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**EARNINGS IN TYNE & WEAR  
2001**

**APRIL 2002**

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Reference: EB02/3

£20.00

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## KEY POINTS

This report considers the gross earnings, in April 2001, of full-time employees at workplaces in Tyne & Wear as reported by the New Earnings Survey (NES). Comparable figures are presented for the North East and Great Britain. Comparisons are also made with other metropolitan counties and other counties and Unitary Authorities in the North East. Data are also presented in an Appendix for Districts, Travel-to-Work Areas and some Parliamentary Constituencies.

### **In Tyne & Wear:**

Average annual earnings were around £20,200 (§2):

- for men & women £388.4 per week (£20,193 pa), 87% of Great Britain;
- for men £423.8 per week (£22,171 pa), 86% of Great Britain;
- for women £332.9 per week (£16,891 pa), 91% of Great Britain.

Men's earnings increased by 4% in 2000/2001 (GB 6%), a slowing of 2 percentage points from 1999/2000.

### **Low Pay:**

The Council of Europe defines 68% of average earnings, i.e. around £280 pw as a "decency threshold." In Tyne & Wear almost one-fifth of men and two-fifths of women earned less than £250 pw (§3).

As at spring 2001, the proportion of employees in the North East earning below the National Minimum Wage (NMW) was negligible, compared with 1.3% for the UK, (ONS estimates from the Labour Force Survey, LFS, and New Earnings Survey, NES). These figures should not be regarded as a reliable measure of the effect of the NMW (§3.1). Employees aged under 18 are not covered by the NMW.

### **Relative to Great Britain:**

Earnings remain below the Great Britain average (§2):

- for men & women 13% below Great Britain;
- for men 14% below Great Britain;
- for women 9% below Great Britain.

During 2000/2001, the overall rise in earnings was much slower in Tyne & Wear (3.9%) than in Great Britain (5.9%) (§4.1). The rise in overall earnings in 2001 contrasts with 1999/00 when the overall rise in earnings was faster in Tyne & Wear than in Great Britain. In 2000/2001 women's earnings rose by 5.8% (GB, 6.7 %) and men's rose by 4.0% (GB, 5.7%). These differences, however, are probably not significant given the sampling error.

### **Other Metropolitan counties and Unitary Authorities:**

Overall, Tyne & Wear earnings are 30<sup>th</sup> lowest among the (84) English counties and Unitary Authorities (§5.2). For men, Tyne & Wear's earnings are 28<sup>th</sup> lowest among the (79) English counties and Unitary Authorities. Women's earnings, however, rank in the top half at 35<sup>th</sup> out of 74. The earnings of both men and women were the second lowest of any Metropolitan county, above only South Yorkshire.

### **Men & Women's earnings compared:**

The gap between men and women's hourly earnings remains closer than in Great Britain as a whole (§6). In 2001, women's hourly pay was 87% of men's (GB 81%). Women's weekly earnings were also closer to men's in Tyne and Wear (79%) than in GB (75%). This reflects, however, the failure of men's earnings in Tyne & Wear to grow in real terms for most of the 1990s (1992-1997). Over the period 1990-2001, women's hourly earnings (up 87%) in Tyne & Wear, have out-performed both GB

women (by 2.6 percentage points) and Tyne & Wear men's hourly earnings (by 20.1 percentage points) (§7).

**In real terms:**

In 2000/2001, men's real earnings (that is after inflation) rose by 2.2%, women's earnings rose 3.9%. Since 1980 men's earnings have risen 39% and women's 63% (in real terms) (§8). Men's real earnings in Tyne & Wear remained stagnant from 1992 to 1997. Since 1997 there has been a rise in men's real earnings (by 8%). Between 1992-2001, GB men's real earnings rose by about 16%, whilst women's real earnings in Tyne & Wear have risen about 18%, similar to Great Britain (22%). (These calculations assume that the inflation rates have been the same in Tyne & Wear and Great Britain over these periods).

**Earnings by occupation:**

This report gives **earnings by occupation for Tyne & Wear** (in Appendix 2). Previously, occupational earnings data only went down to regional (NE) level.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on average earnings and the distribution of earnings, including low pay, as recorded by the 2001 New Earnings Survey (NES). The areas covered include Tyne & Wear, Great Britain, the North East and other Metropolitan Counties. The analyses cover men, women, manual, non-manual and total employees. **Earnings by occupation for Tyne & Wear are given in Appendices 2 and 3**, along with Great Britain and North East region data.

There are ten earlier reports in this series, produced by TWRI, covering the period 1980-00.

The NES has two great merits: First, a long, consistent time-series, and secondly, statistically robust results for counties, due to the large sample size. For updates since the April 2001 data presented here, see the AEI (Average Earnings Index) reported in ONS' Labour Market Trends. For further details about NES see Labour Market Trends March 2002.

Since 1970 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and its predecessor, the Central Statistical Office (CSO), have conducted the NES annually, in a similar form. The NES is the most comprehensive source of earnings data. It collects information on hours of work and earnings for a 1% sample of employees. The current data were collected for 108,997 employees in Great Britain and 2,355 employees in Tyne & Wear. The data relate to gross pay excluding over-time and payments in kind for full-time employees. The NES provides information for Government Office Regions (including the North East) instead of Standard Statistical Regions (including the North), which were provided prior to 1997.

Regrettably, since 1999 ONS no longer publish the standard errors of the estimates (a measure of their accuracy), except for regions.

Wages and salaries account for 65% (UK 67%) of gross weekly household income from all sources. Other sources of income are:

	NE	UK
Social Security Benefits	19%	12%
Pensions (+Annuities)	8%	7%
Self Employment	5%	9%
Investment Income	3%	4%

(Source: ONS Family Spending, data averaged over three years 1998/99 to 2000/2001)

For further information on these non-earnings sources of income and overall household income see TWRI's report 'Household Income and Expenditure, 2000'. The 2001 edition is forthcoming.

This report on earnings of employees covers only full-time employees. ONS now produce NES (Volume F): Analyses for part-time employees; analyses by age group; distribution of hours and of earnings by hours. Part-timers account for about a quarter of all employees.

A DTI report on 'Trends in Earnings Inequality and Earnings Mobility, 1977-1999: The impact of mobility on long-term inequality', provides findings relating to inequality, mobility and long-term inequality in earnings over a 21-year period. It concludes that earnings inequality rose from the late 1970s to the late 1990s among men and women, full and part-time employees within all age groups and particularly among prime age workers.

## 2 AVERAGE GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS, 2001

This section presents information on average weekly earnings in Tyne & Wear. The analyses cover men, women, manual, non-manual and all employees and compares Tyne & Wear to Great Britain and the North East.

In 2001, the average full-time employee in Tyne & Wear earned £388.4 per week, (£20,193 pa). This is 12.6% less than the Great Britain average of £444.3 per week, (£23,607 pa) (see Table 1). This gap in earnings between Tyne & Wear and Great Britain is much larger, in percentage terms, for men than women. Men's average weekly earnings were £423.8, (£66.7, or 13.6% below the Great Britain average). Women's average weekly earnings were £332.9, (£33.9, or 9.2%) below the Great Britain average. In Tyne & Wear annual earnings were £22,171 for men and £16,891 for women.

The disparity between average earnings in Tyne & Wear and Great Britain was greatest for non-manual men, (£105.9pw, or -18.2%, below Great Britain). Average earnings for manual men were slightly above the national average, (£6.5pw, or 1.8% above Great Britain). Average earnings for non-manual women were 10.6% or £41.2pw below the national average whereas manual women earned 1.6%, or £3.9pw, more than the national average.

