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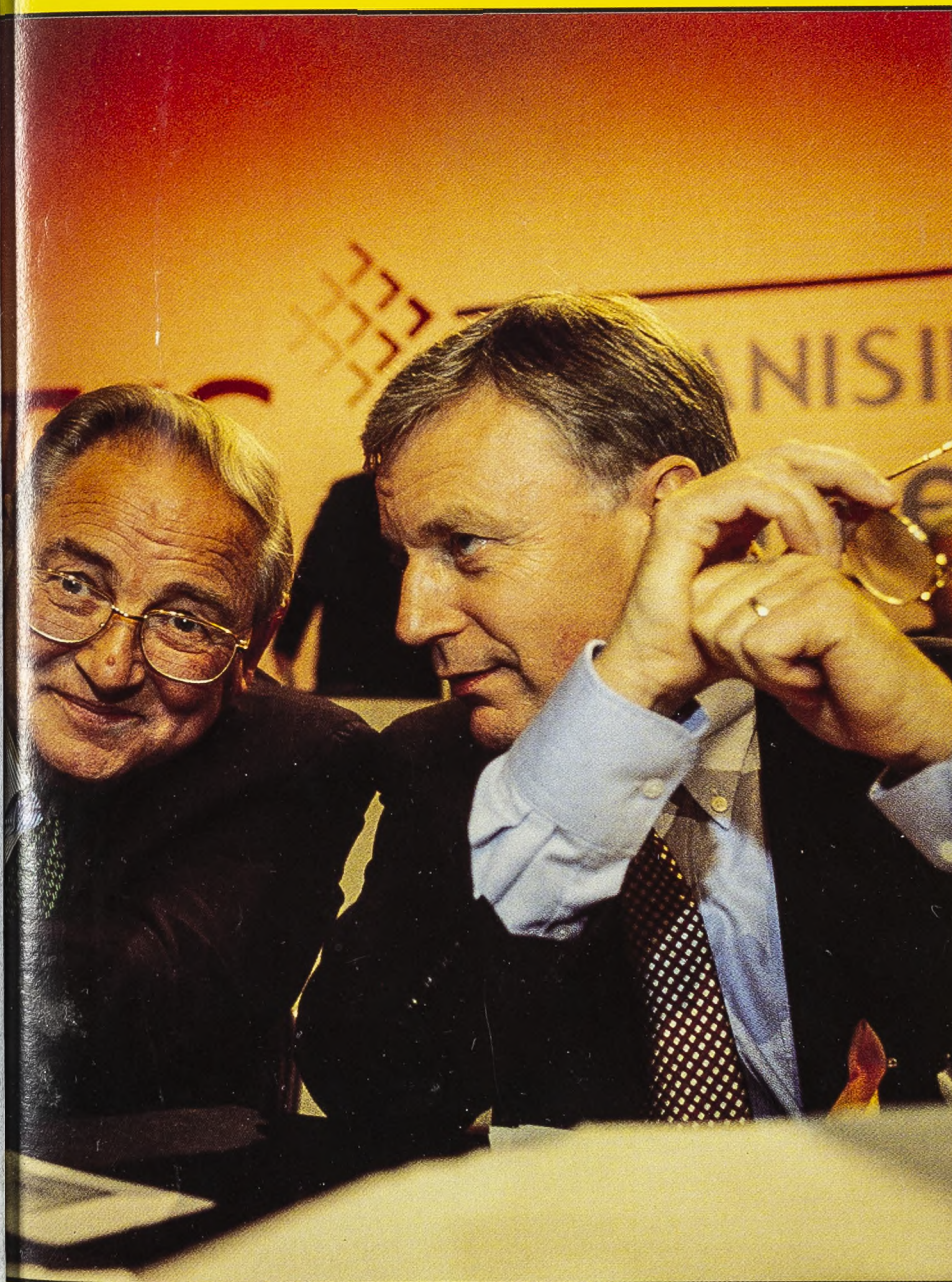
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# Labour Market trends



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- Trade union membership and recognition 1997-98

## PLUS...

- The impact of work-based training on job prospects for the unemployed
- Survey of users of ONS labour market statistics products and services
- Review of the labour market statistics First Releases
- DTI Employment Relations Directorate research programme 1999-2000
- Longitudinal data from the LFS
- Seasonal adjustment review of the LFS

July 1999







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### Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

Room B3/04,  
Office for National Statistics,  
1 Drummond Gate,  
London SW1V 2QQ

Telephone: 020 7533 6126

Fax: 020 7533 6186

e-mail: [david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk](mailto:david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk)

Managing editor: Frances Sly

Editor: David Bradbury

Assistant editor: Neil Mackinnon

Labour Market  
Update: Funmi Mashigo

Labour Market  
Spotlight: Judith Ferrand

Labour Market  
Data: Darren Stillwell

Design: Zeta Image to  
Print Ltd  
Geoff Francis

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Room B1/09,  
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tel. 020 7533 5674,  
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For advertising, contact Nigel Stephens,  
tel. 01162 417300, fax 01162 416906.

### Statistical enquiries

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on 020 7533 6176. The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 020 7533 6094. e-mail: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk). A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS96.

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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 16 June 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

**Employment growth** at a slower rate indicated by February-April 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results, confirmed by March 1999 workforce jobs.

**Falling unemployment** from February-April 1999 LFS and May claimant count.

There has been some slowdown in employment growth. However, both the ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have fallen. Headline average earnings growth has fallen.

Labour Force Survey data for February to April 1999 show that the employment rate was unchanged from the preceding three months at 73.9 per cent. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 46,000 over the quarter and by 297,000 over the year. The ILO unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent, down from 6.3 per cent in the preceding three months, and down from 6.4 per cent a year ago. The claimant count fell by 6,500 in May. The average monthly fall has been 6,600 per month over the last six months and 9,100 per month over the preceding three months.

The headline rate of growth in average earnings in April was 4.6 per cent, down from 4.8 per cent in March.

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

### New this month

February-April 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

May data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

March data: Workforce jobs

Figure 1 Employment rate

Sampling variability  $\pm 0.3\%$

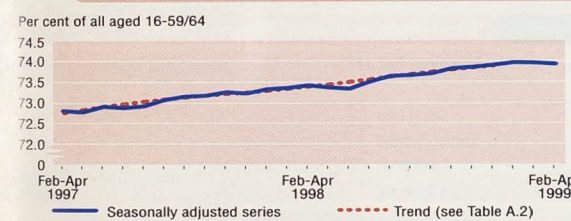


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability  $\pm 0.2\%$

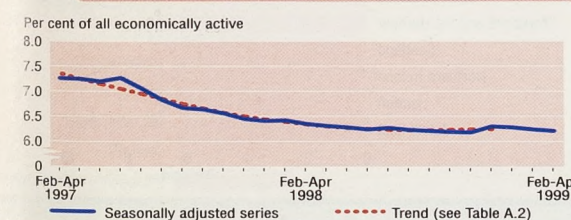
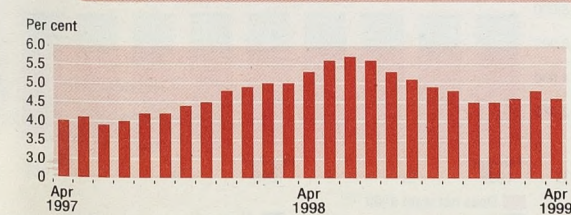


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth

Whole economy, percentage change over 12 months



### SUMMARY

**Employment rate** was 73.9 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 1999 period, unchanged from November 1998-January 1999 and up from 73.4 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

**ILO unemployment rate** was 6.2 per cent in February-April 1999 period, down from 6.3 per cent in November 1998-January 1999 and down from 6.4 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

**Employment** was 27.36 million in February-April 1999, up 297,000 over the year (Table A.1).

**Workforce jobs** rose by 85,000 over the year to 27.68 million in March 1999; this rise comprised 77,000 male jobs and 8,000 female jobs (Table A.3).

**ILO unemployment level** was 1.81 million in February-April 1999. This is 23,000 lower than a year before (Table A.1).

**Claimant count** down 6,500 in month to May to 1.29 million. Claimant count rate in May was 4.5 per cent, unchanged on the month (Table A.3).

**Economic activity rate** was 78.9 per cent among people of working age in February-April 1999, down from 79.0 per cent in November 1998-January 1999 and up from 78.5 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).

**Economic inactivity rate** was 21.1 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 1999 period, up from 21.0 per cent in November 1998-January 1999 and down from 21.5 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).

**GB headline rate for average earnings growth** was 4.6 per cent in April compared with a year earlier. This is down 0.2 percentage points from March rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

**New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 15,700 in May to 215,900 (Table A.3).

**Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 4,800 in May to 301,600 (Table G.1).



## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 35,000 since November 1998-January 1999 to 15.09 million in February-April 1999, and women up 10,000 in the same period to 12.27 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 57,000 since November 1998-January 1999 to 20.55 million in February-April 1999. People in part-time employment down 10,000 over the same period to 6.81 million. (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 147,000 in the three months to April 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.03 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 899 million during February-April 1999, unchanged from February-April 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.1 per cent over the year, offset by a decrease of 1.1 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 16,000 over the year to 280,000 in February-April 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 68,000 in year to stand at 515,000 in February-April 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 12,000 over the year to stand at 433,000 in February-April 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions (seasonally adjusted) down in all regions over the year except the North East, North West and Merseyside, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands and the South West. Highest rate is in the North East at 10.1 per cent and lowest is in the South East at 3.7 per cent. (Figure 7, Table C.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 47,900 over the year to 321,400 in May 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18 to 24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 286,500 in May 1999, a fall of 45,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 14,200 in May 1999, a fall of 35,900 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	May 1999	Change on year
18-24, over six months	68,700	down 52,200
25 and over, more than two years	153,800	down 36,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,500</b>	<b>down 88,300</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.17 million in February-April 1999. Of this total, 16.21 million were men and 12.96 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.57 million in February-April 1999. Of this total 5.30 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 in the number in employment of 297,000 in the year to February-April 1999 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 23,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 117,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 157,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.6 per cent of all persons of working age in February-April 1999, down from 84.8 per cent in November 1998-January 1999, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, up from 72.6 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.4 per cent in February-April 1999, up from 15.2 per cent in November 1998-January 1999, while the rate for women was 27.3 per cent for the same period, down from 27.4 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

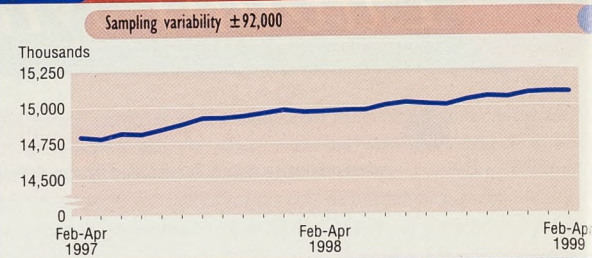


Figure 5 Female employment

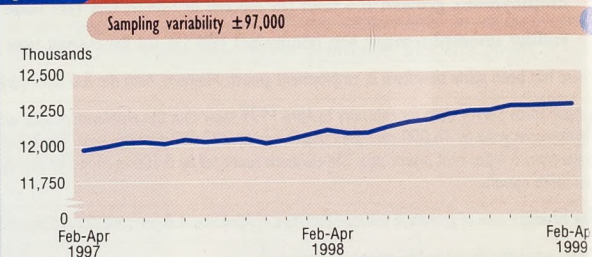


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

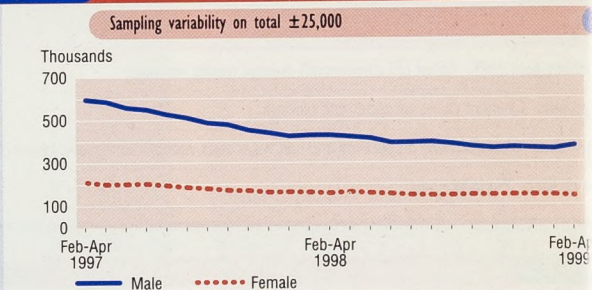


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

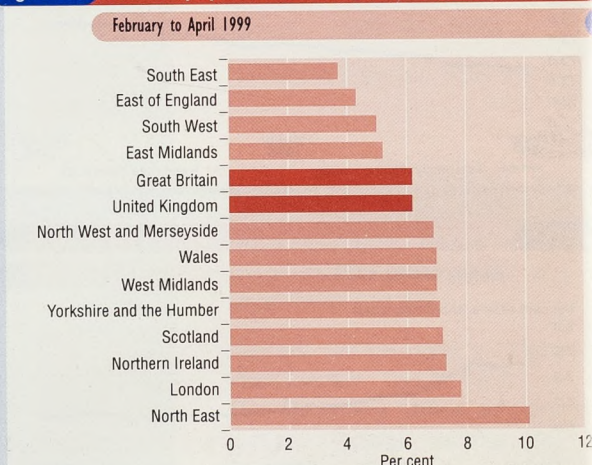


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

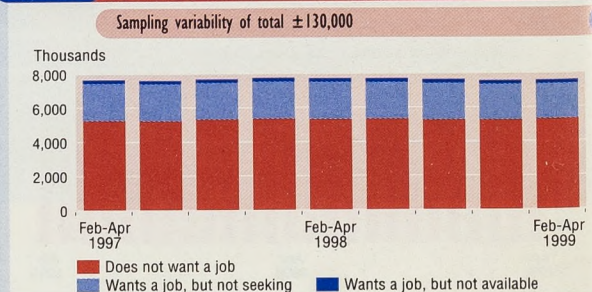


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

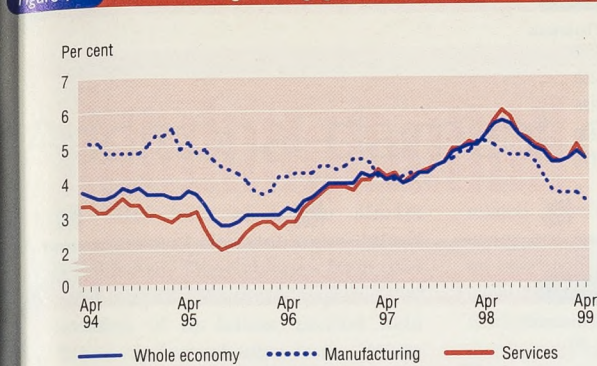


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

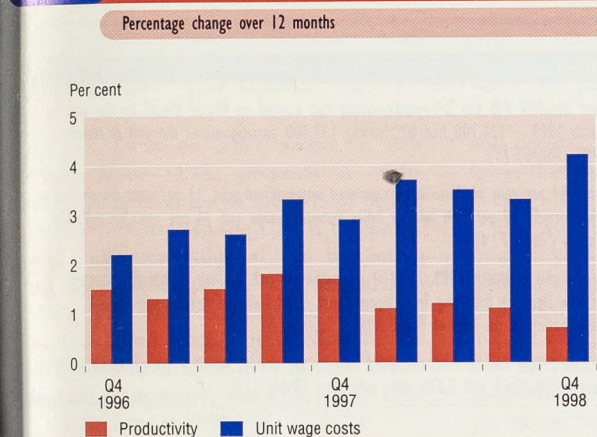
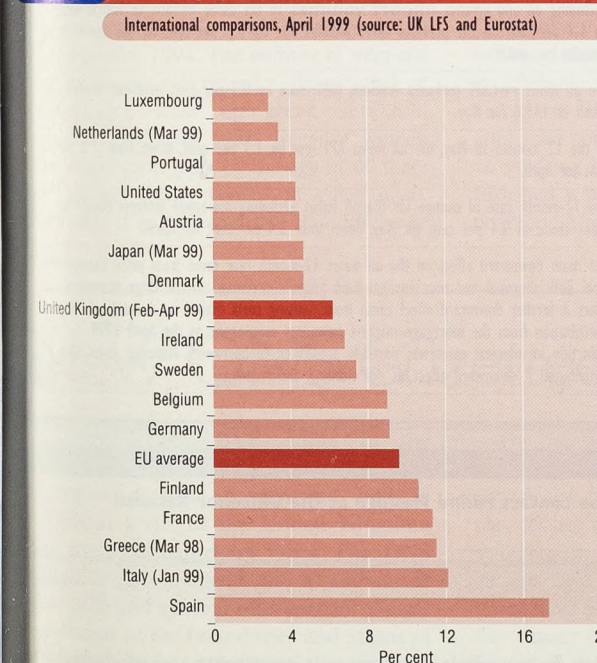


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 248,000 people made redundant in winter 1998/9 (December 1998-February 1999). This compares with 196,000 in the period December 1997-February 1998 (Table C.41, May 99).
- Results for winter 1998/9 show that 1.3 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, 35 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, May 99).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.6 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the March rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to April 1999 was 3.6 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for April was 3.4 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the March rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.4 per cent for April, down 0.1 percentage points from the revised March figure (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.6 per cent in April, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the March rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for April was 4.6 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.4 percentage points from the March rate (Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for April was 4.2 per cent compared with a year earlier, a 0.1 per cent increase from the March rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.3 per cent lower in the three months ending April 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 2.5 per cent higher in the three months ending April 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 1.0 per cent in the three months ending April 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.7 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 4.2 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1998, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in February-April 1999 was 6.2 per cent, below the EU average of 9.6 per cent in April 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 13.4 per cent in February-April 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 April, compared with 1.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.6 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 0.8 per cent.



## VACANCIES

- ➊ **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres 6,500 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- ➋ **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres 5,700 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- ➌ Placings by **Jobcentres** down by 19,100 in May to stand at 110,200 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- ➊ Number of working days lost in the 12 months to April 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 273,000, from 150 stoppages. Some 44 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 17 per cent were in manufacturing industries and 13 per cent were lost in public administration.
- ➋ Number of working days lost to labour disputes in April 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 2,900, from 7 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

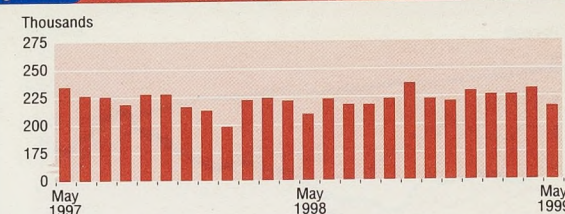
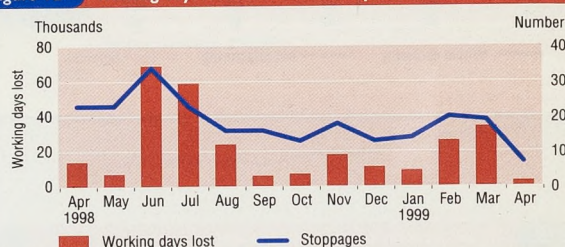


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



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

- ➊ The number participating in **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 27 December 1998 was 27 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1, May 99).
- ➋ The proportion of OT **leavers** between July 1997 and June 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 64 per cent; the same as for the preceding 12 months (Table F.5).
- ➌ The number participating in **work-based training for adults** in England and Wales as at 27 December 1998 was 44 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- ➍ The proportion of leavers from **work-based training for adults** between July 1997 and June 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 43 per cent; three percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3).
- ➎ The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 133,200 as at 27 December 1998 (Table F.1).
- ➏ Over 266,000 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** by the end of March 1999 – 128,700 had left, leaving 137,600 participants at the end of March 1999 (Table F.11).
- ➐ Some 44 per cent of these leavers entered unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 9 per cent left for other known reasons and 34 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- ➑ By the end of March 1999, 117,400 **people aged 25 or over** had started on **New Deal** for the Long Term Unemployed – 38,400 had left, leaving 79,000 participating at the end of March 1999 (Table F.16).
- ➒ 10,500 people had entered sustained jobs by the end of March 1999, of which 7,830 were unsubsidised and 2,670 were subsidised (Table F.19).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- ➊ **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 1999 was flat at 0.0 per cent, down from 0.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1998. Compared with the first quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 0.6 per cent.
- ➋ **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to April were 0.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.8 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- ➌ **Manufacturing output** in the three months to April was flat compared with the previous three months, but 1.3 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- ➍ The total volume of **construction output** in the fourth quarter of 1998 was 0.1 per cent lower compared with the previous quarter and was 0.9 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- ➎ **Business investment** in the first quarter of 1999 is estimated to be 2.0 per cent lower than the previous quarter, but 6.7 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1998.
- ➏ **Government consumption** in the fourth quarter of 1998 was up 0.3 per cent on the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ➐ The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to March 1999 was in deficit by £7.1 billion, up from a deficit of £6.3 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £4.3 billion a year earlier.
- ➑ Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to March were 2.5 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 2.9 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- ➒ Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to March were up 1.7 per cent on the previous three months and up 6.3 per cent on the same three months last year.
- ➓ The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 0.2 per cent over the month to stand at 165.6 for May.
- ➔ In the 12 months to May, the all items RPI rose by 1.3 per cent, down from 1.6 per cent for April.
- ➕ The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.1 per cent for May, down from 2.4 per cent for April.
- ➖ The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for food. Both seasonal and non-seasonal food prices contributed to the large downward effect. A further downward effect came from housing costs mainly as a result of the contribution from the mortgage interest payments component as the April 1999 reduction in interest rates was partially passed on to borrowers. Motoring costs also contributed a downward effect, as did clothing and footwear.

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please contact 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, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies**.

## Additional claimant count data

FROM THIS issue of *Labour Market Trends*, additional claimant count data is being published. These changes form part of ONS' ongoing work to improve the presentation of its labour market data and follow on from changes to the labour market statistics First Release introduced as part of the review discussed on pp371-2 of this issue.

Table C.23 has hitherto contained the numbers of claimants of unemployment-

related benefits by parliamentary constituency, broken down by sex. It will from now on also include the claimant count rate for each constituency as a percentage of workforce jobs and as a percentage of employee jobs. A new table, C.24, giving data using the Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system, has been introduced. The NUTS areas are defined by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) to provide a

uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics. Claimant count levels and rates will be given at both NUTS2 level (equating to counties or combinations of counties) and NUTS3 level (where data are broken down to correspondingly smaller units).

In addition, Tables C.12 and C.13, which cover the claimant count by age and duration of claim, now appear monthly – see p276, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1999.

## Social focus on older people

**SOCIAL focus on older people**, a new report from ONS, presents a wide-ranging examination of the lives of people aged 50 and over in the UK. It traces the major characteristics of the increasing number of older people and the changes which they have experienced. This is a marked trend – the proportion of the population aged 50 or over has more than doubled from nearly one in seven in 1901 to one in three in 1997.

There have been major changes not only in the overall structure of the population but also in the health of older people: the number of further years older people can expect to spend without a disability has been increasing. For example, in 1980 men aged 65-69 could expect a further 11.6 years of life without a disability; this had increased to 13.5 years by 1994. The number of very old people has also increased – the number of centenarians went up about sevenfold between 1961 and 1991. Because women live longer than men, by the age of 89 there are around three women to every man. However, it is projected that this difference

will decline, so that by 2021 there will be fewer than two women of this age to every man.

The working lives of older people differ from those of younger people, and these differences increase with age. After the age of 50, people are increasingly unlikely to be in paid work, and if they do not have a job they are likely either to be unemployed for a longer time than younger people or to leave the labour market altogether. The decline in the employment rate in the run-up to state pension age is especially marked in men: 58 per cent of men aged 60 were employed in autumn 1998, compared with only 34 per cent of those aged 64. For women, the rate declines from 62 per cent at age 55 to 44 per cent of those aged 59. The report cites an ONS survey into reasons for carrying on working after state pension age, carried out in 1988-89 with the respondents reinterviewed in 1994. For women who retired after state pension age, a quarter had carried on working because they enjoyed it, and a fifth had wanted to improve their financial position. Men who continued to work on

beyond state pension age were quite likely to be self-employed: in autumn 1998 two-fifths of men aged over 65 in employment were self-employed, compared with just over 10 per cent of employed men aged under 50. Male economic inactivity among the over-50s has continued quite high even at times when the economy has been recovering; this suggests that a large proportion of older men who find themselves out of work leave the labour market altogether. However, in some ways older workers could be as flexible as younger workers: according to the 1994-95 Family and Working Lives Survey, 47 per cent of people claiming unemployment-related benefits were looking for a particular type of job, but there was no significant difference between younger and older claimants. Older claimants did, however, tend to be looking for slightly shorter hours of work than their younger counterparts.

• *Social focus on older people*. Office for National Statistics. Published by The Stationery Office, ISBN 0 11 621168 7, £30.

## New ONS Gazetteer published

A COMPREHENSIVE guide to the impact of recent reorganisations to the structure of local government and to statistical areas in the United Kingdom has been published by ONS. The *ONS Gazetteer* is designed as a source of guidance and general reference for people interested in the boundaries and status of administrative and statistical areas.

The *Gazetteer* contains a detailed comparison of the various administrative and statistical geographies for each constituent UK country, plus detailed constitutions to show the relationship between the old and the new areas where changes have been made. Maps show the local government geography in each year of change; the impact of the change from Standard Statistical Regions to Government Office

Regions; and the new boundaries of the areas used in the Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques system for producing regional statistics at different levels for comparison with other European Union territories.

• *Gazetteer of the old and new geographies of the United Kingdom*. The Stationery Office. ISBN 1 85774 298 2, £20.



## 1996-based national population projections

A MUCH older working population, fewer children and more people over state pension age are expected to make up the population of the United Kingdom by the year 2021, according to the latest official population projections prepared by the Government Actuary and published by ONS.

The projections show that:

- although the size of the working-age population is projected to increase to 39.3 million (allowing for the planned increase in the state pension age of women from 60 to 65 between 2010 and 2020) in 2020, from 36.0 million in 1996, there will be 2 million fewer people aged 16-44 and 2.5 million more aged 44-59;
- by 2021, there are expected to be 1 million fewer children aged under 16 than in 1996, a fall of 9 per cent from 12.1 million; and
- the number of people over state pension age is expected to rise from 10.7 million

in 1996 to 12.0 million in 2021, with longer-term projections suggesting nearly 15.5 million by the late 2030s.

Allowing for the change in the state pension age of women, the dependency ratio is expected to fall from 632 dependants (children under 16 and population of pensionable age) per 1,000 working-age people in 1996 to about 580 per 1,000 in 2020. Thereafter, longer-term projections suggest it will rise rapidly to around 700 per 1,000 from the mid-2030s.

Other key projections show that the UK population is projected to increase gradually from an estimated 58.8 million in 1996 to reach 62.2 million by 2021. Longer-term projections suggest the UK population will peak around 2031 at almost 63 million and then gradually start to fall. The projected 3.4 million increase in the UK population between 1996 and 2021 is almost equally

due to natural increase (more births than deaths) and to net migration. Between 1996 and 2021, the population of England is projected to rise from 49.1 million to 52.5 million, Northern Ireland from 1.66 million to over 1.7 million and Wales from 2.9 million to just over 3 million. Scotland's population will decrease from 5.1 million to just under 5 million.

The population will become gradually older with the average (mean) age expected to rise from 38.4 years in 1996 to 41.9 years by 2021. The population aged 80 and over will grow slowly from 2.4 million in 1996 to reach 3 million by 2021. Longer-term projections suggest it will reach 4 million by 2031, eventually peaking at around 5.5 million by the middle of the next century.

- *National population projections 1996-based*. Series PP2 no. 21. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621160 1, £30.

### OTHER NEWS

## Survey on skills shortages

THE national co-ordinating body of Britain's local training and enterprise councils (TECs), the TEC National Council, has published the latest results of its survey on skills, pointing to continued skills shortages, with demand growing especially in the managerial, engineering, technical and IT sectors. The growth in demand for these skills will be met only with difficulty from the existing labour market in the next year, the TEC National Council predicts.

In all, 67 of the 78 TECs and chambers of commerce, training and enterprise (CCTEs) in England and Wales responded to the latest round of the survey, accessing a collective sample of over 50,000 businesses and 112,000 individuals surveyed by the individual TECs and CCTEs. Over 80 per cent of these said that employers in their area were reporting "some" or "significant"

recruitment difficulties, although many of the sectors affected were those with low levels of pay or unsociable hours. A total of 46 per cent of TECs and CCTEs reported some shortages of skills in their area, and another 33 per cent reported significant skills shortages. The area with the greatest report of shortages was among qualified engineers, technicians, mechanics and fitters: 27 per cent of respondents cited this as an area with shortages. Looking at the situation across the regions, the London TECs reported a higher level of skills shortages. The majority of employers reported at least some skills gap among their current workforces. Some 63 per cent of TECs and CCTEs said that skills shortages would be met only with difficulty in their locality, with another 5 per cent saying that it was unlikely that the local labour market could meet the demand. The factors most

commonly identified as barriers to these needs being met were a general tightening of the labour market (31 per cent) and the reluctance of employers to train their workforces (19 per cent).

Among people unemployed for less than six months, lack of relevant skills was the most cited problem, with 31 per cent of people reporting this as the most pressing issue (the next highest barrier to employment was the cost of, or lack of access to, childcare which was cited by 13 per cent of people unemployed for less than six months). Among those unemployed for longer, the figure quoting lack of skills rises to 35 per cent, again much the most cited problem.

- *TEC National Council skills survey: spring 1999*. Available from the TEC National Council, Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SX.

Send your news releases to:  
**Labour Market Trends newsdesk**  
**Room B3/04**

**Office for National Statistics**  
**1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ**  
**Fax: 020 7533 6186 E-mail: david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk**

## Labour regulation and recruitment

LABOUR regulation – such as protection against unfair dismissal – can protect workers with jobs, but it might also lead to stricter hiring standards which could screen out less qualified workers and so harm their job opportunities. A new report published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation compares the effects of labour regulation in the UK with those in other European countries.

The study, which was carried out by Stanley Siebert of Birmingham University, compared multinationals with plants producing the same product in both the UK and another continental country. Three plants in the UK in food processing, pharmaceuticals and distilling were studied along with three corresponding plants in the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy respectively. Personnel records over the period 1975-1994 were studied to analyse trends in hiring standards. Labour turnover was higher in the UK, while

pay rates were broadly similar. However, overall labour costs were lower in the UK, largely owing to the lower level of National Insurance in the UK. Labour productivity was greater in two out of the three continental plants than in their UK equivalents, counterbalancing their higher labour costs.

The study found that the UK plants were tending to become more like their continental counterparts: there were strong upward trends in the educational qualifications of new recruits, and there were also signs that the levels of experience required of new recruits were increasing. The study showed that generally speaking across all the plants recruits with better education needed less experience, and suggests therefore that better education could help inexperienced workers to get jobs. Increases in trade union membership were also associated with increases in recruits' previous experience, other things being equal. This could be

because increases in union membership decrease wage flexibility and signal more labour regulation, both of which reduce the hiring of less qualified workers.

The report concludes that the labour market in the UK appeared to offer more opportunity for less qualified workers and protect existing workers less. This in turn supported the view that labour regulations are damaging to the job prospects of less qualified workers. However, this picture could be misleading, as practice in the UK plants seemed to be moving towards that in the continental plants.

- *Company recruitment policies: implications for production workers*, by Stanley Siebert. Published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 899987 82 7, available at £12.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033.

## Young men's attitudes to work

A NEW study published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) looks at young men's attitudes to work in the light of long-term trends in the labour market towards service sector jobs which have often been targeted at women. It found that many of the young men it looked at were in a cycle of poor jobs that were not seen as offering a career.

The study, which drew on qualitative research with 63 men aged 18-20 in Newham (east London), Salford and Leicester, was carried out for the JRF by Working with Men, a voluntary organisation which carries out research as well as project work with young men. Most of those interviewed had been underachievers at school; the vast majority still lived at home; and virtually all had worked, but had been in temporary, insecure and generally poorly-paid jobs. The interviews explored the young men's experience of the workplace and their attitudes and beliefs about 'men's work' and 'women's work'.

Many of the young men said that they were poorly prepared at school for the workplace, and there was considerable regret felt about the use they had made of school.

They felt that they had often "had a laugh" rather than worked, had not thought about the future and now saw school as a missed opportunity. Notions of masculinity played an important part in this – resisting teachers' influence, acting tough and avoiding appearing weak were recurrent themes. They had been poorly prepared for work – they had had unrealistic views of the workplace, work experience had often been patchy and careers advice unhelpful.

All the men interviewed made a strong distinction between a 'career job' and poor jobs which paid badly, such as retailing, working in fast-food restaurants and cleaning. The motivation for taking these jobs was always financial, and the commonly held view was that such jobs were easy to get and leave. However, these poor jobs were often the strongest motivation for many of the young men to return to college – concerns that they would be stuck in such jobs for the rest of their lives stirred them to think about the future. However, for those who were living away from home it was hard to break out of this cycle, as their main preoccupation was meeting immediate needs, such as money for rent and food.

A significant minority – about a third – of the young men interviewed had fairly traditional views about domestic responsibilities; they also tended to have traditional views about the workplace. However, overall, the young men made fewer distinctions about roles in the workplace than in relation to domestic responsibilities. Most jobs were seen as appropriate for both men and women. It was pay that appeared central – but many of the poorly-paid areas mentioned were traditional areas for women. Some young men did rule out particular jobs on the basis of lacking characteristics that were thought to be possessed by women – caring jobs and those which demanded patience. The majority aspired to traditional male jobs, such as electrician or mechanic.

- *Young men, the job market and gendered work*, by Trefor Lloyd of Working with Men. Published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 902633 14 8, available at £12.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033.



# Pay over the 'millennium weekend'

TWO surveys have examined pay premia for employees who may have to work over the special weekend at the end of this year which ushers in the year 2000, which will for many people be a time of celebration but which also could see computer problems caused by the 'millennium bug'. A survey from Hay Management Consultants suggests that 67 per cent of organisations are planning to have staff working over that weekend, and it will cost them 150 per cent more than a normal bank holiday weekend, while another survey from the Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD) suggests that so far only 6 per cent of employees have been offered an incentive to work that weekend, with those in entertainment or information technology (IT) the most likely to have been offered a bonus.

The Hay survey, which covered 500

organisations across all industry sectors, showed that 67 per cent planned to have staff working over that weekend, with 65 per cent also intending to have staff on call. A variety of incentives were planned for staff, the most popular being standby or call-out payments. Some 57 per cent of organisations planned these, averaging £268 for the weekend. The sectors intending to spend the most included finance and transport/utilities; firms in the former sector expected to spend 198 per cent more on staff cover than on a normal bank holiday weekend. In the public sector, by contrast, it was expected that costs would be only 77 per cent higher than on a normal bank holiday weekend. Indeed, many organisations are cancelling all holiday arrangements over the period and making working compulsory, without financial compensation. Much of the extra cost related to having more staff than usual on hand, for example in sectors such as the police and the

National Health Service. However, only 39 per cent of organisations have yet confirmed their working arrangements for the beginning of 2000.

Similarly, the IPD survey – carried out by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) and looking at 1,082 UK employees – suggested that huge incentive payments for working over the New Year period were the exception rather than the rule. Only one respondent reported being offered more than £1,000 to work, and of those who have been offered incentives, double time seems to be the most common (reported by 23 per cent). Those working in IT are likely to do better than this, with some people reporting that they have been offered six times their usual daily rate. More than a third of those working in pubs and clubs have been offered an incentive to work, as have around a quarter of IT staff, compared with only 6 per cent of employees as a whole.

## LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

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

### TOPICS COVERED

#### EMPLOYMENT

Absences through sickness/injury; employment by industry and occupation; flexible working holiday entitlement; homeworking and teleworking; hours of work; how obtained current job; if seeking new or additional job; number of employees at workplace; part-time and full-time employment; permanent and temporary employment; public and private sector employment; reasons for working part-time or temporary; second jobs – by industry/occupation etc.; self-employed; time in current job; trade union membership; and work patterns.

#### ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration; methods of seeking work; previous occupation/industry; reasons left last job; and redundancy.

#### CLAIMANT COUNT

Age and duration; occupation (sought and usual); and stocks (inflows and outflows).

#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Domestic responsibilities; and reasons not looking for work.

#### EARNINGS

Earnings from second job; gross and net earnings; and hourly and weekly earnings.

#### OTHER TOPICS

Apprenticeships; change of employment status; change of occupation; current educational status; ethnicity and nationality; health and disability; household and family composition; job-related training; marital status; nature of health problems or disability; NVQs/SVQs; placings by Jobcentres; qualification obtained/being sought; usual method of travel to work; and vacancies.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:

020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183

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

## 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 July 1999

1 Reasons for looking for another job (LFS)

2 Jobsearch methods of ILO unemployed people by highest educational qualification (LFS)

3 People who have never had a paid job (LFS)

4 Highest qualification by age (LFS)

5 Index of topics

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

### Reasons for looking for another job

Table 1 Reason for looking for a new job, by sex, age of youngest dependent child and whether working full-or part-time, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women		Per cent	
							With dependent children	Without dependent children
<b>Full-time employees</b>								
Present job may come to an end	16	17	14	15	14			
In present job to fill time before finding another	9	9	9	*	11			
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	35	38	30	33	29			
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	7	7	7	11	6			
Wants longer hours than in present job	1	2	*	*	*			
Wants shorter hours than in present job	8	8	8	13	6			
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	42	40	45	40	46			
Other reasons	22	22	23	23	23			
All full-time employees looking for a new job (thousands) <sup>a</sup>	1,018	668	349	91	258			
All full-time employees (thousands)	17,834	11,495	6,339	1,737	4,602			
Percentage of full-time employees looking for a new job	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.6			
<b>Part-time employees</b>								
Present job may come to an end	12	13	11	13	10			
In present job to fill time before finding another	22	27	20	11	29			
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	25	27	24	25	24			
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	5	*	6	*	*			
Wants longer hours than in present job	32	42	28	26	30			
Wants shorter hours than in present job	*	*	*	*	*			
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	28	14	33	38	28			
Other reasons	18	15	19	19	19			
All part-time employees looking for a new job (thousands) <sup>a</sup>	346	96	250	128	121			
All part-time employees (thousands)	5,965	1,037	4,928	2,559	2,368			
Percentage of part-time employees looking for a new job	5.8	9.3	5.1	5.0	5.1			

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

<sup>a</sup> Column totals add to more than 100 per cent because respondents can give more than one reason.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The LFS asks people in employment whether they have been looking for an additional or different job and their reasons for doing so. In winter 1998/9 almost 1.4 million employees were looking for a new job, nearly 6 per cent of all employees. There were also nearly 158,000 employees looking for an additional job.

Table 1 shows the reasons why employees were looking for a new job (rather than an additional job) by sex, whether they had dependent children, and whether working full or part-time. Respondents can give up to three reasons for looking for a new job.

- For both male and female full-time employees, the most common reasons for looking for a new job were that pay was unsatisfactory and that an unspecified aspect of their present job was unsatisfactory.
- Unsatisfactory pay was a less common reason for part-time employees looking for a new job than for full-timers.
- For part-time employees one of the most common reasons was wanting to work longer hours, especially men (42 per cent compared with 26 per cent of women with dependent children).
- A large proportion of men working part-time were looking for a new job because their present job was only to fill time before finding another (27 per cent as compared to 9 per cent of full-timers).
- The last two points may reflect men working part-time because they are unable to find a full-time job. The proportion of men working part-time who are looking for a new job (just over 9 per cent) is higher than that for women and full-time male employees at 5-6 per cent.



## 2 Main jobsearch methods of ILO unemployed people by highest educational qualification

The LFS is a useful source of information on the ways in which people attempt to find employment. Overall, there were nearly 1.8 million people ILO unemployed in winter 1998/9, 1.1 million men and 0.7 million women. **Table 2** shows the main methods of looking for work for ILO unemployed men and women of varying educational qualifications in winter 1998/9. **Figures 1a** and **b** show the method of jobsearch for ILO unemployed men and women (combined) of working age for those with higher qualifications, and other and no qualifications combined.

Overall, the differences may be at least partly accounted for by the fact that those with different levels of qualifications are looking for different types of jobs, which are advertised in different places. For example, highly skilled jobs tend not to be advertised in Jobcentres. More people than are shown would have used a Jobcentre but not as their main method of jobsearch.

Overall, women were more likely than men to use the 'situations vacant' column (38 per cent compared with 27 per cent), and men were more likely than women to use a Jobcentre (33 per cent compared with 24 per cent).

For women, studying 'situations vacant' was the main method of jobsearch at each level of qualification, although the proportion was higher for women with higher qualifications (43 per cent compared with 38 per cent of women with other or no qualifications).

For men, as for women, the main jobsearch method for those with higher qualifications was studying 'situations vacant'. This also decreased with level of qualification (33 per cent, 27 per cent and 24 per cent respectively).

Men and women with higher qualifications were also more likely to respond to advertisements in the newspapers than those with other or no qualifications (11 per cent, 9 per cent and 6 per cent respectively for men and 13 per cent, 8 and 7 per cent respectively for women).

For men with no qualifications, using the Jobcentre was the main method of jobsearch (40 per cent used this method, compared with 33 per cent of those with other qualifications and only 16 per cent of those with higher qualifications).

For women with other or no qualifications, visiting a Jobcentre was the second most common method of jobsearch, at 25 and 29 per cent respectively. The number of women with higher qualifications using a Jobcentre as their main method of jobsearch was too small to calculate as a percentage.

Around one fifth of men and women with higher qualifications used 'another method' of finding a job. This proportion was twice as high as those with other qualifications and nearly three times as high as those with no qualifications. Two-fifths of those with higher or other qualifications using 'another method' used a private employment agency and around a quarter used an unspecified other method.

**Table 2** Main method of jobsearch for ILO unemployed people of working age, by sex and highest qualification, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted.

		Per cent		
	All ILO unemployed <sup>b</sup>	Highest qualification <sup>a</sup>		
		Higher	Other	None
Male				
Jobcentre	33	16	33	40
Studying 'situations vacant'	27	33	27	24
Direct to employers	11	12	11	10
"Ask friends, relatives etc"	11	9	11	12
Answering adverts in newspapers	8	11	9	6
Another method <sup>c</sup>	11	19	10	8
All ILO unemployed (thousands = 100 per cent) <sup>d</sup>	1,116	146	675	280
Female				
Jobcentre	24	*	25	29
Studying 'situations vacant'	38	43	38	38
Direct to employers	11	*	11	10
"Ask friends, relatives etc"	8	*	9	9
Answering adverts in newspapers	8	13	8	7
Another method <sup>c</sup>	10	20	10	7
All ILO unemployed (thousands = 100 per cent) <sup>d</sup>	662	82	408	167

a See red box on page 342. Other is all groupings except higher.

b Includes some people who did not state their highest qualification.

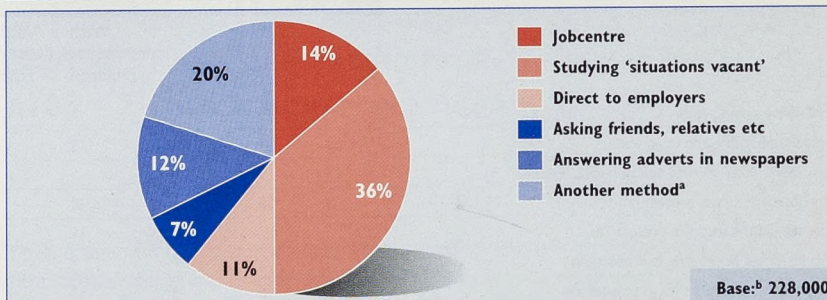
c Another method includes: careers office; Jobclub; private employment agency; advertising in newspapers etc; waiting for job application results; looking for premises or equipment; seeking any permits for jobs; trying to obtain finance; some other method.

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

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Source: Labour Force Survey

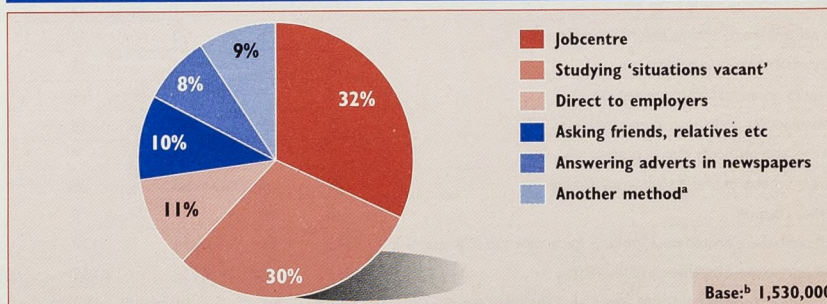
**Figure 1a** Main method of jobsearch for ILO unemployed people of working age, for those with higher qualifications, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

**Figure 1b** Main method of jobsearch for ILO unemployed people of working age, for those with other or no qualifications, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

b Base for calculation includes those who did not state their main method of looking for work, but percentages are based on a total that excludes this figure.

## 3 People who have never had a paid job

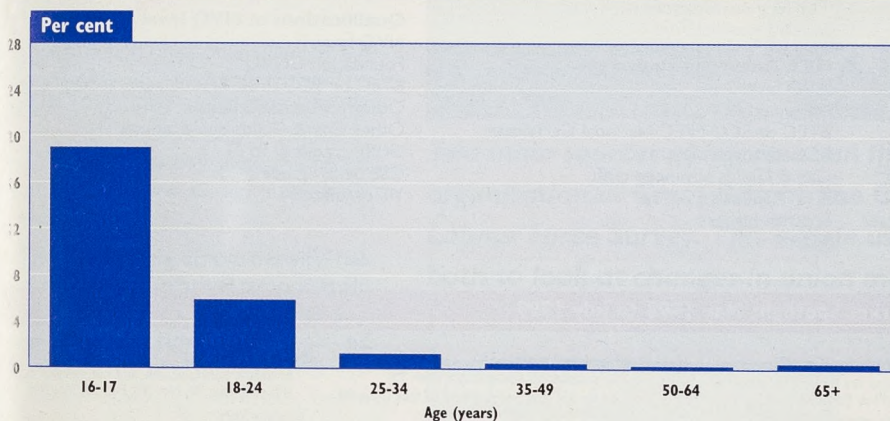
**Table 3** People who have never had a paid job, by whether full-time student or not, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	Full-time student	Not full-time student	Thousands Total
<b>All</b>			
ILO unemployed	70	165	235
Inactive	755	860	1,615
<b>Total</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,850</b>
<b>Men</b>			
ILO unemployed	41	99	140
Inactive	393	169	561
<b>Total</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>701</b>
<b>Women</b>			
ILO unemployed	29	66	95
Inactive	362	691	1,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1,148</b>

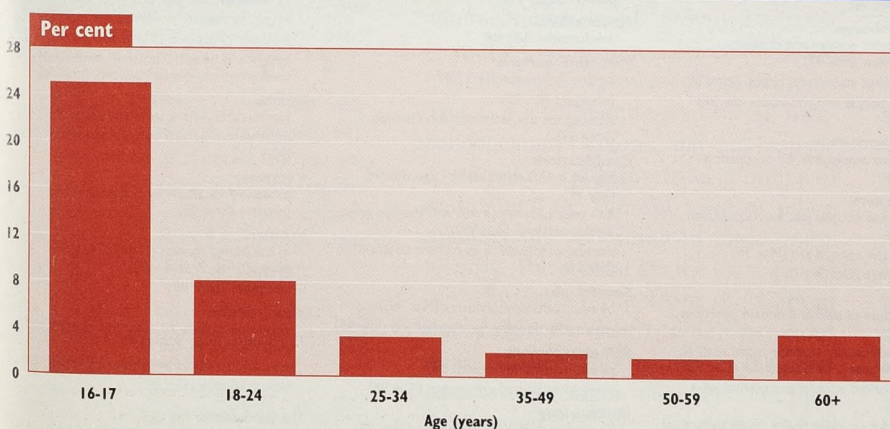
Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Figures exclude people currently in employment, including casual workers, unpaid family workers, those on college-based government schemes and those still at school.

**Figure 2a** Proportion of men not in full-time education in each age group who had never had a paid job, by age group, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



**Figure 2b** Proportion of women not in full-time education in each age group who had never had a paid job, by age group, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



The winter 1998/9 LFS recorded nearly 2 million adults (1.1 million women and 0.7 million men) in the United Kingdom who had never had a paid job. **Table 3** provides information about the education and labour market status of all those people who had never had a paid job in winter 1998/9.

Full-time students accounted for 45 per cent of all people who had never had a paid job.

For men, 20 per cent of those who had never had a paid job were ILO unemployed and 80 per cent were economically inactive. Of these economically inactive men, 70 per cent were full-time students.

For women, over 90 per cent of those who had never had a paid job were economically inactive. Here the pattern is reversed with around two-thirds not in full-time education.

In winter 1998/9 there were more than 1 million people not in full-time education who had never had a paid job, representing 2.4 per cent of all people not in full-time education. **Figures 2a** and **b** give the corresponding proportions for different age groups.

Not surprisingly, 16 to 17-year-olds (both male and female) are the most likely to have never had a paid job. In this age group the percentage of women who had never had a paid job is higher than that for men (25 per cent as compared with 19 per cent). A third of these women had dependent children.

For both men and women the proportions decreased rapidly with age, though less rapidly for women. Motherhood is likely to be a factor in this. The proportion of women who have never had a paid job also rises after the age of 60.

The rates for different ages not only reflect how long people have been of working age, but also historical changes in attitudes towards, for example, women working.

Nearly 1 in 25 women over retirement age had never had a paid job, compared with 1 in 200 for men and 1 in 50 for women aged 35-59.



## 4 Highest qualification by age

In recent years there has been growing interest in the labour market status of older people. Increasingly, education and training continue to be of importance for all age groups rather than just young people as a precursor to entering the workforce. The ONS publication *Social Focus on Older People* presents a wide range of statistics from the LFS and other sources on those aged 50 and over. **Table 4** compares the highest qualifications held by older people with those held by the under 50s. Information on qualifications is not sought in the LFS from men aged 65 and over, or women aged 60 and over.

- 1 Compared with those under the age of 50, older people are less likely to have formal qualifications and the types of qualifications held differ. This may reflect the fact that different qualifications were available when these people were younger, particularly trade apprenticeships. Around one in ten men aged 16-49 had a trade apprenticeship, compared with around one in five men aged 50 and over. Older men are also around four times as likely as older women to have a trade apprenticeship as their highest qualification.
- 2 A higher proportion of women than men had no qualifications, and the proportion of those with no qualifications increases with age for both sexes. The difference between the sexes also gets larger. For example, only 11 per cent of men and 15 per cent of women aged 16-49 had no qualifications, whereas 24 per cent of men and 41 per cent of women aged 55-59 had no qualifications.
- 3 Women aged 16-49 are only slightly less likely than men to state higher education as their highest qualification, (22 and 24 per cent respectively), but the difference gets somewhat greater with age, for example 18 per cent of women aged 50-54 stated higher education as their highest qualification compared with 23 per cent of men.

**Table 4** Highest qualification, by gender and age, United Kingdom, autumn 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Men				Women			Per cent
	16-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	16-49	50-54	55-59	
Higher education	24	23	20	18	22	18	16	
GCE A level or equivalent	19	13	10	8	15	7	4	
Trade apprenticeship	11	20	23	22	3	5	5	
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	21	10	8	7	30	17	14	
Qualifications at NVQ level 1 and below	6	1	1	1	8	7	6	
Other qualifications - level unknown	8	14	14	14	6	12	14	
No qualifications	11	18	24	30	15	33	41	
All (thousands=100%) <sup>a</sup>	13,950	1,945	1,514	1,368	13,584	1,960	1,547	

<sup>a</sup> Includes those who did not state their highest qualification.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Qualification equivalents

The broad qualification groupings used in this item include the following equivalents:

## Higher education

Higher degree  
NVQ levels 4 or 5  
First degree  
Other degree level qualification  
Higher education below degree level  
Higher level BTEC or SCOTVEC  
HNC or HND  
RSA higher diploma  
Teaching qualifications  
Nursing qualifications

## GCE A-level or equivalent

NVQ level 3  
Advanced GNVQ  
BTEC or SCOTVEC National Certificate  
RSA advanced diploma  
City & Guilds advanced craft  
A or AS levels  
Scottish highers  
SCSYS

## GCSE Grades A\* to C or equivalent

NVQ level 2  
Intermediate GNVQ  
BTEC or SCOTVEC first or general diploma  
RSA diploma  
City & Guilds craft  
GCSE grades A\* to C or equivalent  
O level  
CSE grade 1

## Qualifications at NVQ level 1 or below

NVQ level 1  
Foundation GNVQ  
BTEC or SCOTVEC first or general certificate  
Other RSA qualifications  
Other City & Guilds qualifications  
GCSE grades D to G  
CSE below grade 1  
YT certificate

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**Disability**  
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The last index for the LFS Help-Line appeared in April 1998.

# Trade union membership and recognition 1997-98: an analysis of data from the Certification Officer and the Labour Force Survey

By Paul Bland, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

## Key points

According to the Certification Officer:  
1 At the end of 1997 there were 233 listed trade unions in Great Britain, 12 fewer than a year earlier.

2 Total union membership was 7.8 million, the lowest since 1945.

3 This was the 18th consecutive year in which membership fell. It is now more than 40 per cent below the peak level achieved in 1979.

According to the Labour Force Survey:  
4 The proportion of all employees who were union members has fallen from 39 per cent in 1989 to 30 per cent in 1998.

5 Union density has only fallen by 0.6 percentage points in the year to autumn 1998, and union membership by only 10,000. This fall of 10,000 is the smallest annual fall since the series began in 1989, and is not statistically significant.

6 The decline in union density has been particularly marked among male employees, manual employees, and those in production industries – all areas where membership has traditionally been higher. By contrast, union density has fallen less slowly among female employees, those working part-time, and non-manual employees.

7 Union density varies widely by industry, ranging from just 7 per cent in hotels and restaurants to 60 per cent among employees in public administration.

8 In 1998, an estimated 8 million people, or 35 per cent of all employees, were covered by collective bargaining over pay. Employees working in the public sector and in larger workplaces were much more likely to say they were covered by a collective agreement.

9 10.1 million employees work in organisations where trade unions are recognised.



PHOTO: ANDREW WARD

**Two main sources of information measure changes in trade union organisation in Great Britain: the Certification Officer and the Labour Force Survey. This article uses the most recent data from both to look at changes in union membership and recognition.**

## Introduction

THERE ARE two main sources of information which are used to measure changes in trade union organisation in Great Britain. The first of these is the administrative details provided annually to the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. This is a legal requirement for all independent trades unions, and can be used to calculate both the total number of unions and the present level of union membership according to trade union records. The second are the estimates of union membership from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which provides more detailed information on the characteristics of union members and their workplaces.

Information provided by the Certification Officer refers to the year ending December 1997, while data from the LFS relate to the position during the autumn quarter of 1998. While the LFS covers the whole of the UK, the information in this article is restricted to Great Britain unless otherwise stated, as trade union information was not available for Northern Ireland in years prior to 1995.

The two sources of information are compiled in very different ways and as such produce very different estimates of trade union membership. A certain amount of caution is therefore required when making comparisons between them. A significant part of the



difference can be explained by the ways that the Certification Officer and LFS deal with particular classifications of union membership. For example, data provided by the Certification Officer includes members of trade unions who are currently unemployed, and could include those who are retired or whose usual residence is no longer in the United Kingdom. Conversely, the LFS excludes these groups as questions on trade union membership are asked only of those in employment in the survey's 'reference week'. A more thorough explanation of the differences can be found on pp403-13, *Employment Gazette*, August 1990.

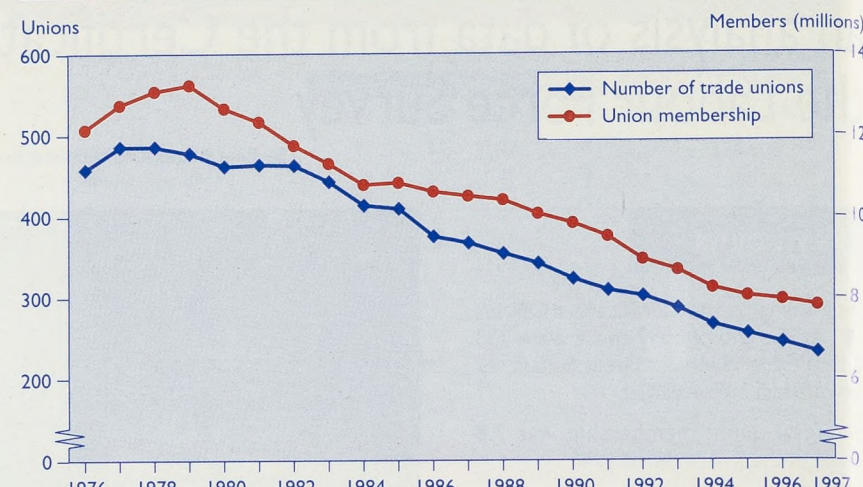
The major advantage of the Certification Officer data is that it provides a long and consistent time series of both trade union numbers and membership figures. The LFS has the advantage of a wealth of other information collected on the respondent's individual and workplace characteristics, which enables a more detailed analysis of patterns and changes in union membership. This includes details of whether an employee's workplace officially recognises a trade union and whether pay is determined by collective bargaining.

### Trade union membership data compiled by the Certification Officer

According to information provided by the Certification Officer, there were 233 listed trade unions in Great Britain in December 1997, 12 fewer than the previous year's total and less than a fifth of the peak number of 1,384 in 1920. Since this highpoint there has been a steady decline in the number of unions. The change over 1976-1997 is shown in *Figure 1*. This decline has been caused by a combination of two factors: falling union membership and union mergers. What is less obvious from raw figures alone is that, while unions cease to exist or amalgamate, there are new unions being created.

*Figure 1* shows union membership figures from the Certification Officer.

Figure 1 Number of trade unions and union members; Great Britain; 1976-1997



Source: Certification Officer

The recorded fall of 1.7 per cent in the last year represents a continuation of the downward trend in membership. Union membership has fallen for 18 consecutive years and is at its lowest level since 1945.

*Table 1* shows the distribution of these 7.8 million union members across trade unions. Most unions are very small, with nearly two-thirds having a membership of less than 2,500. However, these unions account for less than 2 per cent of the membership. At the other end of the scale, there are relatively few large unions – only 17 with membership in excess of 100,000,

although these account for more than 80 per cent of union membership.

At the end of 1997 the largest union was UNISON with 1.3 million members. The next largest was the Transport and General Workers Union, followed by the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union and then the GMB.

In 1997 there were seven mergers affecting a total of 14,222 members. These were technically transfers of engagement, which occur when one union is subsumed by another and loses its legal identity. The largest of these was the transfer of engagements

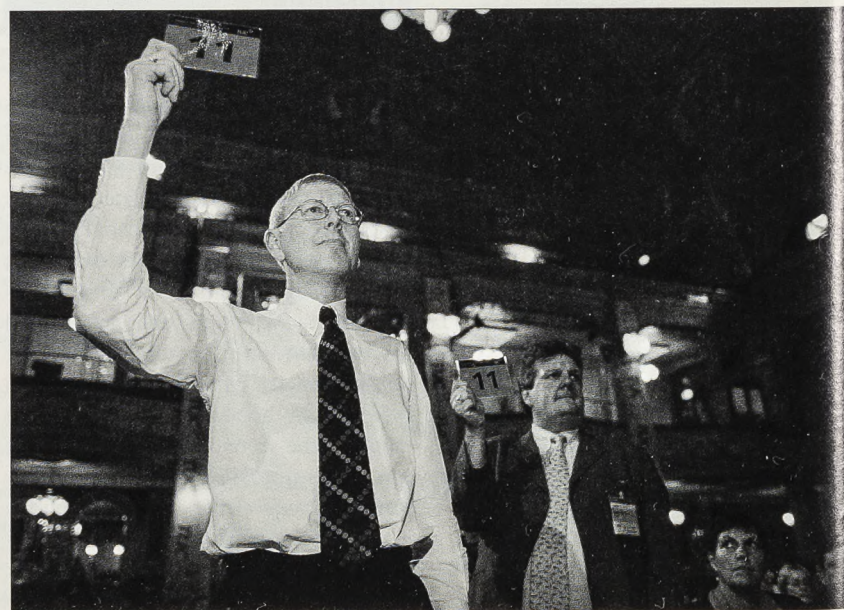


Table 1 Trade unions distributed by size; Great Britain; December 1997

Number of members	Number of unions	Membership (000s)	Number of unions		Membership of all unions	
			Per cent	Cumulative per cent	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Under 100	31	1	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0
100-499	49	9	21.0	34.3	0.1	0.1
500-999	29	19	12.4	46.8	0.2	0.4
1,000-2,499	36	63	15.5	62.2	0.8	1.2
2,500-4,999	20	74	8.6	70.8	0.9	2.1
5,000-9,999	14	98	6.0	76.8	1.3	3.4
10,000-14,999	7	90	3.0	79.8	1.2	4.5
15,000-24,999	6	103	2.6	82.4	1.3	5.9
25,000-49,999	18	599	7.7	90.1	7.7	13.5
50,000-99,999	6	354	2.6	92.7	4.5	18.1
100,000-249,000	8	1,201	3.4	96.1	15.4	33.5
250,000 and over	9	5,184	3.9	100	66.5	100
Total	233	7,795	100		100	

Note: Figures in this table vary from those reported in the annual report of the Certification Officer, as only listed unions are included.

Source: Certification Officer

of the National Association of Licensed House Managers to the Transport and General Workers Union, which involved 6,127 members.

### Trade union membership and density based on LFS data

Details on union membership status have been collected by the LFS since 1989. *Table 2* presents headline figures indicating trends in union membership and union density (union density is defined as the proportion of a specified

group who are union members). *Table 2* shows that trade union membership continued to fall in 1998, as it has each year since the time series began. The LFS estimate of union membership now stands at 7.1 million, a fall of around a fifth since 1989. This decrease equates to a fall of some 21 per cent. The longer term perspective provided by the Certification Officer data shows that trade union membership has continued to fall year on year since it peaked in 1979. However, the decrease in 1998 was only 10,000 – the smallest annual fall since the series began in 1989 – which is not statistically significant.

Union density among those in employment has fallen. In 1998 26.9 per cent of all those in employment at the time of the survey were union members, down from 27.3 per cent a year earlier. Union density for employees tells a similar story, standing at 29.6 per cent in 1998 compared with 30.2 per cent a year earlier. Over the course of the most recent economic cycle, the largest fall in union membership occurred in 1992, a period of substantial job losses. Trade unions have subsequently failed to recover membership even though employment growth has recovered.

The remainder of this article focuses on employees only, excluding the self-employed and those on government training schemes. Members of the armed forces have also been excluded from the analysis. Union membership among the self-employed has always been low, with less than a tenth saying they were union members in 1998.

*Figure 2* shows trends in union density among employees across various individual, job-related and employer characteristics. There has been a steady decline in union density since 1989 when the LFS first covered union membership. There were falls in density in the year to December 1998 in all classifications aside from part-time employees. However, there are quite marked differences in the magnitude of decline. Traditional strongholds of unionism

Table 2 Union membership; Great Britain; 1989-1998

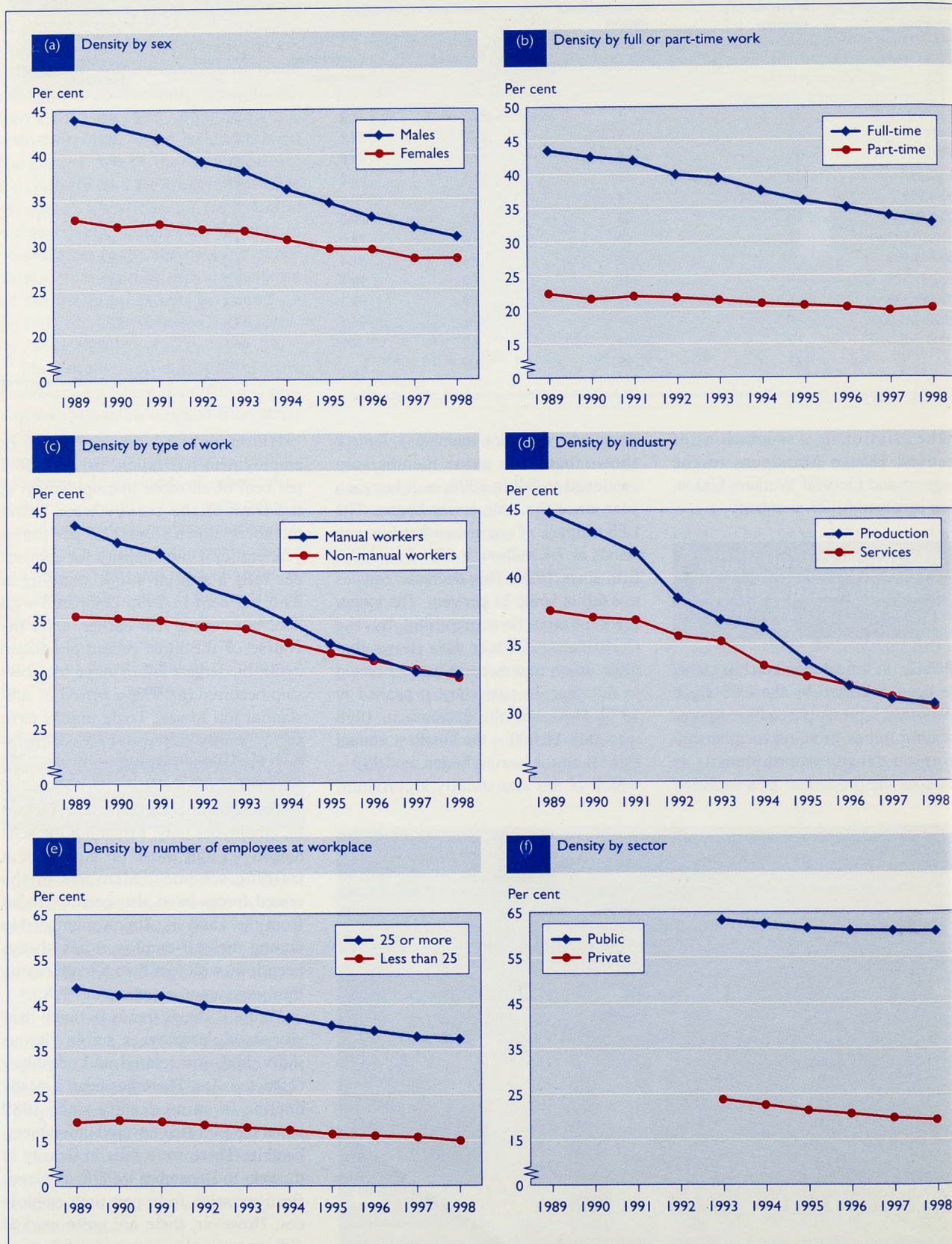
Year	Number of members (000s)	Percentage change in membership since previous year	Union density of all in employment (per cent)	Union density of employees (per cent)
1989	8,964		34.1	39.0
1990	8,854	-1.2	33.4	38.1
1991	8,633	-2.5	33.3	37.5
1992	7,999	-7.3	32.1	35.8
1993	7,808	-2.4	31.3	35.1
1994	7,553	-3.3	30.0	33.6
1995	7,275	-3.7	28.8	32.1
1996	7,215	-0.8	28.2	31.3
1997	7,117	-1.4	27.3	30.2
1998	7,107	-0.1	26.9	29.6
Change since 1989	-1,857		-7.2	-9.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Includes all those in employment, except for the final column which is employees only, excluding members of the armed forces. From 1989 to 1991 union membership questions were asked in the spring. Since 1992 they have been asked in the autumn quarter. Those who did not report their union status or were not contactable in the autumn quarter have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.



Figure 2 Union density; Great Britain; 1989-98



Source: Labour Force Survey

have suffered some of the greatest declines. For instance, manual occupations have suffered a reduction of 14 percentage points since 1989 and now have a similar density to non-manual professions, which were formerly associated with low union density.

Union density among men fell from 44 per cent in 1989 to 31 per cent in 1998. Union density among women has fallen by less, from 33 per cent to 28 per cent over the same period. Density among employees in production industries fell from 45 per cent in 1989 to stand at 31 per cent in 1998, the same level as in service industries. Density among part-time employees and those working in small organisations has always been relatively low.

When looking at figures of this sort, it is easy to forget that the trends here show the net change in union density. If unions are simply to maintain current levels of membership then they must recruit, or re-recruit, thousands of members a year.

### Individual characteristics

Table 3 presents levels of union density among employees by a number of individual characteristics and compares the results for men and women. A slightly higher proportion of male employees are union members than their female counterparts, although Figure 1 shows that this gap is narrowing.

### Age group

The first characteristic in Table 3 is age. These age profiles suggest an association between increasing age and likelihood of union membership. In 1998 only 6 per cent of employees aged under 20 were union members, compared with almost one third among those aged 30 and above. Older women (40 and above) are less likely to be union members than their male counterparts, although there is no such difference for younger age groups.

### Ethnic origin

The ethnic profiles show that there is no substantial difference between White and non-White employees. However, whereas proportionally more men than women are union members among White employees, the situation is reversed for non-White employees.

Black employees are more likely to be union members than employees in any other ethnic group. Some 36 per cent are union members, compared with 30 per cent of White employees, the next highest category. Black women are most likely to be union members, with a density of 40 per cent.

### Educational qualifications

The LFS provides a wealth of information on educational qualifications. Looking at the highest qualification that an individual has obtained, it can be seen that employees with further education are considerably more likely to be members of a union than those without post-school training or education. Union density among those with higher education below degree level is the highest of any educational background, standing at 44 per cent. The lowest level of union membership is among those with GCSE or equivalent qualifications, where only 22 per cent are union members.

The profiles of men and woman across different educational grades are very different. There is comparatively little variation in union membership among men of different educational backgrounds (ranging from 25 to 33 per cent). However, among women the differences are much more marked.

### Marital status

This section of Table 3 reveals clear differences between employees who are or have been married or cohabiting, and those who have never married and are not presently living with a partner. Single employees are significantly less likely to be union members with only 20 per cent reporting membership, compared with around a third for other groups. Among single employees there is very little difference between men and women. However, both married and divorced female employees are less likely to be members of a union than their male counterparts.

Table 3 Union density by individual characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1998

	All	Male	Female
<b>All employees</b>	30	31	28
<b>Age group</b>			
Under 20 years	6	8	4
20 to 29 years	19	19	20
30 to 39 years	32	32	32
40 to 49 years	38	41	36
50 years and over	34	37	32
<b>Ethnic origin</b>			
White	30	31	28
Non-white	27	25	30
of which			
Black	36	31	40
Indian	26	26	25
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	20	20	20
Other	22	18	26
<b>Highest qualification</b>			
Degree or equivalent	37	31	45
Other higher education	44	33	54
A-level or equivalent	29	33	22
GCSE or equivalent	22	25	21
Other	28	32	23
No qualifications	25	30	21
<b>Marital status</b>			
Single, never married	20	20	19
Married or cohabiting	33	34	31
Divorced or separated	33	37	30
Widowed	29	27	30

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. See technical note for details on classifications.



## Job-related characteristics

Table 4 considers a range of characteristics relating to the respondent's job. There is a particular emphasis on the differences between full-time and part-time employees. The higher level of union membership for full-time employees is sustained across almost every category of job related characteristic examined. This may reflect the difficulties that unions have in recruiting and organising part-time employees.

## Length of service

The figures for length of service reflect a similar pattern to that of age, with density increasing substantially with length of service. Employees serving less than a year with an organisation have very low levels of membership: just 11 per cent. Density steadily increases with the length of tenure, and nearly six in ten employees who have been in their jobs for over 20 years are members of a union.

## Occupation

There is wide variation of union density across the different occupational groups, ranging from just 11 per cent among employees within sales occupations to nearly half of professional employees. Density is higher among full-time employees in all occupations, with the exception of associate professional and technical, which includes such occupations as nursing staff and social welfare professionals. The difference in density between full- and part-time employees is less pronounced in the professional occupations.

## Managerial status

Managerial status is based upon the employee's response when asked if their day-to-day work entails any managerial or supervisory duties. Foremen or supervisors have the highest membership density at 38 per cent. The next highest density is found among those without any managerial duties (29 per cent), while managers have the lowest density at only 25 per cent.

The differences in union membership between full-time and part-time

employees are comparatively small for all groups aside from those without any management responsibility, where the density for full-timers is almost double that of their part-time colleagues.

## Employment status

Table 4 also considers differences in union density by employment status; for instance, whether the respondent considers their job to be permanent or temporary. Unsurprisingly, union membership is far more prevalent among employees in permanent employment, with almost a third reporting membership of a trade union compared with only a fifth of temporary staff.

## Special working arrangements

Non-standard working arrangements are associated with increased flexibility in the labour market and there is some evidence that the incidence of these is on the rise in Britain. An example of this is the increasing tendency for temporary and part-time working.

Employees with special working arrangements have rates of union membership well above the national average, 40 per cent, compared with a third overall. The exceptions are those employees who jobshare, with a density of 37 per cent. However, these should more properly be compared with part-time workers, who have a significantly lower density of only 20 per cent.

Table 4 Union density by job-related characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1998

	All	Full-time	Part-time
All employees	30	33	20
<b>Length of service</b>			
Less than one year	11	13	8
One to two years	16	18	12
Two to five years	22	24	16
Five to 10 years	35	37	27
10 to 20 years	47	49	40
20 years or more	59	61	42
<b>Occupational group</b>			
Managers and administrators	19	19	17
Professional	49	50	45
Associate professional/technical	44	42	52
Clerical and secretarial	24	27	18
Craft and related	32	33	13
Personal and protective	27	37	17
Sales	11	11	11
Plant and machine operatives	38	40	18
Other occupations	27	37	16
<b>Managerial status</b>			
Manager	25	25	25
Foreman or supervisor	38	38	36
No managerial duties	29	35	18
<b>Employment status</b>			
Permanent	31	34	21
Temporary	19	20	18
<b>Special working arrangements</b>			
Flexitime	42	45	30
Job sharing	37	*	36
Term-time working	45	71	27
Annualized hours contract	46	49	32
4.5-day week / 9-day fortnight	45	46	*

\*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Note: includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. See technical note for details on classifications.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Workplace characteristics

Table 5 profiles levels of union density among employees by industry, region and workplace size, placing the emphasis on the difference between those who work in the private and public sectors. In broad terms, there are substantial differences between these sectors, with an estimated 19 per cent of employees in the private sector being members of a union compared with 61 per cent in the public sector.

## Industry

There is wide variation in union density across the different industries, ranging from 7 per cent in hotels and restaurants to 60 per cent in public

administration. Within the private sector, the electricity, gas and water supply industry has a union density of 58 per cent, significantly higher than transport and communication, the next highest, at 36 per cent. Significant parts of these industries were formerly nationalised and it is likely that their high levels of union membership were inherited from their public sector days.

## Region

Table 5 also shows large regional variations in union density. In all, 40 per cent of employees in the North were members of unions compared with only 22 per cent in the South East (excluding London). A closer examination of the table suggests that there is a general

trend for higher levels of union membership among employees in the northern regions compared with those in the south. Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland all have levels of union density well above the rate for England.

## Workplace size

Table 5 finally presents density by two broad workplace size bands. In 1998, union density stood at just 15 per cent in workplaces with fewer than 25 employees, compared with 37 per cent among those with 25 or more employees.

There is a profound difference in union density between public and private for small establishments. Only 8 per cent of employees working in small establishments in the private sector were union members compared with 51 per cent in small public sector workplaces. Establishment size and sector are strongly associated with union membership.

## Trade union recognition and collective bargaining coverage

In 1993 the LFS began collecting information on another key indicator of union influence, union recognition. The survey measures the extent to which an employee's workplace recognises trade unions for the purposes of negotiating the pay and conditions of employees. However, this does not mean that respondents reporting union recognition in their workplaces actually have their own pay and conditions determined through collective bargaining. In 1996 a new question was added to the LFS to establish whether an individual employee was covered by a collective agreement which directly affected their pay and conditions. Analysis of responses to both of these questions is discussed in the following paragraphs.

