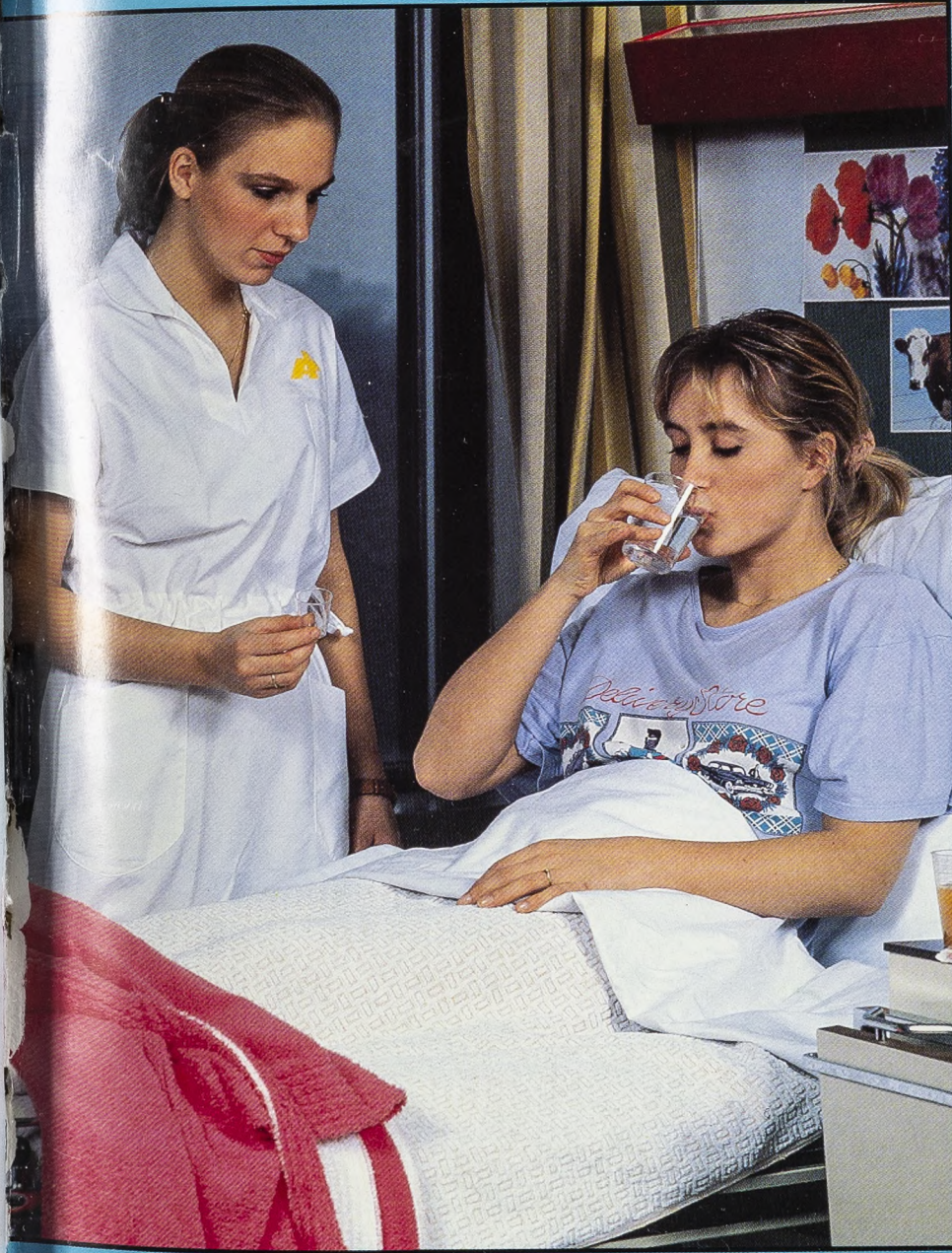


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Labour Market trends



THIS MONTH...

- Sickness absence in Great Britain

PLUS...

- Using the LFS to estimate time-related underemployment
- Estimating ILO unemployment before 1984
- Trend estimation of LFS data

August 1999

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 14 July 1999

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

Headlines

● **Employment growth** at a slower rate indicated by March-May 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

● **Falling unemployment** from March-May 1999 LFS and June claimant count.

