

An Analysis of the North East Worker Registration Scheme Data:

Second briefing paper for the Talent North East steering group

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Introduction

This is the second briefing paper for the Steering Group on registrations by A8 workers to the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) in the North East. It is based on a freedom of information request and contains the full data set for the North East region¹. This full set includes seven separate periods² which allows some discussion of change over two distinct periods³. The data does, though, carry a number of 'health warnings'⁴ as to accuracy of migration flow. This second set of data also has further caveats as it is now provided not with the original postcode of employers but with their postcode already broken down into local authority boundaries. What this means is that (1) currently up to six per cent of those who have registered are not now included. This is because they have originally not provided a completely accurate postcode and are therefore excluded when the sets are broken down into local authority boundaries. The occupation data set also contains only the top ten occupations. In both cases this means that some A8 registered workers who were included in briefing one are now not. For example this is most apparent with the occupation data and in particular the Administrative SOC2000 category which has been reduced from 112 to just 15; (2) the four separate data sets obtained (nationality, gender, age and occupation) have differing final and therefore sub-regional totals. The author has been informed that this is due to firstly people not

¹ The data set is stated as covering the May 2004 to September 2007 period.

² Period (1) May 04 – Mar 06 (2) Apr 06 – June 06 (3) Jul 06 – Sep 06 (4) Oct 06 – Dec 06 (5) Jan 07 – Mar 07 (6) April 07 – June 07 (7) July 07 – Sept 07.

³ The Apr 06 – June 06 period compared to the April 07 – June 07 period. As well as the Jul 06 – Sep 06 period compared to the July 07 – Sept 07 period.

⁴ For example the data (a) is based on inward cumulative flows (b) only includes the employed (c) figures are based on the A8 workers first employer, which is then the location that the data gives (d) there is growing evidence that A8 workers either do not register due to the cost of the scheme or are simply not aware of its existence.

answering all the questions when registering and secondly that the sets are now rounded to the nearest five as is common to maintain individual anonymity.⁵ As other national migration data sources, for example the national insurance number allocations for foreign workers and the labour force survey, also have their own limitations when used in a North East, sub-regional and local authority context. The WRS data still provides useful labour market A8 migration information for the region and is one part of a wider picture of change in our regional labour market since May 2004.

What now follows are the key regional headlines and then three more in-depth sections detailing (1) the nationality of North East registered A8 workers and change over the period; (2) the age, gender and change in this category over the period; (3) finally the top ten occupations of A8 workers over the period.

Key regional headlines

- Between May 2004 and September 2007, 7,765 A8 workers registered by nationality to the WRS in the North East. This is by far the lowest number of registered A8 workers of any UK region⁶;
- Seventy-four per cent of these workers were Polish (5,720). This is higher than the overall UK proportion of sixty-six per cent. With the other notable group regionally being Lithuanians (740 – 9% of regional A8 registered workers) slightly lower than the current UK proportion (10%);

⁵ Current information received from the Freedom of Information Team at the Border and Immigration Agency.

⁶ See Border and Immigration Agency (2007) *Accession Monitoring Report A8 Countries May 2004 – September 2007*, a joint Border and Immigration Agency, Department for Work and Pensions, HM Revenue and Customs and Communities and Local Government online report.

- Registrations in the region are seemingly starting to slow down. When comparing the April-June 2006 period to the April-June 2007 period registrations showed a six per cent decline, although this amounted to only 35 people. Whilst when comparing the July-September 2006 period to the July-September 2007 period this decline was more marked rising to fourteen per cent (120 A8 registered workers);
- The male:female ratio of registered workers was 64:36. This is a higher ratio than at a national level where the ratio was 55:45.
- Change in the male:female ratio of registered workers over our two comparable periods is mixed. In the April-June 2006 period compared to the April-June 2007 period the numbers of female A8 workers registering increased, with the ratio changing from 32:68 in 2006 to 36:64 in 2007. Whilst in the July-September 2006 period compared to the July-September 2007 period, male registrations slightly increased with the ratio changing from 60:40 in 2006 to 61:39 in 2007;
- Seventy-five per cent (5,945) of A8 registered regional workers are young (18-34), although this is lower than nationally (82%);
- There appears to be an introduction of an older A8 workforce into the region. In the April-June 2006 period compared to the April-June 2007 period the ratio of 18-34 year old to 35-64 year old A8 workers went down from 77:23 to 70:30 with a significant rise in the 35-44 year old category from 70 registered workers to 130 (86% rise). This was again the case in the July-September 2006 period compared to the July-September 2007 period with the ratio of 18-34 year old to 35-64 year old A8 workers registering going down from 83:17 to 77:23;
- The overwhelming majority of registered A8 workers (89% – 5,665) were employed in SOC2000 occupational classifications 8 (process, plant and machine operatives) and 9 (elementary occupations). With only six per cent (365) working in

occupational classification 5 (skilled trades). The most frequent registered occupation was factory process operative (2,640 – 42% of all regional registered A8 occupations).