## Coverage of trade union recognition and collective bargaining

Table 6 shows that, in 1998, around 10.1 million employees worked in

Table 5 Union density by workplace characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1998

	All	Private	Public
All employees	30	19	61
<b>Industry</b>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12	9	*
Mining and quarrying	30	31	*
Manufacturing	30	29	58
Electricity, gas and water supply	58	58	*
Construction	21	14	75
Wholesale and retail trade	11	11	*
Hotels and restaurants	7	5	40
Transport and communication	42	36	76
Financial intermediation	31	31	39
Real estate and business services	11	8	59
Public administration	60	26	62
Education	53	26	58
Health	46	15	64
Other services	22	10	50
<b>Standard statistical region or country</b>			
England	29	19	59
Greater London	25	14	59
Rest of South East	22	14	52
East Anglia	25	16	54
South West	27	17	54
West Midlands	31	22	60
East Midlands	29	20	60
Yorkshire and Humberside	33	22	65
North West	35	24	67
North	40	29	69
Wales	40	27	69
Scotland	35	22	67
Northern Ireland	40	24	72
<b>Workplace size</b>			
Less than 25 employees	15	8	51
25 employees or more	37	26	63

\*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Note: includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. See technical note for details on classifications.

Source: Labour Force Survey



**Table 6** Union recognition and collective bargaining: Great Britain; 1993-1998

Year	Number of employees in workplaces with recognition (000s)	Percentage change in number since previous year	Percentage of employees in workplaces with recognition	Number of employees whose pay is determined by collective agreement (000s)	Percentage of employees whose pay is determined by collective agreement
1993	10,420		48.9		
1994	10,374	-0.4	48.2		
1995	10,226	-1.4	46.8		
1996	10,141	-0.8	45.8	8,091	36.5
1997	10,032	-1.1	44.3	8,058	35.5
1998	10,081	0.5	43.5	7,984	34.5
Change since 1993	-339	-3.7	-4.6		

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Includes all employees, except for members of the armed forces. Those who did not report their union recognition status, or who were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.

organisations where trade unions were recognised, little changed on the previous year. Overall the number of employees working in such organisations has fallen by 340,000 since the question was included in the LFS in 1993. This fall equates to a reduction of four-and-a-half percentage points over the period.

Of the 10.1 million employees in workplaces with union recognition, almost 8 million were covered by collective bargaining; this equates to 35 per cent of all employees. Since ques-

tions relating to collective agreements were introduced to the LFS in 1996 the proportion of employees whose pay was determined by collective agreement has fallen by 2 percentage points.

### Workplace characteristics

Table 7 highlights the impact that workplace size plays upon collective bargaining. In private sector industries with fewer than 25 employees, coverage is only 7 per cent, compared with 31 per cent in establishments of 25 employees or more. The difference in

establishment size has a less dramatic impact in the public sector although, at 61 per cent and 78 per cent respectively, it is still substantial. In the public sector, small workplaces will generally form part of a larger organisation and it is likely that, if collective bargaining does take place, then it will do so at a higher, more centralised level of the organisation.

The table shows that there is considerable variation in collective bargaining coverage by industry. This follows a similar rank order to that for union

density (see Table 5) – highest in public administration at 79 per cent, and lowest in hotels and restaurants at just 7 per cent.

Within industries there is a pattern for the percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining to be higher in larger workplaces, and higher in the public sector than the private sector. Bargaining coverage for public sector industries in large workplaces is comparatively uniform, with at least two-thirds covered. Conversely, among employees in small private sector workplaces, there are only three industries where bargaining coverage is greater than one tenth: transport and communication; financial intermediation; and electricity, gas and water supply.

### Union membership

Table 7 shows the extent of bargaining coverage by union membership status. While employees may work in a workplace with union recognition, and even have their pay determined by collective bargaining, they may not themselves be a member of a trade union. Conversely, it can be the case that unions may not be recognised in an

employee's workplace, but he or she may still belong to a trade union. Despite the absence of union recognition by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment at a particular workplace, unions may still play a prominent role. For example, they may retain a representational role on other issues.

Table 7 shows that 81 per cent of union members are covered by collective bargaining. Conversely, 14 per cent of employees who are not members of a trade union said that their pay and conditions are covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

The LFS is a household survey and as many as a third of responses are made by proxies. There is some evidence that proxies under-report union recognition and collective bargaining coverage and as such these figures are likely to be underestimates (see *technical note*). A part of the 1998 Workplace and Employee Relations Survey<sup>1</sup> (WERS) asks a sample of managers of workplaces with 25 employees or more details on union organisation. Of these workplaces, 53 per cent have union members and 45 per cent officially

recognise a trade union. WERS estimates that 36 per cent of employees are union members.

### Conclusion

The overall level of trade union density now stands at just under a third of all employees although there is significant variation in different industries and among different types of employees.

Data from the two sources relate to different time periods which makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions about the recent trend. The Certification Officer series shows a fall in union membership in the year to the end of December 1997, continuing the long-term trend. The LFS, which covers the change in the year to autumn 1998, shows that union density has only fallen by 0.6 percentage points, and union membership by only 10,000. This fall of 10,000 is the smallest annual decrease since the series began in 1989, and is not statistically significant. It will be necessary to look carefully at the next year's data from both sources to see if there is evidence of a clear shift in patterns of union membership.

**Table 7** Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining by workplace characteristics and union membership: Great Britain; autumn 1998

	All	Private		Public		Per cent
		Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	
<b>All employees</b>	34	7	31	61	78	
<b>Industry</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	*	*	*	*	
Mining and quarrying	31	*	36	*	*	
Manufacturing	33	5	39	*	77	
Electricity, gas and water supply	69	62	70	*	*	
Construction	22	6	19	91	91	
Wholesale and retail trade	14	3	25	*	*	
Hotels and restaurants	7	2	8	*	64	
Transport and communication	46	14	47	67	92	
Financial intermediation	44	46	43	*	57	
Real estate and business services	12	3	11	62	82	
Public administration	79	*	33	68	84	
Education	64	*	32	64	72	
Health	50	6	14	59	77	
Other services	26	4	20	48	76	
<b>Union membership</b>						
Member	81	59	80	81	87	
Not a member	14	2	12	37	62	

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Note: Includes all employees, except for those in the armed forces. See *technical note* for details on classifications.

### Note

The 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey is a research project conducted jointly by the Department of Trade and Industry, the Economic & Social Research Council, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, and the Policy Studies Institute.

### Further information

For further information, please contact:

Paul Bland,  
Department of Trade and Industry,  
1 Victoria Street,  
London SW1H 0ET,  
e-mail paul.bland@irdv.dti.gov.uk,  
tel. 020 7215 5780.



## Technical note

## Certification Office data

The data covers the membership of all organisations known to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Since 1975 they concern organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union under section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act of 1974 and more recently section 1 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. The figures are based on data supplied by the Certification Officer for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

Included in the data are home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory members, under the rules of those trade unions whose head offices are in Great Britain. Employment status of members are not provided and the figure may therefore include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or retired.

All the figures given in this article are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available. Figures published in earlier years have been revised in line with the latest information.

## Statutory list of trade unions

For a trade union to be included in the Certification Officer list, it must be an organisation composed wholly or mainly of workers which has the regulation of relations between those workers and employers as one of its main purposes.

With the co-operation of the Certification Officer the DTI has been able to use the former's information about membership and so avoid having to do a separate survey. The figures reported replicate data from the Certification Officer's annual report.

This article only refers to estimates for Great Britain, whereas the reporting of Certification Officer data in recent years has been for the United Kingdom.

The *Annual Report of the Certification Officer*, published in March 1999, contains the names of those trade unions listed at December 31, 1998. The lists are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, Brandon House, 180 Borough High Street, London SE1 1LW, tel. 020 7210 3735. For organisations with head offices in Scotland, the lists can be viewed at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN, tel. 0131 226 3224. For organisations with head offices in Northern Ireland, the lists can be viewed at the Northern Ireland Certification Office, Windsor House, 9-15 Bedford Street, Belfast BT2 7NU, tel. 01232 237 773.

## The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a survey of around 60,000 private households throughout Great Britain. The survey was conducted once every two years between 1973 and 1983, and once every year in the spring between then until 1991. From 1992 onwards, the survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis in Great Britain, and since 1995 for the United Kingdom as a whole.

## Trade union questions

The question on trade union membership has been asked annually since 1989 of all individuals in employment (or away

temporarily) during the reference week, either as employees or as self-employed, or of people on government employment or training programmes who were based with an employer during the reference week. The remaining trade union-related questions were introduced as annual questions in the autumn 1993 survey and the data are analysed in respect of all employees. A new question on collective bargaining coverage was introduced in 1996. The exact wording and sequence of the questions are as follows:

*At your place of work, are there any unions, staff associations or groups of unions?*

If yes:

*Is it/are any of them recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment?*

If yes:

*Are your pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or staff associations?*

All in employment:

*Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?*

A fuller discussion of the rationale for this line of questioning and question wording, and a comparison with results from other sources, can be found in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

In 1992 the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Consequently, estimates since 1992 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because estimates before and after this change may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends. It is not possible to adjust the data for seasonality. However, it is known that at the aggregate level, seasonal variations in the number of people in employment – the group that are asked the membership questions – tend to be relatively modest (see *Employment Gazette* April and May 1993 for a fuller discussion). There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion in 1993 of the additional questions on trade unions which preceded the membership question.

## Non-contacts

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households which were not contactable in the quarter (other than the first), their responses from the previous quarter are brought forward. For questions that do not appear every quarter, such as the trade union membership question, there is no previous response to carry forward, and a 'does not apply' response is therefore recorded. There are also cases where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter, but gave no answer (either because they did not know or refused to answer the question). Both cases have been treated in the same way and

## Technical note

allocated pro-rata according to those who did answer the question. In 1998 the 'no answer' category accounted for 5 per cent of all responses.

## Classificatory variables

Most of the classifications used to place respondents in different categories are based on a direct question relying on the person's self-assessment of their circumstances. Some are based on a combination of more than one question, and others are coded by ONS based on standard conventions. Details are provided below.

Sex, age and ethnic origin are self-defined. Highest qualification is principally based on a question asking individuals to nominate what qualification they have from a list of 40 categories. These have then been aggregated for the purposes of analysis.

Marital status is based on two questions: first, whether individuals have ever been married, and; second, whether if not presently married and living with their spouse, they are presently living with someone as a couple. Thus, people who are separated from their spouses but are cohabiting with another person have been placed in the 'married or cohabiting' category.

With the exception of occupation, all job-related classifications are self-defined. In particular, it should be noted that the two aspects of employment status – full-time or part-time, and permanent or temporary – are based on direct questions and do not rely on any set criteria (e.g. number of hours worked). The classification for special working arrangements only includes those who work under such arrangements, and the final category of 'work mainly in own home' is taken from a separate question on homeworking.

The occupational classifications are from the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, and are assigned by ONS staff based on an open-ended question asking people what was their job, and what did they mainly do in their job.

Defining the sector in which people work is based on two questions, first introduced in 1993. These ask first if they worked in a private firm or business, a limited company, or some other kind of organisation, and second, if other, what kind of non-private organisation.

Industry is based on respondent's answers to a question about what the firm or organisation for which they worked mainly made or did, and coded using the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992 or SIC(92).

Region of place of work and number of employees at the workplace are both self-defined.

## Sampling and non-sampling error

The LFS is a sample survey and, in common with all other surveys, estimates are subject to known sampling error and unknown non-sampling error.

Sampling errors relate to the fact that the sample chosen is only one of a very large number of samples which might have been chosen. It follows from this that one quarter's estimate of, say, trade union membership, is only one of a large number of such estimates which might have been made. It is possible to calculate standard errors and assign confidence intervals to estimates, based on standard statistical formulae, which takes into account the complexity of the sample design, the estimated proportion, the number of survey respondents and the size of the population. Generally, the more aggregated the results the lower the standard error giving the estimate a greater degree of precision. All published LFS estimates have relative standard errors of 20 per cent or less.

Non-sampling errors are very difficult to quantify and can be minimised by achieving very high response rates, and by a concentration on quality management in the conduct of the survey and coding responses. LFS response rates are ordinarily above 80 per cent, which is very high for a household survey. Research conducted by ONS comparing the LFS with the Census of Population shows that some groups are under-represented in the LFS sample. These include people from households living in London; those renting from housing association; those in converted or shared accommodation; and those with only one adult, aged 16-19 in the household.

It is possible that some non-sampling error arises in the series of questions on trade unions because of measurement problems. Around a third of the sample are proxy respondents, and the data show that this group are less likely to be union members than those responding on their own behalf, 24 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. If proxy respondents were no different from those responding on their own behalf, one would expect there to be no difference at all. This suggests that there may be a slight downward bias to the estimate of union membership.

On the questions on union recognition and collective bargaining coverage, it is known from surveys of employers that only a small proportion of public sector workplaces are not covered, and that these arrangements are generally made at the head office level or across many organisations. It is therefore likely that employees who are not union members and who work in small workplaces in the public sector may be unaware that union recognition and collective bargaining arrangements apply to their organisation. Consequently, there may also be a downward bias to these measures.



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## Feature

# The impact of work-based training on job prospects for the unemployed

By Joan Payne and Steve Lissenburgh, Policy Studies Institute;  
Clive Payne, Nuffield College, Oxford; and Martin Range, Social Studies Faculty, Oxford University

### Key points

• Entry to Training for Work (TfW) led to different types of placement within the programme was selective. Selectivity was encouraged by the 'starts and outcomes' funding structure, and by the programme's dependence on the co-operation of employers.

• After allowing for differences between trainees and non-participants, there was evidence that TfW had a positive impact on employment prospects. Trainees spent on average around one extra month in seven in work, and this advantage was maintained for at least a year and a half after leaving training.

• Most of the employment gains associated with TfW came from an increased chance of getting a full-time job as an employee. The impact on rates of entry to part-time or self-employed jobs was comparatively small.

• Participation in TfW did not affect hourly wage rates in subsequent jobs, though it tended to improve take-home pay because it helped more people to secure full-time rather than part-time jobs.

• Employer placements gave trainees a better chance of securing work than either full-time off-the-job training or project placements. Project placements had the smallest impact on job prospects, with slight gains emerging only after a period of time.

• Qualifications gained on TfW improved job prospects only if they were of NVQ Level 4 standard or higher. This may have been because trainees preferred to accept a job offer rather than to stay on TfW to complete their qualifications.

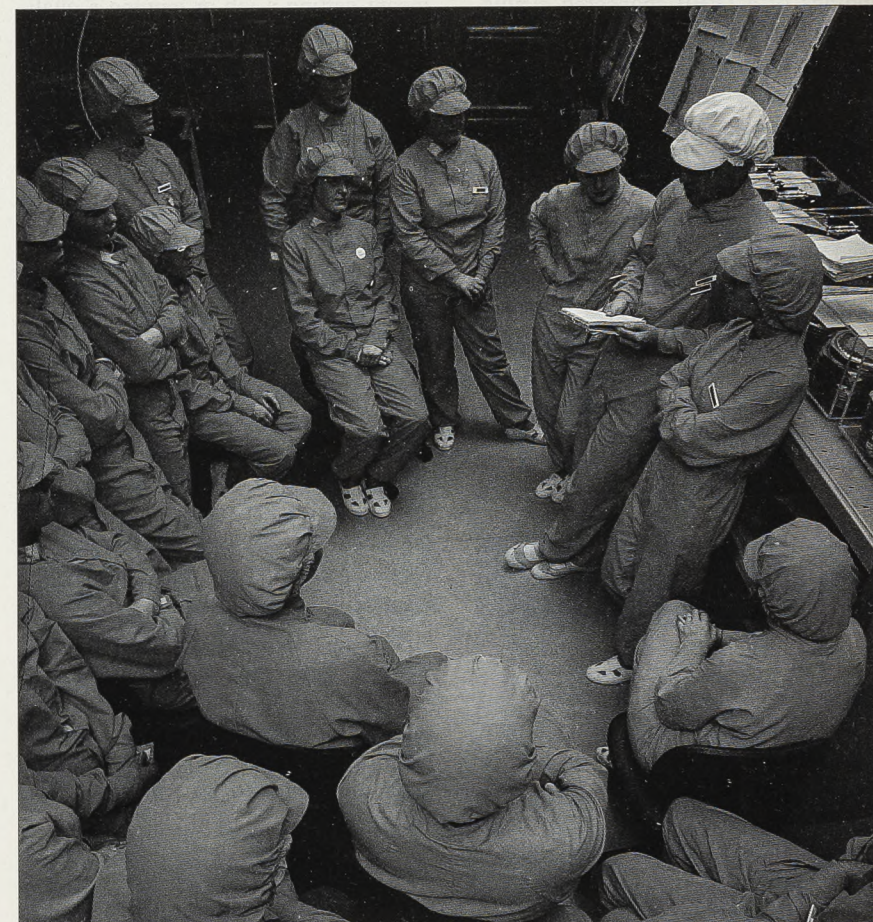


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**Does work-based training help unemployed adults to get a job? If so, what kind of job does it help them to get, and what type of placement is most effective? This article summarises the results of an evaluation study using a matched comparison group design.**

### Introduction

WORK-BASED learning for adults is one of a range of government-supported measures designed to help long-term unemployed people to find jobs. According to the most recent of the regular follow-up surveys, 41 per cent of participants who left work-based learning for adults between January and March 1998 were in a job (full-time, part-time or self-employed) six months after leaving.<sup>1</sup> Clearly some of

these people would have got work whether they had taken part or not. The effectiveness of the programme must also be assessed in terms of 'value added', which can be defined as the proportion of participants finding work who would not have done so if they had not taken part.

'Value added' is not easy to measure, as programme participants are likely to differ from other unemployed



people in ways that affect their chances of finding a job. They may be more highly motivated to get work, or they may be selected by training providers because their chances of success are comparatively good.

This article summarises the main findings of a DfEE sponsored evaluation study, carried out jointly by Social and Community Planning Research and the Policy Studies Institute, which tried to measure the impact of work-based training on the job prospects of participants. The study began in 1995, when the main work-based training programme for unemployed adults was called Training for Work (TfW), but its results remain relevant today. TfW was very similar to the current programme of work-based learning for adults, and some of the options within TfW included options offered by current New Deal programmes.

### The Training for Work programme

TfW aimed to help unemployed people to find jobs and improve their skills, by providing appropriate training and work experience. The usual eligibility requirement was six months or more of claimant unemployment, though this was waived for certain 'special needs' groups, such as people with disabilities or with literacy or numeracy needs, labour market returners and former prisoners.

After initial assessment and guidance, entrants took one of three routes: an employer placement (over a third of all trainees), a project placement (one in eight of all trainees), or full-time off-the-job training, usually in a private training centre or a college. Employer and project placements were often combined with off-the-job training, and in total, six out of ten of all trainees received some off-the-job training. It was not obligatory to study for qualifications, but around two-thirds of participants on employer placements had employed status, which meant that, instead of the government-funded training allowance, they received wages paid by the employer, who in

turn received a government subsidy for training costs.<sup>2</sup>

Training providers for TfW were funded on a 'starts and outcomes' basis. Payment was made for each entrant, with a premium if the trainee achieved a 'positive outcome', which meant getting a job or gaining a qualification. However the payment did not vary with the length of time that the trainee spent on TfW. As shall be seen later, this funding system influenced programme outcomes.

### Methodology

The evaluation study focused on trainees who had been unemployed for a minimum of six months before entering TfW, thus excluding the 'special needs' entrants for whom this requirement was waived. It addressed the 'value added' question through a matched comparison group research design similar to that used in an earlier evaluation of TfW's predecessors, Employment Training and Employment Action.<sup>3</sup> A nationally representative sample of autumn 1995 TfW leavers in England and Wales was matched with a comparison sample of people who had been claimant unemployed for a similar length of time but had not gone on TfW. The two samples were also matched on local area, sex and age.

Trainees were interviewed twice, first in March/April 1996 and again in June/July 1997, approximately a year

and a half after leaving TfW. The comparison sample was interviewed once only, in June/July 1997. The final analysis was based on a trainee sample of 822 and a comparison sample of 815. More details are given in the *technical note* at the end of the article.

### Selectivity in TfW

Though there was almost certainly a degree of self-selection among applicants for TfW, the 'starts and outcomes' funding system also gave training providers an incentive to select applicants who were most likely to achieve a positive outcome.<sup>4</sup> The evaluation study could not measure the full extent of selectivity because the comparison sample was designed to resemble the trainee sample in key respects. Even so, it was evident that TfW trainees were more likely than unemployed non-participants to have characteristics that improved their chances of getting a job. Statistical modelling showed that, on average, trainees were younger than non-participants, had been unemployed for a shorter time, and were less likely to have had previous spells of unemployment. They were also more likely to have worked in clerical or secretarial occupations and to have been on government programmes previously. A number of other groups were also under-represented on TfW; these included women with children under school age, people



Table 1 Estimated cumulative percentages of the TfW and comparison samples who had entered a job at specified intervals from the start of the matched spell of unemployment

	TfW sample	Comparison sample
9 months	3	4
12 months	8	8
18 months	20	17
24 months	31	25
30 months	41	32
36 months	49	37
42 months	55	42
48 months	60	46

Source: TfW evaluation study

with long-term health problems or disabilities, people who lived in rented accommodation, people with poor academic qualifications, people of Indian subcontinent origin, people with no driving licence and no regular access to a vehicle, people who had never held a job and people who already had good vocational qualifications.<sup>5</sup>

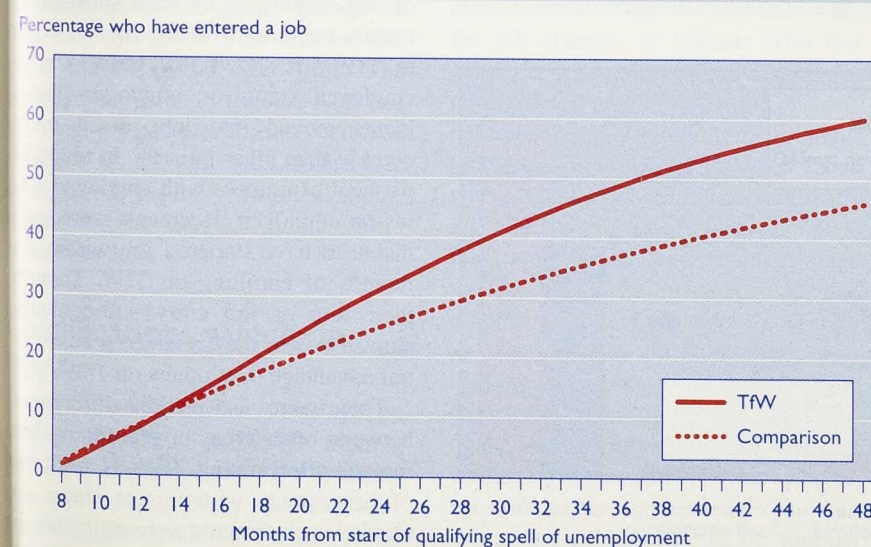
Within TfW, there was also evidence of selectivity between placement types. People had a better chance of getting an employer placement, rather than a project placement or full-time off-the-job training, if they were young, female, had good vocational qualifications, held a driving licence, had a partner in work, and were not Black. Compared to trainees in full-time off-the-job training, trainees on project placements tended to be older, were more likely to have been manual workers or not to have had a job at all, and were less likely to hold a driving licence and to have a partner in full-time work.<sup>6</sup>

### Impact on job chances

In assessing whether TfW had a positive impact on job chances, differences in the prior characteristics of trainees and non-participants were taken into account using statistical modelling.<sup>7</sup> The results indicated that the programme led to a measurable increase in the chances of getting a job

(taking full-time, part-time and self-employed jobs together). Figure 1 shows the cumulative proportions of the TfW and comparison samples who were estimated by the statistical model to have entered a job as time went by. Time was measured in monthly intervals from the start of the original unemployment spell that preceded entry to TfW and was matched in the comparison sample.<sup>8</sup> The plot shows that the impact of TfW on job entry began to emerge in the second year from the start of this unemployment spell – before this point the majority of the TfW sample had either not yet entered or not yet left the programme. By reading off from Figure 1 the difference between the TfW and comparison samples in any given month, we can illustrate the estimated impact of TfW on the chances of getting a job.

Figure 1 Estimated cumulative percentages of the TfW and comparison samples entering a job over time



Source: TfW evaluation study

Table 1 gives some examples. By four years from the start of the matched unemployment spell (the latest date at which sample numbers permit us to be reasonably confident about our estimates), 60 per cent of trainees were estimated to have started a job, compared to 46 per cent of non-participants. In other words, TfW was estimated to have increased the rate of job entry by 30 per cent.

The detailed modelling results suggested that the impact of TfW was biggest for trainees who were unemployed for the first time, though trainees with previous spells of unemployment also had higher job entry rates than non-participants. The results also indicated that the impact of TfW was greatest in helping trainees to move straight from the programme to a job. However TfW also improved the long-term job chances of people who did not enter work immediately on leaving.

By February 1996, every member of the trainee sample had left TfW.<sup>9</sup> Over the following 17 months up until June 1997, members of the comparison sample spent an average of 4.8 months in work. Further statistical modelling indicated that, if they had gone on TfW, then rather than 4.8 months in work, they could expect to have spent on average 7.1 months – nearly half as much time again – in work. This is equivalent to an extra 1.7 months in work over a year, or roughly one extra month in seven in work. Table 2 shows that over this 17 month period there was little sign of any decay in the advantage associated with TfW, with the gain in time in work virtually as great in the last six months as in the first five.<sup>10</sup>



**Table 2** Estimated mean gain for non-participants in the number of months spent in work between February 1996 and June 1997 if they had gone on TFW

	February 96-June 96	July 96-December 96	January 97-June 97	February 96-June 97
Total number of months in the period	5	6	6	17
Actual months spent in work	1.2	1.7	1.9	4.8
Estimated months in work if had gone on TFW	1.8	2.5	2.8	7.1
Gain (in months) associated with TFW	+0.6	+0.8	+0.9	+2.3
Percentage gain associated with TFW	50	47	47	48

Source: TFW evaluation study

## Impact on type of employment

Figure 2 shows that nearly half of the sample of TFW trainees went on to get a full-time job as an employee, compared to less than a third of the comparison sample. In contrast, there was little difference between the two samples in the proportions entering part-time or self-employed jobs. Statistical modelling – controlling for other relevant differences between the TFW and comparison samples – confirmed that the main impact of TFW was to help unemployed people to get a full-time job as an employee, rather than a part-time or self-employed job.<sup>11</sup> Three years on from the beginning of the original unemployment spell, an estimated 34 per cent of trainees had taken a full-time job as an employee, compared to an estimated 23 per cent of the comparison sample. By the same point in time, 14 per cent of trainees were estimated to have taken a

part-time or self-employed job, compared to an estimated 13 per cent of the comparison sample.

## Impact on pay

The evaluation study found very little evidence that TFW affected the pay that trainees received in subsequent jobs. Members of the trainee sample who found work earned on average £4.75 per hour (in June 1997 values), compared to £4.67 per hour earned by members of the comparison sample who got work. Statistical modelling, controlling for job characteristics as well as personal characteristics, failed to reveal any significant difference between the hourly wage rate of former trainees and the rate they might have expected if they had not gone on the programme.<sup>12</sup> However, the weekly pay of former trainees tended to be greater than for non-participants as TFW improved their chances of getting a full-time rather than a part-time job.

The mean gross weekly pay of members of the TFW sample who were in work when last interviewed in June/July 1997 was £173, compared to £162 for members of the comparison sample in work at the same date.

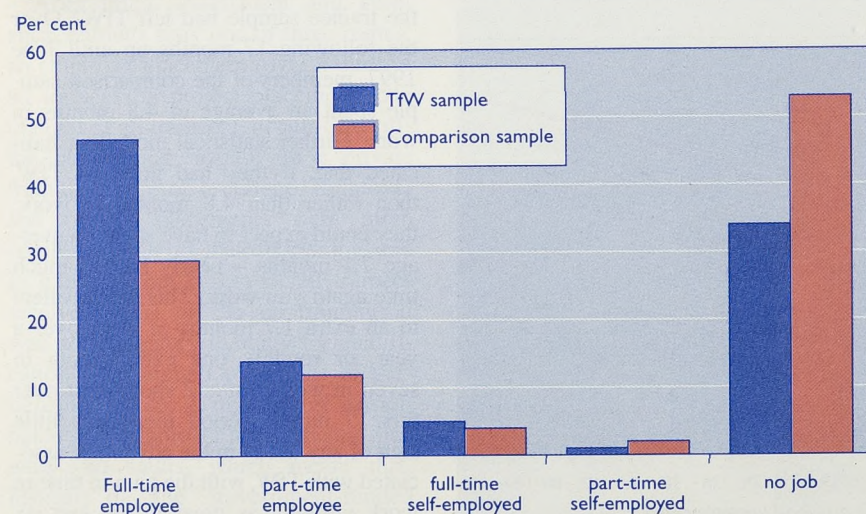
## Impact of placement type

The results presented so far refer to the impact of TFW as a whole. However, trainees on employer placements had an advantage not open to those on project placements or full-time off-the-job training, namely that when their stay on TFW had come to an end, they could be kept on by their placement employer. In the evaluation study sample, nearly three in four of those with employed status and one in three of those with trainee status were kept on by their placement employer.

Figure 3 shows the cumulative proportion of TFW trainees on each placement type who, after controlling for the effects of selectivity in allocation to placement types, were estimated to have started a job (full-time, part-time or self-employed) by each subsequent month, counting from the date of entry to TFW.<sup>13</sup> It shows that trainees with employed status on employer placements moved into jobs much more quickly than other trainees. In total, 67 per cent of trainees with employed status on employer placements were estimated to have started a job within six months of enrolling on TFW. Though their rate of job entry subsequently slowed down, they retained a substantial advantage over others on TFW.

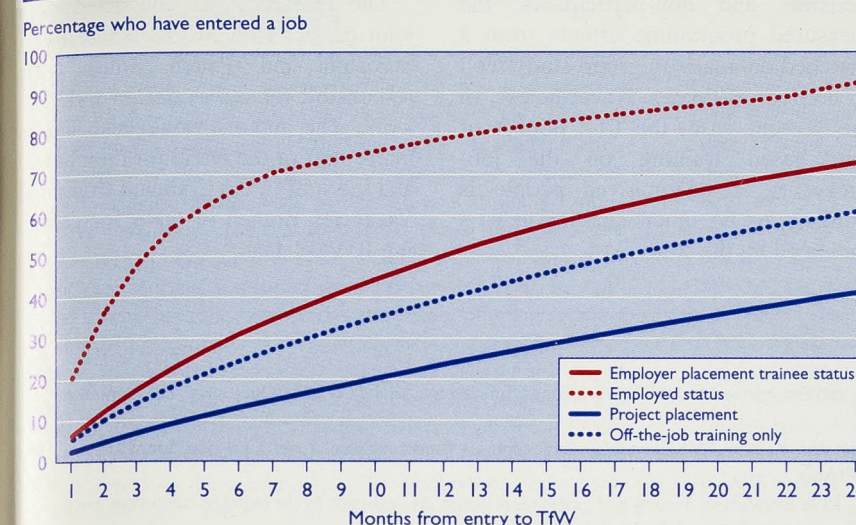
There were also marked differences between other types of placement. Six months after joining TFW, 31 per cent of participants with trainee status on employer placements were estimated to have started a job, compared with 24

**Figure 2** Type of job entered



Source: TFW evaluation study

**Figure 3** Estimated cumulative percentage of the TFW sample entering a job over time, by placement type



Source: TFW evaluation study

per cent of trainees getting full-time off-the-job training, and only 13 per cent of trainees on project placements. Two years after joining the programme, these proportions had risen to 73 per cent, 61 per cent and 41 per cent respectively, compared with 92 per cent of employed status participants.

A separate analysis showed that trainees who had been on employer placements with either employed or trainee status spent significantly more time in work over the 17 months from February 1996 to June 1997 than members of the comparison sample. Their biggest gains were found early on in this period. Trainees who had received full-time off-the-job training also showed significant gains, though in their case the gains were smaller and more evenly spread over time. The employment gains of trainees who had been on project placements were the smallest of all and took longest to emerge, only reaching statistical significance in the last six months from January to June 1997.<sup>14</sup>

## Qualifications gained on TFW

One of the outcome measures on which payments to TFW training providers depended was the completion of recognised qualifications. However, the evaluation study found no clear evidence that gaining qualifi-

cations helped trainees to get a job. Trainees who gained qualifications of NVQ 2 standard or higher were less likely to move straight from TFW into a job than trainees who gained Level 1 qualifications or none. This was not because they deferred their job search until they had completed their qualifications: they were in fact more likely than other trainees to start looking for work quite early during their time on TFW. After leaving TFW and re-entering unemployment, the negative association between qualifications and job chances was largely cancelled out. It was only the handful of trainees who had gained qualifications of NVQ Level 4 or higher whose overall job chances turned out to be better than the job chances of trainees who had gained only low-level qualifications or none at all.<sup>15</sup>

These disappointing returns to qualifications are explained if, when faced with a choice between accepting a job offer or staying on TFW to complete their qualifications, most trainees opted for the job. This would mean that trainees who were unsuccessful in their job search while on TFW were over-represented among those staying on to complete their qualifications. The 'starts and outcomes' funding structure would have encouraged this pattern, because longer stays on TFW did not attract any extra payments for training providers.

## Other elements of TFW

It was recommended practice that, before they were allocated to a placement, TFW trainees should go through a stage of assessment and guidance. Not all trainees recalled this, and the evaluation study found no association between the recall of assessment and guidance on entry to TFW and the probability of getting a job. Nor was there any evidence that trainees who recalled receiving training in job search techniques or practical help with job search while on TFW had better job prospects than trainees who said they had received no training or help of this kind. There was one exception to this, namely that trainees were more likely to get a job if they said they had been told by their training provider about jobs that they could apply for.

However the study did indicate that, after controlling for placement type, qualifications gained and other relevant factors, longer stays on TFW were associated with better job chances. This suggests that there was some benefit to be gained from staying with the programme, whether through skills and experience acquired, regular work habits learned or reinforced, or by the evidence that this gave to potential employers of steadiness and motivation.

## Conclusion

The TFW evaluation study gives fairly firm evidence that work-based training improves long-term unemployed people's chances of finding work. Moreover, this is not achieved at the cost of encouraging them to take part-time, self-employed or temporary work – the improvement in job chances is due mainly to an increase in the numbers getting full-time work as employees. The most effective placements within TFW were with employers: such placements offer the long-term unemployed a chance to prove themselves in a real working environment, and give them access to labour markets that may otherwise be closed to them. Full-time off-the-job training also improved job chances, but project placements brought smaller gains, and those only in the longer term.



The matched comparison group design used in the study is probably the best methodology available for programme evaluation in situations where a social experiment, with random allocation of eligible applicants to programme and comparison groups, would be considered ethically unacceptable or unviable in practical terms. As matching can never be perfect and we can never be confident

that we have measured all relevant differences between programme participants and non-participants, the measured programme effects from a matched comparison group study tend to be over-estimates. Nevertheless, in the present case, the true impact of work-based training on the job-prospects of unemployed people is unlikely to be much smaller than is indicated by the study.

### Acknowledgements

The research was conducted as a joint project with SCPR, where Kerry Sproston and Patten Smith were responsible for survey design and fieldwork. The authors would also like to thank staff of the DfEE for their advice and the staff in the Claimant Count and Vacancies Branch of ONS for providing JUVOS data.

### Notes

- 1 Department for Education and Employment Skills and Enterprise Network, 'Work Based Training for Adults (WBTA) Outcomes', *Labour Market Quarterly Report*, February 1999.
- 2 All the figures in this paragraph are taken from Sproston, K. 1999 *TfW: Survey of Ex-Participants – A Report on Phases 1 and 2*. London: Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR Project 1544/1657).
- 3 Payne, J., Lissenburgh, S., White, M. and Payne, C. 1996 *Employment Training and Employment Action: An evaluation by the matched comparison group method*. London: Department for Education and Employment Research Series No. 74.
- 4 Russell, N. and Mitchell, D. 1996 *Evaluation of the Refocused Training for Work Programme*. London: DfEE Research Studies RS32.
- 5 These results were obtained from a logistic regression model for participation in TfW.
- 6 These results were obtained from a multinomial logistic regression model fitted to the trainee sample.
- 7 The model fitted was a discrete-time logistic duration model for the time from the start of the spell of unemployment to first job entry.
- 8 In reality, the plot starts at the eighth month from the start of the matched spell of unemployment. This is because members of the TfW sample were unemployed for a minimum of six months before entering the programme and needed at least one further month in which their participation in TfW was recorded.
- 9 Though the trainee sample was selected from those shown by administrative records to have left TfW in September or October 1995, respondents often reported a different leaving date.
- 10 These results were obtained from a series of logistic regression models for the proportion of time spent in paid work during the relevant periods.
- 11 The model fitted was a discrete-time competing risks logistic duration model.
- 12 This result is based on a series of OLS regression models that experimented with various ways of specifying the TfW effect and incorporated a correction for sample selection bias.
- 13 The estimates are derived from a discrete-time logistic duration model for the time from entry to TfW to starting the first paid job after TfW, based on the trainee sample only.
- 14 These results are based on a series of logistic regression models for the proportion of time spent in paid work over the full period February 1996 to June 1997, and over three component periods.
- 15 These results were obtained from the discrete-time logistic duration model for the time from entry to TfW to starting the first paid job after TfW.

### Further information

A full account of the evaluation study can be found in *Work-based training and job prospects for the unemployed: An evaluation of Training for Work*, by Joan Payne, Clive Payne, Steve Lissenburgh and Martin Range, DfEE Research Report RR96 (1999), price £4.95, available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ZQ, tel. 0845 6022260, fax 0845 6033360.

A descriptive account of the characteristics of trainees and their experiences on TfW can be found in the companion report *TfW: Survey of Ex-Participants – A Report on Phases 1 and 2*, by Kerry Sproston, published by Social and Community Planning Research (1999) and available from the publications officer, SCPR, 35 Northampton Square, London EC1V 0AX, tel. 020 7250 1866, fax 020 7250 1524.

Any inquiries relating to the evaluation should be directed to Deborah Garniss, Department for Education and Employment, Room N611, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel. 0114 259 4974, e-mail [deborah.garniss@dfee.gov.uk](mailto:deborah.garniss@dfee.gov.uk).

### Technical note

The nationally representative trainee sample was selected from administrative records of leavers from TfW in September or October 1995 (regardless of whether their training was completed) in 80 'sample points' (clusters of adjacent postcode districts) in England and Wales. All interviews were conducted face-to-face. At Wave 1, in March and April 1996, 1498 interviews were achieved, representing 60 per cent of those selected. For 19 per cent of those selected there were problems with the address held on administrative records, and a further 9 per cent claimed that they had never been on TfW. These probably included some who had stayed on TfW for a very short time and others with employed status on TfW who thought that they had held an ordinary job. Wave 2 (postponed because of the 1997 General Election) took place in June and July 1997. Interviews were only attempted with Wave 1 respondents who had agreed to be re-contacted, and 1060 interviews were achieved.

The matched comparison sample was selected from the DfEE's JUVOS cohort, using Wave 1 information on the trainee sample, after excluding trainees who had not been

unemployed for six months or more before entering TfW. The matching process used information on postcode, sex and date of birth. In addition, each selected match had to be unemployed at the date that the trainee they were matched with entered TfW, and had to have begun that spell of unemployment at a date as close as possible to the date that their matched trainee became unemployed. Three matches were selected for each trainee, to allow for sample attrition in the subsequent steps of tracing addresses, screening to exclude TfW participants and issuing 'opt-out' letters, in addition to the usual non-contacts and refusals in fieldwork.

In total, 929 comparison sample interviews were achieved, though some could not be used because the respondent failed to report an unemployment spell with the dates given on the JUVOS record. The final step was to assess the closeness of the match between the achieved comparison sample and the achieved Wave 2 TfW sample, and to exclude members of the comparison sample for whom no satisfactory match survived in the TfW sample. The final analysis was thus based on 822 trainees and 815 comparison sample members.



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## Feature

# Survey of users of ONS labour market statistics products and services

By Kate Pritchard, Opinion Research Corporation International and Neil Mackinnon, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

• As a first step in a major new programme of work aimed at understanding and better meeting the needs of users of ONS labour market statistics, a telephone survey of subscribers to five publications or services has been conducted.

• Just under half of respondents felt that ONS publications rated 'better than average' in value for money terms. Only 7 per cent felt that they rated unfavourably.

• The most common uses of publications were to keep up to date with the latest labour market information and for reference.

• Among users of ONS's labour market outputs there was highest awareness of *Labour Market Trends* and *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement*.

• More respondents described Nomis® as important/very important than other outputs.

• Nomis® was used more frequently than other labour market outputs.

• The preferred format for most of the publications was paper, but the preferred format for the regional First Releases was on-line.

• Overall satisfaction with each of the outputs was relatively high.

• Satisfaction with *Labour Market Trends* and the regional First Releases had the greatest impact on satisfaction with ONS Labour Market publications more generally.

• Volume of information, accuracy and range of information had the greatest impact on overall satisfaction with publications.

• There was no statistical significance in the difference between the findings for key and regular users.

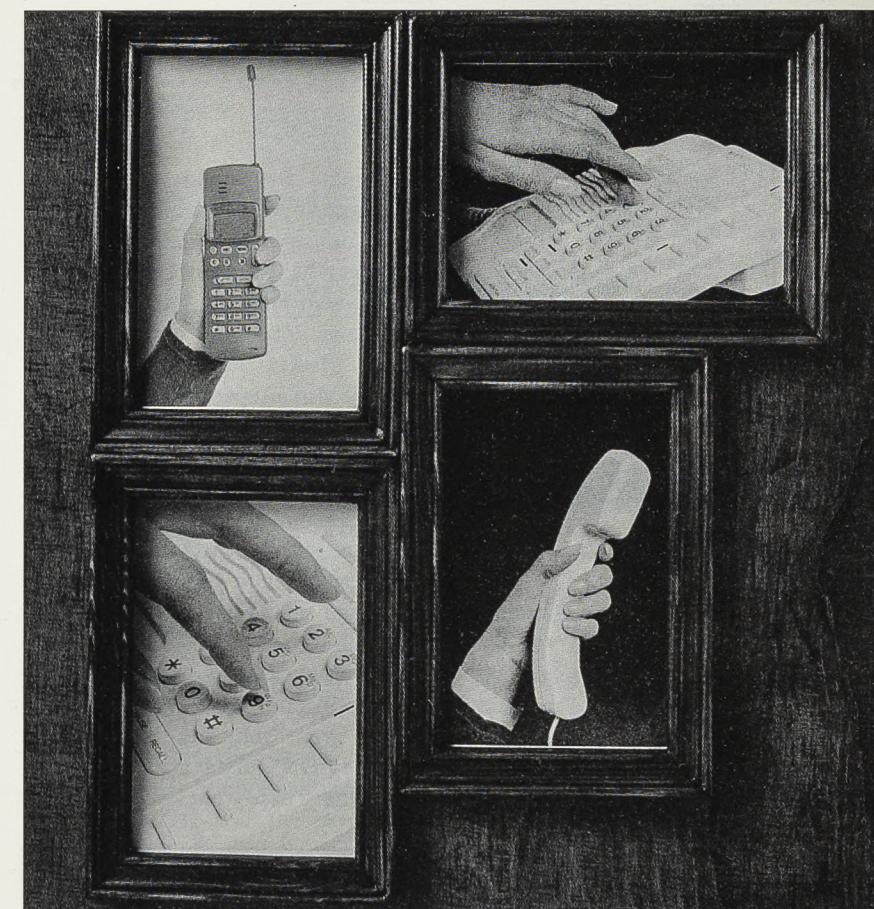


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH Colour Library

**ONS is committed to an ongoing programme of research into user requirements for labour market statistics and preferences for dissemination format. This article reports on the first stage, a readership survey. Comments are invited on ONS labour market statistics products and services and needs for data that are not currently readily accessible.**

## Introduction

ONS IS committed to improving access to labour market statistics needed by government and the wider community. It has a wide-ranging portfolio of products including paper publications, off the shelf electronic products, electronic services, bespoke products and helplines. Many of these products have grown out of need but requirements

change and ONS is keen to reassess their relevance to the requirements of customers. It was apparent that some products are much needed, by the number of sales or accesses, but whether the products and services are best suited to purpose was not at all clear. ONS therefore embarked on a major programme of research to gain a better understand-



ing of the needs of users of labour market statistics and the relevance of existing products and services to their requirements.

This article presents the findings of research undertaken on behalf of ONS by Opinion Research Corporation International (ORC) to evaluate a number of labour market outputs as a first stage in this project. The objectives of the research were to find out how, why and how often these outputs are used by subscribers, users' satisfaction with them and with labour market statistics overall, perceived usefulness, and any improvements which could be made. Telephone interviews with 280 'key' users and 230 'regular' users of ONS's labour market outputs were undertaken during March 1999, representing some 20 per cent of individual UK subscribers.

### Methodology

The research concentrated on five outputs: *Labour Market Trends*, regional First Releases, New Earnings Survey published volumes, *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement* and Nomis® (see Box 1). The First Releases have been the subject of separate user consultation and the regional releases were included in the study as

### Box 1 ONS labour market statistics outputs included in the survey

<i>Labour Market Trends</i>	3000+	Monthly journal of labour market statistics.
Regional First Releases	470	Monthly First Releases for each Government Office Region containing key labour market statistics at regional and sub-regional level.
New Earnings Survey	400+	Annual results of the survey are published in seven volumes which provide earnings by region, occupation, industry, age and agreement for full-time and part-time employees.
<i>LFS Quarterly Supplement</i>	500+	The <i>Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement</i> gives the latest quarterly results from the LFS on labour market structure, sub-national economic activity, labour market activity and inactivity, employment, ILO unemployment and earnings.
Nomis®	900	On-line database run under contract by the University of Durham. Nomis® is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and contains data from a variety of official sources on employment, unemployment, population etc. for a wide range of geographies.

Note: numbers refer to the approximate number of subscribers to each output.

Table 1 Labour market statistics users

Key	Regular
Central Government	Publication libraries
Local Authorities – planners and economists	TECs/LECs, Careers Services
Academics	Chambers of Commerce
Trade Unions	Institutions
Business and commercial organisations – economists, HR managers and information officers	Business and commercial organisations – other

Source: Office for National Statistics

an example that would serve to draw out the needs of users of sub-regional data. Nomis® is the main vehicle for access to detailed data from the Annual Employment Survey, the claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies. The Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the subject of a separate study.

To ascertain attitudes to ONS's labour market portfolio, a telephone survey of a sample of subscribers was felt to be the most appropriate research method. Telephone surveys yield a considerably higher rate of return than postal questionnaires, and are cheaper and more convenient than face-to-face interviews when a relatively large sample is required.

Subscribers of ONS's labour market outputs were split into two distinct groups by ONS in advance of the survey period. These were key and regular

users. 'Key users' were so called because they were major disseminators or influencers and were considered more important to ONS. The types of customers within each category are illustrated in Table 1.

The population comprised users from all of the categories in Table 1 with the exception of libraries. The questionnaire was piloted on a small number of libraries in advance of the main survey, and it was felt that it was inappropriate to them. ONS is planning a separate survey of libraries.

The research consisted of 280 eight-minute interviews with key customers and 230 14-minute interviews with regular customers. Longer interviews were conducted with regular users than key users because ONS intends to follow up a range of key users at a later date with more detailed face-to-face interviews. Regular users followed the same interview structure as key users and in addition were asked some more detailed questions about a maximum of two of the ONS labour market outputs subscribed to.

The questionnaire was designed using ONS's research brief, ORC International's experience of similar surveys and undertaking some exploratory interviews. Five qualitative interviews were undertaken, two with key users and three with regular users. Once the fieldwork had been completed, tabulations of results were produced.

Key driver analysis (see *technical note*) was also used to do some more detailed analysis. It has been used in this survey in three ways:

1. To show generally the relative impact of various aspects of ONS labour market outputs on overall satisfaction with ONS labour market outputs.

2. To determine which of the four publications are most important to regular users.

3. To look specifically at each of the publications (i.e. excluding Nomis®) and to determine which aspects are most important in determining overall satisfaction with them (regular users only).

This latter use of key driver analysis should be treated with caution because it is only based on the regular users, and for each of the publications apart from *Labour Market Trends* the base is small.

### Summary of findings

#### Awareness and use of ONS outputs

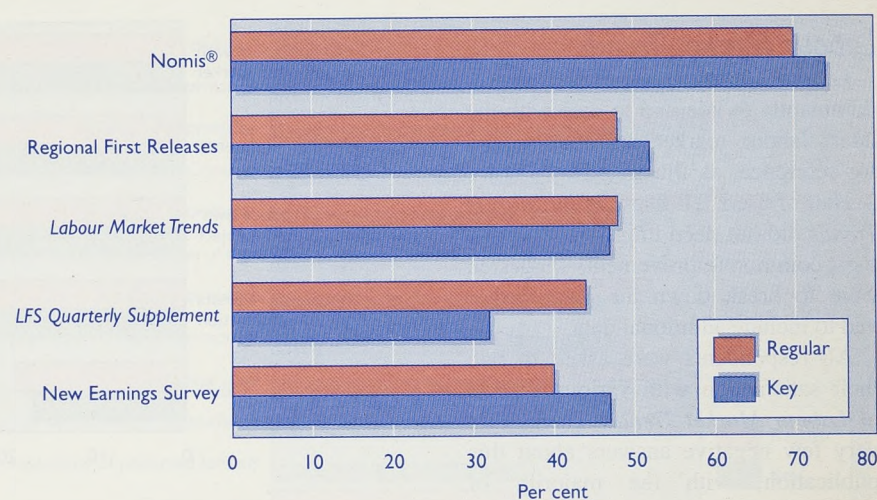
Table 2 lists the proportion of respondents who were aware of each of the labour market outputs. The vast majority of respondents were aware of *Labour Market Trends* and there was also a high awareness of the *LFS Quarterly Supplement* and the New Earnings Survey. There was a higher awareness of outputs among key than regular users.

*Labour Market Trends*, Nomis® and regional First Releases were the outputs most frequently subscribed to, despite the fact that there was a relatively low awareness of Nomis® and regional First Releases. This suggests that a higher awareness of these outputs may lead to an even higher subscription take-up.

#### Importance of outputs

*Labour Market Trends* followed by Nomis® were the most important outputs for both key and regular users. Respondents were also asked how

Figure 1 Percentage of respondents describing the output as important or very important to their job



Source: ORC International

important each of the publications was to their job. More respondents described Nomis® as important/very important to their job than they did other publications. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

#### Use of labour market outputs

The two most common uses cited for each of the four publications were to keep up to date with the latest labour market information and for reference. Nomis® was most commonly used for answering specific requests for information and to produce publications or research projects.

Nomis® was used most frequently, with 20 per cent of users saying that they constantly referred to it and 48 per cent that they regularly referred to it. *Labour Market Trends* and the regional First Releases were both used constantly or regularly by over half of users

surveyed, and the other labour market outputs were used less frequently.

Generally, 13 per cent of respondents said that ONS labour market outputs met their needs very closely, 40 per cent said that they met their needs quite closely, and 3 per cent of respondents said that ONS labour market outputs did not meet their needs at all closely. There was no difference in response between key and regular customers.

Overall, 70 per cent of respondents said that they were satisfied with ONS labour market outputs, with slightly more key customers than regular customers indicating that they were satisfied (72 per cent to 67 per cent).

#### Competing sources of information

Just under two thirds of both key and regular respondents (61 per cent) said that they used other similar sources of information. Over half of these respondents used publications from other government departments and 36 per cent used commercial sources. 'Other' sources of information included articles produced internally, information from TECs, universities, the CBI and information from the Internet. Just under half of respondents (47 per cent) felt that ONS publications rated better than average in value for money terms, and 41 per cent felt that they were

Table 2 Awareness of ONS labour market outputs

	Key	Regular	All
<i>Labour Market Trends</i>	97	97	97
<i>LFS Quarterly Supplement</i>	83	75	80
New Earnings Survey	77	74	76
Nomis®	67	62	65
Regional First Releases	64	59	61

Source: ORC International



average. Only 7 per cent felt that ONS outputs rated unfavourably in comparison with other publications.

### Labour Market Trends

*Labour Market Trends* was used predominantly to keep up to date with the latest labour market information and for reference, as illustrated by Figure 2. Half of users felt that *Labour Market Trends* did not need improving, but the most common improvements suggested were to break down the data further and to include additional data.

All respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with various aspects of *Labour Market Trends*. There were very few negative answers about this publication, with the majority of respondents describing nearly all of the aspects as good or very good, and most other respondents describing them as 'satisfactory'.

### Labour Market Trends: interviews with regular users

Regular respondents were asked how often they read different parts of *Labour Market Trends*. The labour market data section was the most commonly read part of the publication, with 55 per cent of respondents saying that they always read this as shown in Figure 3. However, 38 per cent of respondents said that they never read Spotlight, and 34 per cent said that they never read the research briefs. When asked about the usefulness of various parts of the publication nearly three-quarters of regular readers described labour market data as either useful or very useful, slightly more than a half thinking so of the other parts except Spotlight at 40 per cent.

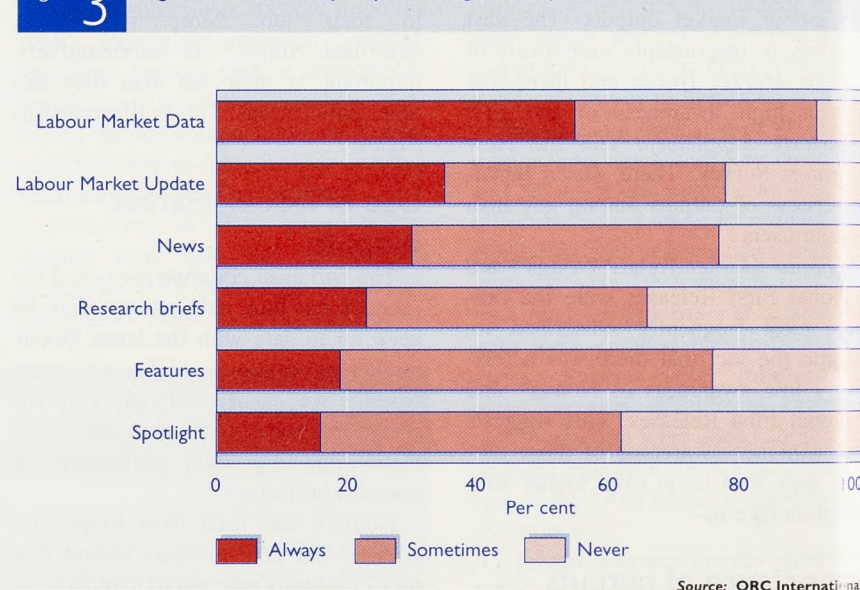
Regular respondents felt that the preferred format of *Labour Market Trends* (articles) was as a publication, with two-thirds of respondents stating this. By far the next preferred format was on-line, cited by 40 per cent of respondents.

The most commonly read data in *Labour Market Trends* was the unemployment information, with half of regular respondents saying that they always read this. This was also deemed to be the most useful part of the data. Just over half of regular respondents

Figure 2 Respondents' uses of *Labour Market Trends*



Figure 3 Regular customers' frequency of reading various parts of *Labour Market Trends*



(56 per cent) felt that paper was the most suitable format for *Labour Market Trends* data but 48 per cent said they would like to see it on-line.

Overall 78 per cent of regular users were satisfied with *Labour Market Trends* and 83 per cent of regular respondents said that they felt *Labour Market Trends* was value for money. Key driver analysis showed that **range of information**, followed by **language used** and **volume of information** were the most important variables in determining **regular users'** satisfaction with *Labour Market Trends*.

### Regional First Releases

There was little difference in use of regional First Releases between key and regular users. Just under two thirds (64 per cent) of regular customers found regional First Releases 'useful' or 'very useful'. 11 per cent of regular users described it as not very useful/not at all useful. There were very few readers who did not consider it to be value for money. Paper and online were the formats preferred by regular users for regional First Releases. Overall, 71 per cent of regular users were satisfied with

regional First Releases. Regular users were more satisfied than key users with all aspects of regional First Releases except frequency and ease of reading.

Key driver analysis showed that **timeliness** and **frequency of output** were by far the most important variables in determining **regular users'** satisfaction with regional First Releases.

### New Earnings Survey

The New Earnings Survey published volumes were most commonly used as reference documents referred to on an ad hoc basis. Longer interviews with regular users revealed that Parts D and E were the most frequently read, and also were considered to be the most useful parts of the New Earnings Survey. The preferred format for the New Earnings Survey was either as a publication, (cited by 58 per cent of respondents) or on line (cited by 51 per cent of respondents). 82 per cent felt that the New Earnings Survey was value for money. Changes to the New Earnings Survey suggested by regular users included putting lines in tables so that they are easier to read, a larger sample size and hence less suppression of data and including information on salary by job by county.

76 per cent of regular customers said that overall they were satisfied with the New Earnings Survey. Figure 4 shows satisfaction with various aspects of the New Earnings Survey. The main criticisms were to do with timeliness and ease of reading of the publication. Key driver analysis showed that **frequency of output** and **language used** were the most important variables in determining **regular users'** satisfaction with the New Earnings Survey.

### Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement

The *LFS Quarterly Supplement* was most commonly used for reference and to keep up to date with the labour market, as shown by Figure 5.

The employment section of the *LFS Quarterly Supplement* was used the most by regular users with 70 per cent finding it useful or very useful. At least half of readers rated all the other parts as useful or very useful too.

Regular users felt that the *LFS quarterly supplement* would be most useful

Figure 4 Satisfaction with various aspects of the New Earnings Survey publications

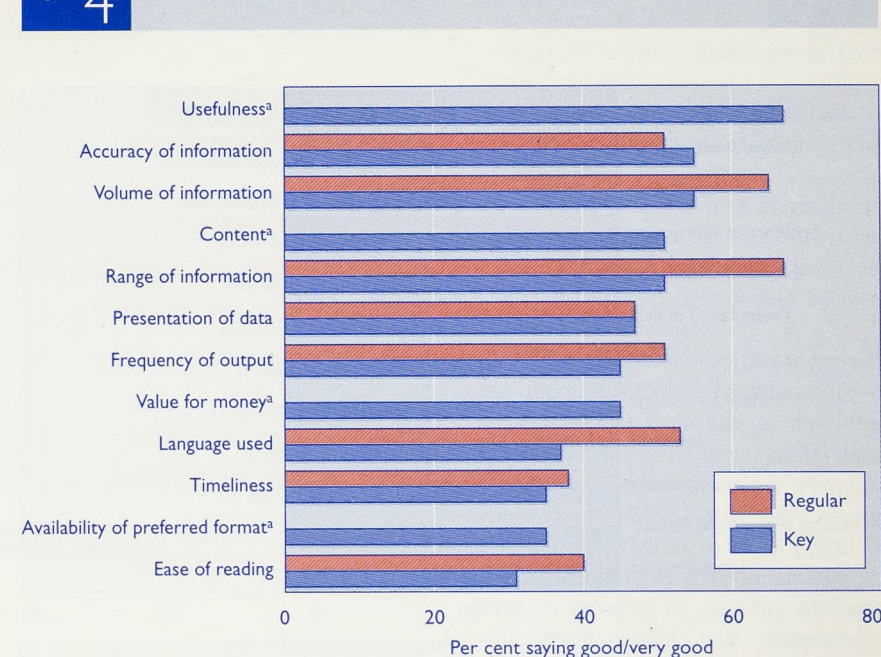
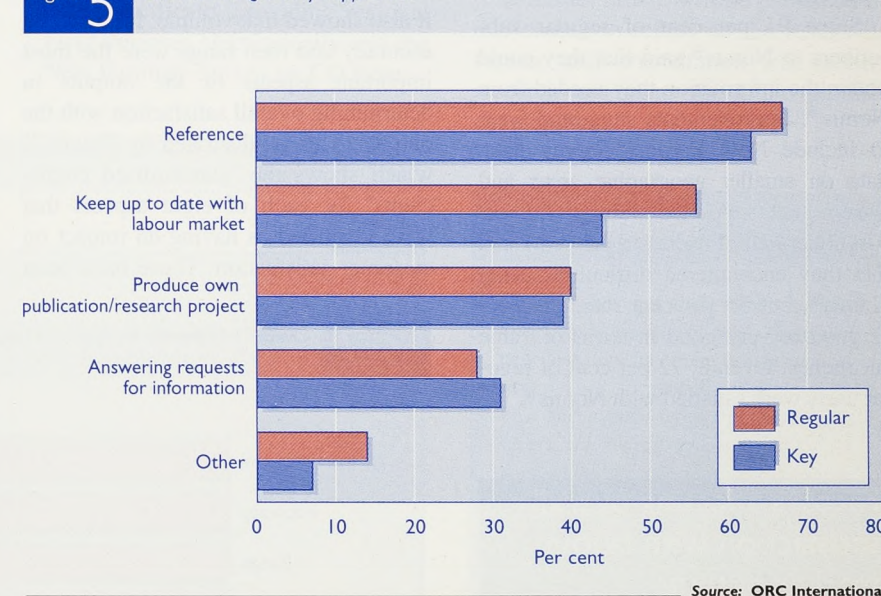


Figure 5 Uses of *LFS Quarterly Supplement*



on-line with 55 per cent of respondents feeling that this was the most suitable format. Two-thirds of regular users felt that the publication was value for money. The most common request was for more local information.

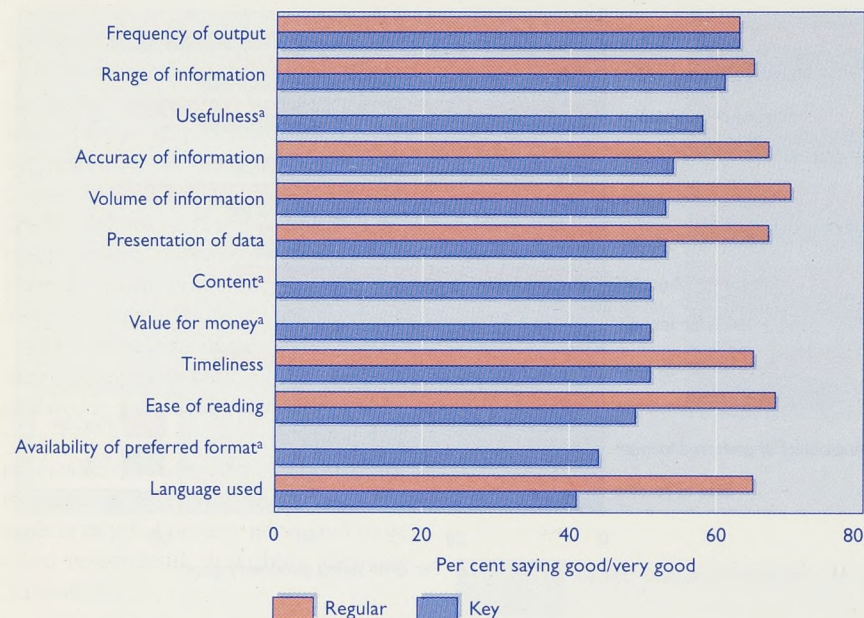
Just over half of regular respondents said that they were satisfied/very satisfied with the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*, with a further 42 per cent

saying that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. Regular users were more satisfied than key customers were with all aspects of the *LFS Quarterly Supplement* as illustrated in Figure 6.

Key driver analysis showed that **language**, followed by **range of information** were the most important variables in determining **regular users'** satisfaction with the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.



Figure 6 Satisfaction with various aspects of LFS Quarterly Supplement



a Regular users were asked about these aspects elsewhere in the questionnaire.

Source: ORC International

### Nomis®

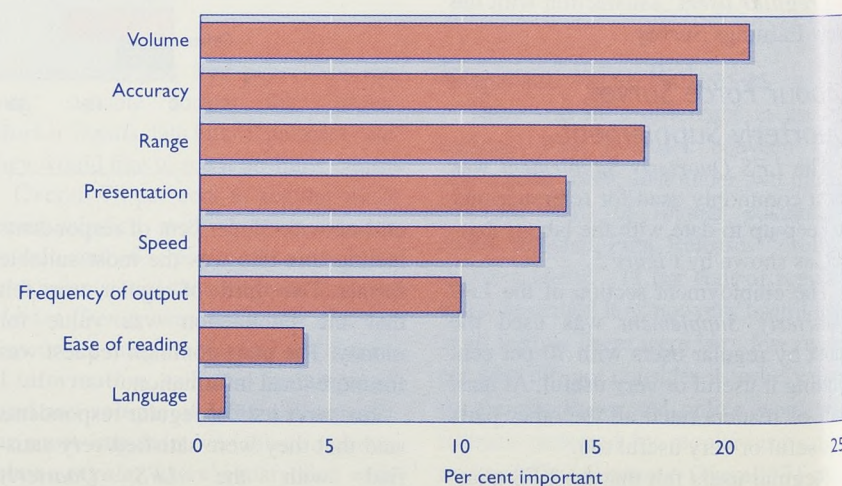
Some 91 per cent of regular subscribers to Nomis® said that they could obtain the information they needed from Nomis®. Improvements suggested were to include New Earnings Survey data, data on smaller geographic areas and government supported training figures. Just under half of users (48 per cent) said that they encountered difficulties using Nomis®, but 55 per cent rated Nomis® as good or very good in terms of value for money. Overall, 72 per cent of regular users were satisfied with Nomis®.

### Factors affecting overall satisfaction with labour market outputs

Key driver analysis looked at eight aspects of labour market outputs: *language, presentation, accuracy, volume, range, ease of reading, timeliness and frequency of output*, to examine which of these aspects was most important in determining overall satisfaction with labour market outputs generally.

Analysis showed that respondents were generally satisfied with each of

Figure 7 Overall importance of aspects of labour market outputs on satisfaction



Source: ORC International

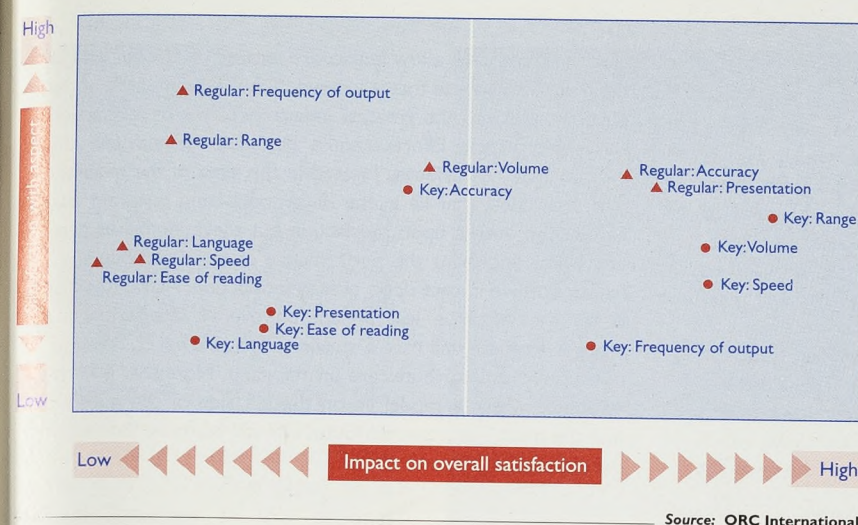
shown as a percentage of total impact. The higher the value, the stronger the impact.

The importance of each of these aspects to key and regular customers was then plotted onto a graph of four quadrants based on their relationship to satisfaction and impact on satisfaction (see *technical note* for description).

When variables were plotted onto the four quadrants, all variables were positioned in the top two quadrants, indicating that satisfaction with each of the variables is high. For this reason, only the two top quadrants are shown in Figure 8 which shows that publications have a greater impact on the key customers than the regular ones, because their attributes are generally further to the right. Each of the attributes apart from accuracy and presentation are more important to key than regular users. Additional improvements in overall satisfaction with labour market outputs could be achieved by focusing on the attributes that are furthest to the right and have the lowest levels of satisfaction.

Detailed analysis showed that there was no statistical significance to the difference between the results for key and regular customers. Looking at specific publications, key driver analysis shows that *Labour Market Trends* and regional First Releases have the highest impact on overall satisfaction with ONS labour market outputs, although all publications score favourably in

Figure 8 Overall satisfaction with labour market outputs



Source: ORC International

terms of satisfaction. This is illustrated in Figure 9.

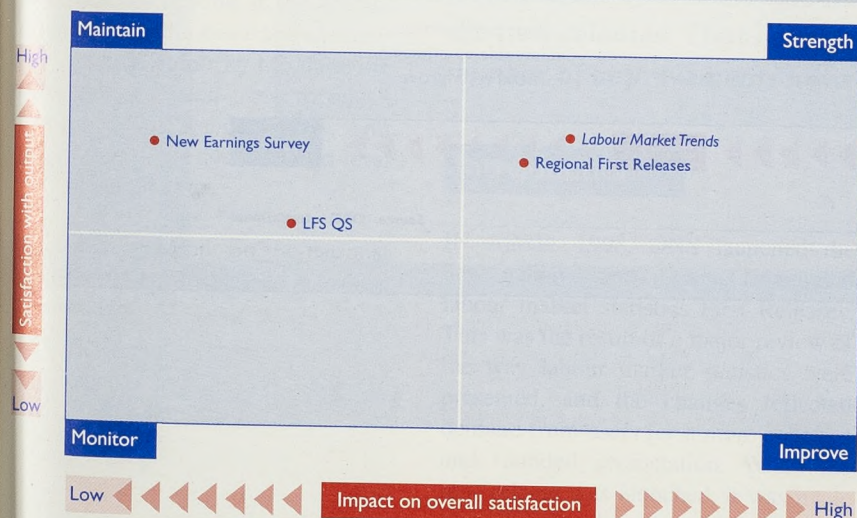
### Recommendations

The report showed that ONS labour market outputs are viewed positively by the majority of key and regular respondents. However, ORC made a number

of recommendations further to increase users' satisfaction, including:

- raise awareness of ONS outputs, particularly Nomis® and regional First Releases;
- consider additional formats for outputs, specifically providing regional First Releases electronically and the New Earnings Survey on CD Rom;

Figure 9 Importance of individual publications in determining satisfaction with labour market outputs



Source: ORC International

- disseminate these research findings to users, using it as a marketing exercise to raise awareness of ONS products and services;
- in publications, provide details of where additional information is provided.
- Use further research to ascertain the level of demand for additional data not currently provided elsewhere, and whether people would be prepared to pay for it.

ONS is already committed to providing the 1999 New Earnings Survey reports on CD Rom and to providing electronic access to the regional First Releases. As envisaged when planning the survey, ONS will be having detailed discussions with a range of 'key' users outside government and we hope to develop an ongoing dialogue with them which will complement existing consultation mechanisms to inform future product development. ONS is also planning a separate survey of libraries and a study of the potential for further penetration into the market.

A further article will be published in due course to report on the results of further user consultation and related research and plans for future product development.

### Consultation

ONS is placing a copy of this article, with more details of the comments received, on its Internet website at <http://www.ons.gov.uk> (see 'what's new and events' from the menu bar). Users are invited to comment by 31 August on the products and services covered in this article and on any requirements that you may feel are not addressed. You can use the link button from the website to comment directly, or write to: Neil Mackinnon, Room B3/04, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, or e-mail [neil.mackinnon@ons.gov.uk](mailto:neil.mackinnon@ons.gov.uk).



## Technical note

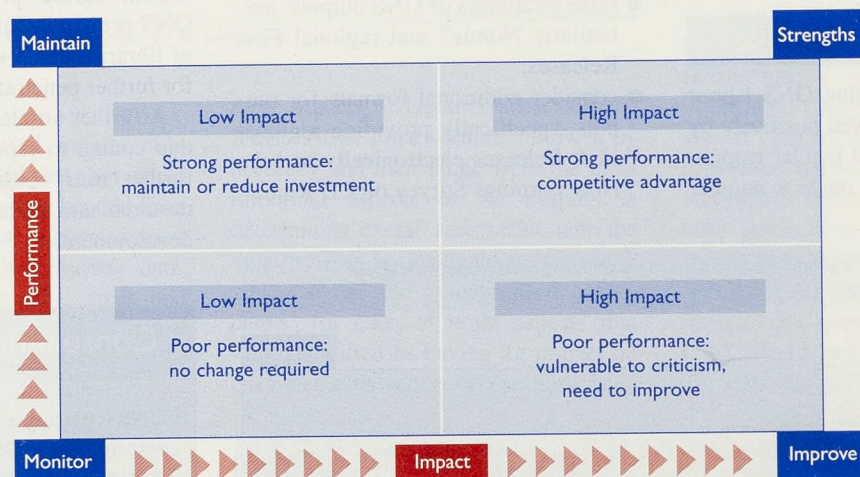
## Key driver analysis

Key driver analysis is used to identify, monitor and improve the key issues that motivate satisfaction in a survey. This is achieved by constructing a statistical model, which assigns importance weights to the attributes that have been measured. These weights (or coefficients) can then be used to identify which attributes have the greatest impact upon satisfaction. Information derived from the model can be used to prioritise attributes and formulate a strategy that will maximise future customer satisfaction.

The main drivers of satisfaction can be identified using the strategic satisfaction quadrant plot (Figure 10). This illustrates the relative importance of various factors under investigation on overall satisfaction. In the quadrant plot, attributes which have a high impact are located on the right side of the quadrant

plot and those with a low impact are located on the left side of the plot. An attribute that is located in the top right area of the quadrant plot has the greatest impact in terms of satisfaction and performance. Efforts should be made to maintain the performance of attributes located in this area of the quadrant plot. Attributes that lie in the lower right-hand quadrant also have a high impact upon satisfaction but these attributes need improving. Improving the performance of these attributes will have a positive impact upon overall satisfaction. Attributes that lie to the left have less impact on overall satisfaction and changes to these will have a smaller effect. However, this does not mean these attributes are unimportant. Note that if all the attributes within a model lie on the left side of the quadrant plot the most important attributes will still be those furthest to the right.

Figure 10 Key driver strategic satisfaction quadrant plot



Source: ORC International

## Review of the labour market statistics First Releases

By Neil Dubé, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- The six-month review of the new national and regional integrated labour market statistics First Releases began in September 1998. Altogether, about 80 responses were received during October 1998 from a wide variety of users.

- Many users praised the new release, specifically the prominence given to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the inclusion of a regional summary in the national release and additional information on sampling errors.

- A number of improvements have now been made to the national First Release in response to the six-month review. The first set of these was introduced in April 1999, and where possible, the changes have also been reflected in the regional First Releases.

- There are a number of longer-term projects to look at the following: improving the coverage and reliability of local authority LFS data; the methodology used to produce claimant count denominators; and guidance on producing ward-level unemployment rates.

- Further comment on the national and regional First Releases is invited from readers.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

**Last year, ONS launched its new integrated labour market statistics First Releases, and at that time made a commitment to review them after users had had about six months' experience of the new releases. That review has now been completed, and a number of improvements have been made to the releases.**

## Introduction

IN APRIL 1998, ONS launched the new national and regional integrated labour market statistics First Releases. This was the result of a major review of the way labour market statistics were presented, and the changes reflected demand from users for a more coherent and rounded presentation. When the new release was launched, it was made clear that the changes were a first step in an ongoing process of improving the presentation of labour market statistics. The intention was to review the release in the light of user comments after about six months.

This six-month review began in September 1998, when comments on

the release were invited from readers of *Labour Market Trends* and those who had responded to the previous consultation. Altogether, about 80 responses were received during October 1998 from a wide variety of users, including government departments, local authorities, academics and the media. Comments covered every aspect of the release, from the way the data are put together to the way they are disseminated.

## User responses

The chance to comment on six months' experience of the new release



was welcomed by many users. The new release was also praised, specifically the prominence given to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the inclusion of a regional summary in the national release and additional information on sampling errors.

