

LOAN BAN EXPIRES 14 MAY 2001

Labour Market Trends

Estimating job entry and exit from the Labour Force Survey

Patterns of labour market participation in ethnic minority groups

Employer Skills Survey 1999

Spotlight on the Regions

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**Labour Market
trends**

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 18 October 2000

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

Headlines

1 **Rising employment** indicated by June-August 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

2 **ILO unemployment rate fell** in June-August 2000 LFS. Fall in September claimant count.

Employment has continued to grow and there were further falls in the ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate is unchanged.

Labour Force Survey data for June to August 2000 show that the working age employment rate was 74.7 per cent, up from 74.6 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 80,000 over the quarter and by 330,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.3 per cent, down from 5.6 per cent in the preceding three months and from 5.9 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 16,400 in September 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 19,100 over the past three months and 17,600 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in August was 3.9 per cent, unchanged from July.

New this month

June-August 2000: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

September 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

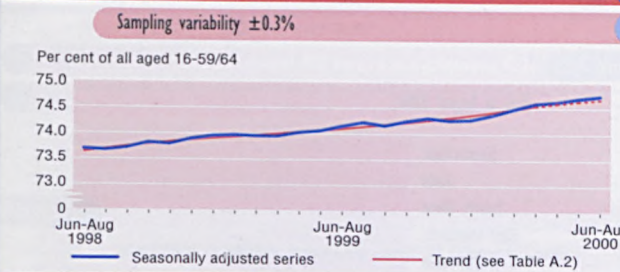


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

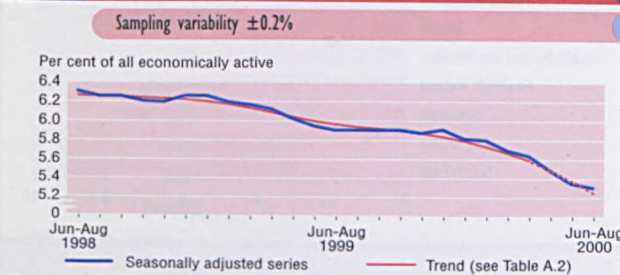
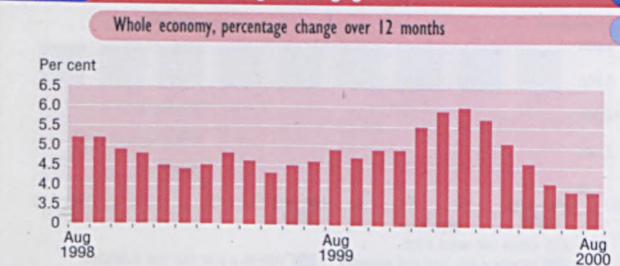


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

1 **Employment rate** was 74.7 per cent among people of working age in the June-August 2000 period, compared with 74.6 per cent in March-May 2000 and up from 74.2 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.3 per cent in the June-August 2000 period, compared with 5.6 per cent in March-May 2000 and down from 5.9 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

3 **Employment** was 27.99 million in June-August 2000, up 330,000 over the year (Table A.1).

4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 168,000 over the year to 28.09 million in June 2000; this comprised 12,000 male jobs and 156,000 female jobs (Table A.3).

5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.57 million in June-August 2000. This is 168,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).

6 **Claimant count** down 16,400 on the month to September 2000 to 1.04 million. Claimant count rate in September 2000 was 3.6 per cent, unchanged from August (Table A.3).

7 **Economic activity rate** was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in June-August 2000, compared with 79.1 per cent in March-May 2000 and 78.9 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).

8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the June-August 2000 period, compared with 20.9 in March-May 2000 and 21.1 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).

9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.9 per cent in August 2000, compared with 5.0 per cent a year earlier. This is unchanged from the July rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 9,200 in September 2000 to 227,500 (Table A.3).

11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 5,800 in September 2000 to 368,000 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment down 11,000 since March-May 2000 to 15.40 million in June-August 2000, and women up 91,000 in the same period to 12.59 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment down 11,000 since March-May 2000 to 20.96 million in June-August 2000. People in part-time employment up 91,000 over the same period to 7.03 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 83,000 in the three months to August 2000 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.96 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 918.4 million during June-August 2000, up 0.8 per cent from June-August 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.6 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 36,000 over the year to stand at 236,000 in June-August 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 61,000 over the year to stand at 438,000 in June-August 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 29,000 over the year to stand at 380,000 in June-August 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except Yorkshire and the Humber where it remained unchanged. The highest rate is in the North East at 9.2 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.0 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 65,200 over the year to stand at 229,900 in September 2000 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 258,700 in September 2000, a fall of 39,400 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 6,300 in September 2000, a fall of 4,400 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	September 2000	Change on year
18-24 over six months	42,057	-16,017
25 and over, more than 2 years	113,393	-27,780
Total	155,450	-43,797

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.56 million in June-August 2000. Of this total, 16.34 million were men and 13.21 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.63 million in June-August 2000. Of this total 5.32 million people did not want a job and 2.11 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 330,000 in the year to June-August 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 168,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 16,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 146,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.4 per cent in June-August 2000, compared with 84.8 per cent in March-May 2000, while the rate for women was 73.1 per cent for the same period, compared with 72.9 per cent in March-May 2000 period (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.6 per cent in June-August 2000, compared with 15.2 per cent in March-May 2000, while the rate for women was 26.9 per cent for the same period, compared to 27.1 per cent in March-May 2000 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

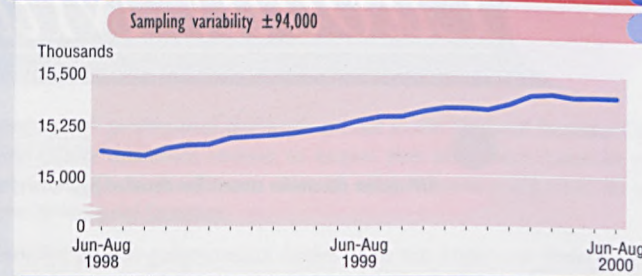


Figure 5 Female employment

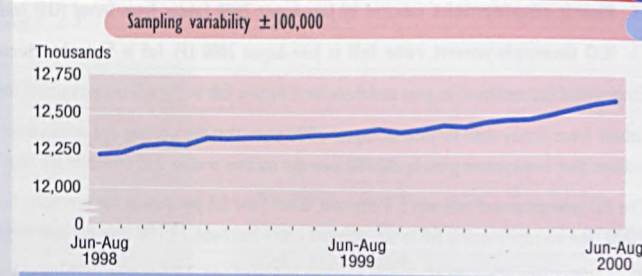


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

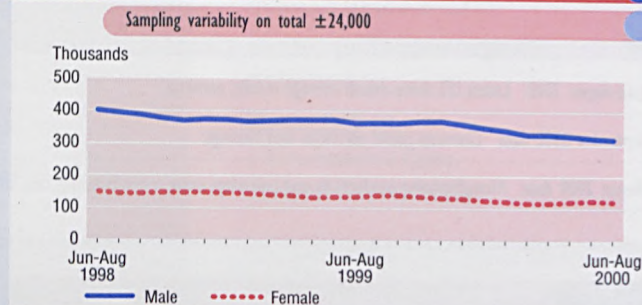


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

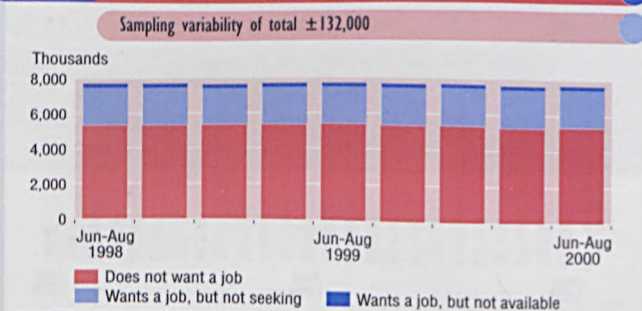


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

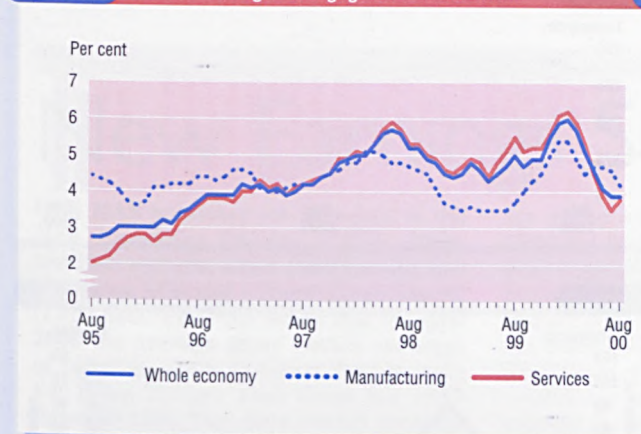


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

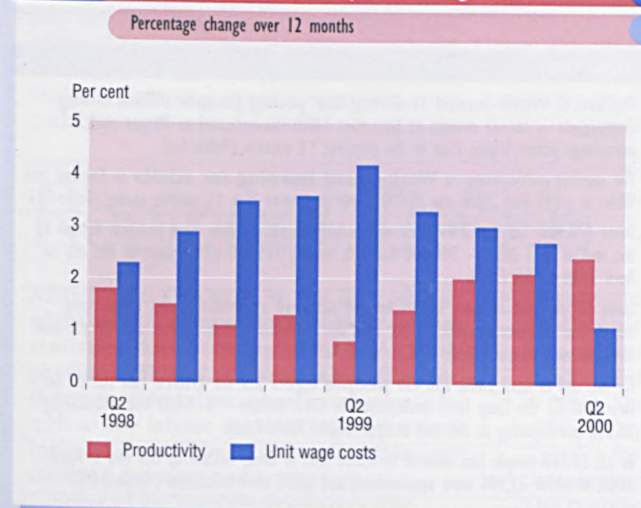
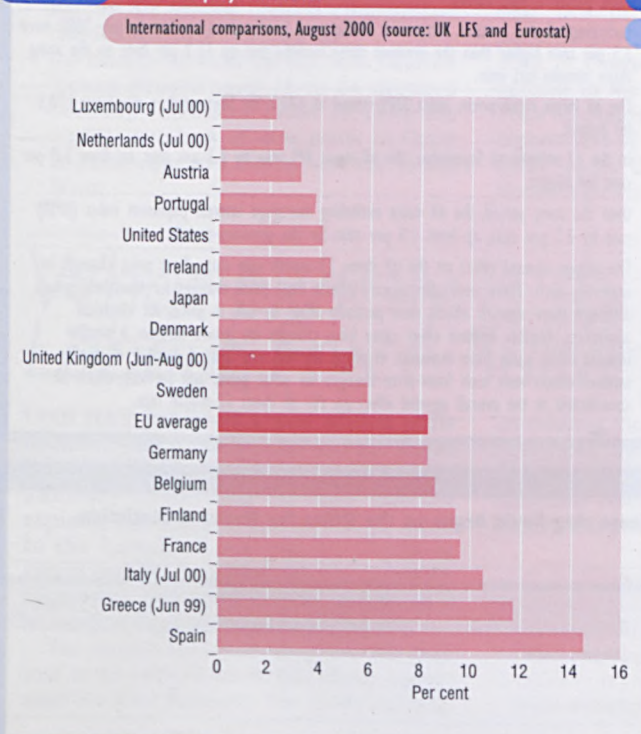


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 157,000 people made redundant in summer 2000 (June to August). This compares with 171,000 in summer 1999 (Table C.41).
- Results for summer 2000 show that 0.8 per cent of male employees and 0.5 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 46 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to August 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 3.9 per cent, unchanged from the July rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to August 2000 was 4.1 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the July rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for August 2000 was 4.2 per cent, down 0.4 percentage points from the revised July rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.9 per cent for August 2000, down 0.4 percentage points from the July rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.8 per cent in August 2000, up 0.2 percentage points from the revised July rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for August 2000 was 3.5 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.1 percentage point from the July rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for August 2000 was 4.1 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.1 percentage point from the July rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.3 per cent higher in the three months ending August 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 3.8 per cent higher in the three months ending August 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.4 per cent higher in the three months ending August 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 2.4 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1.1 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in June-August 2000 was 5.3 per cent, below the EU average of 8.3 per cent in August 2000 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 11.9 per cent in June-August 2000 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 2.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to August 2000, compared with 0.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.0 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 1.8 per cent.

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in September 2000 were 4,800 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in September 2000 was 53,700 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 2,300 in September 2000 to stand at 111,700 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to August 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 294,000, from 201 stoppages. Some 34 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 15 per cent were lost in construction.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in August 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 113,000, from 26 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

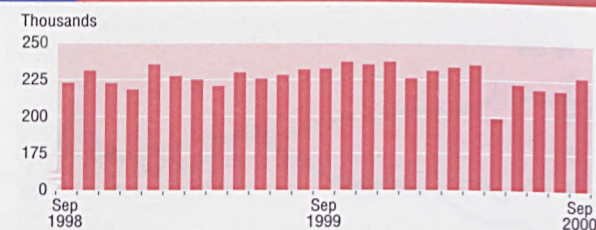
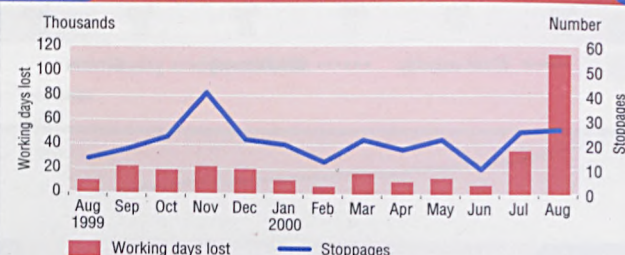


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 25 June 2000 was 286,700, 7 per cent higher than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- Starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** have more than doubled over the last year while on **Other Training** they have declined indicating a shift from **Other Training to Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**. **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** now contributes the greatest number of starts on Work based training for young people and exceeded the target of 100,000 starts by March 2000 (Table F.2).
- There has been a significant improvement in achievement on **Work-based training for young people**; achievement of qualifications at level 3 or above increased in the year to December 1999 by 13 percentage points to 46 per cent for **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, and 8 percentage points to 24 per cent for Work-based training for young people. The rate of achievement of any full qualification on Work-based training for young people also increased from 48 per cent to 53 per cent. Current achievement exceeds the projected improvement levels (Table F.5).
- The level of **Work-based training for young people** trainees entering employment in the 12 months to December 1999 has increased to 70 per cent, 2 percentage points higher than in the previous 12 months (Table F.6).
- The number participating in **Work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales as at 25 June 2000 was 35,000; 5 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- Some 470,400 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of April 2000 – 344,500 had left, leaving 125,900 participants at the end of April 2000 (Table F.11).
- Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 17 per cent left for other known reasons and 28 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of April 2000, 258,400 **people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 177,400 had left, leaving 81,000 participating at the end of April 2000 (Table F.16).
- In all, 36,180 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of April 2000, of which 27,900 were unsubsidised and 8,270 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the second quarter of 2000 grew by 0.9 per cent, up from 0.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 1999, GDP has grown by 3.1 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to July 2000 were 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to August 2000 was 0.6 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 1.3 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the second quarter of 2000 was 1.9 per cent lower compared with the previous quarter but was 2.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the second quarter of 2000 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.5 per cent higher than the second quarter of 1999.
- **Government consumption** in the second quarter of 2000 was up 1.9 per cent on the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to July 2000 was in deficit by £7.7 billion, up from a deficit of £7.2 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £6.5 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to July 2000 were 2.6 per cent higher than the previous three months and 11.4 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to July 2000 were 3.5 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 12.2 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 171.7 for September, a rise from 170.5 for August.
- In the 12 months to September, the all items RPI rose by 3.3 per cent, up from 3.0 per cent for August.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.2 per cent, up from 1.9 per cent for the previous month.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes in motoring costs. There were also upward effects from price changes for household goods although these upward effects were partially offset by falls in prices for electrical appliances. Another upward effect came from changes for leisure services. A smaller upward effect came from increases in prices for fuel and light. A number of smaller upward effects were seen from price changes for other goods and services, which all contributed to the overall upward effect on the all items 12-month rate.

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

Next month

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

New Earnings Survey 2000

ONS HAS published the first part of the **New Earnings Survey (NES) 2000**, together with the latest estimates for low pay using NES and Labour Force Survey (LFS) data. The NES shows that in April 2000 the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adults in Great Britain were £411, up 2.3 per cent from the 1999 figure of £400. Part-time weekly earnings rose by 4.1 per cent to stand at £132. Full-time women's earnings increased by 3.0 per cent in the year to April 2000, 0.9 percentage points more than men's.

The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees; information on their pay in the pay period covering 14 April 2000 was obtained in confidence from their employers. Part A of the NES contains the streamlined analyses giving the principal results by major collective agreements, industry, occupation,

age group and region; distributions and summary analyses for broad categories of employees; and a description of the survey. Parts B to F will be published on 18 January 2001. An article describing some of the main NES findings will appear in a future issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

ONS has used a new methodology to estimate the number of jobs in the UK with hourly pay less than national minimum wage (NMW) rates for spring 2000. The new estimates suggest that around 300,000 jobs, or 1.2 per cent of the total for employees aged 18 or over, received pay less than NMW rates in spring 2000. This is down from 580,000 in 1999 and 1.5 million in 1998. It should be noted that these estimates cannot be used as a measure of non-compliance with the legislation because it is not possible to discern from either data

source whether an individual is eligible for the minimum wage rates. Some employees can legitimately be paid below the minimum wage rate because of the inclusion of non-monetary benefits as part of their pay, and the estimates cannot capture this.

Low pay estimates have been based on two sources: the NES and the LFS. Both surveys collect extensive information about individuals' earnings but, for estimating low pay, need to be used together.

- *New Earnings Survey part A*. ISBN 1 857743 95 4 £25. Available from the Stationery Office. A note giving further details on the methodology for estimating jobs earning less than the NMW is available on the National Statistics website, www.statistics.gov.uk, and a detailed article on the subject will appear in *Labour Market Trends* in early 2001.

Regional Trends

REGIONAL TRENDS 35, the 2000 edition of the annual compendium of key regional statistics, has been published. As with previous editions, it presents statistics for the regions in tables, charts and maps. As well as the labour market, topics covered include population, health, education and training, housing and transport.

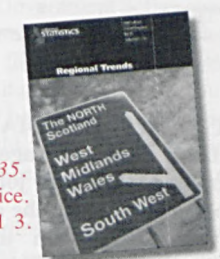
- Some of the latest findings show that:
 - the employment rate for people of working age in the North East in spring 1999 was the lowest in the UK at 65 per cent. The South East had the highest employment rate in 1999 at 80 per cent with the South West having the second highest employment rate for people of working age;
 - the number of starts on the New Deal for Young People aged 18 to 24 dropped between 1998 and 1999. In 1999 the highest numbers of new starts in Great Britain were in London and the North West;

- average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in April 1999 varied from £350 in the North East to £520 in London; and
- in 1999, Scotland had the highest rate of working days lost to labour disputes, with 22 days for every thousand employees, compared with only 4 days in Wales.

The chapter on the labour market shows that in autumn 1999, trade union membership varied from 39 per cent of employees in Wales and the North East to 22 per cent in the South East. The table on economic activity of households indicates that the proportion of working-age households where no one is in work varies from 11.2 per cent in the South East to 22.5 per cent in the North East. The regions of West Midlands, Wales and Scotland had the highest rate of redundancies in 1999, three-fifths higher than in London. In 1999, the South East had the highest proportion of

employers who felt their skills needs were increasing – 70 per cent reported such a need. In spring 1999, in the United Kingdom, those working as managers and administrators worked on average more hours a week than any other occupational group.

Regional Trends also includes a chapter with key sub-regional figures such as the ILO unemployment rate, average gross weekly earnings and economic activity.



- *Regional Trends 35*. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621271 3. £39.50.

What exactly is the Labour Force Survey?

ONS HAS published a new edition of its booklet *What Exactly is the Labour Force Survey?* This was first published in January 1999, and the new edition explains the changes that have been made to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in recent months, including this spring's LFS regrossing, and updates other details such as methodology and points of contact.

The second edition of this guide has been sent to all subscribers to the labour market statistics First Releases. The guide starts by

introducing the LFS with a brief history and details of the survey and moves on to describe the main uses of the LFS. It also discusses issues such as data processing, quality and publication.

- *What exactly is the Labour Force Survey?* Available free of charge from the ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6094. It can also be viewed at www.statistics.gov.uk.

Errata

AS IT went to print, a production error affected several charts in the October issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

In *Figures 1 and 2*, p458 the labels on the y-axis were accidentally deleted. These should read (from the top) 1998 to 1992 for *Figure 1*, and 1998/99 to 1994/95 for *Figure 2*. Also, in *Figures 1 to 3*, pp467-8 the labels in the key box were erased by the same process error: the blue line should have been labelled 'New' and the red line 'Old'.

ONS apologises for any confusion which may have been caused.

OTHER NEWS

Call centres

EMPLOYMENT IN call centres is continuing to grow at a fast pace. Current estimates put the total number of call centres in the UK at between 4,000 and 5,000. Formerly mainly limited to the private sector, call centres are now spreading rapidly across the public sector in response to Government targets for electronic delivery of public services. This is according to a new research report *Pay and conditions in call centres 2000*, published by Incomes Data Services (IDS). The latest in an annual series, it is the largest survey of pay, hours and working conditions available on the call centre sector in the UK.

The survey included information from 121 organisations running more than 250 call centres employing a total of 78,000 staff. A few call centres had several thousand staff, but over two-thirds employed less than 300. About half of the call centres in the survey employed between 100 and 400 staff, while a third of the sample had less than 50 employees.

Just over a third of the call centres in the survey (37 per cent) operated on a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week basis. A further 29 per cent of the sample operated over seven days a week, but not around the clock. The average reported annual staff turnover across all the call centres in the survey was 20 per cent and rates varied between call

centres, ranging from 1 to 80 per cent. Larger call centres were more than twice as likely as smaller ones to report a problem with staff retention. Measures taken to address staff turnover included: adjusting pay levels; extending career opportunities; extending flexible working conditions; and offering permanent contracts to temporary staff. The average starting salary for a customer service advisor was £11,150. Team leaders' salaries were more varied, but the average starting salary for a team leader was £15,000. The highest salaries were found in call centres in the public and voluntary sector, the utilities and telecommunications. The lowest salaries were found in the retail, transport and travel, leisure, and call centre outsourcing sectors.

The report found that there had been a sectoral shift in the establishment of new call centres, where the telecommunications and IT industry was beginning to overtake financial services as the source of the majority of new start-ups. The geographical distribution of new call centre start-ups had widened, with many being located outside the main conurbations. A wider pattern of distribution was also evident between regions, with more new start-ups coming from areas which had previously been either missing out on inward investment or simply receiving less media attention.

Most analysts consulted in the research

thought that technological change would have a major impact on call centres, but there was much less of a consensus over the likely implications for employment. Some predicted that current forecasts of growth for the industry in the UK would prove unfounded as more and more operations were transferred overseas, more features of call handling become automated and a greater proportion of transactions are carried out over the Internet. However, others argued that as call centres became more technologically advanced, success would depend more upon quality of service than volume, and the tendency would be towards a better-trained workforce with a higher level of skills.

Call centres are predicted to evolve into 'contact centres', capable of dealing not only with telephone calls, but also contacts via e-mail and the World Wide Web. The IDS survey found that, at present, only a small proportion of call centres could be described as fully 'web-integrated', although a large number of companies said they were planning to make a move in this direction.

• *Pay and conditions in call centres 2000*, by IDS, £150. Available from Incomes Data Services Ltd., 77 Bastwick Street, London, EC1V 3TT, tel. 020 7250 3434, website www.incomesdata.co.uk.

The intermediate labour market

THE INTERMEDIATE labour market (ILM) model of waged work in specially created temporary jobs is one of the tools being used to aid the movement of people from long-term unemployment to sustained work. This model is reviewed in a report published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, *The intermediate labour market: a tool for tackling long-term unemployment*. Originating in Glasgow, intermediate labour market programmes (ILMs) have been developed as a method of tackling long-term unemployment and promoting community-based regeneration.

The goal of ILMs was to give those who were most detached from the labour market a bridge back to the world of work by improving participants' general employability through paid work on a temporary contract, training and personal development. The objective of the ILM was to provide a parallel (intermediate) labour market where the long-term unemployed

could gain 'employability skills' to compete effectively for mainstream employment. Although the main objective was getting people back to work, ILM programmes could benefit communities through neighbourhood regeneration.

There were certain factors identified for establishing a successful ILM. These were: gaining the support of a lead body; developing a strong partnership; establishing a delivery infrastructure; and appointing high quality managers. Creating a model that best met the local aims and contexts and then fitting the funding to it was a main requirement of setting up a viable programme. Designing the project activity and its location specifically for the target group was also an important factor in the creation of an ILM.

The most significant problem experienced by ILM programmes was the difficulty in achieving sustainability, due to the problems of securing year-on-year funding. Since there was no single source of

funding for an ILM programme, operators had to be creative and put together different sources. Possible sources of funding were: government training and employment programmes such as the New Deal; European structural funds; regeneration funds; and payments or grants related to the work being done. Some 70 per cent of programmes used a mixture of New Deal and European funding.

The most important achievement of the ILM model was durability of employment. Where participants were followed up, over 90 per cent who gained a job were still in work after six months compared with 40 per cent in other programmes. The longer-term earnings of an ILM participant had been shown to be higher (by about £1,500 a year) than the earnings of leavers from comparable programmes.

Despite the rationale of ILM programmes, labour market commentators have questioned the role of the ILM

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programme. One concern was that ILMs keep people away from the active labour market to their detriment. However, evidence showed a strong correlation between time spent on the ILM programme, a high job entry rate, and the durability of subsequent employment. The viability of the ILM model was also questioned due to the complexity and sustainability of the funding package and the possible lack of local capacity to manage this. However

much of the complexity could be simplified by the government itself by putting together a suitable funding package and reducing paperwork, with more emphasis on monitoring performance rather than process.

The ILM approach was just one of several tools in labour market policy and local regeneration. ILM projects could play a significant role in enabling long-term unemployed people to work their way permanently out of welfare and into work.

• *The intermediate labour market: a tool for tackling long-term unemployment*, by Bob Marshall and Richard Macfarlane. Published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 902633 78 4. Available at £13.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033, fax 01904 430868, e-mail orders@yps.ymn.co.uk.

Grey matter the key to the new economy

THE FUTURE of the new economy depends on the over 50s, says a report on older workers published by the Futures team at The Industrial Society. *Experience necessary: the business case for wisdom* says that the emergence of the 'dot.com' sector has created a demand for 'new elders' with wisdom and strategic know-how.

The report suggests that ageing is seen as all about loss – becoming less fit, less adaptable, less able. This was reflected in the business world, where the prospect of an ageing population was looked upon with pessimism and a youth-obsessive culture remained dominant. However, in an increasingly knowledge-based environment where the economy was more demanding, older workers stood to gain. Businesses saw wisdom as an essential part of being successful, and it was the older and wiser workers who would become the vital business resource.

The new economy, rather than creating a workless society where technology made everyone redundant was actually producing more and more work for people with the right skills, the report suggests. Over the next decade or so, according to the report, the number of managerial jobs was set to rise by 21 per cent, creating a phenomenal demand for knowledge workers. However, the implications for the skills base of employees was less clear. Wisdom in terms of lessons learnt, adaptable approaches, and creativity in the face of difficult circumstances would be what businesses would look for. Older workers were therefore the people seen to possess these intangible human skills.

Dot.coms were having to develop more complex strategies to cope with the maturing market and it was the skills of the older worker, which had been ignored in recent decades, that would now be needed to enable survival in the long term. There

was emerging evidence that the dot.com sector was looking for older workers to help them get beyond the start-up stage. This was creating a group of 'new elders'. Businesses were looking to older workers to provide at least five key skills: the 'trusted guide' was a worker whose age and experience consumers trusted over youth and enthusiasm; the 'networker' made skilful use of networks. Globalisation and the need for worldwide networks along with the importance of understanding the connections between worlds and cultures was becoming more important, bringing older workers to the fore; the 'connector' was the older worker, who could create a sense of partnership between people and organisations even in chaotic times. Through mentoring and team building, older workers were better at creating that kind of bond; the 'warhorse' was a seasoned campaigner with experience of previous economic cycles who would not be scared by a downturn; and the 'strategist' focused on longer-term goals and it was thought that older workers were more likely to have the strategic skills needed.

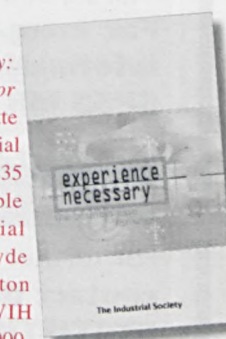
The report also argues that demographic change might make those who were sceptical about the wisdom of older workers think again. Declining birth rates meant that the supply of young workers was diminishing. Increasing life expectancy due to better health meant that the older worker represented a powerful economic force. By 2020, according to Age Concern, one in four workers would be aged 50 and over. There were structural changes in the labour market that favoured the older worker. Flexible working patterns could benefit the older worker, particularly those that were not compelled by financial imperatives. The 'zigzag' career pattern, replacing the vertical career ladder, meant that organisations no longer had to shed older workers from the top of the ladder to

accommodate young high flyers.

Despite evidence of older workers forging ahead in some sectors, and given that the outlook looked good for older workers, there were some sectors that had been slow to appreciate the wisdom of older workers. Some groups of older people had difficulty in staying in the labour market. In the past 20 years, the proportion of men between 50 and 65 who were not working had doubled. One third of people aged between 50 and state retirement age did not work. Dismantling the legal and institutional barriers that continued to make it difficult for older people to work in the way they wanted to was important. Most of these barriers emerged from the creation of retirement as a formal and complete conclusion to work. Government action was key in that it could encourage the introduction of more flexible forms of work for older people. Cultural prejudices about age also needed to be removed, but the social damage brought about by the media and cultural misconceptions were more difficult to repair.

The report concludes that there was a shift in the attitudes of some employers, but business needed to sweep away its misconceptions about age. The business case for wisdom was powerful and the demographic pressure for change inescapable.

• *Experience necessary: the business case for wisdom?* by Charlotte Thorne, The Industrial Society. ISBN 1 85835 964 3, £20. Available from The Industrial Society, Robert Hyde House, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1H 7LN, tel. 0870 400 1000.



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Research programme quarterly update

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

		DfEE Projects started since 1 August	
189/00	Best practice in undertaking teacher capability procedures	188/00	Administrative support staff – impact on pupil performance
238/00	National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) 2001	206/00	Enhancing the internal verifier and assessor roles
186/99	Research to assess initial response by schools and colleges to government's "Qualifying for Success" reforms to post-16 qualifications	135/00	Nature of training and motivation to train in small firms
302/00	Comparative review of delivery mechanisms to support people on welfare in different countries	303/00	Review of policies to encourage private sector involvement in local communities to tackle deprivation in G8 countries
182/00	Research programme for the Leadership College	306/00	Preliminary research into the endorsement of further education National Training Organisation standards
165/00	Update of the Disability Discrimination Act Omnibus Survey	177/00	Entry, retention and loss in the day nursery workforce – part 2
140/00	The contribution of education and training to long-run employability	291/00	Employer Skills Survey 2000
176/00	Feasibility study for a longitudinal survey of the impact of out-of-school childcare on children	286/00	Developing work for 2000 ESF Leavers Survey
133/00	Research on the relationship between volunteering and employability		
		Projects completed since 1 August	
105/98	The Impact of careers education and guidance on school effectiveness in 'partnership' schools	170/99	Ill-health retirement and absenteeism amongst teachers
189/97	Evaluation of "New Start" project	111/99	Evaluation of the centres of excellence and challenge elements of the Skills Initiative
155/99	Raising standards in literacy for pupils with special educational needs	143/99	Maximising employment policy impact and VFM of local employment strategies
231/98	Interim evaluation of the Adult and Community Learning Fund	212/99	Research into instrumental music services
124/00	An investigation into the interpretation of questions about broad skill levels in the Skills Survey	257/99	Financial benchmarking of Investors in People
203/99	The extent, causes and implications of skill deficiencies (ECISD)	279/99	Construction sector Skills Dialogue
187/99	Delivering key skills effectively	267/99	Understanding non-completion of Modern Apprenticeships
141/98	Employment of people with disabilities: assessing the extent of participation follow-up	111/97	Evaluation of the NTO network
212/98	Minority ethnic achievements in education, training and employment	110/00	Effective education and training for disadvantaged 16 to 18 year-olds
184/99	Reasons for older worker drop-out from NVQ units and full NVQs	235/00	Transport sector Skills Dialogue
		130/00	Evaluation of impact of UK skills
		242/00	Skills audit research
		109/00	Assessing/measuring the Skills Development Fund

Reports published since 1 August

RR186	Black Caribbean young men's experiences of education and employment	RR222	Corporate financial performance observed before and after Investors in People recognition
RR195	Disabled jobseekers: a follow-up study to the Baseline Survey	RR224	Early lessons from Training Standards Council inspections
RR209	A survey of employers' awareness of National Training Organisations	RR225	Minority ethnic participation and achievements in education, training and the Labour Market
RR210	A study of the NTO network	RR228	The Relationship Between Resource Allocation and Pupil Attainment: A Review
RR211	An Evaluation of Three NTO Initiatives	RR229	Research Into Instrumental Music Services
RR219	Measuring soft outcomes and distance travelled: a review of current practice	RBX5/00	Evaluation of ESF Objective 4

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

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 30 September

ESR 52	Evaluation of New Deal 50plus: Qualitative Evidence from Clients: First Phase Contact: Jane Hall, tel. 0114 259 6361	ESR 56	Evaluation of New Deal 50plus. Qualitative evidence from ES & BA Staff: First Phase Contact: Jane Hall, tel. 0114 259 6361
ESR 53	New Deal for Young People: Delivery and Performance in Private Sector Lead Areas Contact: Ingun Borg, tel. 0114 259 7241	ESR 57	New Deal for Musicians: Qualitative Evaluation, Phase 1 Contact: Ingun Borg, tel. 0114 259 7241
ESR 54	The Evaluation of the National Disability Development Initiative (NDDI) Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6735	ESR 58	New Deals for Young People and for Long-Term Unemployed: Survey of Employers Contact: Carol Beattie, tel. 0114 259 6321
ESR 55	New Deal for Lone Parents: Report on Qualitative Studies with Individuals Contact: Alison Herrington, tel. 0114 259 6735	ESR 59	New Deal for Young People and for Long Term Unemployed Contact: Jane Hall, tel. 0114 259 6361

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Completed projects

Explaining the growth in employment tribunal applications: 1972-1997	Survey of recruitment agencies
Third periodic survey of industrial tribunal applications	Small firms awareness, knowledge and access to information on individual employment rights
Survey on part-time and fixed-term contract work	How employers manage absences
Collective bargaining and employability: employee voice and its influence over training provision	Employer provisions for employees with parental responsibilities
Survey of employers' redundancy practices	How parents in employment balance work, life and home
Awareness and exercise of individual employment rights	Evaluation of the Working Time regulations
Bargaining structures and workplace performance	

Ongoing projects

Future projects

Dismissals, redundancies and job separations	The effects of employment legislation on small firms
Partnership: the bottom line	Effects of the Working Time Regulations: a survey of workers

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

Labour Market Spotlight

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions for topics to be included please contact Shahanaz Gani, e-mail shahanaz.gani@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5293.

Contents for November 2000

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| 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS) | 4 Working patterns (LFS) |
| 2 Women in the labour market (LFS) | 5 Changes to Labour Force Survey questions on sickness absence |
| 3 Employment in information technology occupations (LFS) | 6 Transition between benefits (DSS) |

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

1 Economic activity of young people

Table 1 Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands						
	Academic age (in years)						
	All persons				All	Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
In employment							
All	406	453	485	508	1,852	968	884
Not in FTE	170	281	344	378	1,174	651	523
In FTE	236	171	141	130	679	318	361
ILO unemployed							
All	89	79	69	73	310	179	132
Not in FTE	45	55	47	53	200	118	82
In FTE	44	24	22	20	110	61	50
Economically inactive							
All	225	183	164	154	725	327	399
Not in FTE	29	49	51	63	193	68	125
In FTE	196	134	113	90	533	259	274
Total							
All	721	714	718	734	2,888	1,474	1,414
Not in FTE	244	385	443	494	1,566	836	730
In FTE	477	329	276	241	1,322	637	685
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	68.8	74.4	77.2	79.1	74.9	77.8	71.8
Not in FTE	88.2	87.2	88.5	87.2	87.7	91.9	82.9
In FTE	58.8	59.4	59.1	62.5	59.7	59.4	60.0
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	18.0	14.8	12.5	12.6	14.3	15.6	13.0
Not in FTE	20.9	16.3	12.1	12.2	14.5	15.3	13.6
In FTE	15.8	12.3	13.5	13.4	14.0	16.1	12.1

^a Age on previous 31 August.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

- Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.3 million (46 per cent) were in full-time education.
- Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (48 per cent compared with 43 per cent).
- Around 88 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 15 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- For those in FTE, 60 per cent were economically active, of whom 14 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Women in the labour market

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

- 1 There were 12.1 million women of working age in employment in summer 2000.
- 2 The employment rate for working-age women was 70 per cent (compared with 80 per cent for working-age men).
- 3 Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (6.1 per cent).

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

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

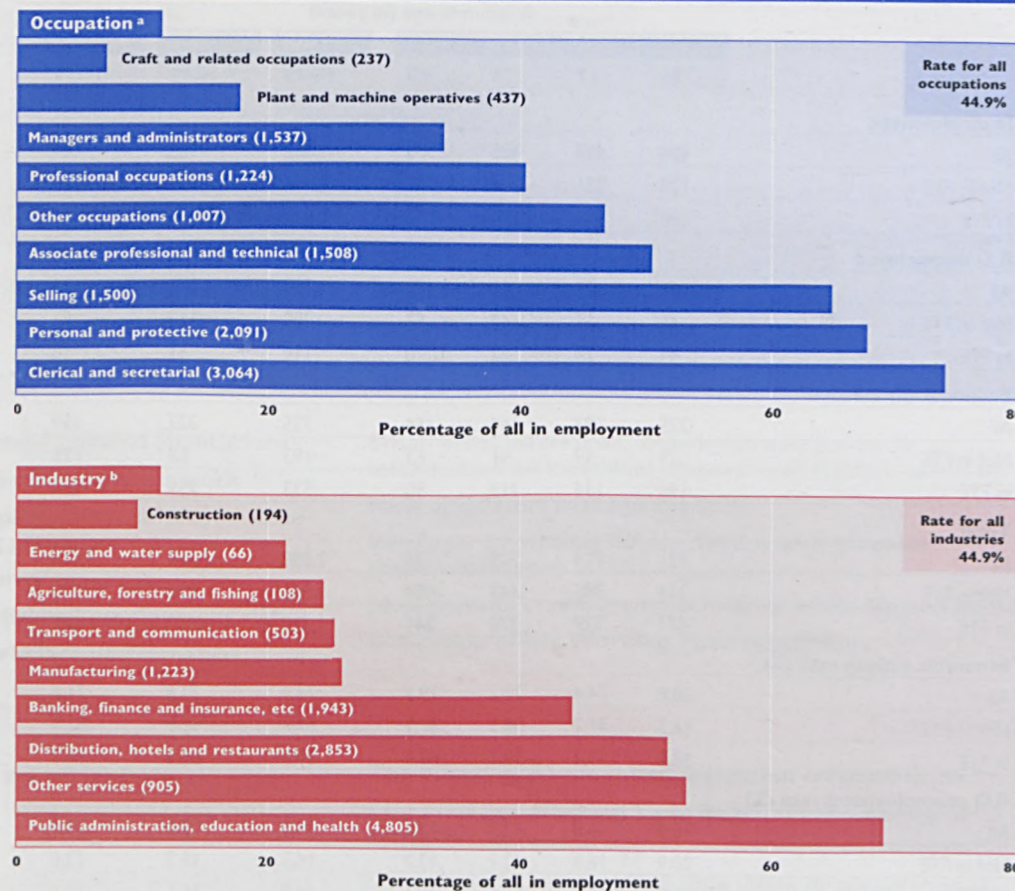
Table 2 Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; summer 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent									
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All Men		
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15			16-18	
All in employment	12,077	4,842	1,655	1,625	1,184	378	7,235	15,214		
Full-time	6,881	1,923	568	576	573	206	4,958	13,983		
Part-time	5,192	2,917	1,087	1,047	610	172	2,276	1,225		
Employees	11,205	4,443	1,510	1,491	1,088	353	6,762	12,892		
Temporary employees	913	339	98	127	92	22	574	832		
Self-employed	753	358	128	122	85	23	394	2,201		
Unpaid family workers	65	32	14	*	*	*	34	25		
Home workers	400	227	96	71	46	13	173	189		
ILO unemployed	647	257	108	90	50	*	390	970		
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	119	54	16	25	14	*	64	307		
All economically active	12,723	5,099	1,763	1,715	1,233	387	7,625	16,184		
Economically inactive	4,584	2,342	1,289	621	342	90	2,242	2,854		
Total	17,307	7,440	3,051	2,336	1,575	477	9,867	19,039		
Employment rate (%)	69.8	65.1	54.2	69.6	75.1	79.3	73.3	79.9		
Economic activity rate (%)	73.5	68.5	57.8	73.4	78.3	81.2	77.3	85.0		
ILO unemployment rate (%)	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.2	4.0	*	5.1	6.0		

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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



a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Employment in information technology occupations

Table 3 Number of employees and self-employed in the main occupations most directly related to information technology; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

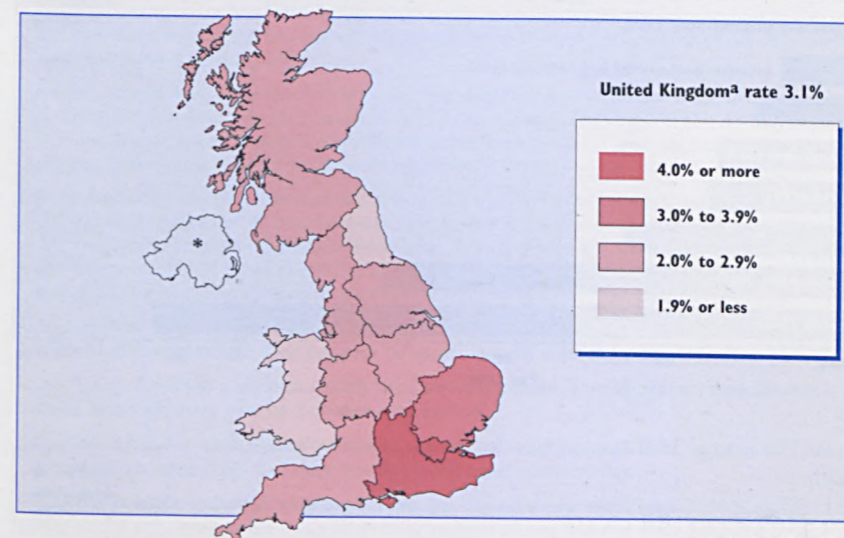
Occupation	Thousands		
	All	Men	Women
Computer systems and data processing managers	179	143	36
Computer analysts, programmers	299	236	63
Computer, data processing and other office machine operators	140	56	84
Computer engineers, installation and maintenance	56	54	*
Software engineers	186	171	15
Total	860	659	201
As a % of all employees and self-employed	3.1	4.3	1.6

Occupation	Percentage change since 1995:		
	All	Men	Women
Computer systems and data processing managers	+37	+31	+67
Computer analysts, programmers	+57	+51	+86
Computer, data processing and other office machine operators	-6	-3	-9
Computer engineers, installation and maintenance	+26	+26	*
Software engineers	+146	+157	+66
Total	+46	+53	+27

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of employees and self-employed in IT occupations by region of workplace; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

a Includes people with workplace outside the UK and those who did not state their region of place of work.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Definition of information technology occupations

It is not possible from the LFS to estimate the number of people using computers in their work, but the numbers employed in certain occupations most closely linked to IT can be measured. The occupations included in this definition are: computer systems and data processing managers; computer analysts/programmers; computer, data processing and other office machine operators; computer engineers, installation and maintenance; and software engineers.

There were also a further 311,000 employees and self-employed people (75,000 men and 237,000 women) who were in the 'filing, computer and other records' occupation, and an additional 37,000 (almost all of whom were men) in the 'electronic engineer' occupation (both spring 2000). Although these occupations include many who work with computers, they also cover areas that are not specifically IT occupations and so have not been included in the definition used here.

Callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline often ask about the number of people working in information technology.

Table 3 shows the numbers of employees and self-employed people working in IT-related occupations - see red box, and gives estimates of the total number of people working in these occupations for the spring 2000 quarter. It also displays the percentage change in the numbers employed in these occupations compared with the spring quarter of 1995.

- 1 There were 860,000 people in IT-related occupations in spring 2000, which equates to 3.1 per cent of all employees and self-employed. This compares with 2.3 per cent in spring 1995.
- 2 Overall, the number of people employed in IT-related occupations rose by nearly a half (46 per cent) between 1995 and 2000.
- 3 The greatest growth in employment was among software engineers. Their total more than doubled over the five-year period, from 76,000 to 186,000.
- 4 The only occupation group that registered a fall was the computer, data processing and other office machine operators group, with 6 per cent fewer people employed in this occupation in 2000 compared with 1995.
- 5 Of the 299,000 people in the computer analysts and programmers occupation group in spring 2000, 79 per cent were men. This was down from 82 per cent five years previously.
- 6 Above average growth has been seen for women in computer systems and data processing managers and computer analysts/programmers. In these occupations, 21 per cent were women in spring 2000, compared with 17 per cent in spring 1995.

Figure 2 shows the proportions of employees and self-employed people working in IT-related occupations in each region.

- 1 The region with the highest proportion of employees and self-employed people working in IT-related occupations was London, at 4.8 per cent, followed by the South East at 4.4 per cent.
- 2 The East was the only other region with a rate higher than the average for the United Kingdom (3.4 per cent compared with 3.1 per cent).
- 3 Wales and the North East had low proportions working in IT - 1.6 and 1.9 per cent respectively. (Although unreliable, the figure for Northern Ireland is also of this order.)

4 Working patterns

The spring quarter LFS can be used to look at the prevalence of different working patterns. From spring 1999, a series of revised and new questions were introduced to the LFS to improve the data on shiftwork and days worked. One of the main concerns with the old questions was that when asked whether they carry out shiftwork in their main job, respondents were asked to choose between 'usually', 'sometimes' and 'never'. The difference between the first two of these replies is difficult to define. These categories have now been changed to 'most of the time', 'occasionally' and 'never' (see pp39-50, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2000).

Table 4 shows the shift patterns for male and female employees who worked a shift system most of the time in their main job.

- 1 In spring 2000, 4.1 million employees worked shifts most of the time, accounting for around 17 per cent of all employees (these figures have been adjusted for non-response).
- 2 The most frequently worked shift pattern for both men and women was a 'two shift' system.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of employees who worked shifts most of the time in their main job in spring 2000 by occupation.

- 3 For women, the highest proportion of employees working shifts most of the time occurred in the personal and protective, and associate professional and technical services groups (30 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively). More than two-fifths of the female personal and protective service employees who worked shifts were care assistants or attendants, and nearly two-thirds of those in the associate professional and technical group were nurses.
- 4 Half of male employees working in the personal and protective services group worked shifts most of the time. Of these, 39 per cent were policemen and security guards. Nearly four in ten male employees in the plant and machine operatives group also did shiftwork most of the time.

Table 4 Types of shift pattern for employees who work shifts most of the time in their main job; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

Type of shiftwork ^a	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
Two-shift system early/late-double day	30	28	32
Three-shift working	15	17	13
Sometimes nights sometimes days	11	13	9
Night shifts	9	9	10
Evening or twilight shifts	5	4	8
Continental shifts	4	6	1
Split shifts	3	3	4
Morning shifts	2	2	3
Weekend shifts	1	1	*
Other type of shiftwork	19	18	20
All employees who work shifts^b most of the time who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)	3,798	2,253	1,545
All employees who work shifts most of the time adjusted for non-response^c (thousands)	4,055	2,414	1,643

Source: Labour Force Survey

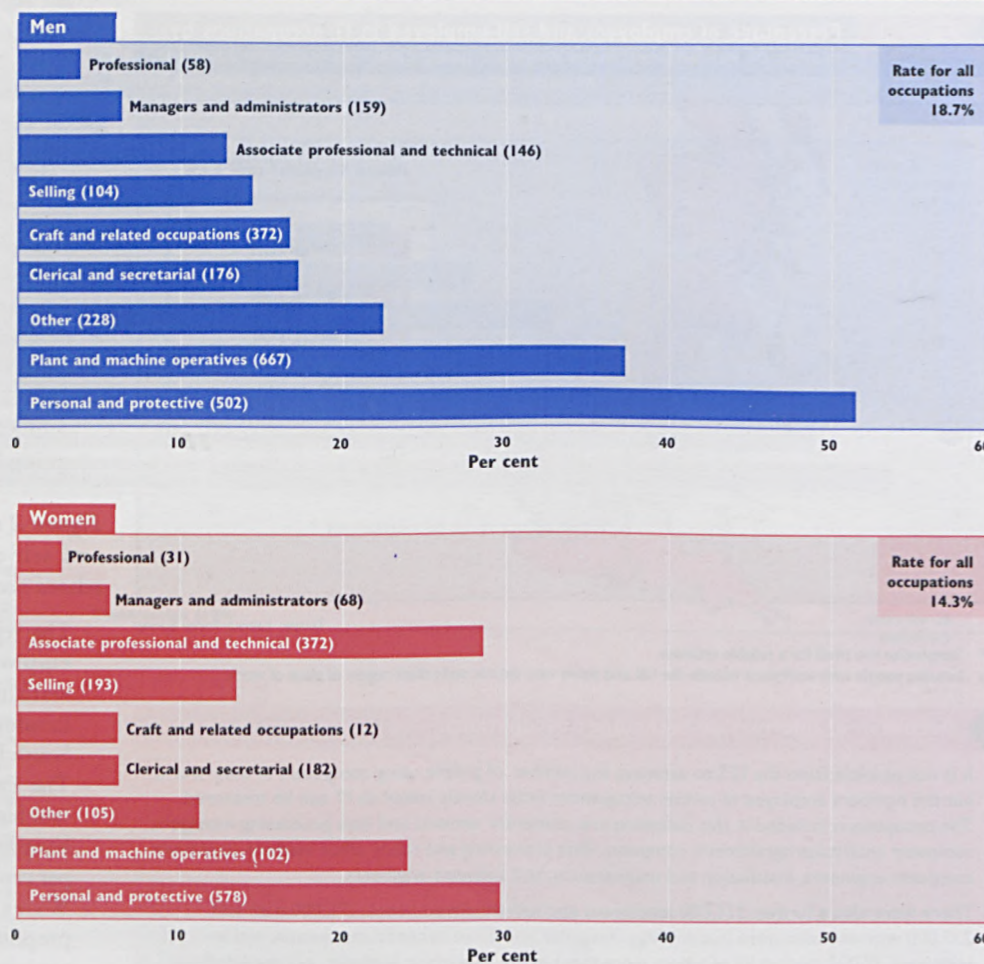
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a For a description of types of shift patterns, see pp49-50, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2000.

^b Bases for calculation of percentages exclude a small number of people who did not state their type of shiftwork.

^c Estimates of levels can be obtained by multiplying the percentages by the adjusted for non-response figure.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees who do shiftwork most of the time by occupation;^a United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



^a Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification.

() The figures in brackets give the number (in thousands) doing shiftwork most of the time in each occupation. They have been adjusted for non-response using the aggregate responses for all men and women who answered the shiftworking questions.

Source: Labour Force Survey

4 Working patterns (cont.)

Table 5 Percentage of employees with a flexible working arrangement, by type of arrangement; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent				
	All	Men	Women	Women with dependent children	Women without dependent children
Employees with a flexible work arrangement	21.2	17.1	25.7	30.7	23.9
Type of flexible arrangement^a:					
Flexible working hours	9.9	8.7	11.1	11.7	11.2
Term-time working	4.6	1.4	8.1	12.1	6.3
Annualised hours contract	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.2
Four and a half day week	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.2
Job sharing	0.9	0.1	1.8	2.9	1.2
Zero hours contract	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nine-day fortnight	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.2
Employees without a flexible work arrangement	78.8	82.9	74.3	69.3	76.1
Employees who gave a valid response (thousands = 100%)	22,806	12,021	10,785	4,241	5,263
Base: All employees (thousands)^b	24,396	12,915	11,481	4,452	5,646

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

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Flexible working arrangements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Changes to Labour Force Survey questions on sickness absence

The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. Information on the levels of absence from work by occupation, industry and number of days off is normally published quarterly in the Labour Market

Spotlight (May, August, November and February editions).

These results are not published in this month's Spotlight because new questions were introduced from spring 2000.

For information on the changes to

the questions on sickness absence, see red box, p368, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2000.

For any new questions in the LFS, ONS carries out a quality assurance process before results are made available to the public.

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

Table 5 gives the percentage of employees in spring 2000 who had each type of flexible working arrangement.

- 1 Women were more likely to have a flexible working arrangement than men. In spring 2000, around 26 per cent of women had such an arrangement compared with 17 per cent of men.

- 2 For both men and women, the most common type of arrangement was flexible working hours ('flexitime') at around 9 per cent for men and 11 per cent for women.

- 3 Of women, 8.1 per cent gave term-time working as one of their flexible arrangements compared with only 1.4 per cent of men. A greater proportion of women with dependent children did term-time working than women without dependent children (12.1 per cent compared with 6.3 per cent). In fact, term-time working followed by flexitime was the most common type of flexible working arrangement for women with dependent children (12.1 per cent and 11.7 per cent respectively). It is likely that many such women seek out term-time jobs in order to fit in with their childcare responsibilities.

- 4 Around 1 per cent of employees had a job-sharing arrangement (only 0.1 per cent of men, and 1.8 per cent of women). Women with dependent children were more than twice as likely to be sharing a job as women without dependent children (2.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively).

6 Transition between benefits

Client Group Analysis: Quarterly bulletin on the population of working age on key benefits, published by the Department of Social Security, includes information on the number of people claiming key benefits by age, sex and family type. The claimants of the key benefits are divided into groups, based on the type of benefit they receive (see red box). This gives an indication of the main reason they are in the benefit system and sets claimant count statistics (broadly equivalent to the 'unemployed' benefit group) in the context of other benefit groups. Analyses of these groups show the stock of claimants on key benefits at a fixed point in time at the end of each quarter. By comparing records for the individual claimants who appear in these 'snapshots' over time, the analyses can give an indication of how people move between benefits and/or statistical group. (This methodology does not therefore cover all flows into and out of the benefit system.)

Table 6 breaks down the change between February 1999 and February 2000 into movements on to and off benefit and also between different statistical groups. *Table 7* shows people who were claiming a key benefit in both February 1999 and February 2000 by statistical group in each period. This shows the movement between groups.

- 1 The overall number in the unemployed statistical group of benefit claimants fell by 153,000 between February 1999 and February 2000. About 96,000 of this fall was due to the fact that more people left benefit (645,000) from this group than moved into it (549,000). The remaining reduction of 57,000 was due to the fact that more claimants transferred out of this group to another statistical group (133,000) than transferred into it (76,000).
- 2 There were 658,000 claimants in the unemployed group in February 1999 who were also claiming a key benefit in February 2000. Of these, 80 per cent were still in the same group and 15 per cent were now in the sick and disabled statistical group.
- 3 Of the 1.15 million claimants in the unemployed statistical group in February 2000, 48 per cent were not on benefit one year previously, 46 per cent were in the unemployed statistical group and 4 per cent were in the sick and disabled group.
- 4 Around 1 per cent of those in the unemployed statistical group in February 2000 were in the lone parents statistical group a year earlier. A similar number of people had moved from the unemployed statistical group in February 1999 to the lone parent statistical group in February 2000.

Table 6 Claimants of key benefits in February 1999 and February 2000 - changes between statistical groups; Great Britain

Statistical Group	Movement between February 1999 and February 2000					All on benefit in Feb 2000
	All on benefit in Feb 1999	Not on benefit in Feb 2000	Not on benefit in Feb 1999	Net movement between groups ^a	Overall change ^b	
All	5,328	1,224	1,081	0	-143	5,185
Unemployed	1,303	645	549	-57	-153	1,151
Sick and Disabled	2,855	328	312	+56	+40	2,895
Lone parent	920	184	162	+2	-20	900
Other	250	67	59	-2	-10	240

Source: Department of Social Security
 a Numbers coming into statistical group less numbers moving out.
 b Overall change between February 1999 and February 2000 i.e. column 3 minus column 2 plus column 4.

Table 7 Claimants of key benefits in both February 1999 and February 2000 - flows between statistical groups; Great Britain

Statistical group in February 1999	Statistical group in February 2000				
	All	Unemployed	Sick and Disabled	Lone parent	Other
All	4,104	602	2,583	739	181
Unemployed	658	525	96	14	22
Sick and Disabled	2,527	50	2,445	14	18
Lone parent	736	13	19	702	3
Other	183	14	22	8	138

Source: Department of Social Security

Methodology, definition of key benefits and statistical group

These analyses have been constructed by matching 5 per cent samples for each benefit. People in these individual samples are selected using the last two digits of the National Insurance number (NINO). This sampling scheme ensures that the same set of people will be selected for each individual benefit and time period for which they have a live claim.

The key benefits available to people of working age included in the analysis are:

JSA	Jobseeker's Allowance
IB	Incapacity Benefit
SDA	Severe Disablement Allowance
DLA	Disability Living Allowance
IS	Income Support

Data on other benefits available to those of working age (for example, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Widows Benefit) are not available because the sampling scheme used for them is not compatible with the key benefits.

Claimants have been allocated to statistical groups to give an indication of why they are claiming benefit. For the purpose of this study claimants have been classified as follows:

- Unemployed* - are those who claim JSA.
- Sick disabled* - are those who claim at least one of IB, SDA, DLA or IS with a disability premium.
- Lone parent* - are single people with children on IS and not receiving a disability related premium.
- Other* - are those who claim IS but are not in other groups, e.g. carers, asylum seekers.

Note: As these analyses are based on 'snapshots', they therefore do not cover all flows between statistical groups or all flows into and out of the benefit system.

Spotlight on the Regions

This is a special article in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective. It provides an all regions summary of the revised Labour Force Survey estimates published in April 2000 and the latest claimant count rates.

By Steve Good, Cathy Baker, Richard Seymour and Tricia Williams
 Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate in the United Kingdom rose over the last two years from 73.4 per cent in spring 1998 to 74.6 in spring 2000. Over the same period the seasonally adjusted ILO working-age unemployment rate has fallen from 6.4 to 5.7 per cent.

Employment

- With the exception of West Midlands and Northern Ireland, the working-age employment rate (seasonally adjusted) rose in all UK countries/regions in the two years to spring 2000.

