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# Labour Market trends

## THIS MONTH...

- Lone parents and the labour market revisited

## PLUS...

- Introduction of a new sample of firms underpinning the AEI

November 1999





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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 13 October 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 June-August 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

➤ **Falling unemployment** from June-August 1999 LFS and September claimant count.

Employment has continued to grow. Both the ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have fallen. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has risen.

Labour Force Survey data for June-August 1999 show that the working-age employment rate was 74.1 per cent, up from 73.9 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 99,000 over the quarter, and by 294,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent, down from 6.2 per cent in the preceding three months, and 6.3 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 5,400 in September. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 19,900 over the past three months, and 16,400 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth in average earnings in August was 4.9 per cent, up from 4.6 per cent in July.

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

### New this month

June-August 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

September data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

Quarter 2 1999: Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs.

Figure 1 Employment rate

Sampling variability  $\pm 0.3\%$

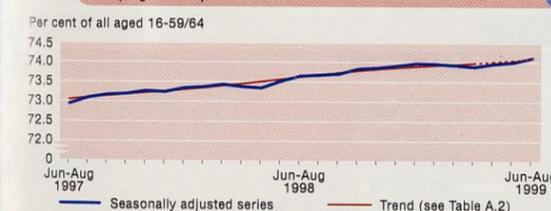


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability  $\pm 0.2\%$

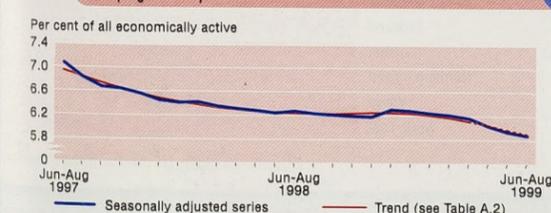
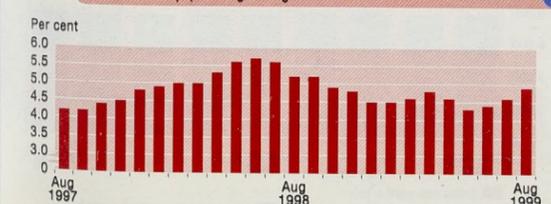


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth

Whole economy, percentage change over 12 months



### SUMMARY

➤ **Employment rate** was 74.1 per cent among people of working age in the June-August 1999 period, up from 73.9 per cent in March-May 1999 and up from 73.6 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

➤ **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.9 per cent in the June-August 1999 period, down from 6.2 per cent in March-May 1999 and down from 6.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

➤ **Employment** was 27.46 million in June-August 1999, up 294,000 over the year (Table A.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).

➤ **ILO unemployment level** was 1.71 million in June-August 1999. This is 106,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).

➤ **Claimant count** down 5,400 in month to September to 1.21 million. Claimant count rate in September was 4.2 per cent, unchanged from the August rate (Table A.3).

➤ **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in June-August 1999, unchanged from March-May 1999 and up from 78.7 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).

➤ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the June-August 1999 period, unchanged from March-May 1999 and down from 21.3 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).

➤ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.9 per cent in August compared with a year earlier. This is up 0.3 percentage points from the July rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

➤ **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 1,800 in September to 231,900 (Table A.3).

➤ **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 800 in September to 311,500 (Table G.1).

## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 61,000 since March-May 1999 to 15.16 million in June-August 1999, and women up 38,000 in the same period to 12.30 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 56,000 since March-May 1999 to 20.61 million in June-August 1999. People in part-time employment up 45,000 over the same period to 6.84 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 154,000 in the three months to August 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.98 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 905 million during June-August 1999, up 0.3 per cent from June-August 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.8 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 1,000 over the year to 271,000 in June-August 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 48,000 in year to stand at 490,000 in June-August 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 42,000 over the year to stand at 405,000 in June-August 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except East Midlands, North East, Wales and West Midlands. Highest rate is in the North East at 9.4 per cent and lowest is in the East region at 3.7 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 67,500 over the year to 295,100 in September 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 298,200 in September 1999, a fall of 42,100 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 10,700 in September 1999, a fall of 34,500 over the year (Table C.12).

## Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	September 1999	Change on year
18-24, over six months	58,074	down 45,568
25 and over, more than two years	141,173	down 36,714
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,247</b>	<b>down 82,282</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.18 million in June-August 1999. Of this total, 16.21 million were men and 12.97 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.62 million in June-August 1999. Of this total 5.35 million people did not want a job and 2.06 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 294,000 in the year to June-August 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 106,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 30,000, 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 June-August 1999, down from 84.6 per cent in March-May 1999, while the rate for women was 72.6 per cent for the same period, up from 72.5 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in June-August 1999, up from 15.4 per cent in March-May 1999, while the rate for women was 27.4 per cent for the same period, down from 27.5 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

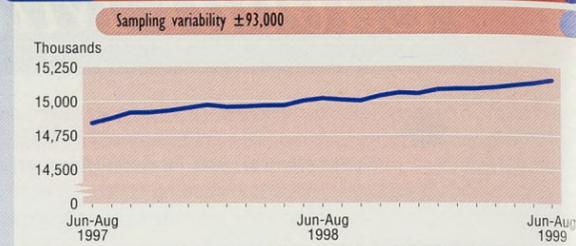


Figure 5 Female employment

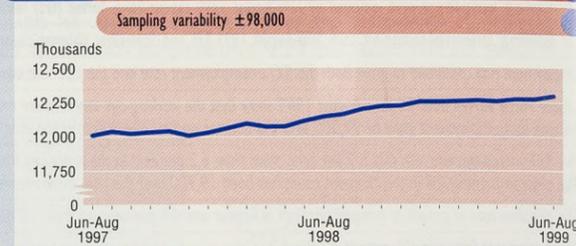


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

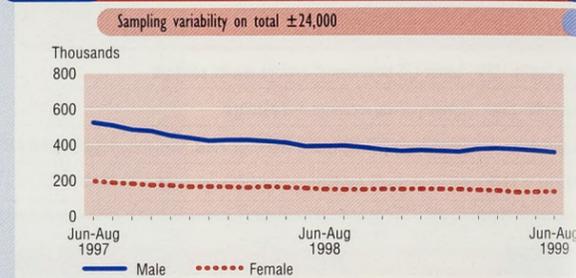


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

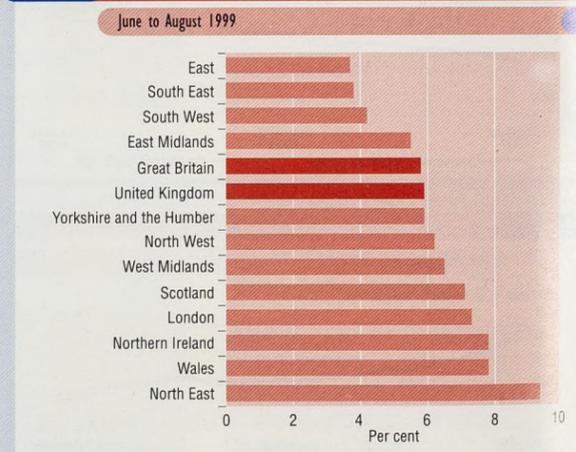


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

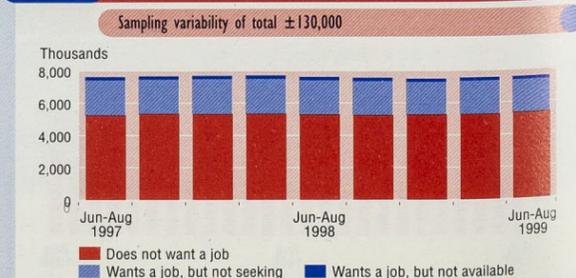


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

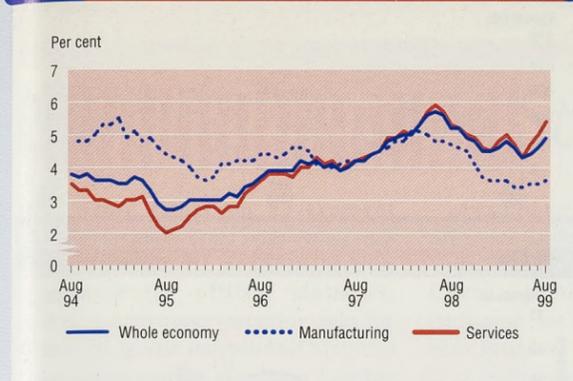


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

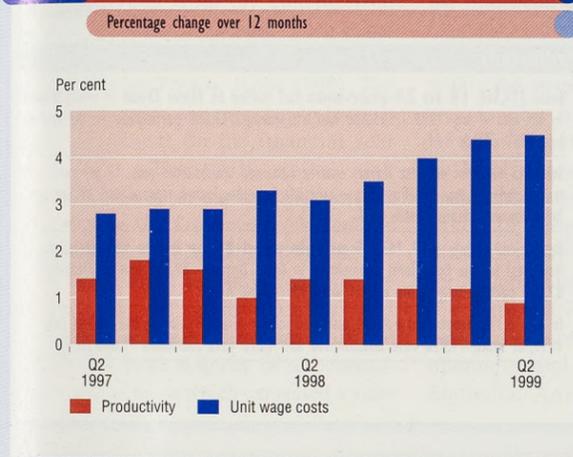
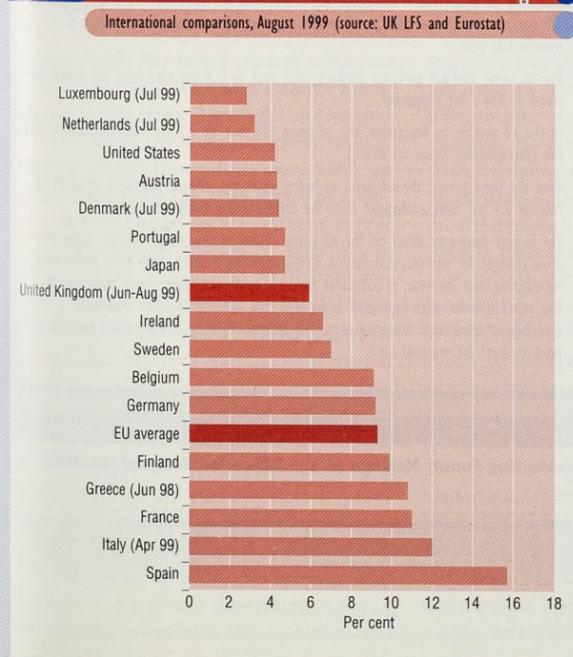


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 218,000 people made redundant in summer 1999 (June-August). This compares with 195,000 in summer 1998 (Table C.41).
- Results for summer 1999 show that 1.1 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, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to August 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.9 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the July rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to August 1999 was 4.8 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from the July rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for August 1999 was 3.6 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the July rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.4 per cent for August, unchanged from the July figure (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.4 per cent in August, up 0.4 percentage points from the July rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for August was 4.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.3 percentage points from the July rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for August was 5.0 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.4 percentage points from the July rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.1 per cent lower in the three months ending August 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 3.2 per cent higher in the three months ending August 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.4 per cent higher in the three months ending August 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.9 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 4.5 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in June-August 1999 was 5.9 per cent, below the EU average of 9.3 per cent in August 1999 and lower than 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 June-August 1999 was lower than 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 1.2 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to August, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.5 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 0.7 per cent.

## VACANCIES

- ➊ **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in September 1999 were 8,900 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- ➋ **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in September 1999 was 9,900 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- ➌ **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 2,800 in September 1999 to stand at 122,900 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ➊ Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to August 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 195,000, from 156 stoppages. Some 25 per cent of the days lost were in manufacturing industries, 16 per cent in construction and a further 14 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- ➋ Number of working days lost to labour disputes in August 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 10,600, from 11 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

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

- ➊ The number participating on **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 27 June 1999 was 28 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1).
- ➋ The proportion of OT **leavers** between January 1998 and December 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent, one percentage point lower than for the preceding 12 months.
- ➌ The number participating in **Work-based training for adults** in England and Wales as at 27 June 1999 was 33,500, 2 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- ➍ The proportion of leavers from **Work-based training for adults** between January 1998 and December 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 41 per cent, four percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3).
- ➎ The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 132,200 as at 27 June 1999 (Table F.1).
- ➏ Some 334,500 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of July 1999 - 193,400 had left, leaving 141,000 participants at the end of July 1999 (Table F.11).
- ➐ Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 16 per cent left for other known reasons and 28 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- ➑ By the end of July 1999, 163,800 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal** for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain - 80,900 had left, leaving 82,900 participating at the end of July 1999 (Table F.16).
- ➒ In all, 18,370 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of July 1999, of which 14,090 were unsubsidised and 4,270 were subsidised (Table F.19).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- ➊ **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the second quarter of 1999 grew by 0.6 per cent, up from 0.2 per cent in the first quarter of 1999. Compared with the second quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 1.4 per cent.
- ➋ **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to August were 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- ➌ **Manufacturing output** in the three months to August was up by 0.3 per cent compared with the previous three months, but 1.1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- ➍ 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.
- ➎ **Business investment** in the second quarter of 1999 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 11.5 per cent higher than the second quarter of 1998.
- ➏ **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.
- ➐ The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to July was in deficit by £6.7 billion, down from a deficit of £7.0 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £4.9 billion a year earlier.
- ➑ Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to July were 2.6 per cent higher than the previous three months and 0.1 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- ➒ Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to July were up 2.0 per cent on the previous three months and up 5.8 per cent on the same three months last year.
- ➓ The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at 166.2 for September.
- ➔ In the 12 months to September, the all items RPI rose by 1.1 per cent, unchanged from the corresponding figure for August.
- ➕ Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.1 per cent, unchanged from the corresponding figure for August.
- ➖ The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month percentage change came from price changes for non-seasonal food. A further downward effect came from price changes for clothing and footwear, in particular women's outerwear, where price recoveries from this year's summer sales continued to be less than last year. Another downward contribution came from motoring costs. The largest offsetting upward effect came from price changes for seasonal food.

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](mailto:funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6172.

## Next month

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

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

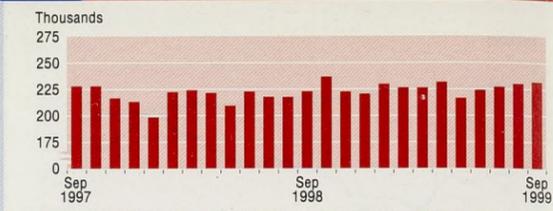


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



## Building Trust in Statistics White Paper

THE White Paper on government statistics, *Building Trust in Statistics*, has been published. It proposes a new framework for official statistics, including a stronger scrutiny role for Parliament, a new independent Statistics Commission and an enhanced role for the head of the Government Statistical Service (GSS), who will become the 'National Statistician'.

The White Paper reflects the consensus which emerged from the consultation exercise following the earlier Green Paper *Statistics: a Matter of Trust* (see p143, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1998). The new arrangements are expected to become fully operational for the financial year 2000-2001. The full roles and responsibilities of all the key positions will be set out in *The Framework for National Statistics*, to be published later this year.

The Green Paper set out various possible models for the accountability and governance of the production of official statistics. A large majority of responses – 79 per cent of those which expressed a view

– advocated the creation of an independent Statistics Commission. The White Paper agrees the creation of a seven-member Commission. An enhanced scrutiny role for Parliament was also supported, and this has been agreed by the Government. However, it is envisaged that it should be for Parliament to decide how this might best be achieved.

The concept of 'National Statistics' – statistics prepared and produced for public use – is central to the White Paper. It is intended that initially all ONS publications and public access databases should be within the scope of National Statistics, as well as other statistics currently published by other departments as appropriate and with the agreement of ministers. The proposed Statistics Commission will be asked to keep the scope of National Statistics under review. A Code of Practice for National Statistics will be developed by the National Statistician; this will be designed to ensure the timeliness, fairness, openness and efficiency of National Statistics. Any ministerial comment on

statistics will always be issued in separate news releases so they are clearly distinguished from the National Statistics themselves.

It has been announced that steps will shortly be taken to fill the post of National Statistician. He or she will take over the responsibilities of the Director of the Office for National Statistics, both with respect to the operation of ONS and also as head of the GSS, and will have overall professional responsibility for the outputs that make up National Statistics. The present Director of ONS, Dr Tim Holt, has indicated that he does not wish to be considered for this post.

- *Building Trust in Statistics*. Cm 4412. ISBN 0 101441 22 3, £5.95. Available from The Stationery Office, tel. 0870 600522. Also available on the Stationery Office website at <http://www.official-documents.co.uk>.



## New Earnings Survey 1999

ONS HAS published the first two parts of the New Earnings Survey (NES) 1999, together with the latest central estimates for low pay using NES and Labour Force Survey (LFS) data. The NES shows that in April 1999 the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adults were £400, up 3.7 per cent from the 1998 figure of £386.

The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees; information on their pay in the pay period covering 14 April 1999 was obtained in confidence from their employers. Part A of the NES contains the streamlined analyses giving the principal results by major collective agreements, industry, occupation, age group and region; distributions and summary analyses for broad categories of employees; and a description of the survey. Part B gives results for particular wage negotiating groups and pension categories. Parts C to F will be published in November and December. An article describing some of the main NES findings will appear in next

month's *Labour Market Trends*.

The 1999 NES shows that full-time women's weekly earnings increased by 5.2 per cent in the year to April 1999, two percentage points faster than men's earnings. Earnings of full-time non-manual workers increased by 1.2 percentage points more than those of manual workers. The earnings of the bottom 10 per cent of earners increased faster (4.3 per cent) than the top 10 per cent (3.7 per cent). The introduction of the national minimum wage (NMW) at the beginning of April 1999 is likely to have affected the distribution of hourly earnings, although it should be noted that the NES does not provide a comprehensive picture of earnings at the lower end of the distribution, as it undersamples employees earning below the PAYE threshold. Nevertheless, the 1999 NES data do show a large peak in the distribution at £3.60 per hour, the level set for the adult NMW.

The new ONS central estimates of low

pay suggest that 5 per cent of all employees aged 18 or over were earning below NMW rates in March-May 1999. This is not a measure of NMU implementation, as part of this period preceded the introduction of the NMU. This figure was 40 per cent lower than the corresponding number a year previously. These estimates are produced using adjusted NES and LFS data in an attempt to correct for various sources of bias affecting estimates of low pay and earlier estimates described in an article by David Wilkinson ('Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data', pp223-31, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998).

- *New Earnings Survey part A*. ISBN 1 857743 33 4, £25. Available from ONS Direct, Room D.140, Office for National Statistics, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG, tel. 01633 812078. For details of low pay estimates, contact Nigel Stuttard, e-mail [nigel.stuttard@ons.gov.uk](mailto:nigel.stuttard@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6167.

## Views sought on First Releases

IN April 1998, ONS launched the new integrated national and regional labour market statistics First Releases. These reflected demand from users for a more coherent, rounded and improved presentation. The new releases are part of a major programme of improvement in ONS labour market statistics, announced in the February 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

In September 1998, a wide-scale review of the new releases was launched to ensure

that the new documents met user needs, and improvements to the releases were made in April 1999. These included the introduction of seasonally adjusted regional Labour Force Survey figures, the introduction of monthly analyses of the claimant count by age and duration and a number of improvements to existing tables and their footnotes.

ONS is committed to continuous improvement of the releases and to delivering a user-responsive service. ONS

is keen to receive feedback from users and suggestions on any aspect of the releases in order to keep in touch with changing needs. Please send any comments you may have to: Emma Woby, Room B3/10, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, e-mail [emma.woby@ons.gov.uk](mailto:emma.woby@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6112.



### OTHER NEWS

## Workplace Employee Relations Survey

UNION presence has fallen from 64 per cent of workplaces in 1990 to 54 per cent in 1998 according to the recently released Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS) 1998. The survey found that over the same period there has been little move towards other forms of representation based on progressive human resource management techniques. However, WERS 98 also found that many workplaces employ a range of management practices designed to engender greater employee commitment and business performance, such as briefing meetings, procedures for dispute resolution, performance appraisals, uniformity in non-pay terms and conditions, and family-friendly working arrangements.

The 1998 WERS, a government-sponsored survey previously known as the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey, reported that two-thirds of workplaces had no employee representatives and nearly half did not have joint consultative committees to represent the views of the workforce. Among the one third of workplaces that had no formal structure to represent employee interests, the survey found that the construction, hotels and catering and business service sectors figured most prominently. While managers said they consulted employees about change in 70 per

cent of workplaces, only 30 per cent of their staff agreed with them. The vast majority of managers in non-union workplaces were either opposed or at best neutral about their employees being union members. It also appears that there was widespread scepticism among employees who are not members about the benefits of joining. Only 2 per cent of managers reported industrial action of any kind in the year prior to the survey.

WERS produced evidence of Britain's 'long-hours culture'. One third of all employees worked more than 40 hours in the average week, with a quarter doing up to five hours more than their basic hours and 11 per cent working more than 10 hours extra. While 34 per cent of men and 23 per cent of women said they worked overtime because they needed the money, a quarter of all workers said they were required to put in extra hours as part of their job. However, 54 per cent of employees said they had access to one or more flexible and family-friendly working policy, e.g. flexitime, job-sharing, homeworking, parental leave or a workplace nursery or help with the cost of child care. Nearly two-thirds of employees in the public sector (64 per cent) said that at least one of these policies was available, compared with 49 per cent in the private sector.

WERS also asked about job security.

Most employees felt relatively secure in their jobs, although about a fifth disagreed. There was a strong link between security and the perceived amount of influence respondents had in the workplace: more than two-thirds of those who said they had a lot of influence felt secure, but this dropped to less than half of those who said they had no influence over their jobs. Managers were asked about a range of management practices designed to engender employee commitment and promote high performance. Some of these practices were widespread among workplaces – including procedures for dispute resolution, briefing meetings, performance appraisals, single status for managers and other employees, and family-friendly working arrangements.

• *Britain at work: the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey*, by Mark Cully, Stephen Woodland, Andrew O'Reilly and Gill Dix. Routledge, paperback £20, hardback £60). A companion volume, *All change at work? British employment relations 1980-98, as portrayed by the Workplace Industrial Relations Survey series*, by Neil Millward, Alex Bryson and John Forth, will be published by Routledge in spring 2000. In January 1999, the survey data, fully anonymised, was deposited with the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex for analysis by bona fide researchers.

## Early retirement patterns

A SURVEY by Incomes Data Services (IDS) published in the September issue of *IDS Pensions Bulletin* has shown that two-thirds of employees in the 26 pension schemes sampled retire from work before the age of 60. It also found that 39 per cent of employees retired under the age of 55. This is not to say, however, that the people in question ceased to be economically active. IDS points out that people may draw their pensions while working for another employer, become self-employed or become re-engaged by the same employer under a different contract.

The data for the research was collected in July and related to the number of pensions coming into payment – 21,100 in all – in 26 occupational pension schemes over the surveyed scheme year. It should be noted that this study covered only a small share of all occupational pension schemes (there are around 130,000 in total); it follows that the findings should not be taken to be representative of early retirement patterns across British industry as a whole. It should also be noted that many of the schemes surveyed were those run for quite large employers. To avoid the data being biased by one especially large scheme – the national scheme for teachers – IDS have based their analysis on unweighted averages.

The survey showed that there was little difference between men and women in the pattern of early retirement, except for the fact that women were more likely than men to take early retirement before age 50 (on the grounds of ill-health) and that men were more likely than women to retire at age 64 or 65 – whereas more women than

men retired at age 59 and 60.

Although there were wide variations between pension schemes, on average nearly 13 per cent of all retirements were on the grounds of ill-health. Ill-health retirements were particularly high in the public sector schemes covered, and IDS refers to the recent government announcement of a review to be carried out into ill-health early retirements among public sector employees. The IDS report says that approximately 25,000 public sector staff retire each year on health grounds at a cost of over £1 billion.

IDS also found that retirements were down in numbers from previous years, partly as a result of so many people having been retired in large-scale early retirement programmes implemented by many large UK companies in the early 1990s. The effects of such downsizing last for a number of years, as the average age of the remaining workforce gradually returns to former levels. IDS refers to this phenomenon as the 'drag effect'.

IDS discusses recent government initiatives to combat age discrimination, including the contribution to the debate made by the ONS publication *Social Focus on Older People*, January 1999. This showed that older men who found themselves out of work were predominantly leaving the labour force completely, rather than becoming unemployed and seeking work (72 per cent of men aged 50-64 who were economically inactive said that they did not want a job, and a further 19 per cent wanted a job but were classed as long-term sick or disabled). The IDS report also discusses another recent report, *The Fifties Revival*, published by the Institute of

Employment Studies (see p525, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1999), which suggested that steps needed to be taken to encourage the retention of older employees, arguing that their experience and commitment, as well as other qualities, made them valuable employees. IDS quotes the ONS statistic of 58.3 per cent of men aged 55-65 being in employment in 1997, compared with 79.4 per cent in 1979.

The report goes on to discuss whether pension schemes are providing incentives to employers to encourage their employees to retire early or whether they are simply enabling employees to afford to choose earlier retirement more easily. The authors say that, although state pension ages may need to be raised if older people do not continue to work for longer, the real issue is that although many occupational pension schemes have a normal pension age of 65, a high proportion of employees are actually retiring ten years earlier than this. Therefore raising the set retirement age is not the solution: instead, they suggest that likely trends to emerge in the next few years will include an easing back on favourable early retirement terms; making access to ill-health early retirement subject to more stringent criteria; and greater flexibility in retirement patterns with phased retirement becoming more common.



• *IDS Pensions Bulletin* 128, September 1999. Available from IDS, 77 Bastwick Street, London EC1V 3TT, tel. 020 7250 3434.

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

### International and comparative employment relations

*INTERNATIONAL and comparative employment relations* was published in 1998. This book is a new, third edition of *International and comparative industrial relations*, retitled to reflect the changing nature of economies and labour markets. The foreword suggests that comparative employment relations are again arousing academic interest after a period when researchers preferred to concentrate on their own countries: "this is understandable given the growing importance of world markets and regional trading blocs... and the speed with which organisational and technological innovations cross national boundaries."

The first chapter is a general introduction to the reasons for studying comparative employment relations (one country with another) and international employment relations (exploring phenomena that cross national boundaries), and an examination of the problems in this field. For example, are technological and market forces associated with industrialisation creating greater uniformity ('convergence') in industrial relations among countries, or is the opposite happening? The editors suggest that convergence between advanced industrial societies occurs most readily at the technological level, but political, social and cultural differences mean that there are great differences in the way different countries handle this change. They contend that societies which have had an 'adversarial' approach to industrial relations such as Britain, Australia, the USA and Canada have not adapted as well as the Nordic countries and Germany, which appear to have more of a social partnership approach to industrial relations. They explore a number of hypotheses based on

observations of the degree of conflict engendered by technological change in these countries.

After the introduction, separate chapters cover employment relations in Britain; the United States; Canada; Australia; Italy; France; Germany; Sweden; Japan; and Korea. An interdisciplinary approach is used drawing on experts from each of the countries analysed. These chapters contain a great deal of information on the historical, political, social and economic background to the development of employment relations in these "industrialised market economies". These are followed by a general conclusion and an appendix containing a number of tables with comparative data. A noticeable feature of many of the tables is the exceptional performance of the USA, despite what the authors refer to as its "muddled" employment relations. For example, levels of unemployment in the USA historically have tended to be higher than in Japan, Western Europe and Australia, but this relationship was reversed, at least relative to Europe and Australia, in the 1980s, since when unemployment has continued to fall. The USA economy appears to be forging ahead especially when compared with Europe. Gross domestic product per capita, adjusted for purchasing power parity, is shown as being 44 per cent greater than that of the UK (source: OECD National Accounts, vol.1, March 1997). USA productivity levels (GDP per person engaged) are higher too, especially compared with Japan, surprisingly. One reason for this is the long hours worked. It is interesting to compare the USA with the UK in this respect. UK workers currently have a reputation for working much longer hours than other Europeans, but they work significantly fewer hours than their Korean, American, Japanese and Australian counterparts, as the authors show. Another comparison of topical interest concerns retirement ages. Although there is a trend in Europe towards a lower retirement age, in Japan it has been moving up and in USA the formal

retirement age has been abolished.

There are, of course, some common themes internationally, such as the consistent decrease over several decades in employment rates in agriculture and industry together with a corresponding increase in services sector employment. However, economic activity rates (here called "participation" rates) have noticeably stagnated in Europe (slightly less so in UK and Sweden) while rising in the other countries reviewed. The reason for this seems to be that an increase in female participation rates in Europe has been offset by a corresponding decline in male participation rates. In Japan and USA, over the same period, female participation rates have grown but not at the expense of male rates. The disparity in female participation rates across the countries studied has widened, and ranged in 1995 from 43 per cent in Italy to 77 per cent in Sweden, where the high proportion of part-time, mainly female, workers can be attributed to the widespread availability of childcare. Part-time employment as a proportion of all employment has grown significantly in all the countries, except Italy and, to a lesser extent, the USA, although, as the authors point out, there are likely to be many part-timers in the "informal economy in Italy." In all countries, a large majority of part-time workers are women.

Although this review has highlighted some of the topics that are most familiar to *Labour Market Trends* readers, it should be noted that this is a work of considerable international scholarship. About 600 reference works are listed. Those with a serious interest in international and comparative employment relations will find it a valuable reference work.

• *International and comparative employment relations*, edited by Greg Bamber and Russell Lansbury. SAGE Publications Ltd. £16.99, ISBN 0 7619 5592 5. Available from Sage Publications Ltd., 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, tel. 0171-3740645.

Books for review should be sent to:  
**Assistant Editor**  
**Labour Market Trends**  
**Room B3/04**  
**Office for National Statistics**  
**1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ**

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

### DFEE

Projects started since 1 July

143/99	Maximising employment policy impact and VFM of local employment strategies	228/99	Research on Investors in People in schools
154/99	Out of school study support: evaluation of Playing for Success - Stage 2	238/99	Long-term evaluation of self-employment assistance provided by the Prince's Trust - Business under the Youth Enterprise Initiative
134/99	Reasons for older worker drop-out from NVQ units and full NVQs	232/99	Composite report on stages 1 and 2 of the validity and transferability of S/NVQs in the workplace
174/99	Research into the outcomes in secondary education for children excluded from primary school	236/99	Evaluation of the impact of capital investment in schools
170/99	Ill-health retirement and absenteeism amongst teachers	243/99	Skills information: statistical database and website development
144/99	Employment sustainability	244/99	Modern Apprenticeship Pilot
227/99	Financial benchmarking of Investors in People	256/99	Wage returns to qualifications and basic skills using NCDS and IALS Data (SBU)
133/99	A review of NTOs' representation and scope		
132/99	A survey of employer use and views of NTOs	160/99	Barriers to employment for offenders
123/99	Further analysis of the relationship between training and business performance using the ESRC dataset		

Projects completed since 1 July

229/98	Contribution to an ILO action programme entitled 'Enterprise Creation by the Unemployed: the Role of Microfinance'	217/98	BSL - regional planning service
		105/99	The extent, causes and implications of skill deficiencies (SBU)
214/98	Evaluation of millennium volunteers stage 1 demonstration projects	234/3	BSL labour resources and regional planning

DfEE research briefs can be accessed via the internet on DfEE's website at <http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/index.html>.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 30 September 1999

ESR 17	A report on Open Access evaluation Contact: Gail Hawley, tel. 0114 259 6275	ESR 24	The New Deal Gateway: a labour market assessment Contact: Tony Moody, tel. 0114 259 6255
ESR 19	Young unemployed people: (A) characteristics of the New Deal target group (B) labour market characteristics and outcomes Contact: Jenny Crook, tel. 0114 259 6413	ESR 25	New Deal for Young People: the Pathfinder Options Contact: Clare Morley, tel. 0114 259 5729
ESR 20	A review of US and European on microeconomic effects of labour market programmes for young people Contact: Janette King, tel. 0114 259 6836	ESR 26	Open Access kiosks: their impact on Jobcentre performance pilot study Contact: Paula Maratos, tel. 0114 259 6267
ESR 22	SOC matching: a report to the Employment Service following Stage 1 of the research investigation in 1998/99 Contact: Paula Maratos, tel. 0114 259 6267	ESR 27	JSA evaluation: summary of ES and BA staff opinion about the operation of aspects of the benefit system, pre- and post-introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance Contact: Gail Hawley, tel. 0114 259 6275
ESR 23	Lone parents and the labour market: results of research Contact: Rebecca Hutten, tel. 0114 259 6295		

For details of specific ES projects, contact the names listed after each project. For copies of ES Research and Development Division reports, telephone 0114 259 6217 or e-mail [alistair.booth@employment.gov.uk](mailto:alistair.booth@employment.gov.uk).

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Completed projects

Partnership at work

Ongoing projects

Third periodic survey of industrial tribunal applications  
Social partnership in practice  
Earnings mobility and dispersion  
Evaluation of initial impact of the Working Time Regulations

Growth in industrial tribunal applications  
Costs and benefits of European works councils  
Survey on part-time and fixed-term contract work  
Survey of recruitment agencies

Future projects

Partnership: the bottom line  
Bargaining structures and workplace performance  
Collective bargaining and employability  
Survey of redundancy practices  
Awareness and exercise of individual employment rights

Managing case loads in the Employment Tribunal Service  
Changing patterns of collective disputes  
How employers manage absences  
Dismissals, redundancies and job separations  
Evaluation of the legal officers pilot

Further details on all the DTI research projects and publications are available on the EMAR website (<http://www.dti.gov.uk/emar>). The site also includes details of the commissioning process for future projects and the procedure for submitting expressions of interest.

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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 November 1999

- 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS)
- 2 Sickness absence (LFS)
- 3 Women in the labour market (LFS)
- 4 Reasons for becoming self-employed (LFS)
- 5 Temporary workers by occupation, industry and length of employment (LFS)
- 6 Economic activity status of working-age couples (LFS)

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

Economic activity of young people

Table 1 Young people by academic age, United Kingdom, summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)				Thousands		
	All persons				All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
<b>In employment</b>							
All	399	456	515	465	1,836	961	875
Not in FTE	179	278	364	357	1,179	656	523
In FTE	220	178	151	108	657	305	352
<b>ILO unemployed</b>							
All	96	80	80	71	327	193	134
Not in FTE	56	64	57	54	231	139	92
In FTE	40	16	23	17	96	54	42
<b>Economically inactive</b>							
All	214	190	160	166	730	339	391
Not in FTE	26	47	61	67	200	57	144
In FTE	188	143	100	98	530	283	247
<b>Total</b>							
All	710	726	755	703	2,894	1,494	1,400
Not in FTE	262	389	482	479	1,611	852	759
In FTE	448	337	274	224	1,283	642	641
<b>Economic activity rate (%)</b>							
All	69.8	73.8	78.8	76.4	74.8	77.3	72.1
Not in FTE	90.1	88.0	87.4	85.9	87.6	93.3	81.1
In FTE	58.0	57.5	63.6	56.0	58.7	56.0	61.4
<b>ILO unemployment rate (%)</b>							
All	19.4	14.9	13.4	13.3	15.1	16.8	13.3
Not in FTE	23.9	18.7	13.6	13.1	16.4	17.5	15.0
In FTE	15.3	8.3	13.1	13.9	12.7	15.3	8.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE). Although young people can be both in employment and education, there is particular interest in whether people of school age (and just over) who are no longer in full-time education choose to participate in the labour market. It is worth noting that these people may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. Table 1 shows the economic and education status in summer 1999 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- 1 Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.3 million (44 per cent) were in full-time education.
- 2 Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (46 per cent compared with 43 per cent).
- 3 Around 88 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 16 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 4 For those in FTE, 59 per cent were economically active, of whom 13 per cent were ILO unemployed.

## 2 Sickness absence

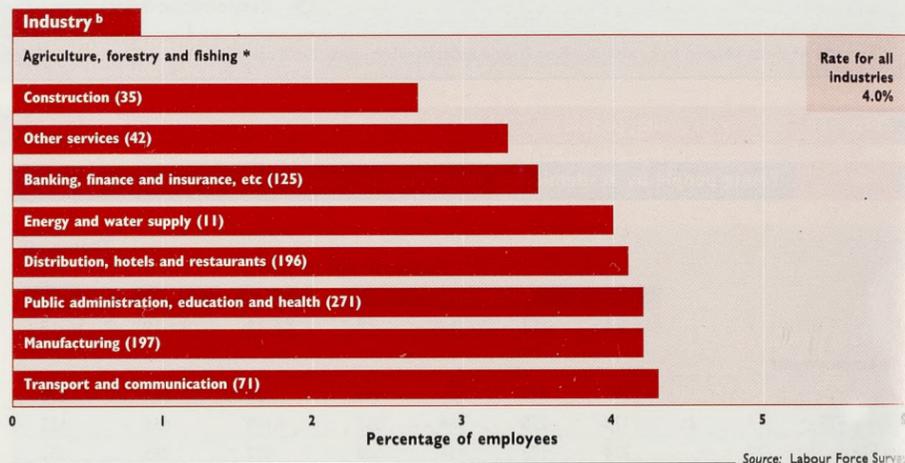
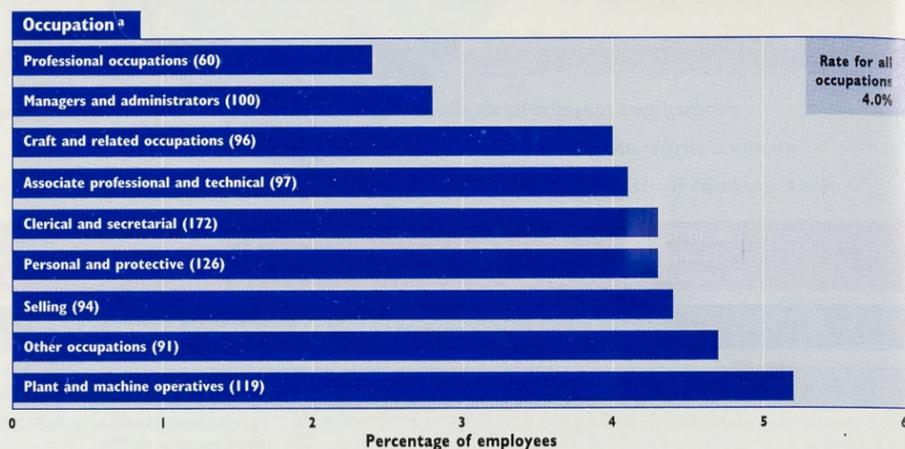
Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. **Figure 1** shows the percentages for employees in different occupational and industry groups in summer 1999.

- 1 The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 4.0 per cent.
- 2 Most occupations had sickness rates between 4 and 5 per cent, but the figure for professional occupations was only 2.4 per cent and that for managers and administrators only 2.8 per cent.

**Table 2** gives the number of days these employees had off in the reference week. The breakdown should not be used directly to calculate numbers of person-days 'lost' by employers, since it is based on employees who had at least one day away from work due to sickness or injury, but includes any days of illness on which they would not normally work. It is also worth noting that a day off by a part-time employee is not equivalent (in terms of lost output) to a day's absence by a full-timer.

- 1 Approximately 1 million employees had at least one day in the reference week off due to sickness.
- 2 In summer 1999, 4.5 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (506,000) compared with 3.5 per cent of men (447,000).
- 3 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, a quarter were away for just one day.
- 4 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 45 per cent were unable to work for six or seven days.

**Figure 1** Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry, United Kingdom, summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.  
 b Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.  
 (\*) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.  
 \* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

**Table 2** Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury, United Kingdom, summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
<b>At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>506</b>
percentage of whom unable to work <sup>a</sup> for:			
1 day	25	25	25
2 days	13	13	13
3 days	8	8	8
4 days	5	5	4
5 days	4	3	5
All week <sup>b</sup>	45	45	44
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	23,162	12,300	10,863
All employees <sup>c</sup> (thousands)	24,118	12,748	11,370

a Includes days where the respondent would not normally work.  
 b Respondents who reported six or seven days unable to work due to sickness or injury.  
 c Includes a small number of people who did not state whether they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## 3 Women in the labour market

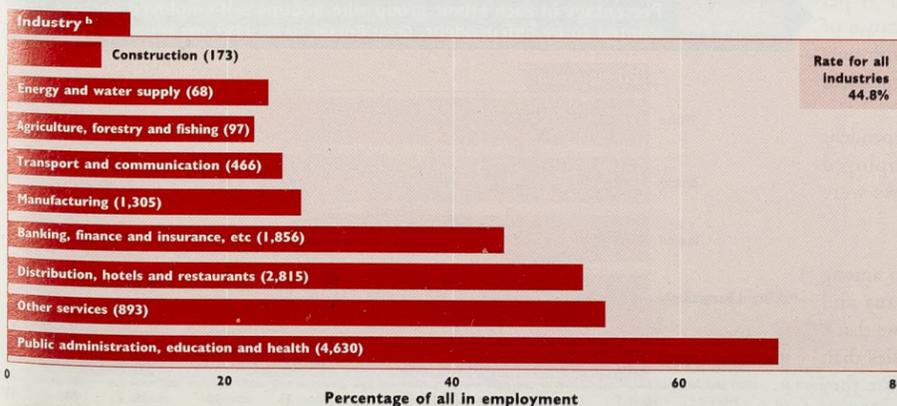
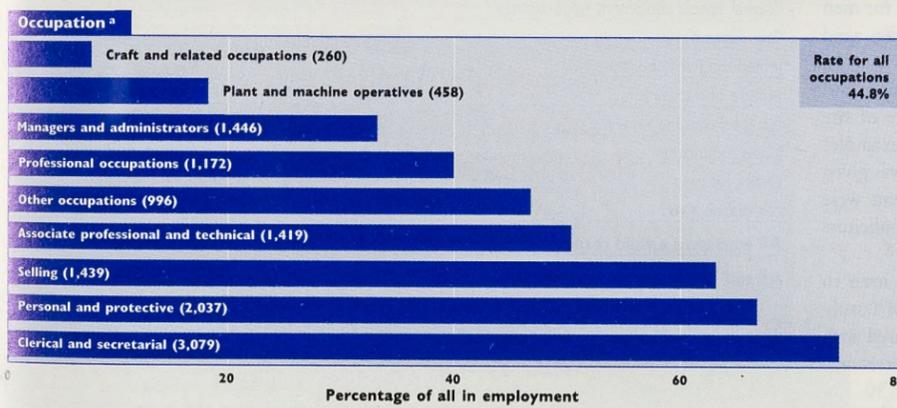
**Table 3** Labour market and family status of women, United Kingdom, summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest)					No dependent children	All men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15		
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>11,806</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>14,969</b>
Full-time	6,783	1,872	580	534	541	218	4,910	13,746
Part-time	5,023	2,830	1,014	998	623	196	2,192	1,221
Employees	10,945	4,307	1,457	1,398	1,071	381	6,638	12,598
Temporary employees	869	315	90	122	80	22	554	809
Self-employed	759	363	123	123	87	30	396	2,243
Unpaid family workers	50	24	10	*	*	*	26	22
Home workers	375	210	81	72	44	13	164	167
<b>ILO unemployed</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1,090</b>
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	130	63	18	28	14	*	67	354
<b>All economically active</b>	<b>12,504</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>7,505</b>	<b>16,059</b>
Economically inactive	4,621	2,365	1,293	633	347	92	2,256	2,779
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,126</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>9,761</b>	<b>18,838</b>
Employment rate (%)	68.9	63.9	52.8	67.6	74.6	79.7	72.8	79.5
Economic activity rate (%)	73.0	67.9	57.2	72.1	77.7	82.3	76.9	85.2
ILO unemployment rate (%)	5.6	5.9	7.6	6.3	4.0	3.2	5.3	6.8

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 2** Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry, United Kingdom, summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.  
 b Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.  
 (\*) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of women in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of and type of employment undertaken by women with different family responsibilities (**Table 3**).

- 1 There were 11.8 million women of working age in employment in summer 1999.
- 2 The employment rate for working-age women was 69 per cent (compared with 80 per cent for working-age men).
- 3 Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (8 per cent).

**Figure 2** displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

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

#### 4 Reasons for becoming self-employed

In spring 1999, 3.2 million people in the UK were self-employed in their main job. The LFS now includes a question in spring quarters designed to find out what had originally motivated people to become self-employed. Respondents can give up to four reasons. **Table 4** shows the reason for becoming self-employed by age and sex.

- 1 Wanting to be independent was the most common reason given by both men and women for becoming self-employed, more so among the men (33 per cent) than women (26 per cent).
- 2 Men were also more likely than women to say they became self-employed because they wanted more money (15 per cent compared with 8 per cent), and this declined with age, for example, 13 per cent for women aged 16-34 compared with 6 per cent for women aged 50-59. For men aged 16-34, 19 per cent became self-employed because they wanted more money, compared with 9 per cent for men aged 65 and over.
- 3 Being made redundant was a fairly important reason for men but not for women (12 per cent overall compared with 4 per cent for women), and this percentage increased with age from 5 per cent for men aged 16-34 to 19 per cent for men aged 50-64.
- 4 Over one fifth of men and women said they were self-employed because of the nature of the occupation. Some examples of occupations where this reason was given by a large proportion of respondents were medical practitioners, musicians, solicitors and barristers.
- 5 Women were more likely than men to become self-employed because of family commitments (23 per cent compared with only 2 per cent for men). This percentage declined for those over the age of 50. For women with dependent children 39 per cent became self-employed because of family commitments compared with only 10 per cent for women without dependent children.
- 6 A quarter of the women with dependent children who became self-employed because of family commitments were childminders.

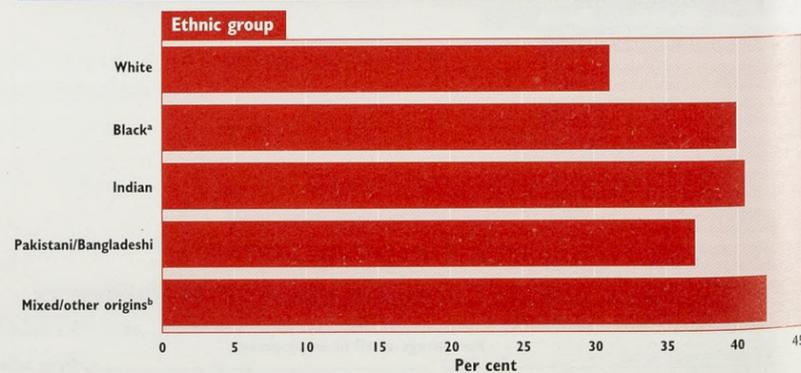
Self-employment is particularly high among some ethnic groups such as Indians and Pakistani/Bangladeshi. **Figure 3** shows that a higher proportion of ethnic minorities than Whites became self-employed because they wanted to be independent (roughly 40 per cent for each of the ethnic minority groups compared with 31 per cent for Whites.)

**Table 4** Reasons given for becoming self-employed, by age and sex United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent <sup>a</sup>				
	All 16+	16-34	35-49	50-64	65+
<b>Men</b>					
To be independent	33	34	37	30	23
Wanted more money	15	19	18	10	9
For better conditions of work	6	7	7	5	*
Family commitments	2	2	2	2	*
Capital, space, equipment opportunities	12	10	11	14	12
Saw demand	8	9	8	8	*
Joined the family business	6	8	5	6	8
Nature of occupation	22	28	22	17	22
No jobs available locally	5	5	5	6	*
Made redundant	12	5	11	19	9
Other reasons	15	14	13	16	31
No reason given	3	4	4	3	*
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>All self-employed (thousands)</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Women</b>					
To be independent	26	28	27	24	22
Wanted more money	8	13	8	6	*
For better conditions of work	4	*	5	*	*
Family commitments	23	26	28	15	*
Capital, space, equipment opportunities	12	11	11	14	*
Saw demand	7	7	7	8	*
Joined the family business	8	*	8	10	*
Nature of occupation	23	24	24	18	22
No jobs available locally	4	*	3	5	*
Made redundant	4	*	4	7	*
Other reasons	16	17	13	18	27
No reason given	2	*	*	*	*
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>783</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>All self-employed (thousands)</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>75</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey  
 a Column totals add to more than 100 per cent because respondents can give up to four reasons.  
 b Percentages are based on those who gave a valid response to the questions on reasons for becoming self-employed. Estimates of levels adjusted for non-response can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the totals.  
 \* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

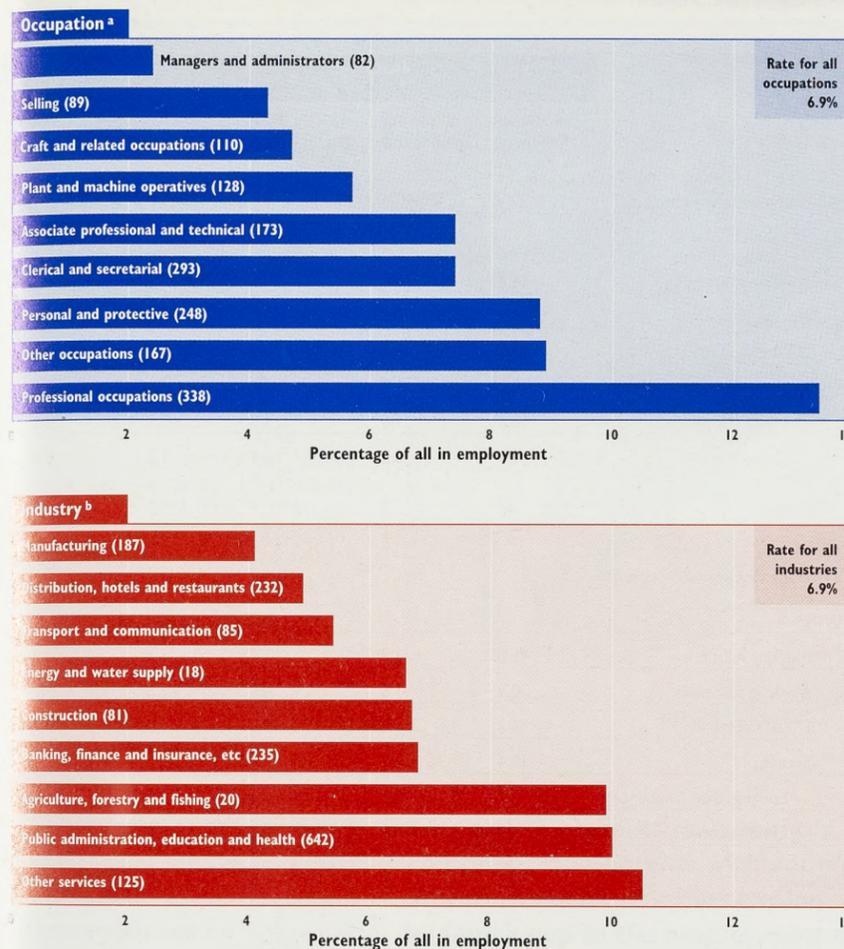
**Figure 3** Percentage in each ethnic group who became self-employed because they wanted to be independent, Great Britain, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.  
 b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

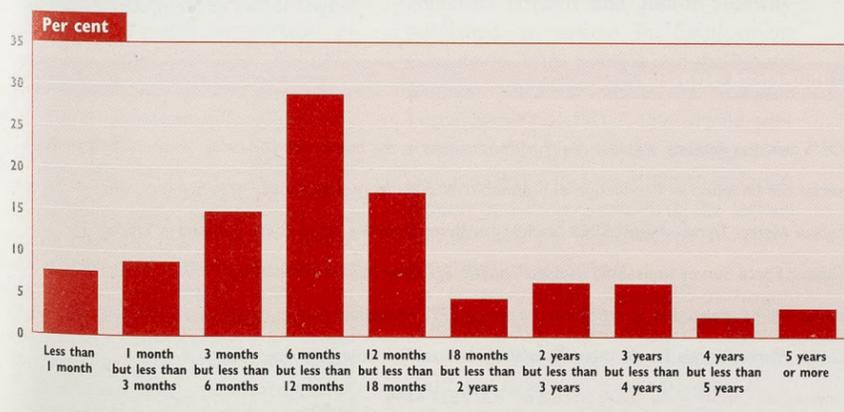
#### 5 Temporary workers by occupation, industry and length of employment

**Figure 4** Percentage of employees who are temporary, by occupation, United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.  
 b Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.  
 ( ) The figures in brackets give the numbers of temporary employees (thousands) in each category.

