
**EARNINGS IN TYNE & WEAR
2000 (REVISED)**

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KEY POINTS

This report considers the gross earnings, in April 2000, of full-time employees at workplaces in Tyne & Wear as reported by the New Earnings Survey (NES using revised data issued by ONS in December 2001). 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 £19,800 (§2):

- for men & women £373.9 per week (£19,760pa), 89% of Great Britain;
- for men £407.5 per week (£21,591 pa), 88% of Great Britain;
- for women £314.7 per week (£16,408 pa), 92% of Great Britain.

Men's earnings increased by 6% in 1999/2000 (GB 5%), partly due to an increase in overtime worked by men in Tyne & Wear. TWRI believes the extra overtime by men in Tyne & Wear may have added 1-2% to their earnings.

Low Pay:

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

As at spring 2000, the proportion of employees in the North East earning below the National Minimum Wage (NMW) was negligible, compared with 1.2% 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 11% below Great Britain (instead of 9% on the original data);
- for men 12% below Great Britain;
- for women 8% below Great Britain.

During 1999/2000, the overall rise in earnings was much faster in Tyne & Wear (6.0%) than in Great Britain (4.9%) (§4.1). This is due to more overtime being worked boosting men's pay by perhaps 2% (§7.2) and a massive rise in manual men's earnings, although not in the bottom decile (10%) of employees. The rise in manual men's earnings can, in part, be explained by the rise in pay awards in construction in Tyne & Wear. Average pay settlements were up to 7.25% from 5.7% in September 1999. This level of pay increase can be partly attributed to reports of a skilled labour shortage in the local construction industry. The rise in overall earnings in 2000 contrasts with 1998/99 when the overall rise in earnings was slower in Tyne & Wear than in Great Britain. In 1999/2000 women's earnings rose by 5.1% (GB, 5.3%) and men's rose by 6.0% (GB, 4.9%). These differences, however, are probably not significant given the sampling error.

Other Metropolitan counties and Unitary Authorities:

Overall, Tyne & Wear earnings are 30th lowest among the (84) English counties and Unitary authorities (§5.2). For men, Tyne & Wear's earnings are 26th lowest among the (77) English counties and Unitary Authorities. Women's earnings, however, rank just in the top half at 31st out of 70. 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 2000, women's hourly pay was 86% of men's (GB 81%). Women's weekly earnings were also closer to men's in Tyne and Wear (77%) than in GB (74%). 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 ten years 1990-2000, women's hourly earnings (up 77%) in Tyne & Wear, have substantially outperformed both GB women (by 4.2 percentage points) and Tyne & Wear men's hourly earnings (by a huge 17.5 percentage points) (§7).

In real terms:

In 1999/2000, men's real earnings (that is after inflation) rose by 3.2%, women's earnings rose 2.2%. Since 1980 men's earnings have risen 36% and women's 57% (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 7%). In 1992-2000, GB men's real earnings rose by about 15%, whilst women's real earnings in Tyne & Wear have risen about 19%, similar to Great Britain (24%). (These calculations assume that the inflation rates have been the same in Tyne & Wear and Great Britain over these periods). ONS released estimates of Retail Prices Indices by region for the first time in January 2002. These, however, just measured relative price *levels* not the rate of inflation.

Earnings by occupation:

The original 2000 report gave **earnings by occupation for Tyne & Wear, for the first time** (these are revised 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 2000 New Earnings Survey (NES) which was revised by ONS in December 2001. 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 for the first time in Appendices 2 and 3**, along with Great Britain and North East region data.

There are nine earlier reports in this series, produced by TWRI, covering the period 1980-00 (including the original report for 2000).

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. In 1999/2000, however the NES recorded earnings growth about 2 percentage points slower than that implied by projections based on the (post-1998 re-launched) AEI (Average Earnings Index). Further details are given in ONS' Labour Market Trends, March 2001 (page S69).

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 108,349 employees in Great Britain and 2,344 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 62% (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	6%	8%
Investment Income	4%	4%

(Source: ONS Family Spending, data averaged over three years 1997/98 to 1999/2000)

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

This report on earnings of employees covers only full-time employees. The NES has no data on part-timers, which account for about a quarter of all employees.

2 AVERAGE GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS, 2000

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.

The earnings gap is wider than originally estimated. In 2000, the average full-time employee in Tyne & Wear earned £373.9 per week, (£19,760 pa). This is eleven percent (originally 9%) less than the Great Britain average of £419.7 per week, (£22,442 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 £407.5, (£56.6, or 12.2% below the Great Britain average). Women's average weekly earnings were £314.7, (£29.0, or 8.4%) below the Great Britain average. In Tyne & Wear annual earnings were £21,591 for men and £16,408 for women.

The disparity between average earnings in Tyne & Wear and Great Britain was greatest for non-manual men, (£97.4pw, or -17.7%, below Great Britain). Average earnings for manual men were slightly above the national average, (£15.8pw, or 4.6% above Great Britain). Average earnings for non-manual women were 9.4% or £34.3pw below the national average whereas manual women earned 2.3%, or £5.2pw, less than the national average.

Table 1 : Average earnings of full-time employees on adult rates (April 2000)

	£'s per week			Pence per hour (excludes overtime)		
	Manual	Non-Manual	All	Manual	Non-Manual	All
ALL EMPLOYEES						
Great Britain	£324.5	£465.1	£419.7	722p	1219p	1051p
North East	£326.7	£395.3	£368.0	733p	1037p	912p
Tyne & Wear	£341.0	£393.1	£373.9	756p	1028p	925p
T & W % of GB	105.1%	84.5%	89.1%	104.7%	84.3%	88.0%
MEN						
Great Britain	£344.8	£550.9	£464.1	754p	1414p	1126p
North East	£346.7	£463.2	£402.1	767p	1187p	962p
Tyne & Wear	£360.6	£453.5	£407.5	787p	1161p	973p
T & W % of GB	104.6%	82.3%	87.8%	104.4%	82.1%	86.4%
WOMEN						
Great Britain	£229.1	£364.5	£343.7	565p	980p	913p
North East	£216.3	£325.1	£306.5	540p	877p	817p
Tyne & Wear	£223.9	£330.2	£314.7	559p	886p	837p
T & W % of GB	97.7%	90.6%	91.6%	98.9%	90.4%	91.7%

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

In the North East average earnings were lower than in Great Britain; men's earnings were £62.0 lower, and women's were £37.2 lower. Women's earnings in Tyne & Wear, however, were £8.2 higher than in the North East, whilst men's were only £5.4 higher.

