

Trends in Tees Valley job numbers, 2010 to 2015 September 2016

1. Summary

This report analyses recently published 2015 data on workplace employment from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for the Tees Valley and its boroughs. It focuses on trends between 2010 and 2015 in overall employment for Tees Valley broken down by district area, the division between public and private sector jobs and between full and part-time jobs. The employee job estimates are taken from the ONS Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) whilst self-employment estimates are taken from the ONS Annual Population Survey (APS). Note that whilst the self-employment estimates are an average value for the year in question, the employee estimates are generally a snapshot taken in September e.g. for 2015, employee job numbers are estimated as at 11 September.

Key findings include:

- There were 303,500 jobs in Tees Valley in 2015. This figure was up by 10,800 on the revised 2014 estimate of 292,700. Job growth in 2015 was broad-based with full and part-time employee job increase observed across both private and public sectors together with a small rise in self-employment.
- Around 25,000 more Tees Valley jobs existed in 2015 as compared to 2011 (the post-recession jobs low point).
- Between 2011 and 2013 the modest increase in total jobs was accounted for by higher levels of self-employment. Private sector employee increase over this time was broadly cancelled out by reductions in the number of public sector employees.
- Since 2013 rates of growth in self-employment have, whilst still positive, been more modest. Strong total job growth in both 2014 and 2015 has been mainly driven by employee growth in the private sector.
- Rates of public sector employee job decline have moderated since 2012 with 2015 actually seeing a rise of 2,500 public sector employee jobs.

2. Tees Valley employee jobs

Following the 2008/09 recession, the number of employee jobs in the Tees Valley declined, falling to a low point in 2011. The overall number of employee jobs in the Tees Valley then changed very little in 2012 and 2013. However, this does not tell the whole story. The sharp decline observed in 2011 was driven by lower numbers of full-time jobs across both the public and private sectors. Whilst 2012 saw full-time public sector jobs continue to fall back, growth in part-time private sector jobs offset these falls. With the decline in public sector employment moderating and the economic recovery taking hold, 2013 saw part-time jobs fall back whilst full-time private sector jobs increased.

2014 saw a significant rise of 8,400 in employee jobs. However, the public sector continued to see employee numbers fall but, as for 2013, the majority of the decline was for part-time jobs. Private sector jobs picked up sharply in 2014 with both full and part-time employee numbers increasing significantly. 2015 saw broad-based jobs growth with both private and public sector full and part-time employee job increase push the total number of employees in Tees Valley up by over 10,000.

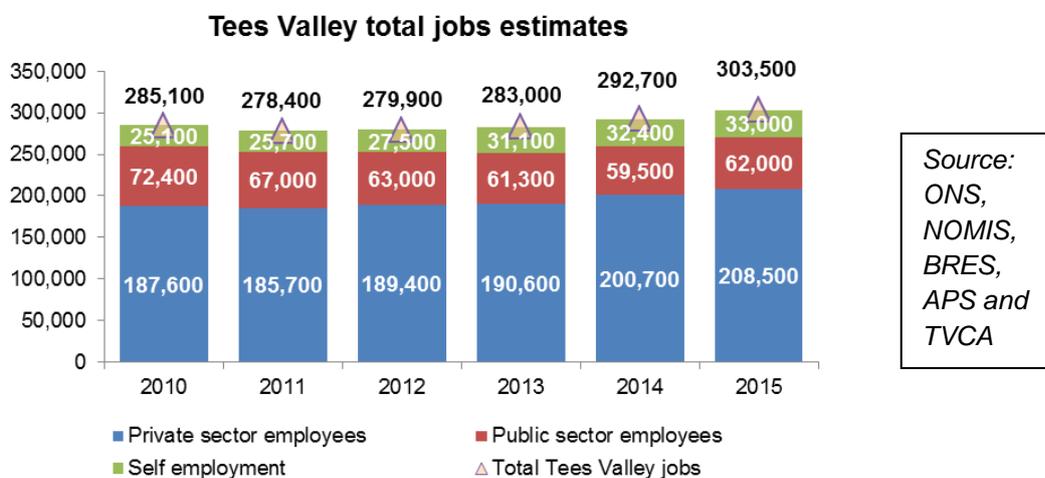
Table 1. Tees Valley public/private employees by full-time/part-time, 2010 to 2015

