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Business Register Employment Survey (BRES)

The BRES is a sample survey of employers collecting employment information from businesses across the whole of the UK economy for each site that they operate. The data is broken down by full/part-time, public/private sector and by industry and is available from a national level down to sub-county areas (Lower Super Output areas – LSOAs - in England).

Since BRES is based on a sample of businesses, (with a sample size of around 80,000 businesses across the UK), it can be affected by sampling variability and differences in counts due to rounding. In particular, the quality of the estimates may deteriorate for smaller geographies and this should be taken into account when making inferences about the figures. In a recent change BRES now covers the very small businesses that are registered for Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) with twenty or fewer employees; data including these businesses are included in the revised 2015 release and the current 2019 release. Further details on this change are available on the [NOMIS](#) website.

The dataset provides two sets of indicators covering overall employment and the number of employees. Therefore, this report is divided in to two sections providing detail around each set of indicators.

The first section describes employment in the county and is used in this section to represent overall jobs. This is also broken down by the public/private sectors and by industry. These indicators include all employees and working owners (for example, sole proprietors and partners i.e. self-employed).

The second section uses employees to describe overall full-time and part-time jobs and by the public and private sector. These indicators do not include the self-employed. Each section identifies which method is used.

Sub-county analysis is provided at the end of this factsheet with a section that details employment by strategic partnership area.

As it is possible for a person to hold more than one job these estimates can be regarded as a measure of jobs in an area rather than the number of people in jobs in an area.

Why is it important?

The BRES provides a picture of employment availability and structure, (jobs), within the county and communities within it. Over time it shows how this employment has changed in response to a changing economy and industrial base. When combined with other economic indicators, for example Gross Value Added data, the data can be used to show how the economy of the county is changing in response to an ever changing economic climate and which industries contribute the most to the area's economy. The data also shows how the county has adapted to an ever shrinking production, manufacturing and construction industrial base prevalent in the county as recent as twenty years ago.

Key Messages

Employment

- **Short term:** Between 2018 and 2019 the total number of jobs in the county increased by **2.7% (4,700 more jobs)**. This increase is greater than the increase across the region (**1.9%**). Nationally there was a slight increase in the number of jobs (**1.2%**),
- **Long term:** However, between 2010 and 2019 the total number of jobs in the county grew by around **15,700**, an increase of **9.4%**. This increase is more than the regional growth of **5.5%** but lower than the national growth of **12.9%** over the same period,
- However, this overall growth masks divergent sectoral trends in the county. The number of public sector jobs is declining (**18.9%** fall since 2010) while private sector jobs are increasing (**19.4%** increase),
- The decline in public sector jobs in County Durham is less than the regional decrease of **22.8%** but similar to the national decrease of **19.7%**,
- There has been stronger growth in the private sector nationally (**22.4%**) than there has been regionally (**16.6%**),

- Distribution/Transport/Accommodation/Food/Information & Communication and Public administration/Education/Health industries account for over half of jobs in the county (**54.8%**) compared to **53.2%** nationally,
- The share of Tourism related jobs in the county has increased from **10.2%** to **11.9%** since 2010.

Employees

- **Short term:** As with employment above the number of employees in the county increased between 2018 and 2019 by **2.1%** (an increase of **3,600** employees). This was greater than the increase across the region (**1.6%**). Nationally the number of employees increased by **1.3%**,
- **Long term:** Overall, employee numbers increased by **8%** (**13,000** extra employees) between 2010 and 2019, higher than across the region (**5.8%**) but lower than the **13.7%** increase nationally,
- Between 2010 and 2019 there was a **1%** increase in full-time employees, compared to growth of **0.7%** across the region and **1.4%** nationally,
- Growth in part-time employees was high at **17.5%** compared to **7.4%** across the region and **13.3%** nationally over the same period,
- Within the public sector since 2010, full-time employees have fallen by **29.2%** while the number of part-time jobs increased by **2.9%** giving an overall fall in employee numbers of **19%**. The fall in public sector full-time employment in the county is greater than the fall seen regionally (**19.6%** fall) and nationally (**15.2%** fall), while regional and national part-time employment fell by **23%** and **18.4%** respectively,
- Both full and part-time private sector employee numbers across the county have increased (**15.8%** and **23.1%** respectively) over this period, regional increase were **13.9%** and **21.6%** respectively and national increases were **21.4%** and **24.7%** respectively.

BRES and the Annual Population Survey (APS) Employment Indicator

While the BRES estimates the number of employees in an area the APS estimates the number of residents of an area in employment, whether that employment is in that area or elsewhere, even in a different local authority or even country. Therefore, (along with differing methodologies) each survey is mutually exclusive and so cannot be directly compared against one another.

However, if we just look at the overall number of jobs estimated by BRES in 2019 and the estimated number of residents in employment (aged 16 and over) from the APS (January 2019 to December 2019) we get the figures of **182,800** jobs and **231,000** employed residents respectively. One fact these differing figures illustrate is that the county is a net exporter of residents for the purpose of employment (although we cannot directly infer that the number of people working outside of the county is 231,700 minus 182,800). However, this is not a one-way movement of people, as many thousands of people from outside of the county travel to work in County Durham each day¹.

Further information on employment from the APS is available in our [APS Employment Factsheet](#) on our [Durham Insight](#) website.

¹ Figures from the 2011 Census show that nearly 65,000 people in County Durham were employed outside of the county while 35,000 travelled into the county to work on a daily basis.

BRES – Employment

Overall Employment

There were an estimated **182,800** jobs in the county in 2019, **4,700 more** than estimated in 2019 (a rise of **2.7%**). Regionally the number of jobs increased by **1.9%** while nationally there was an increase of **1.2%**.

Between 2010 and 2019 there was stronger growth in the number of jobs in the county than there had been regionally with an increase of **9.4%** (**15,700** additional jobs) compared to **5.5%** regionally.

Public Sector

The number of public sector jobs increased slightly between 2018 and 2019 by **190**, a rise of **0.5%** in the county compared to an increase of **0.7%** regionally and an increase nationally of only **1.4%**.

This small rise in the county does little to reverse the general decline seen in this sector following the recession and subsequent reductions in central government funding. Between 2010 and 2019 the number of public sector jobs in the county fell by **18.9%** (**8,300** fewer jobs) which was lower than the fall across the region (**22.8%** fall) and across England & Wales (**19.7%** fall).

Private Sector

Over the last year of available data, the number of private sector jobs in the county increased by **3.2%** (**4,500** more jobs) greater than the increase across the region (**2%**). Nationally the number of private sectors jobs increased by **1.3%**.

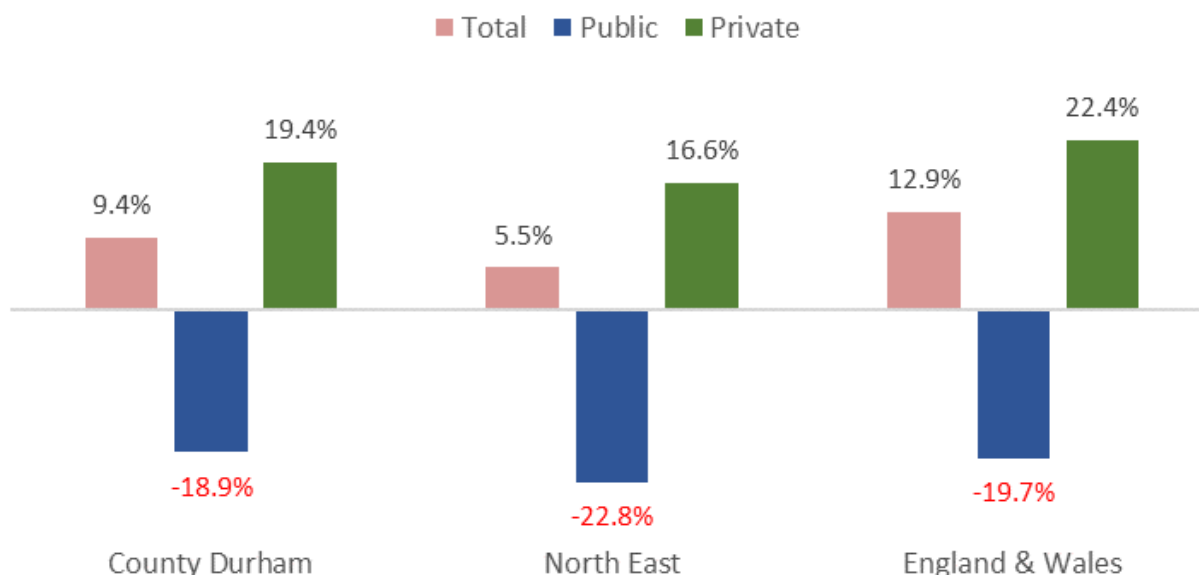
Between 2010 and 2019 the number of private sector jobs has increased by **19.4%** in the county (**24,000** additional jobs). This growth is higher than that across the region (**16.6%**), but lower than across England & Wales (**22.4%**).

Table 1: Change in overall employment (jobs) and in the public/private sectors between 2010 and 2019

	Total			Public			Private		
	2010	2019	% change	2010	2019	% change	2010	2019	% change
County Durham	167,090	182,803	9.4%	43,760	35,507	-18.9%	123,331	147,296	19.4%
North East	1,044,080	1,101,371	5.5%	295,257	227,980	-22.8%	748,823	873,391	16.6%
England & Wales	25,236,279	28,485,770	12.9%	5,689,762	4,569,833	-19.7%	19,546,517	23,915,937	22.4%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey: open access public / private sector

Chart 1: Change in overall employment (jobs) and in the public/private sectors between 2010 and 2019



BRES – Employees

Overall Employees

Between 2018 and 2019 the number of employees in the county increased to **174,800**, a rise of **3,600** employees, (a rise of **2.1%**), higher than the rise across the region (**1.6%**) while nationally there was a increase of **1.3%**.

Over the period 2010 to 2019 there was stronger growth in the number of employees in the county than there has been regionally with an increase of **8% (13,000 additional employee jobs)** compared to **5.8%** regionally. The data suggests that much of this growth took place prior to 2016 which saw an increase of **6.8%** between 2010 and 2015 (**11,000**) compared to a fall of **3.2 % (5,500)** between 2015 and 2016. National growth was **13.7%** (2010 to 2019).