In Tyne & Wear, the differential for non-manual over manual employment was 25.8% for men and 47.5% for women. The differential for non-manual work for men & women together was 15.3%. In Britain the differentials were considerably larger (59.8%, 59.1% and 43.3%, 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 15.5%). One reason for Tyne & Wear's low earnings is its industrial structure. Financial Services and Business Services, both high-paid industries, are sharply under-represented in Tyne & Wear. Earnings for manual workers are actually slightly higher than in Great Britain (by 5.1%).

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 £285 per week (£285.4). The nearest threshold to this in the NES data is £250 per week. In Tyne & Wear over a quarter of men & women, a fifth of men and two-fifths of women, earned less than £250 pw (see Table 2). Low pay is more prevalent in Tyne & Wear than Great Britain:

- A fifth of all full-time men (20%) earn below £250 per week (GB 17%);
- Over two-fifths of all full-time women (42%) earn below £250 per week (GB 35%);
- A sixth (16%) of women earn below £190 per week (GB 14%).

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

		Great Britain	North East	Tyne & Wear
Men & Women				
Top decile		£673.3	£588.0	£601.8
Bottom decile		£198.1	£186.4	£191.9
Percentage earning under:	£250	23.4%	29.6%	27.6%
	£350	49.3%	56.1%	54.5%
	£460	69.9%	75.9%	73.9%
Men				
Top decile		£745.2	£621.9	£642.3
Bottom decile		£220.0	£204.7	£209.0
Percentage earning under:	£250	16.5%	21.3%	19.8%
	£350	41.2%	48.6%	46.6%
	£460	63.4%	70.1%	67.6%
Women				
Top decile		£546.1	£492.0	£509.6
Bottom decile		£177.3	£165.9	£169.9
Percentage earning under:	£190	13.8%	18.1%	15.9%
	£250	35.2%	44.7%	41.5%
	£350	63.1%	69.5%	68.4%

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

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, 8.6% of men and 22.3% of women earned less than £200 per week (GB 6.5%, 17.0%) (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 (£373.9pw) 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 58% more than men's average earnings (GB 61%);
- 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 £642.3 pw (£33,400 pa). This is 14% less

* This appears not to have been updated to include the revised 2000 figure.

than in Great Britain. The bottom ten percent of men in Tyne & Wear earn under £209 pw, (£10,900 pa). This is 5% 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 62% more than women's average earnings (GB 59%);
- The bottom decile of women earned 46% less than women's average earnings (GB 48%).

The top ten percent of women in Tyne & Wear earn over £509.6 pw (£26,500pa). This is 7% less than in Great Britain. The bottom ten percent of women, in Tyne & Wear, earn under £169.9 pw, (£8,900 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.	5.7	n.a.	3.4
£160	n.a.	7.6	n.a.	5.4
£180	n.a.	15.1	n.a.	10.8
£200	8.6	22.3	6.5	17.0
£220	13.5	29.8	10.0	23.6
£250	21.3	44.7	16.5	35.2
Hourly Earnings				
£2.90	n.a.	0.1	0.0	0.0
£3.00	n.a.	0.1	0.0	0.1
£3.50	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
£3.60 NMW	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6
£4.00	2.0	6.0	1.5	3.4
£5.00	8.9	17.6	7.2	14.0

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

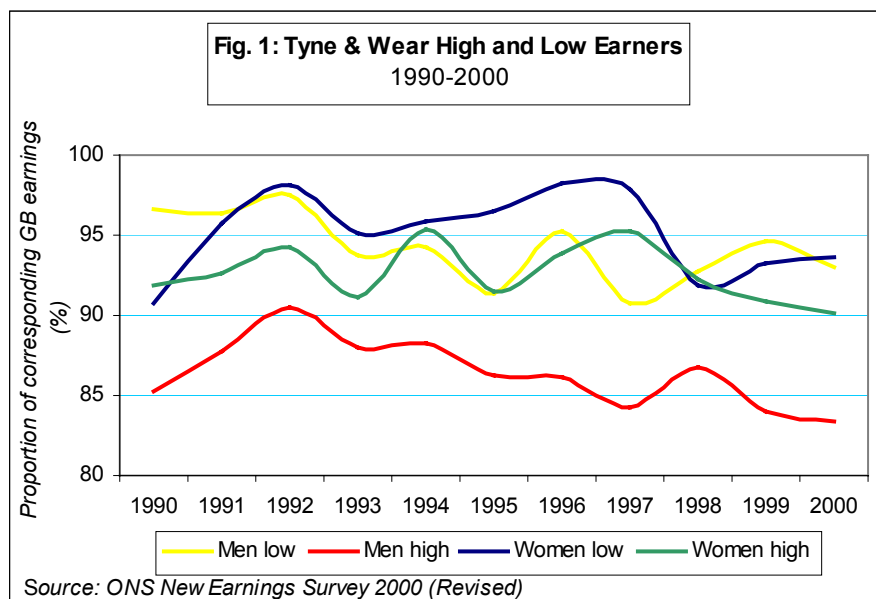
n.a. = not available

Note: # The NES excludes part-timers.

In 1999/00, top earnings for both men and women moved slightly away from the GB average (Figure 1). For men and for women, top earnings have fluctuated since 1990. For women, low earnings moved closer to GB from 1993 to 1997 (but are now little changed). For men, low earnings moved further away from the GB average from about 4% to 6%. 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 6-17% below the GB average. The biggest gap was for high-paid men (around 17% 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). Only the North West, West Midlands and South East 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 1st April 1999 at £3.60/hour for people aged 21 and over. This increased to £3.70/hour in October 2000. A lower rate of £3.00/hour applied to people aged 18-21, increasing to £3.20/hour in October 2000. 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 report last year. 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 - 2000[#]

	Spring 1998		Spring 1999		Spring 2000	
	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands
North East	9.4	90	3.9	40	*	*
UK	6.4	1,520	2.4	580	1.2	300

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 1999/2000

Between 1999 and 2000, the overall rise in earnings was much quicker in Tyne & Wear (6.0%) than in Great Britain (4.9%) (see Table 5). Men's earnings rose by 6.0% in Tyne & Wear compared to 4.9% in Great Britain. Manual men's earnings rose by 11.5% compared to 2.9% in Great Britain. Earnings of non-manual men rose by 1.2% (GB 4.8%). Women's earnings rose at a similar rate to that in Great Britain (5.1%, GB 5.3 %) having risen slightly more quickly over the preceding year. Average earnings of manual women rose more quickly than the national rate (3.9%, GB 3.2%). Non-manual women's earnings rose by 4.5%, compared to a 5.1% rise in Great Britain.

