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Labour Market Trends



THIS MONTH...

- New Deal and ethnic minority participants

PLUS...

- Improvements to LFS estimates: weighting and seasonal adjustment
- Developments in measuring employment and jobs

February 2000

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Labour Market trends

incorporating Employment GAZETTE



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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 25 January 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 September-November 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

2 **Falling unemployment** from December claimant count. Unchanged ILO unemployment rate from September-November 1999 LFS.

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

Labour Force Survey data for September to November 1999 show that the working age employment rate was 74.2 per cent, up from 74.1 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 60,000 over the quarter, and by 259,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent, the same as in the preceding three months, and down from 6.2 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 21,900 in December. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 16,000 over the past three months, and 17,500 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth in average earnings in November was 4.9 per cent, the same as in October.

Now this month

September-November 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings, redundancies;

December data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

Quarter 3 1999: Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

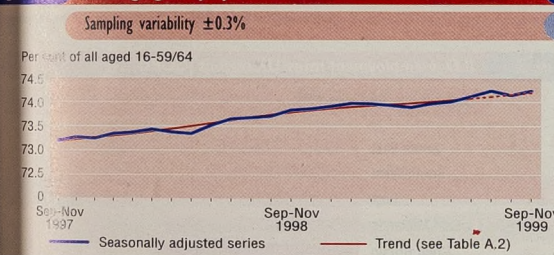


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

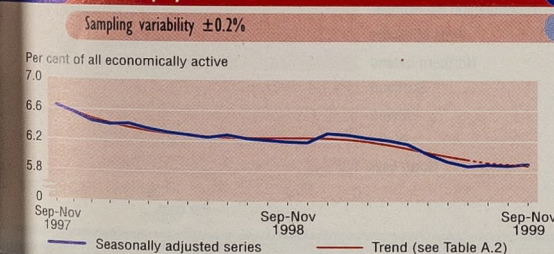
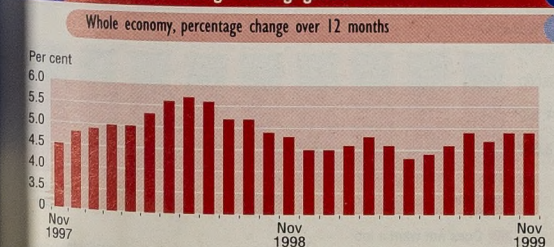


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.2 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 1999 period, up from 74.1 per cent in June-August 1999 and up from 73.8 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.9 per cent in the September-November 1999 period, unchanged from June-August 1999 and down from 6.2 per cent on a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.52 million in September-November 1999, up 259,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 131,000 over the year to 27.83 million in September 1999; this rise comprised 97,000 male jobs and 35,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.73 million in September-November 1999. This is 75,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 21,900 in month to December to 1.16 million. Claimant count rate in December was 4.0 per cent, down from 4.1 per cent in November (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in September-November 1999, up from 78.8 per cent in June-August 1999 and a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 1999 period, down from 21.2 per cent in June-August 1999 and a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.9 per cent in November compared with a year earlier. This is unchanged from the October rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 1,600 in December 1999 to 237,800 (Table A.3).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 3,700 in December to 348,900 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 50,000 since June-August 1999 to 15.21 million in September-November 1999, and women up 10,000 in the same period to 12.31 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 101,000 since June-August 1999 to 20.71 million in September-November 1999. People in part-time employment down 42,000 over the same period to 6.80 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 145,000 in the three months to November 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.02 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 903.7 million during September-November 1999, up 0.3 per cent from September-November 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.0 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.7 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.2.1).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 10,000 over the year to 259,000 in September-November 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 16,000 in year to stand at 502,000 in September-November 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 52,000 over the year to stand at 403,000 in September-November 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except East Midlands, West Midlands, Wales and the North East, which remained unchanged on the year. Highest rate is in the North East at 9.1 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 4.0 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 66,900 over the year to 271,900 in December 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 257,700 in December 1999, a fall of 39,100 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 7,300 in December 1999, a fall of 19,200 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	December 1999	Change on year
18-24 over 6 months	43,306	down 28,304
25 and over, more than 2 years	131,932	down 34,469
Total	175,238	down 62,773

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.25 million in September-November 1999. Of this total, 16.26 million were men and 12.99 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.57 million in September-November 1999. Of this total 5.28 million people did not want a job and 2.08 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 259,000 in the year to September-November 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 75,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 30,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 154,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.7 per cent in September-November 1999, up from 84.5 per cent in June-August 1999, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, up from 72.6 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.3 per cent in September-November 1999, down from 15.5 per cent in June-August 1999, while the rate for women was 27.3 per cent for the same period, down from 27.4 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

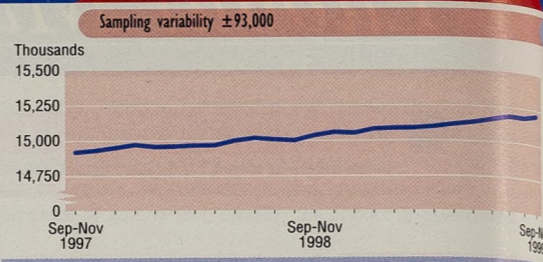


Figure 5 Female employment

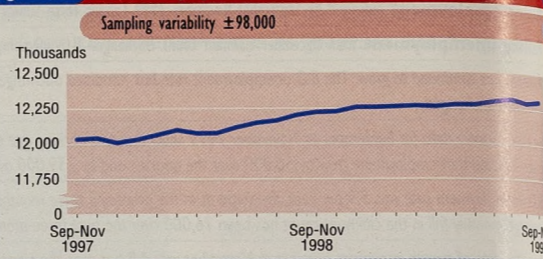


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

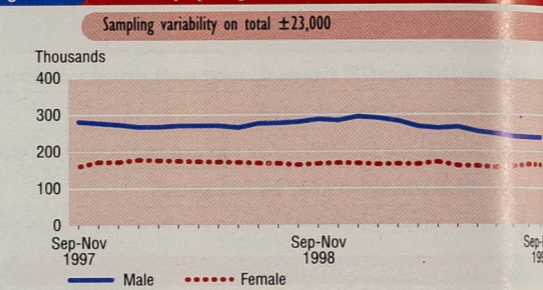


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

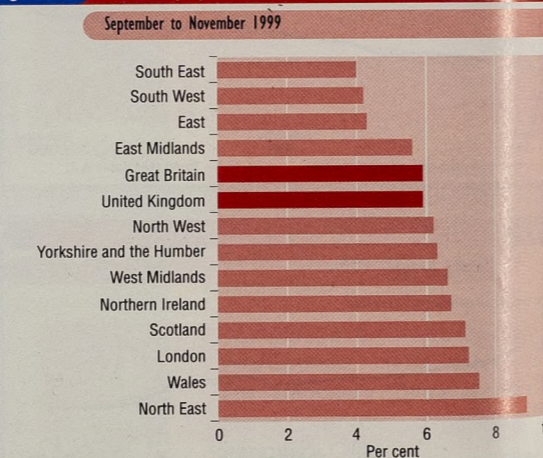


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

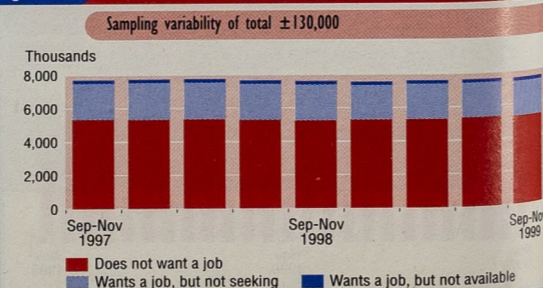


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

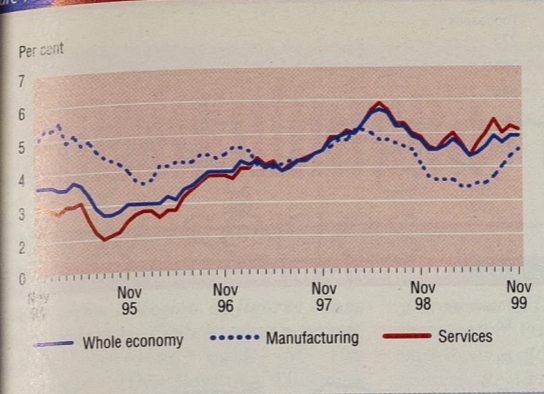


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

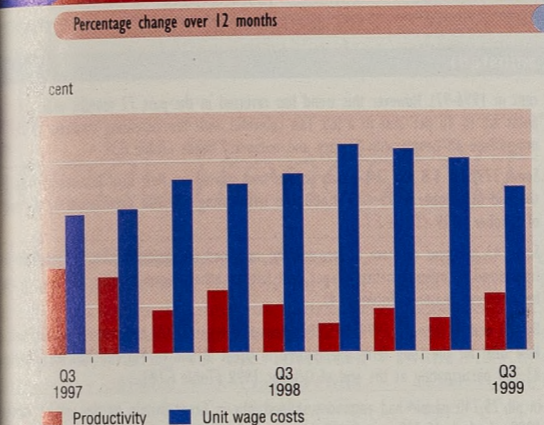
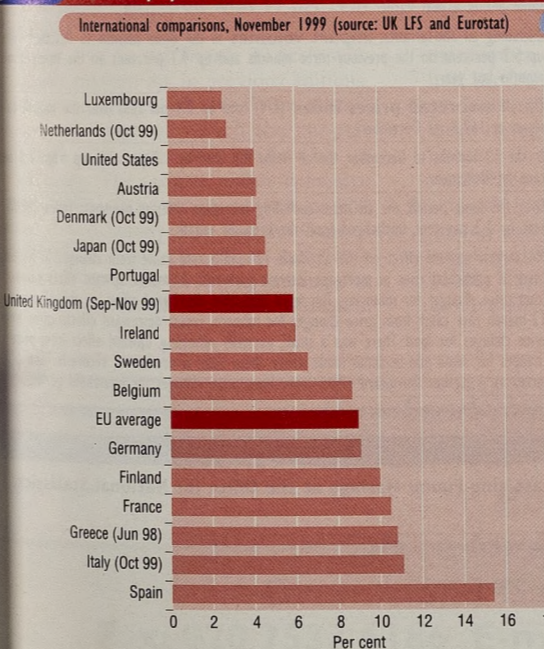


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 205,000 people made redundant in autumn 1999 (September-November). This compares with 209,000 in autumn 1998 (Table C.41).
- Results for autumn 1999 show that 1.0 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.9 per cent, unchanged from the October rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to November 1999 was 5.0 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the October rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for November was 4.5 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the October rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 4.2 per cent for November, up 0.2 percentage points from the October rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.1 per cent in November, down 0.1 percentage point from the October rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for November was 3.9 per cent compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the October rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for November was 5.1 per cent compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the October rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.5 per cent higher in the three months ending November 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 5.6 per cent higher in the three months ending November 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 1.1 per cent lower in the three months ending November 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1999, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.4 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1999, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in September-November 1999 was 5.9 per cent, below the EU average of 9.0 per cent in November 1999 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.5 per cent in September-November 1999 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.5 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to November, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.0 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 1.0 per cent.

VACANCIES

- 1 **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in December 1999 were 17,200 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- 2 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in December 1999 was 39,900 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- 3 **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 1,800 in December 1999 to stand at 125,300 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to November 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 223,000, from 184 stoppages. Some 25 per cent of the days lost were in manufacturing industries; 21 per cent were lost in both construction and the transport, storage and communication group.
- 2 Number of working days lost to labour disputes in November 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 21,000, from 36 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 26 September 1999 was 289,500, 1 per cent higher than 12 months earlier. Of these, 20 per cent were on National Traineeships, an increase of 14 per cent in the last year (Table F.1).
- 2 The proportion of **Modern Apprenticeships (MA)** leavers in the year to March 1999, gaining any full qualification was 55 per cent, 8 percentage points higher than a year earlier. This contrasts with a 1 point rise (to 46 per cent) in the number of **Other Training (OT)** leavers gaining a full qualification in the same period. Likewise the proportion of MA leavers gaining a full qualification at level 3 or above also rose by 8 percentage points to 35 per cent while the percentage of OT leavers gaining a level 2 or above rose by 1 point to 41 per cent (Table F.5).
- 3 The number participating in **Work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales at 26 September 1999 was 34,200, 9 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- 4 The proportion of **Work-based learning for adults** trainees going into a job has risen as the labour market has improved (from 31 per cent in 1991-92 to 44 per

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the third quarter of 1999 grew by 0.8 per cent, up from 0.7 per cent in the second quarter of 1999. Compared with the third quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 1.9 per cent.
- 2 **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to November were 1.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.1 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- 3 **Manufacturing output** in the three months to November was up by 1.1 per cent compared with the previous three months and 1.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 4 The total volume of **construction output** in the third quarter of 1999 was 1.0 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 2.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 5 **Business investment** in the third quarter of 1999 was 1.0 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 5.8 per cent higher than the third quarter of 1998.
- 6 **Government consumption** in the third quarter of 1999 was up 0.5 per cent on the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 7 The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to October was in deficit by £5.9 billion, down from a deficit of £6.9 billion in the previous three months but up from a deficit of £5.7 billion a year earlier.

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

Next month

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

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

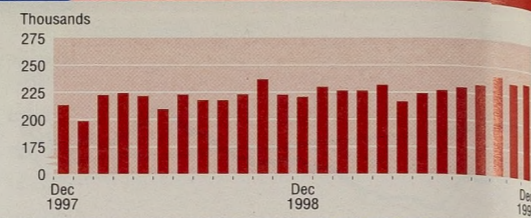
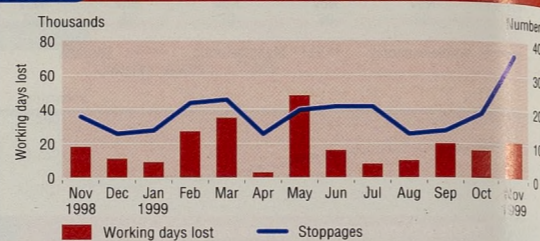


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



- cent in 1996-97). However this trend has reversed in the past 12 months with a 4 point fall to 40 per cent in a job. This coincides with the increasing emphasis in the programme on people with literacy and numeracy needs (Table F.3).
- 1 Some 379,500 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of October 1999 – 251,600 had left, leaving 127,900 participants at the end of October 1999 (Table F.11).
- 2 Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 12 per cent transferred to other benefits, 18 per cent left for other known reasons and 27 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- 3 By the end of October 1999, 195,000 **people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 111,700 had left, leaving 83,300 participating at the end of October 1999 (Table F.16).
- 4 In all, 25,240 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of October 1999, of which 19,730 were unsubsidised and 5,510 were subsidised (Table F.19).

- 1 Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to October were 6.8 per cent higher than the previous three months and 8.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 2 Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to October were up 5.2 per cent on the previous three months and up 9.7 per cent on the same three months last year.
- 3 The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at 167.3 for December.
- 4 In the 12 months to December, the all items RPI rose by 1.8 per cent, up from 1.4 per cent for November.
- 5 Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPI-X) rose by 2.2 per cent, unchanged from the previous month.
- 6 The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs; in particular rises in mortgage interest payments. A smaller upward effect came from price changes for motoring. The main offsetting downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for tobacco. Lesser downward effects came from price changes for food. There was a small, partially offsetting, upward effect from price changes for some non-seasonal foods where there were a number of recoveries and price increases. A further downward effect came from price changes for household goods.

English regional profiles – new series

A NEW series – *Region in figures* – has been published by ONS in nine separate volumes, covering each of the Government Office Regions. This new series shows what makes an English region unique, how it compares with the nation as a whole and how areas within a region compare with one another. *Region in figures* meets the growing demand for more accessible local statistics. It provides essential information for policy makers, marketing professionals, researchers, students and teachers,

journalists and anyone with an interest in their region. Presented in clear table format and drawing data from a wide range of sources, *Region in figures* provides an even more in-depth look at each region than the companion volume *Regional Trends*. A wealth of trend and local data is brought together covering a wide range of demographic, social, industrial and economic statistics.

Region in figures is available in a convenient comb-bound format, and also electronically, on request, so that users will

have the opportunity to carry out their own further analyses of the data.

- *Region in figures*. ONS. £15 per volume; £30 for three volumes; £75 for full set of nine volumes. *North East* – ISBN 1 85774 343 1. *North West* – ISBN 1 85774 344 X. *South West* – ISBN 1 85774 351 2. *Yorkshire and the Humber* – ISBN 1 85774 345 8. *East Midlands* – ISBN 1 85774 346 6. *West Midlands* – ISBN 1 85774 347 4. *East* – ISBN 1 85774 348 2. *London* – ISBN 1 85774 349 0. *South East* – ISBN 1 85774 350 4.

Social Trends 30 published

COMPARED WITH the rest of Europe, full-time employees in the UK in 1998 worked on average the longest hours, at 45.7 hours per week for men and 40.7 for women, according to the thirtieth anniversary edition of *Social Trends*. Some 72 per cent of women were economically active in spring 1999, compared with 56 per cent in 1971. In spring 1999, around 24 per cent of female and 35 per cent of male full-time employees worked some form of flexible working pattern and 22 per cent of unemployed men had not worked for two years or more compared with 11 per cent of women.

Chapter 4 of *Social Trends 30* deals with the labour market. As in previous editions, the data are presented largely in tables, charts and maps, of which the chapter contains 27, accompanied by a commentary. The chapter makes extensive use of ONS surveys, in particular the Labour Force Survey, but also the General Household Survey, as well as data from other sources such as Eurostat and the Institute for Social and Economic Research.

A number of comparisons are made with data compiled from the 1901 Census. Other facts about the labour market highlighted by *Social Trends* include the following:

- the ILO unemployment rate was the lowest since the series began in 1984;
- the proportion of working-age households where no-one was in employment roughly doubled over the past 20 years, but there was an increase in the proportion of family households where both partners worked and a decrease in the proportion where only the man worked;
- since 1984, the number of men working part-time had more than doubled, while the number of women in part-time work had increased by only a quarter, but evidence showed that men increasingly were being forced to work part-time because they could not find full-time work whereas women chose to do so;
- self-employment was particularly high among some ethnic groups: in 1998/9, employed Pakistani and Bangladeshi people were more likely than any other group to be self-employed;

- the proportion of employees working in temporary jobs increased rapidly in the early 1990s, but since then it has fluctuated for men and slightly declined for women over the past two years;
- in 1998 the number of stoppages of work was 166, the lowest total since records began in 1891; the number of working days lost also continued to be at historically low levels; and
- in 1998, less than one in three employees in Great Britain were members of trade unions or staff associations.

Social Trends 30's other chapters cover population; households and families; education and training; income and wealth; expenditure; health; social protection; crime and justice; housing; environment; transport; and lifestyles and social participation.

- *Social Trends 30*. Published for ONS by The Stationery Office. ISBN 011 621242 X. £39.50.



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ONS revises classification of local areas

A REVISED classification of local and health authorities in Britain has been published by ONS. It provides an indication of the characteristics of areas, and the ways in which they differ from each other.

ONS previously published *The ONS classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain in 1996*, based on 37 socio-economic and demographic variables from the 1991 Census. Since the original classification was produced, there have been substantial changes to the number, structure and boundaries of local and health authorities. The revised classification is produced for authorities as they existed at April 1999, using the same data and methodology as the original classification.

Major uses include: identifying areas with similar socio-economic characteristics for performance monitoring or other comparative purposes; and providing variables for analysis of other data. For example, analysis of data on ill-health can be made against the socio-economic framework provided by the classification.

Key characteristics used in building portraits of local areas and groups of areas include children with lone parents, unemployment, limiting long-term illness, household car access, social class of head of household and type of dwellings.

Each local and health authority is allocated to a family of similar areas, such as 'Rural Areas', 'Prosperous England', or 'Mining, Manufacturing and Industry'.

Maps show how the groupings are distributed across Britain. The report also gives, for each authority, the four most similar areas anywhere in Britain.

The classification will be the standard for this type of analysis until the results of the 2001 Census are available. The report is a complete and self-contained description of both methods and results to ensure that the classification is readily accessible and widely used.

- *The ONS classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain: revised for authorities in 1999*. Studies in Medical and Population Subjects no. 63, ONS £40. ISBN 0 85774 355 5.

OTHER NEWS

The pay gap between the sexes

THREE RECENT reports highlight the difference between women's and men's earnings. Using data from the New Earnings Survey (NES), a report by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) *Pay and Income* says that women earn 80 per cent of average full-time male hourly earnings, while men's average income is almost twice that of women's. The report states that, as a result, women suffer reduced economic independence, a greater likelihood of low pay while working and a greater likelihood of poverty in old age. Also using data from the NES, a report by Incomes Data Services (IDS), *What is happening to the gender pay gap?*, shows that the gap has been closing slowly over the past 20 years. A further study, *The Family Gap in Pay: Evidence from Seven Industrialised Countries*, by the London School of Economics (LSE) focuses on the differential in pay between working mothers and childless women in Britain and other industrialised countries.

Using data from the spring 1998 to winter 1998/9 Labour Force Survey (LFS), the EOC report shows that women's average hourly earnings were lower than those for men in all ethnic groups. The difference was widest for the Indian group (£6.84 for women, compared with £9.34 for men) and narrowest for the Black group (£7.78 compared with £8.32, respectively). Similar differential levels of pay applied to disabled men and women: LFS data for full-time employees showed that women defined as work-limited disabled had average hourly earnings of £6.92 compared

with £8.05 for men.

The IDS report looks at the reasons for the narrowing in the pay gap between the sexes. In 1979, women's weekly earnings were 62.1 per cent of men's, but by 1999 the proportion had increased to 73.8 per cent. A number of factors are responsible: far more women return to work straight after maternity leave today (two-thirds in 1996, compared with one quarter in 1979) avoiding significant loss of pay in moving to a new, often less-skilled and part-time job after a gap of several years as in the past; the effect of the national minimum wage, which had helped more women than men; and growth in service sector employment, where women were most likely to work. However, changes in the labour market had not all been positive for women's earnings: there had been a considerable expansion in low-paid, often part-time, female employment in areas such as retail and hotels; and contraction of the manufacturing sector had disproportionately cut male unskilled jobs, pushing up male average earnings. These were two of the factors having an offsetting effect in the general trend towards a narrowing of the pay gap. In general, women were far more likely than men to have jobs at the lower end of the earnings distribution, because they were more preponderant in low-paid occupations. In higher paid occupations, although the gap between men's and women's pay was smaller, it still existed.

The LSE report presents results from seven countries: Australia, Canada, UK, USA, Germany, Finland and Sweden. The report found that the UK displayed the

largest wage penalties to having children. This 'family gap' in pay was larger in the UK than in other countries because of the higher propensity of UK mothers to work in low-paid part-time jobs" and also because full-time pay was relatively lower for women with children in the UK than in the other countries. The effect of children on women's pay was largest in the UK, followed by the other 'Anglo-American' countries and Germany, and smallest in the Nordic countries. Also, as family size increased, the pay gap for mothers in Britain grew wider than in the other countries surveyed. The research also sought to determine whether a link existed across countries between the gap between men's and women's earnings (referred to as the "gender gap") and the family gap, such that countries with higher family gaps might tend to have larger gender gaps as well. This was indeed borne out by the data, with the UK displaying both the largest gender gap and the largest family gap in pay.

- *Pay and Income*, ISBN 1 84206 009 0, available free from: Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN, tel. 0161 833 9244.
- *What is happening to the gender pay gap?* IDS Report 799, December 1999, by Incomes Data Services, 77 Bastwick Street, EC1V 3TT, tel. 020 7250 3434.
- *The Family Gap in Pay: Evidence from Seven Industrialised Countries*, by Susan Harkness and Jane Waldfogel. Available free from: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, tel. 020 7955 6679.

Family poverty and social exclusion

A REPORT published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 1999* has claimed that monitoring of 50 different indicators of poverty and social exclusion showed some improvements compared with the baseline study a year ago, but that problems persisted and had worsened in some respects. The report, compiled by the New Policy Institute, updated last year's report, *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion: Labour's inheritance, with six new indicators and at least one year's worth of data*.

Among the main findings were that the number of families and individuals living on low incomes remained close to record levels reached in the early 1990s. An improving economy, falling levels of unemployment, fewer adults on means-tested benefits and higher attainment among 11-year-olds in school were among the improvements. However, more than two million children continued to live in homes where no adult had a paid job, and the number of people in households with very low incomes had even increased.

One of the major indicators, the number of people living in households with less than half the national average income, was little changed from the previous year at approximately 10.7 million people. The researchers said that this figure had remained fairly constant throughout the 1990s, after having doubled during the 1980s. Around two-thirds of those below half average income were not in paid work. Although the number of working-age people receiving a means-tested benefit fell by 10 per cent between 1995 and 1998, the number on very low incomes, defined as below 40 per cent of average income, rose over that period from 7 million to 8 million. Four in ten lone parents had incomes below 40 per cent of the average.

Relative child poverty continued to exist, with 3 million children living in households

with below half average income. Inequalities in health and education between poorer children and others were remarked on in the report. Although educational achievement levels continued to improve, the attainment of children in schools with more than a third of pupils receiving free meals fell between 1997 and 1998. On the other hand, pregnancies among girls under 16, as well as school exclusions, had now stopped rising.

In looking at the picture for young adults, the report concluded that, while unemployment among 18 to 24-year-olds was falling, it was rising for 16 to 17-year-olds, and while the number of young adults with basic educational qualifications continued to rise, there were still 160,000 16 to 18-year-olds in neither training, education nor work at the end of 1997. Other indicators showed that the suicide rate for 15 to 24-year-olds in 1998 had been the highest ever recorded and that the number of young people either with criminal records or receiving treatment for drug abuse continued to grow.

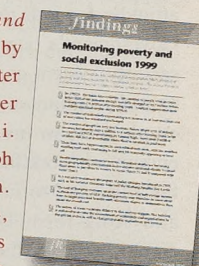
Among adults, unemployment had fallen from about 3 million in 1993 to under 2 million in 1999 and indicators of insecurity at work – such as the extent of temporary employment – had stopped rising. However, there were still more than 4 million adults who would have liked to have paid work, but had none (down from 5 million in 1993). The researchers said that it was too early to show what the impact of the national minimum wage was, but over 2 million employees aged between 25 and retirement age were receiving less than half male median hourly pay (£3.85) in early 1999.

For older people, although occupational pensions were more common, 1.3 million pensioners continued to rely entirely on state provision. The five years up to 1998 had also seen the number of pensioner households who received help from their local authority to live at home reduced by a quarter.

Looking at communities, the report said that in 1998/9, over two-thirds of heads of households in social housing did not have paid work, compared with one-third in other housing. More than a third of those in social housing lived on weekly incomes of less than £100. The poorest homes were twice as likely to be burgled as households on average, a ratio that also applied to lone-parent households. There had been no improvement for the past three years in the proportion of low-income households without a bank or building society account. While 9 per cent of all households did not have an account holder, 27 per cent of both lone parent and Pakistani/Bangladeshi households had none.

The report emphasised that it was too early to assess the impact of important policy changes designed to tackle poverty that had come into effect in the past eleven months, such as the national minimum wage, the Working Families Tax Credit, increases in Child Benefit and the Minimum Income Guarantee for pensioners. The researchers concluded that although some indicators had improved, there was no general pattern of improvement and inequalities in health and education, in particular, had possibly widened.

- *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 1999*, by Catherine Howarth, Peter Kenway, Guy Palmer and Romina Miorelli. Published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 85935 053 4, available at £16.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Laythorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel 01904 43 0033, fax 01904 430868, e-mail orders@yps.ymn.co.uk.



The lower earnings limit in practice

A REPORT by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), *The Lower Earnings Limit in Practice: Part-time Employment in Hotels and Catering* provides the first detailed examination of how the National

Insurance lower earnings limit (LEL) operates in practice. People earning less than the LEL – currently £66 per week – are not required to make National Insurance contributions (NICs) and are

thus not eligible for a range of benefits.

In 1998, the EOC commissioned the Institute for Employment Research (IER) to examine how the LEL operated in practice.

(continued overleaf)

(continued from previous page)

The LEL was introduced at a time when a married woman was expected to rely on her husband's earnings and on the benefit entitlements deriving from his NI contributions, and although changes have been made to the NI system they have not kept pace with changes in the household division of labour and the structure of the workforce, especially in part-time working. Furthermore, the fact that fewer women than in the past wish to depend on the support of a male partner means that women now have a greater need of financial independence in both the short term and the long term.

The IER made a study of 36 establishments in the hotel and catering industry. Earlier IER research (*Low pay and the National Insurance System: A Statistical Picture*, EOC Research Discussion Series, 1998) had indicated that this industry had the highest proportion of employees who earn below the LEL, and is a growing sector of employment making widespread use of part-time, temporary and casual staff.

The study involved interviews with both employers and employees with a view to examining current practice and the underlying issues from both perspectives. The research had six key aims: with reference to employers, to acquire detailed information about the policies and practices of particular employers who employ low-paid workers and to investigate employers' attitudes towards the current NI system, the Government's ongoing review of the social security system and the introduction of the national minimum wage; with reference to employees, to investigate why particular employees work for wages around or below the LEL and to investigate the short-term and long-term consequences of such employment for these individuals and their families; and, overall, to assess the extent to which the low pay in hotels and catering is determined by supply or demand-side preferences and the extent to which employees and employers collude in setting wages/hours with the objective of avoiding NI contributions.

In addition to the interviews, the researchers carried out: a review of relevant research on the hotels and catering industry; an examination of the implications for the sector of recent government policy changes; a secondary statistical analysis of employment, and a systematic review of research on pay, in the hotel and catering industry; interviews with employment

agencies supplying catering staff; and interviews with national and local stakeholders, particularly employers' associations, trade unions, local Jobcentre staff and others concerned with low-paid employment.

The research was carried out in five locations that roughly approximated to travel-to-work areas. These were: the Edinburgh/Lothian region of Scotland; Tyneside; Torquay and the 'English Riviera'; south west Wales, including Swansea and nearby coastal resorts; and the outer west London area, including Heathrow and Hounslow.

Among the key findings from the research were that ten occupation groups accounted for around 85 per cent of employment in hotels and catering, and in half of these groups over 50 per cent of employees were earning below the LEL. In the majority of the case study interviews, the researchers found that awareness of current NIC and tax thresholds was not high. However, in some cases, there was evidence that employers had taken account of the NIC threshold as a means of keeping labour costs down. There was also evidence that employees, in seeking to maximise take-home pay, sometimes request jobs with short working hours in order to keep their wages below the LEL.

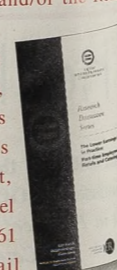
The key findings from the employer perspective included that: employment patterns and practices vary across sub-sectors of the industry; and most employers in hotels, and those using agency staff, preferred to employ staff on full-time or relatively long part-time hours, whereas staff in restaurants, public houses and contract catering companies tended to employ staff for shorter hours. Employees in these sub-sectors were consequently more likely to have weekly earnings below the LEL. Key findings from the employees' perspective included that: combining work with family commitments was a key motivation behind part-time employment for the majority of women surveyed; Family Credit, Income Support and other benefits play a key role in the lives of some women working short part-time hours; employees were found to adjust their hours in order to avoid having to make NICs or tax payments; and considerable concern was expressed by respondents about potential hardship after retirement.

The research showed that employers, in seeking to keep costs down, and employees, in seeking to maximise incomes, are

pursuing short-term interests at the expense of employees' long-term benefit entitlements, since these are affected by current NI contributions. Employees in the study had a poor level of knowledge of the NI system, particularly the link between contributions and benefit entitlement. The case studies showed that many low-paid employees in the hotel and catering sector experience a considerable degree of fluctuation in weekly pay. The consequence of these fluctuations is that sometimes employees' earnings are above the LEL and they pay NICs, and sometimes they are below, resulting in lost contributions, since pension entitlement in the current system is based on qualifying years rather than contributions. Another important conclusion was that there is likely to be an increase in dual job-holding and reliance on the state social welfare system to complement low wages as it becomes increasingly difficult for some workers to obtain adequately remunerative full-time employment.

The EOC recommended that immediate action be taken to improve the understanding of low-paid workers of the link between NI contributions and benefit entitlement. Thresholds for entry to the system should be set so as to include the vast majority of part-time and low-paid workers. EOC suggested that entitlement to benefits that cover specified risks, such as unemployment, sickness, incapacity and retirement, should not be withheld from employees on the basis of their low level of earnings. EOC was particularly concerned that low-paid women were not building up pension rights and recommended that reform be considered in conjunction with proposed changes to pensions.

- *The Lower Earnings Limit in Practice: Part-time Employment in Hotels and Catering* Kate Purcell, Abigail McKnight and Claire Simm, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick. An EOC Research Discussion Series publication. ISBN 1 87103 99 6. The full report and/or the Research Findings are available, free of charge, from: Customer Contact Point, Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester, M3 3HN, tel 0161 833 9244, fax 0161 835 1657, e-mail info@eoc.org.uk.



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

Working Britain

THE STATE of Working Britain, edited by Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth, aims to provide an overview and analysis of the British labour market over the past thirty years and to give an insight into possible future developments. The book is divided into three parts. The first deals with the lack of jobs. The second looks at the characteristics of jobs, such as hours, tenure and youth or sex composition. The final section looks at various aspects of earnings. Each chapter is written by an expert in the field, and covers not only the present, but also recent historical trends and concludes with recommendations about the issues covered, which include such topics as unemployment, the rise of the workers' household, the relevance of training, wage inequality and low pay.

The book is firmly based on statistics, using a great deal of data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), but also drawing on data from the New Earnings Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey, the General Household Survey and the British Household Panel Survey. The data are presented in numerous tables and charts. One of the aims of the editors is to encourage practitioners and policy makers to make better use of the data currently available on the labour market, of which there is more than "ever before". Some of the issues covered have appeared in the Employment Policy Institute's *Employment Audit*.

One of the most striking developments in the labour market since the 1970s is that, although the number of jobs relative to the population has changed little, "the distribution of work has polarised with simultaneous rises in the number of households that have everyone in work and in the number of households where no-one has access to earned income". Currently around one in five households have no-one in work and if there are children present in these households they have a 90 per cent chance of living in poverty. One in five children in Britain are now growing up in workless households, more than in any other OECD nation. Using data derived from the LFS and the Institute of Fiscal Studies' Tax and Benefit Model (TAXBEN), the chapter 'The rise of the workless household' suggests that one of the main reasons for this lies in

disincentives to work provided by the tax and benefit system. These disincentives increase as the size of the household decreases and as the number of occupants out of work increases. At the same time, wage inequality has risen faster in Britain than in most other developed nations to reach its highest levels this century. Employers are still prepared to pay higher wages to more educated workers, even though there are more of them in employment, because with continued technological change and changing skill requirements demand has continued to shift in favour of the more skilled.

Another chapter explores the causes of older men leaving the job market in increasing numbers. The author, using data from *Labour Market Trends*, shows that the labour force participation rate of men aged 60-64 has fallen from around 80 per cent to under 50 per cent during the past two decades, while for men aged 55-59, the rate has fallen from over 90 per cent to 75 per cent. This has resulted in a huge pool of inactive people (some 2.5 million over 50-year-olds below state pensionable age) and the author suggests that, as a target for active government policy, this dwarfs any other.

Two chapters deal with wage mobility and low pay respectively. Rather than being able to move up the pay ladder there is a growing danger that low-paid workers are more likely to move into unemployment. Evidence suggests that the number of low-paid jobs is increasing and that an ever-reducing proportion of workers in them is able to progress into higher-paid work. Instead, low-paid work leads to a cycle of unemployment and even lower wages on return to employment. The authors refer to this as a 'low pay - no pay' cycle. The cost of job loss is also examined, with the authors showing that, on average, 1.8 million workers per year suffer involuntary job loss in Britain. For these people, pay on re-entering work is likely to drop 9 per cent and will be 14 per cent less on average than if they had remained in continuous work.

The chapter on poverty shows that the relationship between poverty and employment, national wealth and demographic factors such as the marriage rate is a complex one. For example, from 1979 to 1984 the unemployment rate grew steadily from around 4 per cent to nearly 11 per cent yet there was virtually no increase in poverty. As long as poverty is defined in relative terms - usually the number of people whose income is less than half

average income - it is more closely linked with the rise in the dispersion of earnings, such as happened in the late 1980s. In a very interesting analysis using a wide range of sources including longitudinal data, the authors demonstrate that the main determinants of individual poverty are factors such as the formation and dissolution of households, decisions that individuals take within these households in response to changing circumstances, such as a member of the household losing a job, and the interaction of the benefit system and earned income.

In the chapter on unemployment, the author explains in very clear terms just why unemployment is the most discussed and important economic indicator of the past fifty years. When unemployment rises, inflation falls, interest rates drop and the trade balance improves. Conversely as unemployment reduces, inflation and interest rates both rise and the trade deficit tends to worsen. However, if unemployment rises to a high enough level, eventually everyone is adversely affected and there is no doubt that it is one of the greatest causes of individual unhappiness. The author discusses whether there is a certain level of 'equilibrium' unemployment that could be sustained, such that large swings in the economy caused by alternate expansionary and contractionary macroeconomic policy could be avoided. He suggests that the equilibrium rate changes significantly from one decade to another and discusses why this is so. He also explains that monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policy can only affect the way actual unemployment fluctuates around the equilibrium rate and "cannot generally influence the equilibrium rate itself". He then goes on to suggest what can be done about high rates of unemployment over the long term. He concludes by remarking that a reduction of the equilibrium unemployment rate to 5 per cent would be "a very significant achievement".

Further chapters deal with regional differences; working times; job tenure; education and training; and women in the labour market.

- *The State of Working Britain*, edited by Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth. Manchester University Press. £45 (hardback) ISBN 0 7190 5646 2, £14.99 (paperback) ISBN 0 7190 5647 0. Available from Manchester University Press, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9NR.






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Research programme quarterly update

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

DfEE

Projects started since 1 October

155/99	Raising standards in literacy for pupils with special educational needs	154/99	Longitudinal study of young people with special educational needs
163/99	Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act: stage 2	110/00	Effective education and training for disadvantaged 16 to 18-year-olds
183/99	Participation in higher education by students from lower socio-economic groups	246/99	Evaluation of the further education standards fund
140/99	Learning and training at work 1999	247/99	Research on returns to education and training
249/99	The role of the Careers Service in the learning gateway	255/99	Feasibility study for a longitudinal survey of 13 to 19-year-olds
258/99	Review of loans provided by financial institutions for training and education	261/99	Early evaluation of the union learning fund
149/99	Family-friendly working	102/00	National child development survey 1999 sweep
199/99	Youth cohort study: cohort 9, 18-year-olds sweep	279/99	Construction sector skills dialogue
198/99	Youth cohort study: cohort 10, sweep 1	267/99	Understanding non-completion of Modern Apprenticeship
169/99	Survey of provision for gifted and talented children in England, and of research and inspection evidence about the effectiveness of that provision	162/99	Disability: attitudes and experiences

Projects completed since 1 October

207/99	The extent, causes and implications of skill deficiencies	125/99	Further analysis of the relationship between training and business performance using the ESRC dataset
184/99	Linking educational resourcing with enhanced educational outcomes	109/00	Assessing/measuring the Skills Development Fund
110/99	Evaluation of the impact of the training standards council	234/98	Initial review of early years development and childcare partnerships

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 31 December

ESR 28	Employers as customers Contact: Tricia White, tel. 0114 2596253	ESR 32	A review of thirty New Deal Partnerships: part of case study evaluation of New Deal for the long-term unemployed Contact: Sophie Jones, tel. 0114 259 6852
ESR 29	New Deal for Young People: Pathfinder Follow-Through Contact: Clare Morley, tel. 0114 259 5729	ESR 33	The New Deal for Young People: First Year Analysis of Implications for the Macroeconomy Contact Chris Anderson, tel. 0114 259 4010
ESR 30	New Deal for young unemployed people: national case studies of delivery and impact Contact: Sophie Jones, tel. 0114 259 6852	ESR 34	The New Deal for Young People: Early Findings from the Pathfinder Areas Contact Chris Anderson, tel. 0114 259 4010
ESR 31	Case study evaluation of New Deal for the long-term unemployed Contact: Sophie Jones, tel. 0114 259 6852		

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Completed projects

Evaluation of initial impact of the Working Time Regulations

Ongoing projects

Third periodic survey of industrial tribunal applications
Earnings mobility and dispersion
Growth in industrial tribunal applications

Costs and benefits of European works councils
Survey on part-time and fixed-term contract work
Survey of recruitment agencies

Future projects

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

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

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

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Prepared by the Government
Statistical Service



Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for February 2000

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| 3 Sickness absence (LFS) | 6 Women's attitudes to combining paid work and family life (Cabinet Office Women's Unit) |

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

1 Labour Force Survey regrossing project

ONS is currently undertaking a project to improve the quality of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data by regrossing LFS estimates using the most up-to-date population estimates. The regrossed data will be released in April 2000, with data for winter 1999/2000 onwards grossed using these new population figures. Analyses using regrossed LFS data will first appear in the Labour Market Spotlight in May 2000.

Currently, all LFS data for autumn 1993 onwards are based on population *projections* rather than *estimates*. The 1992-based projections have become progressively out of step with the latest estimates and have been superseded by 1996-based projections. By regrossing the LFS data to the most

up-to-date estimates, the quality will be improved, but there will be significant differences in the absolute numbers between the old and the new series.

These new LFS estimates will be calculated for all periods back to autumn 1993. Population estimates for periods before 1993 have not been revised since the current LFS control totals were established, so no regrossing prior to this is required.

For more details on the regrossing project and ONS proposals for dealing with future revisions of population estimates, please see the article in this issue 'Improvements to LFS estimates: weighting and seasonal adjustment' on pp83-90.

2 Economic activity of young people

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

- 1 Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.3 million (54 per cent) were in full-time education.
- 2 Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (57 per cent compared with 51 per cent).
- 3 For those in FTE, 51 per cent were economically active, of whom 16 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 4 Around 87 per cent of young people not in FTE were economically active, of whom 17 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 5 About 37 per cent of economically inactive women not in FTE aged 16-19, wanted a job compared with half of men.

Part-time jobs held by students tend to be in different occupations from full-time jobs held by non-students. **Figure 1** shows the percentage of 16-19 year olds employed in various occupations by whether they were in FTE or not.

- 6 Nearly 90 per cent of those in FTE worked in either personal and protective occupations, sales occupations or other occupations, whereas those not in FTE were more evenly spread over all the occupations.
- 7 Very few people aged 16-19 (either in FTE or not) were in the managers and administrators or professional occupation groups.
- 8 Those in FTE were over three times as likely to work in sales occupations as those not in FTE.
- 9 Over two-thirds of those in FTE in personal and protective occupations were waiters or bar staff.

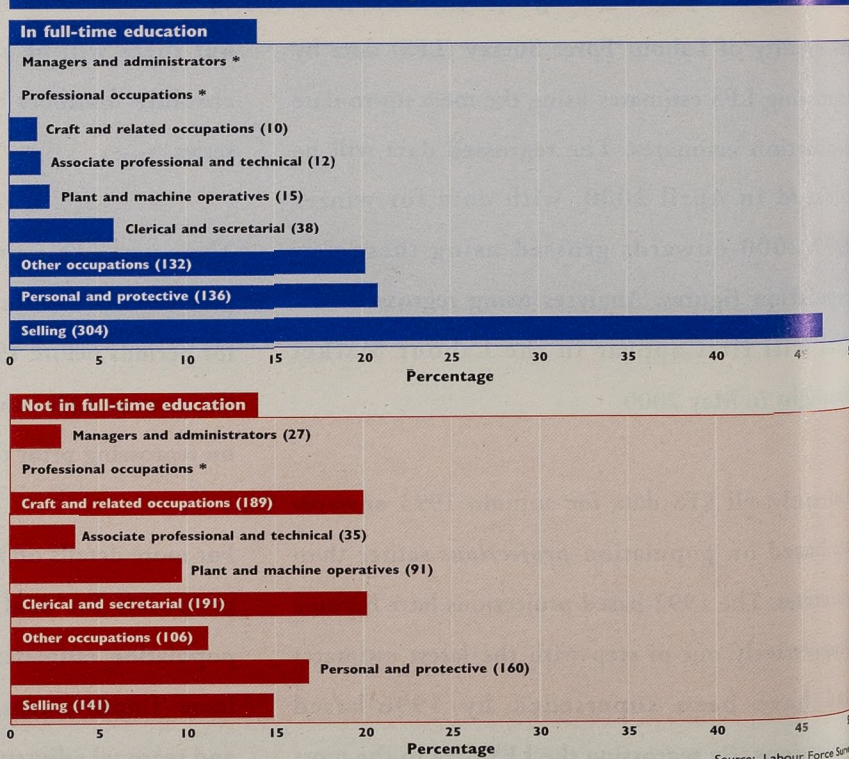
Table 1 Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Academic age (in years)						Thousands	
	All persons				All	Men		Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19		16-19
In employment								
All	315	426	432	452	1,625	841	784	
Not in FTE	102	204	314	342	962	541	421	
In FTE	213	222	118	110	663	299	364	
ILO unemployed								
All	93	80	78	71	322	181	141	
Not in FTE	41	46	53	51	191	119	72	
In FTE	52	34	25	20	131	62	69	
Economically inactive								
All	309	215	202	220	946	457	489	
Not in FTE	37	27	44	61	169	59	111	
Wants a job	16	11	19	25	70	29	41	
Does not want a job	21	16	25	36	99	29	70	
In FTE	272	188	158	159	777	399	379	
Wants a job	76	42	35	40	193	102	92	
Does not want a job	196	146	122	119	584	297	287	
Total								
All	718	721	711	743	2,894	1,479	1,415	
Not in FTE	180	277	411	454	1,322	719	603	
In FTE	538	445	300	289	1,572	760	812	
Economic activity rate (%)								
All	56.9	70.2	71.6	70.4	67.3	69.1	65.4	
Not in FTE	79.3	90.3	89.3	86.6	87.2	91.9	81.7	
In FTE	49.4	57.6	47.4	45.0	50.5	47.6	53.3	
ILO unemployment rate (%)								
All	22.8	15.8	15.3	13.6	16.6	17.7	15.3	
Not in FTE	28.8	18.3	14.5	13.1	16.6	18.1	14.6	
In FTE	19.7	13.5	17.3	15.2	16.5	17.1	16.0	

a Age on previous 31 August.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 People aged 16-19^a in employment by occupation^b and whether in full-time education or not, United Kingdom; autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Age on previous 31 August.

b Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

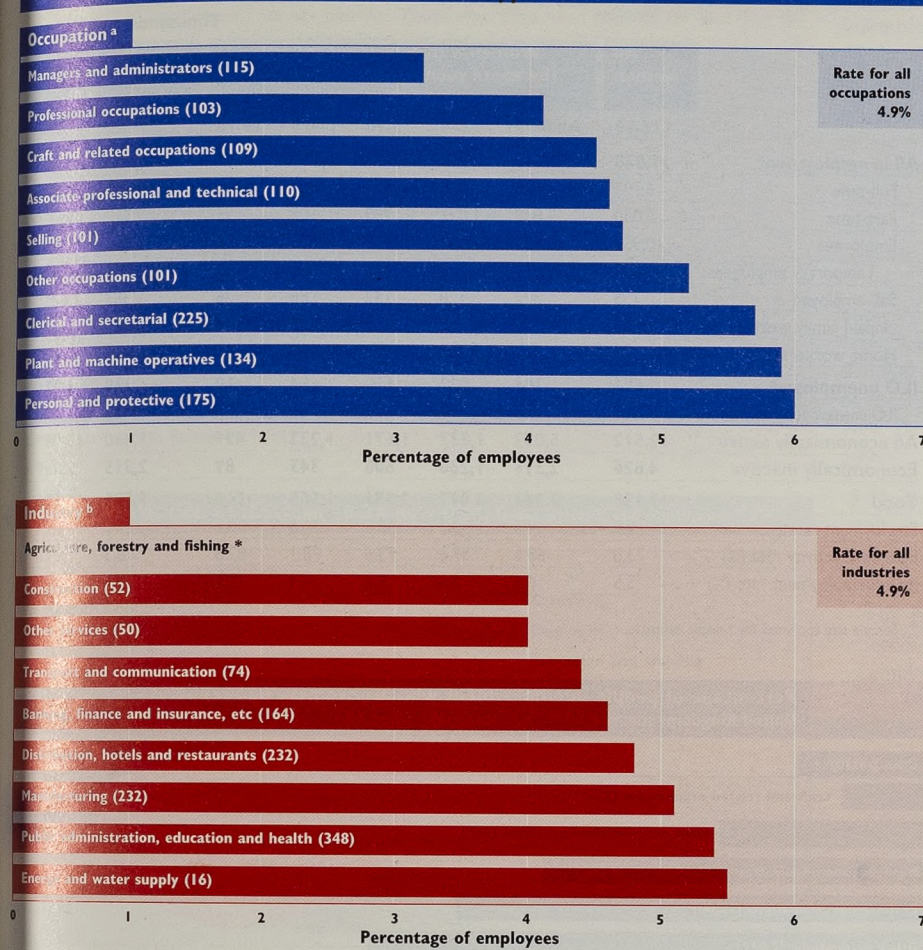
() The figure shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) in each occupation.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Sickness absence

Figure 2 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

b Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	1,173	535	637
Percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
1 day	28	30	27
2 days	14	14	15
3 days	9	9	9
4 days	5	4	5
5 days	4	4	5
All week ^b	39	38	40
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	22,967	12,221	10,746
All employees ^c (thousands)	24,144	12,760	11,384

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes days where the respondent would not normally work. Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.

b Respondents who reported six or seven days unable to work due to sickness or injury.

c Includes a small number of people who did not state whether they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. **Figure 2** shows the percentages for employees in different occupational and industry groups in autumn 1999.

- 1 The rate of sickness absence for all employees was 4.9 per cent.
- 2 There was a large variation in sickness rates between occupations, from managers and administrators at just over 3 per cent, to plant and machine operatives and personal and protective occupations at around 6 per cent.

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

- 3 Just over 1 million employees had at least one day in the reference week off due to sickness or injury.
- 4 In autumn 1999, 5.6 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (637,000) compared with 4.2 per cent of men (535,000).
- 5 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 28 per cent were away for just one day.
- 6 Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 39 per cent were unable to work for six or seven days.

4 Women in the labour market

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

- There were 11.8 million women of working age in employment in autumn 1999.
- The employment rate for working-age women was 69 per cent, compared with 79 per cent for working-age men.
- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (8 per cent).

Figure 3 displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

- More than 60 per cent of the people who worked in the clerical and secretarial, personal and protective, and selling occupations were women.
- There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, transport and communication, energy and water supply and the manufacturing industries, where less than one third of all those in employment were women, and most of the service industries where more than half were women.