The location and nationality of A8 workers

There were 7,765 A8 workers who registered their nationality in the region (Table 1). Of these Newcastle had the highest number of A8 registered workers (1,840), which was higher than each of the other three individual sub-regional totals. Given this Tyne and Wear had the highest number of A8 workers sub-regionally (3,505). Interestingly, the lowest numbers of locally registered A8 workers, fewer than 100, were to be found in South Tyneside (85), Teesdale (65), Chester-le-Street (35) and Wansbeck (35). Poles, not surprisingly, dominated at a regional (5,720 – 74% of all regionally registered A8 workers) and indeed sub-regional and local levels. In contrast the region had no registered Slovenians workers.

A8 Registration change over the period

Before moving into a more detailed account of sub-regional registrations it is interesting to note that the new data sets are now broken down into seven distinct periods. This allows some discussion of change; unfortunately there are only two distinct periods which are directly comparable, April-June 2006 and April-June 2007 and July-September 2006 and July-September 2007. Whilst change in two sub-regions is only based on data under 100, it is interesting to report that registrations are seemingly starting to slow down. In the region as a whole in the April-June 2006 period compared to the April-June 2007 period registrations showed a six per cent decline, although this amounted to only 35 people. Whilst in the July-September 2006 period compared to the July-September 2007 period this decline was more marked rising to fourteen per cent (120 A8 registered workers). With regard to the nationalities of A8 registered workers the

registration of Polish workers also slowed down in both periods. With an eight per cent fall in the April-June 2006 period compared to the April-June 2007 period and an eighteen per cent fall in the July-September 2006 period compared to the July-September 2007 period. This was generally the picture for all nationalities regionally.

Sub-regionally the only real trend contrary to this slowing down was visible in Tees Valley, where there was a twenty-eight per cent (25 people) increase in A8 registrations in the April-June 2006 period compared to the April-June 2007 period which not surprisingly was near matched by Polish registrations (up 25% – 20 people). This was less marked in the July-September 2006 period compared to the July-September 2007 period with only a fifteen per cent (25) rise in A8 registrations. Interestingly Polish registrations remained the same (155 in both 2006 and 2007) and A8 workers came from a range of countries.

Sub-regional discussion of A8 registrations

As noted above **Tyne and Wear** had by far the largest numbers of A8 registered workers (3,505 – 45% of the regional total). Of these workers seventy-four per cent were Polish (2,610). At the local level, as noted above, *Newcastle* accounted for the highest proportion of A8 (1,840) and Polish workers (1,330 – 51% of Polish registered workers in Tyne and Wear). It also had the highest single regional groupings of Czechs (135 – 32% of regional Czechs), Estonians (10 – 33% of regional Estonians), Hungarians (75 – 58% of regional Hungarians), and Slovaks (170 – 35% of regional Slovaks). The Poles accounted for seventy-two per cent of Newcastle A8 workers. The second highest number of A8 registered workers both in Tyne and Wear and regionally were working for *Gateshead* employers (675 – 19% of Tyne and Wear A8 workers), where seventy-eight per cent of A8 workers were Polish (525). Gateshead was closely followed by *Sunderland* (610 – 17% of Tyne and Wear A8 workers), which had the third highest

number of A8 registered workers regionally. Of these seventy-eight per cent were Polish (475). The two other main groupings were Slovaks (45 – 7% of Sunderland A8 workers) and Latvians (35 – 6% of Sunderland A8 workers). *North Tyneside* had eight per cent of Tyne and Wear A8 workers (295) of which seventy-eight per cent were Polish (230). It, along with Newcastle, had the equal highest grouping of Estonians (10) in the region. Finally, *South Tyneside* (85 – 2%) had by far the lowest numbers of Tyne and Wear A8 registered workers and the lowest number of Poles (50).