Full-time Employees

Between 2018 and 2019 the number of full-time employees in the county increased by **1,200** to **116,300**, a rise of **1%**, compared to increases across the region (**0.7%**) and nationally (**1.4%**).

Over the longer period, between 2010 and 2019 the number of full-time employee jobs in the county increased by **3.8%** (**4,300 full-time employee jobs**), with again much of this growth in the county prior to 2016 where there was growth of **3.6% (4,000 jobs)** between 2010 and 2015.

Across the region the picture is similar with slightly higher growth in full-time employee jobs between 2010 and 2015 of **5.7%**. Overall, between 2010 and 2019 there was **4.9%** growth across the region.

Nationally full-time employee jobs fell between 2010 and 2011 followed by continual growth for the following years. Growth between 2010 and 2019 was **13.9%**.

Part-time Employees

The number of part-time employees in the county increased to **58,500** between 2018 and 2019, representing an estimated **2,500** more part-employees and a rise of **4.4%**. Part-time employees now represent a third (**33.5%**) of the total number of employees in the county.

Since 2010 there has been growth in the number of part-time employee jobs across the county of **17.5% (8,700 part-time employee jobs)**. Growth across the region was lower between 2010 and 2019 (**7.4%**), with growth across England & Wales at **13.3%**.

Table 2: Change in employee number between 2010 and 2019

	Total			Full-time			Part-time		
	2010	2019	% change	2010	2019	% change	2010	2019	% change
County Durham	161,830	174,831	8.0%	112,004	116,307	3.8%	49,826	58,524	17.5%
North East	1,011,009	1,069,174	5.8%	674,219	707,456	4.9%	336,790	361,717	7.4%
England & Wales	24,250,799	27,576,044	13.7%	16,449,372	18,735,702	13.9%	7,801,617	8,840,341	13.3%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey: open access public / private sector

Chart 2a: Change in employees between 2010 and 2019

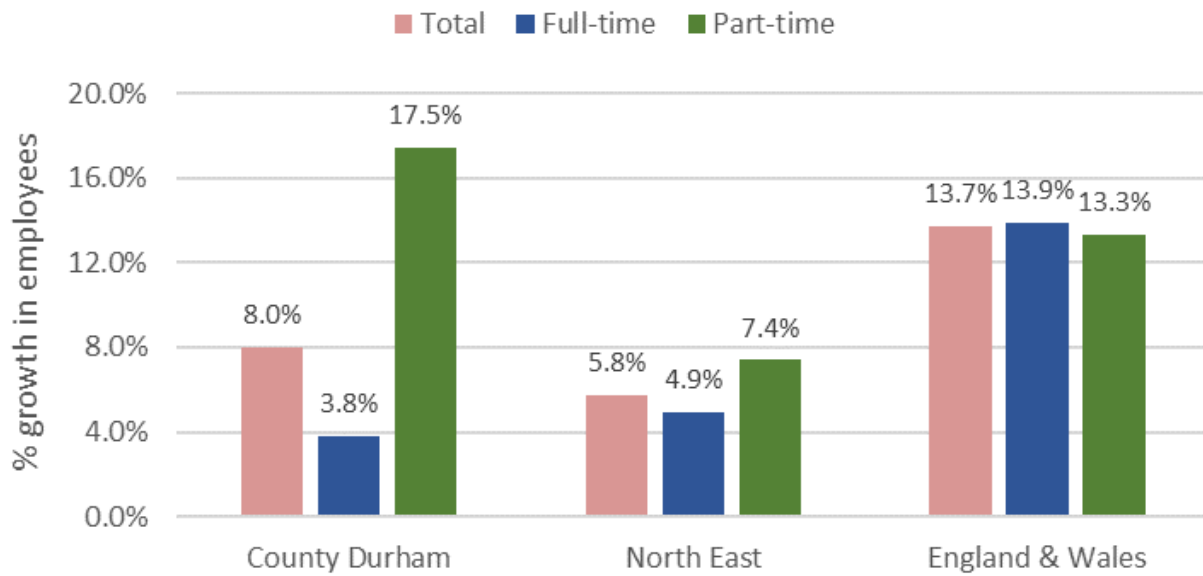
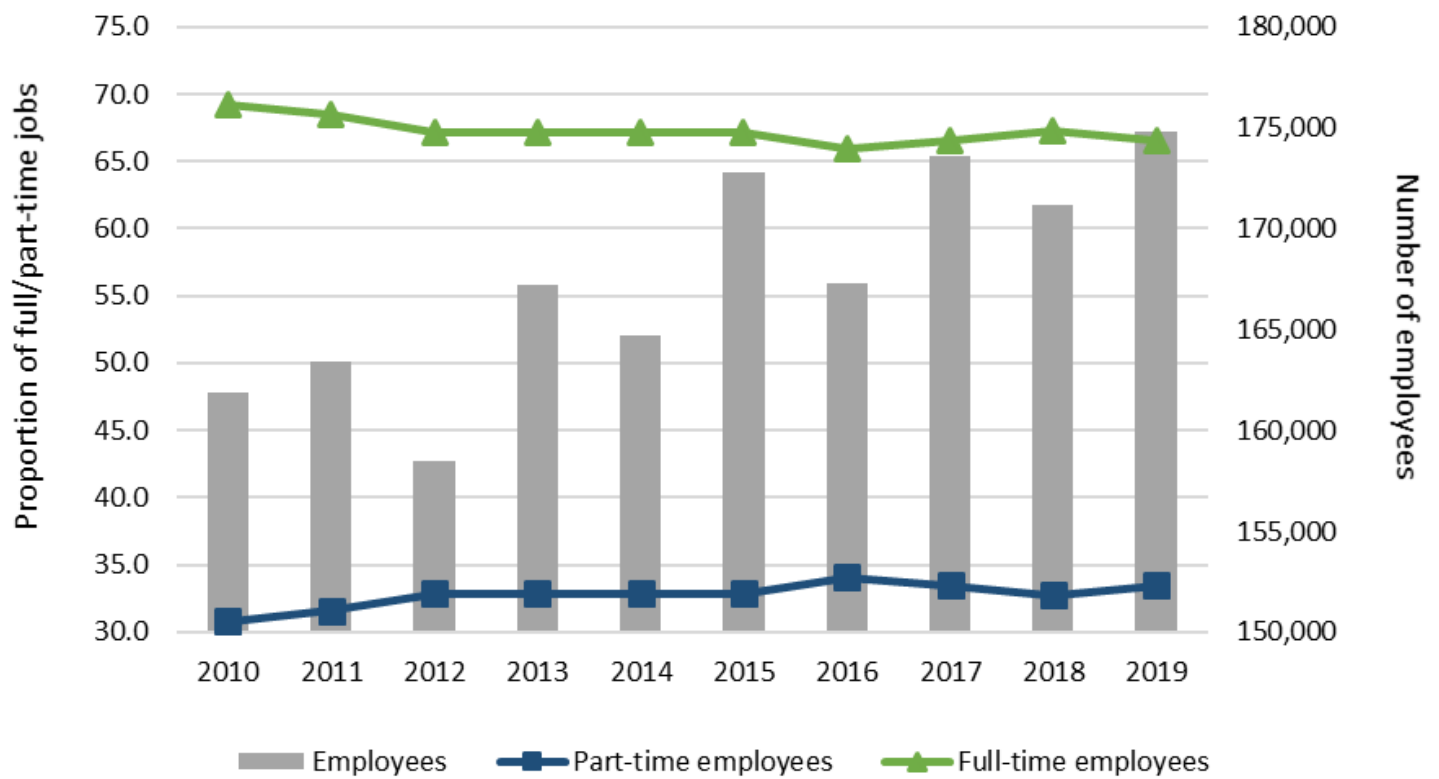


Chart 2b: Change in employees 2010 to 2019 and proportion full/part-time employees in County Durham



Public Sector – Overall Employees

In 2019 there were an estimated **150** more public sector employees in the county than in 2018, a rise of **0.4%**. However regionally there was a higher rise of **1.3%** while nationally this number increased slightly by **0.7%**

Although the public sector employees increased slightly following the recession (2009 to 2010, compared to employment increasing between 2010 and 2011 as detailed above) there has been a general decline in this sector following this period, in part due to reductions in central government funding and this decline has been seen across the county, region and England & Wales.

Between 2010 and 2019 the number of public sector employees in the county fell by **19% (8,300** few employees) which is similar to the fall across the region (**20.9%**), but a greater fall than across England & Wales (**16.4%** fall).

Public Sector – Full-time Employees

Between 2018 and 2019 the number full-time employees in the county increased by **160 (0.8%)** while regionally there was an increase of **12.6%**, nationally there was a small increase of **0.9%**.

The long-term fall in overall employee estimates detailed above was concentrated in the number of full-time employees. Between 2010 and 2019 there was a fall of **29.2% (8,700)** in the county. This fall was higher than that across the region (**15.2%**) and England & Wales (**19.6%**).

As a result, the proportion of full-time public sector employees has fallen nearly 9 points from **68.2%** in 2010 to **59.6%** in 2019.

Public Sector – Part-time Employees

In 2019 the estimated number of part-time public sector employees fell slightly by **0.1%** from 2018, with an overall increase in number between 2010 and 2019 of **2.9%** in the county, (**400** more part-time employees).

However, the proportion of part-time jobs increased just over **8** points from **31.8%** to **40.4%** over the same period. The table and chart below detail these changes.