Table 5 : Percentage Increases in Weekly Earnings (1999/2000)

	Men		Women		Men & Women	
	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear
Manual	2.9%	11.5%	3.2%	3.9%	3.0%	11.4%
Non-Manual	4.8%	1.2%	5.1%	4.5%	4.9%	3.1%
All	4.9%	6.0%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	6.0%

Source New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

Pay settlements in Tyneside averaged 3.1% in the six months to March 2000. This was down from 3.8% for the six months prior and 4.0% for the previous year, but above the inflation rate of 2.3%, according to the TEC 200¹ survey. Tyneside pay settlements were more generous than nationally, according to the CBI Pay Data Bank survey.

Most sectors saw pay settlements fall. However, pay awards in Construction rose, and remain extremely high, with an average settlement of 7.25% in the period to March 2000, up from 5.7% in September 1999. This level of pay rise can, in part, be attributed to widespread reports of skilled labour shortages in the local construction industry, exacerbated by the spate of large-scale projects in the region. This goes some way to explaining the sharp rise in manual men's earnings in Tyne & Wear in 2000.

During 1999/2000, earnings for the lowest ten percent of men rose at a similar rate to GB (4.6%, 4.2%). Earnings of the bottom decile of women rose much more quickly (7.3%) than in GB (4.6%). This is possibly a result of the NMW. Earnings for the top decile of men also grew much more quickly than the GB average (7.4%, GB 4.7%). The earnings of the top decile of women rose more quickly (7.6%) than the overall increase for women (5.1%).

¹ The TEC 200 survey was Tyneside TEC's biannual survey of a representative sample of firms based on Tyneside. Its objective was to provide an assessment of trends relating to the labour market and business environment in the Tyneside economy. It has become the Tyne & Wear 250, including Sunderland.

4.2 Increases in earnings, 1998-2000

Comparisons are made over two years to try to reduce the distortion of sampling error (see Table 6). Earnings for men & women are middle for rises in the metropolitan counties, up 9.2% 1998-2000. Earnings for men rose at the second slowest rate, after South Yorkshire. Women's earnings rose at a quicker rate than all other metropolitan counties other than London.

Comparisons over four years from 1997 to 2000 are also made (see Table 7). Earnings for men & women rose at a quicker rate (14.4%) than most metropolitan counties, except for West Yorkshire and London GOR. Men's earnings rose more quickly (15.0%) than the other metropolitan counties, again behind West Yorkshire and London GOR. Women's earnings increase was almost at the bottom for metropolitan counties and was only above Merseyside.

**Table 6: Increases in Earnings in the Metropolitan Counties 1998-2000,
(Ranked in England on Level in 2000)**

	2000	Rank	1998	% change
	£	In 2000	£	
Men & Women				
London GOR	561.7	2	500.9	12.1%
West Midlands MC	397.0	34	364.7	8.9%
Merseyside MC	389.2	40	360.0	8.1%
Greater Manchester MC	391.1	38	356.5	9.7%
West Yorkshire MC	382.9	42	348.0	10.0%
Tyne & Wear MC	373.9	55	342.3	9.2%
South Yorkshire MC	363.9	65	338.2	7.6%
Men				
London GOR	633.3	2	565.6	12.0%
West Midlands MC	439.4	31	405.9	8.3%
Merseyside MC	434.9	34	401.2	8.4%
Greater Manchester MC	434.4	35	397.1	9.4%
West Yorkshire MC	419.5	42	380.6	10.2%
Tyne & Wear MC	407.5	52	377.8	7.9%
South Yorkshire MC	395.9	60	370.9	6.7%
Women				
London GOR	454.8	1	402.8	12.9%
Merseyside MC	320.7	22	297.2	7.9%
West Yorkshire MC	320.6	23	290.9	10.2%
Greater Manchester MC	320.0	24	289.8	10.4%
West Midlands MC	318.2	27	287.8	10.6%
Tyne & Wear MC	314.7	31	282.7	11.3%
South Yorkshire MC	306.8	45	278.1	10.3%

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

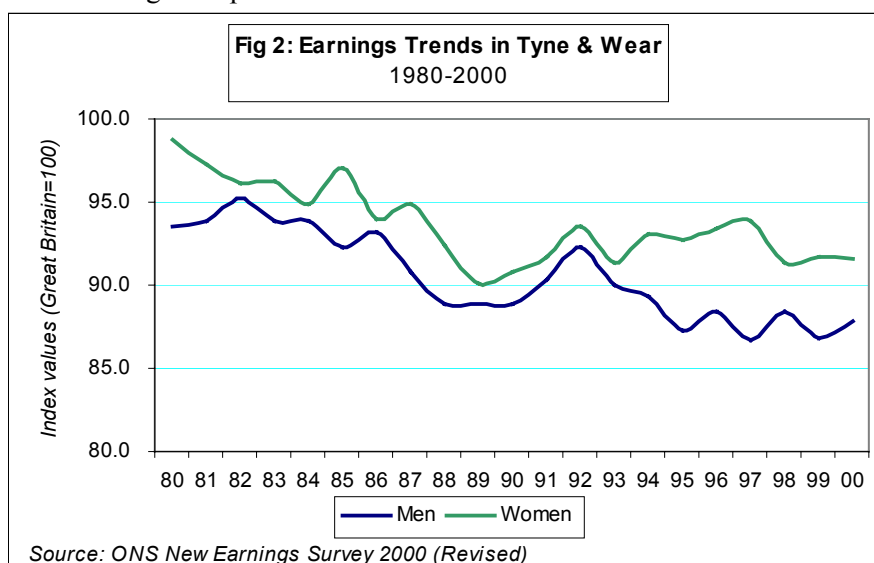
Table 7: Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Counties, 1997-2000.

