

# Labour Trends

6-OCT-2000 BSDS

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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VOL 108 PART 10

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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 13 September 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 May-July 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

2 **ILO unemployment rate fell** in May-July 2000 LFS. Fall in August 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 has fallen.

Labour Force Survey data for May to July 2000 show that the working age employment rate was 74.7 per cent, up from 74.5 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 93,000 over the quarter and by 354,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.3 per cent, down from 5.7 per cent in the preceding three months and from 5.9 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 18,000 in August 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 19,500 over the past three months and 17,500 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in July was 3.9 per cent, down from 4.1 per cent in June.

## New this month

May-July 2000: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

August 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

July 2000 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

June 2000 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

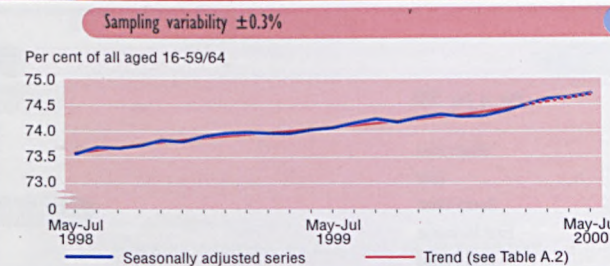


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

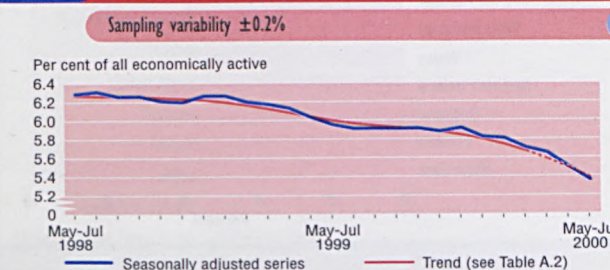
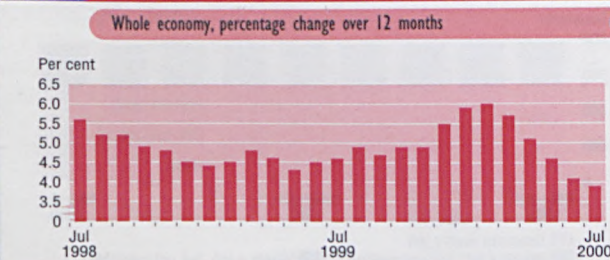


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



## SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.7 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 2000 period, compared with 74.5 per cent in February-April 2000 and up from 74.1 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.3 per cent in the May-July 2000 period, compared with 5.7 per cent in February-April 2000 and down from 5.9 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.97 million in May-July 2000, up 354,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 158,000 over the year to 28.07 million in June 2000; this comprised 24,000 male jobs and 133,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.58 million in May-July 2000. This is 166,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 18,000 in month to August 2000 to 1.05 million. Claimant count rate in August 2000 was 3.6 per cent, compared to 3.7 per cent for July (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in May-July 2000, compared with 79.1 per cent in February-April 2000 and 78.8 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the May-July 2000 period, compared with 20.9 per cent in February-April 2000 and 21.2 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 3.9 per cent in July 2000, compared to 4.7 per cent a year earlier. This is down 0.2 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 1,000 in August 2000 to 217,900 (Table A.3).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** down 900 in August 2000 to 361,200 (Table G.1).



## EMPLOYMENT

- 1 **Men in employment** down 4,000 since February-April 2000 to 15.40 million in May-July 2000, and **women** up 97,000 in the same period to 12.57 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- 1 People in **full-time employment** up 37,000 since February-April 2000 to 20.97 million in May-July 2000. People in **part-time employment** up 57,000 over the same period to 7.00 million (Table B.1).
- 1 **Manufacturing employee jobs** down by 81,000 in the three months to July 2000 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.0 million (Table B.12).
- 1 The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 916.3 million during May-July 2000, up 0.4 per cent from May-July 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.3 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.8 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- 1 Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** down 22,000 over the year to stand at 239,000 in May-July 2000 (Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 61,000 over the year to stand at 445,000 in May-July 2000 (Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years** fell 31,000 over the year to stand at 385,000 in May-July 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions** down in all regions over the year except London where it remained unchanged. The highest rate is in the North East at 8.9 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.2 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- 1 **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 65,500 over the year to stand at 236,100 in August 2000 (Table C.12).
- 1 **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 273,300 in August 2000, a fall of 38,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- 1 **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 6,400 in August 2000, a fall of 5,100 over the year (Table C.12).
- 1 **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	August 2000	Change on year
18-24 over six months	47,564	-14,379
25 and over, more than two years	116,638	-27,505
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,202</b>	<b>-41,884</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- 1 Number of **economically active people** was 29.55 million in May-July 2000. Of this total, 16.35 million were men and 13.20 million were women (Table D.1).
- 1 Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was 7.63 million in May-July 2000. Of this total 5.31 million people did not want a job and 2.12 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- 1 The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 354,000 in the year to May-July 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 166,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 41,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 147,000 (Table A.1).
- 1 **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.4 per cent in May-July 2000, compared with 84.8 per cent in February-April 2000, while the rate for women was 73.1 per cent for the same period, compared with 72.8 per cent in February-April 2000 period (Table D.1).
- 1 **Economic inactivity rate** for men of working age was 15.6 per cent in May-July 2000, compared with 15.2 per cent in February-April 2000, while the rate for women was 26.9 per cent for the same period, compared to 27.2 per cent in February-April 2000 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

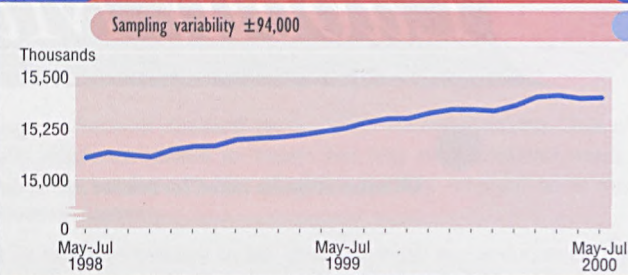


Figure 5 Female employment\*

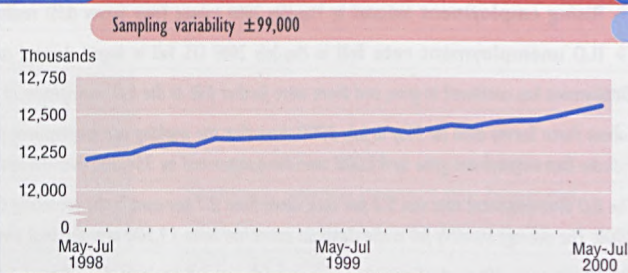


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

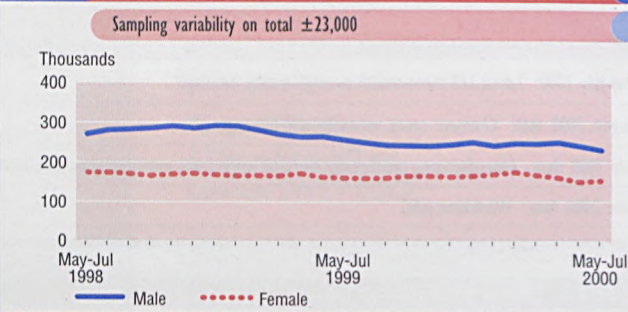


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)



Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

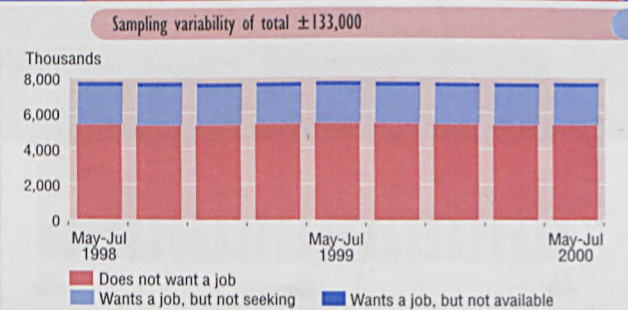


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

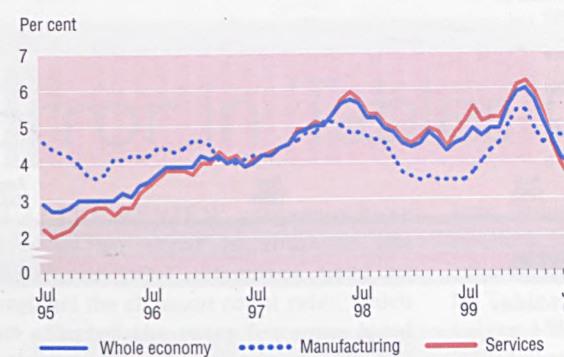


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

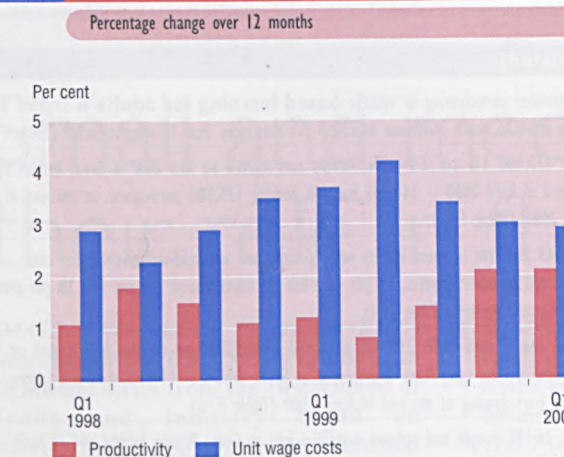
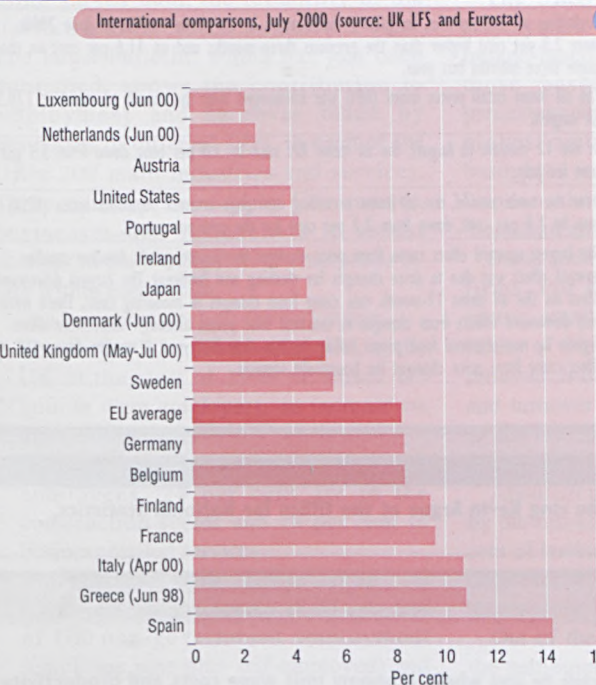


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 There were 180,000 people made **redundant** in spring 2000 (March to May). This compares with 187,000 in spring 1999 (Table C.41, August).
- 1 Results for spring 2000 show that 0.9 per cent of male employees and 0.6 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, August).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- 1 **Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 3.9 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to July 2000 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.1 percentage points from the revised June rate (Table E.1).
- 1 In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for July 2000 was 4.7 per cent, unchanged from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 The **production industries** headline (three-month average) increase was 4.3 per cent for July 2000, unchanged from the June rate (Table E.1).
- 1 In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 3.5 per cent in July 2000, down 0.4 percentage points from the June rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 **Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase for July 2000 was 3.4 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.3 percentage points from the June rate (Table E.1).
- 1 **Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase for July 2000 was 4.0 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.2 percentage points from the June rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- 1 **Manufacturing output** was 1.5 per cent higher in the three months ending July 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- 1 **Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 3.8 per cent higher in the three months ending July 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- 1 **Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 0.8 per cent higher in the three months ending July 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- 1 **Whole economy output per filled job** was 2.1 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- 1 **Whole economy unit wage costs** were 2.9 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2000, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- 1 **UK ILO unemployment rate** in May-July 2000 was 5.3 per cent, below the EU average of 8.3 per cent in July 2000 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- 1 **UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s** at 11.8 per cent in May-July 2000 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- 1 In EU countries there was an average increase in **consumer prices** of 2.2 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July 2000, compared with 1.0 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.0 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 2.0 per cent.



## Error in Tables C.21, C.22 and C.24

QUALITY REVIEW processes have detected an error in some of the workforce jobs estimates used to construct the claimant count rates, which has affected the rates for some local authority, Travel-to-Work and NUTS3 (the European regional geography) areas in Scotland and Wales from January 1999 onwards. This does not affect the headline national and country rates, or local rates in England and Northern Ireland.

The problem is entirely restricted to local

areas within Scotland and Wales and most revisions are less than 0.1 percentage point, although a few areas have larger changes. In Tables C.21, C.22 and C.24 in the Labour Market Data section of the August 2000 *Labour Market Trends* all the affected figures were in the 'per cent workforce jobs and claimants' column. This month's tables show correct data. More information on the size of changes is available in the Regional First Releases for Scotland and Wales.

Following changes to systems and

geographies, the production of the workplace-based claimant count rates has become increasingly complex. ONS is urgently reviewing the existing system, with a view to minimising the future risks of error. Checking procedures have been strengthened while this work is being completed. For further information, please contact Tricia Williams, tel. 020 7533 6113, e-mail [tricia.williams@ons.gov.uk](mailto:tricia.williams@ons.gov.uk).

## Small and medium enterprises: their role in the economy

*SMALL AND Medium Enterprise (SME) Statistics for the UK, 1999* is the sixth in an annual series from the Department of Trade and Industry based on information from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes.

The estimates provided take account of the very small businesses that do not appear on the IDBR. Since they are estimated using survey data, the reliability of the statistics is lower for the smallest size class. The latest bulletin, which has just been published, shows the contribution to employment and turnover made by businesses of different sizes, in each of the UK's 200 main industries and services. These statistics are used by Government, businesses and researchers to assess changes in the distribution of enterprises by size within each sector.

The key points include the following:

- There were 3.7 million enterprises in the UK at the start of 1999 of which 1.3 million were employers, an increase on the 1998 figures.
- Of the 2.3 million enterprises with no employees, 24 per cent are in the construction sector and 18 per cent in business related services.
- Enterprises with fewer than 50 employees are the source of 45 per cent of UK non-government employment (employee jobs plus self-employed) and 38 per cent of turnover.

- Most enterprises are small – only 31,000 had fifty or more employees.
- SMEs accounted for over 99 per cent of businesses in all regions.
- The 7,000 largest businesses accounted for 45 per cent of non-government employment and 49 per cent of turnover.
- The electricity, gas and water supply; manufacturing; and finance sectors are still relatively dominated by medium and large businesses.

The SME percentage share of total employment was highest among Northern Ireland-based businesses and lowest among those based in London. The SME percentage share of total turnover was also highest among Northern Ireland-based businesses and lowest among those based in London, the South East, North East and Yorkshire and the Humber.

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

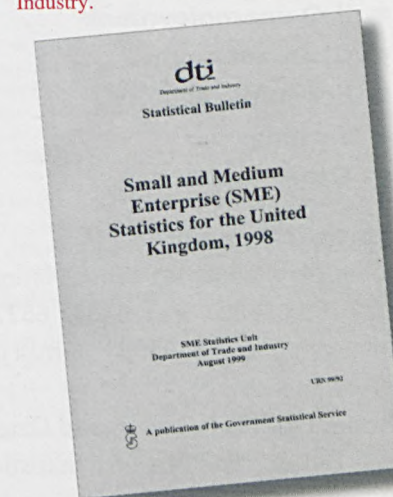
About 79 per cent of enterprises were run by the self-employed. Although only 21 per cent of businesses were companies or public corporations, their employment and turnover shares were 71 and 77 per cent respectively.

Out of the 2.9 million businesses run by the self-employed, three quarters were run by sole proprietors. Almost 80 per cent of

businesses run by the self-employed were also without employees.

Although over 96 per cent of companies and public corporations had fewer than 50 employees, the 6,565 large businesses had a 62 per cent share of all employment and a 56 per cent share of all turnover in companies and public corporations.

- *Small and Medium Enterprise Statistics in the UK, 1999*, price £20 including a data disk. Available from: the Small Business Service, Level 1, St Mary's House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel. 0114 2597538 fax 0114 2597505. Headline figures are available on website <http://www.dti.gov.uk/SME4> together with an order form. Please make cheques payable to the Department of Trade and Industry.



### VACANCIES

- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres in August 2000 were 13,800 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- Stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres in August 2000 were 46,000 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- Placings by Jobcentres up by 3,600 in August 2000 to stand at 109,100 (Table G.1).

### LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of working days lost in the 12 months to July 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 191,000, from 191 stoppages. Some 44 per cent of the days lost were in transport, storage and communication group and 17 per cent were lost in construction.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in July 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 34,000, from 24 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

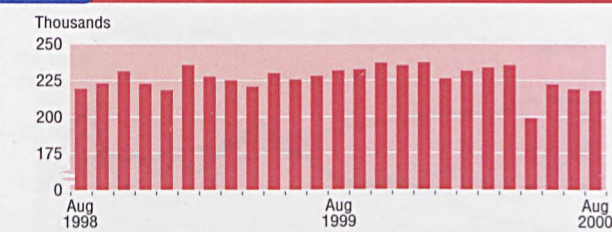
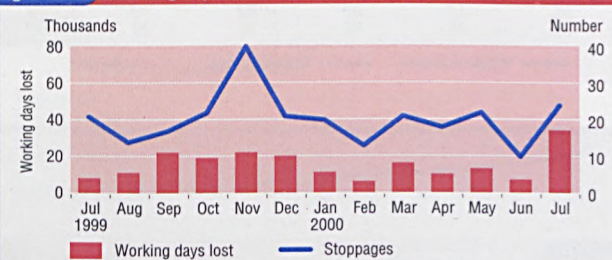


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



### 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 26 March 2000 was 299,700, 4 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 contribute 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 on **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**; achievement of level 3 increased by more than 10 points in the last year from 32 per cent to 43 per cent. Current achievement exceeds the projected improvement published last September in *Labour Market Trends* (p 489, September 1999) (Table F.1).
- The number participating in **work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales as at 26 March 2000 was 36,500; 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 July 2000 was 0.5 per cent higher compared with the previous three months and 1.5 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 first quarter of 2000 was 0.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 2.0 per cent higher than the first 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 June 2000 was in deficit by £7.5 billion, up from a deficit of £6.6 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £6.2 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to June 2000 were 2.2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 11.9 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to June 2000 were 2.3 per cent higher than the previous three months and up 11.6 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) was unchanged over the month to stand at 170.5 for August.
- In the 12 months to August, the all items RPI rose by 3.0 per cent, down from 3.3 per cent for July.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.9 per cent, down from 2.2 per cent for the previous month.
- The largest upward effect came from price changes for leisure goods. Another smaller upward effect was due to price changes for clothing and footwear. The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in motoring costs. There were also downward effects from changes in seasonal food prices although these were offset slightly by non-seasonal food prices falling by less than last year. A smaller downward effect came from price changes for household services.

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

### Next month

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



OTHER NEWS

# Attitudes to adult training

A STUDY by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation has found that experiences at school, academic confidence and perceptions of work opportunities affect people's views of the role of education and training in their lives. The study was based on in-depth interviews with a mixed range of 88 people aged 16 and over in a disadvantaged inner city area in the North of England. Most of the interviewees had left school at the earliest opportunity with no or few qualifications.

Some interviewees were sceptical of the role of education in helping them gain employment and about the value of certain qualifications. The vast majority of interviewees had both beliefs in and doubts about education and training in realising a 'successful future'. Many had undertaken some form of education and training since leaving school, both formally and informally. Only a small minority had not done any education or training and expressed no desire to do any in the future. These few were all in the 16-18 age group and identified negative experiences at school and in their own belief in their academic capacities as their major

concerns, along with scepticism that qualifications would help them in getting a job. Older interviewees also had concerns over their capacities in a learning environment and were less likely to have personal goals for the future.

The study also found that people living in a disadvantaged area had negative expectations of employers' responses to their postcodes. They also had a high fear of crime being perpetrated against themselves, and for this reason were reluctant to engage in activities that would mean regular, patterned absences from their home. Despite this they were unlikely to move because social support networks were valued, particularly among women with children.

The researchers concluded that members of socially excluded groups may frequently perceive that they will be subject to discrimination based on a possible range of factors such as age, educational record, the area they come from, and the perception of them as coming from the lowest stratum of society. Many of the people in the study were sceptical about the value which employers ascribed to qualifications in the recruitment process. A major issue was how

to get people such as these to take the first step into education and training; their circumstances made it particularly difficult for them to plan ahead. Family life was precarious because of a range of economic and social pressures. Also, the role played by the informal economy 'on either side of the law' was an important factor drawing people away from more legitimate opportunities. Many people experienced contradictory pressures from the benefit system's emphasis on getting people into work and the apparent desire to improve the skills of the workforce. The study showed that people were wary of finding themselves under pressure to give up courses that they were enjoying because some kind of work was available, or alternatively of completing a training course but with no job prospects at the end of it.

• *Successful futures? Community views on adult education and training* by Helen Bowman, Tom Burden and John Konrad, price £12.95. ISBN 1 902633 89 X. Available from York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033, email orders@yps.ymn.co.uk.

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

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You can also find National Statistics at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk).

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## Labour Market Spotlight

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. Your suggestions for topics to be included are welcomed. Please contact the Labour Market Statistics Helpline.

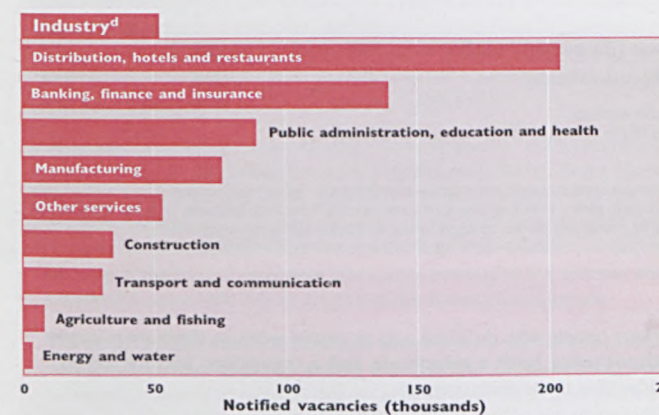
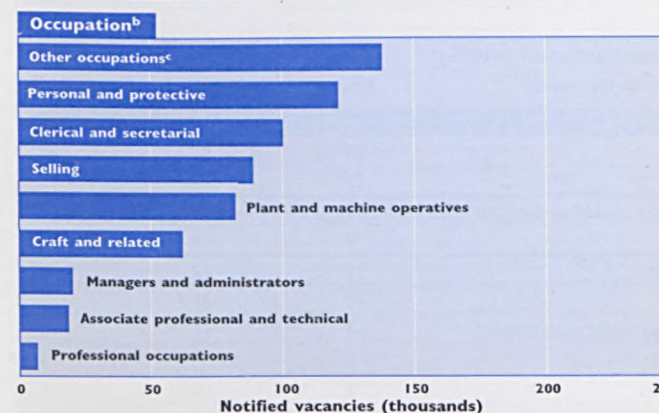
### Contents for October 2000

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

### 1 Jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry

Figure 1 Notified vacancies<sup>a</sup> by occupation and industry; Great Britain; quarter ending July 2000, not seasonally adjusted



a Vacancies notified to Employment Service Jobcentres.  
 b Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupation Classification.  
 c Includes occupations such as farm workers, labourers, postal workers, shelf-fillers and cleaners.  
 d Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

The Employment Service (ES) computer system keeps track of all job vacancies that are notified to ES Jobcentres (of which there are about 1,100 – see red box). Estimates suggest that approximately a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. Breakdowns of notified vacancies by occupation and industry are given in **Figure 1** (see red box).

- 1 Of the 639,100 vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the quarter ending in July, 'other occupations' (which includes such occupations as farm workers, labourers, postal workers and couriers, porters, shelf-fillers and cleaners) accounted for more than one fifth.
- 2 Nearly one third of notified vacancies were in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry group.

### Compilation of data

The basic vacancy count relates to the number of unfilled vacancies at ES Jobcentres. Jobcentres in Great Britain (there is a different administrative system in Northern Ireland) are linked by an on-line computer system called the Labour Market System. When a potential employer first notifies a Jobcentre of job vacancies, the details are entered on to the system as an order that contains details of one or more vacancies. Jobcentre staff use the system to find out whether any suitable vacancies exist for customers seeking jobs. An order is closed when all vacancies attached to it have either been filled or cancelled. Vacancy statistics are produced for ONS by ES as a by-product of this system.

The count is usually made on the first Friday of the month, and figures are collated for vacancies notified, vacancies filled, vacancies cancelled, and placings made during the previous accounting period. Figures are first published in the labour market statistics First Release. Data are then available via the ONS on-line database Nomis®.

### Industry and occupation breakdowns

It is important to be aware of the limitations of the job vacancy statistics when interpreting the data they provide. These statistics only represent those vacancies that are notified to ES Jobcentres, and studies show that proportionally fewer vacancies for managers and professionals are notified to Jobcentres than is the case for semi- and unskilled occupations.



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

There is a great deal of interest in teleworking, as it is perceived to be a growth area in the labour market. Questions aimed at identifying people who could be defined as teleworkers are asked in the spring quarters of the LFS. **Table 1** shows the number of men and women who did some teleworking in their main job (and their distribution by different job characteristics) in spring 2000. Three different types of teleworker are identified (see red box). Please note that analyses from other sources may define teleworking and types of teleworking in different ways.

1 There were almost a third of a million **teleworker homeworkers** in spring 2000, of whom just under half worked part-time (64 per cent of the women and 22 per cent of the men).

2 Slightly more than half of **teleworker homeworkers** were women. The other types of teleworkers were predominantly male (80 per cent of **home-based** and 67 per cent of **occasional teleworkers** were men).

3 Whereas female **teleworker homeworkers** were split fairly evenly between employees and self-employed, the men were predominantly self-employed (65 per cent).

4 Of **home-based teleworkers**, nine out of ten men and six out of ten women were working full-time.

5 **Home-based teleworkers** were distributed far more evenly across the different occupation groups than the other two types of teleworkers.

6 Over a quarter of male **home-based teleworkers** worked in the craft and related occupations group (this group was very small for other teleworker types). Two-thirds of these men were employed in the construction industry, in trades such as plastering, joinery installation and glazing, for whom any teleworking is likely to be only a minor part of their main job.

7 Unlike the other teleworking groups, **occasional teleworkers** were predominantly employees (83 per cent). They were also overwhelmingly full-time workers (91 per cent).

8 Nearly nine out of ten **occasional teleworkers** were classified in the first three occupation groups listed (managers, professional and technical occupations).

Table 1 Employees and self-employed whose work from home<sup>a</sup> required both a telephone and a computer; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Men	Per cent Women
<b>A: Teleworker homeworkers<sup>b</sup></b>			
Employees	41	35	47
Self-employed	59	65	53
Full-time	56	78	36
Part-time	44	22	64
Managers and administrators	25	27	23
Professional occupations	17	29	7
Associate professional and technical occupations	25	33	18
Clerical, secretarial occupations	24	*	43
Craft and related occupations	*	*	*
Selling	3	*	*
Other <sup>c</sup>	4	*	*
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>299</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>All adjusted for non-response (thousands)</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>B: Home-based teleworkers<sup>b</sup></b>			
Employees	44	43	45
Self-employed	56	57	55
Full-time	85	91	58
Part-time	15	9	42
Managers and administrators	22	22	22
Professional occupations	18	18	19
Associate professional and technical occupations	18	16	27
Clerical, secretarial occupations	4	2	11
Craft and related occupations	22	27	*
Selling	10	10	10
Other <sup>c</sup>	*	*	*
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>757</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>All adjusted for non-response (thousands)</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>C: Occasional teleworkers<sup>b</sup></b>			
Employees	83	81	87
Self-employed	17	19	13
Full-time	91	97	79
Part-time	9	3	21
Managers and administrators	39	42	32
Professional occupations	33	31	37
Associate professional and technical occupations	14	12	16
Clerical, secretarial occupations	3	*	9
Craft and related occupations	3	5	*
Selling	5	6	*
Other <sup>c</sup>	3	*	*
<b>All who gave a valid response (thousands) (=100%)<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>447</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>All adjusted for non-response (thousands)</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>159</b>

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Occupations are coded according to the 1990 Standard Occupation Classification.

a In main job.

b See red box for definitions.

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

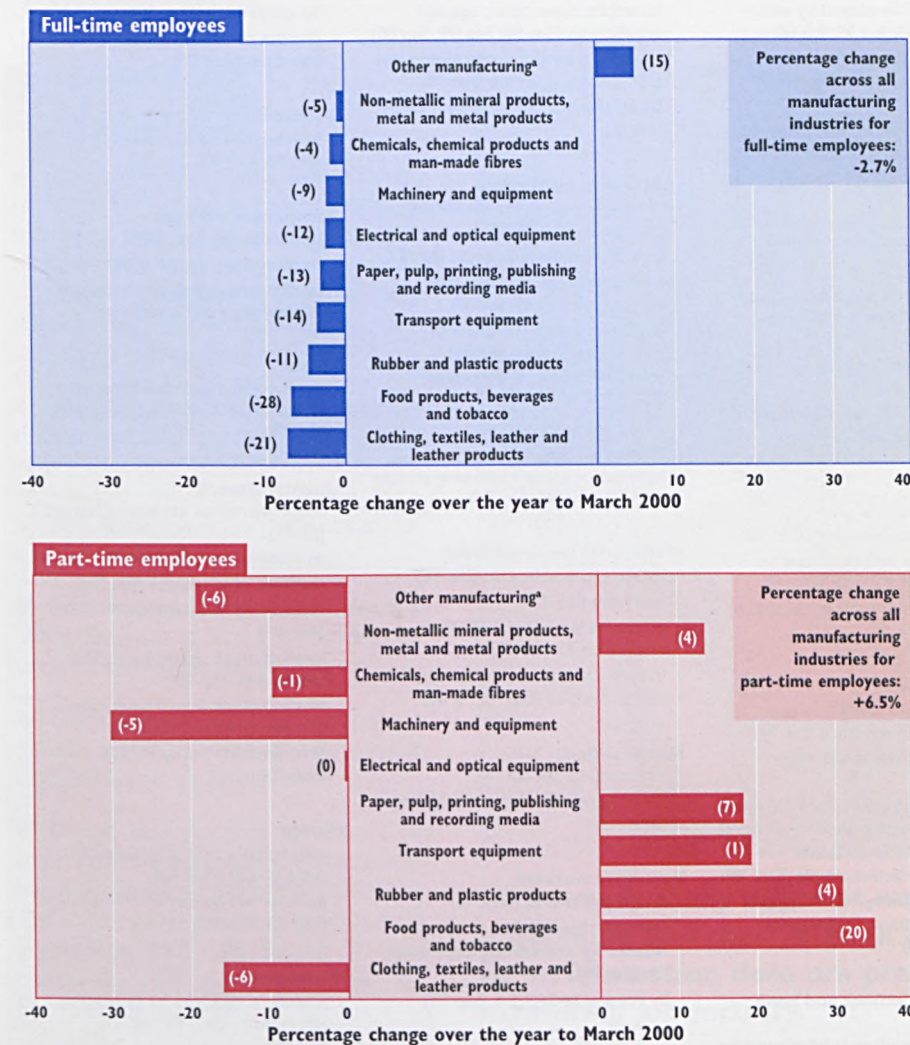
### Definitions of teleworkers

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

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

## 3 Employee jobs in the manufacturing industry

Figure 2 Percentage change over the year for employee jobs in manufacturing industries; United Kingdom; March 2000, not seasonally adjusted



a 'Other manufacturing' includes manufacture of wood and wood products, coke and nuclear fuel, furniture and recycling.  
b The figures shown in brackets are the changes (in thousands) of employee jobs in the manufacturing industries.

### Employee jobs

'Employee jobs' forms a large component of the ONS' workforce jobs series. The employer-based estimates of employee jobs are produced by ONS and provide a wide range of information about how the workforce is employed, including comprehensive industry and regional breakdowns. As a survey of employers, the employee jobs series is based on the location of each job rather than where the employee lives, as in the LFS (this will obviously have a large effect on areas with high commuting rates such as London and the South East).

An article on pp405-8, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2000 described how the new Annual Business Inquiry will replace the Annual Employment Survey as the source of information on employee jobs from the survey year 1999. The level of jobs measured through the ABI is higher than the AES measure, so the introduction of the ABI will lead to upward revisions of the entire time series of 'employee jobs', which in turn will feed into revisions of 'workforce jobs'. However, the increase in the level of employee jobs is concentrated in the services sector and the revisions are expected to have little impact on jobs in the manufacturing sector.

The series actually measures filled jobs and therefore anyone with more than one job will be counted more than once (e.g. anyone with two jobs will be counted twice). This is in contrast to the other major source of national data on employment, the LFS, in which each employee is counted only once. The differences between the sources are discussed in more detail in 'Industry comparisons of employment estimates,' pp519-26, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998. The article concluded that the LFS is the most appropriate source when information on total employment is needed, but the employer surveys give more appropriate information on the breakdowns by industry.

Recently, much attention has been paid to the declining size of the manufacturing sector in the UK. The employer-based employee jobs series (see red box) is a useful source for looking at particular industries.

- 1 In March 2000, the number of employee jobs in manufacturing industry in the UK was 4 million (16 per cent of all filled jobs).
- 2 Men filled the majority of employee jobs in manufacturing with a much smaller percentage filled by women (72 per cent compared with 28 per cent).

Looking at the changes in the manufacturing sector over the past year, **Figure 2** shows a more detailed breakdown of the industries within it, split by full- and part-time for the United Kingdom.

1 In March 2000, the percentage of people working part-time in manufacturing industry was 7 per cent. This compares with 35 per cent in the services sector.

2 Over the year to March 2000, the number of employee jobs in manufacturing industry decreased by 2 per cent. This pattern was reflected in most of the sub-sectors of the industry. However, the number of employee jobs in the 'other manufacturing' sub-sector increased by 3 per cent over the previous 12 months.

3 The overall reduction in the number of employee jobs in manufacturing industry was as a result of the number of full-time employee jobs falling by 3 per cent. This was partially offset by a rise of 6 per cent in the number of part-time employees in the manufacturing industries (264,000 in March 1999 compared with 281,000 in March 2000).

4 The percentage change over the year in part-time employee jobs varied greatly between the detailed sub-sectors in the manufacturing industry, although large percentage changes do not necessarily have a large impact in terms of numbers. The number of part-time employee jobs in the food products, beverages and tobacco industry increased by 35 per cent (20,000) between March 1999 and March 2000 compared with a 30 per cent (5,000) decrease in the number of employee jobs in the machinery and equipment industry.

5 The difference was less among full-time employee jobs where the percentage change over the last year varied from an increase of 5 per cent in the 'other manufacturing' industry sector to a decrease of 7 per cent in clothing, textiles, leather and leather products.



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**Disability**

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<sup>1</sup> These standards appear in February, May, August and November each year from May 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

<sup>2</sup> These standards appear in March, June, September and December each year from June 1998 to present unless otherwise stated.

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

## Job 'quality' and job security

By Mark Beatson,<sup>1</sup> Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

## Key points

- Jobs are made up of a whole range of different characteristics ranging from pay and hours worked to less tangible elements such as relationships with colleagues. Current data sources measure some of these characteristics better than others.
- It is not possible to measure or rank the overall 'quality' of jobs. The values that people place on these different job characteristics will vary according to individual circumstances and preferences.
- Information about these different characteristics is, however, central to understanding the labour market.
- During the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who said they were self-employed changed little.
- In contrast, the number who said their jobs were temporary increased by half a million between 1992 and 1997. However, as a proportion of employees, the UK figure (7 per cent) is still relatively low by European standards.
- Analyses of job turnover suggest that, since the 1970s, there has been a moderate fall in average job tenure for men and women without children; however, women with children now tend to remain longer in their jobs.

- A 1998 survey found that the majority (about 60 per cent) of UK employees said they felt secure in their jobs, while around a fifth expressed insecurity. Job security was higher for women and part-time employees.

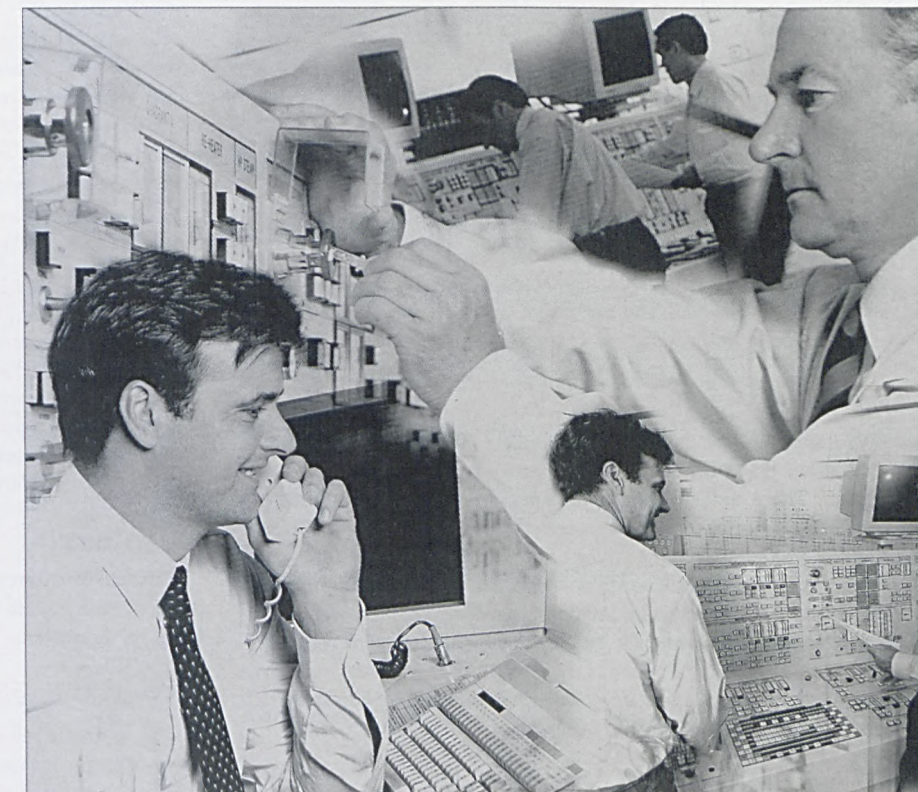


Photo: TELEGRAPH GROUP, LONDON

**Jobs vary in many different ways. This article explores these differences and their relation to the concept of job 'quality'. As an illustration data are presented on different ways of measuring job security.**

## Introduction

EUROPEAN LEADERS are agreed on the need to create more jobs and reduce unemployment. The Lisbon European Council agreed to the goal of increasing the European Union employment rate (defined as the number of people in employment as a percentage of the population of working age) from its current level of 61 per cent to as close to 70 per cent as possible by 2010.

Underpinning this debate is an assumption that the quantity of jobs is a variable that can be ranked. In other words, other things being equal, high levels of employment are preferable to low levels of employment.

Can a similar approach be taken to the 'quality' of employment? Is it meaningful to talk about the overall

quality of any job? And is it possible to rank jobs in terms of their quality?

This article explores the conceptual issues and outlines the range of information on employment characteristics available from official UK statistics and other sources. Data are also presented on one particular facet of employment patterns, job security.

## Job characteristics: concepts and data sources

## Different job characteristics

Any job is made up of a whole number of different characteristics. These are the different features of a job that make it unique, such as the pay rate, the



Box 1 Extrinsic and intrinsic job characteristics

Extrinsic job characteristics

Financial rewards

The main component would be pay, but other forms of financial reward feature too, such as bonuses, pensions, health benefits, company cars, share options etc.

Working time

This is not just the number of hours worked over a week, month or year. It also includes the amount of paid annual leave, when hours are worked, and the extent to which working time is flexible to employee needs.

Work/life balance

Workers will be interested in aspects of the employment relationship that help them combine work and other aspects of their life. These conflicts tend to be especially acute for those with caring responsibilities for children, the disabled or the elderly. The length and organisation of working time – covered above – is likely to be of great significance here. However, there may also be other aspects of the employment relationship which are relevant, in particular the extent to which employers are able to tailor terms and conditions to fit the needs of their employees. Practical issues covered by this heading would include assistance with childcare or elder care, the opportunity to work at or from home, and the ability to take time off from work at short notice to cope with domestic emergencies.

Job security

This is in part a matter of contractual relationship (e.g. whether an employment contract is open-ended or for a fixed period, whether the work has employee or self-employed status). Security, however, will depend on more than contractual terms. It will depend on employer policies and economic conditions.

Opportunities for advancement

The employment relationship will include a dynamic as well as static element, reflecting expectations on both sides about the future. For employees, this heading includes opportunities for future earnings growth and for advancement both in the particular job and more widely in the labour market. This will be a function of the training and development offered, promotion prospects etc.

Intrinsic job characteristics

Job content

There is the (apparently) simple issue of how interesting the job is to the worker performing it, whether it makes appropriate use of his/her skills etc. Another influence may well be the 'value' that the worker places on the job. This may in turn be influenced by the perceived value to society of the work in question, whether it contributes to the 'public good' etc.

Job intensity

This set of characteristics is slightly different as it reflects the demands that may be placed on the worker regarding the pace of work, its variety etc.

Risk of ill health or injury

This is largely self-explanatory although the scope of the risks that workers may face ranges wider than simply accidents or well-known occupational diseases. Stress-related conditions and other illnesses frequently have a work-related component.

Relationships with others

Most jobs involve interaction with others, be they customers/clients, colleagues or managers. The extent and nature of these relationships are likely to be a material factor affecting most workers' perceptions of their employment.

hours worked, prospects for advancement. There are many ways in which these characteristics can be described and sub-divided.

Box 1 sets out a basic and inevitably arbitrary set of sub-divisions. The principal differentiation made is between what are termed 'extrinsic' and 'intrinsic' job characteristics.

This distinction resembles one sometimes made in the literature between the 'economic contract' – the agreed and articulated relationship between effort and reward – and the 'psychological contract' – those aspects of the employment relationship that tend not to be written down but are nevertheless essential in making it work. For example, rates of pay and output targets

would be part of the economic contract. Expectations of reasonable behaviour on the part of both parties, on the other hand, would form part of the psychological contract. These implied terms, although not usually written down, can of course form the basis for litigation under UK common law.

Can jobs be ranked in terms of 'quality'?

This very diverse range of job characteristics means it is not possible to rank jobs in terms of their quality. This is for two reasons:

- Across the population as whole, it is not possible to reduce many of these job characteristics to one or more sin-

gle-dimension variable(s). Consider two jobs, identical in every way except that job A offers a higher salary than job B. Few would disagree that job A is a 'better' or 'higher quality' job than job B. Now consider another example. Again two jobs identical in every respect except that job A involves working each day Monday to Friday from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., whereas job B involves working each day Monday to Friday from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. Here there is no obvious job ranking. Person X may prefer job A because they prefer to rise early, or because it enables them to pick their children up from school in the afternoon. Person Y may prefer job B because they are a late riser,

Box 2 Data sources on job characteristics

Job characteristic	Information available from National Statistics	Information available from other sources	Overall assessment
<b>Extrinsic characteristics</b>			
<b>Financial rewards</b>	Quarterly earnings data from Labour Force Survey (LFS). Annual earnings data from New Earnings Survey (NES). Also contains question on occupational pension coverage. Monthly Average Earnings Index produced based on an employer survey. Basic earnings data in other major household surveys (General Household Survey, Family Expenditure Survey).	Ad hoc and periodic social surveys of individuals usually collect basic earnings data, e.g. British Social Attitudes Survey (BSAS); British Household Panel Survey (BHPS). One-off studies of coverage of occupational pensions. 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS) collected data from employers on non-wage benefits and earnings data from employees.	Good data on earnings (although gaps in coverage even here – especially for the low paid) but less systematic data on other forms of compensation.
<b>Working time</b>	Quarterly data from LFS on number of hours worked, paid and unpaid overtime, number of days worked, times of day worked, certain types of flexible working patterns. Annual data from LFS on paid annual leave. Basic data on paid hours from NES.	Most labour market related surveys of individuals collect basic data on number of hours worked. 1998 WERS collected data from employees on numbers working long hours and why they did so.	Broad range of data collected.
<b>Work/life balance</b>	Quarterly data from LFS on whether (female) respondent has taken maternity leave. Quarterly data from LFS on working from home.	1998 WERS collected data on employer provision of 'family friendly' policies as well as employee take-up. A number of government sponsored surveys have collected data from employers and employees.	Reasonable range of data collected.
<b>Job security</b>	Quarterly data from LFS on job tenure, employee/self-employed status, permanent/temporary status (both self-defined).	A number of social surveys have collected data on employee perceptions of job security. 1998 WERS collected attitudinal data from employees and data on business policies from employers. Turnover data also collected from businesses.	A reasonable range of data on turnover collected. Issues surrounding complex contractual relationships less well covered.
<b>Opportunities for advancement</b>	Quarterly data from LFS on whether employee received job-related training in previous 3 months and basic data about that training.	More detailed data on training available from periodic employer and employee surveys. 1998 WERS collected basic data from employers and employees. Some social surveys have asked employees directly for their assessment of promotion opportunities.	Satisfactory on training but less available on career progression more generally.
<b>Intrinsic characteristics</b>			
<b>Job content</b>	No information collected.	Some ad hoc social surveys collect attitudinal data on employees' perceptions of their job.	Limited information available.
<b>Job intensity</b>	No information collected.	1998 WERS asked employees a small number of attitudinal questions. Similar questions in a number of other social surveys.	Limited information available.
<b>Risk of illness or injury</b>	Health and Safety Executive statistics record reported fatal and non-fatal injury accidents. Annual data from LFS on work-related injuries and illnesses (self-defined).	1998 WERS collected basic injury and work-related illness data. BSAS occasionally asks questions about working conditions including exposure to various hazards. European Foundation Surveys on Working Conditions ask employees in EU Member States about working conditions.	Extensive data on injuries and illnesses although some weaknesses (HSE non-fatal injury statistics suffer from under-reporting; LFS data is self-reported). More importantly does not measure actual risk involved in any particular job.
<b>Relationships with others</b>	No information collected.	1998 WERS collects data from employers, employees and worker representatives on relationships between management and employees. Similar information collected from other social surveys.	Good information on management-employee relations.



or because these are the only hours when they can obtain childcare. In general, individuals may rank job characteristics quite differently, depending on their personal circumstances and preferences. It follows that, in most cases, jobs can only be ranked along these lines if value judgements are imposed. And the imposition of value judgements implies overriding the preferences of at least some individuals in the population.

• Even if it were possible to rank jobs along each of these various characteristics, there is still the issue of trade-offs between one dimension and another. What if job A offers higher pay than job B, but is also associated with a greater risk of injury? Individuals, either consciously or subconsciously, evaluate these trade-offs in making their employment decisions. But it is not clear how this can be done at a societal level – unless, again, value judgements are imposed about whether it is permissible to trade off one aspect of a job against another, and what that trade-off should be.

All jobs are therefore made up of a bundle of different characteristics. These cannot be reduced to a single variable called quality unless subjective

value judgements are imposed on which characteristics are desirable and which are not, and how these characteristics are to be weighed against each other.

Of course, societies sometimes make value judgements of this kind. All advanced economies have regulatory frameworks that, in effect, set minimum standards for various job characteristics. Many OECD economies, for example, have some form of statutory minimum wage. ILO conventions and European directives often set such standards. Minimum standards of this kind can be used to address imperfections in the labour market or to reduce inequality. The point, however, is that decisions of this kind about employment standards are political rather than technical judgements.

### Data sources measuring job characteristics

Even if summary measures of job quality are inappropriate, there are good reasons for the collection, dissemination and analysis of data on the whole range of job characteristics.

Box 2 presents, for each of the nine sets of job characteristics listed in Box 1, an overview of information available from UK sources. This is sub-

divided into data available from National Statistics and information available from other sources, mainly one-off or periodic surveys of individuals or businesses conducted on behalf of government or research organisations.

The main source of information from National Statistics is the Labour Force Survey, although the New Earnings Survey also provides detailed data on earnings. The category termed 'other sources of information' is also important. This refers to ad hoc and periodic social surveys. The periodic Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS), last conducted in 1998, is an important source of data here, particularly as it collects data from both employers and employees that can be matched. Two regular surveys of individuals – the British Social Attitudes Surveys and the British Household Panel Study<sup>2</sup> – are also significant.

It is clear from Box 2 that there are significant gaps in the information available on job characteristics. The official statistics tend to provide more detailed information for those aspects of the employment relationship that they measure; in contrast, some of the regular social surveys have a wider remit. It is also clear that more information is available for extrinsic job characteristics than for intrinsic job characteristics.

### Job security

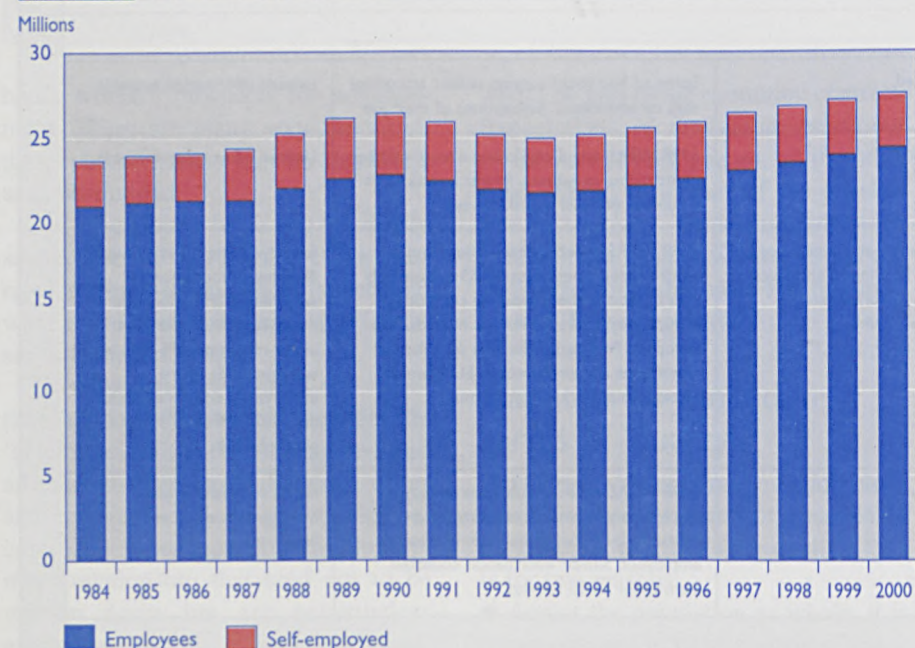
Within the space of this article, it is not possible to present a comprehensive overview of the data currently available on all the job characteristics set out in Box 1. Instead – as an illustration – the article presents some basic data on the category of extrinsic job characteristic referred to as 'job security'.

### Contractual relationships

There are two key distinctions that can be made from the available statistics. The first is whether someone in work is an employee or self-employed. The second distinction, for employees, is the terms of their contractual relationship: whether this is open-ended or limited in some way.