The number of people in employment has grown, although at a slower rate than previously. Both ILO unemployment and the claimant count have fallen. There has been a further decline in the rate of growth of headline average earnings.

Labour Force Survey data for March to May 1999 show that the working-age employment rate was 73.9 per cent, down slightly on the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 20,000 over the quarter and by 318,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 6.2 per cent, down from 6.3 per cent in both the preceding three months and a year ago. The claimant count fell by 5,200 in June. The average monthly fall has been 5,200 over the last six months and 9,300 over the last three months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in May was 4.3 per cent, down from 4.6 per cent in April.

Trend estimates from the LFS appear in Table A.2.

Now this month

March-May 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

June 1999: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

May 1999: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes;

Quarter 1 1999: Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs.

Figure 1 Employment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.3\%$

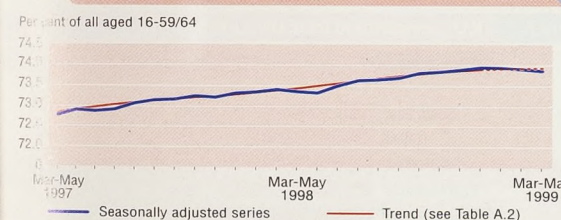


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

Sampling variability $\pm 0.2\%$

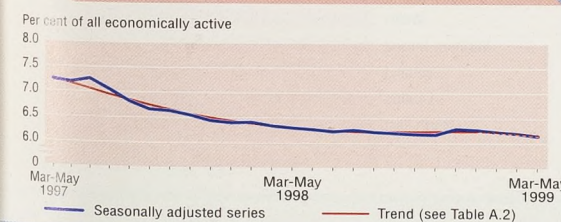


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth

Whole economy, percentage change over 12 months



SUMMARY

● **Employment rate** was 73.9 per cent among people of working age in the March-May 1999 period, down from 74.0 per cent in December 1998-February 1999 and up from 73.4 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).

● **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.2 per cent in the March-May 1999 period, down from 6.3 per cent in both December 1998-February 1999 and a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).

● **Employment** was 27.36 million in March-May 1999, up 318,000 over the year (Table A.1).

● **Workforce jobs** rose by 85,000 over the year to 27.68 million in March 1999; this rise comprised 77,000 male jobs and 8,000 female jobs (Table A.3).

● **ILO unemployment level** was 1.80 million in March-May 1999. This is 26,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).

● **Claimant count** down 5,200 in month to June to 1.28 million. Claimant count rate in June was 4.4 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent in May (Table A.3).

● **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in March-May 1999, down from 79.0 per cent in December 1998-February 1999 but up from 78.4 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).

● **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the March-May 1999 period, up from 21.0 per cent in December 1998-February 1999 but down from 21.6 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).

● **GB headline rate for average earnings growth** was 4.3 per cent in May compared with a year earlier. This is down 0.3 percentage points from the April rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).

● **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 7,400 in June to 223,800 (Table A.3).

● **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 300 in June to 300,700 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 16,000 since December 1998-February 1999 to 15.10 million in March-May 1999, and women up 4,000 in the same period to 12.26 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 26,000 since December 1998-February 1999 to 20.56 million in March-May 1999. People in part-time employment down 10,000 over the same period to 6.80 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 153,000 in the three months to May 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.01 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 901 million during March-May 1999, up 0.6 per cent from March-May 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.5 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 17,000 over the year to 269,000 in March-May 1999 (Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 67,000 in year to stand at 515,000 in March-May 1999 (Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 9,000 over the year to stand at 434,000 in March-May 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
 - ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except the North East, East Midlands, West Midlands, South West and Wales. Highest rate is in the North East at 10.1 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.7 per cent (Figure 7, Table C.11).
 - Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 52,100 over the year to 315,700 in June 1999 (Table C.12).
 - Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 278,800 in June 1999, a fall of 47,400 over the year (Table C.12).
 - Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 13,100 in June 1999, a fall of 36,500 over the year (Table C.12).
 - Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):
- | | June 1999 | Change on year |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 18-24, over six months | 67,241 | down 52,827 |
| 25 and over, more than two years | 150,995 | down 35,638 |
| Total | 218,236 | down 88,465 |