**Figure 5** Duration of employment of temporary employees,<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Excluding people whose length of employment had not been fixed and those people who did not state the length of their contract.

Employers take on temporary staff for various reasons, such as for short-term cover, gaining specialist skills or coping with peaks in demand for labour. In spring 1999 there were 1.6 million temporary employees accounting for around 7 per cent of all employees. **Figure 4** gives the percentage of temporary employees within each broad industry and occupation category.

In the spring quarter temporary employees are asked how long in all, from start to finish, they expect their job to last. **Figure 5** gives these data for spring 1999. It does not include the 679,000 temporary employees who had not had their length of employment specified.

- 1 Among the major occupational groups, professional occupations had the highest rate of temporary employment, with about one in seven employees in a temporary position. Around three-fifths of temporary employees in the professional occupations were teachers.
- 2 The industry sectors with the highest proportion of temporary employees were 'other services', 'public administration, education and health' and 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' with around one in ten people in a temporary position.
- 3 Of the 949,000 temporary employees whose length of employment was specified, 40 per cent had a job which was expected to last for at least 12 months from start to finish.
- 4 Of those working on fixed-term contracts or tasks, 50 per cent were expecting to be employed for a year or more in total, compared with only 16 per cent of those in seasonal, agency, casual or other temporary work.
- 5 Of those temporary workers who knew the duration of their employment, 70 per cent were on fixed-term contracts or working on a fixed task. On the other hand, of those temporary workers who did not know the duration of their employment, 77 per cent were in seasonal, casual, or agency temping work or were temporary for some other reason.

## 6 Economic activity status of working-age couples

It is possible to use the LFS to study labour market behaviour at the level of households and family units (see red box). *Table 5* shows the economic activity status of both partners in married and cohabiting couples according to whether they have dependent children.

- In 66 per cent of couples with dependent children both the husband and his wife worked. This was only three percentage points lower than the rate for couples without dependent children.
- Whereas 46 per cent of people in couples without dependent children had both partners working full-time, among those with dependent children only a quarter were in this situation (25 per cent). Couples with dependent children were much more likely than those without to have the husband in full-time employment with his partner working part-time (40 per cent compared with 20 per cent).
- Where dependent children were present, in 20 per cent of couples the husband worked full-time with an economically inactive partner, nearly twice as common a combination as for couples without dependent children (11 per cent).
- While wives with dependants were generally only slightly more likely to be economically inactive (28 per cent) than those without (21 per cent), they were much more likely to say that they were inactive in order to look after their family or home (22 per cent and 7 per cent respectively).
- Husbands were more than twice as likely to be inactive if they had no dependent children than those with dependants (14 per cent compared with 6 per cent).
- The pattern of inactivity for couples reflects that of the husbands. Couples without dependent children were twice as likely to have both partners inactive as those with dependent children (8 per cent and 4 per cent respectively).

**Table 5** Economic activity status of working-age couples<sup>a</sup> with and without dependent children,<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Husband <sup>c</sup>				Per cent All husbands
	Working full-time	Working part-time	ILO unemployed	Inactive	
<b>With dependent children</b>					
<b>Wife<sup>c</sup></b>					
Working full-time	24.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	27.1
Working part-time	39.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	42.5
ILO unemployed	1.9	*	0.4	0.2	2.6
Inactive	20.2	1.2	2.2	4.0	27.7
Looking after family/home	16.5	1.0	1.8	2.9	22.2
Other inactive	3.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	5.5
All wives	87	3	4	6	100
<b>Without dependent children</b>					
<b>Wife<sup>c</sup></b>					
Working full-time	45.6	1.7	1.0	3.2	51.5
Working part-time	20.4	1.5	0.6	2.5	25.0
ILO unemployed	1.3	*	0.3	0.3	2.1
Inactive	11.4	1.2	1.1	7.6	21.4
Looking after family/home	3.7	0.3	0.4	2.3	6.6
Other inactive	7.8	0.9	0.7	5.4	14.8
All wives	79	5	3	14	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Couples for which no data on the economic status of either partner were available have been excluded from this analysis.

<sup>a</sup> Married or cohabiting couples where the male is aged 16 to 64 and the female is aged 16 to 59.

<sup>b</sup> In the LFS, dependent children are defined as 0 to 15-year-olds, or 16 to 18-year-olds in full-time education.

<sup>c</sup> The terms 'husband' and 'wife' have been used to refer to the man and the woman in a couple regardless of their legal marital status.

## Household datasets

ONS now has datasets specially designed for analyses at the household and family levels. Details of this series can be found in 'Production of household datasets from the Labour Force Survey', pp435-40, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998. Standard analyses from the datasets are updated in 'Update on Labour Force Survey household datasets', pp263-5, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999. A wider range of tables will be updated in an article on the spring 1999 household data in the January 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends*. For further information, contact Emma-Jane Cooper-Green, e-mail [emma-jane.cooper-green@ons.gov.uk](mailto:emma-jane.cooper-green@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6146.

## Lone parents and the labour market revisited

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## Key points

- Between 1990 and 1997, the number of lone parents with children grew by one half (from 1.15 to 1.73 million) and accounted for 24 per cent of families, with single (i.e. never married) mothers the fastest growing of four sub-groups of lone mothers (the others being divorced, separated and widowed mothers). The number of cohabiting couples with children trebled to 594,000 (8 per cent of families).

- While the employment of couple mothers has increased substantially between 1990 and 1997 (from 61 per cent to 68 per cent), especially among those with children under five, the employment of lone mothers has risen more slowly (from 41 per cent to 44 per cent), with the result that the gap between the employment of lone mothers and of couple mothers has widened.

- While proportionately more employed lone mothers work full time compared with employed couple mothers, if current trends continue then couple mothers will soon overtake lone mothers in their propensity to work full time.

- Major compositional differences such as educational qualifications, mothers' age and children's age do not fully account for differences in the employment rates of lone mothers and couple mothers. However, the widening gap between the employment of lone and couple mothers during the 1990s can be attributed to compositional changes, notably the growing proportion of single (i.e. never married) mothers within the lone mother group.

- Other research suggests additional reasons for the continuing gap between the employment of lone mothers and couple mothers. These include: lone mothers' relatively low involvement in the labour market before lone parenthood; their lesser access to childcare and the resources needed to support job search and employment; their concentration in areas with poor local job opportunities; and features of the tax and benefit system that limit their financial gain from employment.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

**This article presents new analysis of the LFS 1990-1997, which compares lone parents with couple parents. Drawing upon a literature review, it offers explanations for the continuing and widening gap in the employment of lone mothers and couple mothers over this period, and provides a baseline for assessing the impact of current policy since 1997.**

## Introduction

IN 1992, Richard Bartholomew, Angelika Hibbett and Judith Sidaway published an article in *Employment Gazette* on 'Lone parents and the labour market: evidence from the Labour Force Survey (LFS)'.<sup>1</sup> The article presented an analysis of the demographic characteristics of lone parents in Great Britain and their position in the labour market over the period 1981 to 1990. Key findings included:

- a substantial increase in lone mothers from 12 per cent of all mothers of working age to 15 per cent, with the largest increase amongst single (i.e. never married) mothers;
- a decline in the employment and

economic activity among lone mothers and fathers compared to a significant increase for married mothers, so that by 1990 only 41 per cent of lone mothers were employed compared to 61 per cent of married mothers; and

- a substantial difference between lone mothers and married mothers in terms of: regional distribution (lone mothers were concentrated in large urban areas), qualifications (lone mothers were less well qualified), ethnicity (lone motherhood was very high amongst women of West Indian/Guyanese origin but low amongst women of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin) and housing

tenure (lone mothers were very dependent on public sector housing).

In 1998, the Employment Service commissioned the Thomas Coram Research Unit to update this work, using the LFS again to track changes in demographic and employment characteristics, as well as labour market trends from 1990 to 1997. *Table 1* is an update of *Table 2* in the original 1992 article. (This table included mothers but not fathers.) Additionally, Thomas Coram Research Unit were asked to review the research on lone parents and the labour market, covering work undertaken in Britain and published during the 1990s (see *technical note* on the LFS analysis and the literature review)<sup>2</sup> One purpose of this review was to provide an understanding of the LFS employment trends. This article therefore aims to describe not only what has happened since 1990, but also to consider some possible explanations.

Lone parents are considered as a group and also are subdivided into divorced, separated, widowed and single (i.e. never married) mothers and lone fathers (small numbers make it impractical to sub-divide lone fathers further). Lone parents are compared with 'couple' parents, a large group that in turn contains two sub-groups: those who are married and those who cohabit. In both cases, women and men in couples may have been previously married or have cohabited and/or been lone parents. The definition used here refers only to their current status (see the *technical note* for more details about the definitions used).

### Lone and couple parents: changes in numbers

Between 1990 and 1997 the number of lone parents increased by about a half (from 1.15 million to 1.73 million) and as a proportion of all families with dependent children rose from 16 to 24 per cent. Lone mothers accounted for most of this increase. Although since the mid-1990s there are indications of a slowing down in the rate of growth, overall the rate of increase has been faster than in the 1980s, making Britain in 1997 the country with the highest

proportion of lone parents in the European Union.<sup>3</sup> As before, single mothers were the fastest growing group and, by 1997, they constituted the largest group of lone parents, having overtaken divorced mothers (*Table 2* and *Figure 1*).

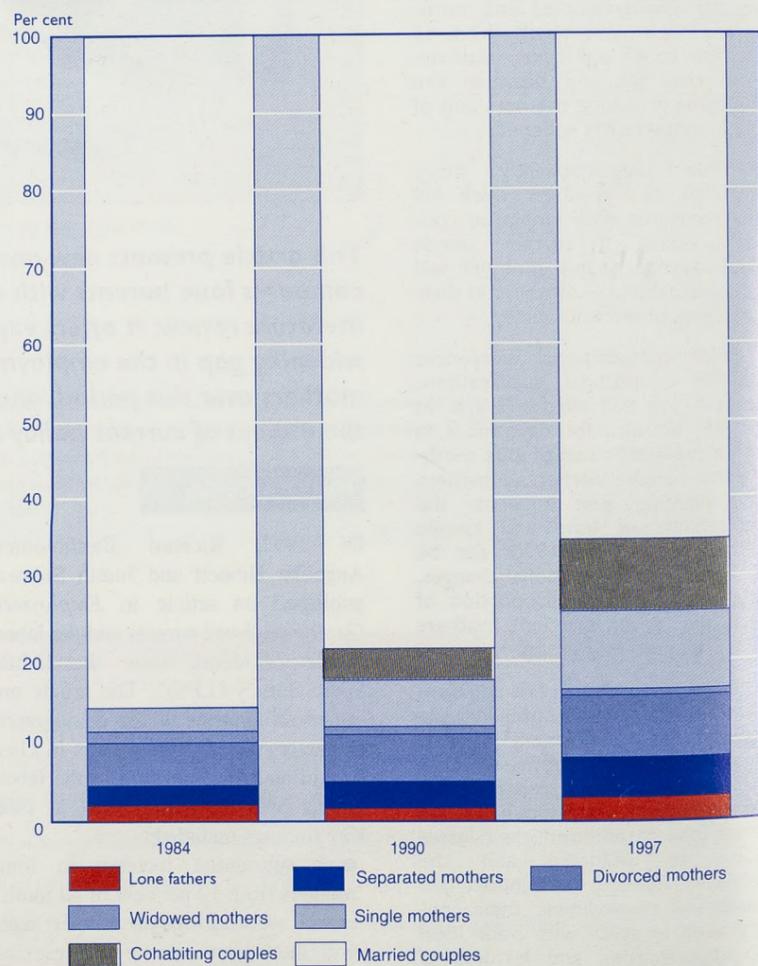
However, rapid change was not confined to lone mothers. The number of cohabiting couples with dependent children trebled (from 255,000 in 1990 to 594,000 in 1997), and by 1997 they accounted for 8 per cent of all families with children. More lone and cohabiting parents has meant a large reduction in the proportion of married parent families. Between 1990 and 1997, they fell from 80 per cent of all families with children to 68 per cent (*Table 2* and *Figure 1*).

**Table 2** Number of families with dependent children by family type; Great Britain; spring 1984, 1990 and 1997

	Thousands		
	1984	1990	1997
Couple families	6,344	5,941	5,563
Married		5,687	4,969
Cohabiting		255	594
Lone mothers	809	1,038	1,548
Single	195	376	646
Widowed	93	68	53
Divorced	359	384	515
Separated	161	210	334
Lone fathers	142	108	179
<b>All families</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>7,087</b>	<b>7,290</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 1** Family type as a percentage of all families; spring 1984, 1990 and 1997; Great Britain



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: for 1984 Married and Cohabiting appear together as married.

**Table 1** Numbers of lone mothers, all mothers and all women; Great Britain; spring 1997

	Thousands		Per cent			Thousands		Per cent	
	Lone mothers	All mothers	All women	Lone mothers as a percentage of		Lone mothers	All mothers	All women	Lone mothers as a percentage of
<b>Women of working age (16-59)</b>									
<b>All</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>7,111</b>	<b>16,539</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>				
<b>Age</b>									
16-24	212	468	3,019	45	7				
25-34	633	2,616	4,388	24	14				
35-44	526	2,924	3,947	18	13				
45-59	177	1,103	5,185	16	3				
<b>Marital status</b>									
Married (as reported)	0	4,969	9,100	0	0				
Cohabiting	0	594	1,563	0	0				
Non-married	1,548	1,548	5,877	100	26				
Single	646	646	3,984	100	16				
Widowed	53	53	282	100	19				
Divorced	515	515	1,102	100	47				
Legally separated	334	334	508	100	66				
<b>Number of dependent children</b>									
1 or more	1,528	7,091	7,091	22	22				
1	761	2,887	2,887	26	26				
2	512	2,913	2,913	18	18				
3 or more	255	1,291	1,291	20	20				
None	0	0	9,428	0	0				
<b>Age of youngest dependent child</b>									
0-15	1,431	6,530	6,530	22	22				
0-4	616	2,944	2,944	21	21				
5-10	523	2,126	2,126	25	25				
11-15	291	1,459	1,459	20	20				
16-18	97	560	560	17	17				
<b>Highest qualification held</b>									
Above A-level	214	1,489	3,604	14	6				
GCE A-level or equivalent	184	896	2,361	21	8				
GCE O-level or equivalent	250	1,415	2,624	18	10				
Below O-level	469	1,913	4,335	25	11				
No qualifications	427	1,369	3,513	31	12				
<b>Ethnic origin (average)<sup>a</sup></b>									
All	1,548	7,111	16,535	22	9				
White	1,380	6,506	15,425	21	9				
Ethnic minority groups	168	603	1,110	28	15				
Black Caribbean	54	90	174	60	31				
Indian	16	151	284	11	6				
Pakistan/Bangladeshi	22	133	211	17	10				
All other origins	76	229	441	33	17				
<b>Housing tenure (of head of household)</b>									
Owner occupied	482	4,786	11,721	10	4				
Owned outright	81	473	2,318	17	3				
Still buying	401	4,313	9,403	9	4				
Rented	1,047	2,234	4,596	47	23				
Local authority or similar	836	1,723	3,075	49	27				
Local authority etc.	644	1,357	2,437	47	26				
Housing association etc.	192	366	637	52	30				
Other	221	571	1,684	39	13				
Furnished	53	129	619	41	9				
Unfurnished	939	2,048	3,805	46	25				
Other forms of tenure (including rent free)	8	32	59	25	14				
<b>Region of residence<sup>b</sup></b>									
England	1,316	6,115	14,200	22	9				
Metropolitan county areas	623	2,314	5,356	27	12				
Rest of England	693	3,801	8,845	18	8				
North	93	387	890	24	10				
Tyne and Wear	42	142	327	30	13				
Rest of North	51	245	562	21	9				
Yorkshire and the Humber	145	628	1,444	23	10				
South Yorkshire	41	164	367	25	11				
West Yorkshire	64	266	617	24	10				
Rest Yorkshire and the Humber	41	198	461	21	9				
East Midlands	102	532	1,206	19	8				
East	43	260	614	16	7				
South East	477	2,233	5,318	21	9				
Greater London	238	891	2,147	27	11				
Rest of South East	239	1,342	3,170	18	8				
South West	100	569	1,359	17	7				
West Midlands	142	678	1,149	21	12				
West Midlands metropolitan	82	333	741	25	11				
Rest of West Midlands	60	345	408	17	15				
North West	215	829	1,846	26	12				
Greater Manchester	94	330	749	28	13				
Merseyside	62	189	408	33	15				
Rest of North West	59	310	689	19	9				
Wales	91	362	823	25	11				
Scotland	141	634	1,516	22	9				
<b>Economic status</b>									
Economically active	802	4,743	11,843	17	7				
In employment	685	4,448	11,140	15	6				
Full-time	304	1,808	6,346	17	5				
Part-time	367	2,604	4,635	14	8				
Employees	644	4,061	10,374	16	6				
Self-employed	36	386	766	9	5				
On government programme	5	14	78	36	6				
Unemployed	117	295	703	40	17				
Economically inactive	751	2,368	4,695	32	16				
Looking after family/home	573	1,860	2,300	31	25				
Students/other inactive	178	507	2,396	35	7				
Students	37	94	763	39	5				
<b>All in employment</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>4,448</b>	<b>11,140</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>				
<b>Total usual weekly hours of work</b>									
0-7	936	2,930	5,979	32	16				
8-15	55	617	1,177	9	5				
16-23	159	1,001	1,639	16	10				
24-30	87	681	1,230	13	7				
31-39	165	948	3,088	17	5				
40-49	99	596	2,304	17	4				
50 and over	31	227	846	14	4				
0-15	991	3,547	7,156	28	14				
16-30	246	1,682	2,869	15	9				
31 and over	295	1,771	6,238	17	5				

Source: Labour Force Survey

a. The average for spring quarters, 1995-97, Labour Force Survey.  
b. Standard Statistical Regions.

Lone mothers continue to differ from other mothers in their demographic characteristics. They are younger on average; they are more likely to have only one child and lower levels of qualification. Two-thirds of mothers of Black Caribbean origin are lone mothers, although they still make up only three and a half per cent of all lone mothers (Table 3). As in the 1980s, lone mothers are concentrated in public housing and particular geographical areas with both features becoming more marked since 1990. In 1990, 39 per cent of mothers in local authority housing and 31 per cent in housing association properties were lone mothers; by 1997, the figures were 48 and 52 per cent respectively. The highest levels of lone parenthood continue to be found in metropolitan areas, with Inner London having the highest density (36 per cent of all families), followed by Merseyside (33 per cent) and Tyne and Wear (30 per cent). Moreover between 1990 and 1997, the rate of lone parenthood increased faster in English metropolitan areas (up 50 per cent) than in the rest of England (35 per cent), widening the gap that

Table 3 Demographic characteristics of mothers by family type; Great Britain; spring 1997

	Couple mothers			Lone mothers	
	All	Married	Cohabiting	All	Single
Aged under 35	40	37	68	55	82
With one child	38	37	51	50	62
Child aged 0-4	42	39	63	40	59
NVQ 3 to 5	36	37	29	26	23
Black Caribbean	0.6	0.6	1.3	3.5	6.1
English metropolitan	30	30	35	40	45
Rented housing	22	20	44	68	85
<b>All (thousands)</b>	<b>5,563</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>646</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

already existed between the two types of area.

### Lone parents, couple parents and the labour market

#### Changes in economic activity and employment

Employment of lone mothers rose slightly between 1990 and 1997, from 41 to 44 per cent. But employment

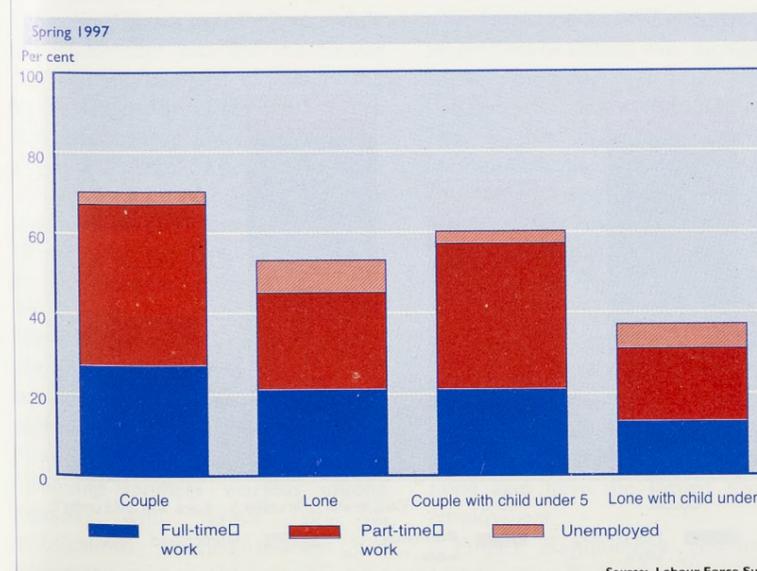
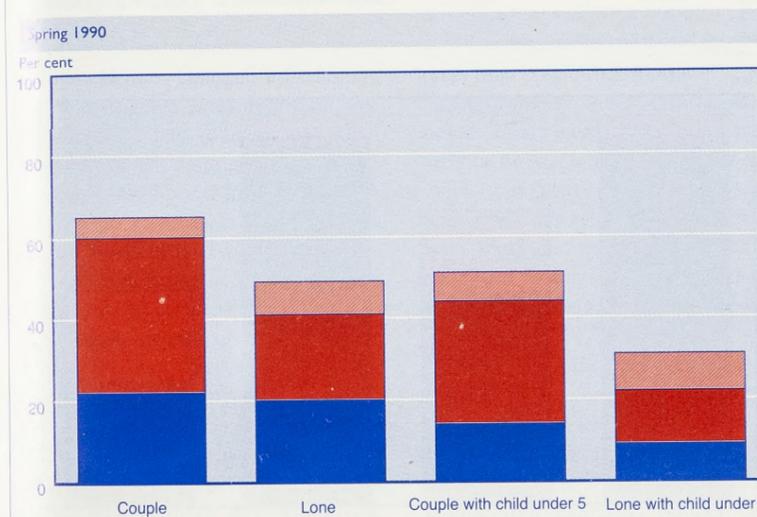
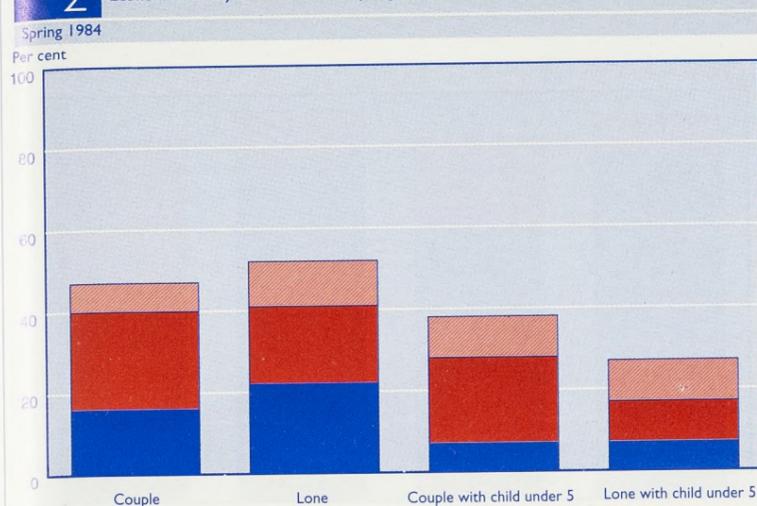
amongst couple mothers rose more from 61 to 68 per cent. Consequently, the 'employment gap' widened further from 20 to 24 points. However because the actual number of lone mothers increased so much, their share of employment amongst all mothers has actually increased - from 11 per cent of all employed mothers to 15 per cent. If the comparison is extended to economic activity (i.e. to include those who are employed and unemployed), the gap decreases since lone mothers are more than twice as likely to be unemployed

Table 4 Employment rates for mothers and fathers by family type; Great Britain; spring 1984, 1990 and 1997

	1984			1990			1997		
	All	Part-time	Full-time	All	Part-time	Full-time	All	Part-time	Full-time
<b>Mothers</b>									
Couple families	50	24	16	61	38	22	68	40	27
Married				61	39	22	69	42	27
Cohabiting				50	22	28	58	29	29
Partner employed	54	37	17	64	40	23	73	44	29
Partner not employed	23	14	8	32	18	15	32	17	14
<b>Lone mothers</b>	42	22	19	41	21	20	44	24	20
Single	25	9	15	25	13	12	31	18	14
Widowed	49	33	16	50	20	26	46	26	20
Separated	50	26	23	54	19	31	56	30	26
Divorced	40	21	18	43	17	26	48	26	21
<b>All families (thousands)</b>	<b>7,153</b>			<b>6,979</b>			<b>7,111</b>		
<b>Fathers</b>									
Couple families	85	1	84	90	2	88	87	3	84
Married				92	2	89	90	3	85
Cohabiting				83	3	79	78	3	74
Lone fathers	68	5	63	60	8	52	64	7	57
<b>All families (thousands)</b>	<b>6,452</b>			<b>6,057</b>			<b>6,138</b>		

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Economic activity status mothers; spring 1984, 1990 and 1997; Great Britain



Source: Labour Force Survey

(8 per cent) as couple mothers (3 per cent) (Table 4 and Figure 2).

Among couple mothers, most of the 1990s' employment increase has been among those with children under five years. Their employment rate rose from 45 to 57 per cent. Employment amongst lone mothers with children under five also increased - but at only half the rate for couple mothers (from 22 to 28 per cent). It is among this group that the employment gap is now widest between couple and lone mothers (Figure 2).

Of the increase in employment among married mothers with a child under 5, more than half was due to growth in full-time employment (Figure 2). This is particularly significant in the light of the high levels of part-time working that have always characterised this group, and forms part of a sea change in the employment of women with young children. Although having a child under five has a significant effect on employment rates for all mothers, this effect is fast reducing: for example in 1990, there was a 25 percentage point difference in employment between employment rates for couple mothers with a child under 5 and a youngest child aged 5 to 9 years, and a 29 point difference among lone mothers, but by 1997 these differences had fallen to 15 and 19 points respectively.

Although couple mothers have higher employment rates overall than lone mothers, the proportion of employed lone mothers with full-time jobs (47 per cent) is slightly higher than the proportion for couple mothers (43 per cent). However, the growth rate in full-time employment in the 1990s has been faster among couple mothers than lone mothers. If current trends continue then couple mothers will soon overtake lone mothers in their propensity to work full time.

The 'employment gap' between lone and couple fathers reduced as the employment of lone fathers grew from 60 to 64 per cent, while employment among couple fathers fell from 90 to 87 per cent. Taking a longer term perspective, from 1984 to 1997, employment rates have changed little among fathers (lone or couple) and among

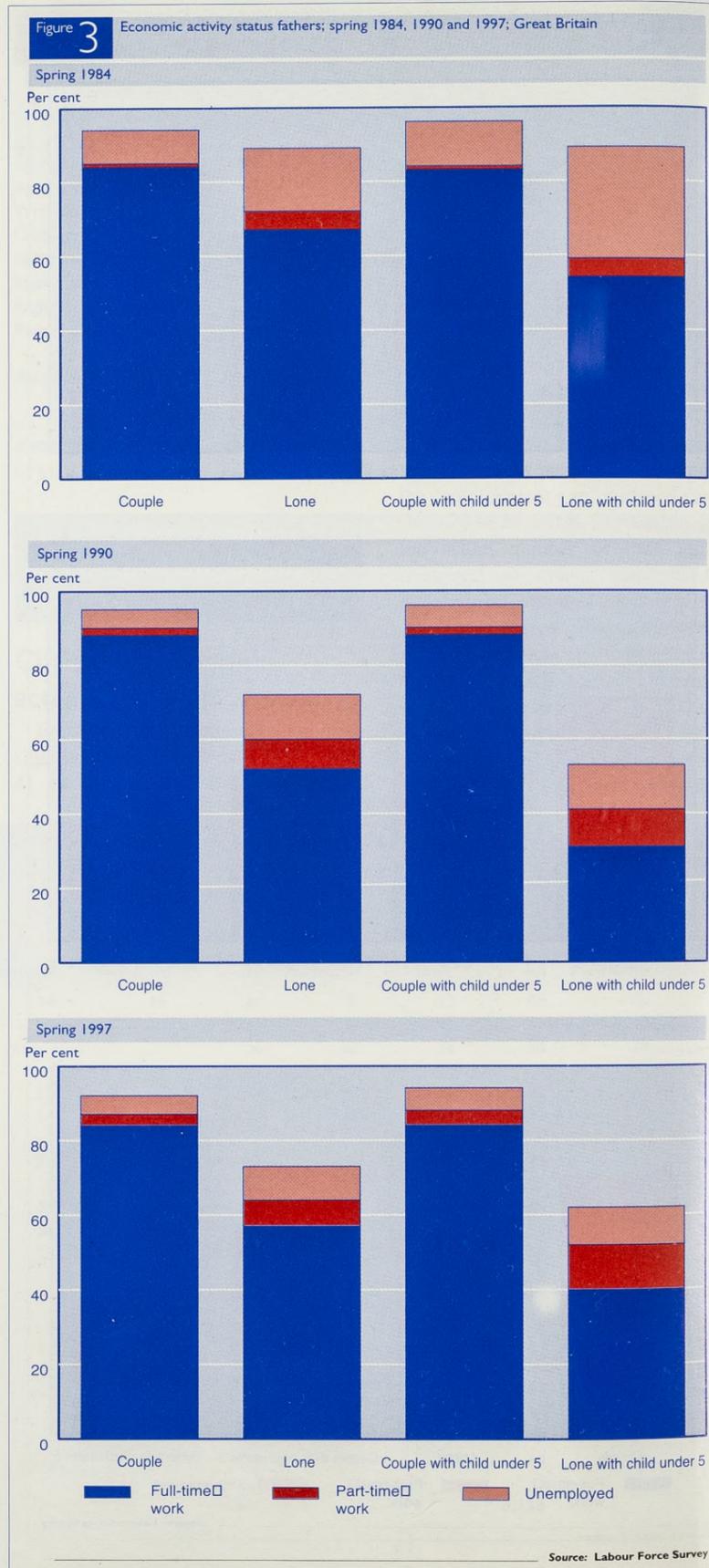
lone mothers (their increase in the 1990s balancing out a decrease in the 1980s). The main change over the thirteen-year period is in couple mothers' employment, which has increased by a third (Table 4 and Figure 3).

Examination of sub-groups shows a clear employment hierarchy. Married mothers and fathers have higher employment rates than cohabiting mothers and fathers; they, in turn, have higher rates than lone parents. Amongst lone mothers, divorced mothers are most likely to be employed (56 per cent) while single mothers are least likely (31 per cent). Young single mothers (i.e. under 25) have the lowest employment rate of all – just one in five have a job (Table 4).

There were also important differences among couple mothers, depending on the economic activity of their partners. Mothers whose partners were employed had much higher employment rates than those whose partners were not employed: in 1997 the rates were 73 per cent and 32 per cent respectively, the latter considerably lower than for all lone mothers and similar to single mothers. Mothers whose partners were employed were also more likely to work full time. Finally, between 1990 and 1997 the rate of employment amongst these mothers increased substantially, while there was no change among mothers whose partners were not employed; consequently the employment gap widened over the period from 32 to 41 points (Table 4).

### Employment characteristics

Educational qualifications continue to have a major (indeed growing) impact on employment, both among fathers but in particular among mothers. The employment rate for couple mothers with highest level qualifications (at the NVQ level 4/5, i.e. above A level) grew markedly between 1990 and 1997, from 72 to 81 per cent. During the same time, employment among couple mothers with no qualifications (a diminishing group) actually fell from 54 to 50 per cent. The same fall was recorded among lone mothers with no qualifications (from 27 to 23 per cent), while at the same time



**Table 5** Employment rates for mothers by family type and highest educational qualifications; Great Britain; spring 1984, 1990 and 1997

	1990			No qualifications			1997			No qualifications			Per cent
	NVQ4/5			All	Part-time	Full-time	NVQ 4/5			All	Part-time	Full-time	
	All	Part-time	Full-time										
Couple families	72	39	33	54	37	17	81	39	41	50	35	14	
Married	72	39	32	55	38	17	81	40	40	51	37	14	
Cohabiting	78	23	54	41	20	21	80	29	50	43	28	16	
Lone mothers	69	23	45	27	18	9	68	24	44	23	16	6	
Single	49	16	32	16	10	7	53	18	34	14	10	4	
Widowed	83	37	46	36	30	6	77	37	40	29	27	2	
Divorced	79	26	52	37	26	11	79	30	49	34	23	11	
Separated	71	22	47	24	14	11	72	22	50	25	19	5	
Lone fathers	83	9	73	40	6	32	83	11	71	32	5	27	
<b>All families (thousands)</b>	<b>1,378</b>			<b>2,318</b>			<b>1,489</b>			<b>1,369</b>			

Source: Labour Force Survey

employment rates changed little among those with highest level qualifications. Nevertheless, the education effect remains stronger among lone mothers than couple mothers, with highly qualified lone mothers nearly three times as likely to be employed as lone mothers with no qualifications (68 per cent compared to 23 per cent) (Table 5).

The impact of educational qualifications on mothers' employment is particularly marked among women with a child under five. In 1997, nearly three-quarters of couple mothers with a young child of this age and with highest level qualifications were employed, more than twice the rate for mothers with no qualifications. Moreover, while the employment rate for the former increased substantially, it actually fell for the latter. The differential is even more marked for lone mothers with a child under five: 51 per cent of highly qualified lone mothers were employed in 1997 compared to just 12 per cent for lone mothers with no qualifications. However, despite this strong educational effect for lone mothers, highly qualified lone mothers still had a lower employment rate than highly qualified couple mothers. There was little difference between highly qualified married and cohabiting mothers whereas among mothers with lower or no qualifications, married mothers had consistently higher employment

rates than cohabiting mothers.

Two other points should also be noted. First, educational qualifications are not only related to overall employment, but also to the likelihood of employed mothers working full time. For example, well over half of employed lone mothers with high educational qualifications worked full-time in 1997, compared to less than 10 per cent of those with no qualifications. Second, the same relationships between education and economic activity hold for couple fathers, although to a less marked degree. For example, 66 per cent of couple fathers with no qualifications were employed in 1997 compared with 96 per cent of fathers with high qualifications (Table 5).

Regionally, non-metropolitan areas show higher employment rates than metropolitan areas for both mothers and fathers, whether couple or lone. To take one example, employment amongst couple mothers in 1997 was 56 per cent in inner London, 63 per cent in outer London and 69 per cent in the remainder of the South East; among lone mothers the rates were 36, 38 and 50 per cent respectively. In other words, areas with the highest levels of lone motherhood also have the lowest levels of employment.

Finally, Bartholomew and his colleagues noted a strong correlation

between housing tenure and labour market participation in 1990. These differences increased during the 1990s. Employment rates grew for mothers in owner-occupied accommodation and remained unchanged or fell back among mothers in the rented sector. The trend applied to both couple and lone mothers. Lone mothers in owner-occupied accommodation have an employment rate close to that of married mothers with the same tenure, and this group of lone mothers (very much a minority) is more than twice as likely to be employed as lone mothers in rented property.

### Explaining parents' employment trends

#### Compositional effect

The employment gap between couple and lone mothers and fathers noted by Bartholomew and his colleagues for 1990 remains in 1997. Indeed, the gap has widened as employment for couple mothers has grown faster than for lone mothers. As Bartholomew et al. suggested, one reason lay in 'the composition of the stock of lone mothers' (p565, *Employment Gazette*, November 1992). This explanation is based on the difference in characteristics of lone and couple mothers, with lone mothers more likely to have characteristics

associated with lower employment, such as poorer educational qualifications and younger children. Bartholomew et al. concluded that this was only part of the story since, in the 1980s, even though lone mothers were more likely to have children under 5, their employment had fallen while the employment of married mothers with similarly aged children had nearly doubled.

With the current analysis we have been able to assess the compositional effect more thoroughly through the use of logistic regression analysis, which enabled us to examine the relationship simultaneously of several variables to employment status (more details are given in the *technical note*). The main focus of the analysis has been on the comparison between those in employment and those not employed (i.e. both those who are unemployed and those who are economically inactive). Analyses have also been conducted comparing the economically active with the economically inactive, and comparing the full-time and the part-time employed. Separate analyses were also conducted for mothers and fathers.

The logistic regression confirms the importance of the age of the parent, the number of children, the age of youngest child, housing tenure and area of residence and (especially) educational qualifications in determining whether parents will be employed – although the associations are much stronger for mothers than for fathers (it was not possible to include ethnic group as a factor because of the small numbers in the LFS). But even *after these factors have been taken into account in the analysis, large employment differences remain between couple and lone parents* in 1997. Compositional differences therefore cannot explain away why couple parents are more likely to be employed than lone parents; if demographic characteristics are controlled for, labour market participation still differs.

However, the *compositional effect does explain employment changes over the period from 1990 to 1997*. If the change in demographic characteristics among lone and couple parents over this period is controlled for, then there

is no change in the relative labour market position of couple and lone parents left to explain. The widening employment gap between couple and lone mothers in the 1990s can be attributed to compositional change (notably a growing proportion of single mothers within the lone mother category), rather than changing propensities to work or changing employment opportunities.

### Explanations from other research

Turning now to the review of British research, we have selected those findings which help to explain the employment gap between lone and couple mothers. (For the bibliography used in the literature review, readers are referred to the full report mentioned earlier.<sup>3</sup>)

### Employment around the transition to lone parenthood

There is evidence that lone parents are drawn disproportionately from sections of the population with relatively low involvement in the labour market. British Household Panel Study (BHPS) data on people who entered lone parenthood between 1991 and 1995 show that economically disadvantaged women were more likely to become lone parents, and the association was particularly strong among single lone mothers. Boheim and Ermisch<sup>4</sup> found that couple mothers who were not employed were more than twice as likely to separate in the following year as those in employment, while single women (i.e. not married or cohabiting) who were not employed were nearly eight times as likely to have a first baby as single employed women. When other characteristics were allowed for in multivariate analysis, not having a job ceased to be statistically significant among mothers separating from a partner, but non-employed single women were still four times as likely to become lone mothers as those in work. By contrast, socio-economic circumstances appeared to

have little influence on the probability of leaving lone parenthood (through a new partnership or children growing up), or on the duration of lone parenthood.

According to analysis from the 1986 Social Change and Economic Life Initiative, spells of unemployment and/or 'insecure' work were found to be strongly associated with increased risk of marital dissolution in the following year(s).<sup>5</sup> Moreover, women from a poor socioeconomic background, or living in a high unemployment area were much more at risk of becoming a single lone mother.<sup>6</sup>

A number of studies have found evidence of a marked tendency for employed parents to stop working when they become lone parents. Among married/cohabiting mothers in the BHPS who separated between 1991 and 1994, two out of five of those in employment in the year before separation were not in work when interviewed in the following year.<sup>7</sup> Only 5 per cent had entered work. The net effect of these changes is that in the year before separation nearly half the mothers were in employment, while in the year after this they fell to little more than a third.

Some qualitative studies<sup>8</sup> have explored the reasons why some lone parents stopped work when they became lone parents. These include difficulties in obtaining childcare, incapacity to pay for childcare due to income reduction on going from a dual to a single earner household, inflexibility of working hours and leaving work because of moving house.

### Access to education and training

As many surveys have found, lone mothers have, on average, fewer educational qualifications than mothers with partners and very few are in full-time education. In the LFS (spring 1997), nearly three-quarters of a million lone mothers were economically inactive, but only about three per cent (25,000) were in full-time education, the same proportion as among married/cohabiting mothers. Moreover, nine out of ten mothers (lone and cou-

ple mothers alike) who were in full-time education already had some qualification. Additional full-time education therefore looks unlikely to reduce the numbers with no qualifications.

While the House of Commons Education and Employment Committee<sup>9</sup> received submissions from a number of organisations describing the difficulties of lone parents in acquiring or improving their skills and qualifications, especially difficulties in meeting living expenses and course costs while studying and in accessing affordable childcare, there is no quantitative research on this subject. Nor is there research which assesses the relative difficulty for lone mothers compared with couple mothers.

### Local availability of jobs

A critical factor for any person seeking employment concerns the geographical availability of suitable jobs. As already noted, the employment rate of lone mothers was lowest in metropolitan county areas of England, while the gap between lone and couple mothers was slightly bigger in these metropolitan areas – 24 percentage points compared to 21 points in the rest of England. The finer geographical breakdown provided by the 1991 population census shows that lone parents are geographically concentrated in inner city areas and in areas of industrial decline in the north of England, and in Scotland and Wales, and that there is a relatively high concentration in some coastal towns.<sup>10</sup> Maps of 1991 census ward data<sup>11</sup> show that the proportion of families headed by a young lone parent tends to be highest in areas of lowest employment growth and highest unemployment. Indeed in the old industrial areas, the growth in part-time, non-manual, service jobs (in which many mothers have been employed) was weaker than elsewhere between 1981 and 1991.

However, although these geographical patterns of population and employment can help to explain why overall there is lower employment among lone mothers, they do not clarify why the employment gap between lone and couple mothers is greater in these poor

employment areas.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, qualitative studies which have asked lone mothers their reasons for not working find that, while lack of local job opportunities is certainly reported as one of the reasons, it is relatively minor compared with reasons to do with motherhood and childcare.<sup>12,13</sup>

### Housing and other employment support

As with the LFS, other surveys find that lone mothers living in rented accommodation are less likely to be in employment than mothers living in owner-occupied accommodation. For example, the 1994 PSI survey of lone parents<sup>14</sup> showed that the statistical association between housing tenure and employment remained even after allowance was made for educational levels, age and number of children, health status, and type of lone parenthood. Presenting similar results from their survey of lone mothers receiving income support (or who had recently left it), Noble *et al.*<sup>13</sup> point out that it is probably not housing tenure as such that matters. Rather, other disadvantages are more common among tenants, in particular lack of the material resources that make looking for work and staying in work possible. They found that owner occupiers were more likely than lone mothers living in council housing to have the use of a car (41 per cent compared with 20 per cent), a driving licence (61 per cent compared to 29 per cent) and a telephone.

Couple mothers are also less likely to work if they live in rented accommodation. But the employment gap between lone and couple mothers is much greater in the rented sector than it is in the owner occupied sector. There is some indication that lack of resources is more prevalent among lone parents in rented housing than among couples. The survey of low income families, carried out by PSI in 1991,<sup>15</sup> found that within the social housing sector financial problems were more common among out of work lone parents than among out of work couple families, even after allowing for the number of children in the families. Withdrawal of housing benefit on entry

to work may be experienced by more lone parents than couple mothers, most of whom will be second earners in the family and therefore less likely to be receiving housing benefit. More research is needed to quantify such effects on mothers' employment.

### The financial gain from working

There is some indication that employed lone mothers' wage rates are lower than those of couple mothers.<sup>16</sup> Since their average level of educational attainment is below that of couple mothers this can be expected. More research would be needed to show whether lone parents receive lower wages when allowance is made for educational and other differences.

The structure and level of taxes and benefits have a direct effect on the financial gain that a parent achieves on entering work. A comparison of incomes in and out of work shows that the effect is different for lone parents and couple parents. At any level of earnings a lone mother will generally gain less financially by going out to work than a couple mother. This smaller work incentive, which is particularly marked at low earnings, may be one of the reasons why the employment of lone mothers is lower than that of couple mothers – and why, when they do work, lone mothers are more likely to work full-time.

A lone parent entering work of more than 16 hours a week immediately loses all income support, which is only partially replaced by family credit and housing benefit. A comparable couple mother (assuming, as in nine out of ten cases, that her partner has earnings already taking the family income beyond entitlement to means-tested benefits) experiences no such deductions until reaching the threshold for national insurance and income tax. The result is that the effective deduction from gross earnings is much higher for the lone parent than it is for the couple mother. Mothers whose partners are unemployed also face a high deduction from earnings, like lone mothers, and this may be one reason why their employment rates are so low (*Table 4*).

An example is a lone parent with two children (aged 4 and 6), earning £140 a week, living in council housing and with no childcare costs. The financial gain made from employment in June 1998 was £45.57 a week; for the second earner in a couple (beyond entitlement to in-work benefits), it would have been £119.25. Between 1990 and 1997, the period covered by the LFS comparisons of this article, the gain from working made by this lone mother actually fell in real terms, largely because of the real increase in council house rents. The gain for a second earner in a similar family rose slightly. Moreover, the absolute amount of the financial gain may have affected motivation to work – this lone mother would effectively be working for £1.52 an hour even though her gross hourly wage is £4.67.<sup>17</sup>

Studies of lone parents show that they often do calculate how much better off they would be in work but find this difficult and appreciate sensitive help with working it out.<sup>18</sup>

### Attitudes to work and parenting

The financial consequences of working are only one factor that influences lone parents' decisions whether or not to take paid employment. Employment means giving up time spent with children, placing them in others' care, and managing the dual roles of parent and wage earner. It also means greater stimulation, wider social contacts, the satisfaction of being self-supporting, as well as a sometimes welcome break from childcare. Surveys reveal strong work orientations among lone parents; they regularly report a large majority wishing to take up employment, at least at some time in the future if not now.<sup>13, 16, 24</sup> In their original study of low income families PSI<sup>15</sup> made some comparisons between lone parents (mostly mothers) and mothers with working partners on low earnings, and with similar educational levels. They expressed similar preferences for future employment: 83 per cent of non-working lone parents and three quarters of the non-working cou-

ple mothers said that they hoped to work at some point in the future. Lone parents who did not expect to work gave ill-health and disability<sup>19</sup> as important reasons.<sup>20</sup>

Many lone mothers who say they wish to defer working want to bring up their children themselves and to be at home 'for them'; they regard this as the morally right thing to do, especially while their children are young<sup>10</sup> and some express concerns about the well being of their children in day care.<sup>21</sup> There is a need for research which systematically compares lone mothers' (un)employment orientations with those of mothers in couples.

### Managing work and family

'Family friendly' employment can make it easier for working parents to combine their work and family responsibilities through flexitime, job-sharing, part-time working, working from home, parental leave, career breaks, and time off to care for children in emergencies. These may be especially valuable to lone parents who lack the support of a partner at home. Studies which compare the employment supports of lone parents with those of couple mothers are needed.

Employers, government and other organisations can also help with childcare facilities and the cost of childcare. Working lone parents and couple families are almost equally dependent on 'informal' care from relatives and friends; more lone parents use registered childcare than couples, but they spend less on it.<sup>22</sup> Estimates of the number of parents who would enter work if there were further financial help with the cost of childcare find that a relatively high proportion are lone parents.<sup>23</sup> Surveys find that lack of access to affordable quality childcare is cited by a substantial minority of lone parents as a barrier to work – though rarely is it the sole problem.<sup>25</sup>

### Conclusions

Compared with the 1980s, our LFS analysis for the period 1990 to 1997 suggests a continuing, indeed widen-

ing, gap in employment between lone mothers and couple mothers. A review of research suggests a number of reasons for this over and above major compositional differences that exist between the two groups, such as educational qualifications. These are: lone mothers' relatively low involvement in the labour market before lone parenthood; their lesser access to childcare; their concentration in areas with poor local job opportunities and in rented housing found to be associated with other resources needed to support job search and employment; and features of the tax and benefit system that limit financial gain from employment.

Our analysis goes up to the change of government at the last general election, and provides a baseline against which the impact of current policies on lone parents' relationship with the labour market – including the New Deal for Lone Parents, the National Minimum Wage, the Working Families and Childcare Tax Credits and the National Childcare Campaign – can be evaluated.

#### Further information

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### Technical note

#### Review of research

The search for relevant literature was conducted by checking out references contained in recently published articles and books on lone parents, supplemented by a search through various social science databases on BIDS and checking general publications on employment – either of women overall or of mothers – to see if they offer anything on lone parents. The review covered British research published between 1990 and September 1998.

#### Secondary analysis

Material from the Labour Force Survey is Crown Copyright; has been made available by the Office for National

Statistics through the Data Archive, University of Essex, and has been used with permission. Neither ONS nor the Data Archive bear any responsibility for the analysis or interpretation of the data reported here. The datasets used were the individual level files, and not the household adjusted datasets. These latter were not available from the Data Archive at the time.

#### Modelling change

In order to statistically model the relation of employment to other factors, and to model change over time, the method of logistic regression was used. For this study three economic activity outcomes were considered: ACTIVE – economically

active versus inactive, where unemployed counts as economically active; EMPLOYED – employed versus not employed, where not employed includes both unemployed and inactive; and, for those employed, FULLTIME – employed full-time versus employed part-time. These were considered the most important economic activity comparisons.

Six predictor variables were included, chosen because of their relationships with economic activity and with lone parent status. They were: AGE – age of the parent, classified into four groups (16-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-59 for women or 45-64 for men); CHILDREN – the number of dependent children (coded as 1, 2 and 3 or more); YOUNGEST – age of the youngest child (coded as 0-4, 5-10, 11-15 and 16-18); QUALIFICATIONS – the parent's highest educational qualification (coded as above A-level (NVQ levels 4 and 5), A-level or equivalent (NVQ level 3), O-level or equivalent (NVQ level 2), other qualification (NVQ level 1) or no qualifications); METAREA – living in an English metropolitan area or elsewhere; OWNOC – living in owner-occupied accommodation (included with a mortgage) versus living in rented accommodation. (It should be noted, for this last variable, that living in owner-occupied accommodation does not necessarily imply that the parent is the owner: e.g. someone may be living with their own parents, who own the accommodation.)

In addition YEAR was included: this was a dichotomous variable to contrast 1990 with 1997. There were two further predictors: one was COUPLE, contrasting the economic activity of couple parents with lone parents; the other was SINGLE, just for lone mothers, contrasting single lone mothers with all other lone mothers.

The analyses were conducted using the SPSS logistic regression procedure.

## Data quality

### Samples

The samples analysed in this report are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the years 1984 to 1997. For the years 1984 to 1991 the survey was conducted annually, in the spring quarter. From 1992 onwards the survey has been conducted quarterly with the same sample size as for the annual survey. For the years 1992 onwards data for the spring quarter have been used, to maintain consistency with the earlier years.

The target population consists of all adults, living in Great Britain, below current state retirement age, that is, women aged between 16 and 59 and men aged between 16 and 64. For some analyses the target population was restricted to those with dependent children present in the family. A dependent child is a child under the age of 16 or aged 16 to 18 and in full-time education, who is neither married nor has children of their own. Adopted and step children have the same family unit as their adoptive/step parents. A foster child, however, is classified as a separate family unit from his or her foster parents.

### Partner

For the years up to and including 1988, respondents were only deemed to have a partner if married and living with their spouse. From 1989, data on cohabitation was also collected and respondents were also deemed to have a partner if they were cohabiting and the cohabitee was living with the partner

at the time of the survey.

The LFS convention is that the head of a family unit, where there is a partner, is always the male partner. The LFS does not recognise families where both partners are of the same sex.

Although the study population consists of those over the minimum statutory school-leaving age (16 throughout the period of the study) and under the minimum age for a state retirement pension, some of the sample have partners outside of these ages who, although not eligible to be in the study under their own right, contribute data for partner and family-level analyses.

For the purposes of this study parents were deemed to be part of a couple if they gave their marital status as either married or (from 1989 onwards) cohabiting; parents were designated as lone parents if they gave their marital status as any of single, widowed, divorced or separated. This definition differs slightly from that of Bartholomew et al. For them, a parent who said they were married or cohabiting but who had no partner living in the household was deemed as a lone parent. This leads to a slight discrepancy in the numbers of lone parents, since some of the parents we have designated as couple parents Bartholomew et al. would treat as lone. In Bartholomew et al.'s Table 2 they estimate that 44 thousand lone mothers gave their marital status as married or cohabiting. This is out of an estimated total of 1,081 thousand lone mothers (4 per cent). In the present analysis all of these are treated as couple mothers.

