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Labour Market trends



THIS MONTH...

- International comparisons of labour disputes in 1998

PLUS...

- The 1998/9 LFS annual Local Area Database

April 2000

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 21 March 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

- ➊ **Rising employment** indicated by November 1999-January 2000 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results, confirmed by December 1999 workforce jobs.
- ➋ **ILO unemployment rate unchanged** in November 1999-January 2000 LFS. Fall in February claimant count.

Employment has increased on the preceding quarter. The ILO unemployment rate has remained unchanged and the claimant count has fallen. The whole economy average earnings growth rate has increased.

Labour Force Survey data for November 1999 to January 2000 show that the working-age employment rate was 74.3 per cent, up from 74.1 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 83,000 over the quarter, and by 249,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent, the same as in the preceding three months, and down from 6.3 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 6,700 in February 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 10,600 over the past three months.

The headline rate of growth in average earnings in November was 5.9 per cent, up from 5.5 per cent in December.

New this month

November 1999-January 2000: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

February 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

December 1999 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

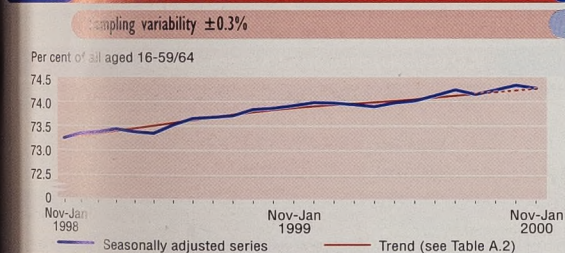


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

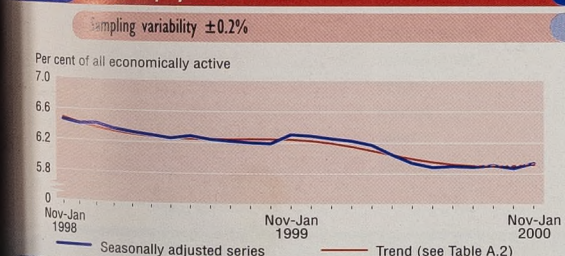
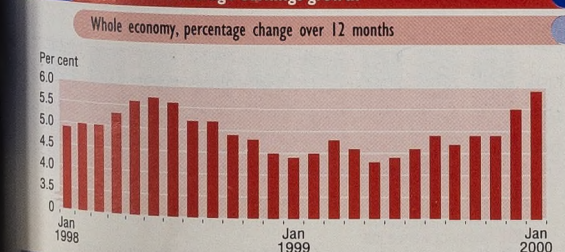


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- ➊ **Employment rate** was 74.3 per cent among people of working age in the November 1999-January 2000 period, up from 74.1 per cent in August-October 1999 and up from 73.9 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ➋ **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.9 per cent in the November 1999-January 2000 period, unchanged from August-October 1999 and down from 6.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- ➌ **Employment** was 27.56 million in November 1999-January 2000, up 249,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- ➍ **Workforce jobs** rose by 198,000 over the year to 27.95 million in December 1999; this rise comprised 72,000 male jobs and 126,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ➎ **ILO unemployment level** was 1.74 million in November 1999-January 2000. This is 100,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- ➏ **Claimant count** down 6,700 in month to February 2000 to 1.15 million. Claimant count rate in February 2000 was 4.0 per cent, unchanged from the January rate (Table A.3).
- ➐ **Economic activity rate** was 79.0 per cent among people of working age in November 1999-January 2000, up from 78.8 per cent in August-October 1999 and unchanged on a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ➑ **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.0 per cent among people of working age in the November 1999-January 2000 period, down from 21.2 per cent in August-October 1999 and unchanged on a year earlier (Table A.1).
- ➒ **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 5.9 per cent in January 2000 compared with 4.4 per cent a year earlier. This is up 0.4 percentage points from the December rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- ➓ **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 2,800 in February 2000 to 231,100 (Table A.3).
- ➔ **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 1,000 in February 2000 to 339,400 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 44,000 since August-October 1999 to 15.23 million in November 1999-January 2000, and women up 39,000 in the same period to 12.33 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 88,000 since August-October 1999 to 20.74 million in November 1999-January 2000. People in part-time employment down 5,000 over the same period to 6.82 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 122,000 in the three months to January 2000 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.00 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 902.5 million during November 1999-January 2000, up 0.2 per cent from November 1999-January 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 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 9,000 over the year to 262,000 in November 1999-January 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 30,000 in year to stand at 484,000 in November 1999-January 2000 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 48,000 over the year to stand at 415,000 in November 1999-January 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except East Midlands and West Midlands which remained unchanged on the year. Highest rate is in the North East at 8.7 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 68,200 over the year to 269,100 in February 2000 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 291,500 in February 2000, a fall of 31,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 7,200 in February 2000, a fall of 13,500 over the year (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	February 2000	Change on year
18-24, over six months	51,928	down 20,067
25 and over, more than two years	130,854	down 31,441
Total	182,782	Down 51,508

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.30 million in November 1999-January 2000. Of this total, 16.29 million were men and 13.01 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.56 million in November 1999-January 2000. Of this total 5.31 million people did not want a job and 2.06 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 249,000 in the year to November 1999-January 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 100,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 3,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 152,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.8 per cent in November 1999-January 2000, up from 84.5 per cent in August-October 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 15.2 per cent in November 1999-January 2000, down from 15.5 per cent in August-October 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

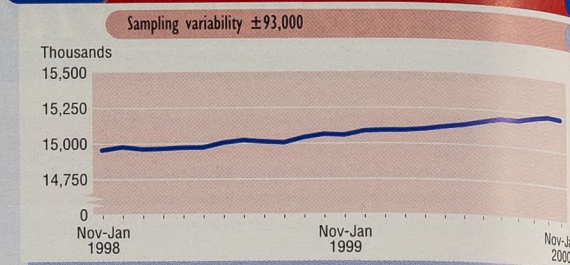


Figure 5 Female employment

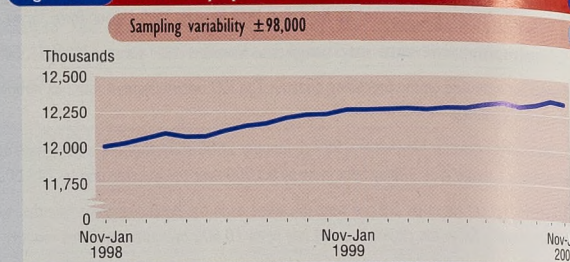


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

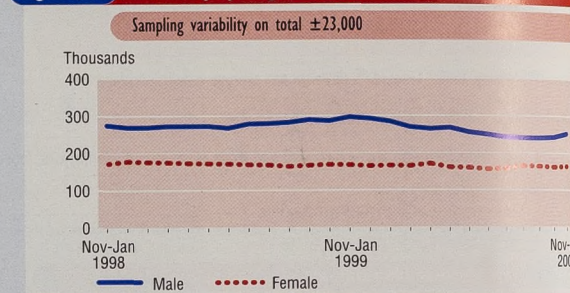


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

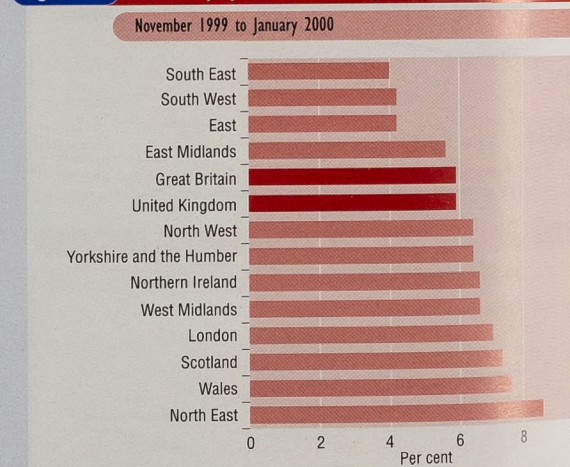


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

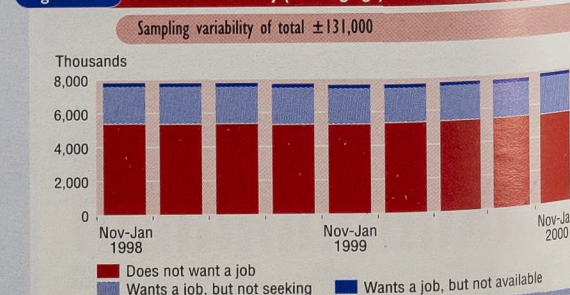


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

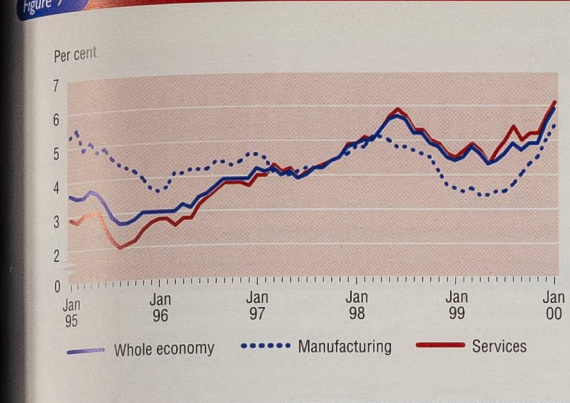


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

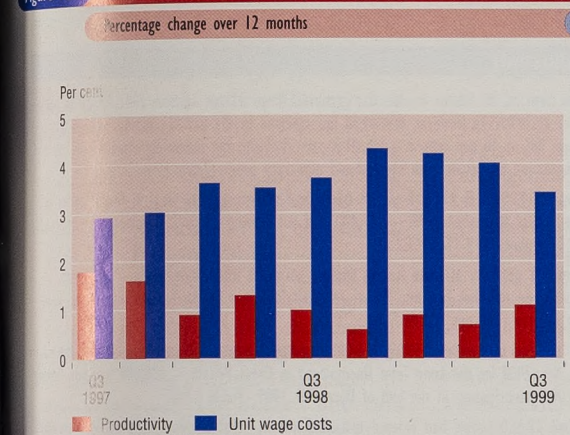
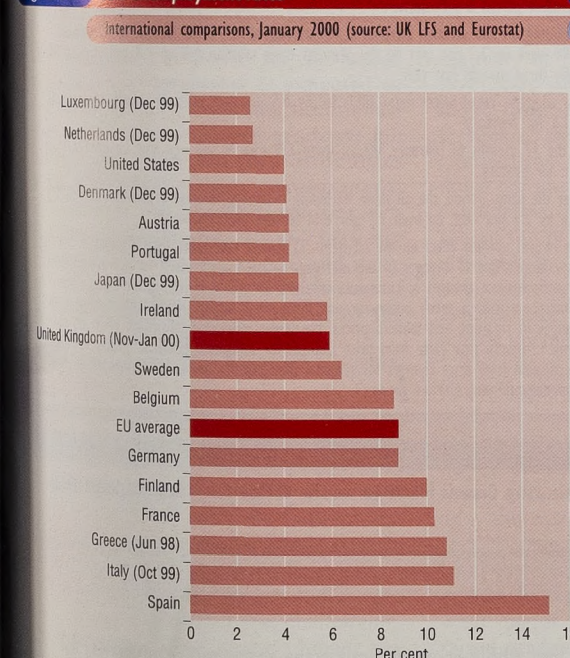


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



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, February 2000).
- 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, February 2000).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to January 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 5.9 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the December rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to January 2000 was 6.5 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the December rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for January 2000 was 5.4 per cent, up 0.4 percentage points from the December rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 5.1 per cent for January 2000, up 0.4 percentage points from the December rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 6.1 per cent in January 2000, up 0.5 percentage points from the December rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for January 2000 was 4.0 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.1 percentage points from the December rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for January 2000 was 6.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.5 percentage points from the revised December rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.9 per cent higher in the three months ending January 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 5.4 per cent higher in the three months ending January 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were unchanged in the three months ending January 2000, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.1 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 November 1999-January 2000 was 5.9 per cent, below the EU average of 8.8 per cent in January 2000 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 November 1999-January 2000 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to January, compared with 0.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 1.9 per cent.

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in February 2000 were 4,700 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in February 2000 was 38,100 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** down by 6,100 in February 2000 to stand at 118,200 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to January 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 232,000, from 196 stoppages. Some 24 per cent of the days lost were in manufacturing industries, and 21 per cent were lost in construction.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in January 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 5,700, from 15 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 26 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).
- 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 whilst the percentage of OT leavers gaining a level 2 or above rose by 1 point to 41 per cent (Table F.5).
- The number participating in **Work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales as at 26 September 1999 was 34,200, 9 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The proportion of **Work-based learning for adults** trainees going into a job

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

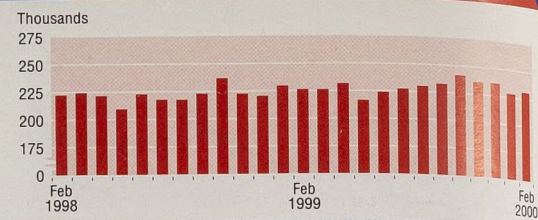
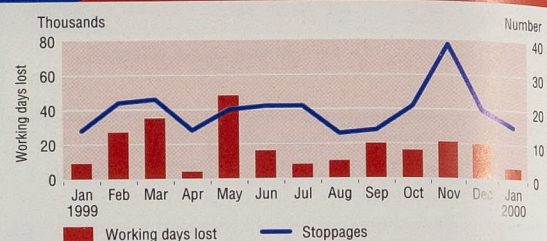


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the fourth quarter of 1999 grew by 0.8 per cent, down from 1.0 per cent in the previous quarter of 1999. Compared with the fourth quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 2.9 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to January 2000 were 1.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.3 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to January 2000 was up by 0.1 per cent compared with the previous three months and up 1.9 per cent on a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the fourth quarter of 1999 was 0.7 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 2.2 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the fourth quarter of 1999 was 1.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter but 3.8 per cent higher than the fourth quarter of 1998.
- **Government consumption** in the fourth quarter of 1999 was up 0.8 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to December 1999 was in deficit by £7.5 billion, up from a deficit of £5.4 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £6.0 billion a year earlier.

- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to December 1999 were 2.4 per cent lower than the previous three months and 4.8 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to December 1999 were up 2.7 per cent on the previous three months and up 9.8 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) fell by 0.5 per cent over the month to stand at 167.5 for February.
- In the 12 months to February, the all items RPI rose by 2.3 per cent, up from 2.0 per cent for January.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.2 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent for the previous month.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs, largely due to changes in the mortgage interest payments. A further upward effect came from price changes in costs for household services and from price changes for clothing particularly men's outerwear, and footwear. A smaller upward effect came from changes in cigarette and tobacco prices. The largest offsetting downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for household goods. A further downward effect came from price changes for seasonal food and an additional downward effect from personal and services goods.

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, as well as containing the usual labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies** data. It will also include the **regressed Labour Force Survey** data.

Living in Britain

THE GENERAL Household Survey (GHS) is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population resident in private households in Great Britain. The recently published 1998 GHS report is the twenty-seventh annual report of results from the GHS. The report gives information on a wide range of socio-demographic topics and shows a number of trends and changes measured by the survey since it began in 1971.

The report gives information on a number of topics in relation to labour market status:

- economically inactive men were twice as likely as men who were working, and one and a half times as likely as unemployed men to have seen a GP in the last fortnight. The same pattern although less marked was found among women. Adults living in workless households were more than three times as likely as those living in working households to describe their health as "not good"; 29 per cent did so, compared with 8 per cent;
- of full-time workers, 57 per cent of men and 56 per cent of women belonged to the pension scheme run by their current employer. In contrast, only 27 per cent of women working part-time belonged to their employer's scheme, but this proportion had more than doubled from

only 12 per cent in 1988. The likelihood of belonging to an occupational scheme was lowest among those aged under 25 and highest among those aged 35-54. Full-time professional employees were approximately twice as likely to be covered by a pension scheme as unskilled manual workers; and

- over half of child-care arrangements for pre-school children were made to enable the mother, father or both to work. Relatives and childminders were more likely to provide care when the arrangement was made to enable parents to work, while playgroups and parent-toddler groups were more commonly used when the arrangement was not for this purpose. This may reflect the early years education function of the latter types of care. A higher proportion of arrangements for schoolchildren than pre-school children were made to enable parents to work (82 per cent).

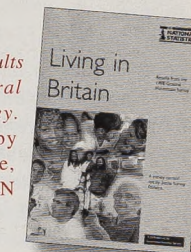
As well as focusing on individual topics, the GHS has potential to undertake cross-topic analysis. Chapter 12 illustrates this using the example of workless households, where:

- some 19 per cent of GHS households were defined as workless (and containing at least one person of working age).

Among people in workless households 24 per cent were permanently unable to work, 25 per cent were keeping house and 22 per cent were retired;

- of those living in a working household, 69 per cent reported that their health was good compared to 42 per cent in workless households; of those living in workless households 32 per cent reported having a "limiting" longstanding illness compared with 12 per cent of those in a working household;
- of workless households 30 per cent comprised a lone parent with dependent children and another 30 per cent were single person households. 70 per cent of people living in working households compared with 47 per cent of those living in workless households were married or cohabiting. Children aged 0-15 formed a larger proportion of the membership of workless households than of working households.

- *Living in Britain: Results from the 1998 General Household Survey.* Published for ONS by The Stationery Office, tel. 0870 600 5522. ISBN 0 11 621254 3. £39.50.



OTHER NEWS

The graduate labour market

ALTHOUGH DEMAND by the major recruiters for graduates is expected to recover from the unexpected decline last year, many of the 200,000 graduate job hunters this year will face difficulties in finding satisfactory employment. Competition for the best graduates is likely to remain intense but the majority will enter jobs with lower pay and more limited initial prospects. This is one of the conclusions of a recent report by the Institute for Employment Studies.

The IES Annual Graduate Review 2000 concluded that those graduating from engineering and computer science courses, along with those studying medicine and education, were likely to be best placed to enter high level managerial and professional jobs, while those from the humanities, languages and biological sciences were more likely to move into lower level jobs.

The labour market for graduates was increasingly fragmented and challenging, the report said. There was no longer any such thing as a "typical graduate job". The

majority of graduates would enter lower level jobs where personal qualities were more important than qualifications. Graduates may often find themselves in competition with non-graduates, such as those recruited internally and experienced candidates. One in three graduates would accept temporary or fixed-term jobs and, although the majority might take two or three years to settle into what they regarded as satisfactory employment, very few would remain unemployed for long.

The report also found that one in three young people entered higher education; women were now a majority of those graduating; one in three were over 25 when they graduate; and one in seven came from ethnic minorities. Compared with 40 years ago, there were now ten times as many people graduating each year. Other findings from the report included that, despite not being able to get all the good graduates they want, major recruiters had not markedly raised graduate starting salaries. While in 1999 a few paid in excess of £25,000, many

jobs were advertised for graduates at £10-12,000 per year. The median starting salary was £17,500.

The report concluded that further fragmentation of the graduate labour market was likely in the near future. Many more traditionally graduate jobs would become incorporated into the wider recruitment market. The "graduate labour market" that did exist would become even more focused on a minority of recruiters with structured recruitment schemes competing for the small minority of graduates with the right personal skills, often on key courses in technical areas.

- *The IES Annual Graduate Review 2000: a diverse and fragmented market*, by R. Pearson, J. Aston, P. Bates and N. Jagger. IES Report 367, March 2000. ISBN 1 85184 297 7. Price £27.50, available from: Grantham Book Services Ltd., Isaac Newton Way, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel. 01476 541080.

Women, gender and work

IN A special issue on women, gender and work, *International Labour Review* looks at persistent factors constraining progress toward equality between men and women. In the introduction, the editors say that it is not possible to ignore the effects of factors outside the workplace on a person's status at work. Thus, to seek equality at work without seeking equality in the larger society, and at home, is illusory. For this reason, the authors of the five separate articles examine the respective roles of men and women, the changing nature of the family, the differential impact of economic and financial policy, the use of legislation, and the empirical bases for assessing progress. Their underlying premise is that using a gender perspective contributes to better policy and better outcomes for both men and women.

In an article that assesses equal opportunities in the EU, J. Plantenga and J. Hansen examine differences in employment, wages and the sharing of unpaid work; and also indicators of women's absolute situation in the labour market. These indicators are then estimated empirically for the 15 member states. The UK scores in the medium/high range overall compared with other EU countries, which the authors characterise as "remarkable, given its lack of a consistent care policy and its unfavourable working-time regime". Where the UK scores relatively well is on the employment indicator and in its share of women in higher positions. The authors conclude that sex equality in work and income can only be achieved if there is complementary policy on care responsibilities, otherwise

the unequal division of unpaid work will translate into an unequal position of women in the labour market.

I. Heide, in an article on "Supranational action against sex discrimination" aims to show that European law has contributed to the promotion of equality between men and women and has led to revisions of domestic law in all member states. The European Court of Justice's rulings on pay, pensions, part-time work, pregnancy and maternity, night work and eligibility for particular occupations are put in historical perspective.

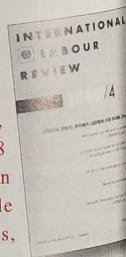
In an article on the impact of social change and globalisation, M. Carnoy discusses the risks to family and social cohesion. At a time when there exists the greatest need for cohesive families with the time and energy to invest in the education and well-being of both adults and children during the difficult transition toward new forms of work and personal life, a new style of work organisation has occurred responding to the competitive pressures of a globalised economy with relatively cheap and flexible labour increasingly being supplied by wives and mothers.

Management styles are evolving towards valuing a mixture of the so-called masculine and feminine characteristics, argues M. Claes. Their respective strengths could be summed up as traits involving strategic thinking and communication skills. For more than a decade, feminine values have appeared in business, contrasting with the competitive and authoritarian approach usually associated with traditional masculine management. These new values are based on consensual relations and inspire a different approach to communication, leadership, negotiation,

organisation and control. Increasingly, this rebalancing of values is seen as key to business success. Both men and women have something to learn and to gain from working together.

S. Elder and L. J. Johnson, in their article "Sex-specific labour market indicators: what they show" present data on worldwide trends in employment. The ILO undertook a project to develop a set of labour market indicators for as many countries as possible. 18 labour market indicators were selected, based on criteria of conceptual relevance, availability of data, and their comparability across countries and regions. These data suggest that, worldwide, women's experience of the labour market is substantially different from men's. Women work in different sectors, for fewer hours of paid work, have lower rates of schooling and literacy, are less likely to be self-employed and more likely to be unemployed, underemployed or outside the labour force. There is considerable variation in female labour force participation rates around the world, but the gap between male and female rates has lessened in almost all countries in the past two decades.

• Special Issue: Women, Gender and Work (part II), *International Labour Review*, 1999, vol.138, no.4. Price £48 for a one-year subscription (four issues), available from ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland, e-mail: pubvente@ilo.org, tel. (+41-22) 799 78 28.



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Older workers

"OLDER WORKERS on the labour market" is the theme of the *Employment Observatory Trends* winter 1999 edition. Rising life expectancy, accompanied by a decline in birth rates in EU countries means that, within the population of working age, the relative size of the younger cohorts is declining, while that of older workers is increasing substantially, according to the report. Separate articles for each of the 15 EU member states show this pattern repeated, but the labour force participation rates for those aged 55 to 60 and those aged 60 to 65 vary widely from one country to another and therefore the general problem of an ageing workforce requires different policy solutions in each country.

For the UK, economic activity rates for men are expected to decline over the period to 2011, with the exception of the 45 to 54 year age-group. For the 55 to 64 year age-group the activity rate is projected to increase slightly from its 1997 level of 63.6 per cent before falling again to 60 per cent by 2011. Projections for female activity rates, on the other hand, suggest continued growth, especially in the age range 45 to 54. The net impact of these changing activity rates is a continued growth in the share of older workers.

Male employment rates in the 50 to 64 year age-group have been growing since 1993 in the UK, following an earlier decline, but for women there has been a consistent upward trend. The report stresses that it is not yet clear whether this trend will continue.

Among men, older workers' unemployment rates are close to the overall average, lying between those of young people (with the highest rates of unemployment) and those in the 35 to 49 year age-group, who have the lowest rates.

For women, unemployment rates are inversely related to age, with older women recording the lowest rates. However, older workers are more likely to be economically inactive because they are sick or disabled, or long-term unemployed.

The UK's population is ageing less quickly and the dependency ratio is increasing less rapidly than in most EU countries. There is not expected to be a funding crisis for the UK state pension system, but income inequality among pensioners is likely to increase. This is the reason for a number of policy initiatives aimed at reversing the trend towards early retirement and discouraging age discrimination in employment, for example the extension of the student loan system for higher education to cover people in their early 50s. This approach is concerned not just with skills and employability, but also the non-economic benefits of learning.

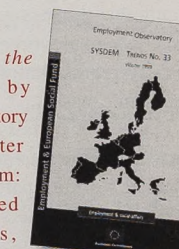
Some of the active labour market measures aimed at encouraging older workers to remain in the labour market have included the following: removal of upper age limits on jobs advertised through Jobcentres since 1998; the New Deal has recently been extended to include additional support for those over 50; changes to taxation rules for calculating pensions to facilitate older workers moving to part-time employment and more recently, changes in the treatment of occupational pensions in order to increase the flexibility of transition between full-time work and retirement; and changes to the rules on state pensions, since 1989, to allow people to work without a reduction in their state retirement pensions.

The report on the UK also deals with the conflicting findings on attitudes of employers and unions to early retirement. Some of the reasons for this include: there is a persistent desire among older workers themselves for early retirement; there is still

a widespread belief that those close to retirement age have less to lose through redundancy and job loss; employers have strong cost incentives to target restructuring on older workers, particularly because of final-salary-based pension schemes; trade union support for the principle that employees who wish to retire early should be able to do so; on the other hand trade union opposition to the targeting of older staff in voluntary early retirement exercises; and evidence that companies that made heavy use of early retirement policies in the 1980s and early 1990s have subsequently regretted the loss of skill and experience that this entailed.

Looking at the employment and earnings prospects of older workers, the report comments on data showing that few people return to work after the age of 45, reducing to almost none among those over 60. Also, the risk of displacement from work is higher among people who are older. Of those displaced from work, aged 45 and over, research showed that 76 per cent did not re-enter employment over a six-year period. Real earnings for males in employment increased up to the age of about 50 and then declined slightly. Also, since 1979, the average wages of older men had not increased as much in real terms as the earnings of men in their mid-40s.

• *Older Workers on the Labour Market*, by Employment Observatory Trends, no. 33, winter 1999. Available from: Institute for Applied Socio-Economics, Novalisstrasse 10, D-10115 Berlin, tel (+49) 30 28 00850, e-mail eurocontact@ias-berlin.de.



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The pay gap

“THE PAY Divide: an Analysis of the New Earnings Survey” produced by the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit uses data from a number of sources, including the 1999 New Earnings Survey (NES), to contend that relative poverty, defined as having an income below half the average, has increased from 5 million people in 1979 to 14 million in 1997/8.

The first part focuses on three factors that have a significant impact on pay, namely sex, part-time work and occupation. Despite 20 years of equal pay legislation and increased participation of women in the labour market, women, on average, still earn less than three-quarters of men's weekly earnings in Great Britain, and the gap between women's and men's earnings is the widest in Europe.

However, the report notes that the weekly earnings of all workers have increased since 1998. These increases are largely a result of the national minimum wage boosting the pay predominantly of women workers in low-paying occupations. Women's weekly earnings increased at a faster rate than men's (5.2 per cent compared with 3.2 per cent). Although the difference between women's and men's hourly earnings has narrowed, men's weekly earnings are still far greater than women's because they work longer hours than women. The report uses NES data to reach these conclusions, while noting that the survey under-represents part-time, low-paid workers and secondly, that it is more representative of the secure part of the labour market.

There is a penalty attached to working part-time affecting both men and women. Women working part-time earn on average around three-quarters of the hourly earnings of women full-time workers and only 60 per cent of the hourly earnings of male full-time workers. Although male part-time workers work longer hours on average than female part-time workers and therefore earn more, they still earn less per hour on average than female full-time workers.

Male part-time workers earn on average less than 70 per cent of the male full-time hourly rate and 85 per cent of the female full-time rate. In contrast to all other findings about women's and men's earnings, among part-time workers higher proportions of men earned below each hourly pay threshold than women.

One explanation for the gap between full and part-time earnings and the gap between the earnings of women and men is that women and men are employed in different occupations and that men's jobs tend to be higher paid. The highest paying occupation in 1999 was 'treasurers and company financial managers' who earned on average £990 a week: women made up only one quarter of that occupation grouping. In every single occupation group women earned less on average than men, even in occupations where women made up more than half of the workforce. Women made up almost three-quarters of the clerical and secretarial workforce yet earned 90 per cent of men's earnings in that occupation. (For more information on earnings, see Labour Market Spotlight, p144.)

The second section examines the changes in the earnings distribution between 1975 and 1999, focusing particularly on the groups disproportionately found at the bottom of the earnings distribution, namely Black workers, young people and women. Regional differences are also considered. The NES does not collect data on the earnings of the Black population and the report uses limited information on earnings of ethnic minority workers from the Labour Force Survey.

Over the last decade the increases in weekly earnings in real terms were less for young people compared with the average.

Overall, women on average earned 61.5 per cent of men's average weekly earnings in 1975 and this increased to reach 73.8 per cent by 1999. The gap between women's and men's earnings at the higher end of the earnings distribution narrowed by ten

percentage points between 1975 and 1999, half the improvement at the bottom of the earnings distribution.

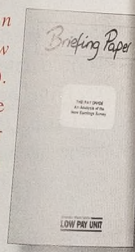
NES data show that there is a gap in earnings between the North and, primarily, the South East and London – and that gap has widened. However, there are also divisions within regions. Across all regions the gap between the top 10 per cent and the bottom 10 per cent of earners has grown over the last decade.

The report concludes that the national minimum wage has had a positive impact on the wages of the low-paid. The lowest paid women workers have benefited most. The lowest paying occupations experienced above-average pay increases. In spite of this, workers in the lowest paid occupation earn only a fifth of those in the highest paid occupation.

The report notes that, although the minimum wage has improved the pay of the lowest-paid, it cannot guarantee an adequate standard of living, and people are still not earning enough to take them out of the benefit system. The report notes that the NES actually underestimates the extent of low pay as it does not adequately sample part-time workers. Thus, even higher proportions than reported are not earning enough to ensure an adequate standard of living.

The report recommends that the minimum wage should be annually updated to prevent it losing its value in real and relative terms.

• *The Pay Divide: an Analysis of the New Earnings Survey*, £3.50. Available from the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit, 23 New Mount Street, Manchester M4 4DE, tel. 0161 953 4078, e-mail gmlpu@freenet.co.uk



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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.

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- 1 Labour Force Survey regrossing project
- 2 Earnings by occupation and sex (New Earnings Survey)
- 3 Graduate careers three years after graduation (Institute for Employment Research, *Moving on: graduate careers three years after graduation*)
- 4 Index of topics

Sources 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 available on 19 April 2000, with data for winter 1999/2000 onwards grossed using these new population figures. Standard analyses using these regrossed winter 1999/2000 data will appear in next month's Labour Market Spotlight.

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.

Estimated effects

Using the population data it is possible to estimate the likely effects on LFS estimates. Some examples of the approximate size of revisions were given on p99, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2000. 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.

Period affected and future plans

For more details on the regrossing project and ONS proposals for dealing with future revisions of population estimates, please see the article in the February 2000 issue, 'Improvements to LFS estimates: weighting and seasonal adjustment' on pp83-90.

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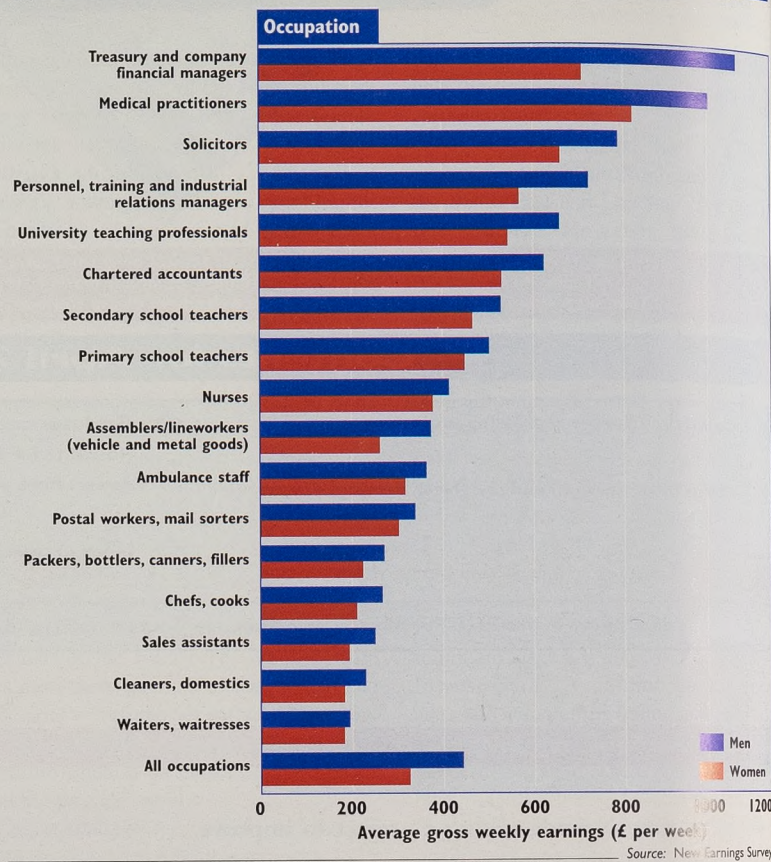
2 Earnings by occupation and sex

The New Earnings Survey (NES) (see red box) provides a wealth of information on employees' earnings, giving data by sex, age, occupation, industry and region (including small area data). Using the occupational analyses, the NES can be used to look at the pay gap between the sexes. The sex pay gap has two main dimensions. First, that men and women are paid differently within occupations, and secondly that men and women are employed in different types of occupations.

Figure 1 shows the average full-time gross weekly earnings of men and women in various occupations in Great Britain at April 1999.

- 1 The NES showed that average gross hourly pay for women (£8.71) was 82 per cent of that for men (£10.68).
- 2 Women's average weekly pay (£326.5) is 74 per cent of that for men (£442.4). This is a lower percentage than that for hourly pay because women, on average, work fewer hours than men do.
- 3 For all of the occupations shown, women earned less than men did, the gap being wider for some occupations than for others. For example, female waitresses earned on average 94 per cent of male waiters' earnings (£183.2 per week compared with £194.3 for men). However, with average gross weekly earnings of £709.2, female treasury and company financial managers earned, on average, only 66 per cent of the earnings of their male counterparts (£1081.6).
- 4 Within every occupation women are less likely than men to reach the highest paid levels. Among treasurers and financial managers, for example, 64 per cent of women earned at least £540 a week, compared with 86 per cent of men. Women may earn less than men in highly paid occupations because they are more likely to work part-time and they may have taken time off to raise a family.
- 5 The overall pay gap is larger than that found in some individual occupations because women are more likely to be in the low-paid occupations (cleaners or sales assistants for example) and less likely to be in the higher-paid occupations.
- 6 According to the LFS, almost all of those in the most highly paid manual occupations are men. The majority of those in the lowest paid manual occupations are women (ranging from six-tenths to nine-tenths).
- 7 However, even in occupations such as primary school teaching that are relatively well paid, and where women predominate, average earnings of women were still only nine-tenths of those of men.

Figure 1 Average full-time gross weekly earnings by occupation; Great Britain; April 1999



New Earnings Survey

The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. The sample comprises all those whose National Insurance number ends with a specific two digits. These same digits have been used since 1975. Around 90 per cent of the sample is identified from lists supplied by the Inland Revenue. Details of the remaining 10 per cent are obtained directly from the large organisations that employ them.

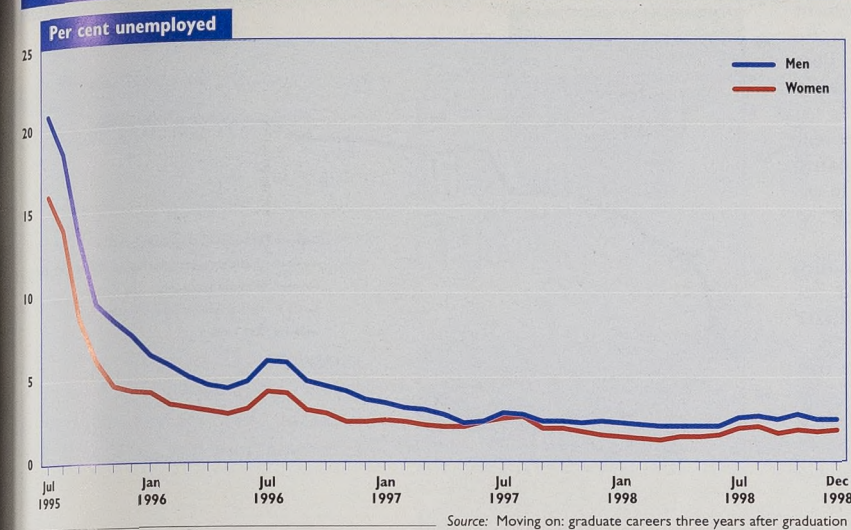
Coverage of full-time employees is virtually complete, but coverage of part-time employees is not comprehensive, because most of the employees whose earnings are below the PAYE threshold are not covered by the NES. This means that many part-time workers are excluded. The survey specifically excludes the self-employed.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, National Insurance or other deductions. Most of the published NES analyses exclude those employees whose earnings were reduced because of absence. The data are collected, however, and can be used for other bespoke analyses if required.

For more information on the NES, please see 'Patterns of pay: results of the 1999 NES' pp 641-652, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1999. The NES is published in six parts plus a UK volume and is available from ONS Direct priced £25 per part. Their telephone number is 01633 812078. A full description of the survey is published in Part A. The NES helpline number is 01928 792077/8, and lines are open 9am-5pm Monday to Thursday, and 9am-4.30pm on Friday.

3 Graduate careers three years after graduation

Figure 2 Percentage of 1995 leavers from higher education who were unemployed; United Kingdom; July 1995 to December 1998



Research methodology

In the early 1990s there was a major expansion in higher education and also changes in the structure of employment. The study *Moving on: graduate careers three years after graduation* was conducted on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment by the Institute for Employment Research at The University of Warwick. It was the first major study of leavers who had participated in higher education (HE) following the creation of the new universities in 1992. It comprised the experiences of a sample of graduates and diplomates who qualified in 1995 in terms of their early career paths, reflections on the adequacy of careers guidance, their subject choice and the value of further study.

The study was a postal survey of approximately 5 per cent of domestically domiciled leavers from HE institutions in July 1995. Certain HE institutions were excluded, notably the medical schools, art and design colleges and the Open University. From a sample of the remaining institutions, over 10,000 first degree graduates and diplomates were contacted three and a half years after graduation and gave details of their education, career paths and their current situation. Additionally, 75 respondents were contacted and took part in telephone interviews and there were 5 focus groups of around 10 people who participated in detailed discussions that explored in depth some of the issues raised in the postal enquiry.

Definition of graduate job

The following questions were asked of the respondents about each job they had held:

- 1 Were your academic qualifications required?
- 2 Do/did you use the subject/discipline knowledge you acquired on your 1995 course?
- 3 Do/did you use skills developed during your degree/diploma programme?

From the responses to these questions the following categories were constructed:

- 1 Graduate-entry, using degree
- 2 Graduate-entry, not using degree directly
- 3 Non-graduate job, using degree
- 4 Non-graduate job, not using degree

'Using degree' refers to those jobs in which respondents indicated that they were using subject/discipline knowledge, or skills learnt, or both. 'Graduate-entry' means that their academic qualifications were required. A 'non-graduate job' is a job for which respondents stated that their academic qualifications were not required.

Copies of the report - priced £4.95 are available by writing to DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham, NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to "DfEE Prised Publications".

Increasing proportions of young people are entering higher education (HE) and, since the cost to students of acquiring a higher education is rising, it is useful to understand the benefits of gaining such an education. The study *Moving on: graduate careers three years after graduation* (see red box) tracked the progress of first degree graduates and diplomates over a three-and-a-half-year period after graduation, examining labour market aspects such as the progress of graduates in getting jobs, their earnings and whether the types of jobs they acquired utilised their degrees.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the sample of 1995 leavers from HE who were unemployed in each month after graduation.

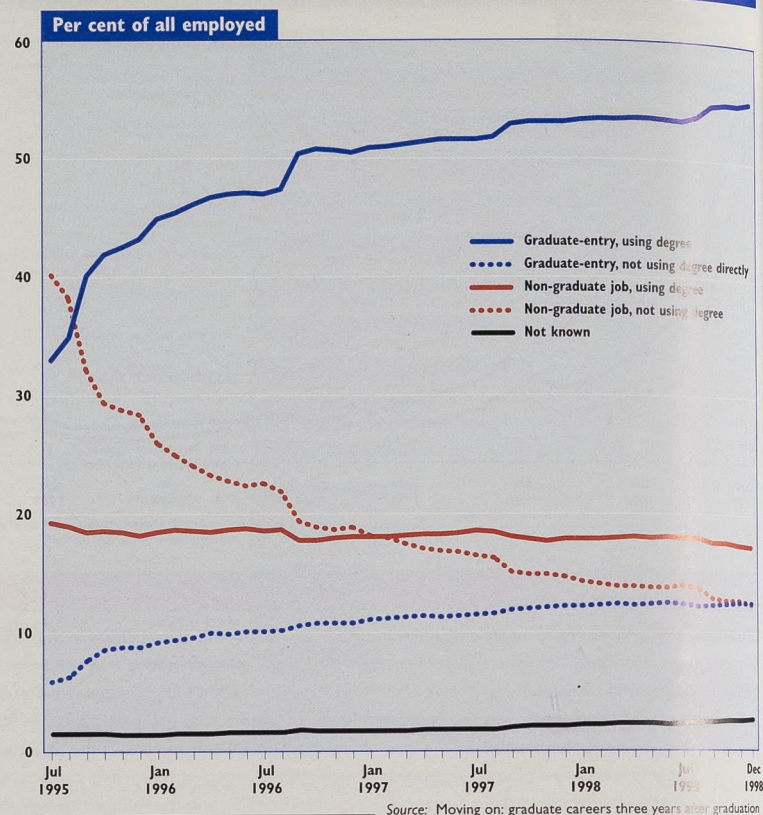
- 1 For men and women unemployment declined rapidly immediately after graduation in July 1995. Around 21 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women said they were unemployed at this time and this fell to around three per cent two years later. After this time the proportion unemployed remained fairly constant. There was a general downward trend in UK unemployment during the period of the study.
- 2 Each summer after first graduating, there was a rise of one to two percentage points in the percentage of leavers who were unemployed as those who undertook postgraduate courses after graduating in 1995 entered the labour market.
- 3 Throughout the three-and-a-half-year period women had a lower incidence of unemployment than men.
- 4 Certain groups had a worse than average experience of unemployment after graduating. These included those of South Asian ethnic origins and those whose parents were not in employment when respondents were 14 years old.
- 5 Other factors linked to unemployment were subject and class of degree. Those who pursued a course with a clear vocational link (for example education or medicine) were much less likely to be unemployed than those whose course was more broadly defined.
- 6 In general, the higher the class of degree achieved, the lower was the incidence of unemployment recorded. Those who obtained a lower second or a third class degree were more than twice as likely to be unemployed in the three and a half years after graduation as those who obtained a first.

3 Graduate careers three years after graduation (continued)

Figure 3 shows the trend in degree/job match (see red box) between July 1995 and December 1998.

- 1 Over 50 per cent of respondents in employment had obtained jobs that they considered to be 'graduate-entry' by October 1995. This proportion continued to rise over the three and a half years.
- 2 By the end of the period studied, over 65 per cent of respondents were in such jobs, the majority considering that they were directly required to use the knowledge and skills developed as undergraduates.
- 3 A further 17 per cent were in jobs for which they reported that a degree had not been required, but they were required to use their graduate knowledge or skills.
- 4 The proportions for males and females were very similar, with women slightly more likely to have entered graduate jobs requiring the use of their degree subject, and men slightly more likely to have entered graduate jobs where a degree was required on entry, but where their degree subject/skills were not directly used.
- 5 Graduates holding vocational degrees (for example education, engineering and medicine) were more likely to be in jobs that required their degrees than those who had studied more academic courses (in particular humanities, arts and natural sciences).
- 6 There was a clear relationship between class of degree obtained and whether a graduate was employed in a job requiring their degree. Those with lower degree levels took longer to enter graduate-entry jobs but the number obtaining them increased as the study progressed.

Figure 3 Trends in degree/job match of graduates; United Kingdom; July 1995 to December 1998



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

International comparisons of labour disputes in 1998

By Jackie Davies, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- In 1998, the UK had the eighth lowest strike rate (defined as the number of working days lost due to labour disputes per thousand employees) in the OECD.
- Of the 23 OECD countries where data are available, 11 saw a fall in their strike rates between 1997 and 1998, and ten countries saw a rise.
- The UK strike rate has been below both the OECD and the EU averages since 1990, with the exception of 1996.
- The average UK strike rate for the five years 1994 to 1998 was 69 per cent lower than the previous five-year period (1989-93). The equivalent falls for the OECD and the EU were 40 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

This article presents strike activity in OECD countries over the ten-year period 1989 to 1998.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE continues a regular series of international labour dispute features and presents data on labour disputes in member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) between 1989 and 1998. Data for international comparisons are always a little behind those available for the UK alone. More up-to-date figures for the UK are presented in Tables G.11 and G.12 of the Labour Market Data section of this journal. A detailed analysis of labour disputes in the UK in 1999 will appear in *Labour Market Trends* later this year.

The statistics presented in this article are useful for showing relative levels of working days lost through disputes in each country and how they have changed over time. However, an exact comparison between countries is not possible because there are important differences in the methods used for

compiling statistics on labour disputes in the individual countries (these differences in coverage are shown in the *technical note*, and are discussed in the second half of the article).

Readers should also note that, although these articles appear annually and cover ten-year periods, there are often revisions to previous years' data in the current article. Generally, these revisions will only affect recent years and will have arisen because the data either on working days lost or employment have been revised by the individual countries during the year. In some cases the revisions can be quite large and users should take particular care when making comparisons between articles. For example, the data presented in *Table 1* for France have changed significantly due to revisions to the 'working days not worked' series.

Table 1 Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees^a in all industries and services; 1989-1998

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average ^b		
											1989-93	1994-98	1989-98
United Kingdom [UK ranking]	182 [17]	83 [14]	34 [13]	24 [8]	30 [14]	13 [7]	19 [5]	57 [18]	10 [9]	12 [8]	72 [13]	22 [6]	47 [10]
Austria	1	3	19	8	4	0	0	0	6	0	7	1	4
Belgium	44	34	22	65	18	24	33	49	13	29	37	30	33
Denmark	23	42	30	27	50	33	85	32	42R	1317	34	309	172
Finland	98	446	230	41	10	309	495	11	56	62	174	182	178
France	50R	36R	34R	25R	28R	27R	108R	23R	23	17	34	39	37
Germany	4	15	5	47	18	7	8	3	2	1	19	4	11
Greece	614	1505	378	183	101	41	27	46	23	19	555	31	284
Ireland	62	266	100	218	68	27	132	110	69	31	143	73	104
Italy	300	342	195	180	235	236	64	135	83	40	250	112	183
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	2	0	0	0	12	6
Netherlands	4	37	17	15	8	8	115	1	2	5	16	26	21
Portugal	127	44	37	58	25	30	20	16	25	28	57	24	41
Spain	417	283	486	701	248	728	163	171	190	127	428	267	346
Sweden	101	191	5	7	54	15	177	17	7	0	73	43	59
EU average	137R	137R	86R	103R	66R	96R	64R	48R	34	48	105	58	81
Iceland	747	2	31	3	1	867	1889	0	292R	555	154	715	444
Norway	9	79	1	207	19	54	27	275R	4	130	63	99	82
Switzerland	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	..	0	(1)	(1)
Turkey	415	480	536	151	74	31	601	31	20	31	324	136	223
Australia	184	210	250	148	100	76	79	143R	83R	78	179	91	135
Canada	312	427	216	183	130	136	131	294R	315R	209	255	215	235
Japan	5	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	2
New Zealand	163	279	85	99	20	31	42	52	18	9	130	30	77
United States	153	55	43	37	36	45	51	42	38	42	65	43	54
OECD average	135R	107R	75	69R	47R	61	65R	49R	40	45	86	52	68

Sources for working days not worked: International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva, national statistical offices; sources for employees: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris, except UK Office for National Statistics

a Employees; some figures have been estimated.
 b Annual averages for those years within each period for which data are available, weighted for employment.
 () Brackets indicate averages based on incomplete data.
 R revised
 .. not available

Overall comparisons

Table 1 shows the number of working days lost through labour disputes per thousand employees over the ten-year period 1989 to 1998 for each of the OECD countries where data are available. This shows that the UK's strike rate ranked eighth out of 23 in 1998, a rise of one place since 1997. Over the OECD as a whole, 11 countries saw a fall in their rate over the year, ten saw a rise and two showed no change.