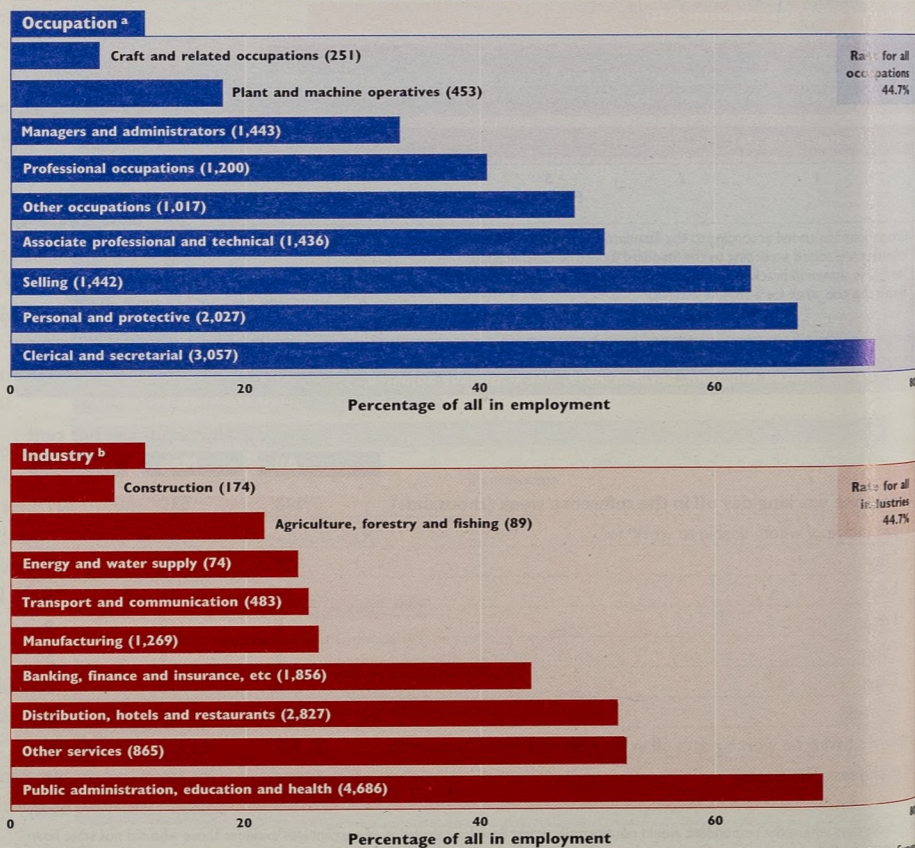
Table 3 Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; autumn 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent						All Men	
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)						No dependent children
	16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18	16-64	
All in employment	11,828	4,746	1,606	1,561	1,169	411	7,083	4,966
Full-time	6,795	1,926	578	571	561	216	4,869	3,796
Part-time	5,030	2,819	1,027	989	607	195	2,212	1,167
Employees	10,957	4,334	1,459	1,418	1,075	383	6,623	4,261
Temporary employees	829	314	93	118	81	22	515	795
Self-employed	755	372	128	132	86	26	383	2,221
Unpaid family workers	58	29	13	*	*	*	29	22
Home workers	373	215	84	72	46	13	158	174
ILO unemployed	684	306	132	110	54	10	378	1,021
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	129	63	17	32	11	*	67	361
All economically active	12,512	5,052	1,737	1,671	1,223	421	7,460	5,987
Economically inactive	4,626	2,311	1,280	600	343	89	2,315	2,869
Total	17,138	7,363	3,017	2,271	1,565	510	9,775	8,856
Employment rate (%)	69.0	64.5	53.2	68.7	74.6	80.6	72.5	79.4
Economic activity rate (%)	73.0	68.6	57.6	73.6	78.1	82.6	76.3	84.8
ILO unemployment rate (%)	5.5	6.1	7.6	6.6	4.4	2.4	5.1	6.4

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted



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

Source: Labour Force Survey

5 New Deal for young people

Explanation of New Deal for young people

Participation in New Deal is mandatory for 18 to 24-year-olds who have claimed Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) continuously for six months. Those who have been claiming for less than six months who are at risk of finding it particularly difficult to find work can also join. First there is a Gateway period (lasting up to four months) which includes intensive careers advice and guidance, help with jobsearch skills, skills and needs assessment, and confidence-building provision. The aim of the Gateway is to find unsubsidised jobs for as many as possible. Those who do not find a job will then move onto one of four options. Options become available to clients throughout the Gateway. The options available to 18 to 24-year-olds are:

- subsidised employment;
- work experience with a voluntary organisation with training;
- work experience on an environment task force with training; or
- full-time education (primarily aimed at young people without NVQ level 2 or equivalent qualifications).

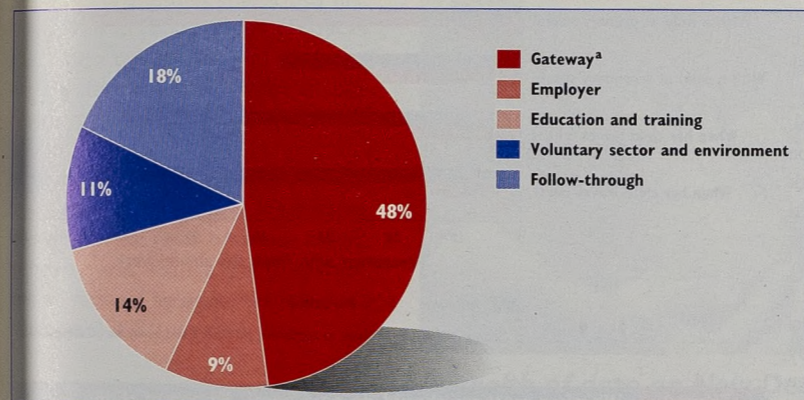
For those who reach the end of their option without keeping or finding work, there will be a follow-through period of support, guidance and further training if needed.

For more information please see 'New Deal for the young unemployed: monitoring and evaluation', pp549-53, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1998, and *Labour Market Trends* monthly labour market data Tables F.11-F.19.

The Department for Education and Employment's Statistical First Release on New Deal for young people and long-term unemployed people aged 25 or more is a regular monthly release giving information on the numbers participating in both New Deals, on their personal characteristics such as sex, ethnic origin and disability, and the route that they follow through the New Deal process (see red box). The piece below concentrates only on New Deal for young people (those aged 18-24).

Some 363,100 young people had started on New Deal by the end of September 1999, and 226,900 had left. Figure 4 shows the position of the 136,200 participants currently in the New Deal process at the end of September 1999.

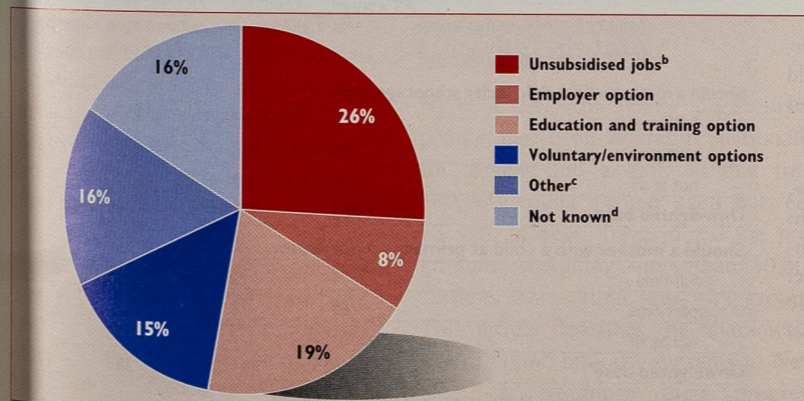
Figure 4 Position of those on 18-24 New Deal; Great Britain; end-September 1999



Source: DfEE Statistical First Release

a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.

Figure 5 Immediate destinations of leavers from the Gateway;^a Great Britain; end-September 1999



Source: DfEE Statistical First Release

a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
 b Includes those who are recorded by Employment Service 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.
 c Includes, for example, transfer to a training programme or gone abroad. Also includes young people who on leaving New Deal from the Gateway continue to claim JSA.
 d Where there is no leaving code recorded, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.

Figure 5 shows the immediate destinations of the 297,600 young people who have left the Gateway by the end of September 1999.

- Around 172,000 (58 per cent) left New Deal altogether from the Gateway, and 125,600 (42 per cent) left the Gateway to take up an option.
- Of those who left to join an option, 57,400 (19 per cent overall) went into education and training.
- Over 101,000 young people left the Gateway for employment (34 per cent of all leavers from the Gateway). Three-quarters of these (77,100) left for unsubsidised jobs and the remaining 24,400 went into subsidised jobs.
- A further 46,800 (16 per cent overall) went into other known destinations, of whom half transferred to other benefits.

6 Women's attitudes to combining paid work and family life

Women's attitudes to combining paid work and family life, published by the Cabinet Office Women's Unit, is a unique study which includes the views of all groups of women: mothers with children under 16, mothers with older children and women who were not mothers (see red box). These are of interest to policy-makers, influencers and employees alike.

In the analyses below women were presented with a specific scenario (see red box) and asked whether mothers should do paid work under these conditions.

Figure 6 shows women's attitudes to whether women should work full-time, part-time or not at all depending on the age of their youngest child.

- 1 The majority of women think that a woman should have a full-time job before she has children (75 per cent), after they leave school (62 per cent) and after they leave home (67 per cent).
- 2 Many women (59 per cent) felt that the mother should not be doing paid work while her child is under school age. Considerably more thought it was more acceptable to work part-time (30 per cent) than full-time (2 per cent).
- 3 Once her youngest child reaches primary school, most women thought that the mother should be doing some paid work, preferably part-time work (69 per cent). Once her youngest child started secondary school, a larger proportion felt that she should have a full-time job (37 per cent).

Table 4 shows women's views on whether mothers should work at various stages of a child's life by whether the woman had children, and if so the age of their youngest child.

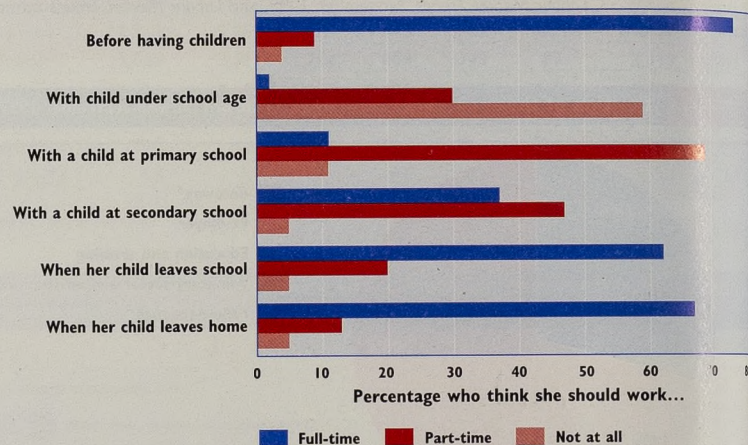
- 1 Mothers of children aged 16 or over were far more likely (71 per cent) to think that the mother should stay at home with a child under school age than mothers of children under 16 (51 per cent) and non-mothers (47 per cent).
- 2 When a child reaches primary school non-mothers were more likely to think women should work full-time (19 per cent) than mothers of under-16s (11 per cent) and mothers of children aged 16 or over (7 per cent).
- 3 Once the child has reached secondary school age, an increased proportion in all groups thought that mothers should work full-time. Non-mothers had the highest proportion, at 44 per cent, followed by mothers with under-16s at 40 per cent and mothers of 16 and overs at 32 per cent.

The percentage of women who thought that mothers should not work at all had decreased considerably between when the child was under school age and when it was at primary school, and fell still further by the time the child was of secondary school age.

The study *Women's attitudes to combining paid work and family life* was conducted on behalf of the Women's Unit by Social and Community Planning Research in spring 1998 and involved 962 interviews of a representative sample of women across Britain. The study sought women's views on childcare and employment and looked to uncover their attitudes towards women's roles as mothers and workers in the labour market.

In the analyses given, women were presented with a scenario of a married couple whose family could survive financially on the husband's earnings alone. They were asked whether in their view the wife should work, and if so whether they should work full-time or part-time.

Figure 6 Whether women should work full-time, part-time or not work at all; Great Britain; spring 1998



Source: 'Women's attitude to combining paid work and family life' (Cabinet Office)

Table 4 Whether mothers should do paid work, by age of child; Great Britain; spring 1998

	Respondent types			Not mothers
	All women	Youngest child aged under 16	Mothers with children aged 16 or over	
Should a mother with a child under school age work...				
...full-time	2	2	2	3
...part-time	30	36	20	38
...not at all	59	51	71	47
Unweighted base	962	491	299	172
Should a mother with a child at primary school work...				
...full-time	11	11	7	19
...part-time	69	72	72	60
...not at all	11	7	15	9
Unweighted base	962	491	299	172
Should a mother with a child at secondary school work...				
...full-time	37	40	32	44
...part-time	47	47	52	39
...not at all	5	2	7	5
Unweighted base	962	491	299	172

Source: 'Women's attitudes to combining paid work and family life' (Cabinet Office)

New Deal and ethnic minority participants

By Anthony Moody, Research and Development Division, Employment Service

Key points

- A wealth of data on New Deal participants from ethnic minorities has enabled better monitoring of ethnic minority performance than for any other programme.
- In all, 15 per cent of New Deal for young people participants are from ethnic minority groups.
- Ethnic minority participants are more likely to leave New Deal before taking an option. Of those taking options, ethnic minorities are more likely to take full-time education and training, and less likely to enter subsidised employment or the environment task force.
- Ethnic minority participants are less likely to leave New Deal for a known job; the ratio between ethnic minority and White participants' known rates of going into a job ('job outcomes') is 81 per cent.

- Much of this difference is the result of less complete destination data for ethnic minority leavers and from variation in performance between delivery areas. It is estimated that in reality ethnic minority participants achieve 97 per cent of the job outcomes of White participants in their delivery areas. However, all ethnic minority groups on New Deal are better qualified than Whites and hence might be expected to be doing better than Whites.

- A great deal of work is under way to ensure greater equality of outcomes. The Employment Service submits ethnic minority participants to jobs more often than White participants and, once in work, ethnic minority participants appear less likely to return to claiming benefit.

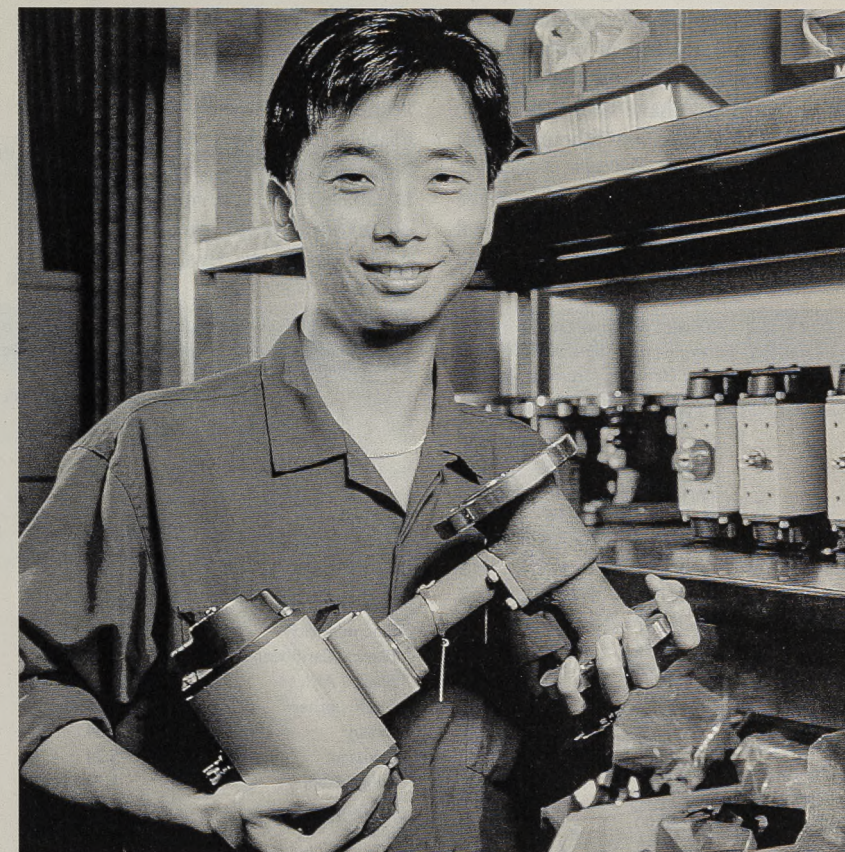


Photo: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

A wealth of data on New Deal participants from ethnic minorities has enabled the Employment Service to monitor ethnic minority performance better than for any other programme. This article summarises some of the findings so far.

Introduction

NEW DEAL for young unemployed people has been operating nationally for a year and a half. In that time 380,000 young people aged between 18 and 24 years have joined the programme, including more than 50,000 entrants from ethnic minority groups. This article describes the characteristics of ethnic minority entrants to New Deal. It examines their progress through the various stages of the programme and highlights their subsequent destinations from New Deal.

While primarily focusing on the contrast between Whites and all ethnic

minority participants, it is important to note that ethnic minority groups are not homogeneous in their experience of New Deal. Indeed, as will become apparent, there is greater variation between, for example, Black Africans and Indians than between Whites and ethnic minorities generally.

Background

New Deal is a mandatory programme for all young people unemployed and claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for more than six months. The key features of the programme are outlined in *Box 1*. A detailed description of the programme

was given in an earlier article in *Labour Market Trends*.¹ The overall objectives of New Deal are to help equip entrants to find work and keep jobs and to increase long-term employability, thereby improving their prospects of progressing in employment. An earlier article covered how the policy is expected to have wider economic effects and impact on labour market statistics.²

The data used in this article have been drawn from the New Deal Evaluation Database. This is a detailed

source of information on New Deal which tracks individual participants before their entry, through the New Deal process and after they leave. The evaluation database is used to produce the monthly New Deal GSS Statistical First Release, elements of which are summarised in the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends* (Tables F.11-F.14 and F.16-F.18). The New Deal statistics and the Evaluation Database have previously been described in a recent article.³ One of the many uses of the Evaluation Database

is that it enables far more detailed monitoring of ethnic minority performance than has been possible for the previous programme. This article uses data to the end of October 1999 throughout.

Ethnic minorities characteristics

Characteristics on entry

Ethnic origin is known for 93 per cent of the 380,000 young people who

Table 1 Entrants to New Deal for young people by ethnicity; Great Britain; January 1998-October 1999

	Thousands and per cent Starts on New Deal		
	Thousands	Share of total (per cent)	Share of knowns (per cent)
White	302.21	79.6	85.3
Ethnic minority	51.96	13.7	14.7
Black - Caribbean	10.17	2.7	2.9
Black - African	5.92	1.6	1.7
Black - other	4.66	1.2	1.3
Indian	6.65	1.8	1.9
Pakistani	11.66	3.1	3.3
Bangladeshi	3.81	1.0	1.1
Chinese	0.73	0.2	0.2
Other	8.37	2.2	2.4
Prefer not to say	17.00	4.5	-
Not known	8.32	2.2	-
Total	379.49	100.0	114.8

Source: Employment Service

Table 2 Existing level of qualifications on entry to New Deal for young people; Great Britain; January 1998-October 1999

	Thousands and per cent				
	Total	None	Below NVQ level 2	NVQ level 2 or above	Other
	Thousands (=100%)	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
White	143.78	33	22	25	20
Ethnic minority	21.93	27	22	34	17
Black - Caribbean	4.03	24	25	35	16
Black - African	2.52	29	21	31	19
Black - other	1.94	29	24	30	17
Indian	2.84	18	21	46	15
Pakistani	5.24	27	23	32	18
Bangladeshi	1.72	32	19	31	18
Chinese	0.30	21	18	43	18
Other	3.36	32	20	30	18
Prefer not to say	5.60	30	20	29	21
Total	171.75	32	22	26	20

Source: Employment Service

Box 1 New Deal for young people – key features

- Introduced nationally in April 1998, after earlier introduction in 12 'pathfinder' areas in January 1998.
- Mandatory for those aged 18-24 who have been claiming JSA continuously for at least six months.
- Early entry available for a number of special groups considered at disadvantage in the labour market.
- Delivered through 144 local partnerships in New Deal 'units of delivery'.
- A mixture of delivery arrangements, most led by the Employment Service, some by private sector organisations and some by joint venture partnerships.
- Participants first enter a Gateway period lasting up to four months, during which they receive support in their jobsearch activity and help in becoming more employable.
- Those who do not find unsubsidised work during the Gateway move on to one of four options: either a period of subsidised employment; work with a voluntary sector organisation; work with the environment task force (all three lasting six months); or a course of full-time education and training (lasting up to 12 months).
- All participants have to move on to an option. There is no 'fifth option' of simply remaining on JSA.
- Those who do not find work during or at the end of the option move on to a follow-through period during which they continue to receive support and advice.

had entered New Deal by the end of October 1999. The largest ethnic minority groups are Pakistani and Black Caribbean (Table 1).

Ethnic minority entrants have better qualifications on entry to New Deal. A higher percentage of them than White entrants have qualifications to NVQ Level 2 or more, and they are less like-

ly to have no qualifications (Table 2). Note that this table excludes those entrants whose qualifications at the time of starting New Deal are not known, and so the total number of starts does not match that shown in Table 1. Indian and Chinese origin entrants have the highest qualifications, although every ethnic minority group is

better qualified than the White entrants.

Ethnic minority entrants have on average slightly longer spells of unemployment prior to entry to New Deal: 43 per cent of the ethnic minority entrants were unemployed for more than six months against 39 per cent for White entrants. This is a start-up effect of the programme, reflecting that in the existing 'stock' of unemployed claimants when New Deal began, ethnic minority entrants were more likely to be unemployed for longer. Those joining New Deal now should no longer come from the stock, instead consisting of the flow through the six-month unemployment threshold.

Progress through New Deal

Gateway

When ethnic minorities leave Gateway, they are more likely to leave New Deal altogether, rather than progressing onto the Option stage of the programme (Table 3). Some 63 per cent leave before needing to take an option against 57 per cent for White participants. This is particularly true of Asian ethnic minority groups, where under a third of entrants take an option.

A smaller percentage of those leaving Gateway move into known unsubsidised jobs: 24 per cent against 27 per cent for Whites. Instead, ethnic minority participants are more likely to leave into other known destinations (a category including other education or training courses and leaving the area) and into unknown destinations.

Length of stay on Gateway does not appear to be a factor explaining why more ethnic minority participants leave New Deal at this stage. On average, they spend as long on the Gateway as other participants.

Participants on New Deal who refuse to comply with the obligations around benefit entitlement can face a sanction which results in the temporary loss of some or all of their benefit. Ethnic minority groups are less likely to experience a sanction on New Deal than White participants (Figure 1).

Options

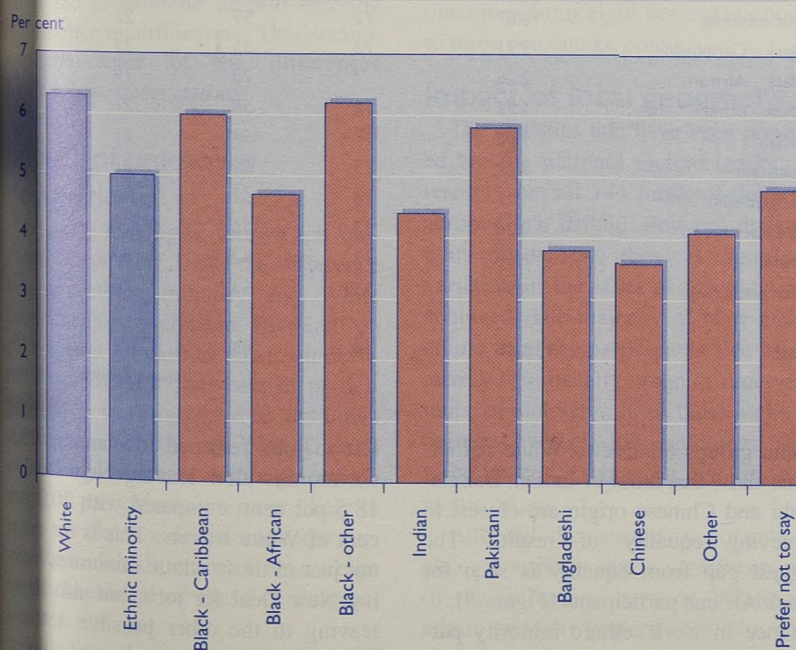
Of those who continue on New Deal and enter options, more ethnic minority

Table 3 Leavers from Gateway by immediate destination; Great Britain; January 1998-October 1999

	Total	Those leaving New Deal				Those taking up options
		Unsubsidised job	Transfer to other benefit	Other known destination	Not known	
	Thousands (=100%)	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
White	267.91	27	8	7	15	43
Ethnic minority	44.70	24	5	10	23	37
Black - Caribbean	8.51	20	5	8	23	44
Black - African	5.01	17	5	10	23	45
Black - other	3.99	21	6	8	21	43
Indian	5.86	31	4	12	25	29
Pakistani	10.16	24	7	11	26	32
Bangladeshi	3.34	29	4	12	22	33
Chinese	0.66	23	3	13	22	39
Other	7.16	23	6	11	23	37
Prefer not to say	14.20	26	7	10	22	35
Total	333.75	26	7	8	17	41

Source: Employment Service

Figure 1 Percentage of entrants to New Deal for young people sanctioned; Great Britain; January 1998-October 1999



Source: Employment Service

participants enter the full-time education and training (FTET) option than do White participants (Table 4). In contrast, all ethnic minority groups are under-represented on the subsidised employment option and environment task force (ETF). The proportions on the voluntary sector option are more similar between Whites and ethnic minorities.

The FTET option is primarily aimed at participants without NVQ Level 2 or equivalent, so it is surprising that so many ethnic minority participants enter this route given their higher level of qualifications. Almost a third (32 per cent) of ethnic minority participants already have NVQ Level 2 or more before taking the FTET option, against just over a quarter (26 per cent) of White participants. However, such a result does fit with evidence that some ethnic minority groups do have a greater propensity to participate in learning activities.⁴ For instance, young people from all ethnic minority groups are more likely to stay in full-time education after compulsory school leaving age than their White peers.^{5,6}

While entering with higher qualifications, ethnic minority participants also use FTET to study for higher levels of qualifications than Whites. In fact, they are more likely to be working towards a qualification above that which they already hold.

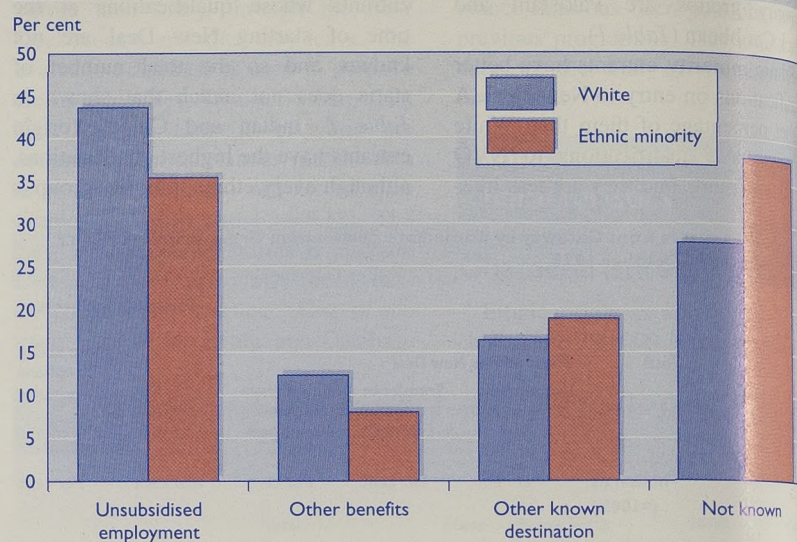
Length of stay on options is very similar for all ethnic groups.

Destinations from New Deal

Overall, the percentage of those moving into unsubsidised jobs on leaving New Deal is some eight percentage points lower for ethnic minority participants than it is for White participants (Figure 2). Some 35.4 per cent of ethnic minority leavers gain employment against 43.6 per cent for White leavers. In other words, ethnic minorities achieve 81 per cent of the job outcomes⁷ of Whites from New Deal. The number of ethnic minorities leaving into unknown destinations is ten percentage points higher and will include some additional job entries.

The ratio of job outcomes of different

Figure 2 Destination of leavers from New Deal for young people; Great Britain; January 1998-October 1999



Source: Employment Service

Table 4 Type of option entered from Gateway; Great Britain; January 1998-October 1999

	Total Thousands (=100%)	Type of option entered			
		Subsidised employment Per cent	Full-time education and training Per cent	Voluntary sector Per cent	Environment task force Per cent
White	116.49	20	43	18	
Ethnic minority	16.67	12	59	22	
Black - Caribbean	3.71	12	55	23	
Black - African	2.25	7	70	19	
Black - other	1.72	12	58	21	
Indian	1.68	17	54	21	
Pakistani	3.27	15	57	21	
Bangladeshi	1.11	14	52	31	
Chinese	0.26	12	58	24	
Other	2.68	12	62	20	
Prefer not to say	4.94	15	51	20	
Total	138.40	19	45	18	

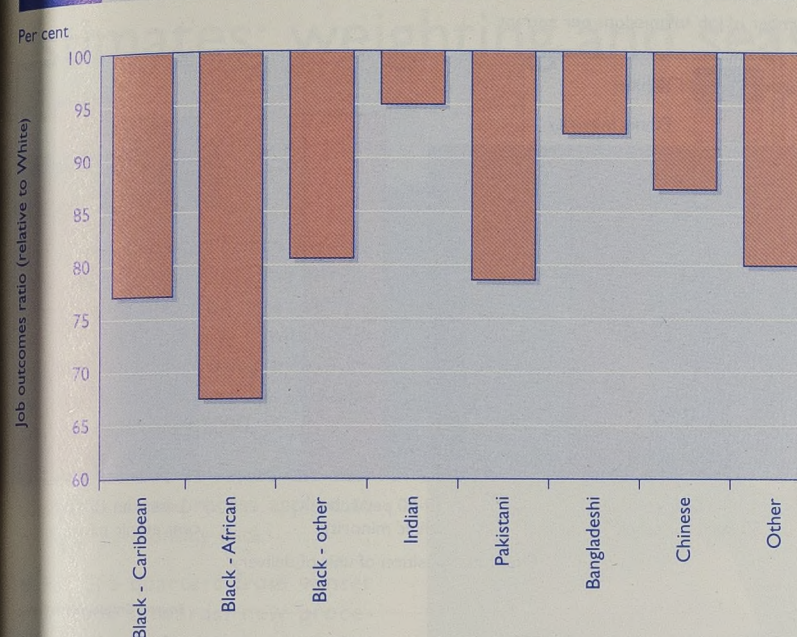
Source: Employment Service

ethnic groups relative to White participants show that those of Indian, Bangladeshi and Chinese origin are closest to achieving equality of results. The biggest gap from equality is seen for Black African participants (Figure 3).

Once in work, ethnic minority participants are, if anything, more likely to stay there. Slightly fewer of those who

left to jobs returned to claiming JSA six months after leaving New Deal. 18.5 per cent, compared with 20.2 per cent of White leavers. This is the case not just of those ethnic minorities leaving New Deal for jobs, but also those leaving to the other possible destinations. Ethnic minority leavers are less likely to return to JSA.

Figure 3 Job outcomes of ethnic minority leavers from New Deal for young people relative to White leavers; Great Britain; January 1998-October 1999



Source: Employment Service

Understanding the differences

From these figures it is clear that ethnic minority groups on New Deal have poorer immediate job outcomes from the programme despite entering with better qualifications. This section explores some of the differences behind these observations.

Impact of unknown destinations

By only looking at known job outcomes from New Deal, the difference between ethnic minority and White participants is overstated. Research on participants who left to unknown destinations showed 57 per cent of participants who were recorded as unknown destinations actually left New Deal to enter employment.⁸ Although ethnic minority participants are more likely to leave to unknown destinations, the survey showed no difference from average in the likelihood of these participants to move into jobs.

Including the respective share of those with unknown destinations who

are thought to have left into work suggests the true level of job entry is nearer 57 per cent for ethnic minority leavers and over 59 per cent for White leavers. Removing the recording effects from unknown destinations more than halves the difference in job outcomes from eight percentage points to three percentage points.

Impact of local geography

The statistics that have been presented are the national picture combining results from all 144 'units of delivery' across Great Britain. Between different units of delivery there is significant variation in the level of job outcomes achieved. The majority of New Deal's ethnic minority participants live in relatively few, usually urban or inner city, units of delivery. It is these units of delivery where job outcomes tend to be lower for everyone, regardless of ethnic origin.

Although the causality is not entirely clear, it appears that a significant part of the difference between White and ethnic minority performance nationally is not the result of ethnicity or race *per se*, but is instead a general effect of

poorer outcomes from New Deal in the areas where many ethnic minority participants live.

It is possible to disentangle the impact of these two effects using a shift-share analysis. Using appropriate weightings, this technique removes the effect of geography by calculating what the difference in outcomes would have been had the population distribution of White participants been identical to the observed distribution of ethnic minority participants (e.g. more Whites in inner city areas, fewer in rural areas). The shift-share analysis shows that almost half the national difference in job outcomes can be attributed to locality effects. While nationally ethnic minority participants achieve only 81 per cent of the jobs outcomes of White participants, compared with their peers within the same unit of delivery they achieve 90 per cent of the outcomes of White participants. The same geographic effects also explain some of the difference between the mix of options that ethnic minority participants take. Typically, in the units in which they live there is greater take-up of the FTET option and lower entrance to subsidised employment for all participants.

Taking account of the differences in the quality of recording outcomes, if one adds in the share of jobs in the unknown destinations, ethnic minority participants are actually achieving on average 97 per cent of the job outcomes of the White participants in their units. Thus these two factors alone – differences in levels of unknown destinations and locality effects – account for more than three-quarters of the 'gap' seen nationally. It is plausible that there are other factors for which this analysis has not been able to correct which might account for some or all of the remaining difference. However, if higher levels of qualifications are an indicator of better employability one might expect that ethnic minority participants should actually do better than Whites. Ethnic minority performance is an area that continues to receive a great deal of investigation within the Employment Service (ES) and the Department for Education and Employment.

The response of the Employment Service

Job submissions

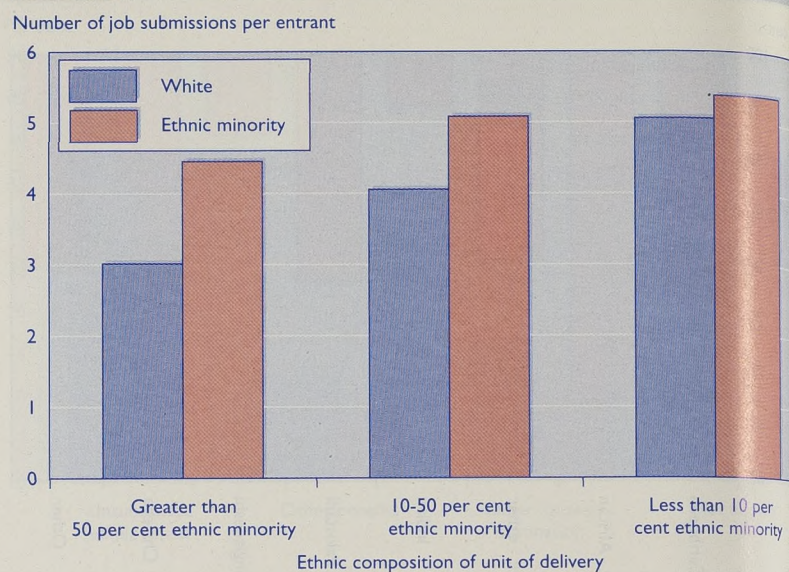
An important area to investigate is what contribution ES itself may be making to the difference in ethnic minority performance. Are job outcomes lower because ethnic minority participants are not getting submitted to jobs as often? This appears not to be the case. Overall, ethnic minority participants are submitted to as many jobs while they are on New Deal as are White participants. However, the national picture again hides important variations between the units of delivery. Within the same locality, ethnic minority participants actually get submitted to more jobs than their White counterparts (Figure 4). This effect is not apparent nationally because those units of delivery with high ethnic minority populations tend to have lower submission rates than other units of delivery.

Given ethnic minority participants have higher submission rates and lower job outcomes, it is clear that ethnic minority participants take more attempts to secure employment. Quite why this is the case remains somewhat unclear. It might be argued that ES is submitting ethnic minority participants to less attractive jobs, although the better retention rates observed once in employment might suggest otherwise. Other factors might be differences in occupational preference, differences in mobility and discrimination in the wider labour market.

The improvement strategy

This article has shown that much of the difference by ethnic group in job entry rates from New Deal is not

Figure 4 Number of job submissions made while on Gateway; Great Britain; January 1998-October 1999



Source: Employment Service

directly related to ethnicity. This is not to disregard the importance of other factors discussed. Previous government programmes for the unemployed have often observed higher unknown destination rates for ethnic minority participants, although a full understanding of this effect awaits further research.

Ethnic minority participants are disproportionately affected by the lower job entry rates in many inner city units of delivery. Such poor performance is clearly unacceptable, and a detailed improvement strategy includes performance targets, publicly available unit of delivery performance data⁹ and tools to help units of delivery identify, better achieve and monitor performance.

New Deal also includes a comprehensive strategy to engage ethnic minority jobseekers and businesses.¹⁰ At all levels in the delivery of the programme, there is a thorough action plan supporting this strategy which is

regularly reviewed with leading ethnic minority representatives. Every unit of delivery has been set the target of achieving parity of outcome. This article has highlighted some of the differences in ethnic minority participants' activities on New Deal. It is hoped that the action plans now in place will further promote equality of opportunity and outcome.

Further information

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Notes

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3. 'New Deal statistics and the New Deal Evaluation Database', by Michael Daly and Russ Bentley, pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
4. The Learning Imperative, NIACE 1993.
5. Youth Cohort Survey 9, Sweep 1 1998.
6. Careers Activity Survey, Careers Service 1998.
7. A 'job outcome' means someone who moves on to an unsubsidised job on leaving New Deal and does not make a fresh JSA claim within 13 weeks.
8. *New Deal for Young People: Survey of Leavers with Unknown Destinations*, ESR 21, Employment Service, 1999.
9. Available on the DfEE website (www.dfes.gov.uk/NDimprove).
10. The action plan 'New Deal: Engaging Ethnic Minority Jobseekers and Businesses' is available from the Employment Service.

Improvements to Labour Force Survey estimates: weighting and seasonal adjustment

By Mehdi Hussain, Socio-economic Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) quarterly and rolling three-month averages for the period autumn 1993 and autumn 1999 inclusive, weighted using more up-to-date population totals, will be available from April 2000.
- ONS has also reviewed the seasonal adjustment process applied to rolling three-monthly data.
- For LFS quarters from winter 1999/2000 onwards, new procedures will use the latest population projections and estimates as soon as they become available.
- After 2001 Census results are available (expected to be in spring 2003), ONS expects to carry out another reweighting of LFS data back to spring 1992.

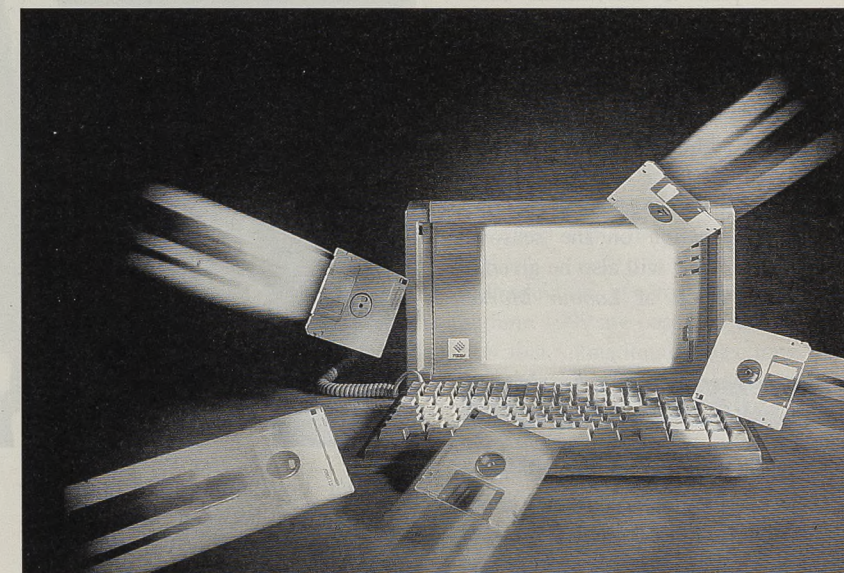


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ONS plans to release revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) data based on more up-to-date population estimates from April 2000, and has also reviewed the seasonal adjustment process used for the LFS. This article describes the underlying methodology and proposals for dealing with future population estimate revisions.

Introduction

THE LABOUR Force Survey (LFS) collects information on a sample of the population. To convert this information to give estimates for the population the data must be weighted or 'grossed'. This is achieved by calculating *weighting factors* (often referred to simply as *weights*) that can be applied to each sampled individual in such a way that the weighted-up results match the population in terms of the age distribution, sex and region of residence. The population figures that are

The LFS seasonal quarters are defined as follows:

- spring – March-May;
- summer – June-August;
- autumn – September-November; and
- winter – December-February.

used in the weighting process are referred to as *grossing control totals*.

An article in the November 1998¹ edition of *Labour Market Trends*, as well as a notice in the August 1999 edition of the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement* brought attention to the fact that in April 2000, ONS plans to release revised (reweighted or 'regressed') LFS estimates for the period between autumn 1993 and autumn 1999 inclusive, which are based on more up-to-date population totals than the current estimates.

This article describes the methodology underlying ONS' derivation of new LFS grossing control totals, and outlines the improved methodology being introduced for datasets after winter 1999/2000 for keeping future LFS con-

ontrol totals up-to-date. At the same time as carrying out these changes, ONS has reviewed the seasonal adjustment process used for the LFS, and the improvements being made are also described here. The article also sets out the ONS plan to disseminate these regressed LFS data from April 2000, and proposals for dealing with future revisions of ONS population estimates.

A further article will appear in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends* outlining the changes in LFS results due to the regrossing exercise. Further information on the seasonal adjustment review will also be given in the same edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

Grossing control totals

New population estimates

There are four sets of official population data – the decennial Census of Population; annual mid-year estimates (MYEs); national population projections (every two years); and subnational projections (also every two years). The MYE supersedes the existing projection of the population in that year. Furthermore, each set of projections is periodically replaced by a new set, in the light of new data about births, deaths and migration available up to the projection base year.

Unless the new projections (and in time the mid-year estimates) are adopted for grossing purposes, survey estimates of change in economic activity, etc. would continue to be based on estimates of change in the population that are no longer thought to be the best estimates. Finally, following each population census, revised population estimates for the preceding ten years are produced. These supersede all previous population figures for the previous ten years.

The current LFS estimates between autumn 1993 and autumn 1999 have been grossed up using mid-year population estimates (MYEs) up to 1993 and 1992-based population projections thereafter.

For autumn, winter and spring quarters, LFS grossing totals were calculated by interpolating between MYEs and



mid-year population projections (for LFS quarters between autumn 1993 and spring 1994 inclusive), or interpolating between mid-year projections (from autumn 1994 onwards). For summer quarters the MYE or mid-year projection for the year in question was used. The article in the November 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends* outlines the current methodology in more detail.

However more recent MYEs and 1996-based projections are available. ONS has used these more-up-to-date

population estimates to the production of regressed LFS data for autumn 1993 up to autumn 1999 inclusive.

For datasets after autumn 1999 ONS proposes to use the most up-to-date population MYEs and projections as they become available, for the production of grossing totals. How this will be done – using a process described as ‘wedging’ – is described in the next section.

Population figures for the UK are produced by several official organisations. *Table 1*, shows approximate

Table 1 Timing of production of recent population figures

Year of release	Month of release	Mid-year estimates	National projections	Subnational projections
1999	August	1998		
	November		1998-based	
2000	March/April			[10-year] 1998-based (England) 1998-based (Scotland)
	August	1999		
	December			1998-based (Wales)
2001	August	2000		
	November		2000-based	
2002	March/April			[10-year] 2000-based (England) 2000-based (Scotland)
	August	2001		
	December			2000-based (Wales)
2003	August	2002		
	November		2002-based	
2004	March/April			[10-year] 2002-based (England) 2002-based (Scotland)
	August	2003		
	December			2002-based (Wales)

Table 2 Use of population figures for regrossing

LFS Quarter	Best data at time of regrossing/future grossing	
Summer 1993	1993 MYE	
Autumn 1993	1993 MYE	1994 MYE
Winter 1993/4	1993 MYE	1994 MYE
Spring 1994	1993 MYE	1994 MYE
Summer 1994	1994 MYE	
Autumn 1994	1994 MYE	1995 MYE
Winter 1994/5	1994 MYE	1995 MYE
Spring 1995	1994 MYE	1995 MYE
Summer 1995	1995 MYE	
Autumn 1995	1995 MYE	1996 MYE
Winter 1995/6	1995 MYE	1996 MYE
Spring 1996	1995 MYE	1996 MYE
Summer 1996	1996 MYE	
Autumn 1996	1996 MYE	1997 MYE
Winter 1996/7	1996 MYE	1997 MYE
Spring 1997	1996 MYE	1997 MYE
Summer 1997	1997 MYE	
Autumn 1997	1997 MYE	1998 MYE
Winter 1997/8	1997 MYE	1998 MYE
Spring 1998	1997 MYE	1998 MYE
Summer 1998	1998 MYE	
Autumn 1998	1998 MYE	1998m1999(1996-based)
Winter 1998/9	1998 MYE	1998m1999(1996-based)
Spring 1999	1998 MYE	1998m1999(1996-based)
Summer 1999	1998m1999(1996-based)	
Autumn 1999	1998m1999(1996-based)	1998m2000(1996-based)
Winter 1999/00	1998m1999(1996-based)	1998m2000(1996-based)
Spring 2000	1998m1999(1996-based)	1998m2000(1996-based)
Summer 2000	1998m2000(1996-based)	
Autumn 2000	1999m2000(1996-based)	1999m2001(1996-based)
Winter 2000/01	1999m2000(1996-based)	1999m2001(1996-based)
Spring 2001	1999m2000(1998-based)	1999m2001(1998-based)
Summer 2001	1999m2001(1998-based)	
Autumn 2001	2000m2001(1998-based)	2000m2002(1998-based)
Winter 2001/02	2000m2001(1998-based)	2000m2002(1998-based)
Spring 2002	2000m2001(1998-based)	2000m2002(1998-based)
Summer 2002	2000m2002(1998-based)	
Autumn 2002	2001m2002(1998-based)	2001m2003(1998-based)
Winter 2002/03	2001m2002(1998-based)	2001m2003(1998-based)
Spring 2003	2001m2002(2000-based)	2001m2003(2000-based)
Summer 2003	2001m2003(2000-based)	

Note: where two sources of population figures are given, these are interpolated between.

when population figures will be produced for different UK countries and regions, so that they can be used for production of future grossing totals.

It should be noted that in spring 2003, 2001 Census results will have become available. They will be used in the production of MYEs for 2002 and 2003, as well as 2002-based projections, both at a national and sub-national level. 1992 to 2001 MYEs will also be revised following the release of 2001 Census results. This is described in greater depth under ‘Future regrossing’.

Production of grossing totals after autumn 1999 are based on the assumption that subnational projections for a particular year can be used for production of grossing totals in the quarter after the quarter in which the last projection is available. For example, 1998-based subnational projections for Wales will be produced in December, i.e. during the LFS winter 2000/01 quarter, so UK 1998 projections will be available for the spring 2001 quarter.

It can be seen that population projections will be used as soon as they become available. This will be an improvement on current practice, where for the autumn 1993 to autumn 1999 period, 1992-based projections have been used to produce LFS grossed data, despite more up-to-date 1996-based projections having been available since 1998.

Keeping future LFS control totals up-to-date

Table 2 shows in summary form the use of population figures for regrossing and future grossing. The table also uses notation (explained below) to inform on the use of LFS grossing totals adjusted by what is known as the wedging process. This is the method by which the latest MYEs are incorporated into production of grossing totals. An example of how this might operate is given in *Box 1*.

ONS carried out investigations into which method of adjustment (the wedging process) would be suitable, using 1996-based projections and MYEs for 1997 and 1998. Two methods were assessed, the ‘ratio method’

Box 1 Modifying LFS grossing totals using wedging - an example

At the end of September 2000 deliveries of 1999-2000 databases will have been made, ending with the June-August 2000 quarterly, based on population projections for summer 1999 and summer 2000. Now, MYEs for 1999 will have just become available. So between September and November/December, ONS has a window of opportunity to adjust the population projec-

tions for 2000 and 2001, to take into account the latest 'projection error'. This projection error would be the difference between 1999 MYEs and the population projection for 1999. Any difference between the two figures could be factored in to calculation of 2000 and 2001 LFS grossing totals. This is discussed in more depth in *Box 4* of the November 1998 article.

Box 2 Investigations into the methodology for the wedging process

ONS investigated two methods that could be used for the wedging process. Example data are given below to demonstrate how the two methods produce different results.

Population item	Value
Unadjusted population projection for female 16 to 19-year-olds in Tyne and Wear in 2000	29,667
Unadjusted population projection for female 16 to 19-year-olds in Tyne and Wear in 1998	29,354
Population MYE for female 16 to 19-year-olds in Tyne and Wear in 1998	28,719
Unadjusted GB population projection for 1998	57,492,164
GB MYE for 1998	57,547,906

The first method is based on the following equation:
 Year (t) adjusted cell population projection = Year (t) unadjusted cell population projection * [(Most recent previous year's MYE GB population total) / (Most recent previous year's GB population projection total)].

This method can be described as the **ratio method**.
 Using the above data, the adjusted population projection for female 16 to 19-year-olds in Tyne and Wear in 2000 using the ratio method
 = 29,667*(57,547,906/57,492,164)
 = 29,696.

This method had disadvantages, certainly for Great Britain, for estimating population change at the cell level. For instance, while the GB 1998 mid-year estimate total exceeds the projection for 1998 by about 0.1 per cent, it falls short of it by about 3.5 per cent among female 16 to 19-year-olds in Tyne and Wear. Carrying out the above calculation using cell totals instead of GB totals (i.e. in the above example using 29,354 and 28,719 instead of 57,492,164 and 57,547,906 respectively) would not lead to the cells summing to GB population totals unless they are constrained, and the constraints would have to be to regional and age-band subtotals as well as to national totals.

ONS also investigated another method, using the following equation:

Year (t) adjusted cell population projection = Year (t) cell population projection + [(Most recent previous year's MYE cell population total) - (Most recent previous year's population projection cell population total)]. This method can be described as the **differences method**.

Using the same data as given in the above example, the adjusted cell population projection for female 16 to 19-year-olds in Tyne and Wear in 2000 using the differences method

$$= 29,667 + 28,719 - 29,734$$

$$= 28,652.$$

and the 'differences method'. These are described in *Box 2*.

To assess which method was more suitable, ONS compared (a) population projections and (b) MYEs in 1997 and 1998 for local authorities (LAs) in Scotland, and a random sample in

England. For Scotland, the 1996-based population projections for 1997 and 1998 MYEs and projections by sex and age were also compared. The difference between 1997 MYEs and the 1997 projections were calculated. The process was repeated for 1998. The

correlation between the 1997 differences and the 1998 differences was calculated. This correlation coefficient is referred to below as the correlation of differences.