There are two important reasons why we chose to define couple/lone in this way. First of all, when a respondent describes him or herself as married (or cohabiting) rather than single, divorced or separated, but there is no partner in the household, it may be that the partner is absent for some reason. They might be working away for long periods, or in prison, or in hospital or some other institution, etc. However, the numbers involved are such that this is not likely to be the explanation for most such cases. We decided, however, to take the respondent's self definition of marital status over some imputed definition. Secondly, for the years 1990 to 1995 there were problems in the coding of household members who gave no data. In particular, they generally appeared to be absent from the household, giving a serious over-estimate of the number of lone parents, 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey' (Tate P, p89-98, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1997).

Consequently, using the Bartholomew et al. definition of lone parent gives a serious problem with the time series for those years. Our definition is, therefore, consistent over time, even though it will include a small number of lone parents as couples.

## ONS note

### Grossed-up results

The results presented in the tables in this article have been grossed up to population totals. From spring 1994 onwards 1992-based population projections provided the totals from which the grossing weights were derived. These data are being regressed using the most up-to-date population estimates available and the regressed data will be made available from April 2000.

# Introduction of a new sample of firms underpinning the Average Earnings Index

By Derek Bird, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- The introduction of a new sample of firms has significantly improved the precision of the AEI.
- The new sample will result in a more stable index than previously.
- The new sample better represents the structure of the economy than its predecessor.
- The sample places more firms in the service sector and includes more large firms.
- The introduction of the new sample has been accompanied by the introduction of up-to-date weights.
- The methodology has been improved giving consistency between the sample and the weights.
- The sample will be dynamic and representative by the use of rotation of the smaller firms into and out of the survey.

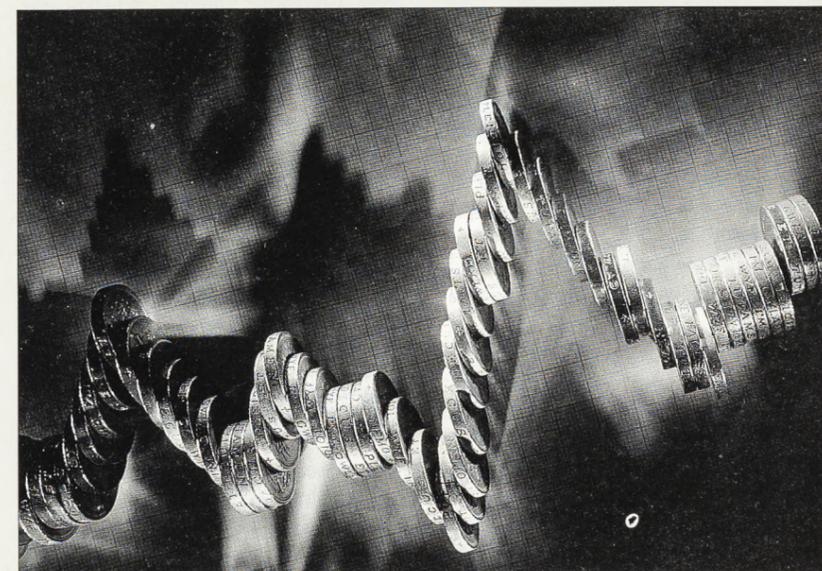


PHOTO: TETRAGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

**ONS has introduced a new sample of firms to underpin the calculation of the Average Earnings Index (AEI) that has yielded significant improvements in the precision of the AEI. The introduction of the new sample removes a number of serious shortcomings in the sample that were evident when the index was reviewed early in 1999. This completes the first stage in an ongoing programme of improvement in the quality of the AEI.**

## Introduction

THE TURNBULL-KING review of the Average Earnings Index made a number of recommendations concerning the AEI methodology. In particular, the report recommended that "the ONS needs to accelerate the current build up of the sample of firms used in the calculation of the AEI...".<sup>1</sup> That work is now complete and this article looks at the implications of the change for the indices that were released in the Labour Market Statistics First Release issued on 13 October 1999. This is the culmination of a project during which a full parallel run of the sample selection, despatch and index production and publication procedures has been conducted.

## Consultation arrangements

To take this work forward ONS set up a users' evaluation sub-group. A number of experts drawn from, but not representing the views of, HM Treasury, the Bank of England, the DTI and DfEE acted in an advisory capacity on the sub-group. Professor Ray Chambers and Dr Dave Holmes of the University of Southampton and Mr Martin Weale of the NIESR were also involved.

The sub-group's terms of reference were to:

- advise ONS on the acceptance targets for the introduction of the new sample;
- consider emerging results and provide guidance on those areas where

investigation is required;

- advise ONS on the weighting and linking strategy to be used in the construction of estimates of average earnings growth;
- and advise ONS on the publication of estimates of average earnings growth based on the new sample.

### Sample design

The methodology for drawing the new sample was developed by ONS and the University of Southampton. Alternative methods were assessed before the final sample allocation was made.

The sample is designed to minimise the variance of the estimate of total annual earnings growth for the whole economy. As is common with business surveys carried out by ONS, all firms in the largest stratum, in this case 1,000 or more employees, are included in the sample. A minimum sample size of 15 units was set for all other cells<sup>2</sup> prior to the sample being drawn. Once this sample selection had been made, those cells with a sample of less than 20 units had their sample increased to 20. A final stage was to compare the sample size of each cell with the total number of units in the population cell. Because ONS has introduced an element of rotation<sup>3</sup> into the sample there is the possibility that firms could move into and out of the sample on a frequent basis, if there are relatively few firms in the cell. To minimise the occurrence of this 'trivial'

rotation, all cells where the implied sampling fraction was greater than three-quarters were set to be completely sampled. A final adjustment was made to the allocation of the sample in the financial intermediation sector (see below). Further details on the sampling strategy are available on request.

In the absence of sufficient data in the old sample to estimate some sample cell variability, ONS was obliged to construct a model of sample variance within cells. ONS will monitor the optimality of the new sample as new information on cell variability emerges. *Table 1* shows the sample allocation contingent upon the chosen method together with the appropriate population.

### Project targets

ONS set predefined objective targets against which the results emerging from the new sample should be assessed. These follow, together with an explanation of the purpose of each one:

**Target 1:** ONS will provide explanations for all cases where confidence intervals for the month-on-month growth in average pay within each sector/industry for the old and new samples do not overlap, and where the variance of the new sample is greater. The confidence intervals will be defined as the growth in pay  $\pm 2$  standard errors.

This was used to identify where there were statistically significant differences between the estimates of earnings growth between two consecu-

tive months produced from the new and old samples.

**Target 2:** The target sample response rate underpinning the estimates should be at least 75 per cent. Response rates will be measured at month  $t+2$ .

The AEI is published as a provisional estimate at month  $t+2$ , and finalised the month after. For example, provisional data for April are first published in June ( $t+2$ ) and finalised in July ( $t+3$ ).

The sub-group recognised that while the first published estimates are classified as provisional by ONS, users give them a high degree of weight when they are released. The sub-group felt that ONS should set a relatively high response target for the first estimate of growth. The target of 75 per cent was seen to be demanding but achievable recognising that the sample had been completely redrawn and now included a degree of rotation.

**Target 3:** The response rate at time  $t+2$  in each of the one-in-one strata (these are the largest businesses) with an implicit weight of more than 0.5 per cent should be 80 per cent.

While discussing the target for an overall response rate the sub-group noted that there were sectors of the economy where response was more critical. These were those sectors that, because of the size of the weight they carry, have the highest potential impact on the movements in the index. ONS calculated the implicit weight for each cell in the sample

based on the weight and grossing factors used in compiling the index. Those with a large implicit weight were identified as the most important and the target response rate increased.

**Target 4:** Where there are significant differences between the estimates of month-on-month growth based on the new sample and the old sample, ONS was required to provide explanations of the differences. Significant differences were identified by reference to the contribution a cell makes to the rate of change in the whole economy growth rate. ONS inspected all cells where the contribution from the old and new sample differed by 0.05 percentage points or more.

Here ONS agreed to undertake detailed investigations for all cells where there were identified differences in the contribution to growth. The investigations involved ONS assessing the response of each firm in the cell, in both the new and old samples, in order to identify the reason for the differences in the contribution to earnings growth.

**Each of these targets has been reached in respect of the data released on 13 October 1999.**

### Methodological changes as a consequence of a new sample of firms

The introduction of a new sample of firms allowed ONS to reassess those parts of the methodology that had been introduced to cater for the weaknesses of the old sample. These primarily related to the methods of weighting and grossing the returns from the new sample of firms. Problems with the quality of the old sample led to the use in the calculation of the AEI of a number of methodological devices designed to reduce the volatility of estimates of earnings growth. The main devices are described below.

### Grossing factors for the new sample

Grossing factors<sup>4</sup> are used to combine average wages in each cell of the sample into an estimate of the average wage

across an entire industrial section (sections are aggregates of industries). Until the switch to the new sample the grossing factors were based on the ratio of the count of enterprises on ONS's business register (IDBR) at the last time the frame was updated, currently September 1996, to the sample response for each *broad SIC section (or SIC sub-section* where these exist, e.g. in manufacturing). This means, for example, the grossing factors for each of the 2-digit industries in broad section 'G' (which includes SIC industries 50, 51 and 52) were identical.

The calculation of grossing factors at this aggregate level was required, in part, because the old sample was based on a mixture of different types of units (firms) that were selected originally from the PAYE register in the late 1980s and, more recently, from the IDBR's set of reporting units (RUs). It was also required to ensure that the grossing factors were reasonably stable (to mitigate against the effects of small sample sizes).

Since the new sample is selected from the IDBR each month, albeit with a very high degree of month-on-month overlap, the opportunity was taken to update the current frame. The frame from which weights and grossing factors are calculated is now based on the IDBR as at June 1999.

Additionally, because the new sample was originally selected from the set of reporting units on the IDBR in April 1999 it is now possible to identify the 'correct' grossing factor for each cell. ONS therefore decided that the grossing factors for the new sample should be calculated at the 2-digit level of the SIC, rather than broad sections. In doing so ONS will now use the ratio of the count of RUs on the IDBR and the response rate in each cell from the RUs in the sample.

### Constraints on grossing factors for education and health (SICs 80 and 85)

Under the old sample, if the grossing factors for education and health had been calculated directly from the data (as they were for all other sectors) they would have been large compared with the averages for other SICs. This was

because of the very poor sample coverage. As a result, the factors were artificially constrained to the values established in the 'old' (i.e. pre-October 14th 1998) AEI. These values were 20 for small firms, 4 for small/medium firms, 2 for medium/large firms, and 1 for large firms.

These constraints were only required while the sample size in the education and health sectors was inadequate. With the introduction of the new sample, the grossing factors for these sectors are no longer large compared with those for other SICs. For this reason, the index based on the new sample uses the grossing factors calculated directly from the data.

### Responses from small firms in financial intermediation (SIC 65)

Responses from small firms in financial intermediation were given unit grossing factors (i.e. a factor of '1') under the old sample. This was required to prevent the very small sample in this cell being given too much weight.

Because of the very high volatility of earnings growth in this cell under the old sample a special sample allocation was made. This resulted in a sample allocation of 80 units. As a consequence of this much increased sample size the grossing factors for the cell are now calculated directly from the data (as with other sectors) in the construction of the index.

### Allocating a firm to a cell

A final issue relating to grossing factors concerned the treatment of firms whose own estimate of employment (returned in the survey) would place them in a different cell to that identified on the IDBR. For example, a firm selected for inclusion in sizeband 1 (20-99 employees) may return an employment estimate of 120, which would place it in sizeband 2. Leaving it in its selected cell, when returned employment is very much greater than expected, might lead to the firm having an undue weight and thus influence on growth rates.

The users' evaluation sub-group

Table 1 Number of businesses and sample allocation<sup>a</sup>

Sector	Size band 1 (20 - 99 employees)		2 (100 - 499 employees)		3 (500 - 999 employees)		4 (1000+ employees)		Total	
	Number of businesses	Sample	Number of businesses	Sample	Number of businesses	Sample	Number of businesses	Sample	Number of businesses	Sample
Manufacturing	17,565	617	5,747	705	756	400	428	428	24,496	2,150
Production	17,770	700	5,877	779	787	426	471	471	24,905	2,376
Services	49,184	1,948	9,493	1,376	1,298	570	1,706	1,706	61,681	5,600
Public sector	843	128	614	154	216	91	650	650	2,323	1,023
Private sector	70,978	2,708	15,455	2,096	1,951	933	1,585	1,585	89,969	7,322
<b>Whole economy</b>	<b>71,821</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>16,069</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>92,292</b>	<b>8,345</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>a</sup> The AEI sample is separated into cells. Each enterprise is selected for inclusion by reference to its legal status (public or private), its size (1, 2, 3 or 4 defined as small [20-99 employees], small/medium [100-499 employees], medium/large [500-999 employees] and large [1,000 or more employees]), and its industrial classification at the two digit level of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992.

advised that the population counts, which remain constant between each annual update of the employment frame (rebenching), should be calculated by reference to each unit's sizeband dictated by its IDBR employment (i.e. sampled not returned employment). Exceptions to this rule would be made when returned employment placed the firm in a cell that would be more than one stratum greater than expected. An example would be a firm whose IDBR employment of 80 (sizeband 1) made a return saying its employment totalled 550 (sizeband 3). In these circumstances the firm would be placed in a separate 'one-in-one' cell and its return grossed with a factor of 1. In addition, the enterprise would be referred to ONS's complex business unit to investigate the source of the apparent inconsistency.

### Weights for the new sample

Employment weights are used to combine estimates of the average wage for each industry into higher level aggregates (including the whole economy) and the move to a new sample allowed ONS to reconsider the methodology previously applied. The most obvious change to implement was updating the weights. Less obvious was the source of the employment estimates upon which the weights are based.

The weights used prior to the switch to the new sample were based on estimates of employment from the September 1996 Annual Employment Survey (AES). With the introduction of results based on the new sample the weights have been updated to reflect employment estimates as at June 1999. In moving to these new weights the source of employment estimates has been changed to the IDBR. This takes the weights away from a set based on local units, which are sub-units within the broader reporting units from which the new sample is selected. The benefit of this change is that the new weights and sample selection parameters are based on consistent estimates of employer units.

The new weights being used in the production of the AEI are shown in Table 2, together with the weights applied when the old sample was used.

**Table 2** Weights used in the construction of the AEI

	New	Old
Manufacturing	18.0	18.2
Production	18.9	19.2
Public sector	20.6	20.5
Private sector	79.4	79.5
Services	76.7	75.7
<b>Whole economy</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

### Analyses of the new sample

In considering whether the results from the new sample were of sufficient quality to merit publication, the users' evaluation sub-group considered a number of analyses. ONS looked at all aspects of the data in order that the sub-group could be confident of the quality of the index when the decision to switch was reached.

The first analyses looked at the average level of pay per head produced by the new sample of firms. While the AEI is designed to give an estimate of earnings growth rather than levels of average earnings, the sub-group found this analysis instructive. As anticipated, the new sample produced an estimate of average earnings lower than the old sample. This was in line with expectations, since previous experience of topping up the old sample had shown that newer firms tend to pay slightly less than do those firms that are well established. In terms of the quality of the sample, the sub-group noted that the variance of the estimate of average pay was considerably smaller in the new sample than that of the old.

The next analyses looked at the estimates of growth in both the old and new samples. The expectation was that the

**Table 3** Relative standard errors<sup>a</sup> of monthly rate of change in average pay

	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-August <sup>b</sup>
Manufacturing	0.95	1.74	1.25	1.20
Production	0.96	1.73	1.22	1.19
Public sector	2.32	1.12	2.30	1.38
Private sector	0.76	0.48	0.66	0.50
Services	0.74	0.41	0.60	0.47
<b>Whole economy</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.50</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>a</sup> The standard error of the estimate of growth based on the new sample divided by the standard error of the same estimate based on the old sample.  
<sup>b</sup> Data for July-August are provisional.

samples would show similar patterns, albeit not exactly the same. The sub-group was advised of any significant differences between the growth rates. Also, encouragingly, the variance of the new sample growth estimates was again substantially smaller than that produced by the old sample. This was true even when the sample response was below the levels set in targets 2 and 3 (Table 3).

Finally, ONS looked at the cells that were playing the most important part in movements in the growth rates. Again reflecting the better conditioning of the sample, the new sample growth rates were generally driven by the cells in sizebands 4 and 3. This is different to the old sample, which was more susceptible to movements contributed by cells in sizebands 1 and 2.

### Future work

The introduction of the new sample of firms completes a major project for ONS. This has been delivered to a very short timeframe and ONS gratefully acknowledges the contribution made by the expert advisors on the users' evaluation sub-group. However, the development of the AEI does not stop there.

The Turnbull-King review made a number of other recommendations for improvements that are being taken forward by ONS. An outline of the timetable for these was given in an article in the September edition of *Labour Market Trends*.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to these developments, ONS will be taking forward other work. This will include an assessment of the best month for deriving stable, but up-to-date employment estimates from the IDBR that will allow ONS to update the

weights each year. ONS will also conduct a review of the variance of the annual growth rates produced by the new sample. These will be instructive in reassessing the sample allocation and considering whether estimates of earn-

ings growth including the effects of bonuses for detailed industrial sectors should be re-issued. However, the assessment of these variance estimates from the new sample will not be possible until ONS has at least 12 estimates of

the headline rate of growth in average earnings from the new sample. That will not be until the end of 2001.

Users of the AEI will be kept informed of developments through regular features appearing in *Labour Market Trends*.

### Notes

- 1 *Review of the Revisions to the Average Earnings Index*, report submitted by Sir Andrew Turnbull and Mervyn King, The Stationery Office, March 1999, p6.
- 2 The AEI sample is separated into cells. Each enterprise is selected for inclusion by reference to its legal status (public or private), its size (1, 2, 3 or 4 defined as small [20-99 employees], small/medium [100-499 employees], medium/large [500-999 employees] and large [1,000 or more employees]), and its industrial classification at the two-digit level of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992.
- 3 Each month a number of firms in cells that are not completely enumerated are rotated out of the sample. The rotation rate is set at 20 per cent a year. This will result in the sample that is subject to rotation being completely refreshed over a five-year period.
- 4 Grossing factors, which are used to scale up sample response, are the ratios of the population of firms to the number of sample respondents.
- 5 *Developments in the Average Earnings Index*, Derek Bird, pp499-503, *Labour Market Trends*, September 1999.

### Further information

For further information on the sample selection, weighting and grossing methodologies, please contact

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## Research brief

# Unemployment and jobseeking after the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance

By Stephen McKay, Alison Smith, Rachel Youngs and Robert Walker, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University

*Jobseeker's Allowance was introduced in October 1996, and marked an important shift in the emphasis of benefits for unemployed people. This report analyses interviews conducted in autumn 1997, and comparisons are made with a separate baseline sample interviewed two years previously.*

### Key points

• The proportion of jobseekers leaving benefit at any one time had increased following the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), although destinations remained the same. As was the case prior to JSA, the duration of a jobseeker's unemployment appeared to influence the economic status of his or her partner, with economic activity rates lower among partners of longer-term unemployed people.

• Under JSA, jobseekers showed greater awareness of, and agreement with, the conditionality attached to benefit receipt. 'Active signing' procedures in the fortnightly jobsearch review had increased significantly.

• Jobseekers were spending slightly longer looking for work following the introduction of JSA. Many respondents experienced difficulties with their jobsearch, with two-fifths mentioning financial barriers, such as travel costs, and a quarter mentioning non-financial barriers, such as poor health.

• Around one in ten respondents were undertaking part-time work while claiming. A similar number were undertaking voluntary work and/or a course of study while claiming. Since the introduction of JSA, more jobseekers were aware that undertaking part-time work while claiming was permitted.

• The median wages earned by men leaving unemployment fell between the 1995 survey and the 1997 survey, while median wages for women increased or remained fairly level in real terms. Nevertheless, in general those leaving benefit under the JSA regime encountered fewer problems than did those leaving benefit under Unemployment Benefit or Income Support. Once respondents had left unemployment, in the majority of cases they felt that their financial circumstances improved.

• Knowledge of work incentive measures was not universal.

### Introduction

JOBSEEKER'S Allowance (JSA) was introduced in October 1996 and replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support as the benefit for unemployed people. In order to evaluate the new benefit, a series of 'before' and 'after' studies were conducted to establish changes that could be attributed to the introduction of JSA. This report is the third in a series of four based on findings from the JSA claimant surveys and the first to use the post-JSA findings. The report examines issues such as the characteristics of unemployed people and their partners; clients' understanding of rules, their experience of the Employment Service (ES), jobsearch strategies, activities while claiming and routes off benefit. The report compares the findings with those from the pre-JSA claimant survey.

A total of 4,777 respondents were interviewed as part of the post-JSA sample, including a large sample of new benefit recipients (those signing on for less than two weeks at the time of sampling).

### Unemployed people: characteristics under JSA

Overall, the personal and family characteristics of people in the pre- and post-JSA samples were very similar. There were two notable differences. First, there was a 5 per cent increase in the numbers living with their parents in the post-JSA sample. The corollary was a slight increase in the proportion of single respondents. The other difference between the cohorts was an increase of seven percentage points in those whose claiming duration was between six and 12 months, with a drop of 6 per cent in the numbers claiming for between one and two years.

### Partners of JSA clients

One third of all respondents in the post-JSA survey had a partner. Respondents with

a partner were more likely to be male and aged over 35. Some 86 per cent of interviewed partners were female and 63 per cent had children aged under 16. Some 54 per cent of partners gave their main activity as care of the home and family. In all, 17 per cent were in full-time work, 14 per cent were working part-time and 8 per cent were unemployed and looking for work.

Based on when the respondent was claiming benefit, 29 per cent of partners were in paid work, 12 per cent were not working but were looking for a job and 24 per cent were not working or looking but said they would like to work. Some 6 per cent were not sure whether they would like a job and 29 per cent said they definitely did not want to work. Partners without children were most likely to be working (42 per cent) and only 19 per cent did not want to work. Partners with pre-school-age children were least likely to be working (14 per cent) but 31 per cent said they would like to work.

Partners were more likely to be working when the respondent was no longer claiming benefit as unemployed. Partners of respondents unemployed for less than six months were also more likely to be working (41 per cent compared with 16 per cent of partners of respondents unemployed for more than six months). However, few partners (4 per cent) said they had changed their working hours because of the respondent's unemployment. Partners were more likely to work when local unemployment rates were higher.

The most common reasons for not working were family commitments (69 per cent), long-term sickness (20 per cent) and concerns that the respondent's benefit would be reduced or stopped (14 per cent).

### Understanding of rules and obligations among jobseekers

There were few differences between the pre- and post-JSA surveys in benefit recipients' spontaneous recall of rules and oblig-

ations. Based on open-ended questions, levels of respondents' knowledge seemed to be quite low. The most common answers regarding rules about claiming benefit related to actively seeking work (33 per cent) and needing to sign off benefit when getting a job (29 per cent). One-fifth of respondents were unable to state a rule.

Prompted questions showed higher levels of awareness. When asked, 93 per cent of respondents remembered signing a Jobseeker's Agreement, but very few mentioned their Jobseeker's Agreement in the context of the conditions of benefit receipt. Most said they had followed their Jobseeker's Agreement at least to some extent (93 per cent) but less than half of those following the agreement said they found it useful (42 per cent). The most common response of those who did not find their Jobseeker's Agreement useful was that it had no practical value (41 per cent).

Most respondents knew their benefit could be stopped or reduced (87 per cent) but far fewer were able to state reasons why. For someone receiving benefit as unemployed while not really looking for work, more than half (51 per cent) thought "their benefit will be stopped" (compared with 40 per cent in the pre-JSA survey). Only 10 per cent said "nothing will happen, as no-one really checks..." (compared with 13 per cent in the pre-JSA survey).

There seems to have been no increase in the proportion of jobseekers who saw their benefit reduced or stopped at the beginning of their most recent claim. For those who had experienced this (16 per cent), many gave other reasons than sanction or disallowance.

Most unemployed people agreed, at least in principle, with the basic idea of conditionality underlying JSA, and this view seems to have strengthened since its introduction. In all, 96 per cent of respondents believed it was their responsibility to look for a job. Some 78 per cent agreed that getting benefit should depend on proving you are doing all you can to get a job, compared with 73 per cent in the pre-JSA survey. Just 11 per cent said they would not look for work if their benefit did not depend on it.

### Contact with the Employment Service

JSA aims to make dealings between unemployed benefit recipients and ES and the Benefits Agency more straightforward. Jobseekers are now only required to contact ES in order to have their claim processed.

Three-quarters of newly unemployed people contacted ES on no more than two

occasions for their claim to be processed. Although this did not alter between the cohorts, there was a significant decrease in the numbers making one contact and an increase in the numbers making two. Repeat claimants were more likely to make just one contact, suggesting a familiarity with the system.

Some 83 per cent of respondents who made a new claim within the 12 weeks prior to the survey were able to recall their New Jobseeker Interview, an increase of 8 per cent on the situation pre-JSA. Most respondents had a clear understanding of what was expected of them following the interview and there was a clear increase in the numbers between cohorts taking action as a direct result.

At the Fortnightly Jobsearch Review ES continues and develops the active elements of fortnightly intervention introduced prior to JSA. During their fortnightly interview two-thirds of jobseekers were asked about their jobsearch, compared with 35 per cent under the old system. All aspects of active signing were found to have increased since the introduction of JSA. However, the extent to which a Jobcentre adopted active signing depended heavily on the area in which it was located. The majority of jobseekers believed the fortnightly interview to be a checking mechanism, although there was a decline in the numbers who felt that it was simply a means of getting benefit.

Some 56 per cent of respondents unemployed for more than 12 weeks remembered attending a client adviser interview, 14 per cent fewer than the pre-JSA cohort. However, there was an increase in the proportions who recalled their interview to be of use between cohorts (from 48 per cent to 57 per cent). Despite this, almost half of those who remembered attending a client adviser interview said they did not take any action as a direct result.

The proportions who recalled being given a Jobseeker's Direction by an adviser fell between cohorts, a possible reflection of the increased prominence of the rules relating to JSA.

### Looking for work

In all, 95 per cent of respondents were looking for work, the majority taking active steps to return to the labour market. One of the commonest methods of looking for work was through the vacancy column in the local newspaper (89 per cent used this method). In addition, three-quarters looked at the vacancy boards in their local Jobcentre, and one-quarter asked friends or relatives if they knew of any openings. In general, the methods used by respondents

in their search for work did not alter following the introduction of JSA. However, there was a 10 per cent increase, to 41 per cent, in the numbers directly contacting employers.

Overall, respondents were spending slightly longer looking for work each week post-JSA (from 6.5 hours to 7.1 hours). Almost half of the respondents felt the time they were able to spend looking for work was limited for some reason. Travel costs were a barrier mentioned by one third of respondents.

There was an increase in the number of applications made in the four weeks prior to interview following the introduction of JSA, reflecting the increased time spent looking for work. Some 84 per cent of respondents had applied for at least one job in the four weeks prior to the 1997 interview. Some 38 per cent of respondents attended an interview. In all, 51 per cent of these interviews resulted in an offer of a job.

Before the introduction of JSA, clients demonstrated quite high levels of flexibility in jobsearch, and following the introduction of JSA there was little change. The majority looked for full-time employment exclusively. However, they remained flexible in the type of full-time employment they would accept, with seven in ten prepared to do shift work or work at weekends and six in ten prepared to work nights.

Respondents continued to have a number of concerns over returning to paid work, including the costs of starting a new job (such as travel expenses), wage levels and the loss of some benefits. These concerns did not vary under the different benefit regimes.

### Part-time jobs, voluntary work and study

Both before and after the introduction of JSA, 13 per cent had worked part-time while claiming benefit. This was more common among women than men, and was more likely the longer that someone had remained unemployed. It did not seem to be associated with a faster rate of movement off benefit. After the introduction of JSA, there was an increase in the proportion of jobseekers who were aware that undertaking part-time work while claiming was permitted, from 25 per cent to 32 per cent.

Under one tenth (9 per cent) of respondents were engaged in voluntary work, compared with 8 per cent pre-JSA. More than half (56 per cent) began voluntary work before their current spell of unemployment. A slightly higher proportion of those who carried out voluntary work had

left benefit by the time of the first interview compared with the sample as a whole (33 per cent compared with 29 per cent).

Some 13 per cent of respondents were studying while on benefit, and an additional 10 per cent had done so at some point in their current spell of unemployment. Some types of course appeared to increase the chances of leaving benefit, but chances were lower among some groups who had studied in the past.

### Routes off benefit

Among most groups of the sample (defined by their personal characteristics) the proportion leaving benefit had increased after the introduction of JSA. A total of 29 per cent of the post-JSA sample, compared with one fifth (20 per cent) of the pre-JSA sample, were not on benefit by the time of the first interview. In both samples the groups most likely to have left benefit included those aged under 25, those with qualifications and those unemployed for relatively short periods of time.

The range of different destinations of those leaving benefit changed little between the two surveys; in both cases 48 per cent moved into full-time work. The main difference was an increased proportion (up from 11 per cent to 19 per cent) in those giving their main status as being on a government training programme. In finding a new job the importance of friends and relatives declined from 30 to 25 per cent, though this remained the single most important source of information. The job had been found through a recruitment agency in 13 per cent of cases, an increase from 6 per cent pre-JSA.

There was a significant reduction in the take-home pay of men after JSA. The aver-

age take-home wage of men's post-unemployment job fell from £179 (pre-JSA) to £153 (post-JSA), a reduction of 17 per cent. This reduction could be reflecting changes in labour demand, shorter periods of jobsearch, higher awareness of in-work benefits and perhaps other factors. The level of 'median' wages also fell, from £150 to £141, or 6 per cent. Women's average net wages rose from £115 to £122 (an increase of 6 per cent), with median wages rising by 19 per cent. Women's wages remained fairly level in real terms. Average weekly hours of work changed little, for men falling from 40 to 39, and for women increasing from 30 to 31.

A number of those leaving benefit said they faced particular problems, most commonly having to wait for wages to be paid, and simply meeting general living expenses, each cited by 19 per cent of post-JSA respondents. Generally speaking, those leaving benefit after JSA was introduced encountered fewer problems than did those leaving benefit in 1995. An important exception to this positive picture was the increased proportion mentioning the time to sort out Housing Benefit, which increased from 2 to 9 per cent of those leaving benefit. This increase may be due to the introduction of the extended payment scheme in 1996, and perhaps greater knowledge of the function of Housing Benefit as an in-work benefit.

Once respondents had left unemployment, in the majority of cases their assessment of their financial circumstances improved. In the post-JSA sample, the proportion saying they felt worse off declined from 20 per cent to 14 per cent, while those saying they were better off increased slightly from 61 to 63 per cent. Almost half of jobseekers were aware of at least one major work incentive measure (such as the Back to Work Bonus), but generally they had a much lower level of knowledge of the details.

### Main conclusions

The full effects of JSA will take some time to become apparent but it has already achieved significant short-term changes. The proportion of people who found employment between sample selection and interview rose by nine percentage points (from 20 to 29 per cent), although this does not take account of changes in the economy or in other factors over the period.

Among the clearest changes has been an increase in the proactive role played by ES. This has been more the case in some Jobcentres than in others, although the magnitude of some of the changes has been very great. The number of applications being made by jobseekers increased, particularly in the areas of higher unemployment. The overall time spent looking for work changed little, and the small increase may have had more to do with better job prospects than with JSA. In addition, Jobseeker's Agreements have attained much greater salience than did the earlier Back to Work Plans.

Overall, the research indicates that JSA has achieved significant changes in the labour market in the short term; however, whether those changes are sustained in the longer term needs to be explored further. The next report, the final report in the series, will address this issue and will control for changes in the economy in order to assess the independent impact of Jobseeker's Allowance.

Unemployment and jobseeking after the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance, by Stephen McKay, Alison Smith, Rachel Youngs and Robert Walker. DSS research report 99. ISBN 1 84123 146 0, £33. Available from Corporate Document Services, Savile House, Trinity Arcade, Leeds LS1 6QW, tel. 0113 399 4040, fax 0113 399 4205.

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## New Deal for Young People: leavers with unknown destinations

By Jon Hales and Debbie Collins, National Centre for Social Research

The Employment Service commissioned the National Centre for Social Research (formerly SCPR) to conduct a study of New Deal leavers with unknown destinations to establish the economic activities in which these people were engaged.

### Key points

At the time of interview, over half (55 per cent) of survey respondents were unemployed. Three out of ten were in paid work (29 per cent) and six per cent were on a training course. One in eight (13 per cent) were economically inactive, usually for reasons to do with their health or caring responsibilities.

Among those unemployed, three-quarters were claiming JSA. Those unemployed and not claiming JSA tended to have been unemployed for a shorter time, were younger than average and were often living rent free with their parents or other relatives.

The majority of those who were unemployed were looking for work; those not doing so were predominantly interested in working, or else were prevented from seeking work by sickness, disability or caring responsibility.

Among the leavers with unknown destinations who said they had ended their JSA claim, 57 per cent said this was because they started work (these are 43 per cent of all survey respondents). A quarter (25 per cent) left because of illness, caring or problems with their JSA claim.

Almost half (48 per cent) of respondents were satisfied with the advice and opportunities they received. Just over a quarter (29 per cent) expressed dissatisfaction about lack of training, lack of help with jobsearch or pressure to accept unsuitable jobs.

Leavers with unknown destinations were less likely than other leavers to have started a job at the time of leaving New Deal.

The leavers had varying degrees of contact with New Deal, so their leaving was not associated with a particular activity as part of the programme.

### Introduction

THE EMPLOYMENT Service (ES) commissioned the National Centre for Social Research to conduct this study to examine the activities of people who had left the New Deal for Young People (NDYP) between April and August 1998. The aim of the study was to identify actual destinations of people for whom no destination was recorded in ES records. Interviews with 680 people were conducted between mid-December 1998 and the end of January 1999. The response rate was 55 per cent.

It was intended that this study would provide an assessment of the extent to which the New Deal for Young People had met the needs of these people, in particular those from disadvantaged groups.

Interviewing was conducted between mid-December 1998 and the end of January 1999 with those leaving New Deal between April and August 1998. This allows activities immediately after New Deal to be compared with the activities in which the sample members were involved around six months later.

### Administrative data on New Deal leavers

The eligible group was just over 9,000 leavers in the months April to August 1998. Sampling involved selection of 24 of the 142 New Deal delivery units, within which a random sample of 1,507 people was selected. The survey achieved full interviews with 680, a response rate of 55 per cent of the in-scope sample. Another 188 sample members were not interviewed, but information on their current activity was obtained from a proxy respondent.<sup>1</sup>

The similarity between those interviewed and the rest of the issued sample has been assessed in several ways:

- comparing the month of leaving and duration of JSA claim;
  - comparing the number of unemployment benefit claim spells, and their overall duration in months, as recorded on the JUVOS database;
  - comparing the age of sample members.
- In all three respects, the differences were

## Research brief

quite minor. According to ES records<sup>2</sup>, almost one in three (31 per cent) of the sample members left the New Deal without keeping the appointment for an initial interview. Two-thirds (65 per cent) left during the Gateway stage, and 4 per cent left having started an Option. These last two groups can be described as having actively participated in the New Deal.

### Characteristics of survey participants

On a range of personal characteristics, the leavers with unknown destinations appear similar to New Deal participants. Literacy or numeracy problems and health problems were fairly prevalent in the survey sample. One in ten had never worked in a paid job.

Ethnic minority members represented 18 per cent of the survey respondents, compared with 13 per cent of those eligible for the New Deal. Three-fifths (62 per cent) of the survey respondents were living with a parent, relative or friend. Of these, 41 per cent lived rent-free. Almost two out of five (39 per cent) respondents had been sentenced to a fine, probation or community service, or had been given a formal police warning. One in 12 (8 per cent) had experienced prison or a young offender's institution.<sup>3</sup> A similar percentage (8 per cent) had been in care in a residential home or with a foster family.

Almost half (47 per cent) had JSA claims of less than six months prior to joining New Deal.<sup>4</sup> This group of people were more likely to be aged 18 or 19 and more likely to be White than other participants. They were also more likely to have had experience of being homeless, in care or in prison, although not to a very large degree. More of those with JSA claims of under six months had a disability which affected the work they could do, but again this was not very much more prevalent than among other entrants.

### Economic activity status

A quarter of the survey respondents reported that the JSA claim which had qualified them for New Deal was still on-going. A comparison with the evaluation database for January 1999 showed that half of this group were still recorded as having an

unknown destination and 40 per cent were recorded as being on New Deal at that time. Problems with both administrative data and survey responses probably account for these differences. In particular, it is possible that survey respondents omitted short gaps in their claiming record.

Three-quarters of the survey respondents reported that the JSA claim which qualified them for New Deal had come to an end. Of these people, three-fifths (57 per cent) had started a job; another 8 per cent started a course and 7 per cent gave looking after their family as the reason for the claim ending. One in nine (11 per cent) had moved from JSA to 'unemployment', either with no benefit or by moving to a different benefit.

Of those who had found work, two-fifths (37 per cent) were no longer in work. The job had ended mainly because it was short term (39 per cent), but one in five resigned (21 per cent) and others had been dismissed (8 per cent).

The most common method by which employees had found their job was through friends and family (49 per cent); others had approached the employer direct (10 per cent) or applied for a vacancy notified to the Jobcentre, whether on display (10 per cent), through a staff member or personal adviser (4 per cent).

The survey estimates current activity at the time of the interviews as follows. Comparative estimates for non-respondents, derived from multivariate analysis, are shown in square brackets.

- Unemployed 55 per cent [51 per cent]
- Education/Training 6 per cent [6 per cent]
- Paid work 29 per cent [26 per cent]
- Other/inactive 12 per cent [18 per cent]

Of those in work, 70 per cent were in a full-time job, and three-quarters (76 per cent) said they were in a permanent job. Almost half of those in temporary jobs said they had a fixed term contract. The jobs had been found through friends and relatives (40 per cent), contacting employers direct (13 per cent), through Jobcentre displays (11 per cent), Jobcentre staff (6 per cent) and personal advisers (5 per cent). Those not working were asked if they did informal work, and one in ten did such work from time to time.

Of those on a course, 29 per cent found out about it direct from the college or training provider, 19 per cent from a personal

adviser and 8 per cent from other ES staff. Three-fifths of those on a course were studying at a college or university, and almost all courses would lead to a qualification. A quarter (26 per cent) of those studying said the course was part of New Deal.

Just over half (55 per cent) of the survey respondents were unemployed at the time of interview. Of these, 74 per cent were claiming JSA and 19 per cent were not claiming any benefits. The latter group tended to be younger and were likely to be living rent-free with their parents. Other sample members were claiming Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Disability Living Allowance or Severe Disablement Allowance.

Those respondents who were not in work at the time of interview were mainly looking for work (76 per cent) or waiting to start a job (5 per cent). Of the remainder, three-fifths wanted regular paid work, while the rest were mainly studying.

Comparing respondents' activities between the end of their JSA claim and the present, the two largest categories were those continuously in work (25 per cent) and those continuously on JSA (23 per cent). Next most numerous were those who had had a job, but were currently unemployed (18 per cent).

### Experience of New Deal

Almost all survey respondents recalled having a letter (79 per cent) or having been told they were going on New Deal (10 per cent). Three-quarters of the sample (75 per cent) reported having attended a first interview, which is slightly more than recorded in the New Deal Evaluation database (69 per cent). Those who did not attend mainly said it was because they had a job offer or interview, or their partner had started work. A few people had to appear in court (6 per cent) and a similar percentage were critical of New Deal (7 per cent).

A third of the New Deal participants had a single interview. A similar proportion (36 per cent) had two or three and the rest (29 per cent) had four or more interviews. Two thirds of them recalled an action plan.

Almost one in three (31 per cent) survey respondents said they were on New Deal at the time of the interview. Their assessment of the programme at the time of interview can be compared with the views of those who recalled having participated previously and those who said they had not been partic-

ipants. While participating on New Deal, most respondents had discussed a range of topics with their personal adviser. The same questions put to non-participants, and referring to Jobcentre staff, showed that fewer had discussed each topic, but more than half (56 per cent) had talked about the type of work they could do. A minority of participants had been referred to another organisation, although only a handful of respondents mentioned referral to agencies for homeless people, those with drug or alcohol dependency or ex-offenders.

Half the participants (48 per cent) were satisfied with the advice and opportunities they were offered by the personal adviser or the ES. One in three (29 per cent) expressed some dissatisfaction and these people mentioned problems such as lack of training (35 per cent), pressure to accept unsuitable jobs (33 per cent) and lack of help with jobsearch (21 per cent).

### Conclusions

The people interviewed appear to represent well the eligible group for the survey and the survey findings are thus representative of leavers in the period April to August 1998.

Three-quarters (77 per cent) of leavers with known destinations (from ES records) had started a job. Among the leavers with unknown destinations who said they ended their JSA claim, 57 per cent said this was because they started work (these are 43 per cent of all survey respondents). At the time of interview 29 per cent were in work, but it may be assumed that many of the leavers with known destinations would also have been in short-term jobs.

There is no support in this study for the view that those with unknown destinations represent a widespread rejection of New Deal or failure of the programme to meet the needs of participants. There was some dissatisfaction, but most people stopped claiming JSA to start a job or course, or because family circumstances or their health made it impossible for them to seek work.

There was some evidence that the Employment Service's records might have gaps, but no evidence of systematic faults. Rather, one concludes that there is a group of people whose circumstances change fairly rapidly, whom it is inherently difficult to track through administrative records.

### Notes

- 1 In this report, the only use of this proxy information has been in the multivariate analysis, which examined the extent of differences between those interviewed fully and the rest of the sample.
- 2 As reported in monthly statistical press releases on the New Deal.
- 3 This is likely to include remand prisoners as well as convicted prisoners.
- 4 The figure of 47 per cent includes 28 per cent who had been claiming JSA between five and six months and were not 'early entrants' to New Deal because they had a special need. 19 per cent of the sample had been claiming JSA for less than five months.

## National Traineeships: an evaluation of the development and implementation phase

Mike Everett, Trinh Tu and Anne Caughey, MORI

A DfEE survey has examined the response of young people, employers, training and enterprise councils, national training organisations and others to the 1997 introduction of National Traineeships.

### Key points

● National Traineeships (NTrs) are generally viewed positively by participating employers and young people: over three-quarters of trainees (77 per cent) are satisfied with their traineeship; the majority of young people and employers would recommend it to their friends or colleagues; almost two-thirds of employers agree that, compared with previous training at this level, NTrs offer a more broad-based training programme, is more effective in raising skills level and is more beneficial to the industry as a whole; and the large majority of employers have experienced no problems with the content of the frameworks.

● The opportunity to learn real skills in the workplace appeals most to young people. In contrast, poor pay is consistently mentioned as a major source of dissatisfaction.

● Other key strengths of the initiative identified by the evaluation include the extent of employer involvement in the framework development groups; the good relationships developed, on the whole, between training and enterprise councils (TECs), national training organisations (NTOs) and (where they have been able to get involved) careers services.

● However, a number of NTOs felt that employers in some sectors remain unconvinced about the relevance of key skills, and the levels at which they are pitched, though these views were not shared by the majority of employers of National Trainees in the study.

● Suggestions for improvement included: simplifying administrative procedures among TECs and NTOs; making key skills integral to the National Vocational Qualifications wherever possible; securing careers service representation in framework development; and having more vigorous marketing of NTrs, particularly at the local level.

### Introduction

THE DEPARTMENT for Education and Employment commissioned MORI to carry out an evaluation of the National Traineeship (NTr) initiative, which was launched in September 1997.

The main aims of the evaluation were to identify: key strengths and weaknesses of the initiative in its early stages; examples of effective practice to disseminate to other training and enterprise councils (TECs), national training organisations<sup>1</sup> (NTOs), careers services, training providers and employers; and issues which need to be resolved for the future development of the initiative. Additionally, the project examined the relationship between NTrs, Modern Apprenticeships (MAs) and the New Deal for young people aged 18-24.

National Traineeships were introduced in September 1997. They aim to provide a high-quality work-based route to National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) at level 2. The Government's contribution to funding is via TECs.

The design and content criteria for National Traineeships includes:

- a core element specifying the minimum outcomes of training including: NVQ2 (or equivalent where no NVQ is available); all key skills, normally at level 2, unless strong countervailing evidence from industry that a different level is appropriate - communication, number and IT to be separately certificated; compulsory qualifications required by the sector e.g. first aid certificate, health and safety requirements; and
- optional elements, as required by sector, including: training over and above the core which will assist the young person to progress to an MA or otherwise in the sector e.g. through additional GNVQ/NVQ units.

Currently, 51 frameworks have been agreed. The number of trainees recruited by the end of June 1999 totalled 54,900.

### Satisfaction with NTrs

Employers and trainees are mainly positive about their experiences of NTrs; the majority say they would recommend NTrs to their friends and colleagues (72 per cent of trainees and 89 per cent of employers). It is the opportunity to learn real skills in the workplace that appeals most to young people about NTrs. In contrast, poor pay is consistently mentioned as a major source of dissatisfaction. The large majority of trainees (92 per cent) expect to complete their NTr. Three-fifths (61 per cent) expect to stay with their employer after they complete or leave the programme.

The picture is equally positive among employers of National Trainees. Almost two-thirds of those surveyed agree that compared with previous training at this level, NTrs offer a more broad based training programme (64 per cent agree), is more effective in raising skills level (64 per cent) and is more beneficial to their industry as a whole (63 per cent).

### Frameworks for NTrs

Overall, the development of the frameworks is felt by participants to have been a success. This success has been helped substantially by the experience of developing MA frameworks. However, the findings from the interviews with NTOs and TECs indicate that, at the time of fieldwork, there were wide variations in take-up of NTrs between framework sectors, as well as between TECs.

The large majority of employers surveyed (84 per cent) have not experienced problems with the content of the frameworks to date. For those who have experienced problems (16 per cent of the sample), the most common reason is that the training is not adequate, both in terms of the level at which it is pitched and the depth of coverage, or is out-of-date.

For almost two-thirds of employers surveyed (64 per cent), training is being delivered through a combination of on- and off-

the-job. A third (35 per cent) are using exclusively on-the-job training.

The majority of employers and trainees who experience off-the-job training are satisfied with this aspect of the programme (74 per cent and 63 per cent respectively). Among the minority of employers who are dissatisfied with off-the-job training (13 per cent of the sample), the most common complaint is that the teaching is of poor quality, or that the courses are out-of-date or take too long.

According to NTOs, key skills has been the most common difficulty in developing the frameworks. The specific difficulties include the level of key skills – particularly in terms of IT and application of number, and the need to get key skills certificated separately rather than as an integral part of the relevant NVQ.

Some NTOs believe that employers in their sector remain unconvinced about the relevance of key skills to their businesses, and that this may make it difficult to recruit employers onto NTrs. These views are not shared by the majority of employers in the survey. However, these employers have signed up to NTrs and this may explain why they are generally receptive towards key skills.

The report gives examples of how sectors are trying to address the issues relating to key skills, such as workshops for employers to show them how to fill gaps where key skills cannot be integrated with the NVQ or on-the-job training.

### Sources of information about NTrs

NTOs and TECs continue to use a wide range of marketing activities to recruit employers and young people for NTrs, although the general feeling is that awareness among employers is still low. The main channels for communicating about NTrs to employers are through private training providers and local colleges. Among trainees, the main information sources about NTrs are the careers service and schools.

### Recruitment

Two-thirds of employers surveyed (67 per cent) have been able to recruit the exact number of trainees which they had planned. A fifth (21 per cent) say that they have not been able to recruit as many as planned, compared with 5 per cent who have recruited more than planned. Half of the employers in the sample (52 per cent) expect to recruit more National Trainees at their establishment in the next 12 months.

### Employed status

The issue of whether or not young people should be required to have employed status while on a NTr caused some difficulty between TECs and NTOs in the early stage. Some NTOs were concerned that too rigid a requirement by TECs for employed status may deter employers from taking on more young people.

Most TECs are taking the view that they will aim for employed status wherever possible. The majority of the trainees in the sample (70 per cent) have employed status.<sup>2</sup> Trainees with employed status are generally more positive about their experiences on NTr than those without.

### Relationship with MAs and with New Deal

NTrs are clearly seen as offering not only good-quality training opportunities in their own right but also the chance to progress onto a MA where this is appropriate. Both TECs and NTOs have made the progression link from NTr to MA explicit in their marketing.

However, it is still too early to comment on whether the introduction of NTr has led to a fall in the numbers recruited onto MAs, because of the relatively slow take-up of NTrs at the time of fieldwork. The general feeling is that employers are likely to adopt a more cautious approach by putting young people onto NTr in the first instance and converting them later on if appropriate. If this happens, then it may be harder for TECs to meet their MA targets.

It was not anticipated that NTr would have a direct impact on New Deal or *vice versa*, because the two initiatives had different target groups on the whole – mainly 16 to 18-year-olds for NTrs; 18 to 24-year-olds unemployed for at least six months for New Deal. However, it was not known whether employers would alter their recruitment practices in response to NTrs and New Deal. At the time of the study, the key players interviewed were not aware of New Deal having an impact on the numbers recruited onto NTrs.

### Suggestions for improvements

Suggestions for improvement included: Simplifying administrative procedures among TECs and NTOs; making key skills, integral to NVQs wherever possible;

Securing careers service representation in framework development; and having more vigorous marketing of NTrs, particularly at the local level.

### Methodology

The evaluation consisted of a number of strands of research, conducted in two phases. Phase 1 of the research consisted of case studies in a number of different sectors. These sectors were grouped into two – in the first, interviews were carried out with NTO staff and TECs; in the second, just NTO staff. The sectors were chosen to represent a range of industry sectors and likely sizes of the NTr programme. The group 1 and 2 sectors were as follows:

- Group 1: retail, health and social care, business administration, meat, information technology, sport and recreation, engineering and marine.
- Group 2: road haulage, polymers, steel, photography, ceramics, security.

In addition, interviews were carried out with careers services linked to Group 1 sectors. Phase 1 interviews took place at the end of 1997 and beginning of 1998.

Phase 2 of the research consisted of interviews with the same NTOs, TECs and careers services. These took place at the end of 1998 and beginning of 1999, along with 27 in-depth interviews with training providers and two focus groups with trainees. Surveys of employers of National Trainees (215) and trainees (900) were also conducted at the beginning of 1999.

### Notes

- 1 Industry training organisations are becoming progressively absorbed into the NTO network; the term NTO is therefore mainly used in the report.
- 2 Management information provided by DfEE.

National Traineeships: an evaluation of the development and implementation phase. *DfEE research report RR122*. ISBN 1 84185 024 1, £4.95. Available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 3050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ (tel. 0845 6022260). Cheques should be made payable to "DfEE Priced Items". Further information about this research can be obtained from Sue Stone, Room W606, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. e-mail [sue-AS.stone@dfee.gov.uk](mailto:sue-AS.stone@dfee.gov.uk).

