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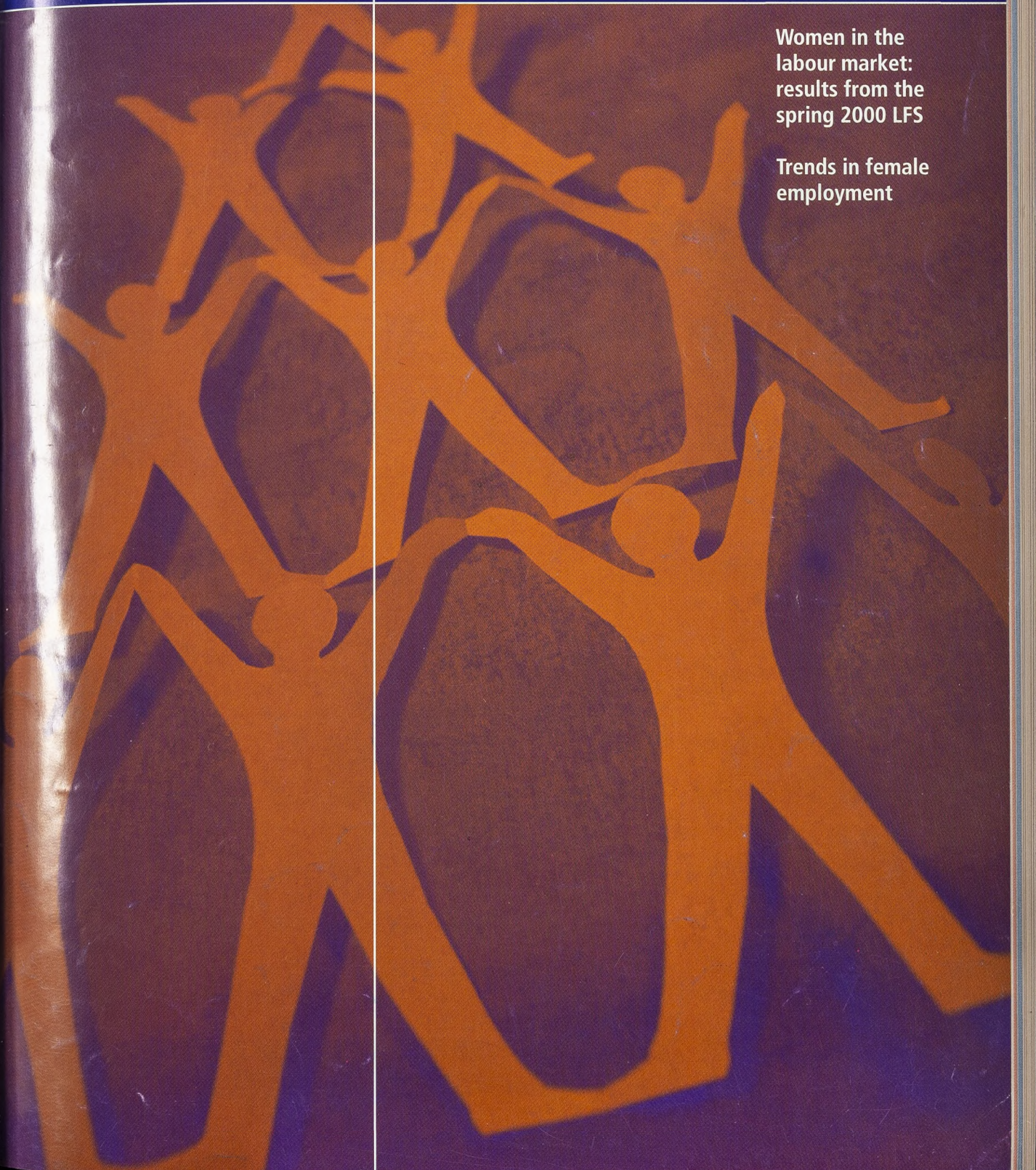
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# Labour Market Trends

Women in the  
labour market:  
results from the  
spring 2000 LFS

Trends in female  
employment









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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 17 January 2001

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

## Headlines

● **Falling employment** indicated by September-November 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

● **ILO unemployment rate unchanged** in September-November 2000 LFS. Fall in December 2000 claimant count.

Employment growth has levelled off with the working age employment rate falling. The ILO unemployment rate was unchanged whilst the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits has fallen slightly. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate is unchanged.

Labour Force Survey data for September to November 2000 show that the working age employment rate was 74.5 per cent, a fall of 0.2 percentage points over the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment fell by 25,000 over the quarter but rose by 239,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.3 per cent, unchanged from the preceding three months and down 0.6 percentage points from a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 2,600 in December 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 700 over the past three months and 8,500 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in November was unchanged at 4.2 per cent.

## Now this month

September-November 2000: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

December 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

November 2000 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

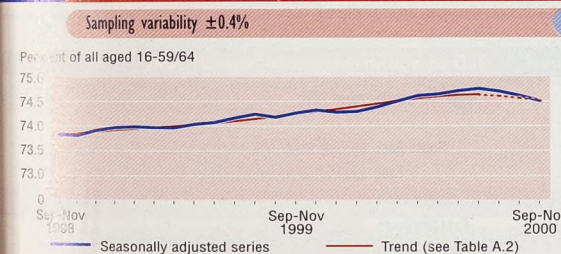


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

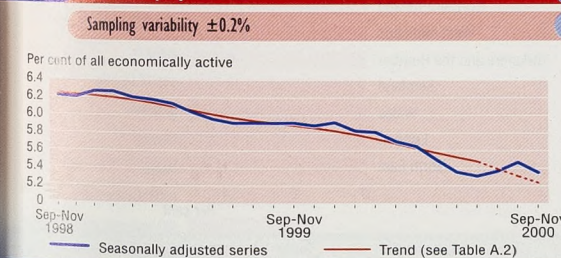


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## SUMMARY

● **Employment rate** was 74.5 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 2000 period, compared with 74.7 per cent in June-August 2000 and up from 74.2 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

● **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.3 per cent in the September-November 2000 period, unchanged from June-August 2000 and down from 5.9 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

● **Employment** was 27.96 million in September-November 2000, up 239,000 over the year (Table A.1).

● **Workforce jobs** rose by 104,000 over the year to 28.03 million in September 2000; this comprised a fall of 37,000 male jobs and a rise of 141,000 female jobs (Table A.3).

● **ILO unemployment level** was 1.58 million in September-November 2000. This is 162,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).

● **Claimant count** down 2,600 on the month to December 2000 to 1.04 million. Claimant count rate in December 2000 was 3.6 per cent, unchanged from November (Table A.3).

● **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in September-November 2000, compared to 79.0 per cent in June-August 2000 and a year earlier (Table A.1).

● **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 2000 period, compared to 21.0 per cent in June-August 2000 and a year earlier (Table A.1).

● **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.2 per cent in November 2000, compared to 4.9 per cent a year earlier. This is unchanged from the October rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

● **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 3,300 in December 2000 to 223,300 (Table A.3).

● **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 700 in December 2000 to 374,500 (Table G.1).



## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 24,000 since June-August 2000 to 15.42 million in September-November 2000, and women down 49,000 in the same period to 12.54 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment down 10,000 since June-August 2000 to 20.95 million in September-November 2000. People in part-time employment down 15,000 over the same period to 7.01 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 100,000 in the three months to November 2000 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.91 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 912.4 million during September-November 2000, up 0.7 per cent from September-November 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.1 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between 6 and 12 months down 37,000 over the year to stand at 226,000 in September-November 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 94,000 over the year to stand at 412,000 in September-November 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 14,000 over the year to stand at 394,000 in September-November 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year. The highest rate is in the North East at 8.0 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.1 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 59,300 over the year to stand at 212,700 in December 2000 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 238,400 in December 2000, a fall of 19,300 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,800 in December 2000, a fall of 2,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	December 2000	Change on year
18-24 over six months	33,656	-9,650
25 and over more than two years	105,482	-26,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,138</b>	<b>-36,100</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.54 million in September-November 2000. Of this total, 16.37 million were men and 13.17 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.73 million in September-November 2000. Of this total 5.47 million people did not want a job and 2.06 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 239,000 in the year to September-November 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 162,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 121,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 199,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.3 per cent in September-November 2000, compared to 84.4 per cent in June-August 2000, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, compared with 73.1 per cent in June-August 2000 period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.7 per cent in September-November 2000, compared to 15.6 per cent in June-August 2000, while the rate for women was 27.3 per cent for the same period, compared to 26.9 per cent in June-August 2000 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

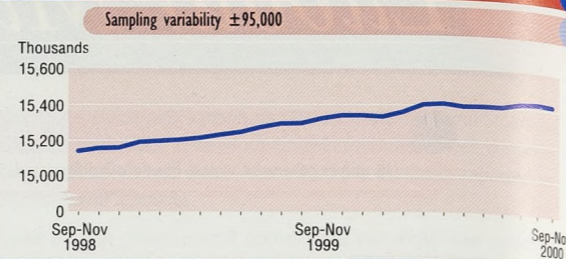


Figure 5 Female employment

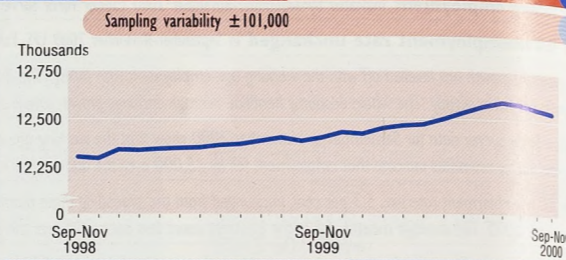


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

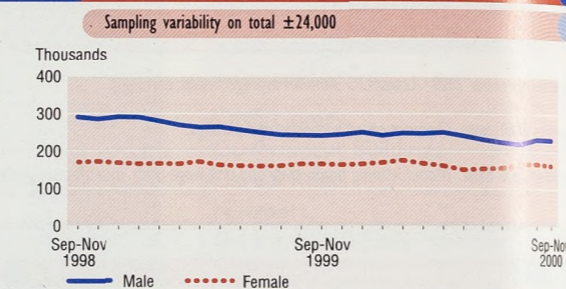


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

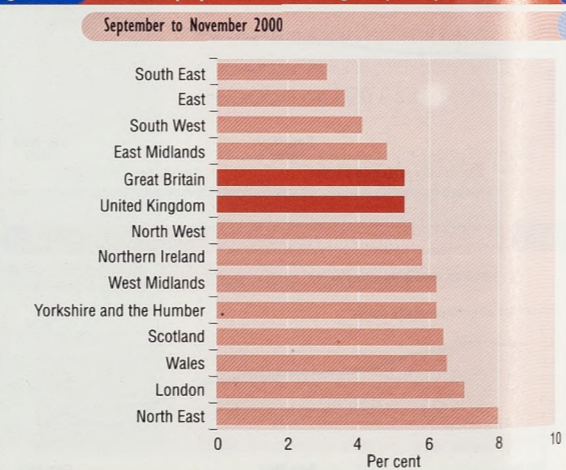


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

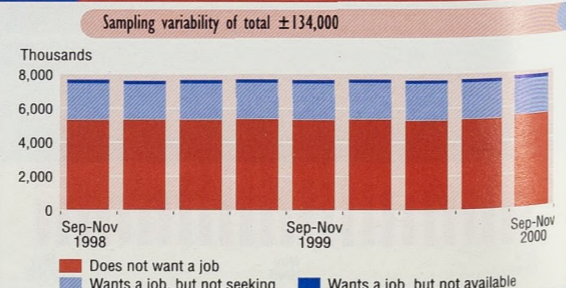


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

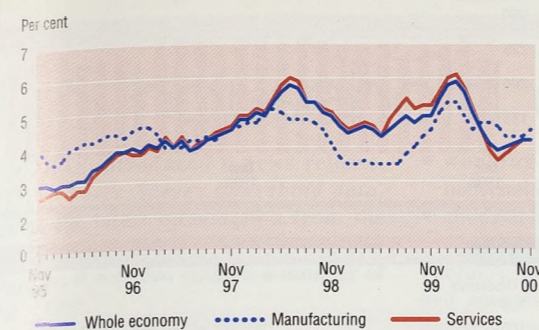


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

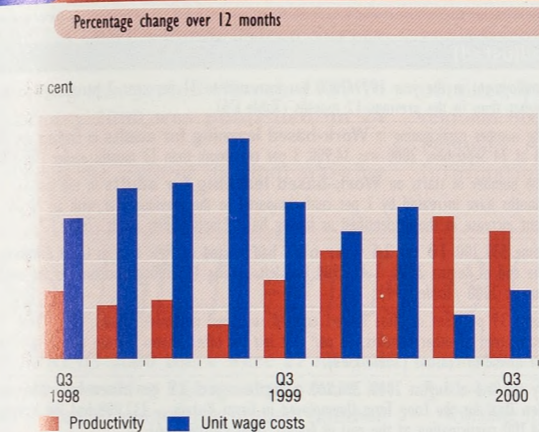
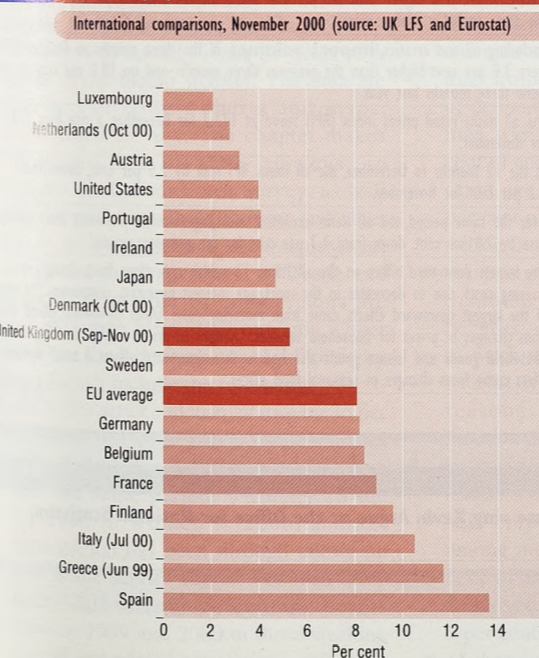


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 163,000 people made redundant in autumn 2000 (September to November). This compares with 168,000 in autumn 1999 (Table C.41).
- Results for autumn 2000 show that 0.8 per cent of male employees and 0.5 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 50 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 4.2 per cent, unchanged from the October rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to November 2000 was 4.2 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the October rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for November 2000 was 4.5 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the October rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 4.5 per cent for November 2000, unchanged from the October rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.2 per cent in November 2000, unchanged from the October rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for November 2000 was 3.6 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.2 percentage points from the October rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for November 2000 was 4.4 per cent compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the October rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.7 per cent higher in the three months ending November 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 3.7 per cent higher in the three months ending November 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.8 per cent higher in the three months ending November 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.6 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.4 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in September-November 2000 was 5.3 per cent, below the EU average of 8.1 per cent in November 2000 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.5 per cent in September-November 2000 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.6 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to November 2000, compared with 1.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.2 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.6 per cent.



## VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in December 2000 were 13,700 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stocks of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in December 2000 were 26,900 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 2,200 in December 2000 to stand at 111,900 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to November 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 453,000, from 197 stoppages. Some 20 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 23 per cent were lost in health and social work.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in November 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 113,000, from 27 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

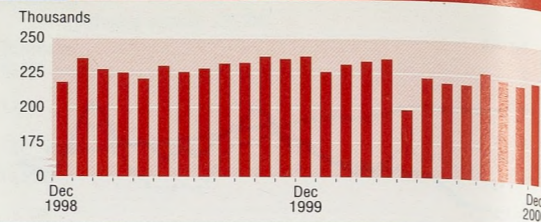
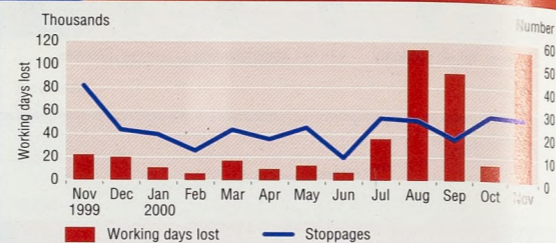


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 24 September 2000 was 307,400, 5 per cent higher than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The number of starts on **Work-based training for young people** in the last 12 months has increased by 10 per cent, made up of an increase in starts on to **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** of 52 per cent, a small increase of 6 per cent on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** and a decrease on **Other Training** of 34 per cent.
- **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** now contributes the greatest number of starts on **Work-based training for young people** (40 per cent over period Oct 1999-Sept 2000) (Table F.2).
- There has been a significant improvement in achievement on **Work-based training for young people**; achievement of qualifications at level 3 or above increased in the year to 1999/2000 by 12 percentage points to 48 per cent for **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, and 7 percentage points to 25 per cent for **Work-based training for young people**. The rate of achievement of any full qualification on **Work-based training for young people** also increased from 49 per cent to 53 per cent. Current achievement exceeds the projected improvement levels (Table F.5).
- The level of **Work-based training for young people** trainees entering

- employment in the year 1999/2000 has increased to 71 per cent, 2 percentage points higher than in the previous 12 months (Table F.6).
- The number participating in **Work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales as at 24 September 2000 was 34,900; 3 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The number of starts on **Work-based learning for adults** in the last 12 months have increased by 7 per cent compared to the previous year, with an 18 per cent increase in those identified as having Basic Employability needs (Table F.2).
- Some 532,200 **18 to 24 year olds** had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of August 2000 – 416,900 had left, leaving 115,300 participants at the end of August 2000 (Table F.11).
- Some 39 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 30 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of August 2000, 296,800 **people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 232,000 had left, leaving 64,700 participating at the end of August 2000 (Table F.16).
- In all, 44,150 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of August 2000, of which 33,850 were unsubsidised and 10,300 were subsidised (Table F.19).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the third quarter of 2000 grew by 0.7 per cent, down from 0.9 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 1999, GDP has grown by 2.9 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to November 2000 were 1.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to October 2000 was 0.5 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 0.8 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the third quarter of 2000 was 1.6 per cent lower compared with the previous quarter and 1.0 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the third quarter of 2000 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 5.2 per cent higher than the third quarter of 1999.
- **Government consumption** in the third quarter of 2000 was up 0.7 per cent on the previous quarter and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to October 2000 was in deficit by £7.1 billion, up from a deficit of £7.0 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £5.7 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to October 2000 were 3.7 per cent higher than the previous three months and 8.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to October 2000 were 3.0 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 10.1 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 172.2 for December, a rise from 172.1 for November.
- In the 12 months to December, the all items RPI rose by 2.9 per cent, down from 3.2 per cent for November.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.0 per cent, down from 2.2 per cent for the previous month.
- The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs, due to decreases in the mortgage interest payments component. The second of the largest downward effects came from motoring costs. Other downward effects came from changes in prices for household services. Changes in prices for fuel and light, household goods and leisure goods also had further downward effects. A small upward effect came from changes in seasonal food prices.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please ring Kevin Argue at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail [kevin.argue@ons.gov.uk](mailto:kevin.argue@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6105.

## Next month

The next Labour Market Update will contain the usual monthly labour market statistics.

## LFS household datasets

ONS HAS introduced a news release, *Labour Force Survey household data*, giving the latest information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) household datasets. It contains data on a number of key series:

- households with all in work;
- workless households;
- worklessness among lone parents;

- working-age people in workless households; and
  - children in workless households.
- The first news release appeared on 6 February and contained figures from the new autumn 2000 dataset. LFS household datasets are created for each spring and autumn quarter. They are differently weighted from the individual datasets, with

each member of a household being assigned the same weight. ONS recommends using these datasets for any analyses at the household or family level.

For further information on LFS household data contact Mike Young on 020 7533 6160, e-mail [mike.young@ons.gov.uk](mailto:mike.young@ons.gov.uk).

## The 1999/00 LFS annual Local Area Database

THE LATEST Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database (LADB), covering the period March 1999 to February 2000 was published on 24 January.

This is the sixth of its kind, allowing

analysis of key Labour Force Survey variables at a local area level. Tables can be obtained from Nomis®. Table 13 in the regional First Releases will be updated in February. An article presenting summary information from the database will

be published in the April issue of *Labour Market Trends*. The database is available from ONS, contact Kim Johnson tel. 020 7533 6138, e-mail [kimberley.johnson@ons.gov.uk](mailto:kimberley.johnson@ons.gov.uk) for details.

## Social Trends 31 published

IN SPRING 2000 there were 27 million people of working age in employment in the United Kingdom, the highest number since 1959 when current records began, according to the thirty-first edition of *Social Trends*. Since the mid-1960s, employment rates for men have gradually fallen to reach 79 per cent of the working-age population in 1999, whereas among women, employment rates have risen to 69 per cent in 1999.

Chapter 4 of *Social Trends 31* deals with aspects of the labour market. The data are presented in tables, charts and maps, accompanied by text. The chapter makes widespread use of ONS surveys, in particular the Labour Force Survey, as well as the General Household Survey, and other sources such as Eurostat, the Employment Service and the Department of Trade and Industry. A number of comparisons are made with data from 1959 onwards. Other facts about the labour market highlighted by *Social Trends* include the following:

- jobs in the service industries rose by 36 per cent between 1978 and 2000, compared with a fall of 39 per cent in manufacturing over the same period. Virtually all the increase in women's labour market participation has been through taking up jobs in the service sector. For men there was a fall of four percentage points between 1999 and 2000 in those working in craft and related occupations, reflecting

- the decline in the manufacturing industry;
- in spring 2000 there were 855,000 people working in information technology related occupations, an increase of 45 per cent in five years. Together, London and the South East accounted for 41 per cent of all those working in IT in the United Kingdom;
- the number of people ILO-unemployed fell to 1.6 million in spring 2000, a rate of 5.5 per cent. Young people are more likely than older people to be unemployed, and men are more likely to be unemployed than women. In spring 2000, 20 per cent of economically active 16 to 17-year-old men were unemployed, as were 17 per cent of economically active women in the same age group, compared with only 6 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women within five years of state pension age;
- in spring 2000 there were 2.6 million disabled people out of work and on benefits: over a million of them wanted to work though many would not be able to start work straightaway due to health reasons. Two in five economically inactive men were not looking for a job in spring 2000 because of long-term sickness or disability;
- self-employment was more common among men than among women – 15 per cent of men in employment were self-employed in spring 2000 compared with 7 per cent of women in employment;
- of those people aged 18 to 24 in Great

- Britain leaving the New Deal during the period January 1998 to July 2000, 40 per cent entered employment. Among those aged 25 and over leaving the New Deal programme, a much lower proportion moved into employment (only 16 per cent) although the employment they find is more likely to be sustained;
- overall the lowest activity rates for women were among the Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities at only 30 and 22 per cent respectively in 1999-2000; and
- the difference between lone mothers and those with partners persisted, so that 75 per cent of lone mothers with four children or more were economically inactive in spring 2000 compared with 54 per cent of mothers with a partner.

Other chapters in *Social Trends 31* cover population; households and families; education and training; income and wealth; expenditure; health; social protection; crime and justice; housing; environment; transport; and lifestyles.

- *Social Trends 31*. Published for ONS by The Stationery Office. ISBN 011 621384 1. £39.50.





## Britain 2001

*Britain 2001: the Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom* has been published. It is the 52nd edition of this annual reference book, and includes tables, charts, maps and over 150 colour photographs presented in a clear and straightforward style. The book, giving the latest available statistics wherever possible, acts as a guide to all aspects of Britain today. The *Yearbook* covers: Britain and its people; government and foreign affairs; social and cultural affairs; the environment and transport; and economic affairs.

The chapter on the labour market reviews: patterns of employment; training and education; pay and conditions; recruitment and job-finding; industrial relations; health and safety at work; and labour market policy. Among the facts highlighted are:

- in spring 2000, women accounted for around 45 per cent of all those in the labour force in the UK, and economic activity rates for women with children under five rose from 48 per cent to 58 per cent over the previous decade;

- in 1999 jobs in the public sector increased for the first time since 1979 to 5 million, mainly reflecting higher employment in education and in NHS Trusts;
- in the year to March 2000 the number of workforce jobs in service industries rose to nearly 21.1 million. Transport and communications was one service sector to record a particularly large rise in workforce jobs in the year to March 2000, with the number of jobs up by over 4 per cent from the previous year to 1.7 million;
- in 1999 there were 205 stoppages of work arising from labour disputes, and 242,000 working days were lost as a result. This reflects the decline in working days lost through labour disputes in the past twenty years;
- part-time working continued to increase. Part-time workers over the age of 16 now total 6.8 million. About 44 per cent of women in employment work part-time, compared with 9 per cent of men;
- in spring 2000 the unemployment rate for those with no qualifications was around

four times higher than that for those with a higher education qualification; and

- the Learning and Skills Act 2000 creates a new framework for the planning, funding and delivery of all post-16 education and training in England and Wales.

*Britain 2001* also covers recent developments in science and technology including the rapid spread of the Internet and the growth in mobile communications. In addition, several key chapters describe the responsibilities of the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales and the Northern Ireland Assembly in light of devolution.

- *Britain 2001: the Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom*. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621278 0, £37.50.



### DSS NEWS

## Research Yearbook 1999/2000

THE SOCIAL Research Branch of the Department of Social Security has published its *Research Yearbook 1999/2000* which includes summaries of research projects begun, completed and in progress. It highlights important projects and illustrates the variety of research carried out. Two chapters evaluating aspects of the New Deal are particularly relevant to the labour market.

A chapter on the evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents concludes that the Personal Adviser service was effective in increasing the movement of lone parents from Income Support into work. The evaluation also provided support for the value of such a programme in terms of the needs of the lone parent population.

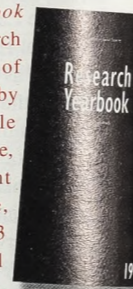
A second chapter assesses the effectiveness of Personal Advisers in New Deals for Unemployed people. The role of the Personal Adviser was a key feature of the New Deals and they aimed to respond

flexibly to the tailored needs of those on the programme. The functions, importance and impact of the Personal Adviser were assessed and some tensions were identified that were inherent in the Personal Adviser role. Although it was difficult to separate the 'Personal Adviser effect' from a 'New Deal effect' it was clear that a central part of the success of the New Deal programmes was attributable to the Personal Adviser role.

Other chapters in the *Yearbook* deal with topics such as credit use among low income groups, child support reform, the changing role of the occupational pension scheme trustee and self-funded admissions to residential nursing homes. Ongoing research includes a series of studies of the ONE pilots including the ONE client survey. This study aims to compare claimants' knowledge of and attitudes towards the benefit system, decisions about moving into work, and labour market outcomes in ONE pilot and matched control

areas. Completed projects include a comparison of employment rates of lone mothers in Denmark and Britain in the early 1990s and a literature review of knowledge about the costs of being in work.

- *The Research Yearbook 1999/2000, Social Research Branch, Department of Social Security*. Edited by Arthur Fleiss. Available from Publications Orderline, Corporate Document Services, 7 Eastgate, Leeds, LS2 7LY, tel. 0113 399 4040, e-mail [orderline@corpdocs.co.uk](mailto:orderline@corpdocs.co.uk). For further information about the Social Research Branch, contact Keith Watson, Social Research Branch, 4-26 Adelphi, 1-11 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HT, e-mail [K.Watson@ms42.dss.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:K.Watson@ms42.dss.gsi.gov.uk), internet address [www.dss.gov.uk/asd/asd5/](http://www.dss.gov.uk/asd/asd5/).



### OTHER NEWS

## Family poverty and social exclusion

A REPORT published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2000* provides independent monitoring of 50 indicators of poverty and social exclusion in Britain today. The report, compiled by the New Policy Institute updates last year's report and groups indicators into six categories relating to income, children, young adults, older people and communities.

Among the principal findings of the report was that the number of people living in households with less than half average income, after housing costs, was over 14 million in 1998/9, and two-fifths of these were in households where the head of household was of working age but not in paid work. This was more than double the number of the early 1980s and half a million greater than the previous high point in 1993/3. Of this number, over 8 million were adults living in homes where disposable income was less than 40 per cent of the national average – half a million more than in 1996/7. Some 10 per cent of households had an income of £139 or less per week.

Fewer children were failing to achieve basic educational standards, according to the report, and these improvements were

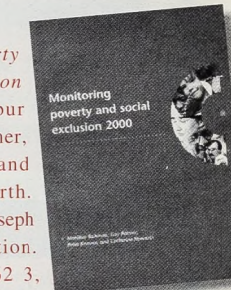
being shared across all schools, for example schools in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. As of 1998/9, there was no reduction in the numbers of poor children: there were four-and-a-half-million children in households with below half average income after housing costs. This was as high, said the report, as at any other time in the 1990s and represented a threefold rise over the past twenty years.

Among young adults around half a million aged 16 to 24 were unemployed, which corresponded to double the unemployment rate for all ages, and around a million were paid at a rate less than half of male median hourly earnings. More than a third of economically active 16 to 24-year-olds were either unemployed or on low pay. In contrast, the number of 19-year-olds without a basic educational qualification had reduced by a third from 1993. In 1999, around 150,000 young adults aged 16 to 18 were not in education, training or work at any one point in time, highlighting the vulnerability of people in this age group.

In looking at the picture for adults, low pay was still a major problem. The indicator on low pay suggested that 2 million employees aged 25 and over were paid less than half male median earnings in spring 2000, and that this number had not changed

much over the past five years. Two-thirds of these people were women. Almost half of all lone parents did not have paid work in 2000, compared with one in twenty couple households with children. After rising in the first half of the 1990s, levels of insecure employment had now stabilised, according to the research, in terms of both the number on temporary contracts and repeat claims for Jobseeker's Allowance. But, among those in work, those without qualifications were still one third as likely to receive work-related training as those with qualifications.

- *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2000*, by Mohibur Rahman, Guy Palmer, Peter Kenway and Catherine Howarth. Published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 85935 062 3, available at £16.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York, YO31 7ZQ, tel 01904 430033, e-mail [orders@yps.ymn.co.uk](mailto:orders@yps.ymn.co.uk).



## Unions and the rise of the flexible job

THE MAJORITY of British workers do not fit the stereotype of the person with a regular job, according to a recent working paper by the Institute for Social and Economic Research. The report, *Collectivism versus Individualism: Performance-related pay and union coverage for non-standard workers in Britain*, draws on a large representative sample of workers from the British Household Panel Survey, interviewed annually during the 1990s. It states that approximately 59 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women in employment in Britain today are in 'non-standard' jobs – ones that are either temporary, involve working away from the employers premises or for less than 30 or more than 48 hours, or not during the regular working day.

The researchers note that the past two decades have witnessed a growth in flexible

forms of employment and that non-standard types of employment – defined in terms of contracts, places, times and hours of work – are likely to be increasingly relevant. Some 17 per cent of British workers work more than 48 hours a week; 9 per cent work less than 16 hours a week; and 13 per cent work between 16 and 29 hours a week.

The report investigates union coverage and performance-related pay (one aspect of pay flexibility) across both standard and non-standard workers. Although unions had been pursuing a 'strategy of enlargement' specifically aimed at non-standard workers since the 1990s, the research suggested that there had been no expansion of union coverage for pay bargaining towards any type of non-standard employment. It also finds that there was a decline in union coverage across all male workers and a small increase in union coverage across all women workers in the past decade.

The degree to which non-standard work is associated with pay flexibility in the form of performance-related pay is also investigated. Despite the introduction of tax incentives over the 1990s to encourage the use of performance-related pay and the expectation that such pay flexibility might be particularly widely used in situations of employment flexibility, there is no evidence of an increase in performance-related pay coverage for any non-standard workers.

- *Collectivism versus Individualism: Performance-related pay and union coverage for non-standard workers in Britain*, by Alison Booth and Dr Marco Francesconi, Institute for Social and Economic Research. For further information please contact Marco Francesconi, tel. 01206 873534, e-mail [mfranc@essex.ac.uk](mailto:mfranc@essex.ac.uk), or Romesh Vaitilingam, tel. 0117 973 9770 or 07768 661095, e-mail [romesh@compuserve.com](mailto:romesh@compuserve.com).



# YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET



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### RESEARCH USE OF LFS

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive.  
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## Parliamentary questions

A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics answered in letters from Len Cook, National Statistician. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

### Employment in manufacturing

**RICHARD PAGE** (South West Hertfordshire) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many people were employed in manufacturing in each year since 1979.

**LEN COOK:** The estimates are contained in the attached table and cover the number of workforce jobs as opposed to the number of persons employed. Workforce jobs are the sum of employee jobs, self-employed jobs and government-supported trainees. These estimates are based on the results of regular sample surveys of employers which count the number of employee jobs in manufacturing, the Labour Force Survey and administrative sources. The estimate of workforce jobs thus contains second jobs which cannot be separately identified in employer-based surveys.

Workforce jobs in manufacturing; United Kingdom; June 1979-June 2000

	Thousands
June 1979	6,963
June 1980	6,676
June 1981	6,014
June 1982	5,683
June 1983	5,375
June 1984	5,314
June 1985	5,293
June 1986	5,178
June 1987	5,147
June 1988	5,226
June 1989	5,274
June 1990	5,156
June 1991	4,728
June 1992	4,495
June 1993	4,300
June 1994	4,317
June 1995	4,378
June 1996	4,428
June 1997	4,483
June 1998	4,515
June 1999	4,347
June 2000	4,238

(10 January)

### Unemployment rates

**KAREN BUCK** (Regent's Park and Kensington North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many constituencies in England, broken down by government office in each region, are ranked within the top 100 by overall unemployment rate.

**JOHN KIDGELL:** I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. ONS publishes a monthly count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits. The claimant count consists of all people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or National Insurance credits at Employment

Service local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

Numbers of parliamentary constituencies by government office region ranked within the top 100 by highest claimant count rate; England; November 2000

### Government office region

North East	16
North West	16
Yorkshire and the Humber	17
East Midlands	4
West Midlands	14
East	2
London	28
South East	2
South West	1

(10 January)

### Average wages in financial services

**DAFYDD WIGLEY** (Caernarfon) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what his most recent estimate is of the average weekly gross wage of (a) men and (b) women in the financial services sector.

**JOHN PULLINGER:** I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. The New Earnings Survey (NES) provides earnings data for different industry sectors based on the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC92). Estimates for full-time employees are published for all industry sectors when there is a

sufficiently large sample of employees and the statistics have an acceptable level of accuracy. I have provided data for the SIC92 'financial intermediation' industry sector in the attached table including previously unpublished estimates for part-time employees and for all males and all females. The figures are for Great Britain and are based on the 2000 NES, the latest survey for which data are available.

The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in the PAYE system and is therefore likely to under-represent low-paid staff earning below the tax threshold and in particular those who work part-time. Averages will be affected by a relatively small number of employees earning very high gross weekly earnings.

Average gross weekly earnings of employees\* in financial intermediation industry sector; Great Britain; 2000

	£
<b>Gross weekly earnings</b>	
<b>Males</b>	
Full-time	653.9
Part-time	-
All	644.1
<b>Females</b>	
Full-time	379.3
Part-time	170.1
All	323.4

Source: New Earnings Survey

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.  
 a Employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.

(30 November)

## LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

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 Fax: 020 7533 6183 E-mail: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

### TOPICS COVERED

- Employment
- ILO unemployment
- Claimant count
- Economic activity
- Earnings
- Other topics

### Statistical enquiries

for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on:  
 020 7533 5888 Fax: 01633 652747  
 minicom 01633 812399 e-mail [info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk),  
 or by post to: Room DG/18, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ  
 You can also find National Statistics at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).








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## Research programme quarterly update

Research Programme Quarterly Update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Employment Service and the Employment Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

### DfEE

Projects started since 1 November

296/2000	Associate professional skills and qualifications	307/2000	Independent/State school partnerships: sustainability of 1998-99 funded projects
129/2000	Creating and building valued businesses: an evaluation of DHP enterprise business start-up programmes	305/2000	Young People's experiences of the Learning Gateway
173/2000	The gender pay gap - a review of EU literature and secondary analysis	324/2000	Further research on the returns to higher education in the UK
198/2000 and 310/2000	Effective pedagogy in the early years		

Projects completed since 1 November

13/99	Costings and evaluation of local adult information, advice and guidance services	246/2000	ICT learning centres content
248/99	Childcare quality improvement and quality assurance practices and relevant staff and parental attitudes	231/97	International comparisons of pupil performance: TIMSS - R (Repeat)
234/2000	Research on the cost of Investors in People and related activities	168/99	Fourth annual survey of parents of three- and four-year-olds
235/2000	Transport sector Skills Dialogue	166/99	What does ESF add to New Deal projects?
230/98	The organisation and provision of sign language interpreters	247/99	Research on returns to education and training
		232/2000	Tutor support in on-line learning project

Reports published since 1 November

RR229	Changing Student Finances: Income Expenditure and the Take-up of Student Loans Among Full- and Part-time Higher Education Students	RR236	Factors Affecting Retirement Behaviour
RR229	Time Off for Study or Training: Preliminary Evaluation of the Implementation of the Employment Right	RR237	Using ESF with New Deal: The Opportunities, Reality and Added Value
RR229	Evaluation of Pilot Beacon Schools	RR238	Working Towards Inclusive Education: Aspects of Good Practice for Gypsy Traveller Children
RR226	The Impact of Careers Guidance on Adult Employed People	RR239	Provision for Children with Speech and Language Needs in England and Wales: Facilitating Communication Between Education and Health Services
RR227	Literacy and Special Educational Needs: A Review of the Literature	RR240	Working to Plan: An Evaluation of LEA Behaviour Support Plans
RR231	The Barriers to Childcare Provision	RR241	Evaluation of Local Adult Information, Advice and Guidance Services
RR232	Prototype Employment Zones: A Qualitative and Contextual Evaluation	RR243	Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Residential Training for Disabled People
RR233	Prototype Employment Zones: Survey of Participants and Leavers	RR244	Reasons for Exclusion from School
RR234	Third International Mathematics and Science Study Repeat (TIMSS-R): First National Report	RR245	The Relationship Between Training and Employment Growth
RR235	Ill-Health Retirement and Absenteeism Among Teachers		

DfEE research publications are available from DfEE Publications Centre, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Full reports are priced at £4.95. A Research Brief presenting the key findings of each report is available free of charge by quoting RB and the relevant number. For details on projects in the DfEE research programme please contact the Research Programme Team on 0114 2593232 or e-mail [dfee.research@dfee.gov.uk](mailto:dfee.research@dfee.gov.uk). Research reports and briefs are also published on DfEE's website at [www.dfee.gov.uk/research](http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research).



**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

Projects published in quarter ending 31 December

- ESR 60 **New Deal for Long Term Unemployed People: Findings from a qualitative study amongst participant**  
Contact: Jane Hall, tel. 0114 259 6361
- ESR 61 **New Deal for Young People: Young Rough Sleepers Awareness and Attitude Survey**  
Contact: Jane Aspden, tel. 0114 259 6895
- ESR 62 **The New Deal for Young People: Implications for Employment and the Public Finances**  
Contact: Research Management, tel. 0114 259 6278

For details of specific ES projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of ES Research & Development Division report, please telephone 0114 259 6278 or e-mail red.es.rh@gtnet.gov.uk

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

Completed projects

- Explaining the growth in employment tribunal applications: 1972-1997
- Recruitment Agencies in the UK
- Notice Periods: A Survey of Policy and Practice in British Business
- Survey of part-time and fixed-term contract work

Ongoing projects

- Third periodic survey of Industrial Tribunal Applications
- Evaluation of initial impact of the Working Time Regulations
- Awareness and attitudes towards work-life balance
- Bargaining structures and workplace performance
- Employee voice and its influence over training provision: collective bargaining and employability
- Awareness, knowledge and exercise of individual employment rights
- Small firms awareness, knowledge and exercise of individual employment rights
- Survey of employers' redundancy practices
- The Transfer of Undertaking and Protection of Employment (TUPE) Regulations
- How employers manage absences
- Provisions for employees with parental responsibilities: survey of employers
- Survey of how parents in employment balance work, life and home
- Effects of the Working Time Regulations: a survey of workers

Future projects

- Monitoring the statutory union recognition procedure
- The effects of employment legislation on small firms employment decisions and management practices
- Survey of dismissals, redundancies and job separations
- Innovation and labour market practices
- Partnership: the bottom line

Further details on all DTI research projects are available on the EMAR web site (<http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar>). The site also includes details of the commissioning process for future projects and the procedure for submitting expressions of interest. Copies of the published reports are available free of charge from the DTI publications order line, tel. 0870 1502500.

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**Labour Market Spotlight**

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions for topics to be included please contact Shahanaz Gani at the Office for National Statistics, email [shahanaz.gani@ons.gov.uk](mailto:shahanaz.gani@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 5293.

**Contents for February 2001**

- 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)
- 2 Women in the labour market (LFS)
- 3 Sickness absence (LFS)
- 4 Looking for a different or additional job (LFS)
- 5 Managers by age and qualification (LFS)
- 6 Length of continuous employment by occupation and industry (LFS)

Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3).

**1 Economic activity of young people**

**Table 1** Young people by academic age;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands						
	Academic age (in years)				All	Men	Women
	All persons	All	Men	Women			
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
<b>In employment</b>							
All	293	414	433	438	1,579	815	764
Not in FTE	97	172	305	339	913	519	393
In FTE	196	243	128	99	666	295	371
<b>ILO unemployed</b>							
All	103	70	69	63	305	172	133
Not in FTE	49	38	52	49	189	112	77
In FTE	54	31	17	14	117	60	57
<b>Economically inactive</b>							
All	314	234	205	216	968	470	499
Not in FTE	29	31	50	59	168	60	108
In FTE	285	203	155	157	800	410	391
<b>Total</b>							
All	710	718	707	717	2,852	1,456	1,396
Not in FTE	174	241	407	447	1,269	691	578
In FTE	536	477	301	270	1,583	765	818
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>							
All	55.8	67.4	71.1	69.9	66.1	67.8	64.3
Not in FTE	83.6	87.3	87.8	86.8	86.8	91.4	81.3
In FTE	46.7	57.4	48.5	42.0	49.5	46.4	52.3
<b>ILO unemployment rate (%)</b>							
All	26.0	14.4	13.8	12.6	16.2	17.4	14.9
Not in FTE	33.7	18.2	14.5	12.7	17.1	17.7	16.3
In FTE	21.5	11.4	12.0	12.5	14.9	16.9	13.3

<sup>a</sup> Age on previous 31 August.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE). Although young people can be in both employment and education, there is particular interest in whether people of school age (and just over) who are no longer in full-time education choose to participate in the labour market. It is worth noting that these people may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. **Table 1** shows the economic and education status in autumn 2000 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- 1 Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.6 million (56 per cent) were in full-time education.
- 2 Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (59 per cent compared with 53 per cent).
- 3 Around 87 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 17 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 4 For those in FTE, 49 per cent were economically active, of whom 15 per cent were ILO unemployed.



## 2 Women in the labour market

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of and type of employment undertaken by women with different family responsibilities (Table 2).

- There were 12.0 million women of working age in employment in autumn 2000.
- The employment rate for working-age women was 69.4 per cent (compared with 79.5 per cent for working-age men).
- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age and between 5-10 years had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (5.7 per cent).

Figure 1 displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

- More than half the people who worked in the clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, selling, and other associate professional and technical occupations were women.
- There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, transport and communication, energy and water supply and the manufacturing industries where less than one third of all in employment were women, compared with most of the service industries where more than half were women.

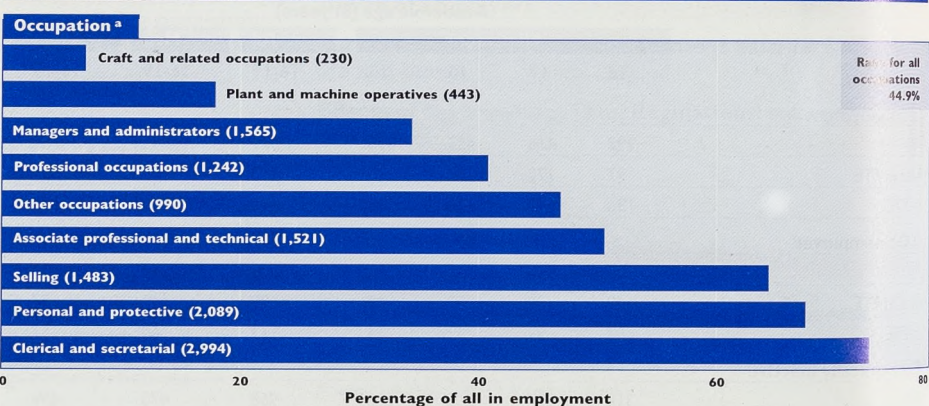
**Table 2** Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All Men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15		
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>12,031</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>7,139</b>	<b>15,184</b>
Full-time	6,829	1,956	559	603	579	216	4,873	13,992
Part-time	5,198	2,935	1,073	1,066	613	182	2,263	1,190
Employees	11,179	4,501	1,498	1,524	1,108	371	6,679	12,868
Temporary employees	877	334	97	127	81	27	544	757
Self-employed	746	356	121	132	77	26	390	2,208
Unpaid family workers	56	28	12	*	*	*	28	24
Home workers	404	229	98	75	43	12	175	201
<b>ILO unemployed</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>923</b>
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	108	47	10	23	12	*	61	296
<b>All economically active</b>	<b>12,665</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>7,509</b>	<b>16,107</b>
<b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>4,678</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>2,982</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>9,855</b>	<b>19,089</b>
Employment rate (%)	69.4	65.3	54.3	69.9	75.1	78.5	72.4	79.5
Economic activity rate (%)	73.0	68.9	57.6	74.1	78.3	81.4	76.2	84.4
ILO unemployment rate (%)	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.7	4.0	3.6	4.9	5.7

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 1** Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted



<sup>a</sup> Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

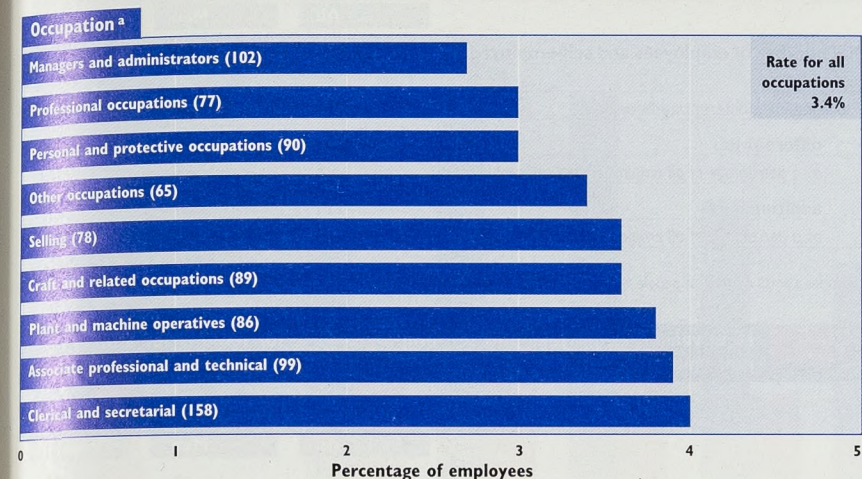
<sup>b</sup> Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## 3 Sickness absence

**Figure 2** Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted



<sup>a</sup> Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

<sup>b</sup> Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

<sup>c</sup> Grouped together as sample sizes for the separate SIC sectors are too small to produce reliable estimates.

( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 3** Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; United Kingdom; autumn 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
<b>At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>448</b>
percentage of whom unable to work <sup>a</sup> for:			
1 day	41	41	41
2 days	19	18	21
3 days	9	8	10
4 days	6	6	6
All week <sup>b</sup>	24	28	22
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	23,787	12,617	11,170
All employees (thousands)	24,631	13,014	11,617

<sup>a</sup> Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.

<sup>b</sup> Respondents who reported that they were unable to work due to sickness or injury for five to seven days.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. Revised questions on sickness absence were introduced in the LFS in spring 2000, see pp541-7, *Labour Market Trends*, December 2000. Following the quality assurance of the new data reported in that article we are restarting the quarterly item on sickness absence. The format remains as previously for this quarter, however it will be reviewed for future quarters. If you have any suggestions on analyses which you would like to be included please contact Shahanaz Gani (see p87 for contact details).

Figure 2 shows the percentages of employees in different occupational and industry groups in autumn 2000 who were absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

- The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 3.4 per cent. This is lower than rates in the previous series as it now excludes people who were ill on days they would not have worked.
- The sickness absence rate varied between industries from agriculture, forestry and fishing, and energy and water at 2.2 per cent to manufacturing at 3.7 per cent. The sickness absence rate for occupations also varied, from managers and administrators at 2.7 per cent to clerical and secretarial occupations at 4.0 per cent.

Table 3 gives the number of days off these employees had in the reference week. It is worth noting that a day off by a part-time employee may not be equivalent (in terms of lost output) to a day's absence by a full-time employee.

- 845,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- In autumn 2000, 3.9 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (448,000) compared with 3.1 per cent of men (397,000).
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 41 per cent were away for just one day.
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 24 per cent were unable to work for five to seven days.



#### 4 Looking for a different or additional job

There is interest in whether people seek to change job or gain an extra job because they are dissatisfied with aspects of their job or because it is expected to end. The LFS asks people who are in employment whether they have been looking for a different or additional job, and their reasons for doing so. **Table 4** shows the number of employees and self-employed people who were looking for a different or additional job in summer 2000.

① In summer 2000, 1.6 million people (5.8 per cent of all employees and self-employed) were looking for a different job and 0.2 million (0.8 per cent) were looking for an additional job.

② Men were more likely than women to be looking for a different job (6.0 per cent compared with 5.4 per cent). However, the reverse was true for people looking for an additional job (0.6 per cent compared with 0.9 per cent).

**Table 5** lists the main reasons given by employees and self-employed people for looking for a different job only.

③ Just over a quarter of people who were looking for a different job said that their main reason for doing so was that their pay was unsatisfactory. Men were more likely than women to give this reason (29 per cent compared with 21 per cent).

④ Women were more likely than men to say that other aspects of their present job were unsatisfactory (26 per cent compared to 21 per cent).

⑤ Men were less likely than women to say they wanted longer hours than in their present job (3 per cent compared with 8 per cent).

The LFS also asks people who are looking for a different or additional job what they consider to be their main method of jobsearch. **Figure 3** shows the answers that were given in summer 2000.

⑥ Just over two-fifths of all employees and self-employed people looking for a different or additional job said they used the situations vacant column as their main method of jobsearch. Women were more likely than men to use this (46 per cent compared with 38 per cent).

⑦ Included in the 23 per cent who gave an 'other' method of jobsearch were 9 per cent who gave 'being on the books of a private agency' as their main method.

**Table 4** Employees and self-employed looking for a different or additional job; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Women
Total number of employees and self-employed	27,850	15,359	12,492
of which:			
looking for a different/additional job <sup>a</sup>	1,821	1,028	793
<b>different job</b>	1,603	929	674
as a percentage of all employees and self-employed	5.8	6.0	5.4
<b>additional job</b>	214	97	117
as a percentage of all employees and self-employed	0.8	0.6	0.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes a small number of people who did not state whether the job they were seeking was different or additional.

**Table 5** Main reason employees and self-employed gave for looking for a different job; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

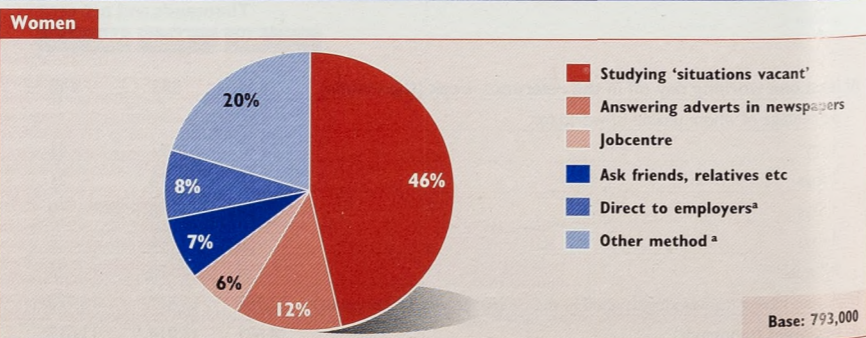
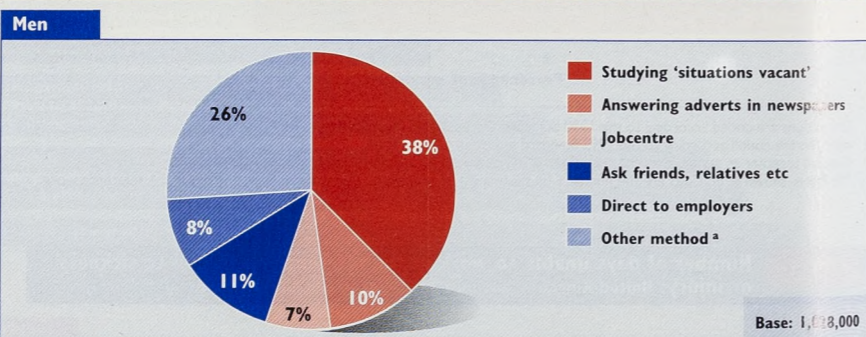
	All	Men	Women
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	26	29	21
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	23	21	26
Present job may come to an end	13	14	11
Present job to fill time before finding another	10	10	10
Wants longer hours than in present job	5	3	8
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	4	4	3
Wants shorter hours than in present job	3	3	2
Other reasons	17	16	18

Source: Labour Force Survey

Base: All employees and self-employed looking for a different job (thousands) (=100%)

1,603 929 674

**Figure 3** Main method of looking for a different or additional job for employees and self-employed; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

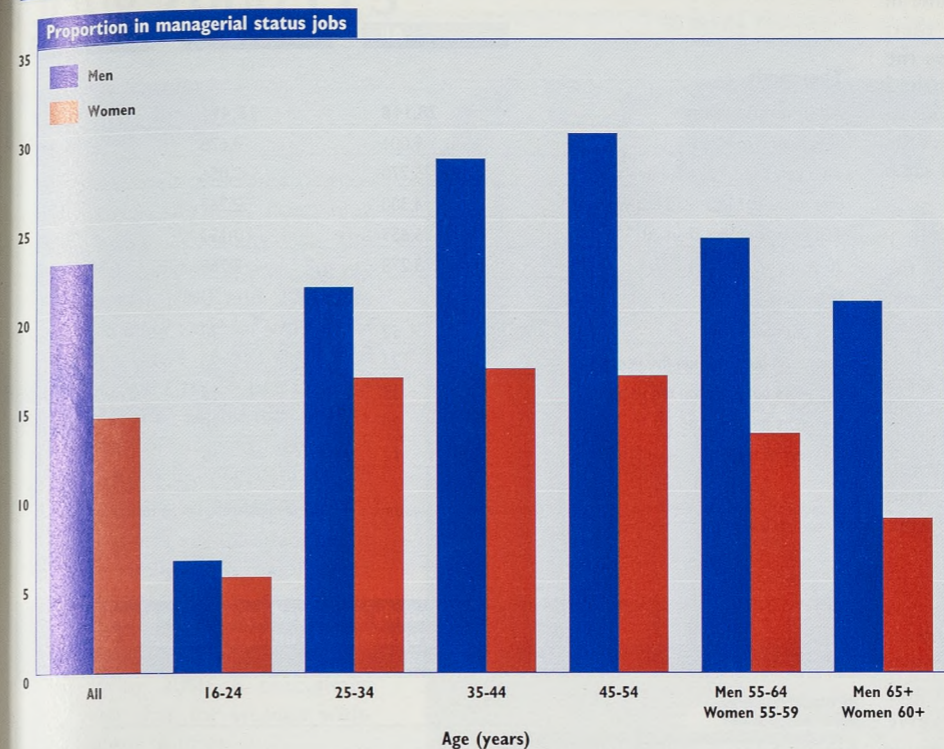


Note: Base for calculations exclude a small number of people looking for a different or additional job who did not state what their main method of jobsearch was.

<sup>a</sup> 'Other' methods include: careers office; jobclub; private employment agency; advertise in newspapers; waiting for job application results; looking for premises/equipment; seek any permits for jobs; try to obtain finance; some other method.

#### 5 Managers by age and qualification

**Figure 4** Proportion of employees who are managers by age and sex; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted



**Table 6** Proportion of employees of working age who were managers by highest qualification; United Kingdom; summer 2000; not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Women
Degree or equivalent	35	39	29
Higher education <sup>b</sup>	27	34	20
GCE A Level or equivalent	18	20	14
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	15	19	11
Other qualifications	11	13	8
No qualifications	6	9	4
All employees <sup>c</sup>	19	23	14

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Bases for calculation of percentages exclude those who did not give their managerial status.

<sup>b</sup> Includes NVQ level 4, higher education below degree level, diploma in higher education, HNC or HND, higher level BTEC, RSA higher diploma, higher education below degree level, nursing or teaching qualifications.

<sup>c</sup> Includes those people whose qualification level could not be classified and those who gave no answer to the 'highest qualification' question.

#### Managerial responsibility in the LFS

Organisational hierarchies tend to vary a great deal. To allow maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of only three broad groups. The groups are composed of 'managers' (who manage employees directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or long-term planning); 'foremen and supervisors' (who have day-to-day control over a group of workers whom they supervise); and people who are not managers, foremen or supervisors.

Equality of opportunity is an important issue in the workplace. The LFS can be used to measure the differences in managerial status between men and women (see red box). **Figure 4** shows the proportion of male and female employees within each age group who reported that they had managerial responsibility in summer 2000.

① Overall, men were more likely to be in management positions than were women (23 per cent compared with 14 per cent). This is observed across all age groups.

② For the 16 to 24 age group the proportion of managers was similar for men and women (6 per cent compared with 5 per cent).

③ The proportion of managers peaked for men among 45 to 54-year-olds at 30 per cent. This compared with women where the highest proportion was among 35 to 44-year-olds at 17 per cent.

**Table 6** provides a more detailed breakdown of these figures by examining the proportion of managers by sex and highest qualification attained.

④ More than a third of all employees who had a degree or equivalent qualification were managers.

⑤ At all levels of qualification, more men than women are managers. The differential is proportionally greatest among those with lower or no qualifications and least among those with degrees or equivalent and with A-levels or equivalent.



**6 Length of time continuously employed by occupation and industry**

A common request from callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is for LFS data on the length of time those in employment have worked for their current employer. **Table 7** shows the length of time men and women had worked with their current employer in summer 2000. This is not the same as the total time employees stay with the same employer.

- 1 In summer 2000 there were 28.1 million people in employment in the UK. Of these, nearly a third had been with the same employer for less than two years. Men were less likely than women to have been with the same employer for less than two years (30 per cent compared with 34 per cent).
- 2 Nearly twice the proportion of men to women had stayed with the same employer for 20 years or more (15 per cent compared with 8 per cent).

**Figure 5** shows the proportion of people who had been with the same employer (or continuously self-employed) for less than two years by broad occupation and industry categories. This can give indications of areas where job turnover is greatest or the workforce youngest.

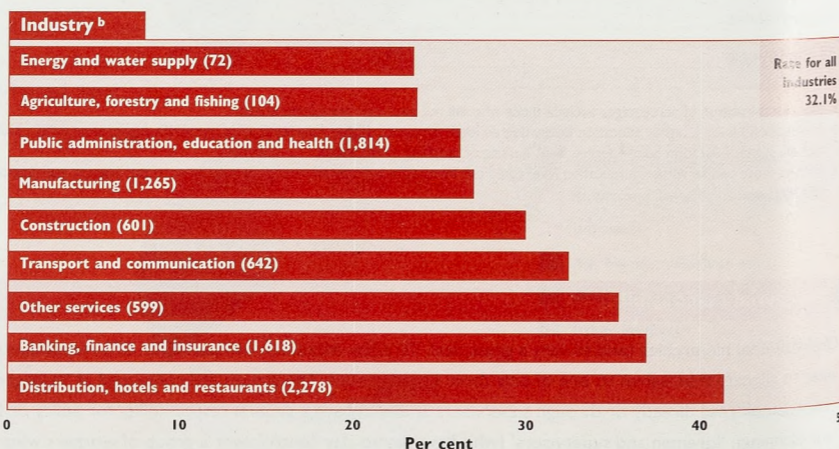
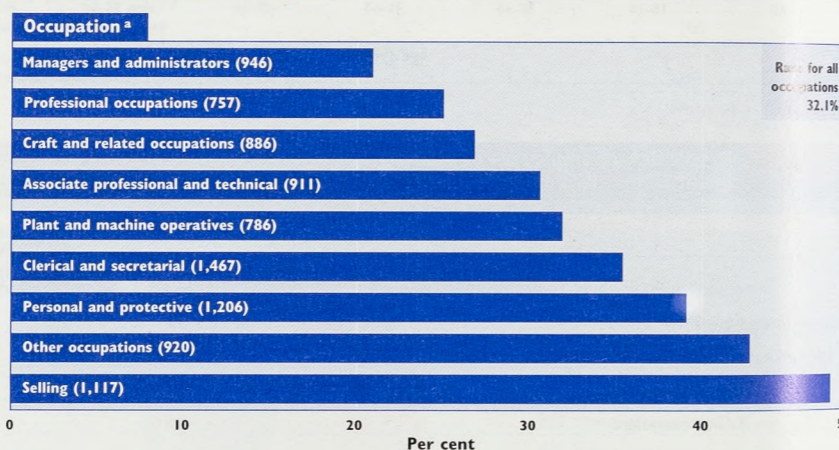
- 1 Almost half of all those in employment in sales occupations had been with the same employer for less than two years. At the opposite end of the scale, just over one-fifth of people in the managers and administrators category had been continuously employed for less than two years. This can partially be explained by the fact that more than half of people in selling occupations were aged 16-24, compared with only 14 per cent of managers and administrators.
- 2 Men in clerical and secretarial occupations were more likely than women to have been with the same employer for less than two years (42 per cent compared with 33 per cent).
- 3 Among industries, the percentage of people who had been continuously employed for less than two years ranged from 24 per cent in the energy and water category to just over two-fifths in the distribution, hotels and restaurants category (41 per cent).
- 4 The greatest difference between men and women could be seen in the energy and water industry where 20 per cent of men were with the same employer for less than two years compared with 36 per cent of women.