In addition, the ratio between 1998 MYEs and the 1997 population projection

Box 3 An example of notation for calculation of LFS grossing totals

In *Table 2*, for the autumn 2000 quarter, one of the population figures used for future grossing is 1999m2000(1996-based), which is an adjusted population projection where:

2000 = the unadjusted population projection for June-August 2000,
 1996 = the base year from when projections were made and
 1999 = the adjustment modification made with reference to the difference between the 1999 MYEs and unadjusted population projections for 1999.

The formula for calculating the adjusted population projection using the differences method will be:

Adjusted cell population projection for June-August 2000 = 1996-based population projection for June-August 2000 + [MYE cell population total for June-August 1999 - 1996-based cell population projection for June-August 1999].

Box 4 Timing of use of mid-year estimates (MYEs) in the grossing totals

The proposed grossing total for autumn 2000 will be an interpolation between the adjusted population projections:

1999m2000 (1996-based) and 1999m2001 (1996-based).

However, this would result in a discontinuity with the population projection for 2000 used for production of autumn 1999 to summer 2000 datasets, namely 1998m2000 (1996-based). The result may be substantial change in the grossing total between summer 2000 and autumn 2000.

It is debatable whether to use 1998m2000 (1996-based) or 1999m2000 (1996-based) for calculation of grossing totals for the autumn 2000, winter 2000/01 and spring 2001 LFS quarters. However, based on LFS user consultation, a decision was made to use MYEs as soon as they become available; hence the use of 1999m2000 (1996-based) for autumn 2000 to spring 2001.

tions was calculated. This process was repeated for 1998. The correlation coefficient between the two sets of ratios was then calculated. This correlation coefficient is referred to below as the correlation of ratios.

These measures would show how suitable each method was for use in the wedging process. If the correlation

coefficient was close to zero then this would imply that the method was not suitable. The results are given in *Table 3*. The results do not show that one measure is more suitable than another, since the coefficients of differences and the correlation coefficients of ratios are little different. Thus, given the weaknesses in the ratio method outlined in

Box 2, ONS opted to use the differences method instead.

The notation used in *Table 2* is outlined in *Box 3*, and specifies LFS grossing totals based on population projections for a specific year, the year when the population projection was calculated, and the year of MYEs used to adjust the population projection.

A specific point to note is the use of MYEs from autumn 2000 onwards. At this time 1999 MYEs will be available, so that they can be used instead of 1998 MYEs to adjust the 1996-based population projection of 2000.

However, this will cause a discontinuity since, up to this point, the adjusted population projections for 2000 used in the calculation of population projections had only 1998 MYEs available.

LFS users have indicated that they would prefer ONS to use the most up-to-date population information as it becomes available. Thus, it was decided to incorporate 1999 MYEs as soon as possible and accept that there would be a discontinuity between the adjusted population projections for 2000 that were used to calculate LFS grossing totals for the autumn 1999 to summer 2000 quarters, and the adjusted population projections for 2000 used from autumn 2000 onwards. *Box 4* explains this issue of timing of use of MYEs.

Each year this issue will arise, but a decision has been made to use MYEs as soon as they are available.

Rolling monthly tables

The section above describes how wedging can be used to produce grossing totals for each standard LFS quarter. However, grossing totals also have to be produced for each set of rolling three months, to replicate tables ('rolling monthly tables') that are produced for the labour market statistics First Release. Currently, grossing totals for rolling monthly tables are based on interpolation between 1992-based projections of summer quarters. However, future grossing for rolling monthly tables will be derived by interpolation between standard (seasonal) LFS quarters, in order to maintain consistency with LFS

Table 3 Correlation coefficients of differences and correlation coefficients of ratios between MYEs and 1996-based population projections, 1997 and 1998

	Correlation of differences	Correlation of ratios
Scottish LAs	0.82	0.75
Scotland age by sex data	0.72	0.58
Random sample of 20 England LAs	0.75	0.85

Box 5 Calculation of LFS grossing totals for rolling monthly tables

The calculation of LFS grossing totals for rolling monthly tables between seasonal quarters will change from interpolation between quarters rather than interpolation between summer quarters.

The change is demonstrated with two examples. For the three months October-December 1996, the LFS grossing total was calculated using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{October-December 1996 grossing total} \\ &= 8/12 * (1992\text{-based projection of summer (June-August) 1996)} \\ &+ 4/12 * (1992\text{-based projections of summer 1997)}. \end{aligned}$$

However, for October-December 2000, the LFS grossing total will be calculated using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{October-December 2000 grossing total} \\ &= 2/3 * \text{LFS grossing total for autumn (September-November) 2000} \\ &+ 1/3 * \text{LFS grossing total for winter 2000/01 (December 2000-February 2001)}. \end{aligned}$$

Interpolation between summer quarters would not be feasible: the grossing totals used for the standard LFS quarters between the two time periods would not follow a linear progression (as it did before the regrossing exercise) owing to the introduction of the wedging process. Thus, the advantage of this new method is that it will maintain consistency with LFS grossing totals for standard LFS quarters.

grossing totals for the seasonal quarters.

The calculation of grossing totals for rolling monthly tables is explained further in *Box 5*.

Seasonal adjustment of rolling monthly tables

As mentioned above, new rolling monthly tables will be produced for the period September-November 1993 to December 1999-February 2000 inclusive. As well as using new grossing totals, data contained in the rolling monthly tables will be based on a revised treatment for seasonal adjustment. Further information in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends* will outline the changes from the annual seasonal adjustment review, which takes into account information on seasonal patterns provided by another year's worth of data.

The main proposed changes to procedures are to improve the additivity of the series by:

- imputing item non-response;
- ensuring that all series are always seasonally adjusted;
- using consistent models and filters

across series; and

- constraining residual discrepancies.

Users of LFS data have expressed concern that not all of the seasonally adjusted LFS estimates are additive (the components of a series do not add up to its total). This lack of additivity in the seasonally adjusted series arises when either the unadjusted data themselves are not additive, or where the seasonal adjustment process introduces some non-additivity.

Imputing item non-response

Most of the non-seasonally adjusted series exhibit additivity. Respondents are automatically categorised as economically active, inactive, employed, unemployed or under 16. Where respondents do not answer key questions (such as on age and sex), they are excluded from the survey. The grossing procedure takes this exclusion into account. For some other questions, (such as a question which asks for the reason(s) for being a temporary employee) respondents are allowed to give a non-valid answer. This is known as item non-response.

Because of item non-response the

dataset is not fully additive, even before it is seasonally adjusted, and therefore, this also prevents the estimates from being additive after seasonal adjustment, in spite of applying a constraining method (see below). To avoid the discrepancies, item non-responses can be imputed and the resultant series, seasonally adjusted and constrained, will be equal to the total.

The allocation of item non-responses to the unadjusted series, by pro-rating them by response proportions, does not greatly distort the series and, thus, does not affect the seasonal adjustment either.

Seasonally adjusting all series

If some component series of a total do not demonstrate significant seasonality, they have not previously been seasonally adjusted. However, analysis done for a project on seasonal adjustment of regional data showed that this can be a significant source of non-additivity, since the components are implicitly seasonally adjusted in the seasonal adjustment of the aggregate series. Therefore, it is clear that if a non-additive dataset is required, then the series should be put through the seasonal adjustment program (X-11 ARIMA) regardless of whether or not they exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

Filtering

The X-11 ARIMA program used throughout ONS for seasonal adjustment automatically selects filters which are tailored to the dynamic properties of the individual series being adjusted. This can be a source of non-additivity in the LFS dataset, because longer filters are generally chosen for the seasonal adjustment of component series of a total than for the seasonal adjustment of the total series itself - a consequence of the higher sampling variability in component series. Analysis done on the regional data showed that standardisation of filters had little quantitative impact on the adjustments of individual series, but that it resulted in significant gains in additivity. ONS thus decided to use

Table 4 Dissemination plan for LFS regrossed data and other products relating to the regrossing exercise

Date	Product	Media
19 April 2000	Seasonally adjusted rolling three-month averages latest period	First Releases
	Articles describing changes due to regrossing and seasonal adjustment review	Pre-publication copies available at press briefing and on website
	Seasonally adjusted rolling three-month averages time series Mar-May 1992 onwards	Historical Supplement 1992-1999 - (diskette), CSDB, DataBank, StatBase; hard copy of tables available on request.
	Updated Guide to LMS Releases	Paper and on Website (provided to First Release and Databank customers)
	Quarterly local area tables	Nomis®, SPSS-MR, Data Archive
	Quarterly person level databases (regional level)	SPSS-MR, Data Archive
	Quarterly person level databases (UA/LAD level, minimum winter 1996/7, winter 1997/8, winter 1998/9 and winter 1999/00)	SPSS-MR, Data Archive
	LFS User Guide update	Sent to database users
	Core historical tables (spring quarters 1984 onwards)	StatBase (StatStore); hard copy of tables available on request
11 May 2000	Articles describing changes due to regrossing and seasonal adjustment review	Labour Market Trends
	Labour Market Data tables and Labour Market Spotlight use regrossed data	Labour Market Trends
	Seasonal quarter tables - last five quarters	LFS Quarterly Supplement
6 July 2000	Next regional Spotlight article	Labour Market Trends
July 2000	Other UA/LAD quarterly person databases not produced by 19 April 2000	SPSS-MR, Data Archive
July 2000	Quarterly time series Quanvert database (person level)	SPSS-MR
July 2000	Household databases	SPSS-MR, Data Archive
August 2000	Spring quarter time series tables 1984-2000	Historical Supplement (paper and diskette)
Autumn 2000	Article on regrossed Regional Spotlight data (all regions)	Labour Market Trends
November	Article on ethnic groups in the labour market (data up to spring 2000)	Labour Market Trends
December	Women article (data up to spring 2000)	Labour Market Trends
December	Households economic activity article (data up to spring 2000)	Labour Market Trends

same seasonal filters that are used for all series.

To improve the estimation at the ends of series, the software package fits an ARIMA model to the series, to generate forecasts and backcasts. This enables symmetric filters to be applied and improves the seasonal adjustment at the end of the series. However, the improvement is only realised if the model is tailored to the individual series and this is a cause of some non-additivity. The current procedure is for the LFS to use the ARIMA model automatically fitted by the X-11 ARIMA program (a model of one of five pre-programmed forms). In the new methodology ONS is using a standard model for all series rather than allowing the X-11 ARIMA program to select models for individual series. This improves the additivity for aggregate series.

Constraining residual discrepancies

Most of the LFS series in the labour market statistics First Release are seasonally adjusted. They are adjusted independently from each other and separately for males and females. This perturbs the additivity of the LFS estimates and a constraining method has therefore to be applied in order to make the most important series additive.

Additivity needs to start at the population level. The seasonally adjusted economically active aged 16 and over and inactive aged 16 and over sum to the total population aged 16 and over. To achieve the additivity, the active and the inactive are multiplied by a ratio that adjusts to zero the difference between the total aged 16 and over and its components. The ratio is produced by dividing the total aged 16 and over by the sum of its components. Thus, if the ratio is lower than one, the activity and inactivity estimates will be revised to a lower value. The same method is applied to have the other series constrained.

Release timetable

Table 4 gives ONS's plans for publishing regrossed LFS data incorporating the revised seasonal adjustment

methods described above. In addition, as part of the data checking process, regressed LFS time series on employment and unemployment will be compared with the alternative sources (workforce jobs and claimant count) and the comparisons will be made available at the time of the labour market statistics First Release on 19 April.

More comprehensive reconciliation of employment data will be taken forward as part of work to develop labour accounts. The aim is to produce a pilot account for 1996 by late 2000. It is planned to publish revised estimates of the numbers affected by the national minimum wage in summer 2000.

For the regrossing, ONS took the decision to replace the county variable indicator with more up-to-date unitary authority (UA)/county codes for the quarterly person datasets. However, release of all LFS person-level data at this level of geographic detail could lead to individuals with unusual socio-demographic characteristics being identified. This would breach the confidentiality pledge ONS makes to respondents not to release individually identifiable information to LFS users.

Thus, for the regrossing, ONS will release two types of dataset. The first type will have all variables, including the regional variable (which additionally identifies metropolitan sub-regional areas), and will enable the user to carry out a full range of analyses down to this level of geographic detail. The sec-

ond type will have all variables down to UA/county level, except that some variables (such as age, occupation, subject of degree) will have values banded into groups. ONS will release, as a minimum, UA/county databases for winter quarters back to winter 1996/7 by 19 April 2000. ONS expects to deliver other UA/county databases by July 2000.

With respect to regressed LFS household data, there is a substantial time gap between release of databases in July and the next article in *Labour Market Trends*. This is in order for ONS to analyse spring 2000 household data as well as regressed data for the *Labour Market Trends* article. However, ONS will consider making available on request any analyses it has carried out of regressed household data before an article is released.

A new set of labour force projections will be produced following the LFS regrossing. National labour force projections will be published in *Labour Market Trends* later in 2000.

Finally, ONS is planning a series of seminars to LFS users before and after the release of regressed data on 19 April. Dates for these seminars are available from the contact point below.

Future regrossing

It is likely that regrossing of LFS data will still be required in the future, since, despite the methods described

above that will be employed to LFS grossing totals as up-to-date as possible, new MYEs (1992 to 2001 MYEs produced following the 2001 Census) may be significantly different to previous MYEs. Results from the 2001 Census are likely to be available in spring 2003. Then, there will likely be a regrossing of LFS data back to spring 1992.

ONS has been asked how future regrossing projects will be speeded up. The points below give some of the means by which this can be achieved:

- ONS has invested in more computer hardware in order that regressed data can be produced more speedily;
- ONS will consult further with interested parties during the future regrossing exercises; and
- ONS will thoroughly examine the regrossing process to identify how more coherent systems can be designed and implemented.

It should be stressed that future regrossing exercises should reflect smaller changes in, say, measures of economic activity than previous regrossing exercises, because of the wedging process by which future MYEs will be incorporated to LFS grossing totals at the earliest possible opportunity.

Note

1 'LFS grossing: the management of data' pp563-579, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1998.

Further information

For further information on the regrossing, please contact:
 Mehdi Hussain,
 Room B2/08,
 Office for National Statistics,
 1 Drummond Gate,
 London SW1V 2QQ,
 e-mail mehdi.hussain@ons.gov.uk,
 tel. 020 7533 6133.

For further information on the user seminars, please contact:
 Jeremy Schuman,
 Room B3/09,
 e-mail jeremy.schuman@ons.gov.uk,
 tel. 020 7533 6110.

Developments in measuring employment and jobs

By James Partington, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Developments are under way that will impact on the way ONS measures employment and jobs.
- The first of these developments will be launched in April 2000 when regressed Labour Force Survey (LFS) results are published.
- Research work related to the Annual Business Inquiry estimate of jobs is due to be completed by the end of March 2000.
- Work to reconcile LFS employment and workforce jobs will be reviewed once these developments have been implemented.

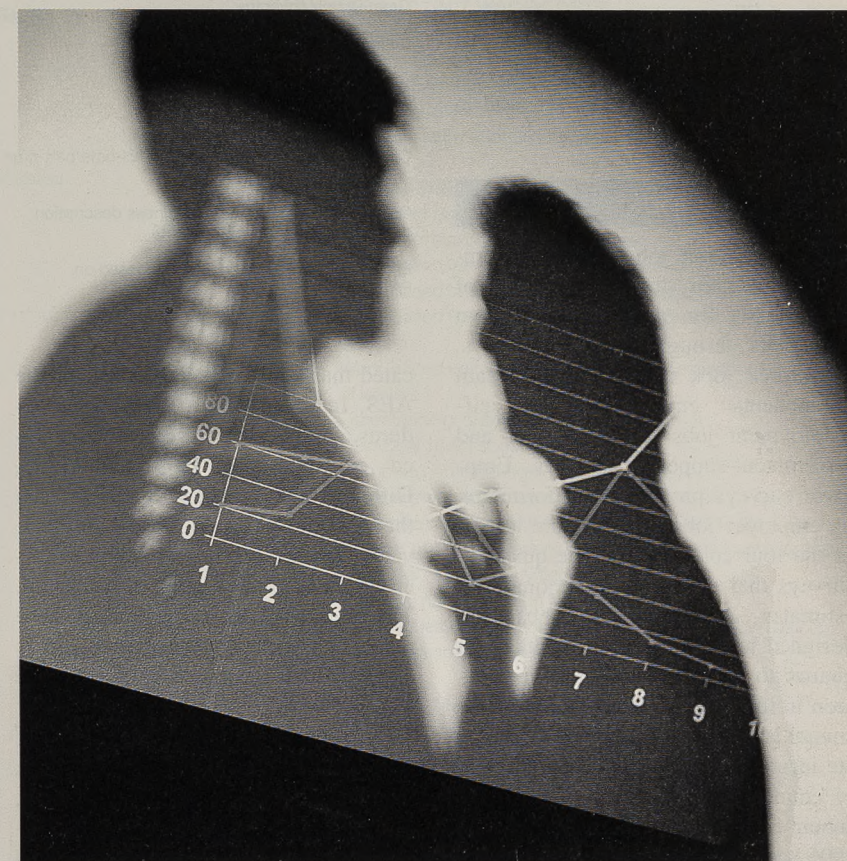


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

This article lists the developments that are under way in ONS' measures of employment and jobs, and discusses the impact of these developments on ONS' longer-term plans for reconciling these two measures.

Introduction

THE Office for National Statistics produces two measures of employment – the number of people in employment and the number of filled jobs. The source of information on the number of people in employment is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The primary measure of the number of jobs is the workforce jobs series, which is compiled from a number of sources with the majority of information coming from surveys of employers. This article explains that both these measures are subject to important developments, which will come to fruition during spring 2000.

Measuring employment

The primary measure of employment is the LFS. Changes to the LFS estimation processes are being implemented to bring the rolling three-monthly LFS estimates into line with the most up-to-date estimates and projections of the total population in the United Kingdom for recent years. This process is known as regrossing and is described in detail on pp83-90 of this edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

The regrossing work described in that article is expected to lead to revi-

sions to all categories of LFS data including the employment categories. The improvements to the seasonal adjustment processes described in the same article will also lead to changes in the LFS measures of employment. This group of developments will be completed this spring and revised datasets are expected to be released in April 2000.

Measuring jobs

The workforce jobs series is a composite indicator, the main source of information for which comes from employers through business surveys. Workforce jobs comprises four main components: employee jobs; self-employment jobs; armed forces; and government-supported trainees. Employer surveys provide the information on employee jobs, which is the largest of the four components. The quarterly surveys that give rise to the quarterly estimates of employee jobs are designed to measure movements from quarter to quarter, and the movements seen in these surveys are applied to an annual employee jobs dataset to generate information on the quarterly levels of employee jobs. The source of the annual estimate of employee jobs since 1995 has been the Annual Employment Survey (AES); prior to that, the source was the Census of Employment. The sample size for the AES is much larger than the size of the quarterly surveys.

The AES is due to be replaced with two new surveys, the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and the Annual Register Inquiry (ARI). The ABI asks for the total number of jobs across the business, whereas the ARI collects information about the number of jobs at each of the business's sites. The ABI will collect economic variables as well as information on the numbers of jobs and is an important step in improving coherence across ONS' annual survey datasets. An article on pp149-52, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1999, discussed the new ABI. *Table 1* summarises the differences between the ABI and the AES.

Because both ABI and ARI survey results will be used to generate results, these new procedures are more compli-

Table 1 Comparison of date capture and survey methods

Annual Employment Survey	Annual Business Inquiry
Survey date in September	Survey date in December
Great Britain coverage	United Kingdom coverage
Collects data on employees	Collects data on employment, i.e. employees plus directors, working proprietors and other unpaid workers
Collects data at local unit level	Collects data at enterprise level
Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time	Collects data by male/female and full-time/part-time (i.e. the same as AES)
Collects information on the business description of each local unit (for SIC coding)	Derives enterprise level SIC codes direct from Inter Departmental Business Register
Estimation by regression analysis based on PAYE data	Estimation by a new technique that relies on the Inter Departmental Business Register

cated than those currently used for the AES. In order to test the new procedures, parallel runs have been conducted on data for 1997 and 1998. Differences have been found between the ABI and AES estimates for these years, and the reasons for these differences are currently being investigated. The research work to understand these reasons is nearing completion. It is expected that the investigation will be finished by the end of March 2000.

Although the change to the source of information underpinning employee jobs is a medium-term development, there are short-term changes to workforce jobs in the pipeline. This is because information on self-employment jobs, one of the components of workforce jobs, comes from the LFS. The regrossing of LFS data described above will lead to revisions in the self-employment jobs component of the workforce jobs total. This means that workforce jobs, as well as LFS employment estimates, will be revised in April 2000 as a result of LFS regrossing.

Reconciliation of the two measures

An important element of ONS' work programme is to understand the differences between the LFS measure of employment and the employer-survey-based workforce jobs estimates. Two articles on this topic have been written in recent years. The first, on pp511-6, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997, focused on the types of jobs and

institutions that may be difficult to measure in one or other survey. The second, on pp519-26, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998, discussed the industrial breakdown of the two datasets and gave reasons why they differ.

These articles represent ONS' current best assessment of the reasons for differences between the LFS estimate of employment and workforce jobs. ONS will review the assessment when the developments to LFS employment and workforce jobs series have been completed.

Further information

Further information on these issues can be obtained as follows:

On LFS regrossing, please contact Mehdi Hussain, Room B2/08, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, e-mail mehdi.hussain@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6133.

On ABI developments, please contact James Partington, Room 249, Office for National Statistics, East Lane House, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2DN, e-mail james.partington@ons.gov.uk, tel. 01928 792545.

On employment reconciliation, please contact Nigel Stuttard, Room B3/08, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, e-mail nigel.stuttard@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6167.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators February - April

Labour market statistics	Retail prices index
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
February 16 Wednesday	February 15 Tuesday
March 15 Wednesday	March 21 Tuesday
April 19 Wednesday	April 18 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
SUMMARY TABLES			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.4
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
EMPLOYMENT			
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
UNEMPLOYMENT			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	B.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	B.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	B.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	B.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	B.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	B.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	B.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	B.13
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Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	B.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	B.2
Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	B.51
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Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	B.43
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Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	B.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	B.3
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Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	B.12
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Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	B.12
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Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	B.15
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Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	
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Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	B.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	B.1
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Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	
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New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

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

Regularly published statistics

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UK summary	M	Feb 2000	A.1	GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Trends	M	Feb 2000	A.2	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	Feb 2000	F.1
Other headline indicators	M	Feb 2000	A.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Feb 2000	F.2
Regional labour market summary	M	Feb 2000	A.4	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Feb 2000	F.3
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY							
Employment by category	M	Feb 2000	B.1	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2000	F.4
Employment by age	M	Feb 2000	B.2	Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Feb 2000	F.5
Employment by occupation	Q	Feb 2000	B.3	Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers	Q	Feb 2000	F.6
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Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jan 2000	B.15	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Feb 2000	F.14
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Actual weekly hours of work	M	Feb 2000	B.21	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	Feb 2000	F.18
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Feb 2000	B.22	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Feb 2000	F.19
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Total hours worked per week	Q	Jan 2000	B.33	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Job-related training	Q	Feb 2000	B.41	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Feb 2000	G.1
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Feb 2000	B.51	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Feb 2000	G.2
Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 1999	137	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Feb 2000	G.3
UNEMPLOYMENT							
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Feb 2000	C.1	Labour disputes: summary	M	Feb 2000	G.11
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Feb 2000	C.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Feb 2000	G.12
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Feb 2000	C.4	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 1999	299
Claimant count by region	M	Feb 2000	C.11	International labour disputes	A	Apr 1999	173
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Feb 2000	C.12	Trade union membership	A	Jul 1999	343
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Feb 2000	C.13	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jan 2000	G.21
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Feb 2000	C.14	Economic activity of young people	Q	Feb 2000	72
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Feb 2000	C.21	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Dec 1999	628
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Feb 2000	C.22	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Jan 2000	G.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Feb 2000	C.23	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Dec 1999	627
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Feb 2000	C.24	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 1999	631
Claimant count flows	M	Feb 2000	C.31	Women in the labour market	Q	Feb 2000	74
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Feb 2000	C.32	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 1999	103
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 1999	C.33	Job-related training	Q	Dec 1999	626
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Feb 2000	C.34	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 2000	G.31
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2000	C.35	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jan 2000	G.32
Redundancies in UK	Q	Feb 2000	C.41	Sickness absence	Q	Feb 2000	73
Redundancies by region	Q	Feb 2000	C.42	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jul 1999	381
Redundancies by industry	Q	Feb 2000	C.43	Labour force projections	A	Jun 1998	281
Redundancies	A	May 1999	251	Employment and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 1999	493
International comparisons	M	Feb 2000	C.51	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY							
Economic activity by age	M	Feb 2000	D.1	Background economic indicators	M	Feb 2000	H.1
Economic inactivity	M	Feb 2000	D.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Feb 2000	H.11
Economic inactivity by age	M	Feb 2000	D.3	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Feb 2000	H.12
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Feb 2000	E.1	Retail prices: selected items	M	Feb 2000	H.13
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Feb 2000	E.2	Retail prices: general index	M	Feb 2000	H.14
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Feb 2000	E.4	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Feb 2000	H.15
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Dec 1999	E.11	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Feb 2000	H.21
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 1999	641	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 1999	E.12	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 1999	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Dec 1999	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Feb 2000	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Feb 2000	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands									
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC	
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4	
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8	
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6	
1991	45,226	29,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0	
1992	45,310	28,698	25,866	2,833	16,612	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7	
1993	45,400	28,564	25,566	2,999	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1	
1994	45,465	28,556	25,757	2,799	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2	
1995	45,574	28,558	26,043	2,515	17,016	62.7	57.1	8.8	37.1	
1996	45,725	28,694	26,300	2,394	17,031	62.8	57.5	8.3	37.1	
1997	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.2	
1998	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.1	
1999	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9	
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	45,978	28,874	26,956	1,918	17,104	62.8	58.6	6.6	37.2	
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,871	26,976	1,895	17,120	62.8	58.7	6.6	37.2	
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,822	26,962	1,860	17,182	62.7	58.6	6.5	37.3	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,856	27,006	1,850	17,161	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3	
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,878	27,024	1,854	17,152	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3	
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.3	
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3	
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.3	
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1	
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,983	27,175	1,807	17,125	62.9	58.9	6.2	37.1	
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0	
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0	
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	36.9	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,175	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8	
Jan-Mar 1999	46,186	29,174	27,351	1,822	17,012	63.2	59.2	6.2	36.8	
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,172	27,358	1,814	17,027	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9	
Apr-Jun	46,225	29,155	27,394	1,760	17,071	63.1	59.3	6.0	36.9	
May-Jul	46,239	29,140	27,412	1,728	17,098	63.0	59.3	5.9	37.0	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,252	29,176	27,462	1,714	17,076	63.1	59.4	5.9	36.9	
Jul-Sep	46,264	29,226	27,504	1,721	17,038	63.2	59.5	5.9	36.8	
Aug-Oct	46,276	29,478	27,516	1,716	17,081	63.1	59.4	5.9	36.8	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,288	29,247	27,522	1,726	17,040	63.2	59.5	5.9	36.8	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	36 0.1	72 0.2	60 0.2	11 0.7	-36 -0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Over last 12 months Percent	154 0.3	184 0.6	259 1.0	-75 -4.2	-30 -0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL	
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2	
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.8	
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4	
1991	35,103	28,118	26,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9	
1992	35,174	27,851	25,050	2,801	7,323	79.2	71.2	10.1	20.8	
1993	35,242	27,758	24,793	2,966	7,484	78.8	70.3	10.7	21.4	
1994	35,308	27,749	24,975	2,773	7,560	78.4	70.7	10.0	21.4	
1995	35,407	27,746	25,248	2,498	7,661	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.5	
1996	35,535	27,906	25,531	2,375	7,629	78.5	71.8	8.5	21.5	
1997	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4	
1998	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.5	
1999	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2	
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	35,744	28,058	26,161	1,898	7,685	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5	
Oct-Dec	35,754	28,071	26,194	1,877	7,683	78.5	73.3	6.7	21.5	
Nov 97-Jan 98	35,765	28,033	26,193	1,840	7,731	78.4	73.2	6.6	21.6	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,775	28,067	26,236	1,830	7,708	78.5	73.3	6.5	21.5	
Jan-Mar 1998	35,786	28,087	26,254	1,833	7,698	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5	
Feb-Apr	35,796	28,100	26,285	1,815	7,696	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6	
Apr-Jun	35,817	28,061	26,269	1,792	7,756	78.3	73.3	6.4	21.7	
May-Jul	35,828	28,123	26,338	1,785	7,704	78.5	73.5	6.3	21.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,838	28,191	26,393	1,798	7,647	78.7	73.6	6.4	21.3	
Jul-Sep	35,849	28,196	26,410	1,787	7,652	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3	
Aug-Oct	35,859	28,211	26,428	1,783	7,648	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,264	26,482	1,782	7,605	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2	
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,283	26,499	1,783	7,597	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2	
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,346	26,525	1,820	7,545	79.0	73.9	6.4	21.0	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,373	26,555	1,817	7,528	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0	
Jan-Mar 1999	35,911	28,364	26,560	1,804	7,547	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0	
Feb-Apr	35,922	28,352	26,556	1,796	7,570	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2	
Apr-Jun	35,943	28,325	26,584	1,741	7,618	78.8	74.0	6.1	21.2	
May-Jul	35,953	28,317	26,607	1,710	7,636	78.8	74.0	6.0	21.2	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,964	28,347	26,653	1,694	7,616	78.8	74.1	6.0	21.2	
Jul-Sep	35,974	28,400	26,702	1,699	7,573	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1	
Aug-Oct	35,984	28,372	26,676	1,696	7,612	78.8	74.1	6.0	21.2	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,994	28,420	26,715	1,705	7,573	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.2	
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	30 0.1	73 0.3	62 0.2	11 0.6	-43 -0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Over last 12 months Percent	124 0.3	156 0.6	233 0.9	-77 -4.3	-32 -0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands									
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSJ	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD	
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2	
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9	
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1	
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7	
1992	21,924	16,263	14,368	1,896	5,661	74.2	65.5	11.7	25.8	
1993	21,985	16,097	14,081	2,017	5,888	73.2	64.0	12.5	26.8	
1994	22,050	16,074	14,218	1,856	5,975	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1	
1995	22,132	16,062	14,425	1,637	6,070	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4	
1996	22,232	16,076	14,501	1,575	6,156	72.3	65.2	9.8	27.7	
1997	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.2	8.3	27.9	
1998	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3	
1999	22,542	16,212	15,100	1,112	6,330	71.9	67.0	6.9	28.1	
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	22,392	16,113	14,921	1,192	6,278	72.0	66.6	7.4	28.0	
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,110	14,933	1,177	6,290	71.9	66.7	7.3	28.1	
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,101	14,953	1,148	6,307	71.9	66.7	7.1	28.1	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,107	14,974	1,133	6,309	71.9	66.8	7.0	28.1	
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,102	14,959	1,143	6,323	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2	
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,094	14,962	1,132	6,339	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3	
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3	
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,079	14,970	1,109	6,371	71.6	66.7	6.9	28.4	
May-Jul	22,458	16,107	15,003	1,104	6,351	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,135	15,020	1,115	6,331	71.8	66.9	6.9	28.2	

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment*	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
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	48.4
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	48.8
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	49.4
1992	23,386	12,435	11,498	937	10,951	53.2	49.2	7.5	49.6
1993	23,415	12,467	11,485	982	10,948	53.2	49.1	7.9	49.6
1994	23,416	12,462	11,539	943	10,934	53.3	49.3	7.6	49.7
1995	23,442	12,496	11,618	878	10,946	53.3	49.6	7.0	49.8
1996	23,493	12,618	11,799	819	10,874	53.7	50.2	6.5	49.7
1997	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	49.3
1998	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.7	5.6	49.3
1999	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	49.3
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	23,586	12,761	12,035	727	10,825	54.1	51.0	5.7	49.3
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,761	12,043	718	10,830	54.1	51.0	5.6	49.3
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,721	12,010	711	10,874	53.9	50.9	5.6	49.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,032	717	10,852	54.0	51.0	5.6	49.0
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	49.9
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,805	12,099	705	10,805	54.2	51.2	5.5	49.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	49.9
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	49.9
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	49.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	49.6
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	688	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	49.6
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,889	12,203	685	10,749	54.5	51.6	5.3	49.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	49.4
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	49.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	49.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	49.2
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	49.2
Feb-Apr	23,666	12,965	12,268	697	10,701	54.8	51.8	5.4	49.2
Mar-May (Spr)	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	49.3
Apr-Jun	23,675	12,946	12,276	670	10,729	54.7	51.9	5.2	49.3
May-Jul	23,680	12,943	12,277	666	10,737	54.7	51.8	5.1	49.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,685	12,966	12,301	666	10,719	54.7	51.9	5.1	49.3
Jul-Sep	23,689	12,990	12,318	672	10,699	54.8	52.0	5.2	49.2
Aug-Oct	23,693	12,976	12,293	683	10,717	54.8	51.9	5.3	49.2
Sep-Nov 1999	23,697	12,992	12,311	681	10,705	54.8	52.0	5.2	49.2
Changes Over last 3 months	12	25	10	15	-14	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	54	85	87	-1	-31	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Percent	0.2	0.7	0.7	-0.2	-0.3				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	28.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.1
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,792	11,903	10,983	921	4,888	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,928	10,967	961	4,900	70.9	65.2	7.8	29.1
1994	16,853	11,949	11,021	928	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,896	11,980	11,111	869	4,916	70.9	65.4	7.3	29.1
1996	16,954	12,106	11,295	812	4,848	71.4	66.6	6.7	28.6
1997	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	28.6
1998	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
1999	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	17,045	12,235	11,520	714	4,810	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,246	11,537	709	4,803	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,053	12,215	11,514	701	4,837	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,239	11,531	707	4,818	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,262	11,562	700	4,798	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Feb-Apr	17,064	12,291	11,596	695	4,773	72.0	68.0	5.7	28.0
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Apr-Jun	17,072	12,271	11,576	695	4,801	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
May-Jul	17,076	12,307	11,612	694	4,769	72.1	68.0	5.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,337	11,642	694	4,743	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.9
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,338	11,661	677	4,745	72.2	68.3	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,358	11,684	674	4,730	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,377	11,704	673	4,714	72.4	68.5	5.4	27.7
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,375	11,701	674	4,720	72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,418	11,737	681	4,681	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,430	11,742	688	4,673	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Jan-Mar 1999	17,107	12,436	11,750	687	4,670	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,110	12,433	11,747	687	4,677	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Mar-May (Spr)	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,118	12,413	11,753	660	4,705	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
May-Jul	17,122	12,413	11,757	656	4,709	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,126	12,436	11,782	654	4,690	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.4
Jul-Sep	17,130	12,461	11,802	660	4,668	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Aug-Oct	17,134	12,443	11,772	671	4,691	72.6	68.7	5.4	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,138	12,456	11,788	668	4,682	72.6	68.8	5.4	27.3
Changes Over last 3 months	12	20	6	14	-8	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.1	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	47	79	84	-5	-32	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.3
Percent	0.3	0.6	0.7	-0.8	-0.7				

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment*	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV			MGUE	MGUK
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,764	26,889	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	62.5	56.5	9.6	37.5
1995	45,574	28,426	25,973	2,454	17,148	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	62.4	57.3	8.2	37.6
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	62.3	58.5	6.1	37.7
1999	46,212	28,992	27,251	1,741	17,220	62.7	59.0	6.0	37.3
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	45,978	28,943	27,024	1,919	17,035	62.9	58.8	6.6	37.1
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,870	27,032	1,838	17,121	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	62.5	58.6	6.2	37.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	62.4	58.5	6.3	37.6
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,735	26,887	1,849	17,295	62.4	58.4	6.4	37.6
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,767	26,857	1,822	17,				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNTIED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	24.4
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	25.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	25.2
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	72.5	64.3	11.4	27.5
1995	22,132	15,961	14,374	1,607	6,151	72.2	64.9	10.1	27.8
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	71.9	65.0	9.7	28.1
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.1
1999	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
3-month averages Sep-Nov Aut (1997)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	72.0	66.8	7.3	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	71.5	66.5	7.0	28.5
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	71.4	66.3	7.1	28.6
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	71.4	66.4	7.1	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
Apr-Jun	22,500	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.6
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4
Mar-May (Spr)	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
Apr-Jun	22,550	16,161	15,080	1,081	6,389	71.7	66.9	6.7	28.3
May-Jul	22,558	16,231	15,152	1,079	6,327	72.0	67.2	6.6	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,567	16,357	15,259	1,098	6,210	72.5	67.6	6.7	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,575	16,386	15,291	1,094	6,189	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Aug-Oct	22,583	16,302	15,263	1,039	6,281	72.2	67.6	6.4	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,591	16,279	15,250	1,029	6,312	72.1	67.5	6.3	27.9
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	24 0.1	-78 -0.5	-9 -0.1	-69 -6.3	102 1.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.4
Over last 12 months Percent	99 0.4	104 0.6	178 1.2	-73 -6.7	-5 -0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC		MGUI		
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,503	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	78.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	2,661	2,611	85.6	76.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,455	15,722	13,907	1,815	2,734	85.2	75.4	11.5	14.8
1995	18,511	15,686	14,086	1,599	2,825	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,581	15,716	14,181	1,535	2,864	84.6	76.3	9.8	15.4
1997	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	15.6
1998	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
3-month averages Sep-Nov Aut (1997)	18,699	15,840	14,674	1,166	2,859	84.7	78.5	7.4	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,807	14,673	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,990	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	16,004	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,839	14,731	1,108	2,972	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,825	15,864	14,792	1,072	2,960	84.3	78.6	6.8	15.7
May-Jul	18,831	15,938	14,867	1,071	2,894	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,838	16,059	14,969	1,090	2,779	85.2	79.5	6.8	14.8
Jul-Sep	18,844	16,089	15,005	1,085	2,755	85.4	79.6	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,850	16,012	14,981	1,031	2,838	84.9	79.5	6.4	15.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,856	15,987	14,966	1,021	2,869	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	18 0.1	-72 -0.4	-3 0.0	-68 -6.3	90 3.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.5
Over last 12 months Percent	78 0.4	83 0.5	155 1.0	-71 -6.5	-5 -0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.1

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNTIED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Women aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
1999	23,671	12,872	12,219	653	10,798	54.4	51.6	5.1	45.6
3-month averages Sep-Nov Aut (1997)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773	54.3	51.2	5.8	45.7
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813	54.2	51.2	5.4	45.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,708	12,031	677	10,888	53.9	51.0	5.3	46.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,698	12,008	690	10,903	53.8	50.9	5.4	46.2
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,723	12,017	707	10,882	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,750	12,059	692	10,859	54.0			

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 previous 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 1999.

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 one 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'. One would expect that 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for Sep-Nov 1997 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,522	+157	60	+114	259	+201
Employment rate	74.2%	+0.3%	0.1%	+0.3%	0.4%	+0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,726	+54	11	+56	-75	+74
ILO unemployment rate	5.9%	+0.2%	0.0%	+0.2%	-0.3%	+0.3%
Economically active	29,247	+154	72	+112	184	+197
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*.

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

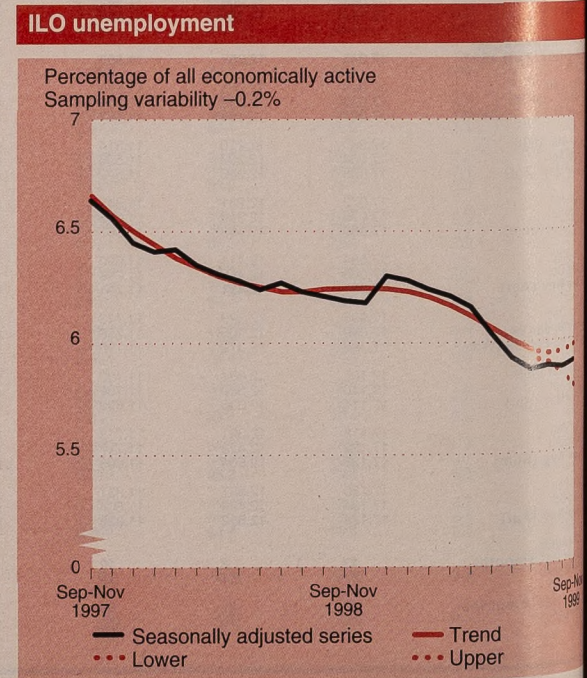
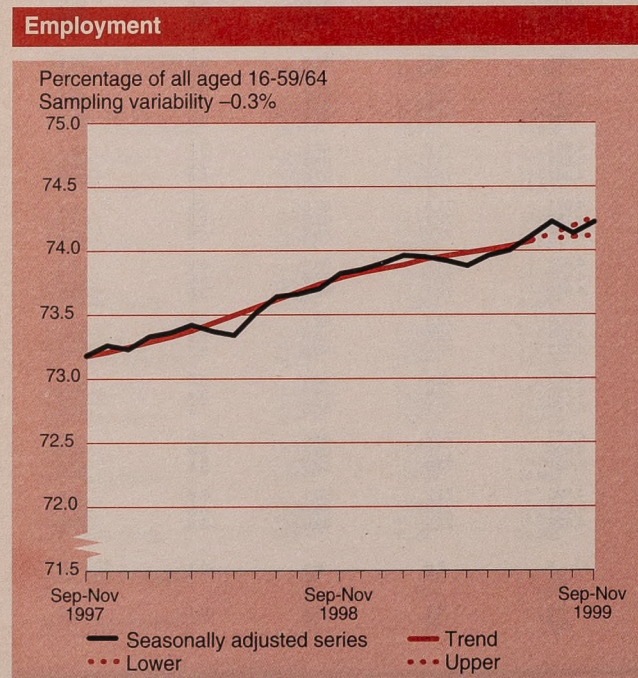
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Mar-May 1992	25,821	71.1	2,818	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,802	71.0	2,829	9.9
May-Jul	25,778	71.0	2,845	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,750	70.9	2,863	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,720	70.8	2,885	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,688	70.7	2,910	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,625	70.6	2,964	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,598	70.5	2,986	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,576	70.4	3,002	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,561	70.4	3,010	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,553	70.3	3,010	10.5
Mar-May	25,551	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,555	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,562	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,572	70.3	2,967	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,585	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,599	70.4	2,945	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,615	70.4	2,933	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,633	70.4	2,918	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,654	70.5	2,901	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,676	70.6	2,880	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,701	70.6	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,727	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,752	70.7	2,806	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,778	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,803	70.8	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,826	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,849	70.9	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,870	71.0	2,649	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,890	71.0	2,616	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,911	71.0	2,586	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,932	71.1	2,562	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,956	71.1	2,543	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	25,981	71.2	2,529	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,010	71.2	2,518	8.8
Mar-May	26,040	71.3	2,509	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,071	71.4	2,499	8.8
May-Jul	26,103	71.4	2,490	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,134	71.5	2,481	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,164	71.6	2,472	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,191	71.6	2,462	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,215	71.7	2,451	8.5
Oct-Dec	26,234	71.7	2,440	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,250	71.8	2,428	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,263	71.8	2,416	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,274	71.8	2,404	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,286	71.8	2,391	8.3
Mar-May	26,300	71.9	2,377	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,318	71.9	2,363	8.2
May-Jul	26,341	71.9	2,348	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,370	72.0	2,334	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,405	72.1	2,318	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,446	72.1	2,299	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,492	72.2	2,277	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,542	72.3	2,252	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,593	72.5	2,223	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,645	72.6	2,192	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,696	72.7	2,161	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,743	72.8	2,130	7.4
Mar-May	26,787	72.8	2,099	7.3
Apr-Jun	26,826	72.9	2,070	7.2
May-Jul	26,860	73.0	2,040	7.1
Jun-Aug	26,889	73.0	2,009	7.0
Jul-Sep	26,914	73.1	1,979	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,935	73.1	1,949	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,953	73.2	1,920	6.7
Oct-Dec	26,969	73.2	1,895	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,985	73.3	1,873	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,002	73.3	1,854	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,022	73.3	1,839	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,044	73.4	1,828	6.3
Mar-May	27,069	73.4	1,820	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,097	73.5	1,815	6.3
May-Jul	27,127	73.6	1,812	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,158	73.6	1,811	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,190	73.7	1,811	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,222	73.7	1,813	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,252	73.8	1,815	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,280	73.8	1,817	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,304	73.9	1,817	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,326	73.9	1,813	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,346	73.9	1,806	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,364	74.0	1,795	6.2
Mar-May	27,382	74.0	1,781	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,402	74.0	1,766	6.1
May-Jul	27,422	74.0	1,752	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,444	74.1	1,740	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,466	74.1	1,731	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,489	74.2	1,726	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,511	74.2	1,722	5.9

Notes:

- a. Trend estimates prior to Dec 95-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
 - b. Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
 - c. Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.
- There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		Total	Males	Females
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1997	September R	27,324	14,772	12,552
	December	27,478	14,856	12,622
1998	March	27,642	14,929	12,713
	June R	27,591	14,918	12,674
	September R	27,697	14,964	12,733
	December R	27,753	15,020	12,733
1999	March	27,773	15,060	12,713
	June R	27,879	15,110	12,769
	September R	27,828	15,061	12,767
	Change on quarter	-51	-49	-2
Percent		-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Change on year		131	97	35
Percent		0.5	0.6	0.3

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			Total		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1998	December	1,311.0	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
1999	January ^d	1,306.7	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
	February	1,312.4	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
	March	1,308.1	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
	April	1,291.7	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
	May ^d	1,285.3	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3
	June	1,269.2	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3
	July	1,233.8	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	2.2
	August ^d	1,215.0	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9	2.2
	September	1,212.4	929.4	283.0	4.2	5.9	2.2
	October ^d	1,203.0	919.7	283.3	4.2	5.8	2.2
	November R	1,186.3	904.9	281.4	4.1	5.7	2.2
	December P	1,164.4	886.5	277.9	4.0	5.6	2.1
Change on period		-21.9	-18.4	-3.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Percent		-1.8	-2.0	-1.2			
Change on year		-146.6	-113.4	-33.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3
Percent		-11.2	-11.3	-10.7			

GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM			
Whole economy earnings			Notified vacancies			
Average Earnings Index			Level			
Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			DRW			
LNMQ			LNNC			
1998	November	115.2	4.8	1998	December	22.6
	December	115.6	4.5		1999	January	22.8
1999	January	116.4	4.5	February		22.4
	February	117.2	4.6	March	22.3	
	March	117.8	4.8	April	23.6	
	April	117.2	4.6	May	23.4	
	May	117.8	4.3	June	23.0	
	June	119.0	4.4	July	22.2	
	July	118.9	4.6	August	23.1	
	August	119.6	4.9	September	23.8	
	September	119.8	4.7	October	24.4	
	October	120.7	4.9	November R	23.2	
	November P	120.9	4.9	December P	22.8	
Change on month			0.2	0.0	1.6	
Change on year			5.7	0.1	17.2	

Sources: Employer surveys, DfEE Training Data System, Benefits Agency administrative system, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes, Employment Service administrative system, Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533588

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 jobs and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1998 for 1998 and 1999 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 c The headline rate is the average of the annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.
 d Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
 R Revised
 P Provisional

In the information age

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

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

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

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

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (September to November 1999)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment								
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
				Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
North East	2,047	1,183	73.7	655	528	1,075	67.0	596	70.7	489	62.9	108	9.1	69	10.5	39	7.3		
North West	5,385	3,296	76.8	1,847	1,449	3,093	72.0	1,718	76.9	1,375	66.6	203	6.2	129	7.0	74	5.1		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,970	2,467	78.2	1,384	1,083	2,311	73.2	1,283	77.5	1,028	68.4	156	6.3	101	7.3	55	5.0		
East Midlands	3,303	2,138	81.1	1,188	950	2,020	76.4	1,118	81.3	902	71.1	119	5.6	70	5.9	49	5.1		
West Midlands	4,156	2,641	79.4	1,475	1,165	2,466	74.1	1,375	79.5	1,092	68.1	175	6.6	101	6.8	74	6.3		
East	4,226	2,754	81.5	1,544	1,210	2,637	78.0	1,474	83.5	1,164	71.8	117	4.3	70	4.5	47	3.8		
London	5,512	3,567	77.3	1,979	1,588	3,311	71.6	1,832	77.7	1,479	65.1	256	7.2	147	7.4	109	6.8		
South East	6,211	4,138	83.3	2,298	1,840	3,974	79.9	2,206	85.5	1,768	73.7	164	4.0	92	4.0	72	3.8		
South West	3,901	2,496	82.5	1,370	1,126	2,392	79.0	1,312	83.4	1,079	74.0	105	4.2	58	4.2	47	4.2		
England	38,712	24,680	79.6	13,739	10,941	23,279	75.0	12,903	80.2	10,375	69.3	1,401	5.7	836	6.1	565	5.2		
Wales	2,311	1,347	75.2	751	597	1,246	69.4	684	73.4	562	65.1	101	7.5	67	8.9	54	5.7		
Scotland	4,024	2,485	77.3	1,354	1,131	2,310	71.8	1,243	75.0	1,067	68.2	175	7.1	111	8.2	64	5.7		
Great Britain	45,047	28,512	79.2	15,844	12,668	26,835	74.4	14,830	79.4	12,005	69.0	1,677	5.9	1,014	6.4	639	5.2		
Northern Ireland ^c	1,240	738	71.9	415	324	689	67.0	384	72.7	305	60.9	50	6.7	31	7.4	19	5.8		
United Kingdom	46,288	29,247	79.0	16,256	12,992	27,522	74.2	15,211	79.2	12,311	68.8	1,726	5.9	1,045	6.4	680	5.2		

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (September to November 1999)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment								
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
				Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
North East	1	1	0.0	6	-5	4	0.2	8	1.0	-4	-0.6	-3	-0.3	-2	-0.4	-	-0.2		
North West	2	18	0.4	14	4	19	0.4	21	0.8	-2	-0.1	-1	-0.1	-7	-0.4	-	0.4		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	10	0.1	4	6	0	-0.2	-5	-0.4	5	-0.1	10	0.4	9	0.6	-	0.1		
East Midlands	4	12	0.4	9	2	10	0.3	9	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	0.1		
West Midlands	2	-3	0.0	9	-12	-6	-0.1	9	0.8	-15	-1.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	-	0.3		
East	9	5	-0.1	7	-2	-9	-0.5	-3	-0.9	-6	-0.2	14	0.5	10	0.6	-	0.4		
London	4	-23	-0.6	-11	-12	-15	-0.4	-1	-0.2	-14	-0.7	-8	-0.2	-10	-0.5	-	0.2		
South East	4	10	0.4	-5	14	4	0.2	-13	-0.3	17	0.9	5	0.1	9	0.4	-	-0.2		
South West	5	22	0.6	2	20	22	0.6	3	0.1	19	1.2	0	-0.1	-2	-0.1	-	0.0		
England	33	52	0.1	35	17	30	0.0	28	0.1	2	0.0	22	0.1	8	0.0	-	0.1		
Wales	2	17	1.1	13	4	19	1.2	13	1.7	6	0.6	-2	-0.3	0	-0.2	-	-0.4		
Scotland	-1	11	0.2	7	4	12	0.3	13	0.8	-2	-0.3	-1	-0.1	-6	-0.5	-	0.5		
Great Britain	34	80	0.2	55	25	60	0.1	54	0.2	6	0.0	20	0.1	1	0.0	-	0.1		
Northern Ireland ^c																			
United Kingdom	36	72	0.1	46	25	60	0.1	50	0.2	10	0.0	11	0.0	-4	0.0	-	0.1		

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (September to November 1999)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment								
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
				Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
North East	8	15	0.5	1	14	14	0.6	3	0.8	11	0.5	1	0.0	-1	-0.2	3	0.3		
North West	6	38	0.9	34	4	61	1.5	58	2.2	3	0.6	-23	-0.8	-24	-1.5	1	0.0		
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	16	0.1	10	6	29	0.5	14	0.5	14	0.6	-13	-0.6	-4	-0.4	-9	-0.8		
East Midlands	18	31	0.8	29	1	18	0.3	20	0.9	-2	-0.3	12	0.5	9	0.6	3	0.3		
West Midlands	9	2	-0.2	-2	4	0	-0.2	4	0.2	-4	-0.7	2	0.1	-7	-0.4	8	0.7		
East	29	16	0.2	-6	22	23	0.4	-5	-0.8	29	1.7	-7	-0.3	0	0.0	-7	-0.8		
London	14	10	-0.2	-3	13	16	0.1	11	0.2	6	-0.1	-7	-0.2	-14	-0.7	7	0.4		
South East	22	21	-0.1	25	-4	33	0.1	33	0.1	0	0.1	-12	-0.3	-8	-0.4	-4	-0.2		
South West	23	37	0.4	11	25	46	0.7	27	0.8	19	0.6	-10	-0.5	-16	-1.2	6	0.5		
England	141	184	0.2	99	85	241	0.4	164	0.5	77	0.3	-57	-0.3	-65	-0.5	8	0.0		
Wales	8	28	1.6	15	13	23	1.3	9	1.0	14	1.6	5	0.2	6	0.7	-1	-0.3		
Scotland	-2	-30	-1.0	-15	-16	-12	-0.4	-2	-0.3	-10	-0.6	-18	-0.6	-12	-0.8	-5	-0.4		
Great Britain	146	182	0.2	100	82	251	0.4	171	0.5	80	0.3	-70	-0.3	-72	-0.5	2	0.0		
Northern Ireland ^c	7	3	-0.4	0	3	9	0.2	2	-0.4	7	0.9	-6	-0.9	-3	-0.6	-4	-1.2		
United Kingdom	154	184	0.2	99	85	259	0.4	172	0.5	87	0.3	-75	-0.3	-74	-0.5	-1	0.0		

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. Data shown in this table are now seasonally adjusted. See technical report on pp381-7, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999.