County Durham had the second highest number of A8 registered workers (1,595 – 20% of the regional total) of which eighty per cent were Polish (1,280). At a local level by far the highest number of registered A8 workers were in *Derwentside* (600 – 38% of County Durham A8 registered workers), this was also the highest proportion of A8 registered workers outside of Tyne and Wear. Poles (445 – 35% of County Durham Poles) again dominated accounting for seventy-four per cent of Derwentside A8 workers, with Lithuanians (85 – 14% of Derwentside A8 workers) the other noticeable group. The second highest number of registered A8 workers in County Durham were working for *Durham* employers (270 – 17% of County Durham A8 workers), with the Poles again dominating (250 – 92%), there were also forty-five Slovaks registered here. This was followed by *Wear Valley* which had thirteen per cent of County Durham A8 registered workers (215) of which seventy-seven per cent were Polish (165) and twenty-one per cent Slovaks (45). *Easington* had thirteen per cent of County Durham A8 registered workers (210) with Poles again the largest proportion of A8 workers (140 – 67%). The other main groups in Easington were Slovaks (45 – 21% of Easington A8 workers) and Czechs (25 – 12% of Easington A8 workers). Durham, Easington and Wear Valley had the second highest numbers of Slovaks in the region, second only to Newcastle. *Sedgefield* had twelve per cent of County Durham A8 registered workers (200) of which

Table 1: WRS North East A8 registrations from May 2006 to September 2007

Location	2004 – 2006	2006			2007			Grand totals
	May – Mar	Apr – Jun	Jul – Sep	Oct – Dec	Jan – Mar	Apr – Jun	Jul – Sep	
North East								
<i>Czech Rep.</i>	280	25	15	20	25	10	40	415
<i>Estonia</i>	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
<i>Hungary</i>	75	5	20	5	5	15	5	130
<i>Latvia</i>	180	15	15	15	5	5	5	240
<i>Lithuania</i>	610	5	30	35	15	20	25	740
<i>Poland</i>	2,125	490	755	690	590	450	620	5,720
<i>Slovakia</i>	270	15	45	30	35	20	65	480
<i>sub-totals</i>	<i>3,580</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>7,765</i>
Tyne and Wear								
<i>Czech Rep.</i>	125	20	10	15	10	5	25	210
<i>Estonia</i>	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
<i>Hungary</i>	55	5	20	5	5	15	5	110
<i>Latvia</i>	85	10	15	10	5	5	-	130
<i>Lithuania</i>	110	-	5	5	10	5	-	135
<i>Poland</i>	915	245	340	305	295	250	260	2,610
<i>Slovakia</i>	160	15	25	25	20	10	25	280
<i>sub-totals</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>3,505</i>
County Durham								
<i>Czech Rep.</i>	60	-	-	5	5	-	-	70
<i>Estonia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hungary</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Latvia</i>	30	-	-	5	-	-	-	35
<i>Lithuania</i>	45	-	10	15	-	10	10	90
<i>Poland</i>	530	100	185	180	100	60	125	1,280
<i>Slovakia</i>	70	-	10	-	10	5	20	115
<i>sub-totals</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>1,595</i>
Tees Valley								
<i>Czech Rep.</i>	70	5	5	-	10	5	10	105
<i>Estonia</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Hungary</i>	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
<i>Latvia</i>	50	5	-	-	-	-	5	60
<i>Lithuania</i>	35	-	-	10	5	5	5	60
<i>Poland</i>	385	80	155	155	140	100	155	1,170
<i>Slovakia</i>	25	-	5	-	5	5	15	55
<i>sub-totals</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>1,465</i>
Northumberland								
<i>Czech Rep.</i>	25	-	-	-	-	-	5	30
<i>Estonia</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Hungary</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Latvia</i>	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
<i>Lithuania</i>	420	5	15	5	-	-	10	455
<i>Poland</i>	295	65	75	50	55	40	80	660
<i>Slovakia</i>	15	-	5	5	-	-	5	30
<i>sub-totals</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,200</i>

ninety-five per cent were Polish (190). Finally, *Teesdale* (65 – 4% of County Durham A8 registered workers) and *Chester-le-Street* (35 – 2% of County Durham A8 registered workers) had the lowest numbers of County Durham A8 registered workers and the lowest numbers of Poles (50 and 35 respectively).