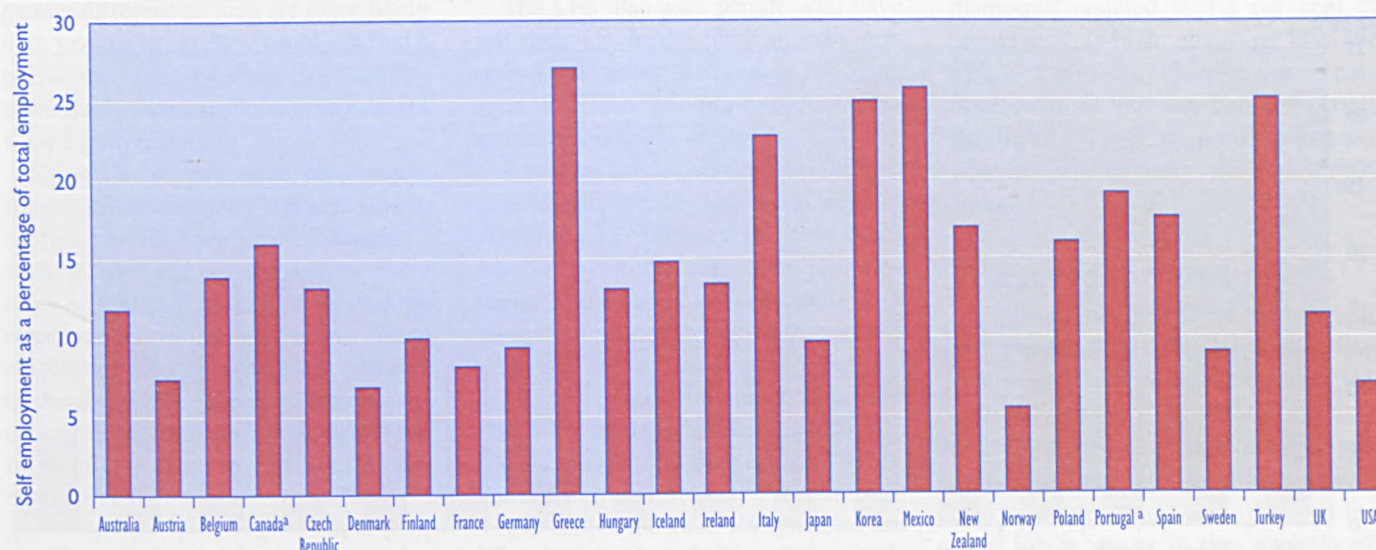
Figure 1 presents a time series of numbers of employees and self-

Figure 1 Numbers of employees and self-employed; United Kingdom; 1984-2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

Figure 2 Non-agricultural self-employment in OECD countries, 1998



Source: OECD Employment Outlook, 2000

<sup>a</sup> Figures for Canada and Portugal are for 1997.

employed, drawn from the LFS. The numbers of self-employed grew strongly during the 1980s, by a third between 1984 and 1990. However, during the 1990s, the number of self-employed has remained below its 1990 peak level. If there is a cyclical pattern, it is that self-employment tends to fall when the labour market is less buoyant.

It is important to note that employment status here is self-defined. How people define themselves may not match their legal status under tax law or employment law. A recent quantitative and qualitative study<sup>3</sup> explored the issue of status under employment law in more depth. It found that, among a random sample of all in employment, there was some potential uncertainty or ambiguity over status under employment law in a minority of cases.

Figure 2 provides an indicative comparison with other OECD economies.<sup>4</sup> There is considerable variation in self-employment rates: from over a quarter in Greece, Mexico and Turkey to less than 7 per cent in Denmark and Norway. As a proportion of non-agricultural employment, self-employment in the UK is close to the OECD unweighted average.

Data on whether people regard their employment as permanent or temporary is collected in the Labour Force Survey. Figure 3 presents a time series of the

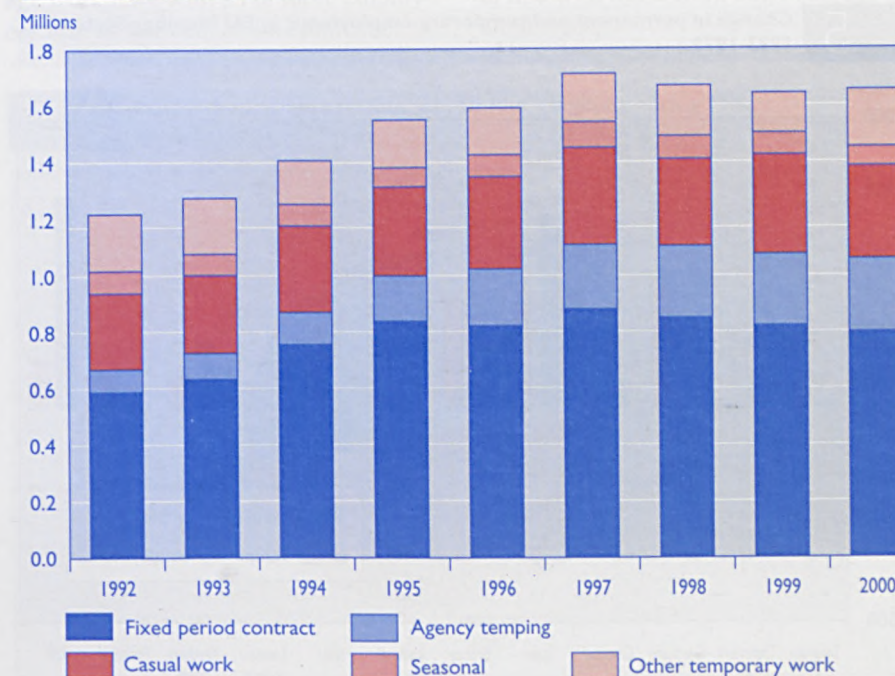
numbers of employees who said that their job was temporary in some way.

The number of employees in this category increased from around 1.2 million in 1992 to just over 1.7 million by 1997. Since 1997, numbers in this category have fallen slightly. Before 1992,

the proportion of employees in temporary work had been very stable at between 5 and 6 per cent.

In proportionate terms, the growth area in temporary employment has been among agency workers, where numbers have increased by over 200 per cent since

Figure 3 Temporary employees;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; 1992-2000, not seasonally adjusted

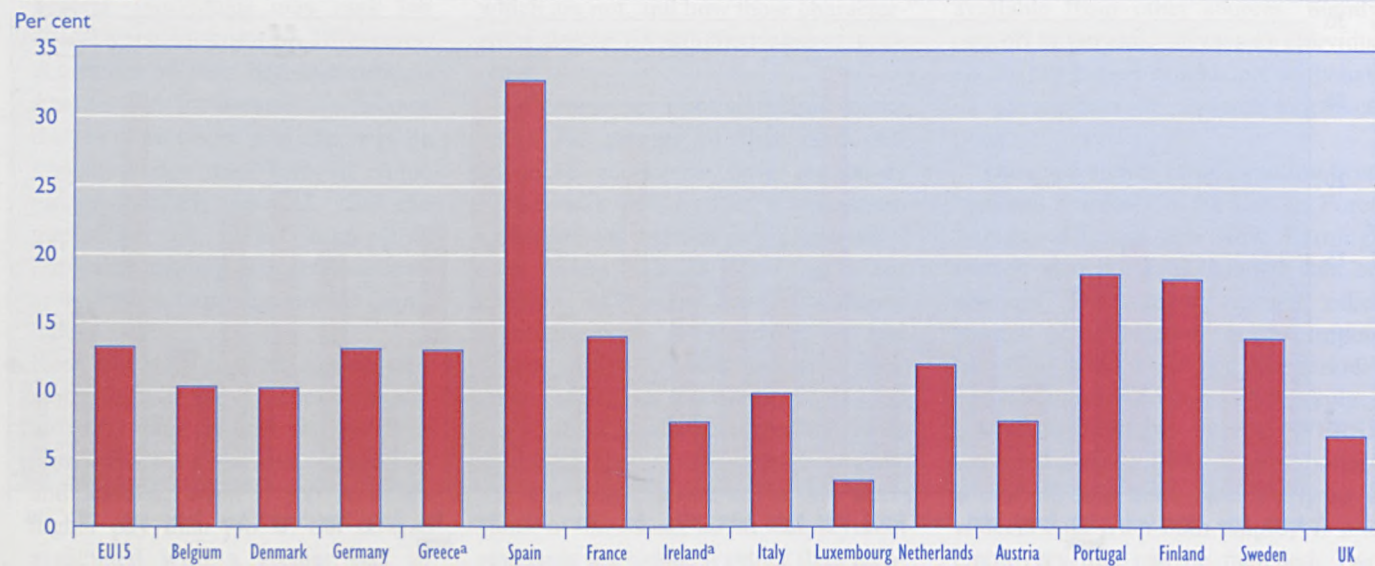


Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters

<sup>a</sup> Employees who said their job was temporary in some way.



Figure 4 Temporary employment in EU Member States as a proportion of all employees; 1999



Source: European Labour Force Surveys, spring

<sup>a</sup> Figures for Greece and Ireland are for 1998.

1992.<sup>5</sup> The proportion of all temporary jobs that involved a fixed term contract or were for a specific task increased between 1992 and 1995, but has now fallen back to 48 per cent, the 1992 figure.

Compared to many other European countries, however, the proportion in temporary employment in the UK is relatively low. Figure 4 presents the lat-

est data, from the 1999 European Labour Force Survey. At about 7 per cent, the UK temporary employment share is well below the European average of 13 per cent and less than half the proportion observed in France, Finland, Portugal, Sweden and Spain.

Comparisons over recent years show that temporary work has, across Europe

as a whole, made a significant contribution to overall employment growth. Between 1993 and 1999, the total number of employees in the EU (excluding Austria, Finland and Sweden) increased by just over 16 million, and almost a third of this increase in employment came from temporary jobs. Figure 5 shows that the pattern was very different across member states. In the UK, less than a fifth of the total increase in employees during this period was due to an increase in temporary work. Denmark and Ireland saw temporary work make a much smaller contribution to employment growth. In contrast, over three-fifths of the growth in employees in Belgium and France was accounted for by temporary work. And in Portugal, Italy and Germany, temporary employment increased while, over the same period, permanent employment fell.

The LFS also asks temporary employees why they have a temporary job. Referring to UK employees, a substantial minority (31 per cent in spring 2000) would prefer permanent work, although a similar proportion (32 per cent) said they did not want a permanent job, the remainder giving other reasons. The pattern of responses to this question has been broadly constant throughout the 1990s. Explicitly tem-

porary posts are likely to suit particular groups such as students. There are also gender differences: men are more likely than women to say they could not find a permanent job, whereas women are more likely than men to say they do not want a permanent job.

Research on employer motivations suggests that temporary workers tend to be used in quite specific circumstances, such as where a job is likely to have only a limited duration, or where the employee is filling in for an absent employee.<sup>6</sup> Factors associated with cost or the ability to evade employment protection legislation were not significant motivations for using temporary employees.

### Job tenure

Another approach to the measurement and analysis of job security is to focus on job turnover and job duration. Labour turnover is not an easy phenomenon to measure because it is a flow variable and most of the available data sources measure the stock of people in employment at any particular time. Moreover, the reasons behind job separations matter. Individuals may see the rate of 'involuntary' job turnover (i.e. through dismissal or redundancy) as more pertinent to their perceived job security than the rate of 'voluntary' job separations (i.e. where the employee decides to quit the job).

It is frequently asserted in popular debate that job tenure has fallen significantly in the UK during the 1990s. As a result, there is no longer such a thing as a job for life. The available statistics suggest that these concerns may be exaggerated.

An analysis of LFS data suggests that there has been a quite modest decline in average job tenure between the mid 1970s and the late 1990s, in the order of 2 to 5 per cent.<sup>7</sup> The experience of men and women has been different. Job tenure for men and women without dependent children – whether measured in terms of average job duration or as the proportion of employees who have been with their employer for a long time – has fallen. In contrast, job tenure for women with dependent children has increased. This is probably due at least in part to an increase in the proportion

of women who return to their previous employer following maternity leave.<sup>8</sup>

The LFS also asks people who have left their job in the three months preceding the survey their reason for doing so. Data from the spring 2000 survey are summarised in Figure 6.

From this single question, it is difficult to establish precisely how many job separations were voluntary and how many involuntary. In practice, many job separations will combine elements of the two. Note that the number who said they were dismissed is very small, only 1 per cent of the total, while the number who said they were made redundant – which may include people who were declared redundant at their own request – amounted to 11 per cent of the total. Resignations and departures for 'other reasons' dominate. The number of job separations – 719,000 – was higher than five years previously (530,000 in spring 1995). Most of the increase was due to an increase in the number of resignations, which itself reflects today's more buoyant labour market. Time series studies<sup>9</sup> suggest that the majority of job separations arise from people quitting their job rather than being dismissed, made redundant or laid off. The turnover rate also moves up and down in line with the economic cycle.

The 1998 WERS collected turnover data from employers. In 1998, the average workplace with 25 or more employees lost 14 per cent of its employees in

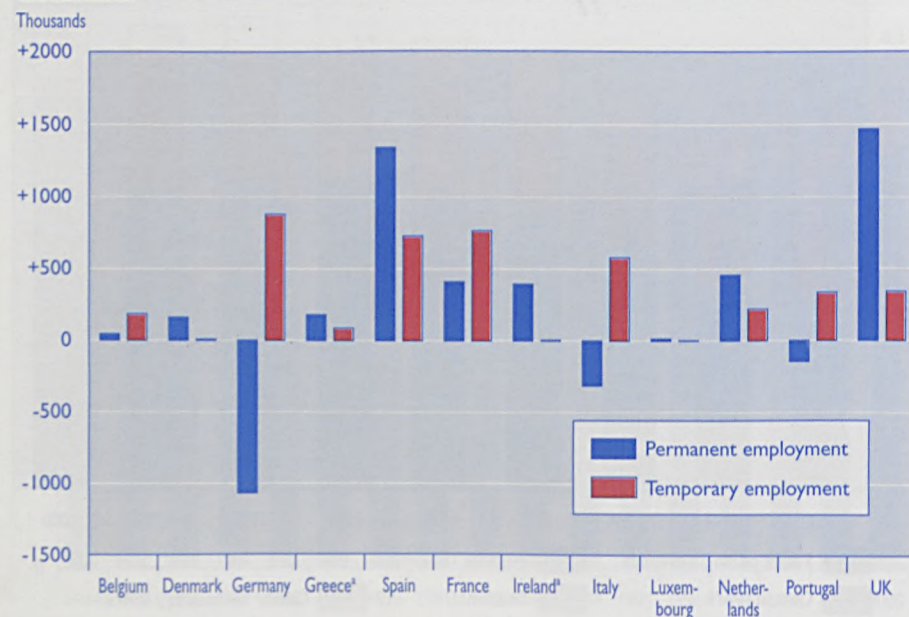
the year preceding the survey through voluntary resignations. The number of dismissals equated to 1.5 per cent of employees (which suggests that the LFS – based on self-response – may underestimate the numbers of people dismissed). These proportions had not changed substantially since the 1990 survey.

### Perceived job security

A direct measure of job security can be obtained by asking employees how secure they feel in their jobs. This was attempted in the 1998 WERS (see *technical note* for more details). Employees were asked a single attitudinal question 'Do you agree or disagree that you feel your job is secure in this workplace?' Respondents were given a choice of five responses ranging from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. The responses – which can be interpreted as being statistically representative of all employees who worked in establishments with ten or more employees – are summarised in Table 1.

A majority (60 per cent) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that their job was secure whereas less than one in five (19 per cent) admitted feeling insecure. A review of recent studies<sup>10</sup> suggests that the WERS results are in line with those from other surveys of employees.

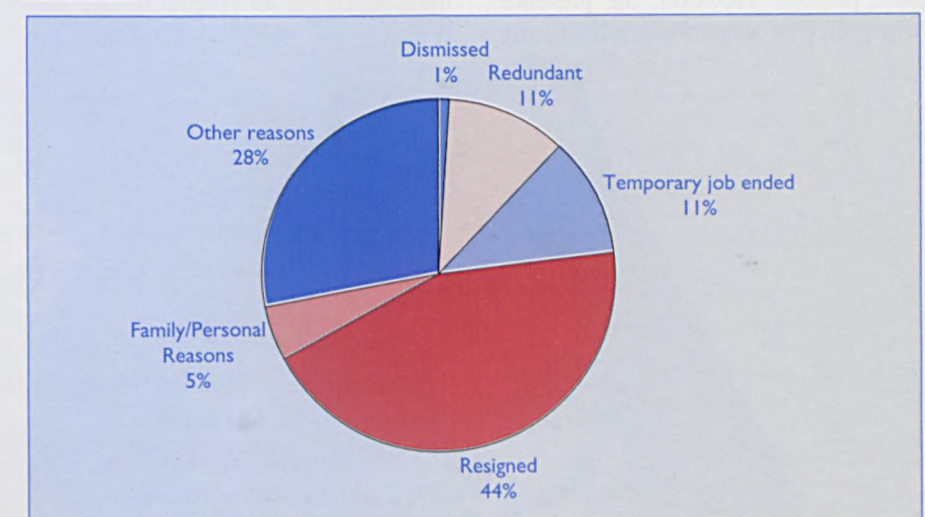
Figure 5 Change in permanent and temporary employment in EU Member States; 1993-1999



Source: European Labour Force Surveys, spring

<sup>a</sup> Figures for Greece and Ireland cover the period 1993-1998.

Figure 6 Reason for leaving previous job; United Kingdom; spring 2000, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarter

<sup>a</sup> 'Other reasons' includes respondents citing health reasons, early retirement or retirement.



Table 1 Perceived job security; Great Britain; 1998

	Do you feel your job is secure in this workplace?				Per cent Strongly disagree
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	
All	13	47	21	14	5
Men	13	44	22	15	6
Women	14	50	20	13	4
Full-time employment	13	45	22	15	6
Part-time employment	14	53	18	11	4
Permanent employment	14	48	21	13	5
Temporary employment	7	33	24	20	16
Fixed term contract	7	32	22	26	13

Source: 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey

Responses refer to employees in workplaces with ten or more employees.

Table 1 also presents data on how perceived job security varied across sub-groups in the labour market. Women and part-time workers felt more secure in their jobs than men or full-time workers. Those employees who said they were working on a temporary basis or on a fixed term contract were also less likely to regard their jobs as secure.

The integrated nature of WERS means that employee perceptions of job security can be matched with the policies of their employers. Employers were asked whether they had a policy of guaranteed job security for non-managerial employees. In total, about one sixth of employees were covered by these policies. However, the presence of a policy of guaranteed job security

made no difference to perceived job security. In contrast, those workplaces which had seen a reduction in employment in the year preceding the survey did show lower levels of job security than workplaces where employment had not been cut back (53 per cent compared with 64 per cent).

There are conflicting opinions on whether job insecurity has increased in the UK during the 1990s.<sup>11</sup>

## Conclusions

Any single job is a combination of many different characteristics. How these characteristics combine, how individuals perceive them, and how they should be interpreted by the analyst, are all complex questions. Job

quality as a cut-and-dried concept is not feasible unless one is prepared to make value judgements about how important different job characteristics are in relation to each other.

UK users of labour market statistics have not expressed any interest in measures of the overall quality of employment. There is, however, considerable interest in statistics on the characteristics of employment.<sup>12</sup>

ONS is working in collaboration with users on a programme of continuous improvement to UK labour market statistics. This includes a number of recent and proposed improvements to the information available on employment conditions:

- improvements to short term earnings data following a review of the Average Earnings Index;
  - improved LFS questions on paid annual leave (introduced in autumn 1999);
  - new questions on employee take-up of parental leave (these are being tested this year and, if successful, will be introduced into the main survey in 2001); and
  - the proposed module on Lengths and Patterns of Working Time that is being added to the 2001 Labour Force Surveys in EU Member States.
- In taking this work forward, UK experience suggests that clarity of concepts, definitions and measurement methods is vital. International co-operation and exchange of national experience is vital in developing robust measures. The UK looks forward to contributing to future international developments.

### Further information

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## Notes

- 1 This is an updated version of a paper presented at a seminar on 'Measuring the quality of employment' hosted jointly by the ILO, Eurostat and UNECE, 3-5 May 2000. Further details of the seminar can be found at [www.unecce.org/stats/documents/2000.05.labour.htm](http://www.unecce.org/stats/documents/2000.05.labour.htm). I am grateful to Nigel Sturtard, ONS and Stephen Hicks, DTI for provision of LFS data and to Carmen Alpin, DTI for analyses of the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey. Marta Howarth, Craig Lindsay and Mehdi Hussain, ONS have provided useful comments. Any errors of fact and interpretation are nevertheless entirely the responsibility of the author.
- 2 The BHPS serves as the UK component of the European Community Household Panel.
- 3 Burchell, B., Deakin, S. and Honey, S., 'The Employment Status of Individuals in Non-Standard Employment', Employment Relations Research Series No. 6, Department of Trade and Industry (1999). Available at [www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar](http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar).
- 4 There are differences in coverage of the statistics across countries; see Chapter 5 of the 2000 OECD Employment Outlook for further details.
- 5 There is evidence that the Labour Force Survey tends to underestimate the number of people in the UK who find work through private employment agencies. See pp457-63.
- 6 See McGregor, A. and Sproull, A., *Employers' Labour Use Strategies: Analysis of a National Survey*, Employment Department Research Paper No. 83 (1991); Hunter, L. and McInnes, J., *Employers' Labour Use Strategies - Case Studies*, Employment Department Research Paper No. 87 (1991); and Cully, M., Woodland, S., O'Reilly, A. and Dix, G., *Britain at Work: As depicted by the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey*, Routledge, London (1999).
- 7 See Gregg, P. and Wadsworth, J., 'Job Tenure, 1975-98' in Gregg, P. and Wadsworth, J. (eds), *The State of Working Britain*, Manchester University Press, Manchester (1999).
- 8 The proportion of women returning to work who went back to their previous employer increased from 76 per cent in 1988 to 85 per cent by 1996. Note that the proportion of women returning to employment within a short time of childbirth also increased significantly over this period, from 45 per cent to 67 per cent. See Callender, C., Millward, N., Lissenburgh, S. and Forth, J., *Maternity Rights and Benefits in Britain 1996*, Department of Social Security Research Report No. 67, The Stationery Office (1997).
- 9 An example is Burgess, S. and Nickell, S., 'Labour Turnover in UK Manufacturing', pp 295-318, *Economica*, Vol. 57, No. 227, August, (1990).
- 10 Guest, D. and Conway, N., *How Dissatisfied Are British Workers? A Survey of Surveys*, Institute for Personnel Development, London (1999).
- 11 Guest and Conway op cit. argued that there is little evidence of any noticeable increase in perceived insecurity. In contrast, Burchell et al., *Job Insecurity and Work Intensification: Whose Flexibility?*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York, 1999, and the 1997 OECD Employment Outlook both concluded that insecurity increased between the 1980s and the 1990s.
- 12 To illustrate user concerns, the 'Labour Market Spotlight' feature in the year to March 2000 published information on full-time and part-time work, temporary work, working time and annual leave entitlements, teleworking, flexible working practices and, most frequently, employers' provision of job-related training.



Photo: Mo Wilson/FORMAT



## Technical note

## The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

The LFS analyses presented in this article use spring quarter data and are, therefore, based on comparable UK data. They are also based upon regressed LFS data (see pp 83-90, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2000 for a detailed explanation).

## Sampling and non-sampling error

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

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

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

## 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS)

The 1998 WERS was the fourth in a series of workplace surveys conducted in Britain, previous surveys being carried out in 1980, 1984 and 1990. The sponsors of the 1998 survey were the Department of Trade and Industry, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the Economic and Social Research Council, and the Policy Studies Institute.

The purpose of the survey is to collect a comprehensive range of factual and attitudinal data on employment relations in British workplaces. The survey does not cover Northern Ireland. Among the topics included in the 1998 survey were: personnel and human

resource management; equal opportunities; flexible working; training; collective bargaining structures and pay determination; trade union representation and activities; together with a wide range of contextual information on workplace characteristics and outcomes.

A comprehensive account of results from the 1998 survey is provided in Cully *et al.*, *Britain at Work*, Routledge, London, published in September 1999. An overview of first findings can be found at [www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar](http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar). Further information can also be obtained from the WERS98 Data Dissemination Service at [www.niesr.ac.uk/niesr/wers98/index.htm](http://www.niesr.ac.uk/niesr/wers98/index.htm). Copies of the Technical Report can be downloaded from this site.

## Design of the 1998 survey

The unit of observation in WERS is the workplace or establishment. The 1998 survey was drawn as a stratified random sample of all workplaces with 10 or more employees. In each workplace, the following research instruments were administered:

- a face to face interview with the senior manager in the workplace responsible for employee relations;
- where one or more employee representatives were present at the workplace, a second face to face interview was conducted with the senior employee representative. This interview only took place where management had identified a relevant employee representative and had given permission for them to be interviewed; and
- where management gave permission, a sample of employees at the workplace were given a self-completion questionnaire, which was returned direct to the fieldwork contractor. In workplaces with 10-25 employees, all employees were included in the sample. In workplaces with over 25 employees, a randomly chosen sample of exactly 25 employees was selected. This procedure means that the results of the employee questionnaire can be regarded as representative of all employees in Britain who work in workplaces with 10 or more employees.

The 1998 survey also included a panel element, re-interviewing managers in workplaces that responded to the 1990 survey.

The WERS results quoted in this article are derived mainly from responses to the employee questionnaire, together with some information obtained from the main management questionnaire.

## Fieldwork outcomes

Fieldwork for the 1998 survey began in autumn 1997 and ran through until June 1998. Full details are provided in the Technical Report.

In total, 2,191 managers were interviewed in the main cross-section element of the survey, a response rate of 80 per cent. In total, 947 workplaces also provided a response from a worker representative – this was an 82 per cent response rate, given that many workplaces had no worker representative present. Over 28,000 employee questionnaires were returned, 64 per cent of all questionnaires issued.

## Net benefits from new National Statistics and Datasphere websites

By Frances Sly, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics and Ian Roger, Lifelong Learning Directorate, Department for Education and Employment

## Key points

The National Statistics website:

- This site provides a single entry point to official statistics, arranged in twelve subject-based themes such as labour market and education and training.

- The core of the site is 'StatBase', an on-line encyclopaedia of official statistics which holds a large selection of government statistics, all accessible and downloadable free of charge. It also provides detailed descriptions of government statistical data sources, statistical products and services, and all the relevant contact points.

- The site also includes all National Statistics press releases, news, articles and information about products and services and, increasingly, publications on-line.

- An e-mail facility allows stakeholders to provide their views on National Statistics plans.

The DfEE 'Datasphere' website:

- This site enables planners to locate high quality national, regional and sectoral data and analyses on the labour, learning and skills markets. Linking three separate DfEE statistical websites and the National Statistics site, 'Datasphere' has at its heart a unique index and search facility allowing the user quickly and easily to locate the information they need from across all these sites.

- The three DfEE websites over-arched by Datasphere are:

**DfEE Statistics** – holding a wide range of statistics covering education, training and employment;

**Skillsbase** – holding skills-related data and commentary with current and projected trends at national, regional and sectoral levels;

**Skillnet** – the Skills and Enterprise Network site, holding summaries of the latest trends and research for planners and decision-makers.

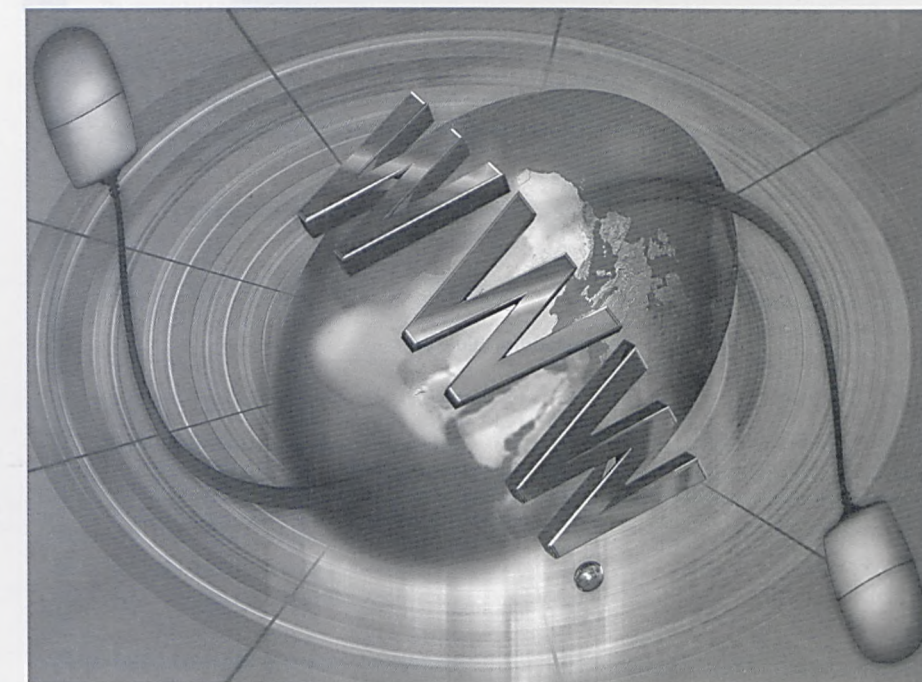


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

**Earlier this year, the Government announced two major website initiatives: the National Statistics site and DfEE's 'Datasphere' site. This article explains why the two sites were established, what they contain and how they can bring real benefits to labour market, education and training planners and decision makers in their work.**

## Introduction

AS PART of the launch of National Statistics in June, the new National Statistician, Len Cook, announced that the most important statistics gathered by the Government would be available free of charge on the new National Statistics website. The site is arranged in twelve subject-based themes – ranging from the economy to population, and including labour market, and education and training – which bring together all National Statistics in a logical, user-friendly format accessible to anyone with an interest in or need for official statistics.

Also in June, the Government's Minister for Lifelong Learning launched DfEE's new 'Datasphere'

site. Aimed at planners and decision-makers, Datasphere offers overarching access to three separate DfEE websites holding statistics, information and analyses on the labour, learning and skills markets. It also links directly to relevant parts of the National Statistics site.

Initial customer feedback indicates that both websites have been well received by users. Reviews of the National Statistics website welcome the structure, which makes finding what the visitor needs from the thousands of pages surprisingly easy. Visitors to Datasphere like the idea of a single overarching access point to the main web sources of government infor-



Figure 1 National Statistics: labour market theme

**labour market**

- introduction
- what's new
- theme description
- articles & key tables
- books, releases and CDs
- services
- contact point
- links to other sites
- StatBase® datasets
- sources of data
- your views

**labour market**

This Theme brings together information and statistics about our working lives.

It covers statistics about the

- Personal characteristics and work experience of those people who have a job as well as those who don't
- The sort of occupations and industries in which people work
- Travel-to-work arrangements
- Pay and earnings from employment
- Employers their demand for labour and their employment costs
- Industrial relations between employers and employees
- Arrangements for achieving Health and Safety at work

mation on the labour, learning and skills markets at national, regional and sectoral levels. Many report that Datasphere's key function of searching and linking across sites opens up access to information of which they were previously unaware.

### The information age

As the UK shifts increasingly towards a more knowledge-focused economy, access to quality data as and when required by customers will become increasingly important. Those involved in planning and in making business decisions need information which is accurate, reliable and timely in order to make properly informed decisions.

The digital age that is dawning offers opportunities to benefit from electronic forms of publishing and to make better use of the Internet as a means of communicating electronically. These could significantly improve the timeliness, flexibility and range of information that government information providers can make available to their partners and users.

Hard copy publications like *Labour Market Trends* and the Skills and Enterprise Network's *Labour Market Quarterly Report* will of course continue to play a major role in keeping planners, analysts and decision-makers informed of the latest trends in the labour, learning and skills markets. The aim is to offer users the choice of format to suit the way they work – and the evidence is clear that the share of users wishing to access information via the Internet is growing substantially.

### National Statistics

The new arrangements for National Statistics, designed to ensure the quality, integrity and relevance of official statistics, cover outputs decided by ministers as providing a comprehensive and meaningful description of the UK economy and society. National Statistics will be an important anchor for the knowledge economy. By making an increasing range of National Statistics outputs available free of charge on the website, it will support the aims of 'e-government'<sup>1</sup> and the requirements of customers as we move into the digital age.

### How the website is organised

The National Statistics website aims to provide a single entry point to official statistics. It has been designed to allow the user a number of routes by which to navigate the site. One way is to select a subject ('theme') of interest – such as the labour market (see Figure 1). On these pages may be found news on latest data releases and publications, information on services, background information in articles, and samples of data and analyses in the form of articles or tables. Links can be followed to more comprehensive information in other areas of the site ('StatBase' and First Releases, for example).

The website also contains a 'Your views' page for each theme. Consultation and planning documents will be placed here and an e-mail facility allows stakeholders to provide their views on National Statistics plans. In addition, a registration facility will allow users to register their interest in future consultations for a theme (in which case they will be alerted to the posting of future consultation documents on the site) and/or their interest in receiving details of National Statistics products and services.

The user can also see and download complete press releases (First Releases and others) very soon after they are published. Seamless links to other government departments' websites allow access to all statistical releases covered by the National Statistics umbrella. Links are also provided to other websites providing statistical information and analysis such as those of Nomis® (see the article 'Nomis via the Web', pp349-52, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2000), DfEE, DTI and the Equal Opportunities Commission. This top area of the website is updated every day, some of it automatically drawing on information fed in through the more detailed areas of the site.

The core of the site is StatBase, an on-line encyclopaedia of official statistics. This database holds a large selection of government statistics, all accessible and downloadable free of

charge. It also provides detailed descriptions of all the UK Government Statistical Service's data sources, derived analyses, all its statistical products and services, and all the relevant contact points. It consists of four main elements. 'StatSearch', 'StatStore', 'TimeZone' and 'TextSearch'.

● **StatSearch** – provides a guide to the sort of statistics that are available from each part of government and gives a range of details about each, e.g. how and when they were obtained, what subjects they cover, in what format they are produced, when, how and where a customer can get hold of them. It can be searched (see Figure 2) using a three-tier hierarchical searching system based on themes (e.g. education), subjects within themes (e.g. primary schools) or topics within subjects (e.g. pupil numbers). StatSearch includes detailed descriptions of all the statistical censuses, surveys, administrative systems (sources) and derived analyses managed by the Government Statistical Service (GSS).

StatSearch includes details of all National Statistics press releases, publications, databases, CD-ROMs, and other services (described as products) – as well as the contacts for each. It also includes details of all the datasets available in the database with links to Statstore to allow datasets to be viewed, and the contact for each dataset, who can provide more specific figures if the dataset does not give the user exactly what they require.

● **StatStore** – contains the actual datasets referred to within StatSearch. They can be accessed from a list in alphabetical order or selected via a two-tier hierarchical search of theme (e.g. education) and subject (e.g. primary schools) to give a subset of the list of datasets. They can either be 'cross-sectional tables' (multi-dimensional) or 'time-series tables' where time is always one of the dimensions. Datasets may either be viewed on the screen or downloaded to your own PC. All datasets are free.

Figure 2 National Statistics: StatSearch result

**STATSEARCH - The Catalogue View**

The catalogue has a three level hierarchy: Theme, Subject (within Theme) and Topic (within Subject). For detailed instructions click the 'Help' button.

Themes: Labour Market  
Subjects: Labour Force - general  
Topics: Economic activity

Documents Found	Number Found
Sources: The Joint Unemployment & Vacancies Operating System Cohort	5
Analyses: Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Religion Report	1
Products: Nomis®	26
Datasets: Labour Force Survey: Economic Activity by Ethnic Group: Not...	57

● **TimeZone** – is designed to meet the needs of economic and socio-economic users. It allows the user to access, and download directly to a desktop PC, the complete histories of most of the time-series published in ONS' major economic publications, whether they be First Releases or compendia volumes such as *Economic Trends*. It also works in a hierarchical way giving the choice of selecting a Release, then a table within a Release, then a series within a table.

TimeZone is not a suitable option for everyone because it does not contain much explanatory information (metadata) about the statistics and relies on knowledge of the unique four character codes used to identify different time-series. These codes can be found, however, in ONS' main economic publications, including *Labour Market Trends* and the labour market statistics First Release.

● **TextSearch** – is a facility which allows the user to enter a string of text and then initiate either a quick search of just the titles and descriptions of each of the records held on 'StatBase', or an extended search which looks at a more extensive range of the information held for each record.

There is also a section aimed at students with indications of how government statistics can help meet the needs of the national curriculum. In addition it is planned to make all hard-

copy books issued by ONS available on the website. Initially they will be as .pdf files which can be read on-screen, free of charge. Some publications are already on the website and it is hoped that *Labour Market Trends* will be available in this way shortly. Other titles, including back issues, will be added over the coming months. Finally, there are contact e-mail addresses for users to seek help in locating the information they are seeking and to feedback comments.

### Future developments

This is only a first step, however. ONS is aiming gradually to move towards electronic publishing using the latest digital technology to make it possible for readers to navigate through books and journals on-line and to download sections to a PC. Printed books will continue to be available and on-line ordering of them is being developed.

Organising such an array of information in a user-friendly way is a great challenge. User feedback is being sought actively and improvements will be made to the site in the light of comments. Equally, given the size of the website, changes may take some time to implement.

ONS will be looking at its data access arrangements with the aim of making all data held electronically freely available via the website, although there will continue to be a charge for services.



Figure 3 A search on Datasphere showing the multi-site search results

**DfEE** Introduction Section Index and Search Further Help

Search Results

Key Skills and Enterprise Network DfEE Statistics Skillsbase National Statistics

233 results out of 2486 documents searched

SEN261  
Job prospects for graduates are improving. Major graduate recruiters expected an increase of almost 18% in the numbers of vacancies they were seeking to fill with graduates in 1995 compared to 1994. The Association of Graduate Recruiters found that more than two-thirds of employers with formal graduate entry and training Programmes also recruited graduates into positions outside the schemes. - this is an .html file

Contents  
One of the key aims of the Skills task Force (STF) is to identify areas where there is a mismatch between skill supply and demand. Despite the apparent scale of basic skill deficiencies, few employers refer to a lack of numeracy or literacy skills as a problem when recruiting. There is a shift in the demand for intermediate level skills, from lower intermediate (craft) skills to higher intermediate skills (associate professional). - this is an .html file

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION - Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom 1999  
Home What's new Search Subjects SiteMap Feedback Links Help STATISTICS OF EDUCATION - Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom 1999 Students in further and higher(1) education by type of course, mode of study(2), gender and subject group, during 1998/99(3,4) - this is an .html file

Would you like to search again?  
Higher Education Search

Searching All Skillnet Statistics Skillbase National Statistics

## Datasphere

DfEE's Datasphere website has been designed to meet the needs of planners and decision-makers involved with helping the labour, learning and skills markets to operate effectively. Whether at national, regional, local or sectoral level, they share a common need for information to assist with this work.

The need for accurate, reliable and timely labour market, education and training information will become even more important as organisations gear themselves up to the forthcoming launch of the Learning and Skills Council and its local arms. The Council will take a strongly strategic focus on assessment of the labour market and associated learning and skill needs. Drawing on information at local, regional, national and sectoral levels, LSC assessments mean that the Council will bring about an even

greater demand for high-quality data and analysis, right down to grass roots level.

Datasphere was introduced in response to a number of recommendations made by government ministers, DfEE officials, and by DfEE's key partners, namely that:

- planners and decision-makers should have access to quality-assured data on the Internet;
- the data should be supported by analysis to help inform the user;
- there should be significantly greater coherence in the development of DfEE websites on labour market, learning and skills issues;
- the focus should be on meeting the information needs of key partners; and
- the initiative should be in line with the 'Modernising Government' drive.

### What is Datasphere?

Datasphere enables planners to

locate high quality national, regional and sectoral data and analyses on the labour, learning and skills markets. Linking three separate DfEE statistical websites and the National Statistics site, Datasphere has at its heart a unique index and search facility allowing the user to locate quickly and easily the information they need from across all these sites.

Datasphere is strongly user-focused. From the conception of this initiative, a group of DfEE officials driving it forward listened to advice and guidance from representatives of the site's key users to ensure that it provided the information and intelligence needed in a user-friendly fashion.

### What's on Datasphere?

The two key items on the Datasphere site are the index and search facilities:

The **index** is a list of the key items on which users are likely to seek information, grouped under the broad headings of 'labour market', 'learning', 'skills' and 'general'. Each item is an active link, meaning that the user will be taken to the relevant information on a particular member site simply by clicking their mouse on the item itself.

The **search** facility offers a system of accessing data more precisely. The Datasphere search mechanism allows the user to search across all three DfEE sites and the National Statistics site for the specific information they need. *Figure 3* shows an example of multi-site search results.

The three DfEE websites overarched by Datasphere are 'DfEE Statistics', 'Skillsbase' and 'Skillnet':

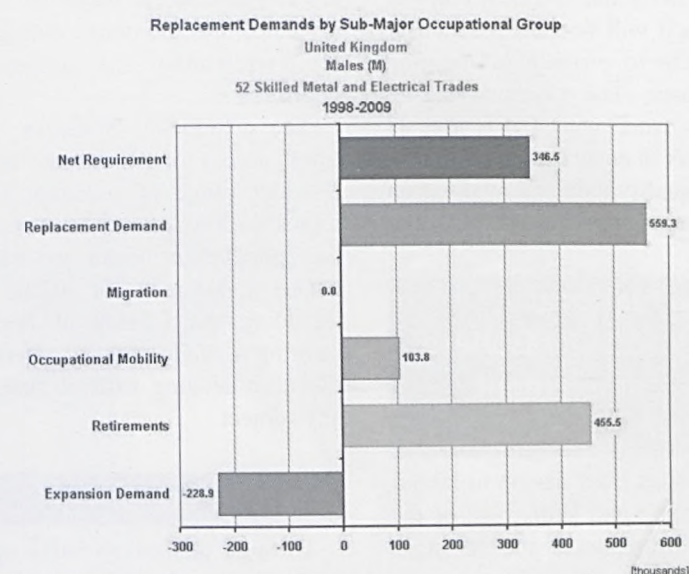
- **DfEE Statistics** – this website provides a wide range of statistics covering education, training and employment in a variety of formats (PDF/HTML/Excel). As well as providing information published in DfEE Statistical First Releases, Bulletins and Volumes, there are also links to other information including performance tables and National Statistics labour market data. Information can be searched for by keyword, or subject category, and publications are displayed with the most recently published information available first.

- **Skillsbase** – this new website provides easy access to high quality and reliable national and regional skills-related data on labour market, education and skills information.

At the heart of Skillsbase is an up-to-date, interactive database containing the latest round of projections of occupations and qualifications prepared by the Institute for Employment Research in collaboration with Cambridge Econometrics, along with National Statistics data on employment, economic activity rates, education and training participation, vacancies, unemployment and earnings. Users can produce made-to-order charts and tables (as seen in *Figure 4*) or even download the data sets. The site also includes commentary on current trends in skills supply and demand and notes

Figure 4 An example of data and analysis from Skillsbase

This section of the database presents an analysis of replacement demand by occupation based on the historical and projected data on occupational employment, together with estimates of flows and age structure taken from the Labour Force Survey.



on interpretation as well as information on methodology, terminology, data sources and references. In addition, the site's library holds a comprehensive collection of downloadable reports on skills, including all of the National Skills Task Force's publications.

This site also offers 'Inforum' – an on-line bulletin board and chat room – which enables visitors to communicate with each other about issues relating to labour market data collection and dissemination. It will help co-ordinate labour market research and activity relating to skills carried out by organisations such as Regional Development Agencies, National Training Organisations, Government Offices and the Learning and Skills Council. Pre-arranged on-line discussions with experts will also be set up on Inforum in response to user needs. They will offer users an opportunity to get expert advice and guidance on specific topics or problems relating to labour market data collection and use.

- **Skillnet** – the Skills and Enterprise Network website. The Network pro-

vides regular summaries of all the latest developments in the UK and European labour, learning and skills markets. These include quarterly mailings on labour market trends, the latest research and development publications and conference reports.

Key themes covered by the Network include: training; young people; qualifications; education; skills; the labour market; equal opportunities; small firms; industrial and occupational change; and management and supervision.

Key Electronic versions of all the quarterly and annual publications mailed out to Network members are downloadable from the site.

### Customer needs and future developments

Much of the traditional labour market information is already available at the local level from Nomis<sup>®</sup>, whose website can be accessed through a link from Datasphere. But some users are asking for more localised data on the learning and skills markets as well. DfEE has already begun to explore how best to quality assure such



localised data and its analysis. It is likely that the network of Regional Development Agencies will continue to be involved in consultations on how they can play a key role in taking this aspect forward.

It is also likely that the Learning and Skills Council will become a key user and will help to provide information for Datasphere. The Council will be expected to work with DfEE and its other partners in ensuring the availability of high quality data and analysis on the labour, learning and skills markets.

### How the National Statistics and Datasphere websites complement each other

Both websites offer access to labour market, learning and skills data of the sort needed by planners and decision-makers. But care has been taken to avoid unwarranted duplication of data wherever possible.

The three DfEE websites overarched by Datasphere draw, in varying degrees, on ONS data that appear on the National Statistics site. But the

DfEE websites contain analysis of these data by DfEE officials that has been specially focused on meeting the intelligence needs of planners and decision-makers in the labour, learning and skills markets. And the data themselves are re-presented in ways that meet the planners' specific needs, with guidance on interpretation and analysis where appropriate.

The National Statistics website offers access to, and information about, a wider range of statistics, covering topics such as prices, economic statistics, population, health and welfare. It covers a vast range of official sources including the Census of Population, offering a single point of reference for the user needing official statistics on any subject.

### Conclusion

Through this co-operative approach to developing their digital information systems, ONS and DfEE will significantly improve the provision of labour market, education and training information to the public in general. At the same time, the new post-16 environment created by the establishment of

the Learning and Skills Council and its local arms will place greater demands on planners and decision-makers for up to date, easily accessible, high quality intelligence on the labour, learning and skills markets, at national, regional, local and sectoral levels. The development of the National Statistics and Datasphere websites offers users access to much of the intelligence they need. Officials from both organisations plan to continue their co-operative working to ensure that the information needs of key partners continue to be met.

### Locating the National Statistics And Datasphere websites

National Statistics can be found at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

Datasphere can be found on the DfEE's main website, at [www.dfes.gov.uk/datasphere](http://www.dfes.gov.uk/datasphere)

### Note

The Government has set a target of 2005 for electronic access to all government services. See 'e-government, a strategic framework for public services in the information age', Cabinet Office, April 2000.

## Recruitment agencies in the UK

By **Ulrike Hotopp**, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

### Key points

- Recruitment agencies are a diversified and strategically important part of Britain's modern service economy. Market information about this industry provides widely differing estimates of the size of sector measured in temporary placements.

- DTI commissioned a survey to examine the sector. This complements the existing sources of primary information, both based on surveys, and allows the strengths and weaknesses of current market information to be highlighted.

- The LFS underestimates the number of temporary agency workers in Britain. The main reason for this underestimation appears to be the specific methodology of the LFS and the lack of awareness by agency workers of their employment status;

- Estimates provided by the main trade association, the Recruitment and Employment Confederation (REC, formerly the Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services, FRES), overestimate the number of temporary agency workers; and

- The DTI results suggest that the ONS quarterly inquiry into the distributive and service sector industries provides the most reliable estimate of agency activity in Britain.

- The DTI survey confirms that the sector is characterised by a large number of small enterprises.

- Most of the temporary workers employed by the industry are male. There is also a distinct difference in the occupational profile of men and women.

- Two of the primary sources (LFS and REC) provide time series information that shows a strong increase in the number of temporary workers placed by agencies over the past few years.

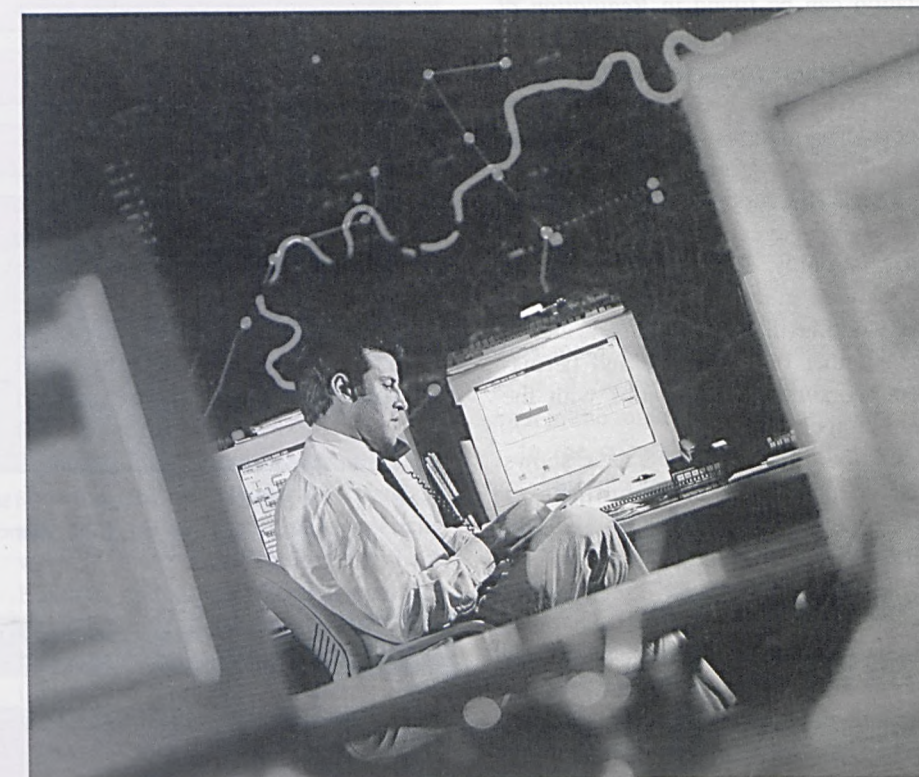


Photo: TELEGRAPH COLLEGE LIBRARY

**The recruitment industry is gaining importance in most industrialised countries. Information about the sector is limited. A survey commissioned by DTI shows that existing sources of information provide widely differing estimates of the extent of temporary placements in the labour market.**

### Introduction

THE FOLLOWING article summarises the results of a survey of employment agencies commissioned by the DTI in 1998 and conducted in 1999 by the Bostock Marketing Group (BMG).

In this article the term 'agency' will be used for all types of businesses interviewed. Agencies typically operate in one of three ways: by supplying or finding workers with particular skills in particular sectors; through general operators supplying workers of all kinds within their locality; and through specialist agencies dealing with head-hunting, out-placement or information provision. Common to all is that the agency acts as an intermediary or chan-

nel through which parties find each other for the purpose of doing work or getting work done.

The survey was commissioned to enable DTI to estimate costs and benefits of proposed changes in employment agency legislation. The review of the legislation proposes a complete overhaul of the existing legislation, which is nearly 25 years old, with the aim of simplifying and reducing the number of regulations. It also seeks to increase clarity in the contractual relationships in the sector by spelling out information that has to be provided to workers and hirers. By limiting the circumstances when 'temp to perm fees' may be



charged – i.e. fees charged by agencies when a temporary worker becomes permanent staff of a hirer – the new regulations seek to promote labour market flexibility. Details of the proposed regulation can be found in *Regulation of the Private Recruitment Industry, A Consultation Document*, DTI, May 1999. The DTI website address for agency regulations is <http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/agyreg/index.htm>.

The BMG survey confirms that the employment agency sector continues to grow strongly. Respondents highlight an increase in both the number of people working in the sector itself and in the number of temporary and permanent workers who find jobs with the help of agencies.

Figure 1, based on LFS data, shows that the industry has been growing over the past several years (1992-1998), reflecting wider changes in the economy and society which have seen greater labour market participation and more flexible patterns of working. The BMG survey also poses significant questions about the accuracy of the LFS and REC survey data series in terms of the numbers employed and placed by the sector.

Figure 2 presents the data provided by REC. The data for 1998/99, for example, are calculated on the basis of 638 usable answers from a survey population of 11,950 establishments. This sample reflected 8.4 per cent of the population.

Despite the significant differences in the estimates of the number of temporary agency workers between the two surveys, both show the main trend is very much one of a steady increase.