With regard to the regional releases, the subject which attracted the most comment was the inclusion for the first time of LFS data. While many welcomed the inclusion, some were finding it difficult to compare regional data to national data because the series were not seasonally adjusted. Some people also criticised the reliability of these data and the physical size of the releases.

There were a number of requests for additions to the releases, including the following:

- increasing the amount of earnings data in the national release;
- adding more regional and sub-regional information to the national release; and
- giving further breakdowns of LFS data.

There were also a number of requests for changes to the releases, including:

- improvements to the background information and the footnotes to the tables; and
- making more series available electronically.

### Main improvements made to the releases

Since the consultation period ended, ONS has carried out a series of further consultations with key users, and a number of improvements have now been made to the national First Release in response to the six-month review. The first set of these was introduced in April 1999, and where possible, the changes have also been reflected in the regional First Releases:

- The summary table showing LFS data has a new working-age section to allow direct comparisons with the data for those aged 16 and over. There is also a new second page to this summary table, which includes the other headline indicators.
- The table which had previously shown employee jobs by industry has been revised to show workforce jobs by industry.
- Additional age breakdowns of ILO unemployment have also been added to the tables.
- The existing average earnings table has been improved with clearer headings, and there is also a new earnings table containing information on bonus payments.
- The regional summary table has been expanded and improved, and now includes changes over time. In addition, more information is now included in the First Release on the sampling errors of regional information.
- The footnotes to the tables and explanatory background notes have been improved and expanded, and helpline telephone numbers are now given on each table. Some tables have also been reordered to improve their grouping.

These improvements were all introduced in April, but there were further changes which were introduced in June:

- The tables in the national and regional releases showing the claimant count broken down by age and duration were previously updated quarterly, reflecting the additional time it takes to process some claims manually – these are currently less than 1 per cent of the total figure. From June, this table was altered to show just the computerised claims, thus allowing the table to be updated monthly.
- The table in the regional First Releases showing vacancies by Jobcentre has been discontinued. A new table show-

ing a breakdown of the claimant count by NUTS3 areas (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) has been introduced. These are the areas which were established by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) to provide a uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics.

- Finally, all of the time series in the national First Release tables are being made available through the National Statistics DataBank service. This programme of work will be completed in August 1999 and will give the public electronic access to over 1,000 new labour market time series.

### Future improvements

These improvements are by no means the last ONS will make to the releases. Further comments from readers of *Labour Market Trends* and users of the First Releases are welcomed on both the new changes to the releases, as well as the existing layout and format. The releases will be reviewed periodically to ensure that they are in line with user needs.

In addition to the changes described here, there are a number of longer-term projects to look at the following:

- improving the coverage and reliability of local authority LFS data;
- the methodology used to produce claimant count denominators; and
- guidance on producing ward-level unemployment rates.

### Readers' comments

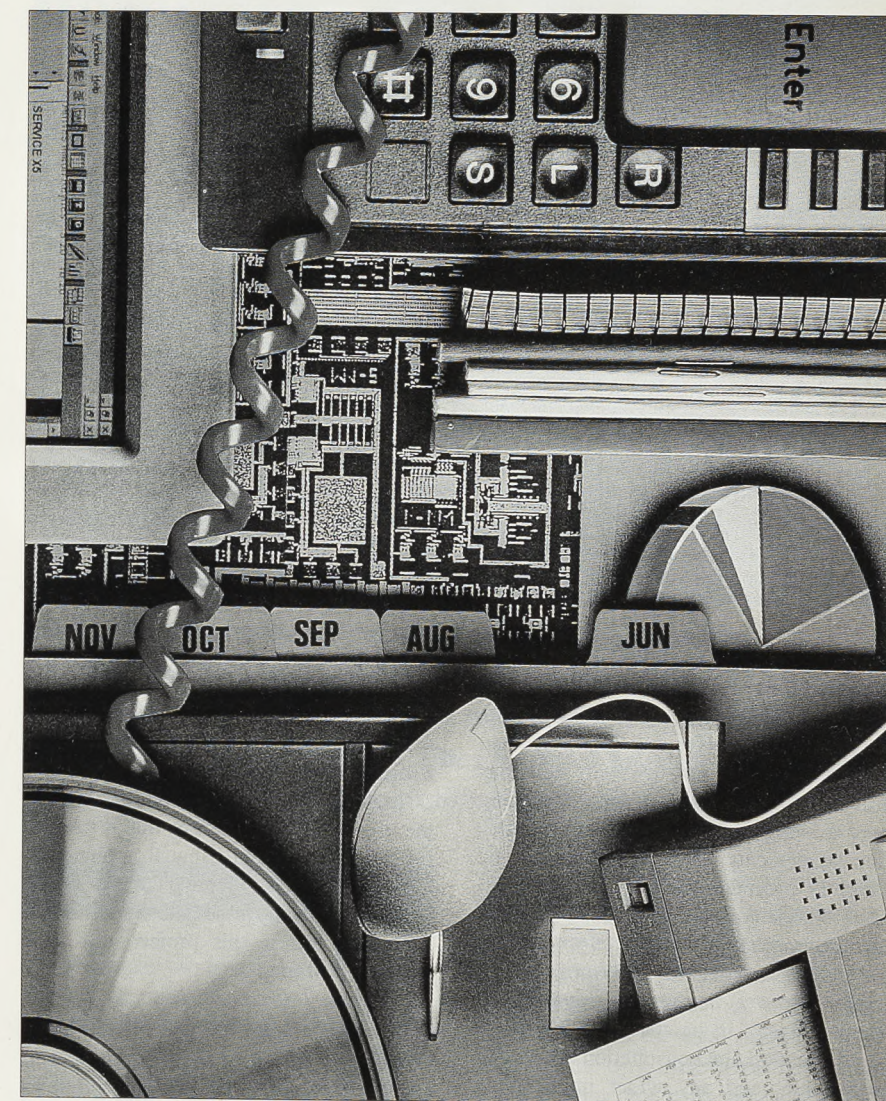
If you would like to make any comments on the national or regional First Releases, please write to: Neil Dubé, Room B3/10, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ, e-mail [neil.dube@ons.gov.uk](mailto:neil.dube@ons.gov.uk), tel 020 7533 6107.

## Department of Trade and Industry Employment Relations Directorate research programme 1999-2000

By the Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

### Key points

- The research projects listed in the article are likely to feature in the Department of Trade and Industry's employment relations research programme over the next 12 months.
- Most research projects are contracted out to independent research organisations, academics and consultancies following a competitive tendering process.
- Further information for potential contractors is appended at the end of the article.



This article summarises the Department of Trade and Industry's employment relations research programme for the financial year 1999-2000.

### Introduction

THE RESEARCH projects listed below are likely to feature in the Department of Trade and Industry's employment relations research programme over the next 12 months. Most research projects are contracted out to independent research organisations, academics and consultancies following a competitive tendering process.

### Projects

#### 1/99 Partnership: the bottom line

The 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS) provides information on practices related to partnership at work and workplace 'outcomes' which are based on managers' subjective assessments of financial performance, labour productivity, workplace well-being and



employment relations climate. For workplaces in the production sector, WERS data can be linked with the ONS Annual Business Inquiry, which contains financial information on company performance. This project will use these data to test whether practices associated with the Government's 'partnership at work' agenda have an effect on companies' 'bottom line' performance.

#### 2/99 Bargaining structures and workplace performance

From 1980 to 1998, WERS 98 shows that there have been substantial changes in the structure and conduct of workplace bargaining. Alongside the decentralisation of bargaining, there has also been a decline in multiple union recognition and, in workplaces with multi-trade union recognition agreements, an increase in 'single table' bargaining. This project will use these data to provide a robust statistical assessment of whether, when compared with multi-trade union bargaining, single table bargaining in unionised environments has any significantly different effects on employment relations outcomes.

#### 3/99 Collective bargaining and employability

The Government is advocating a partnership approach between employers and employees. The Employment Relations Bill will require consultation and training over training matters where new recognition agreements are reached under the statutory procedure. It may also result in trade unions pressing for greater involvement in training in workplaces where they are already recognised. This project will explore how a partnership approach to training works in practice, the substance of information and consultation relating to partnership, and any wider implications and ramifications. The study will be based on case studies of union and non-union firms. The results will inform policy development on how employability can be integrated into the 'partnership approach' in both union and non-union firms.

#### 4/99 Survey of redundancy practices

This project will require a survey of approximately 1,000 employers. It will be used to update the 1992 survey carried out by the Employment Department. The main policy interest is related to the provision of statutory redundancy payments and the requirement to consult workers in advance of redundancies. The findings will contribute to the Department's understanding of employers' redundancy practices in the context of changing regulations about consulting workers over redundancies, case law concerning the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) regulations and, possibly, changes in behavioural practice.

#### 5/99 Awareness and exercise of individual employment rights

This project will require a survey of approximately 1,000 employees. It will focus upon individuals' awareness of the body of individual employment protection rights; the extent to which there is an 'awareness gap'; the characteristics of the people who are least aware of their rights; and the numbers and characteristics of people who have been involved in judicable employment rights disputes, the extent to which they attempt to exercise their rights, the outcomes, and any difficulties or problems they encounter in trying to exercise them.

#### 6/99 Managing case loads in the Employment Tribunal Service

Together with the duration of hearings, the average amount of time that it takes to process employment tribunal applications has been rising. To identify the factors that are systematically associated with longer processing times, this project will track cases in 'real time'.

#### 7/99 Changing patterns of collective disputes

By various measures, the level of collective disputes has fallen in the UK. Received wisdom is that industrial disputes were driven, in part, by the business cycle. However, the recent decline (1989-98) has occurred throughout a full business cycle. While this is not unique to the UK – most OECD

countries have also witnessed a fall – few have seen a decline on the same scale as the UK. This project will explore the changing patterns of industrial action, how collective disputes are settled, the role of legislation in moderating conflict, whether these changes are peculiar to the UK or whether wider socioeconomic changes are as important.

#### 8/99 How employers manage absences

The Employment Relations Bill introduces new statutory rights to parental leave and time off in emergencies. This project will inform the Department about how employers manage absences of this kind and the costs incurred. It will be based upon a series of case studies, covering establishments of varying sizes across a range of sectors. The studies will illustrate the ways in which employers react both to planned absences (e.g. maternity leave) and unplanned absences (e.g. domestic emergencies), as well as absences of various lengths (one day to 40 weeks). The studies will provide information on the costs incurred and examine factors that influence the different strategies adopted by employers.

#### 9/99 Dismissals, redundancies and job separations

This project will provide the Department with a more complete statistical picture of job separations, whether through individual dismissals, redundancy or voluntary separations. It will be based on a survey of a sub-sample of respondents to the Labour Force Survey, to maximise the use of existing information. This project will be carried out by DTI staff in conjunction with ONS. Contractors should note that expressions of interest are not called for this project.

#### 10/99 Evaluation of the legal officers pilot

The 1998 Employment Rights (Dispute Resolution) Act allows for legal officers to be appointed to deputise for tribunal chairmen. This project will evaluate the pilot of the scheme, taking place in three regions, and will examine workload and working arrangements before and after legal officers are in place.

### Information for potential contractors

Most research projects are contracted-out to independent research organisations, academics and consultancies following a competitive tendering process. The Department welcomes expressions of interest for all but one (9/99) of the projects listed. Contractors must, however, be able to demonstrate research experience and, in many cases, subject experience directly relevant to the particular project. The Department

reserves the right to select from its own contractor lists. Contractors should note that submission of an expression of interest does not guarantee receipt of an invitation to tender. Expressions of interest should be forwarded, in writing, to Jim Logan, ER4, Employment Relations Directorate, Room 2139, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

## Longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey

By Pam Tate, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

### Key points

- A methodology has been developed which compensates satisfactorily for the effect of non-response bias on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and does not introduce distortion into the distribution of labour force flows.

- However, initial findings of investigations into the effects of response error suggest that this is also likely to affect the longitudinal datasets, probably in the direction of an upward bias in estimates of gross flows between different economic activity categories.

- While investigations continue, longitudinal datasets incorporating compensation for non-response bias are being produced on an experimental basis, and made available on request to experienced LFS users with whom ONS is working to develop and assess methods of analysing and presenting the data. Some example analyses are given in this article.

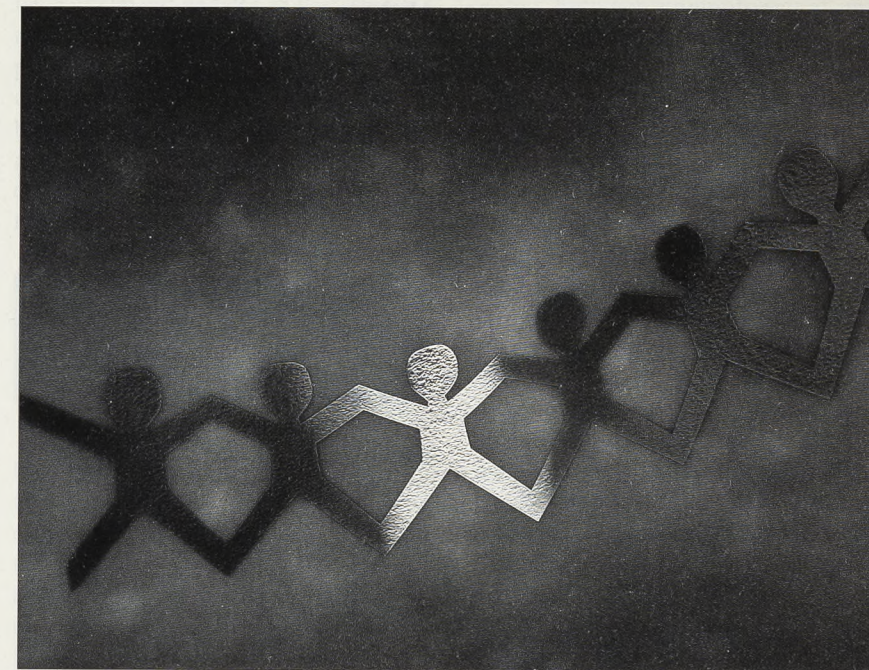


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

*The Labour Force Survey is a potentially rich source of longitudinal data, but several complex methodological issues have to be addressed in order to take account of possible sources of distortion. This article describes progress towards dealing with these issues and making longitudinal data available.*

### Introduction

IF ONE wants to investigate changes in key labour market measures such as the levels and rates of employment and unemployment, or to assess the effects of policy measures designed or expected to affect the labour market, one needs data on the characteristics and behaviour of individual people in relation to the labour market, and especially on their changes over time. Longitudinal data – information on the same individuals at different points in time – are especially useful and important for these purposes.

For example, when investigating changes in the labour market it is especially useful to have information on gross flows over time between different labour force categories, (particularly the main groupings of employed, unemployed, and not in the labour

force, also known as economically inactive). By 'gross flows' is meant the total numbers of people moving for example from employment (E) to unemployment (U) or not in the labour force (N), and the total numbers moving in the opposite direction from employment or not in the labour force to unemployment. Using a common notation, one needs to look, for example, at the gross flows EU (from employment to unemployment) and UE (from unemployment to employment). These give information about all the people who have moved in either direction and so are much more informative than information on the net flows, which tell one just the differences in the total number of people employed or unemployed at two different times. Also, longitudinal information is much more effective in monitoring the effects of government policies, since it can be used to follow



the subsequent activities and circumstances of people who have been affected by specific policy initiatives and to compare them with other groups in the population.

One way of obtaining longitudinal data is from a sample survey which is repeated over time, and which has a rotating sample design (where the same people are interviewed several times, before being replaced in the sample by others). This is the case with the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which has since 1992 been conducted on a quarterly basis, with each sample household retained for five consecutive quarters, and a fifth of the sample replaced each quarter. The survey was designed to produce cross-sectional data, but in recent years it has been recognised that linking together data on each individual across quarters would produce a rich source of longitudinal data.

### Producing longitudinal data from the LFS

The process of linking data on the same individual from two adjacent quarters in the LFS is relatively straightforward. There are, however, methodological problems which could distort the data resulting from this linking. These fall into two main groups: biases arising from non-response and the sample attrition arising from it; and biases arising from response errors, particularly their effects in producing spurious flows between economic activity states. Similar problems have been identified in other countries' labour force surveys, but there are as yet no generally accepted methods of dealing with them. ONS has therefore undertaken a joint research project with Southampton University to address these methodological issues.

This project has now produced a satisfactory methodology for compensating for the biasing effects of non-response, and a procedure has been developed for applying it in longitudinal datasets linking two adjacent quarters. A summary of the problems, the research and the methodology which has been developed is given in the next section, and the nature and

implications of the remaining problem of response error bias in the following one. A fuller description will be available in a forthcoming paper in the GSS Methods and Quality series. The article then goes on to describe the production and dissemination arrangements for the longitudinal datasets, and to present and discuss some example analyses.

### Development of methodology for compensating for non-response bias

Some sample members are lost from the LFS at the initial stage, because of non-response to the first interview, either because it has not been possible for them to be contacted during the narrow time window available, or because they have refused to be interviewed. After that, further sample members are lost from each successive quarterly interview round, either because they have moved house, or because it proves impossible to contact them or they refuse to continue. All these groups of people are, in different ways, atypical of the population as a whole, so their loss from the sample can introduce biases.

Non-response has been found to be especially high for young adults, single people, those living in London, people in privately rented accommodation, the unemployed, and those in temporary employment. Further analysis allowing for inter-relationships between these factors has found that the characteristics consistently and independently associated with higher non-response are the young adult age group, and living in privately rented accommodation, with some small additional effects relating to being single, and being unemployed or in temporary employment.

These findings were first used to develop a trial weighting procedure that used an extra stage of weighting, in which prior weights were used to make the distribution of the linked sample consistent with the first quarter cross-section, with respect to one or more of these key variables. This procedure worked reasonably well, but did not reproduce the second quarter cross-sectional distribution of economic

activity satisfactorily. Moreover, it implicitly makes strong but untested assumptions about the linked and cross-sectional economic activity distributions being unbiased.

One approach that does not require assumptions to be made about the sample economic activity distribution is to use a statistical model for the LFS sample and the mechanism causing non-response. This approach was therefore tried, and the results from four non-response models, fitted to sample data from five two-quarterly periods, were compared to those from the trial weighting. It was found that there is a possibility of the weighting under-estimating the flow from unemployed to unemployed in favour of the flow from employed to employed. A simulation study was then carried out, and from this it was concluded that the apparent effect is simply the result of sampling variability.

Finally, an extension to the trial weighting was proposed that reproduces the second quarter cross-sectional economic activity marginal exactly. To ensure that the method does not distort the flows estimates, this approach was assessed by comparing its results with those from the trial weighting. It was concluded that the procedure using prior weights by tenure and constraining both economic activity marginals compensates satisfactorily for the effect of non-response bias on the LFS, and does not introduce distortion into the flows distribution.

### Response error bias

All surveys in general, and household surveys in particular, are subject to response error, when the information given by the respondent is not an accurate reflection of the actuality. This may occur for a variety of reasons: misunderstanding; misrecording; lack of knowledge; or knowingly giving an incorrect answer. In the field of labour force surveys it has generally been found (see Georges Lemaître, *Data on labour force dynamics from labour force surveys*, OECD, 1994 for an overview) that, for cross-sectional data, there is no particular tendency for the errors to be systematic, so that on average they tend to cancel out. However, for longitudinal data produced by link-

ing together data collected on the same person at different points in time, this cancellation may not occur.

In particular, this is likely to be the case for data on gross flows between economic activity states. The numbers of people who move from one state (in employment, ILO unemployed, economically inactive) to another during the relatively short period considered are small compared with the numbers of people who remain in the same state. A response error at one point of time is much more likely to lead to an apparent change of state when the true situation is one of stability, than the reverse. Thus response errors are likely to have a very disproportionate effect in upwardly biasing flows between reported states.

By their nature, respondent errors are impossible to identify directly, (except perhaps by re-interview, and even then there may be doubt about what is the correct answer). It is, however, sometimes possible to identify internal inconsistencies in the survey data, which may indicate response error. Some investigations of this kind have been done on the longitudinal LFS data, and some tentative findings produced. These are very much provisional, and further research continues, but the evidence so far suggests that response error is indeed likely to affect the longitudinal datasets, probably in the direction of an upward bias in estimates of gross flows between different broad economic activity categories. It has also provided some tentative indications of transitions and subgroups particularly likely to be affected. These are transitions between

unemployment and inactivity, transitions between part-time employment and either unemployment or inactivity, for women any transitions involving unemployment, and for students transitions between employment and unemployment. However, some of the apparent inconsistencies may be caused by genuine volatility (repeated movements back and forth between different economic activity states), rather than by response error.

### Production and dissemination of longitudinal datasets

Since the problem of response error bias is still under investigation, and there is still uncertainty about its effects, the longitudinal datasets are for the present being regarded as experimental. They are not being included in the regular programme of production of LFS datasets, but are being made available on request to experienced LFS users with whom ONS can work to develop and assess methods of analysing and presenting the data. So far, the first batch of six datasets, from spring/summer 1997 to summer/autumn 1998, has been distributed to the first group of users.

### Analysis of longitudinal datasets

Some example analyses of the longitudinal datasets are shown in *Tables 1*

to 5, but the reader should bear in mind the possible biases described above, and especially that transitions into or out of part-time employment, and transitions between unemployment and inactivity, are likely to be exaggerated.

*Table 1* shows the distribution across all the flows categories for the six consecutive pairs of linked quarters, from spring/summer 1997 to summer/autumn 1998. (This analysis is concerned with people who are of working age at both the linked quarters, but it is also possible to use the datasets to look at people who are entering or leaving working age between the two quarters.) There are several points of interest in the table:

- The proportion in employment at both quarters (EE) increased consistently over the whole period, in line with the increase in the general level of employment.
- The proportion unemployed at both quarters (UU) decreased consistently over the whole period, in line with the decrease in the general level of unemployment.
- The proportion moving from employment to inactivity (EN) was highest in the summer/autumn quarters, when students return to full-time education.
- The proportion moving in the opposite direction, from inactivity to employment (NE), was highest in the spring/summer quarters, when students take up vacation employment. The proportion moving from inactivity to unemployment (NU) was also highest at that season.

Table 1 Distribution of working-age population by labour force gross flows category; United Kingdom; spring-summer 1997 to summer-autumn 1998

Flows category <sup>a</sup>	Percentage					
	Spring-summer 1997	Summer-autumn 1997	Autum 1997-winter 1997/8	Winter 1997/8-spring 1998	Spring 1998-summer 1998	Summer 1998-autumn 1998
EE	70.4	70.6	71.0	71.0	71.2	71.4
EU	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
EN	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7
UE	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
UU	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8
UN	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
NE	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.3
NU	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0
NN	18.6	18.2	19.3	19.7	18.7	18.2

<sup>a</sup> E represents employed, U unemployed and N economically inactive (not in labour force). Proportions in categories involving change are likely to be exaggerated by response error bias.

Source: Labour Force Survey



Table 2 Transitions between employment states, for employees of working age; United Kingdom; summer to autumn 1998

Summer 1998		Autumn 1998				Total (thousands)
		Per cent				
		Full-time		Part-time		
		Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	
Full-time	Permanent	98	1	1	0	16,383
	Temporary	18	73	4	5	809
Part-time	Permanent	4	1	94	2	4,384
	Temporary	5	6	15	74	573

Source: Labour Force Survey  
Table excludes cases where full-time/part-time status unknown, but all non-temporary cases taken to be permanent. Proportions in categories involving change are likely to be exaggerated by response error bias, especially part-time and temporary categories.

● The proportion moving from unemployment to employment (UE) was highest in the summer/autumn quarters.

This analysis suggests that there are likely to be some seasonal effects in the flows, which should be borne in mind when interpreting these data. This will be investigated further when a longer series of datasets is available.

Table 2 shows movements between full/part-time and permanent/temporary jobs for employees at summer and autumn 1998. There was a compara-

tively high incidence of movements from temporary to permanent employment within both the full-time and part-time groups; and also, within the temporary employment category, quite high levels of movements in both directions between full- and part-time jobs (though it should be remembered that the levels of these transitions are likely to be exaggerated).

Tables 3 and 4 show respectively the sources of movers into unemployment at autumn 1998, and the destinations of movers out of unemployment at summer 1998 - unemployment is much

the most unstable of the states, with large proportions moving in and out between quarters. Only about half those unemployed at one quarter were unemployed at both quarters. Of those moving into unemployment, the largest group came from inactivity, and of those moving out, the largest group became inactive. The group most likely to move into unemployment was those on training schemes, followed by those in temporary employment and inactive (but, again, the groups with the highest levels of transitions tend to be those most likely to be exaggerated).

Table 3 Transitions into unemployment for population of working age; United Kingdom; summer to autumn 1998

	Thousands		Percentages	
	Summer 1998	Autumn 1998	Percentage of all unemployed	Unemployed by former status
	Working-age population	Unemployed by former status		
<b>Activity and employment status</b>				
Employee				
Full-time				
Permanent	16,751	142	8	1
Temporary	994	70	4	7
Part-time				
Permanent	4,652	65	4	1
Temporary	734	34	2	5
Full/part-time not known	152	*	*	*
Self-employed				
Government training scheme	2,942	27	2	1
Unpaid family worker	160	27	2	17
Unemployed	79	*	*	*
Inactive	1,889	1,012	58	54
	7,312	366	21	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,665</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey  
\* indicates sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
Proportions in categories involving change are likely to be exaggerated by response error bias especially part-time, temporary and inactive categories.

Table 4 Transitions out of unemployment for all working-age unemployed; United Kingdom; summer 1998 to autumn 1998

	Unemployed in summer 1998	
	Thousands	Per cent
<b>Activity and employment status in autumn 1998</b>		
Employee		
Full-time		
Permanent	178	9
Temporary	83	4
Part-time		
Permanent	126	7
Temporary	66	4
Full/part-time not known	*	*
Self-employed	49	3
Government training scheme	30	2
Unpaid family worker	*	*
Unemployed	1,012	54
Inactive	335	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey  
\* indicates sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
Proportions in categories involving change are likely to be exaggerated by response error bias especially part-time, temporary and inactive categories.

Table 5 shows transitions out of employment, by duration of unemployment. There is a clear pattern of a greater probability of moving into employment, the shorter the duration of unemployment. But, apart from the shortest durations, which may have been affected by students returning after

the vacation, there was little change by duration in the probability of moving out of the labour force altogether.

## Sample sizes and threshold levels

Because of sampling variability, the smaller the group being estimated the poorer the precision of the estimate becomes, until eventually the estimate is not reliable enough to be used (see Volume 1 of the *LFS User Guide* for a detailed discussion). For the regular quarterly cross-sectional LFS datasets, a publication threshold is set at 10,000 (i.e. estimates below 10,000 are not published), at which level the standard error is about 20 per cent of the estimate, and the 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate is about  $\pm 4,000$ . For the two-quarter longitudinal datasets, the same principle applies, but the number of sample cases available for linkage is smaller, so the threshold level for these datasets is 17,000.

Table 5 Transitions from unemployment, by duration of unemployment; summer to autumn 1998

	Total (000s) (=100%)	Activity and employment status in autumn 1998					Per cent	
		In employment		Self-employed	Employed (other) <sup>a</sup>	Total	ILO Unemployed	Inactive
		Employee						
		Full-time	Part-time					
<b>Duration of Unemployment at summer 1998</b>								
Less than 3 months	810	22	16	3	2	42	35	23
3 to 6 months	256	13	11	*	*	29	53	18
6 to 12 months	283	10	8	*	*	22	64	14
1 year to 2 years	195	*	*	*	*	18	73	9
2 years and over	344	*	*	*	*	8	79	13

a other includes those in government training schemes and unpaid family workers, plus employees with full/part-time status unknown.

\* indicates sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Note: Proportions in categories involving change are likely to be exaggerated by response error bias especially part-time and inactive categories.

## Further information

For further information, please contact:

Pam Tate,  
Room B4/03,  
Office for National Statistics,  
1 Drummond Gate,  
London, SW1V 2QQ,  
e-mail [pamela.tate@ons.gov.uk](mailto:pamela.tate@ons.gov.uk),  
tel. 020 7533 6160.



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Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

## Technical report

### Seasonal adjustment review of the Labour Force Survey

By Emmanuelle Modica, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics

#### Key points

• This year the Labour Force Survey (LFS) seasonal adjustment review has been accompanied by several changes in the treatment and aggregation of series. These changes were outlined in an article in April's *Labour Market Trends*.

• This article describes the revisions to LFS estimates that have occurred as a result of the annual seasonal adjustment review itself.

• As a result of the 1999 review, it was decided that Great Britain and Northern Ireland data would be seasonally adjusted together. The revised backdata were presented in the May 1999 issue.

• The biggest absolute revision to the main quarterly estimates is 36,000 for inactivity and activity in November 1997-January 1998, which only represents 0.1 per cent between the previous and the new estimate for activity and 0.2 per cent for inactivity.

• The largest upward revision in percentage terms was for May-July 1998, at 1.2 per cent. The largest downward revision was for December 1997-February 1998, at 0.6 per cent.

• Some series which were previously not adjusted will now be adjusted; some other series no longer show a clear seasonal pattern and therefore will not be adjusted in future.

• From June 1999, seasonal adjustment is to be introduced for the main LFS series at regional level. This follows an in-depth study within ONS, as well as a wider consultation with users in other government departments.

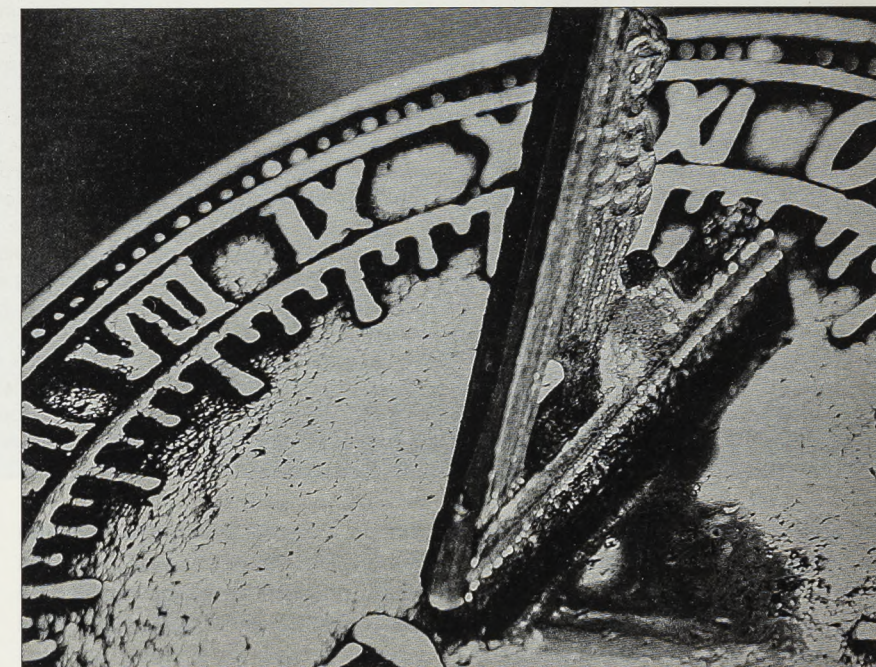


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*This article describes the revisions to LFS estimates which have occurred as a result of the annual seasonal adjustment review. It also looks at the production of seasonally adjusted LFS estimates at a regional level, presented for the first time in the labour market statistics First Releases in June.*

#### Introduction

EACH YEAR a review is made of the seasonal adjustment of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) series. This review involves looking at the individual series to determine whether there is any evidence of a stable seasonal pattern and identifying what type of adjustment is most appropriate for that series. When this has been done, the actual seasonal factors themselves are estimated.

The review takes place as part of the production round for the winter (i.e. December-February) dataset, with the results published in the April labour market statistics First Release. Throughout the rest of the year the seasonal factors are re-estimated each month using the type of adjustment identified at review time. This practice

is known as current updating. To avoid the continuous release of minor revisions to the series, none of the earlier observations are revised until the time of the next review. This practice is one of the reasons why over the year the revisions resulting from the seasonal adjustment review will not necessarily sum to zero. This lack of additivity in the revisions is more pronounced because the revisions shown in this article also reflect changes such as the improved treatment of Northern Ireland data (see below). Even if the series were continually revised and there were no changes in treatment, it is important to note that the LFS series (as well as seasonally adjusted claimant count and vacancy series) are not constrained to annual totals and so



## Box 1 Seasonal adjustment with X-11 ARIMA

Seasonal adjustment is the process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series. It helps users to interpret underlying trends. For example, there may be large increases in many LFS estimates each summer as a result of school leavers entering the labour market. By removing these seasonal effects one can get a clearer idea of the underlying changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter.

The X-11 ARIMA program is currently used throughout ONS for seasonal adjustment. In order to identify and remove the variations associated with the time of the year, i.e. seasonal effects, the program decomposes the original series into trend, seasonal and irregular patterns. Additive models are utilised for all the seasonally adjusted LFS series because the magnitude of the seasonal factors is independent of the trend.

A series is decomposed into trend, seasonal and irregular components. However, a good estimate of the seasonality

cannot be made until the trend has been removed, and likewise a reliable estimate of the trend cannot be made until the seasonality is removed. To overcome this problem a series of iterations is used to obtain successively better estimates of these components. Furthermore, estimation of the trend and seasonality will be distorted by any outliers in the data; to overcome this problem during each iteration, outliers are identified and removed.

To improve the estimation at the ends of the series, the software fits a special sort of model called an autoregressive integrated moving average or 'ARIMA' model to the series in order to estimate its likely future and past path (forecast and backcast).

ARIMA models have been used for all the LFS, claimant count and vacancies series, as they lead to more stable estimates of the seasonal factors. This implies smaller revisions as new data points are available.

the revisions arising from the seasonal adjustment review would not necessarily sum to zero over a year. Constraining seasonal factors to total to zero over a year is only considered necessary when, as in the National Accounting framework, there is a requirement for the raw and seasonally adjusted data to be equal over a year. A better-quality adjustment is obtained if a series is not constrained in this way.

As referred to above, this year the seasonal adjustment review has been accompanied by several changes in the way that series are treated. The changes in treatment and the resulting changes in the estimates were outlined in an article on pp211-5, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999. This article describes the revisions to LFS estimates that have occurred as a result of the annual seasonal adjustment review itself. Box 1 gives more details of the seasonal adjustment review process.

In addition, the article describes the current development work on producing seasonally adjusted LFS estimates at a regional level, due to be presented for the first time in the labour market statistics First Releases in June.

### Summary of methodology used since 1998

For each indicator, such as ILO unemployment, the series for men and

women are seasonally adjusted independently. The seasonally adjusted total is obtained by adding together the seasonally adjusted male and female series.

This means, for example, that the number of employed men is seasonally adjusted independently from the number of unemployed men and the number of economically active men. Consequently, after seasonal adjustment the sum of the numbers of employed and unemployed men may not be equal to the total number of active men. However, the seasonally adjusted main national series are constrained to sum to the totals. This means the series that are constrained are adjusted by pro-rating any difference between their seasonal factors. Thus for men and for women:

- *economically active* and *economically inactive* are constrained to sum to the *total aged 16+*, which is not seasonal (the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted series are identical);
- then *ILO unemployment* and *total in employment* are constrained to be equal to the constrained *economically active*;
- similarly *employees*, *self-employed*, *unpaid family workers* and *government-supported training and employment programmes* are constrained to sum to the constrained *total in employment*; and

- *full-time/part-time series* for *in employment*, *employees* and *self-employed* are constrained to sum to their respective totals.

The constraining makes small percentage differences to the seasonally adjusted estimates and enables accurate seasonal adjustment for all the series. The other series, such as, for example, activity by age, are not constrained. This means that activity levels for the different age groups (16-17, 18-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-59/64, 60+/65+) do not sum to the activity levels for all those aged 16+.

### Improved treatment of Northern Ireland

For the 1998 review, the seasonal adjustment for UK series was obtained by seasonally adjusting the Great Britain series and then adding non-seasonally adjusted Northern Ireland LFS estimates. This was due to the short series of the Northern Ireland data available; the LFS survey was carried out annually there between spring 1992 and spring 1994 and then on a continuous quarterly basis from winter 1994/5. Thus, using this series resulted in poor-quality seasonal adjustment. Details were presented in an article on pp313-20, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998.

As a result of the 1999 review, it was decided that Great Britain and Northern Ireland data would be seasonally

adjusted together. To achieve this, the data missing for Northern Ireland was estimated using the software TRAMO. This software identifies the presence of seasonality in the series between winter 1994/5 onwards and uses these results to 'backcast' the missing values. More detailed information on the changes to the treatment and aggregation of seasonally adjusted series can be found in the April 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, and the revised backdata appeared in the labour market data section of the May 1999 issue.

### Other treatment changes

Two other changes were made, details of which also appeared in the article in the April 1999 issue.

### Improved estimation of working-age series

The seasonally adjusted working-age series are obtained by removing the age group 60/65+ from the total 16+ seasonally adjusted series.

### Corrections for a routing error

Corrections were made to a routing error between March-May 1992 to February-April 1993, which occurred in the questionnaire because the question on not seeking work was not asked of men aged 60-64.

### The revisions to levels

Table 1 shows the revised seasonally adjusted monthly estimates for the main LFS series and the level and percentage of the revisions. The figures in the first column of the table, the 16+ population, have not been changed. The reason for this is that the 16+ population is not seasonal – i.e. the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted series are identical.

The biggest absolute revision is 36,000 for inactivity and activity in November 1997-January 1998, which only represents 0.1 per cent between the previous and the new estimate for activity and 0.2 per cent for inactivity.

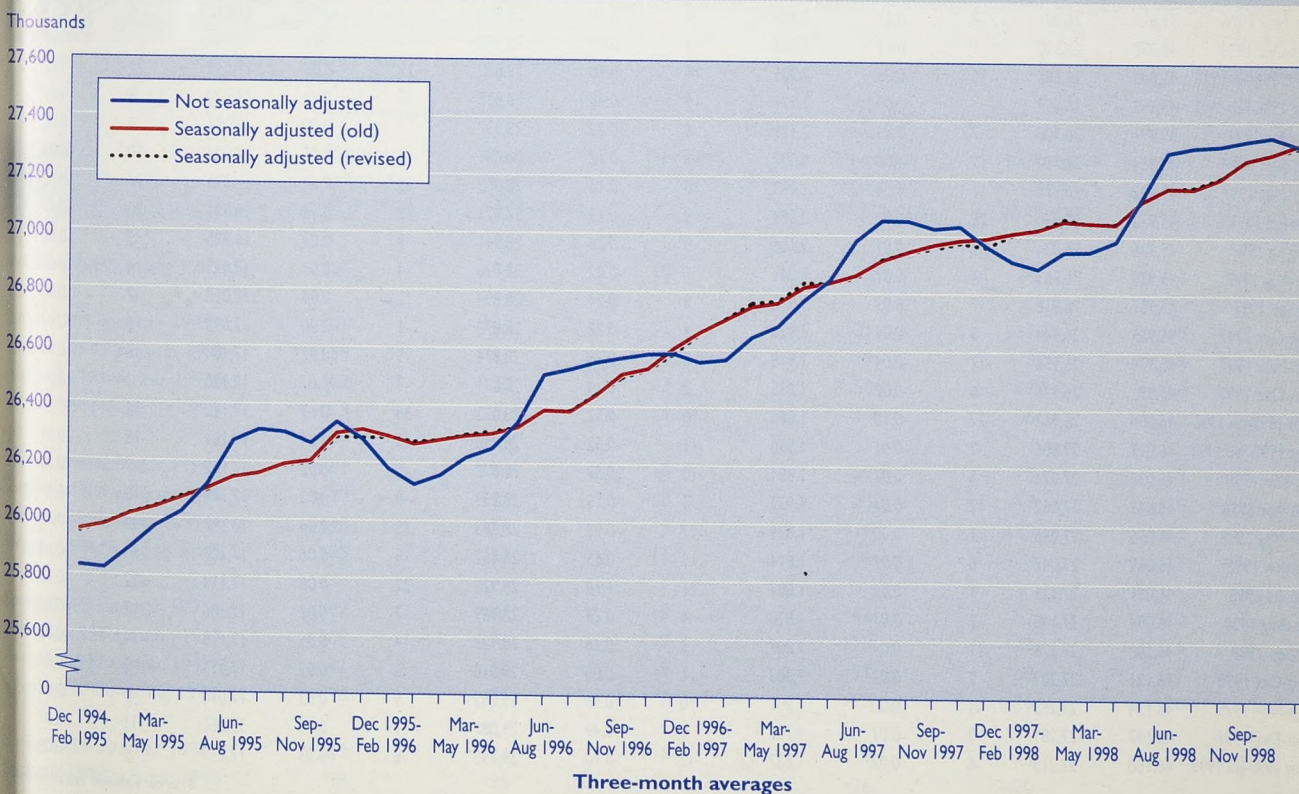
The largest percentage revision is the estimate for ILO unemployed in May-July 1998, which increased by 1.2 per cent.

As more data become available each month, ONS has a larger time series, which in turn leads to better quality seasonal adjustment. It can be observed that the revisions are bigger than in last year's review. This is due to the introduction of Northern Ireland estimates in the process of seasonal adjustment. Hence this year UK seasonal adjustment removes the seasonal effects of the Northern Ireland estimates as well as those for Great Britain.

Figure 1 shows the old and revised seasonally adjusted series for LFS employment as well as the unadjusted series. The similarity of the old and revised seasonally adjusted series shows the small size of the revisions. This means that the size of their seasonal factors (differences between unadjusted and adjusted series) is almost identical.

For the ILO unemployment series, the revisions, which are shown in

Figure 1 All in employment; United Kingdom; December 1994-February 1995 to November 1998-January 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey



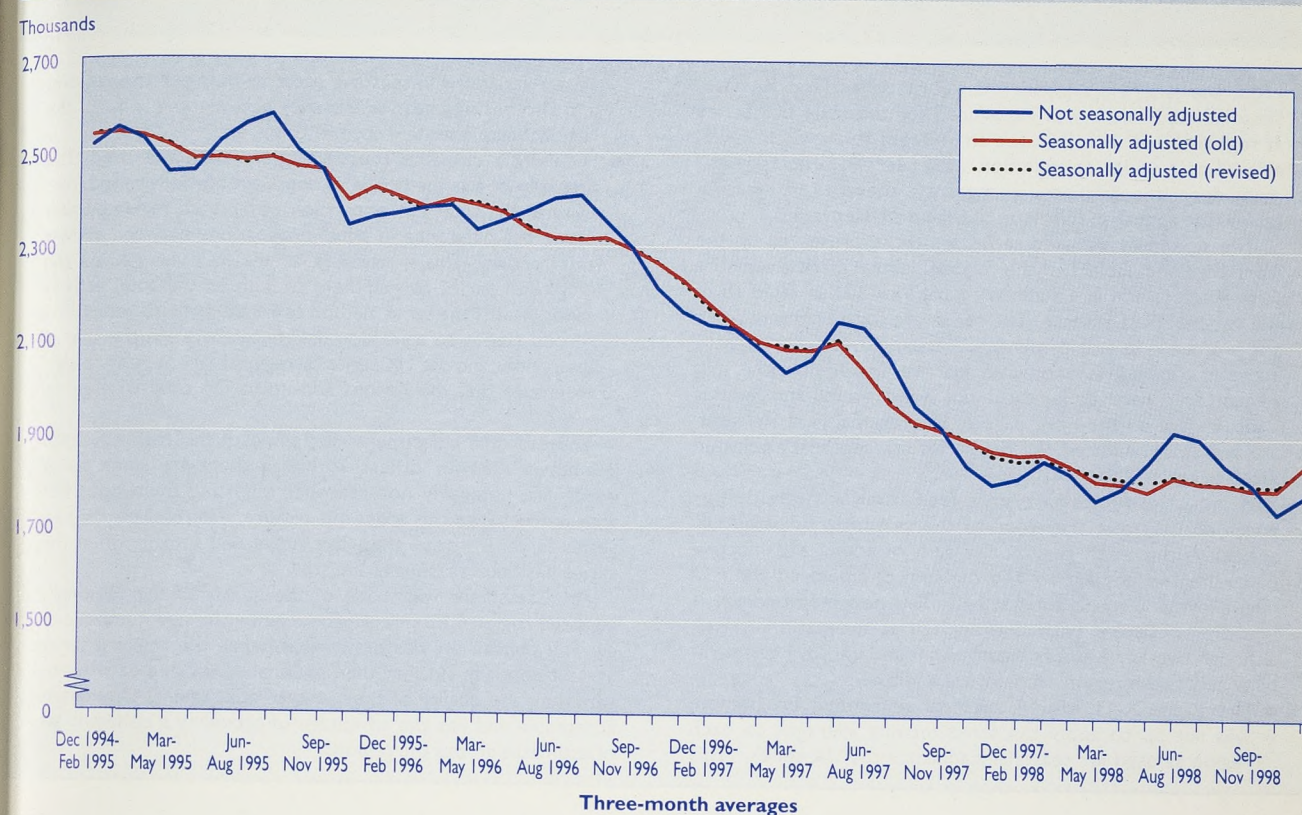
Table 1 Revisions to main LFS seasonally adjusted estimates; United Kingdom; March-May 1992 to November 1998-January 1999

												Thousands and per cent		
	All aged 16+	In employment			ILO unemployed			Economically active			Economically inactive			
		New estimate	Revision <sup>a</sup>		New estimate	Revision <sup>a</sup>		New estimate	Revision <sup>a</sup>		New estimate	Revision <sup>a</sup>		
			Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
Mar-May 1992	45,310	25,866	4	0.02	2,833	3	0.10	28,698	7	0.02	16,612	-7	-0.04	
Mar-May 1993	45,400	25,566	3	0.01	2,999	3	0.10	28,564	6	0.02	16,836	-6	-0.04	
Mar-May 1994	45,465	25,757	4	0.02	2,799	3	0.12	28,556	8	0.03	16,909	-8	-0.04	
Dec 1994-Feb 1995	45,543	25,949	-5	-0.02	2,539	5	0.19	28,488	-	0.00	17,055	-	0.00	
Jan-Mar 1995	45,554	25,978	6	0.02	2,542	2	0.07	28,520	8	0.03	17,033	-8	-0.04	
Feb-Apr 1995	45,564	26,017	5	0.02	2,533	-1	-0.02	28,550	4	0.02	17,014	-4	-0.03	
Mar-May 1995	45,574	26,043	5	0.02	2,516	3	0.12	28,558	9	0.03	17,016	-9	-0.05	
Apr-Jun 1995	45,585	26,079	9	0.04	2,483	-	-0.01	28,562	9	0.03	17,023	-9	-0.05	
May-Jul 1995	45,595	26,100	-3	-0.01	2,489	3	0.12	28,589	-	0.00	17,006	-	0.00	
Jun-Aug 1995	45,606	26,147	4	0.02	2,476	-5	-0.19	28,624	-1	0.00	16,982	1	0.00	
Jul-Sep 1995	45,619	26,158	1	0.00	2,490	3	0.11	28,648	4	0.01	16,971	-4	-0.02	
Aug-Oct 1995	45,632	26,189	-1	0.00	2,467	-1	-0.03	28,656	-2	-0.01	16,976	2	0.01	
Sep-Nov 1995	45,645	26,199	-4	-0.01	2,463	1	0.03	28,662	-3	-0.01	16,984	3	0.02	
Oct-Dec 1995	45,659	26,288	-9	-0.04	2,396	1	0.04	28,685	-8	-0.03	16,974	8	0.05	
Nov 1995-Jan 1996	45,672	26,286	-24	-0.09	2,423	-1	-0.04	28,709	-25	-0.09	16,963	25	0.15	
Dec 1995-Feb 1996	45,685	26,288	-1	0.00	2,400	-4	-0.15	28,689	-4	-0.01	16,996	4	0.02	
Jan-Mar 1996	45,698	26,274	12	0.04	2,378	-4	-0.18	28,652	7	0.03	17,046	-4	-0.03	
Feb-Apr 1996	45,711	26,280	3	0.01	2,397	-2	-0.09	28,677	1	0.00	17,034	5	0.03	
Mar-May 1996	45,725	26,300	8	0.03	2,394	7	0.27	28,694	15	0.05	17,031	-15	-0.09	
Apr-Jun 1996	45,741	26,312	13	0.05	2,377	4	0.17	28,689	17	0.06	17,052	-14	-0.08	
May-Jul 1996	45,758	26,326	3	0.01	2,342	6	0.24	28,668	9	0.03	17,090	-7	-0.04	
Jun-Aug 1996	45,775	26,382	-	0.00	2,317	-2	-0.09	28,699	-2	-0.01	17,076	2	0.01	
Jul-Sep 1996	45,784	26,385	6	0.02	2,318	3	0.14	28,704	10	0.03	17,081	-8	-0.04	
Aug-Oct 1996	45,800	26,443	7	0.03	2,316	-3	-0.12	28,759	4	0.02	17,041	-3	-0.02	
Sep-Nov 1996	45,816	26,501	-8	-0.03	2,299	4	0.19	28,800	-4	-0.01	17,016	4	0.02	
Oct-Dec 1996	45,830	26,530	1	0.01	2,268	2	0.07	28,798	3	0.01	17,032	-	0.00	
Nov 1996-Jan 1997	45,843	26,585	-16	-0.06	2,225	-4	-0.20	28,810	-21	-0.07	17,034	22	0.13	
Dec 1996-Feb 1997	45,857	26,657	-	0.00	2,171	-9	-0.40	28,828	-8	-0.03	17,029	8	0.05	
Jan-Mar 1997	45,871	26,709	7	0.03	2,129	-6	-0.27	28,837	1	0.00	17,034	3	0.02	
Feb-Apr 1997	45,884	26,764	17	0.06	2,097	-3	-0.12	28,861	15	0.05	17,024	-10	-0.06	
Mar-May 1997	45,898	26,772	11	0.04	2,093	10	0.46	28,865	21	0.07	17,033	-21	-0.12	
Apr-Jun 1997	45,912	26,836	20	0.07	2,084	3	0.13	28,921	23	0.08	16,991	-20	-0.11	
May-Jul 1997	45,926	26,834	2	0.01	2,106	8	0.36	28,941	9	0.03	16,985	-5	-0.03	
Jun-Aug 1997	45,939	26,855	-4	-0.01	2,041	-	-0.02	28,896	-4	-0.01	17,043	4	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1997	45,952	26,918	7	0.03	1,976	5	0.24	28,894	12	0.04	17,058	-7	-0.04	
Aug-Oct 1997	45,965	26,944	3	0.01	1,926	-4	-0.22	28,870	-1	0.00	17,095	6	0.04	
Sep-Nov 1997	45,978	26,956	-11	-0.04	1,918	5	0.28	28,874	-5	-0.02	17,104	5	0.03	
Oct-Dec 1997	45,991	26,976	-6	-0.02	1,895	3	0.14	28,871	-3	-0.01	17,120	3	0.02	
Nov 1997-Jan 1998	46,004	26,962	-27	-0.10	1,860	-10	-0.52	28,822	-36	-0.13	17,182	36	0.21	
Dec 1997-Feb 1998	46,017	27,006	-2	-0.01	1,850	-11	-0.62	28,856	-13	-0.04	17,161	13	0.07	
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	27,024	3	0.01	1,854	-10	-0.53	28,878	-7	-0.02	17,152	7	0.04	
Feb-Apr 1998	46,043	27,062	12	0.04	1,837	-3	-0.19	28,899	9	0.03	17,144	-9	-0.05	
Mar-May 1998	46,056	27,045	1	0.00	1,824	17	0.93	28,868	18	0.06	17,187	-18	-0.10	
Apr-Jun 1998	46,069	27,047	6	0.02	1,814	12	0.65	28,861	18	0.06	17,208	-18	-0.10	
May-Jul 1998	46,081	27,121	1	0.00	1,807	21	1.18	28,928	22	0.08	17,154	-22	-0.13	
Jun-Aug 1998	46,094	27,168	2	0.01	1,820	4	0.23	28,989	7	0.02	17,106	-7	-0.04	
Jul-Sep 1998	46,108	27,175	11	0.04	1,807	3	0.16	28,983	14	0.05	17,125	-14	-0.08	
Aug-Oct 1998	46,121	27,207	7	0.02	1,803	1	0.06	29,010	8	0.03	17,111	-8	-0.04	
Sep-Nov 1998	46,134	27,263	-1	0.00	1,801	10	0.56	29,063	9	0.03	17,070	-9	-0.05	
Oct-Dec 1998	46,147	27,289	2	0.01	1,799	9	0.49	29,087	11	0.04	17,060	-11	-0.07	
Nov 1998-Jan 1999	46,160	27,313	-6	-0.02	1,837	-2	-0.10	29,150	-8	-0.03	17,010	8	0.05	

a The difference between the new estimate and the previous estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 ILO unemployment; United Kingdom; December 1994-February 1995 to November 1998-January 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Revisions to main Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted estimates of quarterly change; United Kingdom; winter 1994/5-spring 1995 to summer 1998-autumn 1998

	All in employment			ILO unemployment		
	Previous estimate of change	Revised estimate of change	Revision	Previous estimate of change	Revised estimate of change	Revision
Winter 1994/5-spring 1995	84	94	10	-22	-24	-2
Spring 1995-summer 1995	106	105	-1	-31	-39	-8
Summer 1995-autumn 1995	59	51	-8	-19	-13	5
Autumn 1995-winter 1995/6	87	90	3	-58	-63	-4
Winter 1995/6-spring 1996	3	11	9	-16	-6	10
Spring 1996-summer 1996	91	82	-8	-69	-78	-9
Summer 1996-autumn 1996	127	119	-8	-24	-17	6
Autumn 1996-winter 1996/7	148	156	9	-116	-129	-13
Winter 1996/7-spring 1997	105	115	11	-96	-78	18
Spring 1997-summer 1997	97	83	-15	-42	-52	-10
Summer 1997-autumn 1997	108	101	-7	-129	-123	6
Autumn 1997-winter 1997/8	41	50	9	-51	-68	-17
Winter 1997/8-spring 1998	36	39	3	-55	-26	28
Spring 1998-summer 1998	122	123	1	9	-3	-13
Summer 1998-autumn 1998	98	95	-4	-26	-20	6

Source: Labour Force Survey



## Box 2 The seasonal adjustment of regional estimates

From the June 1999 labour market statistics First Release, seasonal adjustment was introduced for the main LFS series at regional level. This followed an in-depth study within ONS, as well as a wider consultation with users in other government departments. These changes are reflected in the data tables that appear in this issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

The seasonally adjusted series are those presented on the front page and Table 1 of the regional labour market statistics First Releases and in a summary table included as Table 18 of the national First Release. The series are for all persons, men and women – in employment, ILO unemployed, economically active in total and economically inactive. In addition, the split of economic inactivity for those not wanting a job and wanting a job, shown on the front page of the regional First Releases, are seasonally adjusted. All the series are seasonally adjusted for each region.

Regional estimates are produced using a methodology which ensures that they total to the seasonally adjusted UK series. Within each region, the sum of active and inactive equal the 16+ population, and the sum of employed and ILO unemployment equals total activity. This new methodology is broadly consistent with that applied at the national level, although two key features distinguish it and improve comparability across the regions and ensure additivity:

- Firstly, the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment programme was set up to apply the same moving averages to each region as used for seasonally adjusting the UK series. This

allows variations in seasonal patterns between the regions, and also ensures near-consistency between the sums of the regional estimates and the UK totals.

- Secondly, a two-step constraining approach was used. The first step of this method is to constrain the activity and inactivity to the total 16+ population within each region by allocating the difference in equal proportions between activity and inactivity. This is repeated for the ILO unemployed and employed series to get them to sum to the total activity series. This is the same method as for the national series. The second step is to apportion differences between the sum of the regions and the UK series by regional 16+ population size to ensure that the regions add up to the total UK figures.

The seasonal adjustments for some of the regional series are better than for others. Although there are some series which are nominally non-seasonal, adjusting them does not appear to change the economic picture. Alternatively if a raw series is very 'noisy', then this noise will remain when the series has been seasonally adjusted.

An assessment was made of the quality of the seasonally adjusted regional estimates produced by the new methodology. The conclusion was drawn that, while the regional series are substantially 'noisier' than national series due to sampling variation, the quality of the seasonal adjustments is generally acceptable and has the advantage of providing a coherent set of estimates across the regions.

Figure 2, although smaller in absolute terms were larger in relative terms than those for the employment series. Overall, the ILO unemployment revisions were found to be small in magnitude and occurring both upwards and downwards for different periods. Revisions are always larger in the most recent period for all series. For ILO unemployment, the last four quarters saw first a downward revision for winter 1997/8, followed by upward revisions for spring and autumn 1998, with a negligible revision in the summer period.

### The revisions to changes

Although the seasonal adjustment is undertaken on the levels series, there are corresponding revisions to the changes. Table 2 shows how the seasonal adjustment review has affected the estimates of quarterly (non-overlapping) change to total employment and ILO unemployment.

The magnitude of the revisions to the changes is bigger than last year, again because of Northern Ireland

seasonal factors. The patterns of rises and falls in the estimates have remained the same for most cases except for last year – the level of people unemployed increased by 9,000 between spring 1998 and summer 1998, and this year it decreased by 3,000.

### More seasonally adjusted series

#### National series

Following this seasonal adjustment review, more seasonally adjusted series have been introduced in the April 1999 First Release:

- *economically active, inactive, total in employment and ILO unemployed* for those of working age; and
- *ILO unemployment duration* for those aged 16-17 and of working age.

#### Regional series

For the June 1999 First Release, the main LFS series for the regions will be seasonally adjusted (see Box 2 on regional adjustments). This follows an in-depth study within ONS, as well as

a wider consultation with users in other government departments.

### Changes in some seasonally adjusted series

As more data points were available for this year's seasonal adjustment review, some series which demonstrated insufficient evidence of seasonality at the time of last year's review now appear to be seasonal. Thus the series shown below are now considered seasonal and need to be seasonally adjusted:

- male ILO unemployed aged 50-59;
- males and females aged 25-49 ILO unemployed for less than six months, or between six and 12 months;
- males aged 25-49 ILO unemployed more than two years;
- males aged 50+ ILO unemployed more than one year;
- females aged 16+ ILO unemployed more than one year;
- females working-age inactive, want a job but not seeking because look after family;
- male/female part-time workers for reasons of illness;

- females in second job, actual weekly hours of work; and
- females aged 18-24 or 50+ searching for part-time job only.

In contrast, the following series no longer present sufficient evidence of seasonality, and the estimates are therefore no longer seasonally adjusted:

- males and females self-employed part-time;
- males self-employed, 0-5 usual weekly hours of work; and
- males aged 18-24 ILO unemployed more than one year.

### 18 to 24-year-olds ILO unemployed between six and 12 months

The series 18 to 24-year-olds ILO unemployed under six months and

between six and 12 months are of particular policy interest, and so their seasonal pattern has been examined in great detail. At the time of this year's seasonal adjustment review, it became clear that discontinuities had occurred in these series.

For the 18 to 24-year-olds ILO unemployed for less than six months male and female series, there are two factors which mean that seasonal adjustment is inappropriate for this series: sampling errors and a very fast evolution of the seasonal pattern.

For the 18 to 24-year-olds ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months male and female series, the same factors apply. In addition, sudden changes in the seasonal pattern (in autumn 1997 for men and spring 1996 for women) make seasonal adjustment even more difficult.

It is unclear why these discontinuities have occurred. They may be related to one or more of the changes to the benefit system or to education and training participation which took place in this period. The result, however, is that applying the seasonal factors (which were driven by seasonal patterns present before the discontinuity) to periods after the discontinuity would result in a misleading adjustment and so it was decided that these series should only be published unadjusted.

The other alternative would have been to partition the series either side of the discontinuity and seasonally adjust each partition independently. However, the period after the discontinuity is too short to adjust. ONS is currently looking at partitioning the series for the purpose of seasonal adjustment.

For further information please contact:

Emmanuelle Modica,

Room B2/10,

Office for National Statistics,

1 Drummond Gate,

London SW1V 2QQ,

e-mail [emmanuelle.modica@ons.gov.uk](mailto:emmanuelle.modica@ons.gov.uk),

tel. 020 7533 6134.



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## Labour Market Data



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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	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	29,935	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	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,465	28,558	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	28,665	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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	45,884	28,861	26,764	2,097	17,024	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
Apr-Jun	45,912	28,921	26,836	2,084	16,991	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
May-Jul	45,926	28,941	26,834	2,106	16,985	63.0	58.4	7.3	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,896	26,855	2,041	17,043	62.9	58.5	7.1	37.1
Jul-Sep	45,952	28,894	26,918	1,976	17,058	62.9	58.6	6.8	37.1
Aug-Oct	45,965	28,870	26,944	1,926	17,095	62.8	58.6	6.7	37.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,874	26,956	1,918	17,104	62.8	58.6	6.6	37.2
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,871	26,976	1,895	17,120	62.8	58.7	6.6	37.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,822	26,962	1,860	17,182	62.7	58.6	6.5	37.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,856	27,006	1,850	17,161	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,878	27,024	1,854	17,152	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.4
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,983	27,175	1,807	17,125	62.9	58.9	6.2	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	36.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,175	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
Jan-Mar 1999	46,186	29,174	27,351	1,822	17,012	63.2	59.2	6.2	36.8
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,172	27,358	1,814	17,027	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	23	46	-23	17	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.2	-1.2	0.1				
Over last 3 months	157	273	297	-23	-117	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.4
Percent	0.3	0.9	1.1	-1.3	-0.7				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,851	25,050	2,801	7,323	79.2	71.2	10.1	20.8
1993	35,242	27,738	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	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	35,667	28,047	25,975	2,072	7,620	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4
Mar-May (Spr)	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4
Apr-Jun	35,690	28,093	26,028	2,065	7,597	78.7	72.9	7.4	21.3
May-Jul	35,701	28,108	26,023	2,085	7,593	78.7	72.9	7.4	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,712	28,067	26,045	2,022	7,645	78.6	72.9	7.2	21.4
Jul-Sep	35,723	28,065	26,109	1,956	7,658	78.6	73.1	7.0	21.4
Aug-Oct	35,733	28,049	26,144	1,905	7,684	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,744	28,058	26,161	1,898	7,685	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5
Oct-Dec	35,754	28,071	26,194	1,877	7,683	78.5	73.3	6.7	21.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	35,765	28,033	26,193	1,840	7,731	78.4	73.2	6.6	21.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,775	28,067	26,236	1,830	7,708	78.5	73.3	6.5	21.5
Jan-Mar 1998	35,786	28,087	26,254	1,833	7,698	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Feb-Apr	35,796	28,100	26,285	1,815	7,696	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
Apr-Jun	35,817	28,061	26,269	1,792	7,756	78.3	73.3	6.4	21.7
May-Jul	35,828	28,123	26,338	1,785	7,704	78.5	73.5	6.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,838	28,191	26,393	1,798	7,647	78.7	73.6	6.4	21.3
Jul-Sep	35,849	28,196	26,410	1,787	7,652	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Aug-Oct	35,859	28,211	26,428	1,783	7,648	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,264	26,482	1,782	7,605	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,283	26,499	1,783	7,597	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,346	26,525	1,820	7,545	79.0	73.9	6.4	21.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,373	26,555	1,817	7,528	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	35,911	28,364	26,560	1,804	7,547	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Feb-Apr	35,922	28,352	26,556	1,796	7,570	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	31	7	31	-24	25	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.3	0.3				
Over last 3 months	126	252	271	-19	-126	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Percent	0.4	0.9	1.0	-1.0	-1.6				

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSF	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGS	MGSY	YBTD
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,263	14,368	1,896	5,661	74.2	65.5	11.7	25.8
1993	21,985	16,097	14,081	2,017	5,888	73.2	64.0	12.5	26.8
1994	22,050	16,074	14,218	1,856	5,975	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,132	16,062	14,425	1,637	6,070	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,232	16,076	14,501	1,575	6,156	72.3	65.2	9.8	27.7
1997	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.2	8.3	27.9
1998	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	22,332	16,107	14,792	1,316	6,225	72.1	66.2	8.2	27.9
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.2	8.3	27.9
Apr-Jun	22,349	16,125	14,816	1,310	6,224	72.2	66.3	8.1	27.8
May-Jul	22,358	16,134	14,810	1,324	6,224	72.2	66.2	8.2	27.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,115	14,843	1,272	6,252	72.0	66.4	7.9	28.0
Jul-Sep	22,375	16,109	14,878	1,230	6,266	72.0	66.5	7.6	28.0
Aug-Oct	22,383	16,115	14,920	1,194	6,269	72.0	66.7	7.4	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,113	14,921	1,192	6,278	72.0	66.6	7.4	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,110	14,933	1,177	6,290	71.9	66.7	7.3	28.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,101	14,953	1,148	6,307	71.9	66.7	7.1	28.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,107	14,974	1,133	6,309	71.9	66.8	7.0	28.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,102	14,959	1,143	6,323	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,094	14,962	1,132	6,339	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,079	14,970	1,109	6,371	71.6	66.7	6.9	28.4
May-Jul	22,458	16,107	15,003	1,104	6,351	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,135	15,020	1,115	6,331	71.8	66.9	6.9	28.2
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,130	15,010	1,120	6,344	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,121	15,003	1,117	6,362	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,157	15,039	1,118	6,334	71.8	66.9	6.9	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,177	15,061	1,117	6,323	71.9	66.9	6.9	28.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,203	15,055	1,148	6,305	72.0	66.9	7.1	28.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,222	15,084	1,138	6,294	72.0	67.0	7.0	28.0
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,215	15,089	1,126	6,310	72.0	67.0	6.9	28.0
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,207	15,090	1,117	6,326	71.9	67.0	6.9	28.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	4	35	-31	21	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.2	-2.7	0.3				
Over last 3 months	100	113	128	-15	-13	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.9	-1.3	-0.2				
Females aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTG	YBSL	YBSF	YBSI	YBSO	MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
1988	18,169	16,099	14,623	1,476	2,071	88.6	80.5	9.2	11.4
1989	18,242	16,191	14,986	1,205	2,051	88.8	82.1	7.4	11.2
1990	18,312	16,249	15,085	1,164	2,063	88.7	82.4	7.2	11.3
1991	18,350	16,172	14,660	1,512	2,178	88.1	79.9	11.9	11.9
1992	18,382	15,948	14,067	1,880	2,434	86.8	76.5	11.8	13.2
1993	18,414	15,830	13,826	2,004	2,584	86.0	75.1	12.7	14.0
1994	18,455	15,800	13,954	1,846	2,656	85.6	75.6	11.7	14.4
1995	18,511	15,766	14,137	1,629	2,745	85.2	76.4	10.3	14.8
1996	18,581	15,800	14,236	1,564	2,781	85.0	76.6	9.9	15.0
1997	18,660	15,830	14,510	1,320	2,831	84.8	77.8	8.3	15.2
1998	18,738	15,804	14,695	1,108	2,935	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	18,654	15,830	14,528	1,302	2,823	84.9	77.9	8.2	15.1
Mar-May (Spr)	18,660	15,830	14,510	1,320	2,831	84.8	77.8	8.3	15.2
Apr-Jun	18,666	15,844	14,544	1,300	2,822	84.9	77.9	8.2	15.1
May-Jul	18,673	15,846	14,531	1,314	2,827	84.9	77.8	8.3	15.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,679	15,822	14,560	1,262	2,858	84.7	77.9	8.0	15.3
Jul-Sep	18,686	15,815	14,592	1,222	2,871	84.6	78.1	7.7	15.4
Aug-Oct	18,692	15,821	14,634	1,186	2,872	84.6	78.3	7.5	15.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,699	15,824	14,640	1,183	2,875	84.6	78.3	7.5	15.4
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,825	14,657	1,168	2,880	84.6	78.4	7.4	15.4
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,818	14,679	1,139	2,894	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,828	14,705	1,123	2,890	84.6	78.6	7.1	15.4
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,825	14,692	1,133	2,900	84.5	78.5	7.2	15.5
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,809	14,689	1,120	2,923	84.4	78.4	7.1	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,804	14,695	1,108	2,935	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,790	14,693	1,097	2,955	84.2	78.4	6.9	15.8
May-Jul	18,751	15,816	14,726	1,091	2,935	84.3	78.5	6.9	15.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	15,855	14,751	1,104	2,903	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Jul-Sep	18,765	15,858	14,749	1,109	2,907	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,853	14,744	1,109	2,919	84.5	78.5	7.0	15.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,887	14,778	1,109	2,891	84.6	78.7	7.0	15.4
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,908	14,799	1,109	2,877	84.7	78.8	7.0	15.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,927	14,788	1,139	2,864	84.8	78.7	7.2	15.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,943	14,813	1,130	2,855	84.8	78.8	7.1	15.2
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,927	14,810	1,117	2,877	84.7	78.8	7.0	15.3
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,919	14,809	1,110	2,893	84.6	78.7	7.0	15.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	20	-9	21	-29	29	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-2.6	1.0				
Over last 3 months	80	110	120	-11	-30	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.8	-0.9	-1.0				



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSN</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTE</b>
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,435	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Feb-Apr 1997</b>	<b>23,552</b>	<b>12,754</b>	<b>11,973</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>10,799</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9
Apr-Jun	23,562	12,795	12,021	775	10,767	54.3	51.0	6.1	45.7
May-Jul	23,567	12,807	12,025	782	10,761	54.3	51.0	6.1	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,782	12,012	769	10,791	54.2	51.0	6.0	45.8
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,785	12,040	746	10,792	54.2	51.1	5.8	45.8
Aug-Oct	23,582	12,756	12,024	732	10,826	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,761	12,035	727	10,825	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.9
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,761	12,043	718	10,830	54.1	51.0	5.6	45.9
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,721	12,010	711	10,874	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,032	717	10,852	54.0	51.0	5.6	46.0
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	45.9
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>23,610</b>	<b>12,805</b>	<b>12,099</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>10,805</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>45.8</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	688	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	45.6
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,889	12,203	685	10,749	54.5	51.6	5.3	45.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>23,666</b>	<b>12,965</b>	<b>12,268</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>10,701</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>45.2</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	14	19	10	8	-4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0				
Over last 12 months	56	160	169	-9	-104	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.5
Percent	0.2	1.3	1.4	-1.2	-1.0				
<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	4,903	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,793	11,983	11,083	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	28.2
1998	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Feb-Apr 1997</b>	<b>17,013</b>	<b>12,217</b>	<b>11,447</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	17,023	12,249	11,484	765	4,775	72.0	67.5	6.2	28.0
May-Jul	17,028	12,263	11,492	771	4,766	72.0	67.5	6.3	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,033	12,245	11,486	760	4,788	71.9	67.4	6.2	28.1
Jul-Sep	17,037	12,250	11,517	734	4,787	71.9	67.6	6.0	28.1
Aug-Oct	17,041	12,228	11,510	719	4,813	71.8	67.5	5.9	28.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,045	12,235	11,520	714	4,810	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,246	11,537	709	4,803	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,053	12,215	11,514	701	4,837	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,239	11,531	707	4,818	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,262	11,562	700	4,798	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>17,064</b>	<b>12,291</b>	<b>11,596</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Apr-Jun	17,072	12,271	11,576	695	4,801	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
May-Jul	17,076	12,307	11,612	694	4,769	72.1	68.0	5.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,337	11,642	694	4,743	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,338	11,661	677	4,745	72.2	68.3	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,358	11,684	674	4,730	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,377	11,704	673	4,714	72.4	68.5	5.4	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,375	11,701	674	4,720	72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,418	11,737	681	4,681	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,430	11,742	688	4,673	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Jan-Mar 1999	17,107	12,436	11,750	687	4,670	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>17,110</b>	<b>12,433</b>	<b>11,747</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	11	15	10	5	-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	46	142	150	-8	-96	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.6
Percent	0.3	1.2	1.3	-1.2	-2.0				

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Total	Total in	ILO	Economic			ILO	Economic
NOT SEASONALLY	All	economically	employment <sup>a</sup>	unemployed	inactively	activity	Employment	unemployment	inactivity
ADJUSTED	1	active				rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)	rate (%)
	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16+ Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	45,884	28,730	26,646	2,084	17,155	62.6	58.1	7.3	37.4
Mar-May (Spr)	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4
Apr-Jun	45,912	28,837	26,774	2,063	17,075	62.8	58.3	7.2	37.2
May-Jul	45,926	28,990	26,847	2,143	16,935	63.1	58.5	7.4	36.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829	63.4	58.7	7.3	36.6
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	58.9	6.8	36.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,943	27,024	1,919	17,035	62.9	58.8	6.6	37.1
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,870	27,032	1,838	17,121	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	62.5	58.6	6.2	37.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	62.4	58.5	6.3	37.6
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,735	26,887	1,849	17,295	62.4	58.4	6.4	37.6
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,767	26,945	1,822	17,275	62.5	58.5	6.3	37.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	62.3	58.5	6.1	37.7
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,776	26,983	1,792	17,293	62.5	58.6	6.2	37.5
May-Jul	46,081	28,977	27,132	1,846	17,104	62.9	58.9	6.4	37.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	29,204	27,291	1,913	16,891	63.4	59.2	6.6	36.6
Jul-Sep	46,108	29,206	27,309	1,898	16,901	63.3	59.2	6.5	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,155	27,315	1,840	16,966	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,135	27,333	1,802	16,999	63.2	59.2	6.2	36.8
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,347	1,740	17,060	63.0	59.3	6.0	37.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,092	27,317	1,775	17,068	63.0	59.2	6.1	37.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,046	27,253	1,793	17,127	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
Jan-Mar 1999	46,186	29,032	27,217	1,815	17,154	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,040	27,242	1,798	17,160	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	-52	-75	23	92	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.3	0.5				
Over last 12 months	157	272	297	-24	-116	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.4
Percent	0.3	0.9	1.1	-1.3	-0.7				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)		YBSW	YBSQ	YBST	YBSZ	MGUB	MGUH		
1988	34,772	27,619	25,174	2,445	7,152	79.4	72.4	8.9	20.6
1989	34,908	27,928	25,905	2,022	6,980	80.0	74.2	7.2	20.0
1990	35,108	28,087	26,149	1,939	6,931	80.2	74.7	6.9	19.8
1991	35,103	27,952	25,862	2,373	7,108	79.8	73.0	8.5	20.2
1992	35,174	27,734	24,997	2,730	7,440	78.8	71.1	9.9	21.2
1993	35,242	27,640	24,738	2,902	7,602	78.4	70.2	10.5	21.6
1994	35,308	27,625	24,915	2,710	7,683	78.2	70.6	9.8	21.8
1995	35,407	27,614	25,178	2,436	7,793	78.0	71.1	8.8	22.0
1996	35,535	27,764	25,450	2,314	7,771	78.1	71.6	8.3	21.9
1997	35,678	27,892	25,880	2,012	7,787	78.2	72.5	7.2	21.8
1998	35,807	27,920	26,175	1,746	7,886	78.0	73.1	6.3	22.0
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1997	35,667	27,916	25,857	2,059	7,751	78.3	72.5	7.4	21.7
Mar-May (Spr)	35,678	27,892	25,880	2,012	7,787	78.2	72.5	7.2	21.8
Apr-Jun	35,690	28,009	25,965	2,044	7,681	78.5	72.8	7.3	21.5
May-Jul	35,701	28,158	26,036	2,122	7,543	78.9	72.9	7.5	21.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,712	28,281	26,170	2,112	7,431	79.2	73.3	7.5	20.8
Jul-Sep	35,723	28,292	26,245	2,047	7,431	79.2	73.5	7.2	20.8
Aug-Oct	35,733	28,196	26,253	1,943	7,537	78.9	73.5	6.9	21.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,744	28,127	26,229	1,898	7,617	78.7	73.4	6.7	21.3
Oct-Dec	35,754	28,070	26,251	1,819	7,684	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	35,765	27,974	26,196	1,778	7,791	78.2	73.2	6.4	21.8
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,775	27,934	26,143	1,791	7,841	78.1	73.1	6.4	21.9
Jan-Mar 1998	35,786	27,945	26,117	1,828	7,841	78.1	73.0	6.5	21.9
Feb-Apr	35,796	27,969	26,168	1,801	7,827	78.1	73.1	6.4	21.9
Mar-May (Spr)	35,807	27,920	26,175	1,746	7,886	78.0	73.1	6.3	22.0
Apr-Jun	35,817	27,976	26,205	1,770	7,841	78.1	73.2	6.3	21.9
May-Jul	35,828	28,173	26,349	1,824	7,655	78.6	73.5	6.5	21.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,838	28,407	26,516	1,891	7,431	79.3	74.0	6.7	20.7
Jul-Sep	35,849	28,420	26,543	1,877	7,429	79.3	74.0	6.6	20.7
Aug-Oct	35,859	28,356	26,536	1,820	7,503	79.1	74.0	6.4	20.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,335	26,552	1,783	7,534	79.0	74.0	6.3	21.0
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,282	26,558	1,724	7,598	78.8	74.0	6.1	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,288	26,529	1,759	7,603	78.8	73.9	6.2	21.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,243	26,466	1,778	7,658	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Jan-Mar 1999	35,911	28,222	26,426	1,796	7,689	78.6	73.6	6.4	21.4
Feb-Apr	35,922	28,220	26,439	1,781	7,702	78.6	73.6	6.3	21.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	31	-68	-90	22	100	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.3
Percent	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.2	1.3				
Over last 12 months	126	251	271	-20	-125	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Percent	0.4	0.9	1.0	-1.1	-1.6				



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>									
<b>Spring quarters</b>									
Mar-May	MG TZ	MG TT	MG TN	MG TQ	MG TW		MG UF	MG UL	
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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Feb-Apr 1997	22,332	16,030	14,715	1,316	6,302	71.8	65.9	8.2	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3
Apr-Jun	22,349	16,081	14,782	1,300	6,268	72.0	66.1	8.1	28.0
May-Jul	22,358	16,172	14,828	1,344	6,186	72.3	66.3	8.3	27.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	72.7	66.8	8.1	27.3
Jul-Sep	22,375	16,262	14,985	1,277	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
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	25	-31	-25	-5	56	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.9				
Over last 12 months	100	111	126	-15	-10	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.8	-1.3	-0.2				
<b>Males aged 16 to 64</b>									
<b>Spring quarters</b>									
Mar-May	YB SX	YB SR	YB SU	YB TA	MG UC	MG UI			
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,455	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	9.6	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Feb-Apr 1997	18,654	15,753	14,451	1,302	2,901	84.5	77.5	8.3	15.5
Mar-May (Spr)	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	15.6
Apr-Jun	18,666	15,800	14,509	1,291	2,866	84.6	77.7	8.2	15.4
May-Jul	18,673	15,884	14,550	1,334	2,789	85.1	77.9	8.4	14.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,679	15,971	14,658	1,313	2,708	85.5	78.5	8.2	14.5
Jul-Sep	18,686	15,968	14,699	1,269	2,718	85.5	78.7	7.9	14.5
Aug-Oct	18,692	15,911	14,713	1,197	2,782	85.1	78.7	7.5	14.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,699	15,840	14,674	1,166	2,859	84.7	78.4	7.4	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,807	14,673	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,990	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	16,004	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,839	14,731	1,108	2,972	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	20	-43	-40	-4	63	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.3
Percent	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	2.2				
Over last 12 months	80	108	119	-11	-28	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.8	-1.0	-0.9				

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	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Women aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MG TU</b>	<b>MG TO</b>	<b>MG TR</b>	<b>MG TX</b>		<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>	
<b>Spring quarters</b>									
Mar-May									
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Feb-Apr 1997	23,552	12,700	11,932	768	10,853	53.9	50.7	6.0	46.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1
Apr-Jun	23,562	12,756	11,993	763	10,807	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9
May-Jul	23,567	12,818	12,019	799	10,750	54.4	51.0	6.2	45.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,847	12,038	808	10,726	54.5	51.1	6.3	45.5
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,859	12,069	790	10,718	54.5	51.2	6.1	45.5
Aug-Oct	23,582	12,813	12,054	759	10,769	54.3	51.1	5.9	45.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773	54.3	51.2	5.8	45.7
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813	54.2	51.2	5.4	45.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,708	12,031	677	10,888	53.9	51.0	5.3	46.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,698	12,008	690	10,903	53.8	50.9	5.4	46.2
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,723	12,017	707	10,882	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,750	12,059	692	10,859	54.0	51.1	5.4	46.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,742	12,048	694	10,877	53.9	51.0	5.4	46.1
May-Jul	23,624	12,833	12,111	722	10,791	54.3	51.3	5.6	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,919	12,173	746	10,709	54.7	51.5	5.8	45.3
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,925	12,194	731	10,708	54.7	51.6	5.7	45.3
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,946	12,235	711	10,692	54.8	51.8	5.5	45.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,961	12,261	700	10,682	54.8	51.9	5.4	45.2
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,928	12,271	658	10,719	54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,933	12,279	654	10,718	54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,902	12,233	669	10,754	54.5	51.7	5.2	45.5
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,907	12,215	692	10,755	54.5	51.6	5.4	45.5
Feb-Apr	23,666	12,912	12,230	682	10,754	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	14	-22	-50	28	36	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	4.3	0.3				
Over last 12 months	56	162	171	-9	-105	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-0.6
Percent	0.2	1.3	1.4	-1.3	-1.0				
<b>Women aged 16 to 59</b>	<b>YBSY</b>	<b>YBSS</b>	<b>YBSV</b>	<b>YBTB</b>	<b>MGUD</b>		<b>MGUJ</b>		
<b>Spring quarters</b>									
Mar-May									
1988	16,602	11,600	10,613	987	5,002	69.9	63.9	8.5	30.1
1989	16,666	11,811	10,978	833	4,855	70.9	65.9	7.1	29.1
1990	16,706	11,912	11,122	790	4,794	71.3	66.6	6.6	28.7
1991	16,754	11,897	11,020	877	4,857	71.0	65.8	7.4	29.0
1992	16,792	11,863	10,975	888	4,929	70.6	65.4	7.5	29.4
1993	16,828	11,887	10,958	928	4,941	70.6	65.1	7.8	29.4
1994	16,853	11,904	11,008	895	4,949	70.6	65.3	7.5	29.4
1995	16,896	11,928	11,091	837	4,968	70.6	65.6	7.0	29.4
1996	16,954	12,048	11,268	780	4,906	71.1	66.5	6.5	28.9
1997	17,018	12,149	11,429	719	4,870	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
1998	17,068	12,206	11,542	664	4,862	71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Feb-Apr 1997	17,013	12,163	11,406	757	4,850	71.5	67.0	6.2	28.5
Mar-May (Spr)	17,018	12,149	11,429	719	4,870	71.4	67.2	5.9	28.6
Apr-Jun	17,023	12,209	11,456	753	4,814	71.7	67.3	6.2	28.3
May-Jul	17,028	12,274	11,486	788	4,754	72.1	67.5	6.4	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,033	12,310	11,511	799	4,723	72.3	67.6	6.5	27.7
Jul-Sep	17,037	12,324	11,546	778	4,713	72.3	67.8	6.3	27.7
Aug-Oct	17,041	12,286	11,540	745	4,755	72.1	67.7	6.1	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,045	12,287	11,555	732	4,758	72.1	67.8	6.0	27.9
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,263	11,578	685	4,786	71.9	67.9	5.6	28.1
Nov 97-Jan 99	17,053	12,202	11,535	666	4,851	71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,188	11,507	681	4,869	71.5	67.5	5.6	28.5
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,210	11,514	696	4,851	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Feb-Apr	17,064	12,237	11,556	681	4,827	71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,206	11,542	664	4,862	71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
Apr-Jun	17,072	12,231	11,547	684	4,841	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
May-Jul	17,076	12,318	11,605	713	4,758	72.1	68.0	5.8	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,402	11,667	735	4,678	72.6	68.3	5.9	27.4
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,411	11,690	720	4,673	72.6	68.4	5.8	27.4
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,415	11,716	699	4,673	72.7	68.6	5.6	27.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,431	11,741	691	4,660	72.7	68.7	5.6	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,393	11,743	650	4,702	72.5	68.7	5.2	27.5
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,405	11,758	647	4,694	72.6	68.8	5.2	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,379	11,718	662	4,723	72.4	68.5	5.3	27.6
Jan-Mar 1999	17,107	12,384	11,702	682	4,723	72.4	68.4	5.5	27.6
Feb-Apr	17,110	12,380	11,708	673	4,730	72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	11	-25	-51	26	36	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	4.0	0.8				
Over last 12 months	46	143	152	-9	-97	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.6
Percent	0.3	1.2	1.3	-1.3	-2.0				



# 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 Feb-Apr 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	27,358	±156	46	±113	297	±200
Employment rate	73.9%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.2%	0.5	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,814	±54	-23	±56	-23	±74
ILO unemployment rate	6.2%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1	±0.3%
Economically active	29,172	±153	23	±111	273	±197
Economic activity rate	78.9%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.4	±0.4%

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

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

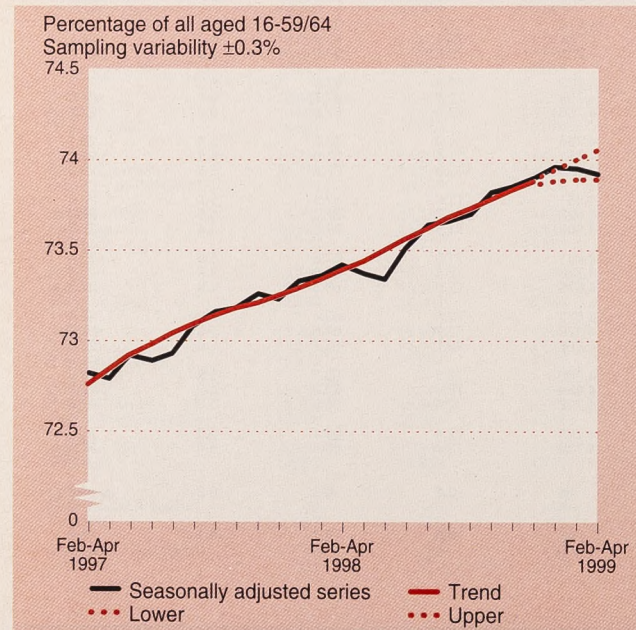
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this case, the recommended method is to apply a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by two stages of outlier detection and ARIMA modelling, to the seasonally adjusted series. For more information, see *An Investigation of Trend Estimation Methods*, available from the Time Series Analysis Branch (020 7533 6235).