**Table 7 Length of time in current employment by sex; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted**

	All	Men	Women
<b>Thousands</b>			
All in employment <sup>a</sup>	28,118	15,491	12,627
Less than two years	9,001	4,678	4,323
Two years but less than five years	5,770	3,056	2,714
Five years but less than ten years	4,300	2,267	2,034
Ten years but less than 20	5,659	3,153	2,505
20 years or more	3,278	2,268	1,010
<b>Per cent</b>			
Less than two years	32	30	34
Two years but less than five years	21	20	22
Five years but less than ten years	15	15	16
Ten years but less than 20	20	20	20
20 years or more	12	15	8

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state length of time in current employment, but percentages are based on totals that exclude this group. Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 5 People in employment continuously employed by the same employer for less than two years, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted**



<sup>a</sup> Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification. <sup>b</sup> Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification. ( ) The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of people employed by the same employer for less than two years. Source: Labour Force Survey

# Women in the labour market: results from the spring 2000 LFS

By Breda Twomey, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- Women's levels and rates of economic activity show a continuing upward trend according to the spring 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS). Between 1990 and 2000 the economic activity rate for women of working age (aged 16-59) increased from 71 per cent to 73 per cent. In comparison, the economic activity rate for men of working age (aged 16-64) fell from 88 per cent to 84 per cent over the same period.
- The presence of a dependent child in the family has a major effect on the economic activity of women. For women with dependent children the activity rate was 69 per cent in spring 2000, 6 percentage points lower than for women without dependent children.
- Women with children under five years have the lowest activity rate at 58 per cent. This figure is nonetheless a significant increase on the spring 1990 figure of 48 per cent. Women with dependent children aged 16-18 have a high activity rate at 80 per cent.
- Living in a couple has a relatively small effect on the economic activity of women without dependent children. But the spring 2000 LFS shows that married or co-habiting women with dependent children have higher activity rates than lone mothers.
- The ILO unemployment rate for women of working age is 5 per cent, a decrease of 2 percentage points on the spring 1995 figure. Unemployment rates tend to fall as age increases and women with children aged four and under had the highest unemployment rate at 7 per cent.
- According to the spring 2000 LFS, 71 per cent of economically inactive women stated that they were not seeking work. Almost half of this figure cited looking after family or home as the reason for their inactivity.



Photo: MELANIE FRENCH/OWAT

## A description of the labour market participation patterns of women over the past decade and in spring 2000.

### Introduction

THIS ARTICLE is the latest in a series of reports that describe the participation of women in the labour market in the United Kingdom. It is based primarily on data from the spring 2000 quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Data from the spring 1990 and spring 1995 surveys are also used to highlight changes and trends over the past ten years. The data are not seasonally adjusted and relate to persons of working age: women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64. Summary tables and charts are included in the text, with more detailed tables (identified by letters) appearing after the *technical note*.<sup>1</sup>

The analysis focuses on three key indicators of women's participation in the labour market: economic activity, economic inactivity and unemployment (ILO definition), and how they are affected by age, marital status, and family commitments. Trends in female employment are analysed in detail on pp 107-18.

### Labour market participation

The representation of women in the UK labour force has increased steadily over the past decade. In spring 2000



women represented 44 per cent of the total working age labour force, an increase of nearly one and a half percentage points in the past ten years. Table 1 shows how women's economic activity rate has changed over the past 15 years, reaching a high of 73 per cent in spring 2000, while the activity rate for men shows an overall downward trend over the same period, a decrease of almost four percentage points. The increase in women's participation is partly associated with an increase in part-time employment. Between 1990 and 2000, there has been a 12 per cent increase in part-time employment for women, compared with a 4 per cent increase in full-time employment.

Despite the overall upward trend in the economic activity rate for women, men still maintain a higher rate overall. In spring 1990 the activity rate for men was 17 percentage points above that for women, but in spring 2000 the gap had narrowed to 12 percentage points. More details of the trends in the economic status of women (and men) appear in Table A.

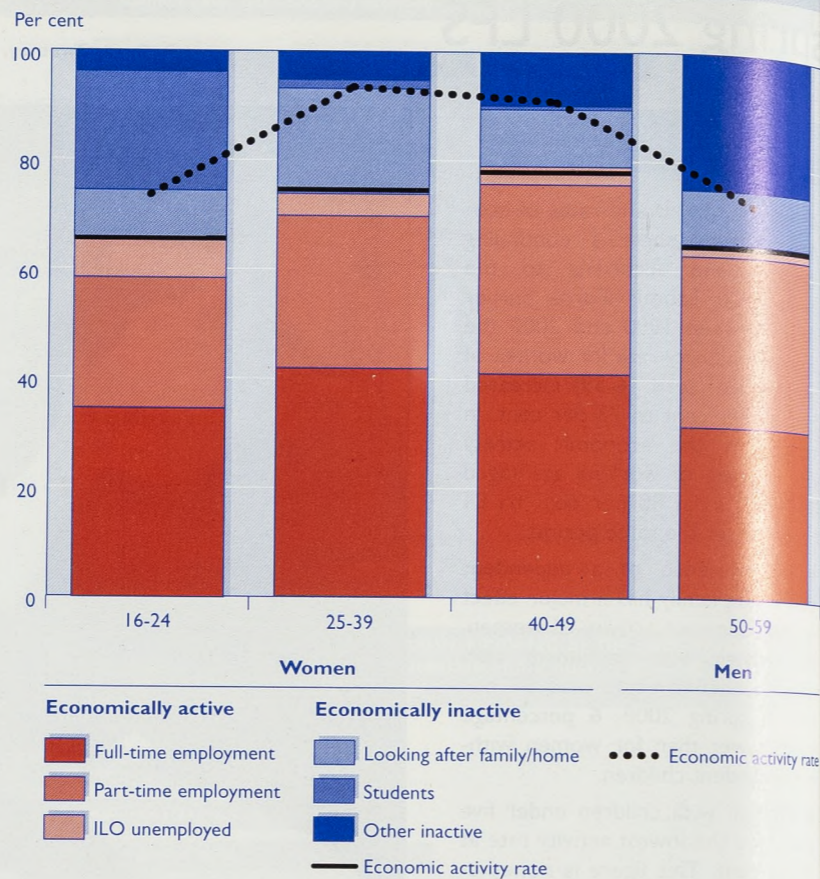
Age

Economic activity rates for women in all age groups are lower than the corresponding rates for men – see Figure 1. The greatest difference is for the 25-39 age group where the rate for men is highest at 94 per cent, compared with only 75 per cent for women. The difference reflects the fact that women are still largely responsible for child rearing and the household, and are classified as 'economically inactive' while they are carrying out these activities (see next paragraph). However, the proportion of women who said that the reason for their economic inactivity was that they were looking after home and/or family has declined from 57 per cent in 1990 to 46 per cent in spring 2000 – see Table A.

Marital status

While marriage (including cohabitation) has a relatively small effect on the economic activity rate of women without dependent children (defined as all those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 in full-time education), the rate for married women with dependent chil-

Figure 1 Economic status by age; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



dren is much higher, at 73 per cent, than that for non-married women with dependent children (lone mothers), at 56 per cent (see Table B). An article in the November 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* analysed the gap between the economic activity rates for lone mothers and couple mothers.<sup>2</sup>

The economic activity rate for married women without dependent children is also higher, at 78 per cent, than that for non-married women without dependent children, at 72 per cent. The latter includes most students, who have relatively low participation rates.

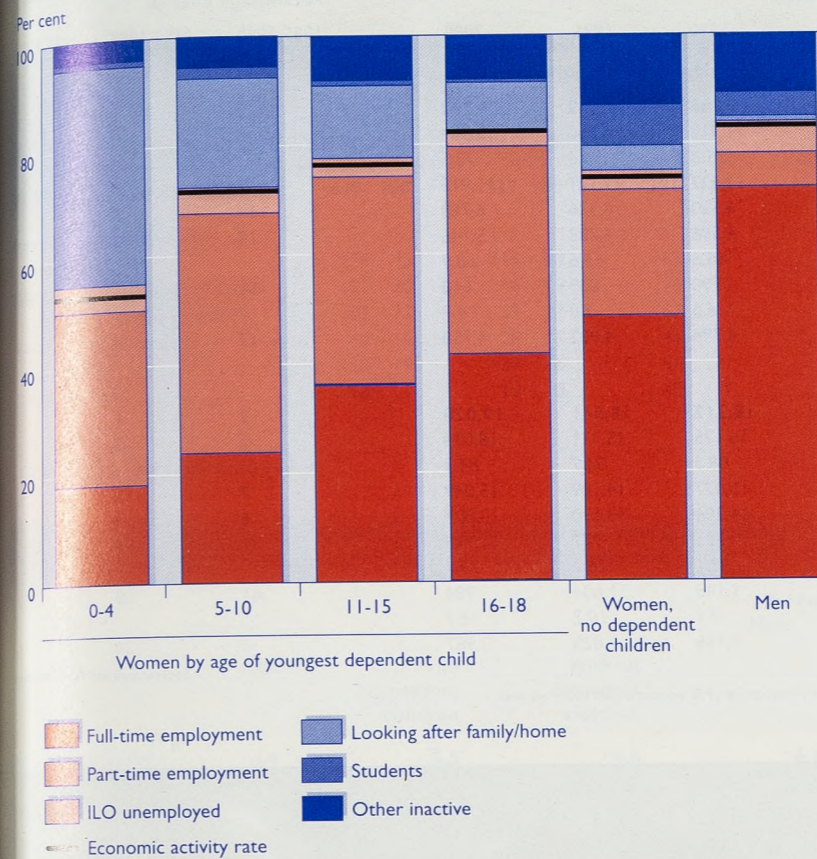
Women with dependent children

The presence of a dependent child in the family has a major effect on the economic activity of women, as Figure 2 shows. Some 43 per cent of women of working age had dependent children according to the spring 2000 LFS.

Their overall activity rate was 69 per cent, compared with 75 per cent for women without dependent children. Of women with pre-school children (defined as under 5 years), only 58 per cent were economically active, but the rate rose to 74 per cent for women with primary school children (defined as aged five to ten years) and 78 per cent for those with dependent children aged 11-15. In comparison, women with dependent children aged 16-18 had the highest economic activity rate at 80 per cent.

Between 1990 and 2000 the economic activity rate for women with dependent children increased from 63 per cent to 69 per cent. The largest rise was for women whose youngest child was aged 0-4 years, to stand 10 percentage points above the 1990 figure of 48 per cent (see Figure 3). Women on maternity leave are classified as 'in employment', so this rise reflects a greater number of women returning to the

Figure 2 Economic status of women of working age by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



labour market sooner after the birth of their children than previously, and also an increase in the number who may not leave the labour market at all while having their children. For women without dependent children, the economic activity rate fell by three percentage points between 1990 and 1995, but the spring 2000 rate of 75 per cent shows a slight increase on the 1995 figure.

The combined effect of a woman's age and the age of her youngest dependent child can be seen in Table D. Activity rates range from 40 per cent for mothers aged 16-24, with the youngest aged under five, to 84 per cent for mothers aged 40-49 with the youngest dependent child aged 16-18. Activity rates for women with dependent children tend to be lower than for those without children for each age group except for those aged 50-59. For women in the 16-24 age group, the difference in activity rates for those with and without dependent children is 29 percentage points – 70 per cent for women without dependent children, compared with 41 per cent for women with dependent children.

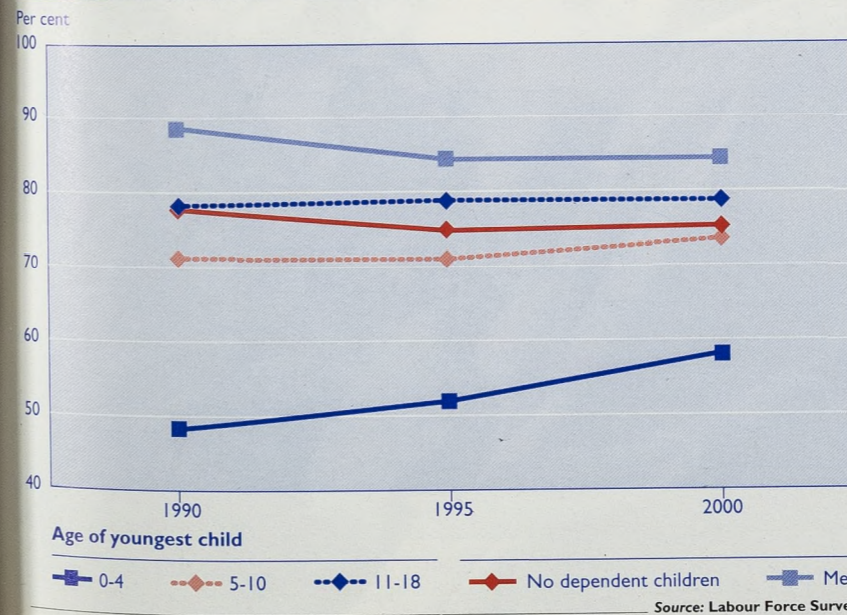
Ethnic group

Economic activity rates among women of working age vary considerably between ethnic groups. Black Caribbean and White women had the highest activity rates between summer 1999 and spring 2000 at 75 per cent and 74 per cent respectively.<sup>3</sup> In contrast, activity rates for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women were significantly lower at 31 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. The emphasis placed on the domestic role of women, may partly account for the very low activity rates of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women. Further analysis and exploration of the economic activity of ethnic groups appeared in the previous issue of *Labour Market Trends*.<sup>4</sup>

Unemployment

According to the spring 2000 LFS, there were 618,000 ILO unemployed women of working age in the UK, which is an ILO unemployment rate of 4.9 per cent. The equivalent rate for men was 6.1 per cent (see Table 1).

Figure 3 Economic activity rates of women aged 16-59 by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1990, 1995 and 2000, not seasonally adjusted





**Table 1** Economic status of women and men of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1985 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands				Percentage change		
	1985	1990	1995	2000	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>							
<b>All</b>	<b>16,323</b>	<b>16,706</b>	<b>16,942</b>	<b>17,292</b>	2	1	2
Economically Active	10,939	11,912	11,960	2,534	8	0	5
Economic activity rate (per cent)	67.0	71.3	70.6	72.5			
In employment <sup>a</sup>	9,738	11,122	11,121	11,916	12	0	7
Full-time <sup>b</sup>	5,578	6,520	6,336	6,768	14	-3	6
Part-time <sup>b</sup>	4,150	4,596	4,783	5,146	10	4	7
Employment rate	59.7	66.6	65.6	68.9			
ILO unemployed	1,201	790	839	618	-52	6	-36
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	11.0	6.6	7.0	4.9			
Economically inactive	5,384	4,794	4,982	4,758	-12	4	-5
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>							
<b>All</b>	<b>17,935</b>	<b>18,312</b>	<b>18,541</b>	<b>19,020</b>	2	1	3
Economically Active	15,807	16,175	15,731	16,034	2	-3	2
Economic activity rate (per cent)	88.1	88.3	84.7	84.3			
In employment <sup>a</sup>	13,962	15,027	14,109	15,049	7	-7	6
Full-time <sup>b</sup>	13,451	14,294	13,130	13,827	6	-9	5
Part-time <sup>b</sup>	501	723	977	1,219	31	26	20
Employment rate	77.9	82.1	76.1	79.1			
ILO unemployed	1,845	1,148	1,604	984	-61	28	-63
ILO unemployment rate (per cent)	11.7	7.1	10.2	6.1			
Economically inactive	2,128	2,136	2,828	2,987	0	24	5

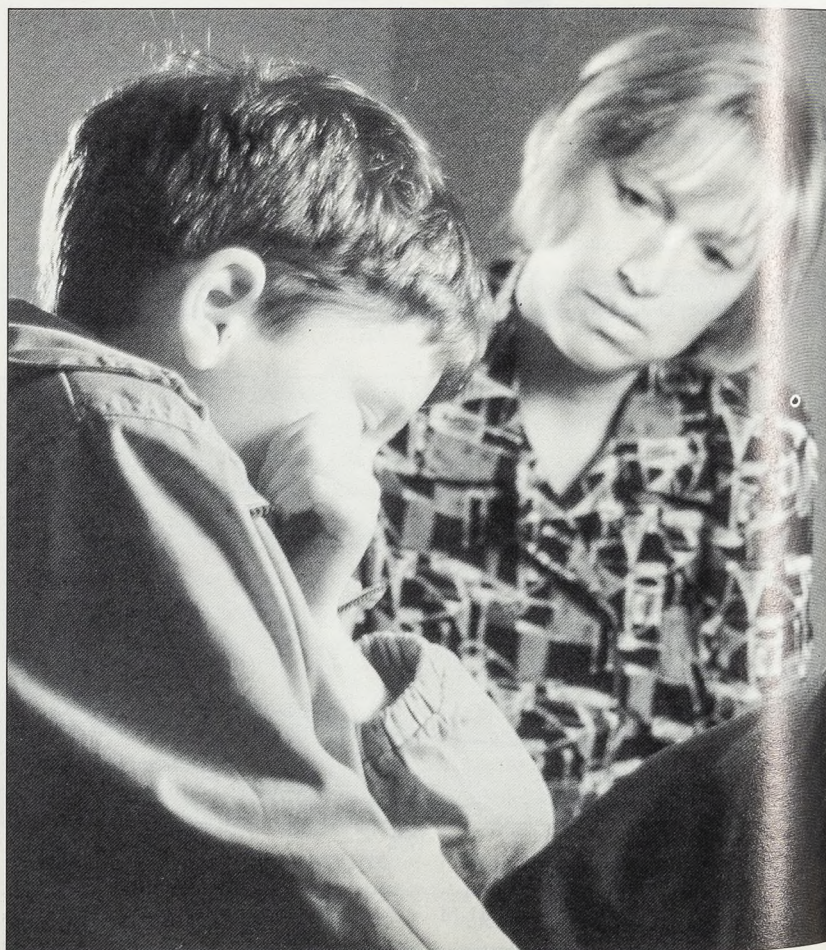
a Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time and from spring 1992 includes unpaid family workers.  
b Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Such rates represent the lowest figures for people of working age since the ILO measure was adopted in 1984 (see Figure 4). One reason why women have lower unemployment rates than men is that they tend to remain unemployed for less time than men. Table 2 shows that 45 per cent of all women who were ILO unemployed in spring 2000 had been out of work and looking for a job for less than three months, compared with 33 per cent of men. Conversely, 19 per cent had been unemployed for one year or more compared with 34 per cent of all men.

Table 3 shows that ILO unemployment rates for women fall as age increases, from 10 per cent for 16-24 year old women to 3 per cent for those aged 40 and over. Among young women with children, the unemployment rate rises to 22 per cent, more than double the rate for those without children. By comparison, the unemployment rate for men ranges from 13 per cent for those aged 16-24 to a low rate of 4 per cent for the 40-49 age group.

Unemployment rates have been calculated for married and non-married men at 4 per cent and 11 per cent



**Table 2** ILO unemployment by marital status and duration of unemployment, people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent					
	All		Women aged 16-59		Men aged 16-64	
	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%
<b>All ILO unemployed = 100 per cent</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100</b>
Duration of unemployment <sup>a</sup>						
Less than 3 months	276	45	115	48	162	42
3 months but less than 6 months	121	20	46	19	75	20
6 months but less than 12 months	102	17	39	17	63	17
1 year but less than 2 years	60	10	20	8	41	11
1 year or more	118	19	37	16	81	21
2 years or more	58	9	18	8	40	11

a The shorter of time seeking work and since last job.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 3** Unemployment rates by dependent children and age, people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women			Per cent Men
	All	With dependent children	Without dependent children	
<b>All aged 16-59/64</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>People aged</b>				
16-24	10.1	21.7	8.9	13.2
25-39	4.6	5.7	3.0	5.0
40-49	3.4	3.6	3.3	4.2
50-59/64	3.1	*	3.1	5.4

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

a Working age is 16-64 for men 16-59 for women.

Source: Labour Force Survey

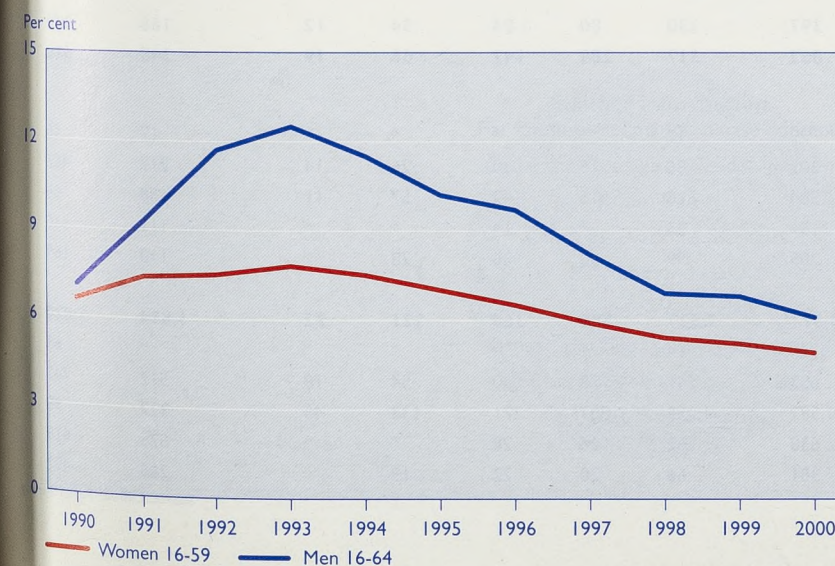
respectively, and for women (without dependent children) at 2 per cent and 8 per cent respectively (see Table B). The rate for non-married women with dependent children at 14 per cent is higher than that for non-married women without dependent children at 8 per cent. At least some of these differences are due to the different age distributions of these categories.

In all, 63 per cent of unemployed women with dependent children were looking specifically for part-time work in spring 2000, compared with 33 per cent of women without dependent children and only 11 per cent of men (see Table 4).

### Economic inactivity

Economic inactivity is defined as people who are neither in employment nor unemployed on the ILO measure (see technical note). Some 28 per cent of women of working age were economically inactive according to the spring 2000 LFS, a decrease of 2 percentage points from the same period five years earlier. In comparison, men had much lower inactivity rates, for example 16 per cent in spring 2000, which was a half percentage point decrease on the spring 1995 rate. Table 1 shows how the inactivity levels for women and men have changed over the past decade.

Some people are classified as economically active because although they want to work, either they are not avail-



Source: Labour Force Survey



**Table 4** ILO unemployed people looking for full-time or part-time work<sup>a</sup> by the age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women (16-59)						Thousands Men (16-64)	
	All	With dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child) <sup>b</sup>						Without dependent children
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15			
<b>All unemployed</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>984</b>	
Looking for:								
Full-time work	209	56	22	14	16	153	690	
Part-time work	289	177	79	69	25	112	106	
No preferences	102	39	13	14	11	64	145	

<sup>a</sup> As an employee.

<sup>b</sup> For youngest dependent child aged 16-18 less than 10,000 in cell; sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Table 5** Reason for economic inactivity by availability and whether seeking work in last 4 weeks by sex and age of youngest dependent child, people of working age;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women						Thousands Men	
	All	With dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)						Without dependent children
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
<b>All economically inactive</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>2,987</b>
<b>All inactive who would like to work</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>967</b>
<b>Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	*	*	<b>77</b>	<b>101</b>
Student	62	*	*	*	*	*	56	64
Other	66	45	25	14	*	*	21	36
<b>Not seeking work but would like work<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>866</b>
<b>Of which:</b>								
<b>Available to start in next 2 weeks</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Not available to start in next 2 weeks</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>618</b>
Believes no jobs available (discouraged workers)	29	12	*	*	*	*	17	36
Long term sick/disabled	302	86	15	30	26	14	217	467
Looking after family/home	584	526	316	142	57	11	58	64
Student	134	23	*	14	*	*	111	130
Other	209	99	30	36	28	*	110	169
<b>Not seeking/does not want work</b>	<b>3,371</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>2,020</b>
Does not want/need job	148	14	*	*	*	*	*	63
Long-term sick/disabled	652	141	28	40	54	18	512	747
Looking after family/home	1,582	1,255	807	271	133	45	327	98
Student	638	62	24	28	*	*	575	619
Other	351	66	20	22	19	*	285	492

\* Less than 10,000 in cell; sample size too small for reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup> Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they were available to start work in the next 2 weeks.

Source: Labour Force Survey

able to start (in the next two weeks) and/or they are not looking for work at present (see *technical note* for a description of the questions asked in the LFS). A larger group did not want to work at the time of interview. *Table 5* shows the different reasons given by working-age respondents for their not seeking or being available for work, and whether they would like a job. Such questions are open to a variety of interpretations that affect the way they are answered. For example, a woman with a young child may take into account the difficulty of arranging child-care in deciding whether to say that she would like to work and therefore to say "no", but another in similar circumstances might ignore this possible problem and answer that she would like to work.

In spring 2000, only 29 per cent of inactive women said that they would like to work. However, 34 per cent of women with dependent children wanted work compared with 24 per cent of women without dependent children. The figure for inactive men was 32 per cent.

Some 71 per cent of economically inactive women responded that they were not seeking and not wanting work, and of those, 47 per cent cited family and/or home commitments as the reason for their inactivity. In particular, family and home obligations played a significant role as a reason for labour market inactivity among women

with dependent children. For example, 82 per cent of women with dependent children cited this reason for not wanting to work, compared with only 18 per cent of women without dependent children.

This reason decreases in importance as the youngest child goes to primary school and then secondary school. Of women not wanting to work, over 90 per cent with children under five years cited this reason, and some 60 per cent of women with children aged 11-18 cited family obligations as the reason for their not wanting work.

In total, 76 per cent of women with dependent children gave family obligations as their main reason for inactivity. For women without dependent children, education was the most common reason, at 31 per cent, and long-term sickness or disability, at 30 per cent. Inactivity among men was largely due to long-term sickness, at 41 per cent, and education at 27 per cent. Only 5 per cent of men in the UK cited home or family reasons for their inactivity. However, this rose to 8 per cent for men in a couple (see *Table B*).

## Conclusion

An analysis of the spring 2000 LFS suggests that while the participation of women in the UK labour force continues to increase steadily, women's activity rates remain significantly lower than men's. This points to the impact

family and/or home commitments have on the participation of women in the labour market. In particular, the spring 2000 data suggest that activity rates for women increase with age of youngest dependent child. Also, family and home commitments played a significant role as a reason for labour market inactivity among women with dependent children, where over three-quarters of women with dependent children cited family and/or home commitments as the reason for not wanting work.

In spring 2000, the ILO unemployment rate for women was lower than that for men and was the lowest figure since the measure was adopted in 1984. The lower rate for women rather than men can be attributed to the tendency for women to remain unemployed for less time than men.

## Notes

- Further tables showing a range of LFS results for women and men aged 16 and over are published in the LFS Quarterly Supplement (QS). Key LFS tables also appear in the Labour Market Data section of *Labour Market Trends* each month, and a full set of LFS tables giving LFS estimates for time series back to 1984 where available, for most QS tables, are given in the LFS Historical Supplement.
- See 'Lone parents and the labour market revisited,' pp 583-594, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1999.
- Figures apply to people in Great Britain (not UK).
- See 'Labour market participation of ethnic groups,' pp 29-42, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2001.

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## Technical note

## The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (i.e. nurses). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Before that the survey was conducted every two years but it was not until 1984 that the questionnaire stabilised in a form similar to that used at present.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity (paid work, job search, etc) are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period immediately prior to the interview (normally one week or four weeks, depending on the topic). If any household member is unavailable for interview, a related adult member of the same household can provide information for that person. Students living away from home in halls of residence are included.

## Economic activity classification

People in *employment* are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example); those on government employment or training programmes; and unpaid family workers.

*Unemployed* people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The *economically active* population, or *labour force*, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The *economically inactive* population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also *discouraged workers* who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available.

## Economic inactivity classification

There are several questions asked to determine whether a respondent is economically inactive and, if so, their main reason for inactivity.

If the respondent is not employed they are asked whether they were looking for work in the previous four weeks. If the respondent answers 'no' and nor have they been seeking a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks they will be classified as economically inactive. They are then asked if they would 'like to have a regular paid job at the moment, either a full-time or part-time job?' If the respondent answers 'yes' they would like a job they are asked to give the main reason why they had not looked for work (and the answer is recorded as their main reason for inactivity):

- 1 Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent.
- 2 Student.
- 3 Looking after the family/home.
- 4 Temporarily sick or injured.
- 5 Long-term sick or disabled.
- 6 Believes no jobs available.
- 7 Not yet started looking.
- 8 Any other reason.

Those who replied earlier that they did not want a job are asked the main reason that they did not want work (in the last four weeks) in order to record their main reason for inactivity:

- 1 Waiting for the results of an application for a job/being assessed by a training agent.
- 2 Student.
- 3 Looking after the family/home.
- 4 Temporarily sick or injured.
- 5 Long-term sick or disabled.
- 6 Doesn't need employment.
- 7 Retired from paid work.
- 8 Any other reason.

Those who had been looking for work (and those who have already been identified as inactive because they are not seeking work, but who would like a job) are asked a further question about their availability to start work.

"If a job or a place on a government scheme had been available in the week ending Sunday the [date], would you have been able to start within two weeks?"

Those who had been seeking work, but were not available to start work are then defined as inactive. All those responding that they are unavailable to start work are then asked to state the main reason:

"Why would you not have been able to start within two weeks?"

- 1 Must complete education.
- 2 Looking after family/home.
- 3 Temporarily sick or injured.
- 4 Long-term sick or disabled.
- 5 Other reason.

For those who had been seeking work the answer to this question is used as the main reason for their inactivity. The reason for inactivity for those who had not been seeking work is already defined by the answer to the question about why they were not seeking.

## Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

## Regrossing of the LFS

Since the last women's article the LFS estimates have been regrossed. For more information on regrossing see 'Labour Force Survey: regrossing and seasonal adjustment', pp211-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.

Table A Economic activity of women and men of working age (16-59/64); United Kingdom; spring 1990-spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Women 16-59</b>											
<b>All</b>	<b>16,706</b>	<b>16,754</b>	<b>16,791</b>	<b>16,828</b>	<b>16,877</b>	<b>16,942</b>	<b>17,022</b>	<b>17,101</b>	<b>17,174</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,292</b>
Economically active	11,912	11,897	11,863	11,887	11,923	11,960	12,098	12,208	12,284	12,422	12,534
In employment <sup>a</sup>	11,122	11,020	10,975	10,958	11,026	11,121	11,315	11,488	11,616	11,776	11,916
Full-time <sup>b,c</sup>	6,520	6,418	6,302	6,245	6,241	6,336	6,357	6,485	6,564	6,693	6,768
Part-time <sup>b,c</sup>	4,596	4,596	4,670	4,711	4,781	4,783	4,954	5,002	5,049	5,081	5,146
Employee <sup>d</sup>	10,160	10,085	10,018	10,023	10,089	10,208	10,402	10,552	10,707	10,923	11,044
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	5,981	5,894	5,818	5,782	5,773	5,878	5,895	6,026	6,122	6,283	6,413
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	4,178	4,191	4,199	4,241	4,312	4,329	4,508	4,525	4,583	4,638	4,713
Permanent	9,430	9,388	9,238	9,234	9,232	9,311	9,483	9,615	9,780	10,066	10,147
Temporary	698	684	673	681	755	797	838	875	877	811	843
Self-employed	791	755	720	716	737	730	749	786	790	749	756
On government-supported training and employment programmes	169	174	135	127	119	103	94	85	62	55	58
Unpaid family workers <sup>e</sup>	..	..	102	91	81	79	69	65	57	49	58
ILO unemployed	790	887	888	928	896	839	783	720	668	646	618
Inactive	4,794	4,857	4,928	4,941	4,955	4,982	4,924	4,892	4,890	4,812	4,758
Looking after family/home	2,744	2,788	2,823	2,727	2,713	2,612	2,520	2,399	2,395	2,270	2,201
Students	569	590	732	793	789	809	799	802	817	856	833
Other inactive	1,482	1,478	1,374	1,421	1,453	1,562	1,606	1,691	1,678	1,686	1,723
<b>Men 16-64</b>											
<b>All</b>	<b>18,312</b>	<b>18,350</b>	<b>18,382</b>	<b>18,414</b>	<b>18,460</b>	<b>18,541</b>	<b>18,641</b>	<b>18,744</b>	<b>18,852</b>	<b>18,943</b>	<b>19,020</b>
Economically active	16,175	16,099	15,871	15,754	15,725	15,713	15,776	15,818	15,813	15,937	16,034
In employment <sup>a</sup>	15,027	14,603	14,021	13,780	13,909	14,109	14,238	14,523	14,752	14,851	15,049
Full-time <sup>b,c</sup>	14,294	13,861	13,200	12,910	12,953	13,130	13,161	13,368	13,560	13,652	13,827
Part-time <sup>b,c</sup>	723	732	817	867	953	977	1,072	1,153	1,162	1,194	1,219
Employee <sup>d</sup>	12,112	11,835	11,405	11,223	11,282	11,470	11,690	11,987	12,299	12,469	12,758
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	11,650	11,324	10,860	10,644	10,629	10,765	10,888	11,087	11,391	11,515	11,795
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	461	509	543	578	652	704	801	899	906	951	961
Permanent	11,666	11,390	10,773	10,533	10,549	10,636	10,868	11,116	11,466	11,601	11,923
Temporary	417	429	497	542	602	698	690	759	725	754	733
Self-employed	2,610	2,496	2,326	2,288	2,368	2,421	2,360	2,369	2,290	2,249	2,174
On government-supported training and employment programmes	302	264	251	237	223	187	160	139	177	109	91
Unpaid family workers <sup>e</sup>	..	..	40	32	37	31	29	29	19	24	27
ILO unemployed	1,148	1,496	1,850	1,974	1,816	1,604	1,538	1,294	1,088	1,086	984
Inactive	2,136	2,251	2,511	2,661	2,735	2,828	2,866	2,926	3,038	3,006	2,987
Looking after family/home	77	79	80	110	122	133	168	158	179	174	164
Students	607	657	789	843	857	863	807	825	839	844	813
Other inactive	1,453	1,515	1,641	1,708	1,756	1,832	1,890	1,943	2,020	1,988	2,010
<b>All persons 16-59/64</b>											
<b>All</b>	<b>35,018</b>	<b>35,103</b>	<b>35,173</b>	<b>35,242</b>	<b>35,337</b>	<b>35,483</b>	<b>35,663</b>	<b>35,844</b>	<b>36,026</b>	<b>36,177</b>	<b>36,312</b>
Economically active	28,087	27,995	27,734	27,640	27,648	27,673	27,873	28,026	28,097	28,359	28,568
In employment <sup>a</sup>	26,149	25,622	24,996	24,738	24,936	25,230	25,552	26,012	26,341	26,627	26,966
Full-time <sup>b,c</sup>	20,814	20,279	19,502	19,155	19,194	19,466	19,518	19,853	20,124	20,344	20,595
Part-time <sup>b,c</sup>	5,318	5,328	5,487	5,578	5,734	5,760	6,026	6,155	6,212	6,275	6,364
Employee <sup>d</sup>	22,271	21,920	21,423	21,246	21,371	21,678	22,092	22,539	23,006	23,392	23,802
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	17,630	17,218	16,678	16,426	16,402	16,643	16,783	17,113	17,513	17,798	18,124
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	4,639	4,700	4,742	4,818	4,964	5,033	5,309	5,424	5,489	5,589	5,674
Permanent	21,096	20,778	20,010	19,766	19,781	19,946	20,351	20,731	21,245	21,666	22,070
Temporary	1,115	1,113	1,170	1,224	1,357	1,495	1,528	1,634	1,601	1,565	1,576
Self-employed	3,401	3,250	3,046	3,005	3,105	3,151	3,109	3,155	3,080	2,999	2,930
On government-supported training and employment programmes	471	437	386	364	342	290	254	224	179	163	149
Unpaid family workers <sup>e</sup>	..	..	142	123	118	110	97	94	75	73	85
ILO unemployed	1,939	2,373	2,738	2,902	2,712	2,443	2,321	2,015	1,757	1,732	1,602
Inactive	6,931	7,108	7,439	7,602	7,690	7,810	7,790	7,818	7,929	7,818	7,744
Looking after family/home	2,820	2,867	2,903	2,836	2,835	2,744	2,688	2,557	2,547	2,444	2,366
Students	1,176	1,247	1,521	1,637	1,646	1,672	1,606	1,627	1,656	1,700	1,646
Other inactive	2,935	2,994	3,016	3,129	3,209	3,394	3,496	3,634	3,698	3,674	3,733

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. From 1989, this group included all those on government-supported training and employment programmes, while from 1985 to 1988 it involved those on the Youth Training Scheme at a college or training centre (or temporarily away), and from spring 1992 also includes unpaid family workers.

<sup>b</sup> Includes respondents on government-supported training and employment programmes up to 1988 (but see also footnotes above for 1985-88).

<sup>c</sup> Classification based on respondents' self-assessment.

<sup>d</sup> Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, permanent or temporary.

<sup>e</sup> Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992; prior to this some may have been reported as employees or self-employed, others as unemployed or inactive.

.. Data not available.



Table B People of working age by sex, economic status and marital status; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59						Men aged 16-64	
	All		With dependent children		Without dependent children		All	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
<b>All persons</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>17,292</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,813</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,020</b>	<b>100</b>
Economically active	12,534	72.5	5,145	68.8	7,390	75.3	16,034	84.3
All in employment <sup>b</sup>	11,916	68.9	4,864	65.0	7,052	71.9	15,049	79.1
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	6,768	39.1	1,959	26.2	4,810	49.0	13,827	72.7
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	5,146	29.8	2,904	38.8	2,242	22.8	1,219	6.4
Employees <sup>d</sup>	11,044	63.9	4,450	59.5	6,594	67.2	12,758	67.1
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	6,329	36.6	1,800	24.1	4,530	46.2	11,795	62.0
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	4,713	27.3	2,650	35.4	2,063	21.0	961	5.1
Permanent	10,147	58.7	4,092	54.7	6,056	61.7	11,923	62.7
Temporary	843	4.9	333	4.5	510	5.2	733	3.9
Self-employed	756	4.4	372	5.0	384	3.9	2,174	11.4
On government-supported training and employment programme	58	0.3	*	*	49	0.5	91	0.5
Unpaid family worker	58	0.3	33	0.4	25	0.3	27	0.1
ILO unemployed	618	3.6	281	3.8	337	3.4	984	5.2
Inactive	4,758	27.5	2,334	31.2	2,424	24.7	2,987	15.7
Looking after family/home	2,201	12.7	1,815	24.3	386	3.9	164	0.9
Student	833	4.8	90	1.2	743	7.6	813	4.3
Other	1,723	10.0	429	5.7	1,294	*	2,010	10.6
<b>Married/living together</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>11,041</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,315</b>	<b>100</b>
Economically active	8,277	75.2	4,159	72.6	4,118	77.9	10,885	88.4
All in employment <sup>b</sup>	8,040	73.0	4,011	70.1	4,029	76.2	10,483	85.1
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	4,305	39.1	1,595	27.9	2,709	51.2	9,979	81.0
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	3,735	33.9	2,415	42.2	1,320	25.0	503	4.1
Employees <sup>d</sup>	7,393	67.1	3,651	63.8	3,742	70.8	8,722	70.8
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	4,006	36.4	1,458	25.5	2,549	48.2	8,382	68.1
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	3,387	30.7	2,193	38.3	1,193	22.6	340	2.8
Permanent	6,868	62.4	3,346	58.4	3,522	66.6	8,292	67.3
Temporary	486	4.4	283	4.9	203	3.8	348	2.8
Self-employed	583	5.3	323	5.6	260	4.9	1,733	14.1
On government-supported training and employment programme	11	0.1	*	*	*	*	14	0.1
Unpaid family worker	54	0.5	31	0.5	22	0.4	14	0.1
ILO unemployed	237	2.2	148	2.6	89	1.7	402	3.3
Inactive	2,737	24.8	1,566	27.4	1,170	22.1	1,429	11.6
Looking after family/home	1,594	14.5	1,247	21.8	347	6.6	114	0.9
Student	92	0.8	40	0.7	52	1.0	46	0.4
Other	1,051	9.5	280	4.9	771	14.6	1,270	10.3
<b>Not married/living together<sup>a</sup></b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,524</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>100</b>
Economically active	4,257	67.8	986	56.2	3,271	72.3	5,148	76.8
All in employment <sup>b</sup>	3,876	61.7	853	48.6	3,023	66.8	4,566	68.1
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	2,464	39.2	363	20.7	2,101	46.4	3,848	57.4
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	1,411	22.5	489	27.9	922	20.4	715	10.7
Employees <sup>d</sup>	3,651	58.2	799	45.6	2,852	63.0	4,036	60.2
Full-time <sup>c</sup>	2,323	37.0	342	19.5	1,981	43.8	3,413	50.9
Part-time <sup>c</sup>	1,326	21.1	456	26.0	870	19.2	621	9.3
Permanent	3,279	52.2	745	42.5	2,534	56.0	3,631	54.1
Temporary	357	5.7	50	2.9	306	6.8	385	5.7
Self-employed	173	2.8	49	2.8	125	2.8	441	6.6
On government-supported training and employment programme	47	0.8	*	*	44	1.0	76	1.1
Unpaid family worker	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	0.2
ILO unemployed	381	6.1	133	7.6	248	5.5	582	8.7
Inactive	2,021	32.2	768	43.8	1,253	27.7	1,557	23.2
Looking after family/home	607	9.7	568	32.4	39	0.9	51	0.8
Student	742	11.8	51	2.9	691	15.3	767	11.4
Other	673	10.7	149	8.5	524	11.6	740	11.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.

a Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated if not cohabiting.

b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, or were in temporary or permanent employment.

c Based on respondents' self-assessments.

d Includes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time, permanent or temporary.

Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1990, 1995, 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59						Men aged 16-64		
	All		With youngest dependent child aged			Without dependent children		Thousands	
	All	0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	Without dependent children	Men aged 16-64	
<b>Spring 1990</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>16,706</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>9,576</b>	<b>18,312</b>	
Economically active	11,912	4,500	1,490	1,509	1,124	378	7,412	16,175	
In employment <sup>a,b</sup>	11,122	4,096	1,268	1,400	1,069	359	7,026	15,027	
Full-time	6,520	1,505	412	463	457	173	5,015	14,294	
Part-time	4,596	2,587	854	935	612	186	2,008	723	
Employees	10,160	3,662	1,115	1,252	971	324	6,498	12,112	
Self-employed	791	409	142	138	96	35	382	2,610	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	169	24	11	*	*	*	145	302	
ILO unemployed	790	397	219	109	-53	16	393	1,148	
Inactive	4,794	2,637	1,604	609	331	93	2,157	2,136	
Looking after family/home	2,805	2,236	1,485	479	222	51	569	81	
<b>Spring 1995</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>16,942</b>	<b>7,392</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>9,550</b>	<b>18,541</b>	
Economically active	11,960	4,815	1,627	1,528	1,223	437	7,145	15,713	
In employment <sup>a,b</sup>	11,121	4,419	1,449	1,394	1,158	418	6,701	14,109	
Full-time	6,336	1,700	506	448	520	226	4,637	13,130	
Part-time	4,783	2,719	943	946	638	192	2,063	977	
Employees	10,208	3,974	1,298	1,247	1,048	381	6,234	11,470	
Self-employed	730	380	126	126	96	33	350	2,421	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	103	16	*	*	*	*	88	187	
Unpaid family workers <sup>c</sup>	79	49	20	15	11	*	30	31	
ILO unemployed	839	395	177	134	65	19	444	1,604	
Inactive	4,982	2,578	1,508	623	350	97	2,405	2,828	
Looking after family/home	2,612	2,097	1,375	464	205	52	515	133	
<b>Spring 2000</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>17,292</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>9,813</b>	<b>19,020</b>	
Economically active	12,534	5,145	1,777	1,698	1,250	419	7,390	16,034	
In employment <sup>a,b</sup>	11,916	4,864	1,659	1,597	1,197	410	7,052	15,049	
Full-time	6,768	1,959	584	562	590	223	4,810	13,827	
Part-time	5,146	2,904	1,075	1,035	606	187	2,242	1,219	
Employees	11,044	4,450	1,506	1,454	1,107	383	6,594	12,758	
Self-employed	756	372	136	128	83	25	384	2,174	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	58	*	*	*	*	*	49	91	
Unpaid family workers <sup>c</sup>	58	33	14	12	*	*	25	27	
ILO unemployed	618	281	117	101	53	*	337	984	
Inactive	4,758	2,334	1,276	608	346	105	2,424	2,987	
Looking after family/home	2,201	1,815	1,144	423	192	56	386	164	

(continued on next page)



Table C Economic status by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1990, 1995, 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59						Per cent Men aged 16-64	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged						Without dependent children
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
<b>Spring 1990</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	100	
Economically active	71.3	63.1	48.2	71.2	77.4	80.7	77.4	
In employment <sup>a,b</sup>	66.6	57.4	41.0	66.1	73.6	76.7	73.4	
Full-time	39.0	21.1	13.3	21.9	31.4	37.0	52.4	
Part-time	27.5	36.3	27.6	44.2	42.1	39.8	21.0	
Employees	60.8	51.4	36.1	59.1	66.8	69.2	67.9	
Self-employed	4.7	5.7	4.6	6.5	6.6	7.4	4.0	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	1.0	0.3	0.4	*	*	*	1.5	
ILO unemployed	4.7	5.6	7.1	5.1	3.7	3.4	4.1	
Inactive	28.7	37.0	51.9	28.8	22.8	19.8	22.5	
Looking after family/home	16.8	31.4	48.0	22.6	15.3	10.8	5.9	
<b>Spring 1995</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	100	
Economically active	70.6	65.1	51.9	71.0	77.0	81.8	74.8	
In employment <sup>a,b</sup>	65.6	59.8	46.2	64.8	73.6	78.3	70.2	
Full-time	37.4	23.0	16.2	20.8	33.1	42.2	48.5	
Part-time	28.2	36.8	30.1	44.0	40.6	36.0	21.6	
Employees	60.3	53.8	41.4	58.0	66.6	71.4	65.3	
Self-employed	4.3	5.1	4.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	3.7	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	0.6	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.9	
Unpaid family workers <sup>c</sup>	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	*	0.3	
ILO unemployed	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.2	4.1	3.5	4.7	
Inactive	29.4	34.9	48.1	29.0	22.3	18.2	25.2	
Looking after family/home	15.4	28.4	43.9	21.6	13.0	9.8	5.4	
<b>Spring 2000</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	100	
Economically active	72.5	68.8	58.2	73.6	78.3	80.0	75.3	
In employment <sup>a,b</sup>	68.9	65.0	54.4	69.3	75.0	78.2	71.9	
Full-time	39.1	26.2	19.1	24.4	37.0	42.5	49.0	
Part-time	29.8	38.8	35.2	44.9	38.0	35.8	22.8	
Employees	63.9	59.5	49.3	63.0	69.3	73.1	67.2	
Self-employed	4.4	5.0	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.7	3.9	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	
Unpaid family workers <sup>c</sup>	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	*	*	0.3	
ILO unemployed	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.4	3.3	*	3.4	
Inactive	27.5	31.2	41.8	26.4	21.7	20.0	24.7	
Looking after family/home	12.7	24.3	37.5	18.3	12.0	10.8	3.9	

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.

a Includes those who did not state if they worked full- or part-time, or their employment status. Classifications are based on respondents' self-assessment.

b Excludes most unpaid family workers prior to spring 1992 although some may have been reported as employees or self-employed.

c Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.

Table D Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59						Thousands Men aged 16-64	
	All	With youngest dependent child aged						Without dependent children
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
<b>Spring 2000</b>								
<b>16-24</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,652</b>	
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,855</b>	
Economically active	1,840	151	136	13	*	*	1,689	
In employment <sup>a</sup>	1,075	56	52	*	*	*	1,019	
Full-time	765	95	84	10	*	*	670	
Part-time	1,768	146	131	13	*	*	1,622	
Employees	28	*	*	*	*	*	26	
Self-employed	40	*	*	*	*	*	39	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family workers	207	42	38	*	*	*	166	
ILO unemployed	1,076	278	265	13	*	*	798	
Inactive	256	245	235	10	*	*	10	
Looking after family/home								
<b>25-39</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>4,401</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,224</b>	
Economically active	4,992	2,966	1,475	1,097	361	33	2,026	
In employment <sup>a</sup>	4,762	2,797	1,400	1,027	339	31	1,965	
Full-time	2,823	1,052	489	359	184	21	1,771	
Part-time	1,938	1,744	911	668	155	*	194	
Employees	4,439	2,572	1,264	955	323	30	1,876	
Self-employed	293	201	122	63	15	*	92	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family workers	23	20	12	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	229	169	75	69	22	*	60	
Inactive	1,633	1,435	924	404	101	*	198	
Looking after family/home	1,187	1,169	833	278	54	*	19	
<b>40-49</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1,712</b>	
Economically active	3,098	1,709	127	562	751	269	1,390	
In employment <sup>a</sup>	2,992	1,648	123	534	725	269	1,344	
Full-time	1,653	728	43	189	350	146	925	
Part-time	1,388	919	80	345	375	119	419	
Employees	2,731	1,439	110	466	666	251	1,238	
Self-employed	239	140	11	62	54	13	99	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family workers	15	11	*	*	*	*	*	
ILO unemployed	107	61	*	28	25	*	46	
Inactive	814	492	84	173	184	52	322	
Looking after family/home	405	326	73	120	104	28	79	
<b>50-59/64</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>3,226</b>	
Economically active	2,397	278	*	23	138	117	2,119	
In employment <sup>a</sup>	2,323	269	*	22	132	114	2,054	
Full-time	1,217	123	*	11	56	55	1,095	
Part-time	1,105	146	*	11	76	59	959	
Employees	2,107	239	*	19	117	103	1,867	
Self-employed	196	28	*	*	14	11	168	
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Unpaid family workers	16	*	*	*	*	*	15	
ILO unemployed	74	*	*	*	*	*	66	
Inactive	1,235	129	*	18	61	46	1,106	
Looking after family/home	354	75	*	14	33	26	278	

(continued on next page)



Table D Economic status by age and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59						Per cent Men aged 16-64
	All	With youngest dependent child aged					
		0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	
<b>Spring 2000</b>							
<b>16-24</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>100</b>
Economically active	65.6	40.9	39.7	56.7	*	*	69.9
In employment <sup>a</sup>	58.9	32.0	31.0	46.2	*	*	63.7
Full-time	34.4	11.9	11.8	*	*	*	38.4
Part-time	24.5	20.1	19.1	34.6	*	*	25.3
Employees	56.6	31.0	29.9	44.8	*	*	61.2
Self-employed	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	1.0
On government-supported training and employment programmes	1.3	*	*	*	*	*	1.5
Unpaid family workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.0
ILO unemployed	6.6	8.9	8.7	*	*	*	6.2
Inactive	34.4	59.1	60.3	43.3	*	*	30.1
Looking after family/home	8.2	52.2	53.5	35.8	*	*	0.4
<b>25-39</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Economically active	75.4	67.4	61.5	73.1	78.2	82.4	91.1
In employment <sup>a</sup>	71.9	63.5	58.4	68.5	73.4	75.9	88.4
Full-time	42.6	23.9	20.4	23.9	39.9	51.3	79.6
Part-time	29.3	39.5	38.0	44.6	33.5	*	8.7
Employees	67.0	58.4	52.7	63.7	70.0	72.9	84.0
Self-employed	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.2	3.2	*	4.1
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Unpaid family workers	0.3	0.4	0.5	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	3.5	3.8	3.1	4.6	4.8	*	2.7
Inactive	24.6	32.6	38.5	26.9	21.8	*	8.9
Looking after family/home	17.9	26.6	34.7	18.6	11.7	*	0.8
<b>40-49</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Economically active	79.2	77.6	60.3	76.5	80.3	83.8	81.2
In employment <sup>a</sup>	76.5	74.9	58.3	72.7	77.7	82.6	78.5
Full-time	42.2	33.1	20.4	25.7	37.4	45.5	54.1
Part-time	34.2	41.8	38.0	47.0	40.2	37.1	24.5
Employees	69.8	67.8	52.3	63.4	71.3	78.1	72.3
Self-employed	6.1	6.4	5.4	8.4	5.8	3.9	5.8
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	0.4	0.5	*	*	*	*	*
ILO unemployed	2.7	2.8	*	3.8	2.7	*	2.7
Inactive	20.8	22.4	39.7	23.5	19.7	16.2	18.8
Looking after family/home	10.3	14.8	34.5	16.4	11.2	8.8	4.6
<b>50-59/64</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Economically active	66.0	68.4	*	55.5	69.1	71.9	65.7
In employment <sup>a</sup>	64.0	66.2	*	53.6	66.4	70.2	63.7
Full-time	33.5	30.2	*	26.7	28.2	34.1	33.9
Part-time	30.4	36.0	*	27.0	38.2	36.1	29.7
Employees	58.0	58.9	*	46.0	58.9	63.1	57.9
Self-employed	5.4	7.0	*	*	7.0	6.8	5.2
On government-supported training and employment programmes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unpaid family workers	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.5
ILO unemployed	2.0	*	*	*	*	*	2.0
Inactive	34.0	31.6	*	44.5	30.9	28.1	34.3
Looking after family/home	9.7	18.6	*	33.7	16.8	15.8	8.6

\* Less than 10,000 in cell: sample size too small for reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state if they worked full- or part-time, or their employment status. Classifications are based on respondents' self-assessment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Trends in female employment

By Caroline Bower, Economy and Labour Market Division, Department for Education and Employment

## Key points

- The number of women in employment and the employment rate for women are both at their highest recorded levels.
- The employment rate for women in all regions of the UK is above the EU average.
- The UK has the third highest women's employment rate of all EU countries.
- The employment rate for women increases with age up to the 50 to 59-year-old age group.
- Marriage has a positive correlation with the employment rate for women. This is much greater for women with dependent children.
- Employment rates are higher for women without children. For those with children, employment rates are much lower for lone mothers than for mothers in a couple. However, employment growth in the past three years has been higher among lone mothers.

- Employment rates are higher among women with a higher level of qualification.

- The majority of working women are permanent employees and of those the majority are full-time. The proportion who are part-time employees is much greater among women than men.

- The majority (79 per cent) of women working part-time do so because they do not want a full-time job. This is particularly true of women with dependent children.

- Female employment is concentrated in service industries and in non-manual occupations.



Photo: Joanne O'Brien/Forum

**This article presents a range of statistics from the spring 2000 Labour Force Survey to describe key trends in female employment. It focuses on women's levels of employment, key characteristics of women in employment and their patterns and types of employment.**

## Introduction

THIS ARTICLE examines key trends in female employment using results from the spring 2000 Labour Force Survey.<sup>1</sup> It also makes comparisons with previous spring quarters over three years and ten years. For some comparisons all women aged 16 and over are used and for others all women of working-age (16-59).

## National trends

Nationally, female employment is at its highest recorded level (see *Figure 1*). In spring 2000 there were 12.5 million women (aged 16+) in employment in the UK, 45 per cent of all workers compared with 43 per cent in 1990. The number of women in employment has risen by 843,000 since 1990, while the number of men in employment is only 33,000 higher. Over the past three years, the growth in employment has been higher among men (by 552,000) than women (by 440,000). Female employment growth has accounted for

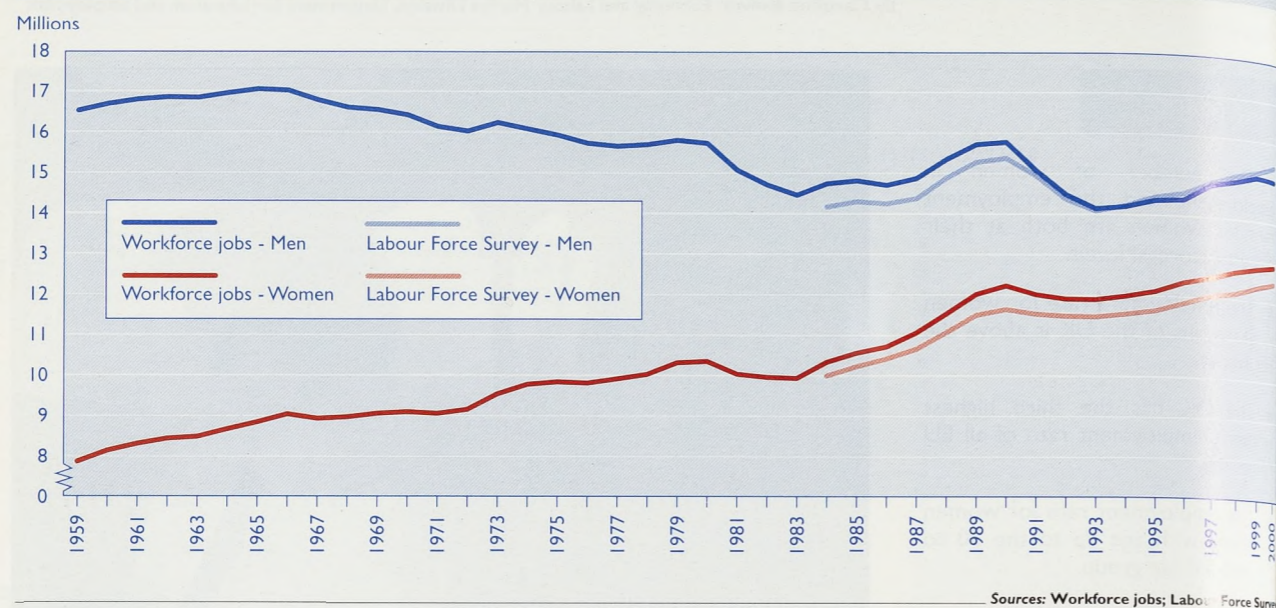
44 per cent of total employment growth over the past three years.

*Figure 2* shows that the working-age employment rate for women in the UK is also at its highest ever level and now stands at 68.9 per cent, 2.7 percentage points above its previous 1989 peak of 66.2 per cent. Over the past three years the employment rate for women has increased by 1.4 percentage points, similar to the 1.3 percentage points increase in the employment rate for men (now 79.2 per cent).

