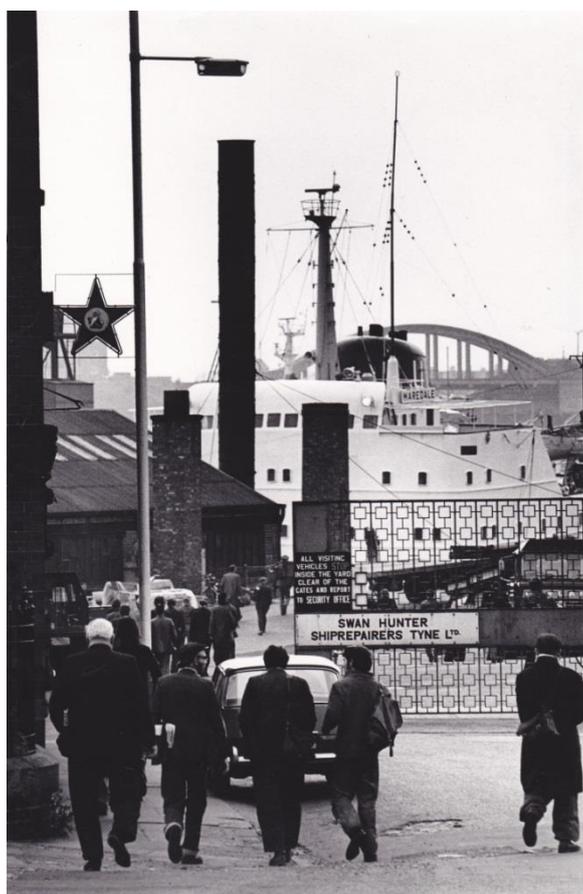


From Industrial to Post-Industrial: Changes in Greater Northern Tyneside and Greater Coventry between 1981 and 2011

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<https://www.dur.ac.uk/socialjustice/imagine/>

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Cover photo, The early morning shift makes its way to work at Swan Hunter's ship repair yard in North Shields, 1976 (Copyright, Ken Grint)

This report outlines what we can see from an inspection of data derived from the 1981 and 2011 Censuses about the character of two sub city regions and about changes both for the localities as a whole and in terms of their internal socio-spatial structure. The sub city regions are:

- Greater Northern Tyneside defined in 1981 as the metropolitan districts of Newcastle and North Tyneside and the county districts of Blyth Valley, Wansbeck, Castle Morpeth and Tynedale. In 2011 given changes in commuting patterns the area has been defined as Newcastle, North Tyneside and the whole of Northumberland County, now a unitary district.
- Greater Coventry defined in both 1981 and 2011 as the metropolitan district of Coventry and the county districts of Nuneaton and Bedworth, and Warwick.

We will first examine changes in the character of the two localities each as a whole and these are described in Table One as appended. There are four elements of change which are striking:

1. The massive extent of deindustrialization over the thirty year period, particularly in relation to male employment but also, albeit from a lower starting point, for women.
2. The very considerable decline in the significance of council housing in particular and social housing in general as a tenure form coupled with the reversal of the long term decline in private renting as a tenure.
3. The very considerable decline in the role of housewife (contained within the category in the tables 'other inactive' for women of working age).
4. The very considerable increase in the proportion of students in adult population. In Northern Tyneside there has been a similar increase in the proportion of the adult population who are retired but this is not the case for Greater Coventry.

Both localities have seen a considerable increase in the proportions of their populations who are Black and Other Ethnic Minority (in so far as we can determine this since the terms of measurement differ between the two censuses) and for Northern Tyneside which had little post second world war Irish immigration (although there was massive Irish immigration in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries), there has been a notable increase in the proportion of the population who are non-British white.

It is very obvious that the data describes trajectories from industrial to post-industrial status in both places coupled with the policy impacts of the residualization of social housing through right to buy, and the massive growth in the role of student as a stage in young adult life.

When we turn to the implications of the changes between the internal socio-spatial structures of the localities across the thirty years we can see how these processes have worked out literally on the ground. The method used was to classify the smallest level of available aggregate data, Enumeration Districts in 1981 and Output Areas in 2011, using a cluster analysis approach. The crucial issue here is which variate descriptors are used to construct the classification. This was done for both time points using sets which focused on class. The descriptors were occupational level / social class measures, level of qualification if available, unemployment levels, car ownership, numbers of rooms in the dwelling, and levels of owner occupation. However, it is notable that leaving out the tenure variable made no substantial difference to the clusters generated. So the classification was intended to address class in terms of occupation, assets and 'cultural capital'.