Tees Valley followed County Durham with their number of A8 registered workers (1,465 – 19% of the regional total) of which eighty per cent were Polish (1,170). At a local level the highest number of A8 workers were in *Darlington* (570 – 39% of Tees Valley registered workers), which also had the highest number of Poles (480 – 41% of Tees Valley Poles and 84% of Darlington’s A8 registered workers). The second highest number of A8 registered workers were working for *Stockton-on-Tees* employers (395 – 27% of Tees Valley registered A8 workers) and again Poles were dominant (335 – 85% of Stockton-on-Tees registered A8 workers). This was followed by *Middlesbrough* (270 – 18% of Tees Valley A8 registered workers), where Poles again made up the largest proportion of A8 registered workers (155 – 57% of A8 registered workers in Middlesbrough). Middlesbrough also had two other main national groupings, Czechs (50 – 18% of Middlesbrough A8 registered workers) and Latvians (40 – 15% of Middlesbrough A8 registered workers). Finally, *Hartlepool* (120 – 8% of Tees Valley A8 registered workers) and *Redcar and Cleveland* (110 – 7% of Tees Valley A8 registered workers) had the lowest numbers of Tees Valley A8 registered workers and the lowest numbers of registered Polish workers (105 and 95 respectively). The Poles again accounted for the vast majority of their registered workers (87% and 86% respectively).

Finally, **Northumberland** had the lowest number of A8 registered workers in the region (1,200 – 15% of the regional total), the highest proportion of these workers were again the Poles (660 – 55% of Northumberland A8 registered workers). Interestingly, though, Lithuanians (455 – 38% of Northumberland A8 registered workers) were also

prominent. These groups accounted for ninety-three per cent of Northumberland A8 registered workers. At the local level the highest number of registered workers were working for *Castle Morpeth* employers (385 – 32% of Northumberland A8 registered workers), which also had the second highest number of any single A8 national grouping in the Region (340 Lithuanians – second only to Newcastle’s 1,330 Poles). This was by far the largest proportion of Lithuanians in the region (46% of Lithuanians) and they accounted for eighty-eight per cent of A8 registered workers in Castle Morpeth. The second highest proportion of A8 registered workers in Northumberland were working for *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (245 – 20% of Northumberland A8 registered workers) employers. Here again Poles were in the majority constituting eighty-four per cent (205) of Berwick-upon-Tweed A8 registered workers. Registrations in *Blyth Valley* (220 – 18% of Northumberland A8 registered workers) followed next and again the Poles were in the majority constituting sixty-six per cent (145) of Blyth Valley A8 registered workers. Although, in Blyth Valley Lithuanians (65 – 29% of Blyth valley A8 registered workers) held a notable presence. *Tynedale* had fourteen per cent of Northumberland A8 registered workers (170) of which seventy-nine per cent were Polish (135). *Alnwick* followed with twelve per cent of Northumberland A8 registered workers (145) of which eighty-six per cent were Polish (125). Finally, *Wansbeck* had by far the lowest number and proportion of Northumberland A8 registered workers (35 – 3% of Northumberland A8 registered workers), of which seventy-one per cent were Lithuanian (25). It also had the lowest number of registered Poles anywhere in the region (10).

The age and gender of A8 workers

This section discusses the age and gender of North East A8 registered workers. As with the publicly available accession reports, the data released for age and gender is not broken down into country of origin. Reported here are two data sets, the age data set

has a final total of 7,960, whilst the gender data set has twenty more A8 workers included (7,980 in total).

The North East has a higher male to female ratio of registered A8 workers 64:36 than nationally (nationally this is 57:43). This did, though, differ in the four sub-regions from 69:31 to 61:39. For example, males dominated in **Tees Valley** (69:31) and its sub-regional local areas, apart from in *Middlesbrough* (55:45) which is lower than the national ratio. The male to female ratios in **County Durham** (66:34) and its local areas were also high compared the national ratio. Whilst **Tyne and Wear** (61:39) and **Northumberland** (61:39) both had higher male to female ratios than nationally, *Newcastle* (57:43) and *North Tyneside* (55:45), though, were both on par or lower than the national ratio.

Change in this ratio over our two comparable periods is mixed. In the April-June 2006 period compared to the April-June 2007 period the numbers of female A8 workers registering slightly increased. The ratio changed from 32:68 in 2006 to 36:64 in 2007. Whilst in the July-September 2006 period compared to the July-September 2007 period the opposite occurred with male registrations slightly increasing. The ratio changed from 60:40 in 2006 to 61:39 in 2007.

Three-quarters (75% – 5,945) of A8 registered regional workers are young (18-34), although this is lower than nationally (82%). There are slightly more 25-34 year olds than 18-24 year olds (38% and 37% respectively). Perhaps not surprisingly, as it has the highest number of registered A8 workers in the region, **Tyne and Wear** had the highest number of 18-34 year olds (2,725). These represented over three-quarters of its overall registered workers (76%). *Newcastle* had the highest number of these workers in line with the national proportion (1,505 – 82% of the registered A8 workers in Newcastle). The proportion of 18-34 year olds in the A8 workforce in **County Durham** was slightly

above the Tyne and Wear figure (77% – 1,315). Whilst **Northumberland** and **Tees Valley** had slightly lower proportions of 18-34 year olds (72% and 70% respectively).