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

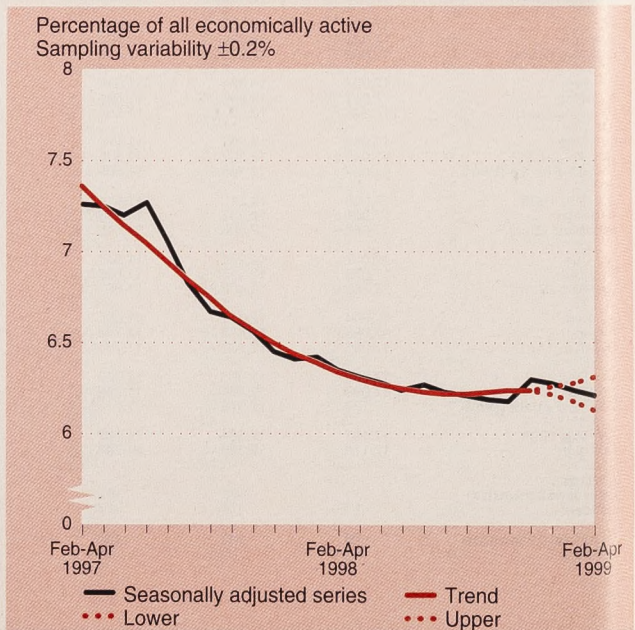
There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

An article on trend estimation will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

### Employment



### ILO unemployment



# 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)
3-month averages				
Mar-May 1992	25,820	71.1	2,817	9.9
Apr-Jun	25,802	71.0	2,828	9.9
May-Jul	25,778	71.0	2,843	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,750	70.9	2,862	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,720	70.8	2,884	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,688	70.7	2,909	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,625	70.6	2,963	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,598	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	3,009	10.5
Mar-May	25,551	70.3	3,002	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,554	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,562	70.3	2,979	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,572	70.3	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,584	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,598	70.4	2,946	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,614	70.4	2,934	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,632	70.5	2,919	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,653	70.5	2,902	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,676	70.6	2,881	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	25,778	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,803	70.8	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,826	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,848	70.9	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,869	71.0	2,648	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,890	71.0	2,616	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,910	71.1	2,586	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,932	71.1	2,562	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,956	71.1	2,544	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	25,981	71.2	2,530	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,010	71.2	2,519	8.8
Mar-May	26,040	71.3	2,509	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,071	71.4	2,500	8.7
May-Jul	26,103	71.4	2,491	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,134	71.5	2,481	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,164	71.6	2,472	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,191	71.6	2,462	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,214	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	2,418	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,275	71.8	2,406	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,286	71.8	2,392	8.3
Mar-May	26,300	71.9	2,378	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,318	71.9	2,364	8.2
May-Jul	26,341	71.9	2,349	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,370	72.0	2,333	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,405	72.0	2,317	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,446	72.1	2,299	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,492	72.2	2,277	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,542	72.3	2,252	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,594	72.4	2,222	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,646	72.6	2,190	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,696	72.7	2,158	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,743	72.8	2,125	7.4
Mar-May	26,786	72.8	2,094	7.3
Apr-Jun	26,825	72.9	2,064	7.2
May-Jul	26,859	73.0	2,034	7.1
Jun-Aug	26,888	73.0	2,004	7.0
Jul-Sep	26,913	73.1	1,974	6.9
Aug-Oct	26,935	73.1	1,945	6.8
Sep-Nov	26,953	73.2	1,918	6.7
Oct-Dec	26,969	73.2	1,895	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,985	73.3	1,875	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,002	73.3	1,858	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,022	73.3	1,845	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,044	73.4	1,833	6.3
Mar-May	27,069	73.4	1,824	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,097	73.5	1,816	6.3
May-Jul	27,126	73.6	1,810	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,157	73.6	1,807	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,188	73.7	1,806	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,220	73.7	1,808	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,250	73.8	1,812	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,280	73.8	1,816	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,308	73.9	1,819	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,333	73.9	1,820	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,357	74.0	1,817	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,380	74.0	1,812	6.2

Notes:

- a Trend estimates, prior to Dec 95-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
- b Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over.
- c Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

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



## A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

### Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		Workforce jobs		
		Total	Males	Females
UNITED KINGDOM				
1996	March	DYDC 26,598	LOLA 14,328	LOLB 12,270
	June	26,728	14,378	12,350
	September	26,879	14,456	12,422
	December	26,988	14,551	12,437
1997	March	27,054	14,637	12,417
	June	27,239	14,735	12,504
	September	27,344	14,778	12,566
	December R	27,481	14,847	12,634
1998	March R	27,592	14,882	12,710
	June R	27,511	14,849	12,662
	September R	27,627	14,874	12,753
	December R	27,681	14,929	12,752
1999	March	27,677	14,959	12,718
Change on quarter		-4	31	-35
Percent		0.0	0.2	-0.3
Change on year		85	77	8
Percent		0.3	0.5	0.1

		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
UNITED KINGDOM							
1998	May	BCJD 1,366.9	DPAE 1,040.7	DPAF 326.2	BCJE 4.7	DPAH 6.6	DPAI 2.5
	June	1,361.1	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6	2.5
	July	1,333.2	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
	August	1,316.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
	September	1,312.6	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4
	October	1,323.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	November	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
	January	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 R	1,291.7	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
	May P	1,285.2	982.1	303.1	4.5	6.2	2.3
Change on period		-6.5	-4.9	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.5	-0.5	-0.5			
Change on year		-81.7	-58.6	-23.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Percent		-6.0	-5.6	-7.1			

		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level
GREAT BRITAIN						
1998	April	LNMQ 112.7	LNNC 5.3	1998	May	DRYW 209.4
	May	113.2	5.6		June	222.9
	June	113.3	5.7		July	217.8
	July	113.8	5.6		August	217.6
	August	114.0	5.3		September	223.0
	September	114.4	5.1		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	116.4	4.5	1999	January	229.8
	February	117.2	4.6		February	226.4
	March R	117.8	4.8		March	226.3
	April P	117.0	4.6		April R	231.6
Change on month		-0.8	-0.2			-15.7
Change on year		4.3	-0.7			6.5

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.  
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.  
R Revised  
P Provisional

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# A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (February to April 1999)																	
Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active			LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Level	Level	Level		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	2,047	1,167	72.6	648	520	1,050	65.2	575	68.6	475	61.4	117	10.1	73	11.2	45	8.6
North West and Merseyside	5,377	3,252	76.0	1,804	1,448	3,028	70.6	1,657	74.6	1,371	66.3	224	6.9	147	8.2	77	5.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,964	2,461	78.5	1,392	1,069	2,286	72.8	1,275	77.4	1,011	67.7	175	7.1	117	8.4	58	5.5
East Midlands	3,293	2,125	80.9	1,175	950	2,015	76.6	1,109	81.1	906	71.6	111	5.2	66	5.6	45	4.7
West Midlands	4,151	2,638	79.5	1,469	1,169	2,453	73.9	1,357	78.4	1,096	68.9	185	7.0	112	7.6	73	6.2
East of England	4,207	2,745	81.7	1,546	1,199	2,627	78.1	1,476	84.3	1,151	71.1	119	4.3	70	4.5	49	4.1
London	5,504	3,598	78.1	1,998	1,600	3,318	71.9	1,828	77.6	1,490	65.9	280	7.8	170	8.5	109	6.8
South East	6,201	4,133	83.2	2,291	1,842	3,982	80.1	2,209	86.0	1,773	73.6	151	3.7	82	3.6	70	3.8
South West	3,887	2,502	82.9	1,380	1,122	2,377	78.6	1,306	83.1	1,070	73.5	125	5.0	74	5.4	51	4.6
England	38,631	24,621	79.6	13,702	10,919	23,134	74.7	12,791	79.7	10,343	69.2	1,487	6.0	911	6.6	576	5.3
Wales	2,307	1,322	73.9	736	586	1,229	68.7	674	72.5	555	64.4	93	7.0	62	8.4	31	5.3
Scotland	4,025	2,488	77.3	1,355	1,132	2,308	71.6	1,246	75.0	1,062	67.9	179	7.2	109	8.1	70	6.2
Great Britain	44,963	28,431	79.1	15,793	12,637	26,672	74.1	14,711	78.9	11,960	68.9	1,759	6.2	1,082	6.9	677	5.4
Northern Ireland <sup>d</sup>	1,236	737	71.9	411	326	683	66.5	375	71.2	308	61.5	54	7.3	36	8.7	18	5.5
United Kingdom	46,199	29,172	78.9	16,207	12,965	27,358	73.9	15,090	78.7	12,268	68.7	1,814	6.2	1,117	6.9	697	5.4

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

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over			Economically active			LFS employment <sup>a</sup>						ILO unemployment					
	Total	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	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>	
North East	6	-10	-0.9	-7	-3	-11	-1.0	-5	-0.6	-6	-1.3	1	0.2	-2	-0.2	3	0.7	
North West and Merseyside	-2	-15	-0.3	-10	-5	4	0.2	6	0.2	-2	0.1	-19	-0.6	-16	-0.8	-3	-0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	3	0.0	8	-5	1	0.0	0	-0.2	2	0.1	1	0.0	8	0.5	-7	-0.6	
East Midlands	4	12	0.4	4	8	7	0.2	-1	-0.2	8	0.7	5	0.2	5	0.4	0	-0.1	
West Midlands	2	4	0.0	-7	11	-7	-0.3	-8	-0.6	1	0.1	10	0.4	1	0.1	10	0.8	
East of England	2	3	0.1	-3	6	10	0.3	1	-0.1	9	0.6	-7	-0.3	-4	-0.2	-3	-0.3	
London	4	16	0.2	4	12	10	0.1	-3	-0.1	13	0.4	6	0.1	7	0.3	-1	-0.1	
South East	11	-5	-0.4	-4	14	0.1	16	0.4	-2	-0.3	-18	-0.4	-17	-0.7	-2	-0.1		
South West	6	27	0.6	22	5	12	0.1	19	0.6	-6	-0.5	15	0.5	3	0.1	12	1.0	
England	36	34	0.0	10	24	40	0.0	25	0.0	15	0.1	-6	0.0	-15	-0.1	9	0.1	
Wales	2	-13	-0.7	-9	-4	-2	-0.1	-3	-0.2	0	0.0	-10	-0.7	-6	-0.7	-4	-0.7	
Scotland	0	-4	-0.2	0	-4	7	0.1	13	0.6	-6	-0.4	-11	-0.4	-14	-1.0	2	0.2	
Great Britain	38	18	-0.1	1	16	45	0.0	36	0.0	9	0.0	-28	-0.1	-34	-0.2	7	0.0	
Northern Ireland <sup>b</sup>																		
United Kingdom	39	23	-0.1	4	19	46	0.0	35	0.0	10	0.0	-23	-0.1	-31	-0.2	8	0.0	

## Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female			
	Level	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Level	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>	
North East	11	-6	-0.9	-18	12	-24	-2.0	-22	-3.0	-1	-1.0	18	1.6	5	1.0	13	2.5	
North West and Merseyside	4	38	1.0	20	18	26	0.6	6	0.3	20	0.9	13	0.3	14	0.7	-1	-0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	25	0.8	30	-5	23	0.8	29	1.5	-6	0.1	1	0.0	1	-0.1	1	0.1	
East Midlands	18	18	0.5	3	14	15	0.4	-2	-0.5	16	1.3	3	0.1	5	0.4	-2	-0.3	
West Midlands	9	12	0.3	-17	28	-9	-0.4	-32	-1.9	23	1.3	20	0.7	15	1.1	5	0.3	
East of England	33	-6	-0.4	-11	6	17	0.3	-1	0.2	18	0.4	-23	-0.8	-10	-0.6	-12	-1.1	
London	14	92	1.5	49	43	99	1.6	53	1.8	46	1.5	-6	-0.4	-4	-0.4	-3	-0.4	
South East	19	52	0.3	34	19	85	1.1	62	1.3	23	0.7	-33	-0.8	-28	-1.3	-5	-0.3	
South West	24	50	0.9	28	22	43	0.7	20	0.3	24	1.1	7	0.2	8	0.5	-1	-0.2	
England	142	276	0.6	118	158	275	0.6	113	0.3	163	0.8	1	-0.1	6	0.0	-5	-0.1	
Wales	8	14	0.5	17	-3	18	0.7	17	1.5	1	-0.2	-4	-0.4	0	-0.2	-4	-0.7	
Scotland	-1	-23	-0.7	-14	-9	-11	-0.4	-2	-0.2	-9	-0.6	-12	-0.4	-12	-0.8	0	0.0	
Great Britain	149	267	0.4	121	146	283	0.5	127	0.3	155	0.7	-15	-0.1	-6	-0.1	-9	-0.1	
Northern Ireland <sup>d</sup>	7	6	-0.3	-8	14	13	0.4	-1	-1.1	14	2.0	-7	-1.0	-8	-1.6	1	-0.1	
United Kingdom	157	273	0.4	113	160	297	0.5	128	0.3	169	0.7	-23	-0.1	-15	-0.1	-9	-0.1	

Relationship between columns: 2=4+5=6+12; 6=9+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, pp 381-387.

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary A.4

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system				Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 1998); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (May 1999)				Jobcentre vacancies <sup>c</sup> (May 1999)				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Men	Women	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Rate <sup>d</sup>
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,022	540	482	82.6	7.5	65.9	10.8	16.7	3.4	10.6	13.9	8.6
North West	3,007	1,605	1,402	108.5	4.2	84.7	6.0	23.8	2.1	19.9	28.1	20.5
Merseyside <sup>e</sup>				48.8	8.7	38.3	12.8	10.5	4.1	4.8	8.1	4.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,288	1,218	1,069	125.8	5.2	97.8	7.4	28.0	2.6	17.0	22.4	16.2
East Midlands	1,904	1,020	883	78.1	3.9	59.2	5.4	18.9	2.1	14.6	20.8	13.1
West Midlands	2,473	1,354	1,119	123.0	4.8	93.8	6.4	29.2	2.6	23.8	35.6	24.0
East of England	2,465	1,346	1,119	78.6	3.1	58.5	4.2	20.1	1.8	17.4	23.9	17.4
London	4,114	2,214	1,899	207.3	4.9	152.8	6.6	54.5	2.8	23.9	31.1	22.7
South East	3,832	2,047	1,785	98.9	2.5	75.4	3.5	23.5	1.3	24.4	35.8	22.9
South West	2,319	1,245	1,074	78.6	3.2	58.6	4.4	20.0	1.9	19.7	25.7	18.4
England	23,423	12,590	10,833	1,030.2	4.2	785.0	5.9	245.2	2.2	176.0	245.4	168.7
Wales	1,158	613	545	66.7	5.4	51.5	7.6	15.2	2.7	12.9	16.2	12.8
Scotland	2,291	1,204	1,087	134.1	5.5	103.7	8.0	30.4	2.7	23.6	31.1	23.3
Great Britain	26,872	14,408	12,464	1,231.1	4.4	940.3	6.1	290.8	2.3	212.5	292.7	204.7
Northern Ireland	710	382	328	54.0	7.0	41.8	9.5	12.2	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	27,582	14,789	12,793	1,285.2	4.5	982.1	6.2	303.1	2.3	215.9	301.6	208.1

## Changes on period (period specified below)

	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (Change on; September 1998); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (Change on April 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies <sup>c</sup> (Change on April 1999)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>d</sup>			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
North East	3	-2	5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.4	2.1	-0.8
North West	21	2	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.7	-0.6	-4.4
Merseyside <sup>a</sup>				-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.2	-0.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	6	3	3	-1.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-2.7	0.6	-5.9
East Midlands	-1	-4	3	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.7	-2.2
West Midlands	19	-1	20	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-1.7
East of England	10	9	1	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-1.1
London	47	36	11	-1.1	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.5	0.6
South East	12	9	3	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6	0.9	-1.8
South West	17	10	7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.5	-3.3
England	135	61	74	-4.4	0.0	-3.6	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-12.2	4.9	-21.2
Wales	-2	2	-4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4
Scotland	-1	4	-4	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-2.9	0.1	-3.5
Great Britain	132	67	65	-5.5	0.0	-4.3	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-15.7	4.8	-26.1
Northern Ireland	9	2	6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	141	69	72	-6.5	0.0	-4.9	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-15.7	4.8	-26.1



# 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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
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	6,285	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	1,280
1998	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196
3-month averages												
Feb-Apr 1998	27,062	23,487	3,286	99	189	20,352	6,706	17,634	5,850	2,575	710	1,222
Mar-May (Spr)	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196
Apr-Jun	27,047	23,530	3,246	99	171	20,319	6,721	17,656	5,869	2,534	711	1,217
May-Jul	27,121	23,627	3,220	107	167	20,407	6,706	17,750	5,872	2,526	693	1,221
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	23,704	3,187	106	170	20,455	6,704	17,815	5,885	2,514	671	1,229
Jul-Sep	27,175	23,716	3,184	109	166	20,469	6,700	17,835	5,879	2,513	670	1,215
Aug-Oct	27,207	23,753	3,183	103	168	20,466	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
Changes												
Over last 3 months	46	52	-23	1	15	57	-10	51	3	-6	-17	37
Percent	0.2	0.2	-0.7	1.2	10.6	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-2.4	3.1
Over last 12 months	297	423	-98	3	-31	195	103	293	130	-68	-29	37
Percent	1.1	1.8	-3.0	2.6	-16.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.2	-2.7	-4.1	3.0
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
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	2,334	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
3-month averages												
Feb-Apr 1998	14,962	12,395	2,413	30	124	13,653	1,308	11,418	977	2,146	266	531
Mar-May (Spr)	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	269	529
Apr-Jun	14,970	12,438	2,391	29	113	13,638	1,329	11,440	996	2,117	273	529
May-Jul	15,003	12,491	2,370	35	107	13,673	1,326	11,480	1,009	2,110	259	530
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	12,528	2,349	35	107	13,703	1,312	11,523	1,004	2,102	246	529
Jul-Sep	15,010	12,535	2,339	34	103	13,691	1,315	11,519	1,015	2,097	241	527
Aug-Oct	15,003	12,534	2,334	32	103	13,681	1,317	11,514	1,019	2,095	239	526
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	12,566	2,338	35	100	13,712	1,325	11,538	1,027	2,095	243	528
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,582	2,349	35	95	13,719	1,340	11,546	1,034	2,098	252	522
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	12,567	2,362	35	91	13,698	1,355	11,522	1,043	2,108	253	518
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	12,593	2,366	32	93	13,718	1,366	11,547	1,046	2,106	260	520
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	12,598	2,358	36	97	13,730	1,357	11,557	1,040	2,105	253	530
Feb-Apr	15,090	12,585	2,365	34	105	13,733	1,355	11,541	1,042	2,115	250	542
Changes												
Over last 3 months	35	18	4	-1	14	35	0	19	-1	7	-4	24
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.2	-3.4	15.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-1.4	4.6
Over last 12 months	128	190	-47	4	-19	80	47	124	66	-31	-16	11
Percent	0.9	1.5	-2.0	12.3	-15.4	0.6	3.6	1.1	6.7	-1.4	-6.1	2.1
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
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	668
3-month averages												
Feb-Apr 1998	12,099	11,092	874	69	65	6,699	5,398	6,216	4,873	428	445	691
Mar-May (Spr)	12,076	11,079	861	74	63	6,685	5,388	6,215	4,862	417	444	668
Apr-Jun	12,077	11,092	856	70	59	6,681	5,392	6,216	4,873	417	438	688
May-Jul	12,118	11,136	850	72	60	6,734	5,380	6,270	4,864	415	434	691
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,176	838	71	63	6,753	5,393	6,292	4,882	413	425	700
Jul-Sep	12,165	11,181	845	75	63	6,778	5,385	6,316	4,864	415	429	688
Aug-Oct	12,203	11,218	849	71	65	6,784	5,417	6,322	4,895	417	432	707
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,243	855	68	58	6,775	5,447	6,320	4,922	417	438	727
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,258	855	62	53	6,782	5,443	6,334	4,922	410	444	711
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,291	849	65	52	6,792	5,463	6,355	4,935	404	445	703
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,287	852	66	53	6,813	5,444	6,366	4,921	407	445	690
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,303	840	65	54	6,809	5,453	6,368	4,935	404	436	716
Feb-Apr	12,262	11,325	823	68	53	6,814	5,453	6,386	4,938	391	432	717
Changes												
Over last 3 months	10	34	-27	2	1	22	-10	31	3	-13	-13	14
Percent	0.1	0.3	-3.1	3.6	2.0	0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-3.3	-2.9	2.0
Over last 12 months	169	233	-51	-1	-12	115	56	169	65	-37	-13	26
Percent	1.4	2.1	-5.8	-1.6	-18.0	1.7	1.0	2.7	1.3	-8.7	-2.9	3.7

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

Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)								
Total <sup>b</sup>	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>b</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCCD	YCCD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters (Mar-May)		
1,304	5.9	468	35.9	366	71	397	5,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618	1992		
1,357	6.2	569	41.9	359	81	346	5,793	805	13.9	4,299	87	595	1993		
1,493	6.8	627	42.0	402	99	365	5,956	836	14.0	4,327	88	672	1994		
1,629	7.3	703	43.1	456	92	376	6,051	828	13.7	4,372	91	736	1995		
1,668	7.4	680	40.8	471	86	429	6,316	806	12.8	4,543	83	857	1996		
1,786	7.7	683	38.2	541	98	463	6,490	809	12.5	4,619	90	942	1997		
1,741	7.4	629	36.1	534	99	477	6,564	767	11.7	4,696	109	967	1998		
1,766	7.5	646	36.6	537	101	481	6,552	765	11.7	4,691	107	967	3-month averages Feb-Apr 1998		
1,741	7.4	629	36.1	534	99	477	6,564	767	11.7	4,696	109	967	Mar-May (Spr)		
1,730	7.4	611	35.3	545	97	471	6,577	769	11.7	4,709	113	968	Apr-Jun		
1,727	7.3	598	34.6	553	102	471	6,561	754	11.5	4,711	116	967	May-Jul		
1,743	7.4	606	34.8	559	100	474	6,559	739	11.3	4,730	115	960	Jun-Aug (Sum)		
1,740	7.4	610	34.9	564	101	470	6,555	745	11.4	4,711	114	970	Jul-Sep		
1,734	7.3	605	34.9	569	97	464	6,592	748	11.3	4,722	117	986	Aug-Oct		
1,747	7.3	598	34.2	574	99	478	6,637	742	11.2	4,768	116	992	Sep-Nov (Aut)		
1,756	7.3	596	34.0	579	102	479	6,653	727	10.9	4,788	117	1,004	Oct-Dec		
1,747	7.3	601	34.4	582	101	470	6,681	723	10.8	4,807	118	1,015	Nov 98-Jan 99		
1,769	7.3	604	34.5	590	100	455	6,665	721	10.8	4,795	121	1,008	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		
1,736	7.3	601	34.7	569	103	460	6,661	709	10.6	4,811	117	1,001	Jan-Mar 1999		
1,736	7.2	602	34.8	557	109	456	6,656	699	10.5	4,824	120	990	Feb-Apr		
1,743	-0.1	2	0.4	-26	9	-14	-25	-24	-0.3	16	1	-25	Changes Over last 3 months-Percent		
1,743		0.3		-4.4	8.6	-2.9	-0.4	-3.3		0.3	0.9	-2.5			
1,743	-0.3	-44	-1.7	20	9	-24	104	-66	-1.2	132	13	24	Over last 12 months Percent		
1,743		-6.8		3.8	8.7	-5.0	1.6	-8.6		2.8	12.0	2.5			
YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCCB	YCCD	YCCD	YCCD	Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)		
1,743	4.8	239	42.7	108	36	179	839	191	22.7	352	25	266	1992		
1,743	5.3	293	48.4	111	44	160	879	265	30.1	334	29	246	1993		
1,743	5.8	320	48.1	132	46	168	950	264	27.7	348	31	301	1994		
1,743	6.6	382	50.0	155	56	170	1,035	284	27.5	386	32	329	1995		
1,743	6.4	356	47.3	159	51	187	1,127	280	25.7	418	28	383	1996		
1,743	6.8	362	43.6	203	56	208	1,237	300	24.3	474	41	411	1997		
1,743	6.4	334	42.3	194	56	206	1,259	295	23.5	490	44	423	1998		
1,743	6.4	339	42.6	196	55	208	1,237	292	23.6	480	41	418	3-month averages Feb-Apr 1998		
1,743	6.4	334	42.3	194	56	206	1,259	295	23.5	490	44	423	Mar-May (Spr)		
1,743	6.4	330	41.7	199	56	205	1,268	302	23.8	494	45	423	Apr-Jun		
1,743	6.4	329	41.3	204	57	207	1,265	296	23.4	496	48	425	May-Jul		
1,743	6.5	329	40.8	209	59	207	1,250	296	23.7	491	47	417	Jun-Aug (Sum)		
1,743	6.5	337	41.2	209	61	209	1,262	290	23.0	495	46	427	Jul-Sep		
1,743	6.5	333	40.8	215	59	206	1,261	292	23.1	491	47	432	Aug-Oct		
1,743	6.5	327	39.8	222	61	211	1,272	291	22.9	493	46	439	Sep-Nov (Aut)		
1,743	6.5	326	39.6	226	62	207	1,282	293	22.9	498	47	444	Oct-Dec		
1,743	6.5	327	40.2	223	61	207	1,298	286	22.0	512	47	447	Nov 98-Jan 99		
1,743	6.6	333	40.2	226	59	209	1,305	280	21.5	521	49	443	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		
1,743	6.6	337	40.7	221	58	212	1,293	274	21.2	533	46	429	Jan-Mar 1999		
1,743	6.6	341	41.1	219	62	210	1,289	274	21.2	534	46	429	Feb-Apr		
1,743	0.1	15	0.9	-4	1	3	-10	-12	-0.8	22	-2	-18	Changes Over last 3 months-Percent		
1,743		4.5		-1.8	1.1	1.2	-0.7	-4.2		4.3	-4.4	-4.1			
1,743	0.2	2	-1.5	23	7	2	51	-19	-2.4	55	4	11	Over last 12 months Percent		
1,743		0.5		11.7	12.8	1.0	4.1	-6.4		11.4	8.7	2.5			
YCCB	YCCD	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	YCCB	Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)		
1,743	7.1	229	30.8	259	35	218	4,860	451	9.3	3,984	64	352	1992		
1,743	7.2	275	36.7	248	37	187	4,913	540	11.0	3,965	58	349	1993		
1,743	7.9	307	37.1	270	53	196	5,005	572	11.4	3,978	58	371	1994		
1,743	8.2	321	37.1	301	36	206	5,015	544	10.8	3,986	60	408	1995		
1,743	8.5	324	35.5	312	36	242	5,190	516	9.9	4,125	55	474	1996		
1,743	8.7	321	33.6	338	42	255	5,253	509	9.7	4,145	49	532	1997		
1,743	8.6	295	31.0	340	44	271	5,304	471	8.9	4,206	66	544	1998		
1,743	8.7	307	31.6	341	46	273	5,314	473	8.9	4,212	66	549	3-month averages Feb-Apr 1998		
1,743	8.6	295	31.0	340	44	271	5,304	471	8.9	4,206	66	544	Mar-May (Spr)		
1,743	8.5	281	29.9	346	42	267	5,309	466	8.8	4,215	67	545	Apr-Jun		
1,743	8.3	269	28.9	349	44	263	5,295	459	8.7	4,215	68	541	May-Jul		
1,743	8.4	277	29.6	350	41	266	5,309	443	8.3	4,239	68	543	Jun-Aug (Sum)		
1,743	8.3	274	29.4	355	40	261	5,293	455	8.6	4,216	68	543	Jul-Sep		
1,743	8.2	272	29.7	354	37	257	5,330	456	8.6	4,231	70	555	Aug-Oct		
1,743	8.2	271	29.2	352	38	267	5,365	451	8.4	4,276	70	552	Sep-Nov (Aut)		
1,743	8.2	270	29.1	353	39	272	5,370	434	8.1	4,290	70	560	Oct-Dec		
1,743	8.3	274	29.4	360	40	263	5,383	438	8.1	4,295	72	568	Nov 98-Jan 99		
1,743	8.2	271	29.4	364	41	245	5,360	440	8.2	4,274	72	565	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		
1,743	8.0	264	29.1	347	45	248	5,368	435	8.1	4,278	71	573	Jan-Mar 1999		
1,743	7.9	261	29.1	338	48	246	5,367	426	7.9	4,289	75	562	Feb-Apr		
1,743	-0.3	-13	-0.3	-21	8	-16	-16	-12	-0.2	-6	3	-7	Changes Over last 3 months-Percent		
1,743		-4.8		-6.0	20.0	-6.2	-0.3	-2.7		-0.1	4.4	-1.2			
1,743	-0.8	-45	-2.6	-3	2	-26	53	-47	-1.0	78	9	13	Over last 12 months Percent		
1,743		-14.8		-0.8	4.0	-9.7	1.0	-9.9		1.8	14.0	2.4			



# B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted								
UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,634	6,909	9,203	4,576	773
1994	25,757	24,975	588	3,490	6,915	9,307	4,582	762
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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1998	27,062	26,285	709	3,256	7,118	9,832	5,359	777
Mar-May (Spr)	27,045	26,272	702	3,262	7,104	9,822	5,383	773
Apr-Jun	27,047	26,269	696	3,268	7,089	9,835	5,394	778
May-Jul	27,121	26,338	699	3,293	7,090	9,836	5,428	783
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	26,393	701	3,300	7,062	9,873	5,457	775
Jul-Sep	27,175	26,410	702	3,298	7,065	9,872	5,470	769
Aug-Oct	27,207	26,428	701	3,283	7,060	9,889	5,498	770
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	781
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	26,525	699	3,274	7,066	9,935	5,549	781
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	26,555	694	3,285	7,071	9,939	5,565	781
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	800
Changes								
Over last 3 months	46	31	-15	10	-30	39	20	16
Percent	0.2	0.1	-2.1	0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.4	1.9
Over last 12 months	297	271	-25	28	-82	142	210	26
Percent	1.1	1.0	-3.5	0.9	-1.2	1.4	3.9	3.3
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	300
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	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	268
1997	14,779	14,510	348	1,770	4,029	5,245	3,118	268
1998	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	273
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1998	14,962	14,689	355	1,746	4,035	5,327	3,220	274
Mar-May (Spr)	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	273
Apr-Jun	14,970	14,693	349	1,757	4,012	5,338	3,246	277
May-Jul	15,003	14,726	351	1,778	4,013	5,330	3,261	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	14,751	348	1,776	4,004	5,353	3,271	269
Jul-Sep	15,010	14,749	349	1,770	3,998	5,350	3,283	269
Aug-Oct	15,003	14,744	346	1,754	3,991	5,358	3,300	269
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	14,778	349	1,742	3,993	5,368	3,318	269
Oct-Dec	15,061	14,799	351	1,738	3,988	5,386	3,329	269
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	14,788	349	1,735	3,983	5,393	3,327	269
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	14,813	349	1,743	3,983	5,396	3,344	270
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	14,810	341	1,753	3,976	5,398	3,342	271
Feb-Apr	15,090	14,809	340	1,763	3,961	5,399	3,343	261
Changes								
Over last 3 months	35	21	-9	28	-22	7	16	11
Percent	0.2	0.1	-2.6	1.6	-0.6	0.1	0.5	5.3
Over last 12 months	128	120	-15	17	-74	72	122	7
Percent	0.9	0.8	-4.3	1.0	-1.8	1.4	3.8	2.6
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTP	YBTT	YBTV	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,498	10,983	327	1,838	2,873	4,184	1,765	516
1993	11,485	10,967	287	1,722	2,948	4,232	1,784	513
1994	11,539	11,021	287	1,633	2,990	4,270	1,845	513
1995	11,618	11,111	303	1,575	3,025	4,310	1,902	517
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	519
1998	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	500
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1998	12,099	11,596	354	1,510	3,083	4,505	2,139	503
Mar-May (Spr)	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	500
Apr-Jun	12,077	11,576	347	1,511	3,077	4,497	2,148	501
May-Jul	12,118	11,612	348	1,515	3,078	4,506	2,167	505
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,642	352	1,524	3,058	4,521	2,186	505
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	526
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
Changes								
Over last 3 months	10	10	-5	-18	-8	32	4	1
Percent	0.1	0.1	-1.6	-1.1	-0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months	169	150	-10	11	-9	70	87	19
Percent	1.4	1.3	-2.8	0.7	-0.3	1.5	4.1	3.7

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Employment rates (%) <sup>a</sup>		MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All									
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1992	57.1	71.2	48.8	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
	1993	56.3	70.3	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
	1994	56.7	70.7	45.1	63.7	74.7	79.1	62.4	7.7
	1995	57.1	71.3	45.4	64.3	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
	1996	57.5	71.8	46.7	65.9	75.8	79.7	63.5	7.5
	1997	58.3	72.8	48.2	66.6	77.8	80.0	64.5	7.8
	1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 1998	58.8	73.4	48.7	66.5	78.5	80.8	65.3	7.6
	Mar-May (Spr)	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
	Apr-Jun	58.7	73.3	47.6	66.8	78.4	80.7	65.4	7.6
	May-Jul	58.9	73.5	48.0	67.4	78.6	80.7	65.6	7.6
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.5	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
	Jul-Sep	58.9	73.7	48.3	67.4	78.6	80.8	65.9	7.5
	Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.1	78.7	80.9	66.1	7.6
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1	73.8	48.4	66.9	78.9	81.0	66.3	7.6
	Oct-Dec	59.1	73.9	48.3	66.7	79.0	81.0	66.4	7.7
	Nov 98-Jan 99	59.2	73.9	48.1	67.0	79.2	81.0	66.3	7.7
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2	74.0	47.8	67.2	79.4	80.9	66.4	7.7
	Jan-Mar 1999	59.2	74.0	47.6	67.3	79.4	81.0	66.4	7.7
	Feb-Apr	59.2	73.9	47.3	67.2	79.4	81.1	66.2	7.8
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1
	Over last 12 months	0.4	0.5	-1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2
Male		MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	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	66.2	77.8	46.3	69.9	86.2	86.4	67.3	7.3
	1998	66.7	78.4	46.9	70.2	87.3	87.3	67.8	7.4
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 1998	66.7	78.4	47.4	69.7	87.5	87.3	67.6	7.4
	Mar-May (Spr)	66.7	78.4	46.9	70.2	87.3	87.3	67.8	7.4
	Apr-Jun	66.7	78.4	46.7	70.2	87.2	87.3	67.9	7.5
	May-Jul	66.8	78.5	47.1	71.0	87.4	87.1	68.1	7.5
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.9	78.6	46.6	71.0	87.4	87.4	68.1	7.3
	Jul-Sep	66.8	78.6	46.9	70.7	87.4	87.3	68.2	7.1
	Aug-Oct	66.7	78.5	46.5	70.1	87.4	87.3	68.5	7.0
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	66.9	78.7	46.9	69.6	87.6	87.4	68.7	7.0
	Oct-Dec	66.9	78.8	47.2	69.4	87.6	87.6	68.8	7.0
	Nov 98-Jan 99	66.9	78.7	46.9	69.3	87.7	87.6	68.7	7.2
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	67.0	78.8	46.9	69.7	87.8	87.5	68.9	7.3
	Jan-Mar 1999	67.0	78.8	45.9	70.0	87.9	87.5	68.7	7.5
	Feb-Apr	67.0	78.7	45.7	70.4	87.7	87.4	68.6	7.6
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.1	0.0	-1.1	1.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.4
	Over last 12 months	0.3	0.3	-1.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2
Female		MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
	1992	49.2	65.4	48.7	63.9	64.1	72.7	58.8	7.8
	1993	49.1	65.2	44.5	61.9	65.0	72.6	58.7	7.9
	1994	49.3	65.4	45.3	61.0	65.6	72.6	59.6	7.9
	1995	49.6	65.8	46.1	61.2	66.3	72.5	60.3	7.7
	1996	50.2	66.6	47.1	63.4	66.9	73.5	60.2	7.7
	1997	50.9	67.3	50.1	63.2	69.1	73.5	60.6	8.1
	1998	51.1	67.8	49.3	63.1	69.4	74.0	62.1	7.6
	3-month averages								
	Feb-Apr 1998	51.2	68.0	50.0	63.3	69.3	74.3	62.0	7.7
	Mar-May (Spr)	51.1	67.8	49.3	63.1	69.4	74.0	62.1	7.6
	Apr-Jun	51.1	67.8	49.6	63.3	69.4	74.1	61.9	7.7
	May-Jul	51.3	68.0	49.9	63.5	69.5	74.2	62.3	7.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	51.4	68.2	49.6	63.8	69.2	74.4	62.7	7.7
	Jul-Sep	51.5	68.3	49.8	64.0	69.5	74.3	62.6	7.7
	Aug-Oct	51.6	68.4	50.2	64.1	69.7	74.4	62.8	7.9
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	51.7	68.5	49.9	64.1	69.9	74.5	63.0	7.9
	Oct-Dec	51.7	68.4	49.6	63.9	70.0	74.4	63.0	8.1
	Nov 98-Jan 99	51.8	68.6	49.5	64.5	70.4	74.4	63.1	7.9
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	51.8	68.7	48.8	64.6	70.7	74.3	63.0	7.9
	Jan-Mar 1999	51.8	68.7	49.3	64.3	70.5	74.5	63.1	7.8
	Feb-Apr	51.8	68.7	48.9	63.7	70.7	74.7	62.9	8.0
	Changes								
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.7	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.0
	Over last 12 months	0.6	0.7	-1.1	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.3



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

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>						
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation					BCAE	BCAG	BCAH	DYCH	DYDA
1995	Jun	11,121	1,191	10,905	4,989	22,025	3,604	230	26,065
	Sep <sup>g</sup>	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	26,534
	Dec	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	26,718
1996	Mar	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	26,481
	Jun	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	26,708
	Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	27,022
	Dec	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	27,098
1997	Mar	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	26,947
	Jun	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	27,210
	Sep	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	27,395
	Dec R	12,039	1,525	11,651	5,369	23,689	3,532	211	27,595
1998	Mar R	11,977	1,487	11,603	5,328	23,580	3,539	211	27,483
	Jun R	12,040	1,490	11,646	5,315	23,686	3,462	210	27,473
	Sep R	12,143	1,507	11,707	5,340	23,850	3,475	209	27,659
	Dec R	12,225	1,574	11,797	5,450	24,022	3,455	210	27,807
1999	Mar	12,138	1,585	11,678	5,407	23,816	3,440	209	27,579
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation					BCHI	BCAJ	BCAH		DYDC
1995	Jun	11,113	1,187	10,872	4,959	21,985	3,608	230	26,063
	Sep <sup>g</sup>	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	26,391
	Dec	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	26,517
1996	Mar	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	26,398
	Jun	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	221	26,728
	Sep	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	26,779
	Dec	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	26,988
1997	Mar	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	27,054
	Jun	11,815	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,257	3,598	210	27,339
	Sep	11,870	1,436	11,505	5,240	23,375	3,590	210	27,444
	Dec R	11,989	1,499	11,585	5,315	23,574	3,542	211	27,881
1998	Mar R	12,039	1,499	11,653	5,349	23,692	3,539	211	27,932
	Jun R	12,057	1,495	11,642	5,314	23,698	3,475	210	27,511
	Sep R	12,123	1,526	11,727	5,373	23,851	3,445	209	27,327
	Dec R	12,166	1,539	11,728	5,390	23,894	3,465	210	27,881
1999	Mar	12,192	1,596	11,721	5,425	23,913	3,444	209	27,577
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation					BYCA	DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE
1995	Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	25,403
	Sep <sup>g</sup>	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	26,252
	Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	26,026
1996	Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	25,803
	Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	26,030
	Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	26,237
	Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	26,402
1997	Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	26,257
	Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	26,509
	Sep	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	26,686
	Dec	11,737	1,476	11,344	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	26,879
1998	Mar R	11,676	1,438	11,299	5,184	22,975	3,449	211	26,771
	Jun R	11,740	1,440	11,341	5,169	23,080	3,376	210	26,766
	Sep R	11,841	1,458	11,401	5,196	23,242	3,389	209	26,949
	Dec R	11,920	1,523	11,485	5,301	23,406	3,369	210	27,090
1999	Mar	11,835	1,535	11,369	5,260	23,204	3,354	209	26,867
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation					DYCF	DYGG		DYCU	DYDH
1995	Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	25,380
	Sep <sup>g</sup>	11,038	1,226	10,817	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	26,208
	Dec	11,101	1,254	10,894	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	26,330
1996	Mar	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,491	225	26,309
	Jun	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,524	221	26,048
	Sep	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,551	218	26,192
	Dec	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,551	216	26,297
1997	Mar	11,393	1,335	11,079	5,078	22,472	3,522	214	26,363
	Jun	11,519	1,389	11,141	5,095	22,660	3,508	210	26,537
	Sep	11,571	1,389	11,201	5,100	22,772	3,500	210	26,634
	Dec	11,689	1,450	11,281	5,169	22,970	3,451	211	26,770
1998	Mar R	11,738	1,450	11,348	5,205	23,086	3,448	211	26,879
	Jun R	11,756	1,445	11,335	5,169	23,091	3,389	210	26,803
	Sep R	11,821	1,477	11,420	5,229	23,241	3,359	209	26,917
	Dec R	11,862	1,489	11,419	5,241	23,282	3,379	210	26,968
1999	Mar	11,888	1,546	11,411	5,278	23,299	3,358	209	26,964

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01923 792955

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.

a Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

b HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

d Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). Government-supported trainees are now seasonally adjusted to be consistent with the employee and self-employment components that feed into Table B.18 Workforce jobs by industry.

e Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

f Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

g A discontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which took into account more small businesses which register for VAT but do not run PAYE schemes. For more information, please see the technical report in *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97.

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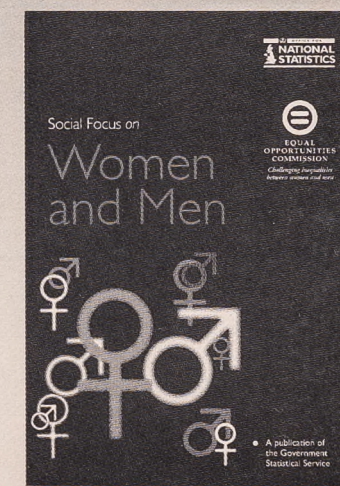
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# B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

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	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		YEHT		YEHW					
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	21,688	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
<hr/>									
1996	Jun <sup>a</sup>	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227
<hr/>									
1997	Jan			4,139	4,153	4,369	4,382		
	Feb			4,125	4,141	4,354	4,369		
	Mar	22,952	23,062	4,132	4,147	4,359	4,374	5,261	5,283
<hr/>									
	Apr			4,132	4,152	4,360	4,380		
	May			4,140	4,159	4,367	4,386		
	Jun	23,253	23,257	4,162	4,166	4,390	4,394	5,357	5,369
<hr/>									
	Jul			4,173	4,164	4,396	4,389		
	Aug			4,170	4,156	4,394	4,380		
	Sep	23,394	23,375	4,168	4,156	4,389	4,377	5,405	5,393
<hr/>									
	Oct R			4,182	4,169	4,402	4,389		
	Nov R			4,189	4,172	4,408	4,391		
	Dec R	23,689	23,574	4,175	4,156	4,394	4,375	5,476	5,442
<hr/>									
1998	Jan R			4,170	4,182	4,388	4,400		
	Feb R			4,170	4,185	4,388	4,402		
	Mar R	23,580	23,692	4,160	4,174	4,378	4,392	5,462	5,483
<hr/>									
	Apr R			4,152	4,171	4,389	4,370		
	May R			4,140	4,158	4,357	4,376		
	Jun R	23,686	23,698	4,140	4,144	4,357	4,361	5,451	5,464
<hr/>									
	Jul R			4,141	4,133	4,358	4,350		
	Aug R			4,140	4,127	4,357	4,344		
	Sep R	23,850	23,851	4,135	4,123	4,351	4,339	5,466	5,457
<hr/>									
	Oct R			4,117	4,100	4,333	4,317		
	Nov R			4,107	4,089	4,323	4,305		
	Dec R	24,022	23,894	4,078	4,065	4,295	4,281	5,428	5,398
<hr/>									
1999	Jan R			4,051	4,063	4,269	4,279		
	Feb R			4,031	4,047	4,248	4,263		
	Mar R	23,816	23,913	4,009	4,025	4,226	4,242	5,318	5,341
<hr/>									
	Apr P			3,996	4,016	4,211	4,232		

UNITED KINGDOM		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05		Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41		Food products beverages and tobacco DA 15-16		Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19		Wood and wood products DD 20		Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22		Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24	
SIC 1992	Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted														
1986	Jun	14,640	14,605	351	509	529	585	85	453	39		85	453	39			
1987	Jun	14,930	14,896	343	470	524	574	88	459	39		88	459	39			
1988	Jun	15,555	15,523	334	446	516	578	92	462	39		92	462	39			
1989	Jun	15,962	15,929	321	428	505	547	95	472	39		95	472	39			
1990	Jun	16,350	16,308	314	407	499	504	94	473	39		94	473	39			
1991	Jun	16,233	16,186	306	381	501	431	83	462	39		83	462	39			
1992	Jun	16,245	16,199	308	344	475	413	81	453	39		81	453	39			
1993	Jun	16,218	16,180	324	300	462	406	87	445	39		87	445	39			
1994	Jun	16,352	16,304	297	265	452	398	89	459	39		89	459	39			
1995	Jun	16,658	16,606	271	240	451	383	80	465	39		80	465	39			
<hr/>																	
1996	Jun <sup>a</sup>	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	24		84	474	24			
<hr/>																	
1997	Jan				229	459	382	88	475	21		88	475	21			
	Feb				227	462	379	86	475	21		86	475	21			
	Mar	17,384	17,464	316	227	466	375	86	475	20		86	475	20			
<hr/>																	
	Apr				228	466	375	86	474	21		86	474	21			
	May				227	472	372	87	475	22		87	475	22			
	Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228	474	369	86	473	23		86	473	23			
<hr/>																	
	Jul				225	474	365	85	474	24		85	474	24			
	Aug				224	477	363	86	472	24		86	472	24			
	Sep	17,643	17,656	325	221	479	359	85	473	24		85	473	24			
<hr/>																	
	Oct R				220	483	368	86	475	24		86	475	24			
	Nov R				219	482	357	85	477	23		85	477	23			
	Dec R	17,883	17,804	328	218	484	353	86	474	23		86	474	23			
<hr/>																	
1998	Jan R				217	484	354	86	478	23		86	478	23			
	Feb R				217	486	352	87	478	23		87	478	23			
	Mar R	17,818	17,896	313	218	489	350	86	475	24		86	475	24			
<hr/>																	
	Apr R				218	487	349	85	476	23		85	476	23			
	May R				218	486	347	86	477	23		86	477	23			
	Jun R	17,937	17,927	307	217	487	343	86	478	23		86	478	23			
<hr/>																	
	Jul R				218	484	340	84	477	23		84	477	23			
	Aug R				217	483	337	85	475	25		85	475	25			
	Sep R	18,065	18,096	298	216	484	335	86	476	25		86	476	25			
<hr/>																	
	Oct R				216	482	333	86	476	25		86	476	25			
	Nov R				217	482	329	85	474	25		85	474	25			
	Dec R	18,298	18,203	293	217	482	324	84	473	25		84	473	25			
<hr/>																	
1999	Jan R				217	481	321	84	470	25		84	470	25			
	Feb R				216	481	317	83	470	25		83	470	25			
	Mar R	18,197	18,271	301	216	480	312	82	471	24		82	471	24			
<hr/>																	
	Apr P				216	480	308	81	474	25		81	474	25			

# EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products D/DJ 26-28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. DK 29	Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33	Transport equipment DM 34-35	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF, DN 23,36-37	Construction F 45	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52	Hotels and restaurants H 55
SIC 1992	Section, subsection, group									
1986	Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004
1987	Jun	213	862	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009



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

														Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section or group	March 1998 R			March 1999 R			1998		1999				
SIC 1992		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Nov R All	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr P	
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,131.7	1,244.9	4,376.6	3,047.4	1,178.5	4,225.9	4,321.7	4,294.1	4,268.1	4,247.7	4,225.9	4,211.9	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	67.0	9.3	76.3	65.0	8.3	73.3	74.3	74.3	74.0	73.6	73.3	72.8	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.9	6.0	43.9	36.6	5.7	42.3	42.7	42.7	42.6	42.0	42.3	41.6	
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.1	3.3	32.4	28.4	2.6	31.0	31.7	31.6	31.3	31.6	31.0	31.2	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,959.6	1,199.4	4,159.0	2,878.0	1,131.2	4,009.3	4,105.4	4,077.0	4,050.4	4,030.3	4,009.3	3,996.0	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	292.1	189.1	481.3	292.1	180.9	473.0	490.7	487.0	478.1	475.8	473.0	473.7	
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	132.8	186.6	319.4	125.1	158.8	283.9	299.7	295.9	293.5	287.5	283.9	281.8	
	18	98.6	76.3	174.9	92.5	67.9	160.4	167.2	165.7	164.2	161.4	160.4	159.8	
		34.3	110.3	144.5	32.6	90.9	123.5	132.6	130.2	129.3	126.1	123.5	121.0	
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.9	14.4	30.3	15.1	12.2	27.3	29.1	28.1	28.4	28.3	27.3	27.0	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.4	17.2	85.6	66.7	14.8	81.5	84.8	83.9	82.9	81.6	81.5	81.0	
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	298.2	176.1	474.2	293.5	176.8	470.3	475.6	473.4	469.5	470.2	470.3	470.8	
		85.9	29.5	115.4	82.0	26.9	109.0	112.7	111.4	109.9	109.2	109.0	109.2	
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	212.2	146.6	358.8	211.5	149.8	361.3	363.0	362.0	359.6	361.0	361.3	361.6	
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.6	4.5	27.1	22.8	4.4	27.1	26.5	27.3	26.9	26.8	27.1	26.7	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	78.6	253.1	172.2	76.2	248.4	250.0	250.2	249.1	248.1	248.4	248.4	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	180.4	61.7	242.1	173.9	63.9	237.8	241.7	240.3	239.2	238.6	237.8	237.9	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	117.9	31.0	149.0	112.1	29.7	141.8	145.5	144.2	143.3	142.7	141.8	141.8	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals except machinery	DJ 27	463.3	92.4	555.6	442.8	85.6	528.3	540.3	534.9	530.4	529.7	528.3	528.4	
		114.7	13.4	128.1	106.9	13.0	119.9	121.9	121.2	121.7	121.1	119.9	119.2	
	28	348.6	79.0	427.5	335.8	72.6	408.4	418.4	413.8	408.7	408.6	408.4	408.2	
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	327.1	72.1	399.2	315.9	66.3	382.2	392.5	390.6	388.7	385.1	382.2	380.4	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30	366.8	168.9	535.6	359.4	156.7	516.1	524.7	519.2	520.9	519.4	516.1	516.1	
		35.8	15.0	50.8	34.0	13.9	47.9	49.4	48.9	48.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	
	31	129.0	57.3	186.2	121.9	51.8	173.7	177.3	176.2	176.5	175.4	173.7	172.0	
	32	84.7	47.6	132.3	85.5	44.4	129.9	132.4	129.9	131.1	130.4	129.9	129.8	
	33	117.3	49.0	166.3	117.9	46.7	164.6	165.7	164.2	164.5	165.6	164.6	164.4	
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34	351.9	43.6	395.4	341.6	43.5	385.2	395.1	392.4	390.5	389.4	385.2	383.8	
	35	206.1	25.7	231.7	195.7	26.3	221.9	228.1	224.9	223.9	221.9	221.9	221.6	
		145.8	17.9	163.7	145.9	17.3	163.2	167.0	166.1	165.6	165.5	163.2	162.1	
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.8	63.2	211.0	144.8	61.5	206.3	209.3	209.5	209.0	206.9	206.3	207.4	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	105.2	36.1	141.3	104.4	39.0	143.4	142.0	142.8	143.7	143.8	143.4	143.1	

P Provisional  
R Revised

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.14 Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 1999

														Thousands
UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Section sub-section group or class	March 1998 R					December 1998 R			March 1999				All
		Male	Part-time	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		
				Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,489.4	1,487.2	6,274.8	5,328.5	23,579.9	12,225.3	11,797.2	24,022.5	10,553.2	1,584.8	6,271.3	5,406.9	23,816.3
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	176.6	46.7	49.3	20.1	292.8	224.5	65.4	289.8	190.0	43.6	35.4	25.1	294.1
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	169.6	45.6	47.4	18.6	281.1	216.3	61.9	278.2	182.9	42.5	33.5	23.6	282.5
FISHING	B	3.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7	4.2	2.5	6.7	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.7
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	66.5	0.5	7.6	1.8	76.3	65.8	8.5	74.4	64.6	0.4	6.9	1.4	73.3
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.5	0.4	5.0	1.0	43.9	36.9	5.8	42.7	36.3	0.3	4.9	0.8	42.3
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.0	0.1	2.5	0.8	32.4	28.9	2.8	31.7	28.3	0.1	2.0	0.6	31.0
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	170.2	1.9	36.8	8.6	217.6	170.2	46.9	217.2	167.1	2.3	38.5	8.7	216.7
MANUFACTURING	D	2,891.3	69.2	969.3	230.2	4,159.9	2,912.5	1,165.8	4,078.3	2,810.3	67.7	917.0	214.2	4,009.3
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	271.6	20.5	130.8	58.3	481.2	297.1	190.1	487.2	269.9	22.2	123.8	57.1	473.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	127.8	5.0	152.9	33.5	319.3	128.7	166.8	295.5	120.1	5.0	129.7	29.1	283.9
Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	17	95.6	3.0	65.1	1.3	175.0	96.8	68.9	165.7	89.3	3.3	57.5	10.4	160.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	18	32.2	2.0	87.8	22.2	144.3	31.9	97.9	129.8	30.9	1.8	72.2	18.7	123.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DC	15.6	0.3	12.5	1.9	30.3	15.0	13.1	28.1	14.8	0.4	10.5	1.6	27.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DD (20)	67.4	1.1	9.4	7.8	85.7	68.6	15.3	84.0	65.3	1.4	9.0	5.8	81.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	288.0	10.3	141.5	34.7	474.5	293.3	180.4	473.7	285.7	7.8	143.3	33.5	470.3
Printing, publishing and reproduction of recorded media	21	85.4	0.5	26.0	3.5	115.5	83.8	27.7	111.5	81.6	0.4	23.8	3.2	109.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	22	202.5	9.8	115.5	31.2	359.0	209.5	152.7	362.2	204.1	7.4	119.6	30.3	361.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DF (23)	21.7	0.9	3.8	0.7	27.1	22.8	4.5	27.3	20.3	2.5	3.5	0.9	27.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DG (24)	173.0	1.6	68.2	10.4	253.2	173.7	76.9	250.6	170.6	1.6	67.0	9.2	248.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DH (25)	177.3	3.0	47.4	14.3	242.1	177.5	62.7	240.2	171.3	2.6	48.4	15.5	237.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DI (26)	116.7	1.3	25.9	5.1	149.0	113.3	30.9	144.2	111.1	1.0	25.3	4.3	141.8
Manufacture of basic metals	DJ	454.7	9.1	79.4	13.0	556.2	447.6	87.9	535.6	434.1	8.6	72.8	12.8	528.3
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	27	114.2	0.5	11.5	1.9	128.1	108.7	12.5	121.2	106.3	0.6	11.1	1.9	119.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DK (29)	340.6	8.5	67.9	11.1	428.1	339.0	75.4	414.4	327.9	8.0	61.6	11.0	408.4
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	28	324.3	2.7	61.1	11.0	399.0	322.9	67.6	390.5	313.6	2.3	55.7	10.6	382.2
Manufacture of electrical equipment	DL	361.2	5.8	147.9	21.0	535.9	356.6	162.9	519.5	354.2	5.3	138.4	18.3	516.1
Manufacture of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	30	35.4	0.4	12.9	2.2	50.8	34.4	14.5	48.9	33.7	0.3	12.3	1.6	47.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	31	127.0	2.0	50.2	7.1	186.3	120.0	56.3	176.3	120.3	1.6	45.3	6.5	173.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	32	83.3	1.6	43.5	4.1	132.5	86.0	44.1	130.1	84.2	1.3	40.4	4.0	129.9
Manufacture of transport equipment	33	115.5	1.8	41.3	7.7	166.3	116.1	48.1	164.2	115.9	2.0	40.4	6.3	164.6
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	DM	349.0	2.7	38.7	4.9	395.3	348.4	43.9	392.3	339.3	2.3	39.4	4.2	385.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	34	204.4	1.5	22.9	2.8	231.6	200.3	26.0	226.2	194.4	1.2	24.0	2.2	221.9
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	35	144.6	1.2	15.8	2.1	163.7	148.1	18.0	166.1	144.9	1.1	15.4	1.9	163.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	DN	143.0	4.8	49.7	13.4	210.9	147.0	62.6	209.5	140.1	4.7	50.2	11.3	206.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	103.8	1.4	29.3	6.9	141.3	104.4	38.4	142.8	102.5	1.9	31.6	7.4	143.4
CONSTRUCTION	F	881.1	28.1	121.5	54.0	1,084.7	966.6	166.4	1,133.0	901.2	28.1	109.3	54.0	1,092.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,367.0	1,340.3	5,096.4	5,014.5	17,818.2	7,947.3	10,350.2	18,297.5	6,481.5	1,442.1	5,169.7	5,103.7	18,197.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,628.9	337.1	847.1	1,180.7	3,993.7	2,044.1	2,131.9	4,176.0	1,668.9	346.6	861.6	1,202.4	4,079.6
Wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles, retail sale of automotive fuel	50	412.0	22.3	78.1	32.3	544.8	447.3	110.9	558.2	421.4	25.9	76.1	35.0	558.3
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	722.7	40.1	245.0	96.5	1,104.3	791.6	351.5	1,143.1	746.3	37.8	245.5	97.3	1,126.9
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	494.2	27.47	523.9	1,051.8	2,344.6	805.3	1,669.5	2,474.8	501.3	282.9	540.0	1,070.2	2,394.4
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	266.4	195.0	287.5	539.8	1,288.8	475.1	825.1	1,300.2	267.9	204.3	290.7	524.1	1,287.1
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	933.0	63.7	279.9	95.7	1,372.3	1,024.8	401.2	1,426.0	968.0	67.5	301.3	103.2	1,440.1
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	369.7	22.9	54.3	21.0	467.8	408.8	77.9	486.6	390.0	22.5	56.9	21.8	491.4
Water transport	61	14.5	0.2	4.5	0.6	19.9	13.9	4.8	18.8	14.2	0.4	4.7	0.5	19.8
Air transport	62	39.9	0.9	27.6	7.0	75.5	42.5	35.3	77.9	41.8	1.1	29.5	7.7	80.2
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	196.7	11.8	110.2	33.5	352.2	205.8	156.5	362.3	197.7	12.1	119.9	35.5	365.3
Post and telecommunications	64	312.2	27.9	83.2	33.6	456.9	353.8	126.7	480.4	324.2	31.3	90.3	37.7	483.4
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	444.7	13.5	433.2	131.6	1,022.9	456.8	572.6	1,029.3	444.7	13.7	432.6	140.2	1,031.1
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	223.3	6.0	256.0	103.3	588.6	229.9	360.5	590.4	225.5	7.2	252.0	108.5	593.1
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	113.1	3.5	98.2	16.3	231.1	116.6	118.5	235.1	110.5	3.4	99.1	19.3	232.2
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	108.3	4.0	78.9	12.0	203.1	110.3	93.6	203.9	108.7	3.1	81.5	12.4	205.7
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,277.0	294.5	839.8	846.4	3,257.7	1,666.3	1,740.6	3,406.9	1,345.9	301.7	867.7	876.0	3,391.3
Real estate activities	70	109.7	16.4	98.4	56.0	281.4	151.8	143.0	294.8	129.0	22.2	85.2	55.0	292.5
Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	71	77.3	9.9	26.4	13.8	127.3	95.3	43.4	138.7	83.1	10.3	27.9	14.8	136.0
Computer and related activities	72	260.6	6.6	91.1	16.6	374.9	287.0	123.6	410.6	277.0	6.6	103.7	25.1	412.3
Research and development	73	53.6	1.5	29.1	5.6	89.7	56.9	35.1	91.9	56.8	1.4	30.3	5.2	93.7
Other business activities	74	775.9	260.2	593.8	754.5	2,384.4	1,075.4	1,395.4	2,470.9	800.0	251.2	619.6	775.9	2,456.8
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	653.5	40.9	463.4	176.3	1,334.1	684.5	642.6	1,327.1	642.3	42.5	459.9	179.7	1,324.5
EDUCATION	M	386.9	153.3	615.9	750.8	1,906.8	557.0	1,374.8	1,931.8	364.5	198.6	606.5	773.5	1,943.2
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	386.3	120.3	1,027.0	1,008.4	2,551.9	523.1	2,048.5	2,571.6	398.8	128.1	1,033.2	1,012.3	2,573.5
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O,P,Q	380.4	122.1	302.8	284.8	1,090.2	515.9	612.8	1,128.7	379.4	139.0	316.3	292.3	1,126.9
Waste and refuse disposal	90	13.5	1.5	4.2	0.6	19.7	14.0	5.7	19.7	13.5	1.8	3.8	0.8	19.7
Servs. of membership organisations n.e.c.	91	58.7	34.4	59.2	62.0	214.3	98.0	125.4	223.4	58.4	37.4	62.0	61.6	229.2
Recreational, cultural and sporting servs.	92	203.1	73.8	145.5	155.7	578.1	287.8	317.0	604.8	202.8	85.5	147.6	164.4	600.2
Other service activities n.e.c.	93-95/99	55.1	12.4	88.0	63.0	218.4	70.4	156.4	226.8	58.1	14.3	96.9	61.4	230.0



# B.15 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 1999

Thousands														
GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	March 1998 R					December 1998 R				March 1999			
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
SIC 1992	A-Q	10,238.0	1,438.1	6,114.6	5,184.2	22,974.9	11,920.3	11,485.4	23,405.7	10,300.4	1,534.5	6,108.9	5,259.7	23,203.6
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q													
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	173.5	35.7	49.0	18.4	276.5	210.6	63.4	274.0	186.9	32.8	35.1	23.6	278.3
Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	166.9	34.5	47.1	16.9	265.4	202.8	60.1	262.9	180.2	31.7	33.2	22.1	267.2
FISHING	B	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5	4.0	2.5	6.5	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	6.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	649.9	0.5	7.4	1.7	745.5	642.2	8.3	725.5	630.0	0.4	6.8	1.3	715.5
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.3	0.4	5.0	1.0	43.7	36.8	5.7	42.5	36.1	0.3	4.8	0.8	42.1
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	23.4	0.1	4.5	0.7	28.7	22.7	4.9	27.7	22.4	0.1	4.3	0.5	27.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	27.5	0.1	2.4	0.8	30.8	27.4	2.6	30.0	26.8	0.1	1.9	0.6	29.3
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	164.9	1.9	36.3	8.5	211.6	165.0	46.3	211.3	161.9	2.3	38.0	8.6	210.8
MANUFACTURING	D	2,819.6	66.9	941.2	225.4	4,053.1	2,837.5	1,133.3	3,970.8	2,738.6	65.4	890.3	209.4	3,908.6
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	259.6	19.6	126.2	56.5	461.8	284.0	183.3	467.3	257.8	21.3	119.1	55.1	483.3
Food	15.1-15.8	219.6	18.9	109.9	53.5	401.8	243.7	164.8	408.5	218.1	20.2	104.7	52.5	395.5
Beverages and tobacco	15.9/16	40.0	0.8	16.3	3.0	60.0	40.3	18.5	58.8	39.6	1.1	14.5	2.6	57.8
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	119.1	4.6	140.7	32.3	296.8	120.3	154.4	274.7	112.4	4.7	118.8	28.1	260.0
Textiles	17	89.5	2.6	61.8	10.5	164.4	90.8	65.3	156.2	83.8	2.9	54.6	9.8	151.2
Of made-up textile articles	17A	12.4	0.7	17.5	2.5	33.1	13.2	19.3	32.6	11.3	1.4	15.5	3.4	31.6
Of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	77.1	1.9	44.3	8.1	131.3	77.6	46.0	123.6	72.6	1.5	39.1	6.4	119.6
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	18	29.6	2.0	79.0	21.8	132.3	29.5	89.1	118.5	28.6	1.7	64.2	18.3	111.3
Leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	5.9	0.1	4.2	0.9	11.1	6.0	4.1	10.1	6.0	0.1	3.1	1.0	11.1
Footwear	19.3	9.5	0.2	8.1	1.0	18.8	8.9	8.8	17.6	8.5	0.3	7.3	0.7	16.7
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	64.7	1.0	9.2	7.7	82.6	65.9	15.0	80.9	62.6	1.4	8.7	5.7	79.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	283.8	10.2	139.6	34.3	467.8	288.9	178.0	466.9	281.4	7.7	141.4	33.0	461.5
Pulp, paper and paper products	21	83.7	0.5	25.4	3.4	113.0	82.1	27.1	109.1	79.9	0.4	23.2	3.1	106.5
Of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21.21	32.2	0.2	10.4	1.6	44.4	32.1	12.5	44.6	31.8	0.1	10.3	1.6	41.7
Pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	51.5	0.3	15.0	1.8	68.6	49.9	14.6	64.5	48.1	0.3	12.9	1.5	64.9
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	200.1	9.7	114.2	30.8	354.8	206.8	150.9	357.7	201.5	7.3	118.2	29.9	359.9
Printing and service activities related to publishing and reproduction of recorded media	22.2	129.7	4.6	54.3	13.0	201.6	132.0	70.9	202.9	134.1	2.0	56.6	10.6	201.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	23	21.6	0.9	3.8	0.7	27.1	22.8	4.5	27.3	20.2	2.5	3.5	0.9	21.1
Refined petroleum products	23.2	11.7	0.9	1.7	0.4	14.7	13.0	2.2	15.2	10.7	2.5	1.5	0.6	11.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.0	1.6	67.3	10.4	249.3	170.6	75.9	246.5	167.5	1.6	66.0	9.2	243.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	171.9	2.7	46.5	14.1	235.1	171.6	61.6	233.1	165.8	2.3	47.5	15.2	213.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.8	1.1	25.4	5.0	144.3	109.0	30.3	139.3	106.9	0.9	24.8	4.2	118.8
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	449.7	9.0	78.9	12.9	550.4	442.3	87.2	529.6	429.0	8.5	72.2	12.7	505.5
Basic metals	27	113.8	0.5	11.5	1.9	127.7	108.2	12.5	120.7	105.9	0.6	11.1	1.8	119.5
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	335.9	8.5	67.4	11.0	422.7	334.1	74.7	408.8	323.1	7.9	61.1	10.8	414.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	318.6	2.6	60.3	10.8	392.4	317.0	66.6	383.6	308.0	2.2	54.9	10.4	393.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	354.1	5.7	144.1	20.8	524.7	349.0	159.0	508.0	346.9	5.2	134.9	18.1	510.0
Of office machinery and computers	30	33.9	0.4	12.5	2.2	48.9	32.8	14.1	46.8	32.1	0.3	11.9	1.6	46.9
Of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	124.9	2.0	49.9	7.0	183.8	117.5	55.9	173.4	117.9	1.6	44.8	6.5	130.8
Of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt.	31.1-31.3	71.7	1.5	29.2	3.7	106.1	69.0	32.1	101.1	69.8	0.9	26.4	3.4	100.5
Of electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.4-31.6	53.2	0.5	20.6	3.4	77.8	48.5	23.8	72.3	48.1	0.8	18.4	3.1	70.3
Of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of electronic components	32	80.7	1.5	41.0	4.0	127.2	83.5	41.6	125.1	81.9	1.3	38.2	3.8	132.2
Of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.1	30.8	0.5	16.3	1.4	49.0	31.1	15.7	46.8	30.8	0.4	14.3	1.3	45.8
Of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	32.2-32.3	49.8	1.0	24.7	2.6	78.1	52.4	25.9	78.3	51.0	0.9	23.9	2.5	78.4
Manufacture of transport equipment	33	114.6	1.8	40.8	7.6	164.8	115.2	47.5	162.7	115.1	2.0	39.9	6.2	131.3
Of motor vehicles, trailers	DM	338.1	2.7	37.6	4.8	383.3	337.2	42.9	380.0	328.2	2.3	38.4	4.1	330.0
Of other transport eqpt.	34	201.1	1.5	22.4	2.8	227.7	196.6	25.5	222.1	190.8	1.2	23.6	2.2	218.7
Of aircraft and spacecraft	35	137.1	1.2	15.3	2.1	155.6	140.5	17.4	157.9	137.4	1.1	14.8	1.9	152.2
Of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	86.0	0.4	10.7	1.1	98.3	88.7	12.2	101.8	87.1	0.4	10.1	1.1	98.7
Manufacture of n.e.c. of furniture	Rest of 35	51.1	0.8	4.6	0.9	57.4	50.9	5.2	56.1	50.3	0.7	4.7	0.8	55.5
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	140.2	4.7	49.2	13.3	207.4	143.9	61.9	205.8	137.2	4.6	49.7	11.1	225.5
Furniture	36.1	87.4	2.2	26.7	7.5	123.8	85.4	37.3	122.6	81.4	2.5	30.4	6.7	119.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	100.0	1.4	28.9	6.8	137.1	100.8	38.0	138.8	98.9	1.9	31.2	7.3	134.9
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	74.7	0.7	19.8	4.3	99.6	74.4	25.3	99.7	73.7	1.0	21.5	4.5	100.7
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	25.3	0.7	9.1	2.5	37.5	26.4	12.7	39.1	25.2	0.9	9.7	2.8	38.6
CONSTRUCTION	F	856.2	27.4	119.7	53.0	1,056.3	940.7	163.7	1,104.3	876.0	27.4	107.4	53.0	1,063.9
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,220.7	1,305.3	4,967.0	4,877.8	17,370.8	7,762.6	10,076.2	17,838.7	6,334.0	1,405.7	5,036.8	4,964.0	17,700.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,592.6	327.0	826.5	1,150.1	3,896.1	1,997.0	2,077.9	4,075.0	1,633.2	336.5	840.9	1,171.5	3,902.1
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	403.7	20.9	76.1	30.4	531.2	437.6	106.9	544.5	413.2	24.6	74.1	33.0	547.7
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel, and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/50.4	242.6	13.3	49.9	17.8	323.6	256.2	66.1	323.3	244.0	13.4	47.3	19.6	324.3
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	128.6	4.9	18.3	6.9	158.7	145.1	28.9	174.0	136.0	7.6	20.4	7.6	171.6
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	32.5	2.8	7.9	5.7	48.9	36.2	11.9	48.2	33.1	3.5	6.4	5.8	48.8
Wholesale and Commission Trade (except motor vehicles)	51	707.7	39.2	240.7	95.1	1,062.7	775.5	345.7	1,121.1	731.2	36.9	241.2	95.8	1,105.1
On fee or contract basis	51.1	29.2	2.4	9.5	5.8	46.8	36.0	16.5	52.5	34.2	3.1	9.8	6.2	53.3
Of agricultural materials and animals	51.2	16.2	0.7	5.6	2.0	24.5	15.1	8.4	23.5	15.3	0.4	6.2	2.1	24.0

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals.  
+ Members of HM Forces are excluded.  
# Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.  
P Provisional  
R Revised  
See note on p. S17.