Unemployment

- The North East had the highest unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) at 8.9 per cent in spring 2000. The UK rate was 5.6 per cent.
- The North East had the highest claimant unemployment rate in June 2000 (seasonally adjusted) at 6.7 per cent, compared with a UK rate of 3.8 per cent.

Activity

- The seasonally adjusted economic activity rate for those of working age was highest in the South East at 83.8 per cent for spring, while the rate for the UK was 79.1 per cent.

Inactivity

- The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate in the UK fell over the two years to spring 2000, from 21.5 to 20.9 per cent.

Qualifications and training

- The breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification shows that London has the highest proportion of people with a higher education qualification.
- A higher proportion of women received job-related training than men consistently throughout Great Britain in spring 2000.



Introduction

REVISED LABOUR Force Survey estimates for autumn 1993 to autumn 1999 were published in April 2000 (see technical note). This article provides a regional summary for the new figures. In addition, the article includes the new claimant count rates published in July 2000, in the regular annual update. It should be noted that differences within regions can be greater than those highlighted here between the regions.

Data

The data in this article are not seasonally adjusted, unless stated otherwise. They are taken from a number of sources, and the latest periods covered are as follows: data from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) are for Spring 2000 (March 2000 – May 2000); data from the annual LFS database cover the period March 1998 to February 1999; claimant count data are for June 2000.

Highlights

COMPARING THE REGIONS the seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate at spring 2000 was highest at 81 per cent in the South East and lowest at 68 per cent in the North East. International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment was highest in the North East at 8.9 per cent. The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate was consistently highest in the North East throughout the ten years since June 1990.

The proportion of people working as managers and administrators in London in spring 2000 was 3.7 percentage points higher than that of Great Britain as a whole. In contrast, the proportion of people working in craft and related occupations in London was 4.3 percentage points lower than that seen in Great Britain.

London, at 35 per cent, has the highest proportion of economically active people of working age with higher education qualifications of any of the regions and countries in Great Britain.

Previous Regional Spotlight articles

The South West	January 1997, pp15-23
Yorkshire and the Humber	May 1997, pp187-96
The West Midlands	September 1997, pp323-32
Wales	December 1997, pp499-509
Scotland	April 1998, pp177-87
The East Midlands	February 1999, pp63-74
London	May 1999, pp239-50
The North East	October 1999, pp531-42
The South East	January 2000, pp13-24
The North West	July 2000, pp313-28

Plans for future articles

A special feature on Northern Ireland will be published early in 2001. Following this will be a regional Spotlight article on the East of England.

Users will be consulted early next year on whether the series of articles should be repeated and on future content.

Table 1 Employment; spring quarters 1994-2000

	Thousands							Percentage change		
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1994-1995	1994-2000	1999-2000
All in employment aged 16 and over										
North East	1,037	1,041	1,062	1,073	1,069	1,045	1,085	0.3	4.6	3.8
North West	2,909	2,899	2,952	2,989	2,957	3,032	3,114	-0.3	4.2	2.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,181	2,224	2,224	2,209	2,254	2,271	2,322	1.9	6.5	2.3
East Midlands	1,857	1,896	1,925	1,962	1,990	1,990	2,030	2.1	9.3	2.0
West Midlands	2,344	2,350	2,353	2,414	2,453	2,453	2,439	0.3	4.1	-0.6
East	2,448	2,491	2,521	2,533	2,621	2,652	2,680	1.7	9.5	1.0
London	3,016	3,085	3,141	3,264	3,272	3,379	3,384	2.3	12.2	0.2
South East	3,690	3,741	3,821	3,887	3,968	4,039	4,098	1.4	11.1	1.5
South West	2,182	2,190	2,214	2,299	2,328	2,363	2,384	0.4	9.2	0.9
Wales	1,176	1,193	1,198	1,220	1,208	1,229	1,246	1.4	5.9	1.4
Scotland	2,268	2,288	2,260	2,284	2,309	2,297	2,331	0.9	2.8	1.5
Great Britain	25,109	25,397	25,670	26,132	26,428	26,749	27,113	1.1	6.5	1.4
Employees										
North East	917	915	953	965	957	939	974	-0.2	6.2	3.8
North West	2,539	2,525	2,569	2,608	2,627	2,682	2,778	-0.6	5.6	3.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,905	1,922	1,932	1,932	1,979	2,026	2,062	0.9	8.2	1.8
East Midlands	1,606	1,655	1,689	1,729	1,746	1,752	1,797	3.1	11.9	2.5
West Midlands	2,029	2,038	2,061	2,104	2,168	2,171	2,174	0.4	7.1	0.2
East	2,079	2,106	2,151	2,166	2,269	2,291	2,342	1.3	12.6	2.2
London	2,521	2,590	2,657	2,792	2,772	2,894	2,903	2.7	15.1	0.3
South East	3,096	3,166	3,242	3,287	3,413	3,501	3,571	2.3	15.3	2.0
South West	1,778	1,783	1,826	1,909	1,968	2,004	2,043	0.3	14.9	1.9
Wales	966	1,003	1,015	1,041	1,034	1,069	1,079	3.8	11.7	0.9
Scotland	1,994	2,013	2,001	2,023	2,047	2,055	2,098	0.9	5.2	2.1
Great Britain	21,431	21,716	22,098	22,557	22,980	23,383	23,821	1.3	9.1	1.9
Self-employed										
North East	91	99	87	95	94	92	98	9.1	7.8	6.1
North West	322	323	339	335	299	321	309	0.5	-0.1	-3.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	232	259	257	252	249	223	236	11.8	1.9	6.0
East Midlands	222	213	216	212	223	227	215	-4.2	-3.4	-5.5
West Midlands	265	281	258	278	263	256	241	6.1	-9.1	-6.1
East	334	348	342	340	332	348	322	4.1	-3.7	-7.5
London	444	445	435	437	474	462	457	0.2	3.1	-0.9
South East	540	536	545	569	529	504	497	-0.6	-7.9	-1.4
South West	363	376	352	361	333	331	315	3.6	-13.3	-5.0
Wales	180	161	161	154	161	141	151	-10.3	-16.2	6.7
Scotland	224	232	226	229	233	214	208	3.9	-6.9	-2.6
Great Britain	3,216	3,274	3,218	3,262	3,190	3,120	3,049	1.8	-3.0	-2.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Employment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted working-age employment rate is highest in the South East at 81 per cent at spring 2000. The North East, at 68 per cent, has the lowest regional employment rate in Great Britain. The comparative rate for Great Britain is 75 per cent. The Northern Ireland rate of 65 per cent is not seasonally adjusted, and has therefore been excluded from these comparisons. Although not shown in these tables, analysis of employment rates by local authority district shows greater variation within regions than between regions. In 1998, Tower Hamlets in London had the lowest employment rate in GB at 51.3 per cent, and Craven in Yorkshire and the Humber had the highest at 88.2 per cent.

The South East also had the highest level of people in employment; 4.1 million people aged 16 and over at spring 2000 according to the LFS. Of these, 3.6 million were employees and 497,000 were self-employed, with the remainder either on government-supported training programmes or unpaid family workers. The South East also had the highest percentage of people aged 16 and over in employment, at 64.9 per cent. The North East, at 1.09 million, had the lowest number of people aged 16 and over in employment (based on the LFS) in addition to the lowest rate, at 53.9 per cent. Of these, 974,000 were employees and 98,000 were self-employed (Table 1).

The South East had the highest number of self-employed, 497,000, in spring 2000 while the North East had the lowest, 98,000. However, the North East had the largest percentage increase between 1994 and 2000, at 7.8 per cent. London had the highest proportion of people in self-employment, with 13.5 per cent of all those in employment. The lowest proportion was in Scotland, at 8.9 per cent.

Employment cont.

Trends

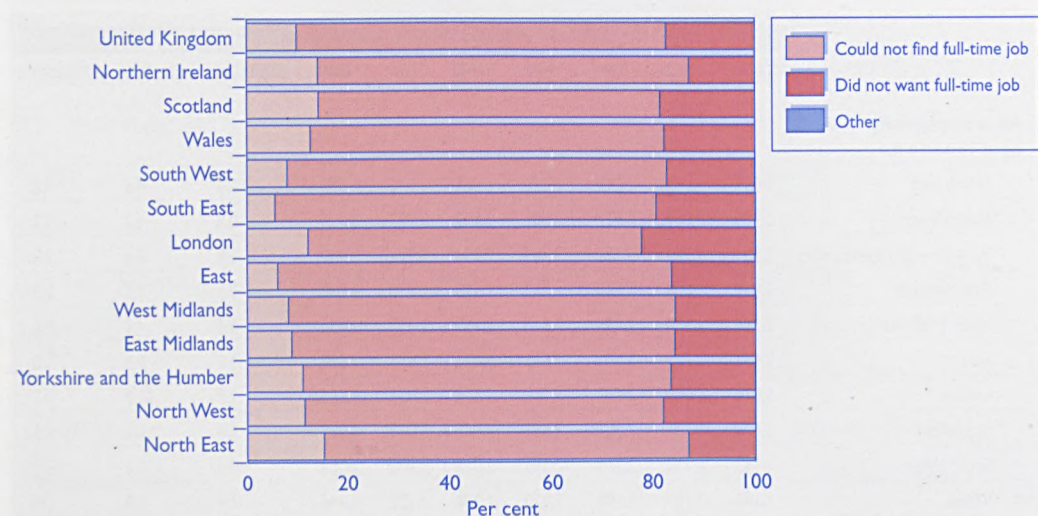
The employment level in the UK is at its highest ever level, but the working-age employment rate remains below the 1990 figure of 74.7 per cent. The UK seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate rose 1.2 percentage points in the two years to spring 2000. The largest regional increase of 3.4 per cent was in the North West (73.2 per cent up from 69.8 per cent in spring 1998). Wales and the South East both grew by 1.8 percentage points. Employment rates in Yorkshire and the Humber (1.5 percentage points); and London (1.4 percentage points) also both grew faster than the UK average. The two employment rate falls occurred in Northern Ireland (2.1 percentage points, not seasonally adjusted) and the West Midlands (0.7 percentage points).

Part-time and temporary employment

Some 15 per cent of people working part-time in the North East were working part-time because they could not find a full-time job. This compares with 5.5 per cent in the South East and 9.8 per cent in the UK as a whole (Figure 1). Similarly, there is a large differential between regions and countries in the percentage of temporary workers who said that they could not find permanent work, from 39 per cent in Northern Ireland to 23 per cent in the South East. The comparable UK percentage is 31 per cent (Figure 2).

Analysis by occupation

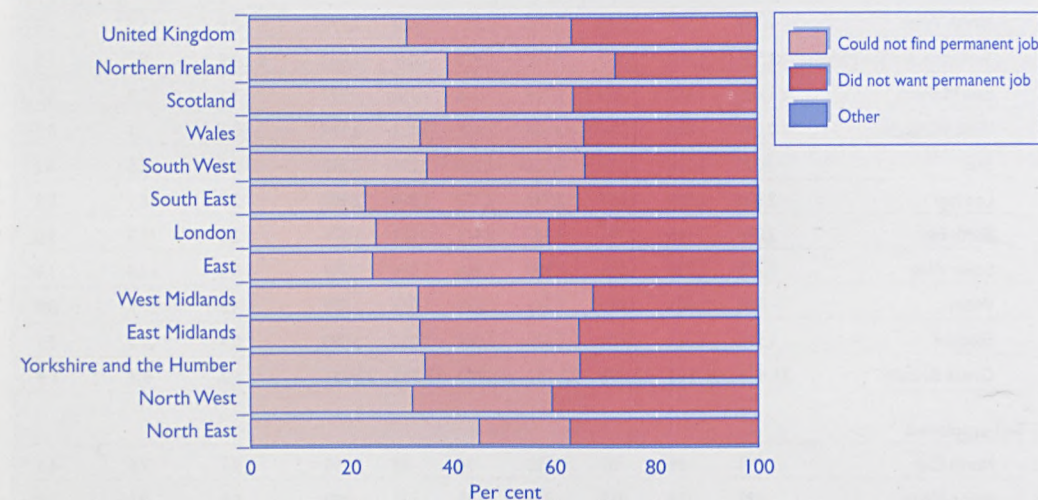
The breakdown of those in employment by major occupation group between the regions showed some variation compared with that for Great Britain. The greatest differences between regions were seen in managers and administrators, which ranged from 20.0 per cent of employment in London to 13.5 per cent in Wales, compared with 16.3 per cent for Great Britain (Figure 3).

Figure 1 Part-time workers,^a reasons for part-time working; spring 2000

a Employees and self-employed.

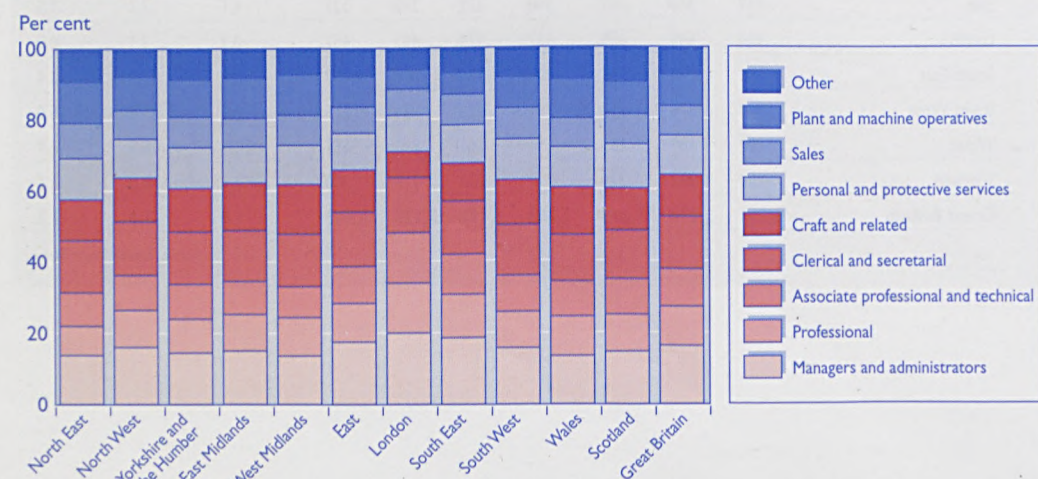
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Temporary employees, reasons for temporary working; spring 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Employment by occupation for people aged 16 and above; spring 2000



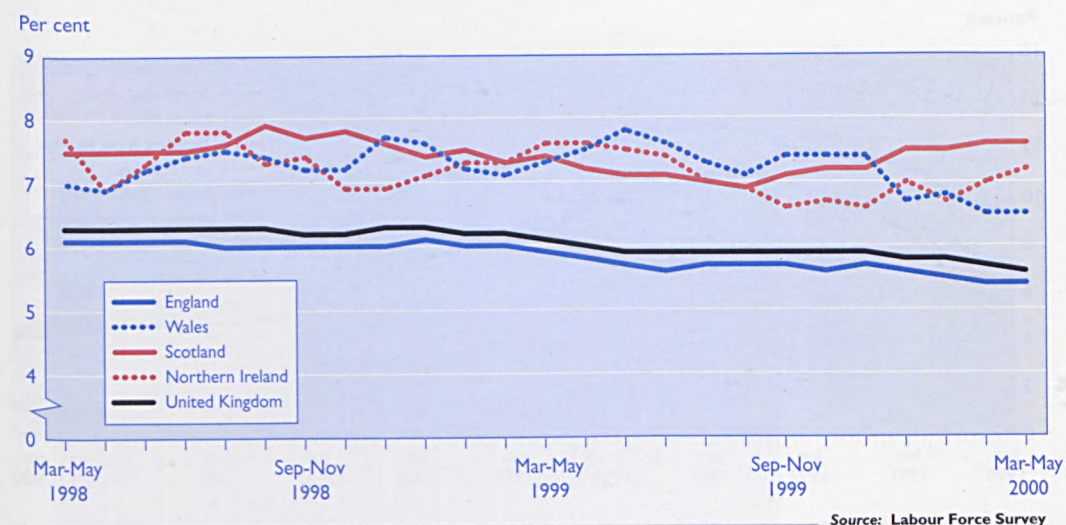
Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 ILO unemployment rate by region; spring 1998-spring 2000, seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
Mar-May 1998	6.3	8.0	6.8	7.0	4.9	6.3	5.1	8.4	4.4	4.6	7.0	7.5
Jun-Aug 1998	6.3	8.5	7.0	7.8	5.2	6.2	4.5	7.8	4.4	4.8	7.4	7.5
Sep-Nov 1998	6.2	9.1	6.9	6.9	5.0	6.5	4.5	7.5	4.2	4.7	7.2	7.7
Dec-Feb 1998/99	6.3	9.8	6.9	7.1	5.1	6.8	4.4	7.9	3.9	4.7	7.6	7.4
Mar-May 1999	6.1	10.0	6.4	6.5	5.2	6.8	4.2	7.8	3.7	4.9	7.3	7.4
Jun-Aug 1999	5.9	9.5	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.6	3.8	7.4	3.9	4.3	7.6	7.1
Sep-Nov 1999	5.9	9.0	6.1	6.3	5.6	6.7	4.2	7.3	3.9	4.2	7.4	7.1
Dec-Feb 1999/00	5.8	8.5	6.4	6.4	5.2	6.3	3.9	7.3	3.7	4.2	6.7	7.5
Mar-May 2000	5.6	8.9	5.6	6.0	5.2	6.2	3.7	7.2	3.5	4.1	6.5	7.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 ILO unemployment rates by country; spring 1998-spring 2000, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Unemployment

The UK ILO unemployment rate is at its lowest level since the series began in 1984. The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in spring 2000 was highest in the North East at 8.9 per cent, compared with 5.6 per cent for the UK. This was followed by Scotland which was the second highest at 7.6 per cent (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Trends

The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the UK stayed fairly steady between spring 1998 and winter 1998, then fell from 6.3 per cent to 5.6 per cent by spring 2000. There was a similar pattern in England, where the rate fell from 6.1 per cent to 5.4 per cent in the same period. The pattern in the other countries was more irregular, due in part to sampling variability, but overall there were falls in the rate in Wales and Northern Ireland, while in Scotland the rate stayed at about the same level throughout.

Within the English regions unemployment rates fell in all areas between spring 1998 and spring 2000, apart from the East Midlands where the rate remained fairly steady, and the North East, where the rate rose from 8.0 per cent to 10.0 per cent by spring 1999. The rate has been generally falling since then, and at spring 2000 the rate in the North East was 8.9 per cent.

Unemployment cont.

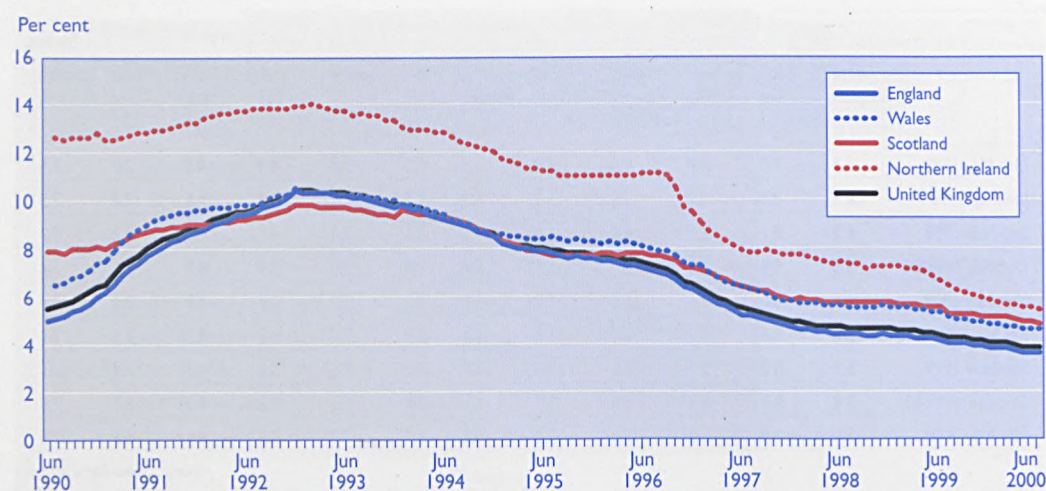
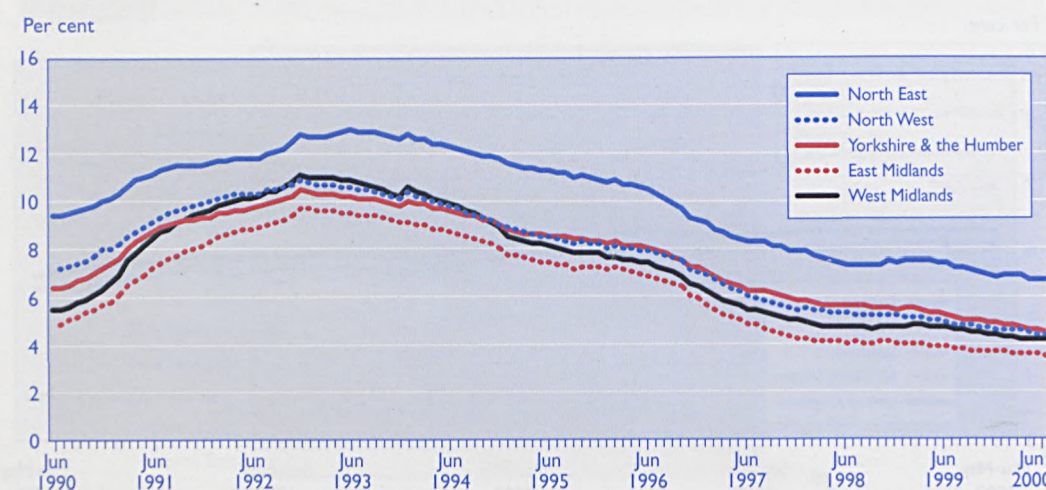
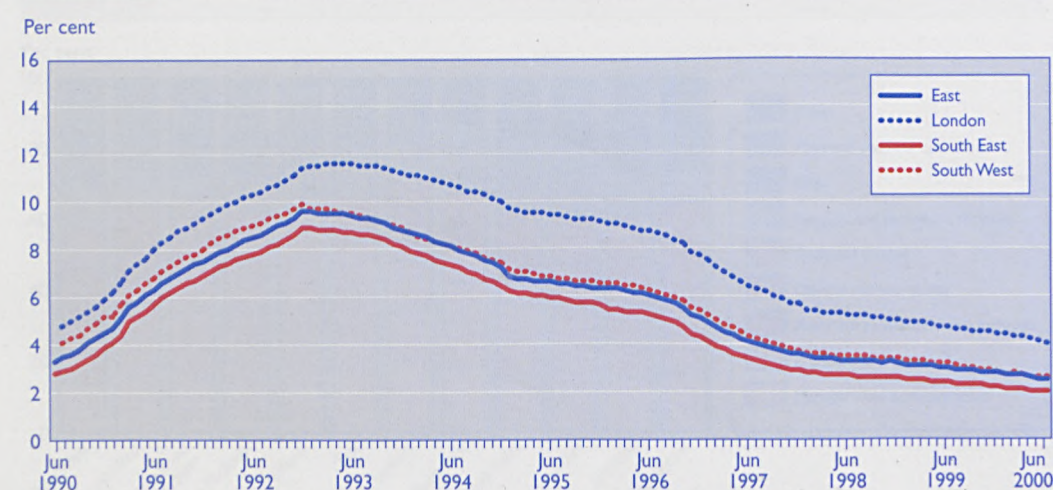
The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate at 6.7 per cent was also highest in the North East in June 2000, compared with 3.8 per cent for the UK

The proportion of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in the UK was 1.7 percentage points lower than it had been ten years earlier. The region with the greatest fall was Northern Ireland, with a fall of 7.3 percentage points over the past ten years to 5.4 per cent (Figures 5a, b and c).

Trends

The claimant count rate in the UK is the lowest since 1975. Comparisons within the United Kingdom from June 1990 show that the rate is lower in all countries and regions at June 2000 than at the beginning of this period. The largest overall fall was in Northern Ireland, which has a rate of 12.7 per cent in June 1990, a high peak of 14.0 per cent in February 1993 and was at 5.4 per cent at June 2000. In Scotland, the rate fell overall from 7.9 per cent to 4.8 per cent at June 2000, with a high peak of 9.8 per cent in the winter of 1992/93.

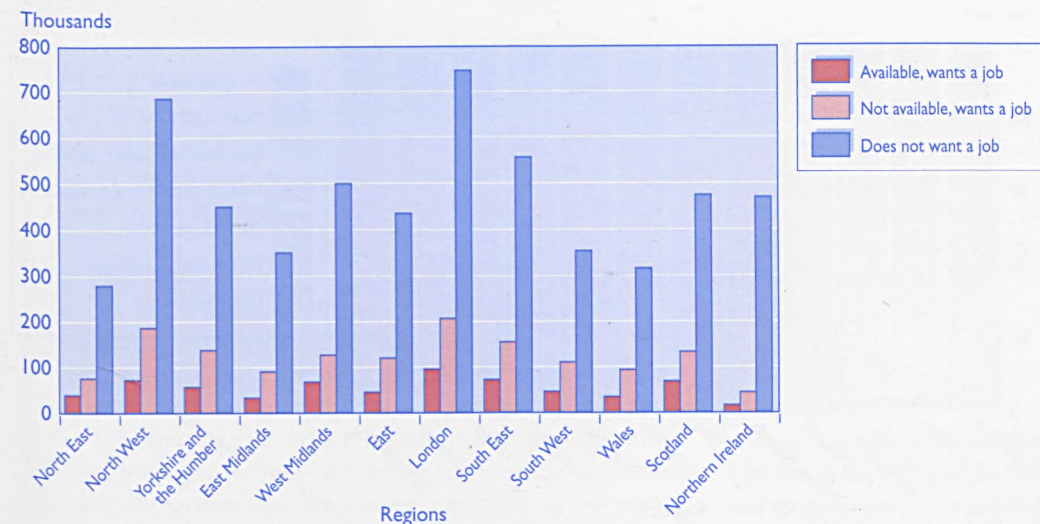
Within the English regions, the largest overall falls were in the North West and North East regions. The rate in the North West was 7.2 per cent at June 1990 and 4.4 per cent at June 2000 with the highest point in December 1993, at 10.9 per cent. In the North East, the rate was 9.4 per cent at June 1990 and ended at 6.7 per cent, with a peak of 13.0 per cent in June 1993.

Figure 5a Claimant count rates^a by country; June 1990 to June 2000, seasonally adjustedFigure 5b Claimant count rates^a by region; June 1990 to June 2000, seasonally adjustedFigure 5c Claimant count rates^a by region; June 1990 to June 2000, seasonally adjusted

a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits.

Source: Nomis[®]

Figure 6 Economically inactive; working age; spring 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: excludes those who want a job and are seeking, but are not available.

Activity

WHILE THE seasonally adjusted economic activity rate for those of working age in the South East, at 83.8 per cent, was the highest of all the countries and regions in spring 2000, the lowest rate was in Northern Ireland, at 69.9 per cent, not seasonally adjusted. The rate for the UK was 79.1 per cent.

Inactivity

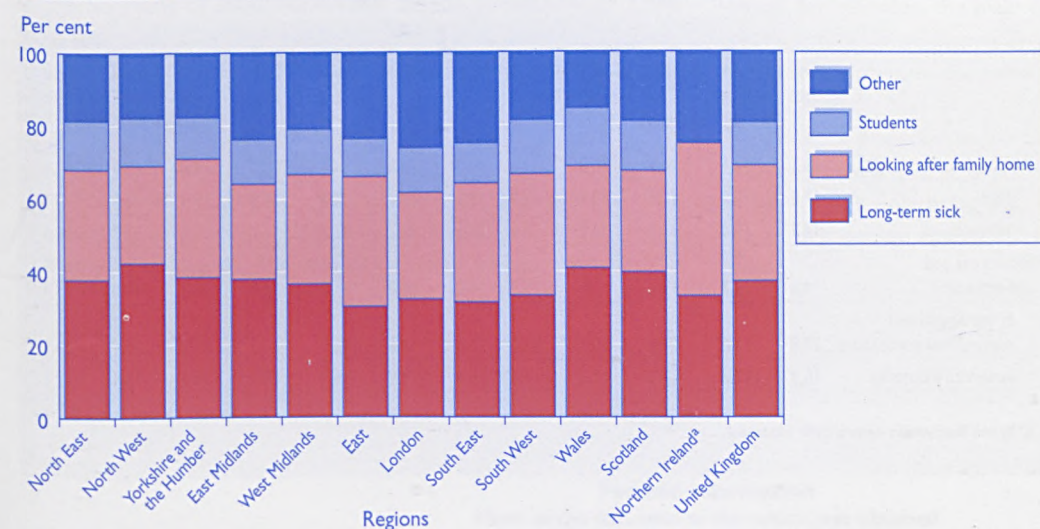
LONDON HAD the highest number of economically inactive people wanting a job – but who were not seeking one during spring 2000 – at 303,000. However, only 96,000 of these were available for work. Both London and the South East had around the same percentage of inactive people available for work as in the UK as a whole (32 per cent). The lowest proportion was found in Northern Ireland (27 per cent) and the highest in the West Midlands (35 per cent) (Figure 6).

The percentage of those wanting a job who were inactive because of long-term sickness was 42 per cent in the North West – the highest in the UK; this compares with the UK average figure of 37 per cent. In Northern Ireland, 42 per cent of those who were inactive were looking after the family or home (the highest seen in the UK). This compares to the UK figure of 32 per cent. Conversely, only 26 per cent of those inactive in the East Midlands stated this as a reason for not seeking or being available for work (Figure 7).

Inactivity trends

The UK seasonally adjusted working-age inactivity rate fell 0.6 percentage points in the two years to spring 2000. The largest regional fall of 2.7 percentage points was in the North West (down to 22.4 per cent from 25.1 per cent in spring 1998). The rates in Wales and the North East, both fell 1.6 percentage points. The three inactivity rate rises occurred in Northern Ireland (up by 2.4 percentage points, not seasonally adjusted) the West Midlands (up by 0.8 percentage points) and the East (up by 0.6 percentage points).

Figure 7 Economically inactive by reason for inactivity; spring 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

a For Northern Ireland, student data are included in 'other'.

Qualifications and training

Qualifications

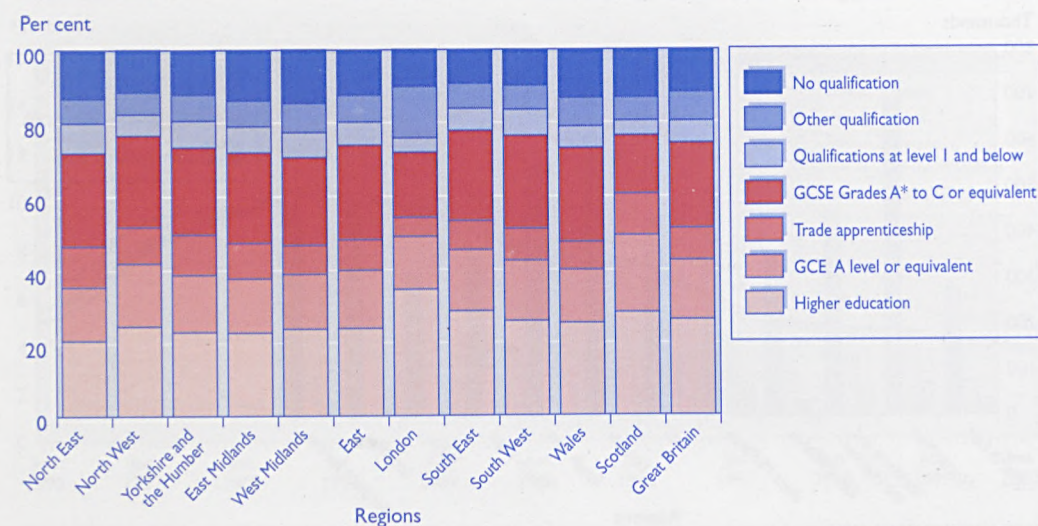
SPRING 2000 LFS results show that, for the economically active population of working age, London has the highest proportion of people with a higher level qualification. The lowest proportion is in the North East, at 20.8 per cent (Figure 8).

Training

LFS estimates also show that over 16 per cent of people of working age in the South West received job-related training during the four weeks prior to their interview at spring 2000 – the highest proportion of all the regions. This compares with 14 per cent for Great Britain. The managerial and professional occupations received the most job-related training overall and this was highest in the South West.

In spring 2000, a higher percentage of women received job-related training than men consistently throughout Great Britain. The South West had the highest figure with just under 17 per cent of women receiving job-related training, whereas Yorkshire and the Humber displayed the largest differential between males and females, almost 4 percentage points (Table 3).

Figure 8 Economically active^a of working age by highest qualification; Great Britain; spring 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Excludes people who did not answer the qualifications question.

Table 3 Persons of working age receiving job-related training:^a spring 2000

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
All people of working age	13.1	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.0	15.4	14.5	16.3	14.0	13.9	14.4
Men	11.8	12.8	12.4	13.4	12.7	13.2	15.1	12.7	15.8	13.4	12.9	13.4
Women	14.6	15.4	16.3	15.2	15.6	15.0	15.7	16.5	16.7	14.6	15.0	15.6
Employees and self-employed	14.6	15.7	15.6	15	15.2	14.6	15.9	15.1	16.8	14.8	14.9	15.4
in managerial and professional occupations	20.8	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.2	20.4	19.8	18.7	23	21.0	21.1	20.8
in service industries	16.3	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.4	16.4	17.2	16.9	18.1	16.8	16.4	17.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

a In the four weeks before their interview.

Technical note

LFS regrossing

LFS quarterly data covering autumn 1993 to autumn 1999 were regrossed to take account of new population estimates (see 'LFS: regrossing and seasonal adjustment', pp211-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000).

LFS data for unitary authorities

LFS quarterly data are now available for current unitary authority and local authority districts back to Autumn 1993. The LFS annual Local Area Database, which provides more robust estimates for local authorities, contains data for those unitary authorities that were in existence during the period covered by the relevant database.

The LFS annual database makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analyses of local area data from the survey using 14 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database at the Great Britain level. It was first released in May 1996, covering the period March 1994-February 1995. The latest database covering March 1998 to February 1999 was released at the beginning of 2000. For further details, please contact Tricia Williams, tel. 020 7533 6113.

Claimant count rates

The denominators for the rates are updated annually. The latest revisions were published in July 2000, covering the period from 1997 onwards. The revised rates are available on Nomis®.

Employment

The LFS is considered to be the better source for estimates of overall employment, while the employee jobs series (i.e. the Annual Employment Survey and the Short-term Employment Survey) is the better source for employment by industry. Details of the two data sources are given in the Labour Market Data section, page S2.

Unemployment

There are two National Statistics measures of unemployment. The first is derived from the LFS, and is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). ONS also publishes the monthly claimant count, which is based on the administrative system and includes all people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count.

The LFS unemployment rates are residence-based, measuring the number of ILO unemployed as a proportion of economically active residents. The claimant count rate uses a workplace-based denominator, the main component of which is employer-based estimates of employee jobs. Further details of the two sources are given in the Labour Market Data section, page S2. Advice on the use of unemployment rates for sub-national estimates is provided in the *Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics*.

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

Further information

Much of the data used in this article was obtained from the Nomis® database. For more information on the Nomis® database, see page 500.

LFS data is available from SPSS MR, see page 482, except some of the annual tables, which can be obtained from Nomis®.

Regional Trends is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of statistics. For enquiries, tel. 020 7533 5796. *Region in Figures* provides data in nine volumes covering each of the government regions in depth.

If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Tricia Williams at the Office for National Statistics, e-mail tricia.williams@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6113.

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Estimating job entry and exit from the Labour Force Survey

By **Iain Bell**, Analytical Services, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) data on a consistent basis allow analyses of the number of people employed in their main job for less than three months and the number leaving a main job in the past three months. This provides more complete information on flows in and out of employment than simply looking at redundancies.

- The data rely on recall and are therefore not consistent with the quarterly changes in employment seen in the LFS.

- In spring 2000, there were approximately 1.4 million people employed in their main job for less than three months. Around half of these people had left a main job in the past three months.

- In spring 2000, 1.1 million people had left their main job in the past three months of whom 60 per cent had found another job.

- Since 1992, the number of people employed for less than three months has risen due to an increase in the numbers leaving a job in the past three months and starting another. At the same time the number employed for less than three months who did not leave a job in the past three months has fallen.

- DTI's Small Business Service is studying business start-ups and failures and the resultant employment creation and reduction and hope to publish results later this year.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

The aim of this article is to look at what data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) on movements into and out of employment should be included in the LFS Quarterly Supplement and to describe the data and the problems with it.

Introduction

JOB ENTRY and job exit are important issues when looking at developments in the labour market. Simply looking at one side of this equation presents limited information, which could distort the conclusions. For example, a high number of people leaving jobs might reflect high turnover as employees move to find other jobs, rather than providing any indicator of the state of the labour market. Without information on the reason for leaving the previous job and information on how many people move back into employment, it is difficult to assess the implications of high rates of job exit. It is necessary to look at the dynamics of the labour market rather than just changes in levels of employment between periods.

Available Labour Force Survey data

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) contains consistent data on people leaving employment and starting new jobs in the past three months. The available data show the numbers of people in a job who have been with their current employer for less than three months; and the number of people who left a job in the past three months. Additional information is available on people's current economic activity and reasons for leaving their previous employment, including estimates of redundancy. A data source such as the LFS cannot measure the creation and destruction of jobs, because the job is not the unit of

observation on which the survey is based. What the LFS can measure are the movements of people into and out of work.

Data quality issues

If a person has changed jobs twice in the past three months, the data will show only that one person is employed for less than three months. Similarly, those who have left more than one job in the past three months are counted as having left only one job.

The data refer only to main jobs; any changes made by individuals regarding second job are not included in the figures.

Looking at the data over time it is possible to assess the data quality by looking at the difference between the number of people in their current employment for less than three months and the number of people who left a job in the past three months (see *Figure 1*). In times when employment is rising, it would be expected that the number leaving a job in the past three months would be less than the number employed for less than three months. However, the data show that this is not always the case. There are two reasons for this:

- seasonal adjustment of headline series can mean that a quarterly rise

in employment is smaller than the usual seasonal pattern and thus the headline seasonally adjusted series will decrease, even though the unadjusted series is rising; and

- respondent error: respondents are asked to recall when they started or finished their previous job. They may not remember this accurately and may either recall it as being not as far back in time as when the event happened or further back than in reality.

A previous article 'Redundancies: enhancing the coherence of LFS estimates' pp225-9, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 detailed the new, consistent method for calculating duration of less than three months. For redundancy variables, earlier articles have detailed the discontinuity in spring 1995 in these data, which does not affect other duration variables.

Finally, no attempt should be made to relate the redundancy estimates directly to the number of people who left a job in the past three months. Redundancy estimates include figures for those who were made redundant from one job and left another job in the previous three months. As noted above, the figures for those leaving a job in the past three months do not.

Trends in movements into and out of employment

Table 1 shows data for spring quarters from 1995 onwards. In spring 2000, around 1.4 million people in employment had been in their current main job for less than three months. Around half of these people had left their previous main job in the past three months. Approximately 1.1 million people had left their main job in the past three months and 60 per cent of these were currently employed in another job. Even in times of economic downturn (1992, for example) there are still large numbers of people who leave one main job and start another within the three months.

Since 1995 there has been an increase in the number of people, who have been in their job for less than three months. However, examination of the data shows that this is the result of an increase in the number of people who left a job in the past three months and started another job. The number of people who have been in their job for less than three months who did not leave a previous job in the past three months has fallen slightly over this period. The increase in employment over this period has mainly been driven by the fall in the number of people leaving their main

Table 1 People starting and leaving main job in past three months by current economic activity; United Kingdom; spring 1995 to spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Employed in current main job for less than three months				Left a main job in past three months						
	All	Left main job in past three months	Made redundant in past three months*	Did not leave a job in past three months	All	Currently in employment	Made redundant in past three months*	Currently ILO unemployed*	Made redundant in past three months, currently ILO unemployed*	Left a job in past three months, currently inactive	Made redundant in past three months, currently inactive
All Persons											
Spring 1995	1,296	539	83	756	1,025	539	83	256	75	230	23
Spring 1996	1,297	552	70	744	1,063	552	70	268	74	243	26
Spring 1997	1,423	638	69	785	1,165	638	69	259	72	267	28
Spring 1998	1,435	688	68	747	1,204	688	68	250	66	265	35
Spring 1999	1,370	638	90	732	1,128	638	90	250	71	240	26
Spring 2000	1,385	679	83	706	1,130	679	83	228	71	223	26
Male											
Spring 1995	654	279	54	375	523	279	54	169	51	76	8
Spring 1996	679	307	51	372	567	307	51	174	55	86	13
Spring 1997	767	355	45	413	612	355	45	165	57	92	13
Spring 1998	754	402	45	352	677	402	45	166	43	109	19
Spring 1999	735	358	61	377	615	358	61	162	51	94	17
Spring 2000	725	383	53	342	619	383	53	154	55	82	9
Female											
Spring 1995	642	261	30	381	502	261	30	87	24	154	14
Spring 1996	618	246	19	372	496	246	19	94	19	157	13
Spring 1997	656	283	24	372	553	283	24	94	15	175	15
Spring 1998	681	286	24	395	526	286	24	84	23	157	16
Spring 1999	635	279	30	356	513	279	30	87	20	146	9
Spring 2000	660	295	30	365	510	295	30	74	16	141	17

* Estimates of redundancy are not directly comparable with other estimates in this table as they can include multiple events in past months.

Source: Labour Force Survey

job in the past three months who were not re-employed. Thus entrants to employment are continuing to stay in employment (including changes of employer) for longer periods of time due to increases in re-employment rates of those leaving jobs. This is true for both males and females.

Comparing spring 2000 with spring 1992, the story is roughly the same but more pronounced. The number of people in their current job for less than three months has risen from 1,134,000 to 1,385,000, with the vast majority of this increase accounted for by people who had left another job in the past 3 months (434,000 in spring 1992 compared with 679,000 in spring 2000). Meanwhile, the number of people leaving a job in the past three months stayed roughly constant, but the proportion who left and found a new job rose from 44 per cent to 60 per cent.

One feature of the data is strong seasonality. The autumn quarters generally see approximately 40 per cent more people in their current job for less than three months than the winter quarters. Similarly, autumn quarters also show the largest numbers of people who had left a job in the past three months.

Figure 1 shows the data on a seasonal quarter basis.

Future plans

The data in *Table 1* of this article will be placed in the *LFS Quarterly Supplement* from the November issue onwards. ONS has recently made longitudinal data available from the LFS linked over two and five quarters. DfEE intends to use these data to investigate further the patterns shown in this article and to research the recall and response error issues noted earlier in the article.

Alternative sources of information

The Small Business Service (an Agency of the Department of Trade and Industry) is conducting a study into the sources of job creation and loss in the UK since 1995. The aim of the study is to estimate the number of UK businesses starting up, growing, contracting and closing, and, in each case, the employment created or destroyed as a result.

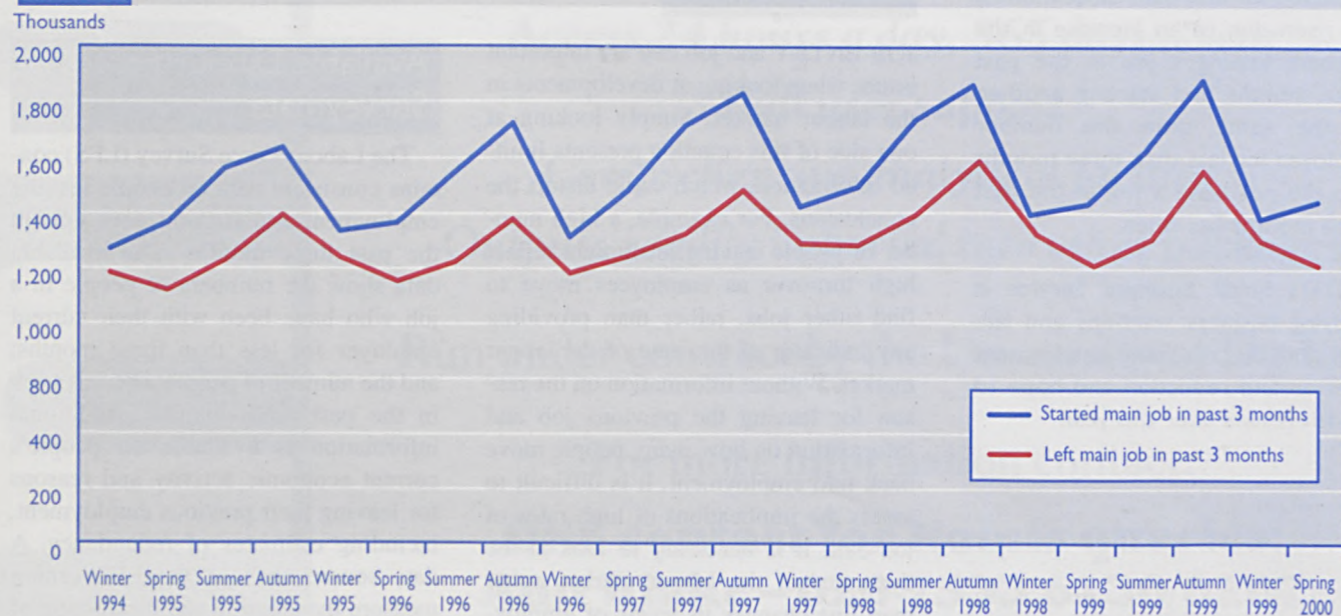
The study draws on a longitudinal database of UK businesses, weighted to

the known business population and to recent trends in start-ups and closures. Estimates will be produced by sector, size and age of business, region and type of ownership (i.e. independent, not independent but UK-owned, and foreign-owned businesses). It will determine, for example, whether small businesses are the main creators (and destroyers) of jobs, as earlier studies during the 1980s suggested. It is hoped that detailed results will be published before the end of this year.

Further information

For further information, contact:
Iain Bell,
Department for Education and
Employment,
Caxton House,
Tothill Street,
London SW1H 9NF,
e-mail iain.bell@dfee.gov.uk,
tel. 020 7273 5663.

Figure 1 People starting and leaving main job in past three months; United Kingdom; 1995 to 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

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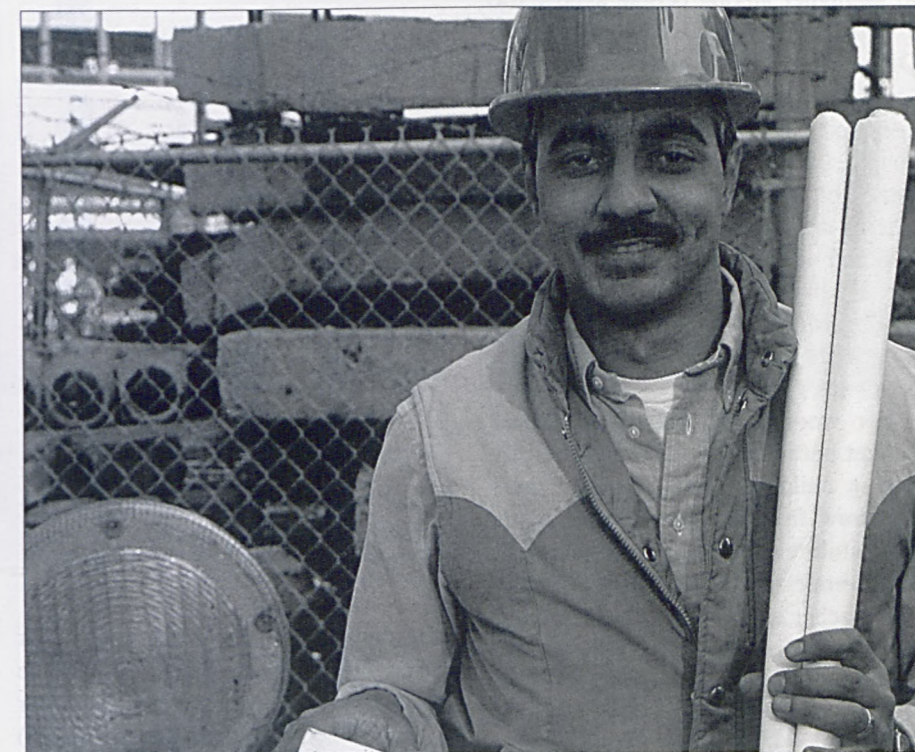
For detailed enquiries on employment, ILO unemployment, claimant count, economic activity, earnings and other labour market topics call the Labour Market Division on 020 7533 6094 during office hours, fax 020 7533 6183, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Patterns of labour market participation in ethnic minority groups

By David Owen, Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, **Batool Reza**, Equal Opportunities and Research Division, Department for Education and Employment, **Anne Green**, **Malcolm Maguire** and **Jane Pitcher**, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick

Key points

- White economic activity rates are well above those for people from ethnic minority groups as a whole. Among men of working age, only Black Caribbean and Indian men have economic activity rates (80 per cent and 82 per cent respectively) close to Whites (85 per cent).
- An important influence on the participation of women in the labour market is their partnership status. Black Caribbean women have the highest economic activity rate (83 per cent). Pakistani and Bangladeshi women are more likely to be economically active if they are single than if they are married or cohabiting.
- Ethnic minority men are over-represented in the service sector. The distribution industry is the largest single source of service sector jobs for men from ethnic minority groups, employing 70 per cent of Bangladeshi and 58 per cent of Chinese men. In contrast, only 17 per cent of White and 19 per cent of Black men work in this industry.
- Men from ethnic minority groups as a whole are less likely than White men to be employed as managers and administrators. However, this average obscures the very low percentage of Black Caribbean, Black African and Bangladeshi men (10 per cent, 13 per cent and 16 per cent respectively) in such occupations.
- White people experience the lowest rates of unemployment (6 per cent), with ethnic minority rates more than twice as high for men (13 per cent), and over two-and-a-half times as high for women (5 per cent unemployment rate for White women compared with 13 per cent for ethnic minority groups).
- The proportion leaving the New Deal Gateway for an unknown destination was higher for all ethnic minority groups in aggregate (24 per cent for all leavers) and for each of the individual ethnic minority groups than for the White Group (15 per cent of all leavers).



This article presents key statistics relating to the labour market position of people from different ethnic groups.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE summarises some of the key labour market findings from a DfEE research report, *Minority ethnic participation and achievements in education, training and the labour market*.

The findings presented here are largely based on analysis of data from the Labour Force Survey (average for spring 1999 to winter 1999/2000). The article also presents information on the participation and experiences of different ethnic groups in New Deal schemes, evaluating the impact of the New Deal for young unemployed people.

Economic activity

Analysis of labour market participation among ethnic groups reveals con-

siderable variations by age and gender. *Table 1* shows that White economic activity rates are well above those for people from ethnic minority groups as a whole. Among men of working age (aged 16 to 64), only Black Caribbean and Indian men have economic activity rates (80 per cent and 82 per cent respectively) close to Whites (85 per cent). In contrast, Bangladeshi and Chinese men are distinctive in having very low economic activity rates (65 per cent and 63 per cent respectively). The difference between White and ethnic minority economic activity rates is greater for women. Among women of working age, economic activity rates are highest for Black Caribbean (75 per cent) and White (74 per cent) women, well above the average economic activity rate for all women in ethnic

minority groups (56 per cent). Female economic activity rates are lowest for the Bangladeshi (22 per cent) and Pakistani (30 per cent) ethnic groups.

Age, like ethnicity, is also an important determinant of economic activity rates. Economic activity rates are found to be higher among people aged 25 to 44 than for younger and older people. Differences in participation rates between ethnic groups are least in this age group, but are wider among older people. For example, economic activity rates for Pakistani and Bangladeshi men in the 45-64 age group are 62 per cent and 40 per cent respectively, compared with 78 per cent for the White group. Men from the Black ethnic groups show similar patterns to White men (see Table 1).

For women, the pattern of labour market participation is complicated by having children, since many mothers withdraw from the labour force while their children are young.¹ As a result, the overall female economic activity rate reaches a peak for women in their mid-to-late twenties, falls in their early thirties, and then rises again to a higher peak in their late thirties. Peak rates of labour market participation are lower for women from ethnic minority groups as a whole than for White women and occur at a slightly older age (in the 25-29 and 45-49 year age groups). However, the pattern of economic activity by age is radically different for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women to that for women from other ethnic groups. Those aged 16-19 are most likely to be economically active, but their economic activity rates then decline with increasing age, with the percentage of women in their thirties who are economically active being particularly low.

An important influence upon the participation of women in the labour market is their partnership status. For White women, there is very little difference in economic activity rates between those who are married or cohabiting and those who are not in a partnership (more than 70 per cent are economically active). In contrast, among women from ethnic minority groups as a whole, women without a partner have slightly higher economic activity rates than

Table 1 Economic activity rates by age group, sex and ethnic group; Great Britain; average of spring 1999 to winter 1999/2000

	Men				Women				Per cent
	16-64	16-24	25-44	45-64	16-59	16-24	25-44	45-59	
White	85	78	94	78	74	70	78	71	
All ethnic minority groups	77	59	88	70	56	47	60	55	
Black ^a	78	69	86	69	68	54	72	72	
Black Caribbean	80	77	89	65	75	63	78	72	
Black African	76	50	84	77	61	40	65	71	
Other Black ^a	81	78	83	*	67	59	72	*	
South Asian	77	59	91	67	47	45	51	41	
Indian	82	62	95	74	63	56	69	56	
Pakistani	74	56	89	62	30	35	31	21	
Bangladeshi	65	55	81	40	22	36	*	*	
All other groups	74	47	85	78	57	46	58	64	
Chinese	63	*	83	73	57	*	63	64	
Other Asian	77	46	85	82	58	52	58	64	
Other	76	58	86	77	55	49	55	66	
All ethnic groups^b	85	76	93	77	73	68	76	70	

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

^a Includes Black mixed.

^b Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey

those with a partner. Among married or cohabiting women, Black women are more likely than women from all other ethnic groups (including White women) to be in the labour force. Overall, Black Caribbean women have the highest economic activity rate (83 per cent). Over 60 per cent of married and cohabiting Indian and Chinese women are economically active, but only 25 per cent of Pakistani and 14 per cent of Bangladeshi married and cohabiting women are in the labour force. In contrast Pakistani and Bangladeshi women are more likely to be economically active if they are not in a partnership (see Figure 1).

Employment status

Overall, more than 80 per cent of men and over 90 per cent of women from both White and ethnic minority groups who are in employment are employees. The proportion of the working population accounted for by employees is greatest in the Black ethnic groups, with 87 per cent of men and 96 per cent of women working as employees.

Self-employment is much more common for men than for women, and most

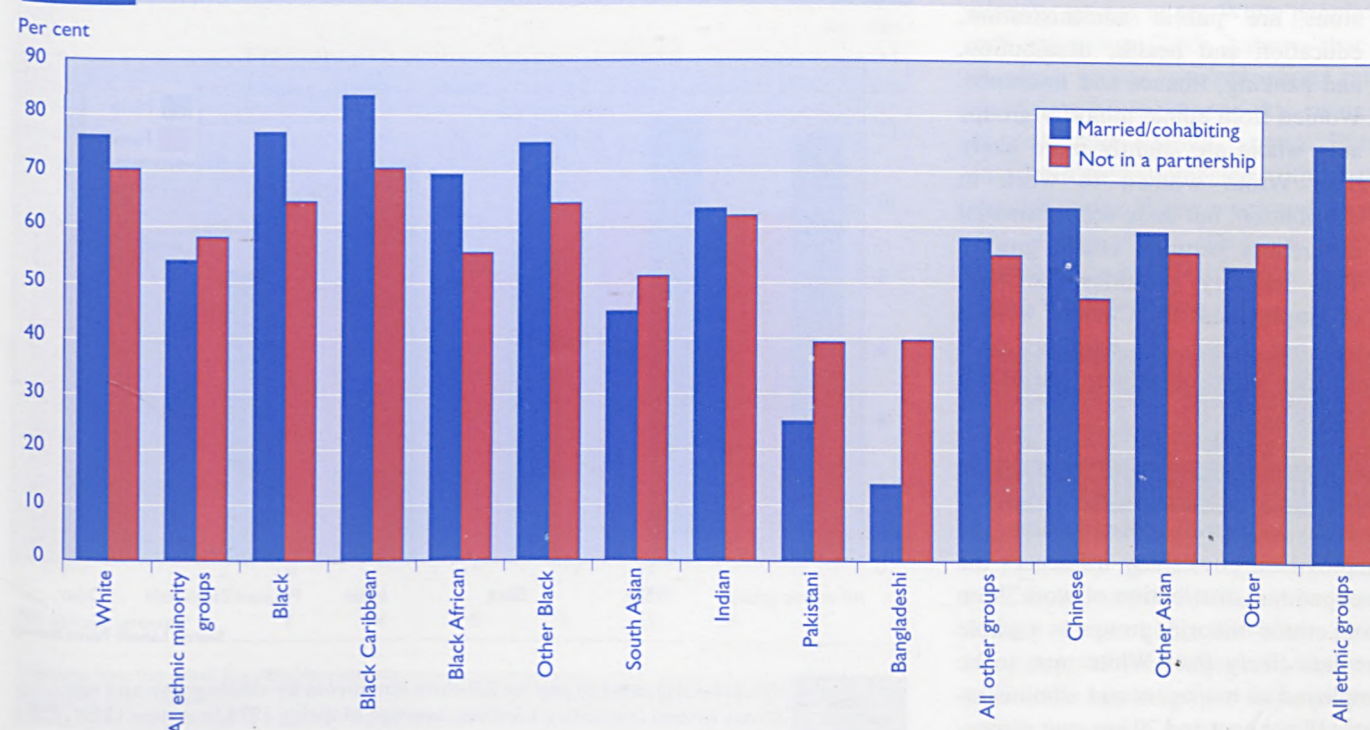
common among South Asian people. The largest percentages of men who are self-employed occur in the Pakistani (25 per cent), Chinese (21 per cent) and Indian (19 per cent) ethnic groups. The percentages of both men and women from Black ethnic groups in self-employment is well below those of other ethnic groups. Only 12 per cent of men from Black ethnic groups are self-employed compared with 15 per cent of White people and 17 per cent for all ethnic minority groups.

Employment structure

There are marked gender and ethnic differences in the industrial breakdown of employment. These differences are more apparent in some sectors than others.

- 60 per cent of men work in the service sector, with ethnic minority men over-represented in this area of employment (76 per cent of ethnic minority men work in this sector). This percentage is highest for Bangladeshi, Chinese and Black African men (at 91, 88 and 85 per cent respectively) and least for Black Caribbean (67 per cent) and Indian (72 per cent) men.

