
	5155	Wholesale of chemical products
Clothing		
	1740	Manufacture of made-up textile articles
	1810	Manufacture of leather clothes
	1821	Manufacture of workwear
	1822	Manufacture of other outerwear
	1823	Manufacture of underwear
	1824	Manufacture of other wearing apparel nec
	2954	Manufacture of machinery for textile etc
	5116	Agents sale of textiles, clothing etc
	5142	Wholesale of clothing and footwear
	5163	Wholesale textile industry machinery
	5241	Retail sale of textiles
	5242	Retail sale of clothing
	5243	Retail sale of footwear/leather goods
Construction		
	1411	Quarrying of stone for construction
	2020	Manufacture of veneer sheets/plywood etc
	2630	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags
	2640	Manufacture of bricks etc in baked clay
	2651	Manufacture of cement
	2652	Manufacture of lime
	2653	Manufacture of plaster
	2661	Manufacture concrete for construction
	2662	Manufacture plaster for construction
	2663	Manufacture of ready-mixed concrete
	2664	Manufacture of mortars
	2665	Manufacture of fibre cement
	2666	Manufacture other concrete/plaster etc

OTHER GROUPS	SIC Detail	
Primary Sector		
	111	Growing of cereals and other crops nec
	201	Forestry and logging
	202	Forestry and logging related activities
	1010	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal
	1020	Mining and agglomeration of lignite
	1030	Extraction and agglomeration of peat
	1110	Extraction crude petroleum/natural gas
	1120	Service activitiesoil & gas extraction
	1200	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
	1310	Mining of iron ores
	1320	Mining non-ferrous metal ores
	1412	Quarrying of limestone, gypsum and chalk
	1413	Quarrying of slate
	1421	Operation of gravel and sand pits
	1422	Mining of clays and kaolin
	1430	Mining of chemical & fertilizer minerals
	1440	Production of salt
	1450	Other mining and quarrying nec
Other Metal Products		
	2861	Manufacture of cutlery
	2862	Manufacture of tools
	2863	Manufacture of locks and hinges
	2871	Manufacture of steel drums etc
	2873	Manufacture of wire products
	2874	Manufacture of fasteners etc
	2875	Manufacture other metal products nec
	2921	Manufacture of furnaces/furnace burners
Other Machinery manufacture		
	2924	Manufacture other general machinery nec
	2940	Manufacture of machine tools
	2951	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy
	2955	Manufacture of machinery for paper etc
	2956	Manufacture other special machinery nec
Other Electrical machinery manufacture		
	2971	Manufacture elec. domestic appliances
	3001	Manufacture of office machinery
	3110	Manufacture electric motors/generators
Other Instrument engineering		
	3310	Manuf medical/surgical equipment etc
	3320	Manuf instruments for measuring etc
	3330	Manuf industrial process control equip.
	3340	Manufacture of optical instruments etc
	3350	Manufacture of watches and clocks
Other Wholesale		
	5125	Wholesale of unmanufactured tobacco
	5141	Wholesale of textiles
	5143	Wholesale of electrical household goods
	5144	Wholesale of china and glassware etc
	5145	Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics
	5146	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods
	5147	Wholesale of other household goods
	5151	Wholesale of solid/liquid/gaseous fuels
	5152	Wholesale of metals and metal ores
	5156	Wholesale of other intermediate products
	5161	Wholesale of machine tools
	5164	Wholesale office machinery and equip.
	5165	Wholesale other industry machinery etc
	5170	Other wholesale

2670	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
2682	Manufac non-metal mineral products nec
2710	Manufacture of basic iron/steel etc
2721	Manufacture of cast iron tubes
2722	Manufacture of steel tubes
2811	Manufacture of metal structures & parts
2822	Manufacture central heating boilers
2922	Manufacture lifting/handling equipment
2923	Manufacture of ventilation equipment etc
3150	Manufacture of lighting equipment etc
3662	Manufacture of brooms and brushes
4511	Demolition and wrecking of buildings
4521	General construction of buildings etc
4522	Erection of roof covering and frames
4523	Construction of highways, roads etc
4525	Other constr. involving special trades
4531	Installation electrical wires/fittings
4532	Insulation work activities
4533	Plumbing
4534	Other building installation
4541	Plastering
4542	Joinery installation
4543	Floor and wall covering
4544	Painting and glazing
4545	Other building completion
4550	Renting construction equip. & operator
5113	Agents sale of timber/building material
5153	Wholesale wood, construction materials
5154	Wholesale hardware, plumbing etc
5162	Wholesale of construction machinery
5246	Retail sale of hardware/paints/glass
7132	Renting of construction equipment