**Table 1 : Average earnings of full-time employees on adult rates (April 2001)**

	£'s per week			Pence per hour (excludes overtime)		
	Manual	Non-Manual	All	Manual	Non-Manual	All
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>						
Great Britain	£338.9	£492.8	£444.3	759p	1295p	1118p
North East	£335.6	£407.3	£380.8	756p	1070p	950p
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	<b>£347.0</b>	<b>£410.6</b>	<b>£388.4</b>	<b>776p</b>	<b>1079p</b>	<b>970p</b>
T & W % of GB	102.4%	83.3%	87.4%	102.2%	83.3%	86.8%
<b>MEN</b>						
Great Britain	£359.9	£582.4	£490.5	792p	1499p	1197p
North East	£356.1	£481.3	£418.6	792p	1235p	1008p
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	<b>£366.4</b>	<b>£476.5</b>	<b>£423.8</b>	<b>807p</b>	<b>1223p</b>	<b>1020p</b>
T & W % of GB	101.8%	81.8%	86.4%	101.9%	81.6%	85.2%
<b>WOMEN</b>						
Great Britain	£241.8	£388.8	£366.8	597p	1047p	976p
North East	£225.1	£335.3	£318.4	558p	903p	848p
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear</b>	<b>£245.7</b>	<b>£347.6</b>	<b>£332.9</b>	<b>607p</b>	<b>935p</b>	<b>886p</b>
T & W % of GB	101.6%	89.4%	90.8%	101.7%	89.3%	90.8%

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001

In the North East average earnings were lower than in Great Britain; men's earnings were £71.9 lower, and women's were £48.4 lower. Women's earnings in Tyne & Wear were £14.5 higher than in the North East, whilst men's were only £5.2 higher.

In Tyne & Wear, the differential for non-manual over manual employment was 30.0% for men and 41.5% for women. The differential for non-manual work for men & women together was 18.3%. In Britain the differentials were twice as wide for men and one-and-a-half times for women (61.8%, 60.8% and 45.4%, respectively). The smaller differential in Tyne & Wear is

unsurprising as the average pay for all non-manual workers is significantly lower than in Great Britain (by 16.7%). Earnings for manual workers are also actually slightly higher than in Great Britain (by 2.4%). Incidentally, these much smaller differentials also provide much smaller incentives for people to train. In Tyne & Wear, unlike Great Britain, women can raise their earnings by a much larger percentage than men by moving from manual to non-manual work.

Note: Earnings by occupation are given in Appendix 2 for Great Britain, the North East Region and Tyne & Wear.



### 3 LOW PAY AND DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

The Council of Europe defines its “decency threshold” on pay as 68% of average earnings, i.e. around £279 per week (£279.1). The nearest threshold to this in the NES data is £250 per week. In Tyne & Wear over a quarter of men & women, almost a fifth of men and almost two-fifths of women, earned less than £250 pw (see Table 2). Low pay is more prevalent in Tyne & Wear than Great Britain:

- Almost one-fifth of all full-time men (18%) earn below £250 per week (GB 14%);
- Almost two-fifths of all full-time women (38%) earn below £250 per week (GB 31%);
- Almost one-seventh (13%) of women earn below £190 per week (GB 11%).

**Table 2 : Distribution of Gross Weekly Earnings, Full-time**

		Great Britain	North East	Tyne & Wear
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>				
Top decile		£722.1	£605.2	£618.7
Bottom decile		£207.0	£194.6	£199.1
Percentage earning under:	£250	20.5%	27.2%	25.5%
	£350	45.5%	54.4%	52.8%
	£460	66.0%	74.2%	73.0%
<b>Men</b>				
Top decile		£799.6	£641.3	£653.5
Bottom decile		£229.5	£214.3	£215.7
Percentage earning under:	£250	14.3%	18.8%	17.7%
	£350	37.7%	45.1%	43.3%
	£460	59.5%	67.6%	66.7%
<b>Women</b>				
Top decile		£584.7	£506.4	£534.1
Bottom decile		£185.8	£172.8	£178.2
Percentage earning under:	£190	11.1%	15.1%	13.1%
	£250	30.8%	41.1%	37.8%
	£350	58.7%	69.7%	67.8%

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001

Note: A decile is a tenth of the (statistical) population. The top decile is the top 10% of earners who are full-time employees.

The Low Pay Unit’s threshold for low pay is defined as 2/3 male median earnings (£257.73 pw). The NES does not provide men’s pay bands below £250 and women’s pay bands below £190 at county level. In the North East, however, 7.0% of men and 18.5% of women earned less than £200 per week (GB 5.2%, 13.9%) (see Table 3).

The distribution of overall earnings is slightly more compressed in Tyne & Wear than in Great Britain. Top earners in Tyne & Wear are closer to average earnings (£388.4pw) than in Great Britain (see Table 2). The distribution of men’s earnings in Tyne & Wear continued to be more compressed in Tyne & Wear than in Great Britain:

- The top decile (10%) of men, in Tyne & Wear, earned 54% more than men's average earnings (GB 63%);
- The lowest decile of men in Tyne and Wear earned 49% less than men's average earnings (GB 53%).

The top ten percent of men in Tyne & Wear earned £653.5 pw (£34,000 pa). This is 18% less

than in Great Britain. The bottom ten percent of men in Tyne & Wear earn under £215.7 pw, (£11,200 pa). This is 6% less than in Great Britain.

Women's high earnings in Tyne & Wear show a similar differential to Great Britain:

- The top decile of women in Tyne & Wear earned 60% more than women's average earnings (GB 59%);
- The bottom decile of women earned 46% less than women's average earnings (GB 49%).

The top ten percent of women in Tyne & Wear earn over £534.1 pw (£27,800pa). This is 9% less than in Great Britain. The bottom ten percent of women, in Tyne & Wear, earn under £178.2 pw, (£9,300 pa). This is 4% less than in Great Britain.

Table 3 gives data on low pay from the New Earnings Survey (NES). These data cannot be used to judge how many people would fall below the new National Minimum Wage (NMW). This is because the NES excludes part-time employees and only includes people on adult rates.

**Table 3 : Distribution of Earnings # in North East and Great Britain (% earning under)**

Weekly Earnings	North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
£150	n.a.	4.0	n.a.	2.5
£160	n.a.	5.8	n.a.	4.0
£180	n.a.	12.6	n.a.	8.4
£200	7.0	18.5	5.2	13.9
£220	11.2	25.6	8.3	20.1
£250	18.8	41.1	14.3	30.8
<b>Hourly Earnings</b>				
£2.90	n.a.	0.2	0.0	n.a.
£3.00	n.a.	0.2	0.0	n.a.
£3.50	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
£3.60.....NMW (3.70)*	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3
£4.00	1.4	3.8	0.9	2.1
£5.00	7.3	14.5	5.5	11.1

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001

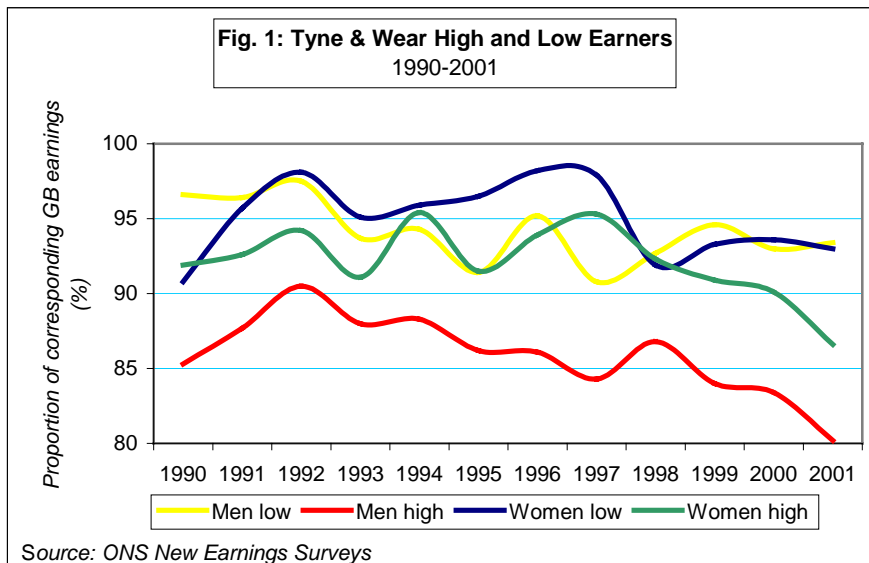
n.a. = not available

Note: # The NES excludes part-timers. \*at time of NES April 2001, raised to £4.10 in October 2001.