### Results of the BMG Survey

The sample for the DTI survey, conducted by BMG, was selected from the Standard Industrial Classification Class 74.50: labour recruitment and provision of personnel. The sample was originally selected to reflect the size distribution of agencies according to the number of staff employed in the agency establishment itself. Upon inspection, however, it was found that many of the original statistics on the number of people employed at the establishments

Figure 1 Numbers of agency 'temps' measured by the Labour Force Survey; Great Britain

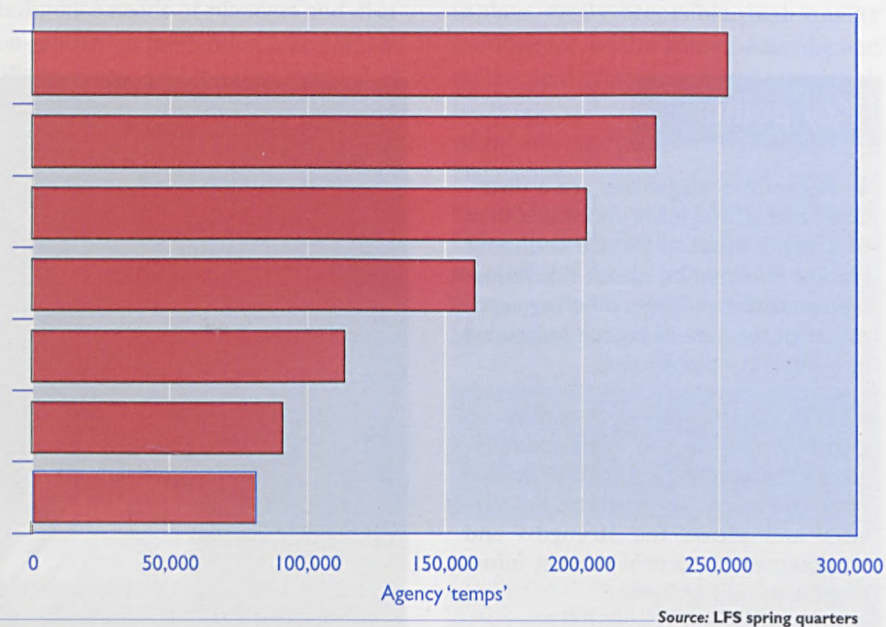
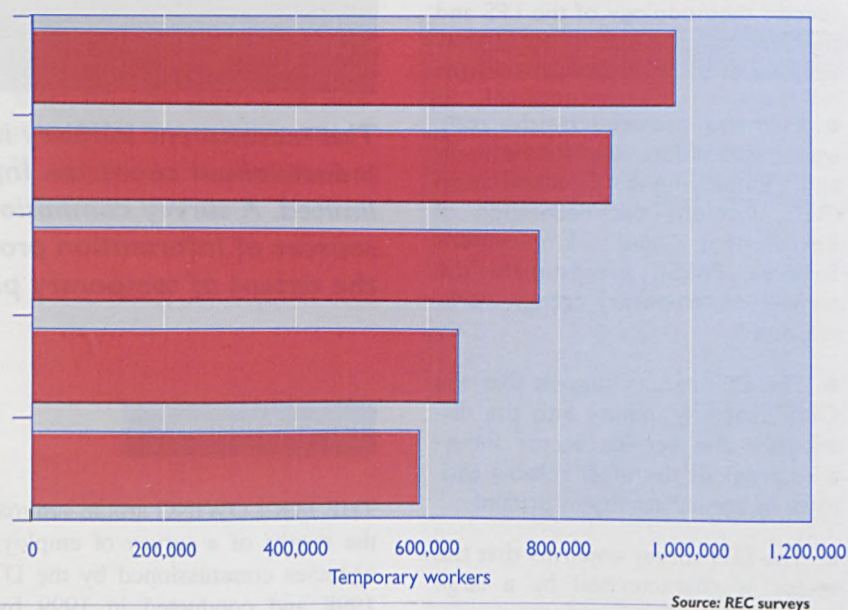


Figure 2 Numbers of temporary workers on payroll; Recruitment and Employment Confederation



were incorrect as they included both the workers placed by the agency and staff working for the agency. While the sample was subsequently corrected for this, it resulted in an under-representation of the required number of large agencies (for more information on methodological issues, see *technical note*).

In total, the BMG survey covered 1,218 establishments in Great Britain. Interviews were conducted by tele-

phone. The response rate varied from question to question, the lowest being for questions asking for financial information. There were also differences in response rates according to the occupational groups of workers to be placed. Agencies serving the IT sector were more likely to have and provide figures than those filling secretarial or catering jobs, suggesting a possible bias in the results.

The survey was conducted in January 1999, a month commonly perceived within the industry as providing a trough in recruitment activity. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the results.

### Agencies

The sector itself directly employs a workforce of 78,000. Most agencies, however, have less than 10 employees. Many of the small agencies are new entrants to the market and they tend to be single-site establishments. Some 37 per cent of those directly employed work in single-site establishments. Agencies with over 100 direct employees account for approximately 15 per cent of the industry.

Some 63 per cent of agencies provide both temporary and permanent job-finding services, while 23 per cent specialise in permanent services and 14 per cent specialise in temporary work. Single-site agencies are more likely to specialise in temporary placements than agencies with more sites (73 per cent and 51 per cent respectively).

Only 10 per cent of establishments had been in the market for more than 10 years, and 39 per cent of the establishments are new entrants (less than two years old). New entrants in the manufacturing industry account for 29 per cent of firms while in the hotels and restaurants sector the figure is 41 per cent, and in financial mediation it is 33 per cent. It should be borne in mind that these comparative figures have been derived using a different method of data collection and are limited to VAT registered companies.<sup>1</sup>

The BMG data estimates industry turnover at around £12 billion. The ONS quarterly inquiry<sup>2</sup> estimates turnover to be £13.8 billion, while the REC estimate is £14 billion.

The regional distribution of agencies shows a North/South divide. Some 53 per cent of all recruitment agencies were in the South (South East, East, London, and South West) accounting for 45 per cent of staff employed directly by agencies themselves. The North (Yorkshire and the Humber, North West, North East, and Scotland) accounts for 33 per cent of employees

directly employed, but only 26 per cent of agencies.

### People who are placed by agencies as temporary workers

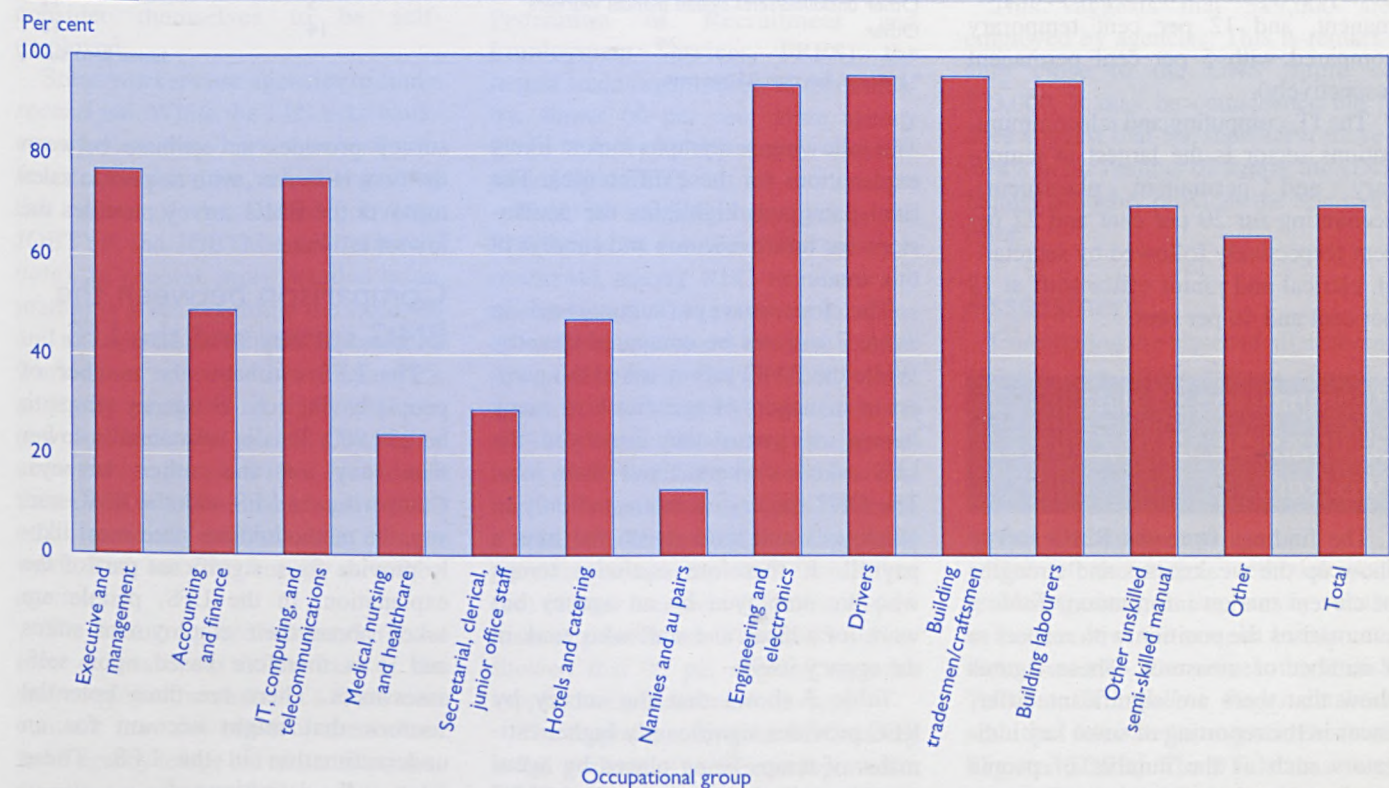
The range of skills and occupations of people working as agency temps reflects the economy as a whole. The following paragraphs briefly illustrate this.

Most temporary workers supplied by agencies are male (70 per cent of all temporary workers), although there are substantial variations between professions. Figure 3 shows the proportion of men in the main occupational groups.

In the occupations building labourers, building tradesmen/craftsmen, drivers, and engineering and electronics, more than 90 per cent of temporary workers are men. In the occupations nannies and au-pairs, or medical, nursing and healthcare men account for only around 20 per cent.

Table 1 shows that there are statistically significant differences between

Figure 3 Men as a proportion of all temporary workers supplied





the distribution of men and women across occupational groups. Some 25 per cent of female agency temps work as secretarial, clerical and junior office staff compared with 4 per cent of male agency temps. On the other hand, 17 per cent of males work in engineering and electronics and 16 per cent as drivers. For female staff, these figures are 3 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. Because some agencies tend to specialise in specific professions this naturally affects the gender composition of their workforce.

### People who are placed by agencies as permanent workers

Most agencies provide permanent workers as well as temporary workers. *Table 2* shows that permanent placements provide for a different occupational distribution. This is particularly marked in the area of professional employment such as executive and management, which accounts for a significantly larger share of permanent placements. Drivers, engineering and electronics workers and unskilled workers are more likely to be employed on a temporary basis (10 per cent temporary compared with 4 per cent permanent, and 12 per cent temporary compared with 5 per cent permanent respectively).

The IT, computing and telecommunications sector is the largest in temporary and permanent placements, accounting for 20 per cent and 22 per cent respectively followed by secretarial, clerical and junior office staff at 18 per cent and 10 per cent.

### Comparison of data sources on agency workers

The findings from the BMG survey show up the weaknesses and strengths of current market information. *Table 3* summarises the position with respect to a number of measures. These figures show that there are significant differences in the reporting of some key indicators such as the number of people employed and the number of temps.

Table 1 Distribution of temporary workers supplied, by occupation

	Men	Women	Per cent All
Executive and management	1	1	1
Accounting and finance	3	8	5
IT, computing, and telecommunications	21	16	22
Medical, nursing and healthcare	1	5	2
Secretarial, clerical, junior office staff	4	25	10
Hotels and catering	3	7	3
Nannies and au pairs	*	1	*
Engineering and electronics	17	3	12
Drivers	16	2	10
Building tradesmen/craftsmen	5	1	3
Building labourers	3	*	2
Other unskilled/semi-skilled manual workers	12	13	12
Other	14	19	16

Source: BMG Survey

\* Indicates less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 2 Distribution of permanent and temporary workers supplied, by occupation

	Permanent	Per cent Temporary
Executive and management	13	1
Accounting and finance	12	5
IT, computing, and telecommunications	20	22
Medical, nursing and healthcare	3	2
Secretarial, clerical, junior office staff	18	10
Hotels and catering	2	3
Nannies and au pairs	*	*
Engineering and electronics	8	12
Drivers	4	10
Building tradesmen/craftsmen	1	3
Building labourers	1	2
Other unskilled/semi-skilled manual workers	5	12
Other	14	16

Source: BMG Survey

\* Indicates less than 0.5 per cent.

The following paragraphs look at likely explanations for these differences. The final paragraph highlights the conclusions for future research and surveys in this area.

The four surveys summarised in *Table 3* can not be compared directly. While the BMG survey asked the owners or managers of agencies how many 'temps' or 'perms' they employed, the LFS asked workers about their jobs. The ONS inquiry<sup>2</sup> is interested only in employees and workers on the hirer's payroll. It therefore excludes temps who are employed by an agency but work for a hirer, and staff who work in the agency itself.

*Table 3* shows that the survey by REC provides significantly higher estimates of temps being placed by agencies than the LFS survey. The BMG

survey provides an estimate between the two. However, with respect to sales turnover the BMG survey provides the lowest estimate.

### Comparison between the BMG survey and the LFS

The LFS estimates the number of people having jobs as agency temps to be 239,000. This is substantially lower than any of the other surveys. Comparing the LFS with the BMG survey, the methodologies used most likely provide for a significant part of the explanation. In the LFS, people are asked about their employment status and it is therefore based upon self-assessment. There are three potential sources that might account for an underestimation in the LFS. These relate to the definitions of:

Table 3 Statistics on agency employment from various sources

Measure	BMG (GB)	LFS (GB)	REC (UK)	ONS (UK)
Turnover (1997/8) (£ millions)	12,000	n.a.	14,000	13,800
Number of establishments	9,900	n.a.	9,200	n.a.
Proportion of turnover from temps (%)	73	n.a.	93	n.a.
Number of people directly employed	78,000 <sup>a</sup>	88,000 <sup>b</sup>	63,134 <sup>c</sup>	523,000 <sup>d</sup>
Number of temps	557,000 <sup>a</sup>	239,000 <sup>b</sup>	878,619 <sup>d</sup>	n.a.
Men as a proportion of temps (%)	70	47	n.a.	n.a.
Number placed into permanent jobs (1997/8)	600,000	n.a.	378,760	n.a.

Source: BMG Survey

a January 1999.  
b Winter 1998/9.  
c April 1998.  
d November 1997.  
e December 1998.

- self-employment;
- second jobs; and
- fixed term contracts.

The BMG survey suggests that 14 per cent of agency temps are *self-employed*. However, many respondents in the LFS survey might not consider themselves agency workers. For example, the LFS identifies 40,000 *self-employed* people in clerical and secretarial jobs and 8,000 nurses, both occupations in which agencies play a substantial role. The biggest nursing agency is currently not an employer (this may change in due course), suggesting that many of the workers who find jobs with this agency might consider themselves to be self-employed.

Some workers use agencies to find a *second job*. While the LFS asks workers whether they have a second job, fewer questions are asked regarding the nature of the second job (e.g. JOBTYP and JOBTMP, see *technical note*). In general, more detailed information is given regarding the main job and one can assume that a respondent's working as a temp for an agency is generally regarded as a *second job*, and not the main job. For example, among those people with a second job there are 50,000 nurses and 30,000 other associate professionals in care work. Both are areas heavily served by agencies.

The final group are workers on *fixed term contracts*. As in the case of the self-employed, workers on a fixed term contract may not consider themselves to be agency temps but rather as professionals, e.g. teachers or as employees of

their workplace. These include approximately 6,000 teachers at all levels. Again, many of these are supplied by agencies.

Although it is not possible to put exact figures to these three elements, it is considered that, taken together, the results from the BMG survey are a plausible estimate.

### Comparison between the BMG survey and the REC survey

The survey conducted by the Recruitment and Employment Confederation (REC, formerly the Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services, FRES), the largest trade organisation in this industry, shows 60 per cent more agency temps than the BMG survey commissioned by the DTI.

First, the methodology used by the REC has to be examined. The survey is conducted among REC members and non-members. This may lead to a bias as members are more likely to answer the questionnaire. Only 48 per cent of agencies asked in 1999 were members of REC. Some 42 per cent of agencies have no formal links to trade associations. The membership of REC contains a relatively large number of agencies providing temporary staff. Only 8 per cent of their members specialise in permanent placements. The BMG survey showed that 23 per cent of agencies supplied only permanent workers.

The response rate of the REC survey is 7-8 per cent. The figures reported in *Table 3* have been grossed-up by REC

from this base.

### Comparison between the BMG survey and ONS' quarterly inquiry into distributive and service sector industries

The ONS inquiry is a measure of employment based on a survey of employers (see *technical note*). It does not differentiate between employees of the agencies who work in the agencies themselves and workers hired to other businesses who are effectively employees of the agencies. It does not, however, include those that are not employed by the agencies, i.e. either self-employed or employed by the hirer.

Only a few adjustments have therefore to be made to be able to compare the BMG estimate of 557,000 temps with the ONS estimate of 523,000 employees of agencies.

Starting from the 557,000 of the BMG:

- deduct those working abroad (negligible);
- deduct those who were employed by the hirer or self-employed. It is estimated that this could be (at least) 19 per cent of temps – or 106,000; and
- add in agency staff: 78,000.

This suggests that 529,000 are employed by agencies. This is remarkably close to the ONS figure of 523,000. It may be coincidence but it does suggest that for short-term movements in the number of temps, the ONS inquiry probably provides the best indicator.

### Assessment

Considering the biases of all different surveys, the BMG survey commissioned by DTI seems to give a reasonable picture of the industry, although it also has methodological problems which will need to be addressed in any further sectoral surveys.

One of the major methodological problems arising in any survey relates to the source of the sample. In this case there were two alternatives: the British Telecom (BT) *Yellow Pages* database and the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The BT database was chosen because of the completeness of



individual records. The use of the IDBR would have required extra work by matching the IDBR details with a list of business telephone numbers etc., which would have increased time and expense. However, the number of records in the IDBR is considerably larger than in the BT database. Some of the difference may be due to the fact that records in the BT database are more up to date, although it has not been possible to confirm this. Other things being equal, e.g. the distribution within the two populations and the proportion of invalid records, it is estimated that a survey using the IDBR could have produced an estimate 6 per cent higher.

The IDBR includes more large agencies – measured by the number of staff working for the agencies – than does the BT database. In some cases, agency temps who work for hirers may have been counted as staff working for the agency, an error that also appears to occur in the BT data set, but to a lesser extent. It is considered that, for the most part, the BT database records just the office staff. The difference in treatment of temps for measurement is hinted at by the observation that the number with over 100 staff in the IDBR is 14 times higher than the BT database.

Any further survey or research done in this industry would require a clean-

ing up of existing databases in order to get a fuller picture of the sector and its role in the economy.

### Conclusion

The employment agency industry is a new and very dynamic sector in the British economy. It plays a considerable role in providing jobs for those who are not necessarily interested in permanent employment for whatever reason and therefore contributes substantially to the creation of a flexible labour market. Some 42 per cent of those who work in temporary jobs do so because it best fits their lifestyle (Workplace Employee Relations Survey, WERS 98). Additionally employers can use agency temps to cover for short-term needs. The marginal effect can be significant for many businesses, and according to WERS 98, 28 per cent of all workplaces currently use agency temps.

The growth of the industry makes it increasingly important to have methodologically sound data on it. The absence of reliable information makes it difficult for both the industry and policy makers to estimate the effect of outside changes on the industry.

This article has shown that the existing sources on information based on surveys still lack methodological soundness. The study commissioned by

the DTI has shed some light on the weaknesses of other studies, and shows that there is scope for improvements in the existing methods of data collection and recording.

### Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank Paul Teasdale for his substantial contribution to the design of the research, and interpretation of the results, which cannot be recorded in every detail.

### Notes

- 1 'Survival rates of VAT registered businesses in each industrial sector', SME Statistics Unit, DTI 1995.
- 2 ONS monthly and quarterly inquiries into distributive and service sector industries.

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### Technical note

The article compared results from 4 different surveys of employment agencies. They are all based on different methodologies which are briefly outlined below.

#### (i) The Bostock Marketing Group (BMG) survey

The population surveyed comprised establishments in the SIC 74.50: Labour recruitment and provision of personnel. It used the BT *Yellow Pages* database as the sampling frame. Quotas were set for the number of completed interviews according to size bands. The sample consists of 1,218 establishments of a total of 9,940 in the BT database. It became clear during the research that in some establishments classified on the BT database as having 50 or more employees the number did include both categories of workers, agency staff and agency workers. This led to adjustments of the

weights and had consequences on the grossing-up. It also caused under achievements of set quotas as can be seen from *Table 4*. There might still be some tendency to overestimate the number of larger establishments. *Table 5* gives the revised distribution.

The interviews were conducted over the telephone and were designed to last about 20 to 25 minutes. The interviews took place between 11 January and 12 February 1999. The questions concerned the profile of the agency, the number of individuals placed, the number of staff working in the agency, the terms and conditions offered by the agency, as well as financial aspects such as the fees charged and turn-over.

Response rates varied between different questions. They were lowest for questions concerning financial issues. Many establishments were unable to provide the information required and there appeared to be biases in the types of establishments that did give information.

Table 4 Number of establishments in the survey

Number of staff	Quota	Achieved
1	100	96
2 to 4	350	374
5 to 10	300	284
11 to 49	300	288
50 to 99	100	120
100 to 199	50	40
200+	25	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,218</b>

Source: BMG Survey

#### (ii) LFS

Details of the Labour Force Survey can be found on ppS2-3.

Question 79 and 80 ask for the job type (permanent/temporary employment) and if temporary, in what way the job was not permanent:

#### 79. JOBTYP

Leaving aside your own personal intentions and circumstances, was your job...

1. a permanent job
2. or was there some way that it was not permanent.

#### 80. JOBTMP

In what way was the job not permanent – was it...

1. seasonal work
2. done under contract for a fixed period or for a fixed task
3. agency temping
4. casual type of work
5. or was there some other way that it was not permanent?

Table 5 Revised distribution of establishments in population

Number of staff	Number of establishments	Per cent
1	745	7.5
2 to 4	4,423	44.4
5 to 10	3,360	33.8
11 to 49	1,290	13
50 to 99	38	0.4
100 to 199	12	0.1
200+	7	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,940</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: BMG Survey

#### (iii) FRES (REC) survey

REC sends a questionnaire to all its members as well as to a mailing list of 6,925 non-members. In 1999 793 replies were received, of which 638 were usable. These responses cover 1,510 branches – out of an estimated total of 11,950.

#### (iv) Monthly and quarterly inquiries into distributive and service sector industries

The inquiry commenced in 1991. In 1995 the quarterly employment inquiry was added. Turnover data are collected quarterly and monthly. The collection of the data is statutory. Quarterly data on employees are collected by sex and full-time / part-time. The survey is aimed at businesses in the services sector (other than retail).

The sample size is 22,000 businesses (representing 4 per cent of the business population) of which 5,000 include employment data. The monthly turnover survey includes 13,000 businesses.

The sample is a stratified random sample. The turnover data are published in a quarterly news release and implicitly in the national accounts. The employment figures are part of the employee jobs data published in the labour market statistics First Release and in main ONS economic publications.



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## Technical report

# Improvements to the total workforce hours worked series

By **Chris Daffin** and **Steven Dunstan**, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

### Key points

- ONS is undertaking a programme to produce new and improved labour productivity statistics. One of the new statistics to be released in April 2001 will be an 'output per hour' series, which captures the changing nature of the UK workforce better than the per head measure. As part of the development of this series a methodological review has been made of the total workforce hours worked per week series.

- The content of the total workforce hours table, Table B.33 in *Labour Market Trends*, will be changed to provide data for government office regions in place of the current standard statistical regions.

- ONS has also incorporated into the total workforce hours series revisions made to the two main input series, the employee jobs and Labour Force Survey data.

- The level of the total workforce hours series is affected by all these changes. Prior to September 1995 the series are increased by an average of 2 per cent. Between September 1995 and September 1998 the level of the series changes slightly and after this period the level increases by an average of 0.6 per cent.

- As part of the productivity development work, research is continuing into other improvements that can be made to the total workforce hours series. Any findings from this work will be incorporated into the total workforce hours series in April 2001 when the effects on the employee data due to the introduction of the 1998 and 1999 Annual Business Inquiry data will also be included.

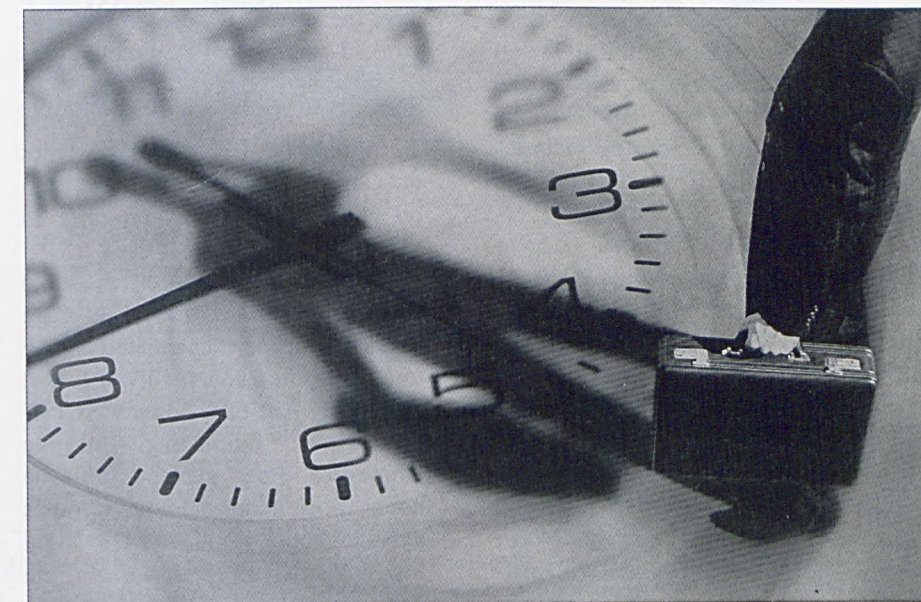


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**A new productivity measure 'output per hour' will be released in April 2001. As part of the development of this series, a review has been done of the total workforce hours worked per week. This article looks at the initial results from this review and assesses their effect.**

### Introduction

IN RESPONSE to user demand ONS has started a programme of work with the aim of producing new and improved labour productivity statistics. The need for a productivity measure that better captures the changing nature of the workforce has long been recognised and hence one of the new statistics to be released in April 2001 will be an 'output per hour' series. As part of the development of this series, a review has been done of the total workforce hours worked per week, which will form the denominator of the new productivity measure. The methodology used to compile the current total workforce hours series can be found on p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995 and the series are published as Table B.33 in *Labour Market Trends*. There are two main sources of data used to compile the series, the Labour Force

Survey (LFS) and the employee jobs series. It should be noted that this series differs from the actual weekly hours of work series that is published in Table B.21 of *Labour Market Trends*, which is solely based on the LFS. To avoid confusion the series in Table B.33 has been renamed the total workforce hours worked per week series.

After consultation, it has been decided to release the initial results from this review so that users can make use of the enhancements as soon as possible. The changes include improvements to methodology, changes to the content of the published tables and incorporation of revisions already made to the main input series that make up the total workforce hours data. This article introduces these enhancements and also assesses their effect on the data series.



As part of the process of producing new output per hour productivity measures, work will continue on improving the total workforce hours data. These improvements will be released in April 2001, along with the new productivity measures as part of a managed process. At this time the effects of the 1998 and 1999 Annual Business Inquiry on the employee jobs series will also be known and will therefore be incorporated into the total workforce hours series.

There have been revisions made to both the LFS and employee jobs sources that input into the total workforce hours and these can now be incorporated into the new data. ONS decided not to introduce these revisions until the methodology improvements had been finalised. Initial work has been completed and the joint impact of the improvements and revisions can now be assessed. Throughout this article seasonally adjusted total workforce hours worked data are quoted, except for regional figures.

### Improvements to the total workforce hours worked methodology

Improvements are being made to the way the total workforce hours data are compiled and presented. These are outlined below:

- The new hours methodology will produce regional data by govern-

ment office region (GOR) replacing the previous standard statistical regions. In addition, current regional hours series use employee data defined as 'place of work' and LFS data defined by 'place of residence'. The new total workforce hours worked series will remove this inconsistency using LFS data also defined by place of work. Unfortunately, LFS place of work data are only available from the period winter 1996/7 onward; prior to this place of residence is used.

- Improvements have been made to the way the full-/part-time average hours worked are calculated in the total workforce hours worked series. Previously part-time hours were calculated by subtracting full-time employees times average full-time hours from total employees times average hours. This gives a slight bias towards full-time workers, the bias being larger for female than male employees because of the larger proportion of female part-time employees. The improved methodology calculates total hours for full- and part-time workers and sums these to get total hours worked.
- The total hours worked in industry sector Q: extra-territorial organisations and bodies have now been incorporated into the series.
- The 'additivity adjustments' column that is part of the total workforce hours per week by region table has been removed. The new methodolo-

gy ensures that the sex and industry totals are the same by constraining the industry total to the sex total during data compilation.

- The employee jobs and LFS data sets refer to different time periods. The quarterly employee jobs series refer to a 'point-in-time' estimate for March, June, September and December. However, the LFS 'average hours worked per week' estimate for each quarter refers to data collected over a three-month survey period, the survey periods being December to February, March to May, June to August and September to November. One way of reducing this discrepancy is to average the employee jobs data before multiplying by the 'average hours worked' from the LFS. The average is taken to be one third of the employee jobs data for the last quarter plus two-thirds of the employee jobs data for the current quarter. This helps to bring the LFS and employee jobs time periods closer together.

Currently, revised employee jobs data are only available as far back as September 1995 at the GOR level. Therefore, the effect of regional changes prior to this date cannot be assessed. However, the possibility of producing GOR data as far back as June 1992 is being investigated. The combined effect of these improvements to the methodology and the revisions to the two input series on the published total workforce hours worked series for the UK is looked at below.

### Revisions to the employee jobs series

The employee jobs data are benchmarked to the September Annual Employment Survey. Revisions have been made to the 1995 and 1996 Annual Employment Surveys (see pp387-97, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998) which affect the employee data through the benchmarking process. ONS decided to withhold these revisions from the total workforce hours series along with revisions due to the 1998 benchmark, revisions to the LFS, and the effects of the improved methodology so that all the changes could be introduced at the same time.



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The employee revisions have had the greatest effect on the period from June 1992 (the start of the published total workforce hours series) to September 1995. The revised employee data are approximately 430,000 higher than the data used to calculate the published total workforce hours series. When combined with the methodology changes the effect is to increase the total workforce hours worked series by an average of 2 per cent. Between September 1995 and September 1997 there are no revisions to the employee data. The changes to the total workforce hours series from September 1997 due to the September 1998 benchmark are smaller, increasing the series by an average of 0.6 per cent.

The changes noted above will also affect the regional hours series in the same way, as the regional data totals are constrained to the UK total workforce hours worked series. However, the methodology changes have affected the regional proportions. The most significant changes occur in the South East where, under the new GORs, the old South East and East Anglia regions are now split between the new South East, London and Eastern regions. The methodological and employee jobs

revisions have however affected some regions whose boundaries have not changed, in particular for the West Midlands and Wales where the new data are on average 2.3 per cent and 1.7 per cent higher respectively for the periods 1998 and 1999.

### Revisions to the LFS Data

In April 2000 regressed LFS data were released (see pp211-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 for more details). Revisions were made to data from autumn 1993 and affect the total workforce hours series both through their effect on the employee series for the agriculture and construction industries and through changes to the average hours worked data for all industries. Employee data for agriculture and construction are derived from the LFS and benchmarked to the September Annual Employment Survey. For employees in agriculture the effect on the total hours worked has been to decrease the series by an average of 6 per cent for the period autumn 1993 to winter 1999. There is no noticeable effect for the construction industry over the same period. However, the construction data increases by an average of 11 per cent for the period spring

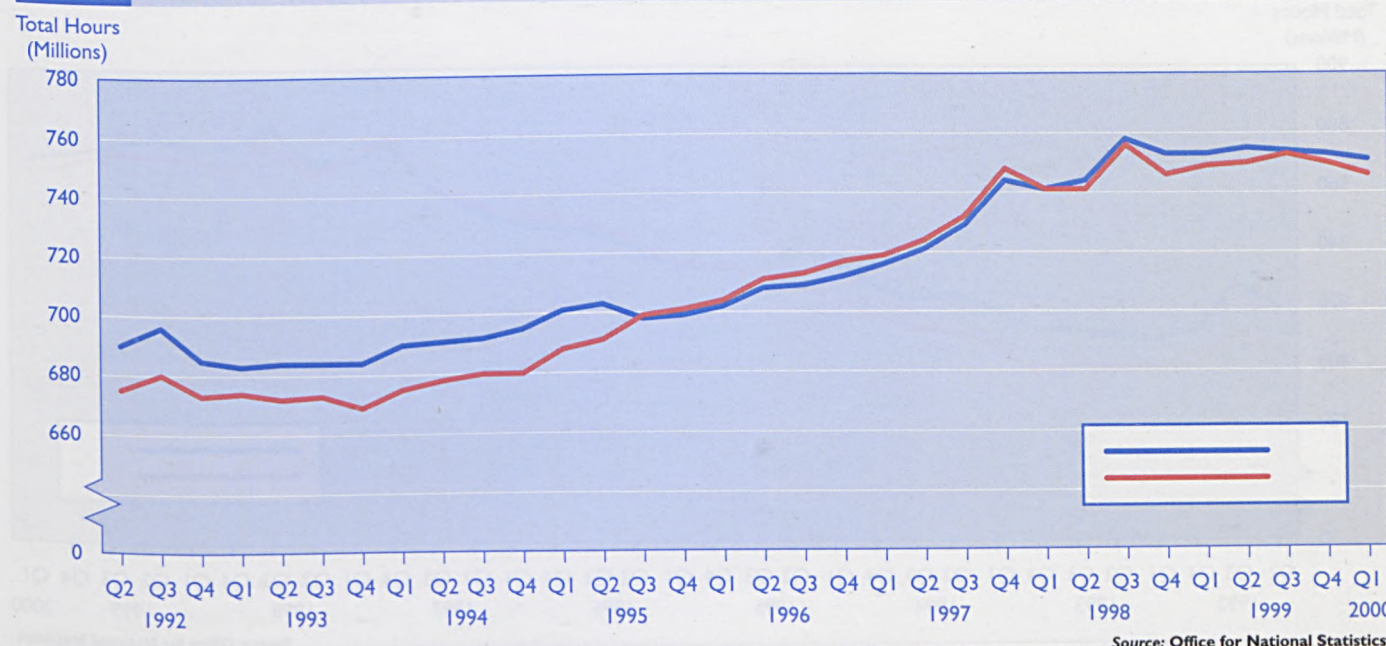
1992 to spring 1995, which is due to benchmarking of the employee jobs data. The LFS regrossing only affects the employee data for other industries through the average hours worked, as employee hours are calculated from employees multiplied by average hours, and this effect is small.

For the self-employed, total workforce hours worked are calculated solely from the LFS data and the methodology changes have little impact on the self-employed hours. Hence, regrossing is the main contributor to the changes in the total workforce hours series, which are noticeable from the third quarter 1995 onwards, increasing the level of the self-employed hours by an average of 0.7 per cent.

### The overall effect of changes on the current published total workforce hours worked series

Figure 1 shows the differences between the new and old employee total workforce hours worked series for the UK. The time series follow the same pattern and differ by less than 3 per cent prior to 1995 and less than 1 per cent after September 1995.

Figure 1 Total workforce hours worked per week in employee jobs: comparison of new and old series; United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics



**Figure 2** Total hours worked per week by self-employed people: comparison of new and old series; United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

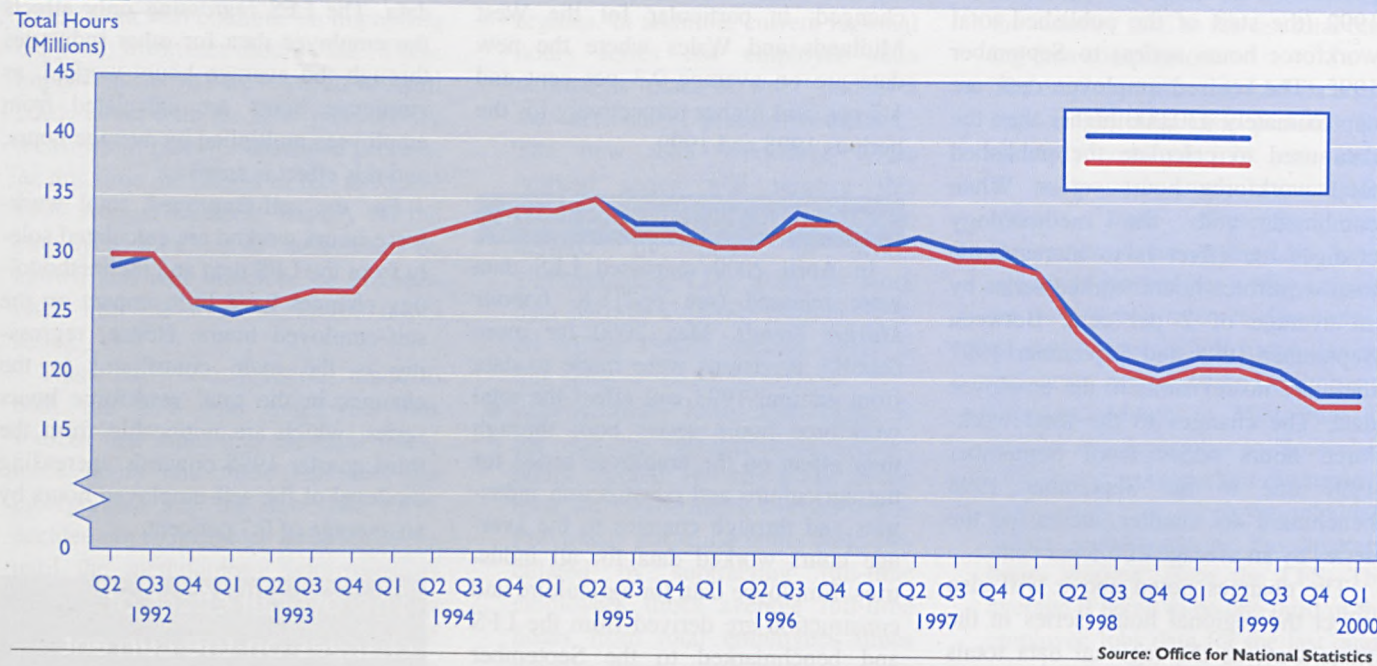


Figure 2 shows the differences between the new and old self-employed total workforce hours worked series. The time series follow much the same pattern, starting to differ from the third quarter 1995 due to revisions to the LFS data. The third

quarter 1999 has the largest change of 1.1 per cent.

Figure 3 shows the overall effect of the new total workforce hours system with all the revisions incorporated for both employees and the self-employed. The series is dominated by

the employee data. The largest change of 2.4 per cent occurs in the fourth quarter 1994.

**Next steps**

Given the importance of the total

workforce hours data to the development of new productivity measures, work is continuing on improving the series. In particular, the volatility of the total workforce hours series is being investigated. Improvements that result from this work will be introduced in April 2001 along with the effects of the new Annual Business Inquiry data. In

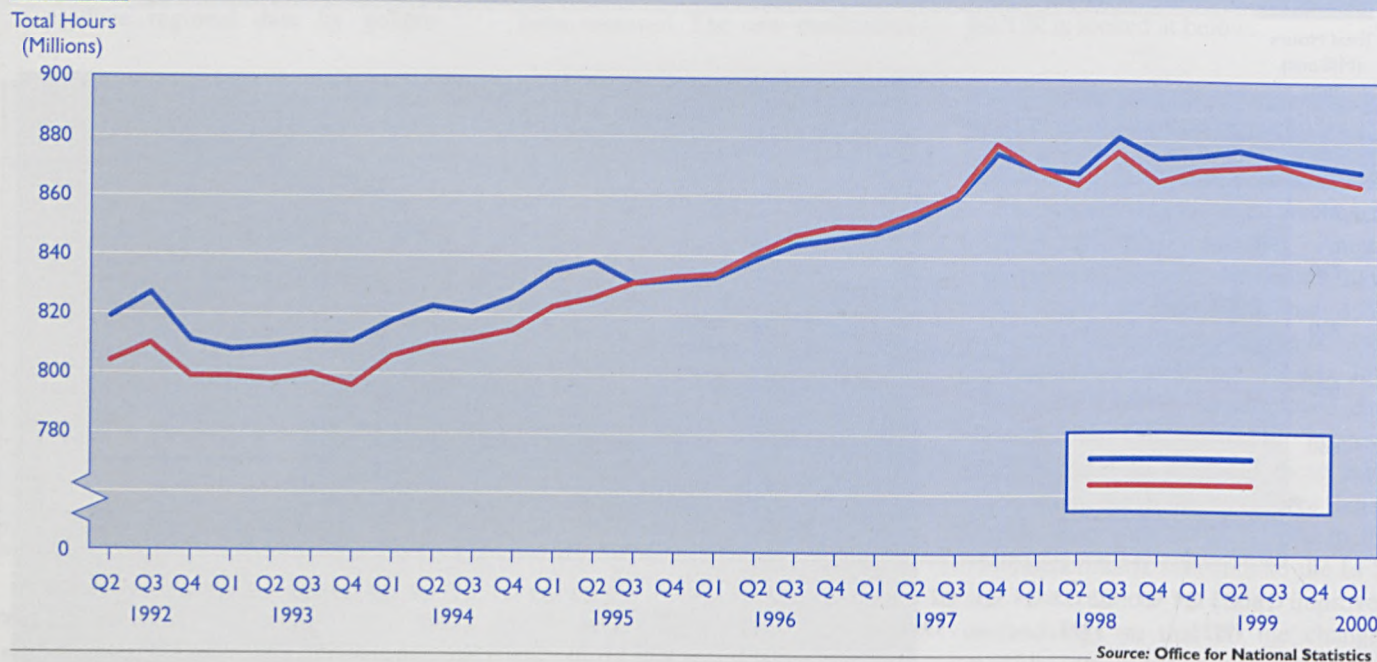
April 2001 the 1998 and 1999 Annual Business Inquiry employee data will be released and incorporated into associated products such as the employee jobs series. This will increase the level of employee jobs measured by between 500,000 and 750,000, which in turn will affect the total workforce hours series.<sup>1</sup>

**Note**

<sup>1</sup> For further details, see, 'The Annual Business Inquiry: an improved way of measuring employee jobs', pp405-8 *Labour Market Trends*, September 2000.

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**Figure 3** Total workforce hours worked per week by employees and self-employed people: comparison of new and old series; United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted





# Lifetime experiences of self-employment

By Genevieve Knight and Stephen McKay, Policy Studies Institute

**This report examines the characteristics of self-employed people and the nature of, and trends in, self-employment up to 1994/95 using data from the Family and Working Lives Survey.**

## Key points

- In 1994/95, 12 per cent of those in paid work were self-employed. Almost all of the self-employed had been an employee at some point during their working lives and most were employees immediately before and after a spell of self-employment. Compared with employees, those who were self-employed in 1994/95 were more likely to be male, older and married/cohabiting.
- Inflows into self-employment increased during the 1980s, but slowed down during the early 1990s.
- Evidence suggests that the nature of self-employment is changing. Those who entered self-employment between 1992 and 1995 were more likely to: work part-time, work alone, work in 'associate professional/technical occupations', or in 'personal/protective services', and were less likely to be 'managers/administrators', than any previous cohort of self-employed.
- A mixed picture emerges with regard to retirement provision. Those who were self-employed in 1994/95 were more likely than employees to own their accommodation outright and have relatively high levels of savings. Both groups were building up rights to the basic state pension at a similar rate, and had built up a similar level of contributions to the state earning-related pension scheme (SERPS). Overall, both groups had spent a similar amount of time contributing to non-state pensions.
- However, among those who were self-employed in 1994/95 certain groups appeared to lack adequate pension provision. Compared with employees of a similar age, those self-employed aged 30-55 were particularly likely to have less than 5 years in a second tier pension. This was even more likely for those who had spent a large proportion of their working lives in self-employment.
- Only a small number of respondents in the survey who were over the state pension age had some experience of self-employment. However, there was no clear evidence to suggest that self-employment had reduced the level of their income in retirement.

## Introduction

**THIS REPORT, by the Policy Studies Institute (PSI), examines the characteristics and pension provision of self-employed people and the nature of, and trends in, self-employment up to 1994/95. The research analyses self-employment over the working lifetime, and the effects of self-employment on pension provision. The analysis is based on the Family and Working Lives Survey dataset (FWLS), a nationally representative survey of 9,139 people aged 16-69 years conducted in 1994 and 1995. The survey collected lifetime information on economic activity, family circumstances and pension provision. It contains information concerning non-state pension rights; data about state pension rights has been derived.**

A total of 12 per cent of those doing any paid work were self-employed, as they defined it, in their main job. This represents about 2.9 million workers whose main job was self-employed. These figures match established information from other surveys.

Self-employment was more common among men than women – 16 per cent of men were self-employed, compared with only seven per cent of women. The self-employed, as a proportion of all workers, also tend to increase with age. Only 5 per cent of workers aged 16-29 were self-employed, compared with 13 to 15 per cent of those workers aged 30-59, and 21 per cent for the over-60s. The high rates of self-employment for the over-60s mostly reflected a small number of employees in this age range – PSI estimates that there are only about 220,000 self-employed people over the age of 60 (and 850,000 employees), compared with one million in their forties (and five and a half million employees). The proportion of men working as self-employed seems to have fallen slightly in recent years.

## Personal characteristics of the self-employed

The general picture of the self-employed is one of stability: stable lives, stable employment. Large numbers of the self-employed were male (73 per cent), 'middle-aged' (34 per cent were in their forties, and only 12 per cent under 30) and married or cohabiting (82 per cent). They were also more likely to have children aged under 16

(60 per cent of self-employed compared with 50 per cent of employees). These figures relate to those working as self-employed in 1994/95. The self-employed were more likely than employees to have vocational qualifications, but less likely to have attained academic qualifications.

There were strong links between employment status, and the type of work done by a person's partner and parents. The precise reasons for these links were not entirely clear. Nevertheless, more than twice as many of the self-employed had working partners who were self-employed as did employees (34 per cent compared with 15 per cent). The rate of self-employment was twice as high for those whose father was self-employed (20 per cent), rather than an employee (10 per cent). There was also an effect for those whose mother was self-employed, though this was weaker than for the father's status.

Those with health problems affecting their work were more likely to be self-employed than the general population. The self-employment rate of those with health problems that affected their ability to do paid work was 19 per cent, or one and a half times that of the general working population.

The self-employed were no more likely than employees to be providing care for a disabled or elderly person. However, 52 per cent of carers working as self-employed said it affected their work in some way, compared with 30 per cent of employees who were carers. More detailed investigation found that the self-employed were more able to combine caring for someone with paid work than were employees, more of whom left paid work in the course of caring.

## Job characteristics of the self-employed

There was no difference in 1994/95 between employees and the self-employed in rates of working part-time, but rates of working at home were higher among the self-employed (31 per cent of self-employed, compared with 6 per cent of employees). Home working was particularly important for disabled people, carers and lone parents. Almost two-thirds (65 per cent) of the self-employed worked on their own, employing no other staff.

The self-employed were concentrated in particular jobs and industries. Some 25 per

cent of self-employed declared themselves 'managers and administrators', (compared with 12 per cent of employees) and 22 per cent defined their occupation as 'craft and related' (compared with 10 per cent of employees): this group mainly comprises skilled manual workers with a 'trade'. Very few of the self-employed (just 2 per cent) worked in the kinds of clerical/secretarial jobs quite common among employees (16 per cent of employees).

Some 45 per cent of the self-employed did not give details of their net earnings, predominantly because they said they were unable to. This large amount of missing data means that caution should be exercised in interpreting earnings figures for the self-employed – as all other research has found.

Among those whose net earnings were known, the self-employed were more likely than employees to appear at both the lower and upper ends of the earnings distribution. As many as 29 per cent of the self-employed earned below £3,600 per year (£69 per week) compared with 22 per cent of employees. But one in five (21 per cent) of the self-employed had net annual earnings of £18,501 (£356 per week) or more, compared with just 7 per cent of employees. Self-employed workers employing staff had the highest earnings, on average, with 39 per cent of men and 19 per cent of women receiving net annual earnings of £18,501 (£356 per week) or more. More than half (55 per cent) of self-employed women earned less than £69 per week, net.

There were no clear links between self-employment and being made redundant, or having experienced unemployment. However, the self-employed were marginally more likely than employees to have experienced long-term unemployment (of six months or longer).

## Self-employment over the lifetime

The number of people of working age who had tried self-employment, but were no longer self-employed, was about equal to the number of those currently self-employed – seven per cent of the population in each case. One man in every five (20 per cent) had been self-employed at some stage (including those still self-employed), double the proportion (9 per cent) of women.

Almost all of the self-employed (94 per cent) had at least some previous experience of being an employee. Conversely, only 7 per cent of current employees had any experience of being self-employed. Nearly half (48 per cent) of the currently self-employed had first been self-employed before the age of 30.

There was a great deal of diversity in the motivations for becoming self-employed.

The most popular reason was 'Flexibility of being own boss' (27 per cent), followed by the 'Nature of the job' (23 per cent). 'To earn more money' (14 per cent) and 'Self-fulfilment' (13 per cent) were also strong motivating factors for starting self-employment.

For all spells of self-employment (current and previous), the median duration was close to eight years. Spells of self-employment are getting shorter over time, with spells begun in the 1990s being particularly shorter than before. Those moving into self-employment from unemployment stayed in this status, on average, only half the time of those who were employees immediately prior to becoming self-employed.

Taking all spells of self-employment, immediately prior to becoming self-employed, nearly two-thirds (65 per cent) were working as an employee, 23 per cent were inactive (not working, and not looking for work), and 11 per cent unemployed and looking for work. Among younger age groups, more of the moves into self-employment came from unemployment (26 per cent for those aged under 30). After a completed spell of self-employment 57 per cent moved into employment, 29 per cent into inactivity and 14 per cent into unemployment.

## Trends in self-employment

The long-term economic trend towards a larger services sector, and a smaller production sector, seems likely to sustain a high level of self-employment. Other factors influencing the number of self-employed are rather more difficult to predict.

Analysis of the FWLS found that the trend towards greater self-employment among younger generations had come to an end. Those now aged 16 to 29 were about as likely to be self-employed, in their twenties, as were those now aged in their thirties at the same age. Previously, each generation was more likely than the last to be self-employed.

Analysis by year of becoming self-employed found that inflows had risen in the 1980s, but were slowing down in the 1990s. More of the entrants to self-employment in the early 1990s, than previously, were working part-time and did not have staff. A higher proportion in more recent years have been in 'personal/protective services', and rather fewer working as 'managers'. An increasing number have worked in the financial sector rather than hospitality.

The self-employed are a diverse group. There are no straightforward methods of classifying them into particular types. However, some of the main patterns of self-employment are linked to their age (whether 'young', prime or older), gender

and working hours, and whether they employ staff.

## Financial provision for retirement

The self-employed (under state pension age) were more likely than employees under state pension age to have relatively high levels of savings. Of those with savings, about one in five (19 per cent) of the self-employed had £20,000 or more saved, compared with nine per cent of employees, while 8 per cent of the self-employed had £50,000 or more saved, compared with three per cent of employees. They were also more likely to be outright owners of their accommodation.