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### Publication dates of main economic indicators November 1999 – January 2000

#### Labour market statistics

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

November .....	17 Wednesday
December .....	15 Wednesday
January .....	19 Wednesday

#### Retail prices index

November .....	16 Tuesday
December .....	14 Tuesday
January .....	25 Tuesday



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<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>				<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
UK summary	M	Nov 99	A.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	Nov 99	F.1
Trends	M	Nov 99	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Nov 99	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Nov 99	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Nov 99	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	Nov 99	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Nov 99	F.4
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>				<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Employment by category	M	Nov 99	B.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Nov 99	G.1
Employment by age	M	Nov 99	B.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Nov 99	G.2
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 99	B.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Nov 99	G.3
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Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Nov 99	B.32	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
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Claimant count by region	M	Nov 99	C.11	Retail prices: selected items	M	Nov 99	H.13
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Nov 99	C.12	Retail prices: general index	M	Nov 99	H.14
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Nov 99	C.13	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Nov 99	H.15
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Nov 99	C.14	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Nov 99	H.21
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Nov 99	C.21				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Nov 99	C.22				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Nov 99	C.23				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Nov 99	C.24				
Claimant count flows	M	Nov 99	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 99	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 99	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Nov 99	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 99	C.35				
Redundancies in UK	Q	Nov 99	C.41				
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Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly

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# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands									
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment*	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSX</b>	<b>YBTC</b>	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4	
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8	
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6	
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0	
1992	45,310	28,698	25,866	2,833	16,612	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7	
1993	45,400	28,564	25,566	2,999	16,936	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	37.3	
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	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jun-Aug (Sum) 1997	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	6.2	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	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,252	29,176	27,462	1,714	17,076	63.1	59.4	5.9	36.9	
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	39	16	99	-83	23	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0	
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.4	-4.6	0.1					
Over last 12 months	157	187	294	-106	-30	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.2	
Percent	0.3	0.6	1.1	-5.8	-0.2					
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)</b>	<b>YBTF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>YBTL</b>	
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	26,118	2,004	6,996	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	20.8	
1993	35,242	27,758	24,793	2,966	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	7,734	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6	
1999	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,806	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jun-Aug (Sum) 1997	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	35,796	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	21.5	
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	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,964	28,347	26,653	1,694	7,616	78.8	74.1	6.0	21.2	
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	31	21	104	-84	11	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0	
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.4	-4.7	0.1					
Over last 12 months	126	156	260	-104	-30	0.2	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.0	-5.8	-0.4					

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	Thousands									
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment*	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSM</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGSD</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSY</b>	<b>YBTD</b>	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
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			

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands									
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSN</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTE</b>	
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8	
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8	
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4	
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6	
1992	23,386	12,435	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	45.5	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1997</b>	<b>23,572</b>	<b>12,782</b>	<b>12,012</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>10,791</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	
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	12,729	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	12,802	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)	<b>23,628</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>12,149</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>10,774</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	
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	5.3	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	12,265	697	10,701	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	<b>23,671</b>	<b>12,947</b>	<b>12,262</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>10,723</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	
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	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>23,685</b>	<b>12,966</b>	<b>12,301</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>10,719</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>	
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	14	19	38	-20	-5	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.3	-2.9	-0.5					
Over last 12 months	57	112	152	-40	-56	0.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	
Percent	0.2	0.9	1.3	-5.6	-0.5					
<b>Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBSJ</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>YBTN</b>	
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8	
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8	
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4	
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	68.0	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	65.8	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	28.1	
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	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1997</b>	<b>17,033</b>	<b>12,245</b>	<b>11,486</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>28.1</b>	
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)	<b>17,080</b>	<b>12,337</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	
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)	<b>17,114</b>	<b>12,410</b>	<b>11,735</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	
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	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>17,126</b>	<b>12,436</b>	<b>11,782</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>27.4</b>	
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	11	26	46	-21	-14	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.4	-3.1	-0.3					
Over last 12 months	46	99	139	-40	-54	0.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.4	
Percent	0.3	0.8	1.2	-5.8	-1.1					

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands									
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	unemployment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGTY</b>	<b>MGTS</b>	<b>MGTM</b>	<b>MGTP</b>	<b>MGTV</b>					
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7	
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0	
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9	
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3	
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9	
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3	
1994	45,465	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	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1997</b>	<b>45,939</b>	<b>29,111</b>	<b>26,980</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>16,829</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>	
Jul-Sep	45,952	29,121	27,054	2,067	16,831	63.4	58.9	7.1	36.6	
Aug-Oct	45,965	29,017	27,053	1,964	16,948	63.1	5			

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>		ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	1	2	3						
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGTZ</b>	<b>MGTT</b>	<b>MGTN</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTW</b>	<b>MGUF</b>	<b>MGUL</b>			
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5	
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3	
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4	
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0	
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	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	27.8	
1996	22,232	15,992	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	28.5	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum) 1997</b>	<b>22,367</b>	<b>16,264</b>	<b>14,941</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>6,103</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	
Jul-Sep	22,375	16,262	14,985	1,277	6,113	72.7	67.0	7.9	27.3	
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	
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>22,466</b>	<b>16,284</b>	<b>15,117</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	
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	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>22,542</b>	<b>16,120</b>	<b>15,031</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>6,422</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	
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	
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>22,567</b>	<b>16,357</b>	<b>15,259</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-212</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-3.3</b>					
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>					
<b>Males aged 16 to 64</b>	<b>YBSX</b>	<b>YBSR</b>	<b>YBSU</b>	<b>YBTA</b>	<b>MGUC</b>	<b>MGUI</b>				
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8	
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7	
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7	
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3	
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7	
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,651	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	14.8	
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	15.6	
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	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum) 1997</b>	<b>18,679</b>	<b>15,971</b>	<b>14,658</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	
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	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>18,738</b>	<b>15,715</b>	<b>14,633</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	
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	
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>18,758</b>	<b>16,004</b>	<b>14,849</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	
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	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>18,818</b>	<b>15,824</b>	<b>14,745</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	
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	
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>16,059</b>	<b>14,969</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-215</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-7.2</b>					
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-66</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>					

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>		ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	1	2	3						
<b>Women aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MGTU</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTR</b>	<b>MGTX</b>	<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>			
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1	
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0	
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	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.	

# 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 Jun-Aug 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	27,462	±157	99	±114	294	±201
Employment rate	74.1%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.3%	0.5%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,714	±54	-83	±56	-106	±76
ILO unemployment rate	5.9%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%	-0.4%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,176	±154	16	±112	187	±197
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.4%	±0.3%

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

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

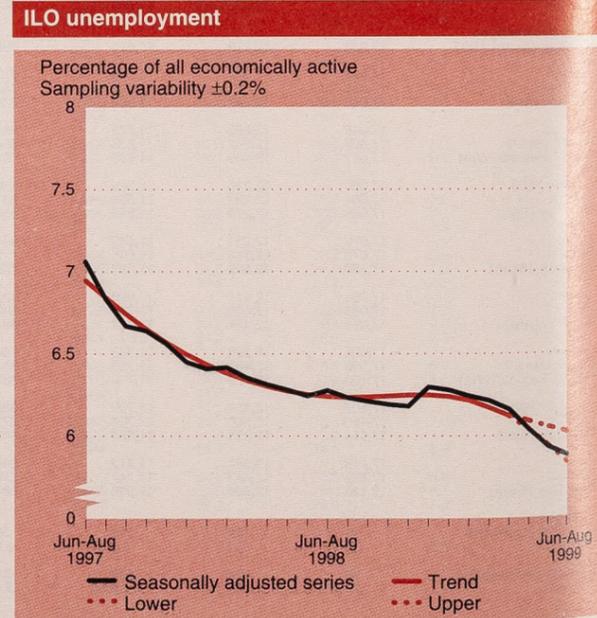
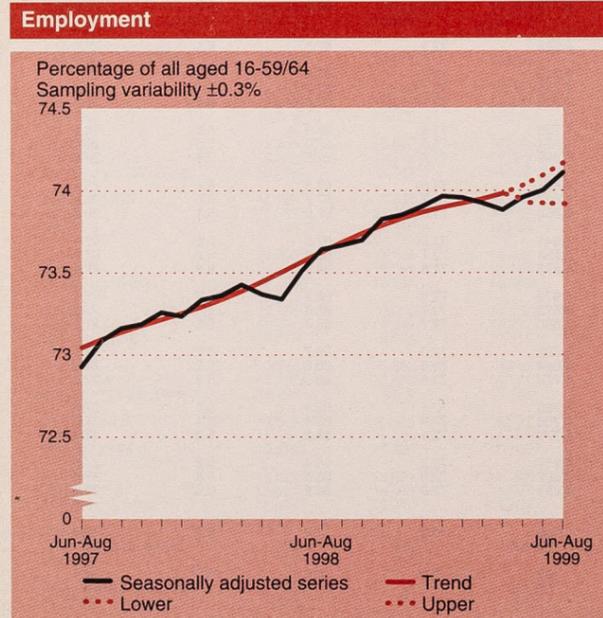
## Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

# A.2

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Mar-May 1992	25,821	71.1	2,818	9.9
Apr-Jun	25,993	71.0	2,829	9.9
May-Jul	25,779	71.0	2,844	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,751	70.9	2,863	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,721	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	2,963	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,597	70.5	2,986	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,576	70.4	3,002	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,561	70.4	3,010	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	25,573	70.3	2,967	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,585	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,599	70.4	2,946	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,615	70.4	2,934	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,633	70.4	2,919	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,653	70.5	2,902	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,676	70.6	2,881	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,701	70.6	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,727	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,753	70.7	2,806	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	2,616	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	25,955	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	26,041	71.3	2,509	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,072	71.4	2,499	8.7
May-Jul	26,105	71.4	2,490	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,136	71.5	2,481	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,165	71.6	2,471	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,192	71.6	2,462	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,215	71.7	2,452	8.5
Oct-Dec	26,234	71.7	2,441	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,250	71.8	2,430	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	26,319	71.9	2,362	8.2
May-Jul	26,342	71.9	2,348	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,371	72.0	2,333	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,406	72.1	2,317	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,447	72.1	2,299	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,492	72.2	2,278	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,541	72.3	2,252	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,593	72.5	2,224	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,645	72.6	2,193	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,696	72.7	2,161	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,744	72.8	2,130	7.4
Mar-May	26,787	72.8	2,099	7.3
Apr-Jun	26,826	72.9	2,068	7.2
May-Jul	26,861	73.0	2,038	7.1
Jun-Aug	26,890	73.0	2,007	6.9
Jul-Sep	26,914	73.1	1,977	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,934	73.1	1,947	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,951	73.2	1,919	6.7
Oct-Dec	26,967	73.2	1,895	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,983	73.3	1,874	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,001	73.3	1,856	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,022	73.3	1,841	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,045	73.4	1,829	6.3
Mar-May	27,071	73.5	1,820	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,099	73.5	1,814	6.3
May-Jul	27,128	73.6	1,810	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,159	73.6	1,808	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,189	73.7	1,809	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,219	73.7	1,812	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,249	73.8	1,815	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,276	73.8	1,818	6.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,302	73.9	1,820	6.3
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,324	73.9	1,818	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,345	73.9	1,811	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,364	74.0	1,799	6.2
Mar-May	27,384	74.0	1,783	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,405	74.0	1,764	6.1
May-Jul	27,428	74.1	1,744	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,452	74.1	1,723	5.9

#### 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 are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
- c Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.

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	27,592	14,882	12,710
	June	27,506	14,847	12,661
	September	27,622	14,871	12,751
	December	27,650	14,922	12,728
1999	March	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 <sup>a</sup>					
		Levels			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1998	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 <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	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	1,233.8	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	2.2
	August <sup>d</sup> R	1,215.0	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9	2.2
	September P	1,209.6	928.0	281.6	4.2	5.9	2.2
Change on period		-5.4	-8.1	2.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-0.4	-0.9	1.0			
Change on year		-103.0	-79.2	-23.8	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Change %		-7.8	-7.9	-7.8			

GREAT BRITAIN			Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
			Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level	
			LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
1998	August		114.0	5.2	1998	September		223.0
	September		114.4	5.2		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		227.2
	July		118.9	4.6		August R		230.1
	August P		119.6	4.9		September P		231.9
Change on month			0.7	0.3	Change on month		1.8	
Change on year			5.6	-0.3	Change on year		8.9	

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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[labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

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<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 (June to August 1999)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,046	1,182	73.7	649	533	1,071	66.7	579	69.7	493	63.5	111	9.4	71	10.9	40	7.5	
North West	5,383	3,277	76.5	1,833	1,445	3,074	71.7	1,697	76.1	1,377	66.7	204	6.2	135	7.4	68	4.7	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,967	2,456	78.2	1,380	1,077	2,311	73.4	1,288	77.9	1,023	68.4	146	5.9	92	6.7	54	5.0	
East Midlands	3,299	2,127	80.7	1,178	948	2,009	76.1	1,109	80.7	900	71.0	117	5.5	70	5.9	48	5.0	
West Midlands	4,154	2,643	79.5	1,466	1,177	2,472	74.2	1,365	78.7	1,107	69.3	171	6.5	101	6.9	71	6.0	
East	4,218	2,749	81.6	1,537	1,212	2,646	78.5	1,476	84.3	1,170	72.0	103	3.7	60	3.9	42	3.5	
London	5,509	3,590	77.8	1,990	1,600	3,326	72.1	1,834	77.9	1,493	65.8	263	7.3	156	7.9	107	6.7	
South East	6,208	4,128	82.9	2,302	1,826	3,970	79.7	2,219	85.9	1,751	72.8	158	3.8	83	3.6	75	4.1	
South West	3,895	2,475	81.8	1,368	1,106	2,370	78.3	1,309	83.3	1,060	72.7	105	4.2	59	4.3	46	4.1	
England	38,679	24,628	79.5	13,704	10,924	23,249	75.0	12,876	80.0	10,373	69.4	1,379	5.6	828	6.0	551	5.0	
Wales	2,310	1,331	74.1	738	593	1,228	68.3	671	71.7	557	64.5	103	7.8	67	9.1	36	6.1	
Scotland	4,025	2,474	77.0	1,347	1,127	2,298	71.5	1,229	74.2	1,069	68.5	176	7.1	118	8.7	58	5.2	
Great Britain	45,013	28,433	79.0	15,789	12,644	26,775	74.3	14,776	79.1	11,998	69.0	1,658	5.8	1,013	6.4	645	5.1	
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>	1,238	746	72.7	422	324	688	66.9	386	73.0	302	60.5	58	7.8	36	8.6	22	6.7	
United Kingdom	46,252	29,176	78.8	16,210	12,966	27,462	74.1	15,161	78.9	12,301	68.8	1,714	5.9	1,049	6.5	666	5.1	

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

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	1	16	1.0	4	12	24	1.6	6	1.3	17	1.9	-7	-0.7	-2	-0.4	-5	-1.1	
North West	2	12	0.2	10	2	20	0.4	15	0.5	4	0.3	-7	-0.2	-5	-0.3	-2	-0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	6	0.1	-1	8	25	0.7	17	0.8	8	0.5	-19	-0.8	-19	-1.3	-1	-0.1	
East Midlands	4	9	0.1	4	5	1	-0.2	0	-0.2	1	-0.2	8	0.4	4	0.3	4	0.4	
West Midlands	2	2	0.0	-5	7	11	0.2	3	0.0	7	0.5	-9	-0.3	-8	-0.5	-1	-0.1	
East	4	-5	-0.1	-10	5	11	0.3	-1	0.0	12	0.7	-16	-0.6	-9	-0.6	-7	-0.6	
London	4	0	0.0	-3	4	17	0.3	12	0.5	5	0.2	-17	-0.5	-15	-0.7	-1	-0.1	
South East	9	-2	-0.2	7	-9	-9	-0.3	1	-0.3	-10	-0.4	7	0.2	7	0.3	1	0.1	
South West	6	-25	-0.8	-10	-15	-5	-0.1	6	0.4	-10	-0.7	-20	-0.8	-16	-1.1	-4	-0.3	
England	36	14	0.0	-5	19	94	0.2	58	0.3	36	0.2	-80	-0.3	-63	-0.5	-17	-0.2	
Wales	2	5	0.1	1	5	-2	-0.3	-1	-0.6	-1	0.0	7	0.5	2	0.2	5	0.9	
Scotland	0	-5	0.0	-5	0	5	0.3	-2	-0.1	7	0.8	-10	-0.4	-2	-0.1	-8	-0.7	
Great Britain	37	15	0.0	-9	24	97	0.2	55	0.2	43	0.2	-82	-0.3	-63	-0.4	-19	-0.2	
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>																		
United Kingdom	39	16	0.0	-2	19	99	0.2	61	0.2	38	0.2	-83	-0.3	-63	-0.4	-20	-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	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	8	25	1.3	3	22	12	0.6	-3	-0.3	15	1.6	13	0.9	7	1.0	6	0.9	
North West	7	17	0.5	19	-2	40	1.1	36	1.6	3	0.4	-23	-0.7	-17	-1.0	-5	-0.4	
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	10	0.2	5	5	51	1.5	33	1.4	18	1.6	-41	-1.7	-27	-2.0	-14	-1.3	
East Midlands	18		-0.5	-2	2	-4	-0.6	-7	-1.0	3	-0.2	4	0.2	5	0.4	-1	-0.1	
West Midlands	10	18	0.2	-14	33	6	-0.2	-16	-1.3	22	1.1	12	0.4	2	0.2	11	0.8	
East	33	17	0.1	-9	26	32	0.6	-3	-0.3	35	1.7	-15	-0.6	-6	-0.4	-9	-0.8	
London	14	64	0.8	33	31	75	1.1	46	1.5	29	0.7	-11	-0.5	-13	-0.8	2	0.0	
South East	18	7	-0.5	26	-19	31	0.0	38	0.4	-7	-0.5	-24	-0.6	-12	-0.6	-2	-0.2	
South West	24	11	-0.3	2	9	24	0.2	12	0.2	11	0.1	-13	-0.5	-11	-0.8	-2	-0.2	
England	143	169	0.2	64	105	266	0.5	137	0.4	130	0.6	-98	-0.4	-73	-0.6	-24	-0.8	
Wales	8	20	0.9	15	5	16	0.6	9	0.5	7	0.8	5	0.2	7	0.7	-2	-0.4	
Scotland	-1	-11	-0.2	-9	-2	-1	0.0	-12	-0.7	11	0.8	-10	-0.4	3	0.3	-13	-1.2	
Great Britain	150	178	0.2	70	108	281	0.5	133	0.3	148	0.7	-103	-0.4	-64	-0.4	-40	-0.4	
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>	7	10	-0.1	6	4	13	0.2	9	0.5	4	-0.1	-3	-0.5	-3	-0.8	0	-0.1	
United Kingdom	157	187	0.2	75	112	294	0.5	141	0.3	152	0.6	-106	-0.4	-67	-0.4	-40	-0.4	

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys						Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (June 1999); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (September 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies* (September 1999)		
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level
North East	1,013	536	477	78.5	7.1	62.8	10.3	15.7	3.1	12.3	19.6	10.9			
North West	3,011	1,619	1,392	150.2	4.8	117.9	6.9	32.3	2.3	28.0	34.7	27.9			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,271	1,221	1,050	119.0	4.9	92.7	7.0	26.3	2.4	18.7	23.6	18.4			
East Midlands	1,919	1,024	895	74.0	3.7	56.4	5.2	17.6	2.0	14.9	20.9	15.4			
West Midlands	2,443	1,332	1,111	117.8	4.6	90.0	6.2	27.8	2.5	23.0	33.4	22.4			
East	2,500	1,372	1,128	74.0	2.9	55.5	3.9	18.5	1.6	18.0	23.1	18.4			
London	4,063	2,184	1,879	197.1	4.6	145.6	6.2	51.5	2.7	25.5	31.5	26.1			
South East	3,812	2,050	1,762	91.7	2.3	70.2	3.3	21.5	1.2	26.6	38.3	26.7			
South West	2,325	1,258	1,067	72.6	3.0	54.0	4.0	18.6	1.7	22.3	29.0	21.7			
England	23,357	12,596	10,761	974.8	4.0	745.1	5.6	229.7	2.1	189.3	254.0	187.9			
Wales	1,160	621	539	61.0	5.0	47.5	7.0	13.5	2.4	13.3	15.8	13.7			
Scotland	2,272	1,181	1,091	126.9	5.2	98.9	7.6	28.0	2.5	25.9	32.8	24.9			
Great Britain	26,789	14,398	12,391	1,162.7	4.1	891.5	5.8	271.2	2.1	228.5	302.6	226.5			
Northern Ireland	712	384	327	46.9	6.1	36.5	8.3	10.4	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A			
United Kingdom	27,501	14,783	12,718	1,209.6	4.2										

# 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 <sup>a</sup>	Employees <sup>a</sup>	Self-employed <sup>a</sup>	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRT</b>	<b>MGRW</b>	<b>YCBE</b>	<b>YCBH</b>	<b>YCBK</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBQ</b>	<b>YCBT</b>	<b>YCBW</b>	
1992	25,866	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	250	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	17,286	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	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>27,168</b>	<b>23,704</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>20,455</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>17,815</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,229</b>	
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	20,466	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	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>27,362</b>	<b>23,916</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>20,557</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>17,944</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1,283</b>	
Apr-Jun	27,394	23,931	3,203	97	162	20,585	6,803	17,959	5,969	2,512	690	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	
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>27,462</b>	<b>23,980</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>20,613</b>	<b>6,845</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1,287</b>	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-16</b>	
Percent	0.4	0.3	1.0	-3.6	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.0	-1.2	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	
Percent	1.1	1.2	1.0	-9.4	-1.9	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.6	-0.4	6.1	3.1	
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRO</b>	<b>MGRR</b>	<b>MGRU</b>	<b>MGRX</b>	<b>YCBF</b>	<b>YCBI</b>	<b>YCBL</b>	<b>YCBO</b>	<b>YCBR</b>	<b>YCBU</b>	<b>YCBX</b>	
1992	14,368	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	678	2,189	199	472	
1994	14,218	11,464	2,485	49	220	13,113	1,102	10,727	736	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	269	529	
1999	15,100	12,593	2,365	35	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>15,020</b>	<b>12,528</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>13,703</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>11,523</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>529</b>	
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	32	97	13,730	1,357	11,557	1,040	2,105	253	520	
Feb-Apr	15,090	12,585	2,365	34	105	13,733	1,355	11,541	1,042	2,115	250	542	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>12,593</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>13,735</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>11,553</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>547</b>	
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	
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>15,161</b>	<b>12,640</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>13,749</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>11,586</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>539</b>	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-8</b>	
Percent	0.4	0.4	0.5	-3.8	3.0	0.1	3.6	0.3	1.5	-0.6	9.5	-1.4	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	
Percent	0.9	0.9	1.2	-5.2	2.5	0.3	7.5	0.5	4.9	-0.3	13.8	2.0	
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>	<b>YCBG</b>	<b>YCBJ</b>	<b>YCBM</b>	<b>YCBP</b>	<b>YCBS</b>	<b>YCBV</b>	<b>YCBY</b>	
1992	11,498	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	395	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	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>12,149</b>	<b>11,176</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6,753</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>700</b>	
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	6,386	4,935	404	436	716	
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,325	823	68	53	6,814	5,453	6,386	4,938	391	432	716	
<b>Mar-May (Spr)</b>	<b>12,262</b>	<b>11,323</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6,822</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>6,391</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>736</b>	
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	
<b>Jun-Aug (Sum)</b>	<b>12,301</b>	<b>11,340</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6,864</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>727</b>	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-8</b>	
Percent	0.3	0.2	2.5	-3.5	5.9	0.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	4.4	0.7	-1.1	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	
Percent	1.3	1.5	0.2	-11.6	-9.3	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.9	-1.2	1.6	3.9	

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

# 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
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,654	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
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>27,168</b>	<b>26,393</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>7,062</b>	<b>9,873</b>	<b>5,457</b>	<b>775</b>
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,462	26,653	656	3,300	7,022	10,062	5,612	809
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-5</b>
Percent	0.4	0.4	-4.3	1.0	-0.1	0.7	0.7	-0.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>34</b>
Percent	1.1	1.0	-6.4	0.0	-0.6	1.9	2.8	4.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGVA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	300
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	3,861	4,972	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	3,118	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
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>15,020</b>	<b>14,751</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>269</b>
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	5,366	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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,161	14,871	322	1,777	3,935	5,464	3,375	290
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>
Percent	0.4	0.4	-5.3	1.2	-0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>21</b>
Percent	0.9	0.8	-7.7	0.1	-1.7	2.1	3.2	7.8
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUY</b>	<b>MGVB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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	518
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
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>12,149</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>506</b>
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,301	11,782	334	1,524	3,086	4,598	2,237	519
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-8</b>
Percent	0.3	0.4	-3.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	-1.5
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>
Percent	1.3	1.2	-5.1	0.0	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.5

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.2

## Employment by age

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 (%) <sup>a</sup>	MGSR	MGSS	YBUB	YBUE	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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	77.2	80.4	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
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.4	74.1	45.4	67.4	79.9	81.4	66.2	7.9
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.5	-2.6	-0.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSS</b>	<b>MGSV</b>	<b>YBUB</b>	<b>YBUE</b>	<b>YBUH</b>	<b>YBUK</b>	<b>YBUN</b>	<b>YBUQ</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	65.5	76.5	48.9	67.8	83.6	86.6	66.3	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	66.0	83.0	85.4	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.9	66.2	83.6	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.8	67.2	84.5	86.4	65.0	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	46.2	68.2	84.4	85.9	65.8	7.2
1997								

# B.3 EMPLOYMENT

## All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment <sup>a</sup>	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operatives	Other
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All</b>												
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,898	2,584	2,290	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,265
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,380	2,547	1,993	2,398	2,222
Spring 1994	25,697	10,298	15,116	4,053	2,614	2,433	3,881	3,377	2,568	1,999	2,378	2,228
Spring 1995	25,973	10,408	15,297	4,194	2,665	2,400	3,889	3,285	2,690	2,023	2,488	2,204
Spring 1996	26,219	10,432	15,515	4,140	2,791	2,504	3,888	3,244	2,776	2,080	2,505	2,148
Spring 1997	26,682	10,523	15,963	4,282	2,706	2,705	3,993	3,309	2,852	2,148	2,475	2,134
Spring 1998	26,947	10,722	16,058	4,332	2,824	2,676	4,035	3,293	2,936	2,111	2,533	2,151
Summer 1998	27,291	10,914	16,222	4,306	2,781	2,736	4,096	3,370	2,986	2,193	2,589	2,187
Autumn 1998	27,333	10,809	16,362	4,306	2,901	2,750	4,081	3,367	2,959	2,217	2,535	2,165
Winter 1998/9	27,253	10,649	16,429	4,285	2,959	2,751	4,105	3,289	2,963	2,228	2,483	2,132
Spring 1999	27,251	10,571	16,491	4,315	2,981	2,776	4,103	3,266	2,981	2,208	2,474	2,094
Summer 1999	27,584	10,769	16,647	4,353	2,930	2,818	4,161	3,296	3,049	2,278	2,516	2,130
<b>Changes</b>												
Sum 97 - Sum 98	294	-145	425	46	148	82	65	-74	64	85	-74	-57
Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%)	1.1	-1.3	2.6	1.1	5.3	3.0	1.6	-2.2	2.1	3.9	-2.8	-2.6
<b>Male</b>												
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,922	1,097
Spring 1993	14,035	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,898	1,099
Spring 1994	14,171	6,861	7,092	2,742	1,549	1,230	952	3,045	869	732	1,887	1,099
Spring 1995	14,374	6,921	7,234	2,821	1,592	1,233	964	2,953	917	731	1,998	1,074
Spring 1996	14,446	6,919	7,314	2,790	1,670	1,244	976	2,924	951	743	2,002	1,058
Spring 1997	14,720	7,031	7,524	2,879	1,613	1,344	997	3,020	942	802	1,995	1,074
Spring 1998	14,906	7,146	7,611	2,910	1,704	1,338	1,026	2,996	964	762	2,053	1,109
Summer 1998	15,117	7,302	7,682	2,898	1,689	1,364	1,049	3,066	985	790	2,093	1,115
Autumn 1998	15,072	7,217	7,720	2,891	1,741	1,376	1,024	3,078	965	791	2,035	1,140
Winter 1998/9	15,020	7,114	7,758	2,881	1,753	1,378	1,042	3,011	962	804	2,026	1,120
Spring 1999	15,031	7,078	7,797	2,884	1,773	1,395	1,044	3,001	977	796	2,022	1,110
Summer 1999	15,259	7,227	7,888	2,907	1,758	1,398	1,081	3,036	1,013	840	2,057	1,130
<b>Changes</b>												
Sum 97 - Sum 98	142	-75	207	9	69	34	32	-30	28	49	-35	-29
Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%)	0.9	-1.0	2.7	0.3	4.1	2.5	3.1	-1.0	2.8	6.2	-1.7	-1.0
<b>Female</b>												
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	507	1,170
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	500	1,159
Spring 1994	11,526	3,437	8,024	1,312	1,065	1,203	2,929	332	1,699	1,267	491	1,169
Spring 1995	11,599	3,487	8,063	1,374	1,073	1,167	2,925	332	1,773	1,292	491	1,130
Spring 1996	11,773	3,514	8,201	1,350	1,121	1,260	2,913	321	1,825	1,336	503	1,069
Spring 1997	11,962	3,492	8,439	1,402	1,093	1,362	2,996	288	1,909	1,346	480	1,050
Spring 1998	12,042	3,576	8,447	1,422	1,120	1,338	3,009	296	1,971	1,349	479	1,040
Summer 1998	12,173	3,612	8,540	1,409	1,092	1,372	3,047	304	2,001	1,402	496	1,099
Autumn 1998	12,261	3,591	8,642	1,415	1,160	1,374	3,057	289	1,995	1,426	500	1,099
Winter 1998/9	12,233	3,535	8,671	1,403	1,205	1,373	3,063	278	2,001	1,424	457	1,099
Spring 1999	12,219	3,494	8,694	1,431	1,209	1,381	3,059	265	2,004	1,412	452	993
Summer 1999	12,325	3,542	8,759	1,446	1,172	1,419	3,079	260	2,037	1,439	458	999
<b>Changes</b>												
Sum 97 - Sum 98	152	-71	218	37	79	48	33	-44	36	36	-38	-6
Sum 97 - Sum 98 (%)	1.2	-2.0	2.6	2.6	7.2	3.5	1.1	-14.4	1.8	2.6	-7.7	-0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 0294.

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

# EMPLOYMENT B.11

## Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCH	DYDA
1995 Sep	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	222	26,534
1995 Dec	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	227	26,718
1996 Mar	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	26,491
1996 Jun	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	26,708
1996 Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	189	26,922
1996 Dec	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	190	27,098
1997 Mar	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	175	26,947
1997 Jun	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	159	27,210
1997 Sep	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	171	27,395
1997 Dec	12,039	1,525	11,651	5,369	23,690	3,532	211	163	27,595
1998 Mar	11,977	1,487	11,603	5,329	23,580	3,539	211	153	27,483
1998 Jun	12,040	1,490	11,646	5,315	23,687	3,462	210	112	27,471
1998 Sep	12,143	1,507	11,707	5,340	23,850	3,475	209	121	27,655
1998 Dec	12,221	1,573	11,775	5,439	23,996	3,455	210	113	27,774
1999 Mar	12,137	1,586	11,660	5,401	23,797	3,440	209	109	27,555
1999 Jun	12,185	1,610	11,728	5,433	23,913	3,488	208	100	27,710
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Adjusted for seasonal variation	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	BCAH	LOJU	DYDC
1995 Sep	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	222	26,491
1995 Dec	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	217	26,617
1996 Mar	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	211	26,598
1996 Jun	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	221	195	26,728
1996 Sep	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	188	26,879
1996 Dec	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	181	26,988
1997 Mar	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	172	27,054
1997 Jun	11,815	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,257	3,598	210	173	27,239
1997 Sep	11,870	1,436	11,505	5,240	23,375	3,590	210	169	27,344
1997 Dec	11,989	1,499	11,585	5,315	23,574	3,542	211	154	27,481
1998 Mar	12,039	1,499	11,653	5,349	23,692	3,539	211	150	27,592
1998 Jun	12,057	1,495	11,642	5,314	23,699	3,475	210	124	27,508
1998 Sep	12,124	1,526	11,728	5,373	23,851	3,445	209	117	27,622
1998 Dec	12,161	1,539	11,706	5,379	23,868	3,465	210	107	27,650
1999 Mar	12,182	1,588	11,701	5,414	23,883	3,444	209	107	27,643
1999 Jun	12,199	1,617	11,731	5,440	23,929	3,497	208	112	27,747
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	BYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1995 Sep	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,852
1995 Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26,026
1996 Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,803
1996 Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26,030
1996 Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26,237
1996 Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26,402
1997 Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521			

# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Date	All employees unadjusted		All employees unadjusted		All employees unadjusted		All employees unadjusted	
		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted	
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJV	LOJY	LOJZ
1986 Jun	21,385	21,375	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419	
1987 Jun	21,582	21,574	4,799	4,815	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 <sup>a</sup>	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227	
1997 May	23,253	23,257	4,140	4,159	4,367	4,386	5,357	5,369	
Jun			4,162	4,166	4,390	4,394			
Jul			4,173	4,164	4,396	4,389			
Aug			4,170	4,156	4,394	4,390			
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	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			4,140	4,158	4,358	4,376			
Jun	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			4,117	4,100	4,333	4,317			
Nov			4,107	4,089	4,323	4,305			
Dec	23,996	23,868	4,078	4,065	4,295	4,281	5,428	5,398	
1999 Jan			4,051	4,063	4,269	4,280			
Feb			4,031	4,047	4,248	4,253			
Mar	23,797	23,883	4,010	4,026	4,226	4,242	5,319	5,345	
Apr			3,990	4,012	4,205	4,228			
May			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			
Aug P			3,987	3,973	4,201	4,187			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24	
	YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJY	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE	
1986 Jun	14,640	14,695	351	599	529	585	85	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	462	314	
1989 Jun	15,962	15,929	321	428	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	255	
1996 Jun <sup>a</sup>	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254	
1997 May			227	227	472	372	87	475	252	
Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228	474	369	86	473	253	
Jul			225	225	474	365	85	474	254	
Aug			224	224	477	363	86	472	254	
Sep	17,643	17,656	325	221	479	359	85	473	254	
Oct			220	220	483	358	86	475	254	
Nov			219	219	482	357	86	477	253	
Dec	17,883	17,805	328	218	484	353	85	474	252	
1998 Jan			217	217	484	354	86	478	253	
Feb			217	217	486	352	87	478	253	
Mar	17,818	17,896	313	218	489	350	86	475	254	
Apr			218	218	487	349	85	476	253	
May			218	218	486	347	86	477	253	
Jun	17,938	17,928	307	217	487	343	85	478	252	
Jul			218	218	484	340	84	477	252	
Aug			217	217	483	337	85	475	251	
Sep	18,065	18,096	298	216	484	335	86	476	251	
Oct			216	216	482	333	86	476	252	
Nov			217	217	482	329	85	474	251	
Dec	18,271	18,177	293	217	482	324	84	473	251	
1999 Jan			217	217	481	321	84	470	251	
Feb			216	216	481	317	83	470	250	
Mar	18,178	18,238	301	216	479	312	82	471	250	
Apr			215	215	479	308	81	472	250	
May			215	215	478	306	82	469	249	
Jun	18,304	18,306	317	215	478	302	84	467	248	
Jul P			215	215	477	299	83	469	247	
Aug P			214	214	476	298	84	468	246	

# EMPLOYMENT B.12

## Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Date	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
		LOKF	LOGK	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004	
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	190	731	464	496	436	212	1,056	3,610	1,209	
1992 Jun	196	774	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196	
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,162	
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,696	1,168	
1995 Jun	225	700	386	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230	
1996 Jun <sup>a</sup>	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250	
1997 May	241	713	401	520	388	241	975	3,947	1,277	
Jun	242	714	402	519	389	244				
Jul	242	712	405	521	390	241				
Aug	243	706	403	521	390	241	1,016	3,967	1,287	
Sep	243	707	403	523	390	240				
Oct	244	706	404	528	391	239				
Nov	243	705	404	531	393	240	1,067	4,008	1,317	
Dec	241	704	403	527	395	239				
1998 Jan	243	709	402	536	396	240				
Feb	244	709	402	538	396	240	1,091	4,022	1,319	
Mar	242	707	401	537	394	239				
Apr	243	705	399	537	398	238				
May	242	702	397	535	398	237	1,103	4,039	1,287	
Jun	242	697	397	532	397	235				
Jul	241	696	395	532	397	235				
Aug	241	696	395	531	397	235	1,118	4,114	1,302	
Sep	242	697	394	528	396	235				
Oct	241	688	390	524	396	233				
Nov	241	687	391	523	394	233	1,117	4,121	1,308	
Dec	240	680	389	517	391	234				
1999 Jan	240	678	388	523	390	236				
Feb	243	676	386	522	389	235	1,103	4,109	1,314	
Mar	238	672	384	517	385	234				
Apr	237	668	382	515	384	236				
May	237	669	381	514	383	236	1,100	4,103	1,307	
Jun	236	670	379	510	381	235				
Jul P	234	667	376	509	380	236				
Aug P	233	665	375	508	382	238				

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Date	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L <sup>b</sup> 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q <sup>c</sup> 90-93
		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1986 Jun	857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862	
1987 Jun	844	444	893	167	1,865	1,492	1,736	2,172	874	
1988 Jun	861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,475	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	1,481	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	229	2,235	1,461	1,811	2,455	949	
1994 Jun	890	430	960	252	2,236	1,443	1,833	2,470	944	
1995 Jun	871	430	999	263	2,376	1,407	1,843	2,513	955	
1996 Jun										

**B.13 EMPLOYMENT**  
Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	June 1998			June 1999			1999					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul P	Aug P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,117.3</b>	<b>1,239.4</b>	<b>4,356.7</b>	<b>3,036.7</b>	<b>1,162.6</b>	<b>4,199.4</b>	<b>4,226.2</b>	<b>4,205.3</b>	<b>4,195.5</b>	<b>4,199.4</b>	<b>4,198.9</b>	<b>4,200.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.4</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.8	6.0	43.7	35.3	5.3	40.6	42.3	41.6	41.3	40.6	40.0	39.0
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.8	3.1	31.9	28.5	2.6	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.8	31.1	31.0	31.4
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,946.7</b>	<b>1,193.3</b>	<b>4,140.0</b>	<b>2,868.9</b>	<b>1,115.4</b>	<b>3,984.3</b>	<b>4,009.6</b>	<b>3,990.0</b>	<b>3,980.4</b>	<b>3,984.3</b>	<b>3,984.6</b>	<b>3,986.7</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	292.5	191.4	483.9	294.7	180.8	475.5	472.8	472.6	472.6	475.5	478.8	480.3
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	131.6	182.0	313.6	121.7	153.7	275.5	283.9	279.8	277.0	275.5	273.3	272.7
of textiles	17	99.6	72.9	172.4	90.9	66.5	157.4	160.4	159.2	158.0	157.4	156.6	151.1
of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	18	32.1	109.1	141.2	30.8	87.2	118.0	123.5	120.6	119.0	118.0	116.7	117.7
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.6	14.1	29.7	14.3	12.4	26.7	27.3	27.0	27.0	26.7	26.5	27.2
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.7	16.5	85.2	69.3	14.7	84.0	81.5	81.0	82.8	84.0	84.0	83.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	297.7	180.3	478.0	293.3	173.7	467.0	470.3	470.1	466.6	467.0	469.2	469.2
	21	84.8	29.4	114.1	79.9	26.9	106.8	109.0	108.4	107.5	106.8	106.6	106.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	212.9	150.9	363.9	213.4	146.8	360.2	361.3	361.8	359.0	360.2	362.6	362.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.5	4.3	26.9	22.3	4.1	26.5	27.1	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical and products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	78.1	252.7	172.8	75.8	248.7	249.0	249.5	249.0	248.7	248.2	247.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	177.8	63.9	241.7	173.5	61.8	235.3	237.8	236.4	234.8	235.3	233.9	233.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	116.1	31.3	147.3	112.7	28.6	141.3	141.8	141.7	141.2	141.3	140.9	140.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	460.7	90.6	551.2	442.5	86.8	529.3	528.4	523.5	526.2	529.3	529.1	528.3
of basic metals	27	113.1	13.4	126.5	105.0	12.7	117.6	119.9	118.0	117.7	117.6	117.3	116.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	347.5	77.2	424.7	337.5	74.1	411.7	408.5	405.6	408.5	411.7	411.8	411.8
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	325.5	69.9	395.4	311.8	65.1	376.9	382.2	379.7	377.5	376.9	375.6	376.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	365.1	166.7	531.7	364.4	155.0	509.4	516.1	511.3	510.7	509.4	509.5	508.8
of office machinery and computers	30	35.1	14.3	49.4	33.5	13.9	47.4	47.9	47.9	47.7	47.4	47.6	47.6
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	126.6	56.3	182.9	119.8	50.7	170.5	173.7	172.0	171.0	170.5	170.6	170.2
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	85.8	46.5	132.3	83.5	43.2	126.7	129.9	126.6	126.9	126.7	127.3	127.7
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	117.5	49.6	167.1	117.6	47.2	164.9	164.6	164.8	165.1	164.9	164.0	164.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	353.3	43.1	396.5	338.1	42.7	380.8	385.2	383.0	381.6	380.8	379.3	380.2
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	206.7	25.2	231.9	193.2	26.1	219.3	221.9	221.2	220.3	219.3	218.1	218.1
of other transport equipment	35	146.7	17.9	164.6	144.9	16.7	161.5	163.2	161.7	161.3	161.5	161.1	162.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	145.1	61.2	206.3	147.4	60.0	207.4	206.3	207.7	206.9	207.4	209.9	210.2
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>142.4</b>

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# B.16 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by region and industry<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

Government Office Region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Male		Female		Total <sup>b</sup>	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q				
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
<b>SIC 1992</b>													
<b>North East</b>													
1998 Jun	408	56	234	219	917	464	452	916	254	195	187	655	7
Sep	410	55	233	218	916	464	454	917	253	194	186	656	8
Dec R	405	56	234	218	913	460	448	908	251	189	181	656	7
1999 Mar R	397	58	228	220	904	458	449	907	243	186	177	654	7
Jun	393	58	228	220	899	451	448	899	237	183	175	655	8
<b>North West</b>													
1998 Jun	1,176	153	700	584	2,613	1,327	1,284	2,611	662	546	525	1,928	23
Sep	1,189	155	704	588	2,636	1,342	1,298	2,640	671	547	526	1,941	24
Dec R	1,185	160	695	609	2,648	1,340	1,294	2,634	662	538	517	1,964	23
1999 Mar R	1,170	161	684	607	2,623	1,338	1,295	2,633	643	529	508	1,957	23
Jun	1,169	166	686	613	2,634	1,334	1,299	2,633	642	524	503	1,968	24
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>													
1998 Jun	883	116	514	468	1,990	1,011	972	1,983	530	439	418	1,438	22
Sep	889	117	517	467	2,000	1,016	985	2,001	535	437	416	1,441	23
Dec R	899	123	514	477	2,014	1,016	993	2,009	527	431	410	1,464	23
1999 Mar R	897	124	503	477	2,001	1,023	983	2,006	524	424	403	1,455	23
Jun	903	127	506	475	2,010	1,032	984	2,015	525	425	404	1,462	24
<b>East Midlands</b>													
1998 Jun	749	99	427	378	1,653	848	807	1,656	511	436	419	1,116	26
Sep	748	103	428	387	1,667	849	812	1,661	510	435	418	1,129	26
Dec R	750	106	421	391	1,668	852	809	1,661	502	431	414	1,140	26
1999 Mar R	741	110	424	385	1,660	855	811	1,667	498	423	406	1,135	26
Jun	732	111	429	390	1,662	843	818	1,661	486	420	403	1,148	28
<b>West Midlands</b>													
1998 Jun	1,025	115	553	470	2,163	1,143	1,030	2,173	672	566	549	1,466	26
Sep	1,025	115	553	474	2,167	1,142	1,031	2,173	666	565	547	1,474	26
Dec R	1,018	121	561	484	2,184	1,135	1,036	2,170	658	553	536	1,501	28
1999 Mar R	997	127	552	482	2,158	1,125	1,037	2,162	635	545	527	1,498	26
Jun	999	127	547	485	2,159	1,128	1,029	2,157	632	538	520	1,500	27
<b>East</b>													
1998 Jun	926	136	540	477	2,079	1,066	1,013	2,079	465	373	358	1,577	37
Sep	939	135	540	477	2,091	1,072	1,020	2,093	466	372	357	1,586	36
Dec R	940	147	538	483	2,108	1,078	1,015	2,093	465	368	353	1,607	39
1999 Mar R	939	146	535	479	2,099	1,080	1,018	2,108	466	365	350	1,596	36
Jun	946	150	541	485	2,122	1,098	1,028	2,126	465	363	348	1,618	39
<b>London</b>													
1998 Jun	1,570	232	1,062	657	3,521	1,805	1,733	3,538	426	292	279	3,093	2
Sep	1,581	242	1,075	664	3,561	1,824	1,745	3,569	428	293	280	3,131	2
Dec R	1,602	246	1,068	682	3,598	1,841	1,733	3,574	427	289	275	3,169	2
1999 Mar R	1,586	247	1,057	681	3,571	1,835	1,742	3,577	406	286	273	3,162	2
Jun	1,588	244	1,064	680	3,576	1,836	1,739	3,575	401	284	271	3,173	2
<b>South East</b>													
1998 Jun	1,403	227	852	745	3,227	1,636	1,592	3,228	612	473	446	2,572	42
Sep	1,419	229	858	740	3,245	1,646	1,603	3,249	612	473	447	2,588	42
Dec R	1,432	238	849	751	3,270	1,656	1,590	3,246	613	471	445	2,615	42
1999 Mar R	1,415	239	844	736	3,233	1,661	1,586	3,247	610	465	440	2,582	41
Jun	1,424	245	849	744	3,263	1,672	1,597	3,270	609	464	438	2,609	44
<b>South West</b>													
1998 Jun	838	138	478	468	1,921	972	940	1,913	431	343	322	1,448	40
Sep	836	137	478	468	1,927	970	932	1,922	431	342	321	1,450	40
Dec R	832	146	476	488	1,943	977	960	1,937	431	341	319	1,470	40
1999 Mar R	828	148	470	482	1,928	961	958	1,939	420	333	312	1,465	40
Jun	841	152	477	487	1,957	992	965	1,957	428	335	314	1,483	40
<b>England</b>													
1998 Jun	8,989	1,271	5,359	4,465	20,085	10,273	9,824	20,097	4,564	3,664	3,503	15,294	227
Sep	9,045	1,288	5,386	4,492	20,211	10,325	9,899	20,224	4,571	3,658	3,497	15,396	244
Dec R	9,064	1,343	5,357	4,582	20,347	10,355	9,878	20,233	4,536	3,611	3,449	15,585	236
1999 Mar R	8,971	1,360	5,298	4,548	20,376	10,366	9,880	20,246	4,446	3,557	3,396	15,504	238
Jun	8,994	1,382	5,328	4,578	20,281	10,387	9,906	20,293	4,423	3,536	3,375	15,617	241
<b>Wales</b>													
1998 Jun	430	59	256	238	983	491	495	987	268	222	213	692	33
Sep	435	61	259	245	1,000	492	502	993	266	222	213	709	33
Dec R	432	64	259	247	1,003	493	505	998	262	216	206	718	33
1999 Mar R	435	64	251	245	997	503	499	1,002	259	212	202	713	33
Jun	440	65	253	245	1,002	505	497	1,001	251	210	200	716	33
<b>Scotland</b>													
1998 Jun	880	110	556	467	2,012	991	1,016	2,007	478	358	317	1,503	31
Sep	902	109	559	460	2,031	1,005	1,019	2,024	487	357	317	1,510	34
Dec R	898	115	556	462	2,031	1,009	1,015	2,025	488	355	315	1,510	32
1999 Mar R	892	111	547	461	2,011	1,009	1,012	2,022	473	346	306	1,505	33
Jun	887	113	552	463	2,015	1,002	1,018	2,019	467	342	303	1,515	34
<b>Great Britain</b>													
1998 Jun	10,299	1,440	6,171	5,169	23,080	11,756	11,335	23,091	5,310	4,244	4,033	17,488	282
Sep	10,383	1,458	6,205	5,196	23,242	11,821	11,420	23,241	5,324	4,237	4,027	17,615	303
Dec R	10,393	1,522	6,173	5,291	23,380	11,858	11,398	23,256	5,286	4,182	3,971	17,813	291
1999 Mar R	10,298	1,536	6,097	5,254	23,185	11,878	11,391	23,269	5,178	4,114	3,904	17,722	265
Jun	10,321	1,560	6,132	5,286	23,299	11,894	11,420	23,314	5,151	4,088	3,878	17,847	301
<b>Northern Ireland</b>													
1998 Jun R	251	49	160	145	606	301	307	608	141	113	107	449	16
Sep R	254	49	162	144	609	302	307	610	143	114	108	450	16
Dec R	254	51	163	148	616	304	308	612	142	113	107	458	16
1999 Mar R	253	50	163	147	613	304	310	614	141	112	106	456	16
Jun	254	50	162	147	614	305	310	616	141	112	106	457	16
<b>United Kingdom</b>													
1998 Jun R	10,551	1,490	6,332	5,315	23,687	12,057	11,642	23,699	5,451	4,357	4,140	17,938	298
Sep R	10,636	1,507	6,367	5,340	23,850	12,124	11,728	23,851	5,466	4,351	4,135	18,065	318
Dec R	10,648	1,573	6,336	5,439	23,956	12,161	11,706	23,868	5,428	4,295	4,078	18,271	296
1999 Mar R	10,551	1,586	6,260	5,401	23,797	12,182	11,701	23,883	5,319	4,226	4,010	18,178	301
Jun	10,575	1,610	6,295	5,433	23,913	12,199	11,731	23,929	5,292	4,199	3,984	18,304	317

# EMPLOYMENT B.16

## Employee jobs by region and industry<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

Not seasonally adjusted														Government Office Region
Mining and quarrying C	Manufacturing D	Electricity, gas and water supply E	Construction F	Wholesale, retail trade and repairs G	Hotels and restaurants H	Transport storage and communication I	Financial intermediation J	Real estate renting and business activities K	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security L	Education M	Health and social work N	Other community, social and personal activities O-Q	SIC 1992	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O-Q	SIC 1992	
														<b>North East</b>
														1998 Jun
														Sep
														Dec R
														1999 Mar R
														Jun
														<b>North West</b>

# B.17 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All tourism-related industries							All	
	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All	of which:	
								employee jobs	self-employment jobs
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927			
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs <sup>a,b</sup>									
1994 Mar	322.0	352.4	396.3	76.3	76.4	344.2	1,567.7	1,361.0	206.7
1994 Jun	375.5	372.3	399.4	83.6	77.4	356.0	1,664.1	1,455.5	208.6
1994 Sep	377.3	377.9	411.9	83.1	80.7	358.3	1,689.2	1,484.4	204.8
1994 Dec	336.4	374.3	414.2	81.7	76.0	346.2	1,628.8	1,409.5	219.3
1995 Mar	340.4	369.8	430.3	84.0	75.7	351.6	1,651.8	1,427.6	224.3
1995 Jun	385.9	386.6	445.4	90.7	80.3	363.1	1,751.9	1,536.6	215.4
1995 Sep	365.2	405.5	421.1	94.8	79.7	363.7	1,730.0	1,509.5	220.5
1995 Dec	327.3	391.2	427.4	88.5	74.6	349.8	1,658.8	1,438.6	220.2
1996 Mar	317.1	375.4	417.3	88.0	75.2	352.3	1,625.3	1,411.2	214.1
1996 Jun	370.8	394.5	437.9	96.8	78.4	355.8	1,734.1	1,518.9	215.2
1996 Sep	365.2	402.1	442.3	92.7	78.4	370.6	1,751.3	1,521.7	229.6
1996 Dec	331.4	390.8	463.6	98.0	77.4	364.9	1,726.2	1,511.8	214.3
1997 Mar	328.2	389.1	460.0	101.1	74.4	350.5	1,703.4	1,489.5	213.8
1997 Jun	344.1	410.4	479.5	108.9	80.0	363.1	1,786.0	1,568.2	217.8
1997 Sep	346.2	415.6	496.7	105.3	81.5	368.3	1,813.7	1,585.9	227.7
1997 Dec	317.9	414.9	495.9	101.3	78.9	367.8	1,776.7	1,566.0	210.7
1998 Mar	318.4	414.6	467.3	101.2	76.6	362.6	1,740.7	1,549.2	191.5
1998 Jun	332.6	413.7	467.3	110.0	86.4	357.8	1,767.7	1,583.8	183.9
1998 Sep	336.1	413.0	465.6	116.3	87.9	365.5	1,784.3	1,606.9	177.4
1998 Dec	313.5	407.5	455.2	116.1	82.1	355.6	1,730.0	1,578.3	151.7
1999 Mar	314.4	407.3	444.4	118.8	81.4	357.1	1,723.4	1,574.8	148.6
1999 Jun	342.5	408.3	449.4	122.6	88.7	371.5	1,783.0	1,628.9	154.1
Changes:									
Jun 1998-1999	9.9	-5.4	-17.9	12.6	2.3	13.7	15.3	45.1	-29.8
Percent	3.0	-1.3	-3.8	11.5	2.7	3.8	0.9	2.8	-16.2

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.18

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections	DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
All jobs	25,749	585	289	4,263	1,741	5,735	1,521	4,009	6,319	1,287	18,871
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	5,680	1,494	4,040	6,356	1,327	18,897
1994 Jun	25,776	600	272	4,277	1,723	5,684	1,508	4,034	6,354	1,324	18,903
1994 Sep	25,933	589	261	4,286	1,720	5,718	1,518	4,146	6,369	1,326	19,077
1994 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
1995 Jun	26,063	564	245	4,335	1,707	5,766	1,512	4,217	6,359	1,357	19,211
1995 Sep	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
1995 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
1996 Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,571	6,391	1,451	19,758
1996 Sep	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19,885
1996 Dec	26,988	562	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
1997 Jun	27,239	564	238	4,473	1,736	5,975	1,579	4,804	6,357	1,514	20,229
1997 Sep	27,344	586	232	4,459	1,761	6,019	1,561	4,861	6,347	1,519	20,307
1997 Dec	27,481	585	230	4,469	1,792	6,066	1,565	4,911	6,325	1,540	20,406
1998 Mar	27,592	556	228	4,496	1,801	6,078	1,588	4,946	6,336	1,562	20,511
1998 Jun	27,508	551	226	4,465	1,805	6,039	1,596	4,969	6,332	1,524	20,460
1998 Sep	27,622	530	227	4,431	1,793	6,110	1,624	5,022	6,343	1,542	20,640
1998 Dec	27,650	516	226	4,367	1,799	6,097	1,661	5,073	6,360	1,550	20,742
1999 Mar	27,643	527	223	4,308	1,800	6,098	1,664	5,092	6,374	1,556	20,785
1999 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
1994 Jun	14,000	470	216	3,001	1,541	2,748	1,150	2,107	2,128	640	8,773
1994 Sep	14,094	462	203	3,005	1,542	2,758	1,161	2,177	2,136	645	8,877
1994 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
1995 Jun	14,163	447	198	3,069	1,538	2,797	1,164	2,174	2,109	665	8,910
1995 Sep	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
1995 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
1996 Jun	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,034
1996 Sep	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	9,086
1996 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
1997 Jun	14,735	442	190	3,189	1,546	2,918	1,188	2,447	2,105	711	9,388
1997 Sep	14,778	449	185	3,170	1,559	2,949	1,171	2,484	2,086	725	9,415
1997 Dec	14,847	450	183	3,184	1,585	2,957	1,170	2,505	2,078	734	9,444
1998 Mar	14,882	430	182	3,200	1,598	2,945	1,188	2,521	2,077	743	9,473
1998 Jun	14,847	432	179	3,177	1,602	2,931	1,188	2,530	2,077	731	9,458
1998 Sep	14,871	417	178	3,161	1,583	2,963	1,204	2,557	2,078	731	9,532
1998 Dec	14,922	409	177	3,122	1,610	2,950	1,232	2,597	2,088	738	9,605
1999 Mar	14,947	419	174	3,090	1,609	2,968	1,231	2,600	2,110	746	9,655
1999 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
1994 Jun	11,775	130	56	1,277	182	2,937	357	1,927	4,226	683	10,130
1994 Sep	11,839	127	53	1,281	178	2,960	357	1,968	4,233	681	10,200
1994 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
1995 Jun	11,901	117	47	1,266	169	2,968	348	2,043	4,250	692	10,301</

# B.21 EMPLOYMENT

## Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	All workers <sup>b</sup>	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
<b>All</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	850	33.0	38.0	14.7	10.6
1993	840	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853	33.3	38.4	15.0	9.2
1995	870	33.5	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874	33.3	38.7	15.0	8.9
1997	888	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.4
1998	896	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.1
1999	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Jul-Sep	902	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.1
Aug-Oct	901	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	901	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.0
Oct-Dec	899	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1999	902	33.0	38.3	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	899	32.9	38.2	15.3	8.9
Mar-May (Spr)	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Apr-Jun	904	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.0
May-Jul	905	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	905	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percent	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Percent	0.3	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	-0.6
<b>Male</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	550	38.5	39.8	14.3	11.9
1993	541	38.7	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	551	38.9	40.5	14.9	9.8
1995	564	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	564	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.6
1998	577	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	576	38.2	40.2	15.1	9.5
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Jul-Sep	580	38.7	40.6	14.9	9.4
Aug-Oct	578	38.6	40.5	14.9	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	578	38.5	40.4	14.9	9.6
Oct-Dec	577	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	577	38.4	40.3	15.1	10.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	577	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.8
Jan-Mar 1999	577	38.4	40.2	15.1	9.6
Feb-Apr	575	38.2	40.0	15.1	9.3
Mar-May (Spr)	576	38.2	40.2	15.1	9.5
Apr-Jun	578	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.6
May-Jul	579	38.3	40.3	15.3	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	579	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.9
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Percent	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.5
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Percent	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	2.6	4.2
<b>Female</b>					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	300	26.2	34.2	14.8	9.3
1993	299	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.6
1995	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.6
1996	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.4
1997	317	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.5
1998	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.6
1999	325	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Jul-Sep	322	26.5	34.2	15.3	8.8
Aug-Oct	322	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	322	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.6
Oct-Dec	323	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	324	26.4	34.5	15.3	8.6
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	324	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.6
Jan-Mar 1999	324	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
Feb-Apr	324	26.5	34.4	15.3	8.6
Mar-May (Spr)	325	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
Apr-Jun	326	26.6	34.5	15.4	8.5
May-Jul	326	26.6	34.5	15.5	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	326	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.4
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Percent	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-3.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Percent	1.2	0.0	-0.9	-0.6	-4.5

a Main and second jobs.  
b Main job only.