In 2000/01, top earnings for both men and women moved further away from the GB average (Figure 1), following a trend evident from the late 1990s. For men and for women, top earnings have fluctuated since 1990. For women, low earnings moved closer to the GB level from 1993 until a notable drop in 1998. Women's low earnings have still not recovered to the 1997 level. For men, low earnings have moved further away from the GB average. The percentage disparity between earnings in Tyne & Wear and GB is greatest for highest-paid men and women.

In percentage terms, top and bottom earnings were 7-20% below the GB average. The biggest gap was for high-paid men (around 20% below their GB equivalent).

Note: Given the scale of the sampling errors, all figures should be taken as a broad indication.



### 3.1 The National Minimum Wage (NMW)

ONS has stopped issuing estimates for Tyne & Wear and the Rest of the NE, which TWRI previously published. These were from the LFS only and related to employee *main jobs*. They tended to over-estimate low pay (in Tyne & Wear at 15.0% or 60,000 in 1998 and estimate those affected by 1999 at 13.3% or 53,000).

The North East was the UK region with the highest proportion of its employees earning below the NMW-level in spring 1998 and also in spring 1999. By spring 2000 the proportion of employees earning below the NMW rate in the North East was too small to allow reliable estimates (ONS). This continued to be the case in 2001. Only the North West, Yorkshire & Humberside, the South East and South West Government Office Regions had sufficiently high numbers of employees earning below the NMW to allow the calculation of reliable estimates. The statutory NMW was introduced on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1999 at £3.60/hour for people aged 21 and over. This increased to £3.70/hour in October 2000 and £4.10/hour in October 2001. A lower rate of £3.00/hour applied to people aged 18-21, increasing to £3.20/hour in October 2000 and £3.50/hour in October 2001. Treasury research estimated that £3.20 per hour would represent an average pay rise of 30% for 18-20 year-olds and 50,000 would enjoy a 50% increase (FT 17/6/98). There is no minimum wage for those aged under 18. ONS has estimated that over half of employees earning less than the NMW are women working part-time.

The proportion of employees earning below the NMW in the North East fell between spring 1998 and spring 1999 by nearly three-fifths, as in the UK (Table 4). ONS has developed a new methodology for estimating the number of low paid jobs and hence revised the estimates for 1998 and 1999 quoted in TWRI's 1999 report. The revised estimates are "adjusted LFS and NES" estimates, produced from a combination of data from both the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the New Earnings Survey (NES). Combining NES and LFS data compensates for the LFS' over-estimation of low pay. Cautiously, ONS has rounded them to the nearest 0.1m. The estimates should not be regarded as a reliable measure of annual change.

Table 4 : Employees Earning Below the NMW, Spring 1998 - 2001<sup>#</sup>

	Spring 1998		Spring 1999		Spring 2000		Spring 2001	
	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands
<b>North East</b>	9.4	90	3.9	40	*	*	*	*
<b>UK</b>	6.4	1,520	2.4	580	1.2	300	1.3	320

Source: ONS

Notes: # Using "adjusted LFS and NES" data.

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimates

## 4 INCREASES IN EARNINGS

This section focuses on rises in earnings. The highest and lowest deciles (10%) of earners are considered. It should be noted that rises in earnings are particularly affected by sampling error as they are subject at both the beginning and the end of the period.

### 4.1 Increases in 2000/2001

Between 2000 and 2001, the overall rise in earnings was much slower in Tyne & Wear (3.9%) than in Great Britain (5.9%) (see Table 5). Men's earnings rose by 4.0% in Tyne & Wear compared to 5.7% in Great Britain. Manual men's earnings rose by only 1.6% compared to 4.4% in Great Britain. Earnings of non-manual men rose by 5.1% (GB 5.7%). Women's earnings also rose at a slower rate than in Great Britain (5.8%, GB 6.7%). Average earnings of manual women rose more quickly than the national rate (9.7%, GB 5.5%). Non-manual women's earnings rose by 5.3%, compared to a 6.7% rise in Great Britain.

**Table 5 : Percentage Increases in Weekly Earnings (2000/2001)**

	Men		Women		Men & Women	
	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear
<b>Manual</b>	4.4%	1.6%	5.5%	9.7%	4.4%	1.8%
<b>Non-Manual</b>	5.7%	5.1%	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	4.5%
<b>All</b>	5.7%	4.0%	6.7%	5.8%	5.9%	3.9%

Source New Earnings Survey, 2001

Pay settlements in Tyne & Wear averaged 3.6% in the six months to September 2001. This was the same as for the previous six-month period and above the September inflation rate of 2.1%, according to the TEC 250<sup>1</sup> survey.

Although a number of sectors have seen pay settlements fall, pay awards rose in Engineering, Distribution & Catering, and Finance & Business Services. The leading sector for pay increases was Transport & Communications, with a reported average increase of 4.6%, although this had fallen slightly since the March survey. Awards in Construction fell sharply from 7.0% in March to 3.8%, the lowest level for the sector since March 1998. Settlements for Other Manufacturing declined to an average of 2.8%, the lowest rate recorded for that sector since the survey began.

During 2000/2001, earnings for the lowest ten percent of men rose at a slower rate than in GB (3.2%, 4.3%). Earnings of the bottom decile of women rose at a similar rate to GB (4.9%, 4.8%). Earnings for the top decile of men grew much more slowly than the GB average (1.7%, GB 7.3%). The earnings of the top decile of women also rose more slowly (4.8%) than the overall increase for women (5.8%).

### 4.2 Increases in earnings, 1999-2001

Comparisons are made over two years to try to reduce the distortion of sampling error (see Table 6). Earnings for men and women are middle for rises in the metropolitan counties. Earnings for men rose at the fourth slowest rate after Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire. Women's earnings rose at the second-slowest rate for metropolitan counties.

<sup>1</sup> The TEC 250 survey was Tyneside TEC's biannual survey of a representative sample of firms based on Tyneside and Wearside. Its objective is to provide an assessment of trends relating to the labour market and business environment in the Tyne & Wear economy.

Comparisons over four years from 1998 to 2001 are also made (see Table 7). Earnings for men & women rose at the second slowest rate in all metropolitan counties, except for South Yorkshire. Similarly, men's earnings also rose at the second slowest rate, again only above South Yorkshire. Women's earnings were also almost at the bottom for increases in earnings in the metropolitan counties, only above Merseyside Region.

**Table 6: Increases in Earnings in the Metropolitan Counties 1999-2001,  
(Ranked in England on Level in 2001)**

	2001	Rank	1999	% change
	£	In 2001	£	
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>				
London GOR	593.7	1	520.0	14.2%
West Midlands MC	432.8	29	387.9	11.6%
Merseyside MC	413.8	38	371.8	11.3%
Greater Manchester MC	410.7	39	377.0	8.9%
West Yorkshire MC	403.0	43	368.2	9.5%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>388.4</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>352.6</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
South Yorkshire MC	381.5	61	350.6	8.8%
<b>Men</b>				
London GOR	667.7	3	584.4	14.3%
West Midlands MC	475.3	30	427.3	11.2%
Merseyside MC	462.1	33	416.7	10.9%
Greater Manchester MC	453.3	37	420.0	7.9%
West Yorkshire MC	437.7	44	402.4	8.8%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>384.3</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
South Yorkshire MC	411.6	64	380.9	8.1%
<b>Women</b>				
London GOR	483.1	2	422.8	14.3%
Merseyside MC	342.2	29	304.0	12.6%
West Yorkshire MC	345.3	26	309.3	11.6%
Greater Manchester MC	342.1	30	304.9	12.2%
West Midlands MC	355.5	17	312.1	13.9%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
South Yorkshire MC	329.6	40	297.8	10.7%