Three-quarters (75 per cent) of the self-employed had spent some time contributing towards a non-state pension, as had 72 per cent of employees. The self-employed had spent an average of four and a half years in occupational pensions, and five years in personal pensions of all types (nine and a half years in total). The total for employees was similar (eight and a half years), but with the majority of that time spent in occupational pensions (seven and a half years) and very little time in personal pensions (one year on average).

Analysis controlling for age found that:

- rights to the basic state pension were being built up at very similar rates among employees and the self-employed, although self-employed women appear to be spending longer in the labour market than employed women;
- the average amounts of time spent in SERPS were rather low, reflecting the date of the survey (1994-95). Those most likely to have been in SERPS were the young (who were least likely to have opted out), and employees in their fifties (who had spent longer in the scheme);
- the average number of years spent contributing to non-state pensions was similar for each age group among employees and the self-employed. Employees were much more likely than the self-employed to have occupational pension rights and less likely to have made personal pension arrangements; and
- the ex-self-employed appeared to have built up fewer pension rights than the currently self-employed.

In 1994/95, occupational pensions that the currently self-employed had previously joined were less likely to be 'defined benefit' schemes than for employees (45 per cent of the currently self-employed, compared with 61 per cent of employees), and more likely to be 'defined contribution'.

About one quarter (23 per cent) of those who were currently self-employed and who



## Research brief Lifetime experiences of self-employment

were aged 30-55 had 'limited' second-tier pension provision (defined as less than five years in a second-tier pension, whether state or non-state), compared with 18 per cent of those who were currently employees and who were of the same age. However, among those who had spent at least 40 per cent of their working life self-employed, some 40 per cent had limited second-tier pension coverage.

### Work, incomes and savings after state pension age

A total of 129 respondents over the state pension age had some experience of self-employment. Among this small total, more than half (56 per cent) were men, compared with 31 per cent of those with no experience of working as self-employed.

There was no clear evidence that the experience of self-employment reduced the level of income after state pension age (this is consistent with the findings of Meager et al, using different data).

The main sources of income after state pension age are state and non-state pensions, earnings, savings and other benefits. Those with experience of self-employment were among the most likely still to be in paid work – 8 per cent of those who had ever been self-employed were in full-time work, and a further 14 per cent were working part-time, compared with 4 and 8 per cent of those over state pension age without experience of self-employment. About half of those with some experience of self-employment had income from an occupational or personal pension – the same proportion as those who had never been self-employed.

Experience of self-employment was associated with higher levels of savings, and a slightly lower than average chance of receiving a means-tested benefit in retirement.

### Reference

Meager, N., Court, G. and Moralee, J., *Self-employment and the Distribution of Income*, IMS, Brighton, (1994).

Lifetime experiences of self-employment, by Genevieve Knight and Stephen McKay. *DSS Research Report 120*, price £31.50. Available from Corporate Document Services, Savile House, Trinity Arcade, Leeds LS1 6QW, tel. 0113 399 4040, fax 0113 399 4205.

## Labour Market Data

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### Publication dates of main economic indicators October – December

#### Labour market statistics

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

October .....	18 Wednesday
November .....	15 Wednesday
December .....	13 Wednesday

#### Consumer price indices

October .....	10 Tuesday
November .....	14 Tuesday
December .....	12 Tuesday







## Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

### Old subject, table names and numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers	New table names and numbers
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>	
Labour Force Survey: UK	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted
Workforce: UK	Workforce jobs
Labour Force Survey: GB	Regional labour market summary
Workforce: GB	Workforce jobs
Background economic indicators	Background economic indicators
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Workforce	Workforce jobs
Employees in employment: industry time series	Employee jobs by industry
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	Employee jobs: industry: production industries
All industries: by division, class or group	Employee jobs: by division, class or group
Employees in employment by region and sector	Employee jobs by region and industry
Output, employment and productivity	Output, employment and productivity
Selected countries: national definition	Employment: selected countries: national definitions
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	
Claimant count: UK summary	Claimant count by region
Claimant count: GB summary	Claimant count by region
Claimant count by region	Claimant count by region
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas
Claimant count by age and duration	Claimant count by age and duration
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by age: time series	Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by duration: time series	Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies
Claimant count: rates by age	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)
Selected countries	Selected countries
Claimant count: UK flows	Claimant count flows
Claimant count: GB flows by age	Discontinued
Claimant count: average duration	Average duration of claims by age
Claim history: number of previous claims	Claimant count: number of previous claims
Claim history: interval between claims	Claim history: interval between claims
By sought and usual occupation	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim
Redundancies in Great Britain	Redundancies in United Kingdom
Redundancies by region	Redundancies by region
Redundancies by age	Discontinued
Redundancies by industry	Redundancies by industry
Redundancies by occupation	Discontinued
<b>VACANCIES</b>	
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	Vacancies at Jobcentres
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted
Summary: regions	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>	
Totals; industries; causes	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary
Stoppages of work: summary	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes
<b>EARNINGS</b>	
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	Discontinued
Manual employees	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group
Non-manual employees	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group
All employees	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy
Selected countries: index of wages per head	Selected countries: index of wages per head
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>	
Summary of recent movements	Retail prices: summary of recent movements
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections
Average for selected items	Average retail prices of selected items
General index: time series	General index of retail prices
Changes on a year earlier: time series	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices
Selected countries	Discontinued
<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>	
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity by age	Economic activity by age
Full-time and part-time workers	Employment by category
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	Temporarily suspended
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	Temporarily suspended
Job-related training received by employees	Job-related training received by employees
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	Actual weekly hours of work
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>	
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes
Training for Work: destination of leavers	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers
Youth Training: destination of leavers	Other training: destination of leavers
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	Other training: qualifications of leavers
<b>OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES</b>	
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment
Regional selective assistance by region	Regional selective assistance by region
Regional selective assistance by region and company	Regional selective assistance by region and company
Total hours worked per week	Total hours worked per week
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections

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

## Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>				<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
UK summary	M	Oct 2000	A.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	Aug 2000	F.1
Trends	M	Oct 2000	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Aug 2000	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Oct 2000	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Aug 2000	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	Oct 2000	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2000	F.4
LFS annual Local Area Database	A	Apr 2000	155	Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 2000	F.5
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>				<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Employment by category	M	Oct 2000	B.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Oct 2000	G.1
Employment by age	M	Oct 2000	B.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Oct 2000	G.2
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 2000	B.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Oct 2000	G.3
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Oct 2000	B.11	Labour disputes: summary	M	Oct 2000	G.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Oct 2000	B.12	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Oct 2000	G.12
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Oct 2000	B.13	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2000	259
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 2000	B.14	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2000	147
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 2000	B.15	Trade union membership	A	Jul 2000	329
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Aug 2000	B.16	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Oct 2000	G.21
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 2000	B.17	Economic activity of young people	Q	Aug 2000	364
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Oct 2000	B.18	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Sep 2000	396
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 2000	B.21	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Oct 2000	G.22
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Oct 2000	B.22	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Sep 2000	393
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Oct 2000	B.32	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 1999	631
Total hours worked per week	Q	Oct 2000	B.33	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 2000	364
Job-related training	Q	Aug 2000	B.41	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 1999	103
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Aug 2000	B.51	Job-related training	Q	Sep 2000	392
Annual Employment Survey	A	Jun 2000	273	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 2000	G.31
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>				<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Oct 2000	C.1	Background economic indicators	M	Oct 2000	H.1
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Oct 2000	C.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Oct 2000	H.11
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Aug 2000	C.4	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Oct 2000	H.12
Claimant count by region	M	Oct 2000	C.11	Retail prices: selected items	M	Oct 2000	H.13
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Oct 2000	C.12	Retail prices: general index	M	Oct 2000	H.14
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Oct 2000	C.13	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Oct 2000	H.15
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Oct 2000	C.14	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Oct 2000	H.21
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Oct 2000	C.21	Prices	M	Oct 2000	H.21
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Oct 2000	C.22	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: <b>A</b> - Annual <b>Q</b> - Quarterly <b>M</b> - Monthly			
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Oct 2000	C.23	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: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Oct 2000	C.24				
Claimant count flows	M	Oct 2000	C.31				
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 2000	C.32				
Interval between claims	Q	Sep 2000	C.33				
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Sep 2000	C.34				
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 2000	C.35				
Redundancies in UK	Q	Aug 2000	C.41				
Redundancies by region	Q	Aug 2000	C.42				
Redundancies by industry	Q	Aug 2000	C.43				
Redundancies	A	May 1999	251				
International comparisons	M	Oct 2000	C.51				
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>							
Economic activity by age	M	Oct 2000	D.1				
Economic inactivity	M	Oct 2000	D.2				
Economic inactivity by age	M	Oct 2000	D.3				
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Oct 2000	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Oct 2000	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Oct 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	Oct 2000	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Oct 2000	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,899	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	28,615	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
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>May-Jul 1998</b>	<b>46,291</b>	<b>29,132</b>	<b>27,301</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>17,159</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>46,458</b>	<b>29,359</b>	<b>27,613</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>17,099</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>
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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>46,568</b>	<b>29,557</b>	<b>27,873</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>17,011</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,577	27,909	1,668	17,004	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,552	27,930	1,622	17,041	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>46,605</b>	<b>29,547</b>	<b>27,966</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>17,058</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-104</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>-166</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>				
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.0	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,782	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.9	70.4	10.0	21.4
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	26,480	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
1999	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>May-Jul 1998</b>	<b>36,056</b>	<b>28,329</b>	<b>26,522</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>7,728</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	6.3	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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>28,537</b>	<b>26,810</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>7,663</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>
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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>36,301</b>	<b>28,707</b>	<b>27,039</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>36,334</b>	<b>28,701</b>	<b>27,140</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>7,633</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-106</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-166</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-9.6</i>	<i>-0.4</i>				

<sup>a</sup> 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 A.1

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	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	5,886	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	22,283	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.6
1996	22,412	16,136	14,562						



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSN</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTE</b>
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.6	6.5	46.2
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.8	50.3	5.9	45.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	54.3	51.0	5.5	45.7
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1998	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	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>May-Jul 1998</b>	<b>23,721</b>	<b>12,913</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>10,808</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	45.3
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>23,784</b>	<b>13,041</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>10,743</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,060	12,385	675	10,729	54.9	52.1	5.2	45.1
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,081	12,402	679	10,712	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,071	12,384	688	10,726	54.9	52.0	5.3	45.1
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	55.2	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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>23,822</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>12,471</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>10,678</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,159	12,500	659	10,667	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,171	12,535	636	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>23,835</b>	<b>13,197</b>	<b>12,568</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>10,638</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-6.5</i>	<i>-1.0</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-105</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-1.0</i>				
<b>Females aged 16 to 59</b>									
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBSJ</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>YBTN</b>
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.3	66.8	6.7	28.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>May-Jul 1998</b>	<b>17,187</b>	<b>12,397</b>	<b>11,694</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>4,789</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	695	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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>17,244</b>	<b>12,510</b>	<b>11,848</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>
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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>17,287</b>	<b>12,591</b>	<b>11,930</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>17,301</b>	<b>12,639</b>	<b>12,020</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>4,663</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-6.5</i>	<i>-0.7</i>				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-1.5</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.

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

Thousands

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



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGTZ</b>	<b>MGTT</b>	<b>MGTN</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTW</b>		<b>MGUF</b>	<b>MGUL</b>	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
<b>3-month averages May-Jul 1998</b>	<b>22,570</b>	<b>16,249</b>	<b>15,119</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	22,538	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	28.4
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>22,674</b>	<b>16,345</b>	<b>15,261</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>6,329</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>
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	72.3	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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>22,746</b>	<b>16,341</b>	<b>15,323</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>6,406</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>22,770</b>	<b>16,365</b>	<b>15,414</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>6,405</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Percent</b>	<b>96 0.4</b>	<b>20 0.1</b>	<b>153 1.0</b>	<b>-133 -12.3</b>	<b>76 1.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBSX</b>	<b>YBSR</b>	<b>YBSU</b>	<b>YBTA</b>	<b>MGUC</b>		<b>MGUI</b>		
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,359	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
<b>3-month averages May-Jul 1998</b>	<b>18,870</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>14,841</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>18,957</b>	<b>16,050</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>
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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>19,014</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>15,029</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>19,032</b>	<b>16,075</b>	<b>15,134</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Changes Over last 12 months Percent</b>	<b>76 0.4</b>	<b>25 0.2</b>	<b>159 1.1</b>	<b>-134 -12.5</b>	<b>51 1.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>

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.

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MGTU</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTR</b>	<b>MGTX</b>		<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>	
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
<b>3-month averages May-Jul 1998</b>	<b>23,721</b>	<b>12,915</b>	<b>12,188</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>10,806</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,728	13,003	12,252	750	10,725	54.8	51.6	5.8	45.2
Jul-Sep	23,733	13,008	12,252	750	10,725	54.8	51.7	5.7	45.2
Aug-Oct	23,738	13,029	12,313	716	10,709	54.9	51.9	5.5	45.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,743	13,043	12,339	704	10,700	54.9	52.0	5.4	45.1



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

### COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for May-Jul 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)	27,966	±159	93	±115	354	±204
Employment rate	74.7%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.3%	0.6%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,580	±52	-104	±54	-166	±73
ILO unemployment rate	5.3%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.2%	-0.6%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,547	±156	-10	±113	188	±200
Economic activity rate	79.0%	±0.3%	-0.1%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.4%

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

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

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

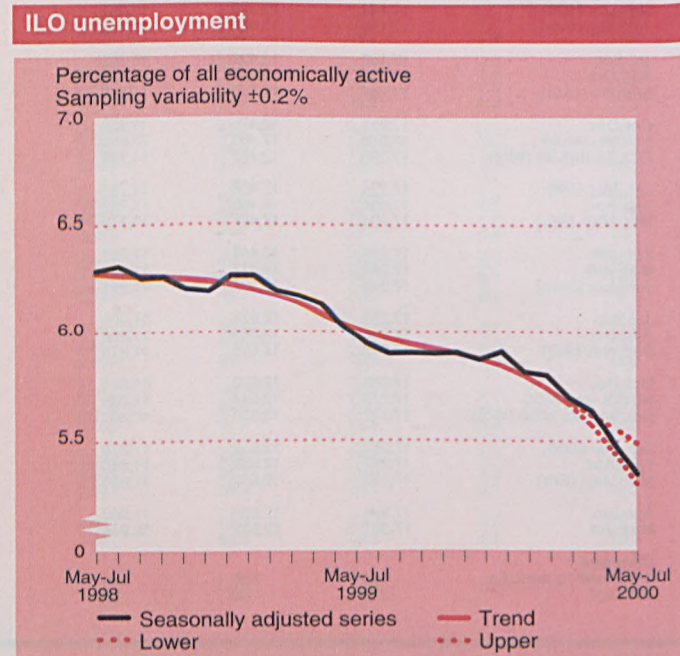
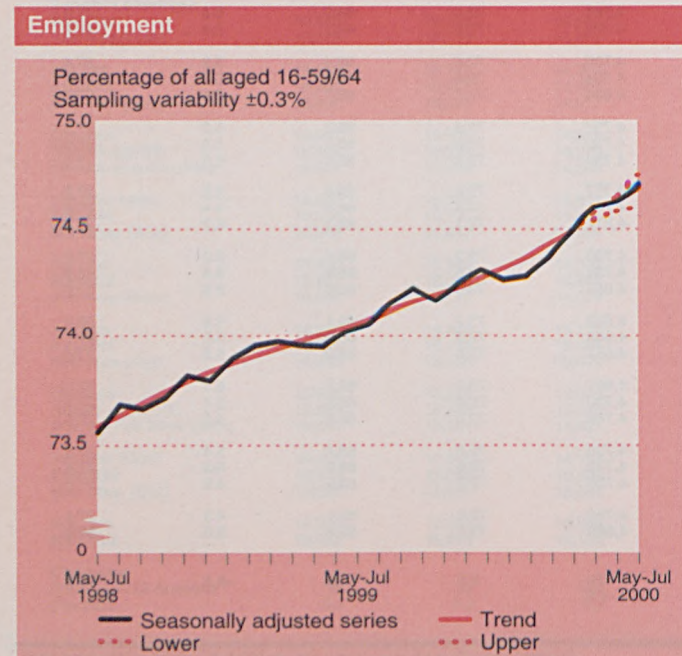
## Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

# A.2

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup>	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Mar-May 1992	25,823	71.1	2,819	9.9
Apr-Jun	25,804	71.0	2,831	9.9
May-Jul	25,781	71.0	2,847	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,754	70.9	2,866	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,725	70.8	2,888	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,694	70.7	2,913	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,662	70.7	2,940	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,631	70.6	2,966	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,604	70.5	2,988	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,582	70.4	3,003	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,566	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	2,958	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
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94				
Jan-Mar 1994	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Feb-Apr	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Mar-May	25,752	70.7	2,834	9.9
Apr-Jun	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
May-Jul	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
Jun-Aug	25,833	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jul-Sep	25,858	70.9	2,717	9.5
Aug-Oct	25,882	71.0	2,684	9.4
Sep-Nov	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Oct-Dec	25,928	71.0	2,617	9.2
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Jan-Mar 1995	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Feb-Apr				
Mar-May	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Apr-Jun	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
May-Jul	26,084	71.3	2,514	8.8
Jun-Aug	26,128	71.4	2,505	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,162	71.4	2,496	8.7
Aug-Oct	26,197	71.5	2,487	8.7
Sep-Nov	26,231	71.6	2,478	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,262	71.6	2,468	8.6
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,290	71.7	2,458	8.6
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,314	71.8	2,447	8.5
Jan-Mar 1996	26,335	71.8	2,436	8.5
Feb-Apr	26,353	71.8	2,424	8.4
Mar-May				
Apr-Jun	26,368	71.8	2,412	8.4
May-Jul	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Jun-Aug	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Jul-Sep	26,420	71.9	2,372	8.2
Aug-Oct	26,444	71.9	2,358	8.2
Sep-Nov	26,474	72.0	2,344	8.1
Oct-Dec	26,511	72.1	2,328	8.1
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,553	72.2	2,309	8.0
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,602	72.3	2,286	7.9
Jan-Mar 1997	26,655	72.4	2,259	7.8
Feb-Apr	26,711	72.5	2,230	7.7
Mar-May	26,767	72.6	2,198	7.6
Apr-Jun				
May-Jul	26,822	72.7	2,165	7.5
Jun-Aug	26,873	72.8	2,132	7.3
Jul-Sep	26,920	72.9	2,100	7.2
Aug-Oct	26,962	73.0	2,070	7.1
Sep-Nov	26,998	73.0	2,040	7.0
Oct-Dec	27,030	73.1	2,011	6.9
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,068	73.1	1,982	6.8
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,102	73.2	1,953	6.7
Jan-Mar 1998	27,121	73.2	1,926	6.6
Feb-Apr	27,141	73.3	1,900	6.5
Mar-May	27,162	73.3	1,879	6.5
Apr-Jun				
May-Jul	27,185	73.4	1,861	6.4
Jun-Aug	27,212	73.4	1,848	6.4
Jul-Sep	27,241	73.5	1,839	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,271	73.5	1,833	6.3
Sep-Nov	27,303	73.6	1,830	6.3
Oct-Dec	27,336	73.6	1,828	6.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,368	73.7	1,828	6.3
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,400	73.7	1,828	6.3
Jan-Mar 1999	27,431	73.8	1,826	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,460	73.8	1,826	6.2
Mar-May	27,487	73.9	1,823	6.2
Apr-Jun	27,512	73.9	1,818	6.2
May-Jul				
Jun-Aug	27,534	73.9	1,810	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,554	74.0	1,799	6.1
Aug-Oct	27,574	74.0	1,787	6.1
Sep-Nov	27,595	74.0	1,775	6.0
Oct-Dec	27,617	74.1	1,763	6.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,640	74.1	1,755	6.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,663	74.2	1,748	5.9
Jan-Mar 2000	27,688	74.2	1,744	5.9
Feb-Apr	27,713	74.2	1,739	5.9
Mar-May	27,739	74.3	1,733	5.9
Apr-Jun	27,767	74.3	1,724	5.8
May-Jul	27,797	74.4	1,712	5.8
Jun-Aug				
Jul-Sep	27,829	74.4	1,695	5.7
Aug-Oct	27,863	74.5	1,675	5.7
Sep-Nov	27,897	74.6	1,651	5.6
Oct-Dec	27,931	74.6	1,623	5.5
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	27,965	74.7	1,592	5.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001				

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 Mar - May 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 R	27,628	14,933	12,695
	September R	27,754	14,984	12,770
	December R	27,785	15,025	12,759
1999	March R	27,801	15,045	12,755
	June R	27,917	15,096	12,821
	September R	27,922	15,075	12,847
	December R	28,026	15,106	12,919
2000	March R	28,016	15,068	12,948
	June	28,075	15,120	12,955
Change on quarter		59	52	7
Percent		0.2	0.3	0.1
Change on year		158	24	133
Percent		0.6	0.2	1.0

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Levels					
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	August <sup>d</sup>	1,217.6	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.8	2.2
	September	1,213.3	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.8	2.2
	October <sup>d</sup>	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
2000	December	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.0	5.6	2.1
	January <sup>d</sup>	1,161.4	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
	February	1,156.5	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
	March	1,140.6	869.4	271.2	3.9	5.4	2.1
	April <sup>d</sup>	1,117.6	852.7	264.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
	May	1,109.9	845.4	264.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
	June	1,092.5	832.7	259.8	3.8	5.2	2.0
	July <sup>d</sup> R	1,069.3	817.3	252.0	3.7	5.1	1.9
	August P	1,051.3	806.7	244.6	3.6	5.0	1.9
	Change on period		-18.0	-10.6	-7.4	-0.1	-0.1
Percent		-1.7	-1.3	-2.9			
Change on year		-166.3	-128.6	-37.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3
Percent		-13.7	-13.7	-13.4			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
1999	July R	119.0	4.7	1999	August	231.7	
	August	119.6	4.9		September	232.3	
	September	119.8	4.7		October	236.8	
	October	120.7	4.9		November	235.1	
2000	November	121.1	4.9	December	237.0		
	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 R	4.1		July R	218.9	
	July P	123.5	3.9		August P	217.9	
	Change on month		-0.2		-0.2		
Change on year		4.5	-0.8				-13.8

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.  
 b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-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

Labour Force Survey (May to July 2000)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,033	1,208	75.3	667	541	1,101	68.5	597	71.9	504	64.8	107	8.9	70	10.5	37	6.9
North West	5,363	3,304	77.2	1,845	1,458	3,138	73.3	1,745	78.4	1,393	67.6	166	5.0	101	5.5	65	4.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,960	2,497	79.0	1,390	1,107	2,350	74.3	1,296	78.4	1,055	69.6	147	5.9	94	6.8	53	4.8
East Midlands	3,311	2,124	80.5	1,188	936	2,027	76.7	1,132	82.2	895	70.6	97	4.6	56	4.7	41	4.4
West Midlands	4,173	2,611	78.4	1,444	1,166	2,453	73.6	1,352	77.8	1,101	68.9	158	6.0	93	6.4	65	5.6
East	4,272	2,783	81.3	1,541	1,242	2,688	78.5	1,485	83.9	1,203	72.6	95	3.4	56	3.6	40	3.2
London	5,640	3,642	76.4	2,025	1,617	3,375	70.7	1,865	76.1	1,510	64.9	267	7.3	160	7.9	107	6.6
South East	6,334	4,256	83.6	2,339	1,917	4,119	80.9	2,265	86.1	1,855	75.2	137	3.2	75	3.2	62	3.2
South West	3,908	2,500	82.5	1,366	1,134	2,396	79.0	1,308	83.3	1,088	74.2	104	4.2	58	4.2	46	4.0
England	38,993	24,926	79.6	13,807	11,119	23,648	75.4	13,044	80.3	10,603	70.0	1,278	5.1	763	5.5	515	4.6
Wales	2,309	1,343	74.8	746	597	1,257	69.9	692	74.0	565	65.4	86	6.4	54	7.3	32	5.3
Scotland	4,037	2,544	78.7	1,379	1,165	2,374	73.4	1,275	76.8	1,099	69.7	170	6.7	104	7.5	66	5.7
Great Britain	45,340	28,813	79.2	15,932	12,881	27,279	75.0	15,011	79.7	12,268	69.8	1,534	5.3	921	5.8	613	4.8
Northern Ireland <sup>e</sup>	1,265	732	70.0	416	316	686	65.4	386	71.6	300	58.8	47	6.4	31	7.4	16	5.1
United Kingdom	46,605	29,547	79.0	16,350	13,197	27,966	74.7	15,398	79.4	12,568	69.5	1,580	5.3	951	5.8	629	4.8

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

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	0	8	0.6	2	6	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.4	5	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.7
North West	0	-12	-0.4	-18	6	17	0.4	2	0.1	15	0.6	-29	-0.9	-20	-1.0	-9	-0.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	15	0.4	5	10	23	0.6	6	0.3	17	1.0	-8	-0.4	-1	-0.1	-7	-0.7
East Midlands	4	-15	-0.7	-1	-14	-6	-0.3	4	0.3	-10	-1.0	-9	-0.4	-5	-0.4	-4	-0.4
West Midlands	2	-14	-0.3	-16	3	-10	-0.1	-14	-0.8	4	0.6	-3	-0.1	-2	-0.1	-1	-0.1
East	6	-4	-0.2	-8	4	8	0.1	-2	-0.2	9	0.4	-11	-0.4	-6	-0.4	-5	-0.4
London	3	-16	-0.6	-14	-2	-13	-0.4	-16	-0.8	2	0.0	-2	0.0	2	0.1	-4	-0.2
South East	9	4	0.0	-14	18	17	0.3	-9	-0.2	26	0.8	-14	-0.3	-6	-0.2	-8	-0.4
South West	6	-1	-0.2	-5	5	2	-0.1	-4	-0.4	5	0.1	-3	-0.1	-2	-0.1	-1	-0.1
England	32	-35	-0.2	-71	36	40	0.1	-31	-0.2	71	0.4	-75	-0.3	-40	-0.3	-35	-0.3
Wales	1	5	0.4	3	1	6	0.5	5	0.8	1	0.1	-1	-0.1	-2	-0.2	0	0.1
Scotland	0	22	0.9	9	13	45	1.6	26	1.6	19	1.5	-23	-1.0	-16	-1.3	-6	-0.6
Great Britain	34	-8	-0.1	-58	50	91	0.2	0	0.0	91	0.5	-99	-0.3	-58	-0.3	-41	-0.3
Northern Ireland <sup>e</sup>																	
United Kingdom	36	-10	-0.1	-63	53	93	0.2	-4	0.0	97	0.5	-104	-0.3	-60	-0.3	-44	-0.4

### Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	0	31	2.0	22	9	31	1.9	16	2.1	15	1.8	0	-0.2	5	0.5	-5	-1.1
North West	2	36	0.7	11	25	74	1.6	50	2.2	24	1.0	-38	-1.2	-38	-2.1	0	-0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	48	0.8	15	33	50	0.9	17	0.7	33	1.2	-2	-0.2	-2	-0.2	0	-0.2
East Midlands	17	10	-0.1	15	-4	25	0.5	26	1.3	-1	-0.4	-15	-0.7	-12	-1.1	-3	-0.3
West Midlands	7	-33	-1.1	-30	-3	-9	-0.3	-16	-0.9	7	0.3	-24	-0.8	-15	-0.9	-10	-0.8
East	23	11	-0.3	-7	17	31	0.3	6	-0.2	24	0.8	-20	-0.7	-13	-0.8	-7	-0.6
London	14	-25	-1.1	-22	-3	-23	-1.0	-18	-1.3	-5	-0.7	-2	0.0	-4	-0.1	2	0.1
South East	36	52	0.5	1	51	77	1.0	11	-0.1	66	2.2	-24	-0.6	-9	-0.4	-15	-0.9
South West	23	26	0.5	8	18	31	0.7	13	0.2	18	1.2	-5	-0.2	-5	-0.4	0	-0.1
England	131	156	0.1	13	143	286	0.5	105	0.3	181	0.8	-130	-0.6	-92	-0.7	-37	-0.4
Wales	6	5	0.2	1	4	23	1.2	12	1.6	10	0.9	-18	-1.4	-12	-1.6	-6	-1.1
Scotland	1	48	1.5	24	24	57	1.8	37	2.2	20	1.4	-9	-0.5	-13	-1.1	4	0.3
Great Britain	139	209	0.2	38	171	365	0.7	154	0.5	211	0.9	-156	-0.6	-117	-0.7	-39	-0.4
Northern Ireland <sup>e</sup>	8	-22	-2.6	-6	-16	-12	-1.5	-1	-0.6	-11	-2.5	-10	-1.2	-5	-1.1	-5	-1.3
United Kingdom	147	188	0.2	32	156	354	0.6	153	0.5	200	0.8	-166	-0.6	-122	-0.8	-45	-0.4

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 A.4

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system					Employment Service administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 2000); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (August 2000)					Jobcentre vacancies* (August 2000)					
	All			Male		Female		All		Male		Female		
	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>
North East	1,009	514	496	70.4	6.4	56.7	9.5	13.7	2.7	9.7	18.0	9.7		
North West	2,976	1,563	1,413	132.4	4.2	104.1	6.0	28.3	2.0	25.8	40.5	26.4		
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,247	1,188	1,059	103.6	4.4	81.1	6.1	22.5	2.1	20.3	33.1	19.8		
East Midlands	1,879	1,013	866	67.6	3.4	51.0	4.6	16.6	1.9	13.4	23.0	13.8		
West Midlands	2,479	1,324	1,155	105.4	4.1	80.5	5.6	24.9	2.2	22.2	36.9	21.2		
East	2,480	1,362	1,118	61.4	2.4	45.5	3.2	15.9	1.4	16.2	25.0	17.0		
London	4,187	2,302	1,885	167.5	3.8	123.9	5.2	43.6	2.2	22.7	37.7	23.2		
South East	3,923	2,094	1,828	75.9	1.9	57.5	2.6	18.4	1.0	24.8	44.5	25.4		
South West	2,301	1,252	1,049	59.8	2.5	44.5	3.3	15.3	1.4	22.0	35.4	21.7		
England	23,481	12,612	10,870	843.8	3.4	644.7	4.8	199.1	1.8	177.1	294.2	178.3		
Wales	1,175	628	547	56.0	4.5	43.6	6.2	12.4	2.3	12.8	19.4	12.6		
Scotland	2,267	1,165	1,102	111.3	4.6	87.5	6.7	23.8	2.1	24.6	38.7	24.4		
Great Britain	26,923	14,405	12,518	1,011.2	3.6	775.8	5.0	235.4	1.8	214.5	352.3	215.2		
Northern Ireland	712	380	332	40.1	5.2	30.9	7.1	9.2	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A		
United Kingdom	27,636	14,786	12,850	1,051.3	3.6	806.7	5.0	244.6	1.9	217.9	361.2	218.6		

### Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys		
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# 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	
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRW</b>	<b>YCBE</b>	<b>YCBH</b>	<b>YCBK</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBQ</b>	<b>YCBT</b>	<b>YCBW</b>
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	181	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973
1993	25,568	21,877	3,185	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,603	582	1,042
1994	25,780	21,998	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	16,892	5,430	2,733	630	1,293
1996	26,412	22,731	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,655	649	1,297
1997	26,916	23,219	3,357	119	221	20,219	6,697	17,393	5,827	2,667	690	1,258
1998	27,229	23,661	3,288	102	177	20,476	6,753	17,778	5,884	2,570	719	1,191
1999	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,998	2,521	690	1,284
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>27,613</b>	<b>24,107</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>18,103</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1,285</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>27,873</b>	<b>24,446</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>20,932</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>18,357</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1,233</b>
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
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-72</b>
Percent	0.3	0.2	0.8	5.5	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	-5.9
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-125</b>
Percent	1.3	1.7	-1.5	21.9	-9.8	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.3	-1.8	-0.5	-9.7
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRO</b>	<b>MGRR</b>	<b>MGRU</b>	<b>MGRX</b>	<b>YCBF</b>	<b>YCBI</b>	<b>YCBL</b>	<b>YCBO</b>	<b>YCBR</b>	<b>YCBU</b>	<b>YCBX</b>
1992	14,372	11,629	2,442	56	245	13,376	996	10,971	658	2,260	182	445
1993	14,085	11,421	2,388	44	232	13,059	678	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	558
1997	14,857	12,188	2,493	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,202	986	2,240	253	552
1998	15,069	12,506	2,418	30	115	13,737	1,331	11,511	995	2,147	271	527
1999	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>15,245</b>	<b>12,702</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>13,853</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>11,654</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>545</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	525
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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>12,963</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>13,995</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>11,897</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>515</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	15,409	12,981	2,301	38	89	14,010	1,399	11,917	1,064	2,029	272	508
Apr-Jun	15,395	12,956	2,311	37	91	14,000	1,395	11,898	1,058	2,035	275	500
May-Jul	15,398	12,929	2,342	37	90	14,005	1,393	11,871	1,058	2,069	273	492
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-24</b>
Percent	0.0	-0.3	1.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.7	1.7	-1.3	-4.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-54</b>
Percent	1.0	1.8	-2.4	11.0	-17.8	1.1	0.1	1.9	1.0	-2.9	1.4	-9.8
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>	<b>YCBG</b>	<b>YCBJ</b>	<b>YCBM</b>	<b>YCBP</b>	<b>YCBS</b>	<b>YCBV</b>	<b>YCBY</b>
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,522	418	379	571
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700
1998	12,160	11,155	870	72	62	6,738	5,422	6,266	4,889	422	448	664
1999	12,350	11,404	826	64	55	6,885	5,465	6,451	4,953	394	432	737
<b>3-month averages</b>												
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>11,405</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>4,956</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>740</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	4,925	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	426	709
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>12,471</b>	<b>11,483</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6,936</b>	<b>5,535</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>717</b>
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
<b>Changes</b>												
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-49</b>
Percent	0.8	0.8	-0.5	8.4	3.9	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.1	-2.1	1.1	-6.8
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-72</b>
Percent	1.6	1.5	1.1	27.8	5.7	0.9	2					



# B.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>In employment</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBTO</b>	<b>YBTR</b>	<b>YBTU</b>	<b>YBTX</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGUZ</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,868	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	769
1994	25,780	25,002	584	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>27,613</b>	<b>26,810</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>7,142</b>	<b>10,105</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>803</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	26,851	666	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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>27,873</b>	<b>27,039</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>7,032</b>	<b>10,284</b>	<b>5,711</b>	<b>834</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>27,966</b>	<b>27,140</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>7,005</b>	<b>10,344</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>827</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>-7</b>
Percent	0.3	0.4	-1.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	1.5	-0.8
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-138</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>24</b>
Percent	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.4	-1.9	2.4	3.2	3.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGVA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	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	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>15,245</b>	<b>14,962</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>283</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	14,987	320	1,775	4,009	5,474	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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>15,402</b>	<b>15,109</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>292</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>15,398</b>	<b>15,119</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-13</b>
Percent	0.0	0.1	-2.1	-1.2	-0.6	0.6	0.9	-4.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-4</b>
Percent	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.7	-1.8	2.7	2.0	-1.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUY</b>	<b>MGVB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,556	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,663	349	1,517	3,132	4,511	2,155	497
1999	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>11,848</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>520</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	2,268	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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>12,471</b>	<b>11,930</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>541</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>12,568</b>	<b>12,020</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>548</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>
Percent	0.8	0.8	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	0.6	2.3	1.2
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-66</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>28</b>
Percent	1.6	1.5	0.6	2.3	-2.1	2.0	5.0	5.4

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.2

## Employment rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Employment rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBUA</b>	<b>YBUD</b>	<b>YBUG</b>	<b>YBUJ</b>	<b>YBUM</b>	<b>YBUP</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	57.1	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.3	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.8	66.6	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	



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

Thousands

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>									
1996	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DYDA
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	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	3,562	211	153	27,570
Jun R	12,109	1,456	11,655	5,159	23,764	3,487	210	112	27,573
Sep R	12,245	1,431	11,730	5,130	23,975	3,504	209	121	27,809
Dec R	12,289	1,488	11,813	5,232	24,103	3,484	210	114	27,911
1999	Mar R	12,198	1,494	11,688	5,201	3,467	209	110	27,682
Jun R	12,256	1,514	11,787	5,231	24,043	3,513	208	102	27,867
Sep R	12,381	1,542	11,842	5,249	24,223	3,432	208	106	27,968
Dec R	12,438	1,575	11,967	5,355	24,405	3,424	208	103	28,140
2000	Mar R	12,301	1,565	11,867	5,332	3,412	208	100	27,888
Jun	12,375	1,588	11,938	5,353	24,314	3,415	207	94	28,030
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>									
1996	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
Sep	11,427	1,355	11,372	5,313	22,799	3,650	218	191	26,858
Dec	11,508	1,368	11,369	5,284	22,877	3,651	216	181	26,925
1997	Mar	11,684	1,375	11,373	5,211	3,632	214	170	27,072
Jun	11,867	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,905	3,616	210	173	27,305
Sep	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,949	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 R	12,095	1,483	11,675	5,252	3,570	210	149	27,698
Jun R	12,132	1,460	11,668	5,172	23,800	3,493	210	125	27,628
Sep R	12,209	1,438	11,735	5,157	23,944	3,481	209	119	27,754
Dec R	12,236	1,462	11,736	5,173	23,972	3,495	210	108	27,785
1999	Mar R	12,260	1,510	11,753	5,218	3,473	209	106	27,801
Jun R	12,278	1,516	11,800	5,245	24,078	3,516	209	114	27,917
Sep R	12,349	1,550	11,849	5,279	24,198	3,412	208	104	27,922
Dec R	12,388	1,552	11,897	5,300	24,286	3,434	208	98	28,026
2000	Mar R	12,367	1,576	11,924	5,343	3,420	208	98	28,016
Jun	12,398	1,591	11,951	5,370	24,349	3,417	207	102	28,075
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Not seasonally adjusted</b>									
1996	DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,593	218	170	26,250
Dec	11,273	1,349	11,152	5,206	22,425	3,555	216	171	26,368
1997	Mar	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	3,539	214	158	26,246
Jun	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,088	22,672	3,518	210	145	26,545
Sep	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	210	154	26,700
Dec	11,736	1,463	11,352	5,183	23,088	3,464	211	146	26,909
1998	Mar	11,728	1,417	11,309	5,086	3,471	211	137	26,856
Jun	11,806	1,406	11,348	5,012	23,155	3,399	210	98	26,862
Sep	11,941	1,381	11,422	4,985	23,363	3,416	209	106	27,094
Dec	11,983	1,437	11,500	5,082	23,482	3,397	210	100	27,189
1999	Mar R	11,893	1,444	11,386	5,054	3,379	209	97	26,965
Jun R	11,950	1,463	11,475	5,083	23,425	3,427	208	90	27,152
Sep R	12,072	1,491	11,528	5,101	23,600	3,346	208	93	27,247
Dec R	12,127	1,523	11,647	5,202	23,774	3,338	208	90	27,411
2000	Mar R	11,993	1,514	11,552	5,182	3,326	208	88	27,166
Jun	12,066	1,536	11,622	5,202	23,688	3,330	207	84	27,308
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>									
1996	DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
Sep	11,141	1,311	11,076	5,178	22,217	3,565	218	171	26,171
Dec	11,218	1,322	11,072	5,144	22,290	3,565	216	162	26,233
1997	Mar	11,392	1,329	11,074	5,073	3,546	214	153	26,379
Jun	11,572	1,383	11,137	5,098	22,709	3,525	210	159	26,603
Sep	11,555	1,393	11,191	5,106	22,747	3,522	211	154	26,632
Dec	11,683	1,436	11,275	5,122	22,958	3,474	211	138	26,780
1998	Mar	11,792	1,434	11,368	5,107	3,478	210	132	26,981
Jun	11,829	1,410	11,360	5,025	23,189	3,405	210	110	26,914
Sep	11,905	1,389	11,426	5,012	23,331	3,393	209	104	27,038
Dec	11,931	1,410	11,426	5,023	23,357	3,407	210	93	27,067
1999	Mar R	11,954	1,459	11,441	5,070	3,386	209	93	27,082
Jun R	11,971	1,466	11,487	5,096	23,458	3,431	209	102	27,200
Sep R	12,040	1,500	11,534	5,130	23,574	3,327	208	91	27,200
Dec R	12,079	1,500	11,581	5,147	23,660	3,349	208	85	27,302
2000	Mar R	12,057	1,525	11,607	5,193	3,364	208	86	27,292
Jun	12,088	1,540	11,634	5,219	23,721	3,331	207	91	27,351

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

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

R Revised

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

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# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All 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	5,328	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	5,870	5,895	
1992 Jun	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	5,524	
1993 Jun	22,032	22,006	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 May			4,180	4,203	4,397	4,419	5,481	5,503	
Jun	23,764	23,800	4,185	4,194	4,401	4,410			
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	5,471	5,436	
Dec	24,103	23,972	4,136	4,120	4,353	4,337			
1999 Jan			4,109	4,116	4,326	4,337	5,361	5,387	
Feb			4,088	4,100	4,305	4,317			
Mar R	23,896	24,013	4,067	4,083	4,283	4,299	5,361	5,387	
Apr R			4,047	4,069	4,263	4,284			
May R			4,037	4,059	4,253	4,273	5,350	5,373	
Jun	24,043	24,078	4,041	4,049	4,256	4,263	5,350	5,373	
Jul R			4,041	4,037	4,255	4,251			
Aug R			4,042	4,031	4,256	4,244	5,376	5,359	
Sep	24,223	24,198	4,032	4,018	4,244	4,230	5,376	5,359	
Oct R			4,033	4,014	4,244	4,225			
Nov R			4,032	4,010	4,242	4,220	5,393	5,362	
Dec R	24,405	24,286	4,017	4,005	4,225	4,213	5,393	5,362	
2000 Jan R			3,999	4,005	4,205	4,211	5,351	5,376	
Feb R			3,994	4,002	4,199	4,208			
Mar R	24,169	24,291	3,980	3,994	4,187	4,199	5,351	5,376	
Apr R			3,966	3,986	4,170	4,190			
May R			3,959	3,978	4,162	4,182	5,350	5,370	
Jun	24,314	24,349	3,958	3,967	4,162	4,171	5,350	5,370	
Jul P			3,958	3,956	4,161	4,159			

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	Other	
	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	LOK	LOKE
1987 Jun	15,204	15,171	346	346	523	577	90	467	303	303	303
1988 Jun	15,837	15,806	338	338	521	581	94	470	314	314	314
1989 Jun	16,248	16,216	324	324	510	550	97	480	320	320	320
1990 Jun	16,643	16,601	318	318	504	507	96	481	308	308	308
1991 Jun	16,525	16,478	309	309	506	433	85	470	279	279	279
1992 Jun	16,540	16,500	311	311	490	415	83	461	272	272	272
1993 Jun	16,518	16,479	327	327	499	409	89	453	259	259	259
1994 Jun	16,651	16,603	300	300	456	401	91	467	248	248	248
1995 Jun	16,964	16,912	273	273	456	385	82	474	256	256	256
1996 Jun	17,213	17,192	285	285	449	377	84	474	254	254	254
1997 Jun	17,604	17,616	316	316	474	370	86	474	253	253	253
1998 May				216	484	357	86	481	259	259	259
Jun	17,963	17,975	323	216	484	356	84	482	260	260	260
Jul				216	481	354	84	481	260	260	260
Aug				216	481	352	85	480	260	260	260
Sep R	18,135	18,144	309	216	480	349	85	480	261	261	261
Oct				215	477	346	85	481	261	261	261
Nov				216	478	342	85	480	260	260	260
Dec	18,338	18,232	304	217	479	338	84	478	261	261	261
1999 Jan				221	478	335	83	475	260	260	260
Feb				217	477	330	83	476	259	259	259
Mar R	18,237	18,320	306	216	477	326	82	477	258	258	258
Apr				215	476	321	81	479	258	258	258
May				214	475	319	82	475	258	258	258
Jun	18,377	18,387	318	215	475	316	84	473	257	257	257
Jul				214	474	313	84	475	256	256	256
Aug				213	473	312	84	474	256	256	256
Sep	18,524	18,536	302	213	472	309	84	472	256	256	256
Oct				211	471	308	84	471	256	256	256
Nov				210	470	306	84	470	256	256	256
Dec	18,715	18,613	311	208	468	305	85	471	255	255	255
2000 Jan				206	468	303	86	471	254	254	254
Feb				206	468	302	87	470	254	254	254
Mar R	18,491	18,581	334	206	467	298	87	470	253	253	253
Apr R				204	466	293	87	471	252	252	252
May R				204	465	291	86	471	251	251	251
Jun	18,621	18,639	340	204	463	288	87	470	251	251	251
Jul P				203	463	286	87	471	251	251	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

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	LOKF 26-28	LOKG 29	LOKH 30-33	LOKI 34-35	LOKJ 23, 36-37	LOKK 45	YEHX F 45	LOKL G 50-52	LOKM H 55
1988 Jun	223	868	422	593	509	240	1,189	3,536	1,063	
1989 Jun	227	884	496	589	499	246	1,231	3,671	1,150	
1990 Jun	221	870	495	568	491	247	1,249	3,741	1,207	
1991 Jun	195	779	464	496	454	217	1,152	3,669	1,170	
1992 Jun	190	735	429	432	356	210	1,044	3,647	1,136	
1993 Jun	194	693	387	384	351	215	949	3,733	1,142	
1994 Jun	203	703	398	448	374	229	921	3,781	1,199	
1995 Jun	225	704	398	486	374	228	913	3,829	1,250	
1996 Jun	231	713	403	510	388	228	973	3,960	1,273	
1997 Jun	242	715	402	520	391	245				
1998 May	244	699	402	534	411	245	1,093	4,015	1,332	
Jun	244	694	402	532	410	245				
Jul	244	693	402	531	411	246				
Aug	244	693	402	530	412	247	1,095	4,058	1,370	
Sep	244	692	402	527	411	247				
Oct	244	685	398	524	410	245				
Nov	244	682	397	521	408	246	1,099	4,065	1,373	
Dec	242	675	396	516	406	246				
1999 Jan	241	674	394	520	405	249				
Feb	240	671	392	518	405	247	1,088	4,065	1,376	
Mar	241	668	391	514	401	247				
Apr	239	664	389	512	400	249				
May	238	665	387	510	400	249	1,109	4,068	1,367	
Jun	238	666	386	508	397	249				
Jul	237	663	383	507	396	249				
Aug	235	661	383	506	398	250	1,129	4,093	1,380	
Sep	235	661	382	502	394	250				
Oct	235	660	381	503	393	251				
Nov	236	661	380	503	393	251	1,149	4,139	1,381	
Dec	236	662	379	503	391	251				
2000 Jan	236	663	378	503	389	252				
Feb	236	664	378	503	388	251	1,176	4,119	1,388	
Mar	234	665	377	502	388	251				
Apr	234	665	377	503	387	251				
May R	235	664	376	503	385	251	1,200	4,125	1,395	
Jun R	234	663	374	502	383	252				
Jul P	234	661	373	501	381	249				

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q <sup>a</sup> 90-93	
										1987 Jun
1988 Jun	883	444	928	176	2,016	1,487	1,732	2,167	938	
1989 Jun	880	462	1,004	187	2,146	1,471	1,794	2,301	961	
1990 Jun	912	471	1,046	195	2,278	1,392	1,835	2,291	975	



# B.13 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	June 1999		June 2000 R			2000						
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul P	
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,079.1</b>	<b>1,176.9</b>	<b>4,256.0</b>	<b>3,020.5</b>	<b>1,141.5</b>	<b>4,162.0</b>	<b>4,199.3</b>	<b>4,186.6</b>	<b>4,170.5</b>	<b>4,162.7</b>	<b>4,162.0</b>	<b>4,161.1</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>68.3</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.3	6.9	42.2	34.1	5.8	39.9	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.9	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	28.6	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.5
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,912.9</b>	<b>1,128.0</b>	<b>4,040.9</b>	<b>2,863.0</b>	<b>1,095.2</b>	<b>3,958.3</b>	<b>3,993.6</b>	<b>3,980.3</b>	<b>3,966.1</b>	<b>3,958.8</b>	<b>3,958.3</b>	<b>3,957.7</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	307.6	164.7	472.3	288.8	171.4	460.1	463.0	461.2	460.8	459.8	460.1	465.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	131.7	156.0	287.8	118.0	143.7	261.8	275.7	271.5	266.5	263.1	261.8	260.6
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	95.9	67.3	163.2	86.9	67.9	154.8	159.0	158.0	156.5	155.5	154.8	153.6
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.8	10.9	27.8	14.0	11.7	25.7	26.5	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.7	25.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	71.5	12.8	84.3	72.6	15.2	87.8	85.4	86.8	86.4	86.2	87.8	87.6
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	470.2	469.1	468.5	469.5	470.1	471.2
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	76.1	33.0	109.1	76.9	26.6	103.5	104.9	104.3	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.5
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.0	150.1	364.1	213.3	153.4	366.6	365.3	364.9	364.7	365.8	366.6	367.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.3	5.6	30.0	23.7	4.4	28.1	29.3	28.9	28.6	28.2	28.1	28.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.3	83.2	257.5	173.6	77.9	251.5	252.5	252.1	251.3	251.0	251.5	251.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	179.0	58.6	237.5	172.2	61.1	233.3	236.4	233.7	233.7	234.0	233.3	232.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.0	28.5	140.4	113.9	29.5	143.4	142.2	141.6	142.5	142.5	143.4	143.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	438.8	87.8	526.5	439.7	81.0	520.7	520.2	522.8	520.4	520.6	520.7	520.0
of basic metals	27	103.1	19.4	122.5	105.7	13.1	118.8	119.9	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.8	119.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	335.7	68.4	404.0	334.0	67.9	401.9	400.3	403.1	401.4	401.7	401.9	401.0
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	312.7	71.3	384.0	308.0	64.1	372.2	377.9	375.9	374.9	373.4	372.2	371.9
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	360.7	155.8	506.5	348.6	152.7	501.3	502.8	502.0	500.7	500.9	501.3	501.4
of office machinery and computers	30	38.7	17.1	55.8	38.2	15.9	54.2	54.8	54.5	53.9	53.7	54.2	54.0
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	120.3	55.7	176.0	122.2	51.9	174.0	175.5	175.1	174.3	174.0	174.0	174.2
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	87.3	37.0	124.2	84.6	44.5	129.1	127.3	127.5	127.5	128.3	129.1	128.9
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	104.4	46.1	150.5	103.5	40.5	144.0	145.3	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.0	144.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	349.7	46.9	396.6	336.2	45.1	381.3	389.5	387.9	386.3	383.4	381.3	378.9
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34	192.1	29.7	221.9	184.5	27.1	211.6	217.2	216.5	215.4	213.3	211.6	209.1
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	153.7	62.9	216.6	163.5	57.5	221.0	222.1	220.7	219.8	220.6	221.0	219.9
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>135.2</b>

