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Labour Market Trends

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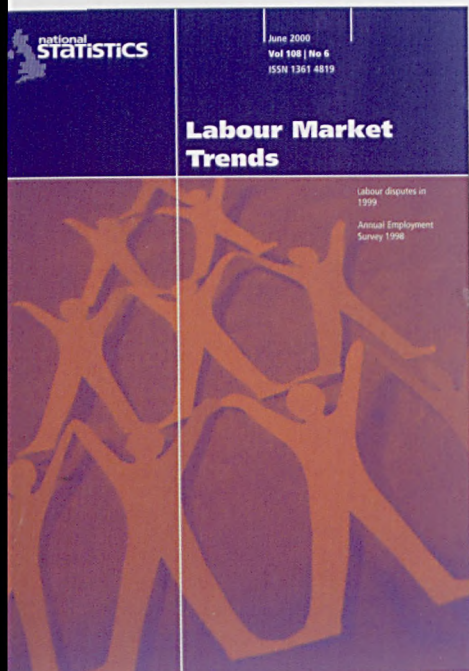
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Labour Market trends

incorporating **Employment GAZETTE**

July 2000

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Next issue: 3 August 2000



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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS96.

Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 21 June 2000

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

Headlines

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

2 **ILO unemployment rate fell** in February-April 2000 LFS. Fall in May claimant count.

Employment has increased. The ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have fallen. The whole economy average earnings growth rate has fallen.

Labour Force Survey data for February to April 2000 show that the working-age employment rate was 74.5 per cent up from 74.3 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 112,000 over the quarter and by 324,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.7 per cent, down from 5.9 per cent in the preceding three months and from 6.2 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 8,600 in May 2000. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 15,800 over the past three months and 13,500 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in April was 5.1 per cent, down from 5.7 per cent in March.

New this month

February-April 2000: Latest LFS 3-month average results, earnings;

May 2000 data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

March 2000 data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

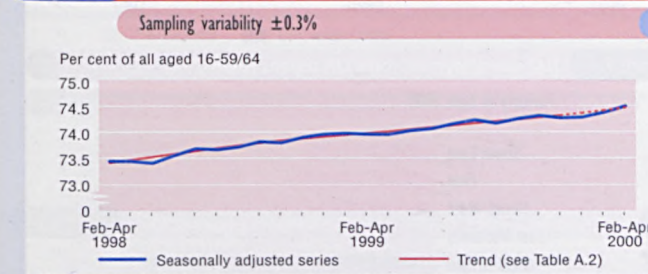


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

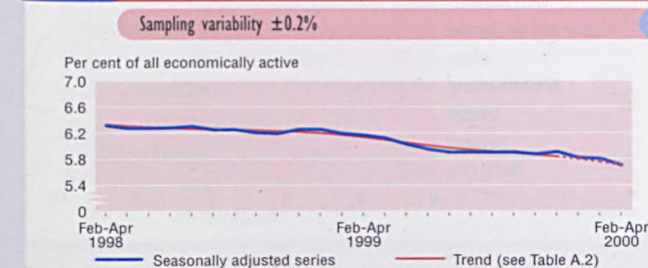
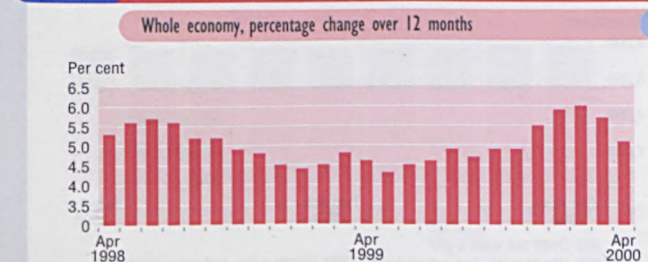


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.5 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2000 period, compared with 74.3 per cent in November 1999-January 2000 and up from 74.0 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.7 per cent in the February-April 2000 period, compared with 5.9 per cent in November 1999-January 2000 and down from 6.2 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.87 million in February-April 2000, up 324,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 171,000 over the year to 27.96 million in March 2000, all of this rise being in female jobs (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.68 million in February-April 2000. This is 128,000 lower than a year previously (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 8,600 in month to May 2000 to 1.11 million. Claimant count rate in May was 3.9 per cent, unchanged from the April 2000 rate (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 79.1 per cent among people of working age in February-April 2000, compared with 79.0 per cent in November 1999-January 2000 and up from 78.9 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 20.9 per cent among people of working age in the February-April 2000 period, compared with 21.0 per cent in November 1999-January 2000 and down from 21.1 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 5.1 per cent in April 2000, compared with 4.6 per cent a year earlier. This is down 0.6 percentage points from the revised March 2000 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 36,600 in May 2000 to 198,700 (Table A.3).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** down 2,300 in May 2000 to 353,600 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- 1 **Men in employment** up 63,000 since November 1999-January 2000 to 15.40 million in February-April 2000, and **women** up 49,000 in the same period to 12.47 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- 1 People in **full-time employment** up 20,000 since November 1999-January 2000 to 20.93 million in February-April 2000. People in **part-time employment** up 92,000 over the same period to 6.94 million (Table B.1).
- 1 **Manufacturing employee jobs** down by 100,000 in the three months to April 2000 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.0 million (Table B.12).
- 1 The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 913.1 million during February-April 2000, down 0.8 per cent from February-April 1999. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.4 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- 1 Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** down 27,000 over the year to 255,000 in February-April 2000 (Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 63,000 in year to stand at 448,000 in February - April 2000 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years** fell 20,000 over the year to stand at 415,000 in February-April 2000 (Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions** down in all regions over the year except Scotland. The highest rate is in the North East at 8.5 per cent and the lowest is in the South East region at 3.5 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- 1 **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 69,900 over the year to 251,500 in May 2000 (Table C.12).
- 1 **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 251,600 in May 2000, a fall of 34,900 over the year (Table C.12).
- 1 **Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 6,200 in May 2000, a fall of 8,000 over the year (Table C.12).
- 1 **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	May 2000	Change on year
18-24, over six months	53,074	-15,637
25 and over, more than two years	124,751	-29,062
Total	177,825	-44,699

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- 1 Number of **economically active people** was 29.56 million in February-April 2000. Of this total, 16.41 million were men and 13.14 million were women (Table D.1).
- 1 Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was 7.59 million in February-April 2000. Of this total 5.29 million people did not want a job and 2.12 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- 1 The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment was 324,000 in the year to February-April 2000. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 128,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 45,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 151,000 (Table A.1).
- 1 **Economic activity rate** for men of working age was 84.8 per cent in February-April 2000, unchanged from November 1999-January 2000, while the rate for women was 72.8 per cent for the same period, compared with 72.7 per cent for the November 1999-January 2000 period (Table D.1).
- 1 **Economic inactivity rate** for men of working age was 15.2 per cent in February-April 2000, unchanged from November 1999-January 2000, while the rate for women was 27.2 per cent for the same period, compared with 27.3 per cent for the November 1999-January 2000 period (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

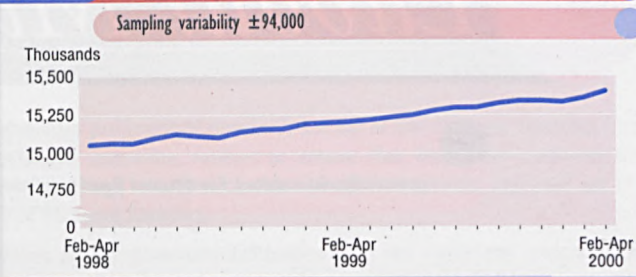


Figure 5 Female employment

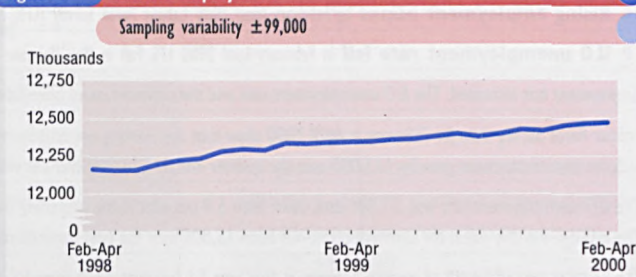


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

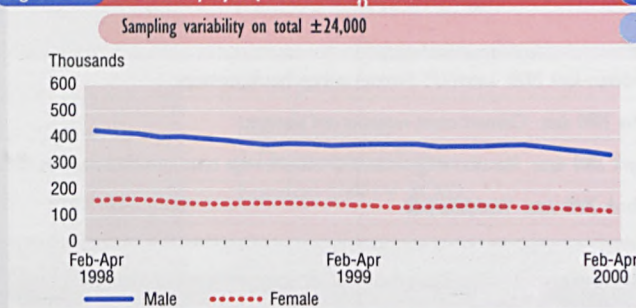


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

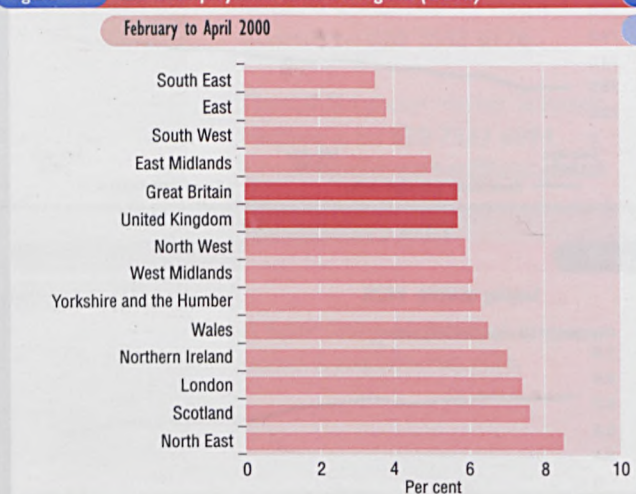


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

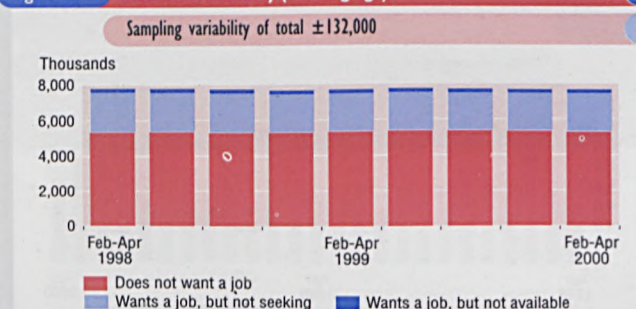


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

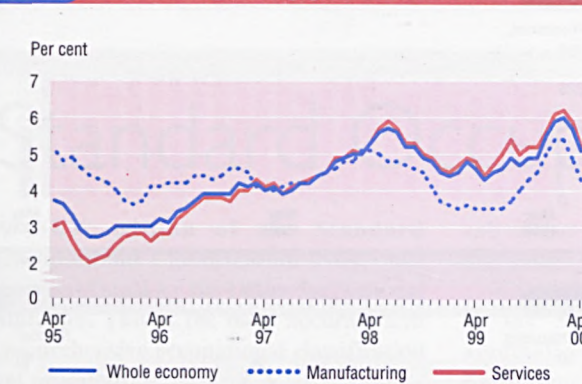


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

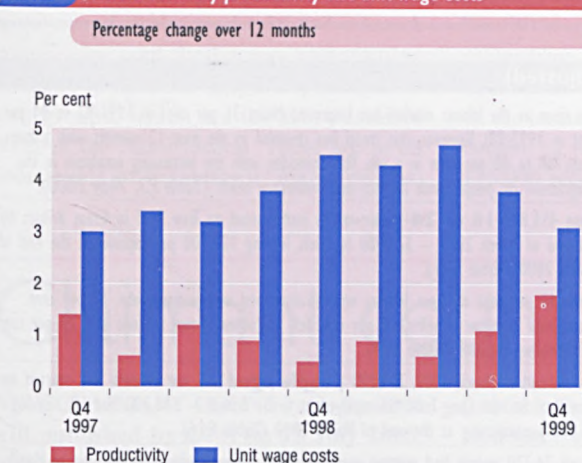
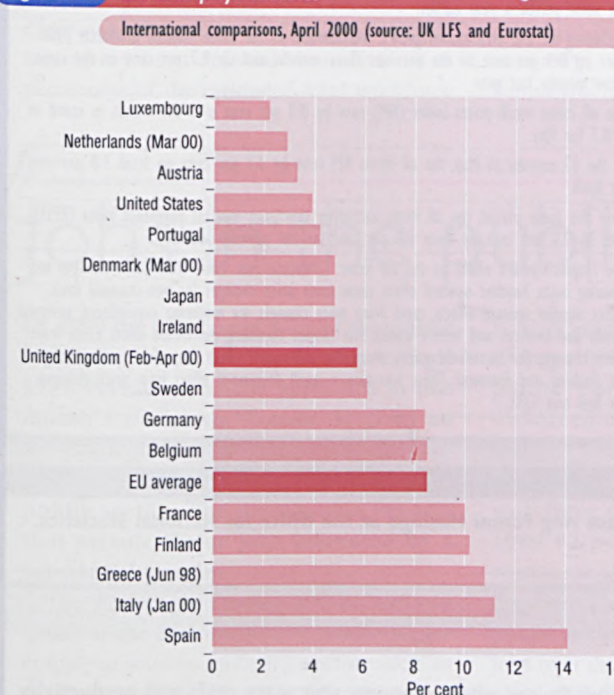


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 There were 193,000 people made **redundant** in winter 1999/2000 (December 1999-February 2000). This compares with 212,000 in winter 1998/9 (Table C.41, May 2000).
- 1 Results for winter 1999/2000 show that 0.9 per cent of male employees and 0.6 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 39 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, May 2000).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- 1 **Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 2000 was provisionally estimated to be 5.1 per cent, down 0.6 percentage points from the revised March rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 The **actual increase in whole economy** average earnings in the year to April 2000 was 4.2 per cent, down 1.4 percentage points from the March rate (Table E.1).
- 1 In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for April 2000 was 4.3 per cent, down 0.6 percentage points from the March rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 The **production industries** headline (three-month average) increase was 4.0 per cent for April 2000, down 0.7 percentage points from the March rate (Table E.1).
- 1 In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.2 per cent in April 2000, down 0.7 percentage points from the revised March rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 **Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase for April 2000 was 4.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.1 percentage point from the March rate (Table E.1).
- 1 **Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase for April 2000 was 5.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.8 percentage points from the revised March rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- 1 **Manufacturing output** was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending April 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- 1 **Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 4.3 per cent higher in the three months ending April 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- 1 **Manufacturing unit wage costs** were unchanged in the three months ending April 2000 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- 1 **Whole economy output per filled job** was 1.8 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- 1 **Whole economy unit wage costs** were 3.1 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- 1 **UK ILO unemployment rate** in February-April 2000 was 5.7 per cent, below the EU average of 8.5 per cent in April 2000 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- 1 **UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s** at 12.9 per cent in February-April 2000 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- 1 In EU countries there was an average increase in **consumer prices** of 1.7 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to April 2000, compared with 0.6 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.4 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 1.6 per cent.

VACANCIES

- 1 **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in May 2000 were 31,200 lower than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- 2 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in May 2000 were 48,800 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- 3 **Placings by Jobcentres** down by 14,100 in May 2000 to stand at 102,000 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to April 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 208,000, from 195 stoppages. Some 27 per cent of the days lost were in construction and 23 per cent were lost in transport, storage and communication group.
- 2 Number of working days lost to labour disputes in April 2000 is provisionally estimated to be 7,600, from 19 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

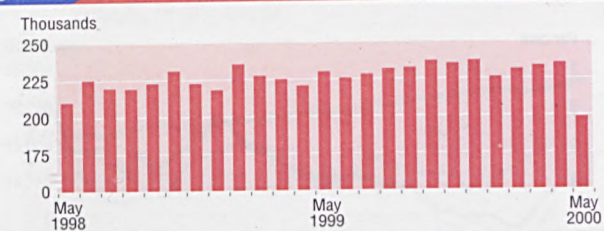
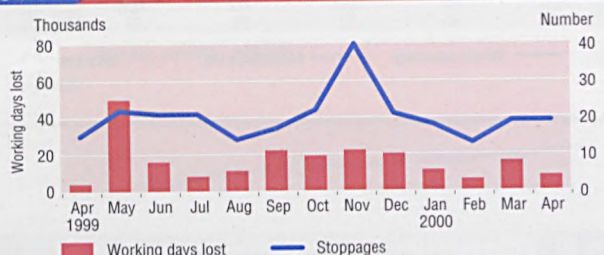


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- 1 The number of young people in **Work-based training for young people** in England and Wales as at 26 December 1999 was 304,200, 4 per cent higher than 12 months earlier. Of these, 24 per cent were on National Traineeships, an increase of 16 per cent in the last year (Table F.1, May 2000).
- 2 The proportion of **Modern Apprenticeships (MA)** leavers in the year to June 1999, gaining any full qualification was 59 per cent, ten percentage points higher than a year earlier. This contrasts with a one-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 11 percentage points to 39 per cent while the percentage of OT leavers gaining a level 2 or above remained at 40 per cent (Table F.5, May 2000).
- 3 The number participating in **Work-based learning for adults** in England and Wales as at 26 December 1999 was 35,000, 11 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1, May 2000).
- 4 The proportion of **Work-based learning for adults** trainees going into a job

has risen as the labour market has improved (from 31 per cent in 1991-92 to 44 per cent in 1997-98). However, this trend has reversed in the past 12 months with a four-point fall to 40 per cent in a job. This coincides with the increasing emphasis in the programme on people with literacy and numeracy needs (Table F.3, May 2000).

- 5 Some 456,800 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of March 2000 – 328,900 had left, leaving 127,900 participants at the end of March 2000 (Table F.11).
- 6 Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 17 per cent left for other known reasons and 28 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- 7 By the end of March 2000, 252,000 **people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long-Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 166,200 had left, leaving 85,800 participating at the end of March 2000 (Table F.16).
- 8 In all, 34,720 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of March 2000, of which 26,920 were unsubsidised and 7,800 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- 1 **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 2000 grew by 0.5 per cent, down from 0.8 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the first quarter of 1999, GDP has grown by 3.1 per cent.
- 2 **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to April 2000 were 0.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.5 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- 3 **Manufacturing output** in the three months to April 2000 was 0.2 per cent lower compared with the previous three months and 1.7 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 4 The total volume of **construction output** in the first quarter of 2000 was 3.1 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 5.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 5 **Business investment** in the first quarter of 2000 was 1.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1999.
- 6 **Government consumption** in the first quarter of 2000 was down 0.4 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- 7 The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to March 2000 was in deficit by £6.9 billion, down from a deficit of £7.5 billion in the previous three months and down from a deficit of £7.5 billion a year earlier.

- 8 Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to March 2000 were 3.2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 11.6 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- 9 Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to March 2000 were up 0.9 per cent on the previous three months and up 9.7 per cent on the same three months last year.
- 10 The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.4 per cent over the month to stand at 170.7 for May.
- 11 In the 12 months to May, the all items RPI rose by 3.1 per cent, up from 3.0 per cent for April.
- 12 Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.0 per cent, up from 1.9 per cent for the previous month.
- 13 The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes in housing costs. Another upward effect came from price changes for non-seasonal food. Other smaller upward effects came from price changes for motoring expenditure, personal goods and services and leisure goods. The largest offsetting downward effect came from price changes for household goods. A smaller downward effect came from price changes for clothing and footwear. There was also a small downward effect from price changes for fuel and light.

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 monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies data**.

Standard Occupational Classification

A NEW edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) has been published by the Office for National Statistics. This is the most accurate and comprehensive occupational classification yet produced.

The SOC is used with all the main government data collections that process occupational data, such as the Census of Population, the Labour Force Survey, the New Earnings Survey, and statistics on birth and death registrations. It is also widely used in the academic and research community, and the careers and training worlds. Job titles are assigned to occupation unit groups, which are the most detailed level of the classification. There are in all four levels of breakdown: major groups;

sub-major groups; minor groups; and unit groups.

SOC 2000, which is the first full revision of the SOC, has been prepared in association with the Institute for Employment Research based at the University of Warwick. It updates SOC 1990, reflecting changes in society and working life since then. Major changes influencing the revision were technological developments in the workplace and, less directly, the greater range of skills brought by those entering the labour market, reflecting their higher educational attainment. Various sources of information on the terminology of occupations and work content of jobs were used, including about 116,000 records from the 1991 Census and

about 60,000 records from the winter 1996/7 Labour Force Survey.

Volume 1 of the publication describes the classification, lists the structure and gives detailed descriptions of the unit groups. Volume 2 is the coding index; it has an alphabetical list of over 26,000 job titles, each one linked to a unit group in both SOC 1990 and SOC 2000. This is to help users make the transition from the old to the new classification. The job title coding index will also be available as an electronic file.

- *The Standard Occupational Classification 2000*. The Stationery Office. Volume 1, ISBN 0 11 621388 4, £40. Volume 2, ISBN 0 11 621389 2, £39.

Claimant count rates

NEW CLAIMANT COUNT rates for 2000 will be published by ONS on 12 July 2000, with revised rates from 1997 onwards. New workforce estimates, which are for June 1999, will be used to recalculate the claimant count rates from January 1999 to May 2000 and then will be used for each month's calculations until summer 2001.

Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the numbers of people claiming unemployment-related benefits as a percentage of the estimated total workforce

for the relevant geographical area. The workforce comprises: those employed and self-employed; unemployment benefit claimants; participants on government-supported training schemes; and HM Armed Forces. While claimant count levels change monthly, the workforce estimates used for the rates are updated annually.

The June 1998 and June 1997 workforce estimates have also been revised using the recently published 1998 Annual Employment Survey estimates, and taking

into account other revisions to data. New and revised workforce estimates will be published on Nomis®, the national online labour market database. Revised claimant count rates will be published in the regional First Releases (Tables 14-17) and future issues of *Labour Market Trends* (Tables C.11, C.21, C.22, C.23 and C.24).

Estimates for earlier years may be revised in the future if there are significant revisions to the data or if definitions are changed.

Jobs in the public and private sectors

IN 1999 the number of jobs in the public sector increased for the first time since 1979, reveals an article published in this month's *Economic Trends*. It gives an overview of public and private sector jobs and a detailed analysis of jobs in the public sector. The article also reports that private sector jobs increased by a substantial margin.

The *Economic Trends* article looks in detail at the distribution of public sector employee jobs by industry sector, such as education, health and public administration.

It also gives details of the major sector changes from 1993 to 1999, and a list of public corporations that have been dissolved or reclassified to the private sector.

Between 1998 and 1999 the total of workforce jobs increased by 287,000. In 1999 82 per cent (22.89 million) of all workforce jobs were in the private sector, compared with 4.97 million jobs in the public sector, which increased by 44,000 jobs over the year. In 1999, 1.60 million (34 per cent) of all public sector jobs were in

health and social work, compared with 28 per cent (1.64 million) ten years previously. The public sector share of total jobs in these sectors dropped from 67 per cent in 1989 to 59 per cent in 1999. The proportion of public sector jobs in production, construction, transport and utilities decreased from 16.5 per cent in 1989 to 8.8 per cent in 1999, largely as a result of privatisation.

- *Economic Trends*, no 559, June 2000. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621201 2, £23.50.

OTHER NEWS

Working at home

THE GROWTH of homeworking is examined in a new report from the Economic and Social Research Council using statistics from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The research, which forms part of its Future of Work programme, combines data from several recent LFS quarters between spring 1997 and autumn 1998.

The analysis shows that the number of people working 'mainly' at home rose very markedly between 1981 and 1997-8: the proportion of employees working mainly at home rose from 1.5 to 2.5 per cent over that period. Around a quarter of the UK's employees worked at home at least occasionally. Non-manual groups predominated among those who worked at home. People who worked at home tended to rely on using computers and

telecommunications to keep in touch with clients and colleagues – three in five of those who worked at home at least once a week said this. Non-manual workers were more dependent upon these technologies than were manual workers.

Low pay was very common among manual homeworkers – about three-quarters of them were low-paid, compared with a fifth of other manual workers. Low pay was also more common among non-manual homeworkers than it was among non-manuals who worked away from home. About nine out of ten manual workers who worked mainly at home were women. People from the ethnic minorities were not especially likely to work at home, but they were over-represented among those who worked mainly at home on manual occupations. Ethnic minority women,

however, were significantly more likely to work at home in certain types of work but not, surprisingly, in manual occupations. For women there did appear to be an association between working at home and having childcare responsibilities.

• *A statistical portrait of working at home in the UK: evidence from the Labour Force Survey*, by Alan Felstead, Nick Jewson, Annie Phizacklea and Sally Walters. ESRC 'Future of Work' working paper no. 4. Available free from Glenda Smith, ESRC FOW, Leeds Business School, Western Campus, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JY, tel. 0113 233 4504, or downloadable at www.clms.le.ac.uk/WWW/home_working/PDF/Working_Paper_4.pdf.

Internet recruitment

THE LATEST annual recruitment survey from the Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD) shows that nearly half of all medium and large employers are using the Internet to find new staff. Whereas 36 per cent of employers were using the net in 1999, that figure rose to 47 per cent in the matched sample in this year's survey.

The survey of 262 employers was carried out by IPD in February 2000, and included reinterviewing a matched sample of 100 of the previous year's participants. The main interviews were conducted by telephone with the most senior person responsible for recruitment in the organisation concerned. The sample was designed to be representative of medium and large employers, but only looked at those with a minimum of 50 staff, as smaller employers were less likely to have a formalised approach to recruitment.

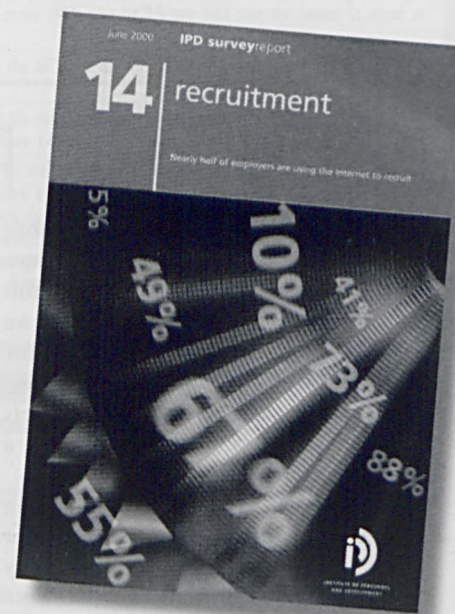
All the respondents had filled at least one vacancy in the survey period (March 1999-February 2000). The methods used to fill these included advertisements in specialist or trade press (85 per cent);

adverts in local newspapers (82 per cent); adverts in national newspapers (66 per cent); employment agencies (63 per cent); Jobcentres (61 per cent); and the Internet (45 per cent, rising to 47 per cent among employers reinterviewed from the previous year's survey). Three electronic main means are being used: acceptance of applications by e-mail (66 per cent of users); posting of vacancies on a firm's internal 'intranet' (64 per cent); and posting of vacancies on the firm's website (62 per cent). A smaller but still significant number use dedicated recruitment websites (43 per cent). The internet is more likely to be used to fill vacancies for professional than for managerial staff – 42 per cent as compared with 36 per cent; its usage for skilled manual workers is rather lower, at 23 per cent, but this is the area where it is growing fastest – its usage for finding skilled manuals was up from only 12 per cent the previous year.

The survey also suggests that despite the tightening of the labour market, recruitment difficulties have eased in the past year. Overall, employers reported an 8 per cent

drop in recruitment difficulties compared with 1999. However, 45 per cent reported difficulties filling professional posts.

• *Recruitment*. IPD survey report no. 14. Available free from the Institute of Personnel and Development, Camp Road, London SW19 4UX.



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

Sickness absence

THE MAIN theme of *Sick from Work*, by Paul Bellaby, is the question of sickness from the perspective of contributory factors due to specific occupations. These include not only diseases and injuries, but also psycho-social factors. The author has added another dimension to existing research in this field by drawing on his own research in an attempt to produce a distinctively sociological approach to health in paid work.

The author discusses the interrelationship between the concepts of disease, illness and sickness. For example, as he points out, illness is not necessarily correlated with disease: one may suffer or be restricted without having a disease, and conversely, one can have a disease without being aware of it. Thus, illness is the conscious aspect of ill-health and whether people seek treatment for it, or indeed consider that it incapacitates them for work, depends not wholly upon their individual characteristics but also on ideas, values and beliefs that they have

acquired from others early in life or in their occupation or workplace. 'Sickness' is the specific sense in which ill-health or injury at work becomes social. This concept, and the 'zone of moral ambiguity' surrounding it, is examined in the context of a fieldwork study carried out by the author in a pottery factory in the West Midlands. As part of this research, the author and a colleague spent three months by turns as full-time workers in four different areas of the factory. They kept daily field diaries of conversations and observations and collected absence records and sickness certificates for a sample of the workforce over a period of years. Their research showed that, as in most workplaces, the prevailing culture moderated the acceptable reasons for absence, which were different for men and women, younger and older workers, and management and staff. It is the role that these aspects of culture and social relations play in illness and sickness that makes it misleading to treat sickness absence as an index of morbidity in working populations.

As well as providing much anecdotal evidence for the causes of sickness absence

the study also looked at 'risk behaviour', especially in terms of differing male and female attitudes to health and safety issues. In a later chapter, the author addresses the question of whether jobs can still kill. Although deaths from sudden injury have fallen with the decline of industry, the data on long-term illness lag behind the incidence of the conditions that gave rise to them, and in manufacturing industry, at least, the author shows that workers are still exposed to hazards that can affect health, maim and kill. He goes on to look at the effect of unemployment on health and the long-term impact of economic and social conditions. Using data from the 1984 Health and Lifestyle Survey, he shows that high levels of unemployment in a region have the major impact on the self-assessed health and relatively early death rates of people of working age of all employment statuses. Rising levels of unemployment do not have these effects where levels are relatively low, but lead to ill-health through stress for those who are made insecure in

Continued on following page

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Continued from previous page

their employment. For a number of reasons, the author does not find that high levels of unemployment lead to social exclusion, or that neighbourliness, unstable partnerships and perceptions of personal social support are independently related to self-assessed health. Indeed, of the various indicators of social integration tested for, it was found that, when employment status and level of unemployment are controlled, only regular contact with relatives produced a significant relationship, and this was the opposite of what would be expected from the exclusion argument, for weekly contact with relatives predicted poorer health, not better.

The continuous flow of jobs from manufacturing to services since the late 1970s has been accompanied by changes in patterns of work, the most significant of which is that fewer people work in processes that carry high risks for health and safety, such as coal-mining. But not all high-risk jobs have disappeared: construction and off-shore gas and oil work are in this category, and as the author points out, these are less unionised and less effectively protected than coal-mining was.

In summing up, the author sees a number of factors as starting to focus attention more on the relation between health and employment. These are: the renewed recognition of a strong link between social disadvantage and ill-health; the demand for equitable access to employment by disabled people; government policy encouraging groups of non-employed people such as lone parents into work (implying responsibility for their health in employment); regulation of various hazards to consumers (especially in food production) by attention to the health of those employed in the corresponding industries; and Britain's obligations, under the Maastricht Treaty, to pay attention to issues of health and safety at work as a member of the EU.

• *Sick from Work: the body in employment*, by Paul Bellaby. £37.50. ISBN 0 7546 1041 1. Available from Ashgate Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, tel. 01252 331551.

The future of work

THE AIM of Paul Ransome's book *Sociology and the Future of Work* is to examine the changes that are taking place in the world of work and to use this as a basis for analysing what the key features of work in the future are likely to be. The author says that once familiar assumptions about having a job for life, or of developing a lifelong career structure, or of work being a predominantly masculine activity are outdated. He also says his book is as much about how to study the future of work as it is about what the future will be like. The situation in Europe and the USA over the next 20 to 30 years is the main focus of the discussion.

The book is structured around a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the leading perspectives in looking at the future of work. The first two chapters deal with an analysis of the emergence of industrialism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, post-industrialism in the 1960s and 1970s and contemporary debates over technological change, post-Fordism and the "so-called flexible future".

Chapter three looks at arguments that are based around the idea of the emergence of a new 'technological paradigm'. These are concerned not only with technological change, but also with its impact on issues of skill and quality of working life, on management practices, and on organisation and control.

Chapter four looks at the future of work from a feminist perspective and considers whether the concentration of women in particular occupations – many of which are poorly paid and insecure – and discriminatory segregation in the labour market, are developments that women themselves would consider to be very successful.

Chapters five and six focus on two of the most important perspectives that have emerged in recent years. The first can be grouped under the heading of culturalist and identity perspectives, which place a firm emphasis on the role of work in providing people with an extensive range of outcomes

that have typically been left out of account by traditional labour-process approaches. The main concern is not so much with the practical and material outcomes of work as with the personal outcomes, such as the impact of work on people's sense of identity and the balance between people's activities as workers and their activities as consumers. Chapter six examines some of the contradictory arguments about globalisation and its impact on the future of work. For example, although some economists have predicted that technological progress will lead to radical change in the nature of global economic activity, others have argued that economic globalisation essentially involves only segments of economic structures, countries and regions.

In the concluding chapter, the author acknowledges that the different accounts produced by different perspectives are difficult to reconcile because they operate at different levels of abstraction, ranging from highly specific empirical findings to generalised descriptions of selfhood. He also considers that attempts to suggest what the future of work will look like arouse deep unease. One of the reasons why traditional ideas about work have survived for so long is because continuity has provided a sense of security. Indeed, the divisions between high and low quality work, between interesting and fulfilling work and work as an alienating experience are likely to become even more acute. The author suggests that one of the key personal and employment skills of the future will be the ability to cope with job insecurity, uncertainty and change. He surmises that although we are still some way short of achieving liberation from work, there is a desire among sociologists to consider possibilities about what work *could* be like, especially in terms of gender ideology, rather than confining the debate to what is currently considered to be practical.

• *Sociology and the Future of Work: contemporary discourses and debates*, by Paul Ransome. £42.50 ISBN 0 7546 1159 0. Available from Ashgate Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, tel. 01252 331551.

Parliamentary questions

A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics answered in letters from members of the Executive Board of the Office for National Statistics. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Older workers

GORDON PRENTICE (Pendle) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimates he has made of the number of (a) men and (b) women in (i) full-time and (ii) part-time work who are aged (1) over 90, (2) 85 to 90, (3) 80 to 85, (4) 75 to 80, (5) 70 to 75 and (6) 65 to 70 years.

JOHN PULLINGER: I am replying in the Director's absence. The attached table shows non-seasonally adjusted estimates from the Labour Force (LFS), which is the main source of labour market data on individuals. It gives the average number of men and women in full- or part-time employment by age group between winter (December to February) 1998/9 and autumn (September to November) 1999.

The estimates for groups over 80 years of age have been combined in the table, as those for the individual age groups requested proved to be statistically unreliable. People aged 16 or over are classed as in employment by the LFS if they have done at least one hour of paid work (as an employee or self-employed) in the week prior to their LFS interview or if they have a job that they are temporarily away from. People who do unpaid work in a family business and people on government-supported training and employment programmes are also included according to the International Labour Organisation convention.

People in employment working full or part-time by age and sex; United Kingdom; annual average winter 1998-99 to autumn 1999

Age group	Thousands		
	All in employment ^a	In full-time employment	In part-time employment
Men			
65-69	180	69	111
70-74	68	17	51
75-79	24	-	20
80 or over	10	-	9
Women			
65-69	112	12	99
70-74	36	-	32
75-79	13	-	12
80 or over	6	-	-

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes people who did not state whether they work full- or part-time.

- Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

(12 April)

DOUGLAS ALEXANDER (Paisley South) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many people in work are (a) women aged between 50 and 60 years, (b) men aged between 50 and 60 years, (c) women aged between 60 and 65 years, (d) men aged between 60 and 65 years, (e) women aged over 65 years and (f) men aged over 65 years; and what percentage are in full-time employment in each category.

JOHN PULLINGER: I am replying in the Director's absence. The table attached shows non-seasonally adjusted estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is the main source of labour market data on individuals. It gives the number of men and women in work by age group and the percentage that are in full-time employment in each category in the winter (December to February) quarter of 1999/2000.

People aged 16 or over are classed in employment by the LFS if they have done at least one hour of paid work (as an employee or self-employed) in the week prior to their LFS interview or if they have a job that they are temporarily away from. People who do unpaid work in a family business and people on government-supported training and employment programmes are also included according to the International Labour Organisation convention.

Persons in employment by age group and whether working full-time; United Kingdom; winter 1999-2000, not seasonally adjusted

Age	Thousands and percentage		
	50-59	60-64	65+
Men	2,731	644	283
Of which:			
Total in full-time employment	2,512	526	88
Percentage in full-time employment ^a	92	82	31
Women	2,297	370	179
Of which:			
Total in full-time employment	1,201	116	22
Percentage in full-time employment ^a	52	31	12
All persons	5,028	1,014	461
Of which:			
Total in full-time employment	3,712	642	110
Percentage in full-time employment ^a	74	63	24

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a People in full-time employment as a percentage of all in employment in the relevant age band.

(18 May)

Employment changes 1948-98 by industry

LORD MARLESFORD asked Her Majesty's Government, further to the written answer by the Lord McIntosh of Haringey on 27 March, whether they will extend the table supplied by publishing for the industries specified below (a) the total job figures and (b) an index based on 1948 = 100 showing the changes that have occurred in these industries from 1948 to 1998 in ten-year steps: coal mining; ports and docks; railways; steel production; shipbuilding; agriculture; motor vehicle manufacture; and textiles.

JOHN KIDGELL: I am replying in the Director's absence. The data requested appear in the attached table. The figures for 1948 to 1968 are based on information from *British Labour Statistics Historical Abstract 1886-1968*. For the years 1978 to 1998, figures are based on employment surveys in the nearest available year. You should be aware that the figures given in the reply are based on industry classifications that have changed several times since 1948, and therefore some estimates may not be strictly comparable over time.

Employee jobs; United Kingdom; 1948-98

	Thousands					
	1948	1958	1968	1978	1988*1998	
Coal mining	794	782	482	295	118	16
Ports and docks	156	156	136	66	36	25
Railways	572	495	293	250	155	89
Steel production	268	306	329	271	99	48
Shipbuilding	245	215	156	147	58	20
Agriculture	784	577	385	372	316	312
Motor vehicle manufacture	280	316	475	474	108	101
Textile manufacture	993	931	737	488	228	180
Column totals	4,092	3,778	2,993	2,363	1,118	791
Index (1948 = 100)	1948	1958	1968	1978	1988*1998	
Coal mining	100	98	61	37	15	2
Ports and docks	100	100	87	42	23	16
Railways	100	87	51	44	27	16
Steel production	100	114	123	101	37	18
Shipbuilding	100	88	64	60	24	8
Motor vehicle manufacture	100	113	169	169	39	36
Textile manufacture	100	94	74	49	23	18
Index of column totals	100	92	73	58	27	19

* The 1988 figures are interpolations based on the 1987 and 1989 Censuses of Employment. There was no Census of Employment in 1988.

(19 April)






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Labour Market Spotlight

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

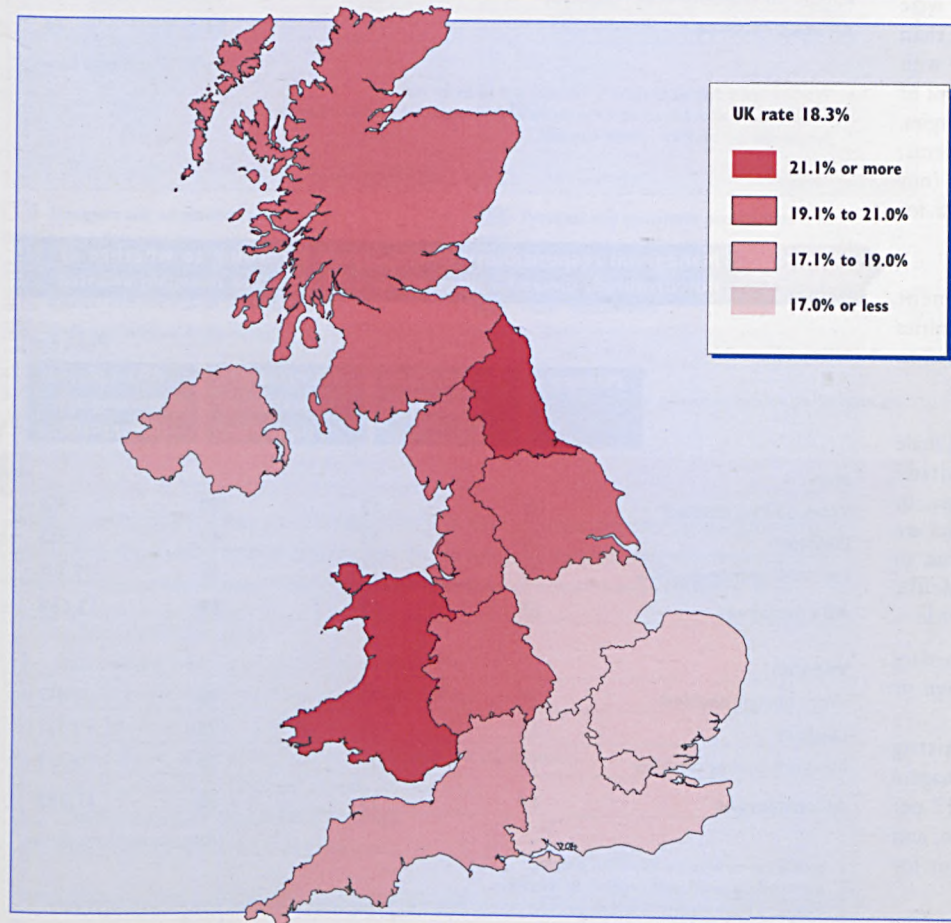
Contents for July 2000

- 1 Disabled people by region, type of health problem and managerial status (LFS)
- 2 Labour Force Survey analysis of industry and occupation (LFS)
- 3 Index of topics

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

1 Disabled people by region, type of health problem and managerial status

Figure 1 Proportion of all working-age^a people who are disabled,^b by region; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted.



^a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.
^b Current long-term health problem or disability.

Source: Labour Force Survey

As a result of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), there is a strong interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline in the labour market status of disabled people. Labour Force Survey (LFS) respondents can be defined as having a current long-term disability covered by the DDA or a work-limiting disability, or both. A definition of current long-term disability including all those who report having either a current DDA-covered disability or a work-limiting disability or both gives the most comprehensive and coherent coverage of disability.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of all working-age people who are disabled on this broad definition, by region, in winter 1999/2000.

People in the North East and Wales were much more likely to have a current long-term health problem or disability than those in the South East (23 per cent compared with 15 per cent). High disability rates tend to be associated with past high levels of certain industries such as coal mining and heavy manufacturing. Disability rates tend to increase with age.

1 Disabled people by region, type of health problem and managerial status (cont.)

The term 'disabled' covers a wide range of health problems and disabilities, and participation in the labour market varies widely according to the type of disability. **Table 1** shows the economic activity rates for disabled people according to the type of main health problem.

- People reporting mental health problems (about 8 per cent of all working-age disabled people) had the lowest economic activity rate at 21 per cent. They were much less likely to be in the labour force than people with physical ailments or disabilities, or sensory impairments.
- More typically, the economic activity rate was around a half (50 per cent) for people with musculo-skeletal problems (55 per cent for men and 45 per cent for women) who make up 36 per cent of all working-age disabled people.
- The highest activity rates for particular disabilities were for people whose main problems were: skin condition or allergies (73 per cent), hearing problems (73 per cent), diabetes (71 per cent), and chest and breathing problems (68 per cent).
- Particular disorders may be related to particular occupations, for example musculo-skeletal problems to the poor ergonomics of check-out assistants' workstations.
- For most types of health problems men were more likely to be economically active than women (for example 66 per cent of men with sight problems compared with 45 per cent of women). However for skin conditions/allergies, heart/blood pressure/circulation problems, mental illness and progressive illnesses (not elsewhere classified) the rates were similar for men and women.

Table 1 Economic activity rates for people of working age,^a by type of disability or health problem, by sex; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	All	Male	Female
All with long-term health problems	52	55	48
Musculo-skeletal problems	50	55	45
Back or neck	51	56	46
Legs or feet	46	51	39
Arms, hands	52	58	47
Difficulty in seeing	59	66	45
Difficulty in hearing	73	76	67
Speech impediment	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	73	76	71
Chest, breathing problems	68	72	63
Heart, blood, pressure, circulation	49	47	53
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	53	59	47
Diabetes	71	78	58
Epilepsy	49	57	41
Mental illnesses	21	22	21
Depression, bad nerves	23	24	23
Mental illness, phobia, panics	17	19	16
Learning difficulties	35	41	24
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	38	41	35
Other problems, disabilities	56	49	60
All with no long-term health problems ^b	85	91	78
All aged 16-59/64	79	84	73

a Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.
b Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability.
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Managerial responsibility of employees according to whether or not disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted

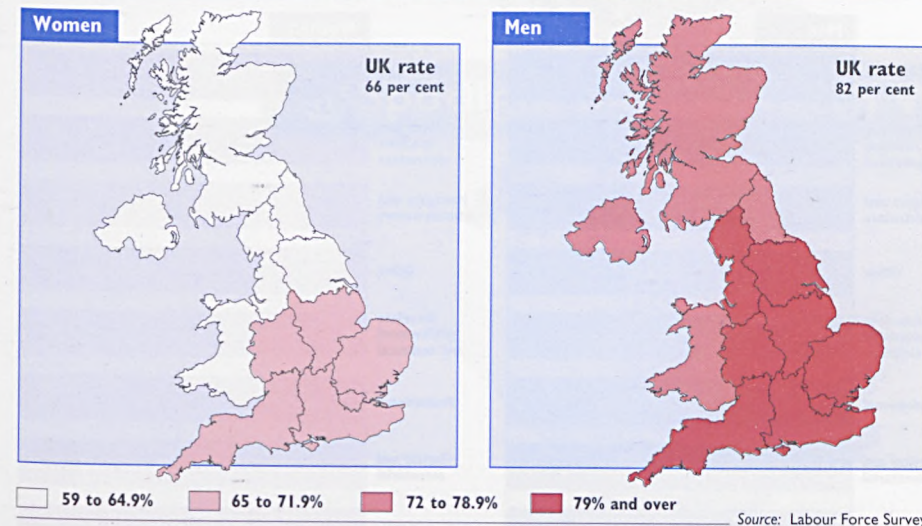
	Per cent			
	Managers	Foremen and supervisors	Not managers, foremen or supervisors	All employees of working age ^{c,d} (000s) (=100%)
Men				
Work-limiting disabled ^a	17	12	70	956
Disabled ^b	20	13	67	1,363
No work-limiting disability	23	12	65	11,301
All employees	23	12	65	12,664
Women				
Work-limiting disabled ^a	11	13	76	817
Disabled ^b	13	13	75	1,231
No work-limiting disability	14	11	75	9,771
All employees	14	11	75	11,002

a Includes some who are also DDA disabled.
b Current long-term health problem or disability.
c Includes a small number of employees who did not state their management status, and who were excluded from the calculation of percentages.
d Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

Source: Labour Force Survey

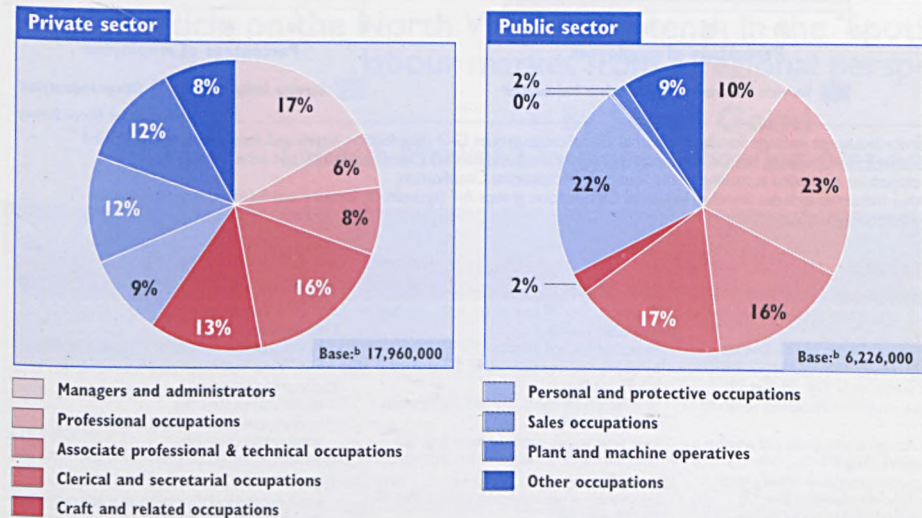
2 Labour Force Survey analysis of industry and occupation

Figure 2 Percentage of women and men employees working in the private sector by region; United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted.



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Employees in the private and public sectors by occupation;^a United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted.



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
b Base for calculation includes those who did not state whether they worked in the public or private sector, but percentages are based on a total that excludes these people.

Public and private sector classification in the LFS

People interviewed are first asked whether in their main job they work for: a) a private firm or business; or b) another kind of organisation. Those respondents who state that they work for "another kind of organisation" are then asked what kind of non-private organisation it is:

- public limited company;
- nationalised industry or state corporation;
- central government, Civil Service, armed forces;
- local government or council;
- university or other grant funded educational establishment;
- health authority or National Health Service trust;
- charity, voluntary organisation or trust;
- other kind of non-private organisation.

The answers to these two questions are then combined to produce the public/private sector split.

Private sector = a) + i) + vii)

Public sector = ii) + iii) + iv) + v) + vi) + viii)

A useful feature of the LFS is that it classifies employment both by what an organisation makes or does (industry) and by the type of work done by the employee (occupation). The LFS also provides a breakdown between the public and private sector, which is based on the financing arrangements of the organisation. It is of interest to look at the range of occupations undertaken by people employed in these different types of organisation, although it is worth noting that the LFS results are based on respondents' answers to the questions shown in the red box. The estimates produced may differ from those based on surveys of employers, in which the estimates are obtained from employers' records (see news item p307).

Figure 2 shows the regional variation in male and female employees working in the private sector.

- In winter 1999/2000, 74 per cent of the total of 24.3 million employees in the UK worked in the private sector (82 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women).
- Women were much less likely to work in the private sector than men. This is linked to the fact that men and women tend to work in different industries. Some 70 per cent of those employed in the public administration, education and health industry (mainly public sector) are women.
- The percentage of male employees who worked in the private sector varied from 74 per cent in Northern Ireland to 84 per cent for the East and West Midlands.
- For women the proportions of those working in the private sector in Wales and Northern Ireland were also the lowest (at 59 and 60 per cent respectively). The percentage for the South East stands out as the highest at 71 per cent.

Figure 3 shows the occupations of employees working in the public and private sectors.

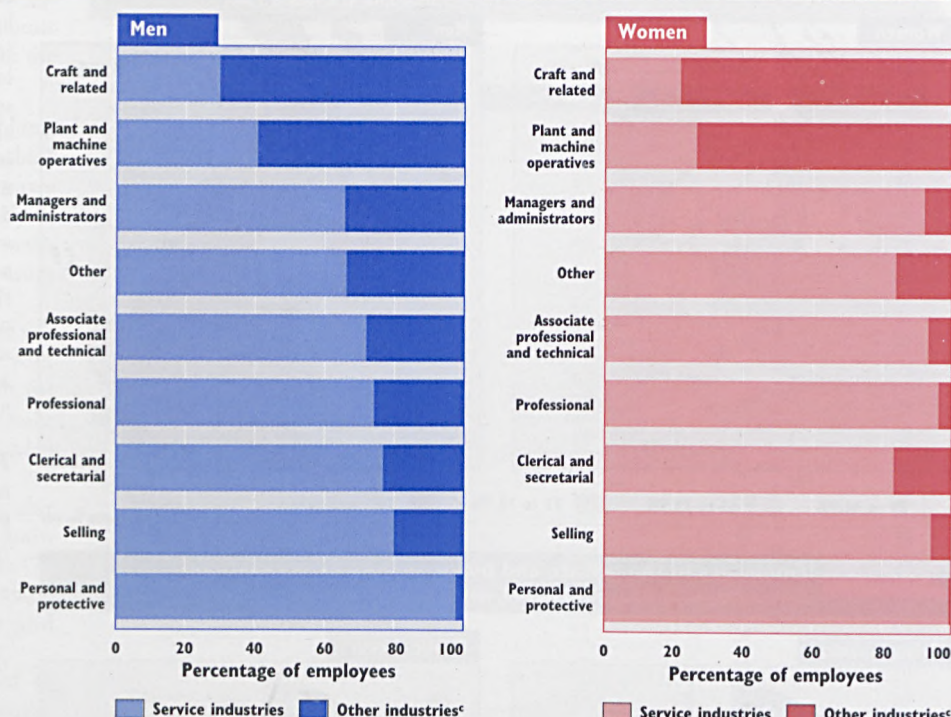
- A higher proportion of employees in the professional, associate professional and technical, and personal/protective service occupations work in the public sector compared with the private sector (23 per cent, 16 per cent and 22 per cent, compared with 6 per cent, 8 per cent and 9 per cent respectively).
- There are relatively few employees in the public sector in sales occupations, craft and related occupations, or who are plant and machine operatives.
- Employees are more likely to be managers and administrators in the private sector than in the public sector (17 per cent compared with 10 per cent).

2 Labour Force Survey analysis of industry and occupation (cont.)

The LFS can also be used to look at the type of industry worked in by people employed in various occupations. The LFS uses the Standard Industrial Classification. Within this, industries can be grouped into production and service industries. The term service industries covers a wide range of non-production industries including hotels, transport, banking and public administration. **Figure 4** gives the proportions of employees in each occupation group that work in service industries and other industries for winter 1999/2000.

- For both men and women, the occupations with the lowest proportion of employees in service industries were the craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives. Nevertheless just over a third of men and a quarter of women in these occupations worked in the service industries.
- In each of the remaining occupations, the proportion of male employees in service industries was lower than that for women, although over nine in ten male employees in the personal and protective occupation group worked in a service industry.

Figure 4 Employees in service industries,^a by occupation;^b United Kingdom; winter 1999/2000, not seasonally adjusted



a Service industries includes Standard Industrial Classification groups G-Q (distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication, banking, finance, and insurance, public administration, education and health, and other services).
 b Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
 c Other industries includes Standard Industrial Classification groups A-F (agriculture, forestry and fishing, energy and water, manufacturing and construction).

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Disability
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Earnings
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of men and women in couples where both are employees (Aug 99)
by occupation and sex (Apr 00)

Economic activity
by when left last job (Feb 99)
status of couples (Jan 99, Nov 99)

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

Spotlight on the North West

This article on the North West is the tenth in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective.

By **Steve Good**
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Key points

- The seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate in the North West rose over the last two years from 70.3 per cent in winter 1997/8 to 72.2 per cent in winter 1999/2000, whereas the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate has fallen from 6.6 to 6.4 per cent.

Demography

- The population in the North West has increased each year over the past ten years, with an overall increase of 0.7 per cent since 1988. This compares with an increase of 3.6 per cent in the United Kingdom over the same period.

Employment

- The seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate in the North West at winter 1999/2000 was lower than in all other regions in England, with the exception of the North East and London.
- The seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate in the North West rose by 1.6 percentage points between winter 1998/9 and winter 1999/2000, compared with a rise of 0.4 per cent for Great Britain in the same period.

Unemployment

- The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North West at winter 1999/2000 was 6.4 per cent, compared with 5.8 per cent for the United Kingdom.
- The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate at April 2000 was 4.5 per cent in the North West, compared with 3.9 per cent for the United Kingdom.

Activity

- The economic activity rate for those of working age in the North West at winter 1999/2000 was 77.3 per cent, while the rate for the United Kingdom was 78.9 per cent.

Inactivity

- There were 272,000 inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one in the North West during winter 1999/2000, a decrease of 5 per cent since winter 1998/9.

Vacancies

- Vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the North West over the last ten years have fluctuated and show a fall of 16 per cent when compared to the same month ten years previously. This compares with a rise of 11 per cent in the total number of vacancies notified in the United Kingdom in the same period.

Earnings

- The average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the North West were £373 in April 1999. This was 7 per cent lower than the average for Great Britain, which was £400.

Qualifications and training

- The breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in the North West is similar in percentage terms to that of Great Britain.
- Between winter 1994/95 and winter 1999/2000, the number of men of working age in the North West receiving job-related training rose by 3 per cent, while the number of women rose by 18 per cent.

Data

THE DATA in this article are not seasonally adjusted, unless stated otherwise. They are taken from a number of sources, and the latest periods covered are as follows: data from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) are for winter 1999/2000 (December 1999-February 2000); data from the annual LFS database cover the period March 1998 to February 1999; claimant count data are for April 2000; vacancy data are for April 2000; employer surveys data are for December 1999; New Earnings Survey data are for April 1999, and population estimates are for mid-1998.

Introduction

BLACKPOOL HAD the highest population density in the North West, at 43 persons per hectare, followed by Liverpool with 41 persons, and Manchester with 37 persons. Six areas in the North West had less than one person per hectare, namely Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden, Ribble Valley and South Lakeland (Figure 1).

The seasonally adjusted ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployment rate for the North West has been between 0.1 and 1.0 percentage points higher than that of the United Kingdom since winter 1997/98 (Figure 8). Looking at seasonally adjusted claimant count rates, the pattern in the North West is similar to that of the UK but with the North West showing rates of between 0.3 and 1.8 percentage points higher than that of the UK since March 1990 (Figure 9).

The proportion of people working in manufacturing in the North West in December 1999 was 2.5 percentage points higher than that of Great Britain as a whole. In contrast, the proportion of people working in banking, finance and insurance industries in the North West was 3 percentage points lower than that seen in Great Britain.

The North West has a higher proportion of economically active people of working age with GCE A-level or equivalent, recognised trade apprenticeship and GCSE grade A to C or equivalent qualifications than Great Britain as a whole (Figure 18); it has a higher proportion of people in employment in clerical and secretarial, craft and related, sales, and plant and machine operatives occupations than Great Britain as a whole (Figure 7).

With the exception of men working in the plant and machine operatives occupations, and women in personal and protective occupations, earnings were lower in the North West in each of the occupational groups when compared with those for Great Britain (Table 5). It was especially so for women in the managers and administrators group, where earnings in the North West were 14 per cent below the Great Britain average.