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001

**Table 7: Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Counties, 1998-2001.**

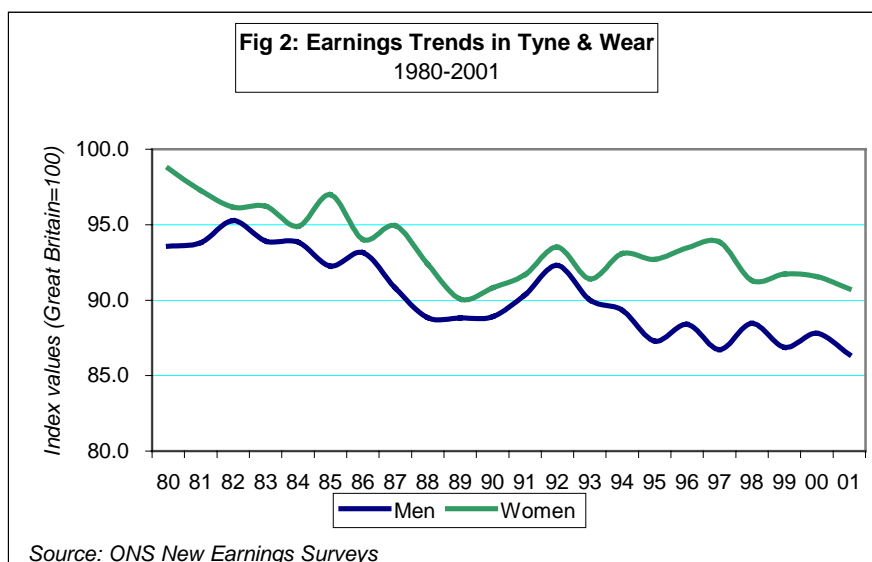
	Average Weekly Wage				% change 1998-2001
	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Men &amp; Women</b>					
London GOR	500.9	520.0	561.7	593.7	18.5%

West Midlands MC	364.7	387.9	397.0	432.8	18.7%
Merseyside Region	360.0	371.8	389.2	413.8	14.9%
Greater Manchester MC	356.5	377.0	391.1	410.7	15.2%
West Yorkshire MC	348.0	368.2	382.9	403.0	15.8%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>342.3</b>	<b>352.6</b>	<b>373.9</b>	<b>388.4</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
South Yorkshire MC	338.2	350.6	363.9	381.5	12.8%
<b>Men</b>					
London GOR	565.6	584.4	633.3	667.7	18.1%
West Midlands MC	405.9	427.3	439.4	475.3	17.1%
Merseyside Region	401.2	416.7	434.9	462.1	15.2%
Greater Manchester MC	397.1	420.0	434.4	453.3	14.2%
West Yorkshire MC	380.6	402.4	419.5	437.7	15.0%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>377.8</b>	<b>384.3</b>	<b>407.5</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
South Yorkshire MC	370.9	380.9	395.9	411.6	11.0%
<b>Women</b>					
London GOR	402.8	422.8	454.8	483.1	19.9%
Merseyside Region	297.2	304.0	320.7	342.2	15.1%
West Yorkshire MC	290.9	309.3	320.6	345.3	18.7%
Greater Manchester MC	289.8	304.9	320.0	342.1	18.0%
West Midlands MC	287.8	312.1	318.2	355.5	23.5%
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
South Yorkshire MC	278.1	297.8	306.8	329.6	18.5%

Source: New Earnings Surveys

### 4.3 Trends in earnings relative to GB 1980-2001

Since 1980 both men and women's earnings in Tyne & Wear have fallen behind Great Britain (Figure 2). The "earnings gap" relative to GB widened for both men and women until 1989. Since then, and despite fluctuations, women's earnings relative to Great Britain have begun to fall back from 1997 onward. Men's earnings, however, have failed to narrow the gap since 1989 dropping back after 1992. Over the full (or near full) economic cycle from 1989 the trend in Tyne & Wear men's earnings compared to Great Britain has been flat.



## 5 COMPARISONS WITH OTHER COUNTIES

### 5.1 Other Counties and Unitary Authorities in England

For men, Tyne & Wear's earnings are 52nd among the (79) English counties and Unitary Authorities (see Table 8). Women's earnings in Tyne & Wear rank in the top half at 35<sup>th</sup> out of 74.

## 5.2 Other Counties and Unitary Authorities in the North East

Men's earnings in Tyne & Wear are fairly typical of the other counties and unitary authorities in the North East (except for high earnings in Redcar & Cleveland) (see Table 8). Women's earnings are the highest in the North East (but no data are available for Redcar & Cleveland). Tyne & Wear is slightly above middle for earnings of all employees. Overall the range of earnings in the North East is £107.9.

- Overall, Tyne & Wear average earnings were £59.9 pw (£3,100 pa) less than in Redcar & Cleveland;
- Men's earnings were £72.1 pw (£3,750 pa) less than in Redcar & Cleveland;
- Women's earnings were £50.4 pw (£2,600 pa) higher than in Darlington.

**Table 8 : Average Weekly Earnings In Counties And Unitary Authorities In North East (£)**

Men & Women			Men			Women		
Redcar & Cleveland	448.3	23	Redcar & Cleveland	495.9	21	<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>35</b>
Stockton-on-Tees	414.4	36	Stockton-on-Tees	449.6	39	Middlesbrough	314.9	56
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>388.4</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>52</b>	Stockton-on-Tees	312.1	59
Durham	372.7	67	Durham	412.7	62	Durham	308.9	63
Hartlepool	357.9	77	Hartlepool	400.8	66	Northumberland	289.6	70
Middlesbrough	353.1	78	Middlesbrough	384.2	75	Darlington	282.5	74
Northumberland	341.5	79	Northumberland	379.7	76	Redcar & Cleveland	n.a.	n.a.
Darlington	340.4	81	Darlington	371.0	78	Hartlepool	n.a.	n.a.

Source New Earnings Survey, 2001

Note: Data are not available where the sample is below 10 or the standard error is more than 5% of the mean

## 5.3 Other Metropolitan Counties

Earnings for both men and women in Tyne & Wear remain the second-lowest of any metropolitan county (see Table 9). Men's earnings rose from being bottom in 1997 to second bottom in 1999.

Comparisons with the other metropolitan counties are a more sensitive measure of change and are more meaningful than comparisons with Great Britain. This is because the Great Britain averages are not typical of most of the country, being strongly affected by Greater London's high level of non-manual earnings.

Earnings in Tyne & Wear are very close to the average of South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire – its geographically nearest metropolitan county neighbours.

**Table 9 : Average Weekly Earnings in Metropolitan Counties (£)**

Men & Women		Men		Women	
London GOR	593.7	London GOR	667.7	London GOR	483.1
West Midlands MC	432.8	West Midlands MC	475.3	West Midlands MC	355.5
Merseyside GOR	413.8	Merseyside GOR	462.1	West Yorkshire MC	345.3
Greater Manchester MC	410.7	Greater Manchester MC	453.3	Merseyside GOR	342.2
West Yorkshire MC	403.0	West Yorkshire MC	437.7	Greater Manchester MC	342.1
<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>388.4</b>	<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>Tyne &amp; Wear MC</b>	<b>332.9</b>
South Yorkshire MC	381.5	South Yorkshire MC	411.6	South Yorkshire MC	329.6