	Average Weekly Wage				% change 1997-2000
	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Men & Women					
London GOR	480.1	500.9	520.0	561.7	17.0%
West Midlands MC	347.3	364.7	387.9	397	14.3%
Merseyside Region	342.4	360.0	371.8	389.2	13.7%
Greater Manchester MC	346.9	356.5	377.0	391.1	12.7%
West Yorkshire MC	332.7	348.0	368.2	382.9	15.1%
Tyne & Wear MC	326.7	342.3	352.6	373.9	14.4%
South Yorkshire MC	325.7	338.2	350.6	363.9	11.7%
Men					
London GOR	541.3	565.6	584.4	633.3	17.0%
West Midlands MC	386.5	405.9	427.3	439.4	13.7%
Merseyside Region	381.7	401.2	416.7	434.9	13.9%
Greater Manchester MC	387.7	397.1	420.0	434.4	12.0%
West Yorkshire MC	363.3	380.6	402.4	419.5	15.5%
Tyne & Wear MC	354.4	377.8	384.3	407.5	15.0%
South Yorkshire MC	358.9	370.9	380.9	395.9	10.3%
Women					
London GOR	386.3	402.8	422.8	454.8	17.7%
Merseyside Region	284.4	297.2	304.0	320.7	12.8%
West Yorkshire MC	279.6	290.9	309.3	320.6	14.7%
Greater Manchester MC	281.1	289.8	304.9	320	13.8%
West Midlands MC	275.5	287.8	312.1	318.2	15.5%
Tyne & Wear MC	278.9	282.7	299.5	314.7	12.8%
South Yorkshire MC	263.6	278.1	297.8	306.8	16.4%

Source: New Earnings Surveys

4.3 Trends in earnings relative to GB 1980-2000

Since 1980 both men and women's earnings in Tyne & Wear have fallen behind Great Britain (Figure 2). Very broadly, after widening in the 1980s the gap has stabilised in the 1990s. The "earnings gap" relative to GB widened for both men and women until 1989. Since then, and despite fluctuations, women's earnings have generally risen by about 2% relative to Great Britain. Men's earnings, however, have failed to narrow the gap since 1989 and have dropped 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 (77) English counties and Unitary Authorities (see Table 8). Women's earnings in Tyne & Wear rank in the top half at 31st out of 70.

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 £92.

- Overall, Tyne & Wear average earnings were £54.6 pw (£2,839 pa) less than in Redcar & Cleveland;
- Men's earnings were £59.3 pw (£3,084 pa) less than in Redcar & Cleveland;
- Women's earnings were £38.8 (£2,018 pa) higher than in Stockton-on-Tees.

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

Men & Women			Men			Women		
Redcar & Cleveland	428.5	14	Redcar & Cleveland	466.8	17	Tyne & Wear MC	314.7	31
Stockton-on-Tees	378.5	47	Stockton-on-Tees	421.4	41	Durham	302.8	50
Tyne & Wear MC	373.9	55	Tyne & Wear MC	407.5	52	Northumberland	293.6	61
Middlesbrough	367.7	60	Durham	393.2	63	Stockton-on-Tees	275.9	69
Durham	358.8	68	Middlesbrough	393.1	64	Middlesbrough	n.a.	n.a.
Northumberland	343.6	77	Northumberland	376.4	73	Redcar & Cleveland	n.a.	n.a.
Hartlepool	339.1	79	Darlington	359.2	75	Hartlepool	n.a.	n.a.
Darlington	336.5	80	Hartlepool	n.a.	n.a.	Darlington	n.a.	n.a.

Source New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

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.

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

Men & Women		Men		Women	
London GOR	561.7	London GOR	633.3	London GOR	454.8
West Midlands MC	397.0	West Midlands MC	439.4	Merseyside GOR	320.7
Merseyside GOR	389.2	Merseyside GOR	434.9	West Yorkshire MC	320.6
Greater Manchester MC	391.1	Greater Manchester MC	434.4	Greater Manchester MC	320.0
West Yorkshire	382.9	West Yorkshire MC	419.5	West Midlands MC	318.2
Tyne & Wear MC	373.9	Tyne & Wear MC	407.5	Tyne & Wear MC	314.7
South Yorkshire MC	363.9	South Yorkshire MC	395.9	South Yorkshire MC	306.8

Source: *New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)*

Excluding London, the range of earnings in the metropolitan counties is £43.5 pw for men, £13.9 pw for women and £33.1 pw overall (for men and women):

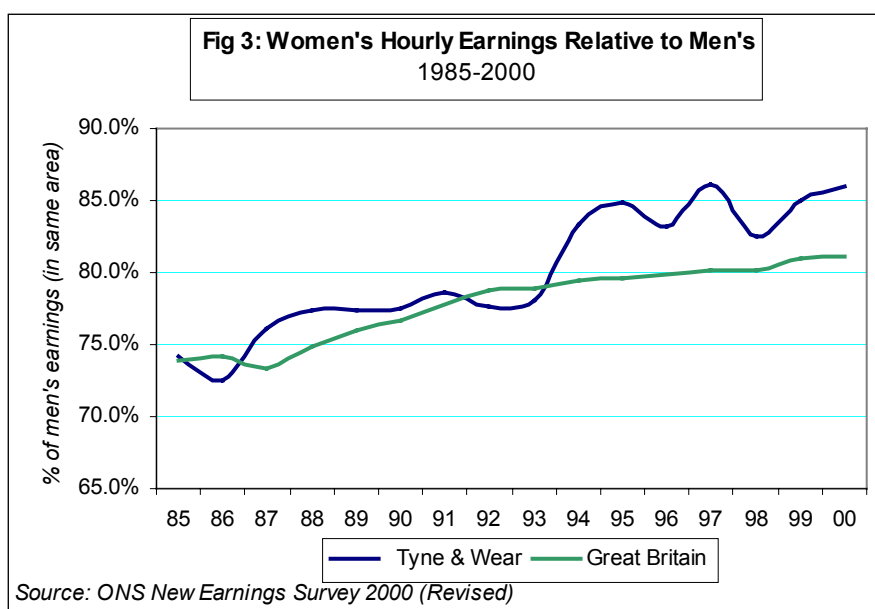
- Overall, Tyne & Wear average earnings are £23.1pw (£1,201 pa) less than in the West Midlands;
- Men's earnings are £31.9 pw (£1,659 pa) less than in the West Midlands;
- Women's earnings are £6 pw (£312 pa) less than in Merseyside.

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.