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.22

## 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
	<b>All</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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	12,981	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	3,853	14.8	12,701	48.9	6,801	26.2
1997	495	1.9	2,142	8.1	3,998	15.1	12,879	48.7	6,917	26.2
1998	491	1.8	2,124	8.0	4,089	15.3	13,100	49.1	6,894	25.8
1999	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13,224</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>25.6</b>
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	487	1.8	2,091	7.7	4,244	15.7	13,539	50.2	6,629	24.6
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>-20</b>		<b>34</b>		<b>-12</b>		<b>38</b>	
Percent	1.7		-0.9		0.8		-0.1		0.6	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-13</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>95</b>		<b>315</b>		<b>-242</b>	
Percent	-2.6		1.3		2.3		2.4		-3.5	
<b>Male</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
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	668	4.6	7,488	52.6	5,444	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
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7,742</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>5,647</b>	<b>38.2</b>
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	120	0.8	477	3.2	875	5.9	7,955	53.6	5,417	36.5
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-6</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>-64</b>		<b>69</b>	
Percent	-4.5		4.0		0.4		-0.8		1.3	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-5</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>68</b>		<b>213</b>		<b>-230</b>	
Percent	-3.9		6.5		8.4		2			

# B.32 EMPLOYMENT

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

Section	UNITED KINGDOM										
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
<b>Output</b>											
1992	91.1	94.0	92.8	98.9	102.0	93.1	89.2	94.8	82.9	102.6	98.3
1993	93.2	94.9	94.1	98.8	101.6	96.0	90.9	95.1	86.0	100.5	97.1
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	96.5	95.1	99.9	93.3	100.7	100.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	101.5
1997	106.0	102.1	101.7	104.6	97.4	98.2	102.4	95.8	105.9	109.5	104.7
1998	108.6	102.8	102.1	102.7	88.9	98.2	103.4	95.4	113.3	115.3	106.1
1995 Q1	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.1	102.5	99.5	98.8	100.2	96.1	102.4	100.5
Q2	99.7	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.3	101.1	100.7	99.4	98.5	99.9	99.8
Q3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.4	98.6	100.3	100.3	99.6	101.4	99.9	99.5
Q4	100.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	98.5	99.1	100.2	100.8	104.0	97.8	100.2
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	100.5
Q2	102.1	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	100.6
Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	101.6
Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	103.2
1997 Q1	104.7	102.0	101.7	104.9	100.0	96.3	102.8	96.4	103.8	109.3	103.5
Q2	105.5	101.9	101.4	103.9	97.5	97.8	101.6	95.8	106.6	107.6	104.7
Q3	106.5	102.6	101.9	104.5	97.5	99.9	103.4	95.6	106.0	109.5	104.4
Q4	107.1	102.0	101.8	105.2	94.4	98.6	101.8	95.3	107.4	111.6	106.3
1998 Q1	107.8	102.2	102.2	103.5	92.5	98.6	103.0	97.8	110.9	112.7	109.0
Q2	108.4	103.3	102.5	102.8	90.7	99.7	103.4	95.5	112.2	114.6	105.3
Q3	109.1	103.4	102.4	102.6	88.0	97.4	103.9	95.0	114.8	117.6	105.1
Q4	109.2	102.5	101.2	102.1	84.4	97.0	103.4	93.5	115.3	116.4	104.9
1999 Q1	109.4	101.8	100.9	101.2	82.9	97.6	102.6	89.4	118.0	119.2	105.4
Q2	110.0	102.5	101.2	101.1	82.8	98.7	104.5	90.2	117.7	117.8	106.0
<b>Workforce jobs</b>	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOL	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU
1992	99.3	105.3	103.1	106.2	101.0	96.8	112.5	110.8	99.7	122.9	104.1
1993	98.4	100.8	99.7	103.7	99.8	96.3	107.8	101.0	95.6	108.1	98.6
1994	99.1	99.7	99.1	100.5	101.2	98.6	102.1	98.9	96.5	99.2	101.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.0	100.8	101.1	99.3	98.4	100.8	98.2	98.8	104.0	103.4	98.4
1997	102.8	101.1	101.7	103.9	95.4	99.8	98.7	98.7	106.2	104.7	99.2
1998	104.1	100.8	101.6	105.5	89.2	100.9	98.3	97.7	108.0	106.5	102.2
1995 Q1	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.8	100.8	99.5	100.4	99.6	99.2	98.7	100.2
Q2	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.2	99.7	100.0	99.3	99.9
Q3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.7
Q4	100.3	100.5	100.7	100.3	99.5	100.6	99.6	100.8	100.5	101.7	99.2
1996 Q1	100.4	100.9	100.7	99.5	98.0	101.0	98.7	100.9	102.7	102.6	97.8
Q2	100.7	100.5	100.7	98.7	97.3	100.7	98.6	100.4	103.7	103.5	98.3
Q3	101.2	100.7	101.4	98.9	99.4	100.9	98.0	99.2	104.5	103.8	99.0
Q4	101.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	98.9	100.7	97.7	98.8	105.0	103.7	98.4
1997 Q1	102.0	100.9	101.3	101.5	97.6	100.3	98.2	98.9	104.9	103.8	98.1
Q2	102.6	101.2	101.6	103.6	96.4	99.7	98.6	98.8	105.5	104.2	98.2
Q3	103.0	101.3	101.7	105.0	94.9	99.7	99.1	98.6	106.5	104.7	99.4
Q4	103.5	101.2	102.1	105.6	92.5	99.6	98.8	98.5	107.7	106.2	100.9
1998 Q1	104.0	101.6	102.5	105.9	91.4	100.5	98.8	98.5	109.4	106.7	101.6
Q2	103.9	101.3	102.0	106.0	90.4	101.2	98.4	98.2	109.2	107.1	102.2
Q3	104.1	100.8	101.4	105.5	89.0	101.4	98.2	97.2	107.6	106.7	102.6
Q4	104.3	99.7	100.3	104.7	85.8	100.7	98.0	97.2	105.8	105.4	102.5
1999 Q1	104.3	98.4	99.1	103.9	82.9	99.8	97.3	96.0	105.1	103.2	102.5
Q2	104.6	97.4	97.9	103.8	79.9	99.4	96.9	94.5	103.6	101.9	102.3
<b>Output per filled job</b>	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOB	LNOE	LNOF	LNOI
1992	91.7	89.2	90.0	93.1	101.1	96.2	79.3	85.7	83.2	83.6	94.4
1993	94.7	94.2	94.4	95.3	101.8	99.7	84.3	94.2	89.9	93.1	98.4
1994	98.2	98.6	99.4	101.0	101.6	99.9	93.2	101.0	96.7	101.6	99.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.5	100.4	99.3	101.7	101.2	97.1	102.5	98.2	100.0	102.3	103.2
1997	103.1	100.9	100.0	100.7	102.1	98.4	103.8	97.0	99.8	104.5	105.6
1998	104.4	102.0	100.5	97.4	99.7	97.3	105.1	97.7	104.9	108.3	103.8
1995 Q1	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.3	101.8	100.0	98.4	100.6	96.9	103.7	100.0
Q2	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.9	100.4	99.7	98.5	100.6	100.6
Q3	100.2	100.4	100.4	100.4	98.9	100.6	100.5	99.7	101.1	99.6	98.8
Q4	100.4	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.0	98.5	100.7	100.0	103.4	96.2	101.0
1996 Q1	101.2	100.1	99.7	102.2	100.7	98.4	101.3	97.6	101.4	100.1	102.8
Q2	101.4	100.3	99.3	103.1	102.4	96.6	101.4	98.3	99.9	100.6	102.3
Q3	101.5	100.5	99.0	100.8	101.0	96.5	103.0	98.8	99.6	103.5	102.6
Q4	101.9	100.5	99.4	100.6	100.6	97.0	104.2	98.1	99.0	104.9	104.9
1997 Q1	102.6	101.0	100.4	103.4	102.4	96.0	104.7	97.5	98.9	105.2	106.6
Q2	102.9	100.6	99.7	100.3	101.1	98.1	103.0	96.9	101.0	103.2	106.6
Q3	103.4	101.3	100.2	99.5	102.8	100.2	104.3	97.0	99.5	104.6	105.0
Q4	103.5	100.8	99.7	99.6	102.1	99.1	103.0	96.8	99.7	105.1	105.4
1998 Q1	103.7	100.6	99.7	97.7	101.2	98.1	104.2	99.3	101.4	105.6	107.3
Q2	104.3	102.0	100.5	96.9	100.4	98.6	105.1	97.8	102.7	107.0	103.0
Q3	104.8	102.6	101.0	97.3	98.9	96.0	105.8	97.7	106.6	110.2	102.5
Q4	104.7	102.8	100.9	97.5	98.3	96.4	105.5	96.2	108.9	110.4	102.4
1999 Q1	104.9	103.5	101.9	97.5	100.0	97.8	105.4	93.1	112.3	115.4	102.8
Q2	105.2	105.2	103.4	97.4	103.6	99.3	107.9	95.5	113.6	115.6	103.6

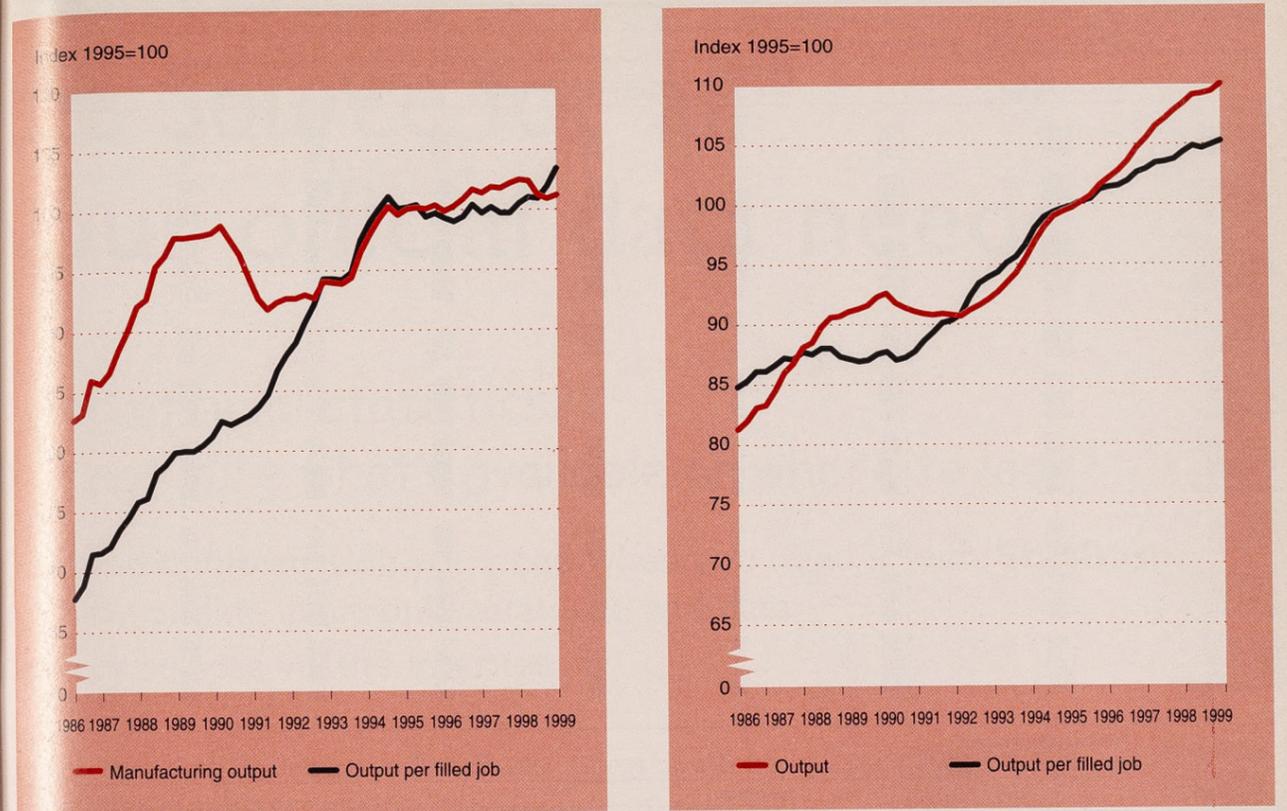
Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01928 792442.

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.32

## Indices of employment and output per filled job



Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output <sup>a</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job
SIC 1992		LNNM	LNNN		LNOJ	LNNW		LNOK	LNNX
1991	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.5
1992	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	90.0
1993	93.2	98.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.4
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	100.4	101.1	99.3
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.1	101.1	100.9	101.7	101.7	100.0
1998	108.6	104.1	104.4	102.8	100.8	102.0	102.1	101.6	100.5
1995 Q1	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0
Q2	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7
Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7
Q4	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
1996 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0
Q2	90.7	99.9	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	89.0
Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7
Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2
1997 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
Q2	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6				

# B.41 EMPLOYMENT

## Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks							
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Age groups					
			All of working age <sup>a</sup>	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49
<b>All</b>								
Spring 1992	2,890	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291
Spring 1993	2,881	3,114	79	683	768	957	1,108	281
Spring 1994	3,098	3,328	82	696	778	1,075	1,156	319
Spring 1995	2,854	3,081	70	597	667	1,004	1,098	313
Spring 1996	3,034	3,258	104	657	761	1,042	1,150	325
Spring 1997	3,233	3,455	139	700	839	1,077	1,186	358
Spring 1998	3,355	3,578	128	710	838	1,095	1,242	404
Summer 1998	3,410	3,061	106	584	690	922	1,091	358
Autumn 1998	3,474	3,589	154	654	808	1,103	1,254	425
Winter 1998	3,480	3,491	155	683	838	1,044	1,209	400
Spring 1999	3,478	3,694	132	727	859	1,073	1,305	456
Summer 1999	3,518	3,170	90	606	696	944	1,121	409
<b>Male</b>								
Spring 1992	1,520	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155
Spring 1993	1,488	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150
Spring 1994	1,571	1,681	37	345	382	580	560	160
Spring 1995	1,448	1,554	33	307	340	536	521	157
Spring 1996	1,534	1,636	57	345	403	561	526	146
Spring 1997	1,599	1,700	68	354	422	553	544	180
Spring 1998	1,693	1,793	65	376	441	571	592	198
Summer 1998	1,726	1,569	61	308	369	486	525	190
Autumn 1998	1,746	1,809	83	340	423	574	603	206
Winter 1998	1,717	1,710	86	344	429	536	555	191
Spring 1999	1,721	1,918	88	380	449	555	599	215
Summer 1999	1,742	1,586	46	320	367	490	536	194
<b>Female</b>								
Spring 1992	1,370	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	135
Spring 1993	1,393	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131
Spring 1994	1,527	1,647	45	352	397	495	596	159
Spring 1995	1,407	1,528	37	290	327	468	576	156
Spring 1996	1,501	1,621	47	311	358	481	624	169
Spring 1997	1,634	1,755	71	346	417	523	642	173
Spring 1998	1,662	1,784	63	334	396	523	650	214
Summer 1998	1,684	1,492	45	276	321	436	566	169
Autumn 1998	1,728	1,780	70	314	385	529	651	216
Winter 1998	1,763	1,781	71	339	410	508	654	209
Spring 1999	1,757	1,876	64	347	411	519	706	242
Summer 1999	1,776	1,584	44	286	330	454	586	215

### Per cent of all employees<sup>b</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks							
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Age groups					
			All of working age <sup>a</sup>	16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49
<b>All</b>								
Spring 1992	13.5	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.7	8.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.4	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	13.7	14.8	19.1	21.7	21.3	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.2	23.3	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.6	15.6	21.5	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Summer 1998	14.7	13.1	16.5	18.0	17.8	14.4	12.8	8.0
Autumn 1998	14.9	15.4	23.5	21.1	21.5	17.2	14.6	9.3
Winter 1998	15.0	15.0	24.9	22.2	22.6	16.3	14.1	8.8
Spring 1999	15.0	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Summer 1999	15.0	13.5	15.1	18.7	18.1	14.8	12.9	8.8
<b>Male</b>								
Spring 1992	13.3	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.2	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.9	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.6	19.4	18.8	15.9	12.7	7.4
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	21.0	22.3	22.1	16.4	12.7	6.3
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.6	22.3	22.6	15.9	12.9	7.5
Spring 1998	13.8	14.7	22.5	23.4	23.2	16.3	13.6	7.8
Summer 1998	13.9	12.6	19.5	17.9	18.1	13.7	12.0	7.9
Autumn 1998	14.0	14.5	26.3	20.9	21.8	16.3	13.7	8.1
Winter 1998	13.9	13.8	27.6	21.5	22.5	15.3	12.6	7.4
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.4	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Summer 1999	13.8	12.6	16.4	18.5	18.2	14.1	11.9	7.4
<b>Female</b>								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.3	20.6	22.8	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.3	19.5	18.9	16.5	14.8	6.2
Spring 1996	14.4	15.6	17.1	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	6.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	16.0	9.5
Spring 1998	15.6	16.8	20.5	23.4	22.9	18.0	15.9	11.2
Summer 1998	15.6	13.8	13.7	18.2	17.4	15.1	13.8	8.6
Autumn 1998	16.0	16.4	20.9	21.3	21.3	18.2	15.7	10.9
Winter 1998	16.3	16.4	22.2	22.9	22.8	17.5	15.8	10.5
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.1	24.0	23.5	17.9	16.9	12.0
Summer 1999	16.3	14.5	14.0	18.8	18.0	15.7	14.0	10.8

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

b Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.

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

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



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# B.51 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

		Thousands and per cent											
		United Kingdom <sup>a,b,c</sup>	Australia <sup>d</sup>	Austria <sup>b,e,p</sup>	Belgium <sup>d,p</sup>	Canada <sup>i</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>n,o</sup>	France <sup>g,k</sup>	Germany	Greece <sup>m,b</sup>	Ireland <sup>h</sup>	R
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>													
<b>Civilian labour force</b>													
1996	Q2	28,652	9,105	3,869	..	15,109	..	2,488	..	39,158	..	..	..
	Q3	28,728	9,175	3,854	..	15,164	..	2,496	..	39,215	..	..	..
	Q4	28,649	9,152	3,876	..	15,233	..	2,501	..	39,235	..	..	..
1997	Q1	28,553	9,204	3,871	..	15,221	..	2,507	..	39,311	..	..	..
	Q2	28,626	9,187	3,878	..	15,333	..	2,511	..	39,435	..	..	..
	Q3	28,614	9,166	3,887	..	15,402	..	2,459	..	39,509	..	..	..
	Q4	28,673	9,282	3,898	..	15,430	..	2,476	..	39,534	..	..	..
1998	Q1	28,755	9,258	3,893	..	15,515	..	2,474	..	39,460	..	..	..
	Q2	28,659	9,320	3,894	..	15,575	..	2,522	..	39,456	..	..	..
	Q3	28,726	9,365	3,873	..	15,637	..	2,499	..	39,433	..	..	..
	Q4	28,751	9,391	3,894	..	15,783	..	2,497	..	39,432	..	..	..
1999	Q1	28,742	9,392	..	..	15,896	..	2,526	..	..	..	..	..
	Q2	28,808	9,424	..	..	15,914	..	2,569	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>													
1996	Q2	26,506	8,334	3,689	..	13,654	..	2,081	21,961	35,733	..	..	..
	Q3	26,661	8,377	3,671	..	13,681	..	2,089	21,952	35,731	..	..	..
	Q4	26,772	8,372	3,677	..	13,725	..	2,105	21,962	35,623	..	..	..
1997	Q1	26,840	8,393	3,673	..	13,769	..	2,135	21,995	35,417	..	..	..
	Q2	27,028	8,385	3,685	..	13,890	..	2,159	22,039	35,572	..	..	..
	Q3	27,134	8,374	3,681	..	14,020	..	2,166	22,103	35,587	..	..	..
	Q4	27,270	8,503	3,694	..	14,063	..	2,188	22,182	35,584	..	..	..
1998	Q1	27,381	8,511	3,690	..	14,177	..	2,190	22,287	35,501	..	..	..
	Q2	27,298	8,571	3,682	..	14,268	..	2,201	22,388	35,691	..	..	..
	Q3	27,413	8,609	3,684	..	14,336	..	2,224	22,491	35,838	..	..	..
	Q4	27,440	8,639	3,701	..	14,517	..	2,238	22,549	35,862	..	..	..
1999	Q1	27,434	8,704	..	..	14,650	..	2,266	22,649	..	..	..	..
	Q2	27,539	8,722	..	..	14,642	..	2,280	22,700	..	..	..	..
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1998 unless stated</b>													
<b>Civilian labour force</b>													
Male		15,693	5,278	2,214	2,383	8,530	1,512	1,309	13,884	22,364	2,637	928	..
Female		12,970	4,027	1,674	1,877	7,101	1,311	1,190	11,575	17,061	1,681	600	..
All		28,662	9,304	3,888	4,260	15,631	2,823	2,499	25,459	39,425	4,318	1,528	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>													
Male		14,655	4,839	2,091	2,094	7,803	1,437	1,166	12,438	20,487	2,470	850	..
Female		12,647	3,715	1,598	1,590	6,524	1,211	1,048	9,972	15,228	1,402	500	..
All		27,301	8,553	3,689	3,684	14,326	2,648	2,214	22,384	35,715	3,872	1,350	..
<b>Civilian employment: percentages by sector</b>													
Male:	Agriculture	3.1	6.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	..	8.3	..	3.1	18.2	..	..
	Industry	32.2	30.6	42.8	36.5	31.7	..	39.9	..	46.6	28.1	..	..
	Services	64.8	63.4	51.2	60.4	63.3	..	51.8	..	50.3	53.7	..	..
Female:	Agriculture	1.8	3.5	7.3	1.6	2.2	..	4.5	..	2.6	23.9	..	..
	Industry	16.0	10.5	14.2	11.4	11.2	..	14.1	..	19.4	13.7	..	..
	Services	82.2	86.0	78.4	87.1	86.6	..	81.3	..	78.0	62.4	..	..
All:	Agriculture	1.5	4.9	6.6	2.4	3.7	..	6.5	..	2.9	20.3	..	..
	Industry	22.4	21.9	30.4	26.1	22.4	..	27.7	..	35.0	22.9	..	..
	Services	76.0	73.2	63.0	71.5	73.9	..	65.8	..	62.1	56.8	..	..

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1977-1997 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics Number 3. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

- Notes: a Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces plus claimants of unemployment-related benefits. Civilian employment refers to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. See also footnotes to Table C.11.  
 b Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.  
 c Annual figures relate to June.  
 d Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.  
 e Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.  
 f Annual figures relate to second quarter.  
 g Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.  
 h Annual figures relate to April.  
 i Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.  
 j Annual figures relate to January.  
 k Unadjusted figures.  
 l Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.  
 m Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.  
 n Revised US series were introduced in 1997 Q1, Finnish series in 1997 Q1, and Norwegian series in 1999 Q2. Care should be taken when making comparisons over time.  
 o Finnish and Norwegian data exclude those 75 and over; Swedish data exclude those 65 and over.  
 p Annual figures for Belgium and Greece refer to 1996 and for Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to 1997.  
 R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries: national definitions

		Thousands and per cent										
		Italy <sup>j</sup>	Japan <sup>a</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>p</sup>	Netherlands <sup>d,p</sup>	Norway <sup>n,o</sup>	Portugal	Spain	Sweden <sup>e,o</sup>	Switzerland <sup>e</sup>	United States <sup>n</sup>	R
<b>QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
1996	Q2	22,865	66,986	..	..	2,216	4,544	15,900	4,304	3,963	133,612	..
	Q3	22,865	67,331	..	..	2,211	4,554	15,981	4,304	3,963	134,244	..
	Q4	22,852	67,351	..	..	2,227	4,547	16,037	4,309	3,990	134,951	..
1997	Q1	22,857	67,810	..	..	2,240	4,568	16,055	4,298	3,960	135,704	..
	Q2	22,936	67,870	..	..	2,267	4,595	16,094	4,279	3,965	136,136	..
	Q3	22,863	67,866	..	..	2,255	4,633	16,126	4,257	3,972	136,494	..
	Q4	22,897	67,949	..	..	2,270	4,639	16,206	4,221	3,978	136,807	..
1998	Q1	22,945	68,071	..	..	2,290	4,723	16,204	4,236	3,989	137,337	..
	Q2	22,969	67,913	..	..	2,305	4,736	16,254	4,246	3,991	137,366	..
	Q3	23,060	67,826	..	..	2,280	4,715	16,298	4,271	..	137,656	..
	Q4	23,150	67,917	..	..	2,293	4,752	16,304	4,272	..	138,285	..
1999	Q1	23,213	67,905	..	..	2,297	4,779	16,307	4,292	..	139,145	..
	Q2	23,184	67,645	..	..	2,315	4,801	16,346	4,315	..	139,173	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
1996	Q2	20,027	64,715	..	..	2,108	4,196	12,333	3,966	3,812	126,296	..
	Q3	20,035	65,103	..	..	2,099	4,226	12,461	3,954	3,807	127,169	..
	Q4	20,059	65,106	..	..	2,121	4,230	12,557	3,946	3,826	127,783	..
1997	Q1	20,012	65,538	..	..	2,151	4,239	12,633	3,922	3,788	128,612	..
	Q2	20,047	65,612	..	..	2,168	4,275	12,700	3,915	3,796	129,355	..
	Q3	20,055	65,556	..	..	2,159	4,322	12,798	3,927	3,807	129,855	..
	Q4	20,049	65,576	..	..	2,182	4,351	12,926	3,921	3,818	130,413	..
1998	Q1	20,142	65,540	..	..	2,217	4,446	13,049	3,945	3,836	130,957	..
	Q2	20,080	65,127	..	..	2,226	4,491	13,157	3,959	3,849	131,288	..
	Q3	20,033	64,951	..	..	2,205	4,495	13,260	3,992	3,854	131,419	..
	Q4	20,238	64,959	..	..	2,221	4,540	13,352	4,017	3,860	132,166	..
1999	Q1	20,354	64,729	..	..	2,237	4,552	13,563	4,046	3,876	133,191	..
	Q2	20,371	64,413	..	..	2,244	4,554	13,771	4,077	3,881	133,242	..
<b>LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1998 unless stated</b>												
<b>Civilian labour force</b>												
Male		14,177	40,258	147.0	4,392	1,221	2,573	9,882	2,233	2,314	73,959	..
Female		8,855	27,670	85.9	3,237	1,070	2,158	6,384	2,023	1,655	63,714	..
All		23,033	67,929	232.9	7,629	2,291	4,731	16,265	4,256	3,969	137,673	..
<b>Civilian employment</b>												
Male		12,805	38,579	143.0	4,196	1,181	2,469	8,517	2,078	2,239	70,693	..
Female		7,318	26,564	83.5	3,010	1,035	2,023	4,687	1,900	1,611	60,770	..
All		20,123	65,142	226.5	7,206	2,216	4,492	13,205	3,978	3,850	131,464	..
<b>Civilian employment: percentages by sector</b>												
Male:	Agriculture	6.9	4.8	..	..	6.5	12.0	9.3	3.7	5.4	3.8	..
	Industry	37.9	38.5	..	..	35.2	45.8	39.6	38.3	35.3	33.0	..
	Services	55.3	56.7	..	..	58.3	42.2	51.1	57.9	59.4	63.3	..
Female:	Agriculture	6.2	5.9	..	..	2.7	15.3	5.7	1.4	3.7	1.4	..
	Industry	21.8	22.7	..	..	9.9	24.9	13.7	12.0	13.8	12.8	..
	Services	72.5	71.4	..	..	87.4	59.8	80.6	86.6	82.6	85.8	..
All:	Agriculture	6.6	5.3	..	3.7	4.7	13.5	8.0	2.6	4.6	2.7	..
	Industry	32.0	32.0	..	22.2	23.4	36.4	30.4	25.7	26.3	23.6	..
	Services	61.5	62.7	..	74.1	71.9	50.2	61.6	71.6	69.1	73.7	..

# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted<sup>a</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over													
	All aged 16-59/64							All aged 60-64						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBVG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWX	YBXA	
All	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	870	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 Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998													
1,820	6.3	1,004	273	538	29.6	339	1,798	6.4	994	271	527	29.3	334	
1,807	6.2	1,002	272	538	29.8	333	1,787	6.3	993	271	527	29.5	328	
1,803	6.2	1,008	273	529	29.4	331	1,783	6.3	999	272	520	29.2	326	
1,801	6.2	1,011	270	519	28.8	322	1,782	6.3	1,003	268	509	28.6	316	
1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,783	6.3	1,014	264	501	28.1	312	
1,837	6.3	1,047	271	514	28.0	318	1,820	6.4	1,042	269	505	27.8	312	
1,833	6.3	1,048	279	509	27.8	315	1,817	6.4	1,041	277	502	27.6	310	
1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	305	
1,814	6.2	1,024	280	515	28.4	314	1,796	6.3	1,015	279	507	28.2	308	
1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303	
1,760	6.0	992	273	501	28.5	301	1,741	6.1	983	270	494	28.4	297	
1,728	5.9	961	259	496	28.7	295	1,710	6.0	953	256	490	28.7	291	
1,714	5.9	953	271	490	28.6	293	1,694	6.0	944	269	483	28.5	288	
	Changes Over last 3 months													
-83	-0.3	-72	2	-24	0.0	-84	-0.3	-72	2	-25	-0.1	-15		
-4.6	-7.0	0.8	-4.7	-0.9	-10.4	-0.4	-50	-3	-44	-0.8	-46			
	Over last 12 months													
-106	-0.4	-51	-1	-48	-0.9	-104	-0.4	-50	-3	-44	-0.8	-46		
-5.8	-0.5	-8.8	-13.7	-5.8	-13.9									
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	1,896	11.7	755	398	740	39.0	359	1,880	11.8	752	396	729	38.8	351
1993	2,017	12.5	702	374	938	46.5	499	2,004	12.7	698	372	932	46.5	495
1994	1,856	11.5	616	301	937	50.5	575	1,846	11.7	614	300	930	50.4	470
1995	1,637	10.2	580	256	799	48.8	520	1,629	10.3	577	255	794	48.7	517
1996	1,575	9.8	606	257	710	45.1	475	1,564	9.9	603	255	704	45.0	470
1997	1,331	8.3	554	190	585	44.0	390	1,320	8.3	552	189	577	43.7	384
1998	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277
1999	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	232
	3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998													
1,115	6.9	551	167	391	35.1	262	1,104	7.0	546	167	385	34.9	258	
1,120	6.9	559	172	393	35.1	258	1,109	7.0	555	172	387	34.9	255	
1,117	6.9	565	176	384	34.4	256	1,109	7.0	562	175	380	34.3	254	
1,118	6.9	570	176	371	33.2	247	1,109	7.0	567	175	366	33.0	244	
1,117	6.9	577	173	363	32.5	241	1,109	7.0	575	172	359	32.3	238	
1,148	7.1	596	181	367	32.0	240	1,139	7.2	594	180	362	31.7	236	
1,138	7.0	596	181	363	31.9	239	1,130	7.1	594	180	359	31.8	235	
1,126	6.9	591	168	359	31.9	237	1,117	7.0	588	167	354	31.7	232	
1,117	6.9	577	171	374	33.5	240	1,110	7.0	573	170	371	33.4	237	
1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	232	
1,091	6.7	552	172	373	34.2	230	1,082	6.8	547	170	370	34.2	228	
1,062	6.6	521	165	366	34.5	225	1,054	6.6	517	163	364	34.5	222	
1,049	6.5	520	172	357	34.1	221	1,040	6.5	517	170	354	34.0	219	
	Changes Over last 3 months													
-63	-0.4	-60	6	0.2	-63	-0.4	-59	5	-19	0.2	-13			
-5.7	-10.3	3.5	-5.7	-10.2	3.0	-5.2								
	Over last 12 months													
-67	-0.4	-30	5	-34	-1.0	-41	-0.4	-29	3	-31	-0.9	-36		
-6.0	-5.5	2.8	-8.7	-15.5	-5.8	-5.3	1.9	-8.2	-15.1					
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	937	7.5	494	186	254	27.1	105	921	7.7	488	183	246	26.7	100
1993	982	7.9	454	202	323	32.9	151	961	8.1	446	198	314	32.6	145
1994	943	7.6	464	165	311	33.0	160	928	7.8	460	162	303	32.6	150
1995	878	7.0	455	145	275	31.3	150	869	7.3	454	142	270	31.1	140
1996	819	6.5	453	144	220	26.9	112	812	6.7	449	142	217	26.8	111
1997	782	6.0	438	122	201	26.4	110	751	6.1	432	121	197	26.3	107
1998	706	5.5	454	89	162	23.0	86	696	5.7	450	87	158	22.7	80
1999	685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71
	3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998													
705	5.5	453	105	147	20.8	78	694	5.6	448	104	142	20.4	76	
698	5.4	443	100	145	21.0	75	677	5.5	438	99	140	20.7	74	
685	5.3	444	97	145	21.2	74	674	5.5	437	97	140	20.8	72	
682	5.3	440	93	147	21.6	75	673	5.4	435	93	143	21.2	72	
682	5.3	443	93	146	21.5	75	674	5.4	439	93	143	21.2	73	
689	5.3	451	89	147	21.4	78	681	5.5	448	89	144	21.1	74	
695	5.4	451	98	146	21.0	76	688	5.5	448	97	143	20.8	74	
696	5.4	450	101	145	20.8	76	687	5.5	445	100	141	20.6	73	
697	5.4	447	110	141	20.2	74	687	5.5	442	109	137	19.9	71	
685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71	
670	5.2	441	101	129	19.2	71	660	5.3	436	100	124	18.8	69	
666	5.1	441	94	131	19.6	71	656	5.3	436	93	127	19.3	69	
666	5.1	433	99	133	20.0	72	654	5.3	427	98	129	19.7	69	
	Changes Over last 3 months													
-20	-0.2	-12	-4	-5	-0.2	-21	-0.2	-14	-3	-5	-0.2	-2		
-2.9	-2.7	-3.6	-3.6	-3.1	-3.1	-2.6	-4.1							
	Over last 12 months													
-40	-0.4	-20	-6	-14	-0.8	-6	-40	-0.4	-21	-6	-13	-0.7	-7	
-5.6	-4.5	-5.8	-9.3	-7.8	-5.8	-4.8	-5.7	-9.2						

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted<sup>a</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17														18-24									
	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months			
																						1	2	3
	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE										
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)																							
1992	150	18.2	116	22	*	*	726	15.8	318	173	202	27.8	72											
1993	137	19.2	91	25	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																								



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

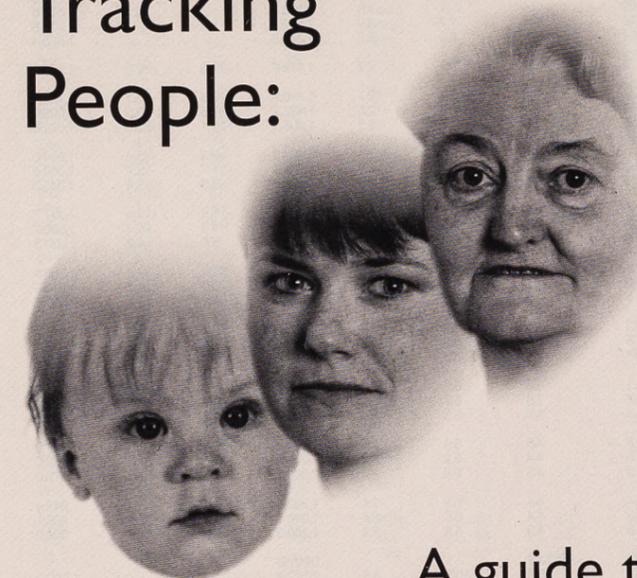
Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment <sup>b</sup>	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
<b>All</b>												
Spring 1992	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.0
Spring 1993	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4
Spring 1994	9.8	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3
Spring 1995	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9
Spring 1996	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.3	6.7	7.3	10.0	12.9
Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.2	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0
Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.2	6.0	8.4	9.1
Summer 1998	6.6	7.0	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	4.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	7.6	8.0
Autumn 1998	6.2	6.9	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.6	8.2
Winter 1998/9	6.2	7.1	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.7	5.7	5.2	6.2	8.2	8.4
Spring 1999	6.0	7.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	8.0	9.2
Summer 1999	6.1	6.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.5	3.7	5.4	5.0	5.3	7.4	8.5
<b>Changes Sum 98 - Sum 99</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Male</b>												
Spring 1992	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.4
Spring 1993	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.2	20.1
Spring 1994	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	10.9	10.8	12.6	19.0
Spring 1995	10.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	18.1
Spring 1996	9.7	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	18.1
Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.1	4.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	15.2
Spring 1998	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.9	8.2	12.6
Summer 1998	7.2	7.5	3.1	2.4	1.6	3.1	6.8	5.6	6.7	6.5	7.3	11.6
Autumn 1998	6.8	7.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	3.7	6.7	5.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	12.1
Winter 1998/9	7.0	7.9	3.2	2.3	1.8	3.7	6.0	5.6	7.3	6.9	8.0	12.7
Spring 1999	6.8	7.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.2	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.1	7.8	12.0
Summer 1999	6.7	7.1	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.0	5.3	5.2	6.9	6.2	7.1	10.8
<b>Changes Sum 98 - Sum 99</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>Female</b>												
Spring 1992	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	7.0
Spring 1993	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
Spring 1994	7.3	8.2	4.7	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.1	9.0	6.3	7.6	13.8	7.4
Spring 1995	6.8	7.2	4.3	3.4	1.9	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.9	7.5	10.8	7.0
Spring 1996	6.3	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.6	6.3	9.6	6.7
Spring 1997	5.8	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	5.0	5.8	7.9	6.2
Spring 1998	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	5.9	4.7	5.5	9.2	5.1
Summer 1998	5.8	5.9	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.6	6.6	4.7	5.1	8.7	5.8
Autumn 1998	5.4	5.6	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	7.9	4.2	4.9	8.7	5.8
Winter 1998/9	5.2	5.4	3.0	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.9	6.4	4.1	5.8	9.1	5.8
Spring 1999	5.1	5.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.7	7.1	4.1	5.5	9.2	5.9
Summer 1999	5.4	5.5	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	7.9	4.1	4.7	8.5	5.7
<b>Changes Sum 98 - Sum 99</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7536 0994.

<sup>a</sup> Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes those who did not state their current or previous occupation.

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# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>BCJA</b>	<b>DPAA</b>	<b>DPAB</b>	<b>BCJB</b>	<b>DPAC</b>	<b>DPAD</b>	<b>BCJD</b>			<b>DPAD</b>	<b>DPAF</b>	<b>BCJE</b>	<b>DPAH</b>	<b>DPAI</b>
1995 Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3
1996 Annual averages	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 Annual 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 Annual averages	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 Sep 11	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	1,308.1	-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	-16.4	-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	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	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 R	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,215.0	-18.8	-23.4	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9	2.2
Sep 9 P	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.3	5.8	2.3	1,209.6	-5.4	-19.9	928.0	281.6	4.2	5.9	2.2
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>BCJG</b>	<b>BCJI</b>	<b>BCJJ</b>	<b>BCJH</b>		<b>DPAG</b>				<b>DPAJ</b>				
1995 Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3
1996 Annual averages	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 Annual 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	2.8
1998 Annual averages	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 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	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 R	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,166.7	-17.4	-21.6	898.4	268.3	4.2	5.8	2.1
Sep 9 P	1,174.2	884.6	289.6	4.2	5.7	2.3	1,162.7	-4.0	-18.2	891.5	271.2	4.1	5.8	2.1
<b>North East</b>	<b>DPCF</b>			<b>DPDA</b>		<b>DPDG</b>				<b>DPDM</b>				
1995 Annual averages	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	..	..	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1
1996 Annual averages	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 Annual 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 Annual averages	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 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	0.9	0.3	65.8	16.8	7.5	10.8	3.4
Feb 11	88.1	70.2	17.9	8.0	11.5	3.6	83.4	0.8	0.5	66.3	17.1	7.5	10.9	3.4
Mar 11	86.2	68.7	17.5	7.8	11.3	3.5	83.1	-0.3	0.5	66.0	17.1	7.5	10.8	3.4
Apr 8	85.8	68.1	17.8	7.7	11.2	3.6	82.6	-0.5	0.0	65.7	16.9	7.5	10.8	3.4
May 13	82.2	65.8	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.3	82.6	0.0	-0.3	65.9	16.7	7.5	10.8	3.3
Jun 10	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	3.2	82.0	-0.6	-0.4	65.6	16.4	7.4	10.7	3.3
Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	80.2	-1.8	-0.8	64.3	15.9	7.2	10.5	3.2
Aug 12 R	80.0	62.5	17.5	7.2	10.2	3.5	78.9	-1.3	-1.2	63.4	15.5	7.1	10.4	3.1
Sep 9 P	78.0	61.3	16.7	7.0	10.0	3.4	78.5	-0.4	-1.2	62.8	15.7	7.1	10.3	3.1
<b>North West</b>	<b>DPCG</b>			<b>DPDB</b>		<b>DPDH</b>				<b>DPDN</b>				
1995 Annual averages	271.7	210.7	61.0	8.6	12.0	4.4	269.7	..	..	209.5	60.3	8.5	11.9	4.3
1996 Annual averages	250.7	194.5	56.2	7.8	11.1	3.9	248.2	..	..	193.0	55.2	7.8	11.0	3.9
1997 Annual averages	194.4	152.0	42.3	6.1	8.7	3.0	192.1	..	..	150.7	41.4	6.1	8.7	2.5
1998 Annual averages	166.2	129.8	36.4	5.3	7.6	2.6	164.1	..	..	128.5	35.6	5.3	7.5	2.5
1998 Sep 10	162.7	125.9	36.8	5.2	7.4	2.6	160.5	-0.6	-1.8	126.2	34.3	5.2	7.4	2.4
Oct 8	154.9	120.9	34.0	5.0	7.1	2.4	161.3	0.8	-0.5	126.6	34.7	5.2	7.4	2.5
Nov 12	154.7	121.2	33.4	5.0	7.1	2.4	161.3	0.0	0.1	126.4	34.9	5.2	7.4	2.5
Dec 10	156.4	123.5	33.0	5.0	7.2	2.3	160.1	-1.2	-0.1	125.2	34.9	5.1	7.3	2.5
1999 Jan 14	170.2	133.5	36.7	5.5	7.8	2.6	159.1	-1.0	-0.7	124.5	34.6	5.1	7.3	2.5
Feb 11	169.0	132.5	36.5	5.4	7.8	2.6	15							

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>London</b>	<b>DPCJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>			<b>DPDQ</b>				
1995)	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) Annual	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) averages	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 Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.3	7.1	3.2	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	3.1	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	3.0	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	2.9	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	2.9	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	2.9	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	2.9	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	2.8	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	153.8	54.6	4.9	6.6	2.8
May 13	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	2.8	206.9	-1.5	-2.4	152.5	54.4	4.9	6.5	2.8
Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	2.7	203.8	-3.1	-2.5	150.4	53.4	4.8	6.5	2.8
Jul 8	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8	200.3	-3.5	-2.7	148.2	52.1	4.7	6.4	2.7
Aug 12 R	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.8	6.4	2.9	197.6	-2.7	-3.1	146.4	51.2	4.6	6.3	2.7
Sep 9 P	203.7	148.2	55.5	4.8	6.4	2.9	197.1	-0.5	-2.2	145.6	51.5	4.6	6.2	2.7
<b>South East</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>			<b>DPDR</b>				
1995)	227.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.8
1997) averages	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 Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.4
Oct 8	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	103.0	1.2	-0.3	79.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	1.4
Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	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	1.3	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	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4
Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.4
Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.4
Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.4
May 13	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	98.8	-0.4	-0.7	75.4	23.4	2.5	3.5	1.4
Jun 10	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.4	3.3	1.2	96.7	-2.1	-1.2	73.9	22.8	2.5	3.4	1.3
Jul 8	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.4	3.3	1.3	93.8	-2.9	-1.8	71.7	22.1	2.4	3.3	1.2
Aug 12 R	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.4	3.3	1.3	92.5	-1.3	-2.1	70.8	21.7	2.3	3.3	1.2
Sep 9 P	92.2	69.2	23.0	2.3	3.2	1.3	91.7	-0.8	-1.7	70.2	21.5	2.3	3.3	1.2
<b>South West</b>	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>			<b>DPBM</b>				
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) Annual	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) averages	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 Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.3	4.5	2.0	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	1.9	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	1.9	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	1.9	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	2.2	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	2.1	80.2	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	2.0	79.5	-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	1.9	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	1.7	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	1.7	77.9	-0.7	-0.5	57.9	20.0	3.2	4.3	1.9
Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	1.7	74.8	-3.1	-1.3	55.8	19.0	3.1	4.2	1.8
Aug 12 R	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	1.8	73.2	-1.6	-1.8	54.6	18.6	3.0	4.1	1.7
Sep 9 P	71.6	52.6	19.0	3.0	3.9	1.8	72.6	-0.6	-1.8	54.0	18.6	3.0	4.0	1.7
<b>England</b>														
1995)	1,926.2	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) Annual	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) averages	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 Sep 10	1,072.8	805.9	266.9	4.4	6.0	2.4	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	2.3	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	2.3	1,064.0	1.4	2.1	811.3	252.7	4.4	6.0	2.3
Dec 10	1,038.8	796.2	242.6	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,052.4	-11.6	-1.0	800.5	251.9	4.3	6.0	2.3
1999 Jan 14	1,110.6	848.8	261.8	4.6	6.3	2.4	1,047.0	-5.4	-5.2	795.9	251.1	4.3	5.9	2.3
Feb 11	1,105.2	843.9	261.3	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,051.4	4.4	-4.2	801.1	250.3	4.3	6.0	2.3
Mar 11	1,078.6	825.5	253.1	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,047.0	-4.4	-1.8	798.2	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3
Apr 8	1,057.9	807.3	250.6	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,034.6	-12.4	-4.1	788.6	246.0	4.2	5.9	2.2
May 13	1,024.4	785.8	238.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,030.4	-4.2	-7.0	785.3	245.1	4.2	5.9	2.2
Jun 10	997.3	764.2	233.1	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,018.2	-12.2	-9.6	777.0	241.2	4.2	5.8	2.2
Jul 8	1,007.8	763.3	244.4	4.1	5.7	2.2	993.3	-24.9	-13.8	760.4	232.9	4.1	5.7	2.1
Aug 12 R	1,009.7	756.4	253.3	4.1	5.6	2.3	978.7	-14.6	-17.2	750.6	228.1	4.0	5.6	2.1
Sep 9 P	986.8	740.8	240.0	4.1	5.5	2.2	974.8	-3.9	-14.5	745.1	229.7	4.0	5.6	2.1

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>Wales</b>	<b>BCKI</b>			<b>DPAT</b>			<b>DPBE</b>			<b>DPBP</b>				
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	101.7	..	..	78.6	23.1	8.0	11.3	4.0
1997) averages	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.5	9.1	3.2	79.4	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.2
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.7	8.0	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8
1998 Sep 10	67.8	51.9	15.9	5.5	7.7	2.9	66.8	-0.7	-1.0	52.1	14.7	5.4	7.7	2.6
Oct 8	65.7	50.5	15.2	5.3	7.5	2.7	68.1	1.3	0.0	52.8	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.