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.16 million in March-May 1999. Of this total, 16.21 million were men and 12.95 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.61 million in March-May 1999. Of this total, 5.29 million people did not want a job and 2.10 million wanted a job but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 318,000 in the year to March-May 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 26,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 134,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 157,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.6 per cent of all persons of working age in March-May 1999, down from 84.8 per cent in December 1998-February 1999, while the rate for women was 72.5 per cent for the same period, down from 72.7 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.4 per cent in March-May 1999, up from 15.2 per cent in December 1998-February 1999, while the rate for women was 27.5 per cent for the same period, up from 27.3 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

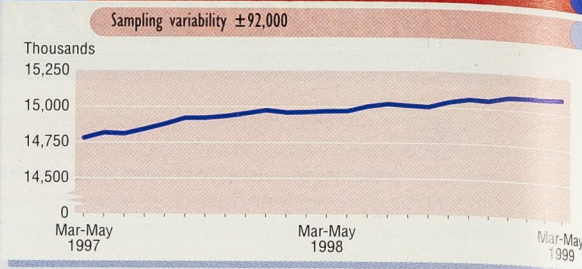


Figure 5 Female employment

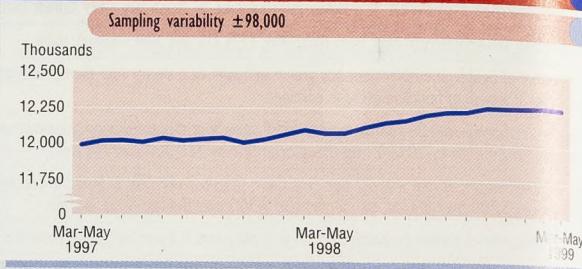


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

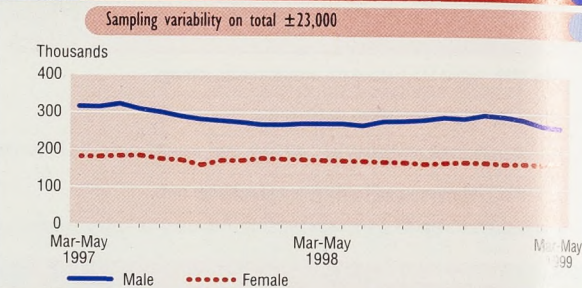


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

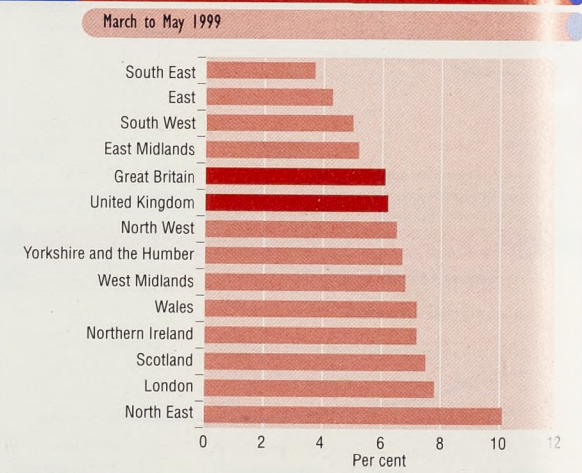


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

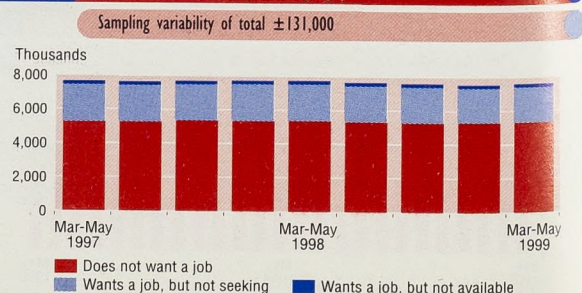


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

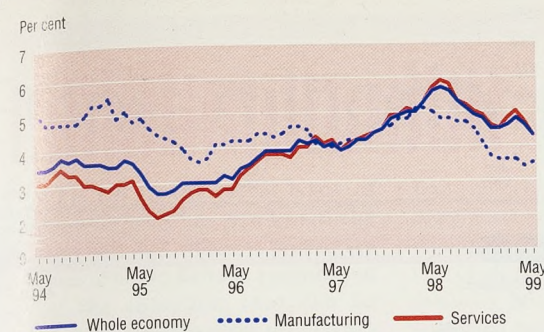


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

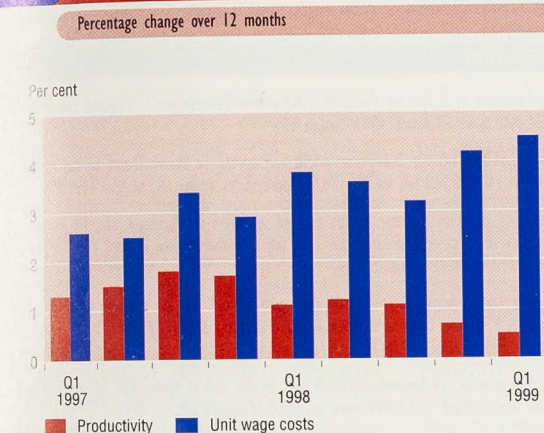
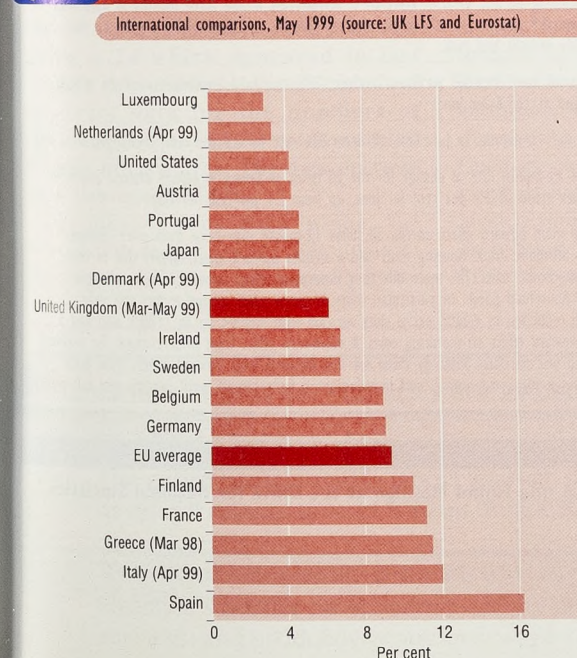


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 223,000 people made redundant in spring 1999 (March-May). This compares with 208,000 in the period spring 1998 (Table C.41).
- Results for spring 1999 show that 1.2 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 43 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to May 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.3 per cent, down 0.3 percentage points from the April rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to May 1999 was 4.1 per cent (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for May was 3.5 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the April rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.4 per cent for May, unchanged from the April figure (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.3 per cent in May, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the April rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for May was 4.2 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.5 percentage points from the April rate (Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for May was 4.5 per cent compared with a year earlier, a 0.2 per cent increase from the April rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 1.1 per cent lower in the three months ending May 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 3.0 per cent higher in the three months ending May 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 0.5 per cent in the three months ending May 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.5 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 4.5 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in March-May 1999 was 6.2 per cent, below the EU average of 9.4 per cent in May 1999 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.15).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 13.3 per cent in March-May 1999 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to May, compared with 1.3 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.5 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 0.4 per cent.

