
EMPLOYMENT IN TYNE & WEAR

1998

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KEY POINTS

Overall

- From 1998, the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) replaced the Annual Employment Survey (AES). The ABI estimates employee jobs at their workplace. In Tyne & Wear these numbered about 440,500 in 1998 (§4). The ABI provides the new source for monitoring employment change from 1998.
- The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides the number of employees who reside in Tyne & Wear, whereas the AES and ABI measure all employees at workplaces in Tyne & Wear including those who commute into the area. In 1998, ABI figures were 28,000 higher than the LFS. This restores credibility to the ONS estimates of total employees as net in-commuting to Tyne & Wear is about 30,000 (§2).

Switch to ABI and Discontinuity From AES

- In the UK, the ABI 1998 total is between 500,000 and 750,000 employees higher than the AES 1998. This discrepancy cannot be simply explained by the 3 months difference in the timing of the surveys. Two main factors contribute to the discrepancy: two-thirds 'contributor difference' and one third the 'estimation procedure' (§3). Incomplete returns to the AES were a particular problem.

Comparison of AES 1998 – ABI 1998

- In Tyne & Wear there was an overall 'gain' of 6,800 jobs (1½%) in the ABI. This is a smaller percentage adjustment than nationally. 4,800 full-time employee jobs were 'lost', with a 'gain' of 11,600 part-time employee jobs. 9,600 manufacturing jobs were 'lost', 63% were from Food & Drink (an apparent correction). The largest 'gains' were in Hotels & Restaurants (3,000) and Education (3,600). The Health & Social Work sector saw the greatest 'losses' (-2,500) (§3.1).
- Newcastle had the largest overall 'gain' in employee jobs in the ABI (5,600), whilst North Tyneside had the highest overall 'loss' of 4,300 employee jobs due to the apparent correction in Food & Drink (§3.1).

Commentary on Employment Using ABI 1998

- In 1998 Tyne & Wear was more dependent on Service Sector employment (75.8%) than the North East (73.8%) but less dependent than Great Britain (76.8%). Dependence on manufacturing employment in Tyne & Wear was 18.2%, 1.5 percentage points less than in the North East and 1.6 percentage points higher than Great Britain (§4).

Underlying Change Between AES 1997 and ABI 1998

- The new ABI cannot be directly compared with previous employee job surveys. However, a brief comparison is provided to give an indication of any underlying changes in employee job numbers (§5).
- TWRI's judgement is that in Tyne & Wear there was little change in employee numbers in 1997/98. This is based on a) the scale of the AES/ABI discontinuity, b) job changes in the press (a positively biased source) being positive by only 3,000 (Appendix A1) and c) the Labour Force Survey showing no growth in this period.

- The ABI 1998 estimated employee job numbers at 440,500, some 15,000 higher than the AES 1997. Although this implies 'growth' of 2.8% p.a, most or all of it is probably improved coverage by the ABI.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report sets out details of employees in employment at workplaces in Tyne & Wear in 1998. It uses the main results of the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) 1998 for Tyne & Wear. It covers over 90% of people in work in Tyne & Wear. It does not cover the self-employed.

This is the first annual employment report to use the ABI. It is important to note that, because of new methods, and improved coverage, the ABI results are **NOT** comparable with previous years.

This report therefore presents a new baseline. The best available measure of *change* in employment for recent years is from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

From 1998, the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is ONS' replacement for the Annual Employment Survey (AES). In 1995 the AES had replaced the biennial Census of Employment (CE). The 1993 CE was a full census. The AES and ABI, being annual, are more frequent, but based on a sample of employers. TWRI reported the AES97 results in EM 00/1 (September 2000).

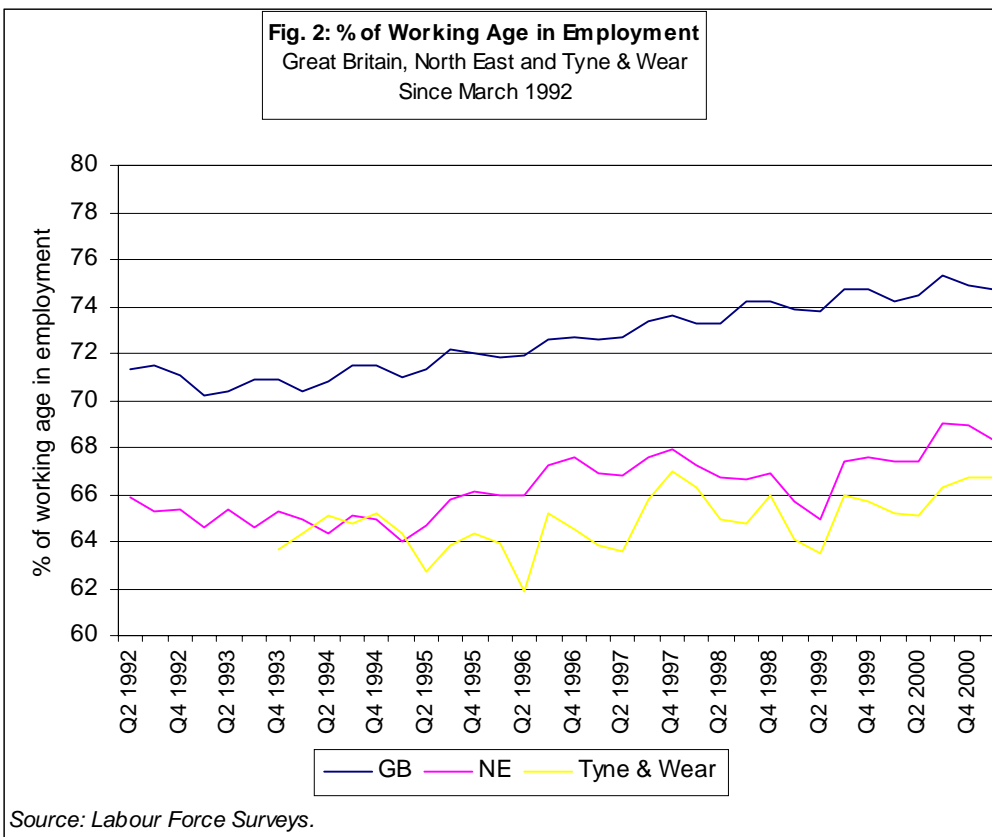
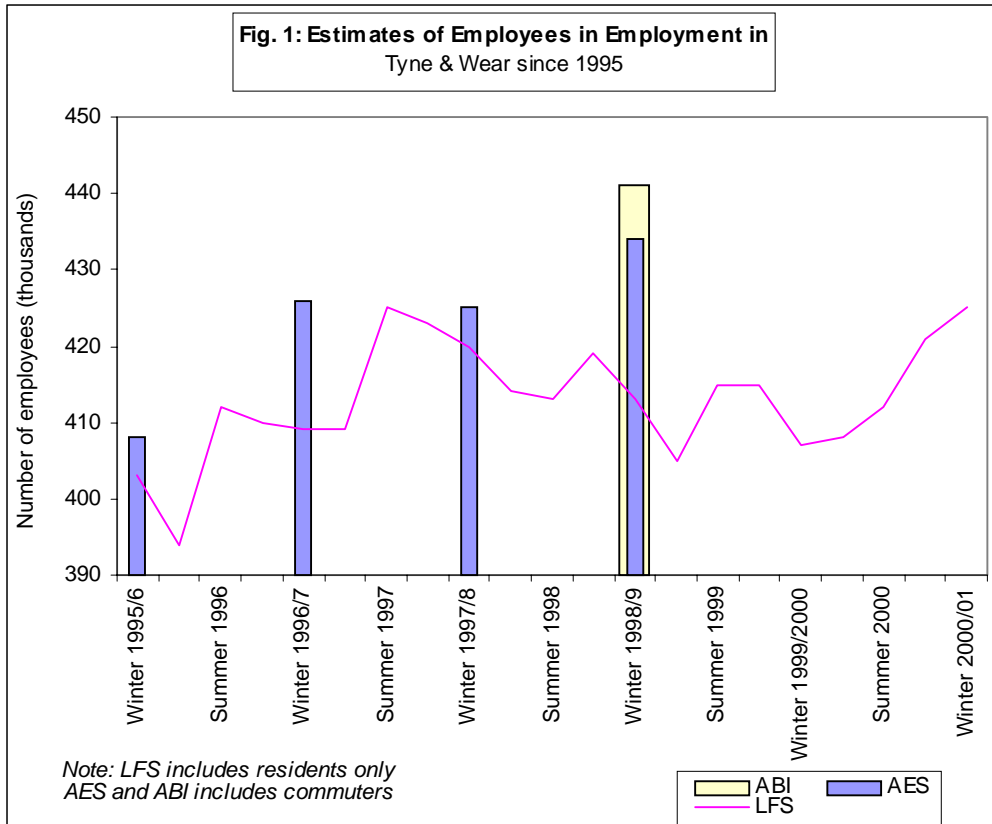
The ABI, like AES before, estimates the numbers of employees at their workplaces. It counts full-time and part-time employees separately. It is the most comprehensive source of employment data at national, regional and local level.

