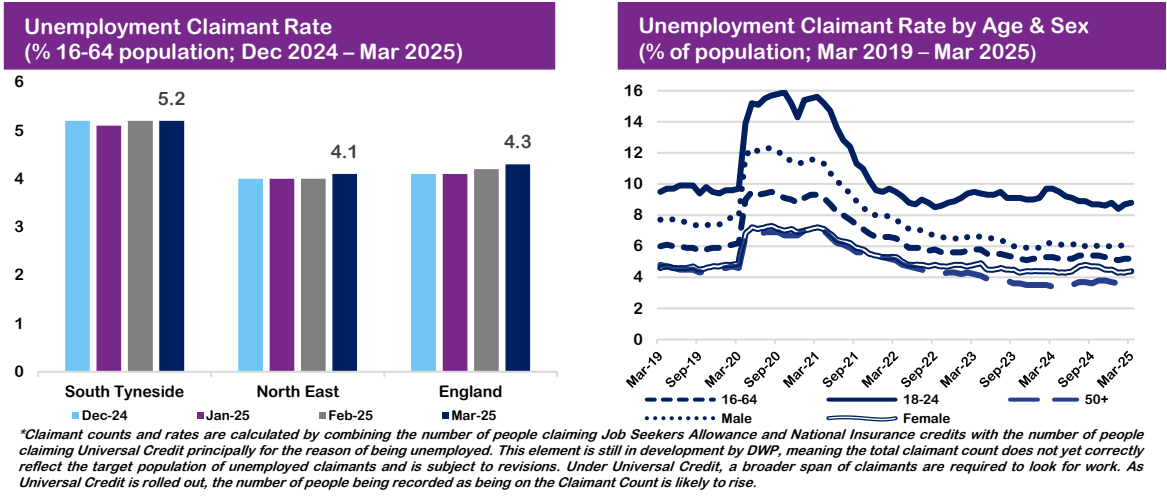
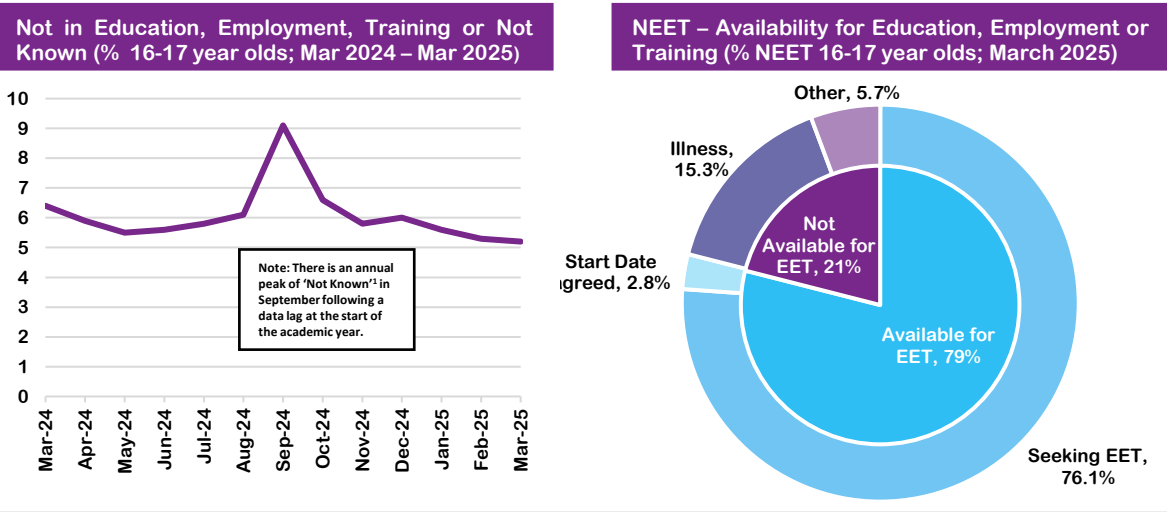