# 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	
															GEYV
All 1997 Sep 11	1,502.4	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	1,421.9	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	1,377.0	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	1,381.3	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	1,469.4	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	1,441.8	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	1,396.9	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	1,382.3	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	1,342.1	454.5	259.0	253.3	163.8	27.5	205.5	332.0	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	15.6	
Jun 11	1,316.1	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	1,361.9	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	1,374.7	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	1,322.2	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	1,271.8	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	1,271.9	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	1,282.7	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	1,374.6	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	1,366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	320.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	5.7	
Mar 11	1,333.1	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	1,307.8	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	1,262.4	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	1,231.9	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	1,251.4	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	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1	
Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9	
Male 1997 Sep 11	1,134.5	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	1,081.6	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	1,053.0	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	1,063.9	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	1,129.6	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	1,103.1	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	1,070.2	360.5	212.2	189.7	126.4	28.7	181.3	252.1	108.0	58.8	47.8	24.7	14.9	12.8	
Apr 9	1,056.2	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	1,031.2	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	1,008.7	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	1,025.8	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	1,024.5	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	1,054.6	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	1,046.8	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	1,023.9	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	1,001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	136.9	210.5	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3.0	
May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	
Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1	
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8	
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5	
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4	
Female 1997 Sep 11	367.9	166.4	64.2	53.7	39.6	22.7	44.0	76.6	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	1.8	
Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8	
1999 Jan 14	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0	95.2	52.2	21.9	14.7	4.7	6.7	1.6	
Feb 11	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.4	
Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.2	
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.1	
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.9	
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.8	
Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7		

# C.13

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: September 9 1999: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	8,207	10,940	3,009	22,618	3,671	3,114	853	7,935	7,315	12,169	3,012	22,769	3,756	4,764	1,438	10,149
Over 13 and up to 26	3,097	5,365	1,437	10,003	1,135	1,322	469	3,006	2,077	5,223	1,482	8,851	916	1,600	702	3,268
26 and up to 52	2,856	6,878	1,625	11,392	1,074	1,340	489	2,929	1,447	5,587	1,570	8,626	623	1,399	669	2,716
52 and up to 104	411	5,761	1,453	7,626	149	921	401	1,472	170	4,544	1,482	6,197	65	949	522	1,536
Over 104	73	6,308	2,799	9,180	29	765	467	1,261	35	3,449	2,075	5,559	14	631	505	1,150
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.3	34.2	41.2	27.6	2.9	22.6	32.4	16.5	1.9	25.8	37.0	22.6	1.5	16.9	26.8	14.3
All	14,644	35,252	10,323	60,819	6,058	7,462	2,679	16,603	11,044	30,972	9,621	52,002	5,374	9,343	3,836	18,819
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	16,824	23,310	5,108	46,018	7,737	7,228	2,119	17,581	95,213	146,310	34,185	279,407	48,456	52,555	15,049	118,715
Over 13 and up to 26	6,130	12,032	2,746	21,095	2,904	2,867	986	6,305	33,110	75,271	18,536	127,782	14,378	21,467	7,663	44,212
26 and up to 52	4,910	13,829	2,649	21,487	1,898	2,613	931	5,508	26,604	85,971	19,457	132,431	11,331	19,823	7,250	63,730
52 and up to 104	840	10,474	2,499	13,814	357	1,779	739	2,876	4,887	75,476	18,790	99,158	2,229	15,450	6,360	21,045
Over 104	162	9,677	3,764	13,603	52	1,285	721	2,058	1,092	65,223	28,693	95,008	456	10,403	6,710	17,569
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.5	29.1	37.4	23.6	3.3	19.4	26.6	14.4	3.7	31.4	39.7	26.5	3.5	21.6	30.4	17.1
All	28,866	69,322	16,766	116,017	12,348	15,772	5,496	34,328	160,906	448,251	119,661	733,786	76,850	119,698	43,032	240,371
<b>ENGLAND</b>																
13 or less	12,940	17,962	4,308	35,844	6,156	5,733	1,748	14,014	7,135	9,187	2,102	18,670	3,354	3,058	944	7,226
Over 13 and up to 26	4,558	9,181	2,275	16,129	1,972	2,401	853	5,303	24,377	44,660	11,139	8,073	872	1,164	457	2,336
26 and up to 52	3,318	10,374	2,279	16,026	1,409	2,136	810	4,395	1,937	5,153	1,167	8,272	674	1,028	414	2,322
52 and up to 104	397	9,143	2,277	11,817	180	1,591	674	2,445	203	4,321	1,203	5,727	79	710	361	1,140
Over 104	67	7,399	3,403	10,869	37	994	702	1,733	32	3,796	1,716	5,514	12	529	386	1,017
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	30.6	39.1	25.0	2.2	20.1	28.7	15.0	2.0	30.1	39.8	24.3	1.8	19.1	29.2	14.6
All	21,280	54,059	14,542	90,685	9,754	12,855	4,787	27,890	11,744	26,887	7,327	46,256	4,991	6,489	2,562	14,111
<b>WALES</b>																
13 or less	7,783	11,007	2,960	21,995	3,892	4,148	1,292	9,528	12,930	19,732	4,739	38,657	5,574	6,390	1,719	14,413
Over 13 and up to 26	2,531	5,501	1,545	9,619	1,155	1,637	664	3,511	4,896	9,954	2,547	17,762	1,847	2,640	943	5,312
26 and up to 52	2,132	6,178	1,612	9,947	868	1,429	587	2,903	3,337	10,605	2,567	16,678	1,135	2,232	915	4,414
52 and up to 104	308	6,203	1,575	8,086	127	1,152	531	1,810	522	9,635	2,577	12,755	174	1,610	750	2,300
Over 104	65	3,348	1,952	5,365	15	530	435	980	87	6,880	3,596	10,563	40	978	764	1,312
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.9	29.6	36.6	24.5	2.3	18.9	27.5	14.9	2.8	29.1	38.5	24.2	2.4	18.7	29.7	15.0
All	12,819	32,237	9,644	55,012	6,057	8,896	3,509	18,732	21,772	56,806	16,026	96,415	8,770	13,850	5,091	28,171
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
13 or less	11,990	15,926	3,921	32,239	6,130	5,827	1,775	14,070	115,278	175,229	41,026	336,734	57,384	62,003	17,712	144,734
Over 13 and up to 26	4,440	8,933	2,401	15,903	1,986	2,610	990	5,679	40,443	89,685	22,222	153,617	17,097	25,271	9,063	51,490
26 and up to 52	3,777	10,607	2,542	16,995	1,743	2,206	921	4,925	31,878	101,729	23,191	157,381	13,140	23,083	8,579	40,266
52 and up to 104	948	9,288	2,331	12,567	434	1,865	792	3,091	5,612	89,432	22,570	117,640	2,482	17,770	7,471	27,745
Over 104	255	8,807	3,647	12,709	114	1,277	886	2,277	1,211	75,869	34,005	111,085	508	11,910	7,860	19,278
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	5.6	33.8	40.3	28.0	5.3	22.8	31.3	17.9	3.5	31.1	39.6	26.1	3.3	21.2	30.2	16.8
All	21,410	53,561	14,842	90,413	10,407	13,785	5,364	30,042	194,422	531,944	143,014	876,457	90,611	140,037	50,685	205,513
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>																
13 or less	7,014	11,536	3,151	21,943	3,802	4,279	1,528	9,819	4,312	4,470	892	9,717	2,942	2,106	547	5,615
Over 13 and up to 26	2,195	5,359	1,635	9,240	1,014	1,697	772	3,531	1,746	2,746	573	5,077	897	845	257	2,001
26 and up to 52	1,711	5,907	1,736	9,379	726	1,440	660	2,853	1,683	3,993	838	6,517	666	819	334	1,822
52 and up to 104	288	4,964	1,541	6,794	127	1,057	592	1,778	510	3,981	973	5,465	201	692	313	1,208
Over 104	62	4,203	2,197	6,462	28	767	601	1,396	148	7,428	2,742	10,318	35	890	469	1,394
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	28.7	36.4	24.6	2.7	19.7	28.7	16.4	7.8	50.4	61.7	42.5	5.0	29.6	40.7	21.6
All	11,270	31,969	10,260	53,818	5,697	9,240	4,153	19,377	8,399	22,618	6,018	37,094	4,741	5,352	1,920	12,040
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>																
13 or less	14,341	27,908	4,505	47,153	8,961	11,845	2,451	23,588	119,590	179,699	41,918	346,451	60,326	64,109	18,259	146,349
Over 13 and up to 26	5,567	16,370	2,905	24,961	2,781	5,265	1,430	9,592	42,189	92,431	22,795	158,694	17,994	26,116	9,320	54,401
26 and up to 52	4,617	19,105	3,274	27,048	2,337	5,575	1,451	9,411	33,561	105,722	24,029	163,898	13,806	23,902	8,913	47,088
52 and up to 104	1,258	18,798	3,695	23,752	679	4,814	1,470	6,964	6,122	93,413	23,543	123,105	2,683	18,462	7,784	28,953
Over 104	319	17,145	6,072	23,536	145	3,299	1,683	5,127	1,359	83,297	36,747	121,403	543	12,800	8,329	21,672
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	6.0	36.2	47.8	32.3	5.5	26.3	37.2	22.1	3.7	31.9	40.5	26.8	3.4	21.5	30.6	17.0
All	26,102	99,326	20,451	146,450	14,903	30,798	8,485	54,682	202,821	554,562	149,032	913,551	95,352	145,389	52,605	296,553
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>																
13 or less	8,799	15,552	4,211	28,828	4,351	5,617	1,845	12,031	115,278	175,229	41,026	336,734	57,384	62,003	17,712	144,734
Over 13 and up to 26	2,515	7,307	2,110	11,981	1,115	2,068	797	4,017	40,443	89,685	22,222	153,617	17,097	25,271	9,063	51,490
26 and up to 52	1,836	7,506	2,170	11,531	653	1,685	732	3,090	1,937	5,153	1,167	8,272	674	1,028	414	2,322
52 and up to 104	267	6,301	1,937	8,505	111	1,322	639	2,073	203	4,321	1,203	5,727	79	710	361	1,140
Over 104	54	4,887	2,784	7,725	22	855	710	1,587	87	6,880	3,596	10,563	40	978	764	1,312
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	26.9	35.7	23.7	2.1	18.9	28.6	16.1	2.0	30.1	39.8	24.3	1.8	19.1	29.2	14.6
All	13,471	41,553	13,212	68,570	6,252	11,547	4,723	22,798	11,744	26,887	7,327	46,256	4,991	6,489	2,562	14,111

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

a Includes some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18-year-olds introduced in September 1988.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.14

## Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at 9 September 1999

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	27.4	3.0	6.9	2.3	34.4	2.8	30.0	3.3	8.1	2.7	38.1	3.1
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	12.3	1.3	3.6	1.2	15.9	1.3	13.3	1.5	4.2	1.4	17.5	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.5	1.4	1.5	0.5								

# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at September 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>						
Alnwick and Amble	549	229	778	6.4	4.9	
Andover	405	180	585	1.5	1.2	
Appleby	60	20	80	2.0	1.4	
Ashford	891	289	1,180	3.2	2.7	
Axminster	146	46	192	3.1	2.3	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,619	814	3,433	2.0	1.6	
Banbury	556	198	754	1.5	1.2	
Barnard Castle	171	51	222	3.4	2.7	
Barnsley	4,885	1,427	6,312	7.9	6.8	
Barnstaple	663	267	930	3.8	2.9	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,651	395	2,046	6.1	5.5	
Basingstoke	863	288	1,151	1.3	1.1	
Bath	1,695	701	2,396	2.9	2.5	
Bedford	2,106	800	2,906	3.6	3.0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	300	115	415	4.1	3.2	
Bideford	706	281	987	6.6	4.9	
Birmingham	40,656	13,062	53,718	6.7	6.1	
Bishop Auckland	3,310	1,050	4,360	7.3	6.5	
Blackburn	4,336	1,277	5,613	4.4	4.0	
Blackpool	3,511	947	4,458	3.8	3.2	
Bolton	4,696	1,354	6,050	5.5	4.7	
Boston	434	170	604	2.5	2.2	
Bournemouth	3,431	1,038	4,469	3.9	3.3	
Bradford	11,261	3,189	14,450	6.3	5.6	
Bridgwater	904	380	1,284	4.1	3.4	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,162	371	1,533	7.5	6.3	
Bridport	209	88	297	3.4	2.9	
Brighton	7,195	2,649	9,844	6.1	5.1	
Bristol	8,790	3,029	11,819	3.2	2.8	
Bude	224	92	316	5.3	4.1	
Burnley	1,213	388	1,601	4.2	3.8	
Burton on Trent	1,999	765	2,764	3.9	3.5	
Bury St Edmunds	502	225	727	2.0	1.7	
Buxton	544	194	738	3.6	2.9	
Calderdale	3,198	987	4,185	4.8	4.4	
Cambridge	2,465	883	3,348	2.1	1.8	
Carnellford	120	56	176	7.5	5.7	
Canterbury	1,743	540	2,283	3.9	3.2	
Carlisle	1,570	513	2,083	4.0	3.5	
Chard	186	78	264	2.5	2.1	
Cheltenham	1,702	582	2,284	2.9	2.4	
Chesterfield	3,511	1,046	4,557	7.1	6.4	
Chichester	1,461	496	1,957	2.3	1.9	
Chippenham	408	205	613	2.0	1.5	
Cinderford	638	250	888	4.3	3.5	
Cirencester	259	107	366	1.5	1.1	
Clacton	1,138	306	1,444	7.2	5.6	
Colchester	2,771	1,124	3,895	3.1	2.6	
Coventry	8,124	2,817	10,941	4.6	4.2	
Crawley	2,201	805	3,006	1.3	1.1	
Crewe	2,742	1,000	3,742	4.2	3.7	
Cromer	668	192	860	5.2	4.2	
Darlington	2,211	609	2,820	6.1	5.5	
Dartmouth	100	24	124	3.8	2.7	
Derby	5,465	1,768	7,233	5.0	4.5	
Devizes	339	128	467	2.8	2.0	
Diss	314	133	447	2.6	2.0	
Doncaster	6,967	2,093	9,060	8.1	7.4	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,054	339	1,393	2.9	2.4	
Dover	1,398	408	1,806	6.0	5.0	
Dudley and Sandwell	10,128	3,288	13,416	5.8	5.2	
Eastbourne	1,574	556	2,130	4.2	3.4	
Evesham	363	158	521	2.0	1.6	
Exeter	2,710	981	3,691	3.2	2.7	
Fakenham	282	91	373	3.9	2.9	
Falmouth	813	271	1,084	9.3	6.9	
Folkstone	1,563	424	1,987	5.7	4.9	
Gainsborough	654	239	893	7.0	5.8	
GloUCESTER	2,014	679	2,693	3.7	3.3	
Goole and Selby	1,221	445	1,666	5.5	4.6	
Grantham	593	264	857	3.5	3.0	
Great Yarmouth	2,573	751	3,324	8.6	7.9	
Grimsby	4,273	1,270	5,543	7.1	6.4	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,417	830	3,247	1.5	1.2	
Haltwhistle	127	56	183	6.6	4.8	
Harlow	2,009	792	2,801	2.2	2.0	
Harrogate and Ripon	1,063	428	1,491	2.1	1.6	
Hartlepool	3,203	774	3,977	12.3	11.0	
Harwich	374	129	503	8.2	6.2	
Hastings	2,540	699	3,239	6.6	5.6	
Haverhill and Sudbury	636	280	916	3.2	2.7	
Hawes and Leyburn	41	21	62	1.9	1.1	
Helston	376	178	554	8.3	6.1	
Hereford	1,143	531	1,674	3.2	2.5	
Hexham	330	112	442	3.6	2.7	
Holsworthy	103	67	170	5.6	4.1	
Horncastle	150	78	228	3.1	2.3	
Huddersfield	3,816	1,339	5,155	5.8	5.0	
Hull	10,019	3,093	13,112	7.0	6.3	
Huntingdon	1,030	398	1,428	2.4	2.0	
Ilfracombe	288	79	367	5.5	4.2	
Ipswich	3,125	996	4,121	3.4	2.9	
Isle of Wight	2,177	651	2,828	6.3	4.6	
Keighley and Skipton	1,684	578	2,262	4.5	3.7	
Kendal	314	124	438	2.0	1.7	
Keswick	20	8	28	0.7	0.6	
Kettering and Corby	1,429	529	1,958	3.0	2.6	
Kidderminster	1,176	447	1,623	3.7	3.0	
King's Lynn	1,231	522	1,753	3.8	3.1	
Kingsbridge	147	64	211	3.4	2.4	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,319	743	3,062	6.0	5.1	
Launceston	245	97	342	4.3	3.3	
Leeds	12,857	3,878	16,735	4.5	4.0	
Leek	318	148	466	2.8	2.2	
Leicester	8,767	3,064	11,831	4.1	3.6	
Leominster	214	80	294	3.6	2.8	
Lincoln	2,395	796	3,191	4.4	3.8	
Liskeard	414	205	619	5.7	4.3	
Liverpool	27,791	8,140	35,931	9.6	8.7	
London	147,256	54,997	202,253	5.3	4.6	
Loughborough	1,398	618	2,016	4.0	3.5	
Louth	444	172	616	5.6	4.0	
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,277	769	3,046	7.8	6.5	
Ludlow	274	128	402	3.9	2.9	
Luton	3,963	1,401	5,364	4.2	3.6	
Maidstone and North Kent	7,784	2,729	10,513	4.3	3.7	
Malton	175	84	259	2.2	1.7	
Malvern	524	213	737	3.0	2.3	
Manchester	33,318	9,599	42,917	4.6	4.2	
Mansfield	4,927	1,409	6,336	6.0	5.2	
Matlock	514	209	723	2.4	1.9	
Melton Mowbray	240	95	335	2.1	1.8	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	13,838	3,707	17,545	9.1	8.3	
Mildenhall	263	117	380	2.7	2.2	
Milton Keynes	2,011	767	2,778	2.1	1.8	
Minehead	356	117	473	5.5	4.0	
Morpeth and Ashington	3,055	811	3,866	7.8	6.6	
Nelson and Colne	1,096	379	1,475	5.1	4.5	
Newark	661	223	884	3.9	3.2	
Newbury	460	145	605	1.2	1.0	
Newquay	547	198	745	6.9	5.6	
Newton Abbot	686	274	960	3.6	2.9	
Northallerton and Thirsk	388	181	569	2.1	1.6	
Northampton	2,905	1,041	3,946	2.7	2.2	
Norwich	4,745	1,727	6,472	4.0	3.5	
Nottingham	13,200	4,170	17,370	5.2	4.6	
Okehampton	240	99	339	4.5	3.3	
Oswestry	448	228	676	4.1	3.5	
Oxford	2,645	951	3,596	1.8	1.1	
Paignton and Totnes	1,080	403	1,483	5.7	4.4	
Penrith	164	56	220	1.7	1.2	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,192	443	1,635	8.6	6.9	
Peterborough	2,327	683	3,010	2.9	2.6	
Pickering	143	67	210	2.4	1.9	
Plymouth	5,334	1,837	7,171	5.2	4.3	
Poole	1,552	534	2,086	2.4	2.0	
Portsmouth	6,428	2,070	8,498	4.1	3.3	
Preston	4,204	1,239	5,443	3.6	3.2	
Reading	3,458	1,171	4,629	1.8	1.5	
Redruth and Camborne	1,101	358	1,459	8.4	6.1	
Retford	615	268	883	6.4	5.6	
Richmond	206	108	314	3.0	2.7	
Rochdale	3,031	887	3,918	6.6	5.6	
Rugby	846	292	1,138	3.0	2.7	
Salisbury	675	258	933	2.0	1.5	
Scarborough	1,415	408	1,823	5.4	4.4	
Scunthorpe	2,108	734	2,842	4.4	4.0	
Settle	95	46	141	2.5	1.9	
Shaftesbury	330	145	475	2.2	1.6	
Sheffield and Rotherham	17,659	5,231	22,890	7.0	6.3	
Shrewsbury	1,391	463	1,854	3.1	2.6	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	539	140	679	3.5	2.6	
Sleaford	226	97	323	2.1	1.5	
Slough and Woking	13,336	5,050	18,386	2.6	2.3	
South Molton	93	39	132	3.4	2.5	
Southampton and Winchester	5,720	1,729	7,449	2.6	2.3	
Southend	8,423	2,981	11,404	5.0	4.2	
Spalding and Holbeach	422	195	617	2.1	1.6	
St Austell	828	313	1,141	4.8	3.8	
Stafford	1,423	502	1,925	3.2	2.8	

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at September 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen	3,927	1,165	5,092	2.6	2.3	
Annan	328	113	441	4.8	4.0	
Argyll Islands	134	45	179	7.5	5.5	

# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Darlington UA	2,205	606	2,811	6.1	5.5	
Hartlepool UA	3,203	774	3,977	12.3	11.0	
Middlesbrough UA	4,943	991	5,934	10.1	9.1	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,710	991	4,701	9.7	8.9	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	5,007	1,394	6,401	8.2	7.4	
<b>County Durham</b>	<b>8,711</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>11,410</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	
Chester-le-Street	863	244	1,107	10.0	8.9	
Derwentside	1,515	475	1,990	9.3	8.1	
Durham	1,312	515	1,827	4.5	4.1	
Easington	1,655	406	2,061	9.1	8.1	
Sedgefield	1,592	522	2,114	6.1	5.6	
Teesdale	302	88	390	5.0	3.9	
Wear Valley	1,472	449	1,921	8.6	7.4	
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	
Alnwick	438	204	642	6.4	4.9	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	324	123	447	4.1	3.1	
Blyth Valley	1,608	477	2,085	8.5	7.6	
Castle Morpeth	662	204	866	4.0	3.2	
Tynedale	656	228	884	4.5	3.4	
Wansbeck	1,582	394	1,976	12.6	11.4	
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>28,205</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>35,585</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	
Gateshead	4,115	1,063	5,178	6.2	5.7	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,259	1,920	9,179	5.8	5.3	
North Tyneside	4,600	1,278	5,878	8.8	8.2	
South Tyneside	4,949	1,232	6,181	12.9	11.6	
Sunderland	7,282	1,887	9,169	8.3	7.7	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,843	732	3,575	5.9	5.5	
Blackpool UA	2,198	529	2,727	4.7	4.1	
Halton UA	2,816	861	3,677	6.6	6.1	
Warrington UA	2,260	675	2,935	3.0	2.7	
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
Chester	1,193	347	1,540	2.4	2.1	
Congleton	720	276	996	3.3	2.8	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,312	495	1,807	4.6	4.2	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	968	321	1,289	3.7	3.5	
Macclesfield	1,122	334	1,456	1.9	1.7	
Vale Royal	1,287	453	1,740	4.2	3.8	
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>8,967</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
Allerdale	1,627	452	2,079	6.7	5.4	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,440	336	1,776	6.9	6.3	
Carlisle	1,461	462	1,923	4.0	3.5	
Copeland	1,524	462	1,986	7.2	6.3	
Eden	273	94	367	2.1	1.5	
South Lakeland	615	221	836	2.1	1.7	
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>43,005</b>	<b>12,430</b>	<b>55,435</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	
Bolton	4,195	1,191	5,386	5.3	4.5	
Bury	1,739	614	2,353	4.1	3.5	
Manchester	12,559	3,408	15,967	5.8	5.5	
Oldham	3,718	1,104	4,822	6.1	5.3	
Rochdale	3,742	1,057	4,799	6.6	5.6	
Salford	3,673	966	4,639	4.3	4.0	
Stockport	2,929	865	3,814	3.4	3.0	
Tameside	3,202	990	4,192	5.7	4.9	
Trafford	2,656	771	3,427	3.2	2.9	
Wigan	4,592	1,424	6,016	6.2	5.6	
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>13,630</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>17,972</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
Burnley	1,150	362	1,512	4.3	3.9	
Chorley	990	339	1,329	4.3	3.7	
Fylde	384	157	541	1.5	1.3	
Hyndburn	819	262	1,081	3.6	3.3	
Lancaster	2,272	725	2,997	6.4	5.5	
Pendle	1,135	390	1,525	5.0	4.4	
Preston	2,297	577	2,874	3.6	3.3	
Ribble Valley	211	90	301	1.5	1.2	
Rossendale	682	266	948	4.2	3.6	
South Ribble	804	290	1,094	3.0	2.7	
West Lancashire	1,902	600	2,502	6.0	5.1	
Wyre	984	284	1,268	4.3	3.6	
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>36,860</b>	<b>10,858</b>	<b>47,718</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	
Liverpool	4,584	1,340	5,924	12.7	11.9	
Knowsley	15,459	4,461	19,920	9.9	9.0	
Saint Helens	3,569	1,065	4,634	8.5	7.6	
Sefton	5,851	1,747	7,598	8.2	7.3	
Wirral	7,397	2,245	9,642	9.2	7.9	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,861	1,483	5,344	4.9	4.1	
Kingston upon Hull, City of U	8,105	2,295	10,400	8.3	7.8	
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,045	1,174	5,219	7.5	6.8	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,211	784	2,995	4.3	3.9	
York UA	1,959	691	2,650	2.9	2.6	
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Craven	337	142	479	2.2	1.6	
Hambleton	644	296	940	2.6	2.1	
Harrogate	935	384	1,319	2.3	1.7	
Richmondshire	268	138	406	2.9	2.9	
Ryedale	357	165	522	2.2	1.7	
Scarborough	1,704	527	2,231	5.6	4.6	
Selby	794	290	1,084	4.0	3.3	
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>28,766</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>37,229</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	
Barnsley	4,406	1,283	5,689	7.6	6.5	
Doncaster	6,477	1,920	8,397	8.0	7.3	
Rotherham	5,472	1,658	7,130	8.6	7.9	
Sheffield	12,411	3,602	16,013	6.8	6.2	
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>37,728</b>	<b>11,418</b>	<b>49,146</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
Bradford	10,275	3,004	13,279	6.6	5.9	
Calderdale	3,198	967	4,165	4.8	4.4	
Kirklees	6,231	1,996	8,227	5.5	4.7	
Leeds	12,847	3,863	16,710	4.4	4.0	
Wakefield	5,177	1,568	6,745	5.4	4.9	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Derby UA	4,520	1,367	5,887	5.9	5.0	
Leicester UA	6,384	2,083	8,467	5.3	4.6	
Nottingham UA	7,642	2,165	9,807	5.3	5.0	
Rutland UA	131	64	195	1.6	1.2	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>9,654</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>12,913</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Amber Valley	1,342	476	1,818	3.6	3.2	
Bolsover	1,208	352	1,560	9.2	8.2	
Chesterfield	2,137	620	2,757	6.2	5.7	
Derbyshire Dales	541	226	767	2.5	2.0	
Erewash	1,453	548	2,001	4.8	4.8	
High Peak	856	302	1,158	3.6	2.9	
North East Derbyshire	1,442	452	1,894	7.4	6.2	
South Derbyshire	675	283	958	4.3	3.6	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>6,867</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Blaby	665	233	898	2.1	1.9	
Charnwood	1,561	696	2,257	4.0	3.4	
Harborough	339	146	485	1.7	1.3	
Hinckley and Bosworth	729	338	1,067	2.7	2.3	
Melton	252	104	356	2.1	1.9	
North West Leicestershire	733	318	1,051	2.6	2.3	
Oadby and Wigston	518	235	753	3.9	3.2	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>8,628</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Boston	406	157	563	2.4	2.1	
East Lindsey	1,215	424	1,639	4.3	3.1	
Lincoln	1,781	469	2,250	4.4	4.0	
North Kesteven	576	279	855	3.1	2.7	
South Holland	464	213	677	2.2	2.1	
South Kesteven	890	396	1,286	3.0	2.6	
West Lindsey	953	405	1,358	5.8	4.8	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>5,799</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
Corby	708	230	938	3.0	2.9	
Daventry	375	182	557	2.0	1.7	
East Northamptonshire	549	238	787	3.6	3.1	
Kettering	681	279	960	3.0	2.6	
Northampton	2,438	808	3,246	2.9	2.6	
South Northamptonshire	296	118	414	2.0	1.8	
Wellingborough	752	260	1,012	3.0	2.6	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>10,260</b>	<b>3,417</b>	<b>13,677</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
Ashfield	2,064	609	2,673	6.4	5.7	
Bassetlaw	1,746	636	2,382	5.4	4.8	
Broxtowe	1,149	445	1,594	5.1	4.4	
Gedling	1,358	462	1,820	5.7	4.9	
Mansfield	1,818	544	2,362	6.7	5.8	
Newark and Sherwood	1,239	379	1,618	4.8	4.3	
Rushcliffe	886	342	1,228	3.7	3.2	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
Herefordshire, County of, UA	1,485	673	2,158	3.3	2.9	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,379	1,483	5,862	4.8	4.2	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,979	681	2,660	3.6	3.2	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Bridgnorth	374	149	523	3.2	2.9	
North Shropshire	458	175	633	3.3	2.9	
Oswestry	374	203	577	4.1	3.5	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	978	298	1,276	3.1	2.7	
South Shropshire	313	147	460	3.9	2.9	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>8,489</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Cannock Chase	1,107	419	1,526	5.3	4.5	
East Staffordshire	1,317	467	1,784	3.9	3.5	
Lichfield	745	329	1,074	3.0	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,313	427	1,740	4.6	3.9	
South Staffordshire	1,056	421	1,477	5.8	4.2	
Stafford	1,239	436	1,675	2.8	2.4	
Staffordshire Moorlands	747	365	1,112	4.0	3.2	
Tamworth	965	471	1,436	5.3	4.5	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>6,576</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
North Warwickshire	572	262	834	3.2	2.8	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,433	600	2,033	5.5	4.9	
Rugby	870	305	1,175	2.7	2.4	
Stratford-on-Avon	659	259	918	1.9		

# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at September 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Devon</b>	6,932	2,670	9,602	3.7	2.9	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	37,547	12,189	49,736	7.6	6.4
East Devon	793	286	1,079	2.9	2.2	Antrim	683	302	985	4.7	4.1
Exeter	1,502	538	2,040	3.0	2.7	Ards	1,151	458	1,609	8.3	7.1
Mid Devon	568	242	810	3.7	2.8	Armagh	1,030	448	1,478	8.2	6.9
North Devon	1,058	386	1,444	4.1	3.1	Ballymena	975	384	1,359	5.4	4.4
South Hams	688	304	992	3.5	2.4	Ballymoney	552	162	714	8.5	6.9
Teignbridge	1,118	402	1,520	4.1	3.1	Banbridge	468	196	664	6.8	5.5
Torridge	840	361	1,201	6.4	4.7	Belfast	9,161	2,402	11,563	6.3	5.5
West Devon	385	151	536	3.6	2.9	Carrickfergus	637	232	869	9.9	8.8
<b>Dorset</b>	2,457	875	3,332	2.5	2.0	Castlereagh	769	271	1,040	4.8	4.1
Christchurch	294	86	380	2.3	1.9	Coleraine	1,344	466	1,810	8.4	7.2
East Dorset	333	145	478	1.9	1.5	Cookstown	556	217	773	8.6	7.3
North Dorset	252	121	373	1.9	1.3	Craigavon	1,332	447	1,779	5.0	4.3
Purbeck	263	82	345	2.2	1.9	Derry	3,931	1,050	4,981	11.5	9.9
West Dorset	554	217	771	2.0	1.7	Down	1,283	451	1,734	9.8	8.1
Weymouth and Portland	761	224	985	5.4	4.3	Dungannon	803	346	1,149	6.6	5.4
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	5,542	1,951	7,493	3.2	2.6	Fermanagh	1,604	559	2,163	10.4	8.8
Cheltenham	1,346	418	1,764	3.1	2.7	Lame	448	178	626	6.9	5.7
Cotswold	324	125	449	1.5	1.1	Limavady	780	244	1,024	11.2	9.4
Forest of Dean	753	299	1,052	4.3	3.5	Lisburn	1,705	536	2,241	6.3	5.3
Gloucester	1,655	529	2,184	3.6	3.4	Magherafelt	648	271	919	7.2	5.9
Stroud	917	346	1,263	3.3	2.8	Moyle	436	160	596	15.1	11.5
Tewkesbury	547	234	781	2.7	1.9	Mourne	2,496	697	3,193	11.2	9.1
<b>Somerset</b>	4,391	1,771	6,162	3.3	2.7	Newtownabbey	1,109	415	1,524	5.7	4.5
Mendip	970	421	1,391	3.7	2.9	North Down	1,183	497	1,680	8.1	7.2
Sedgemoor	1,011	409	1,420	3.9	3.3	Omagh	1,228	453	1,681	9.6	7.7
South Somerset	951	418	1,369	2.4	2.0	Strabane	1,235	347	1,582	13.6	11.1
Taunton Deane	1,076	384	1,460	3.1	2.6						
West Somerset	383	139	522	4.5	3.2						
<b>Wiltshire</b>	2,502	1,115	3,617	2.2	1.7						
Kennet	514	230	744	2.6	1.8						
North Wiltshire	638	340	978	2.1	1.6						
Salisbury	645	245	890	2.0	1.5						
West Wiltshire	705	300	1,005	2.2	1.8						
<b>WALES</b>											
Blaenau Gwent	1,666	461	2,127	10.2	9.6						
Bridgend	2,064	697	2,761	5.5	4.9						
Caerphilly	2,648	743	3,391	7.3	6.3						
Cardiff	5,545	1,471	7,016	4.7	4.3						
Cardiff North	2,652	923	3,575	7.4	5.8						
Ceredigion	891	334	1,225	5.2	3.7						
Conwy	1,691	510	2,201	6.4	5.3						
Denbighshire	1,261	387	1,648	5.0	4.1						
Flintshire	1,742	551	2,293	3.9	3.5						
Gwynedd	2,329	746	3,075	6.9	5.4						
Isle of Anglesey	1,459	503	1,962	10.4	7.8						
Merthyr Tydfil	1,234	329	1,563	8.7	7.5						
Monmouthshire	883	351	1,234	4.1	3.3						
Neath Port Talbot	2,317	751	3,068	7.0	6.1						
Newport	2,480	745	3,225	5.4	4.9						
Pembrokeshire	1,854	631	2,485	7.3	5.5						
Powys	1,383	602	1,985	4.4	3.3						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,013	1,118	5,131	7.1	6.1						
Swansea	4,068	1,129	5,197	6.1	5.5						
Torfaen	1,278	383	1,661	4.6	4.1						
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,706	515	2,221	5.1	4.3						
Wrexham	1,511	526	2,037	3.9	3.5						
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
Aberdeen City	3,147	886	4,033	2.6	2.4						
Aberdeenshire	1,773	625	2,398	3.3	2.6						
Angus	1,822	700	2,522	6.7	5.7						
Argyll and Bute	1,552	471	2,023	6.0	4.4						
Clackmannanshire	1,025	328	1,353	9.5	8.3						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,638	894	3,532	6.4	5.3						
Dundee City	4,345	1,234	5,579	8.0	7.4						
East Ayrshire	3,164	959	4,123	10.0	8.8						
East Dunbartonshire	1,167	382	1,549	6.5	5.5						
East Lothian	857	270	1,127	4.5	3.7						
East Renfrewshire	987	358	1,345	8.8	6.6						
Edinburgh, City of	6,974	2,061	9,035	3.4	3.0						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	874	171	1,045	10.3	8.5						
Falkirk	2,795	946	3,741	7.0	6.3						
Fife	7,157	2,364	9,521	7.3	6.4						
Glasgow City	18,121	4,671	22,792	6.4	6.0						
Highland	3,742	987	4,729	5.7	4.7						
Inverclyde	1,977	557	2,534	7.3	6.8						
Midlothian	876	283	1,159	5.3	4.3						
Moray	1,225	436	1,661	5.4	4.0						
North Ayrshire	3,421	1,243	4,664	10.1	9.3						
North Lanarkshire	6,887	2,144	9,031	8.3	7.5						
Orkney Islands	212	69	281	3.7	2.8						
Perth and Kinross	1,588	531	2,119	4.0	3.3						
Renfrewshire	3,656	1,010	4,666	5.8	5.3						
Scottish Borders, The	1,316	412	1,728	4.3	3.6						
Shetland Islands	219	66	285	2.7	2.2						
South Ayrshire	2,200	753	2,953	6.6	5.6						
South Lanarkshire	5,152	1,667	6,819	6.8	6.0						
Stirling	1,253	419	1,672	4.5	4.0						
West Dunbartonshire	2,723	706	3,429	11.0	10.1						
West Lothian	2,282	625	2,907	4.8	4.3						

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 September 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>					
Cleveland (former county)	3,203	774	3,977	12.3	11.0	Birkenhead	2,897	779	3,676	10.0	8.5
Hartlepool	3,798	923	4,721	8.8	7.9	Bootle	2,688	694	3,382	10.3	9.1
Middlesbrough	2,220	654	2,874	14.4	13.2	Crosby	1,212	420	1,632	9.0	8.1
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,635	661	3,296	9.2	8.4	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,307	707	3,014	10.2	9.4
Ridcar	2,861	758	3,619	8.2	7.4	Knowsley South	2,789	787	3,576	13.3	12.4
Stockton North	2,146	636	2,782	8.3	7.5	Liverpool Garston	2,151	689	2,840	12.0	10.8
Stockton South						Liverpool Riverside	4,072	1,181	5,253	5.0	4.6
Durham	1,667	467	2,134	6.1	5.2	Liverpool Walton	3,179	890	4,069	14.6	13.3
Bishop Auckland	2,084	561	2,645	6.4	5.8	Liverpool Wavertree	2,961	912	3,873	12.5	11.4
Darlington	1,312	515	1,827	4.5	4.1	Liverpool West Derby	3,095	739	3,834	27.6	24.9
Durham, City of	1,452	371	1,823	8.6	7.7	Southport	1,439	479	1,918	6.0	5.4
Easington	1,500	444	1,944	10.2	9.0	St. Helens North	1,605	494	2,099	9.6	8.6
North Durham	1,555	504	2,059	9.9	8.6	St. Helens South	1,964	571	2,535	7.8	7.0
North West Durham	1,346	443	1,789	6.1	5.6	Wallasey	2,392	688	3,080	11.3	9.8
Sedgefield						Wirral South	970	378	1,348	5.8	4.9
						Wirral West	1,138	400	1,538	8.8	7.6
<b>Northumberland</b>						<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>					
Berwick upon Tweed	1,040	396	1,436	5.9	4.5	<b>Humberside (former county)</b>					
Blyth Valley											

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincolnshire</b>						
Boston and Skegness	658	224	882	2.5	2.0	
Gainsborough	933	425	1,418	5.9	4.8	
Grantham and Stamford	779	337	1,116	2.9	2.5	
Lincoln	1,815	487	2,302	4.4	4.0	
Louth and Horncastle	923	337	1,260	5.0	3.6	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	588	290	878	3.1	2.2	
South Holland and The Deepings	529	243	772	2.3	1.8	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>						
Corby	963	340	1,303	3.0	2.8	
Daventry	548	247	795	2.0	1.6	
Kettering	754	309	1,063	2.9	2.6	
Northampton North	1,344	446	1,790	4.7	4.4	
Northampton South	1,144	385	1,529	2.0	1.8	
Wellingborough	1,046	388	1,434	3.3	3.0	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>						
Ashfield	1,742	513	2,255	5.8	5.1	
Bassetlaw	1,458	489	1,947	5.6	4.9	
Broxtowe	958	383	1,341	5.1	4.0	
Gedling	1,081	399	1,480	5.3	4.0	
Mansfield	1,609	487	2,096	6.3	5.3	
Newark	1,164	429	1,593	4.8	4.0	
Nottingham East	3,147	868	4,015	7.5	7.1	
Nottingham North	2,292	627	2,919	10.9	10.4	
Nottingham South	2,203	670	2,873	2.7	2.6	
Rushcliffe	886	342	1,228	3.7	3.0	
Sherwood	1,362	375	1,737	7.8	6.4	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Herefordshire</b>						
Hereford	952	434	1,386	3.1	2.4	
Leominster	602	262	864	3.7	2.8	
<b>Shropshire</b>						
Ludlow	582	266	848	3.5	2.7	
North Shropshire	832	378	1,210	3.6	3.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	978	298	1,276	3.1	2.7	
Telford	1,275	414	1,689	4.5	4.2	
Wrekin, The	799	297	1,096	2.7	2.4	
<b>Staffordshire</b>						
Burton	1,292	450	1,742	3.9	3.6	
Cannock Chase	1,174	434	1,608	5.5	4.8	
Lichfield	654	283	937	3.1	2.6	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	996	307	1,303	4.3	3.4	
South Staffordshire	806	325	1,131	5.1	3.7	
Stafford	1,118	381	1,499	3.3	2.8	
Staffordshire Moorlands	770	317	1,087	4.5	3.6	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,781	518	2,299	3.8	3.1	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,174	439	1,613	5.5	5.1	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,474	562	2,036	6.1	5.6	
Stone	548	258	806	2.8	2.3	
Tamworth	1,081	534	1,615	4.8	4.1	
<b>Warwickshire</b>						
North Warwickshire	972	443	1,415	3.9	3.4	
Nuneaton	1,097	447	1,544	4.9	4.3	
Rugby and Kenilworth	938	337	1,275	2.8	2.5	
Stratford-on-Avon	631	245	876	1.9	1.5	
Warwick and Leamington	1,099	367	1,466	2.4	2.2	
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>						
Aldridge - Brownhills	952	361	1,313	5.2	4.7	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,329	751	3,080	7.6	7.1	
Birmingham Erdington	2,532	699	3,231	9.6	8.9	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,729	577	2,306	15.3	14.3	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,575	717	3,292	17.1	15.7	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,865	1,584	7,449	3.9	3.6	
Birmingham Northfield	1,797	530	2,327	10.0	9.3	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,816	922	3,738	13.4	12.3	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,269	746	3,015	9.0	8.3	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	5,132	1,427	6,559	14.3	13.1	
Birmingham Yardley	1,803	538	2,341	7.5	6.9	
Coventry North East	2,274	690	2,964	6.9	6.3	
Coventry North West	1,623	510	2,133	7.4	6.7	
Coventry South	1,768	534	2,302	3.2	2.9	
Dudley North	1,991	616	2,607	6.9	6.2	
Dudley South	1,536	539	2,075	5.1	4.6	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,573	519	2,092	6.2	5.7	
Meriden	1,539	525	2,064	6.6	5.9	
Solihull	805	355	1,160	2.5	2.3	
Stourbridge	1,335	489	1,824	5.8	5.2	
Sutton Coldfield	941	368	1,309	4.3	4.0	
Walsall North	2,061	611	2,672	8.1	7.4	
Walsall South	2,161	678	2,839	5.5	5.0	
Warley	2,182	695	2,877	9.5	8.9	
West Bromwich East	2,091	659	2,750	7.4	6.9	
West Bromwich West	2,404	736	3,140	5.9	5.5	
Wolverhampton North East	1,946	554	2,500	9.4	8.5	
Wolverhampton South East	2,006	608	2,614	8.4	7.6	
Wolverhampton South West	1,886	618	2,504	5.9	5.4	
<b>Worcestershire</b>						
Bromsgrove	956	383	1,339	4.0	3.1	
Mid Worcestershire	680	287	967	2.4	2.1	
Redditch	1,039	434	1,473	3.8	3.5	
West Worcestershire	611	262	873	3.0	2.4	
Worcester	1,083	390	1,473	3.4	3.1	
Wyre Forest	1,075	409	1,484	4.0	3.3	
<b>EAST</b>						
<b>Bedfordshire</b>						
Bedford	1,520	519	2,039	4.1	3.6	
Luton North	1,258	461	1,719	8.5	7.7	
Luton South	1,863	569	2,432	4.1	3.7	
Mid Bedfordshire	462	184	646	2.4	1.8	
North East Bedfordshire	533	263	796	3.1	2.4	
South West Bedfordshire	672	287	959	2.7	2.2	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>						
Cambridge	1,238	407	1,645	2.6	2.3	
Huntingdon	820	334	1,154	2.3	1.9	
North East Cambridgeshire	1,117	443	1,560	4.8	4.0	
North West Cambridgeshire	775	258	1,033	3.4	3.0	
Peterborough	1,484	400	1,884	2.8	2.5	
South Cambridgeshire	473	177	650	1.4	1.2	
South East Cambridgeshire	584	251	835	2.1	1.6	
<b>Essex</b>						
Basildon	1,106	461	1,567	3.6	3.2	
Billerica	873	367	1,240	4.2	3.7	
Braintree	838	363	1,201	3.4	2.8	
Brentwood and Ongar	456	189	645	2.0	1.6	
Castle Point	735	303	1,038	5.8	5.2	
Colchester	982	402	1,384	2.5	2.2	
Epping Forest	928	402	1,330	4.7	4.3	
Harlow	1,085	429	1,514	3.7	3.4	
Harwich	1,446	415	1,861	7.5	6.8	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	733	305	1,038	4.5	4.3	
North Essex	615	206	821	4.5	4.2	
Rayleigh	646	272	918	4.3	3.4	
Rochford and Southend East	2,219	620	2,839	5.5	5.2	
Saffron Walden	496	206	702	2.0	1.8	
Southend West	1,196	341	1,537	8.3	7.1	
Thurrock	1,431	515	1,946	4.8	4.3	
West Chelmsford	839	362	1,201	2.2	2.0	
<b>Hertfordshire</b>						
Broxbourne	730	284	1,014	3.4	3.1	
Hemel Hempstead	714	261	975	2.0	1.8	
Hertford and Stortford	493	192	685	1.5	1.4	
Hertsmer	594	210	804	2.1	1.9	
Hitchin and Harpenden	563	194	757	2.3	2.1	
North East Hertfordshire	482	192	674	2.2	2.0	
South West Hertfordshire	600	196	796	2.8	2.6	
St. Albans	509	162	671	1.5	1.4	
Stevenage	859	292	1,151	2.7	2.5	
Watford	962	338	1,300	2.3	2.1	
Welwyn Hatfield	557	215	772	1.5	1.4	
<b>Norfolk</b>						
Great Yarmouth	2,488	711	3,199	8.7	8.0	
Mid Norfolk	868	377	1,245	4.9	4.4	
North Norfolk	995	305	1,300	4.6	4.2	
North West Norfolk	1,124	427	1,551	3.9	3.6	
Norwich North	1,351	456	1,807	5.2	4.8	
Norwich South	1,973	651	2,624	3.2	2.9	
South Norfolk	779	366	1,145	4.0	3.7	
South West Norfolk	809	438	1,247	3.4	3.1	
<b>Suffolk</b>						
Bury St Edmunds	632	281	913	2.0	1.7	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	747	246	993	3.2	2.9	
Ipswich	1,722	497	2,219	4.0	3.7	
South Suffolk	667	258	925	3.1	2.8	
Suffolk Coastal	879	296	1,175	3.0	2.8	
Waveney	2,101	705	2,806	8.1	7.5	
West Suffolk	688	289	977	2.5	2.2	
<b>LONDON</b>						
<b>Greater London</b>						
Barking	1,252	478	1,730	7.0	6.3	
Battersea	1,825	668	2,493	5.4	5.0	
Beckenham	1,368	498	1,866	7.4	6.8	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,268	1,235	5,503	6.8	6.5	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	828	356	1,184	5.3	4.2	
Brent East	2,517	908	3,425	12.9	12.0	
Brent North	1,238	490	1,728	7.2	6.0	
Brent South	2,985	1,003	3,988	7.7	7.4	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,205	548	1,753	2.6	2.4	
Bromley and Chislehurst	876	305	1,181	2.8	2.3	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,276	1,219	4,495	19.0	17.2	
Carshalton and Wallington	854	357	1,211	4.6	4.1	
Chingford and Woodford Green	978	400	1,378	7.8	7.5	
Chipping Barnet	1,050	434	1,484	4.6	4.3	
Cities of London and Westminster	2,172	832	3,004	0.4	0.4	
Croydon Central	1,969	751	2,720	4.4	3.8	
Croydon North	2,755	1,014	3,769	10.1	8.6	
Croydon South	859	323	1,182	4.0	3.4	
Dagenham	1,197	483	1,680	6.1	5.3	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,629	1,140	3,769	18.7	16.7	
Ealing North	1,607	609	2,216	7.8	6.7	
Ealing Southall	2,350	915	3,265	6.4	5.5	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,857	1,018	3,875			