Change in our two comparable periods is interesting with the seeming introduction of an older A8 workforce into the region. In the April-June 2006 period compared to the April-June 2007 period the ratio of 18-34 year olds compared to 35-64 year olds changed from 77:23 to 70:30, with a significant rise in the 35-44 year old category from 70 registered workers to 130 (an 86% rise). This again was the case in the July-September 2006 period compared to the July-September 2007 period with the ratio of 18-34 year olds compared to 35-64 year olds changing from 83:17 to 77:23. With a rise in both the 35-44 year old category from 95 registered workers to 110 (a 16% rise) and the 55-64 year old category which saw the introduction of 20 registered A8 workers into the region.

The occupations of A8 workers

This final section discusses A8 registered workers occupations, as with the age and gender data it is not broken down into separate national groups. Importantly in line with the national accession monitoring reports the data set now only contains the top ten occupations in the North East. This gives the final total number of occupations as 6,335. For this briefing the occupations have been mapped to the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000)⁷ for ease of use with other available regional information. Table 2 has the SOC2000 classifications and the numbers of A8 registered workers at the regional and sub-regional levels. All occupations with 100 or more A8 workers undertaking them are listed separately in the table. As can be seen at a regional level

⁷ The SOC2000 consists of the following major groupings: 1. Managers and senior officials; 2. Professional occupations; 3. Associate professional and technical occupations; 4. Administrative and secretarial occupations; 5. Skilled trades occupations; 6. Personal service occupations; 7. Sales and customer service occupations; 8. Process, plant and machine operatives; and 9. Elementary occupations.

over eighty-nine per cent (5,665) of registered A8 workers were employed in occupational classifications 8 (process, plant and machine operatives) and 9 (elementary occupations). With only six per cent (365) working in occupational classification 5 (skilled trades).

What now follows is a brief discussion of the separate SOC2000 A8 classifications and their significance at a local level.

SOC2000 classification 4 (Administrative and secretarial) – As Table 2 reveals only fifteen A8 workers were registered under this category. With ten registered in Tyne and Wear and five in Northumberland. The only A8 occupation identifiable here was *General administrator* (15 in total – with five registered workers each working in Castle Morpeth, Newcastle and Sunderland).

SOC2000 classification 5 (Skilled trades) – There were 365 A8 registered workers in this category. The majority were registered in County Durham (31% – 115 workers from this category) and in particular Durham (40) and Wear Valley (35). Tyne and Wear also had a number of registered workers in this category (110 – 30% of workers in this category). With Newcastle and Sunderland each having 40 registered workers. There were four main A8 occupations in this category: *Welder* (105 in total – the main locations for these A8 workers were 30 working in Durham and 20 in Wear Valley); *Bricklayer/mason* (100 in total – the main locations for these A8 workers were 35 registered in Sunderland and 15 in Redcar and Cleveland); *Other chef* (50 in total – all these A8 workers were registered in Tyne and Wear, with 30 in Newcastle and 10 in North Tyneside); finally *Carpenter/joiner* (30 in total – the main location here was Tees Valley, with 15 registered workers in Darlington and five in Hartlepool).

Table 2: WRS top ten occupations mapped to SOC200 classifications

SOC2000 classification		North East	Tyne & Wear	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley
4. Administrative	<i>sub-totals</i>	15	10	-	5	-
5. Skilled trades						
	Bricklayer/mason	100	55	10	5	30
	Welder	105	5	75	10	15
	<i>sub-totals</i>	365	110	115	50	90
6. Personal services						
	care assistants & home carers	165	115	15	45	15
	<i>sub-totals</i>	190	115	15	45	15
7. Sales						
	Sales and retail assistants	100	80	5	10	5
	<i>sub-totals</i>	100	80	5	10	5
8. Process, plant and machine operatives						
	process operative (factory)	2,640	1,050	695	385	510
	process operative (fruit & veg)	110	5	85	10	10
	<i>sub-totals</i>	3,145	1,210	895	405	635
9. Elementary occupations						
	Cleaner/domestic staff	540	420	30	35	55
	kitchen & catering assistants	435	260	50	85	40
	packer	420	55	160	90	115
	building labourer	365	140	20	120	85
	Waiter/waitress	190	120	10	45	15
	warehouse operative	160	5	40	20	95
	Maid/room attendant (hotel)	135	80	5	45	5
	<i>sub-totals</i>	2,520	1,175	390	510	445