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys												Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (September 1999); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (December 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies* (December 1999)								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f	Level	Rate ^f		
																				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,020	538	482	74.5	6.7	59.2	9.7	15.3	3.1	11.0	21.4	12.0									
North West	3,003	1,612	1,391	145.7	4.7	113.7	6.7	32.0	2.3	29.0	39.9	28.1									
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,240	1,228	1,012	115.1	4.8	88.8	6.7	26.3	2.4	20.0	26.8	19.9									
East Midlands	1,888	1,025	864	72.3	3.6	54.4	5.0	17.9	2.0	15.4	23.2	15.4									
West Midlands	2,465	1,342	1,123	112.5	4.4	85.8	5.9	26.7	2.4	23.8	36.3	24.4									
East	2,377	1,305	1,072	71.0	2.8	52.7	3.8	18.3	1.6	17.8	24.3	17.7									
London	4,152	2,243	1,908	190.4	4.5	140.4	6.0	50.0	2.6	26.3	38.1	24.9									
South East	4,021	2,146	1,875	88.1	2.2	66.7	3.1	21.4	1.2	27.6	41.9	27.6									
South West	2,327	1,255	1,072	68.0	2.8	50.2	3.7	17.8	1.7	21.8	31.1	22.0									
England	23,493	12,694	10,799	937.7	3.8	711.9	5.3	225.8	2.1	192.8	283.1	192.0									
Wales	1,195	663	532	59.4	4.8	46.1	6.8	13.3	2.4	14.5	19.2	14.2									
Scotland	2,283	1,187	1,096	122.8	5.0	94.6	7.3	28.2	2.5	27.1	37.7	26.1									
Great Britain	26,971	14,544	12,427	1,119.7	4.0	852.5	5.5	267.2	2.1	234.4	340.0	232.4									
Northern Ireland ^c	709	379	329	44.6	5.8	34.0	7.7	10.6	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A									
United Kingdom	27,679	14,923	12,756	1,164.4	4.0	886.5	5.6	277.9	2.1	237.8	348.9	235.8									

B.3 EMPLOYMENT

All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9	
All													
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,898	2,584	2,290	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,821	
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,380	2,547	1,993	2,388	2,821	
Spring 1994	25,697	10,298	15,116	4,053	2,614	2,433	3,881	3,377	2,568	1,999	2,378	2,821	
Spring 1995	25,973	10,408	15,297	4,194	2,665	2,400	3,889	3,285	2,690	2,023	2,488	2,821	
Spring 1996	26,219	10,432	15,515	4,140	2,791	2,504	3,888	3,244	2,776	2,080	2,505	2,821	
Spring 1997	26,682	10,523	15,963	4,282	2,706	2,705	3,993	3,309	2,852	2,148	2,475	2,821	
Spring 1998	26,947	10,722	16,058	4,332	2,824	2,676	4,035	3,293	2,936	2,111	2,533	2,821	
Autumn 1998	27,333	10,809	16,362	4,306	2,901	2,750	4,081	3,367	2,959	2,217	2,535	2,821	
Winter 1998/9	27,253	10,649	16,429	4,285	2,959	2,751	4,105	3,289	2,963	2,228	2,483	2,821	
Spring 1999	27,251	10,571	16,491	4,315	2,981	2,776	4,103	3,266	2,981	2,208	2,474	2,821	
Summer 1999	27,584	10,769	16,647	4,353	2,930	2,818	4,161	3,296	3,049	2,278	2,516	2,821	
Autumn 1999	27,601	10,755	16,669	4,354	2,958	2,837	4,132	3,321	3,022	2,284	2,512	2,821	
Changes													
Aut 98 - Aut 99	268	-53	307	47	56	87	51	-45	63	67	-23		
Aut 98 - Aut 99 (%)	1.0	-0.5	1.9	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.2	-1.4	2.1	3.0	0.9		
Male													
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,922	1,821	
Spring 1993	14,035	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,898	1,821	
Spring 1994	14,171	6,861	7,092	2,742	1,549	1,230	952	3,045	869	732	1,887	1,821	
Spring 1995	14,374	6,921	7,234	2,821	1,592	1,233	964	2,953	871	731	1,898	1,821	
Spring 1996	14,446	6,919	7,314	2,790	1,670	1,244	976	2,924	951	743	2,002	1,821	
Spring 1997	14,720	7,031	7,524	2,879	1,613	1,344	997	3,020	942	802	1,995	1,821	
Spring 1998	14,906	7,146	7,611	2,910	1,704	1,338	1,026	2,996	964	762	2,053	1,821	
Autumn 1998	15,072	7,217	7,720	2,891	1,741	1,376	1,024	3,078	965	791	2,035	1,821	
Winter 1998/9	15,020	7,114	7,758	2,881	1,753	1,378	1,042	3,011	962	804	2,026	1,821	
Spring 1999	15,031	7,078	7,797	2,884	1,773	1,395	1,044	3,001	977	796	2,022	1,821	
Summer 1999	15,259	7,227	7,888	2,907	1,758	1,398	1,081	3,036	1,013	840	2,057	1,821	
Autumn 1999	15,250	7,217	7,887	2,910	1,757	1,401	1,075	3,070	995	843	2,058	1,821	
Changes													
Aut 98 - Aut 99	178	0	167	19	16	25	51	-8	30	52	24		
Aut 98 - Aut 99 (%)	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	5.0	-0.3	3.1	6.5	1.2		
Female													
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	507	1,000	
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	500	1,000	
Spring 1994	11,526	3,437	8,024	1,312	1,065	1,203	2,929	332	1,699	1,267	491	1,000	
Spring 1995	11,599	3,487	8,063	1,374	1,073	1,167	2,925	332	1,773	1,292	491	1,000	
Spring 1996	11,773	3,514	8,201	1,350	1,121	1,260	2,913	321	1,825	1,336	503	1,000	
Spring 1997	11,962	3,492	8,439	1,402	1,093	1,362	2,996	288	1,909	1,346	500	1,000	
Spring 1998	12,042	3,576	8,447	1,422	1,120	1,338	3,009	296	1,971	1,349	479	1,000	
Autumn 1998	12,261	3,591	8,642	1,415	1,160	1,374	3,057	289	1,995	1,426	500	1,000	
Winter 1998/9	12,233	3,535	8,671	1,403	1,205	1,373	3,063	278	2,001	1,424	57	1,000	
Spring 1999	12,219	3,494	8,694	1,431	1,209	1,381	3,059	265	2,004	1,412	52	1,000	
Summer 1999	12,325	3,542	8,759	1,446	1,172	1,419	3,079	260	2,037	1,439	58	1,000	
Autumn 1999	12,351	3,538	8,781	1,443	1,200	1,436	3,057	251	2,027	1,442	53	1,000	
Changes													
Aut 98 - Aut 99	90	-53	139	28	40	62	0	-38	33	16	47		
Aut 98 - Aut 99 (%)	0.7	-1.5	1.6	2.0	3.5	4.5	0.0	-13.0	1.6	1.1	2.4		

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533535

EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a B.11

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCH	
1995 Dec	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	227	
1996 Mar	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	
Jun	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	
Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	189	
Dec	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	190	
1997 Mar	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	175	
Jun	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	159	
Sep	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	171	
Dec	12,059	1,507	11,649	5,312	23,708	3,532	211	163	
1998 Mar	12,017	1,450	11,600	5,215	23,617	3,539	211	153	
Jun	12,101	1,434	11,641	5,144	23,742	3,462	210	112	
Sep	12,254	1,435	11,706	5,118	23,960	3,475	209	121	
Dec	12,319	1,493	11,783	5,223	24,102	3,455	210	113	
1999 Mar	12,229	1,499	11,668	5,186	23,897	3,440	209	109	
Jun	12,281	1,520	11,739	5,219	24,020	3,486	208	100	
Sep	12,398	1,547	11,777	5,223	24,175	3,406	208	97	27,887
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU	
1995 Dec	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	217	
1996 Mar	11,336	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,578	3,583	225	211	
Jun	11,380	1,332	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	222	195	
Sep	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	188	
Dec	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	181	
1997 Mar	11,699	1,387	11,390	5,220	23,089	3,607	213	170	
Jun	11,831	1,438	11,462	5,250	23,293	3,598	210	172	
Sep	11,862	1,433	11,489	5,228	23,352	3,590	211	171	
Dec	11,998	1,478	11,573	5,254	23,571	3,542	211	155	
1998 Mar	12,087	1,467	11,657	5,235	23,744	3,539	210	149	
Jun	12,128	1,438	11,654	5,159	23,782	3,475	210	124	
Sep	12,215	1,445	11,707	5,142	23,922	3,445	210	120	
Dec	12,260	1,464	11,712	5,166	23,972	3,465	209	106	
1999 Mar	12,296	1,514	11,720	5,202	24,016	3,444	209	105	
Jun	12,307	1,523	11,756	5,237	24,067	3,496	209	112	
Sep	12,362	1,558	11,778	5,247	24,140	3,384	208	96	27,828
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation	BYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	
1995 Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	
1996 Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	
Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	
Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	
Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	
1997 Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	
Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	
Sep	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	154	
Dec	11,757	1,457	11,342	5,167	23,100	3,441	211	146	
1998 Mar	11,717	1,401	11,295	5,071	23,012	3,449	211	137	
Jun	11,800	1,385	11,335	4,999	23,135	3,376	210	98	
Sep	11,951	1,396	11,400	4,975	23,351	3,389	209	106	
Dec	12,014	1,442	11,472	5,074	23,486	3,369	210	99	
1999 Mar	11,926	1,448	11,358	5,040	23,284	3,354	209	96	
Jun	11,977	1,470	11,430	5,072	23,406	3,402	208	89	
Sep	12,092								

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJV	LOJY	LOJZ	
1987 Jun	22,002	21,994	4,847	4,863	5,315	5,333	6,459	6,477	
1988 Jun	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,353	6,520	6,542	
1989 Jun	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559	
1990 Jun	23,364	23,353	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6,406	6,435	
1991 Jun	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,870	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	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227	
1997 Jun	23,253	23,293	4,162	4,173	4,390	4,400	5,357	5,380	
1997 Sep	23,394	23,352	4,168	4,150	4,389	4,372	5,405	5,383	
Oct			4,187	4,166	4,407	4,387			
Nov			4,199	4,176	4,418	4,396			
Dec	23,708	23,571	4,190	4,173	4,409	4,391	5,487	5,450	
1998 Jan			4,190	4,198	4,408	4,416			
Feb			4,195	4,208	4,413	4,426			
Mar	23,617	23,744	4,190	4,207	4,408	4,424	5,484	5,512	
Apr			4,187	4,209	4,405	4,427			
May			4,180	4,202	4,398	4,418			
Jun	23,742	23,782	4,185	4,193	4,402	4,410	5,485	5,506	
Jul			4,191	4,187	4,408	4,404			
Aug			4,195	4,184	4,412	4,403			
Sep	23,960	23,922	4,195	4,180	4,411	4,397	5,511	5,491	
Oct			4,177	4,157	4,393	4,374			
Nov			4,165	4,143	4,382	4,360			
Dec	24,102	23,972	4,136	4,121	4,353	4,339	5,474	5,439	
1999 Jan			4,109	4,117	4,327	4,335			
Feb			4,089	4,101	4,307	4,318			
Mar	23,897	24,016	4,067	4,084	4,285	4,301	5,367	5,394	
Apr			4,048	4,070	4,264	4,285			
May			4,038	4,059	4,254	4,274			
Jun	24,020	24,063	4,042	4,049	4,257	4,264	5,340	5,362	
Jul			4,042	4,038	4,257	4,253			
Aug			4,043	4,032	4,258	4,248			
Sep	24,175	24,140	4,033	4,019	4,246	4,232	5,378	5,359	
Oct			4,035	4,246	4,228	4,228			
Nov P			4,033	4,011	4,243	4,222			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	Food products, beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 23-24		
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	YEJI	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE		
1987 Jun	15,204	15,171	346	470	529	577	90	467	330		
1988 Jun	15,837	15,906	338	446	521	581	94	470	314		
1989 Jun	16,248	16,216	324	428	510	550	97	480	322		
1990 Jun	16,643	16,601	318	406	504	507	96	481	308		
1991 Jun	16,525	16,478	309	381	506	433	83	470	273		
1992 Jun	16,540	16,500	311	343	480	415	83	460	271		
1993 Jun	16,518	16,479	327	299	467	409	89	453	259		
1994 Jun	16,651	16,603	300	264	456	401	91	467	248		
1995 Jun	16,964	16,912	273	239	456	385	82	474	226		
1996 Jun	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	264		
1997 Jun	17,604	17,615	298	228	474	370	86	474	264		
1997 Sep	17,643	17,641	328	222	479	358	85	472	254		
Oct				221	483	358	85	474	255		
Nov				220	481	358	85	478	255		
Dec	17,891	17,790	332	219	483	358	85	476	264		
1998 Jan				219	483	358	86	481	258		
Feb				218	484	358	87	480	258		
Mar	17,833	17,922	310	217	487	358	86	478	258		
Apr				217	485	358	86	479	258		
May				216	484	357	86	481	258		
Jun	17,960	17,973	303	217	484	355	84	482	258		
Jul				217	481	354	85	481	258		
Aug				219	481	352	85	480	258		
Sep	18,131	18,131	301	217	480	349	86	481	258		
Oct				217	478	346	85	481	258		
Nov				217	478	342	85	479	258		
Dec	18,333	18,236	297	217	478	338	84	478	258		
1999 Jan				218	478	335	84	476	258		
Feb				217	477	330	83	476	258		
Mar	18,229	18,311	311	217	476	326	83	477	258		
Apr				216	475	321	81	478	258		
May				214	475	319	82	475	258		
Jun	18,364	18,379	321	215	474	316	84	473	258		
Jul				215	473	313	84	475	258		
Aug				215	473	311	84	474	258		
Sep	18,476	18,476	305	213	472	309	84	472	258		
Oct				212	471	308	84	472	258		
Nov P				211	469	307	84	472	258		

EMPLOYMENT B.12

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products D/DJ 26-28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. DK 29	Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33	Transport equipment DM 34-35	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF, DN 23,36-37	Construction F 45	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52	Hotels and restaurants H 55
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
		1987 Jun	213	857	481	594	510	234	1,144	3,430	989
1988 Jun	223	868	492	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	558	491	247	1,249	3,741	1,207	
1991 Jun	195	779	464	496	437	217	1,152	3,677	1,182	
1992 Jun	190	735	429	454	405	211	1,044	3,669	1,170	
1993 Jun	194	693	387	432	356	210	950	3,647	1,136	
1994 Jun	203	703	384	448	351	215	949	3,733	1,142	
1995 Jun	225	704	398	486	374	229	921	3,781	1,199	
1996 Jun	231	713	405	510	390	230	889	3,829	1,250	
1997 Jun	242	715	402	520	391	245	980	3,959	1,275	
1997 Sep	243	706	403	523	390	239	1,011	3,953	1,291	
Oct				527	391	240				
Nov				530	394	242				
Dec	244	703	404	528	398	241	1,059	3,992	1,332	
1998 Jan	243	708	403	534	400	243				
Feb	244	707	405	537	403	245				
Mar	244	705	405	536	404	245	1,089	4,003	1,349	
Apr				537	408	245				
May				534	410	245				
Jun	244	700	402	532	410	245	1,096	4,014	1,335	
Jul				531	411	246				
Aug				530	412	247				
Sep	244	692	401	528	411	247	1,094	4,053	1,368	
Oct				523	410	245				
Nov				521	408	246				
Dec	243	685	398	516	406	246	1,100	4,069	1,370	
1999 Jan	241	674	395	520	406	249				
Feb	241	671	392	518	405	247				
Mar	240	668	391	514	402	247	1,093	4,063	1,374	
Apr				512	400	249				
May				510	399	249				
Jun	238	664	389	508	397	249	1,097	4,066	1,371	
Jul				506	396	249				
Aug				505	398	250				
Sep	237	663	383	502	394	250	1,127	4,086	1,377	
Oct				502	394	250				
Nov				503	393	251				
Dec	235	660	380	503	393	250				

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage I 60-63	Post and telecommunications I 64	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security Lb 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Qc 90-93
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
		1987 Jun	863	444	928	176	2,016	1,487	1,732	2,167	938
1988 Jun	880	462	1,004	187	2,146	1,471	1,794	2,301	961	
1989 Jun	912	471	1,046	195	2,278	1,392	1,835	2,291	975	
1990 Jun	944	470	1,055	202	2,410	1,434	1,856	2,311	969	
1991 Jun	931	463	1,033	198	2,375	1,455	1,844	2,367	953	
1992 Jun	922	454	1,000	218	2,365	1,459	1,826	2,436	982	
1993 Jun	909	428	968	252	2,423	1,456	1,805	2,447	1,007	
1994 Jun	902	429	976	266	2,425	1,438	1,828	2,462	1,002	
1995 Jun	891	430	995	276	2,581	1,402	1,837	2,505	1,015	
1996 Jun	875	444	971	270	2,717	1,409	1,870	2,514	1,042	
1997 Jun	896	446	994	288	2,905	1,362	1,876	2,541	1,072	
1997 Sep	899	440	994	280	2,940	1,344	1,867	2,547	1,084	
Oct				287	2,982	1,360	1,862	2,541	1,096	
Nov				287	2,982	1,360	1,862	2,541	1,096	
Dec	901	446	995	287	2,982	1,360	1,862	2,541	1,096	
1998 Jan				286	3,015	1,375	1,875	2,543	1,108	
Feb				286	3,015	1,375	1,875	2,543	1,108	
Mar	909	451	1,010	286	3,01					

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	September 1998			September 1999			1999					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,165.6	1,245.6	4,411.2	3,073.8	1,171.9	4,245.8	4,257.5	4,256.7	4,257.5	4,245.8	4,246.4	4,241.1
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	63.8	11.9	75.7	60.5	9.9	70.4	72.7	71.9	71.2	70.4	69.1	68.2
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.0	7.6	44.6	33.3	6.5	39.7	42.2	41.5	40.4	39.7	38.9	38.5
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.8	4.3	31.1	27.2	3.5	30.7	30.5	30.4	30.8	30.7	30.3	29.7
MANUFACTURING	D	2,997.3	1,197.7	4,195.0	2,909.0	1,124.2	4,033.2	4,041.9	4,042.0	4,043.3	4,033.2	4,035.3	4,029.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	309.6	173.0	482.6	312.4	162.5	474.9	472.1	475.2	476.4	474.9	477.7	476.2
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	142.4	176.4	318.8	129.9	152.7	282.5	287.6	285.8	284.9	282.5	283.1	281.4
of textiles	17	103.4	72.0	175.4	94.2	67.9	162.1	163.2	162.6	163.0	162.1	161.5	160.8
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	39.0	104.4	143.4	35.7	84.7	120.4	124.5	123.2	121.9	120.4	121.6	120.6
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	17.9	12.9	30.8	15.9	11.0	26.9	27.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	26.5	26.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	72.9	13.3	86.2	72.2	12.7	84.9	84.4	84.7	84.3	84.9	83.5	83.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	291.2	190.0	481.2	287.9	184.7	472.6	473.3	475.3	475.1	472.6	475.2	474.1
	21	80.1	35.5	115.7	74.0	32.7	106.7	109.1	108.6	108.2	106.7	106.3	105.2
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	211.1	154.5	365.6	213.9	151.9	365.9	364.1	366.7	366.9	365.9	364.8	363.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.1	5.8	30.0	24.3	5.3	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.5
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	176.5	85.1	261.7	174.5	83.1	257.6	258.8	258.6	258.8	257.6	257.6	256.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	184.4	60.2	244.6	176.9	58.8	235.7	237.5	236.2	235.6	235.7	234.9	234.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	115.0	31.4	146.5	109.8	29.7	139.5	140.4	140.1	140.2	139.5	139.1	138.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	457.5	90.7	548.2	437.3	86.7	524.1	526.5	525.4	524.1	524.1	523.9	523.7
of basic metals	27	109.3	19.6	128.9	101.0	19.3	120.3	122.5	122.0	121.2	120.3	120.1	119.9
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	348.2	71.1	419.4	336.3	67.4	403.7	404.0	403.3	402.9	403.7	403.8	403.8
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	326.7	76.6	403.4	311.0	72.6	383.6	383.9	382.5	383.9	383.6	383.0	382.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	360.4	170.1	530.5	348.3	155.7	504.0	506.6	506.9	506.3	504.0	503.8	503.5
of office machinery and computers	30	41.3	18.1	59.4	38.0	17.1	55.1	55.8	56.0	55.5	55.1	54.9	54.7
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	123.2	64.4	187.6	119.1	55.5	174.6	176.0	176.2	175.9	174.6	174.3	174.0
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	91.5	39.2	130.7	87.1	37.8	124.9	124.2	124.7	125.0	124.9	124.8	124.7
of medical, precision and optical eqpt. watches	33	104.3	48.5	152.7	104.0	45.3	149.3	150.6	149.9	149.9	149.3	149.3	149.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	364.0	47.9	411.9	348.5	46.6	395.2	396.6	395.4	396.2	395.2	394.6	394.0
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	203.4	29.2	232.6	190.7	29.5	220.2	221.9	221.0	221.1	220.2	219.9	219.7
of other transport equipment	35	160.6	18.7	179.3	157.8	17.2	175.0	174.7	174.3	175.1	175.0	174.7	174.3
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	154.6	64.1	218.8	160.1	62.2	222.3	216.5	219.0	220.6	222.3	221.7	221.2
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	104.5	36.0	140.5	104.3	37.8	142.1	142.9	142.8	143.1	142.1	141.9	141.8

P Provisional
R Revised

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01633 813131

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B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN		Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries		
SIC 1992		551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	All	of which:	Thousands
								employee jobs	self-employment jobs	
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs^{a,b}										
1994	Mar	322.0	352.4	396.3	76.3	76.4	344.2	1,567.7	1,361.0	206.7
	Jun	375.5	372.3	399.4	83.6	77.4	356.0	1,664.1	1,455.5	208.6
	Sep	377.3	377.9	411.9	83.1	80.7	358.3	1,689.2	1,484.4	204.8
	Dec	336.4	374.3	414.2	81.7	76.0	346.2	1,628.8	1,409.5	219.3
1995	Mar	340.4	369.8	430.3	84.0	75.7	351.6	1,651.8	1,427.6	224.3
	Jun	385.9	386.6	445.4	90.7	80.3	363.1	1,751.9	1,536.6	215.4
	Sep	365.2	405.5	421.1	94.8	79.7	363.7	1,730.0	1,509.5	220.5
	Dec	327.3	391.2	427.4	88.5	74.6	349.8	1,658.8	1,438.6	220.2
1996	Mar	317.1	375.4	417.3	88.0	75.2	352.3	1,625.3	1,411.2	214.1
	Jun	370.8	394.5	437.9	96.8	78.4	355.8	1,734.1	1,518.9	215.2
	Sep	365.2	402.1	442.3	92.7	78.4	370.6	1,751.3	1,521.7	229.6
	Dec	331.4	390.8	463.6	98.0	77.4	364.9	1,726.2	1,511.8	214.3
1997	Mar	328.2	389.1	460.0	101.1	74.4	350.5	1,703.4	1,489.5	213.8
	Jun	344.1	410.4	479.5	108.9	80.0	363.1	1,786.0	1,568.2	217.8
	Sep	346.2	415.6	496.7	105.3	81.5	368.3	1,813.7	1,585.9	227.7
	Dec	326.0	416.9	499.8	99.2	76.6	365.5	1,784.0	1,573.3	210.7
1998	Mar	334.6	418.7	475.1	97.0	71.9	358.0	1,755.3	1,563.9	191.5
	Jun	357.0	479.1	479.1	103.5	79.3	351.0	1,789.7	1,605.8	183.9
	Sep	368.5	421.2	481.3	107.7	78.5	356.4	1,813.6	1,636.2	177.4
	Dec	345.0	415.6	470.9	107.6	73.2	346.8	1,759.2	1,607.5	151.7
1999	Mar	345.3	415.6	460.2	110.6	72.4	348.2	1,752.2	1,603.6	148.6
	Jun	378.0	422.6	465.8	113.4	77.8	361.0	1,818.6	1,659.9	158.6
	Sep	377.5	423.3	460.7	116.8	78.8	366.5	1,823.6	1,666.3	157.3
Changes:										
Sept 1998-1999		9.0	2.1	-20.6	9.1	0.3	10.1	10.0	30.1	-0.1
Percent		2.4	0.5	-4.3	8.4	0.4	2.8	0.6	1.8	-0.1

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

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		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 2 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
1994	Mar	26,074	600	295	4,290	1,813	5,735	1,546	4,180	6,279	1,337	19,076
	Jun	26,172	588	289	4,301	1,822	5,776	1,543	4,208	6,303	1,343	19,173
	Sep	26,173	598	281	4,302	1,798	5,720	1,516	4,238	6,339	1,383	19,195
	Dec	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202
1995	Mar	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,377
	Jun	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,782	1,526	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453
	Sep	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471
	Dec	26,492	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517
1996	Mar	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
	Jun	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
	Sep	26,597	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
	Dec	26,728	590	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19,758
1997	Mar	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19,885
	Jun	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	19,949
	Sep	27,079	574	236	4,452	1,748	5,927	1,585	4,731	6,339	1,486	20,069
	Dec	27,274	562	238	4,481	1,741	5,979	1,582	4,818	6,359	1,512	20,251
1998	Mar	27,324	588	232	4,461	1,756	6,022	1,559	4,852	6,340	1,514	20,287
	Jun	27,478	585	230	4,479	1,786	6,067	1,556	4,901	6,336	1,538	20,399
	Sep	27,642	554	228	4,528	1,795	6,083	1,570	4,962	6,359	1,562	20,537
	Dec	27,591	549	227	4,513	1,796	6,055	1,573	4,983	6,366	1,530	20,507
1999	Mar	27,697	532	227	4,490	1,774	6,114	1,587	5,023	6,409	1,540	20,674
	Jun	27,753	517	227	4,427	1,789	6,101	1,629	5,082	6,433	1,548	20,793
	Sep	27,773	526	223	4,377	1,797	6,099	1,630	5,114	6,450	1,557	20,850
	Dec	27,879	528	223	4,346	1,794	6,113	1,645	5,151	6,475	1,603	20,987
	Sep	27,828	502	223	4,298	1,800	6,099	1,671	5,178	6,468	1,599	21,005
Change on quarter		-51	-26	0	-48	6	-24	26	27	-8	-4	17
Percent		-0.2	-4.9	0.0	-1.1	0.3	-0.4	1.6	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
Change on year		131	-30	-4	-192	26	-25	84	155	58	59	331
Percent		0.5	-5.6	-1.8	-4.3	1.5	-0.4	5.3	3.1	0.9	3.8	1.6
Male jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1994	Mar	14,122	456	237	2,994	1,603	2,760	1,166	2,181	2,112	613	8,832
	Jun	14,179	455	232	3,003	1,616	2,785	1,168	2,203	2,105	613	8,874
	Sep	14,176	466	223	3,006	1,594	2,754	1,147	2,212	2,121	654	8,888
	Dec	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,196	2,122	660	8,897
1995	Mar	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,001
	Jun	14,335	455	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,264	2,127	689	9,029
	Sep	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027
	Dec	14,366	448	197	3,096	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,035
1996	Mar	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
	Jun	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032
	Sep	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,976
	Dec	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,183	2,327	2,112	678	9,034
1997	Mar	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	686	9,086
	Jun	14,551	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	9,150
	Sep	14,652	449	190	3,173	1,556	2,880	1,200	2,402	2,103	698	9,284
	Dec	14,750	440	190	3,194	1,550	2,914	1,190	2,455	2,105	711	9,375
1998	Mar	14,772	450	185	3,172	1,558	2,954	1,169	2,479	2,082	723	9,407
	Jun	14,856	450	183	3,192	1,579	2,968	1,162	2,521	2,065	737	9,453
	Sep	14,929	429	180	3,225	1,590	2,965	1,172	2,563	2,054	751	9,505
	Dec	14,918	430	178	3,215	1,590	2,965	1,168	2,590	2,042	741	9,505
1999	Mar	14,964	419	176	3,207	1,566	3,003	1,172	2,628	2,051	743	9,597
	Jun	15,020	409	176	3,167	1,595	2,988	1,201	2,676	2,058	750	9,673
	Sep	15,060	418	172	3,142	1,603	3,003	1,201	2,679	2,082	760	9,724
	Dec	15,110	423	173	3,131	1,597	3,014	1,214	2,686	2,094	774	9,786
	Sep	15,061	402	173	3,102	1,600	2,995	1,226	2,707	2,083	773	9,784
Change on quarter		-49	-20	0	-29	3	-23	12	20	-11	-1	-2
Percent		-0.3	-4.8	-0.1	-0.9	0.2	-0.7	1	0.8	-0.5	-0.2	0.0
Change on year		97	-16	-4	-105	34	-7	54	78	32	30	187
Percent		0.6	-3.9	-2.2	-3.3	2.2	-0.2	5	3.0	1.6	4.1	2.0
Female jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLO	LOLP	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOML
1994	Mar	11,952	144	58	1,297	210	2,975	379	2,000	4,167	724	10,245
	Jun	11,993	133	57	1,298	206	2,992	374	2,005	4,198	730	10,299
	Sep	11,997	132	57	1,296	204	2,966	369	2,025	4,218	729	10,307
	Dec	11,998	132	56	1,292	212	2,966					

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^b	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
All	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	850.4	33.0	38.0	14.7	10.6
1993	839.7	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	852.9	33.3	38.4	15.0	9.2
1995	870.4	33.5	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874.2	33.3	38.7	15.0	8.9
1997	887.8	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.4
1998	895.7	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.1
1999	900.8	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	900.7	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.0
Oct-Dec	899.1	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	900.5	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	901.1	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1999	901.8	33.0	38.3	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	898.9	32.9	38.2	15.3	8.9
Mar-May (Spr)	900.8	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Apr-Jun	903.8	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.0
May-Jul	905.2	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	904.8	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Jul-Sep	906.6	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Aug-Oct	902.9	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	903.7	32.9	38.1	15.3	9.1
Changes Over last 3 months	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Over last 12 months	3.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Male	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	550.3	38.5	39.8	14.3	11.9
1993	541.1	38.7	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.5	38.9	40.5	14.9	9.8
1995	563.6	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	563.5	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571.2	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.6
1998	577.3	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	575.9	38.2	40.2	15.1	9.5
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	578.3	38.5	40.4	14.9	9.6
Oct-Dec	576.5	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	576.9	38.4	40.3	15.1	10.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	577.0	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.8
Jan-Mar 1999	577.3	38.4	40.2	15.1	9.6
Feb-Apr	574.9	38.2	40.0	15.1	9.3
Mar-May (Spr)	575.9	38.2	40.2	15.1	9.5
Apr-Jun	577.6	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.6
May-Jul	579.1	38.3	40.3	15.3	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	579.2	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.9
Jul-Sep	580.4	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.7
Aug-Oct	578.4	38.2	40.1	15.0	9.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	579.0	38.1	40.0	15.1	9.9
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Over last 12 months	0.7	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	0.3
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Female	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	300.2	26.2	34.2	14.8	9.3
1993	298.6	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.4	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.6
1995	306.8	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.6
1996	310.6	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.4
1997	316.6	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.5
1998	318.4	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.6
1999	324.8	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	322.4	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.6
Oct-Dec	322.5	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	323.6	26.4	34.5	15.3	8.6
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	324.0	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.6
Jan-Mar 1999	324.5	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
Feb-Apr	324.1	26.5	34.4	15.3	8.6
Mar-May (Spr)	324.8	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
Apr-Jun	326.2	26.6	34.5	15.4	8.5
May-Jul	326.2	26.6	34.5	15.5	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	325.6	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.4
Jul-Sep	326.3	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.4
Aug-Oct	324.5	26.4	34.3	15.4	8.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	324.8	26.4	34.2	15.4	8.5
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Over last 12 months	2.3	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-0.6</i>

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Usual weekly hours of work									
	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
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	479	1.9	2,056	8.1	3,417	13.4	13,304	52.3	6,178	24.3
1993	520	2.1	2,019	8.0	3,516	13.9	12,981	51.4	6,197	24.6
1994	500	2.0	2,087	8.2	3,603	14.2	12,795	50.3	6,444	25.3
1995	526	2.0	2,071	8.0	3,639	14.1	12,864	49.9	6,666	25.9
1996	532	2.0	2,111	8.1	3,853	14.8	12,701	48.9	6,801	26.2
1997	495	1.9	2,142	8.1	3,998	15.1	12,879	48.7	6,917	26.2
1998	491	1.8	2,124	8.0	4,089	15.3	13,100	49.1	6,894	25.8
1999	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	499	1.9	2,158	8.0	4,117	15.3	13,364	49.7	6,748	25.1
Oct-Dec	495	1.8	2,157	8.0	4,149	15.4	13,415	49.8	6,711	24.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	498	1.8	2,161	8.0	4,165	15.5	13,464	50.0	6,662	24.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	493	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,168	15.5	13,505	50.1	6,657	24.7
Jan-Mar 1999	496	1.8	2,125	7.9	4,175	15.5	13,521	50.2	6,635	24.6
Feb-Apr	477	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,188	15.5	13,555	50.3	6,594	24.5
Mar-May (Spr)	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
Apr-Jun	484	1.8	2,091	7.8	4,227	15.7	13,566	50.3	6,587	24.4
May-Jul	487	1.8	2,085	7.7	4,235	15.7	13,564	50.3	6,591	24.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	487	1.8	2,091	7.7	4,244	15.7	13,539	50.2	6,629	24.6
Jul-Sep	488	1.8	2,099	7.8	4,226	15.6	13,593	50.3	6,615	24.5
Aug-Oct	489	1.8	2,081	7.7	4,246	15.7	13,556	50.2	6,622	24.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	490	1.8	2,079	7.7	4,255	15.7	13,593	50.3	6,611	24.5
Changes Over last 3 months	3		-12		11		54		-18	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>		<i>-0.6</i>		<i>0.3</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>-0.3</i>	
Over last 12 months	-9		-79		138		229		-137	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.9</i>		<i>-3.6</i>		<i>3.3</i>		<i>1.7</i>		<i>-2.0</i>	
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	108	0.8	335	2.4	569	4.0	7,905	56.2	5,149	36.6
1993	112	0.8	347	2.5	600	4.3	7,625	55.1	5,167	37.3
1994	119	0.8	381	2.7	635	4.5	7,535	53.8	5,330	38.1
1995	133	0.9	404	2.8	658	4.6	7,488	52.6	5,544	39.0
1996	129	0.9	421	2.9	726	5.1	7,408	51.8	5,615	39.3
1997	128	0.9	454	3.1	787	5.4	7,506	51.6	5,669	39.0
1998	115	0.8	461	3.1	800	5.4	7,692	52.2	5,667	38.5
1999	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	137	0.9	451	3.1	813	5.5	7,852	53.1	5,521	37.4
Oct-Dec	136	0.9	454	3.1	838	5.7	7,891	53.3	5,488	37.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	139	0.9	453	3.1	854	5.8	7,919	53.5	5,446	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	129	0.9	460	3.1	845	5.7	7,944	53.6	5,445	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	127	0.9	455	3.1	844	5.7	7,972	53.8	5,419	36.6
Feb-Apr	121	0.8	458	3.1	848	5.7	8,013	54.1	5,369	36.3
Mar-May (Spr)	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
Apr-Jun	124	0.8	467	3.2	880	5.9	7,998	53.9	5,362	36.2
May-Jul	124	0.8	469	3.2	871	5.9	7,987	53.8	5,384	36.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	120	0.8	477	3.2	875	5.9	7,955	53.6	5,417	36.5
Jul-Sep	120	0.8	474	3.2	872	5.9	8,017	53.9	5,378	36.2
Aug-Oct	122	0.8	463	3.1	878	5.9	8,002	53.9	5,387	36.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	119	0.8	461	3.1	874	5.9	8,038	54.1	5,375	36.2
Changes Over last 3 months	-2		-16		-1		83		-42	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.5</i>		<i>-3.4</i>		<i>-0.1</i>		<i>1.0</i>		<i>-0.8</i>	
Over last 12 months	-19		9</							

B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, a employment and output per filled job

Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction
			Total manufacturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper products, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	
	C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F	
Output											
1992	91.1	94.0	92.8	98.9	102.0	93.1	89.2	94.8	82.9	102.6	
1993	93.2	94.9	94.1	98.8	101.6	96.0	90.9	95.1	86.0	100.5	
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.5	95.1	99.9	93.3	100.7	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	
1997	106.0	102.1	101.7	104.6	97.4	98.2	102.4	95.8	105.9	109.5	
1998	108.5	102.7	102.0	101.6	89.1	98.3	103.3	95.6	113.3	115.3	
1995 Q1	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.1	102.5	99.5	98.8	100.2	96.1	102.4	
1995 Q2	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.3	101.1	100.7	99.4	98.5	99.9	
1995 Q3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.4	98.6	100.3	100.3	99.6	101.4	99.9	
1995 Q4	100.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	98.5	99.1	100.2	100.8	104.0	97.8	
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	
1996 Q2	102.1	100.8	99.9	101.7	97.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	
1997 Q1	104.7	102.0	101.7	104.9	100.0	96.3	102.8	96.4	103.8	109.3	
1997 Q2	105.5	101.9	101.4	103.9	97.5	97.8	101.6	95.8	106.6	107.6	
1997 Q3	106.5	102.6	101.9	104.5	97.5	99.9	103.4	95.6	106.0	109.5	
1997 Q4	107.1	102.0	101.8	105.2	94.4	98.6	101.8	95.3	107.4	111.6	
1998 Q1	107.6	102.1	102.1	102.5	91.4	98.6	103.1	97.8	111.2	112.6	
1998 Q2	108.4	103.2	102.4	101.9	90.8	99.7	103.4	95.6	112.0	114.7	
1998 Q3	109.0	103.2	102.2	101.3	88.8	97.5	103.8	95.1	114.3	117.5	
1998 Q4	109.0	102.4	101.2	100.6	85.4	97.3	103.0	94.0	115.8	116.3	
1999 Q1	109.3	101.9	100.9	100.5	82.9	97.9	102.4	90.1	118.6	118.1	
1999 Q2	110.2	102.6	101.2	100.6	84.2	99.5	104.0	90.3	118.3	116.5	
1999 Q3	111.0	103.9	102.4	100.6	83.6	99.3	107.9	90.6	123.5	116.4	
Workforce jobs	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOL	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LOIU
1992	99.3	105.3	103.1	106.2	101.0	96.8	112.5	110.8	99.7	122.9	104.1
1993	98.4	100.8	99.7	103.7	99.8	96.3	107.8	101.0	95.6	108.1	98.6
1994	99.1	99.7	99.1	100.5	101.2	98.6	102.1	98.9	98.5	99.2	101.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.0	100.8	101.1	99.3	98.4	100.8	98.2	99.8	104.0	103.4	98.4
1997	102.8	101.2	101.7	103.8	95.6	99.9	98.9	98.8	106.3	105.0	98.1
1998	104.3	101.8	102.6	104.9	91.9	101.7	101.3	98.9	107.9	109.7	101.5
1995 Q1	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.8	100.8	99.5	100.4	99.6	99.2	98.7	100.2
1995 Q2	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.2	99.7	100.0	99.3	99.9
1995 Q3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.7
1995 Q4	100.3	100.5	100.7	100.3	99.5	100.6	99.6	100.8	100.5	101.7	99.2
1996 Q1	100.4	100.9	100.7	99.5	98.0	101.0	98.7	100.9	102.7	102.6	97.8
1996 Q2	100.7	100.5	100.7	98.7	97.3	100.7	98.6	100.4	103.7	103.5	98.3
1996 Q3	101.2	100.7	101.4	98.9	99.4	100.9	98.0	99.2	104.5	103.8	98.0
1996 Q4	101.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	98.9	100.7	97.7	98.8	105.0	103.7	98.4
1997 Q1	102.1	101.0	101.2	101.6	97.7	100.4	98.2	98.9	104.9	104.0	98.4
1997 Q2	102.7	101.3	101.8	103.6	96.6	99.8	98.7	98.9	105.6	104.6	98.5
1997 Q3	103.0	101.2	101.7	104.9	94.8	99.5	99.2	98.7	106.6	104.7	99.3
1997 Q4	103.5	101.4	102.2	105.3	93.2	99.7	99.4	98.7	107.9	106.8	100.5
1998 Q1	104.1	102.2	103.1	105.5	93.1	101.0	100.4	99.2	109.4	108.7	101.3
1998 Q2	104.2	102.3	103.0	105.5	93.0	101.9	101.1	98.8	109.2	110.2	101.9
1998 Q3	104.4	102.0	102.7	104.7	92.2	102.3	101.8	98.8	107.5	110.5	101.5
1998 Q4	104.6	100.9	101.6	103.9	89.3	101.7	101.9	98.8	105.6	109.4	101.4
1999 Q1	104.8	99.6	100.3	103.1	86.3	100.9	101.1	97.7	104.7	107.4	101.8
1999 Q2	105.0	98.6	99.2	102.9	83.2	100.6	100.7	96.1	103.2	106.2	102.0
1999 Q3	105.0	97.8	98.4	102.7	80.8	100.3	100.3	94.5	101.6	105.5	102.5
Output per filled job	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOE	LNOF	LNOI	
1992	91.7	89.2	90.0	93.1	101.1	96.2	79.3	85.7	83.2	83.6	
1993	94.7	94.2	94.4	95.3	101.8	99.7	84.3	94.2	89.9	93.1	
1994	98.2	98.6	99.4	101.0	101.6	99.9	93.2	101.0	96.7	101.6	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	101.5	100.4	99.3	101.7	101.2	97.1	102.5	98.2	100.0	102.3	
1997	103.1	100.9	100.0	100.8	101.9	98.3	103.6	97.0	99.7	104.2	
1998	104.0	100.9	99.4	96.8	96.9	96.6	102.0	96.7	105.1	104.5	
1995 Q1	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.3	101.8	100.0	98.4	100.6	96.9	103.7	
1995 Q2	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.9	100.4	99.7	98.5	100.6	
1995 Q3	100.2	100.4	100.4	100.4	98.9	100.6	100.5	99.7	101.1	99.6	
1995 Q4	100.4	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.0	98.5	100.7	100.0	103.4	96.2	
1996 Q1	101.2	100.1	99.7	102.2	100.7	98.4	101.3	97.6	101.4	100.1	
1996 Q2	101.4	100.3	99.3	103.1	102.4	96.6	101.4	98.3	99.9	100.6	
1996 Q3	101.5	100.5	99.0	100.8	101.0	96.5	103.0	98.8	99.6	103.5	
1996 Q4	101.9	100.5	99.4	100.6	100.6	97.0	104.2	98.1	99.0	104.9	
1997 Q1	102.5	101.0	100.5	103.3	102.3	96.0	104.7	97.5	99.0	105.0	
1997 Q2	102.8	100.5	99.6	103.0	101.0	98.0	102.9	96.8	100.9	102.8	
1997 Q3	103.4	101.3	100.2	99.6	102.9	100.3	104.2	96.9	99.4	104.5	
1997 Q4	103.5	100.6	99.6	99.9	101.3	98.9	102.4	96.6	99.6	104.6	
1998 Q1	103.4	99.9	99.1	97.2	98.2	97.6	102.8	98.6	101.7	103.6	
1998 Q2	104.1	100.9	99.4	96.6	97.6	97.8	102.3	96.7	102.6	104.1	
1998 Q3	104.4	101.2	99.5	96.7	96.3	95.3	102.0	96.3	106.3	103.5	
1998 Q4	104.2	101.5	99.7	96.8	95.7	95.7	101.1	95.1	109.7	106.3	
1999 Q1	104.4	102.2	100.5	97.5	96.1	97.0	101.3	92.3	113.3	110.0	
1999 Q2	104.9	104.0	102.0	97.7	101.2	98.9	103.3	93.9	114.7	109.8	
1999 Q3	105.7	106.2	104.1	98.0	103.4	99.0	107.6	95.9	121.6	110.3	

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

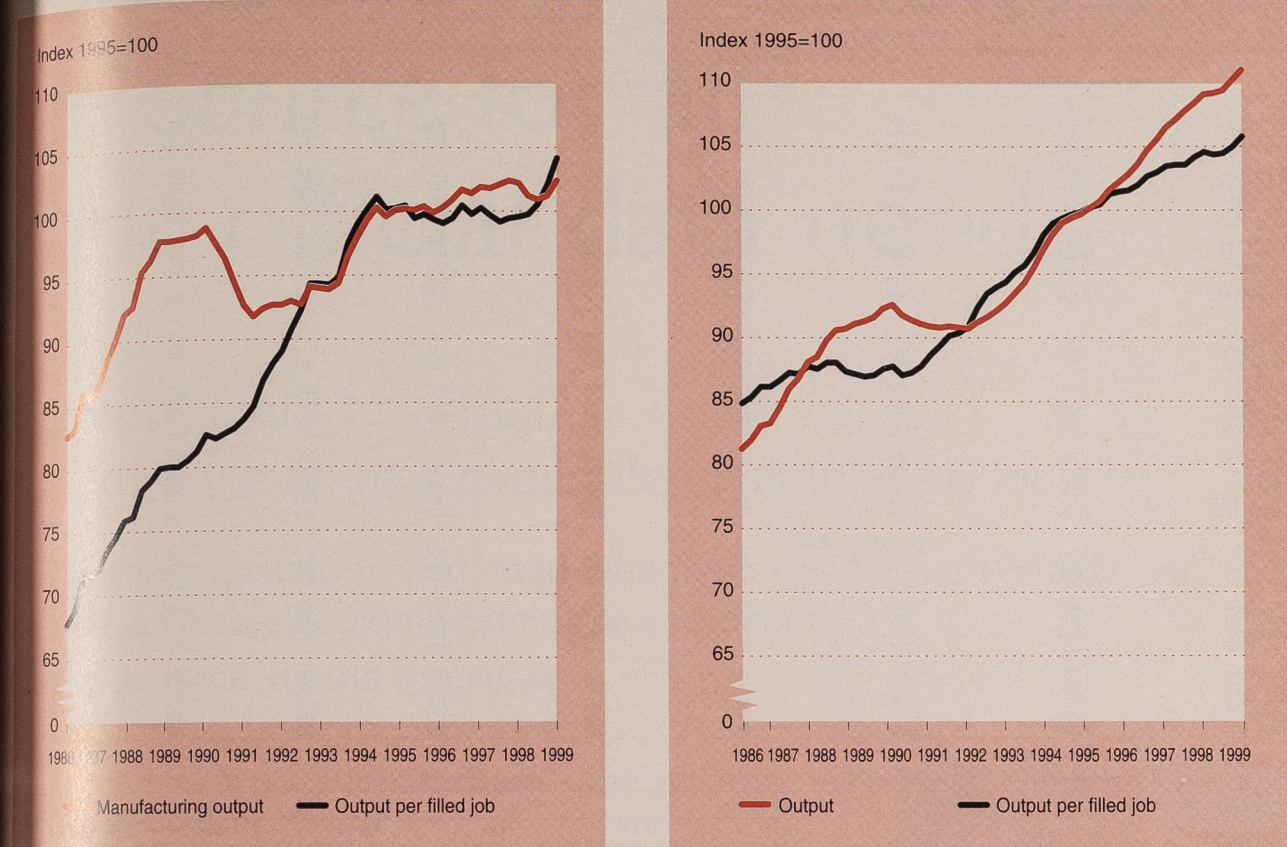
Note: The indices have been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998. The workforce jobs index for both the production and manufacturing industries in both tables is based on unpublished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

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

EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job

B.32



Section	Whole economy	Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
		Output ^a	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job
Output							
1992	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	
1993	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	
1994	93.2	98.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	
1995	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.6	
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1997	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	
1998	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.1	101.2	100.9	
1999	108.5	104.3	104.0	102.7	101.8	100.9	
1995 Q1	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	
1995 Q2	90.8	101.7	93.1	93.5	110.8	84.4	
1995 Q3	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	
1995 Q4	90.8	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	
1996 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3				