Table 1 Resident population by unitary authority and local authority district; 1988-98

	Population (thousands)								Population percentage change ^a		
	1988	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1997-1998	1993-1998	1988-1998
United Kingdom	57,166	58,013	58,198	58,401	58,612	58,807	59,014	59,237	0.4	1.8	3.6
North West	6,840	6,890	6,903	6,902	6,900	6,891	6,885	6,891	0.1	-0.2	0.7
Blackburn with Darwen UA	136	138	140	140	140	139	139	140	0.5	0.4	3.1
Blackpool UA	149	152	154	154	154	152	151	151	-0.4	-2.0	0.9
Halton UA	125	124	124	124	123	123	122	122	-0.5	-1.9	-3.0
Warrington UA	183	184	185	187	188	189	190	190	0.3	2.8	4.1
Cheshire^b	648	659	663	665	667	668	670	672	0.3	1.4	3.7
Chester	119	120	121	121	120	119	119	119	0.0	-1.8	-0.7
Congleton	85	85	85	85	86	87	87	88	1.2	4.0	3.6
Crewe and Nantwich	97	108	110	111	114	114	114	114	0.2	4.5	17.9
Ellesmere Port and Neston	81	81	81	82	81	81	80	80	-0.4	-1.9	-1.3
Macclesfield	152	151	151	152	152	153	153	153	0.1	1.1	0.6
Vale Royal	113	114	115	115	115	115	117	118	0.8	2.8	4.1
Cumbria	487	490	490	490	490	491	492	493	0.2	0.6	1.2
Allerdale	96	97	96	96	96	96	96	96	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Barrow-in-Furness	75	74	73	72	72	72	71	70	-0.8	-4.0	-6.6
Carlisle	101	103	103	103	104	103	103	103	-0.1	0.1	2.3
Copeland	72	72	71	71	71	71	71	70	-0.7	-1.9	-2.6
Eden	45	46	47	47	48	49	49	50	1.4	7.0	11.7
South Lakeland	98	99	100	100	100	101	102	103	1.1	3.7	5.0
Greater Manchester	2,554	2,573	2,579	2,578	2,578	2,576	2,572	2,577	0.2	-0.1	0.9
Bolton	260	264	265	265	265	265	266	267	0.6	1.0	3.0
Bury	175	181	181	182	182	182	182	183	0.5	0.8	4.4
Manchester	439	435	432	431	433	431	428	430	0.5	-0.5	-2.2
Oldham	217	220	221	220	220	220	220	219	-0.2	-0.6	0.9
Rochdale	203	206	207	207	208	208	207	208	0.4	0.7	2.5
Salford	234	230	229	231	231	229	228	226	-0.8	-1.5	-3.3
Stockport	288	289	291	291	291	291	292	293	0.4	0.5	1.8
Tameside	216	221	222	222	222	221	221	220	-0.4	-0.6	2.0
Trafford	216	216	218	218	218	219	219	220	0.8	1.2	2.2
Wigan	307	312	313	310	310	310	310	310	0.1	-0.9	1.3
Lancashire^b	1,105	1,123	1,128	1,130	1,132	1,133	1,135	1,136	0.2	0.8	2.9
Burnley	83	92	91	91	90	90	91	91	0.2	-0.4	9.2
Chorley	97	97	98	97	97	97	97	98	0.6	0.8	1.1
Fylde	71	73	74	74	75	75	75	76	1.0	2.6	5.9
Hyndburn	79	79	79	80	80	80	80	79	-0.2	0.6	0.5
Lancaster	129	131	134	135	136	137	137	137	-0.3	2.3	6.3
Pendle	84	86	86	86	85	84	84	83	-0.7	-3.0	-1.3
Preston	131	131	132	133	134	135	135	135	-0.3	2.2	3.3
Ribble Valley	53	52	52	52	52	53	53	53	0.3	2.7	-0.4
Rossendale	65	66	66	66	65	65	65	64	-0.4	-2.2	-1.7
South Ribble	100	103	103	104	103	103	103	104	0.3	0.2	3.4
West Lancashire	109	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	1.2	1.3	2.1
Wyre	102	103	104	104	104	104	105	105	0.1	1.1	2.6
Merseyside	1,453	1,446	1,441	1,434	1,427	1,420	1,413	1,409	-0.3	-2.2	-3.0
Knowsley	158	155	155	154	154	154	155	155	0.3	-0.5	-2.2
Liverpool	482	479	477	474	471	468	464	461	-0.5	-3.2	-4.3
St Helens	182	181	180	181	180	179	179	178	-0.3	-1.0	-1.9
Sefton	295	295	294	292	291	290	289	288	-0.4	-2.2	-2.4
Wirral	335	335	334	333	332	329	328	327	-0.2	-2.1	-2.5

^a Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded data, so may not agree with calculations done using the rounded data given in the table.
^b Excluding unitary authorities.

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Table 2 Resident population by age and sex; 1998

Percentage aged ^a	North West			Per cent
	Men	Women	All	
0-14	20.5	18.8	19.6	
15-19	6.6	6.1	6.3	
20-29	13.7	12.4	13.1	
30-39	16.0	15.0	15.5	
40-49	13.3	12.7	13.0	
50-59	12.1	11.8	11.9	
60 and over	17.8	23.2	20.5	
All ages (=100 per cent) (thousands)	3,384	3,507	6,891	
Percentage aged ^a	United Kingdom			Per cent
	Men	Women	All	
0-14	20.0	18.4	19.2	
15-19	6.5	5.9	6.2	
20-29	13.9	12.8	13.4	
30-39	16.4	15.3	15.9	
40-49	13.4	12.9	13.1	
50-59	11.9	11.7	11.8	
60 and over	17.9	22.9	20.4	
All ages (=100 per cent) (thousands)	29,128	30,108	59,237	

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

^a Figures may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding

Demography

THE RESIDENT population of the North West was nearly 7 million in mid-1998, representing 11.6 per cent of the total UK population. The population of the North West has remained moderately stable in each year over the past ten years; it has increased by 0.1 per cent since 1997. The largest increases were seen in 1989 and 1991 when the population in the North West rose in each of these years by 0.3 per cent over the previous year. There has been an overall increase of 0.7 per cent in the ten years since 1988, compared with an increase in the UK of 3.6 per cent over the same period.

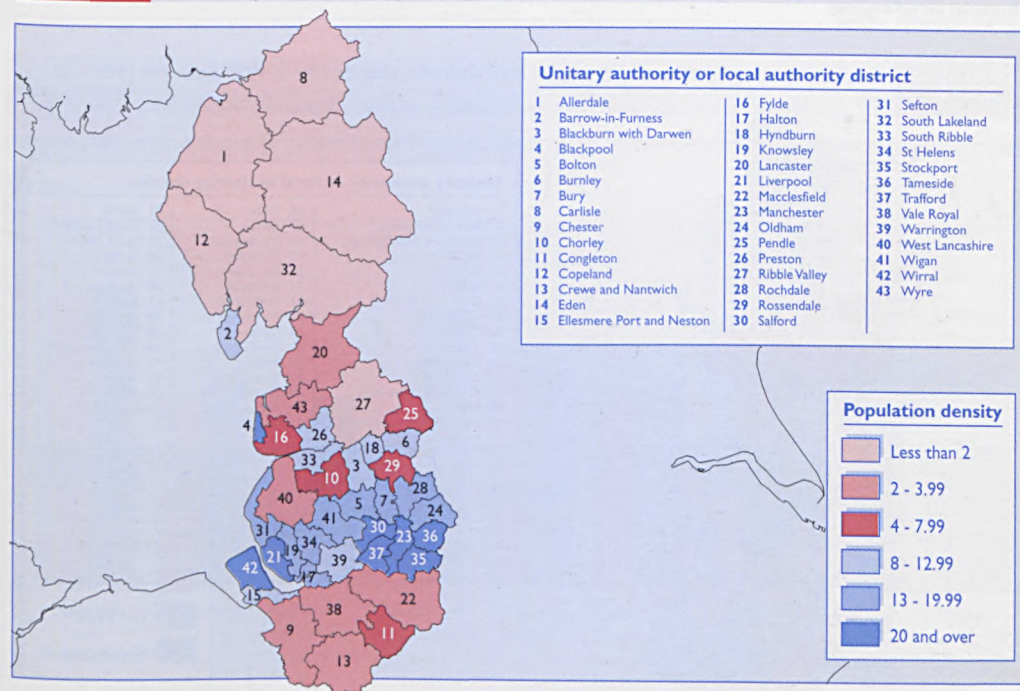
Resident population

The changes in population over the last ten years vary considerably across the unitary authorities and local authority districts in the North West (Table 1). The highest rate of increase was in Crewe and Nantwich, where the population increased by 17.9 per cent between 1988 and 1998. At the other end of the scale, the population in Barrow-in-Furness decreased by 6.6 per cent during the same period.

The age distribution of the population in the North West in 1998 was very similar to that of the UK. There was a smaller proportion of people aged between 20 and 50 in the North West - 41.6 per cent as compared with 42.4 per cent in the UK - and similarly a slightly larger proportion of people aged under 20. The proportion of men and women in the North West population was representative of the UK average, 49 per cent male and 51 per cent female (Table 2).

The most densely populated unitary authority or local authority district in the North West was Blackpool, with more than 43 persons per hectare. The most sparsely populated local authority district was Eden, with 0.2 people per hectare (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Population density by unitary authority or local authority district; 1998



Source: Population Estimates Unit (population); Nomis® (area information)

Employment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted working-age employment rate in the North West at winter 1999/2000 was 72.2 per cent, based on the LFS measure of those of working age in employment as a proportion of the working-age population. With the exception of the North East and London regions, this rate was lower than in all other regions in England.

Some 3.1 million people aged 16 and over were in employment in the North West at winter 1999/2000, according to the LFS. Of these, 2.75 million were employees and 308,000 were self-employed, with the remainder either on TEC/CCTE-delivered government-supported training or being unpaid family workers (Table 3).

Trends

The seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate was 72.2 per cent in the North West at winter 1999/2000, and represents a rise of 1.6 percentage points over the year since winter 1998/9. This compares with a rate of 74.5 per cent in Great Britain at winter 1999/2000, a rise of 0.4 percentage points since winter 1998/9. The seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate towards the end of 1999 in the North West (72.3 per cent in September-November 1999) was also the highest seen in the series since it began.

Part-time and temporary employment

One in four of all those employed in the North West at winter 1999/2000 was a part-time worker, a similar proportion to that seen in the UK. Of the reasons given for part-time working in the North West at winter 1999/2000, 12 per cent of respondents said that they could not find a full-time job; this compares with 10 per cent for the UK as a whole (Figure 2).

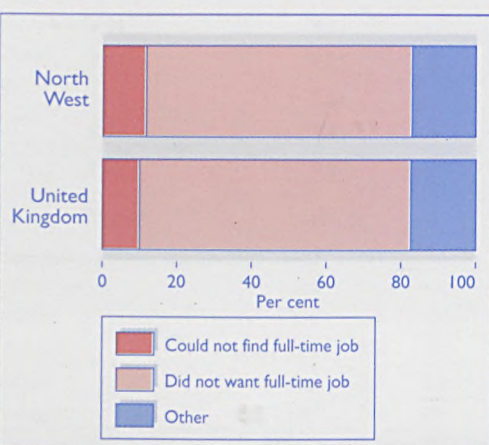
6.5 per cent of employees in the North West were temporary workers at winter 1999/2000, compared with 7.1 per cent for the UK. The reasons given for temporary working at winter 1999/2000 show that there was a similar proportion who could not find permanent work in the North West (34 per cent) to that in the UK (33 per cent) as a whole (Figure 3).

Table 3 Employment, spring quarters 1994-1999

	Thousands						percentage change			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994-1999	1994-1995	1994-1999	1998-1999
All in employment aged 16 and over										
North West	2,909	2,899	2,952	2,989	2,957	3,032	4.2	-0.3	4.2	2.5
Great Britain	25,119	25,448	25,711	26,224	26,464	26,819	6.8	1.3	6.8	1.3
Employees										
North West	2,539	2,525	2,569	2,608	2,627	2,682	5.6	-0.6	5.6	2.1
Great Britain	21,477	21,783	22,127	22,656	23,054	23,439	9.1	1.4	9.1	1.7
Self-employed										
North West	322	323	339	335	299	321	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	7.5
Great Britain	3,195	3,262	3,242	3,257	3,167	3,137	-1.8	2.1	-1.8	-0.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

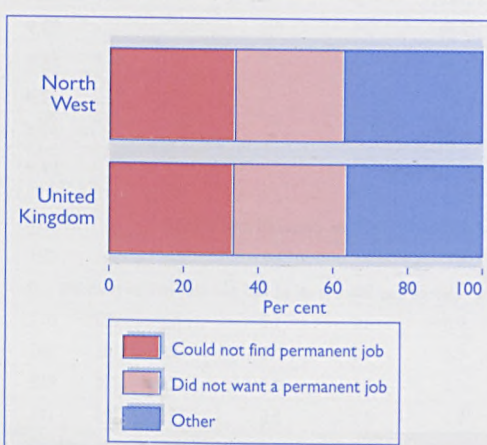
Figure 2 Part-time workers, reasons for part-time working; December 1999-February 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

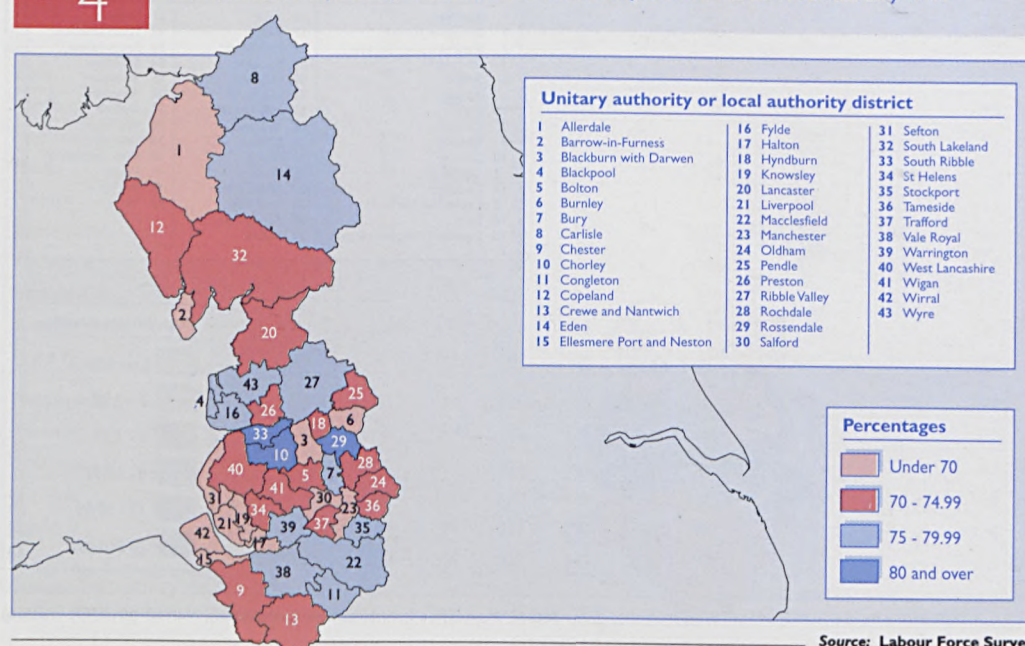
a Employees and self-employed.

Figure 3 Temporary employees, reasons for temporary working; December 1999-February 2000



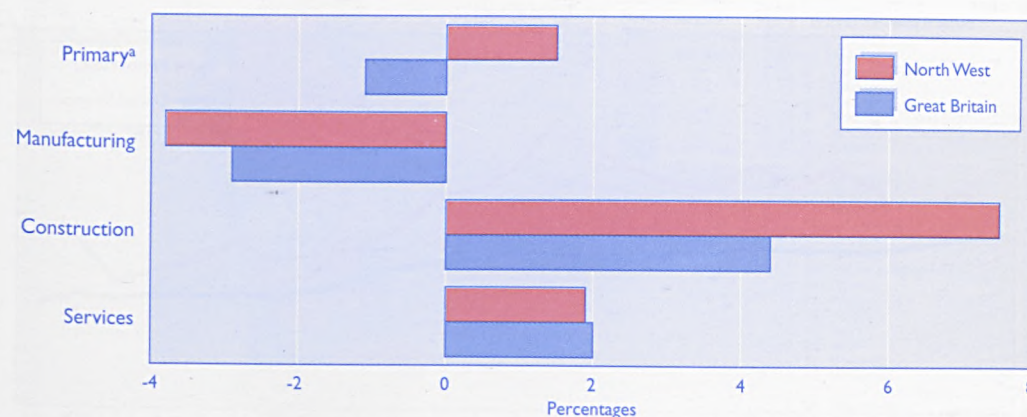
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Employment rate by unitary authority or local authority district; March 1998-February 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

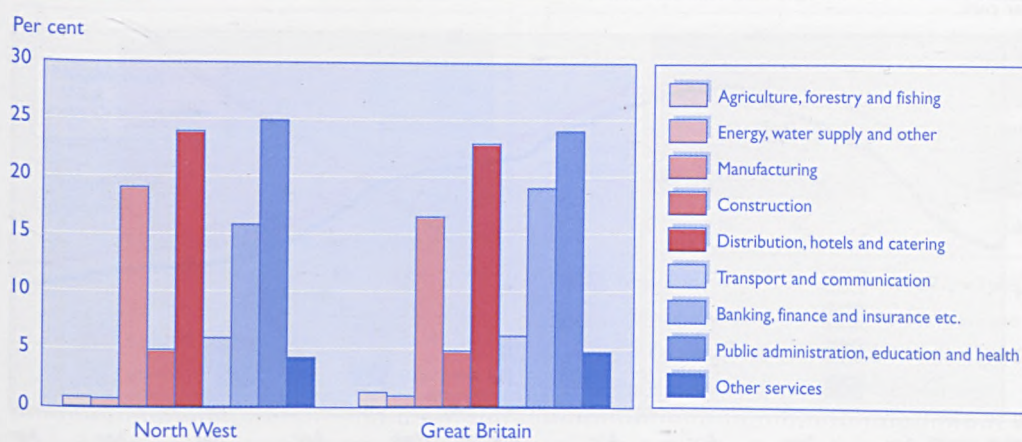
Figure 5 Annual change in employee jobs by major industry group; December 1998 to December 1999



a Includes agriculture, hunting, forestry, mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

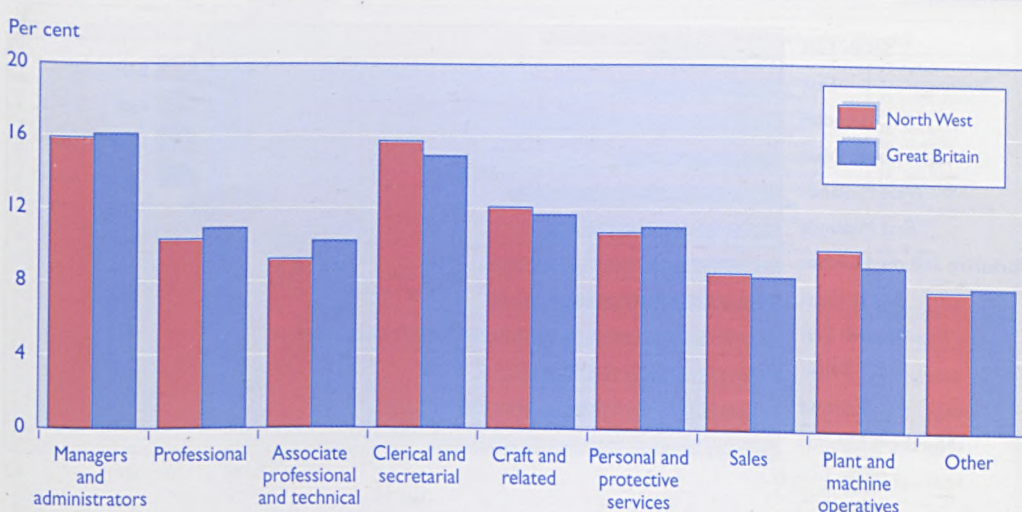
Source: Employer surveys

Figure 6 Employee jobs by industry; December 1999



Source: Employer surveys

Figure 7 All aged 16+ in employment by occupation; winter 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Employment cont.

Sub-regional analysis

Data for 1998-99 show that there are large differences in the employment rates between local authority districts within the area. However, a cluster of districts in the centre of the region displayed employment rates in excess of 80 per cent (Figure 4).

The rate was highest in South Ribble at 84.3 per cent, and lowest in Knowsley at 52.9 per cent. These rates compare with 70.3 per cent for the whole of the North West and 73.7 per cent for Great Britain in the same period.

Industry analysis

Estimates from employer surveys indicate that between December 1998 and December 1999 there was a decrease of almost 4 per cent in the number of employee jobs in manufacturing industries in the North West. This compares with a decrease of almost 3 per cent for Great Britain. Construction industry jobs showed an increase of 7.5 per cent, compared with a 4.4 per cent increase for Great Britain (Figure 5).

At December 1999, the North West had a higher proportion of jobs in manufacturing industry than Great Britain, with a lower proportion particularly noticeable in banking, finance and insurance (Figure 6).

Analysis by occupation

The breakdown of those in employment by major occupation groups in the North West showed some differences when compared with those for Great Britain. The main differences were seen in plant and machine operatives occupations, comprising 9.8 per cent of employment in the North West, compared with 8.9 per cent for Great Britain, and associate professional and technical, where the figure for the North West was 9.2 per cent and for Great Britain was 10.2 per cent (Figure 7).

Unemployment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North West, based on data from the winter 1999/2000 LFS, was 6.4 per cent, compared with 5.8 per cent for the UK (Figure 8).

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate for the North West at April 2000 was 4.5 per cent, compared with 3.9 per cent for the UK (Figure 9).

The number of people claiming unemployment related benefits was 6 per cent lower than it had been ten years earlier. The claimant count rate for the North West was 2.7 percentage points lower in March 2000 (4.6 per cent) than in March 1990 (7.3 per cent), while for the UK the rate was 1.5 percentage points lower (4.0 per cent compared with 5.5 per cent).

Trends

The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the North West at winter 1999/2000 was higher than that of the United Kingdom. The ILO unemployment rate in the North West, although indicating an overall fall over the past two years, has been more erratic than that seen in the United Kingdom as a whole, although this is due to sampling variability. As with the UK series, it seems likely that there has been a slowing of the rate of decrease in the latest six months compared with the previous six months (Figure 8).

The claimant count rate for the North West in April 2000, 4.5 per cent, was the lowest seen since the series began in March 1986. The claimant count rate for the North West has been consistently higher than the UK rate throughout the past ten years while maintaining a similar pattern to that of the UK. The greatest differential between the North West and the United Kingdom in this period was seen in both March 1990 and May 1990, when the difference was 1.8 percentage points. The claimant count rate of 3.9 per cent for the UK in April 2000 is also the lowest seen throughout the past ten years (Figure 9).

Figure 8 ILO unemployment rates; winter 1997/8-winter 1999/2000, seasonally adjusted

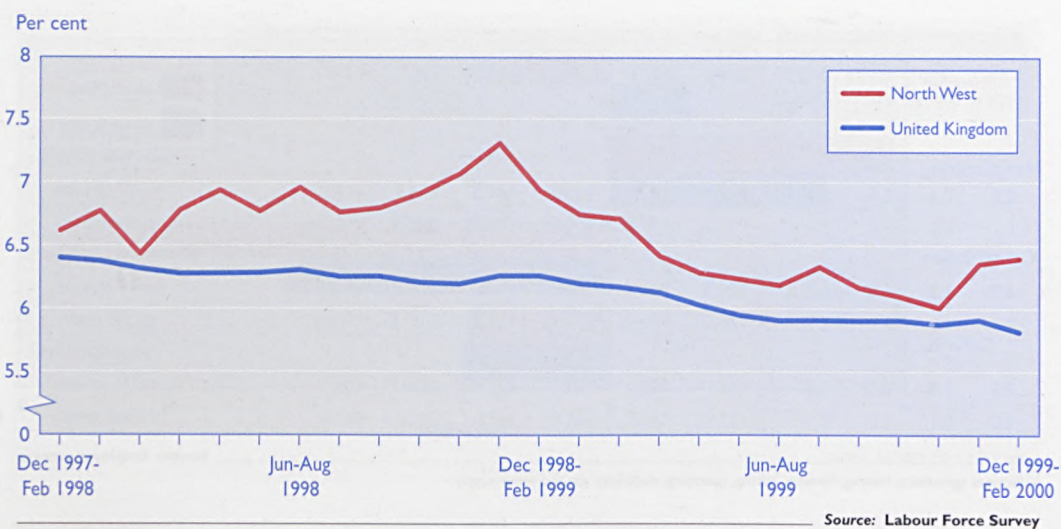
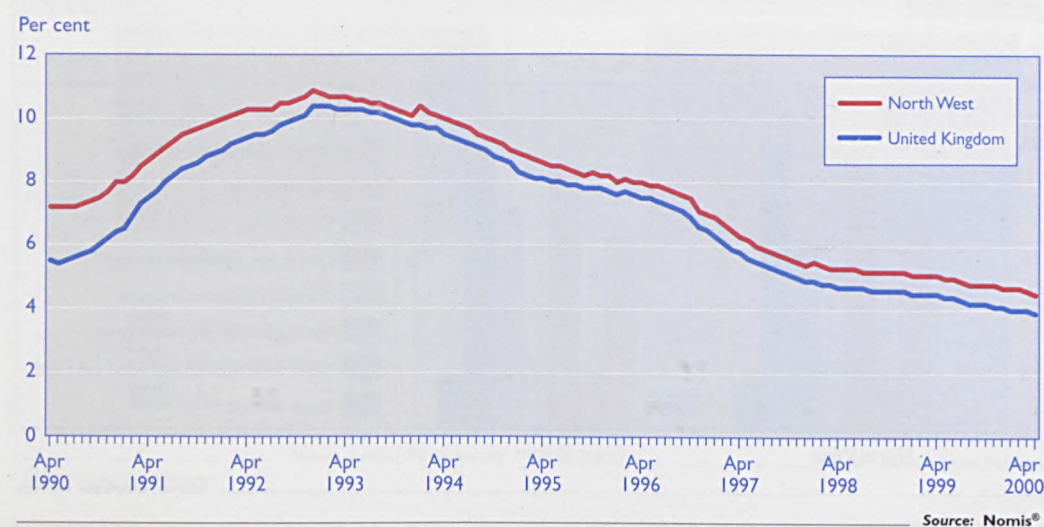
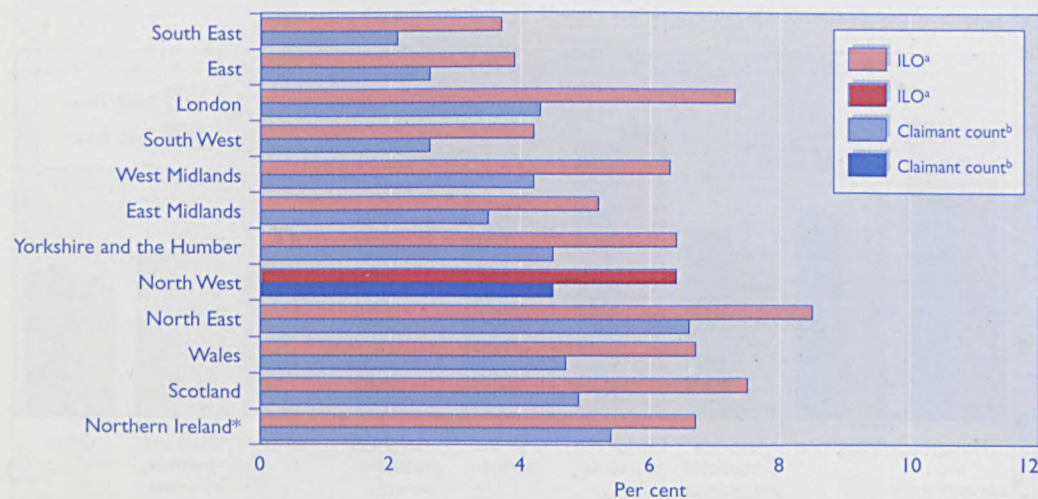


Figure 9 Claimant count rate; April 1990 to April 2000, seasonally adjusted



a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits.

Figure 10 Unemployment rates by region; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



a Winter 1999/2000 (Dec 1999-Feb 2000)

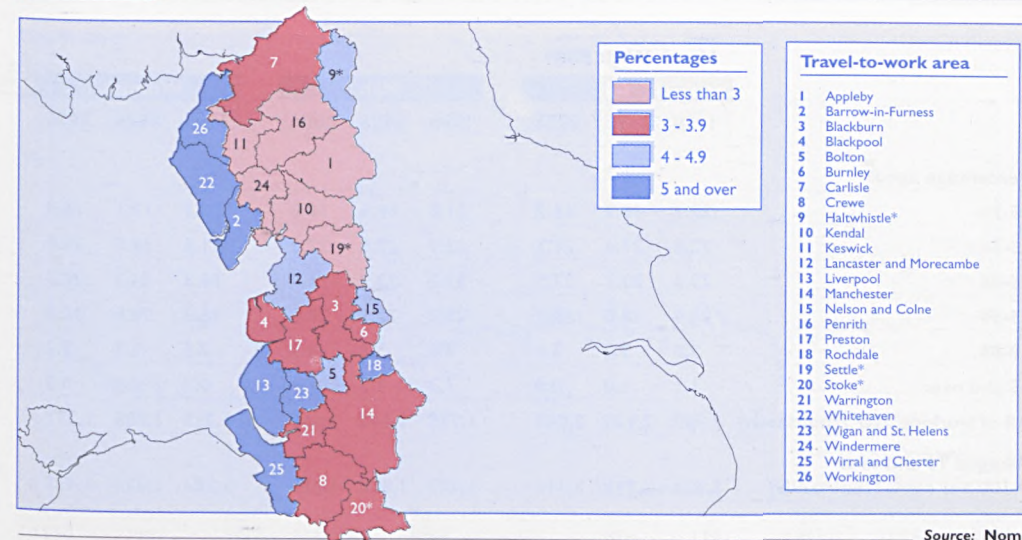
b April 2000

* ILO unemployment data for Northern Ireland are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Nomis[®]



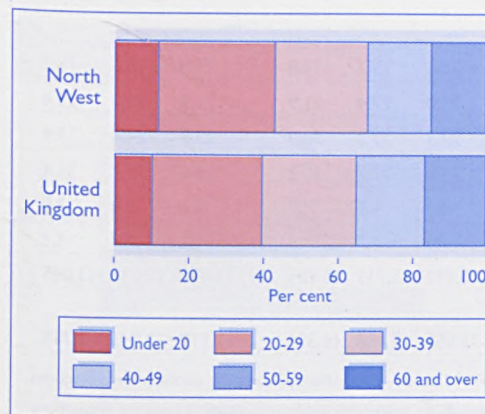
Figure 11 Claimant count rate by travel-to-work area; April 2000



* These TTWAs are only partially within the North West region; they are included here for completeness.

Source: Nomis[®]

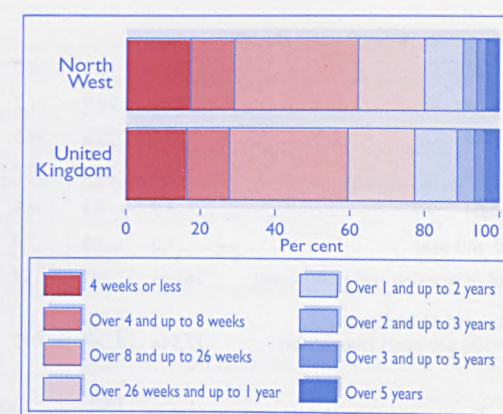
Figure 12 Proportion of claimants^a by age; April 2000



Source: Nomis[®]

a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits. See technical note.

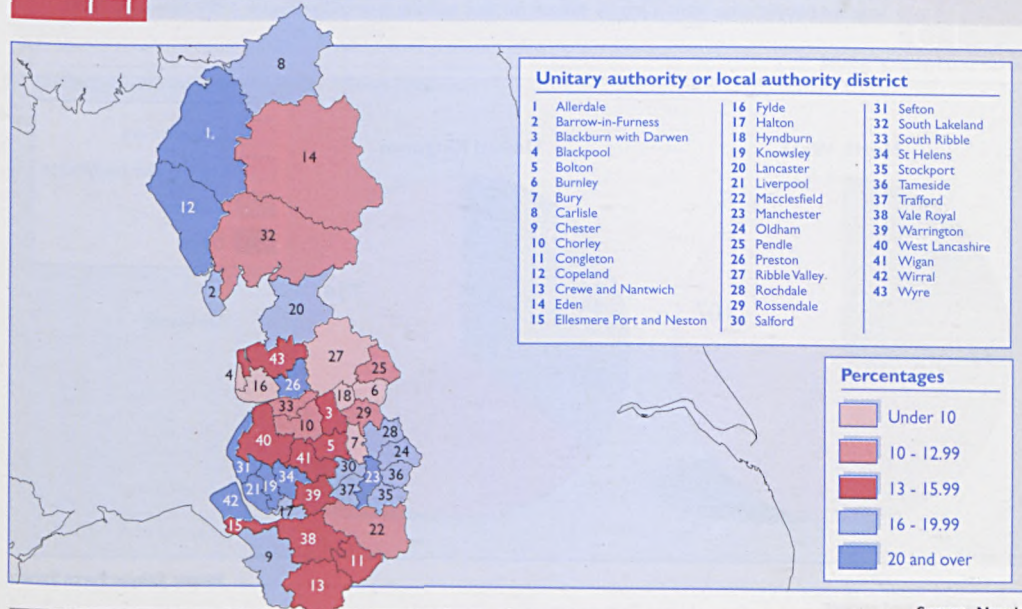
Figure 13 Proportion of claimants^a by duration; April 2000



Source: Nomis[®]

a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits. See technical note.

Figure 14 Concentration of long-term claimants^a by unitary authority or local authority district; April 2000



Source: Nomis[®]

a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits for over one year (see technical note).

Unemployment cont.

Unemployment rates

Comparing seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rates with those of other government office regions and countries within the UK, the North West with a rate of 6.4 per cent fell in the middle of the range of values. The highest rate was in the North East (8.5 per cent), and the lowest rate in the South East (3.7 per cent). The claimant count rate in the North West at April 2000 also fell in the middle of the range (4.5 per cent). The highest claimant count rate in Great Britain was in the North East (6.6 per cent), and the lowest was again in the South East (2.1 per cent) (Figure 10).

Sub-regional analysis

Claimant count rates were generally highest in the west of the region and lowest in the north of the region. The highest rate was 8.7 per cent in Liverpool, and the lowest in Keswick at 1.0 per cent (Figure 11).

Analysis by age

The age structure of claimants in the North West showed some marked differences when compared with that of the UK. The claimant count rate for the age groups under 29 was three percentage points higher in the North West region than in the UK. Likewise, there were 3 percentage points fewer claimants in the 40-59 age group than in the UK as a whole (Figure 12).

Analysis by duration

In April 2000, the North West demonstrated a structure of long-term claimants broadly similar to that of the UK as a whole. Some 20 per cent of all claimants in the North West and 23 per cent in the UK had been claiming for more than a year. However, the North West had a higher proportion of people who had been claiming for four weeks or less when compared with the UK (Figure 13).

In general, districts to the north west of the region and the two conurbations around Greater Manchester and Merseyside showed the highest concentrations of long-term claimants, with a cluster towards the centre of the region tending to be lower. This is based on those who had been claiming unemployment-related benefits for over a year at April 2000 (Figure 14). Several districts in the North West had proportions of less than 9 per cent who had been claiming for over a year at April 2000 (Fylde, Hyndburn, Ribbles Valley and Bury). Other districts had relatively high proportions, Manchester with 25.1 per cent, Knowsley with 26.2 per cent and Liverpool with 29.4 per cent (Figure 14).

Activity

THE SEASONALLY adjusted economic activity rate for those of working age in the North West at winter 1999/2000 was 77.3 per cent, while the rate for the UK was 78.9 per cent.

The age structure of the labour force in the North West standard statistical region* changed significantly between 1986 and 1996. The proportion in the age band 16-24 shows falls, while the age band 25-29 grew. Projections show that the structure will change again by 2006, with a fall in those aged 16-34 and 65 and over to a proportion lower than that seen in 1986. The proportion of those aged 45 to 59 is projected to increase to 30 per cent of the population by 2006. A similar increase, to 31 per cent, is predicted for the UK as a whole (Table 4).

* Cumbria, which forms part of North West GOR, is not part of North West SSR.

Inactivity

IN THE North West, there were 272,000 economically inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one during winter 1999/2000. This figure had decreased by 5 per cent since the corresponding period in 1998/99, although those not seeking work because they were students over the same period increased by more than 14 per cent. Those who were not seeking work because they were long-term sick fell by almost 12 per cent, and those looking after the family or home had fallen by more than 9 per cent over the same period.

The percentage of those of working age who wanted a job but were not seeking one in the last four weeks had fallen by 5 per cent over the year since winter 1998/9. Similarly, those who stated that they did not want a job also fell by 5 per cent over the same period; however those who wanted and were seeking a job decreased by almost 3,000 (15 per cent) since winter 1998/9.

The percentage of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness was 39 per cent in the North West; this compares with a UK average of 34 per cent (Figure 15).

Table 4 Projected labour force by age and sex;^a 1986-2006

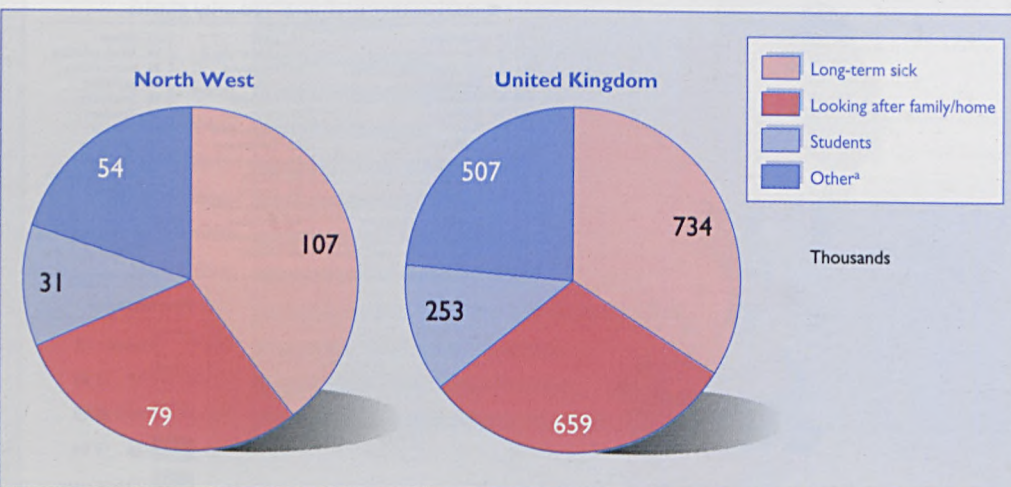
	North West SSR ^b								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.7	16.7	16.2	21.8	16.4	16.0	24.1	17.1	16.3
25-34	22.8	27.4	21.6	23.7	27.8	22.2	21.6	26.9	20.8
35-44	23.6	23.7	27.5	23.2	23.3	26.9	16.3	24.2	28.3
45-59	25.9	28.0	30.1	25.2	27.5	29.6	26.8	28.6	30.6
60-64	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.8	3.8	4.2	2.5	2.5	3.3
65 and over	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
All of working age ^c (thousands)	2,962	2,933	3,043	1,725	1,648	1,666	1,238	1,285	1,377
All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands)	3,028	2,998	3,118	1,747	1,668	1,685	1,281	1,328	1,433

	United Kingdom								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
Percentage aged:									
16-24	22.9	16.0	15.0	21.6	15.7	14.8	24.8	16.6	15.3
25-34	23.1	26.9	21.2	24.0	27.4	21.9	21.9	26.2	20.4
35-44	23.3	23.6	27.3	22.9	23.3	26.8	23.9	24.1	27.9
45-59	25.3	28.3	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.2	25.6	29.1	31.4
60-64	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.8
65 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
All of working age ^c (thousands)	26,861	27,747	29,154	15,791	15,713	16,109	11,070	12,034	13,045
All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands)	27,566	28,544	30,092	16,055	15,986	16,376	11,511	12,546	13,715

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections

- a The labour force projections were last produced before the recent LFS regrossing; caution should be taken in comparing the projections with regrossed LFS data.
 b Cumbria, which forms part of North West GOR, is not part of North West SSR.
 c 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

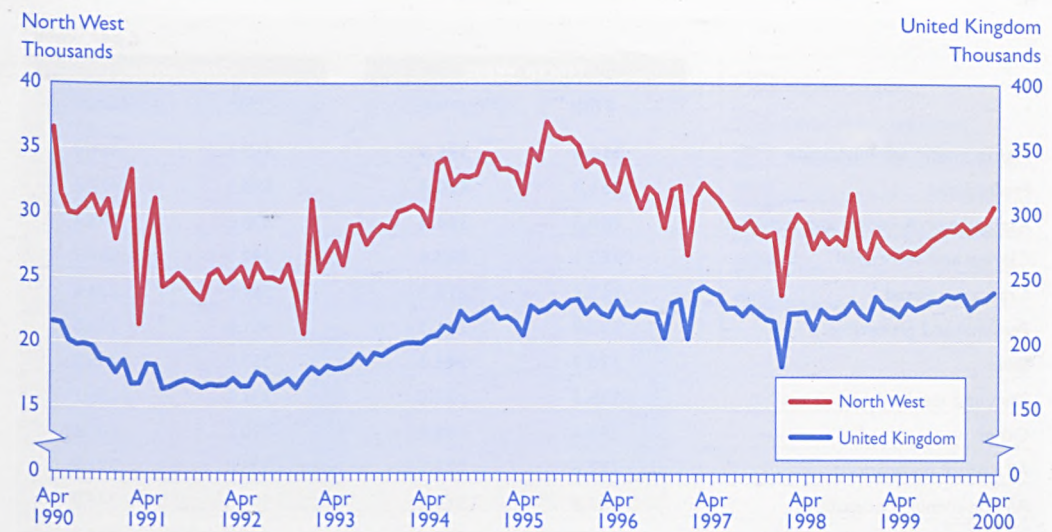
Figure 15 Inactive people who want a job by reason for not seeking work; December 1999-February 2000



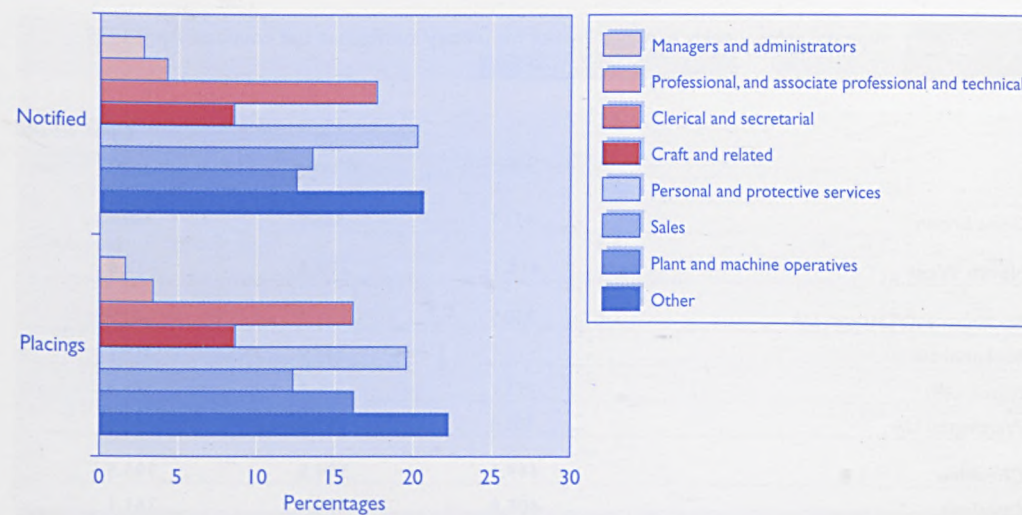
a Includes discouraged workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 16 Vacancies notified to Employment Service Jobcentres; April 1990-April 2000, seasonally adjusted



Source: Nomis[®]

Figure 17 Notified vacancies and placings^a by occupation; North West; quarter ending April 2000

Source: Employment Service

a Vacancies notified to and placed by Employment Service Jobcentres.

Vacancies

THE NUMBER of vacancies (vacancies notified, stock of unfilled vacancies, vacancy outflows and placings) at Employment Service Jobcentres in the United Kingdom is one of a range of labour market indicators that when taken together gives an indication of the health of the economy. Surveys show that Jobcentre vacancies account for about one-third of all vacancies overall; however, this may vary from region to region.

Trends

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the North West over the last ten years has followed a similar pattern to that in the United Kingdom as a whole. Vacancies notified in the North West fluctuated during the period April 1990 to April 2000, with the number of vacancies notified in April 2000 showing a fall of 16 per cent when compared with the same month ten years previously. The lowest number of vacancies notified in the North West occurred in December 1992, since when there has been an increase of 47 per cent in the number of vacancies. This compares with a rise of 11 per cent in the number of vacancies notified in the United Kingdom between April 1990 and April 2000, and a rise of 46 per cent since June 1991, the low point for the United Kingdom (Figure 16).

Analysis by occupation

The individual occupation group with the highest proportion of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the North West during the three months ending April 2000 was personal and protective services occupations at 20.2 per cent. The group with the highest proportion of placings was also personal and protective services, at 19.5 per cent (Figure 17).

Please refer to the vacancies section in the technical note for important information on the vacancies series.



Earnings

The April 1999 New Earnings Survey (NES) shows that average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the North West were £373. This figure was 7 per cent lower than the average for Great Britain, which was £400.

The NES provides information on the distribution of weekly earnings. In the North West, the bottom 10 per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £185 per week, compared with £190 for Great Britain. The top 10 per cent of full-time adult employees in the North West earned more than £595 per week, almost 8 per cent lower than the equivalent Great Britain figure of £645.

Analysis by sex within region

In April 1999, average full-time gross weekly earnings for men in the North West were £415, 6 per cent lower than the Great Britain figure of £442. Full-time weekly earnings for women were £299, 8 per cent lower than the corresponding Great Britain figure of £327.

In Great Britain, the average gross weekly earnings for both men and women in the North West were exceeded only by the rates seen in East, London, and South East for both males and females, and the West Midlands region for females only.

Analysis by occupation within region

In each occupational major group the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees of either sex was lower in the North West than in Great Britain, with two exceptions: the earnings of male plant and machine operatives, were 0.5 per cent higher in the North West than in Great Britain, and the earnings of women in personal and protective services were 3.6 per cent higher than in Great Britain.

The biggest differential for men in the region was in associate professional and technical. Average earnings in this group were £68, or 13 per cent, lower than employees in Great Britain working in the same group. For women it was in managers and administrators, where the differential was £66, or 14 per cent, lower than the Great Britain average.

Weekly earnings for workers in non-manual occupations were significantly lower in the North West than in Great Britain, with men and women earning 7 and 9 per cent less respectively (Table 5).

Table 5 Average gross weekly earnings^a by sex and occupation; April 1999

	North West		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Managers and administrators	618.6	395.3	657.3	461.4
Professional	561.3	460.4	584.3	477.2
Associate professional and technical	460.3	366.4	528.8	394.4
Clerical and secretarial	282.1	249.6	299.1	267.3
Craft and related	363.1	218.9	367.0	234.5
Personal and protective	333.2	241.2	351.5	232.8
Sales	336.7	244.3	353.0	245.2
Plant and machine operatives	338.7	232.0	337.1	236.1
Other	283.4	192.8	290.2	201.6
All manual occupations	332.6	221.5	335.0	221.9
All non-manual occupations	487.8	315.2	525.5	346.9
All occupations	415.1	299.4	442.4	326.5

Source: New Earnings Survey

^a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence.

Table 6 Average gross weekly earnings^a by sex for unitary authorities and counties; April 1999

	£ per week		
	Men	Women	All
Great Britain	442.4	326.5	400.1
North West	415.1	299.4	372.6
Blackburn with Darwen UA	350.5	*	332.9
Blackpool UA	*	288.0	319.1
Halton UA	415.1	306.4	379.5
Warrington UA	405.4	291.0	365.0
Cheshire	449.1	304.5	396.5
Cumbria	405.8	278.4	361.1
Greater Manchester	420.0	304.9	377.0
Lancashire	400.3	286.8	363.6
Merseyside	416.7	304.0	371.8

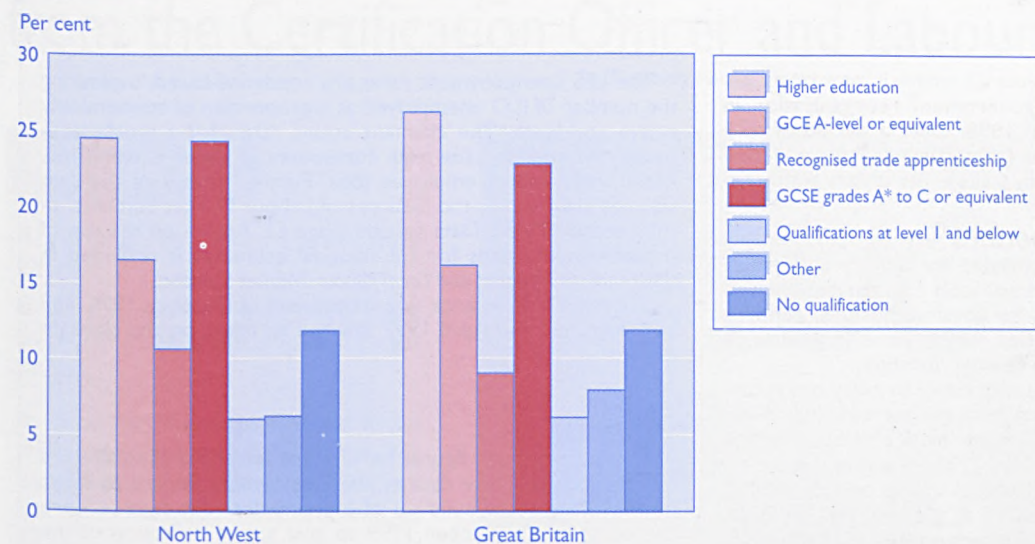
Source: New Earnings Survey

* Standard error too high or sample number too low for reliable estimate.

^a Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence.



Figure 18 Economically active of working age by highest qualification; December 1999-February 2000



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 Persons of working age receiving job-related training^a winter 2000

	Percentages	
	North West	Great Britain
Total persons of working age	12.5	13.1
Men	11.7	12.5
Women	13.5	13.9
Employees and self-employed	13.4	13.8
in managerial and professional occupations	17.9	18.2
in service industries	14.9	15.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a In the four weeks before their interview.

Previous Regional Spotlight articles

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

Earnings cont.

Sub-regional analysis

The NES collects data from employers for particular employees and relates to the place of work of the individual. Within the North West GOR, Cheshire had the highest average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees, at £397. This was £4, or 1 per cent, below the Great Britain average of £400. Blackpool, with £319, had the lowest average gross weekly earnings. This was £81, or 20 per cent, below the Great Britain average (Table 6).

Please refer to the earnings section in the *technical note* for comments on earnings comparisons in the regions.

Qualifications and training

Qualifications

WINTER 1999/2000 LFS results show that the breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in the North West is similar in percentage terms to that of Great Britain. The largest variation was found among those with higher educational qualifications, where the North West had 24 per cent and Great Britain 26 per cent; and those attaining recognised trade apprenticeships were 10.6 per cent in the North West, compared with 9.0 per cent in Great Britain (Figure 18).

Training

LFS estimates also show that over 12 per cent of people of working age in the North West received job-related training during the four weeks prior to their interview at winter 1999/2000. This compares with 13 per cent for Great Britain.

Between winter 1994/95 and winter 1999/2000, the number of working-age men in the North West receiving job-related training rose by 3 per cent, while the number of women receiving such training rose by almost 18 per cent. The comparative figures for Great Britain were 7 per cent and 58 per cent respectively (Table 7).



Technical note

Boundaries

The final phase of the local government reorganisation in England came into effect in April 1998. Over a period of four years, parts of some two-tier areas (comprising counties and local authority districts) were replaced by a single-tier unitary authority.

LFS data for unitary authorities

LFS quarterly data are now available for unitary authorities back to autumn 1993. The LFS annual local area database, which provides more robust estimates for local authorities, contains data for those unitary authorities which were in existence during the period covered by the relevant database.

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

Employment

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

The series formerly known as 'workforce in employment' (WiE) has been renamed workforce jobs. The 'employees in employment' series that was a component of WiE is now known as 'employee jobs'.

Unemployment

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

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

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

Vacancies

The vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build up of inaccuracies. The figures were corrected on 8 October 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This had an upward effect of some 10,300 on the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies for Great Britain between September and October 1999 and there was a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for October, but not to the placings. There was a similar upward correction to the vacancy stocks (and a downward effect on the outflow) of 9,100 between March and April 1999.

The corrections resulted in some large percentage changes for some Jobcentres both upwards and downwards, though the effects of the latest realignment of the stock figures in October have been mostly upwards.

Earnings

Earnings comparisons from the New Earnings Survey do not take into account different mixes of occupations or industries between regions and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is lower. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings. Furthermore, earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living.

Further information

Much of the data used in this article was obtained from the Nomis® database. For more information on the Nomis® database, see p348 and pp349-52.

All of the earnings information in this regional spotlight is extracted from the New Earnings Survey, produced annually and published by National Statistics Direct Sales. To enquire about the availability of further data or clarification, please telephone the helpline on 01928 792077/8.

LFS data is available from SPSS MR - see p246, June 2000. A range of quarterly and annual tabulations is also available from Nomis®.

Regional Trends is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of statistics. For enquiries, phone 020 7533 5796. *North West in Figures* was published by ONS in December 1999. For details, contact Martin Smith on 020 7533 5804.

If you have any comments on this regional profile, please contact Tricia Williams at the Office for National Statistics on 020 7533 6113.

Trade union membership 1998-99: an analysis of data from the Certification Officer and Labour Force Survey

By Stephen Hicks, Employment Relations Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry

Key points

According to the Certification Officer:

- At the end of March 2000 there were 221 listed trade unions in Great Britain.

- Total membership of those listed unions that submitted annual returns was 7.8 million at the end of 1998: an increase of 12,000 since the end of 1997.

- This was the first increase in union membership in listed trade unions measured in this way since 1985. The level is still around 40 per cent below its 1979 peak level.

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS):

- The proportion of all employees who were union members (union density) has fallen from 39 per cent in 1989 to 30 per cent in 1999.

- Union density fell by 0.1 percentage point in the year to autumn 1999. The number of union members increased by 105,000 – the first increase since the LFS series began in 1989. However, these changes are not statistically significant.

- Union density varies widely by industry, ranging from just 6 per cent in hotels and restaurants, to 61 per cent in public administration.

- Union density varies widely by age, with only 6 per cent of employees aged less than 20 being union members, compared with 39 per cent of 40-49 year olds and 34 per cent of those aged over 50.

- In autumn 1999, almost 8.5 million people, or 36 per cent of employees, said that their pay and conditions of employment were affected by collective agreements. These people were most likely to work in larger organisations and in the public sector.



Photo: Andrew Ward/Reynolds.com

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

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE provides information on numbers of trade unions and union membership in Great Britain. It also outlines the changes to the trade union questions that have been made in the 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS). Differences in the presentation of Certification Officer (CO) data in different publications are also discussed.

There are two main sources of regular information that are used to measure trade union membership in Great Britain. The first of these is the administrative details provided annually to the CO for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. This is a legal requirement for all trade unions and can be used to calculate both the total number of unions and the present level of union membership according to trade union records. The second is the estimates of union membership from the LFS, which provides more detailed information on the characteristics of union members.

Information on union membership provided by the CO refers to the situation at the end of December 1998 while data from the LFS relate to the position during the autumn quarter of 1999. While the LFS covers the whole of the UK, the information in this article is restricted to Great Britain.

The major advantage of the CO data is that they provide a long and consistent time series of both trade union numbers and membership figures. The LFS has the advantage of a wealth of other information collected on the respondent's individual and workplace characteristics, which enables a more detailed analysis of patterns and changes in union membership. This includes details of whether an employee's pay and conditions of employment are affected by a collective agreement.

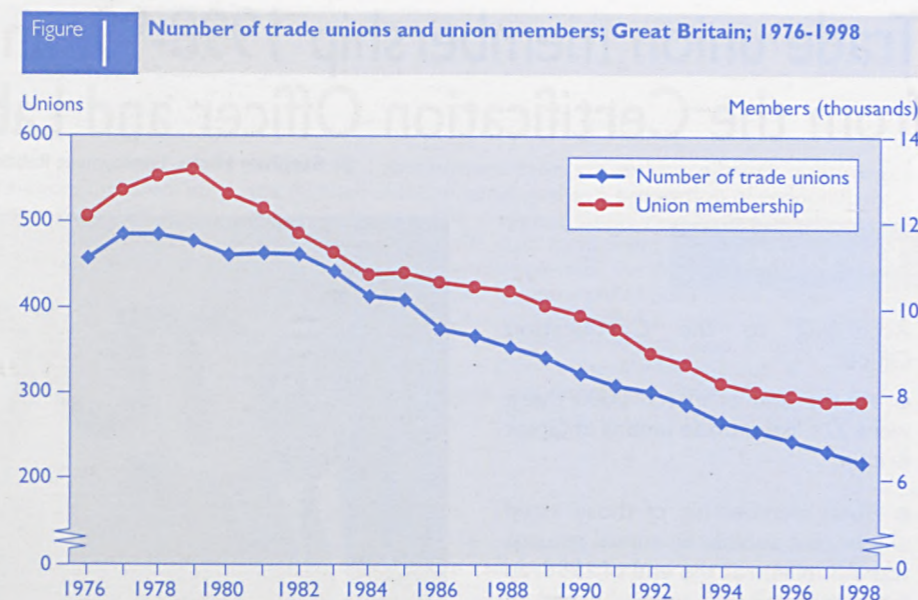
The two sources of information are compiled in very different ways and as such produce very different estimates of

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

Trade union membership data compiled by the Certification Officer

The latest information available from the Certification Officer shows that at 31 March 2000 there were 221 listed trade unions in Great Britain, compared with 224 at the end of December 1998. The latest available information on trade union membership refers to December 1998. At this time, 220 listed trade unions had submitted annual returns, 14 less than the previous year. The analysis reported below is based solely on information from these trade unions.

The number of trade unions has fallen greatly over time. In 1920, there were as many as 1,384 trade unions. The trend since 1976 is shown in *Figure 1*. This decline has been caused principal-



Source: Certification Officer/DTI

ly by union mergers. What is less obvious from the raw figures alone is that while unions amalgamate or cease to exist, new unions are still being created.