Figure 1 shows the strike rates in 1998 for each of the EU countries, with the UK having the sixth lowest rate. Figure 2 displays the UK rate against the EU average for each year from 1989 to 1998. The UK rate has been below the EU average since 1990, with

Figure 1 Working days not worked per thousand employees (strike rate); EU; 1998

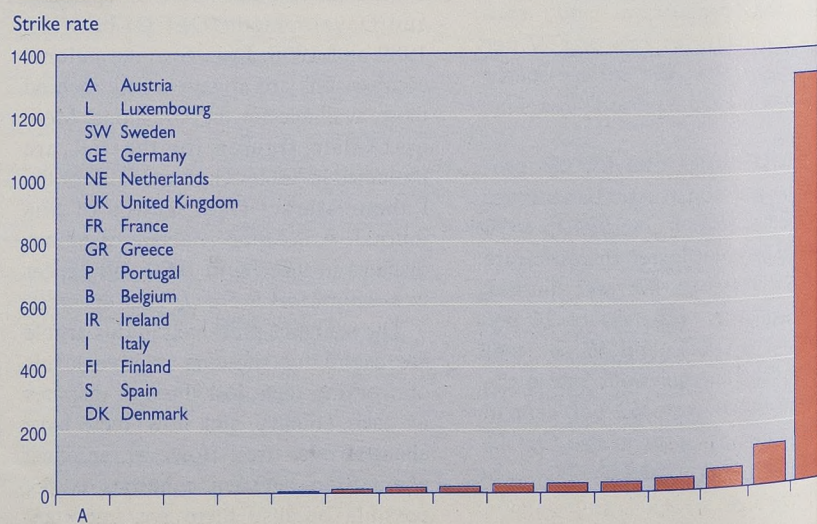


Figure 2 UK and EU strike rates 1989-98

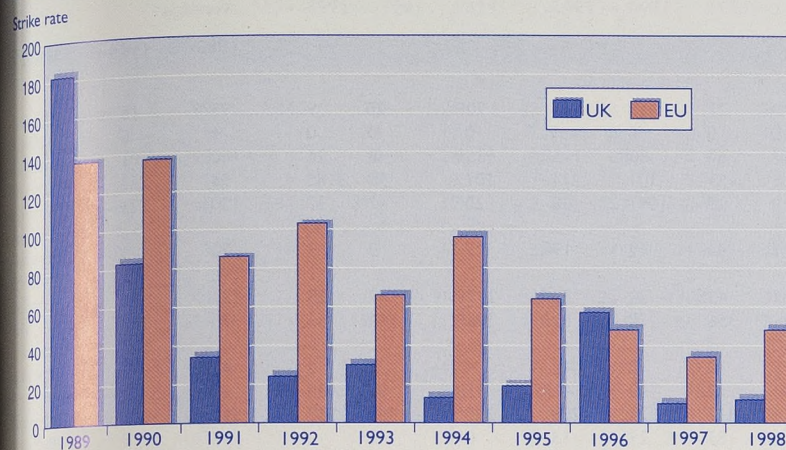
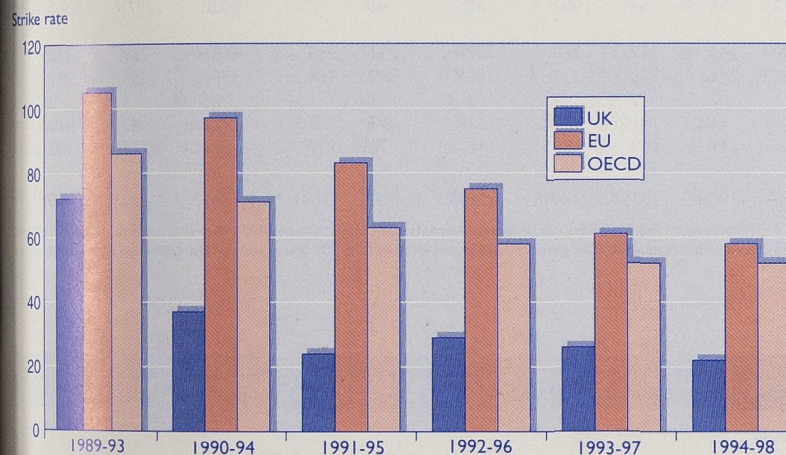


Figure 3 Five-year strike rates in the UK, EU and OECD; 1989-98



seeing an increase in their rate were Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Luxembourg and Iceland. Of these, Denmark had a particularly high strike rate in 1998, and Iceland is unusual, having very high figures for 1989, 1994, 1995, 1997 and 1998, and either very low or negligible figures for 1990 to 1993 and 1996. Between 1994 and 1998 the average rate in the UK was 22 working days lost per thousand employees, a fall of 69 per cent over the previous five-year period. Only Austria, Germany, Greece and New Zealand saw sharper falls over the same period.

Comparisons by industry

One particular characteristic of labour disputes is the variation in the incidence of strikes between industries: some industries such as manufacturing and transport have consistently high strike rates while others like agriculture have very low ones. Since the industrial composition of employment can vary quite significantly between countries this can sometimes explain why one country has a particularly high or low ranking compared to another. Because of the different industrial classifications and groupings used by the separate countries when compiling statistics on labour disputes, it is only possible to compare strike rates by industry at a broad level.

Table 2 shows working days lost per thousand employees for the production and construction¹ industries for each OECD country where data are available for 1989 to 1998. Table 3 shows the equivalent for the service industries.² Most countries saw falls in their strike rates for the production and construction industries between 1997 and 1998, and only Denmark, Canada and the United States saw a rise in this industry group. Within the service industry group, seven countries saw a rise in the strike rate and nine countries saw a fall. Denmark and Norway experienced the most significant rises between 1997 and 1998, and Spain and Canada experienced the most notable falls. In the UK, the strike rate in the service sector increased by 86 per cent between 1997 and 1998, but the rate in

the exception of 1996. Within the EU, Spain has experienced consistently high rates over the latest ten-year period, while Austria, Germany and Luxembourg have generally shown a very low rate.

In most countries, there has been considerable variation in the rates from year to year and some years have been dominated by a small number of very large strikes. In the UK, 60 per cent of the working days lost in 1996 were as a result of one stoppage in the transport, storage and communication group. Other examples of these include the general strike in Greece in 1990, the public sector strike in France in 1995, and the large private sector strike in Denmark in 1998. Six countries in the

EU saw a rise in their strike rates between 1997 and 1998, but it is worth noting that, with the exception of Denmark, the rises were quite small. In order to lessen the weight of a single year's data, comparisons can be made over a number of years.

Figure 3 shows average strike rates in the UK, the EU and the OECD over rolling five-year periods from 1989. This shows the overall decline in strike activity over the decade, with the UK rate consistently below both the EU and OECD average. The average rates for the periods 1989 to 1993 and 1994 to 1998 are also shown in Table 1. Over this period, the average rate fell in the OECD by 40 per cent, and fell in the EU by 45 per cent. Countries

Table 2 Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees^a in the production and construction industries; 1989-1998

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average ^b		
											1989-93	1994-98	1989-98
	United Kingdom	149	189	47	25	27	13	15	20R	20	9	93	15	56
Austria	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belgium	118	99	68	155	60	80R	115R	135R	48	26	100	81	91
Denmark	59	102	95	79	159	101	211	101	98	3185	98	753	426
Finland	166	101	71	112	28	1041	28	20	47	37	100	221	156
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	6	11	10	30	41	12	19R	7	3	1	20	9	15
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	102	735	171	43	43	30	62R	119R	42	28	221	56	132
Italy	288	630	310	281	356	278	92R	308R	164	63	373	181	281
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	8	127	40	24	10	8	443	4	7	2	42	92	67
Portugal	99	60	46	64	42	49	41R	31R	54	39	62	43	53
Spain	711	360	765	497	412	323	286	320	349	253	553	305	434
Sweden	40	8	14	0	183	29	13	0	2	2	44	9	28
EU average	(166)R	(203)R	(141)R	(118)R	(126)R	(102)R	(80)R	(94)R	(72)	(105)	(150)	(91)	(122)
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	6	112	0	47	11	26	1	1106R	12	12	36	229	135
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	971	1096	1186	124	156	54	1093	60	41	..	683	(297)	(495)
Australia	415	594	756	313	243	217	260	383R	237	236	468	267	368
Canada	548	1378	264	464	244	260	323	380R	349	366	596	335	469
Japan	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
New Zealand	200R	828R	57R	338	11R	41R	72R	53R	42	7	292	43	160
United States	138	25	59	74	111	109	188	116	78	137	80	125	103
OECD average	(170)R	(183)R	(134)R	(94)R	(100)R	(87)R	(147)R	(98)R	(68)	(104)	(136)	(101)	(119)

Sources for working days not worked: International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva, national statistical offices; sources for employees: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris, except UK Office for National Statistics

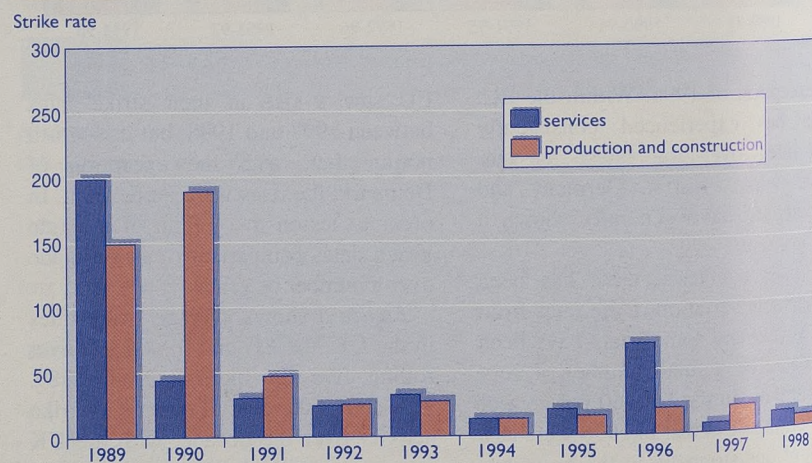
See footnotes to Table 1.

the production and construction industries fell 55 per cent to the historically low level of nine working days lost per thousand employees.

Over the average ten-year period from 1989 to 1998, the strike rate in the production and construction industries in both the OECD and the EU was more than double the rate in the service sector. Over the same period, the production sector rate in the UK was 27 per cent higher than the service sector rate. Between 1989 and 1998, 15 of the 19 OECD countries where data are available had a higher average rate in the production and construction industries than in the service industries.

Figure 4 shows the UK strike rates in the two industry groups for each year from 1989 to 1998, and Figure 5 shows the equivalent figures for the OECD. In both cases, this shows a general decline in both the production and construction, and the service sector

Figure 4 Strike rates in the service sector; and production and construction industries; United Kingdom; 1989-98



rates over the decade. In the production and construction sector, the UK rate has been substantially below the OECD average since 1991. It is interesting to note, however, that since 1991 the rates in the UK for the

production and service sectors have been very similar, whereas in the OECD as a whole the production and construction rate remains significantly higher than the rate for the service sector.

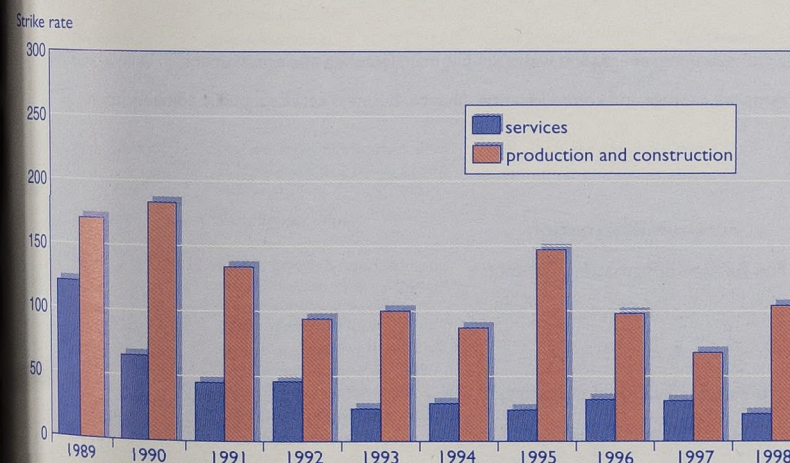
Table 3 Labour disputes: working days not worked per 1,000 employees^a in the service industries; 1989-1998

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average ^b		
											1989-93	1994-98	1989-98
	United Kingdom	199	44	30	24	32	13	20	70	7	13	65	25	44
Austria	2	1	33	12	7	0	0	0	9	0	11	2	6
Belgium	10	4	1	26	0	0	0	16R	0	32	8	10	9
Denmark	7	9	1	2	7	5	9	3	20	494	5	110	58
Finland	65	641	315	12	3	12	718	8	62	75	216	172	194
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	3	17	1	61	3	4	1	1	1	0	18	1	9
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	44	27	67	315	82	26	170R	109R	82	39	109	86	96
Italy	315	174	101	112	149	208	44	32R	33	22	169	68	119
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	3	2	8	12	7	9	12	0	1	6	7	6	6
Portugal	143	36	33	57	15	18	7R	8R	8	21	54	12	32
Spain	184	214	193	404	121	62	74	99	116	39	224	78	147
Sweden	143	275	2	10	9	10	241	24	9	0	89	57	74
EU average	(130)R	(89)R	(47)R	(79)R	(41)R	(39)R	(42)	(33)R	(20)	(25)	(76)	(32)	(53)
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	11	69	2	264	22	64	37	30R	0	183	74	64	69
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	8	16	69	5	9	7	149	11	4	..	21	(41)	(31)
Australia	104	80	96	99	55	33	26	68R	36	31	87	39	62
Canada	220	96	202	97	99R	100	69	259R	309	108	142	167	155
Japan	6	4	2	6	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	2	3
New Zealand	162R	97R	87R	26	11R	29	31R	49R	9	9	76	25	49
United States	152	67	38	25	12	24	6	19	25	12	59	17	37
OECD average	(121)R	(65)R	(45)R	(46)	(25)R	(29)	(24)	(32)R	(31)	(21)	(60)	(27)	(43)

Sources for working days not worked: International Labour Office (ILO), Geneva, national statistical offices; sources for employees: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris, except UK Office for National Statistics

See footnotes to Table 1.

Figure 5 Strike rates in the service sector; and production and construction industries; OECD 1989-98



Tables 2 and 3 also show average rates by industry for the five-year periods 1989 to 1993 and 1994 to 1998. Between these periods, the OECD saw a 26 per cent reduction in the production sector rate and a 55 per cent fall in the service industries'. The equivalent figures for the EU were falls of 39 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. Over the same period, the UK saw a fall of 84 per cent in the rate for the production and construction

industries, which was the sharpest fall in the OECD with the exception of New Zealand. The service sector rate in the UK fell by 62 per cent and only Austria, Germany, Portugal, Spain and New Zealand saw sharper falls over the period. Only five OECD countries saw a rise in their production and construction industry rate over the period (Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and the United States). Similarly, only four countries saw a rise in their service sector rate (Belgium, Denmark, Turkey and Canada).

Coverage and comparability

Because of the differences in definitions and coverage, international comparisons of labour dispute statistics need to be made with care: in particular, differences in the rates in Tables 1-3 may not be significant when coverage is taken into account. Most

countries rely on voluntary notification of disputes to a national or local government department, backed up by media reports.

None of the 24 OECD countries mentioned in this article aims to record the full effects of stoppages of work. For example, most countries do not measure working time lost at establishments whose employees are not involved in a dispute, but are unable to work because of shortages of materials supplied by establishments that are on strike. Similarly, other forms of labour dispute, such as go-slows, work-to-rules and overtime bans are not generally reported.

There are significant differences between countries in the criteria that exist to determine whether a particular stoppage will be entered in the official records. Most countries exclude small stoppages from the statistics, the threshold being defined in terms of the number of workers involved, the length of the dispute, the number of days lost, or a combination of all or some of these. These are summarised in the *technical note*. The UK, for example, excludes disputes involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day, unless the aggregate number of days lost exceeds 100. Germany adopts

the same criteria but has other exclusions that make direct comparisons with the UK difficult. A number of other countries' thresholds are similar, but any differences in thresholds affect the number of working days lost that are recorded.

There are two countries where the threshold used is particularly high: the United States and Denmark. The United States includes only those disputes involving more than 1,000 workers. In Denmark the threshold used is 100 working days lost. Hence, the strike rates for the United States and Denmark are clearly not directly comparable with those for the UK, Germany and other countries with similar thresholds.

There are a number of other important differences that may be significant when making international comparisons. Some countries exclude the effects of disputes in certain industrial sectors. For example, Portugal omits public sector strikes and general strikes, and Japan excludes days lost in unofficial disputes. Political stoppages are not included in the figures for the UK, Turkey and the United States. In the UK this is insignificant; the last identified political strike in the UK was in 1986

(resulting from a visit by an MP to the coal industry) and the total number of working days lost amounted to less than 1,000.

The inclusion or omission of those workers indirectly involved in a stoppage (those who are unable to work because others at their workplace are on strike) varies between countries. Half the countries listed in the *technical note* – including, the UK, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and the United States – attempt to include them. Among the countries that exclude them are Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan. This leads these countries to record a lower number of working days lost than countries that include indirectly affected workers in their statistics. Consequently, even though Germany, for example, has a similar threshold for inclusion of disputes to that used in the UK, comparisons between the two countries' records should be made with care. It is worth noting, however, that evidence from the UK suggests that working days lost by workers indirectly affected by strikes are few: from the total number of working days lost in 1998, less than two per cent were lost by workers indirectly involved in strike action.

Footnotes

- 1 Production and construction industries include mining and quarrying, energy and water supply, manufacturing and construction.
- 2 Service industries include sales, hotels and catering, transport, storage and communication, finance, business services, public administration, education, health and social services.

Further information

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Technical note

Labour disputes: comparisons of coverage and methodology

	Minimum criteria for inclusion in statistics	Are political stoppages included?	Are indirectly affected workers included?	Sources and notes
United Kingdom	Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless 100 workdays not worked.	No	Yes	Office for National Statistics collects information initially from press reports, and then contacts employers and trade unions directly.
Australia	Ten workdays not worked.	Yes	Yes	Information gathered from Industrial Relations Department, employers, unions and press.
Austria	No restrictions on size.	Yes	No	Trade unions provide information.
Belgium	No restrictions on size. Excluding public sector stoppages.	Yes	No	Questionnaires to employers following police or media coverage.
Canada	Half a day duration plus ten workdays not worked.	Yes	No	Reports from Canada Manpower Centres, provincial labour departments, conciliation services and press.
Denmark	100 workdays not worked.	Yes	Yes	Voluntary reports submitted annually by employers' organisations.
Finland	One hour duration.	Yes	Yes	Principally, returns from employers (more than 90 per cent); some reports from employees and press.
France	One workday not worked. Excluding agriculture and public administration.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports.
Germany	Ten workers involved and of one day duration unless 100 workdays not worked. Excluding public administration. From 1993 data cover the entire Federal Republic of Germany; earlier data represented West Germany only.	Yes	No	Compulsory notification by employers to local employment offices.
Greece	One hour duration. Excluding public administration.	Yes	Yes	Labour inspectors' reports, unions and press.
Iceland	No information.	Not known	Not known	No information.
Ireland	Ten workdays not worked or one day duration.	Yes	Yes	Reports from Department of Enterprise and Employment, Department of Social Welfare and press.
Italy	No restrictions on size.	Yes	No	No information.
Japan	Half a day duration. Excluding unofficial disputes.	Yes	No	Legal requirement to report to Labour Relations Commission.
Luxembourg	No information.	Not known	Not known	No information.
Netherlands	No restrictions on size.	Yes	Yes	Questionnaires to employers following a strike. National Dutch Press Bureau collects relevant news items on a contractual basis for the Central Bureau of Statistics.
New Zealand	Ten workdays not worked. Prior to 1988 excluding public sector stoppages.	Yes	Yes	Information initially from press reports, employee and employer organisations, and labour inspectors, and subsequently from employer report forms.
Norway	One day duration.	Yes	No	Employers' reports to Department of Labour, and press.
Portugal	Strikes only. No restriction on size. Excluding general strikes at the national level; excluding public administration.	Yes	No	Legal obligation on trade unions to notify Ministry of Labour and Social Security.
Spain	Strikes only prior to 1990. One hour duration. Prior to 1989, excluding the civil service.	Yes	No	Legal obligation on party instigating strike to notify competent labour authority.
Sweden	Eight hours not worked.	Yes	No	Information gathered following press reports.
Switzerland	One day duration.	Yes	Yes	Federal Office for Industry, Crafts, Occupations and Employment requests returns from employers and unions following press reports.
Turkey	No restriction on size. Excluding energy services and most public services; excluding general strikes.	No	Yes	Legal obligation on the part of trade unions to notify Regional Directorates of Labour.
United States	One day or one shift duration and one thousand workers involved.	No	Yes	Reports from press, employers, unions and agencies.

Source: ILO Sources and Methods: Labour Statistics, Vol 7, Strikes and Lockouts (Geneva, 1993)

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Feature

The 1998/9 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database

By Don Burke, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- The 1998/9 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database was published on 28 January this year, covering the period March 1998-February 1999.
- The database now contains the full, current unitary authority and local authority boundaries.
- Estimates of economic activity can now be published for all authorities except the Isles of Scilly.
- Estimates of ILO unemployment are available for just under 100 authorities. Figures cannot be published for the remaining authorities because the sample sizes are too small.
- Similarly, some other figures cannot be published for the City of London, the Shetland Islands or the Orkney Islands.

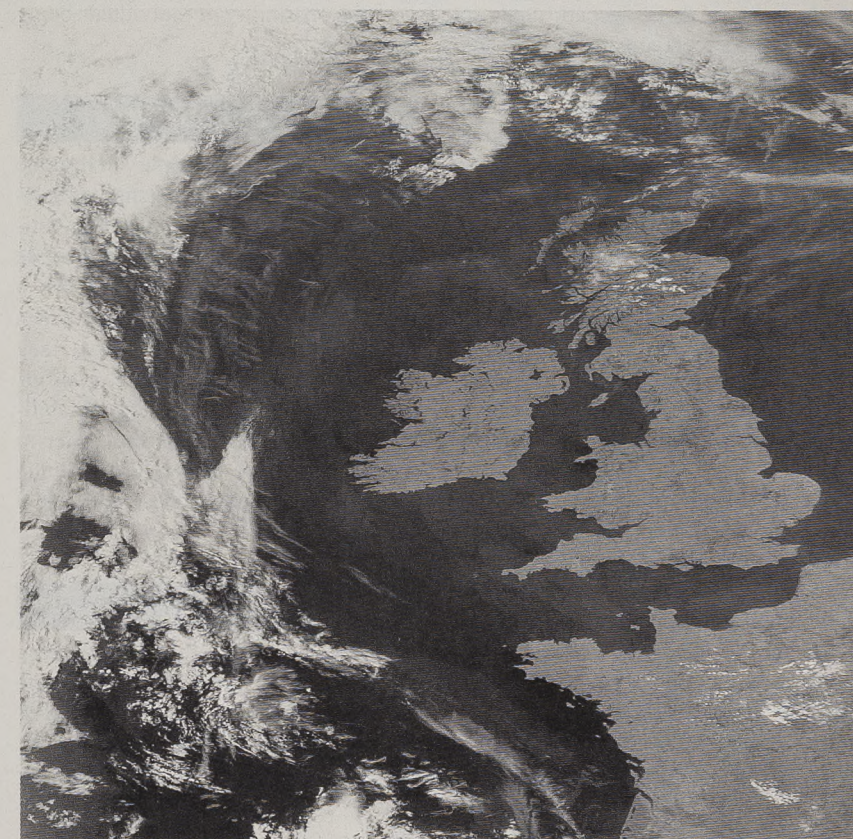


Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

The fifth LFS annual Local Area Database has been published. Following the phased changes in the 1990s the current database now contains the full current unitary authority and local authority boundaries. A table showing summary labour market information for all the unitary authorities in Great Britain is included with this article.

Introduction

THE 1998/9 Labour Force Survey (LFS) annual Local Area Database (LADB) was published on 28 January this year. This is the fifth of its kind, allowing analysis of key LFS variables at a local area level. The database covers the period March 1998 to February 1999 and now contains the full current unitary authority and local authority boundaries following a period of change between April 1995 and April 1998.

Background

The first LADB was published in May 1996 covering the four LFS quarters from March 1994 to February 1995. Databases have subsequently been produced on an annual basis.

The databases are derived from four consecutive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS database. Each quarter's LFS sample of around 61,000 households in the UK is made up of

five 'waves', each of just over 12,000 private households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter one wave will be receiving their first interview, another wave their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and final interview. The annual database is created by taking waves one and five from each of four consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample. Over a period of four quarters, eight different waves are interviewed at least once. Selecting waves one and five allows the maximum number of respondents over a one-year period to be included. The resulting sample size is over 96,000 households for the UK, where each household is only interviewed once.

The grossing procedure for the LADB uses different grossing totals from the quarterly database. The totals used for the LADB are the mid-year population estimates for the year to which the LADB refers. The 1998/9 database uses mid-1998 population estimates. In contrast, the speed with which estimates from the quarterly database are published means that

population projections have to be used.

The range of variables on the LADB is restricted in order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, and prevent the possibility of individuals being identified.

Precision of estimates

As the LFS is a sample survey, the estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the smaller the estimate, the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate. As a result, ONS does not publish estimates below 6,000 from the LADB as they are considered too unreliable. For further information on sampling variability of the estimates, users may refer to the Labour Force Survey User Guide Volume 6 (see p620, December 1999 for details).

Dissemination

Table A below presents summary labour market information from the 1998/9 database by unitary authority/local authority district. Estimates of ILO unemployment are available for

just under 100 authorities. Figures cannot be published for the City of London, because the sample size is too small, or the Isles of Scilly, which is not sampled because of practical difficulties related to its remote location and small population. Economic inactivity data cannot be published for the Shetland Islands or the Orkney Islands.

The full database or tabulations are available from SPSS MR who also hold previous years' LADBs and all the quarterly datasets. For further information on obtaining LFS data via SPSS MR, see p620, December 1999. A copy of the database is also placed with the Essex Data Archive for use by academics. A selection of variables from the database is also available via Nomis. For further information on Nomis, see p128, March 2000.

Future developments

A review of the methodology used to produce the LADB, and in particular the grossing, will be held this year. An article setting out the options and inviting user consultation will be published in the summer.

Further information

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Table A Labour Force Survey 1998/9 annual data; Great Britain; March 1998 to February 1999

	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Great Britain	45,015	28,277	26,552	1,726	16,738	78.5	59.0	73.7	6.1
England	38,684	24,469	23,025	1,444	14,215	79.0	59.5	74.2	5.9
North East	2,035	1,173	1,076	97	861	73.2	52.9	67.1	8.3
Darlington UA	77	49	47	*	28	78.3	60.2	74.3	*
Hartlepool UA	71	40	35	*	31	75.8	50.2	67.2	*
Middlesbrough UA	107	64	55	9	43	71.2	51.5	60.9	14.0
Redcar and Cleveland UA	107	61	58	*	46	70.2	53.7	66.0	*
Stockton-on-Tees UA	139	87	80	7	53	76.1	57.2	69.9	8.2
Durham	405	235	217	19	170	73.0	53.4	67.1	7.9
Chester-le-Street	46	27	25	*	20	70.0	53.5	65.3	*
Derwentside	71	41	38	*	30	74.9	53.2	68.7	*
Durham	73	47	45	*	25	79.1	61.7	74.7	*
Easington	72	35	32	*	36	65.0	44.1	58.2	*
Sedgefield	73	42	37	*	31	72.2	51.0	64.2	*
Teesdale	20	13	13	*	7	83.1	63.7	78.8	*
Wear Valley	50	29	27	*	21	72.8	54.3	67.4	*
Northumberland	247	141	135	6	106	76.5	54.9	73.3	4.0
Alnwick	25	13	12	*	12	71.3	46.6	65.4	*
Berwick-upon-Tweed	23	14	14	*	9	82.0	62.1	82.0	*
Blyth Valley	63	41	39	*	22	77.3	62.6	73.7	*
Castle Morpeth	37	17	17	*	20	75.5	44.2	71.2	*
Tynesdale	49	28	28	*	20	78.0	58.2	78.0	*
Wansbeck	50	27	25	*	23	74.2	50.8	69.3	*
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	881	496	450	46	385	72.0	51.1	65.2	9.3
Gateshead	159	93	82	10	66	76.4	51.9	67.8	11.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	216	123	112	11	93	68.9	52.1	62.7	8.7
North Tyneside	153	94	88	6	59	77.8	57.6	73.1	6.0
South Tyneside	123	66	59	7	57	72.5	48.1	64.6	10.7
Sunderland	230	120	108	12	110	67.8	46.7	60.7	10.3
North West	5,359	3,211	3,005	206	2,148	75.2	56.1	70.3	6.4
Blackburn with Darwen UA	104	54	51	*	50	66.3	48.6	62.0	*
Blackpool UA	108	63	61	*	45	77.6	56.1	75.3	*
Halton UA	95	57	50	7	38	72.5	52.8	64.0	11.6
Warrington UA	151	101	99	*	50	81.8	65.4	80.0	*
Cheshire	545	343	326	17	203	78.5	59.7	74.5	5.0
Chester	97	64	61	*	33	76.6	63.1	73.1	*
Congleton	72	49	48	*	22	80.7	66.6	78.1	*
Crewe and Nantwich	93	57	53	*	37	79.0	56.6	73.4	*
Ellesmere Port and Neston	64	38	35	*	26	73.4	54.5	67.6	*
Macclesfield	125	76	72	*	50	80.3	57.6	76.8	*
Vale Royal	94	59	57	*	35	79.3	60.4	75.7	*
Cumbria	397	244	230	14	153	77.3	57.9	72.6	5.9
Allerdale	79	45	42	*	33	72.9	52.8	66.7	*
Barrow-in-Furness	55	31	28	*	24	72.1	51.0	65.6	*
Carlisle	81	56	54	*	24	83.1	66.8	79.3	*
Copeland	55	37	34	*	18	78.3	62.1	72.1	*
Eden	43	25	24	*	17	80.7	56.9	76.7	*
South Lakeland	85	49	48	*	36	76.4	56.3	74.3	*
Greater Manchester (Met County)	2,005	1,223	1,149	74	782	75.0	57.3	70.4	6.1
Bolton	204	126	120	6	78	76.5	58.9	72.8	4.8
Bury	138	96	93	*	42	82.2	67.2	79.4	*
Manchester	334	168	149	19	166	63.5	44.7	56.3	11.1
Oldham	165	106	99	7	60	77.4	59.6	72.1	6.7
Rochdale	165	98	92	6	67	75.3	56.0	70.7	6.0
Salford	166	95	90	*	71	71.1	54.4	67.7	*
Stockport	229	156	149	7	73	83.5	64.9	79.4	4.8
Tameside	184	121	113	8	63	79.2	61.5	74.0	6.5
Trafford	173	105	99	6	68	75.6	57.6	71.4	5.3
Wigan	246	152	144	8	95	74.3	58.4	70.6	5.0

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1998/7 annual data; Great Britain; March 1998 to February 1999

	Thousands and per cent								
	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Lancashire	868	535	513	23	332	79.1	59.1	75.7	4.2
Burnley	69	38	35	*	31	71.5	51.5	67.5	*
Chorley	77	51	50	*	26	84.8	64.6	82.1	*
Fylde	58	34	32	*	24	82.0	56.0	79.2	*
Hyndburn	59	36	34	*	23	74.6	58.9	71.9	*
Lancaster	108	64	59	*	44	78.9	54.4	72.5	*
Pendle	58	38	37	*	20	75.2	63.0	72.7	*
Preston	103	60	57	*	44	74.2	54.8	70.3	*
Ribble Valley	39	25	24	*	14	81.3	61.7	78.6	*
Rossendale	51	36	35	*	15	87.1	68.8	84.1	*
South Ribble	78	54	52	*	24	87.8	66.7	84.3	*
West Lancashire	88	54	52	*	34	77.3	59.1	74.1	*
Wyre	80	46	45	*	34	78.3	56.8	77.5	*
Merseyside (Met County)	1,085	591	527	64	494	70.0	48.6	62.3	10.8
Knowsley	113	58	47	11	55	64.9	42.0	52.9	18.3
Liverpool	351	185	160	25	166	65.5	45.6	56.4	13.5
St. Helens	140	84	78	7	56	76.4	55.4	70.4	7.8
Sefton	224	126	116	9	98	74.5	51.8	68.7	7.6
Wirral	257	138	126	12	119	71.4	49.1	65.0	8.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,943	2,453	2,283	170	1,490	78.4	57.9	72.9	6.9
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	247	151	144	8	95	79.9	58.3	75.9	5.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	198	117	101	16	81	74.9	51.2	64.5	13.6
North East Lincolnshire UA	117	69	62	7	48	73.5	53.1	66.3	9.9
North Lincolnshire UA	121	78	71	7	43	79.8	59.0	72.6	8.9
York UA	144	89	84	*	55	81.3	58.2	76.5	*
North Yorkshire	448	289	281	8	159	82.3	62.8	80.0	2.7
Craven	41	29	28	*	12	92.0	67.6	88.2	*
Hambleton	71	46	45	*	25	82.4	63.4	80.5	*
Harrogate	115	80	78	*	35	83.9	67.7	81.6	*
Richmondshire	38	26	26	*	11	83.5	69.0	82.6	*
Ryedale	39	23	22	*	17	84.0	56.4	83.0	*
Scarborough	84	48	46	*	36	75.4	54.8	72.1	*
Selby	59	37	36	*	22	80.3	60.5	78.1	*
South Yorkshire (Met County)	1,016	617	561	56	399	75.7	55.2	68.8	9.0
Barnsley	183	107	95	12	76	71.8	51.8	63.5	11.3
Doncaster	225	139	127	12	87	77.1	56.3	70.6	8.5
Rotherham	195	119	107	12	76	76.8	54.7	68.7	10.4
Sheffield	413	252	233	19	160	76.2	56.5	70.3	7.6
West Yorkshire (Met County)	1,653	1,043	979	64	610	79.1	59.2	74.2	6.2
Bradford	370	216	199	17	154	76.8	53.7	70.5	8.0
Calderdale	149	97	91	6	52	80.7	61.0	75.8	6.1
Kirklees	304	198	186	12	106	79.5	61.2	74.6	6.1
Leeds	576	376	355	21	200	81.2	61.6	76.6	5.6
Wakefield	254	156	148	8	98	76.6	58.3	72.6	5.2
East Midlands	3,278	2,085	1,978	107	1,194	79.8	60.3	75.7	5.1
Derby UA	186	111	104	7	75	77.5	55.8	72.3	6.6
Leicester UA	218	124	114	10	93	73.5	52.3	67.2	8.4
Nottingham UA	229	132	122	10	97	71.3	53.0	65.7	7.7
Rutland UA	26	14	14	*	12	78.0	53.0	76.2	*
Derbyshire	584	361	343	18	223	79.0	58.7	74.9	5.0
Amber Valley	91	56	53	*	36	78.9	58.2	75.2	*
Bolsover	53	30	28	*	23	75.8	52.9	70.1	*
Chesterfield	81	47	43	*	34	74.1	52.7	67.5	*
Derbyshire Dales	56	36	35	*	19	82.9	62.3	79.1	*
Erewash	85	54	53	*	31	82.8	62.6	81.0	*
High Peak	71	48	45	*	24	81.7	62.5	76.5	*
North East Derbyshire	81	50	48	*	31	80.1	59.4	76.9	*
South Derbyshire	66	40	38	*	26	75.3	58.2	72.3	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1998/9 annual data; Great Britain; March 1998 to February 1999

	Thousands and per cent								
	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Leicestershire	482	334	323	11	147	85.9	67.1	83.0	3.3
Blaby	71	48	46	*	22	84.9	65.8	81.1	*
Charnwood	122	84	82	*	38	84.5	66.9	82.1	*
Harborough	58	45	44	*	13	89.4	75.8	87.7	*
Hinckley and Bosworth	81	59	56	*	22	90.3	69.0	85.8	*
Melton	37	26	26	*	11	86.0	70.0	85.1	*
North West Leicestershire	69	44	42	*	25	81.4	60.5	77.5	*
Osby and Wigston	43	28	27	*	15	85.9	62.6	83.2	*
Lincolnshire	490	308	293	14	183	78.9	59.8	75.1	4.7
Boston	47	28	26	*	19	76.4	56.4	72.1	*
East Lindsey	101	58	56	*	43	76.4	55.2	73.3	*
Lincoln	66	36	35	*	30	75.2	52.7	72.6	*
North Kesteven	68	47	46	*	20	82.1	67.5	79.3	*
South Holland	57	34	32	*	24	78.5	56.7	76.0	*
South Kesteven	94	66	62	*	27	82.9	65.7	76.7	*
West Lindsey	59	39	37	*	19	78.5	63.1	74.0	*
Northamptonshire	466	325	312	13	141	83.6	66.9	80.2	4.0
Corby	40	26	25	*	14	80.6	61.8	76.4	*
Daventry	50	38	37	*	13	84.8	73.1	82.5	*
East Northamptonshire	57	38	36	*	20	83.0	62.5	78.7	*
Kettering	63	43	41	*	20	82.5	65.1	78.6	*
Northampton	148	100	95	*	47	81.9	64.2	77.6	*
South Northamptonshire	56	46	45	*	9	89.5	80.9	86.7	*
Wellingborough	52	34	33	*	18	84.0	64.6	83.3	*
Nottinghamshire	597	375	353	22	222	79.8	59.2	75.1	5.8
Ashfield	88	53	51	*	35	80.6	57.4	76.5	*
Bassetlaw	83	50	47	*	33	80.0	56.9	75.1	*
Broxtowe	93	60	54	*	34	81.3	58.3	74.0	*
Gedling	90	56	52	*	33	78.5	58.1	72.5	*
Mansfield	77	46	44	*	30	75.1	57.2	71.3	*
Newark and Sherwood	82	53	50	*	29	79.2	60.7	74.8	*
Rushcliffe	84	57	56	*	27	83.2	65.9	81.2	*
West Midlands	4,101	2,593	2,423	169	1,509	79.4	59.1	74.1	6.5
Herefordshire, County of UA	129	79	75	*	50	82.1	58.1	77.7	*
Stoke-on-Trent UA	198	108	100	8	90	73.4	50.7	68.0	7.3
Telford and Wrekin UA	114	77	73	*	37	80.1	63.5	75.5	*
Shropshire	220	145	138	7	75	79.2	62.7	75.3	4.8
Bridge North	40	30	28	*	10	83.2	70.0	78.2	*
North Shropshire	42	28	26	*	14	82.8	63.4	78.0	*
Clwyd	28	21	20	*	7	87.5	70.7	83.3	*
Shrewsbury and Atcham	78	47	44	*	31	74.5	57.1	70.5	*
South Shropshire	33	20	19	*	13	73.3	59.5	72.2	*
Staffordshire	582	379	361	18	202	82.5	62.0	78.4	4.9
Cannock Chase	73	43	41	*	30	74.8	55.8	70.1	*
East Staffordshire	80	52	50	*	27	87.7	63.0	83.9	*
Lichfield	74	50	46	*	25	79.5	62.3	73.9	*
Newcastle-under-Lyme	98	57	53	*	42	77.5	54.1	72.7	*
South Staffordshire	80	59	58	*	21	87.7	71.6	85.6	*
Stafford	101	69	66	*	31	83.9	65.6	79.5	*
Staffordshire Moorlands	76	49	47	*	27	86.4	62.1	83.0	*
Tamworth	58	42	40	*	15	85.5	70.2	81.7	*
Warwickshire	406	275	265	10	131	83.2	65.3	80.1	3.7
North Warwickshire	50	34	33	*	16	83.5	66.5	82.2	*
Nuneaton and Bedworth	93	60	56	*	33	81.4	60.5	76.2	*
Rugby	71	50	49	*	21	83.0	68.4	80.7	*
Stratford-on-Avon	90	63	62	*	28	84.8	68.4	83.8	*
Warwick	101	69	65	*	33	83.4	64.2	78.7	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1998/9 annual data; Great Britain; March 1998 to February 1999

	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
West Midlands (Met County)	2,024	1,237	1,132	105	787	76.9	55.9	70.3	8.5
Birmingham	758	453	407	46	304	74.3	53.7	66.6	10.2
Coventry	239	141	131	10	98	78.3	55.0	72.7	6.9
Dudley	246	161	152	9	84	82.6	62.0	77.9	5.7
Sandwell	221	131	116	14	90	76.5	52.8	68.1	10.9
Solihull	165	109	105	*	56	82.5	63.8	79.8	*
Walsall	204	130	121	9	74	76.7	59.3	71.3	7.0
Wolverhampton	191	111	98	13	80	74.4	51.4	65.9	11.5
Worcestershire	428	292	279	12	137	84.7	65.2	81.1	4.2
Bromsgrove	68	41	40	*	27	80.2	59.4	78.8	*
Malvern Hills	60	39	38	*	20	87.0	64.1	84.8	*
Redditch	62	45	43	*	16	87.7	69.1	82.4	*
Worcester	75	52	49	*	22	84.8	65.4	78.7	*
Wyche	86	58	56	*	28	82.4	65.5	80.6	*
Wyre Forest	79	56	53	*	23	86.4	67.5	82.1	*
East	4,226	2,747	2,623	124	1,480	81.4	62.1	77.7	4.5
Luton UA	139	93	90	*	46	80.3	64.6	77.5	*
Peterborough UA	112	74	70	*	38	79.2	62.5	74.9	*
Southend-on-Sea UA	139	85	79	7	53	76.8	56.8	70.5	7.6
Thurrock UA	99	64	59	*	36	78.3	59.7	72.8	*
Bedfordshire	290	204	194	11	86	83.9	66.7	79.5	5.2
Bedford	107	70	67	*	37	81.7	62.1	77.1	*
Mid Bedfordshire	98	71	68	*	27	86.4	69.6	82.4	*
South Bedfordshire	85	63	59	*	23	83.6	69.2	79.0	*
Cambridgeshire	452	303	293	10	149	82.1	64.8	79.4	3.2
Cambridge	100	61	59	*	39	71.8	58.8	69.6	*
East Cambridgeshire	59	44	42	*	15	88.1	71.8	85.0	*
Fenland	68	42	40	*	26	84.8	58.0	79.7	*
Huntingdonshire	119	84	81	*	35	83.1	68.2	80.1	*
South Cambridgeshire	105	72	71	*	33	85.9	67.4	84.9	*
Essex	1,025	649	621	28	376	80.2	60.6	76.7	4.3
Basildon	129	86	81	*	42	81.0	63.2	76.2	*
Braintree	97	63	62	*	34	79.0	63.4	77.4	*
Brentwood	56	36	34	*	20	81.7	62.0	78.6	*
Castle Point	67	42	41	*	25	82.2	61.0	80.0	*
Chelmsford	125	88	84	*	37	85.3	67.4	81.1	*
Colchester	124	78	76	*	45	75.6	61.8	73.7	*
Epping Forest	95	58	55	*	37	78.8	58.6	75.6	*
Harlow	62	39	37	*	23	83.6	59.5	79.0	*
Maldon	44	28	27	*	16	78.1	61.3	75.3	*
Rochford	64	41	38	*	23	81.7	60.5	76.8	*
Tendring	106	53	49	*	54	75.4	45.8	69.8	*
Uttlesford	57	37	36	*	20	81.5	62.6	78.7	*
Hertfordshire	799	548	533	15	251	83.8	66.7	81.4	2.7
Broxbourne	63	43	42	*	19	84.7	66.3	81.4	*
Dacorum	106	74	73	*	31	84.8	69.4	83.7	*
East Hertfordshire	98	72	70	*	26	86.6	70.9	83.9	*
Hertsmere	75	50	49	*	24	83.6	65.5	81.4	*
North Hertfordshire	87	56	54	*	32	81.8	61.8	79.5	*
St. Albans	105	73	71	*	32	82.2	67.4	79.8	*
Stevenage	60	44	42	*	17	86.9	70.1	83.9	*
Three Rivers	68	44	43	*	24	81.3	63.7	80.1	*
Watford	63	45	43	*	18	81.8	68.2	78.5	*
Welwyn Hatfield	73	47	46	*	26	84.2	62.0	81.3	*
Norfolk	639	374	351	24	265	80.3	54.9	75.0	6.4
Breckland	93	53	51	*	39	82.1	54.9	77.8	*
Broadland	99	63	60	*	36	85.2	60.6	80.7	*
Great Yarmouth	71	35	31	*	36	73.6	43.2	64.0	*
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	108	64	61	*	44	81.3	56.4	77.0	*
North Norfolk	80	43	40	*	38	75.4	50.3	71.2	*
Norwich	99	62	57	*	37	79.7	57.2	73.1	*
South Norfolk	88	54	51	*	35	80.8	57.4	76.3	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Table A Labour Force Survey 1998/9 annual data; Great Britain; March 1998 to February 1999