The employment rate differs among different ethnic groups. The employment rate for ethnic minority women is 49 per cent, about 20 percentage points lower than the Great Britain rate for all women. Pakistani/Bangladeshi women have the lowest employment rates (24 per cent) but even Black and Indian women's rates (58 per cent and 57 per cent respectively) are lower than for white women. The employment rate for ethnic minority men as a whole is 66 per cent. This is highest for Indian men (73 per cent) and lowest

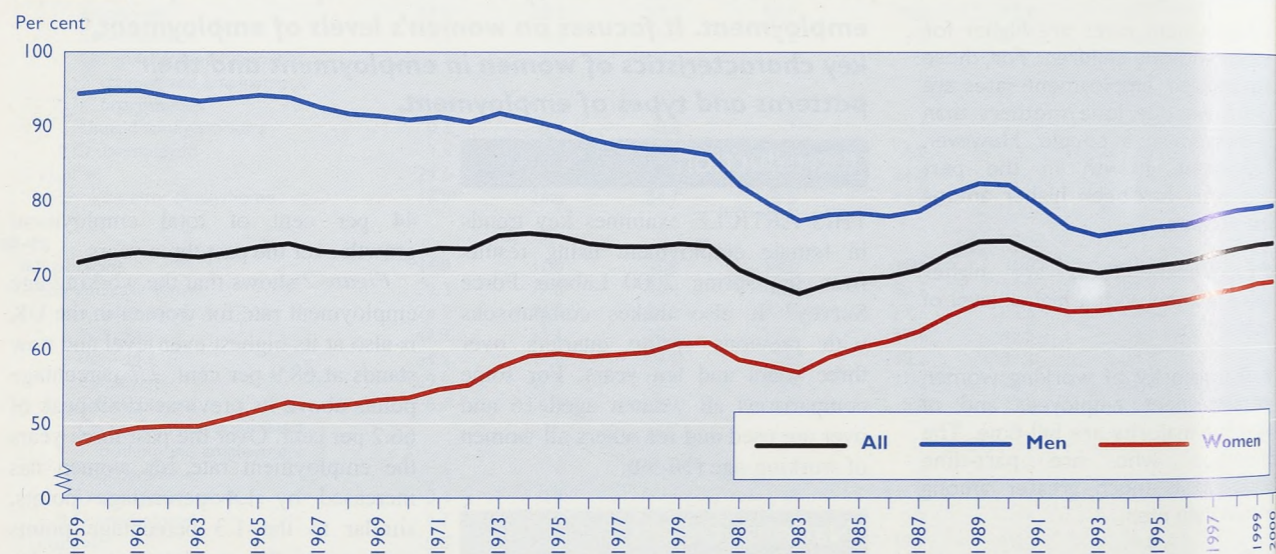


Figure 1 Workforce jobs and numbers in employment for men and women aged 16 and over; United Kingdom; 1959-2000 spring of each year, seasonally adjusted



Sources: Workforce jobs; Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Employment rates for men and women of working age; United Kingdom; 1959-2000 spring of each year, seasonally adjusted



a Uses the definition of working age current for any given year, i.e. 15-59/64 for 1959-71; 16-59/64 for 1972 onwards.

Sources: DfEE estimates 1959-1991; LFS from 1992

for Pakistani/Bangladeshi men (61 per cent).

### Trends within the European Union

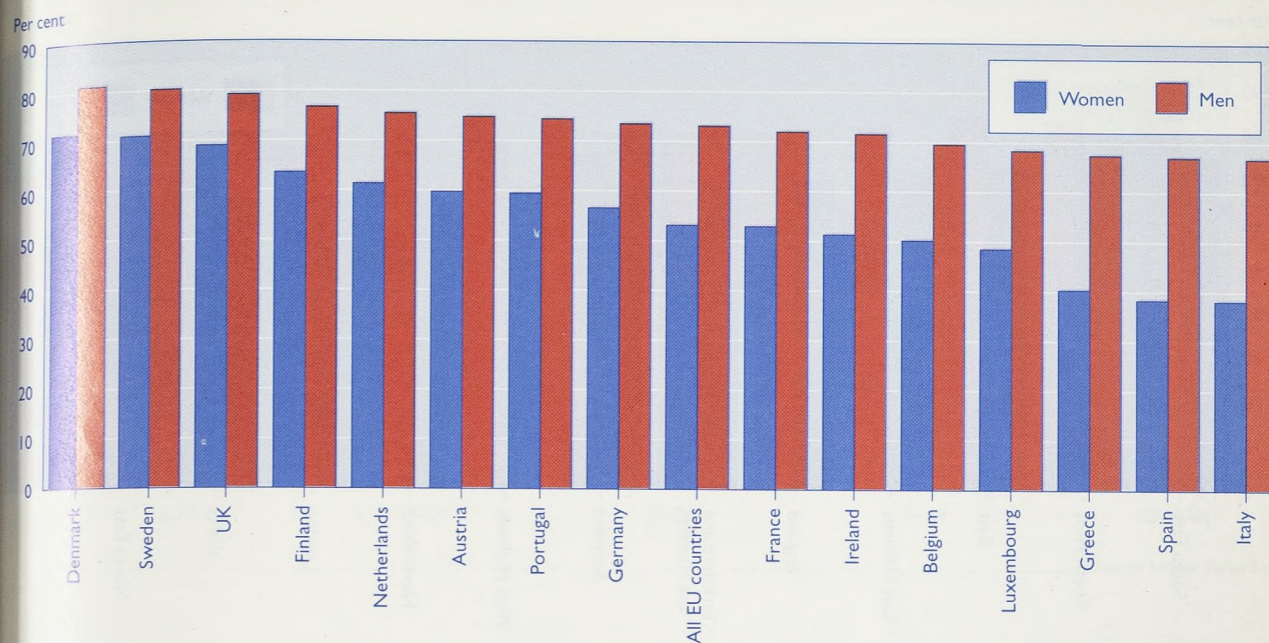
Comparisons here have been made between the UK LFS for spring 2000 and the EU LFS for 1999. Figure 3 shows that the UK has the highest

women's employment rate (69 per cent) of the major EU countries and the third highest of all the EU countries. It is just behind Denmark (72 per cent) and Sweden (71 per cent). The UK women's employment rate is 16 percentage points higher than the EU average and 31 percentage points higher than Italy, which had the lowest rate of female employment. There is greater

variation in employment rates for women than men across the EU countries. For women the variation between the highest, Denmark (72 per cent) and the lowest, Italy (38 per cent) is 34 percentage points. For men it is 14 percentage points, between Denmark (86 per cent) and Italy (67 per cent).

Recent growth in women's employment has not, however, been as strong

Figure 3 Employment rates for men and women of working age by EU country; spring 2000 United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted and 1999 EU countries, not seasonally adjusted



Sources: UK LFS and EU LFS

as in other EU countries. Between 1988 and 1999 employment for women has grown in all countries. The EU average growth was 2.5 percentage points with a range from 7 percentage points in Ireland to 1.1 percentage points in Austria. Women's employment in the UK has grown by 1.5 percentage points over this period, below the EU average

and much lower than the highest rate. However, it is important to note that the UK was starting from a higher initial level. Growth in male employment rates has not been so universal across the EU countries. However, for men the relative UK performance has been better, although growth was still below the EU average.

### Regional trends

Every UK region has a women's employment rate above the 1999 EU women's employment rate of 53.1 per cent (see Figure 4). Women's employment rates in the UK regions vary from 74.7 per cent in the South East to 58 per cent in Northern Ireland. However, in all regions the men's employment rate is higher, with male employment rates exceeding 70 per cent in all regions.

The largest differences between male and female rates occur in Northern Ireland (13.4 percentage points) and the East of England (11.8 percentage points) and the smallest in Scotland (7.1 percentage points) and Yorkshire and the Humber (8.3 percentage points). Female employment rates vary between regions more than those for men (16.7 percentage points compared with 14.5 percentage points).

Every region, apart from the North East, has seen a growth in female employment over the past three years. Employment in three regions grew faster than the Great Britain female average of 3.5 per cent - East of England 5.9 per cent; South East 5.2

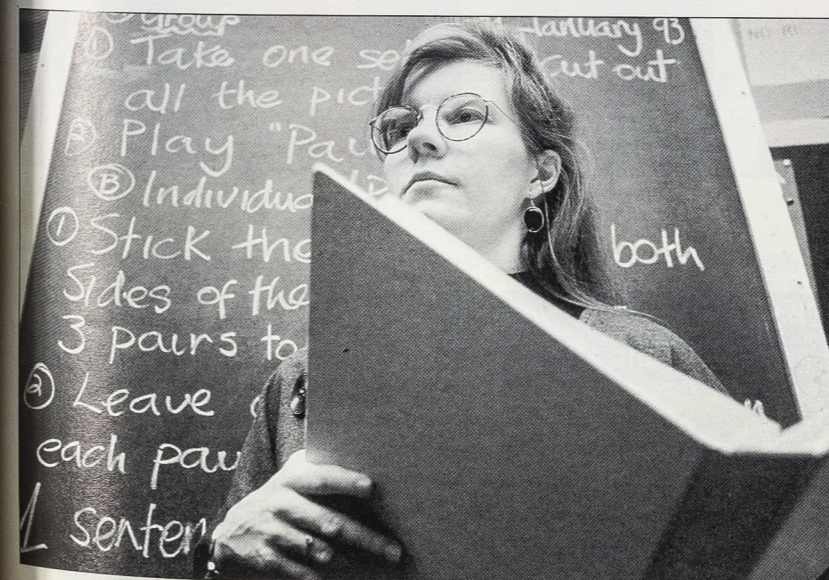
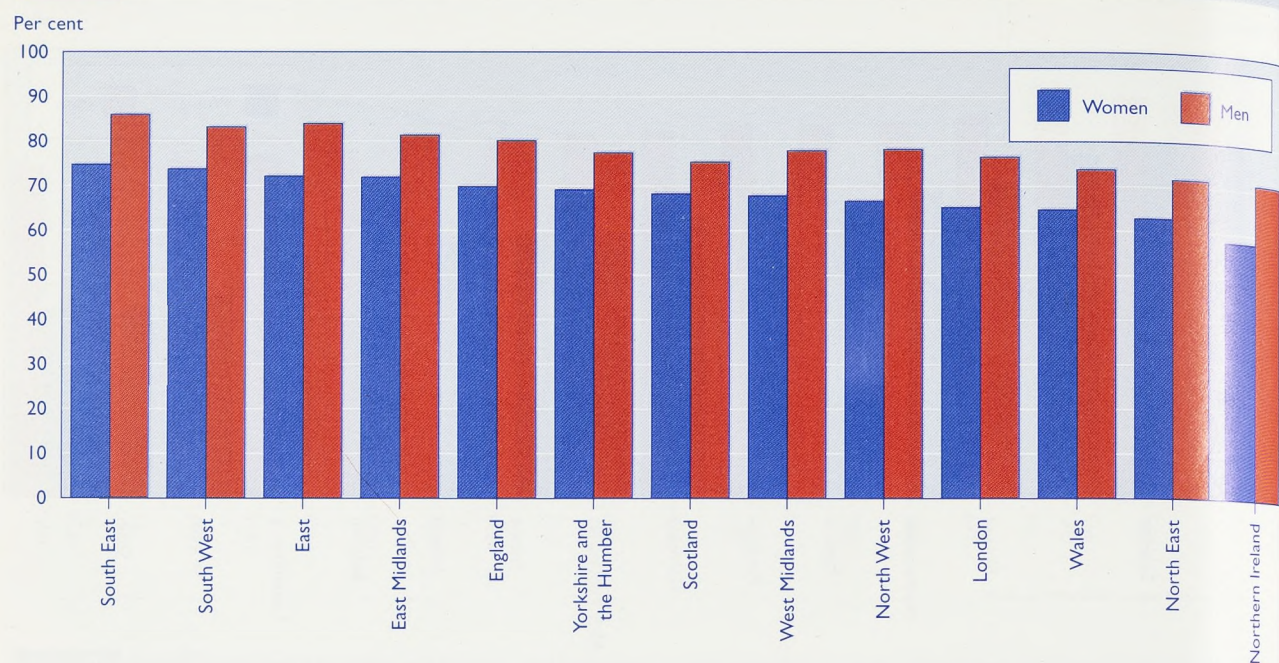


Photo: Jacky Chawman/Foremar

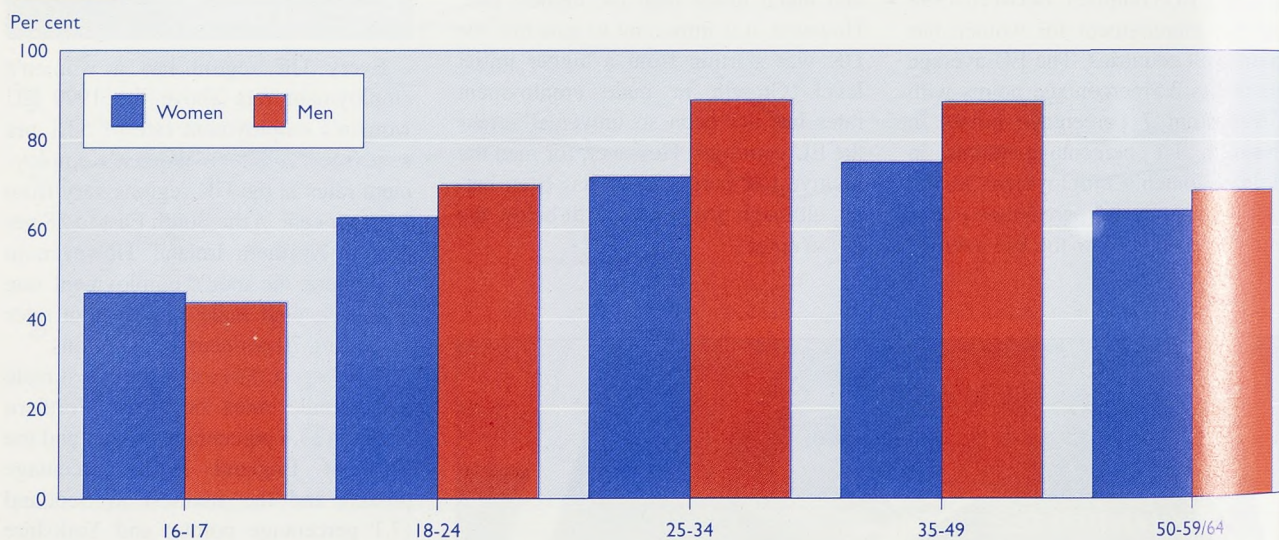


Figure 4 Employment rates for men and women of working age by region; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Employment rates for men and women by age group; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

per cent; and Yorkshire and the Humber 5 per cent. The regional picture is very similar for men although male employment also grew in the North East. Female employment has grown slightly faster than male employment in five regions – East of England, South East, Yorkshire and the Humber, South West and the West Midlands.

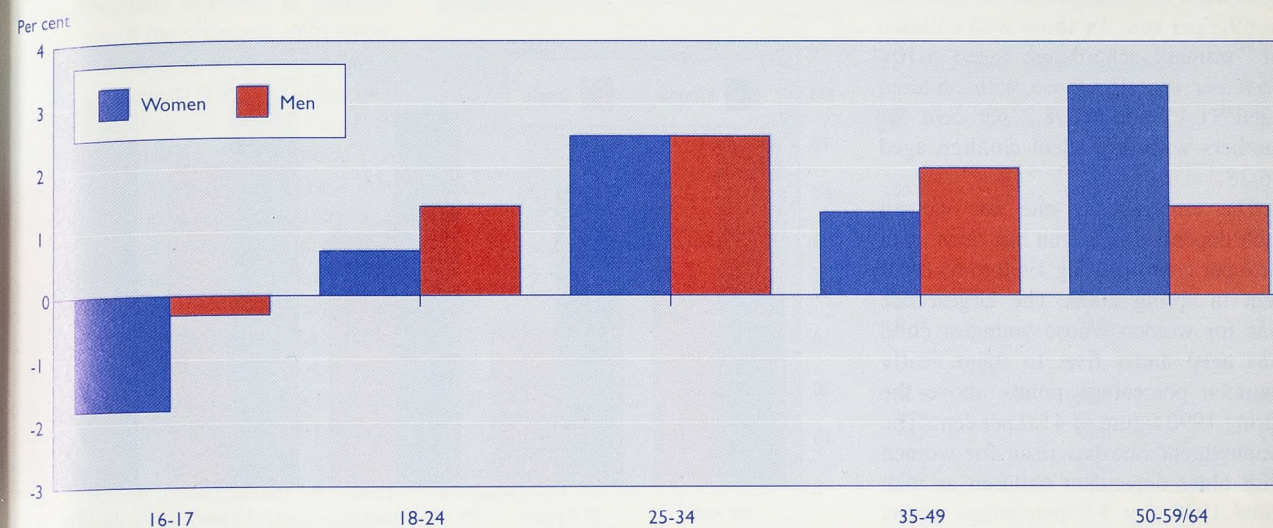
### Characteristics of women in employment

#### Age

In spring 2000, 68.9 per cent of all women of working age were in employment; however this ranges from 74.9 per cent for women aged 35-49 to 45.9 per cent for women aged 16-17

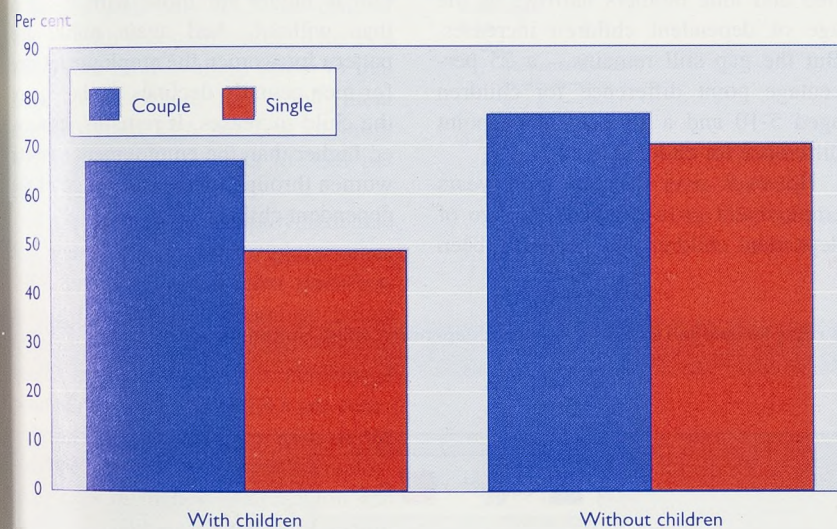
(see Figure 5). The female employment rate increases with the age of women until the 50 to 59-year-old age group. In this group the employment rate falls to 64 per cent. Employment rates for women in all age groups (apart from 16-17) are lower than the corresponding rate for men. The greatest difference is in the 25 to 34-year-old age group where the rate for men is

Figure 6 Percentage point change in employment rates for men and women by age group; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Employment rates for women with and without dependent children; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working age.

highest at 88.8 per cent, compared with only 71.6 per cent for women.

Figure 6 shows that over the past three years employment growth has generally been strongest among older women (aged 50-59). Employment grew by 3.3 percentage points among women aged 50-59. Employment growth was also strong among the 25 to 34-year-old age group at 2.5 percentage points but it actually fell among the 16

to 17-year-old age group. This is a reflection of a longer-term trend. The current 45.9 per cent employment rate for women aged 16-17 is 8.2 percentage points below the 1990 rate. Similarly, employment growth has been stronger among older women. The current employment rate for 50 to 59-year-olds is 5.5 percentage points above its 1990 rate and for women aged 25-34 it is 6.7 percentage points.

### Marital status

Marriage (here taken to include cohabitation) has a positive correlation with the employment rate for women (see Figure 7). In spring 2000, the working-age employment rate of married women stood at 73.0 per cent, higher than the 61.7 per cent employment rate for single women.

This positive effect is larger for women with children. For those with children there is a 21.5 percentage point difference between the employment rate of married and non-married women (70.1 per cent compared with 48.6 per cent). For women without children this gap is much lower at 9.4 percentage points (76.2 per cent compared with 66.8 per cent).

Overall, men follow a similar pattern to women – employment rates are higher for married men. However, unlike women the employment rate for married men is higher for those with children than without.

### Dependent children

The presence of a dependent child in the family has a major effect on the employment rate of women (see Figure 8). The overall employment rate for women with dependent children is 65.0 per cent (compared with 71.9 per cent for women without dependent chil-



children). Of those with pre-school children (under five years), only 54.4 per cent were in employment; the rate rose to 69.3 per cent for those with children of primary school age (aged 5-10), 75.0 per cent for those with children aged 11-15 and to 78.2 per cent for mothers with dependent children aged 16-18.

The employment rate for women with dependent children has risen from 62.4 per cent in spring 1990 to 65.0 per cent in spring 2000. The largest rise was for women whose youngest child was aged under five, to stand nearly fourteen percentage points above the spring 1990 figure of 41.0 per cent. The employment rate has risen for women with older dependent children as well since 1990 (by 3.2 percentage points for women with children aged 5-10, 1.4 percentage points for mothers with children aged 11-15, and 1.5 percentage points for mothers with dependent children aged 16-18).

Employment rates are much lower for lone mothers than for married mothers. This is true across the age range of dependent children. In Spring 2000 the employment rate for married mothers stood at 70.1 per cent, much higher than the 48.6 per cent employment rate for lone mothers. The difference is most stark for women with pre-school children where the employment rate for

Figure 8 Employment rates for women<sup>a</sup> by age of dependent children; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Working age.

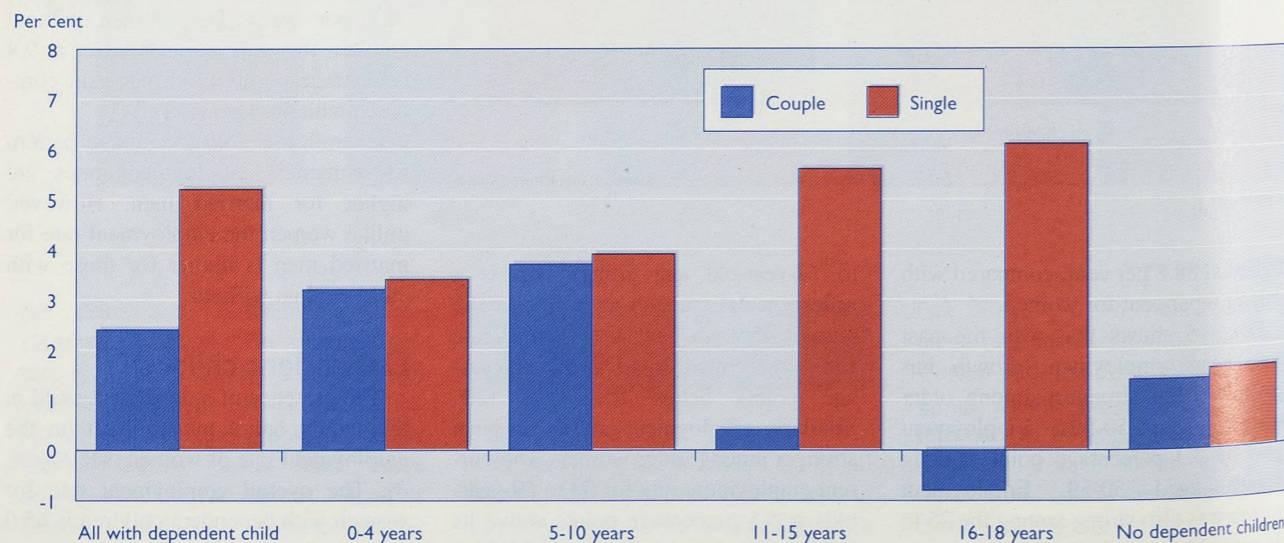
married mothers (60.5 per cent) is almost double that for lone mothers (31.6 per cent). The gap between married and lone mothers narrows as the age of dependent children increases. But the gap still remains – a 25 percentage point difference for children aged 5-10 and a 13 percentage point difference for children aged 11-15.

However, over the past three years employment growth across the age of dependent children has generally been

higher among lone mothers than mothers in a couple (see Figure 9).

In contrast, for men the employment rate is higher for those with children than without. And again unlike the pattern for women the employment rate for men actually declines as the age of the child increases. It remains, however, higher than the employment rate for women throughout the age range of the dependent child.

Figure 9 Percentage changes in employment rates for women by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1997 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

## Qualifications

The proportion of women with no formal qualifications increases in families with the age of the youngest child under 16. Some 13 per cent of women in families with a youngest child aged under five have no qualifications; 17 per cent of those with children aged 5-10; and 21 per cent with children aged 11-15. These differences may, however, be entirely age related and result from the increasing qualification levels of the population over the decades. The percentage of women with no qualifications has fallen from 45 per cent in spring 1984 to 17 per cent in 2000. Over the same period the percentage for men fell from 27 per cent to 14 per cent.

The level of qualifications obtained also influences the employment rate for women (see Table 1). Female employment rates are higher among women with a higher level of qualification. In spring 2000, 84.5 per cent of highly qualified (i.e. above A-level or equivalent) women were in employment. This compares with only 45.5 per cent of women with no qualification. This is a similar but more marked effect to that among men, where the employment rate falls from 89.6 per cent of those with higher qualifications to 56.8 per cent for unqualified men.

While the average employment rate for women has risen slightly since 1984, for those with higher qualifications it has risen 11 percentage points from 73.2 per cent. For women with no qualifications it is now 5 percentage points lower, down from 50.8 per cent.

It is also interesting to look at the combined effects on women's employment rates of highest qualification and dependent children. The effect of qualifications is most marked among women with pre-school-age children, where only 23.7 per cent of unqualified women were in employment compared with 74.2 per cent of highly qualified women.

## Patterns and types of employment

### Pattern of employment

Spring 2000 data show that the majority of working women are permanent employees. Some 80 per cent of

Table 1 Economic status by highest qualification and age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom 2000; spring quarters 1984, 1991 and 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Level of highest qualification held <sup>a</sup>		
	Higher <sup>b</sup>	Other <sup>c</sup>	None
<b>1984</b>			
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	78.3	70.6	58.8
In employment	73.2	62.2	50.8
ILO unemployed	5.1	8.4	8.0
Inactive	21.7	29.4	41.2
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	93.9	90.0	83.6
<b>1991</b>			
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	84.0	75.3	59.5
In employment	80.7	69.9	53.8
ILO unemployed	3.3	5.4	5.7
Inactive	16.0	24.7	40.5
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	93.9	89.8	80.1
<b>2000</b>			
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	86.5	74.6	49.5
In employment	84.5	70.5	45.5
ILO unemployed	1.9	4.1	4.0
Inactive	13.5	25.4	50.5
<b>Living in family with youngest dependent child aged</b>			
<b>0-18</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	83.6	70.5	43.8
In employment	81.6	66.3	39.3
ILO unemployed	2.0	4.2	4.4
Inactive	16.4	29.5	56.2
<b>0-4</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	75.8	58.6	28.3
In employment	74.2	54.2	23.7
ILO unemployed	1.6	4.5	4.6
Inactive	24.2	41.4	71.7
<b>5-10</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	87.9	76.2	47.4
In employment	84.9	71.6	42.2
ILO unemployed	3.0	4.6	5.2
Inactive	12.1	23.8	52.6
<b>11-15</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	89.4	83.0	53.9
In employment	87.7	79.3	50.3
ILO unemployed	*	3.8	3.6
Inactive	10.6	17.0	46.1
<b>16-18</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	91.9	84.3	56.9
In employment	91.2	82.7	53.3
ILO unemployed	*	*	*
Inactive	8.1	15.7	43.1
<b>Without dependent children</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	88.7	79.6	55.6
In employment	86.8	76.0	52.5
ILO unemployed	1.9	3.6	3.1
Inactive	11.3	20.4	44.4
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically active	92.0	85.7	65.8
In employment	89.6	80.3	56.8
ILO unemployed	2.3	5.4	9.0
Inactive	8.0	14.3	34.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> There are some small discontinuities in the classification between 'higher' and 'other' between 1991 and 1998.

<sup>b</sup> 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE A-level or equivalent.

<sup>c</sup> 'Other' qualifications are those of GCE A-level or equivalent or lower and includes miscellaneous qualifications which cannot be classified.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.



Figure 10 Employment by employment status; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Usual hours worked per week for men and for women by age of youngest child; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Women aged 16-59							Per cent Men aged 16-64
	All	Living in family with youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18 years	0-4 years	5-10 years	11-15 years	16-18 years		
All in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-5 hours	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.7	2.6	*	2.0	0.6
6-15 hours	12.5	15.5	18.5	16.3	11.8	11.1	10.4	2.9
16-30 hours	27.5	39.7	41.9	43.1	35.2	30.1	19.1	5.1
31-35 hours	9.0	8.6	7.3	8.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	4.4
36-40 hours	27.0	18.0	16.8	15.3	21.0	24.3	33.2	29.2
41-45 hours	9.9	6.5	5.5	5.6	8.1	9.3	12.3	19.0
46 hours and over	10.0	7.5	5.6	6.4	10.0	11.7	11.7	36.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

working women are permanent employees, nearly 60 per cent of whom work full time (see Figure 10). The majority of the remainder are either in temporary employment (7.1 per cent) or self-employment (6.8 per cent). A smaller proportion are unpaid family workers (0.6 per cent) or are on government training programmes (0.5 per cent).

The majority of men are also full time permanent employees. Just over 70 per cent of employed males are full-time permanent employees. The pro-

portion of men who are part-time permanent is much smaller than for women (5 per cent compared with 34 per cent). This is also true of temporary employees, unpaid family workers and those with a second job. Men are, however, more likely to be self-employed than women (15 per cent compared with 6.8 per cent).

The number of women with jobs as permanent employees has risen by over 0.5 million (or by 5.2 per cent) over the past three years. Growth has been greater among full-time permanent

employees, by 309,000 compared with a 218,000 growth for part-time permanent employees. Overall the number of women who are not permanent employees has fallen (by 82,000) as has the number of women with second jobs, (by 16,000). The largest fall was among temporary employees with a fall of 37,000.

It is a similar picture for men. Growth has been much greater among full-time employees (732,000 compared with 77,000 for part-time employees). The fall in the number of all non-per-

Table 3 Part-time employment by reason for working part-time, age of respondent and by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent								
	All in part-time employment (000s)	Student or at school (000s)	Ill or disabled		Could not find full-time job		Did not want full-time job		
			Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>79</b>
Living in family with youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	2,904	32	1	19	1	121	4	2,717	94
0-4	1,075	*	*	*	*	21	2	1,040	97
5-10	1,035	14	1	*	*	42	4	969	94
11-15	606	*	*	*	*	44	7	541	89
16-18	187	*	*	*	*	13	7	168	89
Without dependent children	2,240	587	26	51	2	261	12	1,326	59
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Women aged 16-24</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>16</b>
Living in family with youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	95	*	*	*	*	*	*	86	91
Without dependent children	670	545	81	*	*	86	13	36	5
<b>Men aged 16-24</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Women aged 25-39</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>90</b>
Living in family with youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	1,744	19	1	*	*	67	4	1,644	94
0-4	911	*	*	*	*	17	2	884	97
5-10	668	11	2	*	*	32	5	620	93
11-15	155	*	*	*	*	18	12	132	85
16-18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Without dependent children	193	38	20	13	6	50	26	95	49
<b>Men aged 25-39</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Women aged 40-49</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>89</b>
Living in family with youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	919	*	*	11	1	43	5	853	93
0-4	80	*	*	*	*	*	*	78	98
5-10	345	*	*	*	*	10	3	329	95
11-15	375	*	*	*	*	23	6	340	91
16-18	119	*	*	*	*	*	*	106	89
Without dependent children	417	12	3	16	4	55	13	340	81
<b>Men aged 40-49</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Women aged 50-59</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>89</b>
Living in family with youngest dependent child aged									
0-18	146	*	*	*	*	*	*	133	91
Without dependent children	959	*	*	27	3	82	9	855	89
<b>Men aged 50-64</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>72</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

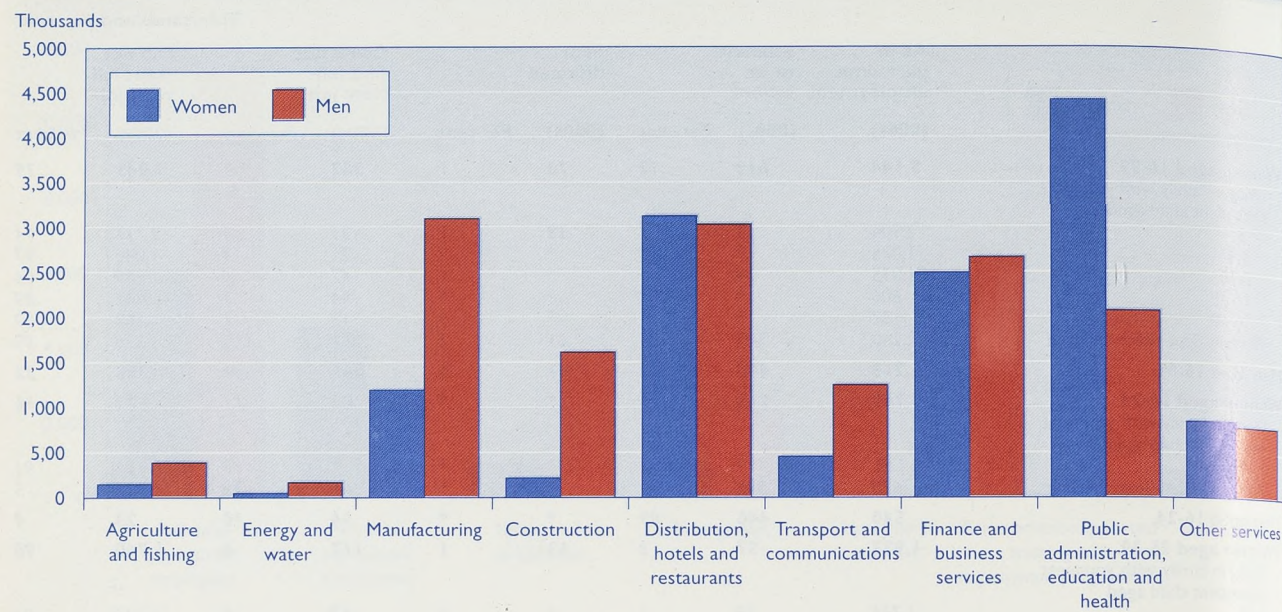
Table 4 Length of time in current employment by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 2000

	Women aged 16-59							Per cent Men aged 16-64
	All	Living in family with youngest dependent child aged					Without dependent children	
		0-18 years	0-4 years	5-10 years	11-15 years	16-18 years		
<b>Less than two years</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>29.8</b>
Less than three months	5.4	5.2	6.8	5.1	3.7	3.8	5.6	4.8
Three months but less than six months	5.3	4.9	6.1	5.1	3.9	2.6	5.5	4.7
Six months but less than 12 months	10.4	9.4	9.9	10.9	7.7	6.8	11.1	8.9
One year but less than two years	13.6	13.3	13.2	15.1	11.9	10.2	13.8	11.4
<b>Two years or more</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>
Two years but less than five years	21.7	23.3	22.4	25.8	22.8	19.2	20.6	19.7
Five years but less than 10 years	15.6	18.3	17.2	15.6	22.7	20.7	13.7	14.0
10 years but less than 20 years	20.3	20.3	22.1	15.9	20.6	30.0	20.3	21.5
20 years or more	7.2	4.9	2.2	6.2	6.3	6.8	8.8	14.7

Source: Labour Force Survey



Figure 1 Workforce jobs by industry; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Employer surveys, ONS

manent employees has been much stronger among men than women, particularly among those with second jobs and those in self-employment.

### Hours worked

An analysis of the distribution of hours is also revealing (see Table 2). Around a third of women without dependent children work 'standard' hours i.e. 36-40 hours a week and roughly 19 per cent between 16 and 30 hours. About 12 per cent work very short hours (up to 15) and the same proportion (12 per cent) work long hours (more than 45). The proportion of women working standard hours is much lower among those with dependent children, particularly among those with younger children. Similarly, the proportions working very short hours and 16-30 hours are much higher among women with dependent children.

Men generally work longer hours than women. The proportion of men working standard hours is exceeded by the number working long hours (36 per cent work more than 45 hours), while only 3 per cent work very short hours.

Although a large number of women work part-time, the majority (79 per cent) did so because they did not want a full time job (see Table 3). This is

particularly true for women with children. More than 90 per cent of women with dependent children in their family (and 97 per cent of women with children aged 0-4) did not want a full-time job in contrast to only 59 per cent of women without dependent children. There is also some variation by age. Roughly 90 per cent of women aged 25-59 did not want a full-time job in contrast to only 16 per cent of those aged 16-24. For this group the common reason for working part-time was that they were students (71 per cent).

### Length of time in job

Men tend to stay with the same employer for longer than women (see Table 4). In spring 2000, 36 per cent of men had been with their current employer for more than 10 years, compared with 25 per cent of women with children (29 per cent for women without children). Conversely, 30 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women had been with their employer for less than two years, with the proportion increasing to 36 per cent for women with children aged under 11.

Many women do not leave employment when they have a child, returning to work at the end of their maternity leave. Nearly 42 per cent of women in

employment in families where the youngest child was aged under five had been in their current employment for more than five years.

### Industries

Female employment is concentrated in service industries (see Figure 11). Some 88 per cent of jobs taken by women are in the service industries. Public administration, education and health is the dominant service industry with over a third of all jobs taken by women falling within this category. Other key service industries are distribution, hotels and restaurants and finance and business services. Only one in ten jobs taken by women are in manufacturing, 2 per cent are in construction and 1.5 per cent of jobs are in primary industries.

Growth over the past three years has also been concentrated in service industries (see Figure 12). The number of jobs taken by women in service industries has increased by 522,000. Nearly 40 per cent of this growth was in the distributive and personal service industry with other significant growth in public administration, education and health (33 per cent) and financial and business services (30 per cent). Construction also saw a growth in the

Table 5 People of working-age in employment by occupation, women in employment with or without children, and whether working full or part-time; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

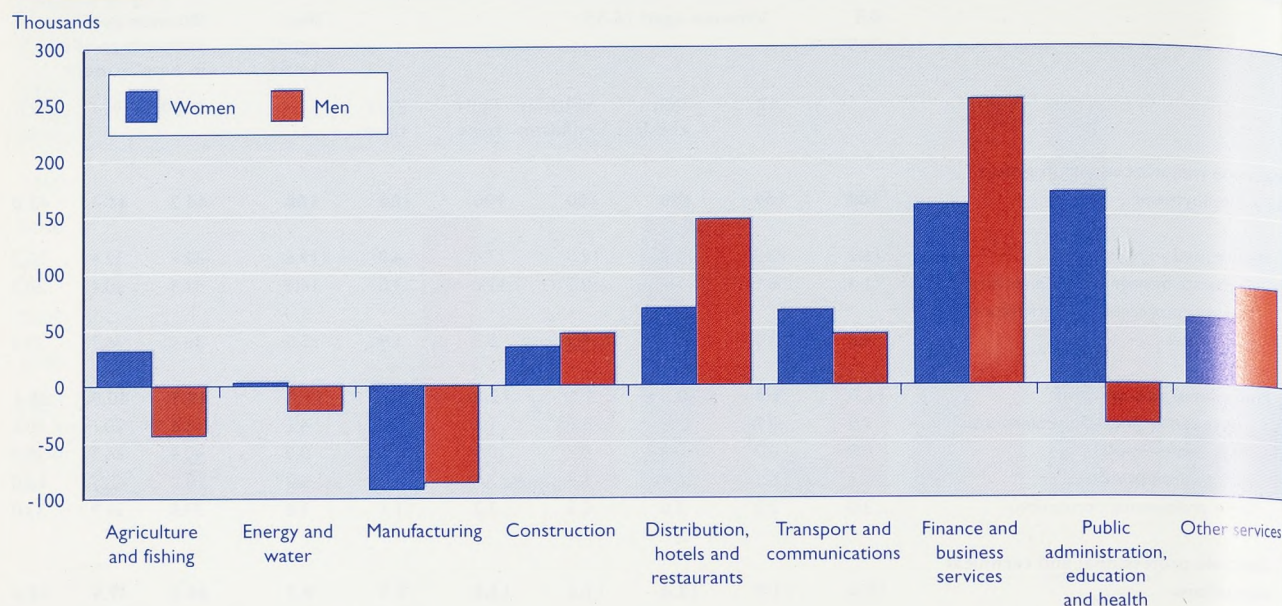
Major/sub-major occupation group	All persons	Women aged 16-59				Men aged 16-64	Women as a percentage of all in employment			
		All	With children <sup>a</sup>	Without children	Full-time		Part-time	2000	1997	1991
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>43.0</b>	
<b>Managers and administrators</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>30.2</b>
Corporate managers and administrators	11.4	8.1	7.2	8.7	12.0	3.0	14.1	31.3	30.4	28.3
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.2	5.5	1.9	5.5	36.1	36.7	33.3
<b>Professional occupations</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Science and engineering professionals	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	4.6	11.6	10.1	10.6
Health professionals	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	40.4	36.3	35.0
Teaching professionals	4.3	6.1	6.9	5.6	7.6	4.2	2.8	63.2	63.3	60.0
Other professional occupations	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.2	1.1	3.6	33.8	34.9	33.0
<b>Associate professional and technical occupations</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>48.8</b>
Science and engineering associate professionals	2.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.4	3.6	20.0	19.7	23.1
Health associate professionals	2.8	5.4	6.5	4.7	5.7	5.1	0.7	86.8	87.1	86.7
Other associate professional occupations	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.6	6.7	3.6	5.0	45.9	43.5	40.6
<b>Clerical and secretarial occupations</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>74.5</b>
Clerical occupations	11.3	17.2	16.8	17.4	19.1	14.7	6.6	67.2	67.3	66.9
Secretarial occupations	3.4	7.4	6.5	8.0	8.0	6.6	0.3	95.3	96.6	96.2
<b>Craft and related occupations</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Skilled construction trades	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	3.9	0.3	0.6	1.7
Skilled engineering trades	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	6.7	1.9	1.8	3.1
Other skilled trades	5.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.1	9.3	12.2	15.2	17.9
<b>Personal and protective service occupations</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>65.1</b>
Protective service occupations	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	3.2	14.2	13.1	12.0
Personal service occupations	8.9	15.8	17.8	14.4	11.4	21.6	3.4	78.6	78.8	78.9
<b>Sales occupations</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>61.3</b>
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.0	32.5	26.9	24.5
Other sales occupations	6.6	10.6	10.1	11.0	4.8	18.3	3.4	71.1	71.2	74.2
<b>Plant and machine operatives</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	5.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.3	2.0	6.5	28.7	29.1	31.6
Drivers and mobile machine operators	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.6	3.5	3.9	4.7
<b>Other occupations</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	23.3	30.4	25.5
Other elementary occupations	6.9	7.4	8.2	6.9	2.8	13.5	6.5	47.3	49.5	52.9
<b>Manual</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>
Non-manual	61.0	71.9	70.2	73.0	79.1	62.4	52.5	52.0	52.4	52.0
<b>No answer/does not apply</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>36.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Women with dependent children living in family.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey



Figure 12 Change in workforce jobs by industry; United Kingdom; March 1997 to March 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Employer surveys, ONS

number of jobs taken by women (by 34,000) as did agriculture and fishing (by 3,000) and energy and water (also by 3,000). The number of jobs taken by women in manufacturing, however, fell by 92,000.

This is a reflection of a longer-term trend. Growth has been strongest within the service sector. The number of female employees in this sector has increased by 1.2 million since 1990. Within the services growth has been strongest among public administration, education and health with a growth of 397,000 since 1990. However, since 1990, the number of female employees has fallen in four sectors – agriculture and fishing, energy and water, construction and manufacturing.

### Occupations

Female employment is considerably more concentrated in non-manual occupations than it is for men (see Table 5). The dominant occupations for women are clerical, sales and personal/protective. Just over half are in clerical (24 per cent), sales (12 per cent) and personal/protective (16 per cent). Nearly a third of women are in managerial (12 per cent) and professional/technical (22

per cent) occupations. Only 14 per cent are in craft (1.9 per cent), machine operating (3.6 per cent) and other (8.1 per cent) occupations.

Over the past three years growth in female employment, however, has been concentrated in the managerial and professional/technical occupations. Employment in managerial and professional/technical occupations grew by 315,000 and by 270,000 in clerical, sales and personal/protective occupations. Female employment grew in all main occupational groups except craft occupations (down by 57,000), machine operators (down by 36,000) and other occupations (down by 54,000).

These growth areas reflect a longer-term trend. Since 1990, the strongest area of growth has been in managerial and professional/technical occupations with a growth of 950,000. Taken together clerical, sales and personal/protective occupations also saw strong growth of 584,000 over this period. However, over the whole of this period employment actually fell by 92,000 in clerical occupations. The recent fall in employment in craft occupations, plant operators and other occupations also reflects a longer-term trend.

### Acknowledgement

The author wishes to thank Keith Wade and Courtney Holett, also from the Department for Education and Employment, and Andrew Midson, ONS for their help in producing this article.

### Note

1 For the employment rate DFEE estimates are used for 1959-1991 (Figure 2 refers). A technical report on these estimates can be found on pp35-8, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2000. These estimates are provisional, and ONS will be publishing revised estimates in due course.

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## Factors affecting retirement behaviour: a literature review

Phillip Taylor, Open University Business School, Christine Tillsley, Independent Research and Education Consultant, Julie Beausoleil, Open University Business School, Robert Wilson, Institute for Employment Research and Alan Walker, Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield

A recent report looks at literature published in the past ten years on retirement behaviour in the UK and abroad.

### Key points

- The report identifies a number of barriers to full labour market participation among older workers. These result from a complex inter-relationship between economic, social, structural, organisational and attitudinal variables.

- In general and to varying degrees, all countries covered by the review are orientating their policies towards the retention of older workers. This follows a period of approximately 20 years when employment policies focused on the early exit of older workers. In some countries a culture of early retirement has developed. This is proving to be a particular challenge for governments as they introduce measures to encourage later retirement and the reintegration of older workers into the labour market.

### Introduction

THIS REVIEW examines literature concerned with the interface between paid employment and non-participation in the labour force, in order to gain a better understanding of the factors affecting retirement behaviour in the UK and abroad. The report focused on material published in the past ten years from a range of academic disciplines.

The study involved an exploration of the following issues:

- the role of 'push' and 'pull' factors in early retirement;
- the incentive and disincentive effects of social welfare and pension arrangements in determining early exit;
- the role of active labour market policies in reducing early exit;
- the extent of different experiences depending on occupational group, gender, ethnicity and age group; and
- the role of human resource management policies in encouraging early exit and discouraging more flexible retirement.

### Employer behaviour and attitudes

The literature points to the key role played by line managers and co-workers in determining the experiences of older workers. Studies frequently find mixed attitudes towards older employees among managers. Older workers are frequently seen as being more reliable and hard-working than younger workers while at the same time they are perceived to be less interested in technological change.

The existence of occupational pension schemes can lead to the exclusion of older workers. Evidence suggests that organisations that use defined benefit pension schemes are more reluctant to recruit older workers than those without such pension schemes.

### Individual orientations to work and retirement

A significant number of studies have identified a broad range of individual factors associated with older people's orientations to work. There is conflicting evidence from the studies reviewed both within and between countries about the relative importance of such factors, which makes interpretation of the literature problematic. Individual orientations to work are classified in the report as relating to psychosocial, workplace, health, gender and socio-economic factors.

### Overall assessment of the state of knowledge

The report highlights a lack of government evaluations of measures introduced to increase labour market participation among older workers across the countries studied. This is generally a reflection of the relative newness of such measures.

There is a substantial amount of literature on the relationship between age and employment. However, apart from the literature from the US, much of the available evidence is based on cross-sectional analysis of secondary data. Frequently, the measures used in such analysis have been collected for other purposes and the available information is often dated.

The report suggests that there is a lack of longitudinal research on organisational practices and older people's orientations towards work and retirement. It would be particularly helpful to consider the extent to which processes change as the focus of public policy moves away from early exit to the retention of older workers. To complement such longitudinal research, there is a need for more qualitative studies of individual behaviour and attitudes towards work and retirement. This would enable a detailed exploration of the complexity of the retirement process, and how individuals weigh up



the importance of a range of factors in making the decision whether or not to retire.

Furthermore, the report highlights a lack of consideration given to factors such as gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic group and even age in much of the literature concerned with retirement behaviour.

### Main implications for policy development

Skill shortages and low levels of unemployment combined with an ageing population mean that there is a need to address the structural, organisational and individual impediments to older workers' employment. The UK is unique in targeting a large-scale programme like New Deal 50-plus at older workers. It would also appear that the UK is more advanced than some of the countries reviewed, in terms of the use of education campaigns targeting employers. On the other hand, some countries are more advanced than the UK in the development of policies on flexible retirement and in some areas of research. There would therefore be benefits in the sharing of experiences and knowledge between countries, given that new public policies are emerging rapidly and a focus on the integration of older workers is new for many governments.

A range of approaches has been introduced to tackle early exit, one of which is gradual retirement. The notion of gradual exit from the labour force is appealing and several countries now offer such schemes. There has been mixed success so far. A problem for gradual retirement in some of the countries surveyed is that part-time employment is unusual or seen as lower status, which has meant that individuals have been reluctant to participate. Arguably this might be less of a problem in the UK.

There is compelling evidence to suggest that increasing flexibility in retirement could help employers to retain corporate knowledge and expertise to meet skill and labour shortages. However, evidence suggests that in practice the extent of flexible retirement is limited. Little is known about how older workers view the prospect of later retirement.

Attitudinal change among employers may be important in overcoming labour market barriers to the employment of older workers. However, the barriers facing older workers are the result of highly complex relationships between a number of economic, social and organisational variables. There is currently a limited understanding of the complexity of these relationships. For example, research suggests that in many ways employers are already favourably disposed towards older workers – but they are nevertheless often dis-

inclined to recruit or retain them. More research is required in order to disentangle these relationships and to explore further the disincentive effect of occupational pensions and welfare systems on work.

There is a wide range of experience in the countries surveyed, which could be drawn upon to assist in the development of policies in the UK. Australia, Finland, France and The Netherlands appear to have been particularly innovative in the implementation of policies targeting older workers. However, this review has uncovered little evidence concerning the impact of these policies. In the majority of cases this is a reflection of their relative newness.

A large amount of research evidence suggests that orientations towards work and retirement will be likely to differ considerably depending on work and life experiences and family circumstances. For some groups of workers, for example those in arduous jobs, extending working life will be problematic. An important lesson of the research reviewed is that, with this section of the workforce, it is essential that interventions come early in order to reduce the risk of permanent labour force withdrawal. It is also important that attempts to encourage later retirement take into account the fact that some individuals, for example those with a severe disability or caring responsibilities may be unable to do so.

### Policy making towards older workers

#### United Kingdom

The widening gap between the age at which people exit the labour force and life expectancy means that there is an increased period of dependency on pensions and a growth in their cost. There is a recognition that mechanisms, such as welfare, pensions and employer policies need to be explored further to stimulate the economic and social inclusion of older people. The Government has issued a voluntary Code of Practice on Age Diversity in Employment offering guidance to employers on age aware human resource policies.

#### Australia

In recent years a diverse range of policy measures tackling mature age employment issues have been introduced. Such measures include a drive to encourage later retirement and legislation proscribing age discrimination.

#### Canada

In the Canadian case 'private' means of early exit have predominated as opposed to state supported exit pathways. Government

has had a limited role in protecting older workers and promoting employment good practice. Pension reform is currently underway and public debate about the employment of older workers is in its infancy.

#### France

Since the early 1990s the focus of public policy has shifted from early exit to the retention of older workers as the costs of early exit and the effects of population ageing on the funding of public pensions have been recognised. Although later or gradual retirement has been encouraged, uptake has been minimal.

#### Germany

Polymaking is moving in the direction of encouraging later exit. The introduction of gradual retirement appears to have had a marginal impact on retirement behaviour so far. Labour market programmes are mainly youth oriented, although a Federal education campaign on older workers was launched recently. There appears to be growing awareness of the issue of age and employment among trade unions and employer associations.

#### Greece

A growing fiscal crisis in the Greek pension system means that policy makers are looking to extend working life by reducing early exit and targeting measures at maintaining the employability of older workers. There is growing awareness of the problems facing older workers in the Greek labour market and there has been a limited shift towards public policy measures favouring this group. However, the option of early exit still seems to be available to many.

#### The Netherlands

The cost of early exit has risen dramatically in the past 20 years. This crisis has forced the Government and the social partners to address the issue and to consider radical solutions. The social partners are being encouraged to move towards the use of funded early retirement schemes, and disability and unemployment pathways to early exit are being closed off. A limited amount of gradual and flexible retirement is emerging in some firms and sectors. Legislation on age discrimination is being introduced and the establishment of the National Age Discrimination Office in 1994 has a key role to play in challenging age discrimination.

#### Nordic Countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden)

Governments in each country are making early exit less attractive and are trying to promote employment among older workers. Both

Sweden and Norway have been successful in retaining older workers in the labour market. Sweden has emphasised its active labour market policies while Norway has never had a strong policy of early exit. Sweden's gradual retirement scheme appears to have been successful, although numbers of participants are now declining. On the other hand, a gradual retirement scheme in Finland has had a small effect on exit patterns. Denmark, Norway and, in particular, Finland have targeted a number of initiatives aimed at the employment and retention of older workers. In Denmark for example, the Government recently launched a programme whereby it subsidises schemes in the public or private sector aimed at recruiting or retaining older workers.

#### The USA

Although changes have been made to the social security system to encourage older workers to remain in the labour force, pensions policies may have a greater effect on retirement decisions than social security. With few exceptions, private pension plans have not adapted to the move towards later retirement by including incentives to encourage workers to remain in the labour force. A key weapon in the fight against age discrimination is the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) although evidence suggests that it may not have benefited the groups that it was intended to target.

Factors affecting retirement behaviour: a literature review, by Phillip Taylor, Open University Business School, Christine Tillsley, Independent Research and Education Consultant, Julie Beausoliel, Open University Business School, Robert Wilson, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, and Alan Walker, Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield. Research Brief, No.236. Copies of the full report (ref: RR236) are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Further information about this research can be obtained from Deborah Jones, Level 1, DfEE, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA, e-mail [deborah.jones@dfee.gov.uk](mailto:deborah.jones@dfee.gov.uk)



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# Black Caribbean young men's experiences of education and employment

By Rory Fitzgerald, Steven Finch and Andrea Nove,  
National Centre for Social Research

### Key points

- Only 53 per cent of Black Caribbean young men interviewed in this study were employed (compared with 81 per cent of White males aged 18-30 interviewed in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Some 33 per cent of the Black Caribbean young men in the study were unemployed. This is about four times the rate for young White men found by the LFS (8 per cent).

- The following factors were found to have a positive association with a successful labour market outcome: academic qualifications, access to private transport, job quality score (job at any point in last two years with benefits ranging from holiday pay to training) and a positive parental attitude towards school. Truancy at secondary school was found to have a negative association with a successful labour market outcome.

- The majority of respondents in this study – whether employed or unemployed – held a positive view towards work and the role it played or could play in their life and a negative view of unemployment. For example 75 per cent disagreed that 'I could easily get enough satisfaction out of life without a job'.

- Some 24 per cent of respondents held academic qualifications only, 10 per cent held vocational qualifications only, 49 per cent held both vocational and academic qualifications and 16 per cent held no qualifications.

- Some 45 per cent of respondents admitted to staying away from school without permission on at least one occasion. The most important reasons cited for truancy were that the lessons were boring, irrelevant or held no interest.

- Education was seen as important by respondents. For example, 92 per cent agreed that 'it is important to get good qualifications'.

- When asked directly, just under half (44 per cent) of those questioned said that they felt they had been treated unfairly because of the colour of their skin when trying to get a job. Moreover, 32 per cent said that they were treated unfairly because of their skin colour at work. A quarter (25 per cent) of respondents said that they had been unfairly treated when at school, college or university for this reason.

### Introduction

IN 1996 the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) published a report on a qualitative research study among Black Caribbean young men.<sup>2</sup> The report attracted much interest and provided an increased insight into the particular problems experienced by this group. However, as a qualitative study, the findings could not be seen as representative of all Black Caribbean young men. Furthermore, the study's objectives were such that only men with few or no qualifications were interviewed, so no information was available about young men with more qualifications and, potentially, more successful labour market outcomes.

In order to build on this previous research, DfEE commissioned a larger-scale quantitative study among a representative sample of 18 to 30-year-old Black Caribbean men.

The study had two main aims: to provide information on those young men for whom limited information was available, that is, young men whose family origins were Black Caribbean and who are fairly well qualified; and to provide more quantitative information about those young men covered in the previous qualitative research, that is, those who are less well qualified. In particular, the research looked at:

- experience of employment and training;
- attitudes towards employment and training;
- factors which contribute to labour market success and factors which restrict labour market success;
- attitudes towards previous and current education; and
- family background and parental attitudes to education and employment.

### Methodology

The report is based on 264 interviews with Black Caribbean young men aged between 18 and 30. Interviews were carried out between July 1998 and February 1999.

A random sample was selected from addresses from the 50 per cent of postcode sectors most densely populated by Black Caribbean men as specified by the 1991 Census. The sample itself was a selection of

these postcode areas. Interviewers were issued with core addresses to screen for eligible respondents and used the method of focused enumeration to also screen the two addresses to the right and left of their core address for eligible respondents.

The response rate for this study was 58 per cent. The sample can therefore be said to be representative of this half of 18 to 30-year-old, Black Caribbean respondents and of those people living in the 50 per cent of postcodes most densely populated by the Black Caribbean community. It is possible that those living in areas less densely populated by this group may have had different experiences or different views to those covered in this research.

It should be noted that although the study only interviewed 264 young men it is the largest study of this kind with Black Caribbean young men.

### Factors relating to labour market success

There were a number of clear associations between success in the labour market and other factors in Black Caribbean men's lives. Using a definition of 'success' as 'those currently in full-time or part-time work or any form of education', the following factors were identified: among the sample surveyed those who had access to a car, van or motor cycle were nearly three times more likely to have had a successful outcome than those who had no such access; the chance of labour market success was 52 per cent lower for respondents who had played truant than for those who had not; and those with GCSE or higher qualifications were 108 per cent more likely to have had a successful labour market outcome than those without any GCSEs.

### Employment

About half (53 per cent) of Black Caribbean men aged 18-30 in this study were employed; this figure is much lower than the LFS data for White males of the same age (81 per cent) who are employed nationally. Only a quarter of the sample who were in full-time employment had spent at least 90 per cent of the last two years so



employed. At the other end of the spectrum 40 per cent of the sample had spent none of their time in the last two years in full-time paid employment. Black Caribbean young men were unlikely to be employed in managerial and professional positions. Black Caribbean young men were less likely to be employed in such jobs than their White counterparts but were more likely to be employed in clerical, secretarial (17 per cent) and sales occupations (9 per cent). A majority of employees were satisfied with their job (67 per cent). However over half of the sample (53 per cent) said that this was not the kind of work they wanted to do.

### Unemployment

The unemployment rate among the Black Caribbean young men (33 per cent) in the survey is significantly higher than the 8 per cent unemployment rate recorded for White men of the same age.<sup>3</sup> Between the period of July 1996 and July 1998, a quarter of respondents had spent 50 per cent of their time or more unemployed. For one in ten respondents (11 per cent) during the two year duration 90 per cent or more of their time had been spent in unemployment. Of the group, 6 per cent mentioned racial discrimination as a problem (unprompted), and when prompted for experiences of racism 44 per cent of respondents said they had been treated unfairly because of the colour of their skin when trying to get a job.

### Training and The New Deal

At work, 77 per cent of those who were offered training or education had taken up the offer. Between July 1996 and July 1998, 8 per cent of those questioned had spent some time on a Government Training Scheme. Black Caribbean young men who were in training or education had a slightly higher awareness of the New Deal than those in other groups. Over half (55 per cent) of those who had heard of the New Deal said that it was useful but 27 per cent did not feel they knew enough about the project to say.

### Education

Out of the Black Caribbean young men surveyed, 16 per cent had no qualifications whatsoever, academic or vocational. The corresponding figure for White men of the

same age is 8 per cent.<sup>4</sup> This study confirms the finding of previous research which has shown that the Black Caribbean community, in general, have vocational qualifications or other educational qualifications (e.g. nursing, teaching, HND etc) as their most common type of post-16 qualification. Some 9 per cent of those respondents who held any academic qualification had an ordinary or higher degree as their highest academic qualification. This figure compared with a figure 27 per cent for White men of the same age (LFS). However, there were indications that more Black Caribbean young men were studying for and gaining degrees than in the past. The national pattern of increased educational participation was also seen with Black Caribbean young men who were significantly more likely to have done any post-16 education than those aged 25-30 (80 per cent compared with 65 per cent).

### General attitudes towards education

When all respondents were asked about their opinions of education a very positive picture emerged; 68 per cent of respondents held quite positive attitudes towards secondary school (a positive attitude was defined as giving a positive view of secondary school on at least four out of eight attitude statements), and 85 per cent of respondents agreed or agreed strongly with the statement that 'I had the ability to do better with my school work'. These respondents cited peer pressure (35 per cent) and lack of personal motivation (32 per cent) as being the main reasons for not working to the best of their ability at school. Over three-quarters of respondents (81 per cent) agreed that 'a good education makes it easier to get a good job' and 92 per cent agreed that 'it is important to get good qualifications' (as many as 97 per cent of respondents said that their parents would agree with the statement).

### Family

A quarter of respondents who did not live alone lived in a household where at least one other member of the household had an ethnic origin other than Black Caribbean. Some 46 per cent of those surveyed said that they were raised by both natural parents up to the age of 16. A similar proportion (44 per cent) were raised only by their natural mothers. About a third (31 per cent of Black

Caribbean young men in the survey normally had access to a car, van or motorcycle. Access to private transport was one of the important variables affecting success in the labour market. A quarter of respondents lived in a household where there was no income from employment or self-employment.