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Parliamentary constituencies as at September 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>WALES</b>						
Aberavon	1,123	289	1,412	5.6	4.9	
Alyn and Deeside	968	292	1,260	3.5	2.9	
Blaenau Gwent	1,666	461	2,127	10.2	8.9	
Brecon and Radnorshire	829	382	1,211	5.0	3.6	
Bridgend	1,120	426	1,546	3.9	3.4	
Caernarfon	1,151	363	1,514	8.1	6.7	
Caerphilly	1,416	406	1,822	7.5	6.6	
Cardiff Central	1,430	458	1,888	3.2	2.9	
Cardiff North	597	190	787	2.6	2.4	
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,021	436	2,457	5.4	4.9	
Cardiff West	1,754	439	2,193	9.8	8.9	
Cardiff West and Dinefwr	680	359	1,039	9.0	6.6	
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,085	321	1,406	5.4	4.0	
Ceredigion	981	334	1,315	3.3	3.9	
Chwyd South	792	285	1,077	6.6	5.6	
Chwyd West	920	296	1,216	6.3	5.4	
Conwy	1,343	385	1,728	5.4	4.5	
Cynon Valley	1,321	345	1,666	12.9	11.4	
Delyn	774	259	1,033	4.5	3.8	
Gower	976	340	1,316	8.5	7.5	
Islwyn	813	274	1,087	5.8	5.1	
Llanelli	1,413	453	1,866	8.3	6.1	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	690	244	934	7.5	6.2	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,653	392	2,045	9.4	8.3	
Monmouth	632	312	944	3.6	3.2	
Montgomeryshire	537	216	753	3.6	2.6	
Neath	1,194	462	1,656	8.8	7.8	
Newport East	1,135	376	1,511	6.0	5.2	
Newport West	1,486	432	1,918	5.0	4.5	
Ogmore	1,144	346	1,490	8.2	7.3	
Pontypridd	1,142	362	1,504	4.0	3.5	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,148	421	1,569	7.5	5.6	
Rhondda	1,425	369	1,794	11.3	10.1	
Swansea East	1,539	362	1,901	6.7	6.0	
Swansea West	1,553	427	1,980	4.7	4.2	
Torfaen	1,198	359	1,557	4.9	4.3	
Vale of Clwyd	1,069	316	1,385	5.4	4.6	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,374	430	1,804	5.2	4.7	
Wrexham	844	284	1,128	2.9	2.5	
Ynys-Mon	1,459	503	1,962	10.5	8.7	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen Central	1,364	405	1,769	2.7	2.3	
Aberdeen North	825	201	1,026	2.3	2.0	
Aberdeen South	958	280	1,238	2.5	2.2	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,685	537	2,222	9.6	8.7	
Angus	1,382	519	1,901	7.5	6.7	
Argyll and Bute	1,115	332	1,447	6.6	6.0	
Ayr	1,422	485	1,907	6.1	5.5	
Barff and Buchan	686	209	895	3.7	3.2	
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,221	303	1,524	8.0	6.8	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,948	572	2,520	10.2	9.2	
Central Fife	1,832	615	2,447	7.7	6.8	
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,530	372	1,902	10.0	9.0	
Clydesdale	1,310	462	1,772	7.7	7.0	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,403	458	1,861	9.7	8.8	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	985	315	1,300	5.8	5.2	
Cunninghame North	1,531	521	2,052	10.7	9.7	
Cunninghame South	1,890	722	2,612	9.7	8.7	
Dumbarton	1,778	529	2,307	8.5	7.7	
Dumfries	1,459	484	1,943	5.4	4.4	
Dumfries East	2,407	690	3,097	11.3	10.0	
Dumfries West	1,938	544	2,482	5.6	5.0	
Dunfermline East	1,423	362	1,785	8.0	7.0	
Dunfermline West	1,163	380	1,543	5.3	4.7	
East Kilbride	1,179	442	1,621	4.5	4.1	
East Lothian	718	234	952	4.9	4.3	
Eastwood	987	358	1,345	8.8	8.0	
Edinburgh Central	1,346	422	1,768	2.4	2.1	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,161	296	1,457	6.0	5.3	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,674	466	2,140	2.8	2.4	
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,043	298	1,341	5.5	4.9	
Edinburgh South	1,002	351	1,353	5.6	5.0	
Edinburgh West	887	264	1,151	2.6	2.3	
Falkirk East	1,302	405	1,707	7.3	6.5	
Falkirk West	1,493	541	2,034	6.6	5.9	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,179	410	1,589	8.1	6.6	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,769	414	2,183	11.3	10.2	
Glasgow Baillieston	1,915	491	2,406	12.2	11.0	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,350	387	1,737	11.1	10.1	
Glasgow Govan	2,096	581	2,677	6.2	5.6	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,795	514	2,309	1.4	1.3	
Glasgow Maryhill	2,474	664	3,138	10.2	9.2	
Glasgow Pollok	1,892	463	2,355	14.7	13.3	
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,279	355	1,634	11.4	10.3	
Glasgow Shettleston	2,158	529	2,687	10.0	8.9	
Glasgow Springburn	2,368	548	2,916	13.0	11.7	
Gordon	632	248	880	3.6	3.1	
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,453	406	1,859	6.4	5.8	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,734	533	2,267	5.8	5.2	
Hamilton South	1,253	367	1,620	13.3	12.0	
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,210	342	1,552	3.6	3.1	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,994	655	2,649	8.9	8.1	
Kirkcaldy	1,963	666	2,629	10.2	9.0	
Linlithgow	1,104	276	1,380	5.7	5.0	
Livingston	1,178	349	1,527	4.2	3.7	
Midlothian	726	204	930	5.3	4.6	
Moray	1,108	395	1,503	5.3	4.6	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,556	433	1,989	8.9	8.0	
North East Fife	776	341	1,117	5.1	4.5	
North Tayside	852	332	1,184	4.8	4.3	
Ochil	1,395	439	1,834	7.7	6.9	
Orkney and Shetland	431	154	585	3.1	2.4	
Paisley North	1,517	419	1,936	5.7	5.1	
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
Paisley South	1,715	464	2,179	8.6	7.8	
Perth	1,049	337	1,386	3.8	3.4	
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,311	342	1,653	7.7	6.8	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	770	242	1,012	4.4	3.8	
Stirling	1,010	351	1,361	4.5	3.8	
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	978	315	1,293	7.0	6.4	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	696	229	925	4.4	3.8	
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	572	209	781	3.5	3.0	
West Renfrewshire	948	278	1,226	4.6	4.2	
Western Isles	874	171	1,045	10.3	8.5	
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>						
Belfast East	1,552	496	2,038	5.1	4.4	
Belfast North	2,650	624	3,274	5.1	4.5	
Belfast South	1,936	813	2,749	4.1	3.6	
Belfast West	4,259	777	5,036	18.2	15.8	
East Antrim	1,622	579	2,201	7.4	6.4	
East Londonderry	2,124	710	2,834	9.2	7.9	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,129	801	2,930	8.5	6.8	
Foyle	3,931	1,050	4,981	11.5	9.9	
Lagan Valley	1,058	440	1,498	4.2	3.5	
Mid Ulster	1,482	592	2,074	8.2	6.6	
Newry and Armagh	2,730	870	3,600	9.7	8.0	
North Antrim	1,963	705	2,668	7.1	5.8	
North Down	1,398	581	1,979	8.6	7.6	
South Antrim	1,255	548	1,803	5.0	4.3	
South Down	2,025	701	2,726	10.4	8.5	
Strangford	1,360	545	1,905	6.8	5.8	
Upper Bann	1,610	566	2,176	5.2	4.5	
West Tyrone	2,463	800	3,263	11.2	9.0	

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-base estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All of the Parliamentary constituency rates are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

## Claimant count area statistics

### NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at September 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Tees Valley and Durham	27,779	7,711	35,490	8.3	7.5	
Hull, Tees and Stockton-on-Tees	8,210	2,168	10,378	9.4	8.5	
South Tees	8,653	2,228	10,881	9.9	9.0	
Derbyshire	2,205	606	2,811	6.1	5.5	
Durham CC	8,711	2,699	11,410	7.1	6.3	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	33,475	9,010	42,485	7.4	6.7	
Northumberland	5,270	1,630	6,900	6.7	5.5	
Tyneside	20,923	5,493	26,416	7.4	6.8	
Swindon	7,282	1,887	9,169	8.3	7.7	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Cumbria	6,940	2,027	8,967	4.7	4.0	
West Cumbria	4,591	1,250	5,841	6.9	6.0	
East Cumbria	2,349	777	3,126	2.9	2.4	
Cheshire	11,678	3,762	15,440	3.5	3.2	
Haston and Warrington	5,076	1,536	6,612	4.3	4.0	
Cheshire CC	6,602	2,226	8,828	3.1	2.7	
Greater Manchester	43,005	12,430	55,435	5.1	4.6	
Greater Manchester South	25,019	7,040	32,059	4.7	4.3	
Greater Manchester North	17,986	5,390	23,376	5.7	5.0	
Lancashire	18,671	5,603	24,274	4.3	3.8	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,843	732	3,575	5.9	5.5	
Blackpool	2,198	529	2,727	4.7	4.1	
Lancashire CC	13,630	4,342	17,972	4.1	3.6	
Merseyside	36,860	10,858	47,718	9.5	8.5	
East Merseyside	8,153	2,405	10,558	10.5	9.5	
Liverpool	15,459	4,461	19,920	9.9	9.0	
South	5,851	1,747	7,598	8.2	7.3	
Wirral	7,397	2,245	9,642	9.2	7.9	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	18,222	5,736	23,958	6.4	5.8	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	8,105	2,295	10,400	8.3	7.8	
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,861	1,483	5,344	4.9	4.1	
North and North East Lincolnshire	6,256	1,958	8,214	5.9	5.3	
North Yorkshire	6,998	2,633	9,631	3.1	2.4	
York	1,959	691	2,650	2.9	2.6	
North Yorkshire CC	5,039	1,942	6,981	3.2	2.4	
South Yorkshire	28,766	8,463	37,229	7.5	6.7	
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	16,355	4,861	21,216	8.1	7.2	
Sheffield	12,411	3,602	16,013	6.8	6.2	
West Yorkshire	37,728	11,418	49,146	5.2	4.7	
Barnford	10,275	3,004	13,279	6.6	5.9	
Leeds	12,847	3,863	16,710	4.4	4.0	
Castleford, Kirkstall and Wakefield	14,606	4,551	19,157	5.3	4.7	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	32,076	10,208	42,284	5.3	4.7	
Derby	4,520	1,367	5,887	5.9	5.3	
East Derbyshire	4,787	1,424	6,211	7.1	6.3	
South and West Derbyshire	4,867	1,835	6			

# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1998	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	295.8	199.1	96.7	239.7	-18.4	175.0	64.7
	Aug 12 R	278.9	186.4	92.5	256.1	16.4	182.8	73.3
	Sep 9 P	256.5	177.9	78.6	253.6	-2.5	181.7	71.9

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1998	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	275.3	198.3	77.0	283.9	10.5	200.8	83.1
	Aug 12 R	279.2	195.1	84.1	281.4	-2.5	199.5	81.9
	Sep 9 P	299.0	205.1	94.0	251.0	-20.4	191.9	69.1

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 4 1/3 week month.
- P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
- R Revised.

# CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims  
Claims starting during the quarter ending July 1999 by number of previous claims

Region	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+		
								Thousands
North East	9.2	6.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	14.4	44.5	
North West (GOR)	16.2	10.9	9.2	6.9	6.2	21.1	70.5	
Merseyside	5.1	4.2	3.6	2.5	2.2	24.5	23.3	
York and the Humber	14.4	11.3	9.3	7.2	6.9	24.5	73.5	
East Midlands	11.3	7.8	5.6	5.1	4.4	13.7	47.7	
West Midlands	15.4	12.4	9.2	7.6	5.9	16.3	66.8	
East	11.2	8.9	6.6	4.8	4.4	12.6	48.5	
London	22.1	16.0	13.2	11.0	8.6	20.6	91.5	
South East (GOR)	13.6	9.3	7.9	6.6	5.2	16.8	59.4	
South West	10.6	7.3	5.7	5.5	4.1	14.9	48.1	
Wales	8.9	6.6	4.9	4.7	2.9	11.1	39.2	
Scotland	17.7	13.6	10.9	9.3	8.5	30.0	90.1	
Great Britain	155.7	115.1	91.2	76.1	63.2	201.7	703.0	
Sex								
Male	88.4	71.1	62.2	55.8	48.7	169.0	495.2	
Female	67.3	44.0	29.0	20.3	14.5	32.6	207.8	
								Per cent
North East	21	16	11	11	9	32	100	
North West (GOR)	23	15	13	10	9	30	100	
Merseyside	22	18	15	11	9	24	100	
York and the Humber	20	15	13	10	9	33	100	
East Midlands	24	16	12	11	9	29	100	
West Midlands	23	19	14	11	9	24	100	
East	23	18	14	10	9	26	100	
London	24	17	14	12	9	23	100	
South East (GOR)	23	16	13	11	9	28	100	
South West	22	15	12	11	9	31	100	
Wales	23	17	13	12	8	28	100	
Scotland	20	15	12	10	9	33	100	
Great Britain	22	16	13	11	9	29	100	
Sex								
Male	18	14	13	11	10	34	100	
Female	32	21	14	10	7	16	100	

- Notes: 1 JUVOS cohort is a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
- 2 Onflows in this table started between 8 April 1999 and 8 July 1999 inclusive.
- 3 "Previous" claims in this table started after 13 April 1989.
- 4 The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points (Merseyside).
- 5 The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-3.1 percentage points.
- 6 Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

# C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

### Leavers between 12 August 1999 and 9 September 1999 unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
<b>Thousands</b>						
Found work	89.5	20.1	15.4	5.8	2.9	133.7
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.4
Gone abroad	1.4	2.5	1.9	0.7	0.3	13.3
Claimed Income Support	7.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.3
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.2	11.1
Claimed another benefit	3.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	3.8
Full-time education	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.9
Approved training	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Government supported training	0.7	1.7	5.6	2.7	1.4	16.2
Retirement age reached	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Gone to prison	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Attending court	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Ceased claiming	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	3.9
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	4.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	7.4
Failed to sign	40.4	9.5	7.4	2.9	1.5	61.7
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>272.4</b>
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found work	72.8	64.8	52.6	45.7	39.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	
Gone abroad	6.4	8.1	6.5	5.5	4.1	
Claimed Income Support	1.1	2.9	3.1	3.9	6.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.2	7.1	7.5	12.6	16.4	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.6	2.4	3.9	5.5	
Full-time education	3.3	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.4	
Approved training	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	3.9	5.5	19.1	21.3	19.2	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not known	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.1	4.1	
Failed to sign	32.9	30.6	25.3	22.8	20.5	
New claim review	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	

Note: computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

# REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All								
	Male			Female					
	All made redundant	of which: not now in employment*	now in employment*	All made redundant	of which: not now in employment*	now in employment*	All made redundant	of which: not now in employment*	now in employment*
Spring 1989	147	98	50	97	67	30	51	31	20
Spring 1990	185	122	63	121	78	42	64	43	21
Spring 1991	305	205	100	272	203	69	123	92	31
Spring 1992	331	251	80	223	168	55	108	83	25
Spring 1993	267	208	59	173	137	36	94	71	23
Spring 1994	209	159	50	145	109	36	49	49	14
Spring 1995	222	135	87	140	83	56	83	52	30
Summer 1995	214	133	81	135	84	51	79	49	30
Autumn 1995	219	134	85	138	87	51	80	48	33
Winter 1995/6	229	151	78	152	100	52	77	51	26
Spring 1996	212	136	76	147	92	55	65	45	21
Summer 1996	211	128	84	137	82	55	74	46	28
Autumn 1996	189	113	77	119	72	47	70	41	29
Winter 1996/7	189	121	69	125	81	44	65	40	25
Spring 1997	208	131	78	142	90	52	67	41	26
Summer 1997	190	113	78	120	71	49	71	42	29
Autumn 1997	176	102	74	113	67	46	63	35	28
Winter 1997/8	196	114	82	142	83	59	54	31	23
Spring 1998	208	128	80	133	80	53	75	48	27
Summer 1998	195	114	82	127	69	58	68	45	24
Autumn 1998	209	117	82	135	78	57	74	39	35
Winter 1998/9	248	161	87	169	109	60	79	52	27
Spring 1999	223	127	96	149	84	65	74	43	31
Summer 1999	218	126	92	139	76	63	79	50	29

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

Note: Figures show the number of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. The figures from 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with those for 1992-94. For details see the technical note in the article on redundancies in the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

a The number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the three calendar months prior to the month of the reference week, in the same month.

b The number of people who were in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant from another job in the three months prior to the reference week.

# REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>															
All															
Summer 1998	195	192	163	*	25	21	18	22	15	16	25	13	*	20	*
Autumn 1998	209	206	183	13	21	17	16	23	23	19	33	19	*	14	*
Winter 1998	248	245	202	18	30	16	15	23	19	29	33	19	15	27	*
Spring 1999	223	220	185	*	26	21	15	28	22	22	27	15	12	23	*
Summer 1999	218	212	182	*	31	22	19	22	20	18	25	18	10	20	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>															
All															
Summer 1998	8	8	8	*	9	11	10	10	7	6	7	6	*	10	*
Autumn 1998	9	9	9	13	8	9	9	10	10	7	10	9	*	7	*
Winter 1998	10	11	10	19	11	8	9	10	8	11	10	9	14	13	*
Spring 1999	9	9	9	*	10	10	8	13	10	8	8	8	11	11	*
Summer 1999	9	9	9	*	11	11	11	10	9	6	7	9	10	10	*

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

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

# REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
<b>Redundancies (thousands)</b>									
All									
Summer 1998	*	*	67	21	43	16	22	15	*
Autumn 1998	*	*	78	21	34	15	32	16	*
Winter 1998	*	*	91	33	44	14	33	12	11
Spring 1999	*	*	87	27	39	16	31	12	*
Summer 1999	*	*	86	22	42	12	26	14	*
<b>Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)</b>									
All									
Summer 1998	*	*	14	17	9	10	7	2	*
Autumn 1998	*	*	16	17	7	10	9	3	*
Winter 1998	*	*	19	26	9	9	9	2	9
Spring 1999	*	*	19	22	8	10	9	2	*
Summer 1999	*	*	19	18	9	8	7	2	*

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

Note: This table has changed from those previously published in this series (see pS57, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998): It was previously calculated on the assumption that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant. From spring 1997 the LFS has collected information on the industry people are made redundant from if different to that in which they are currently employed. This information has now been incorporated in the table.

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>	Australia <sup>b</sup>	Austria <sup>c</sup>	Belgium <sup>d</sup>	Canada <sup>b</sup>	Denmark <sup>d</sup>	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>d</sup>	Germany (FR) <sup>e</sup>	
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup></b>												
1992	9.2	6.8	10.1	10.8	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6	
1993	10.7	7.3	10.5	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9	
1994	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	6.4	
1995	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2	
1996	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9	
1997	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.5	4.4	9.4	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.3	8.9	
1998	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	9.5	8.4	5.1	11.4	11.7	8.4	
1998 Aug	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.7	9.6	8.3	5.1	11.2	11.7	9.3	
1998 Sep	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	4.8	11.0	11.7	9.2	
1998 Oct	9.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.7	9.3	8.0	4.8	10.9	11.6	9.1	
1998 Nov	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.9	4.7	9.1	8.0	4.6	10.8	11.6	9.1	
1998 Dec	9.7	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.5	9.3	
1999 Jan	9.6	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	7.8	4.9	10.8	11.4	9.0	
1999 Feb	9.5	6.4	6.2	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.7	10.7	11.4	9.0	
1999 Mar	9.4	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.6	10.6	11.4	9.0	
1999 Apr	9.4	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.5	9.0	8.3	4.6	10.5	11.3	9.1	
1999 May	9.3	6.2	6.0	7.5	4.3	9.0	8.1	4.5	10.3	11.2	9.1	
1999 Jun	9.3	6.3	5.9	7.2	4.3	9.0	7.6	4.4	10.1	11.2	9.1	
1999 Jul	9.3	6.3	5.9	6.9	4.3	9.0	7.7	4.4	10.0	11.0	9.1	
1999 Aug	9.3	6.2	..	7.1	4.3	9.1	7.8	..	9.9	11.0	9.2	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>b</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1998 Sep			1,313	754	241		538	1,297	173	365	2,958	4,153
1998 Oct			1,323	716	236		529	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,109
1998 Nov			1,325	743	235		520	1,263	167	360	2,934	4,124
1998 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
1999 Feb			1,312	697	238		519	1,249	167	356	2,892	4,076
1999 Mar			1,308	696	232		515	1,242	164	354	2,876	4,076
1999 Apr			1,292	707	228		509	1,323	163	352	2,847	4,090
1999 May			1,285	702	222		510	1,288	160	351	2,841	4,108
1999 Jun			1,269	680	222		509	1,204	157	348	2,823	4,121
1999 Jul			1,234	661	220		511	1,223	153	347	2,770	4,116
1999 Aug			1,215	683	..		..	1,223	..	346	..	4,122
1999 Sep			1,210	703	..		..	1,195	..	..	..	4,131
% rate: latest month			4.2	7.4	6.6		11.7	7.5	5.5	13.5	11.2	10.0
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months			-0.2	-0.2	-0.3		-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>b</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
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	3,493
1994			2,639	856	215		589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,613
1995			2,326	766	216		597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,612
1996			2,122	783	231		588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,510
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	4,116
1998 Sep			1,334	762	203		569	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,995
1998 Oct			1,286	683	220		540	1,166	155	346	3,018	3,892
1998 Nov			1,284	707	242		522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,916
1998 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	4,155
1999 Feb			1,379	781	298		516	1,325	177	367	2,998	4,195
1999 Mar			1,347	736	252		503	1,323	169	355	2,890	4,198
1999 Apr			1,320	705	231		489	1,361	164	342	2,783	4,145
1999 May			1,276	689	200		479	1,311	150	336	2,712	3,998
1999 Jun			1,245	649	182		475	1,171	141	353	2,648	3,338
1999 Jul			1,264	624	179		524	1,275	153	366	2,640	4,027
1999 Aug			1,263	653	..		..	1,250	..	340	..	4,024
1999 Sep			1,224	713	..		..	1,086	..	..	..	3,943
% rate: latest month			4.3	7.4	5.3		12.0	6.8	5.5	13.1	N/A	10.1
Latest month: change on a year ago			-0.3	-0.6	-0.6		0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-1.2	N/A	-0.2

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece <sup>e</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>e</sup>	Italy <sup>f</sup>	Japan <sup>f</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>c</sup>	Netherlands <sup>d</sup>	Norway <sup>d</sup>	Portugal <sup>c</sup>	Spain <sup>e</sup>	Sweden <sup>b</sup>	Switzerland <sup>d</sup>	United States <sup>b</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>a</sup></b>												
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	10.0	9.8	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	11.6	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	4.9	18.8	8.3	..	4.5
1998 Aug	..	7.6	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	..	4.9	18.7	8.2	..	4.5
1998 Sep	..	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.9	3.7	..	4.9	18.6	7.7	..	4.5
1998 Oct	..	7.4	12.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	..	4.9	18.5	7.6	..	4.5
1998 Nov	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.6	3.6	2.9	4.8	18.1	7.7	..	4.4
1998 Dec	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.8	3.5	..	4.7	17.5	7.5	..	4.3
1999 Jan	..	7.2	12.1	4.5	2.8	3.5	..	4.7	17.2	7.7	..	4.3
1999 Feb	..	7.0	12.0	4.7	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	16.7	7.3	..	4.4
1999 Mar	..	6.9	11.9	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.6	16.6	7.4	..	4.2
1999 Apr	..	6.8	12.0	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.8	15.9	7.3	..	4.3
1999 May	..	6.8	..	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.8	15.7	6.8	..	4.2
1999 Jun	..	6.7	..	4.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7	15.7	7.0	..	4.3
1999 Jul	..	6.7	..	4.9	2.8	3.2	..	4.8	15.6	6.8	..	4.3
1999 Aug	..	6.6	..	4.7	..	..	..	4.7	15.7	7.0	..	4.2
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>b</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1998 Sep	353	220	..	2,920	5.5	268	53	..	1,827	..	125	6,263
1998 Oct	302	217	2,853	2,890	5.6	263	55	..	1,803	..	122	6,258
1998 Nov	287	214	..	3,020	5.3	259	56	..	1,778	..	120	6,080
1998 Dec	282	212	..	2,940	5.2	255	56	..	1,766	..	119	6,021
1999 Jan	282	209	2,845	3,010	5.5	249	60	..	1,745	..	116	5,950
1999 Feb	296	205	..	3,150	5.4	248	59	..	1,721	..	112	6,127
1999 Mar	304	202	..	3,250	5.4	237	59	..	1,703	..	108	5,783
1999 Apr	328	200	..	3,260	5.5	233	58	..	1,689	..	104	6,022
1999 May	..	200	..	3,140	5.4	236	..	..	1,666	..	100	5,795
1999 Jun	..	196	..	3,280	5.4	224	..	..	1,644	..	97	5,975
1999 Jul	..	194	..	3,300	..	219	..	..	1,628	..	96	5,947
1999 Aug	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,853
1999 Sep	..	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,836
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.3	4.9	N/A	3.2	N/A	..	N/A	..	2.7	4.2
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.3	0.1	N/A	..	N/A	..	N/A	..	-0.3	-0.0
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>b</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
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 Sep	305	219	..	2,950	5.5	265	51	391	1,788	250	118	6,039
1998 Oct	290	213	2,916	2,900	5.7	262	50	395	1,804	224	116	5,831
1998 Nov	306	207	..	2,910	5.6	260	49	390	1,805	218	119	5,711
1998 Dec	309	216	..	2,730	5.3	265	52	384	1,786	273	124	5,565
1999 Jan	324	214	2,840	3,420	6.1	263	65	391	1,804	273	126	6,604
1999 Feb	336	208	..	3,420	5.9	265	61	385	1,784	256	122	6,563
1999 Mar	3											

# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>28,989</b>	<b>28,191</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>7,538</b>	<b>10,317</b>	<b>5,713</b>	<b>797</b>
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,176	28,347	829	3,704	7,442	10,515	5,860	828
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-4</b>
Percent	0.1	0.1	-3.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.5
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-96</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>31</b>
Percent	0.6	0.6	-6.2	-1.1	-1.3	1.9	2.6	3.9
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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	257
1994	16,074	15,800	379	2,304	4,440	5,489	3,186	274
1995	16,062	15,786	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
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>16,135</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>5,610</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>280</b>
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,210	15,911	419	2,025	4,185	5,733	3,549	298
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Percent	0.0	0.0	-5.4	0.1	-0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-96</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>18</b>
Percent	0.5	0.4	-7.4	-1.3	-2.2	2.2	2.6	6.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>12,337</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>517</b>
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	535
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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,966	12,436	410	1,679	3,257	4,782	2,312	530
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-7</b>
Percent	0.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	-1.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>13</b>
Percent	0.9	0.8	-5.0	-0.8	0.0	1.6	2.6	2.5

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

## Economic activity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	84.3	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.7	78.6	56.6	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	8.1
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.7	60.3	76.6	83.8	84.5	68.9	7.7
Aug-Oct	62.9	78.7	60.2	76.3	83.8	84.6	69.1	7.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.9	84.7	69.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.1	83.8	84.8	69.5	7.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	63.1	79.0	60.8	76.4	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.2	79.0	60.4	76.5	84.3	84.8	69.6	7.8
Jan-Mar 1999	63.2	79.0	59.9	76.5	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.9
Feb-Apr	63.1	78.9	59.7	76.1	84.3	84.9	69.4	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
Apr-Jun	63.1	78.8	58.1	75.6	84.4	85.0	69.4	8.1
May-Jul	63.0	78.8	57.5	75.4	84.5	85.1	69.2	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.1	78.8	57.4	75.6	84.7	85.1	69.2	8.1
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGWH</b>	<b>MGSP</b>	<b>YCAH</b>	<b>YCAK</b>	<b>YCAN</b>	<b>YCAQ</b>	<b>MGWQ</b>	<b>MGWT</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.6	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.6	85.2	56.5	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.8	82.6	93.3	92.5	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.6	82.4	93.5	92.		



# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over		16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	MGSI	YBTL							
<b>Economic inactivity rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>									
<b>All</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6	
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1	
1994	37.2	21.4	43.7	23.8	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1	
1995	37.3	21.6	43.7	24.0	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0	
1996	37.2	21.5	41.7	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3	
1997	37.1	21.4	40.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.6	91.9	
1998	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3	
1999	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>									
Jun-Aug	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.4	16.3	15.4	31.1	92.2	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>									
Jun-Aug	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.0	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>									
Jun-Aug	-0.2	-0.2	3.2	1.0	-1.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	
<b>Male</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1	
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5	
1994	27.1	14.4	43.4	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4	
1995	27.4	14.8	43.5	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8	
1996	27.7	15.0	40.2	17.4	6.7	7.5	28.2	92.4	
1997	27.9	15.2	41.4	17.6	6.5	8.0	27.8	92.4	
1998	28.3	15.6	39.9	19.5	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3	
1999	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>									
Jun-Aug	28.2	15.5	39.5	18.1	6.6	8.4	28.0	92.5	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>									
Jun-Aug	0.1	0.1	3.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>									
Jun-Aug	0.0	0.1	3.9	1.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	
<b>Female</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.6	30.0	22.8	38.1	91.9	
1993	46.8	29.1	46.0	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.8	
1994	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9	
1995	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1	
1996	46.3	28.6	43.3	28.7	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2	
1997	45.9	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7	
1998	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2	
1999	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8	
<b>3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998</b>									
Jun-Aug	45.6	27.8	39.2	29.1	26.3	22.5	35.4	92.1	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>									
Jun-Aug	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.1	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>									
Jun-Aug	-0.3	-0.4	2.5	0.8	-1.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

# EARNINGS E.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector			
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
	1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	LNNU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ
1994	97.0				98.1				96.7			
1995	100.0				100.0				100.0			
1996	103.6				103.0				103.7			
1997	108.0				105.3				108.7			
1998	113.5				108.6				114.7			
1997	106.9	106.6	3.7	4.0	104.6	105.2	2.3	2.3	107.4	107.0	4.0	4.4
1997	106.6	106.8	4.1	4.1	104.8	104.9	2.1	2.2	107.1	107.3	4.6	4.6
1997	106.9	107.5	4.0	3.9	104.6	104.8	1.7	2.0	107.5	108.0	4.5	4.4
1997	108.2	107.9	4.1	4.0	105.4	105.0	1.8	1.9	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.6
1997	107.3	108.6	4.5	4.2	106.8	105.3	2.5	2.0	107.4	109.3	5.0	4.7
1997	107.5	109.0	4.0	4.2	106.7	106.0	1.9	2.1	107.7	109.7	4.6	4.7
1997	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.4	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.2	108.0	110.4	5.2	4.9
1997	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.3	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.0
1997	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.8	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.6	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.3
1998	110.7	111.3	4.9	4.9	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.4
1998	111.7	111.7	5.2	5.0	106.5	107.1	2.7	2.6	113.0	112.8	5.8	5.6
1998	118.1	112.3	4.9	5.0	106.4	107.3	2.8	2.7	121.0	113.5	5.5	5.6
1998	113.1	112.7	5.7	5.3	106.8	107.4	2.1	2.5	114.7	114.0	6.6	6.0
1998	113.2	113.2	6.0	5.6	108.3	108.1	3.1	2.7	114.4	114.5	6.7	6.3
1998	112.6	113.1	5.2	5.7	108.8	108.7	3.7	3.0	113.5	114.1	5.6	6.3
1998	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.1	3.8	3.5	115.2	115.0	5.9	6.1
1998	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.2	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6
1998	112.8	114.4	5.0	5.2	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8	113.4	115.6	5.4	5.5
1998	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.9	109.6	110.1	3.8	3.8	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.2
1998	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.8	109.8	110.5	3.6	3.7	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1
1998	117.2	115.6	4.2	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6	118.9	116.8	4.4	4.7
1999	115.7	116.4	4.6	4.5	110.3	111.3	4.0	3.6	117.0	117.7	4.7	4.6
1999	117.5	117.2	5.0	4.6	111.1	111.6	4.2	3.8	119.0	118.7	5.2	4.8
1999	124.0	117.8	4.9	4.8	110.6	111.8	4.1	4.1	127.4	119.2	5.0	5.0
1999	117.3	117.2	4.0	4.6	111.6	112.5	4.7	4.3	118.8	118.4	3.8	4.7
1999	117.9	117.8	4.1	4.3	113.4	113.3	4.7	4.5	119.0	119.0	3.9	4.2
1999	118.6	119.0	5.2	4.4	114.5	114.0	4.9	4.8	119.6	120.1	5.3	4.3
1999	119.0	118.9	4.4	4.6	113.6	113.6	4.2	4.6	120.3	120.1	4.5	4.6
1999	117.8	119.6	4.9	4.9	114.4	113.8	3.8	4.3	118.6	120.9	5.2	5.0
<b>Service industries (Divisions 50-93)</b>												
<b>Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)</b>												
<b>Production industries (Divisions 10-41)</b>												
SIC 1992	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>
1995=100	LNMP	LNMT	LNMX	LNNH	LNMN	LNMR	LNMV	LNNG	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF
1994	97.5				95.8				95.8			
1995	100.0				100.0				100.0			
1996	103.3				104.4				104.4			
1997	107.9				108.8				108.5			
1998	113.4				113.7				113.4			
1997	106.8	106.4	3.7	4.1	108.0	107.5	3.8	4.0	107.7	107.3	3.7	3.8
1997	106.3	106.7	4.0	4.2	107.9	108.1	4.3	4.0	107.9	108.0	4.3	3.8
1997	106.6	107.2	3.9	3.9	108.3	108.4	4.2	4.1	108.1	108.2	4.0	4.0
1997	107.9	107.7	4.2	4.1	109.2	108.6	4.0	4.2	109.0	108.5	3.8	4.0
1997	107.2	108.4	4.5	4.2	107.5	109.4	4.5	4.2	107.2	109.1	4.2	4.0
1997	107.2	108.7	4.1	4.3	107.8	109.7	4.2	4.2	107.5	109.4	4.0	4.0
1997	107.1	109.4	4.6	4.4	108.9	110.0	4.5	4.4	108.6	109.9	4.2	4.1
1997	108.2	109.9	4.8	4.5	110.8	111.1	4.8	4.5	110.6	110.9	4.5	4.2
1997	112.5	110.8	5.2	4.9	112.9	111.5	4.6	4.6	112.7	111.1	4.4	4.4
1998	110.9	111.2	4.9	4.9	110.5	111.7	4.9	4.8	110.3	111.5	4.8	4.6
1998	111.7	111.4	5.3	5.1	112.7	112.4	4.9	4.8	112.4	112.0	4.9	4.7
1998	119.0	112.4	4.8	5.0	117.2	112.8	5.4	5.1	117.0	112.6	5.3	5.0
1998	113.2	112.7	5.9	5.3	113.4	112.9	5.0	5.1	113.3	112.8	5.1	5.1
1998	113.4	113.6	6.5	5.7	112.7	113.1	4.7	5.0	112.5	112.9	4.5	5.0
1998	112.3	112.9	5.2	5.9	113.1	113.5	4.7	4.8	112.9	113.2	4.6	4.8
1998	113.7	113.7	5.5	5.7	114.6	114.0	4.9	4.8	114.2	113.7	4.8	4.7
1998	112.2	113.8	5.0	5.3	112.4	114.3	4.5	4.7	112.2	114.0	4.5	4.7
1998	112.6	114.3	5.1	5.2	112.4							

# E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment 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	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	108.4
1996	Aug	100.2	100.2	101.3	103.4	101.0	101.9	101.5	101.3	102.1	101.3	106.1	100.9	101.2
	Sep	100.4	100.4	100.9	102.6	101.3	101.9	101.7	101.5	102.1	101.3	106.8	101.2	101.2
	Oct	100.6	100.2	100.2	102.9	101.5	102.0	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.1	104.7	101.6	101.0
	Nov	101.7	100.8	100.8	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.9
	Dec	102.6	101.2	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.1
1997	Jan	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3
	Feb	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.6
	Mar	103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.9
	Apr	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1
	May	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5
	June	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	107.1	104.4	105.6
	July	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6
	Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7
	Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.3
	Oct	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.3
	Nov	104.8	104.6	105.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7
	Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.1
1998	Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.1
	Feb	106.8	105.9	106.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.9	107.9
	Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.1
	Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.0	108.0
	May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	114.6	108.6	108.6
	June	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	114.8	108.8	109.1
	July	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	114.8	108.9	110.1
	Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	114.8	108.7	110.1
	Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	114.8	108.8	110.1
	Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	114.1	108.2	110.1
	Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	113.7	108.4	110.1
	Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	113.4	108.5	110.1
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	111.7	108.6	109.1
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	110.9	108.0	109.2
	Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	111.4	107.7	109.5
	Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1
	May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	114.0	108.7	110.7
	Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	115.2	109.5	110.3
	Jul R	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	117.0	110.0	111.7
	Aug P	109.8	110.1	112.2	111.2	114.8	113.0	119.1	113.3	113.5	117.7	117.7	109.8	114.0

Per cent change on the year

		LNLM	LNLN	LNLO	LNLN	LNLQ	LNLN							
1997	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	3.9	
	Oct	3.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.2	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	
	June	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7	
	July	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 <sup>a</sup>	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	
	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	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 R	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	
	Aug P	0.9	1.3	1.7	3.7	1.4	4.0	6.6	2.5	3.1	2.7	0.9	1.4	

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 before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.  
d The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.  
e Excluding sea transport.  
f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication <sup>c</sup>	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>e</sup>	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	1997 Annual Averages
103.7	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997 Annual Averages
103.1	106.3	103.8	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.6	107.7	114.7	1997 Annual Averages
101.2	97.6	101.8	99.2	101.2	95.5	101.7	99.2	100.9	99.7	99.6	103.4	99.8	1996 Aug
101.4	97.3	101.9	99.3	101.4	95.6	101.8	99.9	101.2	99.7	100.3	104.1	99.9	1996 Aug
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	1996 Oct
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	1996 Nov
102.7	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	103.6	101.5	102.3	101.2	99.9	102.5	102.4	1996 Dec
102.9	99.5	101.8	100.9	102.1	95.1	104.5	102.1						

# E.4 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
1997	May	106.6	4.2	3.5	0.7	107.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	104.8	1.9	1.9	-0.1
	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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	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	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6
	July R	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6
	Aug P	117.8	4.8	3.8	1.0	118.6	5.1	4.0	1.1	114.4	3.5	3.0	0.5
		Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJL	LOUT	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUQ
1997	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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	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	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 R	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9
	Aug P	116.3	3.7	3.6	0.1	116.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	118.1	5.2	3.9	1.3

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey  
Average Earnings Index enquiries: 01928792442

<sup>a</sup> 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<sup>a</sup> 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	96.8	0.1	99.0	2.8
	1993	96.6	-0.2	99.0	0.1
	1994	96.3	-0.3	98.6	-0.5
	1995	100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4
	1996	105.0	5.0	101.7	1.7
	1997	108.7	3.5	104.6	2.9
	1998	113.1	4.0	108.3	3.5
	1995 Q2	99.4	3.7	99.9	1.7
	Q3	100.0	4.0	100.1	1.8
	Q4	102.0	5.5	100.5	1.6
	1996 Q1	103.0	4.4	100.7	1.2
	Q2	104.5	5.2	101.5	1.6
	Q3	105.9	5.8	101.8	1.7
	Q4	106.6	4.5	102.7	2.2
	1997 Q1	106.4	3.3	103.6	2.9
	Q2	108.3	3.6	104.3	2.8
	Q3	109.0	3.0	104.8	2.9
	Q4	111.1	4.3	105.7	2.9
	1998 Q1	112.6	5.8	107.0	3.3
	Q2	112.5	3.9	107.6	3.1
	Q3	113.1	3.8	108.5	3.5
	Q4	114.0	2.5	110.0	4.0
	1999 Q1	114.2	1.4	111.7	4.4
	Q2	113.2	0.6	112.4	4.5
	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	6.0	..	..
	Apr	112.4	4.7	..	..
	May	112.8	3.9	..	..
	Jun	112.3	3.3	..	..
	Jul	112.5	4.3	..	..
	Aug	113.3	3.6	..	..
	Sep	113.6	3.4	..	..
	Oct	114.1	3.5	..	..
	Nov	114.0	2.0	..	..
	Dec	113.8	2.2	..	..
	1999 Jan	114.7	2.1	..	..
	Feb	114.3	1.5	..	..
	Mar	113.6	0.7	..	..
	Apr	113.3	0.8	..	..
	May	113.1	0.2	..	..
	Jun	113.3	0.8	..	..
	Jul	113.0	0.5	..	..
	Aug P	113.1	-0.2	..	..
	Three months ending 1997 Jan	106.4	4.2	..	..
	Feb	106.3	3.5	..	..
	Mar	106.4	3.3	..	..
	Apr	107.0	2.9	..	..
	May	107.8	3.4	..	..
	Jun	108.3			

# E.31 EARNINGS

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (l)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1994	95.8	98.0	98.6	96.4	97.6	N/A	88.3	96.1	97.0	N/A	98.8	N/A	94.9	98.0
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	108.6	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
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1997 Q1	106.9	103.0	104.5	106.2	103.8	104.2	116.5	102.7	106.1	106.3	103.7	106.8	109.9	105.0
Q2	108.0	104.0	104.3	107.5	104.5	105.3	117.5	103.4	106.3	105.1	104.4	110.4	112.0	106.0
Q3	109.2	104.0	102.6	108.5	105.6	105.0	118.9	104.8	107.3	105.6	105.3	109.9	111.0	106.0
Q4	110.9	104.0	105.0	109.3	106.1	105.7	115.5	106.9	107.7	105.0	105.7	111.0	112.6	108.0
1998 Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.7	106.5	105.6	121.3	107.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	112.0	113.6	109.0
Q2	113.2	106.0	107.2	112.0	107.0	107.2	124.0	109.8	109.6	104.8	107.4	112.1	116.6	109.0
Q3	114.3	106.0	105.4	113.2	107.8	107.2	124.4	109.7	110.3	103.8	109.0	112.7	114.9	109.0
Q4	115.1	106.0	106.1	114.3	108.2	107.8	125.9	..	111.0	104.4	109.1	113.7	116.1	110.0
1999 Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	115.9	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.5	114.5	116.4	111.0
Q2	117.1	108.0	105.5	..	..	109.8	..	..	..	103.7	..	..	117.9	112.0
<b>Monthly</b>														
1997 Feb	107.1	..	104.9	..	..	..	..	..	106.0	104.9	103.7	..	109.2	105.0
Mar	107.1	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	..	106.1	104.8	103.8	..	111.7	106.0
Apr	107.5	..	104.0	..	..	105.3	..	..	106.2	104.9	104.3	..	110.8	106.0
May	108.1	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	106.2	105.0	104.3	..	113.5	106.0
Jun	108.4	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	..	106.4	105.4	104.5	..	111.7	106.0
Jul	108.6	..	102.7	..	..	105.0	..	..	107.3	105.7	105.4	..	111.3	106.0
Aug	109.4	..	103.0	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	106.3	105.2	..	110.5	106.0
Sep	109.7	..	102.1	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	104.7	105.2	..	111.1	107.0
Oct	110.0	..	103.9	..	..	105.7	..	..	107.3	104.8	105.7	..	111.3	107.0
Nov	111.1	..	104.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	105.2	105.7	..	112.6	108.0
Dec	111.5	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	104.9	105.7	..	114.1	109.0
1998 Jan	111.7	..	106.6	..	..	105.6	..	..	107.8	108.6	106.6	..	114.0	108.0
Feb	112.4	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	..	107.9	105.1	106.8	..	112.8	108.0
Mar	112.8	..	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	109.2	105.0	106.9	..	114.0	109.0
Apr	112.9	..	107.2	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.5	104.6	107.4	..	116.3	109.0
May	113.1	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	..	109.6	104.8	107.5	..	117.6	109.0
Jun	113.5	106.0	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	109.7	105.0	107.5	..	116.1	109.0
Jul	114.0	..	106.1	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9	108.0
Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5	108.0
Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.3	100.0
Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.2	..	115.5	100.0
Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.1	..	116.1	100.0
Dec	115.2	106.0	107.2	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	108.9	..	116.8	110.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	106.0	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.5	..	117.3	100.0
Feb	116.2	..	107.2	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.4	..	116.2	100.0
Mar	116.7	107.0	106.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.6	..	115.8	110.0
Apr	116.9	..	104.8	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.7	109.9	..	117.6	120.0
May	117.0	..	105.2	..	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.9	..	..	119.1	120.0
Jun	117.4	108.0	106.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	..	..	117.1	120.0
Jul	118.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.2	..	..	..	130.0
Aug P	118.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1995	4	2	1	4	2	..	13	4	3	..	1	..	5	2
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	2	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	6	..	3	-1	3	3	4	3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1997 Q1	..	2	3	4	3	2	11	3	4	5	3	3	6	3
Q2	..	2	2	4	3	2	9	2	4	3	3	6	4	3
Q3	..	2	-1	4	3	1	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	3
Q4	..	1	0	4	3	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998 Q1	5	2	2	4	3	1	4	5	2	0	3	5	3	4
Q2	5	2	3	4	2	2	6	6	3	0	3	2	4	3
Q3	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	5	3	-2	4	3	4	3
Q4	4	2	1	5	2	2	9	5	3	-1	3	2	3	2
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	2	2
Q2	3	2	-2	..	..	2	..	..	..	-1	..	..	1	3
<b>Monthly</b>														
1997 Mar	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	7	5
Apr	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	3	..	3	3
May	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
Jun	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	4	3
Jul	4	..	0	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	3	..	4	3
Aug	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	3
Sep	4	..	-3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	4	3
Oct	4	..	-1	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	3
Nov	5	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	4
Dec	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
1998 Jan	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	3	..	5	3
Feb	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	3	3
Mar	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	2	3
Apr	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
May	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
Jun	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	-2	3	..	4	2
Jul	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	4	..	3	3
Aug	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
Sep	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
Oct	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	2
Dec	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	2	2
1999 Jan	4	..	-1	..	..	2	..	..	3	-2	3	..	3	2
Feb	3	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	2	..	2	2
Mar	3	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	3	2
Apr	4	..	-2	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	3
May	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	..	..	1	3
Jun	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	-4	..	..	1	3
Jul	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2	..	..	5	5
Aug P	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Notes: a Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).  
 b Seasonally adjusted.  
 c Hourly earnings.  
 d Hourly rates: wage earners.

e Monthly earnings.  
 f All industries.  
 g Including mining.  
 h All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services.  
 i Hourly rates.  
 j Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers.  
 k Industry.  
 l Industry and services.

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

F.1  
Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			National Traineeships <sup>b</sup>			Other training			Work-based training for young people <sup>c</sup>		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
<b>Period ending</b>												
1990-91	..	..	..	..	..	..	1932	164	209.5	1932	164	209.5
1991-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	2332	165	249.6	2332	165	249.6
1992-93	..	..	..	..	..	..	2318	151	2			

## F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships <sup>a</sup>			National Traineeships <sup>b</sup>			Other training		Work-based training for young people <sup>c</sup>				
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales		
1990-91							225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1	
1991-92							227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3	
1992-93							236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7	
1993-94							238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3	
1994-95							251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5	
1995-96	25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	250.8	20.0	270.9	
1996-97	70.3	5.3	75.6				235.8	21.5	257.3	235.1	24.6	259.7	
1997-98	83.3	4.4	87.7	1.8		1.8	181.9	17.7	199.6	253.1	21.6	274.7	
1998-99	81.9	5.2	87.1	36.5	5.1	41.7	118.9	12.4	131.3	221.9	20.9	242.8	
1996-97	02 Mar	6.3	0.3	6.6			13.1	1.2	14.3	17.5	1.4	18.9	
	30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2			13.4	1.5	14.9	17.5	1.7	19.2	
1997-98	04 May	6.9	0.2	7.1			13.6	1.4	15.0	18.9	1.6	20.5	
	01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0			10.1	1.1	11.2	13.2	1.3	14.4	
	29 Jun	5.2	0.2	5.4			18.5	1.7	20.2	22.8	2.0	24.7	
	03 Aug	9.2	0.4	9.6			29.6	2.4	32.1	37.5	2.8	40.3	
	31 Aug	7.3	0.3	7.6			16.5	1.2	17.7	22.9	1.5	24.4	
	28 Sep	14.7	1.1	15.7	0.0		25.6	2.4	28.0	38.6	3.4	42.0	
	02 Nov	9.7	0.6	10.3	0.0		18.5	1.9	20.4	26.9	2.4	29.3	
	30 Nov	6.3	0.4	6.7	0.0		12.6	1.5	14.2	18.0	1.9	19.9	
	28 Dec	3.9	0.3	4.1	0.1		7.1	0.8	8.0	10.4	1.1	11.5	
	01 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8	0.1		10.8	1.2	12.0	15.4	1.4	16.9	
	01 Mar	5.1	0.2	5.3	0.4		9.6	1.1	10.7	13.9	1.3	15.3	
	29 Mar	5.9	0.2	6.1	0.2		9.4	0.9	10.3	13.9	1.1	15.0	
1998-99	03 May	4.6	0.3	4.9	1.4	0.3	1.7	6.8	1.1	7.9	11.1	1.3	12.3
	31 May	3.5	0.2	3.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.4	0.7	5.1	7.9	1.0	8.9
	28 Jun	3.9	0.3	4.2	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.7	0.7	5.4	8.7	1.1	9.8
	02 Aug	8.6	0.4	9.0	5.2	0.5	5.7	24.4	1.9	26.3	36.9	2.5	39.5
	30 Aug	7.9	0.3	8.2	3.4	0.3	3.6	12.2	1.1	13.3	22.3	1.5	23.8
	27 Sep	14.5	1.3	15.8	5.1	0.6	5.7	16.4	1.3	17.7	34.2	3.1	37.3
	01 Nov	10.6	0.8	11.5	4.5	0.8	5.3	12.6	1.5	14.1	26.1	2.9	29.0
	29 Nov	6.4	0.4	6.8	2.8	0.4	3.2	8.7	1.0	9.8	16.9	1.7	18.6
	27 Dec	6.4	0.3	6.7	1.9	0.3	2.2	6.5	0.7	7.2	11.0	1.2	12.2
	31 Jan	5.9	0.3	6.2	3.4	0.5	3.9	8.0	0.8	8.8	16.0	1.5	17.5
	28 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8	3.4	0.6	4.0	7.7	0.8	8.5	15.5	1.6	17.1
	28 Mar	6.0	0.3	6.3	3.3	0.6	3.9	7.2	0.7	8.0	15.2	1.5	16.7
1999-2000	02 May	4.0	0.5	4.5	3.5	0.6	4.1	4.3	0.2	4.5	10.5	1.5	11.9
	30 May	3.9	0.2	4.1	3.5	0.6	4.2	3.6	0.1	3.7	9.8	1.2	11.0
	27 Jun	4.1	0.3	4.4	3.4	0.6	4.0	3.4	0.1	3.5	9.8	1.1	10.9

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability <sup>d</sup>			Occupational (other) <sup>e</sup>			Work-based training for adults <sup>f</sup>			
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91							280.2	24.4	304.6	
1991-92							253.2	24.0	277.2	
1992-93							291.2	27.2	318.4	
1993-94							290.7	19.1	309.8	
1994-95							269.8	19.3	289.1	
1995-96							212.4	12.1	224.4	
1996-97							216.3	12.5	228.8	
1997-98							183.6	9.0	192.6	
1998-99	32.5	1.6	33.5	65.5	3.9	54.1	98.1	4.8	102.9	
1996-97	02 Mar						18.7	1.2	19.9	
	30 Mar						16.5	0.6	17.1	
1997-98	04 May						18.3	1.1	19.4	
	01 Jun						14.2	0.6	14.8	
	29 Jun						16.2	0.8	17.0	
	03 Aug						18.5	0.8	19.3	
	31 Aug						13.8	0.6	14.3	
	28 Sep						17.7	1.2	18.8	
	02 Nov						19.7	0.9	20.6	
	30 Nov						15.1	0.7	15.8	
	28 Dec						8.8	0.2	9.0	
	01 Feb						15.0	0.7	15.6	
	01 Mar						14.5	0.6	15.1	
	29 Mar						12.0	0.5	12.5	
1998-99	03 May	2.1	0.1	2.1	5.7	0.2	6.0	7.8	0.3	8.1
	31 May	2.2	0.1	2.2	4.9	0.2	5.1	7.0	0.3	7.3
	28 Jun	2.3	0.1	2.4	5.5	0.3	5.8	7.7	0.4	8.1
	02 Aug	2.8	0.1	3.0	6.2	0.2	6.4	9.0	0.3	9.4
	30 Aug	2.3	0.1	2.4	4.9	0.3	5.2	7.2	0.3	7.5
	27 Sep	3.8	0.2	3.9	6.0	0.5	6.5	8.8	0.6	9.4
	01 Nov	3.4	0.2	3.5	7.0	0.5	7.4	10.3	0.6	10.9
	29 Nov	3.1	0.2	3.3	5.2	0.3	5.5	8.3	0.4	8.7
	27 Dec	2.0	0.1	2.1	3.2	0.3	3.4	5.1	0.3	5.5
	31 Jan	3.2	0.2	3.5	5.7	0.3	6.0	8.9	0.4	9.3
	28 Feb	3.4	0.2	3.6	5.7	0.4	6.1	9.1	0.5	9.5
	28 Mar	3.1	0.2	3.3	5.7	0.4	6.1	8.8	0.5	9.2
1999-2000	02 May	3.0	0.1	3.0	4.6	0.3	4.9	7.6	0.3	7.9
	30 May	2.8	0.2	3.2	4.9	0.2	5.1	7.7	0.3	8.0
	27 Jun	3.2	0.2	3.0	4.8	0.3	5.1	8.0	0.4	8.3

Not applicable

Not available

a Modern Apprenticeships were launched as an initiative in September 1994 and were fully operational from April 1995.

b National Traineeships were introduced nationally in September 1997.

c Note these columns do not equal the sum of the starts on MA, NTr and OT because they exclude conversions between programmes whereas the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes.

d At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having basic employability needs.

e At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having occupational needs.

f 1990-91 & 1991-92 = Employment Training; 1992-93 = Employment Training & Employment Action; 1993-94 to 1996-97 = Training for Work; 1996-97 Starts & In training figures include Pre-vocational Pilots (PVPs); 1997-98 Pre-vocational Training formed part of mainstream work-based training for adults.