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 nec
2223	Bookbinding and finishing
2224	Composition and plate-making
2225	Other activities 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 ceramic household articles
3622	Manufacture of jewellery nec
3630	Manufacture of musical instruments
3650	Manufacture of games and toys
5118	Agents sale of particular products nec
5247	Retail sale of books/newspapers etc
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 archives activities
9272	Other recreational activities nec

Digital

3002	Manufacture of computers etc
3162	Manufacture of electrical equipment nec
3210	Manufacture of electronic valves etc

Other Retail

5050	Retail sale of automotive fuel
5231	Dispensing chemists
5232	Retail sale of medical/orthopaedic goods
5233	Retail sale of cosmetic/toilet articles
5245	Retail sale electrical household goods
5248	Other retail sale specialised stores
5250	Retail sale second-hand goods in stores
5261	Retail sale via mail order houses
5262	Retail sale via stalls and markets
5263	Other non-store retail sale
5271	Repair of boots/shoes etc
5272	Repair of electrical household goods
5273	Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery
5274	Repair nec

Canteens

5551	Canteens

Financial services

6511	Central banking
6512	Other monetary intermediation
6521	Financial leasing
6522	Other credit granting
6523	Other financial intermediation nec
6601	Life insurance
6602	Pension funding
6603	Non-life insurance
6711	Administration of financial markets
6712	Security broking and fund management
6713	Activ. auxil. to fin. intermediation nec
6720	Activ. auxil. to insur./pension funding

Real Estate/Property

7011	Development and selling of real estate
7012	Buying and selling of own real estate
7020	Letting of own property
7031	Real estate agencies
7032	Management of real estate

Renting

7121	Renting other land transport equipment
7122	Renting of water transport equipment
7123	Renting of air transport equipment
7133	Renting of office machinery and equip.
7134	Renting other machinery and equip. nec
7140	Renting personal/household goods nec

Research & Testing

7310	Research natural sciences/engineering
7320	Research social sciences/humanities
7430	Technical testing and analysis

Other Business services

6412	Courier activities
7250	Maintenance/repair office machinery etc
7411	Legal activities
7412	Accounting/book-keeping activities etc
7413	Market research/public opinion polling
7414	Business/management consultancy activ.
7415	Management activities holding companies
7450	Labour recruitment etc
7470	Industrial cleaning
7483	Secretarial and translation activities
7484	Other business activities nec
9111	Activities business/employers organis.

3220	Manufacture of TV/radio transmitters etc
3230	Manufacture of TV/radio receivers etc
6420	Telecommunications
7210	Hardware consultancy
7220	Software consultancy and supply
7230	Data processing
7240	Data base activities
7260	Other computer related activities

Engineering

2952	Manufacture of machinery for mining etc
2960	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
2830	Manufacture of steam generators
2911	Manufacture of engines and turbines
2912	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
2913	Manufacture of taps and valves
2914	Manufacture of bearings, gears etc
7420	Architectural/engineering activities

Environmental

3710	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
3720	Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap
5157	Wholesale of waste and scrap
9000	Sewage and refuse disposal etc

Food & Drink

112	Growing of vegetables etc
113	Growing of fruit/nuts/beverage & spices
121	Farming of cattle, dairy farming
122	Farming of sheep/goats/horses/asses etc
123	Farming of swine
124	Farming of poultry
125	Other farming of animals
130	Growing of crops and farming of animals
141	Agricultural service activities
142	Animal husbandry activities
150	Hunting/trapping/game propagation
501	Fishing
502	Operation of fish hatcheries & farms
1512	Production and preserving poultry meat
1513	Production meat & poultry meat products
1520	Processing/preserving of fish
1531	Processing and preserving of potatoes
1532	Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice
1533	Processing/preserving fruit/veg nec
1541	Manufacture of crude oils and fats
1542	Manufacture of refined oils and fats
1543	Manufacture margarine/similar fats
1551	Operation of dairies and cheese making
1552	Manufacture of ice cream
1561	Manufacture of grain mill products
1562	Manufacture of starches/starch products
1571	Manufacture of feeds for farm animals
1572	Manufacture of prepared pet foods
1581	Manufacture of bread etc
1582	Manufacture of rusks, biscuits etc
1583	Manufacture of sugar
1584	Manufacture of cocoa; chocolate etc
1585	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles etc
1586	Processing of tea and coffee
1587	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
1588	Manufacture of homogenised food etc
1589	Manufacture of other food products nec
1591	Manufacture of alcoholic beverages
1593	Manufacture of wines
1594	Manufacture of cider/other fruit wines
1595	Manuf other non-dist. fermen. beverages