Both Northern Tyneside and Greater Coventry in 1981 had internal socio-spatial systems which comprised three sets of small areas as described in census data. Basically there was a poorer area with a predominance of heads of households in social class 3 manual, 4 and 5, a large proportion of households living in social housing, and high rates of unemployment and other forms of economic inactivity other than 'student' among people of working age. Then there was an intermediate area with higher levels of owner occupation, a substantial proportion of heads of households in social class 2 and social class 3 both non-manual and manual, relatively low levels of unemployment and permanent sickness, and medium levels of car ownership. The third cluster had high levels of heads of households in social classes 1 and 2, high levels of owner occupation, high levels of car ownership, and high levels of dwellings with 6 or more rooms. Interestingly in both localities the intermediate and higher cluster were closer to each other than the intermediate was to the lower cluster.

In 2011 the best classification was at the four cluster level. Here there was clear evidence of a new set of social spaces in which large numbers of residents were students and a high proportion of dwellings were rented privately. However, in Greater Northern Tyneside this was a relatively prosperous area in other respects with the highest proportion of individuals in managerial and professional occupations and with a high level of owner occupation. The equivalent areas in Greater Coventry were much poorer with high levels of social housing, a significant number of individuals from ethnic minorities and low levels of car ownership. They had the second highest mean deprivation index among Greater Coventry clusters in contrast with Greater Tyneside where the mean deprivation index was the lowest of all cluster sets. This difference seems to have two origins. One lies in the relatively much higher level of construction of new often 'buy to let' flats in Greater Northern Tyneside often in areas of brownfield river fronting land redeveloped by the Tyne Wear Urban Development Corporation. Coventry did not have a UDC. These flats are often rented by

young professionals and people in managerial roles. The other is that student flatted areas in Newcastle have penetrated the middle class inner suburbs of Jesmond and Gosforth, whereas in Coventry they seem to be concentrated in working class terraced central city properties. Students abandoned equivalent areas in Newcastle after the riots of the early 1990s.

The other three clusters largely reproduce the pattern of 1981 but now the poorest cluster has far higher levels of non-student economic inactivity in the working age population and high levels of households containing dependent children in which no one works. A majority of households in both localities in this cluster rent as opposed to own and it contains much of the social housing in the localities. The other two cluster sets resemble the 1981 pattern although there are now relatively few individuals in skilled manual occupations. Now the intermediate areas in both localities are indeed intermediate between the most affluent set and the most deprived set.

Ethnic patterns differ between the two localities. In Greater Northern Tyneside the student area set has the largest proportion of other than British white residents, which probably reflects the importance of non-EU students to Newcastle's two universities. The poorest cluster is second in this regard and the other two clusters are overwhelmingly white British. In Greater Coventry the most affluent and intermediate clusters are both 90% white British but both have significant Asian populations. The student cluster and the poorest cluster have large Asian and reasonably large Black components in their populations.

In summary we can see that the socio-spatial patterning in 2011 reflects the change from local economic systems which could be called fordist / industrial (Greater Coventry being almost an ideal type here) to a post-industrial / post fordist structure where higher education is a much more important activity and far more people are students, and where most other jobs are in some sort of service occupation. Alongside this the poorest working class areas have become more residualized and separated. The increasing apparent fragility of the intermediate areas is also very important.

Appendices

GREATER NORTH TYNESIDE – CHANGES OVER 30 YEARS

Index	1981 value	2011 value
% OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNER OCCUPIERS	44	60
% OF HOUSEHOLDS COUNCIL TENANT	41	16
% OF HOUSEHOLDS HOUSING ASSOCIATION TENANTS	3	7
% OF HOUSEHOLDS PRIVATE RENTING	10	15
% OF HOUSEHOLDS NO CAR	51	31
% OF HOUSEHOLDS 2 OR MORE CARS	9	26
% HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS NEW COMMONWEALTH	1	
% RESIDENTS WHITE BRITISH		91
% RESIDENTS BME		7
% RESIDENTS OTHER WHITE		2
% ADULTS 16+ ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	60	51
% ADULTS 16+ WORKING	51	58
% ADULTS 16+ SEEKING WORK	6	8
% ADULTS 16+ RETIRED	11	16
% ADULTS 16+ STUDENTS	6	11
% ADULTS 16+ OTHER INACTIVE	23	6
% ADULTS 16+ LONG TERM SICK	3	6
% WORKING MALES IN INDUSTRY	50	18
% WORKING MALES IN SERVICES	47	80
% WORKING FEMALES IN INDUSTRY	21	5
% WORKING FEMALES IN SERVICES	79	94