B.41 EMPLOYMENT

Job-related training received by employees

UNITED KINGDOM All who received job-related training in the last four weeks

	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups						50-59/64
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a						
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49		
All									
Spring 1992	2,890	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291	
Spring 1993	2,881	3,114	79	689	768	967	1,108	281	
Spring 1994	3,098	3,328	82	696	778	1,075	1,156	319	
Spring 1995	2,854	3,081	70	597	667	1,004	1,098	313	
Spring 1996	3,034	3,258	104	657	761	1,042	1,150	305	
Spring 1997	3,233	3,455	139	700	839	1,077	1,186	353	
Spring 1998	3,355	3,578	128	710	838	1,095	1,242	404	
Autumn 1998	3,474	3,589	154	654	808	1,103	1,254	425	
Winter 1998	3,490	3,491	155	663	836	1,044	1,209	400	
Spring 1999	3,478	3,694	132	727	859	1,073	1,305	466	
Summer 1999	3,518	3,170	90	606	696	944	1,121	418	
Autumn 1999	3,533	3,655	139	687	826	1,044	1,324	461	
Male									
Spring 1992	1,520	1,636	51	390	431	514	536	155	
Spring 1993	1,488	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150	
Spring 1994	1,571	1,681	37	345	382	580	560	160	
Spring 1995	1,448	1,554	33	307	340	536	521	157	
Spring 1996	1,534	1,636	57	345	403	561	526	146	
Spring 1997	1,599	1,700	69	354	422	553	544	180	
Spring 1998	1,693	1,793	65	376	441	571	592	189	
Autumn 1998	1,746	1,809	83	340	423	574	603	206	
Winter 1998	1,717	1,710	85	344	429	536	555	191	
Spring 1999	1,721	1,818	68	360	449	555	599	215	
Summer 1999	1,742	1,596	46	320	367	490	536	194	
Autumn 1999	1,739	1,808	76	356	432	559	594	223	
Female									
Spring 1992	1,370	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	136	
Spring 1993	1,393	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131	
Spring 1994	1,527	1,647	45	352	397	495	596	159	
Spring 1995	1,407	1,528	37	290	327	468	576	156	
Spring 1996	1,501	1,621	47	311	358	481	624	159	
Spring 1997	1,634	1,755	71	346	417	523	642	173	
Spring 1998	1,662	1,784	63	334	396	523	650	214	
Autumn 1998	1,728	1,780	70	314	385	529	651	216	
Winter 1998	1,763	1,781	71	339	410	508	654	209	
Spring 1999	1,757	1,876	64	347	411	518	706	242	
Summer 1999	1,776	1,584	44	286	330	454	586	215	
Autumn 1999	1,794	1,847	63	331	394	485	730	238	

Percent of all employees^b

	Seasonally adjusted		Age groups						50-59/64
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a						
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49		
All									
Spring 1992	13.5	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.5	
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.4	
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.7	8.3	
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.4	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1	
Spring 1996	13.7	14.8	19.1	21.7	21.3	16.6	14.1	7.7	
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.2	23.3	16.8	14.4	8.5	
Spring 1998	14.6	15.6	21.5	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2	
Autumn 1998	14.9	15.4	23.5	21.1	21.5	17.2	14.6	9.3	
Winter 1998	15.0	15.0	24.9	22.2	22.6	16.3	14.1	8.8	
Spring 1999	15.0	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9	
Summer 1999	15.0	13.5	15.1	18.7	18.1	14.8	12.9	8.8	
Autumn 1999	15.0	15.5	22.5	21.6	21.7	16.5	15.1	9.8	
Male									
Spring 1992	13.3	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9	
Spring 1993	13.2	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0	
Spring 1994	13.9	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5	
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.6	19.4	18.8	15.9	12.7	7.2	
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	21.0	22.3	22.1	16.4	12.7	6.5	
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.6	22.3	22.6	15.9	12.9	7.7	
Spring 1998	13.8	14.7	22.5	23.4	23.2	16.3	13.6	7.6	
Autumn 1998	14.0	14.5	26.3	20.9	21.8	16.3	13.7	8.1	
Winter 1998	13.9	13.8	27.6	21.5	21.5	15.3	12.6	7.4	
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.4	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2	
Summer 1999	13.8	12.6	16.4	18.5	18.2	14.1	11.9	7.4	
Autumn 1999	13.8	14.3	25.5	21.0	21.7	16.1	13.1	8.5	
Female									
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5	
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1	
Spring 1994	15.1	16.3	20.6	22.8	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5	
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.3	19.5	18.9	16.5	14.8	9.2	
Spring 1996	14.4	15.6	17.1	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.5	
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	16.0	9.5	
Spring 1998	15.6	16.8	20.5	23.4	22.9	18.0	15.9	11.2	
Autumn 1998	16.0	16.4	20.9	21.3	21.3	18.2	15.7	10.9	
Winter 1998	16.3	16.4	22.2	22.9	22.8	17.5	15.8	10.5	
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.1	24.0	23.5	17.9	16.9	12.0	
Summer 1999	16.3	14.5	14.0	18.9	18.0	15.7	14.0	10.6	
Autumn 1999	16.4	16.9	19.7	22.2	21.8	16.9	17.3	11.5	

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

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

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

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

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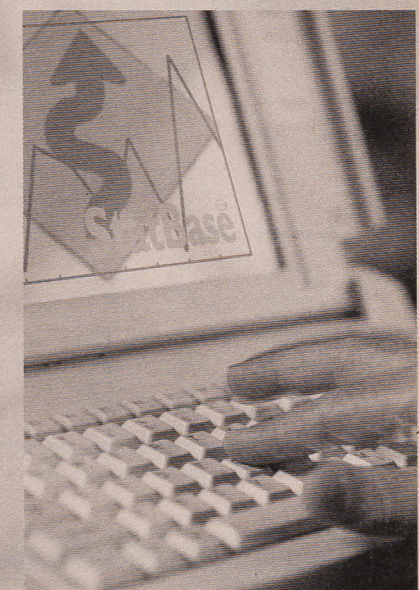
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B.51 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

		Thousands and per cent										
		United Kingdom ^{a,b}	Australia ^{b,c}	Austria ^{b,c,g}	Belgium ^{d,g}	Canada ^{b,h}	Denmark ^d	Finland ^b	France ^{b,c,g}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{d,e,h}	Ireland ^h
		R					R	R				
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
1996	Q3	28,704	9,175	3,854	..	15,164	..	2,475	..	39,215	..	..
	Q4	28,798	9,152	3,876	..	15,233	..	2,484	..	39,235	..	..
1997	Q1	28,837	9,204	3,871	..	15,221	..	2,459	..	39,311	..	..
	Q2	28,921	9,187	3,878	..	15,333	..	2,511	..	39,435	..	..
	Q3	28,894	9,166	3,887	..	15,402	..	2,459	..	39,509	..	..
	Q4	28,871	9,282	3,898	..	15,430	..	2,476	..	39,534	..	..
1998	Q1	28,878	9,258	3,893	..	15,515	..	2,474	..	39,460	..	..
	Q2	28,861	9,320	3,894	..	15,575	..	2,523	..	39,456	..	..
	Q3	28,983	9,365	3,873	..	15,637	..	2,499	..	39,433	..	..
	Q4	29,067	9,391	3,894	..	15,783	..	2,497	..	39,432	..	..
1999	Q1	29,174	9,392	3,923	..	15,896	..	2,527	..	..	..	..
	Q2	29,155	9,424	..	..	15,914	..	2,569	..	..	..	..
	Q3	29,226	9,491	..	..	15,913	..	2,548	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment												
1996	Q3	26,385	8,377	3,671	..	13,681	..	2,120	21,952	35,731	..	..
	Q4	26,530	8,372	3,677	..	13,725	..	2,136	21,962	35,623	..	..
1997	Q1	26,709	8,393	3,673	..	13,769	..	2,135	21,996	35,417	..	..
	Q2	26,836	8,385	3,685	..	13,890	..	2,160	22,042	35,572	..	..
	Q3	26,918	8,374	3,681	..	14,020	..	2,166	22,107	35,587	..	..
	Q4	26,976	8,503	3,694	..	14,063	..	2,187	22,187	35,584	..	..
1998	Q1	27,024	8,511	3,690	..	14,177	..	2,190	22,292	35,501	..	..
	Q2	27,047	8,571	3,682	..	14,268	..	2,202	22,392	35,691	..	..
	Q3	27,175	8,609	3,684	..	14,336	..	2,224	22,495	35,838	..	..
	Q4	27,289	8,639	3,701	..	14,517	..	2,238	22,553	35,862	..	..
1999	Q1	27,351	8,704	3,753	..	14,650	..	2,267	22,658	..	..	..
	Q2	27,394	8,722	..	..	14,642	..	2,280	22,749	..	..	..
	Q3	27,504	8,807	..	..	14,696	..	2,299	22,872	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1998 unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
Male		16,086	5,278	2,214	2,383	8,530	1,512	1,309	13,869	22,364	2,637	929
Female		12,782	4,027	1,674	1,877	7,101	1,311	1,190	11,563	17,061	1,681	601
All		28,868	9,304	3,888	4,260	15,631	2,823	2,499	25,432	39,425	4,318	1,530
Civilian employment												
Male		14,969	4,839	2,091	2,151	7,803	1,437	1,166	12,423	20,487	2,470	832
Female		12,076	3,715	1,598	1,565	6,524	1,211	1,048	9,960	15,228	1,402	538
All		27,045	8,553	3,689	3,715	14,326	2,648	2,214	22,388	35,715	3,872	1,370
Civilian employment by sector												
Male:	Agriculture	2.9	6.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	..	8.3	..	3.1	18.2	..
	Industry	33.4	30.6	42.8	36.5	31.7	..	39.9	..	46.6	28.1	..
	Services	63.7	63.4	51.2	60.4	63.3	..	51.8	..	50.3	53.7	..
Female:	Agriculture	0.9	3.5	7.3	1.6	2.2	..	4.5	..	2.6	23.9	..
	Industry	12.2	10.5	14.2	11.4	11.2	..	14.1	..	19.4	13.7	..
	Services	86.8	86.0	78.4	87.1	86.6	..	81.3	..	78.0	62.4	..
All:	Agriculture	2.0	4.9	6.6	2.4	3.7	..	6.5	..	2.9	20.3	10.3
	Industry	23.7	21.9	30.4	26.1	22.4	..	27.7	..	35.0	22.9	28.4
	Services	74.3	73.2	63.0	71.5	73.9	..	65.8	..	62.1	56.8	61.7

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

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

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

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

d Annual figures for Belgium and Greece relate to 1996; for Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to 1997.

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

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

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

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

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries: national definitions

		Thousands and per cent										
		Italy ^{b,c}	Japan ^{b,g}	Luxembourg ^{d,g}	Netherlands ^{b,d}	Norway ^{b,f}	Portugal ^{b,c}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,g}	Switzerland ^{b,g}	United States ^{b,f}	
		R				R				R		
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
1996	Q3	22,626	67,331	..	..	2,211	4,554	15,981	4,304	3,963	134,244
	Q4	22,661	67,351	..	..	2,227	4,547	16,037	4,309	3,990	134,951
1997	Q1	22,718	67,810	..	..	2,252	4,568	16,055	4,298	3,960	135,704
	Q2	22,726	67,870	..	..	2,277	4,595	16,094	4,279	3,965	136,136
	Q3	22,669	67,866	..	..	2,265	4,633	16,126	4,257	3,972	136,494
	Q4	22,749	67,949	..	..	2,281	4,639	16,206	4,221	3,978	136,807
1998	Q1	22,912	68,071	..	..	2,300	4,723	16,204	4,236	3,989	137,337
	Q2	22,956	67,913	..	..	2,318	4,736	16,254	4,246	3,991	137,366
	Q3	22,974	67,826	..	..	2,292	4,715	16,298	4,271	3,989	137,656
	Q4	23,105	67,917	..	..	2,309	4,752	16,304	4,272	3,983	138,285
1999	Q1	23,180	67,905	..	..	2,314	4,779	16,307	4,292	3,990	139,145
	Q2	23,114	67,645	..	..	2,327	4,800	16,346	4,215	3,987	139,173
	Q3	23,160	67,724	..	..	2,301	4,798	16,436	4,299	..	139,301
Civilian employment												
1996		19,950	65,103	..	..	2,099	4,226	12,461	3,954	3,807	127,169
		20,023	65,106	..	..	2,121	4,230	12,557	3,946	3,826	127,783
1997		20,025	65,538	..	..	2,162	4,239	12,633	3,922	3,788	128,612
		20,003	65,612	..	..	2,179	4,275	12,700	3,915	3,796	129,355
		20,017	65,556	..	..	2,169	4,322	12,798	3,927	3,807	129,855
		20,065	65,576	..	..	2,194	4,351	12,926	3,921	3,818	130,413
1998		20,215	65,540	..	..	2,227	4,446	13,049	3,945	3,836	130,957
		20,179	65,127	..	..	2,241	4,491	13,157	3,959	3,849	131,288
		20,222	64,951	..	..	2,217	4,495	13,260	3,992	3,854	131,419
		20,355	64,959	..	..	2,235	4,540	13,352	4,017	3,853	132,166
1999		20,445	64,729	..	..	2,254	4,552	13,563	4,046	3,864	133,191
		20,417	64,413	..	..	2,258	4,551	13,771	4,077	3,864	133,242
		20,475	64,537	..	..	2,221	4,595	13,883	4,065	3,868	133,423
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1998 unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
Male		14,210	40,258	147.0	4,392	1,232	2,573	9,882	2,233	2,309	73,959	
Female		8,777	27,670	85.9	3,237	1,072	2,158	6,384	2,023	1,680	63,714	
All		22,987	67,929	232.9	7,629	2,304	4,731	16,265	4,256	3,989	137,673	
Civilian employment												
Male		12,897	38,579	143.0	4,196	1,181	2,469	8,517	2,078	2,239	70,693	
Female		7,345	26,564	83.5	3,010	1,035	2,023	4,687	1,900	1,610	60,770	
All		20,242	65,142	226.5	7,206	2,216	4,492	13,205	3,978	3,848	131,464	
Civilian employment by sector												
Male:	Agriculture	6.3	4.8	..	..	6.5	12.0	9.3	3.7	5.4	3.8
	Industry	39.6	38.5	..	..	35.2	45.8	39.6	38.3	35.2	33.0
	Services	54.1	56.7	..	..	58.3	42.2	51.1	57.9	59.4	63.3
Female:	Agriculture	5.3	5.9	..	..	2.7	15.3	5.7	1.4	3.5	1.4
	Industry	22.1	22.7	..	..	9.9	24.9	13.7	12.0	13.7	12.8
	Services	72.6	71.4	..	..	87.4	59.8	80.6	86.6	82.7	85.8
All:	Agriculture	5.9	5.3	..	..	3.7	4.7	13.5	8.0	2.6	4.6
	Industry	33.2	32.0	..	..	22.2	23.4	36.4	30.4	25.7	23.6
	Services	60.8	62.7	..	..	74.1	71.9	50.1	61.6	69.1	73.7

Please note - important information

There has been a significant improvement in the comparability of the information in Table B.51, with the presentation of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for the UK in the quarterly figures and sex breakdown of annual figures sections. The LFS is the sole source of labour market information in the UK that accords with International Labour Organisation definitions. The sector breakdown of annual figures continues to be taken from workforce jobs. Please refer to the 'Sources of labour market statistics' on page S2, *Labour Market Trends*, for further information on the use of LFS and workforce jobs data.

For further information, please contact Phillip Lee at phillip.lee@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6131.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBWH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWX	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,833	9.9	1,249	584	993	35.1	464	2,801	10.1	1,240	579	975	34.8	452
1993	2,999	10.5	1,156	576	1,261	42.1	650	2,966	10.7	1,144	570	1,246	42.0	640
1994	2,799	9.8	1,080	466	1,249	44.6	735	2,773	10.0	1,074	462	1,232	44.4	727
1995	2,516	8.8	1,035	401	1,073	42.7	670	2,498	9.0	1,031	397	1,064	42.6	665
1996	2,394	8.3	1,058	401	930	38.8	587	2,375	8.5	1,051	397	921	39.8	581
1997	2,093	7.3	992	312	787	37.6	500	2,071	7.4	984	310	774	37.4	491
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360
1999	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	1,801	6.2	1,011	270	519	28.8	322	1,782	6.3	1,003	268	509	28.6	316
Oct-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,783	6.3	1,014	264	501	28.1	311
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,837	6.3	1,047	271	514	28.0	318	1,820	6.4	1,042	269	505	27.8	312
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,833	6.3	1,048	279	509	27.8	315	1,817	6.4	1,041	277	502	27.6	309
Jan-Mar 1999	1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	305
Feb-Apr	1,814	6.2	1,024	280	515	28.4	314	1,796	6.3	1,015	279	507	28.2	308
Mar-May (Spr)	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303
Apr-Jun	1,760	6.0	992	273	501	28.5	301	1,741	6.1	983	270	494	28.4	297
May-Jul	1,728	5.9	961	259	496	28.7	295	1,710	6.0	953	256	490	28.7	291
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,714	5.9	953	271	490	28.6	293	1,694	6.0	944	269	483	28.5	288
Jul-Sep	1,721	5.9	963	264	505	29.4	294	1,699	6.0	953	261	496	29.2	288
Aug-Oct	1,716	5.9	961	256	503	29.3	285	1,696	6.0	952	254	494	29.1	280
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,726	5.9	964	259	502	29.1	280	1,705	6.0	954	258	493	28.9	276
Changes Over last 3 months	11	0.0	10	-12	12	0.5	-13	11	0.0	10	-11	11	0.5	-12
Percent	0.7		1.1	-4.4	2.5		-4.4	0.6		1.0	-4.2	2.2		-4.3
Over last 12 months	-75	-0.3	-47	-10	-16	0.3	-42	-77	-0.3	-49	-11	-16	0.4	-41
Percent	-4.2		-4.7	-3.8	-3.1		-13.1	-4.3		-4.9	-4.1	-3.1		-12.8
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,896	11.7	755	398	740	39.0	359	1,880	11.8	752	396	729	38.8	351
1993	2,017	12.5	702	374	938	46.5	499	2,004	12.7	698	372	932	46.5	495
1994	1,856	11.5	616	301	937	50.5	575	1,846	11.7	614	300	930	50.4	571
1995	1,637	10.2	580	256	799	48.8	520	1,629	10.3	577	255	794	48.7	517
1996	1,575	9.8	606	257	710	45.1	475	1,564	9.9	603	255	704	45.0	470
1997	1,331	8.3	554	190	585	44.0	390	1,320	8.3	552	189	577	43.7	384
1998	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277
1999	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	232
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	1,118	6.9	570	176	371	33.2	247	1,109	7.0	567	175	366	33.0	244
Oct-Dec	1,117	6.9	577	173	363	32.5	241	1,109	7.0	575	172	359	32.3	238
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,148	7.1	596	181	367	32.0	240	1,139	7.2	594	180	362	31.7	236
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,138	7.0	596	181	363	31.9	239	1,130	7.1	594	180	359	31.8	235
Jan-Mar 1999	1,126	6.9	591	168	359	31.9	237	1,117	7.0	588	167	354	31.7	232
Feb-Apr	1,117	6.9	577	171	374	33.5	240	1,110	7.0	573	170	371	33.4	237
Mar-May (Spr)	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	232
Apr-Jun	1,091	6.7	552	172	373	34.2	230	1,082	6.8	547	170	370	34.2	228
May-Jul	1,062	6.6	521	165	366	34.5	225	1,054	6.6	517	163	364	34.5	222
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,049	6.5	520	172	357	34.1	221	1,040	6.5	517	170	354	34.0	219
Jul-Sep	1,049	6.5	527	168	366	34.9	223	1,039	6.5	524	166	362	34.8	221
Aug-Oct	1,033	6.4	518	158	363	35.1	217	1,025	6.4	516	156	358	34.9	215
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,045	6.4	526	155	365	35.0	217	1,037	6.5	523	154	361	34.8	215
Changes Over last 3 months	-4	0.0	5	-18	8	0.9	-4	-3	0.0	6	-16	7	0.8	-4
Percent	-0.4		1.0	-10.2	2.2		-1.9	-0.3		1.1	-9.6	2.0		-1.9
Over last 12 months	-74	-0.5	-45	-22	-6	1.8	-30	-72	-0.5	-44	-21	-5	1.8	-29
Percent	-6.6		-7.8	-12.3	-1.6		-12.3	-6.5		-7.8	-12.1	-1.4		-12.0
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWO	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	937	7.5	494	186	254	27.1	105	921	7.7	488	183	246	26.7	100
1993	982	7.9	454	202	323	32.9	151	961	8.1	446	198	314	32.6	145
1994	943	7.6	464	165	311	33.0	160	928	7.8	460	162	303	32.6	155
1995	878	7.0	455	145	275	31.3	150	869	7.3	454	142	270	31.1	141
1996	819	6.5	453	144	220	26.9	112	812	6.7	449	142	217	26.8	111
1997	762	6.0	438	122	201	26.4	110	751	6.1	432	121	197	26.3	107
1998	706	5.5	454	89	162	23.0	86	696	5.7	450	87	158	22.7	83
1999	685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	682	5.3	440	93	147	21.6	75	673	5.4	435	93	143	21.2	72
Oct-Dec	682	5.3	443	93	146	21.5	75	674	5.4	439	93	143	21.2	73
Nov 98-Jan 99	689	5.3	451	89	147	21.4	76	681	5.5	448	89	144	21.1	76
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	695	5.4	451	98	146	21.0	78	688	5.5	448	97	143	20.8	74
Jan-Mar 1999	696	5.4	450	101	145	20.8	76	687	5.5	445	100	141	20.6	73
Feb-Apr	697	5.4	447	110	141	20.2	74	687	5.5	442	109	137	19.9	71
Mar-May (Spr)	685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71
Apr-Jun	670	5.2	441	101	129	19.2	71	660	5.3	436	100	124	18.8	69
May-Jul	666	5.1	441	94	131	19.6	71	656	5.3	436	93	127	19.3	69
Jun-Aug (Sum)	666	5.1	433	99	133	20.0	72	654	5.3	427	98	129	19.7	69
Jul-Sep	672	5.2	436	96	139	20.7	70	660	5.3	429	95	134	20.4	68
Aug-Oct	683	5.3	442	99	141	20.6	68	671	5.4	436	97	136	20.3	68
Sep-Nov (Aut)	681	5.2	438	105	137	20.1	63	668	5.4	431	104	132	19.8	61
Changes Over last 3 months	15	0.1	5	5	4	0.2	-9	14	0.1	4	5	4	0.1	-8
Percent	2.3		1.2	5.5	3.1		-12.3	2.1		0.9	5.3	2.8		-11.8
Over last 12 months	-1	0.0	-2	11	-10	-1.4	-12	-5	-0.1	-5	10	-11	-1.4	-11
Percent	-0.2		-0.6	12.3	-6.9		-15.7	-0.8		-1.1	11.0	-7.5		-15.8

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months									

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB						YBVT	YBWW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,499	8.6	627	313	558	37.2	263	453	7.7	139	96	223	49.1	129
1993	1,553	8.8	550	296	707	45.5	371	516	8.8	149	101	270	52.3	163
1994	1,479	8.4	530	241	707	47.8	424	485	8.2	127	77	286	59.0	188
1995	1,346	7.6	491	210	645	47.9	416	400	6.7	115	56	232	57.9	158
1996	1,280	7.1	504	223	552	43.1	360	375	6.2	118	58	202	53.7	148
1997	1,082	6.0	451	168	460	42.5	296	342	5.4	116	46	181	52.9	141
1998	929	5.2	461	135	328	35.4	213	292	4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114
1999	904	5.0	463	139	301	33.3	176	289	4.3	122	37	131	45.1	102
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	906	5.1	457	138	305	33.7	195	273	4.2	107	29	133	48.6	99
Oct-Dec	886	5.0	452	142	304	34.3	193	272	4.1	107	28	134	49.5	97
Nov 98-Jan 99	898	5.0	467	143	299	33.3	189	279	4.2	111	32	137	49.1	103
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	905	5.1	465	151	297	32.8	185	281	4.2	116	32	137	48.8	104
Jan-Mar 1999	912	5.1	471	139	297	32.5	186	287	4.3	120	36	130	45.4	101
Feb-Apr	915	5.1	469	145	302	33.0	185	289	4.3	122	36	130	44.8	102
Mar-May (Spr)	904	5.0	463	139	301	33.3	176	289	4.3	122	37	131	45.1	102
Apr-Jun	890	5.0	455	138	291	32.8	171	282	4.2	116	35	132	46.8	102
May-Jul	875	4.9	439	132	294	33.6	171	273	4.1	109	36	131	48.1	94
Jun-Aug (Sum)	867	4.8	431	141	293	33.8	174	269	4.0	106	38	128	47.6	93
Jul-Sep	877	4.9	431	138	302	34.4	175	272	4.1	106	41	124	45.5	91
Aug-Oct	876	4.9	432	131	303	34.6	177	269	4.0	106	42	121	44.9	88
Sep-Nov (Aut)	884	4.9	440	134	303	34.3	173	276	4.1	108	41	125	45.4	86
Changes Over last 3 months	17	0.1	9	-7	10	0.5	-1	7	0.1	1	4	-3	-2.3	-8
Percent	1.9		2.2	-4.9	3.4		-0.5	2.7		1.3	9.6	-2.2		-8.5
Over last 12 months	-22	-0.1	-17	-4	-1	0.7	-21	3	-0.1	0	12	-8	-3.2	-14
Percent	-2.4		-3.6	-2.6	-0.5		-11.0	0.9		0.4	41.4	-5.7		-14.1
Male	MGVJ	MGXC						YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	979	10.0	368	201	409	41.7	202	344	9.8	100	76	174	50.5	104
1993	1,033	10.5	322	182	529	51.2	283	386	11.2	108	74	209	54.1	123
1994	968	9.7	288	150	530	54.7	332	357	10.3	87	55	219	61.4	149
1995	859	8.6	251	130	478	55.7	323	297	8.5	81	38	181	61.0	126
1996	818	8.2	270	131	416	50.9	291	280	8.0	77	42	164	58.6	112
1997	680	6.8	238	97	344	50.5	230	239	6.6	71	32	137	57.3	112
1998	552	5.6	231	84	234	42.4	162	206	5.5	67	23	117	56.6	89
1999	541	5.5	244	81	214	39.6	131	204	5.3	80	23	101	49.4	81
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	538	5.4	238	86	215	40.0	149	189	5.0	66	19	100	52.9	77
Oct-Dec	531	5.4	238	88	212	39.8	146	192	5.1	69	19	102	53.2	75
Nov 98-Jan 99	543	5.5	249	94	207	38.1	140	199	5.2	73	22	105	52.8	80
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	544	5.5	249	94	207	38.0	140	196	5.1	73	21	105	53.5	80
Jan-Mar 1999	544	5.5	253	80	210	38.5	141	197	5.2	75	24	98	49.7	78
Feb-Apr	547	5.5	251	80	217	39.6	141	198	5.2	76	22	98	49.4	80
Mar-May (Spr)	541	5.5	244	81	214	39.6	131	204	5.3	80	23	101	49.4	81
Apr-Jun	534	5.4	233	85	211	39.6	127	195	5.1	73	21	102	52.4	82
May-Jul	524	5.3	221	80	215	41.1	129	187	4.9	67	23	100	53.3	72
Jun-Aug (Sum)	521	5.3	219	87	212	40.7	131	182	4.7	65	24	97	53.0	71
Jul-Sep	521	5.3	216	83	216	41.5	131	187	4.9	67	26	94	50.4	71
Aug-Oct	518	5.2	217	78	217	42.0	135	180	4.7	63	26	92	50.9	65
Sep-Nov (Aut)	521	5.2	222	77	221	42.5	136	186	4.8	63	26	96	51.4	66
Changes Over last 3 months	0	0.0	3	-10	9	1.7	5	4	0.1	-2	2	-1	-1.6	-5
Percent	0.0		1.5	-11.2	4.3		4.0	2.1		-3.3	7.7	-0.9		-7.2
Over last 12 months	-17	-0.2	-16	-8	6	2.5	-13	-3	-0.2	-4	7	-4	-1.5	-14.6
Percent	-3.1		-6.6	-9.6	3.0		-8.9	-1.4		-4.4	35.7	-4.2		-14.6
Female	MGVK	MGXD						YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	519	6.9	259	111	149	28.7	61	109	4.6	40	21	49	44.8	25
1993	520	6.7	228	114	178	34.2	87	129	5.3	41	27	61	47.1	34
1994	511	6.6	242	91	177	34.7	92	128	5.1	39	22	67	52.2	32
1995	488	6.2	239	80	167	34.3	93	104	4.1	34	18	51	49.1	32
1996	462	5.8	234	91	136	29.4	69	95	3.8	41	37	39.3	30	
1997	402	5.0	213	71	116	28.9	66	103	3.9	45	14	44	42.8	27
1998	377	4.7	229	51	94	25.0	51	86	3.1	38	10	37	43.5	25
1999	363	4.5	219	58	86	23.8	45	86	3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1997	368	4.6	218	52	90	24.4	45	84	3.0	41	10	33	38.9	22
Oct-Dec	355	4.4	215	54	92	26.1	46	80	2.8	38	10	33	40.6	22
Nov 98-Jan 99	355	4.4	218	50	92	26.0	48	81	2.9	38	10	32	40.1	24
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	361	4.5	216	57	90	24.9	45	85	3.0	42	11	32	37.9	22
Jan-Mar 1999	368	4.6	218	59	87	23.7	45	90	3.2	45	13	32	35.9	24
Feb-Apr	368	4.6	218	64	85	23.1	44	92	3.2	46	14	32	35.0	23
Mar-May (Spr)	363	4.5	219	58	86	23.8	45	85	3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21
Apr-Jun	355	4.4	222	54	80	22.5	44	87	3.1	44	13	30	34.3	21
May-Jul	351	4.4	219	52	79	22.4	42	85	3.0	42	13	31	36.8	22
Jun-Aug (Sum)	346	4.3	212	54	81	23.4	43	86	3.0	41	14	31	36.2	22
Jul-Sep	356	4.4	215	54	86	24.1	44	84	3.0	40	15	29	34.7	20
Aug-Oct	358	4.5	216	53	86	24.0	42	88	3.1	43	16	29	32.7	21
Sep-Nov (Aut)	363	4.5	218	57	82	22.6	37	90	3.1	45	16	29	32.7	19
Changes Over last 3 months	17	0.2	6	3	1	-0.8	-6	3	0.1	3	2	-2	-3.5	-3
Percent	4.8		2.9	5.3	1.2		-14.1	3.9		8.5	12.8	-6.1		-12.6
Over last 12 months	-5	-0.1	-1	5	-8	-1.8	-8	5	0.1	3	5	-3	-6.2	-3
Percent	-1.3		-0.4	8.8	-8.7		-17.7	6.3		8.2	51.7	-10.5		-12.3

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.2

ILO unemployment rates by age^a

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64					50-64(M) 50-59(F)		65+(M) 60+(F)	
		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ	25-34	35-49	MGXE	MGXH	
										16-17	18-24	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	9.9	10.1	18.2	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.3	3.7		

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

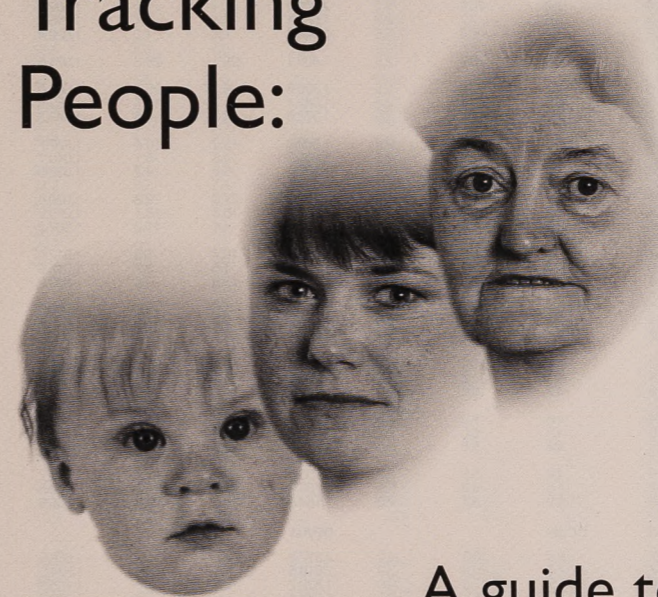
Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^b	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
All												
Spring 1992	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.6
Spring 1993	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4
Spring 1994	9.6	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3
Spring 1995	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9
Spring 1996	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.3	7.2	7.3	10.0	12.9
Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.2	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.9
Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.2	6.0	8.4	9.1
Autumn 1998	6.2	6.9	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.9	9.2
Winter 1998/9	6.2	7.1	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.7	5.7	5.2	6.2	8.2	9.4
Spring 1999	6.0	7.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	8.0	9.2
Summer 1999	6.1	6.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.5	3.7	5.4	5.0	5.3	7.4	8.5
Autumn 1999	5.9	6.4	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	7.2	7.8
Changes												
Aut 98 - Aut 99	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4
Male												
Spring 1992	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.3	20.4
Spring 1993	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.3	20.5
Spring 1994	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	10.9	10.8	12.9	19.0
Spring 1995	10.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	18.3
Spring 1996	9.7	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.3	18.6
Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.1	4.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.9	15.2
Spring 1998	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.9	8.2	12.6
Autumn 1998	6.8	7.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	3.7	6.7	5.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	12.1
Winter 1998/9	7.0	7.9	3.2	2.3	1.8	3.7	6.0	5.6	7.3	6.9	8.2	12.7
Spring 1999	6.8	7.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.2	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.1	7.7	12.3
Summer 1999	6.7	7.1	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.0	5.3	5.2	6.9	6.2	7.7	10.8
Autumn 1999	6.3	6.8	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	5.5	5.0	6.7	6.3	6.6	10.0
Changes												
Aut 98 - Aut 99	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.6	-1.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-2.1
Female												
Spring 1992	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.1	7.0
Spring 1993	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.3	7.8
Spring 1994	7.3	8.2	4.7	4.3	2.2	3.1	5.1	9.0	6.3	7.6	13.3	7.4
Spring 1995	6.8	7.2	4.3	3.4	1.9	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.9	7.5	10.7	7.0
Spring 1996	6.3	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.9	4.2	8.3	5.6	6.3	9.9	6.7
Spring 1997	5.8	6.0	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	5.0	5.8	7.9	6.2
Spring 1998	5.3	5.7	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	5.9	4.7	5.5	9.2	5.1
Autumn 1998	5.4	5.6	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.3	7.9	4.2	4.9	8.2	5.6
Winter 1998/9	5.2	5.4	3.0	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.9	6.4	4.1	5.8	9.2	5.3
Spring 1999	5.1	5.7	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.7	7.1	4.1	5.5	9.2	5.9
Summer 1999	5.4	5.5	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	7.9	4.1	4.7	8.2	5.7
Autumn 1999	5.3	5.6	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.1	3.3	7.5	4.6	4.6	8.2	5.2
Changes												
Aut 98 - Aut 99	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline 020 7533858

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

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C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH
1995 Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9
1996 Annual averages	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0
1997 Annual averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,586.1	1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.6
1998 Annual averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5
1997 Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.7	
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.1	7.2	2.6	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.8	6.7	
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7	
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	
Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,382.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.7	6.6	
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,366.2	-4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.7	6.6	
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6	
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	
Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	
1999 Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,306.7	-4.3	-5.5	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,312.4	5.7	-4.1	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,308.1	-4.3	-1.0	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	
Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,291.7	-16.4	-5.0	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	
May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,285.3	-6.4	-9.0	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	
Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,269.2	-16.1	-13.0	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	
Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,233.8	-35.4	-19.3	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,215.0	-18.8	-23.4	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9	
Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.3	5.8	2.3	1,212.4	-2.6	-18.9	929.4	283.0	4.2	5.9	
Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	4.0	5.6	2.2	1,203.0	-9.4	-10.3	919.7	283.3	4.2	5.8	
Nov 11 R	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,186.3	-16.7	-9.6	904.9	281.4	4.1	5.7	
Dec 9 P	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	4.0	5.5	2.0	1,164.4	-21.9	-16.0	886.5	277.9	4.0	5.6	
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG				DPAG	DPAG	DPAG	DPAG
1995 Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8
1996 Annual averages	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9
1997 Annual averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,522.7	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.4	7.5
1998 Annual averages	1,304.9	982.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	..	..	983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4
1998 Dec 10	1,239.6	952.4	287.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,254.9	-13.9	-1.1	956.3	298.6	4.5	6.2	
1999 Jan 14	1,330.4	1,019.1	311.3	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,250.6	-4.3	-5.7	952.8	297.8	4.5	6.2	
Feb 11	1,323.3	1,012.4	311.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,256.2	5.6	-4.2	959.1	297.1	4.5	6.2	
Mar 11	1,292.0	990.7	301.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,252.3	-3.9	-0.9	956.7	295.6	4.5	6.2	
Apr 8	1,265.7	967.8	297.9	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,236.6	-15.7	-4.7	944.6	292.0	4.4	6.1	
May 13	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,231.6	-5.0	-8.2	940.9	290.7	4.4	6.1	
Jun 10	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,217.4	-14.2	-11.6	931.6	285.8	4.3	6.1	
Jul 8	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,184.1	-33.3	-17.5	910.5	273.6	4.2	5.9	
Aug 12	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,166.7	-17.4	-21.6	898.4	268.3	4.2	5.8	
Sep 9	1,174.2	884.6	289.6	4.2	5.7	2.3	1,165.2	-1.5	-17.4	892.7	272.5	4.2	5.8	
Oct 14	1,119.1	848.2	270.8	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,156.4	-8.8	-9.2	883.8	272.6	4.1	5.7	
Nov 11 R	1,103.4	840.2	263.2	3.9	5.5	2.1	1,140.7	-15.7	-8.7	870.0	270.7	4.1	5.7	
Dec 9 P	1,098.1	842.5	255.7	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,119.7	-21.0	-15.2	852.5	267.2	4.0	5.5	
North East	DPCF			DPDA			DPDG				DPDM			
1995 Annual averages	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	..	..	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4
1996 Annual averages	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	117.2	..	..	93.3	23.9	10.3	15.0
1997 Annual averages	84.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	83.3	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1
1998 Annual averages	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..	66.7	16.5	7.5	10.9
1998 Dec 10	81.9	66.2	15.7	7.4	10.8	3.2	81.7	-0.3	0.4	65.2	16.5	7.4	10.7	
1999 Jan 14	88.6	71.0	17.6	8.0	11.6	3.5	82.6	0.9	0.3	65.8	16.8	7.5	10.8	
Feb 11	88.1	70.2	17.9	8.0	11.5	3.6	83.4	0.8	0.6	66.3	17.1	7.5	10.9	
Mar 11	86.2	68.7	17.5	7.8	11.3	3.5	83.1	-0.3	0.5	66.0	17.1	7.5	10.8	
Apr 8	85.8	68.1	17.8	7.7	11.2	3.6	82.6	-0.5	0.0	65.7	16.9	7.5	10.8	
May 13	82.2	65.8	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.3	82.6	0.0	-0.3	65.9	16.7	7.5	10.8	
Jun 10	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	3.2	82.0	-0.6	-0.4	65.6	16.4	7.4	10.7	
Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	80.2	-1.8	-0.8	64.3	15.9	7.2	10.5	
Aug 12	80.0	62.5	17.5	7.2	10.2	3.5	78.9	-1.3	-1.2	63.4	15.5	7.1	10.4	
Sep 9	78.0	61.3	16.7	7.0	10.0	3.4	78.1	-0.8	-1.3	62.5	15.6	7.1	10.3	
Oct 14	74.2	58.8	15.5	6.7	9.6	3.1	76.6	-1.5	-1.2	61.1	15.5	6.9	10.0	
Nov 11 R	74.0	59.1	14.9	6.7	9.7	3.0	75.5	-1.1	-1.1	60.1	15.4	6.8	9.8	
Dec 9 P	73.9	59.6	14.4	6.7	9.8	2.9	74.5	-1.0	-1.2	59.2	15.3	6.7	9.7	
North West	DPCG			DPDB			DPDH				DPDN			
1995 Annual averages	271.7	210.7	61.0	8.6	12.0	4.4	269.7	..	..	209.5	60.3	8.5	11.9
1996 Annual averages	250.7	194.5	56.2	7.8	11.1	3.9	248.2	..	..	193.0	55.2	7.8	11.0
1997 Annual averages	194.4	152.0	42.3	6.1	8.7	3.0	192.1	..	..	150.7	41.4	6.1	8.7
1998 Annual averages	166.2	129.8	36.4	5.3	7.6	2.6	164.1	..	..	128.5	35.6	5.3	7.5
1998 Dec 10	156.4	123.5	33.0	5.0	7.2	2.3	160.1	-1.2	-0.1	125.2	34.9	5.1	7.3	
1999 Jan 14	170.2	133.5	36.7	5.5	7.8	2.6	159.1	-1.0	-0.7	124.5	34.6	5.1	7.3	
Feb 11	169.0	132.5	36.5	5.4	7.8	2.6	159.8	0.7	-0.5	125.2	34.6	5.1	7.3	
Mar 11	165.2	129.8	35.5	5.3	7.6	2.5	159.4	-0.4	-0.2	124.8	34.6	5.1	7.3	
Apr 8	162.8	127.2	35.6	5.2	7.4	2.5	157.8	-1.6	-0.4	123.4	34.4	5.1	7.2	
May 13	157.7	124.1	33.6	5.1	7.3	2.4	157.4	-0.4	-0.8	123.1	34.3	5.1	7.2	
Jun 10	154.0	120.9	33.1	4.9	7.1	2.4	155.8	-1.6	-1.2	122.0	33.8	5.0	7.1	
Jul 8	156.9	121.7	35.2	5.0	7.1	2.5	152.3	-3.5	-1.8	119.9	32.4	4.9	7.0	
Aug 12	156.8	120.5	36.4	5.0	7.1	2.6	150.3	-2.0	-2.4	118.5	31.8			

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11 Claimant count by region

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b						NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b					
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female		
London	DPCJ						DPDE						DPDK						DPDQ					
1995	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.4	5.1
1997	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.4	8.6	3.8	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.4	8.6	3.8
1998	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.3	..	..	165.8	59.5	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.3	..	..	165.8	59.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
1998 Dec 10	212.7	157.0	55.7	5.0	6.7	2.9	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.1	6.8	2.9	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.1	6.8	2.9		
1999 Jan 14	217.0	160.6	56.4	5.1	6.9	2.9	215.3	-1.2	-1.6	158.5	56.8	5.1	6.8	2.9	215.3	-1.2	-1.6	158.5	56.8	5.1	6.8	2.9		
Feb 11	215.6	159.5	56.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	214.0	-1.3	-1.7	157.7	56.3	5.0	6.8	2.9	214.0	-1.3	-1.7	157.7	56.3	5.0	6.8	2.9		
Mar 11	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	155.8	55.5	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	155.8	55.5	5.0	6.7	2.9		
Apr 8	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	2.8	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	153.8	54.6	4.9	6.6	2.8	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	153.8	54.6	4.9	6.6	2.8		
May 13	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	2.8	206.9	-1.5	-2.4	152.5	54.4	4.9	6.5	2.8	206.9	-1.5	-2.4	152.5	54.4	4.9	6.5	2.8		
Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	2.7	203.8	-3.1	-2.5	150.4	53.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	203.8	-3.1	-2.5	150.4	53.4	4.8	6.5	2.7		
Jul 8	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8	200.3	-3.5	-2.7	148.2	52.1	4.7	6.4	2.8	200.3	-3.5	-2.7	148.2	52.1	4.7	6.4	2.8		
Aug 12	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.8	6.4	2.9	197.6	-2.7	-3.1	146.4	51.2	4.6	6.3	2.9	197.6	-2.7	-3.1	146.4	51.2	4.6	6.3	2.9		
Sep 9	203.7	148.2	55.5	4.8	6.4	2.9	197.7	0.1	-2.0	146.0	51.7	4.6	6.3	2.9	197.7	0.1	-2.0	146.0	51.7	4.6	6.3	2.9		
Oct 14	196.3	143.6	52.7	4.6	6.2	2.7	196.8	-0.9	-1.2	145.2	51.6	4.6	6.2	2.7	196.8	-0.9	-1.2	145.2	51.6	4.6	6.2	2.7		
Nov 11 R	191.1	140.3	50.8	4.5	6.0	2.6	194.4	-2.4	-1.1	143.3	51.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	194.4	-2.4	-1.1	143.3	51.1	4.6	6.1	2.6		
Dec 9 P	186.7	137.9	48.8	4.4	5.9	2.5	190.4	-4.0	-2.4	140.4	50.0	4.5	6.0	2.5	190.4	-4.0	-2.4	140.4	50.0	4.5	6.0	2.5		
South East	DPCK						DPDF						DPDL						DPDR					
1995	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.8
1997	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	..	..	80.7	25.3	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	..	..	80.7	25.3	2.7	3.8	1.4
1998 Dec 10	101.1	77.6	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.3	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.3		
1999 Jan 14	108.9	83.3	25.6	2.8	3.9	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4		
Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.4		
Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.4		
Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.3		
May 13	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	98.8	-0.4	-0.7	75.4	23.4	2.5	3.5	1.3	98.8	-0.4	-0.7	75.4	23.4	2.5	3.5	1.3		
Jun 10	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.4	3.3	1.2	96.7	-2.1	-1.2	73.9	22.8	2.5	3.4	1.2	96.7	-2.1	-1.2	73.9	22.8	2.5	3.4	1.2		
Jul 8	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.4	3.3	1.3	93.8	-2.9	-1.8	71.7	22.1	2.4	3.3	1.3	93.8	-2.9	-1.8	71.7	22.1	2.4	3.3	1.3		
Aug 12	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.4	3.3	1.3	92.5	-1.3	-2.1	70.8	21.7	2.3	3.3	1.3	92.5	-1.3	-2.1	70.8	21.7	2.3	3.3	1.3		
Sep 9	92.2	69.2	23.0	2.3	3.2	1.3	92.0	-0.5	-1.6	70.4	21.6	2.3	3.3	1.3	92.0	-0.5	-1.6	70.4	21.6	2.3	3.3	1.3		
Oct 14	88.4	66.6	21.7	2.2	3.1	1.2	91.8	-0.2	-0.7	70.0	21.8	2.3	3.3	1.2	91.8	-0.2	-0.7	70.0	21.8	2.3	3.3	1.2		
Nov 11 R	87.4	66.1	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2	90.2	-1.6	-0.8	68.6	21.6	2.3	3.3	1.2	90.2	-1.6	-0.8	68.6	21.6	2.3	3.3	1.2		
Dec 9 P	86.7	66.1	20.6	2.2	3.1	1.1	88.1	-2.1	-1.3	66.7	21.4	2.2	3.2	1.1	88.1	-2.1	-1.3	66.7	21.4	2.2	3.2	1.1		
South West	BCKF						DPAQ						DPBB						DPBM					
1995	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.5
1998	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	83.8	..	..	62.4	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0	83.8	..	..	62.4	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1998 Dec 10	81.4	60.6	20.8	3.4	4.5	1.9	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9		
1999 Jan 14	88.9	65.6	23.3	3.7	4.9	2.2	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.7	20.8	3.3	4.4	2.2	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.7	20.8	3.3	4.4	2.2		
Feb 11	87.9	65.0	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	80.2	0.7	-0.4	59.6	20.6	3.3	4.5	2.1	80.2	0.7	-0.4	59.6	20.6	3.3	4.5	2.1		
Mar 11	84.0	62.4	21.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	79.5	-0.7	-0.3	59.1	20.4	3.3	4.4	2.0	79.5	-0.7	-0.3	59.1	20.4	3.3	4.4	2.0		
Apr 8	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	1.9	78.6	-0.9	-0.3	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9	78.6	-0.9	-0.3	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9		
May 13	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	1.7	78.6	0.0	-0.5	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.7	78.6	0.0	-0.5	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.7		
Jun 10	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	1.7	77.9	-0.7	-0.5	57.9	20.0	3.2	4.3	1.7	77.9	-0.7	-0.5	57.9	20.0	3.2	4.3	1.7		
Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	1.7	74.8	-3.1	-1.3	55.8	19.0	3.1	4.2	1.7	74.8	-3.1	-1.3	55.8	19.0	3.1	4.2	1.7		
Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	1.8	73.2	-1.6	-1.8	54.6	18.6	3.0	4.1	1.8	73.2	-1.6	-1.8	54.6	18.6	3.0	4.1	1.8		
Sep 9	71.6	52.6	19.0	3.0	3.9	1.8	72.8	-0.4	-1.7	54.2	18.6	3.0	4.0	1.8	72.8	-0.4	-1.7	54.2	18.6	3.0	4.0	1.8		
Oct 14	68.8	50.7	18.1	2.8	3.8	1.7	71.7	-1.1	-1.0	53.3	18.4	3.0	4.0	1.7	71.7	-1.1	-1.0	53.3	18.4	3.0	4.0	1.7		
Nov 11 R	68.8	50.5	18.3	2.8	3.8	1.7	70.1	-1.6	-1.0	51.9	18.2	2.9	3.9	1.7	70.1	-1.6	-1.0	51.9	18.2	2.9	3.9	1.7		
Dec 9 P	68.2	50.4	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.7	68.0	-2.1	-1.6	50.2	17.8	2.8	3.7	1.7	68.0	-2.1	-1.6	50.2	17.8	2.8	3.7	1.7		
England	BCKJ						DPAU						DPBF						DPBQ					
1995	1,926.2	1,46																						