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres were 900 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres were 3,100 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 6,900 in June to stand at 117,600 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to May 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 313,000, from 156 stoppages. Some 39 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 15 per cent were in manufacturing industries, and 11 per cent were lost in public administration.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in May 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 47,500, from 16 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The participating on **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 28 March 1999 was 29 per cent lower than a year previously (Table F.1).
- The proportion of **OT leavers** between October 1997 and September 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent, one percentage point less than for the preceding 12 months (Table F.5).
- The number participating in **Work-based training for adults** in England and Wales as at 28 March 1999 was 21 per cent lower than it had been 12 months earlier (Table F.1).
- The proportion of leavers from **Work-based training for adults** between October 1997 and September 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 42 per cent, four percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 134,600 as at 28 March 1999 (Table F.1).
- Over 284,000 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** by the end of April 1999 - 140,300 had left, leaving 140,600 participants at the end of April 1999 (Table F.1).
- Some 44 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 9 per cent left for other known reasons and 34 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of April 1999, 128,300 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal** for the Long Term Unemployed - 50,000 had left, leaving 78,300 participating at the end of April 1999 (Table F.16).
- 12,520 people had entered sustained jobs by the end of April 1999, of which 9,449 were unsubsidised and 3,070 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the first quarter of 1999 was flat at 0.0 per cent, down from 0.1 per cent growth in the fourth quarter of 1998. Compared with the first quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 0.6 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to May were 1.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.9 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to May was up by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, but 1.1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the first quarter of 1999 was 0.2 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter but was 3.0 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the first quarter of 1999 is estimated to be 1.7 per cent lower than the previous quarter, but 10.6 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1998.
- **Government consumption** in the first quarter of 1999 was up 1.4 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the first quarter of 1999 was in deficit by £6.8 billion, up from a deficit of £6.3 billion in the previous quarter and up from a deficit of £4.3 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to April were 0.9 per cent lower than the previous three months and down 4.9 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to April were down 0.9 per cent on the previous three months and down 0.8 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** remained unchanged over the month to stand at 165.6 for June.
- In the 12 months to June, the all items RPI rose by 1.3 per cent, unchanged from May.
- The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.2 per cent for June, up from 2.1 per cent for May.
- The main upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for alcoholic drink. Housing costs had a smaller upward effect, largely due to house depreciation costs. The main offsetting downward effect came from price changes for household goods. In particular, some furniture sales started earlier this year. The reduction in vehicle excise duty on cars with engines up to 1100cc also had a downward effect on motoring costs. A downward effect from price changes for seasonal food was partially offset by those for non-seasonal food. Upward effects from price changes for non-seasonal food included those from cereals, pork, poultry and soft drinks.

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

Next month

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

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

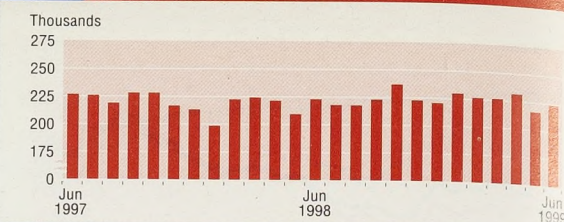
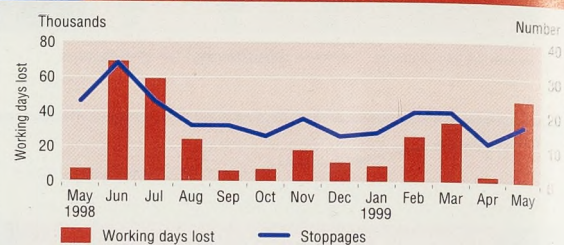


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



Ethnic minority populations

AN ARTICLE in the latest issue of *Population Trends* has examined the structure of the ethnic minority populations of Great Britain, pointing out many of the contrasts that can be observed. It also examines the sex and age structure of each ethnic group, revealing significant differences in the age profiles between the different ethnic groups.

In 1997 the ethnic minority populations are estimated to have totalled 3.6 million people, or 6.4 per cent of the total population of Great Britain. There was very little change in the size and proportion of the total ethnic minority population between 1992 and 1995, but the proportion then increased from 5.8 per cent in 1995 to 6.4 per cent in 1997 and 1998. Between 1992 and 1997, the relative sizes of the different ethnic minority groups remained fairly constant, but with a small decrease in the proportion made up by the Indian population, and small increases in the Black-African, Black-other and Black-mixed populations.

Almost half of the ethnic minority population in 1997 was made up of the three groups originating from the Indian subcontinent – the Indian, Pakistani and

Bangladeshi populations. The Black population – excluding the Black-mixed group – represented over a quarter. Nearly half of all people in Great Britain of ethnic minority origin live in Greater London, compared with less than one in ten of the White population. Other areas with a high concentration of ethnic minorities are Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and West Midlands. People of ethnic minority origin are much less likely than White people to live in Wales, Scotland and the North East and South West regions of England. Individual ethnic groups also seem to be concentrated differently. For example, Greater London contains 85 per cent of the total Black-African population in Britain and nearly 60 per cent of the Black-Caribbean population, but less than 20 per cent of the Pakistani population. By contrast, the metropolitan counties of Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and West Midlands contain nearly half of the Pakistani population, compared with about 5 per cent of the Black-African and 20 per cent of the Black-Caribbean populations. Also, more than half of all Bangladeshi and 45 per cent of all Indians live in Greater London, compared with less than 20 per cent of the Pakistani population.