9112	Activities of professional organis.
9120	Activities of trade unions

Public services

6411	National post activities
7511	General public service activities
7512	Regulation education agencies etc
7513	Regulation more efficient business
7514	Supporting service activities
7521	Foreign affairs
7522	Defence activities
7523	Justice and judicial activities
7524	Public security/law/order activities
7525	Fire service activities
7530	Compulsory social security activities
8010	Primary education
8021	General secondary education
8022	Technical/vocational secondary education
8030	Higher education
8042	Adult and other education nec
8511	Hospital activities
8512	Medical practice activities
8513	Dental practice activities
8531	Social work activities with accom.
8532	Social work activities without accom.

All other employees

1511	Production and preserving of meat
1600	Manufacture of tobacco products
1711	Preparation/spinning cotton-type fibres
1712	Preparation/spinning wool-type fibres
1713	Preparation/spinning worsted-type fibre
1714	Preparation/spinning flax-type fibres
1715	Throwing and preparation of silk
1716	Manufacture of sewing threads
1717	Preparation/spinning other fibres
1721	Cotton-type weaving
1722	Woollen-type weaving
1723	Worsted-type weaving
1724	Silk-type weaving
1725	Other textile weaving
1730	Finishing of textiles
1751	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
1752	Manufacture of cord/rope/twine/netting
1753	Manufacture of nonwovens
1754	Manufacture of other textiles nec
1760	Manufacture of knitted/crocheted fabrics
1771	Manufacture of knitted/crocheted hosiery
1772	Manufacture knitted/crocheted pullovers
1830	Dressing and dyeing of fur
1910	Tanning and dressing of leather
1920	Manufacture of luggage, handbags etc
1930	Manufacture of footwear
2010	Sawmilling and planing of wood etc
2030	Manufacture builders' carpentry/joinery
2051	Manufacture of other products of wood
2052	Manufacture articles of cork/straw etc
2111	Manufacture of pulp
2122	Manufacture of household goods etc
2124	Manufacture of wallpaper
2310	Manufacture of coke oven products
2320	Manufacture refined petroleum products
2330	Processing of nuclear fuel
2470	Manufacture of man-made fibres
2512	Retreading/rebuilding of rubber tyres
2513	Manufacture of other rubber products
2622	Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures

1596	Manufacture of beer
1597	Manufacture of malt
1598	Production of mineral waters/soft drinks
2931	Manufacture of agricultural tractors
2932	Manufacture other agric/forest machines
2953	Manufacture of machinery for food etc
5111	Agents sale of agric. raw materials etc
5117	Agents sale of food/beverages/tobacco
5121	Wholesale of grain/seeds/animal feeds
5122	Wholesale of flowers and plants
5123	Wholesale of live animals
5124	Wholesale of hides, skins and leather
5131	Wholesale of fruit and vegetables
5132	Wholesale of meat and meat products
5133	Wholesale of dairy produce/eggs/fats etc
5134	Wholesale of alcoholic/other beverages
5135	Wholesale of tobacco products
5136	Wholesale of sugar/chocolate etc
5137	Wholesale of coffee/tea/cocoa/spices
5138	Wholesale of other food inc. fish etc
5139	Non-specialised wholesale of food etc
5166	Wholesale of agricultural machinery etc
5211	Retail non-specialised food stores etc
5212	Other retail non-specialised stores
5221	Retail sale of fruit and vegetables
5222	Retail sale of meat and meat products
5223	Retail sale of fish/crustaceans/molluscs
5224	Retail sale of bread, cakes etc
5225	Retail sale of alcoholic/other beverages
5226	Retail sale of tobacco products
5227	Other retail sale of food/beverages etc
5530	Restaurants
5540	Bars
5552	Catering
6312	Storage and warehousing
7131	Renting of agricultural machinery