ONS classified the data to industry using the SIC92 (Standard Industrial Classification 1992). This has fifteen "sections"; Agriculture to Other Services, or A to O. TWRI has combined the data for some very small industries to avoid problems of data confidentiality. Where data remain suppressed for this reason they are marked with an asterisk (*).

At present ONS has published only provisional estimates from the ABI 1999. TWRI intends to report these when ONS publishes final figures.

2 OTHER ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT.

Estimates of employee numbers in Tyne & Wear vary considerably according to different sources (Figure 1).



From Winter 1995/96 to Winter 2000/01 the number of employees in Tyne & Wear rose by 5% to 425,000 (source: LFS). The number of employees peaked in 1997, reaching the same level again in Winter 2000/01. The Labour Force Survey (LFS), a quarterly sample survey of households, provides an estimate of employee jobs. Employees are classified as people who have done paid work for an hour or more during the reference week, or have been away from a job (for example, on holiday), or who have done unpaid work for their own or a relative's business. The LFS provides the number of employees who reside in Tyne & Wear, whereas the AES and ABI measure all employees including those who commute into the area.

The Annual Employment Survey (AES) collected data, from 1995 to 1998, on employee jobs at the workplace ('local unit') level. It estimated employees regardless of whether they lived within Tyne & Wear. Employee numbers ranged from 408,000 in 1995 to 434,000 in its final year. AES figures are higher than LFS numbers because of net in-commuting to Tyne & Wear.

The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) also collects on employee jobs. In 1998, its first year, 440,500 employees were recorded in Tyne & Wear. This is 7,000 higher than the AES and 28,000 higher than the LFS. ABI data is collected at enterprise level (the total number of employees is obtained from business headquarters, with the total being spread across known sites by ONS, using the results from the Annual Register Inquiry and other data held on the Inter-Departmental Business Register).

The AES was under-estimating the number of employees. This was clear given that net in-commuting into Tyne & Wear (in Census of Population 1991) was about 30,000 people. Thus, crudely, a plausible estimate of employees at workplaces in Tyne & Wear should be about this much higher than the residence-based (LFS) estimate. The new ABI meets this plausibility test, thus restoring some credibility to ONS' employment estimates.

2.1 Employment Rates

The government has set itself a target to raise the 'employment rate' and this is becoming a possible key variable in local economic monitoring. The employment rate is the proportion of people, in a given age group (normally those of working age i.e. 16 to Retirement Age, 59/64) who have a job (including the self-employed).

The employment rate has risen in the UK since 1993 and in the North East since 1995 (figure 2). Tyne & Wear's employment rate has been weaker, rising by about two percentage points since 1994 whereas in the UK it has risen by about twice this. Note that Tyne & Wear's volatile graph partly reflects its smaller sample size. (Full details of employment rates are given in Appendix A3.)

3 SWITCH TO ABI AND DISCONTINUITY FROM AES

The estimates of employee numbers in 1998 are notably higher from the ABI than from the AES, in the UK by between 500,000 and 750,000 and about 7,000 in Tyne & Wear. This discrepancy between the ABI and the AES cannot simply be explained by the 3-month difference in the timing of the surveys (Table 1).

Research commissioned by ONS with the University of Southampton shows that two main factors contribute to the discrepancy. The first factor is 'contributor difference'. Incomplete AES returns account for two-thirds of the overall discrepancy between ABI and AES. Nearly 13,000 businesses were included in both the AES and ABI 'parallel run' in 1998. Over half of them reported figures which differed by more than 5 per cent. Contributor mis-reporting hit the AES hardest.

The second factor is the 'estimation procedure' accounting for one third of the difference between the ABI and the AES. Empirical evidence suggests weaknesses in AES estimation methodology. The shortfall in AES estimates for businesses that did not return surveys, compared with ABI returns was around 14%. Conversely, AES returns compared with ABI estimates produced results that matched. The research shows the ABI gives more accurate estimate of employee jobs.

Table 1: A brief comparison of data capture and survey methods for the AES and ABI

AES	ABI
Survey date in September	Survey date in December
GB coverage	UK coverage
Collects data on employee jobs	Collects data on employee jobs plus directors, working proprietors and other unpaid workers
Collects data at local unit level	Collects data at enterprise level
Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time	Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time
Collects information on the business description of each local unit	Derives industrial codes direct from the Inter-Departmental Business Register
Estimation by regression analysis based on PAYE data	Estimation by ratio model which relies on the Inter-Departmental Business Register

Fuller details are given in ONS' *Labour Market Trends, September 2000*. Technical report – The Annual Business Inquiry: an improved way of measuring employee jobs.

3.1 Comparison of AES 1998 and ABI 1998

In Tyne & Wear the difference between the AES held in 1998 and the ABI was an overall 'gain' of 6,800 employee jobs (1½%) in the ABI. This is a smaller percentage difference than nationally. The 'gains' were evenly distributed between men and women. 4,800 full-time employee jobs were 'lost', with a 'gain' of 11,600 part-time employee jobs. The overall 'gain' in jobs incorporates a 'loss' of 9,600 manufacturing employee jobs. 63% of these manufacturing 'losses' were an apparent correction from Food & Drink and 31% from 'losses' in Fabricated Metal Products. The largest service sector 'gains' in ABI were in Education (3,600) and Hotels & Restaurants (3,000). The greatest service sector 'losses' were in Health & Social Work (-2,500). Full details are given in Appendix A2.

Note: Some of the differences set out in the rest of this section will reflect real changes on the ground between September and December 1998, but most will reflect the changed methodology with its generally higher coverage.

At district level, in Gateshead the ABI (compared with the AES for the same year) had only a marginal overall 'gain' in employee jobs of 200. Male employment gained 600 compared to female losses of 300. There was a 'loss' of 1,600 full-time jobs but 1,800 more part-time employee jobs. Manufacturing job 'losses' dominated, with 900 being Pulp, Paper & Paper Products employee jobs. There was a notable 'gain' in the service sector within Real Estate Activities (500) and a significant 'loss' in Public Administration (-700).

In Newcastle there was an overall 'gain' of 5,600 employee jobs in the ABI. There were equivalent 'gains' in both male and female employment, with a large gain in part-time employment (6,800) especially in the public sector compared to a drop in full-time employment (-1,300). Notable 'gains' were in Fabricated Metal Products (1,100) and Supporting/Auxiliary Transport (1,200). The greatest 'losses' were in Health & Social work (-2,600) and Chemicals (-500).

Conversely in North Tyneside, the ABI had an overall 'loss' of 4,300 employee jobs. This was nearly all attributable to men (97%) and full-time positions (99%). There were minor 'gains' in the majority of sectors, but they were vastly outweighed by a huge reduction in manufacturing employment (-8,900). 73% of manufacturing job 'losses' were in Food & Drink (-6,400; TWRI believes this to be a correction since the AES 98 figure for North Tyneside's Food & Drink was hugely and anomalously high). Another 24% of the manufacturing job 'losses' were in Fabricated Metal Products (-2,100). The largest employment 'gains' were in Construction (1,400).