### Experience of racism

Some 62 per cent of all Black Caribbean young men in this group felt they had been treated unfairly because of their skin colour, whereas 38 per cent felt they had not suffered from racial discrimination. Of those questioned, 44 per cent said that they felt they had been treated unfairly when trying to get a job, similarly once employed 32 per cent said that they were treated unfairly at work because of their skin colour.

### Note

- All Labour Force Survey data referred to were correct at time of extraction. Since then, revised data have been released. The figures may alter slightly but do not affect the conclusions of the report.
- Wrench, J. and Hassan, E., *Ambition and Marginalisation: A qualitative study of under-achieving young men of Afro-Caribbean origin*, The Stationery Office, (1996).
- Source: Labour Force Survey Spring 1997- winter 1997; Great Britain.
- Source: Labour Force Survey Spring 1998- winter 1999; England.

Black Caribbean young men's experiences of education and employment, by *Rory Fitzgerald, Steven Finch and Andrea Nove. Research brief No.186, October 2000. Copies of the full report (ref RR186), price £4.95, are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Further information about this research can be obtained from Batool Reza, Level 1, DfEE, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA, e-mail batool.reza@dfee.gov.uk.*

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# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSX</b>	<b>YBTC</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.2
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.3
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	62.8	58.5	7.2	37.0
1998	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998</b>	<b>46,350</b>	<b>29,254</b>	<b>27,438</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>17,096</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>
Oct-Dec	46,363	29,261	27,448	1,812	17,103	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,377	29,333	27,497	1,836	17,044	63.2	59.3	6.3	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,390	29,363	27,525	1,838	17,027	63.3	59.3	6.3	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	46,404	29,358	27,540	1,819	17,045	63.3	59.3	6.2	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,417	29,361	27,549	1,811	17,057	63.3	59.4	6.2	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,444	29,362	27,592	1,770	17,082	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
May-Jul	46,458	29,359	27,613	1,746	17,099	63.2	59.4	5.9	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,471	29,395	27,659	1,736	17,077	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,483	29,434	27,696	1,739	17,049	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,496	29,416	27,679	1,737	17,080	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>46,508</b>	<b>29,465</b>	<b>27,724</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>17,043</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,502	27,769	1,733	17,018	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,505	27,761	1,744	17,027	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,498	27,783	1,715	17,046	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,538	27,824	1,713	17,019	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,557	27,873	1,684	17,011	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,577	27,909	1,668	17,004	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,552	27,930	1,622	17,041	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
May-Jul	46,605	29,547	27,966	1,580	17,058	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>46,617</b>	<b>29,557</b>	<b>27,989</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>17,060</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,584	27,999	1,586	17,081	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,601	27,984	1,616	17,085	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>46,707</b>	<b>29,542</b>	<b>27,964</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>17,164</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>-162</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-9.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>				
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)</b>	<b>YBTF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBTL</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,795	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,026	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
1999	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998</b>	<b>36,107</b>	<b>28,452</b>	<b>26,654</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Oct-Dec	36,119	28,450	26,654	1,796	7,669	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	36,130	28,520	26,700	1,819	7,611	78.9	73.9	6.4	21.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,142	28,550	26,729	1,821	7,592	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	36,154	28,545	26,744	1,801	7,609	79.0	74.0	6.3	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,165	28,541	26,747	1,794	7,624	78.9	74.0	6.3	21.1
Mar-May (Spr)	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
Apr-Jun	36,189	28,538	26,788	1,750	7,651	78.9	74.0	6.1	21.1
May-Jul	36,200	28,537	26,810	1,727	7,663	78.8	74.1	6.1	21.2
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>36,212</b>	<b>28,568</b>	<b>26,851</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>7,645</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Jul-Sep	36,223	28,604	26,887	1,717	7,619	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,234	28,590	26,872	1,717	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>36,245</b>	<b>28,631</b>	<b>26,911</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>7,614</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,653	26,941	1,712	7,603	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,655	26,933	1,722	7,612	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,641	26,947	1,694	7,638	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,988	1,695	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,707	27,039	1,667	7,594	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,739	27,088	1,651	7,573	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,712	27,107	1,605	7,611	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
May-Jul	36,334	28,701	27,140	1,562	7,633	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>36,346</b>	<b>28,716</b>	<b>27,164</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>7,629</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,751	27,179	1,572	7,641	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,764	27,163	1,601	7,648	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>36,433</b>	<b>28,701</b>	<b>27,139</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>-158</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-9.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>				

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. See technical note on pS12.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSY</b>	<b>YBTD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,985	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	22,049	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,156	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147				



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSN</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTE</b>
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.6
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7
1998	23,707	12,867	12,160	707	10,839	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
<b>3-month average Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998</b>	<b>23,743</b>	<b>12,988</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>10,755</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Oct-Dec	23,748	12,981	12,293	687	10,768	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,753	13,030	12,339	691	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,759	13,032	12,336	696	10,726	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Jan-Mar 1999	23,764	13,039	12,343	696	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Feb-Apr	23,769	13,043	12,347	696	10,725	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
Apr-Jun	23,779	13,038	12,362	675	10,741	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
May-Jul	23,784	13,041	12,368	673	10,743	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,060	12,385	675	10,729	54.9	52.1	5.2	45.1
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,081	12,402	679	10,712	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,071	12,384	688	10,726	54.9	52.0	5.3	45.1
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>23,801</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>10,713</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>45.0</b>
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,115	12,430	686	10,690	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,108	12,422	685	10,702	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,135	12,451	683	10,679	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,151	12,465	686	10,667	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,144	12,471	673	10,678	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,159	12,500	659	10,667	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,171	12,535	636	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7
May-Jul	23,835	13,197	12,568	629	10,638	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,214	12,591	623	10,625	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,224	12,580	644	10,631	55.4	52.7	4.9	44.6
Aug-Oct	23,863	13,210	12,558	652	10,653	55.4	52.6	4.9	44.6
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>23,870</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>44.8</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Percent	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	1.1	0.7				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Percent	0.3	0.6	1.1	-8.3	-0.1				
<b>Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBSJ</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>BTN</b>
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,151	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.2	29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998</b>	<b>17,207</b>	<b>12,458</b>	<b>11,778</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>4,748</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Oct-Dec	17,211	12,443	11,764	679	4,768	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,216	12,497	11,814	683	4,719	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,220	12,504	11,817	688	4,716	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Jan-Mar 1999	17,225	12,516	11,830	686	4,709	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,230	12,513	11,827	686	4,717	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Mar-May (Spr)	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,506	11,841	665	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
May-Jul	17,244	12,510	11,848	662	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,528	11,865	664	4,720	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.4
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,548	11,881	667	4,706	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,538	11,861	677	4,720	72.7	68.7	5.4	27.3
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>17,263</b>	<b>12,551</b>	<b>11,877</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,568	11,896	672	4,700	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,554	11,883	671	4,719	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,570	11,902	668	4,708	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,593	11,919	674	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.4	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,591	11,930	661	4,696	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,612	11,963	650	4,680	72.9	69.2	5.1	27.1
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,615	11,990	625	4,682	72.9	69.3	5.0	27.1
May-Jul	17,301	12,639	12,020	619	4,663	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,654	12,040	614	4,653	73.1	69.6	4.9	26.9
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,669	12,034	635	4,655	73.1	69.5	5.0	26.9
Aug-Oct	17,334	12,660	12,017	643	4,675	73.0	69.3	5.1	27.0
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>12,617</b>	<b>11,996</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Percent	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	1.1	1.6				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percent	0.5	0.5	1.0	-7.9	0.3				

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. See technical note on pS12.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGTY</b>	<b>MGTS</b>	<b>MGTM</b>	<b>MGTP</b>	<b>MGTV</b>				
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,361	62.5	58.6	6.1	37.5
1999	46,431	29,194	27,442	1,752	17,237	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998</b>	<b>46,350</b>	<b>29,329</b>	<b>27,518</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>17,021</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>
Oct-Dec	46,363	29,279	27,530	1,749	17,084	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,377	29,286	27,501	1,784					



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MG TZ</b>	<b>MG TT</b>	<b>MG TN</b>	<b>MG TO</b>	<b>MG TW</b>		<b>MG UF</b>	<b>MG UL</b>	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	25.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998</b>	<b>22,606</b>	<b>16,286</b>	<b>15,179</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Oct-Dec	22,615	16,268	15,181	1,087	6,347	71.9	67.1	6.7	28.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,623	16,271	15,143	1,127	6,353	71.9	66.9	6.9	28.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,632	16,257	15,125	1,132	6,375	71.8	66.8	7.0	28.2
Jan-Mar 1999	22,640	16,238	15,107	1,132	6,402	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,649	16,242	15,118	1,124	6,406	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	22,666	16,277	15,191	1,087	6,388	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
May-Jul	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.7
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>22,706</b>	<b>16,398</b>	<b>15,364</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>6,309</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	28.3
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.7
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.1	67.9	5.8	27.9
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>22,837</b>	<b>16,392</b>	<b>15,461</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>6,445</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>-103</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>				
<b>Males aged 16 to 64</b>	<b>YBSX</b>	<b>YBSR</b>	<b>YBSU</b>	<b>YBTA</b>	<b>MGUC</b>	<b>MGUI</b>			
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>16,015</b>	<b>14,917</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Oct-Dec	18,907	15,998	14,918	1,079	2,910	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,914	15,993	14,875	1,118	2,921	84.6	78.6	7.0	15.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,921	15,976	14,853	1,123	2,945	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,929	15,950	14,827	1,123	2,979	84.3	78.3	7.0	15.7
Feb-Apr	18,936	15,953	14,836	1,117	2,983	84.2	78.4	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,950	15,980	14,902	1,078	2,970	84.3	78.6	6.7	15.7
May-Jul	18,957	16,050	14,974	1,076	2,906	84.7	79.0	6.7	15.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,964	16,172	15,076	1,096	2,792	85.3	79.5	6.8	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,970	16,203	15,112	1,091	2,767	85.4	79.7	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,976	16,128	15,091	1,037	2,849	85.0	79.5	6.4	15.0
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>18,983</b>	<b>16,105</b>	<b>15,079</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.2
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut)</b>	<b>19,089</b>	<b>16,107</b>	<b>15,184</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>-103</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>				

Source: Labour Force Survey

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MG TU</b>	<b>MG TO</b>	<b>MG TR</b>	<b>MG TX</b>		<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,890	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,842	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	909	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998</b>	<b>23,743</b>	<b>13,043</b>	<b>12,339</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>45.1</b>
Oct-Dec	23,748	13,011</							



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

### COMPARISONS OVER TIME

ONS recommends that non-overlapping periods are always used for comparisons over time.

The sample design of the LFS enables estimates for any three consecutive months to be calculated. ONS began publication of these estimates in April 1998. The most reliable comparison is one between non-overlapping periods. For the latest data, compare the data from three months previously e.g. December to February data with that for September to November rather than November to January. Due to the overlap of two months, the latter comparison would actually just compare the single months of November and February, but the data are not robust enough to make this comparison. This can lead to unreliable conclusions about change. For further details see article by Richard Laux, pp59-63, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998.

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Sep-Nov 2000 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	27,964	±161	-25	±117	239	±205
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.4%	-0.2%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,579	±53	11	±55	-162	±73
ILO unemployment rate	5.3%	±0.2%	-0.0%	±0.2%	-0.6%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,542	±159	-14	±115	78	±202
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.4%

For more detailed analyses, please see the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement*.

Note: Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey (see article pp195-9, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000), the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There will be more interview areas from which interviews will be selected. In the short term (i.e. from April to June 2000 until August to October 2001) it is predicted that there will be a very slight increase in standard errors across measures of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity (expected to be no bigger than 4 per cent), as the survey methodology switches from old to new interview areas. After that period there will be a decrease in those standard errors because of the increase in the number of interview areas, leading to improved stratification of the sampling. There will be no impact on the levels, rates or changes in LFS data; there will only be an impact on standard errors. For more information see article by Dave Elliot in the July 2000 edition of the ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin, or contact Mehdi Hussain, tel. 020 7533 6133.

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

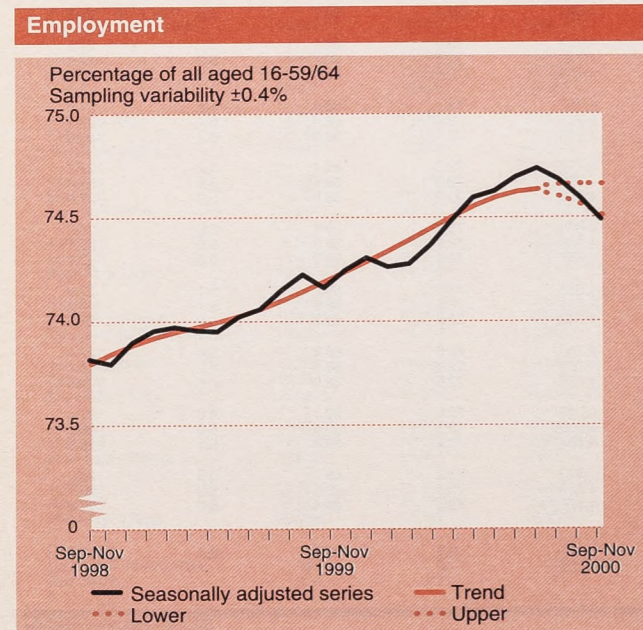
## Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this case, the recommended method is to apply a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by two stages of outlier detection and ARIMA modelling, to the seasonally adjusted series. For more information, see *An Investigation of Trend Estimation Methods*, available from the Time Series Analysis Branch (020 7533 6236).

Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data point in the series is likely to fall. The resultant extended series have been used to calculate the corresponding likely range of revised trend estimates. Note that this range does not take account of revisions which might arise from seasonal adjustment.

There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

For further information, please see the article on pp431-6, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1999.



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

# A.2

UNITED KINGDOM*	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
4-month averages				
Sep-Nov 1992	25,662	70.7	2,940	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,632	70.6	2,966	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,605	70.5	2,988	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,583	70.4	3,003	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,567	70.4	3,011	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,557	70.4	3,011	10.5
Mar-May	25,554	70.3	3,004	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,557	70.3	2,993	10.5
May-Jul	25,564	70.3	2,981	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,574	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,604	70.4	2,945	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,933	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,644	70.5	2,919	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,902	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,832	70.9	2,750	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,856	70.9	2,718	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,880	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,904	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,927	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,950	71.1	2,588	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,547	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,062	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,515	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,230	71.6	2,478	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,468	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,457	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,446	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,435	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,354	71.8	2,423	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,369	71.8	2,411	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,387	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,420	71.9	2,373	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,359	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,344	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,509	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.2	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.3	2,285	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,712	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,768	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,164	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,920	72.9	2,101	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,961	73.0	2,070	7.1
May-Jul	26,997	73.0	2,040	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,029	73.1	2,011	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,925	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,122	73.2	1,899	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,142	73.3	1,878	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,164	73.3	1,861	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,187	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,213	73.4	1,840	6.3
Mar-May	27,240	73.5	1,834	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,270	73.5	1,830	6.3
May-Jul	27,301	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,333	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,366	73.7	1,827	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,399	73.7	1,826	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,431	73.8	1,826	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,461	73.8	1,824	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,489	73.9	1,822	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,513	73.9	1,818	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,535	73.9	1,812	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,555	74.0	1,803	6.1
Mar-May	27,574	74.0	1,791	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,595	74.0	1,779	6.1
May-Jul	27,617	74.1	1,767	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,640	74.1	1,756	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,665	74.1	1,748	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,692	74.2	1,742	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,719	74.2	1,736	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,747	74.3	1,728	5.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,776	74.3	1,719	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,808	74.4	1,707	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,839	74.4	1,693	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,871	74.5	1,678	5.7
Mar-May	27,901	74.6	1,661	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,927	74.6	1,644	5.6
May-Jul	27,949	74.6	1,628	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,967	74.6	1,613	5.5
Jul-Sep	27,980	74.6	1,600	5.4
Aug-Oct	27,989	74.6	1,587	5.4
Sep-Nov	27,995	74.6	1,577	5.3

Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.  
<sup>b</sup> Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.  
<sup>c</sup> Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.

Note: There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12.

All figures are revised.



# A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1998	September	27,755	14,985	12,770
	December	27,787	15,027	12,760
1999	March	27,804	15,047	12,756
	June	27,921	15,099	12,823
	September	27,928	15,078	12,850
	December	28,038	15,111	12,927
2000	March	28,023	15,072	12,951
	June	28,070	15,119	12,952
	September	28,032	15,042	12,991
Change on quarter		-38	-77	39
Percent		-0.1	-0.5	0.3
Change on year		104	-37	141
Percent		0.4	-0.2	1.1

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	December	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1
2000	January <sup>d</sup>	1,161.4	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
	February	1,156.5	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
	March	1,140.6	869.4	271.2	3.9	5.4	2.1
	April <sup>d</sup>	1,117.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
	May	1,109.9	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
	June	1,092.5	832.7	259.8	3.8	5.2	2.0
	July <sup>d</sup>	1,069.3	817.3	252.0	3.7	5.1	1.9
	August	1,051.7	806.5	245.2	3.6	5.0	1.9
	September <sup>d</sup>	1,043.8	800.2	243.6	3.6	5.0	1.9
	October	1,047.7	802.2	245.5	3.6	5.0	1.9
November R	1,044.3	798.4	245.9	3.6	5.0	1.9	
	December <sup>d P</sup>	1,041.7	796.1	245.6	3.6	5.0	1.9
Change on month		-2.6	-2.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.2	-0.3	-0.1			
Change on year		-127.5	-95.3	-32.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2
Percent		-10.9	-10.7	-11.6			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level
		LNMQ	LNCC			DRYW
1999	November	121.1	4.9	1999	December	237.0
	December	122.4	5.4		2000	January
2000	January	123.3	5.8	February		231.2
	February	123.0	5.9	March		233.5
	March	123.2	5.6	April		235.3
	April	122.9	5.0	May		198.9
	May	123.1	4.5	June		222.2
	June	123.5	4.1	July		218.9
	July	123.9	3.9	August		218.3
	August	124.8	4.0	September		227.2
	September	125.2	4.1	October		222.1
	October	125.8 R	4.2	November R		220.0
November P	126.4	4.2	December P	223.3		
Change on month		0.6	0.0			3.3
Change on year		5.3	-0.7			-13.7

Sources: Employer surveys; DfEE Training Data System; Benefits Agency administrative system; Employment Service administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

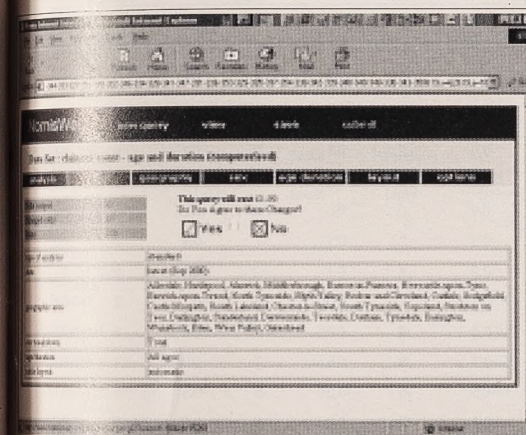
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6594

a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.  
 b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1999 for 1999 and 2000 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.  
 c The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.  
 d Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.  
 R Revised  
 P Provisional

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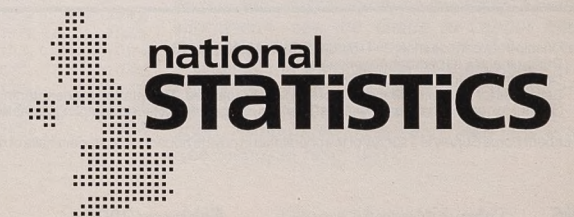
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# A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (September to November 2000)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level
North East	2,032	1,192	74.4	666	526	1,096	68.3	604	72.8	493	63.4	96	8.0	62	9.3	34	6.4
North West	5,364	3,260	76.1	1,812	1,448	3,080	71.8	1,701	76.3	1,379	66.9	180	5.5	111	6.1	69	4.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,963	2,494	78.9	1,378	1,117	2,341	73.9	1,285	77.7	1,056	69.7	154	6.2	93	6.8	61	5.4
East Midlands	3,317	2,114	80.0	1,185	929	2,014	76.1	1,125	81.5	889	70.1	101	4.8	61	5.1	40	4.3
West Midlands	4,175	2,600	78.0	1,460	1,140	2,440	73.1	1,358	77.9	1,082	67.7	160	6.2	102	7.0	58	5.1
East	4,283	2,826	82.5	1,561	1,264	2,723	79.4	1,498	84.5	1,225	73.8	103	3.6	64	4.1	39	3.1
London	5,682	3,652	76.1	2,051	1,601	3,396	70.7	1,902	76.9	1,494	64.0	256	7.0	148	7.2	108	6.7
South East	6,355	4,237	82.8	2,335	1,902	4,104	80.2	2,263	85.7	1,840	74.2	133	3.1	72	3.1	61	3.2
South West	3,918	2,518	83.0	1,379	1,139	2,416	79.5	1,320	83.8	1,096	74.8	102	4.1	59	4.3	43	3.8
England	39,089	24,894	79.3	13,828	11,066	23,609	75.1	13,056	80.1	10,553	69.6	1,284	5.2	772	5.6	513	4.6
Wales	2,312	1,345	74.1	747	598	1,257	69.2	690	73.3	567	64.6	88	6.5	57	7.6	31	5.1
Scotland	4,039	2,559	79.0	1,377	1,182	2,395	73.9	1,283	77.3	1,112	70.2	164	6.4	94	6.8	70	5.9
Great Britain	45,439	28,797	79.0	15,951	12,846	27,261	74.7	15,029	79.5	12,233	69.4	1,536	5.3	922	5.8	613	4.8
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>	1,267	750	71.8	422	328	707	67.5	397	73.9	310	60.8	43	5.8	26	6.1	18	5.4
United Kingdom	46,707	29,542	78.8	16,371	13,172	27,964	74.5	15,421	79.3	12,542	69.2	1,579	5.3	949	5.8	630	4.8

### Change on quarter<sup>d</sup>

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level
North East	0	-20	-1.2	-6	-15	-5	-0.2	7	0.9	-12	-1.4	-15	-1.1	-13	-1.8	-3	-0.3
North West	0	-32	-0.8	-19	-13	-42	-1.1	-26	-1.3	-16	-0.8	10	0.4	7	0.5	3	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	-13	-0.5	-15	2	-14	-0.6	-10	-0.8	-4	-0.3	1	0.1	-4	-0.2	6	0.5
East Midlands	5	-8	-0.5	1	-9	-10	-0.6	-1	-0.3	-9	-0.9	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.1
West Midlands	2	-5	-0.2	11	-16	-15	-0.5	1	-0.1	-16	-0.9	9	0.4	9	0.6	0	0.1
East	9	28	0.7	16	12	28	0.7	12	0.6	16	0.9	0	0.0	4	0.2	-5	-0.4
London	40	9	-0.3	14	-5	11	-0.2	20	0.0	-9	-0.5	-3	-0.1	-7	-0.4	4	0.3
South East	18	-5	-0.5	4	-9	-9	-0.6	2	-0.2	-11	-0.9	4	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
South West	8	5	0.1	11	-6	6	0.1	10	0.3	-3	-0.1	-1	0.0	1	0.1	-2	-0.2
England	84	-42	-0.3	16	-59	-50	-0.3	14	-0.2	-64	-0.5	8	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.1
Wales	2	6	-0.2	7	-1	-2	-0.6	0	-0.4	-1	-0.7	8	0.5	7	0.9	1	0.1
Scotland	2	13	0.3	3	10	19	0.5	8	0.6	11	0.5	-6	-0.3	-5	-0.3	-1	-0.1
Great Britain	88	-23	-0.3	26	-49	-33	-0.3	21	-0.1	-54	-0.4	10	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.1
Northern Ireland <sup>d</sup>																	
United Kingdom	90	-14	-0.2	28	-42	-25	-0.2	24	-0.1	-49	-0.4	11	0.0	4	0.0	7	0.1

### Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level
North East	-1	11	0.7	9	2	22	1.3	15	1.9	7	0.6	-11	-1.0	-6	-1.0	-5	-0.9
North West	2	-34	-0.9	-35	1	-13	-0.4	-18	-0.8	5	0.0	-21	-0.6	-17	-0.8	-4	-0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	32	0.6	-2	35	34	0.7	5	0.2	28	1.3	-1	-0.1	-8	-0.6	6	0.4
East Midlands	18	-14	-1.0	2	-16	4	-0.3	12	0.3	-8	-0.9	-18	-0.8	-10	-0.8	-9	-0.9
West Midlands	7	-43	-1.4	-21	-22	-27	-0.9	-21	-1.5	-7	-0.2	-16	-0.5	0	0.1	-15	-1.2
East	26	49	0.8	14	35	64	1.2	21	0.9	42	1.6	-14	-0.6	-7	-0.5	-7	-0.7
London	51	-6	-1.0	11	-17	5	-0.7	17	-0.6	-12	-1.0	-10	-0.3	-6	-0.3	-4	-0.2
South East	45	15	-0.4	-5	20	48	0.3	15	0.0	33	0.5	-33	-0.8	-20	-0.8	-13	-0.7
South West	25	25	0.6	17	7	28	0.7	16	0.4	12	0.9	-3	-0.2	1	0.0	-4	-0.4
England	182	35	-0.3	-10	45	163	0.1	63	-0.1	100	0.3	-128	-0.5	-73	-0.5	-55	-0.5
Wales	6	-6	-1.2	-9	3	6	-0.4	0	-0.3	7	-0.6	-13	-0.9	-9	-1.1	-4	-0.7
Scotland	3	50	1.6	13	37	65	2.1	31	2.1	33	2.0	-14	-0.7	-18	-1.4	3	0.1
Great Britain	191	79	-0.2	-5	84	234	0.2	94	0.1	140	0.4	-155	-0.6	-100	-0.6	-56	-0.5
Northern Ireland <sup>d</sup>	8	0	-0.4	0	0	7	0.4	6	1.0	1	-0.3	-7	-0.9	-6	-1.4	-1	-0.3
United Kingdom	199	78	-0.2	-5	83	239	0.2	99	0.1	140	0.4	-162	-0.6	-105	-0.6	-57	-0.5

Relationship between columns: 2=4+5=6+12; 6=8+10; 12=14+16.

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

c Estimates for Northern Ireland are not seasonally adjusted. The quarterly series starting in 1995 provides insufficient data to do this reliably. Quarterly changes are therefore not shown.

d Quarter to quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 6094

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system						
	Civilian workforce jobs (September 2000); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (December 2000)						Jobcentre vacancies* (December 2000)						
	All			Male		Female		All		Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>				
North East	1,007	511	497	69.1	6.3	55.5	9.3	13.6	2.7	10.4	20.9	10.2				
North West	2,995	1,566	1,430	131.7	4.2	103.0	6.0	28.7	2.0	27.5	41.7	28.6				
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,254	1,185	1,069	102.2	4.3	79.2	6.0	23.0	2.2	20.0	37.6	20.2				
East Midlands	1,871	1,013	858	67.9	3.4	51.1	4.6	16.8	1.9	14.6	22.1	13.9				
West Midlands	2,488	1,331	1,157	107.3	4.1	81.9	5.7	25.4	2.2	21.8	36.5	21.2				
East	2,519	1,374	1,146	59.4	2.3	43.9	3.0	15.5	1.4	16.4	23.6	15.8				
London	4,223	2,321	1,902	163.4	3.7	121.0	5.1	42.4	2.2	23.5	37.0	23.5				
South East	3,966	2,124	1,842	73.3	1.8	55.7	2.5	17.6	1.0	26.1	45.7	25.8				
South West	2,330	1,253	1,077	56.7	2.3	42.2	3.1	14.5	1.3	21.2	37.2	21.4				
England	23,655	12,677	10,977	830.7	3.4	633.3	4.7	197.4	1.8	181.4	302.3	180.7				
Wales	1,194	639	555	56.4	4.5	43.7	6.3	12.7	2.3	12.9	18.8	12.5				
Scotland	2,292	1,181	1,111	112.2	4.6	87.0	6.7	25.2	2.2	25.6	44.5	25.1				
Great Britain	27,141	14,497	12,643	999.4	3.5	764.1	4.9	235.3	1.8	219.9	365.6	218.3				
Northern Ireland	737	400	337	42.3	5.4	32.0	7.3	10.3	3.0	...	...	...				
United Kingdom	27,878	14,897	12,980	1,041.7	3.6	796.1	5.0	245.6	1.9	223.3	374.5	221.7				

### Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on June 2000); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on November 2000)						Jobcentre vacancies* (change on November 2000)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies	
North East	-6	-11	5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.0
North West	-1	-11	11	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	-1.3	2.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	5	5	-0.1	0.0							



# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

## Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment												Workers with second jobs
	Total workers					Employees				Self-employed			
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRT</b>	<b>MGRW</b>	<b>YCBE</b>	<b>YCBH</b>	<b>YCBK</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBQ</b>	<b>YCBT</b>	<b>YCBW</b>	
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	181	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973	
1993	25,568	21,877	3,185	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,603	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,988	3,302	146	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,691	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,313	3,363	140	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,430	2,733	630	1,293	
1996	26,412	22,731	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,655	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,219	3,357	119	221	20,219	6,697	17,393	5,827	2,667	690	1,258	
1998	27,229	23,661	3,288	102	177	20,476	6,753	17,778	5,884	2,570	719	1,191	
1999	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,998	2,521	690	1,284	
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>27,724</b>	<b>24,269</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>20,879</b>	<b>6,845</b>	<b>18,292</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1,235</b>	
Oct-Dec	27,769	24,316	3,184	102	167	20,891	6,878	18,300	6,016	2,477	707	1,227	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	24,325	3,181	102	153	20,912	6,849	18,319	6,006	2,487	695	1,226	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	24,335	3,183	111	154	20,864	6,919	18,269	6,067	2,487	696	1,225	
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	24,391	3,174	109	150	20,893	6,932	18,310	6,081	2,475	699	1,233	
Feb-Apr	27,873	24,446	3,169	110	148	20,932	6,941	18,357	6,089	2,470	694	1,233	
Mar-May (Spr)	27,909	24,502	3,151	108	147	20,970	6,938	18,406	6,096	2,456	695	1,195	
Apr-Jun	27,930	24,516	3,113	111	152	20,968	6,962	18,403	6,113	2,455	696	1,180	
May-Jul	27,966	24,505	3,195	116	151	20,968	6,998	18,366	6,139	2,495	700	1,160	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,989	24,555	3,163	116	154	20,959	7,029	18,374	6,182	2,478	686	1,168	
Jul-Sep	27,999	24,564	3,168	116	151	20,948	7,050	18,361	6,203	2,482	686	1,164	
Aug-Oct	27,984	24,585	3,151	110	139	20,974	7,010	18,400	6,185	2,475	675	1,171	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,964	24,579	3,148	105	132	20,949	7,014	18,386	6,193	2,472	676	1,183	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>15</b>	
Percent	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-9.5	-14.5	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-1.3	1.3	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-52</b>	
Percent	0.9	1.3	-1.2	-1.4	-19.0	0.3	2.5	0.5	3.6	-0.1	-5.0	-4.2	
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRO</b>	<b>MGRR</b>	<b>MGRU</b>	<b>MGRX</b>	<b>YCBF</b>	<b>YCBI</b>	<b>YCBL</b>	<b>YCBO</b>	<b>YCBR</b>	<b>YCBU</b>	<b>YCBX</b>	
1992	14,372	11,629	2,442	56	245	13,376	996	10,971	658	2,260	182	445	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,388	44	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	50	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	733	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,671	2,553	44	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	800	2,320	233	546	
1996	14,562	11,886	2,476	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,996	890	2,238	238	552	
1997	14,857	12,188	2,493	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,202	986	2,240	253	558	
1998	15,069	12,506	2,418	30	115	13,737	1,331	11,511	995	2,147	271	527	
1999	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547	
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>15,322</b>	<b>12,831</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>13,935</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>11,793</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>525</b>	
Oct-Dec	15,339	12,854	2,340	35	109	13,950	1,389	11,812	1,042	2,065	275	522	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	12,873	2,329	34	102	13,957	1,382	11,828	1,045	2,062	267	520	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	12,867	2,328	37	100	13,939	1,393	11,814	1,053	2,059	269	521	
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	12,912	2,316	36	95	13,965	1,394	11,857	1,055	2,043	273	524	
Feb-Apr	15,402	12,963	2,311	37	90	13,995	1,406	11,897	1,066	2,035	276	515	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	12,981	2,301	38	89	14,010	1,399	11,917	1,064	2,029	272	508	
Apr-Jun	15,395	12,956	2,311	37	91	14,000	1,395	11,898	1,058	2,035	275	500	
May-Jul	15,398	12,929	2,342	37	90	14,005	1,393	11,871	1,058	2,069	273	492	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,398	12,950	2,315	35	97	13,997	1,401	11,877	1,073	2,051	264	494	
Jul-Sep	15,419	12,972	2,312	38	98	14,021	1,397	11,898	1,074	2,053	258	492	
Aug-Oct	15,426	12,998	2,304	36	88	14,037	1,390	11,923	1,074	2,049	255	496	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,421	12,994	2,309	35	84	14,022	1,399	11,910	1,083	2,054	255	499	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>5</b>	
Percent	0.2	0.3	-0.3	-1.2	-13.3	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	-3.3	1.0	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-26</b>	
Percent	0.6	1.3	-1.6	0.0	-22.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	4.3	-0.7	-5.2	-4.9	
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>	<b>YCBG</b>	<b>YCBJ</b>	<b>YCBM</b>	<b>YCBP</b>	<b>YCBS</b>	<b>YCBV</b>	<b>YCBY</b>	
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	870	72	62	6,738	5,422	6,266	4,889	422	448	664	
1999	12,350	11,404	826	64	55	6,885	5,465	6,451	4,953	394	432	737	
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>11,438</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6,945</b>	<b>5,458</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>710</b>	
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,462	843	67	58	6,941	5,489	6,487	4,974	412	432	705	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,452	852	67	51	6,955	5,468	6,491	4,961	425	427	706	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,468	855	73	55	6,925	5,526	6,454	5,014	428	427	704	
Jan-Mar 2000	12,465	11,479	858	73	55	6,927	5,538	6,453	4,933	426	422	709	
Feb-Apr	12,471	11,483	857	72	58	6,936	5,535	6,460	5,023	435	422	717	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,500	11,521	850	70	58	6,960	5,539	6,489	5,032	427	423	687	
Apr-Jun	12,535	11,560	840	74	61	6,968	5,567	6,504	5,056	419	421	679	
May-Jul	12,568	11,576	853	79	61	6,963	5,605	6,495	5,081	426	427	669	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,591	11,605	848	81	57	6,963	5,629	6,496	5,109	427	422	674	
Jul-Sep	12,580	11,592	856	78	54	6,927	5,653	6,462	5,130	428	428	672	
Aug-Oct	12,558	11,587	847	74	50	6,938	5,620	6,477	5,111	426	421	675	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,542	11,585	839	70	48	6,927	5,615	6,475	5,110	418	421	684	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	
Percent	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-13.2	-16.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-2.1	-0.1	1.5	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-26</b>	
Percent	1.1	1.3	0.1	-2.1	-12.8	-0.3	2.9	-0.4	3.5	2.8	-2.4	-3.7	

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14=13/2; 16=15/13; 22=21/20.



# B.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>In employment</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBTO</b>	<b>YBTR</b>	<b>YBTU</b>	<b>YBTX</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGUZ</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,968	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	789
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	787
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,229	26,480	696	3,266	7,225	9,875	5,398	799
1999	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>27,724</b>	<b>26,911</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>7,097</b>	<b>10,146</b>	<b>5,658</b>	<b>813</b>
Oct-Dec	27,769	26,941	669	3,341	7,083	10,176	5,672	828
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	26,933	672	3,339	7,070	10,168	5,684	828
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	26,947	664	3,342	7,043	10,220	5,678	836
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	26,988	672	3,330	7,036	10,258	5,692	836
Feb-Apr	27,873	27,039	677	3,336	7,032	10,284	5,711	834
Mar-May (Spr)	27,909	27,088	675	3,345	7,034	10,294	5,739	821
Apr-Jun	27,930	27,107	680	3,334	7,010	10,313	5,770	823
May-Jul	27,966	27,140	689	3,328	7,005	10,344	5,794	827
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,989	27,164	688	3,340	6,985	10,368	5,802	825
Jul-Sep	27,999	27,179	649	3,351	6,982	10,391	5,806	820
Aug-Oct	27,984	27,163	648	3,343	6,964	10,391	5,816	822
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,964	27,139	647	3,335	6,947	10,394	5,816	825
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
Per cent	-0.1	-0.1	-3.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-151</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>12</b>
Per cent	0.9	0.8	-3.8	-0.1	-2.1	2.4	2.8	1.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGVA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	284
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	308
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,288	3,125	338
1998	15,069	14,797	347	1,749	4,093	5,364	3,244	372
1999	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	326
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>15,322</b>	<b>15,035</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>338</b>
Oct-Dec	15,339	15,045	333	1,798	3,989	5,537	3,388	334
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	15,051	339	1,797	3,976	5,547	3,391	338
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	15,045	329	1,798	3,962	5,575	3,382	327
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	15,069	337	1,790	3,960	5,591	3,391	330
Feb-Apr	15,402	15,109	338	1,799	3,960	5,603	3,409	332
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	15,125	337	1,794	3,961	5,614	3,419	334
Apr-Jun	15,395	15,117	333	1,786	3,942	5,620	3,435	328
May-Jul	15,398	15,119	331	1,777	3,936	5,635	3,441	329
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,398	15,124	332	1,794	3,914	5,637	3,446	324
Jul-Sep	15,419	15,145	327	1,799	3,914	5,651	3,454	324
Aug-Oct	15,426	15,146	324	1,783	3,919	5,661	3,463	320
Sep-Oct (Aut)	15,421	15,143	324	1,779	3,910	5,668	3,462	319
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>
Per cent	0.2	0.1	-2.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.5	0.5	1.8
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-91</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-9</b>
Per cent	0.6	0.7	-2.6	-1.1	-2.3	2.7	2.4	-0.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGVB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,663	349	1,517	3,132	4,511	2,155	497
1999	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>11,877</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>4,625</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>525</b>
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,896	336	1,544	3,094	4,639	2,284	534
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,883	333	1,542	3,094	4,621	2,292	540
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,902	335	1,544	3,081	4,645	2,296	549
Jan-Mar 2000	12,465	11,919	335	1,540	3,076	4,667	2,301	547
Feb-Apr	12,471	11,930	339	1,537	3,072	4,680	2,302	541
Mar-May (Spr)	12,500	11,963	338	1,551	3,073	4,680	2,320	537
Apr-Jun	12,535	11,990	346	1,548	3,068	4,693	2,335	545
May-Jul	12,568	12,020	338	1,551	3,069	4,708	2,354	548
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,591	12,040	336	1,546	3,071	4,731	2,355	551
Jul-Sep	12,580	12,034	322	1,552	3,068	4,740	2,352	546
Aug-Oct	12,558	12,017	324	1,560	3,050	4,729	2,353	541
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,542	11,996	323	1,557	3,037	4,726	2,353	546
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-5</b>
Per cent	-0.4	-0.4	-4.0	0.7	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>21</b>
Per cent	1.1	1.0	-4.9	1.2	-1.9	2.2	3.3	3.9

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.

# EMPLOYMENT B.2

## Employment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Employment rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>								
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.8	66.6	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Oct-Dec	59.7	74.3	46.4	67.9	80.1	81.4	66.4	8.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	59.7	74.3	46.6	67.8	80.1	81.2	66.4	8.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7	74.3	46.1	67.8	80.0	81.5	66.3	8.1
Jan-Mar 2000	59.8	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.1	81.7	66.4	8.1
Feb-Apr	59.9	74.5	47.0	67.6	80.3	81.8	66.5	8.1
Mar-May (Spr)	59.9	74.6	46.9	67.8	80.5	81.8	66.7	8.0
Apr-Jun	59.9	74.6	47.2	67.5	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
May-Jul	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.4	80.5	81.9	67.1	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.6	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Jul-Sep	60.0	74.7	45.0	67.7	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Aug-Oct	59.9	74.6	44.9	67.5	80.4	81.9	67.1	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.9	74.5	44.7	67.3	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSV</b>	<b>YBUB</b>	<b>YBUE</b>	<b>YBUH</b>	<b>YBUK</b>	<b>YBUN</b>	<b>YBUQ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	65.6	76.6	48.8	67.8	83.7	86.5	66.3	8.5
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.4



# B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment <sup>a</sup>	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operatives	Other
<b>All</b>												
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,888	2,584	2,290	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,265
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,380	2,482	1,993	2,398	2,222
Spring 1994	25,717	10,300	15,135	4,057	2,616	2,436	3,888	3,377	2,570	2,002	2,381	2,227
Spring 1995	26,026	10,424	15,333	4,204	2,673	2,405	3,900	3,291	2,699	2,027	2,491	2,232
Spring 1996	26,323	10,461	15,589	4,163	2,805	2,517	3,908	3,255	2,788	2,084	2,509	2,192
Spring 1997	26,814	10,557	16,060	4,310	2,724	2,723	4,016	3,319	2,865	2,158	2,480	2,142
Spring 1998	27,116	10,766	16,181	4,366	2,848	2,698	4,063	3,307	2,954	2,121	2,542	2,159
Spring 1999	27,442	10,618	16,635	4,355	3,011	2,805	4,134	3,284	2,999	2,220	2,483	2,090
Autumn 1999	27,807	10,807	16,821	4,398	2,988	2,865	4,166	3,339	3,037	2,299	2,525	2,127
Winter 1999/2000	27,693	10,714	16,798	4,459	3,007	2,800	4,127	3,264	3,065	2,298	2,471	2,142
Spring 2000	27,793	10,862	16,900	4,516	3,042	2,894	4,066	3,258	3,063	2,290	2,441	2,137
Summer 2000	28,118	10,816	17,129	4,534	3,033	2,985	4,150	3,319	3,095	2,317	2,471	2,155
Autumn 2000	28,096	10,776	17,098	4,551	3,043	3,006	4,095	3,304	3,093	2,302	2,478	2,111
<b>Changes</b>												
Aut 99 - Aut 2000	229	-31	277	153	55	142	-71	-35	57	3	-47	-16
Aut 99 - Aut 2000 (%)	0.8	-0.3	1.6	3.5	1.8	5.0	-1.7	-1.0	1.9	0.1	-1.8	-0.8
<b>Male</b>												
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,922	1,087
Spring 1993	14,035	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,898	1,099
Spring 1994	14,173	6,860	7,095	2,743	1,549	1,231	922	3,044	871	732	1,888	1,058
Spring 1995	14,397	6,927	7,251	2,826	1,597	1,235	927	2,958	921	731	2,000	1,070
Spring 1996	14,503	6,938	7,351	2,805	1,678	1,251	922	2,933	956	746	2,006	1,057
Spring 1997	14,732	7,053	7,573	2,899	1,625	1,354	1,001	3,030	947	805	1,999	1,078
Spring 1998	14,999	7,175	7,673	2,934	1,721	1,350	1,032	3,010	971	788	2,062	1,111
Spring 1999	15,138	7,110	7,870	2,911	1,789	1,411	1,022	3,018	965	802	2,029	1,103
Autumn 1999	15,364	7,252	7,964	2,941	1,774	1,416	1,084	3,086	1,001	849	2,070	1,104
Winter 1999/2000	15,264	7,146	7,966	2,988	1,784	1,377	1,075	3,014	992	837	2,031	1,128
Spring 2000	15,336	7,133	8,063	3,020	1,819	1,420	1,056	3,026	1,012	825	1,997	1,127
Summer 2000	15,491	7,254	8,094	2,998	1,809	1,477	1,086	3,082	1,004	816	2,034	1,148
Autumn 2000	15,461	7,239	8,082	2,986	1,800	1,486	1,101	3,074	1,004	819	2,036	1,121
<b>Changes</b>												
Aut 99 - Aut 2000	96	-13	118	45	26	70	17	-12	3	-29	-34	17
Aut 99 - Aut 2000 (%)	0.6	-0.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.9	1.5	-0.4	0.3	-3.4	-1.6	1.6
<b>Female</b>												
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	507	1,178
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	500	1,153
Spring 1994	11,544	3,440	8,040	1,314	1,066	1,205	2,936	333	1,699	1,269	493	1,169
Spring 1995	11,629	3,497	8,082	1,377	1,076	1,170	2,933	333	1,779	1,296	491	1,131
Spring 1996	11,820	3,523	8,238	1,357	1,127	1,257	2,926	322	1,832	1,339	503	1,085
Spring 1997	12,022	3,504	8,487	1,411	1,099	1,369	3,015	299	1,917	1,322	490	1,054
Spring 1998	12,117	3,591	8,508	1,432	1,128	1,348	3,031	297	1,933	1,355	480	1,048
Spring 1999	12,304	3,508	8,764	1,445	1,223	1,394	3,082	266	2,014	1,417	455	987
Autumn 1999	12,443	3,555	8,856	1,457	1,213	1,449	3,082	253	2,036	1,450	455	1,023
Winter 1999/2000	12,430	3,557	8,832	1,471	1,223	1,423	3,053	250	2,072	1,461	440	1,016
Spring 2000	12,457	3,529	8,887	1,496	1,223	1,474	3,040	232	2,051	1,465	445	1,010
Summer 2000	12,627	3,562	9,035	1,537	1,224	1,508	3,064	237	2,091	1,500	437	1,007
Autumn 2000	12,575	3,536	9,016	1,565	1,242	1,521	2,994	230	2,089	1,483	443	990
<b>Changes</b>												
Aut 99 - Aut 2000	132	-18	159	108	29	72	-87	-23	53	32	-12	-34
Aut 99 - Aut 2000 (%)	1.1	-0.5	1.8	7.4	2.4	5.0	-2.8	-8.9	2.6	2.2	-2.7	-3.3

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

# EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> B.11

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>					
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>BCAE</b>		<b>BCAF</b>		<b>BCAD</b>	<b>BCAG</b>	<b>BCAH</b>	<b>DY CZ</b>	<b>DYDA</b>
1996 Dec	11,564	1,395	11,452	5,346	23,017	3,640	216	190	27,064
1997 Mar	11,614	1,356	11,309	5,186	22,923	3,624	214	175	26,936
Jun	11,842	1,426	11,426	5,227	23,268	3,609	210	159	27,247
Sep	11,898	1,435	11,490	5,220	23,388	3,639	210	171	27,409
Dec	12,039	1,513	11,660	5,329	23,699	3,555	211	163	27,629
1998 Mar	12,031	1,466	11,615	5,231	23,646	3,562	211	153	27,571
Jun	12,109	1,456	11,656	5,159	23,765	3,487	210	112	27,574
Sep	12,247	1,431	11,730	5,130	23,977	3,504	209	121	27,810
Dec	12,291	1,488	11,814	5,232	24,105	3,484	210	114	27,913
1999 Mar	12,200	1,495	11,698	5,202	23,899	3,467	209	110	27,685
Jun	12,259	1,514	11,788	5,232	24,047	3,513	208	102	27,871
Sep	12,385	1,542	11,845	5,250	24,229	3,432	208	106	27,974
Dec	12,443	1,576	11,974	5,358	24,417	3,424	208	103	28,152
2000 Mar	12,305	1,566	11,870	5,334	24,176	3,412	208	100	27,895
Jun	12,362	1,574	11,930	5,330	24,291	3,423	207	94	28,015
Sep	12,390	1,594	11,989	5,356	24,380	3,397	205	101	28,083
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>	<b>BCHI</b>		<b>BCHJ</b>		<b>BCAJ</b>	<b>DY ZN</b>	<b>LOJX</b>	<b>LOJU</b>	<b>DYDC</b>
1996 Dec	11,508	1,368	11,369	5,284	22,877	3,651	216	181	26,925
1997 Mar	11,684	1,375	11,373	5,211	23,057	3,632	214	170	27,072
Jun	11,867	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,305	3,616	210	173	27,305
Sep	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,349	3,613	211	171	27,343
Dec	11,984	1,486	11,579	5,269	23,564	3,565	211	155	27,495
1998 Mar	12,095	1,483	11,675	5,252	23,771	3,570	210	149	27,699
Jun	12,133	1,460	11,669	5,172	23,801	3,493	210	125	27,629
Sep	12,210	1,438	11,735	5,157	23,945	3,481	209	119	27,755
Dec	12,238	1,462	11,736	5,173	23,974	3,495	210	108	27,787
1999 Mar	12,262	1,510	11,754	5,218	24,016	3,473	209	106	27,804
Jun	12,281	1,516	11,802	5,245	24,082	3,516	209	114	27,921
Sep	12,352	1,551	11,852	5,280	24,204	3,412	208	104	27,928
Dec	12,393	1,553	11,905	5,304	24,298	3,434	208	98	28,038
2000 Mar	12,371	1,577	11,927	5,345	24,297	3,420	208	98	28,023
Jun	12,387	1,579	11,949	5,355	24,336	3,424	207	103	28,070
Sep	12,356	1,603	11,985	5,382	24,341	3,387	206	99	28,032
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>DYCA</b>		<b>DYCB</b>		<b>DYCM</b>	<b>DYCT</b>	<b>DYCU</b>	<b>DYDE</b>	<b>DYDF</b>
Not seasonally adjusted	11,273	1,349	11,152	5,206	22,425	3,555	216	171	26,368
1996 Dec	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	22,335	3,539	214	158	26,246
1997 Mar	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,088	22,672	3,518	210	145	26,545
Jun	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	210	154	26,700
Sep									



# B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F		Thousands
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted		
	BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ		
1988 Jun	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,353	6,520	6,542		
1988 Jun	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559		
1989 Jun	23,364	23,363	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6,406	6,435		
1990 Jun	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,870	5,895		
1991 Jun	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	5,524		
1992 Jun	22,032	22,006	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200		
1993 Jun	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,183		
1994 Jun	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,229		
1995 Jun	22,732	22,728	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,240	5,251		
1996 Jun	23,268	23,305	4,162	4,173	4,390	4,400	5,350	5,373		
1997 Jun	23,765	23,801	4,185	4,194	4,401	4,410	5,481	5,504		
1998 Jun										
1998 Sep	23,977	23,945	4,195	4,180	4,410	4,396	5,511	5,492		
Oct			4,177	4,157	4,393	4,372				
Nov			4,165	4,142	4,381	4,359				
Dec	24,105	23,974	4,136	4,120	4,353	4,337	5,472	5,457		
1999 Jan			4,109	4,116	4,326	4,337				
Feb			4,088	4,100	4,305	4,317				
Mar	23,899	24,016	4,067	4,083	4,283	4,299	5,362	5,388		
Apr			4,048	4,069	4,263	4,284				
May			4,038	4,059	4,253	4,273				
Jun	24,047	24,082	4,041	4,049	4,256	4,263	5,351	5,374		
Jul			4,041	4,037	4,255	4,251				
Aug			4,042	4,032	4,256	4,244				
Sep	24,229	24,204	4,032	4,018	4,244	4,231	5,378	5,361		
Oct			4,033	4,014	4,244	4,225				
Nov			4,032	4,010	4,242	4,220				
Dec	24,417	24,298	4,017	4,005	4,225	4,213	5,395	5,365		
2000 Jan			4,000	4,005	4,205	4,211				
Feb			3,994	4,003	4,199	4,208				
Mar	24,176	24,297	3,981	3,994	4,187	4,200	5,352	5,377		
Apr			3,966	3,986	4,170	4,190				
May			3,959	3,978	4,163	4,182				
Jun	24,291	24,336	3,958	3,965	4,162	4,168	5,352	5,388		
Jul			3,955	3,951	4,158	4,154				
Aug			3,951	3,940	4,154	4,143				
Sep	24,380	24,341	3,934	3,924	4,136	4,127	5,315	5,304		
Oct P			3,928	3,914	4,130	4,116				
Nov P			3,923	3,905	4,124	4,106				

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C, E	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG		
	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE	
1988 Jun	15,837	15,806	338	446	521	581	94	470	314		
1988 Jun	16,248	16,216	324	428	510	550	97	480	320		
1989 Jun	16,643	16,601	318	406	504	507	96	481	308		
1990 Jun	16,525	16,478	309	381	506	433	85	470	279		
1991 Jun	16,540	16,500	311	343	480	415	83	461	272		
1992 Jun	16,518	16,479	327	299	467	409	89	453	259		
1993 Jun	16,651	16,603	300	284	456	401	91	467	248		
1994 Jun	16,954	16,912	273	239	456	385	82	474	256		
1995 Jun	17,213	17,192	285	229	449	377	84	474	254		
1996 Jun	17,604	17,616	316	228	474	370	86	474	253		
1997 Jun	17,963	17,975	323	216	484	356	84	482	260		
1998 Jun											
1998 Sep	18,136	18,144	309	216	480	349	85	480	261		
Oct				215	477	346	85	481	261		
Nov				216	478	342	85	480	260		
Dec	18,339	18,234	304	217	479	338	84	478	261		
1999 Jan				221	478	335	83	475	260		
Feb				217	477	330	83	476	259		
Mar	18,239	18,322	306	216	477	326	82	477	258		
Apr				215	476	322	81	479	258		
May				214	475	320	82	475	258		
Jun	18,380	18,391	318	215	475	316	84	473	257		
Jul				214	474	313	84	475	256		
Aug				212	473	312	84	474	256		
Sep	18,529	18,541	302	213	472	309	84	472	256		
Oct				211	471	308	84	471	256		
Nov				210	470	306	84	470	255		
Dec	18,726	18,624	311	208	468	305	85	471	258		
2000 Jan				206	468	303	86	471	254		
Feb				206	468	302	87	470	254		
Mar	18,496	18,587	334	206	467	298	87	470	253		
Apr				204	466	294	87	471	252		
May				203	465	291	86	471	251		
Jun	18,597	18,633	337	204	463	288	87	470	251		
Jul				203	464	286	87	470	251		
Aug				202	464	283	88	468	250		
Sep	18,729	18,716	321	203	462	280	88	468	250		
Oct P				202	462	278	89	467	250		
Nov P				202	460	277	88	467	250		

a b These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private domestic service.  
 R Revised  
 P Provisional  
 Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.

# EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DV/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1988 Jun		223	868	492	593	509	240	1,189	3,536	1,063
1988 Jun		227	884	496	589	499	246	1,231	3,671	1,150
1989 Jun		221	870	495	558	491	247	1,249	3,741	1,207
1990 Jun		195	779	464	496	437	217	1,152	3,677	1,182
1991 Jun		190	735	429	454	405	211	1,044	3,688	1,170
1992 Jun		194	693	387	432	366	210	950	3,647	1,136
1993 Jun		203	703	384	448	351	215	949	3,733	1,142
1994 Jun		225	704	398	486	374	229	921	3,781	1,199
1995 Jun		231	713	403	510	388	228	913	3,829	1,250
1996 Jun		242	715	402	520	391	245	973	3,960	1,273
1997 Jun		244	694	402	532	410	245	1,083	4,016	1,332
1998 Jun										
1998 Sep		244	692	402	528	411	247	1,096	4,059	1,371
Oct		244	665	398	524	409	245			
Nov		243	692	397	521	408	246			
Dec		242	675	396	516	406	247	1,099	4,066	1,374
1999 Jan		241	674	394	520	405	249			
Feb		241	671	392	518	405	247			
Mar		240	668	391	514	401	247	1,089	4,066	1,377
Apr		239	664	389	512	400	249			
May		238	665	387	510	399	249			
Jun		238	666	386	508	397	249	1,110	4,070	1,369
Jul		237	663	383	507	396	249			
Aug		235	661	383	506	398	250			
Sep		235	661	382	502	394	250	1,130	4,095	1,381
Oct		235	660	381	503	393	252			
Nov		236	661	380	503	393	251	1,150	4,141	1,382
Dec		236	662	379	503	391	252			
2000 Jan		236	663	378	503	390	253			
Feb		236	664	378	503	389	254			
Mar		234	665	377	502	388	251	1,178	4,121	1,390
Apr		234	665	377	503	387	251			
May		235	664	376	503	385	252			
Jun		233	662	374	502	382	251	1,198	4,126	1,395
Jul		233	660	373	501	378	249			
Aug		231	658	372	500	376	248			
Sep		230	657	371	498	373	247	1,178	4,136	1,391
Oct		228	656	370	497	371	246			
Nov		228	656	369	496	369	244			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q <sup>b</sup> 90-99
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L <sup>a</sup> 75	M 80	N 85	YEIC
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1988 Jun		880	462	1,004	314	187	2,146	1,471	1,794	2,301
1988 Jun		912	471	1,046	320	195	2,278	1,392	1,835	2,231
1989 Jun		944	470	1,055	202	2,410	1,434	1,856	2,311	969
1990 Jun		931	463	1,033	198	2,375	1,455	1,844	2,367	963
1991 Jun		922	454	1,000	218	2,365	1,459	1,826	2,436	982
1992										



# B.13 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	September 1999			September 2000			2000					Thousands
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P	
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,072.4</b>	<b>1,171.5</b>	<b>4,243.9</b>	<b>3,000.6</b>	<b>1,134.9</b>	<b>4,135.5</b>	<b>4,162.0</b>	<b>4,157.6</b>	<b>4,153.9</b>	<b>4,135.5</b>	<b>4,129.7</b>	<b>4,124.2</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	33.3	6.5	39.7	34.0	5.8	39.8	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.8	40.0	39.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	27.2	3.5	30.7	25.6	2.5	28.1	28.5	28.4	28.5	28.1	28.1	28.1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,908.0</b>	<b>1,124.0</b>	<b>4,032.0</b>	<b>2,845.5</b>	<b>1,088.3</b>	<b>3,933.8</b>	<b>3,958.3</b>	<b>3,954.6</b>	<b>3,951.1</b>	<b>3,933.8</b>	<b>3,928.3</b>	<b>3,922.9</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	312.5	162.6	475.1	291.0	173.4	464.4	460.1	465.8	468.9	464.4	467.7	468.6
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	129.9	152.8	282.6	115.6	140.3	255.9	261.8	260.7	258.3	255.9	254.6	253.9
of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	17	94.2	67.9	162.1	85.5	67.0	152.5	154.8	153.7	152.9	152.5	151.3	151.0
	18	35.7	84.8	120.5	30.1	73.3	103.4	107.0	107.1	105.5	103.4	103.3	102.9
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.9	11.0	26.9	13.0	11.1	24.1	25.7	25.4	24.9	24.1	24.0	23.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	72.1	12.7	84.8	73.2	15.5	88.7	87.8	87.8	88.2	88.7	89.0	88.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	287.9	184.6	472.5	289.0	179.7	468.6	470.1	470.7	469.1	468.6	468.3	467.9
	21	74.0	32.7	106.6	75.8	26.7	102.5	103.5	103.3	103.3	102.5	102.6	102.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	213.9	151.9	365.8	213.2	153.0	366.2	366.6	367.4	365.8	366.2	365.7	365.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.3	5.3	29.6	23.6	4.3	28.0	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.8	27.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.4	82.8	256.2	172.5	78.4	250.9	251.5	251.3	251.5	250.9	250.6	250.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	176.9	58.8	235.7	170.5	59.0	229.5	233.3	232.5	231.1	229.5	228.7	228.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	109.9	29.7	139.6	114.0	29.1	143.1	143.4	143.5	143.6	143.1	142.6	142.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	437.4	86.7	524.1	437.9	78.2	516.1	520.7	518.7	518.1	516.1	514.2	512.9
of basic metals	27	101.0	19.3	120.3	105.2	13.4	118.7	118.8	119.0	118.6	118.7	118.3	117.8
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	336.3	67.4	403.8	332.6	64.8	397.4	401.9	399.7	399.4	397.4	395.9	395.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	311.0	72.6	383.6	307.8	64.5	372.3	372.2	372.2	373.6	372.3	371.0	371.0
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	348.3	155.7	504.0	346.6	152.7	499.3	501.3	501.1	501.0	499.3	498.6	498.1
of office machinery and computers	30	38.0	17.1	55.1	37.7	15.8	53.5	54.2	53.9	53.8	53.5	53.6	53.8
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	119.1	55.5	174.6	121.2	51.7	172.9	174.0	174.2	174.0	172.9	172.0	171.7
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	87.1	37.8	124.9	85.2	44.5	129.7	129.1	129.0	129.6	129.7	130.3	130.1
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	104.0	45.3	149.3	102.5	40.7	143.2	144.0	144.0	143.7	143.2	142.6	142.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	348.5	46.7	395.2	328.2	44.5	372.8	381.3	376.9	374.7	372.8	371.6	370.5
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34	190.7	29.5	220.2	178.7	26.5	205.2	211.6	207.3	206.0	205.2	203.5	202.8
	35	157.8	17.2	175.0	149.5	18.0	167.5	169.7	169.6	168.7	167.5	168.2	167.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	160.0	62.2	222.2	162.6	57.5	220.1	221.0	219.9	220.0	220.1	219.4	218.3
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>133.3</b>

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer helpline: 01633 812079

P Provisional  
R Revised

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# B.17 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries		
							All		self-employment jobs
							employee jobs <sup>c</sup>		
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927			
<b>Employee jobs and self-employment jobs<sup>a,b</sup></b>									
1994 Mar	315.5	346.0	388.3	77.1	79.8	357.6	1,564.3	1,357.2	207.0
Jun	368.2	365.2	390.9	84.6	80.6	369.4	1,658.8	1,451.0	207.8
Sep	369.3	370.3	402.9	84.1	84.1	371.9	1,682.4	1,477.8	204.6
Dec	329.1	366.5	405.4	82.7	79.2	359.5	1,622.3	1,403.6	218.7
1995 Mar	331.9	361.9	420.0	84.9	78.8	365.3	1,642.8	1,421.3	221.5
Jun	377.5	377.8	435.2	91.7	83.5	377.5	1,743.3	1,528.3	215.0
Sep	364.6	406.1	420.9	95.2	79.7	363.7	1,730.3	1,509.5	220.9
Dec	326.8	391.5	427.8	88.9	74.7	349.6	1,659.2	1,438.6	220.6
1996 Mar	317.3	375.0	417.6	88.4	75.3	352.7	1,626.3	1,411.2	215.1
Jun	370.9	394.9	438.1	97.6	78.4	356.0	1,736.0	1,518.9	217.0
Sep	365.1	402.1	442.7	94.4	78.4	370.8	1,753.5	1,521.7	231.8
Dec	330.7	391.3	463.9	99.8	77.4	365.0	1,728.1	1,511.8	216.3
1997 Mar	328.0	389.1	460.4	101.8	74.3	350.4	1,704.2	1,489.5	214.6
Jun	344.0	410.3	479.9	108.8	80.0	363.3	1,786.4	1,568.2	218.2
Sep	345.5	415.8	497.1	105.8	81.5	368.5	1,814.0	1,585.9	228.1
Dec	326.3	416.8	500.3	99.6	76.6	365.9	1,785.4	1,573.3	212.1
1998 Mar	334.6	419.4	475.4	97.6	71.9	358.3	1,757.2	1,563.9	193.3
Jun	357.1	420.2	479.2	104.0	79.3	351.1	1,790.8	1,605.8	185.0
Sep	367.8	421.4	481.3	108.2	78.5	357.5	1,814.8	1,636.2	178.6
Dec	344.8	415.9	470.9	107.8	73.2	347.4	1,760.1	1,607.5	152.6
1999 Mar	345.1	416.2	460.3	111.0	72.4	348.7	1,753.6	1,603.6	150.0
Jun	378.1	423.2	465.8	113.7	77.8	361.4	1,819.9	1,659.9	160.0
Sep	372.2	419.8	462.3	118.0	78.3	364.6	1,815.2	1,666.3	148.9
Dec	351.5	417.2	468.9	114.1	76.9	361.8	1,790.4	1,626.9	163.5
2000 Mar	349.6	419.9	459.5	113.2	79.1	360.0	1,781.3	1,617.2	164.1
Jun	379.7	432.1	471.2	118.9	83.5	367.5	1,852.9	1,682.5	170.4
Sep	379.9	427.2	464.3	121.0	82.2	370.8	1,845.4	1,678.4	167.0
<b>Changes:</b>									
Sep 1999-2000	7.7	7.4	2.0	3.0	3.9	6.2	30.3	12.1	18.2
Percent	2.1	1.8	0.4	2.5	5.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	10.2

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport Enquiries: 020 7611 6393

a The figures above are calculated by summing employee jobs and self-employment jobs (including self-employed as second job).  
 b Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. Information from the Labour Force Survey on industries based on the SIC 1992 Classification is not available prior to 1994.  
 c The employee jobs figures are comparable with the estimates for the individual tourism-related industries shown in Table B.15 in last month's *Labour Market Trends*.

