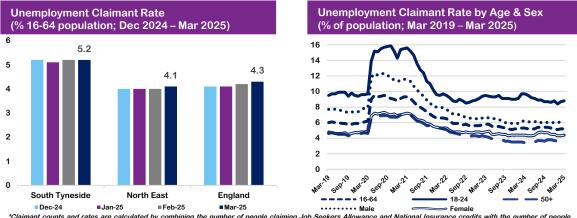
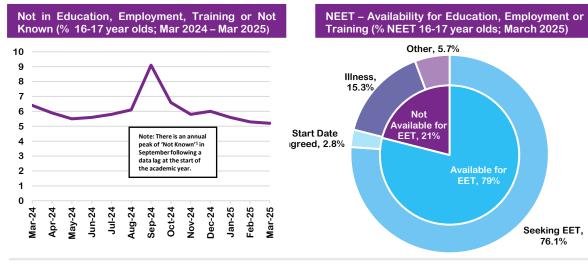
SOUTH TYNESIDE MONTHLY ECONOMIC MONITOR APRIL 2025

1. In March, South Tyneside's claimant rate was 5.2% for the second consecutive month (4,750 people 16+). The regional rate rose to 4.1% - this is now the eleventh month in a row where regional rates were lower than or equal to the national rate (which saw marginal rises in February and March). The borough's male claimant rate has now not exceeded 6.2% since July 2023. Meanwhile. South Tyneside's female rate has fluctuated between 4.3 -4.8% since May 2023.

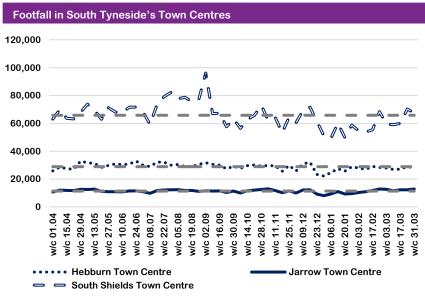


*Claimant counts and rates are calculated by combining the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance and National Insurance credits with the number of people claiming Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed. This element is still in development by DWP, meaning the total claimant count does not yet correctly reflect the target population of unemployed claimants and is subject to revisions. Undersal Credit, a broader span of claimants are required to look for work. As Universal Credit is rolled out, the number of people being recorded as being on the Claimant Count is likely to rise.

2. In March, total NEET and Not Known levels decreased 0.1 percentage point (pp) to 5.2% - 1.2pp lower than March 2024. The proportion of young people available for EET rose in March. This was driven by an increase in those seeking EET, though this figure remains 1.5pp below those seen in December 2024 and January 2025. Meanwhile, the proportion of young people unavailable for EET due to illness remained mostly unchanged.



3. Compared to March 2024, footfall in March 2025 was 1.9% lower in Hebburn, 1.2% higher in Jarrow and 2.4% lower in South Shields. Data analysis from Garrington Property Finders has ranked the best towns and cities nationwide by their connectivity, employment and schools. In the North East, Hebburn, South Shields and Jarrow ranked third, tenth and eleventh, respectively.

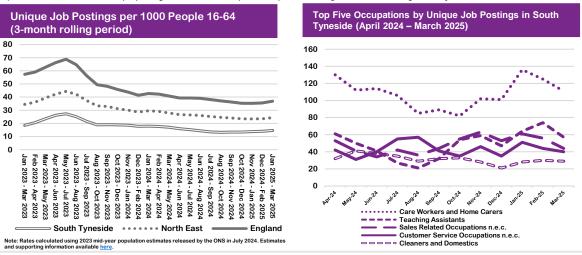


Solid dashed lines depict period averages (calculated using weekly figures from the period between w/c 01.04.24 – w/c 24.03.25).

taken ownership of the South Shields African Food Store, on Frederick Street, Elsewhere, BT's former business centre, One Harton Quay, has been earmarked to be brought back into use as a 125-bed student facility under plans to relocate South Tyneside College. In events, Todds Chop Shop will represent South Shields' barber scene at The Big North Tattoo Show next month, which will host over 300 local artists, whilst **Invest South Tyneside's 'Business** Talks' are looking to discuss the borough's screen industry next month following budding film and television firms, such as Nana Peg Productions and Red Stamp Productions (who will be talking at the event), cropping up locally. North East England will also send its first delegation to a UKREiiF programme - the UK Real Estate Investment and Infrastructure Forum - showcasing the collective opportunities the region has to offer to investors and developers.

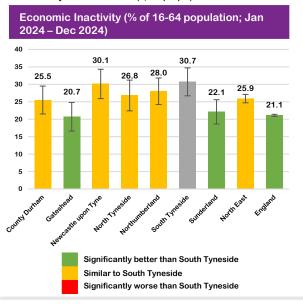
In business news, Ann Moses has

4. In the three-month rolling period ending March 2025, there were an average of 14.6 vacancies per 1000 people aged 16-64 in South Tyneside. This is substantially below the regional and national figures of 24.3 and 36.9, respectively. Between April 2024 and March 2025, each of the top five occupations experienced a decline in total unique postings over the 12-month period despite some marginal increases throughout the year.

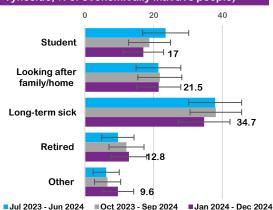


5. In the 12 months to December 2024, South Tyneside's 16-64 employment rate was 64.8% (CI 4.1; 59,200 people). This is an increase of 0.4pp since last period**. While the model-based unemployment rate saw a marginal rise of 0.1pp this period, it remains historically low; since January – December 2023, model-based unemployment has remained below 6%. This appears to be explained by the post-pandemic growth in the number of residents who are economically inactive.

6. At 30.7% (CI +/- 4; 28,000 people), South Tyneside's economic inactivity rate is significantly worse than the regional rate, national rate and that of two North East CA local authorities. Long term sickness remains the key driver of inactivity, accounting for just over 1 in 3 of South Tyneside's economically inactive residents (9,700 people) and has been the main reason given by over 30% of economically inactive people since around 2021**.



Economically Inactive by Reason (South Tyneside; % of economically inactive people)



! Estimate for the percentage of people economically inactive due to discouragement not available since the sample size is zero or disclosive. Temporary sick is not shown as the sample size is too small for a reliable estimate. The 'other' category covers the following, main reasons that respondents gave for not seeking work: waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent, not yet started looking, do not need employment, and any other reason.

Data Sources: NOMIS (unemployment claimant rate, employment, economic inactivity and model-based unemployment), internally available data (town centre footfall, vacancies, NEET),
1. The lines shown on the graphs in Sections 5 and 6 are 95% Confidence Intervals and indicate the range of values in which we would expect the rate to fall 95% of the lime, i.e. if this survey was carried out with a
different sample of people 20 times, 19 of those times, we would expect employment rates to fall between 60.7% and 68.9%. When comparing values, if the confidence intervals of data points overlap, we cannot be su
that there is a significant difference (higher or lower) between values we are comparing, "is used to signify this, can learn more about common statistical concepts between."