Table 3: Change in public sector employees 2010 to 2019 - full/part-time

	Total			Full-time			Part-time		
	2010	2019	% change	2010	2019	% change	2010	2019	% change
County Durham	43,749	35,446	-19.0%	29,849	21,142	-29.2%	13,901	14,304	2.9%
North East	287,823	227,736	-20.9%	180,744	145,336	-19.6%	107,079	82,400	-23.0%
England & Wales	5,452,833	4,559,958	-16.4%	3,385,076	2,871,962	-15.2%	2,067,756	1,687,996	-18.4%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey: open access public / private sector

Chart 3a: Change in public sector employees between 2010 and 2019

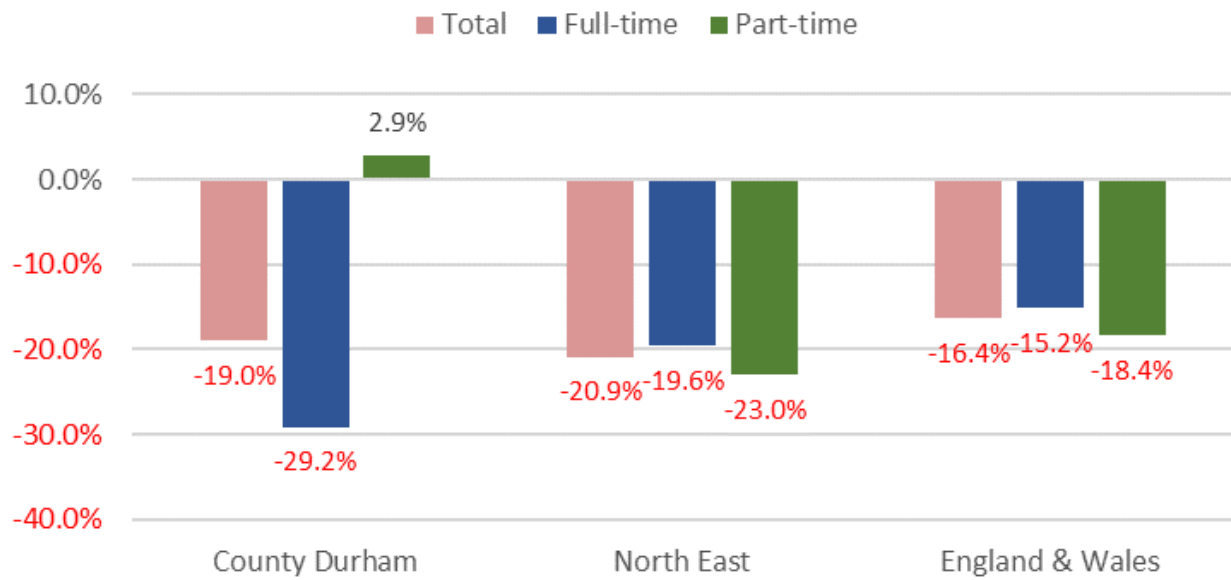
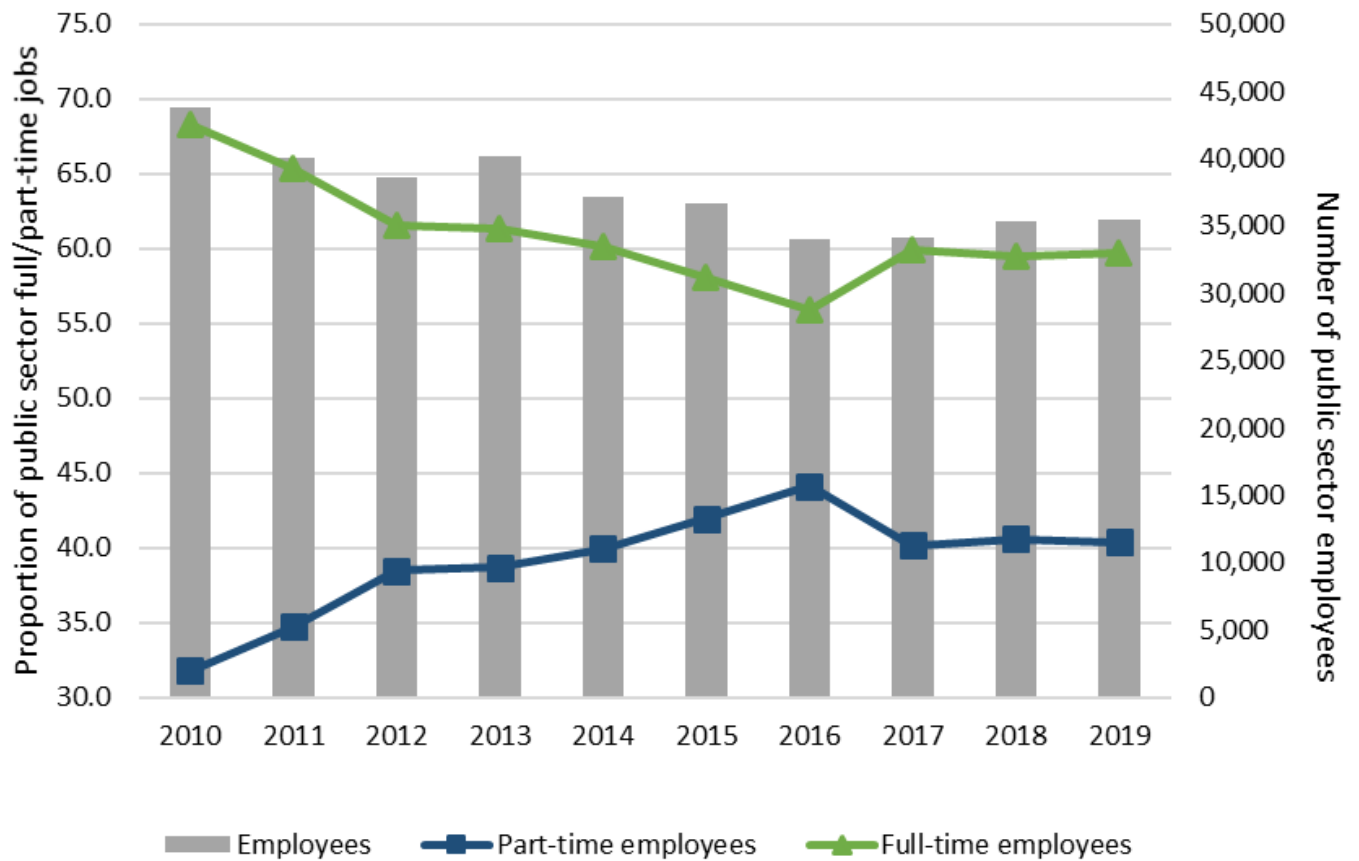


Chart 3b: Change in public sector employees 2010 to 2019 and proportion full/part-time in County Durham



Private Sector Overall Employees

In the last year of the time series (2019) the number of employees in the private sector employees increased by **2.6%** (**3,500** more employees), higher than the rise across the region (**1.7%**) while nationally the number increased by **1.5%**.

Since 2010, the number of private sector jobs increased by **18%** (**21,300** additional jobs). This growth is higher than that across the region (**16.4%**) but lower than seen across England & Wales (**22.4%**).

It is possible that some of the jobs lost in the public sector have led to the creation of new jobs in the private sector as public sector services have been discontinued or transferred/taken up by private sector businesses, (see the BRES Industry section below). The tables and charts below provide further detail.

Private Sector Full-time Employees

The number of employees in full-time jobs in the private sector increased by **1.1%** (**1,000**) between 2018 and 2019, compared to small increases across the region (**0.2%**) and nationally (**1.5%**).

Over the longer period the number of full-time employees in the private sector increase by **15.8%** (**13,000** additional full-time employees), higher than the increase across the region (**13.9%**), but **5.6** percentage points lower than the national increase of **21.4%**.

Private Sector Part-time Employees

In the last year there was a **5.9%** (**2,500** extra employees) rise in the county, higher than the regional increase of **4.8%** and national increase of **1.3%**. The number of part-time employees increased by **23.1%** (**8,300**) between 2010 and 2019 in the county with a lower increase of **21.6%** across the region and a higher increase across England & Wales of **24.7%**.

Despite this increase in overall number of private sector employees the proportion of full and part-time jobs has remained relatively stable since 2010 with the full-time proportion falling slightly from **69.6%** to **68.3%** and part-time rising from **30.4%** to **31.7%** over this period.

Table 4: Change in PRIVATE sector jobs 2010 to 2019 - full/part-time

	Total			Full-time			Part-time		
	2010	2019	% change	2010	2019	% change	2010	2019	% change
County Durham	118,081	139,386	18.0%	82,156	95,166	15.8%	35,925	44,220	23.1%
North East	723,186	841,438	16.4%	493,475	562,121	13.9%	229,711	279,317	21.6%
England & Wales	18,797,966	23,016,086	22.4%	13,064,295	15,863,740	21.4%	5,733,860	7,152,345	24.7%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey: open access public / private sector

Chart 4a: Change in private sector employees between 2010 and 2019

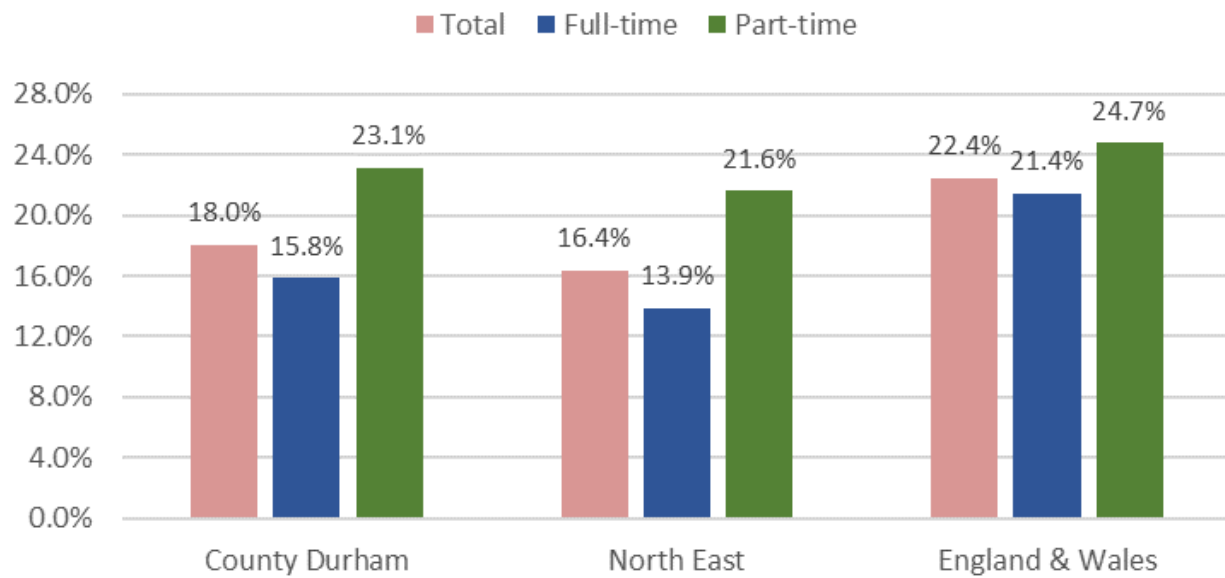


Chart 4b: Change in private sector employees 2010 to 2019 and proportion full/part-time in County Durham