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

P Provisional  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT B.14

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2000

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	June 1999 R				March 2000 R			June 2000					
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
<b>SIC 1992</b>		<b>10,742.7</b>	<b>1,513.7</b>	<b>6,556.0</b>	<b>5,231.0</b>	<b>24,043.3</b>	<b>10,736.5</b>	<b>11,867.5</b>	<b>24,168.9</b>	<b>10,787.4</b>	<b>1,587.7</b>	<b>6,585.9</b>	<b>5,352.5</b>	<b>24,313.6</b>
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>10,742.7</b>	<b>1,513.7</b>	<b>6,556.0</b>	<b>5,231.0</b>	<b>24,043.3</b>	<b>10,736.5</b>	<b>11,867.5</b>	<b>24,168.9</b>	<b>10,787.4</b>	<b>1,587.7</b>	<b>6,585.9</b>	<b>5,352.5</b>	<b>24,313.6</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>309.0</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>319.4</b>	<b>191.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>334.8</b>
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	168.9	38.6	58.1	33.2	298.9	172.4	99.1	309.3	184.1	38.5	74.2	27.9	324.7
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>68.4</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.0	0.3	5.8	1.0	42.2	33.3	5.8	39.4	33.7	0.3	4.8	1.0	39.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.2	0.5	2.8	1.0	30.5	25.9	2.5	28.6	25.8	0.2	2.0	0.5	28.5
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>206.3</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>203.7</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,851.2</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>928.6</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>4,040.9</b>	<b>2,807.3</b>	<b>1,100.4</b>	<b>3,980.3</b>	<b>2,785.9</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>884.7</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>3,958.3</b>
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	294.8	12.8	120.4	44.3	472.3	268.4	170.5	461.2	265.0	23.8	115.3	56.1	460.1
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	127.4	4.4	125.1	31.0	287.8	117.2	149.7	271.5	113.7	4.4	116.6	27.1	261.8
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	93.3	2.6	56.2	11.1	163.2	86.5	88.8	158.0	84.5	2.4	57.0	10.8	154.8
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	16.5	0.4	9.2	1.7	27.8	14.0	12.0	26.1	13.8	0.2	10.3	1.4	25.7
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	69.6	1.9	7.5	5.3	84.3	69.9	16.2	86.8	71.8	0.8	9.5	5.7	87.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	282.3	7.8	154.9	28.3	473.2	284.2	175.6	489.1	280.9	9.3	145.9	34.0	470.1
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	75.2	0.9	30.0	3.1	109.1	77.7	26.2	104.3	76.5	0.4	23.0	3.6	103.5
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	207.1	6.9	124.9	25.2	364.1	206.5	149.3	364.9	204.4	8.9	123.0	30.4	366.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.9	0.4	4.8	0.8	30.0	23.7	4.7	28.9	23.3	0.5	3.7	0.7	28.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	172.8	1.5	72.5	10.6	257.5	172.1	78.4	252.1	171.5	2.1	67.9	10.0	251.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	176.4	2.5	47.4	11.2	237.5	170.1	60.6	233.7	169.0	3.2	45.5	15.6	233.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.0	0.9	24.7	3.8	140.4	111.0	29.5	141.6	112.8	1.1	25.6	3.9	143.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	432.4	6.4	71.3	16.4	526.5	429.0	82.2	522.8	426.7	13.0	66.9	14.1	520.7
of basic metals	27	102.3	0.8	16.9	2.5	122.5	106.3	12.9	119.7	105.1	0.6	11.5	1.6	118.8
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	330.0	5.6	54.5	13.9	404.0	322.7	69.3	403.1	321.7	12.4	55.3	12.5	401.9
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	309.3	3.4	59.7	11.5	384.0	310.3	63.9	375.9	306.4	1.7	54.4	9.8	372.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	344.3	6.5	139.5	16.4	506.5	342.9	153.7	502.0	342.6	5.9	134.4	18.4	501.3
of office machinery and computers	30	37.4	1.4	15.5	1.6	55.8	38.0	16.1	54.5	37.5	0.7	14.3	1.7	54.2
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	119.1	1.2	50.3	5.3	176.0	120.7	52.3	175.1	120.5	1.7	44.6	7.3	174.0
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	32	85.8	1.5	33.4	3.6	124.2	81.9	44.2	127.5	82.8	1.9	40.6	3.8	129.1
of medical, precision and optical eqpt. equipment and watches	33	102.1	2.4	40.3	5.9	150.5	102.3	41.2	144.9	101.9	1.6	34.9	5.6	144.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	349.2	1.5	43.1	3.8	396.6	340.6	44.7	387.9	333.6	2.6	40.8	4.3	381.3
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	34	191.1	1.1	27.4	2.3	221.9	188.0	27.1	216.5	183.3	1.2	24.2	2.9	211.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	157.1	0.4	15.6	1.5	174.7	152.6	17.5	171.4	150.3	1.3	16.6	1.4	169.7
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>135.3</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>897.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>1,094.0</b>	<b>958.5</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>1,164.3</b>	<b>973.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>1,188.3</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>6,651.1</b>	<b>1,392.9</b>	<b>5,408.7</b>	<b>4,924.0</b>	<b>18,376.6</b>	<b>6,629.7</b>	<b>10,427.0</b>	<b>18,491.0</b>	<b>6</b>				



# B.15 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: June 2000

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	June 1999		March 2000 R			June 2000			June 2000			All	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>10,487.3</b>	<b>1,463.2</b>	<b>6,392.4</b>	<b>5,082.6</b>	<b>23,425.5</b>	<b>11,992.8</b>	<b>11,551.5</b>	<b>23,544.3</b>	<b>10,529.4</b>	<b>1,536.4</b>	<b>6,420.1</b>	<b>5,201.9</b>	<b>23,687.8</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>304.2</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>319.6</b>
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>66.5</b>
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>158.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>209.6</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>198.3</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,779.6</b>	<b>596.6</b>	<b>902.3</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>3,936.1</b>	<b>2,805.8</b>	<b>1,070.3</b>	<b>3,876.1</b>	<b>2,714.1</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>860.4</b>	<b>205.7</b>	<b>3,855.3</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
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<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
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<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
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<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
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<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
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<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
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<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>294.5</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>
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<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>							



# B.18 EMPLOYMENT

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Thousands										
All jobs		Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services	
SIC 92 sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q	
<b>All jobs</b>	<b>DYDC</b>	<b>LOLI</b>	<b>LOLL</b>	<b>LOLO</b>	<b>LOLR</b>	<b>LOLU</b>	<b>LOLX</b>	<b>LOMA</b>	<b>LOMD</b>	<b>LOMG</b>	<b>LOMJ</b>	
1994 Jun	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202	
Sep	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,362	6,348	1,385	19,377	
Dec	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,792	1,526	4,390	6,354	1,410	19,453	
1995 Mar	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471	
Jun	26,492	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517	
Sep	26,499	561	244	4,387	1,776	5,780	1,527	4,509	6,332	1,403	19,531	
Dec	26,639	565	249	4,458	1,751	5,774	1,520	4,560	6,354	1,407	19,615	
1996 Mar	26,614	557	239	4,453	1,749	5,761	1,508	4,535	6,383	1,430	19,617	
Jun	26,769	563	238	4,428	1,767	5,823	1,525	4,576	6,395	1,454	19,773	
Sep	26,858	563	237	4,449	1,737	5,836	1,542	4,572	6,429	1,493	19,872	
Dec	26,925	577	233	4,454	1,722	5,854	1,557	4,622	6,405	1,500	19,938	
1997 Mar	27,071	551	237	4,453	1,744	5,929	1,585	4,737	6,345	1,490	20,086	
Jun	27,305	578	238	4,483	1,740	5,980	1,584	4,824	6,364	1,515	20,267	
Sep	27,344	581	232	4,461	1,761	6,031	1,562	4,858	6,341	1,518	20,309	
Dec	27,495	577	230	4,480	1,798	6,070	1,554	4,908	6,336	1,543	20,410	
1998 Mar R	27,898	569	228	4,531	1,808	6,088	1,571	4,970	6,366	1,567	20,561	
Jun R	27,628	566	226	4,515	1,795	6,058	1,574	4,989	6,373	1,531	20,525	
Sep R	27,754	544	228	4,492	1,781	6,131	1,591	5,034	6,410	1,545	20,711	
Dec	27,785	524	227	4,430	1,797	6,102	1,627	5,087	6,436	1,555	20,807	
1999 Mar R	27,801	522	223	4,379	1,798	6,104	1,632	5,122	6,460	1,561	20,878	
Jun R	27,917	522	222	4,347	1,811	6,117	1,648	5,160	6,484	1,605	21,014	
Sep R	27,922	504	222	4,300	1,810	6,108	1,677	5,193	6,506	1,603	21,086	
Dec R	28,026	516	219	4,290	1,813	6,163	1,702	5,208	6,506	1,608	21,187	
2000 Mar R	28,016	539	217	4,283	1,823	6,150	1,698	5,159	6,511	1,636	21,154	
Jun	28,075	538	215	4,249	1,887	6,146	1,678	5,189	6,546	1,627	21,186	
<b>Change on quarter</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>32</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	
<b>Change on year</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>172</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	
<b>Male jobs</b>	<b>LOLA</b>	<b>LOLJ</b>	<b>LOLM</b>	<b>LOLP</b>	<b>LOLS</b>	<b>LOLV</b>	<b>LOLT</b>	<b>LOMB</b>	<b>LOME</b>	<b>LOMH</b>	<b>LOMK</b>	
1994 Jun	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,196	2,122	660	8,897	
Sep	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,001	
Dec	14,335	465	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,264	2,127	689	9,029	
1995 Mar	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027	
Jun	14,366	448	197	3,096	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,035	
Sep	14,365	446	197	3,109	1,582	2,764	1,171	2,313	2,102	681	9,030	
Dec	14,416	450	201	3,172	1,555	2,741	1,163	2,346	2,112	676	9,037	
1996 Mar R	14,334	442	194	3,169	1,545	2,743	1,151	2,309	2,106	676	8,985	
Jun R	14,404	449	194	3,157	1,561	2,757	1,163	2,328	2,115	680	9,043	
Sep R	14,448	444	192	3,175	1,559	2,770	1,176	2,302	2,134	696	9,077	
Dec R	14,513	460	188	3,177	1,540	2,828	1,189	2,308	2,127	697	9,148	
1997 Mar R	14,650	433	190	3,174	1,561	2,881	1,199	2,406	2,106	701	9,292	
Jun R	14,799	462	190	3,196	1,564	2,914	1,190	2,459	2,109	714	9,386	
Sep R	14,780	442	184	3,173	1,563	2,959	1,170	2,481	2,084	724	9,418	
Dec R	14,864	433	183	3,194	1,590	2,969	1,160	2,525	2,068	741	9,464	
1998 Mar R	14,957	429	181	3,229	1,602	2,967	1,171	2,567	2,057	754	9,516	
Jun R	14,933	431	177	3,218	1,590	2,966	1,167	2,594	2,046	743	9,517	
Sep R	14,984	409	176	3,208	1,572	3,012	1,174	2,633	2,053	746	9,618	
Dec R	15,026	394	176	3,171	1,598	2,989	1,199	2,680	2,064	755	9,687	
1999 Mar R	15,045	391	172	3,143	1,598	3,006	1,201	2,683	2,088	762	9,740	
Jun R	15,096	389	172	3,132	1,598	3,021	1,215	2,692	2,099	778	9,805	
Sep R	15,075	377	172	3,103	1,606	3,006	1,229	2,713	2,093	775	9,817	
Dec R	15,106	385	170	3,097	1,608	3,032	1,243	2,706	2,090	776	9,847	
2000 Mar R	15,068	390	168	3,093	1,605	3,031	1,247	2,663	2,082	789	9,812	
Jun	15,120	394	167	3,067	1,662	3,027	1,258	2,678	2,087	782	9,831	
<b>Change on quarter</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>19</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	
<b>Change on year</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	
<b>Female jobs</b>	<b>LOLB</b>	<b>LOLK</b>	<b>LOLN</b>	<b>LOLQ</b>	<b>LOLT</b>	<b>LOLV</b>	<b>LOLZ</b>	<b>LOMC</b>	<b>LOMF</b>	<b>LOMI</b>	<b>LOML</b>	
1994 Jun	11,998	132	56	1,292	212	2,966	368	2,037	4,214	721	10,306	
Sep	12,062	129	53	1,297	207	2,969	367	2,082	4,218	719	10,376	
Dec	12,099	120	52	1,297	207	2,997	363	2,116	4,228	721	10,424	
1995 Mar	12,105	119	49	1,289	203	2,998	363	2,142	4,223	718	10,444	
Jun	12,126	119	47	1,292	196	2,997	357	2,162	4,236	730	10,482	
Sep	12,134	115	47	1,278	194	2,996	356	2,196	4,230	722	10,501	
Dec	12,223	115	48	1,287	196	3,033	357	2,214	4,243	731	10,578	
1996 Mar R	12,280	115	45	1,284	204	3,018	356	2,227	4,277	754	10,631	
Jun R	12,365	113	45	1,271	206	3,066	361	2,249	4,279	775	10,730	
Sep R	12,410	119	45	1,274	178	3,067	367	2,270	4,295	796	10,795	
Dec R	12,412	117	45	1,277	183	3,026	369	2,314	4,278	803	10,790	
1997 Mar R	12,421	118	47	1,279	183	3,049	386	2,332	4,238	789	10,794	
Jun R	12,507	116	48	1,286	176	3,066	393	2,365	4,255	801	10,881	
Sep R	12,563	139	47	1,288	198	3,072	392	2,377	4,257	793	10,890	
Dec R	12,630	144	47	1,285	208	3,100	394	2,383	4,268	802	10,947	
1998 Mar R	12,741	140	48	1,302	207	3,121	399	2,402	4,308	813	11,045	
Jun R	12,695	135	49	1,297	206	3,092	407	2,395	4,327	787	11,008	
Sep R	12,770	134	50	1,284	208	3,119	417	2,401	4,357	799	11,093	
Dec R	12,759	130	51	1,259	199	3,113	427	2,407	4,373	800	11,120	
1999 Mar R	12,755	131	51	1,236	200	3,098	431	2,438	4,371	800	11,138	
Jun R	12,821	134	50	1,215	213	3,096	434	2,468	4,385	827	11,209	
Sep R	12,847	127	50	1,197	204	3,102	448	2,480	4,412	828	11,269	
Dec R	12,820	132	49	1,193	206	3,131	459	2,502	4,416	832	11,340	
2000 Mar R	12,948	149	49	1,189	218	3,119	451	2,497	4,429	847	11,342	
Jun	12,955	144	49	1,182	225	3,119	420	2,510	4,460	845	11,355	
<b>Change on quarter</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>13</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-6.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	
<b>Change on year</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>146</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.7&lt;/</i>										



# B.22 EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work<sup>a</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted									
	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
<b>All</b>	YCDM	LUA A	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	502	1.8	2,156	7.9	4,155	15.3	13,355	49.0	7,061	25.9
1999	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
<b>3-month averages</b>										
May-Jul 1999	496	1.8	2,123	7.7	4,321	15.6	13,892	50.3	6,780	24.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	-15		13		21		115		-40	
Percent	-3.1		0.6		0.5		0.8		-0.6	
Over last 12 months	-22		23		127		200		25	
Percent	-4.5		1.1		2.9		1.4		0.4	
<b>Male</b>	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	469	3.1	813	5.4	7,855	52.1	5,815	38.6
1999	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	38.1
<b>3-month averages</b>										
May-Jul 1999	126	0.8	477	3.1	892	5.8	8,200	53.8	5,550	36.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	885	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
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	-7		-22		11		76		-62	
Percent	-5.7		-4.4		1.3		0.9		-1.1	
Over last 12 months	-13		-4		17		153		1	
Percent	-10.4		-0.8		1.9		1.9		0.0	
<b>Female</b>	YCDO	LWYW	YCDR	LWYZ	YCDU	LWZC	YCDX	LWZF	YCEA	LWZI
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	374	3.3	1,740	15.1	2,882	25.1	5,458	47.5	1,042	9.1
1993	411	3.6	1,687	14.7	2,943	25.6	5,403	47.0	1,040	9.1
1994	396	3.3	1,722	14.9	3,002	26.0	5,319	46.0	1,127	9.8
1995	396	3.4	1,681	14.4	3,010	25.8	5,426	46.6	1,136	9.7
1996	410	3.5	1,710	14.4	3,166	26.7	5,364	45.3	1,200	10.1
1997	373	3.1	1,710	14.2	3,256	27.0	5,453	45.2	1,267	10.5
1998	385	3.2	1,687	13.9	3,342	27.5	5,500	45.2	1,246	10.2
1999	362	2.9	1,678	13.6	3,396	27.5	5,642	45.7	1,272	10.3
<b>3-month averages</b>										
May-Jul 1999	370	3.0	1,647	13.3	3,429	27.7	5,692	46.0	1,231	10.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	373	3.0	1,648	13.3	3,426	27.7	5,695	46.0	1,243	10.0
Jul-Sep	373	3.0	1,655	13.3	3,419	27.6	5,689	45.9	1,266	10.2
Aug-Oct	372	3.0	1,647	13.3	3,437	27.8	5,669	45.8	1,259	10.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	377	3.0	1,645	13.3	3,448	27.8	5,673	45.7	1,260	10.2
Oct-Dec	378	3.0	1,640	13.2	3,470	27.9	5,691	45.8	1,250	10.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	374	3.0	1,636	13.2	3,473	28.0	5,688	45.8	1,252	10.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	380	3.1	1,648	13.2	3,504	28.1	5,682	45.6	1,238	9.9
Jan-Mar 2000	380	3.0	1,648	13.2	3,517	28.2	5,691	45.7	1,230	9.9
Feb-Apr	369	3.0	1,640	13.1	3,530	28.3	5,700	45.7	1,233	9.9
Mar-May (Spr)	359	2.9	1,648	13.2	3,524	28.2	5,729	45.8	1,240	9.9
Apr-Jun	348	2.8	1,670	13.3	3,527	28.1	5,736	45.8	1,254	10.0
May-Jul	361	2.9	1,674	13.3	3,539	28.2	5,739	45.7	1,255	10.0
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	-8		34		10		39		23	
Percent	-2.3		2.1		0.3		0.7		1.8	
Over last 12 months	-9		27		110		47		24	
Percent	-2.4		1.7		3.2		0.8		2.0	

a Main job only.

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.32 Indices of employment and output per filled job



UNITED KINGDOM	Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)								
	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output <sup>a</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job
<b>SIC 1992</b>									
1991	90.9	102.2	89.0	94.5	110.4	85.6	92.8	107.8	86.2
1992	91.1	99.3	91.8	94.0	103.5	90.8	92.8	101.2	91.7
1993	93.2	98.3	94.8	94.9	99.2	95.8	94.1	97.8	96.2
1994	97.4	97.4	98.3	98.3	98.6	99.7	98.5	98.1	100.5
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	101.2	100.0	100.4	101.4	99.0
1997	106.0	102.8	103.0	102.1	101.7	100.4	101.7	102.1	99.6
1998	109.1	104.5	104.5	102.9	102.3	100.6	102.2	103.0	99.2
1999	111.4	105.2	105.9	103.4	98.8	104.7	102.2	99.3	102.8
1992 Q2	90.7	99.9	90.9	93.5	104.6	89.4	92.7	102.2	90.7
Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	102.8	91.6	93.0	100.6	92.5
Q4	91.7	98.1	93.5	94.1	100.8	93.4	92.7	98.7	94.0
1993 Q1	92.2	98.1	94.0	94.6	99.8	94.8	94.1	97.9	96.1
Q2	92.7	98.2	94.3	94.4	99.4	95.0	94.0	97.7	96.2
Q3	93.6	98.3	95.1	95.1	98.9	96.1	93.9	97.8	96.1
Q4	94.3	98.6	95.6	95.7	98.6	97.1	94.4	97.8	96.5
1994 Q1	95.5	98.7	96.7	96.3	98.5	97.8	96.5	97.6	98.9
Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	98.6	99.5	96.5	97.9	100.1
Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.6	100.3	99.3	98.2	101.0
Q4	99.0	99.6							



# B.33 EMPLOYMENT

## Total workforce hours worked per week

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GSTEP UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total	
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female			
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1992 Jun	424.5	13.7	276.7	71.7	701.2	107.2	24.6	131.7	24.0	856.9
1992 Sep	413.7	14.4	268.0	69.0	681.7	107.4	24.7	132.0	24.0	837.7
1992 Dec	424.7	14.1	279.7	73.6	704.4	106.5	23.7	130.2	24.0	853.7
1993 Mar	398.0	13.8	268.4	70.9	666.4	96.2	21.3	117.5	22.7	806.6
1993 Jun	416.7	14.1	278.4	72.6	695.2	104.3	23.8	128.1	21.8	845.0
1993 Sep	402.9	15.0	266.5	69.7	669.4	105.6	23.0	128.5	21.7	819.6
1993 Dec	421.5	14.7	282.3	75.3	703.8	108.0	23.4	131.4	21.4	856.6
1994 Mar	400.6	14.6	272.3	72.6	672.9	101.3	22.6	123.9	20.5	817.3
1994 Jun	419.6	15.3	283.3	74.7	702.9	109.5	24.4	133.9	20.4	857.2
1994 Sep	408.2	15.4	268.1	69.9	676.3	111.0	23.6	134.7	20.3	831.3
1994 Dec	429.5	16.0	287.5	76.3	717.0	114.6	24.3	138.9	20.0	875.9
1995 Mar	406.9	15.3	276.4	73.7	683.3	104.1	22.1	126.2	18.5	828.0
1995 Jun	428.2	15.9	285.7	75.8	713.9	113.1	24.4	137.5	18.3	869.7
1995 Sep	411.1	17.1	271.5	71.2	682.5	110.9	23.2	134.0	18.3	834.8
1995 Dec	433.5	17.7	289.6	77.8	723.0	113.1	24.0	137.1	18.2	878.3
1996 Mar	406.8	16.8	276.0	75.0	682.8	100.7	22.4	123.0	16.9	822.7
1996 Jun	427.3	17.9	290.0	78.7	717.3	108.6	24.4	133.0	16.6	867.0
1996 Sep	415.7	19.0	278.8	75.2	694.5	111.1	24.3	135.4	16.4	846.3
1996 Dec	440.4	19.3	297.9	81.2	738.2	113.4	24.7	138.1	16.6	893.0
1997 Mar	414.5	18.5	281.1	76.2	695.6	101.0	22.4	123.4	15.8	834.8
1997 Jun	438.1	19.2	291.5	77.5	729.6	108.3	25.2	133.5	15.5	878.6
1997 Sep	430.0	20.6	285.3	76.3	715.3	106.8	25.2	132.1	16.2	863.6
1997 Dec	461.8	21.7	310.4	82.8	772.2	110.2	25.5	135.7	15.7	923.6
1998 Mar	427.6	20.0	290.4	77.4	718.1	98.0	23.6	121.6	14.5	854.1
1998 Jun	449.8	20.1	301.2	77.5	751.0	102.5	24.1	126.7	14.2	891.8
1998 Sep	448.3	20.1	298.0	75.7	746.3	100.3	23.0	123.3	14.7	884.3
1998 Dec	467.1	20.6	314.3	80.1	781.4	102.1	23.9	126.1	14.2	921.7
1999 Mar	432.6	20.2	296.9	77.0	729.5	92.9	21.3	114.2	13.4	857.1
1999 Jun	453.4	20.5	308.7	78.7	762.1	101.1	22.5	123.6	13.5	899.2
1999 Sep	446.2	21.8	296.6	75.4	742.8	99.7	22.2	122.0	13.3	878.1
1999 Dec	466.8	22.0	315.5	82.6	782.2	100.6	23.1	123.7	13.6	919.5
2000 Mar	431.6	20.9	295.8	78.8	727.3	89.8	22.2	112.0	13.2	852.5
2000 Jun	454.9	22.0	310.7	81.7	765.6	95.9	23.2	119.0	13.4	898.1
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1992 Jun	418.0	13.9	271.8	70.7	689.8	105.8	23.8	129.6	24.2	843.6
1992 Sep	420.1	14.0	276.1	72.0	696.1	105.7	24.6	130.3	23.9	850.4
1992 Dec	412.9	13.8	272.1	71.0	685.0	102.8	23.2	126.0	23.6	834.6
1993 Mar	409.9	14.3	273.0	71.6	682.9	102.8	22.6	125.4	23.1	831.4
1993 Jun	410.1	14.3	273.4	71.6	683.5	103.0	23.0	126.0	21.9	831.5
1993 Sep	409.7	14.7	274.7	72.7	684.4	104.0	22.9	126.9	21.6	832.9
1993 Dec	409.3	14.3	274.3	72.6	683.6	104.2	22.9	127.1	21.0	831.7
1994 Mar	412.7	15.1	277.0	73.4	689.7	107.9	23.9	131.8	20.8	842.4
1994 Jun	413.0	15.5	278.4	73.7	691.4	108.2	23.7	131.9	20.6	843.9
1994 Sep	415.4	15.1	276.5	72.9	691.8	109.5	23.6	133.1	20.2	845.1
1994 Dec	416.4	15.5	279.0	73.5	695.3	110.7	23.8	134.5	19.6	849.4
1995 Mar	419.4	15.8	281.5	74.5	700.9	110.8	23.3	134.1	18.9	853.9
1995 Jun	421.8	16.1	281.1	74.9	702.9	111.8	23.7	135.6	18.5	857.0
1995 Sep	418.6	16.8	279.6	74.1	698.2	109.5	23.2	132.6	18.1	848.9
1995 Dec	419.0	17.2	280.2	74.8	699.2	109.1	23.3	132.4	17.8	849.4
1996 Mar	420.1	17.3	281.8	75.9	701.8	107.3	23.6	131.0	17.2	850.1
1996 Jun	421.7	18.1	285.9	77.9	707.6	107.4	23.8	131.1	16.8	855.6
1996 Sep	422.7	18.7	286.5	78.0	709.2	109.8	24.4	134.1	16.2	859.5
1996 Dec	424.6	18.8	287.8	78.1	712.3	109.3	24.0	133.4	16.2	861.9
1997 Mar	429.0	19.0	287.6	77.2	716.7	107.6	23.6	131.3	16.1	864.1
1997 Jun	433.2	19.4	287.8	76.8	721.0	107.0	24.7	131.7	15.7	868.4
1997 Sep	436.1	20.3	292.6	79.2	728.7	106.6	25.2	130.8	16.0	875.5
1997 Dec	445.0	21.2	299.6	79.5	744.6	106.2	24.7	130.9	15.4	890.8
1998 Mar	443.4	20.5	297.8	78.5	741.2	104.6	24.7	129.3	14.8	885.3
1998 Jun	445.7	20.4	297.6	76.9	743.3	101.3	23.7	125.0	14.3	882.6
1998 Sep	453.3	19.8	305.0	78.5	758.3	99.1	23.0	122.1	14.5	894.8
1998 Dec	449.9	20.1	303.1	76.7	753.0	98.2	23.2	121.4	13.9	888.3
1999 Mar	449.3	20.8	304.8	78.1	754.1	99.2	22.4	121.6	13.8	889.5
1999 Jun	449.6	20.7	305.0	78.1	754.6	99.8	22.1	121.9	13.7	890.2
1999 Sep	450.3	21.5	303.6	78.3	754.0	98.5	22.3	120.7	13.1	887.8
1999 Dec	449.5	21.6	304.1	79.3	753.6	96.9	22.3	119.2	13.3	886.1
2000 Mar	448.7	21.5	303.9	79.9	752.6	96.1	23.2	119.3	13.5	885.5
2000 Jun	451.2	22.2	306.8	81.1	758.0	94.6	22.9	117.4	13.5	889.0
<b>Changes Latest quarter</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

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

a HMF - HM Forces; GSTEP - government-supported training and employment programmes; UPFW - unpaid family workers.

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

Improvements have been made to the way the total workforce hours data are compiled and presented. As a result, the data and layout of table B.33 have changed. For an explanation please see pp465-9 'Improvements to the total workforce hours worked series'.

# EMPLOYMENT B.33

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

Millions

Government Office Regions	SIC 92								
	Unadjusted for seasonal variation			Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work	
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-Q	L-N	
<b>North East</b>									
1999 Sep	18.7	11.9	30.6	0.3	7.1	2.5	13.3	7.3	
1999 Dec	20.0	12.7	32.7	0.4	7.7	2.5	14.3	7.8	
2000 Mar	18.0	12.1	30.1	0.3	7.1	2.1	13.2	7.4	
2000 Jun	18.9	12.8	31.7	0.3	7.5	2.4	14.0	7.5	
<b>North West</b>									
1999 Sep	58.8	34.3	93.1	2.4	19.5	7.3	46.5	17.4	
1999 Dec	60.1	36.4	96.5	2.2	19.8	7.5	47.1	19.8	
2000 Mar	55.6	34.7	90.2	1.9	18.2	6.5	45.2	18.4	
2000 Jun	58.0	37.2	95.2	2.0	19.4	7.0	47.6	19.3	
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>									
1999 Sep	45.6	24.0	69.6	1.2	16.4	5.9	33.2	12.9	
1999 Dec	46.4	25.2	71.7	0.9	16.7	6.1	33.7	14.3	
2000 Mar	42.7	23.7	66.4	2.1	15.0	5.3	30.8	13.1	
2000 Jun	44.9	26.1	71.0	1.6	15.7	5.9	33.3	14.5	
<b>East Midlands</b>									
1999 Sep	39.3	20.0	59.4	1.6	16.4	4.8	27.1	9.6	
1999 Dec	40.5	22.1	62.6	1.4	16.8	4.9	28.3	11.1	
2000 Mar	37.5	20.7	58.1	1.0	15.9	4.4	26.3	10.5	
2000 Jun	38.7	21.4	60.1	1.3	16.5	4.9	26.5	10.9	
<b>West Midlands</b>									
1999 Sep	50.2	26.7	76.8	1.8	20.9	5.9	35.2	13.1	
1999 Dec	52.6	28.5	81.1	1.4	22.3	5.9	37.2	14.3	
2000 Mar	47.8	27.6	75.4	1.2	19.6	5.2	35.8	13.7	
2000 Jun	51.1	28.8	79.9	1.3	21.4	5.9	36.9	14.4	
<b>East</b>									
1999 Sep	50.8	27.2	78.0	1.9	14.7	8.0	41.2	12.1	
1999 Dec	52.7	28.7	81.4	1.9	14.7	8.1	43.1	13.6	
2000 Mar	48.1	25.9	74.0	1.5	13.4	7.5	39.4	12.2	
2000 Jun	52.3	27.7	80.0	1.9	14.6	8.5	41.9	13.2	
<b>London</b>									
1999 Sep	79.9	54.6	134.5	0.3	11.0	6.8	95.9	20.6	
1999 Dec	85.1	56.6	141.7	0.3	11.8	7.5	99.5	22.5	
2000 Mar	78.5	51.6	130.1	0.2	11.0	7.0	92.0	19.9	
2000 Jun	83.5	54.2	137.7	0.2	11.8	7.4	96.9	21.3	
<b>South East</b>									
1999 Sep	75.6	46.3	122.0	2.5	18.5	10.6	68.3	22.2	
1999 Dec	78.1	49.1	127.2	2.3	19.5	10.8	70.5	24.1	
2000 Mar	71.6	46.1	117.7	2.0	18.3	9.1	65.5	22.7	
2000 Jun	75.3	47.9	123.2	2.2	18.9	10.7	67.6	23.8	
<b>South West</b>									
1999 Sep	45.7	25.6	71.4	3.2	12.4	6.8	35.2	13.8	
1999 Dec	46.3	27.0	73.3	2.9	12.9	6.8	35.5	15.2	
2000 Mar	43.1	25.3	68.4	2.0	11.9	6.1	33.9	14.3	



# B.33

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

SIC 1992	Section sub-section group or class	Millions												
		June 2000			March 2000			June 1999						
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>														
All sections	A - Q	518.4	27.4	242.5	87.2	875.5	544.8	327.1	871.9	523.5	25.9	242.7	84.3	876.5
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	16.2	1.0	3.7	0.7	21.6	17.6	4.1	21.7	17.0	0.9	3.1	0.8	21.9
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C - E	122.1	1.5	33.0	4.3	161.0	124.7	37.6	162.4	124.9	1.3	34.2	4.2	164.6
Construction	F	64.1	0.7	4.7	0.9	70.5	63.5	5.3	68.7	62.3	0.7	3.9	0.9	67.8
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G - K/ O - Q	261.4	19.0	126.5	48.9	455.7	279.2	174.7	453.9	262.7	18.1	125.8	47.4	453.9
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L - N	54.5	5.2	74.6	32.4	166.7	59.8	105.4	165.3	56.7	4.8	75.6	31.1	168.2
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>														
All sections	A - Q	523.5	27.2	245.9	88.0	884.7	521.4	317.9	839.3	528.8	25.7	246.1	85.1	885.7
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	16.5	1.0	3.9	0.7	22.0	15.5	3.7	19.2	17.3	0.9	3.3	0.8	22.3
Mining and quarrying	C	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.0	2.5	0.3	2.8	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.1
Manufacturing	D	117.4	1.5	32.5	4.1	155.5	112.7	34.3	147.0	120.2	1.3	33.5	4.0	159.1
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.3	0.5	4.3	1.0	17.1	11.5	4.7	16.3	12.1	0.2	4.3	0.8	17.4
textiles and textile products	DB	4.5	*	4.3	0.7	9.5	4.5	4.8	9.3	5.0	*	4.4	0.8	10.4
leather and leather products	DC	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	*	0.3	*	1.1
wood and wood products	DD	3.4	*	0.4	*	3.9	3.0	0.4	3.5	3.3	*	0.3	*	3.7
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.9	*	5.3	0.7	18.0	11.6	5.6	17.1	12.1	0.2	5.8	0.6	18.7
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	1.0	*	*	*	1.1	0.9	*	1.1	1.0	*	0.2	*	1.2
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.8	*	2.3	0.2	9.4	6.5	2.5	9.0	7.0	*	2.6	0.2	9.8
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.2	*	1.7	0.2	9.2	6.5	1.7	8.1	7.3	*	1.7	0.2	9.3
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	5.0	*	1.0	0.2	6.1	4.4	1.0	5.4	4.8	*	0.9	*	5.8
basic metals	DJ	18.3	0.2	2.4	0.2	21.1	17.4	2.5	19.9	18.5	*	2.5	0.2	21.3
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	12.8	*	1.9	0.2	15.0	12.1	2.1	14.2	13.1	*	2.1	0.2	15.5
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.2	0.2	4.8	0.4	19.5	13.6	5.0	18.6	14.3	*	5.0	0.3	19.8
transport equipment	DM	13.3	*	1.5	0.2	15.0	13.1	1.4	14.6	14.0	*	1.5	*	15.6
manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	7.2	*	1.9	0.2	9.5	6.9	2.1	8.9	6.9	0.2	1.9	0.3	9.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.7	*	1.1	0.2	5.0	3.7	1.1	4.8	3.8	*	1.0	0.2	5.1
Construction	F	64.6	0.7	4.8	0.9	71.1	58.7	4.9	63.6	62.7	0.7	4.0	0.9	68.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	84.8	5.6	34.9	19.3	144.6	87.3	53.8	141.1	84.5	5.3	35.6	18.6	143.9
Hotels and restaurants	H	17.6	3.1	14.4	6.8	41.9	19.6	19.9	39.5	18.4	3.1	14.4	6.6	42.5
Transport, storage and communication	I	48.0	1.6	11.4	1.7	62.8	48.3	12.9	61.2	47.2	1.4	11.7	1.7	61.9
Financial intermediation	J	19.5	0.2	14.0	1.8	35.4	19.3	14.8	34.1	20.0	0.2	14.2	1.7	36.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	70.0	5.7	37.5	12.9	126.1	72.0	48.4	120.4	71.2	5.5	36.0	12.6	125.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	23.7	0.7	16.6	4.3	45.2	23.5	20.0	43.5	24.1	0.7	16.8	4.3	45.9
Education	M	14.6	2.2	21.7	10.6	49.1	16.0	29.4	45.4	15.5	2.1	21.5	9.9	49.1
Health and social work	N	17.4	2.3	38.1	18.6	76.3	19.4	54.8	74.2	18.2	2.0	39.0	17.9	77.0
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households, extra-territorial organisations	O - Q	23.0	2.6	15.0	6.1	46.7	23.0	19.6	42.6	22.9	2.5	14.6	5.9	45.8

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

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

n.e.c. not elsewhere classified.

Note: Estimates of employees and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers are obtained wholly from LFS and estimates for the Armed Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

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# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	All aged 16-59/64													
		All		Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		Percent over 12 months		All over 24 months	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>															
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	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726	
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	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	2,067	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485	
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	579	31.7	361	1,803	6.4	963	250	570	31.6	354	
1999	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297	
<b>3-month averages</b>															
May-Jul 1999	1,746	5.9	979	261	506	29.0	295	1,727	6.1	971	258	498	28.8	290	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	289	1,717	6.0	962	259	496	28.9	284	
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	967	265	491	28.2	281	1,722	6.0	977	262	483	28.0	278	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,715	5.8	975	264	476	27.7	273	1,694	5.9	965	262	467	27.6	270	
Jan-Mar 2000	1,713	5.8	992	256	465	27.2	268	1,695	5.9	982	255	458	27.0	264	
Feb-Apr	1,684	5.7	981	255	448	26.6	256	1,667	5.8	973	252	442	26.5	253	
Mar-May (Spr)	1,668	5.6	977	244	448	26.9	252	1,651	5.7	969	242	441	26.7	247	
Apr-Jun	1,622	5.5	931	243	449	27.7	254	1,605	5.6	923	240	442	27.5	250	
May-Jul	1,580	5.3	896	239	445	28.2	247	1,562	5.4	889	236	437	28.0	242	
<b>Changes</b>															
Over last 3 months	-104	-0.3	-85	-15	-3	1.6	-9	-106	-0.4	-83	-17	-6	1.4	-11	
Percent	-6.2		-8.7	-6.0	-0.7		-3.6	-6.3		-8.6	-6.6	-1.3		-4.2	
Over last 12 months	-166	-0.6	-83	-22	-61	-0.8	-48	-166	-0.6	-82	-23	-61	-0.9	-48	
Percent	-9.5		-8.5	-8.4	-12.1		-16.3	-9.6		-8.4	-8.8	-12.3		-16.4	
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>															
1992	1,833	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350	
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494	
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569	
1995	1,639	10.2	580	302	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515	
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	42.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467	
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	357	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	
<b>3-month averages</b>															
May-Jul 1999	1,073	6.6	536	165	372	34.6	225	1,065	6.6	534	164	367	34.5	222	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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 (															



# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months		All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months <sup>b</sup>		All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
			1	2						3	4			
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	149	18.1	117	23	*	*	*	726	15.8	318	173	205	28.3	71
1993	137	19.2	92	27	18	13.0	*	787	17.8	317	172	268	34.1	112
1994	145	19.9	110	19	16	11.1	*	682	16.4	266	147	239	35.1	120
1995	146	19.4	111	23	12	8.0	*	619	15.4	276	128	184	29.7	94
1996	167	20.2	128	27	12	7.2	*	570	14.6	268	107	163	28.6	77
1997	169	19.5	130	23	17	9.8	*	498	13.1	256	81	128	25.7	59
1998	161	18.7	132	19	*	*	*	447	12.0	257	70	89	19.7	37
1999	170	20.0	138	23	10	5.7	*	435	11.7	263	72	68	15.6	27
3-month averages														
May-Jul 1999	165	19.9	138	18	*	*	*	416	11.3	299	74	66	15.8	26
Jun-Aug (Sum)	173	20.9	139	23	11	6.1	*	409	11.0	328	74	60	14.6	24
Jul-Sep	175	20.9	143	24	*	*	*	405	10.9	320	68	63	15.7	25
Aug-Oct	174	20.8	139	23	12	6.6	*	408	10.9	298	59	64	15.6	22
Sep-Nov (Aut)	168	20.0	136	21	12	7.1	*	408	10.9	287	58	61	15.0	22
Oct-Dec	172	20.4	138	21	13	7.6	*	408	10.9	267	53	64	15.7	23
Nov99-Jan2000	170	20.2	138	21	11	6.2	*	416	11.1	281	57	62	15.0	22
Dec99-Feb 2000 (Win)	173	20.7	140	22	11	6.3	*	412	11.0	272	64	59	14.3	21
Jan-Mar2000	175	20.6	144	22	10	5.4	*	424	11.3	290	66	58	13.8	22
Feb-Apr	182	21.2	147	25	11	5.8	*	415	11.1	271	64	60	14.6	24
Mar-May (Spr)	176	20.7	144	23	10	5.4	*	412	11.0	255	55	68	16.4	28
Apr-Jun	162	19.3	127	25	10	6.1	*	382	10.5	252	59	66	16.9	26
May-Jul	151	18.4	118	23	10	6.7	*	385	10.4	275	58	68	17.7	25
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-31	-2.8	-29	-1	-1	0.8	*	-29	-0.7	-24	-16	2	1.9	-1
Percent	-17.0		-19.9	-5.0	-5.0		*	-7.1		-8.1	-21.0	3.5		-4.3
Over last 12 months	-14	-1.4	-21	5	*	*	*	-31	-0.9	-24	-16	2	1.9	-1
Percent	-8.6		-14.8	26.8			*	-7.5		-8.1	-21.0	3.5		-4.3
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	84	19.5	66	13	*	*	*	483	19.2	197	120	154	25.0	53
1993	75	20.5	50	15	10	12.9	*	517	21.3	197	115	194	37.5	85
1994	78	20.7	60	*	10	12.5	*	447	19.4	158	99	180	40.3	93
1995	81	20.9	62	12	*	*	*	397	18.0	165	87	134	33.7	70
1996	99	22.7	74	17	*	*	*	374	17.4	165	76	122	32.6	62
1997	91	21.0	69	14	*	*	*	316	15.2	156	52	96	30.4	47
1998	86	20.0	71	10	*	*	*	274	13.5	150	51	61	22.1	28
1999	102	23.3	82	13	*	*	*	263	13.0	154	49	48	18.2	21
3-month averages														
May-Jul 1999	93	21.9	76	12	*	*	*	256	12.6	170	51	46	18.0	20
Jun-Aug (Sum)	98	23.4	78	13	*	*	*	249	12.3	183	50	42	17.0	18
Jul-Sep	102	23.9	84	14	*	*	*	243	12.0	177	47	43	17.5	18
Aug-Oct	100	23.6	81	13	*	*	*	242	11.9	162	39	42	17.4	16
Sep-Nov (Aut)	98	22.7	81	10	*	*	*	241	11.8	159	36	41	16.9	15
Oct-Dec	97	22.6	80	10	*	*	*	244	11.9	151	33	43	17.7	17
Nov99-Jan2000	94	21.7	77	10	*	*	*	250	12.2	163	35	43	17.0	16
Dec99-Feb 2000 (Win)	94	22.3	77	11	*	*	*	242	11.9	157	38	40	16.6	16
Jan-Mar2000	95	22.0	78	10	*	*	*	248	12.2	166	39	42	16.7	18
Feb-Apr	101	23.0	81	13	*	*	*	247	12.1	160	38	45	18.3	19
Mar-May (Spr)	96	22.1	79	12	*	*	*	250	12.2	153	32	51	20.4	21
Apr-Jun	88	20.9	69	15	*	*	*	241	11.9	148	38	50	20.5	19
May-Jul	81	19.7	64	12	*	*	*	231	11.5	154	37	48	20.8	19
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-20	-3.3	-18	-1	*	*	*	-16	-0.6	-14	-14	2	2.9	-1
Percent	-19.7		-21.6	-5.4	*	*	*	-6.4		-9.5	-27.5	4.8		-5.0
Over last 12 months	-12	-2.3	-12	1	*	*	*	-25	-1.1	-16	-14	2	2.9	-1
Percent	-12.7		-15.6	6.4	*	*	*	-9.6		-9.5	-27.5	4.8		-5.0
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	65	16.5	52	10	*	*	*	243	11.7	121	53	51	21.0	18
1993	62	17.7	42	11	*	*	*	270	13.6	119	57	75	27.7	27
1994	68	19.1	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	109	48	59	25.2	27
1995	64	17.7	49	11	*	*	*	223	12.4	111	42	50	22.7	24
1996	68	17.3	54	10	*	*	*	196	11.1	103	41	41	21.1	15
1997	78	17.9	60	*	*	*	*	182	10.6	100	30	32	17.6	12
1998	74	17.5	62	*	*	*	*	173	10.3	107	19	27	15.8	*
1999	68	16.6	56	10	*	*	*	172	10.1	109	23	20	11.6	*
3-month averages														
May-Jul 1999	72	17.7	63	*	*	*	*	161	9.6	129	23	20	12.3	*
Jun-Aug (Sum)	75	18.3	60	11	*	*	*	160	9.5	145	25	17	10.7	*
Jul-Sep	73	17.7	59	10	*	*	*	161	9.5	143	22	21	12.9	*
Aug-Oct	74	17.9	58	11	*	*	*	166	9.8	136	20	22	12.9	*
Sep-Nov (Aut)	71	17.2	55	11	*	*	*	166	9.8	129	22	20	12.3	*
Oct-Dec	74	18.1	58	11	*	*	*	164	9.6	117	20	21	12.8	*
Nov99-Jan2000	76	18.6	61	11	*	*	*	166	9.7	118	22	20	11.9	*
Dec99-Feb 2000 (Win)	78	19.0	63	11	*	*	*	170	9.9	116	26	19	11.0	*
Jan-Mar2000	80	19.2	66	11	*	*	*	176	10.2	123	27	17	9.6	*
Feb-Apr	81	19.3	65	12	*	*	*	168	9.8	111	27	15	9.1	*
Mar-May (Spr)	81	19.3	66	11	*	*	*	162	9.5	102	22	17	10.3	*
Apr-Jun	74	17.7	58	10	*	*	*	151	8.9	104	21	17	11.2	*
May-Jul	70	17.2	54	11	*	*	*	154	9.0	121	21	20	12.9	*
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-11	-2.1	-12	-1	*	*	*	-14	-0.8	-8	-1	0	0.6	*
Percent	-13.6		-17.7	-4.5	*	*	*	-8.2		-6.2	-6.1	0.6		*
Over last 12 months	-2	-0.6	-9	*	*	*	*	-7	-0.5	-8	-1	0	0.6	*
Percent	-3.3		-13.9	*	*	*	*	-4.2		-6.2	-6.1	0.6		*

a Denominator = economically active for that age group.  
 b These series are presented not seasonally adjusted, due to variations in the seasonal pattern. Comparisons over time are likely to be disproportionately affected by uncertain seasonality and irregular changes in the series. Changes over the last three months have been left blank. See article on pp211-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.  
 \* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.  
 Note: Relationship between columns: 1=3+4+5; 8=10+11+12.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months		All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	Up to 6 months		All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over 24 months
			1	2						3	4			
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,503	8.6	628	313	561	37.3	266	454	7.7	141	91	222	49.0	127



# C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment rates by age<sup>a</sup>

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All	MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	YCGP	YCGV	MGXE	MGXH	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	9.9	10.0	18.1	15.8	10.5	7.3	8.3	3.8	
1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.6	7.5	9.5	4.3	
1994	9.8	10.0	19.9	18.4	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.3	
1995	8.8	9.0	19.4	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.3	
1996	8.3	8.5	20.2	14.6	8.5	6.0	6.8	2.6	
1997	7.2	7.3	19.5	13.1	6.9	5.3	5.8	2.9	
1998	6.3	6.4	18.7	12.0	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.6	
1999	6.1	6.2	20.0	11.7	5.7	4.5	4.6	2.4	
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1999	5.9	6.1	19.9	11.3	5.7	4.4	4.4	2.3	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.9	6.0	20.9	11.0	5.6	4.3	4.3	2.4	
Jul-Sep	5.9	6.0	20.9	10.9	5.6	4.4	4.3	2.6	
Aug-Oct	5.9	6.0	20.8	10.9	5.6	4.3	4.3	2.3	
Sep-Nov	5.9	6.0	20.0	10.9	5.7	4.3	4.4	2.4	
Oct-Dec	5.9	6.0	20.4	10.9	5.7	4.2	4.3	2.5	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	5.9	6.0	20.2	11.1	5.6	4.2	4.4	2.6	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	5.8	5.9	20.7	11.0	5.6	4.1	4.4	2.5	
Jan-Mar 2000	5.8	5.9	20.6	11.3	5.5	4.0	4.4	2.2	
Feb-Apr	5.7	5.8	21.2	11.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	1.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	5.6	5.7	20.7	11.0	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.0	
Apr-Jun	5.5	5.6	19.3	10.5	5.0	4.0	4.2	2.0	
May-Jul	5.3	5.4	18.4	10.4	4.9	3.8	4.1	2.2	
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.4	-2.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	
Over last 12 months	-0.6	-0.6	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	
<b>Male</b>	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR	YCGQ	YCGW	MGXF	MGXI	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	11.6	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.9	8.5	10.3	5.1	
1993	12.5	12.6	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.9	
1994	11.5	11.7	20.7	19.4	11.6	8.3	10.9	4.0	
1995	10.2	10.3	20.9	18.0	10.2	7.4	9.1	3.1	
1996	9.8	9.9	22.7	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.3	
1997	8.2	8.3	21.0	15.2	7.7	6.1	6.8	4.3	
1998	6.9	7.0	20.0	13.5	6.7	4.6	5.7	3.4	
1999	6.8	6.9	23.3	13.0	6.0	5.0	5.5	3.4	
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1999	6.6	6.6	21.9	12.6	6.0	4.8	5.1	2.1	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.5	6.6	23.4	12.3	6.0	4.7	5.0	2.1	
Jul-Sep	6.5	6.5	23.9	12.0	5.8	4.8	5.1	3.3	
Aug-Oct	6.4	6.5	23.6	11.9	5.9	4.7	5.0	3.3	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.4	6.5	22.7	11.8	6.0	4.7	5.1	3.3	
Oct-Dec	6.4	6.5	22.6	11.9	5.9	4.5	5.2	3.3	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6.5	6.5	21.7	12.2	5.9	4.6	5.4	3.3	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6.3	6.4	22.3	11.9	5.9	4.4	5.3	3.3	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.3	6.3	22.0	12.2	5.8	4.2	5.2	3.3	
Feb-Apr	6.2	6.2	23.0	12.1	5.6	4.2	4.9	3.3	
Mar-May (Spr)	6.1	6.2	22.1	12.2	5.4	4.2	5.1	3.3	
Apr-Jun	6.0	6.1	20.9	11.9	5.3	4.2	5.0	3.3	
May-Jul	5.8	5.9	19.7	11.5	5.1	4.0	5.0	3.3	
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.4	-3.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.1	
Over last 12 months	-0.8	-0.8	-2.3	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.1	0.1	
<b>Female</b>	MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS	YCGR	YCGX	MGXG	MGXJ	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992	7.5	7.7	16.5	11.7	8.5	5.8	5.0	3.1	
1993	7.9	8.1	17.7	13.6	8.5	5.6	5.7	3.9	
1994	7.5	7.7	19.1	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.7	3.0	
1995	7.0	7.2	17.7	12.4	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.0	
1996	6.5	6.7	17.3	11.1	7.3	4.7	4.3	2.2	
1997	5.9	6.1	17.9	10.6	5.8	4.4	3.3	2.1	
1998	5.5	5.6	17.5	10.3	5.8	3.9	3.3	2.1	
1999	5.3	5.4	16.6	10.1	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.0	
<b>3-month averages</b>									
May-Jul 1999	5.2	5.3	17.7	9.6	5.2	3.8	3.2	2.1	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.2	5.3	18.3	9.5	5.2	3.8	3.3	2.1	
Jul-Sep	5.2	5.3	17.7	9.5	5.2	3.9	3.2	2.2	
Aug-Oct	5.3	5.4	17.9	9.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	1.9	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.2	5.4	17.2	9.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.3	
Oct-Dec	5.2	5.3	18.1	9.6	5.4	3.9	3.1	2.5	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	5.2	5.3	18.6	9.7	5.3	3.8	3.0	2.6	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	5.2	5.3	19.0	9.9	5.2	3.7	3.0	2.8	
Jan-Mar 2000	5.2	5.4	19.2	10.2	5.1	3.6	3.2	2.1	
Feb-Apr	5.1	5.3	19.3	9.8	4.9	3.7	3.2	2.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	5.0	5.1	19.3	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8	
Apr-Jun	4.8	5.0	17.7	8.9	4.7	3.6	3.0	1.9	
May-Jul	4.8	4.9	17.2	9.0	4.7	3.6	2.8	1.8	
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	-0.4	-0.4	-2.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	
Over last 12 months	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	