In South Tyneside the ABI had an overall 'gain' of 2,300 employee jobs. These 'gains' were mainly men (1,500) rather than women (700). There were equivalent 'gains' in full & part-time employment. The only significant 'gain' in employment was in the Retail Trade (900).

In Sunderland the ABI had an overall 'gain' of 2,900 employee jobs. 'Gains' were dominated by male employee jobs (97%), with both full-time (1,100) and part-time (1,800) employment growth. There were minor manufacturing 'losses' across the whole sector with the exception of Clothing (+700). There was a notable increase in the Hotels & Restaurants (1,700) and Other Business Activities (1,900) sectors.

4 COMMENTARY ON EMPLOYMENT 1998 (USING ABI 1998)

4.1 Employment Levels

Total employees in Tyne & Wear numbered about 440,500 in 1998 (Table 2).

4.2 Employment Structure

The proportion of women employees in Tyne & Wear is virtually equal to the proportion of male employees. According to ONS' estimates for 1998, 50.1% of employees in Tyne & Wear are women. The proportion of employee jobs held by men was thus 49.9%. (It should be remembered that amongst the self-employed, who are excluded from these employee figures, men pre-dominate.)

4.3 Industrial Structure

Tyne & Wear was more dependent on Service sector employment (75.8%) than the North East (73.4%) but less dependent than Great Britain (76.8%). Dependence on manufacturing employment is about 3 percentage points above the GB average (of 16.6%) in the North East (19.7%). Tyne & Wear is closer to the North East at 18.2%. Table 2 illustrates the differences in industrial structure at SIC Section-level.

Table 2: Industrial Structure, 1998

SECTION		GB	%	NE	%	T W	%
A,B	Agriculture, fishing	278,400	1.2	5,700	0.6	400	0.1
C	Mining & quarrying	72,800	0.3	3,300	0.3	300	0.1
E	Utilities	132,000	0.5	5,600	0.6	*	*
	PRIMARY	483,200	2.0	14,600	1.5	700	0.2
D	MANUFACTURING	4,038,700	16.6	186,200	19.7	80,200	18.2
F	CONSTRUCTION	1,109,600	4.6	51,600	5.5	22,900	5.2
G	Wholesale, retail	4,347,800	17.9	153,100	16.2	73,200	16.6
H	Hotels & restaurants	1,567,700	6.4	60,700	6.4	26,900	6.1
I	Transport & communication	1,417,700	5.8	45,300	4.8	21,600	4.9
	CONSUMER SERVICES	7,333,200	30.1	259,100	27.4	121,700	27.6
J	Finance	1,034,400	4.2	20,900	2.2	11,900	2.7
K	Business Services	3,491,400	14.3	99,300	10.5	52,300	11.9
	FINANCE & BUSINESS	4,525,800	18.5	120,200	12.7	64,200	14.6
L	Public administration	1,376,400	5.7	68,200	7.2	33,000	7.5
M	Education	1,826,300	7.5	78,700	8.3	38,000	8.6
N	Health and social	2,510,000	10.3	117,700	12.4	53,000	12.0
	PUBLIC SERVICES	5,712,700	23.5	264,600	27.9	124,000	28.1
O	OTHER SERVICES	1,149,000	4.7	50,800	5.4	24,300	5.5
	TOTAL	24,352,400	100	947,100	100	440,500	100

Note: * data suppressed to maintain confidentiality. Totals may not tally, due to rounding.

Source: ONS Annual Business Inquiry 1998 Crown Copyright Reserved; Tyne & Wear Research and Information

For reference, a detailed listing of all 60 SIC divisions is given for Tyne & Wear (Table 3). The biggest industries at this level are Health & Social work (53,000), Retailing (50,800), Other Business (39,400), Education (38,000) and Public Administration (33,000). Together, these five industries account for 49% of employees (214,200).

Table 3: Employment Structure in Tyne & Wear, 1998

Division	Description (92 classification)	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	Total
01	Agriculture hunting etc	300	0	300	100	300
02	Forestry logging etc	*	0	*	0	*
05	Fishing operation fish hatcheries/farms	0	0	0	0	0
10	Mining coal/lignite; extraction of peat	*	*	*	*	*
11	Extraction crude petroleum/natural gas	*	0	*	*	*
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	0	0	0	0
13	Mining of metal ores	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	*
15	Manuf food products and beverages	6,400	1,000	4,800	2,600	7,400
16	Manuf tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
17	Manuf textiles	800	100	500	400	900
18	Manuf apparel;dressing/dyeing fur	4,100	500	1,100	3,500	4,600
19	Tanning/dressing of leather etc	*	*	*	*	*
20	Manuf wood/products/cork etc	1,100	100	900	300	1,200
21	Manuf pulp paper and paper products	2,800	100	2,000	900	2,900
22	Publishingprintingrepro recorded media	4,700	500	3,200	2,000	5,200
23	Manuf coke refined petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*
24	Manuf chemicals and chemical products	3,200	100	2,400	900	3,300
25	Manuf rubber and plastic goods	4,300	200	3,700	700	4,500
26	Manuf other non-metallic products	2,400	100	2,100	500	2,600
27	Manuf basic metals	2,000	0	1,800	300	2,000
28	Manuf fabricated metal products etc	6,600	200	6,100	700	6,800
29	Manuf machinery and equipment nec	9,500	300	8,200	1,600	9,800
30	Manuf office machinery and computers	300	0	200	100	300
31	Manuf electrical machinery/apparatus nec	6,400	200	4,900	1,800	6,700
32	Manuf radio tv/communications equipment	4,200	600	3,300	1,500	4,800
33	Manuf medicalprecision instrumentsetc	1,400	200	1,000	600	1,600
34	Manuf motor vehiclestrailersetc	7,300	100	6,900	500	7,400
35	Manuf other transport equipment	3,700	0	3,500	200	3,700
36	Manuf furniture; manufacturing nec	4,100	200	3,200	1,100	4,300
37	Recycling	200	0	100	100	200
40	Electricitygassteam/hot water supply	*	*	*	*	*
41	Collectionpurification/distri of water	*	*	*	*	*
45	Construction	21,600	1,200	20,100	2,800	22,900
50	Salemaintenance/repair motor vehicles	8,500	1,300	7,600	2,200	9,700
51	Wholesale trade/commission trade etc	11,300	1,400	8,900	3,800	12,700
52	Retail trade except of motor vehicles	22,000	28,800	16,800	34,000	50,800
55	Hotels and restaurants	10,300	16,600	10,800	16,100	26,900
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	6,000	900	6,000	900	6,900
61	Water transport	*	*	*	*	*
62	Air transport	*	*	*	*	*
63	Supporting/auxilliary transportetc	5,900	700	3,500	3,000	6,600
64	Post and telecommunications	6,700	800	4,900	2,500	7,500
65	Financial intermediation etc	6,100	1,300	3,000	4,400	7,400
66	Insurance and pension funding etc	2,400	400	1,300	1,500	2,800
67	Act auxilliary financial intermediation	1,400	200	900	800	1,600
70	Real estate activities	3,800	1,400	2,500	2,800	5,300
71	Renting machinery/equipment etc	2,000	400	1,600	800	2,400
72	Computing and related activities	4,200	500	2,900	1,900	4,700
73	Research and development	*	*	*	*	*
74	Other business activities	27,900	11,500	21,600	17,800	39,400
75	Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	24,100	8,900	12,900	20,100	33,000
80	Education	21,400	16,600	12,300	25,700	38,000
85	Health and social work	27,300	25,700	9,300	43,700	53,000
90	Sewage/refuse disposal sanitation etc	1,700	100	1,600	200	1,800
91	Activities membership organisations nec	3,500	3,300	2,600	4,300	6,800
92	Recreational cultural and sporting	5,300	5,000	4,600	5,700	10,300
93	Other service activities	2,900	2,500	1,800	3,600	5,400
95	Private households with employed persons	0	0	0	0	0
99	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	306,200	134,300	220,700	219,800	440,500

Source: ONS ABI 1998, Crown Copyright Reserved; Tyne & Wear Research and Information

The biggest employer for men at SIC division level is Other Business activities (21,600) (Table 4). The Construction sector is the second highest employer of men (20,100). Health & Social work is the biggest employer of women (43,700). In Retailing women out-number men by 2:1 and in Health & Social by almost 5:1.