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001



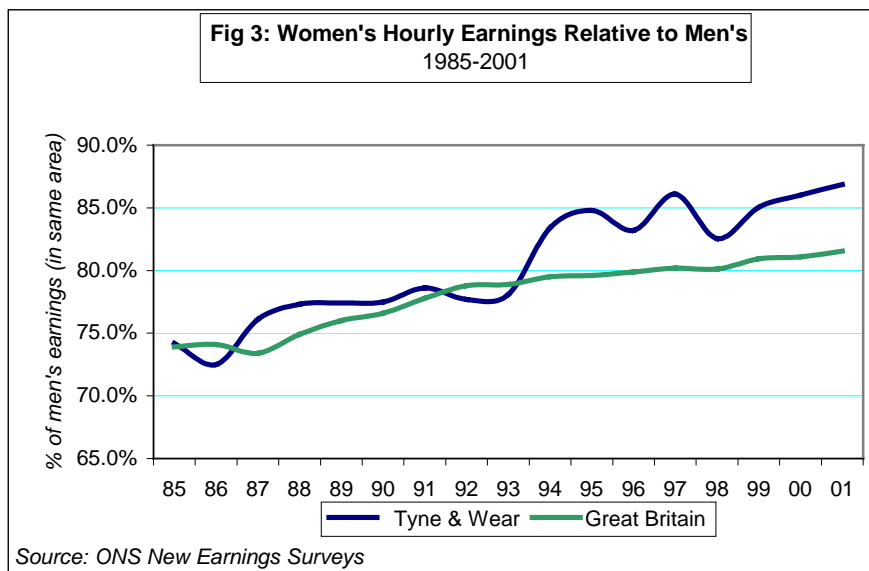
Excluding London, the range of earnings in the metropolitan counties is £63.7 pw for men, £25.9pw for women and £51.3 pw overall (for men and women):

- Overall, Tyne & Wear average earnings are £44.4pw (£2,300 pa) less than in the West Midlands;
- Men's earnings are £51.5 pw (£2,700 pa) less than in the West Midlands;
- Women's earnings are £22.6 pw (£1,200 pa) less than in the West Midlands.

## 6 WOMEN'S EARNINGS COMPARED TO MEN'S

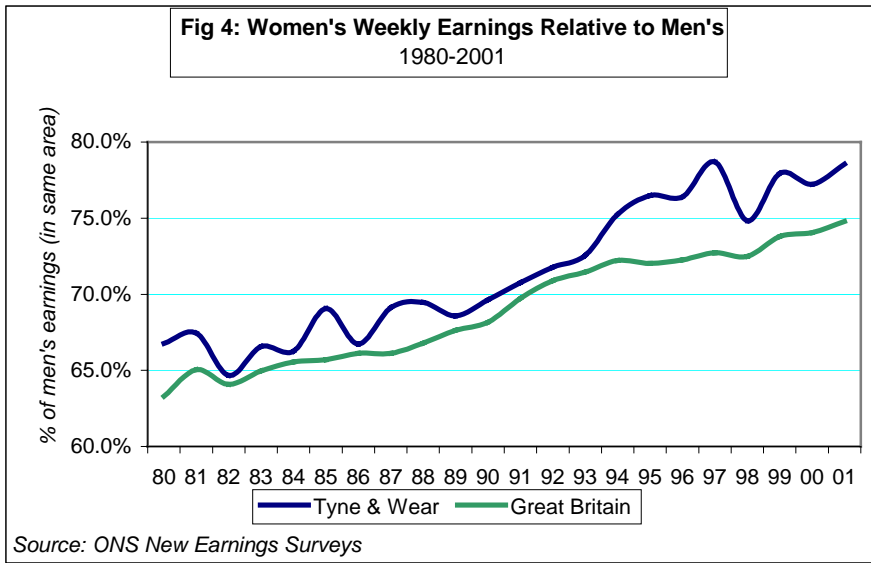
This section considers the extent to which women's earnings have been closing the gap with men's earnings. The term "weekly ratio" refers to the ratio of women's weekly earnings to men's weekly earnings and the "hourly ratio," excluding overtime, is the ratio of women's to men's hourly earnings.

In 2001, in Tyne & Wear women's hourly pay was 87% of men's (GB 81%) (Figure 3). Despite a fall in 1998, the trend is clear. Women are continuing to narrow the hourly pay gap with men in Tyne & Wear. Between 1993-97, the hourly pay gap narrowed sharply, by a quarter, the ratio rising at an overall rate of approximately 2% per year from 78.1% to 86.1%. Thus since 1994 this gap has been much narrower (around 15%) than in Great Britain (about 20%). In 1974 the ratio of women's hourly pay to men's was about 67%. Following the Equal Pay Act it rose sharply to 75% in 1976. From 1976 to 1987 women's earnings fluctuated around this level. Since 1987, however, women's pay has risen steadily by 11% relative to men's.



Women's *weekly* earnings are also closer to men's than in Great Britain as a whole. In 2001, average weekly earnings for women in Tyne & Wear were 21% less than men's, whereas in Great Britain earnings were 25% less (Figure 4). This continues the improvement for women from 1998, when earnings dropped to 25% less than men's in Great Britain, which was the closest to Great Britain since 1994.

One reason for the narrowing of the pay gap between men and women over the last 10-15 years is that women are returning to work more quickly after maternity (two-thirds in 1996, compared with a quarter in 1979) (see Labour Market Trends, Feb. 2000, p64 for references to other reports on this). The pay gap between the sexes narrowed only marginally in 1999, the year of the NMW. This is partly because the NES data only apply to *full-time* employees. The benefit to women part-timers is not picked up by the NES.



## 7 HOURLY EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

### 7.1 Hourly earnings

Hourly earnings may give a better indication of underlying changes in earnings as they exclude the effects of changes in hours and in overtime payments. Movements in total hours and in overtime are cyclical.

In 2000/2001 hourly earnings in Tyne & Wear rose 4.8% for men and 5.9% for women (see Table 10). Men's hourly earnings therefore rose at a faster rate than weekly earnings (4%), whilst women's hourly earnings rose at a similar rate to weekly earnings (5.8%). Men's hourly earnings rose less quickly in Tyne & Wear than in Great Britain (4.8%, GB 6.3%). Women's earnings also rose less quickly in Tyne & Wear than in Great Britain (5.9%, GB 6.9%).

**Table 10: Percentage Change in Hourly Earnings, 2000/2001 (excluding overtime)**

	Men			Women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Tyne & Wear	2.5%	5.3%	4.8%	8.6%	5.5%	5.9%
Great Britain	5.0%	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%	6.8%	6.9%
Difference (T&W -GB)	-2.5%	-0.7%	-1.5%	8.6%	-0.1%	-1.0%

Sources: *New Earnings Survey, 2001*; TWRI calculations

**Over the longer-term 1990-2001, women's hourly earnings (up 87%) in Tyne & Wear, have substantially out-performed both GB women (by almost 3 percentage points) and Tyne & Wear men's (by 20 percentage points)** (see Table 11). Annual change figures are affected by sampling error at both the beginning and end of the period. A better indicator of the trend can be gained over a long period of time. Since 1990 men's earnings have grown at a slower rate than in Great Britain (-6.3% lower than GB), whereas women's earnings have grown more strongly than in Great Britain (by 2.6%).

**Table 11: Percentage Change in Hourly Earnings 1990-2001 (excludes overtime)**

	Men			Women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Tyne & Wear	65.6%	54.7%	67.4%	78.0%	84.3%	87.5%
Great Britain	55.8%	66.2%	73.7%	63.1%	82.7%	84.9%
Difference (T & W -GB)	9.9%	-11.5%	-6.3%	14.9%	1.6%	2.6%

Sources: *New Earnings Surveys* : TWRI calculations

## 7.2 Hours Worked

Between 1990 and 2001, hours worked in Tyne & Wear fell for men by 1.1 hours but were unchanged for women. In Great Britain hours worked by men fell by one hour but increased by 0.1 hours for women (see Table 12).