	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Suffolk	533	354	334	19	180	82.0	62.7	77.5	5.5
Babergh	62	42	41	*	20	81.1	65.9	78.7	*
Forest Heath	49	36	36	*	13	86.8	72.5	85.3	*
Ipswich	91	62	58	*	30	82.1	63.6	77.4	*
Mid Suffolk	66	44	42	*	22	80.8	64.4	77.1	*
St. Edmundsbury	77	54	52	*	23	85.0	67.3	81.6	*
Suffolk Coastal	100	62	57	*	38	80.2	57.2	73.7	*
Waveney	87	53	48	*	35	80.0	54.9	72.5	*
London	5,614	3,596	3,313	283	2,018	76.5	59.0	70.4	7.9
Inner London	147	92	85	7	55	72.9	57.6	67.5	7.9
Camden	11	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
City of London	142	82	70	12	59	66.1	49.5	56.2	14.8
Hackney	127	83	80	*	44	74.1	62.8	70.9	*
Hammersmith and Fulham	161	99	87	12	62	69.1	54.0	60.7	12.2
Haringey	139	86	76	10	53	72.1	54.4	63.2	12.0
Islington	136	85	76	9	51	72.0	56.0	64.3	10.2
Kensington and Chelsea	205	140	130	11	65	76.7	63.1	70.8	7.6
Lambeth	188	126	115	10	62	79.2	61.3	72.5	8.3
Lewisham	174	100	83	17	74	67.1	47.9	55.8	16.7
Newham	181	114	99	15	67	72.4	54.7	62.7	13.4
Southwark	133	68	59	9	65	59.7	44.1	51.3	13.8
Tower Hamlets	220	142	135	7	78	77.4	61.3	73.4	5.0
Wandsworth	178	105	94	11	73	70.4	52.7	62.7	10.9
Outer London	115	68	61	7	47	74.0	53.2	66.3	10.2
Barking and Dagenham	269	176	167	10	93	80.4	61.9	76.0	5.4
Barnet	179	112	104	8	67	79.4	58.1	73.8	7.0
Bexley	204	133	118	15	70	77.3	58.2	68.4	11.2
Brent	237	152	144	8	85	81.0	60.8	76.4	5.5
Bromley	260	178	168	10	82	81.3	64.5	76.4	5.8
Croydon	231	140	131	9	91	74.4	56.7	69.7	6.4
Ealing	208	133	124	10	75	79.3	59.5	73.4	7.2
Enfield	160	104	93	11	56	76.8	58.1	68.6	10.6
Harrow	166	112	106	6	54	81.4	63.9	76.8	5.3
Havering	185	129	124	*	55	85.1	67.2	81.5	*
Hillingdon	200	132	128	*	67	81.7	63.9	78.8	*
Hounslow	169	107	103	*	62	78.8	60.6	75.4	*
Kingston-upon-Thames	112	76	72	36	36	79.9	64.7	75.7	*
Merton	147	103	96	7	44	85.1	65.3	78.9	7.1
Redbridge	176	113	103	10	64	76.8	58.4	70.0	8.6
Richmond-upon-Thames	148	95	91	*	52	77.8	61.5	74.3	*
Sutton	139	100	95	*	39	86.7	68.6	82.6	*
Waltham Forest	167	101	91	9	66	71.7	54.9	65.0	9.3
South East	6,264	4,158	3,981	176	2,107	82.7	63.6	79.1	4.2
Bracknell Forest UA	85	64	62	*	21	86.9	72.8	83.9	*
Brighton and Hove UA	202	129	122	7	73	80.0	60.2	75.5	5.5
Isle of Wight UA	100	55	52	*	44	77.2	52.5	72.8	*
Medway UA	181	125	117	9	56	81.8	64.4	76.1	6.8
Milton Keynes UA	151	108	100	8	44	82.4	66.0	76.8	7.1
Portsmouth UA	145	92	85	7	54	79.2	58.4	73.2	7.4
Reading UA	118	81	78	*	37	81.1	66.0	78.0	*
Slough UA	84	51	49	*	34	77.2	57.5	73.7	*
Southampton UA	175	110	100	9	66	77.7	57.2	70.8	8.6
West Berkshire UA	113	81	79	*	32	86.7	70.6	85.0	*
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	112	77	76	*	34	86.0	68.3	85.0	*
Wokingham UA	120	87	86	*	32	86.7	71.5	85.0	*
Buckinghamshire	373	261	249	11	112	84.4	66.9	80.6	4.4
Aylesbury Vale	122	89	85	*	34	87.0	69.1	82.8	*
Chiltern	77	51	50	*	25	84.3	64.7	81.5	*
South Bucks	49	33	32	*	16	80.3	65.6	78.3	*
Wycombe	125	88	83	*	37	83.6	66.7	78.8	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Thousands and per cent	
								Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
East Sussex	388	224	212	12	164	81.0	54.6	76.6	5.5
Eastbourne	68	43	41	*	25	81.2	60.0	77.9	*
Hastings	62	36	33	*	26	79.6	53.5	72.7	*
Lewes	69	39	37	*	30	79.2	53.6	74.8	*
Rother	73	36	34	*	37	75.5	46.9	70.7	*
Wealden	116	69	66	*	47	86.4	57.4	82.8	*
Hampshire	977	664	640	23	313	83.3	65.6	80.4	3.5
Basingstoke and Deane	120	87	84	*	33	83.3	70.0	80.6	*
East Hampshire	87	60	58	*	27	85.5	67.2	83.0	*
Eastleigh	86	64	62	*	22	86.4	71.9	83.6	*
Fareham	86	58	56	*	28	86.2	65.5	84.0	*
Gosport	60	39	38	*	20	82.9	63.8	80.1	*
Hart	66	51	49	*	14	87.9	74.2	83.5	*
Havant	94	57	54	*	37	79.2	56.8	73.7	*
New Forest	136	78	77	*	58	78.2	56.4	76.6	*
Rushmoor	69	48	46	*	21	83.3	67.1	80.2	*
Test Valley	87	64	61	*	23	88.2	70.8	84.7	*
Winchester	86	57	55	*	30	78.3	63.8	75.8	*
Kent	1,033	666	630	36	367	81.1	61.0	76.6	5.4
Ashford	78	55	54	*	22	83.4	69.3	81.1	*
Canterbury	110	67	63	*	44	80.5	57.5	76.8	*
Dartford	68	47	44	*	21	85.3	64.3	78.6	*
Dover	83	49	43	6	34	77.9	52.1	69.0	11.4
Gravesham	68	45	44	*	23	85.6	63.7	82.4	*
Maidstone	115	76	72	*	39	78.0	62.5	73.8	*
Sevenoaks	85	54	53	*	31	82.5	62.5	81.2	*
Shepway	80	50	47	*	30	78.9	59.2	74.1	*
Swale	93	61	57	*	32	81.1	61.5	76.3	*
Thanet	95	51	46	*	44	75.1	48.3	67.5	*
Tonbridge and Malling	83	57	54	*	26	82.7	64.9	78.3	*
Tunbridge Wells	73	54	52	*	20	85.8	71.4	83.5	*
Oxfordshire	482	338	327	11	144	83.3	67.8	80.5	3.2
Cherwell	102	73	72	*	29	86.0	70.1	84.2	*
Oxford	113	75	70	*	38	75.9	62.2	71.5	*
South Oxfordshire	101	75	72	*	26	86.8	71.7	84.2	*
Vale of White Horse	85	56	55	*	29	81.4	64.8	79.5	*
West Oxfordshire	80	59	57	*	22	88.7	71.0	85.9	*
Surrey	831	566	551	15	265	84.8	66.2	82.4	2.7
Elmbridge	101	70	68	*	31	83.1	67.4	80.9	*
Epsom and Ewell	54	34	33	*	20	85.8	61.8	84.2	*
Guildford	98	72	70	*	26	89.6	71.8	87.2	*
Mole Valley	62	41	40	*	21	89.2	64.4	87.0	*
Reigate and Banstead	94	57	54	*	37	78.0	58.0	74.7	*
Runnymede	60	40	38	*	21	83.4	63.4	80.8	*
Spelthorne	74	49	48	*	24	83.8	64.4	80.4	*
Surrey Heath	65	50	49	*	15	85.4	75.2	84.0	*
Tandridge	60	43	42	*	17	90.5	69.7	87.2	*
Waverley	91	62	60	*	29	83.6	66.3	81.0	*
Woking	73	49	48	*	24	84.1	65.8	82.7	*
West Sussex	595	380	367	13	215	83.7	61.7	80.9	3.4
Adur	49	28	27	*	21	79.6	54.1	76.4	*
Arun	111	68	65	*	42	83.5	58.6	79.6	*
Chichester	88	50	48	*	38	79.6	54.2	75.8	*
Crawley	76	52	51	*	23	84.9	67.2	82.6	*
Horsham	97	65	64	*	32	85.1	65.7	83.2	*
Mid Sussex	95	67	66	*	28	85.8	68.8	83.6	*
Worthing	79	49	48	*	30	84.5	60.1	81.7	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Thousands and per cent	
								Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
South West	3,863	2,455	2,344	111	1,408	81.9	60.7	78.1	4.5
Bath and North East Somerset UA	136	85	82	*	51	80.4	60.1	77.2	*
Bournemouth UA	132	74	69	*	58	81.2	52.4	75.8	*
Bristol, City of UA	324	198	183	16	126	78.4	56.4	71.9	7.9
North Somerset UA	149	91	87	*	58	80.2	58.8	77.0	*
Plymouth UA	193	122	114	8	71	75.2	58.9	70.0	6.9
Poole UA	114	71	68	*	44	85.4	59.5	82.0	*
South Gloucestershire UA	193	139	135	*	53	86.1	70.3	83.7	*
Swindon UA	139	104	101	*	35	88.2	72.3	85.2	*
Torbay UA	94	53	48	*	41	81.6	50.8	73.0	*
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	386	228	215	13	158	76.7	55.6	72.3	5.7
Caradon	66	43	41	*	23	82.7	62.1	78.4	*
Carrick	70	43	40	*	27	78.7	56.6	73.2	*
Kerrier	73	40	38	*	33	72.6	52.3	69.4	*
North Cornwall	62	39	37	*	22	83.7	60.6	79.1	*
Penwith	47	26	23	*	21	72.0	50.0	64.2	*
Restormel	68	36	35	*	32	70.1	51.3	68.0	*
Isles of Scilly	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Devon	547	351	337	14	196	83.8	61.6	80.3	4.1
East Devon	95	60	59	*	35	87.1	61.8	84.4	*
Exeter	86	57	53	*	29	80.9	62.3	76.1	*
Mid Devon	56	38	35	*	18	85.3	63.0	79.3	*
North Devon	69	44	43	*	24	83.9	63.3	82.0	*
South Hams	62	37	35	*	25	79.5	57.6	77.1	*
Taignton	96	63	60	*	33	86.5	63.3	83.4	*
Torrington	44	30	28	*	14	83.7	62.9	77.7	*
West Devon	41	23	22	*	18	81.5	55.1	79.1	*
Dorset	311	189	184	*	122	83.3	59.2	81.1	*
Christchurch	37	20	20	*	17	79.4	53.6	77.3	*
East Dorset	68	39	38	*	29	79.8	56.2	78.2	*
North Dorset	48	31	31	*	18	86.8	63.4	86.8	*
Purbeck	35	23	22	*	13	86.1	61.8	82.9	*
West Dorset	72	43	42	*	28	82.9	59.4	81.6	*
Weymouth and Portland	50	33	31	*	18	85.8	60.9	80.3	*
Gloucestershire	432	286	276	10	147	83.4	63.8	80.4	3.5
Cheltenham	83	56	54	*	27	82.7	65.3	79.7	*
Cotswold	65	44	43	*	21	85.4	66.7	84.4	*
Forest of Dean	60	37	35	*	24	79.4	58.8	76.6	*
Gloucester	82	56	52	*	26	85.2	63.7	79.7	*
Stroud	85	53	52	*	32	84.2	61.3	82.3	*
Tewkesbury	57	40	38	*	17	82.8	67.5	79.6	*
Somerset	387	243	233	10	144	82.4	60.2	78.9	4.1
Mendip	80	55	53	*	25	86.3	66.4	83.0	*
Sedgemoor	79	47	45	*	32	75.4	56.8	71.7	*
South Somerset	125	82	79	*	43	84.0	63.2	80.6	*
Taunton Deane	79	44	43	*	34	84.8	54.2	81.6	*
West Somerset	25	15	14	*	10	78.1	55.6	73.0	*
Wiltshire	324	220	212	7	105	83.2	65.5	80.5	3.4
Kennet	59	42	41	*	17	83.0	68.7	80.2	*
North Wiltshire	97	68	66	*	30	83.9	67.3	81.5	*
Salisbury	85	56	54	*	28	81.9	63.8	78.5	*
West Wiltshire	83	54	52	*	29	83.8	62.7	81.6	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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	Total aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Activity rate 16-59/64 (per cent)	Employment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)	Employment rate, 16-59/64 (per cent)	ILO unemployment rate, all aged 16+ (per cent)
Wales	2,297	1,306	1,212	94	991	73.1	52.8	67.7	7.2
Blaenau Gwent	54	26	22	*	29	64.6	40.6	55.4	*
Bridgend	101	58	55	*	43	73.8	54.6	70.2	*
Caerphilly	128	76	70	6	52	73.3	54.3	67.3	8.2
Cardiff	246	139	130	8	107	70.4	53.0	66.0	6.1
Carmarthenshire	133	73	67	6	60	74.4	50.5	68.5	7.8
Ceredigion	56	34	33	*	23	75.7	57.7	72.8	*
Conwy	87	48	44	*	39	76.9	51.1	71.5	*
Denbighshire	71	40	37	*	31	74.1	52.9	69.6	*
Flintshire	122	74	70	*	48	77.2	57.5	73.3	*
Gwynedd	91	47	43	*	43	68.4	47.0	61.3	*
Isle of Anglesey	54	33	31	*	22	74.2	57.0	70.2	*
Merthyr Tydfil	45	21	18	*	24	63.0	40.6	54.1	*
Monmouthshire	67	43	40	*	24	80.1	60.1	73.9	*
Neath Port Talbot	111	61	56	*	50	69.2	50.6	63.5	*
Newport	101	60	56	*	41	73.1	55.0	68.0	*
Pembrokeshire	94	44	40	*	50	67.2	42.9	61.4	*
Powys	97	60	57	*	37	81.2	59.0	76.9	*
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	191	109	101	8	82	71.4	52.7	65.9	7.6
Swansea	188	108	100	8	80	74.0	53.4	68.3	7.4
Torfaen	70	42	39	*	28	74.7	56.2	69.3	*
The Vale of Glamorgan	88	56	52	*	33	80.1	58.5	74.6	*
Wrexham	101	55	50	*	46	70.6	49.5	63.7	*
Scotland	4,034	2,502	2,314	188	1,532	77.4	57.4	71.5	7.5
Aberdeen City	170	118	112	*	52	83.5	66.2	79.6	*
Aberdeenshire	176	118	113	*	59	81.4	64.2	78.5	*
Angus	86	54	49	*	33	81.7	57.1	75.1	*
Argyll & Bute	67	43	40	*	24	82.8	60.2	76.8	*
Clackmannanshire	39	24	21	*	15	81.0	54.6	72.8	*
Dumfries & Galloway	119	69	66	*	49	76.8	55.3	72.4	*
Dundee City	118	69	65	*	48	73.7	54.9	68.5	*
East Ayrshire	94	52	43	9	41	69.5	46.4	57.9	17.0
East Dunbartonshire	82	55	53	*	27	79.9	64.8	77.6	*
East Lothian	74	47	44	*	27	81.2	59.6	76.4	*
East Renfrewshire	66	43	42	*	24	82.5	62.8	80.5	*
Edinburgh, City of	365	229	217	12	136	78.0	59.4	73.9	5.4
Eilean Siar	20	11	9	*	9	83.2	44.4	68.4	*
Falkirk	114	71	66	*	43	78.7	58.2	73.2	*
Fife	274	177	162	16	97	81.4	58.9	74.1	8.9
Glasgow City	495	252	222	30	243	64.9	44.8	57.0	12.0
Highland	162	104	98	*	58	79.8	60.7	75.5	*
Inverclyde	69	42	38	*	27	77.5	54.7	69.9	*
Midlothian	60	42	40	*	18	82.1	67.1	78.1	*
Moray	67	46	43	*	21	83.8	63.8	77.3	*
North Ayrshire	110	65	56	9	45	74.6	51.0	64.5	13.4
North Lanarkshire	258	154	140	14	104	73.0	54.4	66.5	8.9
Orkney Islands	15	12	11	*	*	87.8	74.0	82.1	*
Perth & Kinross	103	65	60	*	37	82.4	58.4	76.1	*
Renfrewshire	139	88	81	7	51	76.8	58.4	70.7	7.9
Scottish Borders	84	52	48	*	33	81.9	57.5	76.6	*
Shetland Islands	18	13	13	*	*	85.0	72.9	83.3	*
South Ayrshire	94	58	52	6	36	78.7	55.5	70.6	10.0
South Lanarkshire	240	157	149	8	82	79.1	62.2	74.9	5.1
Stirling	63	40	37	*	23	79.9	58.6	74.8	*
West Dunbartonshire	76	45	42	*	31	76.5	55.5	71.1	*
West Lothian	118	87	81	7	31	83.7	68.1	77.1	7.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Case-study evaluation of New Deal for the long-term unemployed

By the Tavistock Institute

A review of progress in the delivery of national provision of New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25 and over in five units of delivery.

Key points

● The operation of the New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25 and over (NDLTU) alongside New Deal for the young unemployed (NDYP) highlighted differentials in New Deal provision. Employment Service (ES) staff found NDLTU national provision unsatisfactory in terms of meeting the needs of the older age group, compared with pilot provision and provision for young people.

● In addition to a lack of qualifications and up-to-date skills, clients see the barriers to employment as being primarily external: discrimination; the benefits trap; competition in the labour market; and family responsibilities. ES staff see the barriers as being individually based, for example the length of unemployment of a client, their lack of appropriate skills, and their loss of motivation.

● However, ES staff also see the older age group as having attributes that make them more attractive in employment terms than their younger counterparts; this is also the view held by employers. The older age group often have driving licences, some work experience, transferable skills and less chaotic lifestyles. They would like to see a programme for this age group that enhances the transfer of skills in a changing labour market.

● Personal Advisers (PAs) may deal with both 18 to 24, and 25-and-over, client groups. This can lead to intense caseload pressures that result in the younger age group taking priority because the programme is more complex, caseloads are often higher, and failures to attend are higher. In one area where advisers have specialised in NDLTU there is more use of existing provision, i.e., Programme Centres, Job Plan, Work-based training for adults.

● The training available for ES staff delivering NDLTU, national provision, was seen as disappointing both in terms of quantity and content. It centred on caseload management with observation of existing PAs. Those interviewed felt that a greater ability to assess skills, to transfer skills, and the ability to sell the programme to clients would have been of more value. It was suggested that without appropriate training, the spirit of New Deal can easily be lost.

Introduction

THIS REPORT reviews the delivery of national provision of New Deal for long-term unemployed people aged 25 and over (NDLTU). The findings are based on additional fieldwork in five Units of Delivery (UoDs) undertaken between February and May 1999 in five of the case study areas where research was also undertaken for the New Deal for 18 to 24-year-olds. The five UoDs visited in the study were Central Lancashire; Cornwall; Forth Valley; Hackney and City and South Derbyshire.

Provision for people aged 25 and over

Programmes for people aged 25 and over operate within the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) regime. NDLTU is being delivered in both a national and a pilot programme (28 areas). The pilot programme, introduced in November 1998, tests the effectiveness of early intervention and a range of innovative approaches to increasing employability. The national provision, introduced in June 1998, is for those aged 25 and over who have been unemployed for two years or more. Of the five case-studies undertaken, two of the areas were only delivering the national provision. The other three also had November pilots provision.

In the two areas with national provision only, the programme was being delivered in line with national guidelines. All the eligible clients entered the compulsory advisory process but only small numbers entered the Education and Training Option (ETO), made use of the employment subsidy or began work-based training for adults (WBTA) as part of existing Employment Service (ES) provision. 12 to 13 percent entered an unsubsidised job.

The operation of the NDLTU programme alongside New Deal for the 18 to 24 age group highlighted differentials in New Deal provision. ES staff in particular found NDLTU national provision unsatisfactory in terms of meeting the needs of the older age group, compared with the pilot provision and provision for young people.

In the three areas that were also pilots, provision began at eighteen months-plus unemployment. Participation on the pilots is compulsory and provision was thought to be more comprehensive and tailored to individual needs. NDLTU national provision was still available in theory if a client elected for the ETO or the subsidy. However, delivery concentrated on the pilots. Consequently, numbers on the national programme were very small. National provision had been subsumed by the pilot programme in those areas.

The client group

In addition to the lack of qualifications and up-to-date skills, clients see the barriers to employment as being primarily external: discrimination; the benefits trap; competition in the labour market; and family responsibilities. ES staff see the barriers as being individually based, for example the length of time the client had been out of work, their lack of appropriate skills, and their loss of motivation.

However, ES staff and employers also see the older age group as having attributes that make them more attractive in employment terms than their younger counterparts. They would like to see a programme for this age group that enhances the transfer of skills in a changing labour market.

Management and delivery

There was no requirement for partnerships in the national programme. However, the members of existing partnerships for 18 to 24-year-olds were utilised in all cases, both to plan and deliver provision. In one case a steering group was expanded for the national provision to represent the needs of the older age group. The benefits of the partnership were knowledge and access to non-ES funded programmes for the age group, and in November pilot areas, the additional leveraging of resources.

Because of the limited scale of national provision, management information systems, especially in areas where only nation-

al provision was supplied, were not well developed.

Programme implementation

PAs may deal with both 18 to 24 and 25-and-over client groups. This can lead to intense caseload pressures where the younger age group takes priority. Because the process is more complex, caseloads are often higher, and finding options are more problematic. In the area where advisers have specialised in one particular age group there is more use of existing provision, i.e., Programme Centres, Job Plan and WBTA.

The training available for ES staff delivering national provision was seen as disappointing, both in terms of quantity and content. It centred on case-load management with observation of existing PAs, whereas

those interviewed observed that a greater ability to assess skills, to transfer skills, and the ability to sell the programme to clients, would have been of more value. It was suggested that without appropriate training, the spirit of New Deal can easily be lost.

Clients face difficulties looking for unsubsidised work, in terms of integrating into a changed labour market, and prejudice from employers (especially if over 50). Some clients also face barriers of motivation and health while others are unwilling to (re)train. However, ES respondents also noted that 'hard to fill' vacancies were more appealing and realistic for the 25-and-over age group. Subsidised jobs are more readily available where energetic local marketing strategies and local policies have been pursued.

Despite flexibility in the type and level of courses available for the 25-and-over age

group, the ETO has had a low take up under the national provision, even though drop-out is very low. Older clients show less interest in ETO, and may find education threatening.

They may also have already taken up the work-based learning for adults option given that it is available from six months unemployment onwards. Shorter and more focused training was seen as having potential advantages for this client group when compared with ETO provision.

Copies of the full report, Case Study Evaluation of New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed, ESR31 are available, free of charge, from: Research Management, Employment Service, Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ER, tel. 0114 239 6217.

New Deal for Long-Term Unemployed People: case studies to evaluate the pilots

By John Atkinson, John Barry, Jo Bladen, Sara Dewson and Ken Walsh, Institute for Employment Studies

A recent report for the Employment Service looks at the effectiveness of a range of new approaches being tested in pilot areas aimed at helping long-term unemployed people aged 25 and over back into work.

Key points

- The research found that the eight pilot areas in the case studies had faced a fairly challenging first year of operation, but had been largely successful in: drawing in local partners to give strategic support to the initiative; contracting with local providers to deliver a wide range of specialist services and opportunities for clients; putting into place highly committed teams of experienced staff to guide clients through the programme; and accommodating large volumes of clients, in the main without major bottlenecks in the programme.
- The pilots have been good testbeds for a wide range of new approaches, which are assessed in the report.
- Problems encountered by the pilots included: the very fast pace of start-up; an unfamiliarity in dealing with some of the more difficult to help/disadvantaged clients among some providers; delay in getting the full range of provision in place and operating effectively; high rates of client drop-out at certain stages of the programme; high adviser caseloads; and identifying the most appropriate provision for the most disadvantaged clients.

Introduction

THIS REPORT sets out the findings from case study research with eight pilots, undertaken by the Institute for Employment Studies during autumn 1999, when they had been in operation for about a year. Some 28 New Deal pilots have been in operation since November 1998 in England, Scotland and Wales. They aim to test a range of new approaches to helping long-term unemployed people aged 25-plus back into work.

The eight pilot areas in the case studies were Bexley and Greenwich; Bridgend and the Glamorgan Valleys; Bristol and South Gloucestershire; Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond; Forth Valley; Suffolk; Wigan and Leigh; and West Lancashire. Over 200 interviews were conducted with employers; clients; New Deal Personal Advisers; providers; the Employment Service; and other partner organisations. The purpose of this report is to examine the experience of the pilots in their first year of operation. It identifies potential design and delivery issues, and lessons to be learnt from these.

Pilot design and management arrangements

The aim of the pilots is to build upon the national New Deal for Long-Term Unemployed People (a programme aimed at people aged 25 years and over who have been unemployed for two years or more) and to test the effectiveness of a range of new approaches to helping these people back into work.

The pilots differ from the national provision in their aim to:

- test the effectiveness of intervening after 12 and 18 months unemployment;
- try a range of innovative approaches to enhancing the employability of people who have been out of work for a significant period so they can move confident-

- ly back into the labour market; and
- deliver the intervention through a range of different delivery models.

The time allowed for the pilots to develop their proposals, and, on acceptance, to implement them was extremely tight, with the result that truly innovative thinking was often inhibited, and proposals were strongly influenced by what came most readily to hand. However, this also ensured that bidders were working with ideas and proposals with which they already had some experience and insight. Furthermore, efforts to accommodate both stock and flow of clients in a fairly rapid start-up meant that large numbers of clients had come and gone before the full range of opportunities were effectively available to them under the pilot. Respondents within the pilots generally felt that they had been permitted a considerable amount of autonomy within the overall structure of the pilots, and that the balance of fixed and variable elements was about right.

Pilot design features

The research examined numerous new approaches, and variations on old ones, to assisting the client group, including:

- two of the pilots had random assignment entry. This was done by assigning those with certain digits at the end of their national insurance number to the pilot, and those with other digits to the control. Despite concern about how clients would react to this, both reported virtually no negative feedback about this method of determining eligibility for the provision;
- pilot autonomy in the use of the employment subsidy had generally been directed towards fine tuning of eligibility and phasing of payments. Although the individual pilots were keen champions of their variant, employers tended to be insensitive to, and indifferent about, such marginal changes, and placed more emphasis on the calibre and commitment of the clients. This seems to be reflected

in the relatively low incidence of subsidised employment outcomes, compared with unsubsidised ones;

- pilots had made major efforts to secure employer commitment and participation, with major employers or employer representatives either in their partnerships or sitting on their top boards;
- the inclusion of shorter-unemployment-duration clients had produced a greater diversity of job readiness within the intake. This had led all the pilots to place great emphasis on making proper and full assessments of clients on entry to the Gateway, as the basis for routing to appropriate provision;
- a number of the pilots had introduced motivational training courses for selected clients to offer psychological help to offset the debilitating and de-motivating effects of being unemployed. These programmes were widely reported to be very popular with participants, though not suitable for all of them;
- all the pilots had made it an important priority to provide more substantial and active assistance with jobsearch for clients reckoned to be job ready (or very nearly so). Some pilots had made separate provision for what they regarded as the 'hard core' of unmotivated clients to prevent them de-motivating the rest;
- a number of pilots had set up provision for relatively small payments to clients to help with the final stages of job entry, along the lines of (a slightly pre-entry) Job Finders Grant. This was widely held to be a good use of resources as it was relatively flexible to operate. It had an effect in tipping the balance in favour of the job-ready client;
- extensive use of specialist providers during the Gateway and 13-week Intensive Activity Period was a marked feature of all the pilots, and had greatly extended both the volume, the range, and the expertise of support which the pilots could deliver; and
- pilots had placed different levels of

emphasis on work experience placements as routes into continuing employment, whether as an intermediate route, or a way into employment with the placement organisation.

Pilot clients and their characteristics

Pilot clients presented considerable variety in attitude, behaviour and barriers to work. This produces a wide range of job readiness, ranging from those who could, and sometimes did, walk into a suitable job almost from day one, to those with the most profound, and frequently multiple problems, who face an extremely long and difficult route back into work.

Clients were generally positive about the help they had received from the pilots. Many clients said that the Gateway assessment process was the first time during their unemployment (often during their lives) when they had been encouraged, and felt safe, to open up about their problems, in a reasonably non-confrontational way.

Employers' perspectives

Employers generally had a reasonably open attitude towards the pilot client-group, and broadly tended to favour the adult long-term unemployed over young people. They did not distinguish strongly between 12, 18 and 24 months unemployment. However, where the duration of unemployment rose above this, it seemed to give rise to some additional concern about both the reasons why, and the ease of re-integration into the world of work.

Employers were generally strongly averse to some attributes, particularly criminal records, evidence of substance abuse, language problems, and mental health problems, particularly if associated with behavioural and/or attendance concerns.

Employers recognised the New Deal brand and they associated this with a higher quality, more serious and worthwhile project although there were signs of confusion about the proliferation of New Deal variants.

None of these employers claimed to have been primarily motivated to take part in the pilot by the availability of a subsidy, although it loomed rather larger among the smaller businesses. The size of the subsidy was thought to be about right, offering a substantial payment but not one greatly out of line with the anticipated costs of taking part. Employers, overwhelmingly, denied that they would be much motivated and influenced in their choice of applicant by variations in the level or phasing of subsidy payments, and the research concluded that employers are fairly impervious to small-scale tinkering with the level or phasing of subsidy payments.

Almost all employers were positive about the calibre, insight and helpfulness of the New Deal Personal Advisers with whom they had dealt.

Most employers would not have employed a long-term unemployed person without pilot intervention, so, in some cases at least, the pilots can be seen as challenging and overcoming employer prejudices against the long-term unemployed.

New Deal for Long Term Unemployed People: Case Studies to Evaluate the pilots, by John Atkinson, John Barry, Jo Bladen, Sara Dewson and Ken Walsh, Institute for Employment Studies, Employment Service report, ESR43, March 2000. Available free from Employment Service Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER, tel. 0114 259 6217.

A report on lone parent client satisfaction survey: part of evaluation of New Deal for Lone Parents Phase 3

By Martin Hamblin

A recent report for the Employment Service evaluates the service that NDLP advisers are providing to lone parents.

Key points

- New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP) is working well and satisfaction is high.
- 'Participants' feel that the advisers provided a good service, treated them sensitively and respected them as individuals.
- 'Non-participants' think the programme is a good idea in principle, were treated well by their adviser, but were less satisfied with the service that they received.
- Those non-participants who were less satisfied with the service they received cited a lack of relevant information (specifically benefit information and in-work benefit calculations) as a main source of this dissatisfaction.
- Leading on from this last point, the adequate provision of in-work benefit information seems to be a key factor in encouraging programme take up.
- The programme in the main is attracting lone parents already in the job/training market rather than bringing in people totally cold.
- A substantial majority of respondents first hear of the NDLP programme from a source other than the official Employment Service letter, so all forms of programme publicity should be designed to be as motivating as possible.
- Use of private rooms for interviews improves the extent to which lone parents are favourable towards the programme.
- Childcare provision at time of interview does not appear to be a problem.
- Information related to childcare was consistently regarded as somewhat less useful than other types of information provided.

Introduction

THE NEW Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP) is available to all lone parents on Income Support. Those with children over five years and three months are invited for an interview with their Personal Adviser (PA) and those with younger children can put themselves forward. It is designed to help and encourage these groups of lone parents to improve their prospects and living standards by their participation in paid work. This can mean either taking up or increasing the amount of paid work carried out, or taking measures to improve their job readiness for work in the future. The NDLP was launched in three phases and since October 1998 it has been implemented nationally.

PAs are the programme deliverers and thus the success of the programme largely depends on them. Via a series of face-to-face interviews, the advisers deliver a comprehensive back-to-work package for lone parents that can be tailored to individual needs.

The Martin Hamblin organisation was commissioned by the Employment Service (ES) to carry out an evaluation of the service that NDLP advisers are providing to lone parents. 309 face-to-face in-home interviews, spread evenly across the nine ES regions, were conducted with lone parents who had attended an initial NDLP interview. All would have attended their initial NDLP meeting in March or April 1999. The sample was split between those who decided to join the programme after the initial interview ('participants') and those who attended the interview but decided not to join ('non-participants').

The sample for participants and non-participants was provided by the ES. All lone parents in the supplied database were sent letters offering them the opportunity to opt out of participating in research (around two weeks were allowed to reply). Interviews were conducted between 23 July and 23 August 1999, i.e. between three months and five months after their initial NDLP interview.

The initial contact

As a means of informing lone parents about the scheme, the letter that ES sent out is largely perceived as a secondary source of information. The majority first heard of the programme in other ways, such as from other forms of publicity, word of mouth and Jobcentre communications. Only just over one third claimed to have received a letter at all. While the letter was looked on favourably by those who had received it, the fact that it was not most people's first point of contact with the scheme means it is essential that other forms of publicity convey the NDLP message in a motivating way.

Initial meetings were arranged by phoning the Jobcentre or the number shown on the ES letter or by going into the Jobcentre (those not initially informed by letter were most likely to take this last form of action). Respondents thought all methods of making contact worked very well. There was also no problem over the choice of date and time for the meeting.

The main motivators making people contact the ES about NDLP and arrange a meeting are to obtain help with jobsearch and to find out the financial implications of returning to work. About two-thirds of the NDLP clients interviewed were already looking for work or training before hearing about the programme and half had a specific job or training in mind. The programme appears to be attracting those already in the job/training market more than bringing people in totally cold.

Satisfactory discussion of in-work benefits is an important factor in encouraging participation and also has a significant effect on overall satisfaction with the programme. Where dissatisfaction exists, advisers tend to be criticised for providing inadequate information on this subject.

Three-quarters of respondents felt that the adviser explained NDLP "very" or "fairly" well but participants were significantly more likely than non-participants to say "very well" (47 per cent). Lack of information and poorly informed advisers are the

two main complaints but lack of information on benefit and childcare are bigger issues for non-participants.

The provision of individual materials at meetings was recalled by fewer than half of the respondents. This is possibly due to poor recall or to the fact that various materials are not always given out. The most useful materials were benefit forms, with the least useful being lists of childminders and the NDLP leaflet. It is not clear whether certain materials were felt to be inappropriate for some types of lone parents (e.g. those not intending to join the programme), but the findings do suggest that the provision of relevant materials is one of the factors encouraging client participation.

Interviews in private rooms are preferred to main rooms as they offer greater privacy, i.e. less chance of interviews being overheard or of staff being interrupted. Satisfaction with the interview venue appears to be positively related to client participation.

There is general satisfaction with the length of the interview. The average length of the initial interview was around 35 minutes, although participants had slightly longer meetings (38 minutes) than non-participants (33 minutes). Interviews of up to 40 minutes are even more favourably regarded. The use of registered childminders for childcare during the interview was very rare so claiming for payments was not an issue.

Participants' overall reaction to the programme and the initial meeting was very positive, but that of non-participants was much less so (84 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively, saying meeting "very" or "fairly" helpful). The negative views of non-participants stemmed from poor provision of information regarding in-work benefits and advisers generally appearing to be poorly informed. In contrast, a good explanation of benefits and positive attitude of the adviser were given as key reasons for thinking that the meeting was helpful.

Satisfaction with advisers is generally very high, but is significantly higher among participants (88 per cent "very" or "fairly" satisfied) than non-participants (74 per cent). The perception of the adviser being poorly informed is the main complaint while specific negatives for non-participants relate to the provision of information on benefits and childcare.

Participants

One quarter of participants claim not to have had any more official meetings after the initial face-to-face meeting, but some did have telephone contact. For participants having a second meeting, the average waiting time was 2.6 weeks, but more than half

(59 per cent) had a meeting within two weeks and only 10 per cent had to wait five weeks or more. Three-quarters of these participants said they could see their adviser as soon as they wished, implying they were satisfied with the time interval between meetings.

Half the clients had only one other meeting and one fifth had two, but 21 per cent had four or more meetings. The second meetings were arranged either at the initial meeting or by telephone, with all methods highly satisfactory. The average length of subsequent meetings was 30 minutes and satisfaction with the length was high (and even higher for longer sessions of up to 40 minutes).

Subsequent meetings focused more specifically on job and training vacancies and how to search for a job, but advice was also given on benefits. Advice was generally felt to be "very" or "fairly" useful, but information on childcare less so than information on jobs, training and benefits. Very few were referred to other sources for information.

The great majority of participants saw the same adviser at all meetings and this was viewed very favourably.

Around one quarter of participants had contact with Jobcentre staff outside of meeting times, but most made these extra contacts only once or twice. In the great majority of cases these participants managed to speak directly to their PA. The main reasons for contact were to discuss job vacancies and training courses, and satisfaction with the contacts was high.

The majority of participants found the programme useful (68 per cent) and described it as "very" or "fairly" good (79 per cent). The main negative related to the in-work benefit calculation. There was little variability across regions but people from London and the South East tended to be slightly more negative than elsewhere.

Almost two-thirds of participants thought their chances of finding work had improved at least "a little". At the time of the research (three to five months after the initial NDLP interview) 12 per cent claimed to have found work as a result of NDLP, with a large proportion of these having found full-time permanent jobs.

Attitudes were very positive overall towards advisers, but views were more varied (although on balance positive) as to how the programme has increased confidence or contributed to productive jobsearch.

Non-participants

In demographic terms non-participants and participants are similar, but non-participants are more likely to be disabled, to have no academic qualifications and for their

youngest child to be between the ages of five and 11. They also tend to be non-workers by choice, rather than jobseekers.

The main feature turning people away from joining the programme was an unfavourable work/benefit calculation but also there was a feeling that advisers were poorly informed. Concerns about childcare provision during school holidays and after school are also mentioned.

Despite not participating, the large majority (over 80 per cent) thought the programme a good idea and almost as many thought the advice available could have been useful. However, many (almost 60 per cent) did not think it catered well for their needs as lone parents or personally, mainly in terms of benefits lost. Non-participants in the London and South East regions were slightly more negative than elsewhere.

One third of non-participants thought advisers did not try hard enough to encourage them to join the programme. The idea of seeing one adviser throughout the scheme appeals to many but makes no difference to encouraging participation.

The vast majority of non-participants were satisfied with the way the adviser treated them (86 per cent treated "very" or "fairly" well). For those less than totally satisfied, advisers' attitudes and inability to provide relevant information were the main concerns.

Conclusions

The findings suggest that for those lone parents who attended an initial interview NDLP is working well and overall satisfaction is high. Participants feel that the advisers provide a good service and that they have treated them well. Although non-participants think that the programme is a good idea in principle and that they too were well treated by advisers, they were somewhat less satisfied that it catered for their particular needs. A major factor in this relates to the provision of benefit information, which was seemingly less forthcoming to non-participants and which may have discouraged programme take-up.

The programme appears to be building confidence in finding work and in helping some to find suitable jobs. It is also being used by many to support their own job search efforts which were already in place when they heard of NDLP.

A Report on Lone Parent Client Satisfaction Survey: Part of Evaluation of NDLP Phase 3, by Martin Hamblin. Employment Service report ESR39, February 2000. Available free from Employment Service Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S1 4ER.

New Deal for Disabled People: early implementation

By Teresa Williams, Social Research Branch, Department of Social Security

Two recent reports present interim findings of the evaluation of the pilot programme of initiatives aimed at helping people with disabilities. This article summarises findings on the two elements of the programme: the Personal Adviser Service and the Innovative Schemes project.

Key points

- An active Personal Adviser Service has been established in each pilot area, and much has been achieved. There was evidence that take-up and awareness of the service could be increased.

- High levels of satisfaction were recorded among clients, though not all clients felt they were part of an ongoing programme of action. Clients appreciated the opportunity to discuss their employment prospects with experts, and welcomed the access to training, work experience and other services made available through the Service.

- Communications between Personal Advisers and clients were generally good, though sometimes clients felt frustrated when they thought that they had received inadequate benefits advice or that the options suggested were unsuitable.

- Employers said that they required specialist advice, financial support, in-work support and opportunities for work trials from the Personal Adviser Service.

- Innovative Schemes were well established by mid-1999 although some had experienced difficulties with slow start-ups and recruitment.

- Once recruited, most schemes reported a relatively low drop-out rate of clients, although many were taking much longer to pass through activities than had originally been anticipated.

- While it is still too early to assess the long-term impact of schemes, participants interviewed to date were generally positive about their experiences of scheme activities.

- Halfway through the operation of the schemes a relatively small proportion of clients had moved into employment. This was in part because of the slow start up and progression of clients through scheme activities.

Introduction

THE NEW Deal for Disabled People (NDDP) is part of a programme of new Government initiatives aimed at helping people move into or remain in work. It is aimed specifically at people with disabilities, particularly those receiving benefits on the grounds of incapacity for work. There are two elements to the pilot programme: a Personal Adviser Service; and a series of Innovative Schemes. Both are being evaluated – by a range of independent research institutes – over two years from late 1998 to late 2000. Interim findings were published in December 1999 and the salient points are summarised below.

The Personal Adviser Service

The evaluation of the Personal Adviser Service combines qualitative and quantitative methods to enable an assessment of the impact of the programme, and the processes by which these were achieved. The first wave of fieldwork, conducted during late 1998 and the first half of 1999, included: depth interviews with clients, Personal Advisers, and employers; a survey of clients and non-participants; and labour market studies of the pilot areas.

Although at the time of the research the pilots were still at an early stage, an active Personal Adviser Service had been established in each area. There was some variation in implementation between pilot areas, but radical innovation is not yet evident. With certain reservations, high levels of satisfaction were recorded among clients.

The target population of NDDP was found to be heterogeneous, with participants and non-participants displaying quite different characteristics. Participants were on average younger and better qualified than non-participants, and more likely to have a partner in paid work and access to transport. They were also less likely to have been on qualifying benefits for long periods of time. About a third of clients reported a mental health condition as their main health

problem, and the same proportion had been out of the labour market for 5 years or more. Clients differed in terms of their motivation and readiness for work. More participants than non-participants wanted to work and felt able to do so, and fewer needed concessions, help and support.

By the end of summer 1999, uptake of the Personal Adviser Service was running at about 3 per cent of those sent an invitation letter, though almost as many again came forward in other ways. People had approached the Personal Adviser Service with different objectives, ranging from the fairly vague to the quite specific. Clients did not express a high level of anxiety or concern at approaching the scheme, although some had considerable reservations about returning to work more generally, particularly about the impact on their benefits. More than half of participating clients had begun or increased jobsearch after meeting with their Personal Adviser, and sixteen per cent had started work.

Increased uptake will require targeting potential clients when they are most receptive, and this may suggest exploiting routine contacts with the Benefits Agency and other welfare agencies.

There is evidence that the Personal Adviser Service is not yet salient among disabled people or employers and that the association with the other New Deal initiatives may not always be helpful. Additional training needs for Personal Advisers were identified, which included the effects of illness and impairment, benefits advice and outreach to ethnic minorities. Personal Advisers' relationships with employers are particularly complex with employers demanding specialist advice, financial support, in-work support and opportunities for work-trials while not always understanding the needs of disabled people. There were different views about whether the needs of employers were met and about satisfaction with the service, though those who had contact with it were generally keen to continue to be involved.

Innovative Schemes

The Innovative Schemes project was set up in late 1998 to pilot models of practice which, if successful, could be adopted elsewhere. The evaluation uses qualitative methods to assess the effectiveness of schemes, to identify lessons learned and to use these as a basis for developing good practice guidance.

Initial fieldwork with the first tranche of schemes found that they were generally well-established by mid-1999, although some had experienced delays in establishing themselves, and building successful partnerships. About halfway through the period of NDDP funding, around 15 per cent of participants were reported to have moved into employment.

In common with the Personal Adviser Service pilots, several schemes experienced difficulties in recruiting participants for their activities. Those schemes that were more successful in recruiting participants appeared to be those who provided a unique service in the area, were able to draw on an established client group; had strong pre-existing relationships with local referral agencies and/or who were flexible and creative in their approach to recruitment.

Once recruited, most schemes reported a relatively low participant drop-out rate, although it was commonly reported that clients were taking much longer to pass through their activities than had originally

been anticipated. Feedback from participants suggested that activities were generally regarded favourably.

Over the period of the preliminary evaluation, Innovative Schemes were found to be contributing to the development and refinement of good practice in a number of key areas, including:

- participant-centred approaches, and catering for a variety of special needs;
- taking account of the role of family and informal support networks;
- providing appropriate role models;
- supporting a seamless path from one aspect of jobsearch to another;
- motivating participants to move on from one stage to another; and
- taking account of the realities of the local labour market.

Conclusion

The interim findings from the evaluation of the Personal Adviser Service and the Innovative Schemes pilots are based mainly on the experience of the first tranche work, which in the case of the Personal Adviser scheme was led by the Employment Service. In the second year, both evaluations will also focus on the second tranche of projects, which are delivered by a range of private and voluntary sector contractors and will compare the experiences of different types of provider.

It is essential to determine whether the

NDDP initiative, if implemented nationally, is to continue to promote local innovation and a holistic approach to casework, and how it should further encourage employers to adopt good employment practices. These questions continue to be explored and developed in the ongoing evaluation of the NDDP pilots. It is envisaged that the final report of findings from the evaluation will be publicly available early in 2001.

This summary is based on research undertaken by Sue Arthur, Vicky Blackburn, Camilla Child, Anne Corden, Anne Green, Dione Hills, Jane Lewis, Julia Loumidis, Roy Sainsbury, Bruce Stafford, Patricia Thornton and Robert Walker. The findings are published as New Deal for Disabled People: early findings from the Innovative Schemes – DSS In-house Report No. 61 (no charge) and New Deal for Disabled People: early implementation – DSS Research Report No. 106, price £39.50 (free summary available). If you wish to order DSS Research Report No.106 please contact the publishers, Corporate Document Services tel. 0113 399 4040, fax 0113 399 4205, e-mail orderline@corpdocs.co.uk. If you wish to order DSS In-house report No. 61, or request a free summary of DSS Report No. 106, please contact Kailash Mehta at the DSS Research Support Team, tel. 0171 962 8558.

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Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Apr 2000	B.11	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Apr 2000	F.11
Employee jobs by industry	M	Apr 2000	B.12	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Apr 2000	F.12
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Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 1999	137	Labour disputes: summary	M	Apr 2000	G.11
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New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 1999	641				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Mar 2000	E.12				
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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	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.8
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	6.4	35.6
1992	45,310	28,898	25,866	2,833	16,612	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.0
1993	45,400	28,564	25,566	2,999	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	36.7
1994	45,465	28,556	25,757	2,799	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.1
1995	45,574	28,558	26,043	2,516	17,016	62.7	57.1	8.8	37.2
1996	45,725	28,694	26,300	2,394	17,031	62.8	57.5	8.3	37.2
1997	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
1998	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
1999	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
3-month averages									
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,822	26,962	1,860	17,182	62.7	58.6	6.5	37.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,856	27,006	1,850	17,161	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,878	27,024	1,854	17,152	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.4
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,983	27,175	1,807	17,125	62.9	58.9	6.2	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	36.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,175	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
Jan-Mar 1999	46,186	29,174	27,351	1,822	17,012	63.2	59.2	6.2	36.8
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,172	27,358	1,814	17,027	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Apr-Jun	46,225	29,155	27,394	1,760	17,071	63.1	59.3	6.0	36.9
May-Jul	46,239	29,140	27,412	1,728	17,098	63.0	59.3	5.9	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,252	29,176	27,462	1,714	17,076	63.1	59.4	5.9	36.9
Jul-Sep	46,264	29,226	27,504	1,721	17,038	63.2	59.5	5.9	36.8
Aug-Oct	46,276	29,194	27,478	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
Oct-Dec	46,300	29,297	27,580	1,718	17,002	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,311	29,299	27,561	1,737	17,013	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Changes									
Over last 3 months	36	104	83	21	-68	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	-0.4				
Over last 12 months	152	149	249	-100	3	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Percent	0.3	0.5	0.9	-5.4	0.0				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	2,006	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,851	25,050	2,801	7,323	79.2	71.2	10.1	20.6
1993	35,242	27,758	24,793	2,966	7,484	78.8	70.3	10.7	21.2
1994	35,308	27,749	24,975	2,773	7,560	78.6	70.7	10.0	21.6
1995	35,407	27,746	25,248	2,498	7,661	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.4
1996	35,535	27,906	25,531	2,375	7,629	78.5	71.8	8.5	21.5
1997	35,673	28,041	25,771	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.5
1998	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
1999	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
3-month averages									
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	21.3
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	78.9	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	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,994	28,420	26,715	1,705	7,573	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,004	28,455	26,757	1,698	7,549	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,014	28,458	26,742	1,716	7,555	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Changes									
Over last 3 months	30	87	66	20	-57	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	-0.7				
Over last 12 months	123	113	217	-104	11	0.0	0.3	-0.4	0.0
Percent	0.3	0.4	0.8	-5.7	0.1				

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: 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	MGSM	MMSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,263	14,368	1,896	5,661	74.2	65.5	11.7	25.8
1993	21,985	16,097	14,081	2,017	5,888	73.2	64.0	12.5	26.8
1994	22,050	16,074	14,218	1,856	5,975	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,132	16,062	14,425	1,637	6,070	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,232	16,076	14,501	1,575	6,156	72.3	65.2	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	8.0	28.3
1999	22,542	16,212	15,100	1,112	6,330	71.9	67.0	6.9	28.1
3-month averages									
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,101	14,953	1,148	6,307	71.9	66.7	7.1	28.1

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, 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
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	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,481	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.4
1992	23,386	12,435	11,498	937	10,951	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.6
1993	23,415	12,467	11,485	982	10,948	53.2	49.1	7.9	46.8
1994	23,416	12,482	11,539	943	10,934	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,442	12,496	11,618	878	10,946	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,493	12,618	11,799	819	10,874	53.7	50.2	6.5	46.3
1997	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	5.5	45.9
1998	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
1999	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
3-month averages									
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,721	12,010	711	10,874	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,032	717	10,852	54.0	51.0	5.6	46.0
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	45.9
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,805	12,099	705	10,805	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	688	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	45.6
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,889	12,203	685	10,749	54.5	51.6	5.3	45.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Feb-Apr	23,666	12,965	12,268	697	10,701	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Mar-May (Spr)	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Apr-Jun	23,675	12,946	12,276	670	10,729	54.7	51.9	5.2	45.3
May-Jul	23,680	12,943	12,277	666	10,737	54.7	51.8	5.1	45.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,685	12,966	12,301	666	10,719	54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3
Jul-Sep	23,689	12,990	12,318	672	10,699	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
Aug-Oct	23,693	12,976	12,293	683	10,717	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
Sep-Nov	23,697	12,992	12,311	681	10,705	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
Oct-Dec	23,701	13,027	12,346	680	10,674	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,705	13,013	12,333	681	10,691	54.9	52.0	5.2	45.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	12	37	39	-2	-25	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	53	67	75	-8	-14	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.2	0.5	0.6	-1.1	-0.1				
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	29.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.1
1992	16,792	11,903	10,983	921	4,888	70.9	65.4	7.7	28.1
1993	16,828	11,928	10,967	961	4,900	70.9	65.2	8.1	28.1
1994	16,853	11,949	11,021	928	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	28.1
1995	16,896	11,980	11,111	869	4,916	70.9	65.8	7.3	28.1
1996	16,954	12,106	11,295	812	4,848	71.4	66.6	6.7	28.6
1997	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	28.2
1998	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
1999	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
3-month averages									
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	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,338	11,661	677	4,745	72.2	68.3	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,358	11,684	674	4,730	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,377	11,704	673	4,714	72.4	68.5	5.4	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,375	11,701	674	4,720	72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,418	11,737	681	4,681	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.3
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	27.5
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	27.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,138	12,456	11,788	668	4,682	72.7	68.8	5.4	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,142	12,482	11,814	668	4,660	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,146	12,464	11,797	667	4,682	72.7	68.8	5.4	27.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	12	21	24	-4	-8	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	47	46	60	-14	2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.3	0.4	0.5	-2.1	0.0				

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,897	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									
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,763	26,965	1,798	17,241	62.5	58.6	6.2	37.5
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,723	26,912	1,811	17,294	62.4	58.5	6.3	37.6
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,735	26,887	1,849	17,295	62.4	58.4	6.4	37.6
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,767	26,945	1,822	17,275	62.5	58.5	6.3	37.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,713	26,947						

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	economically active							
	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	25.0
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	25.1
1995	22,132	15,981	14,374	1,607	6,151	72.2	64.9	10.1	25.0
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	28.1
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
1999	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
3-month averages									
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	71.5	66.5	7.0	28.5
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	71.4	66.3	7.1	28.6
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	71.4	66.4	7.1	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.6
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4
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	6.6	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,575	16,396	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
Oct-Dec	22,599	16,260	15,257	1,003	6,339	72.0	67.5	6.2	28.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,607	16,252	15,213	1,039	6,355	71.9	67.3	6.4	28.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	24	-50	-50	0	74	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.3
Percent	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	1.2				
Over last 12 months	99	93	175	-82	6	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.2	-7.3	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	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,651	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,455	15,722	13,907	1,815	2,734	85.2	75.4	11.5	14.8
1995	18,511	15,686	14,086	1,599	2,825	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,581	15,716	14,181	1,535	2,864	84.6	76.3	9.8	15.6
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									
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	14,659	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	15.9
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	15.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,856	15,987	14,966	1,021	2,869	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,862	15,963	14,967	996	2,899	84.6	79.4	6.2	15.4
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,868	15,961	14,929	1,032	2,907	84.6	79.1	6.5	15.4
Changes									
Over last 3 months	18	-51	-52	1	69	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.4
Percent	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	2.4				
Over last 12 months	76	78	159	-80	-2	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.5	1.1	-7.2	-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

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	economically active							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females 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									
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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for Nov-Jan 1999 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,561	±157	83	±114	249	±201
Employment rate	74.3%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.3%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,737	±53	21	±55	-100	±73
ILO unemployment rate	5.9%	±0.2%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.4%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,299	±155	104	±112	149	±198
Economic activity rate	79.0%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.4%

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

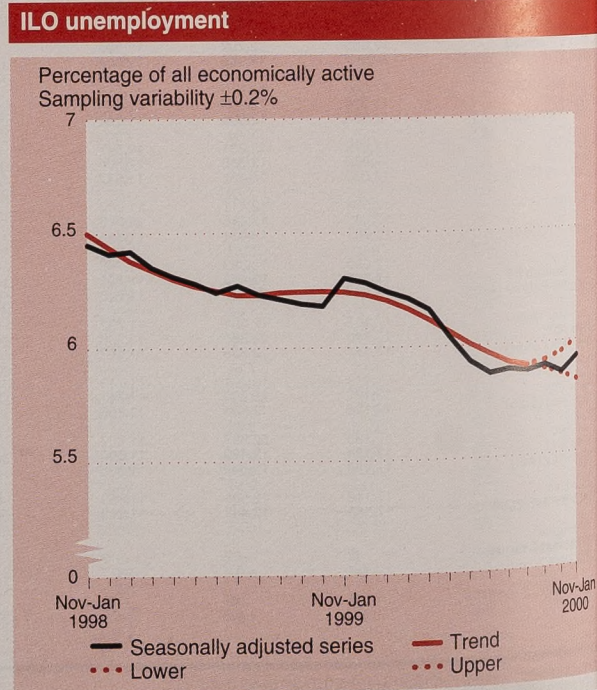
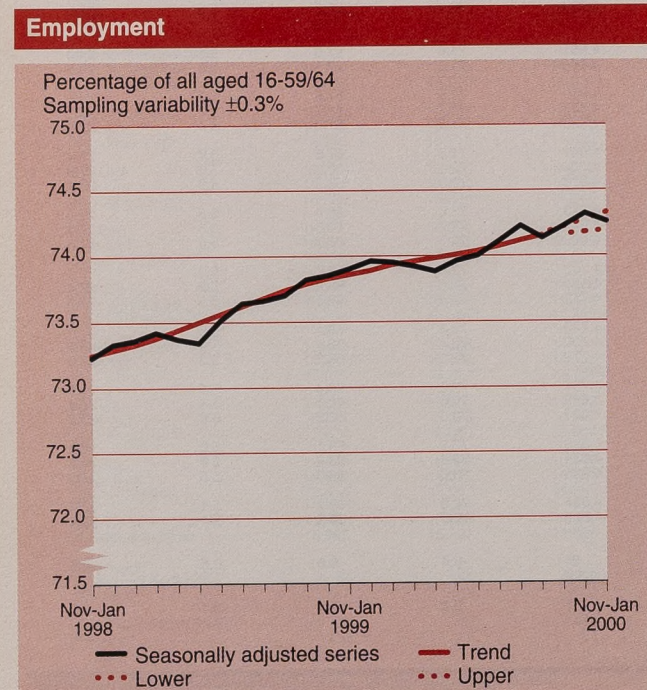
Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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 ^a SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages	25,820	71.1	2,817	9.8
Mar-May 1992	25,802	71.0	2,828	9.9
Apr-Jun	25,777	71.0	2,844	9.9
May-Jul	25,750	70.9	2,863	10.0
Jun-Aug	25,720	70.8	2,885	10.1
Jul-Sep	25,688	70.7	2,910	10.2
Aug-Oct	25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,624	70.6	2,964	10.4
Oct-Dec	25,598	70.5	2,986	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,576	70.4	3,002	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93				
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	3,004	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,554	70.3	2,993	10.5
May-Jul	25,562	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,572	70.3	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,584	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,598	70.4	2,945	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,615	70.4	2,932	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,633	70.4	2,918	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,653	70.5	2,900	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	25,753	70.7	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,778	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,803	70.8	2,750	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,826	70.9	2,718	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	2,615	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	25,982	71.2	2,529	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,010	71.2	2,519	8.8
Mar-May	26,040	71.3	2,509	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,071	71.4	2,500	8.8
May-Jul	26,103	71.4	2,491	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,134	71.5	2,482	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	8.6
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	2,378	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,318	71.9	2,364	8.2
May-Jul	26,341	71.9	2,349	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,370	72.0	2,334	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	26,541	72.3	2,251	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,593	72.5	2,222	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	2,100	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	2,010	7.0
Jul-Sep	26,914	73.1	1,979	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,935	73.1	1,948	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,953	73.2	1,919	6.6
Oct-Dec	26,969	73.2	1,893	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,985	73.3	1,871	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,002	73.3	1,853	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,022	73.3	1,839	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,045	73.4	1,829	6.3
Mar-May	27,070	73.5	1,821	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,098	73.5	1,816	6.3
May-Jul	27,127	73.6	1,813	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,158	73.6	1,811	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,190	73.7	1,812	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,221	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	27,305	73.9	1,817	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,327	73.9	1,814	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,346	73.9	1,806	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,364	74.0	1,794	6.2
Mar-May	27,383	74.0	1,779	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,402	74.0	1,764	6.0
May-Jul	27,423	74.0	1,750	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,444	74.1	1,738	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,467	74.1	1,730	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,489	74.2	1,726	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,512	74.2	1,725	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,535	74.2	1,728	5.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,559	74.3	1,734	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	December	27,479 R	14,856	12,623 R
1998	March	27,643 R	14,930 R	12,713
	June	27,592 R	14,918	12,674
	September	27,698 R	14,965 R	12,733
	December	27,754 R	15,021 R	12,734 R
1999	March	27,774 R	15,061 R	12,714 R
	June	27,883 R	15,113 R	12,771 R
	September	27,882 R	15,076 R	12,806 R
	December	27,952	15,093	12,859
Change on quarter		70	17	53
Percent		0.3	0	0.4
Change on year		198	72	126
Percent		0.7	0	1.0