Table 4: Top Industries for Employment of Men and Women, 1998 (employees only).

Men			Women		
		%			%
Other Business	21,600	9.9%	Health & Social Work	43,700	20.0%
Construction	20,100	9.2%	Retail Trade	34,000	15.5%
Retail Trade	16,800	7.7%	Education	25,700	11.7%
Public Administration	12,900	5.9%	Public Administration	20,100	9.2%
Education	12,300	5.6%	Other Business	17,800	8.1%
Hotels & Restaurants	10,800	5.0%	Hotels & Restaurants	16,100	7.4%
Top Six	94,500	43.4%	Top Six	157,400	71.9%

Source: ONS ABI 1998 Crown Copyright Reserved (from Nomis); Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Part-time employment in 1998 is estimated to account for 31% of total employment (134,300) (Table 3). For part-timers, the biggest employers were Retailing (28,800), Health & Social (25,700), Hotels & restaurants (16,600), Education (16,600) and Other Business (11,500). Employment in Other Business may partly reflect the growth of call centres.

5 UNDERLYING CHANGE BETWEEN AES 1997 AND ABI 1998

Unfortunately, because the new methodology produced 2-3% higher results (for GB) the new ABI 1998 cannot be directly compared with previous employee job surveys. However, in order to give an indication of any underlying changes in employee job numbers, a brief comparison with the AES 1997 is provided here. The following tables should NOT be read as reporting actual change between 1997 and 1998. They only give an indication, biased by the switch to ABI.

The AES 1997 estimated the number of employee jobs in Tyne & Wear at 425,100. Fifteen months later, the ABI 1998 estimated the number to be over 15,000 (3.5%) higher at 440,500 (Table 5). This implies that employee numbers rose at a rate of 2.8% p.a. Although this is quite rapid and incorporates the discontinuity between the AES and the ABI, which raised GB measured employment by 2-3%, it is consistent with a little growth of real employee numbers in Tyne & Wear. The largest numeric difference was in Wholesaling & Retail with 4,600 more employee jobs on the ABI 1998 compared to the AES 1997. In four sectors, Manufacturing, Construction, Public Administration and Health & Social Work, the ABI estimates were lower than the AES, accounting for 43% of total jobs (189,100) in 1998 (ABI). The share of employee jobs in each industrial sector differed only slightly, with the greatest difference being 1.4 percentage points (Health & Social work).

Table 5: Employment in Tyne & Wear, 1997 and 1998

SIC92 Section	Industry	AES 1997	%	ABI 1998	%	Apparent change 1997-1998
A, B	Agriculture	100	0.0	400	0.1	300
C	Mining & quarrying	300	0.1	300	0.1	0
E	Utilities	2,500	0.6	*	*	n.a.
	PRIMARY	2,900	0.7	3,400	0.8	500
D	MANUFACTURING	81,000	19.1	80,200	18.2	-800
F	CONSTRUCTION	24,400	5.7	22,900	5.2	-1,500
G	Wholesale, retail	68,600	16.1	73,200	16.6	4,600
H	Hotels & restaurants	23,400	5.5	26,900	6.1	3,500
I	Transport & communication	21,000	4.9	21,600	4.9	600
	CONSUMER SERVICES	113,000	26.5	121,700	27.6	8,700
J	Finance	10,300	2.4	11,900	2.7	1,600
K	Business services	47,600	11.2	52,300	11.9	4,700
	FINANCE & BUSINESS	57,900	13.6	64,100	14.6	6,200
L	Public administration	33,600	7.9	33,000	7.5	-600
M	Education	33,500	7.9	38,000	8.6	4,500
N	Health and social work	57,200	13.4	53,000	12.0	-4,200
	PUBLIC SERVICES	124,300	29.2	124,000	28.1	-300
O	OTHER SERVICES	21,600	5.1	24,300	5.5	2,700
	TOTAL	425,100	100.0	440,500	100.0	15,400

IMPORTANT: This table does NOT show actual change because the methods used for the ABI are different. Table shown as an indication only.

Note: * data suppressed to maintain confidentiality. Percentages do not sum due to rounding

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved; Tyne & Wear Research and Information

5.1 District Employment

Within Gateshead, the AES 1997 estimated the number of employee jobs at 76,800 and the ABI 1998 was nearly 4% higher at 79,700 (Table 6). The bulk of the 2,900 difference, and possible rise, between 1997 and 1998 in Gateshead was in Retail & Wholesale (+1,500) and in Other Services (+1,200).

Table 6: Employment in Gateshead, 1997 and 1998

SIC92	Industry	AES 1997	%	ABI 1998	%	Apparent Change 1997-1998
A, B	Agriculture	*	*	*	*	n.a.
C	Mining & quarrying	*	*	*	*	n.a.
E	Utilities	*	*	*	*	n.a.
	PRIMARY	400	0.6	*	*	n.a.
D	MANUFACTURING	17,600	22.9	16,900	21.2	-700
F	CONSTRUCTION	4,500	5.9	4,600	5.8	100
G	Wholesale, retail	15,600	20.3	17,100	21.5	1,500
H	Hotels & restaurants	4,200	5.5	4,900	6.1	700
I	Transport & communication	5,100	6.6	5,500	6.8	400
	CONSUMER SERVICES	24,900	32.4	27,500	34.4	2,600
J	Finance	1,700	2.2	1,800	2.2	100
K	Business services	8,500	11.1	7,400	9.3	-1,100
	FINANCE & BUSINESS	10,200	13.3	9,200	11.5	-1,000
L	Public administration	2,800	3.6	2,900	3.6	100
M	Education	4,100	5.3	4,800	6.0	700
N	Health and social work	8,800	11.5	8,700	10.9	-100
	PUBLIC SERVICES	15,700	20.4	16,300	20.5	600
O	OTHER SERVICES	3,400	4.4	4,600	5.8	1,200
	TOTAL	76,800	100.0	79,700	100.0	2,900

IMPORTANT: This table does NOT show actual change because the methods used for the ABI are different. Table shown as an indication only.

Note: * data suppressed to maintain confidentiality. Percentages do not sum due to rounding

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]; Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Within Newcastle, the AES 1997 estimated the number of employee jobs at 147,600 and the ABI 1998 was 1,000 higher at 148,600 (Table 7). Newcastle's industries which had the largest apparent growth were Business Services (+2,500) and Education (+2,300). Health & Social work had a large fall (- 3,100) which is very hard to believe.

Table 7: Employment in Newcastle, 1997 and 1998

SIC92	Industry	AES 1997	%	ABI 1998	%	Apparent change 1997-1998
A, B	Agriculture	*	*	*	*	n.a
C	Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	n.a
E	Utilities	*	*	*	*	n.a
	PRIMARY	500	0.3	*	*	n.a
D	MANUFACTURING	12,800	8.7	12,500	8.4	-300
F	CONSTRUCTION	6,100	4.1	5,400	3.7	-700
G	Wholesale, retail	22,500	15.3	21,600	14.6	-900
H	Hotels and restaurants	8,500	5.8	9,300	6.3	800
I	Transport and communication	7,400	5.0	7,200	4.9	-200
	CONSUMER SERVICES	38,400	26.1	38,200	25.8	-200
J	Finance	5,400	3.6	6,300	4.3	900
K	Business services	20,400	13.9	22,900	15.4	2,500
	FINANCE & BUSINESS	25,800	17.5	29,300	19.7	3,500
L	Public administration	21,200	14.4	19,600	13.2	-1,600
M	Education	13,100	8.9	15,400	10.4	2,300
N	Health and social work	21,300	14.5	18,200	12.2	-3,100
	PUBLIC SERVICES	55,600	37.8	53,200	35.8	-2,400
O	OTHER SERVICES	8,300	5.6	8,800	5.9	500
	TOTAL	147,600	100.1	148,600	99.3	1,000

IMPORTANT: This table does NOT show actual change because the methods used for the ABI are different. Table shown as an indication only.