Figure 1 Economic activity rates for women aged 16-59 by marital status and ethnic group; Great Britain; average of spring 1999 to winter 1999/2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

- The distribution industry section (including restaurants and retail businesses) is the largest single source of service sector jobs for men from ethnic minority groups, employing 70 per cent of Bangladeshi and 58 per cent of Chinese men. In contrast, only 17 per cent of White and 19 per cent of Black men work in this industry.
- Among men from ethnic minority groups, only for the Black Caribbean ethnic group is the construction industry a significant source of employment. Similarly the agriculture and fishing and energy and water industries predominately employ White men. Black African (12 per cent) and Chinese (14 per cent) ethnic groups are underrepresented in the manufacturing sector compared with 19 per cent for the White ethnic group and 18 per cent for all ethnic groups.
- The percentage of men from ethnic minority groups working in transport and communications is slightly higher than that for White men, being highest (19 per cent) for Pakistani men (among whom 12 per cent are taxi drivers or chauffeurs).
- The degree of concentration into a



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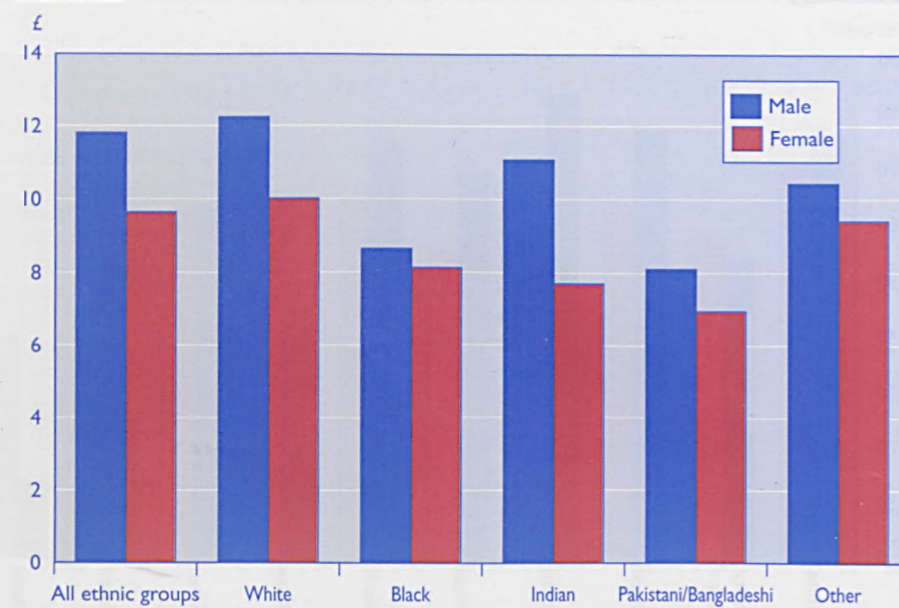
few industries is much more marked for women: the largest industry divisions are public administration, education and health; distribution, and banking, finance and insurance. Women from ethnic minority groups as a whole are slightly more likely than White women to work in distribution, but there are substantial differences between ethnic groups. This industry provides the bulk of employment for Chinese women (42 per cent), but employs only 15 per cent of Black Caribbean women.

Occupational distribution

The industrial distribution of employment powerfully influences the occupational distribution of work. Men from ethnic minority groups as a whole are less likely than White men to be employed as managers and administrators (18 per cent and 20 per cent respectively). However, this average obscures the very low percentage of Black Caribbean, Black African and Bangladeshi men (10 per cent, 13 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively) in such occupations and the high percentage of Chinese (27 per cent), Other Asian (24 per cent) and Indian (22 per cent) men in these jobs. About a fifth of White and Black Caribbean men work in craft and related (skilled manual) jobs, nearly twice as high as the percentage for men from most ethnic minority groups.

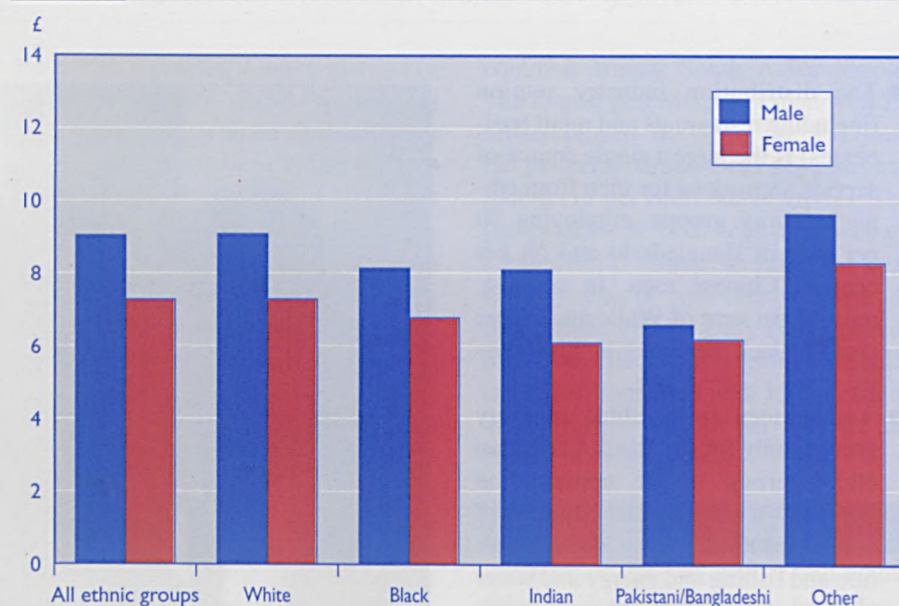
The occupational distribution of women from ethnic minority groups is similar to that for White women. The percentages working as managers and administrators or in professional occupations are particularly low in the Black ethnic groups. In contrast 17 per cent of Chinese women are managers and administrators, and 15 per cent of Chinese women work in professional occupations, compared with only 10 per cent of White women. Associate professional and technical occupations are most common for Black Caribbean women (18 per cent) compared with 11 per cent of White women. Indian women (9 per cent) are much less likely than average to work in such jobs.

Figure 2 Gross hourly rates of pay for full-time employees by ethnic group and sex; London; average of spring 1998 to winter 1998/1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Gross hourly rates of pay for full-time employees by ethnic group and sex; Great Britain (excluding London); average of spring 1998 to winter 1998/1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

Earnings

Earnings are difficult to compare between ethnic groups and between men and women, due to the numerous variables which have to be taken into account, such as hours worked, locality, and status of employment. Here, hourly wage rates for full-time employees within and outside London are compared. In London, White women earn more on average than Black and South Asian women. Outside London, women

from Chinese and Other ethnic groups have the highest earnings. Men also display a similar earnings pattern (see Figures 2 and 3).

Average hourly rates of pay are £11.81 for men in London, £9.64 for women in London, £9.04 for men living elsewhere in Britain and £7.27 for women living elsewhere in Britain. Thus, wage rates are about 30 per cent higher in London than elsewhere, and male wages are more than 20 per cent greater than female wage rates for all

Table 2 Unemployment rates by age group, sex and ethnic group; Great Britain; average of spring 1999 to winter 1999/2000

	Men		Women				Per cent	
	16-64	16-24	25-44	45-64	16-59	16-24	25-44	45-59
White	6	14	5	5	5	10	4	3
All ethnic minority groups	13	22	11	12	13	25	10	8
Black ^a	17	25	13	19	14	28	13	*
Black Caribbean	15	29	9	*	12	*	12	*
Black African	15	*	16	*	18	*	15	*
Other Black ^a	22	*	*	*	17	*	*	*
South Asian	11	20	9	11	12	26	8	*
Indian	7	17	5	*	8	*	6	*
Pakistani	15	21	11	*	20	38	*	*
Bangladeshi	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other groups	12	24	11	*	11	*	9	*
Chinese	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	16	*	14	*	13	*	*	*
All ethnic groups^b	7	14	5	5	5	11	5	3

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

^a Includes Black mixed.

^b Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.

Table 3 Number of people on New Deal 18-24 by ethnic group; Great Britain; at end of January 2000

	Thousands	Per cent
White	104.0	80.4
Black Caribbean	4.0	3.1
Black African	2.2	1.7
Other Black	1.8	1.4
Indian	1.9	1.5
Pakistani	3.6	2.8
Bangladeshi	1.2	0.9
Chinese	0.3	0.2
Other	3.1	2.4
Prefer not to say	6.5	5.0

Total 129.3 100.0
Source: DfEE Statistical First Release

ethnic groups taken together across the whole of Great Britain (see Figures 2 and 3).

Unemployment

White people experience the lowest rates of unemployment (6 per cent), with ethnic minority unemployment rates more than twice as high for men (13 per cent), and over two-and-a-half times as high for women (5 per cent unemployment rate for White women compared with 13 per cent for ethnic minority groups). Indian and Chinese people tend to experience relatively low unemployment rates (8 per cent

women, but are typically at least twice as high for all people from ethnic minority groups as for White people in each age group. Table 2 shows that in all ethnic groups, unemployment rates are highest for 16-24 year olds, rising to 29 per cent among young Black Caribbean men (compared with 14 per cent for young White men) and 34 per cent among young Pakistani women (compared with 10 per cent among young White women).

Welfare to Work: early experience of the New Deal for Young People

The number of participants on the New Deal for Young People from ethnic minority groups increased from 1,700 at the end of March 1998 to over 21,600 at the end of May 1999. Mirroring the overall pattern of participation, the number of participants from ethnic minority groups declined to around 18,000 at the end of January 2000. Table 3 shows that, of the ethnic minority groups, young Black Caribbean and Pakistani people, with nearly 4,000 and 3,600 respectively, accounted for the largest single proportions. Young people from the Chinese group comprised only 0.2 per cent of all New Deal participants.

Table 4 records the position of those in the 18-24 New Deal at the end of

and 10 per cent respectively). In contrast, the highest rate of unemployment is found among the Bangladeshi (24 per cent) and Other Black groups (19 per cent).

Unemployment rates by age

Unemployment rates decline with increasing age for both men and

Table 4 Position of people on New Deal 18-24 by ethnic group; Great Britain; at end of January 2000

	Total (000s)	Gateway (000s)	Options (%)	Follow-Through ^a				Total (000s)
				Total employer (%)	Subsidised and training (%)	Education sector (%)	Voluntary sector (%)		Environ- ment Task Force (%)
White	104.0	50.7	100	26.3	38.9	16.6	18.3	18.3
Ethnic minorities	18.0	9.9	100	17.3	57.7	19.2	5.8	2.8
Black Caribbean	3.9	2.1	100	18.2	54.5	18.2	9.1	0.7
Black African	2.2	1.0	100	14.3	71.4	14.3	0	0.4
Other Black	1.8	0.9	100	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	0.4
Indian	1.9	1.1	100	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	0.2
Pakistani	3.6	2.2	100	20.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	0.5
Bangladeshi	1.2	0.7	100	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	0.1
Chinese	0.2	0.1	100	0	100.0	0	0	0
Other	3.1	1.8	100	22.2	66.7	11.1	0	0.4
Prefer not to say	6.5	3.8	100	15.8	47.4	21.1	10.5	0.9
All	129.3	65.0	100	24.9	41.7	17.1	16.4	22.0

Source: DfEE Statistical First Release

^a Individuals join follow-through on completing their New Deal option, each of which is designed to last at least 6 months.

January 2000 by ethnic group. A common characteristic of the New Deal and the labour market in general is the variations of experience between individual ethnic groups. The proportion leaving the New Deal Gateway for an unknown destination was higher for all ethnic minority groups in aggregate (24 per cent of all leavers) and for each of the individual ethnic groups than for the White Group (15 per cent of all leavers).²

Those from the Black groups are least likely to enter unsubsidised employment: 17 per cent of the Black African group, compared with 23 per cent from all ethnic minority groups and 26 per cent for the White group. In contrast, 30 per cent of the Indian group had an immediate destination in unsubsidised employment on leaving the Gateway.

Conclusion

This article summarises the key findings on the current position of ethnic minority groups in the labour market based on Chapter 6 of the *Minority ethnic participation and achievements in education, training and the labour market* report. This report provides as up-to-date as possible a picture of the experience and achievements of people from ethnic minority groups in respect of employment, training and education throughout the lifespan. The findings presented here demonstrate the continuing disadvantage faced by ethnic minorities in the labour market, but also illustrate the diversity of experience across ethnic groups.³ Other chapters in the report demonstrate how ethnic minorities are likely to form an increasing share of the workforce in the twen-

ty-first century, and show the improving performance in further and higher education of some ethnic minorities. The report concludes with a chapter summarising the experiences and achievements of each of the ethnic groups identified in the data sets analysed.

Notes

- 1 In some ethnic groups, the data suggest that mothers do not return to the labour force after the birth of their children. Source: DfEE Statistical First Release *Position of individuals on 18-24 New Deal by ethnic group, at end of January 2000*.
- 2 A further article by ONS updating the December 1998 article 'Labour market participation of ethnic groups' will appear in the January 2001 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.
- 3

Further information

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Copies of the full report, *Minority ethnic participation and achievements in education, training and the labour market* are available, price £4.95 from DfEE Publications,

PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park,
Annesley, Nottingham, NG15 0DJ.

Employer Skills Survey 1999

By Nigel Hudson, Analytical Services, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

- The 1999 Employer Skills Survey aims to provide detailed information on the extent, causes and implications of skill deficiencies in England.
- Skill deficiencies were a cause of difficulty in filling more than 100,000 vacancies.
- A lack of non-IT technical and practical skills contributed to almost half of all skill shortage vacancies. The largest number of skill shortage vacancies were in craft and related occupations.
- Skill deficiencies have wide-ranging effects on employing organisations and have a negative impact on future employment, output and capacity.
- Latent skill deficiencies may also exist – skills that would be required for product or service improvement.
- Nine reports from the programme have already been published and more will follow during the next six months. Survey data are also to be made available.

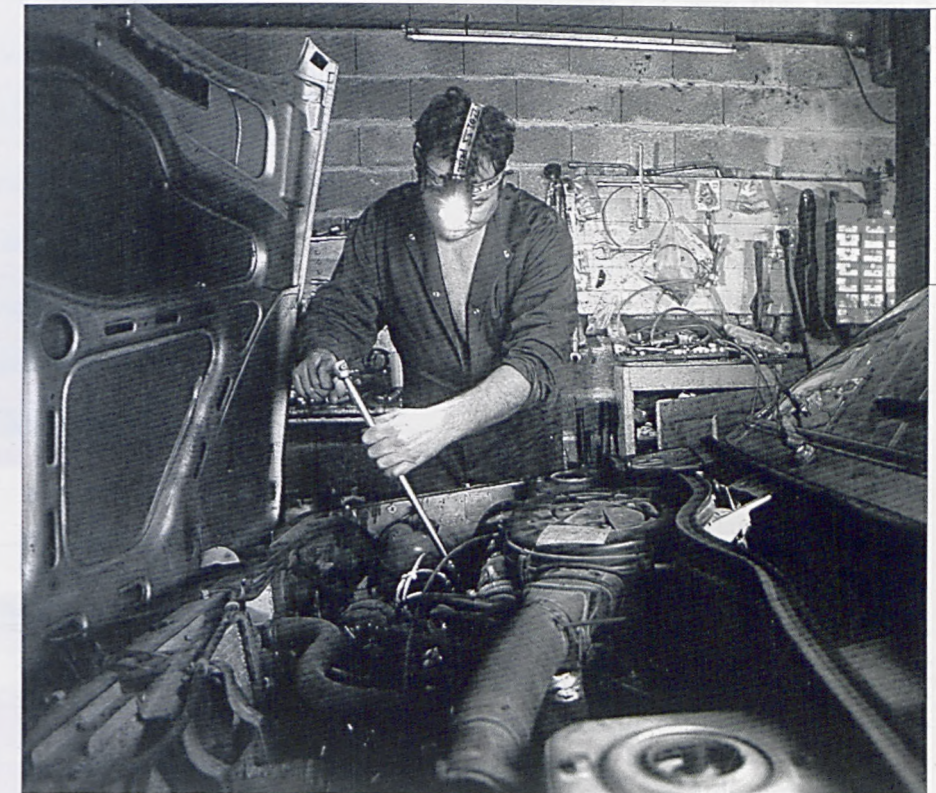


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

What is the extent of skill deficiencies in England, and what impact do they have on future employment and business prospects? This article looks at findings from a major programme of research.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE presents a few of the important findings from a major programme of research conducted to support the work of the National Skills Task Force. The programme sought to provide detailed information on the extent, causes and implications of skill deficiencies in England.

The programme included:

- a face-to-face survey of almost 4,000 employers;
- a briefer telephone survey of a further 23,000 employers;
- case studies in about 12 organisations in each of seven industrial sectors; and
- a review and analysis of existing skill deficiency data.

Results from the research were pub-

lished in an initial set of nine reports that provide more detailed and comprehensive analyses of skill deficiencies. Further reports are to follow.

This programme replaced the skill deficiencies elements of the previous Skill Needs in Britain surveys. More detailed information on training issues is provided by the Learning and Training at Work surveys. A report on the Learning and Training at Work Survey 2000 will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

Extensive skill deficiencies

Current skill deficiencies can manifest themselves in two main ways:

- **skill shortage vacancies** – these are vacancies proving hard to fill

because applicants lack the skills, qualifications or experience required. This is taken as an indication of a shortage of skills in the wider labour market; and

● **internal skill gaps** – a significant proportion of an establishment's workforce lack the proficiency needed to meet current business objectives.

On both counts the Employer Skills Survey (ESS) 1999 shows skill deficiencies are extensive.

About a third of establishments had a vacancy at the time of the surveys in autumn 1999 and around half of all vacancies were proving hard to fill. In half of these cases skills-related reasons were cited as a cause of the problem. It is estimated that there were over 100,000 skill shortage vacancies.

The largest number of skill shortage vacancies, over a fifth (22 per cent) of the total, were in craft and related occupations. This is also a disproportionate share, since this occupational group accounted for only 9 per cent of total employment. Associate professional and technical occupations also accounted for a large number, and a disproportionate share, of such vacancies.

Figure 1 highlights the importance of distinguishing the different types of vacancies. For example, if we looked only at hard-to-fill vacancies, then personal services and sales would top the occupational list. However, recruitment difficulties in these sectors are more the result of other factors, such as relatively poor pay and applicants' personal attributes, rather than a lack of skills.

One in five establishments had an internal skills gap. Employers were asked for each of nine occupational groups whether all; nearly all; over half; some but under half; or very few best described the proportion of staff who were fully proficient in their current jobs. Internal skill gaps were deemed to exist where the proportion fully proficient was less than nearly all in any occupation. This is a rather conservative measure of skill deficiency since it ignores small numbers of employees who may not be fully proficient. This makes some allowance for inevitable limits on proficiency, such as employees who have not been

Figure 1 Vacancies and employment by occupation; England; 1999

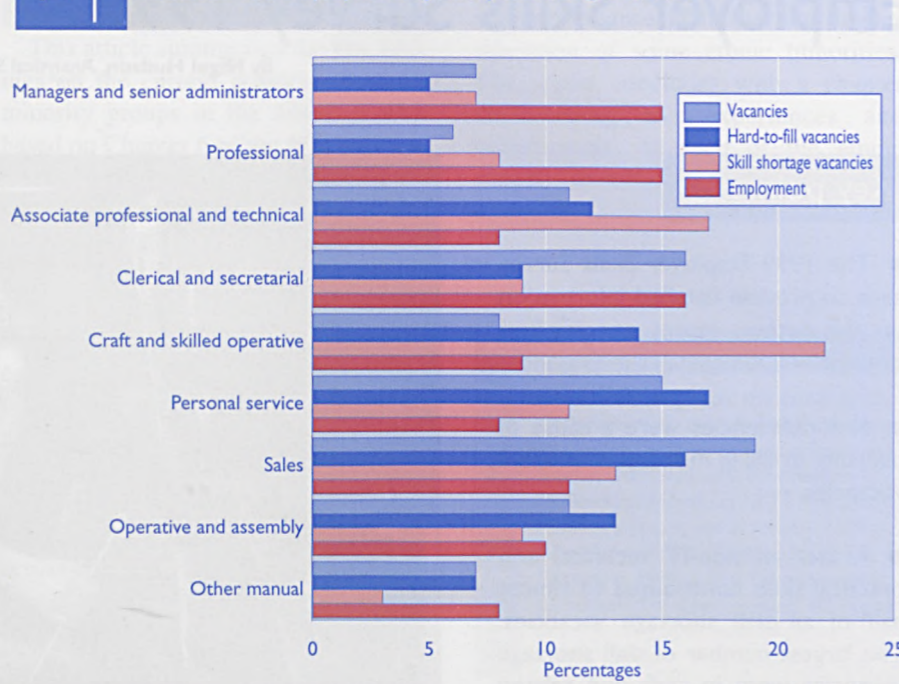


Figure 2 Occupational distribution of staff implicated in internal skill gaps; England, 1999



employed long enough to complete the necessary training or acquire experience. The occupational distribution of staff implicated in internal skill gaps is shown in Figure 2.

Which skills are a problem?

Figure 3 shows the frequency with which different skills were reported as lacking in the contexts of recruitment (skill shortage vacancies) and the exist-

ing workforce (internal skill gaps).

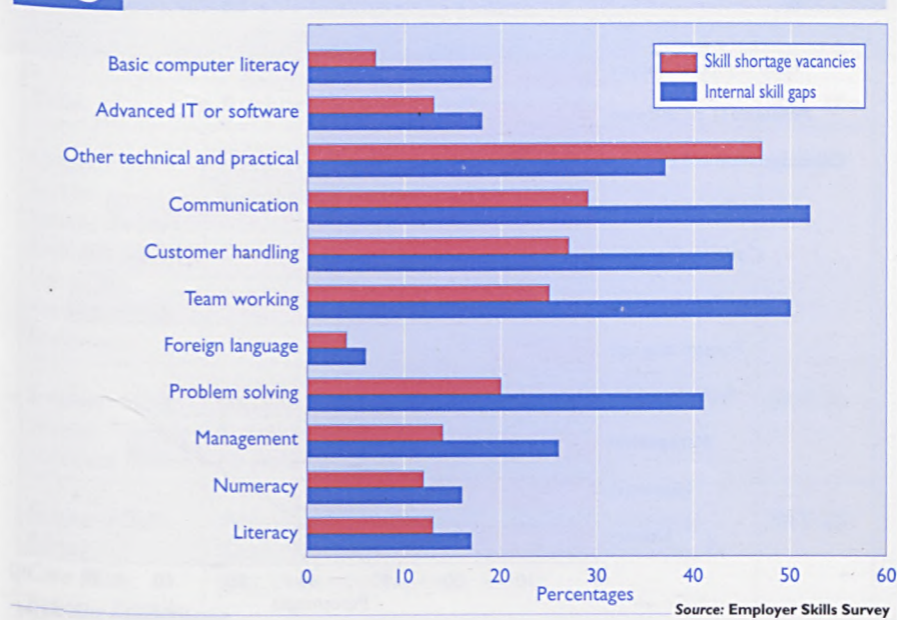
A lack of non-IT technical and practical skills features particularly strongly in recruitment, being implicated in almost half (47 per cent) of all skill shortage vacancies. This is consistent with the high number of skill shortage vacancies in craft and technical occupations. The generic skills of communication, team working, customer handling and problem solving also pose substantial problems, being mentioned in relation to 20 to 30 per cent of skill

shortage vacancies. These skills are even more strongly implicated in internal skill gaps.

Evidence from the case studies reinforces the message that technical and generic skills should not be counterposed. Jobs will require certain practical skills but these need to be complemented by generic skills if performance, such as improving efficiency by adopting new forms of work organisation, is to be enhanced.

Nor should we ignore less frequently reported skill deficiencies. Difficulties with management skills do not figure highly in terms of their relative numbers but this belies their likely impact. The case studies indicate that poor strategic management skills can have a profound effect on business prospects. Using average figures from across the whole survey may also mask problems that are important in specific areas. For example, a lack of foreign language skills is relevant to only 4 per cent of all skill shortage vacancies, but this rises to 12 per cent among managers and senior administrators. Similarly, literacy and numeracy were a problem in a fifth or more of clerical and operative skill shortage vacancies. The food manufacturing case studies (see Box 1, SKT 34) indicate how this undermines the platform on which employers are seeking to build skills to improve efficiency.

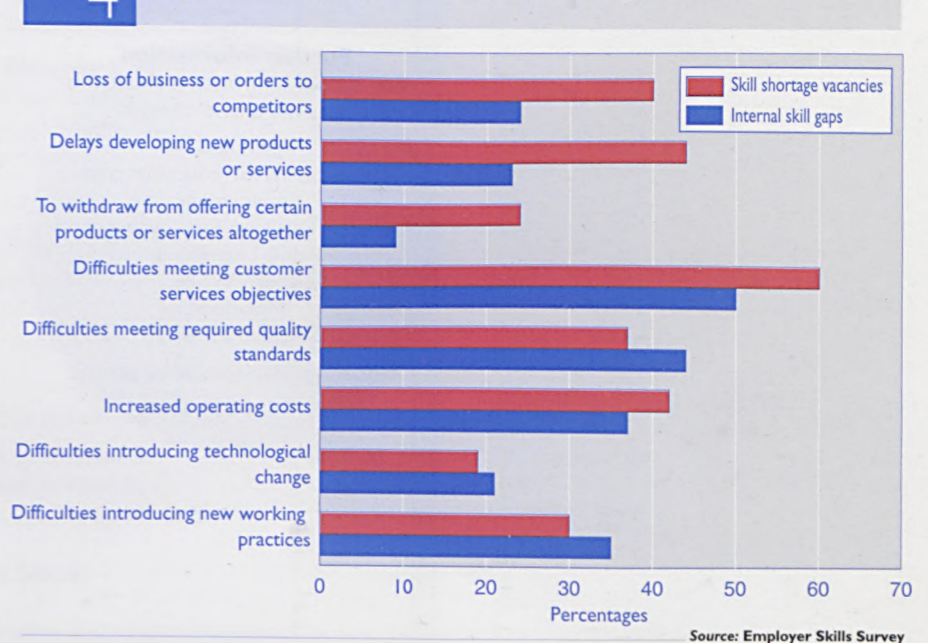
Figure 3 Frequency of skill deficiencies reported by establishments; England; 1999



Skill deficiencies matter

Where skill deficiencies were reported, they had wide ranging and important impacts on the employing organisations, as shown in Figure 4. In a half or more of all cases, skill deficiencies were undermining establishments' ability to meet their customer service objectives. There were far fewer instances of establishments withdrawing altogether from offering a particular product or service, but this is a particularly severe impact.

Figure 4 Impact of skill deficiencies on establishments; England; 1999



Sophisticated statistical analyses of data from the Confederation of British Industry and British Chambers of Commerce surveys (see Box 1, SKT 30) indicate that skills problems are not simply a product of the economic cycle but have a negative impact on future employment, output and capacity. In manufacturing, an increase of 1 per cent in companies reporting a shortage of skilled labour constraining output was associated with a subsequent fall in both output and employment of about 1 per cent. In services, the fall is estimated to be between half and three-quarters of a per cent.

Beyond currently reported skill deficiencies

The skill deficiencies reported above are substantial but still understate the problem. The case studies provide evidence that some managers are unaware of all the skill problems affecting their businesses. So employer surveys are likely to under-report internal skill gaps.

Organisations also face ongoing pressures to improve the quality both of their products and services. Over two-thirds (69 per cent) of employers were estimated to be currently implementing or about to implement plans to improve the quality of their products or services.

These improvements will require additional skills and these are presented in *Figure 5*. Again, both generic skills (60 per cent to 73 per cent) and non-IT technical and practical skills figure strongly (55 per cent).

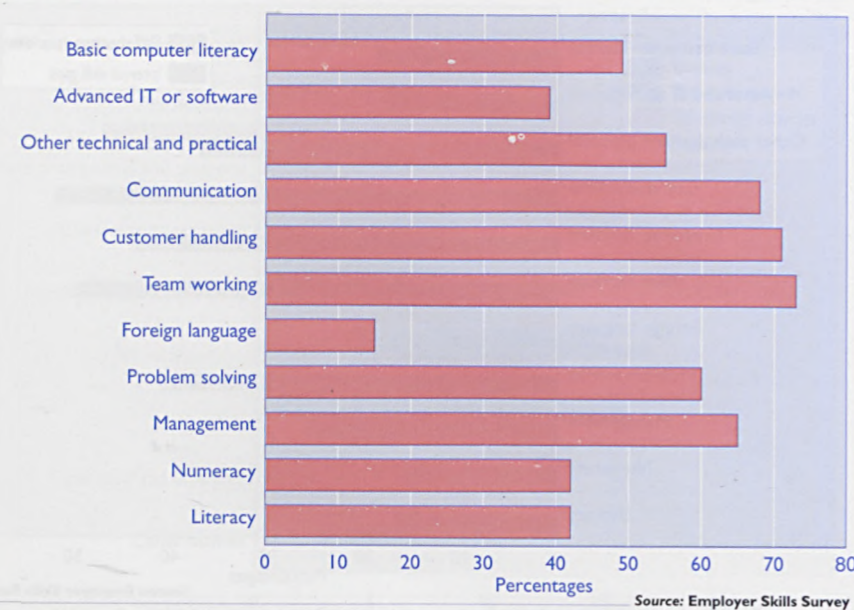
The case studies provide evidence of the cost of failing to keep up with quality and efficiency trends. In engineering (see *Box 1*, SKT 33), examples were found of establishments forced from higher value activities into mass production areas.

This raises a more general problem of what have been called latent skill deficiencies. Even if skills are adequate for current purposes, should we be aspiring to deliver higher quality products or services? If so, these could require very different, and generally higher, levels of skills and would give rise to additional skill needs. Initial analyses suggest such latent skill deficiencies may be of the same order of magnitude as the skill deficiencies currently being reported by employers.

Future reports

In the future, more sophisticated statistical analyses will address this issue of latent skill deficiencies to complement the existing case study evidence. A report on this work and a synthesis of findings from the programme as a whole will be available early in 2001. Regional summaries of the survey

Figure 5 Additional skills required for quality improvements; England; 1999



results will be published during 2000 and it is intended to make the survey data available for analysis.

Obtaining reports

Box 1 details the reports currently available, their reference numbers and authors. The research team for this work also included IFF Research Limited, who together with NOP Business undertook the survey fieldwork, and Geoff Mason of the National

Institute for Economic and Social Research, who provided expert support for the whole programme. Some of these findings, along with other research, have already been reported in DfEE (2000), *Skills for all: Research Report from the National Skills Task Force*, Sheffield: DfEE, ref. 141STFRP. All these reports are available from DfEE Publications (tel. 0845 60 222 60) or electronically from <http://www.skillsbase.dfee.gov.uk/reference/library.shtm>.

Further information

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Box 1 Skills research reports currently available

Title	Authors/Organisation	Ref. No.
Employer Skills Survey: Existing Survey Evidence and its Use in the Analysis of Skill Deficiencies	Blake, N., Dods, J. and Griffiths, S. Business Strategies Limited	SKT 30
Employer Skills Survey: Statistical Report	Bosworth, D., Davies, R., Hogarth, T., Wilson, R. and Shury, J. Institute for Employment Research	SKT 31
Employer Skills Survey: Case Study Report - Banking, finance and insurance	Woodward, S., Hendry, C., Alport, E., Harvey Cook, J., Vielba, C., Dobson, P. and Hockaday, N. City University Business School	SKT 32
Employer Skills Survey: Case Study Report - Engineering	Davis, C., Hogarth, T., Buckley, T. and Shackleton, R. Institute for Employment Research and Warwick Manufacturing Group	SKT 33
Employer Skills Survey: Case Study Report - Food manufacturing	Dench, S., Hillage, J., Reilly, P. and Kodz, J. Institute for Employment Studies	SKT 34
Employer Skills Survey: Case Study Report - Health and social care	Brown, A., Green, A., Pitcher, J. and Simm, C. Institute for Employment Research	SKT 35
Employer Skills Survey: Case Study Report - Hospitality	Rowley, G., Purcell, K., Richardson, M., Shackleton, R., Howe, S. and Whiteley, P. Employment Studies Research Institute and Institute for Employment Research	SKT.36
Employer Skills Survey: Case Study Report - Local and central government	Tamkin, P., Hirsh, W. and Hillage, J. Institute for Employment Studies	SKT 37
Employer Skills Survey: Case Study Report - Telecommunications	Hendry, C., Woodward, S., Brown, A., Christodoulou, K., Brown, J., Rowley, C., Alport, E., Holtham, C., Courtney, N., and Spedale, S. City University Business School	SKT 38

Technical note

Unless otherwise stated, all statistics cited in this article are based on weighted data from the combined face-to-face and telephone surveys. The surveys were conducted among establishments employing five or more people in almost all sectors. Agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing and private households with employed persons were excluded. Weighting on the basis of region, industrial sector and size of establishment allows reliable estimates to be made for the population of such establishments in England. Note that in many of the charts percentages do not sum to one hundred as questions allowed multiple responses. Further details of how the bases for the figures were derived are available from the author.

Research brief

New Deal for Young People and for Long-Term Unemployed: survey of employers

By Jon Hales, Debbie Collins, Chris Hasluck and Steve Woodland, National Centre for Social Research

A recent report for the Employment Service evaluates the employer's experience of recruiting individuals who were participants on the New Deal for Young People or the New Deal for Long Term Unemployed People.

Key points

- While most recruits had some previous work experience, there were some (15 per cent on New Deal for Young People) who had none. Many recruits had special problems such as physical or mental ill-health (11 per cent), literacy problems (10 per cent) or problems working with other employees (17 per cent).

- Employers had varied reasons for recruiting with the New Deal subsidy. Half were motivated by the reduction in costs for six months, but almost one in five wished to help unemployed people.

- Most recruits (72 per cent) were referred to the employer by a New Deal personal adviser. In many cases, the vacancy had been designated as being for a New Deal participant. Most employers felt the recruit met their job specification in full (37 per cent) or in part (49 per cent). In 72 per cent of cases, employers said they would have selected the same recruit in the absence of the subsidy.

- Virtually all recruits received on-the-job training. Three in five NDYP recruits also had some external training and two-thirds of NDYP recruits were aiming for NVQ qualifications.

- Sixty-two per cent of recruits were still employed at the end of the employment subsidy. At nine months, this had fallen to 51 per cent of NDYP recruits, although 60 per cent of New Deal for Long Term Unemployed People recruits were still employed. Higher chances of retention were associated with qualifications, more skilled occupations, more prior work experience, absence of health or other problems, working in larger organisations and in establishments with a higher rate of growth.

- Most employers felt that New Deal had no direct impact on their output, although two-fifths were more positive about recruiting unemployed people. Most employers felt that the recruits, through participation in New Deal, had gained work experience (67 per cent), self-esteem (62 per cent) and new skills (61 per cent).

Introduction

THIS REPORT presents the main findings of a survey of employers who had received a subsidy for recruiting one or more individuals who were participants on the New Deal for Young People (NDYP) or the New Deal for Long Term Unemployed People (NDLTU). The survey was conducted as part of the evaluation of New Deal.

The subsidised employment option was designed to provide an opportunity to obtain paid work for people who had been unable to obtain unsubsidised work during the 'Gateway'. The subsidy for six months was intended to compensate employers for lower productivity or additional costs of initial induction and supervision. In return for the subsidy, the employer agreed to a range of conditions.

The purpose of the research was to examine the outcomes of subsidised employment from the employer perspective, both in the immediate sense of the experience with specific recruits, but also looking for evidence of the effect of the programme on the attitudes of participating employers to recruiting long-term unemployed people. The research covers the first cohort of recruits to subsidised employment, providing indications of the way in which the programmes may develop in the future.

The employer survey

The survey reported here included 3,209 establishments and 4,886 engagements. Interviewing was conducted between September 1999 and January 2000. A response rate of 84 per cent was achieved.

Other sources of information have been used to help place the employers in receipt of the New Deal subsidy in the wider context of employment in Britain.

Characteristics of employment

Three quarters (77 per cent) of the establishments had fewer than 25 employees. New Deal employers were slightly more likely to be in large establishments than

were employers generally. Three quarters (78 per cent) of the establishments were single-site organisations.

Five out of six engagements (86 per cent) were in the private sector. Recruits were most likely to be working in wholesale and retail distribution, manufacturing, construction, and business services sectors. The construction and manufacturing industries were over-represented compared to the national profile. A large majority of private sector employers reported that competition within their market was high (38 per cent) or very high (37 per cent).

Over half (58 per cent) of the establishments reported that their activity had been expanding over the past 12 months, while only 8 per cent reported a decline in their activity. Over four-fifths of the establishments (83 per cent) said they had unfilled vacancies, and of these about half (49 per cent) said they had hard-to-fill vacancies.

Among the characteristics that employers are aiming to find in recruits, the most commonly mentioned was motivation to work (80 per cent). This was followed by possession of appropriate skills (64 per cent) and experience of similar work (64 per cent). There were no differences in responses for employers recruiting through NDYP and NDLTU.

Characteristics of New Deal participants

The majority of subsidised employment participants on both NDYP (73 per cent) and NDLTU (87 per cent) were male, reflecting the overall profile of the programmes.

A quarter (23 per cent) of NDYP participants on the subsidised employment option had no qualifications (as recorded by the New Deal personal adviser) on entry to the programme, compared with two-fifths of all New Deal entrants. Another quarter (26 per cent) on the option held NVQ level 2 qualifications (23 per cent of all entrants) and 11 per cent have NVQ level 3 qualifications or above against 4 per cent of all entrants. No data are held on the qualifications of NDLTU participants.

The majority of recruits had some degree

of previous work experience and were more experienced than entrants as a whole, although about one in six (15 per cent) on NDYP and one in twenty (5 per cent) on NDLTU had no previous work experience. However, such experience was often limited to basic work experience in a different type of employment.

Appreciable proportions of participants in subsidised employment had special problems reported by their employers. Around one in ten (11 per cent) had physical or mental health problems or disabilities, and one in ten (10 per cent) had literacy problems. Employers reported little differences between the participants on NDYP and NDLTU on these factors. The most commonly mentioned problem was 'difficulty working well with other employees'; this was reported for 17 per cent on NDYP and 16 per cent on NDLTU.

Jobs in subsidised employment

The industry profile was reflected in the nature of the occupations in which New Deal recruits were located. In particular, a high proportion of recruits were employed in clerical and secretarial (24 per cent) and skilled manual (24 per cent) occupations.

Almost all recruits (92 per cent) were employed for 30 hours or more per week. Median gross starting hourly wages were at £3.50 for NDYP and £3.80 for NDLTU, but wages varied in relation to occupation.

Around one in three (30 per cent) of subsidised employment jobs were terminated within 26 weeks.

How and why employers become involved in New Deal

The predominant motives for recruiting from New Deal were reduced labour costs (52 per cent NDYP and 57 per cent NDLTU) and a desire to help unemployed people (19 per cent NDYP and 13 per cent NDLTU). The latter viewpoint was more common among larger establishments than those in the voluntary and public sectors, and those employers with previous involvement in TEC/LEC programmes.

The decision to recruit New Deal participants had almost always (97 per cent) been taken by managers at the establishment. Those in larger establishments were more likely to mention that they had been approached by Employment Service staff.

The process of recruitment and training

Most recruits came to employers via the personal adviser (72 per cent), although this was less common among NDLTU recruits (58 per cent) than NDYP recruits (75 per cent). Where the recruit had come via the personal adviser, 59 per cent of employers said they had designated the vacancy as being limited to New Deal recruits.

Most employers who had specified their requirements for the job felt recruits met the job specification in full (37 per cent) or quite well (49 per cent). Three out of five employers (60 per cent) had received either an application form or CV from the recruit before the interview. Employers reported that seven times out of ten (72 per cent) they would have recruited the same person in the absence of the subsidy. In 38 per cent of engagements, the employer had interviewed only one applicant, and this was particularly common in smaller establishments. On the whole, employers were satisfied with the time taken to recruit through the programmes; only a minority (15 per cent) of vacancies were offered at a different time than would otherwise have occurred, and in these cases almost always earlier (92 per cent).

Virtually all (98 per cent) recruits received on-the-job training. The provision of off-the-job training was closely linked to the size of the establishment and the matter of which of the programmes was involved. Three-fifths (59 per cent) of NDYP recruits had some form of external (off-the-job) training. Where this was at a college or training centre, it most often occupied one day per week. Two-thirds (66 per cent) of NDYP recruits were aiming for an NVQ, although another quarter (25 per cent) were on courses not leading to a specific qualification.

Three-fifths (60 per cent) of recruits had received no pay rise. Where pay had been increased, this was often because of their increased productivity (50 per cent), cost of living (28 per cent) and the national minimum wage (21 per cent).

Contact with New Deal personal advisers was generally viewed as being about right, both at the time of recruitment and thereafter. If the employer was having problems with their recruit, intervention by the New Deal personal adviser prevented the recruit from losing their job in one in six engagements (17 per cent) from NDYP and one in ten (11 per cent) from NDLTU.

Outcomes of New Deal subsidised employment

Almost two-thirds (62 per cent) of New Deal recruits had been retained after the subsidy ended at six months; the figure was 61 per cent for NDYP and 67 per cent for NDLTU. The percentage still retained after nine months was 51 per cent of NDYP and 60 per cent of NDLTU recruits.

Those with a higher probability of retention included those with:

- qualifications;
- higher-skilled occupations (and higher wages);
- more previous experience;
- no personal health or other problems;
- jobs in larger establishments, especially in the public sector; and
- jobs in organisations with an expanding activity level.

Most employers reported that their involvement with New Deal had no direct impact on their activity (72 per cent). The smallest establishments most often reported increased competitiveness. However, about two-fifths of the employers reported that they were more positive about recruiting unemployed people, somewhat more often with NDLTU (40 per cent) than with NDYP (37 per cent). Around two-thirds of employers also reported beneficial effects of the engagement on the recruits, notably gaining work experience (67 per cent), increased self-esteem (62 per cent) and acquiring new skills (61 per cent). Employers were mainly satisfied with the way in which the New Deal had been administered and with the wage subsidy.

Additionality in the subsidised employment option

Gross additionality is the total effect of the programme, less deadweight, defined as the economic activity (i.e. jobs) which would have occurred in the absence of the subsidised employment option of the programme. The estimation of what would have existed in the absence of the programme is complicated and considerable caution is required in the interpretation and use of estimates of additionality.

Nearly three-quarters of the vacancies to which New Deal participants were recruited represented expansion of the workforce,

rather than replacing other workers in existing posts. This suggests a high level of additionality, but employers also said that most of the vacancies would have existed in the absence of New Deal. On this basis, a preliminary estimate suggests a deadweight level of 69 per cent, with 20 per cent additional and 11 per cent partially additional jobs, which is consistent with evaluations of earlier labour market programmes. On this basis, additionality was highest among voluntary sector and very small establishments.

Substitution occurs when employers recruit New Deal participants when they would otherwise have selected another applicant. The survey suggests about one vacancy in eight (13 per cent) would have been filled by another applicant, in the absence of the employment subsidy. It is assessed that the New Deal subsidised employment option is likely to have had no significant adverse effect on the job

prospects of people with short durations of claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

If one were to consider both deadweight and substitution effects, some of the deadweight involves substitution, which could be labelled as 'redirection'. On this basis, on the subsidised employment option of New Deal, estimated deadweight falls to 61 per cent, with 26 per cent full additionality, 5 per cent partial additionality and 9 per cent redirection.

Conclusions

The rationale for the subsidised employment option is that it represents the most direct way of addressing the 'market failure' of employers wishing to recruit and individuals remaining unemployed. In that there was evidence of substantial additional employment, the way in which this New Deal option has worked seems to be well justified.

New Deals for Young People and for Long-Term Unemployed: Survey of Employers, by Jon Hales, Debbie Collins, Chris Hasluck and Steve Woodland. *Employment Service report ESR58, September 2000. Available free from Employment Service Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER.*

Experiences and attitudes of disabled jobseekers 1999

By Carol Goldstone and Tom Darwent, National Opinion Polls, Social and Political

This article looks at the impact of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 on a group of disabled jobseekers over a two-and-a-half-year period.

Key points

- The follow-up of 83 unemployed disabled respondents from the baseline survey revealed that 39 per cent are currently employed, 33 per cent are unemployed but still looking for work and 29 per cent are not working and not looking for work.
- Compared with other respondents, those in employment tend to be more confident and optimistic about the prospects of finding another job although few of this group are actively jobseeking. Their perceptions regarding employers' attitudes also tend to be more positive than other groups.
- The majority of respondents who are presently inactive stopped looking for work because of health reasons. Their optimism and confidence about employment prospects are low.
- The majority of respondents have little faith in the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. Some believe that employers can evade it and that it is unlikely to impact on their situation.
- There is fairly low awareness among respondents of the New Deal except among the small number of respondents who have been involved in the programme. Some others have broad ideas of what is involved.
- The Jobcentre is a key organisation for advice. It is well regarded overall although there is some criticism. Specialist advisers based at the Jobcentre (specifically the Disability Employment Advisor) are particularly highly valued because of their greater knowledge and understanding of disability issues.
- The Jobcentre is also one of the key places to look for work. However, the most successful methods of finding work are generally through word of mouth and through local papers.
- There is a mixed attitude to education and training – this is often influenced by experience, in that those who have received training base their perceptions on whether they believe it was or was not influential in helping them find and keep work.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE reports on some of the key findings from a recently published survey report entitled Disabled Jobseekers: A Follow-up Study to the Baseline Survey. The study is a follow-up to a baseline survey conducted in 1996 among 2000 people of working age (men aged 16-64 years, women aged 16-59 years) who have, or who have had, a long-term disability or health problem, in line with the definition of the Act. This survey provided baseline data to assist in the monitoring of the impact of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995.

Among those surveyed in 1996 was a small group of individuals who were, at that time, unemployed but looking for work. In 1999, it was decided to re-interview the eligible group from the benchmark study to investigate their jobsearch activities and perceptions of their experiences over the past two-and-a-half years and to explore how they fared since the introduction of the Act. After excluding those who had not given permission to be re-contacted, a total of 140 contacts were identified, of whom 83 were interviewed face-to-face, a response rate of 59 per cent. All interviews took place in May and June 1999. This report details the findings of the study, which was carried out by NOP Social and Political on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment.

Health and domestic circumstances

Respondents tend to be male and aged 25-49 years. Only a minority of respondents have experienced an improvement in health such that they are no longer sick or disabled. Most have remained stable although a sizeable minority have declined in health. In some cases, this is sufficient for them to have stopped looking for work.

Inevitably, a small number have experienced changes in domestic circumstances, which in some cases (for example, needing to look after a child or other dependent relative) has meant that they no longer consider themselves capable of taking up employment.

Three in ten respondents (most of whom are working) receive no benefits, or child benefit only, but others receive up to five different benefits. Just under half the sample receive contributory or low income benefits – especially Income Support (IS), and Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and council tax benefit – while one in three receive disability or sickness benefits, particularly Incapacity Benefit (IB).

Current employment situation

Four in ten respondents are currently working; the remainder are approximately equally divided between those who are, or are not, currently looking for work. Older respondents and those in poorer health are less likely to be working.

One in four respondents has undertaken some voluntary work since the baseline interview, the reasons being a mixture of altruism and personal benefit. In a small number of cases, the voluntary work has led to paid employment.

Including those no longer in employment, six in ten have had a job since the baseline study. Reasons for leaving paid employment are ill-health, redundancy and the completion of short-term contracts or temporary work.

The decision to stop seeking work is generally because of deteriorating health, although a minority have had domestic problems or were entering education. Few of these, especially if their health was poor, expect to return to the job market.

Current employment, while varied, tends to be clerical or manual. Very few respondents have opted for self-employment. Three in ten workers are working fewer than 30 hours per week while, at the other extreme, four in ten workers average 40 hours per week or more.

The most successful sources for finding a job are word of mouth and local papers.

Looking for employment

Two-thirds of respondents used advertisements in local papers and the Jobcentre to find employment. Word of mouth and employment agencies were also popular sources.

Respondents have, on average, filled out nearly 30 job applications each since the baseline survey. However, this conceals a spread of activity as one in five did not apply for any positions and a small number applied for a large number of jobs. 75 per cent have attended one or more interviews (an average of over four each) and 40 per cent have received job offers.

Very few respondents have turned job offers down. Location is the key difficulty although poor pay and an inability to fit in with domestic arrangements may also be problematic.

Older respondents believe that age, even more than disability, is the key barrier in obtaining work. However, for other respondents, disability is the most important factor although this is not necessarily the explanation given by employers when turning them down. Lack of experience and/or qualifications also feature. Transportation – both its availability and its cost – is a key concern for respondents in attending interviews and getting to work.

Attitudes to finding work

In response to a series of statements about finding work, it is evident that employment remains important to these respondents. They feel it is worth their while to look for work. Older respondents are more likely than others to dissent from this view.

More specifically, half of the respondents believe they are likely to find a job (or, for those in employment, another job) if they want one. Following the set pattern, optimism is highest for workers – who have already demonstrated their ability to find work – and lowest for those who are inactive. Those with low optimism cite disability and (where relevant) age as the key problems.

Training and education

Half the respondents have undergone some training or education since their previous interview, usually organised by the respondent or his/her employer. Computing courses are the single most popular subject. Four out of ten courses have led to a qualification, frequently an NVQ level 1-3.

Six out of ten of those undergoing training think that it has been useful in helping them to progress in employment or in finding work. Usefulness (or lack of it) is correlated with the relevance of training in helping the respondent to find work although increased confidence is also recognised as a benefit.

Four in ten of those who have not been on a course think that additional training could

be useful. Again, relevance to employment outcomes is the key. Older workers and those too ill to work are least likely to consider training useful to someone in their situation.

DDA, New Deal and employers

Half of the respondents are aware of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). There is little belief that the Act has positively impacted on their lives. Attitudes of respondents in employment are more positive about the DDA than are those of respondents who are economically inactive or job seeking.

Four out of ten are aware of the New Deal. Knowledge of what it entails varies but availability of training, getting people into work and targets for young people are all mentioned, in some cases by respondents participating in New Deal programmes.

Respondents are sceptical about employers' attitudes to disabled workers, particularly regarding recruitment. Employers are thought likely to avoid the recruitment of disabled people and to consider them unreliable, although they are also thought to see disabled people as loyal employees and to be generally helpful to those already working, particularly if existing employees become ill. Opinions are split as to whether employers expect disabled employees to accept lower pay.

Benefits 'trap'

More than three in ten acknowledge direct or potential experience of the benefits 'trap' although when further questioned, others feel it may potentially affect them if they find employment.

Those on many benefits are more likely to be affected. Nonetheless, some job seekers have taken work for reasons of independence and self-esteem although they lose out financially. Others have not applied for available jobs as they would not be better off.

One in four has sought advice, almost exclusively from the Jobcentre, about the financial implications of taking a job compared with claiming benefits. Perceptions of the standard of advice vary. Some respondents were shown calculations of the full financial situation. Most respondents were satisfied or (at worst) neutral about the advice they had obtained, finding staff helpful and advice of good quality. Some of the dissatisfaction resulted from the negative outcome of the advice itself.

Around half have experienced a real increase in income, usually as a conse-

quence of finding work. Some have had a more modest increase resulting from the change in their benefit entitlements. However, one in six report a drop in income, usually following benefit changes or because they believe that benefit increases have not kept up with inflation.

Organisations and professional advisers

The Jobcentre is the organisation most likely to be recognised and used for obtaining assistance and advice about employment and benefits, including advice obtained through the Disability Employment Adviser (DEA). Other organisations, such as the Citizens Advice Bureau, the unemployment officer and the doctor or medical professional also feature as sources of advice for respondents.

In general, Jobcentres are highly regarded. They are convenient, as job seekers are going there anyway, and staff are mostly considered helpful and willing. The DEA is often also based there. However, there is some criticism of Jobcentre staff, too, as respondents believe some are not specialists in disability issues and may leave them feeling rushed or on a conveyor belt.

Several respondents note that there has been a positive change in the services on offer. Providers are increasingly knowledgeable, understanding and helpful and offer a larger range of relevant services. However, this view is not universally shared and some perceive no change or, occasionally, a deterioration in the services available.

Disabled Jobseekers: A follow-up study to the DfEE Baseline Survey, by Carol Goldstone and Tom Darwent. Research Brief No.195, September 2000. Copies of the full report are available from DfEE publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Further information about this research can be obtained from Sarah-Jane Lilley, Level 1, DfEE Head Office, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA, e-mail Sarah-Jane.Lilley@dfee.gov.uk.

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Claimant count by region	M	Nov 2000	C.11	Retail prices: selected items	M	Nov 2000	H.13
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Nov 2000	C.12	Retail prices: general index	M	Nov 2000	H.14
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Nov 2000	C.13	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Nov 2000	H.15
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Nov 2000	C.14	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Nov 2000	H.21
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Nov 2000	C.21	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Nov 2000	C.22	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Nov 2000	C.23				
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Nov 2000	C.24				
Claimant count flows	M	Nov 2000	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 2000	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 2000	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Nov 2000	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 2000	C.35				
Redundancies in UK	Q	Nov 2000	C.41				
Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 2000	C.42				
Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 2000	C.43				
Redundancies	A	May 1999	251				
International comparisons	M	Nov 2000	C.51				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY							
Economic activity by age	M	Nov 2000	D.1				
Economic inactivity	M	Nov 2000	D.2				
Economic inactivity by age	M	Nov 2000	D.3				
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Nov 2000	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Nov 2000	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Nov 2000	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Sep 2000	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 1999	641				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Sep 2000	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Nov 2000	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Nov 2000	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: **A** - Annual **Q** - Quarterly **M** - Monthly
Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 *Labour Market Trends*, pS79, for tables not listed here.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,641	28,618	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
1998	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998	46,309	29,193	27,352	1,841	17,116	63.0	59.1	6.3	37.0
Jul-Sep	46,323	29,177	27,352	1,825	17,146	63.0	59.0	6.3	37.0
Aug-Oct	46,336	29,217	27,390	1,828	17,119	63.1	59.1	6.3	36.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,350	29,254	27,438	1,816	17,096	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Oct-Dec	46,363	29,261	27,448	1,812	17,103	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,377	29,333	27,497	1,836	17,044	63.2	59.3	6.3	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,390	29,363	27,525	1,838	17,027	63.3	59.3	6.3	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	46,404	29,358	27,540	1,819	17,045	63.3	59.3	6.2	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,417	29,361	27,549	1,811	17,057	63.3	59.4	6.2	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,444	29,362	27,592	1,770	17,082	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
May-Jul	46,458	29,359	27,613	1,746	17,099	63.2	59.4	5.9	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,471	29,395	27,659	1,736	17,077	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,483	29,434	27,696	1,739	17,049	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,496	29,416	27,679	1,737	17,080	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,508	29,465	27,724	1,740	17,043	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,502	27,769	1,733	17,018	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,505	27,761	1,744	17,027	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,498	27,783	1,715	17,046	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,538	27,824	1,713	17,019	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,557	27,873	1,684	17,011	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,577	27,909	1,668	17,004	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,552	27,930	1,622	17,041	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
May-Jul	46,605	29,547	27,966	1,580	17,058	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,557	27,989	1,568	17,060	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Changes Over last 3 months	36	-20	80	-100	56	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>				
Over last 12 months	146	162	330	-168	-16	0.2	0.5	-0.6	-0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-9.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>				
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	19.4
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,026	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
1999	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998	36,072	28,398	26,579	1,819	7,673	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,083	28,387	26,582	1,805	7,696	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Aug-Oct	36,095	28,417	26,608	1,809	7,678	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,107	28,452	26,654	1,798	7,655	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,119	28,450	26,654	1,796	7,669	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	36,130	28,520	26,700	1,819	7,611	78.9	73.9	6.4	21.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,142	28,550	26,729	1,821	7,592	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	36,154	28,545	26,744	1,801	7,609	79.0	74.0	6.3	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,165	28,541	26,747	1,794	7,624	78.9	74.0	6.3	21.1
Mar-May (Spr)	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
Apr-Jun	36,189	28,538	26,788	1,750	7,651	78.9	74.0	6.1	21.1
May-Jul	36,200	28,537	26,810	1,727	7,663	78.8	74.1	6.1	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,212	28,568	26,851	1,716	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
Jul-Sep	36,223	28,604	26,887	1,717	7,619	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,234	28,590	26,872	1,717	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,245	28,631	26,911	1,720	7,614	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,653	26,941	1,712	7,603	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,655	26,933	1,722	7,612	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,641	26,947	1,694	7,638	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,988	1,695	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,707	27,039	1,667	7,594	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,739	27,088	1,651	7,573	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,712	27,107	1,605	7,611	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
May-Jul	36,334	28,701	27,140	1,562	7,633	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,716	27,164	1,553	7,629	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Changes Over last 3 months	33	-23	76	-99	56	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>				
Over last 12 months	133	149	312	-164	-15	0.1	0.6	-0.6	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,896	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,185	15,069	1,117					

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1989	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1990	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1991	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1992	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1993	23,386	12,434	11,496	982	10,949	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1994	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.0	46.7
1995	23,439	12,500	11,556	943	10,958	53.3	49.3	6.5	46.2
1996	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.8	50.3	5.9	45.7
1997	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	54.3	51.0	5.5	45.7
1998	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,707	12,867	12,160	707	10,839	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
1999	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738				
3-month average Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998	23,728	12,939	12,227	712	10,789	54.5	51.5	5.5	45.5
Jul-Sep	23,733	12,934	12,239	694	10,799	54.5	51.6	5.4	45.5
Aug-Oct	23,738	12,976	12,286	691	10,762	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,743	12,988	12,300	689	10,755	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Oct-Dec	23,748	12,981	12,293	687	10,768	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,753	13,030	12,339	691	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,759	13,032	12,336	696	10,726	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Jan-Mar 1999	23,764	13,039	12,343	696	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Feb-Apr	23,769	13,043	12,347	696	10,725	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Mar-May (Spr)	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
Apr-Jun	23,779	13,038	12,362	675	10,741	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
May-Jul	23,784	13,041	12,368	673	10,743	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,060	12,385	675	10,729	54.9	52.1	5.2	45.1
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,081	12,402	679	10,712	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,071	12,384	688	10,726	55.0	52.0	5.3	45.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,801	13,089	12,402	687	10,713	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,115	12,430	686	10,690	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,108	12,422	685	10,702	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,135	12,451	683	10,679	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,151	12,465	686	10,667	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,144	12,471	673	10,678	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,159	12,500	659	10,667	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,171	12,535	636	10,680	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7
May-Jul	23,835	13,197	12,568	629	10,638	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,214	12,591	623	10,625	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6
Changes Over last 3 months	12	55	91	-37	-42	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>-0.4</i>				
Over last 12 months	50	154	206	-52	-104	0.5	0.8	-0.5	-0.5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-7.7</i>	<i>-1.0</i>				
Females aged 16 to 59									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
1989	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8
1990	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1991	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
1992	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1993	16,792	11,906	10,984	777	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1994	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1995	16,870	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1996	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	71.4	66.7	7.2	29.1
1997	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1999	17,174	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998	17,193	12,420	11,719	702	4,772	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,197	12,415	11,730	685	4,782	72.2	68.2	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,202	12,445	11,764	681	4,757	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,207	12,458	11,778	680	4,748	72.4	68.5	5.5	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,211	12,443	11,764	679	4,768	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,216	12,497	11,814	683	4,719	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,220	12,504	11,817	688	4,716	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Jan-Mar 1999	17,225	12,516	11,830	686	4,709	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,230	12,513	11,827	686	4,717	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Mar-May (Spr)	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,506	11,841	665	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
May-Jul	17,244	12,510	11,848	662	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,528	11,865	664	4,720	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.4
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,548	11,881	667	4,706	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,538	11,861	677	4,720	72.7	68.7	5.4	27.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,263	12,551	11,877	674	4,712	72.7	68.8	5.4	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,568	11,896	672	4,700	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,554	11,883	671	4,719	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,570	11,902	668	4,708	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,593	11,919	674	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.4	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,591	11,930	661	4,696	72.8	69.0	5.3	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,612	11,963	650	4,680	72.9	69.2	5.1	27.1
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,615	11,990	625	4,682	72.9	69.3	5.0	27.1
May-Jul	17,301	12,639	12,020	619	4,663	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,654	12,040	614	4,653	73.1	69.6	4.9	26.9
Changes Over last 3 months	15	42	77	-35	-27	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>				
Over last 12 months	58	126	175	-50	-67	0.5	0.8	-0.4	-0.5
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-7.5</i>	<i>-1.4</i>				

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV				
1989	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1990	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1991	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1992	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1993	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1994	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1995	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1996	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1997	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1998	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.	