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	1997 Dec 11	1,381.3	514.2	247.6	220.9	160.6	28.9	238.0	345.6	159.7	76.6	55.6	34.5	15.5	192
	1998 Jan 8	1,469.4	560.7	266.4	245.2	162.5	27.0	234.6	372.2	173.7	80.8	64.2	34.8	14.4	187
	Feb 12	1,441.8	539.1	278.6	242.8	159.4	26.4	221.8	371.8	173.1	82.8	64.2	34.3	13.9	175
	Mar 12	1,396.9	496.7	280.6	247.0	158.4	26.7	214.3	356.1	157.0	81.6	67.1	33.7	14.2	167
	Apr 9	1,382.3	495.8	262.7	254.1	159.3	26.7	210.3	343.6	148.1	76.1	69.5	33.7	14.5	161
	May 14	1,342.1	454.5	259.0	259.3	163.8	27.5	205.5	332.0	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	156
	Jun 11	1,316.1	443.2	244.8	260.2	166.2	27.9	216.1	326.2	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	150
	Jul 9	1,361.9	496.7	245.0	251.3	169.9	27.1	199.0	357.2	173.2	67.7	66.6	35.0	13.9	147
	Aug 13	1,374.7	524.3	230.9	252.7	171.7	26.7	195.0	362.4	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	139
	Sep 10	1,322.20	492.4	224.3	242.9	172	27.4	190.6	340.3	174.6	62.1	58.5	32.4	13.3	127
	Oct 8	1,271.8	468.7	223.0	228.9	167.5	27.6	183.8	309.7	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	106
	Nov 12	1,271.9	493.0	212.0	218.6	164.4	26.9	177.7	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	86
	Dec 10	1,282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	75
	1999 Jan 14	1,374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	68
	Feb 11	1,366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	57
	Mar 11	1,333.1	503.4	273.4	224.1	167.8	24.9	164.3	312.2	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	48
	Apr 8	1,307.8	498.0	251.2	230.0	167.2	25.1	161.3	297.5	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	41
	May 13	1,262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	33
	Jun 10	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	28
	Jul 8	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	25
	Aug 12	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	21
	Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	19
	Oct 14	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	16
	Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.2	37.5	6.7	3.0	13
	Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	11
Male	1997 Dec 11	1,063.9	380.8	181.4	172.0	128.0	31.0	101.7	1,063.9	380.8	181.4	172.0	128.0	31.0	101.7
	1998 Jan 8	1,129.6	414.7	196.8	189.6	129.7	29.1	98.9	1,129.6	414.7	196.8	129.7	29.1	98.9	
	Feb 12	1,103.1	393.0	207.3	187.7	127.3	28.6	97.9	1,103.1	393.0	207.3	127.3	28.6	97.9	
	Mar 12	1,070.2	360.5	212.2	189.7	126.4	28.7	96.3	1,070.2	360.5	212.2	126.4	28.7	96.3	
	Apr 9	1,056.2	357.6	199.0	194.8	128.9	28.8	97.8	1,056.2	357.6	199.0	128.9	28.8	97.8	
	May 14	1,031.2	333.1	194.4	199.4	130.6	29.5	97.3	1,031.2	333.1	194.4	130.6	29.5	97.3	
	Jun 11	1,008.7	322.0	182.4	201.5	132.4	30.0	96.4	1,008.7	322.0	182.4	132.4	30.0	96.4	
	Jul 9	1,025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	96.0	1,025.8	344.7	182.7	135.2	29.6	96.0	
	Aug 13	1,024.5	354.4	173.0	195.9	136.6	29.4	96.6	1,024.5	354.4	173.0	136.6	29.4	96.6	
	Sep 10	997.5	342.9	167.7	189.3	136.8	29.8	96.9	997.5	342.9	167.7	136.8	29.8	96.9	
	Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	95.5	966.0	332.5	165.1	133.7	29.9	95.5	
	Nov 12	972.0	356.8	160.8	172.0	131.9	29.1	95.6	972.0	356.8	160.8	131.9	29.1	95.6	
	Dec 10	987.4	376.3	162.8	167.8	133.0	28.4	94.5	987.4	376.3	162.8	133.0	28.4	94.5	
	1999 Jan 14	1,054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	94.1	1,054.6	406.7	184.8	138.0	26.9	94.1	
	Feb 11	1,046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	94.2	1,046.8	392.5	199.7	137.0	26.7	94.2	
	Mar 11	1,023.9	368.3	207.0	173.0	136.1	26.9	93.5	1,023.9	368.3	207.0	136.1	26.9	93.5	
	Apr 8	1,001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	93.9	1,001.2	361.1	190.5	135.7	27.2	93.9	
	May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	93.5	972.1	341.2	184.8	133.6	27.5	93.5	
	Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	93.6	947.0	330.6	175.5	131.6	27.7	93.6	
	Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	92.9	948.2	349.3	172.0	129.7	27.2	92.9	
	Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.0	168.8	126.0	26.7	92.4	938.4	355.7	163.0	126.0	26.7	92.4	
	Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	92.4	913.6	346.5	158.7	123.1	26.8	92.4	
	Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	91.7	875.0	329.2	158.1	118.8	27.0	91.7	
	Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	91.4	865.9	335.9	155.1	115.5	26.5	91.4	
	Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	91.3	868.1	344.5	156.2	113.2	26.1	91.3	
Female	1997 Dec 11	317.4	133.4	66.2	48.9	32.6	21.7	36.3	317.4	133.4	66.2	48.9	32.6	21.7	36.3
	1998 Jan 8	339.7	146.0	69.7	55.6	32.8	20.2	35.7	339.7	146.0	69.7	55.6	32.8	20.2	35.7
	Feb 12	338.7	146.1	71.4	55.2	32.1	19.5	34.0	338.7	146.1	71.4	55.2	32.1	19.5	34.0
	Mar 12	326.8	136.1	68.3	57.3	32.0	19.9	33.0	326.8	136.1	68.3	57.3	32.0	19.9	33.0
	Apr 9	326.1	138.2	63.7	59.3	32.4	19.9	32.6	326.1	138.2	63.7	59.3	32.4	19.9	32.6
	May 14	310.8	121.4	64.5	59.9	33.2	20.9	31.8	310.8	121.4	64.5	59.9	33.2	20.9	31.8
	Jun 11	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2
	Jul 9	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0
	Aug 13	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5
	Sep 10	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7
	Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3
	Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1
	Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4
	1999 Jan 14	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0
	Feb 11	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3
	Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	31.8	18.3	24.8	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	18.3	24.8	
	Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	18.2	24.4	
	May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	18.7	23.6	
	Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	18.8	23.2	
	Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	17.3	22.7	
	Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	16.5	22.1	
	Sep 9	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	17.0	21.7	
	Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7										

C.13

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

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	7,762	12,423	3,528	24,180	2,722	2,620	848	6,516	6,705	12,488	3,679	23,221	3,080	4,493	1,717	6,571
Over 13 and up to 26	3,165	5,221	1,448	9,920	1,266	1,213	410	2,934	2,240	5,418	1,454	9,153	1,061	1,767	618	3,479
26 and up to 52	1,987	5,806	1,411	9,232	755	1,121	444	2,336	1,069	4,635	1,318	7,044	462	1,147	563	2,190
52 and up to 104	304	5,537	1,400	7,243	93	860	368	1,322	124	4,029	1,340	5,495	41	829	465	1,200
Over 104	45	5,868	2,693	8,606	17	710	436	1,163	24	3,119	1,904	5,047	10	560	465	1,020
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.6	32.7	39.1	26.8	2.3	24.1	32.1	17.4	1.5	24.1	33.5	21.1	1.1	15.8	24.3	17.5
All	13,263	34,855	10,480	59,181	4,853	6,524	2,506	14,271	10,162	29,689	9,695	49,960	4,654	8,796	3,828	17,819
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	15,386	24,340	5,355	45,980	5,594	6,104	1,946	14,311	84,892	149,395	37,154	275,785	35,234	45,093	14,662	96,371
Over 13 and up to 26	6,209	11,530	2,524	20,410	2,592	2,867	907	6,471	34,792	73,613	17,463	126,550	16,172	21,936	7,075	45,600
26 and up to 52	3,779	12,045	2,475	18,390	1,413	2,277	838	4,580	20,274	75,968	17,506	114,057	8,445	17,400	5,736	32,700
52 and up to 104	636	10,047	2,371	13,059	251	1,676	687	2,617	3,531	69,894	17,646	91,092	1,411	13,926	5,797	21,150
Over 104	94	8,911	3,675	12,680	32	1,200	665	1,897	664	61,504	27,390	89,558	286	9,689	3,309	16,230
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.8	28.3	36.9	23.3	2.9	20.4	26.8	15.1	2.9	30.5	38.4	25.9	2.8	21.9	29.8	17.4
All	26,104	66,873	16,400	110,519	9,882	14,124	5,043	29,876	144,153	430,374	117,159	697,042	61,548	108,044	40,579	244,200
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	12,243	19,214	4,897	37,059	4,801	4,960	1,563	11,840	6,937	10,336	2,617	20,173	2,545	2,657	952	6,571
Over 13 and up to 26	4,738	9,016	2,252	16,088	2,112	2,351	930	5,457	2,443	4,442	1,077	7,983	1,018	1,135	454	2,326
26 and up to 52	2,644	9,240	2,113	14,038	1,123	1,864	737	3,742	1,320	4,525	1,053	6,906	452	876	373	1,700
52 and up to 104	257	8,303	2,109	10,671	111	1,445	609	2,167	154	3,968	1,124	5,248	72	632	340	1,060
Over 104	46	6,878	3,213	10,137	19	911	677	1,607	24	3,607	1,650	5,281	10	490	372	870
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	28.8	36.5	23.6	1.6	20.4	28.5	15.2	1.6	28.2	36.9	23.1	2.0	19.4	28.6	15.1
All	19,928	52,651	14,584	87,993	8,166	11,531	4,516	24,813	10,878	26,878	7,521	45,591	4,097	5,790	2,491	12,897
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	7,246	12,001	3,249	22,812	2,951	3,706	1,377	8,289	11,815	20,940	5,273	39,183	4,318	5,858	1,981	12,820
Over 13 and up to 26	2,629	5,179	1,443	9,289	1,188	1,658	595	3,465	4,556	9,453	2,493	16,785	1,735	2,551	846	5,300
26 and up to 52	1,459	5,254	1,428	8,152	649	1,228	560	2,447	2,657	9,534	2,349	14,692	941	2,006	839	3,307
52 and up to 104	207	5,451	1,481	7,140	91	990	471	1,553	325	9,052	2,416	11,809	122	1,511	733	2,280
Over 104	35	3,507	1,886	5,428	14	515	454	983	39	6,706	3,535	10,280	19	949	743	1,710
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	28.5	35.5	23.8	2.1	18.6	26.8	15.2	1.9	28.3	37.0	23.8	2.0	19.1	29.3	15.1
All	11,576	31,392	9,487	52,821	4,893	8,097	3,457	16,737	19,392	55,685	16,066	92,749	7,135	12,875	4,042	26,120
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	10,047	15,149	3,915	29,572	4,128	4,577	1,596	10,711	103,644	180,671	45,044	335,141	42,097	53,608	17,495	117,510
Over 13 and up to 26	4,419	8,245	2,026	14,775	2,105	2,415	860	5,452	41,791	87,508	21,033	151,318	18,925	25,622	8,375	53,910
26 and up to 52	2,852	9,605	2,338	14,837	1,238	1,986	871	4,127	24,251	90,027	20,908	135,655	9,838	20,282	7,948	38,470
52 and up to 104	688	8,807	2,213	11,710	280	1,630	731	2,647	4,010	82,914	21,186	108,149	1,605	16,069	3,970	24,580
Over 104	157	8,616	3,608	12,381	73	1,264	855	2,192	727	71,817	32,575	105,119	315	11,128	424	18,890
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.7	34.6	41.3	28.9	4.5	24.4	32.3	19.3	2.7	30.2	38.2	25.5	2.6	21.5	29.7	17.2
All	18,163	50,422	14,100	83,275	7,824	11,872	4,913	25,129	174,423	512,937	140,746	835,382	72,780	126,709	40,112	260,000
EAST																
13 or less	6,316	11,884	3,499	22,056	2,725	4,006	1,640	8,650	3,660	4,738	928	9,359	1,627	1,484	415	3,580
Over 13 and up to 26	2,307	5,385	1,585	9,313	1,073	1,700	660	3,483	1,773	2,514	556	4,847	891	847	233	2,210
26 and up to 52	1,182	5,064	1,552	7,815	486	1,258	632	2,397	1,353	3,380	716	5,450	529	703	286	1,510
52 and up to 104	223	4,619	1,456	6,301	92	975	552	1,621	435	3,696	909	5,040	140	633	308	1,000
Over 104	39	3,933	2,101	6,073	20	683	570	1,273	82	5,607	2,325	8,014	21	671	385	1,070
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.6	27.7	34.9	24.0	2.5	19.2	27.7	16.6	7.1	46.7	59.5	39.9	5.0	30.1	41.1	23.0
All	10,067	30,885	10,193	51,558	4,396	8,622	4,054	17,424	7,303	19,935	5,434	32,710	3,208	4,338	1,687	6,890
LONDON																
13 or less	11,420	25,945	4,368	42,150	6,029	9,589	2,219	18,192	107,304	185,409	45,972	344,500	43,724	55,092	17,910	121,100
Over 13 and up to 26	6,369	16,500	2,703	25,690	3,546	5,909	1,320	10,856	43,564	90,022	21,589	156,165	19,816	26,469	9,668	55,940
26 and up to 52	3,923	17,669	2,990	24,621	1,785	4,951	1,431	8,201	25,604	93,407	21,624	141,105	10,367	20,985	8,234	38,810
52 and up to 104	883	17,458	3,423	21,766	361	4,409	1,339	6,113	4,445	86,610	22,095	113,189	1,745	16,702	7,178	25,510
Over 104	184	16,101	5,703	21,988	83	3,038	1,530	4,651	809	77,424	34,900	113,133	336	11,799	7,809	18,940
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.7	35.8	47.6	32.1	3.8	26.7	36.6	22.4	2.9	30.8	39.0	26.1	2.7	21.7	30.1	17.1
All	22,779	93,673	19,187	136,215	11,804	27,896	7,839	48,013	181,726	532,872	146,180	868,092	75,988	131,047	43,799	282,200
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	7,767	15,951	4,664	28,755	3,204	5,038	1,756	10,283								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,716	7,119	2,028	11,912	1,229	2,056	775	4,088								
26 and up to 52	1,379	6,650	1,881	9,928	534	1,568	660	2,773								
52 and up to 104	209	5,643	1,853	7,707	91	1,112	575	1,778								
Over 104	40	4,571	2,607	7,218	18	808	657	1,483								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	25.6	34.2	22.8	2.1	18.1	27.9	16.0								
All	12,111	39,934	13,033	65,520	5,076	10,582	4,423	20,405								

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

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

C.14

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at 9 December 1999

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15 & 19	25.8	3.0	6.1	2.8	31.8	2.8	6.7	2.60	27.7	3.2	34.5	3.0
Managers/professionals in agriculture and services	16-17	11.3	1.3	3.3	1.3	14.6	1.3	3.7	1.40	12.2	1.4	15.9	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	12.9	1.1	1.7	0.70	13.6	1.6	15.3	1.4
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.10	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	6.6	0.8	5.4	1.1	12.1	1.1	6.0	2.30	7.5	0.9	13.5	1.2
Other professional occupations	24-29	5.9	0.7	2.2	0.7	8.1	0.7	2.8	1.10	7.1	0.8	9.9	0.9
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	13.0											

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at December 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND												
Alnwick and Amble	586	243	829	6.8	5.3	Holsworthy	106	61	167	5.5	4.1	
Andover	400	136	536	1.4	1.1	Horncastle	167	71	238	3.3	2.4	
Appleby	56	16	72	1.8	1.3	Huddersfield	3,612	1,032	4,704	5.3	4.6	
Ashford	869	257	1,126	3.1	2.6	Hull	10,106	2,810	12,916	6.9	6.2	
Axminster	129	55	184	3.0	2.2	Huntingdon	950	360	1,310	2.2	1.9	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,408	693	3,101	1.8	1.5	Ilfracombe	343	139	482	7.2	5.5	
Banbury	511	192	703	1.4	1.1	Ipswich	2,818	821	3,639	3.0	2.6	
Barnard Castle	137	48	185	2.9	2.3	Isle of Wight	2,509	849	3,358	7.5	5.8	
Barnsley	4,617	1,316	5,933	7.5	6.4	Keighley and Skipton	1,472	458	1,930	3.8	3.2	
Barnstaple	678	268	946	3.8	2.9	Kendal	336	130	466	2.1	1.8	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,578	368	1,946	5.8	5.2	Keswick	32	13	45	1.2	1.0	
Basingstoke	1,011	241	1,252	1.2	1.0	Kettering and Corby	1,255	410	1,665	2.6	2.4	
Bath	1,403	521	1,924	2.4	2.0	Kidderminster	1,008	390	1,398	3.2	2.6	
Bedford	1,918	681	2,599	3.3	2.7	King's Lynn	1,248	483	1,731	3.7	3.1	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	342	156	498	4.9	3.8	King's Lynn	157	63	220	3.5	2.5	
Bideford	595	263	858	5.7	4.2	Leicester	2,380	643	3,023	5.9	5.0	
Birmingham	37,948	11,223	49,171	6.1	5.6	Lancaster and Morecambe	229	85	314	4.0	3.0	
Bishop Auckland	3,113	839	3,952	6.6	5.9	Launceston	12,004	3,256	15,260	4.1	3.7	
Blackburn	3,990	1,114	5,104	4.0	3.7	Leeds	329	128	457	2.7	2.2	
Blackpool	4,323	1,067	5,390	4.6	3.9	Leek	7,881	2,643	10,524	3.6	3.2	
Bolton	4,337	1,127	5,464	4.9	4.2	Leicester	226	76	302	3.7	2.9	
Boston	580	168	748	3.1	2.7	Leominster	2,398	699	3,097	4.3	3.7	
Bournemouth	3,350	958	4,308	3.7	3.2	Lincoln	453	234	687	6.3	4.8	
Bradford	10,711	2,743	13,454	5.9	5.2	Liskeard	27,097	7,551	34,648	9.3	8.4	
Bradwater	915	363	1,278	4.1	3.4	Liverpool	137,456	48,665	186,121	4.9	4.3	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,312	401	1,713	8.4	7.0	Loughborough	1,291	484	1,775	3.5	3.1	
Bridport	216	91	307	3.5	3.0	Louth	502	222	724	6.6	4.7	
Brighton	6,728	2,353	9,081	4.7	4.1	Lowestoft and Beccles	2,386	768	3,154	8.1	6.8	
Bristol	8,089	2,604	10,693	2.9	2.6	Ludlow	259	89	348	3.4	2.5	
Bude	246	111	357	6.0	4.7	Luton	3,782	1,218	5,000	3.9	3.3	
Burnley	1,017	289	1,306	3.4	3.1	Maidstone and North Kent	7,503	2,491	9,994	4.1	3.5	
Burton on Trent	2,070	634	2,704	3.8	3.4	Malton	192	79	271	2.3	1.8	
Bury St Edmunds	496	159	655	1.8	1.6	Malvern	485	165	650	2.7	2.1	
Buxton	524	168	692	3.4	2.7	Manchester	31,224	7,927	39,151	4.2	3.8	
Calderdale	3,131	823	3,954	4.5	4.1	Mansfield	4,782	1,307	6,089	5.8	5.0	
Cambridge	2,278	728	3,006	1.9	1.6	Matlock	507	176	683	2.2	1.8	
Camelford	149	103	252	10.8	8.2	Melton Mowbray	236	94	330	2.1	1.8	
Canterbury	1,679	475	2,154	3.6	3.0	Middlesbrough and Stockton	13,536	3,178	16,714	8.7	7.9	
Carlisle	1,429	475	1,904	3.7	3.2	Mildenhall	237	107	344	2.4	2.0	
Chard	139	58	197	1.9	1.5	Milton Keynes	1,860	636	2,496	1.9	1.6	
Cheltenham	1,492	473	1,965	2.5	2.0	Minehead	411	169	580	6.8	4.9	
Chesterfield	3,401	949	4,350	6.8	6.1	Morpeth and Ashington	3,072	747	3,819	7.7	6.7	
Chichester	1,533	525	2,058	2.4	2.0	Nelson and Colne	949	330	1,279	4.4	3.9	
Chippenham	345	151	496	1.6	1.2	Newark	591	188	779	3.4	2.8	
Cinderford	593	259	852	4.1	3.4	Newbury	388	112	500	1.0	0.8	
Cirencester	246	79	325	1.4	1.0	Newquay	815	403	1,218	11.3	8.9	
Clacton	1,194	338	1,532	7.7	5.9	Newton Abbot	651	264	915	3.4	2.6	
Colchester	2,531	922	3,453	2.8	2.3	Northallerton and Thirsk	405	157	562	2.1	1.6	
Coventry	6,994	2,167	9,161	3.9	3.5	Northampton	2,598	891	3,489	2.4	2.1	
Crawley	2,092	638	2,730	1.2	1.0	Norwich	4,607	1,388	5,995	3.7	3.3	
Crewe	2,439	857	3,296	3.7	3.3	Nottingham	12,571	3,725	16,296	4.9	4.4	
Cromer	710	214	924	5.6	4.0	Okehampton	198	94	292	3.7	2.9	
Darlington	2,138	559	2,697	5.8	5.2	Osprey	454	194	648	3.9	3.4	
Dartmouth	104	27	131	4.1	2.9	Oxford	2,367	804	3,171	1.6	1.3	
Derby	5,132	1,496	6,628	4.6	4.1	Paignton and Totnes	1,090	430	1,520	5.8	4.6	
Devizes	283	102	385	2.3	1.6	Penrith	182	64	246	1.9	1.4	
Diss	303	128	431	2.5	1.9	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,371	572	1,943	10.2	7.4	
Doncaster	6,491	1,866	8,357	7.5	6.8	Peterborough	2,305	694	2,999	2.9	2.5	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,076	356	1,432	3.0	2.5	Pickering	160	62	222	2.5	2.0	
Dover	1,472	408	1,880	6.3	5.2	Plymouth	5,133	1,600	6,733	4.9	4.0	
Dudley and Sandwell	9,303	2,707	12,010	5.2	4.7	Poole	1,419	477	1,896	2.2	1.8	
Eastbourne	1,632	503	2,135	4.2	3.4	Portsmouth	5,962	1,870	7,832	3.7	3.1	
Evesham	359	159	518	2.0	1.6	Preston	3,873	946	4,819	3.1	2.8	
Exeter	2,661	992	3,653	3.2	2.7	Reading	3,184	909	4,093	1.6	1.4	
Fakenham	288	97	385	4.0	3.0	Redruth and Camborne	1,047	310	1,357	7.8	5.7	
Falmouth	835	274	1,109	9.5	7.1	Retford	647	250	897	6.5	5.7	
Folkestone	1,589	458	2,047	5.9	5.0	Richmond	189	120	309	3.0	2.5	
Gainsborough	721	224	945	7.5	6.2	Rochdale	2,723	729	3,452	5.8	5.0	
Gloucester	2,005	645	2,650	3.6	3.3	Rugby	673	256	929	2.4	2.2	
Goole and Selby	1,199	419	1,618	5.3	4.5	Salisbury	607	205	812	1.7	1.3	
Grantham	523	228	751	3.0	2.6	Scarborough	1,608	522	2,130	6.3	5.1	
Great Yarmouth	3,001	1,038	4,039	10.5	9.6	Scunthorpe	2,121	695	2,816	4.4	4.0	
Grimsby	4,483	1,239	5,722	7.3	6.6	Settle	108	41	149	2.6	2.0	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,171	711	2,882	1.3	1.1	Shattesbury	321	110	431	2.0	1.5	
Haltwhistle	114	55	169	6.1	4.4	Sheffield and Rotherham	16,963	4,523	21,486	6.6	5.9	
Harlow	1,803	665	2,468	2.0	1.7	Shrewsbury	1,163	338	1,501	2.5	2.1	
Harrigate and Ripon	999	351	1,350	1.9	1.4	Skegness and Mablethorpe	1,005	383	1,388	7.4	5.3	
Hartlepool	3,124	625	3,749	11.6	10.4	Sleaford	251	97	358	2.3	1.7	
Harwich	389	123	512	8.3	6.3	Slough and Woking	11,941	4,151	16,092	2.3	2.0	
Hastings	2,539	688	3,207	6.6	5.5	South Molton	91	40	131	3.4	2.5	
Haverhill and Sudbury	603	206	809	2.8	2.4	Southampton and Winchester	5,352	1,498	6,850	2.4	2.1	
Hawes and Leyburn	47	26	73	2.3	1.3	Southend	7,904	2,610	10,514	4.6	3.9	
Helston	461	249	710	10.6	7.8	Spalding and Holbeach	425	198	623	2.1	1.6	
Hereford	1,161	442	1,603	3.1	2.4	St Austell	863	349	1,212	5.2	4.1	
Hexham	348	107	455	3.7	2.8	Stafford	1,242	395	1,637	2.7	2.3	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at December 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND												
Aberdeen	3,941	1,045	4,986	2.6	2.3	Stamford	378	151	529	1.9	1.5	
Annand	357	128	485	5.3	4.4	Sevenage	2,216	796	3,012	2.0	1.7	
Argyll Islands	167	101	268	11.2	8.3	Stoke	5,992	1,873	7,865	4.3	3.8	
Ayr	1,910	611	2,521	6.0	5.1	Stroud	703	236	939	3.0	2.5	
Badenoch	178	85	263	5.8	4.8	Sunderland and Surham	9,861	2,421	12,282	7.1	6.5	
Banff	269	73	342	4.0	3.2	Swindon	1,868	591	2,459	1.9	1.7	
Berwickshire	195	72	267	5.0	4.2	Taunton	920	319	1,239	2.6	2.1	
Brechin and Montrose	659	261	920	7.0	5.9	Telford and Bridgnorth	2,120	652	2,772	3.0	2.7	
Campbelltown	268	79	347	10.5	7.7	Thetford	2,772	746	3,518	9.9	8.6	
Crieff	200	58	258	4.4	3							

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	2,127	557	2,684	5.8	5.2	
Hartlepool UA	3,124	625	3,749	11.6	10.4	
Middlesbrough UA	4,870	1,075	5,945	9.7	8.7	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,560	801	4,361	9.0	8.3	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,949	1,227	6,176	7.9	7.2	
County Durham	8,275	2,199	10,474	6.5	5.8	
Chester-le-Street	824	198	1,022	9.3	8.2	
Derwentside	1,477	384	1,861	8.7	7.6	
Durham	1,259	406	1,665	4.1	3.8	
Easington	1,574	357	1,931	8.5	7.6	
Sedgefield	1,447	436	1,883	5.4	5.0	
Teessdale	251	75	326	4.2	3.3	
Wear Valley	1,443	343	1,786	8.0	6.8	
Northumberland	5,354	1,554	6,908	6.7	5.5	
Alnwick	467	200	667	6.6	5.1	
Benwick-upon-Tweed	387	184	571	5.2	4.0	
Blyth Valley	1,604	411	2,015	8.2	7.4	
Castle Morpeth	635	175	810	3.7	3.0	
Tyneside	676	193	869	4.4	3.4	
Wansbeck	1,585	391	1,976	12.6	11.4	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	27,291	6,346	33,637	7.2	6.6	
Gateshead	3,867	832	4,699	5.6	5.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,065	1,673	8,738	5.5	5.1	
North Tyneside	4,415	1,090	5,505	8.3	7.6	
South Tyneside	4,930	1,105	6,035	12.6	11.3	
Sunderland	7,014	1,646	8,660	7.8	7.3	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,644	680	3,324	5.5	5.1	
Blackpool UA	2,911	691	3,602	6.2	5.4	
Halton UA	2,656	747	3,403	6.1	5.7	
Warrington UA	1,920	585	2,505	2.5	2.3	
Cheshire	6,059	1,826	7,885	2.8	2.4	
Chester	1,048	258	1,306	2.0	1.8	
Congleton	667	234	901	3.0	2.5	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,130	405	1,535	3.9	3.6	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	924	258	1,182	3.4	3.2	
Macclesfield	1,095	271	1,366	1.8	1.6	
Vale Royal	1,195	400	1,595	3.9	3.5	
Cumbria	6,635	1,908	8,543	4.5	3.8	
Allerdale	1,560	430	1,990	4.4	3.8	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,370	305	1,675	6.5	6.0	
Carlisle	1,303	416	1,719	3.5	3.1	
Copeland	1,461	418	1,879	6.8	5.9	
Eden	279	100	379	2.1	1.5	
South Lakeland	662	239	901	2.2	1.9	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	39,961	10,284	50,245	4.6	4.2	
Bolton	3,867	983	4,850	4.8	4.1	
Bury	1,528	472	2,000	3.5	3.0	
Manchester	12,069	2,952	15,021	5.5	5.2	
Oldham	3,274	909	4,183	5.3	4.6	
Rochdale	3,378	886	4,264	5.8	5.0	
Salford	3,385	784	4,169	3.8	3.6	
Stockport	2,814	705	3,519	3.1	2.9	
Tameside	3,043	807	3,850	5.3	4.5	
Trafford	2,406	636	3,042	2.8	2.6	
Wigan	4,197	1,150	5,347	5.6	4.9	
Lancashire	12,811	3,560	16,371	3.7	3.3	
Burnley	964	263	1,227	3.5	3.2	
Chorley	949	280	1,229	4.0	3.5	
Fylde	391	118	509	1.4	1.2	
Hyndburn	735	219	954	3.1	2.9	
Lancaster	2,328	622	2,950	6.3	5.4	
Pendle	988	351	1,339	4.4	3.9	
Preston	2,096	428	2,524	3.1	2.9	
Ribble Valley	191	70	261	1.3	1.1	
Rossendale	591	192	783	3.4	3.0	
South Ribble	725	208	933	2.6	2.3	
West Lancashire	1,768	527	2,295	5.5	4.7	
Wyre	1,085	282	1,367	4.7	3.9	
Merseyside (Met County)	35,860	9,875	45,735	9.1	8.2	
Knowsley	4,577	1,289	5,866	12.6	11.8	
Liverpool	15,045	4,164	19,209	9.5	8.7	
Saint Helens	3,334	885	4,219	7.7	6.9	
Sefton	5,743	1,575	7,318	7.9	7.0	
Wirral	7,161	1,962	9,123	8.7	7.5	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	4,053	1,434	5,487	5.1	4.2	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	8,145	2,050	10,195	8.2	7.7	
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,215	1,137	5,352	7.7	6.9	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,229	750	2,979	4.3	3.9	
York UA	1,826	570	2,396	2.6	2.4	
North Yorkshire	5,337	1,985	7,322	3.3	2.5	
Craven	326	114	440	2.0	1.5	
Hambleton	637	271	908	2.5	2.0	
Harrogate	893	313	1,206	2.1	1.5	
Richmondshire	280	153	433	2.9	1.6	
Ryedale	302	156	458	2.3	1.8	
Scarborough	2,015	698	2,713	6.8	5.6	
Selby	814	280	1,094	4.0	3.4	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	27,349	7,428	34,777	7.0	6.3	
Barnsley	4,171	1,199	5,370	7.2	6.1	
Doncaster	6,039	1,700	7,739	7.4	6.7	
Rotherham	5,213	1,419	6,632	8.0	7.1	
Sheffield	11,926	3,110	15,036	8.4	7.8	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	35,473	9,697	45,170	4.8	4.2	
Bradford	9,613	2,513	12,126	6.0	5.4	
Calderdale	3,131	823	3,954	4.5	4.1	
Kirklees	5,942	1,702	7,644	5.1	4.6	
Leeds	11,959	3,252	15,211	6.1	5.4	
Wakefield	4,828	1,407	6,235	5.0	4.6	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	4,261	1,160	5,421	5.4	4.9	
Leicester UA	5,695	1,756	7,451	5.7	4.9	
Nottingham UA	7,295	1,922	9,217	4.9	4.3	
Rutland UA	100	46	146	1.2	0.9	
Derbyshire	9,394	2,888	12,282	4.7	4.1	
Amber Valley	1,308	427	1,735	4.4	4.1	
Bolsover	1,165	312	1,477	4.7	4.2	
Chesterfield	2,079	566	2,645	5.9	5.4	
Derbyshire Dales	534	200	734	2.4	1.9	
Erewash	1,366	491	1,857	4.1	3.5	
High Peak	857	267	1,124	3.5	2.8	
North East Derbyshire	1,403	410	1,813	3.1	2.5	
South Derbyshire	652	215	867	2.9	2.3	
Leicestershire	4,410	1,774	6,184	3.5	2.8	
Blaby	587	224	811	2.9	2.2	
Charnwood	1,453	541	1,994	3.5	2.8	
Harborough	287	146	433	1.6	1.2	
Hinckley and Bosworth	643	290	933	3.9	3.0	
Melton	248	97	345	1.8	1.4	
North West Leicestershire	710	230	1,000	3.6	2.8	
Oadby and Wigston	482	186	668	3.4	2.8	
Lincolnshire	7,087	2,491	9,578	3.0	2.3	
Boston	548	155	703	3.0	2.3	
East Lindsey	1,776	716	2,492	3.5	2.7	
Lincoln	1,755	450	2,205	3.3	2.5	
North Kesteven	622	249	871	3.0	2.3	
South Holland	464	226	690	2.8	2.1	
South Kesteven	875	347	1,222	3.8	2.9	
West Lindsey	1,047	348	1,395	3.5	2.7	
Northamptonshire	5,147	1,754	6,901	3.5	2.8	
Corby	618	184	802	3.5	2.8	
Deventry	326	175	501	1.8	1.4	
East Northamptonshire	463	186	649	2.5	1.9	
Kettering	608	210	818	3.0	2.3	
Northampton	2,183	674	2,857	3.6	2.8	
South Northamptonshire	270	120	390	1.4	1.1	
Wellingborough	679	205	884	3.7	2.9	
Nottinghamshire	9,829	3,102	12,931	5.3	4.3	
Ashfield	2,010	556	2,566	6.9	5.5	
Bassetlaw	1,766	604	2,370	5.4	4.9	
Broxtowe	1,112	387	1,499	4.8	4.1	
Geelling	1,246	451	1,697	4.8	4.1	
Mansfield	1,742	479	2,221	5.3	4.5	
Newark and Sherwood	1,152	340	1,492	4.4	3.8	
Rushcliffe	801	285	1,086	4.3	3.7	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,511	565	2,076	3.0	2.4	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,079	1,213	5,292	4.3	3.8	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,702	512	2,214	3.0	2.5	
Shropshire	2,265	750	3,015	2.9	2.4	
Bridgnorth	376	128	504	3.0	2.4	
North Shropshire	437	131	568	3.0	2.4	
Oswestry	377	167	544	3.8	3.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	770	226	996	3.4	2.7	
South Shropshire	305	98	403	3.4	2.7	
Staffordshire	8,141	2,873	11,014	3.8	3.1	
Cannock Chase	1,034	356	1,390	4.8	4.2	
East Staffordshire	1,387	409	1,796	5.9	5.1	
Lichfield	683	292	975	3.3	2.7	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,207	371	1,578	4.1	3.5	
South Staffordshire	1,017	351	1,368	5.4	4.7	
Stafford	1,087	340	1,427	5.4	4.7	
Staffordshire Moorlands	777	332	1,109	4.1	3.4	
Tamworth	929	422	1,351	5.1	4.2	
Warwickshire	4,099	1,524	5,623	2.6	2.1	
North Warwickshire	504	216	720	2.8	2.2	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,223	453	1,676	4.6	3.9	
Rugby	692	258	950	2.2	1.9	
Stratford-on-Avon	590	258	848	1.7	1.5	
Warwick	1,090					

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	6,725	2,666	9,391	3.6	2.8	
East Devon	860	382	1,242	3.4	2.5	
Exeter	1,354	443	1,797	2.6	2.4	
Mid Devon	517	198	715	3.2	2.5	
North Devon	1,122	446	1,568	4.4	3.4	
South Hams	665	305	970	3.5	2.4	
Teignbridge	1,114	422	1,536	4.1	3.2	
Torridge	731	335	1,066	5.7	4.2	
West Devon	362	135	497	3.4	2.7	
Dorset	2,440	839	3,279	2.4	2.0	
Christchurch	281	77	358	2.1	1.8	
East Dorset	324	138	462	1.9	1.5	
North Dorset	233	78	311	1.6	1.1	
Purbeck	263	93	356	2.3	1.9	
West Dorset	553	199	752	1.9	1.6	
Weymouth and Portland	786	254	1,040	5.7	4.5	
Gloucestershire	5,168	1,742	6,910	2.9	2.4	
Cheltenham	1,163	332	1,495	2.7	2.3	
Cotswold	319	122	441	1.5	1.1	
Forest of Dean	701	302	1,003	4.1	3.4	
Gloucester	1,642	519	2,161	3.6	3.4	
Stroud	817	276	1,093	2.9	2.4	
Tewkesbury	526	191	717	2.4	1.8	
Somerset	4,072	1,539	5,611	3.0	2.4	
Mendip	864	350	1,214	3.3	2.6	
Sedgemoor	997	392	1,389	3.8	3.2	
South Somerset	883	316	1,199	2.1	1.7	
Taunton Deane	869	294	1,163	2.5	2.1	
West Somerset	459	187	646	5.6	4.0	
Wiltshire	2,171	843	3,014	1.8	1.4	
Kennet	463	182	645	2.3	1.6	
North Wiltshire	556	251	807	1.7	1.3	
Salisbury	575	193	768	1.7	1.3	
West Wiltshire	577	217	794	1.7	1.5	
WALES						
Blaenau Gwent	1,574	440	2,014	9.7	9.1	
Bridgend	1,971	530	2,501	5.0	4.5	
Caerphilly	2,523	671	3,194	6.9	6.0	
Cardiff	5,216	1,174	6,390	4.3	3.9	
Cardiff North	2,579	749	3,328	6.9	5.4	
Ceredigion	885	348	1,233	5.2	3.7	
Conwy	1,856	527	2,383	6.9	5.7	
Denbighshire	1,395	400	1,795	5.5	4.4	
Flintshire	1,644	521	2,165	3.7	3.3	
Gwynedd	2,651	838	3,489	7.9	6.1	
Isle of Anglesey	1,526	510	2,036	10.8	8.1	
Merthyr Tydfil	1,202	263	1,465	8.2	7.0	
Monmouthshire	783	294	1,077	3.5	2.8	
Neath Port Talbot	2,218	592	2,810	6.4	5.6	
Newport	2,272	616	2,888	4.8	4.3	
Pembrokeshire	2,630	806	3,436	10.1	7.5	
Powys	1,297	500	1,797	4.0	3.0	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,531	881	4,412	6.1	5.2	
Swansea	3,895	912	4,807	5.6	5.1	
Torfaen	1,176	355	1,531	4.2	3.8	
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,747	432	2,179	5.0	4.2	
Wrexham	1,399	381	1,780	3.5	3.1	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen City	3,081	778	3,859	2.5	2.3	
Aberdeenshire	2,012	613	2,625	3.7	2.9	
Angus	1,669	643	2,312	6.2	5.3	
Argyll and Bute	1,710	586	2,296	6.9	5.0	
Clackmannanshire	1,047	349	1,396	9.8	8.5	
Dumfries and Galloway	2,641	861	3,502	6.3	5.3	
Dundee City	4,068	1,073	5,141	7.4	6.8	
East Ayrshire	3,033	857	3,890	9.4	8.3	
East Dunbartonshire	1,056	331	1,387	5.8	4.9	
East Lothian	864	292	1,156	4.2	3.5	
East Renfrewshire	892	252	1,144	7.5	5.6	
Edinburgh, City of	6,513	1,666	8,179	3.1	2.8	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	848	210	1,058	10.4	8.6	
Falkirk	2,644	826	3,470	6.5	5.9	
Fife	6,809	2,017	8,826	6.7	6.0	
Glasgow City	16,983	4,116	21,099	5.9	5.6	
Highland	3,975	1,429	5,404	6.5	5.4	
Inverclyde	1,668	430	2,098	6.1	5.7	
Midlothian	833	214	1,047	4.9	4.0	
Moray	1,348	435	1,783	5.8	4.3	
North Ayrshire	3,334	1,128	4,462	9.6	8.9	
North Lanarkshire	6,434	1,800	8,234	7.6	6.9	
Orkney Islands	233	92	325	4.3	3.2	
Perth and Kinross	1,590	489	2,079	3.8	3.2	
Renfrewshire	3,383	851	4,234	5.3	4.8	
Scottish Borders	1,244	358	1,602	4.0	3.3	
Shetland Islands	243	78	321	2.9	2.3	
South Ayrshire	2,149	688	2,837	6.3	5.4	
South Lanarkshire	4,844	1,427	6,271	6.2	5.6	
Stirling	1,237	366	1,603	4.3	3.8	
West Dunbartonshire	2,673	637	3,310	10.6	9.8	
West Lothian	2,427	567	2,994	4.9	4.5	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7553000

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

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTHERN IRELAND	33,091	9,374	42,465	6.5	5.5	
Antrim	595	216	811	3.9	3.4	
Ards	1,034	382	1,416	7.0	6.4	
Armagh	840	318	1,158	6.4	5.3	
Ballymena	857	282	1,139	4.5	3.7	
Ballymoney	467	133	600	7.1	5.7	
Banbridge	404	135	539	5.5	4.3	
Belfast	8,356	1,863	10,219	5.6	4.3	
Carrickfergus	566	187	753	8.6	7.3	
Castlereagh	673	194	867	4.0	3.5	
Coleraine	1,294	428	1,722	8.0	6.8	
Cookstown	468	151	619	5.9	5.3	
Craigavon	1,119	344	1,463	4.1	3.6	
Derry	3,579	816	4,395	10.1	8.7	
Down	1,144	372	1,516	4.5	3.7	
Dungannon	568	228	796	4.6	3.7	
Fermanagh	1,408	415	1,823	8.7	7.3	
Lame	428	146	574	6.3	5.2	
Limavady	684	209	893	9.8	8.2	
Lisburn	1,473	406	1,879	5.2	4.5	
Magherafelt	565	212	777	6.1	5.0	
Moyle	414	148	562	14.2	11.2	
Newry and Mourne	2,006	525	2,531	6.9	5.7	
Newtownabbey	1,040	295	1,335	7.0	5.7	
North Down	1,050	395	1,445	5.9	4.9	
Omagh	996	328	1,324	7.5	6.1	
Strabane	1,063	246	1,309	11.3	9.2	
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)	3,124	625	3,749	11.6	10.4	
Cleveland, North	3,733	790	4,523	8.4	7.5	
Cleveland, South and East	2,126	548	2,674	13.4	12.3	
Croby	2,571	538	3,109	8.7	7.9	
Doncaster	2,792	681	3,473	7.8	7.1	
Doncaster North	2,157	546	2,703	8.0	7.3	
Doncaster South						
Doncaster, City of						
Doncaster, North	1,556	363	1,919	5.5	4.7	
Doncaster, South	2,018	509	2,527	6.1	5.5	
Doncaster, City of	1,259	406	1,665	4.1	3.8	
Doncaster, North	1,384	324	1,708	8.1	7.2	
Doncaster, South	1,458	353	1,811	9.5	8.4	
Doncaster, North	1,513	402	1,915	9.3	8.0	
Doncaster, South	1,214	399	1,613	5.5	5.0	
Northumberland	1,127	449	1,576	6.5	5.0	
Northumberland, North	1,604	411	2,015	8.2	7.4	
Northumberland, South	767	223	990	4.2	3.2	
Northumberland, North	1,856	471	2,327	7.8	6.7	
North Yorkshire (Met County)	1,358	280	1,638	5.3	4.8	
North Yorkshire, North	1,400	360	1,760	7.5	6.9	
North Yorkshire, East	1,821	471	2,292	6.5	6.1	
North Yorkshire, West	2,135	447	2,582	12.1	10.9	
North Yorkshire, Central	2,033	553	2,586	4.6	4.2	
North Yorkshire, East and West	2,552	626	3,178	6.8	6.2	
North Yorkshire, North	1,523	364	1,887	7.5	6.9	
North Yorkshire, South	2,013	497	2,510	9.4	8.7	
North Yorkshire, North	2,955	695	3,650	13.3	11.9	
North Yorkshire, South	2,185	508	2,693	7.0	6.5	
North Yorkshire, North	2,532	523	3,055	11.3	10.6	
North Yorkshire, South	2,983	606	3,589	4.4	4.1	
North Yorkshire, North	1,801	426	2,227	8.0	7.4	
North West						
Cheshire	910	204	1,114	1.9	1.7	
Cheshire, City of	667	234	901	3.0	2.5	
Cheshire, North	1,044	360	1,404	4.0	3.7	
Cheshire, South	670	271	941	3.8	3.4	
Cheshire, North	974	273	1,247	3.5	3.3	
Cheshire, North	1,717	476	2,193	6.3	5.8	
Cheshire, North	670	150	820	2.1	1.8	
Cheshire, North	587	165	752	1.8	1.6	
Cheshire, North	1,107	337	1,444	3.3	3.0	
Cheshire, North	813	248	1,061	1.9	1.8	
Cheshire, North	1,476	440	1,916	4.7	4.3	
Cumbria	1,549	353	1,902	5.9	5.3	
Cumbria, North	1,114	342	1,456	3.5	3.1	
Cumbria, North	1,461	418	1,879	6.8	5.9	
Cumbria, North	581	220	801	2.9	2.2	
Cumbria, North	483	191	674	2.0	1.7	
Cumbria, North	1,447	384	1,831	6.5	5.3	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	711	183	894	2.7	2.4	
Greater Manchester, North	1,525	374	1,899	5.3	4.5	
Greater Manchester, North	1,590					

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 9 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	1,077	353	1,430	4.0	3.2	
Gainsborough	1,094	362	1,456	6.0	4.9	
Grantham and Stamford	725	298	1,023	2.7	2.3	
Lincoln	1,787	467	2,254	4.3	3.9	
Louth and Horncastle	1,200	504	1,704	6.8	4.9	
Sheffield and North Hykeham	651	257	908	3.2	2.3	
South Holland and The Deepings	553	250	803	2.4	1.9	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	823	265	1,088	2.5	2.3	
Daventry	488	240	728	1.8	1.5	
Kettering	673	239	912	2.5	2.2	
Northampton North	1,205	366	1,571	4.2	3.8	
Northampton South	1,021	334	1,355	1.7	1.6	
Wellingborough	937	310	1,247	2.9	2.6	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,694	470	2,164	5.6	4.9	
Bassetlaw	1,441	463	1,904	5.4	4.8	
Broxtowe	932	335	1,267	4.8	3.8	
Gedling	994	394	1,378	4.9	3.8	
Mansfield	1,538	423	1,961	5.9	5.0	
Newark	1,122	384	1,506	4.6	3.8	
Nottingham East	3,060	782	3,822	7.1	6.8	
Nottingham North	2,179	565	2,744	10.3	9.7	
Nottingham South	2,056	595	2,651	2.5	2.4	
Rushcliffe	801	285	1,086	3.3	2.7	
Sherwood	1,307	358	1,665	7.5	6.2	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	954	368	1,322	2.9	2.3	
Leominster	620	217	837	3.6	2.7	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	590	200	790	3.3	2.5	
North Shropshire	814	298	1,112	3.3	2.8	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	770	226	996	2.4	2.1	
Telford	1,076	309	1,385	3.7	3.4	
Wrekin, The	717	229	946	2.3	2.1	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,365	391	1,756	3.9	3.6	
Cannock Chase	1,092	372	1,464	5.0	4.4	
Lichfield	606	258	864	2.9	2.4	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	908	270	1,178	3.9	3.1	
South Staffordshire	804	277	1,081	4.8	3.5	
Stafford	990	287	1,277	2.9	2.4	
Staffordshire Moorlands	748	265	1,013	4.2	3.3	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,697	429	2,126	3.5	3.3	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,040	330	1,370	4.7	4.3	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,382	474	1,856	5.6	5.1	
Stone	550	249	799	2.8	2.3	
Tamworth	1,038	474	1,512	4.5	3.8	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	843	358	1,201	3.3	2.9	
Nuneaton	939	326	1,265	4.0	3.6	
Rugby and Kenilworth	753	282	1,035	2.3	2.1	
Stratford-on-Avon	558	247	805	1.7	1.4	
Warwick and Leamington	1,006	311	1,317	2.2	2.0	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	874	284	1,158	4.5	4.1	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,146	633	2,779	6.8	6.4	
Birmingham Erdington	2,396	593	2,989	8.9	8.2	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,638	477	2,115	14.1	13.1	
Birmingham Ladywood	2,417	604	3,021	15.7	14.4	
Birmingham Northfield	5,512	1,411	6,923	3.6	3.4	
Birmingham Northfield	1,718	485	2,203	9.5	8.8	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,626	808	3,434	12.3	11.3	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,096	602	2,698	8.0	7.5	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,843	1,288	6,131	13.3	12.3	
Birmingham Yardley	1,678	475	2,153	6.9	6.4	
Coventry North East	1,953	525	2,478	5.8	5.3	
Coventry North West	1,374	399	1,773	6.2	5.6	
Coventry South	1,533	391	1,924	2.7	2.5	
Dudley North	1,892	526	2,418	6.4	5.8	
Dudley South	1,444	435	1,879	4.6	4.1	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,403	416	1,819	5.4	5.0	
Mendon	1,426	428	1,854	5.9	5.3	
Solihull	723	265	988	2.1	1.9	
Stourbridge	1,181	369	1,550	4.9	4.4	
Sutton Coldfield	884	312	1,196	3.9	3.7	
Walsall North	1,912	487	2,399	7.3	6.6	
Walsall South	1,993	542	2,535	4.9	4.5	
Warley	2,011	605	2,616	8.6	8.1	
West Bromwich East	1,903	566	2,469	6.6	6.2	
West Bromwich West	2,183	643	2,826	5.3	5.0	
Wolverhampton North East	1,778	486	2,264	8.5	7.7	
Wolverhampton South East	1,886	526	2,412	7.8	7.0	
Wolverhampton South West	1,689	519	2,208	5.2	4.8	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	868	316	1,184	3.5	2.8	
Mid Worcestershire	578	240	818	2.1	1.8	
Redditch	953	355	1,308	3.4	3.1	
West Worcestershire	541	200	741	2.6	2.0	
Worcester	953	284	1,237	2.9	2.6	
Wyre Forest	927	358	1,285	3.5	2.8	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,354	425	1,779	3.6	3.1	
Luton North	1,179	410	1,589	7.9	7.1	
Luton South	1,797	491	2,288	3.8	3.5	
Mid Bedfordshire	433	170	603	2.2	1.7	
North East Bedfordshire	499	245	744	2.9	2.2	
South West Bedfordshire	650	234	884	2.5	2.0	
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	1,104	317	1,421	2.3	2.0	
Huntingdon	760	307	1,067	2.1	1.7	
North East Cambridgeshire	1,033	409	1,442	4.4	3.7	
North West Cambridgeshire	772	254	1,026	3.4	3.0	
Peterborough	1,446	393	1,839	2.7	2.3	
South Cambridgeshire	437	137	574	1.2	1.0	
South East Cambridgeshire	583	201	784	2.0	1.6	
Essex						
Basildon	1,071	404	1,475	3.4	3.0	
Billerica	793	322	1,115	3.7	3.2	
Braintree	771	291	1,062	3.0	2.5	
Brentwood and Ongar	432	179	611	1.9	1.5	
Castle Point	692	276	968	5.4	4.2	
Colchester	954	344	1,298	2.8	2.6	
Epping Forest	868	368	1,236	4.6	3.9	
Harlow	1,001	353	1,354	3.3	3.0	
Harwich	1,510	431	1,941	7.8	6.0	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	673	234	907	3.9	3.2	
North Essex	518	197	715	3.1	2.8	
Rayleigh	572	218	790	3.9	3.2	
Rochford and South East	2,071	568	2,639	5.1	4.3	
Saffron Walden	423	165	588	1.6	1.4	
Southend West	1,117	295	1,412	7.4	6.5	
Thurrock	1,399	457	1,856	4.8	4.0	
West Chelmsford	787	332	1,119	2.1	1.8	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	678	291	969	3.2	2.8	
Hemel Hempstead	601	218	819	1.7	1.4	
Hertford and Stortford	450	167	617	1.4	1.2	
Hertsmeare	589	199	788	2.0	1.7	
Hitchin and Harpenden	517	182	699	2.1	1.7	
North East Hertfordshire	411	170	581	1.9	1.6	
South West Hertfordshire	532	175	707	2.3	1.9	
St Albans	438	141	579	1.3	1.1	
Stevenage	799	252	1,051	2.9	2.2	
Watford	893	290	1,183	2.1	1.8	
Welwyn Hatfield	497	182	679	1.2	1.0	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	2,911	997	3,908	10.6	9.7	
Mid Norfolk	881	339	1,220	4.8	4.0	
North Norfolk	1,049	343	1,392	4.9	3.5	
North West Norfolk	1,164	402	1,566	3.9	3.3	
Norwich North	1,301	351	1,652	4.8	4.2	
Norwich South	1,851	510	2,361	2.9	2.7	
South Norfolk	771	296	1,067	3.1	2.7	
South West Norfolk	791	397	1,188	3.0	2.7	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	595	194	789	1.7	1.4	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	688	235	923	2.9	2.4	
Ipswich	1,595	397	1,992	3.9	3.3	
South Suffolk	609	199	808	2.1	1.8	
Suffolk Coastal	831	254	1,085	2.9	2.3	
Waveney	2,210	695	2,905	8.9	7.9	
West Suffolk	626	272	898	2.3	1.9	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,165	430	1,595	6.7	5.8	
Battersea	1,512	590	2,102	5.0	4.1	
Beckenham	1,301	439	1,740	6.1	5.4	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,165	1,076	5,241	6.9	6.0	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	757	312	1,069	4.7	3.8	
Brent East	2,320	772	3,092	11.8	10.7	
Brent North	1,132	404	1,536	6.0	5.3	
Brent South	2,795	862	3,657	7.1	6.2	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,024	450	1,474	2.9	2.5	
Bromley and Chislehurst	772	251	1,023	2.5	2.0	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,138	1,051	4,189	17.7	16.0	
Carshalton and Wallington	790	293	1,083	4.1	3.6	
Chingford and Woodford Green	872	364	1,236	7.0	6.2	
Chipping Barnet	962	377	1,339	4.1	3.4	
Cities of London and Westminster	2,090	766	2,856	0.9	0.8	
Croydon Central	1,816	638	2,454	4.0	3.4	
Croydon North	2,595	884	3,479	9.9	8.9	
Croydon South	765	286	1,051	3.9	3.2	
Dagenham	1,213	419	1,632	5.9	5.0	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,447	966	3,413	17.9	16.2	
Ealing North	1,476	542	2,018	7.1	6.1	
Ealing Southall	2,023	703	2,726	5.4	4.6	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,639	822	3,461	5.3	4.5	
East Ham	2,980	829	3,809	16.8	14.9	
Edmonton	2,063	724	2,787	10.7	9.7	
Eltham	1,392	490	1,882	13.8	12.3	
Enfield North	1,531	516	2,047	4.5	3.7	
Enfield, Southgate	1,233	505	1,738	8.1	7.1	
Erith and Thamesmead	2,204	784	2,988	13.5	12.0	
Feltham and Heston	1,037	363	1,400	3.6	3.0	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,189	514	1,703	4.8	4.1	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,890	907	3,797	8.5	7.3	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,742	1,307	5,049	22.9	20.5	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,736	1,296	5,032	7.2	6.2	
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,210	879	3,089	5.0	4.3	
Hampstead and Highgate	2,173	902	3,075	8.8	7.6	
Harrow East	1,200	502	1			

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
1998	Dec 10	259.3	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4
1999	Jan 14	274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4
	Feb 11	279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6
	Mar 11	258.4	186.5	71.9	267.2	5.0	189.4	77.8
	Apr 8	249.9	177.0	72.9	252.1	-15.1	177.8	74.3
	May 13	244.2	177.1	67.1	270.8	18.7	191.9	78.9
	Jun 10	240.6	171.5	69.0	258.1	-12.7	183.7	74.4
	Jul 8	295.8	199.1	96.7	239.7	-18.4	175.0	64.7
	Aug 12	278.9	186.4	92.5	256.1	16.4	182.8	73.3
	Sep 9	256.5	177.9	78.6	253.0	-3.1	180.9	72.1
	Oct 14	261.1	183.8	77.3	250.1	-2.9	177.3	72.8
	Nov 11	257.3	185.0	72.3	250.1	0.0	176.8	73.3
	Dec 9	242.2	179.5	62.6	248.3	-1.8	174.8	73.5

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
1998	Dec 10	247.6	175.3	72.2	281.8	26.5	200.9	80.9
1999	Jan 14	193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7
	Feb 11	287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3
	Mar 11	293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	187.6	78.6
	Apr 8	278.6	202.5	76.1	271.7	5.5	192.9	78.8
	May 13	282.8	201.7	81.1	271.9	0.2	192.5	79.4
	Jun 10	274.0	199.1	74.9	273.4	1.5	193.6	79.8
	Jul 8	275.3	198.3	77.0	283.9	10.5	200.8	83.1
	Aug 12	279.2	195.1	84.1	281.4	-2.5	199.5	81.9
	Sep 9	299.0	205.1	94.0	257.9	-23.5	189.4	68.5
	Oct 14	312.3	217.4	94.9	247.4	-10.5	179.5	67.9
	Nov 11	276.6	195.3	81.3	262.5	15.1	188.7	73.8
	Dec 9	249.3	177.8	71.5	272.3	9.8	195.6	76.7

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

a The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp351-8. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
 R Revised.