Figure 1 also shows listed trade union membership figures from the CO. The recorded increase in membership of 12,000 members (0.2 per cent) from 1997 to 1998 is the first increase since 1985. These figures apply to those trade unions whose name is entered on the CO's list and that have submitted annual returns. There are other unions that, for whatever reason, do not seek to be listed yet meet the statutory definition of a trade union. In the year ending 1998 there were 18 trade unions that the CO

was aware of, and that had submitted annual returns, yet had not sought to be on the list. If the membership of these 'unlisted' unions is included (as the CO does in his annual report) then the increase in membership from the year ending 1997 to 1998 is almost 51,000 members. If the unlisted unions were included, 1998 saw the first increase in membership since 1979. The reasons for these and other small differences in the presentation of CO data in different publications are outlined in *Box 1*.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these 7.8 million union members across trade unions. Most unions are very small, with nearly two-thirds having a

Table 1 Trade unions distributed by size; Great Britain; December 1998

Number of members	Number of unions	Membership (000s)	Number of unions		Membership of all unions	
			Per cent	Cumulative per cent	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Under 100	30	1	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
100 - 499	52	13	23.5	37.6	0.2	0.2
500 - 999	20	16	9.0	46.6	0.2	0.4
1,000 - 2,499	29	51	13.1	59.7	0.7	1.0
2,500 - 4,999	23	83	10.4	70.1	1.1	2.1
5,000 - 9,999	14	104	6.3	76.5	1.3	3.4
10,000 - 14,999	5	70	2.3	78.7	0.9	4.3
15,000 - 24,999	7	123	3.2	81.9	1.6	5.9
25,000 - 49,999	18	592	8.1	90.0	7.6	13.5
50,000 - 99,999	6	354	2.7	92.8	4.5	18.0
100,000 - 249,999	6	941	2.7	95.5	12.1	30.1
250,000 and over	10	5,458	4.5	100.0	69.9	100.0
Total	220	7,807	100.0		100.0	

Source: Certification Officer/DTI

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

Box 1 Presentation of trade union membership statistics from the Certification Officer

At present, there are differences in how the trade union data from the CO are presented in different publications. There are small differences in the number and membership of trade unions. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has been looking into reconciling these differences and wishes to consult users on proposed changes to the way the CO data are presented.

Currently the CO publishes his data in an annual report that is now released shortly after the end of the financial year. The union membership data in this report are presented using data from both listed and unlisted unions. Trade unions may apply to be added to the public lists of trade unions that the CO keeps in accordance with the provisions of sections 2-4 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. However, because it is entirely voluntary that unions apply to be on the list, there are unions that fall within the legal definition of a trade union but do not seek to be entered on the list. These unions are considered 'unlisted' unions and the CO includes these in his membership and union statistics. In addition, regional branches are sometimes treated as separate unions when counting the total number of unions.

In this article, the trade union membership data from the CO does not include the unlisted unions, although the regional branches are treated in the same way as in the CO annual report.

Trade union membership data from the CO are also published in the National Statistics publication *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. In this, numbers and membership of trade unions are for the UK; it does not include unlisted unions and does not separate out the regional branches of the unions. The differences between the various presentations of the CO data in the above publications are summarised in the table below.

	Great Britain	United Kingdom	Listed	Listed and unlisted	Some branches treated separately
CO Annual Report	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Labour Market Trends article	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Annual Abstract of Statistics	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗

These differences in scope and definition mean that estimates of the numbers of trade unions and their membership differ slightly in all of these publications. DTI is currently investigating means by which the data can be published on a consistent basis. There appear to be some difficulties in producing a consistent time series. A paper that describes the situation in more detail can be found on the DTI website at the following address: <http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar/trade.htm>. Any comments that users of the data wish to make on the issues explored in this paper need to reach the DTI by 30 September 2000.

membership of less than 2,500. However, these unions account for just 1 per cent of total union membership. At the other end of the scale, there are a few large unions – 16 with membership in excess of 100,000, although these account for over 80 per cent of union membership.

At the end of 1998 the largest union was UNISON with 1.3 million members. The next largest was the Transport and General Workers Union, followed by the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union, and then the GMB.

In 1998 there were five mergers affecting a total of 282,120 members. The Public Services Tax Commerce Union and the Civil and Public Services Association amalgamated to form the Public and Commercial Services Union. This was the largest merger, affecting 265,902 members. The remaining four mergers were a result of transfers of engagement, which occur when one union is subsumed by another and loses its legal identity.

Trade union membership and density based on LFS data

Questions on union membership were first added to the LFS in 1989. LFS data published in this article differ slightly in some instances from previous articles. This is primarily¹ due to a major revision to the LFS data – the regrossing project – that ONS has carried out over the past year. Estimates of union membership have therefore been revised. The autumn 1998 figure, for example, has increased by 42,000 and the autumn 1999 figure is 47,000 larger than it would have been if the regrossing had not been carried out. Density figures for total union membership have, at most, changed by 0.14 percentage points due to the regrossing. Please refer to the *technical note* at the end of this article for more detailed analysis of the changes to trade union data from the LFS.

Table 2 presents headline figures indicating trends in union membership and union density (union density is defined as the proportion of a specified group who are union members). The figures for all in employment reported in this article exclude members of the armed forces, unpaid family workers and those on

college-based schemes. Trade union membership increased in 1999 for the first time since the series began. The LFS estimate of union membership now stands at 7.3 million, an increase of 105,000 from 1998, although this increase is not statistically significant.

Union density among those in employment has risen slightly. In autumn 1999, 27.0 per cent of all those in employment at the time of the survey were union members, up from 26.9 per cent a year earlier. Union density for employees (excluding members of the armed forces), however, has fallen by 0.1 percentage point. These small changes in union density are not statistically significant.

The remainder of this article focuses on employees only, excluding the self-employed and those on government training schemes. Members of the armed forces have also been excluded from the analysis. Union membership among the self-employed has always been low with less than a tenth saying they were union members in 1999.

Figure 2 shows trends in union density among employees across various individual, job-related and employer characteristics. There has been a steady decline in union density since 1989 when the LFS first covered union membership (or 1993 in the case of sector). There were falls in density in the year to December 1999 in some cases while in others density has levelled off or increased slightly.

Over the longer term there have been quite marked differences in the degree to which union density has fallen. Traditional strongholds of trade unionism have suffered some of the greatest reductions. For example, manual occupations have seen a reduction of 15 percentage points since 1989; density is similar now to that of non-manual occupations.

Union density among men fell from 44 per cent in 1989 to 31 per cent in 1999. Union density among women has fallen by less, from 33 per cent to 28 per cent over the same period.

When looking at figures of this sort, it is easy to forget that the estimates of union membership and density presented here are stock estimates. Each year will see substantial flows of people join-

Table 2 Union membership; Great Britain; 1989-1999

Year	Number of members (000s)	Percentage change in membership since previous year	Union density for all in employment (per cent)	Union density for employees (per cent)
1989	8,939		34.6	39.0
1990	8,835	-1.2	33.9	38.1
1991	8,602	-2.6	33.6	37.5
1992	7,956	-7.5	32.2	35.8
1993	7,767	-2.4	31.5	35.1
1994	7,530	-3.0	30.1	33.6
1995	7,309	-2.9	28.8	32.1
1996	7,244	-0.9	28.2	31.2
1997	7,154	-1.2	27.3	30.2
1998	7,152	0.0	26.9	29.6
1999	7,257	1.5	27.0	29.5

Change since 1989 -1,682

-7.6

-9.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

ing and leaving trade unions (see p357, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998).

Individual characteristics

Table 3 presents levels of union density among employees by a number of individual characteristics, presenting results separately for men and women.

Age group

There is an association between age and likelihood of being a union member (Table 3). In 1999 only 6 per cent of employees under 20 were union members compared with around one third among those aged 30 and above. Older women (40 and above) are less

likely to be union members than their male counterparts, although there is no such difference for younger age groups.

Ethnic origin

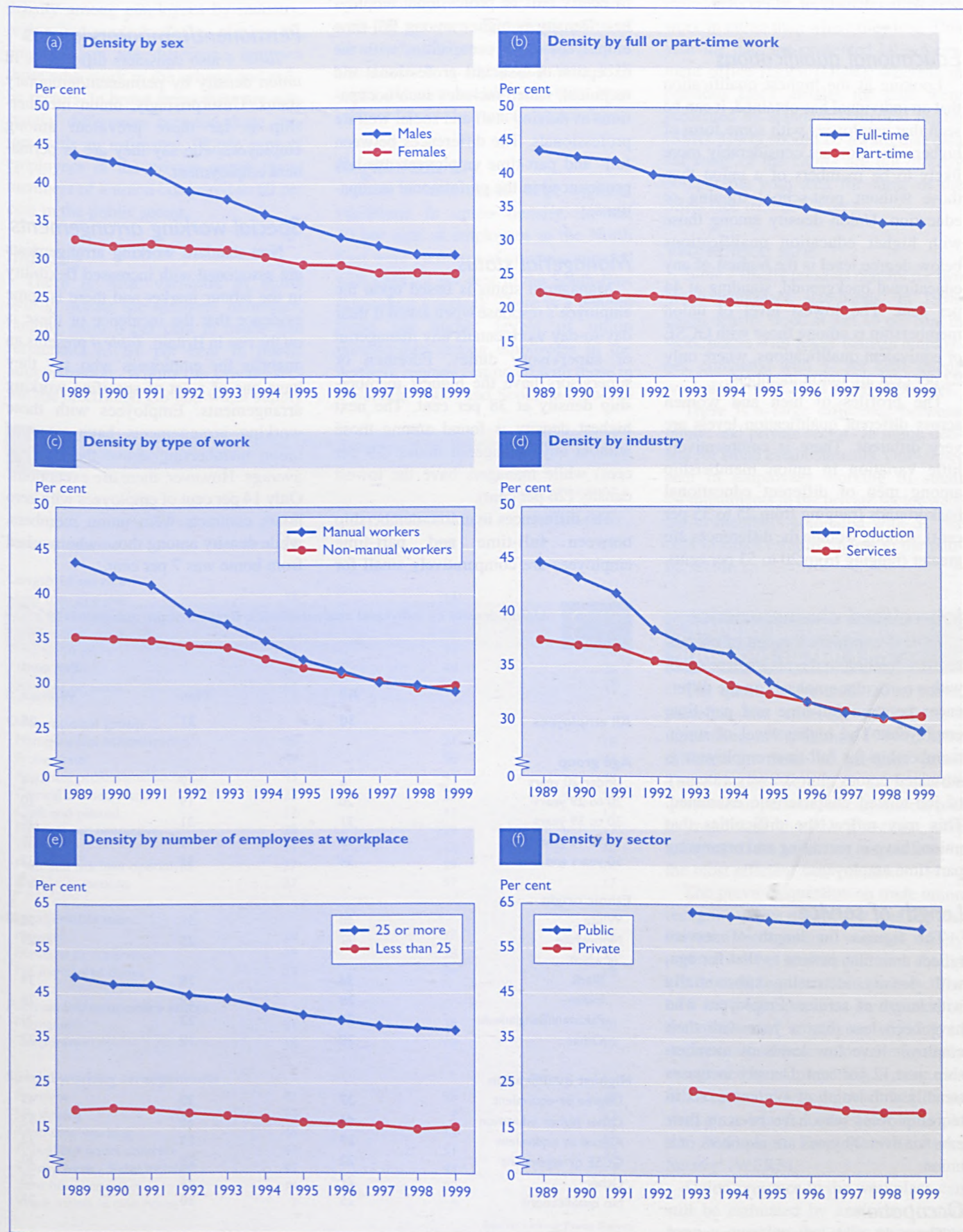
Although there is no substantial difference in union density between White and non-White employees, proportionally more White men are union members than non-White men and slightly more non-White women are union members than White women.

Black employees are more likely to be union members than employees in any other ethnic group. Some 34 per cent are union members compared with 30 per cent of white employees, the next



PHOTO: ANDREW WARD/REPORTPHOTO.COM

Figure 2 Union density; Great Britain; 1989-99



Source: Labour Force Survey

highest category. Black women remain the group most likely to be union members with a density of 39 per cent.

Educational qualifications

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

The profiles of men and women across different qualification levels are very different. There is comparatively little variation in union membership among men of different educational backgrounds (ranging from 25 to 35 per cent). Among women the differences are greater (ranging from 20 to 53 per cent).

Job-related characteristics

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

Length of service

The figures for length of service reflect a similar pattern to that for age, with density increasing substantially with length of service. Employees who have been less than a year with their employer have low levels of membership, just 12 per cent. Density increases steadily with length of job tenure; six in ten employees who have been in their jobs for over 20 years are members of a union.

Occupation

There is wide variation in union density across the different occupation-

al groups, ranging from just 11 per cent among employees in sales occupations to nearly half of professional employees. Density is higher among full-time employees in all occupations with the exception of associate professional and technical, which includes such occupations as nursing staff and social welfare professionals. The differences between full- and part-time employees are less pronounced in the professional occupations.

Managerial status

Managerial status is based upon the employee's response when asked if their day-to-day work entails any managerial or supervisory duties. Foremen or supervisors have the highest membership density at 38 per cent. The next highest density is found among those without any managerial duties (29 per cent) while managers have the lowest density (26 per cent).

The differences in union membership between full-time and part-time employees are comparatively small for

all groups, aside from those without any management responsibility.

Permanent/temporary status

Table 4 also considers differences in union density by permanent/temporary status. Unsurprisingly, union membership is far more prevalent among employees who say they are in permanent employment.

Special working arrangements

Non-standard working arrangements are associated with increased flexibility in the labour market and there is some evidence that the incidence of these is on the rise in Britain. Table 4 presents an analysis for employees who say they have one of a set of specified working arrangements. Employees with these working arrangements have rates of union membership above the national average. However, there are exceptions. Only 14 per cent of employees with zero hours contracts were union members, while density among those who worked from home was 7 per cent.

Table 3 Union density by individual characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1999

	Per cent		
	All	Men	Women
All employees	30	31	28
Age group			
Under 20 years	6	7	4
20 to 29 years	20	19	20
30 to 39 years	31	31	30
40 to 49 years	39	41	36
50 years and over	34	37	32
Ethnic origin			
White	30	31	28
Non-white	27	25	29
of which			
Black	34	28	39
Indian	28	29	26
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	22	23	20
Other	20	19	22
Highest qualification			
Degree or equivalent	37	30	45
Other higher education	44	35	53
A-level or equivalent	29	33	22
GCSE or equivalent	22	25	20
Other	27	32	22
No qualifications	25	30	21

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

Workplace characteristics

Table 5 presents estimates of union density among employees by industry, region and workplace size, placing the emphasis on the difference between those who work in the private and public sectors. In broad terms there are substantial differences between these sectors with an estimated 19 per cent of employees in the private sector being members of a union compared to 60 per cent in the public sector.

Industry

There is wide variation in union density across the different industries, ranging from 6 per cent in hotels and restaurants to 61 per cent in public administration. Within the private sector, the electricity, gas and water supply

industry has a union density of 52 per cent, significantly higher than transport and communication, the next highest, with 36 per cent. Significant parts of these industries were formerly nationalised and it is likely that their high levels of union membership have been inherited from their public sector days.

Region/country

Table 5 also shows large regional variations in union density. In all, 40 per cent of employees in the North East were members of unions compared with only 22 per cent in the South East (excluding London). There is a general trend for higher levels of union membership among employees in the northern regions compared with those in the south. Wales and Scotland both had

levels of union density well above the rate for England. These regional estimates refer to the region that employees work in rather than where they live. This year the data are presented by government office region (GOR), whereas in previous LMT articles the data were presented by standard statistical region (SSR). Users should be aware that data for some of the GORs are not directly comparable with data for some of the SSRs (see technical note).

Workplace size

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

There is a large difference between public and private sectors in union density for small establishments. Only 9 per cent of employees working in small establishments in the private sector were union members compared with 51 per cent in small establishments in the public sector.

Changes to trade union questions in the LFS

The questions on trade union status, presence and coverage of collective agreements in the autumn 1999 LFS are different to those of previous years. These changes were made to ground the questions in personal circumstances and to make sure that the questions were asked of all the necessary respondents in the most efficient way possible.

The previous question on trade union recognition was dropped. It was felt that the term 'recognition' was not widely understood by individuals, and should not be used in a household survey. The LFS no longer provides an estimate of the number of employees working in organisations where unions are formally recognised by employers. It is more useful to obtain recognition data from workplace-based surveys, for example the Workplace Employee Relations Survey² (WERS).

Union presence in the workplace can still be estimated by analysing results from a question that asks respondents whether any of the people in their work-

Table 4 Union density by job-related characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1999

	Per cent		
	All	Full-time	Part-time
All employees	30	33	20
Length of service			
Less than one year	12	14	8
One to two years	16	18	12
Two to five years	22	24	15
Five to 10 years	33	34	28
10 to 20 years	46	48	38
20 years or more	61	64	43
Occupational group			
Managers and administrators	20	21	16
Professional	49	50	44
Associate professional/technical	43	41	48
Clerical and secretarial	23	25	19
Craft and related	32	33	13
Personal and protective	28	39	17
Sales	11	12	10
Plant and machine operatives	37	39	16
Other occupations	27	37	17
Managerial status			
Manager	26	27	23
Foreman or supervisor	38	38	36
No managerial duties	29	34	18
Permanent/temporary status			
Permanent	31	34	20
Temporary	18	19	17
Special working arrangements			
Flexitime	41	45	28
Job sharing	33	*	32
Term-time working	46	73	25
Annualized hours contract	47	51	32
4.5-day week / 9-day fortnight	42	43	*
Zero hours contract	14	20	*
Work mainly in own home	7	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

place are members of a trade union. The wording of this question was revised in the 1999 LFS to make it clear to the respondent that the intent of this question is not to identify whether there is a formal union presence on site (i.e. recognition or trade union representatives), but simply whether, to their knowledge, anyone working there was a union member. Data derived from this question are therefore not comparable to those of previous years.

The collective agreement data published in previous articles are still available, although the question used to produce these estimates has been rephrased and its position in the routing of the questionnaire changed. Data derived from this question are therefore not directly comparable to earlier years. For more detailed information on these changes please refer to the *technical note* at the end of this article.

Trade union presence and coverage of collective agreements based on LFS data

LFS respondents are asked if anyone at their place of work is a trade union member, regardless of their own membership status. In autumn 1999, there were around 11 million people, or just under half of all employees, who said that someone at their place of work was a member of a trade union (Table 6). Although trade unions may be present in the workplace this does not mean that all of these people's pay and conditions were determined by collective agreements. Table 6 shows that, in autumn 1999, almost 8.5 million people, or 36 per cent of employees, were covered by a collective agreement that affected their pay and conditions of employment.

Workplace characteristics

Table 7 highlights the impact that workplace size plays upon coverage of collective agreements. In private sector workplaces with fewer than 25 employees, coverage is only 10 per cent, compared with 31 per cent in establishments with 25 employees or more. The difference in establishment size

Table 5 Union density by workplace characteristics; Great Britain; autumn 1999

	All	Per cent	
		Private	Public
All employees	30	19	60
Industry			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	8	*
Mining and quarrying	37	37	*
Manufacturing	28	28	62
Electricity, gas and water supply	52	52	*
Construction	21	15	72
Wholesale and retail trade	12	11	*
Hotels and restaurants	6	4	38
Transport and communication	42	36	75
Financial intermediation	30	30	*
Real estate and business services	11	8	56
Public administration	61	32	62
Education	54	29	58
Health	45	15	62
Other services	24	12	46
Government office region, or country			
England	28	19	59
North East	40	27	69
North West	34	24	65
Yorkshire and the Humber	34	23	64
East Midlands	30	20	60
West Midlands	31	21	61
East	23	15	50
London	27	16	58
South East	22	13	52
South West	26	16	54
Wales	39	26	66
Scotland	35	22	66
Workplace size			
Less than 25 employees	15	9	51
25 employees or more	37	26	62

Source: Labour Force Survey

*Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

Table 6 Union presence and coverage of collective agreements; Great Britain; 1996-1999

Year	Number of employees where there are trade union members at workplace (000s)	Percentage of employees working where trade union members are present	Number of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreement (000s)	Percentage of employees whose pay is affected by collective agreement
1996	11,009	49.5	8,096	36.4
1997	10,970	48.1	8,053	35.3
1998	11,009	47.2	8,031	34.5
1999*	11,384	48.2	8,453	35.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Includes all employees, except for members of the armed forces. Those who did not report their union recognition status, or who were not contactable in the autumn quarter, have been allocated on a pro-rata basis.
* 1999 data are not directly comparable to earlier years due to changes in the trade union questions in the LFS (see technical note for details).

Table 7 Percentage of employees covered by collective agreements, by workplace characteristics and union membership; Great Britain; autumn 1999

	All	Per cent			
		Private		Public	
		Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees	Less than 25 employees	25 or more employees
All employees	36	10	31	62	75
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15	13	*	*	*
Mining and quarrying	32	*	32	*	*
Manufacturing	32	8	37	*	69
Electricity, gas and water supply	62	53	63	*	*
Construction	26	11	26	78	86
Wholesale and retail trade	17	6	27	*	*
Hotels and restaurants	10	5	11	*	70
Transport and communication	47	19	47	58	89
Financial intermediation	41	46	39	*	*
Real estate and business services	12	4	11	59	79
Public administration	77	*	33	73	80
Education	63	*	33	65	69
Health	52	12	17	61	76
Other services	30	9	21	53	70
Union membership					
Member	77	56	75	80	83
Not a member	17	5	15	43	61

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

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

has a less dramatic impact in the public sector.

The table shows that there is considerable variation across industries in coverage of collective agreements. This follows a similar rank order to that for union density (see Table 5) – highest in public administration, at 77 per cent, and lowest in hotels and restaurants at just 10 per cent.

Union membership

Table 7 also shows that employees covered by a collective agreement may not themselves be a member of a trade union, and vice versa. In fact, only four-

fifths (77 per cent) of union members were covered by a collective agreement in autumn 1999. Conversely, 17 per cent of employees who were not members of a trade union said that their pay and conditions were covered by a collective agreement.

Conclusion

The overall level of trade union density remains at just under a third of all employees. There has been no significant change in union density since 1998. There still remains significant variation between industries and among different types of employees.

Data from the two sources relate to different time periods, which makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions about the recent trend. The Certification Officer shows a small increase of 12,000 in union membership in the year to the end of 1998, the first increase since 1985. The LFS shows union density almost unchanged in the year to autumn 1999, while union membership has increased by 105,000 members. This increase, however, is not statistically significant.

Further information

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Notes

- In addition, changes have been made to the way those in the armed forces are filtered out of the analysis and also to the way those who did not report their union status have been allocated on a pro-rata basis. This affects all LFS estimates in this article, although revisions are slight.
- The 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey is conducted jointly by the Department of Trade and Industry, the Economic & Social Research Council, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, and the Policy Studies Institute. A summary of findings can be obtained at <http://www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar/1998wers.htm>. Full details of the results are in Cully, M., Woodland, S., O'Reilly, A. and Dix, G. (1999) *Britain at Work: As depicted by the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey*, London and New York, Routledge.

Technical note

Certification Office (CO) data

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

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

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

Statutory list of trade unions

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

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

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

The *Annual Report of the Certification Officer*, published in May 2000, contains the names of those trade unions listed as at 31 March 2000. The lists are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, Brandon House, 180 Borough High Street, London, SE1 1LW, tel: 020 7210 3735. For organisations with their head offices in Scotland, the lists can be viewed at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1LN, tel. 0131 226 3224. For organisations with their head offices in Northern Ireland, the lists can be viewed at the Northern Ireland Certification Office, 2-8 Gordon Street, Belfast BT1 2LG, tel: 01232 237 773.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

Regrossing of the LFS

In 1998 users expressed concern that LFS data were being grossed up using out-of-date population figures. Before the regrossing project that ONS conducted earlier this year, LFS data were grossed up using 1992-based population projections. Now they are based on 1996-based population projections. A more thorough explanation can be found on pp83-90, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2000. The regrossing has meant that estimates of union membership have been revised for the years 1993-1999. Table 8 shows the effect that the regrossing exercise has had on the estimated number of union members.

The effects of the regrossing on estimates of union density are very small. For the overall membership density figures the largest change has been 0.14 percentage points. For the density figures by individual, job-related and workplace characteristics, and also for the trade union presence and collective bargaining figures, the changes due to regrossing have been, at most, 1.2 percentage points of the relevant denominator. All the revisions to union membership data arising from the regrossing are within sampling variability.

Trade union questions

The question on trade union membership has been asked annually since 1989 of all individuals in employment (or away temporarily) during the reference week, either as employees or as self-employed, or of people on government employment or training programmes who were based with an employer during the reference week. The remaining trade union related questions were introduced as annual questions in the autumn 1993 survey and the data are analysed in respect of all employees. The question on coverage of collective agreements was introduced in 1996. The questions asked in the 1999 LFS have been reworded and the sequence of the questions altered.

Table 8 Number of union members; Great Britain; 1993-1998

Year	Before regrossing exercise (000s)	After regrossing exercise (000s)	Difference (000s)
1993	7,765	7,767	1
1994	7,519	7,530	11
1995	7,285	7,309	24
1996	7,218	7,244	26
1997	7,121	7,154	33
1998	7,110	7,152	42
1999	7,210	7,257	47

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Includes all those in employment, excluding members of the armed forces, unpaid family workers, and those on college-based schemes.

Technical note

The exact wording and sequence of the questions as they are now and as they were previously are as follows:

Previous union questions

All in employment:
TUPRES
At your place of work, are there any unions, staff associations or groups of unions?

If yes:
TUREC
Is it / are any of them recognised by management for negotiating pay and conditions of employment?

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

All in employment:
UNION
Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

Current union questions

All in employment:
UNION
Are you a member of a trade union or staff association?

If no:
TUPRES
Are any of the people at your place of work members of a trade union or staff association?

All in employment:
TUCOV
Are your pay and conditions of employment directly affected by agreements between your employer and any trade union(s) or staff association?

The wording of the question that asks respondents whether they are a member of a trade union remains the same, only its place in the sequence has changed. The question that asks whether any of the people at the respondent's place of work are members of a trade union or staff association is designed to measure trade union presence. The wording of this question has changed and also its sequence in the questionnaire. Before, it was asked of all in employment. In 1999 it was only asked to those who said they were not union members.

Before 1999, the question on whether the respondent's pay and conditions were directly affected by collective agreements (TUCOV) was only asked if the respondent first identified unions as being present at the workplace (TUPRES), and then whether or not it was recognised (TUREC). This meant that the number of people whose pay and conditions were affected by collective agreement was an underestimate. For this reason the routing of the question was changed in the 1999 LFS and is now asked of all in employment. Users must therefore be aware that data derived from the TUCOV variable in the 1999 data set are not directly comparable with those of previous years due to the change in the question's coverage.

In 1992 the trade union membership question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. Consequently estimates since 1992 are not directly comparable with those for earlier years, because estimates before and after this change may reflect seasonal factors as well as longer-term trends. It is not possible to seasonally adjust the data. However, we know that, at the aggregate level, seasonal variations in the number of people in employment – the group that are asked the membership questions – tend to be

relatively modest (see *Employment Gazette*, April and May 1993 for a fuller discussion). There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion in 1993 of the additional questions on trade unions that preceded the membership question.

Non-response

Each household in the LFS is in the sample for five consecutive quarters. For the small number of households that were not contactable in the quarter (other than the first), their responses from the previous quarter are brought forward. For questions that do not appear every quarter, such as the trade union membership question, there is no previous response to carry forward, and a 'does not apply' response is therefore recorded. There are also cases where the respondent was interviewed in the quarter, but gave no answer (either because they did not know or refused to answer the question). Both cases have been treated in the same way and allocated pro-rata according to those who did answer the question. In autumn 1999 the 'no answer' category accounted for 1.3 per cent of all responses and the 'does not apply' category accounted for 4.3 per cent of all responses. These proportions represent 336,000 and 1,143,000 people respectively.

Classificatory variables

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region of place of work is a self-defined variable. In previous articles trade union density was presented by standard statistical region (SSR); this year it is by government office region (GOR). The boundaries for some of the GORs are different to the previous SSRs. The GORs North West, North East, East, London and the South East are not comparable to the SSR equivalents. Users should not directly compare these regions with figures published in previous articles.

The number of employees at the workplace is self-defined.

Technical note

Sampling and non-sampling error

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

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

Non-sampling errors are very difficult to quantify and can be minimised by achieving very high response rates, and by a concentration on quality management in the conduct of the survey and coding responses. LFS response rates are ordinarily above 80 per cent, which is very high for a household survey. Research con-

ducted by ONS comparing the LFS with the Census of Population shows that some groups are under-represented in the LFS sample. These include people from households living in London; those renting from a housing association; those in converted or shared accommodation; and those with only one adult, aged 16-19, in the household.

It is possible that some non-sampling error arises in the series of questions on trade unions because of measurement problems. Around a third of the sample are proxy respondents, and the data show that this group are less likely to be union members than those responding on their own behalf, 24 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

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

A draft strategic plan for dissemination of ONS labour market statistics

By Frances Sly, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- ONS has conducted a programme of research into customers for labour market statistics.
- A draft strategic plan for dissemination of labour market statistics has been produced on which comments are invited.
- Arrangements for future consultation with users and reviews of products will be set up.
- The general direction will be towards greater electronic availability of publications as well as datasets.
- Improvements in metadata (information about data) are planned.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

This article describes the strategic plan for dissemination of labour market statistics and invites users' comments. Feedback on the plan will inform the final version of the plan for 2000-2003.

Introduction

ONS IS committed to improving access to labour market statistics to meet the needs of government and the wider community. An article in the July 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* described a survey of users of the main products. Since then further research into users and their requirements has been conducted. The findings of the research have been used to inform the formulation of a strategic plan for the dissemination of ONS labour market statistics over the next three years.

It should be noted that the organisations and names referred to in this document were those applying at the time when the research was undertaken.

The draft strategic plan deals with products and services (referred to simply as products) that are aimed primari-

ly at users outside central government, or that are available equally to those inside and outside government. The plan looks ahead for the next two to three years (2000-2003), although plans for the third year are only indicative. It has been developed through discussion within ONS, taking into account both knowledge about developing customer needs and other developments affecting ONS dissemination and labour market statistics.

This article forms part of ONS consultation on the plan and offers users the opportunity to comment on how the needs and preferences of the user community are changing and on its plans to develop dissemination to meet those needs better. Feedback on the plan will inform the final version of the plan for

2000-2003 and the implementation of elements of the plan scheduled for this year. The aim in future will be to update and roll forward the plan on an annual basis in advance of the business planning round. Plans for regular consultation with users and reviews of products will be developed during the coming year.

This ONS dissemination strategy is likely to form the core of the dissemination strategy for the labour market theme of National Statistics.

Strategic context

Decisions about what publications, and other products and services, to provide over the next few years need to be made in the context of developing user needs and a number of other strategies and developments. These include:

- government policies (for example the recommendations of the Social Exclusion Unit's Policy Action Teams);
- National Statistics strategies and guidance (which are still emerging);
- ONS business strategy and plans; and
- other government departments' dissemination strategies.

Knowing the customer

In order to improve knowledge of the customers for labour market statistics, a programme of research was conducted into current users of ONS labour market products and non-users. The coverage of the research is shown in *Table 1*.

The main piece of research was a telephone survey (by Opinion Research Corporation International (ORC)) of a sample of users of selected labour market products and services (see pp 363-70, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999). This was not a suitable vehicle for finding out about library users so a separate survey of libraries taking labour market statistics publications was undertaken. The key findings and recommendations from this are shown in *Box 1*.

This was followed with a survey of apparent non-users of labour market statistics in key user groups carried out by The Marketing Decision (MD); the key results are shown in *Box 2*. Visits were also made by members of ONS to

a cross-section of key users who had taken part in the ORC survey in order to gain an understanding of the purposes to which labour market statistics are put and to discuss products and enhancements that users would like. The programme of visits is summarised in *Box 3*. A further programme of discussions with key economic users has also been conducted.

The results of the customer and non-user surveys, together with in-house knowledge, provide a better understanding of the diversity of users, the requirements for products and services, and users' priorities for development. The key messages from the research are:

- that customers are broadly satisfied with the products available to them, but there is some potential for improvements;
- the main unmet need is for more small area data;
- many users would like improved on-line access to information (statistics and metadata);
- the products between them have good market penetration, except perhaps among large businesses;
- there are some opportunities to improve awareness of what is available; and

- there may be some scope for collaboration with on-sellers of ONS data, subject to further research into their products.

Table 2 divides up users of labour market statistics by the main focus of their work, i.e. national economy, local economies, human resources/social policy and commercial uses. The list of customers is not intended to be exhaustive.

Further research needed into users

The research achieved fairly good coverage although it needs to be borne in mind that only certain products were included in the telephone survey of customers (see July 1999 article). However, visits to academics and businesses proved difficult to arrange and visits to central government users were not included in this programme of research. A further programme of discussions is required with key users in the social and policy evaluation fields. A key group with which to establish better contact is academic researchers and research institutes, and more knowledge about economic analysts/forecasters is also

Table 1 Labour market statistics market research

Customer segment	Customer survey (ORC)	Non-user survey (MD)	Visits to key users (ONS)	Libraries survey (ONS)
Key				
Central government	✓	n/a	In progress	n/a
Local government (planners and economists)	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Academics	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Business and commercial organisations (HR, economists and information officers)	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Trade unions	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Regular				
Libraries (corporate)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
Libraries (public)	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
Libraries (academic)	n/a	n/a	n/a	No
Institutions	✓	✓		n/a
TECs/LECs	✓	✓	✓	n/a
Health authorities	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a
Business and commercial organisations (others)	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
Local government (others)	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
Others				
Partners e.g. on-sellers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Box 1 Survey of labour market statistics users (libraries)

Libraries were not included in the main survey, as it was felt that their requirements and uses were different from actual users of the products. A separate survey was designed to evaluate how librarians view some of the labour market products. The research consisted of telephone interviews with 150 libraries – approximately 100 public libraries, and 50 libraries within business and commercial organisations (referred to as commercial libraries from hereon).

Summary of findings

Awareness of the various labour market publications was quite high.

Most libraries subscribed to *Labour Market Trends* (NES) volumes (94 per cent), ranging from 98 per cent for main public libraries to 82 per cent for branch libraries. Much lower proportions of commercial and branch libraries subscribed to *New Earnings Survey* (NES) volumes (15 per cent and 13 per cent) and to *LFS Quarterly Supplement* (LFSQS) (18 per cent and 9 per cent). Of the libraries that do not subscribe to the various publications, the demand for further information on these publications was very little, suggesting that the librarians are aware of the publications, but that there is insufficient demand for them.

Users of the publications in commercial organisations mainly included researchers (42 per cent) and economists (19 per cent), whereas main users within public libraries were students (58 per cent) and small/local businesses (28 per cent).

Some 17 per cent (25 librarians) of the librarians interviewed felt that the current labour market statistics failed to cover the subjects adequately.

Design of the publications was deemed to be good-to-adequate by most librarians.

Requests for on-line access were quite numerous and this is worth considering. However, hard copies will still be required.

The demand for electronic formats of labour market publications varies between the types of libraries. Some 33 per cent of all libraries would like to receive these publications on CD-ROM (54 per cent do not want CD-ROMs), whereas demand for information on floppy disks was only 7 per cent, with 87 per cent of libraries saying that they do not want information on floppy disks. However, 61 per cent would like to receive the information via the internet, with 30 per cent of respondents saying they would not prefer this option. Approximately 30 per cent of all respondents thought that future demand for electronic titles would grow slowly, with 69 per cent saying that it would grow very fast.

Box 2 Identifying the reasons for non-usage of labour market information

In order to get a better understanding of the size of potential user groups and their data needs, a research study was conducted by The Marketing Decision. This included analysis of the ONS customer database; desk research; and qualitative and quantitative interviewing. Key user groups initially targeted included local authorities (planners and economists), academics, trade unions, training and enterprise councils/local enterprise councils (TECs/LECs), and businesses.

The study aimed to discover whether non-subscribers were, in fact, using other data and, if so, what and where these data were obtained, in order to identify competitors who might also be potential partners.

Summary of findings

Need for information

Overall, businesses seemed to be reasonably heavy users of labour market information, with approximately half of this group having some form of need – principally earnings/salary data and information on working hours. The main requirement is to be kept up to date with key issues, and earnings and salaries are a particular focus. Interestingly, trade unions appear to have less overall need for labour market statistics than businesses: again, their main need is to be kept up to date, although they are specifically interested in training. Although many planning consultancies use labour market information, they see their need as occasional and principally related to employment and unemployment, which tends to be incorporated into statistical analysis for reports. Statistical services companies and health sector respondents tend to use a wide range of labour market information.

Sources used

Generally, journals are an important source of general information on the labour market. Businesses use a particularly wide

range of sources: 25 per cent used Incomes Data Services (IDS) reports, 24 per cent Industrial Relations Services (IRS) reports, 24 per cent trade union information, 24 per cent Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD) reports and 22 per cent employer associations information.

Awareness of the ONS

While, typically, four out of five respondents were aware of ONS, far fewer respondents in trade unions had heard of the organisation.

Usage of ONS statistics

Usage of ONS statistics was highest among academics and statistical services. Some 27 per cent of planning consultancies felt they used some ONS statistics: this was mainly employment and unemployment data. In all, 20 per cent of trade unions used some ONS data: key mentions included employment, working hours and training information. However, only 14 per cent of businesses thought they used ONS information: this was mainly earnings and working hours data. In the main, these statistics are being accessed via publications, but electronic media are also significant.

Attitudes towards ONS statistics

Generally, attitudes towards ONS output among users is positive. Although criticisms are at a low level, the main demands are for more knowledge of what is available, ease of use and specifically an easier-to-use ONS website.

Reasons for non-usage

The main reason given for not using labour market information is that it is not considered relevant to the respondent's job. In particular, trade unions, which might be expected to be large users of such information, tend to see their role as internally focused, advising members.

Box 3 Visits to key users

The objective of the visits to key users was to fill in some of the detail not covered by the ORC survey and to gain a detailed understanding of the requirements of a spectrum of users in the key segments. The visits took the form of a free-format discussion of the user's requirements for, and use of, labour market statistics; their views on the products; and any comments or requests that they had for improvements. Following the ORC readership survey, TEC/LECs were moved from regular to key users. The visits (or, in a small number of cases, telephone interviews) were conducted during August to October 1999.

Respondents to the ORC survey were asked whether they were prepared to be contacted again. From those who agreed were selected those who stated that ONS labour market outputs were essential to their job and who rated one or more products (*Labour Market Trends*, *Regional First Releases*, *NES*, *LFSQS* or *Nomis*) as referred to constantly or regularly, and important or very important to their job. Attention was also paid to the mix of segments users represented and the products that they used.

Visits achieved

Business and commercial - 4

Main uses – trends in the economy, local labour market information for business planning e.g. property development, job/recruitment agencies.

Trade unions and employers' associations - 5

Main uses – bargaining on pay and working conditions, understanding the labour market they operate in.

Local authorities - 7

Main uses – economic development/regeneration, land use planning.

TEC/LECs - 5

Main uses – economic development/regeneration, assessing skill needs for training provision.

Academics - 2

Main uses – retail management, local economic development (both consultancy work).

Those interviewed were at various levels in their organisations, and in larger organisations, especially local authorities, they may not have been representative of the full range of users in the organisation. However, by including a number of organisations of a similar type it is hoped to have covered a good range of major uses of labour market data in the key user segments.

Findings

Comments about ONS statistics were generally very favourable apart from concerns from several users over access to the ONS/GSS websites, Average Earnings Index revisions and Annual Employment Survey data quality at local level.

Access to data

A number of users across several sectors were keen to get the First Releases on the day of release in a more reliably readable form than fax, i.e. hard copy or e-mail. There were several requests for more website services and electronic access to both data and documents/articles. Access was requested to more data (not just labour market) on *Nomis* or from a single website.

Metadata

More documentation was requested on local area data sources and the NES. Continuity and the ability to look at the NES over time was a concern for trade unions in particular. Many users, particularly in trade unions, trade associations and local authorities, were not very well versed in statistics and requested user education programmes, particularly in the LFS and NES and on local area data. There was a very low level of awareness among the trade unions and associations of what is available, as well as the basis of the data and what one can and cannot do with it. The requests extended to seminars and training sessions as well as booklets and guides.

Local area data

Requests for a wide range of additional data at local levels came mainly from local authorities and TECs but also from some businesses (property developer and recruitment agency).

needed, to inform strategies for meeting their specific needs.

In many cases the business users appear to get much of the information they require through redistributors and hence it is the redistributors such as CACI, Datastream and Incomes Data Services that ONS should probably regard as its key customers. Apart from *Nomis*, the research did not cover third-party redistributors and their users, and this is an area that needs to be researched. The need is to identify whether the redistribution arrangements satisfactorily meet the needs of end-users and whether ONS needs to do

anything to enhance the data made available to users through third parties.

Having developed a good understanding of the businesses of users of labour market data and their requirements, a continuous process of user consultation will need to be established in order to keep this knowledge up to date and to begin to anticipate future needs better.

Future direction

The strategic developments identified and the knowledge gathered about customers have some general implica-

tions for the strategic direction to be followed for labour market statistics products and services.

The requirements for more local area data – both for new geographies and for smaller areas – are being addressed across ONS, and labour market products need to be developed coherently with developments elsewhere.

In line with the ONS priority, Labour Market Division needs to improve access to and documentation (or metadata) for longitudinal labour market sources to enable customers to make better use of available data. More emphasis also needs to be given to the

Table 2 Customer groups by use of labour market statistics

General	National economy	Regional/local economic development	Social policy, pay and HR	Commercial uses
MPs/Lords	HM Treasury	DfEE	DfEE/Employment Service	CBI/Institute of Directors
Media	DfEE	DETR; DTI	DTI/Low Pay Commission, Equal Opportunities Commission, Commission for Racial Equality	
	Bank of England; European Central Bank	Scottish Executive; Welsh Assembly, Northern Ireland departments	TUC (trade unions if co-ordinating pay and conditions bargaining or making policy statements)	Trade associations
	City analysts; forecasters	Government office regions, economic intelligence units, regional development agencies etc	Unemployment Unit, Low Pay Unit, Joseph Rowntree Foundation etc	
	Data redistributors (e.g. Datastream)	Local authorities	Redistributors: IPD/IDS/IRS; Data Archive	Redistributors: IPD/IDS/IRS; CACI marketing systems
	DTI; DETR (sustainable development)	Chambers of Commerce, Business Links (TECs)		
	Eurostat/ OECD/ILO			
	Academic research institutes e.g. Institute for Employment Research (IER), Employment Policy Institute (EPI), London School of Economics, National Institute of Economic and Social Research, National Economic Research Associates, Oxford Economic Research Associates, Universities of Oxford, Leeds, Southampton	Academic research institutes e.g. IER	Academic research institutes e.g. EPI, Institute for Employment Studies, Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion, Essex University, Policy Studies Institute, Policy Research Institute, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Institute for Social and Economic Research	
			Training providers (TECs), careers guidance	Recruitment agencies
			Human resources managers of large organisations/business	Market analysts
			Trade unions (limited users)	Finance managers (uprating charges)
			Special interest groups/lobbies (influential ones included as key)	
General public	Economics students/ lecturers	Economics students/ lecturers	People with grievances/ their solicitors	Business studies students/ lecturers

Note: *Nomis* and *SPSS-MR* (LFS bureau) are excluded because their customers are included in the matrix. Data Archive are included because they have not provided a customer list.

accessibility of long historical series on a consistent basis.

Many unmet customer needs cannot be met simply by new or improved publications and databases but require changes to data sources – for example the Local LFS for England (LLFS); or new forms of analysis – for example longitudinal analysis of LFS data. In the case of such new developments, dissemination arrangements will be considered as part of the project, and fitted in with

the strategic plan for dissemination.

Supporting explanatory information in the form of metadata and user education is also vital and an area where there is significant scope for improvement. Labour market metadata will be made available in standard formats but consideration will also be given to explanatory material aimed at specific groups of users.

Customers need better access to data in the forms that best meet their needs –

electronic, paper or both. In order to meet changing customer requirements, dissemination needs to be underpinned with efficient and flexible data structures and processes and effective data management strategies.

In order to keep in touch with changing customer needs and preferences, systems for obtaining regular feedback will be set up. Regular reviews of the contents and format of products will be undertaken. Customer consultation is

also undertaken in relation to specific developments and analyses. All forms of consultation should be conducted coherently and findings from consultations with a different focus, which impinge on dissemination, should be shared with disseminators and vice versa.

It is envisaged that, over time, all publications will become available online. It will be necessary to review existing publications in the light of the impact of this on sales of paper copies. Electronic formats should be considered at the outset when new products are under consideration.

Enhancements to existing products

A number of potential enhancements to existing products have been identified. Following an initial assessment of the practical and resource issues, these have been divided into:

- those which are already under development, or are planned to be developed during 2000/2001, and should be at least partially implemented in this financial year;
- those where development will start in 2000/01 leading to implementation in 2001/02; and
- those where a decision on implementation depends on further research, or on decisions elsewhere (research will be undertaken during 2000/01).

In addition, some proposals have been generated that are less clearly defined. They are described here to give users an opportunity to comment but no commitment to develop them should be inferred.

Enhancements planned to be implemented during 2000/01

Electronic version of parts of LFS User Guide: at a minimum, Volume 1: Background and Methodology, and Volume 3: Details of LFS Variables, could be made available to users electronically via the National Statistics website. In adding these volumes to the website, it is proposed that improvements to their usability will be sought. For example, by the addition of search facilities and enhanced cross-referencing.

Rationalisation of the labour market datasets available via National

Statistics DataBank and StatBase (TimeZone): the LFS, Unemployment and Employment and Earnings datasets will be brought together and repackaged, following discussion with users.

Improved accessibility of claimant count and Jobcentre vacancies data: metadata explaining the data will be improved. Access to the claimant count cohort for uses such as identifying social exclusion will be made easier.

Development during 2000/01 leading to implementation in 2001/02

Enhancement of New Earnings Survey publications: various technical improvements to the NES are being considered in the context of the regular three-yearly review of the survey. At the same time as introducing quality improvements, the aim will be to enhance the visual layout of the tables, include more information about use of the data and other metadata. The market for a CD-ROM version of the publications is also being explored.

Enhancement of LFS annual Local Area Database: the database will be reviewed to take account of developments in grossing methodologies, confidentiality decision-making and the requirements for the new English database (LLFS) in ONS partnership with DfEE.

Research to be undertaken during 2000/01

Additional LFS time series accessible electronically: users will be consulted on the range of LFS data available via DataBank/StatBase and plans made for enhancing the range.

Possible further developments

Wider access to data from NES Panel Dataset: the NES Panel contains a very rich source of longitudinal information on earnings but is currently only available to academic researchers on a controlled basis. It is being linked with the claimant count cohort dataset to add claimant unemployment periods as an additional variable. More use could be made of this resource through provid-

ing a bespoke analysis service perhaps in conjunction with academic partners.

New products

The new product proposals, which it is planned to develop or actively to consider, have similarly been divided into:

- those that are already under development or are planned to be developed during 2000/2001 and should be at least partially implemented in this financial year;
- those where development will start in 2000/01 leading to implementation in 2001/02; and
- those where a decision on implementation depends on further research or on decisions elsewhere (research will be undertaken during 2000/01).

In addition, some proposals have been generated which are less clearly defined and/or may be better left for other developments to materialise before they are considered further. They are described here to give users an opportunity to comment but no commitment to develop them should be inferred.

New products planned to be implemented during 2000/01

Additional local area LFS tables: quarterly and annual tables for additional geographies, including Learning Partnership areas, released via Nomis®. The first set will be produced by July 2000.

Local area LFS data service: a bespoke analysis service from quarterly and annual unpublished databases providing data for subregional geographies will be available by August 2000.

How exactly are earnings measured? A simple guide to sources of earnings data.

User seminars: the need will be assessed through discussion with key users and seminars offered. Likely topics where a need has been identified are the LFS and earnings data. More general seminars on labour market statistics could also be considered.

Current ward claimant count data: provision of claimant count data for current wards, rather than just frozen (1991) electoral wards, is planned for introduction during the year.

Development during 2000/01 leading to implementation in 2001/02

Information packs on minority groups: booklets or information packs giving basic data and guidance on sources aimed at helpline enquirers.

Annual LFS local area database(s) for England: partnership product with DfEE incorporating main LFS annual local area dataset and boost sample in England (the LLFS). Users are also being consulted about the future contents of the UK LADB in the light of this new product.

Research to be undertaken during 2000/01

Annual LFS local data publication: the market for a paper or electronic publication of tables from the new database(s) for England, for at least Lifelong Learning Partnerships and Local Learning and Skills Councils areas, will be researched.

Metadata system for labour market data: there is a wide range of metadata available to users. However, it is not all brought together in one place and can therefore be difficult to track down. The proposal is for a system that brings metadata together, and allows dissemination via the Internet. Some items that might be brought together could be the LFS user guides; *Labour Market Trends* articles of a metadata nature; and the *How Exactly* series. This would be an 'enhanced' product hierarchically structured with search facilities and hyperlinks etc.

Labour Market Trends Historical Supplement: complete historical series for all labour market series appearing in *Labour Market Trends*. This might be a one-off publication with ad hoc updates when back-references are revised and would act as a reference publication for users of electronic data e.g. DataBank and StatBase. It might also replace the *LFS Historical Supplements* and *Workforce Jobs Historical Supplement*. It could be a vehicle for the publication of consistent long-run time series on internationally consistent definitions, being developed by ONS.

Possible future developments

Booklet on vacancies data: explaining how to use the data, discontinuities and other data issues etc. While there is a current need, it would be worth waiting until the possible enterprise-based vacancies survey has been piloted before considering putting resources into a full booklet on the topic.

Labour market theme volume: following the 2001 Census there may be a series of theme-based volumes incorporating data from the Census and other sources, one of which would be on the labour market.

New customers for existing products

The research findings are very strong that awareness of labour market data in all likely customer groups is very high. This awareness is mainly of *Labour Market Trends*, and many of the other outputs are less well recognised. The

research indicates that there is scope in only one major group of customers for extra penetration, this being large businesses. It is possible that ONS does not have the right product at the right price and that they use third-party distributor sources. It is possible also that the use of the Internet as a delivery mechanism will increase their interest.

The use of the Internet should raise the profile in the international markets and make the data more accessible to a wide range of potential customers.

It may also be worthwhile exploring with third-party distributors new ways of collaborating with them to meet the needs of the customer groups they serve.

Consultation

Are the plans for enhancements to existing products and new product proposals worthwhile? Please send your views to Emma Woby, Room B3/08, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, e-mail emma.woby@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6112, by 31 August 2000.

Further information

For further information, or a copy of the draft dissemination plan for labour market statistics, please contact:

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Nomis via the Web

By Sinclair Sutherland, Nomis, and Ann Blake, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Nomis provides online access to the most up-to-date government statistical information on the UK labour market.
- A new version of Nomis has been launched. This provides a choice of interfaces: an enhanced and improved command interface or a World Wide Web menu-based system.
- Nomis2 – the new command system – is an enhanced replacement of the old Nomis system. It is broadly based on the original to minimise the learning time for existing customers, but is more consistent and has many new features to make its use much quicker and simpler.
- NomisWeb – the World Wide Web menu-based system – has rapidly become established as the main way by which customers use Nomis.
- The range of predefined geographic areas are kept up-to-date, and historical data is updated with the new definitions. If users wish to define their own non-standard areas, all versions of Nomis allow this to be done quickly and flexibly.
- Not all data have yet been transferred to this new system, but it is planned that demographic datasets will have been moved by the end of autumn, with the Nomis team then starting to transfer the remaining 'historical' data.

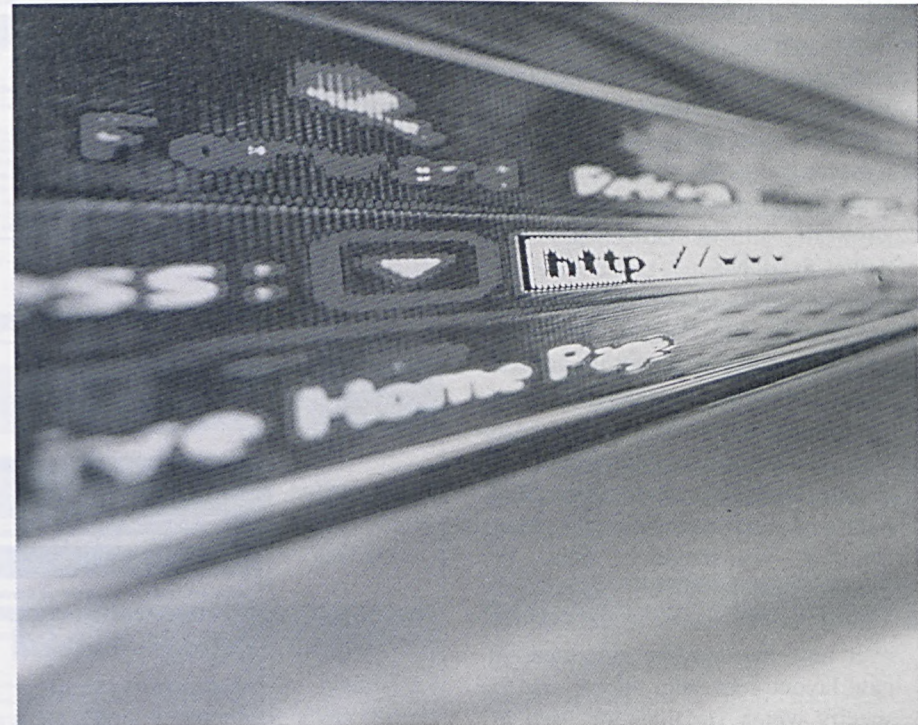


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

A new version of the Nomis system has been launched. This article describes it, and proposed future developments of the system.

Introduction

NOMIS PROVIDES online access to the most up-to-date government statistical information on the UK labour market. Topics covered include employment, population, unemployment and Jobcentre vacancies. Data are available down to the smallest geographic units for which figures are produced, such as wards and postcode sectors. As well as current data, the system holds historical figures allowing time series analyses back to the early 1970s.

The system

Although a National Statistics product, the University of Durham has developed and operated Nomis since it was set up in 1978. The original Nomis system only offered a command interface. Those who have used it will testify that, although fast, efficient and a lead-

ing system when first developed, it was not particularly easy to use by today's standards. Further, it was not capable of handling year 2000 dates correctly. Given these factors, the Nomis team launched a new version of Nomis. The new system, now available to all registered users, provides a choice of interfaces: an enhanced and improved command interface or a World Wide Web menu-based system.

Nomis2 – the new command system

Nomis2 is an enhanced replacement of the old Nomis system. It is available by telephone dialup using a program such as Windows HyperTerminal or an Internet Telnet connection. Nomis provides the subscriber with a user name and password which are used to log in to the host computer.

The new command system is broadly based on the original to minimise the learning time for existing customers, but is more consistent and has many new features to make its use much quicker and simpler.

- Initial settings reduce the number of commands the user needs to enter. For example, Nomis2 will always select the most recent date.
- Keywords make common actions easier. For instance, one can use the keyword 'all' to select all breakdowns available.
- Selecting dates is more flexible. It is possible to use 'latest', 'previous' and 'previousyear' to set up generic command files that do not need updating each month.
- New facilities make it much easier to search for and select geographic, industrial and occupational codes. Creating non-standard areas or industries is simplified.
- The user has much more control over how the data are outputted. A new layout command allows one to specify which variables are used in an output table's rows and columns. It is possible to change the output format to comma-separated values for easy transfer to spreadsheet packages such as Excel.

NomisWeb – the World Wide Web menu-based system

Since January 2000, NomisWeb has rapidly become established as the main way by which customers use Nomis. The easy-to-use menu interface (Figure 1) makes it the ideal way to learn the system and to browse through the data to see what breakdowns and geographic areas are available. As NomisWeb is essentially a front-end to Nomis2, the full range of data available on Nomis2 is also available through the Web.

Unlike the command system, in which charges are based on online time, in NomisWeb the cost is based on the number of figures output in a table. This has the advantage that the user does not incur any costs while browsing through the data and constructing a query. One also has full control over

Figure 1 NomisWeb: selecting a dataset

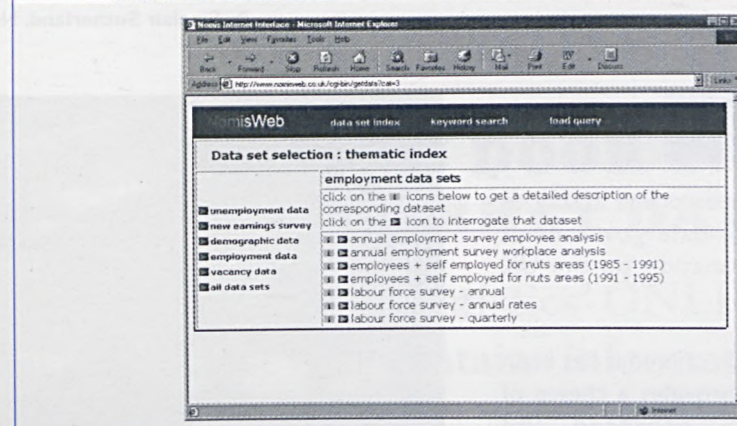


Figure 2 NomisWeb: a complete query

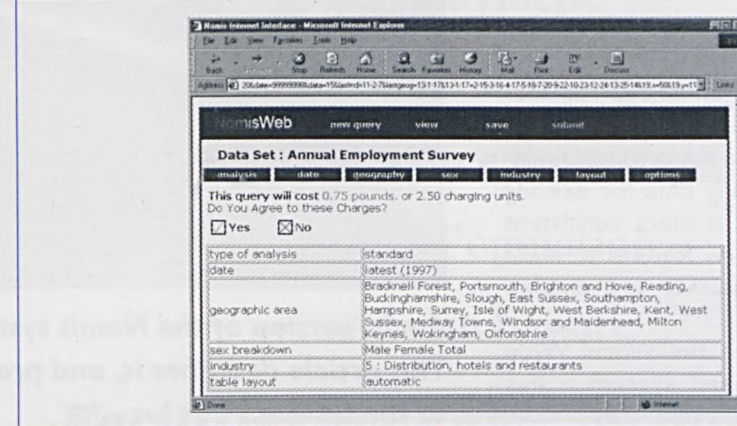


Figure 3 NomisWeb: output opened in Excel

	male	female	persons	unit
1 Annual Employment Survey				
2 ONS Crown Copyright Reserved from October 14 1999				
3 Date: 1997				
4 Industry: S : Distribution, hotels and restaurants				
5				
6				
7	8771	6700	15471	Bracknell Forest
8	9779	11783	21561	Brighton and Hove
9	23482	22416	45898	Buckinghamshire
10	16427	19581	36008	East Sussex
11	64569	57900	122469	Hampshire
12	5199	6293	11491	Isle of Wight
13	52199	55976	108175	West
14	6927	10959	17886	Medway Towns
15	15944	14464	30408	Milton Keynes
16	28035	31117	59152	Oxfordshire
17	7728	10966	18694	Portsmouth
18	8592	10292	18884	Reading
19	9992	7449	17441	Slough
20	9422	11161	20583	Southampton
21	6563	62040	68603	Surrey
22	9998	9613	19611	West Berkshire
23	33931	37614	71545	West Sussex
24	9024	9264	18288	Windsor and Maidenhead
25	6440	5628	12068	Wokingham
26	36283	390212	756995	Total
27				

the cost of using the system – before getting the data the user will be told the cost and asked whether to accept or decline it (Figure 2). In addition to this, where data are suppressed no charge is applied to those cells.