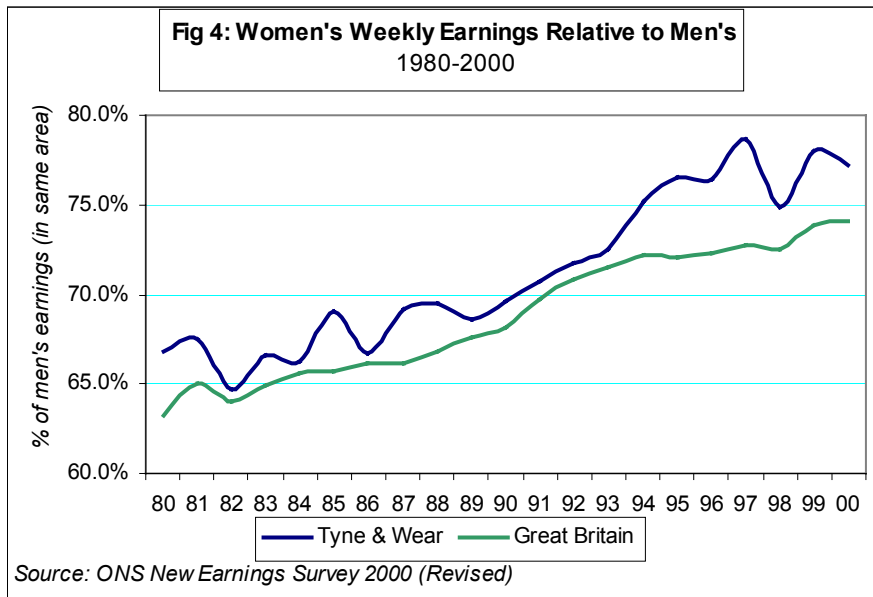
In 2000, in Tyne & Wear women's hourly pay was 86% of men's (GB 81%) (Figure 3). Despite a fall in 1998, the trend is clear. Women are continuing to narrow the hourly pay gap with men in Tyne & Wear. Between 1993-97, the hourly pay gap narrowed sharply, by a quarter, the ratio rising at an overall rate of approximately 2% per year from 78.1% to 86.1%.

Since 1994 this gap has been much narrower (around 15%) than in Great Britain (about 20%). In 1974 it 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. In Great Britain, since 1987, however, women's pay has risen steadily by a tenth relative to men's.



Women's *weekly* earnings are also closer to men's than in Great Britain as a whole. In 2000, average weekly earnings for women in Tyne & Wear were 23% less than men's, whereas in Great Britain earnings were 26% 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 1999/2000 hourly earnings in Tyne & Wear rose 4.0% for men and 5.2% for women (see Table 10). Men's hourly earnings therefore rose at a slower rate than weekly earnings (6%), whilst women's hourly earnings rose at a faster rate than weekly earnings (5.1%). Men's hourly earnings rose less quickly in Tyne & Wear than in Great Britain (4.0%, GB 4.7%). Women's earnings rose 0.2% faster in Tyne and Wear than in Great Britain (5.2%, GB 4.9%).

Table 10: Percentage Change in Hourly Earnings, 1999/2000 (excluding overtime)

	Men			Women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Tyne & Wear	7.7%	0.3%	4.0%	4.3%	4.4%	5.2%
Great Britain	2.4%	4.6%	4.7%	3.1%	4.7%	4.9%
Difference (T&W -GB)	5.2%	-4.2%	-0.8%	1.2%	-0.3%	0.2%

Sources: *New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)*; TWRI calculations

Over the longer-term 1990-2000, women's hourly earnings (up 77%) in Tyne & Wear, have out-performed both GB women (by 4 percentage points) and particularly Tyne & Wear men's (by 18 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 longer period of time. Since 1990 men's earnings have grown at a slower rate than in Great Britain (-3.7% lower than GB), whereas women's earnings have grown more strongly than in Great Britain (by 4.2%).

Table 11: Percentage Change in Hourly Earnings 1990-2000 (excludes overtime)

	Men			Women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Tyne & Wear	61.5%	46.9%	59.6%	63.9%	74.7%	77.1%
Great Britain	48.3%	56.7%	63.4%	54.3%	71.0%	72.9%
Difference (T & W -GB)	13.2%	-9.9%	-3.7%	9.6%	3.7%	4.2%

Sources: *New Earnings Surveys* : TWRI calculations

7.2 Hours Worked

Over the decade 1990 to 2000, hours worked in Tyne & Wear fell for men by 0.9 hours but were unchanged for women. In Great Britain hours worked by men fell by one hour and again remained unchanged for women (see Table 12).

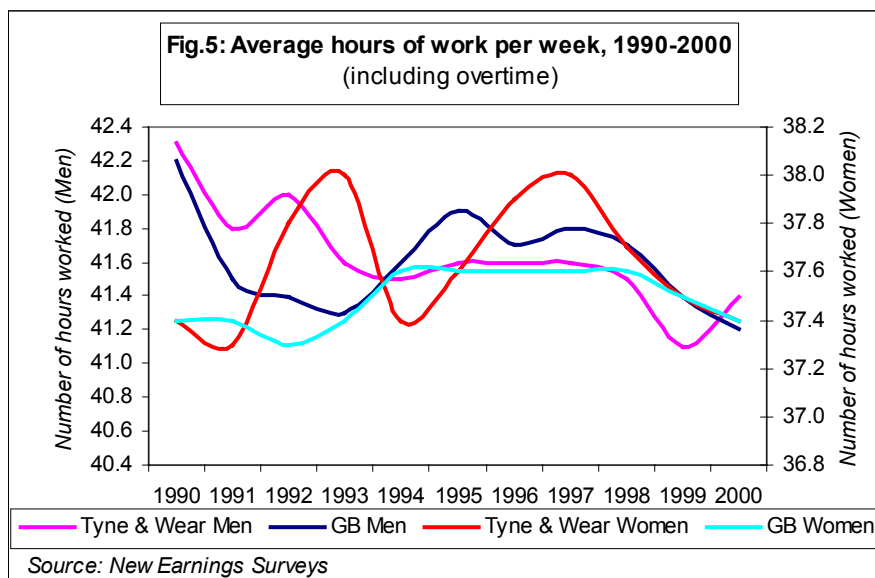
In 1999/2000, hours generally fell. Women's average hours per week fell 0.1 hours in Tyne & Wear and GB. Men's hours fell at a slightly faster rate in GB (-0.2), but rose by 0.3 hours in Tyne and Wear.