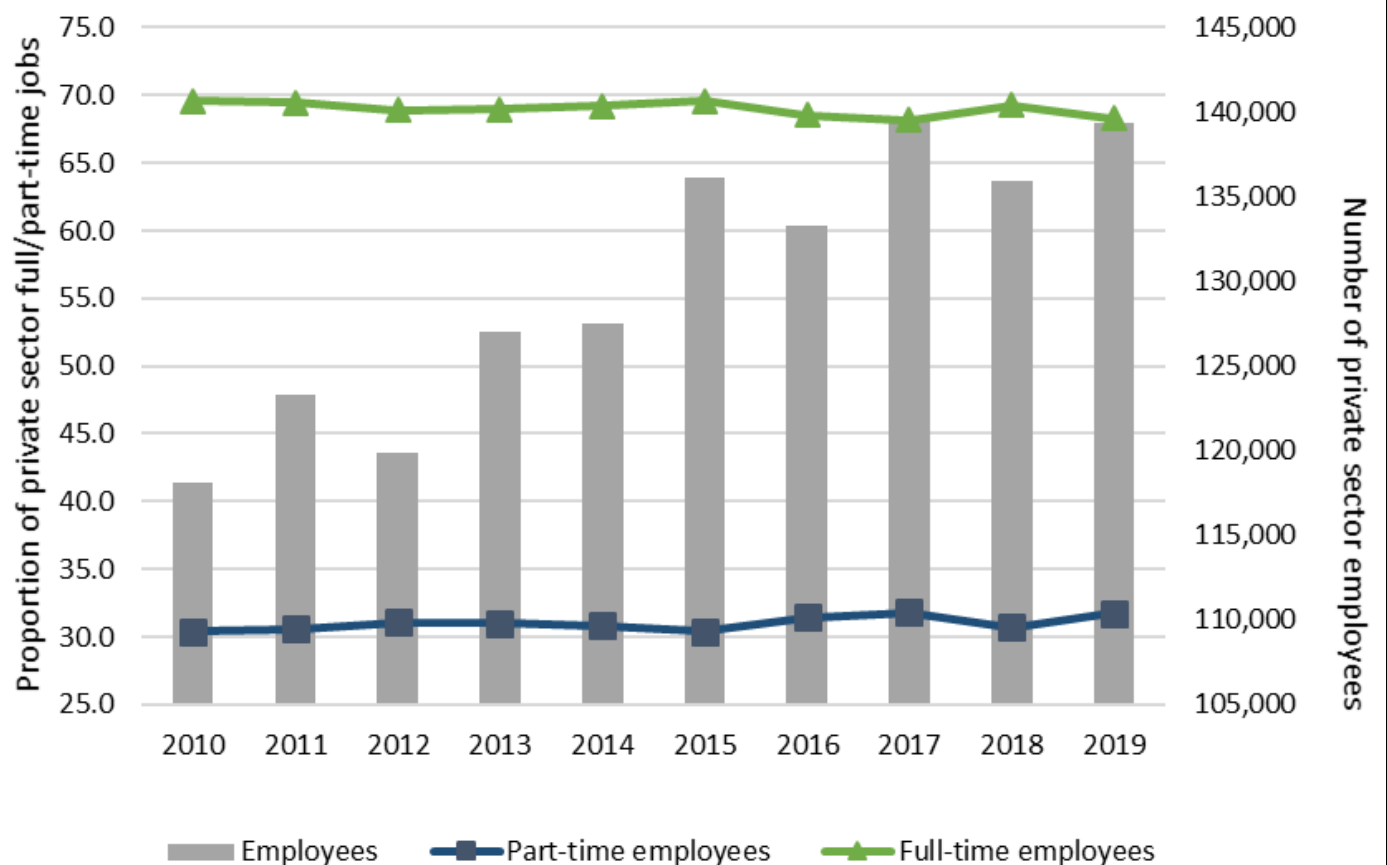
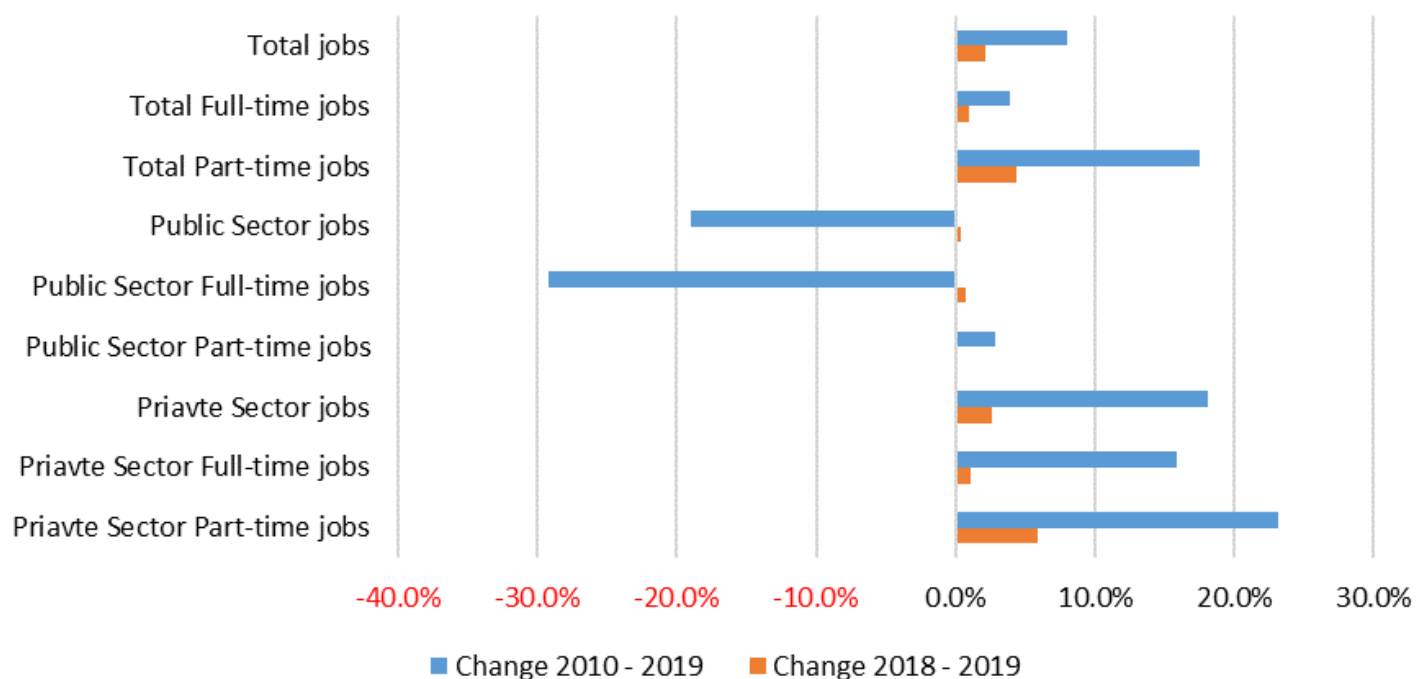


Chart 5: Change in total/public/private sector employees 2010 to 2019 and 2018 to 2019 in County Durham



BRES – Jobs by Industry

The survey also provides job estimates by industrial sector as classified by the [Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities for 2007](#) (SIC2007) which classifies business establishments and other standard units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. The estimates in this section are taken from the broad SIC2007 classification of eighteen different industries. To simplify this further these are then mapped to the Business and Enterprise Framework Groups (nine in total) used by the County Durham Economic Partnership's [Business Enterprise Framework](#), detailed below:

Table 5: Business and Enterprise Framework Groups

Groupings

Agriculture, forestry and fishing
 Production
 Manufacturing
 Construction
 Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication
 Financial and insurance activities
 Real estate activities; Business service activities
 Public administration; education; health
 Other services and household activities

The Appendix at the end of this factsheet lists these mappings of SIC2007 industries to these groups. Estimates on a tenth group are provided for information purposes only, on a very broad classification of Tourism which aggregates the Accommodation & Food Services industry with Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services industry.

Tables and charts with further detail are at the end of this section.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

According to the BRES in 2019 there was no change in the number of jobs in the county in Agriculture, forestry and fishing. However, it is important to note that, as this sector is one of the smallest sectors in the county, these figures are subject to and affected by sampling variability due to small numbers.

Regionally the figures increased **18.2%** and nationally fell by **0.5%** in 2019.

Statistics from the [Department for Environment & Rural Affairs](#) (DEFRA) provide a more accurate and higher measurement of employment in farming. Figures for 2016 estimate that there were **3,700** jobs in the agricultural industry.

Production

This sector is also one of the smallest employment sectors in the county. BRES estimates show that jobs in industries involved in production remained the same between 2010 and 2019 at **3,500** jobs and now represents **1.9%** of all jobs in the county in 2019. However, figures for the North East show an increase of **46.2%**, with the share of employment increasing from **1.2%** in 2010 to **1.7%** in 2019. Across England & Wales the proportion remained the same at around **1.1%** over the same period.

Manufacturing

Of the eighteen broad SIC2007 industries, manufacturing in the county provided the largest number of jobs alongside 'health' in 2019 and is the third largest of the nine Business and Enterprise Framework Groupings.

Between 2010 and 2019 jobs in manufacturing in the county remained increased by **4.2%** representing **25,000** jobs in 2019 and the proportion this represented of total jobs fell slightly from **14.4%** to **13.7%** during this period. Regionally the number of jobs fell by **3.5%**, with the proportion falling to **9.9%**. Nationally the proportion fell from **8.6%** to **7.9%** over the same period.