One of the most attractive features of NomisWeb is that it allows the quick and seamless extraction of data from

Nomis into a spreadsheet. The web browser will automatically download the data and, depending on local configuration, gives the user the option to load it straight into a spreadsheet package such as Excel (Figure 3). There is also the choice to output the data as formatted tables in the browser or to a fixed-format text file.

Table 1 Data available through Nomis®

Labour Force Survey

A range of variables at local area level from the quarterly LFS datasets (spring 1992 onwards)
A range of variables from the LFS annual local area database (1996-1998)

Claimant count

Basic counts and rates
Age and duration of unemployment
On- and off-flows (new claims and completed spells)
Previous and sought occupation
Analysis of reasons for leaving the count

Employment

Annual Employment Survey
Regional employment estimates
VAT registrations and deregistrations

Employment Service vacancies

Notified, filled and unfilled
by occupation and industry
duration in weeks of unfilled and filled vacancies

Demography

1991 Census of Population (local base statistics/special workplace statistics)
Population estimates

Data available

As a National Statistics system, all the statistics available through Nomis are from official government sources. The system is regularly updated so that there is always access to the latest figures. For example, the claimant count datasets are updated monthly and are made available online as soon as the statistics are officially released. As well as the current data, one can access historical data going back in many cases to the early 1980s. However, time series analyses can be complicated by changes in the geographical areas and classification systems used.

The main data series available through Nomis are listed in Table 1. Given the size of the existing data holdings, it will take a considerable time to transfer all the data onto the new system (Nomis2 and NomisWeb). At the time of writing, the following data are available on the new system and hence NomisWeb:

- all claimant count data from January 1996;
- quarterly and annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) datasets from spring 1992 onwards;
- current employment datasets including AES/Census of Employment from 1991 and all VAT data; and
- all current basis vacancy datasets.

The next stage of this transfer process is to move across the demographic datasets, which is planned for

completion during the autumn. The Nomis team will then start to move across the remaining 'historical' data.

Geographies

All the data stored on Nomis are accessed by geographical areas. Nomis provides access to the data at the smallest areas for which they are made publicly available. However, in line with National Statistics confidentiality rules, it is not possible to access data for individuals or individual companies (nor does Nomis store such data).

An important feature of Nomis is the range of predefined geographic areas that are provided (see Table 2). These are kept up-to-date, and historical data is updated with the new definitions so,

Table 2 Predefined areas

Local government areas

Unitary authorities/metropolitan boroughs
District councils
County councils
Pre-1996 reorganisation districts and counties
1991 wards

Administrative areas

Parliamentary constituencies
TECs and LECs
Learning partnerships

Travel-to-work areas

Postcode areas
Sectors and above

Jobcentre areas (vacancy statistics)

for example, it is possible to get 1991 Census of Population data for up-to-date local authority areas. If users wish to define their own non-standard areas, all versions of Nomis allow this to be done quickly and flexibly. In NomisWeb, it is possible to save these definitions so that they are available for selection in future sessions from a list of non-standard areas.

Both Nomis2 and NomisWeb provide geographical searching facilities. Users can search for all areas that contain a specified name. For example, if one searches for Durham, all areas containing the word Durham, which are available for use with the dataset selected, will be displayed. One can also check the definitions of areas, so users could ask for a list of wards that define a particular travel-to-work area or TEC area.

Future developments

For completion by end-2000

The New Earnings Survey has been due for release on Nomis for some time; however, during data testing some differences in handling geographies were identified that must be resolved before the data can be released. The current aim is to have data for 1999 released by the autumn.

There are plans to make more LFS data available via Nomis. This will build on the new LFS Local Area Data Service for small areas (see pp231-6, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000), and provide a range of new variables on Nomis. The details and timing of this development will be clarified once the consultation on small areas announced in the article is complete.

Developments beyond 2000

Once the programme for moving current datasets across to Nomis2 and NomisWeb is complete, the next stage will be to move across historical datasets. Nomis will be working over the next few months to develop 'best fits' to existing geographies to extend the time series available for some datasets. It is then planned to make

Feature

Nomis via the Web

available historical claimant count data back to 1983 in early 2001. Other historical datasets will then follow.

ONS has recently developed the capability to provide current ward claimant count data, and discussions have taken place about the possibilities for making these data available via Nomis. There is much work to be done to set up a system for maintaining the current geographical definitions on Nomis before this can be implemented. The likely timetable is for early 2001.

Registration and costs

Nomis is available to registered users on a subscription basis. Currently over 800 sites throughout the UK are signed up to the service. These cover a broad range including central and local government, TECs/LECs, academic

researchers and the private sector.

If users access Nomis via the Web, the costs are based on the number of items of data requested. For example, a table with one to 25 figures would be charged at £1.42, whereas a table with 250 to 500 figures would cost £3.32. If one uses the Nomis2 command interface, costs are based on the number of minutes users are logged onto the Nomis host computer. The charges are currently 95p per minute.

Subscribers can opt for 'pay-as-you-go' – with this there is a £40 annual fee and a bill at the end of each quarter for any use made of the service. Alternatively, they can take out a prepayment subscription against which charges are deducted. With this option, there is no annual fee and subscribers receive a discount on the costs illustrated above. For example, taking out a

£600 prepayment subscription gives a 30 per cent discount.

New users are provided with comprehensive documentation and the Nomis team provides a free helpline to deal with any problems users may encounter with the system. In addition to this there is also extensive online help, and users receive a quarterly newsletter providing them with information about developments. Customers requiring intensive training can attend a two-day training course in Durham. The Nomis team also offers a bespoke data service for customers who do not wish to extract the data themselves.

Note

1 Nomis is a registered trademark of the Office for National Statistics.

Further information

To find more about the service and the range of data Nomis contains, visit the web site at:

www.nomisweb.co.uk

or contact Nomis at

Suite 1L,

Mountjoy Research Centre,

University of Durham,

Durham DH1 3SW,

tel. 0191 374 2468,

e-mail info@nomisweb.co.uk.

Labour Market Data

SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY	
DEFINITIONS	S3	D.1 Economic activity by age	S64
COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4	D.2 Economic inactivity	S66
REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S67
LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY		EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS	
A.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S69
A.2 Trends	S13	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S70
A.3 Other headline indicators	S14	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S72
A.4 Regional summary	S16	E.21 Unit wage costs	S73
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S74
B.1 Employment by category	S18	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
B.2 Employment by age	S20	F.11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S76
B.11 Workforce jobs	S22	F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S76
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S23	F.13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S77
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S25	F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S77
B.14 Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	S26	F.15 Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	S78
B.15 Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	S27	F.16 New Deal 25+ summary figures	S78
B.18 Workforce jobs by industry	S29	F.17 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S78
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S30	F.18 Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S79
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S31	F.19 Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S79
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S32	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	
B.33 Total hours worked per week	S33	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S80
UNEMPLOYMENT		G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S80
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S36	G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S81
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S39	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S82
C.11 Claimant count by region	S40	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S83
C.12 Claimant count by age and duration	S44	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S84
C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S46	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S84
C.14 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S47	G.31 Regional Selective Assistance by region	S85
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S48	G.32 Regional Selective Assistance by company	S85
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S50	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S53	H.1 Background economic indicators	S87
C.24 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S57	H.11 Retail prices: summary	S88
C.31 Claimant count flows	S58	H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S88
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S59	H.13 Retail prices: selected items	S89
C.35 Average duration of claims by age	S60	H.14 Retail prices: general index	S90
C.51 International comparisons	S62	H.15 Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S92
		H.21 EU countries: comparisons	S94
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Publication dates of main economic indicators July – September

Labour market statistics

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

July	12 Wednesday
August	16 Wednesday
September	13 Wednesday

Consumer price indices

July	11 Tuesday
August	15 Tuesday
September	12 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers	New table names and numbers
SUMMARY TABLES	
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1 UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted
Workforce: UK	0.2 Workforce jobs
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3 Regional labour market summary
Workforce: GB	0.4 Workforce jobs
Background economic indicators	0.5 Background economic indicators
EMPLOYMENT	
Workforce	1.1 Workforce jobs
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2 Employee jobs by industry
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3 Employee jobs: industry: production industries
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4 Employee jobs: by division, class or group
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5 Employee jobs by region and industry
Output, employment and productivity	1.8 Output, employment and productivity
Selected countries: national definition	1.9 Employment: selected countries: national definitions
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14 Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain
UNEMPLOYMENT	
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1 Claimant count by region
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2 Claimant count by region
Claimant count by region	2.3 Claimant count by region
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4 Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5 Claimant count by age and duration
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8 Claimant count by age and duration: regions
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9 Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15 Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)
Selected countries	2.18 Selected countries
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19 Claimant count flows
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20 Discontinued
Claimant count: average duration	2.21 Average duration of claims by age
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22 Claimant count: number of previous claims
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23 Claim history: interval between claims
By sought and usual occupation	2.24 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25 Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32 Redundancies in United Kingdom
Redundancies by region	2.33 Redundancies by region
Redundancies by age	2.34 Discontinued
Redundancies by industry	2.35 Redundancies by industry
Redundancies by occupation	2.36 Discontinued
VACANCIES	
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted
Summary: regions	3.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted
LABOUR DISPUTES	
Totals; industries; causes	4.1 Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes
EARNINGS	
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1 Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3 Discontinued
Manual employees	5.4 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group
Non-manual employees	5.5 Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group
All employees	5.6 Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8 Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9 Selected countries: index of wages per head
RETAIL PRICES	
Summary of recent movements	6.1 Retail prices: summary of recent movements
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2 Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections
Average for selected items	6.3 Average retail prices of selected items
General index: time series	6.4 General index of retail prices
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5 General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8 EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices
Selected countries	6.9 Discontinued
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1 UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2 UK summary for latest nine quarters
Economic activity by age	7.3 Economic activity by age
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4 Employment by category
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5 Temporarily suspended
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6 Temporarily suspended
Job-related training received by employees	7.7 Job-related training received by employees
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8 Actual weekly hours of work
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING	
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1 Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2 Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3 Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4 Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5 Other training: destination of leavers
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6 Other training: qualifications of leavers
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES	
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1 Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment
Regional selective assistance by region	A2 Regional selective assistance by region
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3 Regional selective assistance by region and company
Total hours worked per week	Statistical update
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update
Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

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

Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE				GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
UK summary	M	Jul 2000	A.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2000	F.1
Trends	M	Jul 2000	A.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	May 2000	F.2
Other headline indicators	M	Jul 2000	A.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.3
Regional labour market summary	M	Jul 2000	A.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	May 2000	F.4
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY				OTHER TRAINING: OUTCOMES FOR COMPLETERS			
Employment by category	M	Jul 2000	B.1	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Jul 2000	F.11
Employment by age	M	Jul 2000	B.2	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Jul 2000	F.12
Employment by occupation	Q	May 2000	B.3	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Jul 2000	F.13
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jul 2000	B.11	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Jul 2000	F.14
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jul 2000	B.12	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Jul 2000	F.15
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jul 2000	B.13	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Jul 2000	F.16
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 2000	B.14	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Jul 2000	F.17
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 2000	B.15	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	Jul 2000	F.18
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	May 2000	B.16	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Jul 2000	F.19
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	May 2000	B.17	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Dec 1999	655
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jul 2000	B.18	OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS			
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 2000	B.21	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jul 2000	G.1
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jul 2000	B.22	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jul 2000	G.2
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Jul 2000	B.32	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jul 2000	G.3
Total hours worked per week	Q	Jul 2000	B.33	Labour disputes: summary	M	Jul 2000	G.11
Job-related training	Q	May 2000	B.41	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jul 2000	G.12
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	May 2000	B.51	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 2000	259
Annual Employment Survey	A	Jun 2000	273	International labour disputes	A	Apr 2000	147
UNEMPLOYMENT				Trade union membership			
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jul 2000	C.1	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jun 2000	G.21
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jul 2000	C.2	Economic activity of young people	Q	May 2000	189
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	May 2000	C.4	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Jun 2000	255
Claimant count by region	M	Jul 2000	C.11	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Jul 2000	G.22
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Jul 2000	C.12	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Jun 2000	251
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jul 2000	C.13	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 1999	631
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Jul 2000	C.14	Women in the labour market	Q	Jun 2000	191
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jul 2000	C.21	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 1999	103
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jul 2000	C.22	Job-related training	Q	Jun 2000	254
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 2000	C.23	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 2000	G.31
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jul 2000	C.24	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jul 2000	G.32
Claimant count flows	M	Jul 2000	C.31	Sickness absence	Q	May 2000	190
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	May 2000	C.32	Seasonal adjustment review	A	May 2000	211
Interval between claims	Q	Jun 2000	C.33	Labour force projections	A	Jun 1998	281
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jul 2000	C.34	Employment and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 1999	493
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 2000	C.35	RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Redundancies in UK	Q	May 2000	C.41	Background economic indicators	M	Jul 2000	H.1
Redundancies by region	Q	May 2000	C.42	Retail prices: summary	M	Jul 2000	H.11
Redundancies by industry	Q	May 2000	C.43	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jul 2000	H.12
Redundancies	A	May 1999	251	Retail prices: selected items	M	Jul 2000	H.13
International comparisons	M	Jul 2000	C.51	Retail prices: general index	M	Jul 2000	H.14
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY				Retail prices: changes on a year earlier			
Economic activity by age	M	Jul 2000	D.1	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jul 2000	H.21
Economic inactivity	M	Jul 2000	D.2	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jul 2000	D.3	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jul 2000	E.1				
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jul 2000	E.2				
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jul 2000	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Jun 2000	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 1999	641				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2000	E.12				
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Jun 2000	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Jun 2000	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Jul 2000	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jul 2000	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	29,335	27,445	1,890	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,699	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,541	28,619	25,900	2,718	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.3
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.2
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
1998	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
1999	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
3-month averages Feb-Apr 1998	46,235	29,063	27,227	1,836	17,172	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Mar-May (Spr)	46,253	29,052	27,229	1,824	17,201	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.2
Apr-Jun	46,272	29,054	27,230	1,824	17,218	62.8	58.8	6.3	37.2
May-Jul	46,291	29,132	27,301	1,830	17,159	62.9	59.0	6.3	37.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,309	29,193	27,352	1,841	17,116	63.0	59.1	6.3	37.0
Jul-Sep	46,323	29,177	27,352	1,825	17,146	63.0	59.0	6.3	37.0
Aug-Oct	46,336	29,217	27,390	1,828	17,119	63.1	59.1	6.3	36.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,350	29,254	27,438	1,816	17,096	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Oct-Dec	46,363	29,261	27,448	1,812	17,103	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,377	29,333	27,497	1,836	17,044	63.2	59.3	6.3	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,390	29,363	27,525	1,838	17,027	63.3	59.3	6.3	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	46,404	29,358	27,540	1,819	17,045	63.3	59.3	6.2	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,417	29,361	27,549	1,811	17,057	63.3	59.4	6.2	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,431	29,361	27,563	1,798	17,070	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,444	29,362	27,592	1,770	17,082	63.2	59.4	6.0	36.8
May-Jul	46,458	29,359	27,613	1,746	17,099	63.2	59.4	5.9	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,471	29,395	27,659	1,736	17,077	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,483	29,434	27,696	1,739	17,049	63.3	59.6	5.9	36.7
Aug-Oct	46,496	29,416	27,679	1,737	17,080	63.3	59.5	5.9	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,508	29,465	27,724	1,740	17,043	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,502	27,769	1,733	17,018	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,505	27,761	1,744	17,027	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,498	27,783	1,715	17,046	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,538	27,824	1,713	17,019	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,557	27,873	1,684	17,011	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Changes Over last 3 months	36	52	112	-60	-15	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.4	-3.4	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	151	196	324	-128	-45	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.2
Percent	0.3	0.7	1.2	-7.0	-0.3				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,001	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,874	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4
1997	35,844	28,182	26,118	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,025	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
1999	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
3-month averages Feb-Apr 1998	36,011	28,264	26,450	1,814	7,747	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	36,026	28,263	26,460	1,803	7,763	78.5	73.4	6.4	21.5
Apr-Jun	36,041	28,260	26,459	1,801	7,781	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
May-Jul	36,056	28,329	26,522	1,807	7,728	78.6	73.6	6.4	21.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,072	28,398	26,579	1,819	7,673	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,083	28,387	26,582	1,805	7,696	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Aug-Oct	36,095	28,417	26,608	1,809	7,678	78.7	73.7	6.4	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,107	28,452	26,654	1,798	7,655	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,119	28,450	26,654	1,796	7,669	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	36,130	28,520	26,700	1,819	7,611	78.9	73.9	6.4	21.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36,142	28,550	26,729	1,821	7,592	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	36,154	28,545	26,744	1,801	7,609	79.0	74.0	6.3	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,165	28,541	26,740	1,794	7,624	78.9	74.0	6.3	21.1
Mar-May (Spr)	36,177	28,532	26,754	1,778	7,645	78.9	74.0	6.2	21.1
Apr-Jun	36,189	28,538	26,788	1,750	7,651	78.9	74.0	6.1	21.1
May-Jul	36,200	28,537	26,810	1,727	7,663	78.8	74.1	6.1	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,212	28,568	26,851	1,716	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
Jul-Sep	36,223	28,604	26,887	1,717	7,619	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,234	28,590	26,872	1,717	7,645	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,245	28,631	26,911	1,720	7,614	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,653	26,941	1,712	7,603	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,655	26,933	1,722	7,612	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,641	26,947	1,694	7,638	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,988	1,695	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.9	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,707	27,039	1,667	7,594	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Changes Over last 3 months	33	51	106	-54	-18	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.4	-3.2	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	136	165	292	-127	-30	0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.1	-7.1	-0.4				

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MG SJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,574	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,185	15,069	1,117	6,362	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
1999	22,657	16,325	15,213	1,112	6,332	72.1	67.1	6.8	27.9
3-month averages Feb-Apr 1998	22,535	16,189	15,059	1,130	6,346	71.8			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	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	46.8	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.7
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.7
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.2
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	45.7
1998	23,707	12,867	12,160	707	10,839	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,774	13,036	12,350	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
3-month average									
Feb-Apr 1998	23,699	12,874	12,168	706	10,826	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
Mar-May (Spr)	12,867	12,160	10,839	707	10,839	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
Apr-Jun	23,714	12,874	12,162	712	10,839	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
May-Jul	23,721	12,913	12,200	713	10,808	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,728	12,939	12,227	712	10,789	54.5	51.5	5.5	45.5
Jul-Sep	23,733	12,934	12,239	694	10,799	54.5	51.6	5.4	45.5
Aug-Oct	23,738	12,976	12,286	691	10,762	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,743	12,988	12,300	689	10,755	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Oct-Dec	23,748	12,981	12,293	687	10,768	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,753	13,030	12,339	691	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,759	13,032	12,336	696	10,726	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Jan-Mar 1999	23,764	13,039	12,343	696	10,724	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Feb-Apr	23,769	13,043	12,347	696	10,725	54.9	51.9	5.3	45.1
Mar-May (Spr)	13,036	12,350	10,738	686	10,738	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
Apr-Jun	23,779	13,038	12,362	675	10,741	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
May-Jul	23,784	13,041	12,368	673	10,743	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,789	13,060	12,385	675	10,729	54.9	52.1	5.2	45.1
Jul-Sep	23,793	13,081	12,402	679	10,712	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Aug-Oct	23,797	13,071	12,384	688	10,726	54.9	52.0	5.3	45.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,801	13,089	12,402	687	10,713	55.0	52.1	5.2	45.0
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,115	12,430	686	10,690	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,108	12,422	685	10,702	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,135	12,451	683	10,679	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,151	12,465	686	10,667	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,144	12,471	673	10,678	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Changes									
Over last 3 months	12	36	49	-13	-24	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.4	-1.8	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	53	101	124	-23	-47	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Percent	0.2	0.8	1.0	-3.4	-0.4				
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	28.7
1992	16,792	11,936	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	7.7	29.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,863	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998	17,168	12,361	11,666	695	4,807	72.0	68.0	5.6	28.0
Mar-May (Spr)	12,359	11,663	696	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0	
Apr-Jun	17,181	12,365	11,664	701	4,816	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
May-Jul	17,187	12,397	11,694	703	4,789	72.1	68.0	5.7	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,193	12,420	11,719	702	4,772	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,197	12,415	11,730	685	4,782	72.2	68.2	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,202	12,445	11,764	681	4,757	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,207	12,458	11,778	680	4,748	72.4	68.5	5.5	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,211	12,443	11,764	679	4,768	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,216	12,497	11,814	683	4,719	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,220	12,504	11,817	688	4,716	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Jan-Mar 1999	17,225	12,516	11,830	686	4,709	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,230	12,513	11,827	686	4,717	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Mar-May (Spr)	12,501	11,826	675	4,733	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5	
Apr-Jun	17,239	12,506	11,841	665	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
May-Jul	17,244	12,510	11,848	662	4,733	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,248	12,528	11,865	664	4,720	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.4
Jul-Sep	17,253	12,548	11,881	667	4,706	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Aug-Oct	17,258	12,538	11,861	677	4,720	72.7	68.7	5.4	27.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,263	12,551	11,877	674	4,712	72.7	68.8	5.4	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,568	11,896	672	4,700	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,554	11,883	671	4,719	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,570	11,902	668	4,708	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,593	11,919	674	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.4	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,591	11,930	661	4,696	72.8	69.0	5.3	27.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	15	38	47	-9	-23	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.4	-1.4	-0.5				
Over last 12 months	57	78	103	-24	-21	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Percent	0.3	0.6	0.9	-3.5	-0.4				

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	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	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.5
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.6
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,361				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active								
	All	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.5
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998	22,535	16,113	14,975	1,138	6,422	71.5	66.5	7.1	28.5
Mar-May (Spr)	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.6
Apr-Jun	22,558	16,135	15,030	1,106	6,423	71.5	66.6	6.9	28.5
May-Jul	22,570	16,249	15,119	1,130	6,321	72.0	67.0	7.0	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,581	16,393	15,220	1,173	6,188	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,589	16,392	15,219	1,173	6,197	72.6	67.4	7.2	27.4
Aug-Oct	22,598	16,319	15,185	1,134	6,279	72.2	67.2	7.0	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,606	16,286	15,179	1,107	6,321	72.0	67.1	6.8	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,615	16,268	15,181	1,087	6,347	71.9	67.1	6.7	28.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,623	16,271	15,143	1,127	6,353	71.9	66.9	6.9	28.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,632	16,257	15,125	1,132	6,375	71.8	66.8	7.0	28.2
Jan-Mar 1999	22,640	16,238	15,107	1,132	6,402	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,649	16,242	15,118	1,124	6,406	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
Apr-Jun	22,666	16,277	15,191	1,087	6,388	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
May-Jul	22,674	16,345	15,261	1,084	6,329	72.1	67.3	6.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,682	16,471	15,367	1,104	6,211	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Jul-Sep	22,690	16,501	15,400	1,101	6,190	72.7	67.9	6.7	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,698	16,419	15,374	1,045	6,280	72.3	67.7	6.4	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	24	-28	-1	-26	51	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-2.5	0.8				
Over last 12 months	98	98	205	-106	-1	0.1	0.6	-0.7	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.4	-9.5	0.0				
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	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,828	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
3-month averages									
Feb-Apr 1998	18,842	15,828	14,701	1,127	3,015	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,861	15,846	14,753	1,093	3,015	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,870	15,958	14,841	1,117	2,912	84.6	78.6	7.0	15.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,879	16,113	14,951	1,162	2,766	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,886	16,120	14,957	1,163	2,766	85.4	79.2	7.2	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,893	16,051	14,925	1,126	2,842	85.0	79.0	7.0	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,900	16,015	14,917	1,098	2,885	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,907	15,998	14,918	1,079	2,910	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,914	15,993	14,875	1,118	2,921	84.6	78.6	7.0	15.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,921	15,976	14,853	1,123	2,945	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,929	15,950	14,827	1,123	2,979	84.3	78.3	7.0	15.7
Feb-Apr	18,936	15,953	14,836	1,117	2,983	84.2	78.4	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,950	15,980	14,902	1,078	2,970	84.3	78.6	6.7	15.7
May-Jul	18,957	16,050	14,974	1,076	2,906	84.7	79.0	6.7	15.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,964	16,172	15,076	1,096	2,792	85.3	79.5	6.8	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,970	16,203	15,112	1,091	2,767	85.4	79.7	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,976	16,128	15,091	1,037	2,849	85.0	79.5	6.4	15.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months	19	-34	-10	-24	53	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
Percent	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-2.3	1.8				
Over last 12 months	78	89	193	-104	-11	0.1	0.7	-0.7	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.3	-9.3	-0.4				

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active								
	All	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)	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	7.3	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,873	±159	112	±115	324	±203
Employment rate	74.5%	±0.3%	0.2%	±0.3%	0.5%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,684	±54	-60	±55	-128	±74
ILO unemployment rate	5.7%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.5%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,557	±156	52	±113	196	±199
Economic activity rate	79.1%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.4%

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

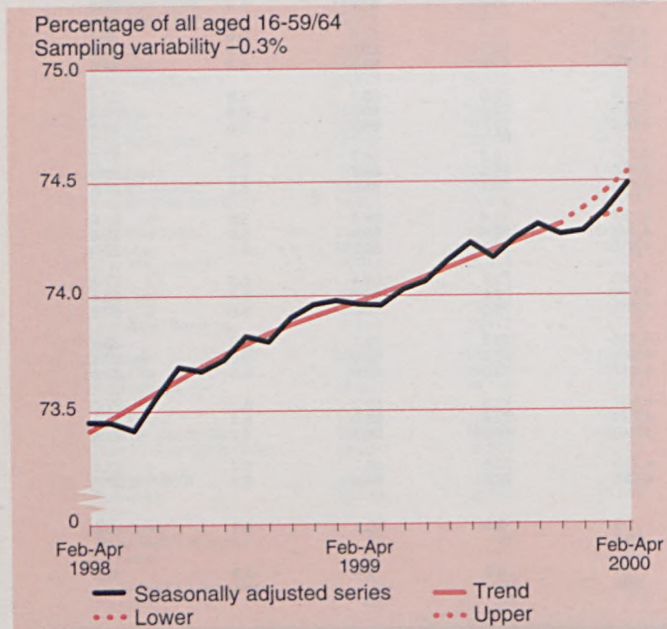
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this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

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

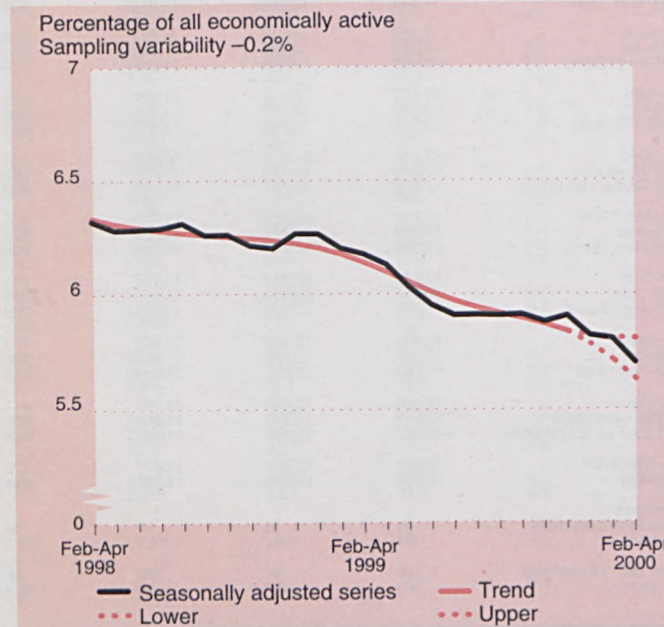
There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

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

Employment



ILO unemployment



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Mar-May 1992	25,822	71.1	2,818	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,804	71.0	2,830	9.9
May-Jul	25,781	71.0	2,846	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,754	70.9	2,865	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,725	70.8	2,887	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,694	70.7	2,913	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,662	70.7	2,940	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,631	70.6	2,968	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,604	70.5	2,988	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,582	70.4	3,003	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,567	70.4	3,011	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,557	70.4	3,010	10.5
Mar-May	25,554	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,557	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,564	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,575	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,588	70.4	2,957	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,605	70.4	2,946	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,623	70.4	2,934	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,920	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,902	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,752	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,806	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul	25,833	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,858	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,882	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,906	71.0	2,649	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,588	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,565	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,547	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,031	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,506	8.7
May-Jul	26,163	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,478	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.6	2,468	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,458	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,314	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,335	71.8	2,435	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,353	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,368	71.8	2,412	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,400	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,387	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,420	71.9	2,373	8.3
May-Jul	26,444	71.9	2,359	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,474	72.0	2,344	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,511	72.1	2,328	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,553	72.2	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,602	72.3	2,285	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,655	72.4	2,259	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,711	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,822	72.7	2,166	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,873	72.8	2,135	7.4
Mar-May	26,919	72.9	2,105	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,961	73.0	2,076	7.1
May-Jul	26,998	73.0	2,047	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,030	73.1	2,017	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,058	73.1	1,987	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,082	73.2	1,956	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,103	73.2	1,927	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,122	73.2	1,901	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,879	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,162	73.3	1,861	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,212	73.4	1,839	6.3
Mar-May	27,240	73.5	1,833	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,271	73.5	1,830	6.3
May-Jul	27,303	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,336	73.6	1,827	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,368	73.7	1,827	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,400	73.7	1,826	6.3
Sep-Nov	27,431	73.8	1,826	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,460	73.8	1,825	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,487	73.9	1,823	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,511	73.9	1,819	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,533	73.9	1,812	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,554	74.0	1,802	6.1
Mar-May	27,574	74.0	1,790	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,595	74.0	1,777	6.1
May-Jul	27,617	74.1	1,765	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,640	74.1	1,755	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,664	74.2	1,747	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,688	74.2	1,741	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,713	74.2	1,736	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,739	74.3	1,730	5.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,767	74.3	1,721	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,797	74.4	1,711	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,829	74.4	1,700	5.8
Feb-Apr	27,862	74.5	1,687	5.7

Notes:

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

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

All figures from Mar-May 1992 onwards are revised.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		Total	Men	Women
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1998	March	27,696 R	14,956 R	12,740
	June	27,625 R	14,932 R	12,693
	September	27,751 R	14,982 R	12,768
	December	27,781 R	15,024 R	12,757
1999	March	27,787 R	15,041 R	12,746 R
	June	27,899 R	15,090	12,809 R
	September	27,897 R	15,066 R	12,831 R
	December	27,993 R	15,095 R	12,898 R
2000	March	27,958	15,041	12,916
Change on quarter				
Percent		-35	-53	18
		-0.1	-0.4	0.1
Change on year		171	0	171
Percent		0.6	0.0	1.3

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b			
		Levels			Total			
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI	
1999	May ^d	1,274.2	975.2	299.0	4.4	6.2	2.3	
	June	1,264.1	967.6	296.5	4.4	6.1	2.3	
	July	1,235.1	948.8	286.3	4.3	6.0	2.2	
	August ^d	1,217.6	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.9	2.2	
	September	1,213.3	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.9	2.2	
	October ^d	1,200.8	918.2	282.6	4.2	5.8	2.2	
	November	1,189.9	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2	
	December	1,169.2	891.4	277.8	4.1	5.6	2.1	
	2000	January ^d	1,161.4	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.6	2.1
		February	1,156.5	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
March		1,140.6	869.4	271.2	4.0	5.5	2.1	
April ^d R		1,117.6	852.7	264.9	3.9	5.4	2.0	
May P		1,109.0	844.6	264.4	3.9	5.3	2.0	
Change on period								
Percent		-8.6	-8.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	
		-0.8	-0.9	-0.2				
Change on year		-165.2	-130.6	-34.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	
Percent		-13.0	-13.4	-11.6				

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
1999	April	117.3	4.6	1999	May	229.9	
	May	117.8	4.3		June	225.5	
	June	119.0	4.5		July	228.0	
	July	118.9	4.6		August	231.7	
	August	119.6	4.9		September	232.3	
	September	119.8	4.7		October	236.8	
	October	120.7	4.9		November	235.1	
	November	121.1	4.9		December	237.0	
	December	122.6	5.5		2000	January	225.9
	2000	January	123.8		5.9	February	231.2
February		123.7	6.0	March	233.5		
March		123.9	5.7	April R	235.3		
April P		122.5	5.1	May P	198.7		
Change on month		-1.4	-0.6			-36.6	
Change on year	5.2	0.5			-31.2		

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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A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (February to April 2000)

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (February to April 2000)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	2,033	1,201	74.7	666	535	1,098	68.3	596	71.8	502	64.5	102	8.5	69	10.4	33	6.2
North West	5,363	3,316	77.6	1,863	1,452	3,121	72.9	1,743	78.3	1,378	67.0	195	5.9	121	6.5	74	5.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,958	2,483	78.6	1,385	1,097	2,327	73.6	1,290	78.1	1,037	68.6	156	6.3	96	6.9	60	5.5
East Midlands	3,307	2,139	81.1	1,189	950	2,033	77.0	1,128	81.8	905	71.6	106	5.0	61	5.1	45	4.8
West Midlands	4,171	2,624	78.7	1,461	1,164	2,463	73.7	1,366	78.6	1,097	68.3	161	6.1	95	6.5	66	5.7
East	4,266	2,787	81.6	1,549	1,238	2,680	78.4	1,487	84.0	1,193	72.2	107	3.8	62	4.0	45	3.6
London	5,637	3,658	77.0	2,039	1,619	3,389	71.2	1,881	76.9	1,508	64.9	269	7.4	159	7.8	111	6.9
South East	6,325	4,252	83.6	2,353	1,899	4,102	80.6	2,273	86.3	1,829	74.4	150	3.5	80	3.4	70	3.7
South West	3,902	2,501	82.7	1,372	1,129	2,395	79.1	1,312	83.7	1,083	74.1	107	4.3	60	4.4	47	4.1
England	38,961	24,961	79.8	13,878	11,083	23,608	75.4	13,075	80.5	10,532	69.7	1,353	5.4	802	5.8	550	5.0
Wales	2,308	1,338	74.4	743	596	1,251	69.5	687	73.2	564	65.3	87	6.5	56	7.5	31	5.3
Scotland	4,037	2,522	77.8	1,370	1,152	2,329	71.8	1,249	75.1	1,080	68.3	192	7.6	120	8.8	72	6.3
Great Britain	45,305	28,821	79.3	15,990	12,831	27,188	74.7	15,012	79.7	12,177	69.3	1,632	5.7	978	6.1	654	5.1
Northern Ireland ^d	1,263	730	70.1	419	312	680	65.1	385	71.7	294	58.0	51	7.0	34	8.0	17	5.5
United Kingdom	46,568	29,557	79.1	16,413	13,144	27,873	74.5	15,402	79.5	12,471	69.0	1,684	5.7	1,011	6.2	673	5.1

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (February to April 2000)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	0	9	0.5	7	2	9	0.5	1	0.2	9	0.9	-1	-0.1	6	0.8	-7	-1.3
North West	1	14	0.4	10	4	29	0.8	27	1.3	2	0.2	-15	-0.5	-17	-1.0	2	0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	22	0.5	8	15	23	0.6	14	0.7	10	0.5	-1	-0.1	-6	-0.5	5	0.4
East Midlands	4	-3	-0.2	-2	-1	13	0.4	9	0.4	4	0.4	-16	-0.7	-11	-0.9	-5	-0.5
West Midlands	2	-9	-0.4	-16	7	4	0.0	-9	-0.6	13	0.7	-13	-0.5	-7	-0.4	-6	-0.6
East	6	8	-0.1	3	5	16	0.1	9	0.3	7	0.0	-7	-0.3	-6	-0.4	-2	-0.1
London	3	-5	-0.1	-5	0	-14	-0.4	-12	-0.8	-3	0.0	10	0.3	7	0.4	3	0.2
South East	9	14	0.2	9	5	31	0.5	22	0.7	9	0.3	-17	-0.4	-13	-0.6	-4	-0.2
South West	6	14	0.7	5	10	13	0.6	7	0.4	6	0.7	1	0.0	-2	-0.2	3	0.3
England	33	64	0.1	17	47	124	0.3	67	0.3	57	0.3	-59	-0.3	-50	-0.4	-10	-0.1
Wales	2	-1	-0.2	-3	1	11	0.5	5	0.6	6	0.4	-12	-0.9	-8	-1.0	-5	-0.8
Scotland	0	-1	0.0	-1	0	-11	-0.3	-10	-0.5	-1	-0.2	10	0.4	9	0.7	1	0.1
Great Britain	34	62	0.1	14	48	124	0.3	63	0.2	62	0.3	-62	-0.2	-48	-0.3	-14	-0.1
Northern Ireland ^d																	
United Kingdom	36	52	0.1	16	36	112	0.2	63	0.2	49	0.2	-60	-0.2	-47	-0.3	-13	-0.1

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (February to April 2000)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North East	0	30	1.8	18	13	43	2.7	21	2.7	23	2.6	-13	-1.3	-3	-0.8	-10	-2.1
North West	3	65	1.4	51	14	88	2.0	74	3.2	14	0.6	-23	-0.8	-23	-1.4	-1	-0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	27	0.2	-2	29	42	0.7	15	0.6	26	0.8	-15	-0.7	-17	-1.2	2	0.1
East Midlands	17	26	0.3	20	6	30	0.5	25	0.9	5	0.0	-4	-0.3	-5	-0.5	0	0.0
West Midlands	7	-17	-0.9	-14	-3	4	-0.2	1	0.0	3	-0.5	-21	-0.8	-15	-1.0	-6	-0.5
East	24	18	-0.1	-2	20	29	0.3	5	-0.3	24	0.9	-11	-0.4	-7	-0.4	-4	-0.4
London	14	-22	-0.9	-17	-5	-4	-0.5	0	-0.4	-4	-0.6	-18	-0.4	-17	-0.7	-1	-0.1
South East	37	47	0.4	26	22	52	0.5	28	0.1	24	0.9	-5	-0.2	-3	-0.2	-2	-0.2
South West	23	8	0.1	4	4	23	0.6	15	0.6	8	0.7	-16	-0.6	-12	-0.9	-4	-0.4
England	135	181	0.2	83	98	308	0.6	184	0.7	124	0.5	-127	-0.6	-101	-0.8	-26	-0.3
Wales	6	10	0.3	0	9	17	0.7	8	0.7	9	0.8	-7	-0.6	-7	-1.0	0	0.0
Scotland	2	24	0.7	13	12	14	0.4	5	0.3	9	0.5	10	0.3	7	0.5	3	0.2
Great Britain	143	215	0.2	96	120	339	0.6	197	0.7	142	0.5	-124	-0.5	-101	-0.7	-22	-0.2
Northern Ireland ^d	8	-20	-2.1	0	-19	-16	-1.7	2	0.2	-18	-3.8	-4	-0.3	-2	-0.6	-1	0.0
United Kingdom	151	196	0.2	95	101	324	0.5	199	0.7	124	0.4	-128	-0.5	-104	-0.7	-23	-0.2

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

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

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary A.4

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys						Benefits Agency administrative system				Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (December 1999); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (May 2000)				Jobcentre vacancies* (May 2000)				
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North East	1,029	531	498	74.2	6.7	59.4	9.7	14.8	3.0	9.0	19.1	9.3			
North West	3,020	1,606	1,414	139.5	4.5	109.1	6.4	30.4	2.2	23.8	41.5	24.1			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,253	1,211	1,042	109.4	4.5	84.7	6.4	24.7	2.3	18.4	31.4	17.6			
East Midlands	1,913	1,030	883	70.6	3.6	53.1	4.9	17.5	1.9	12.9	22.9	13.2			
West Midlands	2,507	1,354	1,153	108.7	4.2	82.7	5.7	26.0	2.3	18.3	36.0	19.0			
East	2,502	1,371	1,131	65.7	2.6	48.6	3.5	17.1	1.5	15.2	25.7	15.1			
London	4,231	2,291	1,940	177.5	4.2	131.0	5.6	46.5	2.4	20.0	35.8	21.6			
South East	3,960	2,111	1,849	80.8	2.0	60.8	2.8	20.0	1.1	22.6	42.0	22.5			
South West	2,305	1,234	1,071	63.5	2.6	46.7	3.5	16.8	1.6	20.7	33.8	21.2			
England	23,721	12,739	10,982	889.9	3.7	676.1	5.0	213.8	2.0	160.8	288.3	163.5			
Wales	1,186	647	540	57.4	4.7	44.4	6.6	13.0	2.3	11.3	18.9	12.7			
Scotland	2,278	1,183	1,055	119.0	4.9	91.9	7.0	27.1	2.4	23.2	37.5	24.5			
Great Britain	27,185	14,569	12,617	1,066.4	3.8	812.5	5.3	253.9	2.0	195.3	344.7	200.8			
Northern Ireland	715	381	334	42.6	5.5	32.1	7.3	10.5	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A			
United Kingdom	27,901	14,950	12,951	1,109.0	3.9	844.6	5.3	264.4	2.0	198.7	353.6	204.2			

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys					
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B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	Total workers ^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		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	25,868	22,084	3,228	181	376	19,850	6,018	16,934	5,150	2,680	548	973	
1993	25,568	21,877	3,185	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,603	582	1,042	
1994	25,780	21,996	3,302	146	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,691	611	1,149	
1995	26,100	22,313	3,363	140	284	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,430	2,733	630	1,293	
1996	26,412	22,731	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,665	649	1,297	
1997	26,916	23,219	3,357	119	221	20,219	6,697	17,393	5,827	2,667	690	1,258	
1998	27,229	23,661	3,288	102	177	20,476	6,753	17,778	5,884	2,570	719	1,191	
1999	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,998	2,521	690	1,284	
3-month averages													
Feb-Apr 1999	27,549	24,071	3,216	103	160	20,708	6,842	18,068	6,003	2,530	686	1,270	
Mar-May (Spr)	27,563	24,089	3,211	101	161	20,723	6,840	18,091	5,998	2,521	690	1,284	
Apr-Jun	27,592	24,100	3,230	100	163	20,750	6,843	18,107	5,993	2,534	695	1,315	
May-Jul	27,613	24,107	3,244	96	167	20,754	6,858	18,103	6,004	2,540	704	1,285	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	24,164	3,233	96	166	20,782	6,877	18,157	6,007	2,518	715	1,264	
Jul-Sep	27,696	24,222	3,216	97	160	20,834	6,861	18,229	5,993	2,501	715	1,240	
Aug-Oct	27,679	24,253	3,163	101	163	20,825	6,854	18,270	5,983	2,448	715	1,235	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	24,269	3,186	106	163	20,879	6,845	18,292	5,978	2,474	712	1,235	
Oct-Dec	27,769	24,316	3,184	102	167	20,891	6,878	18,300	6,016	2,477	707	1,227	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	24,325	3,181	102	153	20,912	6,849	18,319	6,006	2,487	695	1,226	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	24,335	3,183	111	154	20,864	6,919	18,269	6,067	2,487	696	1,225	
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	24,391	3,174	109	150	20,893	6,932	18,310	6,081	2,475	699	1,233	
Feb-Apr	27,873	24,446	3,169	110	148	20,932	6,941	18,357	6,089	2,470	699	1,233	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	112	121	-13	8	-5	20	92	38	83	-17	4	7	
Percent	0.4	0.5	-0.4	8.0	-3.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.4	-0.7	0.6	0.6	
Over last 12 months	324	375	-47	7	-11	224	100	289	86	-60	13	-37	
Percent	1.2	1.6	-1.5	6.7	-7.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	-2.4	1.9	-2.9	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	14,372	11,629	2,442	56	245	13,376	996	10,971	658	2,260	182	445	
1993	14,085	11,421	2,388	44	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471	
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	50	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	733	2,270	215	510	
1995	14,451	11,671	2,553	44	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	800	2,320	233	546	
1996	14,562	11,896	2,476	44	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	800	2,320	233	546	
1997	14,857	11,896	2,476	44	183	13,296	1,155	10,870	800	2,320	233	546	
1998	15,069	12,506	2,418	30	115	13,737	1,331	11,511	995	2,147	271	547	
1999	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547	
3-month averages													
Feb-Apr 1999	15,202	12,677	2,386	35	105	13,837	1,366	11,631	1,046	2,134	251	545	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,213	12,685	2,385	37	106	13,838	1,375	11,640	1,045	2,127	257	547	
Apr-Jun	15,230	12,699	2,388	35	108	13,841	1,389	11,646	1,053	2,127	261	565	
May-Jul	15,245	12,702	2,400	34	110	13,853	1,392	11,654	1,048	2,131	269	545	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	12,744	2,388	33	109	13,861	1,412	11,687	1,056	2,108	280	538	
Jul-Sep	15,293	12,778	2,377	33	105	13,890	1,403	11,730	1,048	2,094	283	534	
Aug-Oct	15,295	12,816	2,338	33	107	13,895	1,400	11,772	1,044	2,053	285	526	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	12,831	2,348	34	108	13,935	1,387	11,793	1,038	2,068	280	525	
Oct-Dec	15,339	12,854	2,340	35	109	13,950	1,389	11,812	1,042	2,065	285	522	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	12,873	2,329	34	102	13,957	1,382	11,828	1,045	2,062	267	520	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	12,867	2,328	37	100	13,939	1,393	11,814	1,053	2,059	269	521	
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	12,912	2,316	36	95	13,965	1,394	11,857	1,055	2,043	273	524	
Feb-Apr	15,402	12,963	2,311	37	90	13,995	1,406	11,897	1,066	2,035	276	515	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	63	90	-18	3	-12	38	25	69	20	-27	9	-4	
Percent	0.4	0.7	-0.8	8.4	-11.5	0.3	1.8	0.6	2.0	-1.3	3.4	-0.9	
Over last 12 months	199	267	-74	2	-15	159	41	267	20	-100	25	-29	
Percent	1.3	2.3	-3.1	6.1	-14.3	1.1	3.0	2.3	1.9	-4.7	10.0	-5.4	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
1992	11,496	10,454	786	125	131	6,473	5,022	5,963	4,491	420	366	529	
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571	
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	639	
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	746	
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,498	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745	
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,539	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700	
1998	12,160	11,155	870	72	62	6,738	5,422	6,266	4,889	422	448	664	
1999	12,350	11,404	826	64	55	6,885	5,465	6,451	4,953	394	432	737	
3-month averages													
Feb-Apr 1999	12,347	11,394	830	68	55	6,871	5,476	6,437	4,957	395	435	725	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,350	11,404	826	64	55	6,885	5,465	6,451	4,953	394	432	737	
Apr-Jun	12,362	11,401	841	65	55	6,909	5,453	6,460	4,941	407	434	749	
May-Jul	12,368	11,405	844	61	57	6,901	5,466	6,449	4,956	409	435	740	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,420	845	63	57	6,920	5,465	6,470	4,951	410	435	726	
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,444	839	64	54	6,944	5,458	6,499	4,946	407	432	706	
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,436	825	68	55	6,930	5,454	6,497	4,939	394	430	710	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,438	838	72	55	6,945	5,458	6,498	4,939	406	432	710	
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,462	843	67	58	6,941	5,489	6,487	4,974	412	432	705	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,452	852	67	51	6,955	5,468	6,491	4,961	425	427	706	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,468	855	73	55	6,925	5,526	6,454	5,014	428	427	704	
Jan-Mar 2000	12,465	11,479	858	73	55	6,927	5,538	6,453	5,026	433	426	709	
Feb-Apr	12,471	11,483	857	72	58	6,936	5,535	6,460	5,023	435	422	717	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	49	31	5	5	7	-19	67	-31	62	10	-5	11	
Percent	0.4	0.3	0.6	7.9	13.9	-0.3	1.2	-0.5	1.3	2.4	-1.2	1.6	
Over last 12 months	124	88	27	5	4	65	59	22	66	40	-12	-8	
Percent	1.0	0.8	3.3	7.0	6.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.3	10.0	-2.8	-1.1	

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5. Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of series will not necessarily equal the totals.
a Includes people who did not state whether they worked part-time or full-time.

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Total ^b	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)							Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working 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			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCCD	YCCG	YCCD	YCCD		
1,304	5.9	469	35.9	368	70	397	5,698	644	11.3	4,343	90	621			

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,868	25,056	673	3,873	6,717	9,161	4,633	811
1993	25,568	24,799	576	3,638	6,807	9,202	4,576	769
1994	25,780	25,002	594	3,491	6,932	9,312	4,684	778
1995	26,100	25,308	607	3,390	7,048	9,463	4,799	792
1996	26,412	25,645	660	3,345	7,091	9,645	4,905	767
1997	26,916	26,118	699	3,295	7,247	9,724	5,154	798
1998	27,229	26,460	696	3,266	7,225	9,875	5,398	769
1999	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1999	27,549	26,747	680	3,290	7,155	10,042	5,580	802
Mar-May (Spr)	27,563	26,754	680	3,276	7,157	10,054	5,587	809
Apr-Jun	27,592	26,788	670	3,279	7,145	10,082	5,612	805
May-Jul	27,613	26,810	666	3,283	7,142	10,105	5,613	803
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,659	26,851	656	3,305	7,148	10,119	5,624	807
Jul-Sep	27,696	26,887	664	3,323	7,144	10,117	5,639	809
Aug-Oct	27,679	26,872	663	3,327	7,107	10,127	5,648	807
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,724	26,911	673	3,337	7,097	10,146	5,658	813
Oct-Dec	27,769	26,941	669	3,341	7,083	10,176	5,672	828
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,761	26,933	672	3,339	7,070	10,168	5,684	828
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	27,783	26,947	664	3,342	7,043	10,220	5,678	836
Jan-Mar 2000	27,824	26,988	672	3,330	7,036	10,258	5,692	836
Feb-Apr	27,873	27,039	677	3,336	7,032	10,284	5,711	834
Changes								
Over last 3 months	112	106	5	-4	-38	116	28	6
Percent	0.4	0.4	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	1.1	0.5	0.7
Over last 12 months	324	292	-3	46	-123	241	131	31
Percent	1.2	1.1	-0.5	1.4	-1.7	2.4	2.4	3.9
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,372	14,072	346	2,033	3,847	4,976	2,871	300
1993	14,085	13,830	290	1,914	3,861	4,970	2,795	255
1994	14,224	13,960	298	1,854	3,932	5,037	2,838	264
1995	14,451	14,163	306	1,811	4,002	5,148	2,896	288
1996	14,562	14,296	335	1,771	4,013	5,208	2,969	265
1997	14,857	14,589	343	1,766	4,086	5,268	3,125	266
1998	15,069	14,797	347	1,749	4,093	5,364	3,244	272
1999	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	285
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1999	15,202	14,920	337	1,760	4,029	5,445	3,349	283
Mar-May (Spr)	15,213	14,928	336	1,753	4,026	5,460	3,353	285
Apr-Jun	15,230	14,947	333	1,762	4,015	5,474	3,362	283
May-Jul	15,245	14,962	330	1,765	4,007	5,487	3,372	283
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,273	14,987	320	1,775	4,009	5,504	3,379	287
Jul-Sep	15,293	15,006	325	1,784	4,014	5,505	3,378	287
Aug-Oct	15,296	15,011	324	1,791	4,002	5,514	3,380	284
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,322	15,035	333	1,799	4,000	5,521	3,381	288
Oct-Dec	15,339	15,045	333	1,798	3,989	5,537	3,388	294
Nov 99-Jan 2000	15,339	15,051	339	1,797	3,976	5,547	3,391	288
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	15,332	15,045	329	1,798	3,962	5,575	3,382	287
Jan-Mar 2000	15,359	15,069	337	1,790	3,960	5,591	3,391	290
Feb-Apr	15,402	15,109	338	1,799	3,960	5,603	3,409	292
Changes								
Over last 3 months	63	59	-1	2	-16	56	18	4
Percent	0.4	0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	1.0	0.5	1.5
Over last 12 months	199	190	1	39	-69	158	61	10
Percent	1.3	1.3	0.3	2.2	-1.7	2.9	1.8	3.4
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,496	10,984	327	1,840	2,870	4,185	1,762	511
1993	11,483	10,969	286	1,724	2,946	4,232	1,781	514
1994	11,536	11,043	286	1,637	3,000	4,275	1,845	514
1995	11,649	11,145	300	1,579	3,046	4,316	1,904	504
1996	11,850	11,348	324	1,573	3,078	4,438	1,936	502
1997	12,060	11,530	356	1,529	3,161	4,455	2,029	530
1998	12,160	11,663	349	1,517	3,132	4,511	2,155	497
1999	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1999	12,347	11,827	343	1,529	3,126	4,597	2,231	520
Mar-May (Spr)	12,350	11,826	344	1,523	3,131	4,595	2,234	524
Apr-Jun	12,362	11,841	337	1,517	3,130	4,608	2,250	521
May-Jul	12,368	11,848	336	1,517	3,135	4,618	2,242	520
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,385	11,865	335	1,530	3,139	4,615	2,245	521
Jul-Sep	12,402	11,881	339	1,539	3,130	4,612	2,261	522
Aug-Oct	12,384	11,861	339	1,537	3,105	4,613	2,268	523
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,402	11,877	340	1,538	3,097	4,625	2,278	525
Oct-Dec	12,430	11,896	336	1,544	3,094	4,639	2,284	534
Nov 99-Jan 2000	12,422	11,883	333	1,542	3,094	4,621	2,292	540
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	12,451	11,902	335	1,544	3,081	4,645	2,296	549
Jan-Mar 2000	12,465	11,919	335	1,540	3,076	4,667	2,301	547
Feb-Apr	12,471	11,930	339	1,537	3,072	4,680	2,302	541
Changes								
Over last 3 months	49	47	6	-6	-22	60	10	2
Percent	0.4	0.4	1.8	-0.4	-0.7	1.3	0.4	0.3
Over last 12 months	124	103	-4	7	-55	83	71	22
Percent	1.0	0.9	-1.3	0.5	-1.7	1.8	3.2	4.2

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

EMPLOYMENT B.2 Employment by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Employment rates (%)^a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.7	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.4	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.8	45.0	63.7	74.7	79.0	62.4	7.7
1995	57.2	71.3	45.1	64.2	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.6	71.9	46.4	65.8	75.9	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.5	72.9	47.9	66.6	78.0	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.9	73.4	47.8	66.6	78.7	80.7	65.5	7.5
1999	59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1999	59.4	74.0	47.1	67.0	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	59.4	74.0	47.1	66.7	79.7	81.1	66.2	7.9
Apr-Jun	59.4	74.0	46.4	66.8	79.7	81.3	66.3	7.8
May-Jul	59.4	74.1	46.2	66.8	79.8	81.3	66.2	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.5	74.2	45.5	67.3	80.1	81.4	66.2	7.9
Jul-Sep	59.6	74.2	46.1	67.6	80.2	81.2	66.3	7.9
Aug-Oct	59.5	74.2	46.0	67.6	80.0	81.2	66.3	7.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.6	74.2	46.7	67.8	80.0	81.2	66.4	7.9
Oct-Dec	59.7	74.3	46.4	67.9	80.1	81.4	66.4	8.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	59.7	74.3	46.6	67.8	80.1	81.2	66.4	8.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	59.7	74.3	46.1	67.8	80.0	81.5	66.3	8.1
Jan-Mar 2000	59.8	74.4	46.7	67.5	80.1	81.7	66.4	8.1
Feb-Apr	59.9	74.5	47.0	67.6	80.3	81.8	66.5	8.1
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3
Male	MGSS							

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

	Thousands								
	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Not seasonally adjusted									
	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DY DA
1997 Jun	11,385	1,346	11,347	5,304	22,732	3,615	221	181	26,749
1997 Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,679	218	189	26,935
1997 Dec	11,564	1,395	11,452	5,346	23,017	3,640	216	190	27,064
1998 Mar	11,614	1,356	11,309	5,186	22,923	3,624	214	175	26,936
1998 Jun	11,842	1,426	11,426	5,227	23,268	3,609	210	159	27,247
1998 Sep	11,898	1,435	11,490	5,220	23,388	3,639	210	171	27,409
1998 Dec	12,038	1,513	11,659	5,329	23,697	3,555	211	163	27,626
1999 Mar R	12,029	1,466	11,614	5,231	23,643	3,562	211	153	27,569
1999 Jun	12,108	1,456	11,654	5,158	23,762	3,487	210	112	27,571
1999 Sep	12,244	1,430	11,728	5,129	23,972	3,504	209	121	27,806
1999 Dec	12,288	1,488	11,811	5,230	24,099	3,484	210	114	27,907
2000 Mar	12,194	1,493	11,688	5,199	23,882	3,467	209	110	27,668
2000 Jun R	12,251	1,512	11,774	5,228	24,025	3,513	208	102	27,849
2000 Sep R	12,375	1,540	11,827	5,245	24,203	3,432	208	101	27,943
2000 Dec R	12,431	1,573	11,947	5,346	24,378	3,424	208	97	28,106
2000 Mar	12,284	1,560	11,845	5,319	24,129	3,412	208	96	27,844
UNITED KINGDOM									
Seasonally adjusted									
	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DY ZN	LOJX	LOJU	DY DC
1997 Jun	11,396	1,347	11,332	5,295	22,728	3,623	222	195	26,768
1997 Sep	11,427	1,355	11,372	5,313	22,799	3,650	218	191	26,858
1997 Dec	11,508	1,368	11,369	5,284	22,877	3,651	216	181	26,925
1998 Mar	11,684	1,375	11,373	5,211	23,057	3,632	214	170	27,072
1998 Jun	11,867	1,430	11,438	5,237	23,305	3,616	210	173	27,305
1998 Sep	11,854	1,440	11,495	5,246	23,349	3,613	211	171	27,343
1998 Dec	11,983	1,486	11,579	5,268	23,562	3,565	211	155	27,493
1999 Mar	12,094	1,483	11,674	5,251	23,768	3,570	210	149	27,696
1999 Jun	12,131	1,459	11,667	5,171	23,798	3,493	210	125	27,625
1999 Sep	12,207	1,438	11,734	5,156	23,941	3,481	209	119	27,751
1999 Dec	12,235	1,461	11,734	5,171	23,968	3,495	210	108	27,781
2000 Mar R	12,255	1,509	11,744	5,215	23,999	3,473	209	106	27,787
2000 Jun R	12,272	1,514	11,788	5,241	24,060	3,516	209	114	27,899
2000 Sep R	12,343	1,549	11,835	5,275	24,177	3,412	208	99	27,897
2000 Dec R	12,381	1,551	11,877	5,292	24,258	3,434	208	92	27,993
2000 Mar	12,345	1,569	11,894	5,326	24,240	3,420	208	90	27,958
GREAT BRITAIN									
Not seasonally adjusted									
	DY CA		DY CB		DY CM	DY CT	DY CU	DY DE	DY DF
1997 Jun	11,100	1,303	11,054	5,170	22,154	3,530	221	165	26,070
1997 Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,593	218	170	26,250
1997 Dec	11,273	1,349	11,152	5,206	22,425	3,555	216	171	26,368
1998 Mar	11,325	1,311	11,011	5,047	22,335	3,539	214	158	26,246
1998 Jun	11,545	1,379	11,127	5,088	22,672	3,518	210	145	26,545
1998 Sep	11,599	1,388	11,188	5,079	22,787	3,548	210	154	26,700
1998 Dec	11,736	1,463	11,352	5,183	23,088	3,464	211	146	26,909
1999 Mar	11,728	1,417	11,309	5,096	23,037	3,471	211	137	26,856
1999 Jun	11,806	1,406	11,348	5,012	23,155	3,399	210	98	26,862
1999 Sep	11,941	1,381	11,422	4,985	23,363	3,416	209	106	27,094
1999 Dec	11,982	1,437	11,499	5,062	23,482	3,397	210	100	27,188
2000 Mar	11,891	1,443	11,378	5,052	23,269	3,379	209	97	26,955
2000 Jun R	11,947	1,462	11,465	5,081	23,411	3,427	208	91	27,138
2000 Sep R	12,068	1,491	11,516	5,098	23,584	3,346	208	93	27,231
2000 Dec R	12,121	1,521	11,630	5,194	23,751	3,338	208	90	27,388
2000 Mar	11,976	1,509	11,531	5,170	23,507	3,326	208	90	27,131
GREAT BRITAIN									
Seasonally adjusted									
	DY CF		DY CG		DY CN	DY ZO	LOJW	LOJT	DY DH
1996 Jun	11,110	1,304	11,039	5,160	22,149	3,538	222	179	26,087
1996 Sep	11,141	1,311	11,076	5,178	22,217	3,565	218	171	26,171
1996 Dec	11,218	1,322	11,072	5,144	22,290	3,565	216	162	26,233
1997 Mar	11,392	1,329	11,074	5,073	22,466	3,546	214	153	26,379
1997 Jun	11,572	1,383	11,137	5,098	22,709	3,525	210	159	26,603
1997 Sep	11,555	1,393	11,191	5,106	22,747	3,522	211	154	26,632
1997 Dec	11,683	1,436	11,275	5,122	22,958	3,474	211	138	26,780
1998 Mar	11,792	1,434	11,368	5,107	23,160	3,478	210	132	26,981
1998 Jun	11,829	1,410	11,360	5,025	23,189	3,405	210	110	26,914
1998 Sep	11,905	1,389	11,426	5,012	23,331	3,393	209	104	27,038
1998 Dec	11,931	1,410	11,425	5,023	23,356	3,407	210	93	27,066
1999 Mar	11,951	1,458	11,434	5,069	23,384	3,396	209	93	27,072
1999 Jun R	11,967	1,464	11,477	5,094	23,444	3,431	209	102	27,186
1999 Sep R	12,036	1,499	11,522	5,127	23,558	3,327	208	92	27,184
1999 Dec R	12,073	1,499	11,564	5,140	23,636	3,349	208	86	27,278
2000 Mar	12,037	1,518	11,580	5,177	23,617	3,334	208	85	27,244