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

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

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# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>													
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>BCJA</b>	<b>DPAA</b>	<b>DPAB</b>	<b>BCJB</b>	<b>DPAC</b>	<b>DPAD</b>	<b>BCJD</b>				<b>DPAD</b>	<b>DPAF</b>	<b>BCJE</b>	<b>DPAH</b>	<b>DPAI</b>					
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) Annual	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) average	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 Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,335.5	-3.8	-5.0	1,016.9	318.6	4.6	6.4	2.5						
Sep 10	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 R	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						
Aug10P	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.7	5.1	2.1	1,051.3	-18.0	-19.5	806.7	244.6	3.6	5.0	1.9						
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>BCJG</b>	<b>BCJI</b>	<b>BCJJ</b>	<b>BCJH</b>		<b>DPAG</b>				<b>DPAJ</b>										
1995)	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) Annual	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) average	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 Aug 12	1,210.6	906.2	302.3	4.3	5.8	2.4	1,169.0	-16.5	-17.4	897.5	271.5	4.1	5.8	2.1						
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 R	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						
Aug10P	1,044.9	782.2	262.8	3.7	5.0	2.1	1,011.2	-17.3	-18.8	775.8	235.4	3.6	5.0	1.8						
<b>North East</b>	<b>DPCF</b>			<b>DPDA</b>		<b>DPDG</b>				<b>DPDM</b>										
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) Annual	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) average	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 Aug 12	80.0	62.5	17.5	7.3	10.5	3.4	78.9	-0.9	-0.9	63.1	15.8	7.2	10.6	3.1						
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										



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
<b>London</b>	<b>DPCJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>			<b>DPDQ</b>					
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	9.4	12.4	5.5	
1996)	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) Annual average	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	Aug 12	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.7	6.3	2.8	198.6	-2.3	-2.5	146.5	52.1	4.6	6.1	2.6
	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 R	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 P	173.0	126.0	46.9	4.0	5.3	2.4	167.5	-3.6	-3.5	123.9	43.6	3.8	5.2	2.2
<b>South East</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>			<b>DPDR</b>					
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)	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) Annual average	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	Aug 12	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.3	3.2	1.3	92.4	-1.6	-1.9	70.8	21.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
	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	89.2	-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 R	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 P	76.6	56.8	19.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	75.9	-1.8	-1.6	57.5	18.4	1.9	2.6	1.0
<b>South West</b>	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>			<b>DPBM</b>					
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	9.3	3.9	3.9	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.8	9.2	3.8	
1996)	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) Annual average	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	Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	1.8	73.2	-1.7	-1.5	54.5	18.7	3.0	4.1	1.7
	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 R	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 P	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
<b>England</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>			<b>DPDR</b>					
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)	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) Annual average	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	Aug 12	1,009.7	756.4	253.3	4.1	5.6	2.3	980.7	-13.9	-13.9	750.2	230.5	4.0	5.5	2.1
	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	658.8	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 R	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 P	866.5	647.7	218.8	3.5	4.8	2.0	843.8	-14.4	-15.8	644.7	199.1	3.4	4.8	1.8

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>						
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male
<b>Wales</b>	<b>BCKI</b>			<b>DPAT</b>			<b>DPBE</b>			<b>DPBP</b>			
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8									



# C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All ages						18-24								
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	
All	1998 Aug 13	GEVY	1,374.7	524.3	230.9	171.7	26.7	195.0	GEZA	362.4	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	13.9
	Sep 10		1,322.2	492.4	224.3	172.0	27.4	190.6	340.3	174.6	62.1	58.5	32.4	13.3	12.7	
	Oct 8		1,271.8	468.7	223.0	167.5	27.6	183.8	309.7	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	10.6	
	Nov 12		1,271.9	493.0	218.2	164.4	26.9	177.7	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.6	
	Dec 10		1,262.7	508.2	222.0	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.5	
	1999 Jan 14		1,374.6	552.1	249.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	6.8	
	Feb 11		1,366.1	535.9	257.6	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	5.7	
	Mar 11		1,333.1	503.4	273.4	167.8	24.9	164.3	312.2	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	4.8	
	Apr 8		1,307.8	498.0	251.2	167.2	25.1	161.3	297.5	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	4.1	
	May 13		1,262.4	463.6	245.8	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	3.3	
	Jun 10		1,231.9	451.9	234.2	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8	
	Jul 8		1,251.4	493.4	230.1	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5	
Aug 12		1,251.2	512.4	219.2	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1		
Sep 9		1,212.1	492.8	213.2	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9		
Oct 14		1,153.3	460.1	214.3	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6		
Nov 11		1,136.1	463.6	210.1	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3		
Dec 9		1,130.4	465.6	211.8	138.9	24.1	131.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1		
2000 Jan 13		1,225.7	512.2	236.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1		
Feb 10		1,216.9	500.2	247.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9		
Mar 9		1,185.2	472.6	249.0	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8		
Apr 13		1,134.1	449.9	225.1	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7		
May 11		1,100.4	423.5	221.0	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7		
Jun 8		1,069.7	412.1	210.2	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6		
Jul 13		1,081.7	449.5	205.4	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6		
Aug 10		1,082.0	468.4	193.9	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5		
Male	1998 Aug 13	GEZG	1,024.5	354.4	173.0	136.6	29.4	164.6	GEZK	247.3	119.7	45.2	47.0	24.9	14.3	10.5
	Sep 10		997.5	342.9	167.7	136.8	29.8	160.9	234.0	114.8	43.8	42.2	23.5	14.2	9.6	
	Oct 8		966.0	332.5	165.1	133.7	29.9	155.5	214.2	105.3	45.1	35.8	20.0	13.1	8.0	
	Nov 12		972.0	356.8	160.8	131.9	29.1	150.6	209.7	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5	
	Dec 10		967.4	376.3	162.8	133.0	28.4	147.5	210.6	113.8	44.5	32.7	14.0	9.3	5.7	
	1999 Jan 14		1,054.6	406.7	184.8	138.0	26.9	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.1	
	Feb 11		1,046.8	392.5	199.7	137.0	26.7	142.6	228.1	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4.3	
	Mar 11		1,023.9	368.3	207.0	136.1	26.9	139.5	221.3	115.5	56.0	36.6	9.5	5.9	3.6	
	Apr 8		1,001.2	361.1	190.5	135.7	27.2	136.9	210.5	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3.0	
	May 13		972.1	341.2	184.8	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	
	Jun 10		947.0	330.6	175.5	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1	
	Jul 8		948.2	349.3	172.0	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8	
Aug 12		938.4	355.7	163.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5		
Sep 9		913.6	346.5	158.7	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4		
Oct 14		875.0	329.2	158.1	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1		
Nov 11		865.9	335.9	155.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9		
Dec 9		868.1	344.5	151.2	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8		
2000 Jan 13		938.8	378.8	175.2	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8		
Feb 10		929.9	367.0	184.4	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7		
Mar 9		906.5	345.4	188.0	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6		
Apr 13		868.2	329.6	170.0	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5		
May 11		844.2	311.6	166.1	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5		
Jun 8		819.0	301.5	157.3	99.8	25.0	104.9	172.7	92.3	43.3	32.7	3.9	2.5	0.4		
Jul 13		815.5	318.0	153.7	97.8	24.5	101.9	182.3	107.5	40.8	29.6	4.1	2.5	0.4		
Aug 10		809.1	327.1	145.1	96.1	24.2	99.4	184.9	113.3	38.1	29.1	4.0	2.4	0.4		
Female	1998 Aug 13	GEZR	350.2	169.9	57.9	35.1	18.7	30.5	GEZV	115.1	65.5	18.5	18.4	9.4	11.1	3.4
	Sep 10		324.7	149.6	56.7	35.2	20.0	29.7	106.3	59.7	18.2	16.3	8.9	11.3	3.1	
	Oct 8		305.8	136.2	58.0	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	2.6	
	Nov 12		299.9	136.2	57.4	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	2.1	
	Dec 10		295.3	131.9	59.2	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8	
	1999 Jan 14		320.0	145.4	65.0	32.7	18.4	26.0	95.2	52.2	21.9	14.7	4.7	6.7	1.6	
	Feb 11		319.3	143.4	67.8	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.4	
	Mar 11		309.2	135.1	66.4	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.2	
	Apr 8		306.6	137.0	60.7	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.1	
	May 13		290.3	122.4	60.9	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.9	
	Jun 10		284.9	121.3	58.8	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.8	
	Jul 8		303.2	144.1	58.1	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	0.7	
Aug 12		312.7	156.7	55.5	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	0.6		
Sep 9		298.6	146.3	54.5	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	0.5		
Oct 14		278.3	131.0	56.2	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	0.5		
Nov 11		270.2	127.7	55.0	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	0.4		
Dec 9		262.3	121.1	55.6	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.3		
2000 Jan 13		286.9	133.4	61.5	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3		
Feb 10		287.0	133.3	62.9	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3		
Mar 9		278.7	127.3	60.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2		
Apr 13		265.9	120.3	55.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0	1.6	2.4	0.2		
May 11		256.2	111.9	54.9	23.8	16.7	18.9	73.6	38.7	19.3	13.8	1.7	2.5	0.2		
Jun 8		250.7	110.6	52.9	23.5	16.8	18.6	72.4	38.8	18.4	13.3	1.7	2.5	0.2		
Jul 13		266.2	131.5	51.8	23.3	15.6	18.2	85.1	53.6	17.4	12.1	1.8	2.4	0.2		
Aug 10		272.9	142.3	48.9	22.9	14.9	17.8	88.4	58.3	16.0	12.1	1.8	2.2	0.2		

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		25-49						50 and over					
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months								



# C.13 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Government Office Regions as at August 10 2000

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,839	10,154	2,770	21,230	3,561	2,994	826	7,695	6,318	10,413	2,881	19,876	3,208	3,926	1,355	8,702
Over 13 and up to 26	3,084	5,333	1,413	9,975	1,091	1,252	386	2,808	1,734	4,518	1,352	7,659	769	1,363	566	2,750
26 and up to 52	2,556	6,246	1,565	10,411	934	1,105	413	2,476	1,201	4,611	1,317	7,156	502	1,105	559	2,191
52 and up to 104	280	4,853	1,285	6,418	107	758	316	1,183	110	3,114	976	4,200	58	731	368	1,157
Over 104	19	5,127	2,409	7,555	4	651	368	1,023	10	2,611	1,523	4,144	6	463	380	849
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	31.5	38.1	25.1	1.9	20.8	29.6	14.5	1.3	22.7	31.0	19.4	1.4	15.7	23.2	12.8
<b>All</b>	<b>13,778</b>	<b>31,713</b>	<b>9,442</b>	<b>55,589</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>15,185</b>	<b>9,373</b>	<b>25,267</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>43,035</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>7,588</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>15,649</b>
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	16,207	22,066	4,702	43,782	7,591	6,938	2,161	17,271	88,093	135,054	32,125	259,032	44,834	48,586	14,791	111,179
Over 13 and up to 26	5,547	11,118	2,455	19,360	2,165	2,497	906	5,753	29,869	68,519	16,813	116,210	12,837	19,102	6,821	39,559
26 and up to 52	4,433	11,872	2,420	18,813	1,679	2,245	768	4,760	22,898	72,822	16,673	112,783	9,772	17,114	6,199	33,405
52 and up to 104	511	9,030	2,161	11,704	234	1,591	627	2,457	3,099	58,803	14,894	76,805	1,428	12,129	5,072	18,646
Over 104	40	7,867	3,366	11,273	18	1,115	628	1,761	301	54,517	23,897	78,715	134	8,819	5,556	14,509
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	27.3	36.6	21.9	2.2	18.8	24.7	13.2	2.4	29.1	37.2	24.2	2.3	19.8	27.6	15.3
<b>All</b>	<b>26,738</b>	<b>61,953</b>	<b>15,104</b>	<b>104,932</b>	<b>11,687</b>	<b>14,386</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>32,002</b>	<b>144,260</b>	<b>389,715</b>	<b>104,402</b>	<b>643,545</b>	<b>69,005</b>	<b>105,750</b>	<b>38,439</b>	<b>217,298</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	12,409	16,789	3,905	33,701	5,981	5,418	1,596	13,418	7,609	9,052	2,075	19,009	3,868	3,174	928	8,161
Over 13 and up to 26	4,091	8,267	2,006	14,493	1,667	2,045	756	4,566	2,309	4,228	1,005	7,587	834	1,025	384	2,276
26 and up to 52	3,076	9,224	2,169	14,513	1,288	1,937	674	3,942	1,635	4,589	1,107	7,347	600	927	337	1,877
52 and up to 104	275	7,141	1,771	9,189	114	1,276	581	1,971	146	3,503	868	4,517	59	595	263	918
Over 104	24	5,883	2,766	8,673	12	834	572	1,418	14	3,187	1,525	4,726	4	439	350	793
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	27.5	36.0	22.2	1.4	18.3	27.6	13.4	1.4	27.2	36.4	21.4	1.2	16.8	27.1	12.2
<b>All</b>	<b>19,875</b>	<b>47,304</b>	<b>12,617</b>	<b>80,569</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>25,315</b>	<b>11,713</b>	<b>24,559</b>	<b>6,580</b>	<b>43,186</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>14,025</b>
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	7,654	10,718	2,900	21,546	3,925	4,218	1,409	9,819	13,362	19,624	4,712	39,003	6,547	7,144	1,961	16,613
Over 13 and up to 26	2,499	5,343	1,548	9,452	1,073	1,578	649	3,340	4,319	9,186	2,381	16,285	1,618	2,463	869	5,249
26 and up to 52	1,905	5,591	1,401	8,925	812	1,271	561	2,667	3,067	9,747	2,401	15,391	1,093	2,042	768	4,008
52 and up to 104	177	4,197	1,225	5,599	101	900	408	1,409	220	7,527	2,112	9,870	85	1,428	665	2,190
Over 104	12	3,710	1,789	5,511	7	550	418	975	20	6,654	3,314	9,988	7	930	687	1,624
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	26.7	34.0	21.8	1.8	17.0	24.0	13.1	1.1	26.9	36.4	21.9	1.0	16.8	27.3	12.8
<b>All</b>	<b>12,247</b>	<b>29,559</b>	<b>8,863</b>	<b>51,033</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>20,988</b>	<b>52,738</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>90,537</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>14,007</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>29,684</b>
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	11,782	15,869	4,078	32,172	5,949	5,864	1,890	14,054	109,064	163,730	38,912	317,044	55,249	58,904	17,680	135,953
Over 13 and up to 26	4,207	8,254	2,101	14,696	1,873	2,274	901	5,151	36,497	81,933	20,199	140,082	15,289	22,590	8,074	47,084
26 and up to 52	3,181	8,373	2,023	13,624	1,518	1,913	758	4,227	27,600	87,158	20,181	135,521	11,465	20,083	7,304	39,290
52 and up to 104	665	7,828	1,986	10,480	304	1,445	634	2,384	3,465	69,833	17,874	91,192	1,572	14,152	6,000	21,754
Over 104	84	8,248	3,292	11,624	32	1,245	802	2,079	335	64,358	28,736	93,429	145	10,188	6,593	16,926
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.8	33.1	39.2	26.8	3.5	21.1	28.8	16.0	2.1	28.7	37.0	23.8	2.1	19.3	27.6	14.8
<b>All</b>	<b>19,919</b>	<b>48,572</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>82,596</b>	<b>9,676</b>	<b>12,741</b>	<b>4,985</b>	<b>27,895</b>	<b>176,961</b>	<b>467,012</b>	<b>125,902</b>	<b>777,268</b>	<b>83,720</b>	<b>125,917</b>	<b>45,651</b>	<b>261,007</b>
<b>EAST</b>																
13 or less	6,073	10,134	2,923	19,399	3,379	4,054	1,523	9,186	4,274	4,856	905	10,080	3,094	2,629	576	6,326
Over 13 and up to 26	1,845	4,747	1,530	8,196	837	1,505	699	3,118	1,589	2,792	595	4,987	724	779	283	1,791
26 and up to 52	1,279	4,550	1,304	7,157	511	1,196	562	2,302	1,511	3,604	753	5,870	637	814	338	1,797
52 and up to 104	173	3,637	1,209	5,021	75	782	473	1,333	544	3,483	851	4,878	236	642	275	1,153
Over 104	27	3,294	1,687	5,008	11	603	485	1,099	43	4,110	1,835	5,988	11	509	309	829
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	26.3	33.5	22.4	1.8	17.0	25.6	14.3	7.4	40.3	54.4	34.2	5.3	21.4	32.8	16.7
<b>All</b>	<b>9,397</b>	<b>26,362</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>44,781</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>3,742</b>	<b>17,038</b>	<b>7,961</b>	<b>18,845</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>31,803</b>	<b>4,702</b>	<b>5,373</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>11,896</b>
<b>LONDON</b>																
13 or less	12,338	25,386	4,088	42,172	7,400	10,191	2,357	20,307	113,338	168,586	39,817	327,124	58,343	61,533	18,256	142,279
Over 13 and up to 26	4,782	14,915	2,618	22,418	2,417	4,738	1,264	8,534	38,086	84,725	20,794	145,069	16,013	23,369	8,357	48,875
26 and up to 52	3,840	16,268	2,778	22,949	1,960	4,820	1,275	8,098	29,111	90,762	20,934	141,391	12,102	20,897	7,642	41,087
52 and up to 104	751	14,554	2,816	18,123	382	3,736	1,185	5,307	4,009	73,316	18,725	96,070	1,808	14,794	6,275	22,907
Over 104	69	13,956	4,910	18,935	34	2,673	1,345	4,052	378	68,468	30,571	99,417	156	10,697	6,902	17,755
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.8	33.5	44.9	29.7	3.4	24.5	34.1	20.2	2.4	29.2	37.7	24.2	2.2	19.4	27.8	14.9
<b>All</b>	<b>21,790</b>	<b>85,079</b>	<b>17,210</b>	<b>124,597</b>	<b>12,193</b>	<b>26,158</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>46,298</b>	<b>184,922</b>	<b>485,857</b>	<b>130,841</b>	<b>809,071</b>	<b>88,422</b>	<b>131,290</b>	<b>47,432</b>	<b>272,903</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,473	13,525	3,878	25,154	3,840	4,983	1,674	10,727								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,080	6,024	1,790	9,961	945	1,850	694	3,539								
26 and up to 52	1,427	6,087	1,696	9,235	588	1,522	629	2,742								
52 and up to 104	157	4,449	1,465	6,071	53	910	480	1,445								
Over 104	16	3,821	2,155	5,992	10	685	558	1,253								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	24.4	33.0	21.4	1.2	16.0	25.7	13.7								
<b>All</b>	<b>11,153</b>	<b>33,906</b>	<b>10,984</b>	<b>56,413</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>9,950</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>19,706</b>								

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 August 10 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	24.0	3.0	6.3	2.3	30.3	2.8	26.5	3.3	7.4	2.7	33.9	3.1
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	9.9	1.2	3.2	1.2	13.2	1.2	10.9	1.3	3.8	1.4	14.7	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	10.8											



# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at August 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>							Halsworthy	102	48	150	5.2	3.7	
Alnwick and Amble	518	171	689	6.1	4.7		Homcastle	139	48	187	2.6	2.1	
Andover	366	164	530	1.4	1.2		Huddersfield	3,291	1,130	4,421	5.0	4.3	
Appleby	57	20	77	1.9	1.5		Hull	9,188	2,909	12,097	6.5	5.9	
Ashford	758	252	1,010	2.6	2.1		Huntingdon	803	337	1,140	1.8	1.5	
Axminster	122	41	163	2.4	1.8		Ilfracombe	283	70	353	5.2	4.1	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,168	711	2,879	1.6	1.3		Ipswich	2,631	893	3,524	2.8	2.5	
Barbury	466	190	656	1.3	1.0		Isle of Wight	1,816	509	2,325	5.2	4.6	
Barnard Castle	152	36	188	3.1	2.6		Keighley and Skipton	1,526	520	2,046	4.1	3.5	
Barnsley	4,138	1,387	5,525	7.2	6.3		Kendal	258	103	361	1.7	1.4	
Barnstaple	603	284	887	3.6	2.8		Keswick	23	6	29	0.8	0.6	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,433	406	1,839	6.2	5.4		Kettering and Corby	1,294	486	1,780	2.8	2.6	
Basingstoke	604	286	890	1.0	0.8		Kidderminster	933	377	1,310	3.1	2.7	
Bath	1,227	491	1,718	2.1	1.8		King's Lynn	1,014	472	1,486	3.2	2.7	
Bedford	1,824	691	2,515	3.1	2.6		Kingsbridge	99	38	137	2.2	1.8	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	298	105	403	4.4	3.8		Lancaster and Morecambe	2,094	634	2,728	5.2	4.3	
Bideford	542	226	768	5.2	3.7		Launceston	223	73	296	3.7	3.0	
Birmingham	37,790	12,138	49,928	6.1	5.5		Leeds	11,518	3,452	14,970	4.0	3.7	
Bishop Auckland	3,108	1,119	4,227	7.4	6.5		Leek	278	94	372	2.2	1.8	
Blackburn	3,967	1,196	5,163	4.0	3.5		Leicester	8,250	3,082	11,332	3.9	3.5	
Blackpool	3,239	897	4,136	3.5	2.9		Leominster	215	82	297	3.6	3.0	
Bolton	4,440	1,321	5,761	5.2	4.5		Lincoln	2,116	701	2,817	3.9	3.4	
Boston	391	176	567	2.4	2.1		Liskeard	347	168	515	4.7	3.5	
Bournemouth	2,890	905	3,795	3.1	2.7		Liverpool	26,024	7,650	33,674	9.1	8.1	
Bradford	10,436	2,978	13,414	5.8	5.1		London	125,044	46,754	171,798	4.4	3.8	
Bridgwater	864	348	1,212	3.8	3.0		Loughborough	1,249	543	1,792	3.5	2.9	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,031	437	1,468	7.4	6.3		Louth	385	168	553	5.1	4.1	
Bridport	139	62	201	2.1	1.6		Lowestoft and Beccles	1,860	651	2,511	6.0	4.9	
Brighton	6,071	2,270	8,341	5.0	4.2		Ludlow	212	86	298	3.3	2.1	
Bristol	7,377	2,579	9,956	2.7	2.4		Luton	3,362	1,178	4,540	3.4	3.0	
Bude	187	63	250	4.9	4.0		Maidstone and North Kent	6,514	2,372	8,886	3.6	3.1	
Burnley	1,051	366	1,417	3.6	3.3		Malton	150	86	236	2.0	1.6	
Burton on Trent	1,865	657	2,522	3.5	3.0		Malvern	414	158	572	2.5	2.0	
Bury St Edmunds	459	217	676	1.8	1.5		Manchester	29,106	8,611	37,717	4.0	3.6	
Buxton	472	183	655	3.2	2.6		Mansfield	4,213	1,424	5,637	5.3	4.6	
Calderdale	2,912	930	3,842	4.5	4.0		Matlock	455	166	621	2.2	1.7	
Cambridge	1,952	713	2,665	1.6	1.4		Melton Mowbray and Oakham	233	108	341	2.1	1.6	
Camelford	56	36	92	4.1	3.3		Middlesbrough and Stockton	12,964	3,494	16,458	8.7	7.9	
Canterbury	1,433	506	1,939	3.2	2.7		Mildenhall	224	110	334	2.2	1.9	
Carlisle	1,507	523	2,030	4.1	3.6		Milton Keynes	1,775	689	2,464	1.7	1.6	
Chard	115	63	178	1.6	1.2		Minehead	261	78	339	4.5	3.0	
Cheltenham	1,496	526	2,022	2.5	2.2		Morpeth and Ashington	2,848	832	3,680	7.2	6.4	
Chesterfield	3,398	1,067	4,465	6.9	6.3		Nelson and Colne	1,025	361	1,376	4.8	4.1	
Chichester	1,147	470	1,617	1.9	1.5		Newark	569	250	819	3.5	2.9	
Chippenham	301	138	439	1.5	1.1		Newbury	369	144	513	1.0	0.8	
Cinderford	588	281	869	4.3	3.7		Newquay	439	148	587	5.2	4.4	
Cirencester	230	80	310	1.3	1.0		Newton Abbot	451	185	636	2.4	1.9	
Clacton	888	290	1,178	6.1	4.3		Northallerton and Thirsk	343	165	508	1.9	1.5	
Colchester	2,188	977	3,165	2.5	2.0		Northampton	2,666	1,040	3,706	2.6	2.3	
Coventry	7,181	2,446	9,627	4.2	3.7		Norwich	4,172	1,478	5,650	3.4	3.0	
Crawley	1,771	652	2,423	1.0	0.9		Nottingham	12,223	3,912	16,135	5.0	4.3	
Crewe	2,412	923	3,335	3.5	3.1		Okhampton	187	100	287	3.5	2.6	
Cromer	589	180	769	4.4	3.2		Oswestry	486	268	754	4.2	3.5	
Darlington	2,016	510	2,526	5.6	5.2		Oxford	2,501	865	3,366	1.6	1.3	
Dartmouth	60	17	77	2.5	2.0		Paignton and Totnes	780	316	1,096	4.1	3.5	
Derby	5,414	1,739	7,153	4.8	4.3		Penrith	142	51	193	1.4	1.0	
Devizes	231	93	324	2.0	1.4		Penwith and Isles of Scilly	995	347	1,342	6.8	5.5	
Diss	252	141	393	2.4	1.9		Peterborough	1,974	713	2,687	3.1	2.7	
Doncaster	5,448	1,718	7,166	6.7	5.9		Pickering	117	56	173	2.1	1.7	
Dorchester and Weymouth	796	284	1,080	2.4	1.8		Plymouth	4,282	1,488	5,770	4.3	3.5	
Dover	1,198	366	1,564	5.3	4.9		Poole	1,226	446	1,672	1.9	1.6	
Dudley and Sandwell	9,274	3,069	12,343	5.4	5.0		Portsmouth	4,747	1,661	6,408	2.9	2.5	
Eastbourne	1,402	428	1,830	3.5	2.8		Preston	3,887	1,198	5,085	3.4	3.0	
Evesham	313	130	443	1.7	1.4		Reading	2,920	1,073	3,993	1.5	1.3	
Exeter	2,204	827	3,031	2.6	2.2		Redruth and Camborne	924	329	1,253	6.7	4.9	
Fakenham	200	99	299	2.8	2.1		Retford	532	231	763	4.9	4.3	
Falmouth	713	222	935	7.7	6.2		Richmond	185	123	308	3.0	1.7	
Folkestone	1,316	394	1,710	5.2	4.4		Rochdale	2,598	791	3,389	5.5	4.8	
Gainsborough	640	233	873	7.0	5.7		Rugby	719	294	1,013	2.6	2.3	
Gloucester	1,956	636	2,592	3.5	3.1		Salisbury	601	210	811	1.7	1.3	
Goole and Selby	1,048	422	1,470	4.8	4.1		Scarborough	1,224	391	1,615	4.9	4.2	
Grantham	566	259	825	3.2	2.7		Scunthorpe	1,914	666	2,580	4.0	3.6	
Great Yarmouth	2,230	640	2,870	7.2	6.5		Settle	71	40	111	2.0	1.6	
Grimsby	4,041	1,232	5,273	7.1	6.3		Shaftesbury	268	108	376	1.8	1.4	
Guildford and Aldershot	1,815	668	2,483	1.1	0.9		Sheffield and Rotherham	15,104	4,453	19,557	6.0	5.5	
Haltwhistle	133	43	176	6.0	4.6		Shrewsbury	1,205	432	1,637	2.7	2.2	
Harlow	1,595	630	2,225	1.8	1.5		Skegness and Mablethorpe	494	143	637	3.5	2.7	
Harrogate and Ripon	914	371	1,285	1.9	1.5		Sleaford	278	132	410	2.8	2.0	
Hartlepool	2,520	586	3,106	9.4	8.2		Slough and Woking	10,807	4,141	14,948	2.0	1.8	
Harwich	311	116	427	7.8	5.5		South Molton	89	42	131	3.3	2.5	
Hastings	2,151	575	2,726	5.5	4.6		Southampton and Winchester	4,299	1,432	5,731	2.0	1.7	
Haverhill and Sudbury	537	241	778	2.5	2.1		Southend	7,130	2,671	9,801	4.3	3.5	
Hawes and Leyburn	37	21	58	1.9	1.1		Spalding and Holbeach	368	173	541	1.8	1.5	
Helston	297	113	410	5.9	4.4		St Austell	633	273	906	3.5	3.0	
Hereford	1,043	429	1,472	2.9	2.4		Stafford	1,369	461	1,830	3.0	2.6	
Hexham	323	116	439	3.5	2.8								

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at August 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Stamford	318	162	480	1.7	1.4		<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Stevenage	2,069	810	2,879	1.8	1.6		Aberdeen	3,349	1,159	4,508	2.3	2.1	
Stoke	5,607	1,953	7,560	4.1	3.6		Annan	279	123	402	4.8	3.9	
Stroud	651	263	914	2.8	2.3		Argyll Islands	116	42	158	6.5	4.9	
Sunderland and Durham	9,269	2,638	11,907	6.8	6.1		Ayr	1,947	721	2,668	6.1	5.3	
Swindon	2,010	657	2,66										



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>		
										Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>											
Darlington UA	2,014	512	2,526	5.6	5.2	<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>					
Hartlepool UA	2,520	586	3,106	9.4	8.2	Barnsley	3,757	1,264	5,021	6.9	6.0
Middlesbrough UA	4,810	1,231	6,041	9.5	8.8	Doncaster	5,074	1,580	6,654	6.6	5.8
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,454	940	4,394	10.3	9.2	Rotherham	4,533	1,388	5,921	6.9	6.3
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,521	1,265	5,786	7.5	6.7	Sheffield	10,729	3,077	13,806	5.9	5.4
<b>County Durham</b>											
Chester-le-Street	795	240	1,035	10.1	7.9	<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>					
Derwentside	1,394	407	1,801	8.3	6.9	Bradford	9,554	2,766	12,320	6.2	5.5
Durham	1,118	435	1,553	3.8	3.4	Calderdale	2,912	930	3,842	4.5	4.0
Easington	1,430	438	1,868	8.8	7.9	Kirklees	5,464	1,770	7,234	4.7	4.0
Sedgefield	1,571	547	2,118	6.3	5.7	Leeds	11,507	3,436	14,943	4.0	3.7
Teesdale	273	72	345	4.7	3.9	Wakefield	4,578	1,368	5,946	4.9	4.2
Wear Valley	1,311	490	1,801	8.8	7.3	<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>					
<b>Northumberland</b>											
Alnwick	409	148	557	5.9	4.4	Derby UA	4,449	1,359	5,808	5.2	4.7
Berwick-upon-Tweed	322	115	437	4.3	3.8	Leicester UA	6,104	2,101	8,205	5.3	4.9
Blyth Valley	1,507	472	1,979	7.9	6.7	Nottingham UA	7,114	2,022	9,136	5.0	4.6
Castle Morpeth	608	204	812	3.5	3.1	Rutland UA	88	53	141	1.2	0.9
Tynedale	640	207	847	4.4	3.4	<b>Derbyshire</b>					
Wansbeck	1,422	395	1,817	10.5	9.6	Amber Valley	1,343	473	1,816	3.7	3.3
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>											
Gateshead	3,579	934	4,513	5.4	5.0	Bolsover	1,139	383	1,522	9.4	8.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	6,742	1,659	8,401	5.6	5.1	Chesterfield	2,043	627	2,670	5.8	5.3
North Tyneside	4,107	1,098	5,205	7.5	6.7	Derbyshire Dales	474	168	642	2.2	1.7
South Tyneside	4,602	1,107	5,709	11.9	10.7	Erewash	1,391	486	1,877	5.2	4.4
Sunderland	6,685	1,755	8,440	7.5	6.8	High Peak	753	285	1,038	3.4	2.8
<b>NORTH WEST</b>											
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,564	696	3,260	5.0	4.6	North East Derbyshire	1,344	459	1,803	7.4	6.3
Blackpool UA	2,068	530	2,598	4.3	3.7	South Derbyshire	623	253	876	4.1	3.5
Halton UA	2,361	674	3,035	6.1	5.6	<b>Leicestershire</b>					
Warrington UA	2,018	762	2,780	2.8	2.5	Blaby	588	223	811	2.1	1.9
<b>Cheshire</b>											
Chester	978	331	1,309	2.1	1.8	Charnwood	1,417	639	2,056	3.6	3.0
Congleton	579	260	839	2.8	2.2	Harborough	307	168	475	1.6	1.3
Crewe and Nantwich	1,067	396	1,463	3.5	3.1	Hinckley and Bosworth	720	395	1,115	2.7	2.3
Ellesmere Port and Neston	874	242	1,116	3.3	3.0	Melton	247	113	360	2.1	1.6
Macclesfield	900	297	1,197	1.6	1.4	North West Leicestershire	644	237	881	2.5	2.1
Vale Royal	1,215	452	1,667	3.8	3.4	Oadby and Wigston	479	198	677	3.3	2.8
<b>Cumbria</b>											
Allerdale	1,422	432	1,854	6.2	4.8	<b>Lincolnshire</b>					
Barrow-in-Furness	1,245	335	1,580	6.9	6.3	Boston	369	167	536	2.4	2.0
Carlisle	1,376	474	1,850	4.0	3.5	East Lindsey	1,095	389	1,484	3.9	3.1
Copeland	1,428	461	1,889	6.4	5.9	Lincoln	1,542	437	1,979	3.9	3.6
Eden	238	83	321	1.7	1.3	North Kesteven	594	277	871	3.1	2.2
South Lakeland	504	197	701	1.8	1.4	South Holland	401	188	589	1.9	1.6
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>											
Bolton	3,956	1,164	5,120	4.5	4.0	South Kesteven	857	330	1,247	2.8	2.4
Bury	1,597	581	2,178	3.6	3.0	West Lindsey	928	375	1,303	6.0	4.9
Manchester	11,042	3,052	14,094	5.0	4.7	<b>Northamptonshire</b>					
Oldham	3,153	972	4,125	5.3	4.5	Corby	648	203	851	2.8	2.6
Rochdale	3,218	981	4,199	5.7	4.7	Daventry	328	199	527	2.0	1.6
Salford	3,316	912	4,228	3.8	3.4	East Northamptonshire	486	209	695	3.4	2.8
Stockport	2,552	755	3,307	3.0	2.7	Kettering	621	270	891	2.7	2.5
Tameside	2,714	858	3,572	5.0	4.2	Northampton	2,250	784	3,034	2.8	2.6
Trafford	2,410	701	3,111	2.8	2.5	South Northamptonshire	259	134	393	1.7	1.3
Wigan	3,981	1,316	5,297	5.5	4.8	Wellingborough	745	298	1,043	3.0	2.7
<b>Lancashire</b>											
Burnley	965	339	1,304	3.7	3.3	<b>Nottinghamshire</b>					
Chorley	923	339	1,262	4.0	3.4	Ashfield	1,760	558	2,318	5.5	4.9
Fylde	338	121	459	1.3	1.1	Bassetlaw	1,510	596	2,106	4.5	4.0
Hyndburn	807	246	1,053	3.8	3.2	Broxtowe	1,067	410	1,477	5.0	4.0
Lancaster	2,051	614	2,665	5.6	4.6	Gedling	1,253	500	1,753	5.4	4.3
Pendle	1,071	372	1,443	4.9	4.2	Mansfield	1,523	508	2,031	6.0	5.0
Preston	2,155	527	2,682	3.5	3.3	Newark and Sherwood	1,052	419	1,471	4.3	3.6
Ribble Valley	218	99	317	1.5	1.3	Rushcliffe	735	300	1,035	3.2	2.5
Rossendale	584	226	810	3.5	3.0	<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					
South Ribble	686	288	974	2.8	2.4	Herefordshire, County of UA	1,364	568	1,932	3.0	2.5
West Lancashire	1,592	522	2,114	5.4	4.2	Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,952	1,303	5,255	4.5	4.1
Wyre	885	270	1,155	4.2	3.4	Telford and Wrekin UA	1,803	779	2,582	3.3	3.1
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>											
Knowsley	4,293	1,295	5,588	12.5	11.2	<b>Shropshire</b>					
Liverpool	14,824	4,279	19,103	9.4	8.5	Bridgnorth	350	169	519	3.4	2.3
Sefton	5,310	1,547	6,857	7.6	6.8	North Shropshire	456	196	652	3.4	2.5
St. Helens	3,377	1,021	4,398	7.2	6.4	Oswestry	400	242	642	4.1	3.4
Wirral	6,601	2,143	8,744	8.6	7.4	Shrewsbury and Atcham	796	247	1,043	2.5	2.1
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>											
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,490	1,508	4,998	4.6	3.9	South Shropshire	272	104	376	3.5	2.1
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,425	2,133	9,558	7.8	7.4	<b>Staffordshire</b>					
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,818	1,149	4,967	7.5	6.6	Cannock Chase	1,024	395	1,419	4.8	4.2
North Lincolnshire UA	2,000	697	2,697	3.9	3.5	East Staffordshire	1,236	413	1,649	3.6	3.2
York UA	1,657	573	2,230	2.5	2.3	Lichfield	696	313	1,009	2.8	2.3
<b>North Yorkshire</b>											
Craven	290	124	414	1.9	1.5	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,117	398	1,515	3.7	3.0
Hambleton	576	269	845	2.3	1.8	South Staffordshire	975	414	1,389	4.8	3.7
Harrogate	796	324	1,120	2.0	1.5	Stafford	1,191	420	1,611	2.5	2.1
Richmondshire	242	150	392	2.9	1.6	Staffordshire Moorlands	622	258	880	3.3	2.6
Ryedale	298	159	457	2.1	1.6	Tamworth	838	389	1,227	3.5	3.0
Scarborough	1,541	488	2,029	5.2	4.5	<b>Warwickshire</b>					
Selby	692	276	968	3.7	3.2	North Warwickshire	490	240	730	2.7	2.1
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>											
Birmingham	27,744	8,271	36,015	7.3	6.7	Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,192	449	1,641	4.8	4.2
Coventry	4,989	1,484	6,473	4.7	4.2	Rugby	757	310	1,067	2.5	2.2
Dudley	5,150	1,797	6,947	5.6	5.1	Stratford-on-Avon	515	236	751	1.5	1.2
Sandwell	6,914	2,206	9,120	6.7	6.3	Wolverhampton	1,084	431	1,515	2.3	2.1
Solihull	2,239	807	3,046	3.5	3.1	<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>					
Walsall	4,585	1,497	6,082	5.4	4.9	Birmingham	27,744	8,271	36,015	7.3	6.7
Wolverhampton	5,517	1,854	7,371	7.6	6.8	Coventry	4,989	1,484	6,473	4.7	4.2

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.22

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>		
										Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Worcestershire</b>											
Bromsgrove	4,692	1,819	6,511	3.0	2.6	<b>SOUTH EAST</b>					
Malvern Hills	846	323	1,169	3.9	3.4	Bracknell Forest UA	420	179	599	1.1	1.0
Redditch	415	158	573	2.5	2.0	Brighton and Hove UA	5,156	1,945	7,101	6.3	5.3
Worcester	1,000	374	1,374	3.6	3.3	Isle of Wight UA	1,816	509	2,325	5.2	4.6
Wychevion	684	324	1,008	2.7	2.4	Medway UA	2,765	1,002	3,767	4.6	3.9
Wyre Forest	867	353	1,220	3.3	3.0	Milton Keynes UA	1,471	571	2,042	1.8	1.6
<b>EAST</b>											
Luton UA	2,585	867	3,452	4.2	3.9	Portsmouth UA	2,415	774	3,189	3.0	2.5
Peterborough UA	1,767	616	2,383	3.2	2.8	Reading UA	1,386	434	1,820	1.9	1.7
Southend-on-Sea UA	2,575	793	3,368	5.4	4.4	Slough UA	1,440	473	1,913	2.5	2.3
Thurrock UA	1,490	598	2,088	3.9	3.3	Southampton UA	2,770	820	3,590	3.2	2.9
<b>Bedfordshire</b>											
Bedford	2,803	1,105	3,908	2.8	2.3	West Berkshire UA	489	200	689	1.0	0.8
Mid Bedfordshire	1,586	552	2,138	3.4	3.0	Windsor and Maidenhead UA	676	271	947	1.4	1.2
South Bedfordshire	532	283									



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at August 10 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			
	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female				All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Devon</b>	5,553	2,255	7,808	3.0	2.4	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	32,099	12,024	44,123	6.6	5.7				
East Devon	646	260	906	2.4	1.8										
Exeter	1,246	439	1,685	2.2	2.2	Antrim	574	285	859	4.0	3.5				
Mid Devon	472	209	681	3.2	2.5	Ards	1,014	487	1,501	7.7	6.6				
North Devon	977	398	1,375	3.9	3.0	Armagh	840	431	1,271	7.0	5.9				
South Hams	462	228	690	2.5	1.9	Ballymena	819	401	1,220	4.8	3.9				
Teignbridge	776	294	1,070	2.9	2.2	Ballymoney	374	213	587	6.9	5.6				
Torridge	666	296	962	5.3	3.7	Banbridge	380	196	576	5.8	4.8				
West Devon	308	131	439	3.0	2.2	Belfast	8,268	2,225	10,493	5.6	4.9				
						Carrickfergus	615	243	858	9.6	8.5				
<b>Dorset</b>	2,005	776	2,781	2.1	1.6	Castlereagh	712	266	978	4.4	3.9				
Christchurch	259	81	340	2.0	1.8	Coleraine	1,067	435	1,502	6.9	6.0				
East Dorset	378	155	533	2.0	1.5	Cookstown	381	214	595	6.6	5.3				
North Dorset	200	96	296	1.6	1.1	Craigavon	1,208	442	1,650	4.6	4.0				
Purbeck	183	87	270	1.7	1.3	Derry	3,621	1,144	4,765	10.9	9.5				
West Dorset	409	170	579	1.5	1.2	Down	980	410	1,390	7.8	6.5				
Weymouth and Portland	576	187	763	4.6	3.5	Dungannon	578	309	887	5.2	4.2				
						Fermanagh	1,346	533	1,879	9.0	7.1				
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	5,007	1,810	6,817	2.8	2.4	Lame	435	175	610	6.6	5.5				
Cheltenham	1,174	383	1,557	2.8	2.5	Limavady	670	275	945	10.3	8.6				
Cotswold	276	89	365	1.2	0.9	Lisburn	1,459	515	1,974	5.4	4.7				
Forest of Dean	680	324	1,004	4.2	3.6	Magherafelt	493	314	807	6.3	5.2				
Gloucester	1,603	510	2,113	3.5	2.9	Moyle	340	134	474	12.2	9.7				
Stroud	751	305	1,056	2.7	2.3	Newry and Mourne	1,756	641	2,397	8.4	6.9				
Tewkesbury	523	199	722	2.3	1.9	Newtownabbey	1,070	416	1,486	5.5	4.7				
						North Down	1,022	469	1,491	7.1	6.3				
<b>Somerset</b>	3,626	1,416	5,042	2.7	2.1	Omagh	980	482	1,462	8.3	6.7				
Mendip	843	370	1,213	3.7	3.0	Strabane	1,097	369	1,466	12.7	10.4				
Sedgemoor	938	374	1,312	3.7	3.0										
South Somerset	751	293	1,044	1.7	1.4										
Taunton Deane	790	278	1,068	2.3	2.0										
West Somerset	304	101	405	4.1	2.7										
<b>Wiltshire</b>	2,050	855	2,905	1.8	1.3										
Kennet	384	176	560	2.1	1.4										
North Wiltshire	509	237	746	1.6	1.2										
Salisbury	566	197	763	1.7	1.3										
West Wiltshire	591	245	836	1.8	1.5										
<b>WALES</b>															
Blaenau Gwent	1,510	497	2,007	9.4	9.0										
Bridgend	1,760	631	2,391	4.7	4.2										
Caerphilly	2,565	824	3,389	7.3	6.5										
Cardiff	5,060	1,433	6,493	4.0	3.7										
Cardiff South	2,494	813	3,307	6.6	5.2										
Cardiff North	814	323	1,137	4.9	3.3										
Cardiff West	1,501	478	1,979	5.8	4.7										
Cardiff East	1,081	337	1,418	4.3	3.6										
Cardiff South East	1,617	573	2,190	3.7	3.3										
Cardiff North East	2,025	658	2,683	5.8	5.0										
Cardiff Central	1,338	508	1,846	10.3	7.2										
Cardiff South West	1,121	312	1,433	9.0	7.9										
Cardiff West	794	344	1,138	3.7	2.9										
Cardiff North West	2,242	780	3,022	6.8	6.0										
Cardiff South West	2,229	683	2,912	4.2	3.9										
Cardiff North West	2,037	623	2,660	7.8	6.4										
Cardiff South West	1,228	522	1,750	3.9	2.9										
Cardiff North West	3,626	1,068	4,694	5.9	5.3										
Cardiff South West	4,088	1,262	5,350	6.2	5.5										
Cardiff North West	1,203	394	1,597	4.6	4.3										
Cardiff South West	1,674	524	2,198	5.2	4.6										
Cardiff North West	1,457	520	1,977	3.8	3.5										
<b>SCOTLAND</b>															
Aberdeen City	2,683	854	3,537	2.2	2.1										
Aberdeenshire	1,740	785	2,525	3.6	2.8										
Angus	1,880	786	2,666	7.1	6.0										
Argyll and Bute	1,512	466	1,978	6.0	4.4										
Argyll and Shetland	919	372	1,291	9.2	8.0										
Argyll and Shetland	2,543	966	3,509	6.4	5.3										
Dumfries and Galloway	4,190	1,250	5,440	8.3	7.6										
Dumfries and Galloway	3,032	1,057	4,089	12.4	10.9										
Dumfries and Galloway	1,193	459	1,652	7.9	6.0										
Dumfries and Galloway	766	216	982	4.3	3.4										
Dumfries and Galloway	851	335	1,186	7.8	5.9										
Dumfries and Galloway	5,978	1,873	7,851	2.9	2.6										
Dumfries and Galloway	724	199	923	9.0	7.6										
Dumfries and Galloway	2,622	978	3,600	6.6	6.1										
Dumfries and Galloway	6,492	2,239	8,731	6.9	6.3										
Dumfries and Galloway	16,883	4,722	21,605	6.0	5.7										
Dumfries and Galloway	4,231	990	5,221	6.0	5.1										
Dumfries and Galloway	1,702	492	2,194	6.5	6.2										
Dumfries and Galloway	783	225	1,008	4.7	3.8										
Dumfries and Galloway	1,226	502	1,728	5.7	4.2										
Dumfries and Galloway	3,524	1,314	4,838	10.7	9.6										
Dumfries and Galloway	6,382	2,134	8,516	7.5	6.9										
Dumfries and Galloway	169	87	256	3.4	2.4										
Dumfries and Galloway	1,372	581	1,953	3.6	3.1										
Dumfries and Galloway	3,188	918	4,106	5.1	4.7										
Dumfries and Galloway	1,135	414	1,549	3.8	3.1										
Dumfries and Galloway	247	102	349	3.1	2.4										
Dumfries and Galloway	2,204	807	3,011	6.5	5.7										
Dumfries and Galloway	4,883	1,788	6,671	6.4	5.5										
Dumfries and Galloway	1,114	375	1,489	4.1	3.7										
Dumfries and Galloway	2,552	738	3,290	9.9	9.2										
Dumfries and Galloway	2,270	807	3,077	4.9	4.5										

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

<sup>a</sup> 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

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 10 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate <sup>a</sup>		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>			
	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female				All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>															
<b>Cleveland (former county)</b>															
Hartlepool	2,520	586	3,106	9.4	8.5	<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>									
Middlesbrough	3,660	889	4,549	8.0	7.3	Birkenhead	2,609	765	3,374	9.4	8.3				
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,161	624	2,785	15.3	13.8	Bootha	2,516	634	3,150	10.5	9.3				
Redcar	2,443	658	3,101	10.0	9.0	Crosby	1,121	363	1,484	7.9	7.1				
Stockton North	2,612	686	3,298	7.6	6.9	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,103	642	2,745	9.6	8.5				
Stockton South	1,909	579	2,488	7.2	6.5	Knowsley South	2,650	796	3,446	13.4	11.7				
						Liverpool, Garston	2,125	630	2,755	11.9	10.5				
<b>Durham</b>						Liverpool, Riverside	3,816	1,163	4,979	4.5	4.0				
Bishop Auckland	1,503	479	1,982	6.1	5.3	Liverpool, Walton	3,022	820	3,842	14.4	12.8				
Darlington	1,915	470	2,385	5.8	5.1	Liverpool, Wavertree	2,845	843	3,688	12.3	10.9				
Durham, City of	1,118	435	1,553	3.8	3.4	Liverpool, West Derby	3,016	823	3,839	26.6	23.5				
Easington	1,287	393	1,680	8.6	7.5	Southport	1,213	407	1,620	5.2	4.6				
North Durham	1,428	391	1,819	9.9	8.7	St. Helens North</									