Table 12: Average hours of work per week, 1990-2000 (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	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
1999/2000	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
1990-2000	-0.9	-1.0	0	0

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 1990-2000 for men (TW -0.9, GB-1.4 hours) but returned to the 1990 level in 2000 for women in Great Britain (0.7) and rose above 1990 levels for women in Tyne & Wear (0.8) (see Table 13). In 1999/2000 men's overtime hours fell by 0.2 in Great Britain, but rose by 0.3 hours in Tyne & Wear. This will have boosted men's (and Tyne & Wear) earnings relative to Great Britain by approximately 2% in 2000. Overtime hours fell by 0.1 for women in Great Britain but remained the same for Tyne & Wear.

Table 13: Overtime (Average hours per week)

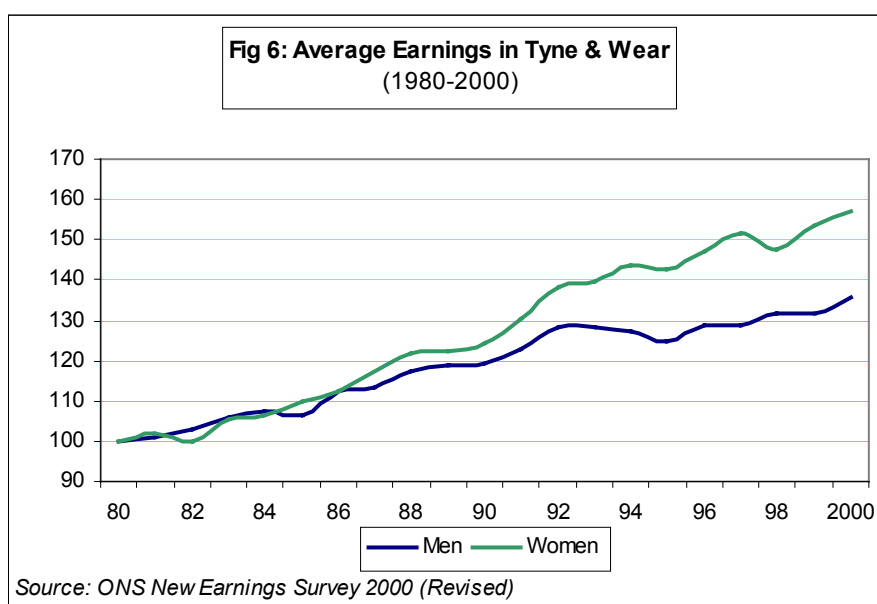
	Men		Women	
	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain	Tyne & Wear	Great Britain
1990	4.0	3.9	0.7	0.7
1991	3.7	3.3	0.6	0.8
1992	3.9	3.3	0.9	0.8
1993	3.4	3.1	1.1	0.8
1994	3.4	3.3	0.9	0.9
1995	3.3	3.3	0.8	0.9
1996	3.0	3.1	0.8	0.9
1997	3.2	3.2	1.1	0.9
1998	3.1	3.0	0.9	0.9
1999	2.8	2.7	0.8	0.8
2000	3.1	2.5	0.8	0.7
1999/2000	0.3	-0.2	0	-0.1
1990-2000	-0.9	-1.4	0.1	0

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 or National Insurance or pensions contributions. 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.

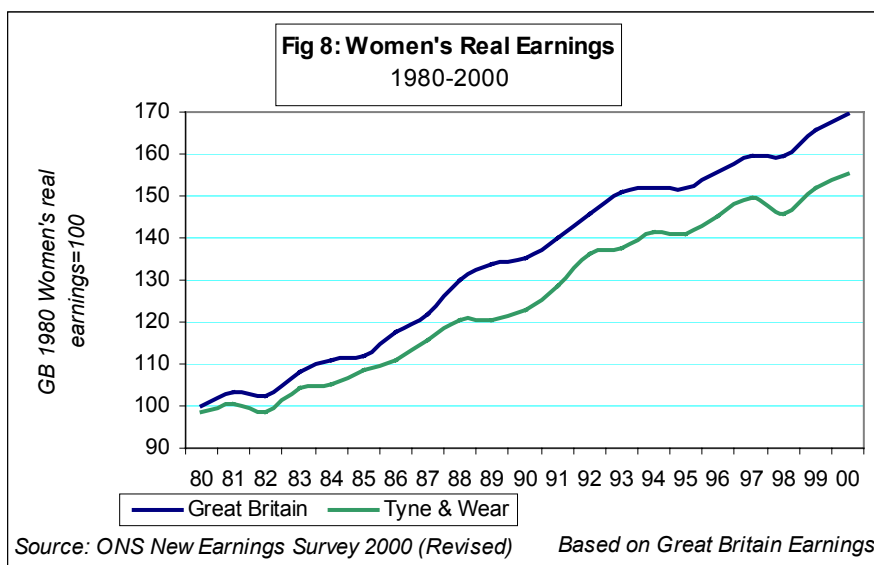
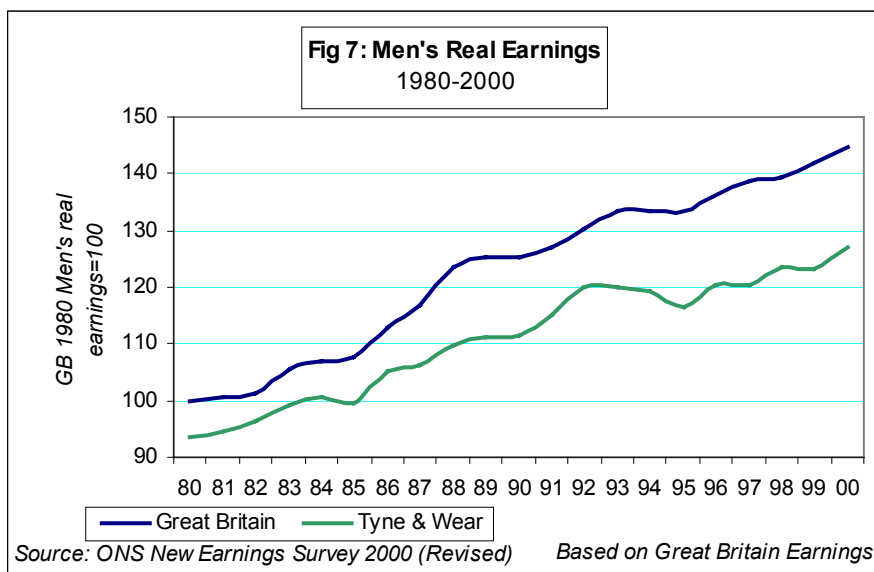
Between 1980 and 2000, real earnings for both men and women, in Tyne & Wear, have risen significantly; men's by 36% and women's about 57% (Figure 6). In real terms, the average annual compound rises were about 1.5% for men and 2.3% for women.