Note: * data suppressed to maintain confidentiality. Percentages do not sum due to rounding

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]; Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Within North Tyneside, the AES 1997 estimated the number of employee jobs at 59,600 and the ABI 1998 was only 400 higher at 60,000 (Table 8). The largest numeric difference was in Manufacturing with 2,900 fewer jobs in ABI 1998. This is believed to be largely job losses from the Offshore industry in this period.

Table 8: Employment in North Tyneside, 1997 and 1998

SIC92	Industry	AES 1997	%	ABI 1998	%	Apparent Change 1997-1998
A, B	Agriculture	*	*	*	*	n.a.
C	Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	n.a.
E	Utilities	*	*	*	*	n.a.
	PRIMARY	800	1.3	*	*	n.a.
D	MANUFACTURING	15,200	25.5	12,300	20.6	-2,900
F	CONSTRUCTION	5,600	9.4	5,800	9.7	200
G	Wholesale, retail	8,800	14.8	9,600	16.0	800
H	Hotels and restaurants	3,200	5.3	3,700	6.1	500
I	Transport and communication	1,900	3.2	1,800	3.1	-100
	CONSUMER SERVICES	13,900	23.3	15,100	25.2	1,200
J	Finance	700	1.2	900	1.5	200
K	Business services	5,600	9.4	6,300	10.5	700
	FINANCE & BUSINESS	6,300	10.6	7,200	12	900
L	Public administration	2,400	4.1	2,800	4.7	400
M	Education	4,700	7.9	5,000	8.4	300
N	Health and social work	7,800	13.2	7,600	12.6	-200
	PUBLIC SERVICES	15,000	25.2	15,400	25.7	400
O	OTHER SERVICES	2,800	4.7	3,800	6.3	1,000
	TOTAL	59,600	100.0	60,000	100	400

IMPORTANT: This table does NOT show actual change because the methods used for the ABI are different. Table shown as an indication only.

Note: * data suppressed to maintain confidentiality. Percentages do not sum due to rounding

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]; Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Within South Tyneside, the AES 1997 estimated the number of employee jobs at 41,400 and the ABI 1998 was 3,000 higher at 44,400 (Table 9). The largest numeric difference was in Manufacturing with 2,500 more employees on the ABI 1998 compared to the AES 1997.

Table 9: Employment in South Tyneside, 1997 and 1998

SIC92	Industry	AES 1997	%	ABI 1998	%	Apparent Change 1997-1998
A, B	Agriculture	*	*	*	*	n.a
C	Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	n.a
E	Utilities	*	*	*	*	n.a
	PRIMARY	100	0.3	*	*	n.a
D	MANUFACTURING	9,000	21.7	11,500	25.8	2,500
F	CONSTRUCTION	3,900	9.4	2,800	6.3	-1,100
G	Wholesale, retail	6,100	14.8	7,100	16.0	1,000
H	Hotels and restaurants	2,300	5.5	2,700	6.1	400
I	Transport and communication	1,600	3.8	1,800	4.0	200
	CONSUMER SERVICES	10,000	24.1	11,600	26.1	1,600
J	Finance	500	1.2	600	1.4	100
K	Business services	3,100	7.6	3,300	7.4	200
	FINANCE & BUSINESS	3,600	8.8	3,900	8.8	300
L	Public administration	2,100	5.1	2,300	5.1	200
M	Education	3,500	8.4	3,600	8.2	100
N	Health and social work	6,600	16.0	6,300	14.2	-300
	PUBLIC SERVICES	12,200	29.5	12,200	27.5	0
O	OTHER SERVICES	2,600	6.2	2,400	5.3	-200
	TOTAL	41,400	100.0	44,400	100	3,000

IMPORTANT: This table does NOT show actual change because the methods used for the ABI are different. Table shown as an indication only.

Note: * data suppressed to maintain confidentiality. Percentages do not sum due to rounding

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]; Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Within Sunderland, the AES 1997 estimated the number of employee jobs at 99,600 and the ABI 1998 was a huge 8% higher at 107,500 (Table 10). The largest numeric differences were in Business Services and Retail with 2,400 and 2,200 more employee jobs respectively on the ABI 1998.

Table 10: Employment in Sunderland, 1997 and 1998

SIC92	Industry	AES 1997	%	ABI 1998	%	Apparent Change 1997-1998
A, B	Agriculture	*	*	*	*	n.a
C	Mining & quarrying	*	*	*	*	n.a
E	Utilities	*	*	*	*	n.a
	PRIMARY	1,000	1.0	*	*	n.a
D	MANUFACTURING	26,400	26.5	27,000	25.1	600
F	CONSTRUCTION	4,300	4.3	4,200	3.9	-100
G	Wholesale, retail	15,500	15.6	17,700	16.5	2,200
H	Hotels & restaurants	5,200	5.2	6,300	5.9	1,100
I	Transport & communication	5,000	5.0	5,300	4.9	300
	CONSUMER SERVICES	25,700	25.8	29,300	27.3	3,600
J	Finance	2,000	2.0	2,200	2.1	200
K	Business services	9,900	10.0	12,300	11.4	2,400
	FINANCE & BUSINESS	12,000	12.0	14,500	13.5	2,500
L	Public administration	5,100	5.1	5,400	5.0	300
M	Education	8,100	8.1	9,100	8.4	1,000
N	Health and social work	12,500	12.5	12,300	11.4	-200
	PUBLIC SERVICES	25,700	25.7	26,800	24.8	1,100
O	OTHER SERVICES	4,600	4.6	4,700	4.4	100
	TOTAL	99,600	99.9	107,500	99.0	7,900

IMPORTANT: This table does NOT show actual change because the methods used for the ABI are different. Table shown as an indication only.

Note: * data suppressed to maintain confidentiality. Percentages do not sum due to rounding

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]; Tyne & Wear Research and Information

APPENDIX

Table A1: Major job gains October 1997-December 1998 (100 or over) as recorded from the press

		Number of jobs	District	Sector
Barclays Bank	CC	2,000	Sunderland	Finance
ASDA		555	Sunderland	Retail
British Telecom	CC	470	North Tyneside	Telecommunications
Aker McNulty		400	South Tyneside	Offshore
A & P		400	North Tyneside	Ship Repair
Siemens		370	North Tyneside	Micro-electronics
British Airways	CC	367	Newcastle	Transport
Scottish & Newcastle		340	Newcastle	Food & Drink
ASDA		280	Gateshead	Retail
A & P Tyne		200	North Tyneside	Ship Repair
A & P Tyne		200	North Tyneside	Ship Repair
Acxiom UK	CC	200	Sunderland	Business Services
Acxiom UK	CC	200	Sunderland	Business Services
Northern Electric	CC	200	Gateshead	Energy & Water
Pennine Windows		200	North Tyneside	Retail
Siemens		200	North Tyneside	Micro-electronics
Gill Airways		150	Newcastle	Transport
Habitat		150	Newcastle	Retail
Tyne Dock Engineering Ltd		150	South Tyneside	Ship Repair
Helena Laboratories		150	Sunderland	Manufacturing
Whitbread		140	Gateshead & North Tyneside	Food & Drink
London Electricity	CC	120	Sunderland	Energy & Water
British Airways	CC	100	Newcastle	Transport
Marks & Spencer		100	Gateshead	Retail
NHS		100	Tyne & Wear	Public Services
UCI		100	North Tyneside	Leisure
Total (incl. all sizes)		9,365	CC means Call Centre	

Major job losses October 1997-December 1998 (100 or over) as recorded from the press