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincs</b>						
Boston and Skegness	615	229	844	2.5	2.1	
Gainsborough	963	387	1,350	6.2	5.1	
Grantham and Stamford	737	329	1,066	2.7	2.2	
Lincoln	1,572	452	2,024	3.7	3.1	
Louth and Horncastle	814	315	1,129	4.6	3.9	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	813	236	1,049	3.1	2.6	
South Holland and The Deepings	472	215	687	2.1	1.8	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>						
Corby	848	304	1,152	2.8	2.4	
Daventry	487	268	755	1.9	1.7	
Kettering	682	303	985	2.6	2.3	
Northampton North	1,235	442	1,677	4.5	3.9	
Northampton South	1,054	374	1,428	1.9	1.7	
Wellingborough	1,031	406	1,437	3.3	2.9	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>						
Ashfield	1,446	484	1,930	4.9	4.2	
Bassettlaw	1,267	485	1,752	4.8	4.2	
Broxtowe	884	337	1,221	5.0	4.3	
Gedling	931	409	1,400	5.1	4.4	
Mansfield	1,346	438	1,784	5.6	4.8	
Newark	992	426	1,418	4.2	3.6	
Nottingham East	2,897	809	3,706	8.0	7.0	
Nottingham North	2,142	612	2,754	10.0	8.7	
Nottingham South	2,075	601	2,676	2.4	2.1	
Rushcliffe	735	300	1,035	3.2	2.8	
Sherwood	1,239	412	1,651	6.9	6.0	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
<b>Herefordshire</b>						
Hereford	858	367	1,225	2.9	2.5	
Leominster	549	221	770	3.4	3.0	
<b>Shropshire</b>						
Ludlow	530	229	759	3.7	3.1	
North Shropshire	856	438	1,294	3.8	3.2	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	796	247	1,043	2.5	2.1	
Telford	1,122	476	1,598	3.8	3.2	
Wrekin, The	773	347	1,120	2.7	2.3	
<b>Staffordshire</b>						
Burton	1,220	404	1,624	3.6	3.1	
Cannock Chase	1,070	413	1,483	4.9	4.2	
Lichfield	599	269	868	2.9	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	845	298	1,143	3.7	3.2	
South Staffordshire	757	335	1,092	4.4	3.7	
Stafford	1,100	367	1,467	3.3	2.8	
Staffordshire Moorlands	656	219	875	3.3	2.8	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,554	455	2,009	3.5	3.0	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,050	354	1,404	5.1	4.3	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,378	518	1,896	5.9	5.0	
Stone	471	229	700	2.2	1.9	
Tamworth	951	442	1,393	3.3	2.8	
<b>Warwickshire</b>						
North Warwickshire	846	383	1,229	3.3	2.8	
Nuneaton	897	332	1,229	4.1	3.5	
Rugby and Kenilworth	830	338	1,168	2.5	2.2	
Stratford-on-Avon	493	223	716	1.6	1.3	
Warwick and Leamington	972	390	1,362	2.2	1.9	
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>						
Aldridge - Brownhills	829	345	1,174	4.6	4.2	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,096	690	2,786	6.6	6.2	
Birmingham Erdington	2,455	644	3,099	8.9	8.1	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,561	512	2,073	13.9	12.9	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,407	653	3,060	16.7	15.3	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,530	1,508	7,038	3.7	3.4	
Birmingham Northfield	1,674	492	2,166	6.5	6.0	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,695	872	3,567	12.6	11.6	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,070	690	2,760	8.6	7.9	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,688	1,344	6,032	13.1	12.0	
Birmingham Yardley	1,700	492	2,192	7.0	6.5	
Coventry North East	2,018	575	2,593	6.4	5.9	
Coventry North West	1,417	461	1,878	7.5	6.9	
Coventry South	1,554	448	2,002	2.8	2.5	
Dudley North	1,862	635	2,497	7.5	6.9	
Dudley South	1,444	515	1,959	4.9	4.5	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,400	436	1,836	5.4	5.0	
Meriden	1,499	503	2,002	6.1	5.6	
Solihull	740	304	1,044	1.9	1.7	
Stourbridge	1,225	429	1,654	5.4	5.0	
Sutton Coldfield	868	394	1,262	4.5	4.2	
Walsall North	1,799	536	2,335	6.7	6.2	
Walsall South	1,957	616	2,573	4.9	4.5	
Warley	2,068	662	2,730	9.0	8.3	
West Bromwich East	1,899	621	2,520	6.8	6.2	
West Bromwich West	2,166	705	2,871	5.4	4.9	
Wolverhampton North East	1,825	538	2,363	9.5	8.7	
Wolverhampton South East	1,921	660	2,581	8.6	7.9	
Wolverhampton South West	1,771	656	2,427	5.8	5.4	
<b>Worcestershire</b>						
Bromsgrove	846	323	1,169	3.9	3.4	
Mid Worcestershire	562	239	801	2.1	1.8	
Redditch	1,013	384	1,397	3.5	3.0	
West Worcestershire	489	182	671	2.5	2.1	
Worcester	880	324	1,204	2.6	2.2	
Wyre Forest	859	347	1,206	3.3	2.8	
<b>EAST</b>						
<b>Bedfordshire</b>						
Bedford	1,346	436	1,782	3.5	3.0	
Luton North	1,054	391	1,445	6.5	5.6	
Luton South	1,562	485	2,047	3.3	2.8	
Mid Bedfordshire	424	179	603	2.3	2.0	
North East Bedfordshire	434	242	676	2.7	2.3	
South West Bedfordshire	568	239	807	2.3	2.0	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>						
Cambridge	936	309	1,245	1.9	1.6	
Huntingdon	636	263	899	1.7	1.4	
North East Cambridgeshire	836	349	1,185	3.6	3.0	
North West Cambridgeshire	649	266	915	3.3	2.7	
Peterborough	1,284	440	1,724	3.2	2.7	
South Cambridgeshire	400	167	567	1.2	1.0	
South East Cambridgeshire	499	197	696	1.7	1.4	
<b>Essex</b>						
Basildon	1,036	401	1,437	3.2	2.6	
Billericay	771	347	1,118	3.7	3.0	
Braintree	643	306	949	2.7	2.2	
Brentwood and Ongar	329	162	491	1.6	1.3	
Castle Point	597	285	882	4.8	3.9	
Colchester	823	352	1,175	2.0	1.7	
Epping Forest	721	353	1,074	3.7	3.0	
Harlow	886	346	1,232	3.1	2.5	
Harwich	1,140	382	1,522	6.7	5.5	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	551	242	793	3.4	2.8	
North Essex	466	212	678	3.7	3.0	
Rayleigh	521	232	753	3.6	2.9	
Rochford and Southend East	1,797	526	2,323	5.2	4.3	
Saffron Walden	406	173	579	1.6	1.3	
Southend West	912	292	1,204	5.3	4.3	
Thurrock	1,307	515	1,822	4.1	3.3	
West Chelmsford	684	304	988	1.8	1.5	
<b>Hertfordshire</b>						
Broxbourne	645	315	960	3.0	2.6	
Hemel Hempstead	581	233	814	1.7	1.5	
Hertford and Stortford	366	131	497	1.1	1.0	
Hertsmere	474	216	690	1.7	1.5	
Hitchin and Harpenden	432	179	611	1.8	1.6	
North East Hertfordshire	411	140	551	1.8	1.5	
South West Hertfordshire	447	159	606	1.9	1.7	
St Albans	346	131	477	1.1	1.0	
Stevenage	739	275	1,014	2.3	2.0	
Watford	751	282	1,033	1.9	1.6	
Welwyn Hatfield	469	182	651	1.2	1.0	
<b>Norfolk</b>						
Great Yarmouth	2,145	607	2,752	7.0	6.1	
Mid Norfolk	742	326	1,068	4.1	3.5	
North Norfolk	855	289	1,144	3.8	3.2	
North West Norfolk	926	395	1,321	3.4	3.0	
Norwich North	1,219	414	1,633	4.4	3.8	
Norwich South	1,763	533	2,296	2.7	2.3	
South Norfolk	602	315	917	3.3	2.8	
South West Norfolk	713	350	1,063	2.9	2.5	
<b>Suffolk</b>						
Bury St Edmunds	571	270	841	1.8	1.5	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	641	260	901	3.5	3.0	
Ipswich	1,500	440	1,940	3.3	2.8	
South Suffolk	526	228	754	2.5	2.1	
Suffolk Coastal	705	213	918	2.2	1.8	
Waveney	1,747	608	2,355	6.3	5.3	
West Suffolk	548	270	818	1.9	1.6	
<b>LONDON</b>						
<b>Greater London</b>						
Barking	1,154	421	1,575	6.3	5.6	
Battersea	1,429	571	2,000	4.7	4.2	
Beckenham	1,185	424	1,609	6.5	5.8	
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,971	1,131	5,102	6.3	5.6	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	660	291	951	4.1	3.6	
Brent East	2,161	755	2,916	10.8	9.5	
Brent North	1,003	378	1,381	5.5	4.9	
Brent South	2,451	794	3,245	6.0	5.3	
Brentford and Isleworth	882	395	1,277	1.9	1.7	
Bromley and Chislehurst	669	281	950	2.2	1.9	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,059	1,055	4,114	17.6	15.5	
Carshalton and Wallington	669	259	928	3.3	2.9	
Chingford and Woodford Green	815	318	1,133	6.5	5.7	
Chipping Barnet	859	384	1,243	3.9	3.4	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,782	665	2,447	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,697	632	2,329	3.4	3.0	
Croydon North	2,272	828	3,100	8.6	7.6	
Croydon South	704	327	1,031	3.4	3.0	
Dagenham	1,115	425	1,540	7.3	6.5	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,336	946	3,282	17.4	15.4	
Ealing North	1,305	507	1,812	6.7	5.9	
Ealing Southall	1,952	673	2,625	5.3	4.7	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,531	867	3,398	4.7	4.2	
East Ham	2,751	885	3,636	15.8	14.0	
Edmonton	1,826	657	2,483	9.8	8.6	
Eltham	1,253	495	1,748	12.6	11.2	
Enfield North	1,355	512	1,867	4.3	3.8	
Enfield, Southgate	1,119	488	1,607	7.6	6.8	
Erith and Thamesmead	1,974	749	2,723	11.9	10.5	
Feltham and Heston	943	385	1,328	2.4	2.1	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,061	453	1,514	3.9	3.5	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,436	900	3,336	7.9	7.0	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,297	1,224	4,521	21.6	19.1	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,555	1,219	4,774	6.6	5.8	
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,932	801	2,733	3.8	3.4	
Hampstead and Highgate	1,858	746	2,604	7.2	6.4	
Harrow East	1,093	473	1,566	3.7	3.3	
Harrow West						



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at August 10 2000

	Male			Female			All			Rate <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants		
<b>WALES</b>											
Aberavon	1,072	343	1,415	5.4	4.9						
Alyn and Deeside	914	320	1,234	3.3	2.8						
Blaenau Gwent	1,510	497	2,007	9.4	8.6						
Brecon and Radnorshire	784	319	1,103	4.7	3.4						
Bridgend	952	367	1,319	3.3	2.9						
Caermarfon	949	290	1,239	5.6	4.6						
Caerphilly	1,408	441	1,849	7.6	6.7						
Cardiff Central	1,375	448	1,823	2.8	2.5						
Cardiff North	619	225	844	2.4	2.2						
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,786	442	2,228	4.9	4.3						
Cardiff West	1,537	382	1,919	8.1	7.3						
Cardiff West and Dinefwr	734	289	1,023	7.1	5.7						
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,155	342	1,497	5.6	4.6						
Ceredigion	814	323	1,137	5.0	4.0						
Clwyd South	748	263	1,011	6.1	5.3						
Clwyd West	814	252	1,066	5.6	4.4						
Conwy	1,245	412	1,657	5.4	4.4						
Cynon Valley	1,182	318	1,500	10.6	9.3						
Delyn	703	253	956	4.2	3.7						
Gower	938	355	1,293	8.5	7.7						
Islwyn	802	306	1,108	5.9	5.4						
Llanelli	1,405	403	1,808	7.9	6.3						
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	598	216	814	6.7	5.4						
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,476	389	1,865	9.6	8.5						
Monmouth	751	314	1,065	3.4	3.1						
Montgomeryshire	431	194	625	2.9	2.1						
Neath	1,170	437	1,607	8.6	7.7						
Newport East	1,036	361	1,397	5.3	4.8						
Newport West	1,324	394	1,718	3.7	3.4						
Ogmore	920	329	1,249	7.2	6.4						
Pontypridd	1,086	348	1,434	3.4	3.0						
Presell Pembrokeshire	1,237	402	1,639	8.0	6.5						
Rhondda	1,243	369	1,612	9.0	8.0						
Swansea East	1,533	427	1,960	6.8	6.1						
Swansea West	1,617	480	2,097	4.9	4.4						
Torfaen	1,115	362	1,477	4.8	4.4						
Vale of Clwyd	895	270	1,165	4.5	3.9						
Vale of Glamorgan	1,350	428	1,778	5.4	4.8						
Wrexham	828	299	1,127	2.9	2.5						
Ynys Mon	1,338	508	1,846	10.4	8.4						
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
Aberdeen Central	1,213	334	1,547	2.4	2.1						
Aberdeen North	682	218	900	1.9	1.7						
Aberdeen South	788	302	1,090	2.1	1.9						
Airdrie and Shotts	1,556	536	2,092	8.2	7.4						
Angus	1,406	599	2,005	7.7	6.7						
Argyll and Bute	1,111	310	1,421	6.6	5.9						
Ayr	1,412	502	1,914	6.1	5.5						
Banff and Buchan	750	308	1,058	4.4	3.8						
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,456	287	1,743	8.8	7.2						
Carrick, Dumfries and Doon Valley	1,865	688	2,553	11.4	10.2						
Central Fife	1,732	572	2,304	8.0	7.3						
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,431	387	1,818	9.4	8.5						
Clydesdale	1,257	491	1,748	7.4	6.7						
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,319	406	1,725	9.0	8.1						
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	964	329	1,293	6.1	5.4						
Cunningham North	1,585	543	2,128	10.9	9.8						
Cunningham South	1,939	771	2,710	10.5	9.4						
Dumfries	1,675	570	2,245	8.0	7.2						
Dumfries	1,405	534	1,939	5.6	4.5						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,315	690	3,005	11.9	10.4						
Dumfries West	1,875	560	2,435	5.7	5.0						
Dumfries East	1,208	376	1,584	7.1	6.4						
Dumfries West	1,064	342	1,406	4.9	4.5						
East Kilbride	1,170	498	1,668	4.4	4.0						
East Lothian	668	188	856	5.0	4.5						
Eastwood	851	335	1,186	7.7	5.8						
Edinburgh Central	1,257	391	1,648	2.1	1.9						
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,427	287	1,714	5.5	5.0						
Edinburgh North and Leith	909	443	1,352	2.3	2.1						
Edinburgh Pentlands	884	270	1,154	5.0	4.5						
Edinburgh South	832	281	1,113	5.0	4.6						
Edinburgh West	767	229	996	2.1	1.9						
Falkirk East	1,239	481	1,720	7.2	6.4						
Falkirk West	1,383	497	1,880	6.1	5.5						
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,138	432	1,570	7.9	6.3						
Glasgow Anniesland	1,585	442	2,027	12.4	11.2						
Glasgow Baillieston	1,806	490	2,296	11.5	10.3						
Glasgow Cathcart	1,319	386	1,705	12.8	11.5						
Glasgow Govan	1,913	555	2,468	5.7	5.2						
Glasgow Kelvin	1,782	596	2,378	1.4	1.3						
Glasgow Maryhill	2,210	656	2,866	7.6	6.8						
Glasgow Pollok	1,754	454	2,208	13.7	12.4						
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,155	353	1,508	10.0	9.0						
Glasgow Shettleston	2,017	498	2,515	10.0	9.0						
Glasgow Springburn	2,194	561	2,755	13.2	11.8						
Gordon	572	208	780	3.7	3.3						
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,186	372	1,558	5.5	5.0						
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,505	528	2,033	4.7	4.3						
Hamilton South	1,232	409	1,641	13.2	11.8						
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,259	334	1,593	3.5	2.9						
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,959	674	2,633	10.8	9.7						
Kirkcaldy	1,783	593	2,376	9.0	8.2						
Linlithgow	1,099	377	1,476	6.1	5.4						
Livingston	1,171	430	1,601	4.2	3.8						
Midlothian	646	187	833	4.7	4.2						
Moray	1,136	450	1,586	5.6	5.0						
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,438	469	1,907	8.5	7.6						
North East Fife	705	356	1,061	5.1	4.6						
North Tayside	840	350	1,190	5.0	4.3						
Ochil	1,242	482	1,724	7.3	6.5						
Orkney and Shetland	416	189	605	3.2	2.4						
Paisley North	1,358	378	1,736	4.9	4.3						
Paisley South	1,474	413	1,887	7.5	6.8						
Perth	908	377	1,285	3.5	3.1						
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,516	369	1,885	8.6	7.2						
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	641	261	902	3.9	3.3						
Stirling	889	306	1,195	4.0	3.6						
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	992	383	1,375	8.4	7.6						
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	631	191	822	4.0	3.5						
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	508	231	739	3.3	2.9						
West Renfrewshire	872	247	1,119	4.5	4.0						
Western Isles	724	199	923	9.0	7.6						
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>											
Belfast East	1,465	463	1,928	4.7	4.1						
Belfast North	2,427	592	3,019	4.7	4.1						
Belfast South	1,703	761	2,464	3.6	3.2						
Belfast West	3,773	757	4,530	16.2	14.2						
East Antrim	1,584	591	2,175	7.2	6.2						
East Londonderry	1,737	710	2,447	7.9	6.8						
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,731	755	2,486	7.2	6.8						
Foyle	3,621	1,144	4,765	10.9	9.5						
Lagan Valley	865	382	1,247	3.4	2.9						
Mid Ulster	1,067	615	1,682	6.6	5.4						
Newry and Armagh	1,959	797	2,756	7.4	6.1						
North Antrim	1,533	748	2,281	6.0	4.9						
North Down	1,197	569	1,766	7.6	6.7						
South Antrim	1,110	528	1,638	4.5	3.9						
South Down	1,556	673	2,229	8.5	7.0						
Strangford	1,248	523	1,771	6.2	5.4						
Upper Bann	1,446	565	2,011	4.7	4.1						
West Tyrone	2,077	851	2,928	10.1	8.2						

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

<sup>a</sup> 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.24

## Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at August 10 2000



# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			Thousands				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1999	Aug 12	278.9	186.4	92.5	256.5	8.6	182.3	74.2	
	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 R	266.0	181.5	84.5	226.6	-10.3	164.3	62.3	
	Aug 10 P	257.0	175.0	81.9	234.6	8.0	169.8	64.8	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			Thousands				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1999	Aug 12	279.2	195.1	84.1	278.5	-1.8	197.6	80.9	
	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 R	255.9	184.8	71.1	258.2	4.0	184.7	73.5	
	Aug 10 P	256.7	182.1	74.6	255.0	-3.2	183.6	71.4	

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

<sup>a</sup> The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp35-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ -week month.

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

# C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

### Leavers between 13 July 2000 and 10 August 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	68.4	17.5	14.4	4.9	2.3	107.5
Works on average 16+ hours per week	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	6.0
Gone abroad	8.1	2.4	1.9	0.6	0.2	13.2
Claimed Income Support	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	4.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.1	11.3
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	3.1
Full-time education	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Approved training	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Government-supported training	4.5	1.7	5.3	2.2	1.2	14.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Gone to prison	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Ceased claiming	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	4.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	6.9	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.4	11.5
Failed to sign	33.6	8.6	6.9	2.4	1.1	52.5
New claim review	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>234.5</b>
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	69.2	64.1	51.8	43.8	38.3	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	5.1	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.7	
Gone abroad	8.2	8.8	6.8	5.4	3.3	
Claimed Income Support	1.5	4.0	3.6	5.4	8.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	8.1	9.0	15.2	18.3	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.6	2.5	3.6	5.0	
Full-time education	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	4.6	6.2	19.1	19.6	20.0	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.7	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.7	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	2.0	2.6	3.6	2.7	1.7	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Note: Computerised claims only.

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



# C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Average duration

### Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 2000

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>United Kingdom</b>									
16-17	7.9	10.5	18.4	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	29.6	53.9	83.5	14	14	14	9	9	9
20-24	45.0	116.0	161.0	14	15	15	8	9	9
25-29	26.0	84.8	110.8	18	22	21	9	11	11
30-34	19.4	69.5	88.9	21	29	27	10	13	12
35-39	16.5	57.0	73.5	21	31	29	9	13	12
40-44	16.7	43.8	60.4	21	33	29	9	13	12
45-49	17.3	37.6	54.9	21	33	30	9	12	11
50-54	18.1	38.2	56.3	24	35	31	10	12	11
55-59	13.3	29.3	42.7	34	41	39	14	14	14
60 and over	0.0	11.3	11.3	n/a	37	37	n/a	13	13
<b>All ages</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>551.9</b>	<b>761.6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>North East</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.9	1.5	9	8	8	6	7	7
18-19	2.0	3.8	5.8	16	16	16	10	11	10
20-24	2.7	7.8	10.6	14	16	16	9	9	9
25-29	1.2	5.2	6.5	19	23	22	12	12	11
30-34	0.9	4.3	5.2	22	32	30	9	13	12
35-39	0.9	3.8	4.7	21	31	29	8	11	10
40-44	1.0	3.4	4.4	20	27	25	9	10	9
45-49	1.0	3.1	4.0	24	31	30	9	10	10
50-54	0.9	3.0	3.9	24	32	30	11	10	11
55-59	0.6	2.3	2.9	42	37	38	14	11	12
60 and over	0.0	0.8	0.8	n/a	34	35	n/a	13	14
<b>All ages</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>North West</b>									
16-17	1.1	1.6	2.7	17	17	17	14	13	13
18-19	4.2	5.8	8.9	30	30	30	21	20	21
20-24	5.7	12.3	16.5	29	32	31	16	19	19
25-29	3.0	9.0	11.2	37	47	45	19	24	23
30-34	2.1	7.1	8.7	42	61	57	20	29	27
35-39	1.8	5.6	6.9	41	67	61	20	29	27
40-44	1.9	3.9	5.4	50	71	66	21	28	26
45-49	2.0	3.6	5.0	46	73	65	21	28	26
50-54	2.0	3.6	5.1	48	68	62	22	23	23
55-59	1.6	2.6	3.8	70	77	75	28	27	27
60 and over	0.0	1.0	1.0	n/a	84	84	n/a	25	25
<b>All ages</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>									
16-17	0.9	1.2	2.2	7	7	7	6	5	5
18-19	3.0	5.7	8.8	15	14	15	10	9	10
20-24	4.4	12.4	16.8	14	15	15	9	9	9
25-29	2.3	8.7	11.0	18	23	22	9	12	11
30-34	1.8	7.2	8.9	20	30	28	9	13	12
35-39	1.5	5.5	6.9	22	32	30	9	13	12
40-44	1.5	4.3	5.8	21	35	31	9	14	12
45-49	1.5	3.7	5.2	24	33	30	11	13	12
50-54	1.6	4.0	5.6	25	34	32	11	13	12
55-59	1.1	3.0	4.1	37	40	39	17	13	14
60 and over	0.0	1.1	1.1	n/a	34	34	n/a	14	14
<b>All ages</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.2	8	8	8	6	5	6
18-19	1.9	3.7	5.6	13	13	13	9	9	9
20-24	3.1	7.7	10.8	13	14	14	8	9	8
25-29	1.8	5.4	7.2	16	20	19	9	11	10
30-34	1.2	4.3	5.5	20	25	24	9	11	11
35-39	1.1	3.6	4.7	18	27	25	9	12	11
40-44	1.2	2.8	4.0	17	27	24	8	12	10
45-49	1.3	2.5	3.8	18	28	25	8	11	10
50-54	1.4	2.6	3.9	20	28	25	9	11	10
55-59	1.0	2.1	3.1	29	34	32	12	12	12
60 and over	0.0	0.9	0.9	n/a	29	29	n/a	13	13
<b>All ages</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	10	9	9	8	7	7
18-19	2.8	5.3	8.1	15	14	14	9	9	9
20-24	4.2	10.8	15.1	15	16	16	9	9	9
25-29	2.2	7.4	9.6	18	23	22	9	13	12
30-34	1.7	5.9	7.6	22	32	30	8	13	12
35-39	1.5	4.8	6.3	18	34	30	8	13	12
40-44	1.4	3.7	5.1	21	33	30	9	13	11
45-49	1.6	3.4	4.9	23	35	31	9	11	10
50-54	1.6	3.3	4.9	24	37	33	10	12	11
55-59	1.3	2.7	4.0	34	41	39	13	12	13
60 and over	0.0	1.1	1.1	n/a	40	40	n/a	14	14
<b>All ages</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>East</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	10	9	9	8	7	7
18-19	2.0	3.4	5.4	12	12	12	8	8	8
20-24	3.0	7.3	10.2	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	1.8	5.7	7.5	16	20	19	8	10	10
30-34	1.3	4.7	6.0	18	26	24	9	11	11
35-39	1.2	3.7	4.9	20	29	27	9	12	11
40-44	1.2	3.0	4.2	19	30	27	9	12	11
45-49	1.4	2.7	4.0	21	29	26	9	12	11
50-54	1.6	2.9	4.5	25	29	27	11	11	11
55-59	1.2	2.3	3.5	34	36	35	13	13	13
60 and over	0.0	1.0	1.0	n/a	27	27	n/a	13	13
<b>All ages</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>London</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	8	9	8	6	7
18-19	3.2	5.1	8.3	15	16	16	11	11	11
20-24	6.1	12.7	18.8	17	18	18	11	11	11
25-29	4.6	11.3	15.9	23	27	26	12	14	14
30-34	3.5	10.4	13.8	27	37	35	13	18	17
35-39	2.6	8.5	11.1	30	41	39	14	19	18
40-44	2.2	5.8	8.0	29	44	40	14	20	19
45-49	2.1	4.1	6.2	30	49	42	15	20	18
50-54	2.0	3.7	5.7	31	50	43	15	20	18
55-59	1.6	2.7	4.3	47	55	52	18	22	20
60 and over	0.0	1.2	1.2	n/a	54	54	n/a	19	19
<b>All ages</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>

# CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

## Average duration

### Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 2000

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>South East</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.2	8	8	8	5	6	6
18-19	2.1	3.9	6.0	12	11	12	7	7	7
20-24	3.2	8.8	12.0	12	13	13	7	8	7
25-29	2.2	6.8	9.0	16	20	19	8	10	9
30-34	1.7	5.7	7.4	19	24	23	9	11	11
35-39	1.4	5.0	6.4	19	25	24	8	11	10
40-44	1.4	3.9	5.3	18	23	26	9	11	10
45-49	1.6	3.6	5.2	19	30	26	8	11	10
50-54	1.7	3.7	5.4	21	31	28	9	11	10
55-59	1.3	2.9	4.2	29	36	34	12	13	12
60 and over	0.0	1.2	1.2	n/a	29	29	n/a	10	10
<b>All ages</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>South West</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.5	1.0	8	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	2.0	3.4	5.4	13	12	12	8	7	8
20-24	3.0	7.6	10.6	12	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	1.9	6.0	7.9	16	19	18	8	9	9
30-34	1.5	4.6	6.0	18	23	22	9	10	10
35-39	1.2	3.9	5.1	18	25	23	9	11	10
40-44	1.2	3.0	4.2	19	24	23	9	10	10
45-49	1.3	2.6	4.0	20	26	24	9	11	11
50-54	1.6	3.0	4.6	21	28	26	9	11	10
55-59	1.1	2.3	3.4	29	36	34	13	13	13
60 and over	0.0								



# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	Australia <sup>d</sup>	Austria <sup>d</sup>	Belgium	Canada <sup>d</sup>	Denmark	Finland <sup>d,f</sup>	France <sup>e,f</sup>	Germany <sup>d,f</sup> (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
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	Jul	9.1	6.2	5.9	7.0	3.8	9.1	7.6	5.2	10.0	11.3	8.8
	Aug	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.1	3.7	9.1	7.7	5.2	10.0	11.2	8.8
	Sep	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.3	3.7	9.1	7.4	5.1	10.0	11.1	8.8
	Oct	9.0	6.0	5.9	7.1	3.6	8.9	7.1	5.0	10.0	10.9	8.8
	Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	3.6	8.9	6.9	4.9	10.1	10.8	8.7
	Dec	8.9	6.0	5.9	7.0	3.6	8.8	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.6	8.7
2000	Jan	8.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	3.7	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.2	10.5	8.5
	Feb	8.8	6.0	5.8	6.8	3.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	10.2	10.3	8.5
	Mar	8.7	5.9	5.7	6.9	3.5	8.5	6.8	4.8	10.1	10.2	8.4
	Apr	8.5	5.8	5.6	6.8	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.7	10.0	10.0	8.5
	May	8.5	5.8	5.5	6.7	3.3	8.5	6.6	4.8	9.8	9.8	8.4
	Jun	8.4	5.8	5.3	6.6	3.3	8.4	6.6	4.8	9.6	9.6	8.4
	Jul	8.3	5.8	..	6.3	3.2	8.4	6.8	..	9.4	9.6	8.4
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
1999	Aug	..	..	1,218	677	217	514	1,215	155	257	2,779	..
	Sep	..	..	1,213	694	213	502	1,168	154	257	2,695	..
	Oct	..	..	1,201	676	209	503	1,126	153	258	2,669	..
	Nov	..	..	1,190	646	214	491	1,093	151	259	2,624	..
	Dec	..	..	1,169	672	211	486	1,075	151	260	2,584	..
2000	Jan	..	..	1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	261	2,565	..
	Feb	..	..	1,157	644	211	484	1,080	148	261	2,500	..
	Mar	..	..	1,141	662	200	473	1,086	148	258	2,448	..
	Apr	..	..	1,118	657	192	475	1,079	146	253	2,371	..
	May	..	..	1,110	652	192	471	1,057	147	246	2,355	..
	Jun	..	..	1,093	..	188	..	1,051	..	..	..	..
	Jul	..	..	1,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	..	..	1,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%) : latest month	..	..	..	3.6	6.7	5.6	10.8	6.6	5.3	9.7	9.6	9.6
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>												
1992		..	..	2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993		..	..	2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994		..	..	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995		..	..	2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996		..	..	2,122	779	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,900
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	Aug	..	..	1,263	653	180	552	1,228	163	233	2,741	4,024
	Sep	..	..	1,224	713	180	532	1,069	140	230	2,738	3,943
	Oct	..	..	1,165	643	194	511	1,031	138	237	2,729	3,883
	Nov	..	..	1,147	610	221	492	1,031	133	237	2,696	3,901
	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
	Feb	..	..	1,227	719	265	481	1,136	159	284	2,594	4,277
	Mar	..	..	1,194	700	221	462	1,141	154	282	2,451	4,141
	Apr	..	..	1,142	659	194	457	1,124	146	283	2,345	3,986
	May	..	..	1,108	643	174	442	1,091	138	322	2,242	3,788
	Jun	..	..	1,077	..	156	..	1,028	..	..	..	3,724
	Jul	..	..	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	..	..	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%) : latest month	..	..	..	3.7	6.7	4.7	10.1	6.3	4.9	11.9	..	9.1

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 June for Finland, France and Germany. For the Netherlands, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to May.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece	Irish Republic <sup>d,e</sup>	Italy <sup>d</sup>	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands <sup>f</sup>	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States <sup>d</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.3	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.6	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.9	7.6	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999		11.7	5.7	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	..	4.2
1999	Jul	..	5.7	11.3	4.8	2.4	3.4	..	4.6	15.3	7.1	..	4.3
	Aug	..	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.3	4.4	15.7	7.2	..	4.2
	Sep	..	5.5	11.2	4.6	2.3	3.2	..	4.3	15.6	7.0	..	4.2
	Oct	..	5.3	11.1	4.6	2.3	2.9	..	4.2	15.1	6.8	..	4.1
	Nov	..	5.2	11.1	4.5	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.2	15.0	6.8	..	4.1
	Dec	..	5.1	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	..	4.2	15.2	6.8	..	4.0
2000	Jan	..	5.0	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.7	..	4.3	15.1	6.6	..	4.0
	Feb	..	5.0	11.0	4.9	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.4	15.0	6.6	..	4.0
	Mar	..	4.9	10.8	4.9	2.2	2.9	..	4.3	14.8	6.4	..	4.0
	Apr	..	4.8	10.7	4.8	2.2	3.0	..	4.4	14.5	6.1	..	4.0
	May	..	4.7	..	4.7	2.2	2.8	..	4.5	14.3	6.0	..	4.1
	Jun	..	4.5	..	4.7	2.2	2.6	..	4.4	14.1	6.0	..	4.0
	Jul	..	4.5	..	4.7	..	..	..	4.3	14.2	5.6	..	4.0
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
1999	Aug	..	191	..	3,170	5.4	..	60	..	1,624	203	93	5,842
	Sep	..	187	..	3,150	5.3	..	61	..	1,607	207	91	5,825
	Oct	..	183	2,592	3,140	5.2	..	63	..	1,595	214	89	5,757
	Nov	..	179	..	3,100	5.1	..	63	..	1,597	217	87	5,736
	Dec	..	173	..	3,180	5.1	..	62	..	1,590	212	86	5,688
2000	Jan	..	172	2,623	3,170	5.0	..	64	..	1,613	211	84	5,689
	Feb	..	170	..	3,290	5.0	..	64	..	1,601	210	81	5,804
	Mar	..	164	..	3,320	5.1	..	62	..	1,578	207	77	5,708
	Apr	..	165	2,501	3,270	4.9	..	62	..	1,559	201	74	5,524
	May	..	161	..	3,080	..	..	64	..	1,548	184	72	5,774
	Jun	..	..	..	3,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,583
	Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%) : latest month	..	..	4.6	10.7	4.7	..	2.6	..	..	..	4.5	2.0	4.0
<b>OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>a</sup></b>													
1992		185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993		176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994		180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,679	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999		..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	..	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
1999	Aug	..	199	..	3,200	5.0	212	68	339	1,554	230	88	5,826
	Sep	..	186	..	3,170	5.3	211	58	338	1,570	193	85	5,661



# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>29,359</b>	<b>28,537</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>7,570</b>	<b>10,566</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>822</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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
Nov 99-Jan 2000	29,505	28,655	842	3,755	7,493	10,617	5,948	850
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,498	28,641	837	3,754	7,461	10,653	5,937	858
Jan-Mar 2000	29,538	28,683	847	3,753	7,445	10,691	5,955	855
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>29,557</b>	<b>28,707</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>10,710</b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>850</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>29,547</b>	<b>28,701</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>7,367</b>	<b>10,757</b>	<b>6,044</b>	<b>845</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-5</b>
Percent	0.0	0.0	-4.6	-1.0	-0.7	0.4	1.3	-0.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-203</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>24</b>
Percent	0.6	0.6	-1.4	0.4	-2.7	1.8	3.0	2.9
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>16,318</b>	<b>16,027</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>3,553</b>	<b>291</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	5,780	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
Nov 99-Jan 2000	16,397	16,102	433	2,047	4,225	5,812	3,585	295
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,363	16,071	423	2,040	4,210	5,829	3,570	292
Jan-Mar 2000	16,386	16,090	432	2,038	4,204	5,838	3,578	296
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>16,413</b>	<b>16,115</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>297</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	16,418	16,127	433	2,044	4,185	5,863	3,602	291
Apr-Jun	16,381	16,097	421	2,028	4,162	5,869	3,617	284
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>16,350</b>	<b>16,062</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-10</b>
Percent	-0.4	-0.3	-6.2	-1.8	-1.1	0.4	1.0	-3.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-117</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-4</b>
Percent	0.2	0.2	-2.7	-0.6	-2.8	1.9	2.0	-1.2
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>13,041</b>	<b>12,510</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>4,801</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>531</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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
Nov 99-Jan 2000	13,108	12,554	409	1,709	3,268	4,805	2,363	554
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	13,135	12,570	414	1,714	3,250	4,824	2,367	565
Jan-Mar 2000	13,151	12,593	415	1,715	3,242	4,843	2,377	558
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>12,591</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>553</b>
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
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>13,197</b>	<b>12,639</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>4,885</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>558</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>
Percent	0.4	0.4	-2.9	0.0	-0.3	0.5	1.8	1.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>27</b>
Percent	1.2	1.0	-0.1	1.6	-2.6	1.7	4.5	5.1

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity rates by age

Percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>YCAC</b>	<b>YCAJ</b>	<b>YCAM</b>	<b>YCAP</b>	<b>MGWP</b>	<b>MGWS</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	83.0
1993	62.9	78.6	58.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	82.9
1994	62.8	78.4	58.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	82.9
1995	62.7	78.4	58.1	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	83.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	83.0
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	83.7
1998	62.8	78.5	58.9	75.7	83.9	84.3	68.5	83.7
1999	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	84.1
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>May-Jul 1999</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>84.0</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.9	57.5	75.6	84.8	85.0	69.2	84.1
Jul-Sep	63.3	79.0	58.2	75.8	84.9	84.9	69.3	84.1
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.9	58.1	75.9	84.7	84.9	69.3	84.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.1	84.9	84.9	69.4	84.1
Oct-Dec	63.4	79.0	58.3	76.1	84.9	85.0	69.4	84.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.9	84.8	69.5	84.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4	78.9	58.1	76.2	84.7	85.0	69.3	84.4
Jan-Mar 2000	63.4	79.0	58.8	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.4	84.3
<b>Feb-Apr</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>84.3</b>
Mar-May (Spr)	63.5	79.1	59.1	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.7	84.2
Apr-Jun	63.4	79.0	58.5	75.5	84.7	85.2	69.9	84.2
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>84.2</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	-2.7	-0.9	0.0</			



# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59 (F) / 64 (M)																																			
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want a job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks						Wants job and seeking work but not available to start																									
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks			Reasons for not seeking			All		Students		Other																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15																					
	MGSI	YBSN	YBVZ	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFO	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFU	YCFV	YCFW	YCFX	YCGA	YCGB	YCGC	YCGD	YCGE	YCGF	YCGG	YCGH	YCGI	YCGJ	YCGK	YCGL	YCGM				
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																																				
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																					
<b>3-month averages</b>																																				
May-Jul 1999	17,099	7,663	5,356	2,307	2,100	689	1,412	64	753	671	244	369	207	87	120																					
Jun-Aug (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																					
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,027	7,612	5,339	2,273	2,079	670	1,410	67	727	659	223	404	194	88	106																					
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (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	64	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																					
<b>Changes</b>																																				
Over last 3 months	46	38	24	15	3	-9	12	0	-2	-13	28	-11	11	10	1																					
Percent	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	-1.3	0.8	0.5	-0.3	-1.9	12.2	-2.6	6.1	13.2	1.0																					
Over last 12 months	-41	-31	-42	11	20	-27	47	0	2	-28	18	28	-9	1	-10																					
Percent	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	0.5	0.9	-4.0	3.3	0.7	0.2	-4.1	7.3	7.5	-4.3	1.0	-8.0																					
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																																				
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																					
<b>3-month averages</b>																																				
May-Jul 1999	6,356	2,930	1,980	950	858	273	585	37	455	68	126	172	92	45	47																					
Jun-Aug (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	68	106	180	97	53	44																					
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6,325	2,893	1,972	921	830	264	566	43	439	68	110	171	92	49	43																					
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	1,996	934	846	273	583	44	441	66	118	177	98	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	4																											



# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economically inactive levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YCAS</b>	<b>YCAV</b>	<b>YCAI</b>	<b>YCBB</b>	<b>MGWA</b>	<b>MGWD</b>
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	1,265	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,683	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,201	7,763	599	1,191	1,517	1,916	2,580	9,438
1999	17,070	7,645	594	1,200	1,383	1,868	2,589	9,425
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1999	17,099	7,663	611	1,214	1,377	1,856	2,604	9,436
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	2,616	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
Changes								
Over last 3 months	46	38	39	44	-7	4	-41	8
Percent	0.3	0.5	6.6	3.7	-0.5	0.2	-1.6	0.1
Over last 12 months	-41	-31	9	12	-45	11	-19	-10
Percent	-0.2	-0.4	1.5	1.0	-3.2	0.6	-0.7	-0.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YCAT</b>	<b>YCAW</b>	<b>YCAZ</b>	<b>YCBC</b>	<b>MGWB</b>	<b>MGWE</b>
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	5,659	2,433	278	483	230	315	1,127	3,226
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	300	468	283	396	1,220	3,318
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								
May-Jul 1999	6,356	2,930	315	484	296	484	1,350	3,426
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	494	1,365	3,424
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6,325	2,893	305	464	272	491	1,361	3,432
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	315	472	276	484	1,383	3,437
Jan-Mar 2000	6,352	2,918	305	475	272	484	1,381	3,434
Feb-Apr	6,333	2,898	298	468	271	481	1,379	3,435
Mar-May (Spr)	6,337	2,894	305	471	270	479	1,370	3,443
Apr-Jun	6,381	2,929	316	488	282	481	1,362	3,451
May-Jul	6,420	2,970	325	509	287	487	1,363	3,450
Changes								
Over last 3 months	87	72	27	41	15	6	-17	15
Percent	1.4	2.5	8.9	8.7	5.7	1.2	-1.2	0.4
Over last 12 months	64	40	10	25	-10	3	13	24
Percent	1.0	1.4	3.1	5.1	-3.3	0.6	0.9	0.7
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YCAU</b>	<b>YCAI</b>	<b>YCAZ</b>	<b>YCBD</b>	<b>MGWC</b>	<b>MGWF</b>
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	790	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,863	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	1,240	1,396	1,240	6,024
1999	10,738	4,733	293	712	1,095	1,383	1,250	6,005
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1999	10,743	4,733	296	730	1,081	1,372	1,255	6,009
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	1,058	1,392	1,239	5,988
Apr-Jun	10,660	4,682	282	722	1,056	1,389	1,233	5,978
May-Jul	10,638	4,663	295	717	1,046	1,381	1,223	5,975
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-40	-33	12	3	-22	-2	-24	-7
Percent	-0.4	-0.7	4.2	0.4	-2.1	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-105	-71	-1	-13	-35	9	-31	-34
Percent	-1.0	-1.5	-0.2	-1.7	-3.2	0.6	-2.5	-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 (%) <sup>a</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>YBTC</b>	<b>YBTL</b>	<b>LWEX</b>	<b>LWFA</b>	<b>LWFD</b>	<b>LWFG</b>	<b>LWFJ</b>	<b>LWFM</b>
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	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.5	41.1	24.3	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9
3-month averages								
May-Jul 1999	36.8	21.2	42.3	24.7	15.4	14.9	30.7	92.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	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	41.7	23.9	15.1	15.0	30.6	91.7
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.8	15.1	15.2	30.5	91.7
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36.6	21.1	41.9	23.8	15.3	15.0	30.7	91.6
Jan-Mar 2000	36.6	21.0	41.2	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.6	91.7
Feb-Apr	36.5	20.9	40.4	24.0	15.3	14.8	30.6	91.7
Mar-May (Spr)	36.5	20.9	40.9	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.3	91.8
Apr-Jun	36.6	21.0	41.5	24.5	15.3	14.8	30.1	91.8
May-Jul	36.6	21.0	43.1	24.8	15.3	14.8	30.0	91.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>YBTD</b>	<b>YBTN</b>	<b>LWEY</b>	<b>LWFB</b>	<b>LWFE</b>	<b>LWFH</b>	<b>LWFK</b>	<b>LWFN</b>
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	27.8	92.4
1998	28.2	15.6	41.8	19.2	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4
1999	27.							



# 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 <sup>a</sup>	Monthly rate			Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
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 Jul	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.1	3.8	3.5
Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.2	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9
Sep	112.8	114.5	5.1	5.2	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8
Oct	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.9	109.6	110.0	3.7	3.8
Nov	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.8	109.8	110.6	3.7	3.7
Dec	117.2	115.4	4.1	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6
1999 Jan	115.7	116.3	4.5	4.4	110.3	111.2	4.0	3.6
Feb	117.5	117.3	5.0	4.5	111.1	111.5	4.1	3.8
Mar	124.0	117.7	4.8	4.8	110.6	111.9	4.3	4.1
Apr	117.3	117.3	4.1	4.6	111.6	112.4	4.6	4.3
May	117.9	117.9	4.1	4.3	113.4	113.2	4.7	4.5
Jun	118.6	119.1	5.3	4.5	114.5	114.0	4.9	4.7
Jul R	119.0	119.0	4.5	4.7	113.6	113.7	4.2	4.6
Aug	117.9	119.6	5.0	4.9	114.4	113.7	3.8	4.3
Sep R	117.8	119.8	4.6	4.7	114.1	114.0	3.9	4.0
Oct	118.4	120.7	5.1	4.9	114.0	114.5	4.0	3.9
Nov	119.4	121.1	5.1	4.9	114.5	114.9	3.9	3.9
Dec	124.6	122.6	6.2	5.5	114.7	114.4	3.6	3.9
2000 Jan	123.3	123.8	6.5	5.9	115.2	116.2	4.5	4.0
Feb	124.1	123.7	5.5	6.0	116.4	116.4	4.4	4.2
Mar	131.0	123.9	5.2	5.7	115.2	116.1	3.8	4.2
Apr	122.5	122.7	4.6	5.1	116.6	117.3	4.4	4.2
May	122.5	122.6	4.0	4.6	117.1	117.0	3.3	3.8
Jun R	123.0	123.7	3.8	4.1	118.1	118.0	3.5	3.7
Jul P	123.2	123.5	3.8	3.9	117.5	117.6	3.5	3.4

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services <sup>b</sup>			
	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 <sup>a</sup>	Monthly rate			Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
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 Jul	115.2	115.0	5.9	6.1	115.4	115.5	6.2	6.5
Aug	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6	112.8	115.4	5.4	5.8
Sep	113.4	115.7	5.4	5.5	113.5	116.4	5.8	5.8
Oct	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.2	113.0	116.6	5.3	5.5
Nov	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1	114.3	117.2	5.3	5.5
Dec	118.9	116.8	4.3	4.7	119.8	117.3	4.5	5.0
1999 Jan	117.0	117.5	4.6	4.6	118.1	117.8	4.6	4.8
Feb	119.0	118.7	5.2	4.7	120.4	119.7	5.8	5.0
Mar	127.4	119.1	4.9	4.9	130.7	120.8	5.3	5.2
Apr	118.8	118.5	3.9	4.7	119.3	119.4	3.9	5.0
May	119.0	119.1	4.0	4.3	120.2	120.4	4.2	4.5
Jun	119.6	120.3	5.5	4.5	120.9	121.2	6.5	4.8
Jul R	120.3	120.3	4.6	4.7	121.1	121.4	5.2	5.3
Aug	118.7	121.1	5.3	5.1	119.4	122.2	5.9	5.8
Sep R	118.7	121.2	4.8	4.9	119.0	122.4	5.2	5.4
Oct	119.5	122.2	5.4	5.1	119.4	123.3	5.8	5.6
Nov	120.6	122.6	5.3	5.2	120.5	123.9	5.7	5.6
Dec	127.1	124.6	6.8	5.8	128.6	125.6	7.1	6.2
2000 Jan	125.3	125.6	6.9	6.3	127.1	126.6	7.5	6.8
Feb	126.0	125.6	5.8	6.5	127.9	127.1	6.1	6.9
Mar	135.1	125.8	5.6	6.1	139.0	128.1	6.0	6.5
Apr	124.0	124.0	4.6	5.4	124.6	125.2	4.8	5.7
May	123.8	124.1	4.2	4.8	124.3	124.7	3.6	4.8
Jun R	124.2	125.0	3.9	4.2	124.7	125.2	3.4	3.9
Jul P	124.7	124.9	3.9	4.0	125.0	125.7	3.5	3.5

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

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*, pp 201-3.

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 <sup>a</sup>	Monthly rate			Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
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 Jul	114.2	113.7	4.8	4.7	114.6	114.0	4.9	4.8
Aug	112.2	114.0	4.5	4.7	112.4	114.3	4.5	4.7
Sep	112.1	114.3	4.4	4.6	112.4	114.5	4.4	4.6
Oct	113.3	114.8	4.4	4.5	113.7	115.0	4.5	4.5
Nov	114.3	114.7	3.5	4.1	114.7	115.0	3.5	4.1
Dec	116.3	114.6	3.2	3.7	116.6	115.1	3.2	3.7
1999 Jan	114.6	115.8	3.8	3.5	115.0	116.2	4.0	3.6
Feb	116.2	115.8	3.4	3.5	116.6	116.2	3.4	3.5
Mar	120.9	116.4	3.4	3.5	121.3	116.7	3.4	3.6
Apr	117.2	116.7	3.5	3.4	117.4	117.0	3.6	3.5
May	116.3	116.7	3.4	3.4	116.6	117.1	3.5	3.5
Jun	116.6	117.1	3.4	3.4	117.0	117.4	3.5	3.5
Jul R	118.1	117.6	3.5	3.4	118.7	118.1	3.6	3.5
Aug	116.4	118.3	3.8	3.5	117.0	118.9	4.0	3.7
Sep	116.8	118.8	4.0	3.7	117.4	119.4	4.3	4.0
Oct	118.2	119.6	4.2	4.0	118.9	120.2	4.5	4.3
Nov	119.5	119.8	4.5	4.2	120.3	120.4	4.8	4.5
Dec	122.8	120.8	5.4	4.7	123.6	121.8	5.8	5.0
2000 Jan	121.1	122.0	5.4	5.1	121.7	122.7	5.6	5.4
Feb	121.6	121.1	4.6	5.1	122.0	121.6	4.6	5.4
Mar	126.0	121.2	4.1	4.7	126.7	121.9	4.5	4.9
Apr	121.9	121.3	3.9	4.2	122.8	122.2	4.5	4.5
May	121.9	122.1	4.6	4.2	122.7	123.1	5.1	4.7
Jun R	121.7	122.1	4.3	4.3	122.4	122.6	4.4	4.7
Jul P	122.9	122.4	4.1	4.3	124.0	123.3	4.4	4.7

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	
1995=100				
1995 )	100.0			
1996 )	103.3			
1997 ) Annual	107.9			
1998 ) averages	113.4			
1999 )	119.2			
1998 Jul	113.7	113.7	5.5	5.7
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 R	119.1	119.3	5.0	5.1
Aug R	118.1	119.9	5.4	5.5
Sep R	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 R	123.0	123.8	3.4	3.9
Jul P	123.0	123.6	3.5	3.5

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



# E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipm n.e.c.
March 1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997 ) Annual	..	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998 ) averages	..	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4
1999 )	..	109.8	110.0	111.3	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8
1997 July	..	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6
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	106.4	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	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	107.4
1998 Mar	..	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	110.3	107.1	107.6	107.6
1998 Apr	..	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	112.0	108.0	108.5	108.5
1998 May	..	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	113.1	108.6	109.0	109.0
1998 Jun	..	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	113.5	108.8	109.5	109.5
1998 Jul	..	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	113.5	108.8	110.1	110.1
1998 Aug	..	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	111.1	114.6	108.7	110.5
1998 Sep	..	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4
1998 Oct	..	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1
1998 Nov	..	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0
1998 Dec	..	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	..	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
1999 Feb <sup>a</sup>	..	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7
1999 Mar	..	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6
1999 Apr	..	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1
1999 May	..	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7
1999 Jun	..	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3
1999 Jul	..	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7
1999 Aug	..	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0
1999 Sep	..	109.8	110.3	112.5	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 R	..	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 P	..	112.4	115.0	114.6	108.2	120.2	115.6	123.7	118.3	120.2	125.9	112.0	117.7

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

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

# EARNINGS E.2

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication <sup>e</sup>	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	1997 (Annual averages) 1999
1997 ) Annual	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	104.3	106.7	104.0	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997 (Annual averages) 1999
1998 ) averages	110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.5	107.6	114.7	1998 (Annual averages) 1999
1999 )	116.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	111.4	115.0	106.0	113.0	121.8	1999 (Annual averages) 1999
1997 July	106.4	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	101.9	104.6	103.7	1997 Jul Aug Sep
1997 Aug	106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	104.4	107.7	104.2	100.5	105.6	105.1	1997 Oct Nov Dec
1997 Sep	106.5	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0	1997 Jan Feb Mar
1997 Oct	106.2	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	104.4	101.9	106.3	108.4	1997 Apr May Jun
1997 Nov	106.6	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1	1997 Jul Aug Sep
1997 Dec	107.1	104.1	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	105.6	102.9	104.8	110.0	1997 Oct Nov Dec
1998 Jan	107.1	104.6	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	106.8	104.8	110.6	1998 Jan Feb Mar
1998 Feb	107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	104.9	110.8	1998 Apr May Jun
1998 Mar	107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.7	104.5	111.5	1998 Jul Aug Sep
1998 Apr	108.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	109.2	104.9	112.8	1998 Oct Nov Dec
1998 May	109.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	112.3	109.9	102.9	105.6	113.7	1998 Jan Feb Mar
1998 Jun	109.4	106.6	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	108.8	113.2	110.3	106.7	113.6	1998 Apr May Jun
1998 Jul	110.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	107.4	113.8	110.5	107.7	114.0	1998 Jul Aug Sep
1998 Aug	110.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	106.5	113.8	110.0	108.9	115.5	1998 Oct Nov Dec
1998 Sep	110.7	106.6	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.0	110.2	109.8	116.5	1998 Jan Feb Mar
1998 Oct	111.0	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.2	109.9	116.9	1998 Oct Nov Dec
1998 Nov	111.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.1	104.3	116.9	1999 Jan Feb Mar
1998 Dec	112.5	107.1	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	111.8	104.7	117.2	1999 Jan Feb Mar
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	112.9	104.8	117.1	1999 Jan Feb Mar
1999 Feb <sup>a</sup>	113.2	107.5	102.5	113.0	112.4	103.1	113.8	109.5	115.7	113.5	104.8	117.0	1999 Apr May Jun
1999 Mar	113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.0	105.0	117.2	1999 Jul Aug Sep
1999 Apr	114.0	108.8	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	117.6	1999 Oct Nov Dec
1999 May	114.6	109.6	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	110.2	117.6	115.4	105.1	118.3	2000 Jan Feb Mar
1999 Jun	115.1	110.2	104.9	113.4	113.8	103.2	117.1	110.9	118.2	116.0	105.6	119.5	2000 Apr May Jun
1999 Jul	116.0	110.5	103.7	113.9	113.8	103.2	118.0	111.9					



# E.4 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Whole economy (Division 01-93)				Public sector			
1995=100		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1998	Jul	LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
	Aug	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Sep	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Oct	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Nov	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Dec	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Jan <sup>a</sup>	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	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 R	123.0	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.1	3.2	3.2	0.0
	Jul P	123.2	3.6	4.4	-0.8	117.5	3.4	3.7	-0.3

## Private sector

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

1995=100		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1998	Jul	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN
	Aug	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	115.4	6.1	..	..
	Sep	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	112.8	5.1	..	..
	Oct	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.7	..	..
	Nov	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	113.0	5.0	..	..
	Dec	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	114.3	5.0	..	..
	Jan <sup>a</sup>	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	119.8	4.8	..	..
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.1	4.9	..	..
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	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 R	124.2	3.8	4.7	-0.9	124.7	3.2	4.7	-1.5
	Jul P	124.7	3.6	4.5	-0.9	125.0	3.2	4.5	-1.3

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

<sup>b</sup> 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

# EARNINGS Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments E.4

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
1995=100		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1998	Jul	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT
	Aug	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5
	Sep	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Oct	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3
	Nov	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5
	Dec	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2
	Jan <sup>a</sup>	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	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 R	121.7	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.6	4.7	-0.1
	Jul P	122.9	4.0	4.2	-0.2	124.0	4.5	4.5	0.0

## Services (Divisions 50-93)

1995=100		Change on year (%)			
Index including bonus		Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1998	Jul	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
	Aug	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Sep	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Oct	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Nov	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Dec	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Jan <sup>a</sup>	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	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 R	123.0	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	Jul P	123.0	3.3	4.3	-1.0

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



# E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS<sup>a</sup>

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
1995=100	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
1992	95.0	0.2	99.0	2.8	
1993	94.8	-0.2	99.0	0.1	
1994	95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.5	
1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.5	
1996	105.4	5.4	101.7	1.7	
1997	109.2	3.7	104.7	2.9	
1998	114.6	4.9	107.8	2.9	
1999	115.0	0.4	111.6	3.6	
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	3.7
	Q2	115.1	0.9	111.3	4.2
	Q3	114.1	-0.9	111.6	3.4
	Q4	115.0	-0.6	112.7	3.0
2000	Q1	116.5	0.5	113.9	2.9
	Q2	115.6	0.5	..	..
1997	Dec	112.2	4.3	..	..
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	-1.0	..	..
	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 P	115.7	1.4	..	..
Three months ending	1998	Apr	113.8	5.9	..
		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	-0.9	..
		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 P	115.5	0.8	..