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

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

- 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 employment jobs series). Government-supported trainees are now seasonally adjusted to be consistent with the employee and self-employment components that feed into Table B.18 Workforce jobs by industry.
- e Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
- f Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
- R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Thousands									
	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F			
	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1987 Jun	22,002	21,994	4,847	4,863	5,315	5,333	6,459	6,477	6,477	6,477
1988 Jun	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,353	6,520	6,542	6,542	6,542
1989 Jun	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559	6,559	6,559
1990 Jun	23,364	23,353	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6,406	6,435	6,435	6,435
1991 Jun	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,870	5,895	5,895	5,895
1992 Jun	22,356	22,336	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	5,524	5,524	5,524
1993 Jun	22,032	22,006	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200	5,200	5,200
1994 Jun	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,180	5,180	5,180
1995 Jun	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,228	5,228	5,228
1996 Jun R	22,732	22,728	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,240	5,251	5,251	5,251
1997 Jun	23,268	23,305	4,162	4,173	4,390	4,400	5,350	5,373	5,373	5,373
1998 Feb R			4,195	4,208	4,413	4,426				
1998 Mar	23,643	23,768	4,190	4,206	4,408	4,424	5,494	5,521	5,521	5,521
1998 Apr			4,187	4,210	4,405	4,427				
1998 May			4,180	4,203	4,398	4,419				
1998 Jun	23,762	23,798	4,185	4,194	4,402	4,410	5,481	5,503	5,503	5,503
1998 Jul R			4,191	4,187	4,408	4,403				
1998 Aug R			4,195	4,184	4,412	4,401				
1998 Sep	23,972	23,941	4,195	4,180	4,411	4,397	5,510	5,491	5,491	5,491
1998 Oct			4,177	4,157	4,393	4,373				
1998 Nov			4,165	4,142	4,382	4,359				
1998 Dec R	24,099	23,968	4,136	4,121	4,353	4,338	5,471	5,436	5,436	5,436
1999 Jan R			4,109	4,116	4,327	4,338				
1999 Feb R			4,088	4,100	4,306	4,318				
1999 Mar R	23,882	23,999	4,067	4,083	4,284	4,300	5,362	5,387	5,387	5,387
1999 Apr			4,048	4,069	4,264	4,285				
1999 May R										

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHX	LOKL	LOKM
1987 Jun		213	857	481	594	510	234	1,144	3,430	989
1988 Jun		223	868	492	593	509	240	1,189	3,536	1,063
1989 Jun		227	884	496	599	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	396	486	374	229	921	3,781	1,199
1996 Jun		231	713	403	510	388	228	913	3,829	1,250
1997 Jun		242	715	402	520	391	245	973	3,960	1,273
1998 Feb		244	707	405	536	403	245	1,097	4,003	1,349
1998 Mar		243	705	404	535	404	245			
1998 Apr		244	705	403	537	408	245			
1998 May		244	699	402	534	411	245			
1998 Jun		244	694	402	532	410	245	1,093	4,015	1,332
1998 Jul		244	693	402	531	411	246			
1998 Aug		244	693	402	530	412	247			
1998 Sep		244	692	402	527	411	247	1,095	4,057	1,370
1998 Oct		244	695	398	524	410	245			
1998 Nov		243	682	397	521	408	246			
1998 Dec		242	675	396	516	406	246	1,098	4,063	1,373
1999 Jan		241	674	394	520	405	249			
1999 Feb		241	671	392	518	405	247			
1999 Mar		240	668	391	514	401	247	1,087	4,063	1,375
1999 Apr		239	664	389	512	400	249			
1999 May		238	665	387	510	400	249	1,109	4,066	1,367
1999 Jun		238	665	386	508	397	249			
1999 Jul		237	663	383	507	396	249			
1999 Aug		235	661	383	506	398	250			
1999 Sep		235	661	382	502	394	250	1,128	4,091	1,379
1999 Oct		235	660	381	503	393	251			
1999 Nov		236	661	380	503	393	251			
1999 Dec		236	662	379	503	391	251	1,148	4,136	1,380
2000 Jan	R	236	663	378	503	390	241			
2000 Feb	R	236	664	378	503	389	242			
2000 Mar	R	234	665	377	501	389	241	1,173	4,117	1,388
2000 Apr	P	234	665	377	502	388	240			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Realestate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^b 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^c 90-93	YEIC
1987 Jun		LOKN	LOKA	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	939
1988 Jun		863	444	928	176	2,016	1,487	1,732	2,167	939
1989 Jun		880	452	1,004	187	2,146	1,471	1,794	2,301	961
1990 Jun		912	471	1,046	195	2,278	1,392	1,835	2,291	975
1991 Jun		944	470	1,055	202	2,410	1,434	1,856	2,311	969
1992 Jun		931	463	1,033	198	2,375	1,455	1,844	2,367	953
1993 Jun		922	454	1,000	218	2,365	1,459	1,826	2,436	982
1994 Jun		909	428	968	252	2,423	1,456	1,805	2,447	1,007
1995 Jun		902	429	976	266	2,425	1,438	1,828	2,462	1,002
1996 Jun		891	430	995	276	2,581	1,402	1,837	2,505	1,015
1997 Jun		875	444	971	270	2,717	1,409	1,870	2,514	1,042
1998 Jun		896	447	994	288	2,907	1,361	1,877	2,541	1,072
1998 Feb		909	451	1,009	286	3,014	1,374	1,873	2,545	1,109
1998 Mar										
1998 Apr										
1998 May		916	454	1,007	288	3,057	1,395	1,859	2,543	1,107
1998 Jun										
1998 Jul										
1998 Aug										
1998 Sep		917	460	1,005	300	3,079	1,449	1,875	2,518	1,109
1998 Oct										
1998 Nov										
1998 Dec		923	468	1,005	302	3,125	1,446	1,880	2,522	1,125
1999 Jan										
1999 Feb		930	472	1,002	301	3,153	1,449	1,891	2,528	1,143
1999 Mar										
1999 Apr										
1999 May		938	474	1,008	302	3,171	1,453	1,899	2,532	1,157
1999 Jun										
1999 Jul										
1999 Aug										
1999 Sep		957	484	1,013	309	3,196	1,440	1,926	2,562	1,157
1999 Oct										
1999 Nov										
1999 Dec	R	966	504	1,014	314	3,211	1,447	1,911	2,555	1,151
2000 Jan										
2000 Feb		967	493	994	315	3,183	1,459	1,919	2,546	1,163
2000 Mar										
2000 Apr										

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 now 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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Section, sub-section	March 1999			March 2000			1999		2000			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES		C-E	3,089.5	1,194.6	4,284.1	3,032.5	1,144.3	4,176.8	4,242.6	4,225.6	4,194.8	4,189.4	4,176.8	4,159.5
MINING AND QUARRYING		C	63.1	11.2	74.2	59.6	8.2	67.9	69.5	69.0	67.6	67.7	67.9	68.0
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials		CA (10-12)	36.6	7.3	43.9	33.6	5.8	39.4	39.1	38.6	38.9	39.2	39.4	39.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials		CB (13/14)	26.5	3.8	30.3	26.0	2.5	28.5	30.4	30.4	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.4
MANUFACTURING		D	2,921.5	1,145.4	4,066.9	2,872.0	1,098.0	3,970.0	4,032.1	4,017.0	3,988.9	3,983.1	3,970.0	3,953.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco		DA	304.9	164.7	469.6	290.7	170.4	461.1	478.4	472.5	464.7	462.9	461.1	460.7
Manufacture of textiles		DB	135.4	161.0	296.4	121.7	149.6	271.4	280.1	277.6	277.5	275.6	271.4	266.7
Textile products of textiles of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur		17	97.5	68.7	166.2	89.2	68.8	158.0	160.6	160.3	159.9	159.0	158.0	156.6
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear		18	37.9	92.3	130.2	32.5	80.8	113.3	119.6	117.4	117.6	116.6	113.3	110.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products		DC	17.8	10.8	28.6	14.1	12.0	26.1	26.5	26.4	26.9	26.5	26.1	25.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products		DD (20)	68.9	13.0	81.9	70.7	16.2	86.9	84.0	84.5	85.6	85.4	86.9	86.8
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		DE	289.7	186.4	476.2	293.7	175.7	469.4	471.6	471.1	471.5	470.4	469.4	468.8
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel		21	78.0	33.2	111.2	78.1	26.3	104.5	106.2	105.2	105.9	105.0	104.5	104.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres		22	211.8	153.2	365.0	215.6	149.3	364.9	365.4	365.8	365.6	365.4	364.9	364.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		DF (23)	24.5	5.9	30.4	15.8	2.3	18.0	29.5	29.3	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.0
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		DG (24)	174.5	83.9	258.4	174.2	78.5	252.7	256.5	256.1	253.9	253.2	252.7	251.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals		DH (25)	179.4	60.5	239.9	173.0	60.6	233.6	236.8	236.9	235.8	236.4	233.6	232.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery		DI (26)	111.0	29.5	140.5	112.0	29.6	141.6	140.1	139.7	141.5	142.2	141.6	142.6
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.		DJ	438.9	86.7	525.6	440.6	82.2	522.7	521.2	520.9	517.9	520.1	522.7	520.6
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus nec of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches		27	105.0	19.9	124.9	106.9	12.9	119.7	120.1	120.2	119.9	119.9	119.7	119.0
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment		28	333.9	66.8	400.7	333.7	69.3	403.0	401.1	400.6	398.0	400.2	403.0	401.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.		DK (29)	316.6	72.5	389.1	312.0	63.9	375.9	382.0	380.1	379.1	377.9	375.9	374.7
Electricity, gas and water supply		DL	356.0	157.8	513.8	348.3	153.7	502.0	505.6	503.6	502.8	502.8	502.0	499.9
		30	39.4	17.2	56.6	38.4	16.1	54.5	55.4	55.2	54.7	54.8	54.5	54.2
		31	122.3	56.9	179.2	122.8	52.3	175.1	175.0	174.2	175.8	175.5	175.1	174.1
		32	89.4	38.0	127.4	83.4	44.2	127.5	127.2	127.5	127.2	127.3	127.5	127.6
		33	104.9	45.7	150.6	103.7	41.2	144.9	148.1	146.7	145.0	145.3	144.9	144.1
		DM	353.2	47.8	401.0	343.2	44.7	387.9	395.5	393.1	390.9	389.5	387.9	385.6
		34	194.5	29.9	224.4	189.4	27.1	216.5	220.1	218.9	217.4	217.2	216.5	215.7
		35	158.7	17.8	176.6	153.9	17.5	171.4	175.5	174.2	173.5	172.3	171.4	169.9
Manufacturing n.e.c.		DN	150.4	65.1	215.4	162.0	58.7	220.7	224.3	225.3	222.4	222.0	220.7	218.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		E	104.9	38.1	142.9									

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^b	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	850.3	33.0	37.9	14.7	10.6
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.0	33.2	38.5	15.1	9.1
1999	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 1999	905.7	33.0	38.2	15.3	8.8
Mar-May (Spr)	914.7	33.3	38.5	15.4	9.1
Apr-Jun	910.6	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.0
May-Jul	912.4	33.1	38.4	15.4	9.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	911.1	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Jul-Sep	912.9	33.0	38.3	15.3	8.9
Aug-Oct	909.7	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	906.4	32.7	37.9	15.3	9.2
Oct-Dec	913.1	32.9	38.2	15.3	9.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	909.9	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.2
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	908.7	32.8	38.0	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 2000	905.9	32.6	37.8	15.3	9.1
Feb-Apr	913.1	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
Changes					
Over last 3 months	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.9	-1.9
Over last 12 months	7.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.8	-0.4	-0.6	0.7	2.4
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	551.2	38.6	39.9	14.3	11.9
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.4	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 1999	579.3	38.2	40.1	15.1	9.3
Mar-May (Spr)	585.0	38.5	40.4	15.1	9.6
Apr-Jun	582.3	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.7
May-Jul	584.1	38.4	40.3	15.2	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	583.9	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
Jul-Sep	584.6	38.3	40.2	15.0	9.7
Aug-Oct	582.9	38.2	40.1	15.0	9.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	580.1	37.9	39.8	15.1	10.0
Oct-Dec	585.3	38.2	40.2	15.1	10.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	583.3	38.1	40.0	15.0	10.1
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	582.2	38.1	40.0	14.8	9.7
Jan-Mar 2000	580.2	37.9	39.7	14.9	9.7
Feb-Apr	584.6	38.0	40.0	15.2	9.5
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.6
Percent	0.2	-0.2	0.0	1.1	-6.3
Over last 12 months	5.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	2.2
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1992	299.1	26.1	34.1	14.7	9.3
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.6	26.3	34.4	15.2	8.6
1999	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
3-month averages					
Feb-Apr 1999	326.4	26.5	34.4	15.3	8.6
Mar-May (Spr)	329.7	26.7	34.8	15.4	8.6
Apr-Jun	328.2	26.6	34.6	15.4	8.5
May-Jul	328.3	26.6	34.5	15.5	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	327.1	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Jul-Sep	328.3	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.5
Aug-Oct	326.8	26.4	34.3	15.4	8.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	326.3	26.4	34.1	15.3	8.6
Oct-Dec	327.8	26.4	34.2	15.4	8.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	326.6	26.3	34.1	15.3	8.5
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	326.4	26.3	34.0	15.4	8.6
Jan-Mar 2000	325.6	26.2	33.9	15.4	8.7
Feb-Apr	328.5	26.4	34.1	15.5	8.8
Changes					
Over last 3 months	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.9
Over last 12 months	2.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Percent	0.7	-0.4	-0.9	0.9	2.4

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

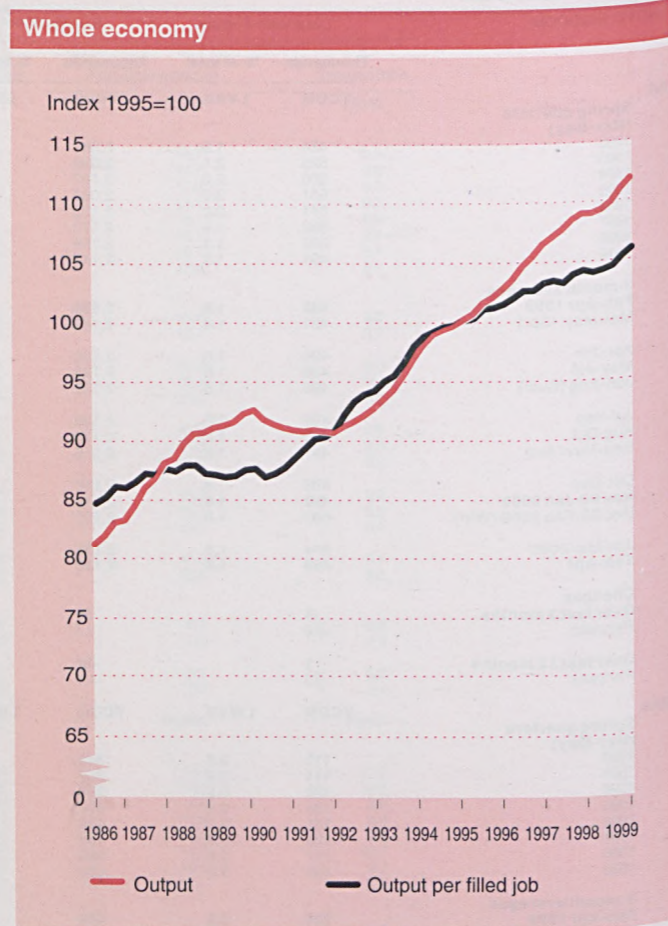
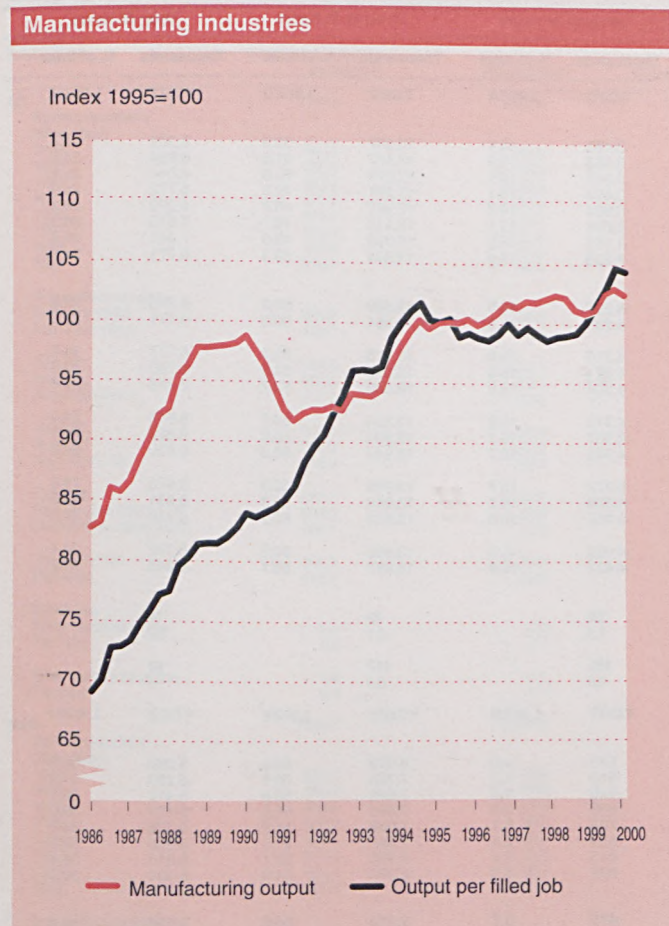
Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

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	LVA A	YCDP	LWYX	YCD S	LWZ A	YCD V	LWZ D	YCD Y	LWZ G
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	484	1.9	2,081	8.0	3,463	13.4	13,537	52.3	6,302	24.4
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	502	1.8	2,156	7.9	4,155	15.3	13,355	49.0	7,061	25.9
1999	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 1999	488	1.8	2,158	7.8	4,267	15.5	13,860	50.3	6,776	24.6
Mar-May (Spr)	491	1.8	2,147	7.8	4,289	15.6	13,864	50.3	6,771	24.6
Apr-Jun	494	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,310	15.6	13,878	50.3	6,777	24.6
May-Jul	496	1.8	2,123	7.7	4,321	15.6	13,892	50.3	6,780	24.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	496	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,324	15.6	13,888	50.2	6,818	24.6
Jul-Sep	496	1.8	2,136	7.7	4,313	15.6	13,934	50.3	6,816	24.6
Aug-Oct	496	1.8	2,119	7.7	4,337	15.7	13,904	50.2	6,822	24.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	497	1.8	2,116	7.6	4,346	15.7	13,944	50.3	6,820	24.6
Oct-Dec	498	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,372	15.7	13,965	50.3	6,823	24.6
Nov 99-Jan 2000	492	1.8	2,110	7.6	4,369	15.7	13,959	50.3	6,831	24.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	500	1.8	2,132	7.7	4,402	15.8	13,933	50.2	6,816	24.5
Jan-Mar 2000	504	1.8	2,135	7.7	4,403	15.8	13,990	50.3	6,792	24.4
Feb-Apr	489	1.8	2,134	7.7	4,427	15.9	13,977	50.1	6,845	24.6
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-3		24		58		19		14	
Percent	-0.6		1.1		1.3		0.1		0.2	
Over last 12 months	1		-24		160		117		69	
Percent	0.3		-1.1		3.8		0.8		1.0	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	110	0.8	342	2.4	581	4.0	8,079	56.2	5,260	36.6
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	469	3.1	813	5.4	7,855	52.1	5,815	38.6
1999	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 1999	124	0.8	469	3.1	872	5.7	8,213	54.0	5,524	36.3
Mar-May (Spr)	130	0.9	469	3.1	893	5.9	8,222	54.0	5,499	36.1
Apr-Jun	127	0.8	476	3.1	903	5.9	8,198	53.8	5,526	36.3
May-Jul	126	0.8	477	3.1	892	5.8	8,200	53.8	5,550	36.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	124	0.8	484	3.2	898	5.9	8,193	53.6	5,574	36.5
Jul-Sep	123	0.8	481	3.1	894	5.8	8,245	53.9	5,551	36.3
Aug-Oct	124	0.8	472	3.1	901	5.9	8,236	53.8	5,563	36.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	121	0.8	471	3.1	898	5.9	8,272	54.0	5,560	36.3
Oct-Dec	120	0.8	470	3.1	902	5.9	8,274	53.9	5,573	36.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	118	0.8	474	3.1	896	5.8	8,271	53.9	5,580	36.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	120	0.8	4							



Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)									
UNITED KINGDOM									
SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	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	LNOJ	LNNW	LNOK	LNNX			
1991	90.9	102.2	89.0	94.5	110.4	85.6	92.8	107.8	86.2
1992	91.1	99.3	91.8	94.0	103.5	90.8	92.8	101.2	91.7
1993	93.2	98.3	94.8	94.9	99.2	95.7	94.1	97.8	96.2
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	98.6	99.7	98.5	98.0	100.5
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	101.2	99.9	100.4	101.4	99.0
1997	106.0	102.8	103.0	102.1	101.7	100.4	101.7	102.1	99.6
1998	108.5	104.5	103.9	102.7	102.3	100.4	102.0	103.0	99.0
1999	110.5	105.2	105.1	103.2	103.8	104.5	101.9	99.4	102.6
1992 Q1	90.8	100.4	90.4	94.0	105.8	88.9	92.7	103.3	89.7
1992 Q2	90.7	99.9	93.5	94.6	104.6	89.4	92.7	102.1	90.7
1992 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	102.8	91.6	93.0	100.6	92.5
1992 Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	100.8	93.4	92.7	98.7	94.0
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	94.0	94.6	99.8	94.8	94.1	97.9	96.1
1993 Q2	92.7	98.2	94.3	94.4	99.4	95.0	94.0	97.7	96.2
1993 Q3	93.5	98.3	95.1	95.1	98.9	96.1	93.9	97.8	96.1
1993 Q4	94.3	98.6	95.6	95.7	98.6	97.1	94.4	97.8	96.5
1994 Q1	95.5	98.7	96.7	96.3	98.5	97.8	96.5	97.5	98.9
1994 Q2	96.9	98.8	98.1	98.1	98.6	99.5	98.0	97.9	100.1
1994 Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.6	100.3	98.2	98.2	101.1
1994 Q4	99.0	99.6	99.3	98.8	98.8	101.0	100.3	98.5	101.8
1995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.3	100.3	99.6	99.2	100.4
1995 Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.2
1995 Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.8	100.5
1995 Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	101.0	99.3	100.1	101.1	99.0
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	101.3	99.7	100.4	101.1	99.3
1996 Q2	102.1	100.8	101.3	100.8	100.9	99.9	99.9	101.0	98.9
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	101.6	101.2	101.2	100.3	101.7	101.7	98.7
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	102.1	101.5	101.3	100.1	100.9	101.7	99.1
1997 Q1	104.7	102.0	102.7	102.0	101.4	100.6	101.7	101.6	100.1
1997 Q2	105.5	102.7	102.7	101.9	101.7	100.1	101.4	102.2	99.2
1997 Q3	106.5	103.1	103.3	102.6	101.7	100.9	101.9	102.1	99.8
1997 Q4	107.1	103.5	103.5	102.0	101.8	100.2	101.8	102.6	99.2
1998 Q1	107.7	104.2	103.3	102.1	102.6	99.5	102.1	103.5	98.7
1998 Q2	108.5	104.3	104.0	103.2	102.8	100.4	102.4	103.5	99.0
1998 Q3	109.0	104.5	104.3	103.2	102.4	100.7	102.2	103.1	99.1
1998 Q4	109.0	104.8	104.1	102.4	101.4	101.0	101.2	102.0	99.3
1999 Q1	109.3	104.8	104.3	101.9	100.1	101.8	100.9	100.7	100.2
1999 Q2	109.9	105.1	104.6	102.6	99.1	103.6	101.2	99.6	101.6
1999 Q3	111.0	105.2	104.1	104.1	98.3	105.9	102.6	98.8	103.9
1999 Q4	111.8	105.5	105.9	104.2	97.7	106.6	103.0	98.3	104.8
2000 Q1	N/A	N/A	N/A	103.4	97.2	106.3	102.6	97.8	104.9

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, NS. 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.

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees				Self-employed			HMF GSSTEP UPFW ^a	Total	
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female			
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
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	24	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	880
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	917
2000 Mar	432	21	288	76	721	89	22	111	13	845
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1992 Jun	410	14	264	69	675	106	24	130	24	828
1992 Sep	411	14	268	70	680	106	25	130	24	834
1992 Dec	408	14	265	70	673	103	23	126	24	823
1993 Mar	407	14	267	70	674	103	23	126	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	817
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	680	109	23	133	20	833
1994 Dec	410	16	271	72	680	111	24	134	20	835
1995 Mar	414	16	274	73	688	111	23	134	19	841
1995 Jun	417	16	274	73	691	112	24	135	19	845
1995 Sep	421	17	277	74	699	109	23	132	18	849
1995 Dec	423	18	278	75	701	109	23	132	18	851
1996 Mar	424	18	280	76	704	107	23	131	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	863
1996 Dec	429	19	288	78	717	109	24	133	16	866
1997 Mar	433	19	286	76	719	107	23	131	16	866
1997 Jun	436	20	287	77	724	106	24	131	16	870
1997 Sep	440	20	292	78	732	105	25	130	16	877
1997 Dec	451	22	297	80	748	105	25	130	15	893
1998 Mar	447	22	295	80	741	104	25	129	15	884
1998 Jun	447	21	294	79	741	100	24	124	15	879
1998 Sep	454	21	301	82	756	98	23	121	15	891
1998 Dec	450	22	296	80	746	97	23	120	14	880
1999 Mar	449	23	300	82	749	99	22	121	14	884
1999 Jun	451	23	300	81	750	99	22	121	15	886
1999 Sep	453	24	300	81	753	97	22	120	13	885
1999 Dec	452	22	298	77	750	96	22	118	13	881
2000 Mar	449	22	297	78	746	95	23	118	13	878
Changes Latest quarter	-3	0	-1	0	-4	0	1	0	0	-3
Year	0	-1	-3	-4	-3	-3	1	-2	-1	-6

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.

Standard Statistical Region	SIC 92							Additivity adjustments ^a
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, health and social work		
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P		L-N
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
South East								
1999 Jun	188.8	113.0	301.8	3.7	37.3	22.4	186.0	53.1
1999 Sep	188.1	110.2	298.3	3.8	37.1	21.8	185.6	50.3
1999 Dec	196.5	115.8	312.3	3.8	39.0	22.3	191.7	55.2
2000 Mar	181.1	105.8	286.9	3.2	35.9	19.9	176.8	50.6
East Anglia								
1999 Jun	22.1	11.7	33.8	1.4	6.2	2.6	17.1	6.2
1999 Sep	21.9	11.7	33.5	1.4	6.5	2.7	16.7	5.8
1999 Dec	23.3	12.3	35.6	1.3	6.4	3.0	17.9	6.8
2000 Mar	19.9	11.2	31.1	1.1	5.5	2.4	15.9	5.9
South West								
1999 Jun	47.5	26.2	73.7	3.0	13.3	6.6	35.8	14.9
1999 Sep	47.4	24.9	72.3	2.9	12.8	6.9	35.7	14.0
1999 Dec	47.4	26.1	73.5	2.6	13.3	6.7	35.3	15.4
2000 Mar	44.1	24.2	68.3	2.6	12.1	6.0	32.6	14.4
West Midlands								
1999 Jun	49.4	27.7	77.1	1.7	20.3	5.9	35.0	13.8
1999 Sep	48.1	27.0	75.1	2.1	19.7	6.0	34.2	13.2
1999 Dec	51.1	29.0	80.1	1.6	21.4	6.4	36.4	14.3
2000 Mar	45.9	27.5	73.4	1.6	18.8	5.3	34.4	13.5
East Midlands								
1999 Jun	38.4	22.5	60.9	1.7	16.0	4.2	27.8	11.3
1999 Sep	38.3	21.6	59.9	1.9	16.0	4.4	27.8	10.2
1999 Dec	39.6	23.7	63.3	1.6	16.8	4.6	29.1	11.7
2000 Mar	36.1	21.6	57.8	1.3	15.5	4.0	26.5	11.0
Yorkshire and Humberside								
1999 Jun	45.5	25.9	71.4	1.7	16.7	5.5	33.6	14.2
1999 Sep	45.3	25.0	70.2	1.6	16.1	5.6	34.1	13.0
1999 Dec	45.5	26.4	71.9	1.2	16.5	5.7	34.7	14.4
2000 Mar	42.1	25.3	67.4	1.1	15.6	5.3	32.4	13.5
North West								
1999 Jun	55.4	33.6	89.0	1.3	19.0	6.2	43.6	18.6
1999 Sep	55.7	32.6	88.3	1.3	18.3	6.8	44.1	17.3
1999 Dec	56.4	34.4	90.8	1.0	18.6	6.7	44.8	19.7
2000 Mar	51.7	32.3	84.0	0.9	16.9	5.6	42.6	18.0
North								
1999 Jun	24.0	13.9	37.8	1.2	8.5	3.2	16.0	8.8
1999 Sep	24.0	13.4	37.4	1.2	8.3	3.3	16.4	8.0
1999 Dec	25.3	14.3	39.6	1.2	8.8	3.4	17.5	8.6
2000 Mar	22.4	13.3	35.7	1.1	7.8	2.6	16.0	7.9
Wales								
1999 Jun	23.2	13.8	37.0	2.5	8.0	3.3	14.5	8.7
1999 Sep	23.3	13.4	36.7	2.9	8.0	3.4	14.5	8.1
1999 Dec	23.6	13.9	37.5	2.3	8.3	3.3	15.0	8.8
2000 Mar	22.0	13.3	35.3	2.5	7.9	2.8	14.6	7.8
Scotland								
1999 Jun	44.8	28.0	72.9	2.7	13.1	6.3	34.3	16.5
1999 Sep	43.3	26.7	70.1	2.3	12.8	6.1	34.1	14.9
1999 Dec	45.6	28.5	74.1	2.3	13.3	6.4	35.4	16.7
2000 Mar	40.9	27.3	68.2	2.3	12.3	5.8	31.9	16.0
Great Britain								
1999 Jun	539.0	316.3	855.4	21.0	158.3	66.3	443.7	166.1
1999 Sep	535.3	306.6	841.9	21.4	155.5	67.0	443.3	154.7
1999 Dec	554.3	324.3	878.7	18.9	162.3	68.3	457.7	171.6
2000 Mar	506.1	301.7	807.8	17.8	148.1	59.8	423.6	158.7
Northern Ireland ^b								
1999 Jun	14.9	8.9	23.8	2.1	4.4	1.8	8.9	6.6
1999 Sep	14.6	8.1	22.7	2.3	4.4	1.6	8.6	5.7
1999 Dec	16.0	9.3	25.3	2.3	4.7	1.9	9.4	6.9
2000 Mar	15.2	8.6	23.8	1.9	4.2	1.8	8.9	6.7

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.

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	March 2000				December 1999				March 1999				
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		Full-time	Part-time	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	518.0	26.8	236.1	83.6	864.5	547.9	319.8	867.7	519.8	28.0	233.9	88.2	869.9
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	17.7	1.2	2.5	0.6	22.1	18.4	2.7	21.1	18.1	0.9	2.4	0.6	22.0
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	122.6	1.4	32.1	4.1	160.3	123.5	35.8	159.3	123.2	1.6	32.5	4.3	161.6
Construction	F	61.4	0.8	3.8	0.9	66.9	62.2	4.5	66.7	62.3	1.0	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/ O-P	259.8	18.2	123.9	46.5	448.4	281.5	170.8	452.3	257.9	18.8	121.6	51.6	449.8
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	56.5	5.1	73.7	31.5	166.8	62.4	106.0	168.3	58.3	5.6	74.0	31.0	168.9
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	495.7	25.6	228.3	82.0	831.6	570.3	333.6	903.9	497.5	26.8	226.3	86.5	837.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	15.7	1.2	2.3	0.6	19.8	18.5	2.6	21.2	16.1	0.9	2.1	0.5	19.6
Mining and quarrying	C	2.5	*	0.3	*	2.8	2.7	0.3	3.0	2.8	*	0.2	*	3.0
Manufacturing	D	110.5	1.4	29.1	3.8	144.8	122.7	36.1	158.8	110.8	1.5	29.4	4.0	145.7
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.2	0.5	3.7	0.9	16.3	12.2	5.2	17.5	10.7	0.4	4.3	1.1	16.5
textiles and textile products	DB	4.3	*	4.1	0.6	9.1	5.2	5.1	10.3	4.3	*	4.1	0.7	9.2
leather and leather products	DC	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	*	0.4	*	1.0
wood and wood products	DD	3.0	*	0.4	*	3.5	3.3	0.6	3.9	3.1	*	0.4	*	3.6
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.3	*	4.7	0.6	16.8	12.8	5.8	18.6	11.1	0.2	4.7	0.6	16.5
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.6	*	*	*	0.7	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	*	*	*	1.1
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.4	*	2.3	0.2	8.9	6.9	2.7	9.6	6.5	*	2.2	0.2	8.8
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.4	*	1.4	0.3	8.1	7.4	1.9	9.3	6.7	*	1.6	0.3	8.6
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.4	*	0.8	*	5.3	4.9	1.1	6.0	4.4	*	0.8	*	5.3
basic metals	DJ	17.3	0.2	2.0	0.2	19.7	18.7	2.5	21.2	17.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	19.9
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	11.9	*	1.8	*	13.9	13.0	2.0	15.0	12.0	*	1.8	0.2	14.1
electrical and optical equipment	DL	13.4	0.2	4.5	0.4	18.5	14.5	5.0	19.6	13.9	0.2	4.3	0.3	18.7
transport equipment	DM	13.0	*	1.4	*	14.5	14.3	1.5	15.8	12.9	*	1.3	*	14.4
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	6.8	*	1.6	0.2	8.7	7.8	2.0	9.8	6.3	*	1.5	0.2	8.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.6	*	1.0	*	4.7	4.1	1.2	5.2	3.6	*	1.0	*	4.8
Construction	F	56.5	0.6	3.6	0.8	61.6	65.5	4.6	70.2	57.4	0.9	3.3	0.7	62.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	79.1	5.1	32.3	17.6	134.1	91.0	53.3	144.3	79.9	5.5	32.4	19.3	137.2
Hotels and restaurants	H	16.5	3.0	12.5	6.0	38.0	20.6	19.6	40.2	14.2	3.0	12.0	6.7	35.9
Transport, storage and communication	I	46.3	1.2	10.8	1.5	59.8	51.3	13.6	64.8	46.6	1.5	10.2	1.8	60.1
Financial intermediation	J	18.9	0.2	12.5	1.7	33.2	20.7	15.4	36.0	17.8	0.3	14.4	2.3	34.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	69.8	5.3	37.6	13.3	126.1	82.8	54.1	136.9	70.4	5.4	34.7	14.7	125.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.6	0.7	16.2	4.0	43.4	24.8	21.1	45.9	22.8	0.6	14.4	2.8	40.6
Education	M	15.4	2.3	20.8	10.1	48.5	19.9	35.4	55.3	16.1	2.8	21.9	9.7	50.4
Health and social work	N	17.8	2.1	36.1	17.4	73.4	21.1	56.2	77.3	18.6	2.3	37.0	18.5	76.4
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	20.5	2.5	13.3	5.2	41.4	24.7	20.1	44.8	20.6	2.2	13.1	5.3	41.3

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.
Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.
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

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 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 24 months	
			1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWV	YBWX	YBXA
All															
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1992	2,831	9.9	1,249	585	997	35.2	466	2,799	10.0	1,238	581	980	35.0	453	
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641	
1994	2,738	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726	
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663	
1996	2,394	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	574	
1997	2,087	7.2	992	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.3	982	309	773	37.5	485	
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	579	31.7	361	1,803	6.4	963	250	570	31.6	354	
1999	1,798	6.1	1,020	267	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	264	504	28.3	297	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 1999	1,811	6.2	1,019	281	511	28.2	312	1,794	6.3	1,011	280	504	28.1	306	
Mar-May (Spr)	1,798	6.1	1,020	287	512	28.4	302	1,778	6.2	1,010	284	504	28.3	306	
Apr-Jun	1,770	6.0	993	272	505	28.5	296	1,750	6.1	985	269	496	28.3	293	
May-Jul	1,746	5.9	979	261	506	29.0	295	1,727	6.1	971	258	498	28.8	290	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,736	5.9	964	273	499	28.8	297	1,716	6.0	955	270	492	28.7	291	
Jul-Sep	1,739	5.9	968	267	504	29.0	296	1,717	6.0	958	263	496	28.9	290	
Aug-Oct	1,737	5.9	970	262	505	29.1	289	1,717	6.0	962	259	496	28.9	294	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,740	5.9	972	263	506	29.0	285	1,720	6.0	963	260	497	28.9	281	
Oct-Dec	1,733	5.9	971	260	502	28.9	281	1,712	6.0	961	258	493	28.8	277	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,744	5.9	967	265	491	28.2	281	1,722	6.0	977	262	483	28.0	278	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,715	5.8	975	264	476	27.7	273	1,694	5.9	965	262	467	27.6	270	
Jan-Mar 2000	1,713	5.8	992	256	465	27.2	268	1,695	5.9	982	255	458	27.0	264	
Feb-Apr	1,684	5.7	981	255	448	26.6	256	1,667	5.8	973	252	442	26.5	253	
Change Over last 3 months	-60	-0.2	-6	-10	-43	-1.6	-25	-54	-0.2	-4	-10	-40	-1.5	-25	
Percent	-3.4		-0.6	-3.9	-8.8		-9.0	-3.2		-0.4	-3.9	-8.3		-8.9	
Over last 12 months	-128	-0.5	-38	-27	-63	-1.6	-56	-127	-0.5	-38	-27	-62	-1.6	-53	
Percent	-7.0		-3.7	-9.5	-12.3		-17.8	-7.1		-3.7	-9.7	-12.3		-17.4	
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWW	YBWS	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1992	1,893	11.6	752	399	742	39.2	358	1,877	11.8	749	396	732	39.0	350	
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494	
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	569	
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	515	
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467	
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	380	
1998	1,117	6.9	535	165	416	37.3	276	1,107	7.0	532	164	411	37.1	273	
1999	1,112	6.8	573	166	372	33.5	229	1,103	6.9	569	165	369	33.4	227	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 1999	1,115	6.8	574	171	370	33.2	237	1,109	6.9	571	170	367	33.1	234	
Mar-May (Spr)	1,112	6.8	573	166	372	33.5	229	1,103	6.9	569	165	369	33.4	227	
Apr-Jun	1,094	6.7	551	172	372	34.0	226	1,085	6.8	546	170	369	34.0	225	
May-Jul	1,073	6.6	536	165	372	34.6	225	1,065	6.6	534	164	367	34.5	222	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,061	6.5	525	172	363	34.3	225	1,053	6.6	522	170	360	34.2	222	
Jul-Sep	1,060	6.5	527	168	364	34.4	225	1,050	6.5	524	166	360	34.3	222	
Aug-Oct	1,049	6.4	525	161	364	34.7	220	1,040	6.5	522	159	359	34.5	218	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,054	6.4	529	156	368	34.9	220	1,046	6.5	527	155	364	34.8	218	
Oct-Dec	1,048	6.4	526	152	369	35.2	220	1,040	6.5	523	151	366	35.2	218	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	1,058	6.5	543	155	360	34.1	221	1,051	6.5	540	154	357	34.0	221	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	1,032	6.3	533	149	350	33.9	214	1,026	6.4	531	148	347	33.8	213	
Jan-Mar 2000	1,028	6.3	539	146	342	33.3	210	1,021	6.3	536	146	339	33.2	209	
Feb-Apr	1,011	6.2	533	148	330	32.6	199	1,006	6.2	531	148	327	32.5	197	
Change Over last 3 months	-47	-0.3	-10	-6	-30	-1.4	-23	-45	-0.3	-9	-6	-30	-1.5	-24	
Percent	-4.5		-1.9	-4.1	-8.5		-10.3	-4.3		-1.6	-4.0	-8.5		-10.8	
Over last 12 months	-104	-0.7	-41	-22	-40	-0.6	-39	-103	-0.7	-40	-23	-40	-0.6	-38	
Percent	-9.3		-7.2	-13.2	-10.9		-16.3	-9.2		-6.9	-13.3	-10.9		-16.0	
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBQQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1992	938	7.5	496	187	255	27.2	108	922	7.7	488	185	249	27.0	103	
1993	992	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147	
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157	
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148	
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111	
1997	760	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105	
1998	707	5.5	457	87	163	23.0	85	696	5.6	452	86	159	22.8	82	
1999	686	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	135	20.0	70	
3-month averages Feb-Apr 1999	696	5.3	445	110	141	20.2	74	686	5.5	440	109	137	19.9	72	
Mar-May (Spr)	686	5.3	446	101	139	20.3	72	675	5.4	441	99	135	20.0	70	
Apr-Jun	675	5.2	443	100	133	19.7	69	665	5.3	438	99	127	19.1	68	
May-Jul	673	5.2	443	96	135	20.0	70	662	5.3	437	95	130	19.7	67	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	675	5.2	439	100	136	20.2	72	664	5.3	432	99	132	19.9	69	
Jul-Sep	679	5.2	440	99	140	20.6	72	667	5.3	433	97	136	20.4	69	
Aug-Oct	688	5.3	445	101	141	20.5	69	677	5.4	441	100	137	20.2	66	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	687	5.2	443	106	137	20.0	65	674	5.4	436	105	133	19.7	63	
Oct-Dec	686	5.2	445	108	133	19.4	61	672	5.3	438	107	128	19.0	59	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	685	5.2	444	110	131	19.1	60	671	5.3	437	109	125	18.6	57	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	683	5.2	442	115	126	18.5	59	668	5.3	434	113	120	18.0	57	
Jan-Mar 2000	686	5.2	453	110	123	17.9	58	674	5.4	447	109	119	17.6	56	
Feb-Apr	673	5.1	449	106	118	17.6	57	661	5.3	442	105	115	17.4	56	
Change Over last 3 months	-13	-0.1	4	-4	-13	-1.6	-2	-9	-0.1	4	-4	-10	-1.2	-1	
Percent	-1.8		0.9	-3.5	-9.9		-4.1	-1.4		1.0	-3.7	-7.9		-1.7	
Over last 12 months	-23	-0.2	3	-4	-23	-2.7	-17	-24	-0.2	2	-5	-22	-2.5	-16	
Percent	-3.4		0.8	-3.8	-16.1		-22.6	-3.5		0.4	-4.2	-15.8		-21.8	

UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months											

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1995)	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,289.7	..	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	8.0	10.9	4.2
1996) Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,087.5	..	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.2	10.0	3.8
1997) averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,584.5	..	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.5	7.6	2.5
1998)	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.3
1999)	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.0	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3
1998	May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,350.4	-9.5	-10.7	1,031.0	319.4	4.7	6.5	2.5
	Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,344.3	-6.1	-8.1	1,026.3	318.0	4.7	6.5	2.5
	Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,339.3	-5.0	-6.9	1,021.8	317.5	4.7	6.5	2.4
	Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,335.5	-3.8	-5.0	1,016.9	318.6	4.6	6.4	2.5
	Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,322.5	-13.0	-7.3	1,011.6	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Oct 8	1,266.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,321.7	-0.8	-5.9	1,010.5	311.2	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Nov 12	1,263.9	960.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,327.9	6.2	-2.5	1,015.7	312.2	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,319.4	-8.5	-1.0	1,008.9	310.5	4.6	6.4	2.4
1999	Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,309.9	-9.5	-3.9	1,000.6	309.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,308.8	-1.1	-6.4	1,001.0	307.8	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,305.7	-3.1	-4.6	999.3	306.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,288.0	-17.7	-7.3	985.6	302.4	4.5	6.2	2.3
	May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,274.2	-13.8	-11.5	975.2	299.0	4.4	6.2	2.3
	Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,264.1	-10.1	-13.9	967.6	296.5	4.4	6.1	2.3
	Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,235.1	-29.0	-17.6	948.8	286.3	4.3	6.0	2.2
	Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,217.6	-17.5	-18.9	935.3	282.3	4.2	5.9	2.2
	Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.3	5.8	2.3	1,213.3	-4.3	-16.9	928.5	284.8	4.2	5.9	2.2
	Oct 14	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	4.0	5.6	2.2	1,200.8	-12.5	-11.4	918.2	282.6	4.2	5.8	2.2
	Nov 11	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,189.9	-10.9	-9.2	908.4	281.5	4.1	5.7	2.2
	Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	4.0	5.5	2.0	1,169.2	-20.7	-14.7	891.4	277.8	4.1	5.6	2.1
2000	Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,161.4	-7.8	-13.1	885.5	275.9	4.0	5.6	2.1
	Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,156.5	-4.9	-11.1	880.9	275.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
	Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,140.6	-15.9	-9.5	869.4	271.2	4.0	5.5	2.1
	Apr 13 R	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,117.6	-23.0	-14.6	852.7	264.9	3.9	5.4	2.0
	May 11 P	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.8	5.4	2.0	1,109.0	-8.6	-15.8	844.6	264.4	3.9	5.3	2.0
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJL	BCJH	DPAG		DPAG				DPAJ				
1995)	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,201.8	..	..	..	1,683.6	518.2	7.9	10.8	4.2
1996) Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,003.7	..	..	..	1,528.2	475.5	7.1	9.9	3.8
1997) averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,521.1	..	..	..	1,165.0	356.1	5.4	7.5	2.8
1998)	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,290.4	..	..	..	984.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
1999)	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,197.3	..	..	..	915.7	281.6	4.3	6.0	2.2
1999	May 13	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,221.2	-12.1	-10.7	934.0	287.2	4.4	6.1	2.3
	Jun 10	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,212.8	-8.4	-12.6	927.7	285.1	4.3	6.0	2.3
	Jul 8	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,185.5	-27.3	-15.9	910.0	275.5	4.2	5.9	2.2
	Aug 12	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,169.0	-16.5	-17.4	897.5	271.5	4.2	5.8	2.1
	Sep 9	1,174.2	884.6	289.6	4.2	5.7	2.3	1,165.7	-3.3	-15.7	891.6	274.1	4.2	5.8	2.2
	Oct 14	1,119.1	848.2	270.8	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,154.2	-11.5	-10.4	882.2	272.0	4.1	5.7	2.2
	Nov 11	1,103.4	840.2	263.2	3.9	5.5	2.1	1,144.1	-10.1	-8.3	873.3	270.8	4.1	5.7	2.1
	Dec 9	1,098.1	842.5	255.7	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,124.3	-19.8	-13.8	857.1	267.2	4.0	5.6	2.1
2000	Jan 13	1,192.0	912.1	279.9	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,117.2	-7.1	-12.3	851.8	265.4	4.0	5.5	2.1
	Feb 10	1,183.0	903.2	279.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,112.7	-4.5	-10.5	847.7	265.0	4.0	5.5	2.1
	Mar 9	1,151.1	879.7	271.4	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,097.4	-15.3	-9.0	836.5	260.9	3.9	5.4	2.1
	Apr 13 R	1,100.2	841.7	258.5	3.9	5.5	2.0	1,075.1	-22.3	-14.0	820.5	254.6	3.8	5.3	2.0
	May 11 P	1,067.3	818.4	248.9	3.8	5.3	2.0	1,066.4	-8.7	-15.4	812.5	253.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
North East	DPCE			DPDA			DPDG				DPDM				
1995)	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	128.5	..	..	..	103.3	25.2	11.2	16.3	5.0
1996) Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	116.4	..	..	..	92.9	23.5	10.2	14.9	4.5
1997) averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.2	..	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.3
1998)	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..	..	66.7	16.6	7.5	10.9	3.3
1999)	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.3	10.6	3.3	79.9	..	..	..	63.7	16.1	7.2	10.4	3.2
1999	May 13	82.2	65.8	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.3	81.6	-0.8	-0.5	65.2	16.4	7.4	10.7	3.3
	Jun 10	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	3.2	81.3	-0.3	-0.6	65.0	16.3	7.3	10.7	3.3
	Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	79.8	-1.5	-0.9	63.8	16.0	7.2	10.5	3.2
	Aug 12	80.0	62.5	17.5	7.2	10.2	3.5	78.9	-0.9	-0.9	63.1	15.8	7.1	10.3	3.2
	Sep 9	78.0	61.3	16.7	7.0	10.0	3.4	78.3	-0.6	-1.0	62.6	15.7	7.1	10.3	3.2
	Oct 14	74.2	58.8	15.5	6.7	9.6	3.1	76.7	-1.6	-1.0	61.2	15.5	6.9	10.0	3.1
	Nov 11	74.0	59.1	14.9	6.7	9.7	3.0	75.9	-0.8	-1.0	60.5	15.4	6.9	9.9	3.1
	Dec 9	73.9	59.6	14.4	6.7	9.8	2.9	74.9	-1.0	-1.1	59.6	15.3	6.8	9.8	3.1
2000	Jan 13	81.8	65.6	16.2	7.4	10.7	3.3	75.8	0.9	-0.3	60.5	15.3	6.8	9.9	3.1
	Feb 10	81.0	64.8	16.2	7.3	10.6	3.3	75.8	0.0	0.0	60.6	15.2	6.8	9.9	3.1
	Mar 9	79.6	63.7	15.9	7.2	10.4	3.2	75.5	-0.3	0.2	60.4	15.1	6.8	9.9	3.0
	Apr 13 R	76.7	61.4	15.2	6.9	10.1	3.1	73.6	-1.9	-0.7	59.1	14.5	6.7	9.7	2.9
	May 11 P	74.8	60.0	14.8	6.8	9.8	3.0	74.2	0.6	-0.5	59.4	14.8	6.7	9.7	3.0
North West	IBWB			DPDB			IBWA				IBWC				
1995)	271.7	210.7	61.0	8.6	12.0	4.4	267.3	..	..	..	208.4	58.9	8.5	11.8	4.2
1996) Annual	250.7	194.5	56.2	7.8	11.1	3.9	246.4	..	..	..	192.2	54.2	7.7	11.0	3.7
1997) averages	194.4	152.0	42.3	6.1	8.7	3.0	191.9	..	..	..	150.6	41.3	6.0	8.7	2.9
1998)	166.2	129.8	36.4	5.3	7.6	2.6	164.2	..	..	..	128.7	35.6	5.3	7.5	2.5
1															

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK			DPDQ				
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	390.0	..	..	290.1	99.9	9.4	12.4	5.5
1996) Annual averages	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	355.8	..	..	263.3	92.5	8.5	11.3	5.0
1997)	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	269.7	..	..	198.9	70.8	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.4	..	..	165.9	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	May 13	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	206.1	-2.0	-2.5	152.1	54.0	4.8	6.5	2.8
	Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	203.3	-2.8	-2.7	150.0	53.3	4.8	6.4	2.8
	Jul 8	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	200.9	-2.4	-2.4	148.4	52.5	4.7	6.4	2.7
	Aug 12	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.8	6.4	198.6	-2.3	-2.5	146.5	52.1	4.7	6.3	2.7
	Sep 9	203.7	148.2	55.5	4.8	6.4	197.6	-1.0	-1.9	145.8	51.8	4.6	6.3	2.7
	Oct 14	196.3	143.6	52.7	4.6	6.2	196.1	-1.5	-1.6	144.7	51.4	4.6	6.2	2.7
	Nov 11	191.1	140.3	50.8	4.5	6.0	194.7	-1.4	-1.3	143.6	51.1	4.6	6.2	2.7
	Dec 9	186.7	137.9	48.8	4.4	5.9	191.3	-3.4	-2.1	141.1	50.2	4.5	6.1	2.6
2000	Jan 13	191.8	142.0	49.8	4.5	6.1	190.1	-1.2	-2.0	140.2	49.9	4.5	6.0	2.6
	Feb 10	190.7	141.2	49.4	4.5	6.1	188.4	-1.7	-2.1	138.9	49.5	4.4	6.0	2.6
	Mar 9	187.6	139.0	48.6	4.4	6.0	185.6	-2.8	-1.9	137.0	48.6	4.4	5.9	2.5
	Apr 13 R	182.2	135.1	47.1	4.3	5.8	181.4	-4.2	-2.9	134.0	47.4	4.3	5.7	2.5
	May 11 P	178.0	132.1	45.9	4.2	5.7	177.5	-3.9	-3.6	131.0	46.5	4.2	5.6	2.4
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL			DPDR				
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	225.7	..	..	172.2	53.5	5.9	8.1	3.1
1996) Annual averages	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	197.2	..	..	149.8	47.3	5.0	6.9	2.7
1997)	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	134.8	..	..	102.9	31.9	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.1	..	..	80.8	25.3	2.7	3.8	1.4
1999)	96.1	73.2	23.0	2.4	3.4	1.3	95.3	..	..	72.7	22.6	2.4	3.4	1.3
1999	May 13	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	98.0	-0.8	-0.9	74.8	23.2	2.5	3.5	1.3
	Jun 10	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.4	3.3	96.7	-1.3	-1.2	73.8	22.9	2.5	3.4	1.3
	Jul 8	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.4	3.3	94.0	-2.7	-1.6	71.8	22.2	2.4	3.3	1.2
	Aug 12	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.4	3.3	92.4	-1.6	-1.9	70.8	21.6	2.3	3.3	1.2
	Sep 9	92.2	69.2	23.0	2.3	3.2	92.0	-0.4	-1.6	70.2	21.8	2.3	3.3	1.2
	Oct 14	88.4	66.6	21.7	2.2	3.1	91.3	-0.7	-0.9	69.6	21.7	2.3	3.2	1.2
	Nov 11	87.4	66.1	21.3	2.2	3.1	90.3	-1.0	-0.7	68.7	21.6	2.3	3.2	1.2
	Dec 9	86.7	66.1	20.6	2.2	3.1	88.2	-2.1	-1.3	66.9	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2
2000	Jan 13	94.3	71.7	22.6	2.4	3.3	86.7	-1.5	-1.5	65.7	21.0	2.2	3.1	1.2
	Feb 10	92.8	70.4	22.4	2.4	3.3	85.6	-1.1	-1.6	64.8	20.8	2.2	3.0	1.2
	Mar 9	88.7	67.4	21.3	2.3	3.1	83.8	-1.8	-1.5	63.4	20.4	2.1	3.0	1.1
	Apr 13 R	83.3	63.2	20.0	2.1	2.9	82.0	-1.8	-1.6	61.8	20.2	2.1	2.9	1.1
	May 11 P	79.7	60.6	19.1	2.0	2.8	80.8	-1.2	-1.6	60.8	20.0	2.0	2.8	1.1
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB			DPBM				
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	163.5	..	..	122.7	40.8	6.8	9.2	3.8
1996) Annual averages	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	145.6	..	..	109.0	36.7	6.1	8.2	3.4
1997)	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.3	..	..	78.4	25.9	4.3	5.9	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	84.0	..	..	62.5	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1999)	76.2	56.5	19.7	3.2	4.2	1.8	75.3	..	..	56.0	19.4	3.1	4.2	1.8
1999	May 13	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	77.7	-0.7	-0.8	57.9	19.8	3.2	4.3	1.8
	Jun 10	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	77.4	-0.3	-0.8	57.6	19.8	3.2	4.3	1.8
	Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	74.9	-2.5	-1.2	55.8	19.1	3.1	4.2	1.8
	Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	73.2	-1.7	-1.5	54.5	18.7	3.0	4.1	1.7
	Sep 9	71.6	52.6	19.0	3.0	3.9	72.7	-0.5	-1.6	54.0	18.7	3.0	4.0	1.7
	Oct 14	68.8	50.7	18.1	2.8	3.8	71.6	-1.1	-1.1	53.2	18.4	3.0	4.0	1.7
	Nov 11	68.8	50.5	18.3	2.8	3.8	70.3	-1.3	-1.0	52.1	18.2	2.9	3.9	1.7
	Dec 9	68.2	50.4	17.8	2.8	3.8	68.1	-2.2	-1.5	50.3	17.8	2.8	3.8	1.7
2000	Jan 13	75.2	55.4	19.8	3.1	4.1	66.5	-1.6	-1.7	49.2	17.3	2.8	3.7	1.6
	Feb 10	74.3	54.6	19.7	3.1	4.1	66.8	0.3	-1.2	49.3	17.5	2.8	3.7	1.6
	Mar 9	70.6	51.9	18.7	2.9	3.9	65.6	-1.2	-0.8	48.4	17.2	2.7	3.6	1.6
	Apr 13 R	65.7	48.8	16.9	2.7	3.6	64.2	-1.4	-0.8	47.4	16.8	2.7	3.5	1.6
	May 11 P	62.4	46.5	15.9	2.6	3.5	63.5	-0.7	-1.1	46.7	16.8	2.6	3.5	1.6
England														
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,897.7	..	..	1,447.7	449.9	7.8	10.7	4.2
1996) Annual averages	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,713.1	..	..	1,303.5	409.6	7.1	9.7	3.8
1997)	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.4	2.9	1,285.7	..	..	981.6	304.1	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,083.1	..	..	824.4	258.7	4.4	6.1	2.4
1999)	1,013.5	770.9	242.7	4.2	5.7	2.2	1,002.8	..	..	764.8	238.0	4.1	5.7	2.2
1999	May 13	1,024.4	785.8	238.7	4.2	5.9	1,022.5	-9.9	-9.0	780.1	242.4	4.2	5.8	2.2
	Jun 10	997.3	764.2	233.1	4.1	5.7	1,014.2	-8.3	-10.7	773.7	240.5	4.2	5.8	2.2
	Jul 8	1,007.8	763.3	244.4	4.1	5.7	994.6	-19.6	-12.6	760.1	234.5	4.1	5.7	2.1
	Aug 12	1,009.7	756.4	253.3	4.1	5.6	980.7	-13.9	-13.9	750.2	230.5	4.0	5.6	2.1
	Sep 9	986.8	740.8	246.0	4.1	5.5	976.6	-4.1	-12.5	745.0	231.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
	Oct 14	939.5	709.5	229.9	3.9	5.3	967.1	-9.5	-9.2	737.2	229.9	4.0	5.5	2.1
	Nov 11	924.8	701.6	223.2	3.8	5.2	958.4	-8.7	-7.4	729.4	229.0	3.9	5.4	2.1
	Dec 9	919.6	703.0	216.5	3.8	5.2	940.9	-17.5	-11.9	715.1	225.8	3.9	5.3	2.1
2000	Jan 13	993.6	758.0	235.6	4.1	5.7	934.1	-6.8	-11.0	710.1	224.0	3.8	5.3	2.0
	Feb 10	986.0	750.9	235.1	4.0	5.6	929.9	-4.2	-9.5	706.4	223.5	3.8	5.3	2.0
	Mar 9	958.8	730.7	228.1	3.9	5.4	916.5	-13.4	-8.1	696.6	219.9	3.8	5.2	2.0
	Apr 13 R	917.4	700.1	217.3	3.8	5.2	897.7	-18.8	-12.1	683.2	214.5	3.7	5.1	2.0
	May 11 P	890.0	680.4	209.5	3.7	5.1	889.9	-7.8	-13.3	676.1	213.8	3.7	5.0	2.0