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			Total		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1999	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	1,186.3	904.9	281.4	4.1	5.7	2.2
	December	1,167.7	889.4	278.3	4.1	5.6	2.1
2000	January ^d R	1,161.1	884.6	276.5	4.0	5.6	2.1
	February P	1,154.4	879.8	274.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
Change on period		-6.7	-4.8	-1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.6	-0.5	-0.7			
Change on year		-158.0	-122.8	-35.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3
Percent		-12.0	-12.2	-11.4			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
1999	January	116.3 R	4.4	1999	February	226.4	
	February	117.2	4.5 R		March	226.3	
	March	117.8	4.8		April	231.6	
	April	117.2	4.6		May	216.4	
	May	117.8	4.3		June	224.0	
	June	119.0	4.4		July	227.2	
	July	118.9	4.6		August	230.1	
	August	119.6	4.9		September	232.8	
	September	119.8	4.7		October	241.4	
	October	120.7	4.9		November	236.2	
	November	121.1	4.9	December	236.5		
	December	122.6	5.5	2000	January R	228.3	
	2000	January P	123.7	5.9	February P	231.1	
Change on month		1.1	0.4	Change on month		2.8	
Change on year		7.4	1.5	Change on year		4.7	

Sources: Employer surveys, DfEE Training Data System, Benefits Agency administrative system, Employment Service administrative system, Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.
b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1998 for 1998, 1999 and 2000 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

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<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

Labour Force Survey (November 1999 to January 2000)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
North East	2,045	1,195	74.3	658	537	1,090	67.7	594	71.4	496	63.6	105	8.7	64	9.7	41	7.5	
North West	5,390	3,307	77.0	1,855	1,452	3,095	72.0	1,715	76.8	1,380	66.7	212	6.4	140	7.5	72	5.0	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,972	2,465	78.1	1,381	1,083	2,306	73.0	1,278	77.4	1,028	68.1	159	6.4	103	7.5	56	5.1	
East Midlands	3,305	2,154	81.5	1,197	957	2,032	76.8	1,126	81.7	907	71.4	121	5.6	71	6.0	50	5.2	
West Midlands	4,161	2,633	79.1	1,473	1,160	2,458	73.7	1,371	79.2	1,087	67.6	175	6.6	102	6.9	73	6.3	
East	4,223	2,764	81.7	1,554	1,211	2,648	78.1	1,484	83.8	1,164	71.8	117	4.2	69	4.5	47	3.9	
London	5,513	3,572	77.2	1,982	1,590	3,323	71.8	1,838	78.0	1,485	65.1	249	7.0	144	7.3	105	6.6	
South East	6,222	4,146	83.4	2,292	1,854	3,981	80.0	2,198	85.3	1,783	74.2	165	4.0	94	4.1	71	3.8	
South West	3,904	2,490	82.2	1,376	1,114	2,385	78.7	1,313	83.4	1,072	73.4	105	4.2	63	4.6	42	3.8	
England	38,736	24,725	79.6	13,768	10,957	23,319	75.0	12,917	80.2	10,402	69.3	1,407	5.7	851	6.2	555	5.1	
Wales	2,309	1,333	74.6	739	594	1,232	68.9	675	72.5	557	64.8	101	7.6	64	8.6	37	6.2	
Scotland	4,024	2,506	77.9	1,365	1,142	2,324	72.2	1,253	75.6	1,071	68.6	182	7.3	111	8.1	71	6.2	
Great Britain	45,070	28,564	79.2	15,872	12,692	26,875	74.5	14,846	79.4	12,029	69.0	1,689	5.9	1,026	6.5	683	5.2	
Northern Ireland ^c	1,241	738	72.0	415	323	691	67.3	385	73.3	306	61.1	47	6.3	30	7.1	17	5.3	
United Kingdom	46,311	29,299	79.0	16,285	13,013	27,561	74.3	15,229	79.2	12,333	68.8	1,737	5.9	1,056	6.5	881	5.2	

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	-1	16	0.8	9	6	21	1.1	17	1.7	4	0.5	-5	-0.6	-7	-1.3	2	0.3	
North West	6	14	0.1	8	6	7	-0.1	0	0.0	7	-0.1	8	0.2	8	0.4	0	0.0	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-2	-0.1	-4	2	-10	-0.3	-11	-0.5	0	-0.2	8	0.3	7	0.5	2	0.1	
East Midlands	3	22	0.7	13	9	22	0.7	12	0.7	10	0.7	0	-0.1	1	0.0	-2	-0.2	
West Midlands	5	-8	-0.3	7	-15	-15	-0.5	0	0.0	-15	-1.1	8	0.3	8	0.5	0	0.1	
East	10	24	0.4	19	6	16	0.1	15	0.3	2	-0.1	8	0.3	4	0.2	4	0.3	
London	2	11	-0.1	7	4	31	0.4	19	0.6	11	0.2	-20	-0.6	-12	-0.7	-8	-0.5	
South East	3	15	0.4	-4	18	13	0.3	-11	-0.3	23	1.1	2	0.0	7	0.3	-5	-0.3	
South West	5	2	-0.1	10	-8	5	0.0	5	0.2	0	-0.2	-3	-0.1	5	0.3	-8	-0.7	
England	36	94	0.2	66	28	89	0.1	47	0.2	43	0.1	5	0.0	20	0.1	-15	-0.2	
Wales	-2	-4	0.2	-6	2	-10	-0.1	-7	-0.3	-2	0.1	6	0.5	1	0.2	5	0.8	
Scotland	0	22	0.6	13	9	8	0.2	9	0.3	-1	0.0	14	0.5	4	0.2	10	0.8	
Great Britain	34	111	0.2	73	39	87	0.1	48	0.2	39	0.1	24	0.1	24	0.1	0	0.0	
Northern Ireland ^c																		
United Kingdom	36	104	0.2	67	37	83	0.1	44	0.1	39	0.1	21	0.1	23	0.1	-2	0.0	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	4	18	0.8	4	14	29	1.6	14	2.3	15	0.9	-12	-1.1	-11	-1.7	-1	-0.4	
North West	12	40	0.8	40	-1	71	1.5	64	2.4	7	0.5	-31	-1.0	-24	-1.5	-7	-0.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	6	-0.4	-3	9	22	0.2	3	-0.2	18	0.5	-15	-0.6	-6	-0.4	-9	-0.9	
East Midlands	16	40	1.0	26	14	25	0.4	16	0.3	9	0.5	15	0.6	11	0.8	4	0.4	
West Midlands	12	-1	-0.4	-3	2	-1	-0.4	6	0.3	-8	-1.2	0	0.0	-9	-0.6	9	0.8	
East	18	22	0.0	5	17	31	0.3	9	-0.6	22	1.3	-9	-0.4	-4	-0.3	-5	-0.5	
London	13	-9	-0.7	-11	2	16	0.0	8	0.2	8	-0.3	-25	-0.7	-19	-0.9	-6	-0.4	
South East	33	8	-0.1	1	7	13	0.0	5	-0.3	8	0.4	-5	-0.1	-4	-0.2	0	0.0	
South West	23	15	-0.1	17	-2	21	0.1	26	0.8	-5	-0.6	-6	-0.3	-8	-0.7	3	0.2	
England	141	138	0.0	76	62	225	0.3	151	0.5	74	0.2	-87	-0.4	-75	-0.6	-12	-0.1	
Wales	4	-2	0.0	-5	4	0	0.1	-1	-0.2	2	0.3	-2	-0.1	-4	-0.5	2	0.3	
Scotland	-1	15	0.5	9	6	23	0.8	21	1.2	2	0.3	-9	-0.4	-12	-0.9	-7	-0.1	
Great Britain	144	151	0.1	80	71	248	0.4	170	0.5	78	0.2	-97	-0.4	-90	-0.6	-7	-0.1	
Northern Ireland ^c	7	-3	-0.6	1	-4	0	-0.3	3	0.4	-3	-1.0	-3	-0.4	-2	-0.6	-1	-0.2	
United Kingdom	152	149	0.0	82	67	249	0.3	174	0.5	75	0.2	-100	-0.4	-92	-0.6	-8	-0.1	

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

Data shown in this table are now seasonally adjusted. See technical report on pp381-7, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7530 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 (February 2000)					Jobcentre vacancies* (February 2000)			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Men	Women	Level	Rate ¹	Level	Rate ¹	Level	Rate ¹
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,020	538	482	75.7	6.8	60.5	9.9	15.2	3.0	10.6	20.1	11.1
North West	3,003	1,612	1,391	145.7	4.7	113.9	6.7	31.8	2.3	29.0	39.3	29.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,240	1,228	1,012	114.2	4.7	88.4	6.7	25.8	2.4	19.5	27.1	19.0
East Midlands	1,888	1,025	864	72.1	3.6	54.1	5.0	18.0	2.0	14.8	22.1	15.6
West Midlands	2,465	1,342	1,123	111.5	4.3	84.8	5.8	26.7	2.4	22.6	32.7	23.9
East	2,377	1,305	1,072	69.2	2.7	51.3	3.6	17.9	1.6	17.6	24.2	17.9
London	4,152	2,243	1,908	188.4	4.4	139.0	6.0	49.4	2.6	25.3	36.7	24.4
South East	4,021	2,146	1,875	85.4	2.2	64.7	3.0	20.7	1.2	26.3	40.7	26.4
South West	2,327	1,255	1,072	66.5	2.7	49.2	3.7	17.3	1.6	22.2	30.6	21.9
England	23,493	12,694	10,799	928.4	3.8	705.7	5.3	222.7	2.0	188.0	273.4	189.2
Wales	1,195	663	532	58.7	4.8	45.4	6.7	13.3	2.4	14.2	19.1	14.4
Scotland	2,283	1,187	1,096	123.7	5.1	95.6	7.3	28.1	2.5	25.5	38.1	25.1
Great Britain	26,971	14,544	12,427	1,110.7	4.0	846.7	5.5	264.0	2.1	227.7	330.5	228.6
Northern Ireland	709	379	329	43.7	5.6	33.1	7.5	10.6	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	27,679	14,923	12,756	1,154.4	4.0	879.8	5.6	274.6	2.1	231.1	339.4	232.0

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system					Employment Service administrative system			
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on June 1999); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on January 2000)					Jobcentre vacancies* (change on January 2000)			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Men	Women	Level	Rate ¹	Level	Rate ¹	Level	Rate ¹
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1		

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)						
	Total workers ^a	Employees ^a	Self-employed ^a	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ^b	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
1992	25,866	22,079	3,228	181	377	19,842	6,016	16,929	5,147	2,684	544	972	561	5.9	468	35.9	366	71	397	6,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
1993	25,566	21,873	3,186	151	356	19,467	6,093	16,663	5,208	2,607	577	1,041	568	5.9	468	35.9	366	71	397	6,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
1994	25,757	21,972	3,302	146	337	19,500	6,248	16,624	5,342	2,694	607	1,149	565	6.8	468	35.9	366	71	397	6,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
1995	26,043	22,260	3,358	140	285	19,744	6,295	16,837	5,421	2,732	625	1,295	563	7.3	468	35.9	366	71	397	6,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
1996	26,300	22,632	3,291	127	250	19,778	6,520	16,961	5,671	2,648	643	1,297	566	7.4	468	35.9	366	71	397	6,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
1997	26,772	23,090	3,341	101	223	20,101	6,665	17,286	5,802	2,654	685	1,260	568	7.7	468	35.9	366	71	397	6,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
1998	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196	570	7.4	468	35.9	366	71	397	6,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
1999	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,283	571	7.2	468	35.9	366	71	397	6,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
3-month averages	Nov 98-Jan 99	23,858	3,211	101	143	20,490	6,819	17,876	5,978	2,513	698	1,221	572	7.3	601	34.4	582	101	470	6,681	723	10.8	4,807	118	1,015
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	23,881	3,218	98	146	20,531	6,809	17,913	5,966	2,514	704	1,210	573	7.3	604	34.5	590	100	455	6,685	721	10.8	4,795	121	1,008
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	23,901	3,198	101	152	20,540	6,810	17,925	5,975	2,508	689	1,246	574	7.3	601	34.7	569	103	460	6,661	709	10.6	4,811	117	1,001
Feb-Apr	27,358	23,910	3,188	102	159	20,547	6,809	17,927	5,981	2,506	681	1,259	575	7.2	602	34.8	557	109	456	6,656	699	10.5	4,824	120	990
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,283	576	7.2	597	34.9	542	114	454	6,651	691	10.4	4,829	116	989
Apr-Jun	27,394	23,931	3,203	97	162	20,585	6,803	17,959	5,969	2,512	690	1,311	577	7.1	608	36.0	530	111	436	6,649	710	10.7	4,829	114	973
May-Jul	27,412	23,928	3,222	94	168	20,588	6,820	17,949	5,977	2,519	700	1,290	578	7.0	605	36.0	524	112	436	6,673	723	10.8	4,857	111	966
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,462	23,980	3,218	96	167	20,613	6,845	18,000	5,978	2,504	712	1,267	579	6.9	606	36.4	513	109	430	6,689	733	11.0	4,843	114	966
Jul-Sep	27,504	24,051	3,195	100	159	20,669	6,832	18,081	5,968	2,486	706	1,233	580	6.9	600	36.0	519	108	438	6,680	719	10.8	4,839	112	995
Aug-Oct	27,478	24,076	3,133	106	164	20,650	6,824	18,119	5,954	2,425	707	1,230	581	6.8	588	35.2	523	102	457	6,668	703	10.5	4,838	114	990
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,522	24,091	3,157	109	164	20,714	6,803	18,150	5,939	2,449	706	1,229	582	6.9	577	34.5	519	97	478	6,650	688	10.3	4,821	123	999
Oct-Dec	27,580	24,147	3,160	104	169	20,729	6,845	18,158	5,987	2,453	704	1,218	583	7.0	573	33.7	531	100	496	6,693	675	10.1	4,857	122	1,011
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,561	24,157	3,156	97	152	20,738	6,819	18,177	5,978	2,464	689	1,214	584	7.1	567	33.2	547	93	510	6,673	666	10.0	4,842	120	1,025
Changes	Over last 3 months	83	81	23	-9	88	-5	58	24	40	-18	-13	4	0.1	-21	-2.0	24	-8	53	6	-37	-0.6	4	6	34
Percent	0.3	0.3	0.7	-8.5	-7.0	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	-2.6	-1.5	2.5	-3.5	-5.6	-6.1	4.7	-8.2	11.6	0.1	-5.2	-0.6	0.1	5.1	3.5
Over last 12 months	249	299	-55	-4	9	247	0	300	0	-48	-9	-7	-37	-0.2	-33	-1.2	-35	-7	40	-8	-57	-0.8	35	2	9
Percent	0.9	1.3	-1.7	-3.8	6.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	-1.9	-1.3	-0.6	-2.1	-5.6	-6.6	-6.1	-7.4	-4.0	8.4	-0.1	-7.9	-0.8	0.7	1.4	0.9
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	YCCB	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK
1992	14,368	11,624	2,443	55	246	13,368	995	10,963	659	2,264	178	445	561	4.8	239	42.7	108	36	179	839	191	22.7	352	25	266
1993	14,081	11,416	2,389	43	232	13,053	1,025	10,638	678	2,189	199	472	568	5.3	293	48.4	111	44	160	879	265	30.1	334	29	246
1994	14,218	11,464	2,485	49	220	13,113	1,102	10,727	736	2,272	212	517	565	5.8	320	48.1	132	46	168	950	264	27.7	348	31	246
1995	14,425	11,647	2,551	43	184	13,267	1,156	10,843	803	2,320	230	542	564	6.4	382	50.0	155	56	170	1,035	284	27.5	386	32	329
1996	14,501	11,833	2,470	41	157	13,271	1,229	10,943	889	2,234	236	551	563	6.4	356	47.3	159	51	187	1,127	290	25.7	418	28	383
1997	14,779	12,120	2,484	37	138	13,464	1,310	11,135	984	2,231	251	557	564	6.8	362	43.6	203	56	208	1,237	300	24.3	474	41	411
1998	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	269	570	565	6.8	334	42.3	194	56	206	1,259	295	23.5	490	44	423
1999	15,100	12,593	2,365	36	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547	566	6.5	332	40.3	219	67	206	1,292	277	21.4	544	39	426
3-month averages	Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	12,567	2,362	35	13,698	1,355	11,522	1,043	2,108	253	518	567	6.5	327	40.2	223	61	207	1,298	286	22.0	512	47	447
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	12,593	2,366	32	93	13,718	1,366	11,547	1,046	2,106	260	520	568	6.6	333	40.2	226	59	209	1,305	280	21.5	521	49	443
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	12,598	2,358	36	97	13,730	1,357	11,557	1,040	2,105	253	530	569	6.6	331	41.1	219	62	210	1,289	274	21.2	534	45	429
Feb-Apr	15,090	12,585	2,365	34	105	13,733	1,355	11,541	1,042	2,115	250	542	570	6.6	342	40.3	219	67	216	1,292	277	21.4	544	39	426
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	12,593	2,365	35	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547	571	6.5	332	40.3	219	67	206	1,292	277	21.4	544	39	426
Apr-Jun	15,118	12,607	2,369	33	108	13,733	1,382	11,552	1,053	2,109	259	564	572	6.3	329	41.1	216	66	189	1,309	282	21.6	546	41	434
May-Jul	15,135	12,607	2,384	34	111	13,749	1,384	11,563	1,044	2,113	269	547	573	6.2	330	41.9	208	68	180	1,310	295	22.5	549	39	424
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,161	12,640	2,378																						

B.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,634	6,809	9,203	4,576	773
1994	25,757	24,975	588	3,490	6,915	9,307	4,682	762
1995	26,043	25,248	613	3,388	7,005	9,453	4,794	756
1996	26,300	25,531	666	3,339	7,017	9,618	4,894	769
1997	26,772	25,971	707	3,289	7,150	9,687	5,140	802
1998	27,045	26,272	702	3,262	7,104	9,822	5,383	773
1999	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	814
3-month averages								
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	26,525	699	3,274	7,066	9,935	5,549	788
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	26,555	694	3,285	7,071	9,939	5,565	787
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	26,560	689	3,289	7,054	9,958	5,573	792
Feb-Apr	27,358	26,556	684	3,284	7,036	9,974	5,569	803
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	814
Apr-Jun	27,394	26,584	674	3,272	7,021	10,024	5,597	811
May-Jul	27,412	26,607	665	3,279	7,022	10,048	5,602	806
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,462	26,653	656	3,300	7,022	10,062	5,612	809
Jul-Sep	27,504	26,702	664	3,322	7,030	10,060	5,628	803
Aug-Oct	27,478	26,676	663	3,327	6,987	10,069	5,635	802
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,522	26,715	673	3,336	6,976	10,084	5,646	807
Oct-Dec	27,580	26,757	672	3,342	6,972	10,106	5,664	822
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,561	26,742	676	3,335	6,950	10,098	5,672	819
Changes								
Over last 3 months	83	66	13	8	-37	29	37	17
Percent	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.6	2.1
Over last 12 months	249	217	-23	61	-116	163	123	31
Percent	0.9	0.8	-3.3	1.9	-1.6	1.6	2.2	4.0
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	300
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	3,861	4,972	2,792	255
1994	14,218	13,954	301	1,857	3,925	5,037	2,836	264
1995	14,425	14,137	310	1,814	3,980	5,143	2,892	268
1996	14,501	14,236	339	1,772	3,972	5,192	2,962	269
1997	14,779	14,510	348	1,770	4,029	5,245	3,118	289
1998	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	273
1999	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	287
3-month averages								
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	14,788	349	1,735	3,983	5,393	3,327	267
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	14,813	349	1,743	3,983	5,396	3,344	272
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	14,810	341	1,753	3,976	5,398	3,342	279
Feb-Apr	15,090	14,809	340	1,763	3,961	5,399	3,343	281
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	287
Apr-Jun	15,118	14,830	335	1,766	3,944	5,434	3,356	288
May-Jul	15,135	14,850	331	1,772	3,938	5,445	3,369	286
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,161	14,871	322	1,777	3,935	5,464	3,375	290
Jul-Sep	15,187	14,900	326	1,789	3,948	5,466	3,374	287
Aug-Oct	15,185	14,903	323	1,800	3,936	5,474	3,377	282
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,211	14,927	334	1,808	3,931	5,476	3,375	284
Oct-Dec	15,233	14,943	335	1,808	3,924	5,487	3,383	290
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,229	14,946	343	1,802	3,912	5,500	3,383	283
Changes								
Over last 3 months	44	42	19	2	-25	26	6	2
Percent	0.3	0.3	6.0	0.1	-0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7
Over last 12 months	174	157	-6	67	-72	108	56	17
Percent	1.2	1.1	-1.8	3.9	-1.8	2.0	1.7	6.2
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,498	10,983	327	1,838	2,873	4,184	1,765	515
1993	11,485	10,967	287	1,722	2,948	4,232	1,784	518
1994	11,539	11,021	287	1,633	2,990	4,270	1,845	507
1995	11,618	11,111	303	1,575	3,025	4,310	1,902	504
1996	11,799	11,295	328	1,567	3,045	4,426	1,932	533
1997	11,993	11,461	359	1,520	3,121	4,441	2,022	500
1998	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	527
1999	12,262	11,735	346	1,513	3,076	4,573	2,228	527
3-month averages								
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,737	350	1,539	3,083	4,543	2,222	521
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,742	345	1,542	3,088	4,543	2,221	515
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,750	348	1,536	3,078	4,560	2,231	513
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,747	345	1,521	3,075	4,575	2,227	522
Mar-May (Spr)	12,262	11,735	346	1,513	3,076	4,573	2,228	527
Apr-Jun	12,276	11,753	339	1,506	3,076	4,590	2,241	523
May-Jul	12,277	11,757	334	1,506	3,084	4,603	2,233	519
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,301	11,782	334	1,524	3,086	4,598	2,237	519
Jul-Sep	12,318	11,802	338	1,533	3,082	4,594	2,253	516
Aug-Oct	12,293	11,772	340	1,527	3,051	4,595	2,258	522
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,311	11,788	339	1,528	3,045	4,608	2,272	532
Oct-Dec	12,346	11,814	337	1,534	3,048	4,619	2,281	536
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,333	11,797	333	1,533	3,039	4,598	2,289	536
Changes								
Over last 3 months	39	24	-7	5	-12	2	31	15
Percent	0.3	0.2	-2.0	0.3	-0.4	0.1	1.4	2.9
Over last 12 months	75	60	-17	-6	-44	55	66	15
Percent	0.6	0.5	-4.7	-0.4	-1.4	1.2	3.0	2.9

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2

Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Employment rates (%)^a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.8	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.3	43.5	64.0	74.1	73.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.7	45.1	63.7	74.7	79.1	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.4	64.3	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.7	65.9	75.8	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	48.2	66.6	77.8	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
1999	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
3-month averages								
Nov 98-Jan 99	59.2	73.9	48.1	67.0	79.2	81.0	66.3	7.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2	74.0	47.8	67.2	79.4	80.9	66.4	7.7
Jan-Mar 1999	59.2	74.0	47.6	67.3	79.4	81.0	66.4	7.7
Feb-Apr	59.2	73.9	47.3	67.2	79.4	81.1	66.2	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
Apr-Jun	59.3	74.0	46.5	66.9	79.6	81.3	66.3	7.9
May-Jul	59.3	74.0	46.0	66.9	79.8	81.4	66.2	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.4	74.1	45.4	67.4	79.9	81.4	66.2	7.9
Jul-Sep	59.5	74.2	46.0	67.7	80.2	81.3	66.3	7.8
Aug-Oct	59.4	74.1	46.0	67.8	79.9	81.3	66.3	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.5	74.2	46.6	68.0	79.9	81.3	66.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	59.6	74.3	46.5	68.1	80.1	81.3	66.4	8.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	59.5	74.3	46.8	67.9	80.0	81.2	66.4	8.0
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.3	0.3	-1.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	65.5	76.5	49.9	67.8	83.6	86.6	66.3	8.5
1993	64.0	75.1	42.7	65.0	83.0	85.4	64.1	7.1
1994	64.5	75.6	44.9	66.2	83.6	85.6	64.4	7.4
1995	65.2	76.4	44.8	67.2	84.5	86.4	65.0	7.9
1996	65.2	76.6	46.2	68.2	84			

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e
	Male		Female					
	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f				
UNITED KINGDOM								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ
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	12,018	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	5,119	23,961	3,475	209	121
Dec	12,319	1,493	11,784	5,223	24,103	3,455	210	114
1999 Mar	12,229	1,499	11,668	5,187	23,897	3,440	209	110
Jun R	12,283	1,521	11,740	5,218	24,023	3,486	208	102
Sep R	12,406	1,549	11,807	5,237	24,213	3,406	208	100
Dec	12,460	1,581	11,919	5,337	24,378	3,399	208	98
UNITED KINGDOM								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
1996 Mar	11,336	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,578	3,583	225	211
Jun	11,380	1,337	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	11,658	5,235	23,745	3,539	210	149
Jun	12,128	1,438	11,654	5,160	23,783	3,475	210	124
Sep	12,215	1,445	11,708	5,142	23,923	3,445	210	120
Dec	12,260	1,464	11,712	5,166	23,972	3,465	209	108
1999 Mar	12,296	1,514	11,720	5,202	24,016	3,444	209	106
Jun R	12,309	1,524	11,757	5,237	24,065	3,496	209	114
Sep R	12,376	1,559	11,816	5,267	24,192	3,384	208	98
Dec	12,399	1,553	11,843	5,278	24,242	3,409	208	93
GREAT BRITAIN								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
	DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE
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	1,386	11,400	4,975	23,351	3,389	209	106
Dec	12,014	1,442	11,472	5,074	23,486	3,369	210	100
1999 Mar	11,926	1,448	11,358	5,040	23,284	3,354	209	97
Jun R	11,979	1,471	11,431	5,071	23,409	3,402	208	91
Sep R	12,100	1,500	11,496	5,089	23,596	3,322	208	93
Dec	12,151	1,529	11,603	5,185	23,753	3,315	208	92
GREAT BRITAIN								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
	DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT
1996 Mar	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,491	225	193
Jun	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,524	222	179
Sep	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,551	218	169
Dec	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,551	216	162
1997 Mar	11,408	1,341	11,091	5,082	22,499	3,522	213	153
Jun	11,534	1,391	11,161	5,110	22,695	3,508	210	158
Sep	11,563	1,386	11,186	5,088	22,749	3,500	211	154
Dec	11,698	1,429	11,269	5,108	22,967	3,451	211	138
1998 Mar	11,786	1,418	11,352	5,090	23,138	3,448	210	133
Jun	11,826	1,388	11,347	5,014	23,174	3,389	210	110
Sep	11,912	1,396	11,400	4,998	23,312	3,359	210	105
Dec	11,956	1,413	11,403	5,017	23,360	3,379	209	93
1999 Mar	11,992	1,464	11,410	5,055	23,402	3,358	209	93
Jun R	12,004	1,474	11,446	5,090	23,450	3,411	209	102
Sep R	12,069	1,509	11,504	5,119	23,573	3,299	208	91
Dec	12,091	1,501	11,530	5,126	23,622	3,325	208	87

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01633 812000

- Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.
- a Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
- b HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
- c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
- d Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). Government-supported trainees are now seasonally adjusted to be consistent with the employee and self-employment components that feed into Table B.18 Workforce jobs by industry.
- e Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
- f Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, sub-section, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F		
	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	YEJF	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 Nov			4,200	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	4,417			
Feb			4,195	4,208	4,414	4,426			
Mar	23,617	23,745	4,190	4,207	4,408	4,424	5,485	5,513	
1998 Apr			4,187	4,210	4,405	4,427			
May			4,180	4,203	4,398	4,419			
Jun	23,742	23,783	4,185	4,194	4,402	4,410	5,485	5,507	
1998 Jul			4,191	4,187	4,408	4,404			
Aug			4,195	4,185	4,413	4,403			
Sep	23,961	23,923	4,195	4,182	4,412	4,397	5,511	5,491	
1998 Oct			4,177	4,157	4,394	4,374			
Nov			4,165	4,143	4,382	4,360			
Dec	24,103	23,972	4,136	4,122	4,354	4,339	5,474	5,439	
1999 Jan			4,110	4,117	4,328	4,335			
Feb			4,089	4,101	4,307	4,318			
Mar	23,897	24,016	4,067	4,084	4,284	4,300	5,367	5,394	
1999 Apr			4,048	4,069	4,264	4,285			
May			4,038	4,059	4,254	4,273			
Jun	24,023	24,065	4,042	4,049	4,257	4,264	5,340	5,361	
1999 Jul			4,042	4,038	4,256	4,253			
Aug			4,043	4,032	4,257	4,247			
Sep R	24,213	24,192	4,033	4,019	4,245	4,232	5,378	5,362	
1999 Oct R			4,034	4,014	4,245	4,226			
Nov			4,032	4,010	4,243	4,221			
Dec	24,378	24,242	4,017	4,005	4,226	4,213	5,393	5,358	
2000 Jan P			4,001	4,001	4,207	4,207			
UNITED KINGDOM									
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C.E	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC	Wood and wood products DD	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24
	YEJI	YEID	YEHU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1987 Jun	15,204	15,171	346	470	529	577	90	467	308
1988 Jun	15,837	15,806	338	446	521	581	94	470	314

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/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	DH 25	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	553	509	240	1,159	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	228	921	3,829	1,199
1996 Jun		231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250
1997 Jun		242	715	402	520	391	245	980	3,959	1,275
1997 Nov		244	703	404	530	394	242			
1997 Dec		241	704	405	528	398	241		3,992	1,332
1998 Jan		243	708	403	534	400	243			
1998 Feb		244	707	405	537	403	245		1,058	
1998 Mar		244	705	405	536	404	245		3,992	1,332
1998 Apr		244	705	403	537	408	245		4,003	1,349
1998 May		244	700	402	534	410	245			
1998 Jun		244	694	402	532	410	245	1,096	4,014	1,335
1998 Jul		244	693	402	531	411	246			
1998 Aug		244	693	402	530	412	247			
1998 Sep		244	692	401	528	411	247	1,094	4,053	1,368
1998 Oct		243	685	398	523	410	245			
1998 Nov		243	681	397	521	408	246			
1998 Dec		242	675	396	516	406	246	1,100	4,069	1,371
1999 Jan		241	674	395	520	406	249			
1999 Feb		241	671	392	518	405	247		4,063	1,375
1999 Mar		240	668	391	514	402	247	1,093	4,063	1,375
1999 Apr		239	664	389	512	400	249			
1999 May		238	665	387	510	399	249		4,066	1,371
1999 Jun		238	666	386	508	398	249	1,097	4,066	1,371
1999 Jul		237	663	383	506	396	249			
1999 Aug		235	661	383	505	398	250			
1999 Sep		235	661	382	502	394	250	1,130	4,091	1,379
1999 Oct		235	660	381	504	393	251			
1999 Nov		236	660	380	504	393	251			
1999 Dec		236	661	378	502	392	252	1,145	4,134	1,380
2000 Jan P		235	662	377	502	391	253			

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 L ^b 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^c 90-93
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	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	1,835	2,291	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	965	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 Nov		901	446	995	287	2,982	1,360	1,862	2,541	1,096
1997 Dec		901	446	995	287	2,982	1,360	1,862	2,541	1,096
1998 Jan		909	451	1,010	286	3,015	1,375	1,875	2,543	1,108
1998 Feb		909	451	1,010	286	3,015	1,375	1,875	2,543	1,108
1998 Mar		909	451	1,010	286	3,015	1,375	1,875	2,543	1,108
1998 Apr		916	453	1,006	288	3,054	1,395	1,859	2,543	1,107
1998 May		916	453	1,006	288	3,054	1,395	1,859	2,543	1,107
1998 Jun		916	453	1,006	288	3,054	1,395	1,859	2,543	1,107
1998 Jul		916	458	1,005	299	3,076	1,447	1,875	2,521	1,110
1998 Aug		916	458	1,005	299	3,076	1,447	1,875	2,521	1,110
1998 Sep		916	458	1,005	299	3,076	1,447	1,875	2,521	1,110
1998 Oct		923	471	1,005	304	3,127	1,447	1,878	2,522	1,124
1998 Nov		923	471	1,005	304	3,127	1,447	1,878	2,522	1,124
1998 Dec		923	471	1,005	304	3,127	1,447	1,878	2,522	1,124
1999 Jan		937	472	1,002	301	3,154	1,449	1,892	2,526	1,141
1999 Feb		937	472	1,002	301	3,154	1,449	1,892	2,526	1,141
1999 Mar		937	472	1,002	301	3,154	1,449	1,892	2,526	1,141
1999 Apr		948	473	1,008	302	3,169	1,454	1,899	2,532	1,158
1999 May		948	473	1,008	302	3,169	1,454	1,899	2,532	1,158
1999 Jun		948	473	1,008	302	3,169	1,454	1,899	2,532	1,158
1999 Jul		967	484	1,013	309	3,195	1,442	1,926	2,561	1,157
1999 Aug		967	484	1,013	309	3,195	1,442	1,926	2,561	1,157
1999 Sep		967	484	1,013	309	3,195	1,442	1,926	2,561	1,157
1999 Oct		974	503	1,015	314	3,212	1,446	1,909	2,555	1,148
1999 Nov		974	503	1,015	314	3,212	1,446	1,909	2,555	1,148
1999 Dec		974	503	1,015	314	3,212	1,446	1,909	2,555	1,148
2000 Jan		974	503	1,015	314	3,212	1,446	1,909	2,555	1,148

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

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.
 a Revisions to Annual Employment Survey 95 and 96 had resulted in an upward step in the employee jobs series from September 1995. The project to revise this series for all periods prior to this date is complete.
 b These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.
 c Excludes private domestic service.
 r Revised
 P Provisional

EMPLOYMENT B.13

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		December 1998			December 1999 R			1999					2000	
Section, sub-section		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Aug R	Sep R	Oct R	Nov R	Dec R	Jan P	
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,126.2	1,227.4	4,353.6	3,060.3	1,165.8	4,226.1	4,257.1	4,245.3	4,245.2	4,243.1	4,226.1	4,207.2	
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	63.9	11.5	75.5	60.8	8.3	69.1	71.2	70.4	69.9	69.5	69.1	67.5	
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.9	7.5	44.4	32.9	5.7	38.6	40.4	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.6	38.9	
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	27.0	4.0	31.0	27.9	2.6	30.5	30.8	30.7	30.4	30.5	30.5	28.6	
MANUFACTURING	D	2,957.6	1,178.5	4,136.1	2,897.9	1,119.5	4,017.4	4,042.9	4,032.8	4,033.8	4,032.5	4,017.4	4,001.1	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	310.7	173.0	483.8	298.0	174.6	472.6	476.6	475.1	477.5	478.5	472.6	465.8	
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB 17	139.1	169.0	308.2	123.6	154.0	277.6	284.9	282.5	281.4	280.1	277.6	276.7	
Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	18	101.8	69.2	171.0	91.4	68.8	160.3	163.0	162.1	161.3	160.6	160.3	160.1	
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	37.3	99.8	137.2	32.2	85.2	117.4	121.9	120.4	120.1	119.6	117.4	116.6	
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	17.9	11.6	29.6	13.8	12.6	26.4	27.3	26.9	26.5	26.5	26.4	29.4	
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	289.4	189.6	479.0	295.0	176.1	471.1	475.1	472.6	472.5	471.6	471.1	471.3	
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	79.7	34.0	113.7	78.6	26.6	105.2	108.2	106.6	106.3	106.2	105.2	105.3	
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	209.8	155.6	365.3	216.4	149.4	365.8	367.0	365.9	366.2	365.4	365.8	366.0	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	24.8	5.9	30.7	24.5	4.8	29.3	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.2	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	176.2	84.7	260.9	176.9	79.4	256.4	258.3	257.1	257.7	256.8	256.4	253.5	
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	183.0	59.4	242.3	174.0	62.9	236.9	235.6	235.7	236.3	236.8	236.9	234.9	
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	112.1	30.7	142.8	109.8	29.8	139.6	140.2	139.5	139.7	140.1	139.6	141.2	
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	444.2	88.7	532.9	437.5	83.4	520.9	524.1	524.1	522.1	521.2	520.9	517.7	
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	107.0	19.3	126.3	106.8	13.5	120.2	121.2	120.3	120.3	120.1	120.2	120.1	
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	337.1	69.5	406.6	330.7	69.9	400.7	402.9	403.7	401.8	401.1	400.7	397.6	
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	30	323.5	74.0	397.4	314.0	66.0	380.1	383.9	383.6	382.3	382.0	380.1	378.8	
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	31	353.5	164.4	518.0	349.5	154.1	503.6	506.3	504.0	505.4	505.7	503.6	501.6	
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	40.3	17.9	58.1	38.9	16.4	55.2	55.5	55.1	55.7	55.4	55.2	54.5	
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and other transport equipment	34	120.1	61.6	181.7	121.7	52.5	174.2	175.9	174.6	174.8	175.0	174.2	175.4	
Manufacturing n.e.c.	32	89.8	37.8	127.6	83.7	43.8	127.5	125.0	124.9	126.4	127.2	127.5	127.1	
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	33	103.3	47.1	150.5	105.2	41.6	146.7	149.9	149.3	148.6	148.1	146.7	144	

B.14 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1999

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	December 1998 R				September 1999 R			December 1999				Thousands	
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time		Part-time
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	10,826.1	1,493.1	6,560.9	5,222.7	24,102.8	12,406.2	11,807.1	24,213.3	10,878.5	1,581.1	6,581.6	5,337.2	24,528.3
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	183.9	39.6	43.7	21.1	288.3	247.7	66.1	313.8	184.3	41.2	38.3	24.0	287.6
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	177.0	39.3	42.0	20.0	278.2	240.5	63.2	303.7	177.3	40.8	36.6	22.9	278.0
FISHING	B	4.3	0.6	1.4	1.4	7.6	4.9	2.7	7.6	4.3	0.6	1.4	1.4	7.6
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	63.2	0.8	9.4	2.2	75.5	60.5	9.9	70.4	60.2	0.6	6.9	1.4	68.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.6	0.3	6.4	1.1	44.4	33.3	6.5	39.7	32.6	0.4	4.8	0.9	38.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.5	0.4	3.0	1.1	31.0	27.2	3.5	30.7	27.7	0.2	2.1	0.5	29.2
ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	165.9	2.7	39.2	9.8	217.6	164.8	47.7	212.5	159.7	2.6	37.2	9.1	202.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,897.1	60.5	966.3	212.2	4,136.1	2,908.6	1,124.2	4,032.8	2,825.4	72.5	910.3	208.1	4,071.2
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	298.5	12.3	127.4	45.6	483.8	312.5	162.6	475.1	273.8	24.3	121.0	53.6	472.3
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	134.2	4.9	136.3	32.7	308.2	129.9	152.7	282.5	118.6	5.0	124.3	29.7	271.3
of textiles	17	98.5	3.3	58.2	11.0	171.0	94.2	67.9	162.1	88.1	3.3	57.1	11.7	182.0
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	35.7	1.6	78.1	21.7	137.2	35.7	84.7	120.4	30.4	1.7	67.2	18.0	110.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	17.4	0.6	9.7	2.0	29.6	15.9	11.0	26.9	13.6	0.2	11.0	1.5	26.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.7	2.0	8.1	5.2	84.0	72.2	12.7	84.9	68.1	0.7	9.8	5.9	84.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing printing	DE	280.7	8.8	159.1	30.5	479.0	287.9	184.7	472.6	285.7	9.3	143.6	32.4	471.1
of pulp, paper paper products	21	78.7	0.9	30.4	3.6	113.7	73.9	32.7	106.6	78.2	0.4	23.2	3.5	103.2
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	202.0	7.8	128.7	26.9	365.3	214.0	152.0	365.9	207.5	8.9	120.5	29.0	367.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.6	0.2	5.0	0.8	30.7	24.3	5.3	29.6	24.2	0.4	4.0	0.8	29.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.8	1.4	73.0	11.7	260.9	174.1	83.0	257.1	175.2	1.8	69.8	9.7	258.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	180.3	2.7	47.9	11.5	242.3	176.9	58.8	235.7	171.3	2.7	47.0	15.9	236.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.1	1.0	26.2	4.5	142.8	109.8	29.7	139.5	108.8	1.0	26.0	3.8	136.6
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	438.3	5.8	71.9	16.9	532.9	437.3	86.7	524.1	427.7	9.8	70.2	13.2	520.9
of basic metals	27	106.4	0.7	16.5	2.8	126.3	101.0	19.3	120.3	106.0	0.8	11.7	1.8	122.2
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	332.0	5.1	55.4	14.1	406.6	336.3	67.4	403.7	321.7	9.1	58.5	11.5	407.7
Manufacture of machinery eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	319.9	3.5	61.9	12.0	397.4	311.0	72.6	383.6	311.6	2.5	55.6	10.4	381.0
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	347.8	5.7	146.9	17.5	518.0	348.3	155.7	504.0	344.5	5.0	135.8	18.3	503.8
of office machinery and computers	30	38.7	1.6	16.1	1.8	58.1	38.0	15.7	53.7	34.5	0.4	14.3	2.0	52.2
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	118.7	1.4	55.9	5.7	181.7	119.1	55.5	174.6	120.2	1.5	45.3	7.1	174.2
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	32	88.2	1.6	34.0	3.8	127.6	87.1	37.8	124.9	82.4	1.3	40.1	3.7	123.9
of medical, precision optical equipment and watches	33	102.3	1.1	40.9	6.2	150.5	104.0	45.3	149.3	103.4	1.8	36.1	5.5	146.7
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	358.2	1.6	43.6	4.4	407.9	348.5	46.7	395.2	344.9	3.5	40.8	4.0	381.3
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	198.3	1.0	27.3	2.3	228.8	193.7	29.5	223.2	190.2	1.9	24.3	2.4	218.9
of other transport eqpt.	35	160.0	0.7	16.4	2.1	179.1	157.8	17.2	175.0	154.6	1.5	16.5	1.5	162.4
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	142.6	10.0	49.2	16.9	218.7	160.0	62.1	222.1	157.8	6.3	51.3	9.9	225.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	102.7	2.0	29.8	7.6	142.1	104.3	37.8	142.1	99.5	2.1	30.3	7.7	138.6
CONSTRUCTION	F	934.0	16.3	108.0	61.9	1,120.2	955.9	176.5	1,132.4	974.2	16.4	114.7	62.0	1,167.2
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	6,640.9	1,373.3	5,402.4	4,916.4	18,333.1	8,124.3	10,389.9	18,514.2	6,730.6	1,447.7	5,479.8	5,031.6	18,682.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,678.3	334.6	928.0	1,187.8	4,128.7	2,012.7	2,072.2	4,084.9	1,709.4	343.9	946.5	1,199.1	4,198.3
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	410.2	25.7	82.9	36.3	555.1	437.9	119.4	557.3	409.7	23.6	81.4	36.4	531.1
Wholesale and commission trade (except motor vehicles)	51	749.7	27.3	254.4	72.5	1,103.8	787.6	324.8	1,112.4	764.9	28.7	250.1	78.2	1,139.9
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	518.4	281.7	590.8	1,079.0	2,469.8	787.3	1,627.9	2,415.2	534.8	291.6	615.1	1,086.5	2,520.0
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	342.0	207.1	330.6	482.5	1,362.3	557.9	834.9	1,392.8	335.0	217.6	333.5	484.8	1,378.3
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	945.4	48.6	313.7	84.3	1,392.1	1,034.8	417.3	1,452.0	993.4	60.8	329.5	94.7	1,474.4
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	389.0	19.3	56.0	24.6	489.9	425.0	85.4	510.4	405.3	21.3	62.6	26.2	515.3
Water transport	61	12.1	0.4	4.0	0.7	17.2	14.5	5.4	19.9	12.5	1.3	4.3	0.7	18.8
Air transport	62	44.2	1.1	28.6	7.7	81.6	46.9	40.0	86.9	44.8	1.2	29.7	8.5	84.1
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	182.4	10.7	119.3	21.4	333.8	205.6	147.5	353.1	193.9	13.1	122.4	24.0	323.3
Post and telecommunications	64	317.6	17.2	105.8	29.9	470.5	342.7	139.0	481.7	336.8	23.9	110.5	35.3	505.6
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	487.5	8.0	412.1	96.0	1,003.5	500.4	510.3	1,010.7	490.8	9.3	410.5	102.1	1,012.9
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	265.6	3.9	235.9	65.7	571.1	276.4	304.4	580.8	268.9	5.6	234.4	68.5	577.3
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	116.1	1.8	100.6	18.6	237.2	111.4	117.2	228.6	111.7	1.6	99.6	19.2	222.2
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	105.9	2.2	75.5	11.7	195.3	112.6	88.7	201.2	110.2	2.1	76.4	14.4	203.1
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,376.7	330.8	945.8	797.5	3,450.8	1,724.3	1,792.5	3,516.9	1,401.5	325.1	996.5	825.7	3,548.6
Real estate activities	70	130.5	22.2	89.8	60.5	303.0	153.4	154.5	307.9	135.7	24.1	95.1	60.2	315.1
Renting of machinery equipment without operator of personal household goods	71	95.0	10.2	33.4	14.4	153.1	112.3	49.3	161.6	97.4	11.6	34.3	14.6	157.8
Computer and related activities	72	269.4	3.8	123.0	28.4	424.6	279.4	163.0	442.4	277.3	5.8	132.7	32.0	447.7
Research and development	73	52.1	2.2	36.5	6.4	97.2	54.5	43.3	97.8	52.5	2.0	37.1	5.9	97.5
Other business activities	74	829.6	292.3	663.1	687.8	2,472.9	1,124.8	1,382.4	2,507.2	838.6	281.6	697.4	713.0	2,530.7
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	641.6	53.7	507.9	245.5	1,448.7	694.3	748.3	1,442.6	638.1	57.0	502.5	251.4	1,488.0
EDUCATION	M	367.8	146.1	612.4	769.3	1,895.6	513.8	1,368.6	1,882.4	355.3	169.8	606.1	792.8	1,940.0
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	402.5	116.2	1,039.6	966.8	2,525.0	529.5	2,033.7	2,563.2	401.3	123.8	1,051.1	982.3	2,558.5
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	O,P,Q	399.1	128.2	312.3	286.8	1,126.4	556.6	612.2	1,168.8	405.9	140.5	303.6	298.7	1,148.7
Severage refuse disposal	90	89.6	3.0	15.7	10.3	118.6	96.2	27.8	124.0	91.1	3.0	15.0	10.3	118.9
Servs. of membership organisations n.e.c.	91	54.2	31.2	61.2	55.4	202.0	82.6	115.4	198.1	53.7	30.3	63.1	51.8	198.9
Recreational, cultural, sporting servs.	92	187.7	80.6	146.4	152.7	567.5	291.5	305.0	596.5	88.1	141.2	156.3	166.3	576.5
Other service activities n.e.c.	93/95/99													

B.15 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: unadjusted: December 1999