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)

	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
1995=100														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
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	109.6	111.4
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
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1998	Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.4	106.7	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	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	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	109.2	113.7	116.1	110.0
1999	Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	116.0	108.8	108.2	..	..	111.5	109.8	114.4	116.5	111.0
	Q2	117.2	108.0	106.1	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	..	111.9	110.7	115.2	118.1	112.0
	Q3	118.8	109.0	106.0	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	..	112.8	112.7	115.7	116.4	113.0
	Q4	120.8	109.0	107.1	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	..	113.0	112.7	116.6	118.7	114.0
2000	Q1	122.1	109.0	110.0	..	114.5	..	..	..	107.1	113.3	117.5	120.0	115.0
	Q2	122.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.4	..	..	..	115.0
<b>Monthly</b>														
1998	Jul	114.0	..	106.1	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9
	Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5
	Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.3
	Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.3	..	115.5
	Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.2	..	116.1
	Dec	115.1	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	109.0	..	116.8
1999	Jan	116.2	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.1
	Feb	116.2	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.6	..	116.3
	Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.5	109.9	..	115.9
	Apr	117.0	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.4	110.7	..	117.9
	May	117.1	..	105.8	116.6	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.7	..	119.4
	Jun	117.4	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.8	..	117.0
	Jul	118.1	..	107.7	..	..	110.1	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.7	..	116.8
	Aug	118.9	..	106.2	117.4	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.7	..	115.6
	Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.7	..	116.7
	Oct	120.2	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.7	..	118.0
	Nov	120.4	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6
	Dec	121.8	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.5
2000	Jan	122.7	..	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	106.8	113.1	..	120.6	115.0
	Feb	121.6	..	110.4	..	..	..	..	..	107.1	113.4	..	120.0	115.0
	Mar	121.9	109.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	113.5	..	119.4	115.0
	Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	107.7	114.0	..	..	115.0
	May	123.1	..	110.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.0	114.0	..	..	115.0
	Jun	122.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.4	..	..	..	116.0
	Jul P	123.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
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
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1998	Q2	5	2	3	4	2	6	6	3	0	3	2	4	3
	Q3	5	2	3	4	2	5	5	3	-2	4	3	4	3
	Q4	4	2	1	5	2	0	5	3	-1	3	2	3	2
1999	Q1	4	2	0	5	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
	Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	..	..	2	-1	3	3	1	3
	Q3	4	3	1	4	3	..	..	2	0	3	3	1	4
	Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	..	0	3	3	2	4
2000	Q1	5	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	4
	Q2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
<b>Monthly</b>														
1998	Jul	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	-2	3	..	3
	Aug	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	4	..	4
	Sep	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	4	..	4
	Oct	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4
	Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3
	Dec	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	2
1999	Jan	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	-2	3	..	2
	Feb	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	2
	Mar	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	2
	Apr	4	..	-2	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	3	..	3
	May	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	3
	Jun	3	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	-4	3	..	3
	Jul	4	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	-3	3	..	



# F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM*</b>									
Oct-Dec 1998	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	53.9
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Oct-Dec 1998	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.2	37.9	15.9	53.3
Jan 2000	98.7	35.4	134.2	12.5	5.5	18.0	13.0	5.0	18.0
Feb 2000	94.3	34.5	129.0	10.5	4.5	15.0	14.9	5.3	20.2
Mar 2000	93.2	34.6	127.9	13.9	6.1	20.1	19.0	7.0	26.0
Apr 2000	91.4	34.3	125.9	9.8	3.9	13.8	13.0	4.5	17.5
May 2000	87.9	32.3	120.4	10.6	4.1	14.7	15.1	5.4	20.5
Jun 2000	85.3	31.2	116.7	11.5	4.4	15.9	18.6	6.6	25.2

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland. Information: 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, February, March, April, May and June 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-June 2000<sup>f</sup>

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>
								Thousands
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	116.7	59.9	37.17	6.33	15.70	8.03	7.11	19.69
Male	85.3	43.4	26.85	4.67	10.95	4.66	6.58	15.13
Female	31.2	16.4	10.30	1.66	4.75	3.36	0.53	4.55
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	14.8	6.6	5.27	0.78	2.33	1.25	0.92	2.95
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	17.1	9.6	5.03	0.49	2.92	1.20	0.43	2.46
White	93.2	46.4	30.44	5.61	11.94	6.43	6.45	16.40
Prefer not to say	5.8	3.3	1.67	0.22	0.82	0.40	0.23	0.82

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

- a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.  
 b Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.  
 c Totals include those 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 June 2000 are not available.

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

# F.13

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN*</b>										
<b>All</b>										
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	4.54	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	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80	8.80
Jan-Mar 2000	57.8	15.53	19.62	2.79	7.28	4.92	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	5.59	5.52	1.01	1.91	1.35	1.25	1.31	1.76	3.75
Jun 2000	22.0	6.85	6.38	1.10	2.05	1.77	1.46	1.81	2.30	4.70
<b>Males</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
Jan-Mar 1999	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Apr-Jun 1999	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Jul-Sep 1999	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
Jan-Mar 2000	41.9	11.45	14.56	2.07	5.23	2.90	4.36	2.46	3.88	9.55
Apr 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
<b>Females</b>										
Oct-Dec 1998	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
Jan-Mar 1999	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Jul-Sep 1999	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
Oct-Dec 1999	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30
Jan-Mar 2000	15.9	4.09	5.05	0.72	2.04	2.01	0.27	2.16	1.53	3.09
Apr 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

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

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

# F.14

GREAT BRITAIN	Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known	Thousands
							All New Deal leavers
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>							
	Oct-Dec 1998	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	8.98	
	Jan-Mar 1999	38.72	15.21	5.76	6.17	11.58	
	Apr-Jun 1999	45.80	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34	
	Jul-Sep 1999	58.64	23.84	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	
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>							
	Oct-Dec 1998	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62	
	Jan-Mar 1999	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.79	1.88	
	Apr-Jun 1999	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.72	1.97	
	Jul-Sep 1999	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52	
	Oct-Dec 1999	5.20	1.60	0.50	0.80	2.30	
	Jan-Mar 2000	7.09	2.25	0.59	1.04	3.21	
	Apr 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	
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>							
	Oct-Dec 1998	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	6.14	
	Jan-Mar 1999	24.20	10.09	4.19	3.13	6.79	
	Apr-Jun 1999	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.09	7.10	
	Jul-Sep 1999	30.85	13.68	4.77	3.79	7.79	
	Oct-Dec 1999	24.30	11.00	3.20	6.50	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	
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>							
	Oct-Dec 1998	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89	
	Jan-Mar 1999	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	2.07	
	Apr-Jun 1999	6.35	2.46	0.57	0.40	2.92	
	Jul-Sep 1999	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.73	3.87	
	Oct-Dec 1999	8.50	2.90	0.50	0.70	4.40	
	Jan-Mar 2000	9.37	3.02	0.76	0.78	4.80	
	Apr 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	

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

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

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



# F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	16.56	13.64	2.92	7.41	7.13	0.29	
Jan-Mar 1999	17.86	14.97	2.89	5.73	5.44	0.28	
Apr-Jun 1999	21.71	18.92	2.78	7.30	7.02	0.29	
Jul-Sep 1999	24.85	22.08	2.76	9.08	8.78	0.31	
Oct-Dec 1999	22.69	20.09	2.60	10.66	10.33	0.33	
Jan-Mar 2000	26.42	23.36	3.06	5.34	5.11	0.23	
Apr 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	1.88	1.77	0.11	
<b>Male</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	12.01	9.90	2.11	5.75	5.53	0.21	
Jan-Mar 1999	13.26	11.11	2.15	4.50	4.30	0.20	
Apr-Jun 1999	16.09	14.03	2.06	5.68	5.46	0.21	
Jul-Sep 1999	18.48	16.40	2.09	7.21	6.98	0.23	
Oct-Dec 1999	16.51	14.64	1.87	8.09	7.85	0.24	
Jan-Mar 2000	19.69	17.41	2.28	3.95	3.81	0.14	
Apr 2000	5.23	4.42	0.82	0.61	0.55	0.06	
May 2000	6.52	5.80	0.72	0.89	0.80	0.09	
Jun 2000	7.80	6.99	0.81	1.35	1.24	0.11	
<b>Female</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	4.55	3.74	0.81	1.67	1.59	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.60	3.85	0.74	1.22	1.14	0.08	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.62	4.90	0.72	1.63	1.56	0.07	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.36	5.69	0.68	1.87	1.79	0.08	
Oct-Dec 1999	6.18	5.45	0.73	2.51	2.42	0.09	
Jan-Mar 2000	6.73	5.95	0.78	1.20	1.15	0.05	
Apr 2000	1.77	1.47	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.02	
May 2000	2.22	1.95	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.02	
Jun 2000	2.62	2.34	0.28	0.45	0.42	0.03	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.21	1.93	0.28	0.93	0.91	0.03	
Jan-Mar 1999	1.97	1.70	0.27	0.69	0.66	0.03	
Apr-Jun 1999	2.31	2.06	0.25	0.74	0.72	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1999	2.66	2.42	0.24	0.98	0.95	0.03	
Oct-Dec 1999	2.82	2.59	0.23	1.21	1.18	0.03	
Jan-Mar 2000	2.79	2.58	0.21	0.57	0.55	0.02	
Apr 2000	0.71	0.60	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.01	
May 2000	0.84	0.77	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.01	
Jun 2000	1.11	1.03	0.08	0.17	0.16	0.01	

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

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

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

# F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
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 2000	72.0	12.9	85.7	32.2	5.7	37.9	27.4	5.3	32.9
Feb 2000	72.3	13.2	86.2	32.5	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9
Mar 2000	70.3	12.8	83.8	31.1	5.4	36.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Apr 2000	67.7	12.5	81.0	30.3	5.2	35.5	25.8	4.7	30.6
May 2000	63.8	11.9	76.4	28.5	4.9	33.4	24.4	4.4	28.8
Jun 2000	62.8	11.7	75.2	28.2	4.8	33.0	24.1	4.3	28.4

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

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/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-May 1999

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>d</sup></b>	75.2	58.4	5.34	1.98	8.42	1.07
Male	62.8	48.6	4.57	1.67	7.01	0.92
Female	11.7	9.2	0.70	0.29	1.37	0.14
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	7.9	6.2	0.28	0.29	0.96	0.10
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	15.7	12.3	1.10	0.41	1.68	0.22

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

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA <sup>a</sup>	Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>		Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
<b>Quarter/month of leaving</b>									
<b>All</b>									
Oct-Dec 1998	12.7	2.07	1.57	0.55	2.55	2.01	1.36	1.82	0.74
Jan-Mar 1999	26.3	3.54	3.27	1.21	2.39	10.65	1.62	2.70	0.89
Apr-Jun 1999	32.2	4.03	3.26	1.32	2.77	16.06	1.76	2.39	0.63
Jul-Sep 1999	33.2	4.35	3.31	1.41	2.92	15.36	1.72	2.55	1.48
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	4.00	3.21	1.27	3.01	17.44	1.58	2.54	0.80
Jan-Mar 2000	39.6	4.88	4.14	1.49	3.16	20.72	1.51	3.04	0.88
Apr 2000	12.3	1.02	0.57	0.23	1.44	7.61	0.52	0.75	0.13
May 2000	13.4	1.63	1.14	0.47	1.02	7.67	0.44	0.86	0.15
Jun 2000	14.1	2.07	1.47	0.60	1.31	6.93	0.58	1.01	0.15
<b>Males</b>									
Oct-Dec 1998	10.4	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.69	1.17	1.51	0.63
Jan-Mar 1999	22.0	2.95	2.63	0.97	1.94	9.03	1.39	2.27	0.77
Apr-Jun 1999	27.2	3.38	2.66	1.05	2.27	13.76	1.51	1.99	0.56
Jul-Sep 1999	27.9	3.65	2.71	1.14	2.38	13.11	1.47	2.18	1.27
Oct-Dec 1999	28.2	3.26	2.58	0.98	2.42	14.86	1.30	2.12	0.67
Jan-Mar 2000	33.3	4.04	3.38	1.21	2.63	17.58	1.28	2.58	0.59
Apr 2000	10.3	0.85	0.44	0.19	1.15	6.49	0.45	0.63	0.12
May 2000	11.2	1.36	0.90	0.36	0.85	6.52	0.38	0.72	0.12
Jun 2000	11.8	1.72	1.19	0.47	1.10	5.83	0.52	0.84	0.13
<b>Females</b>									
Oct-Dec 1998	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.31	0.19	0.31	0.11
Jan-Mar 1999	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.57	0.23	0.42	0.11
Apr-Jun 1999	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	2.26	0.25	0.40	0.07
Jul-Sep 1999	5.3	0.69	0.60	0.27	0.54	2.26	0.25	0.47	0.21
Oct-Dec 1999	5.4	0.70	0.62	0.27	0.56	2.56	0.22	0.40	0.11
Jan-Mar 2000	6.0	0.76	0.73	0.27	0.49	3.06	0.20	0.43	0.09
Apr 2000	1.9	0.16	0.12	0.04	0.28	1.07	0.07	0.12	0.01
May 2000	2.1	0.25	0.23	0.10	0.16	1.12	0.06	0.13	0.01
Jun 2000	2.2	0.32	0.26	0.12	0.20	1.05	0.06	0.17	0.02

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

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+<sup>a</sup>

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
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	1.90	1.56	0.34	0.20	0.19	0.01	
Jun 2000	2.43	1.97	0.46	0.29	0.32	0.02	
<b>Male</b>							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.21	3.17	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.09	
Apr-Jun 1999	4.89	3.77	1.12	0.87	0.79	0.09	
Jul-Sep 1999	5.29	4.16	1.13	1.07	0.97	0.10	
Oct-Dec 1999	4.88	3.83	1.05	1.20	1.11	0.09	
Jan-Mar 2000	5.79	4.68	1.12	0.63	0.58	0.05	
Apr 2000	1.42	1.00	0.42	0.04	0.04	0.01	
May 2000	1.90	1.56	0.34	0.18	0.17	0.01	
Jun 2000	2.43						



# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
		Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
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	Aug	302.7	-0.8	1.6	219.2	2.9	219.8	6.0	115.6	2.7	
	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	231.4	-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 R	362.1	4.7	2.1	218.9	-5.5	212.5	-3.8	105.5	-3.5	
	Aug P	361.2	-0.9	2.4	217.9	6.3	218.6	4.4	109.1	2.4	

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<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> week month.

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

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Thousands
1998	Aug	11.2	43.6	23.6	20.2	33.4	24.4	27.4	34.7	25.6	244.1	18.0	31.2	293.3	9.4	302.7	
	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	305.8	
	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	
2000	Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	34.4	24.4	35.4	40.9	31.0	277.3	19.3	37.6	334.2	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	31.6	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 R	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 P	18.0	40.5	33.1	23.0	36.9	25.0	37.7	44.5	35.4	294.2	19.4	38.7	352.3	n/a	361.2	

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

a See footnote 'a' to Table G.1.

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 and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

		North East	North West	Yorkshire East and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Thousands
<b>Vacancies at Jobcentres<sup>a,b</sup></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	Aug	19.4	35.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	28.7	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	n/a	n/a	
	Sep	21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	n/a	n/a	
	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	40.4	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	
<b>Vacancies at careers offices<sup>c</sup></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	n/a	
1999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	n/a	n/a	
1999	Aug	0.4	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.6	1.5	19.0	0.6	1.8	21.4	n/a	n/a	
	Sep	0.4	2.5	3.4	1.1	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	19.6	0.5	1.7	21.8	n/a	n/a	
	Oct	0.3	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.2	1.2	18.6	0.5	1.5	20.6	n/a	n/a	
	Nov	0.3	1.9	3.2	0.9	2.5	1.7	3.1	3.0	1.2	17.7	0.5	1.3	19.5	n/a	n/a	
	Dec	0.3	1.6	3.0	0.8	2.4	1.4	3.0	2.8	1.0	16.4	0.5	1.2	18.1	n/a	n/a	
2000	Jan	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.6	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.6	1.0	15.0	0.4	1.2	16.6			



# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
1997 Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
1997 Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
1997 Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
1997 Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
1997 Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
1997 Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
1998 Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
1998 Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
1998 Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
1998 May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
1998 Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
1998 Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
1998 Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
1998 Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
1998 Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
1998 Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
1998 Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
1999 Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
1999 Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
1999 Apr	12	1	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.2
1999 May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2	1.9
1999 Jun	16	21	6.1	9.2	16.0	11.1
1999 Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6	1.8
1999 Aug	12	14	3.1	3.1	10.8	1.0
1999 Sep	13	17	13.5	14.2	22.1	1.1
1999 Oct	15	22	12.5	15.0	18.7	4.5
1999 Nov	35	40	21.7	23.0	21.5	2.6
1999 Dec	15	21	11.4	12.5	20.3	0.5
2000 Jan	15	20	5.0	6.4	10.8	0.4
2000 Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4	0.5
2000 Mar	18	21	5.6	6.1	16.3	0.4
2000 Apr	11	18	3.7	4.9	10.3	1.0
2000 May	18	22	7.8	8.8	12.9	2.8
2000 Jun	7 R	10 R	2.1 R	2.9 R	6.6 R	0.4
2000 Jul	20	24	14.2	15.7	34.0	9.3

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands											
	SIC1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1997	-	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5
1998	-	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1999	-	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7
1997 Jul	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
1997 Aug	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2
1997 Sep	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
1997 Oct	-	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9
1997 Nov	-	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
1997 Dec	-	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
1998 Jan	-	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2
1998 Feb	-	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	0.2	1.2
1998 Mar	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9
1998 Apr	-	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	0.9	0.2	2.9	1.8
1998 May	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.8	0.8	2.9	1.1
1998 Jun	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7
1998 Jul	-	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6
1998 Aug	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8
1998 Sep	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
1998 Oct	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3
1998 Nov	-	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7
1998 Dec	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0
1999 Feb	-	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6
1999 Mar	-	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4
1999 Apr	-	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-
1999 May	-	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1
1999 Jun	-	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	-
1999 Jul	-	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.2
1999 Aug	-	-	-	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	0.1
1999 Sep	-	-	-	1.1	16.0	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	0.1	0.1
1999 Oct	-	-	-	4.5	0.3	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	0.1	-	-
1999 Nov	-	-	-	2.6	1.0	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-
1999 Dec	-	-	-	0.5	1.7	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-
2000 Jan	-	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	-	2.2	0.4	3.2	-
2000 Feb	-	-	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-
2000 Mar	-	-	-	0.4	3.7	0.7	5.0	-	-	6.3	-	0.2
2000 Apr	-	-	0.2	1.0	4.2	0.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
2000 May	-	-	-	2.8	0.9	-	8.0	-	-	0.6 R	0.5	0.1
2000 Jun	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.4 R	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
2000 Jul	-	-	-	9.3	0.1	-	24.0	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2

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

SIC 1992	12 months to July 1999			12 months to July 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom	165 <sup>a</sup>	108,400	214,000	191 <sup>a</sup>	107,000	190,600
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	1	100	200
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	2	100	300	3	100	100
textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	1	200	400
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	1	-	800
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	300	500	-	-	-
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	2	400	2,200
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	1	200	100	3	700	1,100
electrical and optical equipment;	3	400	400	1	700	700
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	17	20,600	48,600	18	19,400	18,300
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	200	300	1	300	300
Construction	12	7,000	30,200	21	14,600	31,500
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	100	100
Hotels and restaurants	3	1,200	10,500	2	400	8,400
Transport, storage and communication	65	25,900	31,700	99	48,800	83,300
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	2,000	7,600	1	100	200
Public administration and defence	13	9,000	24,500	9	11,900	24,500
Education	19	26,900	24,100	16	4,500	10,000
Health and social work	5	2,400	13,500	6	1,600	5,700
Other community, social and personal service activities	12	11,700	19,900	6	1,100	1,100

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: July 2000

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	24	15,700	34,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	20	13,800 <sup>a</sup>	27,000
Continuing from earlier months	4	1,800 <sup>b</sup>	7,000

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 July 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	70	49,600	107,800
extra wage and fringe benefits	14	10,100	12,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	6,200	8,400
Redundancy questions	11	8,400	14,400
Trade union matters	1	-	-
Working conditions and supervision	13	12,500	14,100
Manning and work allocation	41	9,900	15,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	30	10,100	18,200
All causes	191	107,000	190,600

\* Less than 50 workers involved.

\*\* Less than 50 working days lost.



# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

May to July 2000

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted<sup>a</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	810	320	490	645	238	407	165	82	83	630	71	558
	18-24	3,734	3,096	638	3,331	2,767	564	403	329	74	1,206	522	684
	All under 25	4,544	3,415	1,128	3,976	3,005	972	567	411	157	1,836	593	1,243
<b>Male</b>	16-17	410	192	218	321	146	175	89	46	43	328	39	288
	18-24	2,026	1,723	303	1,787	1,522	264	239	201	39	491	136	355
	All under 25	2,436	1,915	521	2,107	1,668	439	328	247	82	818	175	643
<b>Female</b>	16-17	400	128	273	324	92	233	76	36	40	302	32	270
	18-24	1,708	1,372	336	1,544	1,244	300	163	128	35	715	386	329
	All under 25	2,108	1,500	608	1,869	1,336	533	239	164	75	1,017	418	599
<b>RATES (%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	56.3	81.8	46.8	44.8	60.7	38.9	20.4	25.7	16.9	43.7	18.2	53.2
	18-24	75.6	85.6	48.3	67.4	76.5	42.7	10.8	10.6	11.6	24.4	14.4	51.7
	All under 25	71.2	85.2	47.6	62.3	75.0	41.0	12.5	12.0	13.9	28.8	14.8	52.4
<b>Male</b>	16-17	55.6	83.0	43.0	43.5	63.2	34.5	21.7	23.9	19.7	44.4	17.0	57.0
	18-24	80.5	92.7	46.1	71.0	81.9	40.2	11.8	11.6	12.8	19.5	7.3	53.9
	All under 25	74.9	91.6	44.7	64.8	79.8	37.7	13.5	12.9	15.7	25.1	8.4	55.3
<b>Female</b>	16-17	57.0	79.9	50.2	46.2	57.2	42.9	19.0	28.4	14.6	43.0	20.1	49.8
	18-24	70.5	78.1	50.4	63.7	70.8	45.1	9.6	9.3	10.5	29.5	21.9	49.6
	All under 25	67.4	78.2	50.4	59.8	69.6	44.1	11.3	10.9	12.3	32.6	21.8	49.6
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	-20	-24	4	1	-14	15	-20	-10	-10	17	11	6
	18-24	4	-32	36	41	-3	44	-36	-29	-8	22	12	10
	All under 25	-16	-56	40	41	-17	58	-57	-39	-18	39	24	16
<b>Male</b>	16-17	-17	-11	-6	-1	-1	0	-17	-10	-6	16	9	6
	18-24	-16	-19	3	12	2	10	-27	-20	-7	27	21	7
	All under 25	-33	-30	-3	11	1	10	-44	-31	-13	43	30	13
<b>Female</b>	16-17	-2	-13	11	1	-13	15	-4	0	-4	1	2	-1
	18-24	20	-13	33	29	-5	34	-9	-8	-1	-5	-8	3
	All under 25	17	-26	44	30	-18	49	-13	-8	-5	-4	-6	3
<b>RATES (%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
<b>All</b>	16-17	-1.3	-3.4	0.0	0.1	-1.5	1.0	-2.0	-1.1	-2.3	1.3	3.4	0.0
	18-24	-0.3	-0.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.9	-1.0	-0.8	-2.0	0.3	0.4	-1.1
	All under 25	-0.5	-0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-2.2	0.5	0.7	-0.6
<b>Male</b>	16-17	-2.2	-4.2	-1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	-3.0	-3.9	-2.2	2.2	4.2	1.2
	18-24	-1.0	-1.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	-1.2	-1.0	-2.5	1.0	1.1	0.2
	All under 25	-1.2	-1.4	-0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	-1.6	-1.4	-2.4	1.2	1.4	0.7
<b>Female</b>	16-17	-0.3	-2.5	1.1	0.3	-4.1	2.0	-0.8	2.9	-2.2	0.3	2.5	-1.1
	18-24	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.6	2.8	-0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-0.4	-0.2	-2.3
	All under 25	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.2	2.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.8	-0.3	0.0	-1.7

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

5 August - 8 September 2000

9,568

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.

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 2000\*

# G.31

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	5	20	2	21	40	17	4	1	21	21	152	38	21	211
Value of Offers (£,000)	226	2,148	230	4,349	4,956	1,861	275	25	25,526	787	40,383	9,191	6,963	56,537

\* Date of first payment.

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 020 7 215 2598.

The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

## Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: April - June 2000\*

# G.32

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>EAST</b>				
Eastern Counties Laundries Ltd	Clacton	95,000	A	Washing and dry cleaning: textile/fur
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,000</b>		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Flexfab Europe Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	200,000	A	Manufacture of other rubber products
Kodak Ltd	Alfreton and Ashfield	650,000	B	Manufacture of photographic chemical material
Cryomed Group Ltd	Mansfield	210,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
Glenair UK Ltd	Mansfield	245,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
OCG Cacao UK Ltd	Workshop	245,000	A	Manufacture of confectionery
Wedge Group Galvanising Ltd	Workshop	200,000	B	Treatment and coating of metals
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,750,000</b>		
<b>LONDON</b>				
Nicholas Pandellis Ltd	Heathrow	200,000	A	Non-specialist wholesale of food and beverages
<b>Total</b>		<b>200,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)</b>				
Bank of Scotland	Liverpool	1,950,000	A	Banks, building societies
Hemsec Manufacturing Ltd	Liverpool	90,000	A	Manufacture misc stationers and other manufacturing n.e.s
Raybestos UK Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	A	Manufacture parts/accessories for motor vehicles
Vernons Organisation Ltd	Liverpool	95,000	B	Gambling and betting activities
Walmsley Ltd	Liverpool	770,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
F M Eng Services Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	95,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Meyer UK Ltd	Wirral and Chester	150,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal products
OBG Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Wirral and Chester	600,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,990,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Thermacore Europe Ltd	Berwick	500,000	A	Manufacture of steam generators
Black and Decker	Durham	650,000	A	Manufacture of other agricultural and forestry mch
Targetbase Business Solutions Ltd	Middlesbrough	225,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Bals Eng Group	Morpeth and Ashington	450,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Dyer Eng Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	75,000	A	Manufacture of tools
HFW Plastics Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	240,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
HMH Sheet Metal Fabrications Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	100,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Independent Media Support Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	200,000	A	Motion picture and video production
Supashades Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	95,000	A	Manufacture furns, sacks, household textiles
British Polythene Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	250,000	B	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Cavendish Nothem Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	98,000	A	Manufacture of steam generators
Elta Plastics Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	250,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Katmex Ltd	Stockton-on-Tees	250,000	A	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
Esmar UK Ltd	Sunderland	150,000	A	Manufacture parts/accessories for motor vehicles
Griffith Textile Machines Ltd	Sunderland	100,000	A	Manufacture mch for textile, leather prod'n
Peterlee Glass Co Ltd	Sunderland	150,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
R-Tek Ltd	Sunderland	200,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Rico Fabrications	Sunderland	150,000	A	Manufacture of plastic floorcovering/builders' ware
Signet (AC) Ltd	Sunderland	80,000	A	Manufacture of television, radio, video, assoc
Thermal Transfer Technology Ltd	Sunderland	80,000	A	Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and venting
Voyager Foods Ltd	Sunderland	144,000	A	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,437,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)</b>				
Heritage Envelopes Ltd	Blackburn	95,000	A	Manufacture of paper stationery
PLA Salloy Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Qualfab Eng Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	General mechanical engineering
De Roma Ice Cream Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	238,000	A	Manufacture of ice cream
Iggesund Paperboard (Workington) Ltd	Workington	950,000	B	Manufacture of corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Sealy (UK)	Workington	100,000	A	Manufacture of mattresses
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,533,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				
Windmill Hastings Ltd	Hastings	97,500	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Cohline UK Ltd	Thanet	138,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
<b>Total</b>		<b>235,500</b>		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
LDV Ltd	Birmingham	25,000,000	B	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Wellman Robey Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	75,000	B	Manufacture of steam generators
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,075,000</b>		



Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				
A G Glass and Glazing Ltd	Barnsley	160,000	A	Manufacture of flat glass
Rapidparts Ltd t/a Materialise	Rotherham and Mexborough	200,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
<b>Total</b>		<b>360,000</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
Peter and Ian Stirling t/a Abbey Fruit	Arbroath	200,000	A	Wholesale of fruit and vegetables
Exel Logistics Welsh Western Ltd	Ayr	250,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Artesyn UK Ltd	Bathgate	100,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Compack Ltd	Bathgate	75,000	B	Manufacture of paper and paperboard
Ebara Scotland	Bathgate	85,000	B	Maintenance/repair of office mch
J M Smucker (Scotland) Ltd	Bathgate	220,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and veg n.e.s
John Millar and Sons (1844) Ltd	Bathgate	100,000	A	Manufacture of confectionery
McLean Eng Group Ltd	Bathgate	100,000	A	Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and venting
Quintiles Scotland Ltd	Bathgate	150,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical prods
Quintiles Scotland Ltd	Bathgate	700,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
Sungem Ltd t/a A La Maison du Patisserie	Bathgate	80,000	A	Manufacture of bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Craig and Rose Plc	Dunfermline	500,000	B	Manufacture of paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
Stone Manganese Marine Services Ltd	Dunfermline	450,000	A	Manufacture of engines and turbines
Clintrials Research Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
John McGavigan Ltd	Glasgow	220,000	A	Manufacture of instruments: measuring etc
John Watson and Co Ltd	Glasgow	120,000	B	Printing n.e.s
Qualpac Services Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Packaging activities
Robinson Nugent (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	200,000	A	Manufacture of computers and oth inf proc equip
Systems Aluminium Ltd	Glasgow	150,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
W K McMillan	Glasgow	100,000	A	Manufacture of engines and turbines
William Sword Ltd	Glasgow	180,000	B	Manufacture of bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Hampson Fabrications (Scotland) Ltd	Irvine	370,000	A	Manufacture other special purpose mch n.e.s
Smithline Beecham Plc	Irvine	1,500,000	B	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
GJT Precision Eng Ltd	Kirkcaldy	250,000	A	General mechanical engineering
PPD Global Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000	A	Business and management consultancy
Zeus eng Co Ltd	Lanarkshire	90,000	A	Manufacture of bearings/gears/driving elements
Marine Harvest (Scotland) Ltd	Western Isles	2,200,000	B	Operation of fish hatcheries and farms
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,830,000</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Welsh Whisky Co Ltd	Aberdare	220,000	A	Manufacture of distilled alcoholic beverages
Europressings Ltd	Cardiff	190,000	A	Manufacture of other fabricated metal prods
G-Plas Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	240,000	A	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Jones Chromatography Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	96,000	A	Manufacture of instruments: measuring etc
TIB Plc	Merthyr and Rhymney	600,000	A	Manufacture of prepared unrecorded media
Just Rentals (Wales) Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	300,000	A	Retail sale: elec hhold appliances
Nice-Pak International Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	700,000	A	Other wholesale
Vanguard Communications Plc	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	80,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s
Anderson Rand Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	90,000	A	Other publishing
Valeo Climate Controls Ltd	Swansea	4,000,000	B	Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and venting
Snack Wagon Ltd	Wrexham	80,000	A	Manufacture of mch for food, beverage, tobacco
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,596,000</b>		

\* Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:  
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).  
Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).  
Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

UNITED KINGDOM	Output		Index of output UK								Index of production OECD Countries	
	GDP 1995 prices	GDP market prices	Production industries <sup>b</sup>		Manufacturing industries <sup>c</sup>		Service industries		Construction output		OECD Countries	
			1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	GDQS							
	£ billion	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	93.2	665.4	2.5	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	92.5	3.1	97.1	-1.2	..
1994	97.3	694.6	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.8	4.6	100.8	3.8	..
1995	100.0	714.0	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.3	100.0	-0.8	100.0
1996	102.6	732.2	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	103.3	3.3	101.5	1.5	103.0
1997	106.2	757.9	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	107.8	4.4	104.7	3.2	108.2
1998	109.0	777.9	2.6	102.9	0.8	102.2	0.5	112.3	4.2	106.1	1.3	110.2
1999	111.3	794.4	2.1	103.4	0.5	102.2	0.0	115.6	2.9	106.4	0.3	113.5
1999 Q1	109.9	196.1	1.6	102.0	-0.3	101.1	-1.2	114.2	3.2	105.5	-3.2	111.2
1999 Q2	110.7	197.6	1.7	102.8	-0.6	101.4	-1.3	115.0	2.7	106.1	0.8	112.4
1999 Q3	111.8	199.6	2.3	104.3	1.0	102.9	0.5	116.0	2.7	106.6	1.5	114.4
1999 Q4	112.6	201.0	2.8	104.4	1.8	103.3	1.9	117.2	3.4	107.3	2.1	116.2
2000 Q1	113.2	202.0	3.0	103.6	1.6	102.8	1.7	117.9	3.2	110.5	4.7	117.6 R
2000 Q2	114.2	203.8	3.1	105.0	2.1	103.2	1.8	119.1	3.6	109.8	3.5	119.6
	Income		Prices		Inventories		Changes on year 1995 prices <sup>g</sup>					
	Real household disposable income £ billion	Gross trading profits of companies <sup>d</sup>	RPI	RPIX	Producer Price Index <sup>a,c,i,j</sup>							
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	£ billion
	OSXS	CAED	CZBH	CDKQ	PLKW							CAFU
1993	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	1.6	3.0	90.2	4.5	3.6	2.6	4.0	0.4
1994	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	2.4	2.3	91.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	4.8
1995	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	8.8	9.5	4.2	4.1	4.5
1996	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7	2.4	3.0	98.8	-1.2	-4.3	2.0	2.6	1.8
1997	106.1	3.8	146.6	8.8	3.1	2.8	90.6	-8.3	-6.4	0.2	1.0	3.8
1998	106.3	0.2	151.6	3.4	3.4	2.6	82.5	-8.9	-4.1	-0.1	0.6	4.2
1999	109.9	3.4	150.8	-0.5	1.5	2.3	83.7	1.5	-3.3	-0.4	1.2	-1.4
1999 Q1	107.3	0.6	36.9	-2.4	2.2	2.5	80.3	-5.9	-5.1	-0.5	0.2	0.3
1999 Q2	110.9	5.0	37.7	-0.8	1.4	2.3	81.9	-1.6	-4.5	-0.6	1.0	-1.4
1999 Q3	109.4	3.4	38.1	-0.7	1.2	2.2	84.6	4.3	-2.8	-0.6	1.4	-0.6
1999 Q4	112.0	4.5	38.1	1.9	1.5	2.2	88.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.4
2000 Q1	110.9	3.4	37.9	2.8	2.3	2.1	90.6	12.8	1.6	0.5	2.4	0.7
2000 Q2	..	..	..	..	3.1	2.1	91.2	11.4	3.3 R	0.9	2.6	0.7
	Expenditure		Fixed investments		General government final consumption							
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices	Retail sales volume	Retail sales value <sup>a</sup>	All industries <sup>b</sup>	Manufacturing industries <sup>f</sup>	Service industries						
	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices	1995 prices						
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)
	ABJR	EAPS	EAFY	NPEL	APIN	APIT						NMRY
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	92.0	5.4	68.4	-3.1	157.0	..	137.0	-0.4
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	70.9	3.6	15.0	..	138.9	1.4
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	76.4	7.7	17.3	55.9	5.2	141.1
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	83.2	8.8	17.8	1.1	65.4	11.2
1997	472.7	4.0	108.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.0	11.8	19.8	11.3	73.2	11.9
1998	491.4	4.0	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	105.9	13.8	20.7	4.4	85.2	16.4
1999	512.9	4.4	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	113.9	7.6	17.7	-14.7	96.2	13.0
1999 Q1	126.3	4.0	113.4	1.6	110.9	3.7	28.1	9.5	4.6	-14.4	23.5	15.7
1999 Q2	127.6	4.1	114.6	3.0	115.0	2.5	28.5	9.1	4.3	-16.9	24.1	15.6
1999 Q3	128.5	4.3	115.9 R	3.4	116.2	3.1	28.5	6.6	4.3	-15.7	24.2	11.9
1999 Q4	130.5	5.1	117.5	4.8	139.1	3.8	28.8	5.3	4.5	-11.8	24.4	9.2
2000 Q1	131.3	4.0	119.1	5.0	114.3	3.1	28.6	2.0	4.7	3.2	23.9	1.8
2000 Q2	132.3	3.7	119.6 R	4.4 R	119.0	3.5	28.7	0.9	4.6	4.9	24.2	0.1
	Financial indicators		Trade in goods		Balance of payments							
	Effective exchange rate <sup>a,i</sup>	Base lending rate <sup>a,h</sup>	FTSE All-share	Money supply growth	Export volume	Import volume	Trade in goods balance	Current balance				
	1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	£ billion
	AJHX	AMIH	HSEL	EUAC	EUAD	BQKV					BOKI	HBOP
1993	88.9	-8.3	6.01	1,682	23.3	4.9	3.5	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3
1994	89.2	0.3	5.46	1,521	-9.6	6.4	5.1	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1
1995	84.8	-4.9	6.70	1,803	18.5	5.9	7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7
1996	86.3	1.8	5.96	2,014	11.7	6.7	9.9	107.7	7.7	108.1	9.1	-13.1
1997	100.6	16.6	6.56	2,411	19.7	6.2	11.2	116.5	8.2	119.0	9.1	-11.9
1998	103.9	3.3	7.24	2,674	10.9	6.1	9.8	117.9	1.2	129.1	8.5	-20.5
1999	103.8	-0.1	5.34	3,242	21.2	7.3 R	5.4	121.6	3.1	138.7	7.4	-26.8
1999 Q1	101.1	-4.1	5.69	2,895	4.1	5.4 R	7.6	115.0	-2.3	134.1	7.3	-7.6
1999 Q2	104.1	-1.1	5.20	2,946	7.4	6.7	6.6	118.1	-0.8	134.0	4.1	-6.2
1999 Q3	103.8	-0.6	5.06	2,826	20.5	7.5	3.7	127.3	7.8	141.9	8.4	-5.7
1999 Q4	105.9	5.3	5.40	3,242	21.2	9.4 R	3.7	126.1	7.9	144.8	9.9	-7.2
2000 Q1	108.4	7.2	5.86	3,111	7.5	9.8	4.0	130.7	13.7	146.9	9.5	-6.6
2000 Q2	107.7	3.5	6.00	3,030	2.8	7.9	5.5 R	133.0	12.6	150.8	12.5	-7.5

a Not seasonally adjusted.  
b Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.  
c Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.  
d Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.  
e Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.  
f Excludes private sector dwellings.  
g Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.  
h Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.  
i Average of daily rates.  
j Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.  
k Figures are for the private sector only. They are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.  
l Changes



# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1999	Aug	165.5	1.1	164.5	2.1	157.2	1.4	158.9	1.6	158.9	1.6
	Sep	166.2	1.1	165.2	2.1	157.8	1.3	159.6	1.6	159.6	1.6
	Oct	166.5	1.2	165.4	2.2	158.1	1.5	159.6	1.6	159.6	1.6
	Nov	166.7	1.4	165.6	2.2	158.3	1.7	159.7	1.7	160.1	1.7
	Dec	167.3	1.8	165.9	2.2	158.6	1.8	160.1	1.6	160.1	1.6
2000	Jan	166.6	2.0	165.2	2.1	157.9	1.8	159.1	1.5	159.1	1.5
	Feb	167.5	2.3	165.8	2.2	158.6	1.8	159.7	1.5	159.7	1.5
	Mar	168.4	2.6	166.4	2.0	159.2	2.1	160.5	1.3	160.5	1.3
	Apr	170.1	3.0	167.5	1.9	159.4	1.6	161.3	1.4	161.3	1.4
	May	170.7	3.1	168.0	2.0	160.0	1.7	161.7	1.4	161.7	1.4
	Jun	171.1	3.3	168.4	2.2	160.4	2.0	162.0	1.8	162.0	1.8
	Jul	170.5	3.3	167.7	2.2	159.7	1.9	161.2	1.6	161.2	1.6
	Aug	170.5	3.0	167.6	1.9	159.6	1.5	160.9	1.3	160.9	1.3

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 15 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over			
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>CHAW</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>CHBE</b>	<b>275.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Food and catering</b>	<b>CHBS</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	Cigarettes	DOBN	281.2		9
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	<b>CHBT</b>	<b>212.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	Tobacco	DOBO	220.2		7
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	<b>CHBU</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>CHBF</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	<b>CHBV</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	Fert	DOBP	238.9		3
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	<b>CHBW</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	Mortgage interest payments	DOBO	243.3		31
<b>Consumer durables</b>	<b>CHBY</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	147.8		13
<b>Seasonal food</b>	<b>CHBP</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	189.4		6
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	<b>CHBB</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	Water and other payments	DOBS	257.8		-9
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	<b>CHAX</b>	<b>171.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	221.0		7
<b>All items excluding food</b>	<b>CHAY</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	154.4		0
<b>Other indices</b>					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	208.1		7
<b>All items excluding:</b>					<b>Fuel and light</b>	<b>CHBG</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)</b>	<b>CHMK</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	131.1		1
<b>Housing</b>	<b>CHAZ</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	Electricity	DOBX	127.7		-3
<b>mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>CBZW</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	Gas	DOBY	114.4		-3
<b>mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	<b>DQAD</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	154.9		33
<b>mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	<b>CHON</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>Household goods</b>	<b>CHBH</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>CHBA</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	Furniture	DOCA	143.7		0
Bread	DOAA	135.7		1	Furnishings	DOCB	143.7		-2
Cereals	DOAB	137.6		-2	Electrical appliances	DOCC	90.4		-4
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	158.0		0	Other household equipment	DOCD	140.8		-1
Beef	DOAD	132.3		4	Household consumables	DOCE	162.1		0
Lamb	DOAE	149.9		3	Pet care	DOCF	151.7		0
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	154.6		6	<b>Household services</b>	<b>CHBI</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Pork	DOAG	136.9		2	Postage	DOCG	157.6		3
Bacon	DOAH	158.7		-2	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	95.0		-5
Poultry	DOAI	109.9		0	Domestic services	DOCI	211.7		6
Other meat	DOAJ	133.4		2	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	193.8		7
Fish	DOAK	151.0		7	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>CHBJ</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	161.4		2	Men's outerwear	DOCK	106.5		-5
Butter	DOAM	166.2		-1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	88.1		-8
Oil and fats	DOAN	134.6		-3	Children's outerwear	DOCM	108.3		-5
Cheese	DOAO	157.3		0	Other clothing	DOCN	155.3		-1
Eggs	DOAP	153.0		1	Footwear	DOCO	113.0		-3
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.4		-1	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	<b>CHBQ</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Milk products	DOAR	140.8		0	Personal articles	DOCP	123.8		0
Tea	DOAS	157.6		-5	Chemists goods	DOCQ	191.1		-2
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.7		0	Personal services	DOCR	267.4		5
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.9		0	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	<b>CHBK</b>	<b>181.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	130.7		-6	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	125.5		-6
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	158.5		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	211.8		4
Potatoes	DOAX	160.7		3	Petrol and oil	DOCU	234.3		9
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	159.4		15	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	253.3		9
Vegetables	DOAZ	103.4		-1	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	<b>CHBR</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	89.5		0	Rail fares	DOCW	206.1		2
Fruit	DOBB	131.7		6	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	206.6		4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	127.2		7	Other travel costs	DOCY	163.0		4
Other foods	DOBD	150.4		0	<b>Leisure goods</b>	<b>CHBL</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Catering</b>	<b>CHBC</b>	<b>204.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	39.5		-13
Restaurant meals	DOBE	200.9		3	Tapes and discs	DODA	111.5		-3
Canteen meals	DOBF	235.9		7	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	110.1		-5
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	198.1		3	Books and newspapers	DODC	200.2		3
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>CHBD</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	Gardening products	DODD	149.1		7
Beer	DOBH	203.0		2	<b>Leisure services</b>	<b>CHBM</b>	<b>209.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>
on sales	DOBI	211.3		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	134.7		1
off sales	DOBJ	160.9		0	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	257.9		5
Wines and spirits	DOBK	167.5		0	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	137.2		6
on sales	DOBL	198.1		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	125.2		6
off sales	DOBM	150.6		-1					

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 August 15 2000

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	
<b>Beef: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Cheese, per kg</b>				
Best beef mince	CZPI	617	408	Cheddar type	CZNW	168	507	319-675
Topside	CZPH	530	592					
Rump steak <sup>a</sup>	CZPF	573	890	<b>Eggs</b>				
Stewing steak	CZPE	508	460	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	148	170	130-238
				Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	166	137	99-199
<b>Lamb: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Milk</b>				
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	534	860	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	215	34	26-34
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	366	318					
<b>Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg</b>				<b>Tea</b>				
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	107	537	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	197	81	62-99
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	122	420	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNQ	225	145	109-185
<b>Pork: home-killed, per kg</b>				<b>Coffee</b>				
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	552	452	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	226	187	158-232
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	376	311	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	203	179	99-239
<b>Bacon, per kg</b>				<b>Sugar</b>				
Streaky <sup>a</sup>	CZOB	485	421	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	179	54	45-75
Gammon <sup>a</sup>	CZOU	565	553					
Back <sup>a</sup>	DOIF	605	607	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>				
<b>Ham</b>				Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM	371	86	55-99
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	708	87	Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNJ	482	62	39-104
<b>Sausages, per kg<sup>c</sup></b>				Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNK	548	136	97-170
Pork	CZOQ	583	307	Cabbage, hearted, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH	437	57	42-77
<b>Canned meats</b>				Caulliflower, each	CZNF	523	52	45-65
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	203	99	Brussel sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNE	556	47	37-60
<b>Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg</b>				Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZND	553	65	49-69
Frozen	CZON	154	165	Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNC	531	257	216-350
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	574	230	Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNB	534	54	45-69
<b>Fresh and smoked fish, per kg</b>				Cucumber, each	CZNA	531	45	38-59
Cod fillets	CZOL	351	847	Lettuce - iceberg, each	DOHJ	457	150	127-176
Rainbow trout	CZOK	312	472	Leeks, per kg <sup>c</sup>	SDHY	434	109	79-176
<b>Bread</b>				Broccoli, per kg				
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	206	52	<b>Fresh fruit</b>				
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	175	71	Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ	480	108	92-129
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	168	51	Apples, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMY	562	117	99-138
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	135	74	Pears, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMX	476	132	108-139
<b>Flour</b>				Oranges, each	CZMW	554	22	15-28
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	213	60	Bananas, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMV	566	99	77-109
<b>Butter</b>				Grapes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMU	540	228	174-268
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	228	81	Avocado pear, each	DOHT	304	70	48-99
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	217	88	Grapefruit, each	DOHN			



# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

# RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries <sup>b</sup>	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink									
								All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non- seasonal <sup>a</sup>											
													CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD			
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY																
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	126.4	123.8	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	134.0	155.6	154.7									
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5									
1995	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	126.7	129.7									
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9									
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0									
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 Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0									
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									
1998 Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6									
1998 Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.0	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	149.3	192.3	181.0									
1998 Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0									
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9									
1999 Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4									
1999 Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3									
1999 Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7									
1999 May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6									
1999 Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4									
1999 Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1									
1999 Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3									
1999 Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3									
1999 Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5									
1999 Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	185.0									
1999 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									
2000 Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	-	108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	185.9									
2000 Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	186.2									
2000 Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.7									
2000 May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	187.6									
2000 Jun 13	171.1	176.1	172.3	162.0	168.4	-	109.3	143.4	124.0	146.9	203.4	187.9									
2000 Jul 18	170.5	175.2	171.5	161.2</																	



# H.15 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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# ONS



# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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

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

c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised.  
P Provisional.  
E Estimate.

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	112.6	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999	Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9
	Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2
	Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2
	Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2
	Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1
	Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4
1999	Jan	110.6	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7
	Feb	109.8	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8
	Mar	112.5	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2
	Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6
	May	113.6	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6
	Jun	113.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6
	Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1
	Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6
	Sep	113.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8
	Oct	113.5	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7
	Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9
	Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3
2000	Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7
	Feb	112.7	108.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9
	Mar	115.6	108.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4
	Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8
	May	116.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0
	Jun	115.9	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	109.3
	Jul	113.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0P	110.2	110.0
<b>Percentage change on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>								
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
<b>Monthly</b>								
1999	Jan	3.3	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5
	Feb	3.1	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8
	Mar	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1
	Apr	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3
	May	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Jun	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Jul	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1
	Aug	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3
	Sep	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5
	Oct	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4
	Nov	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7
	Dec	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8
2000	Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9
	Feb	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0
	Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0
	Apr	2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0
	May	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2
	Jun	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5
	Jul	2.6	5.9	2.6	4.7	2.8P	3.3	3.7

Source: ONS/Eurostat



## Statistical enquiry points

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Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
Unit wage costs and productivity	01633 812766
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442

Economic activity and inactivity 020 7533 6094

#### Employment

Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
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Workforce jobs series— short-term estimates	01633 812079
— annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792690
Hours worked and general enquiries	01633 812766
	<a href="mailto:steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk">steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk</a>

Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers) 020 7533 6094

General ONS enquiries 020 7533 5888

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New Deal (ES) 0114 259 6365

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Redundancy statistics 020 7533 6094

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Enquiries	020 7533 5874

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

Small firms (DTI) 0114 259 7538

[maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk](mailto:maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk)

Trade unions (DTI) 020 7215 5780

#### Training (DfEE)

Training for Work, Youth Training and Modern Apprenticeships	0114 259 3310
Workforce training	0114 259 3489

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### FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline 020 7533 6094  
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