Construction

In 2019 **5.5%** of all jobs in the county were in construction (**10,000** jobs) and an increase of **11.1%** since 2010. Across the region there was a small fall of **3.5%** in the number of jobs in this industry between 2010 and 2019 compared to the **3.6%** increase across England & Wales.

Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication

This group provides the second largest number of jobs out of the nine Business and Enterprise Framework groupings with **50,000** jobs in 2019 (an increase of **8.1%** from 2010) representing **27.3%** of all jobs in the county in 2019. Regionally there was an increase of **10.5%** over the same period, representing **29.7%** of all jobs in the region in 2019. Nationally there was a **14.7%** increase, representing **31.8%** of all jobs in England & Wales in 2019.

Financial and insurance activities

Estimates of jobs in this group are relatively low with **1%** of the jobs share in the county in 2019 and no change from 2010. Regionally this group increased by **4.3%** over the same period to represent **2.2%** of all jobs in 2019. Nationally there was a rise of **3.7%** in jobs in this industry increasing the proportion to **3.4%** of all jobs nationally.

Real estate activities, business service activities

Between 2010 and 2019 the number of jobs increased by **14.3%** to **20,000** (up from **17,500** jobs in 2010) with the proportion of all jobs increasing from **10.5%** to **10.9%**. The growth in this group has more specifically been in the industry of Business Administration which form a part of this grouping (see the **Appendix** below).

However, the proportion of jobs in this group is still lower than across the region (**15.3%** of jobs) and England & Wales (**19.7%** of jobs). Growth regionally and nationally was **19.1%** and **31%** respectively.

Public administration; education; health

In 2019 job estimates fell back to near 2010 levels with **60,000** jobs in this group, a rise of only **5.3%** since 2010. However, this Business and Enterprise Framework group still represents the largest number of jobs in the county with a share of **32.8%** of all county jobs. Across the region there was a slight fall of **0.6%**, while across England & Wales there was an increase of **3.8%**, representing **31.1%** and **25%** of jobs in these areas respectively.

Comparing these figures with the changes in the public/private sector figures above suggests that this growth has mainly been from job creation in the private sector in these industries.

Other services and household activities

This group covers areas in the arts, entertainment & recreation industries and 'other' industries that do not fall neatly into the SIC2007 broad groups.

In this group there were an estimated **8,000** jobs, representing **4.4%** of all jobs in the county in 2019, up slightly from **4.2%** in 2010. Both regionally and nationally the proportion of total employment this sector covered has fallen slightly since 2010.

Alternative grouping: Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.

Without a definitive grouping in the SIC2007 for tourism this grouping provides a very broad representation of tourism in the county by combining the SIC2007 groups of Accommodation & food services and Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services. **Note:** This representation does not cover the Tourism sector completely and that there may be over counting in this estimated group.

The number of jobs in this group increased by **23.5%** between 2010 and 2019 to **21,000** and represented **11.5%** of all jobs in the county in 2019 (**10.2%** of jobs in 2010). Across the region this group increased by **19.1%** (representing **11.9%** of jobs) and across England & Wales there was an increase of **21.9%** (representing **12.1%** of jobs).

Table 6a: Proportion of jobs by the Business and Enterprise Framework Groups 2010 and 2019

	Proportion of Total Employment					
	County Durham		North East		England & Wales	
	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.4%	2.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%
Production	2.1%	1.9%	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Manufacturing	14.4%	13.7%	10.8%	9.9%	8.6%	7.9%
Construction	5.4%	5.5%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication	27.7%	27.3%	28.4%	29.7%	31.3%	31.8%
Financial and insurance activities	1.0%	1.0%	2.2%	2.2%	3.7%	3.4%
Real estate activities; Business service activities	10.5%	10.9%	13.5%	15.3%	17.0%	19.7%
Public administration; education; health	34.1%	32.8%	33.0%	31.1%	27.2%	25.0%
Other services and household activities	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%
Alternative grouping to consider						
Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	10.2%	11.5%	10.5%	11.9%	11.2%	12.1%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

Table 6b: Number of jobs by the Business and Enterprise Framework Groups 2010 and 2019

	Count of Total Employment					
	County Durham		North East		England & Wales	
	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,000	4,000	11,000	13,000	402,000	400,000
Production	3,500	3,500	13,000	19,000	273,000	326,000
Manufacturing	24,000	25,000	113,000	109,000	2,177,000	2,256,000
Construction	9,000	10,000	54,000	53,000	1,196,000	1,420,000
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication	46,250	50,000	296,000	327,000	7,904,000	9,063,000
Financial and insurance activities	1,750	1,750	23,000	24,000	939,000	974,000
Real estate activities; Business service activities	17,500	20,000	141,000	168,000	4,284,000	5,613,000
Public administration; education; health	57,000	60,000	344,000	342,000	6,873,000	7,132,000
Other services and household activities	7,000	8,000	48,000	48,000	1,186,000	1,301,000
Alternative grouping to consider						
Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	17,000	21,000	110,000	131,000	2,835,000	3,457,000

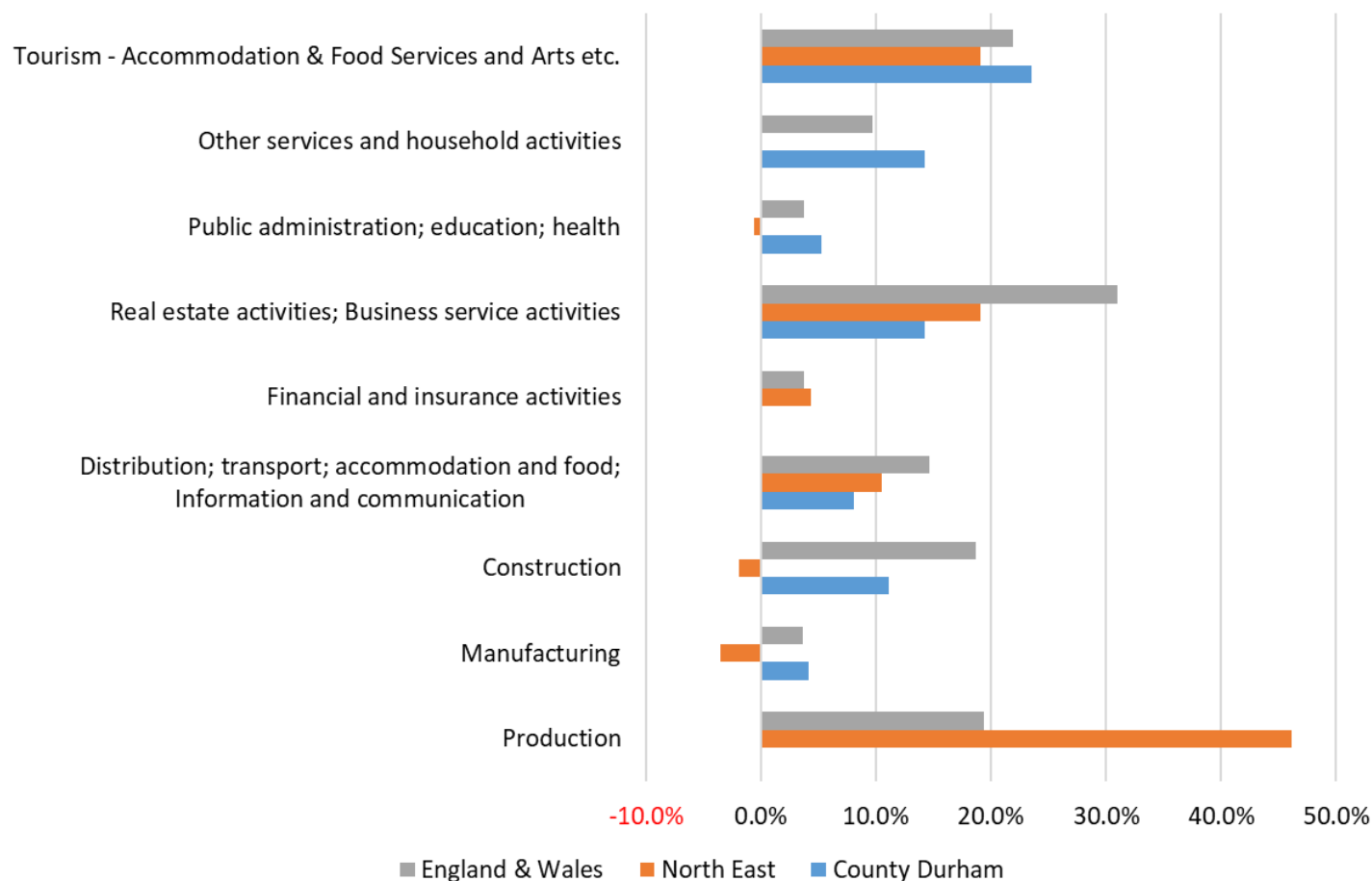
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

Table 6c: Percentage change in number of jobs by the Business and Enterprise Framework Groups 2010 to 2019

	% change 2010 to 2019		
	County Durham	North East	England & Wales
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0%	18.2%	-0.5%
Production	0.0%	46.2%	19.4%
Manufacturing	4.2%	-3.5%	3.6%
Construction	11.1%	-1.9%	18.7%
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication	8.1%	10.5%	14.7%
Financial and insurance activities	0.0%	4.3%	3.7%
Real estate activities; Business service activities	14.3%	19.1%	31.0%
Public administration; education; health	5.3%	-0.6%	3.8%
Other services and household activities	14.3%	0.0%	9.7%
Alternative grouping to consider			
Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	23.5%	19.1%	21.9%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

Chart 6: Percentage change in number of jobs by the Business and Enterprise Framework Groups between 2010 and 2019



BRES employment and Gross Value Added (GVA): Index of Specialisation (2018 data)

An Index of Specialisation is a calculation which looks at the relative importance of a sector based on the number of jobs in one area as compared to those in another geographic area. For this analysis County Durham is compared to the rest of England & Wales. Any score over 1 (the red line in the charts below) indicates that County Durham is more specialised in terms of jobs than the rest of E&W; a score less than one indicates the opposite.

As above this is based on the Business and Enterprise Framework Groups mapped from the SIC2007 industrial groups and the data used is from 2015 to match the GVA data release.