		Number of jobs	District	Sector
Siemens*		1,100	North Tyneside	Micro-electronics
Swan Hunter		750	North Tyneside	Shipbuilding
Grove Worldwide*		670	Sunderland	Mechanical Engineering
North Tyneside Council		500	North Tyneside	Public Services
Universal Bedding & Upholstery		380	Gateshead & North Tyneside	Furniture Manufacturing
William Baird*		268	Sunderland	Clothing Manufacturing
Claremont Garments*		261	South Tyneside	Clothing Manufacturing
Rose Cabinets		230	Sunderland	Furniture Manufacturing
Textilion*		230	North Tyneside	Clothing Manufacturing
JPS		200	Sunderland	Clothing Manufacturing
Vickers Defence Systems		200	Newcastle	Mechanical Engineering
De La Rue		165	Gateshead	Printing
Grove Europe		160	Sunderland	Mechanical Engineering
Courtaulds Leisurewear*		145	Newcastle	Clothing Manufacturing
APV Baker*		120	South Tyneside	Mechanical Engineering
Textilion*		100	North Tyneside	Clothing Manufacturing
Total (incl. all sizes)		6,608	* means closure	

Source: TWRI from the Press, as reported in Economic Review

Table A2: Tyne & Wear results from Annual Employment Survey 98 and Annual Business Inquiry 98.				
Persons		AES98	ABI98	Difference ABI98-AES98
A+B	Agriculture	*	400	*
C	Mining and quarrying	200	300	100
D	Manufacturing	89,800	80,200	-9,600
E	Electricity gas and water supply	2,900	*	*
F	Construction	22,900	22,900	0
G	Wholesale/retail trade; repair etc	69,900	73,200	3,300
H	Hotels and restaurants	23,900	26,900	3,000
I	Transport storage and communication	21,300	21,600	300
J	Financial intermediation	9,700	11,900	2,200
K	Real estate renting business activities	48,800	52,300	3,500
L	Public admin/defence; social security	33,100	33,000	-100
M	Education	34,400	38,000	3,600
N	Health and social work	55,500	53,000	-2,500
O	Other community social/personal service	21,100	24,300	3,200
P	Private households with employees	0	0	0
Q	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		433,700	440,500	6,800
Men		AES 98	ABI98	Difference ABI98-AES98
A	Agriculture hunting and forestry	*	300	*
B	Fishing	*	0	*
C	Mining and quarrying	200	300	100
D	Manufacturing	66,400	60,000	-6,400
E	Electricity gas and water supply	1,900	*	*
F	Construction	20,100	20,100	0
G	Wholesale/retail trade; repair etc	29,100	33,300	4,200
H	Hotels and restaurants	9,200	10,800	1,600
I	Transport storage and communication	14,300	14,800	500
J	Financial intermediation	4,200	5,100	900
K	Real estate renting business activities	23,600	28,900	5,300
L	Public admin/defence; social security	15,800	12,900	-2,900
M	Education	10,700	12,300	1,600
N	Health and social work	12,000	9,300	-2,700
O	Other community social/personal service	9,400	10,600	1,200
P	Private households with employees	0	0	0
Q	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		217,100	220,700	3,600
Women		AES 98	ABI98	Difference ABI98-AES98
A	Agriculture hunting and forestry	*	100	*
B	Fishing	*	0	*
C	Mining and quarrying	0	0	0
D	Manufacturing	23,400	20,200	-3,200
E	Electricity gas and water supply	1,000	*	*
F	Construction	2,800	2,800	0
G	Wholesale/retail trade; repair etc	40,800	40,000	-800
H	Hotels and restaurants	14,600	16,100	1,500
I	Transport storage and communication	7,000	6,800	-200
J	Financial intermediation	5,500	6,700	1,200
K	Real estate renting business activities	25,200	23,400	-1,800
L	Public admin/defence; social security	17,200	20,100	2,900
M	Education	23,700	25,700	2,000
N	Health and social work	43,600	43,700	100
O	Other community social/personal service	11,600	13,700	2,100
P	Private households with employees	0	0	0
Q	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		216,600	219,800	3,200

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved

Full-time employees		AES 98	ABI98	Difference ABI98-AES98
A	Agriculture hunting and forestry	100	300	200
B	Fishing	*	0	*
C	Mining and quarrying	200	300	100
D	Manufacturing	84,900	75,700	-9,200
E	Electricity gas and water supply	2,700	*	*
F	Construction	21,900	21,600	-300
G	Wholesale/retail trade; repair etc	39,200	41,800	2,600
H	Hotels and restaurants	9,900	10,300	400
I	Transport storage and communication	19,300	19,200	-100
J	Financial intermediation	8,500	10,000	1,500
K	Real estate renting business activities	32,600	38,300	5,700
L	Public admin/defence; social security	27,000	24,100	-2,900
M	Education	18,500	21,400	2,900
N	Health and social work	33,100	27,300	-5,800
O	Other community social/personal service	13,000	13,400	400
P	Private households with employees	0	0	0
Q	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		311,000	306,200	-4,800
Part-time employees		AES 98	ABI98	Difference ABI98-AES98
A	Agriculture hunting and forestry	0	0	0
B	Fishing	*	0	*
C	Mining and quarrying	0	0	0
D	Manufacturing	4,900	4,500	-400
E	Electricity gas and water supply	200	*	*
F	Construction	1,000	1,200	200
G	Wholesale/retail trade; repair etc	30,700	31,500	800
H	Hotels and restaurants	14,000	16,600	2,600
I	Transport storage and communication	2,000	2,400	400
J	Financial intermediation	1,300	1,900	600
K	Real estate renting business activities	16,100	14,000	-2,100
L	Public admin/defence; social security	6,100	8,900	2,800
M	Education	15,900	16,600	700
N	Health and social work	22,400	25,700	3,300
O	Other community social/personal service	8,100	10,900	2,800
P	Private households with employees	0	0	0
Q	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		122,700	134,300	11,600

All employees		AES98	ABI98	Difference ABI98-AES98
01	Agriculture hunting etc	*	300	*
02	Forestry logging etc	*	*	*
05	Fishing operation fish hatcheries/farms	*	0	*
10	Mining coal/lignite; extraction of peat	*	*	*
11	Extraction crude petroleum/natural gas	*	*	*
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	0	0
13	Mining of metal ores	*	0	*
14	Other mining and quarrying	*	*	*
15	Manuf food products and beverages	13,500	7,400	-6,100
16	Manuf tobacco products	0	0	0
17	Manuf textiles	1,000	900	-100
18	Manuf apparel;dressing/dyeing fur	3,300	4,600	1,300
19	Tanning/dressing of leather etc	*	*	*
20	Manuf wood/products/cork etc	1,500	1,200	-300
21	Manuf pulp paper and paper products	3,900	2,900	-1,000
22	Publishingprintingrepro recorded media	5,000	5,200	200
23	Manuf coke refined petroleum products	*	*	*
24	Manuf chemicals and chemical products	4,300	3,300	-1,000
25	Manuf rubber and plastic goods	4,700	4,500	-200
26	Manuf other non-metallic products	2,500	2,600	100
27	Manuf basic metals	1,800	2,000	200
28	Manuf fabricated metal products etc	9,800	6,800	-3,000
29	Manuf machinery and equipment nec	9,300	9,800	500
30	Manuf office machinery and computers	400	300	-100
31	Manuf electrical machinery/apparatus nec	6,400	6,700	300
32	Manuf radio tv/communications equipment	5,200	4,800	-400
33	Manuf medicalprecision instrumentsetc	1,500	1,600	100
34	Manuf motor vehiclestrailersetc	7,800	7,400	-400
35	Manuf other transport equipment	3,000	3,700	700
36	Manuf furniture; manufacturing nec	4,200	4,300	100
37	Recycling	400	200	-200
40	Electricitygassteam/hot water supply	*	*	*
41	Collectionpurification/distri of water	*	*	*
45	Construction	22,900	22,900	0
50	Salemaintenance/repair motor vehicles	9,000	9,700	700
51	Wholesale trade/commission trade etc	13,100	12,700	-400
52	Retail trade except of motor vehicles	47,800	50,800	3,000
55	Hotels and restaurants	23,900	26,900	3,000
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	7300	6900	-400
61	Water transport	*	*	*
62	Air transport	*	*	*
63	Supporting/auxilliary transportetc	4,800	6,600	1,800
64	Post and telecommunications	8,000	7,500	-500
65	Financial intermediation etc	5,800	7,400	1,600
66	Insurance and pension funding etc	2,500	2,800	300
67	Act auxilliary financial intermediation	1,400	1,600	200
70	Real estate activities	4,200	5,300	1,100
71	Renting machinery/equipment etc	2,300	2,400	100
72	Computing and related activities	4,400	4,700	300
73	Research and development	700	*	*
74	Other business activities	37,200	39,400	2,200
75	Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	33,100	33,000	-100
80	Education	34,400	38,000	3,600
85	Health and social work	55,500	53,000	-2,500
90	Sewage/refuse disposal sanitation etc	1,600	1,800	200
91	Activities membership organisations nec	6,000	6,800	800
92	Recreational cultural and sporting	9,600	10,300	700
93	Other service activities	3,900	5,400	1,500
95	Private households with employed persons	0	0	0
99	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		433,700	440,500	6,800