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending October 1999 by number of previous claims

Thousands	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS						
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Region	9.4	7.5	6.2	4.8	4.7	17.4	49.9
North East	23.0	17.2	12.9	10.8	8.9	29.8	102.7
North West	17.1	11.3	9.3	7.2	6.9	24.5	73.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	12.5	7.8	6.5	5.2	4.5	15.1	51.5
East Midlands	18.1	12.5	9.9	7.3	6.3	17.1	71.2
West Midlands	13.3	8.6	6.9	5.8	4.5	13.9	53.0
East	25.5	20.1	15.2	11.9	8.8	22.3	103.7
London	17.2	10.9	8.7	6.4	6.1	18.1	67.5
South East	12.4	8.7	7.3	5.3	5.1	17.4	56.3
South West	9.4	7.4	5.7	5.2	3.8	12.1	43.6
Wales	17.3	13.6	10.3	9.5	7.0	29.0	86.8
Scotland	175.0	127.0	99.3	80.0	66.4	217.7	765.4
Great Britain							
Sex	93.0	77.4	66.5	57.5	49.8	180.7	524.8
Male	82.0	49.6	32.8	22.5	16.6	37.1	240.6
Female							
Percent							
Region	19	15	12	10	9	35	100
North East	22	17	13	11	9	29	100
North West	22	16	12	10	8	32	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	24	15	13	10	9	29	100
East Midlands	25	18	14	10	9	24	100
West Midlands	25	16	13	11	8	26	100
East	25	19	15	11	8	21	100
London	26	16	13	10	9	27	100
South East	22	15	13	9	9	31	100
South West	22	17	13	12	9	28	100
Wales	20	16	12	11	8	33	100
Scotland	23	17	13	10	9	28	100
Great Britain							
Sex	18	15	13	11	9	34	100
Male	34	21	14	9	7	15	100
Female							

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Notes: 1. The OS cohort is a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
 2. Outflows in this table started between 9 July 1999 and 14 October 1999 inclusive.
 3. "Previous" claims in this table started after 13 April 1989.
 4. The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-1.9 percentage points (Wales).
 5. The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-1.5 percentage points.
 6. Outflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.34

UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration Leavers between 11 November 1999 and 8 December 1999

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	76.2	19.9	12.5	5.3	2.7	116.6
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.8
Gone abroad	3.7	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	6.6
Claimed Income Support	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	4.2
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.1	10.5
Claimed another benefit	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.3
Full-time education	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Approved training	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Government supported training	4.9	1.7	4.8	2.5	1.4	15.2
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Gone to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Ceased claiming	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	3.6
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	6.3
Failed to sign	31.6	8.4	5.8	2.4	1.2	49.4
New claim review	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1
Total	135.7	37.8	30.0	14.2	8.3	226.3
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	75.9	70.1	53.6	46.5	39.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.6	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.5	
Gone abroad	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.9	
Claimed Income Support	1.4	3.2	3.4	4.4	7.4	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.9	7.0	8.6	13.2	16.2	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.5	2.6	3.5	5.9	
Full-time education	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	4.9	6.0	20.6	21.9	20.6	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.5	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.9	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.5	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.5	

Note: computerised claims only.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All								
	Male			Female			of whom:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b
Spring 1989	147	98	50	97	67	30	51	31	20
Spring 1990	185	122	63	121	78	42	84	43	21
Spring 1991	395	295	100	272	203	69	123	92	31
Spring 1992	331	251	80	223	168	55	108	83	25
Spring 1993	267	208	59	173	137	36	94	71	23
Spring 1994	209	159	50	145	109	36	64	49	14
Spring 1995	222	135	87	140	83	56	83	52	30
Autumn 1995	219	134	85	139	87	52	80	48	33
Winter 1995/6	229	151	78	152	100	52	77	51	26
Spring 1996	212	136	76	147	92	55	65	45	21
Summer 1996	211	128	84	137	82	55	66	46	29
Autumn 1996	189	113	77	119	72	47	70	41	29
Winter 1996/7	189	121	69	125	81	44	66	40	25
Spring 1997	208	131	78	142	90	52	67	41	26
Summer 1997	190	113	78	120	71	49	71	42	29
Autumn 1997	176	102	74	113	67	46	63	36	28
Winter 1997/8	196	114	82	142	83	58	54	31	23
Spring 1998	208	128	80	133	80	53	75	48	27
Summer 1998	195	114	82	127	69	58	68	45	24
Autumn 1998	209	117	92	135	78	57	74	39	26
Winter 1998/9	248	161	87	169	109	60	79	52	27
Spring 1999	223	127	96	149	84	65	74	43	31
Summer 1999	218	126	92	139	76	63	79	50	29
Autumn 1999	205	119	87	131	74	57	74	45	30

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

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousand)															
All															
Autumn 1998	209	206	183	13	21	17	16	23	23	19	33	19	*	14	*
Winter 1998/9	248	245	202	18	30	16	15	23	19	29	33	19	15	27	*
Spring 1999	223	220	185	*	26	21	15	28	22	22	27	15	12	23	*
Summer 1999	218	212	182	*	31	22	19	22	20	18	26	18	10	20	*
Autumn 1999	205	203	179	*	33	14	18	17	17	23	29	19	*	17	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Autumn 1998	9	9	9	13	8	9	9	10	10	7	10	9	*	7	*
Winter 1998/9	10	11	10	19	11	8	9	10	8	11	10	9	14	13	*
Spring 1999	9	9	9	*	10	10	8	13	10	8	9	8	11	11	*
Summer 1999	9	9	9	*	11	11	11	10	9	6	7	8	10	10	*
Autumn 1999	9	9	9	*	12	7	10	8	9	8	8	10	*	8	*

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Autumn 1998	*	*	78	21	34	15	32	16	*
Winter 1998/9	*	*	91	33	44	14	33	12	11
Spring 1999	*	*	87	27	39	16	31	12	*
Summer 1999	*	*	86	22	42	12	26	14	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	59	19	43	13	38	21	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Autumn 1998	*	*	16	17	7	10	9	3	*
Winter 1998/9	*	*	19	26	9	9	9	2	9
Spring 1999	*	*	19	22	8	10	9	2	*
Summer 1999	*	*	19	18	9	8	7	2	*
Autumn 1999	*	*	13	15	9	8	11	3	*

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

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

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

	Thousands and per cent										
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^a	Australia ^b	Austria ^c	Belgium ^d	Canada ^b	Denmark ^d	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.2	6.8	10.1	10.8	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.3	10.5	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.7	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.5	4.4	9.4	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.4	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4
1998 Nov	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.9	4.6	9.2	8.0	4.6	10.8	11.6	9.1
1998 Dec	9.6	6.3	6.4	7.5	4.6	9.2	8.0	4.7	10.7	11.5	9.3
1999 Jan	9.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	7.8	4.9	10.7	11.5	9.0
1999 Feb	9.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.7	10.7	11.4	9.0
1999 Mar	9.4	6.2	6.3	7.5	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.6	10.6	11.4	9.1
1999 Apr	9.3	6.3	6.2	7.6	4.5	9.0	8.3	4.6	10.4	11.3	9.1
1999 May	9.3	6.2	6.1	7.5	4.3	9.0	8.1	4.5	10.3	11.2	9.1
1999 Jun	9.3	6.2	6.0	7.2	4.3	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.1	11.2	9.1
1999 Jul	9.2	6.2	5.9	6.9	4.3	9.0	7.7	4.4	10.1	11.0	9.1
1999 Aug	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.1	4.3	9.1	7.8	4.4	10.0	11.0	9.2
1999 Sep	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.3	4.2	8.9	7.5	4.3	10.0	10.8	9.2
1999 Oct	9.0	6.0	5.9	7.1	4.1	8.8	7.2	4.2	10.0	10.6	9.1
1999 Nov	9.0	6.0	..	6.7	4.2	8.7	6.9	..	10.0	10.5	9.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^b SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1998 Dec			1,311	710	231	520	1,273	167	357	2,917	4,158
1999 Jan			1,307	704	226	524	1,248	167	356	2,905	4,092
1999 Feb			1,312	697	238	519	1,249	167	356	2,892	4,076
1999 Mar			1,308	696	232	515	1,242	164	354	2,876	4,078
1999 Apr			1,292	707	228	509	1,323	163	354	2,847	4,090
1999 May			1,285	702	222	510	1,288	160	351	2,841	4,108
1999 Jun			1,269	680	222	509	1,204	157	348	2,823	4,121
1999 Jul			1,234	661	220	511	1,223	153	347	2,770	4,119
1999 Aug			1,215	683	220	514	1,223	155	346	2,779	4,122
1999 Sep			1,212	703	217	502	1,195	154	344	2,695	4,127
1999 Oct			1,203	674	211	..	1,148	..	343	2,669	4,116
1999 Nov			1,186	641	..	..	1,109	..	341	..	4,071
1999 Dec			1,164	671	..	..	1,109	..	339	..	4,000
% rate: latest month			4.0	7.0	6.3	11.5	6.9	5.6	13.2	11.0	10.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^b NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992			2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993
1993			2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443
1994			2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693
1995			2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622
1996			2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980
1997			1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,400
1998			1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	4,266
1998 Dec			1,294	704	271	526	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,197
1999 Jan			1,386	755	301	527	1,345	193	376	3,054	4,455
1999 Feb			1,379	781	298	516	1,325	177	367	2,998	4,465
1999 Mar			1,347	736	252	503	1,323	169	355	2,890	4,288
1999 Apr			1,320	705	231	489	1,361	164	342	2,783	4,145
1999 May			1,276	689	200	479	1,311	150	336	2,712	3,998
1999 Jun			1,245	649	182	475	1,171	141	353	2,648	3,938
1999 Jul			1,264	624	179	524	1,275	153	366	2,640	4,027
1999 Aug			1,263	653	180	552	1,250	159	340	2,741	4,024
1999 Sep			1,224	713	180	532	1,086	163	328	2,738	3,943
1999 Oct			1,165	643	194	..	1,047	..	327	2,729	3,883
1999 Nov			1,147	610	..	..	1,046	..	330	..	3,901
1999 Dec			1,141	667	..	..	1,033	..	357	..	4,047
% rate: latest month			4.0	6.9	5.8	12.2	6.5	5.1	14.2	N/A	10.3

a The UK rate is an average for the three months centred on the middle month.
b Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
c Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees.
d Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force.
e Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people and farmers.
f Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force.
g Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted where necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD is now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.
h The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
N/A Not available.

	Thousands and per cent											
	Greece ^a	Irish Republic ^a	Italy ^f	Japan ^f	Luxembourg ^c	Netherlands ^d	Norway ^d	Portugal ^c	Spain ^e	Sweden ^b	Switzerland ^d	United States ^b
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.8	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.7	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	5.1	18.8	8.3	..	4.5
1998 Nov	..	7.3	11.8	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.8	18.1	7.7	..	4.4
1998 Dec	..	7.3	11.7	4.4	2.6	3.5	..	4.7	17.3	7.5	..	4.3
1999 Jan	..	7.2	11.7	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	4.7	17.0	7.8	..	4.3
1999 Feb	..	7.0	11.6	4.7	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.6	16.7	7.3	..	4.4
1999 Mar	..	6.9	11.5	4.8	2.8	3.4	..	4.6	16.2	7.4	..	4.2
1999 Apr	..	6.8	11.5	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.9	15.9	7.3	3.2	4.3
1999 May	..	6.8	11.4	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.1	4.8	15.8	6.8	3.0	4.2
1999 Jun	..	6.7	11.4	4.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7	15.8	7.0	3.0	4.3
1999 Jul	..	6.7	11.3	4.9	2.8	3.2	..	4.8	15.6	6.8	..	4.3
1999 Aug	..	6.5	11.2	4.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.7	15.6	6.9	..	4.2
1999 Sep	..	6.4	11.1	4.6	2.7	3.0	..	4.7	15.4	6.8	..	4.2
1999 Oct	..	6.2	11.1	4.6	2.7	2.8	..	4.7	15.4	6.6	..	4.1
1999 Nov	..	6.0	..	4.5	2.6	..	..	4.7	15.4	6.6	..	4.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^b SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998 Dec	282	212	..	2,940	5.2	255	56	..	1,766	..	119	6,028
1999 Jan	282	209	2,845	3,010	5.5	248	60	..	1,745	..	116	5,950
1999 Feb	296	205	..	3,150	5.4	248	59	..	1,721	..	112	6,127
1999 Mar	304	202	..	3,250	5.4	238	59	..	1,703	..	108	5,783
1999 Apr	328	200	2,744	3,260	5.5	234	58	..	1,689	..	104	6,022
1999 May	..	201	..	3,140	5.4	234	55	..	1,666	..	100	5,795
1999 Jun	..	197	..	3,280	5.4	224	57	..	1,644	..	97	5,975
1999 Jul	..	194	..	3,300	5.5	219	59	..	1,628	..	96	5,947
1999 Aug	..	192	..	3,170	5.5	213	60	..	1,624	..	92	5,842
1999 Sep	..	187	..	3,150	..	212	61	..	1,604	..	91	5,825
1999 Oct	..	183	..	3,130	..	207	63	..	1,591	..	..	5,757
1999 Nov	..	179	..	..	..	188	..	..	..	..	..	5,736
1999 Dec	..	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,688
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	11.8	4.6	N/A	2.7	N/A	..	N/A	..	2.5	4.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^b NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	346	169	7,236
1997	214	254	2,804	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	342	188	6,739
1998	290	227	2,837	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	278	140	6,210
1998 Dec	309	216	..	2,730	5.3	265	52	384	1,786	228	124	5,565
1999 Jan	324	214	2,840	3,190	6.1	263	65	391	1,804	241	126	6,604
1999 Feb	336	208	..	3,190	5.9	265	61	385	1,784	339	122	6,563
1999 Mar	341	201	..	3,190	5.6	246	59	378	1,757	242	114	6,119
1999 Apr	335	197	2,811	3,190	5.5	227	58	369	1,708	228	106	5,688
1999 May	..	192	..	3,190	5.1	216	51	359	1,649	241	99	5,507
1999 Jun	..	196	..	3,190	4.9	209	58	350	1,612	339	92	6,271
1999 Jul	..	201	..	3,190								

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,698	27,851	822	4,597	7,507	9,877	5,055	847
1993	28,564	27,758	714	4,423	7,616	9,952	5,059	806
1994	28,556	27,749	734	4,173	7,685	10,017	5,142	807
1995	28,558	27,746	759	4,006	7,701	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,694	27,906	833	3,907	7,681	10,233	5,250	788
1997	28,865	28,041	876	3,786	7,689	10,227	5,458	824
1998	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
1999	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	29,063	28,264	877	3,730	7,509	10,367	5,779	799
Oct-Dec	29,087	28,283	881	3,720	7,494	10,391	5,800	805
Nov 98-Jan 99	29,150	28,346	883	3,736	7,507	10,399	5,819	804
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,175	28,373	876	3,731	7,507	10,410	5,833	803
Jan-Mar 1999	29,174	28,364	868	3,738	7,488	10,429	5,839	810
Feb-Apr	29,172	28,352	864	3,719	7,475	10,450	5,839	820
Mar-May (Spr)	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
Apr-Jun	29,155	28,325	842	3,697	7,451	10,481	5,859	830
May-Jul	29,140	28,317	831	3,691	7,439	10,501	5,855	823
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,176	28,347	829	3,704	7,442	10,515	5,860	828
Jul-Sep	29,226	28,400	842	3,722	7,443	10,518	5,877	825
Aug-Oct	29,194	28,372	836	3,732	7,403	10,521	5,884	823
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,247	28,420	843	3,740	7,401	10,537	5,901	827
Changes								
Over last 3 months	72	73	15	36	-41	22	41	-1
Percent	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	-0.6	0.2	0.7	-0.1
Over last 12 months	184	156	-34	10	-108	170	122	28
Percent	0.6	0.6	-3.8	0.3	-1.4	1.6	2.1	3.5
Male	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,169	267
1994	16,074	15,800	379	2,304	4,440	5,489	3,186	274
1995	16,062	15,766	391	2,210	4,433	5,547	3,182	296
1996	16,076	15,800	438	2,146	4,391	5,589	3,232	296
1997	16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
1999	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	16,157	15,887	451	2,032	4,259	5,645	3,498	270
Oct-Dec	16,177	15,908	457	2,024	4,246	5,668	3,511	270
Nov 98-Jan 99	16,203	15,927	457	2,029	4,247	5,675	3,520	270
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,222	15,943	452	2,035	4,241	5,682	3,532	280
Jan-Mar 1999	16,215	15,927	443	2,036	4,226	5,688	3,530	287
Feb-Apr	16,207	15,919	447	2,033	4,214	5,694	3,531	289
Mar-May (Spr)	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
Apr-Jun	16,209	15,912	436	2,030	4,200	5,712	3,542	297
May-Jul	16,197	15,904	424	2,025	4,187	5,719	3,549	293
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,210	15,911	419	2,025	4,185	5,733	3,549	298
Jul-Sep	16,236	15,939	430	2,030	4,191	5,736	3,552	297
Aug-Oct	16,218	15,929	423	2,038	4,181	5,739	3,549	290
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,256	15,964	433	2,046	4,185	5,743	3,555	292
Changes								
Over last 3 months	46	53	14	22	0	10	6	-7
Percent	0.3	0.3	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	-2.2
Over last 12 months	99	77	-18	14	-74	98	57	21
Percent	0.6	0.5	-4.0	0.7	-1.7	1.7	1.6	7.9
Female	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,435	11,903	392	2,083	3,137	4,442	1,856	532
1993	12,467	11,929	348	1,993	3,220	4,482	1,891	539
1994	12,482	11,949	355	1,869	3,245	4,528	1,957	533
1995	12,496	11,980	368	1,796	3,268	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,618	12,106	395	1,761	3,290	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,755	12,212	436	1,700	3,318	4,646	2,112	544
1998	12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
1999	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	12,906	12,377	426	1,698	3,250	4,722	2,281	529
Oct-Dec	12,910	12,375	423	1,696	3,249	4,723	2,289	535
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,946	12,418	426	1,707	3,261	4,724	2,299	528
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,953	12,430	424	1,706	3,266	4,728	2,301	523
Jan-Mar 1999	12,959	12,436	425	1,702	3,262	4,741	2,310	523
Feb-Apr	12,965	12,433	418	1,686	3,261	4,756	2,308	532
Mar-May (Spr)	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
Apr-Jun	12,946	12,413	406	1,667	3,251	4,769	2,317	533
May-Jul	12,943	12,413	407	1,666	3,251	4,782	2,306	530
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,966	12,436	410	1,679	3,257	4,782	2,312	530
Jul-Sep	12,990	12,461	412	1,692	3,252	4,782	2,325	529
Aug-Oct	12,976	12,443	413	1,695	3,222	4,782	2,334	533
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,992	12,456	410	1,693	3,216	4,794	2,346	536
Changes								
Over last 3 months	25	20	0	14	-41	13	34	5
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	-1.3	0.3	1.5	1.0
Over last 12 months	85	79	-15	-4	-34	72	65	7
Percent	0.7	0.6	-3.6	-0.3	-1.1	1.5	2.9	1.2

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) ^a	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	8.1
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
3-month averages Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.9	84.7	69.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.1	83.8	84.8	69.5	7.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	63.1	79.0	60.8	76.4	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.2	79.0	60.4	76.5	84.3	84.8	69.6	7.8
Jan-Mar 1999	63.2	79.0	59.9	76.5	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.9
Feb-Apr	63.1	78.9	59.7	76.1	84.3	84.9	69.4	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
Apr-Jun	63.1	78.8	58.1	75.6	84.4	85.0	69.4	8.1
May-Jul	63.0	78.8	57.5	75.4	84.5	85.1	69.2	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.1	78.8	57.4	75.6	84.7	85.1	69.2	8.1
Jul-Sep	63.2	78.9	58.3	75.9	84.9	85.0	69.3	8.0
Aug-Oct	63.1	78.8	57.9	76.1	84.7	84.9	69.2	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.2	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.8	84.9	69.3	8.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	-2.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.6	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.6
1995	72.5	85.2	56.5	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.8	82.6	93.3	92.5	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.8	58.6	82.4	93.5	92.0	72.2	7.6
1998	71.7	84.3						

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.3

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59 (F)/64 (M)															
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks							Wants job and seeking work but not available to start				
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking			All		Students		
					Total	Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	MGSI	YBSN	YBVS	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFO	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFR	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	16,836	7,484	5,336	2,147	1,867	871	998	143	413	745	210	344	276	116	158	
1994	16,909	7,560	5,295	2,263	2,030	922	1,111	132	502	786	229	371	229	100	128	
1995	17,016	7,661	5,382	2,278	2,038	925	1,116	105	522	769	238	393	238	118	118	
1996	17,031	7,629	5,315	2,313	2,127	896	1,235	101	579	771	260	407	184	85	97	
1997	17,033	7,637	5,249	2,386	2,179	779	1,404	88	690	739	266	389	206	91	113	
1998	17,187	7,731	5,337	2,394	2,175	733	1,447	73	753	736	246	359	217	30	125	
1999	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1998	17,070	7,605	5,254	2,351	2,131	696	1,438	63	752	702	248	357	220	85	138	
Oct-Dec	17,060	7,597	5,269	2,332	2,114	696	1,419	65	749	693	240	364	215	87	129	
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,010	7,545	5,254	2,299	2,092	687	1,405	70	739	688	230	364	206	81	127	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,998	7,528	5,281	2,299	2,048	681	1,366	74	736	662	222	364	207	81	127	
Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	5,280	2,266	2,054	672	1,375	78	743	664	217	365	212	74	139	
Feb-Apr	17,027	7,570	5,303	2,269	2,058	670	1,387	75	744	658	224	361	212	79	131	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124	
Apr-Jun	17,071	7,618	5,306	2,300	2,098	665	1,433	66	751	680	240	356	202	88	116	
May-Jul	17,098	7,636	5,333	2,293	2,088	680	1,411	66	752	667	241	365	204	86	119	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,076	7,616	5,348	2,266	2,064	681	1,380	62	732	653	247	362	202	86	117	
Jul-Sep	17,038	7,573	5,294	2,280	2,075	701	1,370	62	757	654	249	357	208	82	115	
Aug-Oct	17,081	7,612	5,329	2,275	2,063	685	1,373	63	741	646	245	370	214	96	119	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,040	7,573	5,282	2,292	2,079	690	1,388	61	735	658	227	371	213	96	118	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-36	-43	-65	-26	-15	9	8	-1	3	5	-20	-29	11	9	1	
Percent	-0.2	-0.6	-1.2	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.6	-1.9	0.5	0.7	-8.2	-7.9	5.4	10.6	0.9	
Over last 12 months	-30	-32	-28	-59	-52	-6	-50	-2	-17	-44	-22	-33	-8	11	-20	
Percent	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	-2.5	-2.4	-0.8	-3.4	-3.6	-2.2	-6.3	-8.7	-9.3	-3.4	12.7	-14.2	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	5,888	2,584	1,813	778	651	305	346	85	259	42	111	148	122	58	65	
1994	5,975	2,656	1,815	848	731	323	408	79	323	47	121	156	112	58	55	
1995	6,070	2,745	1,905	846	733	319	414	62	325	49	128	164	109	57	52	
1996	6,156	2,781	1,887	899	811	339	473	59	381	68	139	181	106	41	44	
1997	6,231	2,831	1,898	937	840	357	511	51	417	88	136	184	95	52	43	
1998	6,355	2,935	1,951	981	873	377	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53	
1999	6,330	2,902	1,958	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1998	6,334	2,891	1,938	955	860	263	597	35	471	68	122	159	95	45	51	
Oct-Dec	6,323	2,877	1,934	945	854	266	587	35	463	70	121	164	91	46	44	
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	1,932	941	848	269	577	41	454	70	120	161	90	42	49	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,294	2,855	1,926	934	837	268	566	43	449	71	118	160	94	44	50	
Jan-Mar 1999	6,310	2,877	1,947	930	832	267	560	47	451	70	113	155	97	41	57	
Feb-Apr	6,326	2,893	1,964	927	837	266	572	44	458	70	116	149	91	42	49	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48	
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,913	1,965	940	853	262	591	43	465	69	125	155	87	43	45	
May-Jul	6,361	2,928	1,976	947	855	270	586	38	456	67	125	170	91	44	48	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,357	2,927	1,984	941	852	271	580	36	442	70	128	174	90	47	44	
Jul-Sep	6,339	2,905	1,957	947	855	282	572	37	453	69	127	172	94	49	44	
Aug-Oct	6,364	2,921	1,978	938	845	274	587	37	444	66	120	180	95	51	44	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,335	2,891	1,951	942	845	275	569	37	445	67	107	183	98	52	45	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-22	-35	-32	0	-7	3	-11	0	3	-2	-21	9	8	5	1	
Percent	-0.3	-1.2	-1.6	0.0	-0.8	1.2	-1.9	1.2	0.6	-3.5	-16.5	4.9	8.7	10.9	3.0	
Over last 12 months	1	0	13	-13	-13	12	-28	2	-26	-1	-14	2	7	7	-5	
Percent	0.0	0.0	0.7	-1.3	-1.7	4.5	-4.7	6.0	-5.5	-2.1	-11.9	14.9	2.6	16.5	-10.3	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1993	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	196	154	58	94	
1994	10,934	4,904	3,481	1,416	1,299	598	703	57	179	739	109	215	117	42	75	
1995	10,946	4,916	3,477	1,432	1,305	605	702	43	197	720	110	229	128	61	65	
1996	10,874	4,848	3,428	1,413	1,315	556	761	42	218	703	120	228	98	44	53	
1997	10,802	4,807	3,351	1,449	1,339	509	833	37	272	671	130	225	111	38	70	
1998	10,832	4,796	3,378	1,412	1,302	456	846	28	279	663	119	208	111	37	72	
1999	10,723	4,704	3,330	1,373	1,254	413	839	29	289	600	116	212	120	45	75	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1998	10,736	4,714	3,316	1,396	1,271	433	840	28	281	633	127	198	125	40	87	
Oct-Dec	10,737	4,720	3,335	1,387	1,261	430	832	30	286	623	119	200	124	41	84	
Nov 98-Jan 99	10,705	4,681	3,321	1,358	1,244	418	828	30	285	618	110	202	115	33	78	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	10,704	4,673	3,355	1,325	1,212	413	801	31	288	592	103	205	113	37	77	
Jan-Mar 1999	10,702	4,670	3,333	1,336	1,222	405	815	31	292	594	103	210	115	33	82	
Feb-Apr	10,701	4,677	3,339	1,342	1,220	404	816	30	286	588	108	212	121	37	82	
Mar-May (Spr)	10,723	4,704	3,330	1,373	1,254	413	839	29	289	600	116	212	120	45	75	
Apr-Jun	10,729	4,705	3,341	1,360	1,245	403	842	27	289	610	115	201	114	44	71	
May-Jul	10,737	4,709	3,357	1,346	1,233	410	825	24	296	600	116	194	113	42	72	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,719	4,690	3,364	1,324	1,212	410	800	26	290	584	119	188	112	39	73	
Jul-Sep	10,699	4,668	3,337	1,333	1,220	419	798	25	304	585	122	185	114	42	71	
Aug-Oct	10,717	4,691	3,351	1,337	1,218	411	806	26	297	580	125	190	119	44	75	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,705	4,682	3,331	1,350	1,234	416	819	24	290	591	120	208	115	43	73	
Changes																
Over last 3 months	-14	-8	-33	26	22	6	19	-2	0	7	1	20	3	4	0	
Percent																

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	MGSI	YBTL						
Economic inactivity rates (%)^a								
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.7	23.8	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	43.7	24.0	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.5	41.7	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.1	21.4	40.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.6	91.9
1998	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9
3-month averages								
Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	37.0	21.2	39.6	23.7	16.1	15.3	30.7	92.2
Oct-Dec	37.0	21.2	39.3	23.9	16.2	15.2	30.5	92.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	36.9	21.0	39.2	23.6	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36.8	21.0	39.6	23.5	15.7	15.2	30.4	92.2
Jan-Mar 1999								
Jan-Mar	36.8	21.0	40.1	23.5	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.1
Feb-Apr	36.9	21.1	40.3	23.9	15.7	15.1	30.6	92.0
Mar-May (Spr)	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9
Apr-Jun								
Apr-Jun	36.9	21.2	41.9	24.4	15.6	15.0	30.6	91.9
May-Jul	37.0	21.2	42.5	24.6	15.5	14.9	30.8	92.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.9	21.2	42.6	24.4	15.3	14.9	30.8	91.9
Jul-Sep								
Jul-Sep	36.8	21.1	41.7	24.1	15.1	15.0	30.7	92.0
Aug-Oct	36.9	21.2	42.1	23.9	15.3	15.1	30.8	92.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.8	21.0	41.6	23.8	15.2	15.1	30.7	92.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	2.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.4	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4
1995	27.4	14.8	43.5	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.7	15.0	40.2	17.4	6.7	7.5	28.2	92.4
1997	27.9	15.2	17.4	17.6	6.5	8.0	27.8	92.4
1998	28.3	15.6	39.9	19.5	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3
1999	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1
3-month averages								
Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	28.2	15.4	39.3	18.8	6.6	8.1	27.5	92.7
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	38.5	19.2	6.7	7.9	27.4	92.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	28.0	15.2	38.6	18.9	6.5	7.8	27.3	92.6
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	28.0	15.2	39.2	18.7	6.5	7.8	27.2	92.5
Jan-Mar 1999								
Jan-Mar	28.0	15.3	40.3	18.6	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.3
Feb-Apr	28.1	15.4	39.8	18.8	6.7	7.9	27.5	92.2
Mar-May (Spr)	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1
Apr-Jun								
Apr-Jun	28.1	15.5	41.3	18.9	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.0
May-Jul	28.2	15.5	42.8	19.2	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.2	15.5	43.4	19.2	6.5	7.7	27.6	92.0
Jul-Sep								
Jul-Sep	28.1	15.4	41.9	19.1	6.1	7.7	27.7	92.0
Aug-Oct	28.2	15.5	42.9	18.8	6.2	7.8	27.8	92.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.0	15.3	41.5	18.5	5.9	7.9	27.8	92.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.9	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	2.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	-0.5
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.6	30.0	22.8	38.1	91.9
1993	46.8	29.1	46.0	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.8
1994	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9
1995	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	91.9
1996	46.3	28.6	43.3	28.7	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
1997	45.9	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7
1998	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2
1999	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8
3-month averages								
Sep-Nov (Aut) 1998	45.4	27.6	39.9	28.9	26.0	22.5	35.0	91.9
Oct-Dec	45.4	27.6	40.1	28.9	26.0	22.6	34.9	91.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	45.3	27.4	39.8	28.5	25.5	22.7	34.7	91.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	45.2	27.3	40.1	28.5	25.3	22.7	34.8	92.0
Jan-Mar 1999								
Jan-Mar	45.2	27.3	39.9	28.7	25.2	22.5	34.7	92.0
Feb-Apr	45.2	27.3	40.8	29.4	25.1	22.4	34.8	91.9
Mar-May (Spr)	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8
Apr-Jun								
Apr-Jun	45.3	27.5	42.5	30.2	24.9	22.3	34.8	91.9
May-Jul	45.3	27.5	42.2	30.3	24.7	22.2	35.2	91.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.3	27.4	41.7	29.9	24.4	22.3	35.2	91.9
Jul-Sep								
Jul-Sep	45.2	27.3	41.5	29.4	24.4	22.4	34.9	91.9
Aug-Oct	45.2	27.4	41.2	29.3	24.8	22.5	34.8	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.2	27.3	41.6	29.3	24.9	22.3	34.6	91.8
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	1.8	0.5	-1.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1

^a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6944

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	
1985=100	LNMM	LNMQ	LNNU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	
1994	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	
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	
1996	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	
1997	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	
1998	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	
1997	Jul	108.2	107.9	4.1	4.0	105.4	105.0	1.8	1.9	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.6
	Aug	107.3	108.6	4.5	4.2	106.8	105.3	2.5	2.0	107.4	109.3	5.0	4.7
	Sep	107.5	109.0	4.0	4.2	106.7	106.0	1.9	2.1	107.7	107.7	4.6	4.7
	Oct	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.4	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.2	108.0	110.4	5.2	4.9
	Nov	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.3	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.0
	Dec	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.8	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.6	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.3
1998	Jan	110.7	111.3	4.9	4.9	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.4
	Feb	111.7	111.7	5.2	5.0	106.5	107.1	2.7	2.6	113.0	112.8	5.8	5.6
	Mar	118.1	112.3	4.9	5.0	106.4	107.3	2.8	2.7	121.0	113.5	5.5	5.6
	Apr	113.1	112.7	5.7	5.3	106.8	107.4	2.1	2.5	114.7	114.0	6.6	6.0
	May	113.2	113.2	6.0	5.6	108.3	108.1	3.1	2.7	114.4	114.5	6.7	6.3
	Jun	112.6	113.1	5.2	5.7	108.8	108.7	3.7	3.0	113.5	114.1	5.6	6.3
	Jul	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.1	3.8	3.5	115.2	115.0	5.9	6.1
	Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.2	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6
	Sep	112.8	114.5	5.1	5.2	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8	113.4	115.7	5.4	5.5
	Oct	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.9	109.6	110.0	3.7	3.8	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.2
	Nov	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.8	108.8	110.6	3.7	3.7	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1
	Dec	117.2	115.6	4.2	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6	118.9	116.8	4.4	4.7
1999	Jan	115.7	116.4	4.6	4.5	110.3	111.3	4.0	3.7	117.0	117.7	4.7	4.6
	Feb	117.5	117.2	5.0	4.6	111.1	111.6	3.8	3.8	119.0	118.7	5.2	4.8
	Mar	124.0	117.8	4.9	4.8	110.6	111.8	4.1	4.1	127.4	119.2	5.0	5.0
	Apr	117.3	117.2	4.0	4.6	111.6	112.5	4.7	4.3	118.8	118.4	3.8	4.7
	May	117.9	117.8	4.1	4.3	113.4	113.3	4.7	4.5	119.0	119.0	3.9	4.2
	Jun	118.6	119.0	5.2	4.4	114.5	114.0	4.9	4.8	119.6	120.1	5.3	4.3
	Jul	119.0	119.9	4.4	4.6	113.6	113.6	4.2	4.6	120.3	120.1	4.5	4.6
	Aug	117.9	119.6										

E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf. n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric/d metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTV	LOTW
1997	Annual Averages	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.9	105.1	
1998	Jan	101.7	100.8	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.9	
	Feb	102.6	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.1	
	Mar	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.3	102.3	102.3	
	Apr	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.8	
	May	103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.8	
	Jun	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1	
	Jul	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.9	
	Aug	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	104.9	
	Sep	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.3	105.8	
	Oct	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	
	Nov	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	104.1	105.2	
	Dec	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	104.3	105.2	
1998	Jan	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	
	Feb	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	104.1	105.2	
	Mar	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	104.3	105.2	
	Apr	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	
	May	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	104.1	105.2	
	Jun	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	104.3	105.2	
	Jul	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	
	Aug	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	104.1	105.2	
	Sep	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	104.3	105.2	
	Oct	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	
	Nov	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	104.1	105.2	
	Dec	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	104.3	105.2	
1999	Jan ^a	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	109.9	107.0	
	Feb ^a	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	110.0	107.0	
	Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	109.1	107.8	
	Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	109.0	108.5	
	May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	109.6	108.0	
	Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	109.8	108.5	
	Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	109.9	110.1	
	Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	109.7	110.5	
	Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	110.2	110.2	114.8	109.8	110.4	
	Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	109.2	110.1	
	Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	109.4	110.0	
	Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	109.5	110.0	
1999	Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	109.8	108.9	
	Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	109.0	108.7	
	Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	109.7	108.5	
	Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	109.1	110.1	
	May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	109.7	110.7	
	Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.7	111.3	
	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	
	Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.3	112.0	
	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	
	Oct R	110.3	110.6	113.2	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.3	115.6	114.4	117.3	110.0	112.4	
	Nov P	110.7	110.7	114.1	114.0	117.8	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.3	118.5	110.7	113.0	

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

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

EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^a	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	March 1996=100
		(30-33)	(34-35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
		LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	LOUJ	1997 Annual Averages
1997	Annual Averages	105.7	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997 Annual Averages
1998	Jan	105.7	106.3	103.8	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.6	107.7	114.7	1996 Nov Dec
	Feb	101.9	97.8	102.4	100.0	101.5	94.7	101.5	101.8	100.5	100.3	103.0	101.9	102.4	1997 Jan Feb Mar
	Mar	102.7	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	103.6	101.5	102.3	101.2	100.3	102.5	102.4	1997 Apr May Jun
	Apr	102.9	99.5	101.8	100.9	102.1	95.1	104.5	102.1	102.9	101.8	100.1	102.6	103.1	1997 Jul Aug Sep
	May	103.4	99.8	100.9	101.2	102.5	95.5	105.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	100.2	102.9	102.8	1997 Oct Nov Dec
	Jun	103.6	99.9	99.2	101.5	102.6	96.9	104.3	101.8	103.7	102.3	100.3	103.0	103.9	1998 Jan Feb Mar
	Jul	104.5	100.6	99.4	101.7	103.4	97.3	103.9	102.3	104.5	102.7	100.2	103.5	104.1	1998 Apr May Jun
	Aug	105.0	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1	98.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	103.3	100.0	103.8	104.6	1998 Jul Aug Sep
	Sep	105.6	100.9	101.2	102.4	104.5	97.6	104.9	103.8	106.5	103.8	99.8	103.8	104.4	1998 Oct Nov Dec
	Oct	106.4	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	106.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	99.9	104.6	103.7	1999 Jan
	Nov	106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.2	100.5	105.6	105.1	1999 Feb
	Dec	106.5	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0	1999 Mar
	Jan	106.2	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	108.1	104.4	101.9	106.3	108.4	1999 Apr
	Feb	106.6	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1	1999 May
	Mar	107.1	104.1	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.6	102.9	104.8	110.0	1999 Jun
	Apr	107.1	104.6	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	106.8	102.6	104.8	110.6	1999 Jul
	May	107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	102.5	104.9	110.8	1999 Aug
	Jun	107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	100.4	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.7	102.8	104.5	111.5	1999 Sep
	Jul	108.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	1				

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

1995=100		Whole economy				Private sector				Public sector			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1997	Nov	108.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	109.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	106.1	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	Dec	112.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	113.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	107.2	2.6	2.7	-0.1
1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
	Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
	Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
	Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0
	May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	Feb ^a	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6
	Aug	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	118.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	114.4	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Sep	117.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	118.7	4.6	3.8	0.8	114.1	3.7	3.3	0.4
	Oct R	118.4	5.2	3.8	1.4	119.5	5.4	3.8	1.6	114.0	4.0	3.6	0.4
	Nov P	119.4	5.0	3.6	1.4	120.6	5.2	3.5	1.7	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4
		Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a
1997	Nov	110.6	4.7	4.1	0.6	110.8	4.8	4.3	0.5	108.2	4.5	4.0	0.5
	Dec	112.7	4.4	4.1	0.3	112.9	4.6	4.4	0.2	112.5	5.2	4.3	0.9
1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
	Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
	Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
1999	Jan ^a	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1
	Feb ^a	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3
	Jul	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9
	Aug	116.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.9	0.2	118.1	5.3	3.8	1.5
	Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	117.7	4.6	3.6	1.0
	Oct R	118.2	4.3	4.0	0.3	118.9	4.6	4.5	0.1	118.0	5.4	3.6	1.8
	Nov P	119.4	4.4	4.1	0.3	120.1	4.7	4.5	0.2	118.9	5.2	3.3	1.9

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

UNIT WAGE COSTS^a E.21

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1985=100		Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier	
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
	1992	96.8	0.1	99.0	2.8
	1993	96.6	-0.2	99.0	0.1
	1994	96.3	-0.3	98.6	-0.5
	1995	100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4
	1996	105.0	5.0	101.7	1.7
	1997	108.8	3.6	104.6	2.9
	1998	114.3	5.1	108.6	3.8
	1996 Q1	103.0	4.4	100.7	1.2
	Q2	104.5	5.2	101.5	1.6
	Q3	105.9	5.8	101.8	1.7
	Q4	106.6	4.5	102.7	2.2
	1997 Q1	106.4	3.3	103.6	2.8
	Q2	108.4	3.7	104.3	2.8
	Q3	109.0	3.0	104.9	2.9
	Q4	111.3	4.4	105.7	3.0
	1998 Q1	113.3	6.5	107.3	3.6
	Q2	113.8	5.0	108.0	3.5
	Q3	114.8	5.3	108.7	3.7
	Q4	115.4	3.7	110.2	4.3
	1999 Q1	115.7	2.1	111.9	4.2
	Q2	114.7	0.8	112.3	4.0
	Q3	114.1	-0.6	112.4	3.4
	1997 Apr	107.5	2.7	..	..
	May	108.8	4.1	..	..
	Jun	109.0	4.4	..	..
	Jul	107.9	2.3	..	..
	Aug	109.4	3.2	..	..
	Sep	109.8	3.5	..	..
	Oct	110.2	3.7	..	..
	Nov	111.9	5.3	..	..
	Dec	111.7	4.3	..	..
	1998 Jan	112.8	6.9	..	..
	Feb	113.2	6.8	..	..
	Mar	113.8	5.9	..	..
	Apr	113.6	5.6	..	..
	May	114.1	5.0	..	..
	Jun	113.7	4.4	..	..
	Jul	114.2	5.8	..	..
	Aug	114.9	5.0	..	..
	Sep	115.3	5.0	..	..
	Oct	115.5	4.8	..	..
	Nov	115.4	3.1	..	..
	Dec	115.3	3.2	..	..
	1999 Jan	116.2	3.0	..	..
	Feb	115.8	2.3	..	..
	Mar	115.2	1.2	..	..
	Apr	114.9	1.2	..	..
	May	114.5	0.3	..	..
	Jun	114.8	0.9	..	..
	Jul	114.1	-0.1	..	..
	Aug	114.2	-0.6	..	..
	Sep	114.1	-1.0	..	..
	Oct	114.4	-0.9	..	..
	Nov	113.9	-1.3	..	..
	Three months ending 1997 Apr	107.0	3.0	..	..
	May	107.9	3.4	..	..
	Jun	108.4	3.7	..	..
	Jul	108.5	3.6	..	..
	Aug	108.8	3.3	..	..
	Sep	109.0	3.0	..	..
	Oct	109.8	3.4	..	..
	Nov	110.6	4.1	..	..
	Dec	111.3	4.4	..	..
	1998 Jan	112.1	5.5	..	..
	Feb	112.6	6.0	..	..
	Mar	113.3	6.5	..	..
	Apr	113.5	6.1	..	..
	May	113.8	5.5	..	..
	Jun	113.8	5.0	..	..
	Jul	114.0	5.0	..	..
	Aug	114.3	5.1	..	..
	Sep	114.8	5.3	..	..
	Oct	115.2	5.0	..	..
	Nov	115.4	4.3	..	..
	Dec	115.4	3.7	..	..
	Jan	115.6	3.1	..	..
	Feb	115.8	2.8	..	..
	Mar	115.7	2.1	..	..
	Apr	115.3	1.5	..	..
	May	114.9	0.9	..	..
	Jun	114.7	0.8	..	..
	Jul	114.5	0.4	..	

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND AND WALES	Modern Apprenticeships ^a			National Traineeships ^b			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^c		
	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales
	England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales	
1990-91							225.9	18.2	244.1	225.9	18.2	244.1
1991-92							227.4	17.9	245.3	227.4	17.9	245.3
1992-93							236.4	15.3	251.7	236.4	15.3	251.7
1993-94							238.7	17.6	256.3	238.7	17.6	256.3
1994-95							251.8	16.7	268.5	251.8	16.7	268.5
1995-96	25.8	2.6	28.4				250.7	17.4	268.1	259.8	20.0	279.9
1996-97	70.3	5.3	75.6				235.8	21.5	257.3	285.1	24.6	309.7
1997-98	83.3	4.4	87.7	0.9		0.9	181.9	17.7	199.6	252.5	21.6	274.1
1998-99	82.3	5.2	87.4	36.8	5.1	41.9	119.1	12.4	131.5	222.6	20.9	243.5
1997-98												
Apr-Jun	15.9	0.6	16.5				42.2	4.2	46.4	54.8	4.8	59.6
Jul-Sep	31.1	1.7	32.9				71.8	6.0	77.8	99.1	7.7	106.7
Oct-Dec	19.8	1.3	21.1	0.1		0.1	38.3	4.2	42.5	55.3	5.4	60.7
Jan-Mar	16.5	0.7	17.2	0.7		0.7	29.8	3.2	32.9	43.3	3.8	47.1
1998-99												
Apr-Jun	12.0	0.8	12.8	3.5	0.7	4.2	15.8	2.5	18.4	27.6	3.3	31.0
Jul-Sep	31.0	2.0	33.0	13.7	1.4	15.0	53.0	4.3	57.3	93.4	7.2	100.6
Oct-Dec	21.4	1.5	22.9	9.3	1.5	10.7	27.0	3.2	30.2	54.1	5.8	59.9
Jan-Mar	17.8	0.9	18.7	10.4	1.6	12.0	23.2	2.4	25.6	47.5	4.6	52.1
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	12.1	0.9	13.0	10.6	1.9	12.4	11.5	0.4	11.9	30.4	3.8	34.2
Jul-Sep	27.7	1.3	29.0	30.9	3.1	34.0	31.7	0.5	32.2	85.6	6.7	92.3

ENGLAND AND WALES	Basic employability ^d			Occupational (other) ^e			Work-based training for adults ^f		
	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales
	England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales	
1990-91						280.2	24.4	304.6	
1991-92						253.2	24.0	277.2	
1992-93						291.2	27.2	318.4	
1993-94						290.7	19.1	309.8	
1994-95						269.8	19.3	289.1	
1995-96						212.4	12.1	224.4	
1996-97						216.3	12.5	228.8	
1997-98						183.6	9.0	192.6	
1998-99	32.5	1.5	34.0	65.5	3.3	68.9	98.1	4.8	102.9
1997-98									
Apr-Jun						48.7	2.6	51.3	
Jul-Sep						49.9	2.7	52.6	
Oct-Dec						43.5	1.9	45.5	
Jan-Mar						41.5	1.8	43.3	
1998-99									
Apr-Jun	6.5	0.2	6.7	16.1	0.8	16.8	22.6	1.0	23.5
Jul-Sep	7.9	0.3	8.3	17.1	0.9	18.0	25.0	1.2	26.3
Oct-Dec	8.4	0.4	8.8	15.4	0.9	16.2	23.8	1.3	25.1
Jan-Mar	9.7	0.5	10.2	17.0	0.8	17.8	26.7	1.4	28.0
1999-2000									
Apr-Jun	9.1	0.5	9.6	14.3	0.8	15.2	23.4	1.2	24.6
Jul-Sep	10.2	0.4	10.6	15.8	1.0	16.8	26.0	1.2	27.2

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

.. Not applicable
... Not available

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

b National Traineeships were introduced nationally in September 1997.