Population Trends also examines the sex and age structure of each ethnic group. This shows that all of the ethnic minority populations have a younger age profile than the White population, but there are significant differences in the age profiles between the different ethnic groups. The article presents detailed tabulations of these results. Another interesting finding concerns average family size. This shows that the four Black ethnic groups had the highest percentage of adults living on their own and South East Asian groups, particularly Bangladeshi, had the lowest.

Other analysis concerns the proportion of people in each of the ethnic groups who were born in the UK. There are considerable differences between the various groups, and those with the highest proportion – over three-quarters – of their population born in the UK are the Black-mixed, the Black-other (non-mixed) and the Other-mixed groups. In total, just under half of the ethnic minority population was born in the UK.

• *Population Trends 96*, summer 1999. Office for National Statistics. ISBN 0 11 621116 4. £20. Available from The Stationery Office.

NUTS2 and NUTS3 claimant count tables

OWING to a production error, the new Table C.24 which appeared in last month's *Labour Market Trends* contained incorrect data for the numbers of claimants of unemployment-related benefits in each area. The data on rates were correct as printed.

Claimant count data using the Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system appeared for

the first time in the July issue. The NUTS areas are defined by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) to provide a uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of regional statistics. Claimant count levels and rates should be given at both NUTS2 level and NUTS3 level. However the table, which appeared on pS59 of the labour market data section of the July issue, accidentally substituted

for the number of claimants in each area the denominators used for calculating the rates. These numbers appeared in the three left-hand columns; the rates in the two right-hand columns were correct.

For this issue of *Labour Market Trends*, Table C.24, which appears on pS63, has been corrected. ONS apologises to readers for the error.

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Effects of an ageing population

AN ARTICLE in *Centrepiece*, the magazine of the Centre for Economic Performance, challenges some assumptions about the effects of Britain's ageing population. The article is written by Howard Glennerster, co-director of the Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion at the London School of Economics.

The article suggests that, although the changing age profile of the population will have important structural effects on the economy, there is no cause to panic, with the age structure probably changing less in the coming century than it has in the present one. A distinction also needs to be drawn between those countries which are promising future elderly populations a level of pension which cannot be met from present levels of taxation and those, including the UK, which have not promised higher pensions than can be afforded.

The article says, however, that the focus on the ageing population has distracted attention away from a much more immediate problem: the early movement of people out of the labour force, whether voluntarily or through enforced job loss: "at a time when people are living longer and more healthy lives in old age, men's attachment to the labour market is ending earlier and earlier. So too are their contributions to their own old age." Data from the Labour Force Survey are presented to illustrate this: men born in the early 1920s were still predominantly at work in their 60s, but each successive cohort has been leaving the labour market earlier, and by 1997 the fall in employment seemed to be beginning at 50. The picture was rather different for women, as their participation rate has grown strongly in the past 20 years, but employment still declines sharply after the age of 50. The implications of this, the

report suggests, is that retirement will be increasingly difficult to finance, as the size of pensions which people can buy on a money purchase basis at the age of 50 would be very small.

• *Centrepiece*, volume 4 issue 2. ISSN 1362 3761. £5. Available from the Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE, e-mail centrepiece@lse.ac.uk, tel. 0171 955 7798.

The Government's plans for tackling age discrimination are set out in the recently-launched *Code of Practice on Age Diversity in Employment* (copies can be ordered from DiEE Publications, tel. 0845 6022260).



Flexible working

A NEW survey has pointed to the popularity among staff of a European Union-sponsored pilot project in Bristol to promote flexible working among council staff there. The project was pioneered by the Trades Union Congress, several local government unions and the Employers Organisation for Local Government with Bristol City Council.

Working non-traditional hours has become commonplace in many workplaces, but the Bristol project differs in that none of the new working arrangements have been imposed on the staff. It has also managed to protect or even enhance the quality of

services to residents – for example, two of the city's libraries now open on Sundays following customer demand, made possible by the new emphasis on flexibility among the workforce.

The survey showed that most staff were very pleased at the chance to be able to adapt their hours spent at work to suit their individual circumstances – almost 80 per cent wanted to work flexibly in some way or other. More than half were interested in working from home, with over a third keen on exploring the concept of compressed weeks or fortnights – working the same number hours but over a fewer number of

days. By and large, both male and female employees wanted the same things from flexible working, although women were more likely to opt for jobshare – one in three compared with one in ten men. Having more room to be able better to balance work and home was the most popular reason cited for opting for flexible working (47 per cent), but almost as many people (44 per cent) were keen to be able to alter time spent at work to make themselves more effective at their jobs. Time off to study was cited by 31 per cent of respondents, and balancing childcare requirements was mentioned by 28 per cent.