# B.15 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: March 1999

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	March 1998 R					
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# B.18 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1993	Sep	25,652	596	281	4,252	1,732	5,695	1,524	3,981	6,299	1,278	18,777
	Dec	25,749	595	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
	Jun	25,776	600	272	4,277	1,723	5,684	1,508	4,034	6,354	1,324	18,903
	Sep	25,933	589	261	4,286	1,720	5,718	1,518	4,146	6,369	1,326	19,077
	Dec	26,007	572	255	4,311	1,719	5,748	1,505	4,170	6,374	1,352	19,150
1995	Mar	26,020	568	249	4,324	1,711	5,764	1,515	4,188	6,358	1,343	19,168
	Jun	26,063	564	245	4,335	1,707	5,766	1,512	4,217	6,369	1,357	19,211
	Sep <sup>b</sup>	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
	Dec	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
1996	Mar	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
	Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,571	6,391	1,451	19,758
	Sep	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19,885
	Dec	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	19,949
1997	Mar	27,054	575	236	4,449	1,744	5,930	1,584	4,716	6,341	1,478	20,049
	Jun	27,239	564	238	4,473	1,736	5,975	1,579	4,804	6,357	1,514	20,229
	Sep	27,344	585	232	4,459	1,761	6,019	1,561	4,861	6,347	1,519	20,307
	Dec R	27,481	583	230	4,469	1,793	6,069	1,566	4,914	6,321	1,537	20,407
1998	Mar R	27,592	555	229	4,501	1,803	6,081	1,585	4,946	6,338	1,553	20,505
	Jun R	27,511	553	226	4,463	1,804	6,036	1,597	4,957	6,331	1,534	20,466
	Sep R	27,627	532	227	4,430	1,794	6,109	1,627	5,022	6,346	1,543	20,645
	Dec R	27,681	514	227	4,388	1,801	6,102	1,661	5,077	6,384	1,548	20,771
1999	Mar	27,677	526	223	4,317	1,805	6,106	1,661	5,093	6,398	1,548	20,806
Change on quarter		-4	12	-4	-51	4	4	-1	16	15	0	34
Percent		0.0	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Change on year		85	-29	-6	-184	2	24	75	147	60	-5	301
Percent		0.3	-5.2	-2.6	-4.1	0.1	0.4	4.7	3.0	0.9	-0.3	1.5
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLY	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1993	Sep	13,921	455	238	2,971	1,550	2,738	1,156	2,091	2,116	594	8,707
	Dec	13,979	453	232	2,980	1,562	2,773	1,158	2,113	2,111	595	8,750
1994	Mar	13,977	464	224	2,982	1,541	2,743	1,137	2,124	2,127	636	8,766
	Jun	14,000	470	216	3,001	1,541	2,748	1,150	2,107	2,128	640	8,773
	Sep	14,094	462	207	3,005	1,542	2,758	1,161	2,177	2,136	645	8,877
	Dec	14,133	454	203	3,030	1,541	2,779	1,153	2,170	2,133	669	8,905
1995	Mar	14,139	450	200	3,051	1,537	2,793	1,162	2,163	2,121	661	8,902
	Jun	14,163	447	198	3,069	1,538	2,797	1,164	2,174	2,109	665	8,910
	Sep <sup>b</sup>	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
	Dec	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032
1996	Mar	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,976
	Jun	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,034
	Sep	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	9,086
	Dec	14,561	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	9,150
1997	Mar	14,637	449	190	3,172	1,554	2,883	1,199	2,395	2,101	695	9,273
	Jun	14,735	442	190	3,189	1,546	2,918	1,188	2,447	2,105	711	9,368
	Sep	14,778	449	185	3,170	1,559	2,949	1,171	2,484	2,086	725	9,415
	Dec R	14,847	449	183	3,185	1,586	2,957	1,170	2,507	2,077	734	9,444
1998	Mar R	14,882	428	182	3,203	1,600	2,945	1,185	2,522	2,077	741	9,470
	Jun R	14,849	434	179	3,175	1,601	2,933	1,189	2,527	2,079	732	9,481
	Sep R	14,874	418	178	3,160	1,583	2,962	1,206	2,557	2,078	732	9,534
	Dec R	14,929	407	177	3,122	1,612	2,951	1,231	2,599	2,091	738	9,611
1999	Mar	14,959	418	174	3,096	1,614	2,971	1,228	2,602	2,112	745	9,659
Change on quarter		31	11	-3	-27	2	20	-3	3	21	7	48
Percent		0.2	2.7	-1.7	-0.9	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.5
Change on year		77	-10	-8	-107	14	26	44	80	35	4	185
Percent		0.5	-2.3	-4.4	-3.3	0.9	0.9	3.7	3.2	1.7	0.5	2.0
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLV	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1993	Sep	11,732	142	58	1,281	182	2,947	368	1,890	4,181	1,006	10,066
	Dec	11,771	132	57	1,283	178	2,962	363	1,897	4,207	691	10,121
1994	Mar	11,776	131	57	1,281	176	2,937	358	1,916	4,229	691	10,131
	Jun	11,775	130	56	1,277	182	2,937	357	1,927	4,226	683	10,130
	Sep	11,839	127	53	1,281	178	2,960	357	1,968	4,233	681	10,200
	Dec	11,874	118	52	1,281	177	2,968	353	2,000	4,241	683	10,246
1995	Mar	11,882	118	49	1,273	174	2,970	353	2,025	4,237	682	10,266
	Jun	11,901	117	47	1,266	169	2,968	348	2,043	4,250	682	10,301
	Sep <sup>b</sup>	12,131	114	47	1,279	193	2,996	355	2,195	4,229	722	10,498
	Dec	12,219	118	48	1,299	191	3,032	356	2,213	4,242	731	10,574
1996	Mar	12,270	120	45	1,286	193	3,016	355	2,225	4,276	754	10,626
	Jun	12,350	118	44	1,273	190	3,064	360	2,247	4,279	774	10,724
	Sep	12,422	119	45	1,275	184	3,065	366	2,274	4,296	798	10,800
	Dec	12,437	123	45	1,283	187	3,031	369	2,323	4,275	803	10,800
1997	Mar	12,417	126	47	1,278	191	3,048	385	2,321	4,239	783	10,776
	Jun	12,504	122	48	1,284	190	3,057	391	2,357	4,252	804	10,861
	Sep	12,566	137	47	1,289	202	3,070	391	2,376	4,261	794	10,892
	Dec R	12,634	135	47	1,284	207	3,112	395	2,407	4,245	803	10,962
1998	Mar R	12,710	127	47	1,298	203	3,137	401	2,424	4,261	812	11,035
	Jun R	12,662	119	48	1,287	203	3,103	408	2,440	4,263	802	11,005
	Sep R	12,753	114	48	1,270	211	3,147	421	2,465	4,267	811	11,111
	Dec R	12,752	107	49	1,245	190	3,151	430	2,477	4,292	810	11,160
1999	Mar	12,718	108	49	1,222	191	3,135	432	2,491	4,286	803	11,147
Change on quarter		-35	1	0	-24	2	-16	2	14	-6	-7	-13
Percent		-0.3	0.9	0.0	-1.9	1.1	-0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1
Change on year		8	-18	2	-77	-11	-2	32	67	25	-9	112
Percent		0.1	-14.2	4.3	-5.9	-5.4	-0.1	8.0	2.8	0.6	-1.1	1.0

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

a Workforce jobs measures the number of jobs held by employees, the self-employed, those on government training schemes and those in the Armed Forces. Where an employee is employed in more than one job, the employee jobs series counts the additional jobs. The self-employment jobs series includes second self-employment jobs (where the main job is as an employee).  
b A discontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which took into account more small businesses which register for VAT but do not run PAYE schemes. For more information, please see the technical report in *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97.  
R Revised.

# EMPLOYMENT B.21 Actual weekly hours of work Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	Average actual weekly hours of work			
			All workers <sup>b</sup>	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)						
	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
3-month averages						
Feb-Apr 1998		899	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.1
Mar-May (Spr)		896	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.1
Apr-Jun		899	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.2
May-Jul		900	33.2	38.5	15.3	9.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)		902	33.3	38.6	15.3	9.1
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
Changes						
Over last 3 months		-2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.4
Percent		-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-4.2
Over last 12 months		0	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.2
Percent		0.0	-1.1	-1.2	0.3	-2.2
Male						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)						
	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
3-month averages						
Feb-Apr 1998		579	38.8	40.6	15.0	9.9
Mar-May (Spr)		577	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
Apr-Jun		579	38.7	40.7	14.9	9.7
May-Jul		578	38.6	40.5	15.0	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)		581	38.7	40.6	14.8	9.5
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
Changes						
Over last 3 months		-2	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.8
Percent		-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-7.5
Over last 12 months		-4	-0.6	-0.6	0.1	-0.6
Percent		-0.7	-1.6	-1.4	0.6	-5.7
Female						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)						
	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
3-month averages						
Feb-Apr 1998		320	26.5	34.6	15.3	8.5
Mar-May (Spr)		318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.6
Apr-Jun		320	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.7
May-Jul		321	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)		322	26.5	34.8	15.5	8.8
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
Changes						
Over last 3 months		0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Percent		0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8
Over last 12 months		4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Percent		1.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.9

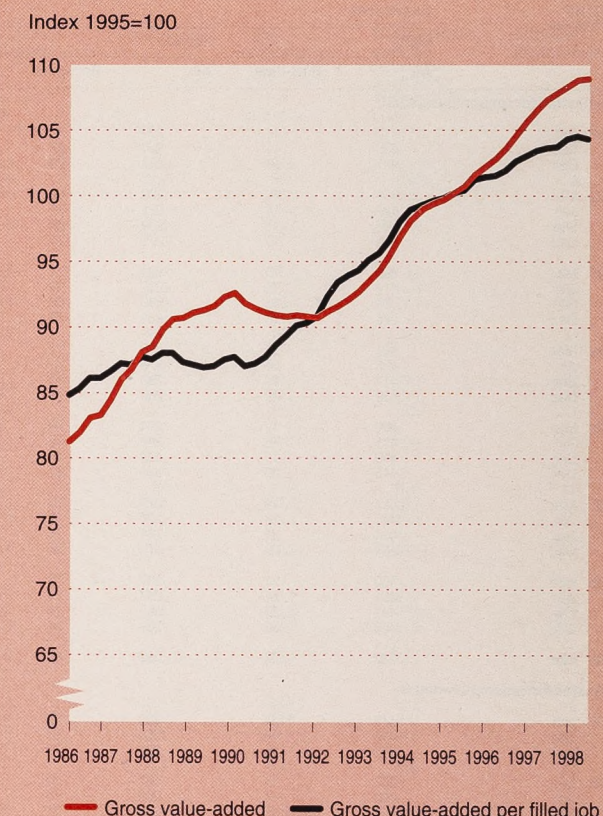
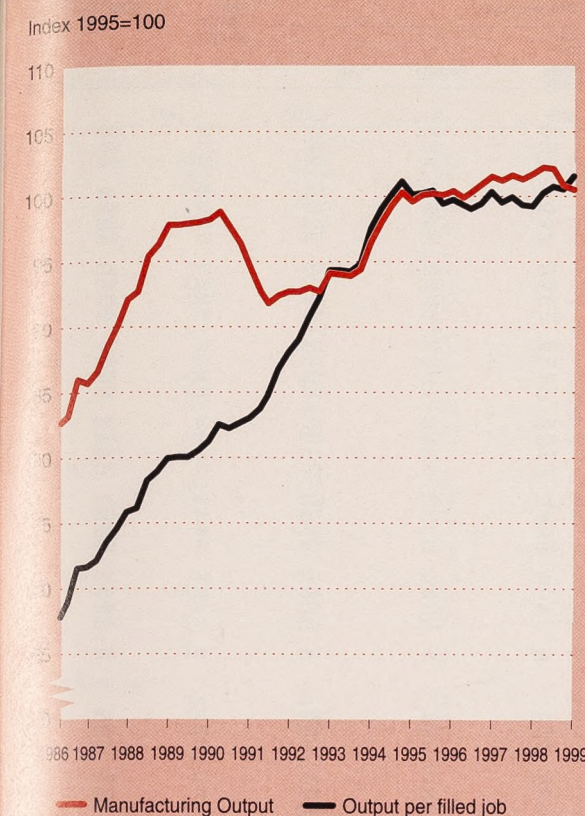


# B.22 EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work

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	25.3
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
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Feb-Apr 1998</b>										
Mar-May (Spr)	497	1.9	2,141	8.0	4,075	15.3	13,076	49.0	6,912	25.8
Apr-Jun	492	1.8	2,112	7.9	4,109	15.4	13,115	49.1	6,881	25.8
May-Jul	489	1.8	2,099	7.8	4,112	15.4	13,182	49.2	6,900	25.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	1.9	2,064	7.7	4,149	15.5	13,224	49.3	6,871	25.8
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	24.8
<b>Nov 98-Jan 99</b>										
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	498	1.8	2,161	8.0	4,165	15.5	13,464	50.0	6,662	24.7
Jan-Mar 1999	493	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,168	15.5	13,505	50.1	6,657	24.7
Feb-Apr	496	1.8	2,125	7.9	4,175	15.5	13,521	50.2	6,635	24.6
Changes	477	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,188	15.5	13,555	50.3	6,594	24.5
<b>Over last 3 months</b>										
Percent	-21		-31		24		91		-68	
	-4.3		-1.4		0.6		0.7		-1.0	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>										
Percent	-20		-11		113		479		-318	
	-4.1		-0.5		2.8		3.7		-4.6	
<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	37.2
1994	119	0.8	381	2.7	635	4.5	7,535	53.8	5,330	38.3
1995	133	0.9	404	2.8	658	4.6	7,488	52.6	5,544	39.0
1996	129	0.9	421	2.9	726	5.1	7,408	51.8	5,615	39.3
1997	128	0.9	454	3.1	787	5.4	7,506	51.6	5,669	39.0
1998	115	0.8	461	3.1	800	5.4	7,692	52.2	5,667	38.5
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Feb-Apr 1998</b>										
Mar-May (Spr)	116	0.8	461	3.1	794	5.4	7,669	52.1	5,674	38.8
Apr-Jun	115	0.8	461	3.1	800	5.4	7,692	52.2	5,667	38.5
May-Jul	119	0.8	463	3.1	801	5.4	7,707	52.3	5,648	38.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	125	0.8	458	3.1	800	5.4	7,718	52.3	5,669	38.5
Jul-Sep	125	0.8	448	3.0	807	5.5	7,742	52.4	5,647	38.5
Aug-Oct	126	0.9	448	3.0	816	5.5	7,771	52.6	5,604	38.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	130	0.9	445	3.0	822	5.6	7,794	52.8	5,568	37.8
Oct-Dec	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	37.4
<b>Nov 98-Jan 99</b>										
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	139	0.9	453	3.1	854	5.8	7,919	53.5	5,446	36.9
Jan-Mar 1999	129	0.9	460	3.1	845	5.7	7,944	53.6	5,445	36.9
Feb-Apr	127	0.9	455	3.1	844	5.7	7,972	53.8	5,419	36.9
Changes	121	0.8	458	3.1	848	5.7	8,013	54.1	5,369	36.9
<b>Over last 3 months</b>										
Percent	-18		5		-7		94		-77	
	-12.9		1.1		-0.8		1.2		-1.4	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>										
Percent	6		-3		53		344		-305	
	5.0		-0.6		6.7		4.5		-5.4	
<b>Female</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	371	3.3	1,721	15.1	2,848	25.1	5,399	47.5	1,030	9.1
1993	408	3.6	1,673	14.7	2,915	25.6	5,356	47.1	1,030	9.1
1994	382	3.3	1,706	14.9	2,968	26.0	5,260	46.0	1,115	9.3
1995	393	3.4	1,667	14.4	2,982	25.8	5,377	46.6	1,122	9.7
1996	403	3.4	1,690	14.4	3,127	26.7	5,294	45.2	1,186	10.1
1997	367	3.1	1,688	14.2	3,211	27.0	5,374	45.2	1,248	10.5
1998	376	3.1	1,663	13.9	3,290	27.5	5,408	45.2	1,227	10.3
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Feb-Apr 1998</b>										
Mar-May (Spr)	382	3.2	1,680	14.0	3,281	27.4	5,406	45.1	1,238	10.3
Apr-Jun	376	3.1	1,663	13.9	3,290	27.5	5,408	45.2	1,227	10.3
May-Jul	373	3.1	1,648	13.8	3,308	27.6	5,408	45.2	1,233	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	364	3.0	1,641	13.7	3,312	27.6	5,465	45.5	1,231	10.3
Jul-Sep	375	3.1	1,616	13.4	3,342	27.8	5,482	45.5	1,224	10.2
Aug-Oct	373	3.1	1,621	13.5	3,332	27.7	5,488	45.6	1,223	10.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	369	3.1	1,671	13.8	3,304	27.3	5,509	45.6	1,231	10.2
Oct-Dec	362	3.0	1,706	14.1	3,304	27.3	5,512	45.5	1,226	10.1
Oct-Dec	359	3.0	1,702	14.0	3,312	27.3	5,523	45.6	1,223	10.1
<b>Nov 98-Jan 99</b>										
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	359	3.0	1,707	14.1	3,311	27.3	5,544	45.7	1,216	10.0
Jan-Mar 1999	364	3.0	1,669	13.8	3,324	27.4	5,561	45.8	1,212	10.0
Feb-Apr	369	3.0	1,671	13.8	3,331	27.4	5,549	45.7	1,217	10.0
Changes	356	2.9	1,671	13.8	3,341	27.5	5,541	45.7	1,225	10.1
<b>Over last 3 months</b>										
Percent	-3		-36		30		-3		9	
	-0.9		-2.1		0.9		-0.1		0.7	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>										
Percent	-26		-9		60		135		-13	
	-6.8		-0.5		1.8		2.5		-1.1	

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

# 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									
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	96.5	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	101.9	101.1	100.7	101.4	101.7	99.8
1998	108.5	104.1	104.2	101.9	101.2	100.7	101.7	101.6	100.1
1991 Q1	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0
1991 Q2	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7
1991 Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7
1991 Q4	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
1992 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0
1992 Q2	90.7	99.9	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	89.0
1992 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7
1992 Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
1993 Q2	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
1993 Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2
1993 Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8
1994 Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5
1994 Q2	96.9	98.9	98.0	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	98.0
1994 Q3	98.1	99.3	98.8	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
1994 Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.3	101.1
1995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.5	100.1
1995 Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	99.6	99.5	100.2
1995 Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	100.4
1995 Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7	100.1	100.7	99.4
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.4	100.7	99.7
1996 Q2	102.2	100.7	101.4	100.8	100.5	100.3	99.9	100.7	99.3
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.4	99.0
1996 Q4	103.6	101.7	101.9	101.5	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.5	99.4
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	102.6	101.8	100.9	100.8	101.5	101.3	100.3
1997 Q2	105.6	102.6	103.0	101.8	101.2	100.5	101.2	101.6	99.5
1997 Q3	106.5	103.0	103.4	102.3	101.3	101.1	101.6	101.7	99.9
1997 Q4	107.3	103.5	103.6	101.7	101.2	100.5	101.3	102.1	99.3
1998 Q1	107.8	104.0	103.7	101.7	101.6	100.1	101.7	102.5	99.2
1998 Q2	108.3	103.9	104.3	103.1	101.7	101.7	102.2	102.0	100.2
1998 Q3	108.8	104.1	104.5	103.1	100.8	102.3	102.1	101.4	100.7
1998 Q4	108.9	104.4	104.3	102.2	99.7	102.5	100.8	100.3	100.5
1999 Q1	N/A	104.4	N/A	101.3	98.4	103.0	100.5	99.1	101.5



# B.33 EMPLOYMENT

## Total hours worked per week

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees					Self-employed			HMF GSTP UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total	
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All			
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time							
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
	Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
	Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994	Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
	Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
	Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
	Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995	Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
	Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
	Sep	414	18	269	70	683	111	23	134	18	835
	Dec	439	19	289	78	728	113	24	137	18	883
1996	Mar	409	17	274	74	683	100	22	122	18	823
	Jun	431	18	288	78	720	108	24	132	17	869
	Sep	419	19	279	75	698	111	24	135	16	849
	Dec	446	20	300	82	746	113	25	137	17	900
1997	Mar	417	19	279	75	696	100	22	123	16	835
	Jun	441	20	291	77	731	108	25	133	16	880
	Sep	434	21	284	75	718	106	25	131	16	865
	Dec	469	23	310	84	778	109	25	135	16	929
1998	Mar	430	21	287	78	717	97	23	121	14	852
	Jun	451	21	297	79	748	102	24	126	14	888
	Sep	449	22	293	79	742	99	23	122	15	880
	Dec	468	23	309	84	777	101	24	125	14	916
1999	Mar	432	22	292	80	724	92	21	113	14	851
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Jun	410	14	264	69	674	106	24	130	24	828
	Sep	412	14	268	70	680	105	25	130	24	834
	Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	824
1993	Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
	Jun	404	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
	Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
	Dec	404	15	267	71	670	104	23	127	21	819
1994	Mar	406	15	268	72	675	107	24	131	21	826
	Jun	407	15	270	72	677	108	24	132	21	829
	Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
	Dec	411	16	272	72	683	111	24	135	20	838
1995	Mar	414	16	273	72	687	111	23	134	19	840
	Jun	416	16	273	73	689	112	24	135	19	843
	Sep	421	18	277	73	698	109	23	132	18	849
	Dec	423	18	278	75	701	109	23	132	18	851
1996	Mar	424	18	280	76	704	107	23	130	18	852
	Jun	426	18	285	77	711	107	24	131	17	859
	Sep	426	19	287	78	713	109	24	133	16	862
	Dec	429	19	288	78	718	109	24	133	16	867
1997	Mar	432	19	286	77	718	107	24	131	16	865
	Jun	436	20	288	77	724	107	24	131	16	871
	Sep	440	21	290	78	731	105	25	130	16	877
	Dec	451	22	298	80	749	105	25	130	15	894
1998	Mar	446	21	294	80	740	104	25	129	15	883
	Jun	447	21	294	79	741	101	23	124	15	880
	Sep	455	21	300	81	755	98	23	121	15	890
	Dec	450	22	297	80	747	97	23	120	14	881
1999	Mar	449	23	300	82	748	98	23	121	14	883
Changes											
Latest quarter	-1	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	
Year	3	1	5	2	8	-5	-2	-8	-1	0	

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

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

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

# B.33 EMPLOYMENT

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

Standard Statistical Region				SIC 92						Additivity adjustments <sup>a</sup>
				Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work		
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N		
	Male	Female	All							
South East										
1998 Jun	186.4	110.8	297.2	3.4	39.7	22.4	181.0	51.3	-0.7	
1998 Sep	186.3	111.5	297.8	3.5	38.8	22.7	183.9	49.5	-0.6	
1998 Dec	194.0	115.1	309.1	3.2	39.5	23.1	188.8	55.0	-0.6	
1999 Mar	180.5	108.8	289.3	3.0	35.9	20.5	179.2	51.5	-0.7	
East Anglia										
1998 Jun	21.1	11.2	32.3	1.4	6.5	2.4	16.1	5.7	0.2	
1998 Sep	21.8	11.3	33.1	1.6	6.6	2.5	17.1	5.3	0.2	
1998 Dec	22.0	11.8	33.8	1.5	6.5	2.6	16.9	6.1	0.1	
1999 Mar	19.9	11.2	31.0	1.4	5.9	2.2	15.8	5.6	0.1	
South West										
1998 Jun	46.2	25.5	71.7	3.7	13.7	6.2	34.5	13.8	-0.2	
1998 Sep	45.8	25.3	71.1	3.9	13.3	6.2	34.8	13.1	-0.3	
1998 Dec	47.4	26.6	74.1	3.1	13.8	6.7	35.7	14.8	-0.1	
1999 Mar	44.0	24.5	68.5	2.8	12.1	6.2	33.5	13.9	0.0	
West Midlands										
1998 Jun	52.0	27.8	79.8	1.8	22.1	6.7	35.2	13.8	0.2	
1998 Sep	51.3	27.0	78.3	1.9	21.4	6.6	34.9	13.2	0.4	
1998 Dec	52.3	28.7	81.0	1.8	22.0	6.5	35.8	14.6	0.3	
1999 Mar	47.3	26.5	73.8	1.6	19.4	5.3	33.5	13.7	0.3	
East Midlands										
1998 Jun	38.3	21.9	60.2	1.8	16.7	5.1	26.1	10.7	-0.2	
1998 Sep	38.8	21.7	60.5	2.2	16.8	4.9	26.8	9.9	-0.2	
1998 Dec	40.2	22.9	63.1	1.9	17.4	4.8	27.4	11.5	0.1	
1999 Mar	36.5	21.7	58.2	1.6	15.3	4.2	26.4	10.9	-0.2	
Yorkshire and Humberside										
1998 Jun	45.6	25.7	71.3	1.8	17.2	5.4	33.8	13.2	0.0	
1998 Sep	45.0	24.9	69.8	2.0	17.0	5.5	33.5	12.0	-0.1	
1998 Dec	46.5	27.5	74.1	1.8	17.5	5.7	34.9	14.6	-0.3	
1999 Mar	43.2	25.5	68.6	1.5	15.2	5.2	33.1	14.0	-0.3	
North West										
1998 Jun	54.6	32.3	87.0	1.0	19.1	6.2	42.7	17.6	0.3	
1998 Sep	55.1	32.4	87.5	1.2	18.9	6.4	43.9	16.9	0.2	
1998 Dec	56.7	33.8	90.5	1.1	19.4	6.5	44.6	18.6	0.2	
1999 Mar	51.6	31.7	83.3	0.9	17.3	5.5	41.3	18.0	0.2	
North										
1998 Jun	24.3	14.0	38.3	1.0	8.9	3.4	16.3	8.5	0.3	
1998 Sep	24.4	13.8	38.1	1.2	8.4	3.6	16.7	8.0	0.3	
1998 Dec	24.7	13.9	38.6	1.0	8.7	3.7	16.2	8.7	0.2	
1999 Mar	22.7	13.6	36.3	0.9	8.1	3.1	15.5	8.6	0.1	
Wales										
1998 Jun	23.9	13.9	37.8	2.8	8.8	3.0	14.9	8.3	-0.1	
1998 Sep	23.1	13.7	36.8	2.5	8.6	3.0	15.3	7.5	-0.1	
1998 Dec	24.1	14.5	38.6	2.4	8.8	3.2	15.4	9.0	-0.2	
1999 Mar	22.1	13.4	35.6	2.0	7.8	2.9	14.6	8.2	0.0	
Scotland										
1998 Jun	45.4	28.8	74.3	2.8	13.8	6.1	34.6	16.9	0.2	
1998 Sep	43.4	26.8	70.2	2.5	13.0	6.2	33.8	14.5	0.1	
1998 Dec	46.1	29.0	75.0	2.5	13.9	6.6	35.1	16.7	0.2	
1999 Mar	42.4	27.3	69.7	2.1	12.3	5.7	33.0	16.3	0.2	
Great Britain										
1998 Jun	538.1	311.8	849.9	21.5	166.5	66.9	435.4	159.7	-0.1	
1998 Sep	534.9	308.3	843.2	22.6	162.7	67.5	440.6	149.8	-0.1	
1998 Dec	554.1	323.7	877.8	20.4	167.4	69.5	450.9	169.7	0.0	
1999 Mar	510.1	304.2	814.3	17.7	149.2	60.8	425.8	160.9	0.0	
Northern Ireland <sup>b</sup>										
1998 Jun	14.8	8.8	23.6	1.9	4.5	1.6	8.8	6.7	0.1	
1998 Sep	13.8	7.8	21.5	1.9	4.2	1.6	8.1	5.6	0.1	
1998 Dec	15.2	9.1	24.3	2.1	4.7	1.7	8.8	6.9	0.0	
1999 Mar	14.2	8.5	22.8	1.9	4.2	1.5	8.5	6.6	0.0	

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

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

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

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



## B.33

## EMPLOYMENT

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Section sub-section group or class	March 1999				December 1998				March 1998				Millions		
SIC 1992	Male		Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All							
											Male		Female			All	
											Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time
Adjusted for seasonal variation																	
All sections (excluding Q)	A - P	519.5	27.6	233.9	88.2	869.2	546.9	320.0	866.9	522.5	26.9	233.1	86.0	868.5			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	18.0	0.9	2.4	0.6	22.0	18.9	3.1	22.0	19.2	1.2	3.2	0.6	24.2			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C - E	123.8	1.6	32.7	4.3	162.4	126.2	37.6	163.8	127.6	1.6	34.4	4.5	168.0			
Construction	F	62.2	1.0	3.6	0.8	67.5	63.2	4.3	67.5	62.9	0.9	3.8	0.7	68.4			
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G - K / O - P	257.3	18.6	121.5	51.5	449.0	275.7	171.3	447.0	254.9	18.5	118.7	49.8	441.9			
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	58.2	5.5	73.7	31.0	168.3	63.0	103.7	166.7	57.9	4.6	73.0	30.4	165.9			
Unadjusted for seasonal variation																	
All sections (excluding Q)	A - P	497.5	26.8	226.3	86.5	837.1	569.3	332.8	902.1	501.7	25.9	226.0	84.0	837.5			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A / B	16.1	0.9	2.1	0.5	19.6	19.4	3.1	22.5	17.2	1.2	2.8	0.5	21.8			
Mining and quarrying	C	2.8	*	0.2	*	3.0	3.1	0.3	3.3	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.1			
Manufacturing	D	110.8	1.5	29.4	4.0	145.7	125.2	38.0	163.3	114.6	1.5	31.6	4.1	151.8			
Manufacture of:																	
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	10.7	0.4	4.3	1.1	16.5	12.6	5.9	18.5	11.2	0.4	4.2	1.0	16.8			
textiles and textile products	DB	4.3	*	4.1	0.7	9.2	5.2	5.7	10.9	5.0	*	5.3	0.7	11.1			
leather and leather products	DC	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	*	0.4	*	1.2			
wood and wood products	DD	3.1	*	0.4	*	3.6	3.4	0.5	4.0	3.1	*	0.3	*	3.6			
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.1	0.2	4.7	0.6	16.5	12.5	5.9	18.4	11.4	0.3	4.5	0.6	16.7			
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.8	*	*	*	1.1	1.0	*	1.1	0.8	*	*	*	1.0			
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.5	*	2.2	0.2	8.8	6.7	2.6	9.4	6.4	*	2.2	0.2	8.8			
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.7	*	1.6	0.3	8.6	7.5	2.0	9.5	6.9	*	1.5	0.2	8.8			
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.4	*	0.8	*	5.3	4.9	1.0	5.9	4.8	*	0.8	*	5.6			
basic metals	DJ	17.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	19.9	20.0	2.8	22.8	17.8	0.2	2.5	0.2	20.7			
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	12.0	*	1.8	0.2	14.1	13.8	2.1	15.9	12.5	*	1.9	0.2	14.7			
electrical and optical equipment	DL	13.9	0.2	4.3	0.3	18.7	15.1	5.4	20.5	14.3	*	4.8	0.4	19.6			
transport equipment	DM	12.9	*	1.3	*	14.4	14.6	1.5	16.1	13.3	*	1.3	*	14.7			
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.3	*	1.5	0.2	8.2	7.4	2.2	9.6	6.4	*	1.7	0.3	8.5			
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.6	*	1.0	*	4.8	4.3	1.3	5.5	4.0	*	1.0	*	5.1			
Construction	F	57.4	0.9	3.3	0.7	62.3	66.8	4.4	71.2	58.4	0.8	3.6	0.7	63.5			
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	79.9	5.5	32.4	19.3	137.2	90.9	54.8	145.7	80.6	5.3	31.7	18.6	136.2			
Hotels and restaurants	H	14.2	3.0	12.0	6.7	35.9	18.2	19.5	37.7	16.3	2.9	12.6	6.9	38.7			
Transport, storage and communication	I	46.6	1.5	10.2	1.8	60.1	50.2	12.3	62.4	45.2	1.6	9.4	1.8	57.9			
Financial intermediation	J	17.8	0.3	14.4	2.3	34.7	18.9	17.3	36.2	17.8	0.3	14.1	2.1	34.3			
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	70.4	5.4	34.7	14.7	125.1	81.1	51.7	132.8	67.3	5.4	32.6	13.7	119.0			
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.8	0.6	14.4	2.8	40.6	24.5	18.2	42.7	22.9	0.5	14.5	2.8	40.7			
Education	M	16.1	2.8	21.9	9.7	50.4	20.8	35.1	55.9	16.1	2.0	21.3	9.3	48.7			
Health and social work	N	18.6	2.3	37.0	18.5	76.4	21.4	56.5	77.9	18.2	2.2	36.9	18.0	75.3			
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O - P	20.6	2.2	13.1	5.3	41.3	24.5	20.3	44.8	20.4	2.2	13.6	5.2	41.5			

\* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01920 792563

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MOD. For further information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1999.

n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
		All Rate (%) +		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 (%) +		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All		MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWV	YBXA
	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1992	2,833	9.9	1,249	584	993	35.1	464	2,801	10.1	1,240	579	975	34.8	452
	1993	2,999	10.5	1,156	576	1,261	42.1	650	2,966	10.7	1,144	570	1,246	42.0	640
	1994	2,799	9.8	1,080	466	1,249	44.6	735	2,773	10.0	1,074	462	1,232	44.4	727
	1995	2,516	8.8	1,035	401	1,073	42.7	670	2,498	9.0	1,031	397	1,064	42.6	665
	1996	2,394	8.3	1,058	401	930	38.8	587	2,375	8.5	1,051	397	921	38.8	581
	1997	2,093	7.3	992	312	787	37.6	500	2,071	7.4	984	310	774	37.4	491
	1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360
	3-month averages														
	Feb-Apr 1998	1,837	6.4	993	264	583	31.7	359	1,815	6.5	983	262	573	31.6	352
	Mar-May (Spr)	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360
	Apr-Jun	1,814	6.3	989	257	568	31.3	363	1,792	6.4	980	254	558	31.1	355
	May-Jul	1,807	6.2	1,001	249	543	30.0	346	1,785	6.3	992	246	533	29.9	340
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,820	6.3	1,004	273	538	29.6	339	1,798	6.4	994	271	527	29.3	334
	Jul-Sep	1,807	6.2	1,002	272	538	29.8	333	1,787	6.3	993	271	527	29.5	328
	Aug-Oct	1,803	6.2	1,008	273	529	29.4	331	1,783	6.3	999	272	520	29.2	326
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,801	6.2	1,011	270	519	28.8	322	1,782	6.3	1,003	268	509	28.6	316
	Oct-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,783	6.3	1,014	264	501	28.1	311
	Nov 98-Jan 99	1,837	6.3	1,047	271	514	28.0	318	1,820	6.4	1,042	269	505	27.8	312
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,833	6.3	1,048	279	509	27.8	315	1,817	6.4	1,041	277	502	27.6	309
	Jan-Mar 1999	1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	305
	Feb-Apr	1,814	6.2	1,024	280	515	28.4	314	1,796	6.3	1,015	279	507	28.2	308
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	-23	-0.1	-23	10	0	0.4	-5	-24	-0.1	-27	10	2	0.5	-4
	Percent	-1.2	-0.1	-2.2	3.6	0.1	0.4	-1.4	-1.3	-0.1	-2.6	3.8	0.4	0.4	-1.4
	Over last 12 months	-23	-0.1	31	16	-68	-3.4	-45	-19	-0.1	32	17	-66	-3.3	-44
	Percent	-1.3	-0.1	3.1	6.1	-11.7	-3.4	-12.5	-1.0	-0.1	3.2	6.4	-11.4	-3.3	-12.5
Male		MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWS	YBWW	YBWV	YBXB
	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	571
	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
	3-month averages														
	Feb-Apr 1998	1,132	7.0	540	169	426	37.6	278	1,120	7.1	535	168	420	37.5	275
	Mar-May (Spr)	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277
	Apr-Jun	1,109	6.9	533	166	411	37.0	278	1,097	6.9	528	164	405	36.9	272
	May-Jul	1,104	6.9	548	152	390	35.4	265	1,091	6.9	542	151	383	35.1	261
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,115	6.9	551	167	391	35.1	262	1,104	7.0	546	167	385	34.9	258
	Jul-Sep	1,120	6.9	559	172	393	35.1	258	1,109	7.0	555	172	387	34.9	255
	Aug-Oct	1,117	6.9	565	176	384	34.4	256	1,105	7.0	562	175	380	34.3	254
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,118	6.9	570	176	371	33.2	247	1,109	7.0	567	175	366	33.0	244
	Oct-Dec	1,117	6.9	577	173	363	32.5	241	1,109	7.0	575	172	359	32.3	238
	Nov 98-Jan 99	1,148	7.1	596	181	367	32.0	240	1,139	7.2	594	180	362	31.7	236
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,138	7.0	596	181	363	31.9	239	1,130	7.1	594	180	359	31.8	235
	Jan-Mar 1999	1,126	6.9	591	168	359	31.9	237	1,117	7.0	588	167	354	31.7	232
	Feb-Apr	1,117	6.9	577	171	374	33.5	240	1,110	7.0	573	170	371	33.4	237
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	-31	-0.2	-19	-11	7	1.5	-1	-29	-0.2	-21	-10	9	1.7	0
	Percent	-2.7	-0.2	-3.2	-6.0	1.9	1.5	-0.3	-2.6	-0.2	-3.5	-5.4	2.6	1.7	0.2
	Over last 12 months	-15	-0.1	38	2	-51	-4.1	-39	-11	-0.1	39	2	-49	-4.1	-38
	Percent	-1.3	-0.1	7.0	0.9	-12.1	-4.1	-13.9	-0.9	-0.1	7.2	1.3	-11.7	-4.1	-14.0
Female		MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
	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	155
	1995	878	7.0	455	145	275	31.3	150	869	7.3	454	142	270	31.1	148
	1996	819	6.5	453	144	220	26.9	112	812	6.7	449	142	217	26.8	111
	1997	762	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	83
	3-month averages														
	Feb-Apr 1998	705	5.5	453	95	157	22.3	81	695	5.7	449	94	153	22.0	77
	Mar-May (Spr)	706	5.5	454	89	162	23.0	86	696	5.7	450	87	158	22.7	83
	Apr-Jun	705	5.5	456	91	157	22.3	86	695	5.7	452	89	153	22.0	83
	May-Jul	703	5.5	453	97	153	21.7	81	694	5.6	449	95	150	21.6	79
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	705	5.5	453	105	147	20.8	78	694	5.6	448	104	142	20.4	76
	Jul-Sep	688	5.4	443	100	145	21.0	75	677	5.5	438	99	140	20.7	74
	Aug-Oct	685	5.3	444	97	145	21.2	74	674	5.5	437	97	140	20.8	72
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	682	5.3	440	93	147	21.6	75	673	5.4	435	93	143	21.2	72
	Oct-Dec	682	5.3	443	93	146	21.5	75	674	5.4	439	93	143	21.2	73
	Nov 98-Jan 99	689	5.3	451	99	147	21.4	78	681	5.5	448	99	144	21.1	76
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	695	5.4	451	98	146	21.0	76	688	5.5	448	97	143	20.8	74
	Jan-Mar 1999	696	5.4	450	101	145	20.8	76	687	5.5	445	100	141	20.6	73
	Feb-Apr	697	5.4	447	110	141	20.2	74	687	5.5	442	109	137	19.9	71
	Changes														
	Over last 3 months	8	0.1	-4	20	-7	-1.2	-4	5	0.0	-6	20	-7	-1.2	-5
	Percent	1.2	0.1	-0.9	22.9	-4.6	-1.2	-4.8	0.8	0.0	-1.3	22.4	-5.0	-1.2	-6.2
	Over last 12 months	-9	-0.1	-6	15	-17	-2.2	-6	-8	-0.1	-7	14	-16	-2.1	-5
	Percent	-1.2	-0.1	-1.4	15.4	-10.8	-2.2	-8.0	-1.2	-0.1	-1.5	15.4	-10.6	-2.1	-7.0



# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All Rate (%) +		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 (%) +		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	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	26	18	13.1	*	788	17.8	317	172	265	33.7	113
1994	146	19.8	109	19	17	11.4	*	682	16.3	266	146	237	34.7	121
1995	145	19.1	111	23	12	8.4	*	618	15.4	275	128	181	29.3	95
1996	165	19.9	128	26	12	7.5	*	569	14.6	268	106	160	28.1	77
1997	169	19.3	130	23	16	9.7	*	498	13.1	256	82	124	24.9	60
1998	159	18.5	132	18	*	*	*	444	12.0	256	69	84	18.9	38
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 1998	175	19.9	141	20	*	*	*	446	12.0	264	70	91	20.4	38
Mar-May (Spr)	159	18.5	132	18	*	*	*	444	12.0	256	69	84	18.9	38
Apr-Jun	169	19.5	136	22	11	6.4	*	443	11.9	280	65	83	18.8	38
May-Jul	171	19.6	139	23	*	*	*	437	11.7	321	62	80	18.2	34
Jun-Aug (Sum)	182	20.6	150	24	*	*	*	446	11.9	350	75	82	18.3	37
Jul-Sep	175	19.9	139	24	*	*	*	446	11.9	340	82	79	17.6	34
Aug-Oct	173	19.8	141	24	*	*	*	445	11.9	312	75	74	16.7	34
Sep-Nov (Aut)	172	19.6	138	24	10	5.6	*	455	12.2	311	70	73	16.1	31
Oct-Dec	178	20.2	150	19	*	*	*	454	12.2	296	67	67	14.7	27
Nov 98-Jan 99	184	20.8	153	21	11	6.1	*	463	12.4	300	71	67	14.5	27
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	183	20.8	158	21	11	6.1	*	456	12.2	291	72	68	14.9	27
Jan-Mar 1999	179	20.7	146	22	12	6.5	*	450	12.0	291	74	66	14.6	26
Feb-Apr	183	21.1	142	24	12	6.6	*	433	11.7	269	78	65	15.1	27
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-1	0.3	-11	3	1	0.5	*	-30	-0.7			-2	0.6	0
Percent	-0.7		-7.1	15.6	7.3		*	-6.4				-2.6		1.2
Over last 12 months	8	1.2	0	4	*	*	*	-12	-0.4	4	8	-26	-5.3	-11
Percent	4.6		0.2	21.8			*	-2.7		1.6	11.2	-28.1		-28.2
Male														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	84	19.5	65	12	*	*	*	482	19.2	197	120	151	31.3	53
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	13.0	*	517	21.3	197	115	191	36.9	88
1994	78	20.6	60	12	10	12.8	*	447	19.4	157	99	177	39.7	90
1995	81	20.6	61	12	*	*	*	396	17.9	165	87	130	32.9	70
1996	99	22.5	75	17	*	*	*	373	17.4	165	76	118	31.7	61
1997	91	20.8	71	14	*	*	*	316	15.1	157	52	92	29.1	46
1998	86	19.5	72	*	*	*	*	271	13.4	149	51	57	21.0	26
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 1998	96	21.3	78	10	*	*	*	271	13.4	153	51	61	22.6	27
Mar-May (Spr)	86	19.5	72	*	*	*	*	271	13.4	149	51	57	21.0	26
Apr-Jun	94	21.3	74	13	*	*	*	271	13.4	159	47	57	21.2	31
May-Jul	98	21.8	77	14	*	*	*	266	13.0	183	41	56	21.2	27
Jun-Aug (Sum)	106	23.4	83	16	*	*	*	277	13.5	201	49	57	20.8	28
Jul-Sep	100	22.3	79	16	*	*	*	278	13.6	198	53	56	20.2	28
Aug-Oct	100	22.4	80	15	*	*	*	281	13.8	181	52	54	19.3	28
Sep-Nov (Aut)	103	22.7	81	16	*	*	*	288	14.2	183	50	53	18.3	28
Oct-Dec	105	23.1	88	11	*	*	*	285	14.1	172	48	49	17.0	28
Nov 98-Jan 99	108	23.7	89	12	*	*	*	295	14.5	178	50	49	16.8	28
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	103	22.9	89	12	*	*	*	291	14.3	175	54	48	16.5	28
Jan-Mar 1999	102	23.0	81	14	*	*	*	283	13.9	175	54	45	16.1	28
Feb-Apr	107	24.0	81	15	*	*	*	268	13.2	162	55	45	16.7	28
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-1	0.3	-7	3	*	*	*	-27	-1.4			-5	-0.1	-1
Percent	-0.7		-8.4	27.9			*	-9.2				-9.5		-2.0
Over last 12 months	12	2.7	3	5	*	*	*	-3	-0.2	8	4	-16	-5.9	-4
Percent	12.0		4.4	48.6			*	-1.0		5.5	7.0	-26.8		-29.1
Female														
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	66	16.8	50	10	*	*	*	244	11.7	121	53	51	20.9	19
1993	62	17.8	41	11	*	*	*	271	13.6	119	57	75	27.5	21
1994	68	19.0	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	109	48	59	25.1	21
1995	64	17.4	49	11	*	*	*	222	12.3	110	41	50	22.7	22
1996	67	16.9	53	10	*	*	*	195	11.1	103	30	41	21.7	17
1997	78	17.8	60	*	*	*	*	182	10.7	99	30	32	17.7	13
1998	73	17.3	60	*	*	*	*	173	10.3	107	19	27	15.6	10
3-month averages														
Feb-Apr 1998	79	18.4	63	10	*	*	*	175	10.4	111	19	30	17.0	10
Mar-May (Spr)	73	17.3	60	*	*	*	*	173	10.3	107	19	27	15.6	10
Apr-Jun	74	17.6	62	10	*	*	*	172	10.2	121	18	26	15.0	*
May-Jul	73	17.3	61	10	*	*	*	171	10.1	139	21	23	13.6	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	76	17.7	67	*	*	*	*	169	10.0	149	26	24	14.3	10
Jul-Sep	75	17.5	60	*	*	*	*	168	9.9	142	29	22	13.4	*
Aug-Oct	76	17.0	61	*	*	*	*	164	9.7	131	23	20	12.3	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	69	16.3	57	*	*	*	*	167	9.8	129	21	20	12.2	*
Oct-Dec	73	17.1	62	*	*	*	*	169	9.9	124	19	18	10.8	*
Nov 98-Jan 99	76	17.8	64	*	*	*	*	168	9.8	121	20	18	10.5	*
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	79	18.7	69	*	*	*	*	165	9.7	115	18	20	11.9	*
Jan-Mar 1999	77	18.2	65	*	*	*	*	166	9.8	116	20	20	12.2	*
Feb-Apr	75	18.1	60	*	*	*	*	165	9.8	107	23	21	12.5	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	0	0.3	-3	*	*	*	*	-2	0.0			3	2.0	*
Percent	-0.6		-5.2				*	-1.5				16.9		*
Over last 12 months	-3	-0.4	-3	*	*	*	*	-9	-0.6	-4	4	-9	-4.6	*
Percent	-4.3		-4.9				*	-5.4		-3.7	23.0	-30.7		*

+ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

Total includes people who did not state the duration of their unemployment. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals.

a These data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. Comparisons over time are likely to be disproportionately affected by uncertain seasonality and irregular changes in the series. See news item in the May 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		25-49							50 and over						
		All Rate (%) +		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 (%) +		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		MGVI	MGXB						YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1992	1,499	8.6	627	313	558	37.2	263	453	7.7	139	96	223	49.1	129
	1993	1,553	8.8	550	296	707	45.5	371	516	8.8	149	101	270	52.3	163
	1994	1,479	8.4	530	241	707	47.8	424	485	8.2	127	77	286	59.0	188
	1995	1,346	7.6	491	210	645	47.9	416	400	6.7	115	56	232	57.9	158
	1996	1,280	7.1	504	223	552	43.1	360	375	6.2	118	58	202	53.7	148
	1997	1,082	6.0	451	168	460	42.5	296	342	5.4	116	46	181	52.9	141
	1998	929	5.2	461	135	328	35.4	213	292	4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114
	3-month averages														
	Feb-Apr 1998	924	5.2	454	143	329	35.6	212	300	4.7	110	36	151	50.5	110
	Mar-May (Spr)	929	5.2	461	135	328	35.4	213	292	4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114
	Apr-Jun	917	5.1	457	134	321	35.1	209	287	4.4	103	36	149	52.0	113
	May-Jul	916	5.1	459	133	316	34.5	206	279	4.3	103	35	144	51.6	104
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	911	5.1	459	142	310	34.0	202	278	4.3	100	36	145	52.1	99
	Jul-Sep	919	5.1	463	138	311	33.9	203	273	4.2	103	33	136	49.7	94
	Aug-Oct	921	5.2	465	136	310	33.6	200	273	4.2	104	34	133	48.9	96
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	906	5.1	457	138	305	33.7	195	273	4.2	107	29	133	48.6	99
Oct-Dec	886	5.0	452	142	304	34.3	193	272	4.1	107	28	134	49.5	97	
Nov 98-Jan 99	898	5.0	467	143	299	33.3	189	279	4.2	111	32	137	49.1	103	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	905	5.1	465	151	297	32.8	185	281	4.2	116	32	137	48.8	104	
Jan-Mar 1999	912	5.1	471	139	297	32.5	186	287	4.3	120	36	130	45.4	101	
Feb-Apr	915	5.1	469	145	302	33.0	185	289	4.3	122	36	130	44.8	102	
Changes															
Over last 3 months	17	0.1	2	1	3	-0.3	-4	10	0.1	10	5	-8	-4.3	0	
Percent	1.9		0.5	0.7	0.9		-1.9	3.6		9.3	14.8	-5.5		-0.4	
Over last 12 months	-9	-0.1	15	2	-27	-2.6	-27	-10	-0.3	12	0	-22	-5.7	-8	
Percent	-0.9		3.2	1.1	-8.2		-12.6	-3.5		11.0	0.2	-14.3		-7.0	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1992	979	10.0	368	201	409	41.7	202	344	9.8	100	76	174	50.5	104
	1993	1,033	10.5	322	182	529	51.2	283	386	11.2	108	74	209	54.1	129
	1994	968	9.7	288	150	530	54.7	332	357	10.3	87	55	219	61.4	149
	1995	859	8.6	251	130	478	55.7	323	297	8.5	81	38	181	61.0	126
	1996	818	8.2	270	131	416	50.9	291	280	8.0	77	42	164	58.6	121
	1997	680	6.8	238	97	344	50.5	230	239	6.6	71	32	137	57.3	112
	1998	552	5.6	231	84	234	42.4	162	206	5.5	67	23	117	56.6	89
	3-month averages														
	Feb-Apr 1998	553	5.6	229	85	239	43.2	164	219	5.9	74	26	116	53.2	87
	Mar-May (Spr)	552	5.6	231	84	234	42.4	162	206	5.5	67	23	117	56.6	89
	Apr-Jun	542	5.5	231	81	227	41.9	157	202	5.4	64	26	114	56.1	87
	May-Jul	540	5.5	236	78	222	41.1	156	193	5.2	62	25	110	56.9	80
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	534	5.4	234	76	221	41.5	154	200	5.3	62	27	113	56.7	79
	Jul-Sep	549	5.5	240	80	223	40.6	155	196	5.3	64	24	106	54.0	76
	Aug-Oct	547	5.5	242	81	219	40.1	154	194	5.2	65	24	103	53.3	77
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	538	5.4	238	86	215	40.0	149	189	5.0	66	19	100	52.9	77
Oct-Dec	531	5.4	238	88	212	39.8	146	192	5.1	69	19	102	53.2	75	
Nov 98-Jan 99	543	5.5	249	94	207	38.1	140	199	5.2	73	22	105	52.8	80	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	544	5.5	249	94	207	38.0	140	196	5.1	73	21	105	53.5	80	
Jan-Mar 1999	544	5.5	253	80	210	38.5	141	197	5.2	75	24	98	49.7	78	
Feb-Apr	547	5.5	251	80	217	39.6	141	198	5.2	76	22	98	49.4	80	
Changes															
Over last 3 months	4	0.1	2	-14	10	1.5	1	-1	-0.1	3	1	-7	-3.4	-1	
Percent	0.8		0.8	-14.6	4.8		0.7	-0.6		4.0	3.7	-7.0		-0.6	
Over last 12 months	-6	-0.1	22	-5	-22	-3.6	-23	-21	-0.7	3	-4	-19	-3.8	-8	
Percent	-1.0		9.4	-5.8	-9.2		-14.1	-9.6		3.6	-15.4	-16.0		-8.6	
Female	Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
	1992	519	6.9	259	111	149	28.7	61	109	4.6	40	21	49	44.8	25
	1993	520	6.7	228	114	178	34.2	87	129	5.3	41	27	61	47.1	34
	1994	511	6.6	242	91	177	34.7	92	128	5.1	39	22	67	52.2	39
	1995	488	6.2	239	80	167	34.3	93	104	4.1	34	18	51	49.1	32
	1996	462	5.8	234	91	136	29.9	69	95	3.8	41	16	37	39.3	27
	1997	402	5.0	213	71	116	28.9	66	103	3.9	45	14	44	42.8	30
	1998	377	4.7	229	51	94	25.0	51	86	3.1	38	10	37	43.5	25
	3-month averages														
	Feb-Apr 1998	371	4.7	225	58	90	24.2	47	81	3.0	36	10	35	43.3	23
	Mar-May (Spr)	377	4.7	229	51	94	25.0	51	86	3.1	38	10	37	43.5	25
	Apr-Jun	375	4.7	227	53	95	25.2	52	85	3.1	39	10	36	42.1	26
	May-Jul	376	4.7	223	56	93	24.9	50	86	3.1	41	10	34	39.7	24
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	377	4.7	226	64	88	23.4	48	79	2.8	38	*	32	40.4	20
	Jul-Sep	370	4.6	223	58	88	23.9	48	77	2.8	38	*	30	38.6	18
	Aug-Oct	374	4.7	223	55	90	24.2	47	79	2.8	39	10	30	38.2	19
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	368	4.6	218	52	90	24.4	45	84	3.0	41	10	33	38.9	22
Oct-Dec	355	4.4	215	54	92	26.1	46	80	2.8	38	10	33	40.6	22	
Nov 98-Jan 99	355	4.4	218	50	92	26.0	48	81	2.9	38	10	32	40.1	22	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	361	4.5	216	57	90	24.9	45	85	3.0	42	11	32	37.9	24	
Jan-Mar 1999	368	4.6	218	59	87	23.7	45	90	3.2	45	13	32	35.9	24	
Feb-Apr	368	4.6	218	64	85	23.1	44	92	3.2	46	14	32	35.0	23	
Changes															
Over last 3 months	13	0.1	0	15	-7	-2.9	-5	11	0.4	7	4	0	-5.1	0	
Percent	3.7		0.1	29.7	-7.9		-9.4	13.7		19.4	38.6	-0.8		0.3	
Over last 12 months	-3	-0.1	-7	7	-5	-1.1	-4	11	0.2	9	4	-3	-8.3	0	
Percent	-0.8		-3.1	11.2	-5.4		-7.5	12.9		26.3	41.5	-8.8		-1.0	



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

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ			MGXE	MGXH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		9.9	10.1	18.2	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.3	3.7
1993		10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.5	7.6	9.5	4.1
1994		9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.2
1995		8.8	9.0	19.1	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.4
1996		8.3	8.5	19.9	14.6	8.6	6.1	6.8	2.1
1997		7.3	7.4	19.3	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
1998		6.3	6.4	18.5	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.5
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998		6.4	6.5	19.9	12.0	6.4	4.2	4.9	2.7
Mar-May (Spr)		6.3	6.4	18.5	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.5
Apr-Jun		6.3	6.4	19.5	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.7
May-Jul		6.2	6.3	19.6	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)		6.3	6.4	20.6	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.5	2.6
Jul-Sep		6.2	6.3	19.9	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.4	2.6
Aug-Oct		6.2	6.3	19.8	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.4	2.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)		6.2	6.3	19.6	12.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	2.3
Oct-Dec		6.2	6.3	20.2	12.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.9
Nov 98-Jan 99		6.3	6.4	20.8	12.4	5.8	4.5	4.5	2.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		6.3	6.4	20.8	12.2	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.0
Jan-Mar 1999		6.2	6.4	20.7	12.0	5.9	4.5	4.6	2.3
Feb-Apr		6.2	6.3	21.1	11.7	5.9	4.5	4.7	2.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	1.2	-0.4	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.6
Male		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR			MGXF	MGXJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		11.7	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.8	8.5	10.3	4.8
1993		12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.6
1994		11.5	11.7	20.6	19.4	11.5	8.3	10.9	3.7
1995		10.2	10.3	20.6	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.1	2.7
1996		9.8	9.9	22.5	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.1
1997		8.3	8.3	20.8	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.8	4.0
1998		6.9	7.0	19.5	13.4	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.3
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998		7.0	7.1	21.3	13.4	6.7	4.7	6.0	4.0
Mar-May (Spr)		6.9	7.0	19.5	13.4	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.3
Apr-Jun		6.9	6.9	21.3	13.4	6.6	4.6	5.5	4.2
May-Jul		6.9	6.9	21.8	13.0	6.5	4.7	5.2	4.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)		6.9	7.0	23.4	13.5	6.5	4.6	5.5	3.8
Jul-Sep		6.9	7.0	22.3	13.6	6.6	4.8	5.4	3.8
Aug-Oct		6.9	7.0	22.4	13.8	6.5	4.8	5.3	3.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)		6.9	7.0	22.7	14.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	3.3
Oct-Dec		6.9	7.0	23.1	14.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	2.9
Nov 98-Jan 99		7.1	7.2	23.7	14.5	6.2	5.0	5.4	3.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		7.0	7.1	22.9	14.3	6.1	5.0	5.3	3.3
Jan-Mar 1999		6.9	7.0	23.0	13.9	6.0	5.1	5.3	3.3
Feb-Apr		6.9	7.0	24.0	13.2	6.0	5.1	5.4	2.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-1.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	2.7	-0.2	-0.7	0.4	-0.7	-1.1
Female		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS			MGXG	MGXK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		7.5	7.7	16.8	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.3
1993		7.9	8.1	17.8	13.6	8.4	5.5	5.7	3.3
1994		7.6	7.8	19.0	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995		7.0	7.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	1.9
1996		6.5	6.7	16.9	11.1	7.4	4.7	4.3	1.9
1997		6.0	6.1	17.8	10.7	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.1
1998		5.5	5.7	17.3	10.3	5.9	4.0	3.4	2.1
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998		5.5	5.7	18.4	10.4	6.1	3.6	3.2	2.9
Mar-May (Spr)		5.5	5.7	17.3	10.3	5.9	4.0	3.4	2.9
Apr-Jun		5.5	5.7	17.6	10.2	5.8	4.0	3.4	1.9
May-Jul		5.5	5.6	17.3	10.1	5.9	3.9	3.4	1.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)		5.5	5.6	17.7	10.0	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.2
Jul-Sep		5.4	5.5	17.5	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.0	2.0
Aug-Oct		5.3	5.5	17.0	9.7	5.8	3.9	3.0	2.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)		5.3	5.4	16.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.3	1.9
Oct-Dec		5.3	5.4	17.1	9.9	5.3	3.9	3.2	1.4
Nov 98-Jan 99		5.3	5.5	17.8	9.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	1.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		5.4	5.5	18.7	9.7	5.3	4.0	3.4	1.4
Jan-Mar 1999		5.4	5.5	18.2	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.5	1.9
Feb-Apr		5.4	5.5	18.1	9.8	5.8	3.8	3.5	1.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months		0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.5
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.1

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

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

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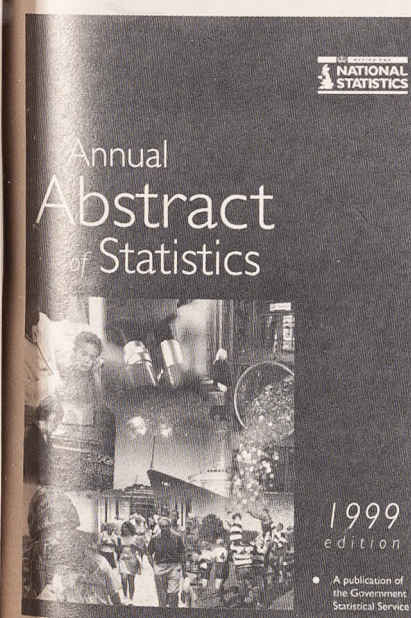
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# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE*			CLAIMANT COUNT +			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAL	
1995	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..		1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3	
1996 Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	..	..		1,599.2	504.0	7.3	10.0	3.9	
1997 averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,586.1	..	..		1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.6	2.9	
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	..	..		1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5	
1997 May 8	1,620.5	1,249.9	370.6	5.6	7.9	2.9	1,635.3	-34.6	-40.0		1,252.3	383.0	5.7	7.9	3.0	
Jun 12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5		1,222.6	375.0	5.6	7.7	2.9	
Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0		1,193.8	356.2	5.4	7.5	2.8	
Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4		1,165.8	342.4	5.2	7.3	2.7	
Sep 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 R	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 P	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,285.2	-6.5	-9.1		982.1	303.1	4.5	6.2	2.3	
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG					DPAJ				
1995	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..		1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3	
1996 Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..		1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.9	
1997 averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,522.7	..	..		1,165.9	356.9	5.4	7.5	2.8	
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	..	..		983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	
1998 May 14	1,294.1	992.3	301.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,308.3	4.3	-4.6		995.0	313.3	4.7	6.5	2.5	
Jun 11	1,266.0	969.1	297.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,302.7	-5.6	-4.0		992.4	310.3	4.6	6.4	2.5	
Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2		976.3	300.2	4.6	6.3	2.4	
Aug 13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6		966.6	294.8	4.5	6.3	2.3	
Sep 10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.2	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9		964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.3	
Oct 8	1,230.8	933.0	297.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,267.6	9.5	-3.0		968.9	298.7	4.5	6.3	2.4	
Nov 12	1,229.6	937.6	292.0	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 R	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 P	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,231.1	-5.5	-8.4		940.3	290.8	4.4	6.1	2.3	
North East	DPCE			DPDA			DPDG					DPDM				
1995	1,305.5	1,044.4	261.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	1,296.6	..	..		1,038.8	257.7	11.3	16.4	5.1	
1996 Annual	1,184.5	940.4	244.1	10.4	15.1	4.7	1,172.6	..	..		933.3	239.9	10.3	15.0	4.6	
1997 averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.3	..	..		74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.7	
1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..		66.7	16.5	7.5	10.9	3.3	
1998 May 14	83.0	66.6	16.4	7.5	10.9	3.3	83.5	-1.0	-1.1		66.8	16.7	7.5	10.9	3.4	
Jun 11	80.6	64.5	16.1	7.3	10.6	3.2	82.8	-0.7	-1.1		66.2	16.6	7.5	10.8	3.3	
Jul 9	82.9	65.3	17.6	7.5	10.7	3.5	81.5	-1.3	-1.0		65.2	16.3	7.4	10.7	3.3	
Aug 13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.5	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0		64.4	16.1	7.3	10.6	3.2	
Sep 10	80.8	63.6	17.2	7.3	10.4	3.5	80.6	0.1	-0.7		64.6	16.0	7.3	10.6	3.2	
Oct 8	79.7	63.2	16.5	7.2	10.4	3.3	81.6	1.0	0.0		65.3	16.3	7.4	10.7	3.3	
Nov 12	81.4	65.3	16.0	7.3	10.7	3.2	82.0	0.4	0.5		65.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	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 R	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 P	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	3.4	
North West	DPCE			DPDB			DPDH					DPDN				
1995	1,922.2	1,488.8	433.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	1,908.8	..	..		1,480.0	429.9	7.4	10.3	3.8	
1996 Annual	1,758.8	1,361.1	397.7	6.7	9.5	3.4	1,741.1	..	..		1,351.1	390.0	6.7	9.4	3.3	
1997 averages	1,329.9	1,038.8	291.1	5.1	7.2	2.5	1,312.2	..	..		1,028.8	285.5	5.0	7.2	2.4	
1998	1,132.2	884.4	247.8	4.4	6.3	2.2	1,117.7	..	..		87.4	24.3	4.4	6.2	2.1	
1998 May 14	1,122.2	88.3	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.1	1,128.8	0.5	-0.3		87.9	24.9	4.4	6.2	2.2	
Jun 11	1,090.0	85.8	23.3	4.3	6.1	2.0	1,126.6	-0.2	-0.2		88.2	24.4	4.4	6.3	2.1	
Jul 9	1,136.6															



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	Female
East of England	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ			DPDP		
1995)	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	..	..	6.6	8.8	3.8
1996) Annual	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4	..	..	5.9	7.9	3.4
1997) averages	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.6	2.4	104.5	..	..	4.1	5.6	2.3
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	84.1	..	..	3.3	4.4	1.9
1998 May 14	84.6	63.2	21.4	3.3	4.5	1.9	85.4	0.2	-0.5	3.4	4.5	2.0
Jun 11	81.7	60.9	20.8	3.2	4.3	1.8	85.1	-0.3	-0.3	3.3	4.5	1.9
Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	3.3	4.4	1.8
Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	3.2	4.4	1.8
Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.2	4.3	1.9	82.0	0.3	-1.0	3.2	4.4	1.8
Oct 8	79.0	58.2	20.8	3.1	4.1	1.8	82.4	0.4	-0.1	3.2	4.4	1.8
Nov 12	79.3	58.8	20.5	3.1	4.2	1.8	82.7	0.3	0.3	3.3	4.4	1.9
Dec 10	80.1	60.0	20.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	81.1	-1.6	-0.3	3.2	4.3	1.8
1999 Jan 14	86.3	64.6	21.7	3.4	4.6	1.9	79.7	-1.4	-0.9	3.1	4.2	1.8
Feb 11	86.4	64.6	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	80.5	0.8	-0.7	3.2	4.3	1.8
Mar 11	84.1	63.0	21.1	3.3	4.5	1.9	80.2	-0.3	-0.3	3.2	4.3	1.8
Apr 8 R	81.7	61.1	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	79.2	-1.0	-0.2	3.1	4.2	1.8
May 13 P	78.2	58.6	19.6	3.1	4.2	1.7	78.6	-0.6	-0.6	3.1	4.2	1.8
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			DPDQ		
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	8.6	11.4	5.1
1997) averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	270.0	..	..	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.3	..	..	5.3	7.1	3.1
1998 May 14	228.7	168.8	59.8	5.4	7.2	3.1	229.6	0.0	-0.9	5.4	7.2	3.2
Jun 11	226.0	167.1	58.9	5.3	7.2	3.1	227.4	-2.2	-1.3	5.3	7.2	3.1
Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.4	7.2	3.2	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	5.3	7.1	3.0
Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.4	7.2	3.3	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	5.2	7.0	3.0
Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.3	7.1	3.2	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	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	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	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	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	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	5.0	6.7	2.9
Mar 11	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	5.0	6.7	2.9
Apr 8 R	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	2.8	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	4.9	6.6	2.8
May 13 P	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	2.8	207.3	-1.1	-2.2	4.9	6.6	2.8
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			DPDR		
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	5.1	7.0	2.7
1997) averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	..	..	2.7	3.8	1.4
1998 May 14	105.7	81.0	24.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	108.6	0.3	-0.4	2.8	3.8	1.5
Jun 11	102.3	78.4	23.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	108.1	-0.5	-0.5	2.7	3.8	1.5
Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	2.6	3.7	1.4
Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	2.6	3.6	1.3
Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	2.6	3.6	1.3
Oct 8	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	103.0	1.2	-0.3	2.6	3.7	1.3
Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	103.8	0.8	0.6	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	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	2.5	3.5	1.3
Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	2.6	3.6	1.3
Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	2.5	3.6	1.3
Apr 8 R	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	2.5	3.5	1.3
May 13 P	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	98.9	-0.3	-0.7	2.5	3.5	1.3
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			DPBM		
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	..	..	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	4.3	5.9	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	83.8	..	..	3.5	4.7	2.0
1998 May 14	83.0	62.2	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	85.8	0.8	0.1	3.5	4.7	2.1
Jun 11	79.7	59.8	20.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	86.0	0.2	0.3	3.6	4.8	2.1
Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	3.5	4.7	2.0
Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	3.4	4.6	1.9
Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.3	4.5	2.0	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	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	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	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	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	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	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	3.3	4.4	1.9
Apr 8 R	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	1.9	78.6	-0.9	-0.3	3.3	4.4	1.9
May 13 P	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	1.7	78.6	0.0	-0.5	3.2	4.4	1.9