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:			
	Month of leaving ^a	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	Completers ^c	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed
1990-91 ^d	33	36	53	47	38	41	48	
1991-92	31	36	55	54	35	40	51	
1992-93	34	40	52	60	37	43	49	
1993-94	36	43	48	60	40	47	45	
1994-95	38	42	48	66	40	45	46	
1995-96	39	44	47	69	41	46	45	
1996-97	44	49	42	70	46	51	41	
1997-98	44	48	45	71	46	50	43	
1998-99	40	45	47	71	42	47	46	
1996-97								
Apr-Jun	42	47	44	70	43	48	43	
Jul-Sep	44	50	41	70	46	52	40	
Oct-Dec	47	50	42	71	49	52	41	
Jan-Mar	46	50	42	71	47	51	41	
1997-98								
Apr-Jun	46	51	42	72	48	53	40	
Jul-Sep	44	49	44	71	45	51	42	
Oct-Dec	43	47	47	70	45	48	45	
Jan-Mar	42	46	48	71	43	47	47	
1998-99								
Apr-Jun	43	48	45	72	44	49	44	
Jul-Sep	40	45	48	71	41	47	46	
Oct-Dec	40	44	48	70	42	46	46	
Jan-Mar	39	43	49	70	40	44	49	

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

a Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

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

c Those who responded positively to the question: "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?". Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

d Leavers in December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

b Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

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

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

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

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

Source: OT follow-up survey
 Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see technical note to DfEE Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details.
 a Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.
 b From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.
 c In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

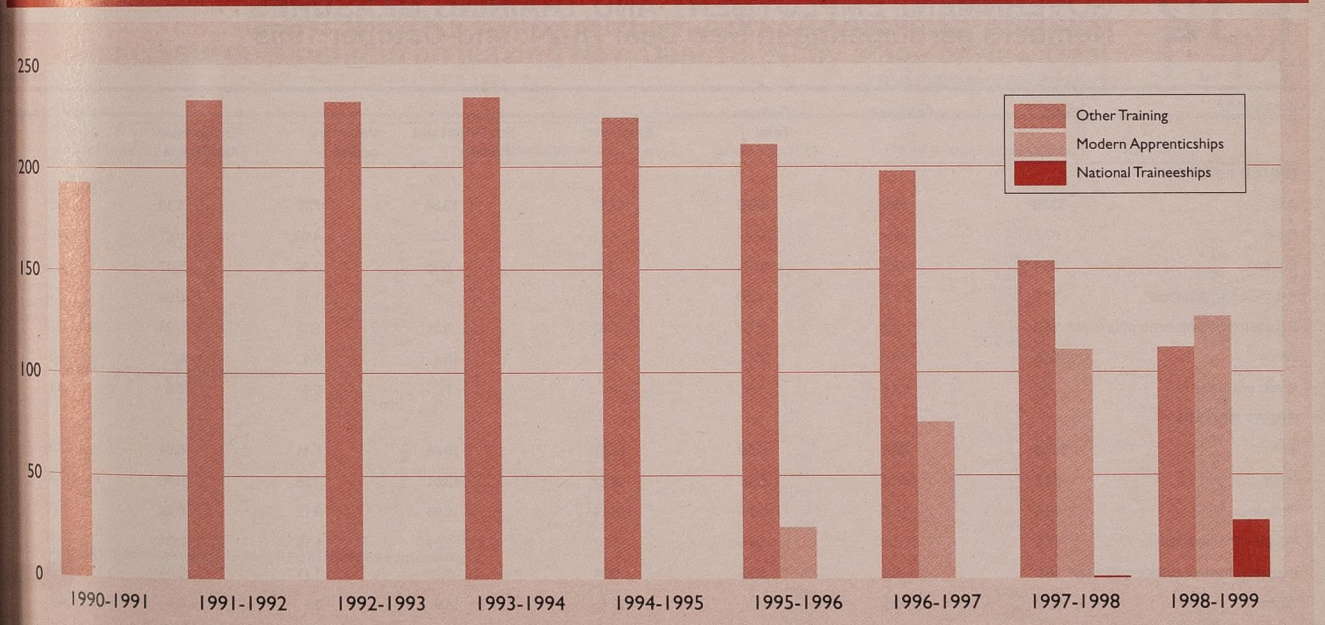
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: outcomes for completers

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

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

Starts of work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 1998-99



Source: TEC management information

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

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM									
Jan-Mar 98	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	63.8	21.7	85.7	63.7	22.4	86.2	10.4	4.4	14.8
Jul-Sep 98	93.1	31.6	124.9	50.9	19.2	70.2	21.6	9.3	31.0
Oct-Dec 98	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6
Jan-Mar 99	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 99	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 99	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct 99	97.6	35.4	133.8	11.3	4.7	16.8	22.0	8.2	30.3
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 98	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	61.7	21.0	82.8	61.3	21.6	83.0	10.1	4.3	14.4
Jul-Sep 98	90.0	30.6	120.8	49.2	18.6	67.9	20.8	9.0	29.9
Oct-Dec 98	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3
Jan-Mar 99	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 99	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 99	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct 99	93.3	33.8	127.9	11.0	4.6	16.5	21.5	8.0	29.7

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

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

For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d
UNITED KINGDOM										
All	329.7	87.3	137.3	26.9	61.8	25.1	23.4	24.4	28.9	51.8
GREAT BRITAIN										
All	32	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.27	0.29	0.51
Jan-Mar 98	20.6	7.49	6.35	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.59	1.54	3.60
Apr-Jun 98	53.8	13.55	25.24	5.36	14.91	2.56	2.41	3.71	4.21	7.08
Jul-Sep 98	52.3	11.92	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.87	7.76
Oct-Dec 98	54.2	11.75	25.19	4.11	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.65	3.92	8.67
Jan-Mar 99	50.5	13.74	19.93	3.88	6.87	4.64	4.54	3.99	3.81	9.07
Apr-Jun 99	59.8	15.90	23.52	3.27	11.22	4.60	4.43	4.26	5.80	10.32
Jul-Sep 99	25.1	8.41	7.56	1.03	3.41	1.62	1.50	1.72	2.56	4.81
Oct 99										
Males										
Jan-Mar 98	2.3	0.78	0.81	0.45	0.28	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.35
Apr-Jun 98	14.7	5.51	4.72	2.19	1.76	0.34	0.43	0.84	1.02	2.59
Jul-Sep 98	38.1	9.91	18.24	4.02	10.46	1.52	2.24	2.02	2.82	5.13
Oct-Dec 98	37.7	8.64	18.30	3.24	8.10	2.81	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
Jan-Mar 99	39.6	8.71	18.89	3.03	7.85	3.20	4.81	2.57	2.80	6.59
Apr-Jun 99	36.7	10.19	14.81	2.85	4.97	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.69	6.84
Jul-Sep 99	42.9	11.84	17.02	2.44	7.79	2.66	4.14	2.27	4.02	7.79
Oct 99	17.9	6.25	5.40	0.73	2.36	0.91	1.40	0.89	1.74	3.62
Females										
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.15
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.97	1.63	0.75	0.59	0.25	0.05	0.75	0.51	1.00
Jul-Sep 98	15.6	3.62	6.96	1.34	4.43	1.03	0.16	1.68	1.37	1.93
Oct-Dec 98	14.5	3.26	6.23	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
Jan-Mar 99	14.6	3.03	6.29	1.08	2.82	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 99	13.8	3.54	5.11	1.03	1.90	1.90	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Jul-Sep 99	16.8	4.04	6.48	0.84	3.42	1.93	0.29	1.98	1.77	2.52
Oct 99	4.5	1.14	1.49	0.25	0.57	0.59	0.09	0.61	0.47	0.77

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

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

For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

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

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options				Follow-Through ^b	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
UNITED KINGDOM								
All ^c	133.8	63.6	46.99	12.37	19.60	7.92	7.10	23.27
Male	97.6	46.4	33.44	8.91	13.35	4.58	6.61	17.67
Female	35.4	16.5	13.34	3.40	6.15	3.32	0.47	5.58
People with disabilities ^d	17.2	7.2	6.60	1.57	2.91	1.18	0.94	3.44
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	18.1	9.2	5.61	0.95	3.21	1.11	0.34	3.25
White	108.5	50.0	39.3	11.0	15.4	6.4	6.5	19.2
Prefer not to say	6.4	3.6	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.8
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^c	127.9	60.0	44.92	11.51	19.05	7.41	6.94	22.98
Male	93.3	43.8	32.07	8.32	13.01	4.28	6.46	17.45
Female	33.8	15.6	12.66	3.14	5.94	3.12	0.46	5.51
People with disabilities ^d	17.2	7.2	6.60	1.57	2.91	1.18	0.94	3.44
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	18.0	9.2	5.59	0.94	3.20	1.11	0.34	3.25
White	102.7	46.5	37.3	10.1	14.9	5.9	6.4	18.9
Prefer not to say	6.4	3.6	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.8

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

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

For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

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

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 98	2.16	1.08	0.27	0.30	0.51
Apr-Jun 98	14.41	7.59	1.62	1.56	3.65
Jul-Sep 98	29.87	14.14	3.88	4.46	7.40
Oct-Dec 98	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	8.98
Jan-Mar 99	38.72	15.21	5.76	6.17	11.58
Apr-Jun 99	45.80	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34
Jul-Sep 99	58.64	23.48	5.90	13.12	16.14
Oct 99	29.70	12.84	2.50	6.48	7.89
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Jan-Mar 98	0.60	0.25	0.07	0.09	0.20
Apr-Jun 98	3.63	1.60	0.34	0.50	1.19
Jul-Sep 98	4.73	1.87	0.45	0.84	1.57
Oct-Dec 98	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62
Jan-Mar 99	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.79	1.88
Apr-Jun 99	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.72	1.97
Jul-Sep 99	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52
Oct 99	2.91	1.08	0.24	0.45	1.14
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Jan-Mar 98	1.55	0.83	0.21	0.20	0.31
Apr-Jun 98	10.60	5.89	1.25	1.04	2.41
Jul-Sep 98	23.81	11.68	3.26	3.37	5.50
Oct-Dec 98	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	6.14
Jan-Mar 99	24.20	10.09	4.19	3.13	6.79
Apr-Jun 99	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.09	7.10
Jul-Sep 99	30.05	13.68	3.80	4.77	7.79
Oct 99	14.59	7.33	1.49	2.11	3.67
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan-Jun 98 ^b	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.90	0.42	0.10	0.14	0.24
Oct-Dec 98	2.89	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89
Jan-Mar 99	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	2.07
Apr-Jun 99	6.35	2.46	0.57	0.40	2.92
Jul-Sep 99	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.73	3.87
Oct 99	4.28	1.58	0.31	0.38	2.01

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

- a Virtually all of these are individuals who have left their option and have not returned to claim JSA. Some of these may start a new JSA claim within 13 weeks of leaving the option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal follow-through. The numbers leaving from follow-through are too small to be worth separately identifying.
b The numbers of leavers in the first two quarters of 1998 are too small to show separately.

For further information, please see article on pp 197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
Jan-Mar 98	1.40	1.08	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.03	
Apr-Jun 98	9.34	7.59	1.75	3.06	2.92	0.15	
Jul-Sep 98	17.39	14.14	3.25	6.26	5.96	0.30	
Oct-Dec 98	16.83	13.82	3.02	6.83	7.27	0.31	
Jan-Mar 99	18.23	15.21	3.02	5.88	5.57	0.32	
Apr-Jun 99	22.40	19.13	3.27	7.53	7.21	0.32	
Jul-Sep 99	26.59	23.48	3.11	9.37	8.97	0.40	
Oct-99	14.01	12.84	1.17	2.83	2.74	0.09	
Male							
Jan-Mar 98	1.04	0.78	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.02	
Apr-Jun 98	6.86	5.58	1.28	2.45	2.35	0.11	
Jul-Sep 98	12.78	10.34	2.43	4.99	4.76	0.23	
Oct-Dec 98	12.21	10.03	2.18	5.86	5.84	0.02	
Jan-Mar 99	13.54	11.30	2.24	4.62	4.40	0.23	
Apr-Jun 99	16.80	14.18	2.61	5.85	5.61	0.23	
Jul-Sep 99	19.87	17.53	2.34	7.37	7.08	0.29	
Oct-99	10.41	9.58	0.83	2.17	2.12	0.06	
Female							
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.30	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01	
Apr-Jun 98	2.47	2.00	0.47	0.61	0.57	0.04	
Jul-Sep 98	4.58	3.77	0.81	1.25	1.18	0.07	
Oct-Dec 98	4.61	3.77	0.84	1.71	1.63	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.67	3.90	0.78	1.25	1.16	0.09	
Apr-Jun 99	5.79	4.93	0.86	1.68	1.60	0.08	
Jul-Sep 99	6.71	5.94	0.77	1.98	1.88	0.10	
Oct-99	3.48	3.19	0.30	0.64	0.61	0.03	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Apr-Jun 98	0.74	0.63	0.12	0.28	0.27	0.01	
Jul-Sep 98	1.91	1.62	0.28	0.67	0.66	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	2.24	1.95	0.29	0.94	0.92	0.03	
Jan-Mar 99	2.00	1.73	0.28	0.69	0.66	0.03	
Apr-Jun 99	2.38	2.10	0.28	0.75	0.72	0.03	
Jul-Sep 99	2.81	2.56	0.25	0.95	0.93	0.02	
Oct-99	1.59	1.49	0.10	0.29	0.29	0.00	

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 more than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Jul-Sep 98	27.2	5.0	32.2	30.3	5.7	36.1	3.1	0.7	3.8
Oct-Dec 98	52.5	9.5	62.1	32.8	6.1	38.9	7.4	1.6	9.1
Jan-Mar 99	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8
Apr-Jun 99	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.6
Jul-Sep 99	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Oct-99	69.9	12.7	83.3	13.5	2.5	16.8	11.6	2.2	13.9

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

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than those on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TW and current ES provision are monitored.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All^d	83.3	69.0	4.07	2.55	6.74	0.99
Male	69.9	57.8	3.51	2.17	5.59	0.87
Female	12.7	10.5	0.52	0.37	1.16	0.12
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	8.6	7.2	0.20	0.35	0.77	0.08
People with disabilities ^f	16.2	13.2	0.83	0.56	1.36	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 Workmate.
- b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA, plus completing education and training opportunities.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
- For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA ^b	Still on New Deal			
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment ^c	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^d		Not known ^e	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
All										
Jul-Sep 98	5.4	1.46	1.03	0.47	0.70	0.15	0.50	0.65	0.49	
Oct-Dec 98	12.8	2.08	1.57	0.56	2.56	2.08	1.36	1.82	0.77	
Jan-Mar 99	26.7	3.56	3.27	1.22	2.40	11.10	1.52	2.69	0.94	
Apr-Jun 99	32.7	4.07	3.27	1.34	2.79	16.68	1.55	2.39	0.65	
Jul-Sep 99	33.7	4.52	3.33	1.47	2.98	15.91	1.41	2.62	1.48	
Oct-99	14.3	2.17	1.38	0.62	1.31	6.87	0.55	0.96	0.40	
Males										
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.22	0.82	0.36	0.58	0.12	0.44	0.53	0.40	
Oct-Dec 98	10.6	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.06	1.76	1.18	1.51	0.65	
Jan-Mar 99	22.3	2.96	2.63	0.98	1.95	9.42	1.31	2.26	0.82	
Apr-Jun 99	27.6	3.41	2.67	1.07	2.29	14.28	1.35	1.99	0.58	
Jul-Sep 99	28.4	3.79	2.73	1.19	2.43	13.59	1.21	2.16	1.27	
Oct-99	11.9	1.81	1.10	0.49	1.06	5.86	0.45	0.79	0.33	
Females										
Jul-Sep 98	1.0	0.24	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.09	
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.31	0.19	0.31	0.11	
Jan-Mar 99	4.3	0.59	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.64	0.21	0.43	0.12	
Apr-Jun 99	5.1	0.66	0.60	0.27	0.50	2.36	0.21	0.40	0.07	
Jul-Sep 99	5.3	0.73	0.60	0.27	0.55	2.32	0.19	0.47	0.21	
Oct-99	2.3	0.34	0.27	0.12	0.23	1.01	0.06	0.16	0.07	

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

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.
- c 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'.
- d Includes, for example, gone abroad.
- e 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.
- For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.19 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All							
Jul-Sep 98	1.86	1.48	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	3.24	2.17	1.08	0.80	0.71	0.09	
Jan-Mar 99	5.00	3.84	1.16	0.91	0.81	0.10	
Apr-Jun 99	5.81	4.58	1.24	1.04	0.93	0.11	
Jul-Sep 99	6.35	5.20	1.15	1.22	1.03	0.12	
Oct-99	2.98	2.47	0.50	0.34	0.32	0.02	
Male							
Jul-Sep 98	1.57	1.24	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.01	
Oct-Dec 98	2.72	1.79	0.93	0.69	0.62	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.20	3.20	1.00	0.79	0.70	0.09	
Apr-Jun 99	4.91	3.83	1.08	0.91	0.83	0.09	
Jul-Sep 99	5.37	4.36	1.00	1.06	0.95	0.11	
Oct-99	2.49	2.07	0.41	0.29	0.28	0.02	
Female							
Jul-Sep 98	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.53	0.38	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.01	
Jan-Mar 99	0.79	0.63	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0.90	0.75	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.02	
Jul-Sep 99	0.98	0.83	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.02	
Oct-99	0.43	0.38	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.00	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
Jul-Sep 98	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00	
Jan-Mar 99	0.44	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0.50	0.44	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.01	
Jul-Sep 99	0.61	0.56	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.00	
Oct-99	0.30	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00	

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

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1995	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1998	296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0		
1997 Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8		
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	-3.8	
1998 Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.5	
1998 Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	0.4	
1998 Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	1.9	
1998 May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-1.5	
1998 Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6	
1998 Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4	
1998 Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	-2.6	
1998 Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	-2.6	
1998 Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	1.5	
1998 Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	2.9	
1998 Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.9	
1999 Jan	305.0	-4.0	-2.6	229.8	-2.3	233.4	3.1	126.3	0.1	
1999 Feb	301.3	-3.7	-4.3	226.4	1.2	231.1	3.5	121.5	2.4	
1999 Mar	298.1	-3.2	-3.6	226.3	1.9	226.4	-0.8	120.7	2.0	
1999 Apr	296.8	-1.3	-2.7	231.6	0.6	234.2	0.3	129.3	1.0	
1999 May	300.4	3.6	-0.3	216.4	-3.3	208.5	-7.5	110.7	-3.6	
1999 Jun	301.5	1.1	1.1	224.0	-0.8	222.0	-1.5	117.8	-1.0	
1999 Jul	305.5	4.0	2.9	227.2	-1.5	222.4	-3.9	118.4	-3.6	
1999 Aug	310.7	5.2	3.4	230.1	4.6	224.5	5.3	120.1	3.1	
1999 Sep	316.4	5.7	5.0	232.8	2.9	229.1	2.4	122.9	1.7	
1999 Oct	342.2	25.8	12.2	241.4	4.7	220.1	-0.8	120.4	0.7	
1999 Nov R	345.2	3.0	11.5	236.2	2.0	232.9	2.8	123.5	1.1	
1999 Dec P	348.9	3.7	10.8	237.8	1.7	235.8	2.2	125.3	0.8	

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

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

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

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

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		Thousands														
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1997 Dec		10.0	37.1	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	223.5	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998 Jan		9.6	36.0	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	217.0	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
1998 Feb		10.0	37.9	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	224.8	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
1998 Mar		10.4	38.7	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	226.1	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
1998 Apr		10.9	38.7	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
1998 May		11.5	40.0	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	237.3	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
1998 Jun		12.0	41.2	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
1998 Jul		12.0	42.2	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	240.8	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
1998 Aug		11.3	42.7	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	240.2	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
1998 Sep		11.4	43.9	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
1998 Oct		11.6	45.3	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	254.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
1998 Nov		11.0	43.3	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	256.4	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1
1998 Dec		10.5	41.6	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	251.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0
1999 Jan		11.0	40.1	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	247.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0
1999 Feb		11.0	38.9	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	28.5	34.3	26.1	243.6	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3
1999 Mar		10.9	38.0	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	27.9	34.3	25.8	241.0	16.8	31.3	289.2	N/A	298.1
1999 Apr		11.8	36.7	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	240.5	16.4	31.0	287.9	N/A	296.8
1999 May		14.0	35.5	22.6	20.8	35.3	23.7	31.0	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1	31.0	291.5	N/A	300.4
1999 Jun		14.8	35.3	22.6	21.0	34.4	23.4	31.3	36.4	26.2	245.3	16.0	31.3	292.6	N/A	301.5
1999 Jul		16.3	34.5	23.0	21.1	33.6	23.5	31.7	37.3	27.6	248.6	16.2	31.8	296.6	N/A	305.5
1999 Aug		18.5	34.7	23.5	21.4	33.4	23.8	31.9	37.9	28.5	253.6	16.1	32.1	301.8	N/A	310.7
1999 Sep		20.4	35.2	24.0	21.3	34.0	23.6	31.8	38.7	29.3	258.3	16.0	33.1	307.5	N/A	316.4
1999 Oct		22.2	37.3	25.7	22.7	38.0	24.9	35.8	42.1	30.7	279.4	18.0	35.9	333.3	N/A	342.2
1999 Nov R		21.5	38.7	26.6	23.1	36.6	24.3	36.7	41.7	31.1	280.4	19.0	36.9	336.3	N/A	345.2
1999 Dec P		21.4	39.9	26.8	23.2	36.3	24.3	38.1	41.9	31.1	283.1	19.2	37.7	340.0	N/A	348.9

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

a See footnote to Table G.1.

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

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

R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

		Thousands														
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^{a,b}		6.4	22.7	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	138.9	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8
1995		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
1996		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
1997		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1998 Dec		9.7	39.8	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	242.6	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9
1999 Jan		9.4	35.7	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	219.2	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6
1999 Feb		9.6	34.9	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	219.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0
1999 Mar		9.8	34.8	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	n/a	n/a
1999 Apr		11.0	33.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	n/a	n/a
1999 May		14.1	34.0	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	n/a	n/a
1999 Jun		15.9	35.3	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	n/a	n/a
1999 Jul		16.9	34.3	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	n/a	n/a
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
1999 Sep		21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	n/a	n/a
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
Vacancies at careers offices ^c		1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7	
1996		0.2	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8	
1997		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	
1998 Dec		0.2	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	5.0	2.7	1.4	16.6	0.4	0.9	18.0	1.2	19.2
1999 Jan		0.2	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	4.4	2.5	1.1	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	1.1	17.2
1999 Feb		0.2	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.6	4.3	2.6	1.3	15.1	0.3	1.1	16.6	1.0	17.6
1999 Mar		0.3	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.7	4.1	3.0	0.9	15.3	0.4	1.3	17.1	n/a	n/a
1999 Apr		0.3	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.8	4.1	3.3	1.4	16.9	0.5	1.4	18.9	n/a	n/a
1999 May		0.3	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.1	4.2	3.1	1.5	17.8	0.5	1.6	19.9	n/a	n/a
1999 Jun		0.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3	4.2	3.4	1.5	18.8	0.6	1.8	21.1	n/a	n/a
1999 Jul		0.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	20.0	0.6	1.9	22.5	n/a	n/a
1999 Aug		0.4														

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1996 Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
1996 Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
1997 Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
1997 Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
1997 Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
1997 May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
1997 Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
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	10	13	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.2
1999 May	18	20	30.0	30.2	47.9	1.9
1999 Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	46.0	11.1
1999 Jul	16	21	5.9	6.5	7.5	1.8
1999 Aug	11	13	3.1	3.1	10.3	1.0
1999 Sep	10	14	10.2	11.0	20.4	0.5
1999 Oct	13	19	11.9	12.3	15.7	4.0
1999 Nov	31	36	21.3	22.6	21.0	2.5

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
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	199	9	28	6	16	30
1996 Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
1996 Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	-	10.0	0.1	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6
1997 Feb	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
1997 Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
1997 Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
1997 May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
1997 Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-
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	-	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	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.1
1998 May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	10.7
1998 Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	0.6
1998 Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.8
1998 Aug	-	-	1.8	-	-	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	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
1999 May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	18.5	-	0.1
1999 Jun	-	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	0.2
1999 Jul	-	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.4	-	0.1
1999 Aug	-	-	1.0	0.4	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	-
1999 Sep	-	-	0.5	16.0	0.8	2.2	-	0.9	-	-	-
1999 Oct	-	-	4.0	0.3	0.8	7.2	-	3.3	-	0.1	-
1999 Nov	-	-	2.5	0.7	1.1	14.9	-	1.1	0.6	-	-

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to November 1998			12 months to November 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco	2	300	400	2	100	100
textiles and textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	2	-	800	2	300	400
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	-	-	-	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	1	-	-	-	-	-
other non-metallic mineral products; basic metal and fabricated metal products	6	1,200	1,400	1	100	1,000
machinery and equipment nec	5	1,900	2,400	-	-	-
electrical and optical equipment	2	1,200	2,500	2	200	200
transport equipment; manufacturing nec	15	8,200	27,300	23	27,200	53,400
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	-	-	1	200	300
Construction	14	5,800	15,400	16	15,700	47,100
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	200	2,200	4	1,500	11,700
Transport, storage and communication	54	39,400	139,300	88	39,800	46,500
Financial intermediation	5	6,700	6,600	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	1,300	6,300	3	1,000	2,100
Public administration and defence	12	4,100	28,100	14	12,000	23,900
Education	20	3,800	6,000	15	24,100	21,100
Health and social work	6	2,400	16,300	4	400	4,800
Other community, social and personal service activities	17	21,800	27,400	8	1,800	10,200
All industries and services	168 ^a	100,500	283,600	184 ^a	124,400	223,100

^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.
^b Less than 50 workers involved.
^c Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: November 1999

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	36	22,600	21,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	31	21,300 ^b	18,800
Continuing from earlier months	5	1,300	2,100

^b Includes 20,800 directly involved

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to November 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	53	67,900	139,500
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	7,700	7,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	7,500	3,600
Redundancy questions	25	15,100	36,900
Trade union matters	5	1,500	1,500
Working conditions and supervision	15	11,300	15,100
Manning and work allocation	30	4,900	5,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	31	8,600	13,800
All causes	184	124,400	223,100

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

September to November 1999

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive		
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LEVELS												
All persons	16-17	871	369	512	701	278	423	170	81	90	573	65
	18-24	3,743	3,195	548	3,338	2,864	475	405	332	73	1,164	488
	All under 25	4,614	3,564	1,060	4,039	3,142	897	575	413	162	1,737	553
Male	16-17	446	214	233	349	164	185	97	49	48	295	29
	18-24	2,049	1,783	266	1,811	1,576	235	238	207	30	462	114
	All under 25	2,495	1,996	498	2,160	1,740	420	335	257	78	757	143
Female	16-17	425	146	279	352	114	238	73	32	42	279	36
	18-24	1,694	1,412	282	1,527	1,288	239	167	124	43	702	374
	All under 25	2,119	1,558	561	1,879	1,402	477	240	156	84	980	410
RATES(%)^c												
All persons	16-17	60.3	84.7	50.2	48.5	65.7	41.4	19.6	22.5	17.5	39.7	15.3
	18-24	76.3	86.8	44.8	68.0	77.7	38.8	10.8	10.4	13.3	23.7	13.2
	All under 25	72.6	86.5	47.2	63.6	76.5	40.0	12.5	11.6	15.3	27.4	13.5
Male	16-17	60.2	88.2	46.7	47.1	67.8	37.0	21.8	23.1	20.6	39.8	11.8
	18-24	81.6	94.0	43.3	72.1	83.1	38.3	11.6	11.6	11.4	18.4	6.0
	All under 25	76.7	93.3	44.8	66.4	81.3	37.7	13.4	12.9	15.7	23.3	6.7
Female	16-17	60.4	80.1	53.5	50.0	62.8	45.6	17.2	21.7	14.9	39.6	19.9
	18-24	70.7	79.1	46.2	63.7	72.1	39.2	9.9	8.8	15.1	29.3	20.9
	All under 25	68.4	79.2	49.6	60.6	71.2	42.2	11.3	10.0	15.0	31.6	20.8
CHANGES ON YEAR												
LEVELS												
All persons	16-17	-33	-15	-18	-26	-8	-18	-7	-7	0	24	12
	18-24	17	9	8	68	60	8	-51	-51	0	2	35
	All under 25	-16	-5	-10	42	53	-10	-58	-58	0	26	47
Male	16-17	-18	-22	4	-12	-15	2	-6	-7	2	14	9
	18-24	18	25	-6	67	62	5	-48	-37	-11	-10	19
	All under 25	0	3	-2	54	47	7	-54	-45	-9	4	28
Female	16-17	-15	8	-22	-13	7	-20	-2	-1	-2	10	3
	18-24	-2	-16	14	1	-2	3	-3	-4	11	12	6
	All under 25	-16	-8	-8	-12	5	-17	-4	-13	9	22	19
RATES(%)^c												
All persons	16-17	-1.9	-2.9	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.1	-0.9	0.5	1.9	2.9
	18-24	0.1	-0.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.8
	All under 25	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	-1.2	-1.6	0.1	0.4	1.0
Male	16-17	-2.1	-4.1	0.0	-1.4	-2.3	-0.2	-0.3	-1.0	0.4	2.1	4.1
	18-24	0.5	-0.9	1.4	2.4	1.4	2.8	-2.5	-2.3	-3.8	-0.5	0.9
	All under 25	-0.1	-1.2	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.5	-2.2	-2.3	-1.8	0.1	1.2
Female	16-17	-1.7	-0.6	-2.6	-1.5	0.1	-2.4	0.2	-0.7	0.4	1.7	0.6
	18-24	-0.4	-0.9	1.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	3.4	0.4	0.9
	All under 25	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.8	1.8	0.6	0.9

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

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.

b Full-time education.

c Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline 020 7533 6394

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

4 December 1999 - 7 January 2000

5,489^a

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: * seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income						
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries ^a		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ^d		
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	OSXS	CAED							
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%		
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0		
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0		
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6		
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	102.9r	2.9r	134.8	6.7		
1997	106.2	756.4	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	108.3	5.2	146.6	8.8		
1998	108.5	772.8R	2.2	102.7	0.6	102.0	0.3	110.1	1.7	150.3R	2.6R		
1999	108.9R	193.9R	1.9r	103.2	0.6	102.2	0.3	110.4r	1.0	105.9r	-0.6R		
Q3	108.9R	194.0R	1.5	102.4	0.4	101.2	-0.6	110.5	0.5	107.4	0.7R		
Q4	109.3R	194.6	1.4	101.9	-0.2	100.9	-1.2	110.9	0.7	106.6	0.6R		
Q1	110.1R	196.1R	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2	-1.2	112.1	2.1	109.5	4.0		
Q2	110.9	197.6	1.9	103.9	0.7	102.4	0.2	114.1	3.4	109.5	2.4		
Q3	110.9	197.6	1.9	103.9	0.7	102.4	0.2	114.1	3.4	109.5	2.4		
1999	Mar	..	..	102.2	-0.2	101.1	-1.2	111.7r	0.7r	..	..
	Apr	..	..	102.4	-0.5	101.1	-1.3	111.5	1.2	..	..
	May	..	..	102.6	-0.3	101.4	-1.0	111.9	1.6	..	..
	Jun	..	..	102.9	-0.5	101.2	-1.2	112.9	2.1	..	..
	Jul	..	..	103.6	-0.1	102.0	-0.9	113.5	2.5	..	..
	Aug	..	..	104.1	0.1	102.6	-0.6	114.2	3.1	..	..
	Sep	..	..	103.9	0.7	102.7	0.2	114.5	3.3	..	..
	Oct	..	..	104.3	1.2R	102.9R	0.9R	114.6	3.3	..	..
	Nov	..	..	104.7	1.6	103.5	1.5	..	..	..	..
	Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure													
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices	Retail sales volumes ^a	Fixed investments ^a	General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices	Changes in inventories 1995 ^a	Base lending rates ^{a, h}	Effective exchange rate ^{a, i, j}						
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	
	ABJR	EAPS	EOEB	INLN	NMRY	CAFU	AJHX						
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	13.8	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.50	
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.30	
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.80	
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.94	
1997	472.7	4.0	108.6	5.3	102.8	7.3	19.5	11.7	140.8	-1.4	3.8	6.58	
1998	487.9R	3.2R	111.7	2.9	113.3	10.2	20.2	3.9	141.8R	0.7R	3.5R	7.21	
1999	115.6	3.5	103.8	
1999	Q4	122.8r	2.3	112.1R	1.4R	29.9	11.4	5.1	4.7	35.8R	1.9	0.8r	6.75
1999	Q1	124.9	3.4	113.4	1.6	30.6	10.6	4.5	-13.4R	36.2R	3.5	0.9	5.50
	Q2	125.9	3.3	114.5	2.8	30.7	12.2	4.4	-13.0	36.5R	3.6	-0.6	5.08
	Q3	126.7	3.5	115.8	3.3R	4.2R	-15.1R	36.8R	3.2	-0.5	5.17
	Q4	117.4	4.7
1999	Mar	113.7	1.6	5.50
	Apr	113.5	1.9	5.25
	May	114.8	2.0	5.00
	Jun	115.0	2.6	5.00
	Jul	115.4	2.9	5.00
	Aug	116.1	3.5	5.25
	Sep	116.1	3.3	5.25
	Oct	117.0	3.9	5.50
	Nov	117.2R	4.1	5.50
	Dec	117.9	4.7	5.75
	106.7
	106.7
	5.3
Trade in goods													
	Export volume ^a	Import volume ^a	Trade in goods balance										

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1998	Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0
1999	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0
	Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8
	Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1
	Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0
	May	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.1	157.4	1.5	159.4	1.7
	Jun	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.2	157.3	1.5	159.2	1.7
	Jul	165.1	1.3	164.1	2.2	156.7	1.6	158.6	1.8
	Aug	165.5	1.1	164.5	2.1	157.2	1.4	158.9	1.6
	Sep	166.2	1.1	165.2	2.1	157.8	1.3	159.6	1.6
Oct		166.5	1.2	165.4	2.2	158.1	1.5	159.6	1.6
	Nov	166.7	1.4	165.6	2.2	158.3	1.7	159.7	1.7
	Dec	167.3	1.8	165.9	2.2	158.6	1.8	160.1	1.6

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for December 1999

UNITED KINGDOM	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over			
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	167.3	0.4	1.8	CHBE	254.0	0.0	9.9
Food and catering	CHBS	155.3	0.1	-0.1	DOBN	259.2	10	10
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	204.0	-0.1	4.4	DOBO	205.9	5	5
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	171.7	1.0	1.8	Housing	CHBF	202.3	0.8
Personal expenditure	CHBV	140.3	-0.6	-1.2	Rent	DOBP	232.6	3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	166.8	0.1	3.0	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	199.3	-6
Consumer durables	CHBY	113.2	0.8	-4.1	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	136.0	9
Seasonal food	CHBP	122.4	0.2	-9.5	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	178.4	6
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	146.7	0.1	-0.1	Water and other payments	DOBS	284.7	4
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	168.4	0.4	1.9	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	209.3	6
All items excluding food	CHAY	171.8	0.4	2.3	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	155.8	0
Other indices					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	198.6	4
All items excluding:					Fuel and light	CHBG	125.5	0.5
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	165.9	0.2	2.2	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	135.2	1.0
Housing	CHAZ	160.1	0.3	1.6	Electricity	DOBX	131.6	-1
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIX)^a	CBZW	158.6	0.2	1.8	Gas	DOBY	117.9	-1
mortgage interest payment and council tax	DQAD	165.3	0.2	2	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	145.8	56
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	164.9	0.2	1.9	Household goods	CHBH	144.8	2.0
Food	CHBA	142.9	0.1	-1.6	Furniture	DOCA	156.4	-0.6
Bread	DOAA	136.7	0	0	Furnishings	DOCB	151.3	-0
Cereals	DOAB	139.0	-3	-3	Electrical appliances	DOCC	95.0	-3
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	158.4	1	1	Other household equipment	DOCD	144.6	-1
Beef	DOAD	134.2	4	4	Household consumables	DOCE	161.0	0
Lamb	DOAE	141.3	3	3	Petcare	DOCF	150.5	0
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	143.8	7	7	Household services	CHBI	155.4	0.3
Pork	DOAG	135.0	6	6	Postage	DOCG	153.1	-3.3
Bacon	DOAH	156.6	6	6	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	98.6	-3
Poultry	DOAI	106.2	-1	-1	Domestic services	DOCI	204.0	-5
Other meat	DOAJ	133.7	0	0	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	189.7	7
Fish	DOAK	148.1	2	2	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	117.1	-0.8
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	155.3	6	6	Men's outerwear	DOCK	116.6	-4
Butter	DOAM	166.3	0	0	Women's outerwear	DOCL	99.7	-6
Oil and fats	DOAN	136.1	-4	-4	Children's outerwear	DOCM	115.5	-4
Cheese	DOAO	157.3	-1	-1	Other clothing	DOCN	157.3	-1
Eggs	DOAP	151.1	-1	-1	Footwear	DOCO	117.1	-2
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.6	-1	-1	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	184.8	-0.1
Milk products	DOAR	141.0	1	1	Personal articles	DOCP	124.7	1.9
Tea	DOAS	164.6	-3	-3	Chemists goods	DOCC	192.4	1
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	115.5	-6	-6	Personal services	DOCR	258.1	6
Soft drinks	DOAU	184.9	0	0	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	176.3	0.3
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	136.0	-5	-5	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	126.8	-6
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	156.6	2	2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	206.0	4
Potatoes	DOAX	142.6	-17	-17	Petrol and oil	DOCU	220.3	17
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	113.4	-42	-42	Vehicle tax and insurance	DOCV	239.4	13
Vegetables	DOAZ	112.8	-8	-8	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	180.5	-0.1
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	100.5	-10	-10	Rail fares	DOCV	203.1	4
Fruit	DOBB	137.2	1	1	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	199.4	5
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	133.8	1	1	Other travel costs	DOCY	156.8	3
Other foods	DOBD	149.4	-1	-1	Leisure goods	CHBL	113.7	0.0
Catering	CHBC	199.3	0.2	3.4	Audio-visual equipment	DOCD	44.5	-15
Restaurant meals	DOBE	196.2	3	3	Tapes and discs	DODA	109.2	-9
Canteen meals	DOBF	222.5	5	5	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	113.3	-5
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	194.5	4	4	Books and newspapers	DODC	196.6	3
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	184.5	-0.3	1.9	Gardening products	DODD	142.5	-1
Beer	DOBH	198.7	3	3	Leisure services	CHBM	202.3	-0.1
on sales	DOBI	206.5	3	3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	133.1	2
off sales	DOBJ	158.1	1	1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	251.0	6
Wines and spirits	DOBK	165.1	1	1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	132.0	6
on sales	DOBL	193.7	3	3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	118.1	1
off sales	DOBM	149.3	0	0				

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.
 a The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

For general notes see Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

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

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Average prices on December 14 1999

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	CZPI	733	421	Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	214	88
Topside	CZPH	809	626				
Brisket (with rib bone)	CZPG	410	420				
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	668	573				
Stewing steak	CZPE	624	496				
Lamb home-killed, per kg				Cheese, per kg			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	631	790	Cheddar type	CZNV	213	475
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	552	315				
Lamb imported (frozen), per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	140	513	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	200	161
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	131	405	Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	192	138
Pork home-killed, per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	679	446	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	250	34
Shoulder (with bone)	DOLN	538	297				
Bacon, per kg				Tea			
Streaky ^a	CZOB	579	437	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	186	79
Garmon ^a	CZOU	694	550	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	223	151
Back ^a	DOIF	709	612				
Ham				Coffee			
Ham (not shoulder), 1.13g	CZOR	814	88	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	220	183
Sausages, per kg				Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	199	178
Pork	CZOO	677	302				
Canned meats				Sugar			
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	216	101	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	227	55
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Fresh vegetables			
Frozen	CZON	170	161	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	436	51
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	690	225	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	415	67
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ	489	125
Cod filets	CZOL	336	805	Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH	433	53
Rainbow trout	CZOK	284	474	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	460	73
Bread				Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF	454	80
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	208	52	Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	490	35
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	160	69	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	485	43
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	171	54	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	484	270
Brown loaf,							

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	General index of retail prices										Weights	
	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food		Catering		Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal ^a				Non-seasonal^{a}
	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	82
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	77
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	80
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	78
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	76
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	88
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	102.4	105.8	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.8
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.8
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.3	132.2
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.5	148.1
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.8	154.7
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.2	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	182.5	173.9
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.5	179.8
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	103.2	108.5	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	127.7
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.8	143.9
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.1	151.0
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.4	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
1997 Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	-	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.4	176.5
1998 Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	-	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.5	177.9
1998 Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	-	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.2	178.6
1998 Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	-	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7
1998 May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0
1998 Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9
1998 Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.0	180.7
1998 Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.8	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	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.9	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

a For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.
 b The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989.
 Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987 (see general notes under Table H.13).

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	General index of retail prices										Weights	
	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
												CHZE	CHZF	CHZG	CHZH	CHZI	CHZJ	CHZK	CHZL	CHZM	CHZN	CHZO
	CHZE	CHZF	CHZG	CHZH	CHZI	CHZJ	CHZK	CHZL	CHZM	CHZN	CHZO	Weights
1987	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987	
1988	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988	
1989	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989	
1990	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990	
1991	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991	
1992	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992	
1993	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	32	1993	
1994	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	31	1994	
1995	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	31	1995	
1996	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	31	1996	
1997	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	31	1997	
1998	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	31	1998	
1999	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	31	1999	
Annual averages	CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBQ	CHBK	CHBR	CHBL	CHBM	Annual averages
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987
1988	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	101.6	1988
1989	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	108.1	108.1	1989
1990	123.4	103.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1990
1991	135.3	103.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1991
1992	138.5	103.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1992
1993	140.7	103.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1993
1994	144.1	103.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1994
1995	149.1	103.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1995
1996	152.7	103.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1996
1997	157.5	103.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1997
1998	162.9	103.4	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.0	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1998
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	1987 Jan 13
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	1988 Jan 12
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	103.2	108.5	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	1989 Jan 17
1990 Jan 16	119.											

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

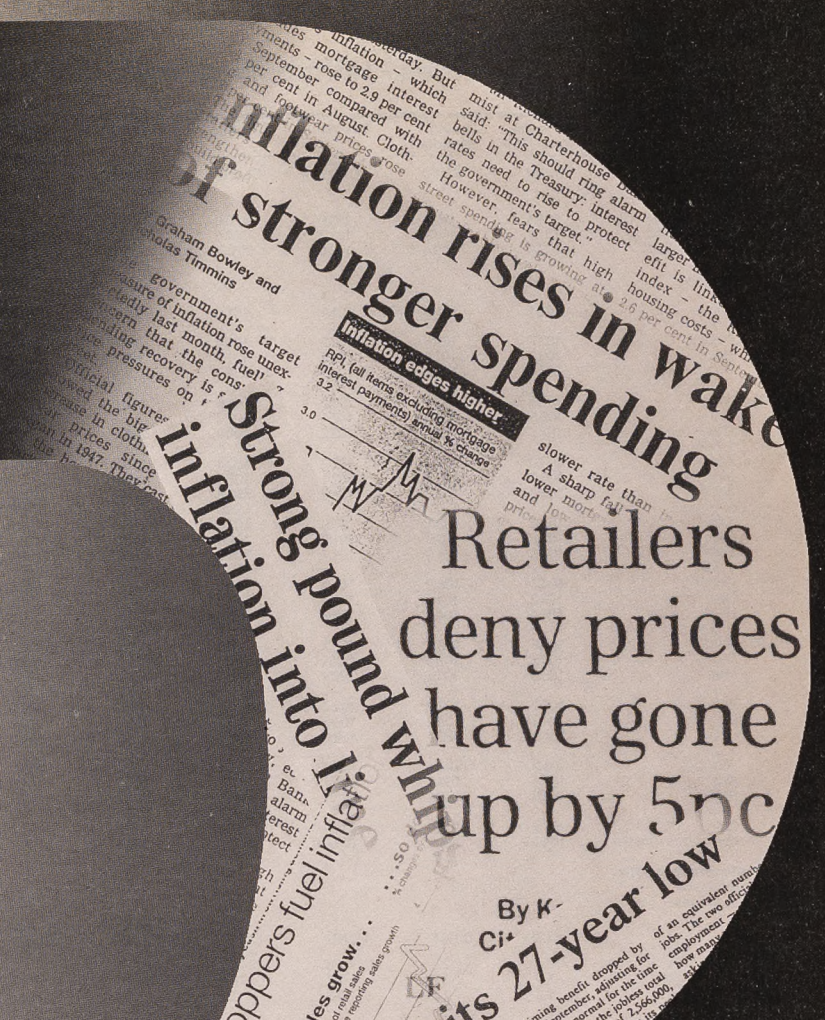
General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

	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	CZES
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	3.8
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	8.2
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	11.2
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	5.4
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	3.8
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
1997 Nov 11	3.7	1.4	3.7	2.6	8.4	9.2	-5.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	3.4	4.6	3.2	-0.7	5.7
1997 Dec 09	3.6	1.2	3.5	2.5	8.6	9.9	-5.5	1.4	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	-0.6	5.2
1998 Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	0.8	5.1
1998 Feb 10	3.4	0.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	8.7	-5.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	-1.0	5.1
1998 Mar 17	3.5	1.1	3.7	3.8	8.8	8.8	-5.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	4.5	3.1	2.6	-1.4	5.0
1998 Apr 21	4.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
1998 May 19	4.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	9.1	10.9	-5.2	1.5	2.8	0.2	4.4	5.5	2.3	-2.0	4.8
1998 Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4	4.7
1998 Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
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	3.8
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	3.8
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	3.9
1999 Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	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	4.8

Note: See notes under Table H.13.

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

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



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

Topics covered include:

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

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

1996=100	European Union (15) ^c	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.9	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
Monthly								
1997 Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7
Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
Nov	102.3	102.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.6
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3	101.8	101.7	101.8
1998 Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0
Mar	102.7	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.9	101.8
Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.6	102.1	101.9
May	103.2	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.2	102.3
Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.3	102.4
Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.7
Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.6
Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.1	102.2
Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0	102.0
Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	101.9	102.0
Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.0
1999 Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.7	101.9
Feb	103.5	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.0	102.1
Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.4	102.3
Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7	102.7
May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.7	102.7
Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.7	102.8
Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	103.9	102.3	103.3
Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.5	105.7	104.0	102.5	103.3
Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	104.5	102.7	103.0
Oct	104.6	105.1	102.7	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8	102.9
Nov	104.8P	105.3	103.0P	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9P	103.0
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
1996	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.6
Monthly								
1998 Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.5
Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4
Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4
Dec	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2
1999 Jan	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
Mar	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.8
May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.4
Jun	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.4
Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.6
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.7
Sep	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8
Oct	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.9
Nov	1.5P	1.3	1.0P	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0P	1.0

Notes: a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.
b Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised
P Provisional
E Estimate

RETAIL PRICES H.21

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

1996=100	Irish Republic ^b	Italy ^c	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH
Annual averages							
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	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	102.9
Monthly							
1998 Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6
Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6
Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7
Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	102.9
1998 Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	102.5
Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.4
Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	102.7
Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.1
May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4
Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.2
Jul	105.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	102.9
Aug	106.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	102.3
Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	102.9
Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	103.2
Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	103.0
Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	102.9
1999 Jan	110.8	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	102.5
Feb	110.2	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	102.6
Mar	112.7	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	103.2
Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	103.4
May	113.8	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	103.7
Jun	113.7	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	103.6
Jul	111.3	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	103.1
Aug	111.2	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	103.1
Sep	113.3	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	104.0
Oct	113.7	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	104.2
Nov	114.0	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6P	107.3	103.8
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.0
Monthly							
1998 Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6
Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6
Nov	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4
Dec	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4
1999 Jan	3.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5
Feb	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8
Mar	3.2	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	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jun	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jul	1.8	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1
Aug	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3
Sep	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5
Oct	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4
Nov	2.2	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0P	1.9	2.7

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings and productivity

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

Economic activity and inactivity

020 7533 6094

Employment

Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
	carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk
	seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series— short-term estimates	01633 812079
— annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792690
Hours worked and general enquiries	jon.reese@ons.gov.uk
	01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094

Labour disputes

01928 792825

Labour Force Survey

020 7533 6094

New Deal (ES)

0114 259 6365

Qualifications (DfEE)

0114 259 3787

Redundancy statistics

020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index

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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@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI)

020 7215 5780

Training (DfEE)

Training for Work, Youth Training and Modern Apprenticeships	0114 259 3311
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Composition and review of	020 7533 6094
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Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	020 7533 6094
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Youth Cohort Study (DfEE)

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FOR ADVICE ON:

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Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data	020 7533 6111
Regional and local labour market statistics	020 7533 6111

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094
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Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6111
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4077

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

HISTORICAL DATA

The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics Databank:

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.

Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys from June 1959, are available on disc from 01928 792563 or the *Historical Supplement*.

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* and the *LFS Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement*. Available from ONS Direct, Room D.14, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG, 01633 812078.

For enquiries see numbers listed above.

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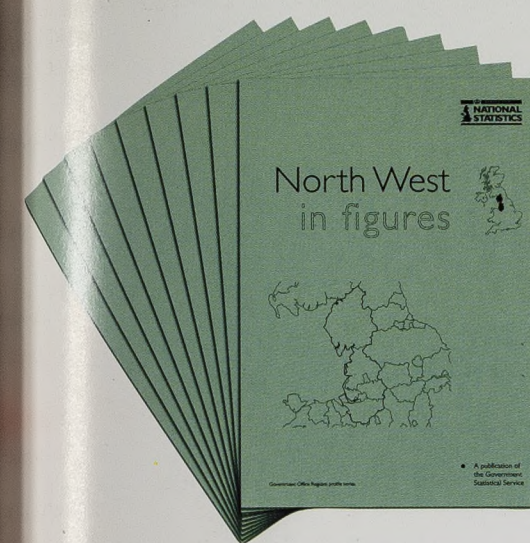
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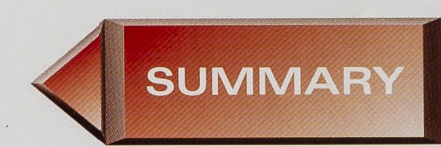
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