SOC2000 classification 6 (Personal services) – There were 190 A8 registered workers in this category. With the largest proportion registered in Tyne and Wear (60% – 115 A8 workers in this category). The only identifiable occupation here was, *Care assistant and home carer* (190 in total – the main registered locations for these A8 workers were 45 in Tynedale, 40 in Newcastle, 30 in Gateshead, 20 in North Tyneside, and 15 in Darlington).

SOC2000 classification 7 (Sales) – As table 2 reveals there were 100 A8 registered workers in this category. Again the overwhelming majority were registered in Tyne and

Wear (80% – 80 A8 workers in this category). There was only one main identifiable occupation here *Sales and retail assistant* (100 in total – the main registered locations for these A8 workers were 55 in Newcastle, 20 in Gateshead and 10 in Berwick-upon-Tweed).

SOC2000 classification 8 (Process, plant and machine operatives) – There were 3,145 A8 workers registered under this category, the most frequent SOC2000 category for A8 registered workers. Tyne and Wear had the majority of these registered workers (38% – 1,210 A8 workers), with 560 registered in Newcastle, and 345 in Gateshead. Other notable locations in the region with workers in this category were Derwentside (375), Castle Morpeth (295), Darlington (245) and Stockton-on-Tees (140). As indicated in Table 2 there were two main occupations in the category, *Factory process operative* (2,640 in total – the main registered locations for these A8 workers were 560 in Newcastle, 285 in Castle Morpeth, 270 in Gateshead, 255 in each of Derwentside and Durham, 225 in Darlington, 155 in Sunderland, 130 in Middlesbrough and 115 in Easington); finally *Fruit and vegetable process operative* (110 in total – the main registered locations for these A8 workers were 65 in Derwentside and 15 in Easington).

SOC2000 classification 9 (Elementary occupations) – As Table 2 shows there were 2,520 A8 registered workers in this category. Tyne and Wear again had the majority of registered workers (47% – 1,175), with Newcastle having the largest proportion of these workers (740). Sunderland (175) and Gateshead (160) also had notable numbers of registered workers in this category. Other prominent locations in the region with workers in this category were Darlington (200) and Derwentside (185). There were seven main occupations in this category, with over 100 workers registered regionally. *Cleaner, domestic staff* (540 in total – the main location for these registered workers was Tyne and Wear, with 195 registered workers in Newcastle, 95 in Sunderland, 70 in

North Tyneside and 45 in Gateshead. Darlington also had 50 registered workers); ***Kitchen and catering assistants*** (435 in total – the main location for these workers was Tyne and Wear, with 190 registered workers in Newcastle and 25 in Gateshead. The other notable locations here were Berwick-upon-Tweed which had 40 registered workers, and Darlington and Derwentside which each had 25 registered workers in this category); ***Packer*** (420 in total – with County Durham, Tees Valley and Northumberland having the main spread of these workers. The main locations for these registered workers were 150 in Derwentside, 75 in Stockton-on-Tees, 65 in Blyth Valley, 45 in Gateshead, 30 in Middlesbrough and 20 in Wansbeck); ***Building labourer*** (365 in total – the main locations for these registered workers were Tyne and Wear and Northumberland, which had 38% and 33% respectively of workers registered in this job. At a local level Alnwick and Newcastle each had 75 registered workers, whilst Berwick-upon-Tweed had 35 and Gateshead 30); ***Waiter/waitress*** (190 in total – the main location for these workers was Tyne and Wear which had 63% of registered workers. Newcastle was prominent here with 100 of these workers. The other notable location was Northumberland (24% of registered workers) which had 20 registered workers in Tynedale and 15 in Castle Morpeth); ***Warehouse operative*** (160 in total – the main location here was Tees Valley where 59 per cent of workers were registered. Half of these workers were located in Darlington – 80. Elsewhere in the region 30 workers were registered in Sedgefield); finally ***Maid/room attendant (hotel)*** (135 in total – the main location for these registered workers was Tyne and Wear which had 59% of registered workers. Newcastle was again prominent with 65 of these workers, there were also a near even spread of these workers in Northumberland, with Berwick-upon-Tweed (15), Alnwick (10), Castle Morpeth (10) and Tynedale (10) all having registered workers undertaking this job.