Men	AES 98	ABI 98	Difference ABI98-AES98	
01	Agriculture hunting etc	100	300	200
02	Forestry logging etc	*	*	*
05	Fishing operation fish hatcheries/farms	*	0	*
10	Mining coal/lignite; extraction of peat	*	*	*
11	Extraction crude petroleum/natural gas	*	*	*
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	0	0
13	Mining of metal ores	*	0	*
14	Other mining and quarrying	*	*	*
15	Manuf food products and beverages	10,000	4,800	-5,200
16	Manuf tobacco products	0	0	0
17	Manuf textiles	700	500	-200
18	Manuf apparel;dressing/dyeing fur	700	1,100	400
19	Tanning/dressing of leather etc	*	*	*
20	Manuf wood/products/cork etc	1,300	900	-400
21	Manuf pulp paper and paper products	2,500	2,000	-500
22	Publishingprintingrepro recorded media	2,900	3,200	300
23	Manuf coke refined petroleum products	*	*	*
24	Manuf chemicals and chemical products	2,900	2,400	-500
25	Manuf rubber and plastic goods	3,600	3,700	100
26	Manuf other non-metallic products	2,000	2,100	100
27	Manuf basic metals	1,500	1,800	300
28	Manuf fabricated metal products etc	8,600	6,100	-2,500
29	Manuf machinery and equipment nec	7,400	8,200	800
30	Manuf office machinery and computers	300	200	-100
31	Manuf electrical machinery/apparatus nec	4,000	4,900	900
32	Manuf radio tv/communications equipment	3,600	3,300	-300
33	Manuf medicalprecision instrumentsetc	1,100	1,000	-100
34	Manuf motor vehiclestrailersetc	6,900	6,900	0
35	Manuf other transport equipment	2,800	3,500	700
36	Manuf furniture; manufacturing nec	3,100	3,200	100
37	Recycling	400	100	-300
40	Electricitygassteam/hot water supply	*	*	*
41	Collectionpurification/distri of water	*	*	*
45	Construction	20,100	20,100	0
50	Salemaintenance/repair motor vehicles	7,000	7,600	600
51	Wholesale trade/commission trade etc	9,200	8,900	-300
52	Retail trade except of motor vehicles	13,000	16,800	3,800
55	Hotels and restaurants	9,200	10,800	1,600
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	6,200	6,000	-200
61	Water transport	*	*	*
62	Air transport	*	*	*
63	Supporting/auxilliary transportetc	2,400	3,500	1,100
64	Post and telecommunications	5,300	4,900	-400
65	Financial intermediation etc	2,300	3,000	700
66	Insurance and pension funding etc	1,100	1,300	200
67	Act auxilliary financial intermediation	700	900	200
70	Real estate activities	1,500	2,500	1,000
71	Renting machinery/equipment etc	1,700	1,600	-100
72	Computing and related activities	2,800	2,900	100
73	Research and development	500	*	*
74	Other business activities	17,100	21,600	4,500
75	Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	15,800	12,900	-2,900
80	Education	10,700	12,300	1,600
85	Health and social work	12,000	9,300	-2,700
90	Sewage/refuse disposal sanitation etc	1,400	1,600	200
91	Activities membership organisations nec	2,200	2,600	400
92	Recreational cultural and sporting	4,500	4,600	100
93	Other service activities	1,300	1,800	500
95	Private households with employed persons	0	0	0
99	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL	217,100	220,700	3,600	

Women employees		AES 98	ABI 98	Difference ABI98-AES98
01	Agriculture hunting etc	0	100	100
02	Forestry logging etc	*	0	*
05	Fishing operation fish hatcheries/farms	*	0	*
10	Mining coal/lignite; extraction of peat	*	*	*
11	Extraction crude petroleum/natural gas	*	*	*
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	0	0
13	Mining of metal ores	*	0	*
14	Other mining and quarrying	*	*	*
15	Manuf food products and beverages	3,500	2,600	-900
16	Manuf tobacco products	0	0	0
17	Manuf textiles	300	400	100
18	Manuf apparel;dressing/dyeing fur	2,700	3,500	800
19	Tanning/dressing of leather etc	*	*	*
20	Manuf wood/products/cork etc	200	300	100
21	Manuf pulp paper and paper products	1,300	900	-400
22	Publishingprintingrepro recorded media	2,000	2,000	0
23	Manuf coke refined petroleum products	*	*	*
24	Manuf chemicals and chemical products	1,400	900	-500
25	Manuf rubber and plastic goods	1,100	700	-400
26	Manuf other non-metallic products	500	500	0
27	Manuf basic metals	300	300	0
28	Manuf fabricated metal products etc	1,200	700	-500
29	Manuf machinery and equipment nec	1,900	1,600	-300
30	Manuf office machinery and computers	100	100	0
31	Manuf electrical machinery/apparatus nec	2,400	1,800	-600
32	Manuf radio tv/communications equipment	1,600	1,500	-100
33	Manuf medicalprecision instrumentsetc	400	600	200
34	Manuf motor vehiclestraileretc	1,000	500	-500
35	Manuf other transport equipment	200	200	0
36	Manuf furniture; manufacturing nec	1,100	1,100	0
37	Recycling	0	100	100
40	Electricitygassteam/hot water supply	*	*	*
41	Collectionpurification/distri of water	*	*	*
45	Construction	2,800	2,800	0
50	Salemaintenance/repair motor vehicles	2,000	2,200	200
51	Wholesale trade/commission trade etc	3,900	3,800	-100
52	Retail trade except of motor vehicles	34,800	34,000	-800
55	Hotels and restaurants	14,600	16,100	1,500
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	1,100	900	-200
61	Water transport	*	*	*
62	Air transport	*	*	*
63	Supporting/auxilliary transportetc	2,400	3,000	600
64	Post and telecommunications	2,700	2,500	-200
65	Financial intermediation etc	3,500	4,400	900
66	Insurance and pension funding etc	1,300	1,500	200
67	Act auxilliary financial intermediation	700	800	100
70	Real estate activities	2,700	2,800	100
71	Renting machinery/equipment etc	700	800	100
72	Computing and related activities	1,600	1,900	300
73	Research and development	200	*	*
74	Other business activities	20,000	17,800	-2,200
75	Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	17,200	20,100	2,900
80	Education	23,700	25,700	2,000
85	Health and social work	43,600	43,700	100
90	Sewage/refuse disposal sanitation etc	100	200	100
91	Activities membership organisations nec	3,800	4,300	500
92	Recreational cultural and sporting	5,100	5,700	600
93	Other service activities	2,600	3,600	1,000
95	Private households with employed persons	0	0	0
99	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		216,600	219,800	3,200