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998	22,581	16,393	15,220	1,173	6,188	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,589	16,392	15,219	1,173	6,197	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.4
Aug-Oct	22,598	16,319	15,185	1,134	6,279	72.2	67.2	7.0	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,606	16,286	15,179	1,107	6,321	72.0	67.1	6.8	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,615	16,268	15,181	1,087	6,347	71.9	67.1	6.7	28.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,623	16,271	15,143	1,127	6,353	71.9	66.9	6.9	28.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,632	16,257	15,125	1,132	6,375	71.8	66.8	7.0	28.2
Jan-Mar 1999	22,640	16,238	15,107	1,132	6,402	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,649	16,242	15,118	1,124	6,406	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	22,666	16,277	15,191	1,087	6,388	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
May-Jul	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	28.3
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.7
Changes Over last 12 months	96	-3	124	-127	99	-0.3	0.3	-0.8	0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-11.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998	18,879	16,113	14,951	1,162	2,766	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,886	16,120	14,957	1,163	2,766	85.4	79.2	7.2	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,893	16,051	14,925	1,126	2,842	85.0	79.0	7.0	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,900	16,015	14,917	1,098	2,885	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,907	15,998	14,918	1,079	2,910	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,914	15,993	14,875	1,118	2,921	84.6	78.6	7.0	15.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,921	15,976	14,853	1,123	2,945	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,929	15,950	14,827	1,123	2,979	84.3	78.3	7.0	15.7
Feb-Apr	18,936	15,953	14,836	1,117	2,983	84.2	78.4	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,950	15,980	14,902	1,078	2,970	84.3	78.6	6.7	15.7
May-Jul	18,957	16,050	14,974	1,076	2,906	84.7	79.0	6.7	15.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,964	16,172	15,076	1,096	2,792	85.3	79.5	6.8	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,970	16,203	15,112	1,091	2,767	85.4	79.7	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,976	16,128	15,091	1,037	2,849	85.0	79.5	6.4	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,065	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Changes Over last 12 months	75	13	139	-126	62	-0.3	0.4	-0.8	0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-11.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>				

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
Spring quarters (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	47.0
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	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1998	23,728	13,003	12,252	750	10,725	54.8	51.6	5.8	45.2
Jul-Sep	23,733	13,008	12,273	735	10,725	54.8	51.7	5.7	45.2
Aug-Oct	23,738	13,029	12,313	716	10,709	54.9</			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for Jun-Aug 2000 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	27,989	±160	80	±116	330	±205
Employment rate	74.7%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.6%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,568	±53	-100	±54	-168	±74
ILO unemployment rate	5.3%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%	-0.6%	±0.3%
Economically active (000s)	29,557	±157	-20	±114	162	±201
Economic activity rate	79.0%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.4%

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

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

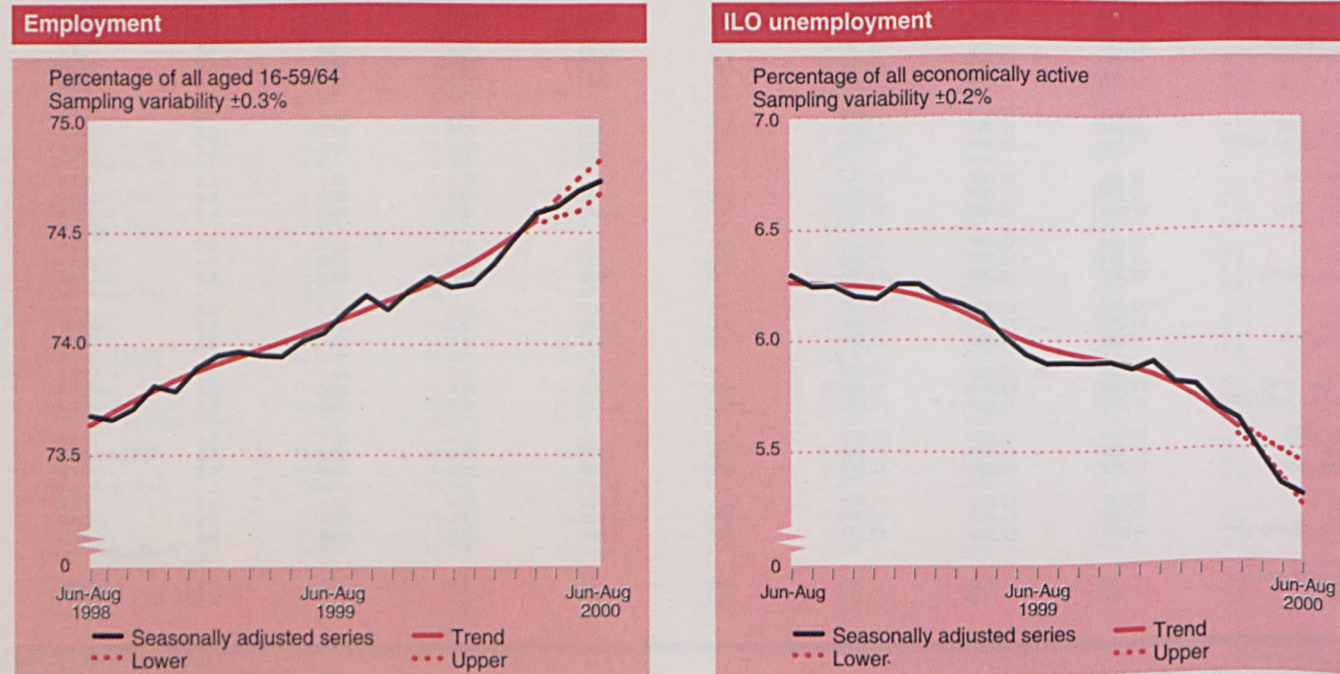
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Jun-Aug 1992	25,754	70.9	2,865	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,725	70.8	2,887	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,694	70.7	2,913	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,662	70.6	2,940	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,631	70.6	2,966	10.4
Nov92-Jan93	25,604	70.5	2,988	10.5
Dec92-Feb93	25,582	70.4	3,004	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,567	70.4	3,011	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,557	70.4	3,010	10.5
Mar-May	25,554	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,557	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,575	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,604	70.4	2,947	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,921	10.2
Nov93-Jan94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec93-Feb94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul	25,833	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,858	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,882	71.0	2,684	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,618	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov94-Jan95	25,975	71.1	2,566	9.0
Dec94-Feb95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,030	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,505	8.7
May-Jul	26,163	71.4	2,496	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.6
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,470	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,460	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,314	71.8	2,449	8.5
Nov95-Jan96	26,335	71.8	2,437	8.5
Dec95-Feb96	26,352	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,368	71.8	2,412	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,383	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,385	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,420	71.9	2,372	8.2
May-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,343	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,510	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.2	2,309	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.3	2,286	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,260	7.8
Nov96-Jan97	26,711	72.5	2,230	7.7
Dec96-Feb97	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,165	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,920	72.9	2,100	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,962	73.0	2,069	7.1
May-Jul	26,998	73.0	2,039	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,010	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,057	73.1	1,981	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,102	73.2	1,925	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,900	6.5
Nov97-Jan98	27,141	73.3	1,878	6.5
Dec97-Feb98	27,162	73.3	1,861	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,241	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,272	73.5	1,829	6.3
May-Jul	27,304	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,337	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,369	73.7	1,827	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,401	73.7	1,827	6.3
Sep-Nov	27,432	73.8	1,827	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,460	73.8	1,826	6.2
Nov98-Jan99	27,487	73.9	1,823	6.2
Dec98-Feb99	27,511	73.9	1,819	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,533	73.9	1,812	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,553	74.0	1,802	6.1
Mar-May	27,574	74.0	1,790	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,596	74.0	1,777	6.0
May-Jul	27,617	74.1	1,765	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,640	74.1	1,755	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,664	74.1	1,748	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,689	74.2	1,743	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,715	74.2	1,737	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,742	74.3	1,731	5.9
Nov99-Jan2000	27,771	74.3	1,722	5.8
Dec99-Feb2000	27,801	74.4	1,709	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,834	74.4	1,694	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,866	74.5	1,675	5.7
Mar-May	27,899	74.6	1,653	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,929	74.6	1,629	5.5
May-Jul	27,958	74.7	1,604	5.4
Jun-Aug	27,985	74.7	1,579	5.3

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

Note: There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12. All figures from Jun - Aug 1992 onwards are revised.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1998	June	27,628	14,933	12,695
	September	27,754	14,984	12,770
	December	27,785	15,025	12,759
1999	March	27,801	15,045	12,755
	June	27,917	15,096	12,821
	September	27,922	15,075	12,847
	December	28,026	15,106	12,919
2000	March	28,016	15,068	12,948
	June R	28,085	15,107	12,978
Change on quarter		69	39	30
Percent		0.2	0.3	0.2
Change on year		168	12	156
Percent		0.6	0.1	1.2

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	September	1,213.3	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.8	2.2
	October ^d	1,200.8	918.2	282.6	4.1	5.7	2.2
	November	1,189.9	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2
	December	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1
2000	January ^d	1,161.4	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
	February	1,156.5	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
	March	1,140.6	869.4	271.2	3.9	5.4	2.1
	April ^d	1,117.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
	May	1,109.9	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
	June	1,092.5	832.7	259.8	3.8	5.2	2.0
	July ^d	1,069.3	817.3	252.0	3.7	5.1	1.9
	August R	1,051.7	806.5	245.2	3.6	5.0	1.9
	September ^{d P}	1,035.3	794.0	241.3	3.6	5.0	1.8
	Change on month		-16.4	-12.5	-3.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-1.6	-1.5	-1.6			
Change on year		-178.0	-134.5	-43.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3
Percent		-14.7	-14.5	-15.3			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
1999	August R	119.7	5.0	1999	September	232.3
	September	119.8	4.7		October	236.8
	October	120.7	4.9		November	235.1
	November	121.1	4.9		December	237.0
2000	December	122.6	5.5	2000	January	225.9
	January	123.8	5.9		February	231.2
	February	123.7	6.0		March	233.5
	March	123.9	5.7		April	235.3
	April	122.7	5.1		May	198.9
	May	122.6	4.6		June	222.2
	June	123.7	4.1		July	218.9
	July	123.6 R	3.9		August R	218.3
	August P	124.6	3.9		September P	227.5
	Change on month		1.0		0.0			9.2
Change on year		4.9	-1.1			-4.8

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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

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A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (June to August 2000)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,033	1,212	75.6	672	541	1,101	68.5	597	71.9	504	64.8	111	9.2	75	11.1	37	6.7
North West	5,364	3,232	76.9	1,831	1,461	3,122	72.9	1,727	77.6	1,395	67.7	170	5.2	104	5.7	66	4.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,961	2,507	79.4	1,392	1,115	2,355	74.5	1,295	78.5	1,060	70.0	152	6.1	97	7.0	55	4.9
East Midlands	3,312	2,123	80.5	1,185	938	2,024	76.7	1,126	81.8	898	71.0	99	4.6	59	5.0	40	4.2
West Midlands	4,173	2,605	78.2	1,449	1,156	2,454	73.6	1,357	77.9	1,098	68.7	151	5.8	92	6.4	58	5.1
East	4,274	2,798	81.8	1,545	1,253	2,695	78.7	1,486	83.9	1,209	73.0	103	3.7	59	3.8	44	3.5
London	5,642	3,643	76.4	2,037	1,606	3,384	70.9	1,882	76.9	1,502	64.5	259	7.1	155	7.6	104	6.5
South East	6,337	4,242	83.3	2,331	1,910	4,113	80.8	2,262	85.9	1,851	75.1	129	3.0	70	3.0	59	3.1
South West	3,910	2,513	82.9	1,369	1,145	2,410	79.4	1,311	83.5	1,099	74.9	103	4.1	58	4.2	45	4.0
England	39,005	24,936	79.6	13,811	11,125	23,659	75.5	13,042	80.3	10,617	70.1	1,277	5.1	769	5.6	508	4.6
Wales	2,310	1,339	74.3	740	599	1,259	69.8	690	73.7	569	65.4	80	6.0	50	6.8	30	5.0
Scotland	4,037	2,545	78.7	1,374	1,172	2,376	73.4	1,275	76.8	1,101	69.7	169	6.6	99	7.2	71	6.0
Great Britain	45,351	28,820	79.3	15,925	12,895	27,294	75.0	15,008	79.6	12,287	69.9	1,526	5.3	918	5.8	608	4.7
Northern Ireland ^c	1,266	740	70.6	420	320	695	66.2	391	72.5	303	59.5	45	6.1	29	6.9	16	5.0
United Kingdom	46,617	29,557	79.0	16,343	13,214	27,989	74.7	15,398	79.4	12,591	69.6	1,568	5.3	945	5.8	623	4.7

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (June to August 2000)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	0	10	0.6	4	6	6	0.4	-2	-0.2	8	0.9	4	0.2	6	0.8	-2	-0.5
North West	1	-29	-0.6	-32	3	-12	-0.2	-22	-1.0	10	0.6	-17	-0.5	-9	-0.4	-8	-0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	21	0.7	7	15	19	0.6	6	0.4	14	0.8	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
East Midlands	4	-26	-0.9	-6	-19	-12	-0.3	1	0.2	-13	-0.9	-13	-0.6	-7	-0.6	-6	-0.5
West Midlands	2	-10	-0.4	-6	-4	1	0.0	-4	-0.4	5	0.4	-12	-0.4	-2	-0.1	-9	-0.8
East	6	14	0.3	-4	17	14	0.3	0	-0.2	14	0.8	-1	0.0	-4	-0.2	3	0.2
London	3	-15	-0.5	-1	-14	-11	-0.4	0	-0.1	-10	-0.7	-4	-0.1	-1	0.0	-3	-0.1
South East	9	-15	-0.4	-18	3	4	-0.1	-8	-0.3	12	0.2	-19	-0.4	-10	-0.4	-8	-0.4
South West	6	20	0.5	0	20	20	0.5	3	0.1	17	0.9	0	0.0	-3	-0.2	3	0.2
England	32	-30	-0.2	-57	27	30	0.0	-27	-0.2	57	0.3	-60	-0.2	-30	-0.2	-30	-0.3
Wales	2	1	-0.3	-5	6	8	0.1	-2	-0.3	9	0.4	-6	-0.5	-3	-0.4	-3	-0.6
Scotland	0	12	0.4	-8	19	34	1.1	16	1.0	18	1.1	-22	-0.9	-24	-1.7	1	0.0
Great Britain	34	-17	-0.1	-70	52	71	0.1	-12	-0.1	84	0.4	-89	-0.3	-57	-0.3	-32	-0.3
Northern Ireland ^c																	
United Kingdom	36	-20	-0.1	-75	55	80	0.1	-11	-0.1	91	0.4	-100	-0.3	-64	-0.4	-37	-0.3

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (June to August 2000)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	0	25	1.5	17	8	27	1.5	14	1.9	12	1.0	-1	-0.3	3	0.2	-4	-0.8
North West	2	17	0.3	-4	21	50	1.0	27	1.1	24	0.9	-33	-1.0	-30	-1.6	-3	-0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	52	1.1	14	38	50	1.0	12	0.6	37	1.5	2	0.0	2	0.1	1	-0.1
East Midlands	17	5	-0.1	10	-5	24	0.6	20	1.0	3	0.1	-18	-0.9	-10	-0.9	-8	-0.8
West Midlands	6	-40	-1.3	-24	-16	-17	-0.6	-14	-0.8	-3	-0.4	-23	-0.8	-10	-0.6	-13	-1.0
East	23	24	0.1	-2	26	25	0.2	1	-0.4	24	0.8	-1	-0.1	-3	-0.2	2	0.1
London	14	-35	-1.2	-14	-21	-21	-0.9	-6	-0.8	-15	-1.0	-13	-0.3	-7	-0.3	-6	-0.3
South East	36	35	0.3	-4	39	68	1.0	11	-0.1	58	2.1	-33	-0.8	-15	-0.6	-19	-1.1
South West	23	43	1.2	10	33	46	1.3	12	0.3	35	2.4	-3	-0.2	-1	-0.1	-2	-0.3
England	131	127	0.1	4	124	251	0.5	76	0.2	175	0.8	-124	-0.5	-72	-0.5	-52	-0.5
Wales	6	2	-0.1	-5	7	24	1.1	11	1.5	12	0.7	-22	-1.6	-17	-2.2	-5	-0.9
Scotland	1	52	1.6	20	32	61	1.9	39	2.4	22	1.3	-9	-0.5	-19	-1.5	10	0.7
Great Britain	138	182	0.2	19	163	336	0.6	127	0.4	209	0.8	-154	-0.6	-108	-0.7	-46	-0.4
Northern Ireland ^c	8	-19	-2.4	-10	-9	-5	-0.9	-2	-0.7	-3	-1.2	-14	-1.7	-8	-1.7	-6	-1.7
United Kingdom	146	182	0.1	9	154	330	0.6	124	0.4	206	0.8	-168	-0.6	-116	-0.7	-52	-0.5

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys												Benefits Agency administrative system				Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (June 2000); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (September 2000)						Jobcentre vacancies* (September 2000)						
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	10	11	12					
North East	1,013	521	492	68.8	6.2	55.3	9.3	13.5	2.7	10.8	19.2	10.0							
North West	2,995	1,576	1,420	130.1	4.1	102.1	5.9	28.0	2.0	27.7	42.2	26.8							
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,244	1,180	1,064	101.7	4.3	79.4	6.0	22.3	2.1	21.3	34.5	20.3							
East Midlands	1,873	1,003	870	66.9	3.4	50.4	4.6	16.5	1.9	14.1	23.1	14.0							
West Midlands	2,496	1,341	1,154	103.9	4.0	79.9	5.5	24.0	2.1	22.8	37.2	22.6							
East	2,515	1,377	1,138	60.0	2.3	44.6	3.1	15.4	1.3	16.8	24.6	17.1							
London	4,185	2,313	1,872	164.4	3.8	122.0	5.1	42.4	2.2	22.7	35.6	24.6							
South East	3,945	2,105	1,840	73.8	1.8	56.0	2.5	17.8	1.0	26.5	45.7	25.5							
South West	2,332	1,262	1,070	58.4	2.4	43.6	3.3	14.8	1.4	22.1	35.7	22.0							
England	23,641	12,695	10,945	828.0	3.4	633.3	4.7	194.7	1.8	184.7	297.8	183.0							
Wales	1,189	635	554	56.1	4.5	43.6	6.2	12.5	2.3	12.9	19.4	12.7							
Scotland	2,281	1,174	1,107	111.1	4.6	86.5	6.6	24.6	2.2	26.5	41.8	24.1							
Great Britain	27,111	14,505	12,607	995.2	3.5	763.4	4.9	231.8	1.8	224.1	359.1	219.9							
Northern Ireland	722	386	336	40.1	5.2	30.6	7.0	9.5	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A							
United Kingdom	27,833	14,890	12,943	1,035.3	3.6	794.0	5.0	241.3	1.8	227.5	368.0	223.3							

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys												Benefits Agency administrative system				Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on March 2000); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (change on August 2000)						Jobcentre vacancies* (change on August 2000)						
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies				
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level			
North East	3	6	-2	-1.4	-0.1	-1.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.3							
North West	13	8	5	-2.1	-0.1	-1.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.4							
Yorkshire and the Humber	-5	-9	3	-1.9	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.4							
East Midlands	-14	-11	-3	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2							
West Midlands	11	15	-3	-1.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.6	0.3	1.3							
East	32	14	18	-1.2	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.6	-0.3	0.1							
London	12	17	-6</																

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	Employees	Self-employed	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	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	181	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973	
1993	25,568	21,877	3,185	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,603	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,998	3,302	146	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,691	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,313	3,363	140	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,430	2,733	630	1,297	
1996	26,412	22,731	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,855	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,219	3,357	119	221	20,219	6,697	17,393	5,827	2,667	690	1,258	
1998	27,229	23,661	3,288	102	177	20,476	6,753	17,778	5,884	2,571	719	1,191	
1999	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,998	2,521	690	1,284	
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	27,559	24,164	3,233	96	166	20,782	6,877	18,157	6,007	2,518	715	1,264	
Jul-Sep	27,696	24,222	3,216	97	160	20,834	6,861	18,229	5,993	2,501	715	1,240	
Aug-Oct	27,679	24,253	3,163	101	163	20,825	6,854	18,270	5,983	2,448	715	1,235	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	24,269	3,186	106	163	20,879	6,845	18,292	5,978	2,474	712	1,235	
Oct-Dec	27,769	24,316	3,184	102	167	20,891	6,878	18,300	6,016	2,477	707	1,227	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	24,325	3,181	102	153	20,912	6,849	18,319	6,006	2,487	695	1,226	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	24,335	3,183	111	154	20,864	6,919	18,269	6,067	2,487	696	1,225	
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	24,391	3,174	109	150	20,893	6,932	18,310	6,081	2,475	699	1,233	
Feb-Apr	27,873	24,446	3,169	110	148	20,932	6,941	18,357	6,089	2,470	699	1,233	
Mar-May (Spr)	27,909	24,502	3,151	108	147	20,970	6,938	18,406	6,096	2,456	695	1,195	
Apr-Jun	27,930	24,516	3,151	111	152	20,968	6,962	18,403	6,113	2,455	696	1,180	
May-Jul	27,966	24,505	3,195	116	151	20,968	6,998	18,366	6,139	2,495	700	1,160	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,989	24,555	3,163	116	154	20,959	7,029	18,374	6,182	2,478	686	1,160	
Changes Over last 3 months	80	53	12	8	7	-11	91	-32	86	22	-10	-26	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	
Over last 12 months	330	391	-70	20	-12	177	152	217	174	-40	-29	-96	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>-7.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-4.1</i>	<i>-7.6</i>	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
1992	14,372	11,629	2,442	56	245	13,376	996	10,971	658	2,260	182	445	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,388	44	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	50	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	733	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,671	2,553	44	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	800	2,320	233	546	
1996	14,562	11,886	2,476	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,996	890	2,238	238	552	
1997	14,857	12,189	2,493	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,202	986	2,240	253	558	
1998	15,069	12,506	2,418	30	115	13,737	1,331	11,511	995	2,147	271	527	
1999	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547	
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	15,273	12,744	2,388	33	109	13,861	1,412	11,687	1,056	2,108	280	538	
Jul-Sep	15,293	12,778	2,377	33	105	13,890	1,403	11,730	1,048	2,094	283	534	
Aug-Oct	15,295	12,816	2,338	33	107	13,895	1,400	11,772	1,044	2,053	285	526	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	12,831	2,348	34	108	13,935	1,387	11,793	1,038	2,068	280	525	
Oct-Dec	15,339	12,854	2,340	35	109	13,950	1,389	11,812	1,042	2,065	275	522	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	12,873	2,329	34	102	13,957	1,382	11,828	1,045	2,062	267	520	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	12,867	2,328	37	100	13,939	1,393	11,814	1,053	2,059	269	521	
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	12,912	2,316	36	95	13,965	1,394	11,857	1,055	2,043	273	524	
Feb-Apr	15,402	12,963	2,311	37	90	13,995	1,406	11,897	1,066	2,035	276	515	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	12,981	2,301	38	89	14,010	1,399	11,917	1,064	2,029	272	508	
Apr-Jun	15,395	12,956	2,311	37	91	14,000	1,395	11,898	1,058	2,035	275	500	
May-Jul	15,398	12,929	2,342	37	90	14,005	1,393	11,871	1,058	2,035	273	492	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,398	12,950	2,315	35	97	13,997	1,401	11,877	1,073	2,051	264	494	
Changes Over last 3 months	-11	-30	14	-3	8	-13	2	-39	9	22	-8	-14	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	
Over last 12 months	124	207	-73	2	-12	135	-11	190	16	-57	-16	-44	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>-10.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>-8.1</i>	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	870	72	62	6,738	5,422	6,266	4,889	422	448	664	
1999	12,350	11,404	826	64	55	6,885	5,465	6,451	4,953	394	432	737	
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	12,385	11,420	845	63	57	6,920	5,465	6,470	4,951	410	435	726	
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,444	839	64	54	6,944	5,458	6,499	4,946	407	432	706	
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,436	825	68	55	6,930	5,454	6,497	4,939	394	430	709	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,438	838	72	55	6,945	5,458	6,498	4,939	406	432	710	
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,462	843	67	58	6,941	5,489	6,487	4,974	412	432	705	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,452	852	67	51	6,955	5,468	6,491	4,961	425	427	706	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,468	855	73	55	6,925	5,526	6,454	5,014	428	427	704	
Jan-Mar 2000	12,465	11,479	858	73	55	6,927	5,538	6,453	5,026	433	427	709	
Feb-Apr	12,471	11,483	857	72	58	6,936	5,535	6,460	5,023	435	422	717	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,500	11,521	850	70	58	6,960	5,539	6,489	5,032	427	423	687	
Apr-Jun	12,535	11,560	840	74	61	6,968	5,567	6,504	5,056	419	421	679	
May-Jul	12,568	11,576	853	79	61	6,963	5,605	6,495	5,081	426	427	669	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,591	11,605	848	81	57	6,963	5,629	6,496	5,109	427	422	674	
Changes Over last 3 months	91	84	-2	11	-1	2	89	7	77	0	-2	-13	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	
Over last 12 months	206	184	3	18	0	42	163	26	158	17	-13	-52	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-7.2</i>	

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

EMPLOY

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	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	789
1994	25,780	25,002	594	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,350	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,229	26,460	696	3,266	7,225	9,875	5,398	769
1999	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	27,659	26,851	656	3,305	7,148	10,119	5,624	807
Jul-Sep	27,696	26,887	664	3,323	7,144	10,117	5,639	809
Aug-Oct	27,679	26,872	663	3,327	7,107	10,127	5,648	807
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	26,911	673	3,337	7,097	10,146	5,658	813
Oct-Dec	27,769	26,941	669	3,341	7,083	10,176	5,672	828
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	26,933	672	3,339	7,070	10,168	5,684	828
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	26,947	664	3,342	7,043	10,220	5,678	836
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	26,988	672	3,330	7,036	10,258	5,692	836
Feb-Apr	27,873	27,039	675	3,336	7,032	10,284	5,711	834
Mar-May (Spr)	27,909	27,088	675	3,345	7,034	10,294	5,739	821
Apr-Jun	27,930	27,107	680	3,334	7,010	10,313	5,770	823
May-Jul	27,966	27,140	669	3,328	7,005	10,344	5,794	827
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,989	27,164	668	3,340	6,985	10,368	5,802	825
Changes Over last 3 months	80	76	-7	-5	-49	74	63	4
Percent	0.3	0.3	-1.1	-0.1	-0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5
Over last 12 months	330	312	12	35	-163	249	178	18
Percent	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.1	-2.3	2.5	3.2	2.2
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	285
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,288	3,125	268
1998	15,069	14,797	347	1,749	4,093	5,364	3,244	272
1999	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	285
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	15,273	14,987	320	1,775	4,009	5,504	3,379	287
Jul-Sep	15,293	15,006	325	1,784	4,014	5,505	3,378	287
Aug-Oct	15,295	15,011	324	1,791	4,002	5,514	3,380	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	15,035	333	1,799	4,000	5,521	3,381	288
Oct-Dec	15,339	15,045	333	1,798	3,989	5,537	3,388	294
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	15,051	339	1,797	3,976	5,547	3,391	288
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	15,045	329	1,798	3,962	5,575	3,382	287
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	15,069	337	1,790	3,960	5,591	3,391	290
Feb-Apr	15,402	15,109	338	1,799	3,960	5,603	3,409	292
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	15,125	337	1,794	3,961	5,614	3,419	284
Apr-Jun	15,395	15,117	333	1,786	3,942	5,620	3,435	278
May-Jul	15,398	15,119	331	1,777	3,936	5,635	3,441	279
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,398	15,124	332	1,794	3,914	5,637	3,446	274
Changes Over last 3 months	-11	-1	-5	0	-47	23	28	-10
Percent	-0.1	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-1.2	0.4	0.8	-3.6
Over last 12 months	124	137	12	19	-95	134	67	-13
Percent	0.8	0.9	3.6	1.1	-2.4	2.4	2.0	-4.4
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,663	349	1,517	3,132	4,511	2,155	497
1999	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	12,385	11,865	335	1,530	3,139	4,615	2,245	521
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,881	339	1,539	3,130	4,612	2,261	522
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,861	339	1,537	3,105	4,613	2,288	523
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,877	340	1,538	3,097	4,625	2,278	525
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,896	336	1,544	3,094	4,639	2,284	534
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,883	333	1,542	3,094	4,621	2,292	540
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,902	335	1,544	3,081	4,645	2,296	549
Jan-Mar 2000	12,465	11,919	335	1,540	3,076	4,667	2,301	547
Feb-Apr	12,471	11,930	339	1,537	3,072	4,680	2,302	541
Mar-May (Spr)	12,500	11,963	338	1,551	3,073	4,680	2,320	537
Apr-Jun	12,535	11,990	346	1,548	3,068	4,693	2,335	545
May-Jul	12,568	12,020	338	1,551	3,059	4,708	2,354	548
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,591	12,040	336	1,546	3,071	4,731	2,355	551
Changes Over last 3 months	91	77	-2	-5	-2	51	35	14
Percent	0.7	0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	1.1	1.5	2.7
Over last 12 months	206	175	1	16	-68	116	111	30
Percent	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.0	-2.2	2.5	4.9	5.8

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

EMPLOYMENT

Employment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Employment rates (%)^a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.9
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.9
1998	58.9	73.4	47.8	66.6	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	59.5	74.2	45.5	67.3	80.1	81.4	66.2	7.9
Jul-Sep	59.6	74.2	46.1	67.6	80.2	81.2	66.3	7.9
Aug-Oct	59.5	74.2	46.0	67.6	80.0	81.2	66.3	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.6	74.2	46.7	67.8	80.0	81.2	66.4	7.9
Oct-Dec	59.7	74.3	46.4	67.9	80.1	81.4	66.4	8.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	59.7	74.3	46.6	67.8	80.1	81.2	66.4	8.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7	74.3	46.1	67.8	80.0	81.5	66.3	8.1
Jan-Mar 2000	59.8	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.1	81.7	66.4	8.1
Feb-Apr	59.9	74.5	47.0	67.6	80.3	81.8	66.5	8.1
Mar-May (Spr)	59.9	74.6	46.9	67.8	80.5	81.8	66.7	8.0
Apr-Jun	59.9	74.6	47.2	67.5	80.4	81.8	67.0	8.0
May-Jul	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.4	80.5	81.9	67.1	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	60.0	74.7	46.4	67.4	80.5	82.0	67.1	8.0
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.6	76.6	48.8	67.8	83.7	86.5	66.3	8.5
1993	64.1	75.1	42.6	66.0	83.0	85.3	64.2	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.8	66.2	83.7	85.5	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.4	67.1	84.6	86.3	65.0	8.0
1996	65.3	76.7	46.0	68.2	84.6	86.4	65.9	7.3
1997	66.3	77.8	46.0	69.9	86.4	87.3	67.3	7.3
1998	66.8	78.5	46.6	69.9	87.5	87.9	67.9	7.4
1999	67.1	78.8	45.5	70.0	87.9	87.6	68.6	7.7
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	67.3	79.0	43.4	70.8	88.1	88.0	68.6	7.7
Jul-Sep	67.4	79.1	44.1</					

B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Selling	Plant and machine operatives	Other
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All												
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,898	2,584	2,290	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,265
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,380	2,547	1,993	2,398	2,222
Spring 1994	25,717	10,300	15,135	4,057	2,616	2,436	3,888	3,377	2,570	2,002	2,381	2,227
Spring 1995	26,026	10,424	15,333	4,204	2,673	2,405	3,900	3,291	2,699	2,027	2,491	2,202
Spring 1996	26,323	10,461	15,589	4,163	2,805	2,517	3,908	3,255	2,788	2,084	2,509	2,152
Spring 1997	26,814	10,557	16,060	4,310	2,724	2,723	4,016	3,319	2,865	2,158	2,480	2,142
Spring 1998	27,116	10,766	16,181	4,366	2,848	2,698	4,063	3,307	2,954	2,121	2,542	2,159
Spring 1999	27,442	10,618	16,635	4,355	3,011	2,805	4,134	3,284	2,999	2,220	2,483	2,090
Summer 1999	27,778	10,818	16,789	4,394	2,959	2,843	4,194	3,315	3,064	2,289	2,529	2,136
Autumn 1999	27,807	10,807	16,821	4,398	2,988	2,865	4,166	3,339	3,037	2,299	2,525	2,127
Winter 1999/2000	27,693	10,714	16,798	4,459	3,007	2,800	4,127	3,264	3,065	2,298	2,471	2,142
Spring 2000	27,793	10,662	16,960	4,516	3,042	2,894	4,096	3,258	3,063	2,290	2,441	2,137
Summer 2000	28,118	10,816	17,129	4,534	3,033	2,985	4,150	3,319	3,095	2,317	2,471	2,155
Changes												
Sum 99 - Sum 2000	340	-2	341	140	74	142	-44	4	31	28	-58	18
Sum 99 - Sum 2000 (%)	1.2	0.0	2.0	3.2	2.5	5.0	-1.0	0.1	1.0	1.2	-2.3	0.9
Male												
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,922	1,087
Spring 1993	14,035	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,898	1,069
Spring 1994	14,173	6,860	7,095	2,743	1,549	1,231	952	3,044	871	732	1,888	1,058
Spring 1995	14,397	6,927	7,251	2,826	1,597	1,235	967	2,958	921	731	2,000	1,070
Spring 1996	14,503	6,938	7,351	2,805	1,678	1,251	982	2,933	956	746	2,006	1,057
Spring 1997	14,792	7,053	7,573	2,899	1,625	1,354	1,001	3,030	947	805	1,999	1,078
Spring 1998	14,999	7,175	7,673	2,934	1,721	1,350	1,032	3,010	971	766	2,062	1,111
Spring 1999	15,138	7,110	7,870	2,911	1,789	1,411	1,052	3,018	985	802	2,029	1,103
Summer 1999	15,367	7,262	7,960	2,934	1,774	1,412	1,091	3,053	1,017	844	2,069	1,136
Autumn 1999	15,364	7,252	7,964	2,941	1,774	1,416	1,084	3,086	1,001	849	2,070	1,104
Winter 1999/2000	15,264	7,146	7,966	2,988	1,784	1,377	1,075	3,014	992	837	2,031	1,126
Spring 2000	15,336	7,133	8,063	3,020	1,819	1,420	1,056	3,026	1,012	825	1,997	1,127
Summer 2000	15,491	7,254	8,094	2,998	1,809	1,477	1,086	3,082	1,004	816	2,034	1,148
Changes												
Sum 99 - Sum 2000	124	-8	134	64	34	65	-5	29	-13	-28	-35	12
Sum 99 - Sum 2000 (%)	0.8	-0.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	4.6	-0.5	1.0	-1.3	-3.3	-1.7	1.0
Female												
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	507	1,178
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	500	1,153
Spring 1994	11,544	3,440	8,040	1,314	1,066	1,205	2,936	333	1,699	1,269	493	1,169
Spring 1995	11,629	3,497	8,082	1,377	1,076	1,170	2,933	333	1,779	1,296	491	1,131
Spring 1996	11,820	3,523	8,238	1,357	1,127	1,267	2,926	322	1,832	1,339	503	1,095
Spring 1997	12,022	3,504	8,487	1,411	1,099	1,369	3,015	289	1,917	1,352	480	1,064
Spring 1998	12,117	3,591	8,508	1,432	1,128	1,348	3,031	297	1,983	1,355	480	1,048
Spring 1999	12,304	3,508	8,764	1,445	1,223	1,394	3,082	266	2,014	1,417	455	987
Summer 1999	12,411	3,557	8,829	1,460	1,185	1,430	3,103	262	2,047	1,445	460	1,000
Autumn 1999	12,443	3,555	8,856	1,457	1,213	1,449	3,082	253	2,036	1,450	455	1,023
Winter 1999/2000	12,430	3,567	8,832	1,471	1,223	1,423	3,053	250	2,072	1,461	440	1,016
Spring 2000	12,457	3,529	8,897	1,496	1,223	1,474	3,040	232	2,051	1,465	445	1,010
Summer 2000	12,627	3,562	9,035	1,537	1,224	1,508	3,064	237	2,091	1,500	437	1,007
Changes												
Sum 99 - Sum 2000	216	6	206	76	39	77	-39	-25	44	56	-23	7
Sum 99 - Sum 2000 (%)	1.7	0.2	2.3	5.2	3.3	5.4	-1.2	-9.6	2.2	3.8	-4.9	0.7

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

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

EMPLOYMENT B.11 Workforce jobs^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e	
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
Not seasonally adjusted	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DY DA
1996 Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,679	218	189	26,935
Dec	11,564	1,395	11,452	5,346	23,017	3,640	216	190	27,064
1997 Mar	11,614	1,356	11,309	5,186	22,923	3,624	214	175	26,936
Jun	11,842	1,426	11,426	5,227	23,268	3,609	210	159	27,247
Sep	11,898	1,435	11,490	5,220	23,388	3,639	210	171	27,409
Dec	12,039	1,513	11,660	5,329	23,699	3,555	211	163	27,628
1998 Mar	12,030	1,466	11,615	5,231	23,645	3,562	211	153	27,570
Jun	12,109	1,456	11,655	5,159	23,764	3,487	210	112	27,573
Sep	12,245	1,431	11,730	5,130	23,975	3,504	209	121	27,809
Dec	12,289	1,488	11,813	5,232	24,103	3,484	210	114	27,911
1999 Mar	12,198	1,494	11,968	5,201	23,896	3,467	209	110	27,682
Jun	12,256	1,514	11,787	5,231	24,043	3,513	208	102	27,867
Sep	12,381	1,542	11,842	5,249	24,223	3,432	208	106	27,968
Dec	12,438	1,575	11,967	5,355	24,405	3,424	208	103	28,140
2000 Mar	12,301	1,565	11,867	5,332	24,169	3,412	208	100	27,888
Jun R	12,363	1,576	11,961	5,348	24,324	3,415	207	94	28,040
UNITED KINGDOM									
Seasonally adjusted	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DY ZN	LOJX	LOJU	DY DC
1996 Sep	11,427	1,355	11,372	5,313	22,799	3,650	218	191	26,858
Dec	11,508	1,368	11,309	5,284	22,877	3,651	216	181	26,925
1997 Mar	11,684	1,375	11,373	5,211	23,057	3,632	214	170	27,072
Jun	11,867	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,305	3,616	210	173	27,305
Sep	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,349	3,613	211	171	27,343
Dec	11,984	1,486	11,579	5,269	23,563	3,565	211	155	27,494
1998 Mar	12,095	1,483	11,675	5,252	23,770	3,570	210	149	27,698
Jun	12,132	1,460	11,668	5,172	23,800	3,493	210	125	27,628
Sep	12,209	1,438	11,735	5,157	23,944	3,481	209	119	27,754
Dec	12,236	1,462	11,736	5,173	23,972	3,495	210	108	27,785
1999 Mar	12,260	1,510	11,753	5,218	24,013	3,473	209	106	27,801
Jun	12,278	1,516	11,800	5,245	24,078	3,516	209	114	27,917
Sep	12,349	1,550	11,849	5,279	24,198	3,412	208	104	27,922
Dec	12,388	1,552	11,897	5,300	24,286	3,434	208	96	28,026
2000 Mar	12,367	1,576	11,924	5,343	24,291	3,420	208	98	28,016
Jun R	12,386	1,580	11,974	5,366	24,359	3,417	207	102	28,085
GREAT BRITAIN									
Not seasonally adjusted	DY CA		DY CB		DY CM	DY CT	DY CU	DY DE	DY DF
1996 Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,593	218	170	26,250
Dec	11,273	1,349	11,15						

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1987	Jun	22,002	21,994	4,847	4,863	5,315	5,333	6,459	6,477
1988	Jun	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,353	6,520	6,542
1989	Jun	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559
1990	Jun	23,364	23,353	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6,406	6,435
1991	Jun	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,670	5,695
1992	Jun	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	5,524
1993	Jun	22,032	22,005	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200
1994	Jun	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,180
1995	Jun	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,228
1996	Jun	22,732	22,728	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,240	5,251
1997	Jun	23,268	23,305	4,162	4,173	4,390	4,400	5,350	5,373
1998	Jun	23,764	23,800	4,185	4,194	4,401	4,410	5,481	5,503
	Jul			4,191	4,187	4,407	4,403		
	Aug			4,195	4,184	4,412	4,400		
	Sep	23,975	23,944	4,195	4,180	4,410	4,396	5,510	5,491
	Oct			4,177	4,157	4,393	4,372		
	Nov			4,165	4,142	4,381	4,359		
	Dec	24,103	23,972	4,136	4,120	4,353	4,337	5,471	5,436
1999	Jan			4,109	4,116	4,326	4,337		
	Feb			4,088	4,100	4,305	4,317		
	Mar	23,896	24,013	4,067	4,083	4,283	4,299	5,361	5,387
	Apr			4,047	4,069	4,263	4,284		
	May			4,037	4,059	4,253	4,273		
	Jun	24,043	24,078	4,041	4,049	4,256	4,263	5,350	5,373
	Jul			4,041	4,037	4,255	4,251		
	Aug			4,042	4,031	4,256	4,244		
	Sep	24,223	24,198	4,032	4,018	4,244	4,230	5,376	5,359
	Oct			4,033	4,014	4,244	4,225		
	Nov			4,032	4,010	4,242	4,220		
	Dec	24,405	24,286	4,017	4,005	4,225	4,213	5,393	5,362
2000	Jan			3,999	4,005	4,205	4,211		
	Feb			3,994	4,002	4,199	4,208		
	Mar	24,169	24,291	3,980	3,994	4,187	4,199	5,351	5,376
	Apr			3,966	3,986	4,170	4,190		
	May			3,959	3,978	4,162	4,182		
	Jun	24,324	24,359	3,958	3,967	4,162	4,171	5,350	5,370
	Jul P			3,958	3,956	4,161	4,159		
	Aug P			3,953	3,944	4,156	4,147		

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
		All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
1987	Jun	15,204	15,171	YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1988	Jun	15,837	15,806	346	446	529	577	90	467	309
1989	Jun	16,248	16,216	324	428	510	581	94	470	314
1990	Jun	16,643	16,601	318	406	504	550	97	480	320
1991	Jun	16,525	16,478	309	381	506	533	85	470	308
1992	Jun	16,540	16,500	311	343	480	415	83	461	272
1993	Jun	16,518	16,479	327	299	467	409	89	453	259
1994	Jun	16,651	16,603	300	354	401	401	91	448	248
1995	Jun	16,964	16,912	273	239	456	385	82	474	256
1996	Jun	17,213	17,192	285	229	449	377	84	474	254
1997	Jun	17,604	17,616	316	228	474	370	86	474	253
1998	Jun	17,963	17,975	323	216	484	356	84	482	260
	Jul				216	481	354	84	481	260
	Aug				216	481	352	85	480	260
	Sep	18,135	18,144	309	216	480	349	85	480	261
	Oct				215	477	346	85	481	261
	Nov				216	478	342	85	480	260
	Dec	18,338	18,232	304	217	479	338	84	478	261
1999	Jan				221	478	335	83	475	260
	Feb				217	477	330	83	476	259
	Mar	18,237	18,320	306	216	477	326	82	477	258
	Apr				215	476	321	81	479	258
	May				214	475	319	82	475	258
	Jun	18,377	18,387	318	215	475	316	84	473	257
	Jul				214	474	313	84	475	256
	Aug				213	473	312	84	474	256
	Sep	18,524	18,536	302	213	472	309	84	472	256
	Oct				211	471	308	84	471	256
	Nov				210	470	306	84	470	256
	Dec	18,715	18,613	311	208	468	305	85	471	255
2000	Jan				206	468	303	86	471	254
	Feb				206	468	302	87	470	254
	Mar	18,491	18,581	334	206	467	298	87	470	253
	Apr				204	466	293	87	471	252
	May				204	465	291	86	471	251
	Jun	18,631	18,649	340	204	463	288	87	470	251
	Jul P				203	463	286	87	471	251
	Aug P				202	464	282	88	469	251

a These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.
b Excludes private domestic service.

R Revised
P Provisional

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1987	Jun	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEJX	LOKL	LOKM
1988	Jun	213	857	481	594	510	234	1,144	3,430	989
1989	Jun	223	868	492	593	509	240	1,189	3,536	1,063
1990	Jun	227	884	496	589	499	246	1,231	3,671	1,150
1991	Jun	221	870	495	558	491	247	1,249	3,741	1,207
1992	Jun	195	779	464	496	437	217	1,152	3,677	1,182
1993	Jun	190	735	429	454	405	211	1,044	3,547	1,170
1994	Jun	194	693	387	432	356	210	950	3,733	1,142
1995	Jun	203	703	384	448	351	215	949	3,781	1,199
1996	Jun	225	704	398	486	374	229	921	3,829	1,250
1997	Jun	231	713	403	510	388	228	913	3,960	1,273
1998	Jun	242	715	402	520	391	245	973		
1998	Jul	244	694	402	532	410	245	1,093	4,016	1,332
	Aug	244	693	402	531	411	246			
	Sep	244	693	402	530	412	247			
	Oct	244	685	398	524	410	245	1,095	4,058	1,370
	Nov	243	682	397	521	408	246			
	Dec	242	675	396	516	406	246	1,099	4,065	1,373
1999	Jan	241	674	394	520	405	249			
	Feb	241	671	392	518	405	247			
	Mar	240	668	391	514	401	247	1,088	4,065	1,376
	Apr	239	664	389	512	400	249			
	May	238	665	387	510	400	249			
	Jun	238	666	386	508	397	249	1,109	4,068	1,367
	Jul	237	663	383	507	396	249			
	Aug	235	661	383	506	388	250			
	Sep	235	661	382	502	394	250	1,129	4,093	1,380
	Oct	235	660	381	503	383	251			
	Nov	236	661	380	503	383	251	1,149	4,139	1,381
	Dec	236	662	379	503	391	251			
2000	Jan	236	663	378	503	390	252			
	Feb	236	664	378	503	389	253			
	Mar	234	665	377	502	388	251	1,176	4,119	1,388
	Apr	234	665	377	503	387	251			
	May	235	664	376	503	385	251			
	Jun	234	663	374	502	383	252	1,200	4,125	1,395
	Jul P	234	661	373	501	381	249			
	Aug P	232	659	372	500	379	248			

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
		I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^a 90-99
1987	Jun	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1988	Jun	863	444	928	176	2,016	1,487	1,732	2,167	938
1989	Jun	880	482	1,004	187	2,146	1,471	1,794	2,301	961
1990	Jun	912	471	1,048	195	2,278	1,392	1,835	2,291	975
1991	Jun	944	470	1,055	202	2,410	1,434	1,856	2,311	989

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	June 1999			June 2000 R			2000					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,079.1	1,176.9	4,256.0	3,020.5	1,141.5	4,162.0	4,186.6	4,170.5	4,162.7	4,162.0	4,161.1	4,155.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	62.0	10.7	72.7	60.1	8.3	68.4	68.0	68.1	68.2	68.4	68.3	68.3
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.3	6.9	42.2	34.1	5.8	39.9	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.9	39.8	39.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.7	3.8	30.5	26.0	2.5	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.5
MANUFACTURING	D	2,912.9	1,128.0	4,040.9	2,863.0	1,095.2	3,958.3	3,980.3	3,966.1	3,958.8	3,958.3	3,957.7	3,952.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	307.6	164.7	472.3	288.8	171.4	460.1	461.2	460.8	459.8	460.1	465.1	468.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	131.7	156.0	287.8	118.0	143.7	261.8	271.5	266.5	263.1	261.8	260.6	257.7
of textiles	17	95.9	67.3	163.2	86.9	67.9	154.8	158.0	156.5	155.5	154.8	153.6	152.4
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	35.8	88.7	124.6	31.1	75.9	107.0	113.4	109.9	107.6	107.0	107.0	105.3
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.8	10.9	27.8	14.0	11.7	25.7	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	71.5	12.8	84.3	72.6	15.2	87.8	86.8	86.4	86.2	87.8	87.6	87.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	290.1	183.1	473.2	290.2	179.9	470.1	469.1	468.5	469.5	470.1	471.2	469.6
	21	76.1	33.0	109.1	76.9	26.6	103.5	104.3	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.3
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.0	150.1	364.1	213.3	153.4	366.6	364.9	364.7	365.8	366.6	367.7	366.3
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.3	5.6	30.0	23.7	4.4	28.1	28.9	28.6	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.3	83.2	257.5	173.6	77.9	251.5	252.1	251.3	251.0	251.5	251.4	251.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	179.0	58.6	237.5	172.2	61.1	233.3	233.7	233.7	234.0	233.3	232.9	231.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.0	28.5	140.4	113.9	29.5	143.4	141.6	142.5	142.5	143.4	143.2	143.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	438.8	87.8	526.5	439.7	81.0	520.7	522.8	520.4	520.6	520.7	520.0	519.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	103.1	19.4	122.5	105.7	13.1	118.8	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.8	119.0	118.5
	28	335.7	68.4	404.0	334.0	67.9	401.9	403.1	401.4	401.7	401.9	401.0	400.6
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	312.7	71.3	384.0	308.0	64.1	372.2	375.9	374.9	373.4	372.2	371.9	372.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	360.7	155.8	506.5	348.6	152.7	501.3	502.0	500.7	500.9	501.3	501.4	501.1
of office machinery and computers	30	38.7	17.1	55.8	38.2	15.9	54.2	54.5	53.9	53.7	54.2	54.0	53.7
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	120.3	55.7	176.0	122.2	51.9	174.0	175.1	174.3	174.0	174.0	174.2	174.0
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	87.3	37.0	124.2	84.6	44.5	129.1	127.5	127.5	128.3	129.1	128.9	129.4
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	104.4	46.1	150.5	103.5	40.5	144.0	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.0	144.2	144.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	349.7	46.9	396.6	336.2	45.1	381.3	387.9	386.3	383.4	381.3	378.9	377.0
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	192.1	29.7	221.9	184.5	27.1	211.6	216.5	215.4	213.3	211.6	209.1	207.9
of other transport equipment	35	157.6	17.1	174.7	151.7	18.0	169.7	171.4	170.9	170.1	169.7	169.8	169.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	153.7	62.9	216.6	163.5	57.5	221.0	220.7	219.8	220.6	221.0	219.9	220.2
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	104.1	38.2	142.4	97.4	38.0	135.3	138.3	136.3	135.6	135.3	135.2	134.8

P Provisional
R Revised

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
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B.16 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Thousands

Government Office Region	Unadjusted				Total ^b	Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted				
	Male		Female			Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
SIC 1992													
North East													
1999 Jun	390	51	240	219	899	441	459	900	241	195	184	652	6
1999 Sep	392	51	241	221	905	442	463	905	240	194	183	659	6
1999 Dec	391	55	244	222	912	444	463	907	242	192	182	664	6
2000 Mar R	384	54	244	219	902	442	465	907	238	189	179	657	6
2000 Jun	386	55	245	218	904	441	464	905	241	187	177	656	7
North West													
1999 Jun	1,164	150	709	598	2,622	1,314	1,310	2,624	646	528	510	1,954	22
1999 Sep	1,181	149	717	599	2,646	1,326	1,320	2,646	653	525	507	1,971	23
1999 Dec	1,181	153	723	609	2,666	1,328	1,323	2,651	654	523	505	1,991	21
2000 Mar R	1,160	150	731	594	2,634	1,320	1,329	2,648	640	517	499	1,972	23
2000 Jun	1,169	151	736	596	2,652	1,321	1,335	2,656	644	515	497	1,984	24
Yorkshire and the Humber													
1999 Jun	908	119	498	454	1,979	1,027	951	1,978	527	428	409	1,428	23
1999 Sep	916	119	497	457	1,990	1,034	957	1,991	529	425	407	1,438	23
1999 Dec	904	120	500	475	1,998	1,019	974	1,993	524	421	404	1,453	21
2000 Mar	878	116	499	468	1,982	998	969	1,987	521	417	400	1,437	23
2000 Jun	865	118	496	494	1,973	996	989	1,975	511	414	397	1,437	24
East Midlands													
1999 Jun	759	99	441	345	1,644	860	787	1,647	499	426	411	1,116	29
1999 Sep	751	100	445	355	1,651	848	797	1,646	492	421	407	1,129	30
1999 Dec	752	105	442	364	1,663	855	803	1,657	493	421	407	1,142	27
2000 Mar R	741	107	427	372	1,647	851	802	1,653	490	416	402	1,127	30
2000 Jun	740	103	427	374	1,644	845	803	1,648	486	411	398	1,126	32
West Midlands													
1999 Jun	1,019	120	581	463	2,184	1,140	1,049	2,189	641	553	533	1,517	26
1999 Sep	1,024	119	579	475	2,198	1,146	1,057	2,202	638	551	531	1,533	26
1999 Dec	1,032	124	591	487	2,233	1,150	1,068	2,218	648	550	530	1,562	24
2000 Mar	1,012	124	585	488	2,209	1,139	1,077	2,216	636	542	522	1,546	27
2000 Jun	1,017	127	587	493	2,223	1,144	1,083	2,227	642	535	515	1,553	28
East													
1999 Jun	950	138	559	464	2,112	1,093	1,023	2,116	474	360	343	1,592	46
1999 Sep	962	142	567	458	2,130	1,101	1,025	2,127	477	360	344	1,606	47
1999 Dec	968	147	568	470	2,153	1,107	1,032	2,139	479	359	342	1,631	43
2000 Mar	955	148	555	470	2,129	1,110	1,032	2,142	475	355	339	1,606	48
2000 Jun	960	152	563	469	2,144	1,116	1,032	2,148	479	354	338	1,615	50
London													
1999 Jun	1,627	242	1,105	670	3,645	1,876	1,780	3,656	389	287	274	3,252	4
1999 Sep	1,648	249	1,107	664	3,669	1,897	1,776	3,673	393	287	275	3,272	4
1999 Dec	1,675	255	1,110	674	3,714	1,923	1,766	3,689	402	287	275	3,309	3
2000 Mar	1,685	257	1,080	647	3,670	1,946	1,737	3,683	405	286	274	3,261	4
2000 Jun	1,708	256	1,092	633	3,689	1,969	1,732	3,701	401	286	274	3,284	4
South East													
1999 Jun	1,468	233	919	738	3,358	1,709	1,656	3,365	636	479	455	2,671	50
1999 Sep	1,485	241	925	733	3,383	1,720	1,658	3,378	646	480	457	2,685	51
1999 Dec	1,489	246	922	749	3,406	1,722	1,662	3,385	645	478	455	2,713	47
2000 Mar	1,472	247	907	751	3,377	1,730	1,668	3,398	640	474	451	2,684	53
2000 Jun	1,474	250	916	745	3,386	1,731	1,661	3,392	640	471	448	2,690	56
South West													
1999 Jun	841	137	504	461	1,944	975	965	1,940	422	328	308	1,484	38
1999 Sep	854	141	505	465	1,966	991	967	1,958	429	328	309	1,498	39
1999 Dec	856	137	503	467	1,963	996	966	1,962	429	327	308	1,499	35
2000 Mar	864	137	489	463	1,954	1,006	962	1,968	438	329	310	1,476	39
2000 Jun	869	144	494	469	1,976	1,009	962	1,972	434	330	311	1,501	41
England													
1999 Jun R	9,128	1,289	5,557	4,412	20,385	10,436	9,980	20,416	4,474	3,584	3,428	15,667	244
1999 Sep R	9,214	1,312	5,583	4,428	20,537	10,507	10,020	20,526	4,498	3,573	3,419	15,792	249
1999 Dec R	9,248	1,342	5,603	4,517	20,710	10,567	10,057	20,602	4,516	3,558	3,407	15,965	288
2000 Mar R	9,152	1,341	5,518	4,492	20,503	10,542	10,061	20,604	4,483	3,527	3,378	15,766	254
2000 Jun	9,203	1,359	5,567	4,503	20,632	10,561	10,084	20,664	4,487	3,509	3,362	15,878	267
Wales													
1999 Jun	470	59	267	222	1,018	529	491	1,020	279	217	207	720	18
1999 Sep	477	60	272	222	1,031	532	494	1,026	283	218	208	729	19
1999 Dec	468	58	278	224	1,028	525	500	1,026	281	217	207	731	17
2000 Mar	455	56	278	224	1,013	517	504	1,020	276	216	206	718	19
2000 Jun	454	59	277	228	1,018	514	506	1,020	274	214	204	724	19
Scotland													
1999 Jun	889	115	568	449	2,022	1,006	1,016	2,022	457	345	301	1,527	39
1999 Sep	890	119	572	451	2,032	1,001	1,020	2,022	454	342	300	1,538	39
1999 Dec	888	123	565	461	2,036	1,008	1,024	2,032	454	339	297	1,546	36
2000 Mar	872	117	573	466	2,028	998	1,042	2,040	451	334	292	1,539	39
2000 Jun	872	118	576	471	2,038	993	1,044	2,037	449	331	289	1,549	41
Great Britain													
1999 Jun	10,487	1,463	6,392	5,063	23,425	11,971	11,487	23,458	5,210	4,146	3,936	17,914	301
1999 Sep	10,581	1,491	6,427	5,101	23,600	12,040	11,534	23,574	5,235	4,133	3,927	18,059	307
1999 Dec	10,604	1,523	6,446	5,202	23,774	12,079	11,581	23,660	5,251	4,114	3,911	18,242	281
2000 Mar R	10,479	1,514	6,369	5,182	23,544	12,057	11,607	23,664	5,210	4,077	3,876	18,023	312
2000 Jun	10,529	1,536	6,420	5,202	23,688	12,088	11,634	23,721	5,210	4,054	3,855	18,151	327
Northern Ireland													
1999 Jun R	255	51	164	148	618	307	313	620	140	110	105	462	15
1999 Sep R	259	50	166	149	623	309	315	624	142	111	105	466	15
1999 Dec R	259	52	166	153	631	310	316	626	143	111	106	473	15
2000 Mar R	258	51	166	150	625	310	317	626	141	110	104	468	15
2000 Jun	258	51	166	151	626	310	318	628	140	108	103	470	15
United Kingdom													
1999 Jun R	10,743	1,514	6,556	5,231	24,043	12,278	11,800	24,078	5,350	4,256	4,041	18,377	317
1999 Sep R	10,840	1,542	6,593	5,249	24,223	12,349	11,849	24,198	5,376	4,244	4,032	18,524	322
1999 Dec R	10,864	1,575	6,612	5,355	24,405	12,389	11,897	24,286	5,393	4,225	4,017	18,715	297
2000 Mar R	10,736	1,565	6,535	5,332	24,169	12,367	11,924	24,291	5,351	4,187	3,980	18,491	327
2000 Jun	10,787	1,588	6,586	5,353	24,314	12,398	11,951	24,349	5,350	4,162	3,958	18,621	342

^a See footnotes to Table B.11.
^b The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.
 R Revised

Note: Please note that the Government Office Regions data series began in September 1995, prior to this date figures for Standard Statistical Regions (SSR) were produced. Please contact us on our helpline number for further information.