SOUTH TYNESIDE MONTHLY ECONOMIC MONITOR APRIL 2025

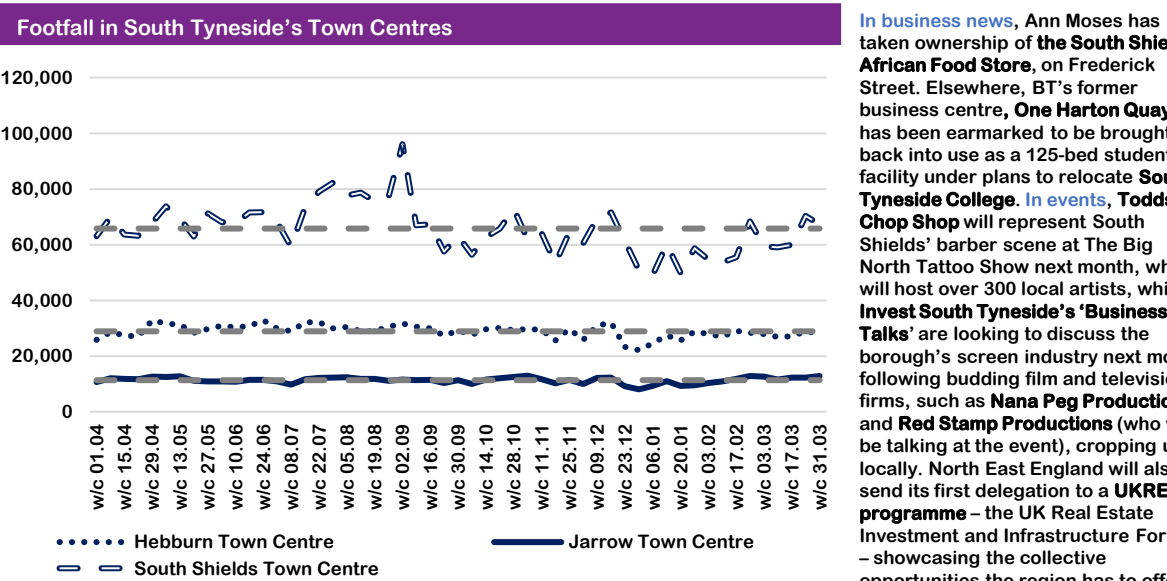
1. In March, South Tyneside's claimant rate was 5.2% for the second consecutive month (4,750 people 16+). The regional rate rose to 4.1% - this is now the eleventh month in a row where regional rates were lower than or equal to the national rate (which saw marginal rises in February and March). The borough's 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.



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.

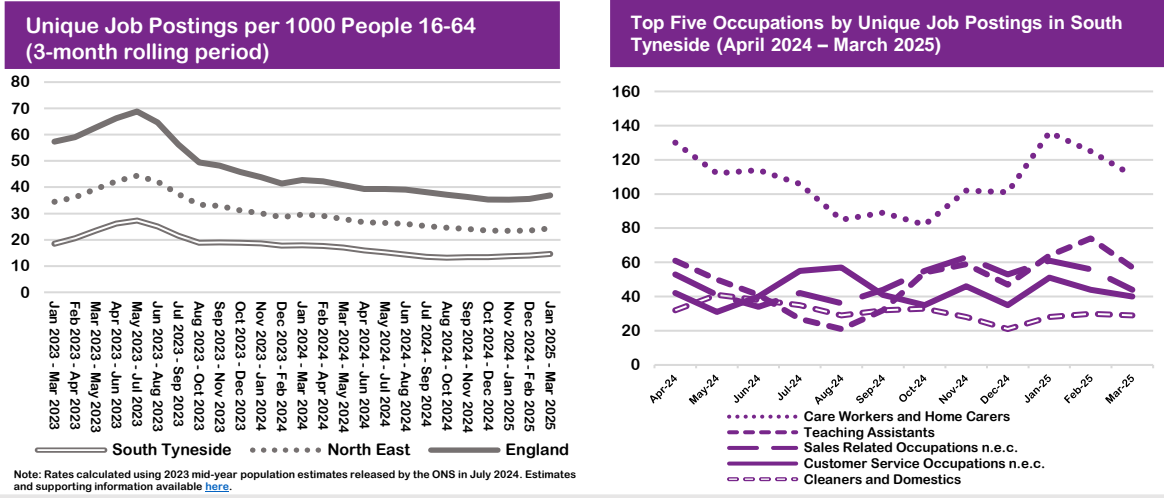


3. Compared to March 2024, footfall in March 2025 was 1.9% lower in Hebburn, 1.2% higher in Jarrow and 2.4% lower in South Shields. Data analysis from Garrington Property Finders has ranked the best towns and cities nationwide by their connectivity, employment and schools. In the North East, Hebburn,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