# EMPLOYMENT B.18

## Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services		
												All	
												A-Q	A,B
SIC 92 sections	DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ		
All jobs	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,377		
1994 Sep	26,434	575	254	4,362	1,801	5,782	1,526	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453		
1995 Mar	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471		
Jun	26,492	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517		
Sep	26,499	561	244	4,387	1,776	5,760	1,527	4,509	6,332	1,403	19,531		
Dec	26,639	565	249	4,458	1,751	5,774	1,520	4,560	6,354	1,407	19,615		
1996 Mar	26,614	557	239	4,453	1,749	5,761	1,508	4,535	6,383	1,430	19,617		
Jun	26,769	563	238	4,428	1,767	5,823	1,525	4,576	6,395	1,454	19,773		
Sep	26,858	563	237	4,449	1,737	5,836	1,542	4,572	6,429	1,483	19,872		
Dec	26,925	577	233	4,454	1,722	5,854	1,557	4,622	6,405	1,500	19,938		
1997 Mar	27,071	551	237	4,453	1,744	5,929	1,585	4,737	6,345	1,490	20,086		
Jun	27,305	578	238	4,483	1,740	5,980	1,584	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,267		
Sep	27,344	581	232	4,461	1,761	6,031	1,562	4,858	6,341	1,518	20,309		
Dec	27,495	577	230	4,479	1,799	6,071	1,554	4,908	6,335	1,542	20,411		
1998 Mar	27,699	569	228	4,531	1,809	6,089	1,571	4,970	6,365	1,566	20,561		
Jun	27,629	566	226	4,515	1,796	6,060	1,574	4,989	6,372	1,530	20,526		
Sep	27,755	544	226	4,492	1,781	6,133	1,591	5,035	6,409	1,544	20,712		
Dec	27,787	524	227	4,430	1,798	6,104	1,627	5,087	6,436	1,554	20,808		
1999 Mar	27,803	522	223	4,379	1,799	6,106	1,632	5,122	6,460	1,561	20,880		
Jun	27,921	522	222	4,347	1,812	6,120	1,648	5,161	6,485	1,604	21,017		
Sep	27,929	504	222	4,299	1,810	6,114	1,676	5,194	6,507	1,603	21,094		
Dec	28,038	516	218	4,286	1,813	6,171	1,700	5,210	6,515	1,609	21,206		
2000 Mar	28,023	539	216	4,276	1,821	6,161	1,696	5,162	6,514	1,637	21,170		
Jun	28,070	537	214	4,238	1,885	6,162	1,702	5,191	6,530	1,611	21,197		
Sep	28,032	520	212	4,183	1,861	6,178	1,719	5,202	6,564	1,593	21,257		
Change on quarter	-38	-17	-2	-54	-24	16	16	11	34	-17	60		
Percent	-0.1	-3.2	-0.8	-1.3	-1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	-1.1	0.3		
Change on year	104	16	-10	-115	51	64	43	7	57	-9	162		
Percent	0.4	3.1	-4.3	-2.7	2.8	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.9	-0.6	0.8		
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK		
1994 Sep	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,001		
Dec	14,335	455	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,264	2,127	689	9,029		
1995 Mar	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027		
Jun	14,366	448	197	3,096	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,035		
Sep	14,365	446	197	3,109	1,582	2,764	1,171	2,313	2,102	681	9,030		
Dec	14,416	450	201	3,172	1,555	2,741	1,163	2,346	2,112	676	9,037		
1996 Mar	14,334	442	194	3,169	1,545	2,743	1,151	2,309	2,106	676	8,985		
Jun	14,404	449	194	3,157	1,561	2,757	1,163	2,328	2,115	680	9,043		
Sep	14,448	444	192	3,175	1,559	2,770	1,176	2,302	2,134	696	9,077		
Dec	14,513	460	188	3,177	1,540	2,828	1,189	2,308	2,127	697	9,148		
1997 Mar	14,650	433	190	3,174	1,561	2,881	1,199	2,406	2,108	701	9,292		
Jun	14,799	462	190	3,196	1,564	2,914	1,190	2,459	2,109	714	9,386		
Sep	14,780	442	184	3,173	1,563	2,959	1,170	2,481	2,084	724	9,418		
Dec	14,865	433	183	3,194	1,591	2,970	1,160	2,525	2,068	740	9,464		
1998 Mar	14,957	429	181	3,229	1,602	2,968	1,172	2,567	2,057	753	9,517		
Jun	14,934	431	177	3,218	1,590	2,967	1,167	2,594	2,046	743	9,518		
Sep	14,985	409	176	3,208	1,573	3,013	1,174	2,633	2,053	745	9,619		
Dec	15,027	394	176	3,141	1,599	2,991	1,199	2,680	2,064	754	9,688		
1999 Mar	15,047	391	172	3,143	1,599	3,007	1,201	2,683	2,088	761	9,741		
Jun	15,098	389	172	3,132	1,599	3,023	1,215	2,692	2,099	777	9,807		
Sep	15,078	377	172	3,102	1,606	3,010	1,228	2,714	2,094	775	9,821		
Dec	15,111	385	169	3,094	1,607	3,037	1,242	2,707	2,092	776	9,855		
2000 Mar	15,072	390	168	3,089	1,605	3,038	1,246	2,664	2,083	789	9,821		
Jun	15,119	392	166	3,061	1,661	3,037	1,258	2,682	2,086	775	9,838		
Sep	15,042	377	164	3,022	1,639	3,041	1,265	2,677	2,093	764	9,839		
Change on quarter	-77	-15	-2	-39	-22	3	8	-5	6	-11	1		
Percent	-0.5	-3.8	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.3	-1.5	0.0		
Change on year	-37	0	-8	-80	33	31	37	-37	-1	-11	18		
Percent	-0.2	0.1	-4.7	-2.6	2.0	1.0	3.0	-1.4	-0.1	-1.5	0.2		
Female jobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLV	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML		
1994 Sep	12,062	129	53	1,297	207	2,989	367	2,082	4,218	719	10,376		
Dec	12,099	120	52	1,297									



# B.21 EMPLOYMENT

## Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	All workers <sup>a</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>b</sup>	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
<b>All</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	850.3	33.0	37.9	14.7	10.6
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.0	33.2	38.5	15.1	9.1
1999	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>906.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Oct-Dec	913.1	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	909.9	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.2
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	908.7	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 2000	905.9	32.6	37.8	15.3	9.1
Feb-Apr	913.1	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
Mar-May (Spr)	911.6	32.7	37.9	15.4	9.0
Apr-Jun	914.0	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
May-Jul	916.3	32.8	38.1	15.5	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	918.4	32.8	38.1	15.4	9.0
Jul-Sep	913.6	32.7	38.0	15.4	8.8
Aug-Oct	911.6	32.6	37.8	15.5	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	912.4	32.7	37.8	15.6	9.0
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Per cent	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	1.4	0.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Per cent	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	1.9	-1.5
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	551.2	38.6	39.9	14.3	11.9
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.4	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>580.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Oct-Dec	585.3	38.2	40.2	15.1	10.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	583.3	38.1	40.0	15.0	10.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	582.2	38.1	40.0	14.8	9.7
Jan-Mar 2000	580.2	37.9	39.7	14.9	9.7
Feb-Apr	584.6	38.0	40.0	15.2	9.5
Mar-May (Spr)	583.0	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.3
Apr-Jun	584.3	38.0	39.9	15.1	9.5
May-Jul	585.0	38.1	39.9	15.0	9.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	586.3	38.1	40.0	15.2	10.1
Jul-Sep	583.2	37.9	39.8	15.4	9.9
Aug-Oct	582.6	37.8	39.7	15.7	9.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	582.6	37.9	39.7	15.7	10.0
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Per cent	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	3.5	-1.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Per cent	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	4.1	-0.1
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	299.1	26.1	34.1	14.7	9.3
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.6	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.6
1999	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>326.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Oct-Dec	327.8	26.4	34.2	15.4	8.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	326.6	26.3	34.1	15.3	8.5
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	326.4	26.3	34.0	15.4	8.6
Jan-Mar 2000	325.6	26.2	33.9	15.4	8.7
Feb-Apr	328.5	26.4	34.1	15.5	8.8
Mar-May (Spr)	328.6	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.8
Apr-Jun	329.7	26.3	34.2	15.5	8.6
May-Jul	331.3	26.4	34.4	15.5	8.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	332.1	26.4	34.4	15.5	8.2
Jul-Sep	330.4	26.3	34.3	15.4	8.1
Aug-Oct	329.0	26.2	34.2	15.4	8.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	329.8	26.3	34.2	15.6	8.4
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Per cent	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	0.7	1.8
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Per cent	1.1	-0.1	0.3	1.4	-2.3

a Main and second jobs.  
b Main job only.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

# EMPLOYMENT

## Usual weekly hours of work<sup>a</sup>

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Usual weekly hours of work <sup>a</sup>									
	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
<b>All</b>	YCDM	LAAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCD5	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	502	1.8	2,156	7.9	4,155	15.3	13,355	49.0	7,061	25.9
1999	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13,944</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>24.6</b>
Oct-Dec	498	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,372	15.7	13,965	50.3	6,823	24.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	492	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,369	15.7	13,959	50.3	6,831	24.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	500	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,402	15.8	13,933	50.2	6,816	24.5
Jan-Mar 2000	504	1.8	2,135	7.7	4,403	15.8	13,990	50.3	6,792	24.4
Feb-Apr	489	1.8	2,134	7.7	4,427	15.9	13,977	50.1	6,845	24.6
Mar-May (Spr)	476	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,408	15.8	14,032	50.3	6,851	24.5
Apr-Jun	461	1.7	2,155	7.7	4,422	15.8	14,057	50.3	6,835	24.5
May-Jul	474	1.7	2,147	7.7	4,448	15.9	14,092	50.4	6,806	24.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	483	1.7	2,156	7.7	4,455	15.9	14,146	50.5	6,749	24.1
Jul-Sep	468	1.7	2,134	7.6	4,482	16.0	14,135	50.5	6,780	24.2
Aug-Oct	458	1.6	2,114	7.6	4,493	16.1	14,164	50.6	6,756	24.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	453	1.6	2,096	7.5	4,514	16.1	14,107	50.4	6,793	24.3
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-30</b>		<b>-60</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>-39</b>		<b>45</b>	
Per cent	-6.3		-2.8		1.3		-0.3		0.7	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-45</b>		<b>-20</b>		<b>168</b>		<b>162</b>		<b>-27</b>	
Per cent	-9.0		-0.9		3.9		1.2		-0.4	
<b>Male</b>	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	469	3.1	813	5.4	7,855	52.1	5,815	38.6
1999	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8,272</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Oct-Dec	120	0.8	470	3.1	902	5.9	8,274	53.9	5,573	36.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	118	0.8	474	3.1	896	5.8	8,271	53.9	5,580	36.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	120	0.8	485	3.2	898	5.9	8,252	53.8	5,577	36.4
Jan-Mar 2000	124	0.8	487	3.2	887	5.8	8,299	54.0	5,563	36.2
Feb-Apr	120	0.8	495	3.2	897	5.8	8,277	53.7	5,613	36.4
Mar-May (Spr)	117	0.8	494	3.2	883	5.7	8,304	53.9	5,610	36.4
Apr-Jun	113	0.7	485	3.1	865	5.8	8,322	54.1	5,581	36.3
May-Jul	113	0.7	473	3.1	909	5.9	8,353	54.2	5,550	36.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	121	0.8	470	3.1	904	5.9	8,408	54.6	5,494	35.7
Jul-Sep	115	0.7	459	3.0	904	5.9	8,414	54.6	5,526	35.8
Aug-Oct	109	0.7	461	3.0	905	5.9	8,437	54.7	5,513	35.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	105	0.7	458	3.0	907	5.9	8,410	54.5	5,542	35.9
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-16</b>		<b>-12</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>48</b>	
Per cent	-13.0		-2.6		0.3		0.0		0.9	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-16</b>		<b>-13</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>138</b>		<b>-18</b>	
Per cent	-13.0		-2.8		1.0		1.7		-0.3	



# B.32 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of output, a employment and output per filled job

Section	Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)										
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
<b>Output</b>											
1992	91.1	94.0	92.8	98.9	102.0	93.1	89.2	94.8	82.9	102.6	98.3
1993	93.2	94.9	94.1	98.8	101.6	96.0	90.9	95.1	86.0	100.5	97.1
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.5	95.1	99.9	93.3	100.7	100.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	101.5
1997	106.0	102.1	101.7	104.6	97.4	98.2	102.4	95.8	105.9	109.5	104.7
1998	109.1	102.9	102.2	101.9	89.2	98.8	103.8	95.8	112.4	115.8	106.1
1999	111.5	103.4	102.2	101.5	83.0	98.9	107.6	89.9	121.2	117.6	107.0
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	100.5
1996 Q2	102.1	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	100.6
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	101.6
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	103.2
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	101.7	104.9	100.0	96.3	102.8	96.4	103.8	109.3	103.5
1997 Q2	105.5	101.9	101.4	103.9	97.5	97.8	101.6	95.8	106.6	107.6	104.7
1997 Q3	106.5	102.6	101.9	104.5	97.5	99.9	103.4	95.6	106.0	109.5	104.4
1997 Q4	107.2	102.0	101.8	105.2	94.4	98.6	101.8	95.3	107.4	111.6	106.3
1998 Q1	108.1	102.3	102.3	102.6	92.1	98.5	103.5	98.3	110.6	113.4	109.0
1998 Q2	109.1	103.4	102.7	102.1	91.0	100.0	104.7	95.8	115.7	115.7	105.3
1998 Q3	109.6	103.3	102.4	101.8	89.3	98.0	104.2	94.9	113.2	118.1	105.0
1998 Q4	109.7	102.6	101.4	101.3	84.4	98.6	102.9	94.0	114.7	115.9	105.1
1999 Q1	110.1	102.0	101.1	101.2	83.1	98.4	103.0	90.0	118.5	116.4	105.5
1999 Q2	110.8	102.7	101.3	101.5	83.3	98.8	105.7	89.6	117.9	116.1	106.1
1999 Q3	112.2	104.5	103.0	101.9	83.2	99.4	109.3	90.2	122.7	119.1	107.8
1999 Q4	113.0	104.5	103.3	101.3	82.3	98.8	112.3	89.7	125.6	118.9	108.4
2000 Q1	113.5	103.7	102.8	100.2	80.3	99.1	110.3	87.1	126.0	118.7	111.3
2000 Q2	114.7	105.0	103.2	99.9	78.3	99.6	110.9	89.0	133.2	112.7	108.8
2000 Q3	115.6	105.8	103.9	100.2	79.8	98.4	113.0	89.6	142.1	108.4	107.3
<b>Workforce jobs</b>	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOI	LNOI	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU
1992	99.3	103.5	101.2	105.7	106.6	98.1	105.4	105.5	93.9	107.8	106.4
1993	98.3	99.2	97.8	103.2	103.2	97.5	101.2	96.3	90.3	96.5	100.8
1994	99.1	98.6	98.1	100.7	104.1	99.8	98.8	95.6	93.4	94.9	100.9
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.0	101.2	101.4	100.1	97.8	101.1	98.9	100.3	105.4	104.0	98.5
1997	102.8	101.7	102.1	104.7	95.1	100.2	99.5	99.4	107.6	105.8	98.9
1998	104.5	102.3	103.0	105.9	91.5	102.2	101.8	99.5	109.3	110.5	101.7
1999	105.3	98.8	99.3	103.7	82.2	100.6	100.8	96.0	104.2	106.7	102.4
1996 Q1	100.4	101.3	101.1	100.3	97.4	101.4	99.3	101.4	104.1	103.3	98.3
1996 Q2	100.8	100.9	101.0	99.5	96.7	101.1	99.2	100.9	105.1	104.2	99.4
1996 Q3	101.2	101.1	101.7	99.5	98.7	101.1	98.6	99.8	105.9	104.5	99.0
1996 Q4	101.5	101.3	101.7	100.9	98.4	100.9	98.3	99.2	106.4	104.2	97.4
1997 Q1	102.0	101.4	101.6	102.4	97.2	100.7	98.8	99.4	106.2	104.7	97.6
1997 Q2	102.7	101.8	102.2	104.5	96.1	100.1	99.3	99.5	107.0	105.5	98.1
1997 Q3	103.1	101.7	102.1	105.8	94.3	99.9	98.8	99.3	108.0	105.5	99.1
1997 Q4	103.5	101.8	102.6	106.3	92.7	100.0	100.0	99.3	109.3	107.6	100.7
1998 Q1	104.2	102.6	103.5	106.6	92.6	101.3	100.9	99.7	110.8	109.5	101.7
1998 Q2	104.3	102.7	103.5	106.5	92.6	102.4	101.6	99.4	110.6	111.0	102.0
1998 Q3	104.6	102.4	103.1	105.6	91.9	102.8	102.3	99.4	109.0	111.3	101.6
1998 Q4	104.8	101.4	102.0	104.9	88.8	102.1	102.5	99.4	107.0	110.2	101.5
1999 Q1	104.9	100.0	100.7	104.1	85.8	101.4	101.4	98.2	106.0	108.1	101.7
1999 Q2	105.2	99.1	99.6	103.9	82.8	101.1	100.8	96.6	104.5	106.9	102.4
1999 Q3	105.4	98.2	98.8	103.6	80.4	100.8	100.4	95.0	102.9	106.3	102.9
1999 Q4	105.6	97.7	98.3	103.1	79.8	99.1	100.4	94.2	103.5	105.6	102.6
2000 Q1	105.7	97.4	98.0	102.4	77.7	99.4	99.3	93.7	103.9	104.5	103.0
2000 Q2	105.8	96.7	97.3	101.5	75.6	99.1	98.8	93.3	103.6	102.7	105.8
2000 Q3	105.8	95.7	96.3	100.8	73.3	98.6	99.3	92.3	102.5	100.8	106.1
<b>Output per filled job</b>	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOF	LNOE	LNOF	LNOI
1992	91.8	90.8	91.7	93.5	95.7	94.9	89.9	88.4	95.3	92.4	92.4
1993	94.8	95.8	96.2	95.7	96.6	98.5	98.8	95.2	104.2	96.3	96.3
1994	98.3	99.7	100.5	100.8	98.8	98.8	96.3	104.5	99.9	106.1	99.9
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.5	100.0	99.0	100.9	101.8	96.8	101.8	97.7	98.7	101.6	103.0
1997	103.0	100.4	99.0	100.9	96.4	98.0	103.0	96.4	98.4	103.5	105.9
1998	104.5	100.6	99.2	96.3	97.5	96.7	102.0	96.3	102.8	104.8	104.3
1999	105.9	104.7	102.9	97.9	101.0	98.3	106.8	93.6	116.3	110.2	104.4
1996 Q1	101.2	99.6	99.3	101.4	101.4	98.1	100.6	97.1	100.1	99.4	102.2
1996 Q2	101.3	99.9	98.9	102.2	103.1	96.3	100.8	97.8	98.6	99.8	101.2
1996 Q3	101.6	100.1	98.7	100.1	101.7	96.3	102.3	98.2	98.3	102.8	102.6
1996 Q4	102.1	100.2	99.1	100.0	101.1	96.8	103.6	97.6	97.6	104.4	106.0
1997 Q1	102.6	100.6	100.1	102.5	102.9	95.7	104.1	97.0	97.8	104.4	106.0
1997 Q2	102.7	100.1	99.2	99.4	101.5	97.7	102.3	96.3	99.6	102.0	106.8
1997 Q3	103.3	100.9	99.8	98.8	103.4	100.0	103.6	98.1	103.7	103.7	105.3
1997 Q4	103.6	100.2	99.2	99.0	101.9	98.6	101.8	96.0	98.3	103.8	105.6
1998 Q1	103.7	99.7	98.9	96.3	99.5	97.2	102.6	98.7	99.8	103.6	107.2
1998 Q2	104.6	100.6	99.3	95.9	98.2	97.7	103.0	96.4	100.4	104.2	103.3
1998 Q3	104.8	100.9	99.3	96.3	97.2	95.3	101.8	95.5	103.9	106.1	103.4
1998 Q4	104.7	101.2	99.4	96.6	95.1	96.5	100.4	94.5	107.2	105.2	103.6
1999 Q1	105.0	102.0	100.4	97.2	96.8	97.0	101.5	91.7	111.7	107.7	103.7
1999 Q2	105.3	103.7	101.7	97.7	100.6	97.7	104.8	92.7	112.8	108.6	103.6
1999 Q3	106.5	106.3	104.3	98.3	103.5	98.6	108.9	94.9	119.2	112.0	104.8
1999 Q4	107.0	106.9	105.1	98.3	103.2	99.7	111.9	95.2	121.3	112.6	105.7
2000 Q1	107.3	106.5	104.9	97.9	103.3	99.7	111.1	93.0	121.2	113.6	108.1
2000 Q2	108.4	108.6	106.0	98.4	103.6	100.5	112.2	95.4	128.6	109.7	102.9
2000 Q3	109.2	110.6	108.0	99.3	108.8	99.9	113.8	97.1	138.6	107.6	101.1

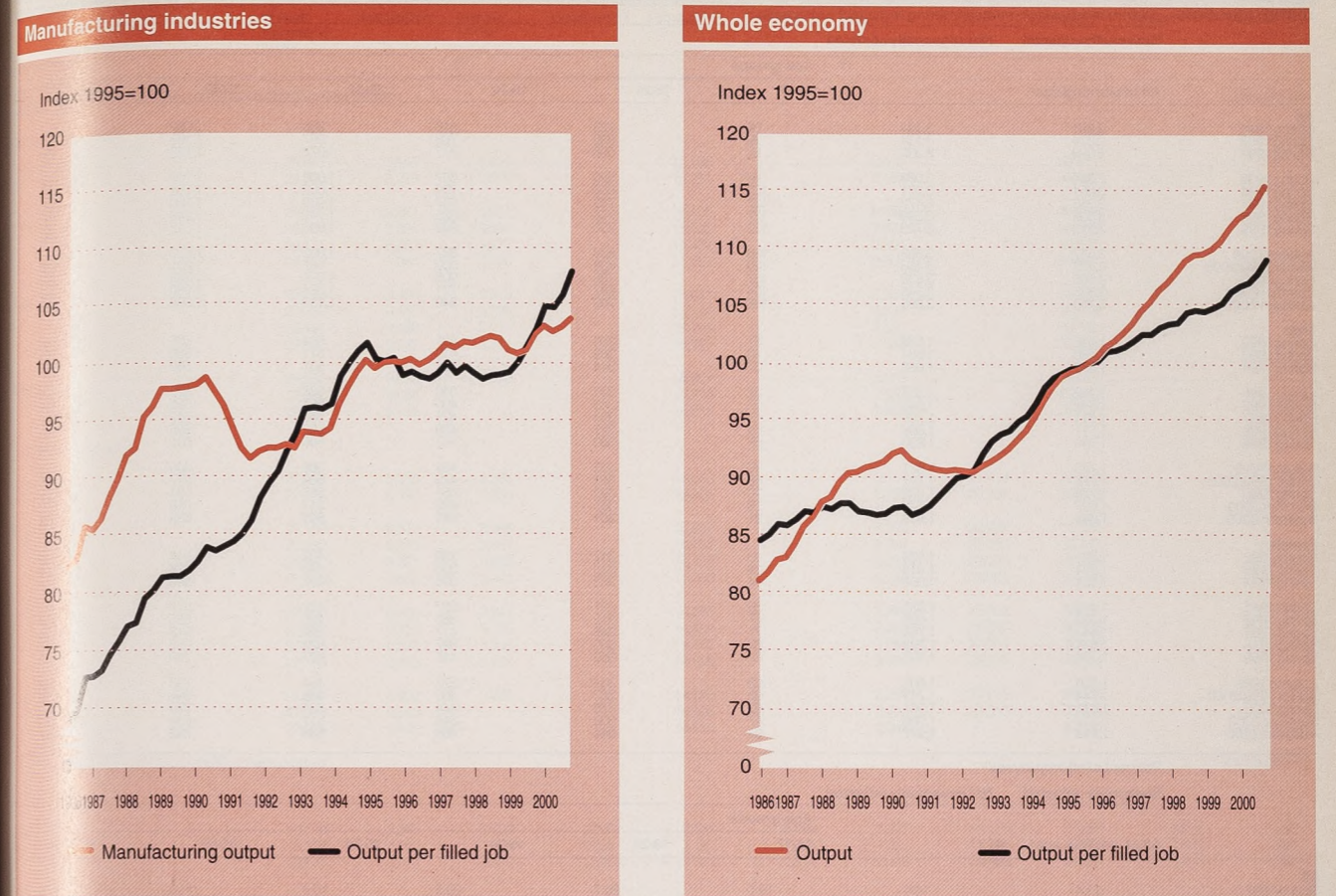
Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS  
Customer Helpline: 01633 812766

a Industries are grouped according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

Note: The indices have been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998. The workforce jobs index for both the production and manufacturing industries in both tables is based on unpublished employment estimates consistent with the output estimates but which are different from employment estimates published elsewhere in *Labour Market Trends*.

# EMPLOYMENT B.32

## Indices of employment and output per filled job



Section	Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)								
	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output <sup>a</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job
1992	90.9	LNNM	LNNN	94.5	LNOJ	LNNW	92.8	LNOK	LNNX
1991	91.1	102.2	89.0	110.4	85.6	92.8	107.8	86.2	91.7
1992	93.2	99.3	91.8	103.5	90.8	92.8	101.2	91.7	96.2
1993	97.4	98.3	94.8	99.2	95.8	94.1	97.8	98.1	100.5
1994	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.6	99.7	98.5	98.1	100.0	99.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.4	101.4	99.0
1997	106.0	100.0	103.0	101.7	100.4	101.7	102.1	102.1	99.6
1998	109.1	104.5	104.5	102.3	102.2	103.0</			



# B.41 EMPLOYMENT

## Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks							
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted					
	Age groups							
All of working age <sup>a</sup>	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64		
<b>All</b>								
Spring 1992	2,881	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291
Spring 1993	2,874	3,114	79	689	768	967	1,108	281
Spring 1994	3,069	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319
<b>Spring 1995</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>314</b>
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	336
Spring 1997	3,255	3,472	137	700	837	1,089	1,190	355
Spring 1998	3,385	3,599	127	706	835	1,111	1,248	405
Spring 1999	3,513	3,723	132	730	862	1,083	1,313	456
<b>Autumn 1999</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>482</b>
Winter 1999/2000	3,472	3,456	130	700	830	967	1,231	426
Spring 2000	3,605	3,833	137	768	906	1,079	1,363	465
Summer 2000	3,535	3,546	104	697	771	1,024	1,280	469
<b>Autumn 2000</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>3,895</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>515</b>
<b>Male</b>								
Spring 1992	1,510	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155
Spring 1993	1,480	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150
Spring 1994	1,568	1,682	37	344	381	581	560	160
<b>Spring 1995</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>157</b>
Spring 1996	1,542	1,643	57	343	400	567	530	147
Spring 1997	1,611	1,709	67	354	421	560	547	181
Spring 1998	1,711	1,806	64	373	438	582	566	190
Spring 1999	1,739	1,830	68	380	447	566	604	214
<b>Autumn 1999</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>224</b>
Winter 1999/2000	1,728	1,707	68	361	429	502	577	199
Spring 2000	1,774	1,872	70	390	461	555	634	221
Summer 2000	1,897	1,961	58	365	423	514	616	227
<b>Autumn 2000</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Female</b>								
Spring 1992	1,371	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	136
Spring 1993	1,394	1,513	39	320	358	446	578	131
Spring 1994	1,531	1,650	44	382	389	497	598	159
<b>Spring 1995</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>157</b>
Spring 1996	1,509	1,628	47	312	359	483	625	159
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	529	643	174
Spring 1998	1,674	1,793	62	335	397	529	652	215
Spring 1999	1,774	1,893	64	350	415	527	709	242
<b>Autumn 1999</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>238</b>
Winter 1999/2000	1,744	1,749	62	339	400	466	654	228
Spring 2000	1,831	1,961	66	378	444	524	729	254
Summer 2000	1,937	1,796	47	302	348	511	684	246
<b>Autumn 2000</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>267</b>

### Percent of all employees<sup>b</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks							
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted					
	Age groups							
All of working age <sup>a</sup>	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64		
<b>All</b>								
Spring 1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3
<b>Spring 1995</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Spring 1996	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.1	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.7	15.6	23.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Spring 1999	14.9	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
<b>Autumn 1999</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Winter 1999/2000	14.6	14.6	21.6	22.3	22.2	15.1	14.0	9.1
Spring 2000	15.1	16.1	23.3	24.6	24.4	16.8	15.3	10.2
Summer 2000	15.8	14.7	17.1	20.3	19.8	16.1	14.2	9.7
<b>Autumn 2000</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Male</b>								
Spring 1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.1	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.8	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
<b>Spring 1995</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	22.2	20.9	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.5	23.1	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.8	14.7	23.4	23.2	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
<b>Autumn 1999</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Winter 1999/2000	13.6	13.5	23.6	21.9	22.2	14.3	12.6	7.6
Spring 2000	13.8	14.7	24.6	23.8	23.8	15.7	13.7	8.3
Summer 2000	14.6	13.8	19.7	20.9	20.8	14.8	13.1	8.4
<b>Autumn 2000</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Female</b>								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
<b>Spring 1995</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	20.4	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.3	24.1	23.6	17.9	16.9	12.0
<b>Autumn 1999</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Winter 1999/2000	15.8	15.9	19.8	22.3	22.3	16.1	15.5	11.0
Spring 2000	16.5	17.8	22.1	25.7	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5
Summer 2000	17.2	15.8	14.8	19.6	18.8	17.6	15.3	11.4
<b>Autumn 2000</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.  
b Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.

Note: Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

# EMPLOYMENT B.51

## Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	United Kingdom a,b,d	Australia <sup>b,c</sup>	Austria b,c,d,g	Belgium <sup>d,g</sup>	Canada <sup>b,h</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>b</sup>	France <sup>b,c,g</sup>	Germany <sup>b</sup>	Greece <sup>d,e,h</sup>	Ireland <sup>e</sup>
			R				R				
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
Thousands											
<b>Civilian labour force</b>											
1997 Q1	29,043	9,165	3,890	..	15,196	..	2,465	..	39,541	..	..
1997 Q4	29,025	9,278	3,899	..	15,261	..	2,482	..	39,532	..	..
1998 Q1	29,039	9,261	3,891	..	15,305	..	2,485	..	39,464	..	..
1998 Q2	29,054	9,326	3,891	..	15,358	..	2,501	..	39,465	..	..
1998 Q3	29,177	9,363	3,877	..	15,452	..	2,504	..	39,531	..	..
1998 Q4	29,261	9,386	3,896	..	15,551	..	2,507	..	39,627	..	..
1999 Q1	29,358	9,398	3,919	..	15,631	..	2,537	..	39,613	..	..
1999 Q2	29,362	9,432	3,898	..	15,714	..	2,545	..	39,666	..	..
1999 Q3	29,434	9,488	3,911	..	15,754	..	2,553	..	39,638	..	..
1999 Q4	29,502	9,531	3,911	..	15,787	..	2,558	..	39,605	..	..
2000 Q1	29,538	9,593	3,923	..	15,907	..	2,569	..	39,597	..	..
2000 Q2	29,552	9,688	..	..	15,948	..	2,567	..	39,662	..	..
2000 Q3	29,584	9,756	..	..	16,014	..	2,592	..	39,624	..	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>											
1997 Q1	27,055	8,386	3,684	..	13,849	..	2,164	22,139	35,590	..	..
1997 Q4	27,117	8,498	3,695	..	13,925	..	2,187	22,208	35,570	..	..
1998 Q1	27,188	8,512	3,686	..	13,967	..	2,190	22,297	35,585	..	..
1998 Q2	27,230	8,570	3,681	..	14,084	..	2,204	22,432	35,715	..	..
1998 Q3	27,352	8,621	3,688	..	14,185	..	2,221	22,533	35,925	..	..
1998 Q4	27,448	8,632	3,704	..	14,299	..	2,240	22,596	36,085	..	..
1999 Q1	27,540	8,705	3,747	..	14,39						



# B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	Thousands and percent									
	Italy <sup>b,c</sup>	Japan <sup>b,g</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>g</sup>	Netherlands <sup>b,d</sup>	Norway <sup>b,f</sup>	Portugal <sup>b,c</sup>	Spain <sup>b</sup>	Sweden <sup>b,g</sup>	Switzerland <sup>b,d,g</sup>	United States <sup>b,f</sup>
	R					R				
	Thousands									
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>										
<b>Civilian labour force</b>										
1997 Q3	22,689	67,889	..	..	2,255	4,636	16,130	4,258	3,972	136,541
Q4	22,757	67,952	..	..	2,271	4,645	16,203	4,223	3,972	136,835
1998 Q1	22,873	68,025	..	..	2,290	4,717	16,198	4,236	3,988	137,274
Q2	22,963	67,931	..	..	2,308	4,732	16,258	4,243	3,991	137,331
Q3	22,998	67,855	..	..	2,282	4,720	16,305	4,272	3,973	137,732
Q4	23,113	67,920	..	..	2,299	4,759	16,298	4,274	3,973	138,321
1999 Q1	23,136	67,848	..	..	2,303	4,772	16,299	4,292	3,984	138,058
Q2	23,125	67,674	..	..	2,317	4,795	16,352	4,310	3,987	138,144
Q3	23,184	67,753	..	..	2,291	4,803	16,445	4,301	3,979	139,384
Q4	23,202	67,905	..	..	2,323	4,805	16,595	4,327	3,999	139,880
2000 Q1	23,242	67,659	..	..	2,333	4,838	16,758	4,346	4,012	140,981
Q2	23,260	67,401	..	..	2,338	4,831	16,825	4,366	4,008	140,827
Q3	23,408	67,459	..	..	..	4,888	16,890	4,335	..	140,593
<b>Civilian employment</b>										
1997 Q3	20,039	65,585	..	..	2,159	4,318	12,799	3,926	3,807	130,927
Q4	20,052	65,551	..	..	2,184	4,346	12,935	3,922	3,812	130,448
1998 Q1	20,190	65,497	..	..	2,218	4,448	13,044	3,946	3,835	130,861
Q2	20,193	65,169	..	..	2,231	4,500	13,148	3,958	3,849	131,256
Q3	20,250	64,986	..	..	2,207	4,490	13,263	3,991	3,838	131,526
Q4	20,337	64,924	..	..	2,225	4,534	13,365	4,018	3,843	132,208
1999 Q1	20,410	64,681	..	..	2,244	4,554	13,556	4,048	3,858	132,077
Q2	20,441	64,468	..	..	2,247	4,560	13,759	4,074	3,864	132,214
Q3	20,509	64,573	..	..	2,212	4,590	13,887	4,065	3,860	132,526
Q4	20,611	64,773	..	..	2,234	4,611	14,068	4,081	3,886	133,153
2000 Q1	20,632	64,378	..	..	2,252	4,631	14,267	4,110	3,904	133,247
Q2	20,748	64,231	..	..	2,267	4,632	14,434	4,161	3,901	133,200
Q3	20,924	64,334	..	..	..	4,680	14,554	4,150	3,898	133,941
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1999 unless stated</b>										
<b>Civilian labour force</b>										
Male	14,225	40,243	..	4,460	1,226	2,595	9,893	2,254	2,309	74,512
Female	8,937	27,553	..	3,301	1,082	2,198	6,530	2,054	1,680	64,855
All	23,162	67,794	253.7	7,761	2,308	4,794	16,423	4,308	3,989	139,368
<b>Civilian employment</b>										
Male	12,959	38,307	..	4,305	1,184	2,492	8,791	2,121	2,249	71,446
Female	7,533	26,317	..	3,120	1,050	2,087	5,027	1,946	1,624	62,042
All	20,493	64,623	248.3	7,425	2,233	4,579	13,817	4,067	3,873	133,488
<b>Civilian employment by sector</b>										
Male:	Percent									
Agriculture	6.0	4.8	..	..	6.4	11.0	8.5	3.7	5.6	3.6
Industry	39.7	38.3	..	..	33.6	45.3	40.4	37.5	35.0	32.4
Services	54.3	56.9	..	..	59.9	43.7	51.0	58.7	59.3	64.1
Female:	Percent									
Agriculture	4.7	5.7	..	..	2.5	14.6	5.2	1.3	3.4	1.4
Industry	21.4	22.0	..	..	9.4	24.2	13.8	11.7	13.3	12.3
Services	73.9	72.2	..	..	88.0	61.2	80.9	87.1	83.1	86.2
All:	Percent									
Agriculture	5.5	5.2	2.1	3.3	4.6	12.6	7.3	2.6	4.7	2.6
Industry	32.9	31.6	25.2	21.7	22.2	35.7	30.7	25.1	25.9	23.1
Services	61.5	63.2	72.8	75.0	73.1	51.7	61.9	72.2	69.3	74.4

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1979-1999 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
- b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
- c Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
- d Annual figures for Greece relate to 1997; for Belgium, and the Netherlands to 1998; for Switzerland, civilian labour force refers to 1998 and civilian employment refers to 1999. For United Kingdom both annual and civilian employment by sector refers to 2000.
- e Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
- f Quarterly data for the US from 1997 Q1, and for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.
- g Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign commuters working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
- h Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.
- R Revised

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

	Thousands, seasonally adjusted													
	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>														
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	2,831	9.9	1,249	585	997	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	980	35.0	453
1993	2,987	10.5	1,155	577	1,255	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,738	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,038	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	579	31.7	361	1,803	6.4	963	250	570	31.6	354
1999	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297
	3-month averages													
Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999	1,740	5.9	972	263	506	29.0	285	1,720	6.0	963	260	497	28.9	281
Oct-Dec	1,733	5.9	971	260	502	28.9	281	1,712	6.0	961	258	493	28.8	277
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,744	5.9	987	265	491	28.2	281	1,722	6.0	977	262	483	28.0	278
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,715	5.8	975	264	476	27.7	273	1,694	5.9	965	262	467	27.6	270
Jan-Mar 2000	1,713	5.8	992	256	465	27.2	268	1,695	5.9	982	255	458	27.0	264
Feb-Apr	1,684	5.7	981	255	448	26.6	256	1,667	5.8	973	252	442	26.5	253
Mar-May (Spr)	1,668	5.6	977	244	448	26.9	252	1,651	5.7	969	242	441	26.7	247
Apr-Jun	1,622	5.5	931	243	449	27.7	254	1,605	5.6	923	240	442	27.5	250
May-Jul	1,580	5.3	896	239	445	28.2	247	1,562	5.4	889	236	437	28.0	242
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,568	5.3	893	236	438	28.0	237	1,553	5.4	888	233	432	27.8	233
Jul-Sep	1,586	5.4	927	233	425	26.8	238	1,572	5.5	922	230	420	26.7	234
Aug-Oct	1,616	5.5	960	234	422	26.1	239	1,601	5.6	953	232	416	26.0	235
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,579	5.3	941	226	412	26.1	233	1,562	5.4	934	224	404	25.9	228
	Change													
Over last 3 months	11	0.0	48	-11	-27	-1.9	-4	9	0.0	47	-9	-28	-2.0	-5
Percent	0.7	..	5.4	-4.5	-6.1	..	-1.8	0.6	..	5.2	-3.8	-6.6	..	-2.1
Over last 12 months	-162	-0.6	-31	-37	-94	-3.0	-52	-158	-0.6	-29	-36	-93	-3.0	-52
Percent	-9.3	..	-3.2	-14.0	-18.6	..	-18.2	-9.2	..	-3.0	-13.9	-18.7	..	-18.7
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	1,893	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,117	6.9	536	165	416	37.3	276	1,107	7.0	532	164	411	37.1	273
1999	1,112	6.8	573	166	372	33.5	229	1,103	6.9	569	165	369	33.4	227
	3-month averages													
Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999	1,054	6.4	529	156	368	34.9	220	1,046	6.5	527	155	364	34.8	218
Oct-Dec	1,048	6.4	526	152	369	35.2	220	1,040	6.5	523	151	366	35.2	218
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,058	6.5	543	155	360	34.1	221	1,051	6.5	540	154	357	34.0	221
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,032	6.3	533	149	350									







# C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age<sup>a</sup>

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)	
		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	9.9	10.0	18.1	15.8	10.5	7.3	8.3	3.8	
	1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3	
	1994	9.8	10.0	19.9	16.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3	
	1995	8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.3	
	1996	8.3	8.5	20.2	14.6	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.6	
	1997	7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9	
	1998	6.3	6.4	18.7	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6	
	1999	6.1	6.2	20.0	11.7	5.7	4.5	4.6	2.4	
	3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999		5.9	6.0	20.0	10.9	5.7	4.3	4.4	2.4
	Oct-Dec		5.9	6.0	20.4	10.9	5.7	4.2	4.3	2.5
	Nov 99-Jan 2000		5.9	6.0	20.2	11.1	5.6	4.2	4.4	2.6
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)		5.8	5.9	20.7	11.0	5.6	4.1	4.4	2.5
	Jan-Mar 2000		5.8	5.9	20.6	11.3	5.5	4.0	4.4	2.2
	Feb-Apr		5.7	5.8	21.2	11.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	1.9
	Mar-May (Spr)		5.6	5.7	20.7	11.0	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.0
	Apr-Jun		5.5	5.6	19.3	10.5	5.0	4.0	4.2	2.0
	May-Jul		5.3	5.4	18.4	10.4	4.9	3.8	4.1	2.2
	Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.3	5.4	19.3	10.2	4.8	3.8	4.1	1.8
	Jul-Sep		5.4	5.5	21.3	10.3	4.7	3.9	4.1	1.6
Aug-Sep		5.5	5.6	21.8	10.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	1.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.3	5.4	21.3	10.6	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.0	
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	
Over last 12 months		-0.6	-0.6	1.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	11.6	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.3	5.1	
	1993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9	
	1994	11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0	
	1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	3.4	
	1996	9.8	9.9	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.3	
	1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.3	
	1998	6.9	7.0	20.0	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.7	3.4	
	1999	6.8	6.9	23.3	13.0	6.0	5.0	5.5	3.4	
	3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999		6.4	6.5	22.7	11.8	6.0	4.7	5.1	3.4
	Oct-Dec		6.4	6.5	22.6	11.9	5.9	4.5	5.2	3.4
	Nov 99-Jan 2000		6.5	6.5	21.7	12.2	5.9	4.6	5.4	3.4
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)		6.3	6.4	22.3	11.9	5.9	4.4	5.3	3.4
	Jan-Mar 2000		6.3	6.3	22.0	12.2	5.8	4.2	5.2	3.4
	Feb-Apr		6.2	6.2	23.0	12.1	5.6	4.2	4.9	3.4
	Mar-May (Spr)		6.1	6.2	22.1	12.2	5.4	4.2	5.1	3.4
	Apr-Jun		6.0	6.1	20.9	11.9	5.3	4.2	5.0	3.4
	May-Jul		5.8	5.9	19.7	11.5	5.1	4.0	4.9	3.4
	Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.8	5.8	21.0	11.1	5.1	4.0	4.9	3.4
	Jul-Sep		5.8	5.8	22.9	10.8	5.0	4.0	4.9	3.4
Aug-Oct		5.9	6.0	23.7	11.5	5.0	4.1	4.9	3.4	
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.8	5.9	23.0	11.5	5.1	3.9	4.8	3.4	
Changes Over last 3 months		0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	
Over last 12 months		-0.6	-0.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	7.5	7.7	16.5	11.7	8.5	5.8	5.0	3.1	
	1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9	
	1994	7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0	
	1995	7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0	
	1996	6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	
	1997	5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	2.1	
	1998	5.5	5.6	17.5	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.1	
	1999	5.3	5.4	16.6	10.1	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0	
	3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999		5.2	5.4	17.2	9.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.3
	Oct-Dec		5.2	5.3	18.1	9.6	5.4	3.9	3.1	2.5
	Nov 99-Jan 2000		5.2	5.3	18.6	9.7	5.3	3.8	3.0	2.6
	Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)		5.2	5.3	19.0	9.9	5.2	3.7	3.0	2.8
	Jan-Mar 2000		5.2	5.4	19.2	10.2	5.1	3.6	3.2	2.1
	Feb-Apr		5.1	5.3	19.3	9.8	4.9	3.7	3.2	2.0
	Mar-May (Spr)		5.0	5.1	19.3	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8
	Apr-Jun		4.8	5.0	17.7	8.9	4.7	3.6	3.0	1.9
	May-Jul		4.8	4.9	17.2	9.0	4.7	3.6	2.8	1.8
	Jun-Aug (Sum)		4.7	4.9	17.6	9.2	4.4	3.6	2.8	1.8
	Jul-Sep		4.9	5.0	19.6	9.7	4.3	3.7	2.9	1.8
Aug-Oct		4.9	5.1	19.9	9.7	4.5	3.7	3.0	1.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)		4.8	4.9	19.5	9.5	4.3	3.5	2.9	1.8	
Changes Over last 3 months		0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	
Over last 12 months		-0.5	-0.4	2.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

<sup>a</sup> Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

# UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates<sup>a</sup> by previous occupation C.4

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ILO unemployed <sup>b</sup>	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operatives	Other		
													1	2
All	Spring 1992	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.0	
	Spring 1993	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4	
	Spring 1994	9.6	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3	
	Spring 1995	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9	
	Spring 1996	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.4	6.6	7.3	10.0	12.9	
	Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.3	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0	
	Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.3	5.9	8.3	9.1	
	Spring 1999	6.0	7.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	8.1	9.2	
	Autumn 1999	5.9	6.4	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.8	
	Winter 1999/2000	5.7	6.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.6	5.5	4.7	5.2	7.0	8.1	
	Spring 2000	5.5	6.2	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.5	3.7	5.5	4.5	5.4	7.1	7.4	
	Summer 2000	5.5	5.6	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.5	5.7	6.6	6.8	
	Autumn 2000	5.3	5.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.1	3.4	4.4	4.7	5.4	6.4	7.5	
	Changes Aut 99 - Aut 2000		-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	-0.7	-0.3
	Male	Spring 1992	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.4
		Spring 1993	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.2	20.5
		Spring 1994	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	11.0	10.8	12.6	19.0
		Spring 1995	10.1	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	18.4
		Spring 1996	9.6	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	18.6
		Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.0	4.0	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	15.2
Spring 1998		6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	8.1	12.7	
Spring 1999		6.7	7.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.1	7.8	12.0	
Autumn 1999		6.3	6.8	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	5.5	5.0	6.7	6.3	6.9	10.1	
Winter 1999/2000		6.3	7.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	10.4	
Spring 2000		6.1	6.8	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.9	9.4	
Summer 2000		5.9	6.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	5.1	4.2	5.9	6.3	6.4	9.0	
Autumn 2000		5.7	6.0	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.6	5.1	4.4	5.9	6.3	6.1	9.1	
Changes Aut 99 - Aut 2000		-0.6	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.8	-1.0	
Female		Spring 1992	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	7.0
		Spring 1993	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
		Spring 1994	7.3	8.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.1	9.1	6.3	7.6	13.8	7.4
		Spring 1995	6.8	7.2	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.9	7.5	10.8	7.1
		Spring 1996	6.3	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.5	6.3	9.6	6.7
		Spring 1997	5.7	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	4.9	5.8	7.9	6.2
	Spring 1998	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	6.0	4.7	5.4	9.2	5.0	
	Spring 1999	5.1	5.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.7	7.2	4.1	5.5	9.1	5.9	
	Autumn 1999	5.3	5.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.3	7.5	4.6	4.6			



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>										
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>BCJA</b>	<b>DPAA</b>	<b>DPAB</b>	<b>BCJB</b>	<b>DPAC</b>	<b>DPAD</b>	<b>BCJD</b>			<b>DPAE</b>	<b>DPAF</b>	<b>BCJE</b>	<b>DPAH</b>	<b>DPAI</b>						
1995 Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,289.7	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	8.0	10.9	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,087.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.2	10.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Annual averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.5	7.6	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Annual averages	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,248.1	..	..	956.0	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,319.4	-8.5	-1.0	1,008.9	310.5	4.6	6.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,309.9	-9.5	-3.9	1,000.6	309.3	4.5	6.3	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,308.8	-1.1	-6.4	1,001.0	307.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,305.7	-3.1	-4.6	999.3	306.4	4.5	6.2	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,288.0	-17.7	-7.3	985.6	302.4	4.4	6.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,274.2	-13.8	-11.5	975.2	299.0	4.4	6.1	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,264.1	-10.1	-13.9	967.6	296.5	4.3	6.0	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,235.1	-29.0	-17.6	948.8	286.3	4.2	5.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,217.6	-17.5	-18.9	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,213.3	-4.3	-16.9	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	4.0	5.5	2.2	1,200.8	-12.5	-11.4	918.2	282.6	4.1	5.7	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	3.9	5.5	2.1	1,189.9	-10.9	-9.2	906.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,169.2	-20.7	-14.7	891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,161.4	-7.8	-13.1	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,156.5	-4.9	-11.1	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,140.6	-15.9	-9.5	869.4	271.2	3.9	5.4	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,117.6	-23.0	-14.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,109.9	-7.7	-15.5	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,092.5	-17.4	-16.0	832.7	259.8	3.8	5.2	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.7	5.1	2.0	1,069.3	-23.2	-16.1	817.3	252.0	3.7	5.1	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.7	5.1	2.1	1,051.7	-17.6	-19.4	806.5	245.2	3.6	5.0	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.6	4.9	2.0	1,043.8	-7.9	-16.2	800.2	243.6	3.6	4.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,047.7	3.9	-7.2	802.2	245.5	3.6	4.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov 9 R	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.4	4.8	1.8	1,044.3	-3.4	-2.5	798.4	245.9	3.6	4.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 14 P	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.5	4.9	1.8	1,041.7	-2.6	-0.7	796.1	245.6	3.6	4.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>BCJG</b>	<b>BCJI</b>	<b>BCJJ</b>	<b>BCJH</b>		<b>DPAG</b>				<b>DPAJ</b>										
1995 Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,201.8	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.9	10.3	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Annual averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,003.7	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	7.1	9.9	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Annual averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,521.1	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.4	7.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Annual averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,290.4	..	..	984.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Annual averages	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.3	5.9	2.3	1,197.3	..	..	915.7	281.6	4.2	5.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Dec 9	1,098.1	842.5	255.7	3.9	5.4	2.0	1,124.3	-19.8	-13.8	857.1	267.2	4.0	5.8	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Jan 13	1,192.0	912.1	279.9	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,117.2	-7.1	-12.3	851.8	265.4	3.9	5.6	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb 10	1,183.0	903.2	279.7	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,112.7	-4.5	-10.5	847.7	265.0	3.9	5.6	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar 9	1,151.1	879.7	271.4	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,097.4	-15.3	-9.0	836.5	260.9	3.9	5.5	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apr 13	1,100.2	841.7	258.5	3.9	5.4	2.0	1,075.1	-22.3	-14.0	820.5	254.6	3.8	5.3	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 11	1,067.3	818.4	248.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,067.5	-7.6	-15.1	813.3	254.2	3.8	5.2	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jun 8	1,036.6	793.6	243.0	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,050.7	-16.8	-15.6	800.8	249.9	3.7	5.1	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul 13	1,045.0	788.5	256.5	3.7	5.1	2.0	1,028.5	-22.2	-15.5	786.0	242.5	3.6	5.0	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug 10	1,044.9	782.2	262.8	3.7	5.0	2.1	1,011.3	-17.2	-18.7	775.5	235.3	3.6	5.0	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sep 14	1,000.4	753.9	246.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,003.1	-8.2	-15.9	769.2	233.9	3.5	4.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct 12	968.7	735.7	233.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	1,006.3	3.2	-7.4	770.8	235.5	3.6	4.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov 9 R	960.6	733.3	227.3	3.4	4.7	1.8	1,002.3	-4.0	-3.0	766.6	235.7	3.5	4.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec 14 P	971.5	748.5	223.0	3.4	4.8	1.8	999.4	-2.9	-1.2	764.1	235.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>North East</b>	<b>DPCF</b>			<b>DPDA</b>		<b>DPDG</b>				<b>DPDM</b>										
1995 Annual averages	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	128.5	..	..	103.3	25.2	11.2	14.3	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Annual averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	116.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.2	13.1	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Annual averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.2	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	11.0	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1998 Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.1	3.4	83.3	..	..	66.7	16.6	7.5	10.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Annual averages	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.4	10.8	3.3	79.9	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.3	9.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999 Dec 9	73.9	59.6	14.4	6.7	10.0	2.8	74.9	-1.0	-1.1	59.6	15.3	6.8	9.0	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Jan 13	81.8	65.6	16.2	7.4	11.0	3.2	75.8	0.9	-0.3	60.5	15.3	6.9	9.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb 10	81.0	64.8	16.2	7.4	10.9	3.2	75.8	0.0	0.0	60.6	15.2	6.9	9.2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar 9	79.6	63.7	15.9	7.2	10.7	3.1	75.5	-0.3	0.2	60.4	15.1	6.9	9.2	3.0	..	..	..			



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>London</b>	<b>DPCJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>			<b>DPDQ</b>				
1995) Annual	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	9.4	12.4	5.5
1996) averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.5	11.3	5.0
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.2	7.0	3.1	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.2	7.0	3.0
1999)	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.7	6.3	2.7	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.7	6.3	2.7
1999 Dec 9	186.7	137.9	48.8	4.3	5.8	2.5	191.3	-3.4	-2.1	141.1	50.2	4.4	5.9	2.5
2000 Jan 13	191.8	142.0	49.8	4.4	5.9	2.5	190.1	-1.2	-2.0	140.2	49.9	4.4	5.9	2.5
Feb 10	190.7	141.2	49.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	188.4	-1.7	-2.1	138.9	49.5	4.3	5.8	2.5
Mar 9	187.6	139.0	48.6	4.3	5.8	2.5	185.6	-2.8	-1.9	137.0	48.6	4.3	5.7	2.5
Apr 13	182.2	135.1	47.1	4.2	5.7	2.4	181.4	-4.2	-2.9	134.0	47.4	4.2	5.6	2.4
May 11	178.0	132.1	45.9	4.1	5.5	2.3	178.1	-3.3	-3.4	131.4	46.7	4.1	5.5	2.4
Jun 8	175.0	129.7	45.3	4.0	5.4	2.3	175.3	-2.8	-3.4	129.2	46.1	4.0	5.4	2.3
Jul 13	173.5	127.4	46.1	4.0	5.3	2.3	171.1	-4.2	-3.4	126.2	44.9	3.9	5.3	2.3
Aug 10	173.0	126.0	46.9	4.0	5.3	2.4	167.5	-3.6	-3.5	124.0	43.5	3.8	5.2	2.2
Sep 14	169.6	123.8	45.8	3.9	5.2	2.3	165.6	-1.9	-3.2	122.8	42.8	3.8	5.1	2.2
Oct 12	164.6	120.9	43.7	3.8	5.1	2.2	165.3	-0.3	-1.9	122.6	42.7	3.8	5.1	2.2
Nov 9 R	160.9	118.7	42.2	3.7	5.0	2.1	164.5	-0.8	-1.0	121.9	42.6	3.8	5.1	2.2
Dec 14 P	159.1	118.2	40.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	163.4	-1.1	-0.7	121.0	42.4	3.7	5.1	2.2
<b>South East</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>			<b>DPDR</b>				
1995) Annual	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.9	8.1	3.1
1996) averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	5.0	7.9	2.7
1997)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.7	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4
1999)	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.4	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.4	3.3	1.2
1999 Dec 9	86.7	66.1	20.6	2.1	3.0	1.1	88.2	-2.1	-1.3	66.9	21.3	2.2	3.0	1.2
2000 Jan 13	94.3	71.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2	86.7	-1.5	-1.5	65.7	21.0	2.1	3.0	1.1
Feb 10	92.8	70.4	22.4	2.3	3.2	1.2	85.6	-1.1	-1.6	64.8	20.8	2.1	2.9	1.1
Mar 9	88.7	67.4	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2	83.8	-1.8	-1.5	63.4	20.4	2.1	2.9	1.1
Apr 13	83.3	63.2	20.0	2.1	2.9	1.1	82.0	-1.8	-1.6	61.8	20.2	2.0	2.8	1.1
May 11	79.7	60.6	19.1	2.0	2.8	1.0	80.8	-1.2	-1.6	61.0	19.8	2.0	2.8	1.1
Jun 8	76.3	58.1	18.3	1.9	2.6	1.0	79.8	-1.0	-1.3	60.0	19.8	2.0	2.7	1.1
Jul 13	76.5	57.2	19.2	1.9	2.6	1.0	77.7	-2.1	-1.4	58.7	19.0	1.9	2.7	1.0
Aug 10	76.6	56.8	19.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	75.7	-2.0	-1.7	57.4	18.3	1.9	2.6	1.0
Sep 14	73.6	54.8	18.8	1.8	2.5	1.0	74.7	-1.0	-1.7	56.7	18.0	1.8	2.6	1.0
Oct 12	71.5	53.8	17.7	1.8	2.4	1.0	74.3	-0.4	-1.1	56.5	17.8	1.8	2.6	1.0
Nov 9 R	71.0	53.7	17.3	1.8	2.4	0.9	73.7	-0.6	-0.7	56.0	17.7	1.8	2.5	1.0
Dec 14 P	71.9	55.0	16.9	1.8	2.5	0.9	73.3	-0.4	-0.5	55.7	17.6	1.8	2.5	1.0
<b>South West</b>	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>			<b>DPBM</b>				
1995) Annual	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.8	9.2	3.8
1996) averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	6.1	8.2	3.4
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.3	5.8	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1999)	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.4	3.1	4.2	1.8
1999 Dec 9	68.2	50.4	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.6	68.1	-2.2	-1.5	50.3	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.6
2000 Jan 13	75.2	55.4	19.8	3.1	4.1	1.8	66.5	-1.6	-1.7	49.2	17.3	2.7	3.7	1.6
Feb 10	74.3	54.6	19.7	3.1	4.1	1.8	66.8	0.3	-1.2	49.3	17.5	2.8	3.7	1.6
Mar 9	70.6	51.9	18.7	2.9	3.9	1.7	65.6	-1.2	-0.8	48.4	17.2	2.7	3.6	1.6
Apr 13	65.7	48.8	16.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	64.2	-1.4	-0.8	47.4	16.8	2.6	3.5	1.5
May 11	62.4	46.5	15.9	2.6	3.5	1.5	64.0	-0.2	-0.9	47.0	17.0	2.6	3.5	1.5
Jun 8	59.5	44.5	15.0	2.4	3.3	1.4	63.0	-1.0	-0.9	46.4	16.6	2.6	3.5	1.5
Jul 13	59.2	43.7	15.5	2.4	3.3	1.4	61.1	-1.9	-1.0	45.3	15.8	2.5	3.4	1.5
Aug 10	59.1	43.3	15.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	59.8	-1.3	-1.4	44.5	15.3	2.5	3.4	1.4
Sep 14	57.3	42.2	15.1	2.4	3.1	1.4	58.8	-1.0	-1.4	43.9	14.9	2.4	3.3	1.4
Oct 12	55.7	41.2	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3	58.3	-0.5	-0.9	43.5	14.8	2.4	3.2	1.4
Nov 9 R	56.0	41.3	14.7	2.3	3.1	1.3	57.5	-0.8	-0.8	42.8	14.7	2.4	3.2	1.4
Dec 14 P	56.4	42.0	14.4	2.3	3.1	1.3	56.7	-0.8	-0.7	42.2	14.5	2.3	3.1	1.3
<b>England</b>	<b>VASR</b>			<b>VASS</b>			<b>IBWK</b>			<b>VASQ</b>				
1995) Annual	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.8	10.7	4.2
1996) averages	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	7.1	9.7	3.8
1997)	1,299.1	969.2	309.9	5.3	7.3	2.9	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.1	2.4	1,083.1	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.4	6.1	2.4
1999)	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.1	5.7	2.2	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	4.1	5.6	2.1
1999 Dec 9	919.6	703.0	216.5	3.7	5.2	2.0	940.9	-17.5	-11.9	715.1	225.8	3.8	5.3	2.0
2000 Jan 13	993.6	758.0	235.6	4.0	5.6	2.1	934.1	-6.8	-11.0	710.1	224.0	3.8	5.2	2.0
Feb 10	986.0	750.9	235.1	4.0	5.5	2.1	929.9	-4.2	-9.5	706.4	223.5	3.8	5.2	2.0
Mar 9	958.8	730.7	228.1	3.9	5.4	2.1	916.5	-13.4	-8.1	696.6	219.9	3.7	5.1	2.0
Apr 13	917.4	700.1	217.3	3.7	5.2	2.0	897.7	-18.8	-12.1	683.2	214.5	3.6	5.0	1.9
May 11	890.0	680.4	209.5	3.6	5.0	1.9	891.2	-6.5	-12.9	677.2	214.0	3.6	4.9	1.9
Jun 8	864.0	659.8	204.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	877.4	-13.8	-13.0	666.5	210.9	3.6	4.9	1.9
Jul 13	866.0	652.7	213.3	3.5	4.8	1.9	858.2	-19.2	-13.2	653.5	204.7	3.5	4.8	1.8
Aug 10	866.5	647.7	218.8	3.5	4.8	2.0	843.1	-15.1	-16.0	644.3	198.8	3.4	4.7	1.8
Sep 14	835.1	627.3	207.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	835.0	-8.1	-14.1	638.4	196.6	3.4	4.7	1.8
Oct 12	808.2	611.7	196.6	3.3	4.5	1.8	837.8	2.8	-6.8	639.9	197.9	3.4	4.7	1.8
Nov 9 R	800.2	608.8	191.4	3.2	4.5	1.7	834.0	-3.8	-3.0	636.2	197.8	3.4	4.7	1.8
Dec 14 P	808.0	620.4	187.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	830.7	-3.3	-1.4	633.3	197.4	3.4	4.7	1.8

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>Wales</b>	<b>BCKI</b>			<b>DPAT</b>			<b>DPBE</b>			<b>DPBP</b>				
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.4	11.8	4.2
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	8.0	11.3	3.9
1997)														



# C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages										18-24				
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	
															GEVY
All 1998 Dec 10	1282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.5	
1999 Jan 14	1374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	6.8	
Feb 11	1366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	5.7	
Mar 11	1333.1	503.4	273.4	224.1	167.8	24.9	164.3	312.2	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	4.8	
Apr 8	1307.8	498.0	251.2	230.0	167.2	25.1	161.3	297.5	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	4.1	
May 13	1262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	3.3	
Jun 10	1231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8	
Jul 8	1251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5	
Aug 12	1251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1	
Sep 9	1212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9	
Oct 14	1153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6	
Nov 11	1136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3	
Dec 9	1130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	141.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1	
2000 Jan 13	1225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1	
Feb 10	1216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9	
Mar 9	1185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8	
Apr 13	1134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7	
May 11	1100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7	
Jun 8	1069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6	
Jul 13	1081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6	
Aug 10	1082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5	
Sep 14	1036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6	
Oct 12	1003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5	
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2	235.7	144.8	57.1	28.7	4.6	2.2	0.5	
Dec 14	1005.9	443.5	197.1	152.7	106.7	21.1	106.0	238.4	145.5	59.2	28.8	4.4	2.0	0.5	
<b>Male</b>	<b>GEZG</b>	<b>GEZH</b>	<b>GEZI</b>	<b>GEZJ</b>	<b>GEZK</b>	<b>GEZL</b>	<b>GEZM</b>	<b>GEZN</b>	<b>GEZO</b>	<b>GEZP</b>	<b>GEZQ</b>	<b>GEZR</b>	<b>GEZS</b>	<b>GEZT</b>	
1998 Dec 10	987.4	376.3	162.8	167.8	133.0	28.4	147.5	210.6	113.8	44.5	32.7	14.0	9.3	5.7	
1999 Jan 14	1054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.1	
Feb 11	1046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	142.6	228.1	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4.3	
Mar 11	1023.9	368.3	207.0	173.0	136.1	26.9	139.5	221.3	115.5	56.0	36.6	9.5	5.9	3.6	
Apr 8	1001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	136.9	210.5	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3.0	
May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	
Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1	
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8	
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5	
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4	
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1	
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9	
Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8	
2000 Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8	
Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7	
Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6	
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5	
May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5	
Jun 8	819.0	301.5	157.3	155.6	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4	
Jul 13	815.5	318.0	153.7	144.1	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4	
Aug 10	809.1	327.1	145.1	141.4	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4	
Sep 14	780.3	317.2	140.8	132.0	93.6	24.4	96.7	176.3	109.2	37.5	25.3	4.0	2.5	0.4	
Oct 12	761.8	311.5	140.4	125.5	90.3	24.2	94.2	166.7	101.8	39.0	22.0	3.5	2.3	0.4	
Nov 9	759.6	318.0	140.9	120.8	87.9	23.7	92.0	164.2	100.7	39.5	20.5	3.2	2.1	0.3	
Dec 14	775.3	331.8	146.6	119.7	87.0	22.8	90.1	169.6	104.8	40.9	20.5	3.1	2.0	0.3	
<b>Female</b>	<b>GEZR</b>	<b>GEZT</b>	<b>GEZU</b>	<b>GEZV</b>	<b>GEZW</b>	<b>GEZY</b>	<b>GEZAA</b>	<b>GEZAB</b>	<b>GEZAC</b>	<b>GEZAD</b>	<b>GEZAE</b>	<b>GEZAF</b>	<b>GEZAG</b>	<b>GEZAH</b>	
1998 Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8	
1999 Jan 14	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0	95.2	52.2	21.9	14.7	4.7	6.7	1.6	
Feb 11	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.4	
Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.2	
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.1	
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.9	
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.8	
Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	0.7	
Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	0.6	
Sep 9	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	0.5	
Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	0.5	
Nov 11	270.2	127.7	55.0	40.8	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	0.4	
Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.3	
2000 Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3	
Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3	
Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2	
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.2	
May 11	256.2	111.9	54.9	46.8	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2	
Jun 8	250.7	110.6	52.9	45.2	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2	
Jul 13	266.2	131.5	51.8	41.4	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2	
Aug 10	272.9	142.3	48.9	41.1	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2	
Sep 14	255.7	130.0	48.6	37.4	22.4	15.5	17.3	82							



# C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at December 14 2000

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,749	11,895	3,156	23,261	2,472	2,414	725	5,611	6,202	11,280	3,282	21,050	2,599	3,816	1,520	8,185
Over 13 and up to 26	3,249	5,219	1,269	9,840	1,261	1,146	390	2,871	1,830	4,657	1,324	7,871	835	1,416	566	2,881
26 and up to 52	1,759	5,388	1,332	8,521	630	989	321	1,958	752	3,645	1,131	5,541	309	813	419	1,554
52 and up to 104	214	4,567	1,208	5,990	73	614	281	969	88	2,803	902	3,794	42	621	324	988
Over 104	19	4,736	2,248	7,003	3	573	327	903	11	2,220	1,327	3,558	6	392	326	724
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	29.3	37.5	23.8	1.7	20.7	29.7	14.9	1.1	20.4	28.0	17.6	1.3	14.4	20.6	11.9
All	12,990	31,805	9,213	54,615	4,439	5,736	2,044	12,560	8,883	24,605	7,966	41,814	3,791	7,058	3,157	14,302
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	15,125	23,355	5,179	44,469	5,446	5,725	1,813	13,550	81,871	143,635	35,105	264,322	32,363	41,023	13,522	89,905
Over 13 and up to 26	5,732	10,629	2,255	18,767	2,342	2,441	780	5,660	32,348	68,815	15,695	117,624	14,692	19,290	6,299	40,896
26 and up to 52	3,031	10,456	2,097	15,659	1,133	1,882	674	3,724	16,101	64,301	14,661	95,389	6,622	14,516	5,355	26,715
52 and up to 104	398	8,238	1,936	10,574	168	1,330	554	2,056	2,408	53,027	13,517	68,974	1,024	10,568	4,447	16,059
Over 104	36	7,150	3,097	10,283	19	1,047	575	1,641	267	48,929	21,724	70,920	131	7,752	4,839	12,782
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	25.7	34.6	20.9	2.1	19.1	25.7	13.9	2.0	26.9	35.0	22.7	2.1	19.7	27.0	15.5
All	24,322	59,828	14,564	99,752	9,108	12,425	4,396	26,631	132,995	378,707	100,702	617,229	54,832	93,149	34,552	186,357
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	11,830	18,365	4,474	35,238	4,341	4,599	1,494	10,943	7,249	9,894	2,441	19,881	2,532	2,581	817	6,225
Over 13 and up to 26	4,518	8,439	1,926	14,999	1,935	2,069	731	4,818	2,705	4,489	1,109	8,352	1,077	1,127	492	2,577
26 and up to 52	2,157	7,766	1,787	11,750	841	1,574	556	2,991	1,189	4,136	978	6,304	436	758	206	1,497
52 and up to 104	245	6,370	1,686	8,305	80	1,202	503	1,789	96	3,296	895	4,288	43	555	281	834
Over 104	23	5,288	2,521	7,832	11	725	512	1,248	12	2,980	1,394	4,386	3	399	317	739
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	25.2	33.9	20.7	1.3	18.9	26.7	13.9	1.0	25.3	33.6	20.1	1.1	17.6	26.1	13.1
All	18,773	46,228	12,394	78,124	7,208	10,169	3,796	21,789	11,251	24,795	6,817	43,211	4,091	5,420	2,199	11,972
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	7,179	11,825	3,285	22,564	2,830	3,673	1,377	8,104	11,999	20,008	4,907	37,982	4,262	5,280	1,740	12,044
Over 13 and up to 26	2,692	5,200	1,307	9,234	1,157	1,490	588	3,287	4,115	8,887	2,236	15,505	1,649	2,218	795	4,826
26 and up to 52	1,265	4,805	1,265	7,352	498	1,060	522	2,096	1,990	8,281	2,117	12,522	760	1,682	635	3,193
52 and up to 104	154	3,904	1,123	5,184	72	821	378	1,271	162	6,830	1,994	9,001	48	1,205	597	1,789
Over 104	11	3,319	1,623	4,953	9	499	382	890	20	6,098	3,076	9,194	8	833	680	1,501
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	24.9	31.9	20.6	1.8	17.5	23.4	13.8	1.0	25.8	35.4	21.6	0.8	18.2	27.0	14.1
All	11,301	29,053	8,603	49,287	4,566	7,543	3,247	15,648	18,286	50,104	14,330	84,204	6,727	11,218	4,533	23,353
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	10,535	16,261	4,244	31,431	4,226	4,607	1,675	10,842	101,119	173,537	42,453	322,185	39,157	48,884	16,134	108,174
Over 13 and up to 26	4,535	8,248	2,084	14,977	2,050	2,257	788	5,172	39,188	82,191	19,040	141,481	17,418	22,635	7,873	48,399
26 and up to 52	2,445	8,074	1,922	12,496	1,094	1,740	770	3,633	19,280	76,718	17,756	114,215	17,818	16,956	6,309	31,405
52 and up to 104	452	7,015	1,808	9,280	207	1,280	551	2,038	2,666	63,153	16,406	82,263	1,115	12,328	5,210	18,682
Over 104	67	7,783	3,111	10,961	29	1,137	734	1,900	299	58,007	26,194	84,500	142	8,984	5,896	15,022
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.9	31.2	37.4	25.6	3.1	21.9	28.4	16.7	1.8	26.7	35.0	22.4	1.9	19.4	29.1	15.2
All	18,034	47,381	13,169	79,145	7,606	11,021	4,518	23,585	162,532	453,606	121,849	744,644	65,650	109,787	41,144	221,882
<b>EAST</b>																
13 or less	5,634	11,117	3,258	20,253	2,454	3,539	1,441	7,688	3,641	4,833	1,041	9,565	1,607	1,469	494	3,551
Over 13 and up to 26	1,891	4,628	1,324	7,905	937	1,483	585	3,073	1,754	2,752	648	5,165	887	872	294	2,021
26 and up to 52	770	3,898	1,120	5,808	331	985	465	1,800	1,203	3,565	747	5,523	506	751	251	1,586
52 and up to 104	138	3,170	1,011	4,319	55	690	377	1,125	432	3,453	832	4,718	155	618	251	1,045
Over 104	23	2,833	1,524	4,380	9	516	400	925	35	3,869	1,742	5,646	5	485	305	795
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.9	23.4	30.8	20.4	1.7	16.7	23.8	14.0	6.6	39.6	51.4	33.9	5.1	26.3	30.7	20.4
All	8,456	25,646	8,237	42,665	3,786	7,213	3,268	14,611	7,065	18,472	5,010	30,617	3,160	4,195	1,693	8,988
<b>LONDON</b>																
13 or less	10,542	24,598	4,193	39,667	5,308	8,387	1,917	15,968	104,760	178,370	43,494	331,750	40,764	50,353	16,908	111,725
Over 13 and up to 26	5,550	15,536	2,459	23,629	3,110	5,176	1,202	9,556	40,922	84,943	19,688	146,646	18,305	23,507	7,764	50,420
26 and up to 52	3,042	15,235	2,563	20,877	1,417	4,232	1,148	6,826	20,483	80,283	18,503	119,738	8,324	17,707	6,691	32,991
52 and up to 104	576	13,034	2,571	16,187	287	3,164	1,041	4,937	3,098	66,606	17,238	86,981	1,270	12,946	5,481	19,727
Over 104	66	12,281	4,359	16,706	35	2,310	1,180	3,525	334	61,876	27,936	90,146	147	9,469	6,201	15,817
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.2	31.4	42.9	28.1	3.2	23.5	34.2	19.9	2.0	27.2	35.6	22.8	2.1	19.7	27.3	15.4
All	19,776	80,684	16,145	117,066	10,157	23,269	6,488	40,372	169,597	472,078	126,859	775,261	68,810	113,982	42,715	230,680
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,075	14,939	4,034	26,389	2,687	4,263	1,560	8,766	3,641	4,833	1,041	9,565	1,607	1,469	494	3,551
Over 13 and up to 26	2,351	6,259	1,747	10,402	1,065	1,812	667	3,578	1,754	2,752	648	5,165	887	872	294	2,021
26 and up to 52	880	5,034	1,444	7,385	369	1,241	510	2,133	1,203	3,565	747	5,523	506	751	251	1,586
52 and up to 104	143	3,926	1,272	5,341	40	846	438	1,326	432	3,453	832	4,718	155	618	251	1,045
Over 104	11	3,319	1,914	5,244	10	553	463	1,026	35	3,869	1,742	5,646	5	485	305	795
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	21.6	30.6	19.3	1.2	16.1	24.8	14.0	6.6	39.6	51.4	33.9	5.1	26.3	30.7	20.4
All	10,460	33,477	10,411	54,761	4,171	8,715	3,638	16,829	7,065	18,472	5,010	30,617	3,160	4,195	1,693	8,988

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Includes some people aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1998.

Note: Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at December 14 2000

Travel-to-Work Area	Male			Female			All			Rate <sup>b</sup>	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>											
Almwick and Amble	536	193	729	6.4	5.0	Holsworthy	88	50	138	4.8	3.4
Andover	284	103	387	1.0	0.8	Homcastle	121	59	180	2.5	2.0
Appleby	63	21	84	2.1	1.6	Huddersfield	3,039	971	4,010	4.5	3.9
Ashford	734	218	952	2.5	2.0	Hull	9,473	2,634	12,107	6.5	5.9
Axminster	148	50	198	2.9	2.1	Huntingdon	731	265	996	1.6	1.3
Aylesbury and Wycombe	1,985	633	2,618	1.4							



# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at December 14 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>b</sup>		Per cent		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Per cent	Per cent	
									employee	workforce	
									jobs and	jobs and	
									claimants	claimants	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
Stamford	308	152	460	1.7	1.3	Aberdeen	2,935	792	3,727	1.9	1.7
Stevenage	1,809	602	2,411	1.5	1.3	Annan	259	93	352	4.2	3.4
Stoke	5,400	1,651	7,051	3.8	3.4	Argyll Islands	155	85	240	9.8	7.4
Stroud	663	244	907	2.8	2.3	Ayr	1,828	563	2,391	5.5	4.8
Sunderland and Durham	9,222	2,121	11,343	6.5	5.8	Badenoch	181	81	262	5.6	4.8
Swindon	1,541	500	2,041	1.6	1.4	Banff	239	75	314	3.6	2.8
Taunton	761	240	1,001	2.0	1.8	Berwickshire	192	79	271	4.9	4.0
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,146	776	2,922	3.1	2.7	Brechin and Montrose	634	225	859	6.2	5.2
Thanet	2,502	686	3,188	9.0	8.0	Campbelltown	255	66	321	9.9	7.4
Theftord	362	143	505	2.1	1.8	Crief	166	67	233	3.9	3.4
Tiverton	330	109	439	2.8	2.2	Dingwall	960	162	1,122	8.9	7.7
Torquay	974	284	1,258	4.8	4.2	Dufftown	93	47	140	4.4	3.2
Trowbridge and Warminster	544	231	775	1.6	1.4	Dumbarton	1,546	443	1,989	7.0	5.9
Truro	753	229	982	3.3	2.7	Dumfries	1,303	430	1,733	5.4	4.5
Tunbridge Wells	960	314	1,274	1.3	1.1	Dundee	4,725	1,342	6,067	7.1	6.4
Tyneside	21,237	4,640	25,877	6.5	5.8	Dunfermline	2,189	583	2,772	5.2	4.7
Wadebridge and Bodmin	377	189	566	4.0	3.2	Dunoon and Rothesay	463	113	576	8.7	6.5
Wakefield	4,331	1,227	5,558	4.4	3.8	East Ayrshire	2,775	826	3,601	11.0	9.6
Warrington	4,270	1,193	5,463	3.6	3.3	Edinburgh	9,097	2,435	11,532	3.1	2.7
Warwick	1,392	446	1,838	1.8	1.6	Elgin and Forres	728	234	962	4.6	3.4
Wellingborough	1,073	387	1,460	2.8	2.5	Falkirk	2,560	674	3,234	4.9	5.5
Wells	603	237	840	2.9	2.2	Forfar	498	216	714	5.5	3.8
Weston-super-Mare	679	243	922	2.9	2.3	Fraserburgh	189	48	237	3.0	2.3
Whitby	342	125	467	6.8	5.9	Galashiels and Peebles	505	152	657	3.1	2.5
Whitehaven	1,404	409	1,813	6.3	5.7	Girvan	231	76	307	12.0	10.4
Wigan and St Helens	6,170	1,736	7,906	5.2	4.6	Glasgow	26,238	6,398	32,636	5.4	5.0
Widmerere	87	47	134	1.4	1.1	Greenock	1,286	290	1,576	4.6	4.5
Wirral and Chester	8,104	2,221	10,325	5.2	4.6	Hawick	290	83	373	5.1	4.1
Wisbech	736	281	1,017	3.7	3.2	Huntly	110	40	150	4.9	3.8
Wolverhampton and Walsall	10,211	3,039	13,250	6.1	5.4	Inverness	1,596	354	1,950	4.8	4.1
Woodbridge	451	118	569	3.0	2.5	Keith and Buckie	302	91	393	6.1	4.5
Worcester	1,213	396	1,609	2.3	2.0	Kelso and Jedburgh	132	55	187	3.0	2.4
Workington	1,283	330	1,613	6.8	5.3	Kirkcaldy	3,822	1,106	4,928	8.2	7.4
Workson	964	344	1,308	4.8	4.2	Kirkcudbright	227	88	315	6.3	5.2
Worthing	838	239	1,077	1.7	1.4	Lewis and Harris	555	132	687	8.3	7.0
Yeovil	514	178	692	1.5	1.2	Lochaber	235	171	406	4.9	4.2
York	1,815	579	2,394	2.3	2.1	Lochgilphead	103	41	144	4.3	3.2
<b>WALES</b>											
Aberystwyth	411	147	558	4.3	2.9	Motherwell and Lanark	5,601	1,537	7,138	6.5	5.8
Bangor and Camarfon	1,642	459	2,101	6.6	5.5	Newton Stewart	189	52	241	8.9	7.4
Betws-y-Coed	132	62	194	7.9	6.5	North Ayrshire	3,139	1,003	4,142	9.1	8.2
Brecon	184	70	254	2.8	2.1	Oban	241	105	346	5.3	4.0
Bridgend	1,882	533	2,415	4.4	4.0	Orkney Islands	213	95	308	4.0	2.9
Cardiff	7,395	1,749	9,144	4.2	3.9	Perth	801	273	1,074	3.2	2.7
Cardigan	313	87	400	5.8	4.1	Peterhead	363	126	489	4.2	3.2
Cardarthen	685	201	886	4.9	3.9	Pitlochry	59	26	85	2.5	2.1
Colwyn and Conwy	1,074	318	1,392	5.2	4.3	Sutherland	368	166	534	12.9	11.1
Cwmbran and Monmouth	1,229	365	1,594	3.8	3.4	Thurso	221	70	291	5.0	4.3
Dolgellau and Barmouth	248	68	316	7.4	6.4	Uists and Barra	138	37	175	8.9	7.6
Fishguard and St David's	167	62	229	6.9	5.6	Wick	292	56	348	8.2	7.1
Flint	1,522	467	1,989	3.4	3.0	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					
Haverfordwest	1,091	296	1,387	7.7	6.3	Ballymena	1,006	396	1,402	4.4	3.6
Holyhead	489	168	657	11.5	8.1	Belfast	15,109	4,124	19,233	5.2	4.6
Kington and Radnor	76	27	103	3.8	2.8	Coleraine	1,817	614	2,431	7.5	6.3
Lampeter	301	120	421	7.2	5.0	Craigavon	2,210	729	2,939	4.8	4.1
Llandello	122	56	178	6.9	5.4	Derry	4,256	1,106	5,362	10.1	8.6
Llandrindod Wells	301	101	402	6.0	4.4	Dungannon	587	243	830	4.8	3.9
Llanelli	1,324	291	1,615	7.1	5.7	Enniskillen	1,424	442	1,866	8.5	6.7
Llangefni and Amlwch	683	239	922	10.4	7.2	Mid-Ulster	766	339	1,105	5.2	4.3
Machynlleth	201	81	282	8.7	7.0	Newry	1,780	481	2,261	8.0	6.5
Merthyr	1,208	312	1,520	9.2	8.0	Omagh	941	324	1,265	7.2	5.8
Neath and Port Talbot	1,964	519	2,483	6.1	5.4	Strabane	997	273	1,270	11.6	9.6
Newport	2,564	760	3,324	3.8	3.4						
Newtown	153	52	205	1.7	1.3						
Pembroke and Tenby	873	272	1,145	9.9	8.0						
Pontypridd and Aberdare	3,326	827	4,153	5.2	4.7						
Portmadoc and Ffestiniog	373	163	536	9.6	8.2						
Pwllheli	301	117	418	7.6	6.5						
Rhyl and Denbigh	1,384	418	1,802	5.7	4.7						
Rhymney and Abergavenny	3,175	909	4,084	7.1	6.3						
Ruthin and Bala	199	72	271	4.4	3.6						
Swansea	4,734	1,168	5,902	5.9	5.2						
Walspool	211	82	293	3.4	2.5						
Wrexham	1,511	384	1,895	3.5	3.2						

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are as defined in May 1998. A list of the ward composition of the TTWAs is available from the regional and local labour market statistics branch on 020 7533 6114.

b Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1999 based denominators.

Note: Rates for the above TTWAs back to January 1997 and rates for the 1984 TTWAs are available from the National Statistics Nomis<sup>®</sup> database. Data on claimant count for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the National Statistics Nomis<sup>®</sup> database. Claimant count rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to 1984-based Travel-to-Work Areas.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

## Claimant count area statistics

### Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 14 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>a</sup>		Per cent		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	employee	workforce	
									jobs and	jobs and	
									claimants	claimants	
<b>NORTH EAST</b>											
Darlington UA	2,015	464	2,479	5.5	5.1	South Yorkshire (Met County)	22,868	6,051	28,919	5.9	5.3
Hartlepool UA	2,465	481	2,946	8.9	7.8	Barnsley	3,551	1,019	4,570	6.3	5.5
Middlesbrough UA	4,750	950	5,700	9.0	8.3	Doncaster	4,751	1,318	6,069	6.0	5.3
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,550	772	4,322	10.2	9.1	Rotherham	4,321	1,139	5,460	6.3	5.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,322	978	5,300	6.8	6.1	Sheffield	10,245	2,575	12,820	5.5	5.0
County Durham	8,008	2,221	10,229	6.6	5.7	West Yorkshire (Met County)	31,801	8,633	40,434	4.3	3.9
Chester-le-Street	791	165	956	9.4	7.3	Bradford	9,081	2,285	11,366	5.7	5.1
Derwentside	1,443	340	1,783	8.2	6.9	Calderdale	2,873	816	3,689	4.3	3.9
Durham	1,147	337	1,484	3.7	3.3	Kirklees	5,064	1,533	6,597	4.3	3.7
Easington	1,458	365	1,823	8.6	7.7	Leeds	10,540	2,810	13,350	3.6	3.3
Sedgefield	1,516	502	2,018	6.0	5.4	Wakefield	4,243	1,189	5,432	4.5	3.9
Teesdale	287	70	357	4.8	4.0	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					
Wear Valley	1,366	442	1,808	8.8	7.4	Derby UA	4,024	1,115	5,139	4.6	4.1
Northumberland	4,790	1,408	6,198	5.9	5.0	Leicester UA	5,637	1,669	7,306	4.7	4.4
Airwick	429	159	588	6.3	4.7	Nottingham UA	6,468	1,624	8,092	4.4	4.1
Berwick-on-Tweed	377	157	534	5.3	4.6	Rutland UA	70	39	109	0.9	0.7
Blyth Valley	1,455	414	1,869	7.4	6.3	Derbyshire	9,072	2,720	11,792	4.7	4.0
Castle Moragh	554	160	714	3.1	2.7	Amber Valley	1,299	387	1,686	3.4	3.1
Tynedale	636	187	823	4.2	3.4	Bolsover	1,136	346	1,482	9.1	8.4
Wansbeck	1,339	331	1,670	9.7	8.8	Chesterfield	2,045	558	2,603	5.6	5.2
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	24,911	5,340	30,251	6.5	5.9	Derbyshire Dales	502	150			



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 14 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Worcestershire</b>	4,447	1,584	6,031	2.8	2.4	
Bromsgrove	822	286	1,108	3.7	3.2	
Malvern Hills	362	107	469	2.1	1.6	
Redditch	914	381	1,295	3.4	3.1	
Worcester	820	236	1,056	2.3	2.1	
Wyche	663	266	929	2.1	1.8	
Wyre Forest	866	308	1,174	3.2	2.8	
<b>EAST</b>						
Luton UA	2,391	740	3,131	3.8	3.5	
Peterborough UA	1,617	466	2,083	2.5	2.5	
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,448	695	3,143	5.1	4.2	
Thurrock UA	1,417	482	1,899	3.6	3.0	
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	2,748	952	3,700	2.7	2.2	
Bedford	1,533	477	2,010	3.2	2.8	
Mid Bedfordshire	522	231	753	2.1	1.6	
South Bedfordshire	693	244	937	2.3	1.9	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	3,214	1,112	4,326	1.7	1.4	
Cambridge	930	300	1,230	1.5	1.3	
East Cambridgeshire	404	128	532	2.6	1.9	
Fenland	661	254	915	3.1	2.7	
Huntingdonshire	791	285	1,076	1.7	1.4	
South Cambridgeshire	428	145	573	1.0	0.8	
<b>Essex</b>	9,006	3,455	12,461	2.7	2.2	
Basildon	1,499	555	2,054	3.1	2.7	
Braintree	779	360	1,139	2.7	2.2	
Brentwood	261	103	364	1.3	1.1	
Castle Point	556	241	797	4.4	3.6	
Chelmsford	832	359	1,251	1.8	1.6	
Colchester	921	379	1,300	1.9	1.6	
Epping Forest	804	316	1,120	3.2	2.4	
Harlow	717	242	959	2.6	2.4	
Maldon	384	148	532	3.1	2.1	
Rochford	492	192	684	3.4	2.6	
Tendring	1,503	488	1,991	6.1	4.4	
Uttlesford	188	72	260	0.9	0.7	
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	5,177	1,803	6,980	1.5	1.3	
Broxbourne	564	266	830	2.7	2.3	
Dacorum	742	258	1,000	1.7	1.4	
East Hertfordshire	391	143	534	1.0	0.9	
Hertsmere	468	189	657	1.6	1.4	
North Hertfordshire	545	188	733	1.6	1.4	
St Albans	377	137	514	0.9	0.8	
Stevenage	661	203	864	2.1	2.0	
Three Rivers	433	115	548	2.3	1.7	
Watford	552	170	722	1.4	1.3	
Welwyn Hatfield	444	134	578	1.0	0.9	
<b>Norfolk</b>	9,015	3,062	12,077	3.8	3.2	
Brackland	774	316	1,090	2.8	2.4	
Broadland	637	265	902	2.7	2.2	
Great Yarmouth	2,537	860	3,397	8.9	8.1	
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,153	418	1,571	3.2	2.7	
North Norfolk	890	305	1,195	3.9	2.9	
Norwich	2,400	639	3,039	3.1	2.9	
South Norfolk	624	259	883	2.8	2.3	
<b>Suffolk</b>	5,919	1,925	7,844	2.7	2.3	
Babergh	491	147	638	2.1	1.7	
Forest Heath	253	113	366	1.4	1.2	
Ipswich	1,550	419	1,969	3.1	2.8	
Mid Suffolk	393	178	571	1.9	1.5	
St Edmundsbury	548	248	796	1.6	1.4	
Suffolk Coastal	749	214	963	2.1	1.8	
Waveney	1,935	606	2,541	6.0	4.9	
<b>LONDON</b>						
<b>Greater London</b>	118,184	40,878	159,062	4.1	3.6	
Barking and Dagenham	2,156	688	2,844	6.2	5.7	
Barnet	3,245	1,234	4,479	3.6	2.9	
Bexley	1,924	735	2,659	4.2	3.5	
Brent	5,260	1,697	6,957	6.5	5.4	
Bromley	2,409	842	3,251	3.4	2.7	
Camden	4,233	1,553	5,786	2.3	2.2	
City of London	52	20	72	0.0	0.0	
Croydon	4,393	1,500	5,893	4.4	3.8	
Ealing	3,987	1,376	5,363	4.4	3.8	
Enfield	4,175	1,517	5,692	6.3	5.3	
Greenwich	4,488	1,550	6,038	9.2	7.2	
Hackney	6,277	2,148	8,425	9.1	8.1	
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,210	1,087	4,297	4.3	3.9	
Haringey	6,525	2,167	8,692	13.1	11.0	
Harrow	1,730	682	2,412	3.7	3.0	
Havering	1,827	590	2,417	3.6	3.0	
Hillingdon	1,581	654	2,235	1.5	1.4	
Hounslow	1,515	575	2,090	1.7	1.6	
Islington	4,898	1,908	6,806	4.7	4.3	
Kensington and Chelsea	2,095	918	3,013	2.5	2.1	
Kingston upon Thames	870	305	1,175	1.7	1.5	
Lambeth	7,729	2,704	10,433	9.0	7.8	
Lewisham	6,052	1,951	8,013	13.1	10.3	
Merton	1,675	600	2,275	3.6	3.1	
Newham	6,145	1,829	7,974	11.6	10.3	
Redbridge	2,939	1,038	3,977	5.9	4.6	
Richmond upon Thames	1,015	376	1,391	2.2	1.8	
Southwark	6,923	2,410	9,333	6.4	6.0	
Sutton	1,117	375	1,492	2.5	2.0	
Tower Hamlets	6,509	1,773	8,282	6.2	5.9	
Waltham Forest	4,191	1,460	5,651	10.4	8.6	
Wandsworth	3,721	1,328	5,049	5.4	4.4	
Westminster	3,308	1,288	4,596	0.8	0.8	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
Bracknell Forest UA	403	140	543	1.0	0.9	
Brighton and Hove UA	4,733	1,533	6,266	5.6	4.7	
Isle of Wight UA	2,218	727	2,945	6.6	5.9	
Medway UA	2,772	877	3,649	4.4	3.8	
Milton Keynes UA	1,336	433	1,769	1.5	1.4	
Portsmouth UA	2,444	656	3,100	2.9	2.5	
Reading UA	1,232	361	1,653	1.7	1.6	
Slough UA	1,336	425	1,761	2.3	2.1	
Southampton UA	2,604	632	3,236	2.9	2.6	
West Berkshire UA	451	135	586	0.8	0.7	
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	614	213	827	1.2	1.0	
Wokingham UA	378	147	525	1.0	0.8	
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	2,190	709	2,899	1.4	1.2	
Aylesbury Vale	703	221	924	1.4	1.1	
Chiltern	315	113	428	1.5	1.2	
South Bucks	220	80	300	1.1	1.0	
Wycombe	952	295	1,247	1.5	1.3	
<b>East Sussex</b>	4,378	1,239	5,617	3.7	3.0	
Eastbourne	959	248	1,207	3.9	3.3	
Hastings	1,658	382	2,040	6.9	5.8	
Lewes	664	212	876	3.0	2.3	
Rother	617	217	834	3.9	3.2	
Wealden	480	180	660	1.7	1.3	
<b>Hampshire</b>	5,518	1,766	7,284	1.5	1.2	
Basingstoke and Deane	450	159	609	0.9	0.8	
East Hampshire	449	159	608	1.6	1.2	
Eastleigh	392	143	535	1.0	0.9	
Fareham	432	152	584	1.5	1.2	
Gosport	588	197	785	3.6	2.8	
Hart	195	54	249	0.9	0.6	
Havant	1,123	326	1,449	3.7	3.3	
New Forest	822	253	1,075	1.9	1.5	
Rushmoor	389	124	513	1.3	1.0	
Test Valley	355	112	467	1.0	0.8	
Winchester	323	87	410	0.6	0.5	
<b>Kent</b>	12,916	3,903	16,819	3.4	2.9	
Ashford	726	208	934	2.4	2.0	
Canterbury	1,325	405	1,730	3.3	2.8	
Dartford	594	214	808	2.1	1.8	
Dover	1,407	411	1,818	4.7	4.3	
Gravesham	1,173	362	1,535	5.4	4.5	
Maidstone	820	246	1,066	1.7	1.5	
Sevenoaks	506	165	671	1.8	1.5	
Shepway	1,407	366	1,773	5.4	4.5	
Swale	1,462	494	1,956	4.9	4.1	
Thanet	2,502	686	3,188	9.0	8.0	
Tonbridge and Malling	531	196	727	1.5	1.3	
Tunbridge Wells	463	150	613	1.3	1.1	
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	2,883	847	3,730	1.3	1.1	
Cherwell	466	150	616	1.0	0.9	
Oxford	1,382	348	1,730	2.0	1.8	
South Oxfordshire	424	148	572	1.2	1.0	
Vale of White Horse	390	117	507	1.0	0.8	
West Oxfordshire	221	84	305	0.9	0.6	
<b>Surrey</b>	3,065	1,054	4,119	0.8	0.7	
Elmbridge	390	134	524	1.1	0.8	
Epsom and Ewell	202	75	277	1.1	0.9	
Guildford	427	139	566	0.9	0.7	
Mole Valley	175	59	234	0.5	0.5	
Reigate and Banstead	323	103	426	0.8	0.7	
Runnymede	253	87	340	0.8	0.8	
Spelthorne	357	117	474	0.8	0.7	
Surrey Heath	154	57	211	0.5	0.4	
Tandridge	232	79	311	1.2	0.9	
Waverley	373	121	494	1.1	0.9	
Woking	179	83	262	0.6	0.6	
<b>West Sussex</b>	3,499	1,100	4,599	1.4	1.2	
Adur	320	110	430	2.4	2.0	
Arun	741	252	993	2.4	1.9	
Chichester	548	199	747	1.6	1.2	
Crawley	565	140	705	1.0	1.0	
Horsham	399	147	546	1.1	1.0	
Mid Sussex	391	117	508	1.0	0.8	
Worthing	535	135	670	1.6	1.3	
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>						
Bath and North East Somerset UA	836	264	1,100	1.5	1.3	
Bournemouth UA	1,970	573	2,543	3.7	3.3	
Bristol, City of UA	5,313	1,577	6,890	3.1	2.8	
North Somerset UA	1,015	362	1,377	2.2	3.2	
Plymouth UA	3,121	868	3,989	3.8	1.5	
Poole UA	834	251	1,085	1.5		



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 14 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>										
<b>Cleveland (Former County)</b>										
Hartlepool	2,465	481	2,946	8.9	8.0					
Middlesbrough	3,654	701	4,355	7.7	6.9					
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,064	515	2,579	14.1	12.8					
Redcar	2,582	506	3,088	10.0	9.0					
Stockton North	2,487	533	3,020	7.0	6.3					
Stockton South	1,835	445	2,280	6.6	6.0					
<b>Durham</b>										
Bishop Auckland	1,532	424	1,956	6.0	5.3					
Darlington	1,922	431	2,353	5.7	5.1					
Durham, City of	1,147	337	1,484	3.6	3.2					
Easington	1,297	324	1,621	8.3	7.3					
North Durham	1,464	314	1,778	9.7	8.5					
North West Durham	1,431	444	1,875	9.0	7.9					
Sedgefield	1,230	411	1,641	6.1	5.4					
<b>Northumberland</b>										
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,046	375	1,421	6.5	5.5					
Blyth Valley	1,455	414	1,869	7.3	6.1					
Hexham	721	218	939	3.8	3.2					
Wansbeck	1,568	401	1,969	6.1	5.2					
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>										
Blaydon	1,149	237	1,386	4.5	4.1					
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,259	300	1,559	6.4	5.8					
Houghton and Washington East	1,724	427	2,151	6.3	5.7					
Jarrow	1,995	406	2,401	11.2	10.1					
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,900	416	2,316	4.6	4.2					
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,213	482	2,695	6.0	5.4					
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,376	282	1,658	7.5	6.8					
North Tyneside	1,880	421	2,301	7.1	6.4					
South Shields	2,738	587	3,325	12.1	11.0					
Sunderland North	2,009	383	2,392	6.0	5.5					
Sunderland South	2,404	490	2,894	10.0	9.2					
Tyne Bridge	2,679	525	3,204	4.0	3.6					
Tynemouth	1,585	384	1,969	7.6	6.9					
<b>NORTH WEST</b>										
<b>Cheshire</b>										
Chester, City of	772	196	968	1.7	1.5					
Congleton	512	193	705	2.3	2.1					
Crewe and Nantwich	867	273	1,140	3.1	2.7					
Eddisbury	601	235	836	3.3	2.9					
Ellesmere Port and Neston	874	226	1,100	3.1	2.7					
Halton	1,512	360	1,872	6.2	5.5					
Macclesfield	561	132	693	1.8	1.6					
Tatton	491	141	632	1.5	1.3					
Warrington North	1,071	324	1,395	3.0	2.7					
Warrington South	802	257	1,059	2.0	1.8					
Weaver Vale	1,278	359	1,637	3.9	3.5					
<b>Cumbria</b>										
Barrow and Furness	1,366	327	1,693	5.9	4.9					
Carlisle	1,127	326	1,453	3.6	3.0					
Copeland	1,457	419	1,876	6.4	5.3					
Penrith and The Border	573	209	782	2.8	2.4					
Westmorland and Lonsdale	386	175	561	1.7	1.4					
Workington	1,277	344	1,621	6.0	5.0					
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>										
Altrincham and Sale West	641	184	825	2.3	2.0					
Ashton under Lyne	1,313	323	1,636	4.6	4.1					
Bolton North East	1,409	315	1,724	5.5	4.9					
Bolton South East	1,566	391	1,957	4.4	3.9					
Bolton West	639	180	819	3.1	2.8					
Bury North	693	204	897	2.6	2.3					
Bury South	712	218	930	3.7	3.3					
Cheadle	401	134	535	1.8	1.6					
Denton and Reddish	939	230	1,169	4.2	3.7					
Eccles	1,015	288	1,303	3.2	2.9					
Hazel Grove	546	153	699	2.9	2.6					
Heywood and Middleton	1,169	354	1,523	4.7	4.2					
Leigh	1,120	295	1,415	4.6	4.1					
Makerfield	970	329	1,299	5.8	5.1					
Manchester, Blackley	1,897	428	2,325	7.7	6.9					
Manchester, Central	3,339	776	4,115	2.6	2.4					
Manchester, Gorton	2,390	617	3,007	14.0	12.5					
Manchester, Withington	1,429	409	1,838	5.4	4.8					
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,121	365	1,486	5.4	4.8					
Oldham West and Royton	1,387	377	1,764	3.8	3.4					
Rochdale	1,560	405	1,965	5.1	4.5					
Salford	1,348	323	1,671	2.7	2.4					
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,081	323	1,404	5.5	4.9					
Stockport	1,022	253	1,275	2.9	2.6					
Stretford and Urmston	1,369	366	1,735	2.6	2.3					
Wigan	1,169	297	1,466	4.2	3.7					
Worsley	1,093	303	1,396	6.7	5.9					
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,685	375	2,060	4.1	3.6					
<b>Lancashire</b>										
Blackburn	1,794	412	2,206	4.0	3.5					
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,577	394	1,971	6.3	5.5					
Blackpool South	2,226	560	2,786	6.4	5.6					
Burnley	875	237	1,112	3.0	2.6					
Chorley	816	227	1,043	3.3	2.8					
Fylde	592	153	745	1.9	1.6					
Hyndburn	705	208	913	2.8	2.4					
Lancaster and Wyre	905	247	1,152	3.1	2.7					
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,514	392	1,906	8.2	7.1					
Pendle	918	238	1,156	4.1	3.5					
Preston	1,757	376	2,133	3.1	2.6					
Ribble Valley	356	129	485	1.3	1.1					
Rossendale and Darwen	832	266	1,098	3.7	3.2					
South Ribble	634	180	814	3.2	2.8					
West Lancashire	1,368	430	1,798	5.2	4.5					
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>										
Birkenhead	2,551	599	3,150	8.8	7.8					
Bootle	2,467	513	2,980	9.9	8.8					
Crosby	1,016	267	1,283	6.8	6.1					
Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,014	547	2,561	9.0	7.9					
Knowsley South	2,568	744	3,312	12.9	11.2					
Liverpool, Garston	2,004	535	2,539	10.9	9.6					
Liverpool, Riverside	3,625	982	4,607	4.2	3.7					
Liverpool, Walton	2,904	665	3,569	13.4	11.9					
Liverpool, Wavertree	2,598	666	3,264	10.9	9.6					
Liverpool, West Derby	2,838	732	3,570	24.8	21.8					
Southport	1,231	352	1,583	5.1	4.5					
St. Helens North	1,395	402	1,797	8.5	7.5					
St. Helens South	1,736	476	2,212	5.6	4.9					
Wallasey	2,021	577	2,598	10.1	9.0					
Wirral South	829	258	1,087	4.8	4.2					
Wirral West	965	331	1,296	7.3	6.5					
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>										
<b>Humberside (Former County)</b>										
Beverley and Holderness	1,128	410	1,538	4.4	3.9					
Brigg and Goole	1,047	332	1,439	5.4	4.8					
Cleethorpes	1,574	495	2,069	6.9	6.1					
East Yorkshire	1,246	482	1,828	6.4	5.8					
Great Grimsby	2,535	656	3,191	6.7	6.0					
Haltemprice and Howden	644	241	885	3.5	3.1					
Kingston upon Hull East	2,543	653	3,196	10.5	9.4					
Kingston upon Hull North	2,659	729	3,388	11.0	9.8					
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,580	647	3,227	4.8	4.3					
Scunthorpe	1,400	389	1,789	3.9	3.5					
<b>North Yorkshire</b>										
Harrogate and Knaresborough	477	142	619	1.7	1.4					
Richmond	636	236	872	2.5	2.0					
Ryedale	520	240	760	2.5	2.0					
Scarborough and Whitby	1,615	524	2,139	5.9	4.8					
Selby	753	280	1,033	2.9	2.3					
Skipton and Ripon	528	180	708	2.1	1.7					
Vale of York	417	145	562	1.9	1.6					
York, City of	1,305	383	1,688	2.6	2.1					
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>										
Barnsley Central	1,390	386	1,776	5.0	4.5					
Barnsley East and Penistone	1,447	412	1,859	9.1	8.2					
Barnsley West and Mexborough	1,173	347	1,520	6.2	5.6					
Don Valley	1,122	320	1,442	8.9	8.0					
Doncaster Central	1,807	477	2,284	4.0	3.6					
Doncaster North	1,363	395	1,758	9.0	8.1					



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 14 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	1,007	470	1,477	1.4	1.2	<b>Oxfordshire</b>					
<b>Kingston and Surbiton</b>	664	230	894	1.6	1.4	Banbury	410	124	534	1.0	0.8
<b>Lewisham East</b>	1,499	481	1,980	10.3	9.2	Henley	263	91	354	1.0	0.8
<b>Lewisham, Deptford</b>	2,016	648	2,664	14.3	12.7	Oxford East	1,184	287	1,471	3.0	2.5
<b>Leyton and Wanstead</b>	1,672	593	2,265	11.8	10.5	Oxford West and Abingdon	451	151	602	0.9	0.7
<b>Mitcham and Morden</b>	1,189	388	1,577	7.7	6.7	Wantage	341	103	444	1.1	0.9
<b>North Southwark and Bermondsey</b>	2,922	1,064	3,986	3.6	3.1	Witney	234	91	325	0.9	0.8
<b>Old Bexley and Sidcup</b>	483	188	671	2.6	2.3	<b>Surrey</b>					
<b>Orpington</b>	638	245	883	3.4	3.0	East Surrey	280	88	368	1.1	1.0
<b>Poplar and Canning Town</b>	3,661	999	4,660	7.2	6.4	Epsom and Ewell	284	105	389	1.3	1.1
<b>Putney</b>	917	354	1,271	4.8	4.2	Esher and Walton	326	111	437	1.3	1.1
<b>Regent's Park and Kensington North</b>	2,809	1,130	3,939	8.0	7.1	Guildford	368	111	479	0.9	0.7
<b>Richmond Park</b>	683	252	935	2.3	2.0	Mole Valley	187	73	260	0.5	0.4
<b>Romford</b>	637	181	818	2.9	2.6	Reigate	218	71	289	0.7	0.6
<b>Ruislip - Northwood</b>	409	174	583	2.2	1.9	Runnymede and Weybridge	317	110	427	0.8	0.7
<b>Streatham</b>	3,020	1,072	4,092	16.2	14.4	South West Surrey	310	103	413	1.1	0.9
<b>Sutton and Cheam</b>	439	151	590	1.8	1.6	Surrey Heath	231	77	308	0.7	0.6
<b>Tooling</b>	1,417	499	1,916	7.6	6.8	Woking	187	88	275	0.7	0.6
<b>Tottenham</b>	4,386	1,381	5,767	15.6	13.8	<b>West Sussex</b>					
<b>Twickenham</b>	538	199	737	2.0	1.7	Arundel and South Downs	283	96	379	1.6	1.3
<b>Upminster</b>	562	190	752	4.0	3.6	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	587	199	786	2.9	2.4
<b>Uxbridge</b>	484	200	684	1.4	1.2	Chichester	530	190	720	1.6	1.3
<b>Vauxhall</b>	3,460	1,179	4,639	5.6	5.0	Chicwell	565	140	705	1.0	0.9
<b>Walthamstow</b>	1,987	680	2,667	9.9	8.8	East Worthing and Shoreham	488	149	637	2.0	1.6
<b>West Ham</b>	2,652	825	3,477	10.1	8.9	Horsham	320	113	433	1.0	0.8
<b>Wimbledon</b>	486	212	698	1.6	1.4	Mid Sussex	297	95	392	0.9	0.8
						Worthing West	429	118	547	1.6	1.3
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						<b>Wight, Isle of</b>					
<b>Berkshire (Former County)</b>						Isle of Wight	2,218	727	2,945	6.6	5.9
Bracknell	408	132	540	1.0	0.9	<b>SOUTH WEST</b>					
Maidenhead	390	136	526	1.3	1.2	<b>Avon (Former County)</b>					
Newbury	344	96	440	0.8	0.7	Bath	587	185	772	1.5	1.3
Reading East	730	224	954	1.2	1.1	Bristol East	1,627	459	2,086	4.2	3.6
Reading West	713	196	909	2.8	2.4	Bristol North West	962	271	1,233	2.3	2.0
Slough	1,223	389	1,612	2.5	2.1	Bristol South	1,314	391	1,705	4.8	4.1
Spelthorne	368	120	488	0.7	0.6	Bristol West	1,447	476	1,923	1.9	1.6
Windsor	416	150	566	1.4	1.2	Kingswood	609	185	794	3.0	2.6
Wokingham	224	88	312	0.8	0.7	Northavon	369	168	537	1.0	0.9
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>						Wansdyke	303	115	418	1.6	1.4
Aylesbury	531	171	702	1.4	1.2	Weston-Super-Mare	682	243	925	2.9	2.5
Beaconsfield	332	127	459	1.1	1.0	Woodspring	333	119	452	1.6	1.3
Buckingham	267	93	360	1.4	1.2	<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>					
Chesham and Amersham	307	104	411	1.5	1.3	Falmouth and Camborne	1,661	490	2,151	6.7	5.3
Milton Keynes South West	736	228	964	1.6	1.4	North Cornwall	1,552	743	2,295	6.0	4.8
North East Milton Keynes	600	205	805	1.4	1.2	South East Cornwall	945	394	1,339	5.0	4.0
Wycombe	768	221	989	1.6	1.4	St Ives	1,669	682	2,351	8.9	7.2
<b>East Sussex</b>						Truro and St Austell	1,211	440	1,651	3.2	2.6
Bexhill and Battle	560	178	738	3.7	3.1	<b>Devon</b>					
Brighton, Kemptown	1,614	449	2,063	7.2	6.0	East Devon	554	211	765	3.4	2.8
Brighton, Pavilion	1,884	663	2,547	4.8	4.0	Exeter	1,143	348	1,491	2.1	1.7
Eastbourne	984	257	1,241	3.9	3.2	North Devon	1,122	460	1,582	4.4	3.6
Hastings and Rye	1,779	442	2,221	6.6	5.4	Plymouth, Devonport	1,155	335	1,490	3.4	2.7
Hove	1,395	469	1,864	5.3	4.4	Plymouth, Sutton	1,724	444	2,168	4.1	3.4
Lewes	555	188	743	2.5	2.0	South West Devon	409	162	571	2.4	2.0
Wealden	340	126	466	1.4	1.2	Teignbridge	740	264	1,004	2.9	2.4
<b>Hampshire</b>						Tiverton and Honiton	594	219	813	2.4	1.9
Aldershot	439	132	571	1.2	1.0	Torbay	1,354	397	1,751	4.8	4.0
Basingstoke	348	120	468	0.8	0.7	Torrige and West Devon	968	407	1,375	4.5	3.7
East Hampshire	513	157	670	2.0	1.7	Totnes	743	341	1,084	3.7	3.0
Eastleigh	364	129	493	1.0	0.8	<b>Dorset</b>					
Fareham	394	131	525	1.4	1.2	Bournemouth East	970	300	1,270	4.8	4.0
Gosport	626	218	844	3.4	2.9	Bournemouth West	1,000	273	1,273	2.9	2.4
Havant	913	272	1,185	3.9	3.3	Christchurch	396	144	540	1.9	1.5
New Forest East	431	141	572	2.0	1.7	Mid Dorset and North Poole	361	122	503	1.9	1.5
New Forest West	391	112	503	1.9	1.6	North Dorset	395	132	467	1.5	1.2
North East Hampshire	291	102	393	1.2	1.0	Poole	571	163	734	1.7	1.4
North West Hampshire	320	109	429	1.1	0.9	South Dorset	764	276	1,040	3.6	3.0
Portsmouth North	799	230	1,029	2.2	1.8	West Dorset	418	151	569	1.7	1.4
Portsmouth South	1,645	426	2,071	3.4	2.9	<b>Gloucestershire</b>					
Romsey	271	85	356	1.4	1.1	Cheltenham	1,072	289	1,361	2.7	2.3
Southampton	1,283	320	1,603	2.4	2.0	Cotswold	307	110	417	1.3	1.1
Southampton, Itchen	1,215	283	1,498	3.4	2.8	Forest of Dean	691	246	937	3.9	3.3
Winchester	323	87	410	0.6	0.5	Gloucester	1,504	420	1,924	3.1	2.3
<b>Kent</b>						Stroud	725	265	990	2.7	2.1
Ashford	726	208	934	2.4	2.1	Tewkesbury	517	208	725	2.0	1.6
Canterbury	959	297	1,256	2.8	2.4	<b>Somerset</b>					
Chatham and Aylesford	915	285	1,200	4.1	3.5	Bridgwater	1,098	363	1,461	4.6	3.6
Dartford	651	233	884	2.2	1.9	Somerton and Frome	435	167	602	2.1	1.7
Dover	1,314	390	1,704	5.8	5.0	Taunton	737	227	964	2.0	1.6
Faversham and Mid Kent	551	188	739	3.1	2.6	Wells	724	305	1,029	2.9	2.3
Folkestone and Hythe	1,407	366	1,773	5.3	4.5	Yeovil	491	173	664	1.5	1.2
Gillingham	933	291	1,224	4.5	3.8	<b>Wiltshire</b>					
Gravesend	1,173	362	1,535	5.4	4.6	Devizes	520	192	712	1.8	1.5
Maidstone and The Weald	556	164	720	1.4	1.2	North Swindon	510	167	677	1.7	1.4
Medway	1,069	358	1,427	3.2	2.7	North Wiltshire	340	169	509	1.3	1.1
North Thanet	1,673	465	2,138	9.0	7.7	Salisbury	506	147	653	1.5	1.2
Sevenoaks	385	120	505	1.6	1.4	South Swindon	754	216	970	1.4	1.1
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,223	405	1,628	5.3	4.5	Westbury	497	228	725	1.8	1.5
South Thanet	1,298	350	1,638	6.0	5.1						
Tonbridge and Malling	450	165	615	1.7	1.5						
Tunbridge Wells	415	133	548	1.3	1.1						

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 14 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>WALES</b>						<b>Paisley South</b>	1,317	299	1,616	6.4	5.8
Aberavon	1,156	276	1,432	5.5	4.9	Perth	833	301	1,134	3.1	2.7
Alyn and Deeside	895	271	1,166	3.1	2.7	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,572	455	2,027	9.2	7.7
Blaenau Gwent	1,470	418	1,888	8.8	8.1	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	648	240	888	3.8	3.2
Blacon and Rednorshire	768	267	1,035	4.4	3.2	Stirling	857	247	1,104	3.7	3.4
Bridgend	978	311	1,289	3.2	2.8	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	928	268	1,196	7.3	6.6
Caerphilly	1,232	396	1,628	7.4	6.0	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	597	169	766	3.7	3.2
Caerwyn	1,375	400	1,775	7.3	6.5	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	500	180	680	3.0	2.7
Cardiff Central	1,287	322	1,609	2.5	2.2	West Renfrewshire	696	159	855	3.4	3.0
Cardiff North	527	168	695	2.0	1.8	Western Isles	683	169	852	8.4	7.1
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,709	348	2,057	4.5	4						



# C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at December 14 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>								
<b>Tees Valley and Durham</b>	<b>25,110</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>30,976</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>			
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,787	1,459	8,246	7.4	6.6			
South Teeside	8,300	1,722	10,022	9.4	8.6			
Darlington	2,015	464	2,479	5.5	5.1			
Durham CC	8,008	2,221	10,229	6.6	5.7			
<b>Northumberland and Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>29,701</b>	<b>6,748</b>	<b>36,449</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>			
Northumberland	4,790	1,408	6,198	5.9	5.0			
Tyneside	18,323	3,926	22,249	6.3	5.8			
Sunderland	6,588	1,414	8,002	7.1	6.4			
<b>NORTH WEST</b>								
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>6,186</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>7,986</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>			
West Cumbria	4,047	1,072	5,119	6.2	5.4			
East Cumbria	2,139	728	2,867	2.8	2.3			
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>9,341</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>12,037</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>			
Halton and Warrington	4,160	1,146	5,306	3.6	3.3			
Cheshire CC	5,181	1,550	6,731	2.3	2.0			
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>35,023</b>	<b>9,107</b>	<b>44,130</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>			
Greater Manchester South	20,656	5,143	25,799	3.8	3.4			
Greater Manchester North	14,367	3,964	18,331	4.5	3.8			
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>16,869</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>21,378</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>			
Blackburn with Darwen	2,198	524	2,722	4.2	3.8			
Blackburn	3,050	781	3,831	6.4	5.5			
Lancashire CC	11,621	3,204	14,825	3.4	2.9			
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>32,762</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>41,408</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>			
East Merseyside	7,281	2,065	9,346	8.9	7.9			
Liverpool	13,969	3,580	17,549	8.6	7.8			
Sefton	5,146	1,236	6,382	7.1	6.1			
Wirral	6,366	1,765	8,131	8.0	6.9			
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>								
<b>East Riding and North Lincolnshire</b>	<b>17,456</b>	<b>5,074</b>	<b>22,530</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>			
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,609	1,964	9,573	7.8	7.4			
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,809	1,395	5,204	4.8	4.1			
North and North East Lincolnshire	6,038	1,715	7,753	5.7	5.1			
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>8,381</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>			
York	1,600	506	2,106	2.4	2.2			
North Yorkshire CC	4,651	1,624	6,275	2.9	2.3			
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	<b>22,868</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>28,919</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>			
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	12,623	3,476	16,099	6.2	5.5			
Sheffield	10,245	2,575	12,820	5.5	5.0			
<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>31,801</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>40,434</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>			
Bradford	9,081	2,285	11,366	5.7	5.1			
Leeds	10,540	2,810	13,350	3.6	3.3			
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	12,180	3,538	15,718	4.4	3.8			
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>								
<b>Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>28,308</b>	<b>8,273</b>	<b>36,581</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>			
Derby	4,024	1,115	5,139	4.6	4.1			
East Derbyshire	4,648	1,310	5,958	6.9	6.2			
South and West Derbyshire	4,424	1,410	5,834	3.5	2.9			
Nottingham	6,468	1,624	8,092	4.4	4.1			
North Nottinghamshire	5,959	1,833	7,792	5.0	4.3			
South Nottinghamshire	2,785	921	3,706	3.9	3.1			
<b>Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire</b>	<b>15,052</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>20,313</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>			
Leicester City	5,637	1,669	7,306	4.7	4.4			
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,257	1,808	6,065	2.4	2.0			
Northamptonshire	5,158	1,784	6,942	2.5	2.2			
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>6,117</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>			
Lincolnshire	6,117	2,186	8,303	3.5	2.9			
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>								
<b>Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire</b>	<b>9,495</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>12,883</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>			
Herefordshire, County of	1,345	499	1,844	2.8	2.3			
Worcestershire	4,447	1,584	6,031	2.8	2.4			
Warwickshire	3,703	1,305	5,008	2.3	1.9			
<b>Shropshire and Staffordshire</b>	<b>15,362</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>20,412</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>			
Telford and Wrekin	1,745	611	2,356	3.0	2.9			
Shropshire CC	2,276	773	3,049	3.0	2.8			
Stoke-on-Trent	3,776	1,092	4,868	4.2	3.8			
Staffordshire CC	7,565	2,574	10,139	3.3	2.7			
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>54,539</b>	<b>15,236</b>	<b>69,775</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>			
Birmingham	26,615	7,029	33,644	6.8	6.3			
Solihull	2,063	700	2,763	3.1	2.9			
Coventry	4,458	1,208	5,666	4.1	3.7			
Dudley and Sandwell	11,582	3,407	14,989	5.8	5.4			
Walsall and Wolverhampton	9,821	2,892	12,713	6.0	5.5			
<b>EAST</b>								
<b>East Anglia</b>	<b>19,765</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>26,330</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>			
Peterborough	1,617	466	2,083	2.8	2.5			
Cambridgeshire CC	3,214	1,112	4,326	1.7	1.4			
Norfolk	9,015	3,062	12,077	3.8	3.2			
Suffolk	5,919	1,925	7,844	2.7	2.3			
<b>Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire</b>	<b>10,316</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>13,811</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>			
Luton	2,391	740	3,131	3.8	3.5			
Bedfordshire CC	2,748	952	3,700	2.7	2.2			
Hertfordshire	5,177	1,803	6,980	1.5	1.3			
<b>Essex</b>	<b>12,871</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>17,503</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>			
Southend-on-Sea	2,448	695	3,143	5.1	4.2			
Thurrock	1,417	482	1,899	3.6	3.0			
Essex CC	9,006	3,455	12,461	2.7	2.2			
<b>LONDON</b>								
<b>Inner London</b>	<b>67,687</b>	<b>23,084</b>	<b>90,771</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>			
Inner London - West	16,619	6,194	22,813	1.6	1.5			
Inner London - East	51,068	16,890	67,958	8.2	7.3			
<b>Outer London</b>	<b>50,497</b>	<b>17,794</b>	<b>68,291</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>			
Outer London - East and North East	21,700	7,578	29,278	6.5	5.3			
Outer London - South	10,464	3,622	14,086	3.3	2.8			
Outer London - West and North West	18,333	6,594	24,927	3.3	2.8			
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>								
<b>Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire</b>	<b>10,883</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>14,293</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>			
Berkshire	4,474	1,421	5,895	1.4	1.4			
Milton Keynes	1,336	433	1,769	1.5	1.5			
Buckinghamshire CC	2,190	709	2,899	1.4	1.4			
Oxfordshire	2,883	847	3,730	1.3	1.3			
<b>Surrey, East and West Sussex</b>	<b>15,675</b>	<b>4,926</b>	<b>20,601</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>			
Brighton and Hove	4,733	1,533	6,266	5.6	5.6			
East Sussex CC	4,378	1,239	5,617	3.7	3.7			
Surrey	3,065	1,054	4,119	0.8	0.8			
West Sussex	3,499	1,100	4,599	1.4	1.4			
<b>Hampshire and the Isle of Wight</b>	<b>12,784</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>16,565</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>			
Portsmouth	2,444	656	3,100	2.9	2.9			
Southampton	2,604	632	3,236	2.9	2.9			
Hampshire CC	5,518	1,766	7,284	1.5	1.5			
Isle of Wight	2,218	727	2,945	6.6	6.6			
<b>Kent</b>	<b>15,688</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>20,468</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>			
Medway Towns	2,772	877	3,649	4.4	4.4			
Kent CC	12,916	3,903	16,819	3.4	3.4			
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>								
<b>Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset</b>	<b>16,176</b>	<b>5,269</b>	<b>21,445</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>			
Bristol, City of	5,313	1,577	6,890	3.1	3.1			
North and North East Somerset and South Gloucestershire	2,920	1,035	3,955	1.7	1.7			
Gloucestershire	4,816	1,538	6,354	2.6	2.6			
Swindon	1,254	374	1,628	1.5	1.5			
Wiltshire CC	1,873	745	2,618	1.6	1.6			
<b>Dorset and Somerset</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>11,116</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>			
Bournemouth and Poole	2,804	824	3,628	2.8	2.8			
Dorset CC	2,031	737	2,768	2.1	2.1			
Somerset	3,485	1,235	4,720	2.5	2.5			
<b>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>9,787</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>			
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	7,038	2,749	9,787	5.6	5.6			
<b>Devon</b>	<b>10,506</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>14,094</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>			
Plymouth	3,121	968	3,989	3.8	3.8			
Torbay	1,680	540	2,220	4.8	4.8			
Devon CC	5,705	2,180	7,885	3.0	3.0			
<b>WALES</b>								
<b>West Wales and The Valleys</b>	<b>29,832</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>38,222</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>			
Isle of Anglesey	1,430	483	1,913	10.6	10.6			
Gwynedd	2,415	784	3,199	7.0	7.0			
Conwy and Denbighshire	2,812	856	3,668	5.5	5.5			
South West Wales	5,563	1,621	7,184	6.7	6.7			
Central Valleys	4,444	1,111	5,555	5.8	5.8			
Gwent Valleys	5,076	1,470	6,546					



# C.34

## UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration Leavers between 9 November 2000 and 14 December 2000

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
<b>Thousands</b>						
Found work	84.9	21.4	13.6	5.0	2.6	127.6
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.4
Gone abroad	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	6.8
Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	5.1
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.7	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.2	12.3
Claimed another benefit	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	3.3
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Government-supported training	6.1	1.9	5.3	2.2	1.3	16.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.9
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	7.5	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.6	12.4
Failed to sign	33.7	8.7	6.0	2.1	0.9	51.5
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>249.8</b>
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found work	75.7	68.8	53.1	47.6	40.6	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.6	
Gone abroad	3.6	4.5	3.1	3.8	3.1	
Claimed Income Support	1.6	3.9	3.9	5.7	7.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.2	7.4	10.2	14.3	18.8	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.6	2.3	3.8	4.7	
Full-time education	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.4	6.1	20.7	21.0	20.3	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.6	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.3	3.1	1.9	1.6	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Note: Computerised claims only.

# REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All						Male			Female		
	All made redundant	of whom:		All made redundant	of whom:		All made redundant	of whom:				
		not now in employment <sup>a</sup>	now in employment <sup>b</sup>		not now in employment <sup>a</sup>	now in employment <sup>b</sup>		not now in employment <sup>a</sup>	now in employment <sup>b</sup>			
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30			
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	23			
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19			
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	50	59	30	27			
Autumn 1996	153	87	69	100	57	43	55	30	26			
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22			
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24			
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	25			
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	42	51	25	20			
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20			
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24			
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	35	21			
Autumn 1998	179	94	84	114	62	53	64	32	32			
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	91	52	68	43	25			
Spring 1999	187	97	90	128	68	61	59	30	30			
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25			
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	107	55	52	61	34	27			
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	122	77	45	71	40	30			
Spring 2000	180	97	83	117	64	53	64	33	31			
Summer 2000	157	85	72	99	57	42	59	28	31			
Autumn 2000	163	81	82	105	50	55	58	31	27			

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Note: The method of calculating redundancy estimates has changed from that used to calculate data previously published in these tables. Thus the data in these tables are not comparable to those previously published. See a and b below, and also the article on redundancies in this issue.

Except where stated, figures show the total of:

- a. The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the two calendar months prior to the reference week.
- b. The number of people who were in employment during the reference week who started their job in the same calendar month as, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week, and who reported that they had been made redundant in the past three months.

# REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>															
All	168	166	146	*	28	12	15	12	14	18	25	15	*	13	*
Autumn 1999	168	166	146	*	28	12	15	12	14	18	25	15	*	13	*
Winter 1999/2000	193	188	154	10	21	13	19	21	13	21	23	12	16	18	*
Spring 2000	180	176	146	10	20	18	13	17	10	21	21	16	*	20	*
Summer 2000	157	154	132	*	19	11	16	16	12	11	24	16	*	13	*
Autumn 2000	163	162	142	*	22	16	12	17	14	19	21	12	*	14	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>															
All	7	7	7	*	10	6	8	6	6	6	7	8	*	6	*
Autumn 1999	7	7	7	*	10	6	8	6	6	6	7	8	*	6	*
Winter 1999/2000	8	8	7	11	7	7	11	10	5	7	7	6	15	9	*
Spring 2000	7	7	7	10	7	9	8	8	4	7	6	8	*	10	*
Summer 2000	6	7	6	*	7	5	9	7	5	4	7	8	*	6	*
Autumn 2000	7	7	7	*	8	7	6	8	6	6	6	6	*	7	*

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

See note to table C.41.

# REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
All	*	*	49	16	32	11	33	16	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	49	16	32	11	33	16	*
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	67	21	39	10	30	*	10
Spring 2000	*	*	73	15	37	14	25	*	*
Summer 2000	*	*	50	19	36	12	27	*	*
Autumn 2000	*	*	52	14	36	16	25	12	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
All	*	*	10	13	7	7	9	2	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	10	13	7	7	9	2	*
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	15	16	8	6	8	*	8
Spring 2000	*	*	16	11	8	8	7	*	*
Summer 2000	*	*	11	14	8	7	7	*	*
Autumn 2000	*	*	12	11	7	9	7	2	*

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

See note to table C.41.



# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	Australia <sup>d</sup>	Austria <sup>d</sup>	Belgium <sup>f</sup>	Canada <sup>d</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>e</sup>	Germany <sup>d</sup> (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
1992		9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	..	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.8	11.2	10.2	16.3	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.5
1995		10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996		10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997		10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998		9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.4
1999		9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	3.8	9.1	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.3	8.8
1999	Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.8	3.6	8.9	6.9	4.9	10.1	10.7	8.7
	Dec	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.0	3.6	8.8	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.5	8.6
2000	Jan	8.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	3.6	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.1	10.3	8.5
	Feb	8.8	6.0	5.8	6.7	3.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.2	8.4
	Mar	8.6	5.9	5.7	6.9	3.5	8.5	6.8	4.8	10.1	10.0	8.4
	Apr	8.5	5.8	5.6	6.8	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.7	10.0	9.8	8.4
	May	8.4	5.8	5.5	6.7	3.3	8.5	6.6	4.8	9.8	9.6	8.4
	Jun	8.4	5.7	5.3	6.6	3.3	8.4	6.6	4.8	9.7	9.4	8.3
	Jul	8.3	5.8	5.3	6.3	3.2	8.5	6.8	4.9	9.6	9.4	8.3
	Aug	8.3	5.8	5.4	6.4	3.2	8.6	7.1	4.9	9.6	9.4	8.3
	Sep	8.2	5.7	5.5	6.3	3.2	8.6	6.8	5.0	9.6	9.3	8.3
	Oct	8.2	5.7	5.3	6.3	3.2	8.5	6.9	5.0	9.6	9.1	8.2
	Nov	8.1	5.7	..	6.6	3.2	8.4	6.9	..	9.6	8.9	8.2
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
1999	Dec	..	..	1,169	672	211	486	1,075	151	260	2,583	..
2000	Jan	..	..	1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	261	2,552	..
	Feb	..	..	1,157	644	211	484	1,080	148	261	2,499	..
	Mar	..	..	1,141	662	200	473	1,086	148	259	2,443	..
	Apr	..	..	1,118	657	192	475	1,079	146	256	2,408	..
	May	..	..	1,110	652	192	471	1,057	148	252	2,355	..
	Jun	..	..	1,093	643	188	471	1,051	150	250	2,329	..
	Jul	..	..	1,069	610	184	477	1,077	149	248	2,338	..
	Aug	..	..	1,052	624	187	485	1,136	150	248	2,329	..
	Sep	..	..	1,044	614	182	474	1,099	152	249	2,270	..
	Oct	..	..	1,048	615	185	477	1,113	154	249	2,216	..
	Nov	..	..	1,044	637	187	463	1,113	155	249	2,176	..
	Dec	..	..	1,042	..	189	454	1,104	..	..	..	..
	Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.6	6.6	5.6	10.9	6.8	5.6	9.6	9.2	9.2
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>												
1992		..	..	2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993		..	..	2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994		..	..	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995		..	..	2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996		..	..	2,122	779	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997		..	..	1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998		..	..	1,362	747	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999		..	..	1,263	685	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
1999	Dec	..	..	1,141	667	242	492	995	139	229	2,637	4,047
2000	Jan	..	..	1,236	696	279	493	1,139	174	264	2,683	4,293
	Feb	..	..	1,227	719	265	481	1,136	159	284	2,594	4,277
	Mar	..	..	1,194	700	221	462	1,141	154	282	2,451	4,141
	Apr	..	..	1,142	659	194	457	1,124	146	283	2,345	3,986
	May	..	..	1,108	643	174	442	1,091	138	322	2,242	3,788
	Jun	..	..	1,077	609	156	439	1,028	135	279	2,189	3,724
	Jul	..	..	1,089	577	152	488	1,150	149	210	2,230	3,804
	Aug	..	..	1,089	601	156	521	1,180	153	219	2,326	3,781
	Sep	..	..	1,043	632	154	501	1,011	141	234	2,296	3,685
	Oct	..	..	1,009	585	171	485	1,020	141	225	2,267	3,611
	Nov	..	..	1,001	601	193	464	1,040	138	224	2,226	3,645
	Dec	..	..	1,011	..	217	460	1,015	..	..	..	..
	Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.5	6.2	6.5	11.1	6.3	5.0	8.7	..	8.9

a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.

b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.

c Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.

d The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self employed for Austria.

e The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.

f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to October for the Netherlands and December for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to October.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece	Irish Republic <sup>e</sup>	Italy <sup>d</sup>	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands <sup>f</sup>	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States <sup>d</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.3	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.6	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.9	7.6	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999		11.7	5.7	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	..	4.2
1999	Nov	..	5.2	11.1	4.5	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.2	15.0	6.8	..	4.1
	Dec	..	5.1	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	..	4.2	15.1	6.8	2.9	4.0
2000	Jan	..	5.0	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.7	..	4.3	15.1	6.5	..	4.0
	Feb	..	5.0	11.0	4.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.4	15.0	6.6	..	4.1
	Mar	..	4.9	10.8	4.9	2.2	2.9	..	4.3	14.8	6.4	2.7	4.0
	Apr	..	4.8	10.6	4.8	2.2	3.0	..	4.4	14.4	6.1	..	4.0
	May	..	4.7	10.6	4.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	4.4	14.3	6.0	..	4.1
	Jun	..	4.5	10.6	4.7	2.2	2.6	..	4.4	14.0	6.0	2.6	4.0
	Jul	..	4.5	10.5	4.6	2.2	2.5	..	4.3	13.8	5.6	..	4.0
	Aug	..	4.4	..	4.6	2.1	2.6	..	4.2	14.0	5.9	..	4.1
	Sep	..	4.3	..	4.7	2.1	2.7	..	4.2	13.8	5.5	..	4.0
	Oct	..	4.2	..	4.7	2.1	2.8	..	4.1	13.6	5.4	..	3.9
	Nov	..	4.1	..	4.7	2.1	..	..	4.1	13.6	5.6	..	4.0
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>													
1999	Dec	..	174	..	3,180	5.1	..	62	..	1,590	212	86	5,688
2000	Jan	..	172	2,623	3,170	5.0	..	64	..	1,613	211	84	5,689
	Feb	..	170	..	3,290	5.0	..	64	..	1,601	210	81	5,804
	Mar	..	165	..	3,320	5.1	..	62	..	1,578	207	77	5,708
	Apr	..	165	2,501	3,270	4.9	..	62	..	1,559	201	74	5,524
	May	..	160	..	3,080	5.1	..	64	..	1,548	184	72	5,774
	Jun	..	157	..	3,160	5.1	..	59	..	1,534	184	70	5,583
	Jul	..	153	2,474	3,140	5.0	..	62	..	1,567	186	70	5,650
	Aug	..	151	..	3,070	5.1	..	60	..	1,553	163	68	5,829
	Sep	..	145	..	3,180	4.9	..	61	..	1,538	162	67	5,477
	Oct	..	144	2,381	3,170	4.8	..	64	..	1,535	150	67	5,496
	Nov	..	144	..	3,250	4.8	..	65	..	1,531	138	66	5,679
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rate (%): latest month	..	3.7	10.0	4.8	..	2.7	..	..	..	4.3	1.8	4.0
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>c</sup></b>													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,679	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
1999	Dec	..	177	..	2,880	5.3	201	59	341	1,614	229	91	5,245



# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,514	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	806
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,052	28,263	856	3,713	7,708	10,319	5,667	790
1999	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999	29,465	28,631	841	3,745	7,526	10,603	5,917	833
Oct-Dec	29,502	28,653	840	3,749	7,508	10,625	5,930	849
Nov 99-Jan 2000	29,505	28,655	842	3,755	7,493	10,617	5,948	850
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,498	28,641	837	3,754	7,461	10,653	5,937	858
Jan-Mar 2000	29,538	28,683	847	3,753	7,445	10,681	5,955	855
Feb-Apr	29,557	28,707	859	3,750	7,422	10,710	5,964	850
Mar-May (Spr)	29,577	28,739	852	3,757	7,414	10,721	5,995	838
Apr-Jun	29,552	28,712	842	3,727	7,382	10,738	6,022	841
May-Jul	29,547	28,701	820	3,713	7,367	10,757	6,044	845
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,557	28,716	828	3,720	7,340	10,781	6,047	841
Jul-Sep	29,584	28,751	824	3,736	7,327	10,811	6,053	833
Aug-Oct	29,601	28,764	829	3,742	7,314	10,812	6,066	837
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,542	28,701	823	3,730	7,292	10,797	6,059	842
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-14 0.0	-16 -0.1	-5 -0.6	10 0.3	-48 -0.7	16 0.1	12 0.2	1 0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	78 0.3	69 0.2	-18 -2.2	-15 -0.4	-234 -3.1	194 1.8	143 2.4	8 1.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,185	15,903	433	2,023	4,385	5,624	3,438	282
1999	16,325	16,031	438	2,016	4,282	5,748	3,547	294
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999	16,376	16,081	431	2,041	4,255	5,790	3,564	295
Oct-Dec	16,386	16,085	430	2,041	4,239	5,801	3,573	301
Nov 99-Jan 2000	16,397	16,102	433	2,047	4,225	5,812	3,585	295
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,363	16,071	423	2,040	4,210	5,829	3,570	292
Jan-Mar 2000	16,386	16,090	432	2,038	4,204	5,838	3,578	296
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,115	439	2,046	4,194	5,850	3,586	297
Mar-May (Spr)	16,418	16,127	433	2,044	4,185	5,863	3,602	291
Apr-Jun	16,381	16,097	421	2,028	4,162	5,869	3,617	284
May-Jul	16,350	16,062	412	2,008	4,147	5,873	3,623	287
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,343	16,062	420	2,018	4,126	5,873	3,625	281
Jul-Sep	16,361	16,082	423	2,018	4,122	5,888	3,631	279
Aug-Oct	16,391	16,104	424	2,015	4,121	5,903	3,641	286
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,371	16,084	422	2,010	4,119	5,897	3,636	287
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	28 0.2	22 0.1	1 0.3	-8 -0.4	-7 -0.2	24 0.4	11 0.3	6 2.3
Over last 12 months Percent	-5 0.0	3 0.0	-9 -2.1	-31 -1.5	-136 -3.2	107 1.8	72 2.0	-8 -2.8
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,461	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,867	12,359	423	1,690	3,323	4,695	2,229	508
1999	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999	13,089	12,551	410	1,704	3,271	4,812	2,353	538
Oct-Dec	13,115	12,568	410	1,708	3,269	4,825	2,356	548
Nov 99-Jan 2000	13,108	12,554	409	1,709	3,268	4,805	2,363	554
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	13,135	12,570	414	1,714	3,250	4,824	2,367	565
Jan-Mar 2000	13,151	12,593	415	1,715	3,242	4,843	2,377	558
Feb-Apr	13,144	12,591	420	1,705	3,228	4,860	2,378	553
Mar-May (Spr)	13,159	12,612	419	1,713	3,229	4,858	2,393	547
Apr-Jun	13,171	12,615	421	1,699	3,220	4,869	2,406	556
May-Jul	13,197	12,639	408	1,705	3,220	4,885	2,421	558
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,214	12,654	408	1,702	3,213	4,908	2,423	560
Jul-Sep	13,224	12,669	401	1,718	3,205	4,924	2,422	555
Aug-Oct	13,210	12,660	405	1,727	3,193	4,909	2,425	550
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,172	12,617	401	1,720	3,173	4,900	2,424	555
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	-42 -0.3	-37 -0.3	-7 -1.6	18 1.0	-41 -1.3	-2 -0.2	1 0.0	-5 -0.9
Over last 12 months Percent	83 0.6	66 0.5	-9 -2.3	15 0.9	-98 -3.0	87 1.8	71 3.0	17 3.1

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>YCAC</b>	<b>YCAJ</b>	<b>YCAM</b>	<b>YCAP</b>	<b>MGWP</b>	<b>MGWS</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.3
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.5	58.9	75.7	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.1	84.9	84.9	69.4	8.1
Oct-Dec	63.4	79.0	58.3	76.1	84.9	85.0	69.4	8.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.9	84.8	69.5	8.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4	78.9	58.1	76.2	84.7	85.0	69.3	8.4
Jan-Mar 2000	63.4	79.0	58.8	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.4	8.3
Feb-Apr	63.5	79.1	59.6	76.0	84.7	85.2	69.4	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	63.5	79.1	59.1	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	63.4	79.0	58.5	75.5	84.7	85.2	69.9	8.2
May-Jul	63.4	79.0	56.9	75.2	84.7	85.2	70.0	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.4	79.0	57.5	75.3	84.6	85.3	70.0	8.2
Jul-Sep	63.4	79.0	57.1	75.5	84.4	85.3	69.9	8.1
Aug-Oct	63.4	79.0	57.4	75.5	84.5	85.2	70.0	8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.3	78.8	56.9	75.2	84.4	85.0	69.8	8.2
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSP</b>	<b>YCAH</b>	<b>YCAK</b>	<b>YCAN</b>	<b>YCAQ</b>	<b>MGWQ</b>	<b>MGWT</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	74.0	8.9
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
1995	72.6	85.2	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.4	85.1	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6
1997	72.2	84.9	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
1998	71.8	84.4	58.2	80.8	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
1999	72.1	84.6	59.3	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	7.9
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999	72.1	84.7	58.4	81.3	94.2	92.1	72.3	7.9
Oct-Dec	72.1	84.7	58.3	81.3	94.0	92.2	72.4	8.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	72.2	84.8	58.7	81.5	93.9	92.2	72.5	7.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	72.0	84.6	57.3	81.2	93.8	92.3	72.1	7.8
Jan-Mar 2000	72.1	84.7	58.					







# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economically inactive levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YCAS</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCAZ</b>	<b>YCBB</b>	<b>MGWA</b>	<b>MGWD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	16,611	7,318	559	1,278	1,578	1,630	2,273	9,293
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	532	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,201	7,763	599	1,191	1,477	1,916	2,580	9,438
1999	17,070	7,645	594	1,200	1,393	1,868	2,589	9,425
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>17,043</b>	<b>7,614</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>9,429</b>
Oct-Dec	17,018	7,603	601	1,174	1,337	1,880	2,611	9,414
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,027	7,612	599	1,171	1,332	1,905	2,605	9,415
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,046	7,638	604	1,174	1,343	1,887	2,629	9,408
Jan-Mar 2000	17,019	7,607	593	1,177	1,337	1,876	2,624	9,411
Feb-Apr	17,011	7,594	581	1,183	1,340	1,864	2,627	9,417
Mar-May (Spr)	17,004	7,573	588	1,178	1,327	1,871	2,609	9,431
Apr-Jun	17,041	7,611	596	1,211	1,338	1,870	2,595	9,429
May-Jul	17,058	7,633	620	1,333	1,333	1,868	2,586	9,425
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,060	7,629	611	1,222	1,339	1,862	2,595	9,431
Jul-Sep	17,081	7,641	618	1,213	1,349	1,857	2,604	9,440
Aug-Oct	17,085	7,648	615	1,211	1,344	1,875	2,603	9,437
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,164	7,732	624	1,228	1,349	1,909	2,622	9,432
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>
Percent	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.7	2.6	1.0	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>
Percent	0.7	1.5	4.0	4.4	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YCAT</b>	<b>YCAW</b>	<b>YCAZ</b>	<b>YCBC</b>	<b>MGWB</b>	<b>MGWE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	5,659	2,433	279	493	230	315	1,127	3,226
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,362	2,948	311	481	294	521	1,340	3,413
1999	6,332	2,912	301	488	298	485	1,339	3,420
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>6,330</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>3,429</b>
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,904	307	468	269	494	1,365	3,424
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6,325	2,893	305	464	272	491	1,361	3,432
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	315	472	276	484	1,383	3,437
Jan-Mar 2000	6,352	2,918	305	475	272	484	1,381	3,434
Feb-Apr	6,333	2,898	298	468	271	481	1,379	3,435
Mar-May (Spr)	6,337	2,894	305	471	270	479	1,370	3,443
Apr-Jun	6,381	2,929	316	488	282	491	1,382	3,451
May-Jul	6,420	2,970	325	509	287	487	1,363	3,450
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,435	2,977	317	500	296	496	1,368	3,459
Jul-Sep	6,450	2,986	315	505	302	495	1,368	3,464
Aug-Oct	6,433	2,974	316	510	294	490	1,364	3,459
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,466	3,006	319	518	287	506	1,375	3,460
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Percent	0.5	1.0	0.8	3.6	-3.0	2.1	0.5	0.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>
Percent	2.1	3.6	3.9	10.6	8.9	2.3	0.5	0.9
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YCAU</b>	<b>YCAC</b>	<b>YCBA</b>	<b>YCBD</b>	<b>MGWC</b>	<b>MGWF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	10,952	4,885	281	795	1,349	1,315	1,146	6,067
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,386	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,839	4,815	287	710	1,182	1,396	1,240	6,024
1999	10,738	4,733	293	712	1,095	1,383	1,250	6,005
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>10,713</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>6,000</b>
Oct-Dec	10,690	4,700	293	706	1,068	1,387	1,246	5,990
Nov 99-Jan 2000	10,702	4,719	294	707	1,060	1,414	1,244	5,983
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	10,679	4,708	289	702	1,067	1,403	1,247	5,971
Jan-Mar 2000	10,667	4,690	288	702	1,065	1,392	1,243	5,977
Feb-Apr	10,678	4,696	283	714	1,068	1,383	1,248	5,982
Mar-May (Spr)	10,667	4,680	284	707	1,058	1,392	1,239	5,988
Apr-Jun	10,660	4,682	282	722	1,056	1,389	1,233	5,978
May-Jul	10,638	4,663	295	717	1,046	1,381	1,223	5,975
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,625	4,653	295	722	1,043	1,366	1,228	5,972
Jul-Sep	10,631	4,655	303	708	1,047	1,361	1,236	5,976
Aug-Oct	10,653	4,675	300	701	1,050	1,385	1,239	5,978
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,698	4,726	305	711	1,061	1,403	1,247	5,972
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-1</b>
Percent	0.7	1.6	3.3	-1.6	1.8	2.7	1.6	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-29</b>
Percent	-0.1	0.3	4.1	0.4	-1.5	0.9	0.3	-0.5

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic inactivity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>YBTC</b>	<b>YBTL</b>	<b>LWEX</b>	<b>LWFA</b>	<b>LWFD</b>	<b>LWFG</b>	<b>LWFJ</b>	<b>LWFM</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.7	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.7
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.5	41.1	24.3	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9
<b>3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1999</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>91.9</b>
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.0	41.7	23.9	15.1	15.0	30.6	91.7
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.8	15.1	15.2	30.5	91.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36.6	21.1	41.9	23.8	15.3	15.0	30.7	91.6
Jan-Mar 2000	36.6	21.0	41.2	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.6	91.7
Feb-Apr	36.5	20.9	40.4	24.0	15.3	14.8	30.6	91.7
Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	20.9	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	91.8
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.0	41.5	24.5	15.3	14.8	30.1	91.8
May-Jul	36.6	21.0	43.1	24.8	15.3	14.8	30.0	91.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.6	21.0	42.5	24.7	15.4	14.7	30.0	91.8
Jul-Sep	36.6	21.0	42.9	24.5	15.6	14.7	30.1	91.9
Aug-Oct	36.6	21.0	42.6	24.5	15.5	14.8	30.0	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.7	21.2	43.1	24.8	15.6	15.0	30.2	91.8
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>YBTD</b>	<b>YBTN</b>	<b>LWEY</b>	<b>LWFB</b>	<b>LWFE</b>	<b>LWFH</b>	<b>LWFK</b>	<b>LWFN</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.0	91.1
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
1995	27.4	14.8	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.6	14.9	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
1997	27.5	15.1	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4
1998	28.2	15.6	41.8	19.2	6.3	8.5	2	



# E.1 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE
1995 )	100.0				100.0			
1996 )	103.6				103.0			
1997 ) Annual	108.0				105.3			
1998 ) averages	113.5				108.6			
1999 )	119.0				113.0			
1998 Nov	113.5	115.4	4.7	4.9	109.8	110.7	3.7	3.7
1998 Dec	117.5	115.4	4.1	4.6	110.8	110.8	3.4	3.6
1999 Jan	115.7	116.0	4.4	4.4	110.3	111.2	4.0	3.7
1999 Feb	118.7	116.7	4.8	4.5	111.1	111.5	4.1	3.8
1999 Mar	122.5	117.2	4.6	4.6	110.6	112.0	4.2	4.1
1999 Apr	117.4	117.6	4.1	4.5	111.9	112.5	4.8	4.4
1999 May	117.8	118.3	4.1	4.3	113.3	113.2	4.7	4.6
1999 Jun	119.0	118.9	5.3	4.5	114.4	113.6	4.8	4.8
1999 Jul	119.3	119.3	4.6	4.7	113.5	113.6	4.2	4.5
1999 Aug	117.6	119.8	5.0	4.9	114.0	113.8	3.7	4.2
1999 Sep	117.6	120.2	4.6	4.7	114.0	114.1	3.8	3.9
1999 Oct	118.1	120.9	5.1	4.9	113.9	114.5	3.9	3.8
1999 Nov R	119.1	121.1	4.9	4.9	114.4	114.8	3.7	3.8
1999 Dec R	124.9	122.4	6.0	5.4	115.1	115.0	3.9	3.8
2000 Jan	123.2	123.3	6.3	5.8	115.1	116.0	4.4	4.0
2000 Feb	125.3	123.0	5.4	5.9	116.3	116.4	4.4	4.2
2000 Mar	129.3	123.2	5.1	5.6	115.1	116.1	3.7	4.1
2000 Apr	122.5	122.9	4.5	5.0	116.7	117.3	4.3	4.1
2000 May	122.4	123.1	4.0	4.5	117.0	116.9	3.3	3.7
2000 Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.1	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.7
2000 Jul	123.6	123.9	3.9	3.9	117.4	117.5	3.5	3.4
2000 Aug	122.5	124.8	4.2	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.5
2000 Sep	122.2	125.2	4.2	4.1	117.7	117.8	3.2	3.4
2000 Oct R	122.7	125.8	4.1	4.2	117.6	118.5	3.5	3.4
2000 Nov P	124.2	126.4	4.4	4.2	118.6	119.5	4.1	3.6

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services <sup>b</sup>			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	JJGF	JJGH	JJGI	JJGJ
1995 )	100.0				100.0			
1996 )	103.7				103.5			
1997 ) Annual	108.7				108.8			
1998 ) averages	114.7				115.2			
1999 )	120.4				121.4			
1998 Nov	114.5	116.5	4.9	5.2	114.0	117.3	5.3	5.5
1998 Dec	119.2	116.5	4.3	4.8	120.2	117.2	4.5	5.1
1999 Jan	117.0	117.1	4.4	4.5	118.0	117.5	4.5	4.8
1999 Feb	120.6	118.1	5.0	4.6	122.7	119.1	5.6	4.9
1999 Mar	125.4	118.4	4.7	4.7	127.9	119.3	4.9	5.0
1999 Apr	118.8	118.9	3.9	4.5	119.3	119.4	3.8	4.8
1999 May	118.9	119.6	4.1	4.2	120.1	120.9	4.2	4.3
1999 Jun	120.1	120.3	5.5	4.5	121.6	121.6	6.5	4.8
1999 Jul	120.7	120.7	4.7	4.7	121.7	121.8	5.3	5.3
1999 Aug	118.4	121.3	5.3	5.1	119.0	122.2	5.8	5.9
1999 Sep	118.4	121.6	4.8	4.9	118.6	122.7	5.2	5.4
1999 Oct	119.2	122.5	5.4	5.2	119.0	123.5	5.8	5.6
1999 Nov R	120.3	122.6	5.2	5.1	120.1	123.9	5.6	5.5
1999 Dec	127.3	124.2	6.6	5.7	129.0	125.4	7.0	6.1
2000 Jan	125.2	125.0	6.7	6.2	126.9	126.1	7.3	6.7
2000 Feb	127.6	124.7	5.6	6.3	130.3	126.1	5.9	6.7
2000 Mar	132.9	124.9	5.5	5.9	136.0	126.1	5.7	6.3
2000 Apr	123.9	124.4	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.2	4.8	5.5
2000 May	123.7	124.6	4.2	4.8	124.2	125.3	3.6	4.7
2000 Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.2	125.5	125.7	3.4	4.0
2000 Jul	125.1	125.5	3.9	4.0	125.7	126.4	3.7	3.6
2000 Aug	123.6	126.6	4.4	4.1	124.5	127.9	4.7	3.9
2000 Sep	123.3	127.1	4.5	4.3	123.5	128.2	4.5	4.3
2000 Oct R	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	128.9	4.4	4.5
2000 Nov P	125.5	128.2	4.5	4.4	125.3	129.5	4.5	4.5

a The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago. For further details please see the article in the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp201-3.

R Revised  
P Provisional

# EARNINGS E.1

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG
1995 )	100.0				100.0			
1996 )	104.4				104.4			
1997 ) Annual	108.5				108.8			
1998 ) averages	113.4				113.7			
1999 )	117.8				118.3			
1998 Nov	114.4	114.8	3.4	4.1	114.8	115.1	3.5	4.1
1998 Dec	116.4	114.5	3.1	3.7	116.7	114.7	3.1	3.7
1999 Jan	114.7	115.3	3.8	3.5	115.1	115.7	4.0	3.5
1999 Feb	116.3	115.8	3.3	3.4	116.7	116.1	3.4	3.5
1999 Mar	120.4	116.3	3.3	3.5	120.7	116.7	3.4	3.6
1999 Apr	117.3	116.8	3.5	3.4	117.5	117.1	3.6	3.5
1999 May	116.4	116.7	3.4	3.4	116.7	117.2	3.5	3.5
1999 Jun	116.6	117.3	3.4	3.4	117.1	117.8	3.6	3.5
1999 Jul	118.2	117.9	3.5	3.4	118.7	118.4	3.6	3.5
1999 Aug	116.5	118.5	3.8	3.6	117.0	119.1	4.1	3.8
1999 Sep	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.8	117.4	119.4	4.2	4.0
1999 Oct	118.3	119.4	4.2	4.0	119.0	120.1	4.4	4.3
1999 Nov	119.5	119.7	4.3	4.1	120.3	120.4	4.6	4.4
1999 Dec	122.8	120.5	5.3	4.6	123.7	121.3	5.7	4.9
2000 Jan	121.2	121.5	5.3	5.0	121.8	122.0	5.5	5.3
2000 Feb	121.6	121.0	4.5	5.0	122.1	121.5	4.7	5.3
2000 Mar	125.4	121.1	4.1	4.7	126.1	121.9	4.5	4.9
2000 Apr	122.0	121.4	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.3	4.5	4.5
2000 May	121.9	122.1	4.6	4.2	122.7	123.1	5.1	4.7
2000 Jun	121.8	122.3	4.3	4.3	122.4	123.0	4.4	4.7
2000 Jul	123.0	122.6	4.0	4.3	124.0	123.6	4.4	4.6
2000 Aug	120.9	123.0	3.8	4.0	121.8	124.0	4.1	4.3
2000 Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.8	4.5	4.3
2000 Oct	122.8	124.2	4.0	4.0	123.9	125.2	4.2	4.3
2000 Nov	124.8	125.1	4.5	4.2	126.0	126.2	4.8	4.5

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months	
1995=100	LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH
1995 )	100.0			
1996 )	103.3			
1997 ) Annual	107.9			
1998 ) averages	113.4			
1999 )	119.2			
1998 Nov	112.8	115.5	4.9	5.0
1998 Dec	117.7	115.5	4.2	4.7
1999 Jan	115.9	115.8	4.4	4.5
1999 Feb	119.5	117.0	5.2	4.6
1999 Mar	123.1	117.4	4.6	4.7
1999 Apr	117.3	117.4	4.0	4.6
1999 May	118.2	118.8	4.3	4.3
1999 Jun	119.6	119.4	6.0	4.8
1999 Jul	119.5	119.6	5.0	5.1
1999 Aug	117.7	120.0	5.3	5.4
1999 Sep	117.4	120.5	4.9	5.1
1999 Oct	117.7	121.1	5.3	5.2
1999 Nov	118.6	121.5	5.5	5.2
1999 Dec	125.2	122.6	6.2	5.6
2000 Jan	123.7	123.4	6.5	6.0
2000 Feb	126.5	123.4	5.5	6.1
2000 Mar	130.2	123.5	5.2	5.7
2000 Apr	122.4	122.9	4.7	5.1
2000 May	122.3	123.0	3.5	4.5
2000 Jun	123.5	123.5	3.5	3.9
2000 Jul	123.5	124.0	3.7	3.6
2000 Aug	122.8	125.2	4.3	3.8
2000 Sep	121.9	125.4	4.1	4.0
2000 Oct R	122.3	126.2	4.1	4.2
2000 Nov P	123.5	126.8	4.4	4.2

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer Helpline: 01633 819002



**EARNINGS**  
Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry  
(three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products: beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipm't n.e.c.
March 1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997 Annual averages	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	
1998 Annual averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	
1999 Annual averages	109.8	110.0	111.3	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	
1997 Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7	
1997 Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	
1998 Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0	
1998 Feb	106.8	105.9	106.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	
1998 Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	
1998 Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	106.5	
1998 May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	
1998 Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	
1998 July	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	
1998 Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	
1998 Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	
1998 Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	
1998 Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	
1998 Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	
1999 Feb <sup>a</sup>	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	
1999 Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	
1999 Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	
1999 May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	
1999 Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	
1999 Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	
1999 Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	
1999 Sep	109.8	110.3	112.3	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.4	110.0	112.0	
1999 Oct	110.3	110.6	113.0	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.2	115.6	114.4	117.2	110.0	112.4	
1999 Nov	110.9	110.8	113.7	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.4	110.7	113.4	
1999 Dec	111.0	111.2	114.4	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	
2000 Jan	111.3	111.8	113.4	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.5	110.0	114.4	
2000 Feb	111.4	112.4	112.4	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.5	110.0	114.6	
2000 Mar	112.1	113.1	111.8	108.6	118.6	114.1	122.9	115.0	118.5	120.6	110.6	115.1	
2000 Apr	112.1	114.6	112.0	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	116.0	
2000 May	112.0	115.8	112.6	107.2	119.2	115.0	123.6	115.7	120.2	121.4	110.8	116.3	
2000 Jun	111.9	116.1	113.5	107.6	119.6	115.2	123.7	117.0	120.6	122.8	111.0	117.1	
2000 Jul	112.3	114.8	114.7	108.0	120.3	115.6	123.8	118.3	120.1	125.8	111.9	117.8	
2000 Aug	112.5	113.9	115.2	108.2	121.4	115.7	124.0	118.6	119.0	126.7	111.4	118.0	
2000 Sep	112.7	113.7	115.6	109.0	122.3	116.9	124.2	118.9	118.5	127.1	111.2	117.5	
2000 Oct R	113.0	113.9	116.2	109.7	123.4	117.7	124.3	118.7	118.3	125.4	111.6	117.4	
2000 Nov P	114.0	114.6	116.7	111.2	124.5	118.5	124.8	119.4	118.3	126.3	112.6	118.0	

Per cent change on the year

	LNLN	LNLN	LNLO	LNLN	LNLQ	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1998 Nov	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0	
1998 Dec	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0	
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	
1999 Feb <sup>a</sup>	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	
1999 Mar	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9	
1999 Apr	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5	
1999 May	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	
1999 Jun	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.2	1.5	0.6	1.6	
1999 Jul	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	
1999 Aug	3.3	1.2	1.7	3.8	1.3	3.2	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	
1999 Sep	6.1	1.0	1.9	4.2	1.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	
1999 Oct	9.6	1.0	2.3	4.7	2.5	5.3	3.7	7.3	4.0	2.7	1.7	2.1	
1999 Nov	9.3	0.9	1.6	4.6	3.5	5.3	3.5	7.3	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.1	
1999 Dec	6.8	0.3	1.2	5.2	3.9	5.7	3.7	6.7	4.8	4.3	1.5	3.9	
2000 Jan	4.6	0.5	1.5	4.4	1.6	5.8	3.0	6.7	4.6	5.4	7.9	1.3	
2000 Feb	3.5	1.4	2.5	4.6	0.8	6.5	3.0	6.4	3.4	7.0	8.6	1.8	
2000 Mar	5.2	2.7	3.7	4.0	-1.8	6.6	3.1	6.4	3.3	7.2	8.2	2.7	
2000 Apr	6.0	3.1	5.3	3.8	-1.6	6.7	3.4	5.8	3.0	7.0	7.7	2.1	
2000 May	8.2	2.6	6.0	3.1	-3.3	5.9	3.4	5.3	3.5	7.1	6.5	1.9	
2000 Jun	9.7	2.3	6.0	2.6	-3.0	5.5	3.0	4.4	4.3	7.1	6.6	1.4	
2000 Jul	7.6	2.6	4.5	2.8	-3.1	5.2	3.1	4.3	5.1	6.3	7.5	1.7	
2000 Aug	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.6	-2.6	5.6	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.8	8.1	1.4	
2000 Sep	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	-2.2	5.4	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.8	8.2	1.2	
2000 Oct R	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	-2.1	5.6	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.4	7.0	1.4	
2000 Nov P	5.1	2.8	3.4	2.7	-2.1	5.8	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.2	6.6	1.7	

a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for further details.  
 b The average of the latest three months.  
 c As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.  
 d The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.  
 e Excluding sea transport.  
 f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Note: The data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three-month period render the data fundamentally different to the previous indices which included bonuses and related to single months only.

R Revised  
P Provisional

**EARNINGS E.2**  
Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry  
(three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication <sup>c</sup>	Financial inter-mediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>e</sup>	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
March 1996=100	(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
	LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	
1997 Annual averages	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2	1997 Annual averages
1998 Annual averages	110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	107.9	113.3	110.3	103.5	107.6	114.8	1998 Annual averages
1999 Annual averages	116.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	109.5	118.0	115.2	106.0	112.9	121.9	1999 Annual averages
1997 Nov	106.6	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	105.0	102.5	105.4	109.3	1997 Nov
1997 Dec	107.1	104.0	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.8	102.9	104.8	110.2	1997 Dec
1998 Jan	107.1	104.5	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	107.0	102.6	104.8	110.7	1998 Jan
1998 Feb	107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.2	102.5	104.9	110.9	1998 Feb
1998 Mar	107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.8				



# E.4 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Division 01-93)				Public sector			
1995=100		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1998	Nov	LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
	Dec	113.5	4.5	4.8	-0.3	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
		117.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	110.8	3.3	3.2	0.1
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6
	May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7
	Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6
	Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6
	Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4
	Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
	Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
	Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
	Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
	Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
	May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2
	Jun	123.3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1
	Sep	122.2	4.0	4.2	-0.2	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Oct R	122.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Nov P	124.2	4.2	4.6	-0.4	118.6	3.7	3.9	-0.2

### Private sector

### of which: Private sector services<sup>b</sup>

Index including bonus		Change on year (%)			Index including bonus		Change on year (%)		
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1998	Nov	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
	Dec	114.5	4.7	5.1	-0.4	114.0	5.0	..	..
		119.2	4.5	4.5	0.0	120.2	4.8	..	..
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	..	..
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	..	..
	Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7	..	..
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	..	..
	May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	..	..
	Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	..	..
	Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	..	..
	Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	..	..
	Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	..	..
	Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	..	..
	Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	..	..
	Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	..	..
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6	..	..
	Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8
	Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3
	May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6
	Jul	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9
	Aug	123.6	4.3	4.5	-0.2	124.5	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Sep	123.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	123.5	4.1	4.6	-0.5
	Oct R	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	124.0	4.2	5.2	-1.0
	Nov P	125.5	4.3	4.8	-0.5	125.3	4.3	5.2	-0.9

a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses, and thus the bonus effects series, are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See pp267-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999 for further details.

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-203, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.

R Revised  
P Provisional

# E.4 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
1995=100		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1998	Nov	LNMO	LOUL	LOJL	LOUS	LNMM	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
	Dec	114.4	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.8	3.5	3.7	-0.2
		116.4	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8
	Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9
	Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0
	May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7
	Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1
	Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5
	Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6
	Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5
	Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4
	Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6
	Oct R	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5
	Nov P	124.8	4.4	3.8	0.6	126.0	4.7	4.0	0.7

### Services (Divisions 50-93)

Index including bonus		Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1998	Nov	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
	Dec	112.8	4.5	4.9	-0.4
		117.7	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.9	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	119.5	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	123.1	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.3	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.2	4.3	3.4	0.9
	Jun	119.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
	Jul	119.5	4.7	3.6	1.1
	Aug	117.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
	Sep	117.4	4.5	3.4	1.1
	Oct	117.7	5.3	3.3	2.0
	Nov	118.6	5.1	3.1	2.0
	Dec	125.2	6.4	3.5	2.9
2000	Jan	123.7	6.7	4.7	2.0
	Feb	126.5	5.8	4.8	1.0
	Mar	130.2	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Apr	122.4	4.4	4.0	0.4
	May	122.3	3.4	4.5	-1.1
	Jun	123.5	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul	123.5	3.3	4.1	-0.8
	Aug	122.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2
	Sep	121.9	3.9	4.3	-0.4
	Oct R	122.3	3.9	4.7	-0.8
	Nov P	123.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer Helpline: 01633 819002



# E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS<sup>a</sup> All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
1992		95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8
1993		94.8	-0.2	99.0	0.1
1994		95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.5
1995		100.0	4.9	100.0	1.5
1996		105.4	5.4	101.7	1.7
1997		109.2	3.7	104.7	2.9
1998		114.6	4.9	107.8	2.9
1999		114.9	0.3	111.5	3.4
1997	Q3	109.5	3.1	104.9	3.0
	Q4	111.7	4.5	105.7	2.9
1998	Q1	113.3	6.2	106.8	2.9
	Q2	114.1	4.8	106.8	2.3
	Q3	115.2	5.2	107.9	2.9
	Q4	115.6	3.5	109.4	3.5
1999	Q1	115.7	2.1	110.6	3.6
	Q2	115.3	1.0	111.6	4.5
	Q3	114.0	-1.0	111.4	3.2
	Q4	114.8	-0.7	112.2	2.6
2000	Q1	116.1	0.3	114.0	3.1
	Q2	115.8	0.4	112.6	0.9
	Q3	114.9	0.8	113.0	1.4
1998	Apr	114.0	5.6	..	..
	May	114.3	4.7	..	..
	Jun	114.1	4.1	..	..
	Jul	114.7	5.7	..	..
	Aug	115.3	4.9	..	..
	Sep	115.6	4.9	..	..
	Oct	115.8	4.5	..	..
	Nov	115.8	3.0	..	..
	Dec	115.2	2.9	..	..
1999	Jan	115.6	2.6	..	..
	Feb	116.1	2.3	..	..
	Mar	115.4	1.4	..	..
	Apr	115.5	1.3	..	..
	May	114.8	0.4	..	..
	Jun	115.6	1.3	..	..
	Jul	114.2	-0.4	..	..
	Aug	114.1	-1.1	..	..
	Sep	113.8	-1.6	..	..
	Oct	114.9	-0.8	..	..
	Nov	114.2	-1.4	..	..
	Dec	115.3	0.1	..	..
2000	Jan	116.6	0.9	..	..
	Feb	116.1	0.0	..	..
	Mar	115.5	0.1	..	..
	Apr	116.1	0.6	..	..
	May	116.0	1.1	..	..
	June	115.2	-0.4	..	..
	July	115.2	0.9	..	..
	Aug	114.4	0.3	..	..
	Sep	115.2	1.2	..	..
	Oct	115.0	0.1	..	..
	Nov P	115.2	0.9	..	..
Three months ending	1998	Aug	114.7	4.9	..
	Sep	115.2	5.2	..	..
	Oct	115.6	4.8	..	..
	Nov	115.7	4.1	..	..
	Dec	115.6	3.5	..	..
1999	Jan	115.5	2.8	..	..
	Feb	115.6	2.6	..	..
	Mar	115.7	2.1	..	..
	Apr	115.7	1.7	..	..
	May	115.2	1.1	..	..
	Jun	115.3	1.0	..	..
	Jul	114.9	0.4	..	..
	Aug	114.6	-0.1	..	..
	Sep	114.0	-1.0	..	..
	Oct	114.2	-1.1	..	..
	Nov	114.3	-1.3	..	..
	Dec	114.8	-0.7	..	..
2000	Jan	115.3	-0.1	..	..
	Feb	116.0	0.3	..	..
	Mar	116.1	0.3	..	..
	Apr	115.9	0.2	..	..
	May	115.9	0.6	..	..
	June	115.8	0.4	..	..
	July	115.5	0.5	..	..
	Aug	114.9	0.3	..	..
	Sep	114.9	0.8	..	..
	Oct	114.9	0.6	..	..
	Nov P	115.1	0.8	..	..

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS  
Customer Helpline: 01633 81278

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.  
P Provisional

Note: Manufacturing is based on the seasonally adjusted monthly index of average earnings, manufacturing workforce jobs and the manufacturing index of production. Whole economy is based on national accounts data for output, wages and salaries and workforce jobs for employment.

# EARNINGS E.31 Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)	
1995=100															
Annual averages															
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0	
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0	
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0	
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0	
Quarterly averages															
1998	Q2	113.3	106.0	107.2	112.1	107.4	124.0	112.9	109.6	104.8	107.5	112.1	116.6	109.0	
	Q3	114.4	106.0	105.4	113.3	108.0	107.2	124.4	112.8	104.0	109.1	112.8	114.9	109.0	
	Q4	114.9	106.0	106.2	114.2	108.2	115.5	115.0	111.0	104.3	109.2	113.7	116.1	110.0	
1999	Q1	116.1	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	..	116.1	111.5	105.0	109.8	114.4	116.5	111.0	
	Q2	117.3	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	..	118.2	111.9	103.6	110.7	115.2	118.1	112.0	
	Q3	119.0	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	..	119.2	112.8	103.7	112.7	115.7	116.4	113.0	
	Q4	120.6	109.0	107.1	118.7	111.9	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.6	118.7	114.0	
2000	Q1	121.8	109.0	110.0	120.1	114.5	..	..	..	107.1	113.3	117.5	120.3	115.0	
	Q2	122.8	110.0	110.3	..	115.4	..	..	..	106.0	..	117.3	122.3	116.0	
	Q3	124.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Monthly															
1998	Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.3	..	115.5	110.0
	Nov	115.1	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.2	..	116.1	110.0
	Dec	114.7	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	109.0	..	116.8	111.0
1999	Jan	115.7	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.1	110.0
	Feb	116.1	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.6	..	116.3	110.0
	Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.5	109.9	..	115.9	111.0
	Apr	117.1	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.4	110.7	..	117.9	112.0
	May	117.2	..	105.8	116.6	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.7	..	119.4	112.0
	Jun	117.8	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.8	..	117.0	112.0
	Jul	118.4	..	107.7	..	..	110.1	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8	112.0
	Aug	119.1	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6	113.0
	Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.7	114.0
	Oct	120.1	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	118.0	113.0
	Nov	120.5	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6	114.0
	Dec	121.3	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7	115.0
2000	Jan	122.0	..	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	106.8	113.1	..	120.9	115.0
	Feb	121.5	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	..	..	107.1	113.4	..	120.2	115.0
	Mar	121.9	109.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	113.5	..	119.9	115.0
	Apr	122.3	..	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.7	114.0	..	122.6	115.0
	May	123.1	..	110.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.0	114.0	..	121.7	115.0
	Jun	123.0	110.0	111.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.8	..	..	122.7	115.0
	Jul	123.6	..	110.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.0	..	..	121.1	116.0
	Aug	124.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.9	..	..	..	..
	Sep	124.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct	125.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nov P	126.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases one year earlier															
Annual averages															
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3	3
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3	3
1999	4	2	0	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3	3
Quarterly averages															
1998	Q2	5	2	3	4	2	6	5	3	0	3	2	4	3	3
	Q3	5	2	3	4	2	5	0	3	-2	4	3	4	3	3
	Q4	4	2	1	5	2	0	-3	3	-1	3	2	3	2	2
1999	Q1	4	2	0	5	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2	2
	Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3	3
	Q3	4	3	1	4	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4	4
	Q4	5	3	1	4	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4	4
2000	Q1	5	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	4	4
	Q2	5	2	4	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	4	4
	Q3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly															
1998	Oct	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
	Nov	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	2
	Dec	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	2	2
1999	Jan														



# F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND AND WALES	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships <sup>b</sup>			Other Training			Work-based training for young people <sup>c</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
31 Mar 1991							193.2	16.4	209.6	193.2	16.4	209.6
29 Mar 1992							233.2	16.5	249.7	233.2	16.5	249.7
28 Mar 1993							231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9
27 Mar 1994							234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2
26 Mar 1995							224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5
24 Mar 1996	24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0
30 Mar 1997	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
29 Mar 1998	110.8	8.1	118.8	0.9		0.9	153.6	12.4	166.0	265.2	20.5	285.7
28 Mar 1999	126.5	9.2	135.7	27.8	3.9	31.7	112.0	9.3	121.3	266.3	22.4	288.7
26 Mar 2000	130.4	9.0	139.4	69.8	8.1	78.0	69.9	2.5	72.4	273.8	21.9	295.7
1998-1999												
28 Jun	107.2	8.1	115.3	4.0	0.6	4.6	126.3	10.5	136.8	237.5	19.2	256.7
27 Sep	119.9	8.8	128.7	15.7	1.7	17.4	130.3	10.6	140.9	265.8	21.1	286.9
27 Dec	125.2	9.1	134.3	21.7	2.8	24.4	121.0	10.4	131.3	268.2	22.3	290.5
28 Mar	126.5	9.2	135.7	27.8	3.9	31.7	112.0	9.3	121.3	266.3	22.4	288.7
1999-2000												
27 Jun	123.2	8.7	131.9	32.5	4.6	37.0	92.4	5.2	97.6	248.0	20.2	268.2
26 Sep	130.1	8.8	138.9	54.0	6.4	60.5	88.4	4.1	92.5	272.5	21.5	294.0
26 Dec	133.3	9.0	142.3	65.2	7.5	72.7	80.3	3.2	83.5	280.7	21.8	302.5
26 Mar	130.4	9.0	139.4	69.8	8.1	78.0	69.9	2.5	72.4	273.8	21.9	295.7
2000-2001												
25 Jun	128.7	8.5	137.1	71.4	8.3	79.7	59.0	1.7	60.7	263.6	20.6	284.2
24 Sep	134.0	8.4	142.4	86.6	9.2	95.8	58.8	1.1	60.0	286.0	21.4	307.4

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability <sup>d</sup>			Occupational (other) <sup>e</sup>			Work-based training for adults <sup>f</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
31 Mar 1991							114.7	10.3	125.0
29 Mar 1992							127.7	11.5	139.2
28 Mar 1993							133.4	11.8	145.2
27 Mar 1994							124.4	8.7	133.1
26 Mar 1995							94.9	8.6	103.4
24 Mar 1996							68.2	4.7	72.8
30 Mar 1997							53.4	3.8	57.1
29 Mar 1998							42.4	1.7	44.1
28 Mar 1999	13.3	0.4	13.6	19.8	1.4	21.2	33.1	1.8	34.9
26 Mar 2000	15.6	0.6	16.1	17.8	1.3	19.1	33.4	1.9	35.2
1998-1999									
28 Jun	8.6	0.2	8.7	23.2	1.0	24.2	31.7	1.2	32.9
27 Sep	10.1	0.3	10.3	20.1	1.1	21.2	30.2	1.3	31.5
27 Dec	11.6	0.3	12.0	18.2	1.1	19.3	29.8	1.4	31.2
28 Mar	13.3	0.4	13.6	19.8	1.4	21.2	33.1	1.8	34.9
1999-2000									
27 Jun	13.4	0.4	13.8	18.1	1.2	19.4	31.5	1.7	33.2
26 Sep	14.1	0.4	14.5	18.3	1.2	19.4	32.4	1.6	34.0
26 Dec	14.7	0.5	15.2	18.1	1.2	19.4	32.9	1.7	34.6
26 Mar	15.6	0.6	16.1	17.8	1.3	19.1	33.4	1.9	35.2
2000-2001									
25 Jun	15.9	0.5	16.4	17.7	1.1	18.7	33.6	1.6	35.2
24 Sep	16.3	0.5	16.8	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.4	1.5	34.9

Sources: TEC management information, the National Assembly for Wales

Not applicable  
Not available

a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and were fully operational from September 1995.  
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. (Welsh figures for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships are not available for 1997-98).  
c From 1995-96 work-based training for young people equates the sum of Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training. Includes Life Skills (LS) from October 1999.  
d At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having basic employability needs.  
e At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having occupational needs.  
f 1990-91 and 1991-92 = Employment Training; 1992-93 = Employment Training and Employment Action; 1993-94 to 1996-97 = Training for Work; 1996-97 Starts and In training figures include Pre-vocational Pilots (PVPs); 1997-98 Pre-vocational Training formed part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

# F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

F.2  
Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships <sup>b</sup>			Other training			Work-based training for young people <sup>c</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991										225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-1992										227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-1993										236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-1994										238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-1995										251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-1996	25.8	2.6	28.4							250.7	17.4	268.1
1996-1997	70.3	5.3	75.6							235.8	21.5	257.3
1997-1998	83.3	4.4	87.7	0.9		0.9				181.9	17.7	199.6
1998-1999	82.3	5.2	87.4	36.8	5.1	41.9	119.1	12.4	131.5	222.6	20.9	243.5
1999-2000	84.1	4.6	88.7	86.6	10.6	97.1	78.8	1.2	80.0	237.7	20.7	258.4
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	12.0	0.8	12.8	3.5	0.7	4.2	15.8	2.5	18.4	27.6	3.3	31.0
Jul-Sep	31.0	2.0	33.0	13.7	1.4	15.0	53.0	4.3	57.3	93.4	7.2	100.6
Oct-Dec	21.4	1.5	22.9	9.3	1.5	10.7	27.0	3.2	30.2	54.1	5.8	59.9
Jan-Mar	17.8	0.9	18.7	10.4	1.6	12.0	23.2	2.4	25.6	47.5	4.6	52.1
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	12.2	0.9	13.1	10.6	1.9	12.5	11.5	0.4	11.9	30.6	3.8	34.4
Jul-Sep	28.4	1.4	29.8	31.7	3.3	35.0	32.0	0.5	32.5	87.3	7.1	94.4
Oct-Dec	23.8	1.4	25.3	23.3	2.8	26.1	18.6	0.2	18.7	63.4	5.3	68.7
Jan-Mar	19.7	0.8	20.5	21.0	2.5	23.5	16.8	0.1	16.9	56.5	4.5	61.0
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	14.2	0.8	15.0	15.7	2.5	18.2	8.8	0.0	8.8	38.3	4.4	42.7
Jul-Sep	27.6	1.4	29.0	35.2	3.4	38.6	21.3	0.0	21.3	86.7	6.7	93.5

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability <sup>d</sup>			Occupational (other) <sup>e</sup>			Work-based training for adults <sup>f</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							280.2	24.4	304.6
1991-1992							253.2	24.0	277.2
1992-1993							291.2	27.2	318.4
1993-1994							290.7	19.1	309.8
1994-1995							269.8	19.3	289.1
1995-1996							212.4	12.1	224.4
1996-1997							216.3	12.5	228.8
1997-1998							183.6	9.0	192.6
1998-1999	32.5	1.5	34.0	65.5	3.3	68.9	98.1	4.8	102.9
1999-2000	40.7	2.6	43.3	62.0	4.1	66.0	102.7	5.6	108.3
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun	6.5	0.2	6.7	16.1	0.8	16.8	22.6	1.0	23.5
Jul-Sep	7.9	0.3	8.3	17.1	0.9	18.0	25.0	1.2	26.3
Oct-Dec	8.4	0.4	8.8	15.4	0.9	16.2	23.8	1.3	25.1
Jan-Mar	9.7	0.5	10.2	17.0	0.8	17.8	26.7	1.4	28.0
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	9.1	0.6	9.7	14.3	0.9	15.3	23.4	1.3	24.7
Jul-Sep	10.2	0.5	10.7	15.8	1.1	16.9	26.0	1.4	27.4
Oct-Dec	10.2	0.7	10.9	15.0	1.0	16.0	25.2	1.4	26.6
Jan-Mar	11.3	0.7	12.0	16.8	1.0	17.8	28.1	1.5	29.6
2000-2001									
Apr-Jun	10.4	0.6	11.0	15.1	0.7	15.9	25.6	1.4	26.9
Jul-Sep	11.8	0.7	12.5	16.3	0.5	16.8	28.1	1.2	29.3

Sources: TEC management information, the National Assembly for Wales

Not applicable  
Not available

a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and were fully operational from September 1995.  
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. (Welsh figures for Foundation Modern Apprenticeships are not available for 1997-98).  
c Note these columns do not equal the sum of the starts on AMA, FMA and OT because they exclude conversions between programmes whereas the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes. Includes Life Skills (LS) from October 1999.  
d At the point of entry to training, trainees who were identified as having basic employability needs.  
e At the point of entry to training, trainees who were identified as having occupational needs.  
f 1990-91 and 1991-92 = Employment Training; 1992-93 = Employment Training and Employment Action; 1993-94 to 1996-97 = Training for Work; 1996-97 Starts and In training figures include Pre-vocational Pilots (PVPs); 1997-98 Pre-vocational Training formed part of mainstream work-based training for adults.



### F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	Completers <sup>d</sup>	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed
Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>							
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	33	36	53	47	38	41	48
1991-92	31	36	55	55	35	40	51
1992-93	34	40	52	60	37	43	49
1993-94	36	43	48	60	40	47	45
1994-95	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
1995-96	39	44	47	69	41	46	45
1996-97	44	49	42	71	46	51	41
1997-98	44	48	45	71	46	50	43
1998-99	41	45	47	71	42	47	46
1999-2000	40	46	48	71	42	47	47
1997-1998							
Apr-Jun	46	51	42	72	48	53	40
Jul-Sep	44	49	44	71	45	51	42
Oct-Dec	43	47	47	70	45	48	45
Jan-Mar	42	46	48	72	43	47	47
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	43	48	44	72	44	49	44
Jul-Sep	40	45	47	71	41	47	43
Oct-Dec	40	44	48	70	42	46	46
Jan-Mar	39	43	49	70	40	44	49
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	41	46	47	72	42	48	45
Jul-Sep	40	46	48	71	42	48	48
Oct-Dec	40	45	49	71	41	46	45
Jan-Mar	41	45	48	72	42	46	47

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

- a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.  
 c In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 d Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?' Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.

### F.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		COMPLETERS <sup>d</sup> Percentage of those who completed who:	
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>				
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	32	28	48	43
1991-92	35	29	49	42
1992-93	41	34	56	49
1993-94 <sup>c</sup>	42	36	57	51
1994-95	46	39	59	53
1995-96	48	42	60	54
1996-97	44	38	54	49
1997-98	44	37	54	48
1998-99	47	40	58	51
1999-2000	47	40	57	50
1997-1998				
Apr-Jun	45	39	55	49
Jul-Sep	44	38	55	49
Oct-Dec	41	35	51	45
Jan-Mar	45	38	55	48
1998-1999				
Apr-Jun	48	42	58	52
Jul-Sep	48	41	59	52
Oct-Dec	44	38	55	49
Jan-Mar	47	40	58	51
1999-2000				
Apr-Jun	47	40	58	51
Jul-Sep	47	40	58	51
Oct-Dec	45	38	56	49
Jan-Mar	47	41	58	51

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

- a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.  
 c In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 d Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?' Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

F.5  
Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup> survey respondents who:			Other training: survey respondents who:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who:			
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above <sup>c</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above <sup>c</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above <sup>c</sup>	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above <sup>c</sup>
Month of leaving WBTP <sup>a</sup>										
1990-91 <sup>b</sup>				51	39		51	39		
1991-92 <sup>d</sup>				52	34	23	52	34	15	7
1992-93				48	35	27	48	35	18	8
1993-94				50	38	31	50	38	20	10
1994-95				50	40	34	50	40	22	12
1995-96	35	28	9	52	43	38	51	43	25	13
1996-97	52	43	22	52	44	40	52	44	26	14
1997-98	55	47	27	53	45	40	53	45	27	14
1998-99	64	57	36	54	46	41	57	49	27	18
1999-2000	74	67	48	52	45	38	61	53	24	25
1997-1998										
Apr-Jun	51	41	23	55	47	42	54	46	28	13
Jul-Sep	58	51	30	54	47	42	55	47	28	15
Oct-Dec	55	47	28	48	41	36	49	42	24	13
Jan-Mar	55	47	26	51	44	39	53	45	27	14
1998-1999										
Apr-Jun	60	51	30	55	47	42	56	48	29	14
Jul-Sep	67	59	39	57	49	44	59	51	28	19
Oct-Dec	62	54	34	50	42	36	54	46	25	16
Jan-Mar	66	60	40	52	44	39	57	50	26	20
1999-2000										
Apr-Jun	71	64	41	56	48	41	61	53	27	20
Jul-Sep	78	71	52	54	46	40	63	56	23	28
Oct-Dec	73	66	47	48	40	34	59	52	21	26
Jan-Mar	72	66	47	51	43	36	60	53	22	27

Source: WBTP trainee database

- a Not applicable  
 b Not applicable  
 c Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships.  
 d Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 e Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.  
 f The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.  
 g From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers.  
 h Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

F.6  
Percent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup> survey respondents who were:			Other training: survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed
Month of leaving <sup>d</sup>									
1990-91 <sup>b</sup>				58	74	20	58	74	20
1991-92				51	67	25	51	67	25
1992-93				50	67	28	50	67	28
1993-94				54	70	25	54	70	25
1994-95				58	72	22	58	72	22
1995-96	67	84	12	63	76	18	63	76	18
1996-97	75	85	9	66	79	15	67	80	15
1997-98	80	88	7	65	79	14	68	81	13
1998-99	54	89	6	64	77	15	69	81	12
1999-2000	84	91	5	62	76	16	71	82	12
1997-1998									
Apr-Jun	79	87	8	68	80	14	69	81	12
Jul-Sep	75	87	7	62	81	12	64	82	13
Oct-Dec	82	87	8	66	77	15	69	79	12
Jan-Mar	82	88	7	67	77	14	71	80	14
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun	82	89	6	66	78	14	70	81	12
Jul-Sep	80	89	6	62	79	13	66	82	12
Oct-Dec	84	89	6	62	74	17	69	79	11
Jan-Mar	84	89	6	66	78	15	72	82	14
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	83	89	6	66	77	15	72	81	12
Jul-Sep	82	91	5	60	77	15	68	82	12
Oct-Dec	85	90	5	60	73	18	71	81	11
Jan-Mar	87	92	4	63	75	18	73	82	13

Source: WBTP trainee database

- a Not applicable  
 b Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships.  
 c Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 e From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.  
 f Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.



## F.7 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Other training: outcomes for completers

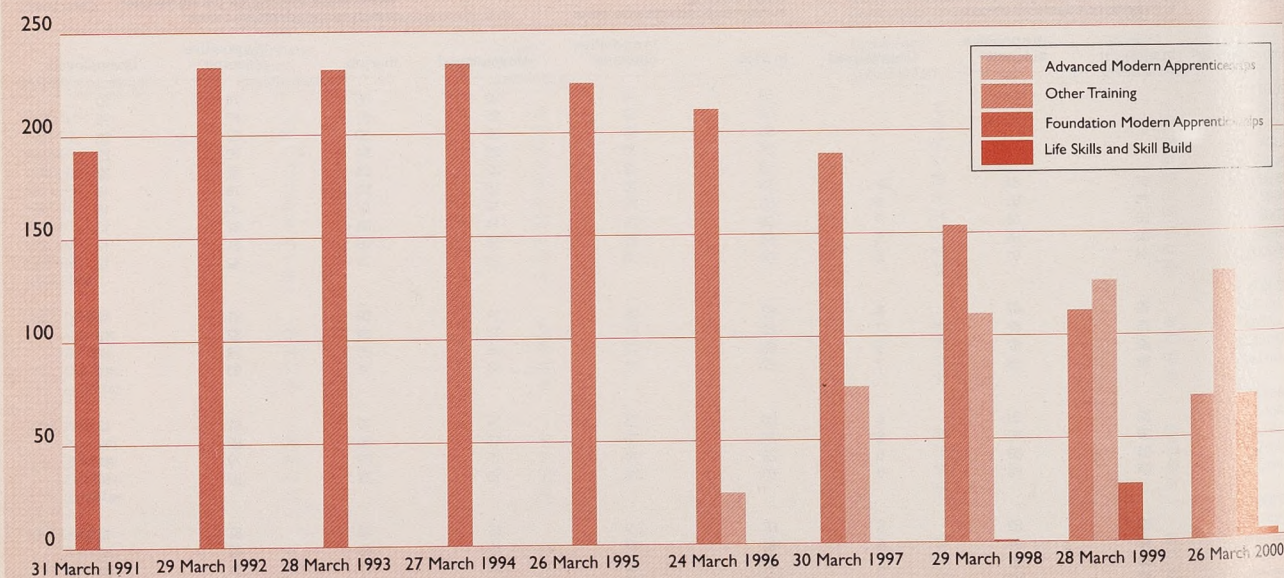
ENGLAND							
Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:							
Month of leaving OT <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above <sup>c</sup>	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome <sup>d</sup>	Were unemployed
1990-91 <sup>a</sup>	37	73	62	41	75	83	14
1991-92	42	72	58	47	69	77	17
1992-93	43	71	58	53	67	76	20
1993-94	45	72	61	53	68	79	17
1994-95	46	72	64	56	72	81	14
1995-96	51	70	64	58	75	85	11
1996-97	54	70	64	59	77	87	9
1997-98	54	71	65	59	76	86	8
1998-99	54	71	65	59	74	84	9
1999-2000	55	68	62	55	73	83	11
1997-1998							
Apr-Jun	55	72	65	59	78	86	9
Jul-Sep	57	72	66	61	72	88	7
Oct-Dec	48	69	64	58	77	85	9
Jan-Mar	53	70	64	59	78	85	9
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	55	71	65	59	75	84	9
Jul-Sep	57	74	68	62	71	84	8
Oct-Dec	48	69	63	57	74	82	11
Jan-Mar	55	69	63	57	76	85	9
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	56	71	65	58	76	85	10
Jul-Sep	57	70	64	57	71	83	10
Oct-Dec	51	65	60	52	72	82	11
Jan-Mar	56	65	59	51	74	83	11

Source: WBTYP training database

... Not available

- a Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.  
 b Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".  
 c Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.  
 d In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.  
 e From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions completing their training, in jobs and gaining qualifications.

Numbers on work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 1999-2000



Source: TEC management information

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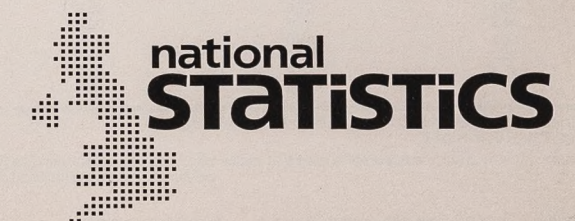
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# F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM*</b>									
Oct-Dec 1998	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Oct-Dec 1998	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.2	37.9	15.9	53.8
Jan-Mar 2000	96.5	34.7	131.3	37.3	16.1	53.5	37.9	15.1	53.0
Apr-Jun 2000	89.5	32.3	121.9	32.0	12.4	44.5	39.0	14.9	53.9
Jul-Sep 2000	84.7	31.3	116.1	10.5	4.5	15.0	15.3	5.5	20.8
Oct 2000	84.0	31.1	115.3	9.4	4.0	13.5	14.9	5.4	20.4
Nov 2000	76.9	28.3	105.5	10.0	4.2	14.3	20.7	7.9	28.7
Dec 2000	73.3	26.7	100.2	7.7	3.2	10.9	15.7	5.9	21.7

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for January to October 2000 are not available.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

# F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-October 2000<sup>f</sup>

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options				Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>							
All <sup>c</sup>	100.2	47.3	33.77	5.46	14.80	7.11	6.40
Male	73.3	34.3	24.43	4.01	10.40	4.15	5.88
Female	26.7	12.8	9.32	1.45	4.39	2.95	0.52
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	13.1	5.5	4.79	0.68	2.18	1.12	0.82
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	14.7	7.7	4.38	0.44	2.39	1.14	0.42
White	80.0	36.4	27.94	4.86	11.67	5.64	5.78
Prefer not to say	4.9	2.6	1.41	0.16	0.72	0.33	0.21

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
- b Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
- c Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- d Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
- e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- f Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for October 2000 are not available.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

# F.13

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN*</b>										
All	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
Oct-Dec 1998	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
Jan-Mar 1999	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Apr-Jun 1999	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Jul-Sep 1999	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Oct-Dec 1999	57.8	15.53	19.62	2.79	7.28	4.92	4.63	4.62	5.41	12.64
Jan-Mar 2000	48.6	13.62	17.42	3.56	5.58	4.33	3.94	3.83	4.50	9.22
Apr-Jun 2000	54.1	14.95	18.70	2.96	8.06	4.06	3.62	4.45	5.99	10.01
Jul-Sep 2000	17.6	6.01	4.56	0.72	1.78	1.06	1.00	1.43	1.89	3.68
Oct 2000										
<b>Male</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
Jan-Mar 1999	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Apr-Jun 1999	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Jul-Sep 1999	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
Jan-Mar 2000	41.9	11.45	14.56	2.07	5.23	2.90	4.36	2.46	3.88	9.55
Apr-Jun 2000	34.8	9.93	12.89	2.60	4.12	2.53	3.65	1.95	3.13	6.92
Jul-Sep 2000	38.3	10.89	13.48	2.17	5.63	2.36	3.33	2.30	4.16	7.47
Oct 2000	12.7	4.45	3.37	0.52	1.29	0.64	0.93	0.77	1.34	2.81
<b>Female</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
Jan-Mar 1999	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Jul-Sep 1999	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
Oct-Dec 1999	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30
Jan-Mar 2000	15.9	4.09	5.05	0.72	2.04	2.01	0.27	2.16	1.53	3.09
Apr-Jun 2000	13.7	3.69	4.52	0.97	1.46	1.80	0.29	1.88	1.37	2.28
Jul-Sep 2000	15.8	4.06	5.21	0.78	2.44	1.70	0.29	2.15	1.82	2.53
Oct 2000	4.8	1.56	1.19	0.20	0.50	0.42	0.07	0.65	0.55	0.85

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job; some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys, find work.
- c For Northern Ireland, figures include those for whom destinations are not known and those for whom the reason for leaving has not been classified e.g. those who transfer to other benefits.
- d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.
- e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for October 2000 are not available.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

# F.14

GREAT BRITAIN	Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>						
	Oct-Dec 1998	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	8.98
	Jan-Mar 1999	38.72	15.21	5.76	6.17	11.58
	Apr-Jun 1999	45.80	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34
	Jul-Sep 1999	58.64	23.48	5.90	13.12	16.14
	Oct-Dec 1999	53.30	20.10	5.20	12.90	15.10
	Jan-Mar 2000	64.22	23.36	6.61	14.20	20.04
	Apr-Jun 2000	51.59	20.03	5.46	10.50	15.60
	Jul-Sep 2000	57.98	22.35	6.09	12.52	17.02
	Oct 2000	21.63	9.12	2.00	4.12	6.39
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>						
	Oct-Dec 1998	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62
	Jan-Mar 1999	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.79	1.88
	Apr-Jun 1999	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.72	1.97
	Jul-Sep 1999	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52
	Oct-Dec 1999	5.20	1.60	0.50	0.80	2.30
	Jan-Mar 2000	7.09	2.25	0.59	1.04	3.21
	Apr-Jun 2000	5.79	1.96	0.47	0.88	2.47
	Jul-Sep 2000	5.58	1.79	0.47	0.98	2.34
	Oct 2000	1.83	0.65	0.14	0.29	0.75
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>						
	Oct-Dec 1998	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	6.14
	Jan-Mar 1999	24.20	10.09	4.19	3.13	6.79
	Apr-Jun 1999	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.09	7.10
	Jul-Sep 1999	30.05	13.68	3.80	4.77	7.79
	Oct-Dec 1999	24.30	11.00	3.20	3.60	6.50
	Jan-Mar 2000	31.11	13.28	4.05	4.37	9.42
	Apr-Jun 2000	25.39	11.66	3.36	3.62	6.75
	Jul-Sep 2000	29.82	13.16	3.98	5.01	7.68
	Oct 2000	11.17	5.36	1.29	1.60	2.93
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>						
	Oct-Dec 1998	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89
	Jan-Mar 1999	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	2.07
	Apr-Jun 1999	6.35	2.46	0.57	0.40	2.92
	Jul-Sep 1999	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.73	3.87
	Oct-Dec 1999	8.50	2.90	0.50	0.70	4.40
	Jan-Mar 2000	9.37	3.02	0.76	0.78	4.80
	Apr-Jun 2000	7.83	2.61	0.61	0.32	4.29
	Jul-Sep 2000	8.66	2.83	0.60	0.52	4.71
	Oct 2000	3.23	1.11	0.19	0.16	1.77

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Virtually all of these are individuals who have left their option and have not returned to claim JSA. Some of these may start a new JSA claim within 13 weeks of leaving the option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal Follow-Through. The numbers leaving from Follow-Through are too small to be worth separately identifying.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.



# F.15

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>						
Oct-Dec 1998	16.56	13.64	2.92	7.41	7.13	0.29
Jan-Mar 1999	17.86	14.97	2.89	5.73	5.44	0.28
Apr-Jun 1999	21.71	18.92	2.79	7.30	7.02	0.29
Jul-Sep 1999	24.85	22.08	2.76	9.08	8.78	0.31
Oct-Dec 1999	22.69	20.09	2.60	10.66	10.33	0.33
Jan-Mar 2000	26.42	23.36	3.06	5.34	5.11	0.23
Apr-Jun 2000	21.76	18.90	2.86	6.30	6.30	0.63
Jul-Sep 2000	26.64	24.07	2.57	5.44	5.11	0.33
Oct 2000	9.11	8.41	0.70	1.58	1.51	0.07
<b>Male</b>						
Oct-Dec 1998	12.01	9.90	2.11	5.75	5.53	0.21
Jan-Mar 1999	13.26	11.11	2.15	4.50	4.30	0.20
Apr-Jun 1999	16.09	14.03	2.06	6.68	6.46	0.21
Jul-Sep 1999	18.48	16.40	2.09	7.21	6.98	0.23
Oct-Dec 1999	16.51	14.64	1.87	8.09	6.15	0.19
Jan-Mar 2000	19.69	17.41	2.28	3.95	3.87	0.08
Apr-Jun 2000	15.93	13.85	2.08	4.76	4.87	0.46
Jul-Sep 2000	16.77	15.01	1.76	5.29	4.89	0.40
Oct 2000	6.68	6.18	0.50	1.19	1.15	0.04
<b>Female</b>						
Oct-Dec 1998	4.55	3.74	0.81	1.67	1.59	0.08
Jan-Mar 1999	4.60	3.85	0.74	1.22	1.14	0.08
Apr-Jun 1999	5.62	4.90	0.72	1.63	1.56	0.07
Jul-Sep 1999	6.36	5.69	0.68	1.87	1.79	0.08
Oct-Dec 1999	6.18	5.45	0.73	2.51	2.42	0.09
Jan-Mar 2000	6.73	5.95	0.78	1.20	1.15	0.05
Apr-Jun 2000	5.83	5.05	0.78	1.60	1.43	0.17
Jul-Sep 2000	6.37	5.71	0.66	1.51	1.37	0.14
Oct 2000	2.43	2.23	0.20	0.39	0.36	0.02
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>						
Oct-Dec 1998	2.21	1.93	0.28	0.93	0.91	0.03
Jan-Mar 1999	1.97	1.70	0.27	0.69	0.66	0.03
Apr-Jun 1999	2.31	2.06	0.25	0.74	0.72	0.02
Jul-Sep 1999	2.66	2.42	0.24	0.98	0.95	0.03
Oct-Dec 1999	2.82	2.59	0.23	1.21	1.21	0.00
Jan-Mar 2000	2.79	2.58	0.21	0.57	0.57	0.00
Apr-Jun 2000	2.34	2.11	0.23	0.74	0.70	0.04
Jul-Sep 2000	2.74	2.54	0.20	0.77	0.73	0.05
Oct 2000	1.11	1.05	0.06	0.18	0.17	0.01

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

# F.16

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
Oct-Dec 1998	52.5	9.5	62.1	32.8	6.1	38.9	7.4	1.6	9.0
Jan-Mar 1999	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8
Apr-Jun 1999	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.5
Jul-Sep 1999	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Oct-Dec 1999	72.5	13.0	86.0	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.7
Jan-Mar 2000	70.4	12.8	84.0	28.4	5.5	34.4	30.7	5.7	36.4
Apr-Jun 2000	63.3	11.8	75.9	25.3	5.0	30.6	32.5	6.0	38.5
Jul-Sep 2000	56.4	10.6	67.6	7.8	1.5	9.4	8.7	1.7	10.4
Oct 2000	54.5	10.0	65.1	9.1	1.7	10.8	7.6	1.5	9.1

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TIW and current ES provision are monitored.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

# F.17

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-October 2000

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
All <sup>d</sup>	65.1	52.8	2.41	1.78	4.36	3.68
Male	54.5	44.3	2.06	1.51	3.59	3.10
Female	10.0	8.1	0.32	0.25	0.75	0.55
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	6.6	5.4	0.11	0.23	0.48	0.39
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	14.3	11.6	0.58	0.41	0.96	0.74

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials.
- b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TIW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination<sup>a</sup>

# F.18

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA <sup>a</sup>	Still on New Deal			
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>		Not known <sup>d</sup>	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
<b>All</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	12.7	2.07	1.57	0.55	2.55	2.01	1.36	1.82	0.74	
Jan-Mar 1999	26.3	3.54	3.27	1.21	2.39	10.65	1.62	2.70	0.89	
Apr-Jun 1999	32.2	4.03	3.26	1.32	2.77	16.06	1.76	2.39	0.63	
Jul-Sep 1999	33.2	4.35	3.31	1.41	2.92	15.36	1.72	2.65	1.48	
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	4.00	3.21	1.27	3.01	17.44	1.58	2.54	0.80	
Jan-Mar 2000	39.6	4.88	4.14	1.49	3.16	20.72	1.51	3.04	0.68	
Apr-Jun 2000	38.2	4.36	3.39	1.57	2.58	21.53	1.65	2.66	0.45	
Jul-Sep 2000	29.3	4.19	3.26	1.42	2.15	13.41	1.35	2.59	0.89	
Oct 2000	8.9	1.66	1.02	0.47	0.71	3.80	0.37	0.72	0.13	
<b>Male</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	10.4	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.69	1.17	1.51	0.63	
Jan-Mar 1999	22.0	2.95	2.63	0.97	1.94	9.03	1.39	2.27	0.77	
Apr-Jun 1999	27.2	3.38	2.66	1.05	2.27	13.76	1.51	1.99	0.56	
Jul-Sep 1999	27.9	3.65	2.71	1.14	2.38	13.11	1.47	2.18	1.27	
Oct-Dec 1999	28.2	3.26	2.58	0.98	2.42	14.86	1.30	2.12	0.67	
Jan-Mar 2000	33.3	4.04	3.38	1.21	2.63	17.58	1.28	2.58	0.59	
Apr-Jun 2000	32.0	3.64	2.73	1.24	2.10	18.25	1.42	2.22	0.40	
Jul-Sep 2000	24.3	3.42	2.64	1.13	1.75	11.29	1.16	2.12	0.75	
Oct 2000	7.3	1.38	0.82	0.38	0.57	3.18	0.31	0.61	0.10	
<b>Female</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.31	0.19	0.31	0.11	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.57	0.23	0.42	0.11	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	2.26	0.25	0.40	0.07	
Jul-Sep 1999	5.3	0.69	0.60	0.27	0.54	2.26	0.25	0.47	0.21	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.4	0.70	0.62	0.27	0.56	2.56	0.22	0.40	0.11	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.0	0.76	0.73	0.27	0.49	3.06	0.20	0.43	0.09	
Apr-Jun 2000	5.9	0.66	0.63	0.31	0.44	3.15	0.21	0.42	0.05	
Jul-Sep 2000	4.7	0.71	0.60	0.27	0.36	2.01	0.18	0.44	0.13	
Oct 2000	1.5	0.27	0.19	0.09	0.13	0.59	0.06	0.11	0.02	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercut the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.
- c Includes, for example, gone abroad.
- d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.
- e At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+<sup>a</sup>

# F.19

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>						
Oct-Dec 1998	3.22	2.15	1.07	0.77	0.69	0.08
Jan-Mar 1999	5.01	3.80	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.10
Apr-Jun 1999	5.79	4.49	1.29	0.99	0.89	0.11
Jul-Sep 1999	6.27	4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12
Oct-Dec 1999	5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11
Jan-Mar 2000	6.94	5.62	1.31	0.72	0.66	0.06
Apr-Jun 2000	6.83	5.42	1.40	0.59	0.55	0.04
Jul-Sep 2000	6.91	5.68	1.23	0.86	0.79	0.07
Oct 2000	2.23	1.86	0.37	0.30	0.28	0.02
<b>Male</b>						
Oct-Dec 1998	2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07
Jan-Mar 1999	4.21	3.17	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.09
Apr-Jun 1999	4.89	3.77	1.12	0.87	0.79	0.09
Jul-Sep 1999	5.29	4.16	1.13	1.07	0.97	0.10
Oct-Dec 1999	4.88	3.83	1.05	1.20	1.11	0.09
Jan-Mar 2000	5.79	4.68	1.12	0.63	0.58	0.05
Apr-Jun 2000	5.75	4.53	1.22	0.51	0.48	0.03
Jul-Sep 2000	5.75	4.70	1.05	0.74	0.68	0.06
Oct 2000	1.86	1.55	0.31	0.25	0.23	0.02
<b>Female</b>						
Oct-Dec 1998	0.52	0.37	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.01
Jan-Mar 1999	0.80	0.63	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.01
Apr-Jun 1999	0.90	0.73	0.17	0.12	0.10</	



# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFULFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1996	224.9			223.3		217.2		153.5		
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1998	295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1999	314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4		
1998 Dec	302.8	-0.4	0.4	218.2	-1.5	226.5	2.7	118.0	0.0	
1999 Jan	305.8	3.0	1.5	235.3	1.4	235.6	2.3	120.6	-0.5	
1999 Feb	301.4	-4.4	-0.6	227.4	1.6	231.2	3.6	122.0	1.3	
1999 Mar	298.0	-3.4	-1.6	225.0	2.3	225.2	-0.4	119.1	0.4	
1999 Apr	298.4	0.4	-2.5	220.6	-4.9	218.1	-5.8	118.9	-0.6	
1999 May	304.8	6.4	1.1	229.9	0.8	223.4	-2.6	121.8	-0.1	
1999 Jun	305.0	0.2	2.3	225.5	0.2	223.6	-0.5	119.2	0.0	
1999 Jul	308.6	3.6	3.4	228.0	2.5	223.9	1.9	120.0	0.4	
1999 Aug	315.2	6.6	3.5	231.7	0.6	225.3	0.6	121.0	-0.3	
1999 Sep	314.3	-0.9	3.1	232.3	2.3	230.4	2.3	123.7	1.5	
1999 Oct	333.2	18.9	8.2	236.8	2.9	220.9	-1.0	121.8	0.6	
1999 Nov	338.3	5.1	7.7	235.1	1.1	233.0	2.6	123.8	0.9	
1999 Dec	347.6	9.3	11.1	237.0	1.6	235.6	1.7	124.9	0.4	
2000 Jan	343.1	-4.5	3.3	225.9	-3.6	240.1	6.4	123.1	0.4	
2000 Feb	343.4	0.3	1.7	231.2	-1.3	232.7	-0.1	117.9	-2.0	
2000 Mar	346.9	3.5	-0.2	233.5	-1.2	229.9	-1.9	118.3	-2.2	
2000 Apr	355.9	9.0	4.3	235.3	3.1	224.0	-5.4	116.1	-2.3	
2000 May	354.0	-1.9	3.5	198.9	-10.8	205.5	-9.1	102.0	-5.3	
2000 Jun	357.4	3.4	3.5	222.2	-3.8	217.4	-4.2	108.3	-3.3	
2000 Jul	362.1	4.7	2.1	218.9	-5.5	212.5	-3.8	105.5	-3.5	
2000 Aug	362.2	0.1	2.7	218.3	6.5	219.0	4.5	109.4	2.5	
2000 Sep	365.5	3.3	2.7	227.2	1.7	222.8	1.8	111.8	1.2	
2000 Oct	366.3	0.8	1.4	222.1	1.1	216.1	1.2	109.7	1.4	
2000 Nov R	373.8	7.5	3.9	220.0	0.6	210.8	-2.7	107.5	-0.6	
2000 Dec P	374.5	0.7	3.0	223.3	-1.3	221.7	-0.4	109.7	-0.7	

Source: Employment Service administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see p143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
R Revised

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCO	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCQ	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB
1998 Dec	10.3	40.7	24.0	19.8	37.7	25.2	28.5	34.2	25.7	246.1	16.8	30.2	293.1	9.7	302.8	
1999 Jan	11.1	39.9	24.7	20.0	38.0	24.5	28.6	35.9	26.2	248.9	16.9	30.8	296.6	9.2	305.8	
1999 Feb	11.5	38.6	24.1	20.0	38.1	23.9	28.1	34.3	26.1	244.7	16.9	30.9	292.5	8.9	301.4	
1999 Mar	11.3	37.7	24.2	20.0	37.3	23.6	27.3	34.2	26.2	241.8	16.8	30.5	289.1	...	298.0	
1999 Apr	12.1	36.1	21.6	19.3	36.1	24.2	31.6	35.5	25.6	242.1	16.3	31.1	289.5	...	298.4	
1999 May	14.6	35.8	22.4	21.2	35.6	24.0	31.8	36.4	26.0	247.8	16.3	31.8	295.9	...	304.8	
1999 Jun	15.1	35.6	22.6	21.3	34.7	23.6	32.0	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.0	296.1	...	305.0	
1999 Jul	16.2	35.2	23.1	21.4	33.9	23.5	32.3	37.4	27.6	250.6	16.5	32.6	299.7	...	308.6	
1999 Aug	18.4	35.5	23.7	21.9	33.8	24.1	32.7	38.3	28.6	257.0	16.6	32.7	306.3	...	315.2	
1999 Sep	18.7	35.7	23.8	21.4	33.6	23.3	31.9	38.3	28.9	255.6	16.3	33.5	305.4	...	314.3	
1999 Oct	20.2	36.9	25.2	22.3	36.5	24.3	34.6	40.7	30.3	271.0	17.9	35.4	324.3	...	333.2	
1999 Nov	21.0	38.2	26.3	22.6	35.2	24.2	35.2	40.9	30.7	274.3	18.7	36.4	329.4	...	338.3	
1999 Dec	21.8	40.2	27.2	23.0	36.0	24.2	37.3	41.3	31.0	282.0	19.3	37.4	338.7	...	347.6	
2000 Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	34.4	24.4	35.4	40.9	31.0	277.3	19.3	37.6	334.2	...	343.1	
2000 Feb	21.5	39.7	28.0	22.3	33.3	24.4	36.0	41.0	31.2	277.4	19.2	37.9	334.5	...	343.4	
2000 Mar	20.6	40.0	29.4	22.3	35.4	24.1	36.2	40.4	32.4	280.8	19.2	37.9	338.0	...	346.9	
2000 Apr	19.8	41.3	31.7	22.4	35.9	25.4	36.3	41.6	34.9	289.3	19.8	38.0	347.0	...	355.9	
2000 May	19.0	41.4	31.6	22.9	36.1	25.6	35.9	42.3	33.9	288.5	18.9	37.6	345.1	...	354.0	
2000 Jun	18.2	40.9	32.6	23.2	36.2	25.5	36.8	43.9	34.4	291.7	19.0	37.8	348.5	...	357.4	
2000 Jul	18.3	41.2	32.9	23.1	36.3	25.6	37.9	45.1	35.0	295.4	19.1	38.7	353.2	...	362.1	
2000 Aug	18.6	40.9	33.4	23.0	36.9	24.9	37.1	44.7	35.4	294.8	19.4	39.1	353.3	...	362.2	
2000 Sep	19.2	42.1	34.7	22.5	36.3	24.2	35.6	45.4	35.7	295.7	19.1	41.8	356.6	...	365.5	
2000 Oct	19.8	42.6	35.7	20.7	36.2	23.3	36.2	45.2	36.2	295.9	18.4	43.1	357.4	...	366.3	
2000 Nov R	20.6	43.0	37.2	21.7	36.2	23.5	37.1	45.7	36.9	301.8	18.6	44.5	364.9	...	373.8	
2000 Dec P	20.9	41.7	37.6	22.1	36.5	23.6	37.0	45.7	37.2	302.3	18.8	44.5	365.6	...	374.5	

Source: Employment Service administrative system  
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see p143, *Employment Gazette*, October 1985.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.  
R Revised

Note: The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres<sup>a</sup> and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
		DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM
1996	8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	...	...	
1999 Dec	20.5	39.6	26.1	24.1	37.1	24.4	38.3	40.8	28.3	279.3	18.2	37.3	334.8	...	...	
2000 Jan	18.4	35.1	24.2	21.0	31.2	21.5	32.5	35.3	25.6	244.8	17.3	34.5	296.6	...	...	
2000 Feb	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	...	...	
2000 Mar	17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	30.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	...	...	
2000 Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	...	...	
2000 May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	...	...	
2000 Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	...	...	
2000 Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	...	...	
2000 Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	...	...	
2000 Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	...	...	
2000 Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	...	...	
2000 Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	...	...	
2000 Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	...	...	
1996	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7	
1997	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8	
1998	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	
1999	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	...	...	
1999 Dec	0.3	1.6	3.0	0.8	2.4	1.4	3.0	2.8	1.0	16.4	0.5	1.2	18.1	...	...	
2000 Jan	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.6	1.0	15.0	0.4	1.2	16.6	...	...	
2000 Feb	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.7	1.1	14.9	0.5	1.2	16.5	...	...	
2000 Mar	0.4	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	17.6	0.4	1.1	19.1	...	...	
2000 Apr	0.3	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.9	3.2	3.0	1.3	16.6	0.5	1.1	18.1	...	...	
2000 May	0.4	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.1	1.4	15.7	0.5	1.4	17.6	...	...	
2000 Jun	0.4															



# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes<sup>a</sup>

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1,303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
1997 Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
1997 Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
1998 Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
1998 Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
1998 Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
1998 May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
1998 Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
1998 Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
1998 Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
1998 Sep	8	16	3.7	3.7	5.9	1.2
1998 Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
1998 Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
1998 Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
1999 Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
1999 Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
1999 Apr	12	1	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
1999 May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
1999 Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
1999 Jul	16	21	6.1	6.1	7.6	1.8
1999 Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4	1.0
1999 Sep	13	18	13.5	14.3	22.2	1.1
1999 Oct	15	23	12.5	15.0	18.8	4.5
1999 Nov	35	41	21.7	23.0	21.6	2.6
1999 Dec	15	22	11.4	12.5	20.4	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
2000 Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
2000 Mar	19	22	5.9	6.4	16.7	0.9
2000 Apr	11	18	3.7	4.9	10.3	1.0
2000 May	18	23	7.8	9.0	13.2	2.8
2000 Jun	7	10	2.1	2.9	6.5	0.4
2000 Jul	23	27	16.4	17.8	36.2	10.6
2000 Aug	16	26	100.3	110.0	113.5	12.7
2000 Sep	11	18	3.0	88.8	92.8	3.9
2000 Oct	22 R	28 R	4.8	7.7	14.0	1.5
2000 Nov	23	27	5.9	86.5	112.6	4.0

### Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
1997 Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
1997 Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
1998 Jan	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
1998 Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2
1998 Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9
1998 Apr	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8
1998 May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1
1998 Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
1998 Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
1998 Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
1998 Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
1998 Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
1998 Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
1998 Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0
1999 Feb	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
1999 Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
1999 Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
1999 May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
1999 Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	0.2
1999 Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.1
1999 Aug	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	-
1999 Sep	-	-	1.1	16.1	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	0.1
1999 Oct	-	-	4.5	0.4	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	-
1999 Nov	-	-	2.6	1.1	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
1999 Dec	-	-	0.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
2000 Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	0.2
2000 Mar	-	-	0.9	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	-
2000 Apr	-	0.2	1.0	4.2	0.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	0.1
2000 May	-	-	2.8	1.0	-	8.2	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.4
2000 Jun	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.6
2000 Jul	-	-	10.6	0.1	-	24.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	9.1
2000 Aug	-	-	12.7	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	25.1	8.9
2000 Sep	-	-	3.9	9.7	10.4	5.8	-	12.9	11.7	29.5 R	0.2
2000 Oct	-	-	1.5	-	-	5.8	-	-	0.1	6.5 R	11.7
2000 Nov	-	2.1	4.0	11.6	12.5	5.0	-	15.2	13.4	37.0	-

a See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

R Revised

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## Labour disputes

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to November 1999			12 months to November 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	2	900	2,300
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco	3	100	100	1	-	-
textiles and textile products	-	-	-	1	200	400
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	1	-	1,800
pulp, paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	300	400	1	100	100
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	-	-	-	1	1,500	800
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	2	200	300	1	700	700
basic metals and fabricated metal products	1	100	1,000	3	600	2,400
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	-	-	-	5	1,000	1,900
electrical and optical equipment	2	200	200	2	1,200	2,700
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	24	28,200	54,400	13	13,800	28,100
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	400	600	1	200	300
Construction	18	15,900	47,800	17	17,300	47,200
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	100	100
Hotels and restaurants	4	1,500	11,700	3	12,100	38,300
Transport, storage and communication	91	42,400	49,900	107	36,000	89,000
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	4	1,100	2,200	1	100	100
Public administration and defence	15	12,200	24,000	7	32,700	56,300
Education	19	27,300	24,500	17	16,700	45,900
Health and social work	4	400	4,800	8	26,500	103,300
Other community, social and personal service activities	8	1,800	10,200	10	11,700	31,300
All industries and services	198 <sup>a</sup>	132,000	232,100	197 <sup>a</sup>	173,900	453,400

Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.

Less than 10 workers involved.  
Less than 10 working days lost.

### Stoppages: November 2000

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	27	86,500	112,600
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	23	5,900 <sup>a</sup>	11,900
Continuing from earlier months	4	80,600	100,700

a All directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to November 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	68	120,000	358,100
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	4,900	7,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	7,000	7,200
Redundancy questions	11	15,100	34,900
Trade union matters	4	300	400
Working conditions and supervision	11	4,900	10,700
Manning and work allocation	45	12,000	17,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	35	9,800	17,800
All causes	197	173,900	453,400



# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

September to November 2000

Thousands and percent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>LEVELS</b>													
All	16-17	848	327	521	672	242	429	177	85	92	598	62	537
	18-24	3,732	3,183	549	3,339	2,857	481	393	325	68	1,226	507	719
	All under 25	4,580	3,510	1,070	4,010	3,100	911	570	410	160	1,825	569	1,256
Male	16-17	435	201	234	337	150	187	98	51	46	306	32	274
	18-24	2,009	1,757	252	1,782	1,566	218	227	193	35	519	131	388
	All under 25	2,444	1,958	486	2,119	1,714	405	325	244	81	825	163	662
Female	16-17	414	126	287	335	93	242	79	33	46	292	30	262
	18-24	1,722	1,425	297	1,557	1,293	264	166	133	33	708	377	331
	All under 25	2,136	1,552	585	1,891	1,386	506	245	166	79	1,000	406	594
<b>RATES (%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
All	16-17	58.6	84.2	49.3	46.4	62.3	40.6	20.8	25.9	17.6	41.4	15.8	50.7
	18-24	75.3	86.2	43.3	67.3	77.4	37.9	10.5	10.2	12.4	24.7	13.8	56.7
	All under 25	71.5	86.0	46.0	62.6	76.0	39.1	12.4	11.7	14.9	28.5	14.0	54.0
Male	16-17	58.7	86.3	46.0	45.5	64.2	36.9	22.5	25.6	19.8	41.3	13.7	54.0
	18-24	79.5	93.1	39.4	70.5	82.9	34.0	11.3	11.0	13.8	20.5	6.9	60.6
	All under 25	74.8	92.3	42.3	64.8	80.8	35.3	13.3	12.5	16.7	25.2	7.7	57.7
Female	16-17	58.6	81.0	52.3	47.4	59.6	44.0	19.1	26.4	15.8	41.4	19.0	47.7
	18-24	70.9	79.1	47.3	64.0	71.7	42.0	9.6	9.3	11.2	29.1	20.9	52.7
	All under 25	68.1	79.2	49.6	60.3	70.8	42.9	11.5	10.7	13.5	31.9	20.8	50.4
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
All	16-17	-21	-32	11	-27	-35	8	6	3	3	26	-3	29
	18-24	-15	-14	-1	-1	-5	4	-14	-9	-5	52	13	38
	All under 25	-36	-46	10	-28	-40	12	-7	-5	-2	78	11	67
Male	16-17	-9	-12	3	-9	-14	4	-10	-15	4	12	3	9
	18-24	-33	-18	-15	-22	-3	-20	-10	-15	4	52	16	36
	All under 25	-42	-30	-12	-32	-17	-15	-10	-13	3	64	19	45
Female	16-17	-11	-20	8	-17	-21	4	6	2	4	14	-6	20
	18-24	18	4	14	21	-2	23	-3	6	3	0	-3	3
	All under 25	6	-16	22	4	-24	27	3	8	-5	14	-8	22
<b>RATES (%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
All	16-17	-1.7	-0.7	-0.8	-2.0	-3.3	-0.8	1.2	3.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.8
	18-24	-0.9	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.9	0.9	0.4	1.4
	All under 25	-1.0	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	1.0	0.4	1.1
Male	16-17	-1.5	-1.8	-0.5	-1.5	-3.3	0.0	0.6	2.3	-0.8	1.5	1.8	0.5
	18-24	-1.9	-0.8	-3.8	-1.4	-0.1	-4.3	-0.3	-0.7	2.4	1.9	0.8	3.8
	All under 25	-1.8	-0.9	-2.3	-1.4	-0.4	-2.4	-0.2	-0.5	1.0	1.8	0.9	2.3
Female	16-17	-1.9	0.4	-1.2	-2.7	-3.5	-1.6	1.9	4.8	1.1	1.9	-0.4	1.2
	18-24	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	-0.2	2.7	-0.3	0.4	-3.9	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0
	All under 25	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	-1.5	0.2	-0.2	0.0

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.  
 b Full-time education.  
 c Denominator = All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

9 December 2000 - 5 January 2001

5,396<sup>a</sup>

a This figure includes job entries achieved by Employment Service call centres.  
 The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

## Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK								Index of production OECD Countries	
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Production industries <sup>b</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>c</sup>		Service industries		Construction output		1995=100	Change on year (%)
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	GDQS	GDQB								
1993	93.2	665.4	2.5	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	92.5	3.1	97.1	-1.2	..	..	
1994	97.3	694.6	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.8	4.6	100.8	3.8	..	..	
1995	100.0	714.0	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.3	100.0	-0.8	100.0	..	
1996	102.6	732.2	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	103.3	3.3	101.5	1.5	103.0	3.0	
1997	106.2	757.9	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	107.8	4.4	104.7	3.2	108.4 R	5.2 R	
1998	109.0	777.9	2.6	102.9	0.8	102.2	0.5	112.3	4.2	106.1	1.3	110.6 R	2.0 R	
1999	111.5 R	795.7 R	2.3 R	103.4	0.5	102.2	0.0	115.6	2.9	106.9 R	0.8 R	114.3 R	3.3 R	
2000	110.0 R	196.3 R	1.7	102.0	-0.3	101.1	-1.2	114.2	3.2	105.5	-3.2	111.8 R	1.1 R	
	Q1	110.7 R	1.7 R	102.7	-0.7	101.3	-1.4	114.9 R	2.6 R	106.1	0.8	113.0 R	2.5 R	
	Q2	112.1 R	2.5 R	104.5	1.2	103.0	0.6	116.2 R	2.9 R	107.8 R	2.7 R	115.1 R	3.9 R	
	Q3	113.0 R	3.2 R	104.5	1.9	103.3	1.9	117.3 R	3.4	108.4 R	3.1 R	117.0 R	5.5 R	
	Q4	113.5 R	3.2 R	103.7	1.7	102.8	1.7	117.7 R	3.1 R	111.3 R	5.5 R	118.3 R	5.8 R	
	Q1	114.6 R	3.5 R	105.0	2.2	103.2	1.9	119.1 R	3.7 R	108.8 R	2.5	120.5 R	6.6	
	Q2	115.4 R	3.0 R	105.8	1.2	103.9	0.9	120.2 R	3.4 R	107.3 R	-0.5 R	122.2	6.2	
	Q3													
	Q4													
<b>Income</b>	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>d</sup> £ billion		RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index <sup>a,c,d,i</sup>				Inventories	
	1995=100		1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Materials and fuels				Changes on year 1995 prices <sup>g</sup>	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Input prices				Output prices	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Home sales				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
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	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)	
	Change on year (%)													



# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1999	Dec	167.3	1.8	165.9	2.2	158.6	1.8	160.1	1.6	161.3	1.6
2000	Jan	166.6	2.0	165.2	2.1	157.9	1.8	159.1	1.5	159.1	1.5
	Feb	167.5	2.3	165.8	2.2	158.6	1.8	159.7	1.5	160.5	1.3
	Mar	168.4	2.6	166.4	2.0	159.2	2.1	160.5	1.3	161.3	1.4
	Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6	161.3	1.4	161.7	1.4
	May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7	161.7	1.4	162.0	1.8
	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0	162.0	1.8	161.2	1.6
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	161.2	1.6	160.9	1.5
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	160.9	1.5	162.2	1.8
	Sep	171.7	3.3	168.9	2.2	160.9	2.0	162.2	1.8	162.0	1.8
	Oct	171.6	3.1	168.7	2.0	160.7	1.6	162.0	1.5	162.5	1.8
	Nov	172.1	3.2	169.2	2.2	161.2	1.8	162.5	1.8	162.5	1.8
	Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	162.5	1.8	162.5	1.8

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 12 December 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>CHAW</b>	<b>1722</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>277.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Food and catering</b>	<b>CHBS</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>283.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	<b>CHBT</b>	<b>2123</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>221.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	<b>CHBU</b>	<b>1798</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	<b>CHBV</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>240.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	<b>CHBW</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>247.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Consumer durables</b>	<b>CHBY</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>151.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Seasonal food</b>	<b>CHBP</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	<b>CHBB</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>224.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	<b>CHAX</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>All items excluding food</b>	<b>CHAY</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>206.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Other indices</b>					<b>123.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>All items excluding:</b>					<b>139.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)</b>	<b>CHMK</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>CHAZ</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>CBZW</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	<b>DQAD</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	<b>CHON</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>CHBA</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Bread</b>	<b>DOAA</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>DOAB</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
<b>Biscuits and cakes</b>	<b>DOAC</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Beef</b>	<b>DOAD</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>199.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Lamb</b>	<b>DOAE</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>of which, home-killed lamb</b>	<b>DOAF</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
<b>Pork</b>	<b>DOAG</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
<b>Bacon</b>	<b>DOAH</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>DOAI</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
<b>Other meat</b>	<b>DOAJ</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
<b>Fish</b>	<b>DOAK</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>of which, fresh fish</b>	<b>DOAL</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Butter</b>	<b>DOAM</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Oil and fats</b>	<b>DOAN</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Cheese</b>	<b>DOAO</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Eggs</b>	<b>DOAP</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>271.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Milk fresh</b>	<b>DOAQ</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>180.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Milk products</b>	<b>DOAR</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
<b>Tea</b>	<b>DOAS</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Coffee and other hot drinks</b>	<b>DOAT</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>235.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Soft drinks</b>	<b>DOAU</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>264.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Sugar and preserves</b>	<b>DOAV</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>206.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Sweets and chocolates</b>	<b>DOAW</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Potatoes</b>	<b>DOAX</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>of which, unprocessed potatoes</b>	<b>DOAY</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>DOAZ</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>of which, other fresh vegetables</b>	<b>DOBA</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Fruit</b>	<b>DOBB</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>of which, other fresh fruit</b>	<b>DOBC</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Other foods</b>	<b>DOBD</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Catering</b>	<b>CHBC</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Restaurant meals</b>	<b>DOBE</b>	<b>202.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Canteen meals</b>	<b>DOBF</b>	<b>238.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Take-aways and snacks</b>	<b>DOBG</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>262.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>CHBD</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Beer</b>	<b>DOBH</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>on sales</b>	<b>DOBI</b>	<b>212.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>			
<b>off sales</b>	<b>DOBJ</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			
<b>Wines and spirits</b>	<b>DOBK</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			
<b>on sales</b>	<b>DOBL</b>	<b>199.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>			
<b>off sales</b>	<b>DOBM</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>			

a The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

See general notes under Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES H.13

## Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

### Average prices on 12 December 2000

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Best beef mince	CZPI	619	411	Cheddar type	CZNV	173	508
Topside	CZPH	486	627				299-659
Rump steak	CZPF	564	803	<b>Eggs</b>			
Stewing steak	CZPE	563	464	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	151	171
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	162	141
							125-254
							99-210
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	482	836	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	208	35
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	331	317				26-34
				<b>Tea</b>			
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				Loose, per 125g	CZNR	192	82
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	103	540	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	219	140
Leg (with bone)	CZPO	111	395				62-99
							99-179
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Coffee</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	556	456	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	227	186
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	362	316	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	183	178
							158-224
							115-239
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				<b>Sugar</b>			
Streaky	CZOB	480	436	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	177	54
Gammie	CZOU	524	555				45-75
Back	DOIF	652	614	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
				Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM	453	81
<b>Ham</b>				Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNK	459	72
Ham (no shoulder), 113g	CZOR	715	88	Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNJ	544	165
				Cabbage, hearted, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH	447	52
				Cauliflower, each	CZNG	519	62
<b>Sausages, per kg<sup>c</sup></b>				Brussel sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNF	429	92
Pork	CZOQ	606	311	Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNE	551	48
				Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZND	554	54
				Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNC	543	254
<b>Canned meats</b>				Cucumber, each	CZNB	521	56
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	204	99	Lettuce-iceberg, each	CZNA	530	51
				Leeks, per kg <sup>c</sup>	DOHJ	487	136
				Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	409	117
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>							88-174
Frozen	CZON	151	164	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Fresh chilled	CZOM	562	222	Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ	517	117
				Apples, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMY	558	105
</							



# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries <sup>b</sup>	Consumer durables	Food				Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non- seasonal <sup>a</sup>			
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77	
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77	
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	77	
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	80	
1994	1,000	858	980	842	958	-	127	142	20	122	45	78	
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	76	
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78	
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80	
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	71	
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69	
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	66	
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD	Annual averages
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7	1987
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9	1988
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9	1989
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8	1990
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2	1991
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1	1992
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7	1993
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5	1994
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5	1995
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	1996
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9	1997
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8	1998
1999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.5	1999
2000	170.3	175.1	171.4	161.3	167.7	-	108.0	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.6	187.4	2000
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	102.7	103.7	103.3	103.3	105.0	103.7	1988 Jan 12
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	1989 Jan 17
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3	1990 Jan 16
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7	1991 Jan 15
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9	1992 Jan 14
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0	1993 Jan 12
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9	1994 Jan 18
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3	1995 Jan 17
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0	1996 Jan 16
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1	1997 Jan 14
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5	1998 Jan 13
1998 Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0	1998 Dec 15
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9	1999 Jan 19
1999 Feb 16	167.0	167.0	164.5	157.4	163.2	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4	1999 Feb 16
1999 Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3	1999 Mar 16
1999 Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7	1999 Apr 20
1999 May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6	1999 May 18
1999 Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4	1999 Jun 15
1999 Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1	1999 Jul 20
1999 Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3	1999 Aug 17
1999 Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3	1999 Sep 14
1999 Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5	1999 Oct 19
1999 Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	185.0	1999 Nov 16
1999 Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	-	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	184.5	1999 Dec 14
2000 Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.8	2000 Jan 18
2000 Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	-	108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	185.9	2000 Feb 15
2000 Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	186.2	2000 Mar 14
2000 Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.7	2000 Apr 11
2000 May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	187.6	2000 May 16
2000 Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	-	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	187.9	2000 Jun 13
2000 Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7	-	104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	187.7	2000 Jul 18
2000 Aug 15	170.5	175.4	171.7	160.9	167.6	-	105.6	143.4	123.3	147.0	204.6	187.9	2000 Aug 15
2000 Sep 12	171.7	176.8	172.9	162.2	168.9	-	108.0	143.6	124.4	147.0	205.3	188.3	2000 Sep 12
2000 Oct 17	171.6	176.6	172.8	162.0	168.7	-	107.4	143.8	124.4	147.3	205.7	188.5	2000 Oct 17
2000 Nov 14	172.1	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.2	-	108.2	144.5	129.5	147.0	206.1	188.4	2000 Nov 14
2000 Dec 12	172.2	177.1	173.2	162.5	169.3	-	108.6	144.7	131.9	146.8	206.6	187.7	2000 Dec 12

a For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.  
 b The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989.

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES H.14

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights											
												CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHI	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987										
1988	101.4	103.9	98.3	102.7	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988										
1989	105.6	124.6	104.2	108.2	113.1	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	1989										
1990	108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990										
1991	118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991										
1992	137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992										
1993	150.0	151.6	127.1	133.5	125.8	119.8	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993										
1994	166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994										
1995	175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995										
1996	188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996										
1997	200.1	172.1	133.2	144.7	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997										
1998	218.9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998										
1998 Dec 15	231.2	197.5	124.2	145.7	150.5	121.4	181.3	168.0	174.2	119.7	193.4	1998 Dec 15										
1999 Jan 19	236.4	195.1	124.3	138.8	150.6	113.1	181.2	169.6	175.7	119.1	193.6	1999 Jan 19										
1999 Feb 16	236.5	194.2	124.2	148.1	150.8	115.7	182.2	169.4	176.1	118.6	193.8	1999 Feb 16										
1999 Mar 16	245.0	191.6	124.5	143.3	151.1	117.8	181.7	172.4	176.1	118.2	194.1	1999 Mar 16										
1999 Apr 20	248.5	195.6	124.2	141.4	151.5	117.9	183.0															



# H.15 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

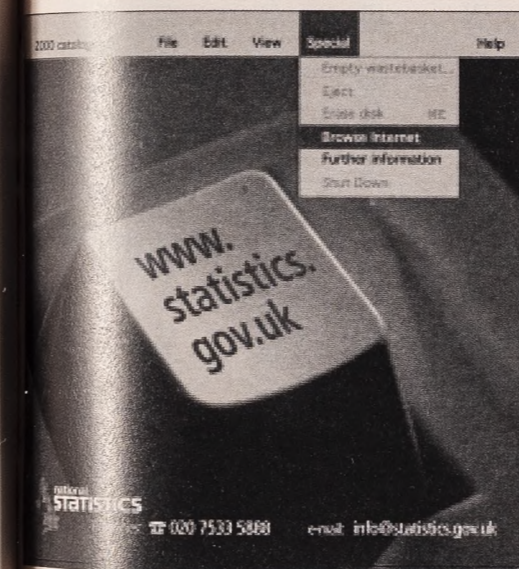
	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990 Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993 Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994 Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995 Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996 Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997 Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998 Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1998 Dec 15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	-3.0	3.7
1999 Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
Feb 16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6	3.6
Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	3.6
Apr 20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	-3.5	3.9
May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.8
Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.9
Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.1
Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	4.2
Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	-4.8	4.6
Nov 16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	-5.0	4.8
Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.6
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.2
Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6
May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.7
Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.9
Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	4.9
Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8	5.0
Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6	5.5
Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6	5.3
Nov 14	3.2	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.2	9.4	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	1.3	3.3	3.2	-2.3	4.9
Dec 12	2.9	1.3	3.7	1.7	9.2	8.8	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	-4.2	1.4	2.6	3.2	-2.6	5.1

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100		European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998		103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999		104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8
<b>Monthly</b>									
1999	Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.6	101.9
	Feb	103.4	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.0	102.1
	Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.3	102.3
	Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.6	102.7
	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.6	102.7
	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.6	102.8
	Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3
	Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5	103.3
	Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7	103.0
	Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8	102.9
	Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0
	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.6	103.4	103.4
2000	Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	104.7	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8
	Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2
	Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.0	104.4
	Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3
	May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2	104.2
	Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5	104.9
	Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	106.9	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4
	Aug	106.5	105.4	104.3	107.0	108.0	107.0	104.5	105.2
	Sep	107.2	106.2	104.6	107.9	109.0	108.1	105.1	105.7
	Oct	107.2	106.1	104.9	107.7	109.2	108.2	105.0	105.4
	Nov	107.5P	106.4	105.4P	107.9	109.3	108.1	105.2P	105.7
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>									
		CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997		1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1998		1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999		1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Monthly</b>									
1999	Jan	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
	Mar	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
	Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.8
	May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4
	Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
	Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
	Sep	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8
	Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9
	Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4
2000	Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
	Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1
	Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1
	Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.6
	May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5
	Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0
	Jul	2.2	1.0	2.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.0
	Aug	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8
	Sep	2.5	1.0	2.2	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.6
	Oct	2.4	1.0	2.1	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4
	Nov	2.6P	1.0	2.3P	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.2P	2.6

a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.

b Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised  
P Provisional  
E Estimate

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

## EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100		Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
		CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998		110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999		112.6	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
<b>Monthly</b>									
1999	Jan	110.6	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7	102.5
	Feb	109.8	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.6
	Mar	112.5	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2	103.2
	Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6	103.4
	May	113.6	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
	Jun	113.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
	Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	105.1	103.1
	Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6	103.1
	Sep	113.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	104.0
	Oct	113.5	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7	104.2
	Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8
	Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1
2000	Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7	103.5
	Feb	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0
	Mar	115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6
	Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	104.4
	May	116.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0	105.0
	Jun	115.9	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	109.3	105.0
	Jul	113.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	110.0	104.4
	Aug	114.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	110.4	104.5
	Sep	116.5	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	110.8	105.4
	Oct	117.8	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.0	105.6
	Nov	118.3	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7P	111.2	111.3	105.7
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>									
		CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997		5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998		4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999		2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
<b>Monthly</b>									
1999	Jan	3.3	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
	Feb	3.1	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.2
	Mar	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.5
	Apr	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.3
	May	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
	Jun	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
	Jul	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
	Aug	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.8
	Sep	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.1
	Oct	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.0
	Nov	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8
	Dec	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2
2000	Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.0
	Feb	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4
	Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
	Apr	2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	1.0
	May	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.3
	Jun	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	1.4
	Jul	2.6	5.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	1.3
	Aug	2.9	5.7	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	1.4
	Sep	3.0	5.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.7	1.3
	Oct	3.8	6.0	2.7	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.0	1.3
	Nov	4.0	6.0	2.9	4.5	2.9P	3.6	4.1	1.8

Source: ONS/Eurostat



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