GREATER COVENTRY- CHANGES OVER THIRTY YEARS

Index	1981 value	2011 value
% OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNER OCCUPIERS	60	65
% OF HOUSEHOLDS COUNCIL TENANT	24	8
% OF HOUSEHOLDS HOUSING ASSOCIATION TENANTS	2	8
% OF HOUSEHOLDS PRIVATE RENTING	7	18
% OF HOUSEHOLDS NO CAR	39	27
% OF HOUSEHOLDS 2 OR MORE CARS	14	31
% HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS NEW COMMONWEALTH	5	
% RESIDENTS WHITE BRITISH		75
% RESIDENTS BME		19
% RESIDENTS OTHER WHITE		4
% ADULTS 16+ ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	63	57
% ADULTS 16+ WORKING	58	59
% ADULTS 16+ SEEKING WORK	12	7
% ADULTS 16+ RETIRED	11	12
% ADULTS 16+ STUDENTS	5	13
% ADULTS 16+ OTHER INACTIVE	14	4
% ADULTS 16+ LONG TERM SICK	2	4
% WORKING MALES IN INDUSTRY	66	29
% WORKING MALES IN SERVICES	33	70
% WORKING FEMALES IN INDUSTRY	26	8
% WORKING FEMALES IN SERVICES	72	91

GREATER NORTHERN TYNESIDE 1981

Index	Cluster One Mean 862 EDs	Cluster Two Mean 594 EDs	Cluster Three Mean 317 EDs
% of households owner occupied	18.1631	65.8338	66.5205
% of households council tenants	65.5168	15.7798	4.0199
% of households housing association tenants	3.5296	2.0693	1.0836
% of households private rented unfurnished	8.9302	8.9110	11.8827
% of households private rented furnished	1.7990	3.4013	2.1340
% economically active not in employment	20.9560	8.1068	4.8182
% of households no car	67.6679	37.1848	19.1190
% of households two or more cars	3.6101	11.5641	27.7757
% of households all amenities exclusive use	97.1741	97.1627	97.7322
% of households 6 or more rooms	12.5313	31.3854	53.3418
% of households head social class 1	.6378	4.4754	8.5916
% of households head social class 2	5.4177	18.5784	35.9225
% of households head social class 3 non manual	5.0313	12.9174	6.2580
% of households head social class 3 manual	24.7224	22.4929	9.4161
% of households head social class 4	12.7715	7.0370	12.8467
% of households head social class 5	6.5070	2.0272	.4130
% of households head new commonwealth	.8932	.9347	.7267
% of persons aged 16 or over economically active	57.9238	61.2925	58.8879
% of persons aged 16 or over permanently sick	3.2792	1.9779	1.6637
% of persons aged 16 or over retired	12.1231	10.9199	9.6237
% of persons aged 16 or over students	2.8884	4.5581	6.8155
% of persons aged 16 or over economically active working	83.0314	92.9265	95.0857
% of persons aged 16 or over economically active seeking work	15.1676	6.3322	4.4113
% of persons aged 16 or over economically active sick	1.8009	.7413	.5030

GREATER COVENTRY 1981

Index	Cluster One Mean 318 EDs	Cluster Two Mean 282 EDs	Cluster Three Mean 461 EDs
% of households owner occupied	35.7645	86.6729	71.3959
% of households council tenants	49.9733	4.6107	15.4183
% of households housing association tenants	3.6813	1.1085	2.7434
% of households private rented unfurnished	5.8369	3.5874	6.2898
% of households private rented furnished	3.2764	1.3562	2.5892
% economically active not in employment	26.5854	6.6802	13.2400
% of households no car	62.0026	14.9560	38.5897
% of households two or more cars	5.0466	30.1487	11.4483
% of households all amenities exclusive use	94.0297	98.7407	96.2058
% of households 6 or more rooms	15.9500	47.5459	28.6295
% of households head social class 1	.6339	10.5929	3.4143
% of households head social class 2	4.7907	29.1949	11.7939
% of households head social class 3 non manual	4.7540	10.5648	8.9026
% of households head social class 3 manual	23.1446	18.9681	25.7175
% of households head social class 4	18.3813	8.7270	15.1186
% of households head social class 5	7.6717	.9808	2.4800
% of households head new commonwealth	9.9171	1.8670	4.0829
% of persons aged 16 or over economically active	59.4985	66.2202	63.3110
% of persons aged 16 or over permanently sick	2.3178	.8455	1.4475
% of persons aged 16 or over retired	12.5935	8.3881	11.8391