EMPLOYMENT B.16

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Thousands

Not seasonally adjusted													
Mining and quarrying C	Manufacturing D	Electricity, gas and water supply E	Construction F	Wholesale, retail trade and repairs G	Hotels and restaurants H	Transport storage and communication I	Financial intermediation J	Real estate renting and business activities K	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security L	Education M	Health and social work N	Other community, social and personal activities O-Q	Government Office Region SIC 1992
North East													
3	184	7	46	139	52	46	17						

B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	All tourism-related industries									
	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All	of which:		
	SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	employee jobs ^c	self-employment jobs	
1994	Mar	321.8	352.7	396.4	76.2	76.6	344.3	1,568.1	1,361.0	207.0
	Jun	375.3	372.2	399.1	83.7	77.3	355.7	1,663.3	1,455.5	207.8
	Sep	377.1	378.0	411.8	83.2	80.7	358.2	1,689.0	1,484.4	204.6
	Dec	335.8	374.0	414.3	81.8	75.9	346.4	1,628.2	1,409.5	218.7
1995	Mar	338.8	369.5	429.4	84.0	75.6	351.9	1,649.1	1,427.6	221.5
	Jun	385.9	396.2	445.1	90.7	80.2	363.5	1,751.6	1,536.6	215.0
	Sep	364.6	406.1	420.9	95.2	79.7	363.7	1,730.3	1,509.5	220.9
	Dec	326.8	391.5	427.8	88.9	74.7	349.6	1,659.2	1,438.6	220.6
1996	Mar	317.3	375.0	417.6	88.4	75.3	352.7	1,626.3	1,411.2	215.1
	Jun	370.9	394.9	438.1	97.6	78.4	356.0	1,736.0	1,518.9	217.0
	Sep	365.1	402.1	442.7	94.4	78.4	370.8	1,753.5	1,521.7	231.8
	Dec	330.7	391.3	463.9	99.8	77.4	365.0	1,728.1	1,511.8	216.3
1997	Mar	328.0	389.1	460.4	101.8	74.3	350.4	1,704.2	1,499.5	214.6
	Jun	344.0	410.3	479.9	108.8	80.0	363.3	1,786.4	1,568.2	218.2
	Sep	345.5	415.8	497.1	105.8	81.5	368.5	1,814.0	1,585.9	228.1
	Dec	326.3	416.8	500.3	99.6	76.6	365.9	1,785.4	1,573.3	212.1
1998	Mar	334.6	419.4	475.4	97.6	71.9	358.3	1,757.2	1,563.9	193.3
	Jun	357.1	420.2	479.2	104.0	79.3	351.1	1,790.8	1,605.8	185.0
	Sep	367.8	421.4	481.3	108.2	78.5	357.5	1,814.8	1,638.2	178.6
	Dec	344.8	415.9	470.9	107.8	73.2	347.4	1,760.1	1,607.5	152.6
1999	Mar	345.1	416.2	460.3	111.0	72.4	348.7	1,753.6	1,603.6	150.1
	Jun	378.1	423.2	465.8	113.7	77.8	361.4	1,819.9	1,659.9	160.0
	Sep	372.2	419.8	462.3	118.0	78.3	364.6	1,815.2	1,666.3	148.9
	Dec	351.5	417.2	468.9	114.1	76.9	361.8	1,790.4	1,626.9	163.5
2000	Mar	349.6	419.9	459.5	113.2	79.1	360.0	1,781.3	1,617.2	164.1
	Jun	379.0	432.5	470.7	119.3	91.6	372.6	1,865.7	1,695.3	170.4
Changes:										
June 1999-2000										
Percent										
		0.9	9.3	4.9	5.6	13.8	11.2	45.8	35.4	10.4
		0.2	2.2	1.0	5.0	17.7	3.1	2.5	2.1	6.5

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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 92 sections	All jobs																						
		A-Q		A,B		C,E		D		F		G-H		I		J-K		L-N		O-Q		G-Q		
		LOLI	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLN	LOLO	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLW	LOLX	LOLY	LOLZ	LOMA	LOMB	LOMC	LOMD	LOME	LOMF	LOMG	LOMH	LOMI	LOMJ	
1994	Jun	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202
	Sep	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,377	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,377	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,377	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,377
	Dec	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,782	1,536	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453
1995	Mar	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471
	Jun	26,492	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517
	Sep	26,499	561	244	4,387	1,776	5,760	1,527	4,509	6,332	1,403	19,531	4,509	6,332	1,403	19,531	4,509	6,332	1,403	19,531	4,509	6,332	1,403	19,531
	Dec	26,639	565	249	4,458	1,751	5,774	1,520	4,560	6,354	1,407	19,615	4,560	6,354	1,407	19,615	4,560	6,354	1,407	19,615	4,560	6,354	1,407	19,615
1996	Mar	26,614	557	239	4,453	1,749	5,761	1,508	4,535	6,383	1,430	19,617	4,535	6,383	1,430	19,617	4,535	6,383	1,430	19,617	4,535	6,383	1,430	19,617
	Jun	26,769	563	238	4,428	1,767	5,823	1,525	4,576	6,395	1,454	19,773	4,576	6,395	1,454	19,773	4,576	6,395	1,454	19,773	4,576	6,395	1,454	19,773
	Sep	26,858	563	237	4,449	1,737	5,836	1,542	4,572	6,429	1,493	19,872	4,572	6,429	1,493	19,872	4,572	6,429	1,493	19,872	4,572	6,429	1,493	19,872
	Dec	26,925	577	233	4,454	1,722	5,854	1,557	4,622	6,405	1,500	19,938	4,622	6,405	1,500	19,938	4,622	6,405	1,500	19,938	4,622	6,405	1,500	19,938
1997	Mar	27,071	551	237	4,453	1,744	5,929	1,585	4,737	6,345	1,490	20,086	4,737	6,345	1,490	20,086	4,737	6,345	1,490	20,086	4,737	6,345	1,490	20,086
	Jun	27,305	578	238	4,483	1,740	5,980	1,584	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,267	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,267	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,267	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,267
	Sep	27,344	581	232	4,461	1,761	6,031	1,562	4,858	6,341	1,518	20,309	4,858	6,341	1,518	20,309	4,858	6,341	1,518	20,309	4,858	6,341	1,518	20,309
	Dec	27,495	577	230	4,480	1,798	6,070	1,554	4,908	6,336	1,543	20,410	4,908	6,336	1,543	20,410	4,908	6,336	1,543	20,410	4,908	6,336	1,543	20,410
1998	Mar	27,698	599	228	4,531	1,808	6,088	1,571	4,970	6,366	1,567	20,561	4,970	6,366	1,567	20,561	4,970	6,366	1,567	20,561	4,970	6,366	1,567	20,561
	Jun	27,628	566	226	4,515	1,795	6,058	1,574	4,989	6,373	1,531	20,525	4,989	6,373	1,531	20,525	4,989	6,373	1,531	20,525	4,989	6,373	1,531	20,525
	Sep	27,754	544	226	4,492	1,781	6,131	1,591	5,034	6,341	1,545	20,711	5,034	6,341	1,545	20,711	5,034	6,341	1,545	20,711	5,034	6,341	1,545	20,711
	Dec	27,785	524	227	4,430	1,797	6,102	1,627	5,087	6,336	1,555	20,807	5,087	6,336	1,555	20,807	5,087	6,336	1,555	20,807	5,087	6,336	1,555	20,807
1999	Mar	27,801	522	223	4,379	1,798	6,104	1,632	5,122	6,480	1,561	20,878	5,122	6,480	1,561	20,878	5,122	6,480	1,561	20,878	5,122	6,480	1,561	20,878
	Jun	27,917	522	222	4,347	1,811	6,117	1,648	5,160	6,484	1,605	21,014	5,160	6,484	1,605	21,014	5,160	6,484	1,605	21,014	5,160	6,484	1,605	21,014
	Sep	27,922	504	222	4,300	1,810	6,108	1,677	5,193	6,506	1,603	21,086	5,193	6,506	1,603	21,086	5,193	6,506	1,603	21,086	5,193	6,506	1,603	21,086
	Dec	28,026	516	219	4,290	1,813	6,163	1,702	5,208	6,506	1,608	21,187	5,208	6,506	1,608	21,187	5,208	6,506	1,608	21,187	5,208	6,506	1,608	21,187
2000	Mar	28,016	539	217	4,283	1,823	6,150	1,698	5,159	6,511	1,636	21,154	5,159	6,511	1,636	21,154	5,159	6,511	1,636	21,154	5,159	6,511	1,636	21,154
	Jun	28,085	538	215	4,249	1,887	6,146	1,688	5,189	6,546	1,627	21,196	5,189	6,546	1,627	21,196	5,189	6,546	1,627	21,196	5,189	6,546	1,627	21,196
Change on quarter		69	-1	-2	-34	64	-4	-10	30	35	-9	42	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	3.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.5	0.2	
Percent		0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	3.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.5	0.2												
Change on year		168	15	-7	-98	76	30	40	28	62	22	182												
Percent		0.6	3.0	-3.3	-2.3	4.2	0.5	2.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.9												
Male jobs																								
1994	Jun	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLN	LOLO	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLW	LOLX	LOLY	LOLZ	LOMA	LOMB	LOMC	LOMD	LOME	LOMF	LOMG	LOMH	LOMI	LOMJ	
	Sep	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,196	2,122	887	9,001	2,196	2,122	887	9,001	2,196	2,122	887					

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	850.3	33.0	37.9	14.7	10.6
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.0	33.2	38.5	15.1	9.1
1999	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	911.1	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Jul-Sep	912.9	33.0	38.3	15.3	8.9
Aug-Oct	909.7	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	906.4	32.7	37.9	15.3	9.2
Oct-Dec	913.1	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	909.9	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.2
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	908.7	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 2000	905.9	32.6	37.8	15.3	9.1
Feb-Apr	913.1	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
Mar-May (Spr)	911.6	32.7	37.9	15.4	9.0
Apr-Jun	914.0	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
May-Jul	916.3	32.8	38.1	15.5	9.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	918.4	32.8	38.1	15.4	9.0
Changes Over last 3 months	6.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Per cent	0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.2
Over last 12 months	7.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Per cent	0.8	-0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.0
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	551.2	38.6	39.9	14.3	11.9
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	578.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.4	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	583.9	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
Jul-Sep	584.6	38.3	40.2	15.0	9.7
Aug-Oct	582.9	38.2	40.1	15.0	9.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	580.1	37.9	39.8	15.1	10.0
Oct-Dec	585.3	38.2	40.2	15.1	10.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	583.3	38.1	40.0	15.0	10.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	582.2	38.1	40.0	14.8	9.7
Jan-Mar 2000	580.2	37.9	39.7	14.9	9.7
Feb-Apr	584.6	38.0	40.0	15.2	9.5
Mar-May (Spr)	583.0	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.3
Apr-Jun	584.3	38.0	39.9	15.1	9.5
May-Jul	585.0	38.1	39.9	15.0	9.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	586.3	38.1	40.0	15.2	10.1
Changes Over last 3 months	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Per cent	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	8.9
Over last 12 months	2.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.3
Per cent	0.4	-0.4	-0.6	0.4	3.0
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	299.1	26.1	34.1	14.7	9.3
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.6	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.6
1999	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	327.1	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Jul-Sep	328.3	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.5
Aug-Oct	326.8	26.4	34.3	15.4	8.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	326.3	26.4	34.1	15.3	8.6
Oct-Dec	327.8	26.4	34.2	15.4	8.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	326.6	26.3	34.1	15.3	8.5
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	326.4	26.3	34.0	15.4	8.6
Jan-Mar 2000	325.6	26.2	33.9	15.4	8.7
Feb-Apr	328.5	26.4	34.1	15.5	8.8
Mar-May (Spr)	328.6	26.3	34.1	15.5	8.8
Apr-Jun	329.7	26.3	34.2	15.5	8.6
May-Jul	331.3	26.4	34.4	15.5	8.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	332.1	26.4	34.4	15.5	8.2
Changes Over last 3 months	3.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.5
Per cent	1.0	0.3	1.0	-0.4	-6.2
Over last 12 months	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Per cent	1.5	-0.1	0.1	0.9	-2.4

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

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All	YCDM	LAAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	491	1.8	2,156	7.9	4,155	15.3	13,355	49.0	7,061	25.9
1999	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	496	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,324	15.6	13,888	50.2	6,818	24.6
Jul-Sep	496	1.8	2,136	7.7	4,313	15.6	13,934	50.3	6,816	24.6
Aug-Oct	496	1.8	2,119	7.7	4,337	15.7	13,904	50.2	6,822	24.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	497	1.8	2,116	7.6	4,346	15.7	13,944	50.3	6,820	24.6
Oct-Dec	498	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,372	15.7	13,965	50.3	6,823	24.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	492	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,369	15.7	13,959	50.3	6,831	24.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	500	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,402	15.8	13,933	50.2	6,816	24.5
Jan-Mar 2000	504	1.8	2,135	7.7	4,403	15.8	13,990	50.3	6,792	24.4
Feb-Apr	489	1.8	2,134	7.7	4,427	15.9	13,977	50.1	6,845	24.6
Mar-May (Spr)	476	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,408	15.8	14,032	50.3	6,851	24.5
Apr-Jun	461	1.7	2,155	7.7	4,422	15.8	14,057	50.3	6,835	24.5
May-Jul	474	1.7	2,147	7.7	4,448	15.9	14,092	50.4	6,806	24.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	483	1.7	2,156	7.7	4,455	15.9	14,146	50.5	6,749	24.1
Changes Over last 3 months	7		14		48		113		-102	
Per cent	1.4		0.7		1.1		0.8		-1.5	
Over last 12 months	-13		24		131		257		-69	
Per cent	-2.7		1.1		3.0		1.9		-1.0	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDD	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	469	3.1	813	5.4	7,955	52.1	5,815	38.6
1999	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	124	0.8	484	3.2	898	5.9	8,193	53.6	5,574	36.5
Jul-Sep	123	0.8	481	3.1	894	5.8	8,245	53.9	5,551	36.3
Aug-Oct	124	0.8	472	3.1	901	5.9	8,236	53.8	5,563	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	0.8	471	3.1	898	5.9	8,272	54.0	5,560	36.3
Oct-Dec	120	0.8	470	3.1	902	5.9	8,274	53.9	5,573	36.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	118	0.8	474	3.1	896	5.8	8,271	53.9	5,580	36.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	120	0.8	485	3.2	898	5.9	8,252	53.8	5,577	36.4
Jan-Mar 2000	124	0.8	487	3.2	887	5.8	8,299	54.0	5,563	36.2
Feb-Apr	120	0.8	495	3.2	897	5.8	8,277	53.7	5,613	36.4
Mar-May (Spr)	117	0.8	494	3.2	883	5.7	8,304	53.9	5,610	36.4
Apr-Jun	113	0.7	485	3.1	895	5.8	8,322	54.1	5,581	36.3
May-Jul	113	0.7	473	3.1	909	5.9	8,353	54.2	5,550	36.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	121	0.8	470	3.1	904	5.9	8,408	54.6	5,494	35.7
Changes Over last 3 months	3		-24		21		105		-116	
Per cent	2.6		-4.9		2.4		1.3		-2.1	
Over last 12 months	-3		-14		7		215			

B.32 EMPLOYMENT

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

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

Section	C,D,E	D	Manufacturing industries							F	
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment		Transport equipment
Year			DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM		
1992	91.1	94.0	92.8	98.9	102.0	93.1	89.2	94.8	82.9	102.6	98.3
1993	93.2	94.9	94.1	98.8	101.6	96.0	90.9	95.1	86.0	100.5	97.1
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.9	95.1	93.3	100.7	100.8	100.8
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	101.5
1997	106.0	102.1	101.7	104.6	97.4	98.2	102.4	95.8	105.9	109.5	104.7
1998	109.1	102.9	102.2	101.9	89.2	98.8	103.8	95.8	112.4	115.8	106.1
1999	111.5	103.4	102.2	101.2	82.9	98.8	107.7	90.0	121.5	117.6	106.4
1995 Q4	100.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	98.5	99.1	100.2	100.8	104.0	97.8	100.2
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	100.5
1996 Q2	102.1	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	100.6
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	101.7	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	101.6
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	103.2
1997 Q1	104.6	102.0	101.7	104.9	100.0	96.3	102.8	96.4	103.8	109.3	103.5
1997 Q2	105.5	101.9	101.4	103.9	97.5	97.8	101.6	95.8	106.6	107.6	104.7
1997 Q3	106.5	102.6	101.9	104.5	97.5	99.9	103.4	95.6	106.0	109.5	104.4
1997 Q4	107.2	102.0	101.8	105.2	94.4	98.6	101.8	95.3	107.4	111.6	106.3
1998 Q1	108.1	102.3	102.3	102.6	92.1	98.5	103.5	98.3	110.6	113.4	109.0
1998 Q2	109.1	103.4	102.7	102.1	91.0	100.0	104.7	95.8	111.0	115.7	105.3
1998 Q3	109.6	103.3	102.4	101.8	89.3	98.0	104.2	94.9	113.2	118.1	105.0
1998 Q4	109.7	102.6	101.4	101.3	84.4	98.6	102.9	94.0	114.7	115.9	105.1
1999 Q1	110.2	102.0	101.1	100.8	83.0	98.3	103.1	90.2	118.6	116.9	105.5
1999 Q2	110.9	102.8	101.4	101.2	83.2	98.8	105.8	89.9	118.5	116.5	106.1
1999 Q3	112.0	104.3	102.9	101.5	83.1	99.4	109.4	90.1	123.1	117.7	106.6
1999 Q4	112.8	104.4	103.3	101.0	82.2	98.5	112.3	89.9	125.8	119.2	107.3
2000 Q1	113.3	103.6	102.8	100.2	80.5	99.1	109.9	87.4	126.1	117.9	110.6
2000 Q2	114.3	105.1	103.2	99.8	79.0	99.4	110.4	89.1	133.4	112.9	108.7
Workforce jobs	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOL	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU
1992	99.3	103.5	101.2	105.7	106.6	98.1	105.4	105.5	93.9	107.8	106.4
1993	98.3	99.2	97.8	103.2	105.3	97.5	101.2	96.3	90.3	96.5	100.8
1994	99.1	98.6	98.1	100.7	104.1	99.8	98.8	95.6	93.4	94.9	100.9
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.1	97.8	101.1	98.9	100.3	105.4	104.0	98.5
1997	102.8	101.7	102.1	104.7	95.1	100.2	99.5	99.4	107.6	105.8	98.9
1998	104.5	102.3	103.0	105.9	91.4	102.2	101.8	99.5	109.3	110.6	101.6
1999	105.2	98.8	99.3	103.7	82.2	100.6	100.8	96.0	104.2	106.8	102.3
1995 Q4	100.3	101.0	101.1	101.1	98.8	100.9	100.2	101.3	101.8	102.4	99.2
1996 Q1	100.4	101.3	101.1	100.3	97.4	101.4	99.3	101.4	104.1	103.3	98.3
1996 Q2	100.8	100.9	101.0	99.5	96.7	101.1	99.2	100.9	105.1	104.2	99.4
1996 Q3	101.2	101.1	101.7	99.5	98.7	101.1	98.6	99.8	105.9	104.5	99.0
1996 Q4	101.5	101.3	101.7	100.9	98.4	100.9	98.3	99.2	106.4	104.2	97.4
1997 Q1	102.0	101.4	101.6	102.4	97.2	100.7	98.8	99.4	106.2	104.7	97.6
1997 Q2	102.7	101.8	102.2	104.5	96.1	99.3	99.5	107.0	105.5	105.5	98.1
1997 Q3	103.1	101.7	102.1	105.8	94.3	99.9	99.8	99.3	108.0	105.5	99.1
1997 Q4	103.5	101.8	102.6	106.3	92.7	100.0	100.0	99.3	109.3	107.6	100.1
1998 Q1	104.2	102.6	103.5	106.6	92.6	101.3	100.9	99.7	110.8	109.5	101.7
1998 Q2	104.3	102.7	103.5	106.5	92.6	102.4	101.6	99.4	110.6	111.1	101.9
1998 Q3	104.5	102.4	103.1	105.6	91.8	102.8	102.3	99.4	109.0	111.4	101.5
1998 Q4	104.8	101.4	102.0	104.9	88.8	102.1	102.5	99.4	107.0	110.2	101.4
1999 Q1	104.9	100.0	100.7	104.2	85.8	101.4	101.4	98.2	106.0	108.2	101.7
1999 Q2	105.2	99.1	99.6	103.9	82.8	101.1	100.8	96.6	104.5	106.9	102.4
1999 Q3	105.3	98.2	98.8	103.6	80.4	100.8	100.4	95.0	102.9	106.3	102.8
1999 Q4	105.6	97.7	98.3	103.0	79.7	99.1	100.4	94.2	103.5	105.7	102.5
2000 Q1	105.7	97.4	98.0	102.4	77.7	99.4	99.3	93.7	103.9	104.5	102.9
2000 Q2	105.9	96.7	97.3	101.4	75.6	99.1	99.9	93.3	103.6	102.9	105.8
Output per filled job	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOE	LNOF	LNOI	LNOJ
1992	91.8	90.8	91.7	93.5	95.7	94.9	84.6	89.9	95.3	92.4	94.4
1993	94.8	95.8	96.2	95.7	96.6	98.5	89.8	98.8	95.2	96.3	96.3
1994	98.3	99.7	100.5	100.8	98.8	98.8	96.3	104.5	99.9	106.1	99.9
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.5	100.0	99.0	100.9	101.8	96.8	101.8	97.7	98.7	101.6	103.0
1997	103.0	100.4	99.6	99.9	102.4	98.0	103.0	96.4	98.4	103.5	105.9
1998	104.5	100.6	99.2	96.3	97.5	96.7	102.0	96.3	102.8	104.7	104.4
1999	105.9	104.7	102.8	97.6	100.9	98.2	106.9	93.8	116.6	110.1	103.9
1995 Q4	100.4	99.3	99.0	98.9	99.7	98.1	100.0	99.5	102.1	95.5	101.0
1996 Q1	101.2	99.6	99.3	101.4	101.4	98.1	100.6	97.1	100.1	99.4	102.2
1996 Q2	101.3	99.9	98.9	102.2	103.1	96.3	100.8	97.8	98.6	99.8	101.2
1996 Q3	101.6	100.1	98.7	100.1	101.7	96.3	102.3	98.2	98.3	102.8	102.6
1996 Q4	102.1	100.2	99.1	100.0	101.1	96.8	103.6	97.6	104.4	106.0	
1997 Q1	102.6	100.6	100.1	102.5	102.9	95.7	104.1	97.0	97.8	104.4	106.0
1997 Q2	102.7	100.1	99.2	99.4	101.5	97.7	102.3	96.3	99.6	102.0	106.8
1997 Q3	103.3	100.9	99.8	98.8	103.4	100.0	103.6	96.3	98.1	103.7	105.3
1997 Q4	103.6	100.2	99.2	99.0	101.9	98.6	101.8	96.0	98.3	103.8	105.6
1998 Q1	103.7	99.7	98.9	96.3	99.5	97.2	102.6	98.7	99.8	103.6	107.2
1998 Q2	104.6	100.6	99.3	95.9	98.3	97.7	103.0	96.4	100.4	104.2	103.3
1998 Q3	104.8	100.9	99.3	96.3	97.3	98.3	101.8	95.5	103.9	106.0	103.4
1998 Q4	104.7	101.2	99.4	96.6	95.1	96.5	100.4	94.5	107.2	105.1	103.6
1999 Q1	105.0	102.0	100.4	96.8	96.7	97.0	101.7	91.9	111.9	108.1	103.8
1999 Q2	105.4	103.7	101.8	97.4	100.5	97.7	104.9	93.0	113.4	108.9	103.6
1999 Q3	106.3	106.2	104.1	98.0	103.4	98.6	109.0	94.8	119.6	110.7	103.7
1999 Q4	106.8	106.8	105.0	98.1	103.1	99.4	111.9	95.4	121.6	112.8	104.7
2000 Q1	107.2	106.4	104.8	97.9	103.6	99.7	110.7	93.3	121.3	112.8	107.5
2000 Q2	108.0	108.6	106.0	98.4	104.5	100.3	111.7	95.6	128.8	109.7	102.8

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

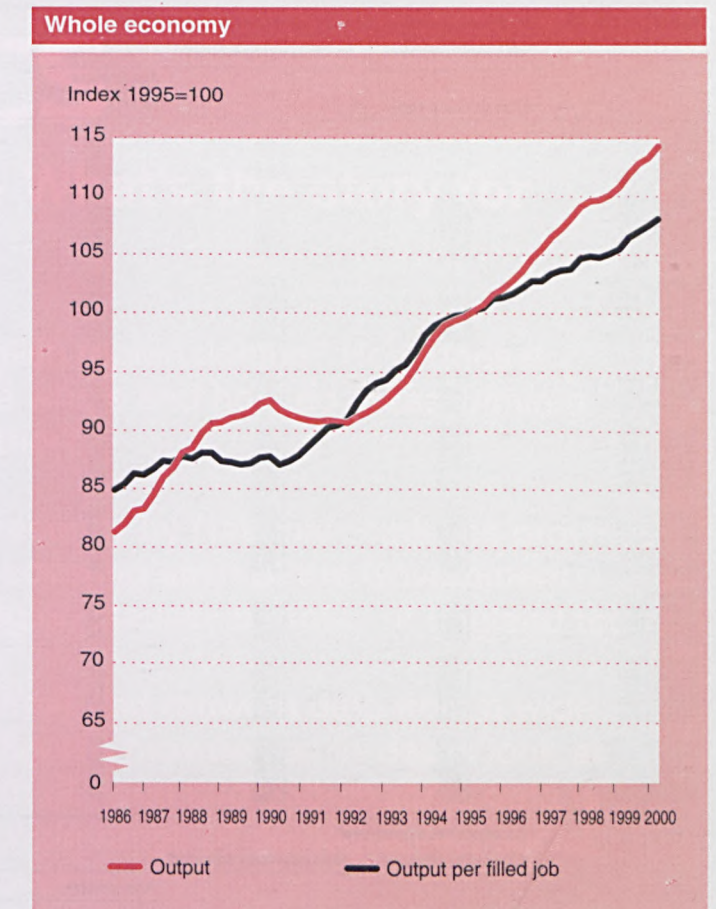
Note: The indices have been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998. The workforce jobs index for both the production and manufacturing industries in both tables is based on unpublished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

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

EMPLOYMENT B.32

Indices of employment and output per filled job

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)



SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
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B.41 EMPLOYMENT

Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups						
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a						
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All									
Spring 1992	2,881	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291	
Spring 1993	2,874	3,114	79	689	768	857	1,108	281	
Spring 1994	3,099	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319	
Spring 1995	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314	
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	306	
Spring 1997	3,255	3,472	137	700	827	1,085	1,190	355	
Spring 1998	3,265	3,599	127	709	835	1,111	1,248	405	
Spring 1999	3,513	3,723	132	730	862	1,093	1,313	456	
Summer 1999	3,545	3,199	90	609	699	960	1,131	410	
Autumn 1999	3,457	3,663	138	689	827	1,062	1,333	462	
Winter 1999/2000	3,472	3,456	130	700	830	967	1,231	428	
Spring 2000	3,605	3,833	137	768	905	1,079	1,363	485	
Summer 2000	3,835	3,545	104	667	771	1,024	1,280	469	
Male									
Spring 1992	1,510	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155	
Spring 1993	1,480	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150	
Spring 1994	1,568	1,682	37	344	381	581	560	160	
Spring 1995	1,452	1,557	32	307	340	538	523	157	
Spring 1996	1,542	1,643	33	343	400	567	530	147	
Spring 1997	1,611	1,709	67	421	421	600	547	181	
Spring 1998	1,711	1,806	64	373	438	582	596	190	
Spring 1999	1,739	1,830	68	380	447	566	604	214	
Summer 1999	1,752	1,599	46	320	366	498	541	194	
Autumn 1999	1,746	1,821	75	355	430	568	600	224	
Winter 1999/2000	1,728	1,707	68	361	429	502	577	199	
Spring 2000	1,774	1,872	70	390	461	555	634	228	
Summer 2000	1,897	1,779	58	365	423	514	616	227	
Female									
Spring 1992	1,371	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	135	
Spring 1993	1,394	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131	
Spring 1994	1,531	1,650	44	352	396	497	598	159	
Spring 1995	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	157	
Spring 1996	1,509	1,628	47	312	359	485	530	159	
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	529	643	174	
Spring 1998	1,674	1,793	62	335	397	529	662	215	
Spring 1999	1,774	1,893	64	350	415	527	709	242	
Summer 1999	1,793	1,600	44	289	333	462	590	215	
Autumn 1999	1,809	1,862	63	334	397	494	733	238	
Winter 1999/2000	1,744	1,749	62	339	400	466	654	228	
Spring 2000	1,831	1,961	66	378	444	524	729	284	
Summer 2000	1,937	1,766	47	302	348	511	664	243	

Percent of all employees^b

UNITED KINGDOM	Seasonally adjusted		Age groups					
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a					
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All								
Spring 1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.1	23.2	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.7	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Spring 1999	14.9	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Summer 1999	15.0	13.5	15.2	18.7	18.2	14.8	12.9	8.8
Autumn 1999	15.0	15.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	16.5	15.1	9.8
Winter 1999/2000	14.6	14.6	21.6	22.3	22.2	15.1	14.0	9.1
Spring 2000	15.1	16.1	23.3	24.5	24.4	16.8	15.3	10.2
Summer 2000	15.8	14.7	17.1	20.3	19.8	16.1	14.2	9.7
Male								
Spring 1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.1	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.8	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	20.9	22.2	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.6	15.8	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.8	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Summer 1999	13.9	12.6	16.3	18.6	18.3	14.1	11.9	7.4
Autumn 1999	13.8	14.3	25.4	21.0	21.6	16.1	13.1	8.5
Winter 1999/2000	13.6	13.5	23.6	21.9	22.2	14.3	12.6	7.6
Spring 2000	13.8	14.7	24.6	23.6	23.8	15.7	13.7	8.3
Summer 2000	14.6	13.8	19.7	20.9	20.8	14.8	13.1	8.4
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	9.5
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.3	24.1	23.6	17.9	16.9	12.0
Summer 1999	16.3	14.5	14.1	18.9	18.1	15.7	14.0	10.6
Autumn 1999	16.4	16.9	19.7	22.3	21.8	16.9	17.3	11.5
Winter 1999/2000	15.8	15.9	19.8	22.8	22.3	16.1	15.5	11.0
Spring 2000	16.5	17.8	22.1	25.7	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5
Summer 2000	17.2	15.8	14.8	19.6	18.8	17.6	15.3	11.4

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

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

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

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

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B.51 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		United Kingdom ^{a,b,d}	Australia ^{b,c}	Austria ^{b,c,g}	Belgium ^{d,g}	Canada ^{b,h}	Denmark ^d	Finland ^b	France ^{b,c,g}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{d,e,h}	Ireland ^{d,e}
R												
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousands												
Civilian labour force												
1997	Q2	29,068	9,191	3,878	..	15,119	..	2,511	..	39,469	..	..
	Q3	29,043	9,165	3,887	..	15,196	..	2,459	..	39,541	..	..
	Q4	29,025	9,278	3,898	..	15,261	..	2,476	..	39,532	..	..
1998	Q1	29,039	9,261	3,893	..	15,305	..	2,474	..	39,464	..	..
	Q2	29,054	9,326	3,894	..	15,358	..	2,523	..	39,465	..	..
	Q3	29,177	9,363	3,873	..	15,452	..	2,499	..	39,531	..	..
	Q4	29,261	9,386	3,894	..	15,551	..	2,497	..	39,627	..	..
1999	Q1	29,358	9,398	3,923	..	15,631	..	2,527	..	39,613	..	..
	Q2	29,362	9,432	3,902	..	15,714	..	2,569	..	39,666	..	..
	Q3	29,434	9,488	3,906	..	15,754	..	2,548	..	39,638	..	..
	Q4	29,502	9,531	3,912	..	15,787	..	2,546	..	39,605	..	..
2000	Q1	29,538	9,593	..	..	15,907	..	2,563	..	39,597	..	..
	Q2	29,552	9,688	..	..	15,948	..	2,587	..	39,662	..	..
Civilian employment												
1997	Q2	26,982	8,384	3,685	..	13,712	..	2,160	22,084	35,582	..	..
	Q3	27,055	8,386	3,681	..	13,849	..	2,166	22,139	35,590	..	..
	Q4	27,117	8,498	3,694	..	13,925	..	2,187	22,208	35,570	..	..
1998	Q1	27,188	8,512	3,690	..	13,987	..	2,190	22,297	35,585	..	..
	Q2	27,230	8,570	3,682	..	14,084	..	2,202	22,432	35,715	..	..
	Q3	27,352	8,621	3,684	..	14,184	..	2,224	22,533	35,925	..	..
	Q4	27,448	8,632	3,701	..	14,299	..	2,238	22,596	36,085	..	..
1999	Q1	27,540	8,705	3,753	..	14,395	..	2,267	22,732	36,161	..	..
	Q2	27,592	8,720	3,716	..	14,484	..	2,280	22,847	36,186	..	..
	Q3	27,696	8,821	3,731	..	14,562	..	2,299	22,964	36,159	..	..
	Q4	27,769	8,873	3,726	..	14,689	..	2,302	23,075	36,164	..	..
2000	Q1	27,824	8,962	..	..	14,826	..	2,297	23,253	36,303	..	..
	Q2	27,930	9,020	..	..	14,886	..	2,312	23,383	36,344	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1999 unless stated												
Thousands												
Civilian labour force												
Male		16,418	5,339	2,222	2,383	8,534	1,499	1,327	14,108	22,392	2612	979
Female		13,159	4,092	1,688	1,877	7,187	1,315	1,221	11,795	17,239	1682	642
All		29,577	9,431	3,910	4,260	15,721	2,814	2,548	25,903	39,631	4294	1621
Civilian employment												
Male		15,409	4,945	2,108	2,151	7,866	1,431	1,197	12,717	20,526	2439	900
Female		12,500	3,802	1,623	1,565	6,665	1,228	1,090	10,253	15,641	1415	595
All		27,909	8,747	3,731	3,715	14,531	2,659	2,287	22,970	36,167	3854	1495
Civilian employment by sector												
Per cent												
Male:	Agriculture	2.6	6.0	5.7	3.0	4.8	..	8.2	..	3.2	..	..
	Industry	32.4	30.1	43.3	36.5	31.9	..	40.2	..	46.4	..	..
	Services	65.0	63.8	51.0	60.4	63.3	..	51.6	..	50.4	..	..
Female:	Agriculture	1.1	3.5	6.8	1.6	2.2	..	4.2	..	2.4	..	..
	Industry	11.2	10.2	14.2	11.4	11.4	..	14.3	..	18.9	..	..
	Services	87.7	86.2	79.0	87.1	86.5	..	81.5	..	78.7	..	..
All:	Agriculture	1.9	4.9	6.2	2.4	3.6	..	6.3	..	2.8	..	9.1
	Industry	22.6	21.5	30.6	26.1	22.5	..	27.0	..	34.5	..	29.2
	Services	75.5	73.6	63.2	71.5	74.0	..	69.4	..	62.6	..	62.3

a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.

b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.

c Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.

d Annual figures for Belgium relate to 1996; for Greece and Luxembourg relate to 1997; for Ireland, Netherlands and Denmark to 1998; for Switzerland, civilian labour force refers to 1998 and civilian employment refers to 1999. For United Kingdom both annual and civilian employment by sector refer to 2000.

e Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.

f Quarterly data for the US from 1997 Q1, and for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.

g Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign commuters working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.

h Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

		Italy ^{b,c}	Japan ^{b,g}	Luxembourg ^{d,g}	Netherlands ^{b,d}	Norway ^{b,f}	Portugal ^{b,c}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,g}	Switzerland ^{b,d,g}	United States ^{b,f}
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated											
Thousands											
Civilian labour force											
1997	Q2	22,732	67,879	..	..	2,267	4,592	16,097	4,276	3,965	136,107
	Q3	22,689	67,889	..	..	2,255	4,636	16,130	4,258	3,972	136,541
	Q4	22,757	67,952	..	..	2,271	4,645	16,203	4,223	3,978	136,835
1998	Q1	22,873	68,025	..	..	2,290	4,717	16,198	4,236	3,989	137,274
	Q2	22,963	67,931	..	..	2,308	4,732	16,258	4,243	3,991	137,331
	Q3	22,998	67,855	..	..	2,282	4,720	16,305	4,272	3,989	137,732
	Q4	23,113	67,920	..	..	2,299	4,759	16,298	4,274	3,983	138,321
1999	Q1	23,136	67,848	..	..	2,303	4,772	16,299	4,292	3,990	139,058
	Q2	23,125	67,674	..	..	2,317	4,795	16,352	4,310	3,987	139,144
	Q3	23,184	67,753	..	..	2,291	4,803	16,445	4,301	..	139,394
	Q4	23,202	67,905	..	..	2,323	4,805	16,595	4,327	..	139,880
2000	Q1	23,242	67,659	..	..	2,333	4,838	16,758	4,346	..	140,981
	Q2	23,260	67,401	..	..	2,338	5,050	16,825	4,366	..	140,827
Civilian employment											
1997	Q2	20,057	65,636	..	..	2,169	4,281	12,695	3,913	3,796	129,330
	Q3	20,039	65,585	..	..	2,159	4,318	12,799	3,926	3,807	129,927
	Q4	20,052	65,551	..	..	2,184	4,346	12,935	3,922	3,818	130,448
1998	Q1	20,190	65,497	..	..	2,218	4,448	13,044	3,946	3,836	130,861
	Q2	20,193	65,169	..	..	2,231	4,500	13,148	3,958	3,849	131,256
	Q3	20,250	64,986	..	..	2,207	4,490	13,263	3,991	3,854	131,526
	Q4	20,337	64,924	..	..	2,225	4,534	13,365	4,018	3,853	132,208
1999	Q1	20,410	64,681	..	..	2,244	4,554	13,556	4,048	3,864	133,077
	Q2	20,441	64,468	..	..	2,247	4,560	13,759	4,074	3,864	133,214
	Q3	20,509	64,573	..	..	2,212	4,590	13,887	4,065	3,868	133,526
	Q4	20,611	64,773	..	..	2,234	4,611	14,068	4,081	3,897	134,153
2000	Q1	20,632	64,378	..	..	2,252	4,631	14,267	4,110	3,918	135,247
	Q2	20,748	64,231	..	..	2,267	4,845	14,434	4,161	3,921	135,200
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1999 unless stated											
Thousands											
Civilian labour force											
Male		14,225	40,243	147.0	4,460	1,226	2,595	9,893	2,254	2,309	74,512
Female		8,937	27,553	85.9	3,301	1,082	2,198	6,530	2,054	1,680	64,855
All		23,162	67,794	232.9	7,761	2,308	4,794	16,423	4,308	3,989	139,368
Civilian employment											
Male		12,959	38,307	143.0	4,305	1,184	2,492	8,791	2,121	2,249	71,446
Female		7,533	26,317	83.5	3,120	1,050	2,087	5,027	1,946	1,624	62,042
All		20,493	64,623	226.5	7,425	2,233	4,579	13,817	4,067	3,873	133,488
Civilian employment by sector											
Per cent											
Male:	Agriculture	6.0	4.8	..	..	6.4	11.0	8.5	3.7	5.6	3.6
	Industry	39.7	38.3	..	..	33.6	45.3	40.4	37.5	34.9	32.4
	Services	54.3	56.9	..	..	59.9	43.7	51.0	58.7	59.5	64.1
Female:	Agriculture	4.7	5.7	..	..	2.5	14.6	5.2	1.3	3.4	1.4
	Industry	21.4	22.0	..	..	9.4	24.2	13.8	11.7	13.3	12.3
	Services	73.9	72.2	..	..	88.0	61.2	80.9	87.1	83.3	86.2
All:	Agriculture	5.5	5.2	..	3.3	4.6	12.6	7.3	2.5	4.7	2.6
	Industry	32.9	31.6	..	21.7	22.2	35.7	30.7	25.1	25.8	23.1
	Services	61.5	63.2	..	75.0	73.1	51.7	61.9	72.2	69.5	74.4

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1978-1998 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

Enquiries: 020 75336119

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^a	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 (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,831	9.9	1,249	585	997	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	980	35.0	453
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641
1994	2,798	9.8	1,030	467	1,251	44.7	736	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485
1998	1,824	6.3	992	310	785	37.6	496	1,803	6.4	983	250	570	31.6	354
1999	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	1,736	5.9	964	273	499	28.8	297	1,716	6.0	955	270	492	28.7	291
Jul-Sep	1,739	5.9	968	267	504	29.0	296	1,717	6.0	958	263	496	28.9	290
Aug-Oct	1,737	5.9	970	262	505	29.1	299	1,717	6.0	962	259	496	28.9	294
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,740	5.9	972	263	506	29.0	285	1,720	6.0	963	260	497	28.9	281
Oct-Dec	1,733	5.9	971	260	502	28.9	281	1,712	6.0	961	258	493	28.8	277
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,744	5.9	987	265	491	28.2	281	1,722	6.0	977	262	483	28.0	278
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,715	5.8	975	264	476	27.7	273	1,694	5.9	965	262	467	27.6	270
Jan-Mar 2000	1,713	5.8	992	256	465	27.2	268	1,695	5.9	982	255	458	27.0	264
Feb-Apr	1,694	5.7	981	255	448	26.6	256	1,667	5.8	973	252	442	26.5	253
Mar-May (Spr)	1,668	5.6	977	244	448	26.9	252	1,651	5.7	969	242	441	26.7	247
Apr-Jun	1,622	5.5	931	243	449	27.7	254	1,605	5.6	923	240	442	27.5	250
May-Jul	1,580	5.3	896	239	445	28.2	247	1,562	5.4	889	236	437	28.0	242
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,568	5.3	893	236	438	28.0	237	1,553	5.4	888	233	432	27.8	233
Changes Over last 3 months	-100	-0.3	-83	-7	-10	1.1	-14	-99	-0.3	-81	-9	-9	1.1	-14
Percent	-6.0		-8.5	-3.0	-2.1		-5.7	-6.0		-8.4	-3.6	-2.1		-5.8
Over last 12 months	-168	-0.6	-71	-36	-61	-0.8	-59	-164	-0.6	-67	-37	-60	-0.8	-58
Percent	-9.7		-7.3	-13.6	-12.2		-20.0	-9.5		-7.0	-13.6	-12.2		-19.9
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBXB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,893	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	838	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	831	50.5	569
1995	1,639	10.2	590	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	266	797	48.9	515
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380
1998	1,117	6.9	535	165	416	37.3	276	1,107	7.0	532	164	411	37.1	273
1999	1,112	6.8	573	166	372	33.5	229	1,103	6.9	569	165	369	33.4	227
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	1,061	6.5	525	172	363	34.3	225	1,053	6.6	522	170	360	34.2	222
Jul-Sep	1,060	6.5	527	168	364	34.4	225	1,050	6.5	524	166	360	34.3	222
Aug-Oct	1,049	6.4	525	161	364	34.7	220	1,040	6.5	522	159	359	34.5	218
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,054	6.4	529	156	368	34.9	220	1,046	6.5	527	155	364	34.8	218
Oct-Dec	1,048	6.4	526	152	369	35.2	220	1,040	6.5	523	151	366	35.2	218
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,058	6.5	543	155	360	34.1	221	1,051	6.5	540	154	367	34.0	221
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,032	6.3	533	149	350	33.9	214	1,026	6.4	531	148	347	33.8	213
Jan-Mar 2000	1,028	6.3	539	146	342	33.3	210	1,021	6.3	536	146	339	33.2	209
Feb-Apr	1,011	6.2	533	148	330	32.6	199	1,006	6.2	531	148	327	32.5	197
Mar-May (Spr)	1,009	6.1	536	143	330	32.7	194	1,002	6.2	534	142	326	32.6	192
Apr-Jun	966	6.0	516	144	326	33.1	195	960	6.1	515	143	322	32.9	192
May-Jul	951	5.8	491	141	320	33.6	188	943	5.9	489	139	315	33.4	185
Jun-Aug (Sum)	945	5.8	483	146	316	33.4	184	938	5.8	481	145	313	33.3	181
Change Over last 3 months	-64	-0.4	-53	3	-14	0.8	-10	-64	-0.4	-53	3	-14	0.8	-10
Percent	-6.3		-10.0	2.3	-4.2		-5.1	-6.3		-9.9	2.0	-4.2		-5.4
Over last 12 months	-116	-0.7	-42	-26	-47	-0.8	-41	-114	-0.7	-41	-26	-47	-0.9	-41
Percent	-10.9		-8.0	-15.2	-13.0		-18.2	-10.8		-7.9	-15.2	-13.1		-18.4
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWO	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	938	7.5	496	187	255	27.2	108	922	7.7	488	185	249	27.0	103
1993	962	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.2	460	163	304	32.8	157
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	101	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148
1996	920	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	911	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111
1997	790	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105
1998	707	5.5	457	87	163	23.0	85	696	5.6	452	86	159	22.8	82
1999	686	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	135	20.0	70
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	675	5.2	439	100	136	20.2	72	664	5.3	432	99	132	19.9	69
Jul-Sep	679	5.2	440	99	140	20.6	72	667	5.3	433	97	136	20.4	69
Aug-Oct	688	5.3	445	101	141	20.5	69	677	5.4	441	100	137	20.2	66
Sep-Nov (Aut)	667	5.2	443	106	137	20.0	65	674	5.4	436	105	133	19.7	63
Oct-Dec	686	5.2	445	108	133	19.4	61	672	5.3	438	107	128	19.0	59
Nov 99-Jan 2000	685	5.2	444	110	131	19.1	60	671	5.3	437	109	125	18.6	57
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	683	5.2	442	115	126	18.5	59	668	5.3	434	113	120	18.0	57
Jan-Mar 2000	686	5.2	453	110	123	17.9	58	674	5.4	447	109	119	17.6	56
Feb-Apr	673	5.1	449	106	118	17.6	57	661	5.3	442	105	115	17.4	56
Mar-May (Spr)	699	5.0	440	101	118	17.9	58	650	5.1	435	100	115	17.7	56
Apr-Jun	636	4.8	415	98	122	19.2	59	625	5.0	408	97	120	19.2	58
May-Jul	629	4.8	405	98	125	19.9	59	619	4.9	400	96	122	19.7	57
Jun-Aug (Sum)	623	4.7	410	90	122	19.6	54	614	4.9	406	88	119	19.4	52
Change Over last 3 months	-37	-0.3	-30	-11	4	1.7	-4	-35	-0.3	-28	4	1.7	4	-4
Percent	-5.5		-6.8	-10.5	3.5		-7.5	-5.5		-6.5	-11.5	3.8		-7.3
Over last 12 months	-52	-0.5	-28	-10	-14	-0.5	-18	-50	-0.4	-26	-11	-13	-0.5	-17
Percent	-7.7		-6.5	-9.9	-10.0		-25.5	-7.5		-6.0	-10.9	-9.6		-24.7

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

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ILO unemployed ^b	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
All												
Spring 1992	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.0
Spring 1993	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4
Spring 1994	9.6	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3
Spring 1995	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9
Spring 1996	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.4	6.6	7.3	10.0	12.9
Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.3	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0
Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.3	5.9	8.3	9.1
Spring 1999	6.0	7.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	8.1	9.2
Summer 1999	6.1	6.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.5	3.7	5.4	5.0	5.3	7.4	8.5
Autumn 1999	5.9	6.4	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.8
Winter 1999/2000	5.7	6.4	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.6	5.5	4.7	5.2	7.0	8.1
Spring 2000	5.5	6.2	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.5	3.7	5.5	4.5	5.4	7.1	7.4
Summer 2000	5.5	5.6	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.5	5.7	6.6	6.8
Changes												
Sum 99 - Sum 2000	-0.7	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-1.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.8	-1.7
Male												
Spring 1992	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.4
Spring 1993	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.2	20.5
Spring 1994	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	11.0	10.8	12.6	19.0
Spring 1995	10.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	18.4
Spring 1996	9.6	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	18.6
Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.0	4.0	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	15.2
Spring 1998	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	8.1	12.7
Spring 1999	6.7	7.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.1	7.8	12.0
Summer 1999	6.7	7.1	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.0	5.3	5.2	6.9	6.3	7.1	10.8
Autumn 1999	6.3	6.8	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	5.5	5.0	6.7	6.3	6.9	10.1
Winter 1999/2000	6.3	7.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	10.4
Spring 2000	6.1	6.8	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.9	9.4
Summer 2000	5.9	6.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	5.1	4.2	5.9	6.3	6.4	9.0
Changes												
Sum 99 - Sum 2000	-0.8	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-1.8
Female												
Spring 1992	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	7.0
Spring 1993	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
Spring 1994	7.3	8.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.1	9.1	6.3	7.6	13.8	7.4
Spring 1995	6.8	7.2	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.9	7.5	10.8	7.1
Spring 1996	6.3	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.5	6.3	9.6	6.7
Spring 1997	5.7	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	4.9	5.8	7.9	6.2
Spring 1998	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	6.0	4.7	5.4	9.2	5.0
Spring 1999	5.1	5.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.7	7.2	4.1	5.5	9.1	5.9
Summer 1999	5.4	5.5	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	7.8	4.1	4.7	8.4	5.7
Autumn 1999	5.3	5.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.3	7.5	4.6	4.6	8.3	5.1
Winter 1999/2000	5.1	5.1	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.9	6.4	4.0	4.7	7.9	5.5
Spring 2000	4.8	5.1	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.8	2.9	6.9	3.8	4.8	7.9	5.1
Summer 2000	4.9	4.7	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.8	5.2	3.8	5.3	7.6	4.2
Changes												
Sum 99 - Sum 2000	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-2.6	-0.3	0.7	-0.9	-1.5

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

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

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C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b										
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI						
1995)	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,289.7	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	8.0	10.9	4.2						
1996)	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,087.5	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.2	10.0	3.8						
1997) averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,584.5	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.5	7.6	2.9						
1998)	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,347.8	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5						
1999)	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,248.1	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.2						
1998 Sep 9	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.3	2.5	1,322.5	-13.0	-7.3	1,011.6	310.9	4.6	6.3	2.4						
Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,321.7	-0.8	-5.9	1,010.5	311.2	4.6	6.3	2.4						
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,327.9	6.2	-2.5	1,015.7	312.2	4.6	6.4	2.4						
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,319.4	-8.5	-1.0	1,008.9	310.5	4.6	6.3	2.4						
1999 Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.6	2.5	1,309.9	-9.5	-3.9	1,000.6	309.3	4.5	6.3	2.4						
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,308.8	-1.1	-6.4	1,001.0	307.8	4.5	6.3	2.4						
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.6	6.5	2.4	1,305.7	-3.1	-4.6	999.3	306.4	4.5	6.2	2.3						
Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,288.0	-17.7	-7.3	985.6	302.4	4.4	6.2	2.3						
May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,274.2	-13.8	-11.5	975.2	299.0	4.4	6.1	2.3						
Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,264.1	-10.1	-13.9	967.6	296.5	4.3	6.0	2.3						
Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,235.1	-29.0	-17.6	948.8	286.3	4.2	5.9	2.2						
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,217.6	-17.5	-18.9	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.8	2.2						
Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,213.3	-4.3	-16.9	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.8	2.2						
Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	4.0	5.5	2.2	1,200.8	-12.5	-11.4	918.2	282.6	4.1	5.7	2.2						
Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	3.9	5.5	2.1	1,189.9	-10.9	-9.2	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2						
Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,169.2	-20.7	-14.7	891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1						
2000 Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,161.4	-7.8	-13.1	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1						
Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,156.5	-4.9	-11.1	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.5	2.1						
Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,140.6	-15.9	-9.5	869.4	271.2	3.9	5.4	2.1						
Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,117.6	-23.0	-14.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0						
May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,109.9	-7.7	-15.5	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0						
Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,092.5	-17.4	-16.0	832.7	259.8	3.8	5.2	2.0						
Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.7	5.1	2.0	1,069.3	-23.2	-16.1	817.3	252.0	3.7	5.1	1.9						
Aug 10 R	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.7	5.1	2.1	1,051.7	-17.6	-19.4	806.5	245.2	3.6	5.0	1.9						
Sep 14 P	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.6	4.9	2.0	1,035.3	-16.4	-19.1	794.0	241.3	3.6	5.0	1.8						
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG	DPAH	DPAG			DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG						
1995)	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,201.8	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.9	10.8	4.2						
1996)	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,003.7	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	7.1	9.9	3.8						
1997) averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,521.1	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.4	7.5	2.8						
1998)	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,290.4	..	..	984.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4						
1999)	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.3	5.9	2.3	1,197.3	..	..	915.7	281.6	4.2	5.9	2.2						
1999 Sep 9	1,174.2	884.6	289.6	4.1	5.7	2.3	1,165.7	-3.3	-15.7	891.6	274.1	4.1	5.7	2.2						
Oct 14	1,119.1	848.2	270.8	4.0	5.4	2.1	1,154.2	-11.5	-10.4	882.2	272.0	4.1	5.7	2.1						
Nov 11	1,103.4	840.2	263.2	3.9	5.4	2.1	1,144.1	-10.1	-8.3	873.3	270.8	4.0	5.6	2.1						
Dec 9	1,098.1	842.5	255.7	3.9	5.4	2.0	1,124.3	-19.8	-13.8	857.1	267.2	4.0	5.5	2.1						
2000 Jan 13	1,192.0	912.1	279.9	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,117.2	-7.1	-12.3	851.8	265.4	3.9	5.5	2.1						
Feb 10	1,183.0	903.2	279.7	4.2	5.8	2.2	1,112.7	-4.5	-10.5	847.7	265.0	3.9	5.4	2.1						
Mar 9	1,151.1	879.7	271.4	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,097.4	-15.3	-9.0	836.5	260.9	3.9	5.4	2.0						
Apr 13	1,100.2	841.7	258.5	3.9	5.4	2.0	1,075.1	-22.3	-14.0	820.5	254.6	3.8	5.3	2.0						
May 11	1,067.3	818.4	248.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,067.5	-7.6	-15.1	813.3	254.2	3.8	5.2	2.0						
Jun 8	1,036.6	793.6	243.0	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,050.7	-16.8	-15.6	800.8	249.9	3.7	5.1	2.0						
Jul 13	1,045.0	788.5	256.5	3.7	5.1	2.0	1,028.5	-22.2	-15.5	786.0	242.5	3.6	5.0	1.9						
Aug 10 R	1,044.9	782.2	262.8	3.7	5.0	2.1	1,011.3	-17.2	-18.7	775.5	235.8	3.6	5.0	1.9						
Sep 14 P	1,000.4	753.9	246.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	995.2	-16.1	-18.5	763.4	231.8	3.5	4.9	1.8						
North East	DPCF	DPDA	DPDA	DPDA	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG			DPDG	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG	DPDG						
1995)	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	128.5	..	..	103.3	25.2	11.2	16.3	5.0						
1996)	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	116.4	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.2	14.9	4.5						
1997) averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.2	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.7						
1998)	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.1	3.4	83.3	..	..	66.7	16.6	7.5	11.0	3.3						
1999)	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.4	10.8	3.3	79.9	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.3	10.7	3.2						
1999 Sep 9	78.0	61.3	16.7	7.1	10.3	3.3	78.3	-0.6	-1.0	62.6	15.7	7.1	10.5	3.1						
Oct 14	74.2	58.8	15.5	6.7	9.9	3.0	76.7	-1.6	-1.0	61.2	15.5	7.0	10.3	3.1						
Nov 11	74.0	59.1	14.9	6.7	9.9	2.9	75.9	-0.8	-1.0	60.5	15.4	6.9	10.2	3.0						
Dec 9	73.9	59.6	14.4	6.7	10.0	2.8	74.9	-1.0	-1.1	59.6	15.3	6.8	10.0	3.0						
2000 Jan 13	81.8	65.6	16.2	7.4	11.0	3.2	75.8	0.9	-0.3	60.5	15.3	6.9	10.2	3.0						
Feb 10	81.0	64.8	16.2	7.4	10.9	3.2	75.8	0.0	0.0	60.6	15.2	6.9	10.2	3.0						
Mar 9	79.6	63.7	15.9	7.2	10.7	3.1	75.5	-0.3	0.2	60.4	15.1	6.9	10.2	3.0						
Apr 13																				