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-group or class	December 1998 R				September 1999 R			December 1999						
		Male		Female		All			Male		Female		All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	All	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Male	Female	All
SIC 1992															
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	513	1220	6.0	37.8	155	181.3	1244	515	1760	1205	5.2	37.5	154	225	1782
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	514	1590	8.2	67.5	21.7	266.4	1683	88.7	257.1	162.6	8.7	66.6	154	225	1782
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	515	1720	4.0	52.3	11.2	239.5	179.3	64.3	243.6	175.3	4.3	50.2	13.5	243.4	2434
Other wholesale	516	1736	3.7	56.3	10.0	243.7	176.0	63.7	239.7	170.8	4.6	52.9	10.5	239.7	2397
Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal goods	517	588	2.3	19.3	6.9	87.3	67.3	24.9	92.2	65.3	3.6	18.7	6.5	94.0	940
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food, drink, tobacco	52	505.7	27.30	576.0	1,049.4	2,404.0	766.8	1,585.8	2,352.6	522.5	282.5	600.6	1,056.8	2,402.5	2,402.5
Other non-specialised stores	52.11	156.8	113.7	154.0	356.3	779.8	266.8	509.4	776.2	162.5	118.1	168.0	359.9	905.5	905.5
Sale of fruit, veg., meat and meat products, fish, bread, cakes, etc	52.12	47.1	34.4	82.1	150.3	313.8	70.6	206.6	277.2	47.3	31.2	82.6	144.5	302.5	302.5
Beverages and tobacco products	52.21	34.0	12.3	38.7	74.1	159.1	48.3	113.1	161.5	37.2	14.9	38.3	76.8	157.1	157.1
Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.22	11.8	5.7	13.6	22.1	53.2	17.8	32.4	50.2	12.4	6.8	12.7	20.4	32.0	32.0
Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances, radio TV, paints, glass, hardware and household goods n.e.c.	52.23	12.4	5.4	25.5	41.6	83.0	18.5	65.9	84.3	12.9	6.5	25.2	42.4	67.0	67.0
Clothing, footwear and leather goods	52.41-52.44	70.0	27.4	56.9	79.5	233.7	95.8	134.8	230.6	69.9	27.0	55.7	80.9	233.4	233.4
Books, newspapers and stationery, other specialised and retail shops	52.42-52.43	38.8	24.8	70.8	150.2	284.7	62.1	218.6	280.7	42.6	26.6	61.2	154.1	304.4	304.4
Second hand stores and sales not in stores	52.47-52.48	94.1	38.8	95.4	127.7	356.0	134.1	216.1	350.2	95.4	41.3	96.7	128.6	362.1	362.1
Repair of personal and h'hold goods	52.5-52.6	32.8	8.9	33.2	40.9	115.8	43.1	73.6	116.7	33.8	8.4	33.4	40.2	115.8	115.8
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H	335.5	200.3	323.8	469.1	1,328.7	544.6	814.9	1,359.6	328.5	210.3	326.7	471.2	1,378.6	1,378.6
Hotels	55.1	86.6	37.1	75.9	71.3	270.8	123.3	153.3	276.6	84.7	37.7	78.3	70.5	270.8	270.8
Campsites, short-stay accom.	55.2	12.4	3.9	11.4	10.6	38.3	25.0	37.9	63.0	13.6	3.3	13.2	10.4	38.3	38.3
Restaurants	55.3	91.0	63.2	88.8	122.1	365.1	154.9	212.5	367.4	84.9	67.4	81.7	127.7	367.4	367.4
Bars	55.4	100.4	77.0	92.1	174.8	444.3	175.6	266.8	442.4	100.8	80.0	92.5	177.1	442.4	442.4
Canteens and catering	55.5	45.2	19.1	55.7	90.3	210.3	65.8	144.5	210.2	44.4	21.9	60.9	65.3	210.2	210.2
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	I	929.2	46.7	309.4	82.3	1,367.6	1,015.9	410.6	1,426.5	976.5	58.7	324.9	92.6	1,426.5	1,426.5
Land transport, transport via pipelines	60	380.8	18.5	55.2	23.8	478.3	415.4	83.7	499.1	396.5	20.3	61.7	25.4	513.3	513.3
Transport via railways	60.1	41.1	0.6	5.7	1.0	48.4	41.8	6.8	48.5	41.3	0.6	5.8	1.0	48.4	48.4
Other land transport, and via pipelines	60.2/60.3	339.7	17.9	49.5	22.8	430.0	373.6	77.0	450.6	355.3	19.7	55.9	24.4	450.6	450.6
Water transport	61	11.8	0.4	3.8	0.7	16.7	14.2	2.5	19.4	12.2	1.2	4.1	0.7	16.3	16.3
Air transport	62	44.0	1.1	28.3	7.6	80.9	46.6	39.5	86.1	44.5	1.1	23.3	8.4	83.4	83.4
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	63	180.1	10.4	117.7	21.0	329.2	202.9	145.4	348.3	191.6	12.8	120.8	23.6	348.3	348.3
Travel agencies and tour operators	63.3	35.4	3.4	53.1	9.1	101.0	42.9	65.9	108.8	37.1	4.2	53.3	10.1	104.6	104.6
Post and telecommunications	64	144.7	6.9	64.6	12.0	228.2	160.0	79.5	239.5	154.5	8.6	67.5	13.6	242.1	242.1
National post activities	64.11	312.5	16.4	104.4	23.1	462.4	336.8	136.8	473.8	331.6	23.2	109.0	34.5	483.0	483.0
Courier activities	64.12	145.6	10.2	51.5	14.6	221.9	153.3	62.5	215.8	142.7	16.9	47.8	18.0	221.9	221.9
Telecommunications	64.20	41.7	4.7	10.9	3.6	60.9	49.3	15.0	64.3	44.2	4.4	11.2	3.0	60.9	60.9
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	482.5	7.8	405.0	93.8	989.1	495.1	500.7	995.8	485.7	9.1	403.2	99.8	995.8	995.8
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	262.5	3.9	231.3	64.0	561.7	273.2	298.1	571.4	265.8	5.5	229.8	66.7	571.4	571.4
Central banking and other banks	65.1	212.3	2.8	178.7	50.4	444.3	218.9	233.2	452.1	213.8	4.1	177.6	54.2	444.3	444.3
Building societies	65.122	7.3	0.3	15.2	8.8	31.6	8.9	27.0	35.8	8.4	0.5	17.0	10.0	35.8	35.8
Other financial intermediation	65.2	50.2	1.0	52.6	13.6	117.5	54.3	64.9	119.3	52.0	1.4	52.2	12.5	118.1	118.1
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	114.8	1.8	99.5	18.5	234.6	110.2	115.9	226.1	110.6	1.6	98.5	19.0	226.1	226.1
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	105.1	2.2	74.2	11.4	192.8	111.6	86.7	198.3	109.3	2.0	74.8	14.1	200.0	200.0
Except insurance pension funding	67.1	43.3	0.8	28.1	4.3	76.6	46.5	36.1	81.7	47.0	0.8	29.2	8.2	81.7	81.7
Aux. to insurance pension funding	67.2	61.8	1.3	46.2	7.0	116.3	65.1	51.6	116.7	62.4	1.2	45.6	5.8	118.3	118.3
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	K	1,360.6	327.9	934.2	797.4	3,410.1	1,704.1	1,769.6	3,473.8	1,385.2	322.1	994.1	615.1	3,473.8	3,473.8
Real estate activities	70	123.4	22.1	88.8	60.0	300.2	152.0	153.1	305.0	134.5	23.9	94.1	59.7	312.2	312.2
Letting of own property	70.1-70.2	64.1	9.5	58.1	39.0	170.7	71.2	101.9	173.1	64.1	7.8	65.6	41.3	173.1	173.1
Activities on a fee/contract basis	70.3	65.3	12.6	30.8	20.9	129.6	80.8	51.2	131.9	70.4	16.1	28.5	18.4	133.4	133.4
Renting of machinery, equipment without operator and of personal household goods	71	94.0	10.1	33.0	14.2	151.2	111.0	48.6	159.6	96.3	11.5	33.9	14.3	159.6	159.6
Construction/civil engineering except All other goods and equipment	71.32	31.6	2.1	6.3	2.5	42.4	37.0	8.6	46.6	34.6	2.2	6.3	2.4	46.6	46.6
Computer and related activities	72	62.4	8.0	25.6	11.7	108.8	74.0	40.1	114.1	61.7	7.3	27.6	11.9	110.4	110.4
Research and development	73	267.5	3.8	122.3	28.3	421.8	277.4	162.2	439.6	275.2	5.7	131.9	31.9	444.7	444.7
Other business activities	74	51.1	2.2	36.1	6.3	95.8	53.4	42.8	96.2	51.4	2.0	36.7	5.8	95.9	95.9
Legal activities	74.11	818.6	289.8	653.9	678.7	2,441.0	1,110.3	1,363.0	2,473.3	827.8	279.0	703.3	249.7	2,473.3	2,473.3
Accounting, auditing, tax consultancy	74.12	185.5	86.0	86.0	48.2	208.3	74.2	142.5	216.6	58.1	16.1	91.4	51.9	216.6	216.6
Market research, consultancy servs.	74.13-74.14	67.8	9.9	59.4	39.4	176.5	78.4	104.6	183.0	69.4	8.4	82.2	42.1	183.0	183.0
Management services of holding companies	74.15	57.0	4.7	47.7	63.7	194.4	86.6	104.7	191.3	65.2	19.0	55.2	48.9	191.3	191.3
Architectural and engineering services related technical consultancy	74.2-74.3	42.2	9.4	31.7	28.1	111.4	43.8	53.4	97.2	34.0	10.9	29.7	28.6	103.2	103.2
Advertising	74.4	115.6	49.4	56.0	80.6	301.5	165.8	143.9	309.7	109.0	43.9	60.0	91.9	304.6	304.6
Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	74.5	29.0	10.5	26.9	25.0	91.4	40.0	53.0	93.0	32.3	8.1	28.7	24.9	94.1	94.1
Investigation and security activities	74.6	215.3	71.0	190.1	131.3	607.7	291.2	344.4	635.6	222.3	77.7	203.6	140.2	635.6	635.6
Industrial cleaning	74.7	74.8	14.5	20.5	14.7	124.6	90.3	37.3	127.6	78.1	12.3	21.9	15.9	128.2	128.2
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	74.8	71.0	43.7	57.2	154.9	326.8	112.9	202.6	315.5	67.1	44.1	52.3	150.4	315.5	315.5
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DEFENCE;															
COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	609.6	51.2	488.6	240.6	1,399.9	660.1	723.7	1,383.8	606.6	54.5	482.9	246.3	1,383.8	1,383.8
EDUCATION	M	354.1	142.3	591.0	743.4	1,830.9	496.5	1,322.1	1,818.6	341.5	165.6	584.6	765.3	1,818.6	1,818.6
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	389.7	113.1	1,004.5	924.9	2,432.2	513.8	1,955.8	2,469.6	388.9	120.6	1,016.0	569.7	2,469.6	2,469.6
Human health and veterinary services	85.1/85.2	257.5	72.3	641.2	562.2	1,533.2	337.8	1,222.4	1,500.2	262.5	78.9	658.7	377		

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			
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
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					
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
Oct-Dec	908.4	32.9	38.3	15.4	9.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	902.5	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.2
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Percent	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	1.9
Over last 12 months	2.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.2	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-1.2
Male					
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					
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
Oct-Dec	581.6	38.3	40.2	15.2	10.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	578.6	38.1	40.0	15.0	10.0
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Percent	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.3	3.4
Over last 12 months	1.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9
Female					
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					
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
Oct-Dec	326.7	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
Nov 99-Jan 2000	323.9	26.3	34.1	15.3	8.5
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Percent	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.1	-0.5	-1.2	-0.1	-1.5

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work

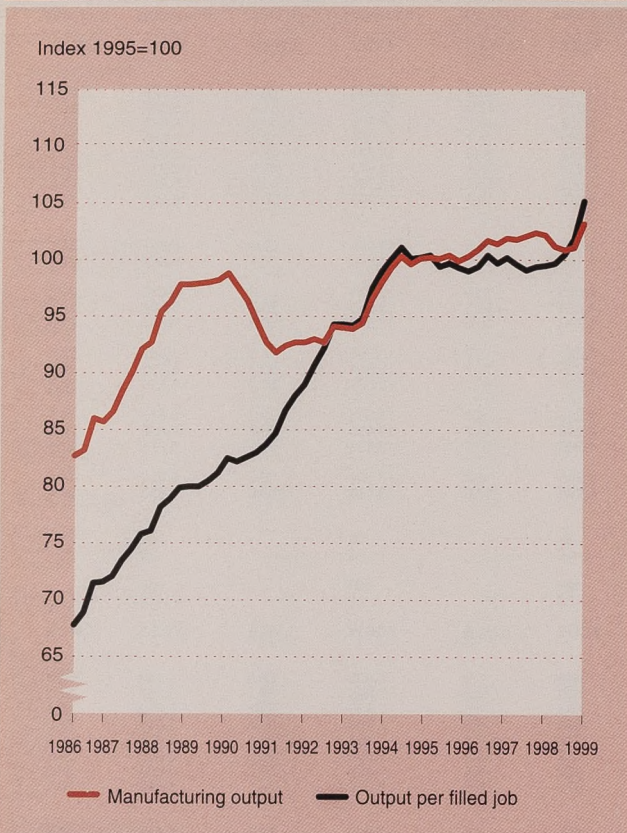
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	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
All	YCDM	LVAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCDS	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
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										
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
Oct-Dec	491	1.8	2,077	7.7	4,285	15.8	13,620	50.3	6,622	24.4
Nov 99-Jan 2000	484	1.8	2,073	7.7	4,284	15.8	13,620	50.3	6,633	24.5
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-5	-1.1	-7	-0.4	38	0.5	64	0.2	11	0.2
Percent	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Over last 12 months	-15	-2.9	-87	-4.0	120	2.9	156	1.2	-29	-0.4
Percent	-2.9	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	2.9	1.2	1.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
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										
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
Oct-Dec	118	0.8	459	3.1	880	5.9	8,046	54.0	5,400	36.2
Nov 99-Jan 2000	115	0.8	464	3.1	874	5.9	8,046	54.0	5,409	36.3
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-7	-5.7	1	0.2	-3	-0.4	44	0.5	21	0.4
Percent	-5.7	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Over last 12										

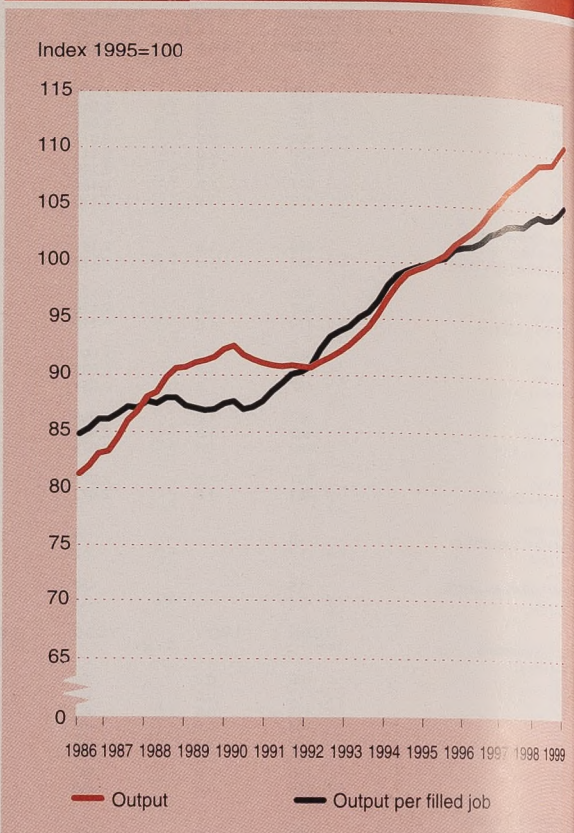
B.32 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of employment and output per filled job

Manufacturing industries



Whole economy



UNITED KINGDOM		Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
SIC 1992		Output ^a	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^b	Output per filled job
		LNNM	LNNN	LNNN	LNOJ	LNNW	LNNW	LNOK	LNNX	LNNX
1991		90.9	102.2	88.9	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.5	92.8
1992		91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	90.0
1993		93.2	96.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.4
1994		97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.4
1995		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996		102.5	101.0	101.5	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.7	99.3	99.3
1997		106.0	102.8	103.1	102.1	101.2	101.2	100.9	101.7	100.0
1998		108.5	104.3	104.0	102.7	101.8	102.0	102.6	99.4	99.4
1999		n/a	n/a	n/a	103.2	98.3	105.0	101.9	99.0	103.0
1991	Q4	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
1992	Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0
1992	Q2	90.7	99.9	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	88.0
1992	Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7
1992	Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2
1993	Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
1993	Q2	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
1993	Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2
1993	Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8
1994	Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5
1994	Q2	96.9	98.9	98.0	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	98.0
1994	Q3	98.1	99.3	98.8	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
1994	Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.3	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.3	101.1
1995	Q1	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.5	100.1
1995	Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.2
1995	Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	99.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	100.4	100.4
1995	Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7	100.1	100.7	99.4
1996	Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.4	100.7	99.7
1996	Q2	102.1	100.7	101.4	100.8	100.5	100.3	99.9	100.7	99.3
1996	Q3	102.8	101.2	101.2	101.2	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.4	99.0
1996	Q4	103.6	101.7	101.9	101.5	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.5	99.4
1997	Q1	104.7	102.1	102.5	102.0	101.0	102.0	101.7	101.2	100.5
1997	Q2	105.5	102.7	102.8	101.9	101.3	100.5	101.4	101.8	99.6
1997	Q3	106.5	103.0	103.4	102.6	101.2	101.3	101.9	101.7	100.2
1997	Q4	107.1	103.5	103.5	102.0	101.4	100.6	101.8	102.2	99.6
1998	Q1	107.6	104.1	103.4	102.1	102.2	99.9	102.1	103.1	99.1
1998	Q2	108.4	104.2	104.1	103.2	102.3	100.9	102.4	103.0	99.4
1998	Q3	109.0	104.4	104.4	103.2	102.0	101.2	102.2	102.7	99.5
1998	Q4	109.0	104.6	104.2	102.4	100.9	101.5	101.2	101.6	99.7
1999	Q1	109.3	104.8	104.4	101.9	99.6	102.3	100.9	100.3	100.6
1999	Q2	110.2	105.1	104.9	102.6	98.6	104.1	101.2	99.2	102.0
1999	Q3	111.0	105.2	105.6	104.1	97.8	106.4	102.6	98.4	104.2
1999	Q4	N/A	N/A	N/A	104.2	97.3	107.1	103.0	97.9	106.2

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

a Gross value added for whole economy.

b The workforce jobs series comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

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*, October 1998.

B.33 EMPLOYMENT

Total hours worked per week

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees			Self-employed			HMF GSSTEP UPFW ^a	Total			
	All	Female		All	Male	Female					
		Part-time	All								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
1992	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
1992	Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
1993	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
1993	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
1993	Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994	Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
1994	Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
1994	Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
1994	Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995	Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
1995	Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
1995	Sep	414	18	269	70	683	111	23	134	18	835
1995	Dec	439	19	289	78	728	113	24	137	18	883
1996	Mar	409	17	274	74	683	100	22	122	18	823
1996	Jun	431	18	288	78	720	108	24	132	17	869
1996	Sep	419	19	279	75	698	111	24	135	16	849
1996	Dec	446	20	300	82	746	113	25	137	17	900
1997	Mar	417	19	279	75	696	100	22	123	16	835
1997	Jun	441	20	291	77	731	108	25	133	16	880
1997	Sep	434	21	284	75	718	106	25	131	16	865
1997	Dec	469	23	310	84	778	109	25	135	16	929
1998	Mar	430	21	287	78	717	97	23	121	14	852
1998	Jun	451	21	297	79	748	102	24	126	14	888
1998	Sep	449	22	293	79	742	99	23	122	15	830
1998	Dec	468	23	309	84	777	101	24	125	14	916
1999	Mar	432	22	292	80	724	92	21	113	14	851
1999	Jun	454	23	303	82	757	100	22	122	14	893
1999	Sep	448	24	292	79	740	99	22	121	13	874
1999	Dec	471	22	311	81	781	100	23	123	14	918
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1992	Jun	410	14	264	69	675	106	24	130	24	829
1992	Sep	411	14	268	70	679	106	25	130	24	834
1992	Dec	408	14	265	70	674	103	23	126	24	823
1993	Mar	407	14	267	70	673	103	23	125	23	822
1993	Jun	405	14	267	70	672	103	23	126	22	820
1993	Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
1993	Dec	403	14	266	71	669	104	23	127	21	818
1994	Mar	406	15	269	72	675	107	24	131	21	827
1994	Jun	408	15	270	72	678	108	24	132	21	830
1994	Sep	411	15	268	71	679	109	23	133	20	832
1994	Dec	410	16	271	72	681	111	24	134	20	835
1995	Mar	414	16	274	72	688	111	23	134	19	841
1995	Jun	417	16	274	73	690	112	24	135	19	844
1995	Sep	421	17	277	74	699	109	23	132	18	849
1995	Dec	423	18	278	75	702	109	23	132	18	851
1996	Mar	424	18	280	76	704	107	24	130	18	852
1996	Jun	426	18	285	77	711	107	24	131	17	858
1996	Sep	426	19	287	78	713	109	24	133	16	862
1996	Dec	430	19	288	78	718	109	24	133	16	867
1997	Mar	432	19	286	76	719	107	24	131	16	865
1997	Jun	437	20	288	77	724	106	24	131	16	871
1997	Sep	440	21	291	78	730	105	25	130	16	876
1997	Dec	451	22	298	80	748	105	24	130	15	894
1998	Mar	447	21	294	79	741	104	25	129	15	884
1998	Jun	448	21	294	79	743	100	24	124	15	881
1998	Sep	453	21	300	82	753	98	23	121	15	886
1998	Dec	450	22	297	80	747	97	23	120	14	881
1999	Mar	449	23	300	82	749	98	22	121	14	884
1999	Jun	452	23	301	82	753	99	22	121	15	888
1999	Sep	454	22	299	77	753	97	22	120	13	885
1999	Dec	452	22	299	77	751	96	22	118	13	882
Changes Latest quarter											
Year											
		-2	-1	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	0	-3
		2	0	2	-3	4	-1	-1	-2	-1	1

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

B.33
Millions

Standard Statistical Region	SIC 92								Additivity adjustments
	Unadjusted for seasonal variation			Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work	
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N	
South East									
1999 Mar	180.5	108.8	289.3	3.0	35.9	20.5	179.2	51.5	
Jun	188.8	113.0	301.8	3.7	37.3	22.4	186.0	53.1	-0.7
Sep	188.1	110.2	298.3	3.8	37.1	21.8	185.6	50.3	-0.2
Dec	196.5	115.8	312.3	3.8	39.0	22.3	191.7	55.2	0.3
East Anglia									
1999 Mar	19.9	11.2	31.0	1.4	5.9	2.2	15.8	5.6	0.1
Jun	22.1	11.7	33.8	1.4	6.2	2.6	17.1	6.2	0.4
Sep	21.9	11.7	33.5	1.4	6.5	2.7	16.7	5.8	0.5
Dec	23.3	12.3	35.6	1.3	6.4	3.0	17.9	6.8	0.2
South West									
1999 Mar	44.0	24.5	68.5	2.8	12.1	6.2	33.5	13.9	0.0
Jun	47.5	26.2	73.7	3.0	13.3	6.6	35.8	14.9	0.0
Sep	47.4	24.9	72.3	2.9	12.8	6.9	35.7	14.0	0.0
Dec	47.4	26.1	73.5	2.6	13.3	6.7	35.3	15.4	0.3
West Midlands									
1999 Mar	47.3	26.5	73.8	1.6	19.4	5.3	33.5	13.7	0.3
Jun	49.4	27.7	77.1	1.7	20.3	5.9	35.0	13.8	0.4
Sep	48.1	27.0	75.1	2.1	19.7	6.0	34.2	13.2	0.0
Dec	51.1	29.0	80.1	1.6	21.4	6.4	36.4	14.3	0.0
East Midlands									
1999 Mar	36.5	21.7	58.2	1.6	15.3	4.2	26.4	10.9	-0.2
Jun	38.4	22.5	60.9	1.7	16.0	4.2	27.8	11.3	-0.2
Sep	38.3	21.6	59.9	1.9	16.0	4.4	27.8	10.2	-0.3
Dec	39.6	23.7	63.3	1.6	16.8	4.6	29.1	11.7	-0.6
Yorkshire and Humberside									
1999 Mar	43.2	25.5	68.6	1.5	15.2	5.2	33.1	14.0	-0.3
Jun	45.5	25.9	71.4	1.7	16.7	5.5	33.6	14.2	-0.2
Sep	45.3	25.0	70.2	1.6	16.1	5.6	34.1	13.0	-0.3
Dec	45.5	26.4	71.9	1.2	16.5	5.7	34.7	14.4	-0.5
North West									
1999 Mar	51.6	31.7	83.3	0.9	17.3	5.5	41.3	18.0	0.2
Jun	55.4	33.6	89.0	1.3	19.0	6.2	43.6	18.6	0.3
Sep	55.7	32.6	88.3	1.3	18.3	6.8	44.1	17.3	0.4
Dec	56.4	34.4	90.8	1.0	18.6	6.7	44.8	19.7	0.0
North									
1999 Mar	22.7	13.6	36.3	0.9	8.1	3.1	15.5	8.6	0.1
Jun	24.0	13.9	37.8	1.2	8.5	3.2	16.0	8.8	0.2
Sep	24.0	13.4	37.4	1.2	8.3	3.3	16.4	8.0	0.3
Dec	25.3	14.3	39.6	1.2	8.8	3.4	17.5	8.6	0.2
Wales									
1999 Mar	22.1	13.4	35.6	2.0	7.8	2.9	14.6	8.2	0.0
Jun	23.2	13.8	37.0	2.5	8.0	3.3	14.5	8.7	0.0
Sep	23.3	13.4	36.7	2.9	8.0	3.4	14.5	8.1	-0.2
Dec	23.6	13.9	37.5	2.3	8.3	3.3	15.0	8.8	-0.2
Scotland									
1999 Mar	42.4	27.3	69.7	2.1	12.3	5.7	33.0	16.3	0.2
Jun	44.8	28.0	72.9	2.7	13.1	6.3	34.3	16.5	0.0
Sep	43.3	26.7	70.1	2.3	12.8	6.1	34.1	14.9	-0.1
Dec	45.6	28.5	74.1	2.3	13.3	6.4	35.4	16.7	0.1
Great Britain									
1999 Mar	510.1	304.2	814.3	17.7	149.2	60.8	425.8	160.9	0.0
Jun	539.0	316.3	855.4	21.0	158.3	66.3	443.7	166.1	0.0
Sep	535.3	306.6	841.9	21.4	155.5	67.0	443.3	154.7	0.0
Dec	554.3	324.3	878.7	18.9	162.3	68.3	457.7	171.6	-0.1
Northern Ireland^b									
1999 Mar	14.2	8.5	22.8	1.9	4.2	1.5	8.5	6.6	0.0
Jun	14.9	8.9	23.8	2.1	4.4	1.8	8.9	6.6	0.0
Sep	14.6	8.1	22.7	2.3	4.4	1.6	8.6	5.7	0.0
Dec	16.0	9.3	25.3	2.3	4.7	1.9	9.4	6.9	0.1

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

a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note in *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995, pp475-6.
b Estimates of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to Table B.11.

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

Millions

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	December 1999				September 1999			December 1998					
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
SIC 1992														
Adjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	521.1	27.2	237.7	83.1	869.1	551.5	320.6	872.1	520.3	26.9	233.2	86.8	867.2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	17.2	1.1	2.1	0.5	21.0	19.1	2.7	21.8	18.2	1.0	2.6	0.5	22.3
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	122.0	1.4	31.6	4.1	159.1	124.8	35.9	160.7	124.8	1.6	33.4	4.3	164.0
Construction	F	61.3	0.8	3.6	0.9	66.6	62.9	4.5	67.5	62.3	1.1	3.5	0.8	67.6
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K	263.6	18.4	125.2	46.0	453.3	281.5	169.7	451.2	256.9	18.1	120.3	50.9	446.1
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	57.0	5.4	75.2	31.6	169.2	63.2	107.7	170.9	58.1	5.2	73.5	30.3	167.2
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	542.4	27.9	246.6	87.1	903.9	549.9	314.7	864.5	546.5	26.3	246.8	86.0	905.6
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	17.4	1.1	2.1	0.5	21.2	20.8	2.9	23.7	18.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	22.4
Mining and quarrying	C	2.7	*	0.3	*	3.0	2.7	0.4	3.1	3.0	*	0.3	*	3.4
Manufacturing	D	121.2	1.5	31.9	4.1	158.8	117.4	34.3	151.7	125.6	1.5	34.3	4.1	165.5
Manufacture of: beverages and tobacco	DA	11.8	0.5	4.3	0.9	17.5	12.9	4.9	17.8	12.9	0.3	4.5	0.9	18.5
food products, textiles and textile products	DB	5.1	*	4.4	0.7	10.3	4.9	4.8	9.7	5.5	*	5.0	0.8	11.4
leather and leather products	DC	0.5	*	0.4	*	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.0
wood and wood products	DD	3.3	*	0.5	*	3.9	3.5	0.4	3.9	3.5	*	0.3	*	4.0
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	12.6	0.2	5.1	0.7	18.6	11.4	5.7	17.1	12.1	0.3	5.6	0.6	18.5
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	1.0	*	0.2	*	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.0	*	0.2	*	1.2
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.8	*	2.5	0.2	9.6	6.6	2.6	9.2	6.8	*	2.7	0.2	9.7
rubber, plastic products	DH	7.4	*	1.6	0.3	9.3	7.1	1.7	8.8	7.7	*	1.6	0.2	9.6
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.9	*	1.0	*	6.0	4.7	0.9	5.6	4.8	*	0.9	*	5.8
basic metals	DJ	18.5	*	2.3	0.2	21.2	18.1	2.4	20.5	19.7	*	2.5	0.3	22.7
machines and equipment n.e.c.	DK	12.9	*	1.8	0.2	15.0	12.3	2.0	14.3	13.7	*	2.1	0.2	16.1
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.4	0.2	4.7	0.4	19.6	13.6	4.9	18.5	14.8	0.2	5.1	0.3	20.4
transport equipment	DM	14.3	*	1.4	*	15.8	13.3	1.4	14.7	15.0	*	1.5	*	16.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	7.7	*	1.8	0.2	9.8	7.4	2.0	9.5	7.3	0.3	2.0	0.3	9.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.1	*	1.0	*	5.2	3.9	1.2	5.1	4.3	*	1.1	*	5.5
Construction	F	64.7	0.9	3.7	0.9	70.2	64.0	4.6	68.6	65.2	0.9	3.6	0.9	70.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	85.6	5.4	34.8	18.5	144.3	86.5	51.5	138.0	84.4	5.4	35.5	19.0	144.2
Hotels and restaurants	H	17.3	3.3	13.2	6.4	40.2	21.2	19.0	40.2	17.6	2.8	13.0	6.2	39.7
Transport, storage and communication	I	49.6	1.6	11.9	1.7	64.8	48.0	13.0	61.0	48.0	1.3	10.7	1.6	61.5
Financial intermediation	J	20.4	0.2	13.6	1.7	36.0	19.6	15.0	34.6	20.2	0.2	13.7	1.7	35.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	77.2	5.7	40.4	13.8	136.9	81.2	51.9	133.1	76.7	6.1	38.0	13.8	134.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	24.0	0.8	17.0	4.1	45.9	22.7	20.1	42.9	24.2	0.7	17.2	4.1	46.1
Education	M	17.2	2.7	24.0	11.4	55.3	15.9	26.0	41.9	17.2	2.0	24.4	10.9	54.6
Health and social work	N	18.8	2.3	38.1	18.1	77.3	20.6	55.0	75.6	19.1	2.1	37.8	17.6	76.7
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	22.1	2.6	14.5	5.7	44.8	25.2	19.7	44.9	22.7	2.2	14.4	5.6	44.9

Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published. Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.
Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

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	YBSH	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	2,989	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	42.6	727
1995	2,516	8.8	1,035	401	1,073	42.7	670	2,498	9.0	1,031	397	1,064	42.6	665
1996	2,394	8.3	1,058	401	930	38.8	587	2,375	8.5	1,051	397	921	38.8	581
1997	2,093	7.3	992	312	787	37.6	500	2,071	7.4	984	310	774	37.4	491
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360
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														
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	266	503	29.3	285	1,696	6.0	952	264	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
Oct-Dec	1,718	5.9	962	257	494	28.8	273	1,698	6.0	953	255	486	28.6	269
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,737	5.9	983	262	484	27.9	279	1,716	6.0	973	260	475	27.7	275
Changes Over last 3 months	21	0.1	22	6	-19	-1.5	-7	20	0.1	21	6	-19	-1.5	-5
Percent	1.2		2.3	2.2	-3.8		-2.4	1.2		2.2	2.4	-3.9		-1.9
Over last 12 months	-100	-0.4	-64	-9	-30	-0.1	-40	-104	-0.4	-68	-9	-30	-0.1	-38
Percent	-5.4		-6.1	-3.3	-5.8		-12.5	-5.7		-6.6	-3.3	-6.0		-12.0
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														
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
Oct-Dec	1,037	6.4	522	150	362	34.9	213	1,030	6.5	519	149	359	34.8	212
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,056	6.5	542	153	354	33.5	219	1,049	6.6	539	152	351	33.4	218
Changes Over last 3 months	23	0.1	24	-5	-9	-1.6	2	24	0.1	23	-4	-8	-1.5	3
Percent	2.2		4.6	-3.2	-2.4		0.9	2.3		4.5	-2.9	-2.1		1.4
Over last 12 months	-92	-0.6	-54	-29	-13	1.5	-21	-90	-0.6	-55	-28	-11	1.7	-18
Percent	-8.0		-9.1	-15.8	-3.6		-8.7	-7.9		-9.2	-15.7	-3.1		-7.7
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBXC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	937	7.5	494	186	254	27.1	105	921	7.7	488	183	246	26.7	100
1993	982	7.9	454	202	323	32.9	151	961	8.1	446	198	314	32.6	145
1994	943	7.6	464	165	311	33.0	160	928	7.8	460	162	303	32.6	155
1995	878	7.0	455	145	275	31.3	150	869	7.3	454	142	270	31.1	148
1996	819	6.5	453	144	220	26.9	112	812	6.7	449	142	217	26.8	107
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														
Nov 98-Jan 99	689	5.3	451	89	147	21.4	78	681	5.5	448	89	144	21.1	76
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	695	5.4	451	98	146	21.0	76	688	5.5	448	97	143	20.8	74
Jan-Mar 1999	696	5.4	450	101	145	20.8	76	687	5.5	445	100	141	20.6	73
Feb-Apr	697	5.4	447	110	141	20.2	74	687	5.5	442	109	137	19.9	71
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
Oct-Dec	680	5.2	441	107	132	19.4	59	668	5.3	434	106	127	19.0	57
Nov 99-Jan 2000	681	5.2	441	109	130	19.1	59	667	5.4	434	108	125	18.7	57
Changes Over last 3 months	-2	0.0	-2	11	-10	-1.5	-9	-4	0.0	-2	10	-11	-1.6	-9
Percent	-0.3		-0.4	10.7	-7.4		-12.9	-0.5		-0.5	10.8	-8.4		-13.1
Over last 12 months	-8	-0.1	-10	20	-17	-2.2	-19	-14	-0.1	-14	19	-19	-2.4	-19
Percent	-1.1		-2.2	22.1	-11.5		-24.0	-2.1		-3.1	21.7	-13.4		-25.6

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	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	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	150	18.2	116	22	*	*	*	726	15.8	318	173	202	27.8	72
1993	137	19.2	91	26	18	13.1	*	788	17.8	317	172	265	33.7	113
1994	146	19.8	109	19	17	11.4	*	682	16.3	266	146	237	34.7	121
1995	145	19.1	1											

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	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	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	7.5	481	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	52.9	148
1997	1,082	6.0	451	168	460	42.5	296	342	5.4	116	46	181	52.8	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														
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	36	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	108	42	121	44.9	86
Sep-Nov (Aut)	884	4.9	440	134	303	34.3	173	276	4.1	108	41	125	45.4	85
Oct-Dec	858	4.8	435	138	295	34.4	169	271	4.0	107	37	126	46.4	82
Nov 99-Jan 2000	858	4.8	430	144	288	33.6	169	281	4.1	121	36	127	45.1	82
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-18	-0.1	-2	13	-15	-1.0	-8	13	0.1	14	-5	6	0.2	2
Percent	-2.1		-0.6	9.9	-4.9		-4.6	4.7		13.6	-13.2	5.1		2.3
Over last 12 months	-40	-0.2	-37	1	-11	0.3	-20	2	-0.1	9	5	-10	-4.0	-15
Percent	-4.5		-7.9	0.4	-3.6		-10.5	0.7		8.4	14.2	-7.5		-14.7
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYO	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	129
1994	968	9.7	288	150	530	54.7	332	357	10.3	87	65	219	61.4	149
1995	859	8.6	251	130	478	55.7	323	297	8.5	81	38	181	61.0	126
1996	818	8.2	270	131	416	50.9	291	280	8.0	77	42	164	58.6	121
1997	680	6.8	238	97	344	50.5	230	239	6.6	71	32	137	57.3	112
1998	552	5.6	231	84	234	42.4	162	206	5.5	67	23	117	56.6	89
1999	541	5.5	244	81	214	39.6	131	204	5.3	80	23	101	49.4	81
3-month averages														
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	66	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
Oct-Dec	504	5.1	215	77	216	42.9	133	189	4.9	65	24	99	52.5	66
Nov 99-Jan 2000	508	5.1	218	81	209	41.1	133	200	5.2	78	24	100	50.2	71
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-9	-0.1	2	4	-8	-0.9	-1	20	0.5	15	-2	9	-0.7	6
Percent	-1.8		0.7	4.5	-3.8		-1.1	10.9		24.0	-6.1	9.4		8.6
Over last 12 months	-35	-0.4	-30	-12	2	3.0	-7	1	-0.1	5	2	-4	-2.6	-10
Percent	-6.4		-12.2	-13.1	1.0		-4.9	0.7		6.9	11.5	-4.2		-12.1
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	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	67	47.1	34
1994	511	6.6	242	91	177	34.7	92	128	5.1	39	22	61	52.2	33
1995	488	6.2	239	80	167	34.3	83	104	4.1	34	18	51	49.1	32
1996	482	5.8	234	91	135	29.4	69	95	3.8	41	16	37	39.3	27
1997	402	5.0	213	71	116	28.9	66	103	3.9	45	14	44	42.8	30
1998	377	4.7	229	51	94	25.0	51	86	3.1	38	10	37	43.5	25
1999	363	4.5	219	58	86	23.8	45	85	3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21
3-month averages														
Nov 98-Jan 99	355	4.4	218	50	92	26.0	48	81	2.9	38	10	32	40.1	22
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	361	4.5	216	50	90	24.9	45	85	3.0	42	11	32	37.9	24
Jan-Mar 1999	368	4.6	218	59	87	23.7	45	90	3.2	45	13	32	35.9	24
Feb-Apr	368	4.6	218	64	85	23.1	44	92	3.2	46	14	32	35.0	23
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
Oct-Dec	354	4.4	220	61	78	22.2	36	82	2.8	43	13	26	32.1	17
Nov 99-Jan 2000	349	4.4	212	63	79	22.7	36	81	2.8	42	12	26	32.6	17
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-9	-0.1	-4	9	-7	-1.3	-7	-7	-0.3	-1	-4	-2	-0.1	-4
Percent	-2.5		-1.8	17.7	-7.7		-16.0	-8.1		-1.8	-24.4	-8.5		-17.4
Over last 12 months	-5	-0.1	-6	13	-13	-3.3	-13	-13	-0.1	4	2	-6	-7.5	-5
Percent	-1.5		-2.9	25.9	-14.0		-26.6	0.5		11.2	20.1	-18.3		-24.0

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11 Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD			DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAL				
1995	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.0				
1996 Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	..	..	1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0	3.6				
1997 averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,586.1	..	..	1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.6	2.5				
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	..	..	1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5				
1999	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,249.3	..	..	955.8	293.5	4.3	6.0	2.3				
1998 Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7	2.5				
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.5				
Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.7	6.6	2.5				
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,366.9	4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.7	6.6	2.5				
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6	2.5				
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4				
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4				
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4				
Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4				
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4				
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4				
1999 Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,306.7	-4.3	-5.5	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4				
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,312.4	5.7	-4.1	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4				
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,308.1	-4.3	-1.0	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4				
Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,291.7	-16.4	-5.0	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3				
May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,285.3	-6.4	-9.0	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3				
Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,269.2	-16.1	-13.0	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3				
Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,233.8	-35.4	-19.3	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	2.2				
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,215.0	-18.8	-23.4	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9	2.2				
Sep 9	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	2.2				
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	2.2				
Nov 11	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	2.2				
Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	4.0	5.5	2.0	1,167.7	-18.6	-14.9	889.4	278.3	4.1	5.6	2.1				
2000 Jan 13 R	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,161.1	-6.6	-14.0	884.6	276.5	4.0	5.6	2.1				
Feb 10 P	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,154.4	-6.7	-10.6	879.8	274.6	4.0	5.6	2.1				
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH		DPAG	DPAG			DPAJ								
1995	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3				
1996 Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.8				
1997 averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,522.7	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.4	7.5	2.8				
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	..	..	983.6	305.8	4.6	6.3	2.4				
1999	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,198.4	..	..	916.4	282.0	4.3	6.0	2.3				
1999 Feb 11	1,323.3	1,012.4	311.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,256.2	5.6	-4.2	959.1	297.1	4.5	6.2	2.4				
Mar 11	1,292.0	990.7	301.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,252.3	-3.9	-0.9	956.7	295.6	4.5	6.2	2.4				
Apr 8	1,265.7	967.8	297.9	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,236.6	-15.7	-4.7	944.6	292.0	4.4	6.1	2.3				
May 13	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,231.6	-5.0	-8.2	940.9	290.7	4.4	6.1	2.3				
Jun 10	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,217.4	-14.2	-11.6	931.6	285.8	4.3	6.1	2.3				
Jul 8	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,184.1	-33.3	-17.5	910.5	273.6	4.2	5.9	2.2				
Aug 12	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,166.7	-17.4	-21.6	898.4	268.3	4.2	5.8	2.1				
Sep 9	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	2.2				
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	2.1				
Nov 11	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	2.1				
Dec 9	1,098.1	842.5	255.7	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,122.9	-17.8	-14.1	855.2	267.7	4.0	5.6	2.1				
2000 Jan 13 R	1,192.0	912.1	279.9	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,116.9	-6.0	-13.2	850.9	266.0	4.0	5.5	2.1				
Feb 10 P	1,183.0	903.2	279.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,110.7	-6.2	-10.0	846.7	264.0	4.0	5.5	2.1				
North East	DPCF			DPDA		DPDG				DPDM								
1995	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	..	..	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1				
1996 Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	117.2	..	..	93.3	23.9	10.3	15.0	4.6				
1997 averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.7				
1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..	66.7	16.5	7.5	10.9	3.3				
1999	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.3	10.6	3.3	80.1	..	..	63.9	16.2	7.2	10.5	3.3				
1999 Feb 11	88.1	70.2	17.9	8.0	11.5	3.6	83.4	0.8	0.5	66.3	17.1	7.5	10.9	3.4				
Mar 11	86.2	68.7	17.5	7.8	11.3	3.5	83.1	-0.3	0.5	66.0	17.1	7.5	10.8	3.4				
Apr 8	85.8	68.1	17.8	7.7	11.2	3.6	82.6	-0.5	0.0	65.7	16.9	7.5	10.8	3.4				
May 13	82.2	65.8	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.3	82.6	0.0	-0.3	65.9	16.7	7.5	10.8	3.4				
Jun 10	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	3.2	82.0	-0.6	-0.4	65.6	16.4	7.4	10.7	3.3				
Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	80.2	-1.8	-0.8	64.3	15.9	7.2	10.5	3.1				
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	3.1				
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	3.1				
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	3.1				
Nov 11	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	3.1				
Dec 9	73.9	59.6	14.4	6.7	9.8	2.9	75.0	-0.5	-1.0	59.7	15.3	6.8	9.8	3.1				
2000 Jan 13 R	81.8	65.6	16.2															

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

UNEMPLOYMENT C.11

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			DPDQ				
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.4	5.1
1997) averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.4	8.6	3.8
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
1999)	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8	203.1	..	..	149.9	53.2	4.8	6.4	2.8
1999 Feb 11	215.6	159.5	56.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	214.0	-1.3	-1.7	157.7	56.3	5.0	6.8	2.9
Mar 11	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	155.8	55.5	5.0	6.7	2.9
Apr 8	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	2.8	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	153.8	54.6	4.9	6.6	2.8
May 13	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	2.8	206.9	-1.5	-2.4	152.5	54.4	4.9	6.5	2.8
Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	2.7	203.8	-3.1	-2.5	150.4	53.4	4.8	6.5	2.7
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
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
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
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
Nov 11	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
Dec 9	186.7	137.9	48.8	4.4	5.9	2.5	190.9	-3.5	-2.3	140.7	50.2	4.5	6.0	2.5
2000 Jan 13 R	191.8	142.0	49.8	4.5	6.1	2.6	190.0	-0.9	-2.3	140.0	50.0	4.5	6.0	2.6
Feb 10 P	190.7	141.2	49.4	4.5	6.1	2.6	188.4	-1.6	-2.0	139.0	49.4	4.4	6.0	2.6
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
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.8
1997) averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	..	..	80.7	25.3	2.7	3.8	1.4
1999)	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.4	3.4	1.3	95.4	..	..	72.7	22.7	2.4	3.4	1.3
1999 Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.4
Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.4
Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.3
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
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
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
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
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
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
Nov 11	87.4	66.1	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2	90.2	-1.6	-0.8	68.6	21.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
Dec 9	86.7	66.1	20.6	2.2	3.1	1.1	88.2	-2.0	-1.3	66.7	21.5	2.2	3.1	1.1
2000 Jan 13 R	94.3	71.7	22.6	2.4	3.3	1.3	86.4	-1.8	-1.8	65.4	21.0	2.2	3.0	1.2
Feb 10 P	92.8	70.4	22.4	2.4	3.3	1.3	85.4	-1.0	-1.6	64.7	20.7	2.2	3.0	1.2
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
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.5
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
1999)	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.2	4.2	1.8	75.4	..	..	56.0	19.4	3.1	4.2	1.8
1999 Feb 11	87.9	65.0	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	80.2	0.7	-0.4	59.6	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.9
Mar 11	84.0	62.4	21.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	79.5	-0.7	-0.3	59.1	20.4	3.3	4.4	1.9
Apr 8	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	1.9	78.6	-0.9	-0.3	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9
May 13	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	1.7	78.6	0.0	-0.5	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9
Jun 10	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	1.7	77.9	-0.7	-0.5	57.9	20.0	3.2	4.3	1.9
Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	1.7	74.8	-3.1	-1.3	55.8	19.0	3.1	4.2	1.8
Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	1.8	73.2	-1.6	-1.8	54.6	18.6	3.0	4.1	1.7
Sep 9	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	1.7
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
Nov 11	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
Dec 9	68.2	50.4	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.7	68.0	-2.1	-1.6	50.3	17.7	2.8	3.8	1.7
2000 Jan 13 R	75.2	55.4	19.8	3.1	4.1	1.8	67.0	-1.0	-1.6	49.6	17.4	2.8	3.7	1.8
Feb 10 P	74.3	54.6	19.7	3.1	4.1	1.8	66.5	-0.5	-1.2	49.2	17.3	2.7	3.7	1.8
England														
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,912.5	..	..	1,453.8	458.7	7.9	10.7	4.3
1996) Annual	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,725.9	..	..	1,308.5	417.4	7.1	9.7	3.8
1997) averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.4	2.9	1,287.1	..	..	982.3	304.7	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,082.3	..	..	823.5	258.8	4.4	6.1	2.4
1999)	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.2	5.7	2.2	1,003.5	..	..	765.2	238.3	4.1	5.7	2.2
1999 Feb 11	1,105.2	843.9	261.3	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,051.4	4.4	-4.2	801.1	250.3	4.3	6.0	2.3
Mar 11	1,078.6	825.5	253.1	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,047.0	-4.4	-1.8	798.2	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3
Apr 8	1,057.9	807.3	250.6	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,034.6	-12.4	-4.1	788.6	246.0	4.2	5.9	2.2
May 13	1,024.4	785.8	238.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,030.4	-4.2	-7.0	785.3	245.1	4.2	5.9	2.2
Jun 10	997.3	764.2	233.1	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,018.2	-12.2	-9.6	777.0	241.2	4.2	5.8	2.2
Jul 8	1,007.8	763.3	244.4	4.1	5.7	2.2	993.3	-24.9	-13.8	760.4	232.9	4.1	5.7	2.1
Aug 12	1,009.7	756.4	253.3	4.1	5.6	2.3	978.7	-14.6	-17.2	750.6	228.1	4.0	5.6	2.1
Sep 9	966.8	740.8	246.0	4.1	5.5	2.2	976.8	-1.9	-13.8	746.1	230.7	4.0	5.6	2.1
Oct 14	939.5	709.5	229.9	3.9	5.3	2.1	969.3	-7.5	-8.0	738.7	230.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
Nov 11	924.8	701.6	223.2	3.8	5.2	2.0	956.6	-13.7	-7.7	726.8	228.8	3.9	5.4	2.1
Dec 9	919.6	703.0	216.5	3.8	5.2	2.0	940.0	-15.6	-12.3	713.9	226.1	3.9	5.3	2.1
2000 Jan 13 R	993.6	758.0	235.6	4.1	5.7	2.2	933.8	-6.2	-11.8	709.3	224.5	3.8	5.3	2.1
Feb 10 P	986.0	750.9	235.1	4.0	5.6	2.1	928.4	-5.4	-9.1	705.7	222.7	3.8	5.3	2.1

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			DPBP				
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	101.7	..	..	78.6	23.1	8.0	11.3	4.0