Index	Cluster One Mean 318 EDs	Cluster Two Mean 282 EDs	Cluster Three Mean 461 EDs
% of persons aged 16 or over economically active working	77.2081	93.8923	88.6516
% of persons aged 16 or over economically active seeking work	21.1019	5.6033	10.4363
% of persons aged 16 or over economically active sick	1.6900	.5044	.9122

GREATER NORTHERN TYNESIDE 2011

Index	Cluster One 360 output areas	Cluster Two 713 output areas	Cluster 3 840 output areas	Cluster Four 778 output areas
Economically active	65.570	71.138	69.318	60.896
Economically active: In employment	55.077	65.901	62.120	49.569
Economically active: Employee: Part-time	9.91	14.15	14.78	14.95
Economically active: Employee: Full-time	36.22	40.27	40.63	30.10
Economically active: Self-employed	8.948	11.476	6.707	4.512
Economically active: Unemployed	2.483	2.637	4.487	8.658
Economically active: Full-time student	8.014	2.599	2.711	2.669
Economically Inactive	34.430	28.862	30.682	39.104
Economically inactive: Retired	11.987	18.948	17.402	14.904
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	16.976	3.631	3.766	4.934
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	2.332	2.665	3.203	6.239
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	1.952	2.450	4.790	9.679
Economically inactive: Other	1.179	1.167	1.519	3.347
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations*	20.158	13.247	6.450	2.822
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations*	24.289	27.039	19.161	11.017
3. Intermediate occupations*	9.687	15.073	15.974	10.239
4. Small employers and own account workers*	6.179	11.129	7.345	5.571
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations*	2.954	6.567	8.980	8.381
6. Semi-routine occupations*	5.787	11.384	17.455	21.412
7. Routine occupations*	3.453	6.904	13.669	21.215
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	2.774	2.559	4.648	12.003
L14.2 Long-term unemployed*	.804	.886	1.666	3.804
1. Managers, directors and senior officials*	12.645	12.360	7.410	5.284
2. Professional occupations*	34.812	21.667	12.844	7.374
3. Associate professional and technical occupations*	13.843	13.510	10.938	7.108

Index	Cluster One 360 output areas	Cluster Two 713 output areas	Cluster 3 840 output areas	Cluster Four 778 output areas
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations*	9.396	12.951	14.444	9.959
5. Skilled trades occupations*	4.461	11.945	12.774	12.642
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations*	5.508	8.078	10.593	13.408
7. Sales and customer service occupations*	8.647	7.138	11.076	13.390
8. Process plant and machine operatives*	2.083	5.066	8.589	10.718
9. Elementary occupations*	8.600	7.284	11.335	20.111
Females: Part-time: 15 hours or less worked*	8.688	6.165	5.308	5.910
Females: Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked*	11.586	14.831	15.772	18.639
Economically active: Unemployed*	2.483	2.637	4.487	8.658
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled*	1.952	2.450	4.790	9.679
No qualifications*	8.991	16.405	25.938	38.544
Highest level of qualification: Level 4 qualifications and above*	48.783	35.215	20.365	11.178
Owned*	61.953	79.131	68.196	33.767
Social rented	7.811	5.110	17.067	52.832
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	26.499	11.666	11.634	10.633
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	19.677	32.815	9.727	4.176
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	22.164	39.455	45.243	34.112
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	23.041	18.081	27.125	35.344
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	22.899	6.662	14.333	23.325
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	10.969	2.052	2.709	2.388
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	4.905	7.441	10.748	14.612
Day-to-day activities limited a little	7.016	10.078	11.276	12.028
Very good health	56.912	48.252	41.664	38.554
Good health	30.879	34.221	34.803	31.986
Fair health	9.136	13.123	16.322	18.662
Bad health	2.357	3.437	5.656	8.365
Very bad health	.716	.966	1.555	2.434
White all	87.159	96.790	95.774	92.829