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			DPDQ				
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	9.4	12.4	5.5
1996) Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.5	11.3	5.0
1997) averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.2	7.0	3.1	225.4	..	..	165.9	59.5	5.2	7.0	3.0
1999)	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.7	6.3	2.7	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.7	6.3	2.7
1999 Sep 9	203.7	148.2	55.5	4.7	6.2	2.8	197.6	-1.0	-1.9	145.8	51.8	4.5	6.1	2.6
Oct 14	196.3	143.6	52.7	4.5	6.0	2.7	196.1	-1.5	-1.6	144.7	51.4	4.5	6.1	2.6
Nov 11	191.1	140.3	50.8	4.4	5.9	2.6	194.7	-1.4	-1.3	143.6	51.1	4.5	6.0	2.6
Dec 9	186.7	137.9	48.8	4.3	5.8	2.5	191.3	-3.4	-2.1	141.1	50.2	4.4	5.9	2.5
2000 Jan 13	191.8	142.0	49.8	4.4	5.9	2.5	190.1	-1.2	-2.0	140.2	49.9	4.4	5.9	2.5
Feb 10	190.7	141.2	49.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	188.4	-1.7	-2.1	138.9	49.5	4.3	5.8	2.5
Mar 9	187.6	139.0	48.6	4.3	5.8	2.5	185.6	-2.8	-1.9	137.0	48.6	4.3	5.7	2.5
Apr 13	182.2	135.1	47.1	4.2	5.7	2.4	181.4	-4.2	-2.9	134.0	47.4	4.2	5.6	2.4
May 11	178.0	132.1	45.9	4.1	5.5	2.3	178.1	-3.3	-3.4	131.4	46.7	4.1	5.5	2.4
Jun 8	175.0	129.7	45.3	4.0	5.4	2.3	175.3	-2.8	-3.4	129.2	46.1	4.0	5.4	2.3
Jul 13	173.5	127.4	46.1	4.0	5.3	2.3	171.1	-4.2	-3.4	126.2	44.9	3.9	5.3	2.3
Aug 10 R	173.0	126.0	46.9	4.0	5.3	2.4	167.5	-3.6	-3.5	124.0	43.5	3.8	5.2	2.2
Sep 14 P	169.6	123.8	45.8	3.9	5.2	2.3	164.4	-3.1	-3.6	122.0	42.4	3.8	5.1	2.2
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			DPDR				
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.9	8.1	3.1
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	5.0	6.9	2.7
1997) averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.7	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4
1999)	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.4	3.3	1.2	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.4	3.3	1.2
1999 Sep 9	92.2	69.2	23.0	2.3	3.1	1.2	92.0	-0.4	-1.6	70.2	21.8	2.3	3.2	1.2
Oct 14	88.4	66.6	21.7	2.2	3.0	1.2	91.3	-0.7	-0.9	69.6	21.7	2.3	3.2	1.2
Nov 11	87.4	66.1	21.3	2.2	3.0	1.1	90.3	-1.0	-0.7	68.7	21.6	2.2	3.1	1.2
Dec 9	86.7	66.1	20.6	2.1	3.0	1.1	88.2	-2.1	-1.3	66.9	21.3	2.2	3.0	1.2
2000 Jan 13	94.3	71.7	22.6	2.3	3.3	1.2	86.7	-1.5	-1.5	65.7	21.0	2.1	3.0	1.1
Feb 10	92.8	70.4	22.4	2.3	3.2	1.2	85.6	-1.1	-1.6	64.8	20.8	2.1	2.9	1.1
Mar 9	88.7	67.4	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2	83.8	-1.8	-1.5	63.4	20.4	2.1	2.9	1.1
Apr 13	83.3	63.2	20.0	2.1	2.9	1.1	82.0	-1.8	-1.6	61.8	20.2	2.0	2.8	1.1
May 11	79.7	60.6	19.1	2.0	2.8	1.0	80.8	-1.2	-1.6	61.0	19.8	2.0	2.8	1.1
Jun 8	76.3	58.1	18.3	1.9	2.6	1.0	79.8	-1.0	-1.3	60.0	19.8	2.0	2.7	1.1
Jul 13	76.5	57.2	19.2	1.9	2.6	1.0	77.7	-2.1	-1.4	58.7	19.0	1.9	2.7	1.0
Aug 10 R	76.6	56.8	19.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	75.7	-2.0	-1.7	57.4	18.3	1.9	2.6	1.0
Sep 14 P	73.6	54.8	18.8	1.8	2.5	1.0	73.8	-1.9	-2.0	56.0	17.8	1.8	2.5	1.0
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			DPBM				
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.8	9.2	3.8
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	6.1	8.2	3.4
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.3	5.8	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1999)	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.1	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.4	3.1	4.2	1.8
1999 Sep 9	71.6	52.6	19.0	2.9	3.9	1.7	72.7	-0.5	-1.6	54.0	18.7	3.0	4.0	1.7
Oct 14	68.8	50.7	18.1	2.8	3.8	1.7	71.6	-1.1	-1.1	53.2	18.4	2.9	4.0	1.7
Nov 11	68.8	50.5	18.3	2.8	3.8	1.7	70.3	-1.3	-1.0	52.1	18.2	2.9	3.9	1.7
Dec 9	68.2	50.4	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.6	68.1	-2.2	-1.5	50.3	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.6
2000 Jan 13	75.2	55.4	19.8	3.1	4.1	1.8	66.5	-1.6	-1.7	49.2	17.3	2.7	3.7	1.6
Feb 10	74.3	54.6	19.7	3.1	4.1	1.8	66.8	0.3	-1.2	49.3	17.5	2.8	3.7	1.6
Mar 9	70.6	51.9	18.7	2.9	3.9	1.7	65.6	-1.2	-0.8	48.4	17.2	2.7	3.6	1.6
Apr 13	65.7	48.8	16.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	64.2	-1.4	-0.8	47.4	16.8	2.6	3.5	1.5
May 11	62.4	46.5	15.9	2.6	3.5	1.5	64.0	-0.2	-0.9	47.0	17.0	2.6	3.5	1.6
Jun 8	59.5	44.5	15.0	2.4	3.3	1.4	63.0	-1.0	-0.9	46.4	16.6	2.6	3.5	1.5
Jul 13	59.2	43.7	15.5	2.4	3.3	1.4	61.1	-1.9	-1.0	45.3	15.8	2.5	3.4	1.5
Aug 10 R	59.1	43.3	15.8	2.4	3.2	1.4	59.8	-1.3	-1.4	44.5	15.3	2.5	3.3	1.4
Sep 14 P	57.3	42.2	15.1	2.4	3.1	1.4	58.4	-1.4	-1.5	43.6	14.8	2.4	3.3	1.4
England	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			DPDQ				
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.8	10.7	4.2
1996) Annual	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	7.1	9.7	3.8
1997) averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.3	2.9	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.1	2.4	1,083.1	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.4	6.1	2.4
1999)	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.1	5.7	2.2	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	4.1	5.6	2.1
1999 Sep 9	986.8	740.8	246.0	4.0	5.5	2.2	976.6	-4.1	-12.5	745.0	231.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
Oct 14	939.5	709.5	229.9	3.8	5.2	2.1	967.1	-9.5	-9.2	737.2	229.9	3.9	5.4	2.1
Nov 11	924.8	701.6	223.2	3.8	5.2	2.0	958.4	-8.7	-7.4	729.4	229.0	3.9	5.4	2.1
Dec 9	919.6	703.0	216.5	3.7	5.2	2.0	940.9	-17.5	-11.9	715.1	225.8	3.8	5.3	2.0
2000 Jan 13	993.6	758.0	235.6	4.0	5.6	2.1	934.1	-6.8	-11.0	710.1	224.0	3.8	5.2	2.0
Feb 10	986.0	750.9	235.1	4.0	5.5	2.1	929.9	-4.2	-9.5	706.4	223.5	3.8	5.2	2.0
Mar 9	958.8	730.7	228.1	3.9	5.4	2.1	916.5	-13.4	-8.1	696.6	219.9	3.7	5.1	2.0
Apr 13	917.4	700.1	217.3	3.7	5.2	2.0	897.7	-18.8	-12.1	683.2	214.5	3.6	5.0	1.9
May 11	890.0	680.4	209.5	3.6	5.0	1.9	891.2	-6.5	-12.9	677.2	214.0	3.6	5.0	1.9
Jun 8	864.0	659.8	204.2	3.5	4.9	1.8	877.4	-13.8	-13.0	666.5	210.9	3.6	4.9	1.9
Jul 13	866.0	652.7	213.3	3.5	4.8	1.9	858.2	-19.2	-13.2	653.5	204.7	3.5	4.8	1.8
Aug 10 R	866.5	647.7	218.8	3.5	4.8	2.0	843.1	-15.1	-16.0	644.3	198.8	3.4	4.8	1.8
Sep 14 P	835.1	627.3	207.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	828.0	-15.1	-16.5	633.3	194.7	3.4	4.7	1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

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

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages													18-24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	All	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	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		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	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	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	GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ			GEZA			GEZC			GEZD			GEZE			GEZF			GEZG			GEZH			GEZI			GEZJ			GEZK			GEZL			GEZM			GEZN			GEZO			GEZP			GEZQ			GEZR			GEZS			GEZT			GEZU			GEZV			GEZW			GEZX			GEZY			GEZZ			GEZAA			GEZAB			GEZAC			GEZAD			GEZAE			GEZAF			GEZAG			GEZAH			GEZAI			GEZAJ			GEZAK			GEZAL			GEZAM			GEZAN			GEZAO			GEZAP			GEZAQ			GEZAR			GEZAS			GEZAT			GEZAU			GEZAV			GEZAW			GEZAX			GEZAY			GEZAZ			GEZBA			GEZBB			GEZBC			GEZBD			GEZBE			GEZBF			GEZBG			GEZBH			GEZBI			GEZBJ			GEZBK			GEZBL			GEZBM			GEZBN			GEZBO			GEZBP			GEZBQ			GEZBR			GEZBS			GEZBT			GEZBU			GEZBV			GEZBW			GEZBX			GEZBY			GEZBZ			GEZCA			GEZCB			GEZCC			GEZCD			GEZCE			GEZCF			GEZCG			GEZCH			GEZCI			GEZCJ			GEZCK			GEZCL			GEZCM			GEZCN			GEZCO			GEZCP			GEZCQ			GEZCR			GEZCS			GEZCT			GEZCU			GEZCV			GEZCW			GEZCX			GEZCY			GEZCZ			GEZDA			GEZDB			GEZDC			GEZDD			GEZDE			GEZDF			GEZDG			GEZDH			GEZDI			GEZDJ			GEZDK			GEZDL			GEZDM			GEZDN			GEZDO			GEZDP			GEZDQ			GEZDR			GEZDS			GEZDT			GEZDU			GEZDV			GEZDW			GEZDX			GEZDY			GEZDZ			GEZEA			GEZEB			GEZEC			GEZED			GEZEE			GEZEF			GEZEG			GEZEH			GEZEI			GEZEJ			GEZEK			GEZEL			GEZEM			GEZEN			GEZEO			GEZEP			GEZEQ			GEZER			GEZES			GEZET			GEZEU			GEZEV			GEZEW			GEZEX			GEZEY			GEZEZ			GEZFA			GEZFB			GEZFC			GEZFD			GEZFE			GEZFF			GEZFG			GEZFH			GEZFI			GEZFJ			GEZFK			GEZFL			GEZFM			GEZFN			GEZFO			GEZFP			GEZFQ			GEZFR			GEZFS			GEZFT			GEZFU			GEZFV			GEZFW			GEZFX			GEZFY			GEZFZ			GEZGA			GEZGB			GEZGC			GEZGD			GEZGE			GEZGF			GEZGG			GEZGH			GEZGI			GEZGJ			GEZGK			GEZGL			GEZGM			GEZGN			GEZGO			GEZGP			GEZGQ			GEZGR			GEZGS			GEZGT			GEZGU			GEZGV			GEZGW			GEZGX			GEZGY			GEZGZ			GEZHA			GEZHB			GEZHC			GEZHD			GEZHE			GEZHF			GEZHG			GEZHH			GEZHI			GEZHJ			GEZHK			GEZHL			GEZHM			GEZHN			GEZHO			GEZHP			GEZHQ			GEZHR			GEZHS			GEZHT			GEZHU			GEZHV			GEZHW			GEZHX			GEZHY			GEZHZ			GEZIA			GEZIB			GEZIC			GEZID			GEZIE			GEZIF			GEZIG			GEZIH			GEZII			GEZIJ			GEZIK			GEZIL			GEZIM			GEZIN			GEZIO			GEZIP			GEZIQ			GEZIR			GEZIS			GEZIT			GEZIU			GEZIV			GEZIW			GEZIX			GEZIY			GEZIZ			GEZJA			GEZJB			GEZJC			GEZJD			GEZJE			GEZJF			GEZJG			GEZJH			GEZJI			GEZJJ			GEZJK			GEZJL			GEZJM			GEZJN			GEZJO			GEZJP			GEZJQ			GEZJR			GEZJS			GEZJT			GEZJU			GEZJV			GEZJW			GEZJX			GEZJY			GEZJZ			GEZKA			GEZKB			GEZKC			GEZKD			GEZKE			GEZKF			GEZKG			GEZKH			GEZKI			GEZKJ			GEZKL			GEZKM			GEZKN			GEZKO			GEZKP			GEZKQ			GEZKR			GEZKS			GEZKT			GEZKU			GEZKV			GEZKW			GEZKX			GEZKY			GEZKZ			GEZLA			GEZLB			GEZLC			GEZLD			GEZLE			GEZLF			GEZLG			GEZLH			GEZLI			GEZLJ			GEZLK			GEZLM			GEZLN			GEZLO			GEZLP			GEZLQ			GEZLR			GEZLS			GEZLT			GEZLU			GEZLV			GEZLW			GEZLX			GEZLY			GEZLZ			GEZMA			GEZMB			GEZMC			GEZMD			GEZME			GEZMF			GEZMG			GEZMH			GEZMI			GEZMJ			GEZMK			GEZML			GEZMM			GEZMN			GEZMO			GEZMP			GEZMQ			GEZMR			GEZMS			GEZMT			GEZMU			GEZMV			GEZMW			GEZMX			GEZMY			GEZMZ			GEZNA			GEZNB			GEZNC			GEZND			GEZNE			GEZNF			GEZNG			GEZNH			GEZNI			GEZNJ			GEZNK			GEZNL			GEZNM			GEZNN			GEZNO			GEZNP			GEZNQ			GEZNR			GEZNS			GEZNT			GEZNU			GEZNV			GEZNW			GEZNX			GEZNY			GEZNZ			GEZOA			GEZOB			GEZOC			GEZOD			GEZOE			GEZOF			GEZOG			GEZOH			GEZOI			GEZOJ			GEZOK			GEZOL			GEZOM			GEZON			GEZOO			GEZOP			GEZOQ			GEZOR			GEZOS			GEZOT			GEZOU			GEZOV			GEZOW			GEZOX			GEZOY			GEZOZ			GEZPA			GEZPB			GEZPC			GEZPD			GEZPE			GEZPF			GEZPG			GEZPH			GEZPI			GEZPJ			GEZPK			GEZPL			GEZPM			GEZPN			GEZPO			GEZPP			GEZPQ			GEZPR			GEZPS			GEZPT			GEZPU			GEZPV			GEZPW			GEZPX			GEZPY			GEZPZ			GEZQA			GEZQB			GEZQC			GEZQD			GEZQE			GEZQF			GEZQG			GEZQH			GEZQI			GEZQJ			GEZQK			GEZQL			GEZQM			GEZQN			GEZQO			GEZQP			GEZQQ			GEZQR			GEZQS			GEZQT			GEZQU			GEZQV			GEZQW			GEZQX			GEZQY			GEZQZ			GEZRA			GEZRB			GEZRC			GEZRD			GEZRE			GEZRF			GEZRG			GEZRH			GEZRI			GEZRJ			GEZRK			GEZRL			GEZRM			GEZRN			GEZRO			GEZRP			GEZRQ			GEZRR			GEZRS			GEZRT			GEZRU			GEZRV			GEZRW			GEZRX			GEZRY			GEZRZ			GEZSA			GEZSB			GEZSC			GEZSD			GEZSE			GEZSF			GEZSG			GEZSH			GEZSI			GEZSJ			GEZSK			GEZSL			GEZSM			GEZSN			GEZSO			GEZSP			GEZSQ			GEZSR			GEZSS			GEZST			GEZSU			GEZSV			GEZSW			GEZSX			GEZSY			GEZSZ			GEZTA			GEZTB			GEZTC			GEZTD			GEZTE			GEZTF			GEZTG			GEZTH			GEZTI			GEZTJ			GEZTK			GEZTL			GEZTM			GEZTN			GEZTO			GEZTP			GEZTQ			GEZTR			GEZTS			GEZTT			GEZTU			GEZTV			GEZTW			GEZTX			GEZTY			GEZTZ			GEZUA			GEZUB			GEZUC			GEZUD			GEZUE			GEZUF			GEZUG			GEZUH			GEZUI			GEZUJ			GEZUK			GEZUL			GEZUM			GEZUN			GEZUO			GEZUP			GEZUQ			GEZUR			GEZUS			GEZUT			GEZUU			GEZUV			GEZUW			GEZUX			GEZUY			GEZUZ			GEZVA			GEZVB			GEZVC			GEZVD			GEZVE			GEZVF			GEZVG			GEZVH			GEZVI			GEZVJ			GEZVK			GEZVL			GEZVM			GEZVN			GEZVO			GEZVP			GEZVQ			GEZVR			GEZVS			GEZVT			GEZVU			GEZVV			GEZVW			GEZVX			GEZVY			GEZVZ			GEZWA			GEZWB			GEZWC			GEZWD			GEZWE			GEZWF			GEZWG			GEZWH			GEZWI			GEZWJ			GEZWK			GEZWL			GEZWM			GEZWN			GEZWO			GEZWP	

C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at September 14 2000

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	7,849	10,028	2,558	20,909	3,513	2,685	778	7,288	6,288	10,596	2,801	19,980	3,171	3,797	1,301	8,486
Over 13 and up to 26	2,900	4,906	1,353	9,274	1,065	1,246	365	2,749	1,633	4,374	1,365	7,414	702	1,324	568	2,635
26 and up to 52	2,208	6,002	1,455	9,707	814	1,064	378	2,282	1,011	4,165	1,202	6,399	423	1,004	464	1,908
52 and up to 104	278	4,673	1,278	6,230	101	695	310	1,107	105	3,085	961	4,151	58	720	376	1,155
Over 104	22	5,007	2,357	7,386	4	621	367	992	12	2,496	1,473	3,981	5	452	365	822
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	31.6	40.4	25.4	1.9	20.9	30.8	14.6	1.3	22.6	31.2	19.4	1.4	16.1	24.1	13.2
All	13,257	30,616	9,001	53,506	5,497	6,311	2,198	14,418	9,049	24,716	7,802	41,925	4,359	7,297	3,074	15,006
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	15,527	21,097	4,517C	41,877	7,012	6,183	1,864	15,578	85,988	132,977	30,999	253,599	42,539	45,282	13,561	104,228
Over 13 and up to 26	5,359	10,663	2,277	18,520	2,186	2,456	908	5,683	29,353	66,318	16,051	112,642	12,787	18,954	6,735	39,143
26 and up to 52	3,783	11,345	2,340	17,549	1,437	2,071	721	4,294	20,180	69,311	15,912	105,745	8,622	15,915	5,860	30,682
52 and up to 104	528	8,785	2,071	11,385	238	1,516	620	2,375	3,099	57,193	14,492	74,802	1,423	11,877	4,931	18,243
Over 104	40	7,655	3,285	10,980	22	1,105	616	1,743	309	52,861	23,292	76,462	143	8,578	5,362	14,083
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	27.6	37.0	22.3	2.4	19.7	26.1	13.9	2.5	29.1	37.5	24.3	2.4	20.3	28.2	15.7
All	25,237	59,545	14,490	100,311	10,895	13,331	4,729	29,673	138,929	378,660	100,746	623,250	65,514	100,606	36,449	206,379
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	11,895	16,381	3,765	32,614	5,414	4,898	1,532	12,285	7,399	8,917	2,075	18,665	3,352	2,910	879	7,348
Over 13 and up to 26	4,129	8,131	1,939	14,322	1,698	2,060	734	4,568	2,414	4,172	1,010	7,639	954	1,021	362	2,366
26 and up to 52	2,704	8,646	2,034	13,432	1,135	1,804	661	3,633	1,328	4,351	1,055	6,748	472	838	323	1,643
52 and up to 104	292	6,887	1,774	8,957	97	1,245	582	1,926	134	3,431	884	4,451	60	584	256	900
Over 104	23	5,695	2,687	8,405	14	802	550	1,366	13	3,137	1,489	4,639	3	433	347	783
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	27.5	36.6	22.3	1.3	18.9	27.9	13.8	1.3	27.4	36.4	21.6	1.3	17.6	27.8	12.9
All	19,043	45,740	12,199	77,730	8,358	10,809	4,059	23,778	11,288	24,008	6,513	42,142	4,841	5,786	2,167	13,040
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	7,334	10,506	2,725	20,830	3,686	3,922	1,320	9,143	11,663	18,080	4,449	35,379	5,099	5,658	1,611	13,208
Over 13 and up to 26	2,431	5,037	1,424	8,937	1,073	1,556	611	3,282	4,086	8,899	2,310	15,606	1,629	2,356	825	5,072
26 and up to 52	1,731	5,309	1,375	8,438	606	1,182	556	2,454	2,363	8,897	2,209	13,613	814	1,828	712	3,446
52 and up to 104	194	4,152	1,183	5,531	109	894	396	1,399	176	7,232	2,047	9,470	68	1,344	629	2,052
Over 104	10	3,606	1,741	5,357	8	537	408	953	21	6,443	3,258	9,722	8	889	685	1,582
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	27.1	34.6	22.2	2.1	17.7	24.4	13.6	1.1	27.6	37.2	22.9	1.0	18.5	29.4	14.3
All	11,700	28,610	8,448	49,093	5,572	8,091	3,291	17,231	18,309	49,551	14,273	83,790	7,618	12,075	4,462	25,360
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	11,339	15,487	4,016	31,272	5,543	5,219	1,653	12,752	105,050	159,974	37,523	307,643	50,990	53,850	16,051	124,784
Over 13 and up to 26	4,301	8,080	2,084	14,613	1,923	2,327	907	5,268	35,853	79,389	19,371	135,887	15,370	22,331	7,922	46,581
26 and up to 52	2,945	8,269	1,946	13,197	1,382	1,820	746	3,980	23,871	82,559	19,176	126,106	9,908	18,581	6,895	35,771
52 and up to 104	625	7,631	1,939	10,197	307	1,428	612	2,348	3,409	67,856	17,423	88,723	1,551	13,805	5,816	21,195
Over 104	85	8,104	3,219	11,408	34	1,226	786	2,046	343	62,441	28,039	90,823	154	9,900	6,394	16,448
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.7	33.1	39.1	26.8	3.7	22.1	29.7	16.6	2.2	28.8	37.4	24.0	2.2	20.0	28.3	15.4
All	19,295	47,571	13,204	80,687	9,189	12,020	4,704	26,394	168,526	452,219	121,532	749,182	77,973	118,467	43,078	244,779
EAST																
13 or less	5,978	9,941	2,819	19,020	3,182	3,761	1,355	8,548	4,141	4,469	927	9,580	2,793	1,937	481	5,239
Over 13 and up to 26	1,709	4,544	1,372	7,688	774	1,497	687	3,014	1,631	2,744	550	4,937	859	869	288	2,022
26 and up to 52	1,097	4,339	1,250	6,706	470	1,101	523	2,119	1,403	3,705	789	5,899	547	771	325	1,648
52 and up to 104	162	3,510	1,168	4,842	62	761	453	1,277	588	3,468	831	4,867	246	649	286	1,182
Over 104	24	3,158	1,650	4,832	12	589	447	1,048	44	4,031	1,786	5,861	13	497	305	815
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	26.2	34.1	22.5	1.6	17.5	26.0	14.5	7.9	40.7	53.6	34.4	5.8	24.3	35.1	18.3
All	8,970	25,492	8,259	43,088	4,500	7,709	3,465	16,006	7,787	18,417	4,883	31,144	4,458	4,723	1,685	10,906
LONDON																
13 or less	12,519	25,448	4,063	42,356	7,490	9,959	2,168	19,947	109,191	164,443	38,450	317,223	53,783	55,787	16,532	130,023
Over 13 and up to 26	4,887	14,763	2,504	22,260	2,447	4,759	1,279	8,579	37,484	82,133	19,921	140,824	16,229	23,200	8,210	48,603
26 and up to 52	3,476	15,650	2,743	21,918	1,784	4,445	1,219	7,493	25,274	86,264	19,965	132,005	10,455	19,352	7,220	37,419
52 and up to 104	752	14,104	2,714	17,574	396	3,703	1,130	5,233	3,977	71,324	18,254	93,590	1,797	14,454	6,102	22,377
Over 104	75	13,497	4,790	18,362	35	2,588	1,305	3,928	387	66,472	29,825	96,684	167	10,397	6,699	17,263
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.8	33.1	44.6	29.3	3.5	24.7	34.3	20.3	2.5	29.3	38.0	24.4	2.4	20.2	28.6	15.5
All	21,709	83,462	16,814	122,470	12,152	25,454	7,101	45,180	176,313	470,636	126,415	780,326	82,431	123,190	44,763	255,685
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,259	13,493	3,735	24,741	3,528	4,858	1,590	10,201								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,004	5,820	1,733	9,614	919	1,729	676	3,365								
26 and up to 52	1,225	5,586	1,567	8,399	481	1,424	592	2,519								
52 and up to 104	163	4,366	1,404	5,935	55	915	452	1,423								
Over 104	18	3,643	2,090	5,751	9	658	518	1,185								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	24.3	33.2	21.5	1.3	16.4	25.3	14.0								
All	10,669	32,908	10,529	54,440	4,992	9,584	3,828	18,693								

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.14

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at September 14 2000

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	23.2	3.0	6.0	2.3	29.2	2.8	25.5	3.3	6.9	2.7	32.3	3.1
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	9.7	1.2	3.0	1.2	12.7	1.2	10.6	1.4	3.5	1.4	14.1	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	10.3	1.3	1.2	0.5	11.5	1.1	12.4	1.6	1.7	0.7	14.0	1.4
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	6.8	0.9	6.1	2.4	12.9	1.2	7.6	1.0	6.8	2.6	14.4	1.4
Other professional occupations	24-29	5.4	0.7	2.2	0.9	7.6	0.7	6.7	0.9	3.1	1.2	9.8	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32												

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at September 14 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b		Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND																
Alnwick and Amble	489	185	674	6.0		Holworthy	98	48	146	5.1	3.6					
Andover	327	137	464	1.2		Horncastle	129	53	182	2.5	2.0					
Appleby	50	21	71	1.8		Huddersfield	3,190	1,090	4,280	4.8	4.1					
Ashford	723	237	960	2.5		Hull	9,105	2,812	11,917	6.4	5.8					
Axminster	130	36	166	2.5		Huntingdon	794	306	1,100	1.8	1.5					
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,069	697	2,766	1.5		Ilfracombe	259	76	335	4.9	3.8					
Banbury	468	179	647	1.2		Ipswich	2,544	856	3,400	2.7	2.4					
Barnard Castle	143	40	183	3.0		Isle of Wight	1,748	501	2,249	5.1	4.5					
Barnsley	3,940	1,261	5,201	6.7		Keighley and Skipton	1,489	479	1,968	3.9	3.4					
Barnstaple	599	280	879	3.5		Kendal	230	98	328	1.6	1.2					
Barrow-in-Furness	1,375	392	1,767	5.9		Keswick	25	10	35	0.9	0.7					
Basingstoke	574	234	808	0.9		Kettering and Corby	1,179	431	1,610	2.5	2.3					
Bath	1,177	512	1,689	2.1		Kidderminster	946	340	1,286	3.0	2.6					
Bedford	1,758	606	2,364	2.9		King's Lynn	996	448	1,444	3.1	2.6					
Berwick-upon-Tweed	252	106	358	3.9		Kingsbridge	89	47	136	2.2	1.7					
Bideford	523	208	731	5.0		Lancaster and Morecambe	2,023	593	2,616	5.0	4.1					
Birmingham	37,083	11,547	48,630	5.9		Launceston	202	75	277	3.5	2.8					
Bishop Auckland	2,900	1,000	3,900	6.9		Leeds	11,037	3,202	14,239	3.8	3.5					
Blackburn	3,706	1,081	4,787	3.7		Leek	276	93	369	2.2	1.7					
Blackpool	3,261	878	4,139	3.5		Leicester	7,857	2,893	10,750	3.7	3.3					
Bolton	4,124	1,224	5,348	4.8		Leominster	208	66	274	3.3	2.8					
Boston	376	169	545	2.3		Lincoln	2,034	648	2,682	3.7	3.3					
Bournemouth	2,774	860	3,634	3.0		Liskeard	349	150	499	4.6	3.4					
Bradford	10,009	2,735	12,744	5.5		Liverpool	25,150	7,181	32,331	8.8	7.7					
Bridgwater	829	339	1,168	3.6		London	122,929	45,549	168,478	4.3	3.8					
Bridlington and Driffield	1,016	409	1,425	7.2		Loughborough	1,263	535	1,798	3.5	2.9					
Bridport	164	69	233	2.4		Louth	396	154	550	5.1	4.1					
Brighton	5,936	2,218	8,154	4.9		Lowestoft and Beccles	1,803	612	2,415	5.8	4.7					
Bristol	7,144	2,425	9,569	2.6		Ludlow	198	77	275	3.1	1.9					
Bude	206	70	276	5.4		Luton	3,320	1,131	4,451	3.3	3.0					
Bumley	951	299	1,250	3.2		Maidstone and North Kent	6,277	2,271	8,548	3.5	3.0					
Burton on Trent	1,785	605	2,390	3.3		Malton	147	77	224	1.9	1.6					
Bury St Edmunds	434	191	625	1.6		Malvern	394	148	542	2.4	1.9					
Buxton	453	172	625	3.0		Manchester	27,867	7,959	35,826	3.8	3.4					
Calderdale	2,802	870	3,672	4.3		Mansfield	4,111	1,370	5,481	5.2	4.5					
Cambridge	1,847	679	2,526	1.5		Matlock	431	157	588	2.1	1.6					
Camelford	65	40	105	4.7		Melton Mowbray and Oakham	218	83	301	1.9	1.4					
Canterbury	1,386	464	1,850	3.0		Middlesbrough and Stockton	12,322	3,342	15,664	8.3	7.5					
Carlisle	1,406	465	1,871	3.8		Mildenhall	211	103	314	2.1	1.7					
Chard	128	59	187	1.7		Milton Keynes	1,740	639	2,379	1.7	1.5					
Cheltenham	1,466	508	1,974	2.4		Minehead	287	75	362	4.8	3.2					
Chesterfield	3,226	1,053	4,279	6.6		Morpeth and Ashington	2,673	778	3,451	6.8	6.0					
Chichester	1,075	411	1,486	1.8		Nelson and Colne	913	332	1,245	4.3	3.7					
Chippenham	236	124	360	1.5		Newark	548	220	768	3.3	2.8					
Cinderford	595	243	838	4.2		Newbury	360	130	490	0.9	0.8					
Cirencester	233	74	307	1.3		Newquay	479	156	635	5.6	4.7					
Clacton	939	287	1,226	6.3		Newton Abbot	439	174	613	2.3	1.8					
Colchester	2,039	923	2,962	2.3		Northallerton and Thirsk	323	149	472	1.7	1.4					
Coventry	6,983	2,343	9,326	4.1		Northampton	2,627	983	3,610	2.6	2.3					
Crawley	1,695	625	2,320	1.0		Norwich	3,972	1,327	5,299	3.2	2.8					
Crewe	2,335	823	3,158	3.3		Nottingham	11,694	3,647	15,341	4.7	4.1					
Cromer	571	165	736	4.2		Okehampton	174	95	269	3.3	2.5					
Darlington	1,909	460	2,369	5.3		Oswestry	448	236	684	3.8	3.2					
Dartmouth	60	14	74	2.4		Oxford	2,441	804	3,245	1.5	1.3					
Derby	5,244	1,710	6,954	4.7		Paignton and Totnes	802	334	1,136	4.3	3.6					
Devizes	226	93	319	2.0		Penrith	126	49	175	1.3	1.0					
Diss	237	114	351	2.1		Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,035	375	1,410	7.2	5.8					
Doncaster	5,238	1,551	6,789	6.3		Peterborough	1,924	639	2,563	2.9	2.5					
Dorchester and Weymouth	789	253	1,042	2.3		Pickering	106	53	159	2.0	1.6					
Dover	1,185	351	1,536	5.2		Plymouth	3,992	1,291	5,283	3.9	3.2					
Dudley and Sandwell	9,127	2,872	11,999	5.3		Poole	1,209	431	1,640	1.9	1.5					
Eastbourne	1,362	403	1,765	3.3		Portsmouth	4,575	1,611	6,186	2.8	2.4					
Evesham	306	149	455	1.8		Preston	3,661	1,029	4,690	3.2	2.8					
Exeter	2,075	800	2,875	2.4		Reading	2,739	961	3,700	1.4	1.2					
Fakenham	206	84	290	2.7		Redruth and Camborne	889	301	1,190	6.3	4.7					
Falmouth	789	211	1,000	8.2		Retford	515	219	734	4.7	4.1					
Folkestone	1,258	387	1,645	5.0		Richmond	177	105	282	2.8	1.6					
Gainsborough	618	224	842	6.7		Rochdale	2,466	732	3,198	5.2	4.5					
Gloucester	1,922	631	2,553	3.4		Rugby	661	258	919	2.4	2.1					
Goole and Selby	1,037	422	1,459	4.7		Salisbury	596	198	794	1.7	1.2					
Grantham	553	241	794	3.1		Scarborough	1,243	396	1,639	5.0	4.3					
Great Yarmouth	2,200	636	2,836	7.1		Scunthorpe	1,888	659	2,547	3.9	3.5					
Grimsby	3,756	1,209	4,965	6.7		Settle	72	31	103	1.9	1.5					
Guildford and Aldershot	1,776	624	2,400	1.1		Shaftesbury	255	102	357	1.7	1.3					
Haltwhistle	115	37	152	5.2		Sheffield and Rotherham	14,631	4,170	18,801	5.8	5.3					
Harlow	1,486	618	2,104	1.7		Shrewsbury	1,197	411	1,608	2.7	2.2					
Harrogate and Ripon	880	383	1,263	1.9		Skegness and Mablethorpe	509	164	673	3.6	2.9					
Hartlepool	2,443	591	3,034	9.2		Sleaford	260	118	378	2.5	1.8					
Harwich	316	108	424	7.7		Slough and Woking	10,384	3,977	14,361	2.0	1.7					
Hastings	2,096	605	2,701	5.4		South Molton	90	36	126	3.2	2.4					
Haverhill and Sudbury	511	219	730	2.3		Southampton and Winchester	4,109	1,313	5,422	1.9	1.6					
Hawes and Leyburn	39	20	59	2.0		Southend	6,893	2,574	9,467	4.1	3.4					
Helston	294	127	421	6.1		Spalding and Holbeach	377	161	538	1.8	1.5					
Hereford	943	411	1,354	2.6		St Austell	650	266	916	3.6	3.0					
Hexham	342	114	456	3.7		Stafford	1,279	435	1,714	2.9	2.4					

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at September 14 2000

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	1,910	460	2,370	5.3	4.9	
Hartlepool UA	2,443	591	3,034	9.2	8.0	
Middlesbrough UA	4,640	1,169	5,809	9.1	8.5	
Fedcar and Cleveland UA	3,225	894	4,119	9.7	8.7	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,275	1,221	5,496	7.1	6.3	
County Durham	7,544	2,425	9,969	6.4	5.6	
Chester-le-Street	760	209	969	9.5	7.4	
Darwentside	1,308	361	1,669	7.7	6.4	
Durham	1,097	413	1,510	3.7	3.3	
Easington	1,429	440	1,869	8.8	7.9	
Sedgefield	1,394	432	1,826	5.6	5.0	
Teesdale	265	69	334	4.5	3.8	
Wear Valley	1,291	441	1,732	8.5	7.1	
Northumberland	4,623	1,475	6,098	5.8	4.9	
Alnwick	396	167	563	6.0	4.5	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	279	114	393	3.9	3.4	
Blyth Valley	1,429	444	1,873	7.5	6.3	
Castle Morpeth	568	184	752	3.2	2.9	
Tynedale	626	186	812	4.2	3.3	
Wansbeck	1,325	380	1,705	9.9	9.0	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	25,082	6,252	31,334	6.8	6.1	
Gateshead	3,435	869	4,304	5.2	4.8	
Newcastle upon Tyne	6,526	1,551	8,077	5.4	4.9	
North Tyneside	3,980	1,034	5,014	7.2	6.5	
South Tyneside	4,512	1,068	5,580	11.6	10.4	
Sunderland	6,629	1,730	8,359	7.4	6.7	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,473	659	3,132	4.8	4.4	
Blackpool UA	2,064	509	2,573	4.3	3.7	
Halton UA	2,250	652	2,902	5.8	5.4	
Warrington UA	1,987	665	2,652	2.7	2.4	
Cheshire	5,318	1,821	7,139	2.5	2.2	
Chester	943	315	1,258	2.0	1.8	
Congleton	564	233	797	2.6	2.1	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,047	362	1,409	3.4	3.0	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	746	240	986	2.9	2.7	
Macclesfield	853	263	1,116	1.5	1.3	
Vale Royal	1,165	408	1,573	3.6	3.2	
Cumbria	5,896	1,870	7,766	4.2	3.5	
Allerdale	1,342	389	1,731	5.8	4.5	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,189	332	1,521	6.7	6.1	
Carlisle	1,285	421	1,706	3.7	3.2	
Copeland	1,384	462	1,846	6.3	5.7	
Eden	214	82	296	1.6	1.2	
South Lakeland	482	184	666	1.7	1.4	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	36,132	10,465	46,597	4.3	3.8	
Bolton	3,695	1,086	4,781	4.7	4.0	
Bury	1,514	529	2,043	3.4	2.8	
Manchester	10,687	2,856	13,543	4.8	4.6	
Oldham	3,039	903	3,942	5.0	4.3	
Rochdale	3,046	910	3,956	5.4	4.6	
Salford	3,109	825	3,934	3.5	3.2	
Stockport	2,410	666	3,076	2.8	2.5	
Tameside	2,573	776	3,349	4.7	4.0	
Trafford	2,313	668	2,981	2.6	2.4	
Wigan	3,746	1,246	4,992	5.2	4.6	
Lancashire	11,526	3,550	15,076	3.5	3.0	
Burnley	902	279	1,181	3.3	3.0	
Chorley	830	288	1,118	3.5	3.0	
Fylde	343	112	455	1.2	1.0	
Hyndburn	671	209	880	3.2	2.7	
Lancaster	1,979	577	2,556	5.4	4.5	
Pendle	949	344	1,293	4.4	3.7	
Preston	2,109	477	2,586	3.4	3.2	
Ribble Valley	183	79	262	1.2	1.0	
Rossendale	563	200	763	3.3	2.8	
South Ribble	625	224	849	2.4	2.1	
West Lancashire	1,467	484	1,951	4.9	3.9	
Wyre	905	277	1,182	4.3	3.5	
Merseyside (Met County)	33,193	9,651	42,844	8.6	7.6	
Knowsley	4,141	1,199	5,340	12.0	10.7	
Liverpool	14,431	4,047	18,478	9.1	8.2	
Sefton	5,106	1,452	6,558	7.3	6.3	
St. Helens	3,218	950	4,168	6.9	6.1	
Wirral	6,297	2,003	8,300	8.1	7.0	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,490	1,464	4,954	4.6	3.9	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,338	2,061	9,399	7.7	7.2	
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,552	1,128	4,680	7.0	6.3	
North Lincolnshire UA	1,957	684	2,641	3.8	3.4	
York UA	1,585	486	2,071	2.3	2.1	
North Yorkshire	4,306	1,737	6,043	2.8	2.2	
Craven	295	117	412	1.9	1.5	
Hambleton	556	249	805	2.2	1.7	
Harrogate	771	335	1,106	2.0	1.5	
Richmondshire	233	131	364	2.7	1.5	
Ryedale	285	143	428	1.9	1.5	
Scarborough	1,504	504	2,008	5.2	4.5	
Selby	662	258	920	3.5	3.1	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	23,234	6,753	29,987	6.1	5.5	
Barnsley	3,583	1,154	4,737	6.5	5.7	
Doncaster	4,898	1,426	6,324	6.3	5.5	
Rotherham	4,372	1,304	5,676	6.6	6.0	
Sheffield	10,381	2,869	13,250	5.7	5.2	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	32,609	9,568	42,177	4.5	4.0	
Bradford	9,224	2,530	11,754	5.9	5.3	
Calderdale	2,802	870	3,672	4.3	3.9	
Kirklees	5,231	1,681	6,912	4.5	3.9	
Leeds	11,025	3,204	14,229	3.8	3.5	
Wakefield	4,327	1,283	5,610	4.6	4.0	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	4,328	1,355	5,683	5.1	4.6	
Leicester UA	5,846	1,995	7,841	5.0	4.7	
Nottingham UA	6,866	1,884	8,750	4.8	4.4	
Rutland UA	84	45	129	1.1	0.8	
Derbyshire	8,644	3,039	11,683	4.6	4.0	
Amber Valley	1,263	441	1,704	3.5	3.1	
Bolsover	1,070	422	1,492	9.2	8.4	
Chesterfield	1,941	581	2,522	5.5	5.0	
Derbyshire Dales	454	162	616	2.1	1.6	
Erewash	1,299	457	1,756	4.9	4.1	
High Peak	713	294	1,007	3.3	2.7	
North East Derbyshire	1,296	442	1,738	7.1	6.1	
South Derbyshire	608	240	848	4.0	3.3	
Leicestershire	4,212	1,872	6,084	2.5	2.1	
Blaby	522	200	722	1.9	1.6	
Charnwood	1,394	617	2,011	3.5	3.0	
Harborough	296	157	453	1.6	1.2	
Hinckley and Bosworth	688	356	1,044	2.5	2.2	
Melton	233	93	326	1.9	1.5	
North West Leicestershire	625	266	891	2.3	2.0	
Oadby and Wigston	454	183	637	3.1	2.6	
Lincolnshire	5,652	2,121	7,773	3.3	2.7	
Boston	358	158	516	2.3	2.0	
East Lindsey	1,104	402	1,506	4.0	3.2	
Lincoln	1,503	401	1,904	3.7	3.5	
North Kesteven	546	251	797	2.8	2.0	
North Holland	408	174	582	1.9	1.6	
South Holland	835	373	1,208	2.7	2.3	
West Lindsey	898	362	1,260	5.8	4.7	
Northamptonshire	5,096	1,938	7,034	2.6	2.3	
Corby	582	180	762	2.5	2.4	
Daventry	326	184	510	1.9	1.5	
East Northamptonshire	465	187	652	3.2	2.7	
Kettering	576	244	820	2.5	2.3	
Northampton	2,209	748	2,957	2.8	2.5	
South Northamptonshire	246	122	368	1.6	1.2	
Wellingborough	692	273	965	2.8	2.5	
Nottinghamshire	8,610	3,074	11,684	4.7	3.9	
Ashfield	1,688	530	2,218	5.3	4.7	
Bassetlaw	1,462	544	2,006	4.3	3.8	
Broxtowe	1,026	388	1,414	4.8	3.8	
Gedling	1,203	463	1,666	5.1	4.1	
Mansfield	1,496	497	1,993	5.9	4.9	
Newark and Sherwood	1,023	381	1,404	4.1	3.4	
Rushcliffe	712	271	983	3.0	2.4	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,243	528	1,771	2.7	2.3	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,730	1,229	4,959	4.3	3.9	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,759	748	2,507	3.2	3.0	
Shropshire	2,218	880	3,098	3.0	2.3	
Bridgnorth	345	149	494	3.2	2.2	
North Shropshire	465	187	652	3.4	2.5	
Oswestry	376	211	587	3.7	3.1	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	774	236	1,010	2.4	2.1	
South Shropshire	258	97	355	3.3	2.0	
Staffordshire	7,558	2,819	10,377	3.4	2.8	
Cannock Chase	1,002	374	1,376	4.6	4.1	
East Staffordshire	1,186	382	1,568	3.4	3.0	
Lichfield	732	297	1,029	2.9	2.3	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,104	365	1,469	3.6	2.9	
South Staffordshire	955	416	1,371	4.8	3.7	
Stafford	1,124	388	1,512	2.3	2.0	
Staffordshire Moorlands	619	231	850	3.1	2.5	
Tamworth	836	366	1,202	3.4	2.9	
Warwickshire	3,885	1,485	5,370	2.4	2.1	
North Warwickshire	459	230	689	2.6	2.0	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,165	422	1,587	4.7	4.1	
Rugby	689	274	963	2.2	2.0	
Stratford-on-Avon	506	192	698	1.4	1.1	
Warwick	1,066	367	1,433	2.		

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Percent												
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants							
Devon	5,313	2,167	7,480	2.8	2.3	NORTHERN IRELAND															
East Devon	674	270	944	2.5	1.8	31,436	10,994	42,430	6.4	5.5											
Exeter	1,136	397	1,533	2.2	2.0	Antrim	519	226	745	3.5	3.0										
Mid Devon	447	196	643	3.0	2.3	Ards	1,004	450	1,454	7.4	6.4										
North Devon	952	394	1,346	3.8	2.9	Armagh	833	398	1,231	6.8	5.7										
South Hams	440	225	665	2.4	1.9	Ballymena	783	335	1,118	4.4	3.6										
Teignbridge	738	291	1,029	2.8	2.1	Ballymoney	352	186	538	6.3	5.2										
Torridge	642	274	916	5.0	3.5	Banbridge	355	180	535	5.4	4.5										
West Devon	284	120	404	2.7	2.1	Belfast	8,055	2,058	10,113	5.4	4.8										
Dorset	1,977	732	2,709	2.0	1.6	Carrickfergus	556	201	757	8.5	7.5										
Christchurch	250	84	334	2.0	1.8	Castlereagh	704	236	940	4.2	3.7										
East Dorset	360	151	511	1.9	1.4	Coleraine	1,073	401	1,474	6.7	5.8										
North Dorset	192	91	283	1.5	1.1	Cookstown	366	188	554	6.2	5.0										
Purbeck	193	73	266	1.7	1.3	Craigavon	1,135	418	1,553	4.3	3.7										
West Dorset	393	160	553	1.4	1.1	Derry	3,608	1,019	4,627	10.6	9.2										
Weymouth and Portland	589	173	762	4.6	3.5	Down	986	355	1,341	7.5	6.3										
Gloucestershire	4,979	1,777	6,756	2.8	2.4	Dungannon	565	276	841	4.9	4.0										
Cheltenham	1,150	371	1,521	2.7	2.5	Fermanagh	1,382	526	1,908	9.1	7.2										
Cotswold	300	98	398	1.3	1.0	Lame	423	175	598	6.4	5.4										
Forest of Dean	682	287	969	4.1	3.4	Limavady	648	267	915	10.0	8.4										
Gloucester	1,583	490	2,073	3.4	2.9	Lisburn	1,379	494	1,873	5.2	4.4										
Stroud	762	319	1,081	2.7	2.3	Magherafelt	470	277	747	5.8	4.8										
Tewkesbury	502	212	714	2.3	1.9	Moyle	345	129	474	12.2	9.7										
Somerset	3,557	1,386	4,943	2.6	2.1	Newry and Mourne	1,763	588	2,351	8.3	6.8										
Mendip	837	345	1,182	3.2	2.4	Newtownabbey	1,015	379	1,394	5.1	4.4										
Sedgemoor	888	359	1,247	3.5	2.9	North Down	1,017	437	1,454	6.9	6.1										
South Somerset	739	295	1,034	1.7	1.3	Omagh	995	448	1,443	8.2	6.6										
Taunton Deane	758	286	1,044	2.2	1.9	Strabane	1,105	347	1,452	12.6	10.3										
West Somerset	325	101	426	4.3	2.9																
Wiltshire	2,002	805	2,807	1.7	1.3																
Kennet	369	164	533	2.0	1.3																
North Wiltshire	487	211	698	1.5	1.1																
Salisbury	573	179	752	1.7	1.2																
West Wiltshire	573	251	824	1.7	1.5																
WALES																					
Blaenau Gwent	1,476	468	1,944	9.1	8.7																
Bridgend	1,718	557	2,275	4.5	4.0																
Caerphilly	2,465	768	3,233	6.9	6.2																
Cardiff	4,832	1,284	6,216	3.8	3.6																
Carmarthenshire	2,422	794	3,216	6.4	5.1																
Ceredigion	779	312	1,091	4.7	3.2																
Conwy	1,445	449	1,894	5.5	4.5																
Denbighshire	1,110	327	1,437	4.4	3.7																
Flintshire	1,533	525	2,058	3.4	3.1																
Gwynedd	2,031	630	2,661	5.8	5.0																
Isle of Anglesey	1,345	500	1,845	10.3	7.2																
Merthyr Tydfil	1,120	320	1,440	9.1	7.9																
Monmouthshire	755	303	1,058	3.5	2.7																
Neath Port Talbot	2,244	715	2,959	6.6	5.9																
Newport	2,171	618	2,789	4.0	3.7																
Pembrokeshire	2,025	628	2,653	7.8	6.4																
Powys	1,128	486	1,614	3.6	2.6																
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,479	1,018	4,497	5.7	5.1																
Swansea	4,010	1,126	5,136	5.9	5.3																
Torfaen	1,121	345	1,466	4.2	3.9																
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,694	491	2,185	5.2	4.6																
Wrexham	1,382	449	1,831	3.5	3.2																
SCOTLAND																					
Aberdeen City	2,375	695	3,070	1.9	1.8																
Aberdeenshire	1,568	624	2,192	3.1	2.4																
Angus	1,640	673	2,313	6.1	5.2																
Argyll and Bute	1,409	431	1,840	5.6	4.1																
Clackmannanshire	878	303	1,181	8.4	7.4																
Dumfries and Galloway	2,386	820	3,206	5.8	4.8																
Dundee City	3,867	1,112	4,979	7.6	7.0																
East Ayrshire	2,724	923	3,647	11.1	9.7																
East Dunbartonshire	1,124	375	1,499	7.2	5.4																
East Lothian	726	189	915	4.0	3.1																
East Renfrewshire	766	284	1,050	6.9	5.2																
Edinburgh, City of	5,662	1,672	7,334	2.7	2.5																
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	654	159	813	7.9	6.7																
Falkirk	2,495	815	3,310	6.1	5.6																
Fife	6,033	1,975	8,008	6.3	5.7																
Glasgow City	16,066	4,093	20,159	5.6	5.3																
Highland	4,043	888	4,931	5.7	4.9																
Inverclyde	1,419	356	1,775	5.2	5.0																
Midlothian	743	227	970	4.5	3.7																
Moray	1,078	395	1,473	4.8	3.6																
North Ayrshire	3,114	1,084	4,198	9.3	8.3																
North Lanarkshire	5,914	1,778	7,692	6.8	6.2																
Orkney Islands	171	77	248	3.2	2.3																
Perth and Kinross	1,294	516	1,810	3.4	2.9																
Renfrewshire	2,890	734	3,624	4.5	4.1																
Scottish Borders	1,097	381	1,478	3.6	3.0																
Shetland Islands	215	91	306	2.7	2.1																
South Ayrshire	1,963	646	2,609	5.6	4.9																
South Lanarkshire	4,475	1,508	5,983	5.7	5.0																
Stirling	1,040	348	1,388	3.8	3.4																
West Dunbartonshire	2,349	636	2,985	9.0	8.3																
West Lothian	2,067	681	2,748	4.4	4.0																

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 14 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Percent						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST															
Cleveland (former county)															
Hartlepool	2,443	591	3,034	9.2	8.3										
Middlesbrough	3,577	838	4,415	7.8	7.0										
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,016	603	2,619	14.3	13.0										
Redcar	2,272	622	2,894	9.3	8.4										
Stockton North	2,451	668	3,119	7.2	6.5										
Stockton South	1,824	553	2,377	6.9	6.2										
Durham															
Bishop Auckland	1,408	431	1,839	5.6	5.0										
Darlington	1,819	428	2,247	5.5	4.8										
Durham, City of	1,097	413	1,510	3.7	3.3										
Easington	1,279	386	1,665	8.5	7.5										
North Durham	1,353	343	1,696	9.2	8.1										
North West Durham	1,341	471	1,812	8.7	7.6										
Sedgefield	1,157	413	1,570	5.9	5.1										
Northumberland															
Barwick-upon-Tweed	930	352	1,282	5.9	5.0										
Blyth Valley	1,429	444	1,873	7.3	6.1										
Hexham	701	226	927	3.7	3.2										
Wansbeck	1,563	453	2,016	6.3	5.3										
Tyne and Wear (Met County)															
Blaydon	1,161	320	1,481	4.8	4.3										
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,241	367	1,608	6.6	6.0										
Houghton and Washington East	1,636	492	2,128	6.2	5.6										
Jarrow	1,963	472	2,435	11.4	10.3										
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,919	491	2,410	4.7	4.3										
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,325	542	2,867	6.3	5.8										
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,346	349	1,695	7.7	6.9										
North Tyneside	1,858	469	2,327	7.2	6.5										
South Shields	2,724	639	3,363	12.2	11.1										
Sunderland North	2,042	507	2,549	6.4	5.9										
Sunderland South	2,538	581	3,119	10.8	9.9										
Tyne Bridge	2,788	597	3,385	4.2	3.8										
Tynemouth	1,541	426	1,967	7.6	6.9										
NORTH WEST															
Cheshire															
Chester, City of	820	259	1,079	1.9	1.7										
Congleton	564	233	797	2.6	2.3										
Crewe and Nantwich	977	338	1,315	3.6	3.1										
Eddisbury	669	253	922	3.6	3.2										
Ellesmere Port and Neston	786	255	1,041	3.0	2.6										
Haltwhistle	1,457	421	1,878	6.2	5.5										
Macclesfield	525	161	686	1.8	1.6										
Tatton	473	156	629	1.5	1.3										
Warrington North	1,121	355	1,476	3.2	2.8										
Warrington South	866	310	1,176	2.2	1.9										
Weaver Vale	1,297	397	1,694	4.1	3.6										
Cumbria															
Barrow and Furness	1,346	387	1,733	6.0	5.0										
Carlisle	1,123	350	1,473	3.7	3.1										
Copeland	1,384														

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at September 14 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	618	228	846	2.5	2.1	
Gainsborough	937	371	1,308	6.0	5.0	
Grantham and Stamford	715	314	1,029	2.6	2.2	
Lincoln	1,537	417	1,954	3.6	3.0	
Louth and Horncastle	805	323	1,128	4.6	3.8	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	563	270	833	2.9	2.4	
South Holland and The Deepings	477	198	675	2.1	1.7	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	771	270	1,041	2.5	2.2	
Daventry	476	242	718	1.8	1.6	
Kettering	635	279	914	2.4	2.1	
Northampton North	1,198	426	1,624	4.4	3.8	
Northampton South	1,048	351	1,399	1.9	1.7	
Wellingborough	968	370	1,338	3.1	2.7	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,422	471	1,893	4.8	4.1	
Bassetlaw	1,224	434	1,658	4.6	4.0	
Broxtowe	844	316	1,160	4.8	4.1	
Gedling	967	384	1,351	4.9	4.2	
Mansfield	1,327	434	1,761	5.5	4.8	
Newark	968	387	1,355	4.0	3.5	
Nottingham East	2,843	739	3,582	7.8	6.8	
Nottingham North	2,051	586	2,637	9.6	8.3	
Nottingham South	1,972	559	2,531	2.3	2.0	
Rushcliffe	712	271	983	3.0	2.7	
Sherwood	1,156	377	1,533	6.4	5.5	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	801	343	1,144	2.7	2.3	
Leominster	484	199	683	3.0	2.6	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	519	203	722	3.5	2.9	
North Shropshire	841	398	1,239	3.6	3.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	774	236	1,010	2.4	2.0	
Telford	1,122	448	1,570	3.7	3.1	
Wrekin, The	721	343	1,064	2.6	2.1	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,172	374	1,546	3.4	2.9	
Cannock Chase	1,043	389	1,432	4.7	4.0	
Lichfield	626	254	880	2.9	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	850	280	1,130	3.7	3.1	
South Staffordshire	736	334	1,070	4.3	3.7	
Stafford	1,054	355	1,409	3.1	2.7	
Staffordshire Moorlands	641	203	844	3.2	2.7	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,452	427	1,879	3.3	2.8	
Stoke-on-Trent North	966	347	1,313	4.8	4.1	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,321	471	1,792	5.5	4.7	
Stone	451	197	648	2.0	1.7	
Tamworth	966	417	1,373	3.3	2.8	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	794	361	1,155	3.1	2.7	
Nuneaton	889	317	1,206	4.0	3.4	
Rugby and Kenilworth	766	299	1,065	2.3	2.0	
Stratford-on-Avon	485	180	665	1.4	1.2	
Warwick and Leamington	951	328	1,279	2.1	1.8	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	800	344	1,144	4.5	4.1	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,124	647	2,771	6.6	6.1	
Birmingham Erdington	2,370	604	2,974	8.5	7.8	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,511	500	2,011	13.5	12.5	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,335	627	2,962	16.2	14.8	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,497	1,509	7,006	3.7	3.4	
Birmingham Northfield	1,637	450	2,087	6.3	5.7	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,668	822	3,490	12.3	11.3	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,015	616	2,631	8.2	7.6	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,614	1,284	5,898	12.8	11.8	
Birmingham Yardley	1,636	474	2,110	6.8	6.2	
Coventry North East	1,978	608	2,586	6.4	5.9	
Coventry North West	1,376	427	1,803	7.2	6.6	
Coventry South	1,516	431	1,947	2.7	2.5	
Dudley North	1,818	581	2,399	7.2	6.6	
Dudley South	1,401	486	1,887	4.7	4.3	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,395	415	1,810	5.3	4.9	
Meriden	1,440	438	1,878	5.7	5.3	
Solihull	662	272	934	1.7	1.6	
Stourbridge	1,226	396	1,622	5.3	4.9	
Sutton Coldfield	842	344	1,186	4.2	3.9	
Walsall North	1,794	542	2,336	6.7	6.2	
Walsall South	1,910	570	2,480	4.7	4.3	
Warley	2,069	641	2,710	9.0	8.2	
West Bromwich East	1,930	592	2,522	6.8	6.2	
West Bromwich West	2,090	664	2,754	5.2	4.7	
Wolverhampton North East	1,799	530	2,329	9.4	8.6	
Wolverhampton South East	1,908	642	2,550	8.5	7.8	
Wolverhampton South West	1,713	622	2,335	5.6	5.2	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	829	307	1,136	3.8	3.3	
Mid Worcestershire	530	244	774	2.1	1.8	
Redditch	971	381	1,352	3.3	2.9	
West Worcestershire	467	170	637	2.4	2.0	
Worcester	890	292	1,182	2.5	2.2	
Wyre Forest	863	315	1,178	3.2	2.8	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,303	392	1,695	3.3	2.9	
Luton North	1,041	375	1,416	6.4	5.5	
Luton South	1,548	477	2,025	3.2	2.8	
Mid Bedfordshire	398	164	562	2.1	1.8	
North East Bedfordshire	419	210	629	2.5	2.2	
South West Bedfordshire	575	232	807	2.3	2.0	
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	910	300	1,210	1.8	1.5	
Huntingdon	648	245	893	1.7	1.4	
North East Cambridgeshire	795	334	1,130	3.4	2.9	
North West Cambridgeshire	629	230	859	3.1	2.6	
Peterborough	1,236	396	1,632	3.0	2.6	
South Cambridgeshire	354	140	494	1.0	0.9	
South East Cambridgeshire	447	189	636	1.5	1.3	
Essex						
Basildon	1,010	396	1,406	3.2	2.6	
Billericay	745	330	1,075	3.5	2.8	
Braintree	616	286	902	2.6	2.1	
Brentwood and Ongar	319	139	458	1.5	1.2	
Castle Point	578	270	848	4.6	3.8	
Colchester	727	338	1,065	1.8	1.5	
Epping Forest	688	328	1,016	3.5	2.9	
Harlow	838	333	1,171	2.9	2.4	
Harwich	1,197	373	1,570	6.9	5.7	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	552	234	786	3.4	2.7	
North Essex	443	195	638	3.5	2.8	
Rayleigh	488	209	697	3.3	2.7	
Rochford and Southend East	1,743	502	2,245	5.0	4.1	
Saffron Walden	366	166	532	1.5	1.2	
Southend West	898	295	1,193	5.2	4.3	
Thurrock	1,245	500	1,745	3.9	3.2	
West Chelmsford	637	282	919	1.7	1.4	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	612	312	924	2.9	2.5	
Hemel Hempstead	556	220	776	1.6	1.4	
Hertford and Stortford	345	138	483	1.1	0.9	
Hertsmere	472	211	683	1.7	1.4	
Hitchin and Harpenden	425	150	575	1.7	1.5	
North East Hertfordshire	364	145	509	1.6	1.4	
South West Hertfordshire	444	163	607	1.9	1.7	
St Albans	323	119	442	1.0	0.9	
Stevenage	695	243	938	2.2	1.9	
Watford	737	259	996	1.8	1.6	
Welwyn Hatfield	445	167	612	1.1	1.0	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	2,120	601	2,721	7.0	6.0	
Mid Norfolk	682	276	958	3.7	3.2	
North Norfolk	840	269	1,109	3.6	3.1	
North West Norfolk	917	376	1,293	3.4	2.9	
Norwich North	1,152	371	1,523	4.2	3.5	
Norwich South	1,692	493	2,185	2.6	2.2	
South Norfolk	590	270	860	3.0	2.6	
South West Norfolk	669	320	989	2.7	2.3	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	562	248	810	1.7	1.4	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	612	229	841	3.3	2.8	
Ipswich	1,411	423	1,834	3.1	2.7	
South Suffolk	512	191	703	2.3	1.9	
Suffolk Coastal	660	231	891	2.1	1.8	
Waveney	1,683	573	2,256	6.1	5.1	
West Suffolk	518	257	775	1.8	1.5	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,121	416	1,537	6.2	5.4	
Battersea	1,456	541	1,997	4.7	4.2	
Beckenham	1,135	380	1,515	6.1	5.5	
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,909	1,113	5,022	6.2	5.5	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	647	265	912	3.9	3.5	
Brent East	2,152	764	2,916	10.8	9.5	
Brent North	976	382	1,358	5.4	4.8	
Brent South	2,434	793	3,227	5.9	5.2	
Brentford and Isleworth	786	375	1,161	1.7	1.5	
Bromley and Chislehurst	654	262	916	2.1	1.9	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,051	1,023	4,074	17.4	15.4	
Carshalton and Wallington	664	241	905	3.2	2.8	
Chingford and Woodford Green	801	316	1,117	6.4	5.6	
Chipping Barnet	809	374	1,183	3.7	3.3	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,738	671	2,409	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,651	605	2,256	3.4	3.0	
Croydon North	2,249	783	3,032	8.4	7.5	
Croydon South	689	235	924	3.2	2.8	
Dagenham	1,061	396	1,457	6.9	6.1	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,335	946	3,281	17.4	15.4	
Ealing North	1,274	498	1,772	6.5	5.8	
Ealing Southall	1,866	642	2,508	5.1	4.5	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,486	851	3,337	4.6	4.1	
East Ham	2,786	852	3,638	15.8	14.0	
Edmonton	1,820	675	2,495	9.8	8.7	
Eltham	1,163	472	1,635	11.8	10.4	
Enfield North	1,336	510	1,846	4.2	3.7	
Enfield, Southgate	1,128	500	1,628	7.2	6.3	
Erith and Thamesmead	1,955	732	2,687	11.8	10.4	
Feltham and Heston	877	350	1,227	2.2	2.0	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,071	427	1,498	3.9	3.4	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,364	859	3,223	7.5	6.7	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,253	1,208	4,461	21.3	18.8	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,535	1,255	4,790	6.6	5.9	
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,914	780	2,694	3.7	3.3	
Hampstead and Highgate	1,819	736	2,555	7.1	6.3	
Harrow East	1,060	460	1,520	3.5	3.2	
Harrow West	849	351				