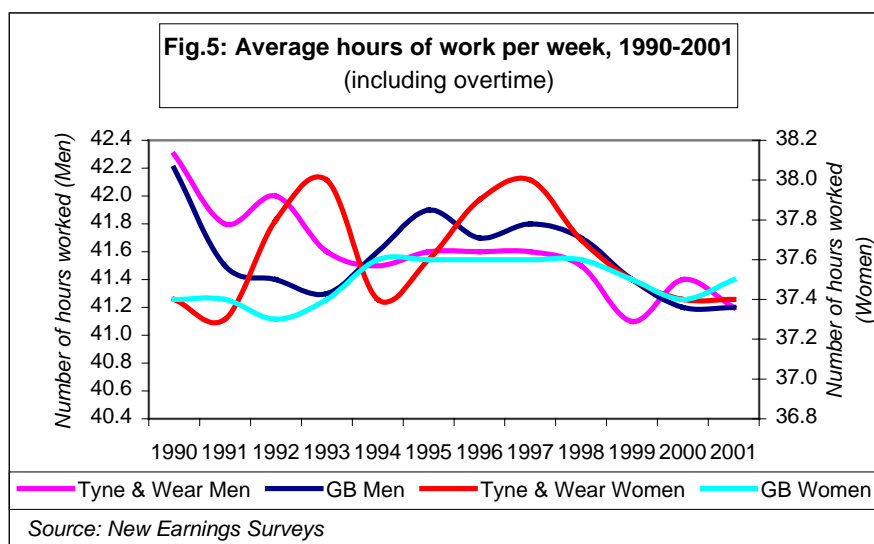
In 2000/2001, the number of hours worked per week remained fairly static. Women’s average hours per week remained unchanged in Tyne & Wear but increased by 0.1 hours in Great Britain. Men’s hours fell by 0.2 hours in Tyne & Wear but remained unchanged in GB.

**Table 12: Average hours of work per week, 1990-2001 (including overtime)**

	Men		Women	
	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain
1990	42.3	42.2	37.4	37.4
1991	41.8	41.5	37.3	37.4
1992	42.0	41.4	37.8	37.3
1993	41.6	41.3	38.0	37.4
1994	41.5	41.6	37.4	37.6
1995	41.6	41.9	37.6	37.6
1996	41.6	41.7	37.9	37.6
1997	41.6	41.8	38.0	37.6
1998	41.5	41.7	37.7	37.6
1999	41.1	41.4	37.5	37.5
2000	41.4	41.2	37.4	37.4
2001	41.2	41.2	37.4	37.5
2000/2001	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
1990-2001	-1.1	-1.0	0.0	0.1

Source: New Earnings Surveys

Hours of work have fallen since 1998 (Figure 5). The EU Working Time Directive was introduced limiting the working week to 48 hours per week, from October that year.



Overtime hours fell over the decade 1990-2001 for men (TW -1.1, GB-1.3 hours) but for women in both Tyne & Wear and Great Britain rose above the 1990 level by 0.1 hours (see Table 13). In 2000/2001 men’s overtime hours fell by 0.2 in Tyne & Wear, but rose by 0.1 hours in Great Britain. Overtime hours increased by 0.1 for women in Great Britain but remained the same for Tyne & Wear.

**Table 13: Overtime (Average hours per week)**

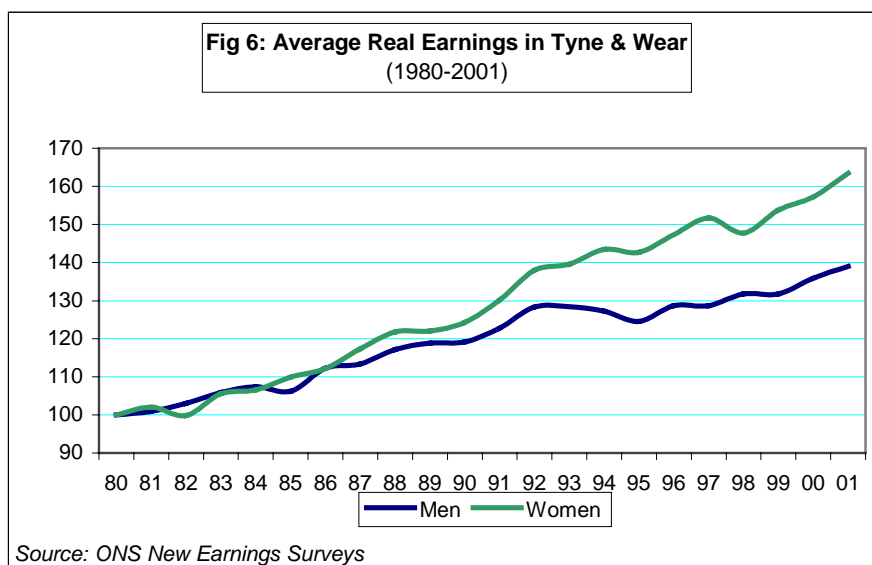
	Men		Women	
	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain
1990	4.0	3.9	0.7	0.7
1991	3.7	3.3	0.6	0.8
1992	3.9	3.3	0.9	0.8
1993	3.4	3.1	1.1	0.8
1994	3.4	3.3	0.9	0.9
1995	3.3	3.3	0.8	0.9
1996	3.0	3.1	0.8	0.9
1997	3.2	3.2	1.1	0.9
1998	3.1	3.0	0.9	0.9
1999	2.8	2.7	0.8	0.8
2000	3.1	2.5	0.8	0.7
2001	2.9	2.6	0.8	0.8
2000/2001	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
1990-2001	-1.1	-1.3	0.1	0.1

Source: *New Earnings Surveys*

## 8 EARNINGS IN REAL TERMS, SINCE 1980

This section analyses earnings in real terms i.e. after adjusting for price inflation, as measured by the Retail Prices Index (RPI). The figures still relate to gross earnings. They therefore make no allowance for direct tax changes. In 1988 there were significant tax cuts followed by large tax rises in 1994 and 1995. Given the size of the sampling errors, the figures for single years and for comparisons with Great Britain are indicators rather than exact measures.

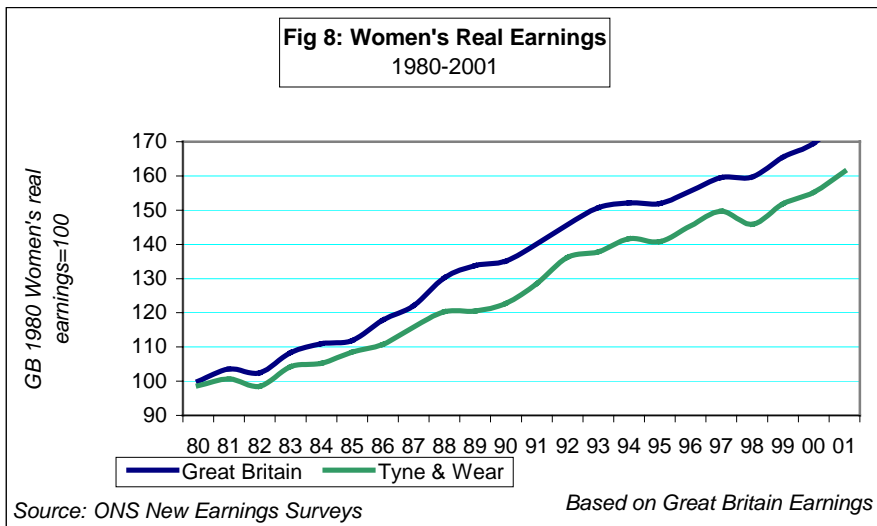
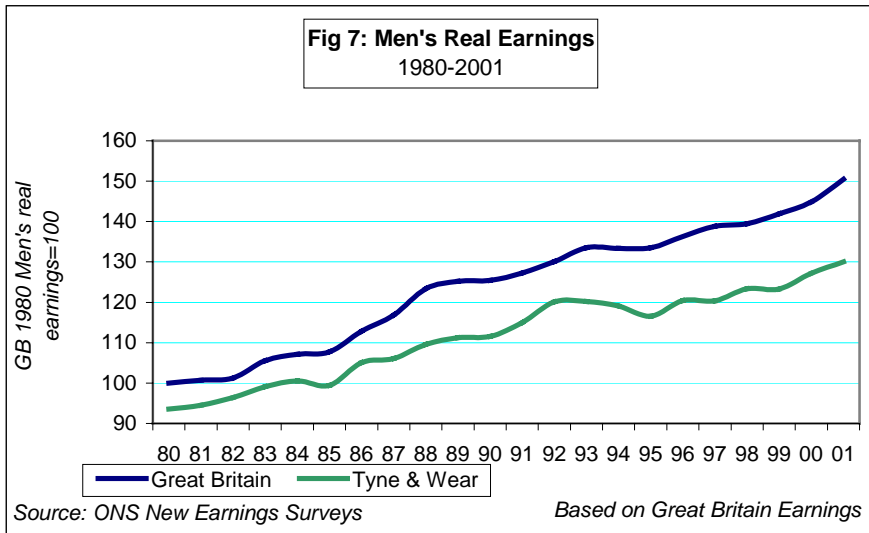
Between 1980 and 2001, real earnings for both men and women, in Tyne & Wear, have risen significantly; men's by 39% and women's about 63% (Figure 6). In real terms, the average annual compound rises were about 1.6% for men and 2.4% for women.