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			DPBP				
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.4	11.8	4.2
1996) Annual averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	8.0	11.3	3.9
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.5	9.1	3.2	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.2
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.7	8.0	2.8	69.0							

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All ages						18-24							
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	1998 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
	1998 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	
Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8	
Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7	
May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7	
Male	1998 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
	1998 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	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5
	Dec 10	967.4	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	
Mar 9	906.5	345.4	188.0	154.3	108.8	24.1	110.0	198.7	110.3	52.1	31.6	4.2	2.4	0.6	
Apr 13	868.2	329.6	170.0	156.3	104.8	24.5	107.5	185.3	101.4	46.8	32.6	3.9	2.4	0.5	
May 11	844.2	311.6	166.1	157.7	102.3	24.7	106.5	178.0	94.2	46.4	33.1	3.9	2.4	0.5	
Female	1998 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
	1998 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	0.9	
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	
Dec 9	262.3	121.1	55.6	39.9	25.7	17.4	19.9	76.0	43.7	19.8	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.3	
2000 Jan 13	286.9	133.4	61.5	45.7	26.2	16.1	20.1	85.3	48.4	21.6	13.0	1.9	2.6	0.3	
Feb 10	287.0	133.3	62.9	45.4	25.6	15.8	19.8	86.7	50.1	21.3	13.1	1.8	2.4	0.3	
Mar 9	278.7	127.3	60.9	45.9	25.0	16.0	19.6	83.8	47.7	20.7	13.4	1.7	2.4	0.2	
Apr 13	265.9	120.3	55.1	47.1	24.1	16.3	19.3	77.7	43.0	18.9	14.0				

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	SOUTH WEST															
13 or less	6,914	11,025	3,112	21,650	2,534	2,675	780	6,342	5,439	10,523	2,994	19,269	2,333	3,609	1,276	7,502
Over 13 and up to 26	3,678	6,430	1,789	12,034	1,384	1,390	422	3,301	2,259	5,380	1,637	9,365	988	1,624	691	3,370
26 and up to 52	2,792	6,638	1,723	11,184	944	1,224	474	2,668	1,582	5,296	1,531	8,422	650	1,443	627	2,746
52 and up to 104	284	5,223	1,380	6,890	104	813	370	1,287	86	3,355	1,093	4,538	46	743	399	1,189
Over 104	23	5,430	2,500	7,953	6	688	400	1,094	17	2,872	1,727	4,616	8	510	425	943
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	30.7	36.9	24.9	2.2	22.1	31.5	16.2	1.1	22.7	31.4	19.8	1.3	15.8	24.1	13.5
All	13,691	34,746	10,504	59,711	4,972	6,790	2,446	14,692	9,383	27,426	8,982	46,210	4,025	7,929	3,418	15,750
NORTH WEST	ENGLAND															
13 or less	13,612	22,254	5,192	42,022	5,170	5,772	1,983	13,615	74,022	136,546	34,313	249,321	30,864	42,154	13,796	90,176
Over 13 and up to 26	6,984	12,870	2,784	22,908	2,637	2,826	942	6,597	36,347	76,681	18,678	132,891	15,482	21,018	7,058	44,535
26 and up to 52	4,923	12,891	2,782	20,662	1,920	2,544	865	5,389	26,286	81,279	18,879	126,751	11,281	19,634	7,078	38,273
52 and up to 104	488	9,539	2,226	12,261	217	1,597	675	2,496	3,028	62,884	16,156	82,105	1,302	12,623	5,434	19,382
Over 104	47	8,470	3,555	12,072	21	1,189	656	1,866	379	58,751	25,663	84,793	162	9,371	5,976	15,509
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.1	27.3	35.0	22.1	2.4	20.0	26.0	14.6	2.4	29.2	36.8	24.7	2.5	21.0	29.0	16.8
All	26,054	66,024	16,539	109,925	9,965	13,928	5,121	29,963	140,062	416,141	113,689	675,861	59,091	104,800	39,342	207,675
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	WALES															
13 or less	10,107	16,691	4,143	31,626	3,880	4,607	1,482	10,445	5,783	8,705	2,168	16,956	2,166	2,462	829	5,673
Over 13 and up to 26	5,016	9,693	2,316	17,159	2,142	2,424	777	5,465	2,801	4,769	1,116	8,746	1,058	1,188	379	2,668
26 and up to 52	3,638	10,304	2,476	16,472	1,436	2,165	833	4,463	1,952	5,176	1,290	8,432	700	1,043	427	2,182
52 and up to 104	263	7,604	1,916	9,788	116	1,323	608	2,049	119	3,665	1,019	4,803	61	622	301	965
Over 104	34	6,412	2,949	9,395	12	874	610	1,496	16	3,446	1,588	5,050	6	464	367	837
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	27.6	35.3	22.7	1.7	19.3	28.3	14.8	1.3	27.6	36.3	22.4	1.7	18.8	29.0	14.8
All	19,058	50,704	13,800	84,440	7,586	11,393	4,310	23,918	10,671	25,761	7,181	43,987	3,991	5,779	2,303	12,345
EAST MIDLANDS	SCOTLAND															
13 or less	6,451	11,066	3,195	21,077	2,684	3,695	1,363	8,003	11,156	19,128	4,849	36,634	4,163	5,539	1,682	12,449
Over 13 and up to 26	3,070	6,092	1,674	10,928	1,300	1,697	659	3,746	5,443	10,626	2,642	19,146	1,968	2,780	866	5,885
26 and up to 52	2,071	5,923	1,475	9,492	872	1,506	611	3,005	3,242	10,594	2,668	16,622	1,082	2,320	922	4,420
52 and up to 104	166	4,478	1,350	5,994	81	916	459	1,456	257	7,948	2,267	10,491	107	1,475	691	2,291
Over 104	14	3,904	1,890	5,808	5	551	429	985	23	6,874	3,415	10,312	11	945	718	1,674
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.5	26.6	33.8	22.1	1.7	17.5	25.2	14.2	1.4	26.9	35.9	22.3	1.6	18.5	28.9	14.8
All	11,772	31,463	9,584	53,299	4,942	8,365	3,521	17,195	20,121	55,170	15,841	93,205	7,331	13,059	4,879	26,719
WEST MIDLANDS	GREAT BRITAIN															
13 or less	9,593	15,699	4,070	29,870	4,031	4,842	1,706	10,949	90,961	164,379	41,330	302,911	37,193	50,155	16,307	108,298
Over 13 and up to 26	4,626	8,255	2,131	15,149	2,061	2,300	827	5,306	44,591	92,076	22,436	160,783	18,508	24,986	8,303	53,088
26 and up to 52	3,430	9,171	2,174	14,810	1,645	2,133	838	4,653	31,480	97,049	22,837	151,805	13,063	22,997	8,427	44,875
52 and up to 104	630	8,341	2,128	11,103	267	1,455	670	2,396	3,404	74,497	19,442	97,399	1,470	14,720	6,426	22,658
Over 104	99	8,613	3,471	12,183	34	1,311	844	2,189	418	69,071	30,666	100,155	179	10,780	7,061	18,020
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.0	33.9	40.1	28.0	3.7	23.0	31.0	18.0	2.2	28.9	36.7	24.3	2.3	20.6	29.0	16.5
All	18,378	50,079	13,974	83,115	8,038	12,041	4,885	25,493	170,854	497,072	136,711	813,053	70,413	123,638	46,524	246,939
EAST	NORTHERN IRELAND															
13 or less	5,320	10,580	3,144	19,378	2,348	3,608	1,479	7,716	3,194	4,553	912	8,693	1,522	1,582	451	3,573
Over 13 and up to 26	2,404	5,396	1,628	9,520	1,037	1,738	713	3,592	1,768	2,945	593	5,314	767	784	269	1,832
26 and up to 52	1,442	5,423	1,598	8,479	634	1,348	667	2,682	1,614	3,540	743	5,900	719	829	330	1,882
52 and up to 104	176	4,052	1,305	5,540	66	867	515	1,452	476	3,519	882	4,877	191	640	310	1,141
Over 104	26	3,595	1,839	5,460	9	644	545	1,198	46	4,365	1,948	6,359	14	549	311	874
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	26.3	33.0	22.7	1.8	18.4	27.0	15.9	7.4	41.7	55.7	36.1	6.4	27.1	37.2	21.7
All	9,368	29,046	9,514	48,377	4,094	8,205	3,919	16,640	7,098	18,922	5,078	31,143	3,213	4,384	1,671	9,302
LONDON	UNITED KINGDOM															
13 or less	10,207	25,162	4,378	40,105	5,218	8,922	2,184	16,705	94,155	168,932	42,242	311,604	38,715	51,737	16,758	111,871
Over 13 and up to 26	5,659	15,648	2,617	24,056	2,842	5,007	1,221	9,180	46,359	95,021	23,029	166,097	19,275	25,770	8,572	54,920
26 and up to 52	4,665	18,556	3,191	26,459	2,473	5,610	1,434	9,550	33,094	100,589	23,580	157,705	13,782	23,826	8,757	46,757
52 and up to 104	766	15,508	3,143	19,423	340	3,914	1,241	5,499	3,880	78,016	20,324	102,276	1,661	15,360	6,736	23,799
Over 104	95	15,138	5,326	20,559	58	2,850	1,460	4,368	464	73,436	32,614	106,514	193	11,329	7,372	18,894
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.0	34.0	45.4	30.6	3.6	25.7	35.8	21.8	2.4	29.4	37.3	24.7	2.5	20.8	29.3	16.7
All	21,392	90,012	18,655	130,602	10,931	26,303	7,540	45,302	177,952	515,994	141,789	844,196	73,626	128,022	48,195	256,241
SOUTH EAST																
13 or less	6,379	13,546	4,065	24,324	2,666	4,424	1,543	8,899								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,651	6,917	2,102	11,772	1,091	2,012	806	3,978								
26 and up to 52	1,743	7,077	1,929	10,771	707	1,661	729	3,117								
52 and up to 104	169	4,784	1,615	6,568	65	965	497	1,558								
Over 104	24	4,317	2,406	6,747	9	754	607	1,370								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	24.8	33.1	22.1	1.6	17.8	26.4	15.5								
All	10,966	36,641	12,137	60,182	4,538	9,846	4,182	18,922								

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.

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
UNITED KINGDOM		844.2	100.0	256.2	100.0	1100.4	100.0	844.2	100.0	256.2	100.0	1100.4	100.0
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	25.1	3.0	5.8	2.3	30.9	2.8	26.8	3.2	6.4	2.5	33.2	3.0
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	10.8	1.3	3.1	1.2	13.9	1.3	11.6	1.4	3.5	1.4	15.1	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.1	1.3	1.1	0.4	12.2	1.1	12.8	1.5	1.4	0.6	14.2	1.3
Health professionals	22	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	5.7	0.7	4.0	1.6	9.7	0.9	6.3	0.7	4.5	1.7	10.7	1.0
Other professional occupations	24-29	5.5	0.6	2.0	0.8	7.5	0.7	6.4	0.8	2.4	0.9	8.8	0.8
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32												

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at May 11 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^b		Per cent		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
								employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants	employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	548	172	720	5.9	4.6	Holworthy	105	46	151	5.0	3.7
Andover	393	142	535	1.4	1.1	Horncastle	138	65	204	2.8	2.0
Appleby	56	19	75	1.9	1.3	Huddersfield	3,517	1,023	4,540	5.1	4.4
Ashford	781	252	1,033	2.8	2.4	Hull	9,247	2,744	11,991	6.4	5.8
Axminster	114	46	159	2.6	1.9	Huntingdon	902	326	1,228	2.1	1.7
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,253	631	2,884	1.6	1.4	Ilfracombe	291	86	377	5.6	4.3
Banbury	513	183	696	1.4	1.1	Ipswich	2,719	861	3,580	2.9	2.6
Barnard Castle	155	46	201	3.1	2.5	Isle of Wight	2,053	563	2,616	5.8	4.5
Barnsley	4,564	1,248	5,812	7.3	6.3	Keighley and Skipton	1,551	487	2,038	4.0	3.3
Barnstaple	672	303	975	4.0	3.0	Kendal	302	125	427	1.9	1.6
Barrow-in-Furness	1,593	379	1,972	5.9	5.3	Keswick	29	5	34	0.9	0.7
Basingstoke	630	252	882	1.0	0.9	Kettering and Corby	1,375	483	1,858	2.9	2.7
Bath	1,327	463	1,790	2.2	1.9	Kidderminster	970	393	1,363	3.1	2.5
Bedford	1,874	644	2,518	3.2	2.6	King's Lynn	1,163	474	1,637	3.5	2.9
Berwick-upon-Tweed	380	112	492	4.9	3.7	Kingsbridge	121	60	181	2.9	2.0
Bideford	612	253	865	5.8	4.3	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,219	564	2,783	5.5	4.6
Birmingham	37,738	11,166	48,904	6.1	5.5	Launceston	223	71	294	3.7	2.8
Bishop Auckland	3,135	931	4,066	6.8	6.0	Leeds	11,931	3,206	15,137	4.1	3.6
Blackburn	3,924	1,151	5,075	4.0	3.7	Leek	122	381	503	2.3	1.8
Blackpool	3,742	944	4,686	4.0	3.4	Leicester	8,299	2,846	11,145	3.8	3.4
Bolton	4,587	1,219	5,806	5.2	4.5	Leominster	203	64	267	3.3	2.5
Boston	486	173	659	2.8	2.4	Lincoln	2,214	708	2,922	4.0	3.5
Bournemouth	3,176	900	4,076	3.5	3.0	Liskeard	388	167	555	5.1	3.9
Bradford	10,685	2,716	13,401	5.8	5.2	Liverpool	27,014	7,171	34,185	9.2	8.3
Bridgwater	890	384	1,274	4.1	3.4	London	131,387	45,905	177,292	4.6	4.1
Bridlington and Driffield	1,105	360	1,465	7.2	6.0	Loughborough	1,223	486	1,709	3.4	2.9
Bridport	160	67	227	2.6	2.2	Louth	435	159	594	5.4	3.9
Brighton	6,226	2,223	8,449	5.2	4.4	Lowestoft and Beccles	2,011	670	2,681	6.9	5.8
Bristol	7,702	2,559	10,261	2.8	2.5	Ludlow	227	71	298	2.9	2.1
Bude	208	88	296	5.0	3.9	Luton	3,500	1,121	4,621	3.6	3.1
Burnley	1,129	350	1,479	3.8	3.5	Maidstone and North Kent	7,162	2,358	9,520	3.9	3.3
Burton on Trent	1,965	643	2,608	3.7	3.3	Malton	153	83	236	2.0	1.6
Bury St Edmunds	472	196	668	1.9	1.6	Malvern	422	140	562	2.3	1.8
Buxton	487	144	631	3.1	2.5	Manchester	30,194	7,890	38,084	4.1	3.7
Calderdale	3,138	877	4,015	4.6	4.2	Mansfield	4,679	1,415	6,094	5.8	5.0
Cambridge	2,023	686	2,709	1.7	1.5	Matlock	475	147	622	2.0	1.7
Camelford	97	53	150	6.4	4.9	Melton Mowbray	252	107	359	2.2	2.0
Canterbury	1,556	450	2,006	3.4	2.8	Middlesbrough and Stockton	13,878	3,254	17,132	8.9	8.1
Carlisle	1,548	505	2,053	3.9	3.5	Mildenhall	260	120	380	2.7	2.2
Chard	112	59	171	1.6	1.3	Milton Keynes	1,906	678	2,584	1.9	1.7
Cheltenham	1,593	464	2,057	2.6	2.1	Minehead	314	99	413	4.8	3.5
Chichester	3,612	1,008	4,620	7.2	6.5	Morpeth and Ashington	3,058	809	3,867	7.8	6.8
Chichester	1,263	413	1,676	2.0	1.6	Nelson and Colne	1,095	348	1,443	5.0	4.4
Chippenham	347	131	478	1.5	1.2	Newark	627	224	851	3.7	3.0
Cinderford	580	274	854	4.1	3.4	Newbury	394	122	516	1.0	0.8
Cirencester	236	84	320	1.3	1.0	Newquay	610	192	802	7.4	5.9
Clacton	1,040	309	1,349	6.7	5.2	Newton Abbot	524	193	717	2.7	2.1
Colchester	2,431	928	3,359	2.7	2.2	Northallerton and Thirsk	335	136	471	1.7	1.4
Cowley	7,085	2,234	9,319	4.0	3.5	Northampton	2,696	945	3,641	2.5	2.2
Crawley	1,934	642	2,576	1.1	0.9	Norwich	4,505	1,441	5,946	3.7	3.2
Crewe	2,450	805	3,255	3.6	3.3	Nottingham	12,763	3,751	16,514	5.0	4.4
Cromer	644	162	806	4.9	3.5	Okehampton	196	92	288	3.8	3.0
Darlington	2,084	544	2,628	5.7	5.1	Oswestry	447	243	690	4.2	3.6
Dartmouth	59	21	80	2.5	1.7	Oxford	2,417	741	3,158	1.6	1.3
Derby	5,351	1,572	6,923	4.8	4.3	Paignton and Totnes	969	345	1,314	5.1	3.9
Devizes	245	94	339	2.1	1.4	Penrith	145	54	199	1.5	1.1
Diss	277	127	404	2.3	1.8	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,174	412	1,586	8.3	6.1
Doncaster	5,831	1,685	7,516	6.8	6.2	Peterborough	2,123	676	2,799	2.7	2.4
Dorchester and Weymouth	929	300	1,229	2.6	2.1	Pickering	127	56	183	2.1	1.7
Dover	1,330	387	1,717	5.7	4.8	Plymouth	4,795	1,552	6,347	4.6	3.8
Dudley and Sandwell	9,379	2,757	12,136	5.2	4.7	Poole	1,383	460	1,843	2.1	1.8
Eastbourne	1,468	433	1,901	3.7	3.1	Portsmouth	5,191	1,640	6,831	3.3	2.7
Evesham	337	131	468	1.8	1.5	Preston	4,050	1,036	5,086	3.3	3.0
Exeter	2,354	820	3,174	2.8	2.3	Reading	2,932	903	3,835	1.5	1.3
Fakenham	263	116	379	4.0	2.9	Redruth and Camborne	944	291	1,235	7.1	5.2
Falmouth	586	211	797	6.8	5.1	Retford	560	215	775	5.6	4.9
Folkestone	1,455	406	1,861	5.4	4.6	Richmond	199	81	280	2.7	1.5
Gainsborough	654	211	865	6.8	5.6	Rochdale	2,756	721	3,477	5.8	5.0
Gloucester	1,992	584	2,576	3.5	3.2	Rugby	732	276	1,008	2.6	2.3
Goole and Selby	1,069	390	1,459	4.8	4.0	Salisbury	622	155	777	1.6	1.2
Grantham	578	188	766	3.1	2.7	Scarborough	1,333	393	1,726	5.1	4.2
Great Yarmouth	2,579	756	3,335	8.7	7.9	Scunthorpe	2,057	645	2,702	4.2	3.8
Grimbsy	4,308	1,234	5,542	7.1	6.4	Settle	92	29	121	2.1	1.6
Guildford and Aldershot	2,045	622	2,667	1.2	1.0	Shaftesbury	276	112	388	1.8	1.3
Haltwhistle	132	51	183	6.6	4.8	Sheffield and Rotherham	16,079	4,334	20,413	6.3	5.6
Harlow	1,706	592	2,298	1.8	1.6	Shrewsbury	1,243	373	1,616	2.7	2.3
Harrogate and Ripon	873	341	1,214	1.7	1.3	Skegness and Mablethorpe	699	180	879	4.7	3.4
Hartlepool	2,794	603	3,397	10.5	9.4	Sleaford	272	116	388	2.5	1.8
Harwich	373	137	510	8.3	6.3	Slough and Woking	11,121	3,794	14,915	2.1	1.9
Hastings	2,312	600	2,912	6.0	5.0	South Molton	88	49	137	3.5	2.6
Haverhill and Sudbury	572	213	785	2.7	2.3	Southampton and Winchester	4,732	1,376	6,108	2.2	1.9
Hawes and Leyburn	39	22	61	1.1	1.1	Southend	7,627	2,610	10,237	4.5	3.8
Helston	348	148	496	7.4	5.5	Spalding and Holbeach	399	198	597	2.0	1.6
Hereford	1,116	419	1,535	3.0	2.3	St Austell	713	254	967	4.1	3.2
Hexham	315	98	413	3.3	2.5	Stafford	1,315	409	1,724	2.9	2.5

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.21

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at May 11 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^b		Per cent		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
								employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants	employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND											
Stamford	371	136	507	1.8	1.5	Stamford	371	136	507	1.8	1.5
Stevenage	2,229	756	2,985	2.0	1.7	Stevenage	2,229	756	2,985	2.0	1.7
Stoke	5,759	1,900	7,659	4.2	3.7	Stoke	5,759	1,900	7,659	4.2	3.7
Stroud	659	224	883	2.8	2.3	Stroud	659	224	883	2.8	2.3
Sunderland and Durham	10,001	2,683	12,684	7.3	6.7	Sunderland and Durham	10,001	2,683	12,684	7.3	6.7
Swindon	1,915	591	2,506	2.0	1.8	Swindon	1,915	591	2,506	2.0	1.8
Taunton	902	313	1,215	2.5	2.1	Taunton	902	313	1,215	2.5	2.1
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,229	760	2,989	3.3	2.9	Telford and Bridgnorth	2,229	760	2,989	3.3	2.9
Thanet	2,539	761	3,300	9.5	8.2	Thanet	2,539	761	3,300	9.5	8.2
Thetford	432	179	611	2.7	2.2	Thetford	432	179	611	2.7	2.2
Tiverton	357	140	497	3.1	2.4	Tiverton	357	140	497	3.1	2.4
Torquay	1,										

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 11 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Rate ^a	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST										
Darlington UA	2,077	544	2,621	5.7	5.1					
Hartlepool UA	2,794	603	3,397	10.5	9.4					
Middlesbrough UA	5,165	1,120	6,285	10.2	9.2					
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,699	855	4,554	9.4	8.6					
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,837	1,218	6,055	7.8	7.0					
County Durham	8,305	2,480	10,785	6.7	6.0					
Chester-le-Street	846	223	1,069	9.7	8.6					
Derwentside	1,460	396	1,856	8.6	7.6					
Durham	1,190	404	1,594	4.0	3.6					
Easington	1,617	521	2,138	9.4	8.4					
Sedgefield	1,534	463	1,997	5.7	5.3					
Teesdale	281	83	364	4.7	3.7					
Wear Valley	1,377	390	1,767	7.9	6.8					
Northumberland	5,320	1,479	6,799	6.6	5.5					
Alnwick	436	142	578	5.7	4.4					
Berwick-upon-Tweed	410	120	530	4.8	3.7					
Blyth Valley	1,649	448	2,097	8.6	7.7					
Castle Morpeth	622	194	816	3.8	3.1					
Tynedale	640	169	809	4.1	3.1					
Wansbeck	1,563	406	1,969	12.5	11.4					
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	27,804	6,472	34,276	7.3	6.8					
Gateshead	3,856	922	4,778	5.7	5.3					
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,011	1,597	8,608	5.4	5.0					
North Tyneside	4,599	1,078	5,677	8.5	7.9					
South Tyneside	5,190	1,119	6,309	13.2	11.8					
Sunderland	7,148	1,756	8,904	8.0	7.5					
NORTH WEST										
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,549	679	3,228	5.3	5.0					
Blackpool UA	2,479	587	3,066	5.3	4.6					
Halton UA	2,632	705	3,338	6.0	5.6					
Warrington UA	2,050	729	2,779	2.8	2.6					
Cheshire	5,784	1,713	7,497	2.6	2.3					
Chester	967	260	1,227	1.9	1.7					
Congleton	556	209	765	2.5	2.1					
Crewe and Nantwich	1,117	360	1,477	3.8	3.5					
Ellesmere Port and Neston	916	243	1,159	3.3	3.1					
Macclesfield	962	244	1,206	1.6	1.4					
Vale Royal	1,236	397	1,633	4.0	3.5					
Cumbria	6,767	1,910	8,677	4.5	3.8					
Allerdale	1,600	409	2,009	6.4	5.2					
Barrow-in-Furness	1,395	319	1,714	6.6	6.1					
Carlisle	1,420	455	1,875	3.9	3.4					
Copeland	1,535	436	1,971	7.1	6.2					
Eden	242	91	333	1.9	1.3					
South Lakeland	575	200	775	1.9	1.6					
Greater Manchester (Met County)	39,496	10,473	49,969	4.6	4.1					
Bolton	4,067	1,073	5,140	5.1	4.3					
Bury	1,584	501	2,085	3.6	3.1					
Manchester	11,526	2,862	14,388	5.3	5.0					
Oldham	3,354	925	4,279	5.4	4.7					
Rochdale	3,432	889	4,321	5.9	5.1					
Salford	3,414	764	4,178	3.8	3.6					
Stockport	2,678	698	3,376	3.0	2.7					
Trafford	2,749	781	3,530	4.8	4.1					
Tameside	2,394	678	3,072	2.8	2.6					
Wigan	4,278	1,302	5,580	5.8	5.2					
Lancashire	12,851	3,640	16,491	3.7	3.3					
Burnley	1,061	328	1,389	3.9	3.6					
Chorley	985	277	1,262	4.1	3.6					
Fylde	362	107	469	1.3	1.1					
Hyndburn	774	247	1,021	3.4	3.1					
Lancaster	2,161	554	2,715	5.8	5.0					
Pendle	1,142	364	1,506	4.9	4.4					
Preston	2,214	464	2,678	3.3	3.1					
Ribble Valley	192	75	267	1.3	1.1					
Rossendale	613	221	834	3.7	3.2					
South Ribble	744	259	1,003	2.8	2.4					
West Lancashire	1,637	480	2,117	5.1	4.3					
Wyre	966	264	1,230	4.2	3.5					
Merseyside (Met County)	35,954	9,725	45,679	9.1	8.2					
Knowsley	4,553	1,251	5,804	12.5	11.6					
Liverpool	15,258	3,996	19,254	9.6	8.7					
Saint Helens	3,522	957	4,479	8.2	7.4					
Sefton	5,537	1,443	6,980	7.5	6.7					
Wirral	7,084	2,078	9,162	8.7	7.5					
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER										
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,605	1,345	4,950	4.6	3.8					
Kingston upon Hull, City of U	7,462	2,027	9,489	7.6	7.1					
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,077	1,136	5,213	7.5	6.7					
North Lincolnshire UA	2,155	696	2,851	4.1	3.7					
York UA	1,859	590	2,449	2.6	2.4					
North Yorkshire	4,613	1,659	6,272	2.9	2.2					
Craven	326	112	438	2.0	1.4					
Hambleton	580	229	809	2.3	1.8					
Harrogate	767	302	1,069	1.9	1.3					
Richmondshire	256	108	364	2.6	1.4					
Ryedale	315	155	470	2.0	1.6					
Ryedale	1,643	476	2,119	5.3	4.4					
Scarborough	1,843	476	2,319	5.3	4.4					
Selby	726	277	1,003	3.7	3.1					
South Yorkshire (Met County)	25,796	7,043	32,839	6.6	5.9					
Barnsley	4,131	1,137	5,268	7.0	6.0					
Doncaster	5,395	1,565	6,960	6.6	6.0					
Rotherham	5,082	1,396	6,478	7.8	6.9					
Sheffield	11,188	2,945	14,133	6.0	5.5					
West Yorkshire (Met County)	35,320	9,563	44,883	4.8	4.3					
Bradford	9,706	2,469	12,175	6.1	5.4					
Calderdale	3,138	877	4,015	4.6	4.2					
Kirklees	5,802	1,670	7,472	5.0	4.3					
Leeds	11,896	3,183	15,079	4.0	3.6					
Wakefield	4,778	1,364	6,142	4.9	4.5					
EAST MIDLANDS										
Derby UA	4,400	1,210	5,610	5.6	5.0					
Leicester UA	6,061	1,933	7,994	5.0	4.6					
Nottingham UA	7,391	1,958	9,349	5.0	4.8					
Rutland UA	100	45	145	1.2	0.9					
Derbyshire	9,635	2,971	12,606	4.8	4.2					
Amber Valley	1,445	502	1,947	3.8	3.4					
Bolsover	1,195	363	1,558	9.2	8.2					
Chesterfield	2,209	607	2,816	6.3	5.8					
Derbyshire Dales	511	157	668	2.1	1.7					
Erewash	1,422	465	1,887	5.1	4.5					
High Peak	793	235	1,028	3.2	2.6					
North East Derbyshire	1,409	414	1,823	7.2	6.0					
South Derbyshire	661	228	889	4.0	3.3					
Leicestershire	4,520	1,919	6,439	2.6	2.3					
Blaby	590	226	816	1.9	1.8					
Charnwood	1,418	587	2,005	3.5	3.1					
Harborough	300	161	461	1.6	1.2					
Hinckley and Bosworth	767	389	1,156	2.9	2.5					
Melton	268	113	381	2.3	2.0					
North West Leicestershire	673	248	921	2.3	2.0					
Oadby and Wigston	504	195	699	3.6	3.0					
Lincolnshire	6,338	2,174	8,512	3.6	2.9					
Boston	458	165	623	2.7	2.3					
East Lindsey	1,352	432	1,784	4.6	3.7					
Lincoln	1,629	443	2,072	4.0	3.2					
North Kesteven	597	268	865	3.2	2.7					
South Holland	440	213	653	2.1	1.7					
South Kesteven	900	302	1,202	2.8	2.4					
West Lindsey	962	351								

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at May 11 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				
Devon	6,024	2,349	8,373	3.2	2.5	NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon	725	266	991	2.7	2.0	31,479	9,381	40,860	6.2	5.3	
Exeter	1,239	424	1,723	2.5	2.3	Antrim	602	229	831	4.0	3.4
Mid Devon	430	217	707	3.2	2.4	Ards	1,067	427	1,494	7.7	6.6
North Devon	1,055	439	1,494	4.2	3.2	Armagh	753	284	1,037	5.8	4.8
South Hams	533	254	787	2.8	2.0	Ballymena	805	306	1,111	4.4	3.6
Teignbridge	861	304	1,165	3.1	2.4	Ballymoney	396	122	518	6.2	5.0
Torridge	744	321	1,065	5.7	4.2	Banbridge	380	164	544	5.5	4.7
West Devon	317	124	441	3.0	2.4	Belfast	8,113	1,851	9,964	5.4	4.7
Dorset	2,207	746	2,953	2.2	1.8	Carrickfergus	611	199	810	9.2	8.2
Christchurch	285	77	362	2.2	1.8	Castlereagh	678	207	885	4.1	3.5
East Dorset	351	126	477	1.9	1.5	Coleraine	1,071	405	1,476	6.8	5.8
North Dorset	215	88	303	1.5	1.1	Cookstown	395	142	537	6.0	4.8
Purbeck	226	73	299	1.9	1.6	Craigavon	1,134	354	1,488	4.2	3.6
West Dorset	450	166	616	1.6	1.3	Derry	3,510	890	4,400	10.1	8.7
Weymouth and Portland	680	216	896	4.9	3.9	Down	1,035	323	1,358	7.6	6.3
Gloucestershire	5,157	1,679	6,836	2.9	2.4	Dungannon	509	222	725	4.2	3.4
Cheltenham	1,244	325	1,569	2.8	2.4	Fermanagh	1,321	383	1,704	8.2	6.4
Cotswold	292	108	400	1.4	1.0	Larne	443	146	589	6.5	5.4
Forest of Dean	672	308	980	4.0	3.3	Limavady	648	213	861	9.4	7.9
Gloucester	1,650	474	2,124	3.5	3.3	Lisburn	1,447	408	1,855	5.2	4.2
Stroud	767	271	1,038	2.7	2.3	Magherafelt	473	182	655	5.1	4.7
Tewkesbury	532	193	725	2.5	1.8	Moyle	367	121	488	12.3	6.3
Somerset	3,787	1,421	5,208	2.8	2.2	Newry and Mourne	1,722	477	2,199	7.7	4.2
Mendip	835	334	1,169	3.1	2.5	Newtownabbey	1,007	310	1,317	4.9	6.0
Sedgemoor	961	405	1,366	3.7	3.1	North Down	999	410	1,409	6.8	6.0
South Somerset	785	274	1,059	1.8	1.5	Omagh	965	358	1,313	7.5	6.0
Taunton Deane	848	291	1,139	2.5	2.1	Strabane	1,044	248	1,292	11.1	9.1
West Somerset	358	117	475	4.1	2.9						
Wiltshire	2,152	780	2,932	1.8	1.4						
Kennet	403	162	565	2.0	1.4						
North Wiltshire	549	226	775	1.7	1.3						
Salisbury	579	141	720	1.6	1.2						
West Wiltshire	621	251	872	1.9	1.6						
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent	1,565	428	1,993	9.6	9.0						
Bridgend	1,891	542	2,433	4.8	4.4						
Caerphilly	2,599	789	3,388	7.3	6.3						
Cardiff	5,008	1,166	6,174	4.2	3.8						
Cardiff South	2,440	724	3,164	6.5	5.1						
Carmarthenshire	824	282	1,106	4.7	3.3						
Ceredigion	1,610	425	2,035	5.9	4.9						
Conwy	1,213	323	1,536	4.7	3.8						
Denbighshire	1,609	506	2,115	3.6	3.2						
Flintshire	2,236	631	2,867	6.5	5.0						
Gwynedd	1,334	455	1,789	9.5	7.1						
Isle of Anglesey	1,220	306	1,526	8.5	7.3						
Merthyr Tydfil	842	278	1,120	3.6	3.0						
Monmouthshire	2,224	686	2,910	6.6	5.8						
Neath Port Talbot	2,295	631	2,926	4.9	4.4						
Newport	2,209	652	2,861	8.4	6.3						
Pembrokeshire	1,237	476	1,713	3.8	2.8						
Powys	3,593	967	4,560	6.3	5.4						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,884	903	4,787	5.6	5.0						
Swansea	1,234	383	1,617	4.5	4.0						
Torfaen	1,714	443	2,157	4.9	4.2						
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,488	440	1,928	3.7	3.3						
Wrexham											
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen City	3,106	834	3,940	2.5	2.3						
Aberdeenshire	2,049	726	2,775	3.9	3.1						
Angus	1,876	710	2,586	6.9	5.9						
Argyll and Bute	1,593	468	2,061	6.1	4.5						
Clackmannanshire	950	329	1,279	9.0	7.8						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,722	896	3,618	6.5	5.5						
Dumfries City	4,180	1,072	5,252	7.5	7.0						
East Ayrshire	3,122	968	4,090	9.9	8.7						
East Dunbartonshire	1,173	327	1,500	6.3	5.3						
East Lothian	860	194	1,054	4.2	3.4						
East Renfrewshire	889	270	1,159	7.6	5.7						
Edinburgh, City of	6,347	1,626	7,973	3.0	2.7						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	682	167	849	8.4	6.9						
Falkirk	2,743	867	3,610	6.7	6.1						
Fife	6,682	1,985	8,667	6.6	5.9						
Glasgow City	17,184	4,261	21,445	6.0	5.7						
Highland	3,642	978	4,620	5.5	4.6						
Inverclyde	1,889	496	2,385	6.9	6.4						
Midlothian	748	201	949	4.4	3.6						
Moray	1,346	470	1,816	5.9	4.4						
North Ayrshire	3,563	1,256	4,819	10.4	9.6						
North Lanarkshire	6,444	1,889	8,333	7.7	6.9						
Orkney Islands	180	71	251	3.3	2.5						
Perth and Kinross	1,315	472	1,787	3.3	2.8						
Renfrewshire	3,439	825	4,264	5.3	4.9						
Scottish Borders	1,238	408	1,646	4.1	3.4						
Shetland Islands	301	121	422	3.8	3.1						
South Ayrshire	2,242	695	2,937	6.5	5.6						
South Lanarkshire	4,954	1,589	6,543	6.5	5.8						
Stirling	1,138	341	1,479	4.0	3.5						
West Dunbartonshire	2,646	668	3,314	10.6	9.8						
West Lothian	2,489	729	3,218	5.3	4.8						

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6000

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

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Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 11 2000

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					
NORTH EAST										
Cleveland (former county)										
Hartlepool	2,794	603	3,397	10.5	9.4					
Middlesbrough	3,922	813	4,735	8.8	7.9					
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,292	584	2,876	14.4	13.2					
Redcar	2,650	578	3,228	9.0	8.2					
Stockton North	2,755	677	3,432	7.7	7.0					
Stockton South	2,082	541	2,623	7.8	7.1					
Durham										
Bishop Auckland	1,568	450	2,018	5.8	5.0					
Darlington	1,975	500	2,475	6.0	5.4					
Durham, City of	1,190	404	1,594	4.0	3.6					
Easington	1,453	469	1,922	9.1	8.1					
North Durham	1,498	387	1,885	9.9	8.7					
North West Durham	1,429	414	1,843	8.9	7.7					
Sedgefield	1,269	400	1,669	5.7	5.2					
Northumberland										
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,118	339	1,457	6.0	4.6					
Blyth Valley	1,649	448	2,097	8.6	7.7					
Hexham	722	199	921	3.9	3.0					
Wansbeck	1,831	493	2,324	7.8	6.7					
Tyne and Wear (Met County)										
Blaydon	1,306	312	1,618	5.2	4.8					
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,448	397	1,845	7.9	7.2					
Houghton and Washington East	1,762	463	2,225	6.3	5.9					
Jarrow	2,219	465	2,684	12.6	11.3					
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,022	5								

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Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 11 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	844	261	1,105	3.1	2.5	
Gainsborough	999	365	1,364	5.6	4.6	
Grantham and Stamford	779	256	1,035	2.7	2.3	
Lincoln	1,669	453	2,122	4.0	3.7	
Louth and Horncastle	929	322	1,251	5.0	3.6	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	612	272	884	3.1	2.2	
South Holland and The Deepings	506	245	751	2.2	1.8	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	900	289	1,189	2.8	2.6	
Daventry	501	229	730	1.8	1.4	
Kettering	708	302	1,010	2.7	2.5	
Northampton North	1,241	428	1,669	4.4	4.1	
Northampton South	1,059	332	1,391	1.8	1.6	
Wellingborough	1,032	376	1,408	3.2	2.9	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,632	502	2,134	5.5	4.8	
Bassetlaw	1,407	461	1,868	5.3	4.7	
Broxtowe	950	322	1,272	4.8	3.8	
Gedling	1,026	359	1,385	4.9	3.8	
Mansfield	1,519	429	1,948	5.8	5.0	
Newark	1,081	398	1,479	4.5	3.7	
Nottingham East	3,016	766	3,782	10.8	10.2	
Nottingham North	2,235	553	2,788	7.0	6.7	
Nottingham South	2,080	609	2,689	2.5	2.4	
Rushcliffe	797	284	1,081	3.2	2.7	
Sherwood	1,265	399	1,664	7.5	6.2	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	917	369	1,286	2.9	2.2	
Leominster	563	168	731	3.1	2.4	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	557	199	756	3.1	2.4	
North Shropshire	823	383	1,206	3.6	3.0	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	835	218	1,053	2.6	2.2	
Telford	1,154	388	1,542	4.1	3.8	
Wrekin, The	754	260	1,014	2.5	2.2	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,282	392	1,674	3.7	3.4	
Cannock Chase	1,068	400	1,468	5.0	4.4	
Lichfield	605	196	801	2.7	2.2	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	877	272	1,149	3.8	3.4	
South Staffordshire	756	301	1,057	4.7	4.3	
Stafford	1,047	308	1,355	3.7	2.9	
Staffordshire Moorlands	644	251	895	3.7	2.9	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,595	459	2,054	3.4	3.2	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,055	369	1,424	4.8	4.5	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,434	497	1,931	5.8	5.3	
Stone	465	198	663	2.3	1.9	
Tamworth	1,010	416	1,426	4.2	3.6	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	877	336	1,213	3.3	2.9	
Nuneaton	874	302	1,176	3.7	3.3	
Rugby and Kenilworth	836	305	1,141	2.5	2.3	
Stratford-on-Avon	516	188	704	1.5	1.2	
Warwick and Leamington	1,001	300	1,301	2.1	1.9	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	894	303	1,197	4.7	4.3	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,154	674	2,828	7.0	6.5	
Birmingham Erdington	2,463	606	3,069	9.2	8.4	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,563	495	2,058	13.7	12.7	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,419	620	3,039	15.8	14.5	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,558	1,442	7,000	3.7	3.4	
Birmingham Northfield	1,647	473	2,120	9.1	8.5	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,638	783	3,421	12.2	11.3	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,052	600	2,652	7.9	7.3	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,751	1,225	5,976	13.0	12.0	
Birmingham Yardley	1,654	448	2,102	6.7	6.2	
Coventry North East	1,957	579	2,536	5.9	5.4	
Coventry North West	1,369	385	1,754	6.1	5.5	
Coventry South	1,544	359	1,903	2.7	2.4	
Dudley South	1,890	591	2,481	6.5	5.9	
Dudley South East	1,451	462	1,913	4.7	4.2	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,419	394	1,813	5.4	4.9	
Meriden	1,480	433	1,913	6.1	5.5	
Solihull	700	258	958	2.1	1.9	
Stourbridge	1,216	379	1,595	5.0	4.5	
Sutton Coldfield	842	322	1,164	3.8	3.6	
Walsall North	1,910	547	2,457	7.5	6.8	
Walsall South	1,965	604	2,569	5.0	4.5	
Warley	2,038	601	2,639	8.7	8.1	
West Bromwich East	1,899	571	2,470	6.6	6.2	
West Bromwich West	2,218	625	2,844	5.4	5.0	
Wolverhampton North East	1,834	500	2,334	8.8	7.9	
Wolverhampton South East	1,932	609	2,541	8.2	7.4	
Wolverhampton South West	1,710	549	2,259	5.3	4.9	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	860	289	1,149	3.4	2.7	
Mid Worcestershire	578	215	793	2.0	1.7	
Redditch	954	396	1,350	3.5	3.2	
West Worcestershire	489	165	654	2.3	1.8	
Worcester	985	281	1,266	2.9	2.6	
Wyre Forest	897	367	1,264	3.4	2.8	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,359	409	1,768	3.5	3.1	
Luton North	1,117	367	1,484	7.4	6.7	
Luton South	1,606	446	2,052	3.4	3.1	
Mid Bedfordshire	406	174	580	2.1	1.6	
North East Bedfordshire	471	227	698	2.7	2.1	
South West Bedfordshire	621	257	878	2.5	2.0	
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	1,000	292	1,292	2.1	1.8	
Huntingdon	723	255	978	1.9	1.6	
North East Cambridgeshire	980	374	1,354	4.1	3.5	
North West Cambridgeshire	715	262	977	3.2	2.8	
Peterborough	1,365	401	1,766	2.6	2.4	
South Cambridgeshire	395	142	537	1.1	1.1	
South East Cambridgeshire	523	203	726	1.8	1.4	
Essex						
Basildon	1,100	427	1,527	3.5	3.1	
Billericay	817	333	1,150	3.8	3.3	
Braintree	721	295	1,016	2.9	2.4	
Brentwood and Ongar	352	145	497	1.5	1.3	
Castle Point	679	270	949	5.3	4.1	
Colchester	929	348	1,277	2.3	2.0	
Epping Forest	781	318	1,099	3.9	3.2	
Harlow	950	351	1,301	3.1	2.5	
Harwich	1,347	426	1,773	7.2	6.6	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	595	223	818	3.5	3.0	
North Essex	494	192	686	3.8	2.9	
Rayleigh	550	214	764	3.5	3.0	
Rochford and Southend East	1,867	495	2,362	4.6	3.9	
Saffron Walden	413	148	561	1.6	1.5	
Southend West	967	296	1,263	6.8	4.8	
Thurrock	1,467	518	1,985	4.9	4.3	
West Chelmsford	707	304	1,011	1.9	1.7	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	716	294	1,010	3.3	2.9	
Hemel Hempstead	630	211	841	1.8	1.5	
Hertford and Stortford	398	122	520	1.1	1.0	
Hertsmer	479	206	685	1.8	1.6	
Hitchin and Harpenden	481	161	642	1.9	1.6	
North East Hertfordshire	431	129	560	1.8	1.7	
South West Hertfordshire	487	167	654	2.3	0.9	
St Albans	363	105	468	1.1	2.3	
Stevenage	831	253	1,084	2.5	1.7	
Watford	834	262	1,096	2.0	2.0	
Welwyn Hatfield	487	175	662	1.3	1.1	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	2,484	722	3,206	8.7	8.0	
Mid Norfolk	827	323	1,150	4.6	3.7	
North Norfolk	983	296	1,279	4.5	3.2	
North West Norfolk	1,064	403	1,467	3.7	3.0	
Norwich North	1,322	386	1,708	4.9	4.3	
Norwich South	1,842	519	2,361	2.9	2.7	
South Norfolk	696	310	1,006	3.5	2.8	
South West Norfolk	805	372	1,177	3.2	2.7	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	578	246	824	1.8	1.5	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	657	265	922	2.9	3.3	
Ipswich	1,554	422	1,976	3.6	2.2	
South Suffolk	580	198	778	2.6	2.1	
Suffolk Coastal	782	221	1,003	2.5	6.0	
Waveney	1,857	614	2,471	7.1	1.8	
West Suffolk	577	272	849	2.2		
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,191	417	1,608	6.5	5.8	
Battersea	1,531	579	2,110	5.0	4.1	
Beckenham	1,280	427	1,707	6.7	5.3	
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,977	1,051	5,028	6.2	3.6	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	714	294	1,008	4.5	9.4	
Brent East	2,257	754	3,011	11.3	4.9	
Brent North	1,018	380	1,398	5.8	5.5	
Brent South	2,586	828	3,414	6.6	1.8	
Brentford and Isleworth	954	375	1,329	2.0	1.9	
Bromley and Chislehurst	729	256	984	2.4	1.9	
Camden and Peckham	3,077	1,045	4,122	17.4	15.8	
Chingford and Woodford Green	714	302	1,016	3.9	3.1	
Carshalton and Wallington	825	298	1,123	6.4	5.3	
Chipping Barnet	905	356	1,261	3.9	3.0	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,881	700	2,581	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,760	621	2,381	3.9	3.3	
Croydon North	2,403	835	3,238	8.6	3.1	
Croydon South	757	323	1,080	3.6	5.2	
Dagenham	1,219	416	1,635	5.9	14.5	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,354	911	3,265	16.2	5.5	
Ealing North	1,347	473	1,820	6.4	4.3	
Ealing Southall	1,910	642	2,552	5.0	4.5	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,598	823	3,421	5.3	14.1	
East Ham	2,821	806				

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Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at May 11 2000

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Rate ^a	Rate ^a	Rate ^a	Rate ^a
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants			
WALES								
Aberavon	1,088	287	1,375	5.4	4.7			
Alyn and Deeside	913	292	1,195	3.3	2.8			
Blaenau Gwent	1,565	428	1,993	9.5	8.4			
Brecon and Radnorshire	812	299	1,111	4.6	3.3			
Bridgend	1,033	321	1,354	3.4	3.0			
Caeramarfon	1,108	289	1,397	7.5	6.2			
Caerphilly	1,393	409	1,802	7.4	6.6			
Cardiff Central	1,309	345	1,654	2.8	2.5			
Cardiff North	573	157	730	2.5	2.2			
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,800	361	2,161	4.8	4.3			
Cardiff West	1,573	345	1,918	8.6	7.8			
Cardiff West and Dinefwr	770	290	1,060	7.9	5.9			
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,210	322	1,532	5.9	4.4			
Ceredigion	824	282	1,106	4.7	3.5			
Clwyd South	723	245	968	5.9	5.0			
Clwyd West	844	232	1,076	5.6	4.8			
Conwy	1,303	345	1,648	5.1	4.3			
Cynon Valley	1,182	303	1,485	11.5	10.1			
Delyn	696	224	920	4.0	3.4			
Gower	915	249	1,164	7.5	6.7			
Islwyn	809	270	1,079	5.8	5.1			
Llanelli	1,316	335	1,651	7.3	6.4			
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	660	219	879	7.0	5.4			
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,617	416	2,033	9.4	8.3			
Monmouth	768	253	1,021	3.2	2.9			
Montgomeryshire	411	169	580	2.8	2.0			
Neath	1,136	399	1,535	8.2	7.2			
Newport East	1,090	325	1,415	5.6	4.9			
Newport West	1,358	360	1,718	4.5	4.0			
Ogmore	1,027	282	1,309	7.2	6.4			
Pontypridd	1,026	294	1,320	3.5	3.1			
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,353	419	1,772	8.5	6.3			
Rhondda	1,268	329	1,597	10.0	9.0			
Swansea East	1,503	315	1,818	6.4	5.7			
Swansea West	1,466	329	1,795	4.3	3.8			
Torfaen	1,155	354	1,509	4.8	4.2			
Vale of Clwyd	1,038	282	1,320	5.1	4.3			
Vale of Glamorgan	1,415	381	1,796	5.2	4.6			
Wrexham	885	235	1,120	2.9	2.5			
Ynys Mon	1,334	455	1,789	9.6	7.9			
SCOTLAND								
Aberdeen Central	1,345	328	1,673	2.5	2.2			
Aberdeen North	818	194	1,012	2.3	1.9			
Aberdeen South	943	312	1,255	2.5	2.2			
Airdrie and Shotts	1,602	400	2,002	9.1	8.2			
Angus	1,420	536	1,956	7.7	6.9			
Argyll and Bute	1,164	337	1,501	6.8	6.2			
Ayr	1,462	430	1,892	6.1	5.5			
Banff and Buchan	905	273	1,178	4.9	4.2			
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,168	299	1,467	7.7	6.6			
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,903	609	2,512	10.2	9.2			
Central Fife	1,792	527	2,319	7.3	6.4			
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,416	314	1,730	9.1	8.2			
Clydesdale	1,249	414	1,663	7.2	6.6			
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,287	367	1,654	8.6	7.8			
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	993	266	1,259	5.7	5.2			
Cunninghame North	1,559	534	2,093	10.9	9.9			
Cunninghame South	2,004	722	2,726	10.1	9.1			
Dumfries	1,801	518	2,319	8.5	7.7			
Dumfries East	1,492	498	1,990	5.5	4.5			
Dumfries West	2,304	595	2,899	10.6	9.4			
Dunfermline East	1,876	477	2,353	5.3	4.7			
Dunfermline West	1,223	320	1,543	6.9	6.1			
Dumfries and Galloway	1,041	321	1,362	4.6	4.1			
East Lothian	1,138	482	1,620	4.5	4.1			
East Lothian	734	163	897	4.6	4.1			
Eastwood	899	270	1,169	7.6	6.9			
Edinburgh Central	1,282	322	1,604	2.2	1.9			
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,048	236	1,284	5.2	4.6			
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,484	408	1,892	2.4	2.2			
Edinburgh Pentlands	933	239	1,172	4.8	4.2			
Edinburgh South	875	236	1,111	4.6	4.1			
Edinburgh West	851	216	1,067	2.4	2.1			
Falkirk East	1,320	413	1,733	7.5	6.6			
Falkirk West	1,423	454	1,877	6.1	5.4			
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,230	398	1,628	9.3	8.3			
Glasgow Anniesland	1,614	377	1,991	10.3	9.3			
Glasgow Baillieston	1,881	483	2,364	11.9	10.7			
Glasgow Cathcart	1,315	329	1,644	10.5	9.5			
Glasgow Govan	1,929	483	2,412	5.6	5.1			
Glasgow Kelvin	1,689	504	2,193	1.4	1.2			
Glasgow Maryhill	2,227	551	2,778	9.0	8.1			
Glasgow Pollok	1,814	456	2,270	14.2	12.8			
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,250	330	1,580	11.0	9.9			
Glasgow Shettleston	2,086	448	2,534	9.4	8.4			
Glasgow Springburn	2,298	573	2,871	12.8	11.5			
Gordon	677	272	949	3.0	2.4			
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,342	360	1,702	5.9	5.3			
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,575	485	2,060	5.2	4.7			
Hamilton South	1,254	342	1,606	13.2	11.9			
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,199	333	1,532	3.5	3.0			
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,999	614	2,613	8.8	8.0			
Kirkcaldy	1,880	542	2,422	9.4	8.3			
Linlithgow	1,188	358	1,546	6.4	5.6			
Livingston	1,301	371	1,672	4.6	4.0			
Midlothian	630	162	792	4.5	4.0			
Moray	1,229	413	1,642	5.8	5.0			
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,423	375	1,798	8.0	7.2			
North East Fife	746	275	1,021	4.7	4.1			
North Tayside	822	326	1,148	4.7	4.2			
Ochil	1,274	429	1,703	7.2	6.4			
Orkney and Shetland	481	192	673	3.6	2.8			
Paisley North	1,455	353	1,808	5.3	4.7			
NORTHERN IRELAND								
Paisley South	1,590	367	1,957	7.7	7.0			
Perth	844	279	1,123	3.1	2.8			
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,275	346	1,621	7.6	6.5			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	762	259	1,021	4.5	3.8			
Stirling	919	273	1,192	3.9	3.5			
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	979	288	1,267	6.9	6.2			
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	594	188	782	3.7	3.1			
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	584	238	822	3.6	3.2			
West Renfrewshire	941	241	1,182	4.5	4.0			
Western Isles	682	167	849	8.4	6.9			
NORTH EAST								
Tees Valley and Durham	26,877	6,820	33,697	7.9	7.1			
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	7,631	1,821	9,452	8.6	7.8			
South Teeside	8,864	1,975	10,839	9.9	8.9			
Darlington	2,077	544	2,621	5.7	5.1			
Durham CC	8,305	2,480	10,785	7.2	6.0			
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	33,124	7,951	41,075	7.2	6.5			
Northumberland	5,320	1,473	6,793	6.6	5.5			
Tyneside	20,656	4,716	25,372	7.1	6.5			
Sunderland	7,148	1,756	8,904	8.0	7.5			
NORTH WEST								
Cumbria	6,767	1,910	8,677	4.5	3.8			
West Cumbria	4,530	1,164	5,694	6.7	5.8			
East Cumbria	2,237	746	2,983	2.8	2.3			
Cheshire	10,466	3,148	13,614	3.1	2.8			
Halton and Warrington	5,794	1,713	7,497	4.0	3.7			
Cheshire CC	1,564	485	2,049	6.9	5.9			
Greater Manchester	1,719	618	2,337	7.6	6.5			
Greater Manchester South	1,652	550	2,202	6.4	5.1			
Greater Manchester North	3,510	890	4,400	10.1	8.7			
Lancashire	17,879	4,906	22,785	4.1	3.6			
Blackburn with Darwen	2,549	679	3,228	5.3	5.0			
Lancashire CC	2,479	587	3,066	5.3	4.6			
Merseyside	12,851	3,640	16,491	9.1	8.2			
East Merseyside	35,954	9,725	45,679	10.2	9.3			
Liverpool	8,075	2,208	10,283	10.2	9.3			
Sefton	15,253	3,996	19,249	9.6	8.7			
Wirral	5,537	1,443	6,980	7.5	6.7			
Yorkshire and the Humber	7,084	2,078	9,162	8.7	7.5			
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER								
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	17,299	5,204	22,503	6.0	5.4			
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,462	2,027	9,489	7.6	7.1			
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,605	1,345	4,950	4.6	3.8			
North and North East Lincolnshire	6,232	1,832	8,064	5.8	5.2			
North Yorkshire	6,472	2,239	8,711	2.8	2.2			
York	1,859	580	2,439	2.6	2.4			
North Yorkshire CC	4,613	1,659	6,272	2.9	2.2			
South Yorkshire	25,796	7,043	32,839	6.6	5.9			
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	14,608							

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	May 13	244.2	177.1	67.1	267.9	17.6	190.1	77.8
	Jun 10	240.6	171.5	69.0	258.3	-9.6	183.6	74.7
	Jul 8	295.8	199.1	96.7	247.9	-10.4	177.8	70.1
	Aug 12	278.9	186.4	92.5	256.5	8.6	182.3	74.2
	Sep 9	256.5	177.9	78.6	253.5	-3.0	180.8	72.7
	Oct 14	261.1	183.8	77.3	250.3	-3.2	177.4	72.9
	Nov 11	257.3	185.0	72.3	248.8	-1.5	176.7	72.1
	Dec 9	242.2	179.5	62.6	246.7	-2.1	174.7	72.0
2000	Jan 13	250.3	180.3	70.0	239.9	-6.8	171.8	68.1
	Feb 10	273.5	196.0	77.5	251.7	11.8	179.3	72.4
	Mar 9	248.2	179.6	68.6	249.9	-1.8	178.1	71.8
	Apr 13	234.8	170.5	64.3	237.6	-12.3	171.4	66.2
	May 11 P	222.3	160.8	61.5	244.7	7.1	173.6	71.1

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			Thousands			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
1999	May 13	282.8	201.7	81.1	276.0	-3.9	196.1	79.9
	Jun 10	274.0	199.1	74.9	271.4	-4.6	193.2	78.2
	Jul 8	275.3	198.3	77.0	280.3	8.9	199.4	80.9
	Aug 12	279.2	195.1	84.1	278.5	-1.8	197.6	80.9
	Sep 9	299.0	205.1	94.0	261.2	-17.3	189.6	71.6
	Oct 14	312.3	217.4	94.9	255.3	-5.9	182.8	72.5
	Nov 11	276.6	195.3	81.3	262.0	6.7	187.6	74.4
	Dec 9	249.3	177.8	71.5	271.9	9.9	195.3	76.6
2000	Jan 13	167.3	118.7	48.6	233.8	-38.1	168.6	65.2
	Feb 10	283.7	206.1	77.5	259.0	25.2	185.0	74.0
	Mar 9	283.7	205.7	77.9	259.1	0.1	185.3	73.8
	Apr 13	280.1	204.4	75.7	268.4	9.3	192.2	76.2
	May 11 P	259.0	186.9	72.1	255.3	-13.1	183.4	71.9

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.