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW		Thousands					
Month ending	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
1999 Sep 9	256.5	177.9	78.6	253.5	-3.0	180.8	72.7
Oct 14	261.1	183.8	77.3	250.3	-3.2	177.4	72.9
Nov 11	257.3	185.0	72.3	248.8	-1.5	176.7	72.1
Dec 9	242.2	179.5	62.6	246.7	-2.1	174.7	72.0
2000 Jan 13	250.3	180.3	70.0	239.9	-6.8	171.8	68.1
Feb 10	273.5	196.0	77.5	251.7	11.8	179.3	72.4
Mar 9	248.2	179.6	68.6	249.9	-1.8	178.1	71.8
Apr 13	234.8	170.5	64.3	237.6	-12.3	171.4	66.2
May 11	222.3	160.8	61.5	244.4	6.8	173.4	71.0
Jun 8	221.0	158.7	62.3	236.9	-7.5	169.6	67.3
Jul 13	266.0	181.5	84.5	226.6	-10.3	164.3	62.3
Aug 10 R	257.0	175.0	81.9	235.4	8.8	170.3	65.1
Sep 14 P	238.7	167.3	71.4	234.8	-0.6	169.3	65.5

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW		Thousands					
Month ending	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
1999 Sep 9	299.0	205.1	94.0	261.2	-17.3	189.6	71.6
Oct 14	312.3	217.4	94.9	255.3	-5.9	182.8	72.5
Nov 11	276.6	195.3	81.3	262.0	6.7	187.6	74.4
Dec 9	249.3	177.8	71.5	271.9	9.9	195.3	76.6
2000 Jan 13	167.3	118.7	48.6	233.8	-38.1	168.6	65.2
Feb 10	283.7	206.1	77.5	259.0	25.2	185.0	74.0
Mar 9	283.7	205.7	77.9	259.1	0.1	185.3	73.8
Apr 13	280.1	204.4	75.7	268.4	9.3	192.2	76.2
May 11	259.0	186.9	72.1	254.6	-13.8	182.9	71.7
Jun 8	254.5	186.1	68.4	254.2	-0.4	182.1	72.1
Jul 13	255.9	184.8	71.1	258.2	4.0	184.7	73.5
Aug 10 R	256.7	182.1	74.6	253.8	-4.4	183.2	70.6
Sep 14 P	278.8	192.4	86.5	246.4	-7.4	178.7	67.7

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims
Claims starting during the quarter ending July 2000 by number of previous claims

Thousands	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Region							
North East	8.8	6.7	4.7	4.9	4.0	15.3	44.5
North West	21.5	15.4	12.2	9.1	8.2	25.3	91.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.9	11.3	9.3	7.2	6.9	24.5	73.5
East Midlands	11.6	8.2	5.5	5.2	3.3	13.0	46.8
West Midlands	17.0	12.1	9.0	7.2	5.5	16.3	67.0
East	9.8	6.6	5.1	4.2	3.7	11.5	41.0
London	21.3	15.7	11.8	8.7	7.3	18.7	83.6
South East	13.1	9.9	6.3	5.7	4.8	15.3	55.1
South West	10.2	7.3	5.3	4.0	3.2	12.9	42.9
Wales	8.7	6.4	4.7	3.8	3.2	11.4	38.2
Scotland	17.6	12.8	10.2	8.9	7.1	28.3	85.0
Great Britain	154.5	112.5	83.7	67.7	56.0	189.6	664.0
Sex							
Male	86.3	70.6	56.7	49.6	43.8	161.0	468.1
Female	68.3	41.8	27.0	18.1	12.2	28.6	195.9
Percent							
Region							
North East	20	15	11	11	9	35	100
North West	23	17	13	10	9	28	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	22	17	13	9	8	22	100
East Midlands	25	17	12	11	7	28	100
West Midlands	25	18	13	11	8	24	100
East	24	16	13	10	9	28	100
London	26	19	14	10	9	22	100
South East	24	18	11	10	9	28	100
South West	24	17	12	9	7	30	100
Wales	23	17	12	10	8	30	100
Scotland	21	15	12	10	8	33	100
Great Britain	23	17	13	10	8	29	100
Sex							
Male	18	15	12	11	9	34	100
Female	35	21	14	9	6	15	100

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

Note:
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Onflows in this table started between 14 April and 13 July 2000 inclusive.
"Previous" claims in this table started after 11 January 1990.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-1.9 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-1.6 percentage points.
Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 10 August 2000 and 14 September 2000

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	101.8	23.1	18.4	6.4	2.8	152.5
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.2
Gone abroad	9.3	2.9	2.2	0.8	0.4	15.6
Claimed Income Support	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	5.5
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.7	2.5	3.0	1.9	1.3	13.4
Claimed another benefit	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	3.8
Full-time education	5.0	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	7.5
Approved training	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Government-supported training	6.5	2.3	7.5	2.8	1.4	20.5
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Ceased claiming	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not known	8.1	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	13.4
Failed to sign	46.4	10.9	8.9	3.0	1.3	70.5
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Total	195.5	49.2	46.9	17.8	9.0	318.4
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	72.2	63.6	51.1	46.0	38.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	
Gone abroad	6.6	8.0	6.1	5.8	5.5	
Claimed Income Support	1.3	3.6	3.3	4.3	6.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.3	6.9	8.3	13.7	17.8	
Claimed another benefit	0.9	2.2	2.2	3.6	5.5	
Full-time education	3.5	3.6	2.5	1.4	1.4	
Approved training	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	4.6	6.3	20.8	20.1	19.2	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	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	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.4	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All						Male			Female		
	All made redundant	of whom:		All made redundant	of whom:		All made redundant	of whom:		All made redundant	of whom:	
		not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b		not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b		not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b			
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30			
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	23			
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19			
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	51	59	32	27			
Autumn 1996	156	87	69	100	57	43	56	30	26			
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22			
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24			
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	27			
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	42	51	26	26			
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20			
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24			
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	35	21			
Autumn 1998	179	94	84	114	62	53	64	32	21			
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	91	52	68	43	26			
Spring 1999	187	97	90	128	68	61	59	30	30			
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25			
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	107	55	52	61	34	27			
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	122	77	45	71	40	30			
Spring 2000	180	97	83	117	64	53	64	33	31			
Summer 2000	157	85	72	99	57	42	59	28	31			

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All	171	166	142	*	24	18	15	17	16	12	20	14	*	17	*
Summer 1999	168	166	146	*	28	12	15	12	14	18	25	15	*	13	*
Autumn 1999	193	188	154	10	21	13	19	21	13	21	23	12	16	18	*
Winter 1999/2000	180	176	146	10	20	18	13	17	10	21	21	16	*	20	*
Spring 2000	157	154	132	*	19	11	16	16	12	11	24	16	*	13	*
Summer 2000															
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All	7	7	7	*	9	9	8	8	7	4	6	7	*	8	*
Summer 1999	7	7	7	*	10	6	8	6	6	6	7	8	*	6	*
Autumn 1999	8	8	7	11	7	7	11	10	5	7	7	6	15	9	*
Winter 1999/2000	7	7	7	10	7	9	8	8	4	7	6	8	*	10	*
Spring 2000	6	6	6	*	7	5	9	7	5	4	7	8	*	6	*
Summer 2000															

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
See note to table C.41.

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

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All	*	*	64	19	34	10	18	11	*
Summer 1999	*	*	49	16	32	11	33	16	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	67	21	39	10	30	*	10
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	73	15	37	14	25	*	*
Spring 2000	*	*	50	19	36	12	27	*	*
Summer 2000									
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All	*	*	14	15	7	6	5	2	*
Summer 1999	*	*	10	13	7	7	9	2	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	15	16	8	6	8	*	8
Winter 1999/2000	*	*	16	11	8	8	7	*	*
Spring 2000	*	*	11	14	8	7	7	*	*
Summer 2000									

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
See note to table C.41.

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

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4
1999	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	4.4	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.2	11.0	9.1
1999 Aug	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.1	3.7	9.1	7.7	5.2	10.0	11.2	8.8
1999 Sep	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.3	3.7	9.0	7.4	5.1	10.0	11.1	8.8
1999 Oct	9.0	6.0	5.9	7.1	3.7	8.9	7.1	5.0	10.0	10.9	8.7
1999 Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.8	3.6	8.9	6.9	4.9	10.1	10.8	8.7
1999 Dec	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.0	3.7	8.8	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.6	8.6
2000 Jan	8.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	3.7	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.2	10.5	8.5
2000 Feb	8.8	6.0	5.8	6.7	3.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	10.2	10.3	8.4
2000 Mar	8.6	5.9	5.7	6.9	3.5	8.5	6.8	4.8	10.1	10.2	8.4
2000 Apr	8.5	5.8	5.6	6.8	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.7	10.0	10.0	8.4
2000 May	8.4	5.8	5.5	6.7	3.3	8.5	6.6	4.8	9.8	9.8	8.4
2000 Jun	8.4	5.7	5.3	6.6	3.3	8.4	6.6	4.9	9.6	9.6	8.3
2000 Jul	8.3	5.8	5.3	6.3	3.2	8.5	6.8	4.9	9.5	9.6	8.3
2000 Aug	8.3	5.8	..	6.4	3.2	8.6	7.1	4.8	9.4	9.6	8.3
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1999 Sep	..	..	1,213	694	213	502	1,168	154	257	2,699	..
1999 Oct	..	..	1,201	676	209	503	1,126	153	258	2,666	..
1999 Nov	..	..	1,190	646	214	491	1,093	151	259	2,629	..
1999 Dec	..	..	1,169	672	211	486	1,075	151	260	2,583	..
2000 Jan	..	..	1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	261	2,552	..
2000 Feb	..	..	1,157	644	211	484	1,060	148	261	2,499	..
2000 Mar	..	..	1,141	662	200	473	1,086	148	259	2,443	..
2000 Apr	..	..	1,118	657	192	475	1,079	146	255	2,408	..
2000 May	..	..	1,110	652	192	471	1,057	148	251	2,355	..
2000 Jun	..	..	1,093	643	188	471	1,051	150	247	2,329	..
2000 Jul	..	..	1,069	610	184	477	1,077	149	244	2,338	..
2000 Aug	..	..	1,052	624	187	485	1,136	146	243	2,329	..
2000 Sep	..	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.6	6.4	5.6	10.9	7.1	5.2	9.4	9.6	9.5
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	..	..	2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	779	231	588	1,437	363	383	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	747	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	685	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
1999 Sep	..	..	1,224	713	180	532	1,069	140	230	2,738	3,943
1999 Oct	..	..	1,165	643	194	511	1,031	138	237	2,729	3,883
1999 Nov	..	..	1,147	610	221	492	1,031	133	237	2,696	3,901
1999 Dec	..	..	1,141	667	242	492	995	139	229	2,637	4,047
2000 Jan	..	..	1,236	696	279	493	1,139	174	265	2,683	4,293
2000 Feb	..	..	1,227	719	265	481	1,136	159	284	2,594	4,277
2000 Mar	..	..	1,194	700	221	462	1,141	154	282	2,451	4,141
2000 Apr	..	..	1,142	659	194	457	1,124	146	283	2,345	3,986
2000 May	..	..	1,108	643	174	442	1,091	138	322	2,242	3,788
2000 Jun	..	..	1,077	609	156	439	1,028	135	280	2,189	3,724
2000 Jul	..	..	1,089	577	152	488	1,150	149	210	2,230	3,804
2000 Aug	..	..	1,089	601	156	521	1,180	153	219	2,326	3,781
2000 Sep	..	..	1,043	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.6	6.2	4.6	11.2	7.2	5.5	8.3	..	9.3

- a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.
- b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.
- c Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.
- d The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self employed for Austria.
- e The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
- f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to July for the Netherlands and Japan and August for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to July.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^d	Japan ^f	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.3	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.6	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.6	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.7	5.7	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	..	4.2
1999 Aug	..	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.3	4.4	15.7	7.1	..	4.2
1999 Sep	..	5.5	11.2	4.7	2.3	3.2	..	4.3	15.6	7.1	..	4.2
1999 Oct	..	5.3	11.1	4.6	2.3	2.9	..	4.2	15.2	6.7	..	4.1
1999 Nov	..	5.2	11.1	4.5	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.2	15.1	6.7	..	4.1
1999 Dec	..	5.1	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	..	4.2	15.2	6.8	..	4.0
2000 Jan	..	5.0	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.7	..	4.3	15.1	6.6	..	4.0
2000 Feb	..	5.0	11.0	4.9	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.3	15.0	6.6	..	4.0
2000 Mar	..	4.9	10.8	4.9	2.2	2.9	..	4.2	14.8	6.4	..	4.0
2000 Apr	..	4.8	10.6	4.8	2.2	3.0	..	4.1	14.5	6.1	..	4.0
2000 May	..	4.7	10.6	4.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	4.1	14.3	6.0	..	4.1
2000 Jun	..	4.5	10.6	4.7	2.2	2.6	..	4.0	14.1	6.1	..	4.0
2000 Jul	..	4.5	10.5	4.6	2.2	2.5	..	3.9	14.2	5.6	..	4.1
2000 Aug	..	4.4	..	4.5	..	..	..	3.8	14.5	5.9	..	4.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1999 Sep	..	186	..	3,150	5	..	61	..	1,607	207	91	5,825
1999 Oct	..	183	2,592	3,140	5	..	63	..	1,595	214	89	5,757
1999 Nov	..	179	..	3,100	5	..	63	..	1,597	217	87	5,736
1999 Dec	..	174	..	3,180	5	..	62	..	1,590	212	86	5,688
2000 Jan	..	172	2,623	3,170	5	..	64	..	1,613	211	84	5,689
2000 Feb	..	170	..	3,290	5	..	64	..	1,601	210	81	5,804
2000 Mar	..	165	..	3,320	5	..	62	..	1,578	207	77	5,708
2000 Apr	..	165	2,501	3,270	5	..	62	..	1,559	201	74	5,524
2000 May	..	160	..	3,080	5	..	64	..	1,548	184	72	5,774
2000 Jun	..	157	..	3,160	5	..	59	..	1,534	184	70	5,583
2000 Jul	..	153	2,474	3,140	5	..	62	..	1,567	186	70	5,650
2000 Aug	..	151	..	3,070	5	..	..	..	1,553	163	68	5,829
2000 Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	4.4	10.5	4.7	..	2.4	..	..	..	4.6	1.9	4.1
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	3	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	4	417	118	347	2,538			

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,052	28,263	856	3,713	7,708	10,319	5,667	790
1999	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	29,395	28,568	829	3,714	7,573	10,575	5,877	827
Jul-Sep	29,434	28,604	839	3,728	7,566	10,578	5,893	830
Aug-Oct	29,416	28,590	837	3,736	7,532	10,586	5,900	826
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,465	28,631	841	3,745	7,526	10,603	5,917	833
Oct-Dec	29,502	28,653	840	3,749	7,508	10,625	5,930	849
Nov99-Jan2000	29,505	28,655	842	3,755	7,493	10,617	5,948	850
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	29,498	28,641	837	3,754	7,461	10,653	5,937	858
Jan-Mar2000	29,538	28,683	847	3,753	7,445	10,681	5,955	855
Feb-Apr	29,557	28,707	859	3,750	7,422	10,710	5,964	850
Mar-May (Spr)	29,577	28,739	852	3,757	7,414	10,721	5,995	838
Apr-Jun	29,552	28,712	842	3,727	7,382	10,738	6,022	841
May-Jul	29,547	28,701	820	3,713	7,367	10,757	6,044	845
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,557	28,716	828	3,720	7,340	10,781	6,047	841
Changes Over last 3 months	-20	-23	-24	-37	-75	60	52	3
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	-2.8	-1.0	-1.0	0.6	0.9	0.3
Over last 12 months	162	149	-1	6	-233	207	170	14
Percent	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-3.1	2.0	2.9	1.6
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,185	15,903	433	2,023	4,385	5,624	3,438	282
1999	16,325	16,031	438	2,016	4,282	5,748	3,547	294
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	16,334	16,039	418	2,024	4,263	5,777	3,557	295
Jul-Sep	16,353	16,056	428	2,027	4,263	5,790	3,558	297
Aug-Oct	16,344	16,051	424	2,033	4,253	5,785	3,557	293
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,376	16,081	431	2,041	4,255	5,790	3,564	295
Oct-Dec	16,386	16,085	430	2,041	4,239	5,801	3,573	301
Nov99-Jan2000	16,397	16,102	433	2,047	4,225	5,812	3,585	295
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	16,363	16,071	423	2,040	4,210	5,829	3,570	292
Jan-Mar2000	16,396	16,090	432	2,038	4,204	5,838	3,578	296
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,115	439	2,046	4,194	5,850	3,586	297
Mar-May (Spr)	16,418	16,127	433	2,044	4,185	5,863	3,602	291
Apr-Jun	16,381	16,097	421	2,028	4,182	5,869	3,617	284
May-Jul	16,350	16,062	412	2,008	4,147	5,873	3,623	287
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,343	16,062	420	2,018	4,126	5,873	3,625	281
Changes Over last 3 months	-75	-65	-12	-26	-59	11	22	-10
Percent	-0.5	-0.4	-2.9	-1.3	-1.4	0.2	0.6	-3.6
Over last 12 months	9	23	2	-6	-137	96	68	-14
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.3	-3.2	1.7	1.9	-4.8
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,867	12,359	423	1,690	3,323	4,695	2,229	508
1999	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	13,060	12,528	410	1,690	3,310	4,797	2,321	532
Jul-Sep	13,081	12,548	411	1,700	3,303	4,798	2,335	534
Aug-Oct	13,071	12,538	412	1,703	3,279	4,801	2,343	533
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,089	12,551	410	1,704	3,271	4,812	2,353	538
Oct-Dec	13,115	12,568	410	1,708	3,269	4,825	2,356	548
Nov99-Jan2000	13,108	12,554	409	1,709	3,268	4,805	2,363	545
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	13,135	12,570	414	1,714	3,250	4,824	2,367	565
Jan-Mar2000	13,151	12,593	415	1,715	3,242	4,843	2,377	558
Feb-Apr	13,144	12,591	420	1,705	3,228	4,860	2,378	553
Mar-May (Spr)	13,159	12,612	419	1,713	3,229	4,858	2,393	547
Apr-Jun	13,171	12,615	421	1,699	3,220	4,869	2,406	556
May-Jul	13,197	12,639	408	1,705	3,220	4,885	2,421	558
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,214	12,654	408	1,702	3,213	4,908	2,423	560
Changes Over last 3 months	55	42	-11	-11	-16	50	30	13
Percent	0.4	0.3	-2.7	-0.6	-0.5	1.0	1.3	2.4
Over last 12 months	154	126	-3	12	-96	111	102	28
Percent	1.2	1.0	-0.6	0.7	-2.9	2.3	4.4	5.2

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) ^a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.3
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.5	58.9	75.7	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	63.3	78.9	57.5	75.6	84.8	85.0	69.2	8.1
Jul-Sep	63.3	79.0	58.2	75.8	84.9	84.9	69.3	8.1
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.9	58.1	75.9	84.7	84.9	69.3	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.1	84.9	84.9	69.4	8.1
Oct-Dec	63.4	79.0	58.3	76.1	84.9	85.0	69.4	8.3
Nov99-Jan2000	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.9	84.8	69.5	8.3
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	63.4	78.9	58.1	76.2	84.7	85.0	69.3	8.4
Jan-Mar2000	63.4	79.0	58.8	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.4	8.3
Feb-Apr	63.5	79.1	59.6	76.0	84.7	85.2	69.4	8.3
Mar-May (Spr)	63.5	79.1	59.1	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.7	8.2
Apr-Jun	63.4	79.0	58.5	75.5	84.7	85.2	69.9	8.2
May-Jul	63.4	79.0	58.9	75.2	84.7	85.2	70.0	8.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.4	79.0	57.5	75.3	84.6	85.3	70.0	8.2
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.6	-0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	74.0	8.9
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
1995	72.6	85.2	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.4	85.1	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.8
1997	72.2	84.9	58.2	82.4	93.6	92.0	72.2	7.6
1998	71.8	84.4	58.2	80.8	93.7	91.5	71.9	7.6
1999	72.1	84.6	59.3	80.5	93.5	92.2	72.6	7.9
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	72.0	84.6	56.6	80.8	93.7	92.3	72.4	7.9
Jul-Sep	72.1	84.6	58.0	80.9	93.9	92.2	72.3	8.0

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)

	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					
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking		Students	Other	All	Students	Other
						Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home						
											6						7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15												
UNITED KINGDOM																
All	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFU		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	16,836	7,481	5,335	2,146	1,870	873	997	150	414	748	211	346	275	117	159	
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128	
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118	
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	99	
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	115	
1998	17,201	7,763	5,359	2,404	2,185	735	1,451	72	755	746	248	365	218	92	126	
1999	17,070	7,645	5,319	2,326	2,115	689	1,427	68	756	681	241	369	210	88	123	
3-month averages																
Jun-Aug 1999 (Sum)	17,077	7,645	5,369	2,275	2,071	686	1,384	65	736	656	246	367	205	86	119	
Jul-Sep	17,049	7,619	5,325	2,294	2,085	705	1,380	66	751	658	247	362	209	93	117	
Aug-Oct	17,080	7,645	5,357	2,288	2,074	687	1,387	67	740	653	238	376	214	95	119	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,043	7,614	5,315	2,299	2,087	690	1,397	66	739	661	227	394	212	94	117	
Oct-Dec	17,018	7,603	5,327	2,276	2,069	676	1,394	66	725	658	220	400	207	94	113	
Nov99-Jan2000	17,027	7,612	5,339	2,273	2,079	670	1,410	67	727	659	223	404	194	88	106	
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	17,046	7,638	5,342	2,296	2,100	656	1,444	68	732	651	235	414	195	88	108	
Jan-Mar 2000	17,019	7,607	5,311	2,296	2,105	658	1,448	64	738	656	236	411	191	81	110	
Feb-Apr	17,011	7,594	5,291	2,303	2,117	670	1,447	64	756	656	233	407	187	77	109	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,004	7,573	5,262	2,312	2,125	670	1,455	64	768	655	239	399	186	75	111	
Apr-Jun	17,041	7,611	5,295	2,316	2,124	673	1,451	68	760	644	248	403	192	78	114	
May-Jul	17,058	7,633	5,315	2,318	2,120	661	1,459	64	754	644	262	396	198	87	110	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,060	7,629	5,325	2,305	2,109	659	1,449	64	750	636	260	398	196	86	110	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	56	56	63	-7	-17	-11	-6	0	-18	-19	20	0	10	11	-1	
Percent	0.3	0.7	1.2	-0.3	-0.8	-1.7	-0.4	0.2	-2.3	-2.9	8.4	-0.1	5.1	14.1	-0.9	
Over last 12 months	-16	-15	-44	29	38	-27	65	-1	14	-19	14	31	-9	-1	-8	
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	1.3	1.8	-4.0	4.7	-1.9	1.9	-3.0	5.6	8.5	-4.4	-0.6	-7.1	
Male	MGSI	YBSN	YBWA	YBWD	YCFE	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFV	YCFW	YCFX	YCFY	YCFZ		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	5,886	2,583	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	58	65	
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	83	324	49	121	158	112	57	54	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,901	847	737	321	416	64	327	51	129	166	110	58	52	
1996	6,147	2,782	1,882	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45	
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	272	573	51	419	70	137	168	96	53	43	
1998	6,362	2,948	1,961	987	880	277	603	44	474	75	129	158	107	54	52	
1999	6,332	2,912	1,968	944	854	273	582	40	464	72	122	157	90	43	47	
3-month averages																
Jun-Aug 1999 (Sum)	6,348	2,925	1,981	944	853	273	580	38	443	68	126	177	91	47	44	
Jul-Sep	6,337	2,914	1,965	949	855	283	571	39	451	67	125	174	95	50	45	
Aug-Oct	6,354	2,925	1,984	941	845	274	571	39	445	66	115	180	95	51	44	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,330	2,902	1,958	943	845	274	571	41	445	68	109	182	98	52	46	
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,904	1,970	933	836	268	568	42	440	69	106	180	97	53	44	
Nov99-Jan2000	6,325	2,893	1,972	921	830	264	566	43	439	68	110	171	92	49	43	
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	1,996	934	846	263	583	44	441	66	118	177	88	48	40	
Jan-Mar 2000	6,352	2,918	1,984	933	851	263	588	43	448	61	116	182	83	43	40	
Feb-Apr	6,333	2,898	1,960	939	857	267	591	41	459	64	111	183	81	41	40	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,337	2,894	1,955	939	860	263	597	36	465	64	114	181	78	40	39	
Apr-Jun	6,381	2,929	1,978	952	871	265	606	37	461	66	123	185	80	40	40	
May-Jul	6,420	2,970	2,005	965	882	262	620	36	458	65	137	185	94	42	42	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,435	2,977	2,005	972	889	269	620	39	462	65	136	187	83	40	43	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	99	83	50	33	28	6	23	3	-3	1	22	6	5	1	4	
Percent	1.6	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.3	2.2	3.8	8.8	-0.6	1.0	18.8	3.4	6.3	1.5	11.2	
Over last 12 months	87	52	24	28	36	-4	40	1	19	-4	9	11	-8	-7	-1	
Percent	1.4	1.8	1.2	3.0	4.2	-1.6	7.0	2.9	4.2	-5.2	7.4	5.9	-8.6	-15.2	-1.5	
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	10,949	4,897	3,528	1,369	1,216	566	650	61	155	704	99	196	153	59	94	
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74	
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67	
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	781	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54	
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72	
1998	10,839	4,815	3,398	1,417	1,305	457	848	28	281	671	119	207	112	38	74	
1999	10,738	4,733	3,351	1,382	1,261	416	845	29	292	610	120	211	121	45	76	
3-month averages																
Jun-Aug 1999 (Sum)	10,729	4,720	3,389	1,332	1,218	413	805	28	293	588	119	191	113	39	75	
Jul-Sep	10,712	4,706	3,361	1,345	1,230	421	809	28	300	591	122	189	115	43	72	
Aug-Oct	10,726	4,720	3,372	1,347	1,229	413	816	27	295	586	124	196	118	44	75	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,713	4,712	3,357	1,355	1,241	415	826	25	294	593	118	211	114	42	72	
Oct-Dec	10,690	4,700	3,357	1,343	1,233	408	825	24	285	590	114	220	110	42	68	
Nov99-Jan2000	10,702	4,719	3,367	1,352	1,250	406	844	24	288	591	113	233	102	39	63	
Dec99-Feb2000 (Win)	10,679	4,708	3,346	1,362	1,255	393	861	23	292	586	117	237	107	39	68	
Jan-Mar 2000	10,667	4,690	3,327	1,363	1,255	395	860	21	290	595	119	229	108	38	70	
Feb-Apr	10,678	4,696	3,331	1,365	1,259	403	856	23	297	592	123	224	105	36	69	
Mar-May (Spr)	10,667	4,680	3,307	1,373	1,265	407	858	28	303	591	125	218	108	36	72	
Apr-Jun	10,660	4,682	3,317	1,365	1,252	408	845	31	300	578	125	219	112	38	74	
May-Jul	10,638	4,663	3,310	1,353	1,239	400	839	28	297	579						

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economically inactive levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAZ	YCBB	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,611	7,318	559	1,278	1,578	1,630	2,273	9,293
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,201	7,763	599	1,191	1,477	1,916	2,580	9,438
1999	17,070	7,645	594	1,200	1,393	1,868	2,589	9,425
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	17,077	7,645	613	1,200	1,356	1,863	2,612	9,432
Jul-Sep	17,049	7,619	602	1,189	1,342	1,876	2,610	9,430
Aug-Oct	17,080	7,645	604	1,183	1,356	1,885	2,610	9,435
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,043	7,614	600	1,176	1,341	1,886	2,611	9,429
Oct-Dec	17,018	7,603	601	1,174	1,337	1,880	2,611	9,414
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,027	7,612	599	1,171	1,332	1,905	2,605	9,415
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,046	7,638	604	1,174	1,343	1,887	2,629	9,408
Jan-Mar 2000	17,019	7,607	593	1,177	1,337	1,876	2,624	9,411
Feb-Apr	17,011	7,594	581	1,183	1,340	1,864	2,627	9,417
Mar-May (Spr)	17,004	7,573	588	1,178	1,327	1,871	2,609	9,431
Apr-Jun	17,041	7,611	598	1,211	1,338	1,870	2,595	9,429
May-Jul	17,058	7,633	620	1,226	1,333	1,868	2,586	9,425
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,060	7,629	611	1,222	1,339	1,862	2,595	9,431
Changes Over last 3 months	56	56	23	44	12	-9	-14	0
Percent	0.3	0.7	3.9	3.7	0.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
Over last 12 months	-16	-15	-2	22	-17	-1	-17	-1
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1.8	-1.3	-0.1	-0.6	0.0
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,659	2,433	278	483	230	315	1,127	3,226
1993	5,896	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	396	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,362	2,948	311	481	294	521	1,340	3,413
1999	6,332	2,912	301	488	298	485	1,339	3,420
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	6,348	2,925	320	481	288	480	1,355	3,424
Jul-Sep	6,337	2,914	310	479	277	487	1,361	3,424
Aug-Oct	6,354	2,925	314	475	277	491	1,369	3,429
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,330	2,902	307	468	264	495	1,368	3,429
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,904	307	468	269	484	1,365	3,424
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6,325	2,893	305	464	272	491	1,361	3,432
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	315	472	276	484	1,383	3,437
Jan-Mar 2000	6,352	2,918	305	475	272	484	1,381	3,434
Feb-Apr	6,333	2,898	296	468	271	481	1,379	3,435
Mar-May (Spr)	6,337	2,894	305	471	270	479	1,370	3,443
Apr-Jun	6,381	2,929	316	488	282	481	1,362	3,451
May-Jul	6,420	2,970	325	509	287	487	1,363	3,450
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,435	2,977	317	500	296	496	1,368	3,459
Changes Over last 3 months	99	83	12	29	27	17	-2	16
Percent	1.6	2.9	3.9	6.2	9.9	3.6	-0.1	0.5
Over last 12 months	87	52	-3	18	9	16	13	35
Percent	1.4	1.8	-1.1	3.8	3.0	3.3	0.9	1.0
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAC	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	10,952	4,885	281	795	1,349	1,315	1,146	6,067
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,839	4,815	287	710	1,182	1,396	1,240	6,024
1999	10,738	4,733	293	712	1,095	1,383	1,250	6,005
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	10,729	4,720	293	719	1,068	1,383	1,257	6,009
Jul-Sep	10,712	4,706	292	710	1,065	1,390	1,249	6,006
Aug-Oct	10,726	4,720	291	708	1,079	1,394	1,247	6,006
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,713	4,712	293	708	1,077	1,391	1,243	6,000
Oct-Dec	10,690	4,700	293	706	1,068	1,387	1,246	5,990
Nov 99-Jan 2000	10,702	4,719	294	707	1,060	1,414	1,244	5,983
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	10,679	4,708	289	702	1,067	1,403	1,247	5,971
Jan-Mar 2000	10,667	4,690	288	702	1,065	1,392	1,243	5,977
Feb-Apr	10,678	4,696	283	714	1,068	1,383	1,248	5,982
Mar-May (Spr)	10,667	4,680	284	707	1,068	1,392	1,239	5,988
Apr-Jun	10,660	4,682	282	722	1,056	1,389	1,233	5,978
May-Jul	10,638	4,663	295	717	1,046	1,381	1,223	5,975
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,625	4,653	295	722	1,043	1,366	1,228	5,972
Changes Over last 3 months	-42	-27	11	15	-15	-26	-12	-15
Percent	-0.4	-0.6	3.9	2.1	-1.4	-1.9	-1.0	-0.3
Over last 12 months	-104	-67	2	3	-26	-17	-30	-36
Percent	-1.0	-1.4	0.6	0.4	-2.4	-1.2	-2.4	-0.6

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic inactivity rates (%) ^a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.7	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.7
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	21.4	17.0	14.9	31.9	92.0
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	21.4	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.3
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.5	41.1	24.3	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	36.7	21.1	42.5	24.4	15.2	15.0	30.8	91.9
Jul-Sep	36.7	21.0	41.8	24.2	15.1	15.1	30.7	91.9
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.1	41.9	24.1	15.3	15.1	30.7	92.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.9	15.1	15.1	30.6	91.9
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.9	15.1	15.0	30.6	91.7
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.8	15.1	15.2	30.5	91.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36.6	21.1	41.9	23.8	15.3	15.0	30.7	91.6
Jan-Mar 2000	36.6	21.0	41.2	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.6	91.7
Feb-Apr	36.5	20.9	40.4	24.0	15.3	14.8	30.6	91.7
Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	20.9	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	91.8
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.0	41.5	24.5	15.3	14.8	30.1	91.8
May-Jul	36.6	21.0	43.1	24.8	15.3	14.8	30.0	91.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.6	21.0	42.5	24.7	15.4	14.7	30.0	91.8
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.0	91.1
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3
1995	27.4	14.8	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.6	14.9	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4
1997	27.8	15.1	41.8	17.6	6.4	8.0	28.2	92.4
1998	28.2	15.6	41.8	19.2	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
1999	27.9	15.4	40.7	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.1
3-month averages Jun-Aug (Sum) 1999	28.0	15.4	43.4	19.2	6.3	7.7	27.6	92.1
Jul-Sep	27.9	15.4	42.0	19.1	6.1	7.8	27.7	92.0
Aug-Oct	28.0	15.4	42.5	18.9	6.1	7.8	27.8	92.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27.9	15.3	41.6	18.				

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995=100								
1995)	100.0			100.0				
1996)	103.6			103.0				
1997) Annual	108.0			105.3				
1998) averages	113.5			108.6				
1999)	119.0			113.1				
1998 Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9	
Sep	112.8	114.5	5.1	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8	
Oct	112.6	114.8	4.8	109.6	110.0	3.7	3.8	
Nov	113.7	115.2	4.6	109.8	110.6	3.7	3.7	
Dec	117.2	115.4	4.1	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6	
1999 Jan	115.7	116.3	4.5	110.3	111.2	4.0	3.6	
Feb	117.5	117.3	5.0	111.1	111.5	4.1	3.8	
Mar	124.0	117.7	4.8	110.6	111.9	4.3	4.1	
Apr	117.3	117.3	4.1	111.6	112.4	4.6	4.3	
May	117.9	117.9	4.1	113.4	113.2	4.7	4.5	
Jun	118.6	119.1	5.3	114.5	114.0	4.9	4.7	
Jul	119.0	119.0	4.5	113.6	113.7	4.2	4.6	
Aug R	117.9	119.7	5.0	114.4	113.8	3.8	4.3	
Sep	117.8	119.8	4.6	114.1	114.0	3.9	4.0	
Oct	118.4	120.7	5.1	114.0	114.5	4.0	3.9	
Nov	119.4	121.1	5.1	114.5	114.9	3.9	3.9	
Dec	124.6	122.6	6.2	114.7	114.4	3.6	3.9	
2000 Jan	123.3	123.8	6.5	115.2	116.2	4.5	4.0	
Feb	124.1	123.7	5.5	116.4	116.4	4.4	4.2	
Mar	131.0	123.9	5.2	115.2	116.1	3.8	4.2	
Apr	122.5	122.7	4.6	116.6	117.3	4.4	4.2	
May	122.5	122.6	4.0	117.1	117.0	3.3	3.8	
Jun	123.0	123.7	3.8	118.1	118.0	3.5	3.7	
July R	123.3	123.6	3.8	117.5	117.6	3.5	3.4	
Aug P	122.7	124.6	4.1	118.4	117.6	3.4	3.5	

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995=100								
1995)	100.0			100.0				
1996)	103.7			103.5				
1997) Annual	108.7			108.8				
1998) averages	114.7			115.2				
1999)	120.5			121.5				
1998 Aug	112.8	115.0	5.2	112.8	115.4	5.4	5.8	
Sep	113.4	115.7	5.4	113.5	116.4	5.8	5.8	
Oct	113.3	116.0	5.0	113.0	116.6	5.3	5.5	
Nov	114.7	116.4	4.8	114.3	117.2	5.3	5.5	
Dec	118.9	116.8	4.3	119.8	117.3	4.5	5.0	
1999 Jan	117.0	117.5	4.6	118.1	117.8	4.6	4.8	
Feb	119.0	118.7	5.2	120.4	119.7	5.8	5.0	
Mar	127.4	119.1	4.9	130.7	120.8	5.3	5.2	
Apr	118.8	118.5	3.9	119.3	119.4	3.9	5.0	
May	119.0	119.1	4.0	120.2	120.4	4.2	4.5	
Jun	119.6	120.3	5.5	120.9	121.2	6.5	4.8	
Jul	120.3	120.3	4.6	121.1	121.4	5.2	5.3	
Aug R	118.7	121.1	5.3	119.4	122.1	5.8	5.8	
Sep	118.7	121.2	4.8	119.0	122.4	5.2	5.4	
Oct	119.5	122.2	5.4	119.4	123.3	5.8	5.6	
Nov	120.6	122.6	5.3	120.5	123.9	5.7	5.6	
Dec	127.1	124.6	6.8	128.6	125.6	7.1	6.2	
2000 Jan	125.3	125.6	6.9	127.1	126.6	7.5	6.8	
Feb	126.0	125.6	5.8	127.9	127.1	6.1	6.9	
Mar	135.1	125.8	5.6	139.0	128.1	6.0	6.5	
Apr	124.0	124.0	4.6	124.6	125.2	4.8	5.7	
May	123.8	124.1	4.2	124.3	124.7	3.6	4.8	
June	124.2	125.0	3.9	124.7	125.2	3.4	3.9	
July R	124.7	125.0	3.9	125.1	125.9	3.7	3.6	
Aug P	123.8	126.4	4.3	125.0	127.8	4.7	3.9	

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995=100								
1995)	100.0			100.0				
1996)	104.4			104.4				
1997) Annual	108.5			108.8				
1998) averages	113.4			113.7				
1999)	117.8			118.3				
1998 Aug	112.2	114.0	4.5	112.4	114.3	4.5	4.7	
Sep	112.1	114.3	4.4	112.4	114.5	4.4	4.6	
Oct	113.3	114.8	4.4	113.7	115.0	4.5	4.5	
Nov	114.3	114.7	3.5	114.7	115.0	3.5	4.1	
Dec	116.3	114.6	3.2	116.6	115.1	3.2	3.7	
1999 Jan	114.6	115.8	3.8	115.0	116.2	4.0	3.6	
Feb	116.2	115.8	3.4	116.6	116.2	3.4	3.5	
Mar	120.9	116.4	3.4	121.3	116.7	3.4	3.6	
Apr	117.2	116.7	3.5	117.4	117.0	3.6	3.5	
May	116.3	116.7	3.4	116.6	117.1	3.5	3.5	
Jun	116.6	117.1	3.4	117.0	117.4	3.5	3.5	
Jul	118.1	117.6	3.5	118.7	118.1	3.6	3.5	
Aug R	116.4	118.4	3.8	117.0	119.0	4.1	3.7	
Sep R	116.8	118.8	4.0	117.4	119.4	4.3	4.0	
Oct	118.2	119.6	4.2	118.9	120.2	4.5	4.3	
Nov	119.5	119.8	4.5	120.3	120.4	4.8	4.5	
Dec	122.8	120.8	5.4	123.6	121.8	4.7	5.0	
2000 Jan	121.1	122.0	5.4	121.7	122.7	5.6	5.4	
Feb	121.6	121.1	4.6	122.0	121.6	4.6	5.4	
Mar	126.0	121.2	4.1	126.7	121.9	4.5	4.9	
Apr	121.9	121.3	3.9	122.8	122.2	4.5	4.5	
May	121.9	122.1	4.6	122.7	123.1	5.1	4.7	
Jun	121.7	122.1	4.3	122.4	122.6	4.4	4.7	
July R	122.9	122.3	4.0	123.9	123.2	4.4	4.6	
Aug P	120.5	122.5	3.5	121.4	123.4	3.7	4.2	

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995=100				
1995)	100.0			
1996)	103.3			
1997) Annual	107.9			
1998) averages	113.4			
1999)	119.2			
1998 Aug	112.2	113.8	5.0	5.3
Sep	112.6	114.4	5.2	5.3
Oct	112.0	114.6	4.8	5.0
Nov	113.1	115.1	4.7	4.9
Dec	117.3	115.5	4.2	4.6
1999 Jan	116.0	116.2	4.5	4.5
Feb	117.9	117.4	5.4	4.7
Mar	125.2	117.9	4.9	4.9
Apr	117.2	117.3	4.0	4.8
May	118.3	118.4	4.3	4.4
Jun	119.2	119.7	6.0	4.8
Jul	119.1	119.3	5.0	5.1
Aug	118.1	119.9	5.4	5.5
Sep	117.7	120.0	4.9	5.1
Oct	118.0	120.7	5.3	5.2
Nov	118.9	121.2	5.3	5.2
Dec	124.8	122.7	6.3	5.6
2000 Jan	123.9	124.1	6.8	6.1
Feb	124.8	124.0	5.7	6.2
Mar	132.5	124.3	5.4	5.9
Apr	122.5	122.8	4.7	5.3
May	122.4	122.6	3.6	4.5
Jun	123.0	123.8	3.4	3.9
July R	123.1	123.7	3.7	3.6
Aug P	123.2	125.1	4.3	3.8

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

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c.	Pulp, paper 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	105.8	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998 averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.8	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4
1999	109.8	110.0	111.3	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	115.8	109.3	111.8
1997 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	
1997 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	
1997 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	
1997 Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7	
1997 Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	
1998 Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0	
1998 Feb	106.8	105.9	105.3	105.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	
1998 Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	
1998 Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5	
1998 May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	
1998 Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	
1998 Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	
1998 Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	
1998 Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	
1998 Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	
1998 Nov	110.0	108.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	
1998 Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	
1999 Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	
1999 Feb ^a	109.8	108.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	
1999 Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	
1999 Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	
1999 May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	
1999 Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	
1999 Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	
1999 Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	
1999 Sep	109.8	110.3	112.5	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.5	110.0	112.0	
1999 Oct	110.3	110.6	113.2	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.3	115.6	114.4	117.3	110.0	112.4	
1999 Nov	110.9	110.8	113.9	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.5	110.7	113.4	
1999 Dec	111.0	111.2	114.6	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	
2000 Jan	111.3	111.8	113.6	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.6	110.0	114.4	
2000 Feb	111.4	112.4	112.6	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.6	110.0	114.6	
2000 Mar	112.1	113.1	112.0	108.6	118.6	114.1	122.9	115.0	118.5	120.7	110.6	115.1	
2000 Apr	112.1	114.6	112.2	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	116.0	
2000 May	112.0	115.8	112.8	107.2	119.2	115.0	123.6	115.7	120.2	121.5	110.8	116.3	
2000 Jun	111.9	116.1	113.7	107.6	119.6	115.2	123.7	117.0	120.6	122.9	111.0	117.1	
2000 Jul R	112.3	114.8	114.9	108.0	120.3	115.6	123.8	118.3	120.1	125.8	111.9	117.8	
2000 Aug P	112.3	114.1	115.6	108.2	121.0	115.7	124.1	118.6	119.0	126.1	111.2	118.1	

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

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

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry
(three-month averages,^b 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 ^e	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	1997 (Annual averages)
105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.3	106.7	104.0	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997
110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.5	107.6	114.7	1998
116.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	111.4	118.0	115.0	106.0	113.0	121.8	1999
106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.2	100.5	105.6	105.1	1997 Aug
106.5	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0	1997 Sep
106.2	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	108.1	104.4	101.9	106.3	108.4	1997 Oct
106.7	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1	1997 Nov
107.1	104.1	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.6	102.9	104.8	110.0	1997 Dec
107.1	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
107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	102.5	104.9	110.8	1998 Feb
107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.7	102.8	104.5	111.5	1998 Mar
108.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	109.2	102.9	104.9	112.8	1998 Apr
109.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	109.8	112.3	109.9	102.9	105.6	113.7	1998 May
109.4	106.6	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	108.8	113.2	110.3	102.9	106.7	113.6	1998 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	1998 Jul
110.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	106.5	113.8	110.0	103.8	108.9	115.5	1998 Aug
110.7	106.6	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.0	110.2	103.7	109.8	116.5	1998 Sep
111.0	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.2	104.1	109.9	116.9	1998 Oct
111.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.1	104.3	109.5	116.9	1998 Nov
112.5	107.1	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	109.9	115.4	111.8	104.7	109.5	117.2	1998 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 ^a
113.2	107.5	102.5	113.0	112.4	103.1	113.8	109.5	115.7	113.5	104.8	110.2	117.0	1999 Feb ^a
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	1999 Mar
114.0	108.8	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.3	117.6	1999 Apr
114.6	109.6	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	110.2	117.6	115.4	105.1	111.1	118.3	1999 May
115.1	110.2	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	110.9	118.2	116.0	105.6	112.7	119.5	1999 Jun
116.0	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	111.9	118.6	116.0	105.9	113.5	121.2	1999 Jul
116.9	111.1	102.2	114.4	114.0	103.7	119.0	111.8	118.6	115.2	106.1	114.5	122.5	1999 Aug
118.0	111.6	101.0	115.5	114.3	104.0	118.7	112.3	118.6	114.6	105.9	114.8	123.7	1999 Sep

E.4 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Whole economy (Division 01-93)				Public sector			
		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)					
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a			
1995=100		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR			
1998	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0			
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1			
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0			
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0			
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1			
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0			
	Feb ^a	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5			
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5			
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6			
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7			
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6			
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6			
	Aug	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	114.4	3.4	3.0	0.4			
	Sep	117.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	114.1	3.7	3.3	0.4			
	Oct	118.4	5.2	3.8	1.4	114.0	4.0	3.6	0.4			
	Nov	119.4	5.0	3.6	1.4	114.5	4.3	3.9	0.4			
	Dec	124.6	6.3	3.7	2.6	114.7	3.7	3.1	0.6			
2000	Jan	123.3	6.5	4.8	1.7	115.2	4.5	4.0	0.5			
	Feb	124.1	5.7	5.1	0.6	116.4	4.8	4.8	0.0			
	Mar	131.0	5.6	4.7	0.9	115.2	4.2	4.2	0.0			
	Apr	122.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	116.6	4.5	4.4	0.1			
	May	122.5	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.1	3.3	3.6	-0.3			
	Jun	123.0	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.1	3.2	3.2	0.0			
	Jul R	123.3	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.5	3.5	3.7	-0.2			
	Aug P	122.7	4.1	4.3	-0.2	118.4	3.5	3.6	-0.1			

Private sector

of which: Private sector services^b

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
1998	Aug	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	112.8	5.1	..	..
	Sep	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.7	..	..
	Oct	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	113.0	5.0	..	..
	Nov	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	114.3	5.0	..	..
	Dec	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	119.8	4.8	..	..
1999	Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.1	4.9	..	..
	Feb ^a	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	120.4	6.0	..	..
	Mar	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	130.7	5.7	..	..
	Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	..	..
	May	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	120.2	4.2	..	..
	Jun	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	120.9	6.5	..	..
	Jul	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	121.1	5.0	..	..
	Aug	118.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	119.4	5.9	..	..
	Sep	118.7	4.6	3.8	0.8	119.0	4.9	..	..
	Oct	119.5	5.4	3.8	1.6	119.4	5.7	..	..
	Nov	120.6	5.2	3.5	1.7	120.5	5.4	..	..
	Dec	127.1	6.9	3.8	3.1	128.6	7.3	..	..
2000	Jan	125.3	7.0	5.0	2.0	127.1	7.6	..	..
	Feb	126.0	5.9	5.1	0.8	127.9	6.2	5.3	0.9
	Mar	135.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	139.0	6.4	4.9	1.5
	Apr	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	124.6	4.4	4.4	0.0
	May	123.8	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.3	3.4	5.1	-1.7
	Jun	124.2	3.8	4.7	-0.9	124.7	3.2	4.7	-1.5
	Jul R	124.7	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.1	3.3	4.2	-0.9
	Aug P	123.8	4.3	4.4	-0.1	125.0	4.6	4.9	-0.3

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

E.4 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)					
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a			
1995=100		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMM	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT			
1998	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0			
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3			
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5			
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2			
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1			
1999	Jan ^a	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5			
	Feb ^a	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8			
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9			
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0			
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6			
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3			
	Jul	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7			
	Aug	116.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.9	0.2			
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1			
	Oct	118.2	4.3	4.0	0.3	118.9	4.6	4.5	0.1			
	Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3			
	Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.6	6.0	4.2	1.8			
2000	Jan	121.1	5.7	4.3	1.4	121.7	5.8	4.5	1.3			
	Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.0	4.6	5.1	-0.5			
	Mar	126.0	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.7	4.5	5.1	-0.6			
	Apr	121.9	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.7	-0.2			
	May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5			
	Jun	121.7	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.6	4.7	-0.1			
	Jul R	122.9	4.0	4.1	-0.1	123.9	4.4	4.4	0.0			
	Aug P	120.5	3.5	3.4	0.1	121.4	3.8	3.6	0.2			

Services (Divisions 50-93)

		Index including bonus	Change on year (%)		
			Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
		LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
1998	Aug	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Sep	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan ^a	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb ^a	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7
	Jun	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3
	Jul	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9
	Aug	118.1	5.3	3.8	1.5
	Sep	117.7	4.6	3.6	1.0
	Oct	118.0	5.4	3.6	1.8
	Nov	118.9	5.2	3.4	1.8
	Dec	124.8	6.4	3.6	2.8
2000	Jan	123.9	6.8	5.0	1.8
	Feb	124.8	5.9	5.0	0.9
	Mar	132.5	5.8	4.6	1.2
	Apr	122.5	4.5	4.3	0.2
	May	122.4	3.4	4.6	-1.2
	Jun	123.0	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul R	123.1	3.3	4.1	-0.8
	Aug P	123.2	4.3	4.6	-0.3

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

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy		
SIC 1992 1995=100	LNNQ	Per cent change from a year earlier	LOUW	LNNK	Per cent change from a year earlier	LOJE
1992	95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8		
1993	94.8	-0.2	99.0	0.1		
1994	95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.5		
1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.5		
1996	105.4	5.4	101.7	1.7		
1997	109.2	3.7	104.7	2.9		
1998	114.6	4.9	107.8	2.9		
1999	115.0	0.4	111.5	3.5		
1997 Q2	108.9	3.8	104.4	2.9		
Q3	109.5	3.1	104.9	3.0		
Q4	111.7	4.5	105.7	2.9		
1998 Q1	113.5	6.3	106.8	2.9		
Q2	114.0	4.7	106.8	2.3		
Q3	115.1	5.1	107.9	2.9		
Q4	115.7	3.5	109.4	3.5		
1999 Q1	115.9	2.1	110.7	3.6		
Q2	115.1	0.9	111.3	4.2		
Q3	114.1	-0.8	111.5	3.3		
Q4	115.0	-0.6	112.7	3.0		
2000 Q1	116.5	0.5	113.7	2.7		
Q2	115.6	0.5	112.5	1.1		
1998 Jan	113.2	6.8	..	..
Feb	113.5	6.7	..	..
Mar	113.9	5.6	..	..
Apr	113.9	5.5	..	..
May	114.3	4.6	..	..
Jun	113.8	4.0	..	..
Jul	114.4	5.6	..	..
Aug	115.2	4.9	..	..
Sep	115.6	4.9	..	..
Oct	115.7	4.6	..	..
Nov	115.7	3.0	..	..
Dec	115.6	3.0	..	..
1999 Jan	116.2	2.7	..	..
Feb	116.2	2.3	..	..
Mar	115.4	1.3	..	..
Apr	115.4	1.3	..	..
May	114.8	0.4	..	..
Jun	115.0	1.1	..	..
Jul	114.1	-0.3	..	..
Aug	114.1	-0.9	..	..
Sep	114.1	-1.3	..	..
Oct	115.1	-0.6	..	..
Nov	114.2	-1.3	..	..
Dec	115.7	0.1	..	..
2000 Jan	117.4	1.1	..	..
Feb	116.4	0.2	..	..
Mar	115.6	0.1	..	..
Apr	116.0	0.6	..	..
May	115.9	1.0	..	..
Jun	115.0	-0.1	..	..
Jul	115.3	1.1	..	..
Aug P	114.3	0.1	..	..
Three months ending 1998 May	114.0	5.2	..	..
Jun	114.0	4.7	..	..
Jul	114.2	4.7	..	..
Aug	114.5	4.8	..	..
Sep	115.1	5.1	..	..
Oct	115.5	4.8	..	..
Nov	115.7	4.1	..	..
Dec	115.7	3.5	..	..
1999 Jan	115.8	2.9	..	..
Feb	116.0	2.7	..	..
Mar	115.9	2.1	..	..
Apr	115.6	1.6	..	..
May	115.2	1.0	..	..
Jun	115.1	0.9	..	..
Jul	114.6	0.4	..	..
Aug	114.4	-0.1	..	..
Sep	114.1	-0.8	..	..
Oct	114.4	-0.9	..	..
Nov	114.4	-1.0	..	..
Dec	115.0	-0.6	..	..
2000 Jan	115.8	0.0	..	..
Feb	116.5	0.5	..	..
Mar	116.5	0.5	..	..
Apr	116.0	0.3	..	..
May	115.8	0.6	..	..
Jun	115.6	0.5	..	..
Jul	115.4	0.7	..	..
Aug P	114.9	0.4	..	..

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.