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.11 Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #								
	CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *			CLAIMANT COUNT +			RATE *					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE						DPBP		
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 May 14	68.0	53.2	14.7	5.5	7.9	2.6	69.8	0.1	-0.3	54.1	15.7	5.7	8.0	2.8	
Jun 11	66.5	52.0	14.5	5.4	7.7	2.6	69.7	-0.1	-0.3	54.1	15.6	5.7	8.0	2.8	
Jul 9	69.4	53.3	16.1	5.6	7.9	2.9	68.1	-1.6	-0.5	53.1	15.0	5.5	7.9	2.7	
Aug 13	70.9	53.6	17.3	5.8	7.9	3.1	67.5	-0.6	-0.8	52.7	14.8	5.5	7.8	2.6	
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	2.7	
Nov 12	66.9	51.7	15.1	5.4	7.7	2.7	68.6	0.5	0.4	53.1	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8	
Dec 10	67.8	52.9	15.0	5.5	7.8	2.7	67.8	-0.8	0.3	52.4	15.4	5.5	7.8	2.8	
1999 Jan 14	73.3	57.0	16.3	6.0	8.5	2.9	67.8	0.0	-0.1	52.5	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.7	
Feb 11	72.7	56.5	16.3	5.9	8.4	2.9	68.2	0.4	-0.1	52.9	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.7	
Mar 11	70.6	54.9	15.7	5.7	8.1	2.8	68.0	-0.2	0.1	52.7	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.8	
Apr 8 R	68.8	53.3	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8	67.4	-0.6	-0.1	52.1	15.3	5.5	7.7	2.7	
May 13 P	65.3	50.9	14.4	5.3	7.6	2.6	66.7	-0.7	-0.5	51.5	15.2	5.4	7.6	2.7	
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF						DPBQ		
1995)	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.1	11.3	4.1	200.1	..	..	154.3	45.8	7.9	11.2	4.0	
1996) Annual	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.8	11.1	4.0	191.9	..	..	147.5	44.4	7.7	11.0	3.9	
1997) averages	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.6	9.4	3.2	156.3	..	..	121.6	34.7	6.4	9.2	3.1	
1998)	141.5	108.5	32.9	5.8	8.3	2.9	138.1	..	..	106.6	31.5	5.7	8.2	2.8	
1998 May 14	139.7	106.6	31.1	5.7	8.3	2.8	139.9	0.5	-0.1	108.1	31.8	5.7	8.3	2.8	
Jun 11	138.0	106.4	31.6	5.7	8.2	2.8	139.7	-0.2	0.1	107.5	32.2	5.7	8.2	2.8	
Jul 9	148.7	109.8	39.0	6.1	8.4	3.5	137.5	-2.2	-0.6	105.8	31.7	5.7	8.1	2.8	
Aug 13	149.0	109.7	39.3	6.1	8.4	3.5	136.4	-1.1	-1.2	105.2	31.2	5.6	8.1	2.8	
Sep 10	135.4	103.5	31.9	5.6	7.9	2.8	135.9	-0.5	-1.3	104.9	31.0	5.6	8.1	2.7	
Oct 8	132.1	101.6	30.5	5.4	7.8	2.7	136.8	0.9	-0.2	105.3	31.5	5.6	8.1	2.8	
Nov 12	132.3	102.2	30.2	5.4	7.8	2.7	136.3	-0.5	0.0	104.9	31.4	5.6	8.0	2.8	
Dec 10	133.0	103.3	29.7	5.5	7.9	2.6	134.7	-1.6	-0.4	103.4	31.3	5.5	7.9	2.8	
1999 Jan 14	146.5	113.3	33.2	6.0	8.7	2.9	135.8	1.1	-0.3	104.4	31.4	5.6	8.0	2.8	
Feb 11	145.4	112.0	33.4	6.0	8.6	3.0	136.5	0.7	0.1	105.1	31.4	5.6	8.1	2.8	
Mar 11	142.8	110.4	32.5	5.9	8.5	2.9	137.3	0.8	0.9	105.9	31.4	5.6	8.1	2.8	
Apr 8 R	139.0	107.1	31.9	5.7	8.2	2.8	134.7	-2.6	-0.4	103.9	30.8	5.5	8.0	2.7	
May 13 P	134.7	104.8	29.9	5.5	8.0	2.6	134.1	-0.6	-0.8	103.7	30.4	5.5	8.0	2.7	
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG						DPBR		
1995)	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.3	15.1	5.9	88.0	..	..	68.6	19.4	11.2	15.1	5.9	
1996) Annual	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.8	14.5	5.8	84.0	..	..	65.0	19.1	10.8	14.5	5.7	
1997) averages	63.5	49.9	13.5	8.2	11.3	4.0	63.4	..	..	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.3	4.0	
1998)	57.5	44.8	12.6	7.4	10.2	3.8	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.4	10.2	3.7	
1998 May 14	55.3	44.0	11.3	7.1	10.0	3.4	58.6	0.0	-0.5	45.7	12.9	7.6	10.4	3.8	
Jun 11	56.7	44.4	12.4	7.3	10.1	3.7	58.3	-0.3	-0.3	45.5	12.8	7.5	10.4	3.8	
Jul 9	60.7	45.4	15.3	7.8	10.3	4.6	56.7	-1.6	-0.6	44.1	12.6	7.3	10.1	3.7	
Aug 13	61.2	45.4	15.8	7.9	10.3	4.7	55.3	-1.4	-1.1	43.4	11.9	7.1	9.9	3.5	
Sep 10	58.2	44.5	13.7	7.5	10.1	4.1	54.5	-0.8	-1.3	43.0	11.5	7.0	9.8	3.4	
Oct 8	55.6	43.2	12.5	7.2	9.8	3.7	55.7	1.2	-0.3	43.5	12.2	7.2	9.9	3.6	
Nov 12	54.3	42.8	11.6	7.0	9.7	3.4	56.0	0.3	0.2	43.7	12.3	7.2	9.9	3.7	
Dec 10	54.0	42.7	11.2	7.0	9.7	3.3	56.1	0.1	0.5	43.6	12.5	7.2	9.9	3.7	
1999 Jan 14	56.0	44.2	11.8	7.2	10.1	3.5	56.1	0.0	0.1	43.5	12.6	7.2	9.9	3.8	
Feb 11	55.8	44.1	11.7	7.2	10.0	3.5	56.1	0.0	0.0	43.4	12.7	7.2	9.9	3.8	
Mar 11	54.6	43.1	11.5	7.0	9.8	3.4	55.8	-0.3	-0.1	43.1	12.7	7.2	9.8	3.8	
Apr 8 R	54.4	42.5	11.9	7.0	9.7	3.5	55.1	-0.7	-0.3	42.5	12.6	7.1	9.7	3.8	
May 13 P	51.1	40.5	10.6	6.6	9.2	3.2	54.0	-1.1	-0.7	41.8	12.2	7.0	9.5	3.6	



### C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only

Thousands and per cent

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 12 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months									
ALL	1997	May 8 Jun 12	GEYV 1605.5 1537.3	481.2 474.9	261.4 248.3	GEYX 276.4 263.0	241.0 223.3	36.5 35.8	345.5 327.8	GEZA 396.7 381.1	146.0 147.6	81.3 75.2	GEZC 84.0 79.2	54.2 49.8	21.6 20.8	GEZE 31.4 29.3																
																	Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1573.7 1567.1 1502.4	547.0 572.0 544.8	251.5 251.6 248.6	245.3 243.6 235.3	214.4 201.8 190.8	33.7 31.9 31.5	315.5 238.2 282.8	419.1 424.7 404.4	197.0 210.2 199.5	72.7 70.8 70.3	72.0 70.6 65.6	49.0 46.5 44.0	18.5 17.2 17.0	28.4 26.6 25.0	
																																Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11
	1998	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	1469.4 1441.8 1396.9	560.7 539.1 496.7	266.4 278.6 280.6	245.2 242.8 247.0	162.5 154.3 158.4	27.0 26.4 26.7	234.6 221.8 214.3	372.2 371.8 356.1	173.7 173.1 157.0	80.8 82.8 81.6	64.2 64.2 67.1	34.8 34.3 33.7	14.4 13.9 14.2	18.7 17.5 16.7																
																	Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	1382.3 1342.1 1316.1	495.8 454.5 443.2	262.7 259.0 244.8	254.1 259.3 260.2	159.3 163.8 166.2	26.7 27.5 27.9	210.3 205.5 201.6	343.6 332.0 326.2	148.1 135.7 136.1	76.1 75.4 70.0	69.5 70.9 70.5	33.7 34.5 34.6	14.5 15.1 15.2	16.1 15.6 15.0	
																																Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	1271.8 1271.9 1282.7	468.7 493.0 508.2	223.0 218.2 222.0	228.9 218.6 213.8	167.5 164.4 165.0	27.6 26.9 26.4	183.8 177.7 173.9	309.7 299.8 296.8	156.8 158.5 160.5	65.4 64.1 64.6	49.5 46.4 45.1	27.5 22.2 19.1	12.3 10.3 8.9	10.6 8.6 7.5																	
																1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1374.6 1366.1 1333.1	552.1 535.9 503.4	249.8 267.6 273.4	229.8 225.4 224.1	170.7 169.3 167.8	24.9 24.7 24.9	172.2 168.0 164.3	324.6 323.0 312.2	176.3 175.0 164.6	71.9 76.1 78.1	52.0 51.3 51.6	17.7 15.0 13.1	7.5 6.4 5.7	6.8 5.7 4.8	
																																Apr 8 May 13
	MALE	1997	May 8 Jun 12	GEZG 1239.0 1184.3	350.4 344.0	195.2 184.1	GEZI 210.0 201.5	191.1 177.2	39.0 38.4	292.4 277.4	101.8 101.6	57.6 52.7	59.2 56.5	39.7 36.4	22.6 21.9																	
																Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1193.3 1178.0 1134.5	381.6 392.2 378.4	186.2 186.6 184.4	188.8 187.4 181.7	169.7 159.8 151.2	36.6 35.0 34.4	266.9 252.1 238.8	287.5 288.8 276.6	127.2 134.2 129.1	51.3 50.0 49.5	51.6 50.5 47.2	35.6 33.7 31.8	19.9 18.7 18.4	21.8 20.4 19.0		
																															Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	1081.6 1053.0 1063.9
1998		Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	1129.6 1103.1 1070.2	414.7 393.0 360.5	196.8 207.3 212.2	189.6 187.7 189.7	129.7 127.3 126.4	29.1 28.6 28.7	198.9 187.9 181.3	263.9 262.3 252.1	121.7 119.2 108.0	56.3 58.3 58.8	46.0 46.1 47.8	25.5 25.1 24.7	15.1 14.7 14.9																	
																Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	1056.2 1031.2 1008.7	357.6 333.1 322.0	199.0 194.4 182.4	194.8 190.6 201.5	126.9 130.6 132.4	28.8 29.5 30.0	177.8 173.7 170.4	243.5 243.2 230.7	102.5 95.2 94.2	54.5 53.3 49.1	49.5 50.7 50.8	24.7 25.3 25.2	15.2 15.7 15.9	12.4 11.9 11.4		
																															Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	1025.8 1024.5 997.5
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10		966.0 972.0 987.4	332.5 356.8 376.3	165.1 160.8 162.8	179.4 172.0 167.8	133.7 131.9 133.0	29.9 29.1 28.4	155.5 150.6 147.5	214.2 209.7 210.6	105.3 109.1 113.8	45.1 44.3 44.5	35.8 33.6 32.7	20.0 16.3 14.0	13.1 10.9 9.3	8.9 6.6 5.9																	
																1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1054.6 1046.8 1023.9	406.7 392.5 368.3	184.8 199.7 207.0	178.9 175.0 173.0	138.0 137.0 136.1	26.9 26.7 26.9	146.1 142.6 139.5	229.4 228.1 221.3	114.1 122.7 115.5	50.0 53.6 56.0	37.2 36.7 36.6	12.9 10.9 9.5	7.9 6.7 5.9		
																															Apr 8 May 13	1001.2 972.1
FEMALE		1997	May 8 Jun 12	GEZR 366.4 353.1	130.8 130.9	66.2 64.2	GEZT 66.4 61.4	49.9 46.1	28.1 27.3	GEZV 53.1 50.4	GEZW 114.2 111.3	44.2 45.9	23.7 22.5	GEZY 24.8 22.7	14.4 13.4																	
																Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	380.4 389.1 367.9	165.3 179.7 166.4	65.3 65.0 64.2	56.5 56.2 53.7	44.7 42.0 39.6	24.5 22.6 22.7	48.6 46.1 44.0	131.6 135.9 127.8	69.7 76.0 70.4	21.4 20.8 20.8	20.4 20.0 18.4	13.5 12.8 12.2	15.3 14.0 14.2	6.6 6.2 6.0		
																															Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 11	340.3 324.0 317.4
	1998	Jan 8 Feb 12 Mar 12	339.7 338.7 326.8	146.0 146.1 136.1	69.7 71.4 68.3	55.6 55.2 57.3	32.8 32.1 32.0	20.2 19.5 19.9	35.7 34.0 33.0	108.3 109.6 104.0	52.0 53.9 49.0	24.5 24.4 22.8	18.2 18.1 19.3	9.3 9.1 9.0	12.6 12.0 12.4																	
																Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	326.1 310.8 307.4	138.2 121.4 121.2	63.7 64.5 62.3	59.3 59.9 58.7	32.4 33.2 33.8	19.9 20.9 21.2	32.6 31.8 31.2	100.1 95.6 95.4	45.6 40.5 41.9	21.6 22.1 20.9	20.1 20.2 19.7	9.0 9.2 9.3	12.8 13.5 13.5	3.8 3.7 3.5		
																															Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	336.1 350.2 324.7
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	305.8 299.9 295.3	136.2 136.2 131.9	58.0 57.4 59.2	49.5 46.6 46.0	33.8 32.5 31.9	20.3 19.9 19.7	28.3 27.1 26.4	95.6 91.0 86.1	51.5 49.4 46.7	20.2 19.8 20.2	13.7 12.8 12.4	7.5 5.9 5.1	10.6 8.9 8.0	2.6 2.1 1.8																	
																1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	320.0 319.3 309.2	145.4 143.4 135.1	65.0 67.8 66.4	50.9 50.4 51.1	32.7 32.3 31.8	18.4 18.1 18.3	26.0 25.3 24.8	95.2 94.9 91.0	52.2 52.3 49.1	21.9 22.5 22.1	14.7 14.6 15.1	4.7 4.1 3.5	6.7 5.8 5.2		
																															Apr 8 May 13	306.6 290.3

UNEMPLOYMENT  
Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only C.12

Thousands and per cent

UNITED KINGDOM			25-49						50 and over							
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
ALL	GEZF				IACM			IACS	IACV				IADB			IADH
1997 May 8	930.7	256.8	141.5	153.0	146.7	40.8	232.7	230.2	260.2	65.0	35.4	38.4	40.0	46.7	81.5	
Jun 12	891.3	251.4	135.9	146.5	136.6	40.1	220.8	248.0	248.0	63.1	34.1	36.3	36.8	46.1	77.7	
Jul 10	892.5	273.5	139.0	137.6	130.3	38.4	212.0	245.0	63.5	36.7	34.8	34.9	44.9	75.1		
Aug 14	882.9	284.3	139.9	137.2	122.3	36.4	199.3	242.0	64.5	37.6	34.7	32.9	43.5	72.3		
Sep 11	846.2	270.5	138.1	134.3	115.5	35.8	187.9	235.3	62.4	37.2	34.4	31.3	43.1	70.0		
Oct 9	809.3	258.4	138.2	130.3	106.7	34.9	175.6	229.5	62.5	34.9	34.7	29.9	42.5	67.6		
Nov 13	787.5	263.8	132.6	128.4	100.0	33.4	162.7	227.0	66.2	33.1	34.0	28.7	41.3	65.0		
Dec 11	793.9	275.8	135.0	129.8	97.8	31.9	155.3	227.3	67.5	33.6	34.5	28.2	40.3	63.5		
1998 Jan 8	842.6	302.8	145.4	142.7	99.2	29.9	152.6	239.3	72.7	37.5	37.4	28.4	38.3	63.3		
Feb 12	819.6	285.8	152.8	141.0	97.1	29.3	142.9	233.3	66.5	40.5	36.8	28.0	38.3	61.4		
Mar 12	795.7	263.9	156.1	141.9	96.6	29.4	137.2	228.6	62.6	40.4	37.2	28.0	38.7	60.4		
Apr 9	792.7	267.6	147.8	145.7	97.4	29.2	134.3	230.2	67.5	36.6	38.0	28.1	38.3	59.9		
May 14	772.8	245.7	145.7	149.4	100.5	30.0	131.4	222.2	61.7	35.1	38.2	28.7	39.3	58.5		
Jun 11	758.2	237.0	138.6	151.3	102.3	30.5	129.1	217.4	59.5	33.4	37.7	29.3	39.9	57.5		
Jul 9	771.6	252.5	139.2	147.5	105.0	30.1	127.4	219.0	60.5	35.4	36.5	29.8	39.6	56.9		
Aug 13	778.0	265.1	131.1	149.7	107.0	29.8	125.1	220.6	63.8	33.7	36.7	30.3	39.2	56.0		
Sep 10	755.3	249.3	127.0	147.5	108.7	30.6	122.7	214.5	59.5	33.0	36.0	30.8	40.1	55.2		
Oct 8	737.3	241.9	124.5	142.9	108.9	30.9	119.1	211.8	59.8	31.2	35.6	31.0	40.2	54.1		
Nov 12	743.5	258.0	121.8	137.4	110.5	30.5	115.9	215.5	66.0	30.7	34.1	31.6	39.3	53.1		
Dec 10	754.6	268.4	124.1	134.4	113.6	30.2	114.1	218.1	68.5	31.5	33.6	32.2	38.8	52.3		
1999 Jan 14	804.2	290.9	139.0	141.5	119.4	28.9	113.3	230.6	73.1	36.3	35.5	33.6	37.1	52.0		
Feb 11	796.4	277.7	149.0	138.3	120.3	29.1	111.1	229.3	69.3	39.9	35.1	33.9	37.1	51.2		
Mar 8	778.4	259.6	136.8	136.8	120.8	29.5	109.1	225.3	65.2	40.7	35.0	33.9	37.4	50.4		
Apr 13	768.5	260.3	140.7	139.3	120.8	29.7	107.4	225.5	68.7	37.1	35.6	34.3	37.3	49.8		
May 13	743.6	242.4	135.9	140.4	119.8	30.2	105.2	216.5	63.4	35.1	35.8	33.5	37.9	48.7		
Males	IACI			IACN			IACT	IACW			IADC		IADI			
1997 May 8	749.2	193.9	109.7	121.9	121.1	43.2	202.6	197.1	47.0	25.9	28.3	30.1	48.6	65.6		
Jun 12	717.3	189.7	104.8	117.7	112.9	42.5	192.2	187.5	45.2	24.8	26.9	27.8	48.3	62.7		
Jul 10	711.8	202.0	106.8	110.9	107.6	41.0	184.5	184.4	45.1	26.4	25.7	26.5	47.2	60.6		
Aug 14	698.7	205.8	107.8	110.6	101.1	39.3	173.4	180.7	44.8	27.0	25.6	25.0	46.1	58.3		
Sep 11	672.6	198.5	106.7	108.6	95.6	38.5	163.3	176.0	43.8	26.5	25.4	23.8	45.7	56.5		
Oct 9	646.1	192.4	106.7	105.8	88.4	37.3	152.8	172.4	44.5	25.0	25.4	22.8	45.0	54.7		
Nov 13	630.5	198.9	102.2	104.8	82.9	35.6	141.8	170.7	47.4	23.7	25.0	21.9	43.7	52.7		
Dec 11	638.7	212.6	103.5	105.9	81.2	33.9	135.5	171.0	48.7	24.0	25.3	21.5	42.7	51.5		
1998 Jan 8	676.8	233.4	112.1	115.8	82.4	31.8	133.1	180.0	52.8	26.9	27.3	21.7	40.6	51.4		
Feb 12	655.9	217.9	118.4	114.4	80.8	31.3	124.5	175.1	48.0	29.1	26.8	21.3	40.7	49.9		
Mar 12	637.1	199.9	122.9	114.5	80.4	31.4	119.4	171.5	45.1	29.1	26.9	21.2	41.0	49.1		
Apr 9	631.9	200.2	116.7	117.4	80.9	31.3	116.7	171.7	47.8	26.5	27.5	21.3	40.7	48.7		
May 14	619.6	187.0	114.1	120.6	83.7	31.9	114.2	166.5	44.3	23.7	27.7	21.6	41.5	47.6		
Jun 11	607.4	179.5	107.7	122.8	85.2	32.5	112.2	162.4	42.2	24.0	27.4	22.0	42.3	46.8		
Jul 9	610.6	184.5	108.0	120.1	87.4	32.4	110.6	161.9	41.4	25.4	26.6	22.3	42.3	46.2		
Aug 13	608.3	186.8	102.4	121.6	89.1	32.5	108.5	161.0	42.0	24.1	26.7	22.6	42.3	45.5		
Sep 10	597.8	181.6	99.1	120.3	90.3	32.9	106.4	158.8	41.3	23.4	26.3	22.9	42.7	44.9		
Oct 8	587.2	179.5	96.7	117.0	90.6	32.0	103.4	157.4	42.1	22.1	26.1	23.0	42.6	44.1		
Nov 12	594.2	194.6	93.9	113.0	92.0	32.4	100.8	160.7	47.2	21.7	25.0	23.5	41.6	43.3		
Dec 10	606.0	206.7	95.0	110.2	94.9	32.0	99.2	163.2	49.6	22.4	24.5	24.1	40.9	42.7		
1999 Jan 14	643.8	222.7	107.4	115.4	99.8	30.8	98.6	172.5	53.0	26.0	25.8	25.2	39.2	42.4		
Feb 11	637.3	211.6	115.9	112.4	100.7	31.0	96.6	171.5	50.1	28.7	25.5	25.4	39.1	41.7		
Mar 11	624.1	197.6	119.9	110.7	101.1	31.4	94.8	168.6	47.1	29.7	25.3	25.4	39.5	41.1		
Apr 8	613.3	195.3	111.0	112.6	101.1	31.7	93.3	168.0	48.7	27.1	25.8	25.8	39.5	40.6		
May 13	597.2	185.1	106.6	113.7	100.4	32.1	91.4	162.4	45.8	25.4	26.2	25.2	40.0	39.7		
FEMALE	IACJ			IACO			IACU	IACX			IADD		IADJ			
1997 May 8	181.5	62.9	31.8	31.1	25.6	30.7	30.1	63.1	18.0	9.4	10.0	9.8	40.7	15.9		
Jun 12	174.0	61.7	31.1	28.9	23.7	30.1	28.6	60.6	17.8	9.3	9.4	8.9	39.6	15.0		
Jul 10	180.7	71.5	32.3	26.7	22.7	27.8	27.5	60.7	18.4	10.3	9.0	8.4	37.8	14.5		
Aug 14	184.3	78.4	32.1	26.6	21.2	25.6	25.9	61.3	19.7	10.7	9.1	7.9	35.6	13.9		
Sep 11	173.6	72.0	31.4	25.5	19.9	25.6	24.5	59.3	18.6	10.7	9.0	7.5	35.4	13.5		
Oct 9	163.2	66.0	31.5	24.8	18.3	25.2	22.8	57.2	18.0	9.9	9.2	7.1	35.0	12.9		
Nov 13	157.0	64.8	30.4	23.6	17.1	24.2	20.9	56.3	18.7	9.4	9.1	6.8	34.0	12.3		
Dec 11	155.1	63.2	31.5	24.0	16.6	23.5	19.9	56.3	18.8	9.6	9.2	6.7	33.2	12.0		
1998 Jan 8	165.8	69.4	33.3	26.9	16.7	21.8	19.5	59.3	19.9	10.6	10.1	6.7	31.4	11.9		
Feb 12	163.6	67.9	34.4	26.7	16.2	21.2	18.4	58.2	18.5	11.4	10.0	6.7	31.3	11.5		
Mar 12	158.6	64.1	33.2	27.4	16.2	21.4	17.7	57.1	17.5	11.3	10.3	6.8	31.7	11.3		
Apr 9	160.8	67.5	31.1	28.3	16.4	21.1	17.5	58.5	19.7	10.1	10.5	6.9	31.1	11.3		
May 14	153.2	58.7	31.6	28.8	16.8	22.2	17.2	55.7	17.4	9.7	10.5	7.1	32.4	10.9		
Jun 11	150.9	57.5	30.8	28.4	17.1	22.6	17.0	55.0	17.3	9.4	10.3	7.3	32.9	10.8		
Jul 9	161.0	68.0	31.2	27.4	17.6	21.4	16.8	57.1	19.1	10.0	9.9	7.5	31.7	10.6		
Aug 13	169.6	78.3	28.8	28.0	17.9	20.4	16.6	59.6	21.8	9.6	10.0	7.7	30.6	10.5		
Sep 10	157.5	67.7	27.9	27.2	18.4	22.0	16.3	55.7	18.2	9.6	9.7	7.9	32.7	10.3		
Oct 8	150.1	62.5	27.8	25.9	18.3	22.6	15.7	54.4	17.7	9.1	9.5	8.0	33.2	10.1		
Nov 12	149.3	63.3	27.9	24.4	18.5	22.5	15.2	54.8	18.9	9.0	9.1	8.1	32.7	9.8		
Dec 10	148.5	61.7	29.1	24.2	18.7	22.6	14.9	54.9	18.9	9.1	9.1	8.2	32.5	9.7		
1999 Jan 14	160.3	68.2	31.6	26.1	19.5	21.4	14.8	58.1	20.1	10.3	9.7	8.4	31.0	9.6		
Feb 11	159.2	66.1	33.0	25.9	19.7	21.5	14.5	57.8	19.2	11.1	9.6	8.5	31.0	9.4		
Mar 11	154.3	62.0	32.2	26.1	19.7	22.0	14.3	56.6	18.2	11.1	9.6	8.5	31.4	9.3		
Apr 8	155.3	65.0	29.7	26.8	19.7	21.8	14.1	57.4	20.0	10.0	9.8	8.5	30.8	9.2		
May 13	146.4	57.3	29.3	26.7	19.4	22.6	13.8	54.1	17.6	9.7	9.6	8.3	31.8	8.9		

*Note:* Only computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C11. The latter include clerically processed claims which currently amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094



C.13

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: May 13 1999: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24				25-49				50 and over				18-24			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>																
13 or less	103,510	185,063	45,803	341,213	42,543	57,311	17,594	122,427	100,220	180,620	44,857	332,506	41,008	55,798	17,187	118,964
Over 13 and up to 26	51,073	106,625	25,448	184,848	20,648	29,282	9,669	60,945	49,121	103,512	24,793	179,121	19,776	28,423	9,419	58,968
26 and up to 52	38,635	113,706	26,183	178,993	15,890	26,692	9,622	52,616	36,706	109,518	25,328	172,018	15,025	25,772	9,253	50,459
52 and up to 104	7,863	100,413	25,228	133,567	3,032	19,376	8,260	30,703	7,302	96,055	24,201	127,620	2,877	18,690	7,957	29,559
Over 104	2,424	91,370	39,709	133,503	867	13,786	8,948	23,601	2,161	82,105	36,544	120,810	809	12,694	8,370	21,873
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	5.1	32.1	40.0	27.5	4.7	22.6	31.8	18.7	4.8	31.2	39.0	26.7	4.6	22.2	31.3	18.4
All	203,505	597,177	162,371	972,124	82,980	146,447	54,093	290,292	195,510	571,810	155,723	932,075	79,495	141,377	52,186	279,813
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,202	11,768	3,098	22,687	2,572	2,995	862	6,808	6,379	11,841	3,459	22,011	2,796	3,995	1,569	8,640
Over 13 and up to 26	3,864	6,610	1,718	12,325	1,420	1,640	546	3,707	2,850	6,488	2,034	11,457	1,255	1,913	817	4,067
26 and up to 52	3,170	7,515	1,805	12,510	1,076	1,363	522	2,981	1,922	6,446	1,843	10,233	851	1,631	731	3,244
52 and up to 104	453	6,001	1,515	7,973	158	928	366	1,482	326	5,389	1,654	7,370	142	1,193	647	1,963
Over 104	152	6,723	2,974	9,849	44	812	506	1,362	99	4,615	2,404	7,118	44	800	633	1,477
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	4.1	32.9	40.4	27.3	3.8	22.5	31.9	17.4	3.7	28.8	35.6	24.9	3.7	20.9	29.1	17.8
All	14,841	38,617	11,110	65,344	5,270	7,738	2,832	16,340	11,576	34,779	11,394	58,189	5,088	9,532	4,397	19,411
<b>NORTH WEST (GOR)</b>																
13 or less	10,772	18,130	4,115	33,693	3,978	4,855	1,590	10,954	11,543	27,468	4,938	44,415	5,972	10,299	2,421	19,124
Over 13 and up to 26	5,229	10,079	2,224	17,702	1,858	2,346	790	5,120	6,116	17,712	3,030	28,995	3,020	5,685	1,350	10,167
26 and up to 52	3,501	9,697	2,037	15,293	1,316	1,813	665	3,534	5,142	20,291	3,486	28,950	2,797	6,350	1,539	10,722
52 and up to 104	654	7,094	1,820	9,574	229	1,131	436	1,799	1,600	20,092	3,934	25,630	755	4,963	1,531	7,249
Over 104	144	5,555	2,368	8,067	51	698	406	1,155	580	18,666	6,553	25,799	249	3,572	1,819	5,640
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	3.9	25.0	33.3	20.9	3.8	16.9	21.7	12.9	8.7	37.2	47.8	33.9	7.8	27.6	38.7	24.4
All	20,300	50,555	12,564	84,329	7,432	10,843	3,887	22,862	24,981	104,229	21,941	151,789	12,793	30,869	8,660	52,922
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>																
13 or less	4,041	6,160	1,288	11,777	1,519	1,622	474	3,769	7,583	16,175	4,741	28,830	3,013	5,076	1,711	10,105
Over 13 and up to 26	2,240	3,923	735	6,987	912	1,004	275	2,256	3,335	8,425	2,439	14,270	1,265	2,289	800	4,508
26 and up to 52	1,948	4,496	855	7,324	763	985	328	2,088	2,187	8,393	2,301	12,901	825	1,911	808	3,568
52 and up to 104	442	4,186	897	5,530	144	745	233	1,183	340	7,005	2,186	9,534	113	1,475	749	2,339
Over 104	140	4,964	1,615	6,749	45	657	347	1,049	78	5,369	3,035	8,482	31	949	753	1,733
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	6.6	38.6	46.6	32.0	5.6	28.0	37.3	21.6	3.1	27.3	35.5	24.3	2.7	20.7	30.6	18.3
All	8,811	23,759	5,390	38,367	3,383	5,013	1,717	10,345	13,523	45,367	14,702	74,017	5,247	11,700	4,911	22,254
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	10,889	18,415	4,629	34,725	4,379	5,053	1,550	11,515	6,438	11,982	3,366	22,148	2,702	3,908	1,426	9,286
Over 13 and up to 26	5,399	10,723	2,434	18,751	2,197	2,702	911	5,946	2,809	6,476	1,804	10,299	858	1,622	703	3,201
26 and up to 52	3,981	11,577	2,659	18,268	1,541	2,476	929	4,992	1,953	6,363	1,804	10,299	858	1,622	703	3,201
52 and up to 104	540	9,871	2,446	12,861	218	1,627	703	2,552	245	5,152	1,677	7,076	106	1,059	582	1,748
Over 104	147	8,068	3,717	11,932	55	1,065	778	1,898	63	4,080	2,345	6,488	23	723	610	1,356
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	3.3	30.6	38.8	25.7	3.3	20.8	30.4	16.5	2.7	27.1	36.6	23.8	2.6	19.3	29.1	16.7
All	20,956	58,654	15,885	96,537	8,390	12,923	4,871	26,903	11,548	34,053	10,992	57,063	4,894	9,235	4,093	18,561
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	6,744	11,561	3,147	21,840	2,983	3,751	1,244	8,249	6,375	9,447	2,348	18,558	2,398	2,821	855	6,350
Over 13 and up to 26	3,418	6,641	1,891	12,011	1,310	1,916	665	3,947	3,208	5,301	1,215	9,813	1,150	1,349	443	3,006
26 and up to 52	2,226	6,619	1,687	10,554	924	1,515	618	3,078	2,418	5,806	1,459	9,701	861	1,235	515	2,824
52 and up to 104	446	6,611	1,551	8,609	157	1,130	539	1,828	270	4,778	1,274	6,323	103	800	390	1,293
Over 104	126	3,564	2,069	5,759	29	590	461	1,070	65	4,102	1,867	6,034	18	545	401	964
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	4.4	29.1	35.0	24.4	3.4	19.2	28.4	15.9	2.7	30.2	38.5	24.5	2.7	19.9	30.4	15.9
All	12,960	34,996	10,345	58,773	5,403	8,892	3,527	18,172	12,336	29,434	8,163	50,429	4,530	6,750	2,604	14,236
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	10,116	17,056	4,521	32,252	4,303	5,450	1,713	11,890	12,138	20,617	5,207	39,570	4,393	5,973	1,772	13,274
Over 13 and up to 26	4,996	10,063	2,600	17,813	2,147	2,617	935	5,818	5,657	11,184	2,673	19,945	2,037	3,039	1,025	6,427
26 and up to 52	4,027	10,195	2,477	16,744	1,740	2,271	891	4,931	4,191	12,007	2,915	19,241	1,473	2,600	1,004	5,195
52 and up to 104	1,045	9,746	2,474	13,269	440	1,893	867	3,200	941	10,130	2,773	13,871	312	1,746	824	2,903
Over 104	365	9,071	3,613	13,249	143	1,291	890	2,314	202	7,298	3,784	11,284	77	1,002	776	1,655
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	6.9	33.5	39.6	28.4	6.6	23.5	33.0	19.6	4.9	28.5	37.8	24.2	4.7	19.1	29.6	16.0
All	20,549	56,131	15,885	93,327	8,773	13,522	5,286	28,153	23,129	61,236	17,352	103,911	8,292	14,360	5,401	29,654
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
13 or less	3,290	4,443	946	8,707	1,535	1,513	407	3,463	3,290	4,443	946	8,707	1,535	1,513	407	3,463
Over 13 and up to 26	1,952	3,113	655	5,727	872	859	250	1,987	1,952	3,113	655	5,727	872	859	250	1,987
26 and up to 52	1,929	4,188	855	6,975	865	920	369	2,157	1,929	4,188	855	6,975	865	920	369	2,157
52 and up to 104	561	4,358	1,027	5,947	155	686	303	1,144	561	4,358	1,027	5,947	155	686	303	1,144
Over 104	263	9,265	3,165	12,693	58	1,092	578	1,728	263	9,265	3,165	12,693	58	1,092	578	1,728
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	10.3	53.7	63.1	46.5	6.1	35.1	46.2	27.4	10.3	53.7	63.1	46.5	6.1	35.1	46.2	27.4
All	7,995	25,367	6,648	40,049	3,485	5,070	1,907	10,479	7,995	25,367	6,648	40,049	3,485	5,070	1,907	10,479
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>																
13 or less	3,290	4,443	946	8,707	1,535	1,513	407	3,463	3,290	4,443	946	8,707	1,535	1,513	407	3,463
Over 13 and up to 26	1,952	3,113	655	5,727	872	859	250	1,987	1,952	3,113	655	5,727	872	859	250	1,987
26 and up to 52	1,929	4,188	855	6,975	865	920	369	2,157	1,929	4,188	855	6,975	865	920	369	2,157
52 and up to 104	561	4,358	1,027	5,947	155	686	303	1,144	561	4,358	1,027	5,947	155	686	303	1,144
Over 104	263	9,265	3,165	12,693	58	1,092	578	1,728	263	9,265	3,165	12,693	58	1,092	578	1,728
Percent claiming over 52 weeks	10.3	53.7	63.1	46.5	6.1	35.1	46.2	27.4	10.3	53.7	63.1	46.5	6.1	35.1	46.2	27.4
All	7,995	25,367	6,648	40,049	3,485	5,070	1,907	10,479	7,995	25,367	6,648	40,049	3,485	5,070	1,907	10,479

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

\* Include some aged under



# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at May 13 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>						
Alnwick and Amble	583	205	798	6.8	5.0	
Andover	461	188	649	1.8	1.5	
Appleby	63	26	89	2.2	1.7	
Ashford	1,057	290	1,347	3.4	2.7	
Axminster	175	43	218	3.4	2.4	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,726	828	3,554	2.0	1.6	
Banbury	580	209	799	1.8	1.5	
Barnard Castle	182	51	233	4.1	2.8	
Barnsley	5,212	1,377	6,589	8.7	7.1	
Barnstaple	718	254	972	4.0	3.3	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,881	419	2,300	7.1	6.3	
Basingstoke	972	328	1,300	1.5	1.2	
Bath	1,924	642	2,566	3.1	2.6	
Bedford	2,202	805	3,007	3.2	2.6	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	400	158	558	5.6	4.3	
Bideford	770	276	1,046	7.4	5.7	
Birmingham	41,290	11,972	53,262	6.6	6.0	
Bishop Auckland	3,648	1,040	4,688	7.5	6.5	
Blackburn	4,563	1,385	5,948	4.7	4.1	
Blackpool	4,211	1,048	5,259	4.5	3.8	
Bolton	4,825	1,233	6,058	4.3	3.8	
Boston	530	185	715	3.1	2.7	
Bournemouth	3,715	1,037	4,752	4.2	3.5	
Bradford	11,525	2,907	14,432	6.4	5.6	
Bradwater	1,083	334	1,417	4.5	3.6	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,307	400	1,707	8.8	7.5	
Bridport	255	97	352	4.6	3.4	
Brighton	7,275	2,446	9,721	6.2	5.1	
Bristol	9,339	2,840	12,179	3.3	2.9	
Bude	265	102	367	6.3	4.8	
Burnley	1,293	402	1,695	4.1	3.5	
Burton on Trent	2,123	683	2,806	3.9	3.6	
Bury St Edmunds	565	237	802	2.3	1.9	
Buxton	594	188	782	3.9	2.8	
Calderdale	3,592	1,053	4,645	5.9	5.3	
Cambridge	2,687	871	3,558	2.4	2.0	
Camelford	140	54	194	9.2	6.7	
Canterbury	1,857	538	2,395	3.9	3.2	
Carlisle	1,779	574	2,353	4.5	3.9	
Chard	190	33	223	3.0	2.5	
Cheltenham	1,831	550	2,381	3.2	2.6	
Chesterfield	3,733	1,035	4,768	7.6	6.7	
Chichester	1,542	502	2,044	2.5	2.1	
Chippenhams	448	176	624	2.3	1.7	
Cinderford	682	272	954	5.1	3.8	
Cirencester	273	88	361	1.6	1.2	
Clacton	1,223	325	1,548	7.8	5.7	
Colchester	3,137	1,145	4,282	3.4	2.7	
Coventry	8,405	2,540	10,945	4.6	4.1	
Crawley	2,373	772	3,145	1.4	1.1	
Crewe	2,870	907	3,777	4.4	3.9	
Cromer	733	178	911	5.4	4.0	
Darlington	2,368	604	2,972	6.9	6.3	
Dartmouth	117	23	140	4.7	3.4	
Derby	5,594	1,590	7,184	5.0	4.5	
Devizes	320	114	434	2.8	1.9	
Diss	358	133	491	2.9	2.3	
Doncaster	7,328	1,974	9,302	8.5	7.6	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,256	372	1,628	3.8	2.8	
Dover	1,533	380	1,913	6.3	5.1	
Dudley and Sandwell	10,353	3,179	13,532	6.0	5.5	
Eastbourne	1,752	606	2,358	4.5	3.5	
Evesham	408	165	573	2.5	2.0	
Exeter	3,013	958	3,971	3.5	2.9	
Fakenham	347	116	463	4.5	3.4	
Falmouth	900	270	1,170	10.6	8.3	
Folkestone	1,793	399	2,192	6.3	5.3	
Gainsborough	721	200	921	7.2	6.1	
Gloucester	2,161	625	2,786	3.9	3.4	
Goole and Selby	1,320	500	1,820	6.1	5.1	
Grantham	677	237	914	3.7	3.2	
Grimby	4,694	1,312	6,006	8.0	7.2	
Gt. Yarmouth	2,893	840	3,733	9.8	8.7	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,529	736	3,265	1.5	1.2	
Haltwhistle	127	48	175	6.5	4.7	
Harlow	2,147	775	2,922	2.4	2.0	
Harrogate and Ripon	1,095	387	1,482	2.2	1.8	
Hartlepool	3,533	825	4,358	12.8	11.5	
Harwich	403	126	529	9.4	6.8	
Hastings	2,769	714	3,483	7.1	5.8	
Haverhill and Sudbury	675	270	945	3.0	2.6	
Hawes and Leyburn	41	17	58	2.1	1.1	
Heiston	415	178	593	8.7	5.9	
Hereford	1,195	490	1,685	3.4	2.7	
Hexham	336	103	439	3.4	2.5	
Holworthy	117	57	174	6.4	5.0	
Horncastle	171	87	258	3.9	2.9	
Huddersfield	3,959	1,132	5,091	5.8	5.0	
Hull	10,617	3,048	13,665	7.3	6.6	
Huntingdon	1,067	417	1,484	2.6	2.2	
Ilfracombe	346	101	447	6.3	5.1	
Ipswich	3,300	1,025	4,325	3.7	3.3	
Isle of Wight	2,442	728	3,170	6.9	5.9	
Keighley and Skipton	1,660	540	2,200	4.7	3.8	
Kendal	332	127	459	2.1	1.7	
Keswick	29	10	39	1.0	0.9	
Kettering and Corby	1,607	539	2,146	3.5	3.3	
Kidderminster	1,234	403	1,637	3.8	3.1	
King's Lynn	1,425	559	1,984	4.5	3.6	
Kingsbridge	163	81	244	4.2	3.0	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,482	732	3,214	6.1	5.1	
Launceston	249	104	353	5.1	3.8	
Leeds	13,639	3,669	17,308	4.9	4.3	
Leek	329	131	460	2.7	2.1	
Leicester	9,181	2,953	12,134	4.4	3.9	
Leominster	247	81	328	4.2	3.3	
Lincoln	2,604	779	3,383	4.5	3.6	
Liskeard	421	209	630	5.9	4.7	
Liverpool	29,091	7,785	36,876	9.8	8.7	
London	152,815	53,241	206,056	5.6	4.9	
Loughborough	1,444	588	2,032	3.9	3.2	
Louth	469	162	631	5.5	4.1	
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,472	778	3,250	8.0	7.2	
Ludlow	299	100	399	4.1	2.9	
Luton	4,092	1,309	5,401	4.4	3.6	
Maidstone and North Kent	8,605	2,715	11,320	4.7	3.9	
Malton	192	75	267	2.8	2.1	
Malvern	581	197	778	3.4	2.7	
Manchester	34,654	8,994	43,648	4.8	4.2	
Mansfield	5,248	1,425	6,673	6.3	5.4	
Matlock	503	163	666	2.1	1.7	
Melton Mowbray	272	111	383	2.5	2.0	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,418	3,616	18,034	9.5	8.5	
Mildenhall	299	114	413	3.1	2.5	
Milton Keynes	2,212	768	2,980	2.3	2.0	
Minehead	369	113	482	6.8	5.2	
Morpeth and Ashington	3,296	855	4,151	8.3	7.3	
Nelson and Colne	1,211	380	1,591	5.2	4.3	
Newark	725	198	923	4.1	3.3	
Newbury	517	133	650	1.3	1.1	
Newquay	739	269	1,008	10.0	7.7	
Newton Abbot	760	295	1,055	4.1	3.2	
Northallerton and Thirsk	408	173	581	2.3	1.7	
Northampton	3,235	1,084	4,319	3.2	2.9	
Norwich	5,137	1,693	6,830	4.4	3.9	
Nottingham	14,148	4,077	18,225	5.4	4.8	
Okehampton	243	105	348	4.5	3.4	
Okehampton	506	216	722	4.7	3.8	
Oxford	2,846	905	3,751	1.8	1.5	
Paignton and Totnes	1,299	400	1,699	6.8	5.2	
Penrith	149	53	202	1.6	1.2	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,463	534	1,997	8.8	7.8	
Peterborough	2,493	695	3,188	3.3	3.0	
Pickering	154	57	211	2.8	2.1	
Plymouth	5,632	1,804	7,436	5.7	4.7	
Poole	1,737	545	2,282	2.7	2.2	
Portsmouth	6,869	1,907	8,776	4.3	3.6	
Preston	4,334	1,083	5,417	3.5	3.0	
Reading	3,575	1,020	4,595	1.8	1.6	
Redruth and Camborne	1,178	329	1,507	8.7	6.8	
Retford	659	259	918	6.2	5.5	
Richmond	223	114	337	3.6	2.9	
Rochdale	3,292	837	4,129	6.8	5.8	
Rugby	858	315	1,173	2.9	2.4	
Salisbury	792	263	1,055	2.3	1.6	
Scarborough	1,530	437	1,967	5.9	4.8	
Scunthorpe	2,435	766	3,201	5.3	4.8	
Settle	108	48	156	2.9	2.1	
Shaftesbury	353	114	467	2.3	1.6	
Sheffield and Rotherham	18,702	4,888	23,590	7.6	6.7	
Shrewsbury	1,415	424	1,839	3.2	2.6	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	751	192	943	5.4	4.1	
Sleaford	258	95	353	2.5	1.9	
Slough and Woking	13,917	4,834	18,751	2.7	2.4	
South Molton	105	44	149	4.0	3.2	
Southampton and Winchester	6,385	1,747	8,132	2.9	2.5	
Southend	9,247	3,088	12,335	5.6	4.7	
Spalding and Holbeach	415	191	606	2.4	2.4	
St Austell	955	327	1,282	5.6	4.3	
Stafford	1,447	475	1,922	3.2	2.8	

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas\* as at May 13 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate #	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen	3,923	1,093	5,016	2.6	2.4	
Annan	378	158	536	5.7	4.8	
Argyll Islands	150	60	210	8.8	6.3	
Ayr	2,122	638	2,760	6.4	5.5	
Badenoch	169	49	218	4.9	4.1	
Banff	271	87	358	2.2	1.8	
Berwickshire	277	80	357	6.9	5.6	
Brechin and Montrose	693	255	948	6.9	5.4	
Campbeltown	280	91	371	11.0	7.8	
Crieff	195	64	259	4.6	3.7	
Dingwall	660	196	856	7.0	5.9	
Dufftown	100	23	123	3.5	2.5	
Dumbarton	1,849	522	2,371	9.0	7.4	
Dumfries	1,603	546	2,149	6.8	5.7	
Dundee	5,656	1,633	7,289	8.0	7.3	
Dunfermline	3,007	816	3,823	7.6	6.6	
Dunoon and Rothesay	536	146	682	9.9	7.0	
East Ayrshire	3,360	1,046	4,406	10.8	9.2	
Edinburgh	11,390	3,223	15,113	3.9	3.6	
Elgin and Forres	805	323	1,128	5.3	4.0	
Falkirk	3,177	1,010	4,187	7.8	6.8	
Forfar	577	195	772	5.3	4.1	
Fraserburgh	277	59	336	3.1	2.5	
Galashiels and Peebles	650	195	845	4.1	3.4	
Girvan	260	68	328	12.3	10.6	
Glasgow	33,162	8,576	41,738	7.1	6.5	
Greenock	2,116	577	2,693	7.7	7.2	



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 13 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>						
Hartlepool	3,533	825	4,358	12.8	11.5	
Middlesbrough	5,160	1,233	6,393	11.0	10.1	
Redcar and Cleveland	3,354	962	4,316	9.8	8.7	
Stockton-on-Tees	5,150	1,354	6,504	8.5	7.6	
<b>Durham (former county)</b>						
Darlington	2,367	604	2,971	6.9	6.3	
<b>Rest of Durham</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>12,148</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	
Chester-le-Street	1,005	253	1,258	11.4	9.1	
Derwentside	1,674	472	2,146	9.5	8.2	
Durham	1,342	404	1,746	4.4	4.1	
Easington	1,826	406	2,232	9.2	8.5	
Sedgefield	1,795	528	2,323	6.2	5.6	
Teesdale	311	89	400	5.7	3.9	
Wear Valley	1,603	440	2,043	9.2	7.4	
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>5,707</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
Alnwick	478	171	649	6.9	4.9	
Barwick-upon-Tweed	424	164	588	5.4	4.2	
Blyth Valley	1,804	525	2,329	9.8	8.9	
Castle Morpeth	661	197	858	4.1	3.5	
Tynedale	671	196	867	4.4	3.3	
Wansbeck	1,669	418	2,087	11.9	10.6	
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	<b>30,393</b>	<b>7,207</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	
Gateshead	4,491	969	5,460	6.5	5.9	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,648	1,751	9,399	5.8	5.4	
North Tyneside	4,914	1,269	6,183	9.1	8.5	
South Tyneside	5,421	1,280	6,701	13.6	12.3	
Sunderland	7,919	1,908	9,827	8.9	8.1	
<b>NORTH WEST (GOR)</b>						
<b>Cheshire (former county)</b>						
Haltwhistle	3,059	796	3,855	7.5	6.9	
Warrington	2,392	671	3,063	3.2	3.0	
<b>Rest of Cheshire</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>9,058</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
Chester	1,290	324	1,614	2.8	2.3	
Conington	715	273	988	3.1	2.7	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,444	465	1,909	5.1	4.6	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,062	317	1,379	3.7	3.4	
Macclesfield	1,208	279	1,487	2.1	1.8	
Vale Royal	1,280	401	1,681	4.4	3.8	
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>7,886</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>10,123</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
Allerdale	1,966	529	2,495	7.7	6.4	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,662	365	2,027	7.0	7.3	
Carlisle	1,634	517	2,151	4.4	3.8	
Copeland	1,723	509	2,232	7.2	6.5	
Eden	261	96	357	2.0	1.6	
South Lakeland	640	229	869	2.2	1.8	
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	<b>44,865</b>	<b>11,766</b>	<b>56,631</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
Bolton	4,308	1,097	5,405	4.1	3.6	
Bury	1,892	591	2,483	4.2	3.5	
Manchester	12,964	3,242	16,206	6.1	5.7	
Oldham	3,834	1,050	4,884	6.3	5.5	
Rochdale	4,137	1,027	5,164	6.9	5.8	
Salford	3,817	857	4,674	4.4	4.1	
Stockport	3,089	831	3,920	3.5	3.0	
Tameside	3,269	945	4,214	5.9	5.0	
Trafford	2,669	686	3,355	3.0	2.7	
Wigan	4,886	1,440	6,326	6.4	5.6	
<b>Lancashire (former county)</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen	2,828	737	3,565	6.0	5.5	
Blackpool	2,848	695	3,543	6.1	5.1	
<b>Rest of Lancashire</b>	<b>14,483</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>18,683</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
Burnley	1,234	385	1,619	4.3	3.8	
Chorley	975	270	1,245	4.0	3.2	
Fylde	382	101	483	1.4	1.2	
Hyndburn	990	322	1,312	4.2	3.5	
Lancaster	2,436	715	3,151	6.6	5.5	
Pendle	1,253	392	1,645	5.1	4.4	
Preston	2,429	554	2,983	3.6	3.3	
Ribble Valley	229	84	313	1.5	1.2	
Rossendale	719	302	1,021	4.5	3.8	
South Ribble	826	223	1,049	2.9	2.4	
West Lancashire	1,975	576	2,551	6.1	5.0	
Wyre	1,035	276	1,311	4.7	4.0	
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>						
<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>38,754</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>49,194</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	
Knowsley	4,777	1,284	6,061	12.7	11.5	
Liverpool	16,236	4,228	20,464	10.2	9.3	
Sefton	6,135	1,694	7,829	8.3	7.2	
St Helens	3,723	1,001	4,724	8.4	7.3	
Wirral	7,883	2,233	10,116	9.7	8.3	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
<b>Humberside (former county)</b>						
East Riding of Yorkshire	4,061	1,477	5,538	5.3	4.5	
Kingston-upon-Hull	8,696	2,297	10,993	8.7	8.2	
North East Lincolnshire	4,417	1,211	5,628	8.3	7.6	
North Lincolnshire	2,552	811	3,363	5.2	4.7	
<b>North Yorkshire (former county)</b>						
York	2,235	651	2,886	3.4	3.0	
<b>Rest of North Yorkshire</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
Craven	369	129	498	2.5	1.7	
Hambleton	648	275	923	2.7	2.0	
Harrogate	966	334	1,300	2.4	1.9	
Richmondshire	283	135	418	3.3	2.7	
Ryedale	387	151	538	3.0	2.3	
Scarborough	1,898	532	2,430	6.2	5.1	
Selby	874	323	1,197	5.6	4.4	
<b>South Yorkshire</b>						
Barnsley	4,689	1,258	5,947	8.3	6.8	
Doncaster	6,794	1,814	8,608	8.3	7.4	
Rotherham	6,057	1,595	7,652	9.3	7.9	
Sheffield	12,895	3,296	16,191	10.1	6.6	
<b>West Yorkshire</b>	<b>39,921</b>	<b>10,919</b>	<b>50,840</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	
Bradford	10,268	2,712	12,980	6.6	5.9	
Calderdale	3,592	1,053	4,645	5.9	5.3	
Kirklees	6,601	1,775	8,376	5.7	4.8	
Leeds	13,633	3,673	17,306	4.9	4.3	
Wakefield	5,827	1,706	7,533	6.5	5.7	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Derbyshire (former county)</b>						
Derby	4,574	1,212	5,786	5.6	5.0	
<b>Rest of Derbyshire</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>13,472</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
Amber Valley	1,479	510	1,989	4.2	3.8	
Bolsover	1,323	383	1,706	10.5	8.1	
Chesterfield	2,270	618	2,888	6.6	6.2	
Derbyshire Dales	532	178	710	2.2	1.7	
Erewash	1,536	536	2,072	5.6	5.0	
Fenland	940	246	1,186	3.9	2.9	
High Peak	1,497	434	1,931	7.9	6.2	
North East Derbyshire	1,497	434	1,931	7.9	6.2	
South Derbyshire	723	267	990	4.6	3.9	
<b>Leicestershire (former county)</b>						
Leicester	6,757	2,018	8,775	5.4	5.1	
Rutland	120	60	180	1.6	1.2	
<b>Rest of Leicestershire</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Blaby	638	213	851	2.9	2.4	
Charnwood	1,630	680	2,310	4.0	3.3	
Harborough	319	123	442	1.8	1.5	
Leicestershire and Rutland	745	312	1,057	2.6	2.4	
Melton	293	114	407	2.5	2.2	
North West Leicestershire	828	297	1,125	2.8	2.5	
Oadby and Wigston	528	214	742	3.8	3.2	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>7,091</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>9,424</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Boston	500	179	679	3.1	2.7	
East Lindsey	1,484	467	1,951	5.3	4.0	
Lincoln	1,937	478	2,415	4.6	4.3	
North Kesteven	641	268	909	3.4	2.4	
South Holland	447	208	655	2.5	2.0	
South Kesteven	1,015	367	1,382	3.3	2.8	
West Lindsey	1,067	366	1,433	5.9	4.9	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Corby	818	235	1,053	3.7	3.6	
Daventry	456	208	664	2.6	2.2	
East Northamptonshire	567	254	821	3.9	3.4	
Kettering	749	291	1,040	3.3	2.9	
Northampton	2,637	818	3,455	3.3	3.1	
South Northamptonshire	336	139	475	2.3	1.9	
Wellingborough	832	286	1,118	3.7	3.2	
<b>Nottinghamshire (former county)</b>						
Nottingham	8,285	2,126	10,411	5.4	5.1	
<b>Rest of Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>10,891</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>14,158</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
Asfield	2,127	628	2,755	6.5	5.6	
Bassetlaw	1,881	599	2,480	5.8	5.2	
Broxtowe	1,284	468	1,752	5.6	4.8	
Gedling	1,429	465	1,894	5.7	4.7	
Mansfield	1,925	517	2,442	7.1	6.0	
Newark and Sherwood	1,359	341	1,700	5.1	4.4	
Rushcliffe	886	259	1,145	3.5	2.8	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Herefordshire</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	
<b>Shropshire (former county)</b>						
Telford and Wrekin	2,088	693	2,781	3.8	3.4	
<b>Rest of Shropshire</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
Bridgnorth	406	145	551	3.6	2.8	
North Shropshire	477	162	639	3.6	2.5	
Oswestry	430	195	625	4.7	4.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	978	271	1,249	3.1	2.7	
South Shropshire	350	116	466	4.1	2.5	
<b>Staffordshire (former county)</b>						
Stoke-on-Trent	4,903	1,594	6,497	5.6	5.1	
<b>Rest of Staffordshire</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>12,201</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	
Cannock Chase	1,245	475	1,720	5.9	5.0	
East Staffordshire	1,348	425	1,773	3.7	3.4	
Lichfield	813	307	1,120	3.2	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,476	404	1,880	4.5	3.7	
South Staffordshire	1,083	413	1,496	5.9	4.4	
Stafford	1,211	404	1,615	2.4	2.1	
Staffordshire Moorlands	816	333	1,149	4.2	3.3	
Tamworth	1,001	447	1,448	5.6	5.3	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>4,936</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>6,618</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
North Warwickshire	631	252	883	3.4	2.9	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,448	485	1,933	5.6	4.6	
Rugby	884	324	1,208	2.7	2.2	
Stratford-on-Avon	706	245	951	2.0	1.6	
Warwick	1,267	376	1,643	2.6	2.3	
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>63,122</b>	<b>17,755</b>	<b>80,877</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	
Birmingham	29,871	8,052	37,923	7.6	7.1	
Coventry	5,874	1,613	7,487	5.4	5.5	
Dudley	5,719	1,818	7,537	6.2	6.2	
Sandwell	7,594	2,217	9,811	7.3	6.5	
Solihull	2,515	766	3,281	3.5	3.1	
Walsall	5,619	1,637	7,256	6.6	5.9	
Wolverhampton	5,940	1,652	7,592	7.6	6.9	

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 13 1



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 13 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Devon (former county)</b>						<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>40,497</b>	<b>10,641</b>	<b>51,138</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Plymouth	4,766	1,481	6,247	6.1	5.3	Antrim	802	253	1,055	5.2	4.5
Torbay	2,409	704	3,113	6.9	5.5	Ards	1,172	382	1,554	7.9	6.7
<b>Rest of Devon</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>10,309</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	Armagh	1,136	374	1,510	8.8	7.2
East Devon	912	286	1,198	3.4	2.4	Ballymena	994	341	1,335	5.6	4.5
Exeter	1,637	526	2,163	3.1	2.8	Ballymoney	649	159	808	9.8	7.9
Mid Devon	608	220	828	3.9	3.0	Banbridge	457	160	617	6.3	5.1
North Devon	1,178	406	1,584	4.5	3.7	Belfast	9,788	2,113	11,901	6.5	5.6
South Hams	750	304	1,054	4.0	2.9	Carrickfergus	719	252	971	11.8	10.3
Teignbridge	1,241	425	1,666	4.7	3.7	Castlereagh	812	256	1,068	4.7	4.1
Torridge	920	358	1,278	7.3	5.6	Coleraine	1,426	436	1,862	8.8	7.4
West Devon	400	138	538	3.8	2.9	Cookstown	642	188	830	9.6	7.6
<b>Dorset (former county)</b>						Craigavon	1,472	383	1,855	5.5	4.7
Bournemouth	2,774	758	3,532	5.4	4.6	Derry	4,145	900	5,045	11.9	10.2
Poole	1,235	372	1,607	2.7	2.3	Down	1,369	426	1,795	10.1	8.4
<b>Rest of Dorset</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Dungannon	1,012	300	1,312	7.9	6.3
Christchurch	364	82	446	2.7	2.2	Fermanagh	1,616	464	2,080	10.3	8.0
East Dorset	388	148	536	2.1	1.7	Larne	521	170	691	7.5	6.2
North Dorset	271	96	367	2.1	1.3	Limavady	873	201	1,074	12.1	10.1
Purbeck	317	103	420	2.8	2.2	Lisburn	1,815	481	2,296	6.6	5.6
West Dorset	625	232	857	2.4	1.8	Magherafelt	747	228	975	7.9	6.5
Weymouth and Portland	947	252	1,199	7.2	5.4	Moyle	502	131	633	16.2	12.8
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>7,837</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	Newry and Mourne	2,665	581	3,246	11.7	9.4
Cheltenham	1,453	402	1,855	3.5	3.0	Newtownabbey	1,277	405	1,682	6.5	5.6
Cotswold	363	107	470	1.7	1.4	North Down	1,182	428	1,610	8.0	7.0
Forest of Dean	785	314	1,099	5.0	3.7	Omagh	1,343	366	1,709	9.9	7.8
Gloucester	1,785	500	2,285	3.9	3.6	Strabane	1,361	253	1,614	13.9	11.3
Stroud	967	346	1,313	3.4	2.6						
Tewkesbury	588	207	795	2.9	2.0						
<b>Somerset</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>						
Mendip	1,003	410	1,413	4.0	3.0						
Sedgemoor	1,184	378	1,562	4.5	3.6						
South Somerset	1,071	374	1,445	2.7	2.2						
Taunton Deane	1,172	335	1,507	3.4	2.6						
West Somerset	416	125	541	6.0	4.4						
<b>Wiltshire (former county)</b>											
Swindon	1,934	567	2,501	2.4	2.2						
<b>Rest of Wiltshire</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>						
Kennet	518	216	734	2.7	1.9						
North Wiltshire	674	299	973	2.2	1.7						
Salisbury	756	252	1,008	2.3	1.6						
West Wiltshire	860	341	1,201	2.4	2.1						
<b>WALES</b>											
Blaenau Gwent	1,848	492	2,340	11.6	10.8						
Bridgend	2,367	709	3,076	6.4	5.8						
Caerphilly	2,907	797	3,704	7.7	7.0						
Cardiff	5,690	1,348	7,038	4.5	4.1						
Cardiff South	2,868	867	3,735	6.1	5.0						
Carmarthenshire	981	311	1,292	5.4	3.6						
Ceredigion	1,733	539	2,272	6.5	5.0						
Conwy	1,425	423	1,848	5.6	4.6						
Denbighshire	1,861	588	2,449	4.3	3.8						
Flintshire	2,516	758	3,274	8.2	5.9						
Gwynedd	1,533	476	2,009	11.4	8.6						
Isle of Anglesey	1,313	317	1,630	8.6	7.5						
Merthyr Tydfil	887	335	1,222	4.0	3.4						
Monmouthshire	2,657	800	3,457	7.5	6.4						
Neath Port Talbot	2,804	759	3,563	6.0	5.6						
Newport	2,388	670	3,058	9.3	6.8						
Pembrokeshire	1,444	574	2,018	4.6	3.5						
Powys	4,703	1,206	5,909	8.2	7.0						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,265	1,086	5,351	6.3	5.6						
Swansea	1,750	470	2,220	5.8	4.7						
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,443	333	1,776	4.1	3.6						
Torfaen	1,666	515	2,181	4.3	3.8						
Wrexham											
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
Aberdeen, City of	3,155	841	3,996	2.6	2.4						
Aberdeenshire	2,036	665	2,701	3.3	2.6						
Angus	1,876	696	2,572	7.2	5.6						
Argyll and Bute	1,726	516	2,242	6.7	4.7						
Clackmannanshire	1,082	317	1,399	9.9	9.1						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,829	1,041	3,870	6.9	5.8						
Dumfries, City of	4,553	1,220	5,773	7.9	7.5						
East Ayrshire	3,360	1,046	4,406	10.8	9.2						
East Dunbartonshire	1,283	373	1,656	6.5	5.6						
East Lothian	973	291	1,264	5.5	4.4						
East Renfrewshire	1,023	339	1,362	8.3	6.4						
Edinburgh, City of	7,424	1,976	9,400	3.4	3.1						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	864	161	1,025	10.3	8.5						
Falkirk	3,177	1,010	4,187	7.8	6.8						
Fife	8,385	2,509	10,894	8.3	7.3						
Glasgow, City of	19,141	4,572	23,713	7.0	6.5						
Highland	3,856	1,144	5,000	5.7	4.8						
Inverclyde	2,116	577	2,693	7.8	7.2						
Midlothian	955	244	1,199	5.5	4.6						
Moray	1,295	500	1,795	5.7	4.2						
North Ayrshire	3,643	1,283	4,926	10.8	9.7						
North Lanarkshire	7,723	2,163	9,886	9.0	8.1						
Orkney Islands	200	86	286	3.8	2.9						
Perthshire and Kinross	1,685	531	2,216	4.3	3.4						
Renfrewshire	3,914	1,040	4,954	6.2	5.8						
Scottish Borders	1,513	477	1,990	4.9	4.1						
Shetland Islands	285	105	390	3.4	2.6						
South Ayrshire	2,382	706	3,088	6.7	5.8						
South Lanarkshire	5,630	1,640	7,270	7.0	6.1						
Stirling	1,350	411	1,761	4.7	4.2						
West Dunbartonshire	2,818	738	3,556	11.8	11.0						
West Lothian	2,534	708	3,242	5.2	4.8						

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6040

+ Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and the claimants only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1997 based denominators.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 13 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants					Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						MERSEYSIDE					
Cleveland (former county)						Merseyside					
Harrogate	3,533	825	4,358	12.8	11.5	Birkenhead	3,180	804	3,984	10.6	9.1
Middlesbrough	3,997	917	4,914	9.5	8.6	Bootle	2,893	695	3,588	11.1	9.5
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,322	626	2,948	14.5	13.0	Crosby	1,242	364	1,606	7.5	6.5
Redcar	2,775	652	3,427	9.6	8.5	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,314	681	2,995	10.3	9.2
Stockton North	2,948	749	3,697	8.6	7.7	Knowsley South	2,970	777	3,747	13.2	12.0
Stockton South	2,202	605	2,807	8.5	7.6	Liverpool, Garston	2,230	608	2,838	11.8	10.7
						Liverpool, Riverside	4,211	1,076	5,287	5.1	4.7
Durham						Liverpool, Walton	3,401	860	4,261	16.3	14.9
Bishop Auckland	1,794	488	2,282	6.6	5.3	Liverpool, Wavertree	3,109	849	3,958	12.2	11.2
Darlington	2,248	571	2,819	7.4	6.8	Liverpool, West Derby	3,285	835	4,120	26.4	23.8
Durham, City of	1,342	404	1,746	4.4	4.1	Southport	1,493	461	1,954	6.3	5.3
Easington	1,635	361	1,996	8.8	8.2	St Helens North	1,690	451	2,141	10.6	9.3
North Durham	1,750	459	2,209	11.7	9.6	St Helens South	2,033	550	2,583	7.1	6.2
North West Durham	1,683	485	2,168	9.9	8.3	Wallasey	2,547	712	3,259	12.8	11.0
Sedgefield	1,471	428	1,899	6.1	5.5	Wirral South	990	320	1,310	5.6	4.7
						Wirral West	1,166	397	1,563	8.7	7.6
Northumberland						YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,200	413	1,613	6.5	4.9	Humber (former county)					
Blyth Valley	1,804	525	2,329	9.8	8.9	Beverley and Holderness	1,115	436	1,551	4.6	3.9
Hexham	767	229	996	4.1	3.1	Brigg and Goole	1,252	443	1,695	6.2	5.5
Wansbeck	1,936	504	2,440	8.4	7.4	Cleethorpes	1,786	593	2,379	7.9	7.2
						East Yorkshire	1,451	481	1,932	7.0	6.0
Tyne and Wear						Great Grimsby	2,994	742	3,736	7.9	7.2
Blaydon	1,582	358	1,940	6.1	5.5	Haltemprice and Howden	715	281	996	3.8	3.2
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,728	459	2,187	9.1	8.3	Kingston upon Hull East	2,819	740	3,559	10.4	9.7
Gateshead and Washington East	1,981	564	2,545	7.4	6.7	Kingston upon Hull North	3,248	859	4,107	12.3	11.5
Houghton and Washington East	2,352	546	2,898	12.5	11.3	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,821	757	3,578	5.7	5.3
Jonson	2,200	564	2,764	4.7	4.4	Scunthorpe	1,525	464	1,989	4.8	4.3
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,718	641	3,359	6.6	6.2						
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,636	378	2,014	7.8	7.2	North Yorkshire					
Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,291	575	2,866	9.6	9.0	Harrogate and Knaresborough	667	224	891	2.4	2.0
North Tyneside	3,282	777	4,059	15.0	13.6	Richmond	704	276	980	3.0	1.9
South Shields	2,516	540	3,056	8.3	7.6	Ryedale	1,710	524	2,234	2.9	2.2
Sunderland North	2,840	602	3,442	11.7	10.7	Scarbrough and Whitby	1,676	503	2,179	6.3	5.2
Sunderland South	3,277	674	3,951	5.2	4.8	Selby	968	366	1,334	4.6	3.4
Tyne Valley	1,990	529	2,519	9.2	8.6	Skipton and Ripon	576	204	780	2.4	1.8
Tyneside						Vale of York	534	231	765	2.8	2.2
						York, City of	1,825	502	2,327	3.7	3.2
NORTH WEST (GOR)						South Yorkshire					
Cheshire						Barnsley Central	1,856	502	2,358	6.5	5.4
Cheshire, City of	1,137	267	1,404	2.6	2.2	Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,006	470	2,476	11.6	9.8
Congleton	715	273	988	3.1	2.7	Barnsley West and Penistone	1,516	447	1,963	6.8	7.1
Crawley and Nantwich	1,324	435	1,759	5.3	4.8	Don Valley	1,701	450	2,151	11.9	10.7
Ecclesbury	831	245	1,076	4.5	3.9	Doncaster Central	2,541	721	3,262	5.5	5.0
Halesowen, Port and Neston	1,107	331	1,438	3.8	3.5	Doncaster North	1,863	482	2,345	12.3	11.0
Halsbury	1,965	500	2,465	8.5	7.9	Rotherham	1,727	572	2,299	13.0	11.0
Macclesfield	756	165	921	2.5	2.1	Sheffield, Attercliffe	1,952	497	2,449	7.2	6.5
Macclesfield	589	174	763	1.9	1.6	Sheffield, Brightside	2,775	666	3,441	13.2	11.9
Manchester North	1,405	396	1,801	4.4	4.1	Sheffield, Central	3,637	865	4,502	4.3	3.9
Manchester South	987	275	1,262	2.3	2.2	Sheffield, Hallam	702	245	947	5.1	4.6
Warrington	1,634	465	2,099	5.3	4.8	Sheffield, Heeley	2,269	585	2,854	17.1	15.4
						Sheffield, Hillsborough	1,568	448	2,008	10.1	9.1
Cheshire						Wentworth	2,012	472	2,484	11.4	9.6
Cheshire, City of	1,137	267	1,404	2.6	2.2						
Congleton	715	273	988	3.1	2.7	West Yorkshire					
Crawley and Nantwich	1,324	435	1,759	5.3	4.8	Batley and Spenn	1,411	327	1,738	5.3	4.5
Ecclesbury	831	245	1,076	4.5	3.9	Bradford North	2,621	633	3,254	7.4	6.6
Halesowen, Port and Neston	1,107	331	1,438	3.8	3.5	Bradford South	1,973	529	2,502	8.8	7.8
Halsbury	1,965	500	2,465	8.5	7.9	Bradford West	3,103	777	3,880	6.1	5.5
Macclesfield	756	165	921	2.5	2.1	Calder Valley	1,313	449	1,762	5.1	4.6
Macclesfield	589	174	763	1.9	1.6	Colne Valley	1,340	338	1,678	6.5	5.5
Manchester North	1,405	396	1,801	4.4	4.1	Doncaster Central	1,347	353	1,700	5.3	4.5
Manchester South	987	275	1,262	2.3	2.2	Elmet	928	283	1,211	4.7	4.1
Warrington	1,634	465	2,099	5.3	4.8	Halifax	2,279	604	2,883	6.6	6.0
						Hemsworth	1,662	422	2,084	11.3	10.0
Cheshire						Huddersfield	2,244	613	2,857	5.9	5.0
Cheshire, City of	1,137	267	1,404	2.6	2.2	Keighley	1,385	448	1,833	6.0	5.3
Congleton	715	273	988	3.1	2.7	Leeds Central	3,766	845	4,611	2.8	2.4
Crawley and Nantwich	1,324	435	1,759	5.3	4.8	Leeds East	2,437	618	3,055	13.0	11.4
Ecclesbury	831	245	1,076	4.5	3.9	Leeds North East	1,635	501	2,136	11.0	9.7
Halesowen, Port and Neston	1,107	331	1,438	3.8	3.5	Leeds North West	1,067	317	1,384	5.6	4.9
Halsbury	1,965	500	2,465	8.5	7.9	Leeds West	1,886	502	2,388	8.3	7.3
Macclesfield	756	165	921	2.5	2.1	Morley and Rothwell	1,182	382	1,564	4.8	4.2
Macclesfield	589	174	763	1.9	1.6	Normanton	947	350	1,297	5.4	4.8
Manchester North	1,405	396	1,801	4.4	4.1	Pontefract and Castleford	1,676	530	2,206	6.0	5.3
Manchester South	987	275	1,262	2.3	2.2	Pudsey	732	225	957	2.7	2.4
Warrington	1,634	465	2,099	5.3	4.8	Shipley	1,186	325	1,511	5.0	4.5
						Wakefield	1,801	488	2,289	5.1	4.5
Greater Manchester						EAST MIDLANDS					
Altrincham and Sale West	767	213	980	2.8	2.5	Derbyshire					
Ashburnham and Sale East	1,600	435	2,035	5.8	5.0	Amber Valley	1,289	425	1,714	4.6	4.2
Bolton North East	1,749	419	2,168	4.1	3.6	Bolsover	1,545	447	1,992	10.8	8.4
Bolton South East	1,785	448	2,233	4.4	3.8	Chesterfield	2,068	548	2,616	6.3	5.9
Bolton West	774	230	1,004	3.6	3.1	Derby North	1,621	429	2,050	6.2	5.6
Bury North	916	278	1,194	3.5	2.9	Derby South	2,705	704	3,409	5.0	4.4
Bury South	976	313	1,289	5.3	4.4	Erewash	1,491	519	2,010	5.6	5.0
Cheshire	527	165	692	2.4	2.0	High Peak	986	263	1,249	3.9	2.9
Cheshire and Reddish	1,286	350	1,636	5.9	5.0	North East Derbyshire	1,477	440	1,917	7.8	6.2
Eccles	1,324	306	1,630	4.0	3.7	South Derbyshire	971	346	1,317	5.5	4.7
Hazel Grove	746	211	957	4.0	3.3	West Derbyshire	721	263	984	2.3	1.9
Heywood and Middleton	1,753	447	2,200	6.2	5.3						
Leigh	1,514	447	1,961	6.7	5.8	Leicestershire					
Macclesfield	1,300	431	1,731	7.1	6.2	Blaby	554	193	747	2.3	1.9
Manchester, Blackley	2,474	531	3,005	10.6	9.9	Bosworth	684	290	974	2.7	2.4
Manchester, Central	3,969	988	4,957	3.3	3.1	Charnwood	656	268	924	3.1	2.6
Manchester, Gorton	2,865	740	3,605	17.3	16.2	Harborough	708	285	993	3.1	2.6
Manchester, Withington	1,946	580	2,526	8.3	7.8	Leicester East	1,761	634	2,395	6.8	6.3
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,537	469	2,006	7.3	6.4	Leicester South	2,573	702	3,275	4.1	3.9
Oldham West and Royton	1,911	472	2,383	5.3	4.7	Leicester West	2,423	682	3,105	6.6	6.2
Rochdale	2,262	541	2,803	7.5	6.3	Loughborough	1,192	486	1,678	4.1	3.4
Salford	1,772	343	2,115	4.1	3.8	North West Leicestershire	828	297	1,125	2.8	2.5
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,387	444	1,831	6.6	5.6	Rutland and Melton	479	194	673	2.4	1.9
Stockport	1,320	319	1,639	3.5	3.0						
Stretford and Urmston	1,670	404	2,074	3.3	2.9	Derbyshire					
Wigan	1,455	401	1,856	5.1	4.5	Amber Valley	1,289	425	1,714	4.6	4.2
Worsley	1,338	369	1,707	7.8	7.0	Bolsover	1,545	447	1,992	10.8	8.4
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,942	472	2,414	4.7	4.3	Chesterfield	2,068	548	2,616	6.3	5.9
						Derby North	1,621	429	2,050	6.2	5.6
Lancashire						Derby South	2,705	704	3,409	5.0	4.4
Blackburn	2,352	596	2,948	6.2	5.6	Erewash	1,491	519	2,010	5.6	5.0
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,543	365	1,908	6.1	5.1	High Peak	986	263	1,249	3.9	2.9
Blackpool South	2,062	506	2,568	6.4	5.4	North East Derbyshire	1,477	440	1,917	7.8	6.2
Burnley	1,234	385	1,619	4.3	3.8	South Derbyshire	971	346	1,317	5.5	4.7
Chorley	975	270	1,245	4.0	3.2	West Derbyshire	721	263	984	2.3	1.9
Fylde	556	153	709	1.9	1.6						
Hyndburn	1,108	374	1,482	4.2	3.5	Leicestershire					
Lancaster and Wyre	1,028	330	1,358	3.6	3.0	Blaby	554	193	747	2.3	1.9
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,671	482	2,153	9.2	7.5	Bosworth	684	290	974	2.7	2.4
Pendle	1,253	392	1,645	5.1	4.4	Charnwood	656	268	924	3.1	2.6
Preston	2,228	463	2,691	3.6	3.3	Harborough	708	285	993	3.1	2.6
Ribble Valley	1,448	173	1,621	1.5	1.3	Leicester East	1,761	634	2,395	6.8	6.3
Rossendale and Darwen	1,077	391	1,468	4.9	4.2	Leicester South	2,573	702	3,275	4.1	3.9
South Ribblesdale	765	210	975	3.6	3.0						