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

## F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND	Month of survey <sup>a</sup>	Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
			In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	Completers <sup>d</sup>	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed
	Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	47	38	41	48
	Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	40	51
	Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	34	40	52	60	37	43	49
	Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	60	40	47	45
	Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
	Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	69	41	46	45
	Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	44	49	42	71	46	51	41
	Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	44	48	45	71	46	50	43
1997	May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	71	49	52	41
	Jun	(Dec 96)	45	49	43	73	48	51	41
	Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	69	48	52	41
	Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41
	Sep	(Mar 97)	45	50	42	74	46	51	41
	Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	69	49	53	40
	Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	73	49	53	40
	Dec	(Jun 97)	46	51	42	73	47	53	40
1998	Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	74	45	51	43
	Feb	(Aug 97)	44	49	44	71	46	51	42
	Mar	(Sep 97)	44	50	43	68	46	52	42
	Apr	(Oct 97)	44	47	47	68	46	49	45
	May	(Nov 97)	44	47	47	69	45	48	45
	Jun	(Dec 97)	43	46	46	73	45	48	45
	Jul	(Jan 98)	41	45	49	70	43	46	48
	Aug	(Feb 98)	42	46	48	72	44	47	47
	Sep	(Mar 98)	42	47	46	73	42	47	46
	Oct	(Apr 98)	43	49	44	71	44	49	43
	Nov	(May 98)	43	48	43	73	45	50	42
	Dec	(Jun 98)	41	46	47	74	42	47	47
1999	Jan	(Jul 98)	40	46	47	73	42	48	45
	Feb	(Aug 98)	40	46	47	71	42	47	46
	Mar	(Sep 98)	39	44	48	68	40	45	47
	Apr	(Oct 98)	41	45	48	70	43	48	47
	May	(Nov 98)							

## F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND		Modern Apprenticeships: survey respondents who:			Other training: survey respondents who:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who:			
Month of survey <sup>a</sup>	Month of leaving WBTP <sup>b</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full/ qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above <sup>d</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above <sup>d</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level <sup>2d</sup>	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above <sup>d</sup>
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91) <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	50	24	..	50	24	..	..
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92) <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	52	34	23	52	35	16	7
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	..	..	..	48	35	27	49	35	19	9
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	..	..	..	50	38	31	51	39	21	11
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	..	..	..	50	40	34	50	40	22	12
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	36	28	9	52	43	38	52	43	25	13
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	52	43	22	52	44	40	52	44	26	14
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	55	47	27	53	45	40	53	45	27	14
1997 Mar	(Sep 96)	55	48	30	51	43	38	51	43	25	14
Apr	(Oct 96)	51	45	21	46	39	34	47	39	22	13
May	(Nov 96)	49	42	24	45	38	34	46	38	24	11
Jun	(Dec 96)	56	48	23	50	43	39	51	44	25	14
Jul	(Jan 97)	48	36	15	50	42	37	50	42	26	11
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	40	22	54	46	42	53	46	27	14
Sep	(Mar 97)	51	43	24	58	51	46	57	50	29	16
Oct	(Apr 97)	45	36	17	52	44	38	51	43	27	11
Nov	(May 97)	51	42	22	53	45	40	52	45	28	12
Dec	(Jun 97)	54	45	28	59	51	45	58	50	29	16
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	58	50	31	54	47	41	55	47	27	15
Feb	(Aug 97)	60	53	30	56	48	44	56	49	29	16
Mar	(Sep 97)	57	49	29	53	45	40	53	45	27	15
Apr	(Oct 97)	54	46	31	47	40	35	49	41	24	13
May	(Nov 97)	53	45	22	47	39	35	48	40	25	12
Jun	(Dec 97)	51	45	29	51	43	39	52	44	25	16
Jul	(Jan 98)	51	43	22	48	40	35	49	40	25	12
Aug	(Feb 98)	53	45	25	51	44	39	52	44	26	14
Sep	(Mar 98)	60	52	31	56	49	44	57	50	29	16
Oct	(Apr 98)	52	44	22	50	42	36	51	43	26	11
Nov	(May 98)	62	52	31	51	45	40	54	46	29	13
Dec	(Jun 98)	63	54	33	61	52	47	62	53	31	17
1999 Jan	(Jul 98)	68	59	39	60	52	46	62	53	29	20
Feb	(Aug 98)	66	59	39	57	50	45	60	52	29	19
Mar	(Sep 98)	68	61	41	53	45	40	57	50	28	18
Apr	(Oct 98)	63	55	35	50	41	36	45	26	16	18
May	(Nov 98)	61	55	34	49	41	36	53	45	25	16
Jun	(Dec 98)	64	55	37	50	42	38	55	47	25	18
Current and previous year to date											
Jul 97 to Jun 98	(Jan 97 to Dec 97)	54	45	26	53	46	41	53	46	27	14
Jul 98 to Jun 99	(Jan 98 to Dec 98)	62	54	34	53	46	40	56	48	27	16

Source: OT follow-up survey

a Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

b From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

c The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

d Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

## F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

ENGLAND		Modern Apprenticeships: survey respondents who were:			Other training: survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who were:			
Month of survey <sup>a</sup>	Month of leaving <sup>b</sup>	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome <sup>c</sup>	Unemployed	
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	-	-	-	58	74	20	58	74	20	
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	-	-	-	51	67	25	51	67	25	
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	-	-	-	50	67	28	50	67	28	
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	-	-	-	54	70	25	54	70	25	
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	-	-	-	58	72	22	58	72	22	
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	70	79	13	63	76	18	63	76	18	
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	79	86	10	66	79	15	67	80	15	
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	84	89	8	66	79	14	68	81	13	
1997 Mar	(Sep 96)	78	86	5	60	81	13	61	81	13	
Apr	(Oct 96)	82	88	8	65	77	17	66	78	16	
May	(Nov 96)	80	85	13	67	77	17	68	78	16	
Jun	(Dec 96)	76	85	12	71	79	16	71	79	15	
Jul	(Jan 97)	80	86	11	68	78	16	69	79	16	
Aug	(Feb 97)	82	87	11	70	79	15	71	80	15	
Sep	(Mar 97)	83	88	9	72	82	13	73	83	12	
Oct	(Apr 97)	81	86	10	66	79	15	68	80	15	
Nov	(May 97)	83	88	8	67	79	15	70	80	14	
Dec	(Jun 97)	84	88	8	69	80	13	72	82	12	
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	82	87	8	63	79	14	66	80	13	
Feb	(Aug 97)	80	87	7	61	82	14	64	83	11	
Mar	(Sep 97)	77	87	8	62	82	12	64	83	11	
Apr	(Oct 97)	85	90	8	65	77	16	69	80	14	
May	(Nov 97)	86	89	10	66	76	16	70	78	14	
Jun	(Dec 97)	88	91	8	68	78	15	72	80	13	
Jul	(Jan 98)	84	89	9	65	75	16	69	78	15	
Aug	(Feb 98)	85	90	8	67	78	15	71	81	13	
Sep	(Mar 98)	89	93	4	69	80	12	74	83	10	
Oct	(Apr 98)	87	91	6	63	76	14	69	80	12	
Nov	(May 98)	85	90	7	66	78	14	71	81	12	
Dec	(Jun 98)	86	90	7	68	79	14	73	82	12	
1999 Jan	(Jul 98)	86	90	7	66	79	13	71	81	12	
Feb	(Aug 98)	83	89	6	62	78	13	68	82	10	
Mar	(Sep 98)	82	89	6	63	78	13	69	81	11	
Apr	(Oct 98)	86	90	7	60	74	18	68	78	15	
May	(Nov 98)	88	92	6	64	76	16	72	81	13	
Jun	(Dec 98)	90	93	6	64	73	18	73	79	14	
Current and previous year to date											
Jul 97 to Jun 98	(Jan 97 to Dec 97)	83	88	9	66	80	14	69	81	13	
Jul 98 to Jun 99	(Jan 98 to Dec 98)	86	90	7	65	77	14	70	81	12	

Source: OT follow-up survey

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

a Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

b From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

c In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Other training: outcomes for completers

F.7  
Per cent

ENGLAND		Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:						
Month of survey <sup>a</sup>	Month of leaving OT <sup>b</sup>	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan <sup>c</sup>	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above <sup>d</sup>	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome <sup>e</sup>	Were unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	37	73	62	..	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	42	72	58	41	69	77	17
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	43	71	58	47	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	45	72	61	53	68	79	17
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	46	72	64	56	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	51	70	64	58	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	54	70	64	59	77	87	9
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	54	71	65	59	76	86	8
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	55	75	66	44	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	49	74	67	44	71	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	52	73	66	52	71	85	9
Apr	(Oct 95)	46	69	63	74	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	48	63	58	70	78	86	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	57	65	58	76	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	48	64	59	56	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	53	69	62	53	79	88	9
Sep	(Mar 96)	55	69	63	52	79	88	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	48	68	61	61	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	48	66	59	64	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	60	74	68	61	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	58	74	68	62	74	85	10
Feb	(Aug 96)	53	72	66	60	72	88	7
Mar	(Sep 96)	54	71	65	59	71	88	9
Apr	(Oct 96)	49	67	61	55	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	48	66	60	55	79	86	10
Jun	(Dec 96)	49	67	61	55	79	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	52	67	61	55	79	86	9
Aug	(Feb 97)	56	71	65	60	81	88	8
Sep	(Mar 97)	60	73	68	63	81	88	7
Oct	(Apr 97)	51	71	64	57	77	86	9
Nov	(May 97)	52	69	64	59	77	86	9
Dec	(Jun 97)	61	73	67	61	79	87	8
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	58	71	65	58	74	87	8
Feb	(Aug 97)	58	73	67	62	71	89	7
Mar	(Sep 97)	55	72	65	60	72	88	7
Apr	(Oct 97)	47	68	63	57	75	85	10
May	(Nov 97)	47	69	63	58	78	84	10
Jun	(Dec 97)	53	70	65	60	80	86	8
Jul	(Jan 98)	48	68	62	57	78	84	10
Aug	(Feb 98)	53	68	63	58	78	85	10
Sep	(Mar 98)	58	72	67	62	79	87	7
Oct	(Apr 98)	49	68	62	53	75	85	8
Nov	(May 98)	50	69	65	59	76	84	9
Dec	(Jun 98)	62	74	67	61	75	84	9
1999 Jan	(Jul 98)	60	76	69	63	75	85	9
Feb	(Aug 98)	58	73	67	62	70	84	8
Mar	(Sep 98)	52	72	67	61	63	84	8
Apr	(Oct 98)	46	67	61	55	71	81	12
May	(Nov 98)	49	68	62	58	76	83	10
Jun	(Dec 98)	51	70	64	59	76	81	12
Current and previous year to date								
Jul 97 to Jun 98	(Jan 97 to Dec 97)	55	71	65	60	77	87	8
Jul 98 to Jun 99	(Jan 98 to Dec 98)	53	71	65	59	75	84	9

Source: WBTP trainee

a Database

b Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

c From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase

## F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
	Thousands								
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
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	85.6	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.4	4.4	14.9
Jul-Sep 98	91.3	31.0	124.4	50.1	18.9	70.3	21.6	9.2	31.4
Oct-Dec 98	102.9	34.4	139.6	35.4	13.2	49.3	23.7	9.8	34.1
Jan-Mar 99	111.6	38.9	153.1	37.8	15.5	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.7
Apr-Jun 99	110.1	38.9	151.4	34.5	13.3	48.4	36.0	13.4	50.2
Jul 99	106.2	38.4	146.9	15.4	6.2	21.9	19.3	6.6	26.3
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
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	14.5
Jul-Sep 98	88.2	30.0	120.4	48.3	18.2	67.9	20.8	8.9	30.3
Oct-Dec 98	99.1	33.0	134.4	33.6	12.5	46.9	22.8	9.4	32.8
Jan-Mar 99	107.3	37.3	147.1	36.3	14.9	52.0	28.1	10.6	39.3
Apr-Jun 99	105.8	37.2	145.4	33.2	12.8	46.7	34.7	12.9	48.5
Jul 99	102.0	36.8	141.0	15.2	6.1	21.5	19.0	6.5	25.9

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Economic Development for Northern Ireland. 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 left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.  
 d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

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

## F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-July 1999

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options:					Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
			Thousands					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	147.0	76.8	45.56	12.36	17.14	8.58	7.48	24.62
Male	106.2	55.4	32.53	8.88	11.81	4.95	6.89	18.26
Female	38.4	20.1	12.38	3.35	5.06	3.49	0.48	5.96
People with disabilities <sup>d,e</sup>	18.5	8.4	6.35	1.61	2.53	1.26	0.96	3.74
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>f</sup>	19.9	11.2	5.45	0.93	2.92	1.24	0.35	3.34
White	119.2	60.4	38.3	11.0	13.5	7.0	6.9	20.5
Prefer not to say	6.7	4.3	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	141.0	73.0	43.61	11.57	16.62	8.10	7.32	24.40
Male	102.0	52.7	31.21	8.34	11.46	4.66	6.75	18.09
Female	36.8	19.1	11.75	3.10	4.88	3.30	0.47	5.90
People with disabilities <sup>e</sup>	18.5	8.4	6.35	1.61	2.53	1.26	0.96	3.74
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>f</sup>	19.9	11.1	5.44	0.93	2.92	1.24	0.35	3.33
White	113.3	56.7	36.4	10.2	12.9	6.5	6.8	20.2
Prefer not to say	6.7	4.3	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Economic Development for Northern Ireland. Information: 0114 259 6365.

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

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options					Other		
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
			Thousands							
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
All										
Jan 99-Jul 99	270.0	71.1	112.8	23.4	49.6	20.6	19.2	20.5	23.1	42.6
<b>Great Britain</b>										
All										
Jan-Mar 98	33	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.28	0.29	0.52
Apr-Jun 98	20.7	7.55	6.36	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.61	1.54	3.65
Jul-Sep 98	54.1	13.69	25.25	5.36	14.91	2.56	2.42	3.75	4.26	7.18
Oct-Dec 98	52.7	12.10	24.56	4.44	11.02	4.70	4.41	4.23	3.94	7.89
Jan-Mar 99	54.5	11.86	25.14	4.08	10.66	5.28	5.11	4.68	4.03	8.79
Apr-Jun 99	52.1	14.51	19.76	3.75	6.85	4.62	4.54	4.07	4.20	9.60
Jul 99	24.0	7.26	7.48	1.14	2.63	1.92	1.79	1.84	2.48	4.94
<b>Males</b>										
Jan-Mar 98	23	0.76	0.80	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.36
Apr-Jun 98	14.6	5.52	4.68	2.18	1.74	0.33	0.43	0.84	1.01	2.60
Jul-Sep 98	37.9	9.89	18.04	3.99	10.31	1.51	2.23	2.03	2.82	5.11
Oct-Dec 98	37.4	8.63	17.99	3.19	7.95	2.77	4.09	2.31	2.69	5.81
Jan-Mar 99	39.2	8.67	18.58	2.98	7.73	3.14	4.74	2.54	2.85	6.57
Apr-Jun 99	37.4	10.64	14.51	2.73	4.90	2.69	4.19	2.17	2.94	7.14
Jul 99	17.4	5.45	5.45	0.83	1.88	1.10	1.64	1.05	1.72	3.78
<b>Females</b>										
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.29	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.15
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.95	1.61	0.74	0.58	0.24	0.05	0.75	0.50	0.99
Jul-Sep 98	15.3	3.58	6.85	1.31	4.36	1.02	0.16	1.66	1.36	1.90
Oct-Dec 98	14.3	3.24	6.12	1.18	2.84	1.85	0.25	1.84	1.16	1.90
Jan-Mar 99	14.4	3.02	6.12	1.06	2.77	2.04	0.30	2.05	1.12	2.04
Apr-Jun 99	14.0	3.68	5.00	0.99	1.87	1.87	0.28	1.84	1.19	2.26
Jul 99	6.2	1.73	1.91	0.30	0.70	0.30	0.12	0.77	0.71	1.06

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'.

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other known destination			Not known
			Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>						
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>						
Jan-Mar 98	2.17	1.08	0.28	0.30	0.52	0.52
Apr-Jun 98	14.53	7.64	1.63	1.56	3.69	3.69
Jul-Sep 98	30.25	14.29	3.93	4.52	7.51	7.51
Oct-Dec 98	32.79	14.03	4.88	4.76	9.12	9.12
Jan-Mar 99	39.32	15.36	5.81	6.41	11.74	11.74
Apr-Jun 99	48.47	20.16	5.49	8.77	14.05	14.05
Jul 99	25.88	10.37	2.64	5.31	7.56	7.56
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>						
Jan-Mar 98	0.61	0.24	0.07	0.09	0.21	0.21
Apr-Jun 98	3.67	1.62	0.34	0.50	1.21	1.21
Jul-Sep 98	4.82	1.90	0.46	0.85	1.62	1.62
Oct-Dec 98	4.19	1.38	0.38	0.79	1.65	1.65
Jan-Mar 99	4.88	1.68	0.47	0.81	1.93	1.93
Apr-Jun 99	5.30	2.03	0.44	0.77	2.06	2.06
Jul 99	2.70	0.98	0.19	0.43	1.11	1.11
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>						
Jan-Mar 98	1.55	0.83	0.21	0.20	0.31	0.31
Apr-Jun 98	10.67	5.93	1.27	1.04	2.44	2.44
Jul-Sep 98	24.07	11.80	3.29	3.41	5.57	5.57
Oct-Dec 98	23.96	10.72	3.85	3.15	6.25	6.25
Jan-Mar 99	24.48	10.18	4.21	3.22	6.86	6.86
Apr-Jun 99	27.09	12.47	3.65	3.44	7.53	7.53
Jul 99	13.81	6.28	1.65	2.05	3.83	3.83
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>						
Jan-Jun 98 <sup>b</sup>	0.15	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.93	0.43	0.10	0.15	0.24	0.24
Oct-Dec 98	2.96	1.31	0.42	0.34	0.90	0.90
Jan-Mar 99	4.97	1.94	0.54	0.39	2.10	2.10
Apr-Jun 99	6.63	2.55	0.60	0.47	3.02	3.02
Jul 99	3.57	1.25	0.31	0.32	1.70	1.70

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.

# F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 98	1.41	1.08	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.03	
Apr-Jun 98	9.42	7.64	1.78	3.21	3.05	0.16	
Jul-Sep 98	17.65	14.29	3.37	6.54	6.22	0.33	
Oct-Dec 98	17.22	14.03	3.19	8.00	7.67	0.33	
Jan-Mar 99	18.84	15.36	3.48	6.41	6.03	0.38	
Apr-Jun 99	23.68	20.16	3.53	8.31	7.87	0.44	
Jul 99	11.62	10.37	1.24	2.39	2.31	0.09	
<b>Male</b>							
Jan-Mar 98	1.03	0.77	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.02	
Apr-Jun 98	6.87	5.58	1.29	2.55	2.43	0.12	
Jul-Sep 98	12.84	10.34	2.50	5.16	4.91	0.25	
Oct-Dec 98	12.30	10.03	2.27	6.12	5.87	0.25	
Jan-Mar 99	13.80	11.27	2.54	5.00	4.73	0.27	
Apr-Jun 99	17.34	14.78	2.56	6.41	6.08	0.33	
Jul 99	8.73	7.80	0.93	1.84	1.78	0.06	
<b>Female</b>							
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.29	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01	
Apr-Jun 98	2.45	1.98	0.47	0.63	0.59	0.04	
Jul-Sep 98	4.55	3.73	0.82	1.30	1.22	0.07	
Oct-Dec 98	4.62	3.76	0.87	1.77	1.69	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.78	3.88	0.90	1.33	1.23	0.10	
Apr-Jun 99	6.03	5.11	0.92	1.79	1.69	0.10	
Jul 99	2.75	2.45	0.30	0.52	0.50	0.03	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Apr-Jun 98	0.74	0.63	0.12	0.29	0.28	0.01	
Jul-Sep 98	1.94	1.65	0.29	0.68	0.66	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	2.30	1.99	0.30	0.96	0.94	0.03	
Jan-Mar 99	2.06	1.75	0.31	0.74	0.71	0.03	
Apr-Jun 99	2.48	2.21	0.28	0.79	0.76	0.03	
Jul 99	1.20	1.11	0.08	0.25	0.23	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.

# F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month			
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Jul-Sep 98	28.0	5.2	33.4	31.1	5.9	37.2	3.1	0.7	3.8	
Oct-Dec 98	53.8	9.6	63.9	33.3	6.1	39.7	7.5	1.7	9.2	
Jan-Mar 99	64.8	11.5	76.9	30.6	5.7	36.6	19.6	3.8	23.6	
Apr-Jun 99	67.4	12.1	80.2	29.1	5.5	34.9	26.5	4.9	31.6	
Jul 99	69.6	12.6	82.9	22.8	2.4	15.3	10.5	1.9	12.6	

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/TFW and current ES provision are monitored.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

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

# F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-July 1999

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Male	69.6	59.6	3.0	1.5	4.8	0.7
Female	12.6	10.9	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	8.7	7.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	15.6	13.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.2

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 Worktrials. In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- b Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TFW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
- c Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- d Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- e 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.
- f

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<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA				On JSA <sup>b</sup>		
		Unsubsidised employment <sup>c</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>d</sup>	Not known <sup>e</sup>	Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TFW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
<b>All</b>								
Jul-Sep 98	5.5	1.43	1.01	0.44	0.77	0.15	0.49	0.53
Oct-Dec 98	13.0	2.04	1.52	0.52	2.68	2.22	1.35	1.84
Jan-Mar 99	27.5	3.48	3.21	1.18	2.54	11.95	1.45	2.69
Apr-Jun 99	33.6	4.10	3.23	1.33	2.98	17.45	1.44	2.37
Jul 99	12.9	1.84	1.30	0.58	1.23	6.31	0.51	0.90
<b>Males</b>								
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.19	0.80	0.35	0.63	0.12	0.43	0.53
Oct-Dec 98	10.6	1.67	1.20	0.40	2.15	1.88	1.16	1.51
Jan-Mar 99	22.9	2.89	2.57	0.94	2.04	10.14	1.25	2.24
Apr-Jun 99	28.2	3.42	2.63	1.06	2.39	14.90	1.25	1.96
Jul 99	10.8	1.57	1.05	0.47	1.01	5.36	0.45	0.74
<b>Females</b>								
Jul-Sep 98	0.9	0.22	0.20	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.12
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.35	0.32	0.12	0.50	0.33	0.18	0.31
Jan-Mar 99	4.4	0.56	0.62	0.23	0.47	1.75	0.20	0.42
Apr-Jun 99	5.1	0.64	0.58	0.26	0.54	2.46	0.18	0.40
Jul 99	2.0	0.26	0.25	0.11	0.20	0.92	0.06	0.15

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

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews. 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

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+<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Jul-Sep 98	1.83	1.46	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	3.21	2.13	1.08	0.78	0.68	0.09	
Jan-Mar 99	4.95	3.78	1.17	0.89	0.78	0.10	
Apr-Jun 99	5.80	4.63	1.18	1.00	0.88	0.12	
Jul 99	2.57	2.10	0.47	0.26	0.24	0.02	
<b>Male</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	1.55	1.22	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	2.67	1.74	0.93	0.67	0.59	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.15	3.15	1.01	0.76	0.67	0.09	
Apr-Jun 99	4.88	3.85	1.03	0.87	0.77	0.10	
Jul 99	2.19	1.77	0.42	0.23	0.21	0.02	
<b>Female</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	0.27	0.22	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.51	0.37	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.01	
Jan-Mar 99	0.76	0.61	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0.87	0.74	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.02	
Jul 99	0.36	0.31	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
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	0.36	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0.50	0.44	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01	
Jul 99	0.22	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.02	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.

# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> 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	Average change over 3 months ended
1995	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996	226.1			227.7		216.7		152.6		
1997	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1998	296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0		
1997	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	-2.3
	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	1.6
	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	222.7	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	305.5	4.0	2.9	227.2	-1.5	222.4	-3.9	118.4	-3.6
	Aug R	310.7	5.2	3.4	230.1	4.6	224.5	5.3	120.1	3.1
	Sep P	311.5	0.8	3.3	231.9	2.6	229.9	2.6	122.9	1.7

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

Note: Vacancies notified to and placements 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 placements figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

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

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:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
1997	Sep	10.5	37.4	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	37.7	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	36.3	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	37.1	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	36.0	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	37.9	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	38.7	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	38.7	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May	11.5	40.0	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	41.2	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	42.2	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	42.7	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	43.9	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.0
	Oct	11.6	45.3	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	26.1	254.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
	Nov	11.0	43.3	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	41.6	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	40.1	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	38.9	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	38.0	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	36.7	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	35.5	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	35.3	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	16.3	34.5	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 R	18.5	34.7	23.5	21.4	33.4	23.8	31.9	37.9	28.5	253.6	16.1	32.1	301.8	N/A	310.7
	Sep P	19.6	34.7	23.6	20.9	33.4	23.1	31.5	38.3	29.0	254.0	15.8	32.8	302.6	N/A	311.5

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: not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands																
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom		
Vacancies at Jobcentres <sup>a,b</sup>	1995	6.4	22.7	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	26.8	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	34.4	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	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
	1998	Sep	12.5	47.2	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	51.7	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	46.7	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	39.8	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	35.7	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	34.9	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	34.8	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	33.4	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	34.0	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	35.3	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	34.3	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	35.8	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	
	Sep	21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	N/A	N/A	
Vacancies at careers offices <sup>c</sup>	1996	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7	
	1997	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8	
	1998	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	

# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
					<b>BBFW</b>	
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	139	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1996	Aug 25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
	Sep 19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
	Oct 20	26	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 26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
	May 20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
	Jun 19	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	26	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	29.8	47.8	1.8
	Jun 15	19	3.0	3.6	14.6	9.7
	Jul 12	16	5.7	5.9	6.9	1.3
	Aug 10	11	3.3	3.3	10.6	1.0

### 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 services activities
SIC 1992	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	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	-	-	-	0.2
	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	1.3
	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	-	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Aug	0.2	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
	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	5.3
	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	0.6	-	1.2	18.5	-	0.1
	Jun	-	9.7	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
	Jul	-	1.3	3.0	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.4	-	0.2
	Aug	-	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.4	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.3

<sup>a</sup> 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

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to August 1998			12 months to August 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	1	200	100	2	100	300
textiles and textile products;	1	*	**	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	*	700	2	300	500
cokes, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	1	*	**	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	2	1,200	1,500	2	200	300
base 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	2,900	1	100	100
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.;	17	11,200	28,700	14	14,400	46,400
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1,200	200	-	-	-
Construction	17	12,600	26,400	13	7,000	30,300
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	3	1,200	11,300
Transport, storage and communication	58	39,800	138,200	66	22,000	27,700
Finance, 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	15	4,200	25,200	13	9,300	22,300
Education	19	3,600	6,100	15	23,700	20,800
Health and social work	6	2,400	15,500	5	700	5,700
Other community, social and personal services activities	17	12,100	19,300	10	11,700	19,400
All industries and services	180 <sup>a</sup>	107,600	286,800	156 <sup>a</sup>	93,500	194,600

<sup>a</sup> 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: August 1999

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	11	3,300	10,600
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	10	3,300 <sup>a</sup>	9,800
Continuing from earlier months	1	*	800

<sup>a</sup> All directly involved.  
\* Less than 50 workers 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 August 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	44	64,600	121,400
extra wage and fringe benefits	7	2,900	3,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	2,700	2,900
Redundancy questions	23	9,400	37,700
Trade union matters	7	1,600	1,700
Working conditions and supervision	10	2,700	13,500
Manning and work allocation	26	3,700	4,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	26	5,800	9,900
All causes	156	93,500	194,600

# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

June to August 1999

Thousands and percent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>LEVELS</b>													
All persons	16-17	879	374	505	661	263	398	218	111	107	565	73	492
	18-24	3,880	3,235	646	3,418	2,857	561	462	378	85	1,020	518	502
	All under 25	4,760	3,609	1,151	4,079	3,120	959	680	489	192	1,585	592	994
Male	16-17	448	218	230	322	148	174	126	69	56	293	38	255
	18-24	2,128	1,801	327	1,851	1,574	277	276	50	50	380	123	257
	All under 25	2,575	2,019	556	2,173	1,723	451	402	296	106	673	161	512
Female	16-17	432	157	275	339	115	225	93	42	51	272	35	237
	18-24	1,753	1,433	319	1,567	1,283	284	186	151	35	640	395	245
	All under 25	2,184	1,590	594	1,906	1,398	508	278	192	86	912	430	482
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
All persons	16-17	60.9	83.6	50.7	45.8	58.8	40.0	24.8	29.7	21.1	39.1	16.4	49.3
	18-24	79.2	86.2	56.3	69.7	76.1	48.9	11.9	11.7	13.1	20.8	13.8	43.7
	All under 25	75.0	85.9	53.7	64.3	74.3	44.7	14.3	13.5	16.6	25.0	14.1	46.3
Male	16-17	60.4	85.1	47.4	43.5	58.0	35.8	28.1	31.9	24.4	39.6	14.9	52.6
	18-24	84.8	93.6	56.0	73.8	81.8	47.5	13.0	12.6	15.2	15.2	6.4	44.0
	All under 25	79.3	92.6	52.1	66.9	79.0	42.2	15.6	14.7	19.0	20.7	7.4	47.9
Women	16-17	61.4	81.6	53.8	48.2	59.8	43.9	21.4	26.7	18.4	38.6	18.4	46.2
	18-24	73.2	78.4	56.6	65.5	70.2	50.3	10.6	10.5	11.0	26.8	21.6	43.4
	All under 25	70.5	78.7	55.2	61.6	69.2	47.3	12.7	12.1	14.5	29.5	21.3	44.8
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
All persons	16-17	-55	-18	-36	-48	-27	-21	-7	9	-15	44	2	41
	18-24	-38	-30	-8	6	6	0	-44	-36	-8	54	8	45
	All under 25	-92	-48	-44	-42	-21	-21	-51	-27	-23	98	11	87
Male	16-17	-35	-27	-8	-29	-25	-4	-6	-2	-4	30	3	27
	18-24	-24	-26	1	6	3	3	-30	-28	-2	31	11	20
	All under 25	-59	-53	-7	-23	-22	-1	-36	-31	-6	61	15	47
Female	16-17	-20	9	-29	-19	-2	-17	0	11	-11	14	-1	14
	18-24	-13	-4	-9	1	3	-3	-14	-8	-7	23	-3	25
	All under 25	-33	5	-38	-19	2	-20	-15	3	-18	36	-4	40
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
All persons	16-17	-3.3	-1.1	-3.9	-3.0	-3.8	-2.4	0.8	3.6	-1.4	3.3	1.1	3.9
	18-24	-1.0	-0.3	-2.6	-0.1	0.6	-1.6	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	1.0	0.3	2.6
	All under 25	-1.5	-0.4	-3.2	-0.7	0.2	-1.9	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	1.5	0.4	3.2
Male	16-17	-4.3	-2.4	-3.6	-3.6	-4.0	-2.3	0.8	2.6	-0.8	4.3	2.4	3.6
	18-24	-1.2	-0.6	-1.9	0.0	0.7	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-0.6	1.2	0.6	1.9
	All under 25	-1.9	-0.8	-2.7	-0.8	0.4	-1.7	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8	1.9	0.8	2.7
Female	16-17	-2.2	1.3	-4.0	-2.3	-3.6	-2.1	0.8	5.7	-2.0	2.2	-1.3	4.0
	18-24	-0.8	0.1	-3.4	-0.2	0.5	-2.0	-0.7	-0.5	-1.7	0.8	-0.1	3.4
	All under 25	-1.1	0.2	-3.6	-0.7	0.0	-2.0	-0.5	0.2	-1.9	1.1	-0.2	3.6

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 8094.

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

4 September-8 October 1999

10,115<sup>a</sup>

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

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

## Background economic indicators\* seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income							
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>			
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%			
	<b>YBEZ</b>	<b>ABMI</b>		<b>CKYW</b>		<b>CKYY</b>		<b>OSXS</b>		<b>CAED</b>				
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0			
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0			
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6			
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7			
1997	106.2	756.4	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	106.1	3.8	146.6	8.8			
1998	108.5	773.4	2.2	102.8	0.7	102.1	0.4	109.9	1.6	149.8	2.2			
1998	Q2	108.4	193.0	2.5	103.3	1.4	102.5	1.1	109.7	1.9	105.7	-0.8	37.2	4.8
	Q3	108.9	194.1	2.0	103.4	0.8	102.4	0.5	110.1	0.8	105.8	-0.7	38.3	2.6
	Q4	109.0	194.2	1.6	102.5	0.5	101.2	-0.6	110.1	0.2	107.3	0.6	37.1	-1.4
1999	Q1	109.2R	194.6R	1.3R	101.8	-0.4	100.9	-1.3	110.2	0.3	106.5	0.9	35.7R	-3.8R
	Q2	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
1998	Dec	108.5	193.0	2.5	103.3	1.4	102.5	1.1	109.7	1.9	105.7	-0.8	37.2	4.8
1999	Jan	109.2R	194.6R	1.3R	101.8	-0.4	100.9	-1.3	110.2	0.3	106.5	0.9	35.7R	-3.8R
	Feb	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Mar	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Apr	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	May	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Jun	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Jul	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Aug	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Sep	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Oct	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Nov	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Dec	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Jan	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Feb	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Mar	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Apr	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	May	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Jun	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Jul	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Aug	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Sep	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Oct	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Nov	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Dec	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Jan	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Feb	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5	107.0	0.0	36.0	-3.4
	Mar	109.9R	195.8R	1.4R	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.3	1.5				

# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1998	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
	Sep	166.2	1.1	165.2	2.1	157.8	1.3	159.6	1.6

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 14 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
	<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	166.2	0.4	1.1			
	<b>Food and catering</b>	1546	-0.1	0.2			
	Alcohol and tobacco	2045	0.0	5.6			
	Housing and household expenditure	1685	0.5	0.1			
	Personal expenditure	1416	2.4	-0.5			
	Travel and leisure	1665	-0.1	1.8			
	<b>Consumer durables</b>	1127	2.0	-3.5			
	<b>Seasonal food</b>	1171	0.8	-5.8			
	Food excluding seasonal	1472	-0.3	-0.3			
	All items excluding seasonal food	1674	0.4	1.2			
	All items excluding food	1706	0.5	1.4			
	<b>Other indices</b>						
	All items excluding:						
	mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	1652	0.4	2.1			
	housing	1596	0.4	1.6			
	mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) <sup>a</sup>	1578	0.4	1.3			
	mortgage interest payments and council tax	1646	0.4	1.9			
	mortgage interest payments and depreciation	1644	0.4	1.9			
	<b>Food</b>	1424	-0.1	-1.2			
	Bread	1353	-1	-1			
	Cereals	1391	-3	-3			
	Biscuits and cakes	1578	2	2			
	Beef	1341	3	3			
	Lamb	1442	2	2			
	of which, home-killed lamb	1443	0	0			
	Pork	1273	1	1			
	Bacon	1551	4	4			
	Poultry	1101	-4	-4			
	Other meat	1325	-1	-1			
	Fish	1502	6	6			
	of which, fresh fish	1552	11	11			
	Butter	1683	-1	-1			
	Oil and fats	1387	-2	-2			
	Cheese	1573	-2	-2			
	Eggs	1524	4	4			
	Milk fresh	1507	-2	-2			
	Milk products	1400	-4	-4			
	Tea	1667	-2	-2			
	Coffee and other hot drinks	1213	-3	-3			
	Soft drinks	1878	0	0			
	Sugar and preserves	1346	-10	-10			
	Sweets and chocolates	1554	-1	-1			
	Potatoes	1461	-9	-9			
	of which, unprocessed potatoes	1201	-30	-30			
	Vegetables	1086	-3	-3			
	of which, other fresh vegetables	948	-2	-2			
	Fruit	1258	-4	-4			
	of which, other fresh fruit	1212	-5	-5			
	Other foods	1503	-1	-1			
	<b>Catering</b>	1981	0.2	3.7			
	Restaurant meals	1952	4	4			
	Canteen meals	2216	5	5			
	Take-aways and snacks	1928	3	3			
	<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	1853	0.0	2.3			
	Beer	1984	3	3			
	on sales	2061	3	3			
	off sales	1584	1	1			
	Wines and spirits	1671	1	1			
	on sales	1931	3	3			
	off sales	1527	0	0			
	<b>Tobacco</b>	2540	0.0	13.3			
	Cigarettes	2591	14	14			
	Tobacco	2068	7	7			
	<b>Housing</b>	1982	0.4	-0.9			
	Rent	2317	3	3			
	Mortgage interest payments	1861	-19	-19			
	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	1784	7	7			
	Community charge and rates/council tax	2847	4	4			
	Repairs and maintenance charges	2073	7	7			
	Do-it-yourself materials	1542	-1	-1			
	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	1952	2	2			
	<b>Fuel and light</b>	1245	0.2	0.2			
	Coal and solid fuels	1312	2	2			
	Electricity	1316	-1	-1			
	Gas	1179	-1	-1			
	Oil and other fuels	1230	24	24			
	<b>Household goods</b>	1416	0.7	0.2			
	Furniture	1463	1	1			
	Furnishings	1475	1	1			
	Electrical appliances	957	-2	-2			
	Other household equipment	1441	-1	-1			
	Household consumables	1615	1	1			
	Pet care	1506	1	1			
	<b>Household services</b>	1535	0.9	3.1			
	Postage	1529	-1	-1			
	Telephone, telemessages etc	936	-2	-2			
	Domestic services	2006	5	5			
	Fees and subscriptions	1849	6	6			
	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	1188	3.0	-3.0			
	Men's outerwear	1176	-2	-2			
	Women's outerwear	1023	-6	-6			
	Children's outerwear	1164	-4	-4			
	Other clothing	1590	-1	-1			
	Footwear	1183	-1	-1			
	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	1850	0.2	2.9			
	Personal articles	1243	1	1			
	Chemists goods	1945	2	2			
	Personal services	2549	7	7			
	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	1762	-0.3	2.7			
	Purchase of motor vehicles	1320	-5	-5			
	Maintenance of motor vehicles	2037	4	4			
	Petrol and oil	2139	11	11			
	Vehicles tax and insurance	2315	9	9			
	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	1802	0.1	3.4			
	Rail fares	2027	4	4			
	Bus and coach fares	1984	4	4			
	Other travel costs	1568	3	3			
	<b>Leisure goods</b>	1143	-0.4	-1.7			
	Audio-visual equipment	447	2	2			
	Tapes and discs	1149	-5	-5			
	Toys, photographic and sports goods	1149	-4	-4			
	Books and newspapers	1945	3	3			
	Gardening products	1387	-2	-2			
	<b>Leisure services</b>	2006	0.8	4.2			
	Television licences and rentals	1331	1	1			
	Entertainment and other recreation	2486	5	5			
	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	1304	5	5			
	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	1181	2	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 September 14 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 732	416	262-596	Margarine/Lowfat spread per 500g	DOIB 212	90	39-109
Tronside	CZPH 659	629	449-714				
Bracket (without bone)	CZPG 429	411	328-485	Cheese, per kg			
Roast beef	CZPF 685	892	719-1058	Cheddar type	CZNV 199	479	358-649
Serving steak	CZPE 596	472	289-700				
Lamb, home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD 687	801	639-1199	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNV 199	163	130-219
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC 525	313	239-386	Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU 193	139	75-205
Lamb, imported (frozen), per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA 130	524	374-664	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT 243	34	26-35
Loin (with bone)	CZQZ 134	427	374-452	Tea			
Pork, home-killed, per kg				Loose, per 125g	CZNR 187	78	62-99
Loin (with bone)	CZOX 705	421	299-598	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ 218	154	119-189
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN 528	280	199-348	Coffee			
Bacon, per kg				Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP 224	194	175-239
Smoky <sup>a</sup>	CZOB 602	432	298-707	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO 189	188	129-249
Garmon <sup>a</sup>	CZOU 668	541	399-714	Sugar			
Back <sup>a</sup>	DOIF 752	610	423-996	Granulated, per kg	CZNN 222	55	45-75
Ham				Fresh vegetables			
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR 807	86	53-119	Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM 390	55	33-86
Sausages, per kg <sup>c</sup>				Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNK 437	45	26-106
Pork	CZQO 668	301	218-392	Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNJ 486	115	99-152
Canned meats				Cabbages, hearted, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH 454	54	42-72
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO 213	98	74-119	Cauliflower, each	CZNG 471	47	39-60
Chicken, roasting, oven ready, per kg				Brussels sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNF 245	134	86-198
Fresh	CZON 178	166	133-194	Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNE 487	47	39-57
Fresh or chilled	CZOM 687	214	174-249	Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZND 493	49	39-77
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNC		

# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries <sup>b</sup>	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink											
								All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non- seasonal <sup>a</sup>													
								CZGU	CZGV	CZGX			CZGY	CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD				
Weights																							
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76											
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78											
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83											
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77											
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77											
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	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	78											
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80											
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	71											
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69											
Annual averages		CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK	CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD											
1987	Jan 13	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	101.7											
1988	Jan 12	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.0										
1989	Jan 17	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	110.5	111.6	116.5	112.4										
1990	Jan 16	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.0										
1991	Jan 15	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2										
1992	Jan 14	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.2										
1993	Jan 12	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.4										
1994	Jan 18	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.2										
1995	Jan 17	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.8										
1996	Jan 16	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2										
1997	Jan 14	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9										
1998	Jan 14	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.2										
1999	Jan 13	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	106.4	103.7										
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	109.1										
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.7										
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	135.6	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	151.1										
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.0										
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.2										
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0										
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	Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	-	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4										
	Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	-	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.1										
	Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	-	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1										
	Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	-	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4										
1998	Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	179.3										
	Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	-	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.3	177.9										
	Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	-	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.7	178.6										
	Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	-	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7										
	May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0										
	Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	178.9										
	Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7										
	Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0										
	Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	182.2										
	Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6										
	Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0										
	Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0										
1999	Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9										
	Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4										
	Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3										
	Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7										
	May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6										
	Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4										
	Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1										
	Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9																		

# H.15 RETAIL PRICES

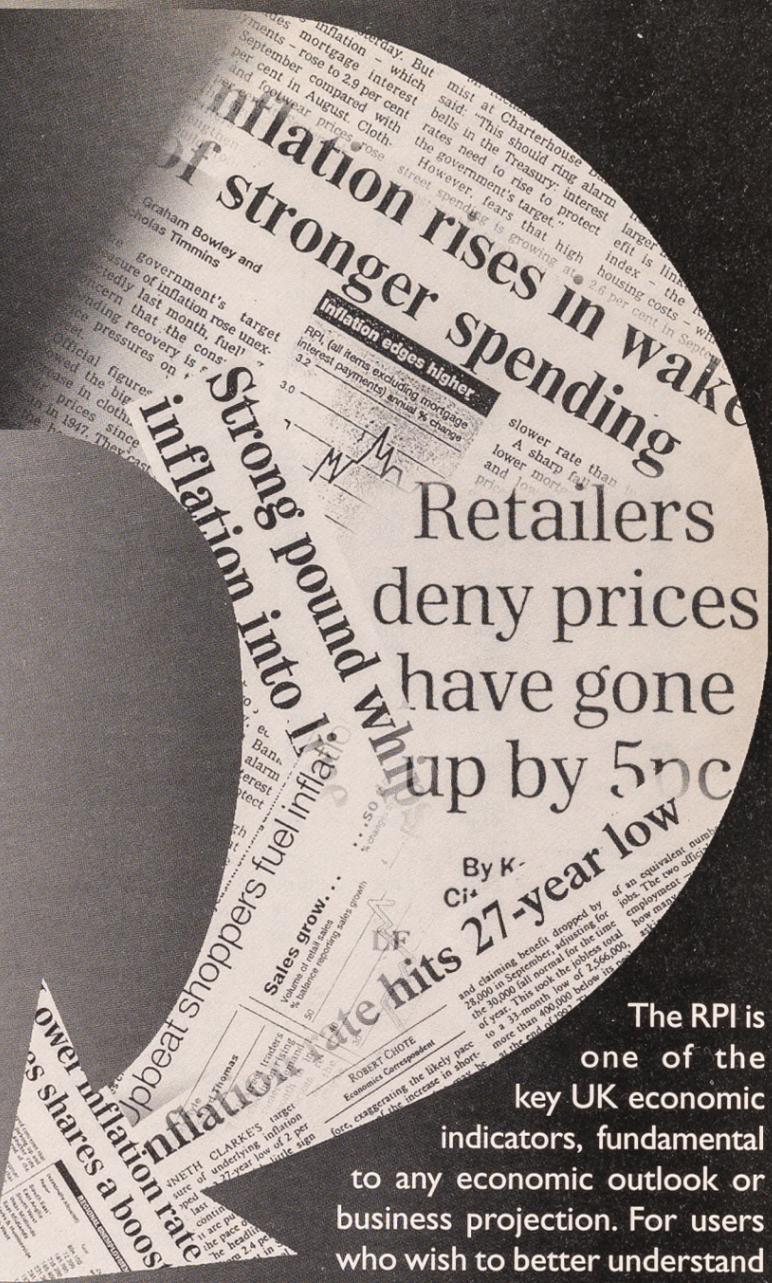
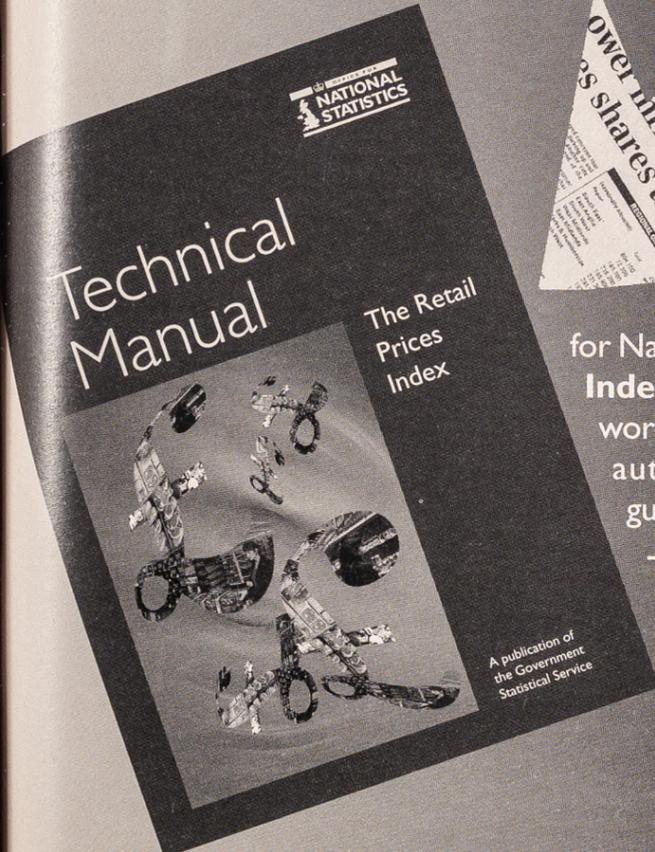
General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
		CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1988	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1989	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1990	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1991	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1992	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1993	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1994	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1995	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1996	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1997	Sep 9	3.6	0.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.0	-5.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	-0.1	5.8
	Oct 14	3.7	1.4	3.5	2.8	8.2	9.2	-5.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	-0.1	5.8
	Nov 11	3.7	1.4	3.7	2.6	8.4	9.2	-5.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	3.4	4.6	3.2	-0.7	5.7
	Dec 9	3.6	1.2	3.5	2.5	8.6	9.9	-5.5	1.4	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	-0.6	5.2
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
	Feb 10	3.4	0.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	8.7	-5.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	-1.0	5.1
	Mar 17	3.5	1.1	3.7	3.8	8.8	8.8	-5.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	4.5	3.1	2.6	-1.4	5.0
	Apr 21	4.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
	May 19	4.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	9.1	10.9	-5.2	1.5	2.8	0.2	4.4	5.5	2.3	-2.0	4.8
	Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4	4.7
	Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
	Aug 18	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.9	9.0	-5.3	0.9	2.2	-0.8	5.0	2.8	1.9	-2.9	4.9
	Sep 15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0	4.9
	Oct 20	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.4	0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	-3.0	4.8
	Nov 17	3.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-1.5	4.9	1.4	1.9	-2.9	4.8
	Dec 15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	-3.0	4.7
1999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	4.6
	Feb 16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6	4.6
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	4.8
	Apr 20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	-3.5	4.9
	May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	4.8
	Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	4.9
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
	Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	-4.6	4.1
	Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	-4.7	4.2

Note: See notes under Table H.13.

## The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

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



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.

# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

1996=100		European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998		103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.2
<b>Monthly</b>									
1997	May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.2	101.4
	Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.4	101.2	101.6
	Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.4	101.1	101.9
	Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6	101.4	102.0
	Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7
	Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
	Nov	102.3	102.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.6
	Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.9	102.3	101.8	101.7	101.8
1998	Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
	Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0
	Mar	102.6	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.9	101.8
	Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.6	102.1	101.9
	May	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.2	102.3
	Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.3	102.4
	Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.7
	Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.6
	Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.1	102.2
	Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0	102.0
	Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	101.9	102.0
	Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.0
1999	Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.7	101.9
	Feb	103.5	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.0	102.1
	Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.4	102.3
	Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7	102.7
	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.7	102.7
	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.7	102.8
	Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3
	Aug	104.4P	104.8	102.4P	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5P	103.3
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>									
<b>Annual averages</b>									
		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
<b>Monthly</b>									
1998	Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9
	May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9
	Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8
	Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
	Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.5
	Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4
	Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4
	Dec	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2
1999	Jan	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
	Mar	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
	Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.8
	May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.4
	Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.4
	Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
	Aug	1.2P	1.3	0.5P	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5P	0.7

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)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100		Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
		CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998		110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
<b>Monthly</b>									
1997	May	105.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
	Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
	Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
	Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
	Sep	105.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
	Oct	103.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
	Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
	Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998	Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
	Feb	105.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
	Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
	Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
	May	114.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
	Jun	117.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
	Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
	Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
	Sep	116	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
	Oct	116	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2	103.2
	Nov	115	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1	103.0
	Dec	121	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4	102.9
1999	Jan	108	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7	102.5
	Feb	102	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.6
	Mar	127	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2	103.2
	Apr	109	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6	103.4
	May	108	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
	Jun	107	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
	Jul	113	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1	103.1
	Aug	112	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8P	106.5	106.6	103.1
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>									
<b>Annual averages</b>									
		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		4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
<b>Monthly</b>									
1997	Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
	May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6
	Jun	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
	Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
	Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
	Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6	-0.1
	Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.1
	Nov	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.1
	Dec	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.0
1998	Jan	3.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
	Feb	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.2
	Mar	3.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.5
	Apr	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.3
	May	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
	Jun	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
	Jul	1.8	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
	Aug	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5P	1.8	2.3	0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

**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**

**Labour disputes** **01928 792825**

**Labour Force Survey** **020 7533 6094**

**New Deal (ES)** **0114 259 6365**

**Qualifications (DfEE)** **0114 259 3787**

**Redundancy statistics** **020 7533 6094**

**Retail Prices Index**  
 Anasfone service **020 7533 5866**  
 Enquiries **020 7533 5874**

**Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfEE)** **0114 259 4350**

**Small firms (DTI)** **0114 259 7538**  
**joanna.selden@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk**

**Trade unions (DTI)** **020 7215 5780**

**Training (DfEE)**  
 Training for Work, Youth Training and Modern Apprenticeships **0114 259 3310**  
 Workforce training **0114 259 3489**  
**Travel-to-Work Areas**  
 Composition and review of **020 7533 6168**  
**Unemployment**  
 ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count **020 7533 6094**

**Vacancies**  
 Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies **020 7533 6094**

**Youth Cohort Study (DfEE)** **0114 259 4218**

**FOR ADVICE ON:**

Sources of labour market statistics **020 7533 6094**  
 Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data **020 7533 6167**  
 Regional and local labour market statistics **020 7533 6113**

**FOR DETAILED INFORMATION**

Labour Market Statistics Helpline **020 7533 6094**  
**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 6176**  
 Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

**HISTORICAL DATA**

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.

**ON-LINE**

Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>  
 For more information see pS15.

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p604.

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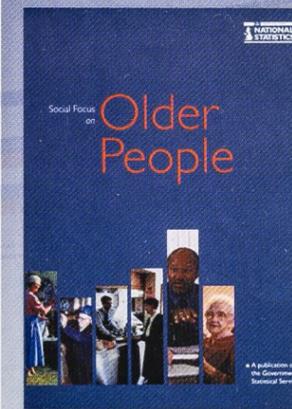
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