By combining GVA and the number of jobs in a particular industry at the county and national level a picture of how the county's economy has changed between 2009 and 2018 can be developed and compared to the national picture, in this case England & Wales. These elements can then be combined into the charts seen below.

To read these charts: each circle represents one of ten industrial sectors that have been grouped to closely match the Business and Enterprise Framework Groups (with some variation due to the restricted breakdown of GVA data); the size of the circle represents the proportion of all jobs in the county in that group; any circle to the right of the red line indicates that the county has a higher specialisation in that group than E&W has and the higher the circle is in the chart indicates a higher proportion of the county's GVA created by the group in the county.

From the chart below in 2018 the county was more specialised in the Agriculture, forestry, fishing & production, Manufacturing, Construction and the Public Administration groups (labeled 1, 2, 3, and 9 respectively in Chart 1 below) compared to E&W.

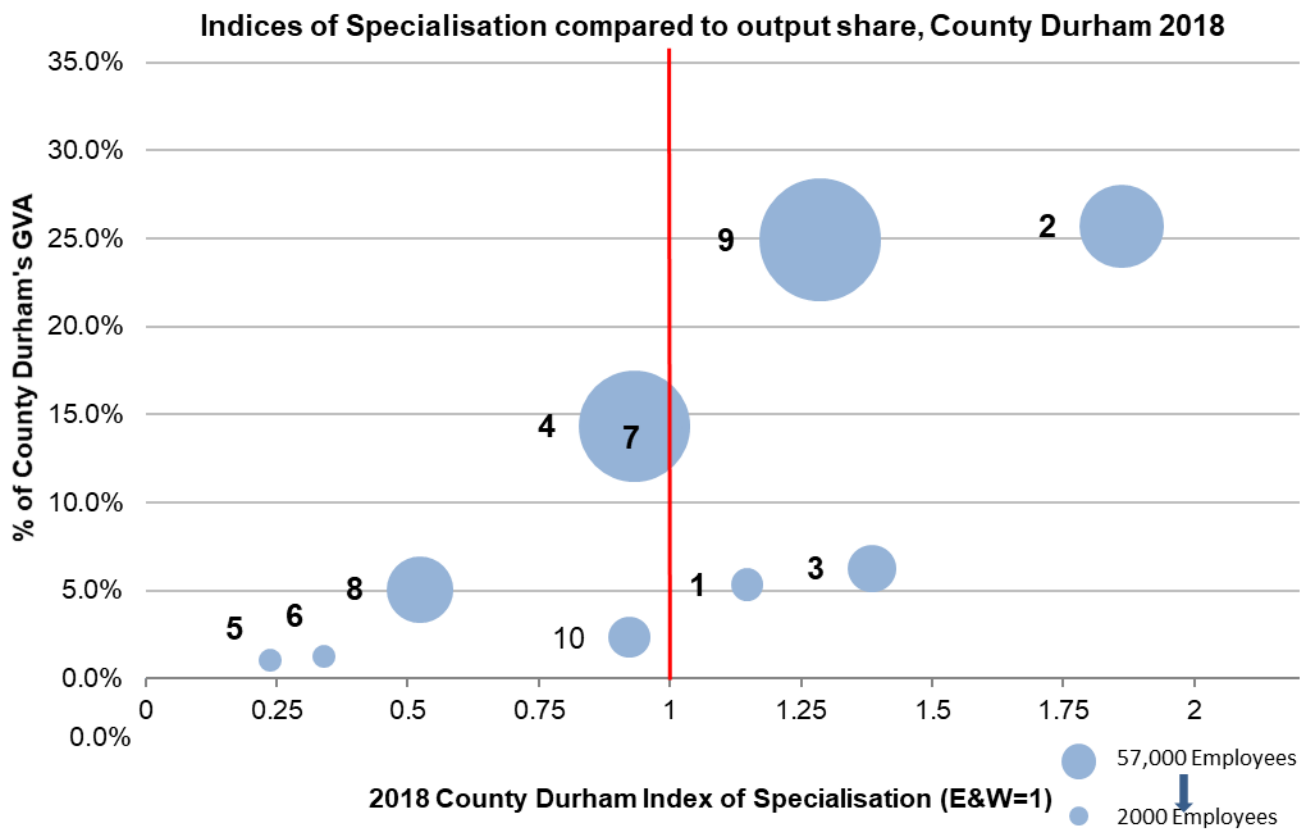
The Public Administration/Education/Health; Manufacturing and 'Distribution, transport, accommodation & food' had the highest proportion of jobs in the county, (**33.3%**, **25.7%**, and **15.2%**, labeled 9, 4, and 2 respectively in Chart 3a below). These groups were also had the highest proportion of the county's GVA in 2018.

The chart also shows that these three groups in County Durham contributed **65%** to the county's total GVA in 2018, up from **59.2%** in 2009.

Real Estate activities (labeled 7 in the charts below) has one of the smaller proportions of jobs associated with the sector at **1.8%** of all jobs. However, this sector contributed **13.7%** of the county's GVA in 2018, the fourth highest.

Further detail around GVA is available in the [Gross Value Added](#) factsheet on the www.durhaminsight.info website.

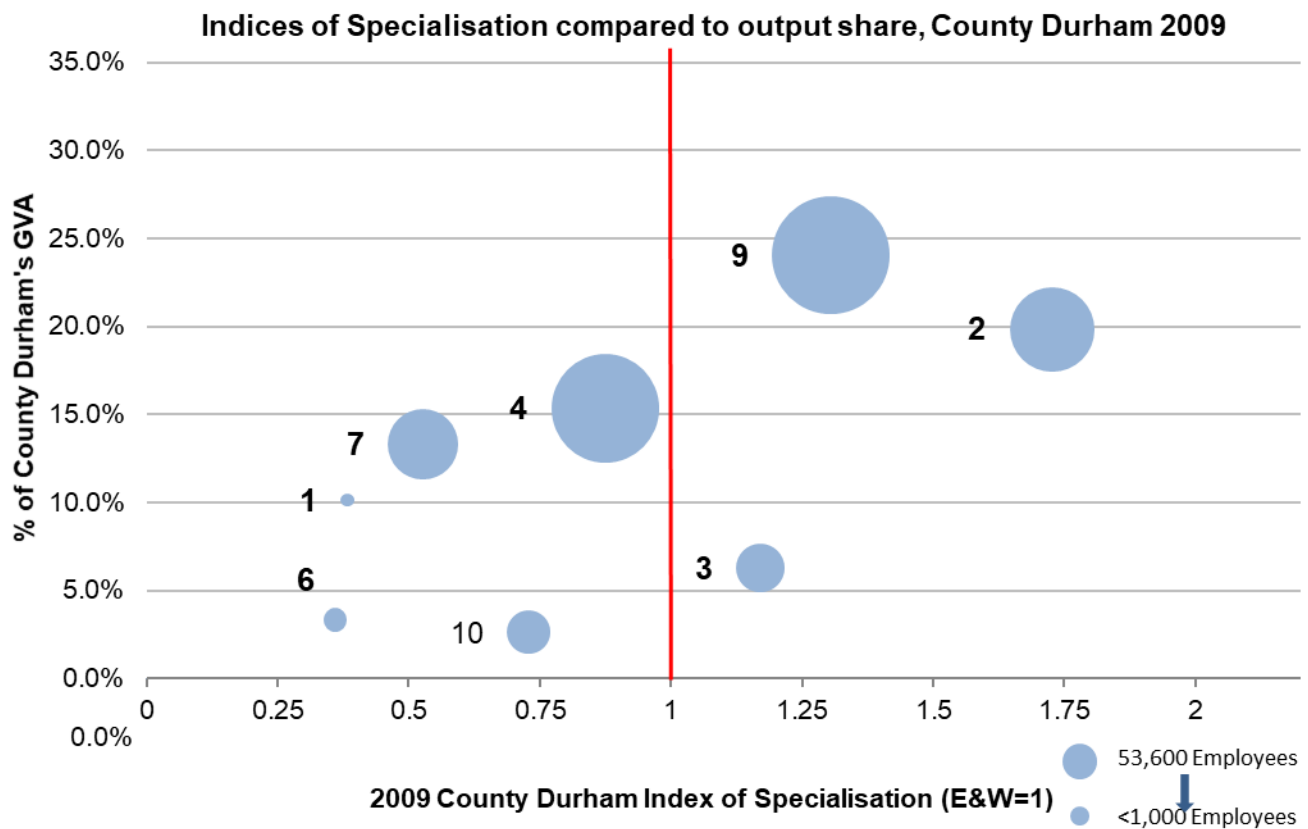
Chart 7a: GVA, BRES Jobs and industrial specialisation in County Durham compared to E&W, 2018



Key (Industry/% GVA)

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Production 5.3%	6 Financial and insurance activities 1.3%
2 Manufacturing 25.7%	7 Real estate activities 13.7%
3 Construction 6.2%	8 Business service activities 5.1%
4 Distribution; transport; accommodation and food 14.3%	9 Public administration; education; health 24.9%
5 Information and communication 1.0%	10 Other services and household activities 0.0%

Chart 7b: GVA, BRES Jobs and industrial specialisation in County Durham compared to E&W, 2009



Key (Industry/% GVA)

1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Production 10.1%	6 Financial and insurance activities 3.3%
2 Manufacturing 19.8%	7 Real estate activities 13.3%
3 Construction 6.3%	8 Business service activities 3.8%
4 Distribution; transport; accommodation and food 15.3%	9 Public administration; education; health 24.1%
5 Information and communication 1.3%	10 Other services and household activities 0.0%

BRES Employment by Local Plan Monitoring Area (LPMA) – Data covers 2015 to 2019

As the BRES provides data down to a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) geography it is possible to derive figures for the nine LPMA areas across the county by aggregating co-terminus LSOA data to LPMA. However, data can be affected by sampling variability with the quality of the estimates deteriorating for smaller geographies and this should be taken into account when making inferences about the figures. Summing all nine areas up to the county will also incur rounding errors and may not match exactly the county figures quoted above.

Central Durham

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen a **4%** increase in the number of jobs. This increase has been through the increase in the number of full-time employees which increased by **6.2%** over this period, compared to a fall of **2.9%** in the number of part-time employees.