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 13 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	910	282	1,192	3.5	2.9	
Gainsborough	1,115	382	1,497	5.9	5.0	
Grantham and Stamford	897	308	1,205	3.2	2.8	
Lincoln	1,973	493	2,466	4.6	4.3	
Louth and Horncastle	1,026	348	1,374	5.5	4.2	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	649	281	930	3.4	2.4	
South Holland and The Deepings	521	239	760	2.6	2.1	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>						
Corby	1,070	360	1,430	3.6	3.3	
Daventry	640	257	897	2.5	2.1	
Kettering	829	322	1,151	3.2	2.8	
Northampton North	1,457	445	1,902	5.1	4.7	
Northampton South	1,243	402	1,645	2.3	2.2	
Wellingborough	1,147	415	1,562	3.9	3.4	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>						
Ashfield	1,861	570	2,431	6.1	5.3	
Bassetlaw	1,571	451	2,022	6.1	5.4	
Broxtowe	1,043	367	1,410	5.4	4.5	
Gedling	1,149	399	1,548	5.4	4.4	
Mansfield	1,702	459	2,161	6.7	5.6	
Newark	1,262	403	1,665	5.0	4.4	
Nottingham East	3,368	848	4,216	7.0	6.6	
Nottingham North	2,560	663	3,223	11.9	11.2	
Nottingham South	2,357	615	2,972	2.8	2.6	
Rushcliffe	866	259	1,125	3.5	2.8	
Sherwood	1,417	359	1,776	7.5	6.4	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Herefordshire</b>						
Hereford	966	393	1,359	3.2	2.6	
Leominster	688	266	954	4.2	3.4	
<b>Shropshire</b>						
Ludlow	644	226	870	3.8	2.6	
North Shropshire	907	357	1,264	4.1	3.1	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	978	271	1,249	3.1	2.7	
Telford	1,376	442	1,818	4.8	4.3	
Wrekin, The	824	286	1,110	2.9	2.5	
<b>Staffordshire</b>						
Burton	1,329	412	1,741	3.7	3.4	
Cannock Chase	1,308	494	1,802	6.1	5.2	
Lichfield	684	263	947	3.3	2.7	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,130	287	1,417	4.4	3.7	
South Staffordshire	844	307	1,151	5.7	3.8	
Stafford	1,079	352	1,431	3.0	2.8	
Staffordshire Moorlands	865	306	1,171	4.4	3.5	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,961	574	2,535	4.6	4.2	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,631	450	2,081	6.3	5.6	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,617	599	2,216	6.8	6.1	
Stone	559	254	813	2.3	2.0	
Tamworth	1,149	504	1,653	5.0	4.6	
<b>Warwickshire</b>						
North Warwickshire	1,041	403	1,444	4.1	3.4	
Nuneaton	1,101	353	1,454	4.9	4.0	
Rugby and Kenilworth	948	356	1,304	2.8	2.3	
Stratford-on-Avon	669	229	898	2.0	1.6	
Warwick and Leamington	1,177	341	1,518	2.6	2.2	
<b>West Midlands</b>						
Aldridge - Brownhills	994	343	1,337	5.2	4.6	
Birmingham, Edgbaston	2,348	707	3,055	7.7	7.2	
Birmingham, Erdington	2,573	641	3,214	9.4	8.7	
Birmingham, Hall Green	1,783	513	2,296	14.5	13.5	
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	2,621	687	3,308	17.8	16.4	
Birmingham, Ladywood	5,844	1,498	7,342	4.0	3.7	
Birmingham, Northfield	1,838	507	2,345	7.0	6.4	
Birmingham, Perry Barr	2,761	771	3,532	11.5	10.7	
Birmingham, Selly Oak	2,307	629	2,936	8.2	7.6	
Birmingham, Sparkbrook and Small Heath	5,107	1,301	6,408	14.7	13.6	
Birmingham, Yardley	1,811	476	2,287	7.0	6.5	
Coventry North East	2,399	633	3,032	7.5	6.8	
Coventry North West	1,631	482	2,113	7.5	6.7	
Coventry South	1,944	498	2,442	3.3	3.0	
Dudley North	2,027	566	2,593	7.6	6.8	
Dudley South	1,551	521	2,072	5.3	4.7	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,626	498	2,124	6.7	6.1	
Meriden	1,664	454	2,118	5.5	4.8	
Solihull	851	312	1,163	2.1	1.8	
Stourbridge	1,423	469	1,892	6.1	5.4	
Sutton Coldfield	878	322	1,200	4.0	3.7	
Walsall North	2,364	606	2,970	8.6	7.6	
Walsall South	2,261	688	2,949	5.9	5.3	
Warley	2,149	612	2,761	8.7	8.2	
West Bromwich East	2,095	627	2,722	7.4	6.9	
West Bromwich West	2,432	742	3,174	6.1	5.7	
Wolverhampton North East	2,044	574	2,618	9.4	8.4	
Wolverhampton South East	2,059	547	2,606	9.1	8.1	
Wolverhampton South West	1,837	531	2,368	5.5	5.0	
<b>Worcestershire</b>						
Bromsgrove	1,047	334	1,381	4.0	3.3	
Mid Worcestershire	692	293	985	2.5	2.1	
Redditch	1,105	399	1,504	4.1	3.7	
West Worcestershire	632	223	855	3.1	2.5	
Worcester	1,154	372	1,526	3.5	3.2	
Wyre Forest	1,116	367	1,483	4.1	3.4	
<b>EAST OF ENGLAND</b>						
<b>Bedfordshire</b>						
Bedford	1,535	527	2,062	4.0	3.5	
Luton North	1,292	424	1,716	8.2	7.3	
Luton South	1,854	531	2,385	4.3	3.8	
Mid Bedfordshire	471	170	641	2.5	2.0	
North East Bedfordshire	607	257	864	3.8	3.0	
South West Bedfordshire	745	289	1,034	3.0	2.4	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>						
Cambridge	1,297	363	1,660	2.8	2.4	
Huntingdon	851	361	1,212	2.5	2.0	
North East Cambridgeshire	1,216	455	1,671	5.3	4.9	
North West Cambridgeshire	811	263	1,074	3.5	3.1	
Peterborough	1,595	406	2,001	3.3	3.0	
South Cambridgeshire	530	174	704	1.5	1.3	
South East Cambridgeshire	664	249	913	2.3	2.0	
<b>Essex</b>						
Basildon	1,303	518	1,821	4.1	3.5	
Billericay	936	366	1,304	4.5	3.9	
Braintree	915	368	1,283	3.6	2.8	
Brentwood and Ongar	503	184	687	2.3	1.8	
Castle Point	820	320	1,140	6.5	4.9	
Colchester	1,218	424	1,642	2.9	2.4	
Epping Forest	944	356	1,300	4.7	3.3	
Harlow	1,211	423	1,634	4.0	3.5	
Harwich	1,555	427	1,982	8.2	6.0	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	806	265	1,071	4.8	3.7	
North Essex	632	215	847	5.1	3.9	
Rayleigh	669	254	923	4.5	3.5	
Rochford and Southend East	2,323	651	2,974	6.9	5.6	
Saffron Walden	504	207	711	2.1	1.6	
Southend West	1,317	357	1,674	8.6	7.1	
Thurrock	1,659	562	2,221	5.5	4.7	
West Chelmsford	947	328	1,275	2.6	2.2	
<b>Hertfordshire</b>						
Broxbourne	806	303	1,109	3.6	3.0	
Hemel Hempstead	723	252	975	2.0	1.7	
Hertford and Stortford	495	181	676	1.5	1.3	
Hertsmer	607	196	803	2.0	1.7	
Hitchin and Harpenden	596	171	767	2.4	2.0	
North East Hertfordshire	518	185	703	2.3	1.9	
South West Hertfordshire	597	198	795	2.5	1.9	
St Albans	444	141	585	1.4	1.2	
Stevenage	996	277	1,273	3.0	2.7	
Watford	966	309	1,275	2.4	2.1	
Welwyn Hatfield	584	213	797	1.6	1.4	
<b>Norfolk</b>						
Great Yarmouth	2,798	802	3,600	9.9	8.9	
Mid Norfolk	929	357	1,286	5.3	4.2	
North Norfolk	1,098	314	1,412	4.8	3.6	
North West Norfolk	1,290	463	1,753	4.5	3.6	
Norwich North	1,481	467	1,948	5.9	5.0	
Norwich South	2,148	631	2,779	3.6	3.4	
South Norfolk	835	348	1,183	4.3	3.3	
South West Norfolk	982	460	1,442	4.2	3.4	
<b>Suffolk</b>						
Bury St Edmunds	669	275	944	2.1	1.7	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	793	262	1,055	4.1	3.5	
Ipswich	1,822	512	2,334	4.3	3.9	
South Suffolk	681	236	917	3.1	2.7	
Suffolk Coastal	1,021	302	1,323	3.4	2.9	
Waveney	2,279	712	2,991	8.3	7.7	
West Suffolk	761	330	1,091	2.8	2.3	
<b>LONDON</b>						
<b>Greater London</b>						
Barking	1,390	451	1,841	7.3	6.6	
Battersea	1,693	646	2,339	5.4	4.6	
Beckenham	1,437	482	1,919	7.8	6.4	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,472	1,207	5,679	7.7	7.2	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	841	334	1,175	5.1	4.1	
Brent East	2,605	919	3,524	12.9	10.7	
Brent North	1,189	476	1,665	7.3	6.1	
Brent South	3,055	981	4,036	8.0	6.7	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,287	514	1,801	2.9	2.5	
Bromley and Chislehurst	869	305	1,174	3.0	2.6	
Camden and Peckham	3,493	1,213	4,706	19.4	18.0	
Canterbury and Wallington	958	343	1,301	5.1	4.0	
Chingford and Woodford Green	964	345	1,309	7.4	6.0	
Chipping Barnet	1,070	397	1,467	5.0	3.9	
Cities of London and Westminster	2,222	816	3,038	0.4	0.4	
Croydon Central	2,073	690	2,763	4.5	3.9	
Croydon North	2,840	954	3,794	10.4	8.9	
Croydon South	889	309	1,198	3.9	3.3	
Dagenham	1,315	456	1,771	6.2	5.6	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,677	1,017	3,694	17.5	15.7	
Ealing North	1,635	586	2,221	8.0	6.8	
Ealing Southall	2,393	804	3,197	6.5	5.6	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,861	985	3,846	6.3	5.4	
East Ham	3,340	903	4,243	21.2	18.7	
Edmonton	2,264	759	3,023	11.6	9.7	
Eltham	1,537	538	2,075	14.4	12.6	
Enfield North	1,711	536	2,247	5.3	4.4	
Enfield, Southgate	1,370	501	1,871	8.6	7.3	
Erith and Thamesmead	2,484	812	3,296	14.3	11.6	
Feltham and Heston	1,279	415	1,694	3.2	2.8	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,367	602	1,969	6.0	4.6	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,990	1,034	4,024	9.7	8.4	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,289	1,528	5,817	27.5	24.5	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,686	1,509	6,195	9.5	8.4	
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,461	1,015	3,476	5.7	4.9	
Hampstead and Highgate	2,218	974	3,192	10.8	9.1	
Harrow East	1,365	573	1,938	4.9	4.1	
Harrow West	1,093	419	1,512	6.7	5.5	
Hayes and Harlington	999	352	1,351	1.8	1.6	
Hendon	1,782	635	2,417	5.7	4.5	
Holborn and St Pancras	3,285	1,275	4,560	2.5	2.3	
Hornchurch	868	308	1,176	5.4	4.4	
Hornsey and Wood Green	3,055	1,081	4,136	14.2	11.9	
Ilford North	1,096	398	1,494	7.2	5.8	
Ilford South	2,202	701	2,903	8.2	6.8	
Islington North						



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### Parliamentary constituencies as at May 13 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>WALES</b>						
Aberavon	1,295	320	1,615	6.1	5.2	5.2
Alyn and Deeside	1,064	311	1,365	4.0	3.4	3.4
Blaenau Gwent	1,848	492	2,340	11.5	10.1	10.1
Brecon and Radnorshire	879	351	1,230	5.2	4.0	4.0
Bridgend	1,265	414	1,679	4.5	4.0	4.0
Caernarfon	1,284	369	1,653	9.7	7.4	7.4
Caerphilly	1,530	393	1,923	7.5	6.7	6.7
Cardiff Central	1,481	389	1,870	2.8	2.5	2.5
Cardiff North	1,629	401	2,030	2.7	2.4	2.4
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,068	429	2,497	5.7	5.0	5.0
Cardiff West	1,783	400	2,183	9.1	8.1	8.1
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	898	343	1,241	9.4	7.1	7.1
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	1,405	377	1,782	4.5	3.6	3.6
Ceredigion	881	311	1,192	5.5	4.2	4.2
Clwyd South	872	269	1,141	7.4	6.3	6.3
Clwyd West	930	309	1,239	5.3	4.6	4.6
Conwy	1,413	369	1,782	5.8	4.4	4.4
Cynon Valley	1,589	394	1,983	18.2	16.0	16.0
Delyn	807	277	1,084	4.6	4.0	4.0
Gower	1,024	319	1,343	9.9	8.7	8.7
Islwyn	939	307	1,246	6.6	5.8	5.8
Llanelli	1,565	414	1,979	8.7	6.6	6.6
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	705	261	966	8.7	6.6	6.6
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,751	414	2,165	9.6	8.5	8.5
Monmouth	834	285	1,119	3.5	3.1	3.1
Montgomeryshire	548	214	762	3.9	2.9	2.9
Neath	1,362	480	1,842	9.4	8.2	8.2
Newport East	1,301	388	1,689	7.0	6.0	6.0
Newport West	1,652	444	2,096	5.6	4.9	4.9
Ogmore	1,342	358	1,700	9.7	8.5	8.5
Pontypridd	1,267	364	1,631	5.2	4.6	4.6
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,388	403	1,791	9.1	7.0	7.0
Rhondda	1,672	418	2,090	8.5	7.6	7.6
Swansea East	1,657	365	2,022	7.4	6.4	6.4
Swansea West	1,584	402	1,986	4.6	4.0	4.0
Torfaen	1,347	310	1,657	4.3	3.8	3.8
Vale of Clwyd	1,221	348	1,569	6.9	6.0	6.0
Vale of Glamorgan	1,414	395	1,809	6.2	5.4	5.4
Wrexham	932	299	1,231	3.2	2.8	2.8
Ynys-Mon	1,533	476	2,009	11.6	8.8	8.8
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen Central	1,346	351	1,697	2.6	2.2	2.2
Aberdeen North	821	198	1,019	2.2	1.9	1.9
Aberdeen South	988	292	1,280	2.8	2.4	2.4
Airdrie and Shotts	1,885	556	2,441	10.0	9.0	9.0
Angus	1,385	512	1,897	7.8	6.9	6.9
Argyll and Bute	1,273	394	1,667	7.7	6.9	6.9
Ayr	1,572	448	2,020	6.2	5.6	5.6
Barr and Buchan	950	271	1,221	3.4	3.0	3.0
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,251	318	1,569	8.5	6.9	6.9
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,062	574	2,636	11.2	10.1	10.1
Central Fife	2,218	650	2,868	8.0	6.9	6.9
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,571	387	1,958	10.2	9.2	9.2
Clydesdale	1,409	439	1,848	7.6	6.9	6.9
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,531	449	1,980	10.2	9.2	9.2
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,210	345	1,555	6.7	6.0	6.0
Cunningham North	1,638	509	2,147	10.7	9.7	9.7
Cunningham South	2,005	774	2,779	10.9	9.8	9.8
Dumfries	1,849	522	2,371	9.1	8.2	8.2
Dumfries East	1,582	566	2,148	5.9	5.0	5.0
Dumfries West	2,476	669	3,145	11.9	10.2	10.2
Dunfermline East	2,077	551	2,628	5.5	4.8	4.8
Dunfermline West	1,734	420	2,154	9.6	8.3	8.3
Dunfermline and Fife	1,368	384	1,752	6.8	6.0	6.0
East Kilbride	1,297	424	1,721	4.5	4.5	4.5
East Lothian	826	258	1,084	6.1	5.4	5.4
Eastwood	1,023	339	1,362	8.3	7.5	7.5
Edinburgh Central	1,434	408	1,842	2.2	2.0	2.0
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,205	290	1,495	6.0	5.3	5.3
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,788	476	2,264	2.9	2.5	2.5
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,107	276	1,383	5.9	5.2	5.2
Edinburgh South	1,053	311	1,364	5.2	4.6	4.6
Edinburgh West	984	248	1,232	2.7	2.3	2.3
Falkirk East	1,520	447	1,967	8.3	7.6	7.6
Falkirk West	1,657	563	2,220	7.4	6.8	6.8
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,247	475	1,722	8.7	7.3	7.3
Glasgow Anniesland	1,854	390	2,244	12.3	11.1	11.1
Glasgow Baillieston	2,048	536	2,584	12.6	11.3	11.3
Glasgow Cathcart	1,385	321	1,706	11.5	10.4	10.4
Glasgow Govan	2,221	553	2,774	6.8	6.1	6.1
Glasgow Kelvin	1,863	450	2,313	1.6	1.4	1.4
Glasgow Maryhill	2,657	670	3,327	9.1	8.2	8.2
Glasgow Pollok	2,067	501	2,568	16.5	14.9	14.9
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,416	362	1,778	11.8	10.6	10.6
Glasgow Shettleston	2,266	517	2,783	10.2	9.1	9.1
Glasgow Springburn	2,434	551	2,985	13.7	12.3	12.3
Gordon	669	247	916	4.0	3.5	3.5
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,515	418	1,933	6.7	6.0	6.0
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,907	528	2,435	6.3	5.7	5.7
Hamilton South	1,355	359	1,714	14.4	12.9	12.9
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,256	369	1,625	3.5	2.8	2.8
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,108	730	2,838	9.5	8.6	8.6
Kirkcaldy	2,225	684	2,909	11.1	9.7	9.7
Linlithgow	1,218	292	1,510	6.2	5.4	5.4
Livingston	1,316	416	1,732	4.7	4.1	4.1
Midlothian	794	189	983	5.4	4.8	4.8
Moray	1,162	449	1,611	5.6	4.9	4.9
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,736	441	2,177	9.0	8.1	8.1
North East Fife	840	371	1,211	5.7	5.0	5.0
North Tayside	940	309	1,249	5.5	4.8	4.8
Ochil	1,458	428	1,886	8.1	7.4	7.4
Orkney and Shetland	485	191	676	3.6	2.7	2.7
Paisley North	1,630	451	2,081	5.8	5.2	5.2

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-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and the claimants only.

# C.24 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

### NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at May 13 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate+	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	267,573	210,362	477,935	8.8	7.8	7.8
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	70,459	52,782	123,241	9.9	8.8	8.8
South Teeside	65,998	53,749	119,747	10.3	9.4	9.4
Darlington	24,813	22,249	47,062	6.9	6.3	6.3
Durham CC	106,303	81,582	187,885	7.4	6.5	6.5
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	346,852	293,480	640,332	7.8	7.0	7.0
Northumberland	68,456	55,396	123,852	7.1	6.0	6.0
Tyneside	210,788	184,413	395,201	7.5	7.0	7.0
Sunderland	67,608	53,671	121,279	8.7	8.1	8.1
NORTH WEST						
Cumbria	124,304	104,907	229,211	5.2	4.4	4.4
West Cumbria	56,185	44,876	101,061	7.6	6.7	6.7
East Cumbria	68,119	60,031	128,150	3.2	2.6	2.6
Cheshire	264,666	209,385	474,051	3.8	3.4	3.4
Halon and Warrington	90,116	68,149	158,265	4.8	4.4	4.4
Cheshire CC	174,550	141,236	315,786	3.3	2.9	2.9
Greater Manchester	677,096	575,097	1,252,193	5.1	4.5	4.5
Greater Manchester South	407,496	332,886	740,382	4.9	4.4	4.4
Greater Manchester North	269,600	242,211	511,811	5.5	4.7	4.7
Lancashire	365,030	294,289	659,319	4.6	3.9	3.9
Blackburn with Darwen	36,331	28,829	65,160	6.1	5.5	5.5
Blackpool	35,949	32,983	68,932	6.2	5.1	5.1
Lancashire CC	292,750	232,477	525,227	4.2	3.6	3.6
Merseyside	304,646	263,733	568,379	9.8	8.7	8.7
East Merseyside	72,066	45,099	117,165	10.3	9.2	9.2
Liverpool	116,427	104,417	220,844	10.2	9.3	9.3
Sutton	54,796	54,130	108,926	8.2	7.2	7.2
Wirral	61,357	60,087	121,444	9.7	8.3	8.3
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	216,355	188,637	404,992	7.0	6.3	6.3
Kingston upon Hull, City of	68,486	66,313	134,799	8.4	8.2	8.2
East Riding of Yorkshire	66,712	57,451	124,163	5.1	4.5	4.5
North and North East Lincolnshire	81,157	64,873	146,030	6.6	6.2	6.2
North Yorkshire	201,866	162,266	364,132	3.6	2.8	2.8
York	51,541	45,338	96,879	3.3	3.0	3.0
North Yorkshire CC	150,325	116,928	267,253	3.5	2.7	2.7
South Yorkshire	302,871	242,337	545,208	8.0	7.0	7.0
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	169,773	130,755	300,528	8.4	7.4	7.4
Sheffield	133,098	111,582	244,680	7.1	6.6	6.6
West Yorkshire	560,071	457,146	1,017,217	5.7	5.0	5.0
Leeds	120,764	99,649	220,413	6.4	5.9	5.9
Leeds	222,042	182,613	404,655	4.8	4.3	4.3
Kirkstede, Kirkstede and Wakefield	217,265	174,884	392,149	5.8	5.2	5.2
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	499,606	417,883	917,489	5.5	4.8	4.8
Derby	63,830	52,512	116,342	5.6	5.0	5.0
East Derbyshire	55,761	43,464	99,225	7.6	6.6	6.6
South and West Derbyshire	114,130	87,138	201,268	4.1	3.5	3.5
Nottingham	105,929	99,759	205,688	5.4	5.1	5.1
North Nottinghamshire	95,991	80,026	176,017	6.1	5.3	5.3
South Nottinghamshire	63,965	54,984	118,949	4.8	4.0	4.0
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	410,162	335,816	745,978	3.7	3.3	3.3
Leicester City	90,131	82,851	172,982	5.4	5.1	5.1
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	159,318	122,305	281,623	3.0	2.5	2.5
Northamptonshire	160,713	130,660	291,373	3.3	3.0	3.0
Lincolnshire	153,017	126,659	279,676	4.1	3.4	3.4
Lincolnshire	153,017	126,659	279,676	4.0	3.4	3.4
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	326,320	269,268	595,588	3.4	2.8	2.8
Herefordshire, County of	43,821	34,513	78,334	3.5	2.9	2.9
Worcestershire	138,696	119,517	258,213	3.5	3.0	3.0
Warwickshire	144,003	115,238	259,241	3.1	2.6	2.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	382,624	302,681	685,305	4.3	3.6	3.6
Telford and Wrekin	48,072	32,589	80,661	3.8	3.4	3.4
Shropshire CC	70,754	53,805	124,559	5.6	5.1	5.1
Stoke-on-Trent	69,088	58,736	127,824	3.6	2.8	2.8
Staffordshire CC	194,710	157,813	352,523	4.1	3.5	3.5
West Midlands	746,808	565,422	1,312,230	6.8	6.2	6.2
Birmingham	298,508	237,629	536,137	7.6	7.1	7.1
Solihull	58,688	48,819	107,507	3.5	3.1	3.1
Coventry	85,260	68,132	153,392	5.3	4.9	4.9
Dudley and Sandwell	166,219	114,477	280,696	6.7	6.2	6.2
Walsall and Wolverhampton	138,133	96,365	234,498	7.0	6.3	6.3
EASTERN						
East Anglia	577,529	454,485	1,032,014	4.0	3.4	3.4
Peterborough	50,765	42,004	92,769	3.4	3.0	3.0
Cambridgeshire CC	152,407	119,624	272,031	2.8	2.4	2.4
Norfolk	199,160	158,044	357,204	5.2	4.3	4.3
Suffolk	175,197	134,813	310,010	4.0	3.4	3.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	423,056	352,503	775,559	2.8	2.4	2.4
Luton	48,856	35,345	84,201	5.4	4.8	4.8
Bedfordshire CC	90,487	75,471	165,958	3.4	2.8	2.8
Hertfordshire	283,713	241,687	525,400	2.2	1.9	1.9
Essex	375,271	306,632	681,903	4.4	3.6	3.6
Southend-on-Sea	36,091	32,299	68,390	7.7	6.4	6.4
Thurrock	33,749	23,613	57,362	5.3	4.6	4.6
Essex CC	305,431	250,720	556,151	3.9	3.1	3.1
LONDON						
Inner London	1,242,819	1,032,207	2,275,026	5.6	5.1	5.1
Inner London - West	733,026	657,631	1,390,657	2.3	2.1	2.1
Inner London - East	509,793	374,576	884,369	10.7	9.8	9.8
Outer London	1,045,436	825,508	1,870,944	5.8	4.9	4.9
Outer London - East and North East	318,850	236,555	555,405	8.0	6.8	6.8
Outer London - South	262,345	229,352	491,697	4.6	3.9	3.9
Outer London - West and North West	464,241	359,601	823,842	4.9	4.0	4.0



# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised\*

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			Thousands	
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1998 May 14		227.6	164.1	63.5	261.3	4.8	183.6	77.7	
Jun 11		234.1	164.5	69.6	256.2	-5.1	178.9	77.3	
Jul 9		301.0	197.1	104.0	232.9	-23.3	165.4	67.5	
Aug 13		273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4	
Sep 10		252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3	
Oct 8		268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5	
Nov 12		271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3	
Dec 10		258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4	
1999 Jan 14		274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4	
Feb 11		279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6	
Mar 11		258.4	186.5	71.9	267.2	5.0	189.4	77.8	
Apr 8 R		249.9	177.0	72.9	252.1	-15.1	177.8	74.3	
May 13 P		244.2	177.1	67.1	270.4	18.3	191.6	78.8	

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW		SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			Thousands	
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1998 May 14		262.7	185.9	76.8	252.2	-19.9	177.2	75.0	
Jun 11		262.9	189.3	73.6	262.5	10.3	183.2	79.3	
Jul 9		251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.8	
Aug 13		260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7	
Sep 10		305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2	
Oct 8		320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5	
Nov 12		273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1	
Dec 10		247.6	175.3	72.2	281.8	26.5	200.9	80.9	
1999 Jan 14		193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7	
Feb 11		287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3	
Mar 11		293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	187.6	78.6	
Apr 8 R		278.6	202.5	76.1	271.7	5.5	192.9	78.8	
May 13 P		282.8	201.7	81.1	270.3	-1.4	191.3	79.0	

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

- \* 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.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.34 Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 8 April 1999 and 13 May 1999 unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Total
Thousands	102.9	34.1	19.6	6.8	3.6	167.0
Found work	4.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	5.5	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.3	10.6
Gone abroad	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	5.4
Claimed Income Support	5.4	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	15.4
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	5.1
Claimed another benefit	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Full-time education	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Approved training	5.4	2.3	6.1	3.7	1.9	19.4
Government supported training	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Automatic credits	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Attending court	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Defective claim	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	5.5
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deceased	5.8	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.5	10.5
Not known	42.6	12.5	8.6	3.5	1.8	69.0
Failed to sign	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
New claim review						
Total	182.2	61.5	45.5	20.2	11.7	321.6
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	76.9	72.2	55.7	42.8	38.3	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	
Gone abroad	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.2	
Claimed Income Support	1.3	2.5	2.8	4.4	6.4	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	6.8	8.2	13.8	18.1	
Claimed another benefit	1.2	2.3	2.8	4.4	6.4	
Full-time education	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	4.0	4.9	17.3	23.3	20.2	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.7	2.1	3.7	3.1	4.3	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not known	4.3	3.8	4.8	5.0	5.3	
Failed to sign	31.8	26.5	24.4	22.0	19.1	
New claim review	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	

Notes: computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094



# C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1999

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	7.9	11.1	18.9	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	29.6	53.6	83.2	14	14	14	8	8	8
20-24	49.0	122.0	171.0	17	19	19	8	10	9
25-29	30.1	92.4	122.5	18	24	22	8	11	10
30-34	20.4	71.9	92.3	20	29	27	9	12	11
35-39	16.5	55.8	72.2	20	32	29	8	11	11
40-44	16.6	42.6	59.2	21	32	29	9	11	10
45-49	17.2	37.2	54.3	21	32	29	9	11	10
50-54	17.5	36.5	54.0	24	34	31	10	11	10
55-59	11.5	27.5	38.9	35	43	40	14	12	13
60 & over	0.4	11.6	11.9	106	42	44	49	12	13
All ages	216.6	562.0	778.6	19	26	24	8	10	10
North East									
16-17	0.6	0.9	1.6	8	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.9	3.6	5.5	15	17	16	9	10	10
20-24	2.7	7.8	10.5	18	21	20	8	10	10
25-29	1.4	5.4	6.8	17	25	23	7	11	10
30-34	1.0	4.4	5.4	21	31	29	7	11	10
35-39	0.8	3.8	4.6	21	32	30	8	10	10
40-44	0.9	3.3	4.2	20	31	28	8	9	9
45-49	0.9	2.8	3.7	21	29	27	8	9	9
50-54	0.9	2.7	3.6	24	31	30	11	10	10
55-59	0.5	1.9	2.4	48	38	40	14	11	11
60 & over	0.0	0.7	0.7	100	47	48	37	13	14
All ages	11.7	37.4	49.1	20	27	25	8	10	9
North West (GOR)									
16-17	0.9	1.2	2.1	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.0	5.6	8.6	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	4.5	12.6	17.1	15	17	17	7	9	9
25-29	2.6	9.5	12.1	15	20	19	7	10	9
30-34	1.8	7.0	8.8	15	25	23	6	10	10
35-39	1.5	5.2	6.7	15	26	24	8	10	10
40-44	1.5	4.0	5.4	17	26	24	8	10	10
45-49	1.6	3.5	5.0	16	25	22	8	10	9
50-54	1.5	3.4	4.9	18	27	24	8	10	10
55-59	0.9	2.5	3.4	25	36	33	10	12	11
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.0	81	32	33	61	11	11
All ages	19.7	55.4	75.1	15	22	20	7	10	9
Merseyside									
16-17	0.2	0.4	0.7	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	1.1	1.9	3.0	17	19	18	10	11	11
20-24	1.7	4.4	6.0	22	26	25	9	12	11
25-29	0.8	2.9	3.7	21	35	32	8	13	11
30-34	0.5	2.1	2.6	26	44	40	11	16	15
35-39	0.5	1.7	2.2	30	53	48	10	15	13
40-44	0.4	1.2	1.6	32	56	50	11	17	15
45-49	0.5	1.1	1.5	26	50	43	11	17	15
50-54	0.4	1.0	1.4	29	43	39	11	13	12
55-59	0.3	0.7	0.9	50	56	54	19	15	16
60 & over	0.0	0.2	0.2	111	60	61	69	14	16
All ages	6.3	17.7	24.0	24	37	34	10	13	12
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	1.0	1.5	2.5	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.1	6.0	9.1	14	14	14	8	8	8
20-24	4.7	13.1	17.8	16	18	18	9	10	9
25-29	2.7	9.7	12.4	17	24	22	8	11	10
30-34	1.8	7.2	9.0	19	28	26	8	11	10
35-39	1.5	5.6	7.1	18	29	27	8	11	10
40-44	1.7	4.4	6.0	18	30	27	7	10	9
45-49	1.6	3.9	5.5	22	30	27	8	10	10
50-54	1.6	3.9	5.5	23	33	30	9	10	10
55-59	1.0	2.9	3.9	37	43	41	15	12	14
60 & over	0.0	1.1	1.2	95	39	39	43	12	13
All ages	20.7	59.3	80.0	18	25	23	8	10	9
East Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.3	7	7	7	6	5	6
18-19	2.0	3.7	5.7	13	13	13	7	8	8
20-24	3.3	8.3	11.5	15	17	17	8	9	9
25-29	1.9	6.0	7.9	16	21	20	8	10	10
30-34	1.3	4.7	6.0	17	23	23	8	10	10
35-39	1.1	3.4	4.5	17	25	23	8	10	9
40-44	1.1	2.8	3.9	18	24	22	8	9	8
45-49	1.2	2.5	3.8	18	24	22	8	9	8
50-54	1.3	2.6	3.9	23	30	28	9	10	10
55-59	0.8	1.9	2.7	32	40	37	13	12	12
60 & over	0.0	0.9	0.9	114	33	35	68	12	12
All ages	14.5	37.5	52.0	17	22	21	8	9	9
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.3	7	7	7	6	6	6
18-19	2.9	5.1	8.0	14	14	14	8	8	8
20-24	4.5	11.0	15.5	19	20	20	9	10	9
25-29	2.6	8.1	10.7	20	25	24	8	11	10
30-34	1.7	5.9	7.7	19	30	28	8	11	10
35-39	1.6	4.7	6.2	20	33	29	8	11	10
40-44	1.5	3.4	4.9	24	33	30	8	11	10
45-49	1.6	3.1	4.7	22	36	31	9	11	10
50-54	1.6	3.1	4.8	27	35	32	13	12	12
55-59	1.1	2.5	3.6	37	44	44	35	12	12
60 & over	0.0	1.2	1.2	91	40	41	35	12	12
All ages	19.7	48.9	68.6	21	27	25	8	10	9
East of England									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	7	7	6	6	6
18-19	2.1	3.6	5.7	12	12	12	7	8	7
20-24	3.3	7.9	11.2	15	16	16	8	8	8
25-29	2.1	6.1	8.2	16	21	20	7	9	9
30-34	1.4	4.8	6.2	18	24	23	7	10	10
35-39	1.2	3.9	5.1	18	26	24	8	10	9
40-44	1.3	3.0	4.3	16	27	24	8	10	9
45-49	1.4	2.7	4.1	20	27	25	8	9	9
50-54	1.6	2.8	4.4	22	29	27	10	10	10
55-59	1.0	2.2	3.2	30	35	33	13	10	11
60 & over	0.0	1.0	1.1	101	29	32	37	11	11
All ages	15.8	38.6	54.4	18	22	21	8	9	9

# CLAIMANT COUNT

## Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 1999

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
London	0.5	0.6	1.2	9	8	8	7	6	6
16-17	2.9	4.8	7.7	17	16	16	10	9	10
18-19	6.7	12.9	19.7	22	26	24	11	12	12
20-24	5.4	12.0	17.4	24	30	28	10	13	13
25-29	3.7	10.4	14.1	27	39	36	11	17	15
30-34	2.6	7.8	10.3	27	45	41	12	18	17
35-39	2.2	5.1	7.3	31	44	40	12	17	16
40-44	2.0	3.9	5.9	28	46	40	13	17	15
45-49	1.9	3.5	5.4	34	49	44	13	16	15
50-54	1.5	2.7	4.2	45	60	55	17	20	19
55-59	0.1	1.3	1.3	97	67	69	56	20	22
60 & over	29.5	65.0	94.5	26	36	33	11	15	13
All ages									
South East (GOR)	0.5	0.8	1.3	7	6	6	5	5	5
16-17	2.5	4.5	7.0	11	12	11	7	7	7
18-19	4.2	10.6	14.8	13	16	15	7	8	7
20-24	2.8	8.3	11.1	15	19	18	7	9	9
25-29	1.8	6.8	8.7	17	23	22	8	10	9
30-34	1.5	5.2	6.7	17	25	23	8	10	9
35-39	1.5	4.1	5.6	19	27	25	8	10	9
40-44	1.7	3.7	5.4	18	28	25	8	10	9
45-49	1.8	3.7	5.5	20	30	26	8	10	9
50-54	1.3	2.9	4.1	27	31	30	10	10	10
55-59	0.0	1.3	1.4	113	28	30	58	10	10
60 & over	19.7	51.8	71.5	16	22	20	7	9	8
All ages									
South West	0.5	0.7	1.1	7	7	7		6	6
16-17	2.3	4.0	6.3	11	12	12	6	7	7
18-19	3.9	8.6	12.5	14	15	15	7	8	8
20-24	2.4	6.6	9.0	16	19	18	8	9	9
25-29	1.7	5.2	6.8	18	24	22	9	10	10
30-34	1.2	4.0	5.2	17	27	24	8	10	10
35-39	1.4	3.1	4.4	18	26	24	8	10	9
40-44	1.6	2.9	4.4	18	25	23	8	10	9
45-49	1.7	3.0	4.7	23	28	26	10	10	10
50-54	1.0	2.2	3.3	31	36	36	12	12	12
55-59	0.0	0.8	0.9	101	30	32	26	11	12
60 & over	17.6	41.0	58.6	17	21	20	8	9	9
All ages									
Wales	0.5	0.7	1.2	7	6	7	5	5	5
16-17	1.8	3.4	5.2	13	14	14	8	9	9
18-19	2.7	7.3	10.0	15	19	18	8	10	9
20-24	1.5	5.1	6.7	17	23	22	8	11	10
25-29	1.0	3.9	4.9	19	30	28	9	12	12
30-34	0.8	3.0	3.8	19	30	28	9	11	11
35-39	0.8	2.2	3.0	17	28	28	8	12	11
40-44	1.0	2.0	3.0	19	28	25	9	10	10
45-49	0.9	2.1	3.1	24	33	30	12	12	12
50-54	0.6	1.4	2.1	29	33	32	15	13	14
55-59	0.0	0.5	0.5	40	42	42	25	14	14
60 & over	11.7	31.7	43.5	17	25	23	9	10	10
All ages									
Scotland	1.5	2.0	3.5	8	8	8	6	6	6
16-17	3.2	5.9	9.1	14	16	15	8	9	9
18-19	5.0	13.8	18.8	16	19	18	8	10	9
20-24	3.0	10.3	13.4	17	21	20	8	10	10
25-29	2.1	8.0	10.1	17	24	22	8	10	10
30-34	1.9	6.3	8.3	18	25	23	9	10	10
35-39	1.9	5.2	7.1	20	26	24	9	10	10
40-44	1.8	4.3	6.1	20	28	25	10	10	10
45-49	1.7	4.0	5.8	24	29	28	11	11	11
50-54	1.2	3.1	4.3	33	39	37	15	12	13
55-59	0.0	1.2	1.2	172	45	49	64	13	14
60 & over	23.6	64.1	87.7	18	23	22	8	10	9
All ages									
Northern Ireland	0.0	0.1	0.1	8	6	7	7	3	4
16-17	0.9	1.5	2.4	17	17	17	10	10	10
18-19	1.8	3.6	5.4	23	30	28	10	14	12
20-24	0.9	2.3	3.2	23	42	36	9	15	13
25-29	0.5	1.7	2.2	28	59	52	9	18	16
30-34	0.4	1.3	1.7	27	74	62	8	19	15
35-39	0.4	0.9	1.3	33	89	73	12	20	17
40-44	0.4	0.7	1.1	35	107	82	12	22	17
45-49	0.4	0.6	1.0	42	110	84	11	22	17
50-54	0.3	0.6	0.9	63	129	107	18	29	24
55-59	0.0	0.2	0.3	168	120	123	96	22	26
60 & over	6.0	13.6	19.6	28	56	47	10	16	14
All ages									



# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	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 <sup>e</sup> (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>g</sup>											
1992)	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.9	10.4	6.6
1993) Annual	10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.6	11.7	7.9
1994) averages	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.8	12.3	8.4
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.6	11.7	8.2
1996)	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.8	12.4	8.9
1997)	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.5	4.4	9.2	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.4	9.9
1998)	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.8	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.9	9.4
1998 Apr	10.1	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.6	8.4	5.3	11.9	11.8	9.6
May	10.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.7	9.6	8.4	5.3	11.8	11.7	9.5
Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.8	9.5	8.4	5.1	11.6	11.6	9.4
Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.3	4.7	9.5	8.4	5.2	11.4	11.7	9.3
Aug	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.1	4.7	9.6	8.3	5.1	11.2	11.7	9.3
Sep	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	4.9	11.0	11.7	9.2
Oct	9.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.7	9.3	8.0	4.8	10.9	11.6	9.1
Nov	9.7	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.6	9.1
Dec	9.8	6.4	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.5	9.2
1999 Jan	9.7	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.9	10.7	11.4	9.0
Feb	9.6	6.4	6.2	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.8	10.7	11.4	9.0
Mar	9.6	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.7	10.7	11.4	9.0
Apr	9.6	6.4	..	..	4.5	9.0	8.3	4.7	10.6	11.3	9.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>h</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1998 May			1,367	749	241	548	1,309	186	378	2,980	4,318
Jun			1,361	768	244	542	1,303	182	374	2,952	4,261
Jul			1,333	765	241	539	1,302	182	370	2,965	4,214
Aug			1,317	756	239	545	1,305	178	368	2,998	4,134
Sep			1,313	754	241	538	1,297	173	365	2,955	4,163
Oct			1,323	716	236	529	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,109
Nov			1,325	743	235	520	1,263	167	360	2,941	4,104
Dec			1,311	710	231	520	1,273	167	357	2,900	4,113
1999 Jan			1,307	704	225	524	1,248	167	356	2,896	4,092
Feb			1,312	697	238	519	1,249	167	356	2,904	4,073
Mar			1,314	696	232	515	1,242	..	354	2,866	4,076
Apr			1,292	707	..	..	1,323	..	353	..	4,030
May			1,285	702	..	..	1,288	..	354	..	4,101
% rate: latest month	4.5	7.5	6.9	12.0	8.1	6.0	13.7	11.5	..	..	..
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>h</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992)	2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	..	..
1993) Annual	2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443	..	..
1994) averages	2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,993	..	..
1995)	2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,122	..	..
1996)	2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980	..	..
1997)	1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,400	..	..
1998)	1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	..	..	..
1998 May	1,349	736	219	512	1,327	175	358	2,855	4,197	..	..
Jun	1,323	734	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,175	..	..
Jul	1,368	724	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,135	..	..
Aug	1,383	724	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,095	..	..
Sep	1,334	762	203	569	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,965	..	..
Oct	1,286	683	220	540	1,166	155	346	3,018	3,982	..	..
Nov	1,284	707	242	522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,946	..	..
Dec	1,294	704	271	526	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,197	..	..
1999 Jan	1,386	755	301	527	1,345	193	376	3,054	4,455	..	..
Feb	1,379	781	298	516	1,325	177	367	2,998	4,465	..	..
Mar	1,347	736	252	503	1,323	..	355	2,890	4,288	..	..
Apr	1,320	705	..	..	1,361	..	342	..	4,145	..	..
May	1,276	689	..	..	1,311	..	336	..	3,998	..	..
% rate: latest month	4.4	7.3	7.6	11.7	8.2	6.4	12.6	N/A	..	..	..
Latest month: change on a year ago	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-1.3	-0.2	-1.1	-1.0	N/A	-0.7	..	..

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

											Thousands and per cent	
	Greece <sup>a</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>a</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>
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>g</sup>												
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) Annual	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) averages	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996)	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997)	9.6	9.9	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998)	N/A	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	4.9	18.8	8.2	..	4.5
1998 Apr	..	8.0	12.4	4.1	2.8	4.1	..	4.9	19.1	8.9	..	4.3
May	..	7.9	12.3	4.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	4.8	19.0	8.9	..	4.4
Jun	..	7.8	12.3	4.2	2.8	3.9	..	4.7	19.0	8.1	..	4.5
Jul	..	7.8	12.3	4.2	2.9	3.8	..	4.6	18.8	8.6	..	4.5
Aug	..	7.7	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	3.2	4.6	18.7	8.2	..	4.6
Sep	..	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	..	4.6	18.6	7.7	..	4.6
Oct	..	7.4	12.2	4.3	2.9	3.6	..	4.5	18.5	7.5	..	4.5
Nov	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.4	18.1	7.7	..	4.4
Dec	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.6	3.6	..	4.4	18.0	7.5	..	4.3
1999 Jan	..	7.2	12.1	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	4.3	17.8	7.7	..	4.3
Feb	..	7.0	..	4.6	2.8	3.6	..	4.3	17.6	7.3	..	4.4
Mar	..	6.9	..	4.7	2.8	3.4	..	4.2	17.4	7.5	..	4.2
Apr	..	6.8	..	4.9	2.9	..	..	4.3	17.3	7.4	..	4.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>h</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998 May	304	232	..	2,820	5.5	290	56	..	1,921	..	144	6,039
Jun	313	230	..	2,890	5.5	286	53	..	1,896	..	136	6,245
Jul	322	227	2833	2,780	5.6	279	52	..	1,873	..	130	6,231
Aug	355	225	..	2,950	5.5	271	53	..	1,857	..	127	6,217
Sep	353	220	..	2,920	5.4	268	53	..	1,827	..	123	6,263
Oct	302	217	2853	2,890	5.6	263	55	..	1,803	..	119	6,258
Nov	287	214	..	3,020	5.2	259	56	..	1,778	..	119	6,080
Dec	282	213	..	2,940	5.1	255	56	..	1,766	..	122	6,021
1999 Jan	..	210	2849	3,010	5.4	249	60	..	1,745	..	119	5,950
Feb	..	205	..	3,150	5.4	248	59	..	1,721	..	115	6,127
Mar	..	202	..	3,250	5.4	237	..	..	1,703	..	110	5,783
Apr	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,022
May	..	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,795
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	4.8	N/A	3.4	2.5	..	10.6	..	3.0	4.2
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.1	0.2	N/A	..	0.1	..	-0.4	..	-0.2	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>h</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992)	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993) Annual	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994) averages	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 May	267	224	..	2,930	5.2	270	51	399	1,902	250	142	5,764
Jun	288	229	..	2,840	4.9	270	55	389	1,861	368	131	6,534
Jul	295	233	2,768	2,700	5.1	273	59	385	1,786	409	126	6,567
Aug	306	230	..	2,970	5.0	271	59	385	1,777	335	122	6,173
Sep	305	219	..	2,950	5.4	265	51	391	1,788	250	118	6,039
Oct	290	212	2,916	2,900	5.7	262	50	395	1,804	224	116	5,831
Nov	306	207	..	2,910	5.5	260	49	390	1,805	218	119	5,711
Dec	309	216	..	2,730	5.3	265	52	384	1,786	273	124	5,565
1999 Jan	..	214	2,840	2,980	6.1	263	65	391	1,804	273	126	6,604
Feb	..	208	..	3,130	5.9	265	61	385	1,784	256	122	6,563
Mar	..	201	..	3,390	5.6	246	..	..	1,757	242	114	6,119
Apr	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	..	5,688
May	..	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..	5,507
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.4	0.0	N/A	3.5	2.6	..	10.7	5.7	3.1	4.0
Latest month: change on a year ago	N/A	N/A	0.4	-3.7	N/A	-1.1	-0.2	..	-1.9	-0.3	-1.5	-0.2



# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economically active		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All		MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		28,698	27,851	822	4,597	7,507	9,877	5,055	847
1993		28,564	27,758	714	4,423	7,616	9,952	5,059	806
1994		28,556	27,749	734	4,173	7,685	10,017	5,142	807
1995		28,558	27,748	753	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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998		28,899	28,100	878	3,702	7,606	10,266	5,636	799
Mar-May (Spr)		28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
Apr-Jun		28,861	28,061	865	3,710	7,565	10,276	5,660	800
May-Jul		28,928	28,123	871	3,726	7,556	10,283	5,683	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)		28,989	28,191	884	3,743	7,538	10,317	5,713	797
Jul-Sep		28,983	28,196	877	3,743	7,530	10,322	5,724	786
Aug-Oct		29,010	28,211	874	3,730	7,518	10,344	5,752	799
Sep-Nov (Aut)		29,063	28,264	877	3,730	7,509	10,367	5,779	799
Oct-Dec		29,087	28,283	881	3,720	7,494	10,391	5,800	805
Nov 98-Jan 99		29,150	28,346	883	3,736	7,507	10,399	5,819	804
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		29,175	28,373	876	3,741	7,507	10,410	5,833	803
Jan-Mar 1999		29,174	28,364	868	3,738	7,488	10,429	5,839	810
Feb-Apr		29,172	28,352	864	3,719	7,475	10,450	5,839	820
Changes									
Over last 3 months		23	7	-18	-17	-33	51	20	16
Percent		0.1	0.0	-2.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.5	0.3	2.0
Over last 12 months		273	252	-13	17	-131	183	203	21
Percent		0.9	0.9	-1.5	0.5	-1.7	1.8	3.6	2.7
Male		MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993		16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,189	257
1994		16,074	15,820	379	2,440	4,440	5,469	3,186	274
1995		16,062	15,766	391	2,210	4,433	5,547	3,182	296
1996		16,076	15,800	438	2,146	4,391	5,589	3,232	276
1997		16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998		16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998		16,094	15,809	450	2,017	4,324	5,592	3,425	285
Mar-May (Spr)		16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
Apr-Jun		16,079	15,790	443	2,027	4,300	5,594	3,437	289
May-Jul		16,107	15,816	448	2,041	4,292	5,593	3,441	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)		16,135	15,855	452	2,051	4,281	5,610	3,460	280
Jul-Sep		16,130	15,858	449	2,048	4,272	5,618	3,470	272
Aug-Oct		16,121	15,853	446	2,035	4,263	5,628	3,485	268
Sep-Nov (Aut)		16,157	15,887	451	2,032	4,259	5,645	3,498	270
Oct-Dec		16,177	15,908	457	2,024	4,246	5,668	3,511	270
Nov 98-Jan 99		16,203	15,927	457	2,029	4,247	5,675	3,520	276
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		16,222	15,943	452	2,035	4,241	5,682	3,532	280
Jan-Mar 1999		16,215	15,927	443	2,036	4,226	5,688	3,530	287
Feb-Apr		16,207	15,919	447	2,033	4,214	5,694	3,531	289
Changes									
Over last 3 months		4	-9	-10	4	-32	19	11	13
Percent		0.0	-0.1	-2.1	0.2	-0.8	0.3	0.3	4.5
Over last 12 months		113	110	-3	16	-109	102	106	3
Percent		0.7	0.7	-0.7	0.8	-2.5	1.8	3.1	1.1
Female		MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1992		12,435	11,903	392	2,083	3,137	4,442	1,856	532
1993		12,467	11,928	348	1,993	3,220	4,482	1,891	539
1994		12,482	11,949	355	1,969	3,245	4,528	1,957	533
1995		12,496	11,980	368	1,796	3,268	4,557	1,995	517
1996		12,518	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
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998		12,805	12,291	428	1,685	3,282	4,675	2,211	513
Mar-May (Spr)		12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
Apr-Jun		12,782	12,271	422	1,683	3,265	4,682	2,223	511
May-Jul		12,821	12,307	423	1,685	3,265	4,690	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)		12,854	12,337	432	1,693	3,257	4,707	2,254	517
Jul-Sep		12,853	12,338	428	1,695	3,258	4,704	2,254	514
Aug-Oct		12,889	12,358	427	1,695	3,255	4,716	2,268	531
Sep-Nov (Aut)		12,906	12,377	426	1,698	3,250	4,722	2,281	529
Oct-Dec		12,910	12,375	423	1,696	3,249	4,723	2,289	535
Nov 98-Jan 99		12,946	12,418	426	1,707	3,261	4,724	2,299	528
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		12,953	12,430	424	1,706	3,266	4,728	2,301	523
Jan-Mar 1999		12,959	12,436	425	1,702	3,262	4,741	2,310	523
Feb-Apr		12,965	12,433	418	1,686	3,261	4,756	2,308	532
Changes									
Over last 3 months		19	15	-9	-21	0	32	9	3
Percent		0.1	0.1	-2.0	-1.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7
Over last 12 months		160	142	-10	1	-21	81	98	18
Percent		1.3	1.2	-2.4	0.1	-0.6	1.7	4.4	3.6

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

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	
Economic activity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>		MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4	
	1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9	
	1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	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	
	3-month averages									
	Feb-Apr 1998	62.8	78.5	60.2	75.7	83.9	84.4	68.6	7.8	
	Mar-May (Spr)	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7	
	Apr-Jun	62.6	78.3	59.2	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.6	7.8	
	May-Jul	62.8	78.5	59.8	76.2	83.8	84.4	68.7	7.8	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.6	83.7	84.6	68.9	7.8	
	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	7.8	
	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	
	Changes									
	Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-1.1	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	
	Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	
	Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
		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	94.3	92.5	71.8	7.6	
1997		72.1	84.8	58.6	82.4	93.5	92.0	72.2	7.6	
1998		71.7	84.3	58.5	81.0	93.6	91.5	71.9	7.6	
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 1998		71.7	84.4	60.1	80.5	93.7	91.6	72.0	7.7	
Mar-May (Spr)		71.7	84.3	58.5	81.0	93.6	91.5	71.9	7.6	
Apr-Jun		71.6	84.2	59.3	81.0	93.5	91.5	71.9	7.8	
May-Jul		71.7	84.3	60.0	81.5	93.5	91.4	71.8	7.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)		71.8	84.5	60.5	81.9	93.4	91.6	72.0	7.5	
Jul-Sep		71.8	84.5	60.3	81.8	93.4	91.7	72.1	7.3	
Aug-Oct		71.7	84.5	60.0	81.3	93.3	91.7	72.3	7.2	
Sep-Nov (Aut)		71.8	84.6	60.7	81.2	93.4	91.9	72.5	7.3	
Oct-Dec		71.9	84.7	61.5	80.8	93.3	92.1	72.6	7.3	
Nov 98-Jan 99		72.0	84.8	61.4	81.1	93.5	92.2	72.7	7.4	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)		72.0	84.8	60.8	81.3	93.5	92.2	72.8	7.5	
Jan-Mar 1999		72.0	84.7	59.7	81.4	93.4	92.2	72.6	7.7	
Feb-Apr		71.9	84.6	60.2	81.2	93.3	92.1	72.5	7.8	
Changes										
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.3	
Over last 12 months		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	-0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	
Female		Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
		1992	53.2	70.9	58.3	72.4	70.0	77.2	61.9	8.1
	1993	53.2	70.9	54.0	71.7	71.0	76.9	62.2	8.2	
	1994	53.3	70.9	56.0	69.8	71.2	76.9	63.2	8.1	
	1995	53.3	70.9	56.0	69.8	71.6	76.6	63.2	7.9	
	1996	53.7	71.4	56.7	71.3	72.3	77.1	62.9	7.8	
	1997	54.1	71.8	60.9	70.7	73.5	76.9	63.3	8.3	
	1998	54.1	71.9	59.4	70.3	73.7	77.1	64.2	7.8	
	3-month averages									
	Feb-Apr 1998	54.2	72.0	60.3	70.6	73.8	77.1	64.1	7.8	
	Mar-May (Spr)	54.1	71.9	59.4	70.3	73.7	77.1	64.2	7.8	
	Apr-Jun	54.1	71.9	59.2	70.5	73.6	77.1	64.1	7.8	
	May-Jul	54.3	72.1	59.5	70.7	73.7	77.2	64.4	7.9	
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	54.4	72.2	60.8	70.9	73.7	77.5	64.6	7.9	
	Jul-Sep	54.4	72.2	60.3	71.0	73.9	77.3	64.5	7.9	
	Aug-Oct	54.5	72.3	60.3	71.0	73.9	77.4	64.8	8.1	
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	54.6	72.4	60.1	71.1	74.0	77.5	65.0	8.1	
	Oct-Dec	54.6	72.4	59.9	71.1	74.0	77.4	65.1	8.2	
	Nov 98-Jan 99	54.7	72.6	60.2	71.5	74.5	77.3	65.3	8.1	
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	54.8	72.7	59.9	71.5	74.7	77.3	65.2	8.0	
	Jan-Mar 1999	54.8	72.7	60.1	71.3	74.8	77.5	65.3	8.0	
	Feb-Apr	54.8	72.7	59.2	70.6	74.9	77.6	65.2	8.1	
	Changes									
	Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.9	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.0	
	Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	-1.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.3	



# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59/64														
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks							Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks			Reasons for not seeking				All			
					Total	Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YBVZ</b>	<b>YBWC</b>	<b>YCFE</b>	<b>YCFI</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFL</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFO</b>	<b>YCGA</b>	<b>YCGD</b>	<b>YCGU</b>
1993	16,836	7,484	5,336	2,147	1,867	871	998	143	413	745	210	344	276	116	158
1994	16,909	7,561	5,295	2,263	2,030	922	1,111	132	502	796	229	371	229	100	128
1995	17,016	7,661	5,382	2,278	2,038	925	1,116	105	522	789	238	393	238	118	116
1996	17,031	7,629	5,315	2,313	2,127	896	1,235	101	579	771	260	407	184	85	97
1997	17,033	7,637	5,249	2,386	2,179	779	1,404	88	690	739	266	389	206	91	113
1998	17,187	7,731	5,337	2,394	2,175	733	1,447	73	753	736	246	359	217	90	125
<b>3-month averages</b>															
Feb-Apr 1998	17,144	7,696	5,318	2,385	2,178	743	1,435	74	762	735	252	356	209	89	120
Mar-May (Spr)	17,187	7,731	5,337	2,394	2,175	733	1,447	73	753	736	246	359	217	90	125
Apr-Jun	17,208	7,756	5,365	2,378	2,156	718	1,437	70	760	725	244	354	222	92	131
May-Jul	17,154	7,704	5,328	2,374	2,149	700	1,451	69	769	731	237	345	224	89	133
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,106	7,647	5,292	2,356	2,141	698	1,442	67	769	728	228	344	215	88	129
Jul-Sep	17,125	7,652	5,293	2,357	2,146	699	1,446	67	772	728	239	344	216	84	129
Aug-Oct	17,111	7,648	5,263	2,373	2,155	705	1,448	67	778	713	246	352	222	88	135
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,070	7,605	5,254	2,351	2,131	696	1,438	63	752	702	248	357	220	85	138
Oct-Dec	17,060	7,597	5,269	2,332	2,114	696	1,419	65	749	693	240	364	215	87	129
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,010	7,545	5,254	2,299	2,092	687	1,405	70	739	688	230	364	206	81	127
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,998	7,528	5,281	2,259	2,048	681	1,366	74	736	662	222	364	207	81	127
Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	5,280	2,266	2,054	672	1,375	78	743	664	217	365	212	74	139
Feb-Apr	17,027	7,570	5,303	2,269	2,058	670	1,387	75	744	658	224	361	212	79	131
<b>Changes</b>															
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.3	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-1.7	-1.8	4	5	-3.0	-6	-3	6	-2	5
Percent	0.7	0.3	0.9	-1.3	-1.6	-2.5	-1.3	6.3	0.6	-4.4	-2.5	-0.9	3.0	-2.1	3.6
Over last 12 months	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.7	-1.2	-7.3	-4.8	1	-1.8	-7.7	-2.8	5	3	-1.0	11
Percent	-0.7	-1.6	-0.3	-4.9	-5.5	-9.8	-3.3	0.9	-2.4	-10.5	-11.1	1.3	1.3	-10.9	9.3
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>	<b>YCFG</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFS</b>	<b>YCFV</b>	<b>YCFY</b>	<b>YCGB</b>	<b>YCGE</b>	<b>YCGH</b>	<b>YCGK</b>
1993	5,888	2,584	1,813	778	651	305	346	85	259	42	111	148	122	58	66
1994	5,975	2,658	1,815	848	731	323	408	79	323	47	121	156	112	58	65
1995	6,070	2,745	1,905	846	733	319	414	82	325	49	128	164	109	57	62
1996	6,156	2,781	1,887	899	811	339	473	59	361	68	139	180	85	41	44
1997	6,231	2,831	1,898	937	840	271	571	51	417	68	136	164	95	52	43
1998	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	277	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53
<b>3-month averages</b>															
Feb-Apr 1998	6,339	2,923	1,958	965	866	277	589	42	470	71	130	151	100	50	53
Mar-May (Spr)	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	277	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53
Apr-Jun	6,371	2,955	1,975	972	863	270	594	44	476	73	123	148	109	56	53
May-Jul	6,351	2,935	1,964	968	860	263	598	45	480	80	116	142	108	53	52
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,331	2,903	1,945	958	860	265	597	43	483	77	115	144	99	49	50
Jul-Sep	6,344	2,907	1,948	957	864	262	603	43	482	78	118	145	96	45	50
Aug-Oct	6,362	2,919	1,943	965	873	267	606	41	483	73	123	154	94	45	49
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,334	2,891	1,938	955	860	263	597	35	471	68	122	159	95	45	51
Oct-Dec	6,323	2,877	1,934	945	854	266	587	35	463	70	121	164	91	46	44
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	1,932	941	848	269	577	41	454	70	120	161	90	42	44
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,294	2,855	1,926	934	837	268	566	43	449	71	118	160	94	44	50
Jan-Mar 1999	6,310	2,877	1,947	930	832	267	560	47	451	70	113	155	97	41	51
Feb-Apr	6,326	2,893	1,964	927	837	266	572	44	458	70	116	149	91	42	49
<b>Changes</b>															
Over last 3 months	0.3	0.3	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.3	1.0	1.7	-1.5	-1.3	-1.3	-1.0	8.9	0.9	0.2	-2.9	-8.0	0.1	-1.1	0.5
Over last 12 months	-1.3	-1.0	0.3	-3.8	-2.9	-1.1	-1.8	2	-1.2	-1	-1.3	-3	-1.0	-9	-2
Percent	-0.2	-1.0	0.3	-3.9	-3.3	-4.1	-3.0	5.9	-2.6	-0.8	-10.3	-1.8	-9.8	-17.6	-2.3
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YBWB</b>	<b>YBWE</b>	<b>YCFH</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>	<b>YCFW</b>	<b>YCFZ</b>	<b>YCGC</b>	<b>YCGF</b>	<b>YCGI</b>	<b>YCGL</b>
1993	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	196	154	58	94
1994	10,934	4,904	3,481	1,416	1,299	598	703	53	179	739	109	215	117	42	79
1995	10,946	4,916	3,477	1,432	1,305	605	702	43	197	720	110	229	128	61	79
1996	10,874	4,848	3,428	1,413	1,315	556	761	42	218	703	120	228	96	44	69
1997	10,802	4,807	3,351	1,449	1,339	509	833	37	272	671	130	225	111	38	70
1998	10,832	4,796	3,378	1,412	1,302	456	846	28	279	663	119	208	111	37	72
<b>3-month averages</b>															
Feb-Apr 1998	10,805	4,773	3,360	1,421	1,312	466	846	32	292	665	123	205	109	38	69
Mar-May (Spr)	10,832	4,796	3,378	1,412	1,302	456	846	28	279	663	119	208	111	37	72
Apr-Jun	10,837	4,801	3,390	1,407	1,293	448	843	27	284	652	121	206	113	35	78
May-Jul	10,802	4,769	3,362	1,406	1,289	437	853	24	288	651	121	203	116	36	80
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,774	4,743	3,347	1,398	1,280	434	846	24	285	651	113	200	117	39	79
Jul-Sep	10,780	4,745	3,346	1,400	1,282	437	844	24	290	650	120	200	120	39	80
Aug-Oct	10,749	4,730	3,319	1,408	1,281	438	843	24	295	640	124	198	128	43	86
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,714	3,316	1,396	1,271	433	840	26	281	633	127	198	125	40	87
Oct-Dec	10,737	4,720	3,335	1,387	1,261	430	832	30	286	623	119	200	124	41	84
Nov 98-Jan 99	10,705	4,681	3,321	1,358	1,244	418	828	30	285	618	110	202	115	39	76
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	10,704	4,673	3,355	1,325	1,212	413	801	31	288	592	103	205	113	37	77
Jan-Mar 1999	10,702	4,670	3,333	1,336	1,222	405	815	31	292	594	103	210	115	33	82
Feb-Apr	10,701	4,677	3,339	1,342	1,220	404	816	30	286	588	108	212	121	37	82
<b>Changes</b>															
Over last 3 months	-4	-4	17	-16	-24	-14	-12	1	1	-30	-2	10	6	-1	4
Percent	0.0	-0.1	0.5	-1.2	-1.9	-3.4	-1.5	2.8	0.2	-4.9	-2.0	4.8	5.2	-3.2	5.5
Over last 12 months	-104	-96	-21	-79	-91	-62	-30	-2	-6	-77	-15	7	13	-1	12
Percent	-1.0	-2.0	-0.6	-5.6	-7.0	-13.3	-3.6	-5.6	-2.0	-11.6	-11.8	3.6	11.5	-2.2	17.8

Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7=8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15.