Index	Cluster One 360 output areas	Cluster Two 713 output areas	Cluster 3 840 output areas	Cluster Four 778 output areas
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	82.605	95.262	94.283	90.759
Asian/Asian British	8.794	1.975	2.726	4.007
No adults in employment in household	31.224	31.572	36.535	47.371
No adults in employment in household: With dependent children	1.527	1.384	3.314	9.544
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	31.652	43.282	32.776	22.474
One family only: Cohabiting couple	9.201	8.681	10.079	10.613
One family only: Lone parent	4.606	6.735	10.368	17.353
Age 60 to 64	5.051	7.996	7.176	5.779
Age 65 to 74	6.815	10.850	10.169	8.472
Age 75 to 84	4.539	6.779	6.754	6.134
Age 85 to 89	1.293	1.669	1.649	1.589
Age 90 and over	.693	.814	.808	.824
Index of deprivation	.5460	.6338	.9067	1.2843
2 or more cars in household*	33.5303	42.3680	24.2602	11.2118

GREATER COVENTRY 2011

Index	Cluster One 533 output areas	Cluster Two 176 output areas	Cluster Three 664 output areas	Cluster Four 507 output areas
Economically active	73.400	61.950	72.450	64.300
Economically active: In employment	67.500	49.400	65.450	52.000
Economically active: Unemployed**	2.300	4.700	3.600	8.100
Economically active: Full-time student	3.000	7.400	3.000	3.300
Economically Inactive	26.600	38.050	27.550	35.700
Economically inactive: Retired	14.800	5.900	14.200	10.000
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	4.400	20.200	3.800	5.600
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	2.600	2.550	3.100	6.100
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	1.500	3.500	3.100	7.100
Economically inactive: Other	1.000	2.000	1.400	3.300
Unemployed: Never worked	.000	.600	.400	1.500
Long-term unemployed**	.800	1.800	1.200	3.400
Economically active: Employee: Part-time female	21.900	14.300	23.300	20.500
White	91.400	76.250	90.450	81.000
White:				
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	86.500	63.200	85.400	73.100
White: Irish	1.200	2.300	1.600	1.400
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	.000	.000	.000	.000
White: Other White	2.400	7.600	2.000	4.200
Asian/Asian British	5.300	14.750	6.050	6.800
Asian/Asian British: Indian	3.400	6.900	3.700	3.400
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	.000	.800	.000	.400
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	.000	.000	.000	.000
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	.300	1.450	.000	.000
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	.600	1.650	.700	1.300
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	.400	4.550	1.000	4.500
Day-to-day activities not limited	86.200	86.300	82.100	79.700
Very good health	52.000	49.450	44.500	42.300

Index	Cluster One 533 output areas	Cluster Two 176 output areas	Cluster Three 664 output areas	Cluster Four 507 output areas
Good health	33.700	33.650	35.900	34.000
Fair health	10.600	11.450	13.700	15.100
Bad health	2.400	3.500	4.100	5.900
Very bad health	.700	.950	1.000	1.800
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	18.600	7.600	15.350	11.600
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	2.400	2.200	4.000	4.600
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	4.000	6.950	6.600	13.000
No adults in employment in household: With dependent children	.900	3.550	2.700	9.500
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations**	17.800	7.450	7.600	3.300
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	3.600	.900	1.600	.600
1.2 Higher professional occupations	14.300	5.950	5.800	2.500
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations**	27.100	14.650	19.100	10.700
3. Intermediate occupations**	13.700	8.650	15.400	9.800
4. Small employers and own account workers**	8.500	4.850	7.500	5.500
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations**	5.200	5.000	8.900	7.700
6. Semi-routine occupations**	9.100	11.200	16.500	19.700
7. Routine occupations**	5.700	10.300	13.400	20.100
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed**	1.900	5.700	3.600	10.600
Not classified	7.300	27.800	6.800	8.900
L15 Full-time students	7.300	27.800	6.800	8.900
No qualifications**	12.900	16.900	24.200	34.300
Highest level of qualification: Level 4 qualifications and above**	41.900	27.550	20.900	13.100
Owned**	84.500	37.300	80.850	41.600

Index	Cluster One 533 output areas	Cluster Two 176 output areas	Cluster Three 664 output areas	Cluster Four 507 output areas
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	.000	.000	.000	.000
Social rented	1.700	14.700	2.050	33.600
Social rented: Rented from council (Local Authority)	.700	2.300	.800	14.700
Social rented: Other	.800	6.850	.900	14.300
Private rented	10.400	42.150	12.350	15.600
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	9.600	39.300	10.950	14.300
Private rented: Other	.800	1.750	.900	1.200
Living rent free	.800	1.050	.800	1.400
deprivation index	.5607	.9277	.8412	1.2439
household has more than one car**	49.6000	16.6000	33.6500	15.0000

** Used to construct classification