In 2019 the Central Durham LPMA area had **8.6%** of the total jobs in County Durham, (an estimated **15,500** jobs), a slight fall from **8.7%** in 2015.

Of these jobs, nearly one third (**32.4%/5,000**) were in the Public Administration, Education and Health industry, an increase of **31.6%**; with the Distribution, transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry second with **24.7%** of jobs (**3,800**) – a decrease of **8.5%** from 2015.

The third largest industry in this area in the Real estate activities and Business Services with **12.6%** of jobs in the area, which is a decrease from **18.9%** in 2015 (decrease from **2,900** jobs to **2,000** jobs 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **1,900** jobs, or **12.4%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, down from around **2,200** in 2015.

Durham City

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen a **3.4%** fall in the number of jobs. This fall is seen across both full and part-time employees which fell by **2.1%** and **4.8%** respectively.

In 2019 the Durham City LPMA area had the highest proportion of county jobs at **20.3%**, (an estimated **36,300** jobs), a slight fall from **20.7%** in 2015.

Of these jobs, over one half (**55.2%/20,000**) were in the Public Administration, Education and Health industry, an increase of **4.5%**; with the Distribution, the transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry was second with **22.4%** of jobs (**8,100**) – a decrease of **7.5%** from 2015.

The third largest industry in this area in the Real estate activities and Business Services with **10.5%** of jobs in the area, which is a decrease from **11.4%** in 2015 (decrease from **4,100** jobs to **3,800** jobs 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **4,100** jobs, or **11.4%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, down from around **4,300** in 2015.

East Durham

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen a **7.4%** increase in the number of jobs. This increase is seen across both full and part-time employees which increased by **5.5%** and **9.7%** respectively.

In 2019 the East Durham LPMA area had the third highest proportion of county jobs at **16.8%**, (an estimated **30,100** jobs), an increase from **15.8%** in 2015.

Of these jobs, nearly one third (**29.1%/8,800**) were in the Public Administration, Education and Health industry, a slight increase of **0.7%**; with the Distribution, transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry was second with **27.2%** of jobs (**8,200**) – an increase of **16.4%** from 2015.

The third largest industry in this area was in Manufacturing with **18.1%** of jobs in the area, which is a decrease from **19.8%** in 2015 (however, the number of jobs remained the same at around **5,400** between 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **3,000** jobs, or **10.1%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, up from around **2,500** in 2015.

Mid Durham

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen a **2.3%** increase in the number of jobs in the area. This increase has been through the increase in the number of full-time employees which increased by 2.4% over this period, compared to a slight fall of **0.3%** in the number of part-time employees.

In 2019 the Mid Durham LPMA area had **8.9%** of the county's jobs, (an estimated **15,900** jobs), a small increase from **8.7%** in 2015.

Of these jobs, **39%**, (**6,200** jobs) were in the Public Administration, Education and Health industry, an increase of **9.3%**; with the Distribution, transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry second with **29.2%** of jobs (**4,600**) – an increase of **10.5%** from 2015.

The third largest industry in this area was in Manufacturing with **13.9%** of jobs in the area, which is a decrease from **15.3%** in 2015 (however, the number of jobs remained about same **2,300 to 2,200** between 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **1,600** jobs, or **10.3%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, similar to 2015 figures.

North Durham

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen a **3%** increase in the number of jobs in the area. This increase has been through the increase in the number of part-time employees which increased by **9.4%** over this period, compared to a fall of **1.5%** in the number of full-time employees.

In 2019 the North Durham LPMA area had **7.6%** of the county's jobs, (an estimated **13,700** jobs), a small increase from **7.7%** in 2015.

Of these jobs, **34.7%**, (**4,800** jobs) were in the Distribution, transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry, a fall of **4.9%**; with the second in Public Administration, Education and Health industry with **28%** of jobs (**3,800**) – an increase of **1.2%** from 2015.

The third largest industry in this area was in the Real estate activities and Business Services with **13.9%** of jobs in the area, which is an increase from **11.4%** in 2015 (increase from **1,500** jobs to **1,900** jobs 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **2,300** jobs, or **17%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, up from **16.3%** in 2015.

North West Durham

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen a slight increase of **0.3%** in the number of jobs in the area. This increase has been through the increase in the number of part-time employees which increased by **6.5%** over this period, compared to a fall of **4%** in the number of full-time employees.

In 2019 the North West Durham LPMA area had **12.4%** of the county's jobs, (an estimated **22,100** jobs), a small decrease from **12.7%** in 2015.

Of these jobs, **31.6%**, (**7,000** jobs) were in the Distribution, transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry, an increase of **6.9%**; with the second in Public Administration, Education and Health industry with **25.3%** of jobs (**5,600**) – a decrease of **11.9%** from 2015.

The third largest industry in this area was in Manufacturing with **21.1%** of jobs in the area, which is a decrease from **21.8%** in 2015 (however, the number of jobs remained about same **4,800 to 4,700** between 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **2,800** jobs, or **12.9%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, up from **11%** in 2015.

South Durham

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen an increase of **1.5%** in the number of jobs in the area. This increase has been through the increase in the number of part-time employees which increased by **3.9%** over this period, compared to a slight fall of **0.1%** in the number of full-time employees.

In 2019 the South Durham LPMA area had **16.9%** of the county's jobs, (an estimated **30,300** jobs), a small decrease from **17.1%** in 2015.

Of these jobs, **29%**, (**8,800** jobs) were in the Distribution, transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry, an increase of **1.2%**; with the second in Manufacturing with **26.1%** of jobs (**7,900**) – an increase of **12.9%** from 2015.

The third largest industry in this area was in the Public Administration, Education and Health industry with **25.8%** of jobs in the area, which is the same as in 2015 (however, the number of jobs remained about same **7,800 to 7,700** between 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **3,000** jobs, or **10%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, up from **9.3%** in 2015.

South East Durham

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen an increase of **2%** in the number of jobs in the area. This increase has been through the increase in the number of full-time employees which increased by **5.7%** over this period, compared to a slight fall of **6.1%** in the number of part-time employees.

In 2019 the South East Durham LPMA area had **2.2%** of the county's jobs, and the smallest share of all nine LPMAs, (an estimated **4,000** jobs), the same as in 2015.

Of these jobs, **33%**, (**1,300** jobs) were in the Distribution, transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry, a fall of **4%**; with the second in the Real estate activities and Business Services with **21.6%** of jobs (**900**) – a fall of **21.9%** from 2015, due in part to small numbers.

The third largest industry in this area was in the Public Administration, Education and Health industry with **20.1%** of jobs in the area, which is slightly higher than the **19.9%** in 2015 (however, the number of jobs remained about same at **800** between 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **400** jobs, or **10.2%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, down from **10.6%** in 2015.

West Durham

Between 2015 and 2019 this area has seen an increase of **1.4%** in the number of jobs in the area. This increase has been through the increase in the number of part-time employees which increased by **19.7%** over this period, compared to a slight fall of **8.4%** in the number of full-time employees.

In 2019 the West Durham LPMA area had **6.4%** of the county's jobs, and the second smallest share of all nine LPMAs, (an estimated **11,400** jobs), up from **10,800** jobs in 2015.

Of these jobs, **26.7%**, (**3,000** jobs) were in the Distribution, transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication industry, a slight increase of **0.5%**; with the second in the Public Administration, Education and Health industry with **23.5%** of jobs (**2,700**) – a rise of **1.3%** from 2015.

The third largest industry in this area was in Manufacturing with **21.1%** of jobs in the area, which is slightly higher than the **18.5%** in 2015 (an increase from **2,000** to **2,400** jobs between 2015 to 2019).

The broad Tourism group described above in the 'BRES – Employment by Industry' section on page 10 estimates that **1,700** jobs, or **14.8%** of jobs in the area are in a tourist related industry, down from **17%** in 2015.

The following tables and map provide further detail:

Table 7a: Proportion of jobs by industry in the nine Local Plan Monitoring Areas 2015 and 2019

	Proportion of Total Jobs in the LPMA									
	Central Durham		Durham City		East Durham		Mid Durham		North Durham	
	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Production	0.6	5.6	2.8	2.9	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.3
Manufacturing	9.8	5.5	1.1	0.9	19.8	18.1	15.3	13.9	6.8	3.4
Construction	14.4	12.6	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.2	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication	27.5	24.7	24.4	22.4	25.6	27.2	27.7	29.2	37.5	34.7
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.7	2.7	1.9	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.0
Real estate activities; Business service activities	18.9	12.6	11.4	10.5	14.2	14.8	8.7	7.3	11.4	13.9
Public administration; education; health	25.1	32.4	53.3	55.2	31.6	29.1	37.5	39.0	28.5	28.0
Other services and household activities	3.4	6.3	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.7	3.7	7.8	9.0
Total	8.7	8.6	20.7	20.3	15.8	16.8	8.7	8.9	7.7	7.6

Alternative grouping to consider

Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	14.2	12.4	12.0	11.4	9.1	10.1	10.7	10.3	16.3	17.0
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Source: Business Register and Employment Survey Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) data; Sum of areas may not add up to county totals due to rounding at the LSOA level.

Cont.

	Proportion of Total Jobs in the LPMA							
	North West Durham		South Durham		South East Durham		West Durham	
	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8
Production	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.6
Manufacturing	21.8	21.1	23.5	26.1	13.7	14.1	18.5	21.1
Construction	5.2	6.7	7.5	5.7	4.4	7.7	8.1	8.1
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication	29.8	31.6	29.2	29.0	35.1	33.0	28.0	26.7
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Real estate activities; Business service activities	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.1	22.7	21.6	14.5	10.8
Public administration; education; health	28.9	25.3	25.8	25.8	19.9	20.1	24.4	23.5
Other services and household activities	3.4	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.0	4.9	6.2
Total	12.7	12.4	17.1	16.9	2.2	2.2	6.2	6.4

Alternative grouping to consider

Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	11.0	12.9	9.3	10.0	10.6	10.2	17.0	14.8
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Source: Business Register and Employment Survey Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) data; Sum of areas may not add up to county totals due to rounding at the LSOA level.