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	Per cent 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	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	GEVY								GEZA						GEZE
1998 Feb 12	1,441.8	539.1	278.6	242.8	159.4	26.4	221.8	371.8	173.1	82.8	64.2	34.3	13.9	17.5	
Mar 12	1,396.9	496.7	280.6	247.0	158.4	26.7	214.3	356.1	157.0	81.6	67.1	33.7	14.2	16.7	
Apr 9	1,382.3	495.8	282.7	254.1	159.3	26.7	210.3	343.6	148.1	76.1	69.5	33.7	14.5	16.1	
May 14	1,342.1	454.5	259.0	259.3	163.8	27.5	205.5	332.0	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	15.6	
Jun 11	1,316.1	443.2	244.8	260.2	166.2	27.9	201.6	326.2	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	15.0	
Jul 9	1,361.9	496.7	245.0	251.3	169.9	27.1	199.0	357.2	173.2	67.7	66.6	35.0	13.9	14.7	
Aug 13	1,374.7	524.3	230.9	252.7	171.7	26.7	195.0	362.4	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	13.9	
Sep 10	1,322.2	492.4	224.3	242.9	172.0	27.4	190.6	340.3	174.6	62.1	58.5	32.4	13.3	12.7	
Oct 8	1,271.8	468.7	223.0	228.9	167.5	27.6	183.8	309.7	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	10.6	
Nov 12	1,271.9	493.0	218.2	218.6	164.4	26.9	177.7	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.6	
Dec 10	1,282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.5	
1999 Jan 14	1,374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	6.8	
Feb 11	1,366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	5.7	
Mar 11	1,333.1	503.4	273.4	224.1	167.8	24.9	164.3	312.2	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	4.8	
Apr 8	1,307.8	498.0	251.2	230.0	167.2	25.1	161.3	297.5	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	4.1	
May 13	1,262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	286.5	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	3.3	
Jun 10	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8	
Jul 8	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5	
Aug 12	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1	
Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9	
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	1.6	
Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	263.2	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	1.3	
Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1	
2000 Jan 13	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1	
Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9	
Male	GEZG							GEZL						GEZP	
1998 Feb 12	1,103.1	393.0	207.3	187.7	127.3	28.6	187.9	262.3	119.2	58.3	46.1	25.1	14.7	13.5	
Mar 12	1,070.2	360.5	212.2	189.7	126.4	28.7	181.3	252.1	108.0	58.8	47.8	24.7	14.9	12.8	
Apr 9	1,056.2	357.6	199.0	194.8	126.9	28.8	177.8	243.5	102.5	54.5	49.5	24.7	15.2	12.4	
May 14	1,031.2	333.1	194.4	199.4	130.6	29.5	173.7	236.4	95.2	53.3	50.7	25.3	15.7	11.9	
Jun 11	1,008.7	322.0	182.4	201.5	132.4	30.0	170.4	230.7	94.2	49.1	50.8	25.2	15.9	11.4	
Jul 9	1,025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	168.0	245.2	112.8	47.8	48.0	25.5	14.9	11.2	
Aug 13	1,024.5	354.4	173.0	195.9	136.6	29.4	164.6	247.3	119.7	45.2	47.0	24.9	14.3	10.5	
Sep 10	997.5	342.9	167.7	189.3	136.8	29.8	160.9	234.0	114.8	43.8	42.2	23.5	14.2	9.6	
Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	155.5	214.2	105.3	45.1	35.8	20.0	13.1	8.0	
Nov 12	972.0	356.8	160.8	172.0	131.9	29.1	150.6	209.7	108.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5	
Dec 10	987.4	376.3	162.8	167.8	133.0	28.4	147.5	210.6	113.8	44.5	32.7	14.0	9.3	5.7	
1999 Jan 14	1,054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.1	
Feb 11	1,046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	142.6	228.1	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4.3	
Mar 11	1,023.9	368.3	207.0	173.0	136.1	26.9	139.5	221.3	115.5	56.0	36.6	9.5	5.9	3.6	
Apr 8	1,001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	136.9	210.5	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3.0	
May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	
Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1	
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8	
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5	
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4	
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1	
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	182.6	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9	
Dec 9	868.1	344.5	156.2	141.1	113.2	26.1	113.1	181.7	107.3	43.6	25.6	4.4	2.9	0.8	
2000 Jan 13	938.8	378.8	175.2	156.0	114.8	24.4	114.0	203.4	117.7	48.9	31.3	4.7	2.7	0.8	
Feb 10	929.9	367.0	184.4	154.9	111.7	24.0	112.0	204.9	117.3	50.9	31.6	4.4	2.5	0.7	
Female	GEZR							GEZV						GEZU	
1998 Feb 12	338.7	146.1	71.4	55.2	32.1	19.5	34.0	109.6	53.9	24.4	18.1	9.1	12.0	4.0	
Mar 12	326.8	136.1	68.3	57.3	32.0	19.9	33.0	104.0	49.0	22.8	19.3	9.0	12.4	3.9	
Apr 9	326.1	138.2	63.7	59.3	32.4	19.9	32.6	100.1	45.6	21.6	20.1	9.0	12.8	3.8	
May 14	310.8	121.4	64.5	59.9	33.2	20.9	31.8	95.6	40.5	22.1	20.2	9.2	13.5	3.7	
Jun 11	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2	95.4	41.9	20.9	19.7	9.3	13.5	3.5	
Jul 9	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	112.0	60.4	19.9	18.6	9.6	11.7	3.5	
Aug 13	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5	115.1	65.5	18.5	18.4	9.4	11.1	3.4	
Sep 10	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7	106.3	59.7	18.2	16.3	8.9	11.3	3.1	
Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	2.6	
Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	2.1	
Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8	
1999 Jan 14	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0	95.2	52.2	21.9	14.7	4.7	6.7	1.6	
Feb 11	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.4	
Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.2	
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.1	
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.8	
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.8	
Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	0.7	
Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	0.6	
Sep 9	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	0.5	
Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	0.5	
Nov 11	270.2	127.7	55.0	40.8	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	0.4	

C.13

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: February 10 2000: 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	8,283	13,090	3,728	25,749	3,276	2,987	824	7,565	7,386	12,927	3,716	24,460	3,533	4,635	1,670	10,155
Over 13 and up to 26	3,957	6,692	1,965	12,736	1,389	1,421	511	3,405	2,856	6,660	2,061	11,632	1,329	2,231	1,009	4,564
26 and up to 52	2,443	6,134	1,542	10,141	906	1,218	439	2,578	1,397	4,970	1,380	7,765	561	1,305	562	2,437
52 and up to 104	323	5,540	1,445	7,311	120	876	388	1,384	119	3,895	1,280	5,296	40	822	439	1,304
Over 104	35	5,789	2,628	8,452	12	716	418	1,146	21	3,072	1,860	4,953	8	547	468	1,023
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.4	30.4	36.0	24.5	2.3	22.1	31.2	15.7	1.2	22.1	30.5	18.9	0.9	14.4	21.9	11.0
All	15,041	37,245	11,308	64,389	5,703	7,218	2,580	16,078	11,779	31,524	10,297	54,106	5,471	9,540	4,148	19,561
NORTH WEST																
13 or less	17,326	26,349	5,704	50,537	6,760	6,944	2,068	16,598	92,308	157,345	38,587	293,700	40,005	48,261	14,874	107,277
Over 13 and up to 26	7,334	13,615	3,024	24,199	2,787	3,214	1,070	7,254	40,040	84,874	21,498	147,481	17,223	24,453	8,575	51,726
26 and up to 52	4,636	12,829	2,763	20,288	1,758	2,513	889	5,201	25,077	80,973	18,660	124,956	10,695	19,315	7,135	37,249
52 and up to 104	596	10,157	2,317	13,081	265	1,711	710	2,694	3,511	68,959	17,401	89,905	1,480	13,670	5,782	20,274
Over 104	72	8,873	3,637	12,582	24	1,211	677	1,912	537	61,446	26,981	88,964	223	9,750	9,261	16,234
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	26.5	34.1	21.3	2.5	18.7	25.6	13.7	2.5	28.7	36.0	24.0	2.4	20.3	28.3	16.0
All	29,964	71,823	17,445	120,687	11,594	15,593	5,414	33,659	161,473	453,597	123,127	745,006	69,626	115,449	32,627	202,565
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	12,781	19,951	4,874	38,516	5,291	5,429	1,545	12,876	7,257	10,228	2,326	20,195	2,880	3,017	884	7,052
Over 13 and up to 26	5,641	10,845	2,833	19,471	2,290	2,725	992	6,129	3,205	5,632	1,550	10,438	1,222	1,371	539	3,175
26 and up to 52	3,387	10,052	2,343	15,815	1,424	2,090	836	4,368	1,683	4,896	1,140	7,724	618	977	406	2,107
52 and up to 104	263	8,256	2,071	10,594	112	1,423	641	2,178	150	3,935	1,101	5,187	67	638	331	1,038
Over 104	47	6,814	3,111	9,972	16	910	659	1,585	23	3,620	1,609	5,252	9	487	385	861
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.4	27.0	34.0	21.8	1.4	18.5	27.8	13.9	1.4	26.7	35.1	21.4	1.6	17.3	28.1	13.6
All	22,119	55,918	15,232	94,368	9,133	12,577	4,673	27,136	12,318	28,311	7,726	48,796	4,796	6,490	2,545	14,151
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	8,210	13,395	3,585	25,586	3,565	4,239	1,447	9,580	13,952	22,375	5,334	43,273	5,464	6,719	1,858	15,069
Over 13 and up to 26	3,183	6,312	1,814	11,392	1,360	1,921	784	4,132	5,547	11,730	3,097	20,725	1,932	3,112	1,159	6,439
26 and up to 52	1,824	5,693	1,489	9,012	796	1,379	582	2,766	3,307	10,381	2,673	16,490	1,189	2,229	910	4,420
52 and up to 104	202	5,150	1,460	6,812	94	969	490	1,555	295	8,802	2,394	11,505	114	1,564	761	2,469
Over 104	26	3,759	1,944	5,729	8	545	445	998	35	6,917	3,490	10,442	15	959	742	1,716
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.7	26.0	33.1	21.4	1.8	16.7	24.9	13.4	1.4	26.1	34.6	21.4	1.5	17.3	27.7	13.9
All	13,445	34,309	10,292	58,531	5,823	9,053	3,748	19,031	23,136	60,205	16,988	102,435	8,714	14,583	5,430	30,098
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	11,126	16,215	4,090	31,997	4,808	5,084	1,673	12,035	113,517	189,948	46,247	357,168	48,349	57,997	17,616	123,244
Over 13 and up to 26	4,784	8,893	2,313	16,116	2,213	2,512	965	5,788	48,792	102,236	26,145	178,644	20,377	28,936	10,273	60,240
26 and up to 52	3,467	9,806	2,330	15,638	1,593	2,220	905	4,746	30,067	96,250	22,473	149,170	12,502	22,521	7,451	43,751
52 and up to 104	714	8,881	2,214	11,815	284	1,572	743	2,608	3,956	81,696	20,896	106,597	1,661	15,872	6,874	24,470
Over 104	132	8,700	3,600	12,432	52	1,295	875	2,222	585	71,983	32,080	104,658	247	11,196	2,388	18,831
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.2	33.5	40.0	27.6	3.8	22.6	31.4	17.6	2.3	28.3	35.8	23.6	2.3	19.8	28.2	15.9
All	20,223	52,495	14,547	87,998	8,950	12,683	5,161	27,399	196,927	542,113	147,841	896,237	83,136	136,522	35,602	277,186
EAST																
13 or less	7,054	12,600	3,673	23,736	3,189	4,302	1,632	9,492	3,767	5,032	978	9,808	1,743	1,649	448	3,871
Over 13 and up to 26	2,687	6,330	1,946	11,055	1,189	2,025	879	4,178	2,118	3,036	618	5,776	939	894	298	2,138
26 and up to 52	1,462	5,481	1,584	8,542	610	1,382	667	2,675	1,519	3,432	731	5,683	647	746	302	1,686
52 and up to 104	218	4,593	1,451	6,265	81	935	536	1,560	466	3,679	922	5,067	174	662	318	1,155
Over 104	33	3,860	2,029	5,922	15	683	570	1,268	77	5,069	2,156	7,302	17	626	366	999
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	25.7	32.6	22.0	1.9	17.3	25.8	14.7	6.8	43.2	56.9	36.8	5.4	28.1	39.1	21.8
All	11,454	32,864	10,683	55,520	5,084	9,327	4,284	19,173	7,947	20,248	5,405	33,636	3,520	4,577	1,722	9,869
LONDON																
13 or less	11,751	26,323	4,459	42,999	6,085	9,376	2,097	17,928	117,284	194,980	47,225	366,976	50,092	59,646	18,064	133,265
Over 13 and up to 26	6,363	17,131	3,019	26,646	3,322	5,930	1,448	10,786	50,910	105,272	26,763	184,420	21,316	29,830	10,571	62,678
26 and up to 52	4,742	18,891	3,211	26,866	2,363	5,512	1,521	9,428	31,586	99,682	23,204	154,853	13,149	23,267	8,753	45,447
52 and up to 104	866	17,033	3,362	21,264	407	4,241	1,270	5,927	4,422	85,375	21,818	111,664	1,835	16,534	7,192	25,825
Over 104	141	15,981	5,587	21,709	75	3,036	1,498	4,609	672	77,052	34,236	111,960	264	11,822	7,744	19,830
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.2	34.6	45.6	30.8	3.9	25.9	35.3	21.6	2.5	28.9	36.6	24.0	2.4	20.1	28.5	15.6
All	23,863	95,359	19,638	139,504	12,252	28,095	7,834	48,678	204,874	562,361	153,246	929,873	86,656	141,099	52,324	287,045
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	8,391	16,495	4,758	30,120	3,498	5,265	1,918	11,038	3,235	5,032	1,144	9,371	1,329	1,421	511	3,405
Over 13 and up to 26	3,235	8,396	2,523	14,234	1,344	2,474	917	4,800	2,856	6,660	2,061	11,632	1,329	2,231	1,009	4,564
26 and up to 52	1,719	7,117	2,018	10,869	684	1,696	734	3,125	1,397	4,970	1,380	7,765	561	1,305	562	2,437
52 and up to 104	210	5,454	1,801	7,467	77	1,121	565	1,764	119	3,895	1,280	5,296	40	822	439	1,304
Over 104	30	4,598	2,585	7,213	13	807	651	1,471	21	3,072	1,860	4,953	8	547	468	1,023
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	23.9	32.0	21.0	1.6	17.0	25.4	14.6	1.2	22.1	30.5	18.9	0.9	14.4	21.9	11.0
All	13,585	42,060	13,685	69,903	5,616	11,363	4,785	22,198	11,779	31,524	10,297	54,106	5,471	9,540	4,148	19,561

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 10 February 2000

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousands											

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at February 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						
Alnwick and Amble	649	270	919	7.5	5.8	
Andover	443	168	611	1.6	1.3	
Appleby	75	29	104	2.6	1.8	
Ashford	928	312	1,240	3.4	2.8	
Axminster	176	78	254	4.1	3.1	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,563	757	3,320	1.9	1.6	
Banbury	556	227	783	1.6	1.3	
Barnard Castle	159	56	215	3.3	2.6	
Barnsley	5,096	1,475	6,571	8.3	7.1	
Barnstaple	734	296	1,030	4.2	3.2	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,730	440	2,170	6.5	5.8	
Basingstoke	811	283	1,094	1.3	1.1	
Bath	1,572	565	2,137	2.6	2.3	
Bedford	2,037	726	2,763	3.5	2.9	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	466	199	665	6.6	5.1	
Bideford	679	291	970	6.5	4.8	
Birmingham	39,027	11,767	50,794	6.3	5.7	
Bishop Auckland	3,366	968	4,334	7.2	6.4	
Blackburn	4,399	1,310	5,709	4.5	4.1	
Blackpool	4,894	1,294	6,188	5.3	4.5	
Bolton	4,870	1,324	6,194	5.6	4.8	
Boston	705	217	922	3.9	3.3	
Bournemouth	3,608	1,086	4,694	4.1	3.5	
Bradford	11,488	3,036	14,524	6.3	5.6	
Bridgwater	1,050	417	1,467	4.7	3.9	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,480	436	1,916	9.4	7.9	
Bridport	235	102	337	3.9	3.3	
Brighton	6,880	2,417	9,297	5.7	4.8	
Bristol	8,526	2,764	11,290	3.0	2.7	
Bude	260	134	394	6.7	5.2	
Burley	1,179	361	1,540	4.0	3.7	
Burton on Trent	2,411	722	3,133	4.4	4.0	
Bury St Edmunds	560	199	759	2.1	1.8	
Buxton	594	188	782	3.8	3.1	
Calderdale	3,395	946	4,341	5.0	4.5	
Cambridge	2,384	791	3,175	2.0	1.7	
Camelford	142	97	239	10.2	7.7	
Canterbury	1,804	535	2,339	3.9	3.3	
Carlisle	1,703	652	2,355	4.5	4.0	
Chard	174	76	250	2.4	2.0	
Cheltenham	1,703	558	2,261	2.9	2.4	
Chesterfield	3,841	1,132	4,973	7.8	7.0	
Chichester	1,640	553	2,193	2.6	2.1	
Chippenham	403	159	562	1.8	1.4	
Cinderford	699	320	1,019	4.9	4.0	
Cirencester	282	97	379	1.6	1.2	
Clacton	1,295	377	1,672	8.4	6.4	
Colchester	2,689	1,017	3,706	3.0	2.4	
Coventry	7,654	2,442	10,096	4.3	3.8	
Crawley	2,307	706	3,013	1.3	1.1	
Crewe	2,820	991	3,811	4.3	3.8	
Cromer	788	239	1,027	6.2	4.4	
Darlington	2,349	618	2,967	6.4	5.7	
Dartmouth	92	32	124	3.8	2.7	
Derby	5,689	1,691	7,380	5.1	4.6	
Devizes	309	105	414	2.5	1.7	
Disl	337	135	472	2.7	2.1	
Doncaster	6,724	1,986	8,710	7.8	7.1	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,197	452	1,649	3.5	2.9	
Dover	1,651	491	2,142	7.1	5.9	
Dudley and Sandwell	9,722	2,964	12,686	5.4	5.0	
Eastbourne	1,787	540	2,327	4.5	3.7	
Evesham	426	172	598	2.3	1.9	
Exeter	2,866	1,059	3,925	3.4	2.9	
Fakenham	326	124	450	4.7	3.5	
Falmouth	826	272	1,098	9.4	7.0	
Folkestone	1,673	505	2,178	6.3	5.4	
Gainsborough	764	255	1,019	8.0	6.6	
Gloucester	2,245	715	2,960	4.1	3.6	
Goole and Selby	1,248	458	1,706	5.6	4.7	
Grantham	680	254	934	3.8	3.3	
Great Yarmouth	3,267	1,111	4,378	11.4	10.4	
Grimsby	4,898	1,380	6,278	8.1	7.2	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,289	756	3,045	1.4	1.1	
Haltwhistle	133	74	207	7.4	5.4	
Harlow	1,937	701	2,638	2.1	1.9	
Harrogate and Ripon	1,103	415	1,518	2.1	1.6	
Hartlepool	3,248	659	3,907	12.0	10.9	
Harwich	428	140	568	9.3	7.0	
Hastings	2,634	735	3,369	6.9	5.8	
Haverhill and Sudbury	676	239	915	3.2	2.7	
Hawes and Leyburn	54	25	79	2.5	1.4	
Helston	431	244	675	10.1	7.4	
Hereford	1,384	533	1,917	3.7	2.9	
Hexham	376	114	490	3.9	3.0	
Holworthy	118	61	179	5.9	4.4	
Horncastle	204	80	284	3.9	2.8	
Huddersfield	3,769	1,166	4,935	5.5	4.8	
Hull	10,441	3,047	13,488	7.2	6.5	
Huntingdon	1,007	390	1,397	2.4	2.0	
Ilfracombe	382	165	547	8.2	6.3	
Ipswich	3,026	929	3,955	3.3	2.8	
Isle of Wight	2,664	932	3,596	8.0	6.2	
Keighley and Skipton	1,602	510	2,112	4.2	3.5	
Kendal	364	148	512	2.3	2.0	
Keswick	39	13	52	1.8	1.1	
Kettering and Corby	1,483	519	2,002	3.7	2.9	
Kidderminster	1,129	446	1,575	3.6	2.9	
King's Lynn	1,357	530	1,887	4.1	3.4	
Kingsbridge	174	67	241	3.5	2.7	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,511	664	3,175	6.2	5.3	
Launceston	259	82	341	4.9	3.3	
Leeds	13,019	3,445	16,464	4.7	4.0	
Leek	353	159	512	3.9	2.4	
Leicester	8,607	3,072	11,679	4.0	3.6	
Leominster	264	84	348	4.9	3.3	
Lincoln	2,583	775	3,358	4.8	4.0	
Liskeard	485	269	754	7.9	5.3	
Liverpool	28,070	7,932	36,002	9.5	8.8	
London	141,603	49,441	190,511	5.9	4.4	
Loughborough	1,354	542	1,896	3.8	3.3	
Louth	537	199	736	8.7	4.8	
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,500	851	3,351	8.9	7.2	
Ludlow	280	88	368	3.8	2.6	
Luton	3,963	1,313	5,276	4.1	3.5	
Maidstone and North Kent	8,044	2,673	10,717	4.4	3.8	
Malton	193	85	278	2.3	1.8	
Malvern	524	188	712	2.9	2.2	
Manchester	33,353	8,812	42,165	4.5	4.1	
Mansfield	5,204	1,451	6,655	6.2	5.5	
Matlock	530	180	710	2.8	1.9	
Melton Mowbray	272	123	395	2.5	2.2	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,739	3,550	18,349	9.5	8.6	
Mildenhall	286	134	420	3.0	2.4	
Milton Keynes	2,146	826	2,972	2.2	2.0	
Minehead	523	260	783	9.3	6.6	
Morpeth and Ashington	3,354	828	4,182	8.8	7.3	
Nelson and Colne	1,156	400	1,556	5.9	4.8	
Newark	701	217	918	4.9	3.3	
Newbury	488	138	626	1.8	1.0	
Newquay	881	442	1,323	12.2	9.7	
Newton Abbot	718	297	1,015	3.7	2.9	
Northallerton and Thirsk	443	196	639	2.9	1.8	
Northampton	2,669	1,002	3,671	2.1	2.4	
Norwich	4,961	1,555	6,516	4.9	3.6	
Nottingham	13,688	4,084	17,772	5.6	4.8	
Okehampton	220	105	325	4.5	3.4	
Oswestry	502	206	708	4.5	3.7	
Oxford	2,539	850	3,389	1.7	1.4	
Paignton and Totnes	1,194	482	1,676	6.6	5.0	
Penrith	185	73	258	2.0	1.4	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,342	621	1,963	10.3	7.5	
Peterborough	2,571	786	3,357	3.2	2.9	
Pickering	160	75	235	2.7	2.2	
Plymouth	5,324	1,723	7,047	5.1	4.2	
Poole	1,596	555	2,151	2.5	2.1	
Portsmouth	6,124	1,936	8,060	3.9	3.2	
Preston	4,467	1,136	5,603	3.7	3.3	
Reading	3,446	990	4,436	1.7	1.5	
Redruth and Camborne	1,066	353	1,419	8.2	6.0	
Retford	664	267	931	6.7	5.9	
Richmond	225	132	357	3.4	1.9	
Rochdale	2,980	794	3,774	6.3	5.4	
Rugby	771	287	1,058	2.8	2.5	
Salisbury	713	211	924	2.0	1.5	
Scarborough	1,708	567	2,275	6.7	5.5	
Southorpe	2,245	750	2,995	4.7	4.2	
Settle	122	44	166	2.9	2.2	
Shaftesbury	347	133	480	2.2	1.7	
Sheffield and Rotherham	18,031	4,796	22,827	7.0	6.3	
Shrewsbury	1,349	436	1,785	3.0	2.5	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	1,309	503	1,812	9.7	7.0	
Sleaford	309	135	444	2.9	2.1	
Slough and Woking	12,405	4,335	16,740	2.4	2.1	
South Molton	91	47	138	3.5	2.6	
Southampton and Winchester	5,699	1,590	7,279	2.6	2.2	
Southend	8,441	2,942	11,383	5.0	4.2	
Spalding and Holbeach	500	221	721	2.4	1.9	
St Austell	869	385	1,254	5.3	4.2	
Stafford	1,427	479	1,906	3.2	2.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at February 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen	4,394	1,194	5,588	2.9	2.6	
Annan	424	163	587	6.4	5.3	
Argyll Islands	159	103	262	10.9	8.1	

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	2,336	618	2,954	6.4	5.7	
Hartlepool UA	3,248	659	3,907	12.0	10.9	
Middlesbrough UA	5,439	1,212	6,651	10.8	9.7	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,989	912	4,901	10.1	9.3	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	5,196	1,352	6,548	8.4	7.6	
County Durham	9,041	2,580	11,621	7.2	6.4	
Chester-le-Street	907	272	1,179	10.7	9.5	
Derwentside	1,681	443	2,124	9.9	8.6	
Durham	1,328	447	1,775	4.4	4.0	
Easington	1,711	432	2,143	9.4	8.4	
Sedgfield	1,610	497	2,107	6.0	5.5	
Teesdale	299	86	385	5.0	3.9	
Wear Valley	1,505	403	1,908	8.6	7.3	
Northumberland	5,950	1,773	7,723	7.5	6.2	
Alnwick	515	220	735	7.3	5.6	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	521	231	752	6.8	5.2	
Blyth Valley	1,835	490	2,325	9.5	8.5	
Castle Morpeth	696	196	892	4.1	3.3	
Tynedale	718	217	935	4.8	3.6	
Wansbeck	1,665	419	2,084	13.3	12.1	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	29,588	7,066	36,654	7.8	7.2	
Gateshead	4,220	1,003	5,223	6.3	5.7	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,534	1,766	9,300	5.8	5.4	
North Tyneside	4,820	1,175	5,995	9.0	8.3	
South Tyneside	5,515	1,200	6,715	14.0	12.6	
Sunderland	7,499	1,922	9,421	8.5	8.0	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,814	746	3,560	5.9	5.5	
Blackpool UA	3,332	857	4,189	7.3	6.2	
Halton UA	2,890	800	3,690	6.6	6.1	
Warrington UA	2,321	747	3,068	3.1	2.9	
Cheshire	6,750	2,117	8,867	3.1	2.7	
Chester	1,126	329	1,455	2.3	2.0	
Congleton	736	260	996	3.3	2.8	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,261	474	1,735	4.4	4.1	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,071	311	1,382	3.9	3.7	
Macclesfield	1,154	285	1,439	1.9	1.6	
Vale Royal	1,402	458	1,860	4.5	4.0	
Cumbria	7,497	2,328	9,825	5.1	4.3	
Allerdale	1,796	506	2,302	7.4	6.0	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,506	356	1,862	7.2	6.6	
Carlisle	1,556	577	2,133	4.4	3.9	
Copeland	1,603	464	2,067	7.5	6.5	
Eden	306	128	434	2.4	1.7	
South Lakeland	730	297	1,027	2.5	2.1	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	43,300	11,601	54,901	5.1	4.5	
Bolton	4,327	1,162	5,489	5.4	4.6	
Bury	1,795	543	2,338	4.1	3.5	
Manchester	12,434	3,164	15,598	5.7	5.4	
Oldham	3,739	1,057	4,796	6.0	5.3	
Rochdale	3,737	990	4,727	6.5	5.6	
Salford	3,708	923	4,631	4.2	4.0	
Stockport	3,044	779	3,823	3.4	3.0	
Tameside	3,150	875	4,025	5.5	4.7	
Trafford	2,586	708	3,294	3.0	2.8	
Wigan	4,780	1,400	6,180	6.4	5.7	
Lancashire	14,415	4,136	18,551	4.2	3.7	
Burnley	1,121	333	1,454	4.1	3.8	
Chorley	1,060	334	1,394	4.6	3.9	
Fylde	455	151	606	1.7	1.5	
Hyndburn	873	268	1,141	3.8	3.5	
Lancaster	2,455	644	3,099	6.7	5.7	
Pendle	1,199	421	1,620	5.3	4.7	
Preston	2,406	518	2,924	3.6	3.4	
Ribble Valley	225	94	319	1.6	1.3	
Rossendale	681	264	945	4.1	3.6	
South Ribble	885	251	1,136	3.2	2.8	
West Lancashire	1,880	547	2,427	5.8	5.0	
Wyre	1,175	311	1,486	5.1	4.2	
Merseyside (Met County)	38,197	10,586	48,783	9.8	8.7	
Knowsley	4,837	1,364	6,201	13.3	12.4	
Liverpool	15,818	4,377	20,195	10.0	9.1	
Saint Helens	3,773	1,018	4,791	8.8	7.9	
Sefton	6,076	1,633	7,709	8.3	7.4	
Wirral	7,693	2,194	9,887	9.4	8.1	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	4,387	1,544	5,931	5.5	4.6	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	8,368	2,245	10,613	8.5	8.0	
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,613	1,279	5,892	8.5	7.6	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,350	798	3,148	4.6	4.1	
York UA	2,088	665	2,753	3.0	2.7	
North Yorkshire	5,696	2,210	7,906	3.6	2.7	
Craven	364	119	483	2.2	1.6	
Hambleton	691	305	996	2.8	2.2	
Harrogate	981	368	1,349	2.3	1.7	
Richmondshire	302	162	464	3.3	1.8	
Ryedale	395	174	569	2.4	1.9	
Scarborough	2,125	759	2,884	7.3	6.0	
Selby	838	323	1,161	4.3	3.6	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	29,089	7,980	37,069	7.4	6.7	
Barnsley	4,599	1,349	5,948	7.9	6.8	
Doncaster	6,248	1,831	8,079	7.7	6.8	
Rotherham	5,745	1,467	7,212	9.7	7.0	
Sheffield	12,497	3,333	15,830	8.3	6.1	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	38,374	10,620	48,994	8.2	7.4	
Bradford	10,303	2,766	13,069	6.5	5.8	
Calderdale	3,395	946	4,341	6.0	5.8	
Kirklees	6,292	1,862	8,154	6.4	4.5	
Leeds	12,983	3,436	16,419	6.4	4.7	
Wakefield	5,401	1,610	7,011	4.4	3.9	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	4,673	1,294	5,967	6.9	5.4	
Leicester UA	6,228	1,998	8,226	6.2	4.8	
Nottingham UA	7,880	2,081	9,961	6.3	5.1	
Rutland UA	116	55	171	1.4	1.1	
Derbyshire	10,523	3,300	13,823	6.3	4.8	
Amber Valley	1,495	518	2,013	6.9	3.6	
Bolsover	1,315	364	1,679	3.9	3.8	
Chesterfield	2,373	688	3,061	6.9	6.8	
Derbyshire Dales	578	207	785	3.5	3.3	
Erewash	1,538	537	2,075	6.3	2.0	
High Peak	936	298	1,234	5.9	5.0	
North East Derbyshire	1,509	456	1,965	6.7	3.1	
South Derbyshire	779	232	1,011	4.5	3.8	
Leicestershire	4,885	2,124	7,009	5.9	2.5	
Blaby	615	260	875	6.1	1.9	
Charnwood	1,533	638	2,171	6.3	3.3	
Harborough	338	192	530	6.3	1.4	
Hinckley and Bosworth	789	377	1,166	6.9	2.5	
Melton	293	127	420	6.5	2.2	
North West Leicestershire	778	293	1,071	6.7	2.4	
Oadby and Wigston	539	237	776	6.0	3.3	
Lincolnshire	8,124	2,856	10,980	6.8	3.7	
Boston	660	202	862	6.0	3.2	
East Lindsey	2,176	821	2,997	5.6	5.6	
Lincoln	1,855	498	2,353	4.2	4.2	
North Kesteven	707	302	1,009	2.6	2.6	
South Holland	540	247	787	2.0	2.0	
South Kesteven	1,032	395	1,427	2.9	2.9	
West Lindsey	1,154	391	1,545	6.9	5.4	
Northamptonshire	5,859	2,089	7,948	6.8	2.5	
Corby	727	251	978	3.0	3.0	
Daventry	347	183	530	3.0	1.8	
East Northamptonshire	565	221	786	3.1	2.8	
Kettering	717	254	971	3.8	3.1	
Northampton	2,420	762	3,182	6.9	2.6	
South Northamptonshire	289	136	425	2.9	1.5	
Wellingborough	794	282	1,076	6.0	3.0	
Nottinghamshire	10,657	3,386	14,043	6.9	4.7	
Ashfield	2,197	619	2,816	6.9	6.0	
Bassetlaw	1,817	610	2,427	6.9	4.9	
Broxtowe	1,237	453	1,690	6.0	4.3	
Gedling	1,364	473	1,837	6.9	4.4	
Mansfield	1,881	513	2,394	6.9	5.8	
Newark and Sherwood	1,299	412	1,711	6.9	4.2	
Rushcliffe	862	306	1,168	6.9	3.6	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,775	680	2,455	3.9	2.9	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,441	1,370	5,811	4.8	4.4	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,933	611	2,544	3.9	3.2	
Shropshire	2,556	885	3,441	3.3	2.8	
Bridgnorth	413	147	560	3.4	2.8	
North Shropshire	492	170	662	3.5	2.8	
Oswestry	425	177	602	4.3	3.8	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	889	286	1,175	4.0	2.5	
South Shropshire	337	105	442	3.7	2.7	
Staffordshire	8,921	3,290	12,211	4.2	3.5	
Cannock Chase	1,092	418	1,510	5.2	4.6	
East Staffordshire	1,582	469	2,051	4.5	4.1	
Lichfield	748	298	1,046	2.9	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,339	433	1,772	4.7	4.2	
South Staffordshire	1,062	411	1,473	5.8	2.3	
Stafford	1,235	407	1,642	2.7	2.5	
Staffordshire Moorlands	821	402	1,223	4.5	3.6	
Tamworth	1,042	452	1,494	5.5	4.7	
Warwickshire	4,426	1,673	6,099	2.8	2.7	
North Warwickshire	556	255	811	3.1	4.5	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,333	510	1,843	5.0	2.3	
Rugby	790	298	1,088	2.5	1.4	
Stratford-on-Avon	611	251	862	1.8	1.8	
Warwick	1,136	359	1,495	2.3	2.3	
West Midlands (Met County)	58,993	17,128	76,121	6.4	5.9	
Birmingham	28,515	7,969	36,484	7.4	4.3	
Coventry	5,246	1,435	6,681	4.7	4.9	
Dudley	5,311	1,692	7,003	6.9	6.4	
Sandwell	7,185	2,135	9,320	5.4	3.4	
Solihull	2,230	737	2,967	3.8	5.4	
Walsall	4,983	1,500	6,483	6.0	6.9	
Wolverhampton	5,523	1,660	7,183	7.2	6.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

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

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	7,325	2,930	10,255	3.9	3.1	
East Devon	951	397	1,348	3.7	2.7	
Exeter	1,499	501	2,000	2.9	2.7	
Mid Devon	569	238	807	3.7	2.8	
North Devon	1,211	509	1,720	4.9	3.7	
South Hams	687	295	982	3.5	2.5	
Teignbridge	1,192	464	1,656	4.4	3.4	
Torridge	827	377	1,204	6.4	4.7	
West Devon	389	149	538	3.6	2.9	
Dorset	2,766	1,026	3,792	2.8	2.3	
Christchurch	327	92	419	2.5	2.1	
East Dorset	407	147	554	2.2	1.8	
North Dorset	261	103	364	1.8	1.3	
Purbeck	275	117	392	2.5	2.1	
West Dorset	613	241	854	2.2	1.9	
Weymouth and Portland	883	326	1,209	6.6	5.3	
Gloucestershire	5,851	2,018	7,869	3.3	2.8	
Cheltenham	1,316	398	1,714	3.1	2.7	
Cotswold	360	131	491	1.7	1.2	
Forest of Dean	815	370	1,185	4.9	4.0	
Gloucester	1,848	566	2,414	4.0	3.8	
Stroud	913	320	1,233	3.2	2.7	
Tewkesbury	599	233	832	2.8	2.0	
Somerset	4,640	1,778	6,418	3.4	2.8	
Mendip	988	388	1,376	3.7	2.9	
Sedgemoor	1,130	443	1,573	4.3	3.6	
South Somerset	967	363	1,330	2.3	1.9	
Taunton Deane	975	307	1,282	2.8	2.3	
West Somerset	580	277	857	7.4	5.3	
Wiltshire	2,539	917	3,456	2.1	1.6	
Kennet	495	181	676	2.4	1.7	
North Wiltshire	657	255	912	1.9	1.5	
Salisbury	681	197	878	2.0	1.5	
West Wiltshire	706	284	990	2.1	1.8	
WALES						
Blaenau Gwent	1,645	464	2,109	10.2	9.5	
Bridgend	2,126	623	2,749	5.5	4.9	
Caerphilly	2,701	741	3,442	7.4	6.4	
Cardiff	5,471	1,312	6,783	4.6	4.1	
Cardiff South	2,661	848	3,509	7.2	5.6	
Ceredigion	908	371	1,279	5.4	3.9	
Conwy	2,027	625	2,652	7.7	6.3	
Denbighshire	1,449	432	1,881	5.7	4.7	
Flintshire	1,792	638	2,430	4.1	3.7	
Gwynedd	2,779	907	3,686	8.3	6.5	
Isle of Anglesey	1,550	547	2,097	11.1	8.4	
Merthyr Tydfil	1,289	316	1,605	9.0	7.7	
Monmouthshire	908	310	1,218	4.0	3.2	
Neath Port Talbot	2,364	698	3,062	6.9	6.1	
Newport	2,530	684	3,214	5.4	4.8	
Pembrokeshire	2,672	872	3,544	10.4	7.8	
Powys	1,374	554	1,928	4.3	3.2	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,910	1,006	4,916	6.8	5.8	
Swansea	4,231	963	5,194	6.1	5.5	
Torfaen	1,321	420	1,741	4.8	4.3	
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,957	495	2,452	5.6	4.8	
Wrexham	1,516	448	1,964	3.8	3.4	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen City	3,443	883	4,326	2.8	2.6	
Aberdeenshire	2,277	715	2,992	4.2	3.3	
Angus	1,891	724	2,615	7.0	6.0	
Argyll and Bute	1,825	649	2,474	7.4	5.4	
Clackmannanshire	1,102	375	1,477	10.4	9.0	
Dumfries and Galloway	3,061	1,017	4,078	7.3	6.1	
Dumfries City	4,352	1,152	5,504	7.9	7.3	
East Ayrshire	3,386	988	4,374	10.6	9.3	
East Dunbartonshire	1,247	387	1,634	6.9	5.8	
East Lothian	1,003	257	1,260	5.0	4.1	
East Renfrewshire	984	295	1,279	8.4	6.3	
Edinburgh, City of	7,055	1,872	8,927	3.4	3.0	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	884	215	1,099	10.8	9.0	
Falkirk	2,938	912	3,850	7.2	6.5	
Fife	7,088	2,203	9,291	7.1	6.3	
Glasgow City	18,377	4,532	22,909	6.4	6.1	
Highland	4,330	1,643	5,973	7.2	5.9	
Inverclyde	1,971	500	2,471	7.1	6.7	
Midlothian	919	267	1,186	5.5	4.5	
Moray	1,580	610	2,190	7.1	5.3	
North Ayrshire	3,903	1,357	5,260	11.4	10.5	
North Lanarkshire	7,230	2,132	9,362	8.6	7.8	
Orkney Islands	231	98	329	4.4	3.3	
Perth and Kinross	1,689	583	2,272	4.2	3.5	
Renfrewshire	3,736	969	4,705	5.9	5.4	
Scottish Borders	1,459	455	1,914	4.7	4.0	
Shetland Islands	267	90	357	3.2	2.6	
South Ayrshire	2,571	780	3,351	7.4	6.4	
South Lanarkshire	5,336	1,710	7,046	7.0	6.2	
Stirling	1,298	389	1,687	4.6	4.0	
West Dunbartonshire	2,820	712	3,532	11.3	10.4	
West Lothian	2,924	868	3,792	6.2	5.7	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 8888

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTHERN IRELAND	34,055	9,963	44,018	6.7	5.7	
Antrim	683	248	931	4.5	3.8	
Ards	1,130	417	1,547	8.0	6.9	
Armagh	838	323	1,161	6.4	5.3	
Ballymena	873	315	1,188	4.7	3.9	
Ballymoney	466	139	605	7.2	6.0	
Banbridge	300	142	442	5.4	4.5	
Belfast	8,613	1,999	10,612	5.8	5.0	
Carrickfergus	610	194	804	9.2	7.9	
Castlereagh	705	210	915	4.2	3.7	
Coleraine	1,269	451	1,720	8.0	6.8	
Cookstown	445	159	604	6.7	5.4	
Craigavon	1,205	375	1,580	4.5	3.8	
Derry	3,634	891	4,525	0.4	0.3	
Down	1,185	373	1,558	8.8	7.3	
Dungannon	585	223	808	4.6	3.8	
Fermanagh	1,427	422	1,849	8.9	7.6	
Lame	517	163	680	7.5	6.2	
Limavady	711	220	931	0.2	0.2	
Lisburn	1,578	441	2,019	5.6	4.8	
Magherafelt	560	238	798	9.3	5.1	
Moyle	424	147	571	4.4	3.4	
Newry and Mourne	1,963	543	2,506	8.8	7.2	
Newtownabbey	1,109	337	1,446	5.4	4.7	
North Down	1,040	396	1,436	3.9	3.1	
Omagh	1,013	358	1,371	7.8	6.3	
Strabane	1,082	239	1,321	1.4	1.1	
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)	3,248	659	3,907	12.0	10.9	
Hartlepool	4,130	877	5,007	9.3	8.3	
Middlesbrough	2,445	611	3,056	15.3	14.0	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,853	636	3,489	9.7	8.9	
Rotherham	2,960	764	3,724	8.4	7.6	
Stockton North	2,236	588	2,824	8.4	7.6	
Stockton South						
Durham	1,662	446	2,108	6.0	5.2	
Bishop Auckland	2,220	572	2,792	6.8	6.1	
Darlington	1,328	447	1,775	4.4	4.0	
Durham, City of	1,525	390	1,915	9.1	8.1	
East Durham	1,636	463	2,099	11.0	9.7	
North Durham	1,660	449	2,109	10.2	8.8	
North West Durham	1,346	431	1,777	6.1	5.5	
Seagsfield						
Northumberland	1,328	522	1,850	7.6	5.9	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,835	490	2,325	9.5	8.5	
Blyth Valley	810	257	1,067	4.5	3.4	
Hexham	1,977	504	2,481	8.3	7.2	
Wansbeck						
North Yorkshire	1,452	343	1,795	5.8	5.3	
Harrogate and Wharfedale	1,572	442	2,014	8.6	7.9	
Houghton and Washington East	1,940	551	2,491	7.1	6.6	
Houghton and Washington West	2,411	511	2,922	13.7	12.3	
Jarraway	2,208	580	2,788	4.9	4.6	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,696	632	3,328	7.1	6.5	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	1,646	386	2,032	8.1	7.5	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	2,237	544	2,781	10.4	9.6	
North Tyneside	3,285	740	4,025	14.7	13.2	
South Shields	2,347	588	2,935	7.6	7.1	
Sunderland North East	2,684	613	3,297	12.2	11.5	
Sunderland South East	3,166	680	3,846	4.7	4.4	
Tyne Bridge	1,944	456	2,400	8.6	8.0	
Tynemouth						
NORTH WEST						
Cheshire	985	269	1,254	2.1	1.9	
Cheshire, City of	736	260	996	3.3	2.8	
Congleton	1,164	443	1,607	4.6	4.2	
Croft and Northwich	811	286	1,097	4.5	4.0	
Eddisbury	1,117	337	1,454	4.0	3.8	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,883	529	2,412	6.9	6.4	
Haltwhistle	704	162	866	2.2	1.9	
Macclesfield	637	183	820	2.0	1.7	
Tatton	1,352	417	1,769	4.0	3.7	
Warrington North	969	330	1,299	2.4	2.2	
Warrington South	1,603	448	2,051	5.0	4.6	
Weaver Vale						
Cumbria	1,700	425	2,125	6.6	5.9	
Barrow and Furness	1,366	480	1,846	4.4	3.9	
Carlisle	1,603	464	2,067	7.5	6.5	
Copeland	623	286	909	3.2	2.5	
Furness and The Border	536	228	764	2.3	1.9	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	1,669	445	2,114	7.6	6.1	
Workington						
Greater Manchester (Met County)	765	204	969	2.9	2.6	
Altrincham and Sale West	1,623	456	2,079	5.8		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	1,414	522	1,936	5.4	4.4	
Gainsborough	1,208	404	1,612	6.7	5.4	
Grantham and Stamford	865	335	1,200	3.1	2.7	
Lincoln	1,898	512	2,410	4.6	4.2	
Louth and Horncastle	1,368	488	1,856	7.4	5.3	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	741	314	1,055	3.7	2.7	
South Holland and The Deepings	630	281	911	2.7	2.1	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	979	341	1,320	3.1	2.8	
Daventry	523	259	782	2.0	1.6	
Kettering	781	289	1,070	2.9	2.6	
Northampton North	1,340	425	1,765	4.7	4.3	
Northampton South	1,129	362	1,491	1.9	1.7	
Wellingborough	1,107	413	1,520	3.5	3.1	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,872	536	2,408	6.2	5.4	
Bassetlaw	1,484	462	1,946	5.6	4.9	
Broxtowe	1,013	369	1,382	5.3	4.2	
Gedling	1,076	402	1,478	5.3	4.0	
Mansfield	1,668	451	2,119	6.3	5.4	
Newark	1,247	424	1,671	5.0	4.2	
Nottingham East	3,218	793	4,011	7.5	7.1	
Nottingham North	2,447	637	3,084	11.5	10.9	
Nottingham South	2,215	651	2,866	2.7	2.6	
Rushcliffe	862	306	1,168	3.5	2.9	
Sherwood	1,435	436	1,871	8.4	6.9	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	1,150	448	1,598	3.6	2.8	
Leominster	692	250	942	4.0	3.1	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	651	225	876	3.6	2.7	
North Shropshire	917	347	1,264	3.8	3.2	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	889	286	1,175	2.9	2.5	
Telford	1,232	365	1,597	4.3	3.9	
Wrekin, The	800	273	1,073	2.6	2.4	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,557	456	2,013	4.5	4.1	
Cannock Chase	1,150	435	1,585	5.4	4.7	
Lichfield	655	257	912	3.0	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,016	298	1,314	4.3	3.4	
South Staffordshire	832	334	1,166	5.2	3.8	
Stafford	1,094	341	1,435	3.2	2.7	
Staffordshire Moorlands	791	322	1,113	4.6	3.6	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,811	504	2,315	3.8	3.6	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,163	369	1,532	5.2	4.8	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,508	526	2,034	6.1	5.6	
Stone	625	312	937	3.3	2.7	
Tamworth	1,160	506	1,666	4.9	4.2	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	937	416	1,353	3.7	3.2	
Nuneaton	1,012	372	1,384	4.4	3.9	
Rugby and Kenilworth	854	314	1,168	2.6	2.3	
Stratford-on-Avon	580	242	822	1.8	1.4	
Warwick and Leamington	1,043	329	1,372	2.3	2.0	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	926	351	1,277	5.0	4.6	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,199	675	2,874	7.1	6.6	
Birmingham Erdington	2,534	635	3,169	9.5	8.7	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,620	496	2,116	14.1	13.1	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,491	631	3,122	16.2	14.9	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,602	1,462	7,064	3.7	3.4	
Birmingham Northfield	1,767	506	2,273	9.8	9.1	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,697	813	3,510	12.5	11.6	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,130	637	2,767	8.2	7.6	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,856	1,286	6,142	13.4	12.3	
Birmingham Yardley	1,709	499	2,208	7.1	6.5	
Coventry North East	2,088	593	2,681	6.3	5.7	
Coventry North West	1,501	444	1,945	6.8	6.1	
Coventry South	1,657	398	2,055	2.9	2.6	
Dudley North	1,927	555	2,482	6.5	5.9	
Dudley South	1,524	489	2,013	4.9	4.4	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,504	472	1,976	5.9	5.4	
Meriden	1,480	462	1,942	6.2	5.5	
Solihull	750	275	1,025	2.2	2.0	
Stourbridge	1,217	410	1,627	5.1	4.6	
Sutton Coldfield	910	329	1,239	4.1	3.8	
Walsall North	2,033	546	2,579	7.1	7.1	
Walsall South	2,024	603	2,627	5.1	4.6	
Warley	2,060	597	2,657	8.8	8.2	
West Bromwich East	1,972	600	2,572	6.9	6.3	
West Bromwich West	2,292	704	2,996	5.7	5.3	
Wolverhampton North East	1,834	540	2,374	8.9	8.1	
Wolverhampton South East	1,934	589	2,523	8.1	7.3	
Wolverhampton South West	1,755	531	2,286	5.4	5.0	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	913	322	1,235	3.7	2.9	
Mid Worcestershire	701	273	974	2.4	2.1	
Redditch	1,016	399	1,415	3.7	3.4	
West Worcestershire	630	212	842	2.9	2.3	
Worcester	1,094	317	1,411	3.3	2.9	
Wyre Forest	1,035	410	1,445	3.9	3.2	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,398	453	1,851	3.7	3.3	
Luton North	1,229	441	1,670	8.3	7.5	
Luton South	1,863	530	2,393	4.0	3.6	
Mid Bedfordshire	457	182	639	2.4	1.8	
North East Bedfordshire	592	277	869	3.4	2.6	
South West Bedfordshire	716	287	1,003	2.8	2.3	

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	1,154	335	1,489	2.4	2.1	
Huntingdon	794	325	1,119	2.2	1.8	
North East Cambridgeshire	1,125	419	1,544	4.7	4.0	
North West Cambridgeshire	869	298	1,167	3.9	3.4	
Peterborough	1,626	452	2,078	8.1	7.3	
South Cambridgeshire	447	155	602	1.3	1.1	
South East Cambridgeshire	615	232	847	2.1	1.7	
Essex						
Basildon	1,223	488	1,711	3.9	3.5	
Billerica	897	365	1,262	4.2	3.7	
Braintree	820	335	1,155	3.3	2.9	
Brentwood and Ongar	454	191	645	2.0	1.8	
Castle Point	772	317	1,089	2.0	1.8	
Colchester	1,014	381	1,395	2.5	2.2	
Epping Forest	896	358	1,254	4.4	4.0	
Harlow	1,063	384	1,447	5.3	4.8	
Harwich	1,648	487	2,135	6.6	6.0	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	685	272	957	4.1	3.6	
North Essex	551	198	749	4.1	3.6	
Rayleigh	629	249	878	4.1	3.6	
Rochford and Southend East	2,097	583	2,680	2.2	1.9	
Saffron Walden	446	166	612	3.8	3.3	
Southend West	1,111	327	1,438	8.8	8.0	
Thurrock	1,520	535	2,055	10.2	9.4	
West Chelmsford	826	349	1,175	2.2	1.9	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	752	320	1,072	4.5	4.1	
Hemel Hempstead	680	233	913	3.9	3.5	
Hertford and Stortford	480	165	645	4.4	4.0	
Hertsmeare	631	221	852	2.2	1.9	
Hitchin and Harpenden	579	180	759	3.3	2.9	
North East Hertfordshire	442	163	605	3.9	3.5	
South West Hertfordshire	538	148	686	2.4	2.1	
St Albans	490	135	625	4.4	4.0	
Stevenage	912	279	1,191	8.8	8.0	
Watford	904	309	1,213	2.2	1.9	
Welwyn Hatfield	557	204	761	5.1	4.6	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	3,153	1,060	4,213	4.4	4.0	
Mid Norfolk	938	374	1,312	2.2	1.9	
North Norfolk	1,190	395	1,585	3.9	3.5	
North West Norfolk	1,250	468	1,718	3.3	2.9	
Norwich North	1,444	394	1,838	3.9	3.5	
Norwich South	1,961	575	2,536	4.1	3.7	
South Norfolk	857	338	1,195	3.2	2.8	
South West Norfolk	946	417	1,363	3.8	3.4	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	663	246	909	3.0	2.7	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	691	277	968	4.1	3.7	
Ipswich	1,716	458	2,174	6.9	6.3	
South Suffolk	696	224	920	3.1	2.8	
Suffolk Coastal	934	286	1,220	3.1	2.8	
Waveney	2,308	764	3,072	3.9	3.5	
West Suffolk	697	293	990	3.5	3.1	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,307	449	1,756	3.1	2.8	
Battersea	1,643	618	2,261	4.4	4.0	
Beckenham	1,390	457	1,847	3.3	3.0	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,217	1,106	5,323	3.6	3.3	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	792	327	1,119	3.0	2.7	
Brent East	2,375	791	3,166	3.9	3.5	
Brent North	1,110	415	1,525	3.4	3.0	
Brent South	2,804	889	3,693	3.1	2.8	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,045	445	1,490	2.8	2.5	
Bromley and Chislehurst	805	275	1,080	2.6	2.3	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,204	1,092	4,296	3.1	2.8	
Carshalton and Wallington	826	287	1,113	2.2	1.9	
Chingford and Woodford Green	920	345	1,265	2.2	1.9	
Chipping Barnet	1,035	392	1,427	4.4	4.0	
Cities of London and Westminster	2,047	775	2,822	3.4	3.0	
Croydon Central	1,863	615	2,478	4.0	3.5	
Croydon North	2,559	875	3,434	9.2	8.3	
Croydon South	810	326	1,136	3.8	3.3	
Dagenham	1,294	461	1,755	3.3	2.9	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,480	998	3,478	17.2	15.4	
Ealing North	1,453	547	2,000	7.1	6.4	
Ealing Southall	2,026	692	2,718	5.5	4.9	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,679	873	3,552	17.0	14.9	
East Ham	3,000	836	3,836	11.1	10.0	
Edmonton	2,148	747	2,895	14.2	11.5	
Eltham	1,413	510	1,923	5.2	4.3	
Enfield North	1,624	585	2,209	5.2	4.3	
Enfield, Southgate	1,302	492	1,794	8.3	6.9	
Erith and Thamesmead	1,302	492	1,794	14.1	11.2	
Falham and Heston	1,059	410	1,469	3.0	2.7	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,229	493	1,722	4.9	4.3	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,734	904	3,638	8.7	7.9	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,808	1,336	5,144	23.3	20.9	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,820	1,306	5,126	7.4	6.6	
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,231	901	3,132	5.0	4.4	
Hampstead and Highgate	2,194	881	3,075	8.8	7.9	
Harrow East	1,270	502	1,772	4.2	3.7	
Harrow West	963	365	1,328	1.6	1.4	
Hayes and Harlington	918	292	1,210	5.2	4.0	
Hendon	1,680	537	2,217	2.1	1.8	
Holborn and St Pancras	3,035	1,150	4,185	5.3	4.4	
Hornchurch	776	305	1,081	12.6	10.3	
Hornsey and Wood Green	2,856	999	3,855	6.4	5.6	
Ilford North	962	377	1,339	7.8	6.9	
Ilford South	2,086	687	2			