P Provisional

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

EARNINGS E.31

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (l)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Nether- lands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	106.9	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.4	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	..	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
Quarterly averages														
1998 Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.4	106.7	105.6	121.3	107.7	108.3	105.5	106.8	112.0	113.6	109.0
Q2	113.2	106.0	107.2	112.1	107.4	107.2	124.0	109.8	108.6	104.8	107.5	112.1	116.6	109.0
Q3	114.3	106.0	105.4	113.3	108.0	107.2	124.4	109.7	110.3	104.0	109.1	112.8	114.9	109.0
Q4	115.0	106.0	106.2	114.2	108.2	108.0	115.5	112.4	111.0	103.3	109.2	113.7	116.1	110.0
1999 Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	..	111.5	105.0	109.8	114.4	116.5	111.0
Q2	117.2	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	..	111.9	103.6	110.7	115.2	118.1	112.0
Q3	118.8	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	..	112.8	103.7	112.7	115.7	116.4	113.0
Q4	120.8	109.0	107.1	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	..	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.6	118.7	114.0
2000 Q1	122.1	109.0	110.0	120.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	107.1	113.3	117.5	120.3	115.0
Q2	122.6	110.0	110.6	..	115.3	..	..	..	..	106.0	..	..	122.3	116.0
Monthly														
1998 Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5	109.0
Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.3	110.0
Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.3	..	115.5	110.0
Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.2	..	116.1	110.0
Dec	115.1	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	109.0	..	116.8	110.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.1	110.0
Feb	116.2	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.6	..	116.3	110.0
Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.5	109.9	..	115.9	111.0
Apr	117.0	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.4	110.7	..	117.9	112.0
May	117.1	..	105.8	116.6	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.7	..	119.4	112.0
Jun	117.4	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.8	..	117.0	112.0
Jul	118.1	..	107.7	..	..	110.1	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8	112.0
Aug	119.0	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6	113.0
Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.7	114.0
Oct	120.2	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	118.0	113.0
Nov	120.4	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6	114.0
Dec	121.8	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7	115.0
2000 Jan	122.7	..	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	106.8	113.1	..	120.9	115.0
Feb	121.6	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	..	..	107.1	113.4	..	120.2	115.0
Mar	121.9	109.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	113.5	..	119.9	115.0
Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.7	114.0	..	122.6	115.0
May	123.1	..	110.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.0	114.0	..	121.6	115.0
Jun	122.6	110.0	111.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.3	..	..	122.7	116.0
Jul	123.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.0	..	..	..	116.0
Aug P	123.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	0	4	3	3	..	..	2	-1	3	3	2	3
Quarterly averages														
1998 Q2	5	2	3	4	2	2	6	6	3	0	3	2	4	3
Q3	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	5	3	-2	4	3	4	3
Q4	4	2	1	5	2	2	0	5	3	-1	3	2	3	2
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	..	2	-1	3	3	1	3
Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	..	2	0	3	3	1	4
Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	..	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	4
Q2	5	2	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	4
Monthly														
1998 Aug	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	4	..	4	3
Sep	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	4	..	4	3
Oct	5	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	2
Dec	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	2	2
1999 Jan	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	-2	3	..	3	2
Feb	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	2

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b			Other Training			Work-based training for young people ^c		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
31 Mar 1991							193.2	16.4	209.6	193.2	16.4	209.6
29 Mar 1992							233.2	16.5	249.7	233.2	16.5	249.7
28 Mar 1993							231.8	15.1	246.9	231.8	15.1	246.9
27 Mar 1994							234.1	16.1	250.2	234.1	16.1	250.2
26 Mar 1995							224.2	15.3	239.5	224.2	15.3	239.5
24 Mar 1996	24.8	3.0	27.8				211.0	13.2	224.2	235.8	16.2	252.0
30 Mar 1997	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8
29 Mar 1998	110.8	8.1	118.8	0.9		0.9	153.6	12.4	166.0	265.2	20.5	285.7
28 Mar 1999	126.5	9.2	135.7	27.8	3.9	31.7	112.0	9.3	121.3	266.3	22.4	288.7
26 Mar 2000	130.4	9.0	139.4	69.8	8.1	78.0	69.9	2.5	72.4	273.8	21.9	295.7
1998-1999												
28 Jun	107.2	8.1	115.3	4.0	0.6	4.6	126.3	10.5	136.8	237.5	19.2	256.7
27 Sep	119.9	8.8	128.7	15.7	1.7	17.4	130.3	10.6	140.9	265.8	21.1	286.9
27 Dec	125.2	9.1	134.3	21.7	2.8	24.4	121.0	10.4	131.3	268.2	22.3	290.5
28 Mar	126.5	9.2	135.7	27.8	3.9	31.7	112.0	9.3	121.3	266.3	22.4	288.7
1999-2000												
27 Jun	123.2	8.7	131.9	32.5	4.6	37.0	92.4	5.2	97.6	248.0	21.9	268.2
26 Sep	130.1	8.8	138.9	54.0	6.4	60.5	88.4	4.1	92.5	272.5	23.7	294.0
26 Dec	133.3	9.0	142.3	65.2	7.5	72.7	80.3	3.2	83.5	280.7	21.8	302.5
26 Mar	130.4	9.0	139.4	69.8	8.1	78.0	69.9	2.5	72.4	273.8	21.9	295.7
2000-2001												
25 Jun	128.5	8.7	137.1	72.2	8.4	80.7	60.5	1.8	62.3	265.6	21.1	286.7

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability ^d			Occupational (other) ^e			Work-based training for adults ^f		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
31 Mar 1991							114.7	10.3	125.0
29 Mar 1992							127.7	11.5	139.2
28 Mar 1993							133.4	11.8	145.2
27 Mar 1994							124.4	8.7	133.1
26 Mar 1995							94.9	8.6	103.4
24 Mar 1996							68.2	4.7	72.8
30 Mar 1997							53.4	3.8	57.1
29 Mar 1998							42.4	1.7	44.1
28 Mar 1999	13.3	0.4	13.6	19.8	1.4	21.2	33.1	1.8	34.9
26 Mar 2000	15.2	0.6	15.8	17.5	1.3	18.7	32.7	1.9	34.5
1998-1999									
28 Jun	8.6	0.2	8.7	23.2	1.0	24.2	31.7	1.2	32.9
27 Sep	10.1	0.3	10.3	20.1	1.1	21.2	30.2	1.3	31.5
27 Dec	11.6	0.3	12.0	18.2	1.1	19.3	29.8	1.4	31.2
28 Mar	13.3	0.4	13.6	19.8	1.4	21.2	33.1	1.8	34.9
1999-2000									
27 Jun	13.3	0.4	13.7	18.3	1.2	19.5	31.6	1.7	33.2
26 Sep	13.8	0.4	14.2	18.3	1.2	19.5	32.2	1.6	33.7
26 Dec	14.6	0.5	15.1	18.6	1.2	19.8	33.2	1.7	34.9
26 Mar	15.2	0.6	15.8	17.5	1.3	18.7	32.7	1.9	34.5
2000-2001									
25 Jun	15.7	0.6	16.3	17.6	1.2	18.8	33.3	1.7	35.0

Sources: TEC management information, the National Assembly for Wales^g

.. Not applicable
... Not available

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

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

Thousands

ENGLAND AND WALES	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^c		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-1992							227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-1993							236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-1994							238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-1995							251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-1996	25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	259.8	20.0	279.9
1996-1997	70.3	5.3	75.6				235.8	21.5	257.3	285.1	24.6	309.7
1997-1998	83.3	4.4	87.7	0.9		0.9	181.9	17.7	199.6	252.5	21.6	274.1
1998-1999	82.3	5.2	87.4	36.8	5.1	41.9	119.1	12.4	131.5	222.6	20.9	243.5
1999-2000	84.1	4.6	88.7	86.6	10.6	97.1	78.8	1.2	80.0	237.7	20.7	258.4
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	12.0	0.8	12.8	3.5	0.7	4.2	15.8	2.5	18.4	27.6	3.3	31.0
Jul-Sep	31.0	2.0	33.0	13.7	1.4	15.0	53.0	4.3	57.3	93.4	7.2	100.6
Oct-Dec	21.4	1.5	22.9	9.3	1.5	10.7	27.0	3.2	30.2	54.1	5.8	59.9
Jan-Mar	17.8	0.9	18.7	10.4	1.6	12.0	23.2	2.4	25.6	47.5	4.6	52.1
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	12.2	0.9	13.1	10.6	1.9	12.5	11.5	0.4	11.9	30.6	3.8	34.4
Jul-Sep	28.4	1.4	29.8	31.7	3.3	35.0	32.0	0.5	32.5	87.3	7.1	94.4
Oct-Dec	23.8	1.4	25.3	23.3	2.8	26.1	18.6	0.2	18.7	63.4	5.3	68.7
Jan-Mar	19.7	0.8	20.5	21.0	2.5	23.5	16.8	0.1	16.9	56.5	4.5	61.0
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	14.1	0.7	14.8	15.6	2.3	17.9	8.8	-	8.8	38.1	4.2	42.2

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability ^d			Occupational (other) ^e			Work-based training for adults ^f		
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales
1990-1991							280.2	24.4	304.6
1991-1992							253.2	24.0	277.2
1992-1993							291.2	27.2	318.4
1993-1994							290.7	19.1	309.8
1994-1995							269.8	19.3	289.1
1995-1996							212.4	12.1	224.4
1996-1997							216.3	12.5	228.8
1997-1998							183.6	9.0	192.6
1998-1999	32.5	1.5	34.0	65.5	3.3	68.9	98.1	4.8	102.9
1999-2000	40.7	2.6	43.3	62.0	4.1	66.0	102.7	5.6	108.3
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun	6.5	0.2	6.7	16.1	0.8	16.8	22.6	1.0	23.5
Jul-Sep	7.9	0.3	8.3	17.1	0.9	18.0	25.0	1.2	26.3
Oct-Dec	8.4	0.4	8.8	15.4	0.9	16.2	23.8	1.3	25.1
Jan-Mar	9.7	0.5	10.2	17.0	0.8	17.8	26.7	1.4	28.0
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	9.1	0.6	9.7	14.3	0.9	15.3	23.4	1.3	24.7
Jul-Sep	10.2	0.5	10.7	15.8	1.1	16.9	26.0	1.4	27.4
Oct-Dec	10.2	0.7	10.9	15.0	1.0	16.0	25.2	1.4	26.6
Jan-Mar	11.3	0.7	12.0	16.8	1.0	17.8	28.1	1.5	29.6
2000-2001									
Apr-Jun	10.4	0.5	10.9	15.1	0.8	15.9	25.5	1.3	26.8

Sources: TEC management information, the National Assembly for Wales

.. Not applicable
... Not available

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

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

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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

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

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

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

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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

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

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

F.5
Per cent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a : survey respondents who:			Other training: survey respondents who:		Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who:				
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above ^c	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full/part qualification at level 2 or above ^c	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above ^c	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above ^c
Month of leaving WBTP ^b										
1990-91 ^b	-	-	-	51	39	-	51	39	-	-
1991-92 ^d	-	-	-	52	34	23	52	34	15	7
1992-93	-	-	-	48	35	27	48	35	18	8
1993-94	-	-	-	50	38	31	50	38	20	10
1994-95	-	-	-	50	40	34	50	40	22	12
1995-96	35	28	9	52	43	38	51	43	25	13
1996-97	52	43	22	52	44	40	52	44	26	14
1997-98	55	47	27	53	45	40	53	45	27	14
1998-99	64	57	36	54	46	41	57	49	27	17
1997-1998										
Apr-Jun	51	41	23	55	47	42	54	46	28	13
Jul-Sep	58	51	30	54	47	42	55	47	28	15
Oct-Dec	55	47	28	48	41	36	49	42	25	13
Jan-Mar	55	47	26	51	44	39	53	46	27	14
1998-1999										
Apr-Jun	60	51	30	55	47	42	56	48	29	14
Jul-Sep	67	59	39	57	49	44	59	52	28	19
Oct-Dec	62	54	34	50	41	36	54	46	25	16
Jan-Mar	66	60	40	52	44	39	57	50	26	20
1999-2000										
Apr-Jun	71	63	41	56	48	41	61	53	27	20
Jul-Sep	78	71	52	54	46	40	63	56	23	28
Oct-Dec	73	66	47	48	40	34	59	52	21	26
Current and previous year to date										
Jan to Dec 1998	62	54	33	53	46	40	56	48	28	16
Jan to Dec 1999	73	66	46	53	45	39	60	53	25	24

Source: WBTP trainee database

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

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

F.6
Per cent

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a : survey respondents who were:			Other training: survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people: survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
Month of leaving ^d									
1990-91 ^b	-	-	-	58	74	20	58	74	20
1991-92	-	-	-	51	67	25	51	67	25
1992-93	-	-	-	50	67	28	50	67	28
1993-94	-	-	-	54	70	25	54	70	25
1994-95	-	-	-	58	72	22	58	72	22
1995-96	67	84	12	63	76	18	63	76	18
1996-97	75	85	9	66	79	15	67	80	15
1997-98	80	88	7	65	79	14	68	81	13
1998-99	82	89	6	64	77	15	69	81	12
1997-1998									
Apr-Jun	79	87	8	68	80	14	69	81	13
Jul-Sep	75	87	7	62	81	12	64	82	12
Oct-Dec	82	87	8	66	77	15	69	79	14
Jan-Mar	82	88	7	67	77	14	71	80	12
1998-1999									
Apr-Jun	82	89	6	66	78	14	70	80	12
Jul-Sep	80	89	6	62	79	13	65	81	11
Oct-Dec	84	89	6	62	74	17	69	79	14
Jan-Mar	84	89	6	66	78	15	72	81	12
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	83	89	6	66	77	15	71	81	12
Jul-Sep	82	91	5	60	77	15	68	82	11
Oct-Dec	86	91	5	60	73	18	71	80	13
Current and previous year to date									
Jan to Dec 1998	82	89	6	64	77	15	68	80	12
Jan to Dec 1999	83	90	5	63	76	16	70	81	12

Source: WBTP trainee database

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

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

F.7 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: outcomes for completers

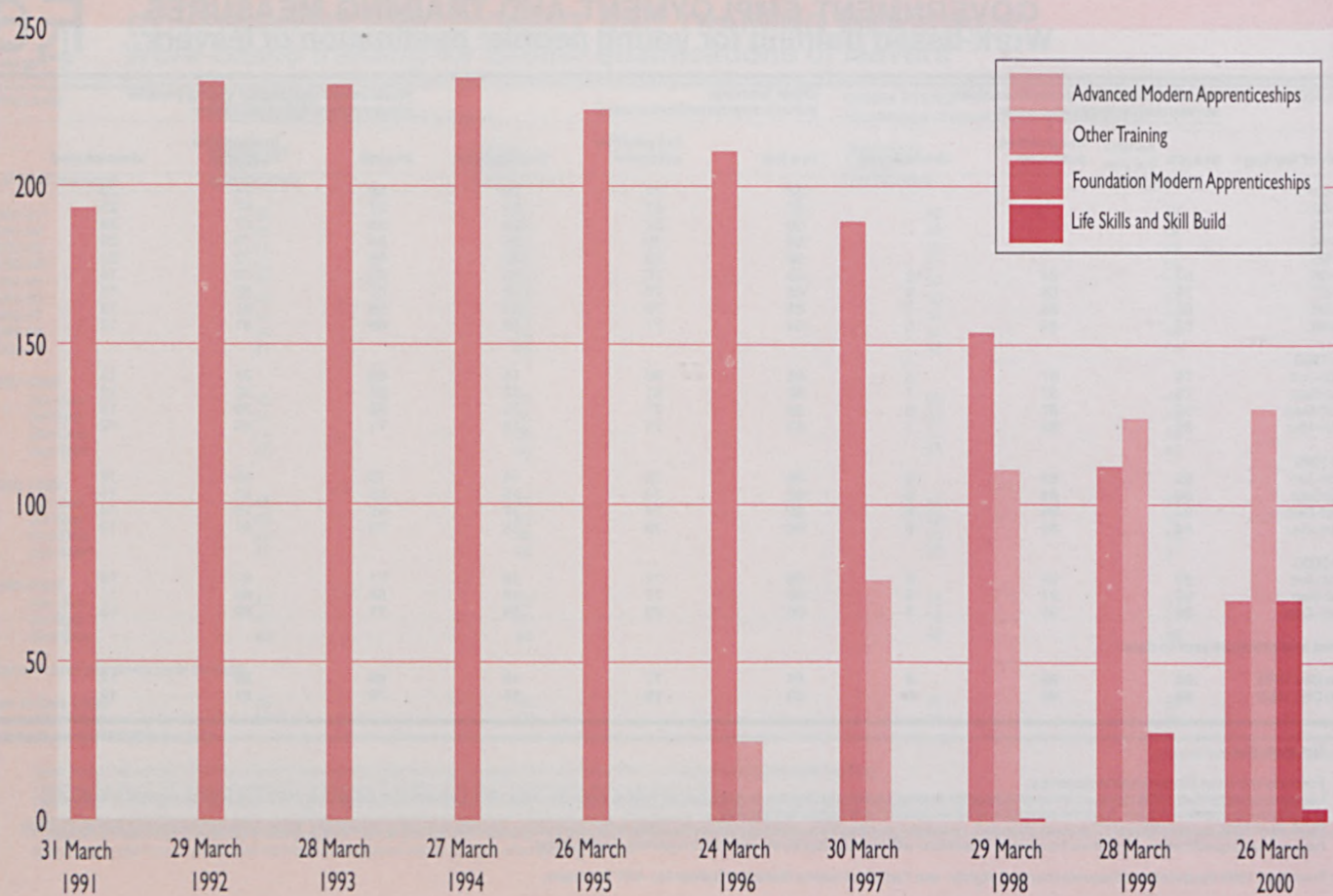
Percent

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

Source: WBYP trainee database

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

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



Source: TEC management information

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F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM*									
Oct-Dec 1998	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
GREAT BRITAIN									
Oct-Dec 1998	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.2	37.9	15.9	53.3
Jan-Mar 2000	96.5	34.7	131.3	37.3	16.1	53.5	37.9	15.1	53.0
Apr-Jun 2000	89.5	32.3	121.9	32.0	12.4	44.5	39.0	14.9	53.9
Jul 2000	84.7	31.3	116.1	10.5	4.5	15.0	15.3	5.5	20.8

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

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

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

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-July 2000^f

Thousands

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options				Follow-Through ^b	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^c	116.1	60.0	34.70	6.30	13.44	8.00	6.96	21.49
Male	84.7	43.3	25.20	4.66	9.47	4.64	6.43	16.26
Female	31.3	16.5	9.48	1.64	3.96	3.35	0.53	5.23
People with disabilities ^d	14.7	6.6	4.91	0.78	1.96	1.24	0.92	3.22
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	16.9	9.5	4.56	0.48	2.40	1.23	0.44	2.87
White	92.9	46.6	28.61	5.59	10.33	6.40	6.30	17.67
Prefer not to say	5.7	3.2	1.51	0.22	0.70	0.37	0.22	0.94

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.13
Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d
GREAT BRITAIN*										
All										
Oct-Dec 1998	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
Jan-Mar 1999	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
Apr-Jun 1999	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Jul-Sep 1999	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Oct-Dec 1999	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Jan-Mar 2000	57.8	15.53	19.62	2.79	7.28	4.62	4.63	4.62	5.41	12.64
Apr 2000	15.2	3.68	4.90	1.02	1.52	1.16	1.20	0.67	1.17	4.76
May 2000	17.9	5.52	6.97	1.01	1.91	1.25	1.35	1.31	1.78	3.75
Jun 2000	22.0	6.85	6.38	1.10	2.05	1.77	1.46	1.81	2.30	4.70
Jul 2000	18.0	5.48	5.09	0.81	1.71	1.37	1.20	1.52	2.02	3.86
Males										
Oct-Dec 1998	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
Jan-Mar 1999	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Apr-Jun 1999	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Jul-Sep 1999	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
Jan-Mar 2000	41.9	11.45	14.56	2.07	5.23	2.90	4.36	2.46	3.88	9.55
Apr 2000	11.1	2.72	3.62	0.73	1.12	0.67	1.10	0.36	0.88	3.49
May 2000	4.2	0.05	4.09	0.72	1.39	0.81	1.17	0.03	0.03	0.03
Jun 2000	16.1	5.15	4.73	0.82	1.54	1.01	1.36	0.97	1.62	3.61
Jul 2000	13.0	4.12	3.71	0.61	1.21	0.80	1.10	0.83	1.47	2.88
Females										
Oct-Dec 1998	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
Jan-Mar 1999	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.10	2.22	2.22
Jul-Sep 1999	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
Oct-Dec 1999	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30
Jan-Mar 2000	15.9	4.09	5.05	0.72	2.04	2.01	0.27	2.16	1.53	3.09
Apr 2000	4.1	0.96	1.28	0.28	0.40	0.49	0.10	0.31	0.30	1.27
May 2000	1.5	0.02	1.43	0.29	0.53	0.53	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01
Jun 2000	5.9	1.70	1.65	0.28	0.51	0.76	0.10	0.84	0.68	1.08
Jul 2000	5.0	1.35	1.38	0.20	0.50	0.58	0.10	0.69	0.56	0.98

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.14
Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
Oct-Dec 1998	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	8.98
Jan-Mar 1999	38.72	15.21	5.76	6.17	11.58
Apr-Jun 1999	45.80	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34
Jul-Sep 1999	58.64	23.48	5.90	13.12	16.14
Oct-Dec 1999	53.30	20.10	5.20	12.90	15.10
Jan-Mar 2000	64.22	23.36	6.61	14.20	20.04
Apr 2000	17.48	5.89	1.33	3.27	6.99
May 2000	20.49	8.22	1.94	4.03	6.31
Jun 2000	25.24	9.98	2.58	4.91	7.77
Jul 2000	20.81	7.99	2.15	4.23	6.45
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Oct-Dec 1998	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62
Jan-Mar 1999	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.79	1.88
Apr-Jun 1999	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.72	1.97
Jul-Sep 1999	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52
Oct-Dec 1999	5.20	1.60	0.50	0.80	2.30
Jan-Mar 2000	7.09	2.25	0.59	1.04	3.21
Apr 2000	1.63	0.36	0.07	0.24	0.96
May 2000	2.16	0.77	0.18	0.31	0.90
Jun 2000	2.58	0.92	0.21	0.39	1.07
Jul 2000	2.06	0.70	0.16	0.32	0.88
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Oct-Dec 1998	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	6.14
Jan-Mar 1999	24.20	10.99	4.19	3.13	6.79
Apr-Jun 1999	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.09	7.10
Jul-Sep 1999	30.05	13.68	3.80	4.77	7.79
Oct-Dec 1999	24.30	11.00	3.20	3.60	6.50
Jan-Mar 2000	31.11	13.28	4.05	4.37	9.42
Apr 2000	8.65	3.32	0.61	0.93	3.79
May 2000	10.25	4.82	1.13	1.45	2.85
Jun 2000	13.08	5.93	1.61	1.91	3.63
Jul 2000	10.83	4.77	1.37	1.71	2.98
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Oct-Dec 1998	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89
Jan-Mar 1999	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	6.35	2.46	0.57	0.40	2.92
Jul-Sep 1999	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.73	3.87
Oct-Dec 1999	8.50	2.90	0.50	0.70	4.40
Jan-Mar 2000	9.37	3.02	0.76	0.78	4.80
Apr 2000	3.40	1.02	0.46	0.23	1.69
May 2000	3.02	1.03	0.24	0.12	1.63
Jun 2000	3.61	1.21	0.33	0.18	1.90
Jul 2000	3.05	0.98	0.23	0.19	1.65

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

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

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

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
Oct-Dec 1998	16.56	13.64	2.92	7.41	7.13	0.29	
Jan-Mar 1999	17.86	14.97	2.89	5.73	5.44	0.29	
Apr-Jun 1999	21.71	18.92	2.79	7.30	7.02	0.28	
Jul-Sep 1999	24.85	22.08	2.77	8.78	8.50	0.28	
Oct-Dec 1999	22.69	20.09	2.60	10.66	10.33	0.33	
Jan-Mar 2000	26.42	23.96	2.46	5.34	5.11	0.23	
Apr 2000	7.01	5.89	1.12	0.88	0.82	0.06	
May 2000	8.75	7.76	0.99	1.28	1.17	0.11	
Jun 2000	10.42	9.34	1.08	1.58	1.77	0.11	
Jul 2000	8.25	7.43	0.82	1.32	1.26	0.06	
Male							
Oct-Dec 1998	12.01	9.90	2.11	5.75	5.53	0.21	
Jan-Mar 1999	13.26	11.11	2.15	4.50	4.30	0.20	
Apr-Jun 1999	16.09	14.03	2.06	5.68	5.46	0.21	
Jul-Sep 1999	18.48	16.40	2.08	7.21	6.98	0.23	
Oct-Dec 1999	16.51	14.64	1.87	8.09	6.15	0.19	
Jan-Mar 2000	19.69	17.41	2.28	3.95	3.95	0.00	
Apr 2000	5.23	4.42	0.82	0.61	0.07	0.00	
May 2000	6.52	5.80	0.72	0.89	0.07	0.00	
Jun 2000	7.90	6.99	0.91	1.35	0.08	0.00	
Jul 2000	6.17	5.56	0.61	0.98	0.04	0.00	
Female							
Oct-Dec 1998	4.55	3.74	0.81	1.67	1.59	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.60	3.85	0.74	1.22	1.14	0.08	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.62	4.90	0.72	1.63	1.56	0.07	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.36	5.69	0.68	1.87	1.79	0.08	
Oct-Dec 1999	6.18	5.45	0.73	1.79	1.73	0.06	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.73	5.95	0.78	1.20	1.15	0.05	
Apr 2000	1.77	1.47	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.02	
May 2000	2.22	1.95	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.04	
Jun 2000	2.26	2.34	0.08	0.45	0.45	0.00	
Jul 2000	2.07	1.86	0.21	0.30	0.28	0.02	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.21	1.93	0.28	0.93	0.91	0.03	
Jan-Mar 1999	1.97	1.70	0.27	0.89	0.86	0.03	
Apr-Jun 1999	2.31	2.06	0.25	0.74	0.72	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1999	2.66	2.42	0.24	0.98	0.95	0.03	
Oct-Dec 1999	2.59	2.59	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	
Jan-Mar 2000	2.75	2.58	0.17	0.57	0.57	0.00	
Apr 2000	0.71	0.60	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.00	
May 2000	0.84	0.77	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.00	
Jun 2000	1.11	1.03	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.00	
Jul 2000	0.97	0.90	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	

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

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

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All^{d}
Oct-Dec 1998	52.5	9.5	62.1	32.8	6.1	38.9	7.4	1.6	9.1
Jan-Mar 1999	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8
Apr-Jun 1999	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.6
Jul-Sep 1999	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Oct-Dec 1999	72.5	13.0	86.0	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9
Jan-Mar 2000	70.4	12.8	84.0	28.4	5.5	34.4	30.7	5.7	36.6
Apr-Jun 2000	63.3	11.8	75.9	25.3	5.0	30.6	32.5	6.0	38.8
Jul 2000	62.1	11.6	74.5	7.7	1.5	9.3	8.9	1.7	10.7

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

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

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All ^d	74.5	57.5	5.47	1.63	8.61	1.22
Male	62.1	47.8	4.69	1.39	7.19	1.05
Female	11.6	9.1	0.71	0.23	1.38	0.16
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	7.7	6.1	0.29	0.25	0.98	0.11
People with disabilities ^f	15.7	12.3	1.15	0.35	1.73	0.25

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA	On JSA ^a	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	On JSA	Education and training opportunities	
Quarter/month of leaving		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d			
All								
Oct-Dec 1998	12.7	2.07	1.57	0.55	2.55	2.01	1.36	1.82
Jan-Mar 1999	26.3	3.54	3.27	1.21	2.39	10.65	1.62	2.70
Apr-Jun 1999	32.2	4.03	3.26	1.32	2.77	16.06	1.76	2.39
Jul-Sep 1999	33.2	4.35	3.31	1.41	2.92	15.36	1.72	2.65
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	4.00	3.21	1.27	3.01	17.44	1.58	2.54
Jan-Mar 2000	39.6	4.88	4.14	1.49	3.16	20.72	1.51	3.04
Apr 2000	12.3	1.02	0.57	0.23	1.44	7.61	0.52	0.75
May 2000	13.4	1.63	1.14	0.47	1.02	7.67	0.44	0.86
Jun 2000	14.1	2.07	1.47	0.60	1.31	6.93	0.58	1.01
Jul 2000	10.7	1.64	1.16	0.46	1.03	4.98	0.43	0.86
Males								
Oct-Dec 1998	10.4	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.69	1.17	1.51
Jan-Mar 1999	22.0	2.95	2.63	0.97	1.94	9.03	1.39	2.27
Apr-Jun 1999	27.2	3.38	2.66	1.05	2.27	13.76	1.51	1.99
Jul-Sep 1999	27.9	3.65	2.71	1.14	2.38	13.11	1.47	2.18
Oct-Dec 1999	28.2	3.26	2.58	0.98	2.42	14.86	1.30	2.12
Jan-Mar 2000	33.3	4.04	3.38	1.21	2.63	17.58	1.28	2.58
Apr 2000	10.3	0.85	0.44	0.19	1.15	6.49	0.45	0.63
May 2000	11.2	1.36	0.90	0.36	0.85	6.52	0.38	0.72
Jun 2000	11.8	1.72	1.19	0.47	1.10	5.83	0.52	0.84
Jul 2000	8.9	1.35	0.94	0.36	0.84	4.20	0.38	0.73
Females								
Oct-Dec 1998	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.31	0.19	0.31
Jan-Mar 1999	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.57	0.23	0.42
Apr-Jun 1999	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	2.26	0.25	0.40
Jul-Sep 1999	5.3	0.69	0.60	0.27	0.54	2.26	0.25	0.47
Oct-Dec 1999	5.4	0.70	0.62	0.27	0.56	2.56	0.22	0.40
Jan-Mar 2000	6.0	0.76	0.73	0.27	0.49	3.06	0.20	0.43
Apr 2000	1.9	0.16	0.12	0.04	0.28	1.07	0.07	0.12
May 2000	2.1	0.25	0.23	0.10	0.12	1.12	0.06	0.13
Jun 2000	2.2	0.32	0.26	0.12	0.20	1.05	0.06	0.17
Jul 2000	1.7	0.26	0.22	0.09	0.17	0.74	0.05	0.12

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
Oct-Dec 1998	3.22	2.15	1.07	0.77	0.69	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	5.01	3.80	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.10	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.79	4.49	1.29	0.99	0.89	0.11	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.27	4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.94	5.62	1.31	0.72	0.66	0.06	
Apr 2000	1.68	1.20	0.49	0.05	0.05	0.01	
May 2000	2.26	1.87	0.40	0.20	0.19	0.01	
Jun 2000	2.88	2.36	0.52	0.34	0.32	0.02	
Jul 2000	2.27	1.87	0.39	0.21	0.20	0.01	
Male							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.21	3.17	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.09	
Apr-Jun 1999	4.89	3.77	1.12	0.87	0.79	0.09	
Jul-Sep 1999	5.29	4.16	1.13	1.07	0.97	0.10	
Oct-Dec 1999	4.88	3.83	1.05	1.20	1.11	0.09	
Jan-Mar 2000	5.79	4.68	1.12	0.63	0.58	0.05	
Apr 2000	1.42	1.00	0.42	0.04	0.04		

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands									
	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1996	224.9			223.3		217.2		153.5		
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1998	295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1999	306.8			227.6		224.4		119.6		
1998	Sep	301.5	-1.2	0.5	222.8	-0.8	218.3	-0.9	118.0	1.1
	Oct	301.3	-0.2	-0.7	231.1	3.8	228.8	3.5	122.1	2.6
	Nov	303.2	1.9	0.2	222.6	1.1	220.3	0.2	118.0	0.8
	Dec	302.8	-0.4	0.4	218.2	-1.5	226.5	2.7	118.0	0.0
1999	Jan	305.8	3.0	1.5	235.3	1.4	235.6	2.3	120.6	-0.5
	Feb	301.4	-4.4	-0.6	227.4	1.6	231.2	3.6	122.0	1.3
	Mar	298.0	-3.4	-1.6	225.0	2.3	225.2	-0.4	119.1	0.4
	Apr	298.4	0.4	-2.5	220.6	-4.9	218.1	-5.8	118.9	-0.6
	May	304.8	6.4	1.1	229.9	0.8	223.4	-2.6	121.8	-0.1
	Jun	305.0	0.2	2.3	225.5	0.2	223.6	-0.5	119.2	0.0
	Jul	308.6	3.6	3.4	228.0	2.5	223.9	1.9	120.0	0.4
	Aug	315.2	6.6	3.5	231.7	0.6	225.3	0.6	121.0	-0.3
	Sep	314.3	-0.9	3.1	232.3	2.3	230.4	2.3	123.7	1.5
	Oct	333.2	18.9	8.2	236.8	2.9	220.9	-1.0	121.8	0.6
	Nov	338.3	5.1	7.7	235.1	1.1	233.0	2.6	123.8	0.9
	Dec	347.6	9.3	11.1	237.0	1.6	235.6	1.7	124.9	0.4
2000	Jan	343.1	-4.5	3.3	225.9	-3.6	240.1	6.4	123.1	0.4
	Feb	343.4	0.3	1.7	231.2	-1.3	232.7	-0.1	117.9	-2.0
	Mar	346.9	3.5	-0.2	233.5	-1.2	229.9	-1.9	118.3	-2.2
	Apr	355.9	9.0	4.3	235.3	3.1	224.0	-5.4	116.1	-2.3
	May	354.0	-1.9	3.5	198.9	-10.8	205.5	-9.1	102.0	-5.3
	Jun	357.4	3.4	3.5	222.2	-3.8	217.4	-4.2	108.3	-3.3
	Jul	362.1	4.7	2.1	218.9	-5.5	212.5	-3.8	105.5	-3.5
	Aug R	362.2	0.1	2.7	218.3	6.5	219.0	4.5	109.4	2.5
	Sep P	368.0	5.8	3.5	227.5	1.8	223.3	2.0	111.7	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
1998	Sep	10.8	42.7	23.6	20.3	34.7	24.2	27.8	34.0	25.3	243.4	17.8	30.9	292.1	9.4	301.5
	Oct	10.8	42.8	23.5	20.2	35.5	24.4	27.8	33.5	25.4	243.9	17.3	30.5	291.7	9.6	301.3
	Nov	10.8	41.4	23.4	20.1	37.2	25.7	28.2	34.1	25.6	246.5	17.0	30.0	293.5	9.7	303.2
	Dec	10.3	40.7	24.0	19.8	37.7	25.2	28.5	34.2	25.7	246.1	16.8	30.2	293.1	9.7	302.8
1999	Jan	11.1	39.9	24.7	20.0	38.0	24.5	28.6	35.9	26.2	248.9	16.9	30.8	296.6	9.2	305.5
	Feb	11.5	38.6	24.1	20.0	38.1	23.9	28.1	34.3	26.1	244.7	16.9	30.9	292.5	8.9	301.4
	Mar	11.3	37.7	24.2	20.0	37.3	23.6	27.3	34.2	26.2	241.8	16.8	30.5	289.1	n/a	298.0
	Apr	12.1	36.1	21.6	19.3	36.1	24.2	31.6	35.5	25.6	242.1	16.3	31.1	289.5	n/a	298.4
	May	14.6	35.8	22.4	21.2	35.6	24.0	31.8	36.4	26.0	247.8	16.3	31.8	295.9	n/a	304.8
	Jun	15.1	35.6	22.6	21.3	34.7	23.6	32.0	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.0	296.1	n/a	305.0
	Jul	16.2	35.2	23.1	21.4	33.9	23.5	32.3	37.4	27.6	250.6	16.5	32.6	299.7	n/a	308.6
	Aug	18.4	35.5	23.7	21.9	33.8	24.1	32.7	38.3	28.6	257.0	16.6	32.7	306.3	n/a	315.2
	Sep	18.7	35.7	23.8	21.4	33.6	23.3	31.9	38.3	28.9	255.6	16.3	33.5	305.4	n/a	314.3
	Oct	20.2	36.9	25.2	22.3	36.5	24.3	34.6	40.7	30.3	271.0	17.9	35.4	324.3	n/a	333.2
	Nov	21.0	38.2	26.3	22.6	35.2	24.2	35.2	40.9	30.7	274.3	18.7	36.4	329.4	n/a	338.3
	Dec	21.8	40.2	27.2	23.0	36.0	24.2	37.3	41.3	31.0	282.0	19.3	37.4	338.7	n/a	347.6
	Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	34.4	24.4	35.4	40.9	31.0	277.3	19.3	37.6	334.2	n/a	343.1
	Feb	21.5	39.7	28.0	22.3	33.3	24.4	36.0	41.0	31.2	277.4	19.2	37.9	334.5	n/a	343.4
	Mar	20.6	40.0	29.4	22.3	35.4	24.1	36.2	40.4	32.4	280.8	19.2	37.9	338.0	n/a	346.9
	Apr	19.8	41.3	31.7	22.4	35.9	25.4	36.3	41.6	34.9	289.3	19.8	38.0	347.0	n/a	355.9
	May	19.0	41.4	31.8	22.9	36.1	25.6	35.9	42.3	33.9	288.5	18.9	37.6	345.1	n/a	354.0
	Jun	18.2	40.9	32.6	23.2	36.2	25.5	36.8	43.9	34.4	291.7	19.0	37.8	348.5	n/a	357.4
	Jul	18.3	41.2	32.9	23.1	36.3	25.6	37.9	45.1	35.0	295.4	19.1	38.7	353.2	n/a	362.1
	Aug R	18.6	40.9	33.4	23.0	36.9	24.9	37.1	44.7	35.4	294.8	19.4	39.1	353.3	n/a	362.2
	Sep P	19.2	42.2	34.5	23.1	37.2	24.6	35.6	45.7	35.7	297.8	19.4	41.8	359.1	n/a	368.0

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

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

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^b																
1996	8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5	
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	2.2	308.4	
1999	Sep	21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	n/a	n/a
	Oct	24.9	44.5	29.8	27.9	44.6	29.4	40.7	46.9	33.6	322.4	20.1	40.5	383.0	n/a	n/a
	Nov	23.1	43.2	28.4	27.2	41.7	27.8	39.7	45.2	31.6	307.9	19.9	39.8	367.6	n/a	n/a
	Dec	20.5	39.6	26.1	24.1	37.1	24.4	38.3	40.8	28.3	279.3	18.2	37.3	334.8	n/a	n/a
2000	Jan	18.4	35.1	24.2	21.0	31.2	21.5	32.5	35.3	25.6	244.8	17.3	34.5	296.6	n/a	n/a
	Feb	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a
	Mar	17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	30.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	n/a	n/a
	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	n/a	n/a
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	n/a	n/a
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	n/a	n/a
	Jul	18.7	40.3	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	n/a	n/a
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	n/a	n/a
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	n/a	n/a
Vacancies at careers offices ^b																
1996	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	n/a	n/a	
1997	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	n/a	n/a	
1998	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	n/a		

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
1997 Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
Apr	12	1	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	11.1
Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.4 R	1.0
Sep	13	18 R	13.5	14.3 R	22.2 R	1.1
Oct	15	23 R	12.5	15.0	18.8 R	4.5
Nov	35	41 R	21.7	23.0	21.6 R	2.6
Dec	15	22 R	11.4	12.5	20.4 R	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
Mar	19 R	22 R	5.8 R	6.4 R	16.7 R	0.9 R
Apr	11	18	3.7	4.9	10.3	1.0
May	18	22	7.8	8.8	12.9	2.8
Jun	7	10	2.1	2.9	6.6	0.4
Jul	21 R	25 R	15.9 R	17.3 R	34.8 R	9.7 R
Aug	17	26	100.5	109.9	113.0	12.7

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands										
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	11	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	86	17	1	894	10	158	129	8	3
1997	-	2	34	13	7	139	9	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	16	30
1999	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
1997 Aug	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
Oct	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Nov	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	12	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	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	1.0	0.5 R	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
Sep	-	-	1.1	16.1 R	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	4.5	0.4 R	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nov	-	-	2.6	1.1 R	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
Dec	-	-	0.5	1.8 R	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
Feb	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
Mar	-	-	0.9 R	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
Apr	-	0.2	1.0	4.2	0.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	2.8	0.9	-	8.0	-	-	-	0.6	0.1
Jun	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.4	-	-	-	-	0.4
Jul	-	-	9.7 R	0.1	-	24.0	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6 R
Aug	-	-	12.7	12.3	10.4	18.2	-	14.4	11.4	24.6	9.1

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

R Revised

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to August 1999			12 months to August 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	1	100	200
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco	3	200	300	2	100	100
textiles and textile products	-	-	-	1	200	400
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	1	-	1,000
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	2	300	500	1	100	100
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	-	-	-	1	1,500	800
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	2	200	300	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products	3	500	1,500	3	600	2,400
machinery and equipment n.e.c.; electrical and optical equipment	1	200	100	5	1,000	1,900
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	2	200	200	1	700	700
Electricity, gas and water supply	17	20,300	48,300	19	21,600	29,700
Construction	2	200	300	1	300	300
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	15	7,100	30,600	22	26,400	43,400
Hotels and restaurants	3	1,200	11,300	3	12,100	18,000
Transport, storage and communication	67	21,800	27,500	103	50,200	99,300
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	2,000	7,600	1	100	200
Public administration and defence	14	9,500	22,400	11	37,600	33,500
Education	19	26,900	24,100	17	16,900	21,300
Health and social work	5	700	5,700	8	26,100	29,900
Other community, social and personal service activities	10	11,700	19,300	6	10,900	10,500
All industries and services	169 ^a	102,700	200,000	201 ^a	207,000	294,400

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

Stoppages: August 2000

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	26	109,900	113,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	17	100,100 ^a	86,400
Continuing from earlier months	9	9,800 ^b	26,500

a All directly involved.
b Includes 400 involved for the first time in the month.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to August 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	71	133,200	207,700
extra wage and fringe benefits	15	10,200	12,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	7,000	7,300
Redundancy questions	13	20,400	13,100
Trade union matters	2	100	100
Working conditions and supervision	15	13,600	16,700
Manning and work allocation	42	11,500	16,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	31	10,900	20,400
All causes	201	207,000	294,400

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

June to August 2000

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM		Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
		Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS													
All	16-17	871	357	514	668	258	410	203	99	104	568	86	482
	18-24	3,881	3,229	652	3,451	2,875	576	430	76	76	1,061	548	513
	All under 25	4,752	3,586	1,166	4,119	3,133	986	633	180	180	1,629	634	995
Male	16-17	444	213	231	330	155	174	114	58	56	293	47	246
	18-24	2,110	1,792	318	1,862	1,596	276	248	42	42	408	146	262
	All under 25	2,554	2,006	548	2,191	1,741	450	363	265	265	701	193	507
Female	16-17	427	144	284	338	102	236	89	41	48	275	39	237
	18-24	1,771	1,437	334	1,589	1,290	300	182	147	35	653	402	251
	All under 25	2,198	1,580	618	1,928	1,392	536	271	188	82	928	441	488
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	60.5	80.6	51.6	46.4	58.2	41.2	23.3	27.8	20.2	39.5	19.4	48.4
	18-24	78.5	85.5	56.0	69.8	76.1	49.4	11.1	11.0	11.7	21.5	14.5	44.0
	All under 25	74.5	85.0	54.0	64.5	74.2	45.6	13.3	12.6	15.5	25.5	15.0	46.0
Male	16-17	60.2	81.9	48.4	44.7	59.6	36.6	25.8	27.2	24.4	39.8	18.1	51.6
	18-24	83.8	92.5	54.8	73.9	81.8	47.6	11.8	11.5	13.1	16.2	7.5	45.2
	All under 25	78.5	91.2	51.9	67.3	79.2	42.7	14.2	13.2	17.9	21.5	8.8	48.1
Female	16-17	60.8	78.8	54.5	48.2	56.1	45.4	20.8	28.8	16.8	39.2	21.2	45.5
	18-24	73.1	78.1	57.1	65.6	70.1	51.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	26.9	21.9	42.9
	All under 25	70.3	78.2	55.9	61.7	68.9	48.4	12.3	11.9	13.3	29.7	21.8	44.1
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	-5	-17	12	9	-5	14	-14	-12	-2	3	13	-10
	18-24	-1	-3	3	34	22	12	-35	-25	-9	28	25	3
	All under 25	-6	-20	14	43	17	26	-48	-37	-12	31	38	-7
Male	16-17	-1	-3	2	9	8	2	-10	-11	1	-1	9	-10
	18-24	-10	0	-10	19	21	-2	-29	-21	-8	22	21	1
	All under 25	-11	-3	-8	28	29	0	-39	-31	-8	22	30	-9
Female	16-17	-4	-14	9	-1	-13	12	-4	-1	-3	4	4	0
	18-24	9	-4	13	15	1	14	-6	-5	-1	6	4	2
	All under 25	5	-17	22	15	-12	26	-9	-5	-4	9	7	2
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	-0.3	-3.1	1.1	0.7	-0.7	1.3	-1.5	-1.8	-1.0	0.3	3.1	-1.1
	18-24	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-1.5	0.4	0.6	0.1
	All under 25	-0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-1.2	0.4	0.8	-0.5
Male	16-17	0.0	-3.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.9	-2.2	-4.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	-1.2
	18-24	-0.8	-1.0	-0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	-1.3	-1.2	-2.1	0.8	1.0	0.9
	All under 25	-0.6	-1.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.1	0.6	1.3	-0.1
Female	16-17	-0.6	-3.0	0.8	0.0	-3.7	1.6	-0.7	1.9	-1.7	0.6	3.0	-0.8
	18-24	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8	0.1	0.2	-0.8
	All under 25	-0.2	-0.5	0.8	0.2	-0.2	1.3	-0.5	-0.2	-1.2	0.2	0.5	-0.8

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

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
b Full-time education.
c Denominator= All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.
Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

9 September - 6 October 2000

11,622^a

a This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placements from Employment Service call centres.
The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

	Effective exchange rate ^{a,i}		Base lending rate ^{a,h}	FTSE All-share	Money supply growth		Export volume		Import volume		Balance of payments	
	1990=100	Change on year (%)			M0	M4	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	Trade in goods balance	Current balance
1993	AJHX	-8.3	AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD	BQKU	BQKV	BOKI	HBOP		
1994	88.9	6.01	1,682	23.3	4.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6		
1995	89.2	0.3	5.46	-9.6	6.4	5.1	10.3	4.4	-11.1	-1.5		
1996	84.8	-4.9	6.70	18.5	5.9	7.3	100.0	5.7	-11.7	-3.7		
1997	86.3	1.8	5.96	2,014	11.7	6.7	107.7	7.7	-13.1	-0.6		
1998	100.6	16.6	6.56	2,411	19.7	6.2	116.5	8.2	-11.9	6.6		
1999	103.8	-0.1	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.3	121.6	7.4	-26.8	-11.0		
1999 Q1	101.1	-4.1	5.69	2,895	4.1	5.4	115.0	-3.1	-7.6	-4.1		
Q2	104.1	-1.1	5.20	2,946	7.4	6.8	118.1	-0.8	-6.2	-2.7		
Q3	103.8	-0.6	5.06	2,826	20.5	7.6	127.3	7.8	-5.7	-2.7		
Q4	105.9	5.3	5.40	3,242	21.2	9.5	126.1	7.9	-7.2	-1.5		
2000 Q1	108.4	7.2	5.86	3,111	7.5	9.9	130.6	9.8	-9.8	-3.3		
Q2	107.7	3.5	6.00	3,030	2.8	7.9	133.1	12.7	-7.5	-3.3		
Q3	106.4	2.5	6.00	3,029	7.2	..	..	..	..	..

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Output		GDP market prices		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD Countries			
		GDP 1995 prices	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Production industries ^b	Manufacturing industries ^c	Service industries	Construction output	1995=100	Change on year (%)		
		1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)		
1993	YBEZ	93.2	2.5	665.4	2.5	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	92.5	3.1	97.1	-1.2
1994	97.3	4.4	694.6	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.8	4.6	100.8	3.8	
1995	100.0	2.8	714.0	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.3	100.0	-0.8	
1996	102.6	2.6	732.2	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	103.3	3.3	101.5	1.5	
1997	106.2	3.5	757.9	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	107.8	4.4	104.7	3.2	
1998	109.0	2.6	777.9	2.6	102.9	0.8	102.2	0.5	112.3	4.2	106.1	1.3	
1999	111.3	2.2	794.7	2.2	103.4	0.5	102.2	0.0	115.6	2.9	106.4	0.3	
1999 Q1	109.9	1.6	196.1	1.6	102.0	-0.3	101.1	-1.2	114.2	3.2	105.5	-3.2	
Q2	110.7	1.7	197.6	1.7	102.8	-0.6	101.4	-1.3	115.0	2.7	106.1	0.8	
Q3	111.8	2.3	199.6	2.3	104.3	1.0	102.9	0.5	116.0	2.7	106.6	1.5	
Q4	112.6	2.8	201.0	2.8	104.4	1.8	103.3	1.9	117.2	3.4	107.3	2.1	
2000 Q1	113.2	3.0	202.0	3.0	103.6	1.6	102.8	1.7	117.9	3.2	110.5	4.7	
Q2	114.2	3.1	203.8	3.1	105.0	2.1	103.2	1.8	119.1	3.6	109.8	3.5	
Income													
Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^d		RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index ^{a,c,i,j}				Inventories	
1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year 1995 prices ^a	
1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
Prices													
OSXS		CAED		CZBH		CDKQ		PLKW		CAFU			
1993		96.2		102.1		16.3		30.0		4.5		4.0	
1994		3.0		9.0		1.6		3.0		3.6		0.4	
1995		12.2		17.4		15.0		2.4		1.9		2.5	
1996		100.0		126.3		7.6		3.5		100.0		4.1	
1997		102.2		134.8		6.4		3.0		98.8		2.0	
1998		106.1		146.6		8.8		3.1		90.6		-0.2	
1999		106.3		151.6		3.4		2.6		82.5		-0.1	
1999 Q1		109.8		150.8		-0.5		1.5		83.7		-0.4	
Q2		107.2		169.9		-2.2		2.5		80.3		-5.9	
Q3		110.8		177.7		-0.6		2.3		81.9		-1.6	
Q4		109.4		180.0		-0.7		2.2		84.6		-4.3	
2000 Q1		112.0		188.1		1.9		2.2		88.0		9.7	
Q2		112.2		184.4		4.0		2.1		90.6		12.8	
Q3		112.0		199.5		4.6		2.1		91.2		11.4	
Q4		..		..		..		..		95.0		12.3	
Expenditure													
Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^a		All industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^f		Service industries		General government final consumption	
1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices		1995 prices	
£ billion		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
1995=100		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)		Change on year (%)	
Fixed investments													

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								
1999	Sep	CHAW	166.2	CZBH	1.1	CHMK	165.2	CDKQ	2.1	CBZW	157.8	CBZX	1.3	CHAZ	159.6	CZBI	1.6
	Oct		166.5		1.2		165.4		2.2		158.1		1.5		159.6		1.6
	Nov		166.7		1.4		165.6		2.2		158.3		1.7		159.7		1.7
	Dec		167.3		1.8		165.9		2.2		158.6		1.8		160.1		1.6
2000	Jan		166.6		2.0		165.2		2.1		157.9		1.8		159.1		1.5
	Feb		167.5		2.3		165.8		2.2		158.6		1.8		159.7		1.5
	Mar		168.4		2.6		166.4		2.0		159.2		2.1		160.5		1.3
	Apr		170.1		3.0		167.5		1.9		159.4		1.6		161.3		1.4
	May		170.7		3.1		168.0		2.0		160.0		1.7		161.7		1.4
	Jun		171.1		3.3		168.4		2.2		160.4		2.0		162.0		1.8
	Jul		170.5		3.3		167.7		2.2		159.7		1.9		161.2		1.6
	Aug		170.5		3.0		167.6		1.9		159.6		1.5		160.9		1.3
	Sep		171.7		3.3		168.9		2.2		160.9		2.0		162.2		1.6

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	171.7	0.7	3.3	Tobacco	CHBE	277.1	0.7	9.1
Food and catering	CHBS	157.2	0.2	1.7	Cigarettes	DOBN	283.0		9
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	212.7	0.3	4.0	Tobacco	DOBO	221.8		7
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	178.5	0.8	5.9	Housing	CHBF	218.6	0.4	10.3
Personal expenditure	CHBV	137.5	2.2	-2.9	Rent	DOBP	239.3		3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	171.3	0.5	2.9	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	243.8		31
Consumer durables	CHBY	108.0	2.3	-4.2	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOC	149.9		13
Seasonal food	CHBP	124.4	0.9	6.2	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	189.4		6
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.0	0.0	-0.1	Water and other payments	DOBS	257.8		-9
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	172.9	0.7	3.3	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	222.2		7
All items excluding food	CHAY	176.8	0.8	3.6	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	154.6		0
Other indices					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	208.8		7
All items excluding:					Fuel and light	CHBG	124.1	1.3	-0.3
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	168.9	0.8	2.2	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	133.6		2
Housing	CHAZ	162.2	0.8	1.6	Electricity	DOBX	127.7		-3
Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^a	CBZW	160.9	0.8	2.0	Gas	DOBY	114.4		-3
Mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	168.0	0.8	2.1	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	181.8		48
Mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	167.4	0.7	1.8	Household goods	CHBH	141.1	1.5	-0.4
Food	CHBA	143.6	0.1	0.8	Furniture	DOCA	148.6		2
Bread	DOAA	137.3		1	Furnishings	DOCB	147.5		0
Cereals	DOAB	138.0		-1	Electrical appliances	DOCC	89.2		-7
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.4		0	Other household equipment	DOCD	142.6		-1
Beef	DOAD	133.3		-1	Household consumables	DOCE	162.7		1
Lamb	DOAE	148.4		3	Pet care	DOCF	152.1		1
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	154.1		7	Household services	CHBI	158.3	1.2	3.1
Pork	DOAG	137.7		8	Postage	DOCG	157.6		3
Bacon	DOAH	158.5		2	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	94.1		-6
Poultry	DOAI	108.3		-2	Domestic services	DOCI	212.7		6
Other meat	DOAJ	133.3		1	Fees and subscriptions	DOCI	199.4		8
Fish	DOAK	151.1		1	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	112.5	3.7	-5.3
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	161.6		4	Men's outerwear	DOCK	110.8		-6
Butter	DOAM	166.6		-1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	92.6		-9
Oil and fats	DOAN	135.2		-3	Children's outerwear	DOCM	110.3		-5
Cheese	DOAO	157.5		0	Other clothing	DOCN	157.5		-1
Eggs	DOAP	152.6		0	Footwear	DOCO	116.6		-1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.4		0	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	186.2	0.2	0.6
Milk products	DOAR	140.8		1	Personal articles	DOCP	124.6		0
Tea	DOAS	152.3		-9	Chemists goods	DOCQ	190.7		-2
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.6		-4	Personal services	DOCR	257.9		5
Soft drinks	DOAU	187.4		0	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	182.1	0.5	3.3
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	131.6		-2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	124.8		-5
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	153.7		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	212.1		4
Potatoes	DOAX	157.9		8	Petrol and oil	DOCU	239.0		12
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	152.1		27	Vehicle tax and insurance	DOCV	254.4		10
Vegetables	DOAZ	107.7		-1	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	186.3	-0.1	3.4
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	94.9		0	Rail fares	DOCW	206.2		2
Fruit	DOBB	131.7		5	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	206.6		4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	127.1		5	Other travel costs	DOCY	162.6		4
Other foods	DOBD	150.2		0	Leisure goods	CHBL	111.3	-0.3	-2.6
Catering	CHBC	205.3	0.3	3.6	Audio-visual equipment	DOEZ	39.6		-11
Restaurant meals	DOBE	201.3		3	Tapes and discs	DODA	107.4		-7
Canteen meals	DOBF	237.3		3	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	110.2		-4
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	198.9		3	Books and newspapers	DODC	200.6		3
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	188.3	0.2	1.6	Gardening products	DODD	149.6		8
Beer	DOBH	202.8		2	Leisure services	CHBM	211.7	1.3	5.5
on sales	DOBI	211.3		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	134.7		1
off sales	DOBJ	160.2		1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	263.3		6
Wines and spirits	DOBK	188.5		1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	139.1		7
on sales	DOBL	198.5		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	125.9		7
off sales	DOBM	152.0		0					

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

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

See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

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

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Average prices on September 12 2000

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Cheese, per kg			
Best beef mince	CZPI	551	410	Cheddar type	CZNW	181	510
Topside	CZPH	475	615				
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	560	883	Eggs			
Stewing steak	CZPE	522	462	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	150	168
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	158	138
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	514	828	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	210	34
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	340	326				
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	119	532	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	195	82
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	123	412	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	220	140
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Coffee			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	527	458	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	222	187
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	351	310	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	200	179
Bacon, per kg				Sugar			
Streaky ^a	CZOB	506	425	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	178	54
Gammon ^a	CZOU	557	547				
Back ^a	DOIF	632	610	Fresh vegetables			
Ham				Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	377	80
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	719	88	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	452	60
Sausages, per kg^c				Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNU	547	146
Pork	CZOQ	566	305	Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH	444	57
Canned meats				Cauliflower, each	CZNG	507	55
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	203	98	Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF	159	159
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	545	45
Frozen	CZON	150	163	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	548	57
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	486	226	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	533	256
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Cucumber, each	CZNB	522	56
Cod fillets	CZOL	353	844	Lettuce-iceberg, each	CZNA	491	49
Rainbow trout	CZOK	293	478	Leeks, per kg ^c	DOHJ	467	149
Bread				Broccoli, per kg ^c	SDHY	432	108
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	177	52	Fresh fruit			
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	162	71	Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ	505	106
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	151	52	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	528	116
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	121	74	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX	525	118
Flour				Oranges, each	CZMW	542	22
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	200	60	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV	582	99
Butter				Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	535	220
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	223	81	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	333	67
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	210	88	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	534	29
Margarine				Items other than food			
Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	205	78	Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	537	179
				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	538	201
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	540	143
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	675	401
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMD	115	740
				Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMM	115	970
				Lead replacement petrol, per litre ^d	CZML	278	87

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink	
								All	Seasonal ^a	Non- seasonal ^a			
								CZGU	CZGV	CZGW			CZGX	CZGY	CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77	
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77	
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80	
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78	
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76	
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77	
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78	
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80	
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	71	
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69	
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	65	
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD	
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7	
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9	
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	139.2	
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	130.0	155.6	154.7	
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5	
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5	
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9	
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8	
1999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.5	
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7	
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3	
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7	
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	123.1	131.6	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9	
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0	
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9	
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3	
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0	
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1	
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5	
1998 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	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3	
Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7	
May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6	
Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4	
Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1	
Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3	
Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3	
Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5	
Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	185.0	
Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	-	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	184.5	
2000 Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.8	
Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	-	108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	185.9	
Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	186.2	
Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.7	
May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	187.6	
Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	-	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	187.9	
Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2	167.7	-	104.5	144.6	130.1	147.1	204.1	187.7	
Aug 15	170.5	175.4	171.7	160.9	167.6	-	105.6	143.4	123.3	147.0	204.6	187.9	
Sep 12	171.7	176.8	172.9	162.2	168.9	-	108.0	143.6	124.4	147.0	205.3	188.3	

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

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights	
												CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZIJ	CZIK	CZIL	CZIM	CZIN	CZIQ
1987	38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
1988	36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
1989	36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
1990	34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
1991	32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
1992	36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
1993	35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993
1994	35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
1995	34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
1996	35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
1997	34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997
1998	34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998
1999	31	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	61	1999
2000	30	195	32	72	56	58	43	146	21	46	66	2000
Annual averages	CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBQ	CHBK	CHBR	CHBL	CHBM	Annual averages
1987	100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
1988	103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	108.1	1988
1989	106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
1990	113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
1991	129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
1992	144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
1993	156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
1994	168.2	150.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
1995	179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
1996	191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
1997	205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0					

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	5.6
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	4.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	3.1
1996	Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	3.6
1997	Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	4.0
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	5.1
1998	Sep 15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	3.9
	Oct 20	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.4	0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	3.8
	Nov 17	3.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-1.5	4.9	1.4	1.9	3.8
	Dec 15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	3.7
1999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	3.6
	Feb 16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	3.6
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	3.6
	Apr 20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	3.9
	May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	3.8
	Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3	3.1	1.7	3.2	3.9
	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	4.0
	Aug 17	1.1	-1.4	3.8	2.4	13.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	3.3	-2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	4.1
	Sep 14	1.1	-1.2	3.7	2.3	13.3	-0.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	4.2
	Oct 19	1.2	-1.6	3.7	2.1	13.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	-3.0	2.4	3.6	3.9	4.6
	Nov 16	1.4	-1.0	3.4	2.2	13.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	3.0	-3.3	2.3	3.7	3.8	4.8
	Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	4.6
2000	Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	4.6
	Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	4.9
	Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	5.2
	Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	4.6
	May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	4.7
	Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	4.9
	Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	4.9
	Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	5.0
	Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	5.5

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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)^a

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

Source: ONS/Eurostat

Statistical enquiry points

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	seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
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—annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792690
Hours worked and general enquiries	01633 812766
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maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk

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