	Public sector employees			Private sector employees			Total employees		
	FT	PT	All	FT	PT	All	FT	PT	All
2010	44,900	27,400	72,400	128,200	59,300	187,600	173,200	86,800	260,000
2011	40,500	26,500	67,000	125,300	60,400	185,700	165,900	86,900	252,700
2012	36,900	26,100	63,000	126,300	63,100	189,400	163,200	89,200	252,400
2013	36,600	24,700	61,300	130,300	60,300	190,600	166,900	85,100	251,900
2014	36,200	23,300	59,500	136,000	64,800	200,700	172,200	88,100	260,300
2015	38,400	23,600	62,000	141,900	66,600	208,500	180,300	90,200	270,500

Source: ONS, NOMIS, BRES employees. FT – employees working over 30 hours per week. PT – employees working 30 hours or less per week. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

3. Tees Valley total jobs estimates

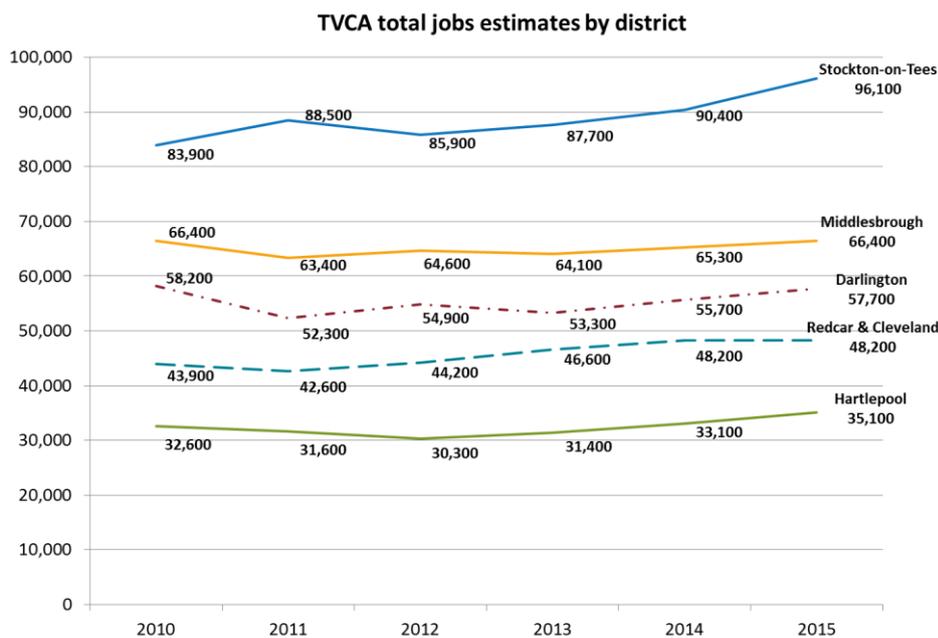
People with jobs can either be employees and be employed by an organisation or a business – as described in Section 2 above – or be self-employed and run their own business. These are distinct forms of employment and often demonstrate varying trends. To gain an estimate of the total number of jobs in the Tees Valley and following ONS methodology, TVCA sum BRES employee jobs with the self-employed (ONS, APS estimates made on a residence basis to help alleviate data robustness issues). The chart below summarises how Tees Valley total jobs have changed between 2010 and 2015.



Since 2010 the Tees Valley has seen a significant reduction in the number of public sector employees. From accounting for over one in four of jobs in 2010, by 2015 this share had been reduced to close to one in five. In contrast, private sector employee jobs (up by 11% in the five years to 2015) and self-employment (up by 31% in those five years) both increased their share of total jobs.

4. Local authority district total jobs estimates

The chart below shows that there has been a recovery in jobs numbers across all the five Tees Valley districts in recent years. However, this pick-up has not been uniform. It should be noted that for smaller geographies, such as districts, the estimates will have greater levels of statistical variation than for larger areas.



Source:
ONS,
NOMIS,
BRES,
APS and
TVCA

Between the 2011 low and the most recent 2015 estimates, Tees Valley total jobs increased by 9%. Over this period at the district level, Redcar & Cleveland was up 13%, Hartlepool up 11%, Darlington up 10%, Stockton was up 9% and jobs in Middlesbrough were 5% higher.

5. Conclusion

2014 and 2015 saw large increases in the number of jobs in the Tees Valley. Both full and part-time jobs increased in 2014 and 2015 with the particularly strong growth in self-employment seen in 2013 tailing off somewhat. Private sector employee job growth broadly offset the declines observed in the public sector between 2010 and 2014. In 2015 the public sector joined the private sector in seeing employee job growth.