In the year to April 2001 the RPI rose 3%. This implies that in 2000/2001, men's earnings in Tyne & Wear rose by 2.2% in real terms, whereas in Great Britain real earnings rose by 3.9% (Figure 7). Women's real earnings, having dipped in 1997/98, continued the strong upward trend apparent since 1990 rising in 2000/2001 by 3.9% in real terms, whereas in Great Britain real earnings rose by 4.9% (Figure 8).

Since 1980, in real terms, earnings for both men and women have increased less quickly than in Great Britain (Figure 7 and 8). In real terms, the under-performances relative to Great Britain are about 12% for men and 14% for women (% of the 1980 base in both cases). In 1980-2001, men's real earnings have risen by 39%, while in Great Britain they rose by 50%. Women's real earnings rose by 63%, whilst in Great Britain they increased by 78%.

Notably, men's real earnings in Tyne & Wear remained stagnant from 1992 to 1997. Since 1997 there has been a rise in men's real earnings (8%). In 1992-2001, GB men's real earnings have risen by about 16%, whilst women's real earnings in Tyne & Wear have risen about 18%, similar to Great Britain (22%).





## APPENDIX 1

### Earnings Data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS):

Estimates of weekly gross earnings for full-time employees are also published from the Labour Force Survey. They are quarterly and cover all full-time employees including those below the income tax threshold.

Average earnings are lower in the LFS than in the New Earnings Survey. The LFS may under-record earnings because it is based on responses by households. They may confuse gross earnings with net earnings. In addition many responses are on behalf of other household members.

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**Table A1.1: Weekly Earnings, Labour Force Survey and New Earnings Survey , Spring 2001**

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	LFS £	NES £	% difference
<b>Great Britain</b>			
Men & Women	406	444.3	-8.6%
Men	447	490.5	-8.9%
Women	332	366.8	-9.5%
<b>North East</b>			
Men & Women	340	380.8	-10.7%
Men	361	418.6	-13.8%
Women	298	318.4	-6.4%

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Source: Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement, August 2001

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### Average Earnings Index (AEI)

The AEI, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), gives monthly estimates of the change in average earnings. Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total number of employees by the total pay. Monthly chain-linking ensures that the sample firms are the same from one month to the next. The index may be used to estimate earnings between each NES. In the year to July 2001 the AEI rose by 4.4%, seasonally adjusted. The headline rate was 4.6%<sup>2</sup>.

### Latest data on earnings, July 2001

Projections for July 2001, using the AEI, estimate Great Britain average earnings to be £430.9 pw (£22,407 pa). For men, they were £473.8 pw (£24,638 pa). For women, they were £359.4 pw (£18,689 pa).

In the North East projected average earnings were £383.9 pw (£19,963 pa). For men they were £416.9 pw (£21,679 pa). For women they were £325.8 pw (£16,942 pa)<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> The headline rate is the average annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the last three months and replaces the underlying rate of change.

<sup>3</sup> Regional and industry projections were published in ONS's Labour Market Trends, December 2001.

## APPENDIX 2

**Table A2.1: Average Gross Weekly Earnings by Occupational Group, April 2001 (£)**

SOC	Tyne & Wear		North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1 Managers & Administrators	576.2	*	596.2	439.9	743.1	518.6
2 Professional Occupations	637.8	532.3	618.5	499.8	648.8	539.1
3 Associate Professional & Technical	473.9	397.2	466.3	386.7	570.0	433.1
4 Clerical & Secretarial	295.9	264.4	301.8	256.9	316.5	287.7
5 Craft & Related	423.3	*	397.8	*	395.5	263.8
6 Personal & Protective Service	324.5	242.9	340.6	236.6	375.6	252.1
7 Sales	*	217.4	*	219.8	372.5	258.8
8 Plant & Machine Operatives	335.1	*	348.9	262.5	361.1	257.4
9 Other Occupations	312.5	*	305.9	198.7	310.8	221.6
<b>All Occupations</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>418.6</b>	<b>318.4</b>	<b>490.5</b>	<b>366.8</b>

Source: New Earnings Survey 2001 Tyne & Wear data - special request to ONS

\* Sample size too small to allow reliable estimates

**Table A2.2: Average Gross Annual Earnings by Occupational Group, April 2001 (£)**

SOC	Tyne & Wear		North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1 Managers & Administrators	29962	*	31002	22875	38641	26967
2 Professional Occupations	33166	27680	32162	25990	33738	28033
3 Associate Professional & Technical	24643	20654	24248	20108	29640	22521
4 Clerical & Secretarial	15387	13749	15694	13359	16458	14960
5 Craft & Related	*	*	20686	*	20566	13718
6 Personal & Protective Service	16874	*	17711	12303	19531	13109
7 Sales	*	11305	*	*	19370	13458
8 Plant & Machine Operatives	17425	*	18143	13650	18777	13385
9 Other Occupations	16250	*	15907	10332	16162	11523
<b>All Occupations</b>	<b>22038</b>	<b>17311</b>	<b>21767</b>	<b>16557</b>	<b>25506</b>	<b>19074</b>

Source: New Earnings Survey 2001 Tyne & Wear data - special request to ONS

\* Sample size too small to allow reliable estimates

## APPENDIX 3

Table A3.1: Average Gross Weekly Earnings by Industry, April 2001 (£): Manuals

SIC 92	Tyne & Wear <sup>#</sup>		North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
A Agriculture, hunting & forestry	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	284.8	227.3
B Fishing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C Mining & Quarrying	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	416.1	n.a.
D Manufacturing	382.8	n.a.	377.2	269.2	378.5	251.4
E Electricity, gas & water supply	532.4	n.a.	520.0	n.a.	464.1	n.a.
F Construction	n.a.	n.a.	358.2	n.a.	393.9	n.a.
G Wholesale & retail trade	270.1	n.a.	260.3	n.a.	318.8	230.3
H Hotels & restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	249.3	196.5
I Transport, storage & communication	352.4	n.a.	355.2	n.a.	386.7	336.9
J Financial intermediation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	417.1	n.a.
K Real estate, renting & business activities	n.a.	n.a.	332.2	n.a.	340.8	250.7
L Public Admin. & defence	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	329.8	246.9
M Education	301.9	n.a.	300.2	n.a.	305.1	235.5
N Health & social work	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	197.0	295.3	221.5
O Other community, social & personal services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	315.9	215.5
C-E All Production	n.a.	n.a.	396.1	272.8	382.4	251.9
G-Q All Services	n.a.	n.a.	310.4	200.5	337.5	236.8
All industries	366.4	245.7	356.1	225.1	359.9	241.8

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001

Note: Estimates not available where sample size less than 30 employees

# Tyne & Wear data by special request from ONS

Table A3.2: Average Gross Weekly Earnings by Industry, April 2001 (£): Non-Manuals