In the year to April 2000 the RPI rose 2.8%. This implies that in 1999/2000, men's earnings in Tyne & Wear rose by 3.2% in real terms, whereas in Great Britain real earnings rose by 2.1% (Figure 7). Women's real earnings, having dipped in 1997/98, continued the strong upward trend apparent since 1990 rising in 1999/2000 by 2.2% in real terms, whereas in Great Britain real earnings rose by 2.4% (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 9% for men and 12% for women (these are both 2 percentage points weaker than in the original data) (% of the 1980 base in both cases). In 1980-2000, men's real earnings have risen by 36%, while in Great Britain they rose by 45% (up from 42% in the original data). Women's real earnings rose by 57%, whilst in Great Britain they increased by 69%.

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 (7%) perhaps reflecting the tightening local labour market later in the decade. In 1992-2000, GB men's real earnings have risen by about 15%, whilst women's real earnings in Tyne & Wear have risen about 19%, similar to Great Britain (24%).



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.

Table A1.1: Weekly Earnings, Labour Force Survey and New Earnings Survey , Spring 2000

	LFS £	NES £	% difference
Great Britain			
Men & Women	388	410.6	-5.5%
Men	429	453.3	-5.4%
Women	313	337.6	-7.3%
North East			
Men & Women	335	365.8	-8.4%
Men	364	398.9	-8.7%
Women	278	306.0	-9.2%

Source: Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement, August 2000

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 October 2000 the AEI rose by 4.1%, seasonally adjusted. The headline rate was 4.2%².

Latest data on earnings, October 2000

Projections for October 2000, using the AEI, estimate Great Britain average earnings to be £411.3 pw (£21,388 pa). For men, they were £454.0 pw (£23,608 pa). For women, they were £338.3 pw (£17,592 pa).

In the North East projected average earnings were £366.4 pw (£19,053 pa). For men they were £399.5 pw (£20,774 pa). For women they were £306.7 pw (£15,948 pa)³.

² 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.

³ Regional and industry projections were published in ONS's Labour Market Trends, March 2001.

APPENDIX 2

Table A2.1: Average Gross Weekly Earnings by Occupational Group, April 2000 (£)

SOC	Tyne & Wear		North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1 Managers & Administrators	535.8	412.8	562.2	410.4	697.2	486.5
2 Professional Occupations	588.7	487.4	581.0	470.9	610.0	503.8
3 Associate Professional & Technical	461.4	393.9	450.7	382.0	540.7	411.3
4 Clerical & Secretarial	290.0	256.0	296.5	248.3	303.4	273.9
5 Craft & Related	412.5	*	388.6	*	378.3	248.4
6 Personal & Protective Service	319.7	220.3	339.1	227.4	363.1	241.0
7 Sales	*	*	309.2	*	358.0	247.3
8 Plant & Machine Operatives	346.6	*	345.9	249.7	347.1	243.2
9 Other Occupations	279.9	*	274.8	183.6	295.9	209.3
All Occupations	407.5	314.7	402.1	306.5	464.1	343.7

Source: New Earnings Survey 2000 (Revised) 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 2000 (£)

SOC	Tyne & Wear		North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1 Managers & Administrators	27862	21466	29234	21341	36254	25298
2 Professional Occupations	30612	25345	30212	24487	31720	26198
3 Associate Professional & Technical	23993	20483	23436	19864	28116	21388
4 Clerical & Secretarial	15080	13312	15418	12912	15777	14243
5 Craft & Related	21450	*	20207	*	19672	12917
6 Personal & Protective Service	16624	11456	17633	11825	18881	12532
7 Sales	*	*	16078	*	18616	12860
8 Plant & Machine Operatives	18023	*	17987	12984	18049	12646
9 Other Occupations	14555	*	14290	9547	15387	10884
All Occupations	21190	16364	20909	15938	24133	17872

Source: New Earnings Survey 2000 (Revised) 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 2000 (£): Manuals

SIC 92	Tyne & Wear [#]		North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
A Agriculture, hunting & forestry	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	273.2	224.7
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.	398.4	n.a.
D Manufacturing	385.8	n.a.	374.2	249.9	365.4	241
E Electricity, gas & water supply	546.4	n.a.	530.3	n.a.	453.8	n.a.
F Construction	n.a.	n.a.	351.3	n.a.	371.5	n.a.
G Wholesale & retail trade	n.a.	n.a.	265.9	n.a.	305.7	216.2
H Hotels & restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	242.2	187.5
I Transport, storage & communication	333.8	n.a.	335.6	n.a.	368.8	323.9
J Financial intermediation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	394.3	n.a.
K Real estate, renting & business activities	304.9	n.a.	302.6	n.a.	322	234.5
L Public Admin. & defence	n.a.	n.a.	302.1	n.a.	310.7	240.1
M Education	283.6	n.a.	279.6	n.a.	293.5	228.4
N Health & social work	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	187.9	284.9	204.5
O Other community, social & personal services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	301.9	207.8
C-E All Production	n.a.	n.a.	391.8	252.6	368.9	241.3
G-Q All Services	n.a.	n.a.	295.3	193.8	322.2	222.1
All industries	360.6	223.9	346.7	216.3	344.8	229.1

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

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 2000 (£): Non-Manuals

SIC 92	Tyne & Wear [#]		North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
A Agriculture, hunting & forestry	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	401.1	257.8
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.	735.6	n.a.
D Manufacturing	473.7	n.a.	503.5	n.a.	562.1	358.4
E Electricity, gas & water supply	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	620.0	388.6
F Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	549.4	323.4
G Wholesale & retail trade	n.a.	n.a.	368.5	250.4	461.1	290.5
H Hotels & restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	436.7	299.0
I Transport, storage & communication	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	559.8	364.3
J Financial intermediation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	732.3*	401.1
K Real estate, renting & business activities	480.7	321.7	n.a.	304.7	615.6	389.4
L Public Admin. & defence	369.5	310.2	417.8	319.5	470.5	346.1
M Education	450.0	390.1	449.8	371.5	500.5	400.8
N Health & social work	n.a.	346.3	n.a.	348.2	561.7	365.8
O Other community, social & personal services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	539.7	365.1
C-E All Production	n.a.	n.a.	523.7	338.7	569.3	360.8
G-Q All Services	n.a.	n.a.	444.9	324.8	547.0	365.8
All industries	453.5	330.2	463.2	325.1	550.9	364.5

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

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

Tyne & Wear data by special request from ONS

* This figure is over £60 per week higher than originally published.