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

Note: Due to a questionnaire routing error only those aged 16-59 were asked their reasons for inactivity in 1992. Therefore 1992 figures are inaccurate. These figures were mistakenly included in this table in the May 1999 issue.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over								50-64 (M)		65+ (M)
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### 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						
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%) <sup>a</sup>								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1998	37.2	21.5	39.8	24.3	16.1	15.6	31.4	92.2
Mar-May (Spr)	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
Apr-Jun	37.4	21.7	40.8	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.4	92.2
May-Jul	37.2	21.5	40.2	23.8	16.2	15.6	31.3	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.4	16.3	15.4	31.1	92.2
Jul-Sep	37.1	21.3	39.7	23.4	16.2	15.5	31.1	92.3
Aug-Oct	37.1	21.3	39.8	23.7	16.2	15.4	30.9	92.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.0	21.2	39.6	23.7	16.1	15.3	30.7	92.2
Oct-Dec	37.0	21.2	39.3	23.9	16.2	15.2	30.5	92.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	36.9	21.0	39.2	23.6	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36.8	21.0	39.6	23.5	15.7	15.2	30.4	92.2
Jan-Mar 1999	36.8	21.0	40.1	23.5	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.1
Feb-Apr	36.9	21.1	40.3	23.9	15.7	15.1	30.6	92.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2
Male	MGSJ	YBTN						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1998	28.3	15.6	39.9	19.5	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3
Mar-May (Spr)	28.3	15.7	41.5	19.0	6.4	8.5	28.1	92.4
Apr-Jun	28.4	15.8	40.7	19.0	6.5	8.5	28.1	92.2
May-Jul	28.3	15.7	40.0	18.5	6.5	8.6	28.2	92.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.2	15.5	39.5	18.1	6.6	8.4	28.0	92.5
Jul-Sep	28.2	15.5	39.7	18.2	6.6	8.3	27.9	92.7
Aug-Oct	28.3	15.5	40.0	18.7	6.7	8.3	27.7	92.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.2	15.4	39.3	18.2	6.6	8.1	27.5	92.7
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	38.5	19.2	6.7	7.9	27.4	92.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	28.0	15.2	38.6	18.9	6.5	7.8	27.3	92.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	28.0	15.2	39.2	18.7	6.5	7.8	27.2	92.5
Jan-Mar 1999	28.0	15.3	40.3	18.6	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.3
Feb-Apr	28.1	15.4	39.8	18.8	6.7	7.9	27.5	92.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
Female	MGSK	YBTM						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
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
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1998	45.8	28.0	39.7	29.4	26.2	22.9	35.9	92.2
Mar-May (Spr)	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2
Apr-Jun	45.9	28.1	40.8	29.5	26.4	22.9	35.9	92.2
May-Jul	45.7	27.9	40.5	29.3	26.3	22.8	35.6	92.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.6	27.8	39.2	29.1	26.3	22.5	35.4	92.1
Jul-Sep	45.6	27.8	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.7	35.5	92.1
Aug-Oct	45.5	27.7	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.6	35.2	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.4	27.6	39.9	28.9	26.0	22.5	35.0	91.9
Oct-Dec	45.4	27.6	40.1	28.9	26.0	22.6	34.9	91.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	45.3	27.4	39.8	28.5	25.5	22.7	34.7	91.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	45.2	27.3	40.1	28.5	25.3	22.7	34.8	92.0
Jan-Mar 1999	45.2	27.3	39.9	28.7	25.2	22.5	34.7	92.0
Feb-Apr	45.2	27.3	40.8	29.4	25.1	22.4	34.8	91.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.5	-0.6	1.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.5	-1.1	-0.3

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

**Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors** **E.1**

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				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	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNNK	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNNZ	LNNQ
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	Annual averages	97.0				98.1				96.7			
		100.0				100.0				100.0			
		103.6				103.0				103.7			
		108.0				105.3				108.7			
		113.5				108.6				114.7			
1997	Jan	105.5	106.1	4.4	4.2	103.9	104.3	2.7	2.9	106.0	106.5	4.8	4.5
	Feb	106.1	106.2	3.7	4.1	103.7	104.3	2.4	2.6	106.7	106.6	4.0	4.4
	Mar	112.2	107.0	4.6	4.2	103.8	104.4	2.2	2.4	114.3	107.6	5.2	4.6
1998	Apr	106.9	106.6	3.7	4.0	104.6	105.2	2.3	2.3	107.4	107.0	4.0	4.4
	May	106.6	106.8	4.1	4.1	104.8	104.9	2.1	2.2	107.1	107.3	4.6	4.6
	Jun	106.9	107.5	4.0	3.9	104.6	104.8	1.7	2.0	107.5	108.0	4.5	4.4
1999	Jul	108.2	107.9	4.1	4.0	105.4	105.0	1.8	1.9	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.6
	Aug	107.3	108.6	4.5	4.2	106.8	105.3	2.5	2.0	107.4	109.3	5.0	4.7
	Sep	107.5	109.0	4.0	4.2	106.7	106.0	1.9	2.1	107.7	109.7	4.6	4.7
2000	Oct	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.4	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.2	108.0	110.4	5.2	4.9
	Nov	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.3	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.0
	Dec	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.8	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.6	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.3
2001	Jan	110.7	111.3	4.9	4.9	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.4
	Feb	111.7	111.7	5.2	5.0	106.5	107.1	2.7	2.6	113.0	112.8	5.8	5.6
	Mar	118.1	112.3	4.9	5.0	106.4	107.3	2.8	2.7	121.0	113.5	5.5	5.6
2002	Apr	113.1	112.7	5.7	5.3	106.8	107.4	2.1	2.5	114.7	114.0	6.6	6.0
	May	113.2	113.2	6.1	5.6	108.3	108.2	3.2	2.7	114.4	114.6	6.8	6.3
	Jun	112.6	113.3	5.4	5.7	108.8	108.8	3.8	3.1	113.5	114.2	5.7	6.4
2003	Jul	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.0	3.8	3.6	115.2	114.9	5.9	6.1
	Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.3	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6
	Sep	112.8	114.4	5.0	5.1	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8	113.4	115.6	5.4	5.5
2004	Oct	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.9	109.6	110.1	3.8	3.8	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.2
	Nov	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.8	109.8	110.5	3.6	3.7	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1
	Dec	117.2	115.6	4.2	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6	118.9	116.8	4.4	4.7
2005	Jan	115.7	116.4	4.6	4.5	110.3	111.3	4.0	3.6	117.0	117.7	4.7	4.6
	Feb	117.5	117.2	5.0	4.6	111.1	111.6	4.2	3.8	119.0	118.7	5.2	4.8
	Mar R	124.0	117.8	4.9	4.8	110.6	111.8	4.1	4.1	127.4	119.2	5.0	5.0
2006	Apr P	117.2	117.0	3.8	4.6	111.3	112.1	4.4	4.2	118.7	118.3	3.7	4.6

SIC 1992		Service industries (Divisions 50-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)			
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				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	LNNR	LNMV	LNNG	LNMO	LNMS	LNMW	LNNF
1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	Annual averages	97.5				95.8				95.8			
		100.0				100.0				100.0			
		103.3				104.4				104.4			
		107.9				108.8				108.5			
		113.4				113.7				113.4			
1997	Jan	105.8	106.0	4.4	4.0	105.4	106.5	4.1	4.6	105.3	106.4	4.1	4.6
	Feb	106.0	105.8	3.6	4.0	107.3	107.1	4.4	4.5	107.1	106.8	4.1	4.4
	Mar	112.8	107.3	5.0	4.3	111.1	107.1	3.7	4.1	110.9	106.9	3.6	3.9
1998	Apr	106.8	106.4	3.7	4.1	108.0	107.5	3.8	4.0	107.7	107.3	3.7	3.8
	May	106.3	106.7	4.0	4.2	107.9	108.1	4.3	4.0	107.9	108.0	4.3	3.8
	Jun	106.6	107.2	3.9	3.9	108.3	108.4	4.2	4.1	108.1	108.2	4.0	4.0
1999	Jul	107.9	107.7	4.2	4.1	109.2	108.6	4.0	4.2	109.0	108.5	3.8	4.0
	Aug	107.2	108.4	4.5	4.2	107.5	109.4	4.5	4.2	107.2	109.1	4.2	4.0
	Sep	107.2	108.7	4.1	4.3	107.8	109.7	4.2	4.2	107.5	109.4	4.0	4.0
2000	Oct	107.1	109.4	4.6	4.4	108.9	110.0	4.5	4.4	108.6	109.9	4.2	4.1
	Nov	108.2	109.9	4.8	4.5	110.8	111.1	4.8	4.5	110.6	110.9	4.5	4.2
	Dec	112.5	110.8	5.2	4.9	112.9	111.5	4.6	4.6	112.7	111.1	4.4	4.4
2001	Jan	110.9	111.2	4.9	4.9	110.5	111.7	4.9	4.8	110.3	111.5	4.8	4.6
	Feb	111.7	111.4	5.3	5.1	112.7	112.4	4.9	4.8	112.4	112.0	4.9	4.7
	Mar	119.0	112.4	4.8	5.0	117.2	112.8	5.4	5.1	117.0	112.6	5.3	5.0
2002	Apr	113.2	112.7	5.9	5.3	113.4	112.9	5.0	5.1	113.3	112.8	5.1	5.1
	May	113.4	113.7	6.6	5.8	112.7	113.1	4.6	5.0	112.5	112.8	4.5	5.0
	Jun	112.3	113.1	5.5	6.0	113.1	113.5	4.6	4.8	112.9	113.2	4.6	4.7
2003	Jul	113.7	113.6	5.4	5.8	114.6	114.0	5.0	4.7	114.2	113.7	4.8	4.6
	Aug	112.2	113.8	5.0	5.3	112.4	114.4	4.5	4.7	112.2	114.1	4.6	4.7
	Sep	112.6	114.3	5.1	5.2	112.4	114.5	4.5	4.7	112.1	114.3	4.5	4.6
2004	Oct	112.0	114.6	4.8	5.0	113.7	115.0	4.5	4.5	113.3	114.8	4.4	4.5
	Nov	113.1	115.1	4.7	4.9	114.7	115.0	3.5	4.1	114.3	114.7	3.5	4.1
	Dec	117.3	115.5	4.2	4.6	116.6	115.2	3.3	3.7	116.3	114.9	3.5	3.8
2005	Jan	116.0	116.4	4.7	4.5	115.0	116.2	4.0	3.6	114.6	115.7	3.8	3.6
	Feb	117.9	117.4	5.4	4.8	116.6	116.2	3.4	3.6	116.2	115.8	3.4	3.5
	Mar R	125.2	117.8	4.8	5.0	121.3	116.7	3.4	3.6	120.9	116.3	3.3	3.5
2006	Apr P	117.1	116.9	3.7	4.6	117.4	117.0	3.6	3.4	117.2	116.6	3.4	3.4

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

The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last 3 months compared with the same period a year ago. For further details please see the article in the May issue of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

Revised  
Provisional



## 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 manu'ling 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	..	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998	Averages	..	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	July	..	100.6	101.6	103.2	101.2	101.5	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.5	105.5	100.7	101.5
	Aug	..	100.2	101.3	103.4	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.3	102.1	101.3	106.1	100.9	101.2
	Sep	..	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	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	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.9
1997	Dec	..	102.6	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.1
	Jan	..	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	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	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	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	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1
1998	May	..	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	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	104.4	105.6
	July	..	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	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	107.4	104.7	105.7
	Sep	..	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2
1999	Oct	..	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2
	Nov	..	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7
	Dec	..	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8
	Jan	..	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0
	Feb	..	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	106.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4
1998	Mar	..	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6
	Apr	..	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5
	May	..	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0
	June	..	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5
	July	..	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1
1999	Aug	..	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5
	Sep	..	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4
	Oct	..	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1
	Nov	..	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0
	Dec	..	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	..	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
1999	Feb <sup>a</sup>	..	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7
	Mar R	..	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6
	Apr P	..	108.9	108.8	107.9	110.3	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	107.9	110.1
Per cent change on the year														
		LNLM	LNLN	LNLO	LNLP	LNLO	LNLR	LNLS	LNLT	LNLU	LNLV	LNLM	LNLM	LNLM
1997	July	..	4.4	2.1	2.3	4.3	5.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.5	4.1	4.0
	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	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.2
	Nov	..	3.1	3.8	2.7	2.9	5.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
1998	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
	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
1999	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
1999	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
	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
1999	Mar R	..	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 P	..	0.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	2.9	0.0	-0.1	1.5

Notes:

- a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for further details.  
b The average of the latest three months.  
c As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available.  
d The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.  
e Excluding sea transport.  
f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

## EARNINGS E.2

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

Three month averages, 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>a</sup>	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</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
105.7	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.1	1998	Averages
110.1	106.3	103.8	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.6	107.7	114.7		
101.2	97.7	101.5	99.2	100.7	95.1	101.3	99.2	100.8	100.1	99.4	102.7	99.2	1996	Jul
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		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	100.9		Sep
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		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		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		Dec
102.9	99.5	101.8	100.9	102.1	95.1	104.5	102.1	102.9	101.8	100.1	102.6	103.1	1997	Jan
103.4	99.8	100.9	101.2	102.5	95.5	105.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	100.2	102.9	102.8		Feb
103.6	99.9	99.2	101.5	102.6	96.9	104.3	101.8	103.7	102.4	100.3	103.0	103.9		Mar
104.5	100.6	99.4	101.7	103.4	97.3	103.9	102.3	104.5	102.7	100.2	103.5	104.1		Apr
104.6	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1	98.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	103.3	100.0	103.8	104.6		May
105.6	100.9	101.2	102.4	104.5	97.6	104.9	103.8	106.5	103.8	99.8	104.1	103.4		Jun
105.6	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	106.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	99.9	104.6	103.7		Jul
105.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.3	100.5	105.6	105.1		Aug
105.6	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0		Sep
105.6	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	108.1	104.4	101.9	106.3	108.4		Oct
105.6	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1		Nov
105.6	104.1	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.6	102.9	104.8	110.0		Dec
105.6	104.6	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	106.8	102.6	104.8	110.6	1998	Jan
105.6	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	102.5	104.9	110.8		Feb
105.6	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.7	102.8	104.5	111.5		Mar
105.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	109.2	102.9	104.9	112.8		Apr
105.6	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	109.8	112.3	109.9	102.9	105.6	113.7		May
105.6	106.6	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	108.8	113.2	110.3	102.9	106.7	113.6		Jun
110.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	107.4	113.8	110.5	103.4	107.7	114.0		Jul
109.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	106.5	113.8	110.0	103.8	108.9	115.5		Aug
106.7	106.6	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.0	110.2	103.7	109.8	116.5		Sep
111.9	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.2	104.1	109.9	116.9		Oct
111.8	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.1	104.3	109.5	116.9		Nov
112.5	107.1	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	111.8	104.7	109.5	117.2		Dec
112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	112.9	104.8	109.8	117.1	1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>
112.2	107.5	102.5	113.0	112.4	103.1	113.8	109.5	115.7	113.5	104.8	110.2	117.0		Feb <sup>a</sup>
113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.0	105.0	109.9	117.2		Mar R
114.0	109.3	102.4	113.1	113.1	101.6	113.4	110.0	116.6	114.7	104.8	110.2	117.7		Apr P
Per cent change on the year														
LN LZ	LN MA	LN MB	LN MC	LN MD	LN ME	LN MF	LN MG	LN MH	LN MI	LN MJ	LN MK	LN ML		
3.2	3.7	0.1	3.9	4.2	3.3	4.8	5.1	6.3	4.1	0.4	1.8	4.6	1997	Jul
3.3	3.7	-0.8	3.9	4.0	3.2	5.1	5.2	6.7	4.4	0.9	2.1	5.3		Aug
5.0	4.3	-0.8	4.3	4.0	3.5	5.2	5.2	6.6	4.6	0.8	2.3	6.1		Sep
4.6	5.0	-1.4	5.0	4.0	3.9	5.4	4.7	6.5	4.6	1.8	2.4	7.4		Oct
4.8	5.3	-0.4	5.3	4.4	3.9	5.6	4.4	6.3	4.3	2.2	2.3	7.1		Nov
4.3	5.1	-0.7	5.5	4.8	3.7	5.0	4.7	6.2	4.3	3.0	2.3	7.5		Dec
4.1	5.1	0.7	5.5	5.2	3.5	5.1	4.8	6.2	4.9	2.5	2.2	7.2	1998	Jan
3.9	5.0	1.4	5.5	5.3	3.7	4.9	5.2	6.4	5.6	2.3	1.9	7.8		Feb
4.0	5.1	3.1	5.5	5.1	2.4	5.0	5.4	6.7	6.2	2.5	1.5	7.3		Mar
3.9	5.1	3.8	5.9	5.3	2.6	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.3	2.7	1.4	8.3		Apr
3.8	5.1	3.4	6.0	5.6	3.0	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.3	2.8	1.7	8.7		May
3.6	5.6	2.9	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.2	4.9	6.3	6.3	3.1	2.5	9.9		Jun
3.4	5.6	2.7	6.8	6.4	4.7	4.5	3.1	6.2	6.0	3.6	3.0	9.9		Jul
3.6	5.8	3.3	7.7	6.3	4.5	3.6	2.1	5.7	5.5	3.3	3.2	9.9		Aug
3.9	5.0	3.5	8.0	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	5.7	5.7	2.6	3.1	8.9		Sep
4.5	4.4	3.4	7.8	6.1	4.0	3.3	3.0	5.8	5.6	2.2	3.3	7.8		Oct
4.8	3.4	2.3	7.6	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	6.1	6.0	1.8	3.9	7.1		Nov
5.1	2.9	2.0	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.4	6.2	5.8	1.7	4.5	6.5		Dec
5.4	2.6	1.1	6.7	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.1	4.8	5.9	1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>
5.3	2.5	0.2	5.8	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.1	5.2	5.1	2.3	5.0	5.6		Feb <sup>a</sup>
5.4	2.6	-0.8	5.5	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.7	4.9	2.1	5.1	5.1		Mar R
5.0	3.4	-0.8	5.0	3.9	1.7	3.7	1.2	4.7	5.0	1.8	5.1	4.3		Apr P



# 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	Feb	106.1	3.7	3.2	0.5	106.7	4.1	3.3	0.7	103.7	1.6	2.6	-0.1
	Mar	112.2	5.0	2.6	2.4	114.3	5.6	2.7	2.9	103.8	2.2	2.2	0.0
	Apr	106.9	3.7	3.2	0.5	107.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	104.6	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	May	106.6	4.2	3.5	0.7	107.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	104.8	1.9	1.9	-0.1
	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 R	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 P	117.2	3.6	3.3	0.3	118.7	3.5	3.3	0.2	111.3	4.2	3.6	0.6
		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	LOJI	LOUT	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUJ
1997	Feb	107.1	4.3	N/A	N/A	107.3	4.4	N/A	N/A	106.0	3.5	N/A	N/A
	Mar	110.9	3.2	3.0	0.2	111.1	3.3	3.2	0.1	112.8	5.7	2.5	3.2
	Apr	107.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	108.0	3.9	3.5	0.4	106.8	3.8	3.1	0.7
	May	107.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	107.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	106.3	4.1	3.4	0.7
	Jun	108.1	3.9	3.7	0.2	108.3	4.1	3.9	0.2	106.6	3.7	3.5	0.2
	Jul	109.0	3.5	3.4	0.1	109.2	3.7	3.5	0.2	107.9	4.1	3.8	0.3
	Aug	107.2	4.2	3.9	0.3	107.5	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.2	4.5	4.2	0.3
	Sep	107.5	3.9	3.9	0.0	107.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	107.2	4.2	4.0	0.2
	Oct	108.6	4.2	4.0	0.2	108.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	107.1	4.4	4.4	0.0
	Nov	110.6	4.7	4.1	0.6	110.8	4.8	4.3	0.5	108.2	4.5	4.0	0.5
	Dec	112.7	4.4	4.1	0.3	112.9	4.6	4.4	0.2	112.5	5.2	4.3	0.9
1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
	Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
	Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan <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 R	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 P	117.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	117.4	3.6	2.7	0.9	117.1	3.5	3.4	0.1

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

<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\* 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	109.0	3.8	104.6	2.9
	1998	113.5	4.2	108.4	3.7
	1995	Q1	98.6	99.5	0.7
		Q2	99.4	99.9	1.7
		Q3	100.0	100.1	1.8
		Q4	102.0	100.5	1.6
	1996	Q1	103.0	100.7	1.2
		Q2	104.5	101.4	1.6
		Q3	105.9	101.8	1.7
		Q4	106.6	102.7	2.2
	1997	Q1	106.6	103.4	2.7
		Q2	108.5	104.1	2.6
		Q3	109.3	105.2	3.3
		Q4	111.6	105.7	2.9
	1998	Q1	113.2	107.3	3.7
		Q2	112.9	107.8	3.5
		Q3	113.5	108.6	3.3
		Q4	114.5	110.1	4.2
	1999	Q1	114.6	1.3	N/A
	1996	Sep	106.1	5.7	..
		Oct	106.3	4.9	..
		Nov	106.3	4.8	..
		Dec	107.2	3.9	..
	1997	Jan	105.9	4.0	..
		Feb	106.3	2.9	..
		Mar	107.6	3.6	..
		Apr	107.6	2.9	..
		May	109.0	4.3	..
		Jun	108.8	4.2	..
		Jul	108.0	2.4	..
		Aug	109.4	3.2	..
		Sep	110.4	4.1	..
		Oct	110.6	4.1	..
		Nov	112.3	5.7	..
		Dec	111.9	4.4	..
	1998	Jan	112.9	6.6	..
		Feb	113.3	6.6	..
		Mar	113.3	5.3	..
		Apr	112.8	4.8	..
		May	113.3	3.9	..
		Jun	112.7	3.6	..
		Jul	112.7	4.4	..
		Aug	113.6	3.8	..
		Sep	114.1	3.4	..
		Oct	114.5	3.5	..
		Nov	114.3	1.8	..
		Dec	114.5	2.4	..
	1999	Jan	115.2	2.0	..
		Feb	114.7	1.2	..
		Mar	114.1	0.6	..
		Apr P	114.0	1.0	..
Three months ending	1996	Sep	105.9	5.8	..
		Oct	106.1	5.7	..
		Nov	106.2	5.1	..
		Dec	106.6	4.5	..
	1997	Jan	106.4	4.2	..
		Feb	106.4	3.6	..
		Mar	106.6	3.5	..
		Apr	107.2	3.1	..
		May	108.1	3.6	..
		Jun	108.5	3.8	..
		Jul	108.6	3.6	..
		Aug	108.7	3.3	..
		Sep	109.3	3.2	..
		Oct	110.2	3.8	..
		Nov	111.1	4.6	..
		Dec	111.6	4.7	..
	1998	Jan	112.4	5.6	..
		Feb	112.7	5.9	..
		Mar	113.2	6.2	..
		Apr	113.2	5.6	..
		May	113.1	4.7	..
		Jun	112.9	4.1	..
		Jul	112.9	4.0	..
		Aug	113.0	4.0	..
		Sep	113.5	3.9	..
		Oct	114.1	3.6	..
		Nov	114.3	2.9	..
		Dec	114.5	2.6	..
		Jan	114.7	2.1	..
		Feb	114.8	1.9	..
		Mar	114.6	1.3	..
		Apr P	114.2	1.0	..



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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8,11)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1994	95.8	117.0	112.4	113.4	113.4	115.1	166.0	118.4	123.9	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1995	100.0	118.0	114.0	117.6	116.1	118.7	188.0	123.1	127.7	110.4	115.3	136.2	124.9	114.0
1996	104.3	120.0	117.6	122.1	119.0	122.7	204.0	126.4	131.7	113.1	117.5	143.5	133.1	118.0
1997	108.8	123.0	118.7	126.8	121.9	124.1	220.0	131.6	136.5	116.4	120.8	149.3	139.1	122.0
1998	113.7	125.0	121.2	132.3	124.7	125.9	..	..	140.2	115.0	124.6	153.4	143.9	125.0
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1997 Q1	106.9	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	123.8	219.0	126.4	135.5	117.3	119.5	145.4	137.2	120.0
Q2	108.0	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	123.5	221.0	127.3	135.8	116.0	120.3	150.4	139.9	121.0
Q3	109.2	123.0	117.0	127.6	122.6	124.6	223.0	129.0	137.0	116.5	121.4	149.8	138.6	122.0
Q4	110.9	124.0	119.8	128.6	123.2	124.4	217.0	131.6	137.6	115.9	121.9	151.2	140.7	123.0
1998 Q1	112.3	124.0	121.4	130.1	123.7	124.3	228.0	132.6	138.3	117.3	123.1	152.5	141.9	124.0
Q2	113.2	125.0	122.2	131.7	124.2	125.1	233.0	..	140.0	115.7	123.9	152.8	145.7	124.0
Q3	114.3	126.0	120.2	133.1	125.1	126.1	..	..	140.9	114.5	125.7	153.5	143.4	124.0
Q4	115.1	126.0	121.0	134.3	125.7	127.1	..	..	141.7	115.2	125.8	154.8	144.9	126.0
1999 Q1	116.4	126.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.9	..	..	..	126.0
<b>Monthly</b>														
1996 Dec	106.6	121.0	120.1	..	..	..	..	126.0	131.8	112.7	118.2	..	137.2	121.0
1997 Jan	106.5	..	118.7	..	120.6	..	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
Feb	107.1	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
Mar	107.1	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
Apr	107.5	..	118.6	..	121.3	..	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
May	108.1	..	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
Jun	108.4	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	127.3	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
Jul	108.6	..	117.1	..	122.6	..	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
Aug	109.4	..	117.5	127.6	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
Sep	109.7	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	129.0	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	122.0
Oct	110.0	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.9	..	138.9	123.0
Nov	111.1	..	119.3	128.6	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.9	..	140.6	123.0
Dec	111.5	124.0	121.5	..	..	..	..	131.6	137.6	114.5	121.9	..	142.5	124.0
1998 Jan	111.7	..	121.5	..	..	124.0	..	..	137.6	120.3	122.9	..	142.4	124.0
Feb	112.4	..	120.8	..	..	..	..	..	137.8	116.3	123.1	..	140.9	124.0
Mar	112.8	124.0	121.9	..	..	..	..	..	139.4	115.9	123.2	..	142.4	124.0
Apr	112.9	..	122.3	..	..	126.1	..	..	139.8	115.5	123.8	..	145.2	124.0
May	113.1	..	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	140.0	115.7	123.9	..	146.8	124.0
Jun	113.5	125.0	122.9	..	..	..	..	..	140.1	115.9	123.9	..	144.9	124.0
Jul	114.0	..	121.0	..	..	126.1	..	..	140.4	114.0	125.7	..	143.4	124.0
Aug	114.4	..	119.8	..	..	..	..	..	141.1	115.6	125.7	..	143.6	126.0
Sep	114.5	126.0	119.8	..	..	..	..	..	141.6	116.2	125.9	..	144.0	125.0
Oct	115.0	..	120.4	..	..	127.1	..	..	141.8	118.2	125.8	..	144.8	126.0
Nov	115.0	..	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	141.8	111.1	125.6	..	145.9	126.0
Dec	115.2	126.0	122.2	..	..	..	..	..	141.8	111.1	125.6	..	145.9	126.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	120.9	..	..	..	..	..	142.4	117.1	126.2	..	146.4	126.0
Feb	116.2	..	122.3	..	..	..	..	..	142.3	116.6	..	..	145.1	126.0
Mar	116.7	126.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114.1	..	..	..	127.0
Apr P	117.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1995	4	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	3	1	5	5	3
1996	4	2	3	4	4	3	9	3	3	2	2	5	7	4
1997	4	3	1	4	4	1	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	3	-1	3	3	3	2
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1997 Q1	4	1	3	4	3	2	11	3	4	5	3	5	6	3
Q2	4	2	2	4	3	0	9	2	4	3	3	4	4	3
Q3	4	2	-1	4	3	1	8	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
Q4	5	2	0	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998 Q1	5	2	2	4	3	0	4	5	2	0	3	5	3	3
Q2	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	..	3	0	3	2	4	2
Q3	5	2	3	4	2	1	..	..	3	-2	4	2	3	2
Q4	4	2	1	4	2	2	..	..	3	-1	3	1	3	2
1999 Q1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1	..	..	..	2
<b>Monthly</b>														
1996 Dec	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	6	4
1997 Jan	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	3	..	5	3
Feb	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	7	4
Mar	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	3	..	3	3
Apr	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
May	4	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
Jun	4	2	-1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	3	..	4	3
Jul	4	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	3	3
Aug	4	..	-1	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	4
Sep	4	2	-3	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	..	4	4
Oct	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	5	4
Nov	5	..	-1	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
Dec	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	3	..	4	2
1998 Jan	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-1	3	..	5	3
Feb	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	3
Mar	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	2	3
Apr	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	5	2
May	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	-1	3	..	4	2
Jun	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	-2	4	..	3	2
Jul	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	-3	4	..	4	2
Aug	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	4	..	3	3
Sep	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	4	2
Oct	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	3	..	4	2
Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	3	2
Dec	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	3	..	2	2
1999 Jan	4	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	3	..	3	2
Feb	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	..	..	3	2
Mar	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2	..	..	..	..
Apr P	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).  
Based on 1995=100.  
2 Seasonally adjusted.  
3 Males only.  
P Provisional

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

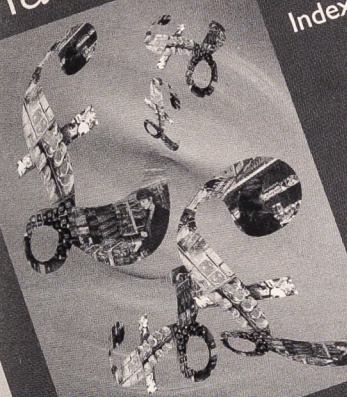
4 Hourly wage rates.  
5 Monthly earnings.  
6 Including mining.  
7 Including mining and transport.  
8 Hourly earnings.  
9 All industries.  
10 Production workers.  
11 Based on 1991=100.

## The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

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

### Technical Manual

The Retail Prices Index

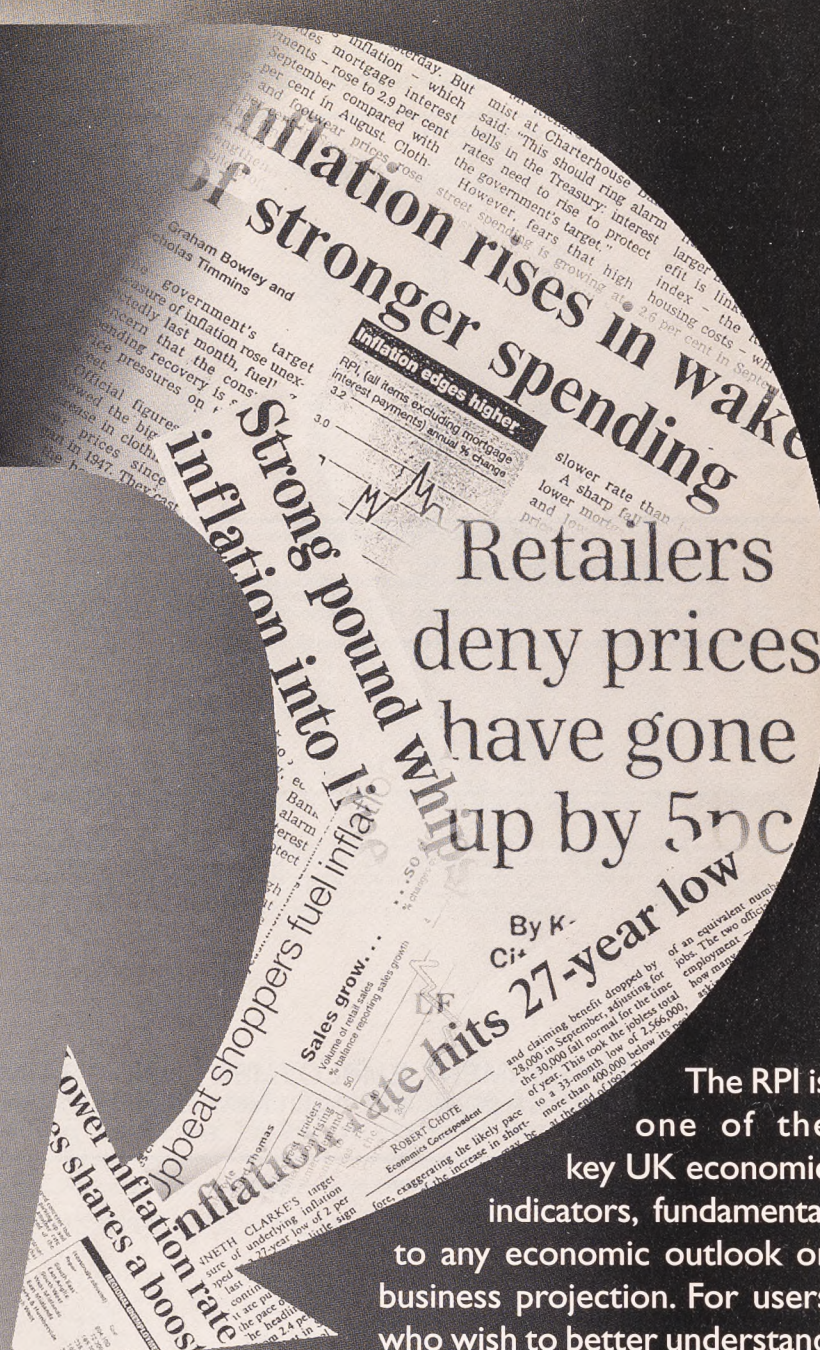


A publication of the Government Statistical Service

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.





## F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	62.7	21.3	85.4	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.5	4.4	15.1
Jul-Sep 98	90.8	30.9	123.9	50.1	18.9	70.3	22.0	9.3	31.8
Oct-Dec 98	101.9	34.1	138.4	35.4	13.2	49.3	24.3	9.9	34.9
Jan 99	105.6	35.9	143.9	13.7	5.6	19.7	10.1	3.9	14.2
Feb 99	106.6	36.8	145.8	11.7	4.7	16.6	10.6	3.8	14.7
Mar 99	104.5	37.1	144.0	12.4	5.2	17.9	14.6	4.8	19.7
<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	60.5	20.6	82.5	60.5	21.2	83.1	10.2	4.3	14.7
Jul-Sep 98	87.6	29.8	119.6	48.3	18.2	67.9	21.3	9.0	30.8
Oct-Dec 98	97.8	32.6	132.8	33.6	12.5	46.9	23.4	9.6	33.7
Jan 99	101.3	34.3	138.0	13.2	5.4	18.9	9.8	3.7	13.7
Feb 99	102.2	35.1	139.7	11.2	4.5	16.0	10.3	3.7	14.3
Mar 99	99.9	35.4	137.6	11.9	4.9	17.1	14.2	4.7	19.2

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 in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

## F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-March 1999

								Thousands
	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options:					Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
UNITED KINGDOM								
All <sup>c</sup>	144.0	79.1	50.56	11.45	23.70	8.27	7.15	14.34
Male	104.5	57.4	35.94	8.21	16.33	4.81	6.59	11.12
Female	37.1	20.3	13.81	3.10	6.94	3.33	0.44	3.00
People with disabilities <sup>d,e</sup>	18.6	9.0	7.44	1.61	3.57	1.34	0.93	2.23
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>f</sup>	19.2	11.5	6.24	0.90	3.92	1.09	0.32	1.46
White	117.6	62.5	42.5	10.1	18.8	6.9	6.6	12.5
Prefer not to say	5.7	3.8	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
GREAT BRITAIN								
All <sup>c</sup>	137.6	74.6	48.78	10.79	23.19	7.85	6.95	14.31
Male	99.9	54.1	34.73	7.76	16.01	4.56	6.41	11.09
Female	35.4	19.1	13.24	2.89	6.76	3.16	0.43	2.99
People with disabilities <sup>g</sup>	18.6	9.0	7.44	1.61	3.57	1.34	0.93	2.23
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>f</sup>	19.2	11.5	6.23	0.90	3.92	1.09	0.32	1.46
White	111.2	58.0	40.8	9.5	18.3	6.5	6.5	12.5
Prefer not to say	5.7	3.8	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3

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 Data on people with disabilities, compatible with Great Britain definitions, is not currently available for Northern Ireland. Consequently, data are for Great Britain only.  
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.  
f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands										
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>
UNITED KINGDOM										
All										
Jan 98-Mar 99	197.4	51.0	83.9	17.7	39.8	13.7	12.7	15.0	11.1	36.4
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
Jan-Mar 98	3.3	1.09	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.28	0.18	0.65
Apr-Jun 98	20.9	7.63	6.35	2.93	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.63	0.80	4.49
Jul-Sep 98	54.6	13.87	25.18	5.31	14.90	2.56	2.42	3.80	3.31	8.45
Oct-Dec 98	53.2	12.39	24.38	4.30	10.98	4.69	4.41	4.28	2.56	9.59
Jan 99	19.2	3.97	8.47	1.21	3.97	1.63	1.67	1.82	0.84	4.10
Feb 99	19.2	4.55	8.44	1.34	3.49	1.88	1.72	1.58	0.87	3.78
Mar 99	21.4	5.71	7.67	1.20	3.05	1.72	1.70	1.63	1.02	5.38
Males										
Jan-Mar 98	2.3	0.77	0.80	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.12	0.44
Apr-Jun 98	14.8	5.58	4.66	2.17	1.74	0.33	0.43	0.86	0.48	3.21
Jul-Sep 98	38.2	10.04	17.98	3.95	10.30	1.51	2.23	2.06	2.13	6.04
Oct-Dec 98	37.8	8.85	17.87	3.09	7.93	2.76	4.09	2.35	1.66	7.08
Jan 99	13.8	2.93	6.28	0.87	2.91	0.96	1.54	0.97	0.57	3.07
Feb 99	13.9	3.33	6.21	0.98	2.50	1.13	1.60	0.90	0.60	2.84
Mar 99	15.7	4.27	5.70	0.90	2.21	1.02	1.57	0.94	0.71	4.11
Females										
Jan-Mar 98	9	0.30	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.19
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.97	1.61	0.73	0.58	0.25	0.05	0.76	0.30	1.20
Jul-Sep 98	15.4	3.60	6.83	1.29	4.35	1.02	0.16	1.67	1.13	2.20
Oct-Dec 98	14.4	3.31	6.07	1.15	2.83	1.85	0.25	1.85	0.84	2.29
Jan 99	5.1	0.98	2.04	0.32	0.99	0.63	0.11	0.81	0.26	0.96
Feb 99	5.0	1.14	2.10	0.35	0.94	0.72	0.09	0.64	0.26	0.86
Mar 99	5.3	1.37	1.86	0.29	0.79	0.68	0.10	0.67	0.30	1.15

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 in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN						Thousands
Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known	
All New Deal leavers						
Jan-Mar 98	2.19	1.09	0.28	0.18	0.65	
Apr-Jun 98	14.74	7.73	1.66	0.82	4.54	
Jul-Sep 98	30.84	14.48	3.98	3.53	8.85	
Oct-Dec 98	33.69	14.38	4.94	3.18	11.18	
Jan 99	13.74	4.97	2.17	1.18	5.43	
Feb 99	14.27	5.81	1.98	1.25	5.23	
Mar 99	19.23	7.60	2.20	1.59	7.85	
Those leaving before having a first interview						
Jan-Mar 98	0.62	0.25	0.07	0.05	0.26	
Apr-Jun 98	3.74	1.64	0.35	0.19	1.57	
Jul-Sep 98	4.94	1.94	0.47	0.43	2.10	
Oct-Dec 98	4.33	1.42	0.39	0.31	2.20	
Jan 99	1.77	0.55	0.18	0.11	0.93	
Feb 99	1.74	0.61	0.18	0.11	0.84	
Mar 99	2.05	0.72	0.14	0.12	1.06	
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview						
Jan-Mar 98	1.57	0.84	0.21	0.13	0.39	
Apr-Jun 98	10.81	5.99	1.28	0.61	2.92	
Jul-Sep 98	24.48	11.92	3.33	2.87	6.35	
Oct-Dec 98	24.49	10.96	3.89	2.24	7.39	
Jan 99	8.96	3.42	1.64	0.73	3.17	
Feb 99	9.04	3.94	1.40	0.76	2.94	
Mar 99	11.69	4.98	1.50	0.89	4.32	
Those leaving having started an option <sup>a</sup>						
Jan to Jun-98 <sup>b</sup>	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04	
Jul-Sep 98	0.98	0.45	0.11	0.16	0.26	
Oct-Dec 98	3.12	1.35	0.43	0.40	0.95	
Jan 99	1.54	0.57	0.17	0.15	0.66	
Feb 99	1.71	0.69	0.20	0.13	0.69	
Mar 99	2.55	0.98	0.27	0.18	1.13	

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 in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.



## 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
All <sup>f</sup>						
Jan-Mar 98		1.44	1.09	0.35	0.39	0.36
Apr-Jun 98		9.62	7.73	1.89	3.45	3.28
Jul-Sep 98		18.15	14.48	3.67	7.20	6.83
Oct-Dec 98		18.16	14.38	3.78	8.99	8.59
Jan 99		6.10	4.97	1.13	2.17	2.04
Feb 99		7.09	5.81	1.28	2.00	1.85
Mar 99		8.89	7.60	1.29	1.64	1.55
Male						
Jan-Mar 98		1.05	0.77	0.27	0.31	0.28
Apr-Jun 98		7.02	5.64	1.38	2.75	2.62
Jul-Sep 98		13.22	10.50	2.73	5.68	5.39
Oct-Dec 98		12.96	10.28	2.68	6.90	6.61
Jan 99		4.50	3.67	0.82	1.72	1.63
Feb 99		5.21	4.28	0.93	1.55	1.45
Mar 99		6.66	5.69	0.97	1.31	1.24
Female						
Jan-Mar 98		0.37	0.30	0.07	0.08	0.07
Apr-Jun 98		2.49	2.00	0.49	0.67	0.63
Jul-Sep 98		4.65	3.76	0.89	1.43	1.35
Oct-Dec 98		4.89	3.85	1.05	1.96	1.86
Jan 99		1.52	1.22	0.30	0.43	0.39
Feb 99		1.77	1.44	0.33	0.42	0.38
Mar 99		2.13	1.82	0.31	0.32	0.30
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>g</sup>						
Jan-Mar 98		0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02
Apr-Jun 98		0.76	0.64	0.12	0.31	0.29
Jul-Sep 98		1.99	1.68	0.32	0.71	0.69
Oct-Dec 98		2.37	2.04	0.33	1.06	1.03
Jan 99		0.65	0.55	0.10	0.23	0.21
Feb 99		0.69	0.59	0.10	0.22	0.20
Mar 99		0.90	0.81	0.09	0.18	0.17

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 in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

## 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
Jul-Sep 98		28.7	5.3	34.2	31.8	6.0	38.1	3.2	0.7
Oct-Dec 98		55.2	10.0	65.6	34.1	6.3	40.8	7.6	1.7
Jan 99		60.8	10.8	72.2	11.3	2.0	13.4	5.7	1.2
Feb 99		64.6	11.5	76.7	10.2	1.9	12.2	6.4	1.3
Mar 99		66.5	11.8	79.0	10.8	2.0	12.9	8.9	1.7

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 in the *Labour Market Trends*, April issue on pp197-206.

## F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

### Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-March 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>
All <sup>d</sup>	79.0	69.9	2.5	1.9	4.4	0.4
Male	66.5	58.8	2.2	1.6	3.6	0.3
Female	11.8	10.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	14.7	12.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.1
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	7.3	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0

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

For further information, please see article in the April issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp197-206.

## 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				Left JSA		
Quarter/month of leaving		Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>	On JSA <sup>e</sup>	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW
All								
Jul-Sep 98	5.5	1.44	1.01	0.45	0.76	0.17	0.48	0.65
Oct-Dec 98	13.0	2.09	1.53	0.52	2.53	2.38	1.34	1.84
Jan 99	8.3	1.14	1.09	0.43	0.77	3.13	0.43	0.88
Feb 99	9.0	1.22	1.10	0.41	0.78	3.76	0.48	0.92
Mar 99	11.5	1.46	1.11	0.49	1.01	5.94	0.43	0.86
Males								
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.20	0.80	0.35	0.63	0.14	0.42	0.53
Oct-Dec 98	10.7	1.71	1.20	0.40	1.20	2.01	1.15	1.52
Jan 99	6.9	0.92	0.89	0.35	0.61	2.65	0.37	0.74
Feb 99	7.5	1.02	0.87	0.32	0.64	3.18	0.41	0.76
Mar 99	9.7	1.23	0.89	0.40	0.82	5.04	0.37	0.72
Females								
Jul-Sep 98	1.0	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.12
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.32	0.12	0.48	0.36	0.18	0.31
Jan 99	1.3	0.21	0.19	0.08	0.15	0.46	0.06	0.13
Feb 99	1.4	0.19	0.22	0.08	0.13	0.56	0.06	0.16
Mar 99	1.8	0.21	0.22	0.09	0.18	0.87	0.05	0.13

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim.
- c Includes, for example, gone abroad.
- d Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.
- e At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.
- f For further information, please see article in the April issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp197-206.

## 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
All <sup>f</sup>						
Jul-Sep 98	1.85	1.47	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	3.33	2.19	1.14	0.83	0.73	0.10
Jan 99	1.57	1.22	0.35	0.31	0.29	0.02
Feb 99	1.74	1.33	0.41	0.24	0.20	0.04
Mar 99	2.01	1.62	0.39	0.20	0.18	0.02
Male						
Jul-Sep 98	1.56	1.23	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	2.77	1.79	0.98	0.72	0.64	0.08
Jan 99	1.29	0.99	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.02
Feb 99	1.48	1.12	0.37	0.20	0.17	0.03
Mar 99	1.70	1.37	0.34	0.18	0.16	0.02
Female						
Jul-Sep 98	0.27	0.23	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Oct-Dec 98	0.53	0.38	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.01
Jan 99	0.27	0.23	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01
Feb 99	0.25	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Mar 99	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>g</sup>						
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 99	0.13	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Feb 99	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Mar 99	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00

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

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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



# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1995)	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996) Annual	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997) averages	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1998)	296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0		
1997 May	277.9			234.8	-1.2	233.2	-0.3	150.6	-2.3	
Jun	284.1	0.1	0.9	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	-8.4	
Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-9.9	
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-4.4	124.0	-8.9	
Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-8.1	
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	-2.3	
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	-2.2	
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6	
Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4	
Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2	
Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5	
Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.3	
Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.2	
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	2.1	
Mar	298.1	-3.2	-3.6	226.3	1.9	226.4	-0.8	120.7	1.0	
Apr R	296.8	-1.3	-2.7	231.6	0.6	234.2	0.3	129.3	1.1	
May P	301.6	4.8	0.1	215.9	-3.5	208.1	-7.7	110.2	-3.4	

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

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 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 1995.

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														United Kingdom
	North East	North West	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	
1997 May	10.3	25.7	6.6	20.9	19.4	23.1	22.2	35.9	34.4	25.4	18.0	29.3	271.2	6.7	27.9
Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	28.1
Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	28.2
Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	28.1
Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	28.0
Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	30.1
Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	28.6
Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	28.9
1998 Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	27.7
Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	28.2
Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	28.2
Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	28.9
May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	28.9
Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	29.6
Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	28.4
Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	28.5
Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	30.6
Oct	11.6	36.5	8.8	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	31.2
Nov	11.0	35.0	8.4	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	31.1
Dec	10.5	33.5	8.1	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	30.0
1999 Jan	11.0	32.3	7.8	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	30.5
Feb	11.0	31.1	7.7	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	28.5	34.3	26.1	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	30.3
Mar	10.9	30.2	7.8	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	27.9	34.3	25.8	16.8	31.3	289.2	N/A	298.1
Apr R	11.8	28.7	7.9	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	16.4	31.0	287.9	N/A	296.8
May P	13.9	28.1	8.1	22.4	20.8	35.6	23.9	31.1	35.8	25.7	16.2	31.1	292.7	N/A	301.6

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	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total <sup>a,b</sup>	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8
1995) Annual	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1996) Annual	10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1997) averages	11.0	33.0	8.0	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1998)															
May	11.2	31.8	7.1	22.4	18.9	25.7	22.9	28.2	35.8	29.9	18.6	30.7	283.2	8.5	291.7
Jun	12.3	34.0	7.7	23.4	19.8	28.8	24.3	28.9	36.6	30.2	19.4	31.1	296.5	9.0	305.5
Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7
Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
Oct	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2
Nov	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0
Dec	9.7	31.8	7.9	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9
1999															
Jan	9.4	28.4	7.3	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6
Feb	9.6	27.5	7.4	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0
Mar	9.8	27.6	7.3	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	16.2	29.3	269.2	N/A	N/A
Apr	11.0	26.0	7.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	15.9	29.9	274.9	N/A	N/A
May	14.1	26.3	7.7	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	16.4	30.4	287.3	N/A	N/A
Vacancies at careers offices <sup>c</sup>															
1995) Annual	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996) Annual	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.2	11.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1997) averages	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8
1998)	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7
1998)															
May	0.3	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.7	2.3	5.5	3.0	1.4	0.4	1.3	20.4	1.1	21.4
Jun	0.4	2.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	2.5	5.6	3.4	1.3	0.5	1.5	22.4	1.3	23.8
Jul	0.4	2.6	0.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.7	5.6	3.7	1.7	0.6	1.6	24.0	1.3	25.3
Aug	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	0.5	1.4	22.6	1.3	23.9
Sep	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	5.1	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.5	21.6	1.5	23.0
Oct	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.2	5.3	3.3	1.8	0.5	1.3	20.9	1.5	22.4
Nov	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	2.0	5.1	2.8	1.6	0.4	1.1	19.2	1.4	20.7
Dec	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	5.0	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.9	18.0	1.2	19.2
1999															
Jan	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	4.4	2.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	16.2	1.1	17.2
Feb	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.6	4.3	2.6	1.3	0.3	1.1	16.6	1.0	17.6
Mar	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.7	4.1	3.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	17.1	N/A	N/A
Apr	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.8	4.1	3.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	18.9	N/A	N/A
May	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.1	4.2	3.1	1.5	0.5	1.6	19.9	N/A	N/A



# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	363	364	1303	97
1997	203	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1996 Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	12.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	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	14.9	36.4	4.4
Apr	26	34	13.4	14.1	27.5	19.2
May	20	32	9.4	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jun	19	25	3.8	10.4	10.9	4.7
Jul	15	18	9.5	6.0	5.8	2.0
Aug	12	16	4.4	1.2	1.2	0.4
Sep	7	9	1.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Oct	21	25	16.1	12.2	14.0	0.3
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.5	11.8	1.4
Dec	14	17	12.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	8.8	19.1	6.3
Feb	19	25	5.7	15.6	32.6	1.2
Mar	19	26	14.4	7.1	13.7	2.9
Apr	14	23	3.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
May	15	23	2.9	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jun	24	34	31.2	20.3	58.9	7.3
Jul	10	23	5.4	10.5	24.4	1.6
Aug	6	16	2.7	3.7	5.9	1.2
Sep	8	16	3.7	11.8	7.1	0.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	5.1	17.6	1.5
Nov	13	18	4.2	3.5	10.6	0.1
Dec	8	13	2.6	5.2	8.5	0.3
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	14.6 R	26.1 R	10.1 R
Feb	18	20 R	14.2	36	29	19.8
Mar	15 R	19 R	9.3 R	10.0 R	33.9	2.1
Apr	6	7	1.8	1.9	2.9	

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	1
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	7	3
1997	-	2	86	17	36	23	29	28	28	7	5
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1996 Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.9	-	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	1.8
May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1
Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
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 R	0.6	0.4	10.2	1.2	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
Mar	-	-	19.8	0.2 R	-	0.6	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
Apr	-	-	2.1	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-

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

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes

### G.12

### Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to April 1998			12 months to April 1999		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco	2	900	5,000	2	300	400
textiles and textile products	1	-	-	-	-	-
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products	-	-	-	-	-	-
printing and publishing	2	-	500	2	400	700
chemicals, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	1	3,000	9,000	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products	4	1,600	2,000	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products	6	900	1,300	2	400	500
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3	600	1,300	4	1,500	1,000
electrical and optical equipment	6	2,000	1,800	2	300	2,100
transport equipment	22	16,100	36,600	13	13,000	42,600
manufacturing n.e.c.	-	-	-	1	-	-
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	1	1,200	200
Construction	19	14,300	28,000	8	1,200	1,600
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	2	1,100	8,800
Transport, storage and communication	66	33,500	57,300	60	35,100	120,400
Financial intermediation	8	13,800	16,200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	300	1,300	4	1,600	6,700
Public administration and defence	16	4,700	8,700	12	8,800	34,400
Education	27	3,000	12,600	14	3,100	3,600
Health and social work	3	300	3,200	7	2,700	17,500
Other community, social and personal service activities	10	1,300	6,500	15	22,100	32,100
All industries and services	201 <sup>a</sup>	97,200	192,800	150 <sup>a</sup>	92,800	272,600

<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.  
<sup>b</sup> Less than 50 workers involved.  
<sup>c</sup> Less than 50 working days lost.

### Stoppages: April 1999

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	7	1,900	2,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	6	1,800 <sup>a</sup>	2,700
Continuing from earlier months	1	-	200

<sup>a</sup> All directly involved.  
<sup>b</sup> 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 April 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	51	48,500	159,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	9	3,200	7,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	1,800	2,100
Redundancy questions	21	24,800	70,700
Trade union matters	4	1,200	1,300
Working conditions and supervision	12	4,200	12,000
Manning and work allocation	30	3,600	5,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	18	5,600	14,000
All causes	150	92,800	272,600



## G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

February to April 1999

Thousands and per cent, 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>
LEVELS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All persons	16-17	812	319	493	659	247	412	154	73	81	636	54	582
	18-24	3,629	3,043	586	3,217	2,697	520	412	346	67	1,266	445	821
	All under 25	4,442	3,363	1,079	3,876	2,944	932	566	419	147	1,902	499	1,403
Male	16-17	419	203	217	328	155	174	91	48	43	323	22	301
	18-24	1,987	1,699	288	1,725	1,474	251	262	225	37	518	98	420
	All under 25	2,407	1,902	505	2,054	1,629	425	353	273	80	842	120	721
Female	16-17	393	117	276	330	92	238	63	25	38	313	31	282
	18-24	1,642	1,344	298	1,492	1,223	269	151	121	29	747	346	401
	All under 25	2,035	1,461	574	1,822	1,315	507	213	146	67	1,060	378	683
RATES(%) <sup>c</sup>													
All persons	16-17	56.1	85.6	45.8	45.5	66.1	38.3	18.9	22.8	16.4	43.9	14.4	54.2
	18-24	74.1	87.3	41.6	65.7	77.3	36.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	25.9	12.7	50.4
	All under 25	70.0	87.1	43.5	61.1	76.3	37.5	12.7	12.5	13.6	30.0	12.9	50.5
Male	16-17	56.5	90.1	41.9	44.2	68.7	33.6	21.7	23.8	19.8	43.5	9.9	56.1
	18-24	79.3	94.5	40.7	68.9	82.0	35.4	13.2	13.2	12.9	20.7	5.5	58.3
	All under 25	74.1	94.0	41.2	63.2	80.6	34.7	14.7	14.3	15.9	25.9	6.0	58.9
Female	16-17	55.7	78.8	49.5	46.8	62.1	42.7	15.9	21.2	13.7	44.3	21.2	50.5
	18-24	68.7	79.5	42.6	62.4	72.3	38.4	9.2	9.0	9.9	31.3	20.5	57.1
	All under 25	65.7	79.5	45.7	58.9	71.5	40.3	10.5	10.0	11.7	34.3	20.5	54.1
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	-20	-13	-7	-26	-16	-10	7	4	3	7	-8	15
	18-24	15	-35	51	28	-13	41	-13	-23	10	-15	-27	12
	All under 25	-4	-48	43	2	-29	31	-6	-19	13	-8	-34	26
Male	16-17	-4	-1	-4	-16	-5	-11	12	4	8	-1	-5	3
	18-24	16	-17	33	20	-5	25	-4	-12	8	-17	5	-22
	All under 25	11	-18	30	3	-10	14	8	-8	16	-18	1	-19
Female	16-17	-15	-12	-3	-10	-11	1	-5	-1	-5	8	-3	11
	18-24	-18	-18	17	8	-7	16	-9	-11	2	-32	34	3
	All under 25	-16	-30	14	-2	-18	17	-14	-11	-3	10	-35	46
RATES(%) <sup>c</sup>													
All persons	16-17	-0.9	1.2	-1.0	-1.4	-0.7	-1.2	1.2	1.9	0.8	0.9	-1.2	-1.2
	18-24	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	-0.4	-0.6	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-1.1
	All under 25	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.9
Male	16-17	-0.2	1.7	-0.7	-1.8	-0.6	-2.2	3.0	2.2	3.8	0.2	-1.7	0.6
	18-24	0.7	-0.3	4.1	0.8	0.2	3.1	-0.3	-0.6	1.4	-0.7	0.3	-4.1
	All under 25	0.5	-0.1	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	-0.3	2.3	-0.5	0.1	-4.1
Female	16-17	-1.6	-0.1	-1.3	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.7	1.5	-1.5	1.6	0.1	-1.9
	18-24	-0.1	1.3	-0.7	0.3	1.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.1	-1.3	0.7
	All under 25	-0.4	1.1	-1.1	0.0	1.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	0.4	-1.1	0.7

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 75 6094.

## G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

### Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain
Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service, 8 May to 4 June 1999
9,497

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

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 1999\*

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	4	19	11	14	43	20	0	11	30	32	184	49	32	265
Value of offers (£,000)	168	2,722	1,156	1,434	6,637	2,072	0	8,847	5,385	1,108	29,529	81,982	12,601	124,112

\* Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 020 7 215 2598.  
 Date of first payment.

## OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

### Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 1999\*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>EAST</b>				
Premier Choice Ltd	Wisbech	95,000	A	Manufacture of furniture, sacks, household textiles
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,000</b>		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Band J Haulage and Packaging	Mansfield	100,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Kyoshin Europe Ltd	Mansfield	240,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Multi-Asia (UK) Ltd	Mansfield	240,000	B	Treatment and coating of metals
Pastek Ltd	Mansfield	1,600,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Overton Ltd	Sheffield	200,000	A	Cutting/shaping/finishing of stone
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,380,000</b>		
<b>LONDON</b>				
Dina Foods Ltd	Heathrow	230,000	A	Manufacture of bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Panduit Europe	Heathrow	475,000	A	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Cearns and Brown Ltd	London	200,000	A	Non-spec wh sale of food and beverages
SGS UK Ltd	London	92,000	B	Technical testing and analysis
<b>Total</b>		<b>997,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (LIVERPOOL)</b>				
EP Moulding Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Norwich Union Insurance Ltd	Liverpool	185,000	A	Acts as insurance/pension fund
Shawcross and Dickinson Liverpool Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	A	Manufacture of paper stationery
St Helens Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	A	Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats
St Helens Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	90,000	A	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
St Helens Glass Co Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	180,000	B	Manufacture of plastic floorcoverings/bldg's ware
Tigon Plastics Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	150,000	B	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,185,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Calsonic Automotive Products Ltd	Bishop Auckland	350,000	A	Manufacture of parts/accessories for motor vehicles
Black and Decker	Durham	1,300,000	B	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.s.
Caparison Ltd	Hartlepool	170,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder metal
Castle Brewery Ltd	Hartlepool	150,000	A	Manufacture of beer
Urecon Ltd	Morpeth and Ashington	2,000,000	A	Manufacture of other electrical equipment n.e.s.
BLP Printing and Packaging Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	175,000	A	Secretarial and translation services
Dresser UK Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	750,000	A	Manufacture of steam generators
Print Design and Graphics Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	80,000	A	Packaging activities
Ravenhill Foods Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	100,000	A	Bacon and ham production
GTD Distilleries Ltd	South Tyneside	250,000	B	Casting of light metals
Nutretex Ltd	Stockton-on-tees	120,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Young John Monitors Ltd	Stockton-on-tees	175,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Applied Polygraphics Plc	Sunderland	100,000	A	Other acts related to printing
Jand K Plastics Ltd	Sunderland	125,000	A	Wholesale of meat and meat products
Sunderland Glassworks Ltd	Sunderland	110,000	A	Manufacture of flat glass
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,955,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)</b>				
Excelsior Rotational Moulding Ltd	Bolton and Bury	80,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Hilachi Automotive Products Europe Ltd	Bolton and Bury	705,000	A	Manufacture of parts/accessories for motor vehicles
Van Der Bergh Foods Ltd	Manchester	600,000	A	Production of tea, coffee and substitutes
Foodpak (Manuf) Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	75,000	A	Catering
Stolt Tank Containers Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	200,000	A	Manufacture of bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,660,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Croyder Co Ltd	Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	263,000	A	Other retail in non-spec stores
Roach Foods Ltd	Bodmin and Liskeard	900,000	A	Manufacture of other food products n.e.s.
Philip Carr Marketing Ltd	Penzance and St Ives	90,000	A	Retail sale via mail order houses
Barden Corporation (UK) Ltd	Plymouth	500,000	A	Manufacture of bearings/gears/driving elements
Becton Dickinson UK Ltd	Plymouth	950,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment
Rittal-OSM Ltd	Plymouth	900,000	A	Manufacture of light metal packaging
Vacsax Ltd	Plymouth	150,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment
Compair Holman Ltd	Redruth and Camborne	5,000,000	B	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,753,000</b>		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
British Aluminium Ltd	Birmingham	750,000	B	Aluminium production
Compass Group Plc	Birmingham	750,000	A	Catering
Metal Pressings Group Ltd	Birmingham	80,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Metal Treatments (Birmingham) Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Dunlop Tyres Ltd	Birmingham	750,000	A	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes
WM Canning Ltd	Birmingham	500,000	B	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.s.
Edscha UK Manuf Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	600,000	A	Manufacture of locks and hinges
LT Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	200,000	B	Manufacture of bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Valliant Eian Systems Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	95,000	B	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.s.
Birnd Components Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	950,000	B	Other first processing of iron and steel n.e.s.
William Mitchell (Sinkers) Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	80,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder metal
MC Eng and Pressing Services Ltd	Walsall	90,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Frestway Foods Ltd	Wolverhampton	95,000	A	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,015,000</b>		



Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				
Cosalt Holiday Homes Ltd	Hull	120,000	B	Manufacture bodies for motor vehs, trailers
Nikken Kosakusho UK Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	100,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Taysters Plc	Rotherham and Mexborough	90,000	A	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Hadee (Holdings) Ltd	Sheffield	75,000	A	Oth first proc of iron and steel n.e.s.
Nettletons and Porters Ltd	Wakefield and Dewsbury	112,500	B	Tanning and dressing of leather
<b>Total</b>		<b>497,500</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
GE Caledonian Ltd	Ayr	750,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Rohr Aero Services Ltd	Ayr	1,070,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Cadence Design Systems Ltd	Bathgate	32,215,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Ion Beam Services Ltd	Bathgate	200,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
MSC Vertriebs GmbH	Bathgate	900,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Brown Bros (Manuf) Ltd	Cumnock and Sanquhar	850,000	A	Bacon and ham production
Cumnock Holdings Ltd	Cumnock and Sanquhar	100,000	B	Manufacture knitted/crocheted pullovers etc
A G Manuf Systems Ltd	Girvan	150,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Abbey National Plc	Glasgow	240,000	A	Banks, building societies
ADS Visual Group Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
C Jeffrey Black (Opticians) Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	B	Manufacture specs/optical instrs/photo equip
Calcentre Services Ltd	Glasgow	950,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
DMC Telecom UK Ltd	Glasgow	730,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
John Thomlinson Ltd	Glasgow	96,000	B	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Pegs Agencies Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Other wholesale
Sco-fro Foods Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	A	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
Sulzer Vascutek Ltd	Glasgow	400,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment
Amphenol Ltd	Greenock	450,000	A	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
IBM UK Ltd	Greenock	4,000,000	A	Manufacture computers and oth inf proc equipment
Robert Ryan Timber Eng Ltd	Inver	131,000	A	Manufacture builder's carpentry and joinery
Strathtek Eng Services Ltd	Inver	80,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Flexcon Glenrothes Ltd	Kirkcaldy	1,550,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Allied Precision Components Ltd	Lanarkshire	2,700,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Aortech Europe Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000	A	Manufacture medical and surgical equipment
Cable and Wireless Communications Plc	Lanarkshire	750,000	A	Telecommunications
Digital Animations Ltd	Lanarkshire	203,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Green Bros (UK) Ltd	Lanarkshire	215,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Midland Bank Plc	Lanarkshire	30,000,000	A	Banks, building societies
RASneddon Ltd	Lanarkshire	80,000	A	Joinery installation
Foster Yeoman Ltd	Lochaber	400,000	B	Quarrying of stone for construction
Norfron Ltd	Thurso	1,600,000	B	Manufacture of electric domestic appls
<b>Total</b>		<b>81,530,000</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Radun Controls Ltd	Aberdare	250,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
Engineered Plastic Components Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	650,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
ITT Automotive UK Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	2,669,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
Tenneco-Walker (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	4,000,000	B	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
Euro Quality Coatings	Cardiff	170,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
W O Jones (Printers) Ltd	Holyhead	100,000	B	Printing n.e.s.
Dawnpac Ltd	Llanelli	400,000	A	Manufacture mch for food, beverage, tobacco
Autobar Polyfilm Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	75,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Cultec Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	100,000	A	Manufacture homogenised food/dietetic food
Trico Ltd	Pontypool and Cwmbran	850,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
Fram Europe Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	750,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
MSS (Europe) Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	250,000	A	Other wholesale
Peacock's Stores Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	600,000	B	Retail sale of textiles
Rizla UK Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	75,000	B	Manufacture other arts of paper and board n.e.s.
Afonwen Services Ltd	Pwllheli	250,000	B	Washing and dry cleaning: textile/fur
Imco Recycling Incorporated	Swansea	350,000	A	Aluminium production
BOS Automotive Products UK	Wrexham	450,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
Cityday Ltd	Wrexham	100,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehs
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,089,000</b>		

\* Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

**English cases** - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).

**Scottish cases** - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

**Welsh cases** - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 5167).

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>					
					Production industries <sup>1,2</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>1,3</sup>									
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1990=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%			
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW		CKYY				OSXS		CAED				
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	98.6	-0.7	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0			
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	103.1	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0			
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6			
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	109.5	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7			
1997	106.2	756.7	3.5	101.9	0.8	101.4	1.0	109.4	-0.1	106.3	4.0	142.2	5.5			
1998	108.4	772.3	2.1	102.5	0.6	101.7	0.3	..	..	106.3	0.0	142.0	-0.1			
1998	Q1	108.0	192.3	3.1	101.7	-0.1	101.7	0.2	116.9	3.9	105.5	0.9	35.3	2.9		
1998	Q2	108.3	192.9	2.3	103.1	1.3	102.2	1.0	116.8	2.1	106.5	-0.1	35.0	-0.9		
1998	Q3	108.6	193.5	1.8	103.1	0.8	102.1	0.5	114.7	1.5	105.4	-1.5	36.3	-1.3		
1998	Q4	108.7	193.6	1.1	102.2	0.5	100.8	-0.5	..	..	107.7	0.7	35.4	-1.0		
1999	Q1	108.6	193.5	0.6	101.3 R	-0.4	100.5	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1998	Oct	..	..	..	102.5	0.9	101.1	0.3	121.3	1.3	..	..	..	..		
1998	Nov	..	..	..	102.5	0.9	101.0	0.0	119.7	1.1	..	..	..	..		
1998	Dec	..	..	..	101.7	0.6	100.4	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1999	Jan	..	..	..	101.2	0.3	100.4 R	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1999	Feb	..	..	..	101.2 R	-0.1	100.4	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1999	Mar	..	..	..	101.6 R	-0.7	100.7 R	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1999	Apr	..	..	..	101.7	-0.8	100.7 R	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Expenditure																
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes <sup>1</sup>		Fixed investments <sup>5</sup>		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995 <sup>7</sup>		Base lending rates <sup>8</sup>		Effective exchange rate <sup>1,9</sup>			
					All industries 1995 prices <sup>6</sup>		Manufacturing industries 1995 prices <sup>3,6,11</sup>									
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%		
	ABJR		EAPS		EQEB		INLN		NMRY		CAFU					
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	13.8	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.50	88.9	-8.3		
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.30	89.2	0.3		
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.80	84.8	-4.9		
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.94	86.3	1.8		
1997	473.2	4.1	108.6	5.3	102.8	7.3	20.0	14.8	142.9	0.0	3.7	6.58	100.6	16.6		
1998	486.2	2.8	111.7	2.9	113.3	10.2	19.8	-1.0	145.1	1.5	3.6	7.21	103.9	3.3		
1998	Q1	120.9	4.0	111.6	4.7	27.6	12.1	5.2	8.2	36.0	0.8	0.6	7.25	105.4	8.8	
1998	Q2	121.5	2.9	111.8	3.1	27.4	7.1	5.1	-4.2	36.2	1.7	1.2	7.33	105.3	5.7	
1998	Q3	121.6	2.5	112.3	3.0	28.4	10.2	4.8	-4.1	36.4	2.0	0.8	7.50	104.4	1.9	
1998	Q4	122.3	1.7	112.1	1.4	29.9	11.4	4.8	-3.3	36.5	1.7	0.9	6.75	100.6	-2.5	
1999	Q1	123.6	2.2	113.4	1.6	..	..	4.7	-9.6	37.0	2.7	0.6	5.50	101.1	-4.1	
1998	Oct	..	..	111.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	100.7	1.5	
1998	Nov	..	..	112.9	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	100.6	-0.2	
1998	Dec	..	..	111.8	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	100.4	-2.5	
1999	Jan	..	..	113.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	99.6	-3.9	
1999	Feb	..	..	113.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	100.8	-4.1	
1999	Mar	..	..	113.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	102.8	-4.1	
1999	Apr	..	..	113.4 R	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	103.4	-3.5	
1999	May	..	..	114.5	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	104.2	-2.1	
Trade in goods																
	Export volume <sup>1</sup>		Import volume <sup>1</sup>		Balance of payments		Prices		Tax and price index <sup>1,10</sup>		Producer price index <sup>1,3,10</sup>					
					Trade in goods balance						Materials and fuels		Home sales			
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100		%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	
	BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP			DQAB			PLKW		PLLU		
1993	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6			131.4		1.2	90.2	4.5	93.8	4.0	
1994	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1	-1.5			135.2		2.9	91.9	1.9	96.1	2.5	
1995	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7	-3.7			140.4		3.8	100.0	8.8	100.0	4.1	
1996	107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	-13.1	-0.6			142.4		1.4	98.8	-1.2	102.6	2.6	
1997	116.5	8.2	118.9	9.0	-11.9	6.3			145.4		2.1	90.6	-8.3	103.6	1.0	
1998	117.7	1.0	128.6	8.2	-20.6	1.5			150.1		3.2	82.5	-8.9	104.2	0.6	
1998	Q1	117.3	3.4	124.6	10.3	-4.3	-0.7			147.8		2.6	85.3	-9.7	104.0	0.6
1998	Q2	118.2	1.8	127.8	7.4	-4.8	-1.2			150.3		4.1	83.2	-8.0	104.4	1.0
1998	Q3	119.0	1.0	130.4	8.9	-5.3	2.4			150.8		3.3	81.1	-9.1	104.3	0.5
1998	Q4	116.2	-2.1	131.4	6.0	-6.3	1.0			151.5		2.9	80.2	-9.2	103.9	0.0
1999	Q1	113.7	..	131.5	..	-7.1	..			150.8		2.0	80.3	-5.9	104.2	0.2
1998	Oct	116.5	0.7	129.3	8.6	-1.8	..			151.6		3.2	80.0	-9.7	104.0	0.3
1998	Nov	116.0	0.0	132.4	8.8	-2.3	..			151.5		3.0	80.4	-9.4	103.8	0.2
1998	Dec	116.2	-2.1	132.4	5.9	-2.2	..			151.5		2.9	80.2	-9.2	103.9	0.0
1999	Jan	111.3 R	-2.8	131.5	7.8	-2.7	..			150.5		2.6	80.6	-8.2	103.9	0.0
1999	Feb	113.6	-4.3	130.1	6.1	-2.3 R	..			150.8		2.3	79.9	-7.5	104.1	0.0
1999	Mar	116.3	-3.0	133.0	5.5	-2.1	..			151.2		2.1	80.5	-3.8	104.7	0.2
1999	Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..			151.2		1.0	82.0 R	-1.3	105.4	1.0
1999	May	..	..	..	..	..	..			151.7		1.6	81.8	-3.8	105.4	0.0



# 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	May	CHAW		CHMK		CBZW		CHAZ	
	Jun	163.5	4.2	161.3	3.2	155.1	2.5	156.8	2.7
		163.4	3.7	161.1	2.8	154.9	2.0	156.6	2.4
	Jul	163.0	3.5	160.5	2.6	154.2	2.1	155.8	2.1
	Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9
1999	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
	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0
1999	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

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 18 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
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	165.6	0.2	1.3	Tobacco	CHBE	248.5	0.0
Food and catering	CHBS	156.1	0.5	1.6	Cigarettes	DOBN	253.5	12
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	202.6	0.3	5.2	Tobacco	DOBO	202.7	5
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	167.3	0.3	0.4	Housing	CHBF	195.7	0.1
Personal expenditure	CHBV	140.8	0.4	-0.4	Rent	DOBP	230.3	-0.1
Travel and leisure	CHBW	166.2	0.1	1.5	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	183.6	-16
Consumer durables	CHBY	114.0	0.8	-3.1	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHCO	127.1	8
Seasonal food	CHBP	130.0	3.9	-0.1	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	178.4	7
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.5	-0.1	0.7	Water and other payments	DOBS	284.7	4
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	166.5	0.1	1.3	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	203.0	6
All items excluding food	CHAY	169.5	0.2	1.4	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	153.8	-2
					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	191.9	2
Other indices					Fuel and light	CHBG	124.0	-0.2
All items excluding:					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	130.2	2
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	164.7	0.2	2.1	Electricity	DOBX	132.1	-2
housing	CHAZ	159.4	0.3	1.7	Gas	DOBY	117.9	-1
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) <sup>a</sup>	CBZW	157.4	0.3	1.5	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	104.2	2
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	164.1	0.3	2.0	Household goods	CHBH	142.9	1.1
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	164.1	0.2	1.9	Furniture	DOCA	147.4	1
Food	CHBA	144.9	0.5	0.6	Furnishings	DOCB	149.0	1
Bread	DOAA	135.2		2	Electrical appliances	DOCC	97.4	-3
Cereals	DOAB	140.3		0	Other household equipment	DOCD	145.0	0
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	156.1		2	Household consumables	DOCE	162.8	2
Beef	DOAD	132.7		3	Pet care	DOCF	151.6	2
Lamb	DOAE	157.0		4	Household services	CHBI	151.4	-0.1
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	174.5		11	Postage	DOCG	152.9	-1
Pork	DOAG	129.4		-6	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	100.5	-3
Bacon	DOAH	149.4		1	Domestic services	DOCI	197.6	4
Poultry	DOAI	110.2		-1	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	179.9	5
Other meat	DOAJ	132.4		-1	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	118.5	0.5
Fish	DOAK	147.3		12	Men's outerwear	DOCK	118.6	-2
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	149.4		13	Women's outerwear	DOCL	101.6	-6
Butter	DOAM	164.6		-3	Children's outerwear	DOCM	115.1	-5
Oil and fats	DOAN	139.4		-1	Other clothing	DOCN	159.1	0
Cheese	DOAO	160.2		-1	Footwear	DOCO	117.6	-2
Eggs	DOAP	149.7		7	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	183.1	0.1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	153.4		0	Personal articles	DOCP	123.5	2
Milk products	DOAR	140.1		-1	Chemists goods	DOCQ	192.9	2
Tea	DOAS	167.1		-1	Personal services	DOCR	250.6	7
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	122.4		-7	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	175.6	-0.1
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.9		0	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	136.5	-4
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	143.5		-4	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	201.5	2
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	153.1		2	Petrol and oil	DOCU	206.3	7
Potatoes	DOAX	165.4		22	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	224.9	5
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	158.8		43	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	178.4	0.7
Vegetables	DOAZ	117.7		-11	Rail fares	DOCW	202.4	4
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	104.8		-16	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	194.7	2
Fruit	DOBB	136.4		-2	Other travel costs	DOCY	155.3	3
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	133.4		-3	Leisure goods	CHBL	117.5	-0.2
Other foods	DOBD	151.5		0	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	48.8	-16
Catering	CHBC	196.2	0.4	4.1	Tapes and discs	DODA	115.6	-4
Restaurant meals	DOBE	193.5		4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	117.0	-2
Canteen meals	DOBF	218.4		5	Books and newspapers	DODC	194.8	4
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	191.1		4	Gardening products	DODD	142.6	-1
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	184.6	0.5	2.6	Leisure services	CHBM	196.8	0.4
Beer	DOBH	197.8		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	132.8	2
on sales	DOBI	205.1		4	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	244.7	5
off sales	DOBJ	159.2		1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	126.3	3
Wines and spirits	DOBK	166.3		2	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	117.0	5
on sales	DOBL	191.7		3				
off sales	DOBM	152.2		1				



# 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 +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering			Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal+	Non-seasonal+		
Weights		CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	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	78	
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	78	
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	80	
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
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	108.9	
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9	
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8	
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	132.2	
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1	
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.5	144.7	
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	145.5	
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	145.5	
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	150.2	
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9	
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8	
1997 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1998 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	
1999 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	116.3	116.3	
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	130.7	
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	139.9	
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	121.2	131.7	151.7	140.0	
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	149.9	
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	151.3	
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	160.0	
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	161.1	
1997 May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	-	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8	
1998 Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	-	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1	
Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	-	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0	
Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	-	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2	
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	175.8	
Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	-	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	176.1	
Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	-	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	176.4	
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5	
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	120.1	146.5	188.5	180.0	
Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	156.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9	
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	181.2	
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	146.1	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	

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.  
 \*\* The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under Table H.13.  
 Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987, (see General Notes under Table H.13).

# RETAIL PRICES H.14

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	Weights
1988	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
1989	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
1990	185	50	71	40	69	38	131	21	48	30	1990
1991	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
1992	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
1993	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993
1994	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	31	1994
1995	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	31	1995
1996	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	31	1996
1997	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	31	1997
1998	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	31	1998
1999	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	31	1999
CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBK	CHBL	CHBM	CHBN	CHBO	Annual averages
1988	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	108.1	1988
1989	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
1990	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
1991	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
1992	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
1993	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
1994	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
1995	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
1996	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
1997	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997
1998	195.4	125.0	140.8	148.1	119.9	178.0	170.5	173.3	121.1	190.3	1998
1997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1997 Jan 13
1998	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	103.6	106.8	1998 Jan 12
1999	124.6	104.2	107.3	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	102.8	112.1	1999 Jan 17
1990	145.8	110.6	112.8	116.8	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	119.6	119.6	1990 Jan 16
1991	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	130.7	130.7	1991 Jan 15
1992	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
1993	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
1994	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994 Jan 18
1995	160.8	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995 Jan 17
1996	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.6	122.4	171.0	1996 Jan 16
1997	172.1	133.2	135.6	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997 Jan 14
1997	176.7	132.3	139.6	143.6	122.1	169.8	163.4	169.5	124.3	180.9	1997 May 13
1998	179.9	131.7	139.4	143.5	121.6	169.7	164.2	170.1	124.2	181.6	1998 Jun 10
1999	180.9	131.2	137.3	143.8	115.9	169.8	165.9	170.9	123.9	182.5	1999 Jul 15
2000	182.6	131.2	138.9	144.1	118.2	170.8	167.1	171.0	123.9	184.0	2000 Aug 12
2001	184.4	127.6	139.6	145.9	123.0	171.5	167.7	170.9	123.6	185.3	2001 Sep 09
2002	185.1	127.6	139.3	146.2	122.8	171.5	167.8	171.1	123.4	186.1	2002 Oct 14
2003	185.6	127.1	140.7	146.3	124.0	172.3	167.3	170.7	123.3	186.3	2003 Nov 11
2004	186.9	126.5	142.5	146.3	123.5	172.9	167.2	170.5	123.4	186.5	2004 Dec 09
2005	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	2005 Jan 13
2006	187.9	125.9	139.1	146.7	118.0	175.4	169.0	172.0	123.0	187.1	2006 Feb 10
2007	188.1	126.2	141.8	146.9	120.5	175.8	168.7	172.0	122.5	187.3	2007 Mar 17
2008	194.9	126.2	140.2	147.5	121.0	176.6	172.1	172.4	122.0	188.7	2008 Apr 21
2009	195.9	125.4	141.7	147.6	122.4	177.3	172.4	173.4	121.8	189.6	2009 May 19
2010	196.2	124.6	141.0	147.6	122.0	178.2	172.0	173.8	121.2	190.2	2010 Jun 16
2011	198.2	124.2	139.5	147.6	114.7	178.4	171.7	174.1	120.7	190.7	2011 Jul 21
2012	199.1	124.2	140.2	147.2	117.2	179.4	171.7	174.3	120.3	191.2	2012 Aug 18
2013	199.9	124.3	141.3	148.9	122.5	179.8	171.5	174.3	119.9	192.5	2013 Sep 15
2014	200.6	124.5	140.5	150.4	121.4	180.5	170.6	173.7	119.7	193.2	2014 Oct 20
2015	199.8	124.4	142.4	150.4	122.1	180.8	169.6	174.0	119.7	193.3	2015 Nov 17
2016	197.5	124.2	145.7	150.5	121.4	181.3	168.0	174.2	119.7	193.4	2016 Dec 15
2017	195.1	124.3	138.8	150.6	113.1	181.2	169.6	175.7	119.1	193.6	2017 Jan 19
2018	194.2	124.2	140.6	150.8	115.7	182.2	169.4	176.1	118.6	193.8	2018 Feb 16
2019	191.6	124.5	143.3	151.1	117.8	181.7	172.4	176.1	118.2	194.1	2019 Mar 16
2020	195.6	124.2	141.4	151.5	117.9	183.0	175.8	177.2	117.7	196.0	2020 Apr 20
2021	195.7	124.0	142.9	151.4	118.5	183.1	175.6	178.4	117.5	196.8	2021 Apr 19



# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

	European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
1996=100	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	103.1	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.2
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997 Feb	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.2	101.1	100.2	101.0	101.4
Mar	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.8	101.4	100.5	101.1	101.3
Apr	101.4	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0
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	101.7	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 R	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.4	102.3
Apr	104.2 P	104.9	102.4 P	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7 P	102.7
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
Annual averages	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
1996	2.4 E	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7 E	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
<b>Monthly</b>								
1998 Jan	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.7
Feb	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.6
Mar	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.5
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 R	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
Apr	1.2 P	1.5	0.1 P	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6 P	0.8

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

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

	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
1996=100	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 Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	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	104.0	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	105.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	106.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	106.1	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	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
Mar	106.2	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	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
Jun	111.7	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	109.1	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
Sep	111.3	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
Oct	111.0	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2	103.2
Nov	111.0	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1	103.0
Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4	102.9
1999 Jan	110.9	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7	102.5
Feb	110.6	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.6
Mar	112.0	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2	103.2
Apr	113.4	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2 P	106.4	105.6	103.4
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
Annual averages	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	4.0	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
1998 Jan	4.0	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1
Feb	4.0	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
Mar	4.0	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
Apr	5.0	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	4.0	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
Jul	4.0	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
Aug	4.0	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	4.0	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.1
Nov	3.0	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.1
Dec	3.0	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.0
1999 Jan	3.0	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
Feb	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.2
Mar	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.5
Apr	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9 P	2.7	2.3	0.3

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat



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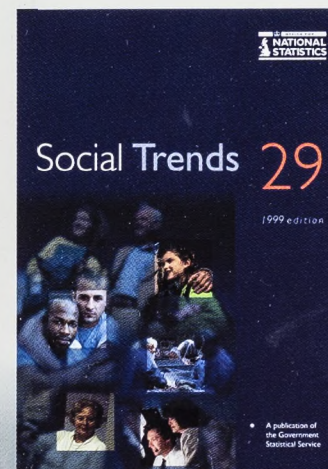
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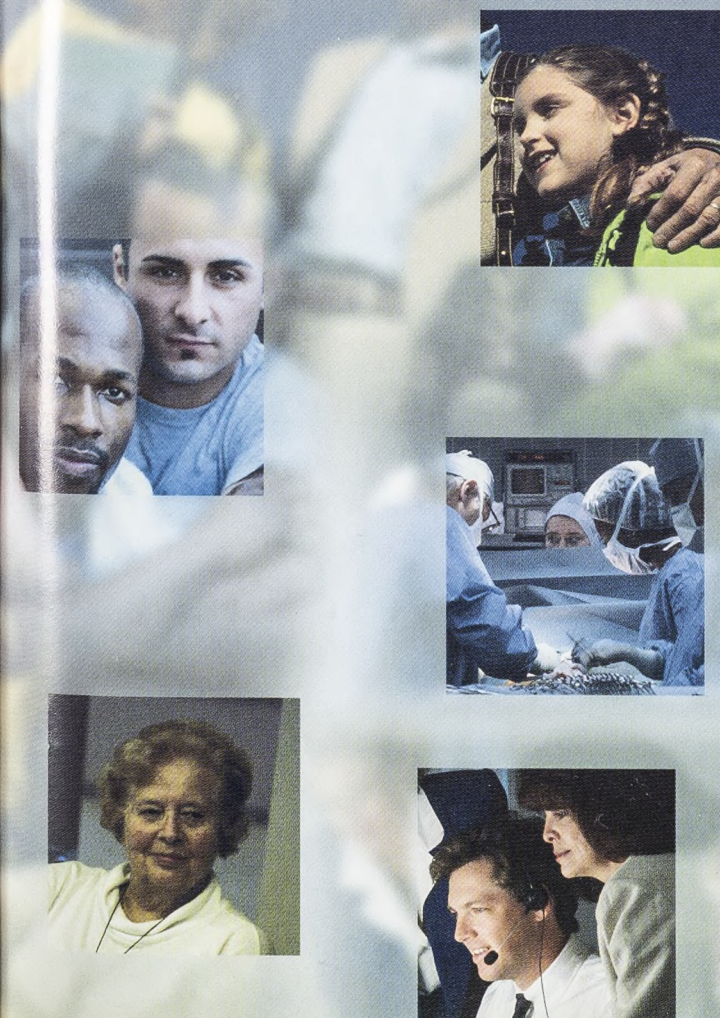
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