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at February 10 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Rate ^a	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Rate ^a	
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
WALES											
Aberavon	1,127	298	1,425	5.6	4.9	Paisley South	1,729	452	2,181	8.6	7.8
Alyn and Deeside	970	333	1,303	3.6	3.0	Perth	1,081	361	1,442	4.0	3.5
Blaenau Gwent	1,645	464	2,109	10.1	8.8	Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,613	640	2,253	10.5	9.0
Brecon and Radnorshire	838	333	1,171	4.9	3.5	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	833	294	1,127	4.9	4.0
Bridgend	1,133	391	1,524	3.8	3.4	Stirling	1,047	318	1,365	4.5	4.0
Caernarfon	1,413	478	1,891	10.1	8.3	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,031	317	1,348	7.3	4.0
Caerphilly	1,466	398	1,864	7.7	6.8	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	768	214	982	4.7	3.8
Cardiff Central	1,453	373	1,826	3.1	2.8	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	674	247	921	4.1	3.8
Cardiff North	590	177	767	2.6	2.3	West Renfrewshire	1,002	243	1,245	4.7	4.2
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,933	419	2,412	5.3	4.8	Western Isles	884	215	1,099	10.8	9.0
Cardiff West	1,722	399	2,121	9.5	8.6	NORTHERN IRELAND					
Cardiff West	1,722	399	2,121	9.5	8.6	Belfast East	1,397	399	1,796	4.5	3.9
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	848	323	1,171	8.7	6.3	Belfast North	2,580	584	3,164	4.0	3.3
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,564	509	2,073	8.0	5.9	Belfast South	1,760	592	2,352	7.5	4.3
Ceredigion	908	371	1,279	5.5	4.1	Belfast West	4,032	691	4,723	10.0	3.0
Clwyd	803	233	1,036	6.3	5.4	East Antrim	1,670	506	2,176	7.4	14.8
Clwyd West	1,010	297	1,307	6.8	5.8	East Londonderry	1,980	671	2,651	1.6	6.3
Conwy	1,595	459	2,054	6.4	5.3	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,822	587	2,409	7.0	7.3
Cynon Valley	1,281	310	1,591	12.3	10.9	Foyle	3,634	891	4,525	10.4	5.0
Delyn	822	305	1,127	4.9	4.2	Lagan Valley	937	330	1,267	3.5	3.0
Gower	1,004	264	1,268	8.2	7.3	Mid Ulster	1,195	455	1,650	1.5	5.3
Islwyn	834	251	1,085	5.8	5.1	Newry and Armagh	2,117	652	2,769	5.5	6.1
Llanelli	1,404	393	1,797	8.0	5.8	North Antrim	1,763	601	2,364	3.3	5.1
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	871	330	1,201	9.6	7.9	North Down	1,245	466	1,711	7.5	6.6
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,630	408	2,038	9.7	8.6	South Antrim	1,132	436	1,568	7.1	4.1
Monmouth	845	287	1,132	3.6	3.2	South Down	1,811	566	2,377	1.7	5.4
Montgomeryshire	518	216	734	3.5	2.6	Strangford	1,323	471	1,794	1.7	7.5
Neath	1,237	400	1,637	8.7	7.7	Upper Bann	1,445	468	1,913	1.6	3.9
Newport East	1,203	353	1,556	6.2	5.4	West Tyrone	2,095	597	2,692	7.3	7.9
Newport West	1,478	383	1,861	4.9	4.3	SCOTLAND					
Ogmore	1,188	298	1,486	8.2	7.3	Aberdeen Central	1,427	340	1,767	2.7	2.3
Pontypridd	1,098	315	1,413	3.8	3.3	Aberdeen North	942	218	1,160	2.6	2.2
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,517	495	2,012	9.7	7.2	Aberdeen South	1,074	325	1,399	2.8	2.4
Rhondda	1,408	341	1,749	11.0	9.8	Airdrie and Shotts	1,791	556	2,347	10.2	9.2
Swansea East	1,646	326	1,972	7.0	6.2	Angus	1,402	534	1,936	7.7	6.8
Swansea West	1,581	373	1,954	4.6	4.1	Argyll and Bute	1,366	496	1,862	8.4	7.7
Torfaen	1,233	391	1,624	5.1	4.5	Ayr	1,652	476	2,128	6.8	6.2
Vale of Clwyd	1,251	358	1,609	6.3	5.3	Banff and Buchan	947	247	1,194	4.9	4.3
Vale of Glamorgan	1,598	413	2,011	5.8	5.2	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,267	407	1,674	8.8	7.5
Wrexham	846	262	1,108	2.9	2.4	Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,170	651	2,821	11.4	10.3
Ynys-Mon	1,550	547	2,097	11.3	9.2	Central Fife	1,804	593	2,397	7.5	6.6
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen Central	1,427	340	1,767	2.7	2.3	Clydebank and Milngavie	1,578	370	1,948	10.2	9.2
Aberdeen North	942	218	1,160	2.6	2.2	Clydesdale	1,400	453	1,853	8.0	7.3
Aberdeen South	1,074	325	1,399	2.8	2.4	Coatbridge and Chryston	1,416	414	1,830	9.6	8.7
Airdrie and Shotts	1,791	556	2,347	10.2	9.2	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,072	312	1,384	6.1	5.5
Angus	1,402	534	1,936	7.7	6.8	Cunninghame North	1,807	578	2,385	12.4	11.2
Argyll and Bute	1,366	496	1,862	8.4	7.7	Cunninghame South	2,096	779	2,875	10.7	9.6
Ayr	1,652	476	2,128	6.8	6.2	Dumbarton	1,862	549	2,411	8.9	8.0
Banff and Buchan	947	247	1,194	4.9	4.3	Dumfries	1,685	554	2,239	6.2	5.1
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,267	407	1,674	8.8	7.5	Dundee East	2,379	651	3,030	11.1	9.8
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,170	651	2,821	11.4	10.3	Dundee West	1,973	501	2,474	5.6	5.0
Central Fife	1,804	593	2,397	7.5	6.6	Dunfermline East	1,308	326	1,634	7.3	6.4
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,578	370	1,948	10.2	9.2	Dunfermline West	1,130	321	1,451	4.9	4.4
Clydesdale	1,400	453	1,853	8.0	7.3	East Kilbride	1,258	479	1,737	4.9	4.4
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,416	414	1,830	9.6	8.7	East Lothian	851	220	1,071	5.5	4.9
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,072	312	1,384	6.1	5.5	Eastwood	984	295	1,279	8.4	7.6
Cunninghame North	1,807	578	2,385	12.4	11.2	Edinburgh Central	1,354	392	1,746	2.3	2.1
Cunninghame South	2,096	779	2,875	10.7	9.6	Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,187	273	1,460	6.0	5.3
Dumbarton	1,862	549	2,411	8.9	8.0	Edinburgh North and Leith	1,638	452	2,090	2.7	2.4
Dumfries	1,685	554	2,239	6.2	5.1	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,061	282	1,343	5.5	4.9
Dundee East	2,379	651	3,030	11.1	9.8	Edinburgh South	983	276	1,259	5.2	4.6
Dundee West	1,973	501	2,474	5.6	5.0	Edinburgh West	984	234	1,218	2.7	2.4
Dunfermline East	1,308	326	1,634	7.3	6.4	Falkirk East	1,386	433	1,819	7.8	6.9
Dunfermline West	1,130	321	1,451	4.9	4.4	Falkirk West	1,552	479	2,031	6.6	5.9
East Kilbride	1,258	479	1,737	4.9	4.4	Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,376	463	1,839	9.4	7.7
East Lothian	851	220	1,071	5.5	4.9	Glasgow Anniesland	1,764	426	2,190	11.3	10.3
Eastwood	984	295	1,279	8.4	7.6	Glasgow Baillieston	2,010	498	2,508	12.7	11.5
Edinburgh Central	1,354	392	1,746	2.3	2.1	Glasgow Cathcart	1,367	355	1,722	11.0	10.0
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,187	273	1,460	6.0	5.3	Glasgow Govan	2,083	498	2,581	6.0	5.4
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,638	452	2,090	2.7	2.4	Glasgow Kelvin	1,841	501	2,342	1.4	1.3
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,061	282	1,343	5.5	4.9	Glasgow Maryhill	2,430	599	3,029	9.8	8.9
Edinburgh South	983	276	1,259	5.2	4.6	Glasgow Pollok	1,980	498	2,478	15.5	14.0
Edinburgh West	984	234	1,218	2.7	2.4	Glasgow Rutherglen	1,248	325	1,573	11.0	9.9
Falkirk East	1,386	433	1,819	7.8	6.9	Glasgow Shettleston	2,213	503	2,716	10.1	9.0
Falkirk West	1,552	479	2,031	6.6	5.9	Glasgow Springburn	2,380	577	2,957	13.2	11.9
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,376	463	1,839	9.4	7.7	Gordon	811	277	1,088	4.5	3.9
Glasgow Anniesland	1,764	426	2,190	11.3	10.3	Greenock and Inverclyde	1,387	366	1,753	6.0	5.5
Glasgow Baillieston	2,010	498	2,508	12.7	11.5	Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,816	554	2,370	6.0	5.4
Glasgow Cathcart	1,367	355	1,722	11.0	10.0	Hamilton South	1,310	400	1,710	14.1	12.7
Glasgow Govan	2,083	498	2,581	6.0	5.4	Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,350	596	2,046	4.7	4.0
Glasgow Kelvin	1,841	501	2,342	1.4	1.3	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,135	641	2,776	9.4	8.5
Glasgow Maryhill	2,430	599	3,029	9.8	8.9	Kirkcaldy	1,937	627	2,564	9.9	8.8
Glasgow Pollok	1,980	498	2,478	15.5	14.0	Linlithgow	1,385	432	1,817	7.5	6.5
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,248	325	1,573	11.0	9.9	Livingston	1,539	436	1,975	5.4	4.7
Glasgow Shettleston	2,213	503	2,716	10.1	9.0	Midlothian	777	214	991	5.6	4.9
Glasgow Springburn	2,380	577	2,957	13.2	11.9	Moray	1,425	554	1,979	7.0	6.1
Gordon	811	277	1,088	4.5	3.9	Motherwell and Wishaw	1,619	442	2,061	9.2	8.3
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,387	366	1,753	6.0	5.5	North East Fife	909	336	1,245	5.7	5.1
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,816	554	2,370	6.0	5.4	North Tayside	980	383	1,363	5.5	4.9
Hamilton South	1,310	400	1,710	14.1	12.7	Ochil	1,470	475	1,945	8.2	7.3
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,350	596	2,046	4.7	4.0	Orkney and Shetland	498	188	686	3.7	2.9
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,135	641	2,776	9.4	8.5	Paisley North	1,589	408	1,997	5.9	5.2
Kirkcaldy	1,937	627	2,564	9.9	8.8	SCOTLAND					
Linlithgow	1,385	432	1,817	7.5	6.5	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray	6,906	2,049	8,955	3.6	3.1
Livingston	1,539	436	1,975	5.4	4.7	Eastern Scotland	33,718	10,057	43,775	5.4	4.8
Midlothian	777	214	991	5.6	4.9	Angus and Dundee City	6,243	1,876	8,119	7.6	6.8
Moray	1,425	554	1,979	7.0	6.1	Clackmannanshire and Fife	8,190	2,578	10,768	7.4	6.6

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			Thousands				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1999	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	
	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	246.1	-4.0	173.6	72.5	
2000	Jan 13	250.3	180.3	70.0	239.9	-6.2	171.1	68.8	
	Feb 10P	273.5	196.0	77.5	251.4	11.5	178.8	72.6	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			Thousands				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1999	Feb 11	267.0	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	270.3	7.8	194.0	76.3	
2000	Jan 13	167.3	118.7	48.6	251.1	-19.2	180.4	70.7	
	Feb 10P	283.7	206.1	77.5	258.2	7.1	184.2	74.0	

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 13 January 2000 and 10 February 2000

C.34

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	85.5	21.7	12.5	5.2	2.5	127.4
Found work	3.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	6.6
Gone abroad	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	5.2
Claimed Income Support	4.5	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	13.0
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	3.9
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Full-time education	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Approved training	6.0	2.2	6.0	2.9	1.6	18.7
Government-supported training	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Attending court	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Defective claim	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	4.5
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deceased	6.8	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.4	11.6
Not known	36.7	10.0	6.3	2.5	1.2	56.7
Failed to sign	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.7
New claim review						
Total	156.7	44.7	34.1	15.9	8.9	260.5
As a percentage of those with a known destination	75.5	66.2	47.7	41.3	34.2	
Found work	3.3	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.1	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	
Gone abroad	1.4	4.0	4.2	5.6	8.2	
Claimed Income Support	4.0	8.2	9.9	15.1	17.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.1	2.7	3.1	4.0	5.5	
Claimed another benefit	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Full-time education	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	5.3	6.7	22.9	23.0	21.9	
Government-supported training	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.9	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.7	
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deceased	6.6	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.4	
New claim review	0.6	0.6	0.8	3.2	2.7	

Note: computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 2000

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	6.7	8.6	15.3	8	8	8	6	5	5
18-19	28.5	48.4	76.9	13	13	13	8	7	7
20-24	45.6	104.9	150.6	13	14	14	7	8	8
25-29	26.1	74.5	100.6	17	23	22	8	10	9
30-34	17.5	59.0	76.5	21	23	22	9	11	10
35-39	14.3	46.4	60.7	21	36	32	8	11	10
40-44	14.4	36.1	50.5	22	36	32	8	10	9
45-49	14.9	30.9	45.8	22	37	32	8	10	9
50-54	15.3	30.9	46.2	25	37	33	9	10	9
55-59	10.9	23.5	34.5	36	45	42	12	11	11
60 and over	0.0	9.7	9.7	125	39	39	109	12	12
All ages	194.3	472.9	667.2	18	26	24	8	9	9
North East									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.3	8	7	8	6	5	5
18-19	2.0	3.6	5.6	14	15	15	9	8	9
20-24	2.6	7.2	9.8	14	15	14	8	8	8
25-29	1.1	4.6	5.7	17	24	23	7	9	8
30-34	0.8	3.5	4.4	23	33	31	7	9	9
35-39	0.7	3.2	4.0	19	34	31	8	9	9
40-44	0.8	2.9	3.7	22	28	27	8	6	6
45-49	0.8	2.4	3.2	23	28	27	8	7	8
50-54	0.8	2.4	3.2	31	31	31	9	7	8
55-59	0.5	1.8	2.3	39	41	40	10	8	8
60 and over	0.0	0.7	0.7	0	45	45	0	11	11
All ages	10.9	33.0	43.8	19	25	24	8	8	8
North West									
16-17	0.9	1.3	2.2	15	15	15	11	10	11
18-19	3.9	5.2	9.1	28	28	28	16	16	16
20-24	5.7	10.9	16.6	27	30	30	17	17	17
25-29	2.9	7.6	10.5	37	49	46	17	21	19
30-34	1.8	5.8	7.6	43	66	62	17	24	21
35-39	1.7	4.4	6.1	41	73	66	15	25	23
40-44	1.6	3.3	4.9	42	67	62	18	24	22
45-49	1.8	2.8	4.6	46	73	64	19	22	21
50-54	1.8	2.8	4.6	47	77	67	19	20	21
55-59	1.2	2.1	3.3	62	86	78	24	21	22
60 and over	0.0	0.8	0.8	0	84	84	0	24	24
All ages	23.4	62.0	85.4	36	52	49	16	19	19
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	0.8	1.1	2.0	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.0	5.4	8.4	13	12	12	8	7	7
20-24	4.6	11.1	15.7	13	13	13	8	8	8
25-29	2.3	7.7	10.1	18	23	22	8	9	9
30-34	1.5	5.8	7.3	21	30	28	9	11	10
35-39	1.2	4.5	5.7	23	31	29	8	10	10
40-44	1.2	3.6	4.9	19	31	28	8	9	9
45-49	1.3	3.1	4.5	19	32	28	7	8	8
50-54	1.3	3.2	4.5	25	33	31	9	9	9
55-59	0.9	2.4	3.4	32	41	38	13	10	11
60 and over	0.0	0.9	0.9	19	37	37	19	12	12
All ages	18.3	48.9	67.3	17	24	22	8	8	8
East Midlands									
16-17	0.4	0.5	0.9	7	6	6	5	4	5
18-19	1.9	3.2	5.2	13	12	13	7	7	7
20-24	3.0	6.8	9.8	12	13	13	7	7	7
25-29	1.6	4.7	6.3	17	21	20	8	9	9
30-34	1.1	3.7	4.8	18	26	24	8	10	10
35-39	1.0	2.8	3.8	18	26	24	8	10	9
40-44	1.0	2.2	3.2	19	26	24	8	9	8
45-49	1.1	1.9	3.0	17	27	24	7	9	8
50-54	1.1	2.1	3.2	20	26	24	7	8	8
55-59	0.8	1.6	2.4	29	34	33	11	9	10
60 and over	0.0	0.7	0.7	0	32	32	0	14	14
All ages	12.9	30.3	43.2	16	21	20	7	8	8
West Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.6	1.2	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.8	4.7	7.6	14	14	14	9	8	9
20-24	4.2	9.9	14.2	16	16	16	11	11	11
25-29	2.2	6.5	8.7	19	24	23	9	11	10
30-34	1.6	4.9	6.5	21	33	30	9	13	12
35-39	1.3	3.8	5.1	21	34	31	9	13	11
40-44	1.2	2.9	4.1	23	34	31	9	12	11
45-49	1.3	2.7	4.0	22	35	31	8	11	10
50-54	1.4	2.7	4.1	24	33	30	9	10	10
55-59	1.0	2.1	3.1	34	43	40	14	12	13
60 and over	0.0	1.0	1.0	141	42	42	109	15	15
All ages	17.8	41.9	59.7	19	26	24	9	10	10
East									
16-17	0.4	0.5	0.8	8	7	7	6	5	6
18-19	2.1	3.0	5.1	11	10	11	7	6	7
20-24	3.1	6.7	9.7	12	13	12	7	7	7
25-29	1.8	4.8	6.7	15	19	18	7	8	8
30-34	1.2	3.8	5.1	18	25	24	9	9	9
35-39	1.0	3.0	4.0	17	27	25	7	9	9
40-44	1.1	2.4	3.4	19	29	26	7	9	9
45-49	1.2	2.2	3.4	19	30	26	7	10	8
50-54	1.4	2.3	3.7	20	30	26	7	9	10
55-59	1.0	1.9	2.8	31	41	38	10	10	9
60 and over	0.0	0.8	0.8	0	24	24	0	9	9
All ages	14.2	31.2	45.4	16	22	20	7	8	8
London									
16-17	0.5	0.5	1.0	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	3.2	4.6	7.8	11	15	15	11	9	10
20-24	6.7	11.8	18.5	16	18	17	10	11	10
25-29	4.9	10.4	15.3	22	29	26	11	13	12
30-34	3.4	9.3	12.7	26	38	36	11	17	15
35-39	2.4	6.9	9.3	29	44	40	11	19	17
40-44	2.2	4.7	6.9	28	46	40	13	19	16
45-49	1.9	3.5	5.4	31	49	43	13	19	16
50-54	1.9	3.1	5.0	31	49	42	13	18	20
55-59	1.5	2.3	3.8	50	60	56	18	21	20
60 and over	0.0	1.1	1.1	158	55	55	158	20	20
All ages	28.5	58.3	86.8	24	34	31	11	14	13

CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending January 2000

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
South East (GOR)									
16-17	0.4	0.5	1.0	6	5	6	4	4	4
18-19	2.0	3.5	5.5	11	11	11	6	6	6
20-24	3.5	8.2	11.7	11	12	11	6	7	7
25-29	2.2	6.4	8.6	14	19	17	7	8	8
30-34	1.6	5.1	6.6	18	25	23	7	7	7
35-39	1.3	4.0	5.3	18	28	26	7	10	9
40-44	1.4	3.3	4.7	17	27	24	7	9	9
45-49	1.4	3.0	4.5	20	28	26	8	10	9
50-54	1.5	3.0	4.5	21	28	25	7	10	8
55-59	1.2	2.4	3.5	28	36	33	9	10	10
60 and over	0.0	1.1	1.1	120	32	32	102	10	10
All ages	16.5	40.5	57.1	16	22	20	7	8	8
South West									
16-17	0.4	0.5	1.0	7	7	7	6	6	6
18-19	1.9	3.1	5.0	10	10	10	6	6	6
20-24	3.2	7.0	10.2	10	11	11	6	6	6
25-29	2.0	5.3	7.3	14	19	17	7	8	7
30-34	1.4	4.1	5.5	16	25	23	7	9	9
35-39	1.1	3.3	4.4	18	24	23	7	8	8
40-44	1.1	2.6	3.7	18	26	24	7	9	8
45-49	1.3	2.4	3.7	22	30	26	8	8	8
50-54	1.4	2.4	3.8	22	33	29	8	8	8
55-59	0.9	1.9	2.8	37	37	37	10	9	

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 ^d	Germany ^e (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^g												
1992		9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996		10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997		10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998		9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4
1999		9.2	6.2	6.0	7.2	4.4	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.2	11.0	9.1
1999	Jan	9.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	7.9	4.9	10.7	11.5	9.1
	Feb	9.5	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.9	4.7	10.7	11.4	9.1
	Mar	9.4	6.2	6.2	7.5	4.5	9.1	7.9	4.6	10.6	11.4	9.1
	Apr	9.3	6.3	6.2	7.6	4.5	9.0	8.2	4.6	10.4	11.3	9.1
	May	9.3	6.2	6.0	7.5	4.3	9.0	7.5	4.5	10.3	11.2	9.1
	Jun	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	4.3	9.0	7.9	4.5	10.2	11.2	9.1
	Jul	9.2	6.2	5.9	6.9	4.3	9.0	7.6	4.4	10.1	11.0	9.1
	Aug	9.1	6.2	5.9	7.1	4.3	9.1	7.7	4.4	10.0	11.0	9.2
	Sep	9.0	6.1	5.9	7.3	4.2	8.9	7.4	4.3	10.0	10.8	9.2
	Oct	9.0	6.1	5.9	7.1	4.1	8.8	7.1	4.2	10.0	10.6	9.1
	Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	4.2	8.7	6.9	4.1	10.0	10.5	9.1
	Dec	8.8	6.0	5.9	7.0	4.2	8.7	6.8	4.1	10.0	10.3	8.9
2000	Jan	8.8	5.9	..	6.8	4.2	8.6	6.8	..	10.0	10.3	8.8
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1999	Feb			1,312	700	238	519	1,249	167	356	2,892	4,076
	Mar			1,308	696	232	515	1,242	164	354	2,876	4,076
	Apr			1,292	704	228	509	1,323	163	352	2,847	4,090
	May			1,285	699	222	510	1,288	160	352	2,841	4,108
	Jun			1,269	683	222	509	1,204	157	348	2,823	4,121
	Jul			1,234	659	220	511	1,223	153	347	2,770	4,119
	Aug			1,215	677	220	514	1,223	155	346	2,779	4,122
	Sep			1,212	694	217	502	1,195	154	344	2,695	4,127
	Oct			1,203	676	211	503	1,148	153	343	2,669	4,116
	Nov			1,186	646	216	491	1,109	151	341	2,624	4,071
	Dec			1,168	672	210	..	1,109	..	339	2,584	3,990
2000	Jan			1,161	655	214	..	1,078	..	338	..	3,951
	Feb			1,154	644	..	..	1,080	..	..	..	3,917
	% rate: latest month			4.0	6.7	6.4	11.3	6.8	5.4	13.2	10.6	10.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h 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
1999	Feb			1,379	781	298	516	1,325	177	367	2,998	4,465
	Mar			1,347	736	252	503	1,323	169	355	2,890	4,288
	Apr			1,320	705	231	489	1,361	164	342	2,783	4,145
	May			1,276	689	200	479	1,311	150	336	2,712	3,998
	Jun			1,245	649	182	475	1,171	141	353	2,648	3,938
	Jul			1,264	624	179	524	1,275	153	366	2,640	4,027
	Aug			1,263	653	180	552	1,250	163	340	2,741	4,024
	Sep			1,224	713	180	532	1,086	140	328	2,738	3,943
	Oct			1,165	643	194	511	1,047	138	327	2,729	3,883
	Nov			1,147	610	221	492	1,046	133	330	2,696	3,901
	Dec			1,141	667	242	..	1,033	..	357	2,637	4,047
2000	Jan			1,236	696	279	..	1,139	..	358	..	4,293
	Feb			1,227	719	..	..	1,136	..	..	..	4,277
	% rate: latest month			4.3	7.5	8.4	11.3	7.3	4.8	14.3	N/A	10.9

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. Data for UK is compiled by ONS; for other EU countries, Japan and the US by Eurostat; for other countries by 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^g													
1992		7.9	15.4	8.8	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	6.5	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.2	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	7.0	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.6	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.8	11.7	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.7	7.7	11.8	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	5.1	18.7	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999		..	6.5	11.3	4.7	..	..	..	4.5	15.8	7.0	..	4.2
1999	Jan	..	7.1	11.7	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	4.7	16.9	7.7	..	4.3
	Feb	..	6.9	11.6	4.7	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.6	16.7	7.3	..	4.4
	Mar	..	6.8	11.5	4.7	2.8	3.4	..	4.6	16.2	7.4	..	4.2
	Apr	..	6.7	11.5	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.8	16.0	7.3	..	4.3
	May	..	6.7	11.4	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.1	4.8	15.8	6.8	..	4.2
	Jun	..	6.6	11.4	4.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7	15.8	6.9	3.0	4.3
	Jul	..	6.6	11.3	4.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.5	15.6	6.8	..	4.3
	Aug	..	6.4	11.2	4.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.4	15.6	6.9	..	4.2
	Sep	..	6.3	11.1	4.6	2.7	3.0	..	4.3	15.2	6.8	..	4.2
	Oct	..	6.1	11.1	4.6	2.7	2.8	..	4.1	15.2	6.6	..	4.1
	Nov	..	5.9	..	4.5	2.6	2.6	..	4.1	15.2	6.6	..	4.1
	Dec	..	5.8	..	4.6	2.6	2.7	..	4.1	14.9	6.5	..	4.1
2000	Jan	..	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	15.1	6.4	..	4.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1999	Feb	296	206	..	3,150	5.4	248	59	..	1,721	..	108	6,127
	Mar	304	202	..	3,250	5.4	238	59	..	1,703	..	104	5,783
	Apr	328	200	2,664	3,260	5.5	234	58	..	1,689	..	100	6,022
	May	285	200	..	3,140	5.4	234	55	..	1,666	..	97	5,795
	Jun	..	196	..	3,280	5.4	224	57	..	1,644	..	96	5,975
	Jul	..	194	2,691	3,300	5.5	219	59	..	1,628	..	92	5,947
	Aug	..	191	..	3,170	5.5	213	60	..	1,624	..	91	5,842
	Sep	..	187	..	3,150	5.3	212	61	..	1,604	..	89	5,825
	Oct	..	183	2,569	3,130	5.1	207	63	..	1,591	..	88	5,757
	Nov	..	179	..	3,070	5.0	188	63	..	1,600	..	87	5,736
	Dec	..	173	..	3,150	..	191	..	..	1,594	..	..	5,688
2000	Jan	..	172	..	..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	5,689
	Feb	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,804
	% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	11.0	4.6	N/A	2.7	N/A	..	N/A	..	2.4	4.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h 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
1999	Feb	336	208	..	3,130	5.9	265	61	385	1,784	339	114	6,563
	Mar	341	201	..	3,390	5.6	246	59	378	1,757	242	106	6,119
	Apr	335	197	2,729	3,420	5.5	227	58	369	1,708	228	99	5,688
	May	..	192	..	3,340	5.1	216	51	359	1,649	241	92	

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								
Nov 98-Jan 99	29,150	28,346	883	3,736	7,507	10,399	5,819	804
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,175	28,373	876	3,741	7,507	10,410	5,833	803
Jan-Mar 1999	29,174	28,364	868	3,738	7,488	10,429	5,839	810
Feb-Apr	29,172	28,352	864	3,719	7,475	10,450	5,839	820
Mar-May (Spr)	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
Apr-Jun	29,155	28,325	842	3,697	7,451	10,481	5,859	830
May-Jul	29,140	28,317	831	3,691	7,439	10,501	5,855	823
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,176	28,347	829	3,704	7,442	10,515	5,860	828
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
Oct-Dec	29,297	28,455	844	3,750	7,390	10,556	5,918	842
Nov 99-Jan 2000	29,299	28,458	846	3,750	7,369	10,544	5,940	840
Changes								
Over last 3 months	104	87	10	18	-34	23	56	18
Per cent	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	-0.5	0.2	1.0	2.1
Over last 12 months	149	113	-37	14	-138	145	121	36
Per cent	0.5	0.4	-4.2	0.4	-1.8	1.4	2.1	4.5
Male	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,169	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	276
1997	16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
1999	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
3-month averages								
Nov 98-Jan 99	16,203	15,927	457	2,029	4,247	5,675	3,520	276
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,222	15,943	452	2,035	4,241	5,682	3,532	280
Jan-Mar 1999	16,215	15,927	443	2,036	4,226	5,688	3,530	287
Feb-Apr	16,207	15,919	447	2,033	4,214	5,694	3,531	289
Mar-May (Spr)	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
Apr-Jun	16,209	15,912	436	2,030	4,200	5,712	3,542	297
May-Jul	16,197	15,904	424	2,025	4,187	5,719	3,549	293
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,210	15,911	419	2,025	4,185	5,733	3,549	298
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
Oct-Dec	16,270	15,974	433	2,050	4,174	5,752	3,565	297
Nov 99-Jan 2000	16,285	15,995	437	2,053	4,158	5,765	3,579	291
Changes								
Over last 3 months	67	66	14	15	-23	26	30	1
Per cent	0.4	0.4	3.2	0.8	-0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4
Over last 12 months	82	67	-20	24	-89	91	60	15
Per cent	0.5	0.4	-4.3	1.2	-2.1	1.6	1.7	5.3
Female	MGSH	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,435	11,903	392	2,083	3,137	4,442	1,856	532
1993	12,467	11,928	348	1,993	3,220	4,482	1,891	539
1994	12,482	11,949	355	1,969	3,245	4,528	1,957	533
1995	12,496	11,980	368	1,796	3,268	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,618	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								
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	4,726	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
Oct-Dec	13,027	12,482	411	1,700	3,216	4,804	2,353	545
Nov 99-Jan 2000	13,013	12,464	409	1,697	3,211	4,779	2,360	549
Changes								
Over last 3 months	37	21	-4	3	-11	-3	26	16
Per cent	0.3	0.2	-1.0	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	1.1	3.1
Over last 12 months	67	46	-17	-10	-50	55	61	21
Per cent	0.5	0.4	-4.0	-0.6	-1.5	1.2	2.7	4.0

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	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	8.1
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
3-month averages								
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
Oct-Dec	63.3	79.0	58.4	76.4	84.9	85.0	69.4	8.2
Nov 99-Jan 2000	63.3	79.0	58.6	76.4	84.8	84.8	69.6	8.2
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.1	0.0	-2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
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	72.6	85.2	56.5	81.8	94.1	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.3	85.0	59.8	82.6	93.3	92.5	71.8	7.6
1997	72.1	84.						

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59 (F)/64 (M)																						
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start										
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All		Students		Other						
					Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other	All	Students	Other						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15									
	MGSI	YBSN	YBVB	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFO	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFR	YCFG	YCGD	YCGE	YCGF	YCGH	YCGI	YCGJ	
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	7,651	5,392	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	936	1,233	101	579	771	260	407	260	118	97								
1997	17,033	7,637	5,249	2,386	2,179	779	1,404	88	690	739	266	389	206	81	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																							
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,010	7,545	5,254	2,299	2,092	687	1,405	70	739	688	230	364	206	81	127								
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,998	7,528	5,281	2,259	2,048	681	1,366	74	736	662	222	364	207	81	127								
Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	5,280	2,266	2,054	672	1,375	78	743	664	217	365	212	74	139								
Feb-Apr	17,027	7,570	5,303	2,269	2,058	670	1,387	75	744	658	224	361	212	79	131								
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	86	116								
May-Jul	17,098	7,636	5,333	2,293	2,088	680	1,411	62	752	667	241	365	204	86	116								
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	92	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	391	213	95	118								
Oct-Dec	17,002	7,549	5,287	2,260	2,051	673	1,378	65	718	650	220	398	207	95	113								
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,013	7,555	5,309	2,257	2,064	666	1,398	68	720	655	223	400	207	88	106								
Changes																							
Over last 3 months	68	-57	-21	-18	1	-19	25	5	-21	9	-23	30	-21	-8	-13								
Percent	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8	0.1	-2.8	1.8	0.1	-2.8	1.3	-9.3	8.1	-9.8	-0.8	-10.8								
Over last 12 months	3	11	55	-42	-28	-22	-7	-3	-19	-33	-7	36	-13	7	-21								
Percent	0.0	0.1	1.0	-1.8	-1.3	-3.1	-0.5	-3.8	-2.5	-4.9	-3.2	10.0	-6.1	9.2	-16.2								
Male	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFN	YCFV	YCFY	YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCGK								
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	442	62	325	49	128	164	109	57	52								
1996	6,156	2,781	1,887	899	811	339	473	59	361	68	139	180	85	41	44								
1997	6,231	2,831	1,898	937	840	337	571	51	417	68	136	164	85	41	43								
1998	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	340	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53								
1999	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	277	576	41	463	70	120	152	88	41	48								
3-month averages																							
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	1,932	941	848	269	577	41	454	70	120	161	90	42	48								
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	40	463	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	567	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								
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,888	1,961	930	832	268	565	41	437	67	105	181	97	52	44								
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6,321	2,873	1,967	915	821	262	559	42	433	66	109	169	91	49	43								
Changes																							
Over last 3 months	-43	-48	-13	-13	-7	-8	-11	0	-11	-11	-11	-4	-4	-2	-1								
Percent	-0.7	-1.6	-0.6	-2.5	-2.4	-4.3	-1.4	16.1	-2.5	0.7	-9.4	-6.1	-4.3	-4.7	-2.6								
Over last 12 months	17	9	35	-26	-27	-7	-19	2	-21	-4	-11	7	1	7	-6								
Percent	0.3	0.3	1.8	-2.8	-3.2	-2.5	-3.2	4.4	-4.5	-5.1	-9.0	4.5	0.6	16.2	-13.0								
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFM	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL								
1993	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	196	154	58	94								
1994	10,934	4,904	3,481	1,416	1,299	598	703	53	179	739	109	215	117	62	73								
1995	10,946	4,916	3,477	1,432	1,305	605	702	43	197	720	110	229	128	61	66								
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	8																

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	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM	
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	21.5	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									
Nov 98-Jan 99	36.9	21.0	39.2	23.6	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.2	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36.8	21.0	39.6	23.5	15.7	15.2	30.4	92.2	
Jan-Mar 1999	36.8	21.0	40.1	23.5	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.1	
Feb-Apr	36.9	21.1	40.3	23.9	15.7	15.1	30.6	92.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9	
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	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	15.0	30.8	92.0	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.8	21.0	41.6	23.8	15.2	15.1	30.7	92.0	
Oct-Dec	36.7	21.0	41.6	23.6	15.1	15.0	30.6	91.8	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36.7	21.0	41.4	23.6	15.2	15.0	30.4	91.8	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	
Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.3	
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	41.4	17.5	6.5	8.0	27.9	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									
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	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	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	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	
Oct-Dec	28.0	15.3	41.6	18.4	6.0	7.9	27.7	92.1	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	28.0	15.2	41.1	18.3	6.1	7.8	27.5	92.2	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.3	-1.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	
Over last 12 months	0.0	0.0	2.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	
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	92.1	
1996	46.3	28.6	43.3	28.7	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2	
1997	45.9	28.2	39.1	26.5	23.1	26.5	36.7	91.7	
1998	45.9	28.1	40.6	26.3	22.9	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									
Nov 98-Jan 99	45.3	27.4	39.8	28.5	25.5	22.7	34.7	91.9	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	45.2	27.3	40.1	28.5	25.3	22.7	34.8	92.0	
Jan-Mar 1999	45.2	27.3	39.9	28.7	25.2	22.5	34.7	92.0	
Feb-Apr	45.2	27.3	40.8	29.4	25.1	22.4	34.8	91.9	
Mar-May (Spr)	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8	
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	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	
Oct-Dec	45.0	27.2	41.5	29.1	24.6	22.3	34.5	91.7	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	45.0	27.2	41.5	29.1	24.6	22.3	34.5	91.7	
Changes									
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	1.7	0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	

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

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

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector				
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	
	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	
1995=100													
1995	100.0				100.0			100.0					
1996	103.6				103.0			103.7					
1997	108.0				105.3			108.7					
1998	113.5				108.6			114.7					
1999	119.0				113.1			120.5					
Annual averages													
1997	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.4	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.2	108.0	110.4	5.2	4.9	
Oct	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.3	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.0	
Nov	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.8	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.6	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.3	
1998	110.7	111.3	4.9	4.9	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.4	
Jan	111.7	111.7	5.2	5.0	106.5	107.1	2.7	2.6	113.0	112.8	5.8	5.6	
Feb	118.1	112.3	4.9	5.0	106.4	107.3	2.8	2.7	121.0	113.5	5.5	5.6	
Mar													
Apr			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	109.8	110.6	3.7	3.7	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1	
Dec	117.2	115.4	4.1	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6	118.9	116.8	4.3	4.7	
1999	115.7	116.3	4.5	4.4	110.3	111.2	4.0	3.6	117.0	117.5	4.6	4.6	
Jan R	117.5	117.2	5.0	4.5	111.1	111.6	4.2	3.8	119.0	118.7	5.2	4.7	
Feb R	124.0	117.8	4.9	4.8	110.6	111.8	4.1	4.1	127.4	119.2	5.0	4.9	
Mar R													
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	118.9	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	5.0	4.9	114.4	113.7	3.8	4.3	118.7	121.1	5.3	5.0	
Sep	117.8	119.8	4.6	4.7	114.1	114.0	3.9	3.9	118.7	121.2	4.8	4.8	
Oct	118.4	120.7	5.1	4.9	114.0	114.5	4.0	3.9	119.5	122.2	5.4	5.1	

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 manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	104.8
1998	Averages	108.8	107.3	111.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	109.4
1999	...	109.8	110.0	111.3	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	108.3	111.8	111.8
1997	Jan	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
	Feb	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.6	102.6
	Mar	103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.9	102.9
	Apr	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1	104.1
	May	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5	104.5
	Jun	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.6	105.6
	Jul	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6	105.6
	Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	105.7
	Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2	105.2
	Oct	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2	105.2
	Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7	105.7
	Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	106.8
1998	Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0	107.0
	Feb	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	107.4
	Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	107.6
	Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5	108.5
	May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.8	109.0	109.0
	Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	109.5
	Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	110.1
	Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	110.5
	Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.9	110.4	110.4
	Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	110.1
	Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	110.8	110.0	110.0
	Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	112.5	110.0	110.0
1999	Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.8	109.9	109.9
	Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	109.7
	Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	109.6
	Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	110.1
	May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	110.7
	Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	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	111.7
	Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.9	112.0	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	112.0
	Oct	110.3	110.6	113.2	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.3	115.6	114.4	117.3	110.0	112.4	112.4
	Nov	110.9	110.8	113.9	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.5	110.7	113.4	113.4
	Dec R	111.0	111.2	114.6	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.3	114.3	114.3
2000	Jan P	111.3	111.8	113.6	112.1	118.0	114.6	122.9	116.7	116.1	120.8	110.0	114.3	114.3
Per cent change on the year		LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1998	Jan	3.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.6	4.6
	Feb	2.9	4.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.8	4.8
	Mar	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6
	Apr	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
	May	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3	4.3
	Jun	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7	3.7
	Jul	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3	4.3
	Aug	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5	4.5
	Sep	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0	5.0
	Oct	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7	4.7
	Nov	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0	4.0
	Dec	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0	3.0
1999	Jan ^a	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.7
	Feb ^a	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.1
	Mar	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.9
	Apr	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5
	May	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	1.6
	Jun	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.6
	Jul	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
	Aug	0.9	1.2	3.9	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.4
	Sep	3.6	1.0	4.3	1.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
	Oct	7.0	1.0	2.3	4.9	2.5	5.3	7.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.1	3.1
	Nov	6.7	0.9	1.6	4.8	3.5	5.3	7.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.1	3.1
	Dec R	5.0	0.3	1.2	5.4	3.9	5.7	6.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	1.5	3.9	3.9
2000	Jan P	3.7	0.5	1.5	4.6	1.7	5.8	2.9	6.7	4.4	5.2	8.1	1.3	4.0

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 the other series.
d The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.
e Excluding sea transport.
f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electric and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^e	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
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	LOUK
1997	Annual	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.3	106.7	104.0	101.0	104.6	106.1	106.1	1997
1998	Averages	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	108.3	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.5	107.6	114.7	114.7	1998
1999	...	116.5	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	111.4	118.0	115.0	106.0	113.0	121.8	121.8	1999
1997	Jan	102.9	99.5	101.8	100.9	102.1	95.1	104.5	102.1	102.9	101.8				

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
		LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
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
	June	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
	June	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	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	119.4	5.0	3.6	1.4	120.6	5.2	3.5	1.7	114.5	4.3	3.9	0.4
	Dec R	124.6	6.3	3.7	2.6	127.1	6.9	3.8	3.1	114.7	3.7	3.1	0.6
2000	Jan P	123.2	6.5	4.8	1.7	125.3	7.0	5.0	2.0	115.1	4.4	3.9	0.5
		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
		LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
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
	June	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
	June	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	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	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3	118.9	5.2	3.4	1.8
	Dec R	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.6	6.0	4.2	1.8	124.8	6.4	3.6	2.8
2000	Jan P	121.1	5.7	4.2	1.5	121.7	5.8	4.4	1.4	123.8	6.8	5.0	1.8

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	
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
		Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier	
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
1999		114.8	0.4	N/A	N/A
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	107.9	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	113.9	-0.8	112.4	3.4
	Q4	114.8	-0.5	N/A	N/A
1997	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	112.9	6.9	..	..
	Feb	113.2	6.8	..	..
	Mar	113.9	5.9	..	..
	Apr	113.6	5.7	..	..
	May	114.2	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	115.2	3.1	..	..
1999	Jan	116.2	3.0	..	..
	Feb	115.7	2.2	..	..
	Mar	115.1	1.1	..	..
	Apr	115.0	1.2	..	..
	May	114.6	0.4	..	..
	Jun	114.7	0.9	..	..
	Jul	114.0	-0.2	..	..
	Aug	114.0	-0.8	..	..
	Sep	113.8	-1.3	..	..
	Oct	114.5	-0.9	..	..
	Nov	114.3	-1.0	..	..
	Dec	115.6	0.3	..	..
2000	Jan P	116.8	0.5	..	..
Three months ending	1997	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	112.2	5.5	..	..
	Feb	112.6	6.0	..	..
	Mar	113.3	6.5	..	..
	Apr	113.6	6.1	..	..
	May	113.9	5.5	..	..
	Jun	113.8	5.0	..	..
	Jul	114.0	5.1	..	..
	Aug	114.3	5.1	..	..
	Sep	114.8	5.3	..	..
	Oct	115.3	5.0	..	..
	Nov	115.4	4.3	..	..
	Dec	115.4	3.7	..	..
1999	Jan	115.6	3.1	..	..
	Feb	115.7	2.8	..	..
	Mar	115.7	2.1	..	..
	Apr	115.3	1.5	..	..
	May	114.9	0.9	..	..
	Jun	114.7	0.8	..	..
	Jul	114.4	0.3	..	..
	Aug	114.2	-0.1	..	..
	Sep	113.9	-0.8	..	..
	Oct	114.1	-1.0	..	..
	Nov	114.2	-1.1	..	..
	Dec	114.8	-0.5	..	..
2000	Jan P	115.6	0.0	..	..

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

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

^a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

E.31 EARNINGS

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (l)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)	
Annual averages															
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	100.0	
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.9	105.4	105.1	117.1	106.9	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	103.0	
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.4	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	106.0	
1999	118.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109.0
Quarterly averages															
1997	Q3: 109.2, Q4: 110.9	Q3: 104.0, Q4: 104.0	Q3: 102.6, Q4: 105.0	Q3: 108.5, Q4: 109.3	Q3: 105.8, Q4: 106.1	Q3: 105.0, Q4: 105.7	Q3: 118.9, Q4: 115.5	Q3: 104.8, Q4: 106.9	Q3: 107.3, Q4: 107.7	Q3: 105.6, Q4: 105.0	Q3: 105.3, Q4: 105.7	Q3: 109.9, Q4: 111.0	Q3: 111.0, Q4: 112.6	Q3: 106.0, Q4: 108.0	
1998	Q1: 112.3, Q2: 113.2, Q3: 114.3, Q4: 115.0	Q1: 105.0, Q2: 106.0, Q3: 106.0, Q4: 106.0	Q1: 106.4, Q2: 107.2, Q3: 105.4, Q4: 106.2	Q1: 110.7, Q2: 112.0, Q3: 113.2, Q4: 114.3	Q1: 106.7, Q2: 107.4, Q3: 108.0, Q4: 108.2	Q1: 105.6, Q2: 107.2, Q3: 107.2, Q4: 108.0	Q1: 121.3, Q2: 124.0, Q3: 124.4, Q4: 115.5	Q1: 107.7, Q2: 109.8, Q3: 109.7, Q4: 112.4	Q1: 108.3, Q2: 109.6, Q3: 110.3, Q4: 111.0	Q1: 106.3, Q2: 104.8, Q3: 103.8, Q4: 104.4	Q1: 106.8, Q2: 107.5, Q3: 109.1, Q4: 109.2	Q1: 112.0, Q2: 112.1, Q3: 112.7, Q4: 113.7	Q1: 113.6, Q2: 116.6, Q3: 114.9, Q4: 116.1	Q1: 109.0, Q2: 109.0, Q3: 109.0, Q4: 110.0	
1999	Q1: 116.4, Q2: 117.1, Q3: 118.8, Q4: 120.8	Q1: 107.0, Q2: 108.0, Q3: 109.0, Q4: ..	Q1: 106.6, Q2: 106.1, Q3: 106.0, Q4: ..	Q1: 115.9, Q2: 116.4, Q3: 117.8, Q4: ..	Q1: 108.8, Q2: 109.5, Q3: 110.9, Q4: ..	Q1: 108.2, Q2: 109.8, Q3: 110.1, Q4: ..	Q1: .., Q2: .., Q3: .., Q4: ..	Q1: .., Q2: .., Q3: .., Q4: ..	Q1: 111.5, Q2: 111.9, Q3: .., Q4: ..	Q1: 105.9, Q2: 103.7, Q3: 103.5, Q4: ..	Q1: 109.7, Q2: 110.5, Q3: 112.2, Q4: ..	Q1: 114.5, Q2: 115.3, Q3: 115.5, Q4: ..	Q1: 116.5, Q2: 117.9, Q3: 116.2, Q4: ..	Q1: 111.0, Q2: 112.0, Q3: 113.0, Q4: ..	
Monthly															
1997	Jun: 108.4, Jul: 108.6, Aug: 109.4, Sep: 109.7, Oct: 110.0, Nov: 111.1, Dec: 111.5	..	Jun: 103.4, Jul: 102.7, Aug: 103.0, Sep: 102.1, Oct: 103.9, Nov: 104.6, Dec: 106.6	Jun: 105.0,	Jun: 106.4, Jul: 107.3, Aug: 107.3, Sep: 107.3, Oct: 107.7, Nov: 107.8, Dec: 107.8	Jun: 105.4, Jul: 105.7, Aug: 106.3, Sep: 104.7, Oct: 104.8, Nov: 105.2, Dec: 104.9	Jun: 104.5, Jul: 105.4, Aug: 105.2, Sep: 105.2, Oct: 105.7, Nov: 105.7, Dec: 105.7	..	Jun: 111.2, Jul: 111.3, Aug: 110.5, Sep: 111.1, Oct: 111.3, Nov: 112.5, Dec: 114.1	..	Jun: 106.0, Jul: 106.0, Aug: 106.0, Sep: 107.0, Oct: 107.0, Nov: 108.0, Dec: 109.0
1998	Jan: 111.7, Feb: 112.4, Mar: 112.8, Apr: 112.9, May: 113.1, Jun: 113.5, Jul: 114.0, Aug: 114.3, Sep: 114.5, Oct: 115.0, Nov: 115.0, Dec: 115.1	..	Jan: 106.6, Feb: 105.9, Mar: 106.9, Apr: 107.2, May: 106.5, Jun: 107.8, Jul: 106.1, Aug: 105.0, Sep: 105.1, Oct: 105.6, Nov: 105.4, Dec: 107.6	Jan: 105.6,	Jan: 107.8, Feb: 107.9, Mar: 109.2, Apr: 109.5, May: 109.6, Jun: 109.7, Jul: 109.9, Aug: 110.5, Sep: 110.5, Oct: 110.9, Nov: 111.0, Dec: 111.0	Jan: 108.6, Feb: 105.1, Mar: 105.0, Apr: 104.6, May: 104.8, Jun: 105.0, Jul: 103.3, Aug: 103.3, Sep: 104.7, Oct: 105.3, Nov: 107.1, Dec: 100.7	Jan: 106.6, Feb: 106.8, Mar: 106.9, Apr: 107.4, May: 107.5, Jun: 107.5, Jul: 109.0, Aug: 109.0, Sep: 109.3, Oct: 109.2, Nov: 109.0, Dec: 109.0	..	Jan: 114.0, Feb: 112.5, Mar: 114.0, Apr: 116.3, May: 117.5, Jun: 118.1, Jul: 114.9, Aug: 114.5, Sep: 115.3, Oct: 115.5, Nov: 116.1, Dec: 116.3	..	Jan: 110.0, Feb: 108.0, Mar: 109.0, Apr: 112.0, May: 112.0, Jun: 112.0, Jul: 113.0, Aug: 113.0, Sep: 114.0, Oct: 114.0, Nov: 114.0, Dec: 114.0
1999	Jan: 116.2, Feb: 116.2, Mar: 116.7, Apr: 116.9, May: 117.0, Jun: 117.4, Jul: 118.0, Aug: 118.9, Sep: 119.4, Oct: 120.2, Nov: 120.4, Dec: 121.8	..	Jan: 107.5, Feb: 106.6, Mar: 105.6, Apr: 105.0, May: 105.8, Jun: 107.5, Jul: 107.7, Aug: 106.2, Sep: 104.1, Oct: 106.7, Nov: .., Dec:	Jan: 108.2,	Jan: 111.5, Feb: 111.5, Mar: 111.5, Apr: 111.9, May: 111.9, Jun: 111.8, Jul: 112.8, Aug: 112.8, Sep: 106.4, Oct: 106.5, Nov: 105.4, Dec: ..	Jan: 106.1, Feb: 105.6, Mar: 105.9, Apr: 105.7, May: 104.9, Jun: 100.4, Jul: 100.3, Aug: 103.6, Sep: 106.4, Oct: 106.5, Nov: 105.4, Dec: ..	Jan: 109.6, Feb: 109.6, Mar: 109.9, Apr: 109.7, May: 110.4, Jun: 110.6, Jul: 112.2, Aug: 112.2, Sep: 112.2, Oct: 112.3, Nov: .., Dec:	Jan: 117.1, Feb: 116.2, Mar: 115.9, Apr: 117.5, May: 119.4, Jun: 117.1, Jul: 114.9, Aug: 114.5, Sep: 115.3, Oct: 115.5, Nov: 116.1, Dec: 116.3	..	Jan: 110.0, Feb: 110.0, Mar: 111.0, Apr: 112.0, May: 112.0, Jun: 112.0, Jul: 113.0, Aug: 113.0, Sep: 114.0, Oct: 114.0, Nov: 114.0, Dec: 114.0
2000	Jan P: 122.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier															
Annual averages															
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3	2	5	7	3	
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3	
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3	
1999	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages															
1997	Q3: .., Q4: ..	Q3: 2, Q4: 1	Q3: -1, Q4: 0	Q3: 4, Q4: 4	Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q3: 1, Q4: 2	Q3: 8, Q4: 3	Q3: 4, Q4: 4	Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q3: 3, Q4: 2	Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q3: 4, Q4: 4	Q3: 4, Q4: 4	Q3: 2, Q4: 2	
1998	Q1: 5, Q2: 5, Q3: 5, Q4: 4	Q1: 2, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 1	Q1: 2, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 1	Q1: 4, Q2: 4, Q3: 5, Q4: 5	Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 2	Q1: 1, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 2	Q1: 4, Q2: 6, Q3: 6, Q4: 0	Q1: 5, Q2: 6, Q3: 6, Q4: 5	Q1: 2, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 2	Q1: 0, Q2: -2, Q3: -1, Q4: 0	Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 4, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 2	
1999	Q1: 4, Q2: 3, Q3: 4, Q4: 5	Q1: 2, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: ..	Q1: 0, Q2: -1, Q3: 1, Q4: ..	Q1: 5, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: ..	Q1: 2, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: ..	Q1: 2, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: ..	Q1: .., Q2: .., Q3: .., Q4: ..	Q1: .., Q2: .., Q3: .., Q4: ..	Q1: 3, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: ..	Q1: 0, Q2: -1, Q3: 0, Q4: ..	Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 2, Q2: 2, Q3: 2, Q4: 2	Q1: 3, Q2: 3, Q3: 3, Q4: 3	Q1: 2, Q2: 4, Q3: 4, Q4: 2	
Monthly															
1997	Jul: 4, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 4, Nov: 5, Dec: 5	..	Jul: 0, Aug: -1, Sep: -3, Oct: -1, Nov: -1, Dec: 1	..	..	Jul: 1, ..	..	..	Jul: 3, ..	Jul: 4, Aug: 3, Sep: 1, Oct: 2, Nov: 2, Dec: 3	..	..	Jul: 4, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 4, Nov: 4, Dec: 4	..
1998	Jan: 5, Feb: 5, Mar: 5, Apr: 5, May: 5, Jun: 5, Jul: 5, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 4, Nov: 4, Dec: 3	..	Jan: 2, Feb: 1, Mar: 2, Apr: 1, May: 4, Jun: 1, Jul: 3, Aug: 2, Sep: 3, Oct: 2, Nov: 1, Dec: 1	..	..	Jan: 1, ..	..	..	Jan: 2, ..	Jan: -1, Feb: 0, Mar: 0, Apr: 0, May: 0, Jun: 0, Jul: -2, Aug: -3, Sep: -4, Oct: 0, Nov: 0, Dec: 4	..	..	Jan: 3, Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 3, Jun: 3, Jul: 3, Aug: 3, Sep: 3, Oct: 3, Nov: 3, Dec: 3	..
1999	Jan: 4, Feb: 3, Mar: 3, Apr: 3, May: 3, Jun: 3, Jul: 4, Aug: 4, Sep: 4, Oct: 5, Nov: 5, Dec: 5	..	Jan: 1, Feb: 1, Mar: -1, Apr: -1, May: 0, Jun: 2, Jul: 2, Aug: 1, Sep: 1, Oct: 1, Nov: 1, Dec: 1	..	..	Jan: 2, ..	..	..	Jan: 3, ..	Jan: -2, Feb: 1, Mar: 1, Apr: 0, May: -4, Jun: -3, Jul: 0, Aug: 2, Sep: 2, Oct: 2, Nov: 2, Dec: 2	..	..	Jan: 2, Feb: 2, Mar: 2, Apr: 2, May: 2, Jun: 2, Jul: 2, Aug: 2, Sep: 2, Oct: 2, Nov: 2, Dec: 2	..
2000	Jan P: 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators. Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 732442

Notes: a Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 b Seasonally adjusted.
 c Hourly earnings.
 d Hourly rates: wage earners.
 e Monthly earnings.
 f All industries.
 g Including mining.
 h All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services.
 i Hourly rates.
 j Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers.
 k Industry.
 l Industry and services.

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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 ^e	105.6	37.5	143.2	11.9	4.9	16.8	17.5	7.1	24.6
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	101.4	35.8	137.3	11.6	4.8	16.5	17.0	6.9	23.9
Nov 99	96.0	34.0	130.0	8.5	3.5	12.0	13.9	5.4	19.3
Dec 99	93.0	33.3	126.4	8.9	3.8	12.7	11.9	4.4	16.3

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.
- e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for November and December 1999 are not available.

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

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-December 1999

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options				Follow-Through ^b	
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector		Environment Task Force
GREAT BRITAIN^c								
All ^c	126.4	60.9	42.86	10.89	17.78	7.17	7.02	22.67
Male	93.0	44.8	30.84	7.83	12.30	4.19	6.52	17.40
Female	33.3	16.0	12.02	3.06	5.47	2.98	0.50	5.26
People with disabilities ^d	16.8	7.2	6.30	1.46	2.71	1.15	0.98	3.33
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	17.3	9.1	5.35	0.93	3.08	1.02	0.33	2.91
White	102.0	47.6	35.5	9.6	13.7	5.8	6.5	18.9
Prefer not to say	6.3	3.5	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.9

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'.
- f Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for November and December 1999 are not available.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d
GREAT BRITAIN^e										
All	3.2	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.27	0.29	0.51
Jan-Mar 98	20.5	7.48	6.35	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.59	1.54	3.58
Apr-Jun 98	53.7	13.53	25.24	5.36	14.91	2.56	2.41	3.70	4.20	7.06
Jul-Sep 98	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
Oct-Dec 98	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
Jan-Mar 99	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Apr-Jun 99	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Jul-Sep 99	21.6	6.37	7.74	1.16	3.45	1.63	1.57	1.57	2.17	3.72
Oct 99	16.7	4.90	5.80	0.82	2.29	1.33	1.36	1.33	1.43	3.22
Nov 99	12.8	3.12	4.14	0.55	1.43	1.07	1.09	0.94	1.36	3.29
Dec 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	1.03	2.59
Jul-Sep 98	38.1	9.91	18.27	4.03	10.47	1.52	2.25	2.01	2.82	5.12
Oct-Dec 98	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
Jan-Mar 99	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Apr-Jun 99	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Jul-Sep 99	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	2.67	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44
Oct 99	15.3	4.70	5.65	0.85	2.45	0.93	1.42	0.77	1.47	2.75
Nov 99	12.1	3.60	4.62	0.62	1.67	0.78	1.26	0.67	1.06	2.40
Dec 99	9.4	2.28	3.09	0.36	1.07	0.65	1.01	0.49	1.02	2.49
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	0.99
Jul-Sep 98	15.6	3.61	6.97	1.34	4.44	1.03	0.16	1.68	1.37	1.93
Oct-Dec 98	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
Jan-Mar 99	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 99	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Jul-Sep 99	16.6	3.93	6.52	1.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
Oct 99	6.2	1.87	2.09	0.31	0.99	0.71	0.09	0.80	0.46	0.97
Nov 99	4.6	1.30	1.48	0.20	0.63	0.55	0.10	0.66	0.21	0.81
Dec 99	3.5	0.84	1.04	0.18	0.36	0.43	0.08	0.45	0.17	0.79

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.
- c 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.
- d 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'.
- e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for November 1999 are not available.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

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	5.30	13.12	16.14
Oct 99	23.94	9.80	2.22	5.65	6.27
Nov 99	19.32	7.75	1.89	4.38	5.31
Dec 99	16.32	5.17	1.45	4.08	5.62
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	2.44	0.85	0.23	0.38	0.99
Nov 99	1.81	0.58	0.16	0.27	0.80
Dec 99	1.46	0.35	0.11	0.28	0.72
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	4.79	7.79
Oct 99	11.39	5.52	1.35	1.79	2.73
Nov 99	9.08	4.32	1.17	1.16	2.42
Dec 99	7.26	2.76	0.84	1.09	2.57
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan-Jun 98	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	3.54	1.25	0.24	0.33	1.72
Nov 99	2.91	1.06	0.20	0.24	1.41
Dec 99	2.76	0.85	0.21	0.24	1.47

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

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

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

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^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	7.58	7.27	0.31	
Jan-Mar 99	18.23	15.21	3.02	5.88	5.57	0.31	
Apr-Jun 99	22.40	19.13	3.27	7.21	6.90	0.32	
Jul-Sep 99	26.59	23.48	3.11	9.37	8.97	0.40	
Oct 99	10.93	9.80	1.13	4.66	4.50	0.16	
Nov 99	8.63	7.75	0.88	3.30	3.21	0.09	
Dec 99	5.78	5.17	0.60	1.98	1.94	0.04	
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	5.64	0.23	
Jan-Mar 99	13.54	11.30	2.24	4.82	4.60	0.23	
Apr-Jun 99	16.80	14.18	2.61	5.85	5.61	0.24	
Jul-Sep 99	19.87	17.53	2.34	7.37	7.08	0.30	
Oct 99	8.05	7.23	0.82	3.47	3.47	0.00	
Nov 99	6.34	5.69	0.65	2.52	2.45	0.07	
Dec 99	4.19	3.77	0.41	1.44	1.44	0.00	
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	1.63	1.57	0.06	
Jan-Mar 99	4.67	3.90	0.78	1.25	1.16	0.09	
Apr-Jun 99	5.79	4.93	0.86	1.60	1.50	0.10	
Jul-Sep 99	6.71	5.94	0.77	1.88	1.88	0.00	
Oct 99	2.88	2.57	0.31	1.07	1.03	0.04	
Nov 99	2.29	2.06	0.23	0.78	0.76	0.02	
Dec 99	1.59	1.40	0.19	0.52	0.50	0.02	
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	0.27	0.27	0.00	
Jul-Sep 98	1.91	1.62	0.28	0.67	0.66	0.01	
Oct-Dec 98	2.24	1.95	0.29	0.84	0.84	0.00	
Jan-Mar 99	2.00	1.73	0.28	0.69	0.66	0.03	
Apr-Jun 99	2.38	2.10	0.28	0.72	0.72	0.00	
Jul-Sep 99	2.81	2.56	0.25	0.95	0.99	0.01	
Oct 99	1.34	1.23	0.11	0.44	0.44	0.00	
Nov 99	1.03	0.97	0.06	0.35	0.35	0.00	
Dec 99	0.76	0.70	0.06	0.24	0.24	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 less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.
- d Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^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	69.6	12.6	82.2	12.5	2.3	15.3	10.9	2.1	13.1
Nov 99	70.6	12.7	83.3	10.2	1.9	12.2	9.2	1.8	11.1
Dec 99	72.5	13.0	85.5	10.0	1.8	12.0	8.1	1.6	9.7

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

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

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-December 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	86.0	70.8	4.55	2.46	7.18	1.06
Male	72.5	59.7	3.86	2.09	5.95	0.92
Female	13.0	10.6	0.63	0.36	1.22	0.14
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	8.7	7.2	0.25	0.34	0.83	0.08
People with disabilities ^f	16.9	13.8	0.91	0.53	1.41	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 Worktrails. In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- b Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TfW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA, plus those completing education and training opportunities.
- c Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- d Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.18

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	Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	On JSA	
Quarter/month of leaving											
All											
Jul-Sep 98	5.4	1.45	1.02	0.47	0.70	0.15	0.50	0.65	0.49		
Oct-Dec 98	12.8	2.08	1.57	0.55	2.56	2.07	1.36	1.82	0.76		
Jan-Mar 99	26.7	3.55	3.27	1.22	2.39	11.07	1.60	2.69	0.93		
Apr-Jun 99	32.8	4.06	3.27	1.34	2.79	16.59	1.75	2.39	0.64		
Jul-Sep 99	33.7	4.42	3.30	1.43	2.95	15.82	1.70	2.63	1.49		
Oct 99	13.7	1.84	1.37	0.56	1.18	6.67	0.70	0.97	0.41		
Nov 99	11.4	1.47	1.09	0.45	0.98	5.77	0.54	0.89	0.24		
Dec 99	9.5	0.97	0.74	0.36	1.03	5.37	0.29	0.65	0.14		
Males											
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.21	0.82	0.36	0.58	0.12	0.44	0.53	0.40		
Oct-Dec 98	10.5	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.06	1.75	1.18	1.51	0.65		
Jan-Mar 99	22.4	2.96	2.63	0.98	1.94	9.40	1.38	2.27	0.81		
Apr-Jun 99	27.7	3.40	2.67	1.06	2.29	14.21	1.50	1.99	0.57		
Jul-Sep 99	28.4	3.70	2.70	1.16	2.41	13.50	1.46	2.17	1.27		
Oct 99	11.4	1.54	1.10	0.43	0.96	5.69	0.58	0.80	0.33		
Nov 99	9.5	1.18	0.87	0.36	0.79	4.92	0.43	0.73	0.20		
Dec 99	8.0	0.78	0.59	0.27	0.84	4.57	0.24	0.55	0.13		
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	0.44	1.63	0.23	0.43	0.12		
Apr-Jun 99	5.1	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	2.34	0.25	0.40	0.07		
Jul-Sep 99	5.4	0.71	0.60	0.27	0.54	2.31	0.24	0.47	0.21		
Oct 99	2.2	0.29	0.27	0.12	0.21	0.99	0.08	0.16	0.07		
Nov 99	1.9	0.27	0.21	0.09	0.18	0.85	0.09	0.15	0.03		
Dec 99	1.5	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.18	0.80	0.05	0.09	0.01		

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

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview. At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews. Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job; some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.
- b Includes, for example, gone abroad. 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.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.19

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All ^f							
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	1.04	0.93	0.11	
Apr-Jun 99	5.81	4.58	1.24	1.04	0.93	0.11	
Jul-Sep 99	6.35	5.22	1.15	1.22	1.09	0.12	
Oct 99	2.68	2.12	0.56	0.60	0.55	0.05	
Nov 99	2.16	1.71	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.03	
Dec 99	1.41	1.16	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.01	
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	2.23	1.77	0.46	0.52	0.48	0.04	
Nov 99	1.74	1.38	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.02	
Dec 99	1.15	0.94	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.01	
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	0.39	0.33	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01	
Nov 99	0.38	0.31	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.01	
Dec 99	0.25	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	
People from ethnic minority groups ^g							
Jul-Sep 98	0.13	0.11	0.01				

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	
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		
1999	307.7			227.4		224.0		119.7		
1998	Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4
	Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9
	Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5
	May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.6
	Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6
	Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4
	Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2
	Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5
	Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9
	Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.9
	Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.1
1999	Jan	305.0	-4.0	-2.6	229.8	-2.3	233.4	3.1	126.3	2.4
	Feb	301.3	-3.7	-4.3	226.4	1.2	231.1	3.5	121.5	2.0
	Mar	298.1	-3.2	-3.6	226.3	1.9	226.4	-0.8	120.7	1.0
	Apr	296.8	-1.3	-2.7	231.6	0.6	234.2	0.3	129.3	1.0
	May	300.4	3.6	-0.3	216.4	-3.3	208.5	-7.5	110.7	-3.6
	Jun	301.5	1.1	1.1	224.0	-0.8	222.0	-1.5	117.8	-1.0
	Jul	305.5	4.0	2.9	227.2	-1.5	222.4	-3.9	118.4	-3.6
	Aug	310.7	5.2	3.4	230.1	4.6	224.5	5.3	120.1	3.1
	Sep	316.4	5.7	5.0	232.8	2.9	229.1	2.4	122.9	1.7
	Oct	342.2	25.8	12.2	241.4	4.7	220.1	-0.8	120.4	0.7
	Nov	345.2	3.0	11.5	236.2	2.0	232.9	2.8	123.5	1.1
	Dec	346.6	1.4	10.1	236.5	1.2	236.0	2.3	125.6	0.9
2000	Jan R	338.4	-8.2	-1.3	228.3	-4.4	235.8	5.2	124.3	1.3
	Feb P	339.4	1.0	-1.9	231.1	-1.7	232.0	-0.3	118.2	-1.8

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 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. 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	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
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
	Mar	10.4	38.7	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	226.1	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr	10.9	38.7	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May	11.5	40.0	22.8	20.2	25.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	237.3	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
	Jun	12.0	41.2	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
	Jul	12.0	42.2	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	240.8	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
	Aug	11.3	42.7	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	240.2	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
	Sep	11.4	43.9	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
	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
	Nov	11.0	43.3	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	256.4	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1
	Dec	10.5	41.6	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	251.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0
1999	Jan	11.0	40.1	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	247.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0
	Feb	11.0	38.9	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	28.5	34.3	26.1	243.6	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3
	Mar	10.9	38.0	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	27.9	34.3	25.8	241.0	16.8	31.3	289.2	n/a	298.1
	Apr	11.8	36.7	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	240.5	16.4	31.0	287.9	n/a	296.8
	May	14.0	35.5	22.6	20.8	35.3	23.7	31.0	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1	31.0	291.5	n/a	300.4
	Jun	14.8	35.3	22.6	21.0	34.4	23.4	31.3	36.4	26.2	245.3	16.0	31.3	292.6	n/a	301.5
	Jul	16.3	34.5	23.0	21.1	33.6	23.5	31.7	37.3	27.6	248.6	16.2	31.8	296.6	n/a	305.5
	Aug	18.5	34.7	23.5	21.4	33.4	23.8	31.9	37.9	28.5	253.6	16.1	32.1	301.8	n/a	310.7
	Sep	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
	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
	Nov	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
	Dec	21.0	39.7	26.6	22.9	35.8	24.3	38.6	41.3	30.6	280.9	19.2	37.6	337.7	n/a	346.6
2000	Jan R	20.4	38.9	26.7	22.4	33.8	24.4	35.6	39.9	30.3	272.4	19.4	37.7	329.5	n/a	338.4
	Feb P	20.1	39.3	27.1	22.1	32.7	24.2	36.7	40.7	30.6	273.4	19.1	38.1	330.5	n/a	339.4

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 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		Thousands														
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South West	South	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1996		8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5
1997		10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9
1998		11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6
1999		16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	2.2	308.4
1998	Feb	9.6	34.9	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	219.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0
	Mar	9.8	34.8	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	n/a	n/a
	Apr	11.0	33.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	n/a	n/a
	May	14.1	34.0	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	n/a	n/a
	Jun	15.9	35.3	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	n/a	n/a
	Jul	16.9	34.3	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	n/a	n/a
	Aug	19.4	35.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	28.7	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	n/a	n/a
	Sep	21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	n/a	n/a
	Oct	24.9	44.5	29.8	27.9	44.6	29.4	40.7	46.9	33.6	322.4	20.1	40.5	383.0	n/a	n/a
	Nov	23.1	43.2	28.4	27.2	41.7	27.8	39.7	45.2	31.6	307.9	19.9	39.8	367.6	n/a	n/a
	Dec	20.5	39.6	26.1	24.1	37.1	24.4	38.3	40.8	28.3	279.3	18.2	37.3	334.8	n/a	n/a
2000	Jan	18.4	35.1	24.2	21.0	31.2	21.5	32.5	35.3	25.6	244.8	17.3	34.5	296.6	n/a	n/a
	Feb	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a
	Mar	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a
	Apr	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a
	May	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21.4	33.6	36.2	27.4	248.3	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a
	Jun	17.8	35.9	25.2	20.0	30.7	21									

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
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	9	9	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	11 R	14 R	2.5 R	2.5 R	4.2 R	2.2
1999 May	18	20	30.0	30.2	47.9	1.9
1999 Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0	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	15 R	21 R	12.5 R	13.0 R	16.4 R	4.5
1999 Nov	34 R	39 R	21.6 R	22.9 R	21.4 R	2.6
1999 Dec	15	20 R	11.4 R	12.4 R	20.2 R	0.5
2000 Jan	10	15	2.8	4.2	5.7	-

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	Thousands										
		A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3	
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5	
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30	
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	1.1	
1998 Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7	
1998 Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	
1998 Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.1	
1998 Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	5.3	
1998 Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	3.7	
1998 Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	-	2.2	4.5	5.0	0.2	0.1	2.8	
1998 Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	
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	-	-	0.9 R	0.1	-	
1999 May	-	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	18.5	-	-	
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	-	-	4.5 R	0.3	0.8	7.2	-	3.3	0.1 R	0.1	-	
1999 Nov	-	-	2.6 R	1.0 R	1.1	15.0	-	1.1	0.6	-	-	
1999 Dec	-	-	0.5	1.7	2.4 R	3.2 R	-	11.5	0.9 R	-	-	
2000 Jan	-	1.0	-	0.1	0.8	2.6	-	1.0	0.1	0.2	-	

^a See 'Definitions' on page S3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 1999 and 2000 are provisional.
^R Revised.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to January 1999			12 months to January 2000		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco	2	300	400	3	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	300
Coke, refined petroleum products; nuclear fuels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products; basic metal and fabricated metal products	1	1,000	1,000	2	200	300
Machinery and equipment; nec	5	1,900	2,400	1	200	400
Electrical and optical equipment; transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	15	7,600	17,300	23	28,500	53,700
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1,200	200	1	500	1,000
Construction	10	3,400	11,500	19	17,900	48,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	200	8,300	4	1,400	8,800
Transport, storage and communication	59	39,400	139,800	88	39,600	47,000
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	1,300	6,300	3	1,000	2,100
Public administration and defence	11	6,900	28,500	14	14,400	35,700
Education	18	3,700	5,200	20	25,400	22,600
Health and social work	6	2,400	16,300	5	800	5,100
Other community, social and personal service activities	16	21,700	33,000	8	1,800	4,400
All industries and services	161 ^a	93,700	275,000	196 ^a	132,500	231,800

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

Stoppages: January 2000

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	15	4,200	5,700
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	10	1,900 ^b	2,800
Continuing from earlier months	5	2,300 ^c	3,000

^b All directly involved
^c includes 900 involved for the first time in the month

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 page S3. The figures for 1999 and 2000 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to January 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	59	72,900	149,700
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	7,800	8,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	15	9,300	5,100
Redundancy questions	25	15,600	31,900
Trade union matters	4	1,100	1,700
Working conditions and supervision	13	10,600	14,200
Manning and work allocation	33	6,200	6,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	35	9,000	14,200
All causes	196	132,500	231,800

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

October to December 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	854	335	519	695	264	431	159	71	88	590	62	528
	18-24	3,715	3,158	557	3,317	2,826	491	398	332	66	1,196	487	709
	All under 25	4,569	3,493	1,076	4,012	3,090	923	557	403	154	1,786	549	1,237
Male	16-17	438	200	238	350	158	192	89	42	47	302	26	276
	18-24	2,024	1,764	260	1,783	1,554	228	241	210	31	489	114	375
	All under 25	2,462	1,964	498	2,132	1,712	420	330	252	78	792	141	651
Female	16-17	416	135	281	346	106	239	70	29	41	288	36	252
	18-24	1,691	1,394	297	1,534	1,272	263	157	122	35	707	373	334
	All under 25	2,107	1,529	578	1,880	1,378	502	227	151	76	995	406	587
RATES(%)*													
All persons	16-17	59.1	84.4	49.6	48.1	66.5	41.2	18.6	21.2	16.9	40.9	15.6	50.4
	18-24	75.6	86.6	44.0	67.5	77.5	38.8	10.7	10.5	11.8	24.4	13.4	56.0
	All under 25	71.9	86.4	46.5	63.1	76.4	39.9	12.2	11.5	14.3	28.1	13.6	53.5
Male	16-17	59.2	88.3	46.4	47.2	69.6	37.3	20.3	21.2	19.5	40.8	11.7	53.6
	18-24	80.5	93.9	40.9	70.9	82.8	36.0	11.9	11.9	12.0	19.5	6.1	59.1
	All under 25	75.7	93.3	43.3	65.5	81.3	36.6	13.4	12.8	15.6	24.3	6.7	56.7
Female	16-17	59.1	79.1	52.7	49.1	62.3	44.9	16.9	21.3	14.7	40.9	20.9	47.3
	18-24	70.5	78.9	47.1	64.0	72.0	41.6	9.3	8.8	11.6	29.5	21.1	52.9
	All under 25	67.9	78.9	49.6	60.6	71.1	43.1	10.8	9.9	13.1	32.1	21.1	50.4
CHANGES ON YEAR													
Levels													
All persons	16-17	-32	-20	-11	-20	-6	-15	-11	-15	3	25	13	11
	18-24	23	29	-6	64	69	-5	-41	-39	-1	-3	56	-59
	All under 25	-9	9	-17	43	63	-20	-52	-54	2	22	69	-47
Male	16-17	-16	-22	6	-3	-8	5	-13	-14	1	13	8	5
	18-24	26	38	-12	63	67	-4	-38	-30	-8	-16	18	-34
	All under 25	9	15	-6	60	59	1	-51	-44	-7	-3	26	-29
Female	16-17	-15	2	-17	-17	3	-20	2	-1	2	12	6	6
	18-24	-3	-8	6	2	2	-1	-3	-10	7	13	38	-24
	All under 25	-18	-7	-12	-17	4	-21	-1	-11	9	25	44	-19
RATES(%)*													
All persons	16-17	-1.9	-3.6	-1.1	-1.2	-0.2	-1.4	-0.6	-3.0	1.0	1.9	3.6	1.1
	18-24	0.2	-1.2	1.7	1.0	0.1	1.5	-1.2	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2	1.2	-1.7
	All under 25	-0.3	-1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	-1.1	-1.6	0.4	0.3	1.5	-0.5
Male	16-17	-1.9	-3.9	0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.2	-2.2	-4.2	-0.1	1.9	3.9	-0.1
	18-24	0.7	-0.8	1.0	2.3	1.2	1.9	-2.0	-2.5	-0.7	-0.7	0.8	-1.0
	All under 25	0.1	-1.1	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	-2.1	-2.3	-1.3	-0.1	1.1	-0.8
Female	16-17	-1.9	-2.5	-2.1	-2.1	-1.3	-2.7	1.0	-0.9	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.1
	18-24	-0.4	-1.8	2.2	-0.3	-1.1	1.0	-0.2	-0.7	2.2	0.4	1.8	-2.2
	All under 25	-0.7	-1.9	0.3	-0.7	-1.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.7	1.9	0.7	1.9	-0.3

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 6084.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

5 February - 3 March 2000

Great Britain

7,284^a

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

Regional Selective Assistance: October - December 1999*

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	1	12	4	17	41	27	6	9	24	24	165	40	22	227
Value of Offers (£'000)	47	864	123	2,545	3,280	2,396	1,246	1,965	1,045	2,241	15,752	6,504	12,388	34,644

* Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 020 7 215 2598.
 Date of first payment.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: October - December 1999*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
James Mackie (UK) Ltd	Wisbech	150,000	B	Growing of fruit, nuts, beverages and spice crops
Total		150,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Hobson and Sons Ltd	Chesterfield	240,000	B	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Hega Packaging Ltd	Gainsborough	95,000	A	Manufacture of food packaging machinery
Glabe Mines Ltd	Sheffield	180,000	A	Fluorspar mining
Esteban (UK) Ltd	Worksop	95,000	A	Manufacture of bus and coach seats
Total		610,000		
NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
Essex International Ltd	Liverpool	240,000	A	Manufacture of wire products
Lucas Aerospace Ltd	Liverpool	200,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Merseyside Coatings Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	75,000	B	Treatment and coating of metals
Umpac Plastics Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	150,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Cleanright Industrial Services Ltd	Wirral and Chester	85,000	A	Industrial cleaning
Delphi Automotive Systems UK Ltd	Wirral and Chester	200,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Laboratory of the Government Chemist	Wirral and Chester	240,000	A	Technical testing and analysis
Power Group Ltd	Wirral and Chester	100,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Tulip Int (UK) Cooked Meat Div Ltd	Wirral and Chester	950,000	B	Bacon and ham production
Total		2,240,000		
NORTH EAST				
Thorn Lighting Ltd	Durham	250,000	A	Manufacture lighting equipment and electric lamps
Watroprint Ltd	Durham	130,000	A	Shaping and processing of flat glass
Hibernia Foods Ltd	Hartlepool	950,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
Dacon Fabrications Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	80,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
Tanneco Packaging Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	150,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Harkers Engineering Ltd	Stockton-on-tees	130,000	A	General mechanical engineering
G T Group Ltd	Sunderland	650,000	A	Casting of light metals
Parm Fabrication Ltd	Sunderland	90,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Savcom Ltd	Sunderland	150,000	A	Manufacture elec motors/generators/transfm
Total		2,580,000		
NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
Robert McBride Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	600,000	B	Manufacture soap, detergents, cleaning preps
Ribon Gears Ltd	Blackburn	95,000	B	Manufacture bearings/gears/driving elements
Hornich Castings Ltd	Bolton and Bury	85,000	B	Manufacture basic iron/steel/ferro-alloys
Norfin Compounding Services Ltd	Bolton and Bury	85,000	A	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Electropac (Europe) Ltd	Liverpool	190,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
SSL International Plc	Oldham	75,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment
Sabre Tyres (Euro) Ltd	Rochdale	75,000	A	Retreading and rebuilding rubber tyres
Painford EMC Systems Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	80,000	A	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
Stateside Holdings Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	225,000	A	Manufacture biscuits/pres'vd pastry/cakes
Volex Group Plc	Wigan and St Helens	425,000	A	Manufacture elec equipment for motor vehicles n.e.s.
Total		1,935,000		
SOUTH EAST				
KTP Eng Ltd	Isle of Wight	240,000	B	Manufacture bearings/gears/driving elements
Pascal Electronics Ltd	Isle of Wight	245,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Advanced Valve Technologies Ltd	Thanet	200,000	A	Manufacture of taps and valves
Crompton's Leisure Machines Ltd	Thanet	500,000	A	Manufacture of games and toys
Total		1,185,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Ultra Electronics Ltd	Dorchester and Weymouth	150,000	B	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
W C Rowe (Falmouth) Ltd	Falmouth	100,000	B	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Just 4 Kidz Ltd	Plymouth	240,000	A	Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice
Shalbanc Plc	Plymouth	225,000	B	Manufacture other fabricated metal products
Smurfit UK Ltd	Plymouth	125,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Pall Europe Ltd	Redruth and Camborne	900,000	B	Manufacture other general purpose machines
St Austell Brewery Co Ltd	St Austell	150,000	B	Manufacture of beer
Total		1,890,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Instarmac Group Ltd	Birmingham	95,000	A	Manufacture of cement
Salt and Jukes Ltd	Birmingham	120,000	A	Manufacture other fabricated metal prods
Press Patterns Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	95,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Elton Group Ltd	Walsall	80,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Holzer Ltd	Wolverhampton	94,000	A	Cold forming or folding
Xtralite Industrial Rooflights Ltd	Wolverhampton	96,000	A	Manufacture plastic floorcovering/builders' ware
Total		580,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Arco Ltd	Hull	180,000	A	Other wholesale
Douglas James Ltd	Hull	130,000	A	Manufacture plastic floorcovering/builders' ware
Delfa Holdings Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	248,000	A	Manufacture of electric domestic appliances
Virginia KMP Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	245,000	A	Manufacture of electric domestic cooling and venting
Calderdale Carpets Ltd	Wakefield and Dewsbury	75,000	A	Manufacture carpets and rugs
Prorail Ltd	Wakefield and Dewsbury	980,000	B	Manufacture railway and tramway locomotives
Total		1,858,000		
SCOTLAND				
Paterson Arran Ltd	Bathgate	225,000	B	Manufacture biscuits/preserved pastry/cakes
Scottish Milk Product Ltd	Cumnock and Sanquhar	150,000	B	Manufacture of milk products
APS (UK) Ltd	Dundee	150,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
M Power Batteries Ltd	Dundee	240,000	A	Manufacture accumulators, cells, batteries
Oceanering International Services	Dunfermline	600,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Clydeview Precision Eng and Supplies	Glasgow	180,000	B	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Industrial and Municipal Projects Ltd	Glasgow	75,000	A	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation
Life Technologies Ltd	Glasgow	150,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
MacQueen Air Conditioning Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Manufacture non-domestic cooling and venting
Mitsui Babcock Energy Ltd	Glasgow	975,000	B	Manufacture of steam generators
Rocap-Lusol Holdings Ltd	Glasgow	350,000	B	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Tradestyle Cabinets Ltd	Glasgow	700,000	A	Manufacture builders' carpentry and joinery
Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries	Glasgow	95,000	A	R and D on nat sciences and engineering
Mannesmann Rexroth Ltd	Kirkcaldy	800,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
MGT Ltd	Kirkcaldy	700,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Hugh Howden Holdings Ltd	Lanarkshire	75,000	B	Manufacture of other elec equipment n.e.s.
NVT Computing Ltd	Lanarkshire	100,000	A	Maintenance/repair of office mch
Adam Hart Healthcare Ltd	Lanarkshire	97,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment
Galloway Seafoods Ltd	Newton Stewart	130,000	A	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
Total		5,892,000		
WALES				
Air International (UK) Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	750,000	A	Manufacture non-domestic cooling and venting
Birdel Promotions Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	125,000	A	Casting of iron
Eurocaps Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	100,000	A	Manufacture misc stationers and other manufacturing n.e.s.
R.F. Shielding	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	75,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Elmsdale Media Ltd	Cardiff	1,696,000	A	Telecommunications
Eriez Magnetics Europe Ltd	Cardiff	84,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
GE Aircraft Engine Services Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	4,000,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Kay Premium Marking Films Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	900,000	B	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Lansing Linde (Blackwood) Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	3,000,000	B	Manufacture of lifting and handling equip
TIB Plc	Merthyr and Rhymney	225,000	A	Manufacture of prepared unrecorded media
Grundig Satellite Communications Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	750,000	B	Manufacture television, radio, video, assoc
Leaveland Shoe Co Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	250,000	A	Manufacture of footwear
Cookson Precious Metals Ltd	Wrexham	250,000	A	Manufacture jewellery and related arts n.e.s.
Total		12,205,000		

* Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.
+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.
Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).
Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).
Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

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	
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		OSXS		CAED		
1983	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	
1984	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	
1985	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	
1986	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	102.9	2.9	102.2	2.2	
1987	106.2	756.4	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	108.3	5.2	106.1	3.8	
1988	108.5	772.8	2.2	102.7	0.6	102.0	0.3	110.1	1.7	106.2	0.1	
1989	110.6R	788.4	2.0	103.2	0.5	101.9	-0.1	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
1990	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
1991	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
1992	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
1993	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
1994	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
1995	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
1996	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
1997	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
1998	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
1999	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
2000	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Jan	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Feb	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Mar	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Apr	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
May	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Jun	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Jul	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Aug	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Sep	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Oct	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Nov	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Dec	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Jan	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Feb	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Mar	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Apr	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
May	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Jun	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Jul	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Aug	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Sep	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Oct	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Nov	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Dec	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Jan	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Feb	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Mar	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Apr	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
May	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Jun	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Jul	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Aug	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Sep	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Oct	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Nov	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Dec	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Jan	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Feb	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Mar	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Apr	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
May	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Jun	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Jul	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Aug	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Sep	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Oct	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2	111.0R	0.7	106.6	0.6	
Nov	110.1	196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2R	-1.2R	112.2R	2.1	109.5	4.0	
Dec	111.2R	198.0R	2.1R	104.1R	0.9R	102.6	0.4	114.3R	3.4	108.4	2.4	
Jan	112.0	199.5	2.9	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	..	..	..
Feb	109.3	194.7R	1.4	101.9R	-0.2R	100.9	-1.2					

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding				Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months		
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)				Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
			CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ					CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1999	Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8	
	Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1	
	Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0	
	May	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.1	157.4	1.5	159.4	1.7	
	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	
2000	Jan	166.6	2.0	165.2	2.1	157.9	1.8	159.1	1.5	
	Feb	167.5	2.3	165.8	2.2	158.6	1.8	159.7	1.5	

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over				
		1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months			
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	167.5	0.5	2.3	Tobacco	CHBE	256.7	1.0	8.5
Food and catering	CHBS	155.6	0.1	-0.5	Cigarettes	DOBN	261.9		9
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	205.7	0.3	3.6	Tobacco	DOBO	209.2		5
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	171.9	0.6	3.6	Housing	CHBF	205.5	0.8	5.8
Personal expenditure	CHBV	137.1	2.0	-1.0	Rent	DOBP	233.1		3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	167.8	0.1	3.2	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	208.5		6
Consumer durables	CHBY	108.4	2.0	-3.5	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	139.1		11
Seasonal food	CHBP	121.2	-1.0	-9.1	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	178.4		6
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	146.9	0.1	-0.8	Water and other payments	DOBS	284.7		4
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	168.7	0.5	2.6	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	213.3		7
All items excluding food	CHAY	172.0	0.6	3.0	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	156.4		0
Other indices					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	202.8		6
All items excluding:					Fuel and light	CHBG	125.4	0.0	1
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	165.8	0.4	2.2	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	135.3		1
Housing	CHAZ	159.7	0.4	1.5	Electricity	DOBX	131.6		-1
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^a	CBZW	158.6	0.4	1.8	Gas	DOBY	117.8		-1
mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	165.2	0.4	2.0	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	143.8		53
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	164.7	0.4	1.9	Household goods	CHBH	138.9	0.8	-1.2
Food	CHBA	142.9	0.0	-2.1	Furniture	DOCA	141.8		-1
Bread	DOAA	136.6		1	Furnishings	DOCB	144.5		0
Cereals	DOAB	138.3		-3	Electrical appliances	DOCC	92.8		-3
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	157.7		0	Other household equipment	DOCD	141.9		-1
Beef	DOAD	135.6		3	Household consumables	DOCE	161.0		-1
Lamb	DOAE	151.1		9	Pet care	DOCF	151.1		1
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	159.0		13	Household services	CHBI	156.5	0.0	3.8
Pork	DOAG	133.9		7	Postage	DOCG	153.1		-1
Bacon	DOAH	154.8		7	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	98.0		-4
Poultry	DOAI	109.9		-1	Domestic services	DOCI	206.8		6
Other meat	DOAJ	132.6		-1	Fees and subscriptions	DOCI	191.9		8
Fish	DOAK	150.1		1	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	112.8	3.4	-2.5
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	158.6		6	Men's outerwear	DOCK	111.8		-3
Butter	DOAM	167.4		-1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	93.3		-5
Oil and fats	DOAN	134.7		-1	Children's outerwear	DOCM	113.7		0
Cheese	DOAO	156.2		-2	Other clothing	DOCN	156.1		-1
Eggs	DOAP	151.6		0	Footwear	DOCO	114.4		0
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.3		-2	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	184.0	0.1	1.0
Milk products	DOAR	142.1		2	Personal articles	DOCP	124.9		1
Tea	DOAS	162.2		-5	Chemists goods	DOCQ	189.1		-2
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	119.3		-6	Personal services	DOCR	260.5		6
Soft drinks	DOAU	186.1		-2	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	177.9	0.0	5.0
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	135.2		-6	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	128.6		-6
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	155.3		1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	207.1		4
Potatoes	DOAX	138.3		-18	Petrol and oil	DOCU	219.7		18
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	104.7		-39	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	244.8		13
Vegetables	DOAZ	116.0		-8	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	181.8	0.2	3.2
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	104.2		-9	Rail fares	DOCW	205.5		4
Fruit	DOBB	129.3		-5	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	200.1		4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	124.8		-6	Other travel costs	DOCY	157.8		4
Other foods	DOBD	150.3		-1	Leisure goods	CHBL	113.5	0.0	-4.3
Catering	CHBC	200.9	0.4	3.7	Audio-visual equipment	DOCD	43.1		-7
Restaurant meals	DOBE	197.4		3	Tapes and discs	DODA	111.1		-5
Canteen meals	DOBF	228.2		7	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	111.4		3
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	195.2		3	Books and newspapers	DODC	198.7		1
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	185.9	0.1	1.4	Gardening products	DODD	146.9		2
Beer	DOBH	199.3		2	Leisure services	CHBM	203.3	0.3	4.9
on sales	DOBI	206.7		2	Television licences and rentals	DODE	132.8		6
off sales	DOBJ	160.1		1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	253.4		6
Wines and spirits	DOBK	167.4		1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	132.7		6
on sales	DOBL	194.3		2	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	118.9		2
off sales	DOBM	152.6		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 February 15 2000

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Cheese, per kg			
Best beef mince	CZPI 640	430	258-623	Cheddar type	CZNV 170	503	319-650
Topside	CZPH 491	634	499-705				
Rump steak ^a	CZPF 562	885	683-1199	Eggs			
Stewing steak	CZPE 536	462	299-748	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV 162	167	125-219
				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU 131	139	96-189
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD 548	832	649-1149	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT 214	34	26-34
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC 371	345	284-419	Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Loose, per 125g	CZNR 190	81	62-99
Loin (with bone)	CZPA 112	543	374-655	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNV 224	150	119-189
Lag (with bone)	CZOB 108	409	352-443	Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP 219	193	165-229
Loin (with bone)	CZOX 576	434	353-603	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO 204	180	99-249
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN 382	310	239-399	Sugar			
Bacon, per kg				Granulated, per kg	CZNN 175	56	45-79
Streaky	CZOB 481	429	295-830	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon ^c	CZOU 537	532	368-684	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM 438	56	27-66
Back ^a	DOIF 612	593	437-983	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK 456	74	52-152
Ham				Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ 552	155	121-174
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR 728	87	58-125	Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH 467	55	33-85
Sausages, per kg^c				Cauliflower, each	CZNG 504	64	55-80
Pork	CZOQ 590	309	218-397	Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF 423	79	61-98
Canned meats				Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE 554	40	33-54
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO 181	99	79-119	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND 558	49	33-66
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC 517	267	240-329
Frozen	CZON 156	161	125-194	Cucumber, each	CZNB 532	81	71-99
Fresh or chilled	CZOM 574	226	160-260	Lettuce-iceberg, each	CZNA 533	66	59-79
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Leeks, per kg ^c	DOHJ 489	113	85-132
Cod fillets	CZOL 370	818	629-1089	Broccoli, per kg	SDHY 423	114	99-165
Rainbow trout	CZOK 286	482	364-605	Fresh fruit			
Bread				Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMY 534	103	85-130
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH 210	52	35-86	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMP 563	102	69-130
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG 162	69	59-91	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX 535	117	99-148
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE 176	52	35-65	Oranges, each	CZMW 537	21	16-29
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD 131	73	59-95	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV 581	100	85-109
Flour				Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU 536	227	165-300
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC 209	60	38-89	Avocado pear, each	DOHT 321	72	45-99
Butter				Grapefruit, each	DOHN 522	31	25-35
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB 217	94	75-89	Items other than food			
Imported, per 250g	DOHX 217	88	79-99	Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT 539	175	150-206
Margarine				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS 541	197	175-225
Margarine low fat spread per 500g	DOIB 219	78	39-109	Whisky per nip	CZMR 544	140	120-164

^a Or Scottish equivalent.

^b Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.

^c From February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lb (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of mushrooms, in order to calculate the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights			
		CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZIJ	CZIK	CZIL	CZIM	CZIN	CZIQ	Weights		
Weights																										
1987		1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987		
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988		
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	78	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989		
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990		
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991		
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	77	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992		
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993		
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	78	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994		
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77	187	45	77	45	47	54	125	19	46	66	1995		
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	77	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996		
1997		1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	78	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997		
1998		1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	80	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998		
1999		1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	61	1999		
2000		1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	66	195	32	72	56	58	43	146	21	46	66	2000		
Annual averages		CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD	CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBK	CHBR	CHBL	CHBM	Annual averages		
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	100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.8	106.9	103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	108.1	107.5	104.1	108.1	108.1	1988	
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9	106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.9	123.8	113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	132.2	129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1	144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.0	154.7	156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5	168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5	182.2	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995	
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996	
1997		157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.9	173.9	205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997	
1998		162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8	223.3	195.4	125.0	140.8	148.1	119.9	178.0	170.5	173.3	121.1	190.3	1998	
1999		165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.0	184.5	248.9	196.9	124.4	141.5	152.4	116.7	183.6	174.6	178.7	116.2	198.1	1999	
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	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	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7	101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	102.8	103.6	103.6	1988	Jan 12
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
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	108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7	118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9	137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
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	150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	141.3	156.9	166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
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	175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
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	188.1	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996	Jan 16
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	200.1	172.1	133.2	135.6	142.7	116.3	166.7	162.9	166.6	123.7	177.8	1997	Jan 14
1998	Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5	218.9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998	Jan 13
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	222.7	194.9	126.2	140.2	147.5	121.0	176.6	172.1	172.4	122.0	188.7	1998	Apr 21
	May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0	223.4	195.9	125.4	141.7	147.6	122.4	177.3	173.4	173.4	121.8	189.6	1998	May 19
	Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9	223.7	196.2	124.6	141.0	147.6	122.0	178.2	172.0	173.8	121.2	190.2	1998	Jun 16
	Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7	224.0	198.2	124.2	139.5	147.6	114.7	178.4	171.7	174.1	120.7	190.7	1998	Jul 21
	Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0	224.2	199.1	124.2	140.2	147.2	117.2	179.4	171.7	174.3	120.3	191.2	1998	Aug 18
	Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	114.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2	224.2	199.9	124.3	141.3	148.9	122.5	179.8	171.5	174.3	119.9	192.5	1998	Sep 15
	Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6	224.2	200.6	124.5	140.5	150.4	121.4	180.5	170.6	173.7	119.7	193.2	1998	Oct 20
	Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0	224.5	199.8	124.4	142.2	150.4	122.1	180.8	169.6	174.0	119.7	193.3	1998	Nov 17
	Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.														

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	2.8
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	2.8
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	5.8
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
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 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	2.6
1999 Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	3.6
1999 Apr 20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	-3.5	3.9
1999 May 18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.8
1999 Jun 15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.8
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
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
2000 Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9

Note: See notes under Table H.13.

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H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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	Greece	Irish Republic ^b	Italy ^c	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999	112.6 R	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8 P	106.4	106.0	103.4
Monthly								
1998 Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
Jul	108.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2	103.2
Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1	103.0
Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4	102.9
1999 Jan	110.6 R	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7	102.5
Feb	109.8 R	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.6
Mar	112.5 R	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2	103.2
Apr	113.9 R	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6	103.4
May	113.6 R	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
Jun	113.4 R	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
Jul	111.0 R	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1	103.1
Aug	110.9 R	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6	103.1
Sep	113.1 R	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	104.0
Oct	113.5 R	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7	104.2
Nov	113.7 R	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8
Dec	114.7 R	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1
2000 Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8 P	107.3	107.7	103.5
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
	CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999	2.1 R	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0 P	2.2	2.2	0.6
Monthly								
1999 Jan	3.3 R	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
Feb	3.1 R	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.2
Mar	3.0 R	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.5
Apr	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.3
May	2.0 R	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
Jun	1.5 R	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
Jul	1.6 R	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
Aug	1.4 R	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.8
Sep	1.3 R	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.1
Oct	1.7 R	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.0
Nov	2.0 R	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8
Dec	2.3 R	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2
2000 Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6 P	1.9	2.9	1.0

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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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		

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0114 259 4350

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0114 259 7538
maggie.o'neill@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

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020 7215 5780

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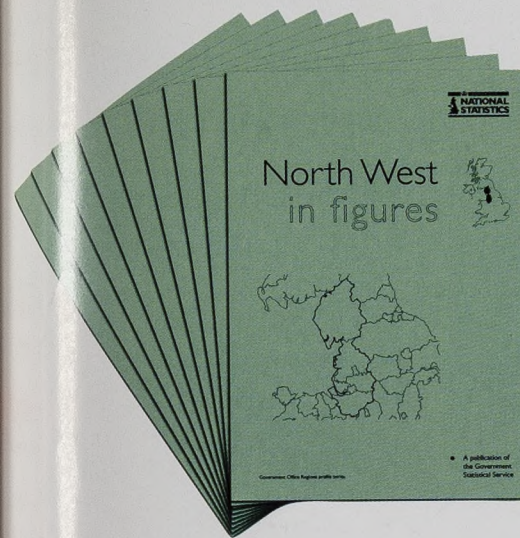
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