SIC 92	Tyne & Wear <sup>#</sup>		North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
A Agriculture, hunting & forestry	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	417.4	274.9
B Fishing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C Mining & Quarrying	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	790.7	n.a.
D Manufacturing	n.a.	n.a.	515.4	n.a.	592.4	389.5
E Electricity, gas & water supply	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	626.5	397.1
F Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	578.9	348.0
G Wholesale & retail trade	n.a.	245.7	383.4	249.0	479.3	306.7
H Hotels & restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	445.0	310.3
I Transport, storage & communication	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	574.3	388.6
J Financial intermediation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	764.0	433.2
K Real estate, renting & business activities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	318.2	673.0	422.8
L Public Admin. & defence	394.0	323.5	427.3	327.3	493.7	361.5
M Education	486.6	401.1	492.7	378.1	528.7	422.5
N Health & social work	n.a.	359.2	n.a.	361.8	600.9	388.2
O Other community, social & personal services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	553.3	380.1
C-E All Production	n.a.	n.a.	516.2	332.7	598.1	390.6
G-Q All Services	n.a.	n.a.	471.3	336.8	579.3	389.5
All industries	476.5	347.6	481.3	335.3	582.4	388.8

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001

Note: Estimates not available where sample size less than 30 employees

# Tyne & Wear data by special request from ONS

#### APPENDIX 4: Earnings for Small Areas

These data series are subject to much bigger margins of error than for Tyne & Wear. The ONS published 2001 estimates of earnings for areas smaller than counties; Local Authority Districts, Travel-to-Work Areas, and some Parliamentary Constituencies.

**Wherever possible, users are recommended to use the estimates for Tyne & Wear** as they are more statistically reliable than for the smaller areas.

Standard errors were not published by ONS for 2001. Standard errors were last published in 1998. The margin of error for the Small Area estimates is likely to be twice or three times as wide as for Tyne & Wear (1.2% in 1998). For example the standard error of the estimate for Sunderland in 1998 was 2.5% of the estimate (the table below shows 2001). If earnings are normally distributed, this means that the actual value is 95% likely to lie within 2 standard errors of the estimate (plus or minus 5.0% of £343.6 in the case of Sunderland in 1998). Obviously these large margins of error will make analysis of annual change unwise at this level. Nevertheless TWRI presents these data for users.

**Table A4.1: Earnings by District, 2001 (Men & Women)**

	Tyne & Wear	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
<b>Gross weekly earnings (£)</b>	388.4	399.4	397.7	382.7	372.9	371.5
<b>No. in sample</b>	2355	413	961	264	183	534
<b>% earning under £250</b>	25.5	25.2	23.8	29.2	21.9	28.1
<b>10% earned under (£)</b>	199.1	194.1	202.5	193.1	199.5	198.6
<b>10% earned over (£)</b>	618.7	646.7	633.8	585.9	592.1	602.2
<b>Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)</b>	970	986	998	954	938	926
<b>Average weekly hours (including overtime)</b>	39.7	40.4	39.4	39.9	39.4	39.8
<b>Overtime (hr)</b>	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001. Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

**Table A4.2: Men's Earnings by District, 2001**

	Tyne & Wear	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Gross weekly earnings (£)	423.8	429.9	446.5	410.4	393.7	400.3
No. in sample	1439	283	532	162	122	340
% earning under £250	17.7	18.4	15.8	18.5	13.9	20.9
10% earned under (£)	215.7	214.8	220.3	207.0	220.2	211.1
10% earned over (£)	653.5	659.1	679.7	661.7	600.6	622.8
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	1020	1031	1075	989	954	966
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	41.2	41.7	41.0	41.3	40.8	41.1
Overtime (hr)	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001. Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

**Table A4.3: Women's Earnings by District, 2001**

	Tyne & Wear	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Gross weekly earnings (£)	332.9	n.a.	337.0	n.a	n.a	321.2
No. in sample	916		429			194
% earning under £250	37.8		33.8			40.7
10% earned under (£)	178.2		183.4			174.4
10% earned over (£)	534.1		528.0			530.5
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	886		898			854
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	37.4		37.4			37.4
Overtime (hr)	0.8		0.7			0.7

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001. Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

**Table A4.4: Earnings by Travel-to-Work Area, 2001**

	Tyneside			Sunderland & Durham		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Gross weekly earnings (£)	388.4	425.5	332.1	372.1	406.9	315.1
No. in sample	2045	1233	812	925	575	350
% earning under £250	25.8	17.7	38.2	28.4	20.7	41.1
10% earned under (£)	196.5	213.3	177.2	198.2	213.8	175.3
10% earned over (£)	618.5	657.6	528.7	595.0	623.5	506.4
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	971	1024	886	937	994	839
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	39.7	41.2	37.4	39.5	40.8	37.3
Overtime (hr)	2.1	2.9	0.8	1.7	2.3	0.8

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001. Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

**Table A4.5: Earnings in Parliamentary Constituencies, 2001**

	Blay	H&W	Jar	NcC	NcE	NcN	NT	SS	SdN	SdS	TyBr
Gross weekly earnings (£)	381.7	390.8	370.0	418.8	343.5	n.a.	n.a.	374.6	377.0	340.3	406.8
No. in sample	142	150	87	235	241			99	198	129	598
% earning under £250	23.9	23.3	20.7	25.5	32.8			22.2	28.3	33.3	20.9
10% earned under (£)	194.7	208.1	194.8	191.2	190.8			202.1	191.2	200.8	216.3
10% earned over (£)	663.3	627.9	594.8	671.0	528.1			591.6	595.9	579.4	634.3
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	909	948	894	1067	872			973	934	884	1017
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	41.6	40.6	40.8	39.0	39.4			38.3	40.2	38.3	39.4
Overtime (hr)	3.4	2.5	2.9	1.2	2.0			1.0	1.9	1.1	2.2

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001. Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents

Note: Not all Parliamentary Constituencies within Tyne & Wear are listed in the New Earnings Survey. Two are excluded: Gateshead East & Washington West and Tynemouth.

Blay = Blaydon

Jar = Jarrow

NcE = Newcastle East & Wallsend

NT = North Tyneside

SdN = Sunderland North

TyBr = Tyne Bridge

H&W = Houghton & Washington East

NcC = Newcastle Central

NcN = Newcastle North

SS = South Shields

SdS = Sunderland South

**Table A4.6: Men's Earnings in Parliamentary Constituencies, 2001**

	Blay	H&W	Jar	NcC	NcE	NcN	NT	SS	SdN	SdS	TyBr
Gross weekly earnings (£)	407.3	420.8	375.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	395.9	408.3	n.a.	n.a.	448.7
No. in sample	99	112	61				93	63			388
% earning under £250	16.2	16.1	16.4				20.4	11.1			14.7
10% earned under (£)	225.9	230.6	202.7				200.6	233.9			226.7
10% earned over (£)	655.9	632.1	582.1				608.3	626.5			657.8
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	938	996	n.a.				n.a.	n.a.			1084
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	43.0	41.7	n.a.				n.a.	n.a.			40.8
Overtime (hr)	4.2	3.0	n.a.				n.a.	n.a.			3.0

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001 Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.  
 Note: Not all Parliamentary Constituencies within Tyne & Wear are listed in the New Earnings Survey. Two are excluded: Gateshead East & Washington West and Tynemouth.

**Table A4.7: Women's Earnings in Parliamentary Constituencies, 2001**

	Blay	H&W	Jar	NcC	NcE	NcN	NT	SS	SdN	SdS	TyBr
Gross weekly earnings (£)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	368.4	292.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	329.2
No. in sample				123	125						210
% earning under £250				32.5	43.2						32.4
10% earned under (£)				171.6	181.4						189.3
10% earned over (£)				625.5	442.8						486.8
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)				967	770						886
Average weekly hours (including overtime)				37.7	37.9						36.9
Overtime (hr)				0.6	0.9						0.8

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2001 Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.  
 Note: Not all Parliamentary Constituencies within Tyne & Wear are listed in the New Earnings Survey. Two are excluded: Gateshead East & Washington West and Tynemouth.