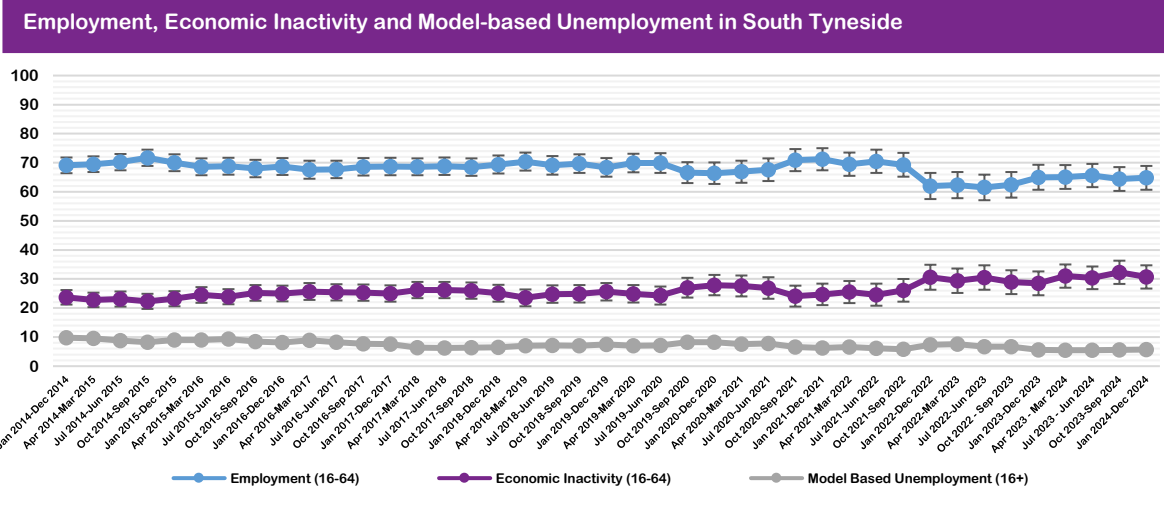


Solid dashed lines depict period averages (calculated using weekly figures from the period between w/c 01.04.24 – w/c 24.03.25).

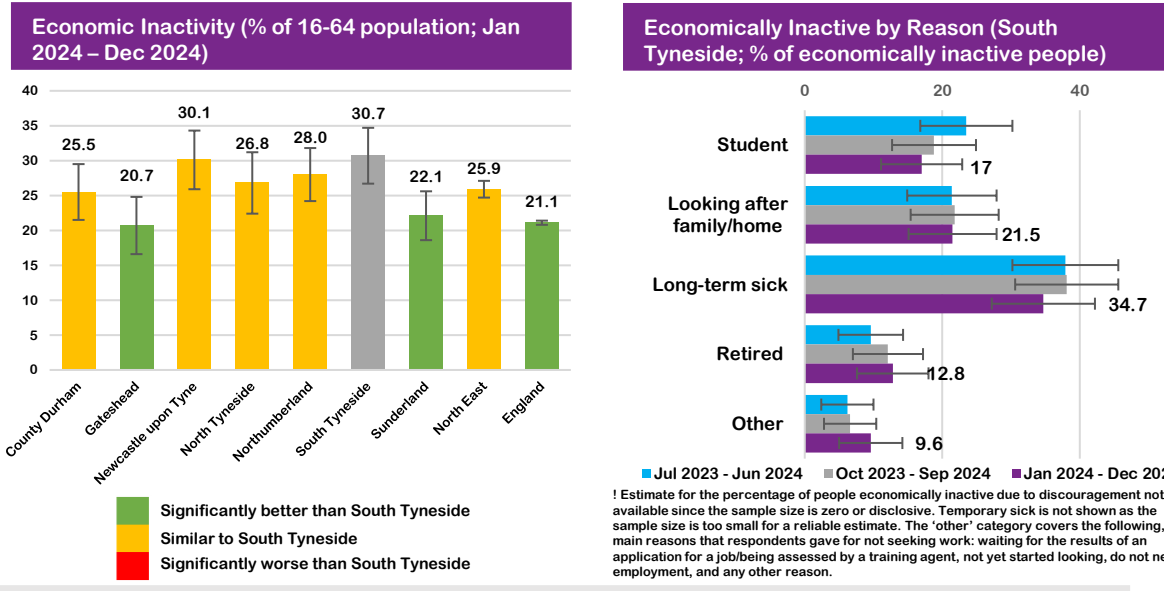
4. In the three-month rolling period ending March 2025, there were an average of 14.6 vacancies per 1000 people aged 16-64 in South Tyneside. This is substantially below the regional and national figures of 24.3 and 36.9, respectively. Between April 2024 and March 2025, each of the top five occupations 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**.



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 time, 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 sure that there is a significant difference (higher or lower) between values we are comparing, ** is used to signify this. You can learn more about common statistical concepts [here](#).