APPENDIX 4: Earnings for Small Areas

These data series are subject to much bigger margins of error than for Tyne & Wear. The ONS published 2000 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 2000. 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 2000). 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, 2000 (Men & Women)

	Tyne & Wear	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Gross weekly earnings (£)	373.9	371.9	392.1	359.1	361.8	355.0
No. in sample	2344	418	937	258	206	525
% earning under £250	27.6	28.2	22.7	36.0	25.2	32.8
10% earned under (£)	191.9	193.2	200.0	175.5	182.0	191.0
10% earned over (£)	601.8	592.4	640.1	560.4	572.5	560.3
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	925	901	979	897	891	875
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	39.9	40.9	39.5	39.6	39.8	40.2
Overtime (hr)	2.3	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.8

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised). Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

Table A4.2: Men's Earnings by District, 2000

	Tyne & Wear	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Gross weekly earnings (£)	407.5	407.2	436.1	393.6	389.0	376.9
No. in sample	1496	290	551	156	140	359
% earning under £250	19.8	19.3	15.6	23.7	17.1	25.9
10% earned under (£)	209.0	210.8	211.2	200.0	219.5	202.5
10% earned over (£)	642.3	618.5	704.5	591.6	587.2	603.7
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	973	948	1051	938	921	908
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	41.4	42.6	40.9	41.5	41.3	41.1
Overtime (hr)	3.1	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.2

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised). Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

Table A4.3: Women's Earnings by District, 2000

	Tyne & Wear	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Gross weekly earnings (£)	314.7	292.0	329.2	n.a	n.a	307.5
No. in sample	848	128	386			166
% earning under £250	41.5	48.4	32.9			47.6
10% earned under (£)	169.9	167.4	183.1			167.9
10% earned over (£)	509.6	470.6	535.9			503.5
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	837	788	873			800
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	37.4	36.9	37.5			38.2
Overtime (hr)	0.8	0.4	0.8			0.9

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised). Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

Table A4.4: Earnings by Travel-to-Work Area, 2000

	Tyneside			Sunderland & Durham		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Gross weekly earnings (£)	375.4	411.6	315.4	359.5	389.1	302.9
No. in sample	2077	1295	782	886	582	304
% earning under £250	27.2	18.8	40.9	31.9	24.1	47.0
10% earned under (£)	189.2	210.0	167.7	191.4	204.0	164.1
10% earned over (£)	602.1	646.5	511.7	558.7	602.3	488.3
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	931	981	844	895	942	800
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	39.8	41.4	37.2	39.8	40.9	37.7
Overtime (hr)	2.3	3.2	0.7	1.8	2.2	0.8

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised). Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

Table A4.5: Earnings in Parliamentary Constituencies, 2000

	Blay	H&W	Jar	NcC	NcE	NcN	NT	SS	SdN	TyBr
Gross weekly earnings (£)	372.5	325.9	355.2	386.8	321.8	396.3	368.3	365.4	375.7	408.7
No. in sample	141	109	107	198	244	88	141	105	248	637
% earning under £250	26.2	42.2	28.0	24.7	35.2	22.7	33.3	23.8	26.2	20.6
10% earned under (£)	200.3	177.4	177.5	188.5	165.7	201.4	183.6	188.9	197.6	211.6
10% earned over (£)	603.3	520.2	567.4	672.2	494.0	625.0	583.9	577.6	603.8	643.9
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	866	803	857	988	805	n.a.	919	920	924	1013
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	41.9	40.6	40.2	38.9	39.3	n.a.	39.7	39.3	40.0	39.8
Overtime (hr)	3.8	2.2	2.7	1.3	2.0	n.a.	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.5

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised). Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents

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

Blay = Blyadon

Jar = Jarrow

NcE = Newcastle East & Wallsend

NT = North Tyneside

SdN = Sunderland North

H&W = Houghton & Washington East

NcC = Newcastle Central

NcN = Newcastle North

SS = South Shields

TyBr = Tyne Bridge

Table A4.6: Men's Earnings in Parliamentary Constituencies, 2000

	Blay	H&W	Jar	NcC	NcE	NcN	NT	SS	SdN	TyBr
Gross weekly earnings (£)	409.5	362.2	384.7	430.3	357.4	n.a.	390.7	391.2	394.4	449.1
No. in sample	99	74	72	104	123		86	70	172	428
% earning under £250	14.1	29.7	19.4	14.4	30.9		23.3	14.3	22.1	14.7
10% earned under (£)	225.5	216.0	218.2	194.0	176.5		198.1	219.6	201	222.9
10% earned over (£)	653.7	621.3	589.4	726.8	606.2		606.2	587.2	621.4	706.0
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)	909	n.a.	879	1070	864		n.a.	n.a.	944	1074
Average weekly hours (including overtime)	43.9	n.a.	42.2	39.9	40.4		n.a.	n.a.	40.9	41.3
Overtime (hr)	5.2	n.a.	3.6	1.8	3.0		n.a.	n.a.	2.2	3.5

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents.

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

Table A4.7: Women's Earnings in Parliamentary Constituencies, 2000

	Blay	H&W	Jar	NcC	NcE	NcN	NT	SS	SdN	TyBr
Gross weekly earnings (£)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	338.7	285.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	326.0
No. in sample				94	121					209
% earning under £250				36.2	39.7					32.5
10% earned under (£)				182.3	163.2					193.5
10% earned over (£)				590.7	427.1					518.9
Average hourly earnings (p) (excludes overtime)				n.a.	744					882
Average weekly hours (including overtime)				n.a.	38.1					36.8
Overtime (hr)				n.a.	1.0					0.6

Source: New Earnings Survey, 2000 (Revised)

Note all NES data are for workplaces, not residents

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