The seasonal adjustment of the claimant count has been reviewed - see pp219-24, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration
Leavers between 13 April 2000 and 11 May 2000
Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	67.6	23.4	14.1	4.5	2.2	111.8
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.8
Gone abroad	4.1	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	7.8
Claimed Income Support	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	4.1
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.9	9.8
Claimed another benefit	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.9
Full-time education	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Approved training	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Government-supported training	4.3	1.7	4.9	2.0	1.1	14.0
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Gone to prison	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Ceased claiming	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.7
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not known	5.6	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.5	10.7
Failed to sign	36.9	11.5	7.9	2.8	1.3	60.4
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2
Total	133.3	46.4	35.4	13.4	7.4	236.0
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	74.4	71.1	54.9	46.4	39.3	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.8	
Gone abroad	4.5	5.5	5.1	4.1	3.6	
Claimed Income Support	1.4	3.0	3.5	5.2	7.1	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.7	6.4	7.8	14.4	16.1	
Claimed another benefit	1.1	2.1	2.3	3.1	5.4	
Full-time education	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government-supported training	4.7	5.2	19.1	20.6	19.6	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.8	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.8	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.8	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.6	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	

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 April 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	8.8	12.0	20.8	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	33.2	59.0	92.2	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	49.9	129.8	179.6	14	14	14	8	9	9
25-29	29.7	96.0	125.7	17	22	21	9	11	10
30-34	21.1	78.0	99.2	20	29	27	9	12	11
35-39	17.5	62.3	80.0	20	32	29	9	12	11
40-44	17.5	47.7	65.3	21	32	29	9	11	11
45-49	18.1	40.7	58.8	22	35	31	10	11	11
50-54	18.6	40.0	58.6	24	35	32	10	11	11
55-59	13.6	30.9	44.5	34	42	39	14	13	13
60 and over	0.0	12.8	12.8	77	40	40	28	14	14
All ages	228.3	609.1	837.4	18	25	23	9	10	10
North East									
16-17	0.7	1.1	1.8	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.2	3.9	6.2	15	15	15	9	9	9
20-24	2.9	8.5	11.3	14	15	15	9	10	9
25-29	1.4	5.7	7.1	17	23	22	9	11	10
30-34	0.9	4.8	5.8	21	29	28	9	11	11
35-39	0.9	4.2	5.1	22	29	28	9	10	10
40-44	1.0	3.6	4.6	22	29	28	9	9	9
45-49	1.0	3.2	4.2	24	29	29	10	9	9
50-54	0.9	3.1	4.0	24	31	30	10	10	10
55-59	0.6	2.2	2.8	46	38	40	19	11	11
60 and over	0.0	0.8	0.8	0	44	44	0	15	12
All ages	12.5	41.2	53.7	19	24	23	9	10	9
North West									
16-17	1.4	1.8	3.2	15	14	15	10	10	10
18-19	4.7	6.4	9.8	28	29	29	18	19	19
20-24	6.4	13.9	18.7	30	31	30	18	19	19
25-29	3.5	10.0	12.6	36	46	44	19	23	22
30-34	2.3	7.8	9.6	42	61	52	20	26	24
35-39	2.0	5.9	7.5	41	65	59	18	27	25
40-44	1.0	4.5	6.1	43	65	59	20	26	24
45-49	2.1	3.7	5.3	43	72	64	20	26	24
50-54	2.1	3.7	5.3	43	68	60	21	24	23
55-59	1.5	2.7	3.9	70	79	76	30	22	22
60 and over	0.0	1.1	1.1	0	85	86	0	24	25
All ages	28.1	81.3	109.4	36	51	46	19	21	21
Yorkshire and the Humber									
16-17	1.1	1.7	2.7	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	3.6	6.4	9.9	14	13	13	9	8	9
20-24	4.8	13.8	18.7	14	14	14	9	9	9
25-29	2.6	10.0	12.6	17	22	21	9	11	11
30-34	1.8	7.9	9.6	20	32	29	10	12	11
35-39	1.6	6.1	7.7	21	30	28	9	12	11
40-44	1.6	4.7	6.3	21	33	29	10	11	11
45-49	1.6	4.1	5.7	21	33	30	11	11	11
50-54	1.7	4.2	5.9	24	33	30	11	11	11
55-59	1.2	3.1	4.3	36	42	40	16	11	11
60 and over	0.0	1.2	1.2	0	36	36	0	13	14
All ages	21.5	63.2	84.7	18	24	22	9	10	10
East Midlands									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.3	7	6	6	5	4	4
18-19	2.3	4.2	6.5	12	12	12	7	8	7
20-24	3.4	8.9	12.3	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	1.9	6.4	8.3	15	19	18	8	9	9
30-34	1.5	5.0	6.5	16	22	21	8	10	10
35-39	1.3	4.4	5.1	16	25	23	8	10	10
40-44	1.3	3.1	4.4	17	25	23	7	10	10
45-49	1.4	2.8	4.3	20	28	25	8	10	9
50-54	1.5	2.9	4.3	20	27	25	9	10	9
55-59	1.1	2.3	3.3	29	35	33	12	10	9
60 and over	0.0	1.1	1.1	0	31	31	0	11	11
All ages	16.1	41.2	57.3	16	21	19	8	9	9
West Midlands									
16-17	0.7	0.8	1.5	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.2	5.8	8.9	14	14	14	8	8	8
20-24	4.7	12.1	16.8	16	16	16	9	9	9
25-29	2.5	8.6	11.1	19	22	22	9	11	10
30-34	1.8	6.6	8.4	21	31	29	9	13	12
35-39	1.6	5.2	6.7	20	33	30	9	12	11
40-44	1.5	4.0	5.5	22	35	31	9	12	11
45-49	1.7	3.5	5.2	23	35	31	9	12	11
50-54	1.7	3.3	5.0	27	36	33	11	13	11
55-59	1.4	2.8	4.2	37	43	41	15	14	14
60 and over	0.0	1.3	1.3	0	42	42	0	16	16
All ages	20.7	54.1	74.8	20	26	24	9	11	10
East									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	9	7	8	7	6	6
18-19	2.3	3.8	6.1	11	11	11	7	7	7
20-24	3.3	8.3	11.6	12	13	13	7	8	8
25-29	2.1	6.5	8.5	15	19	18	7	9	9
30-34	1.5	5.1	6.6	17	24	23	8	11	10
35-39	1.3	4.2	5.4	21	29	27	8	11	10
40-44	1.3	3.3	4.6	20	28	25	9	11	11
45-49	1.5	2.9	4.4	19	30	27	9	11	10
50-54	1.7	3.2	4.9	22	32	29	10	11	11
55-59	1.2	2.5	3.7	30	39	36	12	11	11
60 and over	0.0	1.2	1.2	0	30	30	0	11	11
All ages	16.7	41.5	58.2	17	22	21	8	9	9
London									
16-17	0.6	0.6	1.2	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.3	5.3	8.6	15	15	15	9	10	10
20-24	6.8	13.4	20.2	17	18	18	11	11	11
25-29	5.3	12.3	17.6	22	28	26	11	14	13
30-34	3.7	11.2	14.9	26	38	35	13	18	16
35-39	2.8	8.9	11.7	29	43	40	14	19	18
40-44	2.3	5.8	8.1	30	47	42	16	21	19
45-49	2.2	4.4	6.6	32	49	43	14	19	18
50-54	2.1	3.6	5.8	32	53	46	16	18	17
55-59	1.6	2.9	4.5	46	60	55	19	21	20
60 and over	0.0	1.3	1.3	15	64	64	17	20	20
All ages	30.6	69.8	100.4	24	36	32	12	15	14

CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending April 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	0.6	0.8	1.4	7	6	7	5	4	5
18-19	2.6	4.6	7.2	12	11	11	7	7	7
20-24	3.8	10.2	14.0	12	12	12	7	8	8
25-29	2.7	8.3	10.9	15	18	17	8	9	9
30-34	2.0	7.0	9.0	17	24	23	8	11	10
35-39	1.6	5.7	7.3	18	26	24	8	11	10
40-44	1.6	4.4	6.0	17	26	24	8	10	10
45-49	1.8	3.8	5.6	19	27	25	8	10	10
50-54	2.0	4.1	6.0	21	28	25	9	11	10
55-59	1.5	3.1	4.6	30	33	32	11	11	11
60 and over	0.0	1.4	1.4	24	32	32	24	11	11
All ages	20.2	53.4	73.6	16	21	20	8	9	9
South West									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	8	7	7	6	5	5
18-19	2.4	4.0	6.4	11	11	11	7	7	7
20-24	3.8	9.0	12.8	11	12	12	7	8	7
25-29	2.4	6.7	9.1	14	16	17	8	9	9
30-34	1.7	7.2	8.9	16	23	21	8	10	10
35-39	1.4	4.4	5.8	15	23	21	7	10	10
40-44	1.4	3.3	4.7	18	24	22	9	10	10
45-49	1.6	3.1	4.6	19	27	24	9	10	9
50-54	1.7	3.2	4.9	21	30	27	10	11	10
55-59	1.2	2.6	3.8	28	36	33	12	12	12
60 and over	0.0	1.0	1.0	8	27	27	8	12	11
All ages	18.1	43.4	61.4	15	20	19	8	9	9
England									
16-17	6.6	8.8	15.5	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	26.5	46.6	73.1	13	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	39.9	102.9	142.8	14	14	14	9	9	9
25-29	24.3	77.7	102.0	17	22	21	9	11	10
30-34	17.3	63.3	80.6	20	29	27	9	12	11
35-39	14.3	50.4	64.8	21	31	29	9	12	11
40-44	14.2	38.3	52.4	21	31	29	9	12	11
45-49	14.8	32.9	47.7	22	33	30	9	11	11
50-54	15.3	32.4	47.7	24	34	30	10	11	11
55-59	11.2	25.2	36.4	34	40	38	14	13	13
60 and over	0.0	10.7	10.7	56	38	38	25	13	13
All ages	184.4	489.2	673.6	18	25	23	9	10	10
Wales									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.3	6	6	6	5	4	4
18-19	2.9	3.8	5.8	12	13	13	8	8	8
20-24	2.0	7.8	10.7	12	14	14	7	9	9
25-29	1.5	5.1	6.6	15	20	19	8	11	10
30-34	1.0	4.1	5.2	18	27	25	8	12	11
35-39	0.9	3.3	4.1	17	29	26	7	11	10
40-44	0.9	2.5	3.4	18	30	27	8	11	10
45-49	0.9	2.2	3.1	20	31	27	8	11	10

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^a	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.2	6.8	10.2	10.8	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.1	9.4	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.5	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4
1999	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	4.4	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.2	11.0	9.1
1999 Apr	9.3	6.3	6.1	7.6	3.8	9.1	8.2	5.4	10.4	11.6	8.6
May	9.2	6.2	6.0	7.5	3.8	9.1	7.9	5.3	10.2	11.5	8.7
Jun	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.2	3.7	9.0	7.5	5.2	10.1	11.4	8.7
Jul	9.1	6.2	5.9	6.9	3.7	9.0	7.6	5.1	10.0	11.3	8.7
Aug	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.1	3.7	9.1	7.7	5.2	10.0	11.3	8.7
Sep	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.3	3.6	9.0	7.4	5.0	10.0	11.1	8.7
Oct	8.9	6.1	5.9	7.1	3.6	8.9	7.1	4.9	10.0	10.9	8.7
Nov	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	3.6	8.8	6.9	4.8	10.1	10.8	8.7
Dec	8.8	6.0	5.9	7.0	3.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	10.1	10.6	8.6
2000 Jan	8.8	5.9	5.8	6.8	3.6	8.7	6.8	5.0	10.2	10.5	8.5
Feb	8.7	6.0	5.8	6.7	3.5	8.6	6.8	4.8	10.3	10.4	8.5
Mar	8.6	5.9	5.7	6.9	3.4	8.5	6.8	4.8	10.3	10.2	8.4
Apr	8.5	5.9	..	6.9	3.3	8.5	6.8	..	10.2	10.0	8.4
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1999 May	..	..	1,274	699	222	510	1,238	160	260	2,841	..
Jun	..	..	1,264	683	219	509	1,171	157	257	2,823	..
Jul	..	..	1,235	659	218	511	1,191	153	256	2,770	..
Aug	..	..	1,218	677	217	514	1,215	155	256	2,779	..
Sep	..	..	1,213	694	213	502	1,168	154	256	2,695	..
Oct	..	..	1,201	676	209	503	1,126	153	257	2,669	..
Nov	..	..	1,190	646	214	491	1,093	151	260	2,624	..
Dec	..	..	1,169	672	211	486	1,075	150	262	2,584	..
2000 Jan	..	..	1,161	655	216	490	1,078	149	266	2,565	..
Feb	..	..	1,157	644	211	484	1,080	148	269	2,500	..
Mar	..	..	1,141	662	200	473	1,086	..	272	2,448	..
Apr	..	..	1,118	..	192	..	1,079	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	1,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month	..	..	3.9	6.9	5.8	10.9	6.8	5.3	10.6	10.0	9.6
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	..	..	2,779	925	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	939	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	856	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	765	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	779	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	787	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	747	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	685	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
1999 May	..	..	1,276	689	200	479	1,280	150	354	2,712	3,998
Jun	..	..	1,245	649	182	475	1,150	141	280	2,648	3,938
Jul	..	..	1,264	624	179	524	1,254	153	227	2,640	4,027
Aug	..	..	1,263	653	180	552	1,228	163	233	2,741	4,024
Sep	..	..	1,224	713	180	532	1,069	140	230	2,738	3,943
Oct	..	..	1,165	643	194	511	1,031	138	237	2,729	3,883
Nov	..	..	1,147	610	221	492	1,031	133	237	2,696	3,901
Dec	..	..	1,141	667	242	492	995	139	229	2,637	4,047
2000 Jan	..	..	1,236	696	279	493	1,139	174	264	2,683	4,293
Feb	..	..	1,227	719	265	481	1,136	159	284	2,594	4,277
Mar	..	..	1,194	700	221	462	1,141	..	282	2,451	4,141
Apr	..	..	1,142	..	194	..	1,124	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month	..	..	3.8	7.3	5.9	10.6	7.1	5.7	11.2	..	10.6

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e,f}	Italy ^d	Japan ^f	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ^f	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.8	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	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 Apr	..	5.9	11.5	4.8	2.4	3.5	..	4.7	16.1	7.5	..	4.4
May	..	5.8	11.4	4.7	2.4	3.5	3.1	4.8	16.0	7.0	..	4.2
Jun	..	5.7	11.4	4.8	2.3	3.4	..	4.8	15.9	7.2	3.1	4.3
Jul	..	5.7	11.3	4.8	2.3	3.4	..	4.6	15.7	7.0	..	4.3
Aug	..	5.6	11.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	15.7	7.2	..	4.2
Sep	..	5.5	11.2	4.6	2.3	3.2	..	4.3	15.4	7.1	..	4.2
Oct	..	5.3	11.1	4.6	2.2	2.9	..	4.2	15.0	6.7	..	4.1
Nov	..	5.2	11.1	4.5	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.2	15.0	6.8	..	4.1
Dec	..	5.1	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.8	..	4.1	14.9	6.8	..	4.0
2000 Jan	..	5.0	11.2	4.7	2.2	2.7	..	4.1	14.7	6.6	..	4.0
Feb	..	5.0	..	4.9	2.2	2.9	..	4.2	14.7	6.6	..	4.0
Mar	..	4.9	..	4.9	2.2	2.9	..	4.2	14.4	6.5	..	4.0
Apr	..	4.8	..	4.8	2.2	..	..	4.2	14.1	6.1	..	3.9
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1999 May	..	200	..	3,140	5.4	..	55	..	1,666	202	101	5,823
Jun	..	196	..	3,240	5.4	..	57	..	1,647	217	98	5,934
Jul	..	194	2,679	3,270	5.4	..	59	..	1,631	221	96	5,937
Aug	..	191	..	3,170	5.4	..	60	..	1,624	203	93	5,842
Sep	..	187	..	3,150	5.3	..	61	..	1,607	207	91	5,825
Oct	..	183	2,592	3,140	5.2	..	63	..	1,595	214	89	5,757
Nov	..	179	..	3,100	5.1	..	63	..	1,597	217	87	5,736
Dec	..	173	..	3,180	5.1	..	..	..	1,590	212	86	5,688
2000 Jan	..	172	2,623	3,170	5.0	..	..	..	1,613	211	84	5,689
Feb	..	170	..	3,290	5.0	..	..	..	1,601	210	81	5,804
Mar	..	164	..	3,320	5.1	..	..	..	1,578	207	77	5,708
Apr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,559	..	74	5,524
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate: latest month	..	4.9	11.2	4.9	..	2.9	..	..	..	5.3	2.1	3.9
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,679	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997	214	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998	290	227	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999	..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	..	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
1999 May	..	192	..	3,340	5.1	216	51	359	1,649	183	99	5,507
Jun	..	196	..	3,290	4.9	209	58	350	1,612	249	92	6,271
Jul	..	201	2,597	3,190	5.0	213	66	345	1,551	279	90	6,319
Aug	..	199	..	3,200	5.0	212	68	339	1,554	230	88	5,826
Sep	..	186	..	3,170	5.3	211	58	338	1,570	193	85	5,661
Oct	..	178	2,600	3,110	5.2	206	57	343	1,592	188	84	5,372
Nov	..	172	..	2,950	5.3	189	56	345	1,624	192	86	5,380
Dec	..	177	..	2,880	5.3	201	..	341	1,614	229	91	5,245

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,699	27,855	821	4,599	7,504	9,877	5,054	844
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	806
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,052	28,263	856	3,713	7,708	10,319	5,667	790
1999	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1999	29,361	28,541	857	3,725	7,597	10,515	5,848	819
Mar-May (Spr)	29,361	28,532	850	3,710	7,592	10,525	5,855	829
Apr-Jun	29,362	28,538	838	3,705	7,578	10,544	5,872	824
May-Jul	29,359	28,537	832	3,699	7,570	10,556	5,870	822
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,395	28,568	829	3,714	7,573	10,575	5,877	827
Jul-Sep	29,434	28,604	839	3,728	7,566	10,578	5,883	830
Aug-Oct	29,416	28,590	837	3,736	7,532	10,586	5,900	826
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,465	28,631	841	3,745	7,526	10,603	5,917	833
Oct-Dec	29,502	28,653	840	3,749	7,508	10,625	5,930	849
Nov 99-Jan 2000	29,505	28,655	842	3,755	7,493	10,617	5,948	850
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	29,498	28,641	837	3,754	7,461	10,653	5,937	858
Jan-Mar 2000	29,538	28,683	847	3,753	7,445	10,681	5,955	855
Feb-Apr	29,557	28,707	859	3,750	7,422	10,710	5,964	850
Changes								
Over last 3 months	52	51	17	-5	-70	93	16	0
Percent	0.2	0.2	2.0	-0.1	-0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0
Over last 12 months	196	165	2	26	-175	196	117	31
Percent	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	-2.3	1.9	2.0	3.7
Male	MGSF	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,265	15,949	430	2,515	4,368	5,436	3,200	316
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,196	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,185	15,903	433	2,023	4,385	5,624	3,438	282
1999	16,325	16,031	438	2,016	4,282	5,748	3,547	294
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1999	16,318	16,028	442	2,029	4,286	5,737	3,535	289
Mar-May (Spr)	16,325	16,031	438	2,016	4,282	5,748	3,547	294
Apr-Jun	16,324	16,032	433	2,026	4,272	5,754	3,547	292
May-Jul	16,318	16,027	423	2,021	4,264	5,765	3,553	291
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,334	16,039	418	2,024	4,263	5,777	3,557	295
Jul-Sep	16,353	16,056	428	2,027	4,263	5,780	3,558	297
Aug-Oct	16,344	16,051	424	2,033	4,253	5,785	3,557	293
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,376	16,081	431	2,041	4,255	5,790	3,564	295
Oct-Dec	16,386	16,085	430	2,041	4,239	5,801	3,573	301
Nov 99-Jan 2000	16,397	16,102	433	2,047	4,225	5,812	3,585	295
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	16,363	16,071	423	2,040	4,210	5,829	3,570	292
Jan-Mar 2000	16,386	16,090	432	2,038	4,204	5,838	3,578	296
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,115	439	2,046	4,194	5,850	3,586	297
Changes								
Over last 3 months	16	-14	6	-1	-31	38	1	2
Percent	0.1	-0.1	1.4	0.0	-0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
Over last 12 months	95	87	-3	17	-92	114	51	8
Percent	0.6	0.5	-0.7	0.8	-2.1	2.0	1.4	2.8
Female	MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,434	11,906	392	2,083	3,136	4,441	1,854	528
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	542
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,867	12,359	423	1,690	3,323	4,695	2,229	538
1999	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1999	13,043	12,513	415	1,696	3,312	4,778	2,312	530
Mar-May (Spr)	13,036	12,501	412	1,694	3,310	4,778	2,307	534
Apr-Jun	13,038	12,506	405	1,680	3,306	4,790	2,325	532
May-Jul	13,041	12,510	408	1,678	3,306	4,801	2,316	531
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,060	12,528	410	1,690	3,310	4,797	2,321	532
Jul-Sep	13,081	12,548	411	1,700	3,303	4,798	2,335	534
Aug-Oct	13,071	12,538	412	1,703	3,279	4,801	2,343	533
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,089	12,551	410	1,704	3,271	4,812	2,353	538
Oct-Dec	13,115	12,568	410	1,708	3,269	4,825	2,356	548
Nov 99-Jan 2000	13,108	12,554	409	1,709	3,268	4,805	2,363	554
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	13,135	12,570	414	1,714	3,250	4,824	2,367	565
Jan-Mar 2000	13,151	12,593	415	1,715	3,242	4,843	2,377	558
Feb-Apr	13,144	12,591	420	1,705	3,228	4,860	2,378	553
Changes								
Over last 3 months	36	38	11	-4	-39	55	15	-2
Percent	0.3	0.3	2.7	-0.2	-1.2	1.1	0.6	-0.3
Over last 12 months	101	78	5	9	-83	82	66	22
Percent	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	-2.5	1.7	2.9	4.2

Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.
Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sum of the series will not necessarily equal the totals.
All figures from spring 1992 onwards are revised.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.1

Economic activity rates by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) ^a	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
All	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.3	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.3
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.5	58.9	75.7	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
3-month averages								
Feb-Apr 1999	63.3	78.9	59.3	75.9	84.4	84.9	69.4	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.2	78.9	58.9	75.6	84.5	84.9	69.3	8.1
Apr-Jun	63.2	78.9	58.1	75.4	84.5	85.0	69.4	8.0
May-Jul	63.2	78.8	57.7	75.3	84.6	85.1	69.3	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.9	57.5	75.6	84.8	85.0	69.2	8.1
Jul-Sep	63.3	79.0	58.2	75.8	84.9	84.9	69.3	8.1
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.9	58.1	75.9	84.7	84.9	69.3	8.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.1	84.9	84.9	69.4	8.1
Oct-Dec	63.4	79.0	58.3	76.1	84.9	85.0	69.4	8.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	63.4	79.0	58.4	76.2	84.9	84.8	69.5	8.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	63.4	78.9	58.1	76.2	84.7	85.0	69.3	8.4
Jan-Mar 2000	63.4	79.0	58.8	76.1	84.8	85.1	69.4	8.3
Feb-Apr	63.5	79.1	59.6	76.0	84.7	85.2	69.4	8.3
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2		

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			
					Total	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			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSI	YBSN	YBVC	YBWC	YCFE	YCFI	YCFJ	YCFK	YCFL	YCFM	YCFN	YCFO	YCFP	YCFQ	YCFR	
1993	16,836	7,481	5,335	2,146	1,870	873	997	150	414	748	211	346	275	117	159	
1994	16,909	7,564	5,299	2,264	2,036	924	1,112	138	503	792	230	373	229	100	128	
1995	17,023	7,676	5,396	2,280	2,041	925	1,116	109	524	772	240	396	239	120	118	
1996	17,030	7,645	5,328	2,317	2,132	896	1,236	104	579	776	262	411	184	86	99	
1997	17,032	7,663	5,268	2,395	2,188	783	1,405	89	692	746	268	393	207	92	115	
1998	17,201	7,763	5,359	2,404	2,185	735	1,451	72	755	746	248	365	218	92	126	
1999	17,070	7,645	5,319	2,326	2,115	689	1,427	68	756	681	241	369	210	88	123	
3-month averages	Feb-Apr 1999	7,624	5,335	2,289	2,077	678	1,399	71	747	667	230	362	212	82	129	
Mar-May (Spr)	7,645	5,319	2,289	2,115	689	681	1,399	68	756	681	241	369	210	88	123	
Apr-Jun	17,082	7,651	5,340	2,311	2,107	672	1,435	67	752	686	243	360	204	88	117	
May-Jul	17,099	7,663	5,356	2,307	2,100	689	1,412	64	753	671	244	369	207	87	120	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,077	7,645	5,369	2,275	2,071	686	1,384	66	736	656	246	367	205	86	119	
Jul-Sep	17,049	7,619	5,325	2,294	2,085	705	1,380	66	751	658	247	362	209	93	117	
Aug-Oct	17,080	7,645	5,357	2,288	2,074	687	1,387	67	740	653	238	376	214	95	119	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,043	7,614	5,315	2,299	2,087	690	1,397	66	739	661	227	394	212	94	117	
Oct-Dec	17,018	7,603	5,327	2,276	2,069	676	1,394	66	725	658	220	400	207	94	113	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,027	7,612	5,339	2,273	2,079	670	1,410	67	727	659	223	404	194	88	106	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,046	7,638	5,342	2,296	2,100	656	1,444	68	732	651	235	414	195	88	108	
Jan-Mar 2000	17,019	7,607	5,311	2,296	2,105	658	1,448	64	738	656	236	411	191	81	110	
Feb-Apr	17,011	7,594	5,291	2,303	2,117	670	1,447	64	756	656	233	407	187	77	109	
Changes	Over last 3 months	-15	-18	-48	30	37	0	37	-3	29	-3	10	3	-7	-11	
Percent		-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	1.3	1.8	0.0	2.6	-4.2	4.0	-0.4	4.7	0.8	-3.8	-12.1	
Over last 12 months	-45	-30	-44	14	40	-8	48	-7	10	-11	3	45	-25	-5	-20	
Percent		-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	0.6	1.9	-1.2	3.4	-9.7	1.3	-1.6	1.2	12.4	-11.9	-6.1	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWB	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFN	YCFE	YCFV	YCFY	YCGG	YCGH	YCGI	YCGK	
1993	5,886	2,583	1,807	777	654	307	348	89	259	44	112	150	122	58	65	
1994	5,971	2,657	1,809	847	736	325	411	85	324	49	121	158	112	57	54	
1995	6,065	2,747	1,822	900	815	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45	
1996	6,147	2,782	1,898	941	845	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45	
1997	6,228	2,839	1,898	941	845	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45	
1998	6,362	2,948	1,961	987	880	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45	
1999	6,332	2,912	1,968	944	854	340	475	60	362	69	141	183	86	41	45	
3-month averages	Feb-Apr 1999	2,907	1,972	935	844	268	576	43	460	71	118	152	91	43	48	
Mar-May (Spr)	2,912	1,968	944	854	273	582	40	464	72	122	157	90	43	47		
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,918	1,974	944	855	265	590	39	460	72	125	160	89	45	45	
May-Jul	6,356	2,930	1,980	950	858	273	585	37	455	68	126	172	92	45	47	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,348	2,925	1,981	944	853	273	580	38	443	68	126	177	91	47	44	
Jul-Sep	6,337	2,914	1,965	949	855	283	571	39	451	67	125	174	95	50	45	
Aug-Oct	6,354	2,925	1,984	941	845	274	571	39	445	66	115	180	95	51	44	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,330	2,902	1,958	943	845	274	571	41	445	68	109	182	98	52	46	
Oct-Dec	6,328	2,904	1,970	933	836	268	568	42	440	68	106	180	97	53	44	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	6,325	2,893	1,972	921	830	264	566	43	439	68	110	171	92	49	43	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	6,367	2,930	1,996	934	846	263	583	44	441	66	118	177	88	48	40	
Jan-Mar 2000	6,352	2,918	1,984	933	851	263	588	43	448	61	116	182	83	43	40	
Feb-Apr	6,333	2,898	1,960	939	857	267	591	41	459	64	111	183	81	41	40	
Changes	Over last 3 months	8	5	-12	17	28	3	25	-2	20	-4	12	-10	-8	-3	
Percent		0.1	0.2	-0.6	1.9	3.4	1.1	4.4	-4.0	4.6	-5.9	0.8	-11.4	-15.6	-6.5	
Over last 12 months	2	-9	-13	4	13	-2	15	-2	-1	-8	-8	31	-10	-1	-8	
Percent		-0.3	-0.6	0.4	1.6	-0.6	2.6	-4.7	-0.1	-10.6	-6.5	20.7	-10.7	-3.4	-17.1	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSK	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN	YCFQ	YCFE	YCFW	YCFZ	YCGC	YCGF	YCGI	YCGL	
1993	10,949	4,897	3,528	1,369	1,216	566	650	61	155	704	99	196	153	59	94	
1994	10,938	4,907	3,490	1,417	1,300	599	701	55	179	742	109	216	117	43	74	
1995	10,958	4,929	3,496	1,433	1,305	604	700	45	197	721	111	230	129	62	67	
1996	10,883	4,863	3,446	1,417	1,318	556	761	44	218	707	121	228	99	45	54	
1997	10,805	4,824	3,370	1,454	1,343	510	832	38	272	676	131	225	111	39	72	
1998	10,839	4,815	3,398	1,417	1,305	457	848	28	281	671	119	207	112	38	74	
1999	10,738	4,733	3,351	1,382	1,261	416	845	29	292	610	120	211	121	45	76	
3-month averages	Feb-Apr 1999	4,717	3,363	1,354	1,233	410	823	28	287	596	112	210	121	39	81	
Mar-May (Spr)	4,733	3,351	1,382	1,261	416	416	845	29	292	610	120	211	121	45	76	
Apr-Jun	10,741	4,733	3,366	1,367	1,252	408	845	28	292	614	118	200	115	43	72	
May-Jul	10,743	4,733	3,377	1,357	1,242	416	826	27	297	604	118	196	115	42	73	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,729	4,720	3,389	1,332	1,218	413	805	28	293	588	119	191	113	39	75	
Jul-Sep	10,712	4,706	3,361	1,345	1,230	421	809	28	300	591	122	189	115	43	72	
Aug-Oct	10,726	4,720	3,372	1,347	1,229	413	816	27	295	586	124	196	118	44	75	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,713	4,712	3,357	1,355	1,241	415	826	25	294	593	118	211	114	42	72	
Oct-Dec	10,690	4,700	3,357	1,343	1,233	408	825	24	285	590	114	220	110	42	68	
Nov 99-Jan 2000	10,702	4,719	3,367	1,352	1,250	406	844	24	288	591	113	233	102	39	68	
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	10,679	4,708	3,346	1,362	1,255	393	861	23	292	586	117	237	107	39	68	
Jan-Mar 2000	10,667	4,690	3,327	1,363	1,255	395	860	21	290	595	119	229	108	38	70	
Feb-Apr	10,678	4,696	3,331	1,365	1,259	403	856	23	297	592	123	224	105	36	69	
Changes	Over last 3 months	-24	-23	-36	13	9	-3									

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over									
	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)			
Economic inactivity rates (%) ^a										
All	MGSI	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFJ	LWFM		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.7	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.7		
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1		
1994	37.2	21.4	43.8	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1		
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0		
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3		
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9		
1998	37.2	21.5	41.1	24.3	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3		
1999	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9		
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 1999	36.7	21.1	40.7	24.1	15.6	15.1	30.6	92.0		
Mar-May (Spr)	36.8	21.1	41.1	24.4	15.5	15.1	30.7	91.9		
Apr-Jun	36.8	21.1	41.9	24.6	15.5	15.0	30.6	92.0		
May-Jul	36.8	21.2	42.3	24.7	15.4	14.9	30.7	92.0		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.1	42.5	24.4	15.2	15.0	30.8	91.9		
Jul-Sep	36.7	21.0	41.8	24.2	15.1	15.1	30.7	91.9		
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.1	41.9	24.1	15.3	15.1	30.7	92.0		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.9	15.1	15.1	30.6	91.9		
Oct-Dec	36.6	21.0	41.7	23.9	15.1	15.0	30.6	91.7		
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36.6	21.0	41.6	23.8	15.1	15.2	30.5	91.7		
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36.6	21.1	41.9	23.8	15.3	15.0	30.7	91.6		
Jan-Mar 2000	36.6	21.0	41.2	23.9	15.2	14.9	30.6	91.7		
Feb-Apr	36.5	20.9	40.4	24.0	15.3	14.8	30.6	91.7		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.0		
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.3		
Male	MGSJ	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.0	91.1		
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5		
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.3		
1995	27.4	14.8	43.8	18.2	5.8	6.9	28.5	91.8		
1996	27.6	14.9	40.5	17.4	6.6	7.5	28.2	92.4		
1997	27.8	15.1	41.8	17.5	6.4	8.0	27.8	92.4		
1998	28.2	15.6	41.8	19.2	6.3	8.5	28.1	92.4		
1999	27.9	15.4	40.7	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.1		
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 1999	28.0	15.4	40.3	19.0	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.2		
Mar-May (Spr)	27.9	15.4	40.7	19.5	6.5	7.8	27.4	92.1		
Apr-Jun	28.0	15.4	41.4	19.1	6.5	7.8	27.5	92.1		
May-Jul	28.0	15.5	42.7	19.3	6.5	7.7	27.5	92.2		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.0	15.4	43.4	19.2	6.3	7.7	27.6	92.1		
Jul-Sep	27.9	15.4	42.0	19.1	6.1	7.8	27.7	92.0		
Aug-Oct	28.0	15.4	42.5	18.9	6.1	7.8	27.8	92.1		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27.9	15.3	41.6	18.7	5.8	7.9	27.7	92.1		
Oct-Dec	27.9	15.3	41.7	18.7	6.0	7.8	27.6	91.9		
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27.8	15.2	41.3	18.5	6.1	7.8	27.5	92.1		
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	28.0	15.4	42.7	18.8	6.2	7.7	27.9	92.2		
Jan-Mar 2000	27.9	15.3	41.4	18.9	6.1	7.7	27.9	92.1		
Feb-Apr	27.8	15.2	40.5	18.6	6.1	7.6	27.8	92.0		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0		
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.2		
Female	MGSK	YBTM	LWEZ	LWFC	LWFF	LWFI	LWFL	LWFO		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	46.8	29.1	41.8	27.6	30.1	22.8	38.2	92.0		
1993	46.8	29.1	46.1	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.9		
1994	46.7	29.1	44.1	30.1	28.8	23.1	36.9	91.9		
1995	46.7	29.1	44.3	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1		
1996	46.2	28.6	43.5	28.8	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2		
1997	45.7	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7		
1998	45.7	28.0	40.4	29.6	26.2	22.9	35.7	92.2		
1999	45.2	27.5	41.6	29.6	24.9	22.4	35.1	91.8		
3-month averages										
Feb-Apr 1999	45.1	27.4	41.1	29.5	25.0	22.4	34.9	91.9		
Mar-May (Spr)	45.2	27.5	41.6	29.6	24.9	22.4	35.1	91.8		
Apr-Jun	45.2	27.5	42.5	30.2	24.8	22.3	34.8	91.9		
May-Jul	45.2	27.5	42.0	30.3	24.6	22.2	35.1	91.9		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.1	27.4	41.7	29.8	24.4	22.4	35.1	91.9		
Jul-Sep	45.0	27.3	41.5	29.4	24.4	22.5	34.9	91.8		
Aug-Oct	45.1	27.3	41.4	29.4	24.8	22.5	34.7	91.8		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.0	27.3	41.6	29.4	24.8	22.4	34.6	91.8		
Oct-Dec	44.9	27.2	41.7	29.2	24.6	22.3	34.6	91.6		
Nov 99-Jan 2000	44.9	27.3	41.8	29.3	24.5	22.7	34.5	91.5		
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	44.8	27.2	41.2	29.1	24.7	22.5	34.5	91.4		
Jan-Mar 2000	44.8	27.1	40.9	29.1	24.7	22.3	34.3	91.5		
Feb-Apr	44.8	27.2	40.3	29.5	24.9	22.1	34.4	91.5		
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.6	0.3	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.0		
Over last 12 months	-0.3	-0.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-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	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted				
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			
1995=100													
1995													
1996													
1997													
1998													
1999													
1995													
1996													
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1995													
1996													
1997													

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (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	(10,02)	(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	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	104.8	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	104.8	104.1
1998 Annual	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	110.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	109.4
1999 Annual	109.8	110.0	111.3	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	111.8
1997 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
1997 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
1997 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
1997 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
1997 Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	105.7
1997 Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2	105.2
1997 Oct	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2	105.2
1997 Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7	105.7
1997 Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	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
1998 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
1998 Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	107.6
1998 Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5	108.5
1998 May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	109.0
1998 Jun	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	109.5
1998 Jul	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	110.1
1998 Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	110.5
1998 Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	110.4
1998 Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	110.1
1998 Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	110.0
1998 Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	110.0
1999 Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
1999 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
1999 Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	109.6
1999 Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	110.1
1999 May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	110.7
1999 Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	111.3
1999 Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	111.7
1999 Aug	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	112.0
1999 Sep	109.8	110.3	112.5	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.5	110.0	112.0	112.0
1999 Oct	110.3	110.6	113.2	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.3	115.6	114.4	117.3	110.0	112.4	112.4
1999 Nov	110.9	110.8	113.9	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.5	110.7	113.4	113.4
1999 Dec	111.0	111.2	114.6	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	114.3
2000 Jan	111.3	111.8	113.6	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.6	110.0	114.4	114.4
2000 Feb	111.4	112.4	112.6	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.6	110.0	114.6	114.6
2000 Mar R	112.1	113.1	112.0	108.6	118.6	114.1	122.9	115.0	118.5	120.7	110.6	115.1	115.1
2000 Apr P	112.6	114.5	111.9	108.7	119.4	114.4	123.4	114.8	119.3	119.5	110.3	115.9	115.9
Per cent change on the year													
	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1998 Apr	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.3	4.3
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1998 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 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
1999 Jul	0.9	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
1999 Aug	1.2	1.7	3.9	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.4
1999 Sep	3.6	1.9	4.3	1.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
1999 Oct	7.0	1.0	2.3	4.9	2.5	5.3	3.7	7.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	1.7	2.1
1999 Nov	6.7	0.9	1.6	4.8	3.5	5.3	3.5	7.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.1
1999 Dec	5.0	0.3	1.2	5.4	3.9	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	1.5	3.9
2000 Jan	3.7	0.5	1.5	4.6	1.6	5.8	3.0	6.7	4.6	5.4	7.9	1.3	4.1
2000 Feb	3.3	1.4	2.5	4.8	0.8	6.5	3.0	6.4	3.4	7.0	8.7	1.8	4.4
2000 Mar R	5.1	2.7	3.7	4.2	-1.8	6.6	3.1	6.4	3.3	7.2	8.3	2.8	5.0
2000 Apr P	5.9	3.5	5.1	3.7	-1.5	6.8	3.4	5.8	3.0	7.1	6.8	2.1	5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^e	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	1997 Annual
105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.3	106.7	104.0	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997 Annual
110.1	106.3	103.9	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.5	107.6	114.7	1998 Annual
116.5	110.7	102.1	115.0	113.8	103.0	117.4	111.4	118.0	115.0	106.0	113.0	121.8	1999 Annual
104.5	100.6	99.4	101.7	103.4	97.3	103.9	102.3	104.5	102.7	100.2	103.5	104.1	1997 Apr
105.0	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1	98.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	103.3	100.0	103.8	104.6	1997 May
105.6	100.9												

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
1998	Feb	LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR
	Mar	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
	Apr	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
	May	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0
	Jun	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
	Jul	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
	Aug	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	Sep	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Oct	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1
	Nov	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0
	Dec	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	108.8	3.4	3.4	0.0
	Jan ^a	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	Feb ^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
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6
	Aug	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	118.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	114.4	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Sep	117.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	118.7	4.6	3.8	0.8	114.1	3.7	3.3	0.4
	Oct	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	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	123.3	6.5	4.8	1.7	125.3	7.0	5.0	2.0	115.2	4.5	4.0	0.5
	Feb	124.1	5.7	5.1	0.6	126.0	5.9	5.1	0.8	116.4	4.8	4.8	0.0
	Mar R	131.0	5.6	4.7	0.9	135.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	115.2	4.2	4.2	0.0
	Apr P	122.3	4.2	4.4	-0.2	123.6	4.1	4.4	-0.3	117.0	4.8	4.7	0.1

		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
1998	Feb	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS
	Mar	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7
	Apr	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9
	May	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7
	Jun	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4
	Jul	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2
	Aug	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5
	Sep	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0
	Oct	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3
	Nov	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4
	Dec	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3
	Jan ^a	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
1999	Feb ^a	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5
	Mar	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	116.2	3.4	2.4	1.0
	Apr	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9
	May	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7
	Jun	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4
	Jul	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8
	Aug	118.1	5.3	3.8	1.5	117.0	4.1	3.9	0.2	116.4	3.8	3.5	0.3
	Sep	117.7	4.6	3.6	1.0	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3
	Oct	118.0	5.4	3.6	1.8	118.9	4.6	4.5	0.1	118.2	4.3	4.0	0.3
	Nov	118.9	5.2	3.4	1.8	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4
	Dec	124.8	6.4	3.6	2.8	123.6	6.0	4.2	1.8	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7
2000	Jan	123.9	6.8	5.0	1.8	121.7	5.8	4.5	1.3	121.1	5.7	4.3	1.4
	Feb	124.8	5.9	5.0	0.9	122.0	4.6	5.1	-0.5	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3
	Mar R	132.5	5.8	4.6	1.2	126.7	4.5	5.1	-0.6	126.0	4.2	4.8	-0.6
	Apr P	122.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	122.1	3.9	4.5	-0.6	121.2	3.4	4.1	-0.7

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

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

E.21

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
1992		95.0	0.2	99.0	2.9
1993		94.8	-0.2	99.0	0.1
1994		95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.5
1995		100.0	4.9	100.0	1.5
1996		105.4	5.4	101.7	1.7
1997		109.2	3.7	104.7	2.9
1998		114.8	5.1	108.6	3.7
1999		115.2	0.4	112.9	4.0
1996	Q4	106.9	4.4	102.8	2.2
1997	Q1	106.8	3.3	103.7	2.9
	Q2	108.9	3.8	104.4	2.8
	Q3	109.5	3.1	104.9	3.0
	Q4	111.7	4.5	105.8	3.0
1998	Q1	113.8	6.6	107.2	3.4
	Q2	114.3	5.0	107.7	3.2
	Q3	115.3	5.3	108.9	3.8
	Q4	115.8	3.6	110.6	4.5
1999	Q1	116.1	2.1	111.9	4.3
	Q2	115.2	0.8	112.8	4.7
	Q3	114.4	-0.8	113.0	3.8
	Q4	115.3	-0.5	114.1	3.1
2000	Q1	116.4	0.2	..	..
1998	Mar	114.4	6.0	..	..
	Apr	114.1	5.7	..	..
	May	114.7	5.1	..	..
	Jun	114.2	4.4	..	..
	Jul	114.7	5.8	..	..
	Aug	115.4	5.0	..	..
	Sep	115.8	5.1	..	..
	Oct	116.0	4.8	..	..
	Nov	115.8	3.1	..	..
	Dec	115.6	3.1	..	..
1999	Jan	116.7	3.0	..	..
	Feb	116.2	2.2	..	..
	Mar	115.5	1.0	..	..
	Apr	115.4	1.2	..	..
	May	115.1	0.3	..	..
	Jun	115.2	0.8	..	..
	Jul	114.4	-0.2	..	..
	Aug	114.4	-0.8	..	..
	Sep	114.3	-1.3	..	..
	Oct	115.1	-0.7	..	..
	Nov	114.6	-1.1	..	..
	Dec	116.1	0.4	..	..
2000	Jan	117.3	0.5	..	..
	Feb	116.3	0.1	..	..
	Mar	115.7	0.1	..	..
	Apr P	115.4	-0.1	..	..
Three months ending	1998	Jan	112.6	5.5	..
	Feb	113.1	6.0	..	..
	Mar	113.8	6.6	..	..
	Apr	114.0	6.2	..	..
	May	114.4	5.6	..	..
	Jun	114.3	5.0	..	..
	Jul	114.5	5.1	..	..
	Aug	114.7	5.1	..	..
	Sep	115.3	5.3	..	..
	Oct	115.7	5.0	..	..
	Nov	115.9	4.3	..	..
	Dec	115.8	3.6	..	..
1999	Jan	116.0	3.0	..	..
	Feb	116.2	2.7	..	..
	Mar	116.1	2.1	..	..
	Apr	115.7	1.5	..	..
	May	115.3	0.8	..	..
	Jun	115.2	0.8	..	..
	Jul	114.9	0.3	..	..
	Aug	114.7	-0.1	..	..
	Sep	114.4	-0.8	..	..
	Oct	114.6	-1.0	..	..
	Nov	114.6	-1.0	..	..

E.31 EARNINGS

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.9	105.4	105.1	117.1	106.9	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.4	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.4	..	110.3	109.8	..	..	112.3	103.2	..	..	..	112.0
Quarterly averages														
1998 Q2	113.2	106.0	107.2	112.0	107.4	107.2	124.0	109.8	109.6	104.8	107.5	112.1	116.6	109.0
1998 Q3	114.3	106.0	105.4	113.2	108.0	107.2	124.4	109.7	110.3	104.0	109.1	112.7	114.9	109.0
1998 Q4	115.0	106.0	106.2	114.3	108.2	108.0	115.5	112.4	111.0	104.3	109.2	113.7	116.1	110.0
1999 Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	115.9	108.8	108.2	..	..	111.5	105.0	109.7	114.5	116.5	111.0
1999 Q2	117.1	108.0	106.1	116.4	109.5	109.8	..	..	111.9	103.6	110.5	115.3	118.2	112.0
1999 Q3	118.8	109.0	106.0	117.8	110.9	110.1	..	..	112.8	103.7	112.2	115.5	116.2	113.0
1999 Q4	120.8	109.0	107.1	..	111.9	111.2	..	..	113.0	104.0	..	..	..	114.0
2000 Q1	122.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1997 Nov	111.1	..	104.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	105.2	105.7	..	112.6	108.0
1997 Dec	111.5	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	104.9	105.7	..	114.1	109.0
1998 Jan	111.7	..	106.6	..	..	105.6	..	..	107.8	108.6	106.6	..	114.0	108.0
1998 Feb	112.4	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	..	107.9	105.1	106.8	..	112.8	108.0
1998 Mar	112.8	..	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	109.2	105.0	106.9	..	114.0	109.0
1998 Apr	112.9	..	107.2	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.5	104.6	107.4	..	116.3	109.0
1998 May	113.1	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	..	109.6	104.8	107.5	..	117.6	109.0
1998 Jun	113.5	106.0	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	109.7	105.0	107.5	..	116.1	109.0
1998 Jul	114.0	..	106.1	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9	108.0
1998 Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5	109.0
1998 Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.3	110.0
1998 Oct	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.3	..	115.5	110.0
1998 Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.2	..	116.1	110.0
1998 Dec	115.1	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	109.0	..	116.8	111.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.1	110.0
1999 Feb	116.2	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.6	..	116.3	110.0
1999 Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.5	109.9	..	115.9	111.0
1999 Apr	117.0	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.4	110.4	..	117.9	112.0
1999 May	117.0	..	105.8	..	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.8	110.4	..	119.4	112.0
1999 Jun	117.4	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	111.8	100.5	110.6	..	117.1	112.0
1999 Jul	118.0	..	107.7	..	..	110.1	..	..	112.8	100.7	112.2	..	116.5	113.0
1999 Aug	118.9	..	106.2	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	104.1	112.2	..	115.5	113.0
1999 Sep	119.4	109.0	104.1	..	..	..	..	..	112.8	106.2	112.2	..	116.5	114.0
1999 Oct	120.2	..	106.2	..	..	111.2	..	..	113.0	106.2	112.3	..	117.8	114.0
1999 Nov	120.4	..	106.3	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.3	..	118.0	114.0
1999 Dec	121.8	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	..	..	..	115.0
2000 Jan	122.7	..	109.2	..	..	..	..	..	106.8	..	..	..	..	115.0
2000 Feb	121.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.4	..	..	..	..	115.0
2000 Mar	121.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Apr P	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	0	..	3	3	..	..	2	-1	..	..	..	3
Quarterly averages														
1998 Q2	5	2	3	4	2	2	6	6	3	0	3	2	4	3
1998 Q3	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	5	3	-2	4	2	4	3
1998 Q4	4	2	1	5	2	2	0	5	3	-1	3	2	3	2
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	2	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	3	2
1999 Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	..	2	-1	3	3	1	3
1999 Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	..	2	0	3	2	1	4
1999 Q4	5	3	1	..	3	3	..	..	2	0	..	..	..	4
2000 Q1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1997 Nov	5	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	4
1997 Dec	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
1998 Jan	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	3	..	5	3
1998 Feb	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Mar	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 Apr	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
1998 May	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
1998 Jun	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
1998 Jul	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	-2	3	..	3	3
1998 Aug	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	4	..	4	3
1998 Sep	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
1998 Oct	5	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
1998 Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	3
1998 Dec	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	2	2
1999 Jan	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	-2	3	..	3	2
1999 Feb	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	2
1999 Mar	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	2	2
1999 Apr	4	..	-2	..	..	2	..	..	2	0	3	..	1	3
1999 May	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	-4	3	..	2	3
1999 Jun	3	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	-3	3	..	1	3
1999 Jul	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	4
1999 Aug	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	4
1999 Sep	4	3	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	4
1999 Oct	5	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	4
1999 Nov	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	2	4
1999 Dec	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	..	..	..	4
2000 Jan	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
2000 Feb	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
2000 Mar	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Apr P	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

P Provisional

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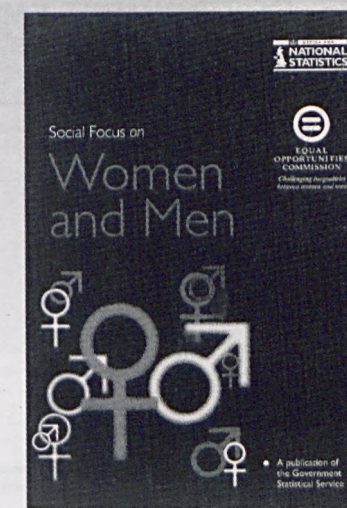
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F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM									
Jan-Mar 1998	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 1998	63.8	21.7	85.7	63.7	22.4	86.2	10.4	4.4	14.8
Jul-Sep 1998	93.1	31.6	124.9	50.9	19.2	70.2	21.6	9.3	31.0
Oct-Dec 1998	105.3	35.2	140.6	35.9	13.4	49.3	23.7	9.8	33.6
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999 ^e	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	41.5	38.4	16.1	54.5
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 1998	10.5	3.7	14.2	12.0	4.4	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 1998	61.7	21.0	82.8	61.3	21.6	83.0	10.1	4.3	14.4
Jul-Sep 1998	90.0	30.6	120.8	49.2	18.6	67.9	20.8	9.0	29.9
Oct-Dec 1998	101.4	33.8	135.4	34.1	12.6	46.8	22.7	9.5	32.3
Jan-Mar 1999	110.3	38.2	148.6	36.8	15.1	52.0	28.0	10.6	38.7
Apr-Jun 1999	110.7	38.6	149.5	33.6	13.0	46.6	33.2	12.6	45.8
Jul-Sep 1999	103.8	37.2	141.1	35.6	14.6	50.3	42.6	16.0	58.6
Oct-Dec 1999	99.2	34.9	134.2	29.0	12.1	41.1	37.9	15.9	53.3
Jan 2000	98.7	35.4	134.2	27.5	11.5	39.0	35.0	15.0	50.0
Feb 2000	94.3	34.5	129.0	25.5	10.5	36.0	32.0	14.0	46.0
Mar 2000	93.2	34.6	127.9	24.5	10.0	34.5	31.0	13.5	44.5

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, January, February and March 2000 are not available.

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

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-March 2000^g

Thousands

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Follow-Through ^b
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^c	127.9	63.7	43.98	10.66	17.81	7.97	7.54	20.27
Male	93.2	45.9	31.69	7.67	12.34	4.66	7.02	15.62
Female	34.6	17.7	12.28	3.00	5.47	3.30	0.52	4.64
People with disabilities ^{d,e}	16.6	7.2	6.41	1.42	2.71	1.27	1.01	2.99
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	18.1	10.0	5.42	0.88	3.03	1.13	0.39	2.63
White	102.6	49.3	36.52	9.37	13.82	6.43	6.90	16.77
Prefer not to say	6.5	3.7	1.94	0.34	0.95	0.41	0.24	0.85

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 for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
 d Data on people with disabilities, compatible with GB definitions, are not currently available for Northern Ireland. Consequently data are for GB only.
 e 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.
 f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
 g March 2000 figures for Northern Ireland are not currently available.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.13

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d
GREAT BRITAIN^e										
All										
Oct-Dec 1998	52.2	11.89	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.18	3.85	7.74
Jan-Mar 1999	54.1	11.70	25.20	4.12	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.64	3.89	8.63
Apr-Jun 1999	50.5	13.70	19.96	3.90	6.88	4.64	4.54	3.98	3.77	9.04
Jul-Sep 1999	58.5	15.19	23.63	3.33	11.26	4.61	4.43	4.20	5.60	9.89
Oct-Dec 1999	47.4	12.60	17.90	2.70	7.20	4.10	4.00	3.70	4.50	8.80
Jan 2000	15.6	3.69	5.39	0.71	2.16	1.33	1.19	1.41	1.59	3.51
Feb 2000	19.0	4.99	6.69	0.90	2.36	1.75	1.68	1.47	1.82	4.01
Mar 2000	23.2	6.85	7.54	1.18	2.76	1.84	1.76	1.73	2.00	5.13
Males										
Oct-Dec 1998	37.8	8.63	18.32	3.25	8.11	2.82	4.15	2.31	2.68	5.82
Jan-Mar 1999	39.5	8.67	18.91	3.04	7.85	3.21	4.81	2.57	2.79	6.57
Apr-Jun 1999	36.6	10.17	14.84	2.87	4.98	2.73	4.26	2.14	2.67	6.82
Jul-Sep 1999	41.9	11.27	17.11	2.48	7.82	4.14	2.23	3.90	7.44	7.44
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	9.20	13.20	1.90	5.20	2.40	3.70	1.80	3.20	6.40
Jan 2000	11.2	2.70	3.97	0.52	1.54	0.80	1.12	0.71	1.14	2.64
Feb 2000	13.9	3.74	5.03	0.68	1.70	1.06	1.59	0.80	1.34	3.03
Mar 2000	16.8	5.01	5.56	0.87	1.99	1.05	1.65	0.94	1.40	3.88
Females										
Oct-Dec 1998	14.5	3.26	6.24	1.20	2.90	1.88	0.26	1.87	1.17	1.93
Jan-Mar 1999	14.5	3.02	6.29	1.08	2.83	2.08	0.30	2.07	1.10	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	13.8	3.54	5.12	1.03	1.90	1.91	0.28	1.85	1.10	2.22
Jul-Sep 1999	16.6	3.93	6.52	0.85	3.44	1.94	0.29	1.97	1.70	2.46
Oct-Dec 1999	13.6	3.40	4.70	0.70	2.00	1.70	0.30	1.90	1.30	2.30
Jan 2000	4.4	0.99	1.41	0.19	0.62	0.54	0.07	0.70	0.46	0.87
Feb 2000	5.0	1.25	1.66	0.22	0.66	0.69	0.09	0.67	0.48	0.98
Mar 2000	6.5	1.84	1.98	0.31	0.77	0.79	0.11	0.79	0.60	1.25

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.14

Thousands

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
GREAT BRITAIN					
All New Deal leavers					
Oct-Dec 1998	32.27	13.82	4.82	4.66	8.98
Jan-Mar 1999	38.72	15.21	5.76	6.17	11.58
Apr-Jun 1999	45.80	19.13	5.32	8.01	13.34
Jul-Sep 1999	58.64	23.48	5.90	13.12	16.14
Oct-Dec 1999	53.30	20.10	5.20	12.90	15.10
Jan 2000	17.99	5.78	1.93	4.52	5.76
Feb 2000	20.21	7.36	2.11	4.49	6.25
Mar 2000	26.02	10.21	2.57	5.20	8.04
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Oct-Dec 1998	4.13	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.62
Jan-Mar 1999	4.79	1.66	0.46	0.79	1.88
Apr-Jun 1999	5.09	1.97	0.44	0.72	1.97
Jul-Sep 1999	6.23	2.21	0.47	1.03	2.52
Oct-Dec 1999	5.20	1.60	0.50	0.80	2.30
Jan 2000	2.19	0.68	0.21	0.34	0.96
Feb 2000	2.15	0.67	0.19	0.33	0.96
Mar 2000	2.75	0.91	0.19	0.38	1.28
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Oct-Dec 1998	23.60	10.56	3.80	3.09	6.14
Jan-Mar 1999	24.20	10.09	4.19	3.13	6.79
Apr-Jun 1999	25.52	11.77	3.56	3.09	7.10
Jul-Sep 1999	30.05	13.68	3.80	4.77	7.79
Oct-Dec 1999	24.30	11.00	3.20	3.60	6.50
Jan 2000	8.01	3.01	1.21	1.25	2.54
Feb 2000	10.15	4.33	1.29	1.49	3.04
Mar 2000	12.95	5.94	1.55	1.62	3.84
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan-Mar 1999	4.86	1.91	0.53	0.35	2.07
Apr-Jun 1999	6.35	2.46	0.57	0.40	2.92
Jul-Sep 1999	8.01	2.83	0.58	0.73	3.87
Oct-Dec 1999	8.50	2.90	0.50	0.70	4.40
Jan 2000	2.76	0.81	0.19	0.24	1.53
Feb 2000	2.80	0.89	0.24	0.24	1.43
Mar 2000	3.81	1.33	0.34	0.31	1.84

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

- a Virtually all of these are individuals who have left their option and have not returned to claim JSA. Some of these may start a new JSA claim within 13 weeks of leaving the option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal follow-through. The numbers leaving from follow-through are too small to be worth separately identifying.
 For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
Oct-Dec 1998	16.56	13.64	2.92	7.41	7.13	0.29	
Jan-Mar 1999	17.86	14.97	2.89	5.73	5.44	0.28	
Apr-Jun 1999	21.71	18.92	2.78	7.30	7.02	0.29	
Jul-Sep 1999	24.85	22.08	2.76	9.08	8.78	0.31	
Oct-Dec 1999	22.69	20.09	2.60	10.66	10.33	0.33	
Jan 2000	6.54	5.78	0.76	1.64	1.56	0.08	
Feb 2000	8.34	7.36	0.98	1.58	1.51	0.08	
Mar 2000	11.53	10.21	1.32	2.12	2.04	0.08	
Male							
Oct-Dec 1998	12.01	9.90	2.11	5.75	5.53	0.21	
Jan-Mar 1999	13.26	11.11	2.15	4.50	4.30	0.20	
Apr-Jun 1999	16.09	14.03	2.06	5.68	5.46	0.21	
Jul-Sep 1999	18.48	16.40	2.09	7.21	6.98	0.23	
Oct-Dec 1999	16.51	14.64	1.87	8.09	6.15	0.19	
Jan 2000	4.79	4.24	0.55	1.21	0.06	0.00	
Feb 2000	6.31	5.57	0.74	1.16	0.06	0.00	
Mar 2000	8.58	7.60	0.98	1.59	0.06	0.00	
Female							
Oct-Dec 1998	4.55	3.74	0.81	1.67	1.59	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.60	3.85	0.74	1.22	1.14	0.08	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.62	4.90	0.72	1.63	1.56	0.07	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.36	5.69	0.68	1.87	1.79	0.08	
Oct-Dec 1999	6.18	5.45	0.73	2.51	2.42	0.09	
Jan 2000	1.75	1.55	0.20	0.37	0.36	0.02	
Feb 2000	2.03	1.79	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.02	
Mar 2000	2.95	2.61	0.34	0.47	0.45	0.01	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.21	1.93	0.28	0.93	0.91	0.03	
Jan-Mar 1999	1.97	1.70	0.27	0.69	0.66	0.03	
Apr-Jun 1999	2.31	2.06	0.25	0.74	0.72	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1999	2.66	2.42	0.24	0.98	0.95	0.03	
Oct-Dec 1999	2.82	2.59	0.23	1.21	1.02	0.00	
Jan 2000	0.65	0.60	0.06	0.19	0.00	0.00	
Feb 2000	0.88	0.83	0.06	0.18	0.00	0.00	
Mar 2000	1.25	1.16	0.09	0.21	0.01	0.00	

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

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

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

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Oct-Dec 1998	52.5	9.5	62.1	32.8	6.1	38.9	7.4	1.6	9.1
Jan-Mar 1999	64.2	11.4	75.6	30.7	5.7	36.4	19.0	3.8	22.8
Apr-Jun 1999	67.3	12.1	79.4	28.9	5.5	34.4	25.8	4.7	30.6
Jul-Sep 1999	68.0	12.4	80.4	27.2	5.3	32.5	26.5	5.0	31.5
Oct-Dec 1999	72.5	13.0	86.0	31.8	5.8	38.3	27.4	5.3	32.9
Jan 2000	72.0	12.9	85.7	9.2	1.7	11.1	9.6	1.7	11.3
Feb 2000	72.3	13.2	86.2	10.3	2.1	12.5	10.0	1.9	12.0
Mar 2000	7.7	1.4	9.1	1.4	0.3	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.8

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

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

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

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-March 2000

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All ^d	85.8	69.5	4.87	2.32	8.13	1.01
Male	71.8	58.1	4.14	1.96	6.78	0.87
Female	13.2	10.8	0.66	0.34	1.32	0.14
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	9.1	7.5	0.28	0.34	0.92	0.08
People with disabilities ^f	17.1	13.9	0.99	0.48	1.58	0.24

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA	On JSA ^a	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	Education and training opportunities		
Quarter/month of leaving		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d			
All								
Oct-Dec 1998	12.7	2.07	1.57	0.55	2.55	2.01	1.36	1.82
Jan-Mar 1999	26.3	3.54	3.27	1.21	2.39	10.65	1.62	2.70
Apr-Jun 1999	32.2	4.03	3.26	1.32	2.77	16.06	1.76	2.39
Jul-Sep 1999	33.2	4.35	3.31	1.41	2.92	15.36	1.72	2.65
Oct-Dec 1999	33.8	4.00	3.21	1.27	3.01	17.44	1.58	2.54
Jan 2000	11.4	1.21	1.17	0.43	0.92	6.24	0.40	0.84
Feb 2000	12.3	1.48	1.31	0.45	0.98	6.27	0.49	1.03
Mar 2000	15.9	2.19	1.65	0.61	1.26	8.21	0.62	1.17
Males								
Oct-Dec 1998	10.4	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.69	1.17	1.51
Jan-Mar 1999	22.0	2.95	2.63	0.97	1.94	9.03	1.39	2.27
Apr-Jun 1999	27.2	3.38	2.66	1.05	2.27	13.76	1.51	1.99
Jul-Sep 1999	27.9	3.65	2.71	1.14	2.38	13.11	1.47	2.18
Oct-Dec 1999	28.2	3.26	2.58	0.98	2.42	14.86	1.30	2.12
Jan 2000	9.6	0.97	0.97	0.35	0.79	5.33	0.34	0.71
Feb 2000	10.3	1.23	1.07	0.38	0.81	5.31	0.42	0.87
Mar 2000	13.4	1.84	1.34	0.48	1.03	6.94	0.53	1.00
Females								
Oct-Dec 1998	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.31	0.19	0.31
Jan-Mar 1999	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.57	0.23	0.42
Apr-Jun 1999	5.0	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.49	2.26	0.25	0.40
Jul-Sep 1999	5.3	0.69	0.60	0.27	0.54	2.26	0.25	0.47
Oct-Dec 1999	5.4	0.70	0.62	0.27	0.56	2.56	0.22	0.40
Jan 2000	1.7	0.22	0.20	0.08	0.13	0.90	0.06	0.12
Feb 2000	1.9	0.23	0.23	0.07	0.16	0.94	0.07	0.15
Mar 2000	2.5	0.32	0.30	0.12	0.20	1.23	0.08	0.16

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All (f)							
Oct-Dec 1998	3.22	2.15	1.07	0.77	0.69	0.08	
Jan-Mar 1999	5.01	3.80	1.21	0.89	0.80	0.10	
Apr-Jun 1999	5.79	4.49	1.29	0.99	0.89	0.11	
Jul-Sep 1999	6.27	4.95	1.32	1.23	1.11	0.12	
Oct-Dec 1999	5.95	4.67	1.28	1.40	1.30	0.11	
Jan 2000	1.73	1.40	0.33	0.23	0.21	0.03	
Feb 2000	2.17	1.72	0.44	0.20	0.18	0.02	
Mar 2000	3.04	2.50	0.54	0.29	0.27	0.02	
Male							
Oct-Dec 1998	2.70	1.78	0.92	0.66	0.60	0.07	
Jan-Mar 1999	4.21	3.17	1.03	0.78	0.69	0.09	
Apr-Jun 1999	4.89	3.77	1.12	0.87	0.79	0.09	
Jul-Sep 1999	5.29	4.16	1.13	1.07	0.97	0.10	
Oct-Dec 1999	4.88	3.83	1.05	1.20	1.11	0.09	
Jan 2000	1.42	1.14	0.28	0.21	0.19	0.02	
Feb 2000	1.82	1.44	0.38	0.18	0.16	0.01	
Mar 2000	2.56	2.10	0.46	0.25	0.23	0.02	
Female							
Oct-Dec 1998	0.52	0.37	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.01	
Jan-Mar 1999	0.80	0.63	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.01	
Apr-Jun 1999	0.90	0.73	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.02	
Jul-Sep 1999	0.97	0.78	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.01	
Oct-Dec 1999	0.96	0.79	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.02	
Jan 2000	0.28	0.24	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	
Feb 2000	0.31	0.25	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Mar 2000	0.44	0.37	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.00	
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
Oct-Dec 1998	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00	
Jan-Mar 1999	0.44	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01	
Apr-Jun 1999	0.50	0.43	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.01	
Jul-Sep 1999	0.60	0.54	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.01	
Oct-Dec 1999	0.64	0.56	0.08	0.12	0.11	0.01	
Jan 2000	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Feb 2000	0.19	0.16	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Mar 2000	0.28	0.26					

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	224.9			223.3		217.2		153.5			
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0			
1998	295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5			
1999	306.8			227.6		224.4		119.6			
1998	298.0	8.2	4.3	210.4	-4.0	201.8	-3.7	107.4	-2.6		
Jun	300.1	2.1	4.7	225.2	0.9	221.1	1.2	114.7	-1.2		
Jul	303.5	3.4	4.6	219.7	-1.2	218.2	0.8	114.4	-0.6		
Aug	302.7	-0.8	1.6	219.2	2.9	219.8	6.0	115.6	2.7		
Sep	301.5	-1.2	0.5	222.8	-0.8	218.3	-0.9	118.0	1.1		
Oct	301.3	-0.2	-0.7	231.1	3.8	228.8	3.5	122.1	2.6		
Nov	303.2	1.9	0.2	222.6	1.1	220.3	0.2	118.0	0.8		
Dec	302.8	-0.4	0.4	218.2	-1.5	226.5	2.7	118.0	0.0		
1999	305.8	3.0	1.5	235.3	1.4	235.6	2.3	120.6	-0.5		
Jan	301.4	-4.4	-0.6	227.4	1.6	231.2	3.6	122.0	1.3		
Feb	298.0	-3.4	-1.6	225.0	2.3	225.2	-0.4	119.1	0.4		
Mar	298.4	0.4	-2.5	220.6	-4.9	218.1	-5.8	118.9	-0.6		
Apr	304.8	6.4	3.3	229.9	0.8	223.4	-2.6	121.8	-0.1		
May	305.0	0.2	2.3	225.5	0.2	223.6	-0.5	119.2	0.0		
Jun	308.6	3.6	3.4	228.0	2.5	223.9	1.9	120.0	0.4		
Jul	315.2	6.6	3.5	231.7	0.6	225.3	0.6	121.0	-0.3		
Aug	314.3	-0.9	3.1	232.3	2.3	230.4	2.3	123.7	1.5		
Sep	333.2	18.9	8.2	236.8	2.9	220.9	-1.0	121.8	0.6		
Oct	338.3	5.1	7.7	235.1	1.1	233.0	2.6	123.8	0.9		
Nov	347.6	9.3	11.1	237.0	1.6	235.6	1.7	124.9	0.4		
Dec	343.1	-4.5	3.3	225.9	-3.6	240.1	6.4	123.1	0.4		
1999	343.4	0.3	1.7	231.2	-1.3	232.7	-0.1	117.9	-2.0		
Jan	346.9	3.5	-0.2	233.5	-1.2	229.9	-1.9	118.3	-2.2		
Feb	355.9	9.0	4.3	235.3	3.1	224.0	-5.4	116.1	-2.3		
Mar	353.6	-2.3	3.4	198.7	-10.8	204.2	-9.5	102.0	-5.3		
Apr											
May P											

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.

There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were included.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Thousands
1998	May	11.5	40.6	22.9	20.3	27.1	23.7	29.2	35.7	28.1	239.1	18.4	31.8	289.3	8.7	298.0	
	Jun	11.8	41.8	23.2	20.4	29.2	24.0	28.8	35.1	27.1	241.4	18.5	31.3	291.2	8.9	300.1	
	Jul	12.1	43.2	23.6	20.7	31.5	24.8	28.2	34.7	26.2	245.0	18.4	30.9	294.3	9.2	303.5	
	Aug	11.2	43.6	23.6	20.2	33.4	24.4	27.4	34.7	25.6	244.1	18.0	31.2	293.3	9.4	302.7	
	Sep	10.8	42.7	23.6	20.3	34.7	24.2	27.8	34.0	25.3	243.4	17.8	30.9	292.1	9.4	301.5	
	Oct	10.8	42.8	23.5	20.2	35.5	24.4	27.8	33.5	25.4	243.9	17.3	30.5	291.7	9.6	301.3	
	Nov	10.8	41.4	23.4	20.1	37.2	25.7	28.2	34.1	25.6	246.5	17.0	30.0	293.5	9.7	303.2	
	Dec	10.3	40.7	24.0	19.8	37.7	25.2	28.5	34.2	25.7	246.1	16.8	30.2	293.1	9.7	302.8	
1999	Jan	11.1	39.9	24.7	20.0	38.0	24.5	28.6	35.9	26.2	248.9	16.9	30.8	296.6	9.2	305.8	
	Feb	11.5	38.6	24.1	20.0	38.1	23.9	28.1	34.3	26.1	244.7	16.9	30.9	292.5	8.9	301.4	
	Mar	11.3	37.7	24.2	20.0	37.3	23.6	27.3	34.2	26.2	241.8	16.8	30.5	289.1	n/a	298.0	
	Apr	12.1	36.1	21.6	19.3	36.1	24.2	31.6	35.5	25.6	242.1	16.3	31.1	289.5	n/a	298.4	
	May	14.6	35.8	22.4	21.2	35.6	24.0	31.8	36.4	26.0	247.8	16.3	31.8	295.9	n/a	304.8	
	Jun	15.1	35.6	22.6	21.3	34.7	23.6	32.0	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.0	296.1	n/a	305.0	
	Jul	16.2	35.2	23.1	21.4	33.9	23.5	32.3	37.4	27.6	250.6	16.5	32.6	299.7	n/a	308.6	
	Aug	18.4	35.5	23.7	21.9	33.8	24.1	32.7	38.3	28.6	257.0	16.6	32.7	306.3	n/a	315.2	
	Sep	18.7	35.7	23.8	21.4	33.6	23.3	31.9	38.3	28.9	255.6	16.3	33.5	305.4	n/a	314.3	
	Oct	20.2	36.9	25.2	22.3	36.5	24.3	34.6	40.7	30.3	271.0	17.9	35.4	324.3	n/a	333.2	
	Nov	21.0	38.2	26.3	22.6	35.2	24.2	35.2	40.9	30.7	274.3	18.7	36.4	329.4	n/a	338.3	
	Dec	21.8	40.2	27.2	23.0	36.0	24.2	37.3	41.3	31.0	282.0	19.3	37.4	338.7	n/a	347.6	
2000	Jan	21.8	39.1	27.7	22.6	34.4	24.4	35.4	40.9	31.0	277.3	19.3	37.6	334.2	n/a	343.1	
	Feb	21.5	39.7	28.0	22.3	33.3	24.4	36.0	41.0	31.2	277.4	19.2	37.9	334.5	n/a	343.4	
	Mar	20.6	40.0	29.4	22.3	35.4	24.1	36.2	40.4	32.4	280.8	19.2	37.9	338.0	n/a	346.9	
	Apr	19.8	41.3	31.7	22.4	35.9	25.4	36.3	41.6	34.9	289.3	19.8	38.0	347.0	n/a	355.9	
	May P	19.1	41.5	31.4	22.9	36.0	25.7	35.8	42.0	33.8	288.3	18.9	37.5	344.7	n/a	353.6	

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

a See footnote to Table G.1.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 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.

There was minor discontinuity due to a change in the treatment of vacancies by the Employment Service between April and May 2000. As from 7 April both vacancies notified and placings are only counted in the statistics if the vacancy concerned is for eight hours or more in a seven-day period. Previously vacancies of between three and eight hours were included.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

		North East	North Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Thousands	
Vacancies at Jobcentres^{a,b}																	
1996		8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	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	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	261.9	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	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	2.2	308.4		
1999	May	14.1	34.0	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	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	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	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	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	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	336.4	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	316.0	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	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	256.4	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	274.4	17.6	35.2	301.0	n/a	n/a		
	Mar	17.5	36.5	27.0	19.7	32.2	22.1	33.6	37.4	256.4	18.2	36.3	311.0	n/a	n/a		
	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	n/a	n/a		
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	n/a	n/a		
Vacancies at careers offices^c																	
1996		0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7	
1997		0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8	
1998		0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	
1999		0.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.1	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.3	19.8	
1999	May	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.1	4.2	3.1	1.5	17.8	0.5	1.6	19.9	n/a	n/a	
	Jun	0.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3	4.2	3.4	1.5	18.8	0.6	1.8	21.1	n/a	n/a	
	Jul	0.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	20.0	0.6	1.9	22.5	n/a	n/a	
	Aug	0.4	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.1	3.9	3.6	1.5	19.0	0.6	1.8	21.4	n/a	n/a	
	Sep	0.4	2.5	3.4	1.1	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	19.6	0.5	1.7	21.8	n/a	n/a	
	Oct	0.3	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.2	1.2	18.6	0.5	1.5	20.6	n/a	n/a	

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1999	200	205	140	141	242	57
1997	May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9
	Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4
	Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9
	Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8
	Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2
	Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6
	Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0
	Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8
1998	Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9
	Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1
	Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6
	Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7
	May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2
	Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5
	Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9
	Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4
	Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9
	Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1
	Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6
	Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6
1999	Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5
	Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0
	Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8
	Apr	12	1	2.6	2.7	4.3
	May	20	22	32.5	32.7	50.2
	Jun	16	21	8.5	9.2	16.0
	Jul	16	21	6.1	6.7	7.6
	Aug	13	14	3.1	3.1	10.8
	Sep	13	17	13.5	14.2	22.1
	Oct	15	22	12.5	15.0	18.7
	Nov	35	40	21.7	23.0	21.5
	Dec	15	21	11.4	12.5	20.3
2000	Jan	13 R	18 R	4.9 R	6.3 R	10.7 R
	Feb	10	13	6.3	7.1	6.4
	Mar	16 R	19 R	5.4 R	5.9 R	16.0 R
	Apr	12	19	3.7	4.9	7.6

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands											
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities	SIC1992
	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11	
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	11	95	67	16	23	
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3	
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	29	28	7	7	5	
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30	
1999	-	-	57	49	10	50	2	35	25	5	7	
1997	May	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-	
	Jun	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-	
	Jul	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	
	Aug	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	
	Sep	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	
	Oct	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	0.9	
	Nov	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	
	Dec	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	
1998	Jan	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	0.2	
	Feb	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	6.4	0.9	-	1.2	
	Mar	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9	
	Apr	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8	
	May	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1	
	Jun	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7	
	Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	
	Aug	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	
	Sep	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	
	Oct	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3	
	Nov	-	1.5	0.4	-	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7	
	Dec	-	0.1	0.3	-	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	2.8	
1999	Jan	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0	
	Feb	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	1.6	
	Mar	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4	
	Apr	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	-	
	May	-	1.9	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	20.8	-	0.1	
	Jun	-	11.1	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	0.2	
	Jul	-	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.1	
	Aug	-	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	-	
	Sep	-	1.1	16.0	0.8	3.2	-	0.9	-	-	-	
	Oct	-	4.5	0.3	0.8	9.6	-	3.3	-	0.1	0.1	
	Nov	-	2.6	1.0	1.1	15.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	-	-	
	Dec	-	0.5	1.7	2.4	3.2	0.1	11.5	0.9	-	-	
2000	Jan	-	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	-	2.2 R	0.4	3.2 R	-	
	Feb	-	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.4	-	
	Mar	-	0.4	3.4 R	0.7	5.0 R	-	-	6.3	-	0.2	
	Apr	-	0.2	1.5	0.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to April 1999			12 months to April 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	1	100	200
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	2	300	400	4	100	100
textiles and textile products;	-	-	-	1	200	400
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	1	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	300	600	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	1	1,500	800
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	1	-	-	-	-	-
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	2	400	500	2	100	1,100
machinery and equipment n.e.c.;	4	1,500	1,000	2	400	900
electrical and optical equipment;	2	300	2,100	1	100	100
transport equipment;	13	13,000	42,600	23	23,900	23,300
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	200	300	1	300	300
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1,200	200	1	500	1,000
Construction	8	1,200	1,600	21	19,900	56,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	2	1,100	10,000	3	500	8,900
Transport, storage and communication	61	35,100	120,500	88	37,200	48,700
Financial intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	4	1,800	6,900	2	300	900
Public administration and defence	13	8,900	34,500	11	12,800	28,100
Education	18	3,700	4,500	23	29,800	31,400
Health and social work	8	2,700	17,500	4	1,000	5,100
Other community, social and personal service activities	15	22,100	32,100	6	900	700
All industries and services	160 ^a	94,000	275,700	195 ^a	129,700	207,800

a Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.
* Less than 50 workers involved.
** Less than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: April 2000

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	4,900	7,600
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	12	3,700 ^b	3,800
Continuing from earlier months	7	1,200	3,800

b All directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 2000 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to April 2000		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	62	66,700	127,300
extra wage and fringe benefits	14	11,100	12,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	15	9,900	5,800
Redundancy questions	18	9,800	16,600
Trade union matters	3	900	1,000
Working conditions and supervision	13	12,800	16,900
Manning and work allocation	38	10,100	15,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	32	8,400	12,800
All causes	195	129,700	207,800

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

February to April 2000

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	816	302	514	656	231	425	160	72	89	624	51	573
	18-24	3,658	3,061	597	3,262	2,726	536	396	335	61	1,275	494	781
	All under 25	4,474	3,363	1,111	3,917	2,956	961	556	407	150	1,899	546	1,354
Male	16-17	417	181	236	329	139	190	88	41	46	320	26	295
	18-24	2,000	1,718	281	1,757	1,505	252	242	213	29	514	113	402
	All under 25	2,417	1,899	518	2,086	1,644	442	330	254	76	835	138	697
Female	16-17	399	122	277	326	91	235	73	30	42	304	26	278
	18-24	1,658	1,342	316	1,505	1,221	284	154	122	32	761	382	379
	All under 25	2,057	1,464	593	1,831	1,312	519	226	152	74	1,065	407	657
RATES(%)^c													
All persons	16-17	56.7	85.4	47.3	45.5	65.2	39.1	19.6	23.7	17.3	43.3	14.6	52.7
	18-24	74.2	86.1	43.3	66.1	76.7	38.9	10.8	10.9	10.3	25.8	13.9	56.7
	All under 25	70.2	86.0	45.1	61.5	75.6	39.0	12.4	12.1	13.5	29.8	14.0	54.9
Male	16-17	56.5	87.6	44.5	44.7	67.6	35.8	21.0	22.9	19.6	43.5	12.4	55.5
	18-24	79.5	93.9	41.2	69.9	82.2	36.9	12.1	12.4	10.4	20.5	6.1	58.8
	All under 25	74.3	93.2	42.6	64.2	80.7	36.4	13.7	13.4	14.6	25.7	6.8	57.4
Female	16-17	56.8	82.4	49.9	46.4	61.9	42.3	18.2	24.9	15.3	43.2	17.6	50.1
	18-24	68.6	77.9	45.5	62.2	70.8	40.9	9.3	9.1	10.1	31.4	22.1	54.5
	All under 25	65.9	78.2	47.5	58.6	70.1	41.5	11.0	10.4	12.5	34.1	21.8	52.5
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	6	-16	22	-2	-15	13	7	-1	8	-11	-2	-8
	18-24	24	17	7	44	31	13	-20	-14	-6	0	47	-47
	All under 25	30	0	29	42	16	26	-13	-15	3	-11	45	-55
Male	16-17	-1	-21	20	2	-14	16	-3	-7	4	-2	3	-5
	18-24	17	25	-8	38	38	0	-21	-13	-8	-7	15	-21
	All under 25	16	4	11	40	24	16	-24	-20	-4	-8	18	-26
Female	16-17	7	5	2	-3	-1	-2	10	5	5	-9	-6	-3
	18-24	7	-8	16	6	-8	13	2	-1	2	6	32	-26
	All under 25	14	-4	18	2	-8	11	12	5	7	-3	27	-29
RATES(%)^c													
All persons	16-17	0.6	-0.1	1.4	0.1	-0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	-0.6	0.1	-1.4
	18-24	0.1	-1.1	1.7	0.6	-0.5	2.0	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	-0.1	1.1	-1.7
	All under 25	0.3	-1.0	1.6	0.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	1.0	-1.6
Male	16-17	0.1	-2.5	2.5	0.4	-1.0	2.0	-0.6	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	2.5	-2.5
	18-24	0.3	-0.7	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	-1.2	-1.0	-2.5	-0.3	0.7	-0.6
	All under 25	0.3	-0.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.7	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-0.3	0.8	-1.4
Female	16-17	1.1	3.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	2.2	3.7	1.5	-1.1	-3.7	-0.5
	18-24	-0.1	-1.6	2.9	-0.1	-1.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	-2.9
	All under 25	0.2	-1.2	1.8	-0.1	-1.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	-0.2	1.2	-1.8

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

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.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

6 May - 2 June 2000

7,037^a

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 2000*

G.31

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of offers	5	14	6	19	41	26	11	9	29	38	198	32	23	253
Value of offers (£,000)	273	1,455	298	43,646	11,582	6,355	3,774	1,746	5,575	6,295	80,999	23,036	5,194	109,229

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

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: January - March 2000*

G.32

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Garden Isle Frozen Foods Ltd	Wisbech	95,000	A	Processing and preserving of potatoes
Maha UK Ltd	Wisbech	90,000	A	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
Total		185,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Martin International Holdings Plc	Alfreton and Ashburton	800,000	B	Manufacture of outerwear and underwear
Strata Products Ltd	Alfreton and Ashburton	245,000	A	Manufacture of plastic moulded products
Power Control (Scotland) Ltd	Chesterfield	90,000	A	Manufacture elec distrib'n and control gear
Total		1,135,000		
LONDON				
Labelling Dynamics Ltd	London	180,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Total		180,000		
NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)				
Colormatrix Europe Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Manufacture paints, varnishes, ink, sealant
Cypher Datacomms Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
G E Power Controls Ltd	Liverpool	950,000	B	Manufacture industrial proc control equip
Jaguar Cars Ltd	Liverpool	40,000,000	B	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Medeva Pharma Ltd	Liverpool	1,500,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicams
Powder Systems Ltd	Liverpool	225,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicams
Taverners Plc	Liverpool	150,000	A	Manufacture confectionary
Lion Foods Ltd	Widnes and Runcorn	240,000	B	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Logic System Consultants Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	100,000	A	Software consultancy and supply
Total		43,315,000		
NORTH EAST				
Senstronics Ltd	Bishop Auckland	1,875,000	A	Manufacture instruments: measuring etc
Volante Pts Ltd	Durham	75,000	A	Manufacture bodies for motor vehicles, trailers
Britmag Ltd	Hartlepool	200,000	B	Manufacture of refractory ceramic products
Haani Cables Ltd	Hartlepool	250,000	A	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
Aerospace Systems and Technologies Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	900,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Silverscreen Print Plc	Newcastle upon Tyne	150,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Kirky's Bakery Ltd	South Tyneside	150,000	A	Manufacture bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Applied Optical Technologies Plc	Sunderland	200,000	A	Other acts related to printing
Avco Trust Ltd	Sunderland	800,000	A	Credit granting, mortgage finance
Connor Solutions Ltd	Sunderland	250,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
TRW Automotive Systems Ltd	Sunderland	750,000	A	Manufacture elec equip for motor vehs n.e.s.
TRW Automotive Systems Ltd	Sunderland	320,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
Total		5,920,000		
NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)				
Agrilek Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	95,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Chadfort Eng Ltd	Blackburn	95,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Pennine Pet Products Ltd	Bolton and Bury	225,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Cleanbake Ltd	Liverpool	75,000	A	Industrial cleaning
Avalon Group	Wigan and St Helens	250,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Floorscan Holdings Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	100,000	A	Sawmilling/planning/impregnation of wood
H J Heinz Co Ltd	Wigan and St Helens	5,000,000	B	Manufacture macaroni/noodle/pasta/similar
Total		5,840,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Pfizer Ltd	Dover and Deal	3,000,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicams
Le Baigue Magiglio Ltd	Thanet	180,000	A	Manufacture non-electric domestic appls
Polychem Ltd	Thanet	374,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicams
Total		3,554,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Eurobend Ltd	Plymouth	100,000	A	Manufacture oth general purpose machines n.e.s.
Pepper Communications Ltd	Plymouth	75,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Samworth Brothers Ltd	Plymouth	850,000	B	Bacon and ham production
W R Engineering (South West) Ltd	Plymouth	100,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Goonvean Ltd	St Austell	525,000	B	Operation of gravel and sand pits
Total		1,650,000		
WEST MIDLANDS				
Associated Tyre Specialists Ltd	Birmingham	950,000	A	Business and management consultancy
Multimatic Ltd	Coventry and Hinckley	1,750,000	A	Manufacture of locks and hinges
Peugeot Motor Co Plc	Coventry and Hinckley	2,000,000	A	Manufacture of motor vehicles
Burcas Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	85,000	B	Manufacture of tools
Sonopress UK Ltd	Dudley and Sandwell	100,000	A	Manufacture of prepared unrecorded media
J W Braithwaite Ltd	Wolverhampton	150,000	A	Bookbinding and finishing
Total		5,035,000		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
Jacquet UK Ltd	Barnsley	150,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Sash Products (UK) Ltd	Barnsley	240,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Kingston call Centre	Hull	600,000	A	Data processing
AES Eng Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	650,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
Morgan Leigh Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	200,000	A	Manufacture of tools
Toyoda Gosei UK Ltd	Rotherham and Mexborough	1,700,000	A	Manufacture parts/access's for motor vehicles
DSG Retail Ltd	Sheffield	1,200,000	A	Data base activities
Hazlewood Convenience Food Group Ltd	Sheffield	600,000	A	Packaging activities
Joint Replacement Instrument Ltd	Sheffield	100,000	B	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods
Rest Assured Ltd	Wakefield and Dewsbury	225,000	B	Manufacture of other furniture
Total		5,665,000		
SCOTLAND				
Kymata Ltd	Bathgate	4,500,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Wisdom Information Technologists	Bathgate	80,000	A	Data processing
Cashmaster International Ltd	Dunfermline	160,000	A	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
BDF Ltd	Girvan	150,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
Advanced Outlook Ltd	Glasgow	79,000	B	Composition and plate-making
Alan Sharpe and Sons (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Production and preserving poultry meat
Coats Ltd	Glasgow	225,000	A	Finishing of textiles
Hospital Pipeline Installations Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	A	Other building installation
Motorola Ltd	Glasgow	6,000,000	B	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
Oki (UK) Ltd	Glasgow	2,200,000	B	Manufacture telegraph/telephone equipment
Pantherx Ltd	Glasgow	750,000	A	R & D on nat sciences and engineering
Teletech UK Ltd	Glasgow	2,850,000	A	Other business activities n.e.s.
Universal Scientific Industrial Co Ltd	Irvine	5,000,000	A	Manufacture computers and other inf proc equip
Galgon Industries Ltd	Kirkcaldy	250,000	A	Manufacture computers and other inf proc equip
Harrison-Field Ltd	Lanarkshire	80,000	B	Manufacture of other outerwear
Parkburn Controls Ltd	Lanarkshire	85,000	A	Manufacture elec distribution and control gear
Total		22,589,000		
WALES				
Formatt Filters Ltd	Aberdare	240,000	A	Manufacture specs/optical instrs/photo equip
Advance Carpet Tiles Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	100,000	A	Manufacture carpets and rugs
Geith International Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	150,000	A	Manufacture mch mining/earth-moving/roadworks
British Airways Maintenance Cardiff	Cardiff	1,000,000	B	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Soten UK Ltd	Merthyr and Rhymney	750,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Class Sheet Metal	Pontypridd and Rhondda	75,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder
Brookfield Foods Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	1,000,000	A	Bacon and ham production
3M UK Plc	Swansea	1,000,000	A	Production of abrasive products
CP Pharmaceuticals (Holdings) Ltd	Wrexham	200,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
Tritech Precision Products Ltd	Wrexham	200,000	A	Other first proc of iron and steel n.e.s.
Total		4,715,000		

* 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.

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Output																
	GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK				Index of production OECD countries ^a		Construction output						
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)					
	YBEZ		ABMI		CKYW		CKYY		GDQS				GDQB				
1993	93.2		664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	92.5	3.1	..	..	97.1	-1.2	
1994	97.3		693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	96.8	4.6	..	..	100.8	3.8	
1995	100.0		712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	3.3	100.0	..	100.0	-0.8			
1996	102.6		730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	103.3	3.3	103.0	3.0	101.5	1.5			
1997	106.2		756.4	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	107.8	4.4	108.2	5.0	104.7	3.2			
1998	108.5		772.8	2.2	102.7	0.6	102.0	0.3	111.7	3.6	110.2	1.8	106.0	1.2			
1999	110.7		788.7	2.1	103.2	0.5	101.9	-0.1	114.5	2.5	113.5	3.0	106.3	0.3			
1999 Q1	109.3		194.7	1.5	101.9	-0.2	100.9	-1.2	113.2	2.5	111.1R	0.7	105.4	-3.2			
1999 Q2	110.1		196.1	1.6	102.6	-0.6	101.2	-1.2	113.9	2.2	112.3	2.2	105.9	0.6			
1999 Q3	111.2		198.1	2.2	104.1	0.9	102.6	0.4	114.8	2.2	114.4	3.6	106.5	1.4			
1999 Q4	112.1		199.7	3.0	104.2	1.8	103.0	1.8	115.9	2.8	116.1	5.0	107.2	2.2			
2000 Q1	112.6		200.7	3.1	103.4R	1.5R	102.6R	1.7R	116.9	3.3	..	..	107.7	2.2	
	Income				Prices				Inventories								
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^d		RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index ^{+a,c,j,l}		Changes in inventories 1995 prices ^g						
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	Materials and fuels	Input prices	Output prices	Home sales	£ billion				
	OSXS		CAED		CZBH		CDKQ		PLKW				CAFU				
1993	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	1.6	3.0	90.2	4.5	3.6	2.6	4.0	0.4					
1994	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	2.4	2.3	91.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	4.8					
1995	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	8.8	9.5	4.2	4.1	4.5					
1996	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7	2.4	3.0	98.8	-1.2	-4.3	2.0	2.6	1.8					
1997	106.1	3.8	146.6	8.8	3.1	2.8	90.6	-8.3	-6.4	0.2	1.0	3.8					
1998	106.0	-0.1	150.2	2.5	3.4	2.6	82.5	-8.9	-4.1	-0.1	0.6	3.5					
1999	109.3	3.1	149.2	-0.7	1.5	2.3	83.7	1.5	-3.3	-0.4	1.2	-1.6 R					
1999 Q1	106.8	0.9	36.7	-1.6	2.2	2.5	80.3	-6.9	-5.1	-0.5	0.2	0.4					
1999 Q2	110.9	5.4	37.3	0.5	1.4	2.3	81.9	-1.6	-4.5	-0.6	1.0	-1.5					
1999 Q3	108.7	2.7	37.6	-1.9	1.2	2.2	84.6	4.3	-2.8	-0.6	1.4	-0.8					
1999 Q4	111.0	3.4	37.5	0.1	1.5	2.2	88.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.4					
2000 Q1	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.1	90.5	12.7	1.6	0.4	2.4	0.6		
	Expenditure				Fixed investments				General government final consumption								
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume ^a		Retail sales value ^{aa}		All industries ^b		Manufacturing industries ^f		Service industries		(1995 prices)				
	£ billion	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)	£ billion	Change on year (%)			
	ABJR		EAPS		EAFY		NPEL		APIN		APIT		NMRY				
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	92.0	5.4	68.4	-3.1	..	..	..	..	136.4	-0.8
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	70.9	3.6	15.0	..	55.9	..	138.3	1.4			
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	100.0	2.8	76.4	7.7	17.6	17.3	58.8	..	140.4	1.6			
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	83.2	8.8	17.8	1.1	65.4	11.2	142.8	1.7			
1997	472.7	4.0	106.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.0	11.8	19.8	11.3	73.2	11.9	140.8	-1.4			
1998	487.5	3.1	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	106.1	14.1	20.7	4.2	85.4	16.8	141.8	0.7			
1999	506.7	4.0	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.9	6.4	17.9	-13.6	95.0	11.2	148.0	4.4			
1999 Q1	125.1	3.6	113.4	1.6	110.9	3.7	27.9	9.7	4.6	-12.8	23.3	15.6	36.5	4.3			
1999 Q2	126.3	3.8	114.5	2.8	115.0	2.5	28.4	10.7	4.4	-13.4	23.9	16.7	36.8	4.4			
1999 Q3	127.0	3.9	115.8	3.3	116.2	3.1	28.1	3.7	4.3	-14.9	23.8	8.0	37.1	4.0			
1999 Q4	128.4	4.5	117.5	4.8	119.1	3.8	28.4	2.0	4.5	-13.3	23.9	5.5	37.5	4.7			
2000 Q1	129.2	3.3	119.1	5.0	114.2	3.0	29.0	3.7	4.7	2.0	24.3	4.0	37.4	2.4			
	Financial indicators				Trade in goods				Balance of payments								
	Effective exchange rate ^{+a,j}		Base lending rate ^h		FTSE All-share		Money supply growth ^k		Export volume ^a		Import volume ^a		Trade in goods balance		Current balance		
	1990=100	Change on year (%)	(%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	£ billion	£ billion			
	AJHX		AMIH		HSEL		EUAC		EUAD		BQKU		BQKV		BOKI		HBOP
1993	88.9	-8.3	6.01R	1682	23.3	4.9	3.5	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6		
1994	89.2	0.3	5.46R	1521	-9.6	6.4	5.1	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1	-1.5		
1995	84.8	-4.9	6.70R	1803	18.5	5.9	7.3	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7	-3.7		
1996	86.3	1.8	5.96R	2014	11.7	6.7	9.9	107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	-13.1	-0.6		
1997	100.6	16.6	6.56R	2411	19.7	6.2	11.2	116.5	8.2	119.0	9.1	-11.9	6.6		
1998	103.9	3.3	7.24R	2674	10.9	6.1	9.8	117.8	1.1	129.1	8.5	-20.5	-0.7		
1999	103.8	-0.1	5.34R	3242	21.2	7.3	5.4	120.8	2.5	138.3	7.1	-26.6	-12.8		
1999 Q1	101.1	-4.1	5.69R	2895	4.1	5.4	7.6	114.5	-2.5	133.3	6.9	-7.5	-4.2		
1999 Q2	104.1	-1.1	5.20R	2946	7.4	6.7	6.7	117.7	-0.9	133.8	4.1	-6.1	-2.7		
1999 Q3	103.8	-0.6	5.06R	2826	20.5	7.5	3.7	126.9	7.4	141.7	8.2	-5.5	-3.1		
1999 Q4	105.9	5.3	5.40R	3242	21.2	8.4	3.6	124.1	6.1	144.4	9.3	-7.5	-2.8		
2000 Q1	108.4	7.2	5.86	3111	7.5	9.8	3.8	129.6	13.2	146.8	10.1	-6.9	..		

P = Provisional
 R = Revised
 * Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
 For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
 + Not seasonally adjusted.
 a The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier.
 b Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
 c Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
 d Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.
 e Total business investment excluding NHS trusts, land and existing buildings and private sector dwellings.
 f Excludes private sector dwellings.
 g Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
 h Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
 i Average of daily rates.
 j Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
 k Figures are for the private sector only. They are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.
 l Changes in input and output prices are based on the underlying series (excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum) - CSDB series PLLA and PLLV respectively. Home sales are based on series PLLU.

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding			
		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1999	May	CHAW	165.6	CHMK	164.7	CBZV	157.4
	Jun	CZBH	165.6	CDKQ	164.7	CBZX	157.3
	Jul		1.3		2.2		1.5
	Aug		1.3		2.2		1.6
	Sep		1.1		2.1		1.4
	Oct		1.1		2.1		1.3
	Nov		1.2		2.2		1.5
	Dec		1.4		2.2		1.7
2000	Jan		1.8		2.2		1.8
	Feb		2.0		2.1		1.8
	Mar		2.3		2.2		1.8
	Apr		2.6		2.0		2.1
	May		3.0		1.9		1.6
	Jun		3.1		2.0		1.7

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 16 2000

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS		CHAW	170.7	0.4	3.1	CHBE	273.1	0.1	9.9
Food and catering		CHBS	156.3	0.8	0.1	DOBN	278.9	10	8
Alcohol and tobacco		CHBT	211.1	0.3	4.2	DOBO	218.3		
Housing and household expenditure		CHBU	176.3	0.2	5.4	Housing			
Personal expenditure		CHBV	139.4	0.1	-1.0	CHBF	214.9	0.5	9.8
Travel and leisure		CHBW	170.7	0.2	2.7	DOBP	237.4	3	3
Consumer durables		CHBY	110.1	0.1	-3.4	DOBQ	239.2	30	12
Seasonal food		CHBP	121.8	3.7	-6.3	CHOO	142.9	12	6
Food excluding seasonal		CHBB	147.0	0.4	-0.3	DOBR	189.4	6	-9
All items excluding seasonal food		CHAX	171.9	0.2	3.2	DOBS	257.8	7	0
All items excluding food		CHAY	175.7	0.2	3.7	DOBT	216.8	7	7
Other indices						DOBU	154.5	7	7
All items excluding:						DOBV	205.9	7	7
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		CHMK	168.0	0.3	2.0	Fuel and light			
Housing		CHAZ	161.7	0.2	1.4	CHBG	122.9	-0.7	-0.9
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)^a		CBZW	160.0	0.4	1.7	DOBW	132.0	1	1
mortgage interest payments and council tax		DQAD	167.1	0.3	1.8	DOBX	129.8	-2	-3
mortgage interest payments and depreciation		CHON	166.8	0.2	1.6	DOBY	114.5	-3	36
Food		CHBA	143.1	0.9	-1.2	DOBZ	142.1	36	0
Bread		DOAA	135.7	0	0	Household goods			
Cereals		DOAB	138.1	-2	-2	CHBH	140.9	0.2	-1.4
Biscuits and cakes		DOAC	157.0	1	1	DOCA	146.4	-1	-1
Beef		DOAD	133.1	0	0	DOCB	149.0	0	0
Lamb		DOAE	156.7	0	0	DOCC	92.3	-5	-5
of which, home-killed lamb		DOAF	170.2	-2	-2	DOCD	143.0	-1	-1
Pork		DOAG	134.2	4	4	DOCE	160.9	-1	-1
Bacon		DOAH	154.6	3	3	DOCF	151.1	0	0
Poultry		DOAJ	108.8	-1	-1	Household services			
Other meat		DOAK	125.5	0	0	CHBI	156.1	-0.2	3.1
Fish		DOAL	150.3	2	2	DOCG	157.6	3	3
of which, fresh fish		DOAM	159.3	7	7	DOCH	96.3	-4	-4
Butter		DOAN	166.0	1	1	DOCI	208.9	6	6
Oil and fats		DOAO	136.1	-2	-2	DOCJ	192.4	7	7
Cheese		DOAP	157.7	1	1	Clothing and footwear			
Eggs		DOAQ	151.1	-2	-2	CHBJ	115.5	-0.1	-2.5
Milk fresh		DOAR	130.4	0	0	DOCK	114.1	-4	-4
Milk products		DOAS	139.9	0	0	DOCL	97.0	-5	-5
Tea		DOAT	155.0	-7	-7	DOCM	113.4	-1	-1
Coffee and other hot drinks		DOAU	115.3	-6	-6	DOCN	158.6	0	0
Soft drinks		DOAV	188.9	1	1	DOCO	117.0	-1	-1
Sugar and preserves		DOAW	133.8	-7	-7	Personal goods and services			
Sweets and chocolates		DOAX	157.5	3	3	CHBQ	185.4	0.5	1.3
Potatoes		DOAY	139.4	-16	-16	DOCP	124.5	1	1
of which, unprocessed potatoes		DOAZ	108.6	-32	-32	DOCQ	190.3	-1	-1
Vegetables		DOBA	110.8	-6	-6	DOCR	265.1	6	6
of which, other fresh vegetables		DOBB	96.0	-6	-6	Motoring expenditure			
Fruit		DOBC	134.7	-1	-1	CHBK	182.4	0.1	3.9
of which, other fresh fruit		DOBD	130.8	-2	-2	DOCS	129.7	-5	-5
Other foods			151.9	0	0	DOCT	210.3	4	4
Catering		CHBC	203.1	0.6	3.5	DOCU	231.4	12	12
Restaurant meals		DOBE	199.3	3	3	DOCV	251.3	12	12
Canteen meals		DOBF	232.9	7	7	Fares and other travel costs			
Take-aways and snacks		DOBG	196.9	3	3	CHBR	184.4	0.4	3.4
Alcoholic drink		CHBD	187.6	0.5	1.6	DOCW	205.8	2	2
Beer		DOBH	202.2	2	2	DOCX	202.7	4	4
on sales		DOBI	210.2	2	2	DOCY	161.0	4	4
off sales		DOBJ	161.1	1	1	Leisure goods			
Wines and spirits		DOBK	167.6	1	1	CHBL	113.0	0.1	-3.8
on sales		DOBL	196.7	3	3	DOCZ	42.0	-14	-14
off sales		DOBM	151.5	0	0	DODA	110.1	-5	-5
						DODB	111.2	-5	-5
						DODC	199.9	3	3
						DODD	148.4	4	4
						Leisure services			
						CHBM	206.1	0.5	4.7
						DODE	134.5	1	1
						DODF	258.0	5	5
						CHMQ	134.0	6	6
						CHMS	121.0	3	3

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 May 16 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	628	408	Cheddar type	CZNV	176	508
Topside	CZPH	495	611				323-659
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	587	886	Eggs			
Stewing steak	CZPE	548	460	Size 2(65-70g), per dozen	CZNU	156	167
				Size 4(55-60g), per dozen		150	137
							125-230
							98-189
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	474	917	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	215	34
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	385	371				26-33
				Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Loose, per 125g	CZNR	195	81
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	117	540	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	219	143
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	117	412				62-99
							115-175
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Coffee			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	549	442	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	229	184
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	401	305	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	199	176
							159-234
							129-239
Bacon, per kg				Sugar			
Streaky ^a	CZOB	490	427	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	179	56
Gammona	CZOU	511	533				45-78
Back	DOIF	666	592	Fresh vegetables			
				Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	454	55
Ham				Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNJ	472	94
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	706	88	Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNH	551	146
				Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNG	450	59
Sausages, per kg^c				Cauliflower, each	CZNF	511	51
Pork	CZOQ	609	304	Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNE	547	40
				Carrots, per kg ^c	CZND	559	54
Canned meats				Onions, per kg ^c	CZNC	545	265
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	203	96	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNB	530	64
				Cucumber, each	CZNA	526	64
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Lettuce-iceberg, each	DOHJ	442	148
Frozen	CZON	155	161	Leeks, per kg ^c	SDHY	403	111
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	583	217	Broccoli, per kg			85-156
				Fresh fruit			
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ	543	105
Cod fillets	CZOL	362	824	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	564	109
Rainbow trout	CZOK	300	481	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX	535	132
				Oranges, each	CZMW	527	20
Bread				Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV	583	101
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	217	52	Grapes, per kg ^c	DOHT	528	244
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	175	69	Avocado pear, each	DOHN	329	67
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	185	51	Grapefruit, each		538	31
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	143	74				25-39
				Items other than food			
Flour				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	543	178
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	198	60	Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	544	200
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	548	142
Butter				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	679	305
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	221	82	Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	124	732
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	221	88	Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	125	958
				Lead replacement petrol, per litre ^d	CZMM	525	84
Margarine				Low sulphur diesel, per litre	CZML	534	81
Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	218	79	Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMK	535	80

a Or Scottish equivalent.

H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food ^a	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries ^b	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink	
								All	Seasonal ^a	Non- seasonal ^a			
													CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY								
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77	
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77	
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80	
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78	
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76	
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77	
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78	
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80	
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	71	
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69	
2000	1,000	882	982	805	960	-	126	118	18	100	52	65	
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD	
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7	
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9	
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9	
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8	
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	132.5	
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1	
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7	
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5	
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5	
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9	
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8	
1999	165.4	169.4	166.5	158.9	164.3	-	112.3	143.8	124.3	147.4	196.6	184.5	
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7	
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3	
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7	
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9	
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0	
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9	
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3	
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0	
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1	
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5	
1998 May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0	
1998 Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9	
Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7	
Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0	
Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2	
Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6	
Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0	
Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0	
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9	
Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4	
Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3	
Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7	
May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6	
Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4	
Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1	
Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3	
Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3	
Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5	
Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	185.0	
Dec 14	167.3	171.8	168.4	160.1	165.9	-	113.2	142.9	122.4	146.7	199.3	184.5	
2000 Jan 18	166.6	171.0	167.8	159.1	165.2	-	106.3	142.9	122.4	146.7	200.1	185.8	
Feb 15	167.5	172.0	168.7	159.7	165.8	-	108.4	142.9	121.2	146.9	200.9	185.9	
Mar 14	168.4	173.2	169.7	160.5	166.4	-	109.6	142.0	117.6	146.6	201.3	186.2	
Apr 11	170.1	175.3	171.5	161.3	167.5	-	110.0	141.8	117.5	146.4	201.9	186.7	
May 16	170.7	175.7	171.9	161.7	168.0	-	110.1	143.1	121.8	147.0	203.1	187.6	

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

RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHI	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998
31	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	61	1999
30	195	32	72	56	58	43	146	21	46	66	2000
CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBQ	CHBK	CHBR	CHBL	CHBM	Annual averages
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9</						

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

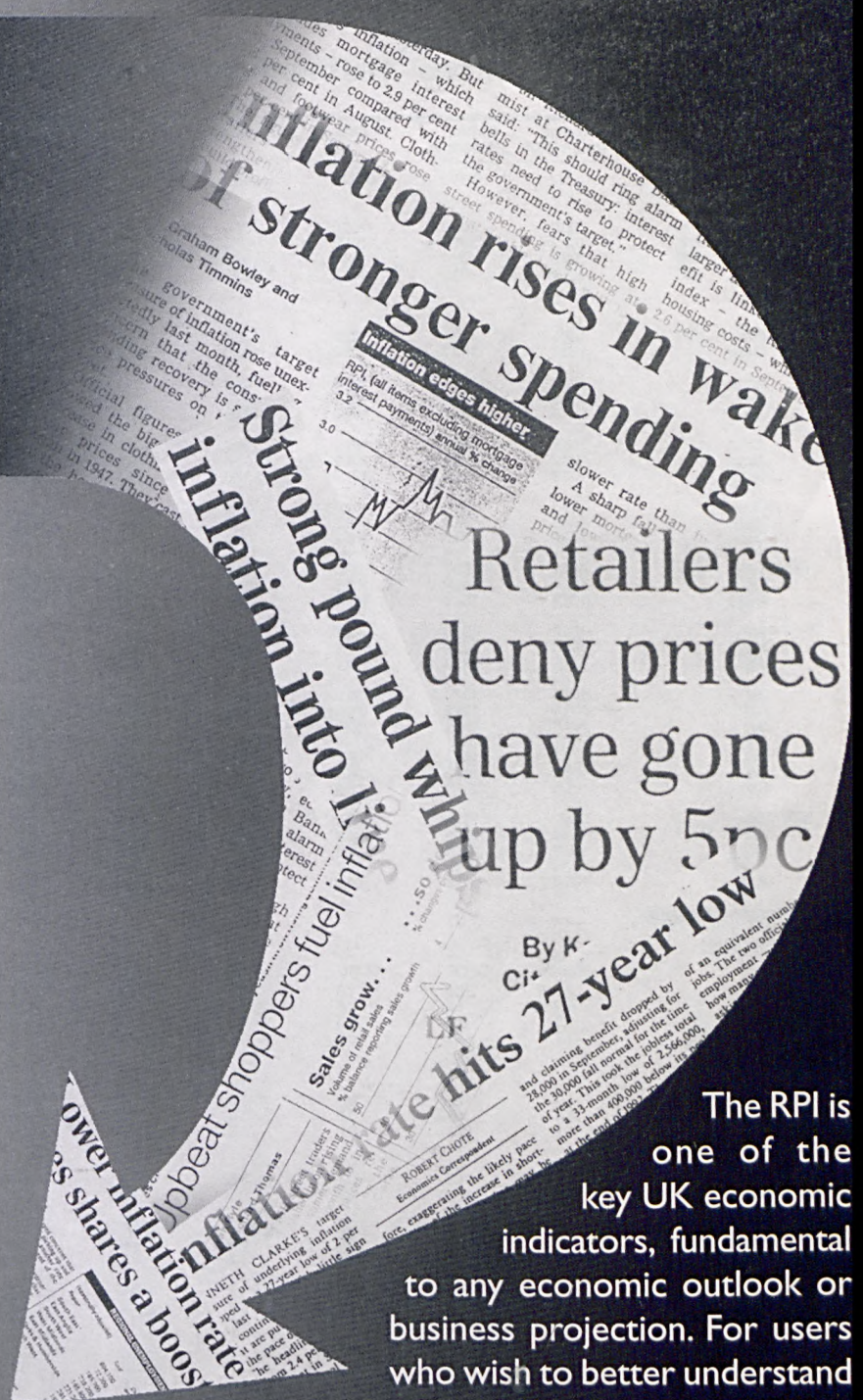
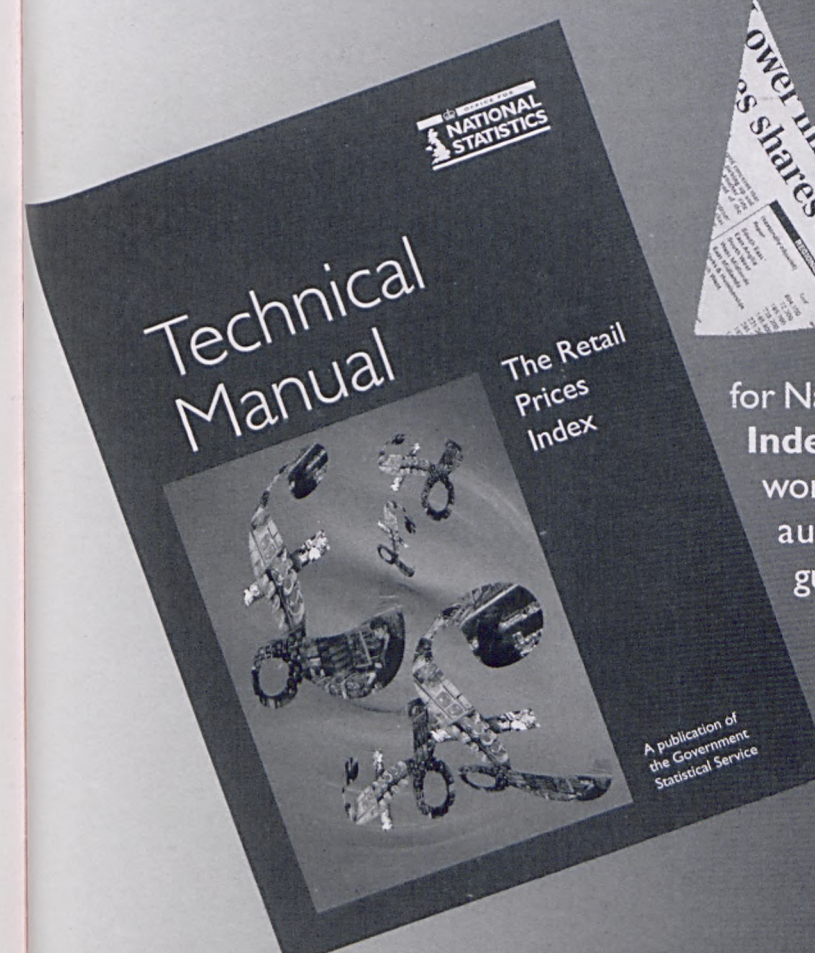
General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

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

Note: See notes under Table H.13.

The Retail Prices Index Technical Manual

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



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

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
Monthly									
1998	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	109.3	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	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7	102.5
	Feb	109.8	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.6
	Mar	112.5	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2	103.2
	Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6	103.4
	May	113.6	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
	Jun	113.4	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
	Jul	111.0	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1	103.1
	Aug	110.9	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6	103.1
	Sep	113.1	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	104.0
	Oct	113.5	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4	106.6	106.7	104.2
	Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8
	Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1
2000	Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7	103.5
	Feb	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0
	Mar	115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6
	Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0P	108.4	108.8	104.4
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	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
1999	Jan	3.3	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
	Feb	3.1	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.2
	Mar	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.5
	Apr	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.3
	May	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
	Jun	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
	Jul	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
	Aug	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.8
	Sep	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.1
	Oct	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.0
	Nov	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8
	Dec	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2
	Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.0
	Feb	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4
	Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
	Apr	2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7P	1.9	3.0	1.0

Source: ONS/Eurostat

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings and productivity

Average Earnings Index (monthly) 01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement 01928 792442

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked 01928 792077/8

Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers 020 7533 6094

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs 01928 792442

Economic activity and inactivity 020 7533 6094

Employment

Annual Employment Survey 01928 792690
carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk
seth.kay@ons.gov.uk

Workforce jobs series—short-term estimates 01633 812079
—annual and sub-regional estimates 01928 792690

Hours worked and general enquiries 01633 812766
steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk

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

General ONS enquiries 020 7533 5888

Labour disputes 01928 792825

Labour Force Survey 020 7533 6094

New Deal (ES) 0114 259 6365

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Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service 020 7533 5866
Enquiries 020 7533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfEE)

0114 259 4350

Small firms (DTI)

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

Trade unions (DTI) 020 7215 5780

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Training for Work, Youth Training and Modern Apprenticeships 0114 259 3310
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ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count 020 7533 6094

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Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data 020 7533 6167

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labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs 020 7533 6176

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

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

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LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* and the *LFS Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement*. Available from National Statistics Direct Sales, Room D.140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG, tel. 01633 812078.

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