Employment in Tyne & Wear 1998

Full-time employees		AES 98	ABI 98	Difference ABI98-AES98
01	Agriculture hunting etc	100	300	200
02	Forestry logging etc	*	*	*
05	Fishing operation fish hatcheries/farms	*	0	*
10	Mining coal/lignite; extraction of peat	*	*	*
11	Extraction crude petroleum/natural gas	*	*	*
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	0	0
13	Mining of metal ores	*	0	*
14	Other mining and quarrying	*	*	*
15	Manuf food products and beverages	12,500	6,400	-6,100
16	Manuf tobacco products	0	0	0
17	Manuf textiles	900	800	-100
18	Manuf apparel;dressing/dyeing fur	3,100	4,100	1,000
19	Tanning/dressing of leather etc	*	*	*
20	Manuf wood/products/cork etc	1,400	1,100	-300
21	Manuf pulp paper and paper products	3,700	2,800	-900
22	Publishingprintingrepro recorded media	4,500	4,700	200
23	Manuf coke refined petroleum products	*	*	*
24	Manuf chemicals and chemical products	4,100	3,200	-900
25	Manuf rubber and plastic goods	4,500	4,300	-200
26	Manuf other non-metallic products	2,400	2,400	0
27	Manuf basic metals	1,800	2,000	200
28	Manuf fabricated metal products etc	9,400	6,600	-2,800
29	Manuf machinery and equipment nec	8,900	9,500	600
30	Manuf office machinery and computers	400	300	-100
31	Manuf electrical machinery/apparatus nec	6,100	6,400	300
32	Manuf radio tv/communications equipment	4,600	4,200	-400
33	Manuf medicalprecision instrumentsetc	1,500	1,400	-100
34	Manuf motor vehiclestrailersetc	7,700	7,300	-400
35	Manuf other transport equipment	3,000	3,700	700
36	Manuf furniture; manufacturing nec	3,900	4,100	200
37	Recycling	400	200	-200
40	Electricitygassteam/hot water supply	*	*	*
41	Collectionpurification/distri of water	*	*	*
45	Construction	21,900	21,600	-300
50	Salemaintenance/repair motor vehicles	8,200	8,500	300
51	Wholesale trade/commission trade etc	11,600	11,300	-300
52	Retail trade except of motor vehicles	19,500	22,000	2,500
55	Hotels and restaurants	9,900	10,300	400
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	6,800	6,000	-800
61	Water transport	*	*	*
62	Air transport	*	*	*
63	Supporting/auxilliary transportetc	4,300	5,900	1,600
64	Post and telecommunications	7,200	6,700	-500
65	Financial intermediation etc	5,000	6,100	1,100
66	Insurance and pension funding etc	2,200	2,400	200
67	Act auxilliary financial intermediation	1,300	1,400	100
70	Real estate activities	2,800	3,800	1,000
71	Renting machinery/equipment etc	2,000	2,000	0
72	Computing and related activities	4,100	4,200	100
73	Research and development	700	*	*
74	Other business activities	23,100	27,900	4,800
75	Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	27,000	24,100	-2,900
80	Education	18,500	21,400	2,900
85	Health and social work	33,100	27,300	-5,800
90	Sewage/refuse disposal sanitation etc	1,600	1,700	100
91	Activities membership organisations nec	3,600	3,500	-100
92	Recreational cultural and sporting	5,400	5,300	-100
93	Other service activities	2,400	2,900	500
95	Private households with employed persons	0	0	0
99	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		311,000	306,200	-4,800

Part-time employees		AES 98	ABI 98	Difference ABI98-AES98
01	Agriculture hunting etc	0	0	0
02	Forestry logging etc	*	0	*
05	Fishing operation fish hatcheries/farms	*	0	*
10	Mining coal/lignite; extraction of peat	*	*	*
11	Extraction crude petroleum/natural gas	*	0	*
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	0	0
13	Mining of metal ores	*	0	*
14	Other mining and quarrying	*	*	*
15	Manuf food products and beverages	1,000	1,000	0
16	Manuf tobacco products	0	0	0
17	Manuf textiles	100	100	0
18	Manuf apparel;dressing/dyeing fur	300	500	200
19	Tanning/dressing of leather etc	*	*	*
20	Manuf wood/products/cork etc	100	100	0
21	Manuf pulp paper and paper products	200	100	-100
22	Publishingprintingrepro recorded media	500	500	0
23	Manuf coke refined petroleum products	*	*	*
24	Manuf chemicals and chemical products	200	100	-100
25	Manuf rubber and plastic goods	200	200	0
26	Manuf other non-metallic products	100	100	0
27	Manuf basic metals	0	0	0
28	Manuf fabricated metal products etc	300	200	-100
29	Manuf machinery and equipment nec	300	300	0
30	Manuf office machinery and computers	100	0	-100
31	Manuf electrical machinery/apparatus nec	300	200	-100
32	Manuf radio tv/communications equipment	600	600	0
33	Manuf medicalprecision instrumentsetc	100	200	100
34	Manuf motor vehiclestraileretc	100	100	0
35	Manuf other transport equipment	0	0	0
36	Manuf furniture; manufacturing nec	300	200	-100
37	Recycling	0	0	0
40	Electricitygassteam/hot water supply	*	*	*
41	Collectionpurification/distri of water	*	*	*
45	Construction	1,000	1,200	200
50	Salemaintenance/repair motor vehicles	900	1,300	400
51	Wholesale trade/commission trade etc	1,500	1,400	-100
52	Retail trade except of motor vehicles	28,300	28,800	500
55	Hotels and restaurants	14,000	16,600	2,600
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines	500	900	400
61	Water transport	*	*	*
62	Air transport	*	*	*
63	Supporting/auxilliary transportetc	500	700	200
64	Post and telecommunications	800	800	0
65	Financial intermediation etc	800	1,300	500
66	Insurance and pension funding etc	300	400	100
67	Act auxilliary financial intermediation	100	200	100
70	Real estate activities	1,400	1,400	0
71	Renting machinery/equipment etc	300	400	100
72	Computing and related activities	300	500	200
73	Research and development	0	*	*
74	Other business activities	14,100	11,500	-2,600
75	Public admin/defence; compulsory SS	6,100	8,900	2,800
80	Education	15,900	16,600	700
85	Health and social work	22,400	25,700	3,300
90	Sewage/refuse disposal sanitation etc	0	100	100
91	Activities membership organisations nec	2,400	3,300	900
92	Recreational cultural and sporting	4,200	5,000	800
93	Other service activities	1,500	2,500	1,000
95	Private households with employed persons	0	0	0
99	Extra-territorial organisations/bodies	0	0	0
TOTAL		122,700	134,300	11,600

Table A3: All persons in employment as % of working age population
(Employment rate)

	Great Britain	North East	Tyne & Wear
Q2 1992	71.3	65.9	
Q3 1992	71.5	65.3	
Q4 1992	71.1	65.4	
Q1 1993	70.2	64.6	
Q2 1993	70.4	65.4	
Q3 1993	70.9	64.6	
Q4 1993	70.9	65.3	63.7
Q1 1994	70.4	64.9	64.3
Q2 1994	70.8	64.3	65.1
Q3 1994	71.5	65.1	64.8
Q4 1994	71.5	64.9	65.2
Q1 1995	71.0	64.0	64.3
Q2 1995	71.3	64.7	62.7
Q3 1995	72.2	65.8	63.8
Q4 1995	72.0	66.1	64.3
Q1 1996	71.8	66.0	63.9
Q2 1996	71.9	66.0	61.9
Q3 1996	72.6	67.2	65.2
Q4 1996	72.7	67.6	64.5
Q1 1997	72.6	66.9	63.8
Q2 1997	72.7	66.8	63.6
Q3 1997	73.4	67.6	65.8
Q4 1997	73.6	67.9	67.0
Q1 1998	73.3	67.2	66.3
Q2 1998	73.3	66.7	64.9
Q3 1998	74.2	66.6	64.8
Q4 1998	74.2	66.9	66.0
Q1 1999	73.9	65.7	64.1
Q2 1999	73.8	64.9	63.5
Q3 1999	74.7	67.4	66.0
Q4 1999	74.7	67.6	65.7
Q1 2000	74.2	67.4	65.2
Q2 2000	74.5	67.4	65.1
Q3 2000	75.3	69.0	66.3
Q4 2000	74.9	68.9	66.7
Q1 2001	74.7	68.3	66.7

Q1 = December - February

Q3 = June - August

Q2 = March - May

Q4 = September - November

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (From Nomis)