Table 7b: Numbers of jobs by industry in the nine Local Plan Monitoring Areas 2015 and 2019

	Count of Jobs in the LPMA									
	Central Durham		Durham City		East Durham		Mid Durham		North Durham	
	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10	20	0	0	0	10	20	20	0	0
Production	90	870	1,020	1,040	55	530	135	140	115	590
Manufacturing	1,490	845	400	330	5,440	5,430	2,325	2,210	905	460
Construction	2,190	1,940	860	1,055	935	1,275	845	910	735	780
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food;										
Information and communication	4,180	3,825	8,790	8,130	7,030	8,185	4,200	4,640	5,005	4,760
Financial and insurance activities	15	10	385	630	750	560	70	35	220	140
Real estate activities; Business service activities	2,875	1,955	4,100	3,820	3,895	4,460	1,315	1,155	1,525	1,905
Public administration; education; health	3,810	5,015	19,170	20,040	8,690	8,755	5,680	6,210	3,795	3,840
Other services and household activities	520	975	1,265	1,265	715	855	565	585	1,035	1,230
Total (Sum of LSOA data)	15,180	15,455	35,990	36,310	27,510	30,060	15,155	15,905	13,335	13,705
% of county total	8.7	8.6	20.7	20.3	15.8	16.8	8.7	8.9	7.7	7.6

Alternative grouping to consider

Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	2,160	1,910	4,320	4,130	2,510	3,050	1,625	1,640	2,175	2,335
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Source: Business Register and Employment Survey Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) data; Sum of areas may not add up to county totals due to rounding at the LSOA level.

Cont.

	Count of Jobs in the LPMA							
	North West Durham		South Durham		South East Durham		West Durham	
	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10	10	0	30	10	10	30	200
Production	70	140	105	105	0	10	105	180
Manufacturing	4,790	4,680	6,995	7,895	530	560	2,005	2,410
Construction	1,150	1,485	2,235	1,735	170	305	880	925
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food;								
Information and communication	6,550	7,000	8,685	8,785	1,360	1,305	3,030	3,045
Financial and insurance activities	140	75	290	160	10	0	30	20
Real estate activities; Business service activities	2,190	2,220	2,695	2,465	880	855	1,575	1,230
Public administration; education; health	6,365	5,610	7,675	7,830	770	795	2,645	2,680
Other services and household activities	740	920	1,100	1,295	145	120	535	705
Total (Sum of LSOA data)	22,005	22,140	29,780	30,300	3,875	3,960	10,835	11,395
% of county total	12.7	12.4	17.1	16.9	2.2	2.2	6.2	6.4

Alternative grouping to consider

Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	2,415	2,845	2,765	3,035	410	405	1,840	1,690
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Source: Business Register and Employment Survey Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) data; Sum of areas may not add up to county totals due to rounding at the LSOA level.

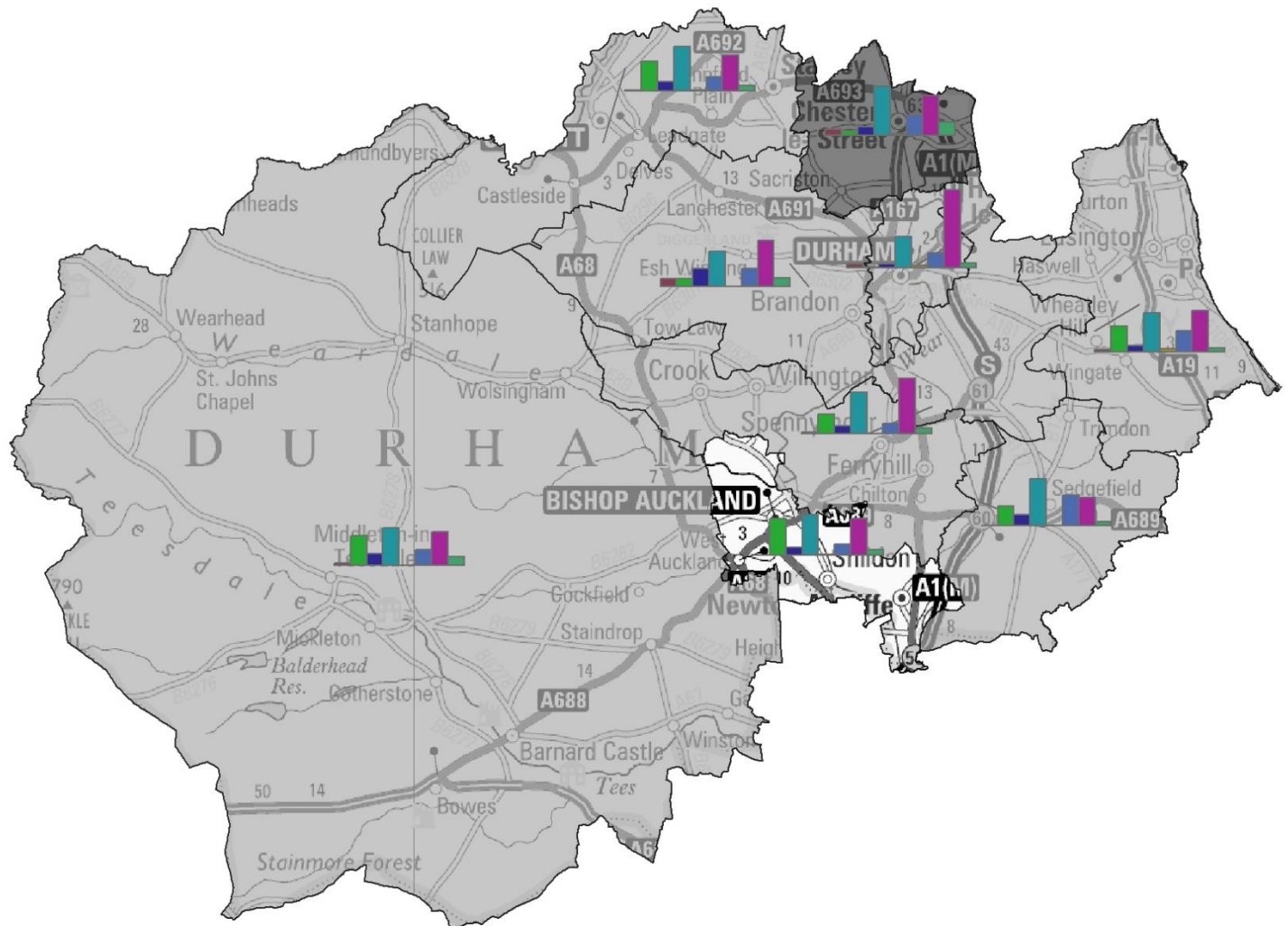
Table 8: Percentage change in the number of jobs by industry in the five partnership areas between 2015 and 2019

	Percentage change in Jobs between 2015 and 2019								
	Central Durham	Durham City	East Durham	Mid Durham	North Durham	North West Durham	South Durham	South East Durham	West Durham
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	566.7%
Production	866.7%	2.0%	863.6%	3.7%	413.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-	71.4%
Manufacturing	-43.3%	-17.5%	-0.2%	-4.9%	-49.2%	-2.3%	12.9%	5.7%	20.2%
Construction	-11.4%	22.7%	36.4%	7.7%	6.1%	29.1%	-22.4%	79.4%	5.1%
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication	-8.5%	-7.5%	16.4%	10.5%	-4.9%	6.9%	1.2%	-4.0%	0.5%
Financial and insurance activities	-33.3%	63.6%	-25.3%	-50.0%	-36.4%	-46.4%	-44.8%	-100.0%	-33.3%
Real estate activities; Business service activities	-32.0%	-6.8%	14.5%	-12.2%	24.9%	1.4%	-8.5%	-2.8%	-21.9%
Public administration; education; health	31.6%	4.5%	0.7%	9.3%	1.2%	-11.9%	2.0%	3.2%	1.3%
Other services and household activities	87.5%	0.0%	19.6%	3.5%	18.8%	24.3%	17.7%	-17.2%	31.8%
Total	1.8%	0.9%	9.3%	4.9%	2.8%	0.6%	1.7%	2.2%	5.2%
Alternative grouping to consider	0	0	0	0					
Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	-11.6%	-4.4%	21.5%	0.9%	7.4%	17.8%	9.8%	-1.2%	-8.2%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) data; Sum of areas may not add up to county totals due to rounding at the LSOA level.

'- zero change or missing data

Map 1: Proportion of jobs in the area by industry 2019



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Key

 Local Plan Monitoring Areas

BRES Industry: Tourism & Associated Services

Proportion of areas employment

Over 20% (28.8% max)

10 to 20%

☐ Less than 10%

BRES by Industry: Proportion of Area's Employment



How does this topic link to our strategies and plans?

State of the County: <https://www.durhaminsight.info/soc/>

County Durham Plan: <http://www.durham.gov.uk/cdp>

A key element of the plan is to increase the quality and quantity of jobs in County Durham.

Regeneration Statement: <http://www.durham.gov.uk/article/2385/Regeneration-Statement>

Other links:

[Annual Population Survey – Employment Factsheet](#)

[Gross Value Added Factsheet](#)

[Index of Deprivation 2019](#)

Author: Research and Public Health Information Team

Approver: Research and Public Health Information Team

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Review: November 2021

Data sources:

http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/release_group.asp?g=17

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/businessregisterandemploymentsurveybresprovisionalresults/2019>

<https://www.durhaminsight.info>

Appendix

SIC2007 group mapping to the Business and Enterprise Framework Groups

Business and Enterprise Framework Groups	SIC2007 Groups
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)
Production	2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)
Manufacturing	3 : Manufacturing (C)
Construction	4 : Construction (F)
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food; Information and communication	5 : Motor trades (Part G) 6 : Wholesale (Part G) 7 : Retail (Part G) 8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H) 9 : Accommodation & food services (I) 10 : Information & communication (J)
Financial and insurance activities	11 : Financial & insurance (K)
Real estate activities; Business service activities	12 : Property (L) 13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M) 14 : Business administration & support services (N)
Public administration; education; health	15 : Public administration & defence (O) 16 : Education (P) 17 : Health (Q)
Other services and household activities	18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)
Tourism - Accommodation & Food Services and Arts etc.	9 : Accommodation & food services (I) 18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey