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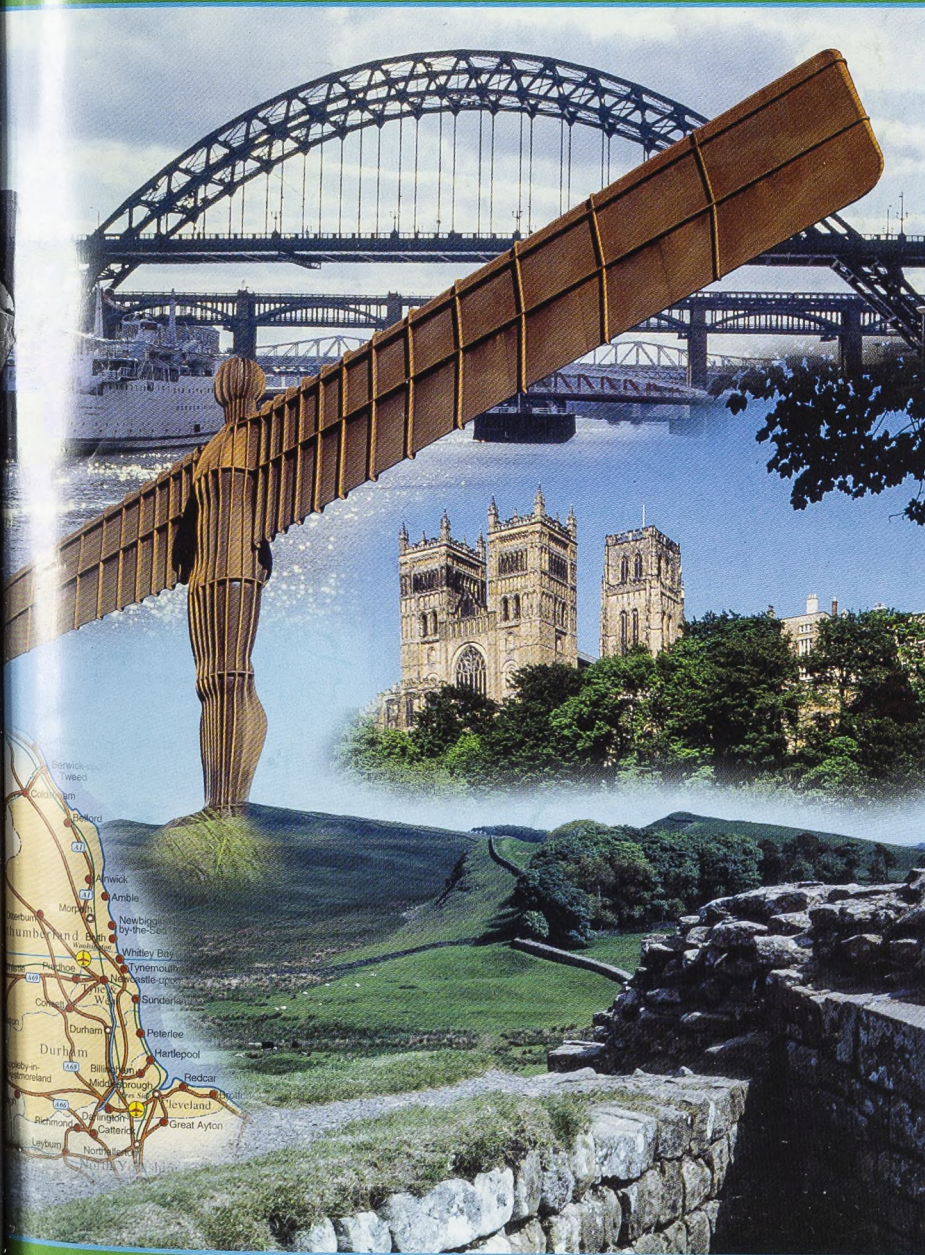
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Labour Market Trends



THIS MONTH...

- Spotlight on the North East

PLUS...

- Small and medium enterprises

October 1999

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 15 September 1999 All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Headlines

- ↑ **Rising employment** indicated by May-July 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results confirmed by June 1999 workforce jobs.
- ↓ **Falling unemployment** from May-July 1999 LFS and August claimant count.

There has been a further increase in employment. The ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have both fallen. There has been a small rise in the whole economy headline average earnings growth rate.

Labour Force Survey data for May-July 1999 show that the working-age employment rate was 74.0 per cent, up slightly on the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 54,000 over the quarter and by 292,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent, down from 6.2 per cent in both the preceding three months and a year ago. The claimant count fell by 22,300 in August. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 24,600 over the past 3 months and 16,800 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth in average earnings in July was 4.6 per cent, up from 4.4 per cent in June.

Trend estimates from the LFS appear in Table A.2.

News this month

May-July 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

August data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

July data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

June data: Workforce jobs

Figure 1 Employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.3\%$

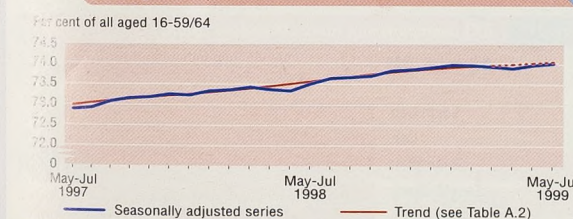


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

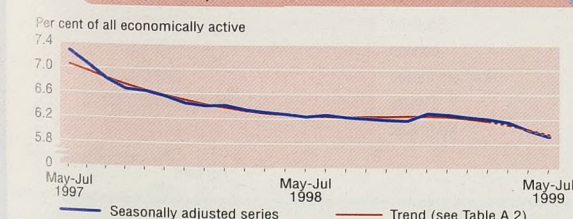
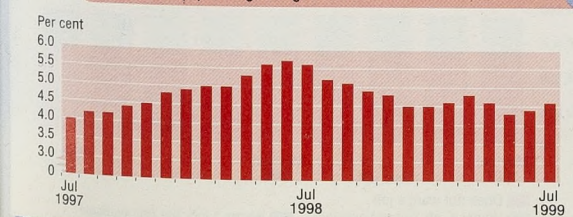


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth

Whole economy, percentage change over 12 months



SUMMARY

- ① **Employment rate** was 74.0 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 1999 period, up from 73.9 per cent in February-April 1999 and up from 73.5 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ① **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.9 per cent in the May-July 1999 period, down from 6.2 per cent in February-April 1999 and on a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- ① **Employment** was 27.41 million in May-July 1999, up 292,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- ① **Workforce jobs** rose by 239,000 over the year to 27.75 million in June 1999; this rise comprised 158,000 male jobs and 81,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ① **ILO unemployment** level was 1.73 million in May-July 1999. This is 79,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- ① **Claimant count** down 22,300 in month to August to 1.21 million. Claimant count rate in August was 4.2 per cent, down from 4.3 per cent in July (Table A.3).
- ① **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in May-July 1999, down from 78.9 per cent in February-April 1999 and up from 78.5 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ① **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 1999 period, up from 21.1 per cent in February-April 1999 and down from 21.5 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ① **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.6 per cent in July compared with a year earlier. This is up 0.2 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- ① **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 2,700 in August to 229,900 (Table A.3).
- ① **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 5,600 in August to 311,100 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 45,000 since February-April 1999 to 15.14 million in May-July 1999, and women up 9,000 in the same period to 12.28 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 41,000 since February-April 1999 to 20.59 million in May-July 1999. People in part-time employment up 11,000 over the same period to 6.82 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 154,000 in the three months to July 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.99 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 905 million during May-July 1999, up 0.6 per cent from May-July 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.3 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 11,000 over the year to 259,000 in May-July 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 47,000 in year to stand at 496,000 in May-July 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 22,000 over the year to stand at 414,000 in May-July 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except the East Midlands, North East, Northern Ireland, Wales and West Midlands. Highest rate is in the North East at 9.3 per cent and lowest is in the South East at 3.8 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 65,100 over the year to 301,700 in August 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 311,900 in August 1999, a fall of 50,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 11,500 in August 1999, a fall of 36,700 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	August 1999	Change on year
18-24, over six months	61,943	down 51,609
25 and over, more than two years	144,143	down 36,997
Total	206,086	down 88,606

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.14 million in May-July 1999. Of this total, 16.20 million were men and 12.94 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.64 million in May-July 1999. Of this total, 5.33 million people did not want a job and 2.09 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 292,000 in the year to May-July 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 79,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 55,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 157,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.5 per cent of all persons of working age in May-July 1999, down from 84.6 per cent in February-April 1999, while the rate for women was 72.5 per cent for the same period, down from 72.7 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in May-July 1999, up from 15.4 per cent in February-April 1999, while the rate for women was 27.5 per cent for the same period, up from 27.3 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

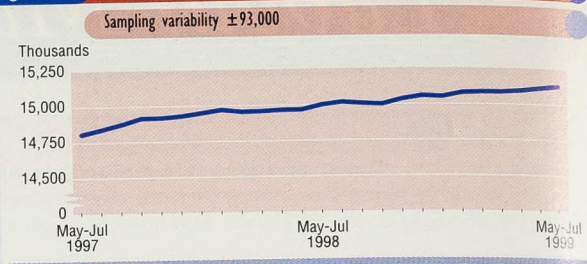


Figure 5 Female employment

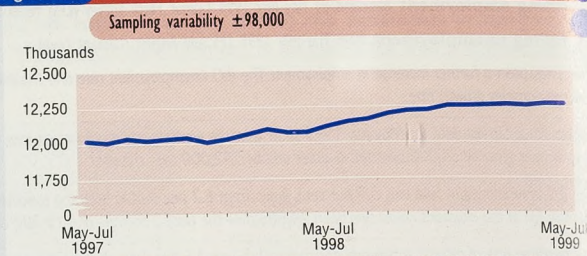


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

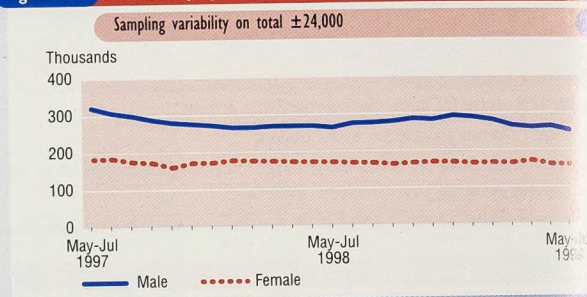


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

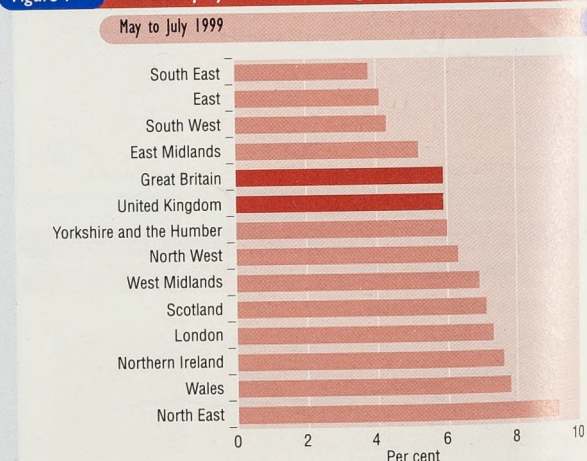


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

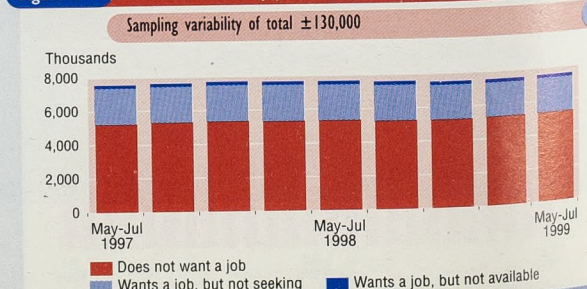


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

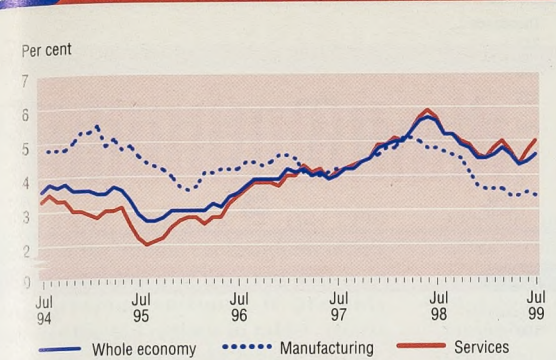


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

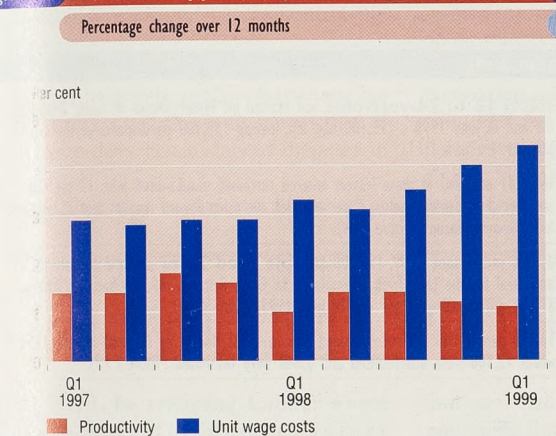
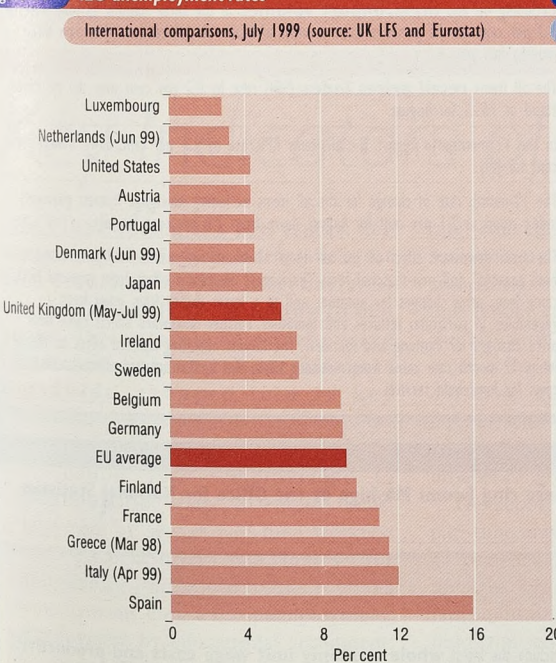


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 223,000 people made redundant in spring 1999 (March-May). This compares with 208,000 in spring 1998 (Table C.41, August).
- Results for spring 1999 show that 1.2 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 43 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, August).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.6 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to July 1999 was 4.4 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the June rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for July was 3.4 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.3 per cent for July, down 0.1 percentage point from the June figure (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.0 per cent for July, up 0.3 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for July was 4.7 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.1 percentage points from the June rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for July was 4.6 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.3 percentage points from the June rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.3 per cent lower in the three months ending July 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 2.9 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.5 per cent higher in the three months ending July 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.1 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 4.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in May-July 1999 was 5.9 per cent, below the EU average of 9.3 per cent in July 1999 and lower than in all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.15).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.8 per cent in May-July 1999 was lower than in all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.4 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 0.6 per cent.

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in August 1999 were 12,300 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in August 1999 were 13,600 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 1,300 in August to stand at 119,700 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to July 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 208,000, from 154 stoppages. Some 24 per cent of the days lost were in manufacturing industries, 15 per cent in the transport, storage and communication group, and 14 per cent were lost in construction.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in July 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 6,900, from 16 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number participating in **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 28 March 1999 was 29 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1, August 1999).
- The proportion of **OT leavers** between October 1997 and September 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent, one percentage point less than for the preceding 12 months (Table F.5, August 1999).
- The number participating in **Work-based training for adults** in England and Wales as at 28 March 1999 was 21 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1, August 1999).
- The proportion of leavers from **Work-based training for adults** between October 1997 and September 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 42 per cent, four percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3, August 1999).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 134,600 as at 28 March 1999 (Table F.1, August 1999).
- 313,000 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of June 1999 - 173,100 had left, leaving 139,900 participants at the end of June 1999 (Table F.11).
- Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 8 per cent left for other known reasons and 35 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of June 1999, 150,700 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal** for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain - 69,100 had left, leaving 81,600 participating at the end of June 1999 (Table F.16).
- 16,130 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of June 1999, of which 12,300 were unsubsidised and 3,840 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the second quarter of 1999 grew by 0.5 per cent, up from 0.1 per cent in the first quarter of 1999. Compared with the second quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 1.2 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to July were 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.9 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to July was up by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, but 1.3 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the second quarter of 1999 was 0.7 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 0.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the second quarter of 1999 is estimated to be 0.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter, but 10.1 per cent higher than the second quarter of 1998.
- **Government consumption** in the second quarter of 1999 was up 0.7 per cent on the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to June was in deficit by £6.3 billion, down from a deficit of £6.9 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £4.9 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to June were 0.8 per cent higher than the previous three months but down 1.2 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to June were up 0.3 per cent on the previous three months and up 4.4 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 0.2 per cent over the month to stand at 165.5 for August.
- In the 12 months to August, the all items RPI rose by 1.1 per cent, down from 1.3 per cent for July.
- The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.1 per cent for August, down from 2.2 per cent for July.
- The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for both seasonal and non-seasonal food. The largest downward effect, from seasonal food, came from price changes for potatoes and to a lesser extent from other fresh vegetables, in particular lettuces and tomatoes. Further downward effects came from price changes for clothing and footwear. The largest offsetting upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from motoring costs and further upward effects came from costs for household services.

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Funmi Mashigo at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6172.

Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies**.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

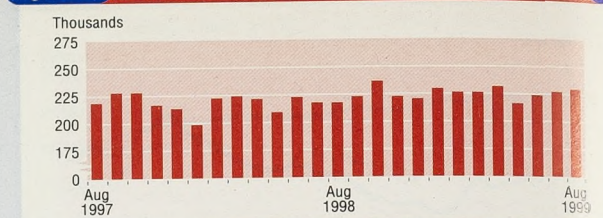


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



Regional Trends

REGIONAL TRENDS 34, the 1999 edition of the annual compendium of key regional statistics, has been published. As with previous editions, it presents statistics for the regions in tables, charts and maps. As well as the labour market, topics covered include population, education and training, housing and the environment.

- Some of the latest findings show that:
 - in 1998, the North East had the highest proportion of employers involved in National Vocational Qualifications of any region;
 - the regions of Yorkshire and the Humber, the East Midlands, the South East and the South West had the joint lowest rate of working days lost to labour disputes in 1998;
 - more than one in six cars licensed to

addresses in the West Midlands in 1997 were company cars, the highest proportion of any region; and

- in 1998, London had the highest proportion of employers who felt their skill needs were increasing - 75 per cent reported such a need.

The chapter on the labour market covers a number of aspects, including economic activity; employment and jobs; self-employment; earnings; hours of work; and unemployment. It includes a table on economic activity of households, which shows that the proportion of working-age households where no-one is in work varies from 11.6 per cent in the South East to 24.1 per cent in the North East. The chapter also shows that in autumn 1998, trade union membership varied from 41 per cent of

employees in Wales to just 22 per cent in the South East. Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in April 1998 varied from £333 in Northern Ireland to £501 in London. The chapter on education and training shows that, for male employees, the North East had the highest rate of job-related training of any region in spring 1998. For female employees, the joint highest rates were in the North West and South East.

Regional Trends 34 also includes a chapter giving comparisons with the regions of other European Union member states, and others with key sub-regional figures for the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom.

- *Regional Trends 34*. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621158 X. £39.50.

LFS data on constituencies and TTWAs

ONS WILL be releasing **Labour Force Survey data for parliamentary constituencies and travel-to-work areas from the 1996/7 and 1997/8 Local Annual Databases on 18 October 1999**.

The data will cover employment, unemployment, economic activity and economic inactivity rates for all aged 16

and over and for people of working age, plus some limited data on activity for 18 to 24-year-olds. For smaller areas some estimates will be suppressed, as the sample size is too small. Data on economic activity for all aged 16 and over will be available for all parliamentary constituencies in the United Kingdom and for 281 travel-to-work

areas in Great Britain. Data for travel-to-work areas in Northern Ireland are not available at present.

Tables will be available from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6094, and from Nomis®, tel. 0191 374 2468.

Key Indicators of the Labour Market

THE FIRST edition of a new report, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, has just been launched by the International Labour Office (ILO). Running to 600 pages, it contains comprehensive information about labour markets worldwide, grouped into 18 key indicators.

The key indicators are: labour force participation rate; employment to population ratio; status in employment; employment by sector; part-time workers; hours of work; urban informal sector employment; unemployment; youth unemployment; long-term unemployment; unemployment by educational attainment; time-related underemployment; inactivity

rate; educational attainment and illiteracy; real manufacturing wage indices; hourly compensation costs; labour productivity and unit labour costs; and poverty and income distribution. The new report does not replace the well-established *ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics* (see most recently p51, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1999), but supplements it, covering as it does a broader range of information.

The report shows that in 1997 women's part-time employment accounted for almost 41 per cent of total female employment in the UK - a figure only exceeded by the Netherlands and Switzerland among industrialised countries. Between 1990 and 1997 real wages in UK manufacturing rose

by 13 per cent, a figure exceeded only by Japan and the Netherlands of industrialised economies. Of industrialised economies, workers in the USA put in the longest hours - 2,000 hours a head in 1997, the equivalent of almost two working weeks more than did those in Japan. Labour productivity growth has on average been higher in western Europe than in the USA.

A CD-ROM version of the report will be released in November.

- *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*. International Labour Office. ISBN 92 2110833 3. Available price £59.95 from the ILO London office, Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QP.

Ethnic minorities in the labour market

THE LATEST issue of *Employment Observatory Trends*, the journal of the European system of Documentation, Evaluation and Monitoring on Employment Policies, looks at ethnic minorities and immigrant groups in the labour market across the European Union, as well as the measures that member states have taken to deal with the employment problems of their ethnic minorities.

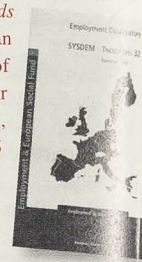
The introductory section looks at some of the common issues and problems, such as varying use of terminology. For example in some countries, such as Sweden, the term 'ethnic minorities' is reserved for special native groups, and is not used for groups originating through foreign immigration. Also, data are not consistent – many are available only on foreign nationals, not ethnic minorities, and even then for that group as a whole. Generally, the report notes that recent immigrants face worse

labour market problems than people who have been in the country concerned for many years. The second and third generation of ethnic minority communities consistently have better labour market chances than those in the first generation, because of the education and training they have received. This section is followed by reports specific to each of the member states in turn.

The report on the UK focuses on ethnic minorities rather than recently arrived immigrants, as the bulk of the UK ethnic minority population has been resident for 30 or more years or were born here. It draws heavily on a recent *Labour Market Trends* article presenting statistics from the Labour Force Survey (see pp601-15, December 1998), and several tables of data from the LFS appear. It then examines labour market policies, including the New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds. Ethnic minority

participants are more likely than Whites to remain in the initial Gateway stage of New Deal, and less likely to take one of the employment or training options. The article concludes that the share of the workforce made up by ethnic minorities will increase owing to the age structure of the population, and a continuing reduction in the educational differentials between the White population and the ethnic minority population will reduce the latter's labour market disadvantage.

• *Employment Observatory Trends* no. 32, summer 1999. European Commission. Available free of charge from Institute for Applied Socio-Economics, Novalisstrasse 10, D-10115 Berlin, Germany, e-mail eurocontact@ias-berlin.de, tel. +49 30 28 00 85 0, fax +49 30 28 27 37 8.



Non-standard employment

A REPORT from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation into the use of 'non-standard' employment patterns – such as part-time and fixed-term working – looks at the costs and benefits of these methods of working. It suggests that flexibility and 'family-friendly' working practices are of more benefit to managers and professionals than to lower-skilled workers, who often face greater insecurity. However, structured flexibility provides opportunities for people in some groups who would otherwise be excluded from the labour market.

The report, *Whose flexibility?*, derives from research carried out between autumn 1997 and spring 1999. Detailed case studies were carried out in 30 establishments across five sectors (hotels and catering; further education; food manufacturing; finance; and telecommunications). These involved interviews with employers, trade union representatives and employees, along with some self-completion employee surveys and telephone follow-up interviews.

The study found that in areas with highly competitive markets where labour formed a substantial component of costs – such as call centres – employers had clearly tried to transfer some of the market risk to their

employees by introducing non-standard contracts. Where there was greater collective employee power exerted by trade unions to protect jobs, such as in food manufacturing or finance, employers had pursued flexibility within permanent contracts, for example by introducing new contracts requiring greater willingness to vary hours of work.

Employers recognised the benefits of building flexibility into the permanent contract of employment because it supplied them with a committed workforce able to adapt to fluctuations in demand. Temporary or very unstructured employment tended to suit firms requiring low-skilled workers. Employers using such arrangements, for example zero-hours contracts, were able to transfer a large part of the risk attached to their businesses to their employees. However, there was evidence that some employers who had developed somewhat tenuous relationships with their employees, but who were seeking to improve their products or services, wanted to make these relationships more concrete again. By and large, the more highly skilled the employees, the more likely employers were to see the costs of non-standard contractual arrangements as outweighing the benefits.

They were therefore more likely to offer instead non-standard working arrangements within standard permanent contracts.

Occupation, skill level and labour market power determined whether the costs of non-standard arrangements outweighed the benefits for employees. Those staff with more control over their hours of work, through flexitime or annual hours systems, appeared happier with the organisation of their working time and the balance between work and home life. In both hotels and food manufacturing there was a trend towards general flexibility from both full-time and part-time staff. Only where management expected changed hours at short notice did employees complain. Highly flexible employment contracts suited those at the margins of the labour market, for example students who worked part-time or weekend shifts which fitted in with their study commitments.

• *Whose flexibility? The costs and benefits of non-standard working arrangements*, by Kate Purcell, Terence Hogarth and Claire Simm. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 902633 37 7. Available, price £13.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services Ltd., 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033.

Older workers in the labour market

OLDER workers – those aged 50 or over – are more likely to show a high degree of commitment to their work, according to a new report from the Institute for Employment Studies (IES). Many employers recognise the experience that older workers can often offer, but despite this older workers continue to experience disadvantage within the labour market.

The IES report, *The Fifties Revival*, presents the findings of a study based on an analysis of the literature and secondary data on the demographic and labour market characteristics of the working population, plus interviews with leading employers and a one-day workshop involving corporate members of IES. Its objectives were to examine the demographic trends and characteristics of older workers, draw out the implications of this for organisational restructuring, and discover the ways employers are already responding.

The report suggests that despite an increase in the number of over-50s in the population, the proportion of older people participating in the labour market has been declining. Some of this is involuntary, as unemployed older workers are likely to remain unemployed for

longer than younger workers. Older workers also benefit from fewer training and development opportunities – it cites the Labour Force Survey showing that in 1998 only 17 per cent of employees aged 50 or more received training in the 13 weeks before interview, compared with 29 per cent of those younger than 50.

The report points out some of the benefits associated with older workers, such as a high degree of commitment to work. For example, it quotes data from the 1996 British Social Attitudes Survey to show that nearly three-fifths of those aged 50 and over claim to do the best they can with their job even if it interferes with the rest of their life, compared with under two-fifths of those aged 18 to 24. The IES research suggested that older workers are likely to benefit more from support in preparing for retirement; training to update their skills; family-friendly working practices for those with responsibility for caring for elderly relatives; and job and workplace design to take account of their needs, particularly with regard to physical working conditions.

The study found that employers feel that older workers represent a knowledgeable,

experienced, reliable and stable workforce. They are thoughtful about the business and have good interpersonal and customer service skills. Younger employees are thought to be better able to cope with change and are more physically fit. The study concluded that the Government's code of practice for age diversity in employment appears to be drawing the attention of employers to the issue of age. However, it also found a lack of concern among employers with regard to demographic change, possibly because these changes were too far in the future or taking place too gradually for employers to have considered their implications.

• *The Fifties Revival*, by J Kodz, B Kersley and P Bates. Institute for Employment Studies report 359. ISBN 1 85184 288 8, £19.95 plus £2 postage. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd., Isaac Newton Way, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel. 01476 541080.



The 'jobs gap' in Britain's cities

BRITAIN'S CITIES lack jobs, not skills, concludes a new report from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF). It suggests that there has been a loss of half a million jobs in the 20 largest cities since 1981, compared with a gain of 1.7 million jobs elsewhere. The worst-affected areas have been the core districts of the major conurbations, especially Clydeside, Greater Manchester and Merseyside, where manufacturing job losses have been especially severe.

The report, *The jobs gap in Britain's cities*, published by the Policy Press for the JRF, draws on ONS data from the Census of Population and the Annual Employment Survey (AES – previously called the Census of Employment) for 1981, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995 and 1996. Although the strict census definition of urban areas could not be used as it was not consistent with the AES, a list of the major urban areas was built up using census data, combining local authority districts to get an approximation of the mapped urban area. This produced a list of 20 'cities' ranging from Greater London (about 7 million people) to Plymouth (255,000 people).

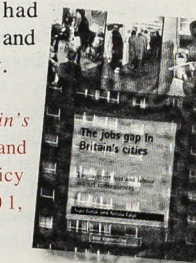
These were then classified between conurbations such as Clydeside, Greater Manchester and West Midlands and 'free-standing' cities such as Bristol, Edinburgh and Nottingham.

The study found that there had been a considerable shift in employment between urban and rural areas between 1981 and 1991. Jobs in 'inner cores' of conurbations fell by 12 per cent (faster than the loss of population, at only 9 per cent), by 6 per cent in outer areas of conurbations and by 3 per cent in free-standing cities, but increased by 8 per cent in towns and rural areas. Manufacturing jobs in particular were lost at a high rate in the cities: between 1981 and 1991 there was a 43 per cent decline in manufacturing jobs in inner cores of conurbations, compared with only an 18 per cent decline in towns and rural areas. Over the same period there was a 2.8 per cent fall in service jobs in inner core conurbations, compared with 18 per cent growth in towns and rural areas. The pattern of declining job losses in the big cities was not even across the country, however; between 1981 and 1996 the number of jobs fell by 25 per cent in Merseyside but

increased by 12 per cent in Nottingham. More recently, between 1993 and 1996 (the end date for the study) there had been an increase in employment in cities. This, however, was linked to the general economic cycle and did not represent a reversal or slowing down of previous trends (except perhaps for London). The cities' share of employment continued to fall during this period.

These changes were mirrored by population shifts: the 1991 workforce in inner cores of conurbations was only 71 per cent of what it had been in 1971, while that in towns and rural areas had increased by 17 per cent. The pattern of activity rates, too, was altered: in 1971 activity rates were 80 per cent for inner cores of conurbations and 76 per cent for towns and rural areas, while by 1991 this pattern had reversed to 76 per cent and 80 per cent respectively.

• *The jobs gap in Britain's cities*, by Ivan Turok and Nicola Edge. The Policy Press. ISBN 1 86134 160 1, £13.95.



A selection of recent books which may be of interest to *Labour Market Trends* readers

Job insecurity and work intensification

'JOB INSECURITY is now higher than at any point in the past 30 years'. So say the authors of *Job insecurity and work intensification: Flexibility and the changing boundaries of work*. In a national survey conducted by the University of Cambridge it was found that more than 60 per cent of employees claim that the pace of work (and the effort they have to put into their jobs) has increased over the past five years. The report explores whether the UK workforce can sustain the high levels of pressure found in rapidly changing organisations and the social costs of such pressures on employees, their families and society. It also examines the relationship between perceived job security and employee motivation and general health and the effects of employee motivation and morale on organisational performance.

It is widely believed that job insecurity has increased greatly in recent years, and to

test this theory, and examine the prevalence and redistribution of job insecurity, the authors looked at two surveys. The first, conducted in 1986 (The Social Change and Economic Life Initiative) surveyed 4,000 workers in six UK locations. The second survey in April 1997 (the Skills Survey) asked 2,500 employed and self-employed people the same questions about job security as the first. In the mid-1980s, operatives and craft workers felt much more insecure than those in professional and managerial jobs, but by the 1990s the spread of insecurity had widened to include professional workers. In fact, over this timespan there was a slight reduction in feelings of job insecurity among manual workers. Job insecurity, furthermore, was not just confined to fear of losing their job among employees but also encompassed aspects such as lack of trust of management and reduced promotion prospects: despite the large number of employees reporting an increase in their responsibilities, more than a quarter reported that their promotion prospects had decreased over the past five years. The study found that people were just as worried about the loss of desirable

aspects of their work as they were of losing the job itself.

As well as looking at effects on personal health, the report goes on to examine the impact of job insecurity and workplace stress on worker morale and family relationships. Most of the senior managers who participated in the survey felt that worsening levels of worker morale and motivation would have a negative impact on organisational efficiency. In the long term, the authors suggest, the forces currently driving British industry have worrying implications not just for individual employees and their families, but also for Britain's future growth rates and the health of its 'social environment'.

• *Job insecurity and work intensification: Flexibility and the changing boundaries of work*, by Brendan J Burchell, Diana Day, Maria Hudson, David Ladipo, Roy Mankelov, Jane P Nolan, Hannah Reed, Ines C Wichert and Frank Wilkinson. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. £13.95. ISBN 1 902633 41 5. Available from York Publishing Services Ltd., 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033.

Reshaping European employment systems

DESPITE ITS ambitious steps towards a common currency and Central Bank, Europe today is far from unified in terms of employment policies. Vast differences exist among countries in terms of unemployment, labour market regulations, and welfare systems. *Working Europe: reshaping European employment systems* argues that European societies are facing a structural change in their 'employment systems' (as distinct from the usual concept of the labour market). By this the editors refer to a concept of work that goes beyond the usual definition of paid employment to include various working time arrangements, unpaid forms of work, 'different' forms of work, etc.

The publication was developed from more than 50 papers presented at an international conference of economists and social scientists at Tampere University, Finland in 1996. One of the main themes to emerge is that European societies are facing a structural change in their employment systems, and as a consequence, societal coping mechanisms are changing as well. The authors identify a number of factors responsible for substantial change in the organisation of work such as 'jobless growth', technology, competition from abroad, ageing of the European population,

increasing flexibility in work arrangements and self-employment, and globalisation of production. They argue against the theory that United States-style labour market flexibility and deregulation is a suitable model for Europe and outline four reasons why the welfare state is important in shaping employment outcomes. They contend that, although macro-economic policies are coordinated at a global level, responsibility for employment and social policies remains with national and local governments and institutions. Even though European countries are experiencing the same kind of problems, such as unemployment and insufficient demand for labour, they have different resources and infrastructures to overcome these problems. Not all the changes taking place at the European level are inevitable internationally. For this reason it is important to know whether successful employment policies are determined by structural economic factors or whether lower unemployment rates and more adaptable labour markets are the result of political choices about active labour market policies. Active labour market policy has come to mean that while the social rights of the individual have been extended, new duties have been put on individuals as well, for example in the way the unemployed person has to be available for work. This has guaranteed that labour markets have been relatively active and workers relatively ready for labour market mobility, unlike the

United States model, where labour market mobility has been based on big income differences and wage flexibilities, subject to the profitability of individual enterprises.

Several contributors make the claim that the conventional path through education, work and retirement, with perhaps a period of unemployment, has been replaced by overlapping and intermixed phases of life. Thus, people may experience several periods of alternating education and work; and full retirement is often preceded by a period of 'active retirement' (comprising part-time work and voluntary work) commencing at an age that is rapidly becoming younger. With this greater number of transitions between work, training and unemployment comes, they argue, a need for new social security and tax systems that facilitate these transitions between employment states rather than social policy based on the idea of compensating workers who have fallen on hard times. This book aims to encourage debate about active development of European employment policies by examining employment systems from various perspectives. A very extensive bibliography is included.

• *Working Europe: reshaping European employment systems*, edited by Jens Christiansen, Pertti Koistinen and Anne Kovalainen. £50.00. ISBN 1 84014 956 6. Available from Ashgate Publishing Ltd., Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, tel. 01252 331551.

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Prepared by the Government
Statistical Service



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. Your suggestions for topics to be included are welcomed. Please contact the Labour Market Statistics Helpline.

Contents for October 1999

- 1 Main method of jobsearch, by duration of unemployment (LFS)
- 2 Employees and self-employed people teleworking in their main job (LFS)
- 3 Flexible working arrangements (LFS)
- 4 Index of topics

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

1 Main method of jobsearch, by duration of unemployment

Table | Main method of jobsearch, by duration of unemployment; United Kingdom, average of spring quarters 1997-99, not seasonally adjusted

	Jobcentre	Studying 'situations vacant'	Applying direct to employers	Asking friends and relatives etc	Answering adverts in newspaper	Another method ^a	All methods ^b (thousands = 100%)
Men							
Less than 3 months	27	25	14	12	8	15	325
3 months but less than 6 months	32	27	10	11	9	12	195
6 months but less than 12 months	32	27	10	13	8	10	180
1 year but less than 2 years	32	30	9	11	9	9	158
2 years but less than 5 years	33	30	9	11	8	8	169
5 years or more	40	29	8	10	7	6	134
All ILO unemployed ^c	32	27	11	11	8	11	1,161
Women							
Less than 3 months	19	38	12	9	11	11	279
3 months but less than 6 months	23	37	12	9	11	9	128
6 months but less than 12 months	24	43	7	7	11	9	109
1 year but less than 2 years	24	47	6	8	10	6	80
2 years but less than 5 years	25	45	*	8	12	*	63
5 years or more	24	51	*	*	*	*	27
All ILO unemployed ^c	22	41	9	8	11	9	686

^a Includes: careers office; jobclub; private employment agency; advertising in newspapers etc; waiting for job application results; looking for premises or equipment; seeking any permits for jobs; trying to obtain finance; some other method.

^b Includes some people who did not state their main method of jobsearch. Percentages are based on totals that exclude this group.

^c Includes some people who did not state how long they had been unemployed.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

The LFS is a good source of information on how people attempt to find employment and on whether the method used varies according to how long they have been unemployed. However, it is not possible to infer direct causality between methods used and success at finding a job as other methods besides the main method may be used.

Table 1 shows the main method of looking for a job for ILO unemployed people by sex and duration of unemployment for the average of the three spring quarters of 1997, 1998 and 1999. The use of such an average provides estimates that are more reliable than those based on one quarter's data.

- 1 Using a Jobcentre was the most common main jobsearch method for men (32 per cent) followed by studying 'situations vacant' (27 per cent). For women, studying situations vacant was the most frequent main jobsearch method (41 per cent) with using a Jobcentre second (22 per cent).
- 2 Use of Jobcentres as the main method of jobsearch increases with duration of unemployment, especially for men. Some 27 per cent of men unemployed for less than 3 months used a Jobcentre as their main method, compared with 40 per cent of those unemployed for 5 years or more. The figures were 19 per cent and 24 per cent respectively for women.
- 3 Women were more likely to concentrate on studying situations vacant as their unemployment lengthened: 38 per cent of women unemployed for less than 3 months used this as their main method of jobsearch compared with 51 per cent of those unemployed for 5 years or more. The increase for men was less marked.
- 4 Men who had been unemployed for less than 3 months were more likely to apply directly to employers – as their main method of jobsearch – than men who had been unemployed for longer periods (14 per cent compared with 8 to 10 per cent).

2 Employees and self-employed people teleworking in their main job

There is a great deal of interest in teleworking, as it is perceived to be a growth area in the labour market. Questions aimed at identifying people who could be defined as teleworkers are asked in the spring quarters of the LFS. **Table 2** shows the number of men and women who did some teleworking in their main job (and their distribution by different job characteristics) in spring 1999. Three different types of teleworker are identified (see red box). Please note that analyses from other sources may define teleworking and types of teleworking in different ways.

- 1 There were approximately a quarter of a million **teleworker homeworkers** in spring 1999, of whom just under half worked part-time (67 per cent of the women and 24 per cent of the men).
- 2 Slightly more than half of **teleworker homeworkers** were women. The other types of teleworkers were predominantly male (around 80 per cent of **home-based** and 70 per cent of **occasional teleworkers** were men).
- 3 Whereas female **teleworker homeworkers** were split evenly between employees and self-employed, the men were predominantly self-employed (69 per cent).
- 4 Of **home-based teleworkers** just over nine out of ten men and six out of ten women were working full-time.
- 5 **Home-based teleworkers** were distributed far more evenly across the different occupation groups than the other two types of teleworker.
- 6 Over a quarter of male **home-based teleworkers** worked in the craft and related occupations group (this group was very small for other teleworker types). Two-thirds of these men were employed in the construction industry, in trades such as plastering, joinery installation and glazing, for whom any teleworking is likely to be only a minor part of their main job.
- 7 Unlike the other teleworking groups, **occasional teleworkers** were predominantly employees (82 per cent). They were also overwhelmingly full-time workers (90 per cent).
- 8 Nearly nine out of ten **occasional teleworkers** were classified in the first three occupation groups listed (managers, professional and technical occupations).

Definitions of teleworkers

The LFS defines as teleworkers people who do some paid or unpaid work in their own home and could not do so without using both a telephone and a computer. Information on teleworkers from the LFS identifies three distinct types:

- 1 **Teleworker homeworkers** work mainly in their own home in their main job.
- 2 **Home-based teleworkers** work in various locations in their main job using home as a base.
- 3 **Occasional teleworkers** do not usually work at home but spent at least one day in the reference week working in their own home or elsewhere, using home as a base for teleworking.

Table 2 Employees and self-employed whose work from home^a required both a telephone and a computer; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
A: Teleworker homeworkers^b			
Employees	41	31	50
Self-employed	59	69	50
Full-time	53	76	33
Part-time	47	24	67
Managers and administrators	26	27	25
Professional occupations	15	25	*
Associate professional and technical occupations	26	36	17
Clerical, secretarial occupations	25	*	43
Craft and related occupations	*	*	*
Selling	5	*	*
Other ^c	*	*	*
All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)^d	244	113	131
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	255	118	137
B: Home-based teleworkers^b			
Employees	43	41	49
Self-employed	57	59	51
Full-time	86	93	60
Part-time	14	7	40
Managers and administrators	21	21	23
Professional occupations	19	19	18
Associate professional and technical occupations	18	15	28
Clerical, secretarial occupations	4	2	9
Craft and related occupations	23	28	*
Selling	11	10	14
Other ^c	5	5	*
All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)^d	654	527	128
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	693	559	134
C: Occasional teleworkers^b			
Employees	82	81	86
Self-employed	18	19	14
Full-time	90	94	80
Part-time	10	6	20
Managers and administrators	37	40	30
Professional occupations	35	34	36
Associate professional and technical occupations	15	14	17
Clerical, secretarial occupations	5	*	13
Craft and related occupations	3	*	*
Selling	*	*	*
Other ^c	3	*	*
All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)^d	357	248	109
All adjusted for non-response (thousands)	377	263	115

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

a In main job.

b See red box for definitions.

c Includes personal and protective occupations, plant and machine operatives and 'other' occupations.

d Percentages are based on those who gave a valid response to the teleworking questions. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-response can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the total adjusted for non-response.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Flexible working arrangements

Table 3 Percentage of employees with a flexible working arrangement, by type of arrangement; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent				
	All	Men	Women	Women with dependent children	Women without dependent children
Employees with a flexible working arrangement	19.4	15.4	23.8	28.6	20.7
Type of flexible arrangement:^a					
Flexible working hours	9.5	8.2	11.0	11.4	10.8
Term time working	4.4	1.5	7.5	11.5	5.0
Annualised hours contract	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.6
Four and a half day week	1.8	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.4
Job sharing	0.9	0.1	1.7	2.9	0.9
Zero hours contract	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Nine day fortnight	0.3	0.4	0.1	*	0.2
Employees without a flexible work arrangement	80.6	84.6	76.2	71.4	79.3
Employees who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)	22,307	11,686	10,621	4,141	6,480
Base: All employees (thousands)^b	23,810	12,531	11,280	4,350	6,929

a Column totals add to more than 100 per cent because respondents can give more than one type of flexible arrangement.

b Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-response can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the base.

c Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Flexible working arrangements

In the spring and autumn quarters, all persons in employment (excluding those on college-based schemes) are asked if they have a flexible working arrangement, and if so, what type of arrangement. Respondents can give up to three answers. The types of arrangement are listed below. Both the nine-day fortnight and four-and-a-half day week working arrangements involve the five-day working week being compressed into fewer full days. Such arrangements refer to full-time working only.

Flexible working hours ('flexitime') - Employees can vary their daily start and finish times each day over an accounting period (usually four weeks or a calendar month). Debit and credit hours can be carried over into another accounting period. Variable start and finish times on their own are not enough for a flexitime system. There must be a formal accounting period.

Annualised hours contract - The number of hours an employee has to work are calculated over a full year. For example, instead of 40 hours a week, employees may be contracted to work 1,900 hours a year (after allowing for leave or other entitlements). Longer hours are worked over certain parts of the year and shorter hours at other periods. Variation in hours are related to seasonal factors or fluctuation in the demand for the companies' goods or services.

Term-time working - Respondents work during the school or college term. Unpaid leave is taken during the school holidays, although their pay may be spread equally over the year.

Job-sharing - A full job is divided, usually between two people. The job sharers typically work at different times, although there may be a change-over period.

Four-and-a-half-day week - Typically involves the normal working week finishing early on Fridays. The short day need not necessarily be Friday but this is the most common day.

Nine-day fortnight - Individual employees have one day off every other week. The actual day off may vary so long as the employee keeps to an alternating pattern of one five day week followed by one four day week.

Zero hours contract - A person is not contracted to work a set number of hours, and is only paid for the number of hours they work.

The LFS asks respondents whether they have an agreed flexible working arrangement in their main job and respondents can give up to three types of arrangement (see red box).

Table 3 gives the percentage of employees in spring 1999 who had each type of flexible working arrangement. Women were more likely to have a flexible working arrangement than men. In spring 1999, around 24 per cent of women had such an arrangement compared with 15 per cent of men.

- 1 For both men and women, the most common type of arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime') at around 8 per cent for men and 11 per cent for women.

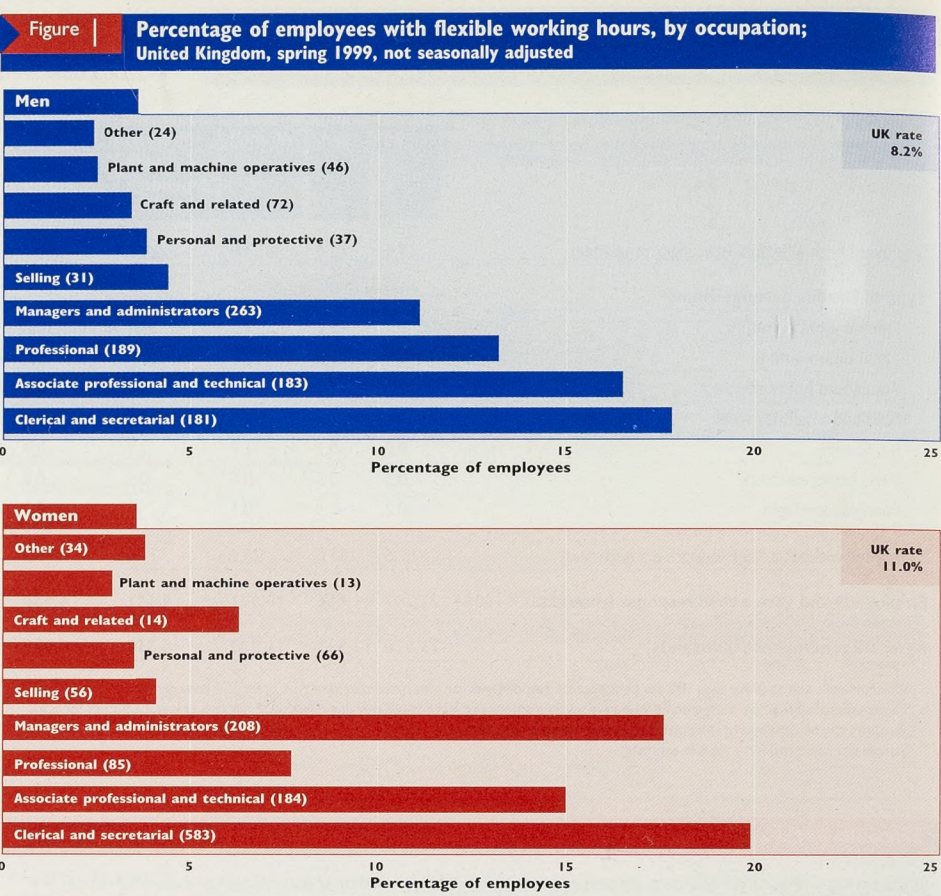
- 2 Of women, 7.5 per cent gave term-time working as one of their flexible arrangements compared with 1.5 per cent of men. A greater proportion of women with dependent children did term-time working than women without dependent children (11.5 per cent compared with 5.0 per cent). In fact term-time working along with flexitime was the most common type of flexible working arrangement for women with dependent children.

- 3 It is likely that many such women seek out term-time jobs in order to fit in with their childcare responsibilities. Only 34 per cent of female term-time workers with dependent children were actually teaching professionals compared with 46 per cent for female term-time workers without children and 80 per cent for male term-time workers. (continued overleaf)

3 Flexible working arrangements (continued)

Around 1 per cent of employees had a job-sharing arrangement (only 0.1 per cent of men, and 1.7 per cent of women). Women with dependent children were three times as likely to be jobsharing than women without dependent children.

Figure 1 gives a further breakdown of employees working flexitime in spring 1999, by occupation. For both men and women, the highest proportion of employees working flexitime was in the clerical and secretarial occupations. For women, the next highest rate was among managers and administrators and for men, in associate professional and technical occupations.



() The figures in brackets give the number of employees (in thousands) who had flexible working hours. People who did not answer the flexible working question have been allocated pro-rata according to those who gave a valid response. Percentages are based on those people who gave a valid response to the flexible working question.

4 Index of topics covered in Labour Market Spotlight May 1998 to October 1999

<p>Claimant count sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (Jun 98)</p> <p>Disability see health problems</p> <p>Earnings inside and outside London (Nov 98) of men and women in couples where both are employees (Aug 99)</p> <p>Economic activity by when left last job (Feb 99) of young people (May 99, Aug 99) status of couples (Jan 99)</p> <p>Economic inactivity never had a paid job since leaving school (Jul 98, Jul 99) of people who are looking after family or home (Jun 98) people who would like to work; by ethnic origin (Oct 98)</p> <p>Education (see also Qualifications and Young people) by economic status (Apr 99)</p> <p>Employment employment rates in English local authority districts (May 99) employment in IT occupations by region (Jun 99) employee jobs in selected industries (May 98, Aug 98) how current job was obtained (Jan 99) information technology (Dec 98) job-types of employees who were not in employment one year ago (Oct 98) length of time continuously employed (May 99) of different nationalities (Jul 98) of new graduates (Oct 98)</p>	<p>people who are looking for a new or additional job (Jun 98) status one year ago (Sep 98, Sep 99) unpaid family workers (Feb 99) working in inner London (May 99)</p> <p>Ethnic groups by economic status (Jun 98, Sep 98, Dec 98, Mar 99, Jun 99, Sep 99) by part-time employment (Dec 98) economically inactive who would like to work (Oct 98) employment rate by ethnic group and whether born in UK or not (Aug 99) proportion of young people in ethnic groups who were in full-time education (Sep 99)</p> <p>Health problems by economic activity and disability classification (Mar 99) by economic status, and region (Nov 98) disabled people and the labour market (Jun 99)</p> <p>Holiday entitlement of full-time employees, by occupation (Apr 99)</p> <p>Homeworkers by main and second job, and occupation (Mar 99) by main and second job (May 98) teleworkers (Oct 98)</p> <p>Hours actual hours of paid and unpaid overtime (Apr 99) employees usually working more than 48 hours per week, by occupation (Dec 98) flexible working arrangements (Oct 99) hours worked in main and second jobs (Aug 98) reasons for working fewer hours than usual (Jun 99)</p>	<p>Job-related training by occupation and industry (Mar 99) by length, site, and payment of fees (Jun 98, Jun 99) by employment status, age and qualification (Sep 98, Sep 99) over time, and by region and ethnic origin (Dec 98)</p> <p>Managerial responsibilities by qualification and age (Jun 98) of equal opportunities target groups (Feb 99) part-time (Jan 99)</p> <p>Nationalities employment (Jul 98)</p> <p>Part-time workers by age and reason (Dec 98) by social class (Sep 99) managers (Jan 99) reasons for not wanting a full-time job (Jun 99)</p> <p>Qualifications highest qualification held by age and sex (Jul 99) ILO unemployment rates and average gross weekly earnings (Apr 99) method of jobsearch by highest qualification (Jul 99)</p> <p>Second jobs by occupation and industry (Mar 99) reasons for looking for another job (Jul 99)</p> <p>Self-employment at sub-national level (Sep 98) work location and employees (Aug 98)</p> <p>Shiftworking by type of shift, and occupation (Nov 98)</p> <p>Sickness absence by industry, occupation, and numbers of days (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, May 99, Aug 99)</p>	<p>Teleworkers by job-type and occupation (May 98, Oct 98, Oct 99)</p> <p>Temporary workers by occupation (Dec 98) by reason and age (Aug 99)</p> <p>Travel usual method and time taken to travel to work, by job-type (Jul 98, Mar 99)</p> <p>Unemployment by when left last job (Feb 99) length, by reason for leaving last job (Jul 98) methods of job search (Jan 99), by duration of unemployment (Oct 99) sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (Jun 98)</p> <p>Unions membership density by ethnic origin (Mar 99) membership density by type of employment (May 98)</p> <p>Vacancies jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sep 98, Sep 99)</p> <p>Women in the labour market (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, May 99, Aug 99) returners (Sep 98, Sep 99)</p> <p>Young people economic activity by academic age (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, Aug 99) educational status by ethnic origin (Sep 99) new graduates (Oct 98)</p>
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The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.



This article on the North East is the eighth in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective.

By Steve Good,
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Key points

Over the last two years, the seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate in the North East fell from 67.2 per cent to 65.2 per cent, while the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate at 9.8 per cent was unchanged.

Demography

The population in the North East increased between 1987 and 1993, but decreased in 1997 to a level lower than ten years previously.

Employment

The seasonally adjusted employment rate in the North East at winter 1998/9 was 65.9 per cent, lower than in all other regions in the UK. The seasonally adjusted employment rate in the North East at spring 1998 was 67.0 per cent, unchanged compared with the corresponding period in 1997. This compares with a rate of 73.4 per cent in Great Britain at spring 1998, a rise of 0.6 percentage points over the year.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North East at winter 1998/9 was 9.8 per cent compared with 6.3 per cent for the UK. The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate at May 1999 was 7.5 per cent in the North East, compared with 4.5 per cent for the UK.

Activity

The economic activity rate for those of working age in the North East at winter 1998/9 was 73.2 per cent, while the rate for the UK was 79.0 per cent.

Inactivity

There were 112,000 economically inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one in the North East during the winter months of 1998/9, a decrease of 1 per cent since 1997.

Vacancies

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the North East over the last ten years have fluctuated and show a rise of nearly 9 per cent compared to the same month ten years ago. This compares with a rise of almost 5 per cent in the total number of vacancies notified in the UK in the same period.

Earnings

The average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the North East was £339 in April 1998. This was 12 per cent lower than the average for Great Britain, which was £384.

Qualifications and training

The breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in the North East is similar to that for Great Britain. Between winter 1992/3 and winter 1998/9, the number of people of working age in the North East receiving job-related training rose by 14 per cent.

Data

THE DATA in this article are not seasonally adjusted, unless stated otherwise. They are taken from a number of sources, and the latest periods covered are as follows: data from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) are for winter 1998/9 (December-February); data from the annual LFS database cover the period March 1997 to February 1998; claimant count and vacancy data are for May 1999, employer surveys data are for May 1999; New Earnings Survey (NES) data are for April 1998, and population estimates are for mid-1997.

Introduction

MIDDLESBROUGH HAS the highest population density in the North East, at 27 persons per hectare, followed by Newcastle-upon-Tyne with 25 persons and South Tyneside with 24 persons. Four areas in the North East had less than 0.3 persons per hectare, namely Tynedale, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Alnwick and Teesdale (Figure 1).

The labour market in the North East has followed a comparable trend to that of the UK. Looking at seasonally adjusted claimant count rates, the pattern in the North East is similar to that of the UK but with the North East showing rates 2.2 to 3.9 percentage points higher than that of the UK since May 1990 (Figure 9). The seasonally adjusted ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployment rate for the North East rose faster than that for the UK as a whole during the second half of 1998 (Figure 8).

The proportion of people working in manufacturing in the North East in March 1999 was 3 per cent greater than that for Great Britain as a whole. In contrast, the proportion of people working in service industries in the North East was four per cent less than that in Great Britain (Figure 5).

The North East has a lower proportion of economically active people of working age with higher educational qualifications than Great Britain as a whole (Figure 18); it has higher percentages of people in employment in associate professional and technical, craft and related, personal and protective services, sales, and plant and machine operative occupations than Great Britain (Figure 7).

With the exception of women working as plant and machine operatives, earnings were lower in the North East in each of the occupational groups compared with Great Britain. It was especially so for men in the associate professional and technical group, where earnings in the North East were 20 per cent below the average for Great Britain (Table 5).

Table 1 Resident population by unitary authority and local authority district; 1987-1997

	Population (thousands)								Population percentage change ^a		
	1987	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1996-1997	1992-1997	1987-1997
United Kingdom	57,009	57,808	58,006	58,191	58,395	58,606	58,801	59,009	0.4	1.7	3.5
North East	2,598	2,603	2,609	2,612	2,610	2,605	2,600	2,594	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2
Darlington	99	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	-0.1	1.0	2.2
Hartlepool	91	91	92	92	92	92	92	92	-0.2	0.0	1.4
Middlesbrough	146	146	146	146	147	148	147	145	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1
Redcar and Cleveland	147	146	146	144	143	141	140	139	-0.6	-4.7	-5.5
Stockton-on-Tees	175	175	177	178	178	178	179	180	0.3	1.6	2.7
County Durham^b	502	506	507	507	507	507	507	507	0.1	0.1	1.1
Chester-le-Street	53	53	53	54	54	55	56	57	1.5	7.5	7.5
Derwentside	86	87	87	87	87	88	88	87	-0.3	0.3	1.1
Durham	86	87	88	88	89	90	90	91	0.8	3.5	5.8
Easington	98	99	99	99	98	97	95	94	-1.1	-5.3	-3.9
Sedgefield	90	92	92	91	91	91	90	90	-0.2	-2.1	0.0
Teesdale	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	1.7	2.1	1.1
Wear Valley	64	63	64	64	63	63	63	63	-0.1	-0.6	-1.3
Northumberland	301	307	307	307	308	307	307	309	0.4	0.5	2.5
Alnwick	29	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	0.8	3.5	7.6
Berwick-upon-Tweed	27	27	27	27	26	26	27	27	0.2	-0.9	-2.7
Blyth Valley	79	80	81	81	81	80	80	80	0.1	-0.6	1.7
Castle Morpeth	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	1.3	0.3	-0.3
Tynedale	55	57	57	58	58	58	58	58	0.4	1.4	5.1
Wansbeck	60	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	0.0	0.3	3.4
Tyne and Wear (metropolitan county)	1,138	1,130	1,134	1,138	1,134	1,131	1,127	1,121	-0.5	-1.1	-1.5
Gateshead	206	203	203	203	202	202	201	200	-0.4	-1.4	-2.7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	284	278	282	285	284	283	282	280	-1.0	-0.8	-1.5
North Tyneside	195	195	195	195	194	194	194	193	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0
South Tyneside	157	157	157	157	157	156	156	155	-0.4	-1.2	-0.7
Sunderland	297	296	297	298	297	296	294	293	-0.4	-1.4	-1.4

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

- a Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded data, so may not agree with calculations undertaken on the rounded figures given in the table.
b Excludes unitary authority of Darlington.

Table 2 Resident population by age and sex; 1997

Percentage aged: ^a	North East			Per cent
	Men	Women	All	
0-14	20.1	18.3	19.2	
15-19	6.7	6.0	6.3	
20-29	13.7	12.5	13.1	
30-39	15.7	15.1	15.4	
40-49	13.8	13.2	13.5	
50-59	11.6	11.3	11.4	
60 and over	18.3	23.6	21.0	
Averages (=100%) (thousands)	1,270	1,325	2,594	
Percentage aged: ^a	United Kingdom			Per cent
	Men	Women	All	
0-14	20.1	18.5	19.3	
15-19	6.4	5.8	6.1	
20-29	14.3	13.2	13.8	
30-39	16.3	15.2	15.8	
40-49	13.5	13.0	13.2	
50-59	11.6	11.3	11.5	
60 and over	17.8	23.0	20.4	
Averages (=100%) (thousands)	28,990	30,019	59,009	

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

a Figures may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Demography

THE RESIDENT population of the North East was 2.6 million in mid-1997, representing 4.4 per cent of the total UK population. The population of the North East in 1997 has fallen below the level seen in 1987 (a decrease of 0.2 per cent). This compares with an increase in the UK of 3.5 per cent over the same period.

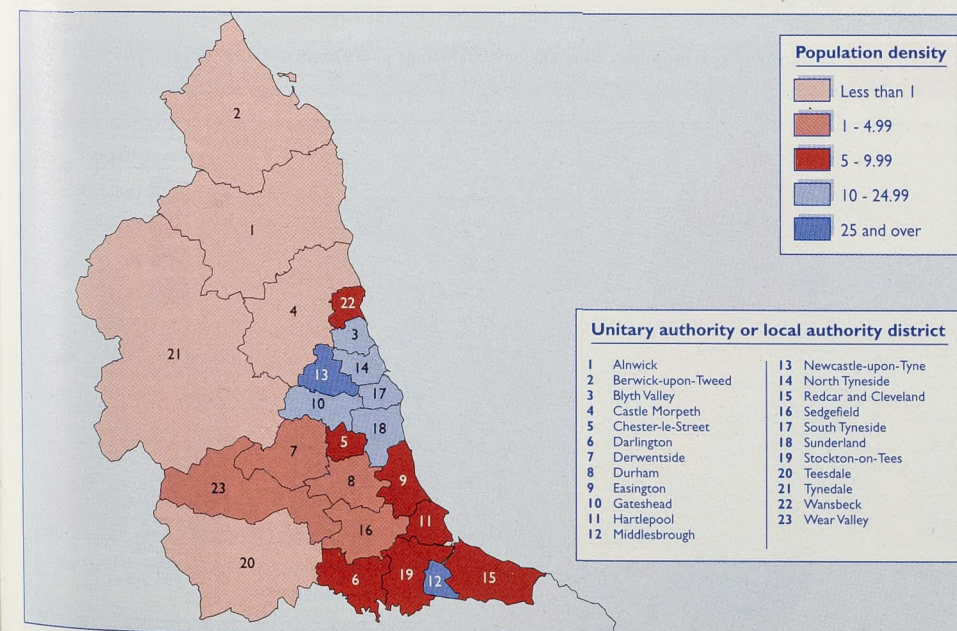
Resident population

The levels of change in population over the last ten years vary considerably across the unitary authorities and local authority districts in the North East. The highest rate of increase was in Alnwick where the population has increased by 7.6 per cent between 1987 and 1997. At the other end of the scale, the population in Redcar and Cleveland decreased by 5.5 per cent during the same period (Table 1).

The age distribution of the population in the North East was very similar to that of the UK in 1997. There was a slightly smaller proportion of people aged 20-39, and similarly a slightly larger proportion of people aged 60 and over. The proportion of women in the North East population was slightly higher than the UK average (0.2 per cent higher) (Table 2).

The most densely populated unitary authority or local authority district in the North East was Middlesbrough, with 27 persons per hectare. The most sparsely populated local authority district was Tynedale, with less than 0.3 people per hectare (Figure 1).

Table 3 Population density by unitary authority or local authority district; 1997



Source: Population Estimates Unit (population); Nomis® (area information)

Employment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted employment rate in the North East at winter 1998/9 was 65.9 per cent, based on the LFS measure of those of working age in employment as a proportion of the working age population. The rate had fallen 1 percentage point over the year and was also the lowest regional employment rate in the UK.

More than one million people aged 16 and over were in employment in the North East at spring 1998 according to the LFS. Of these, 951,000 were employees and 93,000 were self-employed, with the remainder either on TEC/CCTE delivered government-supported training or unpaid family workers (Table 3).

Trends

The seasonally adjusted employment rate in the North East at spring 1998 was 67.0 per cent, the same as a year before and a rise of 2.5 percentage points over spring 1994. This compared with a rate of 73.4 per cent in Great Britain at spring 1998, a rise of 0.6 percentage points since spring 1997, and a rise of 2.6 percentage points since spring 1994.

Part-time and temporary employment

One in four of all those employed in the North East at winter 1998/9 was a part-time worker, a similar proportion to that seen in the UK. Of the reasons given for part-time working in the North East at winter 1998/9, 68 per cent said that they preferred not to have a full-time job; this compared with 72 per cent for the UK as a whole (Figure 2).

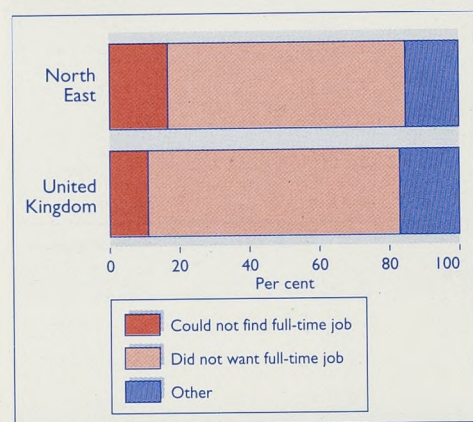
7 per cent of employees in the North East were temporary workers at winter 1998/9, compared with just over 6 per cent for the UK. The reasons given for temporary working at winter 1998/9 show that in the North East, compared with the UK as a whole, there was a higher proportion who could not find permanent work (42 per cent compared with 35 per cent) (Figure 3).

Table 3 Employment; spring quarters 1987-1998

	Thousands							percentage change			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1992-1998	1992-1993	1993-1998	1997-1998
All in employment aged 16 and over											
North East	1,065	1,056	1,036	1,032	1,058	1,070	1,063	-0.2	-0.8	0.7	-0.7
Great Britain	25,206	24,907	25,093	25,350	25,578	26,009	26,272	4.2	-1.2	5.5	1.0
Employees											
North East	941	936	916	908	950	963	951	1.1	-0.5	1.6	-1.2
Great Britain	21,520	21,313	21,415	21,675	22,020	22,447	22,843	6.1	-1.0	7.2	1.8
Self-employed											
North East	86	91	91	98	87	95	93	8.1	5.8	2.2	-2.1
Great Britain	3,147	3,108	3,216	3,269	3,205	3,247	3,169	0.7	-1.2	2.0	-2.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

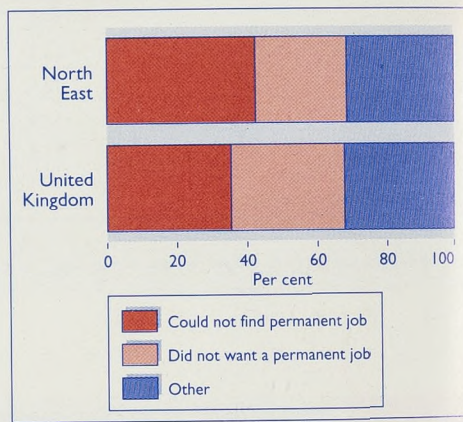
Figure 2 Part-time workers, reasons for part-time working; December 1998-February 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

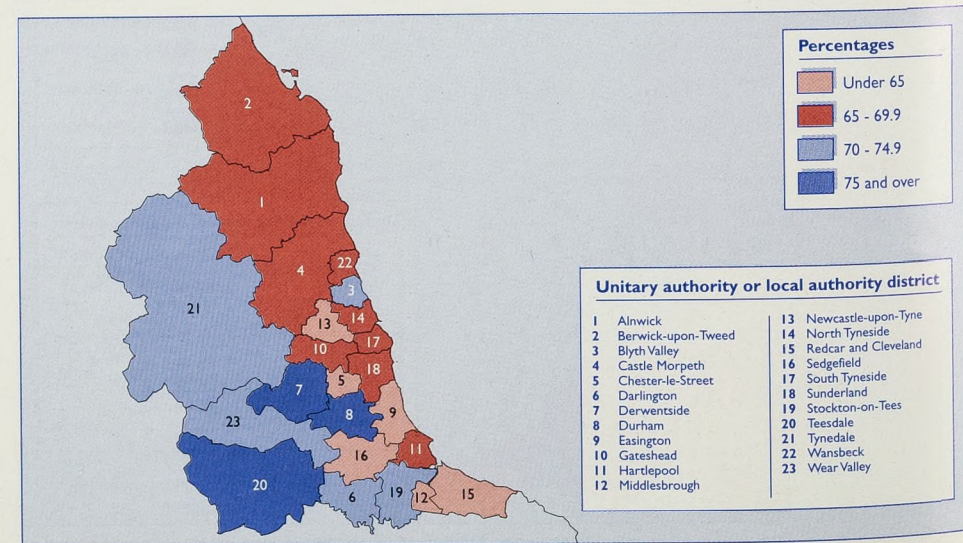
a Employees and self-employed.

Figure 3 Temporary employees, reasons for temporary working; December 1998-February 1999



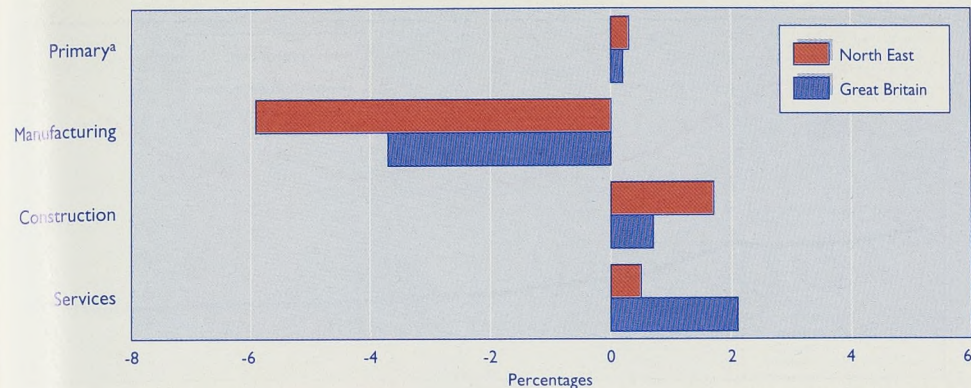
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Employment rate by unitary authority or local authority district; March 1997-February 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

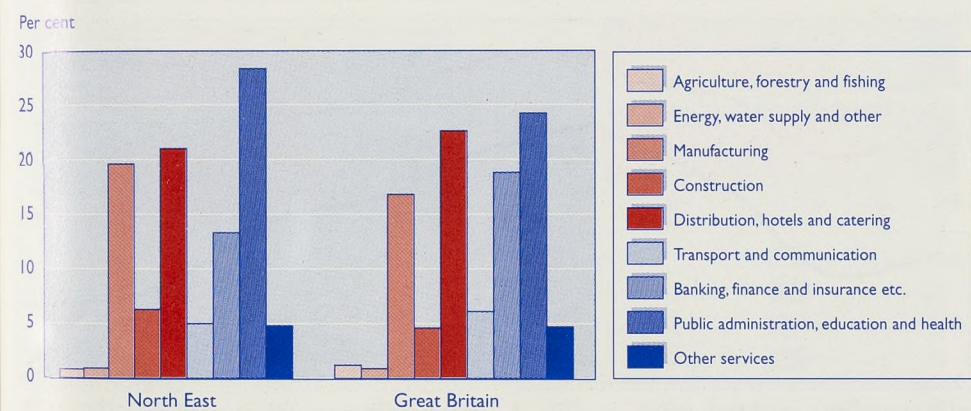
Figure 5 Annual change in employee jobs by major industry group; March 1998 to March 1999



Source: ONS employer surveys

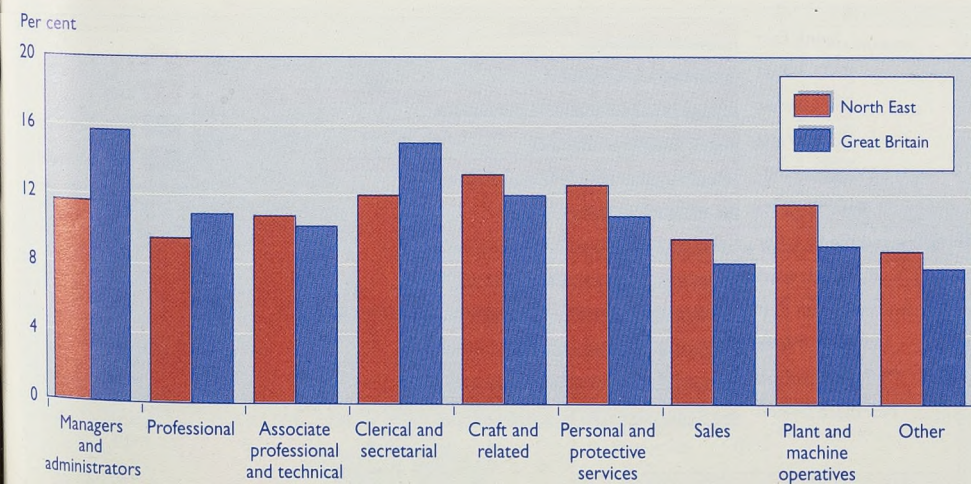
a Includes agriculture, hunting, forestry, mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

Figure 6 Employee jobs by industry; March 1999



Source: ONS employer surveys

Figure 7 Employment^a by occupation; December 1998-February 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

a All aged 16+ in employment.

Employment cont.

Sub-regional analysis

Data for 1997-98 show that local employment rates within the North East region were variable. However, a cluster of districts in the North and West of the region all had employment rates of between 65 and 70 per cent (Figure 4).

The rates were highest and lowest in two neighbouring districts: highest in Durham at 79.2 per cent, and lowest in Easington at 57.9 per cent. These rates compare with 67.5 per cent for the whole of the North East, and 72.9 per cent for Great Britain in the same period.

Industry analysis

Estimates from employer surveys indicate that between March 1998 and March 1999 there was a decrease of almost 6 per cent in the number of employee jobs in manufacturing industries in the North East. This compares with a decrease of less than 4 per cent for Great Britain. Construction industry jobs showed an increase of almost 2 per cent, compared with an increase of less than 1 per cent for Great Britain.

At March 1999, the North East had a higher proportion of jobs in the manufacturing, construction, and public administration, education and health, and other service industries than Great Britain, with a lower proportion particularly noticeable in the banking, finance and insurance industry (Figure 6).

Analysis by occupation

The breakdown of those in employment by major occupation group in the North East showed marked differences compared with that for Great Britain. The main differences were seen in plant and machine operative occupations, which comprised 11.5 per cent of the total in the North East, compared with 9.1 per cent for Great Britain; and managers and administrators (11.6 per cent in the North East, compared with 15.7 per cent for Great Britain). Other areas of interest were clerical and secretarial where there were three percentage points fewer people working in the North East than in Great Britain as a whole; and personal and protective services, with almost two percentage points more people working in the North East than in Great Britain (Figure 7).

Unemployment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North East based on data from the winter 1998/9 LFS was 9.8 per cent, compared with 6.3 per cent for the UK.

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate for the North East at May 1999 was 7.5 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent for the UK.

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits was almost 37 per cent lower than it had been ten years earlier. This was a greater rate of decrease than that for the UK as a whole, which was 29 per cent.

Trends

The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North East was higher than that for the UK, with the rate showing a steady rise over the latter months of 1998. At winter 1996/7, the rate in the North East was 9.8 per cent. It fluctuated over the next two years, reaching a low point in the November 1997 to January 1998 period with a rate of 8.2 per cent, but has since returned to a rate similar to that seen two years ago. The corresponding figure for the UK was 7.5 per cent at winter 1996/7, falling over the next two years by 1.2 percentage points (Figure 8).

The claimant count rate for the North East has been consistently higher than that for the UK throughout the ten-year period while maintaining a similar pattern. In May 1999, the North East rate was 3 percentage points higher than that of the UK. The North East claimant count rate of 7.3 in both August and September 1998 was the lowest seen throughout the last ten years, but as with the ILO unemployment rate, it has risen slightly since then. The claimant count rate of 4.5 for the UK in May 1999 is the lowest seen throughout the same ten-year period (Figure 9).

Unemployment rates

Comparing seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rates with those of other Government Office Regions, the North East had the highest rate at 10.1 per cent. The claimant count rate in the North East, at 7.5 per cent, was also higher than in any other region (Figure 10).

Figure 8 ILO unemployment rates; winter 1996/7-winter 1998/9, seasonally adjusted

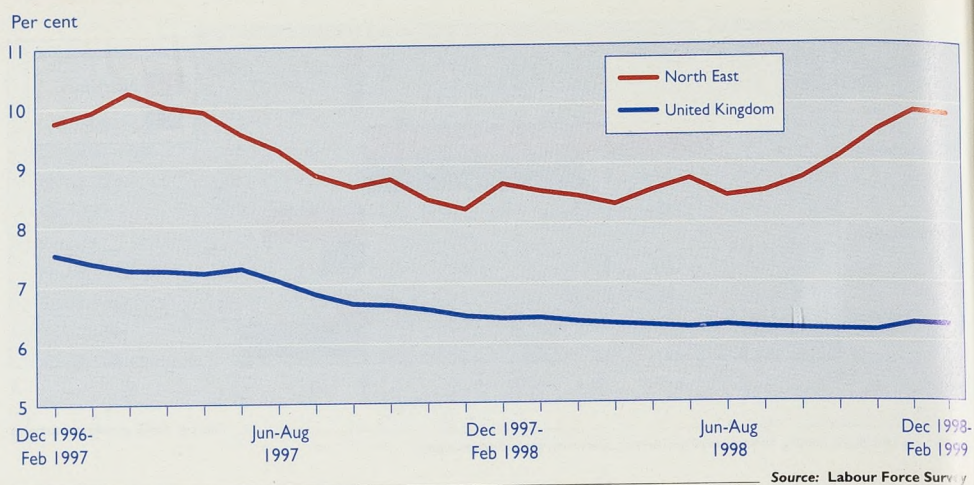
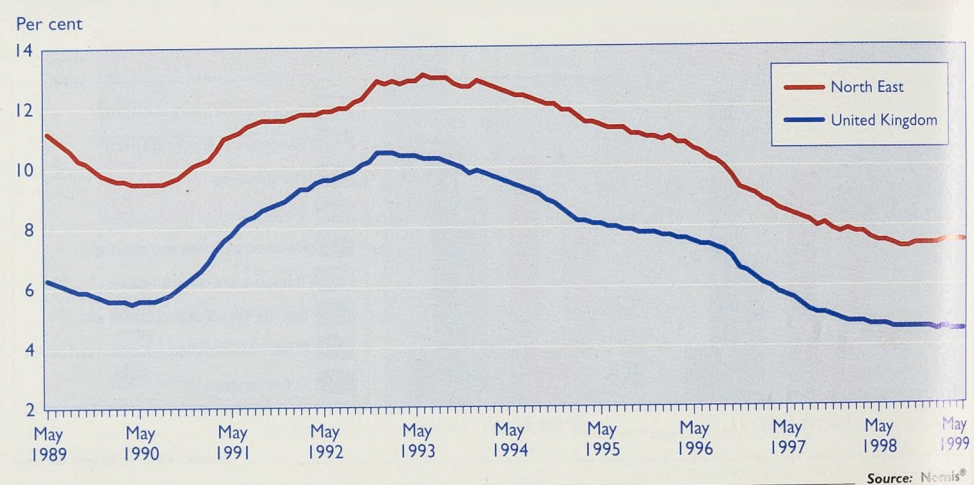
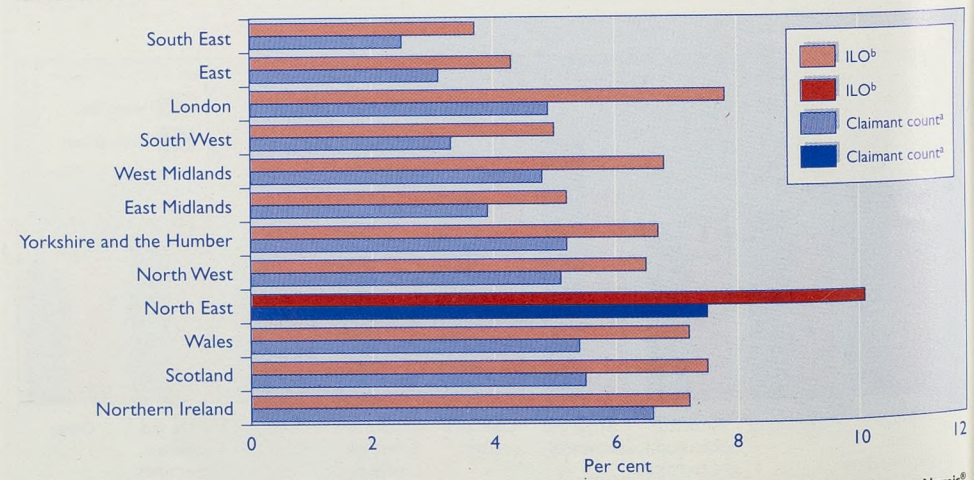


Figure 9 Claimant count rate, May 1989 to May 1999; seasonally adjusted



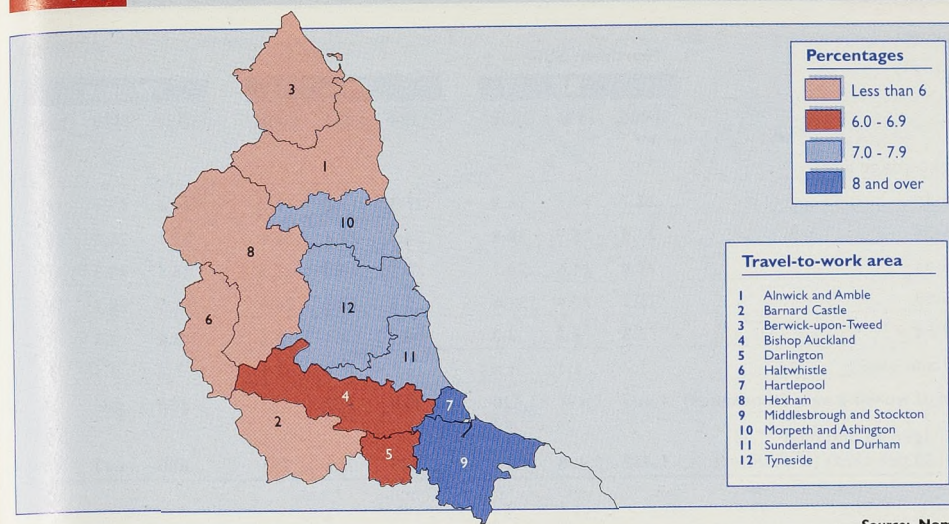
a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits.

Figure 10 Unemployment rates by region; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



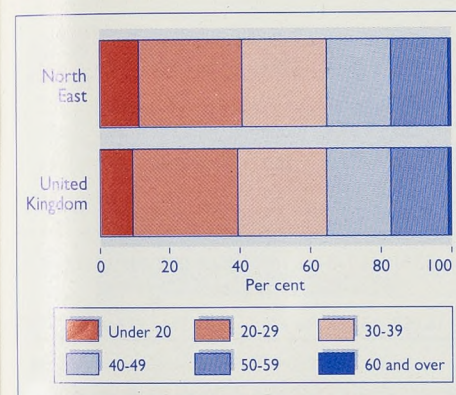
a May 1999.
b Spring 1999.

Figure 11 Claimant count rate by travel-to-work area; February 1999



Source: Nomis®

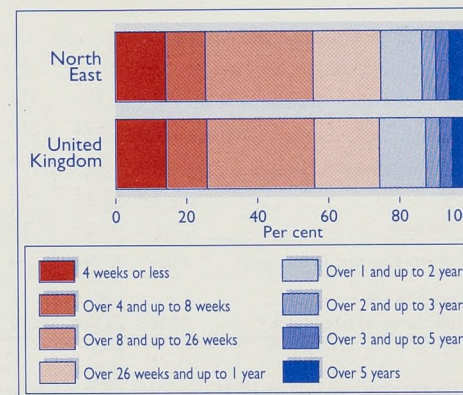
Figure 12 Proportion of claimants by age; May 1999



Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

a Only computerised claims are analysed by age on a monthly basis. Clerically processed claims, which are excluded from this analysis, currently amount to around 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

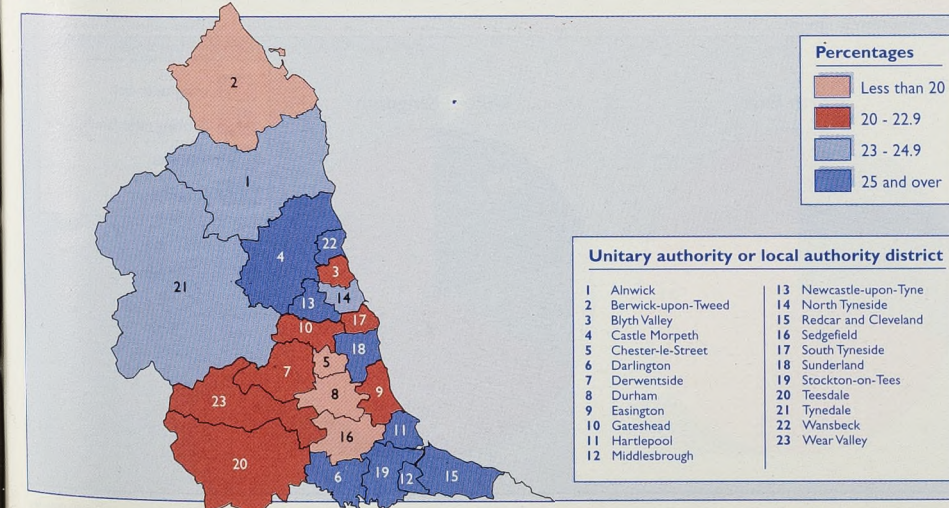
Figure 13 Proportion of claimants by duration; May 1999



Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

a Only computerised claims are analysed by duration on a monthly basis. Clerically processed claims, which are excluded from this analysis, currently amount to around 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

Figure 14 Concentration of long-term claimants by unitary authority or local authority district; May 1999



Source: Nomis®

a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits for over one year (see technical note).

Unemployment cont.

Sub-regional analysis

Seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rates were highest in the south-east of the region and lowest in the north and west of the region. The highest rate was 11.3 per cent in Hartlepool, and the lowest in Hexham at 3.0 per cent (Figure 11).

Analysis by age

The age structure of claimants in the North East was very similar to that of the UK. For ages 40 and over, the structure by age band was almost identical to that for the UK. The largest variation was in the proportion of claimants aged under 20, comprising 11.4 per cent in the North East, compared with 9.6 per cent for the UK (Figure 12).

Analysis by duration

In May 1999, the North East demonstrated a broadly similar structure of long-term claimants to that of the UK as a whole. Some 25 per cent of all claimants in both the North East and the UK had been claiming for more than a year, although the North East had a slightly higher proportion who had been claiming for over 5 years (Figure 13).

Districts in the north and south of the region broadly had higher concentrations of long-term claimants than central areas, based on the number of people who had been claiming unemployment-related benefits for over a year at May 1999 (Figure 14).

Approximately 20 per cent or more of all claimants had been claiming for over a year in all local authority districts in the North East except Sedgfield with 14.4 per cent and Berwick-upon-Tweed with 12.8 per cent. The highest proportion was in the local authority district of Wansbeck where the corresponding figure was 30.2 per cent (Figure 14).

Activity

The economic activity rate for those of working age in the North East at winter 1998/9 (December-February) was 73.2 per cent, while the rate for the UK was 79.0 per cent.

The age structure of the labour force in the Northern Region* changed significantly between 1986 and 1996. The proportion in age bands 16-24 and 60-64 fell, while all three bands for ages 25-59 grew. Projections show that the structure will change again by 2006, with a fall in those aged 25-34 to a proportion lower than that seen in 1986. The proportion of those aged 45 and over is projected to increase to 36 per cent of the population by 2006. A similar change is predicted for the UK as a whole (Table 4).

* Labour force projections for the North East GOR are not available. The Northern region is equivalent to the North East GOR plus Cumbria.

Inactivity

IN THE North East, there were 112,000 economically inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one during winter 1998/9. This figure has decreased by 1 per cent since the corresponding period in 1997, although those not seeking work because they were long-term sick over the same period increased by 23 per cent. Those who were not seeking work because they were looking after the family or home has fallen by 21 per cent over the same period.

The percentage of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness was 45 per cent in the North East, compared with a UK average of 36 per cent (Figure 15).

Table 4 Projected labour force by age and sex:^a 1986-2006

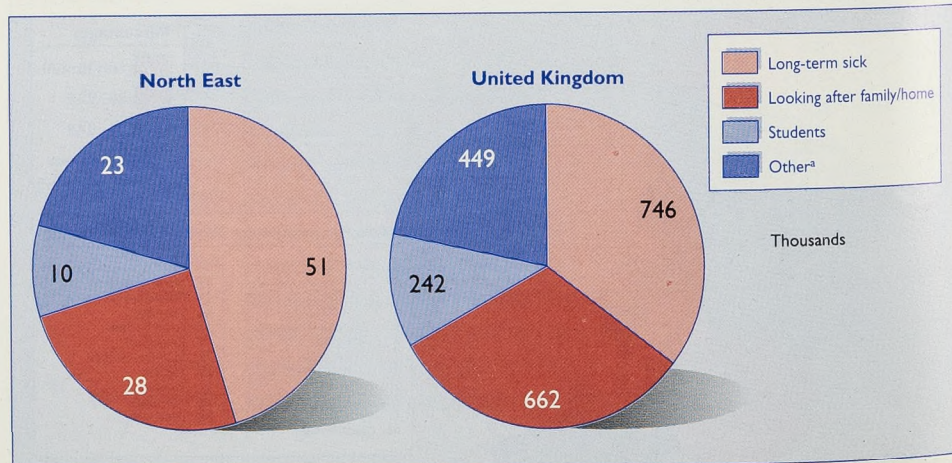
	Northern SSR ^b								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.7	17.5	16.8	21.3	17.8	17.2	24.6	17.1	16.2
25-34	23.4	25.9	20.8	24.3	26.7	22.0	22.1	25.0	19.4
35-44	23.8	24.6	26.1	23.3	24.0	25.2	24.5	25.3	27.2
45-59	25.7	27.9	31.6	25.8	27.3	30.9	25.5	28.6	32.4
60-64	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.9	3.8
65 and over	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0
All of working age ^c (thousands)	1,409	1,394	1,420	829	787	783	580	606	637
All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands)	1,439	1,428	1,460	839	796	791	600	632	669

	United Kingdom								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.9	16.0	15.0	21.6	15.7	14.8	24.8	16.6	15.3
25-34	23.1	26.9	21.2	24.0	27.4	21.9	21.9	26.2	20.4
35-44	23.3	23.6	27.3	22.9	23.3	26.8	23.9	24.1	27.9
45-59	25.3	28.3	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.2	25.6	29.1	31.4
60-64	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.8
65 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
All of working age ^c (thousands)	26,861	27,747	29,154	15,791	15,713	16,109	11,070	12,034	13,045
All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands)	27,566	28,544	30,092	16,055	15,986	16,376	11,511	12,546	13,715

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections

- a The projections for 2006 are 1994-based. These will be updated to take account of actual events since 1994 when the next set of sub-national population projections have been prepared.
 b Comparable data for North East GOR is not available.
 c 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

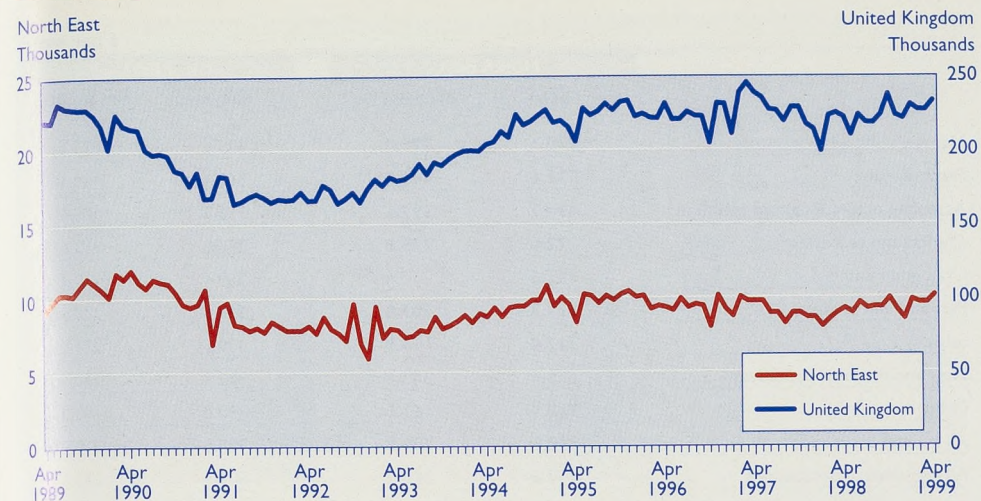
Figure 15 Inactive people who want a job by reason for not seeking work; December 1998-February 1999



a Includes discouraged workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 16 Vacancies notified to Employment Service Jobcentres; April 1989-April 1999; seasonally adjusted



Source: Nomis®

Vacancies

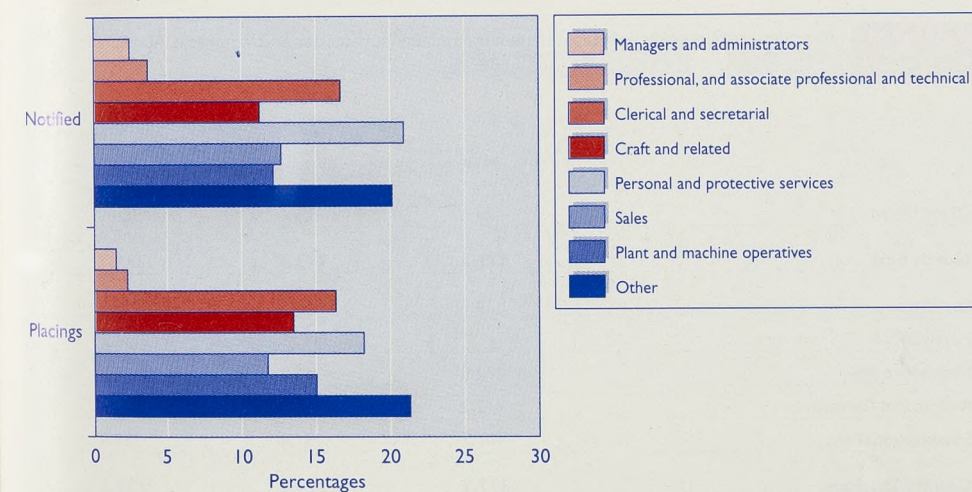
THE NUMBER of vacancies (notified, placings and stock of unfilled vacancies) at Employment Service Jobcentres in the UK gives an indication of the health of the economy. Surveys show that Jobcentre vacancies account for about one-third of all vacancies; however, this may vary from region to region.

Seasonally adjusted trends

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the North East over the last ten years has followed a similar pattern to that in the UK as a whole. Vacancies notified in the North East fluctuated during the period April 1989 to April 1999, with the number of vacancies notified in April 1999 showing a rise of nearly 9 per cent compared to the same month ten years previous. The lowest number of vacancies notified in the North East occurred in December 1992, since when there has been an increase of 71 per cent in the number of vacancies. This compares with a rise of 5 per cent in the number of vacancies notified in the UK between April 1989 and April 1999, and a rise of 42 per cent since June 1991, the low point for the UK (Figure 16).

Analysis by occupation

The individual occupation group with the highest proportion of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the North East during the three months ending April 1999 was personal and protective service occupations at 20.9 per cent. The group with the highest number of placings was also protective services at 18.2 per cent.

Figure 17 Notified vacancies and placings^a by occupation; North East; quarter ending April 1999

Source: Employment Service

a Vacancies notified to and placed by Employment Service Jobcentres.

Earnings

THE APRIL 1998 New Earnings Survey (NES) shows that the average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the North East was £339. This figure was 12 per cent lower than the average for Great Britain, which was £384.

The NES provides information on the distribution of weekly earnings. In the North East, the bottom ten per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £169 per week, compared with £182 for Great Britain. The top ten per cent of full-time adult employees in the North East earned more than £537 per week, 13 per cent less than the equivalent Great Britain figure of £618.

Analysis by sex within region

In April 1998, average full-time weekly earnings in the North East were £378 for men and £274 for women. These earnings were 12 per cent lower than those for Great Britain (£427 and £310 respectively).

Average gross weekly earnings for men were lower than in any other region in Great Britain except Wales, where earnings were marginally less than in the North East. The average gross weekly earnings for females were also lower than in all other regions except the East Midlands, where earnings were £2 less than in the North East.

Analysis by occupation within region

In each major occupational group the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees of either sex was less in the North East than in Great Britain, with the exception of women in major group 8: plant and machine operatives. This group earned 6.6 per cent more in the North East than in Great Britain.

Men earned less in all occupational groups in the North East than in Great Britain, with the greatest difference being for major group 3: associate professional and technical occupations. The earnings in this group were £101 or 20 per cent lower than in Great Britain as a whole. Women were comparatively worst off in major group 7: sales occupations. Here, women's earnings were £37 or 16 per cent less than the Great Britain average for this occupation.

Weekly earnings for workers in manual occupations were more in line with the Great Britain average, with men and women earning 3 and 2 per cent less respectively (Table 5).

Table 5 Average gross weekly earnings^a by sex and occupation; April 1998

	North East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Managers and administrators	540.1	370.4	625.6	435.3
Professional	531.6	441.8	568.4	458.4
Associate professional and technical	414.7	332.1	515.9	375.8
Clerical and secretarial	272.0	225.8	291.9	257.6
Craft and related	352.6	*	360.4	217.7
Personal and protective	313.3	207.0	339.5	220.1
Sales	327.0	193.9	339.6	231.0
Plant and machine operatives	325.4	243.6	332.9	228.6
Other	260.5	161.6	280.4	193.3
All manual occupations	319.1	206.8	328.5	210.8
All non-manual occupations	442.6	290.2	506.1	330.1
All occupations	377.5	273.6	427.1	309.6

Source: New Earnings Survey

a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence.
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table 6 Average gross weekly earnings^a by sex for unitary authorities and counties; April 1998

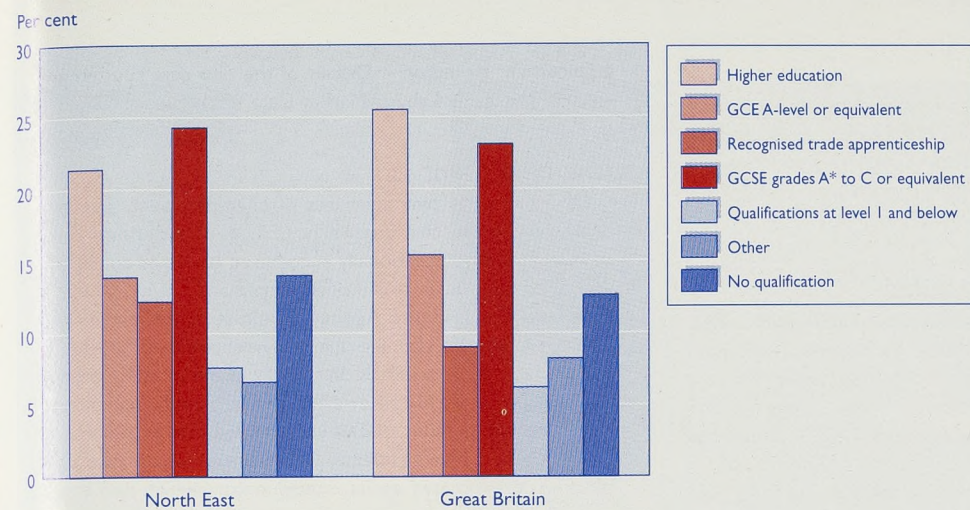
	North East		All
	Men	Women	
Great Britain	427.1	309.6	384.5
North East	377.5	273.6	339.2
Darlington	359.1	*	319.3
Hartlepool	*	*	330.6
Middlesbrough	372.6	265.2	328.7
Redcar and Cleveland	412.2	*	376.4
Stockton-on-Tees	407.7	251.4	359.4
County Durham	377.2	274.0	339.1
Northumberland	342.5	265.7	309.0
Tyne and Wear (metropolitan county)	377.8	282.7	342.3

Source: New Earnings Survey

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay period was not affected by absence.

Figure 18 Economically active of working age by highest qualification; winter 1998/9



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 Persons of working age receiving job-related training;^a winter 1998/9

	Percentages	
	North East	Great Britain
All people of working age	12.7	13.3
Men	11.7	12.5
Women	13.9	14.2
Employees and self-employed	14.5	14.2
in managerial and professional occupations	20.3	19.1
in service industries	16.5	15.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

a in the four weeks before their interview.

Earnings cont.

Sub-regional analysis

The NES collects data from employers for particular employees based on their place of work. Within the North East GOR, Redcar and Cleveland had the highest average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees at £376. This was £8 or 2 per cent below the Great Britain average of £384.

Please refer to the earnings section in the *technical note* for comments on earnings comparisons in the regions.

Qualifications and training

Qualifications

WINTER 1998/9 LFS results show that the breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in the North East is similar to that for Great Britain, in percentage terms. The largest variations were found among those with higher educational qualifications, where the North East had 21 per cent and Great Britain 25 per cent. Those with recognised trade apprenticeships, on the other hand, accounted for 12 per cent in the North East, compared with 9 per cent for Great Britain (Figure 18).

Training

LFS estimates also show that just under 13 per cent of people of working age in the North East received job-related training during the four weeks prior to their interview in winter 1998/9. This is similar to the figure for Great Britain.

Between winter 1992/3 and winter 1998/9, the number of people of working age in the North East receiving job-related training rose by 14 per cent, while the number of women receiving such training rose by more than 25 per cent. The comparative figures for Great Britain were 10 per cent and 17 per cent respectively (Table 7).

Previous Regional Spotlight articles

The South West	January 1997, pp15-23
Yorkshire and the Humber	May 1997, pp187-96
The West Midlands	September 1997, pp323-32
Wales	December 1997, pp499-509
Scotland	April 1998, pp177-87
The East Midlands	February 1999, pp63-74
London	May 1999, pp239-50



Technical note

Boundaries

The final phase of the local government reorganisation in England came into effect in April 1998. Over a period of four years, parts of some two-tier areas (comprising counties and local authority districts) have been replaced by a single-tier unitary authority.

LFS data for unitary authorities

LFS quarterly data are not available for unitary authorities. However, the LFS annual local area database does contain unitary authority information for the period spring 1997 to winter 1997/8 (March 1997-February 1998) – covering the unitary authorities created up to April 1997. This source has been used to produce *Figure 4* and *Figure 11* of this article.

The LFS annual database makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analyses of local area data from the survey using 14 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database at the GB level. It was first released in May 1996, covering the period March 1994-February 1995. An updated version was released at the beginning of 1999, covering March 1997-February 1998. For further details, phone Tricia Williams on 020-7533 6113.

Employment

The series formerly known as 'workforce in employment' (WiE) has been renamed workforce jobs. The 'employees in employment' series that was a component of WiE is now known as employee jobs.

The LFS is considered to be the better source for estimates of overall employment, while the employee jobs series (i.e. the Annual Employment Survey and the Short-term Employment Survey) is the better source for

employment by industry. Details of the two data sources are given in the in the Labour Market Data section, page S2.

Unemployment

ONS produces two measures of unemployment. The first is derived from the quarterly LFS, and is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the ILO. The second is the monthly claimant count, which is based on the Benefits Agency administrative system and includes all people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count.

The LFS unemployment rates are residence-based, measuring the number of ILO unemployed as a proportion of economically active residents. The claimant count rate uses workforce estimates as its denominator, which are based mainly on the employer-based (and hence workplace-based) estimates of employee jobs. Further details of the two sources are given in the Labour Market Data section, page S2.

Jobseeker's Allowance was introduced in October 1996, and between then and April 1997 this had an effect on the claimant count.

Earnings

Earnings comparisons from the NES do not take into account different mixes of occupations or industries between regions and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is lower. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings. Furthermore, earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living.

Further information

Much of the data used in this article was obtained from the Nomis® database. For more information on the Nomis® database, see page [number].

All of the earnings information in this regional spotlight is extracted from the NES, produced annually and published by ONS Direct. To enquire about the availability of further data or for clarification, please telephone the helpline on 01928 792077/8.

LFS data is available from SPSS MR, see page [number]. *Regional Trends* is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of statistics. For enquiries, phone 020-7533 5796.

If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Tricia Williams at the Office for National Statistics, on 020-7533 6113.

Small and medium enterprises: their role in the economy

By Joanna Selden, Department of Trade and Industry

Key points

- Enterprises with fewer than 50 employees are the source of 45 per cent of UK non-government employment (employee jobs plus self-employed).
- There were 3.7 million enterprises in the UK at the start of 1998, an increase of 1.3 million since 1980.
- Four out of every five enterprises are run by the self-employed.
- Most enterprises are small – only 31,000 had fifty or more employees at the start of 1998.
- The electricity, gas and water supply; manufacturing; and finance sectors are still relatively dominated by medium and large businesses.
- Small and medium enterprises accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses in all regions.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

Small businesses have long been recognised as playing a vital role in the economy – they provide new ideas, products and services and, most significantly, jobs. This article summarises the latest small and medium enterprise statistics produced by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Introduction

THESE ESTIMATES are the fifth in an annual series, based on information from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes. The *technical note* explains how these three sources have been used to estimate the number of businesses in the UK.

The estimates show the number of small, medium and large enterprises,

and their share of employment and turnover (see *technical note* for definitions of these terms), in each sector of the economy. These statistics are used by the Government, businesses and researchers to assess changes in the distribution of enterprises by size within each sector. The estimates rely heavily on the IDBR administered by the ONS.

This article covers the trends in the business population, industry and legal

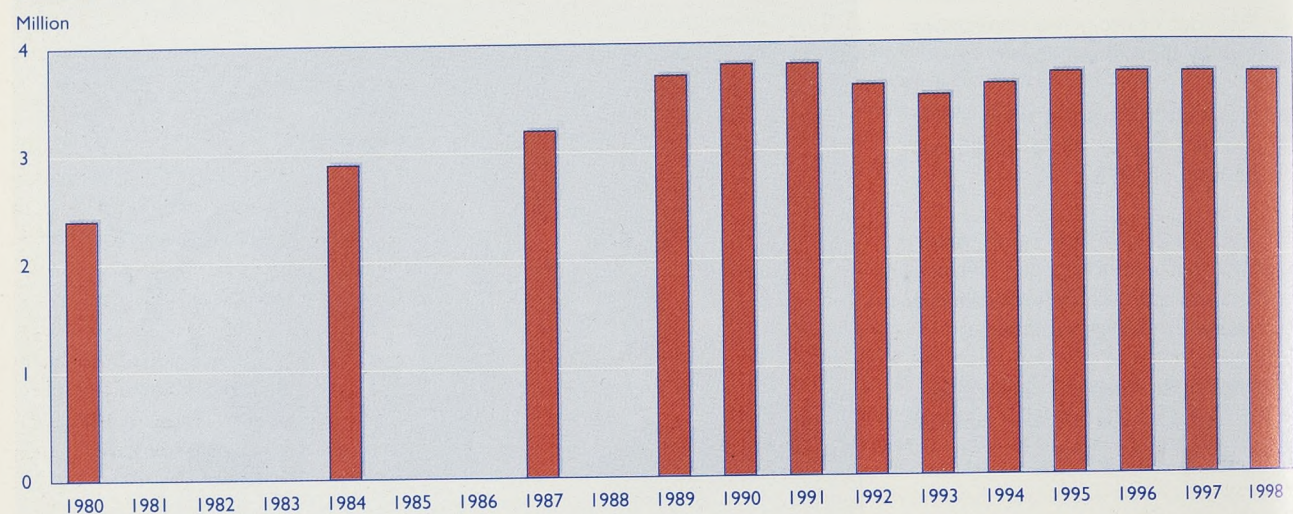
Table 1 Change in the number of businesses and employment by size of business; United Kingdom; start 1998

Size (number of employees)	Number of businesses			Employment (000s)		
	Start 1997	Start 1998	Percentage change	Start 1997	Start 1998	Percentage change
None	2,523,535	2,339,645	-7.3	2,866	2,749	-4.1
1-49	1,152,405	1,286,975	11.7	6,552	6,903	5.4
50-249	25,130	24,610	-2.1	2,554	2,508	-1.4
250+	6,625	6,660	0.5	9,111	9,434	3.5
All	3,707,695	3,657,885	-1.3	21,073	21,595	2.5

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999

All counts have been rounded to the nearest five.

Figure 1 Number of enterprises in the United Kingdom; 1980-98



Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999

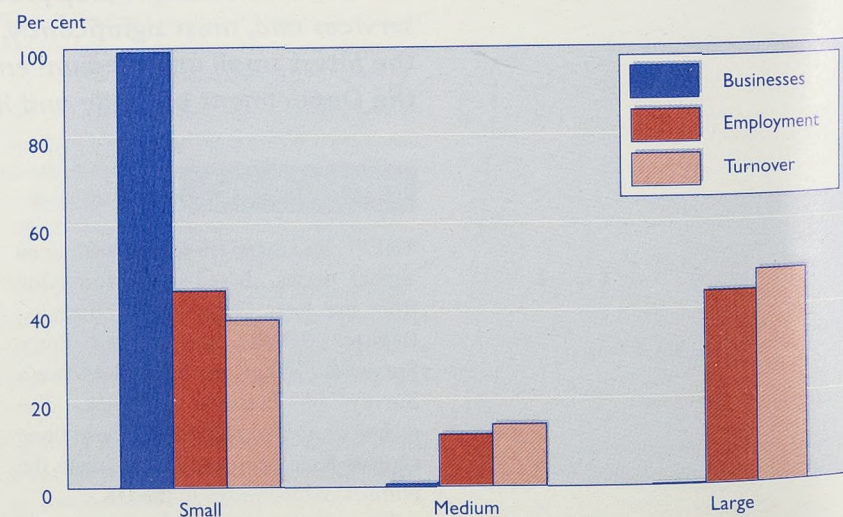
status breakdowns, and broad comparisons with last year's estimates. In addition regional estimates are considered.

Changes over time

There were an estimated 3.7 million active enterprises in the UK at the start of 1998. As Figure 1 shows, the number of enterprises rose throughout the 1980s reaching 3.8 million in 1990. It declined during the recession of the early 1990s and began to rise again in 1994. The number of enterprises is estimated to have risen by over 50 per cent since 1980.

Over the same period there has been a similar increase in the number of self-employed people without employ-

Figure 2 Proportion of businesses, employment and turnover in small, medium and large firms United Kingdom; at start 1998



Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999

Table 2 Size distribution of businesses, employment and turnover by industry; United Kingdom; 1998

Industry	All (=100%)	Per cent Size (number of employees)			
		None	1-49	50-249	250+
All industries^a	3,657,885	64.0	35.2	0.7	0.2
A,B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,840	65.1	34.8	0.1	-
C Mining and quarrying	5,475	68.1	28.5	2.3	1.0
D Manufacturing	332,135	55.4	41.3	2.6	0.8
E Electricity, gas and water supply	340	14.7	64.7	5.9	13.2
F Construction	728,705	82.9	16.9	0.2	-
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	553,715	46.4	52.6	0.8	0.2
H Hotels and restaurants	153,325	27.9	71.0	0.9	0.2
I Transport, storage, communication	211,070	76.3	22.9	0.6	0.2
J Financial intermediation	65,935	65.1	33.3	1.0	0.5
K Real estate, business activities	736,920	53.5	45.9	0.5	0.1
M Education	100,930	90.3	9.3	0.3	0.1
N Health and social work	203,245	74.5	24.2	1.0	0.3
O Other social/personal services	373,245	75.4	24.3	0.3	0.1
Employment^b (000s)	21,595	12.7	32.0	11.6	43.7
A,B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	499	37.7	58.1	*	*
C Mining and quarrying	87	5.7	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	4,451	5.1	23.8	20.7	50.5
E Electricity, gas and water supply	153	-	*	*	*
F Construction	1,536	41.7	36.5	7.9	13.9
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	4,423	7.4	36.5	9.4	46.7
H Hotels and restaurants	1,570	4.6	45.1	8.7	41.6
I Transport, storage, communication	1,487	12.3	19.2	8.3	60.2
J Financial intermediation	1,026	4.8	11.0	7.1	77.1
K Real estate, business activities	2,983	15.4	42.3	12.9	29.4
M Education	240	41.7	27.1	*	*
N Health and social work	2,063	9.3	25.1	8.1	57.5
O Other social/personal services	1,075	28.7	38.7	9.3	23.2
Turnover^c (£million)	1,926,987	4.6	33.4	13.8	48.2
A,B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28,041	21.9	70.5	*	*
C Mining and quarrying	34,876	0.4	*	*	*
D Manufacturing	454,388	1.4	18.1	17.3	63.2
E Electricity, gas and water supply	52,636	-	*	*	*
F Construction	115,980	18.0	45.0	12.1	24.9
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	705,889	2.8	39.4	14.0	43.7
H Hotels and restaurants	50,004	3.1	42.0	8.5	46.4
I Transport, storage, communication	131,723	4.3	26.2	11.6	57.9
J Financial intermediation	2,087,500	0.2	16.6	19.4	63.8
K Real estate, business activities	214,426	6.5	51.1	14.9	27.4
M Education	7,422	27.9	43.7	*	*
N Health and social work	66,606	4.4	22.7	6.6	66.4
O Other social/personal services	64,997	13.3	35.6	11.0	40.1

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999

* Data suppressed to avoid disclosure.
- Less than 0.05 per cent.^a The SME statistics exclude public administration, private households, extra-territorial bodies and labour recruitment and provision of personnel (sections L, P, Q and 745 of the Standard Industrial Classification 1992).^b Employee and self-employed jobs.^c Turnover excludes VAT.^d Excluding the finance sector.

All counts have been rounded to the nearest five.

ees. This shows that most of the growth has been in one person businesses.

Businesses with and without employees

Of the 3.7 million businesses in 1998, over 2.3 million were 'size class zero' businesses - those made up of sole traders or partners without employees (see Table 1). The number of size class zero businesses has fallen since the start of 1997 mainly due to a fall of 100,000 in the number of workers in the construction sector classified as self-employed. An increase in the number of self-employed people working in partnership, rather than as sole proprietors, also reduced the number of size class zero businesses.

At the start of 1998 1.3 million businesses were employers, an increase from the 1.2 million employers seen in the previous three years, mainly the result of a rise in single employee companies to 220,000. 1997 also saw improved survival rates for businesses, an increase in the number of new business start-ups, and higher self-employment in sectors where the self-employed tend to employ people, such as retail.

Small, medium and large enterprises

Of the 3.7 million active enterprises at the start of 1998, 2.3 million were run by self-employed people without employees. Of the 1.3 million businesses with employees, the vast majority were small (fewer than 50 employees). Only 25,000 were medium sized (50-249 employees) and less than 7,000 were large (250 or more employees).

Small firms, including those without employees, accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses, 45 per cent of non-government employment, and 38 per cent of turnover^d at the start of 1998. In contrast the 7,000 largest businesses accounted for 44 per cent of employee and self-employed jobs (referred to as 'employment' hereafter) and 48 per cent of turnover (see Figure 2).

Size class zero enterprises

Size class zero enterprises make a substantial contribution to the output of a number of sectors. They account for around a fifth of turnover in the education, agriculture and construction sectors.

Many size class zero enterprises are 'labour-only subcontractors' – self-employed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. Not all labour-only subcontractors are running a business. Some are part of the organisation they sell their skills to – for example people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to another form of contract, such as through a personal service company.

It would, however, be difficult to distinguish between the two sorts of labour-only subcontractor within the self-employment statistics. Much depends on the terms and conditions of the engagement and the way in which they work. The small and

Table 3 Number of businesses, employment and turnover by size of enterprise and legal status; United Kingdom; start 1998

Size (number of employees)	Businesses	Employment ^a (000s)	Turnover ^b (£million)
Companies and Public Corporations (=100%)	738,325	15,137	1,635,493
None	4.3	–	0.3
1–49	91.9	23.5	29.0
50–249	3.0	15.0	15.7
250+	0.9	61.5	55.1
Partnerships (=100%)	684,645	2,922	151,213
None	64.4	30.2	17.1
1–49	35.3	59.8	59.8
50–249	0.3	*	*
250+	–	*	*
Sole proprietorships (=100%)	2,234,915	3,536	140,270
None	83.6	52.8	41.5
1–49	16.4	45.1	56.9
50–249	–	*	*
250+	–	*	*

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999

– Less than 0.05 per cent.

* Data suppressed to avoid disclosure.

^a Employee and self-employed jobs.

^b Excluding VAT. Finance Sector turnover excluded.

All counts have been rounded to the nearest five.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

Table 4 Number of businesses, employment and turnover by size of business and Government Office Region and country; start 1998

Industry	All (=100%)	Per cent Size (number of employees)			
		None	1-49	50-249	250+
Businesses					
United Kingdom	3,657,885	64.0	35.2	0.7	0.2
North East	99,140	63.2	35.7	0.9	0.2
North West	298,470	61.7	37.3	0.8	0.2
Merseyside	57,720	64.2	34.8	0.8	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	269,950	64.4	34.6	0.8	0.2
East Midlands	229,195	61.4	37.5	0.9	0.2
West Midlands	286,990	61.8	37.1	0.9	0.2
East	379,165	65.1	34.2	0.6	0.2
London	568,155	60.4	38.7	0.7	0.2
South East	619,630	66.3	32.9	0.6	0.2
South West	371,260	68.5	30.9	0.5	0.1
England	3,179,675	63.9	35.2	0.7	0.2
Wales	153,345	66.0	33.3	0.6	0.1
Scotland	247,100	61.4	37.6	0.8	0.2
Northern Ireland	83,355	63.3	35.6	0.9	0.1
Employment^a (000s)					
United Kingdom	21,595	12.7	32.0	11.6	43.7
North East	621	11.8	34.8	14.8	38.6
North West	1,829	11.7	34.5	13.3	40.4
Merseyside	342	12.7	34.1	13.0	40.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,681	12.2	33.1	13.1	41.6
East Midlands	1,766	9.3	28.3	11.7	50.7
West Midlands	1,980	10.4	31.5	12.6	45.5
East	2,051	14.1	32.2	11.4	42.4
London	4,326	9.1	23.0	9.1	58.7
South East	3,167	15.2	31.8	11.7	41.4
South West	1,652	18.4	37.6	11.1	32.9
England	19,415	12.2	30.5	11.5	45.7
Wales	724	17.1	39.9	12.1	30.9
Scotland	1,520	11.9	35.8	13.5	38.8
Northern Ireland	438	15.1	45.0	16.4	23.6
Turnover^b (£million)					
United Kingdom	1,926,987	4.6	33.4	13.8	48.2
North East	44,036	5.3	31.1	15.8	47.7
North West	137,334	5.1	35.7	15.0	44.1
Merseyside	26,658	5.4	32.8	14.1	47.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	128,055	5.2	33.8	15.5	45.5
East Midlands	121,536	4.4	32.9	13.6	49.1
West Midlands	158,313	4.3	31.9	13.8	50.0
East	182,313	5.1	32.7	12.7	49.5
London	520,661	2.7	33.0	13.2	51.1
South East	317,311	5.1	30.2	13.6	51.1
South West	118,233	7.6	36.8	11.6	43.9
England	1,754,449	4.4	32.8	13.6	49.1
Wales	52,683	7.1	39.8	13.5	39.7
Scotland	104,090	5.3	36.1	16.8	41.8
Northern Ireland	30,461	7.2	49.1	19.0	24.7

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999

^a Employee and self-employed jobs.

^b Turnover excludes VAT. Finance sector turnover excluded.

All counts have been rounded to the nearest 5 to avoid disclosure.

medium enterprise (SME) statistics therefore include all size class zero enterprises.

Industries

Some industries are dominated by small firms (see Table 2). For example, in the construction sector, small firms provided around four-fifths of employment and two-thirds of turnover. Small firms' share of employment and turnover were also higher than average in the education sector and most service industries.

More detailed industry figures show employment was particularly reliant on small firms in areas as diverse as veterinary services, recycling, motorcycle repairs and salt production. Some industry sectors were still relatively dominated by large businesses: electricity, gas and water supply; financial intermediation; and manufacturing.

Legal status

Almost four out of five enterprises at the start of 1998 were run by the self-employed. Although only 20 per cent of businesses were companies or public corporations, their employment and turnover shares were 70 and 85 per cent respectively.

Table 3 shows that out of the three million businesses run by the self-employed, more than three-quarters were run by sole proprietors. Almost 80 per cent of businesses run by the self-employed were also without employees.

Although over 96 per cent of companies and public corporations had fewer than 50 employees, the 6,500 large businesses had a 61 per cent share of all employment and a 55 per cent share of all turnover in companies and public corporations.

Regions

Small and medium enterprises accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses in all regions. The highest proportion of size class zero enterprises was found in the South West, followed by the South East and Wales (see Table 4). The share of employment in

SMEs was highest among Northern Ireland based businesses and lowest among those based in London. The share of turnover in SMEs was also highest among Northern Ireland based businesses, and was lowest among those based in London and the South East.

One way of measuring the level of entrepreneurship is to look at the number of businesses per head of resident population (see Table 5). London has the most SMEs per head. This is to be expected as many businesses register in London, even if much of the actual trading occurs elsewhere. Furthermore, many people run businesses in London without being resident there, which also inflates London's figures. Outside London, the South East and South West have the highest number of SMEs per head. The rates are lowest in the North East and Merseyside.

UK enterprise population

No single source is able to estimate the total number of businesses in the UK. The IDBR holds records of around 1.8 million businesses, but its coverage is known to be incomplete among the very smallest businesses. Therefore these SME statistics include an estimate of the number of unregistered businesses, their employment and turnover.

The underlying method for estimating the number of unregistered enterprises is well established. There are three steps: to estimate the total number of self-employed people; to estimate how many of them run businesses appearing on the IDBR; and to allocate the remainder to unregistered businesses. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive (it is unlikely for a company to be operating with an annual turnover of less than £49,000 and no PAYE scheme), so no estimate of unregistered companies is needed.

An important consideration is whom to include in the estimate of the number of self-employed people, based on results from the LFS. Prior to 1994, only self-employed people in their main job were included. However, more recent estimates include those self-employed in their second job. It is clear that some self-employed people

Box 1 Accuracy of the estimated number of businesses

The smallest size class, which contains an estimate of the number of businesses with no employees, is the greatest potential source of error. This is due both to the assumptions necessary in estimating businesses that do not appear on the official register, and to sampling error within the self-employment data on which the zero size class estimates are based. A further source of uncertainty in the estimates for size class zero is the extent to which the classification of individuals as self-employed is consistent in the IDBR, the LFS and the SPI.

Table 5 Number of businesses per 10,000 resident adults, age 16 and over, by size of business and government office region and country; start 1998

	Size (number of employees)					All	1+ employees
	None	1-49	50-249	250+			
United Kingdom	541	247	5	1.4	794	254	
North East	303	172	4	1.1	480	177	
North West	427	258	6	1.4	691	264	
Merseyside	332	180	4	1.0	518	185	
Yorkshire and the Humber	435	234	5	1.4	676	241	
East Midlands	425	259	6	1.5	692	267	
West Midlands	422	254	6	1.6	683	261	
East	580	304	5	1.4	891	311	
London	608	389	7	2.3	1,006	398	
South East	646	321	6	1.7	974	328	
South West	643	290	5	1.2	939	296	
England	518	286	6	1.6	811	293	
Wales	435	219	4	0.9	660	224	
Scotland	370	227	5	1.2	602	233	
Northern Ireland	418	235	6	1.0	660	242	

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, August 1999

The total may not equal the sum of the data in rows owing to rounding.

run more than one business, and that some employees run businesses in their spare time. The aim of producing these estimates was to have as complete a coverage of the overall business population as possible and so second jobs of self-employed people are included.

The greatest uncertainty lies in how many self-employed people operate alone, and how many are in partnership. The more that are assumed to operate alone, the greater the estimate of the total number of businesses. Evidence from the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) suggests that most very small firms are in fact one-person operations.

Note

- 1 All turnover figures quoted exclude the finance sector, unless stated otherwise.

Further information

The Statistical Bulletin *Small and Medium Enterprise Statistics in the UK, 1998* contains a complete size class breakdown of the number of enterprises, employment and turnover to three different levels of industry classification, a breakdown by legal status, and broad comparisons with 1997 estimates. In addition, for the first time, regional estimates with an industry breakdown are included as well as summary information for the whole economy, including the public and not-for-profit sectors. The detailed data cover private sector businesses only. The Bulletin, price £15, is obtainable from SME Statistics Unit, Level 2, St Mary's House, % Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel. 0114 259 7538, fax 0114 259 7505. Please make cheques payable to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Technical note

The estimates

The SME statistics are a snapshot of the number of businesses at the start of each calendar year. A count of businesses on the IDBR that were 'live' at the start of the year is achieved by referring to each business' recorded start date and, where appropriate, its closure date.

The IDBR is a business register administered by the ONS. It holds records of all businesses registered for VAT and all businesses operating a PAYE scheme. Careful monitoring of the Register minimises double counting. The IDBR records each business' employment (and hence size), turnover and industry, and other business information.

Employment was originally taken from the biennial Census of Employment, or an ONS inquiry. From 1995 the main source is the Annual Employment Survey. The employment information currently on the IDBR is drawn mainly from the 1997 annual employment survey. Because this does not cover all enterprises, estimates from the 1996 and 1995 surveys and from other ONS inquiries have also been used. Where no employment data are available from these sources, employment is taken from PAYE returns. ONS also send a data-proving form to newly registered businesses employing more than twenty people to confirm employment information.

Turnover also comes from an ONS inquiry, or direct from VAT returns. Turnover information provided to the ONS for the majority of traders is based on VAT returns for a twelve-month period ending in March 1998, according to the reporting pattern of the trader. For other records, in particular member companies of VAT group registrations, turnover information may well relate to an earlier period. For traders who have registered more recently, turnover will represent the estimate made by traders at the time of registration. For the small number of records for which there are no data, turnover is imputed from employment (and vice versa).

Many businesses are not covered by the IDBR. Excluded are those that are neither registered for VAT nor operate a

PAYE scheme. The threshold for compulsory VAT registration at the start of 1998 was an annual turnover of £49,000. Below that, some businesses will register voluntarily. On the other hand, businesses with a turnover above the threshold are not required to register if they trade exclusively in exempt goods. If a business has no employees, or only low paid (perhaps part-time) employees, then it is unlikely to operate a PAYE scheme.

There are three main types of businesses covered by the estimates: sole proprietorships (run by one self-employed person), partnerships (run by two or more people), and companies or public corporations (in which the working directors are counted as employees). Unregistered businesses are almost certainly made up of the first two. Companies not on the IDBR are likely to be inactive.

An estimate of self-employment for the start of 1998 (in the industries covered by the SME estimates) of 3.6 million was obtained from the autumn 1997 LFS. This is made up of 3.3 million people describing themselves as self-employed in their main job, and 0.3 million (in some cases the same people) who had a second job with self-employed status.

Simply adding the self-employment estimate from the LFS and the IDBR count will lead to over-counting. First, not all self-employed people run businesses by themselves - some are in partnership. Second, some of them run IDBR registered businesses. The LFS does not record whether the self-employed are in partnership, or whether their businesses are VAT or PAYE registered, so some estimation is needed.

Evidence from the IDBR suggested that at the start of 1998, about 1.6 million self-employed people were running 1.2 million registered businesses (see Table 6). Using evidence from the SPI, the remaining 2 million self-employed were converted into 1.5 million sole proprietors and 0.5 million partners. The results showed that away from the IDBR, sole proprietorships were much more common than partnerships. The fact that people report themselves as self-employed will not necessarily mean that they are treated as self-employed for tax purposes.

Table 6 Enterprises and self-employment on and off the IDBR; United Kingdom; 1998

	On the IDBR		Unregistered (estimate)		Millions
	Businesses	Self-employed people	Businesses	Self-employed people	
Sole proprietorships	0.75	0.75	1.49	1.49	
Partnerships	0.44	0.88 ^a	0.24	0.48 ^a	
Companies and public corporations	0.74	- ^b	- ^c	-	
All^a	1.93	1.63	1.73	1.97	

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Nil or negligible.

^a Assuming that there are 2 self-employed people per partnership for both registered and unregistered businesses.

^b Working directors of companies are counted as employees.

^c It is assumed that companies not on the IDBR are inactive. Therefore no estimate of unregistered companies is made.

Unregistered businesses are clearly very small. It was assumed that they are all in the smallest size class (no employees). Some may generate employment, but it is likely to be transitory or low paid, otherwise a PAYE scheme would be in operation. Turnover in unregistered businesses will generally be lower than that for registered businesses of the same size, as turnover in the former would usually be below the VAT threshold.

Turnover for unregistered businesses was imputed from turnover per head of size class zero businesses on the IDBR and then scaled down by a factor of a half. In some cases, further scaling had to be carried out as the average turnover for unregistered businesses in some industries was still above the VAT threshold. The resulting addition to turnover (including the finance sector) at the start of 1998 was £48 billion – only 1 per cent of the overall figure.

For the second time the SME statistics publication includes regional estimates. The methodology used was the same as for the UK estimates. National SPI data were used in the absence of regional figures. This means there are small differences in the results for the zero size class estimates when compared to the UK totals. In addition, the regional data include results for SIC 745 (labour recruitment and provision of personnel) which have been excluded from the national figures.

Where an enterprise has several local units, the location of the enterprise is generally the head office. So, in the publication all the employees are allocated to the region of the head office of the enterprise.

Definitions used in the SME Estimates

Business

There is no single definition of a business, or of a firm or enterprise, which entities are often used to mean the same thing. Generally it means a legal unit, person or group of people producing goods or services under their own control and with their own legal identity. A branch or office of a larger organisation is not in itself a business.

Size of business

This refers to the number of employee jobs. There is no universally accepted definition of a small, medium or large business. The revised European Union definition, used for EU

statistical comparisons, defines a small enterprise as one with under 50 employees, and a medium enterprise as one with at least 50 but under 250 employees. Large enterprises have 250 or more employees.

Employment

This refers to the number of employee jobs plus the number of self-employed people that run the business. Individuals with two jobs and self-employed people running two businesses will be counted twice.

The official estimate of 'workforce jobs' at the start of 1998 was around 27 million. The estimate shown in this Bulletin differs in that it excludes employment in central and local government, HM Forces and participants on government training programmes who do not have a contract of employment.

Turnover

This refers to the value of sales, work done and services rendered. It excludes VAT. Turnover data for registered businesses comes from HM Customs and Excise and the IDBR. Where there is a VAT group, turnover for all the VAT businesses within the group will be notified (to HM Customs and Excise) by a reporting or 'representative' unit. If this is not updated from other sources the IDBR record will hold an unusually high turnover for the reporting unit and other enterprises within the VAT group will hold an estimated turnover.

Coverage

The SME statistics cover the market sector. This includes all private sector businesses, even if they sell their products exclusively to the Government. They exclude central and local government, charities and other non-profit organisations.

There is no lower bound for inclusion in the SME statistics. Even a small amount of business activity counts. It must be remembered that many size class zero businesses are labour only subcontractors – self-employed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. Many are genuine entrepreneurs or at least think of themselves as separate from the organisation they sell their skills to. Others do not – for example people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to another form of contract.

Young unemployed people: characteristics of the New Deal target group and labour market characteristics and outcomes

By Robert Walker, Bruce Stafford, Rachel Youngs and Karl Ashworth, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University

New Deal for Young People was introduced in April 1998 and is targeted on 18 to 24-year-olds unemployed for more than six months. This report is based on an analysis of a national survey of unemployed claimants conducted earlier as part of an evaluation of Jobseeker's Allowance.

Key points

- Young jobseekers in the New Deal target group had more educational qualifications than older claimants, but fewer than 18 to 24-year-olds who had been on benefit for less than six months.
- Young people meeting the New Deal criteria tended to have comparatively little experience of work.
- Young jobseekers were just as keen to work as older ones. However, young jobseekers unemployed for more than six months were more pessimistic about finding work in comparison with those unemployed for less than six months.
- Young people meeting the New Deal criteria sought the same sorts of jobs as others, but tended if anything to be more flexible with respect to wages and working conditions.
- Some 65 per cent of young people had left benefit within six months of first claiming, leaving 35 per cent who would have qualified for New Deal. Young people who had been employed before claiming benefit were more likely than others to have left benefit within six months.
- Young people were more likely to have moved out of unemployment quickly if they had had recent work experience, qualifications, a driving licence, good health, were female and were not a member of an ethnic minority.
- Some 42 per cent of the 79 per cent that had found work during the two-year study period suffered a further spell of unemployment. Some 23 per cent had more than one job.

Introduction

THIS REPORT is based on an analysis of a national survey of unemployed claimants conducted as part of an evaluation of Jobseeker's Allowance. The sample was drawn in July 1995 and respondents were interviewed on three occasions: first between September and October 1995; again between March and June 1996; and finally in July and August 1997. The research was sponsored jointly by the Department for Education and Employment, the Employment Service, the Department of Social Security and the Benefits Agency.

Part A describes the characteristics of the New Deal target group on the basis of information collected in 1995. Part B draws on all three interviews to report the factors associated with long spells of unemployment and the labour market experiences of young people after unemployment.

(A) Characteristics of the New Deal target group

Demographic characteristics

Three out of ten jobseekers were aged 18-24 years; of these 38 per cent – one in ten of all jobseekers – fell within the target group for the New Deal. Those in the target group were predominantly:

- male (66 per cent) – indicating that women moved out of unemployment more quickly;
- living at home with their parents (56 per cent) – but this was fewer than for young people newly unemployed (72 per cent); and
- white (86 per cent) – although a disproportionate number were Pakistani (5 per cent).

Qualifications and work history

Young jobseekers in the New Deal target group had more educational qualifications (79 per cent) than older claimants (68 per

cent), but fewer than 18 to 24-year-olds who had been on benefit for less than six months (86 per cent). Some 12 per cent admitted to problems with literacy and 6 per cent with numeracy.

Young people meeting the New Deal criteria tended to have comparatively little experience of work: 43 per cent said they had been 'mainly unemployed'; 28 per cent had never had a job; and only 10 per cent claimed to have 'mainly had steady jobs'.

Where people in the New Deal target group had worked, the characteristics of their last job reflected their age and limited work experience: most (31 per cent) had worked in craft or related occupations; and their wages were lower than for older workers (for example, 28 per cent of the target group had earned less than £100 per week compared with 19 per cent of 25 to 64 year-olds).

Unlike older jobseekers, the majority (79 per cent) qualifying for the New Deal had also been previously employed in one of three industrial sectors: distribution, hotels and restaurants (31 per cent); manufacturing (29 per cent); or construction (19 per cent). They tended to have left their last job because it was only temporary (31 per cent) or as a result of redundancy (22 per cent). Some 12 per cent had resigned and 7 per cent had been dismissed.

Attitudes to work

Young jobseekers were just as keen to work as older ones. However, the longer they remained unemployed the less likely they were to get work. In addition, those young jobseekers who had been unemployed for more than six months were pessimistic about finding work in comparison with those unemployed for less than six months.

The young people interviewed shared many of the same concerns about moving off out-of-work benefit as older jobseekers – although they were less likely to worry about housing costs. More (86 per cent) young people encountered problems moving off out-of-work benefit than did older claimants (66 per cent). The reasons

for this are not clear, but may have related to young people attaching a higher spending priority to fashion items and to socialising.

Looking for work

Those young people meeting the New Deal criteria sought the same sorts of jobs, although at a lower level. If anything, they were more flexible with respect to wages and working conditions: half would have accepted a wage of under £100 a week.

They used the same main sources as other claimants to find work – local newspapers and vacancies on display at Jobcentres – but were less likely to get jobs through informal contacts. Instead, they relied heavily on the Employment Service. They made as many job applications as older workers (but young people new to benefit submitted more) and were as successful in obtaining interviews.

Studying while claiming was common (24 per cent of the New Deal target group were doing so at any one time); less than 2 per cent worked part-time and about 6 per cent undertook voluntary work.

Young people held the same mixed views as other jobseekers about the effectiveness of the Employment Service. Only a minority recognised the usefulness of the (then) Back to Work Plans. Likewise, 52 per cent of the target group said they did nothing as a result of having a Back to Work advisory interview. Notwithstanding this scepticism, 65 per cent believed that if they did not follow staff instructions then their benefit would be cut.

(B) Labour market characteristics and outcomes

Whereas Part A reports on the characteristics of all young people who were unemployed when the sample was drawn in June 1995, this part of the report concentrates on the experiences of young people who began claiming unemployment-related benefits in June 1995. It also explores the factors associated with the length of time that 18 to 24-year-olds spent unemployed.

Moves off benefit

Some 65 per cent of young people had left benefit within six months of first claiming, more than was the case for older claimants, leaving 35 per cent who would have qualified for New Deal. Some 53 per cent of new jobseekers had been employed

directly before needing to claim benefit, 12 per cent had been in education and 26 per cent had been otherwise economically inactive. Young people who had been employed before claiming benefit were more likely than the others to have left benefit within six months – 74 per cent had done so compared with 55 per cent who had not been in work. In all, 94 per cent of young jobseekers had ceased unemployment within the two-year study period, of whom:

- 56 per cent had moved directly into full-time paid work;
- 18 per cent had taken up part-time employment;
- 9 per cent had begun or returned to education;
- 8 per cent were on a government programme; and
- 8 per cent had left the labour force.

Young people who had left benefit after six months were slightly less likely to have left for employment than those leaving earlier to take up jobs; 16 per cent had joined a government programme.

Young people, like their older peers, were more likely to have moved out of unemployment quickly if they had had recent work experience, qualifications, a driving licence, good health, were female, and were not a member of an ethnic minority.

Those employed immediately before claiming typically had left within two to three months of claiming. Someone returning to unemployment after a spell on a government scheme appeared likely to spend at least another eight months out of work. Although not important in isolation, vocational qualifications seemed to be associated with a more rapid return to work once other factors had been taken into account.

Entering work

Focusing solely on moves off benefit and into employment during the two-year survey period, it was found that women aged 18-24 were 41 per cent more likely to get a job than men (although it was more frequently part-time); a person in good health was 81 per cent more likely than someone not; and a person with a driving licence 77 per cent more likely than someone without. Studying while on benefit appeared to delay the return to work.

Qualifying for New Deal

Similar variables were associated with whether or not a claimant was likely to remain unemployed for long enough to

qualify for New Deal, although recent work experience seemed to be more important than good qualifications. Qualifications were not good indicators of whether someone would remain on benefit for more than six months once account had been taken of whether a person was employed prior to claiming benefit.

Sustainability of employment

Some 79 per cent of 18 to 24-year-olds eventually – sometimes after a period of training or in education – found paid work and ceased claiming sometime during the two-year study period (compared with 72 per cent of older respondents). Some 42 per cent of those that had taken a job suffered a further spell of unemployment, and 23 per cent subsequently secured another job.

Spells of employment were longest when the young person was better educated, had a driving licence, a car and a telephone, was in good health and perhaps if the young person was white. A young person without qualifications might expect to remain in employment for about 14 months, someone with basic qualifications for 16 months, and someone with a degree for 19 months.

However, because these factors were correlated with one another, most ceased to be important when all were considered simultaneously. The most robust factor was the possession of a driving licence. In addition, young people with a history of unemployment were one-and-a-half times more likely than others to lose their job or otherwise cease employment.

The young people in the sample were no more prone to unstable employment than their older peers. Since this was not true of the caseload as a whole, this must mean that young people who find jobs after long spells of unemployment are especially unlikely to hold them for long.

Young unemployed people: (A) characteristics of the New Deal target group (B) labour market characteristics and outcomes, by Robert Walker, Bruce Stafford, Rachel Youngs and Karl Ashworth. *Employment Service report ESR19, July 1999. Available free from Employment Service Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER.*

The New Deal Gateway: a labour market assessment

By Ken Walsh, John Atkinson and John Barry, Institute for Employment Studies

A recent Employment Service report looks at the effects of New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds in Birmingham, and examines the issues behind the coexistence of an apparently strong supply of notified vacancies there and relatively slow flows into them of young people on New Deal Gateway.

Key points

- Many New Deal clients in Birmingham were not attracted to the kind of jobs which they might have been able to get, and not job-ready enough to get the kind of job to which they were attracted.

- High client workloads restricted the time which New Deal personal advisers could spend on jobsearch, 'broker' a deal and 'sell' clients to employers, despite being in a good position to do so.

- At the same time, other partnership suppliers of Gateway advice and guidance may have lacked both incentive and means to do so.

- Employers generally showed some dissatisfaction with the quality and volume of New Deal clients referred to them, and were either not generally motivated by the employment subsidy (large employers) or were not fully aware of it (small ones).

Introduction

THIS STUDY examines the issues behind the coexistence of an apparently strong supply of notified vacancies in the Birmingham labour market, and relatively slow flows into them of young people on New Deal Gateway there. It asks:

- could New Deal clients on Gateway fill more of the available notified vacancies, particularly unsubsidised ones; and
- what are the barriers to making more successful matches between vacancies and New Deal clients on Gateway?

While it should be noted that the organisation of the New Deal in Birmingham is quite different in some respects from that found elsewhere, the study addresses issues which are likely to be widely observed.

Research methodology

The research was conducted during February and March 1999, and focused on the North Birmingham district, with its seven constituent Jobcentres, including city centre, inner city and suburban locations.

The research included:

- collection and analysis of local and national New Deal data;
- interviews with Employment Service (ES) staff at district level;
- interviews with New Deal personal advisers (NDPAs);
- interviews with New Deal clients;
- employer interviews;
- discussions with organisations in the Joint Venture Partnership (JVP); and
- interviews with Gateway network contractors/suppliers.

The area

Birmingham is a relatively active labour market, with many occupational groups with low/no skills or qualifications pre-entry requirements that continue to show strong demand. Many such vacancies are in new enterprises and sectors, rather than the traditional, long-established firms, but most are full-time and permanent.

At the same time, the city has a higher

than average level of unemployment, with particularly high concentrations among males in the large non-White population in certain inner city wards. Moreover, despite this apparent buoyancy in the labour market, the numbers of New Deal clients moving into unsubsidised jobs in Birmingham has not been as strong as expected.

From the outset, Birmingham adopted an inclusive approach to New Deal delivery, with partnership and a multiplicity of suppliers providing Gateway and option capacity. As a result, the provision of Gateway services in Birmingham is rather complex and may not be typical of provision elsewhere in the country.

Managing job readiness

The study identifies a fundamental mismatch between clients' and ES's perceptions of their job readiness and the level of readiness expected of them in the kind of jobs to which they aspire. The level of job readiness seems to be lower than in planning assumptions because of lower than forecast unemployment, leaving a more difficult client group.

As a result, client attributes made them competitive, mainly for jobs they did not necessarily find attractive. NDPAs had not been as active as they might in sorting out these difficulties. Being keen to retain rapport with clients, they had not generally sought to confront client aversion to less attractive jobs, and in particular had been reluctant to steer clients towards low-quality jobs in which their employment may not be sustainable.

Instead, there had been a tendency for them to try either to compensate for, or to overcome any obvious shortcomings by, for example, issuing New Deal for Young People (NDYP) subsidy vouchers early, or channelling the client to the full-time education and training option as the best way, medium-term, of helping the client become more attractive to employers.

Jobsearch in the Gateway

Attention to jobsearch activities for New Deal clients by NDPAs emerged as a rather uneven process, depending on the time

available and tending to be concentrated into initial meetings with clients. The study observed a problem of insufficient time given by NDPAs to helping NDYP clients to find a job, with responsibility for clients too quickly moved on to Gateway service providers who (a) may have lacked the experience and resources to assist clients in job search, and (b) may have had incentives to push them towards options.

The reasons for this lack of time were: (a) the relatively high volume of caseload and a lack of low-maintenance clients, (b) varying quality and experience of NDPAs in dealing with clients, (c) a backlog of very hard-to-help clients who soak up large amounts of adviser energy.

These difficulties were increased by evident climate ambiguity, where New Deal had started as a client-centred scheme but had not become sufficiently robust as clients decline to move off the Gateway. NDPAs were not sufficiently confident in the speed, simplicity and outcome of the sanctioning process. In contrast, some clients seemed very familiar with the system and using it to advantage.

Local ES responses to IES findings

The evaluation report above has informed local ES developments in a number of ways. In terms of managing job readiness, the ES in Birmingham, in conjunction with the JVP and the New Deal Employers Coalition, has developed an improved job readiness assessment tool for advisers. Drawing on the differing perceptions of job readiness highlighted in the evaluation, it is intended that the tool should help to achieve a common understanding of what constitutes 'job-ready'.

In response to evaluation findings concerning the unevenness of job search activities for New Deal clients, the JVP has

Marshalling employers and job opportunities

The study found that there were many vacancies in the local labour market that were potentially suitable for NDYP clients. A high proportion were offering full-time and permanent work, with many not specifying any significant levels of work experience or qualifications. The terms and conditions attached to some of these jobs were less attractive to the clients, however, with modest rates of pay and often unsocial hours.

Employers did not appear to have been positively influenced in their attitude towards these clients by New Deal. Employers showed some dissatisfaction with the quality of New Deal clients that had been referred to them for interview, in terms of their experience, commitment, and likely work disciplines, etc.. In some cases, vacancies had been notified some time ago, yet there had been little or no follow up from the Jobcentre. This was serving to alter the view some employers had of New Deal and may

affect their future involvement in the programme.

For the larger firms involved, the employment subsidy was not considered an incentive to look more favourably at NDYP clients; many were doing it because of national agreements on New Deal involvement or for more locally-derived altruism. There were certainly some smaller firms where the subsidy was an important consideration in getting involved, although awareness levels of New Deal generally among some of the smaller firms contacted was rather low.

The New Deal Gateway: a labour market assessment. *Employment Service report ESR24, August 1999. Available free from Employment Service Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER.*

streamlined the number of Gateway suppliers and greater emphasis has been placed on active job search and access to local labour market opportunities.

Looking outwards to local employers and job opportunities, workshops and training sessions have been introduced for ES personal advisers, to increase their level of local labour market awareness. The JVP and Employer Coalition have developed a marketing pack for small and medium enterprises which is being piloted with two business groups, while larger companies are being offered named ES contacts to facilitate an improved level of service for employers.

The training and development of flexible workers

By Andrew Rix, Kyle Davies, Richard Gaunt, Amanda Hare and Sarah Cobbold, CRG Research

A research study commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment looks at training for flexible workers and examines the impact of the growth in flexible working on the way in which employers' and employees' training and development needs are met.

Key points

- Labour Force Survey data suggest that 29 per cent of 'traditional' (i.e. full-time, permanent) workers had received job-related training in the last 13 weeks, compared with 21 per cent of part-time, 12 per cent of self-employed, 24 per cent of casual, and 19 per cent of agency workers. However, 38 per cent of home-workers and 34 per cent of those on fixed contracts had received training.

- Training practices varied across the case study sectors – business services typically recruit from further or higher education and 75 per cent of employees felt their current employer had been responsible for giving them the skills to do their job. In contrast, oil and gas employers provide far less training, have relied on obtaining skilled labour from declining areas of heavy industry and paying high wages in an international market – only 28 per cent of employees felt their employer had given them their skills.

- Over 80 per cent of employees in the retail and hotel and catering sectors felt that their training opportunities were the same as for traditional workers, but 50 per cent in business services and 78 per cent in oil and gas thought the reverse.

- Training provided for flexible workers is more likely than for traditional workers to be task-specific rather than general or industry-specific (although this partly reflects the lower-skill jobs where many flexible workers are concentrated).

- In higher occupational groups, there is a greater expectation among employers that flexible workers (compared with traditional workers) should arrive ready-skilled. At managerial levels, those who are, or are prepared to become, full-time permanent staff seem to get preference for long-term development.

- Training delivery systems often discriminate against flexible workers – often their flexible arrangements mean that they are not available for training at particular fixed times. However, employer innovation, coupled with developments in training technology and work processes, is overcoming this difficulty.

Introduction

THERE IS an extensive literature on flexible labour markets and working arrangements. A number of studies have highlighted the issue of whether a 'new deal' operates between employer and employee whereby, in exchange for the benefits of flexibility, employers confer enhanced employability on flexible workers (who forego job security). Alternatively, a new form of market failure may develop whereby employers provide less (and less transferable) training to employees whom they do not expect to retain for long periods. The Department for Education and Employment commissioned CRG Research to review existing literature and data on training for flexible workers and to examine practices in four case study sectors.

The proportion of workers in the UK economy who have a 'traditional' full-time permanent job has declined as more 'flexible' forms of work such as part-time, temporary, contract and agency working have increased. This study aimed to examine the impact of the growth in flexible working on the way in which employers' and employees' training and development needs are met.

Historically, the highest levels of training and development have been associated with high-skill, full-time jobs and low levels with low-skill, part-time or casual work with poor continuous employment prospects. If this pattern was applied to the growing numbers of flexible workers, the longer-term consequences for competitiveness could be a concern.

Methodology

The study is based on:

- an extensive review of current literature, Labour Force Survey (LFS) and other data;
- a national perspective based on interviews with representatives of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Institute of Personnel Development;

- a sectoral perspective based on interviews with employers' associations, trade associations, trade unions, national training organisations and recruitment agencies;
- interviews with managers in 21 companies spread across four case study sectors which make significant use of flexible working arrangements – oil and gas, business services, retail, and hotel and catering; and
- interviews with 166 employees of the above companies (70 per cent of which were working flexibly).

Desk research

The literature defined different types of labour market flexibility: numeric, functional, skills, wages, and geographical. Concerns have been expressed by the CBI and TUC that, although there are short-term competitive advantages of a flexible workforce, there is a long-term prospect of a significant and growing proportion of the workforce not having the necessary skills for competitiveness unless training is managed properly.

As the labour force has grown overall, the proportion of flexible workers has grown more rapidly (although over 60 per cent of the workforce are still in traditional employment). In theory, the amount of training provided by employers (and its generalisability) will decrease as employment becomes less permanent because employers will be less able to recoup their investment. A counterproposition is that employers will provide more generalisable training in exchange for the benefits of flexible working – a 'new deal' with employees who forego job security.

Published statistics on training are problematic, in that they count quantity rather than outcomes, tend to focus on formal training and cannot distinguish between task-specific, firm-specific or more generalisable forms of training. However, the available evidence suggests:

- there is a bias in training participation towards traditional workers;

- there is a trend towards increased training for part-time workers (including in partly-skilled and unskilled occupations);
- agency and contract workers receive less training; and
- people in professional, intermediate and skilled, non-manual occupations get more training than those in lower occupational groups (where much flexible working is concentrated).

The implications are that a relatively small number of specialists and professionals are enhancing their skills and employability but many who are currently in part-time and temporary employment are not.

Case study sectors

Business services

Business services is the fastest growing employment sector in the economy, with part-time and agency working forming a high proportion of this growth. Service delivery has moved to flexible provision – e.g. 24-hour-a-day teleservices which cater for peaks and troughs in demand. The sector has been influenced by increased competition based on quality as well as cost, a tighter regulatory framework to protect customers, and advances in information technology. The sector has higher than average rates of training overall but part-time staff are much less likely than full-time to receive training.

Retailing

Retailing has relatively slow growth in employment, a predominantly female workforce, seasonal demands and daily peaks and troughs. Part-time and variable hours working predominate and there is growing diversification (e.g. supermarkets offering financial services). LFS data suggest low levels of training, with temporary staff faring worse than in other sectors (although casual workers seem to receive more training than other employees).

Oil and gas

Oil and gas is a project-based sector with frequent increases and decreases in staffing. Full-time permanent employees of operators account for only about 30 per cent of the workforce; the rest are employed by subcontractors and most work flexibly. Most jobs have a high technical component and the market for skilled labour is international. There is a strong regulatory framework. Frequent induction to new workplaces and safety requirements probably account for relatively high levels of training reported.

Hotels and catering

The hotel and catering sector has the highest proportion of flexible workers of any – about half the industry is part-time and it has the highest proportion of temporary workers and many seasonal workers. The market is quality-led, but there is also a strong regulatory framework. Part-time and temporary workers are less likely to receive training than those in most other industries.

Fieldwork with employers and employees

The employers interviewed were predominantly large ones, and it is likely that their training and development practices will be better than in small and medium enterprises. However, there were differences between traditional and flexible workers:

- full-time employees reported that they possessed the skills needed to do their current job more frequently than part-time staff (although temporary, contract and seasonal workers suggested this even more frequently, suggesting that prior experience and skills were a prerequisite for them to get jobs);
- flexible workers were more likely than traditional workers to report having acquired their skills with the current employer;
- training for traditional workers was overwhelmingly paid for by the employers, as it was for permanent part-timers but not

for temporary, contract and seasonal workers – i.e. employers were least likely to invest in those where future employment prospects were short-term; and

- permanent, full-time employees receive more general training relevant across industry than do flexible workers who are more likely to receive task-specific training.

Generally, employers have policies for training and developing flexible workers which at least suit their own needs. At lower occupational levels, employers are not looking for different characteristics when recruiting flexible or traditional workers, and the two are not treated differently in terms of training and development (although training delivery systems can discriminate against flexible workers – their very flexible arrangements put restrictions on when and where they can train). This is less the case for higher occupational groups, where there is an expectation of employees being more ready-skilled. At the highest skill levels, individuals are usually able to meet most of their own development needs through training and managing their portfolio of experience.

Many of the trends in flexible working, and hence employers' responses in terms of training, are still developing, and it is difficult to make generalisations. Flexible workers are not necessarily a 'special case' always receiving less training than other workers, but there are some areas of potential difficulty to be addressed by comprehensive approaches to lifelong learning.

The training and development of flexible workers. ISBN 0 84185 057 8, August 1999. Copies of the full report (RR118) – priced £4.95 – are available by writing to DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfEE Priced Publications'. Further information about this research can be obtained from John Doherty, Room N608, Department for Education and Employment, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail john.doherty@dfee.gov.uk.

The Temporary Employment Survey

By Nigel Tremlett and Debbie Collins, IPSOS-RSL Social Research Ltd

A survey for the Department for Education and Employment looks at temporary workers, their characteristics and their views on their situation.

Key points

- The majority of those in temporary work were female – just under 70 per cent. Just over half the respondents were 25-49 years old, around 15 per cent were aged between 16-24 years and just under a third were over 50 years old.

- Temporary workers tended to work in professional clerical or secretarial or associate professional and technical occupations.

- The most common industries employing temporary workers were public administration, education and health; banking, finance and distribution; and hotels and restaurants.

- Of those who worked with permanent staff doing a similar job (around 50 per cent of all respondents), three-quarters felt they were treated the same as their permanent counterparts.

- Around 70 per cent of respondents said that there were benefits to temporary work. Among those who said there were benefits, two-fifths said that flexibility was the main benefit.

- Around 80 per cent of respondents said that there were drawbacks to temporary work. Among those who said there were drawbacks, two-fifths said that job insecurity was the main drawback.

- Two out of three respondents said the main reasons for taking temporary employment were 'wanted to do the job', 'job satisfaction' or 'needed the money'. Only one in ten respondents said that not being able to find a permanent job was the main reason for taking temporary employment.

Introduction

THE MAIN aims of the Temporary Employment Survey (TES) were to:

- summarise what is known about the current state and recent history of temporary work in Great Britain; and
- conduct a survey of temporary workers to establish why they took temporary work and its costs and benefits to those employees.

Throughout the research, temporary workers were defined as people aged 16 years and over who were working, or had worked in the 12 months prior to their interviews, in a paid job that was in some way not permanent. A job was not permanent if it was either seasonal, casual or as and when required, under a contract for a fixed period of time or for a fixed task, agency temping, home working or under a zero hours contract.

The research also provides useful insights into an area that till now had hardly been addressed – namely, the views of temporary workers to both temporary and permanent employment. Where appropriate the report includes comparisons between the TES findings and the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Background and literature review

The literature on temporary employment can be grouped under four main headings:

- research which focuses on trends and the use of temporary workers by employers;
- reasons for the emergence and growth of temporary workers in the labour market;
- an examination of the legal and definitional issues surrounding temporary employment; and
- empirical research which focused on the characteristics of those in temporary work.

Those under the first two headings used information from the LFS; most research to date, though, has focused on the use of temporary workers by employers rather than examining the views of temporary workers

The survey

The main component of the study was a telephone survey of temporary workers. Four group discussions took place before the survey – these explored the reasons why people take temporary work and their attitudes towards it. The findings were incorporated into the design of the questionnaire and they were also used to add qualitative explanations to the survey findings.

The telephone survey involved a screening exercise and interviews. The screening exercise identified people either currently working in a temporary job or who had worked in a temporary job at some point in the past 12 months. It covered both employees and the self-employed but excluded those in full-time education. A total of 5,613 people took part in the screening exercise, which identified 607 temporary workers who were then interviewed about their current or most recent main temporary job.

Findings of the TES

Characteristics of temporary workers

Among both men and women, the most popular type of temporary work was a fixed-term contract – just over 50 per cent of men and 40 per cent of women were employed in this way. Women were more likely to work on a casual or seasonal basis – four in ten women compared with three in ten men. One in three 16 to 24-year-olds were agency workers, where the percentage of around 30 per cent was at least double the proportion in older age groups. For the 25 to 49-year-olds and those over 50, the percentages employed as agency temps were around 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

There were differences in occupation by sex – men were more likely than women to work in craft jobs (one in five men compared with one in 20 women), or as plant or machine operatives (one in ten men compared with one in 20 women). In contrast, women were more likely to work in clerical

or secretarial jobs (one in five women compared with one in ten men) and in personal and protective occupations (one in five women compared with one in 20 men).

There were also marked sex differences across industrial sectors. Just under half of the women respondents worked in public administration, education and health sector, compared with just under a fifth of men. Men were much more likely than women to work in construction (one in five men compared with one in 100 women) and manufacturing (one in five men compared with one in ten women).

Nature of temporary work

The type of temporary work was found to be correlated with the level of educational attainment. Those without qualifications were more likely to work in seasonal or casual jobs than those with qualifications – just under half compared with just over a quarter of those with university or equivalent qualifications. Those with a university qualification were more likely to be employed on a fixed-term contract (just under 60 per cent) than those with no qualifications (just under 40 per cent).

Those working on a fixed-term contract tended to be in the professional, managerial and associate and technical professions (just under 60 per cent). Those working as agency temps were found predominantly in clerical and secretarial occupations (just under 50 per cent).

Agency temps were in a temporary job for the shortest period of time – half of agency temps had only been in their present or most recent job for less than three months, compared with a fifth of those on fixed-term contracts and a third of those working on a casual or seasonal basis. It was those working on a casual or seasonal basis who had been employed for the longest period – just under 40 per cent for those employed as casual or seasonal staff had been employed for two years or more, compared with just over 30 per cent for those on fixed-term contracts and just under 10 per cent of agency workers.

Comparing findings in the TES with the LFS

In comparison with the LFS, the TES may have slightly under-represented those aged between 16 and 24 years (a fifth and a tenth

of respondents respectively) and over-represented those aged 50 years or more (a fifth and a third respectively). Regrossing the TES was considered but rejected, as the difference between the two surveys' age profiles may relate to proxy responses collected by the LFS which tend to be particularly high among the younger age groups.

Focusing on the industry classification and type of occupation of temporary workers, the LFS provided very similar findings to those in the TES. Like the LFS, the TES found that around 20 per cent of temporary workers were employed in professional occupations, around 20 per cent in clerical or secretarial occupations and around 15 per cent in personal or protective services. A further 20 per cent were employed in associate professional and technical or plant and machine operative occupations.

Like the LFS, the TES shows that the type of temporary work also varies significantly by industrial sector and occupation. LFS findings show that around 40 per cent of temporary workers are employed in the public administration, education and health sectors and around 15 per cent in the banking, finance and insurance sector (compared with TES findings of around 35 per cent and around 15 per cent respectively).

Views towards temporary and permanent employment

When all respondents were asked if temporary work had any benefits, there were variations by sex – around 70 per cent of men and women said there were benefits to temporary work. However, men were more likely than women to report benefits relating to pay and financial matters, while women were more likely to mention the benefit of working when they wanted or the convenience of suitable hours.

When all respondents were asked if temporary work had any drawbacks, there was a slight variation by sex – just under 90 per cent of men compared with just over 70 per cent of women said there were drawbacks to temporary work. Among those who felt that there were no drawbacks to temporary work (around 20 per cent of all respondents), two in three worked on a seasonal or casual basis, and three-quarters of the total were women.

There was a clear correlation between age groups on the main reason for taking temporary employment – over two-fifths of those under 25 said they needed the money, compared with a quarter of those aged 25 or over. Also, around 15 per cent of those aged 16-24 said they took the temporary job because they wanted to do the job, compared with a quarter of 25 to 49-year-olds and just over a third of those aged 50 or over.

There was also a clear correlation between age and the likelihood of accepting their temporary job on a permanent basis – it declined with age. Among those aged under 25, 25-49 and 50 or over, the proportion saying that they would accept their temporary job on a permanent basis were two-thirds, a half and two-fifths respectively.

Those on fixed-term contracts were more likely than agency workers or casual or seasonal workers to say that they would accept their temporary job on a permanent basis – just over 70 per cent compared with just over 50 per cent and just under 50 per cent for agency workers and casual or seasonal workers respectively.

Among those not looking for permanent work, 75 per cent of respondents said they would prefer permanent work sometime in their working life. When asked what was the main reason for preferring permanent work, two-thirds of those who would prefer permanent work said that greater job security was the main reason. Other reasons given for preferring permanent work were: improved pay, better conditions and job satisfaction (all mentioned by one in ten respondents). For the remaining quarter who said that they would prefer not to have a permanent job, the main reasons given were: not wanting to be committed to a permanent job and losing the freedom to pick and choose work (around two-fifths of respondents).

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The labour market relevance of TEC/CCTE activities

By John Embleton, John Barry, Alan Gordon, David Parsons and Valerie Rowe, The HOST Consultancy

In July 1998, DfEE commissioned the HOST Consultancy to examine aspects of the labour market relevance of TEC and CCTE activities. The project followed naturally an earlier study of the effectiveness of TEC economic assessments which led to the guide From Economic Assessment to Effective Action.

Key points

- Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) have come a long way in terms of broadening annual labour market assessments into tools for wider local economic analysis and their expertise has grown. However, the broadening of the assessments has often weakened that content which could contribute to needs-based analysis of local skill requirements.

- The audit of economic assessments revealed a wide diversity in approach, focus and content. The strongest area was generally coverage of the TECs' economic/industrial context. In contrast, the weakest intelligence related to social deprivation and local government context.

- Staff and partner confidence in the utility of quantitative indicators of skill needs is reducing but, so far, few TECs have sought either to increase confidence in the material or use alternative sources.

- Most (though not all) TECs feel that there are constraints on labour market relevance in the operating environment, including the terms of their contracts with government. At the time of writing, the authors felt that there was a lack of incentive in the system – and some disincentive – to closely relate activities to labour market needs.

- The extent of integration between research and planning within TECs is highly variable. The relationship tends to be strongest at the level of strategic (rather than operational) planning but in most cases there was weak internal communication about research and an undervaluing of trends evidence among operational managers. High rates of staff turnover among those responsible for collating and interpreting economic intelligence often contribute to weak research-operational links.

Introduction

FROM THEIR inception, a key task for Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) was seen as making vocational education and training provision more responsive to local labour market needs, as a key contribution to the development of a competitive local economy. Some concern has developed subsequently that provision by TEC/Chambers of Commerce Training and Enterprise (CCTE) – hereafter referred to simply as 'TEC' – is only loosely related to labour market needs, and DfEE has periodically examined the issue.

DfEE commissioned the HOST Consultancy in July 1998 to examine whether/how economic intelligence feeds into TEC planning and decision-making and consider how it influences the subsequent delivery of products and services. The work was carried out in two main phases. The first involved a desk analysis of the latest economic assessment, and the current Corporate and Business Plans, for 24 TECs. The documents were scored against a set of criteria contained in an Audit Framework which provided a means of assessing variations in content, format and styles, and relative strengths and weaknesses in the documents considered. The second stage of the work involved case studies with 10 of the 24 TECs, selected to provide as representative a mix as possible of the TEC network. In-depth interviews were conducted with relevant TEC staff, key partners, providers and Government Offices (GOs).

The diversity of TEC economic intelligence

The 24 economic assessments used in the audit were the most recent for the TECs concerned. 58 per cent had been produced within the past year, 22 per cent in the year prior to that, 15 per cent were three years old and 5 per cent four years old or more (although interim documents had been produced in some cases). Around half the TECs produced economic assessments to an annual cycle, a fifth to a two-year cycle, a quarter to a three-year cycle and the remainder were under review.

The Audit Framework involved reviewing and scoring against 96 indicators under the following broad headings:

Process and sourcing

This related to the degree of clarity about the rationale for the assessment and the sources used. The scoring range was large – 25 to 96 per cent, but this was generally a high scoring category with only one assessment scoring under 50 per cent. A minority of assessments gave no detail of rationale, focus, goals or audience and did not explain the relevance of the primary and secondary data sources used.

Context setting

This referred to the extent and quality of coverage of the economic and industrial context within which the TEC operates. Again, the standard was generally high, with one TEC scoring 100 per cent and only one scoring below 50 per cent, the median score being 78 per cent. In the main, good use was made of available comparative regional and sub-regional data and most TECs underpinned the data with analysis and comment.

Workforce

This related to coverage of labour supply and demand, qualifications, training, skills and skills mismatch. Standards in this category were much more variable, ranging from 32 to 88 per cent, with a median of 56 per cent. The best documents presented sound analysis of data with numerous charts and discussion points whereas the worst had done little more than reproduce the statistics with little discussion of their meaning and local implications.

Business and enterprise development

This referred to information on small and medium enterprises; infrastructure; inward investment; exporting; research and development; and industrial and occupational trends. Standards were again highly variable – from 26 to 95 per cent, with a median score of 54 per cent. Few TECs made any reference to transport infrastructure or land/premises for inward investment. Exporting was reason-

ably well covered by most TECs but there was little on environmental issues, research and development or management skills.

Political and social context

This referred to social issues and problems in the TEC area, particularly disaffection and social exclusion. This was generally the weakest section in the assessments, with scores ranging from 4 to 75 per cent, with a median of 29 per cent. However, the "disaffection" agenda was fairly new for TECs when most of the assessments were being conducted. Few assessments contained any informed comment on local government restructuring.

The Audit Framework was also used to make a document-based assessment of the integration of the economic assessment into TEC planning. Scores ranged from 22 to 89 per cent, with a median of 49 per cent. Only four TECs scored 75 per cent or over and had fully and visibly integrated their planning documents and processes with their published economic assessments.

Identification of local needs

The 10 case study TECs varied in the extent to which they saw economic intelligence as underpinning needs identification, from viewing it as essentially "broad brush" to seeing it as the main platform of their planning. For all, the focus of economic assessments has changed from obligatory labour market assessments to more broadly-based documents which incorporate material from the TECs' own qualitative studies – and this shift has put pressure on some of the labour market material.

The extent of innovation in needs analysis in the TECs depends partly on the resourcing and expertise of the research function, which varied greatly in terms of staffing (from a part-time activity for one person to a team of five) and budget (with annual budgets for externally commissioned work from under £50,000 to over £300,000). Turnover of TEC research staff is often high with negative implications for continuity (both internally and working with local partners), depth of experience, morale and internal credibility.

The TECs were divided on the value of skill shortage predictions. Half supported forecasting models and use of evidence from large employer surveys as objective, replicable and easy to understand. However, half thought that the skills projections were often misleading, took little account of the reasons for shortfalls at organisation level and relied too much on quantifying broad occupational gaps. These TECs tend to be

supplementing traditional analyses with more qualitative approaches.

Evaluation, if properly understood and integrated into the planning process, can become a powerful element of needs identification but the case studies revealed very few examples of review and feedback or systematic, rigorous studies. Many TECs had no way of establishing the efficiency or impact of their interventions.

Translation of needs into action

Discussions revealed that translation of needs identification into planning was not straightforward. In at least five of the TECs, HOST felt that market intelligence was considered too late to have a meaningful impact. In two, the "integration" took place after the plans were drafted and in two others, managers relied on their "professional judgements" admitting to rarely making any information-based changes.

Planners often doubted the validity of survey-based intelligence and there is a lack of appropriate interaction between planners and research staff. In four TECs, planning staff found the information from the economic assessment either too broad in content, too technical to comprehend or insufficiently current on key issues.

The process by which needs assessment can be translated into action was obscure in the case studies. In terms of the main training programmes, half the TECs gave their providers copies of the current economic assessment and one TEC produced specific reports for providers. However, some providers felt that their numerically-based contracts with TECs gave them little scope to use any detailed evidence. In turn, most TECs saw lack of flexibility in their current contract with government as a barrier to responsiveness. In contrast, for discretionary funding, many activities were focused and prioritised by direct reference to local needs and research evidence.

External influences on responsiveness

Most TECs expanded on their view that their contractual relationship with Government hindered the extent to which they could translate needs into plans and actions. Many felt that national programmes were too tightly prescribed and GOs too concerned with enforcing numerical/ budgetary targets. Some TECs arguably gave undue priority to their position in the inter-TEC performance tables which directed attention away from local needs if they were

costly or threatened outputs against the performance indicators. The funding regime was also felt to discriminate against high-cost training provision.

GOs argued that contractual constraints on responsiveness could be exaggerated. Two of the case study TECs agreed, feeling that flexibility was possible if the TEC did not distort their activities to achieve a high position in the inter-TEC tables and did not aim to derive such large surpluses from the main training programmes as to unduly restrict provision. (However, even these TECs said that funding more expensive training was a problem.)

Other current/future external influences were felt to be the introduction of Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) with a regional perspective on skills; the Government's increased focus on social exclusion (thought to be timely but resource-intensive); and the establishment of the Training Standards Inspectorate (TSI) (which focused on relevance to needs).

Development issues

The authors feel that TECs and key partners face key areas for development, including a need to:

- sustain (and enhance) research capacity and link it more to planning functions within TECs;
- develop better intelligence-based collaborative mechanisms with other local/regional partners;
- review government's planning and contracting roles and related resource and expertise needs;
- disseminate economic assessment and needs analysis better to TEC and external audiences;
- develop evaluation strategies at GO and TEC levels to cover both dissemination and impact of activities which flow from assessment and analysis;
- position the future roles of organisations such as RDAs and the TSI to support the expectation that TECs should continue to work towards greater labour market relevance.

Copies of the full report (Ref RR129), £4.95, are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to "DfEE Priced Publications". For further information, please contact: John Doherty, N608, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. e-mail john.doherty@dfee.gov.uk.

Low-paid work in Britain: baseline surveys from the Earnings Top-Up pilot evaluation

By Alan Marsh, Claire Callender, Louise Finlayson, Reuben Ford and Michael White, Policy Studies Institute, and Anne Green, Institute for Employment Research

A new report, commissioned as part of the evaluation of a new in-work benefit pilot scheme, looks at the circumstances and expectations of some of Britain's low-paid workers.

Key points

● As people with children were screened out of interviews, young people (under 25) and older people (45 plus) were the main age groups represented in the surveys. These age groups are likely to form the main potential customer groups for Earnings Top-Up (ETU).

● Educational levels were low among low-paid workers and unemployed people. Among medium-term unemployed people, persistent illness was common, reported by a third of unemployed men and two-fifths of unemployed women. Unemployed people had a weak competitive position in the jobs market, having on average spent only one third of the previous five years in employment and the same proportion unemployed.

● Between half and two-thirds of respondents were potentially eligible for ETU under Scheme A or Scheme B respectively. The majority of unemployed people looked for, or took, wages that would not push them beyond eligibility for ETU; and the majority of low-paid workers had household incomes that would qualify them for the new benefit.

● A small group of unemployed people said that they would work for wages that would have made them worse off in work than on benefits. However a large majority would have been better off in work at their preferred wages even without ETU (over four-fifths).

● The employers' survey suggested scope for ETU to influence recruitment and wage-setting.

● A high level of awareness of social security benefits was found among employers. However, only about a third had any experience of dealing with in-work benefits, or advising employees about them.

Introduction

IN OCTOBER 1996, the Department of Social Security (DSS) launched a pilot of Earnings Top-Up (ETU), a new in-work benefit for people (singles and couples) without dependent children. Two different rates of benefit have been piloted: lower-rate Scheme A and higher-rate Scheme B.

As part of the evaluation of the pilot, a series of surveys were commissioned from the Policy Studies Institute (PSI), and local labour market studies from the Institute for Employment Research (IER). This report is a baseline study that provides data for comparison with subsequent research over the three years of the ETU pilot. It presents the results of the first surveys of low-paid workers, medium-term unemployed people and employers conducted in 1996; and compares the labour markets of the evaluation areas before the introduction of ETU.

ETU was introduced by the DSS as a three-year pilot in October 1996. ETU is available to people (couples and singles) without dependent children working 16 or more hours per week. The aim of ETU was to improve incentives for people to take up work or stay in work of 16 hours or more. Two different rates of benefit have been piloted – lower-rate Scheme A and higher-rate Scheme B. Each scheme was introduced in four areas, reflecting four types of labour market: major urban areas, large towns, rural and seaside areas. Four other matching areas were selected as control groups. Research has been carried out in all 12 areas, which represent about one tenth of the British labour market. In particular, the effects of ETU upon low-paid workers, the unemployed, employers, and the labour market are of interest.

The research reported here is a baseline study that provides data for comparison with subsequent research over three years of the pilot. It presents the results of the first surveys of low-paid workers, unemployed people and employers undertaken by PSI in 1996. Comparisons of the labour markets in the evaluation areas prepared by the IER are also reported.

The workers-in-work survey

The sample

The sample was selected using National Insurance records from the tax year 1994-95 to identify low-earning employed and self-employed workers. Some 2,400 interviews were achieved in summer 1996, representing a response rate of 79 per cent. Three out of ten of the 'employed' sample, in work in 1994-95, were no longer in work when interviewed in 1996.

Sex

The majority of the low-paid workers were women (56 per cent). Women had persisted longer in their low-earning jobs since 1995: 27 per cent of the men but only 11 per cent of the women in the sample were unemployed at interview in 1996. Among the single-earner couples, women outnumbered men as the breadwinners by two to one. Women were more likely to have partners: nearly half were married or in couples, compared with four in ten men.

Age

The sample comprised working-age people, excluding families with dependent children. This resulted in a bimodal age distribution, with very few aged between 35 and 44 years, while 44 per cent of the workers-in-work were aged 45 plus.

Education

Educational levels were low. More than half the workers-in-work had no educational qualifications and just 10 per cent had qualifications at A-level or above. Women had less education than men: 57 per cent had no qualifications, compared with 48 per cent of men. Overall, younger respondents were more likely to hold qualifications, with striking differences between younger and older women.

Among the older workers, few had any qualifications at all. But even among the young, educational levels were still low by comparison with higher earners: half the under-25s had no more than a few GCSE or

CSE equivalents and fewer than one in seven had an A-level or better. There was, however, a group of single, well-educated under-25s for whom current low earnings may have been a temporary phenomenon.

Housing

A narrow majority of low-paid workers had no housing costs, or paid only nominal amounts. As many as three-quarters of the under-25s lived this way, paying small contributions, and most of the rest lived rent-free. Couples were most likely to be owner-occupiers.

Occupational group

Though low-paid, not all the workers had the kind of jobs that are usually thought of as low paid. Six out of ten had jobs that lay at the bottom of the income distribution, dividing evenly into four groups: personal services, sales, plant operatives and 'other unskilled' jobs. Women were concentrated in service and sales sectors, the men in operative and other unskilled jobs. The remaining four out of ten, however, divided evenly into three categories: craft workers, clerical jobs and even 12 per cent who were 'professional and managerial' workers – though many of the latter were likely to be self-employed and said to be earning little or nothing.

Job satisfaction

Broadly, low-paid workers seemed reconciled to the sort of work they did even without the possible advantage of ETU. Most liked their jobs and only a quarter said they were actively looking out for a new one. These job-seekers, however, said they would continue in the same line of work and sought wages only a little higher than their present wage – typically they sought less than £120 a week.

Earnings

Earnings were low by sample design, averaging £100 a week for a 34-hour week. They were rarely supplemented by any other income: an average of £3.00 an hour. Even taking out the relatively few part-time workers, average earnings rose only little. The best-paid group were women supporting husbands and even they managed only £3.40 an hour.

The survey of unemployed people

The sample

The sample of (claimant) unemployed individuals was drawn from the Departmental Central Index at the DSS. This is a computer database of all DSS customers containing

details of recent benefit status. The sample was defined as medium-term unemployed, with 26-65 weeks of unemployment at the point of sampling. In all, 1,991 interviews were achieved, representing a response rate of 81 per cent among eligible sample members. By the time of the interview, four months after sampling, just 64 per cent of the 'unemployed' sample remained unemployed and seeking work.

Sex

The unemployed and workers-in-work samples differed substantially in their composition by sex. Fewer than one in three of the unemployed sample were women, compared with nearly three in five of the workers-in-work sample.

Age

As expected, only 30 per cent of the sample were aged 25-44. However, the sample was not markedly skewed towards younger people: just under one third of the unemployed sample were under 25. The shift was towards older age bands: 37 per cent of the sample was aged 45 or over. This age distribution may partly account for higher rates of ill-health.

Human capital

Even compared with the lowest-paid workers, the unemployed had a poor accumulation of 'human capital'. They were more likely to lack any qualifications (56 per cent) and, among the under-25s, to recall having persistently truanted from school (46 per cent). They had typically spent only one third of the past five years in employment and the same proportion unemployed, indicating a very weak competitive position in the jobs market. Both ETU samples suggested a high level of educational disadvantage among low-paid workers and the unemployed.

Health

Health or ill health can also be considered an aspect of human capital, since it may limit paid work in various ways or be a source of discrimination. Persistent illness was common. A third of unemployed men and four out of ten unemployed women reported persistent illness either currently or in the recent past. This compared with a quarter and a fifth respectively among employed men and women.

Households

The great majority of unemployed men were single. Three out of ten of them had partners, compared with four out of ten employed men. Among women, even fewer of the unemployed (22 per cent) but more of

the employed (48 per cent) had partners. More importantly, the majority of these partners were themselves unemployed. Whereas 61 per cent of the unemployed sample had no other employed person in their household, the proportion was only 42 per cent for the employed sample.

Housing

More than two-thirds of single unemployed people lived with their parents. So many lived at home, especially the men, and so many of the rest were older, that the housing tenure profile of low-income people without children is very different from those with children. Four out of ten of the unemployed and a quarter of the workers-in-work were tenants of social housing, far fewer than low-income families with children.

Jobsearch activities and networks

There was a relatively low level of jobsearch activity among the unemployed sample. Some 26 per cent had not recently been actively seeking paid employment (including 7 per cent who were 'unemployed' but not claiming). In all, 18 per cent were in a job or waiting to take up a job by the time of interview, an average of four months after sampling. Some 57 per cent were still claiming benefit and actively seeking a job. The inactive proportion was 22 per cent in the case of men but 36 per cent for women. Even after excluding those on disability benefits, there were quite high proportions not seeking work (13 per cent of men and 23 per cent of women).

Of the economically active, there were quite high proportions making only a few job applications or none at all. There were strong indications that the social networks of the unemployed sample contained fewer employed people. If, as might reasonably be assumed, employed friends are more useful for providing information about job vacancies, then the unemployed sample was evidently at a disadvantage since so many of the people they knew were themselves out of work.

Economic activity or inactivity

The extent of economic activity was low compared with other studies of unemployed people. Economic activity was depressed by high rates of ill-health among the unemployed sample. Women were also less active jobseekers, especially those with access to some non-waged income other than partner's earnings. Men's activity was

increased by a recent history of temporary work and raised further among those reporting frequent contact with friends.

Entry into employment

A minority of the unemployed sample (14 per cent) had found paid employment by the time of their interview (2 per cent more were self-employed). Among those free from sickness, the strongest influence on early work-entry was recent employment experience, suggesting that employers rely on work history rather than human capital in judging suitability for employment. Overall, human capital factors were weak. Only having an A-level positively influenced job entry chances. Other qualifications, both academic and vocational, were not associated with higher job entry rates. This may have been the result of people who were good at capitalising on their skills no longer being unemployed and claiming benefit.

Women who were economically active tended to obtain work more easily than men, especially if they had a non-working partner. This is the opposite effect to that usually found in nationally-based surveys where partners of unemployed people usually have lower participation rates than partners of employed people.

Jobsearch intensity

Moderate job application rates (one to five a week) were associated with younger unemployed people and those who had less access to non-wage income or lower wage expectations. Higher rates of job applications (more than five a week) were, in turn, influenced by better education, experience of training schemes and more continuous employment, and by age.

Wage expectations

Wages sought in new employment averaged £122 a week overall, higher in fact than the average take-home pay earned by the parallel sample of low-paid workers. Higher wage expectations were associated with better education, people with driving licences, and people in the middle years – who of course are relatively few among a sample of people without children. Debt was also important: an overhang of debt forced people to look for higher wages in work than they may be able to find.

Wages and final incomes in work

Even without ETU, most unemployed people (87 per cent) would have been better off in work (all other entitlements considered) at their preferred wages. They would be

an average of £44 a week better off. Some 13 per cent would have made a loss from work. The unemployed were prepared to work full-time hours, on average, for the equivalent of less than half average hourly earnings for their area. They sought a final income gain of around £40 per week if they did not have partners, and about £60 if they did.

The likely impact of ETU

The addition of ETU to preferred earnings would have left almost everyone considerably better off in work than out of work. This offered a wide margin for further reductions in wage expectations. People's preferred total incomes in work could be maintained at an average wage of £80 a week with ETU. Only £20 a week would still see the average job-seeker better off in work if ETU was added to their in-work income. The relative absence of housing costs meant that ETU would not simply replace in-work entitlements to Housing Benefit (HB) or Council Tax Benefit (CTB). This is not to say that, in every case, housing costs would remain absent if they had got a job.

Sources of income when in work

Prior to ETU, four additional sources of income appeared in people's calculations of their total incomes in work: partner's earnings, HB, CTB, and pensions. Expected in-work expenses were high with a median value of £19 a week. Only a quarter of renters expected any HB in work. On average, 87 per cent of their total expected income in work was sought from wages alone.

What difference would expected gains from work make?

Gains from work were expected to be £67 a week, though downwardly adjusted to £49 a week after in-work expenses such as travel. Most people judged accurately the extent to which their expected total incomes in work would leave them better off compared with their current out-of-work incomes.

The survey of employers

The sample

The sample of employers was drawn from the British Telecom 'Connections in Business' database. The study consisted of a telephone survey of 2,400 employers, 200 in each of the 12 ETU pilot areas, representing a 78 per cent response rate from those approached. The survey covered all industrial sectors and large as well as small establish-

ments. The reweighting of the data allowed an analysis of the workforce (employment) as well as the employing unit (establishment) to be undertaken.

Characteristics of the employers

The majority of establishments were in the private sector. Public sector employers tended to be much larger on average. Most employers serviced customers locally and only three in ten were part of a national operation. Half formed part of a larger organisation and a tenth of those interviewed were themselves the head office branch.

Job types

The survey concentrated on the employment of three typically low-paid job groups: semi/unskilled; skilled/craft; and clerical/sales. Half the employees in these key categories were women. Women were disproportionately represented in certain occupations. For example, they formed the majority in clerical/sales jobs, while men formed the majority of skilled/craft employees. Most employees worked the familiar 37-38 hour weeks on average. But about one in ten worked less than the ETU threshold of 16 hours per week: these were predominantly clerical/sales or semi/unskilled workers; those in establishments with fewer than five employees; and those in hotels/catering, education or 'other service' industries.

Wage-setting and wage levels

The greatest influence on wage-setting mentioned was the pay for which individuals were willing to work. Three in five establishments mentioned this. Half were also influenced by the pay offers of other local employers. Overall, about a quarter of employers had to follow head office direction in wage-setting.

The average wage offers quoted were much higher than those earned by workers in the employed sample or sought by the unemployed, probably because the sample was not restricted to low-paying industries. Wage offers ranged, on average, from £4.20 an hour for the semi/unskilled to £5.07 for clerical/sales employees and £6.74 for skilled/craft workers. But there were quite wide variations within job groups: half the semi/unskilled employees, three out of ten clerical/sales workers and 14 per cent of the skilled/craft workers were paid less than £4.00 an hour.

Recruitment and turnover

Establishments generally had greater autonomy in their recruitment policies than in wage-setting, though still 43 per cent of local branches had to follow procedures laid down by their head office. About a quarter of employers reported difficulties in recruitment over the past 12 months, rising to four out of ten among larger employers. Skilled/craft workers were the hardest to recruit but semi/unskilled workers only a little less so.

Low-paying industries are traditionally associated with high job turnover. There was considerable turnover of unskilled employment, with the majority of firms both recruiting and losing at least some of these staff in the past year. An important factor associated with the turnover rates in all three job types was the proportion of employees paid less than £4 per hour: as the proportion of low-paid employees rose, so did the rate of job termination.

Social security benefits

There was a high level of awareness of in-work benefits among the employers surveyed: about three-quarters of employers knew about them in principle and, when prompted, almost all employers had heard about Family Credit, for example. On the other hand, only about a third of employers had any actual experience of dealing with in-work benefits or advising their employees about them.

Employers' own attitudes towards benefits were particularly interesting. Half had no doubt that benefits for unemployed people created difficulties for recruitment. In contrast, over a third of those who had some experience of in-work benefits thought that they had made it easier to recruit to low-paid grades. But over two out of five thought that in-work benefits made employees unwilling to work overtime and made some want to decrease their hours of work. A quarter of employers with experience of in-work benefits thought that such benefits had helped to keep their wages down. Significantly, nearly half of those with no previous experience of in-work benefits thought they could have this effect. Such views were more common among smaller establishments who were more likely to have local autonomy over wage-setting.

Area comparisons

During the initial phase of the ETU pilot scheme it is likely that most of the recipients would have had their jobs some while. The workers-in-work sample was therefore

compared for differences that may influence the take-up of benefit in different areas or that might distort some of the differences in behaviour seen in the pilot areas compared with the control areas.

In terms of the size of the key ETU-related categories (working 16 hours or more, over or under 25, singles and couples), the pilot and control areas did not differ at all. Nor were there any differences in key background variables such as housing tenure and educational qualifications, present wages or expected/acceptance wages. The only really significant differences to emerge seemed fairly idiosyncratic and not part of any systematic pattern. For example, control areas together had more people claiming disability benefits and more people working in health-related occupations too. Scheme B areas had more people in catering and more trade union members.

The relative similarity between the Scheme A, Scheme B and control areas, however, concealed wide differences between the 12 individual areas. Some differences were to be expected: they were designed into the study in choosing contrasting urban and rural areas, for example. But others remained and some of them were very puzzling.

Southend was not a typical seaside town, as many people commuted to London or to the large Ford factory at Dagenham. Unemployment in Perth also lagged well behind the average and, together with north Wales, had net gains in employment levels contrasting with net losses in the major urban areas like Newcastle. The urban areas and towns still suffered the greater unemployment overall. Newcastle had much lower unemployment levels than the other urban areas. The greatest relative loss of employment occurred in Southend. Here, though, it was non-employment, especially among older workers, that was the problem. Among those in work in Southend, earnings were higher than elsewhere, like other 'home counties' places, including the southern control area of Southampton. The lowest earnings were in the rural areas.

Both the field survey data and the IER analyses pointed to the same conclusion. No simple or obvious patterns were found across the four area types, the three ETU groups (A, B or control) or the 12 geographical locations. Some differences did exist between major urban areas and large towns on the one hand and seaside areas and rural areas on the other, but these were designed into the pilot in the first place.

Conclusions

The baseline surveys were conducted before the introduction of ETU among potential customers of ETU and employers. In summary:

- The samples of low-paid workers and unemployed were young single people, many of them women, or older couples. They had low levels of education and uncertain work histories but were often reconciled to their low-paid jobs, if they had one. Those seeking work seemed prepared to settle for wage-rates below half those typical for their areas.
- Many unemployed people were unwell. Persistent poor health was found to be a barrier to paid work. As medium-term unemployed were sampled, some of the health outcomes were different to those found in surveys of shorter term unemployed people.
- It might be expected to find the great majority of potential ETU customers living as tenants, although relatively few lived in rented households. Young and single people often lived with their parents and many had only small housing costs. Couples were more likely to live independently.
- A large majority of unemployed people would have been better off in work at their preferred wages even without ETU. Among workers, most liked their jobs and only a quarter said they were actively looking out for a new one.
- Large numbers of respondents were potentially eligible for ETU. The majority of unemployed people looked for, or took, wages that would not push them out of eligibility for ETU; and the majority of low-paid workers had household incomes that would qualify them for the new benefit.

Notes

1 Human capital is a term used by economists to describe the skills, capacity and abilities possessed by an individual which permit him or her to earn income.

Low-Paid Work in Britain. Department of Social Security research report 95. ISBN 1 84123 120 7, £37. Available from Corporate Document Services, Savile House, Trinity Arcade, Leeds LS1 6QW, tel. 0113 399 4040, fax 0113 399 4205.

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
DEFINITIONS	S3	D.1 Economic activity by age	S66
COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	D.2 Economic inactivity	S68
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S69
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY		EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
A.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S71
A.2 Trends	S13	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S72
A.3 Other headline indicators	S14	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S74
A.4 Regional labour market summary	S16	E.21 Unit wage costs	S75
		E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S76
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
B.1 Employment by category	S18	F.11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S77
B.2 Employment by age	S20	F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S77
B.11 Workforce jobs	S22	F.13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S78
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S24	F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S78
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S26	F.15 New Deal 25+ summary figures	S79
B.14 Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	S27	F.16 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S79
B.15 Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	S28	F.17 Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S79
B.16 Workforce jobs by industry	S30	F.18 Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S80
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S31	F.19 Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S80
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S32	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S33	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S82
B.33 Total hours worked per week	S34	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S82
		G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S83
UNEMPLOYMENT		G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S84
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S37	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S85
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S40	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S86
C.11 Claimant count by region	S42	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S86
C.12 Claimant count by age and duration	S46	G.31 Regional Selective Assistance by region	S87
C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S48	G.32 Regional Selective Assistance by company	S87
C.14 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S49	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S50	H.1 Background economic indicators	S89
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S52	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S90
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S55	H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S90
C.24 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S59	H.13 Retail prices: selected items	S91
C.31 Claimant count flows	S60	H.14 Retail prices: general index	S92
C.32 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S61	H.15 Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S93
C.33 Average duration of claims by age	S62	H.21 EU countries: comparisons	S94
C.34 International comparisons	S64	STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S96

Publication dates of main economic indicators October – December

Labour market statistics

Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

October	13 Wednesday
November	17 Wednesday
December	15 Wednesday

Retail prices index

October	12 Tuesday
November	16 Tuesday
December	14 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.4
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
EMPLOYMENT			
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
UNEMPLOYMENT			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
VACANCIES			
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES			
Totals; industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
EARNINGS			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
RETAIL PRICES			
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/C.2/D.3
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4	Employment by category	B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5	Temporarily suspended	
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	
Job-related training received by employees	7.7	Job-related training received by employees	B.41
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	F.1
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5	Other training: destination of leavers	F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6	Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES			
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.22
Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3	Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
Total hours worked per week	Statistical update	Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

Note: Coverage and definitions of some tables may have been changed in some cases.

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	Oct 99	A.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	Aug 99	F.1
Trends	M	Oct 99	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Aug 99	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Oct 99	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	Oct 99	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.4
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				OTHER TRAINING: destination of leavers			
Employment by category	M	Oct 99	B.1	Other training: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.5
Employment by age	M	Oct 99	B.2	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	Q	Aug 99	F.6
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 99	B.3	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Oct 99	F.11
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Oct 99	B.11	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Oct 99	F.12
Employee jobs by industry	M	Oct 99	B.12	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Oct 99	F.13
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Oct 99	B.13	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Oct 99	F.14
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 99	B.14	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Oct 99	F.15
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 99	B.15	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Oct 99	F.16
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 99	B.16	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	Oct 99	F.17
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 99	B.17	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Oct 99	F.18
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Oct 99	B.18	TEC/CTE performance tables	M	Oct 99	F.19
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 99	B.21		A	Dec 98	635
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 99	B.22	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Oct 99	B.32	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Oct 99	G.1
Total hours worked per week	Q	Oct 99	B.33	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Oct 99	G.2
Job-related training	Q	Sep 99	B.41	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Oct 99	G.3
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Sep 99	B.51	Labour disputes: summary	M	Oct 99	G.11
Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 99	137	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Oct 99	G.12
UNEMPLOYMENT				Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 99	299
ILO employment by age and duration	M	Oct 99	C.1	International labour disputes	A	Apr 99	173
ILO employment rates by age	M	Oct 99	C.2	Trade union membership	A	Jul 99	343
ILO employment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 99	C.4	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Oct 99	G.21
Claimant count by region	M	Oct 99	C.11	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 99	399
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Oct 99	C.12	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Jun 99	286
Claimant count by age and duration: reasons	M	Oct 99	C.13	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Oct 99	G.22
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Oct 99	C.14	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 99	451
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Oct 99	C.21	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Oct 99	C.22	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 99	401
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Oct 99	C.23	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 99	103
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Oct 99	C.24	Job-related training	Q	Sep 99	450
Claimant count flows	M	Oct 99	C.31	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 99	G.31
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 99	C.32	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 99	G.32
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 99	C.33	Sickness absence	Q	Aug 99	400
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Oct 99	C.34	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jul 99	381
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 99	C.35	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Redundancies in UK	Q	Aug 99	C.41	Employment and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 99	493
Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 99	C.42	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 99	C.43	Background economic indicators	M	Oct 99	H.1
Redundancies	A	May 99	251	Retail prices: summary	M	Oct 99	H.11
International comparisons	M	Oct 99	C.51	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Oct 99	H.12
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Retail prices: selected items	M	Oct 99	H.13
Economic activity by age	M	Oct 99	D.1	Retail prices: general index	M	Oct 99	H.14
Economic inactivity	M	Oct 99	D.2	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Oct 99	H.15
Economic inactivity by age	M	Oct 99	D.3	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Oct 99	H.21
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS					M	Oct 99	H.21
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Oct 99	E.1	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Oct 99	E.2	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Oct 99	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Aug 99	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Aug 99	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Aug 99	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Aug 99	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Oct 99	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Oct 99	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment*	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
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	64.0	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	29,355	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	35.6
1992	45,310	28,698	25,866	2,833	16,612	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,564	25,566	2,999	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,465	28,556	25,757	2,799	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,574	28,558	26,043	2,516	17,016	62.7	57.1	8.8	37.2
1996	45,725	28,694	26,300	2,394	17,031	62.8	57.5	8.3	37.2
1997	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
1998	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
1999	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	45,926	28,941	26,834	2,106	16,985	63.0	58.4	7.3	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,896	26,855	2,041	17,043	62.9	58.5	7.1	37.1
Jul-Sep	45,952	28,894	26,918	1,976	17,058	62.9	58.6	6.8	37.1
Aug-Oct	45,965	28,870	26,944	1,926	17,095	62.8	58.6	6.7	37.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,874	26,956	1,918	17,104	62.8	58.6	6.6	37.2
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,871	26,976	1,895	17,120	62.8	58.7	6.6	37.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,822	26,962	1,860	17,182	62.7	58.6	6.5	37.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,856	27,006	1,850	17,161	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,878	27,024	1,854	17,152	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.4
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,983	27,175	1,807	17,125	62.9	58.9	6.2	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	36.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,175	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
Jan-Mar 1999	46,186	29,174	27,351	1,822	17,012	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,172	27,358	1,814	17,027	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Apr-Jun	46,225	29,155	27,394	1,760	17,071	63.1	59.3	6.0	36.9
May-Jul	46,239	29,140	27,412	1,728	17,098	63.0	59.3	5.9	37.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	-32	54	-86	71	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Percent	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-4.7	0.4				
Over last 12 months	157	213	292	-79	-55	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Percent	0.3	0.7	1.1	-4.4	-0.3				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	27,851	25,050	2,801	7,323	79.2	71.2	10.1	20.9
1993	35,242	27,758	24,793	2,965	7,484	78.8	70.3	10.7	21.2
1994	35,308	27,749	24,975	2,773	7,560	78.6	70.7	10.0	21.4
1995	35,407	27,746	25,248	2,498	7,661	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,535	27,906	25,531	2,375	7,629	78.5	71.8	8.5	21.5
1997	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4
1998	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
1999	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	35,701	28,108	26,023	2,085	7,593	78.7	72.9	7.4	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,712	28,067	26,045	2,022	7,645	78.6	72.9	7.2	21.4
Jul-Sep	35,723	28,065	26,109	1,956	7,658	78.6	73.1	7.0	21.4
Aug-Oct	35,733	28,049	26,144	1,905	7,684	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,744	28,058	26,161	1,898	7,685	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5
Oct-Dec	35,754	28,071	26,194	1,877	7,683	78.5	73.3	6.7	21.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	35,765	28,033	26,193	1,840	7,731	78.4	73.2	6.6	21.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,775	28,067	26,236	1,830	7,708	78.5	73.3	6.5	21.5
Jan-Mar 1998	35,786	28,087	26,254	1,833	7,698	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Feb-Apr	35,796	28,100	26,285	1,815	7,696	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
Apr-Jun	35,817	28,061	26,269	1,792	7,756	78.3	73.3	6.4	21.7
May-Jul	35,828	28,123	26,338	1,785	7,704	78.5	73.5	6.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,838	28,191	26,393	1,798	7,647	78.7	73.6	6.4	21.3
Jul-Sep	35,849	28,196	26,410	1,787	7,652	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Aug-Oct	35,859	28,211	26,428	1,783	7,648	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,264	26,482	1,782	7,605	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,283	26,499	1,783	7,597	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,346	26,525	1,820	7,545	79.0	73.9	6.4	21.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,373	26,555	1,817	7,528	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	35,911	28,364	26,560	1,804	7,547	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Feb-Apr	35,922	28,352	26,556	1,796	7,570	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.1
Mar-May (Spr)	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Apr-Jun	35,943	28,325	26,584	1,741	7,618	78.8	74.0	6.1	21.2
May-Jul	35,953	28,317	26,607	1,710	7,636	78.8	74.0	6.0	21.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	31	-35	51	-86	67	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-4.8	0.9				
Over last 12 months	126	194	269	-75	-68	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.3
Percent	0.4	0.7	1.0	-4.2	-0.9				

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 A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment*	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All aged 16 and over	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
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	21,924	16,263	14,368	1,896	5,661	74.2	65.5	11.7	25.8
1993	21,985	16,097	14,081	2,017	5,888	73.2	64.0	12.5	26.8
1994	22,050	16,074	14,218	1,856	5,975	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,132	16,062	14,425	1,637	6,070	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,232	16,076	14,501	1,575	6,156	72.3	65.2	9.8	27.7
1997	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.2	8.3	27.9
1998	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
1999	22,542	16,212	15,100	1,112	6,330	71.9	67.0	6.9	28.1
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	22,358	16,134	14,810	1,324	6,224	72.2	66.2	8.2	27.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,843	1,272	6,252	72.0	66.4	7.9	28.0
Jul-Sep	22,375	16,109	14,878	1,230	6,266	72.0	66.5	7.6	28.0
Aug-Oct	22,383	16,115	14,920	1,194	6,269	72.0	66.7	7.4	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,113	14,921	1,192	6,278	72.0	66.6	7.4	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,110	14,933	1,177	6,290	71.9	66.7	7.3	28.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,101	14,953	1,148	6,307	71.9	66.7	7.1	28.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,107	14,974	1,133	6,309	71.9	66.8	7.0	28.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,102	14,959	1,143	6,323	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,084	14,962	1,132	6,339	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,079	14,970	1,109	6,371	71.6	66.7	6.9	28.4
May-Jul	22,458	16,107	15,003	1,104	6,351	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,135	15,020	1,115	6,331	71.8	66.9	6.9	28.2
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,130	15,010	1,120	6,344	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Aug-Oct</									

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGSB	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	6.6	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	12,435	11,498	937	10,951	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,467	11,485	982	10,948	53.2	49.1	7.9	46.8
1994	23,416	12,482	11,539	943	10,934	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,442	12,496	11,618	878	10,946	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,493	12,618	11,799	819	10,874	53.7	50.2	6.5	46.3
1997	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9
1998	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
1999	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	23,567	12,807	12,025	782	10,761	54.3	51.0	6.1	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,782	12,012	769	10,791	54.2	51.0	6.0	45.8
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,785	12,040	746	10,792	54.2	51.1	5.8	45.8
Aug-Oct	23,582	12,756	12,024	732	10,826	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,761	12,035	727	10,825	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.9
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,761	12,043	718	10,830	54.1	51.0	5.6	45.9
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,721	12,010	711	10,874	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,032	717	10,852	54.0	51.0	5.6	46.0
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	45.9
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,805	12,099	705	10,805	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	688	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	45.6
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,889	12,203	685	10,749	54.5	51.6	5.3	45.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Feb-Apr	23,666	12,965	12,268	697	10,701	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Mar-May (Spr)	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Apr-Jun	23,675	12,946	12,276	670	10,729	54.7	51.9	5.2	45.3
May-Jul	23,680	12,943	12,277	666	10,737	54.7	51.8	5.1	45.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	14	-22	9	-30	36	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-4.4	0.3				
Over last 12 months	57	122	159	-37	-65	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Percent	0.2	1.0	1.3	-5.3	-0.6				
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	11,161	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	11,903	10,983	921	4,888	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,928	10,967	961	4,900	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,853	11,949	11,021	928	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,896	11,980	11,111	869	4,916	70.9	65.4	7.3	29.1
1996	16,954	12,106	11,295	812	4,848	71.4	66.6	6.7	28.6
1997	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	28.2
1998	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
1999	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	17,028	12,263	11,492	771	4,766	72.0	67.5	6.3	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,033	12,245	11,486	760	4,788	71.9	67.4	6.2	28.1
Jul-Sep	17,037	12,250	11,517	734	4,787	71.9	67.6	6.0	28.1
Aug-Oct	17,041	12,228	11,510	719	4,813	71.8	67.5	5.9	28.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,045	12,235	11,520	714	4,810	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,246	11,537	709	4,803	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,053	12,215	11,514	701	4,837	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,239	11,531	707	4,818	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,262	11,562	700	4,798	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Feb-Apr	17,064	12,291	11,596	695	4,773	72.0	68.0	5.7	28.0
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Apr-Jun	17,072	12,271	11,576	695	4,801	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
May-Jul	17,076	12,307	11,612	694	4,769	72.1	68.0	5.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,337	11,642	694	4,743	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,338	11,661	677	4,745	72.2	68.3	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,358	11,684	674	4,730	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,377	11,704	673	4,714	72.4	68.5	5.4	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,375	11,701	674	4,720	72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,418	11,737	681	4,681	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,430	11,742	688	4,673	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Jan-Mar 1999	17,107	12,436	11,750	687	4,670	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,110	12,433	11,747	687	4,677	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Mar-May (Spr)	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,118	12,413	11,753	660	4,705	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
May-Jul	17,122	12,413	11,757	656	4,709	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	11	-20	10	-30	32	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-4.4	0.7				
Over last 12 months	46	107	145	-38	-61	0.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.4
Percent	0.3	0.9	1.2	-5.5	-1.3				

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV	MGUE	MGUK		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	62.5	56.5	9.6	37.5
1995	45,574	28,426	25,973	2,454	17,148	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	62.4	57.3	8.2	37.6
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	62.3	58.5	6.1	37.7
1999	46,212	28,992	27,251	1,741	17,220	62.7	59.0	6.0	37.3
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	45,926	28,990	26,847	2,143	16,935	63.1	58.5	7.4	36.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829	63.4	58.7	7.3	

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
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	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	72.5	64.3	11.4	27.5
1995	22,132	15,981	14,374	1,607	6,151	72.2	64.9	10.1	27.6
1996	22,232	15,932	14,446	1,546	6,240	71.9	65.0	9.7	28.1
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
1999	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.6
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	22,358	16,172	14,828	1,344	6,186	72.3	66.3	8.3	27.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	72.7	66.8	8.1	27.3
Jul-Sep	22,375	16,262	14,985	1,387	6,113	72.7	67.0	7.9	27.5
Aug-Oct	22,383	16,204	14,999	1,205	6,179	72.4	67.0	7.4	27.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	72.0	66.8	7.3	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	71.5	66.5	7.0	28.5
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	71.4	66.3	7.1	28.6
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	71.4	66.4	7.1	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.6
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4
Mar-May (Spr)	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
Apr-Jun	22,550	16,161	15,080	1,081	6,389	71.7	66.9	6.7	28.3
May-Jul	22,558	16,231	15,152	1,079	6,327	72.0	67.2	6.6	28.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	103	140	-37	-78	0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Percent	0.1	0.6	0.9	-3.3	-1.2				
Over last 12 months	100	87	131	-45	14	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.9	-4.0	0.2				
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC		MGUI		
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.0
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	12.0
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	2,581	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,455	15,722	13,907	1,815	2,734	85.2	75.4	11.5	14.3
1995	18,511	15,686	14,086	1,599	2,825	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,581	15,716	14,181	1,535	2,864	84.6	76.3	9.8	15.4
1997	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	15.8
1998	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	18,673	15,884	14,550	1,334	2,789	85.1	77.9	8.4	14.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,679	15,971	14,658	1,313	2,708	85.5	78.5	8.2	14.5
Jul-Sep	18,686	15,968	14,699	1,269	2,718	85.5	78.7	7.9	14.5
Aug-Oct	18,692	15,911	14,713	1,197	2,782	85.1	78.7	7.5	14.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,699	15,840	14,674	1,166	2,859	84.7	78.5	7.4	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,807	14,673	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,990	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	15,804	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,839	14,731	1,108	2,972	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,825	15,864	14,792	1,072	2,960	84.3	78.6	6.8	15.7
May-Jul	18,831	15,938	14,867	1,071	2,894	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	20	99	136	-37	-79	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.4
Percent	0.1	0.6	0.9	-3.3	-2.6				
Over last 12 months	80	84	123	-39	-4	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.5	0.8	-3.5	-0.1				

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Women aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
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	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	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	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
1999	23,671	12,872	12,219	653	10,798	54.4	51.6	5.1	45.6
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1997	23,567	12,818	12,019	799	10,750	54.4	51.0	6.2	45.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,847	12,038	808	10,726	54.5	51.1	6.3	45.5
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,859	12,069	790	10,718	54.5			

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 non-seasonally adjusted data for May-Jul 1999 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 (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,412	±157	54	±113	292	±201
Employment rate	74.0%	+0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.5%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,728	±54	-86	±56	-79	±75
ILO unemployment rate	5.9%	+0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,140	±154	-32	±111	213	±197
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	0.3%	±0.4%

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

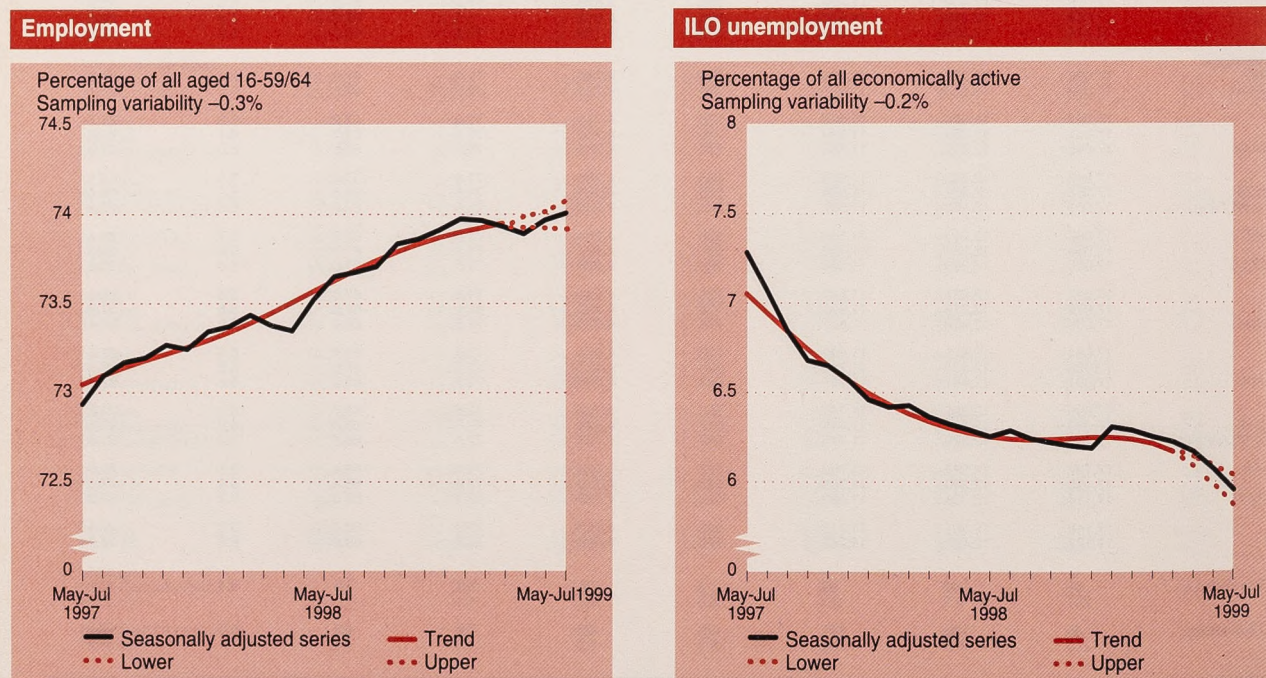
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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 6235).

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

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c		
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages					
Mar-May 1992		25,821	71.1	2,818	9.9
Apr-Jun		25,803	71.0	2,829	9.9
May-Jul		25,778	71.0	2,844	9.9
Jun-Aug		25,751	70.9	2,863	10.0
Jul-Sep		25,720	70.8	2,885	10.1
Aug-Oct		25,688	70.7	2,910	10.2
Sep-Nov		25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Oct-Dec		25,624	70.6	2,964	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93		25,597	70.5	2,986	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93		25,576	70.4	3,003	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993		25,561	70.4	3,011	10.5
Feb-Apr		25,553	70.3	3,010	10.5
Mar-May		25,551	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun		25,555	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul		25,562	70.3	2,979	10.4
Jun-Aug		25,572	70.3	2,967	10.4
Jul-Sep		25,584	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct		25,598	70.4	2,945	10.3
Sep-Nov		25,614	70.4	2,933	10.3
Oct-Dec		25,633	70.5	2,919	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94		25,653	70.5	2,902	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94		25,676	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994		25,701	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr		25,727	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May		25,753	70.7	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun		25,779	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul		25,803	70.8	2,748	9.6
Jun-Aug		25,827	70.9	2,716	9.5
Jul-Sep		25,849	70.9	2,682	9.4
Aug-Oct		25,870	71.0	2,648	9.3
Sep-Nov		25,890	71.0	2,615	9.2
Oct-Dec		25,910	71.0	2,586	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95		25,932	71.1	2,563	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95		25,956	71.1	2,544	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995		25,981	71.2	2,530	8.9
Feb-Apr		26,010	71.2	2,519	8.8
Mar-May		26,040	71.3	2,509	8.8
Apr-Jun		26,071	71.4	2,499	8.7
May-Jul		26,103	71.4	2,489	8.7
Jun-Aug		26,134	71.5	2,480	8.7
Jul-Sep		26,164	71.6	2,470	8.6
Aug-Oct		26,191	71.6	2,460	8.6
Sep-Nov		26,214	71.7	2,450	8.5
Oct-Dec		26,234	71.7	2,440	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96		26,250	71.8	2,429	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96		26,263	71.8	2,417	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996		26,274	71.8	2,405	8.4
Feb-Apr		26,286	71.8	2,391	8.3
Mar-May		26,300	71.9	2,377	8.3
Apr-Jun		26,318	71.9	2,362	8.2
May-Jul		26,341	71.9	2,348	8.2
Jun-Aug		26,370	72.0	2,333	8.1
Jul-Sep		26,405	72.1	2,317	8.1
Aug-Oct		26,446	72.1	2,299	8.0
Sep-Nov		26,492	72.2	2,278	7.9
Oct-Dec		26,542	72.3	2,253	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97		26,594	72.5	2,224	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97		26,646	72.6	2,193	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997		26,696	72.7	2,161	7.5
Feb-Apr		26,743	72.8	2,130	7.4
Mar-May		26,787	72.8	2,098	7.3
Apr-Jun		26,826	72.9	2,068	7.2
May-Jul		26,860	73.0	2,038	7.1
Jun-Aug		26,889	73.0	2,007	6.9
Jul-Sep		26,914	73.1	1,977	6.8
Aug-Oct		26,934	73.1	1,948	6.7
Sep-Nov		26,952	73.2	1,921	6.7
Oct-Dec		26,968	73.2	1,896	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98		26,984	73.3	1,875	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98		27,001	73.3	1,856	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998		27,021	73.3	1,841	6.4
Feb-Apr		27,044	73.4	1,829	6.3
Mar-May		27,070	73.4	1,819	6.3
Apr-Jun		27,098	73.5	1,813	6.3
May-Jul		27,128	73.6	1,809	6.3
Jun-Aug		27,159	73.6	1,808	6.2
Jul-Sep		27,190	73.7	1,809	6.2
Aug-Oct		27,221	73.7	1,812	6.2
Sep-Nov		27,250	73.8	1,816	6.2
Oct-Dec		27,278	73.8	1,820	6.3
Nov 98-Jan 99		27,303	73.9	1,821	6.3
Dec 98-Feb 99		27,326	73.9	1,819	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999		27,346	73.9	1,811	6.2
Feb-Apr		27,364	74.0	1,799	6.2
Mar-May		27,382	74.0	1,782	6.1
Apr-Jun		27,401	74.0	1,761	6.0
May-Jul		27,420	74.0	1,739	6.0

Notes:

- a Trend estimates prior to Dec 95-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.
- b Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over.
- c Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

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.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		Total	Males	Females
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1996	June	26,728	14,378	12,350
	September	27,592	14,456	12,422
	December	27,592	14,551	12,437
1997	March	27,592	14,637	12,417
	June	27,592	14,735	12,504
	September	27,592	14,778	12,566
	December	27,481	14,847	12,634
1998	March R	27,592	14,882	12,710
	June R	27,508	14,847	12,661
	September R	27,622	14,871	12,751
	December R	27,650	14,922	12,728
1999	March R	27,643	14,947	12,696
	June	27,747	15,006	12,742
Change on quarter		104	58	46
Percent		0.4	0.4	0.4
Change on year		239	158	81
Percent		0.9	1.1	0.6

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a					
		Levels			Rates (%) ^b		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1998	August ^d	1,316.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
	September	1,312.6	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4
	October	1,323.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	November ^d	1,324.8	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	December	1,311.0	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
1999	January ^d	1,306.7	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
	February	1,312.4	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
	March	1,308.1	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
	April	1,291.7	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
	May ^d	1,285.3	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3
	June	1,269.2	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3
	July R	1,233.8	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	2.2
	August ^d P	1,211.5	933.9	277.6	4.2	5.9	2.1
Change on period		-22.3	-15.5	-6.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent		-1.8	-1.6	-2.4			
Change on year		-105.2	-76.1	-29.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Percent		-8.0	-7.5	-9.5			

GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM				
Whole economy earnings			Notified vacancies				
Average Earnings Index		Headline rate (3-month average) ^c	Level				
LNMQ	LNNC		DRYW				
1998	July	113.8	5.6	1998	August	217.6	
	August	114.0	5.2		September	223.0	
	September	114.4	5.2 R		October	236.8	
	October	114.8	4.9		November	222.7	
	November	115.2	4.8		December	220.6	
	December	115.6	4.5	1999	January	229.8	
1999	January	116.4	4.5		February	226.4	
	February	117.2	4.6		March	226.3	
	March	117.8	4.8		April	231.6	
	April	117.2	4.6		May	216.4	
	May	117.8	4.3		June	224.0	
	June	119.0	4.4		July R	227.2	
	July P	118.9	4.6		August P	229.9	
Change on month			0.2	Change on month			2.7
Change on year			5.1	Change on year			12.3

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 6094.

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-1998 for 1998 and 1999 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 c The headline rate is the average of the annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.
 d Months where are 5 weeks between count dates. All the rest are 4 week periods.

R Revised
 P Provisional

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Information about the **Office for National Statistics**, its services and data, is available on the Internet. ONS's website can be found at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk>

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

You can also e-mail the Labour Market Division on:

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Information on the **Department for Education and Employment** research programme, including copies of research briefs, can be found at:

<http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research>

The **Department of Trade and Industry** Employment Relations Directorate's employment market analysis and research website can be found at:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/emar>

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (May to July 1999)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	2,047	1,173	73.0	642	531	1,065	66.2	576	69.3	488	62.8	109	9.3	66	10.2	43	8.1
North West	5,380	3,268	76.2	1,830	1,438	3,062	71.3	1,689	75.8	1,372	66.4	206	6.3	141	7.7	65	4.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,966	2,450	78.1	1,376	1,074	2,303	73.3	1,281	77.6	1,022	68.5	147	6.0	95	6.9	52	4.9
East Midlands	3,298	2,122	80.5	1,178	944	2,011	76.2	1,110	80.9	901	71.1	110	5.2	67	5.7	43	4.5
West Midlands	4,153	2,643	79.5	1,470	1,173	2,461	73.9	1,363	78.6	1,098	68.7	182	6.9	107	7.3	75	6.4
East	4,220	2,751	81.7	1,538	1,212	2,637	78.2	1,473	84.3	1,164	71.6	114	4.1	66	4.3	48	3.9
London	5,508	3,577	77.6	1,988	1,588	3,317	71.9	1,830	77.7	1,487	65.6	259	7.3	159	8.0	101	6.3
South East	6,201	4,125	83.0	2,305	1,820	3,970	79.8	2,225	86.0	1,745	73.0	155	3.8	80	3.5	75	4.1
South West	3,893	2,479	82.0	1,369	1,109	2,371	78.4	1,306	83.1	1,065	73.0	107	4.3	63	4.6	44	4.0
England	38,667	24,586	79.4	13,696	10,890	23,197	74.8	12,853	79.9	10,343	69.2	1,389	5.7	843	6.2	546	5.0
Wales	2,309	1,333	74.4	737	595	1,229	68.4	672	72.0	557	64.5	104	7.8	66	8.9	38	6.4
Scotland	4,025	2,478	77.1	1,348	1,130	2,301	71.5	1,231	74.4	1,070	68.4	177	7.1	117	8.7	60	5.3
Great Britain	45,001	28,397	78.9	15,782	12,616	26,727	74.2	14,757	79.1	11,971	68.9	1,670	5.9	1,025	6.5	645	5.1
Northern Ireland ^d	1,238	742	72.3	415	327	685	66.6	379	71.9	306	61.1	56	7.6	36	8.6	21	6.4
United Kingdom	46,239	29,140	78.8	16,197	12,943	27,412	74.0	15,135	78.9	12,277	68.7	1,728	5.9	1,062	6.6	666	5.1

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	0	6	0.4	-6	12	15	1.0	1	0.7	13	1.4	-9	-0.8	-7	-1.0	-1	-0.5
North West	3	16	0.3	26	-10	34	0.7	33	1.2	1	0.1	-18	-0.6	-6	-0.5	-11	-0.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-11	-0.4	-16	5	17	0.5	6	0.2	11	0.8	-28	-1.1	-22	-1.5	-6	-0.6
East Midlands	4	-4	-0.4	3	-7	-3	-0.4	1	-0.2	-5	-0.6	-1	0.0	1	0.1	-2	-0.2
West Midlands	2	5	0.0	1	4	8	0.1	6	0.2	2	-0.1	-3	-0.1	-5	-0.3	2	0.1
East	13	5	0.0	-8	13	10	0.1	-3	-0.1	14	0.4	-5	-0.2	-4	-0.2	-1	-0.1
London	4	-21	-0.5	-10	-11	-1	-0.1	2	0.1	-3	-0.2	-20	-0.5	-12	-0.6	-8	-0.5
South East	0	-8	-0.2	14	-22	-12	-0.2	16	0.0	-27	-0.6	4	0.1	-2	-0.1	5	0.3
South West	6	-23	-0.9	-11	-12	-5	-0.3	0	0.0	-5	-0.5	-18	-0.7	-11	-0.8	-7	-0.6
England	36	-35	-0.2	-6	-29	63	0.1	62	0.3	1	0.0	-98	-0.4	-68	-0.5	-30	-0.3
Wales	2	11	0.4	2	9	0	-0.3	-2	-0.5	2	0.0	11	0.8	4	0.5	7	1.2
Scotland	0	-9	-0.2	-7	-2	-7	-0.1	-15	-0.6	8	0.5	-3	-0.1	7	0.6	-10	-0.9
Great Britain	37	-33	-0.2	-12	-22	56	0.1	45	0.1	10	0.0	-89	-0.3	-57	-0.4	-32	-0.2
Northern Ireland ^d																	
United Kingdom	39	-32	-0.2	-10	-22	54	0.1	45	0.1	9	0.0	-86	-0.3	-55	-0.3	-30	-0.2

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	
North East	10	13	0.2	-13	26	6	-0.1	-10	-1.1	16	1.0	7	0.5	-3	-0.2	10	1.5
North West	5	39	1.0	37	2	52	1.3	43	1.8	9	0.6	-13	-0.5	-5	-0.5	-8	-0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	17	0.6	9	7	54	1.8	36	1.9	17	1.6	-37	-1.6	-27	-2.0	-10	-1.0
East Midlands	18	-8	-0.8	-10	1	-13	-1.0	-17	-1.7	4	-0.2	5	0.3	8	0.7	-3	-0.3
West Midlands	9	15	0.2	-15	30	-12	-0.6	-27	-1.8	15	0.6	27	1.0	12	0.9	16	1.2
East	30	-3	-0.2	-15	12	12	0.3	-11	-0.1	23	0.8	-15	-0.5	-4	-0.2	-10	-0.9
London	14	50	0.6	35	15	77	1.2	47	1.6	30	0.8	-27	-0.9	-12	-0.8	-15	-1.0
South East	22	32	0.0	40	-8	53	0.4	57	0.8	-3	-0.1	-21	-0.5	-16	-0.8	-5	-0.3
South West	24	19	0.1	8	11	27	0.4	12	0.2	15	0.6	-8	-0.3	-4	-0.3	-4	-0.4
England	143	175	0.2	78	97	256	0.5	130	0.4	126	0.6	-81	-0.4	-52	-0.4	-29	-0.3
Wales	8	36	1.9	22	14	26	1.3	14	1.3	12	1.2	10	0.6	8	0.9	2	0.2
Scotland	-1	-5	-0.1	-6	1	6	0.2	-6	-0.3	12	0.8	-10	-0.4	1	0.1	-11	-1.0
Great Britain	150	206	0.3	94	112	288	0.5	137	0.4	150	0.7	-81	-0.3	-43	-0.3	-38	-0.4
Northern Ireland ^d	7	6	-0.5	-3	9	4	-0.7	-5	-2.0	9	0.6	2	0.2	1	0.4	1	0.1
United Kingdom	157	213	0.3	91	122	292	0.5	133	0.3	159	0.7	-79	-0.3	-42	-0.3	-37	-0.3

Relationship between columns: 2=4+5; 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. Data shown in this table are now seasonally adjusted. See technical report in the July issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp381-387.

An error occurred on this table in the August issue - please see p443.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary A.4

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys						Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 1999); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (August 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies* (August 1999)		
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Men	Women	Total		Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies			
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a			
North East	1,011	534	477	78.9	7.1	63.4	10.4	15.5	3.1	11.9	18.4	9.6			
North West	2,980	1,592	1,388	149.9	4.8	118.3	6.9	31.6	2.3	27.5	34.5	27.6			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,272	1,222	1,050	118.7	4.9	93.0	7.1	25.7	2.3	19.1	23.5	18.4			
East Midlands	1,901	1,021	880	74.5	3.7	57.0	5.2	17.5	1.9	15.1	21.6	14.5			
West Midlands	2,441	1,328	1,113	118.0	4.6	90.5	6.2	27.5	2.5	22.6	33.5	23.2			
East	2,468	1,356	1,112	74.2	2.9	55.8	4.0	18.4	1.6	18.5	24.0	17.9			
London	4,063	2,189	1,873	197.1	4.6	146.0	6.3	51.1	2.7	24.9	32.2	24.4			
South East	3,793	2,037	1,757	91.9	2.3	70.4	3.3	21.5	1.2	26.0	38.1	25.3			
South West	2,305	1,241	1,063	72.8	3.0	54.3	4.1	18.5	1.7	22.5	28.5	21.5			
England	23,235	12,521	10,714	975.8	4.0	748.6	5.6	227.2	2.1	188.3	254.3	182.2			
Wales	1,153	617	536	61.5	5.0	47.9	7.1	13.6	2.4	13.7	16.2	13.8			
Scotland	2,270	1,189	1,082	126.1	5.2	99.7	7.6	26.4	2.3	24.6	31.7	24.7			
Great Britain	26,659	14,326	12,332	1,163.3	4.2	896.2	5.8	267.1	2.1	226.5	302.2	220.7			
Northern Ireland ^d	712	383	328	48.2	6.2	37.7	8.6	10.5	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A			
United Kingdom	27,370	14,710	12,660	1,211.5	4.2	933.9	5.9	277.6	2.1	229.9	311.1	224.1			

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys						Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (Change on December 1998); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (Change on July 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies* (Change on July 1999)		
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Men	Women	Total		Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies			
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a			
North East	-10	-6	-4	-1.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.9	2.1	-0.4			
North West	-29	-14													

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	Total workers ^a	Employees ^a	Self-employed ^a	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	12	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
1992	25,866	22,079	3,228	181	377	19,842	6,016	16,929	5,147	2,684	544	972	
1993	25,566	21,873	3,186	151	356	19,467	6,093	16,663	5,208	2,607	577	1,041	
1994	25,757	21,972	3,302	146	337	19,500	6,248	16,624	5,342	2,694	607	1,149	
1995	26,043	22,260	3,358	140	285	19,744	6,295	16,837	5,421	2,732	625	1,295	
1996	26,300	22,632	3,291	127	260	19,778	6,520	16,961	5,671	2,648	643	1,297	
1997	26,772	23,090	3,341	118	223	20,101	6,665	17,266	5,802	2,654	685	1,260	
1998	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196	
1999	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,283	
3-month averages													
May-Jul 1998	27,121	23,627	3,220	107	167	20,407	6,706	17,750	5,872	2,526	693	1,221	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	23,704	3,187	106	170	20,455	6,704	17,815	5,885	2,514	671	1,229	
Jul-Sep	27,175	23,716	3,184	109	166	20,469	6,700	17,835	5,879	2,513	670	1,215	
Aug-Oct	27,207	23,753	3,183	103	168	20,486	6,735	17,836	5,914	2,511	671	1,232	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	23,809	3,194	102	158	20,487	6,772	17,858	5,949	2,512	681	1,256	
Oct-Dec	27,289	23,840	3,204	97	148	20,501	6,782	17,880	5,956	2,508	695	1,233	
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	23,858	3,211	101	143	20,490	6,819	17,876	5,978	2,513	698	1,221	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	23,881	3,218	98	146	20,531	6,809	17,913	5,966	2,514	704	1,210	
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	23,901	3,198	101	152	20,540	6,810	17,925	5,975	2,508	689	1,246	
Feb-Apr	27,358	23,910	3,188	102	159	20,547	6,809	17,927	5,981	2,506	681	1,259	
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,283	
Apr-Jun	27,394	23,931	3,203	97	162	20,585	6,803	17,959	5,969	2,512	695	1,311	
May-Jul	27,412	23,928	3,222	94	168	20,588	6,820	17,949	5,977	2,519	700	1,290	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	54	18	34	-7	9	41	11	22	-3	13	19	31	
Percent	0.2	0.1	1.1	-7.3	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.5	2.8	2.5	
Over last 12 months	292	301	1	-12	1	181	114	199	105	-7	69	111	
Percent	1.1	1.3	0.0	-11.6	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.8	-0.3	1.0	5.6	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
1992	14,368	11,624	2,443	55	246	13,368	995	10,963	659	2,264	178	445	
1993	14,081	11,416	2,389	43	232	13,053	1,025	10,738	676	2,189	199	472	
1994	14,218	11,464	2,485	49	220	13,113	1,102	10,727	738	2,272	212	512	
1995	14,425	11,647	2,551	43	184	13,267	1,156	10,843	803	2,320	230	547	
1996	14,501	11,833	2,470	41	157	13,271	1,229	10,943	889	2,234	236	551	
1997	14,779	12,120	2,484	37	138	13,464	1,310	11,135	984	2,231	251	557	
1998	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	289	529	
1999	15,100	12,593	2,365	35	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547	
3-month averages													
May-Jul 1998	15,003	12,491	2,370	35	107	13,673	1,326	11,480	1,009	2,110	259	530	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	12,528	2,349	35	107	13,703	1,312	11,523	1,004	2,102	246	529	
Jul-Sep	15,010	12,535	2,339	34	103	13,691	1,315	11,519	1,015	2,097	241	527	
Aug-Oct	15,003	12,534	2,334	32	103	13,681	1,317	11,514	1,019	2,095	239	526	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	12,566	2,338	35	100	13,712	1,325	11,538	1,027	2,095	243	528	
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,582	2,349	35	95	13,719	1,340	11,546	1,034	2,098	252	522	
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	12,567	2,362	35	91	13,698	1,355	11,522	1,043	2,108	253	518	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	12,593	2,366	32	93	13,718	1,366	11,547	1,046	2,106	260	520	
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	12,598	2,358	36	97	13,730	1,357	11,557	1,040	2,105	253	530	
Feb-Apr	15,090	12,585	2,365	34	105	13,733	1,355	11,541	1,042	2,115	250	542	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	12,593	2,365	35	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547	
Apr-Jun	15,118	12,607	2,369	33	108	13,733	1,382	11,552	1,053	2,109	259	564	
May-Jul	15,135	12,607	2,384	34	111	13,749	1,384	11,563	1,044	2,113	269	547	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	45	22	18	0	5	16	29	21	1	-3	20	6	
Percent	0.3	0.2	0.8	-0.8	5.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	7.8	1.0	
Over last 12 months	133	117	13	-1	4	76	59	83	35	2	10	17	
Percent	0.9	0.9	0.6	-3.8	3.6	0.6	4.4	0.7	3.5	0.1	3.9	3.3	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
1992	11,498	10,455	785	126	131	6,473	5,021	5,966	4,488	420	365	526	
1993	11,485	10,457	797	108	124	6,414	5,068	5,926	4,530	418	378	569	
1994	11,539	10,509	817	97	116	6,387	5,146	5,897	4,607	422	375	638	
1995	11,618	10,613	807	97	101	6,477	5,139	5,994	4,618	412	395	748	
1996	11,799	10,799	821	85	93	6,507	5,291	6,017	4,782	414	407	746	
1997	11,993	10,970	858	80	85	6,637	5,355	6,151	4,819	423	434	702	
1998	12,076	11,079	861	74	63	6,685	5,388	6,215	4,862	417	444	688	
1999	12,262	11,323	820	65	54	6,822	5,438	6,391	4,931	391	429	736	
3-month averages													
May-Jul 1998	12,118	11,136	850	72	60	6,734	5,380	6,270	4,864	415	434	691	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,176	838	71	63	6,753	5,393	6,292	4,882	413	425	700	
Jul-Sep	12,165	11,181	845	75	63	6,778	5,385	6,316	4,864	415	429	688	
Aug-Oct	12,203	11,218	849	71	65	6,784	5,417	6,322	4,895	417	432	707	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,243	855	68	58	6,775	5,447	6,320	4,922	417	438	727	
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,258	855	62	53	6,782	5,443	6,334	4,922	410	444	711	
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,291	849	65	52	6,792	5,463	6,355	4,935	404	445	703	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,287	852	66	53	6,813	5,444	6,366	4,921	407	445	690	
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,303	840	65	54	6,809	5,453	6,368	4,935	404	436	716	
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,325	823	68	53	6,814	5,453	6,386	4,938	391	432	717	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,262	11,323	820	65	54	6,822	5,438	6,391	4,931	391	429	736	
Apr-Jun	12,276	11,324	834	64	54	6,852	5,422	6,407	4,915	403	431	747	
May-Jul	12,277	11,321	838	61	57	6,839	5,436	6,386	4,934	406	431	742	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	9	-4	16	-7	4	25	-17	0	-5	15	-1	25	
Percent	0.1	0.0	1.9	-10.5	7.7	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	4.0	-0.2	3.5	
Over last 12 months	159	185	-12	-11	-3	105	56	116	70	-9	-3	51	
Percent	1.3	1.7	-1.4	-15.4	-4.3	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.4	-2.2	-0.7	7.4	

Relationship between columns: 1 = 2+3+4+5. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals.
a Includes people who did not state whether they worked part-time or full-time.

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)								
	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ^b	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2					

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	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
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,634	6,809	9,203	4,576	773
1994	25,757	24,975	588	3,490	6,915	9,307	4,682	782
1995	26,043	25,248	613	3,388	7,005	9,453	4,794	795
1996	26,300	25,531	666	3,339	7,017	9,618	4,894	769
1997	26,772	25,971	707	3,289	7,150	9,687	5,140	802
1998	27,045	26,272	702	3,262	7,104	9,822	5,383	773
1999	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	814
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1998	27,121	26,338	699	3,293	7,090	9,836	5,428	783
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	26,393	701	3,300	7,062	9,873	5,457	775
Jul-Sep	27,175	26,410	702	3,298	7,065	9,872	5,470	766
Aug-Oct	27,207	26,428	701	3,283	7,060	9,889	5,498	779
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	26,482	702	3,271	7,064	9,911	5,527	781
Oct-Dec	27,289	26,499	702	3,264	7,061	9,926	5,544	789
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	26,525	699	3,274	7,066	9,935	5,549	788
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	26,555	694	3,285	7,071	9,939	5,565	787
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	26,560	689	3,289	7,054	9,958	5,573	792
Feb-Apr	27,358	26,556	684	3,284	7,036	9,974	5,569	803
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	814
Apr-Jun	27,394	26,584	674	3,272	7,021	10,024	5,597	811
May-Jul	27,412	26,607	665	3,279	7,022	10,048	5,602	806
Changes								
Over last 3 months	54	51	-19	-5	-14	74	33	3
Percent	0.2	0.2	-2.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4
Over last 12 months	292	269	-34	-15	-68	212	174	23
Percent	1.1	1.0	-4.9	-0.4	-1.0	2.2	3.2	2.9
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	300
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	4,972	2,792	2,792	255
1994	14,218	13,954	301	1,857	3,925	5,037	2,836	264
1995	14,425	14,137	310	1,814	3,980	5,143	2,892	288
1996	14,501	14,236	339	1,772	3,972	5,192	2,962	265
1997	14,779	14,510	348	1,770	4,029	5,245	3,119	269
1998	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	273
1999	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	287
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1998	15,003	14,726	351	1,778	4,013	5,330	3,261	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	14,751	348	1,776	4,004	5,353	3,271	269
Jul-Sep	15,010	14,749	349	1,770	3,998	5,350	3,283	262
Aug-Oct	15,003	14,744	346	1,754	3,991	5,358	3,300	259
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	14,778	349	1,742	3,993	5,368	3,318	261
Oct-Dec	15,061	14,799	351	1,738	3,988	5,386	3,329	262
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	14,788	349	1,735	3,983	5,393	3,327	267
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	14,813	349	1,743	3,983	5,396	3,344	272
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	14,810	341	1,753	3,976	5,398	3,342	279
Feb-Apr	15,090	14,809	340	1,763	3,961	5,399	3,343	281
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	287
Apr-Jun	15,118	14,830	335	1,766	3,944	5,434	3,356	288
May-Jul	15,135	14,850	331	1,772	3,938	5,445	3,369	286
Changes								
Over last 3 months	45	41	-9	10	-23	46	27	5
Percent	0.3	0.3	-2.5	0.5	-0.6	0.8	0.8	1.7
Over last 12 months	133	124	-20	-6	-74	115	108	9
Percent	0.9	0.8	-5.7	-0.3	-1.9	2.2	3.3	3.1
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,498	10,983	327	1,838	2,873	4,184	1,765	515
1993	11,485	10,967	287	1,722	2,948	4,232	1,784	516
1994	11,539	11,021	287	1,633	2,990	4,270	1,845	516
1995	11,618	11,111	303	1,575	3,025	4,310	1,902	507
1996	11,799	11,295	328	1,567	3,045	4,426	1,932	504
1997	11,993	11,461	359	1,520	3,121	4,441	2,022	533
1998	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	500
1999	12,262	11,735	346	1,513	3,076	4,573	2,228	527
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1998	12,118	11,612	348	1,515	3,078	4,506	2,167	505
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,642	352	1,524	3,058	4,521	2,186	508
Jul-Sep	12,165	11,661	353	1,528	3,067	4,522	2,187	504
Aug-Oct	12,203	11,684	356	1,530	3,069	4,531	2,198	519
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,704	353	1,530	3,071	4,543	2,209	520
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,701	351	1,526	3,073	4,540	2,215	528
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,737	350	1,539	3,083	4,543	2,222	521
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,742	345	1,542	3,088	4,543	2,221	515
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,750	348	1,536	3,078	4,560	2,231	513
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,747	345	1,521	3,075	4,575	2,227	522
Mar-May (Spr)	12,262	11,735	346	1,513	3,076	4,573	2,228	527
Apr-Jun	12,276	11,753	339	1,506	3,076	4,590	2,241	523
May-Jul	12,277	11,757	334	1,506	3,084	4,603	2,233	520
Changes								
Over last 3 months	9	10	-10	-15	9	28	6	-2
Percent	0.1	0.1	-3.0	-1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.3
Over last 12 months	159	145	-14	-9	6	97	66	15
Percent	1.3	1.2	-4.0	-0.6	0.2	2.1	3.0	2.9

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

EMPLOYMENT Employment by age B.2

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	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
Employment rates (%)^a								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.8	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.3	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.7	45.1	63.7	74.7	79.1	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.4	64.3	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.7	65.9	75.8	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	48.2	66.6	77.8	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
1999	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1998	58.9	73.5	48.0	67.4	78.6	80.7	65.6	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.5	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
Jul-Sep	58.9	73.7	48.3	67.4	78.6	80.8	65.9	7.5
Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.1	78.7	80.9	66.1	7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1	73.8	48.4	66.9	78.9	81.0	66.3	7.6
Oct-Dec	59.1	73.9	48.3	66.7	79.0	81.0	66.4	7.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	59.2	73.9	48.1	67.0	79.2	81.0	66.3	7.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2	74.0	47.8	67.2	79.4	80.9	66.4	7.7
Jan-Mar 1999	59.2	74.0	47.6	67.3	79.4	81.0	66.4	7.7
Feb-Apr	59.2	73.9	47.3	67.2	79.4	81.1	66.2	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
Apr-Jun	59.3	74.0	46.5	66.9	79.6	81.3	66.3	7.9
May-Jul	59.3	74.0	46.0	66.9	79.8	81.4	66.2	7.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-1.3	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.5	-2.0	-0.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.2
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK		

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1995	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	222	26,534
Sep	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	227	26,718
1996	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	26,491
Mar	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	26,708
Jun	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	189	26,922
Sep	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	190	27,098
Dec									
1997	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	175	26,947
Mar	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	159	27,210
Jun	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	171	27,395
Sep	12,039	1,525	11,651	5,369	23,690	3,532	211	163	27,595
Dec R									
1998	11,977	1,487	11,603	5,329	23,580	3,539	211	153	27,483
Mar R	12,040	1,490	11,646	5,315	23,687	3,462	210	112	27,471
Jun R	12,143	1,507	11,707	5,340	23,850	3,475	209	121	27,655
Sep R	12,221	1,573	11,775	5,439	23,996	3,455	210	113	27,774
Dec R									
1999	12,137	1,586	11,660	5,401	23,797	3,440	209	109	27,555
Mar R	12,185	1,610	11,728	5,433	23,913	3,488	208	100	27,710
Jun									
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1995	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	222	26,491
Sep	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	217	26,617
Dec									
1996	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	211	26,599
Mar	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	221	195	26,738
Jun	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	188	26,819
Sep	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	181	26,938
Dec									
1997	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	172	27,054
Mar	11,815	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,257	3,598	210	173	27,219
Jun	11,870	1,436	11,505	5,240	23,375	3,590	210	169	27,344
Sep	11,989	1,499	11,585	5,315	23,574	3,542	211	154	27,491
Dec R									
1998	12,039	1,499	11,653	5,349	23,692	3,539	211	150	27,332
Mar R	12,057	1,495	11,642	5,314	23,699	3,475	210	124	27,300
Jun R	12,124	1,526	11,728	5,373	23,851	3,445	209	117	27,322
Sep R	12,161	1,539	11,706	5,379	23,868	3,465	210	107	27,350
Dec R									
1999	12,182	1,588	11,701	5,414	23,883	3,444	209	107	27,343
Mar R	12,199	1,617	11,731	5,440	23,929	3,497	208	112	27,347
Jun									
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1995	11,074	1,217	10,927	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,832
Sep	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26,126
Dec									
1996	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,903
Mar	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26,130
Jun	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26,337
Sep	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26,402
Dec									
1997	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	26,257
Mar	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	26,309
Jun	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	154	26,386
Sep	11,737	1,476	11,344	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	146	26,379
Dec									
1998	11,676	1,438	11,299	5,184	22,975	3,449	211	137	26,771
Mar	11,740	1,440	11,341	5,169	23,080	3,376	210	98	26,784
Jun	11,841	1,458	11,401	5,196	23,242	3,389	209	106	26,945
Sep	11,916	1,522	11,464	5,291	23,380	3,369	210	99	27,057
Dec R									
1999	11,834	1,536	11,351	5,254	23,185	3,354	209	96	26,844
Mar R	11,880	1,560	11,419	5,286	23,299	3,402	208	88	26,998
Jun									
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1995	11,038	1,226	10,817	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	206	25,808
Sep	11,101	1,254	10,894	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	200	25,930
Dec									
1996	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,491	225	193	25,909
Mar	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,524	221	179	26,048
Jun	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,551	218	169	26,192
Sep	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,551	216	162	26,297
Dec									
1997	11,393	1,335	11,079	5,078	22,472	3,522	214	155	26,383
Mar	11,519	1,389	11,141	5,095	22,660	3,508	210	159	26,537
Jun	11,571	1,389	11,201	5,100	22,772	3,500	210	152	26,634
Sep	11,689	1,450	11,281	5,169	22,970	3,451	211	137	26,770
Dec									
1998	11,738	1,450	11,348	5,205	23,086	3,448	211	134	26,879
Mar	11,756	1,445	11,335	5,169	23,091	3,389	210	110	26,799
Jun	11,821	1,477	11,420	5,229	23,241	3,359	209	102	26,911
Sep	11,858	1,488	11,398	5,231	23,256	3,379	210	93	26,938
Dec R									
1999	11,878	1,538	11,391	5,267	23,269	3,358	209	94	26,930
Mar R	11,894	1,567	11,420	5,293	23,314	3,411	208	100	27,034
Jun									

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.
 a Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 b HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
 d Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). Government-supported trainees are now seasonally adjusted to be consistent with the employee and self-employment components that feed into Table B.18 Workforce jobs by industry.
 e Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 f Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

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B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1986 Jun		21,385	21,375	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419
1987 Jun		21,582	21,574	4,815	4,799	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335
1988 Jun		22,256	22,253	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,305	6,374	6,395
1989 Jun		22,659	22,658	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408
1990 Jun		22,918	22,907	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285
1991 Jun		22,268	22,248	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756
1992 Jun		21,929	21,902	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,396
1993 Jun		21,611	21,586	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082
1994 Jun		21,698	21,661	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060
1995 Jun		22,025	21,985	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108
1996 Jun ^a		22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227
1997 Apr				4,132	4,152	4,360	4,380		
May		23,253	23,257	4,140	4,159	4,367	4,386		
Jun				4,162	4,166	4,390	4,394	5,357	5,369
Jul				4,173	4,164	4,396	4,389		
Aug				4,170	4,156	4,394	4,380		
Sep		23,394	23,375	4,168	4,156	4,389	4,377	5,405	5,393
Oct				4,182	4,169	4,402	4,389		
Nov				4,189	4,172	4,408	4,391		
Dec R		23,690	23,574	4,175	4,156	4,394	4,375	5,476	5,442
1998 Jan				4,170	4,182	4,388	4,400		
Feb				4,170	4,185	4,388	4,402		
Mar		23,580	23,692	4,160	4,174	4,378	4,392	5,462	5,483
Apr				4,152	4,171	4,370	4,389		
May R				4,140	4,158	4,358	4,376		
Jun R		23,687	23,699	4,140	4,144	4,357	4,361	5,451	5,464
Jul				4,141	4,133	4,358	4,350		
Aug				4,140	4,127	4,357	4,344		
Sep		23,850	23,851	4,135	4,123	4,351	4,339	5,466	5,457
Oct R				4,117	4,100	4,333	4,317		
Nov R				4,107	4,089	4,323	4,305		
Dec R		23,996	23,868	4,078	4,065	4,295	4,281	5,428	5,398
1999 Jan R				4,051	4,063	4,269	4,280		
Feb R				4,031	4,047	4,248	4,263		
Mar R		23,797	23,883	4,010	4,026	4,226	4,242	5,319	5,345
Apr R				3,990	4,012	4,205	4,228		
May R				3,980	4,003	4,196	4,218		
Jun		23,913	23,929	3,984	3,991	4,199	4,206	5,292	5,306
Jul P				3,985	3,978	4,199	4,193		

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A, B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C, E 10-14, 40-41	Food products, beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted							
1986 Jun	14,640	14,605	351	509	529	585	88	453	316
1987 Jun	14,930	14,896	343	470	524	574	88	459	309
1988 Jun	15,555	15,523	334	446	516	578	92	482	314
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	321	429	505	547	95	472	320
1990 Jun	16,350	16,308	314	407	499	504	94	473	308
1991 Jun	16,233	16,186	306	381	501	431	83	462	279
1992 Jun	16,245	16,199	308	344	475	413	81	453	272
1993 Jun	16,218	16,180	324	300	462	406	87	445	259
1994 Jun	16,352	16,304	297	265	452	398	89	459	248
1995 Jun	16,658	16,606	271	240	451	383	80	465	256
1996 Jun ^a	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254
1997 Apr				228	466	375	86	474	261
May				227	472	372	87	475	262
Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228	474	369	86	473	263
Jul				225	474	365	86	474	262
Aug				224	477	363	86	472	261
Sep	17,643	17,656	325	221	479	359	85	473	264
Oct				220	483	358	86	475	264
Nov				219	482	357	86	477	263
Dec R	17,883	17,805	328	218	484	353	85	474	263
1998 Jan				217	484	354	86	478	263
Feb				217	486	352	87	478	263
Mar	17,818	17,896	313	218	489	350	86	475	261
Apr				218	487	349	85	476	263
May				218	486	347	86	477	263
Jun R	17,938	17,928	307	217	487	343	85	478	263
Jul				218	484	340	84	477	266
Aug				217	483	337	85	475	266
Sep	18,065	18,096	298	216	484	335	86	476	261
Oct				216	482	333	86	476	261
Nov				217	482	329	85	474	261
Dec R	18,271	18,177	293	217	482	324	84	473	261
1999 Jan				217	481	321	84	470	261
Feb				216	481	317	83	470	260
Mar R	18,178	18,238	301	216	479	312	82	471	260
Apr R				215	479	308	81	472	250
May R				215	478	306	82	469	249
Jun R	18,304	18,306	317	215	478	302	84	467	248
Jul P				215	477	299	83	469	247

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ 26-28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. DK 29	Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33	Transport equipment DM 34-35	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF, DN 23, 36-37	Construction F 45	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52	Hotels and restaurants H 55
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1987 Jun		213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009
1988 Jun		223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085
1989 Jun		227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176
1990 Jun		221	865	495	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236
1991 Jun		195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209
1992 Jun		190	731	429	454	411	206	985	3,800	1,182
1993 Jun		194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,196
1994 Jun		203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,666	1,168
1995 Jun		225	700	398	466	359	223	842	3,718	1,230
1996 Jun ^a		231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250
1997 Apr		240	713	401	516	389	241			
May		241	713	402	520	388	241			
Jun		242	714	402	519	389	244	975	3,947	1,277
Jul		242	712	405	521	390	241			
Aug		243	706	403	523	390	241			
Sep		243	707	403	523	391	240	1,016	3,967	1,287
Oct R		244	706	404	528	391	239			
Nov		243	705	404	531	393	240			
Dec		243	704	403	527	395	239	1,067	4,008	1,317
1998 Jan		243	709	402	536	396	240			
Feb		244	709	402	538	396	240			
Mar		242	707	401	537	394	239	1,091	4,022	1,319
Apr		243	705	399	537	398	238			
May R		242	702	397	535	397	237			
Jun		242	697	397	532	397	235	1,103	4,039	1,287
Jul		241	696	395	532	397	235			
Aug		241	696	395	531	397	235			
Sep		242	697	395	528	396	235	1,118	4,114	1,302
Oct		241	688	390	524	396	233			
Nov		241	687	391	523	394	233			
Dec		240	680	389	517	391	234	1,117	4,121	1,308
1999 Jan		240	678	388	523	390	236			
Feb		239	675	386	522	389	235			
Mar R		238	672	384	517	385	234	1,103	4,109	1,314
Apr R		237	668	382	515	384	236			
May R		237	669	381	514	383	236			
Jun R		236	670	379	510	381	235	1,100	4,103	1,307
Jul P		234	667	376	509	380	236			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage I 60-63	Post and telecommunications I 64	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L ^b 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^c 90-93
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^b 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^c 90-93
1987 Jun		844	444	933	167	1,865	1,474	1,736	2,172	874
1988 Jun		861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,476	1,799	2,307	897
1989 Jun		891	471	1,051	185	2,104	1,398	1,841	2,300	908
1990 Jun		923	470	1,060	192	2,226	1,440	1,863	2,320	904
1991 Jun		910	463	1,038	188	2,192	1,461	1,850	2,375	890
1992 Jun		900	454	1,005	207	2,184	1,464	1,832	2,444	920
1993 Jun		886	428	973	239	2,235	1,461	1,811	2,	

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	June 1998 R			June 1999 R			1999					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,117.3	1,239.4	4,356.7	3,036.7	1,162.6	4,199.4	4,248.4	4,226.2	4,205.3	4,195.5	4,199.4	4,198.9
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	66.6	9.0	75.6	63.8	7.9	71.7	73.6	73.3	72.6	72.1	71.7	71.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.8	6.0	43.7	35.3	5.3	40.6	42.0	42.3	41.6	41.3	40.6	40.0
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.8	3.1	31.9	28.5	2.6	31.1	31.6	31.0	31.1	30.8	31.1	31.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,946.7	1,193.3	4,140.0	2,868.9	1,115.4	3,984.3	4,030.9	4,009.6	3,990.0	3,980.4	3,984.3	3,984.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	292.5	191.4	483.9	294.7	180.8	475.5	475.7	472.8	472.6	472.6	475.5	478.8
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	131.6	182.0	313.6	121.7	153.7	275.5	287.4	283.9	279.8	277.0	275.5	273.3
	18	99.6	72.9	172.4	90.9	66.5	157.4	161.4	160.4	159.2	158.0	157.4	156.6
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	32.1	109.1	141.2	30.8	87.2	118.0	125.9	123.5	120.6	119.0	118.0	116.7
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	15.6	14.1	29.7	14.3	12.4	26.7	28.3	27.3	27.0	27.0	26.7	26.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	68.7	16.5	85.2	69.3	14.7	84.0	81.6	81.5	81.0	82.8	84.0	84.0
	21	297.7	180.3	478.0	293.3	173.7	467.0	470.3	470.3	470.1	466.6	467.0	469.2
		84.8	29.4	114.1	79.9	26.9	106.8	109.2	109.0	108.4	107.5	106.8	106.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	212.9	150.9	363.9	213.4	146.8	360.2	361.1	361.3	361.8	359.0	360.2	362.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.5	4.3	26.9	22.3	4.1	26.5	26.8	27.1	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	78.1	252.7	172.8	75.8	248.7	248.6	249.0	249.5	249.0	248.7	248.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	177.8	63.9	241.7	173.5	61.8	235.3	238.6	237.8	236.4	234.8	235.3	233.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	116.1	31.3	147.3	112.7	28.6	141.3	142.7	141.8	141.7	141.2	141.3	140.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals except machinery	DJ 27	460.7	90.6	551.2	442.5	86.8	529.3	529.9	528.4	523.5	526.2	529.3	529.1
	27	113.1	13.4	126.5	106.0	12.7	117.6	121.1	119.9	118.0	117.7	117.6	117.3
	28	347.5	77.2	424.7	337.5	74.1	411.7	408.8	408.5	405.6	408.5	411.7	411.8
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	325.5	69.9	395.4	311.8	65.1	376.9	385.1	382.2	379.7	377.5	376.9	375.6
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30	365.1	166.7	531.7	354.4	155.0	509.4	519.5	516.1	511.3	510.7	509.4	509.8
	30	35.1	14.3	49.4	33.5	13.9	47.4	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.7	47.4	47.8
	31	126.6	56.3	182.9	119.8	50.7	170.5	175.5	173.7	172.0	171.0	170.5	170.9
	32	85.8	46.5	132.3	83.5	43.2	126.7	130.4	129.9	126.6	126.9	126.7	127.3
	33	117.5	49.6	167.1	117.6	47.2	164.9	165.6	164.6	164.8	165.1	164.9	164.0
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers and other transport equipment	DM 34	353.3	43.1	396.5	338.1	42.7	380.8	389.4	385.2	383.0	381.6	380.8	379.9
	34	206.7	25.2	231.9	193.2	26.1	219.3	223.9	221.9	221.2	220.3	219.3	218.1
	35	146.7	17.9	164.6	144.9	16.7	161.5	165.5	163.2	161.7	161.3	161.5	161.4
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	145.1	61.2	206.3	147.4	60.0	207.4	206.9	206.3	207.7	206.9	207.4	209.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	104.0	37.1	141.1	104.0	39.3	143.3	143.8	143.4	142.7	143.0	143.3	143.2

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.14

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 1999

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	June 1998 R			March 1999 R			June 1999						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,550.9	1,489.5	6,331.6	5,314.6	23,686.7	12,137.3	11,660.2	23,797.4	10,575.0	1,610.0	6,294.7	5,433.2	23,912.9
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	176.0	44.5	49.2	21.3	291.0	233.6	60.6	294.1	192.7	49.4	42.9	25.3	310.3
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	168.9	43.4	47.3	19.8	279.4	225.4	57.1	282.5	185.7	48.2	41.0	23.8	298.7
FISHING	B	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7	4.1	2.5	6.7	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	66.1	0.5	7.4	1.6	75.6	65.0	8.3	73.3	63.4	0.4	6.6	1.3	71.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.4	0.4	5.0	1.0	43.7	36.6	5.7	42.3	35.0	0.3	4.6	0.7	40.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.7	0.1	2.4	0.6	31.9	28.4	2.6	31.0	28.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	31.1
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	168.6	2.1	37.4	8.7	216.7	169.4	47.2	216.6	165.5	2.4	38.5	8.8	215.1
MANUFACTURING	D	2,878.7	68.0	964.2	229.2	4,140.0	2,878.4	1,131.2	4,009.6	2,800.2	68.7	904.8	210.5	3,984.3
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	271.7	20.8	131.9	59.5	483.9	291.9	180.8	472.8	271.8	22.9	124.0	56.8	475.5
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	DB 17	126.4	5.3	148.8	33.3	313.6	125.1	158.8	283.9	117.6	4.1	125.7	28.1	275.5
	18	96.5	3.1	82.0	10.9	172.4	92.5	67.9	160.4	88.4	2.5	56.7	9.8	157.4
		29.9	2.2	86.8	22.4	141.2	32.6	90.9	123.5	29.2	1.6	69.0	18.3	118.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC DD (20)	15.2	0.4	12.2	1.8	29.7	15.1	12.2	27.3	14.0	0.2	10.7	1.7	26.7
		67.9	0.8	9.7	6.8	85.2	66.7	14.8	81.5	67.6	1.7	8.3	6.5	84.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	287.4	10.3	144.1	36.1	478.0	293.5	176.8	470.3	285.7	7.6	140.5	33.2	467.0
	21	84.3	0.5	25.4	3.9	114.1	82.0	26.9	109.0	79.5	0.4	23.7	3.2	106.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	203.1	9.8	118.7	32.2	363.9	211.5	149.8	361.3	206.2	7.2	116.8	30.0	360.2
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	21.2	1.3	3.7	0.7	26.9	22.8	4.4	27.1	20.0	2.3	3.4	0.8	26.5
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	173.1	1.5	68.1	10.0	252.7	172.6	76.3	249.0	171.2	1.6	67.0	8.9	248.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	174.8	2.9	47.5	16.4	241.7	173.9	63.9	237.8	170.9	2.6	46.9	14.9	235.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	114.9	1.1	26.5	4.8	147.3	112.1	29.7	141.8	111.8	1.0	24.4	4.2	141.3
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals except machinery	DJ 27	452.5	8.1	77.8	12.8	551.2	442.8	85.6	528.4	434.0	8.6	73.6	13.2	529.3
	27	112.7	0.4	11.8	1.6	126.5	106.9	13.0	119.9	104.3	0.7	11.0	1.6	117.6
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	339.9	7.7	66.0	11.2	424.7	335.9	72.6	408.5	329.7	7.9	62.5	11.6	411.7
		322.9	2.5	59.3	10.6	395.4	315.9	66.3	382.2	309.6	2.2	54.8	10.3	376.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery n.e.c. of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	DL 30	369.8	5.3	145.9	20.7	531.7	359.4	156.7	516.1	349.0	5.4	136.9	18.1	509.4
	30	34.8	0.3	12.3	2.0	49.4	34.0	13.9	47.9	33.2	0.3	12.1	1.8	47.4
	31	124.6	2.0	49.1	7.2	182.9	121.9	51.8	173.7	118.4	1.4	44.1	6.6	170.5
	32	84.4	1.4	42.5	4.0	132.3	85.5	44.4	129.9	82.1	1.4	39.5	3.7	126.7
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers and other transport eqpt.	DM 34	350.5	2.8	42.0	7.6	167.1	117.9	46.7	164.6	115.3	2.3	41.3	5.9	164.9
	34	206.2	1.5	22.7	2.5	231.9	195.7	26.3	221.9	191.7	1.5	23.8	2.3	219.3
	35	145.3	1.3	19.3	5.1	34.0	16.2	19.0	16.4	1.0	15.1	1.5	16.5	
	35	145.3	1.3	19.3	5.1	34.0	16.2	19.0	16.4	1.0	15.1	1.5	16.5	
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	140.3	4.8	50.1	11.1	206.3	144.8	61.5	206.3	141.4	6.0	49.7	10.2	207.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	102.5	1.6	30.0	7.1	141.1	104.4	39.0	143.4	102.1	1.9	31.8	7.5	143.3
CONSTRUCTION	F	893.1	28.1	119.5	54.0	1,094.7	929.3							

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 1999

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	June 1998 R			March 1999 R			June 1999						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	All		
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,299.4	1,440.2	6,171.5	5,169.2	23,080.2	11,833.8	11,351.0	23,184.7	10,320.7	1,559.7	6,132.3	5,286.2	23,299.0
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	172.9	33.7	48.9	19.7	275.2	219.7	58.6	278.3	189.7	38.5	42.5	23.7	294.5
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	166.2	32.6	47.0	18.3	264.0	211.9	55.3	267.2	183.0	37.4	40.6	22.2	263.3
FISHING	B	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5	4.0	2.5	6.5	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.4	0.4	7.3	1.6	73.7	63.3	8.1	71.5	61.7	0.4	6.5	1.2	69.9
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA(10-12)	37.2	0.3	5.0	1.0	43.5	36.4	5.6	42.1	34.8	0.3	4.5	0.7	40.4
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	23.5	0.1	4.4	0.7	28.7	22.5	4.8	27.3	21.4	0.1	4.0	0.4	25.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	27.2	0.1	2.3	0.6	30.2	26.9	2.5	29.4	26.9	0.1	2.0	0.5	29.5
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	163.2	2.0	36.9	8.6	210.7	164.2	46.6	210.8	160.2	2.3	37.9	8.7	209.1
MANUFACTURING	D	2,806.9	65.6	936.3	224.2	4,033.0	2,804.0	1,099.6	3,903.6	2,727.7	66.5	878.4	205.7	3,878.4
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	259.8	19.8	127.2	57.6	464.4	279.1	174.2	453.3	260.0	21.9	119.3	54.9	456.0
of food	15.1-15.8	220.9	19.1	110.2	54.7	405.0	238.4	157.1	395.5	220.2	20.9	104.5	52.2	397.8
of beverages tobacco	15.9/16	38.9	0.7	17.0	2.9	59.4	40.7	17.1	57.8	39.7	1.1	14.8	2.6	58.2
Manufacture of textiles	DB	117.8	4.8	136.7	32.1	291.4	117.0	146.9	264.0	110.0	3.7	115.3	27.0	256.0
of textiles	17	90.4	2.7	58.8	10.2	162.1	64.4	151.2	63.0	2.2	53.9	9.2	148.3	
of made-up textile articles of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	17A	12.8	1.2	16.2	2.9	33.1	12.7	18.9	31.6	1.1	15.3	3.2	30.7	
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17	77.6	1.5	42.6	7.2	129.0	74.1	45.5	119.6	71.9	1.0	38.6	6.0	117.6
of leather	18	27.4	2.1	77.9	21.9	129.4	30.3	82.5	112.8	26.9	1.6	61.3	17.9	107.7
Manufacture of leather	DC	15.0	0.4	12.0	1.8	29.3	14.9	12.0	26.9	13.8	0.2	10.5	1.7	26.2
of leather and leather goods of footwear	19.1/19.2	6.0	0.1	3.9	0.9	10.8	6.1	4.0	10.1	5.8	0.1	3.2	0.9	10.0
of footwear	19.3	9.1	0.3	8.1	1.0	18.4	8.8	7.9	16.7	8.0	0.1	7.3	0.8	16.2
of wood products	DD(20)	66.2	0.7	9.4	6.7	82.1	64.0	14.5	78.5	66.1	1.6	8.0	6.4	81.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper products; publishing; printing	DE	283.2	10.2	142.2	35.7	471.2	289.1	174.4	463.5	281.4	7.4	138.5	32.7	460.1
of pulp, paper products of corrugated paper; paperboard, sacks bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	21	82.5	0.5	24.8	3.8	111.7	80.3	26.3	106.6	77.8	0.4	23.1	3.1	104.4
of publishing, printing reproduction of recorded media	21.21	31.9	0.2	10.7	1.7	44.6	31.9	11.9	43.7	30.8	0.1	10.5	1.7	43.1
of publishing, printing reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 21	50.6	0.3	14.2	2.1	67.1	48.4	14.4	62.9	46.9	0.3	12.7	1.4	61.3
Publishing, printing reproduction of recorded media	22	200.6	9.7	117.3	31.8	359.5	208.8	148.1	356.9	203.6	7.1	115.4	29.6	355.7
printing service activities related to printing	22.2	131.4	4.4	56.0	12.4	204.2	136.0	67.2	203.3	135.8	2.2	53.8	10.0	201.8
publishing reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	69.2	5.3	61.3	19.4	155.3	72.8	80.9	153.6	67.8	4.8	61.6	19.6	153.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF(23)	21.2	1.3	3.7	0.7	26.9	22.7	4.4	27.1	20.0	2.3	3.4	0.8	26.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products man-made fibres	23.2	11.5	1.3	1.6	0.4	14.7	13.1	2.1	15.3	10.5	2.3	1.4	0.5	14.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DG(24)	170.0	1.4	67.1	10.0	248.6	169.1	75.2	244.3	167.6	1.6	65.9	8.8	243.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DH(25)	169.4	2.6	46.6	16.1	234.7	168.1	62.7	230.8	165.2	2.4	46.0	14.7	228.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ(26)	110.9	1.0	26.0	4.7	142.7	107.8	29.0	136.8	107.4	0.9	23.9	4.0	136.3
of basic metals	DJ	447.5	8.1	77.3	12.7	545.5	437.6	84.9	522.5	428.7	8.5	73.0	13.1	523.2
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	112.3	0.4	11.8	1.6	126.1	106.5	12.9	119.5	103.9	0.7	11.0	1.6	117.2
of machinery	28	335.2	7.6	65.5	11.1	419.4	331.0	71.9	403.0	324.8	7.8	62.0	11.5	406.3
Manufacture of machinery ept. n.e.c.	DK(29)	317.3	2.5	58.5	10.4	388.7	310.2	65.3	375.5	304.0	2.2	54.1	10.1	370.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	DL	352.6	5.2	142.3	20.5	520.5	382.1	152.9	505.0	341.8	5.4	133.4	17.8	499.9
of office machinery computers of electrical machinery n.e.c.	30	33.2	0.3	11.9	2.0	47.5	32.4	13.5	45.9	31.6	0.3	11.7	1.8	45.4
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting ept., electrical ept. n.e.c.	31	122.4	2.0	48.7	7.2	180.3	119.5	51.3	170.8	116.1	1.4	43.6	6.6	167.9
of radio, TV communication ept. of electronic components of radio, TV telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	31.1-31.3	71.1	1.3	28.3	4.1	104.8	70.6	29.9	100.5	68.6	0.7	26.3	3.5	99.1
of medical, precision optical equipment and watches	31.4-31.6	51.3	0.7	20.4	3.1	75.5	48.9	21.5	70.3	47.5	0.7	17.4	3.1	69.7
of radio, TV communication ept. of electronic components of radio, TV telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32	81.9	1.3	40.1	3.8	127.1	83.2	42.0	125.2	79.7	1.3	37.2	3.6	121.8
of medical, precision optical equipment and watches	32.1	30.9	0.4	15.4	1.5	48.2	31.2	15.5	46.8	29.5	0.4	13.7	1.1	44.7
of medical, precision optical equipment and watches	32.2-32.3	51.0	0.9	24.8	2.3	78.9	52.0	26.5	78.4	50.2	0.9	23.5	2.4	77.1
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport ept. of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft spacecraft	DM	115.2	1.5	41.5	7.5	165.7	117.0	46.1	163.1	114.4	2.3	40.8	5.9	133.4
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport ept.	34	339.4	27.8	37.6	4.4	384.2	330.5	42.5	373.0	324.3	2.4	38.0	3.7	382.0
of aircraft and spacecraft	35	201.7	1.5	22.3	2.4	227.9	192.1	25.8	217.8	188.1	1.5	23.4	2.2	215.2
of other transport equipment except aircraft spacecraft	36	137.7	1.3	15.4	2.0	156.4	138.5	16.7	155.2	136.3	0.9	14.6	1.5	153.3
of aircraft and spacecraft	36.3	86.2	0.6	10.8	1.1	98.7	87.5	11.2	98.7	87.9	0.2	10.1	1.2	99.4
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	Rest of 35	51.5	0.8	4.5	0.8	57.7	51.0	5.5	56.5	48.4	0.7	4.5	0.3	53.9
of furniture	DN	137.5	4.7	49.6	10.9	202.7	141.7	60.8	202.5	138.4	5.9	49.2	10.0	203.5
of furniture	36.1	84.5	2.5	28.8	5.9	121.8	83.8	37.1	120.9	81.8	3.6	30.1	5.7	121.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	98.8	1.6	29.6	7.0	137.0	100.8	38.5	139.4	98.5	1.9	31.4	7.5	139.3
Electricity, gas, steam hot water supply	40	73.5	0.8	20.3	4.4	99.0	74.7	26.0	100.7	73.7	1.0	21.8	4.7	101.1
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	25.3	0.8	9.3	2.6	38.0	26.1	12.5	38.6	24.8	0.9	9.7	2.8	38.2
CONSTRUCTION	F	868.2	27.4	117.7	53.0	1,066.3	903.4	160.5	1,063.9	875.0	27.4	107.8	53.0	1,063.2
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,285.1	1,310.5	5,030.4	4,862.5	17,488.5	7,738.5	9,983.1	17,721.6	6,365.1	1,423.9	5,064.3	4,994.0	17,847.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,606.3	330.3	840.0	1,151.8	3,928.3	1,969.7	2,012.4	3,982.1	1,635.9	338.6	849.0	1,165.4	3,988.8
Sale, maintenance repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	410.2	21.8	76.1	31.1	539.2	437.7	107.0	544.7	411.2	24.7	74.0	32.0	541.9
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	244.5	13.4	49.4	18.4	325.7	257.5	66.9	324.3	242.2	14.0	47.3	18.7	322.2
Maintenance repair of motor vehicles	50.2	133.5	5.4	19.4	7.3	165.6	143.6	28.0	171.6	136.9	7.0	20.8	7.5	172.3
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	32.2	3.0	7.3	5.4	47.9	36.6	12.1	48.8	32.1	3.6	5.8	5.8	47.3
Wholesale Commission Trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51	711.2	36.8	243.7	91.4	1,083.0	788.1	337.0	1,105.1	734.2	41.0	239.3	99.2	1,113.6
of agricultural materials animals	51.1	29.5	3.1	9.7	6.1	48.3	37.3	16.0	53.3	35.8	3.6	10.6	7.7	57.8
of agricultural materials animals	51.2	15.6	0.9	6.1	2.0	24.7	15.7	8.3	24.0	15.4	0.5	6.2	2.1	24.2

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals.
 + Members of HM Forces are excluded.
 # Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.
 P Provisional
 R Revised
 See note on pS17.

EMPLOYMENT B.15

Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 1999

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	June 1998 R			March 1999 R			June 1999</				
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B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a 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
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LLOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1993	Dec	25,749	585	289	4,263	1,741	5,735	1,521	4,009	6,319	1,287	18,871
1994	Mar	25,754	595	281	4,263	1,717	5,690	1,494	4,040	6,356	1,327	18,897
	Jun	25,776	600	272	4,277	1,723	5,684	1,508	4,034	6,354	1,324	18,903
	Sep	25,933	599	261	4,286	1,720	5,718	1,518	4,146	6,369	1,326	19,077
	Dec	26,007	572	255	4,311	1,719	5,748	1,505	4,170	6,374	1,352	19,150
1995	Mar	26,020	568	249	4,324	1,711	5,764	1,515	4,188	6,358	1,343	19,168
	Jun	26,063	564	245	4,335	1,707	5,766	1,512	4,217	6,359	1,357	19,211
	Sep ^b	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
	Dec	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
1996	Mar	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
	Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19,758
	Sep	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19,885
	Dec	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	19,949
1997	Mar	27,054	575	236	4,449	1,744	5,930	1,584	4,716	6,341	1,478	20,049
	Jun	27,239	564	238	4,473	1,736	5,975	1,579	4,804	6,357	1,514	20,229
	Sep	27,344	586	232	4,459	1,761	6,019	1,561	4,861	6,347	1,519	20,307
	Dec R	27,481	585	230	4,469	1,792	6,066	1,565	4,911	6,325	1,540	20,406
1998	Mar R	27,592	556	228	4,496	1,801	6,078	1,588	4,946	6,336	1,562	20,511
	Jun R	27,508	551	226	4,465	1,805	6,039	1,596	4,969	6,332	1,524	20,460
	Sep R	27,822	530	227	4,431	1,793	6,110	1,624	5,022	6,343	1,542	20,640
	Dec R	27,650	516	226	4,367	1,799	6,097	1,661	5,073	6,360	1,550	20,742
1999	Mar R	27,643	527	223	4,308	1,800	6,098	1,664	5,092	6,374	1,556	20,785
	Jun	27,747	531	222	4,282	1,798	6,103	1,679	5,134	6,400	1,598	20,914
Change on quarter		104	4	-1	-26	-2	5	15	42	26	41	129
Percent		0.4	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	2.6	0.6
Change on year		239	-19	-5	-183	-8	64	82	165	69	74	454
Percent		0.9	-3.5	-2.1	-4.1	-0.4	1.1	5.2	3.3	1.1	4.8	2.2
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1993	Dec	13,979	453	232	2,980	1,562	2,773	1,158	2,113	2,111	595	8,750
1994	Mar	13,977	464	224	2,982	1,541	2,743	1,137	2,124	2,127	636	8,766
	Jun	14,000	470	216	3,001	1,541	2,748	1,150	2,107	2,128	640	8,773
	Sep	14,094	462	207	3,005	1,542	2,758	1,161	2,177	2,136	645	8,877
	Dec	14,133	454	203	3,030	1,541	2,779	1,153	2,170	2,133	669	8,905
1995	Mar	14,139	450	200	3,051	1,537	2,793	1,162	2,163	2,121	661	8,902
	Jun	14,163	447	198	3,069	1,538	2,797	1,164	2,174	2,109	665	8,910
	Sep ^b	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
	Dec	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032
1996	Mar	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,976
	Jun	14,378	442	193	3,177	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,034
	Sep	14,456	443	192	3,175	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	9,086
	Dec	14,551	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	9,150
1997	Mar	14,637	449	190	3,172	1,554	2,883	1,199	2,395	2,101	695	9,273
	Jun	14,735	442	190	3,189	1,546	2,918	1,188	2,447	2,105	711	9,368
	Sep	14,778	449	185	3,170	1,559	2,949	1,171	2,484	2,086	725	9,415
	Dec R	14,847	450	183	3,184	1,585	2,957	1,170	2,505	2,078	734	9,444
1998	Mar R	14,882	430	182	3,200	1,598	2,945	1,188	2,521	2,077	743	9,473
	Jun R	14,847	432	179	3,177	1,602	2,931	1,188	2,530	2,077	731	9,458
	Sep R	14,871	417	178	3,161	1,583	2,963	1,204	2,557	2,078	731	9,532
	Dec R	14,922	409	177	3,122	1,610	2,950	1,232	2,597	2,088	738	9,605
1999	Mar R	14,947	419	174	3,090	1,609	2,968	1,231	2,600	2,110	746	9,655
	Jun	15,006	425	173	3,081	1,606	2,981	1,243	2,611	2,122	762	9,720
Change on quarter		58	6	0	-9	-3	13	12	12	13	16	65
Percent		0.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.7
Change on year		158	-6	-5	-96	4	49	55	81	45	31	262
Percent		1.1	-1.5	-3.0	-3.0	0.2	1.7	4.7	3.2	2.2	4.3	2.8
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLV	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1993	Dec	11,771	132	57	1,283	178	2,962	363	1,897	4,207	691	10,121
1994	Mar	11,776	131	57	1,281	176	2,937	358	1,916	4,229	691	10,131
	Jun	11,775	130	56	1,277	182	2,937	357	1,927	4,226	683	10,130
	Sep	11,839	127	53	1,281	178	2,960	357	1,968	4,233	691	10,200
	Dec	11,874	118	52	1,281	177	2,968	353	2,000	4,241	683	10,245
1995	Mar	11,882	118	49	1,273	174	2,970	353	2,025	4,237	682	10,266
	Jun	11,901	117	47	1,266	169	2,968	348	2,043	4,250	692	10,301
	Sep ^b	12,131	114	47	1,279	193	2,996	355	2,195	4,229	722	10,498
	Dec	12,219	118	48	1,289	191	3,032	356	2,213	4,242	731	10,574
1996	Mar	12,270	120	45	1,286	193	3,016	355	2,225	4,276	754	10,626
	Jun	12,350	118	44	1,273	190	3,064	360	2,247	4,279	774	10,724
	Sep	12,422	119	45	1,275	184	3,065	366	2,274	4,296	798	10,800
	Dec	12,437	123	45	1,283	187	3,031	369	2,323	4,275	803	10,800
1997	Mar	12,417	126	47	1,278	191	3,048	365	2,321	4,239	783	10,776
	Jun	12,504	122	48	1,284	190	3,057	391	2,357	4,252	804	10,861
	Sep	12,566	137	47	1,289	202	3,070	391	2,376	4,261	794	10,892
	Dec R	12,634	134	47	1,284	207	3,109	395	2,406	4,247	806	10,962
1998	Mar R	12,710	126	47	1,296	203	3,134	401	2,425	4,259	819	11,038
	Jun R	12,661	119	48	1,288	203	3,108	409	2,439	4,254	793	11,003
	Sep R	12,751	114	48	1,270	210	3,147	421	2,465	4,265	811	11,109
	Dec R	12,728	107	49	1,245	189	3,147	429	2,476	4,273	812	11,137
1999	Mar R	12,696	108	49	1,218	191	3,130	432	2,493	4,265	810	11,130
	Jun	12,742	106	48	1,201	192	3,123	436	2,523	4,278	835	11,194
Change on quarter		46	-2	-1	-17	1	-8	3	30	13	25	64
Percent		0.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.4	0.5	-0.2	0.8	1.2	0.3	3.1	0.6
Change on year		81	-13	0	-87	-11	15	27	84	24	42	192
Percent		0.6	-10.8	1.0	-6.8	-5.5	0.5	6.6	3.4	0.6	5.3	1.7

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792 563.

^a Workforce jobs measures the number of jobs held by employees, the self-employed, those on government training schemes and those in the Armed Forces. Where an employee is employed in more than one job, the employee jobs series counts the additional jobs. The self-employment jobs series includes self-employed jobs (where the main job is as an employee).
^b A discontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work

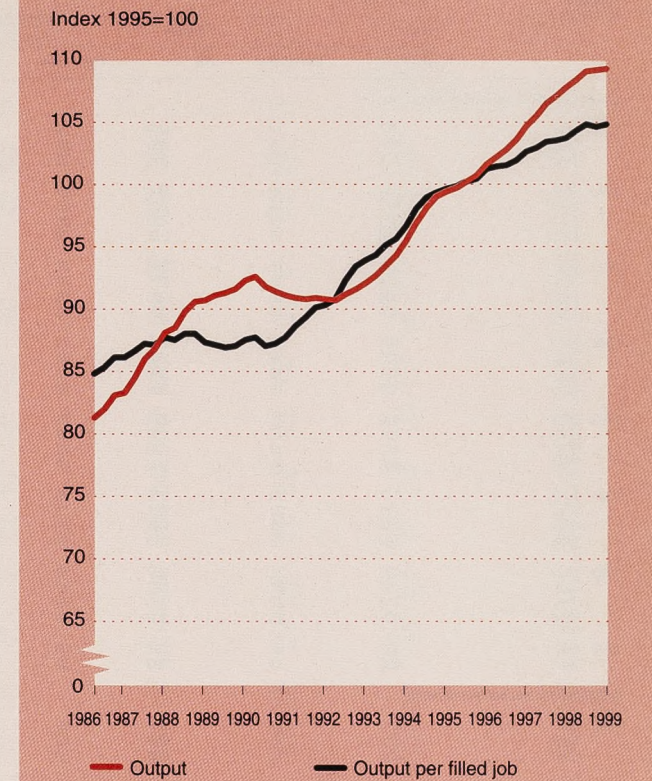
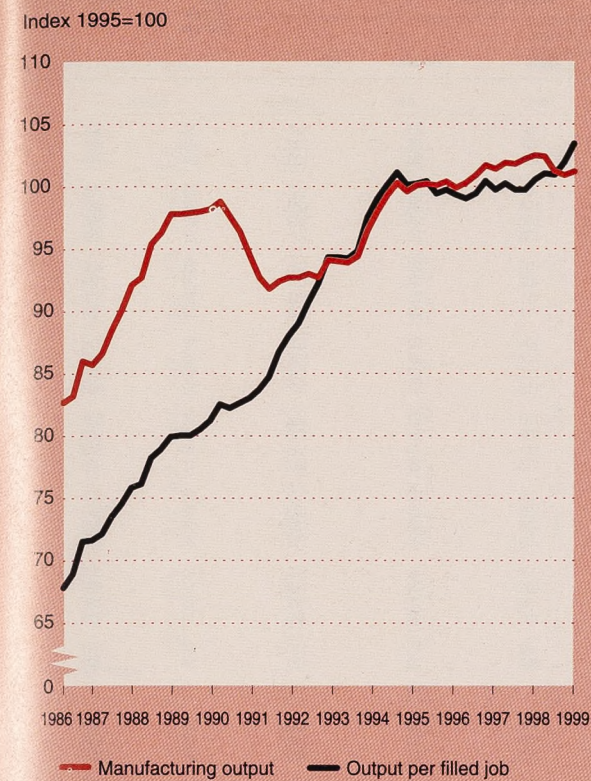
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	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
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	479	1.9	2,056	8.1	3,417	13.4	13,304	52.3	6,178	24.3
1993	520	2.1	2,019	8.0	3,516	13.9	12,961	51.4	6,197	24.6
1994	500	2.0	2,087	8.2	3,603	14.2	12,795	50.3	6,444	25.3
1995	526	2.0	2,071	8.0	3,639	14.1	12,864	49.9	6,666	25.9
1996	532	2.0	2,111	8.1	3,998	15.1	12,879	48.7	6,917	26.2
1997	495	1.9	2,142	8.1	4,089	15.3	13,100	49.1	6,894	25.8
1998	491	1.8	2,124	8.0	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
1999	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
3-month averages										
May-Jul 1998	489	1.8	2,099	7.8	4,112	15.4	13,182	49.2	6,900	25.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	1.9	2,064	7.7	4,149	15.5	13,224	49.3	6,871	25.6
Jul-Sep	498	1.9	2,069	7.7	4,148	15.5	13,259	49.5	6,828	25.5
Aug-Oct	499	1.9	2,116	7.9	4,127	15.4	13,303	49.6	6,799	25.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	499	1.9	2,158	8.0	4,117	15.3	13,364	49.7	6,748	25.1
Oct-Dec	495	1.8	2,157	8.0	4,149	15.4	13,415	49.8	6,711	24.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	498	1.8	2,161	8.0	4,165	15.5	13,464	50.0	6,662	24.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	493	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,168	15.5	13,505	50.1	6,657	24.7
Jan-Mar 1999	496	1.8	2,125	7.9	4,175	15.5	13,521	50.2	6,635	24.6
Feb-Apr	477	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,188	15.5	13,555	50.3	6,594	24.5
Mar-May (Spr)	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
Apr-Jun	484	1.8	2,091	7.8	4,227	15.7	13,566	50.3	6,587	24.4
May-Jul	487	1.8	2,085	7.7	4,235	15.7	13,564	50.3	6,591	24.4
Changes										
Over last 3 months	10		-45		47		10		-3	
Percent	2.1		-2.1		1.1		0.1		0.0	
Over last 12 months	-2		-14		123		382		-309	
Percent	-0.4		-0.7		3.0		2.9		-4.5	
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	108	0.8	335	2.4	569	4.0	7,905	56.2	5,149	36.6
1993	112	0.8	347	2.5	600	4.3	7,625	55.1	5,167	37.3
1994	119	0.8	381	2.7	635	4.5	7,535	53.8	5,330	38.1
1995	133	0.9	404	2.8	658	4.6	7,488	52.6	5,544	39.0
1996	129	0.9	421	2.9	726	5.1	7,408	51.8	5,615	39.3
1997	128	0.9	454	3.1	787	5.4	7,506	51.6	5,669	39.0
1998	115	0.8	461	3.1	800	5.4	7,692	52.2	5,667	38.5
1999	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
3-month averages										
May-Jul 1998	125	0.8	458	3.1	800	5.4	7,718	52.3	5,669	38.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	125	0.8	448	3.0	807	5.5	7,742	52.4	5,647	38.2
Jul-Sep	126	0.9	448	3.0	816	5.5	7,771	52.6	5,604	38.0
Aug-Oct	130	0.9	445	3.0	822	5.6	7,794	52.8	5,568	37.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	137	0.9	451	3.1	813	5.5	7,852	53.1	5,521	37.4
Oct-Dec	136	0.9	454	3.1	838	5.7	7,891	53.3	5,488	37.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	139	0.9	453	3.1	854	5.8	7,919	53.5	5,446	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	129	0.9	460	3.1	845	5.7	7,944	53.6	5,445	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	127	0.9	455	3.1	844	5.7	7,972	53.8	5,419	36.6
Feb-Apr	121	0.8	458	3.1	848	5.7	8,013	54.1	5,369	36.3
Mar-May (Spr)	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
Apr-Jun	124	0.8	467	3.2	880	5.9	7,998	53.9	5,362	36.2
May-Jul	124	0.8	469	3.2	871	5.9	7,987	53.8	5,384	36.3
Changes										
Over last 3 months	2		11		23		-26		15	
Percent	1.9		2.4		2.7		-0.3		0.3	
Over last 12 months	-1		11		70		269		-284	
Percent	-0.7		2.4		8.8		3.5		-5.0	
Female										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	371	3.3	1,721	15.1	2,848	25.1	5,399	47.5	1,030	9.1
1993	408	3.6	1,673	14.7	2,915	25.6	5,356	47.1	1,030	9.1
1994	382	3.3	1,706	14.9	2,968	26.0	5,260	46.0	1,115	9.8
1995	393	3.4	1,667	14.4	2,982	25.8	5,377	46.6	1,122	9.7
1996	403	3.4	1,690	14.4	3,127	26.7	5,294	45.2	1,186	10.1
1997	367	3.1	1,688	14.2	3,211	27.0	5,374	45.2	1,248	10.5
1998	376	3.1	1,663	13.9	3,290	27.5	5,408	45.2	1,227	10.3
1999	353	2.9	1,652	13.6	3,338	27.5	5,532	45.6	1,244	10.3
3-month averages										
May-Jul 1998	364	3.0	1,641	13.7	3,312	27.6	5,465	45.5	1,231	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	375	3.1	1,616	13.4	3,342	27.8	5,482	45.5	1,224	10.2
Jul-Sep	373	3.1	1,621	13.5	3,332	27.7	5,488	45.6	1,223	10.2
Aug-Oct	369	3.1	1,671	13.8	3,304	27.3	5,509	45.6	1,231	10.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	362	3.0	1,706	14.1	3,304	27.3	5,512	45.5	1,226	10.1
Oct-Dec	359	3.0	1,702	14.0	3,312	27.3	5,523	45.6	1,223	10.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	359	3.0	1,707	14.1	3,311	27.3	5,544	45.7	1,216	10.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	364	3.0	1,669	13.8	3,324	27.4	5,561	45.8	1,212	10.0
Jan-Mar 1999	369	3.0	1,671	13.8	3,331	27.4	5,549	45.7	1,217	10.1
Feb-Apr	356	2.9	1,671	13.8	3,341	27.5	5,541	45.7	1,225	10.3
Mar-May (Spr)	353	2.9	1,652	13.6	3,338	27.5	5,532	45.6	1,244	10.3
Apr-Jun	360	3.0	1,624	13.4	3,347	27.6	5,568	45.9	1,225	10.1
May-Jul	363	3.0	1,616	13.3	3,365	27.7	5,578	46.0	1,207	9.9
Changes										
Over last 3 months	8		-56		24		36		-18	
Percent	2.1		-3.3		0.7		0.7		-1.5	
Over last 12 months	-1		-25		53		113		-25	
Percent	-0.3		-1.5		1.6		2.1		-2.0	

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

EMPLOYMENT B.32

Indices of employment and output per filled job



UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output ^a	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job
1992	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1993	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	100.4	101.1	99.3
1994	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.1	101.1	101.7	101.7	101.7	100.0
1995	108.6	104.1	104.4	102.8	100.8	102.0	102.1	101.6	100.5
1996	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0
1997	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7
1998	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7
1999	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
1992	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0
1993	90.7	99.9	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	88.0
1994	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7
1995	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2
1996	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
1997	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
1998	93.5	98.4	95.1	96.4	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2
1999	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8
1996	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5
1997	96.9	98.9	98.0	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	98.0
1998	98.1	99.3	98.8	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
1999	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8					

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

Total hours worked per week

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GSTEP UPFW ^a	Total	
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female			All
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	417	14	269	70	696	107	25	132	24	842
1992 Sep	405	14	260	67	655	107	25	132	24	821
1992 Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993 Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
1993 Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
1993 Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
1993 Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994 Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
1994 Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
1994 Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
1994 Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995 Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
1995 Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
1995 Sep	414	18	269	70	683	111	23	134	18	835
1995 Dec	439	19	289	78	728	113	24	137	18	883
1996 Mar	409	17	274	74	683	100	22	122	18	823
1996 Jun	431	18	288	78	720	108	24	132	17	869
1996 Sep	419	19	279	75	698	111	24	135	16	849
1996 Dec	446	20	300	82	746	113	25	137	17	900
1997 Mar	417	19	279	75	696	100	22	123	16	835
1997 Jun	441	20	291	77	731	108	25	133	16	880
1997 Sep	434	21	284	75	718	106	25	131	16	865
1997 Dec	469	23	310	84	778	109	25	135	16	929
1998 Mar	430	21	287	78	717	97	23	121	14	852
1998 Jun	451	21	297	79	748	102	24	126	14	888
1998 Sep	449	22	293	79	742	99	23	122	15	880
1998 Dec	468	23	309	84	777	101	24	125	14	916
1999 Mar	432	22	292	80	724	92	21	113	14	851
1999 Jun	454	23	303	82	757	100	22	122	14	893
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828
1992 Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
1992 Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993 Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
1993 Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
1993 Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
1993 Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	21	819
1994 Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
1994 Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
1994 Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
1994 Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838
1995 Mar	414	16	273	72	687	111	23	134	19	840
1995 Jun	416	16	273	73	689	112	24	135	19	843
1995 Sep	421	18	277	73	698	109	23	132	18	849
1995 Dec	423	18	278	75	701	109	23	132	18	851
1996 Mar	424	18	280	76	704	107	23	130	18	852
1996 Jun	426	18	285	77	711	107	24	131	17	859
1996 Sep	426	19	287	78	713	109	24	133	16	862
1996 Dec	429	19	288	78	718	109	24	133	16	867
1997 Mar	432	19	286	77	718	107	24	131	16	865
1997 Jun	436	20	288	77	724	107	24	131	16	871
1997 Sep	440	21	290	78	731	105	25	130	16	877
1997 Dec	451	22	298	80	748	105	24	130	15	883
1998 Mar	446	21	294	80	741	104	25	129	14	883
1998 Jun	447	21	294	79	741	101	24	124	16	881
1998 Sep	455	22	300	81	755	98	23	121	14	890
1998 Dec	450	22	297	80	747	97	23	120	13	880
1999 Mar	449	23	300	82	749	98	22	121	14	883
1999 Jun	450	23	301	82	751	99	22	121	16	888
Changes Latest quarter	1	0	1	0	2	0	-1	0	3	5
Year	3	2	7	3	10	-2	-2	-3	1	7

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

a HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; GSTEP - Government-supported training and employment programmes; UPFW - unpaid family workers.

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MOD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

EMPLOYMENT B.33

Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by industry group

Standard Statistical Region	SIC 92								
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing			Production industries		Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work	Additivity adjustments ^a
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N	
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
South East	186.3	111.5	297.8	3.5	38.8	22.7	183.9	49.5	-0.6
1998 Sep	194.0	115.1	309.1	3.2	39.5	23.1	188.8	55.0	-0.6
1998 Dec	188.8	113.0	301.8	3.7	37.3	22.4	186.0	53.1	-0.7
1999 Mar	180.5	108.8	289.3	3.0	35.9	20.5	179.2	51.5	-0.7
1999 Jun	188.8	113.0	301.8	3.7	37.3	22.4	186.0	53.1	-0.7
East Anglia	21.8	11.3	33.1	1.6	6.6	2.5	17.1	5.3	0.2
1998 Sep	22.0	11.8	33.8	1.5	6.5	2.6	16.9	6.1	0.1
1998 Dec	19.9	11.2	31.0	1.4	5.9	2.2	15.8	5.6	0.1
1999 Mar	22.1	11.7	33.8	1.4	6.2	2.6	17.1	6.2	0.4
South West	45.8	25.3	71.1	3.9	13.3	6.2	34.8	13.1	-0.3
1998 Sep	47.4	26.6	74.1	3.1	13.8	6.7	35.7	14.8	-0.1
1998 Dec	44.0	24.5	68.5	2.8	12.1	6.2	33.5	13.9	0.0
1999 Mar	47.5	26.2	73.7	3.0	13.3	6.6	35.8	14.9	0.0
West Midlands	51.3	27.0	78.3	1.9	21.4	6.6	34.9	13.2	0.4
1998 Sep	52.3	28.7	81.0	1.8	22.0	6.5	35.8	14.6	0.3
1998 Dec	47.3	26.5	73.8	1.6	19.4	5.3	33.5	13.7	0.3
1999 Mar	49.4	27.7	77.1	1.7	20.3	5.9	35.0	13.8	0.4
East Midlands	38.8	21.7	60.5	2.2	16.8	4.9	26.8	9.9	-0.2
1998 Sep	40.2	22.9	63.1	1.9	17.4	4.8	27.4	11.5	0.1
1998 Dec	36.5	21.7	58.2	1.6	15.3	4.2	26.4	10.9	-0.2
1999 Mar	38.4	22.5	60.9	1.7	16.0	4.2	27.8	11.3	-0.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	45.0	24.9	69.8	2.0	17.0	5.5	33.5	12.0	-0.1
1998 Sep	46.5	27.5	74.1	1.8	17.5	5.7	34.9	14.6	-0.3
1998 Dec	43.2	25.5	68.6	1.5	15.2	5.2	33.1	14.0	-0.3
1999 Mar	45.5	25.9	71.4	1.7	16.7	5.5	33.6	14.2	-0.2
North West	55.1	32.4	87.5	1.2	18.9	6.4	43.9	16.9	0.2
1998 Sep	56.7	33.8	90.5	1.1	19.4	6.5	44.6	18.6	0.2
1998 Dec	51.6	31.7	83.3	0.9	17.3	5.5	41.3	18.0	0.2
1999 Mar	55.4	33.6	89.0	1.3	19.0	6.2	43.6	18.6	0.3
North	24.4	13.8	38.1	1.2	8.4	3.6	16.7	8.0	0.3
1998 Sep	24.7	13.9	38.6	1.0	8.7	3.7	16.2	8.7	0.2
1998 Dec	22.7	13.6	36.3	0.9	8.1	3.1	15.5	8.6	0.1
1999 Mar	24.0	13.9	37.8	1.2	8.5	3.2	16.0	8.8	0.2
Wales	23.1	13.7	36.8	2.5	8.6	3.0	15.3	7.5	-0.1
1998 Sep	24.1	14.5	38.6	2.4	8.8	3.2	15.4	9.0	-0.2
1998 Dec	22.1	13.4	35.6	2.0	7.8	2.9	14.6	8.2	0.0
1999 Mar	23.2	13.8	37.0	2.5	8.0	3.3	14.5	8.7	0.0
Scotland	43.4	26.8	70.2	2.5	13.0	6.2	33.8	14.5	0.1
1998 Sep	46.1	29.0	75.0	2.5	13.9	6.6	35.1	16.7	0.2
1998 Dec	42.4	27.3	69.7	2.1	12.3	5.7	33.0	16.3	0.2
1999 Mar	44.8	28.0	72.9	2.7	13.1	6.3	34.3	16.5	0.0
Great Britain	534.9	308.3	843.2	22.6	162.7	57.5	440.6	149.8	-0.1
1998 Sep	554.1	323.7	877.8	20.4	167.4	69.5	450.9	169.7	0.0
1998 Dec	510.1	304.2	814.3	17.7	149.2	60.8	425.8	160.9	0.0
1999 Mar	539.0	316.3	855.4	21.0	158.3	66.3	443.7	166.1	0.0
Northern Ireland ^b	13.8	7.8	21.5	1.9	4.2	1.6	8.1	5.6	0.1
1998 Sep	15.2	9.1	24.3	2.1	4.7	1.7	8.8	6.9	0.0
1998 Dec	14.2	8.5	22.8	1.9	4.2	1.5	8.5	6.6	0.0
1999 Mar	14.9	8.9	23.8	2.1	4.4	1.8	8.9	6.6	0.0

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note in *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995, pp475-6.

b Estimates of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to Table B.11.

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MOD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	June 1999				March 1999			June 1998				Millions		
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time			Part-time
Adjusted for seasonal variation															
Adjusted for seasonal variation															
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	520.9	27.9	234.4	88.1	871.3	547.2	322.2	869.4	520.7	26.7	232.4	85.3	865.0	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	18.7	1.2	2.4	0.5	22.8	19.2	3.0	22.1	18.6	1.3	2.8	0.6	23.2	
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	122.2	1.5	32.5	4.3	160.4	125.1	37.0	162.1	127.7	1.6	34.7	4.5	168.5	
Construction	F	62.4	0.9	3.5	0.7	67.5	63.2	4.3	67.5	62.2	1.1	3.9	0.7	68.0	
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K/O-P	258.6	18.8	121.8	51.4	450.5	275.9	173.0	448.9	254.4	18.2	119.1	49.9	441.7	
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	59.0	5.7	74.3	31.2	170.1	63.9	104.9	168.8	57.8	4.5	71.8	29.6	163.7	
Unadjusted for seasonal variation															
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	526.1	27.8	237.1	88.2	879.2	524.3	312.8	837.1	526.3	26.5	235.2	85.5	873.5	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	18.8	1.2	2.5	0.6	23.1	17.0	2.6	19.6	18.6	1.3	3.0	0.6	23.4	
Mining and quarrying	C	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.1	2.8	0.3	3.0	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.1	
Manufacturing	D	117.6	1.4	31.5	4.1	154.6	112.3	33.4	145.7	122.9	1.5	33.7	4.3	132.4	
Manufacture of: food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.5	0.4	4.4	1.1	17.3	11.1	5.3	16.5	11.7	0.4	4.9	1.1	18.1	
textiles and textile products	DB	4.6	*	4.4	0.7	9.9	4.5	4.8	9.2	5.2	*	5.4	0.8	11.5	
leather and leather products	DC	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	*	0.4	*	1.1	
wood and wood products	DD	3.2	*	0.3	*	3.7	3.1	0.4	3.6	3.2	*	0.4	*	3.7	
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.8	0.2	5.0	0.6	17.6	11.3	5.2	16.5	12.0	0.2	4.9	0.6	17.8	
nuclear fuel	DF	0.9	*	*	*	1.1	0.9	*	1.1	0.8	*	*	*	1.0	
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.9	*	2.3	0.2	9.4	6.5	2.3	8.8	6.8	*	2.4	0.2	9.4	
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.1	*	1.6	0.2	9.0	6.7	1.8	8.6	7.3	*	1.7	0.3	9.3	
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.8	*	0.8	*	5.7	4.5	0.9	5.3	5.2	*	0.9	*	6.3	
basic metals	DJ	18.6	0.2	2.4	0.2	21.3	17.6	2.3	19.9	20.1	0.2	2.5	0.2	23.0	
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	13.0	*	1.8	0.2	15.1	12.1	2.0	14.1	13.7	*	2.0	0.2	15.9	
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.4	*	4.7	0.3	19.6	14.0	4.6	18.7	15.1	*	5.0	0.3	20.6	
transport equipment	DM	13.4	*	1.3	*	14.9	13.0	1.4	14.4	14.3	*	1.3	*	15.7	
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.9	*	1.8	0.2	9.1	6.4	1.7	8.2	6.9	*	1.7	0.3	9.1	
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.8	*	1.1	0.2	5.1	3.6	1.1	4.8	4.2	*	1.0	*	5.4	
Construction	F	62.8	0.9	3.6	0.7	68.0	58.3	4.0	62.3	62.7	1.1	4.0	0.8	68.5	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	83.1	5.5	33.5	18.8	140.9	85.5	51.7	137.2	82.0	5.3	32.8	18.5	138.7	
Hotels and restaurants	H	15.2	3.0	12.6	7.0	37.8	17.1	18.8	35.9	16.9	2.9	13.3	7.0	40.1	
Transport, storage and communication	I	47.6	1.7	10.9	1.9	62.2	48.1	12.0	60.1	47.2	1.6	10.3	1.8	60.9	
Financial intermediation	J	18.2	0.3	14.8	2.4	35.7	18.0	16.7	34.7	18.4	0.3	14.4	2.4	35.5	
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	74.3	5.5	37.0	15.3	132.1	75.7	49.4	125.1	70.3	5.7	35.1	14.1	125.3	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	23.7	0.6	15.3	3.1	42.7	23.3	17.3	40.6	23.1	0.5	14.7	2.9	41.2	
Education	M	17.4	3.0	22.6	10.4	53.4	18.9	31.6	50.4	16.9	1.9	21.3	9.3	48.4	
Health and social work	N	18.7	2.1	37.7	18.1	76.6	20.9	55.5	76.4	18.6	2.1	37.1	18.0	75.8	
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	22.0	2.6	13.8	5.5	43.9	22.9	18.4	41.3	21.7	2.2	14.1	5.6	43.6	

* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published. Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563
 Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MOD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.
 n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	All aged 16-59/64															
		All Rate (%) ^b		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		Percent over 12 months		All over 24 months		Percent over 12 months		All over 24 months	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWX	YBXA			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	1992	2,833	9.9	1,249	584	993	35.1	464	2,801	10.1	1,240	579	975	34.8	452		
1993	2,999	10.5	1,156	576	1,261	42.1	650	2,966	10.7	1,144	570	1,246	42.0	640			
1994	2,799	9.8	1,080	466	1,249	44.6	735	2,773	10.0	1,074	462	1,232	44.4	727			
1995	2,516	8.8	1,035	401	1,073	42.7	670	2,498	9.0	1,031	397	1,064	42.6	665			
1996	2,394	8.3	1,058	401	930	38.8	587	2,375	8.5	1,051	397	921	38.8	581			
1997	2,093	7.3	992	312	787	37.6	500	2,071	7.4	984	310	774	37.4	491			
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360			
1999	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303			
3-month averages	May-Jul 1998	1,807	6.2	1,001	249	543	30.0	346	1,785	6.3	992	246	533	29.9	340		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,820	6.3	1,004	273	538	29.6	339	1,798	6.4	994	271	527	29.3	334			
Jul-Sep	1,807	6.2	1,002	272	538	29.8	333	1,787	6.3	993	271	527	29.5	328			
Aug-Oct	1,803	6.2	1,008	273	529	29.4	331	1,783	6.3	999	272	529	29.2	326			
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,801	6.2	1,011	270	519	28.8	322	1,782	6.3	1,003	268	509	28.6	316			
Oct-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,783	6.3	1,014	264	501	28.1	311			
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,837	6.3	1,047	271	514	28.0	318	1,820	6.4	1,042	269	505	27.8	312			
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,833	6.3	1,048	279	509	27.8	315	1,817	6.4	1,041	277	502	27.6	309			
Jan-Mar 1999	1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	305			
Feb-Apr	1,814	6.2	1,024	280	515	28.4	314	1,796	6.3	1,015	279	507	28.2	308			
Mar-May (Spr)	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303			
Apr-Jun	1,760	6.0	992	273	501	28.5	301	1,741	6.1	983	270	494	28.4	297			
May-Jul	1,728	5.9	961	259	496	28.7	295	1,710	6.0	953	256	490	28.7	291			
Changes	Over last 3 months	-86	-0.3	-62	-21	-18	0.4	-86	-0.3	-62	-22	-17	0.4	-17			
Percent	Over last 12 months	-7.9	-0.3	-3.9	1.1	-4.7	-1.3	-7.5	-0.3	-3.9	1.1	-4.3	-1.2	-4.9			
Percent	Over last 3 months	-4.4	-0.3	-3.9	4.4	-8.6	-1.3	-14.8	-4.2	-3.9	4.3	-8.0	-1.2	-14.5			
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	1992	1,896	11.7	755	398	740	39.0	359	1,880	11.8	752	396	729	38.8			
1993	2,017	12.5	702	374	938	46.5	499	2,004	12.7	698	372	932	46.5				
1994	1,856	11.5	616	301	937	50.5	575	1,846	11.7	614	300	930	50.4				
1995	1,637	10.2	580	256	799	48.8	520	1,629	10.3	577	255	794	48.7				
1996	1,575	9.8	606	257	710	45.1	475	1,564	9.9	603	255	704	45.0				
1997	1,331	8.3	554	190	585	44.0	390	1,320	8.3	552	189	577	43.7				
1998	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3				
1999	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8				
3-month averages	May-Jul 1998	1,104	6.9	548	152	390	35.4	265	1,091	6.9	542	151	383	35.1			
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,115	6.9	551	167	391	35.1	262	1,104	7.0	546	167	385	34.9				
Jul-Sep	1,120	6.9	559	172	393	35.1	258	1,109	7.0	555	172	387	34.9				
Aug-Oct	1,117	6.9	565	176	384	34.4	256	1,109	7.0	562	175	380	34.3				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,118	6.9	570	176	371	33.2	247	1,109	7.0	567	175	366	33.0				
Oct-Dec	1,117	6.9	577	173	363	32.5	241	1,109	7.0	575	172	359	32.3				
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,148	7.1	596	181	367	32.0	240	1,139	7.2	594	180	362	31.7				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,138	7.0	596	181	363	31.9	239	1,130	7.1	594	180	359					

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	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 (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	150	18.2	116	22	*	*	*	726	15.8	318	173	202	27.8	72
1993	137	19.2	91	26	18	13.1	*	788	17.8	317	172	265	33.7	113
1994	146	19.8	109	19	17	11.4	*	682	16.3	266	146	237	34.7	121
1995	145	19.1	111	23	12	8.4	*	618	15.4	275	128	181	29.3	85
1996	165	19.9	128	26	12	7.5	*	569	14.6	268	106	160	28.1	77
1997	169	19.3	130	23	16	9.7	*	498	13.1	256	82	124	24.9	80
1998	159	18.5	132	18	*	*	*	444	12.0	256	69	84	18.9	38
1999	171	20.0	138	22	10	5.7	*	434	11.7	262	72	65	14.8	28
3-month averages														
May-Jul 1998	171	19.6	139	23	*	*	*	437	11.7	321	62	80	18.2	34
Jun-Aug (Sum)	182	20.6	150	24	*	*	*	446	11.9	350	75	82	18.3	37
Jul-Sep	175	19.9	139	24	*	*	*	446	11.9	340	82	79	17.6	34
Aug-Oct	173	19.8	141	24	*	*	*	445	11.9	312	75	74	16.7	34
Sep-Nov (Aut)	172	19.6	138	24	10	5.6	*	455	12.2	311	70	73	16.1	31
Oct-Dec	178	20.2	150	19	*	*	*	454	12.2	296	67	67	14.7	27
Nov 98-Jan 99	184	20.8	153	21	11	6.1	*	463	12.4	300	71	67	14.5	27
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	183	20.8	158	21	11	6.1	*	456	12.2	291	72	68	14.9	27
Jan-Mar 1999	179	20.7	146	22	12	6.5	*	450	12.0	291	74	66	14.6	26
Feb-Apr	183	21.1	142	24	12	6.6	*	433	11.7	269	78	65	15.1	27
Mar-May (Spr)	171	20.0	138	22	10	5.7	*	434	11.7	262	72	65	14.8	28
Apr-Jun	168	19.9	134	23	11	6.4	*	427	11.6	273	76	61	14.4	26
May-Jul	165	19.8	138	19	*	*	*	414	11.2	298	74	65	15.8	26
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-18	-1.3	-3	-5	*	*	*	-19	-0.4	-23	12	-14	-2.5	-7
Percent	-10.0		-2.3	-22.5	*	*	*	-4.4		-7.2	19.1	-18.1		-21.6
Over last 12 months	-6	0.2	0	-5	*	*	*	-22	-0.5	-23	12	-14	-2.5	-7
Percent	-3.5		0.0	-19.4	*	*	*	-5.1		-7.2	19.1	-18.1		-21.6
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	84	19.5	65	12	*	*	*	482	19.2	197	120	151	31.3	53
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	13.0	*	517	21.3	197	115	191	36.9	85
1994	78	20.6	60	*	10	12.8	*	447	19.4	157	99	177	39.7	70
1995	81	20.6	61	12	*	*	*	396	17.9	165	87	130	32.9	70
1996	99	22.5	75	17	*	*	*	373	17.4	165	76	118	31.7	61
1997	91	20.8	71	14	*	*	*	316	15.1	157	52	92	29.1	49
1998	86	19.5	72	*	*	*	*	271	13.4	149	51	57	21.0	29
1999	101	22.9	82	13	*	*	*	263	13.0	153	49	45	17.0	29
3-month averages														
May-Jul 1998	98	21.8	77	14	*	*	*	266	13.0	183	41	56	21.2	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	106	23.4	83	16	*	*	*	277	13.5	201	49	57	20.8	28
Jul-Sep	100	22.3	79	16	*	*	*	278	13.6	198	53	56	20.2	28
Aug-Oct	100	22.4	80	15	*	*	*	281	13.8	181	52	54	19.3	27
Sep-Nov (Aut)	103	22.7	81	16	*	*	*	288	14.2	183	50	53	18.3	27
Oct-Dec	105	23.1	88	11	*	*	*	285	14.1	172	48	49	17.0	27
Nov 98-Jan 99	108	23.7	89	12	*	*	*	295	14.5	178	50	49	16.8	26
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	103	22.9	89	12	*	*	*	291	14.3	175	54	48	16.5	26
Jan-Mar 1999	102	23.0	81	14	*	*	*	283	13.9	175	54	45	16.1	26
Feb-Apr	107	24.0	81	15	*	*	*	268	13.2	162	55	45	16.7	26
Mar-May (Spr)	101	22.9	82	13	*	*	*	263	13.0	153	49	45	17.0	26
Apr-Jun	101	23.2	80	13	*	*	*	266	13.1	160	53	43	16.2	26
May-Jul	94	22.2	76	12	*	*	*	254	12.6	169	52	45	17.7	26
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-13	-1.8	-5	-4	*	*	*	-14	-0.6	-13	10	-11	-3.5	-7
Percent	-12.3		-6.6	-23.6	*	*	*	-5.1		-7.3	25.2	-20.1		-27.0
Over last 12 months	-3	0.4	-1	-2	*	*	*	-12	-0.5	-13	10	-11	-3.5	-7
Percent	-3.4		-1.8	-13.5	*	*	*	-4.4		-7.3	25.2	-20.1		-27.0
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	66	16.8	50	10	*	*	*	244	11.7	121	53	51	20.9	19
1993	62	17.8	41	11	*	*	*	271	13.6	119	57	75	27.5	28
1994	68	19.0	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	109	48	59	25.1	28
1995	64	17.4	49	11	*	*	*	222	12.3	110	41	50	22.7	25
1996	67	16.9	53	10	*	*	*	195	11.1	103	30	41	21.1	17
1997	78	17.8	60	*	*	*	*	182	10.7	99	30	32	17.7	13
1998	73	17.3	60	*	*	*	*	173	10.3	107	19	27	15.6	10
1999	70	16.9	55	*	*	*	*	171	10.2	108	23	20	11.6	10
3-month averages														
May-Jul 1998	73	17.3	61	10	*	*	*	171	10.1	139	21	23	13.6	10
Jun-Aug (Sum)	76	17.7	67	10	*	*	*	169	10.0	149	26	24	14.3	10
Jul-Sep	75	17.5	60	*	*	*	*	168	9.9	142	29	22	13.4	10
Aug-Oct	73	17.0	61	*	*	*	*	164	9.7	131	23	20	12.3	10
Sep-Nov (Aut)	69	16.3	57	*	*	*	*	167	9.8	129	21	20	12.2	10
Oct-Dec	73	17.1	62	*	*	*	*	169	9.9	124	19	18	10.8	10
Nov 98-Jan 99	76	17.8	64	*	*	*	*	168	9.8	121	20	18	10.5	10
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	79	18.7	69	*	*	*	*	165	9.7	115	18	20	11.9	10
Jan-Mar 1999	77	18.2	65	*	*	*	*	166	9.8	116	20	20	12.2	10
Feb-Apr	80	18.1	60	*	*	*	*	165	9.8	107	23	21	12.5	10
Mar-May (Spr)	70	16.9	55	*	*	*	*	171	10.2	108	23	20	11.6	10
Apr-Jun	67	16.4	54	10	*	*	*	161	9.7	113	23	18	11.3	10
May-Jul	70	17.3	63	*	*	*	*	160	9.6	129	22	20	12.6	10
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-5	-0.8	2	*	*	*	*	-6	-0.2	-6	1	-3	-1.0	1.1
Percent	-6.6		3.6	*	*	*	*	-3.4		-6.9	7.1	-13.1		1.1
Over last 12 months	-3	0.0	1	*	*	*	*	-11	-0.5	-10	1	-3	-1.0	1.1
Percent	-3.6		2.2	*	*	*	*	-6.4		-6.9	7.1	-13.1		1.1

^a Not all series are seasonally adjusted. Changes over the last three months for not seasonally adjusted data have been left blank. For seasonally adjusted data, comparisons over time are likely to be disproportionately affected by uncertain seasonality and irregular changes in the series. See news item in the May 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, p227 and article in the July 1999 *Labour Market Trends*, pp381-7.

^b Denominator = economically active for that age group.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	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 (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB						YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,499	8.6	627	313	558	37.2	263	453						

C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age^a

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)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ			MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		9.9	10.1	18.2	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.3	3.7
1993		10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.5	7.6	9.5	4.1
1994		9.8	10.0	19.6	18.3	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.2
1995		8.8	9.0	19.1	18.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.1
1996		8.3	8.5	19.9	14.6	8.6	6.1	6.8	2.4
1997		7.3	7.4	19.3	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
1998		6.3	6.4	18.5	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.5
1999		6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.3
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1998		6.2	6.3	19.6	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)		6.3	6.4	20.6	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.5	2.8
Jul-Sep		6.2	6.3	19.9	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.4	2.6
Aug-Oct		6.2	6.3	19.8	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.4	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)		6.2	6.3	19.6	12.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	2.3
Oct-Dec		6.2	6.3	20.2	12.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.9
Nov 98-Jan 99		6.3	6.4	20.8	12.4	5.8	4.5	4.5	2.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		6.3	6.4	20.8	12.2	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.0
Jan-Mar 1999		6.2	6.4	20.7	12.0	5.9	4.5	4.6	2.3
Feb-Apr		6.2	6.3	21.1	11.7	5.9	4.5	4.7	2.3
Mar-May (Spr)		6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.3
Apr-Jun		6.0	6.1	19.9	11.6	5.8	4.4	4.5	2.3
May-Jul		5.9	6.0	19.8	11.2	5.7	4.3	4.4	2.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.3	-0.3	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months		-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
Male									
		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR			MGXF	MGXI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		11.7	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.8	8.5	10.3	4.9
1993		12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.6
1994		11.5	11.7	20.6	19.4	11.5	8.3	10.9	3.7
1995		10.2	10.3	20.6	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.1	3.1
1996		9.8	9.9	22.5	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.1
1997		8.3	8.3	20.8	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.8	4.0
1998		6.9	7.0	19.5	13.4	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.3
1999		6.9	6.9	22.9	13.0	6.0	5.1	5.5	3.1
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1998		6.9	6.9	21.8	13.0	6.5	4.7	5.2	4.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)		6.9	7.0	23.4	13.5	6.5	4.6	5.5	3.9
Jul-Sep		6.9	7.0	22.3	13.6	6.6	4.8	5.4	3.8
Aug-Oct		6.9	7.0	22.4	13.8	6.5	4.8	5.3	3.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)		6.9	7.0	22.7	14.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	3.7
Oct-Dec		6.9	7.0	23.1	14.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	3.7
Nov 98-Jan 99		7.1	7.2	23.7	14.5	6.2	5.0	5.4	3.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		7.0	7.1	22.9	14.3	6.1	5.0	5.3	3.7
Jan-Mar 1999		6.9	7.0	23.0	13.9	6.0	5.1	5.3	3.7
Feb-Apr		6.9	7.0	24.0	13.2	6.0	5.1	5.4	3.7
Mar-May (Spr)		6.9	6.9	22.9	13.0	6.0	5.1	5.5	3.7
Apr-Jun		6.7	6.8	23.2	13.1	6.1	4.9	5.3	3.7
May-Jul		6.6	6.6	22.2	12.6	6.0	4.8	5.1	3.7
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.3	-0.3	-1.8	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months		-0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Female									
		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS			MGXG	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		7.5	7.7	16.8	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993		7.9	8.1	17.8	13.6	8.4	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994		7.6	7.8	19.0	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995		7.0	7.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.1
1996		6.5	6.7	16.9	11.1	7.4	4.7	4.3	2.1
1997		6.0	6.1	17.8	10.7	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
1998		5.5	5.7	17.3	10.3	5.9	4.0	3.4	2.0
1999		5.3	5.4	16.9	10.2	5.5	3.9	3.3	1.9
3-month averages									
May-Jul 1998		5.5	5.6	17.3	10.1	5.9	3.9	3.4	2.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.5	5.6	17.7	10.0	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.2
Jul-Sep		5.4	5.5	17.5	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.0	2.0
Aug-Oct		5.3	5.5	17.0	9.7	5.8	3.9	3.0	2.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.3	5.4	16.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.3	2.1
Oct-Dec		5.3	5.4	17.1	9.9	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.1
Nov 98-Jan 99		5.3	5.5	17.8	9.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		5.4	5.5	18.7	9.7	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.1
Jan-Mar 1999		5.4	5.5	18.2	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.5	1.9
Feb-Apr		5.4	5.5	18.1	9.8	5.8	3.8	3.5	1.9
Mar-May (Spr)		5.3	5.4	16.9	10.2	5.5	3.9	3.3	1.9
Apr-Jun		5.2	5.3	16.4	9.7	5.4	3.8	3.3	1.9
May-Jul		5.1	5.3	17.3	9.6	5.2	3.8	3.3	1.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months		-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.0

^a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

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

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C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED												SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b										
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a							
	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	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI									
1995)	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3									
1996) Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	..	..	1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0	3.9									
1997) averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,586.1	..	..	1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.6	2.9									
1998)	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	..	..	1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5									
1997 Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.2	7.3	2.7									
Sep 10	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.1	7.2	2.7									
Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.1	7.1	2.7									
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	6.9	2.6									
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.7	2.6									
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.1	7.2	2.6	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.8	6.7	2.5									
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7	2.5									
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.5									
Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.7	6.6	2.5									
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,366.9	4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.7	6.6	2.5									
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6	2.5									
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4									
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4									
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4									
Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4									
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4									
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4									
1999 Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,306.7	-4.3	-5.5	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4									
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,312.4	5.7	-4.1	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4									
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,306.1	-4.3	-1.0	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4									
Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,291.7	-18.4	-5.0	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3									
May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,285.3	-6.4	-9.0	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3									
Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,269.2	-16.1	-13.0	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3									
Jul 8 R	1,263.2	957.2	306.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,233.8	-35.4	-19.3	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	2.2									
Aug 12 P	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,211.5	-22.3	-24.6	933.9	277.6	4.2	5.9	2.1									
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG			DPAJ													
1995)	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.8									
1996) Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.9									
1997) averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,522.7	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.4	7.5	2.9									
1998)	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	..	..	983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4									
1998 Aug 13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	966.6	294.8	4.5	6.3	2.3									
Sep 10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.2	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9	964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.3									
Oct 8	1,230.8	933.0	297.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,267.6	9.5	-3.0	968.9	298.7	4.5	6.3	2.4									
Nov 12	1,229.5	937.6	291.9	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,268.8	1.2	2.5	969.3	299.5	4.5	6.3	2.4									
Dec 10	1,239.6	952.4	287.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,254.9	-13.9	-1.1	956.3	298.6	4.5	6.2	2.4									
1999 Jan 14	1,330.4	1,019.1	311.3	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,250.6	-4.3	-5.7	952.8	297.8	4.5	6.2	2.4									
Feb 11	1,323.3	1,012.4	311.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,256.2	5.6	-4.2	959.1	297.1	4.5	6.2	2.4									
Mar 11	1,292.0	990.7	301.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,252.3	-3.9	-0.9	956.7	295.6	4.5	6.2	2.3									
Apr 8	1,265.7	967.8	297.9	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,236.6	-15.7	-4.7	944.6	292.0	4.4	6.1	2.3									
May 13	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,231.6	-5.0	-8.2	940.9	290.7	4.4	6.1	2.3									
Jun 10	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,217.4	-14.2	-11.6	931.6	285.8	4.3	6.1	2.3									
Jul 8 R	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,184.1	-33.3	-17.5	910.5	273.6	4.2	5.9	2.2									
Aug 12 P	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,163.3	-20.8	-22.8	896.2	267.1	4.2	5.8	2.1									
North East	DPDF			DPDA			DPDG			DPDM													
1995)	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	..	..	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1									
1996) Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	117.2	..	..	93.3	23.9	10.3	15.0	4.6									
1997) averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.7									
1998)	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..	66.7	16.5	7.5	10.9	3.3									
1998 Aug 13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.5	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.4	16.1	7.3	10.6	3.2									
Sep 10	80.8	63.6	17.2	7.3	10.4	3.5	80.6	0.1	-0.7	64.6	16.0	7.3	10.6	3.2									
Oct 8	79.7	63.2	16.5	7.2	10.4	3.3	81.6	1.0	0.0	65.3	16.3	7.4	10.7	3.3									
Nov 12	81.4	65.3	16.0	7.3	10.7	3.2	82.0	0.4	0.5	65.6	16.4	7.4	10.7	3.3									
Dec 10	81.9	66.2	15.7	7.4	10.8	3.2	81.7	-0.3	0.4	65.2	16.5	7.4	10.7	3.3									
1999 Jan 14	88.6	71.0	17.6	8.0	11.6	3.5	82.6	0															

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^P								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			DPDP					
1995)	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	..	..	124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.8
1996)	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4	..	..	109.8	37.5	5.9	7.9	3.4
1997)	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.6	2.4	104.5	..	..	78.5	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.3
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	84.1	..	..	62.5	21.6	3.3	4.4	1.9
1998	Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.3	4.4	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.2	4.4	1.8	
	Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.2	4.3	82.0	0.3	-1.0	61.4	20.6	3.2	4.4	1.8	
	Oct 8	79.0	58.2	20.8	3.1	4.1	82.4	0.4	-0.1	61.6	20.8	3.2	4.4	1.8	
	Nov 12	79.3	58.8	20.5	3.1	4.2	82.7	0.3	0.3	61.7	21.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	
	Dec 10	80.1	60.0	20.1	3.2	4.3	81.1	-1.6	-0.3	60.2	20.9	3.2	4.3	1.8	
1999	Jan 14	86.3	64.6	21.7	3.4	4.6	79.7	-1.4	-0.9	59.1	20.6	3.1	4.2	1.8	
	Feb 11	86.4	64.6	21.8	3.4	4.6	80.5	0.8	-0.7	60.0	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	
	Mar 11	84.1	63.0	21.1	3.3	4.5	80.2	-0.3	-0.3	59.8	20.4	3.2	4.3	1.8	
	Apr 8	81.7	61.1	20.5	3.2	4.3	79.2	-1.0	-0.2	59.1	20.1	3.1	4.2	1.8	
	May 13	78.2	58.6	19.6	3.1	4.2	78.8	-0.4	-0.6	58.7	20.1	3.1	4.2	1.8	
	Jun 10	75.3	56.4	18.9	3.0	4.0	77.8	-1.0	-0.8	58.1	19.7	3.1	4.1	1.7	
	Jul 8 R	76.1	56.5	19.6	3.0	4.0	75.8	-2.0	-1.1	56.9	18.9	3.0	4.0	1.7	
	Aug 12 P	75.9	55.7	20.2	3.0	4.0	74.2	-1.6	-1.5	55.8	18.4	2.9	4.0	1.6	
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			DPDQ					
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996)	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.4	5.1
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.3	..	..	165.8	59.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
1998	Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.4	7.2	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.2	7.0	3.0	
	Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.3	7.1	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	162.2	57.5	5.2	7.0	3.0	
	Oct 8	219.3	160.4	58.9	5.2	6.9	220.0	0.3	-1.2	162.2	57.8	5.2	7.0	3.0	
	Nov 12	214.4	157.4	57.1	5.0	6.8	219.0	-1.0	-0.6	161.4	57.6	5.1	6.9	3.0	
	Dec 10	212.7	157.0	55.7	5.0	6.7	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.1	6.8	3.0	
1999	Jan 14	217.0	160.6	56.4	5.1	6.9	215.3	-1.2	-1.6	158.5	56.8	5.1	6.8	3.0	
	Feb 11	215.6	159.5	56.1	5.1	6.8	214.0	-1.3	-1.7	157.7	56.3	5.0	6.8	2.9	
	Mar 11	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	155.8	55.5	5.0	6.7	2.9	
	Apr 8	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	153.8	54.6	4.9	6.6	2.9	
	May 13	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	206.9	-1.5	-2.4	152.5	54.4	4.9	6.5	2.9	
	Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	203.8	-3.1	-2.5	150.4	53.4	4.8	6.5	2.9	
	Jul 8 R	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	200.3	-3.5	-2.7	148.2	52.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	
	Aug 12 P	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.8	6.4	197.1	-3.2	-3.3	146.0	51.1	4.6	6.3	2.7	
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			DPDR					
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	229.0	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996)	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.7
1997)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	..	..	80.7	25.3	2.7	3.8	1.4
1998	Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	
	Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	
	Oct 8	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	103.0	1.2	-0.3	79.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	1.3	
	Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	103.8	0.8	0.6	79.3	24.5	2.6	3.7	1.4	
	Dec 10	101.1	77.6	23.5	2.6	3.6	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.4	
1999	Jan 14	108.9	83.3	25.6	2.8	3.9	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.3	
	Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.3	
	Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.3	
	Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	
	May 13	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	98.8	-0.4	-0.7	75.4	23.4	2.5	3.5	1.3	
	Jun 10	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.4	3.3	96.7	-2.1	-1.2	73.9	22.8	2.5	3.4	1.3	
	Jul 8 R	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.4	3.3	93.8	-2.9	-1.8	71.7	22.1	2.4	3.3	1.2	
	Aug 12 P	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.4	3.3	91.9	-1.9	-2.3	70.4	21.5	2.3	3.3	1.2	
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			DPBM					
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996)	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	83.8	..	..	62.4	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1998	Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.6	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	
	Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.3	4.5	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	61.2	20.7	3.4	4.6	1.9	
	Oct 8	79.0	58.4	20.7	3.3	4.4	82.1	0.2	-0.6	61.3	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	
	Nov 12	80.1	59.3	20.8	3.3	4.4	81.4	-0.7	-0.3	60.7	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9	
	Dec 10	81.4	60.6	20.8	3.4	4.5	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	
1999	Jan 14	88.9	65.6	23.3	3.7	4.9	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.7	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	
	Feb 11	87.9	65.0	22.9	3.6	4.9	79.2	0.7	-0.4	59.6	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.9	
	Mar 11	84.0	62.4	21.6	3.5	4.7	80.5	-0.7	-0.3	59.1	20.4	3.3	4.4	1.9	
	Apr 8	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	78.6	-0.9	-0.3	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9	
	May 13	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	78.6	0.0	-0.5	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9	
	Jun 10	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	77.9	-0.7	-0.5	57.9	20.0	3.2	4.3	1.9	
	Jul 8 R	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	74.8	-3.1	-1.3	55.8	19.0	3.1	4.2	1.8	
	Aug 12 P	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	72.8	-2.0	-1.9	54.3	18.5	3.0	4.1	1.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^P								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
England	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			DPBP					
1995)	1,262.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,912.5	..	..	1,453.8	458.7	7.9	10.7	4.3
1996)	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,725.9	..	..	1,308.5	417.4	7.1	9.7	3.9
1997)	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.4	2.9	1,287.1	..	..	982.3	304.7	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,082.3	..	..	823.5	258.8	4.4	6.1	2.4
1998	Aug 13	1,102.1	821.6	280.6	4.5	6.1	1,057.6	-13.2	-13.7	808.8	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	
	Sep 10	1,072.8	805.9	266.9	4.4	6.0	1,055.5	-2.1	-12.6	807.2	248.3	4.3	6.0	2.3	
	Oct 8	1,033.0	780.8	252.2	4.2	5.8	1,062.6	7.1	-2.7	810.8	251.8	4.4	6.0	2.3	
	Nov 12	1,030.3	783.7	246.6	4.2	5.8	1,064.0	1.4	2.1	811.3	252.7	4.			

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only

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
All	1997 Aug 14	1567.1	572.0	251.6	243.6	201.8	31.9	298.2	424.7	210.2	70.8	70.6	46.5	17.2	26.6
	Sep 11	1502.4	544.8	248.6	235.3	190.8	31.5	282.8	404.4	199.5	70.3	65.6	44.0	17.0	25.0
	Oct 9	1421.9	502.5	252.3	225.1	176.0	31.1	265.9	367.8	169.8	76.7	59.2	39.4	16.9	22.7
	Nov 13	1377.0	503.5	241.4	219.3	164.6	30.0	248.2	348.2	162.3	73.6	55.9	35.9	16.2	20.4
	Dec 11	1381.3	514.2	247.6	220.9	160.6	28.9	238.0	345.6	159.7	76.6	55.6	34.5	15.5	19.2
	1998 Jan 8	1469.4	560.7	266.4	245.2	162.5	27.0	234.6	372.2	173.7	80.8	64.2	34.8	14.4	18.7
	Feb 12	1441.8	539.1	278.6	242.8	159.4	26.4	221.8	371.8	173.1	82.8	64.2	34.3	13.9	17.5
	Mar 12	1396.9	496.7	280.6	247.0	158.4	26.7	214.3	356.1	157.0	81.6	67.1	33.7	14.2	16.7
	Apr 9	1382.3	495.8	262.7	254.1	159.3	26.7	210.3	343.6	148.1	76.1	69.5	33.7	14.5	16.1
	May 14	1342.1	454.5	259.0	259.3	163.8	27.5	205.5	332.0	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	15.6
	Jun 11	1316.1	443.2	244.8	260.2	166.2	27.9	201.6	326.2	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	15.0
	Jul 9	1361.9	496.7	245.0	251.3	169.9	27.1	199.0	357.2	173.2	67.7	66.6	35.0	13.9	14.7
Aug 13	1374.7	524.3	230.9	252.7	171.7	26.7	195.0	362.4	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	13.9	
Sep 10	1322.2	492.4	224.3	242.9	172.0	27.4	190.6	340.3	174.6	62.1	58.5	32.4	13.3	12.7	
Oct 8	1271.8	468.7	223.0	228.9	167.5	27.6	183.8	309.7	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	10.6	
Nov 12	1271.9	493.0	218.2	218.6	164.4	26.9	177.7	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.6	
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	
Male	1997 Aug 14	1178.0	392.2	186.6	187.4	159.8	35.0	252.1	288.8	134.2	50.0	50.5	33.7	18.7	20.4
	Sep 11	1134.5	378.4	184.4	181.7	151.2	34.4	238.8	276.6	129.1	49.5	47.2	31.8	18.4	19.0
	Oct 9	1081.6	356.5	185.8	174.7	139.7	33.7	224.9	254.6	113.1	52.7	43.0	28.5	18.0	17.4
	Nov 13	1053.0	363.4	177.8	170.8	130.9	32.4	210.1	243.7	110.7	50.6	40.6	26.1	17.1	15.7
	Dec 11	1063.9	380.8	181.4	172.0	128.0	31.0	201.7	245.9	113.0	52.6	40.3	25.2	16.3	14.8
	1998 Jan 8	1129.6	414.7	196.8	189.6	129.7	29.1	198.9	263.9	121.7	56.3	46.0	25.5	15.1	14.4
	Feb 12	1103.1	393.0	207.3	187.7	127.3	28.6	187.9	262.3	119.2	58.3	46.1	25.1	14.7	13.5
	Mar 12	1070.2	360.5	212.2	187.7	126.4	28.7	181.3	252.1	108.0	58.8	47.8	24.7	14.9	12.8
	Apr 9	1056.2	357.6	199.0	194.8	126.9	28.8	177.8	243.5	102.5	54.5	49.5	24.7	15.2	12.4
	May 14	1031.2	333.1	194.4	199.4	130.6	29.5	173.7	236.4	95.2	53.3	50.7	25.3	15.7	11.9
	Jun 11	1008.7	322.0	182.4	201.5	132.4	30.0	170.4	230.7	94.2	49.1	50.8	25.2	15.9	11.4
	Jul 9	1025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	168.0	245.2	112.8	47.8	48.0	25.5	14.9	11.2
Aug 13	1024.5	354.4	173.0	195.9	136.6	29.4	164.6	247.3	119.7	45.2	47.0	24.9	14.3	10.5	
Sep 10	997.5	342.9	167.7	189.3	136.8	29.8	160.9	234.0	114.8	43.8	42.2	23.5	14.2	9.6	
Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	155.5	214.2	105.3	45.1	35.8	20.0	13.1	8.0	
Nov 12	972.0	356.8	160.8	172.0	131.9	29.1	150.6	209.7	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5	
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	
Female	1997 Aug 14	389.1	179.7	65.0	56.2	42.0	22.6	46.1	135.9	76.0	20.8	20.0	12.8	14.0	6.2
	Sep 11	367.9	166.4	64.2	53.7	39.6	22.7	44.0	127.8	70.4	20.8	18.4	12.2	14.2	6.0
	Oct 9	340.3	145.9	66.5	50.5	36.3	22.7	41.1	113.3	56.8	24.0	16.3	10.9	14.3	5.4
	Nov 13	324.0	140.1	63.7	48.4	33.7	22.2	38.1	104.4	51.6	23.0	15.3	9.8	13.9	4.8
	Dec 11	317.4	133.4	66.2	48.9	32.6	21.7	36.3	99.8	46.7	24.0	15.3	9.3	13.7	4.4
	1998 Jan 8	339.7	146.0	69.7	55.6	32.8	20.2	35.7	108.3	52.0	24.5	18.2	9.3	12.6	4.3
	Feb 12	338.7	146.1	71.4	55.2	32.1	19.5	34.0	109.6	53.9	24.4	18.1	9.1	12.0	4.0
	Mar 12	326.8	136.1	68.3	57.3	32.0	19.9	33.0	104.0	49.0	22.8	19.3	9.0	12.4	3.9
	Apr 9	326.1	138.2	63.7	59.3	32.4	19.9	32.6	100.1	45.6	21.6	20.1	9.0	12.8	3.8
	May 14	310.8	121.4	64.5	59.9	33.2	20.9	31.8	95.6	40.5	22.1	20.2	9.2	13.5	3.7
	Jun 11	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2	95.4	41.9	20.9	19.7	9.3	13.5	3.5
	Jul 9	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	112.0	60.4	19.9	18.6	9.6	11.7	3.5
Aug 13	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5	115.1	65.5	18.5	18.4	9.4	11.1	3.4	
Sep 10	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7	106.3	59.7	18.2	16.3	8.9	11.3	3.1	
Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	2.6	
Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	2.1	
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									

C.13

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: August 12 1999: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	8,423	10,873	2,845	22,622	3,873	3,303	916	8,410	8,869	15,725	4,231	29,099	4,576	5,590	1,892	12,287
Over 13 and up to 26	3,264	5,668	1,491	10,552	1,197	1,442	464	3,187	2,606	7,402	2,212	12,268	1,111	2,160	799	4,119
26 and up to 52	3,025	7,079	1,626	11,773	1,092	1,341	527	2,993	1,954	7,722	2,226	11,926	723	1,757	736	3,240
52 and up to 104	427	5,784	1,463	7,675	161	943	393	1,498	284	6,529	1,967	8,780	106	1,377	666	2,149
Over 104	79	6,407	2,830	9,316	27	761	464	1,252	51	4,976	2,804	7,831	27	874	716	1,617
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.3	34.0	41.9	27.4	3.0	21.9	31.0	15.9	2.4	27.2	35.5	23.8	2.0	19.1	28.7	16.1
All	15,218	35,811	10,255	61,938	6,350	7,790	2,764	17,340	13,764	42,354	13,440	69,904	6,543	11,758	4,809	23,412
NORTH WEST (GOR)																
13 or less	12,702	17,853	4,057	35,199	5,910	5,742	1,704	13,779	7,288	12,029	2,991	22,617	3,891	4,714	1,470	10,284
Over 13 and up to 26	4,380	8,833	2,001	15,352	1,610	2,077	738	4,552	2,160	5,423	1,590	9,239	894	1,592	739	3,234
26 and up to 52	3,425	9,573	1,966	15,023	1,234	1,745	649	3,678	1,591	5,782	1,618	9,022	682	1,490	668	2,887
52 and up to 104	560	6,701	1,680	8,942	237	1,078	439	1,755	179	4,667	1,503	6,349	70	958	525	1,563
Over 104	115	5,227	2,308	7,650	31	665	393	1,089	39	3,571	2,127	5,737	14	645	534	1,193
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.2	24.8	33.2	20.2	3.0	15.4	21.2	11.4	1.9	26.2	36.9	22.8	1.5	17.1	26.9	14.3
All	21,182	48,187	12,012	82,166	9,022	11,307	3,923	24,853	11,257	31,472	9,829	52,964	5,551	9,399	3,936	19,191
MERSEYSIDE																
13 or less	4,755	6,123	1,277	12,382	2,361	2,035	553	5,103	97,189	148,196	34,784	284,156	50,493	54,201	15,789	123,417
Over 13 and up to 26	1,930	3,600	727	6,338	754	861	254	1,913	34,066	77,587	19,036	131,694	14,667	22,001	7,634	45,125
26 and up to 52	1,758	4,469	768	7,040	743	914	265	1,969	27,819	87,411	19,826	135,475	11,803	20,399	7,361	39,917
52 and up to 104	355	4,004	855	5,214	140	735	299	1,174	5,161	76,998	19,021	101,186	2,217	15,610	6,403	24,235
Over 104	68	4,649	1,534	6,251	22	642	338	1,002	1,197	66,396	29,136	96,719	494	10,565	6,865	17,924
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.8	37.9	46.3	30.8	4.0	26.5	36.8	19.5	3.8	31.4	39.5	26.4	3.4	21.3	30.1	16.8
All	8,866	22,845	5,161	37,225	4,020	5,187	1,729	11,161	165,432	456,578	121,803	749,230	79,674	122,776	44,052	250,616
ENGLAND																
13 or less	13,272	18,114	4,415	36,501	6,629	6,229	1,835	15,122	7,505	9,220	2,128	19,147	3,712	3,279	1,009	8,199
Over 13 and up to 26	4,576	9,350	2,271	16,341	1,960	2,349	818	5,221	2,622	4,664	1,133	8,471	937	1,217	436	2,694
26 and up to 52	3,543	10,620	2,301	16,512	1,457	2,216	841	4,567	2,127	5,294	1,236	8,676	751	1,067	440	2,275
52 and up to 104	452	9,331	2,329	12,114	177	1,622	681	2,481	221	4,425	1,236	5,882	97	742	371	1,211
Over 104	76	7,581	3,455	11,112	38	1,013	739	1,790	36	3,843	1,730	5,609	12	530	386	598
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	30.8	39.2	25.1	2.1	19.6	28.9	14.6	2.1	30.1	39.7	24.0	2.0	18.6	28.7	14.0
All	21,919	54,996	14,771	92,580	10,261	13,429	4,914	29,181	12,511	27,446	7,463	47,785	5,509	6,835	2,642	15,213
WALES																
13 or less	13,272	18,114	4,415	36,501	6,629	6,229	1,835	15,122	7,505	9,220	2,128	19,147	3,712	3,279	1,009	8,199
Over 13 and up to 26	4,576	9,350	2,271	16,341	1,960	2,349	818	5,221	2,622	4,664	1,133	8,471	937	1,217	436	2,694
26 and up to 52	3,543	10,620	2,301	16,512	1,457	2,216	841	4,567	2,127	5,294	1,236	8,676	751	1,067	440	2,275
52 and up to 104	452	9,331	2,329	12,114	177	1,622	681	2,481	221	4,425	1,236	5,882	97	742	371	1,211
Over 104	76	7,581	3,455	11,112	38	1,013	739	1,790	36	3,843	1,730	5,609	12	530	386	598
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	30.8	39.2	25.1	2.1	19.6	28.9	14.6	2.1	30.1	39.7	24.0	2.0	18.6	28.7	14.0
All	21,919	54,996	14,771	92,580	10,261	13,429	4,914	29,181	12,511	27,446	7,463	47,785	5,509	6,835	2,642	15,213
SCOTLAND																
13 or less	8,154	11,490	3,039	22,936	4,176	4,432	1,376	10,229	14,534	21,368	4,944	42,224	6,934	7,964	2,058	17,915
Over 13 and up to 26	2,614	5,708	1,567	9,944	1,203	1,676	644	3,575	5,164	10,264	2,664	18,542	1,881	2,719	933	5,012
26 and up to 52	2,267	6,257	1,623	10,170	896	1,490	605	3,009	3,992	11,200	2,641	18,014	1,455	2,454	928	4,591
52 and up to 104	335	6,398	1,575	8,308	138	1,138	530	1,806	700	9,958	2,664	13,345	276	1,687	794	2,773
Over 104	76	3,400	1,996	5,472	15	550	447	1,012	119	7,062	3,641	10,822	51	991	769	1,411
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	29.5	36.4	24.2	2.4	18.2	27.1	14.4	3.3	28.4	38.1	23.5	3.1	16.9	28.5	13.7
All	13,446	33,253	9,800	56,830	6,428	9,286	3,602	19,631	24,509	59,852	16,554	102,947	10,597	15,815	5,482	35,402
GREAT BRITAIN																
13 or less	12,292	16,568	4,119	33,415	6,400	6,157	1,905	14,784	119,228	178,784	41,856	345,527	61,139	65,444	18,856	149,547
Over 13 and up to 26	4,543	9,432	2,516	16,628	2,017	2,667	951	5,765	41,852	92,515	22,833	158,707	17,485	25,937	9,003	53,661
26 and up to 52	3,806	10,449	2,528	16,852	1,757	2,198	919	4,921	33,938	103,905	23,703	162,165	14,009	23,920	8,729	47,173
52 and up to 104	965	9,464	2,344	12,773	422	1,857	815	3,094	6,082	91,381	22,921	120,413	2,590	18,039	7,568	28,219
Over 104	276	8,903	3,688	12,867	126	1,281	884	2,291	1,352	77,291	34,507	113,150	557	12,086	8,020	20,663
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	5.7	33.5	39.7	27.7	5.1	22.2	31.0	17.5	3.7	31.0	39.4	26.0	3.3	20.7	29.9	16.3
All	21,882	54,816	15,195	92,535	10,722	14,160	5,474	30,855	202,452	543,876	145,820	899,962	95,780	145,426	52,176	299,263
NORTHERN IRELAND																
13 or less	7,291	11,594	3,302	22,459	3,929	4,353	1,599	10,114	4,437	4,783	946	10,209	3,404	3,001	676	7,104
Over 13 and up to 26	2,343	5,619	1,678	9,700	1,084	1,757	777	3,680	1,649	2,796	602	5,058	751	788	261	1,802
26 and up to 52	1,738	6,041	1,814	9,624	769	1,509	693	3,001	1,776	4,020	837	6,636	746	863	326	1,939
52 and up to 104	286	5,032	1,536	6,854	132	1,093	584	1,809	520	4,088	1,001	5,610	175	682	303	1,160
Over 104	62	4,254	2,249	6,565	30	775	616	1,421	166	7,954	2,845	10,965	32	948	492	1,472
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.0	28.5	35.8	24.3	2.7	19.7	28.1	16.1	8.0	50.9	61.7	43.1	4.1	25.9	38.6	19.5
All	11,720	32,540	10,579	55,202	5,944	9,487	4,269	20,025	8,548	23,641	6,231	38,478	5,108	6,282	2,058	13,477
LONDON																
13 or less	14,143	27,827	4,508	46,926	8,748	11,646	2,539	23,305	123,665	183,567	42,802	355,736	64,543	68,445	19,532	156,651
Over 13 and up to 26	5,650	16,552	2,983	25,332	2,837	5,420	1,450	9,829	43,501	95,311	23,435	163,765	18,236	26,725	9,264	55,463
26 and up to 52	4,712	19,419	3,356	27,533	2,450	5,739	1,438	9,672	35,714	107,925	24,540	168,801	14,755	24,783	9,055	49,112
52 and up to 104	1,318	19,088	3,769	24,177	634	4,809	1,471	6,916	6,602	95,469	23,922	126,023	2,765	18,721	7,871	29,379
Over 104	355	17,418	6,145	23,918	164	3,359	1,734	5,257	1,518	85,245	37,352	124,115	589	13,034	8,512	22,135

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at August 12 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						
Alnwick and Amble	527	216	743	6.1	4.7	
Andover	433	175	608	1.6	1.3	
Appleby	63	22	85	2.1	1.5	
Ashford	934	293	1,227	3.3	2.8	
Axminster	153	34	187	3.0	2.3	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,663	861	3,524	2.0	1.7	
Banbury	561	209	770	1.6	1.3	
Barnard Castle	167	56	223	3.4	2.7	
Barnsley	4,874	1,480	6,354	8.0	6.9	
Barnstaple	682	246	928	3.8	2.9	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,766	418	2,184	6.5	5.8	
Basingstoke	923	331	1,254	1.4	1.2	
Bath	1,780	764	2,544	3.1	2.7	
Bedford	2,192	841	3,033	3.8	3.2	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	337	126	463	4.6	3.5	
Bideford	757	312	1,069	7.1	5.3	
Birmingham	41,286	13,222	54,508	6.8	6.2	
Bishop Auckland	3,486	1,157	4,643	7.8	6.9	
Blackburn	4,529	1,367	5,896	4.7	4.2	
Blackpool	3,625	987	4,612	3.9	3.3	
Bolton	4,838	1,428	6,266	5.7	4.9	
Boston	444	200	644	2.7	2.3	
Bournemouth	3,469	1,052	4,521	3.9	3.4	
Bradford	11,476	3,374	14,850	6.5	5.8	
Bridgwater	938	354	1,292	4.1	3.4	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,197	392	1,589	7.8	6.5	
Bridport	207	93	300	3.5	2.9	
Brighton	7,182	2,647	9,829	6.1	5.1	
Bristol	8,977	3,131	12,108	3.3	2.9	
Bude	229	86	315	5.3	4.1	
Burley	1,293	463	1,756	4.6	4.2	
Burton on Trent	2,044	788	2,832	4.0	3.6	
Bury St Edmunds	514	236	750	2.1	1.8	
Buxton	555	205	760	3.7	3.0	
Calderdale	3,330	1,085	4,415	5.1	4.6	
Cambridge	2,571	907	3,478	2.2	1.9	
Camelford	113	47	160	6.8	5.2	
Canterbury	1,762	531	2,293	3.9	3.2	
Carlisle	1,682	548	2,230	4.3	3.8	
Chard	183	85	268	2.6	2.1	
Cheltenham	1,760	596	2,356	3.0	2.4	
Chesterfield	3,613	1,091	4,704	7.4	6.6	
Chichester	1,511	527	2,038	2.4	2.0	
Chippenham	431	200	631	2.0	1.6	
Cinderford	670	267	937	4.5	3.7	
Cirencester	254	103	357	1.5	1.1	
Clacton	1,133	315	1,448	7.2	5.6	
Colchester	2,841	1,175	4,016	3.2	2.7	
Coventry	8,289	2,889	11,178	4.7	4.3	
Crawley	2,182	818	3,000	1.3	1.1	
Crewe	2,879	1,004	3,883	4.3	3.9	
Cromer	649	206	855	5.2	3.7	
Darlington	2,307	632	2,939	6.4	5.7	
Dartmouth	102	23	125	3.9	2.7	
Derby	5,629	1,807	7,436	5.1	4.6	
Devizes	347	147	494	3.0	2.1	
Diss	336	155	491	2.8	2.2	
Doncaster	7,060	2,174	9,234	8.3	7.6	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,053	338	1,391	2.9	2.4	
Dover	1,453	422	1,875	6.3	5.2	
Dudley and Sandwell	10,391	3,370	13,761	5.9	5.4	
Eastbourne	1,601	575	2,176	4.2	3.5	
Evesham	393	177	570	2.2	1.8	
Exeter	2,681	971	3,652	3.2	2.7	
Fakenham	289	93	382	4.0	3.0	
Falmouth	731	296	1,027	8.8	6.6	
Folkestone	1,632	437	2,069	6.0	5.1	
Gainsborough	677	288	965	7.6	6.3	
Gloucester	2,027	663	2,690	3.7	3.3	
Goole and Selby	1,243	494	1,737	5.7	4.8	
Grantham	628	280	908	3.7	3.2	
Great Yarmouth	2,562	720	3,282	8.5	7.8	
Grimsby	4,408	1,347	5,755	7.4	6.6	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,491	894	3,385	1.5	1.2	
Haltwhistle	129	52	181	6.5	4.7	
Harlow	2,056	803	2,859	2.3	2.0	
Harrogate and Ripon	1,127	452	1,579	2.2	1.7	
Hartlepool	3,283	828	4,111	12.7	11.4	
Harwich	367	128	495	8.1	6.1	
Hastings	2,576	708	3,284	6.7	5.7	
Haverhill and Sudbury	652	291	943	3.3	2.8	
Hawes and Leyburn	40	25	65	2.0	1.1	
Helston	367	163	530	7.9	5.8	
Hereford	1,200	575	1,775	3.4	2.6	
Hexham	327	117	444	3.6	2.7	
Holworthy	109	72	181	6.0	4.4	
Horncastle	157	79	236	3.3	2.4	
Huddersfield	3,931	1,399	5,330	6.0	5.2	
Hull	10,321	3,192	13,513	7.2	6.5	
Huntingdon	1,056	409	1,465	2.5	2.1	
Ilfracombe	288	78	366	5.5	4.2	
Ipswich	3,276	1,073	4,349	3.6	3.1	
Isle of Wight	2,170	657	2,827	6.3	4.8	
Keighley and Skipton	1,710	603	2,313	4.6	3.8	
Kendal	316	123	439	2.0	1.7	
Keswick	23	9	32	0.8	0.7	
Kettering and Corby	1,496	559	2,055	3.2	3.0	
Kidderminster	1,225	454	1,679	3.8	3.1	
King's Lynn	1,296	564	1,860	4.0	3.3	
Kingsbridge	150	62	212	3.4	2.4	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,419	783	3,202	6.3	5.3	
Launceston	254	101	355	4.5	3.4	
Leeds	13,204	4,104	17,308	4.7	4.2	
Leek	327	152	479	2.8	2.3	
Leicester	8,889	3,190	12,079	4.2	3.7	
Leominster	221	86	307	3.7	2.9	
Lincoln	2,505	805	3,310	4.6	3.9	
Liskeard	400	204	604	5.6	4.2	
Liverpool	28,321	8,402	36,723	9.8	8.9	
London	148,700	55,342	204,042	5.3	4.7	
Loughborough	1,454	639	2,093	4.2	3.6	
Louth	440	161	601	5.5	3.9	
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,327	772	3,099	7.9	6.7	
Ludlow	267	144	411	4.0	2.9	
Luton	3,997	1,393	5,390	4.2	3.6	
Maidstone and North Kent	7,984	2,788	10,772	4.4	3.8	
Malton	193	92	285	2.4	1.9	
Malvern	557	233	790	3.2	2.5	
Manchester	34,177	10,039	44,216	4.8	4.3	
Mansfield	5,110	1,479	6,589	6.2	5.4	
Matlock	545	199	744	2.4	2.0	
Melton Mowbray	255	121	376	2.3	2.1	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,054	3,779	17,833	9.3	8.4	
Mildenhall	285	120	405	2.9	2.3	
Milton Keynes	2,070	771	2,841	2.1	1.9	
Minehead	370	116	486	5.7	4.1	
Morpeth and Ashington	3,127	873	4,000	8.0	7.0	
Nelson and Colne	1,221	403	1,624	5.6	5.0	
Newark	681	249	930	4.1	3.3	
Newbury	495	156	651	1.3	1.1	
Newquay	537	193	730	6.7	5.3	
Newton Abbot	706	281	987	3.7	2.8	
Northallerton and Thirsk	371	195	566	2.1	1.6	
Northampton	3,046	1,126	4,172	2.9	2.6	
Norwich	4,531	1,755	6,286	4.1	3.6	
Nottingham	13,657	4,386	18,043	5.4	4.8	
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Nottingham	13,657	4,386	18,043	5.4	4.8	
Newquay	537	193	730	6.7	5.3	
Newton Abbot	706	281	987	3.7	2.8	
Northallerton and Thirsk	371	195	566	2.1	1.6	
Northampton	3,046	1,126	4,172	2.9	2.6	
Norwich	4,531	1,755				

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 12 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	2,296	632	2,928	6.3	5.7	
Hartlepool UA	3,283	828	4,111	12.7	11.4	
Middlesbrough UA	4,995	1,269	6,264	10.2	9.2	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,764	1,003	4,767	9.8	9.0	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	5,125	1,425	6,550	8.4	7.6	
County Durham	9,092	2,952	12,044	7.5	6.7	
Chester-le-Street	925	267	1,192	10.8	9.6	
Derwentside	1,591	504	2,095	9.8	8.5	
Durham	1,338	560	1,898	4.7	4.3	
Easington	1,701	450	2,151	9.4	8.4	
Sedgefield	1,704	594	2,298	6.6	6.0	
Teesdale	296	92	388	5.0	3.9	
Wear Valley	1,537	485	2,022	9.1	7.7	
Northumberland	5,383	1,697	7,080	6.2	5.7	
Alnwick	428	192	620	6.2	4.8	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	360	133	493	4.5	3.4	
Blyth Valley	1,684	494	2,178	8.9	8.0	
Castle Morpeth	630	219	849	3.9	3.2	
Tynedale	649	230	879	4.5	3.4	
Wansbeck	1,632	429	2,061	13.1	11.9	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	28,538	7,669	36,207	7.7	7.1	
Gateshead	4,187	1,152	5,339	6.4	5.9	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,387	1,969	9,356	5.9	5.4	
North Tyneside	4,507	1,291	5,798	8.7	8.0	
South Tyneside	4,924	1,274	6,198	12.9	11.6	
Sunderland	7,533	1,983	9,516	8.6	8.0	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,895	756	3,651	6.0	5.6	
Blackpool UA	2,284	569	2,853	4.9	4.2	
Halton UA	2,903	917	3,820	6.8	6.4	
Warrington UA	2,279	683	2,962	3.0	2.8	
Cheshire	6,913	2,308	9,221	3.2	2.9	
Chester	1,232	373	1,605	2.5	2.2	
Congleton	749	298	1,047	3.4	2.9	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,381	496	1,879	4.8	4.4	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,042	327	1,369	3.9	3.7	
Macclesfield	1,151	360	1,511	2.0	1.7	
Vale Royal	1,358	452	1,810	4.4	3.9	
Cumbria	7,238	2,175	9,413	4.9	4.2	
Allerdale	1,668	509	2,177	7.0	5.7	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,546	356	1,902	7.4	6.8	
Carlisle	1,578	495	2,073	4.3	3.8	
Copeland	1,562	493	2,055	7.4	6.5	
Eden	273	102	375	2.1	1.5	
South Lakeland	611	220	831	2.1	1.7	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	44,078	13,032	57,110	5.3	4.7	
Bolton	4,338	1,262	5,600	5.5	4.7	
Bury	1,782	658	2,440	4.2	3.6	
Manchester	12,721	3,488	16,209	5.9	5.6	
Oldham	3,874	1,194	5,068	6.4	5.6	
Rochdale	3,821	1,120	4,941	6.8	5.8	
Salford	3,733	1,027	4,760	4.4	4.1	
Stockport	3,051	899	3,950	3.5	3.1	
Tameside	3,326	1,060	4,386	6.0	5.1	
Trafford	2,682	776	3,458	3.2	2.9	
Wigan	4,750	1,548	6,298	6.5	5.8	
Lancashire	14,322	4,645	18,967	4.3	3.8	
Burnley	1,227	434	1,661	4.7	4.3	
Chorley	1,023	348	1,371	4.5	3.9	
Fylde	388	152	540	1.5	1.3	
Hyndburn	898	304	1,202	4.0	3.7	
Lancaster	2,364	760	3,124	6.7	5.7	
Pendle	1,268	421	1,689	5.5	4.9	
Preston	2,383	637	3,020	3.8	3.5	
Ribble Valley	240	109	349	1.7	1.4	
Rossendale	715	274	989	4.3	3.8	
South Ribble	838	294	1,132	3.2	2.8	
West Lancashire	1,961	619	2,580	6.2	5.3	
Wyre	1,017	293	1,310	4.5	3.7	
Merseyside (Met County)	37,567	11,265	48,832	9.8	8.7	
Knowsley	4,680	1,353	6,033	13.0	12.1	
Liverpool	15,772	4,630	20,402	10.1	9.2	
Saint Helens	3,652	1,149	4,801	8.8	7.9	
Sefton	5,915	1,816	7,731	8.3	7.4	
Wirral	7,548	2,317	9,865	9.4	8.1	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,943	1,538	5,481	5.0	4.2	
Kingston upon Hull, City of U	8,373	2,374	10,747	8.6	8.1	
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,162	1,231	5,393	7.8	7.0	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,243	831	3,074	4.4	4.0	
York UA	1,997	682	2,679	2.9	2.6	
North Yorkshire	5,125	2,055	7,180	3.3	2.5	
Craven	348	144	492	2.3	1.6	
Hambleton	614	313	927	2.6	2.0	
Harrrogate	987	407	1,394	2.4	1.8	
Richmondshire	267	145	412	2.9	1.6	
Ryedale	372	178	550	2.3	1.8	
Scarborough	1,717	539	2,256	5.7	4.7	
Selby	820	329	1,149	4.2	3.5	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	29,108	8,680	37,788	7.6	6.8	
Barnsley	4,395	1,329	5,724	7.6	6.5	
Doncaster	6,562	1,986	8,548	8.1	7.4	
Rotherham	5,545	1,692	7,237	8.7	7.7	
Sheffield	12,606	3,673	16,279	6.9	6.3	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	38,694	12,127	50,821	5.4	4.8	
Bradford	10,439	3,173	13,612	6.8	6.1	
Calderdale	3,330	1,085	4,415	5.1	4.6	
Kirklees	6,404	2,096	8,500	5.6	4.9	
Leeds	13,203	4,086	17,289	4.6	4.1	
Wakefield	5,318	1,687	7,005	5.6	5.1	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	4,635	1,405	6,040	6.0	5.4	
Leicester UA	6,491	2,148	8,639	5.4	5.0	
Nottingham UA	7,931	2,280	10,211	5.5	5.2	
Rutland UA	121	74	195	1.6	1.2	
Derbyshire	10,043	3,361	13,404	5.2	4.5	
Amber Valley	1,411	503	1,914	3.7	3.4	
Bolsover	1,252	380	1,632	9.7	8.6	
Chesterfield	2,183	645	2,828	6.3	5.8	
Derbyshire Dales	570	218	788	2.5	2.1	
Erewash	1,493	543	2,036	5.5	4.9	
High Peak	916	327	1,243	3.9	3.1	
North East Derbyshire	1,512	473	1,985	7.8	6.5	
South Derbyshire	706	272	978	4.4	3.7	
Leicestershire	4,910	2,194	7,104	2.9	2.5	
Blaby	674	259	933	2.2	2.0	
Charnwood	1,618	731	2,349	4.1	3.6	
Harborough	326	150	476	1.7	1.2	
Hinckley and Bosworth	744	364	1,108	2.8	2.4	
Melton	265	130	395	2.4	2.1	
North West Leicestershire	747	324	1,071	2.7	2.4	
Oadby and Wigston	536	236	772	4.0	3.3	
Lincolnshire	6,505	2,421	8,926	3.7	3.0	
Boston	424	187	611	2.6	2.3	
East Lindsey	1,213	406	1,619	4.2	3.0	
Lincoln	1,873	483	2,356	4.6	4.2	
North Kesteven	594	271	865	3.2	2.2	
South Holland	458	218	676	2.2	1.7	
South Kesteven	948	413	1,361	3.1	2.7	
West Lindsey	995	443	1,438	6.1	5.0	
Northamptonshire	6,109	2,295	8,404	3.0	2.7	
Corby	715	235	950	3.0	2.9	
Daventry	414	213	627	2.3	1.9	
East Northamptonshire	586	251	837	3.9	3.3	
Kettering	741	305	1,046	3.3	3.0	
Northampton	2,519	859	3,378	3.0	2.7	
South Northamptonshire	324	133	457	2.2	1.8	
Wellingborough	810	299	1,109	3.3	3.1	
Nottinghamshire	10,605	3,634	14,239	5.7	4.7	
Ashfield	2,077	635	2,712	6.5	5.8	
Bassetlaw	1,805	690	2,495	5.7	5.1	
Broxtowe	1,227	502	1,729	5.6	4.4	
Gedling	1,392	492	1,884	5.9	4.8	
Mansfield	1,907	560	2,467	7.0	6.0	
Newark and Sherwood	1,287	397	1,684	5.0	4.1	
Rushcliffe	910	358	1,268	3.8	3.1	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire UA	1,548	726	2,274	3.5	2.7	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,513	1,562	6,075	5.0	4.6	
Telford and Wrekin UA	2,068	721	2,789	3.8	3.5	
Shropshire	2,551	1,053	3,604	3.5	2.9	
Bridgnorth	377	155	532	3.2	2.5	
North Shropshire	486	204	690	3.6	2.9	
Oswestry	410	232	642	4.5	4.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	962	297	1,259	3.1	2.7	
South Shropshire	316	165	481	4.1	2.9	
Staffordshire	8,740	3,451	12,191	4.2	3.5	
Cannock Chase	1,137	439	1,576	5.4	4.8	
East Staffordshire	1,317	495	1,812	3.9	3.7	
Lichfield	798	355	1,153	3.2	2.7	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,379	433	1,812	4.8	3.8	
South Staffordshire	1,071	437	1,508	5.9	4.3	
Stafford	1,274	447	1,721	2.8	2.4	
Staffordshire Moorlands	759	355	1,114	4.1	3.3	
Tamworth	1,005	490	1,495	5.5	4.7	
Warwickshire	4,852	1,942	6,794	3.1	2.7	
North Warwickshire	608	280	888	3.4	3.0	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,435	630	2,065	5.6	5.0	
Rugby	850	325	1,175	2.7	2.4	
Stratford-on-Avon	698	260	958	2.0	1.6	
Warwick	1,261	447	1,708	2.6	2.4	
West Midlands (Met County)	63,081	19,425	82,506	7.0	6.4	
Birmingham	30,044	8,924	38,968	7.9	7.4	
Coventry	5,787	1,735	7,522	5.3	4.8	
Dudley	5,719	1,992	7,711	6.0	6.9	
Sandwell	7,666	2,355	10,021	7.4	6.9	
Solihull	2,446	878	3,324	4.3	4.3	
Walsall	5,416	1,705	7,121	6.5	5.9	
Wolverhampton	6,003	1,836	7,839	7.8	7.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 12 1999

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 12 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	7,025	2,704	9,729	3.7	2.9	
East Devon	793	271	1,064	2.9	2.1	
Exeter	1,481	546	2,027	2.9	2.7	
Mid Devon	576	239	815	3.7	2.8	
North Devon	1,082	369	1,451	4.1	3.1	
South Hams	673	328	1,001	3.6	2.5	
Teignbridge	1,123	395	1,518	4.1	3.1	
Torridge	901	397	1,298	6.9	5.1	
West Devon	396	159	555	3.7	3.0	
Dorset	2,494	897	3,391	2.5	2.0	
Christchurch	278	87	365	2.2	1.8	
East Dorset	373	150	523	2.1	1.7	
North Dorset	258	125	383	1.9	1.4	
Purbeck	260	82	342	2.2	1.8	
West Dorset	554	230	784	2.0	1.7	
Weymouth and Portland	771	223	994	5.4	4.3	
Gloucestershire	5,660	1,952	7,612	3.2	2.7	
Cheltenham	1,390	424	1,814	3.2	2.8	
Cotswold	338	121	459	1.6	1.1	
Forest of Dean	783	315	1,098	4.5	3.7	
Gloucester	1,658	514	2,172	3.6	3.4	
Stroud	930	343	1,273	3.3	2.8	
Tewkesbury	561	235	796	2.7	2.0	
Somerset	4,475	1,780	6,255	3.3	2.7	
Mendip	999	437	1,436	3.9	3.0	
Sedgemoor	1,045	384	1,429	3.9	3.3	
South Somerset	954	428	1,382	2.4	2.0	
Taunton Deane	1,075	396	1,471	3.2	2.7	
West Somerset	402	135	537	4.6	3.3	
Wiltshire	2,598	1,136	3,734	2.2	1.7	
Kennet	532	252	784	2.8	1.9	
North Wiltshire	672	331	1,003	2.1	1.7	
Salisbury	665	254	919	2.0	1.5	
West Wiltshire	729	299	1,028	2.2	1.9	
WALES						
Blaenau Gwent	1,731	483	2,214	10.7	10.0	
Bridgend	2,178	759	2,937	5.8	5.3	
Caerphilly	2,782	833	3,615	7.8	6.8	
Cardiff	5,606	1,520	7,126	4.8	4.3	
Cardiff North	2,749	990	3,739	7.7	6.0	
Cardiff South	900	372	1,272	5.4	3.8	
Cardiff West	1,696	524	2,220	6.4	5.3	
Conwy	1,279	410	1,689	5.1	4.2	
Denbighshire	1,854	637	2,491	4.2	3.8	
Flintshire	2,299	762	3,061	6.9	5.4	
Gwynedd	1,470	531	2,001	10.6	8.0	
Isle of Anglesey	1,269	342	1,611	9.0	7.7	
Merthyr Tydfil	895	373	1,268	4.1	3.3	
Monmouthshire	2,425	832	3,257	7.4	6.5	
Neath Port Talbot	2,554	779	3,333	5.6	5.0	
Newport	2,053	655	2,708	7.9	6.0	
Pembrokeshire	1,405	625	2,030	4.5	3.4	
Powys	4,254	1,236	5,490	7.6	6.5	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,106	1,191	5,297	6.2	5.6	
Swansea	1,383	417	1,800	5.0	4.4	
Torfaen	1,707	538	2,245	5.1	4.4	
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,592	577	2,169	4.2	3.8	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen City	3,275	1,027	4,302	2.8	2.5	
Aberdeenshire	2,008	721	2,729	3.8	3.0	
Angus	1,968	808	2,776	7.4	6.3	
Argyll and Bute	1,635	521	2,156	6.4	4.7	
Clackmannanshire	1,070	368	1,438	10.1	8.8	
Dumfries and Galloway	2,842	1,064	3,906	7.0	5.9	
Dumfries City	4,643	1,459	6,102	8.7	8.1	
East Ayrshire	3,309	1,122	4,431	10.7	9.5	
East Dunbartonshire	1,263	514	1,777	7.5	6.3	
East Lothian	914	290	1,204	4.8	3.9	
East Renfrewshire	1,034	435	1,469	9.6	7.2	
Edinburgh, City of	7,273	2,216	9,489	3.6	3.2	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	931	187	1,118	11.0	9.1	
Falkirk	2,897	1,067	3,964	7.4	6.7	
Fife	7,927	2,709	10,636	8.1	7.2	
Glasgow City	19,210	5,283	24,493	6.9	6.5	
Highland	3,813	1,081	4,894	5.9	4.9	
Inverclyde	2,316	678	2,994	8.6	8.1	
Midlothian	973	306	1,279	6.0	4.9	
Moray	1,317	566	1,883	6.1	4.6	
North Ayrshire	3,719	1,474	5,193	11.2	10.4	
North Lanarkshire	7,358	2,419	9,777	9.0	8.2	
Orkney Islands	213	77	290	3.8	2.9	
Perth and Kinross	1,694	615	2,309	4.3	3.6	
Renfrewshire	3,877	1,249	5,126	6.4	5.9	
Scottish Borders, The	1,417	511	1,928	4.8	4.0	
Shetland Islands	252	84	336	3.0	2.4	
South Ayrshire	2,359	866	3,225	7.2	6.1	
South Lanarkshire	5,570	1,928	7,498	7.4	6.6	
Stirling	1,288	470	1,758	4.8	4.2	
West Dunbartonshire	2,912	810	3,722	11.9	11.0	
West Lothian	2,394	728	3,122	5.1	4.7	

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

^a Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and participants on government-supported training) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 12 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Harlepool	3,283	828	4,111	12.7	11.4	
Middlesbrough	3,846	941	4,787	8.9	8.0	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,246	666	2,912	14.5	13.4	
Ryebourne	2,667	665	3,332	9.3	8.5	
Stockton North	2,912	776	3,688	8.3	7.5	
Stockton South	2,213	649	2,862	8.5	7.7	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,756	528	2,284	6.5	5.6	
Derlington	2,169	585	2,754	6.7	6.0	
Durham, City of	1,338	560	1,898	4.7	4.3	
Easton	1,511	405	1,916	9.1	8.1	
North Durham	1,601	479	2,080	10.9	9.6	
North West Durham	1,619	531	2,150	10.4	9.0	
Sedgefield	1,384	496	1,880	6.4	5.9	
Northumberland						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,052	397	1,449	5.9	4.6	
Blyth Valley	1,684	484	2,168	8.9	8.0	
Hexham	748	267	1,015	4.3	3.3	
Wansbeck	1,899	539	2,438	8.2	7.0	
Type and Wear (Met. County)						
Blyth	1,469	421	1,890	6.1	5.6	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,582	501	2,083	8.9	8.2	
Houghton and Washington East	1,932	575	2,507	7.1	6.7	
Jarrow	2,135	553	2,688	12.6	11.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,205	674	2,879	5.1	4.7	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,606	690	3,296	7.0	6.5	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,524	416	1,940	7.8	7.1	
North Tyneside	2,101	594	2,695	10.1	9.3	
South Shields	2,973	772	3,745	13.6	12.2	
Sunderland North	2,321	582	2,903	7.5	7.0	
Sunderland South	2,739	618	3,357	12.4	11.7	
Tyneside	3,113	735	3,848	4.7	4.4	
Tynemouth	1,838	538	2,376	8.6	7.9	
NORTH WEST (GOR)						
Cheshire						
Chester, City of	1,081	313	1,394	2.4	2.1	
Congleton	749	298	1,047	3.4	2.9	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,287	446	1,733	4.9	4.5	
Ecclesbury	807	294	1,101	4.5	4.0	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,093	344	1,437	4.0	3.8	
Haltwhistle	1,876	596	2,472	7.1	6.6	
Macclesfield	702	204	906	2.3	2.0	
Tatton	632	216	848	2.0	1.8	
Warrington North	1,321	383	1,704	3.9	3.6	
Warrington South	958	300	1,258	2.3	2.1	
Weaver Vale	1,589	514	2,103	5.1	4.7	
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	1,734	407	2,141	6.6	6.0	
Carlisle	1,343	408	1,751	4.2	3.7	
Cumbria	1,562	483	2,045	7.4	6.5	
Penrith and The Border	602	229	831	3.0	2.3	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	423	169	592	1.7	1.5	
Workington	1,574	469	2,043	7.3	5.9	
Greater Manchester (Met. County)						
Aldridge and Sale West	753	226	979	2.9	2.7	
Ashdon and Lyne	1,667	489	2,156	6.0	5.1	
Bolton North East	1,728	485	2,213	6.6	5.6	
Bolton South East	1,791	490	2,281	5.2	4.4	
Bolton West	819	287	1,106	4.6	3.9	
Bury North	906	334	1,240	3.6	3.1	
Bury South	876	324	1,200	5.1	4.4	
Cheadle	562	211	773	2.6	2.3	
Denton and Reddish	1,194	370	1,564	5.5	4.7	
Eccles	1,273	374	1,647	4.3	4.0	
Hazel Grove	711	214	925	4.0	3.5	
Heywood and Middleton	1,551	485	2,036	6.2	5.3	
Leigh	1,496	485	1,981	6.7	6.0	
Makerfield	1,243	451	1,694	7.4	6.5	
Manchester Blackley	2,435	579	3,014	10.2	9.7	
Manchester Central	3,867	1,047	4,914	3.1	3.0	
Manchester Gorton	2,858	807	3,665	19.7	18.6	
Manchester Withington	1,935	679	2,614	8.4	8.0	
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,523	538	2,061	7.6	6.6	
Oldham West and Royton	1,947	549	2,496	5.4	4.8	
Rochdale	2,155	577	2,732	7.3	6.3	
Salford	1,771	397	2,168	3.7	3.5	
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,461	485</				

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 12 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	677	243	920	2.6	2.1	
Gainsborough	1,034	465	1,499	6.2	5.1	
Grantham and Stamford	827	357	1,184	3.1	2.7	
Lincoln	1,905	505	2,410	4.6	4.2	
Louth and Horncastle	921	328	1,249	5.0	3.6	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	610	279	889	3.1	2.3	
South Holland and The Deepings	531	244	775	2.3	1.8	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	983	357	1,340	3.1	2.9	
Daventry	600	285	885	2.2	1.8	
Kettering	816	341	1,157	3.1	2.8	
Northampton North	1,418	472	1,890	5.0	4.6	
Northampton South	1,164	412	1,576	2.0	1.8	
Wellingborough	1,128	428	1,556	3.6	3.2	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,768	549	2,317	6.0	5.2	
Bassetlaw	1,493	525	2,018	5.8	5.1	
Broxtowe	1,017	428	1,445	5.5	4.4	
Gedling	1,107	420	1,527	5.4	4.2	
Mansfield	1,695	496	2,191	6.6	5.6	
Newark	1,214	478	1,692	5.1	4.3	
Nottingham East	3,270	927	4,197	7.8	7.4	
Nottingham North	2,350	668	3,018	11.3	10.7	
Nottingham South	2,311	665	2,976	2.8	2.7	
Rushcliffe	910	368	1,278	3.8	3.1	
Sherwood	1,401	380	1,781	8.0	6.6	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	992	466	1,458	3.2	2.5	
Leominster	625	282	907	3.9	3.0	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	591	293	884	3.7	2.7	
North Shropshire	896	436	1,332	4.0	3.3	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	962	297	1,259	3.1	2.7	
Telford	1,345	441	1,786	4.8	4.4	
Wrekin, The	825	307	1,132	2.8	2.5	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,293	477	1,770	3.9	3.6	
Cannock Chase	1,203	456	1,659	5.7	5.0	
Lichfield	691	309	1,000	3.3	2.8	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,055	312	1,367	4.5	3.6	
South Staffordshire	833	339	1,172	5.2	3.9	
Stafford	1,115	383	1,498	3.3	2.8	
Staffordshire Moorlands	791	319	1,110	4.6	3.6	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,813	564	2,377	3.9	3.7	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,204	453	1,657	5.6	5.2	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,541	579	2,120	6.4	5.9	
Stone	578	268	846	3.0	2.5	
Tamworth	1,136	554	1,690	5.0	4.3	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	998	468	1,466	4.0	3.5	
Nuneaton	1,109	468	1,577	5.0	4.4	
Rugby and Kenilworth	931	365	1,296	2.9	2.6	
Stratford-on-Avon	668	247	915	2.0	1.6	
Warwick and Leamington	1,146	394	1,540	2.5	2.3	
West Midlands (Met. County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	990	371	1,361	5.3	4.9	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,373	771	3,144	7.7	7.2	
Birmingham Erdington	2,577	713	3,290	9.8	9.0	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,780	579	2,359	15.7	14.6	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,578	721	3,299	17.1	15.7	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,964	1,593	7,447	3.9	3.6	
Birmingham Northfield	1,822	533	2,355	10.1	9.5	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,808	890	3,698	13.2	12.2	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,293	765	3,058	9.1	8.4	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	5,186	1,470	6,656	14.5	13.3	
Birmingham Yardley	1,812	530	2,342	7.5	6.9	
Coventry North East	2,312	680	2,992	7.0	6.4	
Coventry North West	1,638	516	2,154	7.5	6.8	
Coventry South	1,837	539	2,376	3.3	3.0	
Dudley North	2,049	627	2,676	7.0	6.4	
Dudley South	1,568	561	2,129	5.2	4.7	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,623	533	2,156	6.4	5.9	
Meriden	1,593	524	2,117	6.8	6.0	
Solihull	853	354	1,207	2.6	2.4	
Stourbridge	1,401	527	1,928	6.1	5.5	
Sutton Coldfield	951	369	1,320	4.4	4.1	
Walsall North	2,179	628	2,807	8.5	7.8	
Walsall South	2,247	706	2,953	5.7	5.2	
Warley	2,173	696	2,869	9.5	8.9	
West Bromwich East	2,141	666	2,797	7.5	7.0	
West Bromwich West	2,430	747	3,177	6.0	5.6	
Wolverhampton North East	1,988	582	2,550	9.6	8.7	
Wolverhampton South East	2,081	658	2,749	8.8	8.0	
Wolverhampton South West	1,924	616	2,540	6.0	5.5	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	983	404	1,387	4.1	3.2	
Mid Worcestershire	695	305	1,000	2.5	2.1	
Redditch	1,109	433	1,542	4.0	3.7	
West Worcestershire	639	284	923	3.2	2.5	
Worcester	1,154	388	1,542	3.6	3.2	
Wyre Forest	1,123	416	1,539	4.2	3.4	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,558	547	2,105	4.2	3.7	
Luton North	1,291	455	1,746	8.7	7.8	
Luton South	1,823	577	2,400	4.0	3.6	
Mid Bedfordshire	476	185	661	2.4	1.8	
North East Bedfordshire	586	278	864	3.4	2.6	
South West Bedfordshire	698	295	993	2.8	2.3	

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	1,273	396	1,659	2.6	2.4	
Huntingdon	805	352	1,187	2.3	1.9	
North East Cambridgeshire	1,155	455	1,610	4.9	4.2	
North West Cambridgeshire	805	258	1,063	3.5	3.1	
Peterborough	1,545	433	1,978	2.9	2.6	
South Cambridgeshire	490	197	687	1.5	1.2	
South East Cambridgeshire	631	271	902	2.2	1.8	
Essex						
Basildon	1,177	497	1,674	3.9	3.4	
Billerica	890	397	1,287	4.3	3.7	
Braintree	843	367	1,210	3.5	2.8	
Brentwood and Ongar	476	215	691	2.1	1.7	
Castle Point	757	317	1,074	6.0	4.6	
Colchester	1,023	425	1,448	2.6	2.3	
Epping Forest	917	413	1,330	4.7	3.8	
Harlow	1,118	439	1,557	3.8	3.5	
Harwich	1,437	419	1,856	7.5	6.8	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	736	320	1,056	4.6	3.3	
North Essex	629	219	848	4.7	3.8	
Rayleigh	644	276	920	4.3	3.5	
Rochford and Southend East	2,245	623	2,868	5.6	4.7	
Saffron Walden	501	215	716	2.0	1.7	
Southend West	1,266	361	1,627	8.8	7.4	
Thurrock	1,522	529	2,051	5.0	4.2	
West Chelmsford	838	369	1,207	2.2	2.0	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	758	296	1,054	3.5	3.0	
Hemel Hempstead	753	275	1,028	2.1	1.8	
Hertford and Stortford	488	194	682	1.5	1.3	
Hertsmere	613	225	838	2.1	1.8	
Hitchin and Harpenden	561	182	743	2.2	1.9	
North East Hertfordshire	522	196	718	2.3	2.0	
South West Hertfordshire	639	219	858	3.0	2.6	
St. Albans	496	164	660	1.5	1.3	
Stevenage	913	310	1,223	2.8	2.5	
Watford	978	333	1,311	2.3	2.0	
Welwyn Hatfield	570	221	791	1.5	1.4	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	2,469	690	3,159	8.6	7.3	
Mid Norfolk	895	350	1,245	4.9	4.4	
North Norfolk	967	321	1,288	4.6	3.9	
North West Norfolk	1,166	471	1,637	4.1	3.6	
Norwich North	1,359	465	1,824	5.3	4.6	
Norwich South	2,031	683	2,714	3.4	3.0	
South Norfolk	808	371	1,179	4.1	3.6	
South West Norfolk	847	447	1,294	3.6	3.1	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	662	303	965	2.1	1.8	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	769	258	1,026	3.3	2.7	
Ipswich	1,823	534	2,357	4.3	3.9	
South Suffolk	681	276	957	3.3	2.7	
Suffolk Coastal	921	304	1,225	3.1	2.7	
Waveney	2,138	712	2,850	8.2	6.9	
West Suffolk	724	315	1,039	2.7	2.2	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,302	467	1,769	7.1	6.4	
Battersea	1,620	669	2,289	5.4	4.5	
Beckenham	1,374	506	1,880	7.4	6.3	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,318	1,223	5,541	6.9	5.6	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	807	378	1,185	5.3	4.2	
Brent East	2,479	937	3,416	12.8	10.7	
Brent North	1,224	499	1,723	7.2	6.0	
Brent South	3,002	989	3,991	7.7	6.4	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,234	564	1,798	2.7	2.4	
Bromley and Chislehurst	863	321	1,184	2.8	2.3	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,358	1,244	4,602	19.4	17.6	
Carshalton and Wallington	896	365	1,261	4.8	3.8	
Chingford and Woodford Green	989	410	1,399	7.9	6.6	
Chipping Barnet	1,034	411	1,445	4.5	4.0	
Cities of London and Westminster	2,169	807	2,976	0.4	0.4	
Croydon Central	1,991	781	2,772	4.5	3.9	
Croydon North	2,767	1,045	3,812	10.2	8.7	
Croydon South	909	335	1,244	4.2	3.6	
Dagenham	1,245	480	1,725	6.2	5.5	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,606	1,114	3,720	18.4	16.5	
Ealing North	1,629	602	2,231	7.9	6.8	
Ealing Southall	2,353	903	3,256	6.4	5.5	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,844	1,001	3,845	5.9	5.1	
East Ham	3,188	897	4,085	18.1	15.9	
Edmonton	2,236	782	3,018	11.5	10.2	
Eltham	1,497	532	2,029	14.9	12.2	
Enfield North	1,675	575	2,250	5.3	4.4	
Enfield, Southgate	1,366	547	1,913	8.9	7.4	
Erith and Thamesmead	2,410	888	3,298	15.0	11.9	
Finsbury and Golders Green	1,268	460	1,728	3.5	3.2	
Greenwich and Woolwich	1,314	584	1,898	5.4	4.2	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	2,784	1,030	3,814	9.1	7.4	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,037	1,477	5,514	25.0	22.4	
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,230	1,454	5,684	8.2	7.3	
Hampstead and Highgate	2,399	1,016	3,415	5.5	4.8	
Harrow East	2,289	983	3,272	9.4	8.0	
Harrow West	1,399	614	2,013	4.7	4.0	
Hayes and Harlington	1,100	449	1,549	6.7	5.5	
Hendon	967	362	1,329	1.7	1.4	
Holborn and St Pancras	1,744	656	2,400	5.6	4.6	
Homchurch	3,264	1,208	4,472	2.3	2.0	
Hornsey and Wood Green	807	331	1,138	5.6	4.6	
Iford North	2,980	1,110	4,090	13.4	11.0	
Iford South	1,104	461	1,565	7.5	6.6	
Islington North	2,239	765	3,004	8.5	7.5	
Islington South and Finsbury	3,688	1,525	5,213	15.6	14.1	

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1998	Aug 13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4
	Sep 10	252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3
	Oct 8	268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5
	Nov 12	271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3
	Dec 10	258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4
1999	Jan 14	274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4
	Feb 11	279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6
	Mar 11	258.4	186.5	71.9	267.2	5.0	189.4	77.8
	Apr 8	249.9	177.0	72.9	252.1	-15.1	177.8	74.3
	May 13	244.2	177.1	67.1	270.8	18.7	191.9	78.9
	Jun 10	240.6	171.5	69.0	258.1	-12.7	183.7	74.4
	Jul 8 R	295.8	199.1	96.7	239.7	-18.4	175.0	64.7
	Aug 12 P	278.9	186.4	92.5	255.5	15.8	182.4	73.1

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1998	Aug 13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7
	Sep 10	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2
	Oct 8	320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5
	Nov 12	273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1
	Dec 10	247.6	175.3	72.2	281.8	26.5	200.9	80.9
1999	Jan 14	193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7
	Feb 11	287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3
	Mar 11	293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	187.6	78.6
	Apr 8	278.6	202.5	76.1	271.7	5.5	192.9	78.8
	May 13	282.8	201.7	81.1	271.9	0.2	192.5	79.4
	Jun 10	274.0	199.1	74.9	273.4	1.5	193.6	79.8
	Jul 8 R	275.3	198.3	77.0	283.9	10.5	200.8	83.1
	Aug 12 P	279.2	195.1	84.1	283.2	-0.7	200.3	82.9

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

^a The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4¹/₃ week month.
P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 8 July 1999 and 12 August 1999

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Destination	Duration of claim					Total
		Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands	Found work	92.2	24.4	18.8	6.9	3.6	145.9
	Works on average 16+ hours per week	11.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	13.2
	Got abroad	11.5	3.3	2.7	0.9	0.4	18.8
	Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	5.5
	Claimed Incapacity Benefit	5.3	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.7	14.9
	Claimed another benefit	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	4.9
	Full-time education	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
	Approved training	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
	Government supported training	4.9	1.9	5.8	3.2	1.6	17.6
	Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
	Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
	Got to prison	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
	Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Defensive claim	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
	Ceased claiming	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	5.0
	Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Not known	6.2	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	10.4
	Failed to sign	46.3	11.9	9.0	3.7	1.9	72.8
	New claim review	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5
Total		189.6	50.9	45.3	19.7	11.6	317.2
As a percentage of those with a known destination							
	Found work	67.3	65.2	54.0	44.8	39.1	
	Works on average 16+ hours per week	8.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	
	Got abroad	8.4	8.8	7.8	5.8	4.3	
	Claimed Income Support	1.3	3.2	3.2	4.5	7.6	
	Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	8.0	8.3	13.6	18.5	
	Claimed another benefit	1.2	2.9	3.2	3.9	6.5	
	Full-time education	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Approved training	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	
	Government supported training	3.6	5.1	16.7	20.8	17.4	
	Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	
	Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	
	Got to prison	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	
	Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Defensive claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Ceased claiming	1.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.2	
	Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Not known	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	5.4	
	Failed to sign	33.8	31.8	25.9	24.0	20.7	
	New claim review	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	

Not computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1999

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	8.1	11.4	19.5	9	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	30.2	56.4	86.6	15	15	15	9	9	9
20-24	48.8	124.2	173.0	16	17	17	8	9	9
25-29	30.4	94.2	124.6	19	25	23	9	11	11
30-34	21.5	74.6	96.1	21	31	29	9	13	12
35-39	18.4	58.4	76.8	20	34	30	8	13	11
40-44	18.9	45.6	64.5	20	34	30	7	12	11
45-49	19.8	39.7	59.5	21	35	31	8	12	10
50-54	19.8	40.4	60.2	25	37	33	9	14	13
55-59	13.8	31.3	45.1	35	45	42	13	14	13
60 and over	0.5	12.3	12.8	109	41	44	50	13	13
All ages	230.3	588.5	818.8	20	27	25	8	11	10
North East									
16-17	0.7	1.0	1.7	9	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	1.9	3.9	5.8	16	17	16	10	11	11
20-24	2.8	8.4	11.1	16	18	17	8	10	10
25-29	1.4	5.7	7.1	17	25	24	8	12	11
30-34	1.1	4.7	5.8	20	30	28	9	11	11
35-39	1.0	4.0	5.0	23	31	29	10	10	10
40-44	1.2	3.5	4.7	19	29	27	7	9	9
45-49	1.1	3.0	4.1	24	33	31	9	9	9
50-54	1.1	3.0	4.2	26	31	30	9	10	10
55-59	0.7	2.3	2.9	39	41	40	14	13	13
60 and over	0.0	0.8	0.8	158	46	48	76	10	10
All ages	12.9	40.4	53.2	20	26	25	9	13	13
North West (GOR)									
16-17	0.9	1.2	2.1	8	7	8	6	5	6
18-19	3.0	5.9	9.0	14	14	14	9	9	9
20-24	4.6	12.8	17.4	14	16	16	8	9	9
25-29	2.5	9.5	12.1	15	21	20	7	11	10
30-34	1.8	7.3	9.1	16	25	24	8	12	11
35-39	1.6	5.5	7.0	17	27	25	8	11	10
40-44	1.7	4.1	5.7	15	27	24	7	11	10
45-49	1.8	3.7	5.5	15	28	24	7	11	9
50-54	1.8	3.7	5.5	17	26	23	7	10	9
55-59	1.2	2.8	4.0	24	32	32	10	12	11
60 and over	0.0	1.0	1.0	74	33	34	30	12	12
All ages	20.9	57.6	78.4	15	22	20	8	10	9
Merseyside									
16-17	0.3	0.4	0.7	8	9	8	6	6	6
18-19	1.1	2.1	3.3	17	19	18	12	13	12
20-24	1.7	4.5	6.2	18	23	22	9	12	11
25-29	0.8	3.1	3.9	24	33	31	10	13	13
30-34	0.6	2.2	2.8	29	47	44	13	18	16
35-39	0.5	1.8	2.3	27	43	40	10	16	14
40-44	0.5	1.4	1.9	12	50	50	12	16	15
45-49	0.5	1.2	1.7	29	44	39	12	14	13
50-54	0.5	1.2	1.7	28	50	43	11	13	13
55-59	0.3	0.9	1.3	44	58	54	16	15	16
60 and over	0.0	0.3	0.3	162	56	61	90	15	17
All ages	6.9	19.2	26.1	24	36	33	10	13	13
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	1.0	1.4	2.4	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.2	6.4	9.5	16	10	10	10	9	10
20-24	4.8	13.4	18.2	15	16	16	8	9	9
25-29	2.7	9.9	12.7	19	25	23	9	12	11
30-34	1.9	7.5	9.4	21	30	28	9	13	12
35-39	1.7	6.1	7.7	18	32	29	7	13	11
40-44	2.0	4.8	6.8	18	31	27	6	12	10
45-49	2.0	4.2	6.3	20	31	27	7	11	10
50-54	2.0	4.5	6.4	24	36	32	8	11	10
55-59	1.3	3.3	4.6	38	44	42	14	14	14
60 and over	0.1	1.3	1.3	135	42	45	60	14	15
All ages	22.6	62.7	85.3	19	26	24	8	11	10
East Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.3	7	7	7	6	6	6
18-19	2.0	3.8	5.9	14	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	3.3	8.4	11.7	15	16	16	8	9	9
25-29	1.9	6.3	8.2	18	22	21	8	11	10
30-34	1.3	4.8	6.1	21	27	26	9	12	11
35-39	1.1	3.6	4.8	16	27	24	7	12	11
40-44	1.2	2.8	4.1	18	28	25	8	10	10
45-49	1.4	2.6	4.0	18	28	25	8	10	10
50-54	1.3	2.8	4.1	21	27	25	8	10	10
55-59	0.9	2.2	3.1	37	39	38	15	13	13
60 and over	0.0	0.9	0.9	103	31	34	57	13	13
All ages	15.1	38.9	54.1	18	23	22	8	10	10
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	2.9	5.5	8.4	15	15	15	9	9	9
20-24	4.5	11.4	15.8	17	18	18	9	10	10
25-29	2.6	8.3	10.9	20	25	24	9	11	11
30-34	1.9	6.2	8.1	20	32	29	9	13	12
35-39	1.7	4.9	6.6	19	36	32	8	13	11
40-44	1.7	3.7	5.3	18	36	30	7	12	10
45-49	1.8	3.4	5.1	21	35	30	8	12	10
50-54	1.8	3.4	5.1	24	36	32	8	12	10
55-59	1.3	2.9	4.2	36	43	41	11	13	13
60 and over	0.0	1.3	1.3	86	38	40	31	14	15
All ages	20.7	51.6	72.3	20	27	25	9	11	10
East									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	2.2	3.6	5.8	13	13	13	9	8	8
20-24	3.3	8.1	11.4	14	15	15	7	8	8
25-29	2.0	6.1	8.1	18	22	21	9	10	10
30-34	1.4	5.0	6.4	19	27	25	9	12	11
35-39	1.2	3.8	5.1	20	29	27	8	11	11
40-44	1.3	3.1	4.4	19	29	26	8	11	10
45-49	1.5	2.9	4.4	20	29	26	8	11	10
50-54	1.7	3.1	4.8	23	33	29	9	10	10
55-59	1.2	2.4	3.6	31	41	38	14	14	14
60 and over	0.0	1.1	1.2	70	31	33	52	13	14
All ages	16.4	39.9	56.3	18	24	22	8	10	10

CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1999

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
London									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.2	9	8	9	7	7	7
18-19	3.1	5.0	8.1	17	16	16	10	10	10
20-24	6.6	13.1	19.6	21	22	21	11	12	12
25-29	5.5	12.3	17.8	23	31	28	10	14	13
30-34	3.9	10.8	14.7	27	40	37	11	17	15
35-39	2.8	8.0	10.8	26	43	39	11	19	17
40-44	2.3	5.5	7.8	28	46	41	12	19	16
45-49	2.2	4.2	6.4	30	51	44	12	19	17
50-54	2.3	3.6	5.9	34	51	45	13	17	15
55-59	1.6	2.9	4.5	47	58	53	16	20	19
60 and over	0.1	1.3	1.4	129	58	63	74	19	21
All ages	31.0	67.3	98.3	26	38	33	11	15	14
South East (GOR)									
16-17	0.6	0.6	1.2	8	7	7	6	5	5
18-19	2.3	4.4	6.7	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	3.7	10.0	13.7	13	14	14	6	8	7
25-29	2.7	8.1	10.8	16	20	19	9	10	9
30-34	1.9	6.6	8.5	19	26	24	9	11	10
35-39	1.5	5.3	6.8	19	27	25	8	11	10
40-44	1.5	4.3	5.8	20	28	26	8	11	10
45-49	1.8	4.0	5.8	20	28	26	9	11	10
50-54	1.9	4.0	5.8	23	32	29	9	11	11
55-59	1.3	3.2	4.6	30	35	33	12	11	11
60 and over	0.0	1.4	1.4	72	26	28	26	10	11
All ages	19.2	51.9	71.0	18	23	21	8	10	9
South West									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.2	3.8	6.0	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	3.5	14.8	18.3	14	15	14	8	8	8
25-29	2.2	6.7	8.9	16	22	20	8	10	9
30-34	1.6	5.3	6.8	16	27	26	9	11	11
35-39	1.2	4.2	5.4	21	29	27	9	12	11
40-44	1.3	3.3	4.6	20	28	26	9	12	11
45-49	1.6	3.0	4.6	22	29	27	10	10	10
50-54	1.6	3.2	4.8	24	33	30	10	12	11
55-59	1.2	2.5	3.6	33	40	38	14	13	13
60 and over	0.0	0.9	0.9	87	29	31	48	11	11
All ages	16.9	42.0	58.9	19	24	22	9	10	9
England									
16-17	6.0	8.2	14.2	8	8	8	7	6	6
18-19	24.0	44.5	68.5	15	15	15	9	9	9
20-24	38.7	98.4	137.1	16	17	17	8	9	9
25-29									

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^a	Australia ^b	Austria ^c	Belgium ^d	Canada ^b	Denmark ^d	Finland ^d	France ^d	Germany ^e (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^g												
1992		9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.9	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.6	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.8	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.6	11.7	8.2
1996		10.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.8	12.4	8.9
1997		10.6	6.6	7.0	8.5	4.4	9.2	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.4	9.9
1998		10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.8	8.4	5.1	11.4	11.9	9.4
1998	Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.7	9.5	8.4	5.2	11.4	11.7	9.3
	Aug	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.1	4.7	9.6	8.3	5.1	11.2	11.7	9.3
	Sep	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	4.9	11.0	11.7	9.2
	Oct	9.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.7	9.3	8.0	4.8	10.9	11.6	9.1
	Nov	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.9	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.6	9.1
	Dec	9.8	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.5	9.2
1999	Jan	9.6	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	7.8	4.9	10.7	11.4	9.0
	Feb	9.6	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.8	10.7	11.4	9.0
	Mar	9.5	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.6	10.6	11.4	9.0
	Apr	9.4	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.5	9.0	8.3	4.6	10.5	11.3	9.1
	May	9.4	6.2	6.0	7.5	4.3	9.0	8.1	4.5	10.3	11.2	9.1
	Jun	9.4	6.3	5.9	7.2	4.3	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.1	11.2	9.1
	Jul	9.3	6.3	..	6.9	4.3	9.0	7.7	..	9.8	11.0	9.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS ^h SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998	Aug			1,317	756	239	545	1,305	178	368	2,987	4,194
	Sep			1,313	754	241	538	1,297	173	365	2,958	4,153
	Oct			1,323	716	236	529	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,109
	Nov			1,325	743	235	520	1,263	167	360	2,934	4,124
	Dec			1,311	710	231	520	1,273	167	357	2,917	4,158
1999	Jan			1,307	704	226	524	1,248	167	356	2,905	4,092
	Feb			1,312	697	238	519	1,249	167	356	2,892	4,076
	Mar			1,308	696	232	515	1,242	164	354	2,876	4,076
	Apr			1,292	707	228	509	1,323	163	352	2,847	4,090
	May			1,285	702	222	510	1,288	..	351	2,841	4,108
	Jun			1,269	680	222	..	1,204	..	348	2,823	4,121
	Jul			1,234	661	220	..	1,223	..	346	..	4,119
	Aug			1,212	683	..	..	1,223	..	..	..	4,123
% rate: latest month				4.2	7.2	6.6	11.7	7.8	5.9	13.6	11.3	10.5
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months				-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS ^h NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992				2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993
1993				2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443
1994				2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693
1995				2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622
1996				2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980
1997				1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,400
1998				1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	N/A
1998	Aug			1,383	724	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,095
	Sep			1,334	762	203	569	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,965
	Oct			1,286	683	220	540	1,166	155	346	3,018	3,892
	Nov			1,284	707	242	522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,946
	Dec			1,294	704	271	526	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,197
1999	Jan			1,386	755	301	527	1,345	193	376	3,054	4,455
	Feb			1,379	781	298	516	1,325	177	367	2,998	4,465
	Mar			1,347	736	252	503	1,323	169	355	2,890	4,288
	Apr			1,320	705	231	489	1,361	164	342	2,783	4,145
	May			1,276	689	200	479	1,311	..	336	2,712	3,998
	Jun			1,245	649	182	..	1,171	..	353	2,648	3,938
	Jul			1,264	624	179	..	1,275	..	366	..	4,027
	Aug			1,263	653	..	..	1,250	..	..	..	4,024
% rate: latest month				4.4	7.0	5.3	11.0	7.7	5.9	13.8	N/A	10.3
Latest month: change on a year ago				-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-1.5	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0	N/A	-0.3

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece ^g	Irish Republic ^e	Italy ^f	Japan ^f	Luxembourg ^c	Netherlands ^d	Norway ^d	Portugal ^c	Spain ^e	Sweden ^b	Switzerland ^d	United States ^b
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^g													
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.6	9.9	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		N/A	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	4.9	18.8	8.2	..	4.5
1998	Jul	..	7.7	12.4	4.1	2.9	3.8	..	4.9	18.8	8.5	..	4.5
	Aug	..	7.7	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	3.2	4.9	18.6	8.2	..	4.6
	Sep	..	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	..	4.9	18.5	7.7	..	4.6
	Oct	..	7.4	12.2	4.3	2.9	3.6	..	4.9	18.1	7.5	..	4.5
	Nov	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.8	18.0	7.7	..	4.4
	Dec	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.6	3.6	..	4.7	17.8	7.5	..	4.3
1999	Jan	..	7.2	12.1	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	4.7	17.2	7.7	..	4.3
	Feb	..	7.0	12.0	4.6	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	16.7	7.3	..	4.4
	Mar	..	6.9	11.9	4.8	2.8	3.3	..	4.6	16.6	7.4	..	4.2
	Apr	..	6.8	12.0	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.8	16.4	7.3	..	4.3
	May	..	6.8	..	4.7	2.8	3.3	..	4.8	16.3	6.8	..	4.2
	Jun	..	6.7	..	4.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7	16.1	7.0	..	4.3
	Jul	..	6.7	..	4.9	2.8	..	..	4.5	15.9	6.8	..	4.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS ^h SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1998	Aug	355	224	..	2,950	5.5	271	53	..	1,857	..	129	6,217
	Sep	353	220	..	2,920	5.5	268	53	..	1,827	..	125	6,263
	Oct	302	217	2853	2,890	5.6	263	55	..	1,803	..	122	6,258
	Nov	287	214	..	3,020	5.3	259	56	..	1,778	..	120	6,080
	Dec	282	212	..	2,940	5.2	255	56	..	1,766	..	119	6,021
1999	Jan	282	209	2849	3,010	5.5	249	60	..	1,745	..	116	5,950
	Feb	296	205	..	3,150	5.4	248	59	..	1,721	..	112	6,127
	Mar	304	202	..	3,250	5.4	237	59	..	1,703	..	108	5,783
	Apr	328	200	..	3,260	5.5	233	58	..	1,689	..	104	6,022
	May	..	200	..	3,140	5.4	236	..	..	1,666	..	100	5,795
	Jun	..	196	..	3,280	..	224	..	..	..	..	..	5,975
	Jul	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,947
	Aug	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,853
% rate: latest month		N/A	N/A	12.1	4.9	N/A	3.2	N/A	..	N/A	..	2.8	4.2
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2	N/A	..	N/A	..	N/A	..	-0.3	0.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS ^h NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1992		185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993		176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994		180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	346	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,804	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	342	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,837	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	278	140	6,210
1998	Aug	306	231	..	2,970	5.0	271	59	385	1,777	335	122	6,173
	Sep	305	219	..	2,950	5.5	265	51	391	1,788	250	118	6,039
	Oct	290	213	2,916	2,900	5.7	262	50	395	1,804	224	116	5,831
	Nov	306	207	..	2,910	5.6	260	49	390	1,805	218	119	5,711
	Dec	309	216	..	2,730	5.3	265	52	384	1,786	273	124	5,565
1999	Jan	324	214	2,840	2,980	6.1	263	65					

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and 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 levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,698	27,851	822	4,597	7,507	9,877	5,055	847
1993	28,564	27,758	714	4,423	7,616	9,952	5,059	806
1994	28,556	27,749	734	4,173	7,685	10,017	5,142	807
1995	28,558	27,746	759	4,006	7,701	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,694	27,906	833	3,907	7,681	10,233	5,250	788
1997	28,865	28,041	876	3,786	7,689	10,227	5,458	824
1998	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
1999	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1998	28,928	28,123	871	3,726	7,556	10,283	5,683	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,989	28,191	884	3,743	7,538	10,317	5,713	797
Jul-Sep	28,983	28,196	877	3,743	7,530	10,322	5,724	786
Aug-Oct	29,010	28,211	874	3,730	7,518	10,344	5,752	799
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,063	28,264	877	3,730	7,509	10,367	5,779	799
Oct-Dec	29,087	28,283	881	3,720	7,494	10,391	5,800	805
Nov 98-Jan 99	29,150	28,346	883	3,736	7,507	10,399	5,819	804
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,175	28,373	876	3,741	7,507	10,410	5,833	803
Jan-Mar 1999	29,174	28,364	868	3,738	7,488	10,429	5,839	810
Feb-Apr	29,172	28,352	864	3,719	7,475	10,450	5,839	820
Mar-May (Spr)	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
Apr-Jun	29,155	28,325	842	3,697	7,451	10,481	5,859	830
May-Jul	29,140	28,317	831	3,691	7,439	10,501	5,855	823
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-32	-35	-33	-28	-36	51	16	3
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	-3.9	-0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Over last 12 months	213	194	-40	-35	-118	218	172	19
Percent	0.7	0.7	-4.6	-0.9	-1.6	2.1	3.0	2.3
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,169	267
1994	16,074	15,800	379	2,304	4,440	5,489	3,186	274
1995	16,062	15,766	391	2,210	4,433	5,547	3,182	296
1996	16,076	15,800	438	2,146	4,391	5,589	3,232	276
1997	16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
1999	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1998	16,107	15,816	448	2,041	4,292	5,593	3,441	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,135	15,855	452	2,051	4,281	5,610	3,460	280
Jul-Sep	16,130	15,858	449	2,048	4,272	5,618	3,470	272
Aug-Oct	16,121	15,853	446	2,035	4,263	5,628	3,485	268
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,157	15,887	451	2,032	4,259	5,645	3,498	270
Oct-Dec	16,177	15,908	457	2,024	4,246	5,668	3,511	270
Nov 98-Jan 99	16,203	15,927	457	2,029	4,247	5,675	3,520	276
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,222	15,943	452	2,035	4,241	5,682	3,532	280
Jan-Mar 1999	16,215	15,927	443	2,036	4,226	5,688	3,530	287
Feb-Apr	16,207	15,919	447	2,033	4,214	5,694	3,531	289
Mar-May (Spr)	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
Apr-Jun	16,209	15,912	436	2,030	4,200	5,712	3,542	297
May-Jul	16,197	15,904	424	2,025	4,187	5,719	3,549	293
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-10	-15	-23	-8	-27	25	18	5
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	-5.2	-0.4	-0.6	0.4	0.5	1.7
Over last 12 months	91	87	-24	-16	-104	126	107	3
Percent	0.6	0.6	-5.4	-0.8	-2.4	2.2	3.1	1.1
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,435	11,903	392	2,083	3,137	4,442	1,856	532
1993	12,467	11,928	348	1,993	3,220	4,482	1,891	539
1994	12,482	11,949	355	1,869	3,245	4,528	1,957	533
1995	12,496	11,980	368	1,796	3,268	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,618	12,106	395	1,761	3,290	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,755	12,212	436	1,700	3,318	4,646	2,112	544
1998	12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
1999	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1998	12,821	12,307	423	1,685	3,265	4,690	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,854	12,337	432	1,693	3,257	4,707	2,254	517
Jul-Sep	12,853	12,338	428	1,695	3,258	4,704	2,254	514
Aug-Oct	12,889	12,358	427	1,695	3,255	4,716	2,268	531
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,906	12,377	426	1,698	3,250	4,722	2,281	529
Oct-Dec	12,910	12,375	423	1,696	3,249	4,723	2,289	535
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,946	12,418	426	1,707	3,261	4,724	2,299	528
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,953	12,430	424	1,706	3,266	4,728	2,301	523
Jan-Mar 1999	12,959	12,436	425	1,702	3,262	4,741	2,310	523
Feb-Apr	12,965	12,433	418	1,686	3,261	4,756	2,308	532
Mar-May (Spr)	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
Apr-Jun	12,946	12,413	406	1,667	3,251	4,769	2,317	533
May-Jul	12,943	12,413	407	1,666	3,251	4,782	2,306	530
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-22	-20	-10	-20	-9	27	-2	-2
Percent	-0.2	-0.2	-2.5	-1.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.3
Over last 12 months	122	107	-16	-19	-13	92	65	15
Percent	1.0	0.9	-3.8	-1.1	-0.4	2.0	2.9	3.0

Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the totals.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.1

Economic activity by age

Thousands and 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 (%) ^a	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	84.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	84.4
1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	84.4
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	84.4
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	84.4
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	84.4
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	84.4
1999	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	84.4
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1998	62.8	78.5	59.8	76.2	83.8	84.4	68.7	84.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.6	83.7	84.6	68.9	84.4
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.7	60.3	76.6	83.8	84.5	68.9	84.4
Aug-Oct	62.9	78.7	60.2	76.3	83.8	84.6	69.1	84.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.9	84.7	69.3	84.4
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.1	83.8	84.8	69.5	84.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	63.1	79.0	60.8	76.4	84.2	84.8	69.6	84.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.2	79.0	60.4	76.5	84.3	84.8	69.6	84.4
Jan-Mar 1999	63.2	79.0	59.9	76.5	84.2	84.8	69.6	84.4
Feb-Apr	63.1	78.9	59.7	76.1	84.3	84.9	69.4	84.4
Mar-May (Spr)	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	84.4
Apr-Jun	63.1	78.8	58.1	75.6	84.4	85.0	69.4	84.4
May-Jul	63.0	78.8	57.5	75.4	84.5	85.1	69.2	84.4
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-2.3	-0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.3	-2.3</					

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59 (F)/64 (M)																							
	Total aged 16 and over		Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks					Wants job and seeking work but not available to start														
	Total	1			2	3	4	Available to start work in next 2 weeks		Reasons for not seeking			All		Students		Other							
						Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other									
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15										
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVS	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFO	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFU	YCFV	YCFW	YCFX	YCGA	YCGD	YCGG	YCGJ	
1993	16,836	7,484	5,336	2,147	1,867	871	998	143	413	745	210	344	276	116	158									
1994	16,909	7,560	5,295	2,263	2,030	922	1,111	132	502	786	229	371	229	100	128									
1995	17,016	7,661	5,382	2,278	2,038	925	1,116	105	522	769	238	393	238	118	118									
1996	17,031	7,629	5,315	2,313	2,127	896	1,235	101	579	771	260	407	184	85	97									
1997	17,033	7,637	5,249	2,386	2,179	779	1,404	88	690	739	266	389	206	91	113									
1998	17,187	7,731	5,337	2,394	2,175	733	1,447	73	753	736	246	359	217	90	125									
1999	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124									
3-month averages																								
May-Jul 1998	17,154	7,704	5,326	2,374	2,149	700	1,451	69	768	731	237	345	224	89	133									
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,106	7,647	5,292	2,356	2,141	698	1,442	67	769	728	228	344	215	88	129									
Jul-Sep	17,125	7,652	5,293	2,357	2,146	699	1,446	67	772	728	239	344	216	84	129									
Aug-Oct	17,111	7,648	5,263	2,373	2,155	705	1,448	67	778	713	246	352	222	88	135									
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,070	7,605	5,254	2,351	2,131	696	1,438	63	752	702	248	357	220	85	138									
Oct-Dec	17,060	7,597	5,269	2,332	2,114	696	1,419	67	749	693	240	364	215	87	129									
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,010	7,545	5,254	2,299	2,092	687	1,405	70	739	688	230	364	206	81	127									
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,998	7,528	5,281	2,259	2,048	681	1,366	74	736	662	232	364	207	81	127									
Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	5,280	2,266	2,054	672	1,375	78	743	664	217	365	212	74	139									
Feb-Apr	17,027	7,570	5,303	2,269	2,058	670	1,387	75	744	658	224	361	212	79	131									
Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124									
Apr-Jun	17,071	7,618	5,306	2,300	2,098	665	1,433	66	751	680	240	356	202	88	116									
May-Jul	17,098	7,636	5,333	2,293	2,088	680	1,411	62	752	667	241	365	204	86	119									
Changes																								
Over last 3 months	71	67	30	24	30	10	24	-13	8	9	17	4	-7	7	-12									
Percent	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	-17.0	1.1	1.3	7.4	1.1	-3.5	8.6	-9.0									
Over last 12 months	-55	-68	6	-81	-61	-20	-40	-7	-16	-65	4	19	-20	-3	-14									
Percent	-0.3	-0.9	0.1	-3.4	-2.9	-2.8	-2.8	-9.8	-2.0	-8.9	1.5	5.6	-8.8	-3.2	-10.6									
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK									
1993	5,888	2,584	1,813	778	651	305	346	85	259	42	111	148	122	58	65									
1994	5,975	2,656	1,815	848	731	323	408	79	273	47	121	156	112	59	55									
1995	6,070	2,745	1,905	846	733	319	414	80	285	49	128	164	109	57	62									
1996	6,156	2,781	1,887	899	811	309	473	59	361	68	139	180	85	41	44									
1997	6,231	2,831	1,898	937	840	271	571	51	417	68	136	164	95	52	43									
1998	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	277	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53									
1999	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48									
3-month averages																								
May-Jul 1998	6,351	2,935	1,964	968	860	263	598	45	480	80	116	142	108	53	54									
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,331	2,903	1,945	958	860	265	597	43	483	77	115	144	99	49	50									
Jul-Sep	6,344	2,907	1,948	957	864	262	603	43	482	78	118	145	96	45	50									
Aug-Oct	6,362	2,919	1,943	965	873	267	606	41	483	73	123	154	94	45	49									
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,334	2,891	1,938	955	860	263	597	35	471	68	122	159	95	45	51									
Oct-Dec	6,323	2,877	1,934	945	854	266	587	35	463	70	121	164	91	46	44									
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	1,932	941	848	269	577	41	454	70	120	161	90	42	49									
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,294	2,855	1,926	934	837	268	566	43	449	71	118	160	94	44	50									
Jan-Mar 1999	6,310	2,877	1,947	930	832	267	560	47	451	70	113	155	97	41	57									
Feb-Apr	6,326	2,893	1,964	927	837	266	572	44	458	70	116	149	91	42	49									
Mar-May (Spr)	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48									
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,913	1,965	940	853	262	591	40	463	69	125	155	87	43	45									
May-Jul	6,361	2,928	1,976	947	855	270	586	38	456	67	125	170	81	44	48									
Changes																								
Over last 3 months	35	35	12	20	17	4	15	-7	-1	-3	9	22	1	2	-2									
Percent	0.6	1.2	0.6	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.5	-15.0	-0.3	-4.3	7.8	14.6	0.8	5.3	-3.3									
Over last 12 months	10	-8	11	-21	-5	7	-12	-7	-23	-13	9	28	-16	-9	-6									
Percent	0.2	-0.3	0.6	-2.2	-0.6	2.6	-2.1	-16.0	-4.9	-16.5	8.0	19.5	-15.3	-17.1	-11.6									
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL									
1993	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	196	154	58	94									
1994	10,934	4,904	3,481	1,416	1,299	598	703	53	179	739	109	215	117	42	73									
1995	10,946	4,916	3,477	1,432	1,305	605	702	43	197	720	110	229	128	61	65									
1996	10,874	4,848	3,428	1,413	1,315	556	761	42	218	703	120	228	98	44	53									
1997	10,802	4,807	3,351	1,449	1,339	509	833	37	272	671	130	225	111	38	70									
1998	10,832	4,796	3,378	1,412	1,302	456	846	28	279	663	119	208	111											

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry
(three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products 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. 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	109.4
1998	Jan	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	101.1
	Feb	106.6	101.6	103.2	101.2	101.5	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.5	105.5	100.7	101.5	101.2
	Mar	100.2	101.3	103.4	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.3	101.3	101.3	106.1	100.9	101.2	101.4
	Apr	100.4	100.9	102.6	101.3	101.9	101.7	101.5	102.1	101.3	106.8	101.2	101.2	101.4
	May	100.6	100.2	102.9	101.5	102.0	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.1	104.7	101.6	101.0	101.9
	Jun	101.7	100.8	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.9	102.7
	Jul	102.6	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.1	102.9
	Aug	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	103.1	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3	103.3
	Sep	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.6	103.6
	Oct	103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	103.6	106.0	102.9	102.9	103.6
	Nov	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1	104.5
	Dec	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.6
	Jan	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.0	104.4	105.6	106.4
	Feb	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6	106.6
	Mar	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	106.5
	Apr	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2	106.5
	May	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2	106.2
	Jun	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	108.1	106.5	106.7	106.6	106.6	108.0	105.3	105.7	106.8
	Jul	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	107.1
	Aug	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0	107.4
	Sep	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	107.6
	Oct	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	107.6
	Nov	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5	108.5
	Dec	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.3	113.1	108.6	108.5	109.4
	Jan	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	109.5
	Feb	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	110.4
	Mar	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	110.5	110.1	114.6	110.8	108.7	110.5	110.4
	Apr	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	110.2	114.8	108.8	108.8	110.4	110.4
	May	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	110.1
	Jun	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	110.0
	Jul	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	110.0
1999	Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
	Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	109.7
	Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.8	109.8
	Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	114.4	108.1	110.1	110.1
	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	110.7
	Jun R	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.9	111.9
	Jul P	109.4	109.9	111.5	111.3	114.2	112.1	118.6	112.5	112.9	117.0	109.9	111.7	111.7
Per cent change on the year														
		LNLM	LNLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLQ	LNLR	LNLS	LNLT	LNLU	LNLV	LNLW	LN LX	LNLY
1997	July	4.4	2.1	2.3	4.3	5.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.5	4.1	4.9	
	Aug	4.7	2.5	2.3	4.1	5.4	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	1.2	3.8	4.5	
	Sep	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	1.7	3.9	4.9	
	Oct	3.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.2	
	Nov	3.1	3.8	2.7	2.9	5.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	
	Dec	3.4	4.3	2.7	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.1	4.1	5.2	2.8	4.1	4.6	
1998	Jan	3.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.6	
	Feb	2.9	4.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.8	
	Mar	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.6	
	Apr	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.3	
	May	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3	
	Jun	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7	
	Jul	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3	
	Aug	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5	
	Sep	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0	
	Oct	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7	
	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	
	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 ^a	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	
	Feb ^a	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	
	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	
	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	
	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	
	Jun R	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.6	
	Jul P	0.7	1.0	3.5	1.3	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.8	2.3	0.9	1.5	

Notes:
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.
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.

Users should note that 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.

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry
(three-month averages,^b 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 ^a	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f
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)
		LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI
1997	Annual averages	105.7	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.1
1998	Jan	101.1	106.3	103.8	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.6	107.7	114.7
	Feb	101.2	97.7	101.5	99.2	100.7	95.1	101.3	99.2	100.8	100.1	99.4	102.7	99.2
	Mar	101.4	97.6	101.8	99.2	101.2	95.5	101.7	99.2	100.9	99.7	99.6	103.4	99.8
	Apr	101.4	97.3	101.9	99.3	101.4	95.6	101.8	99.9	101.2	99.7	100.3	104.1	100.9
	May	101.5	96.8	102.5	99.3	101.6	95.1	101.7	100.5	101.5	99.8	100.1	103.8	100.9
	Jun	101.9	97.8	102.4	100.0	101.5	94.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	100.5	100.3	103.0	101.9
	Jul	102.												

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

1995=100		Whole economy				Private sector				Public sector				
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR	
1997	Apr	106.9	3.7	3.2	0.5	107.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	104.6	2.5	2.6	0.1	
	May	106.6	4.2	3.5	0.7	107.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	104.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	
	Jun	106.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	107.5	4.3	3.9	0.4	104.6	1.8	2.0	-0.2	
	Jul	108.2	4.0	3.7	0.3	108.8	4.5	4.2	0.3	105.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	
	Aug	107.3	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.4	4.8	4.5	0.3	106.8	3.0	2.9	0.1	
	Sep	107.5	4.1	3.9	0.2	107.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	106.7	2.2	2.1	0.1	
	Oct	107.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	108.0	5.0	4.9	0.1	105.8	2.2	2.3	-0.1	
	Nov	108.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	109.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	106.1	2.5	2.6	-0.1	
	Dec	112.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	113.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	107.2	2.6	2.7	-0.1	
	1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
		Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
		Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
Apr		113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0	
May		113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	
Jun		112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2	
Jul		114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2	
Aug		112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	
Sep		112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
Oct		112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	
Nov		113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0	
Dec		117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	
	Feb ^a	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5	
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6	
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7	
	Jun R	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6	
	Jul P	119.0	4.4	3.5	0.9	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	
			Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
			Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
			Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
			LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
	1997	Apr	107.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	108.0	3.9	3.5	0.4	106.8	3.8	3.1	0.7
May		107.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	107.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	106.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	
Jun		108.1	3.9	3.7	0.2	108.3	4.1	3.9	0.2	106.6	3.7	3.5	0.2	
Jul		109.0	3.5	3.4	0.1	109.2	3.7	3.5	0.2	107.9	4.1	3.8	0.3	
Aug		107.2	4.2	3.9	0.3	107.5	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.2	4.5	4.2	0.3	
Sep		107.5	3.9	3.9	0.0	107.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	107.2	4.2	4.0	0.2	
Oct		108.6	4.2	4.0	0.2	108.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	107.1	4.4	4.4	0.0	
Nov		110.6	4.7	4.1	0.6	110.8	4.8	4.3	0.5	108.2	4.5	4.0	0.5	
Dec		112.7	4.4	4.1	0.3	112.9	4.6	4.4	0.2	112.5	5.2	4.3	0.9	
1998		Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
		Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
		Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7	
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4	
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5	
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5	
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3	
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4	
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4	
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	
1999	Jan ^a	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1	
	Feb ^a	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5	
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6	
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1	
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	
	Jun R	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3	
	Jul P	118.1	3.3	2.5	0.8	118.6	3.5	2.9	0.6	119.1	4.8	3.8	1.0	

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey
Average Earnings Index enquiries: 01928 792442

^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.

R Revised
P Provisional

UNIT WAGE COSTS^a E.21

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	Jan	96.8	0.1	99.0	2.8
	Feb	96.6	-0.2	99.0	0.1
	Mar	96.3	-0.3	98.6	-0.5
	Apr	100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4
	May	105.0	5.0	101.7	1.7
	Jun	108.7	3.5	104.6	2.9
	Jul	113.1	4.0	108.3	3.5
	Aug				
	Sept				
	Oct				
	Nov				
	Dec				
1993	Jan	98.6	2.2	99.5	0.7
	Feb	99.4	3.7	99.9	1.7
	Mar	100.0	4.0	100.1	1.8
	Apr	102.0	5.5	100.5	1.6
	May	103.0	4.4	100.7	1.2
	Jun	104.5	5.2	101.5	1.6
	Jul	105.9	5.8	101.8	1.7
	Aug	106.6	4.5	102.7	2.2
	Sep	106.4	3.3	103.6	2.9
	Oct	108.3	3.6	104.3	2.8
	Nov	109.0	3.0	104.8	2.9
	Dec	111.1	4.3	105.7	2.9
1994	Jan	112.6	5.8	107.0	3.3
	Feb	112.5	3.9	107.6	3.1
	Mar	113.2	3.8	108.5	3.5
	Apr	114.0	2.5	110.0	4.0
	May				
	Jun				
	Jul				
	Aug				
	Sep				
	Oct				
	Nov				
	Dec				
1995	Jan	114.2	1.4	111.6	4.4
	Feb	113.2	0.6	..	..
	Mar	..	..	..	..
	Apr	..	..	..	..
	May	..	..	..	..
	Jun	..	..	..	..
	Jul	..	..	..	..
	Aug	..	..	..	..
	Sep	..	..	..	..
	Oct	..	..	..	..
	Nov	..	..	..	..
	Dec	..	..	..	..
1996	Jan	107.2	3.9	..	..
	Feb	..	..	..	..
	Mar	..	..	..	..
	Apr	..	..	..	..
	May	..	..	..	..
	Jun	..	..	..	..
	Jul	..	..	..	..
	Aug	..	..	..	..
	Sep	..	..	..	..
	Oct	..	..	..	..
	Nov	..	..	..	..
	Dec	..	..	..	..
1997	Jan	105.7	3.8	..	..
	Feb	106.1	2.7	..	..
	Mar	107.5	3.5	..	..
	Apr	107.4	2.6	..	..
	May	108.6	3.9	..	..
	Jun	108.8	4.2	..	..
	Jul	107.8	2.2	..	..
	Aug	109.3	3.1	..	..
	Sep	109.9	3.6	..	..
	Oct	110.3	3.7	..	..
	Nov	111.8	5.2	..	..
	Dec	111.3	3.9	..	..
1998	Jan	112.3	6.3	..	..
	Feb	112.6	6.2	..	..
	Mar	112.8	5.0	..	..
	Apr	112.4	4.7	..	..
	May	112.8	3.9	..	..
	Jun	112.3	3.3	..	..
	Jul	112.5	4.3	..	..
	Aug	113			

E.31 EARNINGS

Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (9)	Canada (3)	Denmark (3)	France (4,8)	Germany (FR) (10)	Greece (3)	Irish Republic (3)	Italy (9,11)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (9)	Spain (2,3,12)	Sweden (3,7)	United States (3)	
Annual averages															
1995=100															
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	102.5	103.5	108.6	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0	
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.9	105.0	105.1	117.1	106.9	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0	
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.4	107.0	123.9	..	109.8	104.3	108.1	112.6	115.3	109.0	
Quarterly averages															
1997	Q1: 106.9, Q2: 108.0, Q3: 109.2, Q4: 110.9	Q1: 103.0, Q2: 104.0, Q3: 104.0, Q4: 104.0	Q1: 104.5, Q2: 104.3, Q3: 102.6, Q4: 105.0	Q1: 106.2, Q2: 107.5, Q3: 108.5, Q4: 109.3	Q1: 103.8, Q2: 104.5, Q3: 105.6, Q4: 106.1	Q1: 104.2, Q2: 105.3, Q3: 105.0, Q4: 105.7	Q1: 116.5, Q2: 117.5, Q3: 118.9, Q4: 115.5	Q1: 102.7, Q2: 103.4, Q3: 104.8, Q4: 106.9	Q1: 106.1, Q2: 106.3, Q3: 107.3, Q4: 107.7	Q1: 106.3, Q2: 105.1, Q3: 105.6, Q4: 105.0	Q1: 103.7, Q2: 104.4, Q3: 105.3, Q4: 105.7	Q1: 106.8, Q2: 104.4, Q3: 109.9, Q4: 111.0	Q1: 109.9, Q2: 112.0, Q3: 110.4, Q4: 112.6	Q1: 105.0, Q2: 106.0, Q3: 106.0, Q4: 108.0	
1998	Q1: 112.3, Q2: 113.2, Q3: 114.3, Q4: 115.1	Q1: 105.0, Q2: 106.0, Q3: 106.0, Q4: 106.0	Q1: 106.4, Q2: 107.2, Q3: 105.4, Q4: 106.1	Q1: 110.7, Q2: 112.0, Q3: 113.2, Q4: 114.3	Q1: 106.5, Q2: 107.0, Q3: 107.8, Q4: 108.2	Q1: 104.2, Q2: 107.2, Q3: 107.2, Q4: 108.0	Q1: 121.3, Q2: 124.0, Q3: 124.4, Q4: 125.9	Q1: 102.7, Q2: 109.8, Q3: .., Q4: ..	Q1: 106.1, Q2: 106.3, Q3: 110.3, Q4: 111.0	Q1: 106.3, Q2: 104.8, Q3: 103.8, Q4: 104.4	Q1: 103.7, Q2: 104.7, Q3: 109.1, Q4: 109.1	Q1: 106.8, Q2: 107.4, Q3: 112.7, Q4: 113.7	Q1: 112.0, Q2: 116.6, Q3: 114.9, Q4: 116.1	Q1: 109.0, Q2: 109.0, Q3: 110.0, Q4: 110.0	
1999	Q1: 116.4, Q2: 117.1	Q1: 107.0, Q2: ..	Q1: 106.6, Q2: ..	Q1: 115.9, Q2: ..	Q1: .., Q2: ..	Q1: 108.2, Q2: ..	Q1: .., Q2: ..	Q1: .., Q2: ..	Q1: 111.5, Q2: ..	Q1: 105.9, Q2: 103.0	Q1: 109.5, Q2: ..	Q1: 114.5, Q2: ..	Q1: 116.4, Q2: ..	Q1: 110.0, Q2: 112.0	
Monthly															
1997	Feb: 107.1, Mar: 107.1, Apr: 107.5, May: 108.1, Jun: 108.4, Jul: 108.6, Aug: 109.4, Sep: 109.7, Oct: 110.0, Nov: 111.1, Dec: 111.5	Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Feb: 104.9, Mar: 104.0, Apr: 104.0, May: 103.4, Jun: 102.7, Jul: 103.0, Aug: 102.1, Sep: 103.9, Oct: 104.6, Nov: 106.6, Dec: ..	Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: 105.3, May: .., Jun: 105.0, Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: 105.7, Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Feb: 106.0, Mar: 104.8, Apr: 106.2, May: 105.0, Jun: 106.4, Jul: 107.3, Aug: 106.3, Sep: 104.7, Oct: 107.7, Nov: 107.8, Dec: 107.8	Feb: 104.9, Mar: 104.8, Apr: 104.3, May: 104.5, Jun: 105.4, Jul: 105.2, Aug: 105.2, Sep: 104.7, Oct: 104.8, Nov: 105.2, Dec: 104.9	Feb: 103.7, Mar: 103.8, Apr: 104.3, May: 104.5, Jun: 105.4, Jul: 105.2, Aug: 105.2, Sep: 104.7, Oct: 104.8, Nov: 105.2, Dec: 104.9	Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Feb: 109.2, Mar: 111.7, Apr: 110.8, May: 113.5, Jun: 111.7, Jul: 111.3, Aug: 111.1, Sep: 111.3, Oct: 112.6, Nov: 114.1, Dec: 114.0	Feb: 105.0, Mar: 106.0, Apr: 105.0, May: 108.0, Jun: 108.0, Jul: 108.0, Aug: 108.0, Sep: 108.0, Oct: 108.0, Nov: 108.0, Dec: 108.0
1998	Jan: 111.7, Feb: 112.4, Mar: 112.8, Apr: 112.9, May: 113.1, Jun: 113.5, Jul: 114.0, Aug: 114.4, Sep: 114.5, Oct: 115.0, Nov: 115.0, Dec: 115.2	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: 106.0, Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: 106.0, Oct: .., Nov: 106.0, Dec: 106.0	Jan: .., Feb: 105.9, Mar: 106.9, Apr: 107.2, May: 106.5, Jun: 107.8, Jul: 106.1, Aug: 105.0, Sep: 105.1, Oct: 105.6, Nov: 105.4, Dec: 107.2	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: 107.2, May: .., Jun: .., Jul: 107.2, Aug: .., Sep: 108.0, Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 107.8, Feb: 107.9, Mar: 109.2, Apr: 109.5, May: 109.6, Jun: 109.7, Jul: 109.9, Aug: 109.9, Sep: 109.9, Oct: 110.1, Nov: 111.0, Dec: 111.0	Jan: 104.9, Feb: 104.8, Mar: 104.3, Apr: 104.5, May: 105.4, Jun: 105.2, Jul: 105.2, Aug: 104.7, Sep: 104.8, Oct: 105.2, Nov: 107.1, Dec: 107.1	Jan: 103.7, Feb: 103.8, Mar: 104.3, Apr: 104.5, May: 105.4, Jun: 105.2, Jul: 105.2, Aug: 104.7, Sep: 104.8, Oct: 105.2, Nov: 107.1, Dec: 107.1	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 114.0, Feb: 112.8, Mar: 114.0, Apr: 116.3, May: 117.6, Jun: 114.9, Jul: 114.5, Aug: 115.3, Sep: 115.5, Oct: 115.9, Nov: 116.8, Dec: 117.3	Jan: 108.0, Feb: 108.0, Mar: 108.0, Apr: 108.0, May: 108.0, Jun: 108.0, Jul: 108.0, Aug: 108.0, Sep: 108.0, Oct: 108.0, Nov: 108.0, Dec: 108.0
1999	Jan: 116.2, Feb: 116.2, Mar: 116.7, Apr: 116.9, May: 117.0, Jun: 117.4, JulP: 117.9	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: 107.0, Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 106.0, Feb: 107.2, Mar: 106.4, Apr: 104.8, May: 105.2, Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 108.2, Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 111.5, Feb: 111.5, Mar: 111.9, Apr: 111.9, May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 106.1, Feb: 105.6, Mar: 105.9, Apr: 105.7, May: 104.9, Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 109.5, Feb: 109.4, Mar: 109.6, Apr: 109.9, May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 117.3, Feb: 116.2, Mar: 115.8, Apr: 117.6, May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 110.0, Feb: 110.0, Mar: 110.0, Apr: 110.0, May: 110.0, Jun: 110.0, Jul: 110.0, Aug: 110.0, Sep: 110.0, Oct: 110.0, Nov: 110.0, Dec: 110.0
Increases on a year earlier															
Annual averages	1995: 4, 1996: 4, 1997: 4, 1998: 5	1995: 2, 1996: 2, 1997: 2, 1998: 2	1995: 1, 1996: 3, 1997: 1, 1998: 2	1995: 4, 1996: 4, 1997: 4, 1998: 4	1995: 2, 1996: 2, 1997: 2, 1998: 2	1995: 4, 1996: 4, 1997: 4, 1998: 6	1995: 13, 1996: 9, 1997: 8, 1998: ..	1995: 4, 1996: 4, 1997: 3, 1998: ..	1995: 3, 1996: 3, 1997: 3, 1998: 3	1995: 1, 1996: 2, 1997: 3, 1998: -1	1995: 1, 1996: 2, 1997: 3, 1998: 3	1995: 5, 1996: 4, 1997: 3, 1998: 3	1995: 5, 1996: 5, 1997: 4, 1998: 4	1995: 2, 1996: 3, 1997: 3, 1998: 3	
Quarterly averages	1997: Q1: 2, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 1	1997: Q1: 2, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 1	1997: Q1: 3, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: 0	1997: Q1: 4, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: 4	1997: Q1: 3, Q2: 4, Q3: 3, Q4: 2	1997: Q1: 2, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 2	1997: Q1: 11, Q2: 9, Q3: 8, Q4: 3	1997: Q1: 3, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: 4	1997: Q1: 4, Q2: 4, Q3: 3, Q4: 4	1997: Q1: 5, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 4	1997: Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	1997: Q1: 3, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: 4	1997: Q1: 6, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: 4	1997: Q1: 4, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: 4	1997: Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3
1998	Q1: 5, Q2: 5, Q3: 4, Q4: 4	Q1: 2, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 1	Q1: 3, Q2: 4, Q3: 1, Q4: 1	Q1: 4, Q2: 4, Q3: 5, Q4: 5	Q1: 3, Q2: 4, Q3: 2, Q4: 2	Q1: 1, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 2	Q1: 4, Q2: 6, Q3: 5, Q4: 9	Q1: 5, Q2: 6, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 2, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 0, Q2: -2, Q3: -1, Q4: 0	Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 5, Q2: 3, Q3: 2, Q4: 2	Q1: 3, Q2: 4, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 4, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: 4	Q1: 4, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3
1999	Q1: 4, Q2: 3	Q1: 2, Q2: ..	Q1: 0, Q2: ..	Q1: 5, Q2: ..	Q1: .., Q2: ..	Q1: 2, Q2: ..	Q1: .., Q2: ..	Q1: .., Q2: ..	Q1: .., Q2: ..	Q1: 3, Q2: -2	Q1: 3, Q2: ..	Q1: 2, Q2: ..	Q1: 2, Q2: ..	Q1: 3, Q2: 3	
Monthly	1997: Feb: 4, Mar: 4, Apr: 4, May: 4, Jun: 4, Jul: 4, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 4, Nov: 5, Dec: 5	1997: Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	1997: Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: -1, Jun: 0, Jul: -1, Aug: -3, Sep: -1, Oct: -1, Nov: 1, Dec: ..	1997: Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	1997: Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	1997: Feb: .., Mar: 2, Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: 2, Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	1997: Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	1997: Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	1997: Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	1997: Feb: 4, Mar: 4, Apr: 4, May: 4, Jun: 4, Jul: 4, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3	1997: Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 4, Jun: 4, Jul: 4, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3	1997: Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 4, Jun: 4, Jul: 4, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3	1997: Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	1997: Feb: 6, Mar: 7, Apr: 4, May: 4, Jun: 4, Jul: 5, Aug: 4, Sep: 5, Oct: 4, Nov: 4, Dec: 4	1997: Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 3, Jun: 3, Jul: 3, Aug: 3, Sep: 3, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3
1998	Jan: 5, Feb: 5, Mar: 4, Apr: 4, May: 5, Jun: 5, Jul: 5, Aug: 5, Sep: 4, Oct: 5, Nov: 4, Dec: 3	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 2, Feb: 1, Mar: 2, Apr: 3, May: 1, Jun: 4, Jul: 3, Aug: 2, Sep: 2, Oct: 1, Nov: 1, Dec: 1	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 1, Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 2, Feb: 2, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 3, Jun: 2, Jul: 3, Aug: 3, Sep: 3, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3	Jan: -1, Feb: 0, Mar: 0, Apr: 0, May: 0, Jun: -2, Jul: -3, Aug: 0, Sep: 0, Oct: 0, Nov: 0, Dec: 0	Jan: 3, Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 3, Jun: 3, Jul: 3, Aug: 3, Sep: 3, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 5, Feb: 3, Mar: 5, Apr: 4, May: 4, Jun: 4, Jul: 4, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 4, Nov: 4, Dec: 4	Jan: 3, Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 3, Jun: 3, Jul: 3, Aug: 3, Sep: 3, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3
1999	Jan: 4, Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 4, May: 3, Jun: 3, JulP: 3	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: -1, Feb: 1, Mar: 0, Apr: -2, May: -1, Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 2, Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 3, Feb: 3, Mar: 2, Apr: 2, May: 2, Jun: 2, Jul: 2, Aug: 2, Sep: 2, Oct: 2, Nov: 2, Dec: 2	Jan: -2, Feb: 0, Mar: 1, Apr: 0, May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 3, Feb: 2, Mar: 2, Apr: 2, May: 2, Jun: 2, Jul: 2, Aug: 2, Sep: 2, Oct: 2, Nov: 2, Dec: 2	Jan: .., Feb: .., Mar: .., Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 3, Feb: 2, Mar: 1, Apr: .., May: .., Jun: .., Jul: .., Aug: .., Sep: .., Oct: .., Nov: .., Dec: ..	Jan: 2, Feb: 2, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 3, Jun: 3, Jul: 3, Aug: 3, Sep: 3, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792442

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 2 Seasonally adjusted. 3 Hourly earnings. 4 Hourly rates: wage earners. 5 Monthly earnings. 6 All industries. 7 Including mining. 8 All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services. 9 Hourly rates. 10 Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers. 11 Industry. 12 Industry and services.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES F.11

New Deal 18-24 summary figures Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM^e									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	62.8	21.3	85.5	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.5	4.4	15.0
Jul-Sep 98	90.9	30.9	124.0	50.1	18.9	70.3	21.9	9.3	31.8
Oct-Dec 98	102.2	34.2	138.8	35.4	13.2	49.3	24.1	9.9	34.6
Jan-Mar 99	110.4	38.5	151.4	37.8	15.5	54.1	29.7	11.2	41.5
Apr 99	109.6	38.6	150.6	13.1	5.3	18.7	13.9	5.2	19.4
May 99	105.9	37.7	146.0	11.2	4.2	15.7	14.9	5.1	20.3
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	60.7	20.6	82.7	60.5	21.2	83.0	10.1	4.3	14.6
Jul-Sep 98	88.1	29.9	120.3	48.3	18.2	67.9	20.9	8.9	30.4
Oct-Dec 98	98.8	33.0	134.1	33.6	12.5	46.9	22.9	9.4	33.0
Jan-Mar 99	107.0	37.2	146.6	36.3	14.9	52.0	28.2	10.7	39.5
Apr 99	107.4	37.6	147.5	12.7	5.1	1			

F.13 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

Quarter/month of leaving	Thousands										
	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other				Not known ^d
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c		
GREAT BRITAIN^e											
All											
Jan-Mar 98	3.3	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.28	0.17	0.63	
Apr-Jun 98	20.7	7.57	6.35	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.61	0.78	4.42	
Jul-Sep 98	54.2	13.75	25.25	5.36	14.91	2.57	2.42	3.77	3.21	8.27	
Oct-Dec 98	52.8	12.16	24.54	4.43	11.01	4.70	4.41	4.24	2.48	9.40	
Jan-Mar 99	54.6	11.92	25.11	4.07	10.65	5.28	5.11	4.69	2.11	10.76	
Apr 99	19.4	5.23	7.73	1.42	2.88	1.68	1.74	1.54	0.80	4.13	
May 99	17.6	5.14	6.28	1.21	2.13	1.47	1.46	1.33	0.76	4.13	
Jun 99	18.4	5.85	5.59	1.01	1.80	1.45	1.32	1.37	1.02	4.62	
Male											
Jan-Mar 98	2.3	0.77	0.80	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.12	0.43	
Apr-Jun 98	14.7	5.53	4.67	2.18	1.74	0.33	0.43	0.85	0.47	3.16	
Jul-Sep 98	38.0	9.94	18.04	3.98	10.32	1.52	2.23	2.04	2.06	5.90	
Oct-Dec 98	37.5	8.69	17.99	3.19	7.95	2.76	4.09	2.32	1.60	6.93	
Jan-Mar 99	39.3	8.70	18.56	2.97	7.72	3.14	4.73	2.55	1.42	8.03	
Apr 99	13.9	3.76	5.71	1.04	2.07	0.99	1.61	0.84	0.51	3.04	
May 99	12.7	3.82	4.61	0.89	1.54	0.84	1.35	0.69	0.51	3.08	
Jun 99	13.5	4.39	4.07	0.72	1.27	0.85	1.24	0.76	0.71	3.56	
Female											
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.30	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.19	
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.95	1.61	0.74	0.58	0.24	0.05	0.75	0.30	1.19	
Jul-Sep 98	15.4	3.58	6.85	1.31	4.36	1.02	0.16	1.66	1.11	2.16	
Oct-Dec 98	14.3	3.25	6.12	1.18	2.84	1.85	0.25	1.84	0.82	2.25	
Jan-Mar 99	14.4	3.03	6.16	1.05	2.77	2.05	0.30	2.05	0.66	2.51	
Apr 99	5.3	1.39	1.94	0.37	0.79	0.67	0.12	0.68	0.27	0.99	
May 99	4.6	1.26	1.57	0.31	0.56	0.61	0.09	0.62	0.24	0.96	
Jun 99	4.7	1.38	1.46	0.29	0.51	0.58	0.07	0.59	0.30	0.97	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Economic Development for Northern Ireland. Information: 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 June 1999 are not available.

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

F.14 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Thousands				
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
GREAT BRITAIN					
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 98	2.17	1.08	0.28	0.18	0.64
Apr-Jun 98	14.56	7.66	1.64	0.80	4.47
Jul-Sep 98	30.37	14.35	3.95	3.42	8.66
Oct-Dec 98	32.96	14.11	4.90	3.00	10.95
Jan-Mar 99	39.53	15.44	5.83	3.00	15.27
Apr 99	17.21	7.24	2.07	1.23	6.66
May 99	16.92	7.11	1.79	1.18	6.84
Jun 99	19.36	8.07	1.94	1.57	7.79
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Jan-Mar 98	0.61	0.24	0.07	0.05	0.25
Apr-Jun 98	3.70	1.62	0.35	0.18	1.55
Jul-Sep 98	4.87	1.92	0.46	0.43	2.06
Oct-Dec 98	4.26	1.40	0.39	0.31	2.16
Jan-Mar 99	4.95	1.71	0.47	0.28	2.49
Apr 99	2.09	0.80	0.17	0.14	0.98
May 99	2.02	0.83	0.15	0.11	0.92
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Jan-Mar 98	1.56	0.84	0.21	0.12	0.39
Apr-Jun 98	10.69	5.94	1.27	0.60	2.88
Jul-Sep 98	24.16	11.85	3.31	2.79	6.22
Oct-Dec 98	24.05	10.77	3.86	2.17	7.25
Jan-Mar 99	24.59	10.22	4.23	1.84	8.30
Apr 99	9.75	4.49	1.38	0.68	3.21
May 99	9.57	4.41	1.19	0.65	3.32
Jun 99	10.89	5.11	1.23	0.87	3.68
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan to Jun-98 ^b	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.94	0.42	0.10	0.15	0.25
Oct-Dec 98	3.00	1.32	0.43	0.33	0.92
Jan-Mar 99	5.01	1.95	0.54	0.36	2.16
Apr 99	2.40	0.97	0.23	0.14	1.07
May 99	2.30	0.86	0.18	0.12	1.14
Jun 99	2.45	0.91	0.23	0.14	1.17

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 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.
- b The numbers of leavers in the first two quarters of 1998 are too small to show separately.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

Quarter/month	Thousands					
	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
GREAT BRITAIN						
All^f						
Jan-Mar 98	1.42	1.08	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.03
Apr-Jun 98	9.46	7.66	1.80	3.26	3.10	0.16
Jul-Sep 98	17.78	14.35	3.43	6.67	6.33	0.34
Oct-Dec 98	17.39	14.11	3.29	8.16	7.82	0.34
Jan-Mar 99	19.08	15.44	3.64	6.64	6.23	0.42
Apr 99	8.58	7.24	1.34	3.00	2.82	0.18
May 99	8.31	7.11	1.20	2.39	2.27	0.12
Jun 99	9.16	8.07	1.09	1.74	1.67	0.07
Male						
Jan-Mar 98	1.03	0.77	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.02
Apr-Jun 98	6.90	5.60	1.30	2.48	2.48	0.00
Jul-Sep 98	12.94	10.39	2.56	5.25	5.00	0.25
Oct-Dec 98	12.44	10.09	2.35	6.24	5.99	0.25
Jan-Mar 99	13.98	11.32	2.66	5.21	4.90	0.31
Apr 99	6.22	5.24	0.98	2.31	2.17	0.14
May 99	6.16	5.27	0.89	1.86	1.77	0.10
Jun 99	6.83	6.06	0.77	1.35	1.31	0.05
Female						
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.30	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01
Apr-Jun 98	2.45	1.98	0.47	0.64	0.60	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	4.57	3.73	0.83	1.33	1.25	0.08
Oct-Dec 98	4.84	3.77	1.07	1.81	1.72	0.09
Jan-Mar 99	4.84	3.89	0.94	1.36	1.25	0.11
Apr 99	2.25	1.90	0.35	0.65	0.61	0.04
May 99	2.05	1.76	0.30	0.49	0.47	0.03
Jun 99	2.21	1.90	0.31	0.37	0.35	0.02
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Apr-Jun 98	0.75	0.63	0.12	0.30	0.29	0.01
Jul-Sep 98	1.95	1.66	0.29	0.68	0.66	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	2.32	2.01	0.31	0.98	0.96	0.03
Jan-Mar 99	2.08	1.76	0.31	0.75	0.72	0.04
Apr 99	0.90	0.79	0.11	0.29	0.28	0.01
May 99	0.87	0.79	0.08	0.21	0.21	0.01
Jun 99	0.93	0.84	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.01

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 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.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Quarter/month	Thousands								
	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Jul-Sep 98	58.5	10.9	69.9	31.4	5.9	37.5	3.1	0.7	3.8
Oct-Dec 98	143.0	25.9	169.9	33.4	6.2	39.9	7.5	1.7	9.2
Jan-Mar 99	188.9	33.5	224.1	30.7	5.7	36.7	19.8	3.9	23.8
Apr 99	65.8	11.7	78.2	10.8	2.1	13.0	10.1	1.9	12.1
May 99	66.5	11.9	79.1	9.3	1.7	11.1	8.6	1.6	10.3
Jun 99	68.5	12.4	81.6	10.3	2.0	12.4	8.3	1.5	9.9

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 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/TW 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.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-June 1999

GREAT BRITAIN	Thousands					
	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All ^d	81.6	70.3	3.3	2.0	5.4	0.6
Male	68.5	59.0	2.8	1.7	4.5	0.5
Female	12.4	10.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	8.4	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0
People with disabilities ^f	15.3	13.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.1

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 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 Worktrails.
- 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/TW 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.

F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				Still on New Deal		On JSA ^a	
		Left JSA		On JSA ^a	Left JSA		Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	Education and training opportunities	
		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits		Other ^c	Not known ^d			Employer subsidy
Quarter/month of leaving									
All									
Jul-Sep 98	5.5	1.43	1.01	0.44	0.76	0.16	0.49	0.65	
Oct-Dec 98	12.9	2.05	1.53	0.52	2.53	2.30	1.35	1.85	
Jan-Mar 99	27.6	3.50	3.21	1.18	2.33	12.29	1.44	2.68	
Apr 99	12.9	1.49	1.29	0.54	1.05	6.85	0.55	0.86	
May 99	10.9	1.39	1.04	0.42	0.91	5.69	0.43	0.76	
Jun 99	10.3	1.45	0.97	0.43	0.88	5.27	0.42	0.74	
Males									
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.20	0.80	0.35	0.62	0.13	0.42	0.53	
Oct-Dec 98	10.6	1.68	1.20	0.40	2.02	1.95	1.16	1.52	
Jan-Mar 99	23.0	2.91	2.57	0.95	1.87	10.41	1.24	2.24	
Apr 99	10.8	1.23	1.04	0.43	0.83	5.85	0.47	0.69	
May 99	9.1	1.17	0.85	0.35	0.73	4.83	0.37	0.64	
Jun 99	8.7	1.22	0.79	0.33	0.72	4.52	0.37	0.61	
Females									
Jul-Sep 98	0.9	0.22	0.20	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.12	
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.32	0.12	0.48	0.35	0.18	0.31	
Jan-Mar 99	4.4	0.57	0.62	0.23	0.43	1.81	0.20	0.42	
Apr 99	2.0	0.24	0.24	0.11	0.21	0.96	0.08	0.16	
May 99	1.7	0.21	0.18	0.08	0.16	0.83	0.05	0.12	
Jun 99	1.5	0.22	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.72	0.05	0.12	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 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 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'.
 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.

F.19 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
Quarter/month						
All^f						
Jul-Sep 98	1.84	1.46	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	3.24	2.15	1.09	0.78	0.69	0.09
Jan-Mar 99	4.99	3.81	1.19	0.91	0.81	0.11
Apr 99	2.14	1.70	0.44	0.36	0.31	0.05
May 99	1.91	1.54	0.37	0.26	0.23	0.03
Jun 99	2.02	1.65	0.38	0.19	0.17	0.02
Male						
Jul-Sep 98	1.55	1.22	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	2.69	1.76	0.94	0.67	0.59	0.08
Jan-Mar 99	4.19	3.17	1.02	0.78	0.69	0.10
Apr 99	1.78	1.40	0.38	0.32	0.27	0.04
May 99	1.62	1.30	0.33	0.23	0.20	0.02
Jun 99	1.70	1.37	0.33	0.16	0.14	0.02
Female						
Jul-Sep 98	0.27	0.22	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Oct-Dec 98	0.52	0.37	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.01
Jan-Mar 99	0.77	0.61	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.01
Apr 99	0.34	0.27	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01
May 99	0.27	0.23	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
Jun 99	0.30	0.26	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Jul-Sep 98	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00
Oct-Dec 98	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.01
Jan-Mar 99	0.43	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01
Apr 99	0.20	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
May 99	0.15	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Jun 99	0.17	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00

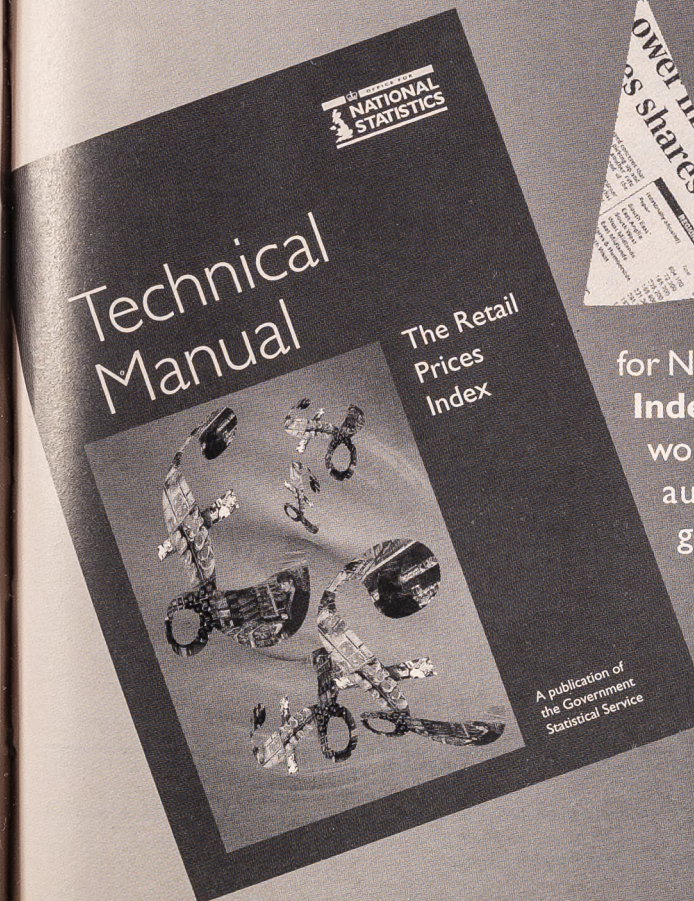
Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 0114 259 6365.

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ 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 JSA, 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.

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

The RPI: widely used but not always fully understood...



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The RPI is one of the key UK economic indicators, fundamental to any economic outlook or business projection. For users who wish to better understand its compilation and scope, the Office for National Statistics has produced the **Retail Prices Index Technical Manual**. The most comprehensive work of its kind produced by any country, it provides authoritative and up-to-date methodological guidance.

Topics covered include:

- scope and coverage of the index
- sampling of locations and outlets where prices are collected
- choice of items to be priced
- instructions given to price collectors
- validation and error checking of individual prices
- calculation of weights.

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
		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
1995		182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2	
1996		226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6	
1997		283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8	
1998		296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0	
1997	Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9
	Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1
	Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2
	Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8
	Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8
1998	Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5
	Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4
	Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9
	Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5
	May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.6
	Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6
	Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4
	Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2
	Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5
	Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9
	Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	227.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.9
	Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.1
1999	Jan	305.0	-4.0	-2.6	229.8	-2.3	233.4	3.1	126.3	2.4
	Feb	301.3	-3.7	-4.3	226.4	1.2	231.1	3.5	121.5	2.0
	Mar	298.1	-3.2	-3.6	226.3	1.9	226.4	-0.8	120.7	1.0
	Apr	296.8	-1.3	-2.7	231.6	0.6	234.2	0.3	129.3	1.0
	May	300.4	3.6	-0.3	216.4	-3.3	208.5	-7.5	110.7	-3.6
	Jun	301.5	1.1	1.1	224.0	-0.8	222.0	-1.5	117.8	-1.0
	Jul R	305.5	4.0	2.9	227.2	-1.5	222.4	-3.9	118.4	-3.6
	Aug P	311.1	5.6	3.6	229.9	4.5	224.1	5.2	119.7	3.0

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

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 1/2 week month.

a Excludes 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.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March and the figures between March and April for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West excl. Mersey-side	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1997	Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	231.3	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	290.1
	Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	236.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	296.0
	Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	243.5	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
	Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	225.5	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
	Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	223.5	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998	Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	217.0	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
	Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	224.8	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
	Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	226.1	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	22.9	27.0	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	237.3	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
	Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
	Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	240.8	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
	Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	240.2	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
	Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
	Oct	11.6	36.5	8.8	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	254.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
	Nov	11.0	35.0	8.4	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	256.4	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1
	Dec	10.5	33.5	8.1	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	251.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0
1999	Jan	11.0	32.3	7.8	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	247.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0
	Feb	11.0	31.1	7.7	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	28.5	34.3	26.1	243.6	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3
	Mar	10.9	30.2	7.8	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	27.9	34.3	25.8	241.0	16.8	31.3	289.2	N/A	298.1
	Apr	11.8	28.7	7.9	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	240.5	16.4	31.0	287.9	N/A	296.8
	May	14.0	27.5	7.9	22.6	20.8	35.3	23.7	31.0	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1	31.0	291.5	N/A	300.4
	Jun	14.8	27.5	7.7	22.6	21.0	34.4	23.4	31.3	36.4	26.2	245.3	16.0	31.3	292.6	N/A	301.5
	Jul R	16.3	27.1	7.5	23.0	21.1	33.6	23.5	31.7	37.3	27.6	248.6	16.2	31.8	296.6	N/A	305.5
	Aug P	18.4	27.0	7.5	23.5	21.6	33.5	24.0	32.2	38.1	28.5	254.3	16.2	31.7	302.2	N/A	311.1

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

a See footnote to Table G.1.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March and the figures between March and April for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices:^a not seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West excl. Mersey-side	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^{a,b}																	
1995		6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	138.9	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8
1996		8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1997		10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	33.0	8.0	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
1998	Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	241.3	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
	Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	263.4	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
	Oct	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	289.2	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2
	Nov	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	276.5	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0
	Dec	9.7	31.8	7.9	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	242.6	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9
1999	Jan	9.4	28.4	7.3	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	219.2	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6
	Feb	9.6	27.5	7.4	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	219.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0
	Mar	9.8	27.6	7.3	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	N/A	N/A
	Apr	11.0	26.0	7.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	N/A	N/A
	May	14.1	26.3	7.7	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	N/A	N/A
	Jun	15.9	27.6	7.7	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	N/A	N/A
	Jul	16.9	27.0	7.4	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	N/A	N/A
	Aug	19.4	28.0	7.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	28.7	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	N/A	N/A
Vacancies at careers offices ^c																	
1995		0.2	1.0	0.1	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
1996		0.2	1.7	0.2	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
1997		0.3	2.0	0.3	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
1998		0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	20.7	0.5	1.4	22.6	1.3	23.9
1999	Aug	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	5.1	3.4	1.6	19.4	0.7	1.5	21.6	1.5	23.0
	Oct	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.2	5.3	3.3	1.8	19.2	0.5	1.3	20.9	1.5	22.4
	Nov	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	2.0	5.1	2.8	1.6	17.8	0.4	1.1	19.2	1.4	20.7
	Dec	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	5.0	2.7	1.4	16.6	0.4	0.9	18.0	1.2	19.2
1999	Jan	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	4.4	2.5	1.1	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	1.1	17.2
	Feb	0.2	1.4														

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

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	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1996 Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	25	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	20	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
May	19	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
Jun	15	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
Mar	19	28	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
Apr	9	12	2.0	2.0	3.3	2.2
May	17	19	29.6	29.8R	47.8	1.8
Jun	15R	19R	3.0R	3.6R	14.6R	9.7
Jul	12	16	5.7	5.9	6.9	1.3

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands										
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & 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
SIC1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,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
1996 Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
Feb	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	3.2
Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
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
Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	1.2
Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9
Apr	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8
May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1
Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.6
Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	0.1
Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
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
Feb	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
May	-	-	1.8	25.4	0.1	0.6R	-	1.2	18.5	-	0.1
Jun	-	-	9.7	-	0.2	1.8R	0.7	1.3	1.0R	-	-
Jul	-	-	1.3	3.0	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.4	-	0.2

a See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 1999 are provisional.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1992	12 months to July 1998			12 months to July 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
01 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Manufacturing of: food, beverages and tobacco;	1	200	100	1	100	300
textiles and textile products;	1	*	**	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	*	600	2	300	500
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	1,200	1,500	2	200	300
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	6	900	1,300	3	500	1,500
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	4	1,800	2,300	1	200	100
electrical and optical equipment;	3	1,600	2,700	2	300	300
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.;	18	12,300	29,400	14	14,700	46,800
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	-	-	2	200	300
Construction	1	1,200	200	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	17	12,600	26,400	11	6,900	30,000
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	3	1,200	10,500
Transport, storage and communication	68	44,100	135,300	65	25,900	31,700
Financial intermediation	7	13,800	16,100	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	300	1,100	5	2,000	7,600
Public administration and defence	16	4,200	17,700	12	8,900	24,300
Education	19	3,600	6,100	15	23,700	20,800
Health and social work	4	500	7,300	5	2,400	13,500
Other community, social and personal service activities	15	11,900	18,700	12	11,700	19,900
All industries and services	188 ^a	110,900	268,200	154 ^a	98,900	208,400

a 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 50 workers involved.
** Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: July 1999			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	5,900	6,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	5,700 ^a	5,300
Continuing from earlier months	4	200	1,600

a Includes 3,400 directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on pS3. The figures for 1999 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to July 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	45	69,200	125,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	7	2,900	3,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	2,600	2,800
Redundancy questions	22	9,200	40,000
Trade union matters	7	1,700	2,000
Working conditions and supervision	11	2,700	13,600
Manning and work allocation	25	3,300	3,800
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	7,200	17,200
All causes	154	98,900	208,400

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

May to July 1999

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
LEVELS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All persons												
16-17	832	345	487	646	252	393	187	93	94	613	60	553
18-24	3,728	3,130	598	3,290	2,773	517	438	357	81	1,171	506	666
All under 25	4,560	3,475	1,085	3,936	3,025	910	625	450	175	1,785	566	1,219
Male												
16-17	429	204	225	323	147	175	106	57	49	312	30	282
18-24	2,049	1,751	298	1,782	1,530	252	266	221	46	459	115	344
All under 25	2,478	1,955	523	2,105	1,677	428	373	278	95	771	145	626
Female												
16-17	403	141	262	323	105	218	80	36	44	301	30	271
18-24	1,679	1,379	300	1,508	1,243	264	172	136	36	713	391	322
All under 25	2,083	1,520	562	1,831	1,349	482	252	172	80	1,014	421	593
RATES (%)^c												
All persons												
16-17	57.6	85.2	46.8	44.7	62.3	37.8	22.4	26.9	19.2	42.4	14.8	53.2
18-24	76.1	86.1	47.3	67.2	76.3	40.9	11.7	11.4	13.6	23.9	13.9	52.7
All under 25	71.9	86.0	47.1	62.0	74.9	39.5	13.7	12.9	16.1	28.1	14.0	52.9
Male												
16-17	57.9	87.2	44.3	43.5	62.8	34.6	24.8	28.0	21.9	42.1	12.8	55.7
18-24	81.7	93.8	46.5	71.1	82.0	39.3	13.0	12.6	15.3	18.3	6.2	53.5
All under 25	76.3	93.1	45.5	64.8	79.9	37.2	15.0	14.2	18.2	23.7	6.9	54.5
Female												
16-17	57.3	82.4	49.2	45.9	61.5	40.9	19.9	25.4	16.9	42.7	17.6	50.8
18-24	70.2	77.9	48.2	63.0	70.3	42.5	10.2	9.9	11.9	29.8	22.1	51.8
All under 25	67.3	78.3	48.7	59.1	69.5	41.8	12.1	11.3	14.2	32.7	21.7	51.3
CHANGES ON YEAR												
LEVELS												
All persons												
16-17	-44	-24	-20	-38	-25	-13	-6	1	-7	33	0	33
18-24	-36	-21	-15	-11	-1	-10	-25	-20	-5	48	1	47
All under 25	-80	-45	-35	-49	-26	-23	-31	-19	-12	81	1	80
Male												
16-17	-26	-22	-5	-21	-17	-4	-5	-5	0	21	5	17
18-24	-14	-4	-10	-0	8	-7	-14	-12	-2	19	2	17
All under 25	-40	-26	-14	-21	-10	-12	-19	-17	-2	40	6	34
Female												
16-17	-18	-2	-16	-17	-8	-9	-1	6	-7	11	-5	16
18-24	-22	-17	-6	-11	-9	-2	-11	-8	-3	30	0	30
All under 25	-40	-19	-21	-28	-17	-11	-12	-2	-10	41	-5	46
RATES (%)^c												
All persons												
16-17	-2.6	-0.8	-2.5	-2.3	-2.4	-1.7	0.5	2.1	-0.6	2.6	0.8	2.5
18-24	-0.9	-0.1	-2.5	-0.4	0.4	-1.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.9	0.1	2.5
All under 25	-1.3	-0.2	-2.5	-0.8	0.2	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	1.3	0.2	2.5
Male												
16-17	-3.1	-2.7	-2.0	-2.6	-2.5	-1.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.1	2.7	2.0
18-24	-0.7	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	0.5	-1.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	2.0
All under 25	-1.2	-0.4	-2.0	-0.7	0.3	-1.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	1.2	0.4	2.0
Female												
16-17	-2.0	1.9	-3.0	-2.0	-2.2	-1.7	0.6	4.5	-1.5	2.0	-1.9	3.0
18-24	-1.1	-0.2	-2.9	-0.7	0.2	-2.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.8	1.1	0.2	2.9
All under 25	-1.3	0.0	-2.9	-0.9	0.0	-1.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	1.3	0.0	2.9

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

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.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6004.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

7 August-3 September 1999

7,314^a

a This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placings from Employment Service callcentres.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 1999*

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	5	17	7	9	44	23	11	5	23	29	173	33	25	231
Value of Offers (£,000)	137	976	705	1,060	2,625	3,170	1,004	1,975	1,167	1,930	14,749	4,633	8,295	27,677

Notes: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 020 7215 2598.
* Date of first payment.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 1999*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST MIDLANDS				
AAI (Plastics) Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	90,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Protonal Logistics Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	170,000	A	Specialist logistical services
Label Vision Ltd	Mansfield	245,000	A	Printing of labels
Modular Produktion Int GmbH	Worksop	185,000	B	Manufacture elec distribution and control gear
Total		690,000		
LONDON				
French Croissant Co Ltd	Heathrow	500,000	B	Manufacture mch for food, beverage, tobacco
Total		500,000		
NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
AE Cables Ltd	Liverpool	200,000	B	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
CTH Plastics Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
J.N. Nichols (Virmito) Plc	Wigan and St Helens	240,000	A	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks
Pilkington Glass Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	240,000	B	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Total		920,000		
NORTH EAST				
Chempond Ltd	Middlesbrough	85,000	A	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.
Taylor Ltd	Middlesbrough	750,000	B	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Gen Manufacturing Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	160,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Felzer (UK) Ltd	South Tyneside	75,000	A	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Svenson UK Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	75,000	B	Renting of other mch/equip n.e.s.
Zeneca Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	231,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
County Luxdon Laundry Ltd	Sunderland	125,000	B	Washing and dry cleaning; textile/fur
Hilborn Precision Ltd	Sunderland	75,000	A	Manufacture mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Kanigel UK Ltd	Sunderland	95,000	A	Manufacture elec equip for motor vehicles n.e.s.
Total		1,671,000		
NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
Stanside Holdings Ltd	Bolton and Bury	200,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
ABT Transportation Ltd	Manchester	400,000	B	Manufacture railway and tramway locomotives
McDonald Yang Ltd	Manchester	100,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Daxton Food Ltd	Oldham	150,000	A	Manufacture macaroni/noodles/pasta/similar
Hosokawa Micron Ltd	Widnes and Runcom	110,000	A	Manufacture industrial proc control equip
Martin Dawes Telecommunications	Widnes and Runcom	1,800,000	B	Telecommunications
Total		2,760,000		
SOUTH EAST				
ACW Farm Produce Ltd	Folkestone	182,000	A	Wh'sale of fruit and vegetables
Pleaspack Ltd	Hastings	93,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Structural Polymer Systems Ltd	Isle of Wight	500,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Total		775,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Tripos Receptor Research Ltd	Bude	245,000	A	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.
Standard Products Ltd	Plymouth	1,600,000	B	Manufacture of other rubber products
Total		1,845,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
PDP Eng Co Ltd	Birmingham	200,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Servec (Birmingham) Ltd	Birmingham	150,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Nuneaton Patterns Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	140,000	A	Manufacture of tools
D.A. Stuart Oil Co Ltd	Wolverhampton	200,000	A	Mineral oil refining/oth petrilm treatment
Total		690,000		

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	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
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1998 Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9
Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9
Oct	164.5	3.1	161.9	2.5	155.7	1.8	157.1	1.9
Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9
Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0
1999 Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0
Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8
Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1
Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0
May	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.1	157.4	1.5	159.4	1.7
Jun	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.2	157.3	1.5	159.2	1.7
Jul	165.1	1.3	164.1	2.2	156.7	1.6	158.6	1.8
Aug	165.5	1.1	164.5	2.1	157.2	1.4	158.9	1.6

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 17 1999

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months				
							1 month	12 months	
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	165.5	0.2	1.1					
Food and catering	CHBS	154.7	-0.3	0.1	Tobacco	CHBE	253.9	0.2	132
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	204.5	0.1	5.7	Cigarettes	DOBN	259.1		14
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	167.6	0.4	0.1	Tobacco	DOBO	205.7		6
Personal expenditure	CHBV	138.3	1.0	-0.1	Housing	CHBF	197.4	0.4	-0.9
Travel and leisure	CHBW	166.6	0.2	1.9	Rent	DOBP	231.2		3
Consumer durables	CHBY	110.5	0.8	-3.2	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	185.3		-19
Seasonal food	CHBP	116.2	-1.2	-10.2	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHDO	130.6		8
Food excluding seasonal food	CHBB	147.6	-0.3	0.3	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	178.4		7
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	166.8	0.3	1.3	Water and other payments	DOBS	284.7		4
All items excluding food	CHAY	169.7	0.4	1.4	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	206.3		7
Other indices					Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	154.9		-1
All items excluding:					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	194.3		2
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	164.5	0.2	2.1	Fuel and light	CHBG	124.2	0.0	0.0
housing	CHAZ	158.9	0.2	1.6	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	130.0		2
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^a	CBZW	157.2	0.3	1.4	Electricity	DOBX	131.6		-1
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	163.9	0.2	1.9	Gas	DOBY	117.9		-1
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	163.8	0.2	1.9	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	116.5		21
Food	CHBA	142.6	-0.5	-1.4	Household goods	CHBH	140.6	0.8	0.3
Bread	DOAA	134.4		-1	Furniture	DOCA	144.1		1
Cereals	DOAB	140.7		-1	Furnishings	DOCB	146.4		1
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	158.5		2	Electrical appliances	DOCC	94.5		-3
Beef	DOAD	132.9		2	Other household equipment	DOCD	142.8		-1
Lamb	DOAE	144.9		0	Household consumables	DOCE	161.9		1
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	149.1		-4	Pet care	DOCF	151.1		1
Pork	DOAG	128.8		4	Household services	CHBI	152.1	0.3	3.3
Bacon	DOAH	154.9		4	Postage	DOCG	152.9		-1
Poultry	DOAI	112.3		-1	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	100.2		-1
Other meat	DOAJ	133.8		0	Domestic services	DOCI	199.8		5
Fish	DOAK	147.6		7	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	181.1		6
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	151.2		11	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	114.4	1.5	-2.4
Butter	DOAM	167.5		-2	Men's outerwear	DOCK	112.2		-2
Oil and fats	DOAN	138.8		-1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	95.9		-4
Cheese	DOAO	157.9		-1	Children's outerwear	DOCM	114.0		-4
Eggs	DOAP	152.0		6	Other clothing	DOCN	157.6		1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	151.2		-2	Footwear	DOCO	116.1		-1
Milk products	DOAR	140.1		-3	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	184.6	0.4	2.9
Tea	DOAS	165.3		-3	Personal articles	DOCP	123.4		1
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	123.2		-4	Chemists goods	DOCQ	194.9		2
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.5		0	Personal services	DOCR	254.1		6
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	138.6		-7	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	176.7	0.4	2.9
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	155.0		1	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	133.0		-4
Potatoes	DOAX	155.4		-4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	203.0		3
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	138.4		-22	Petrol and oil	DOCU	214.1		11
Vegetables	DOAZ	104.4		-10	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	231.5		9
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	89.4		-13	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	180.1	0.2	3.3
Fruit	DOBB	123.8		-9	Rail fares	DOCW	202.7		3
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	119.1		-11	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	198.3		4
Other foods	DOBD	150.7		0	Other travel costs	DOCY	156.7		3
Catering	CHBC	197.8	0.3	3.8	Leisure goods	CHBL	114.8	-0.6	-4.6
Restaurant meals	DOBE	194.9		4	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	45.2		-18
Canteen meals	DOBF	219.9		4	Tapes and discs	DOBA	115.2		-5
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	192.9		4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DOBB	115.3		-3
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	185.3	0.1	2.4	Books and newspapers	DODC	194.5		3
Beer	DOBH	198.6		3	Gardening products	DODD	139.9		-2
on sales	DOBI	205.8		2	Leisure services	CHBM	199.0	0.4	4.1
off sales	DOBJ	160.1		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	133.0		2
Wines and spirits	DOBK	166.9		1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	244.8		5
on sales	DOBL	192.8		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	129.5		5
off sales	DOBM	152.5		0	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	117.8		2

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.

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

For general notes see 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 August 17 1999

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)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	CZPI	661	424	Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	206	90
Topside	CZPH	537	627				
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG	422	418	Cheese, per kg			
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	665	863	Cheddar type	CZNV	218	479
Stewing steak	CZPE	552	460				
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	689	908	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	180	162
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	495	302	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	181	138
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	142	506	Pasteurised, per pint b	CZNT	250	34
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	143	418				
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	678	422	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	189	78
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	526	287	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	219	152
Bacon, per kg				Coffee			
Streaky ^a	CZOB	579	431	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	225	197
Hammon ^a	CZOU	668	537	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	201	190
Back ^a	DOIF	724	610				
Ham				Sugar			
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	772	87	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	224	57
Sausages, per kg ^c				Fresh vegetables			
Pork	CZOO	701	306	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	373	63
Chilled meats				Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	454	44
Cornd beef, 340g	CZOO	216	100	Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ	489	103
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH	450	58
Frozen	CZON	167	169	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	461	56
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	671	221	Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF		
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	486	50
Food fillets	CZOL	328	782	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	491	60
Rainbow trout	CZOK	264	464	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	475	283
Bread				Cucumber, each	CZNB	475	48
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	205	51	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	472	45
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	159	69	Leeks, per kg ^c	DOHJ	387	167
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	176	54	Fresh fruit			
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	135	71	Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ	457	105
Figs				Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	472	108
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	215	62	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX	443	121
Butter				Oranges, each	CZMW	480	23
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	209	83	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV	487	100
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	210	88	Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	436	190
				Avocado pear, each	DOHT	315	73
				Grapefruit, each	DOHN	461	29
				Items other than food			
				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	565	173
				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	567	194
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	566	138
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	695	366
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	132	709
				4-star petrol, per litre	CZMN	265	977
				Derv per litre	CZML	557	80
				Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMK	562	75
							72-74

^a Or Scottish equivalent.

^b Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.

^c From February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lb (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of mushrooms, in order to calculate the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

General Notes - Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Office for National Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPI is now published in full in the ONS *Business Monitor MM23*.

Structure

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 ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink		
								All	Seasonal ^a	Non- seasonal ^a			
Weights		CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	76
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	25	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	848	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	76
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	76
1997		1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	48	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	66
Annual averages		CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD
1988		109.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.2
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	128.3	139.1	132.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		148.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
1997		157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.3
1998		162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8
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
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	103.3	102.9
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
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	110.7	112.2	116.3
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
1992	Jan 14	136.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
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
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
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
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	138.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
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	Aug 12 Sep 09	158.5 159.3	161.5 162.5	159.4 160.3	153.5 154.1	157.1 157.8	-	116.1 118.4	142.3 142.1	120.0 118.0	146.3 146.4	183.0 183.6	175.2 175.4
1998	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 09	159.5 159.6 160.0	162.8 163.0 163.5	160.5 160.6 161.0	154.2 154.2 154.5	157.9 158.0 158.3	-	117.9 119.0 119.7	142.3 141.6 141.6	118.7 119.3 121.7	146.6 145.6 145.2	184.1 184.9 185.1	175.8 175.1 174.4
1998	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 17	159.5 160.3 160.8	162.8 163.8 164.4	160.4 161.4 161.8	153.7 154.6 155.2	157.7 158.5 158.9	-	113.2 115.2 117.3	141.8 141.9 141.6	121.2 120.1 119.6	145.5 145.8 145.6	185.8 186.3 186.7	176.5 177.9 178.6
1998	Apr 21 May 19 Jun 16	162.6 163.5 163.4	166.4 167.2 167.1	163.7 164.4 164.3	155.9 156.8 158.6	160.4 161.3 161.1	-	116.5 117.7 117.0	142.0 144.1 143.5	120.1 130.1 125.9	145.9 146.5 146.6	187.7 188.5 188.9	178.7 180.0 179.9
1998	Jul 21 Aug 18 Sep 15	163.0 163.7 164.4	166.7 167.3 168.2	164.1 164.6 165.4	155.8 156.4 157.1	160.5 161.1 161.8	-	113.1 114.2 116.8	143.1 144.6 144.1	120.6 129.4 124.3	147.1 147.2 147.6	189.6 190.6 191.1	181.6 181.0 181.2
1998	Oct 20 Nov 17 Dec 15	164.5 164.4 164.4	168.3 168.2 168.0	165.5 165.4 165.2	157.1 157.1 157.6	161.9 162.0 162.4	-	115.6 116.7 118.0	144.4 144.1 145.2	126.6 127.4 135.2	147.5 147.0 146.8	191.7 192.3 192.8	181.6 181.0 181.0
1999	Jan 19 Feb 16 Mar 16	163.4 163.7 164.1	166.7 167.0 167.7	164.2 164.5 165.0	156.8 157.4 158.4	161.8 162.3 163.2	-	110.6 112.3 114.2	145.8 146.0 145.1	133.1 133.4 129.6	147.9 148.1 147.9	193.2 193.8 194.2	182.9 183.4 183.3
1999	Apr 20 May 18 Jun 15	165.2 165.6 165.6	169.1 169.5 169.6	166.3 166.5 166.6	159.0 159.4 159.2	164.3 164.7 164.7	-	113.1 114.0 113.1	144.2 144.9 144.2	125.1 130.0 124.5	147.7 147.5 147.8	195.5 196.2 196.5	183.7 184.6 185.4
1999	Jul 20 Aug 17	165.1 165.5	169.1 169.7	166.3 166.8	158.6 158.9	164.1 164.5	-	109.6 110.5	143.3 142.6	117.6 116.2	148.1 147.6	197.2 197.8	185.1 185.3

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, see also General Notes under Table H.13.

Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987, (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 expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZJH	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	
1988	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
1989	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
1990	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
1991	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
1992	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
1993	164	46	79	47	58	37	136	21	46	32	1993
1994	158	45	76	47	54	39	142	20	48	31	1994
1995	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	31	1995
1996	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	31	1996
1997	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	31	1997
1998	197	36	74	54	55	40	136	20	46	31	1998
1999	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	31	1999
Annual averages	CHBA	CHBB	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBK	CHBL	CHBR	CHBN	CHBQ	Annual averages
1988	103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	1988
1989	106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	107.4	108.1	1989
1990	133.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	1990
1991	139.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.8	142.2	129.9	135.5	117.7	1991
1992	144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	1992
1993	158.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	144.7	144.7	151.4	122.5	1993
1994	168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	1994
1995	179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	1995
1996	191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	1996
1997	205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	165.3	169.6	169.6	123.9	1997
1998	213.3	195.4	125.0	140.8	148.1	119.9	170.0	175.5	173.3	121.1	1998
1987	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	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988
1989	106.4	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989
1990	133.3	145.8	116.2	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	110.1	119.6	1990
1991	148.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991
1992	167.4	156									

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100	European Union (15) ^c	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages								
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	102.2
Monthly								
1997	May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.4
	Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.4	101.6
	Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.1	101.9
	Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.4	102.0
	Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.6	101.7
	Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.6
	Nov	102.3	102.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.7	101.6
	Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3	101.8	101.8
1998	Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.7
	Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.7	102.0
	Mar	102.6	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	101.9	101.8
	Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.1	101.9
	May	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.2	102.3
	Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	102.3	102.4
	Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	101.9	102.7
	Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.6
	Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.2
	Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0
	Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	101.9	102.0
	Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.0	102.0
1999	Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.9
	Feb	103.5	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.1
	Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.3
	Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7
	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.7
	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.8
	Jul	104.3P	104.4	102.2P	103.7	105.4	103.9	103.3
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
1996	2.4E	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7E	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3P	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
Monthly								
1998	Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.9
	May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9
	Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8
	Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6
	Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5
	Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5
	Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4
	Dec	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3
1999	Jan	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.2
	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3
	Mar	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5
	Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6
	May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5
	Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.4
	Jul	1.1P	1.3	0.3P	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.6P

Notes: 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)^a

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ^b	Italy ^c	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages								
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
Monthly								
1997	May	106.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.8
	Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.4	101.8
	Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6
	Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	101.7
	Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6
	Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6
	Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.9
	Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	102.9
1998	Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	102.5
	Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.4
	Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	102.7
	Apr	110	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.1
	May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4
	Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.2
	Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	102.9
	Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	102.3
	Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	102.9
	Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	103.2
	Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	103.0
	Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	102.9
1999	Jan	108.8	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	102.5
	Feb	109.2	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	102.6
	Mar	109.7	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	103.2
	Apr	109.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	103.4
	May	109.8	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	103.7
	Jun	109.7	106.2	105.5	103.5	106.7	106.7	103.6
	Jul	111.3	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1P	106.7	103.1
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
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	11.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
Monthly								
1998	Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.4
	May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.6
	Jun	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	1.4
	Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.3
	Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	0.6
	Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	-0.1
	Oct	5.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6
	Nov	5.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4
	Dec	6.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4
1999	Jan	5.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5
	Feb	5.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8
	Mar	6.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1
	Apr	6.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3
	May	6.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Jun	6.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Jul	6.8	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8P	1.9	0.2

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings and productivity	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
Employment	
Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
	carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series by industry and by region	duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk
Hours index and general enquiries	jon.reese@ons.gov.uk 01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094
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Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538
	joanna.selden@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk
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	labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6175
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

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The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics Databank:
 Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.
 Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disc from 01928 792563 as the *Historical Supplement*.
 LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* and the *LFS Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement*. Available from ONS Direct, Room D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG, tel. 01633 812078.

For enquiries see numbers listed above.

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 For more information see pS15.

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p504, September.
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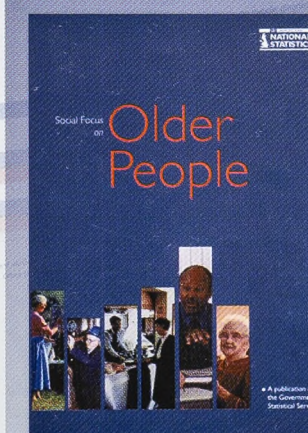
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