Furniture

3611	Manufacture of chairs and seats
3612	Manufacture other office/shop furniture
3613	Manufacture of other kitchen furniture
3614	Manufacture of other furniture
5115	Agents sale of furniture etc
5244	Retail sale of furniture etc nec

Glass

2611	Manufacture of flat glass
2612	Shaping and processing of flat glass
2613	Manufacture of hollow glass
2614	Manufacture of glass fibres
2615	Manufacture/processing of other glass

Marine

3511	Building and repairing of ships
3512	Building repairing of pleasure boats etc
4524	Construction of water projects

Packaging

2040	Manufacture of wooden containers
2112	Manufacture of paper and paperboard
2121	Manufacture of corrugated paper etc
2125	Manufacture of other paper nec
2522	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
2872	Manufacture of light metal packaging
7482	Packaging activities

2623	Manufacture of ceramic insulators
2624	Manufacture other tech. ceramic product
2625	Manufacture of other ceramic products
2626	Manufacture refractory ceramic products
2681	Production of abrasive products
2731	Cold drawing
2732	Cold rolling of narrow strip
2733	Cold forming or folding
2734	Wire drawing
2741	Precious metals production
2742	Aluminium production
2745	Other non-ferrous metal production
2812	Manufacture of builders' carpentry etc
2821	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs etc
2852	General mechanical engineering
2972	Manufacture non-elec. domes. appliances
3520	Manufacture railway/tramway vehicles
3530	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
3542	Manufacture of bicycles
3543	Manufacture of invalid carriages
3550	Manufacture of transport equipment nec
3615	Manufacture of mattresses
3621	Striking of coins and medals
3640	Manufacture of sports goods
3661	Manufacture of imitation jewellery
3663	Other manufacturing nec
4030	Steam and hot water supply
4100	Collection/purification etc of water
4512	Test drilling and boring
5114	Agents sale of machinery etc
5119	Agents sale of a variety of goods
6024	Freight transport by road
6030	Transport via pipelines
6230	Space transport
6311	Cargo handling
6321	Other supporting land transport activ.
6322	Other supporting water transport activ.
6323	Other supporting air transport activ.
6340	Activities of other transport agencies
7460	Investigation and security activities
7481	Photographic activities
8041	Driving school activities
8514	Other human health activities
8520	Veterinary activities
9131	Activities of religious organisations
9132	Activities of political organisations
9133	Activit other membership organis. nec
9240	News agency activities
9301	Washing/dry cleaning of textile etc
9302	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment
9303	Funeral and related activities
9304	Physical well-being activities
9305	Other service activities nec
9500	Private households with employed persons

Plastic		
	2521	Manufacture of plastic plates/sheets etc
	2523	Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic
	2524	Manufacture of other plastic products
Power		
	3120	Manufacture elect. distrib. apparatus
	3130	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
	3140	Manufacture of accumulators etc
	3161	Manuf elect. equipment for engines nec
	4010	Production/distribution of electricity
	4020	Manufacture/distribution of gas
Process Industries		
	2735	Other first processing of iron/steel nec
	2743	Lead, zinc and tin production
	2744	Copper production
	2751	Casting of iron
	2752	Casting of steel
	2753	Casting of light metals
	2754	Casting of other non-ferrous metals
	2840	Forging, pressing, stamping etc
	2851	Treatment and coating of metals
Tourism		
	5511	Hotels and motels, with restaurant
	5512	Hotels and motels, without restaurant
	5521	Youth hostels and mountain refuges
	5522	Camping sites, including caravan sites
	5523	Other provision of lodgings nec
	6010	Transport via railways
	6021	Other scheduled passenger land transport
	6022	Taxi operation
	6023	Other passenger land transport
	6110	Sea and coastal water transport
	6120	Inland water transport
	6210	Scheduled air transport
	6220	Non-scheduled air transport
	6330	Activities of travel agencies etc nec
	9231	Artistic and literary creation etc
	9232	Operation of arts facilities
	9233	Fair and amusement park activities
	9234	Other entertainment activities nec
	9252	Museum activities etc
	9253	Botanical and zoological gardens etc
	9261	Operation of sports arenas and stadiums
	9262	Other sporting activities
	9271	Gambling and betting activities

Source: Trends Business Research '*Tyne & Wear Development Priorities*' and TWRI