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OTHER NEWS

Local action on unemployment

A NEW report from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation follows on from an earlier study on local responses to unemployment (see p13, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1999). This report, by the same authors as the previous document, presents the findings of detailed case study research into seven such locally tailored projects.

The research suggests that the schemes play a key role in obtaining work for between a fifth and a quarter of their clients. However, the pattern of work and unemployment for those who have participated in the schemes is broadly comparable to the general national picture; therefore, at this level of analysis there is no evidence that the schemes have radically changed the aggregate employment prospects of those groups who are generally more susceptible to unemployment.

Certain groups are more likely to be both in work and in 'higher quality' jobs following their participation in a scheme: women (especially in part-time work); those

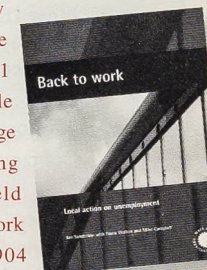
qualified to the equivalent of NVQ level 2 and above; those who have had few spells of unemployment during the past five years; and married people, especially with a working partner. Moreover, many of these sub-groups displaying a greater likelihood of being both in work and in higher quality jobs are also most likely to feel that the scheme was helpful in getting their job.

The research finds that schemes tend to focus more active and resource-intensive forms of help in accordance with need, but there are certain groups who appear to be receiving relatively less attention than their circumstances merit. Thus, men; those aged 16-19 and 50+, those with no qualifications; and those with semi- and unskilled manual occupational backgrounds report below average receipt across most forms of help, yet these groups are also over-represented among those remaining unemployed following participation in a scheme. This suggests that schemes need to be wary of the temptation to 'cream off' the most employable groups and ensure that

appropriate assistance is focused on the needs of the more disadvantaged groups.

The research provides support for findings of previous studies of the value of more 'practical', 'active' forms of assistance focused on increasing individuals' 'job readiness' and capacity to access jobs which are available. Thus, those who received help with job applications and interview preparation, careers advice and guidance, and some work experience were most likely to have obtained work.

• *Back to work: local action on unemployment*, by Ian Sanderson with Fiona Walton and Mike Campbell. Published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 902633 13 X, available at £13.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033.



Graduate labour market

THE Institute for Employment Studies has published a report on the graduate labour market. It shows that, although one in three graduates would like to be self-employed or start their own business, higher education is not equipping them to become creative risk-taking entrepreneurs with business skills.

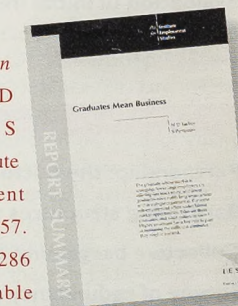
The report, *Graduates Mean Business*, was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment and is one of the first in a series of development work being undertaken focusing on the preparation of graduates for work while in higher education, and the transition from higher education to the workplace. A 'Good Practice Guide' is being developed in partnership with the University of Sussex Careers Development Unit and the London Institute Careers Service.

The issue of whether self-employment

should be reflected in the curriculum in higher education was an important aspect of the study. If it is accepted that self-employment is becoming an important career destination for graduates, then it may also be considered important to improve awareness of this in higher education institutions and to build expertise among those who provide career guidance and support for graduates during their time at university. For, although highly qualified, graduates do not necessarily have the skills needed to survive in business. Some, particularly those who graduated in the creative arts and design, considered that their disciplines had led them towards some form of self-employment and therefore training in business skills such as accounting, product-pricing, selling and business planning was a significant gap in their higher education. The authors of the

report also found that a high proportion of graduates had a business idea they would have liked to pursue. The report concluded that, owing to changes in the graduate labour market, increasing numbers of graduates were seeing self-employment as an alternative way of forging their own career.

• *Graduates mean business*, by N D Tackey and S Perryman. Institute for Employment Studies report 357. ISBN 1 85184 286 1, £35 Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd., Isaac Newton Way, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel. 01476 541080.



2 Sickness absence (LFS)

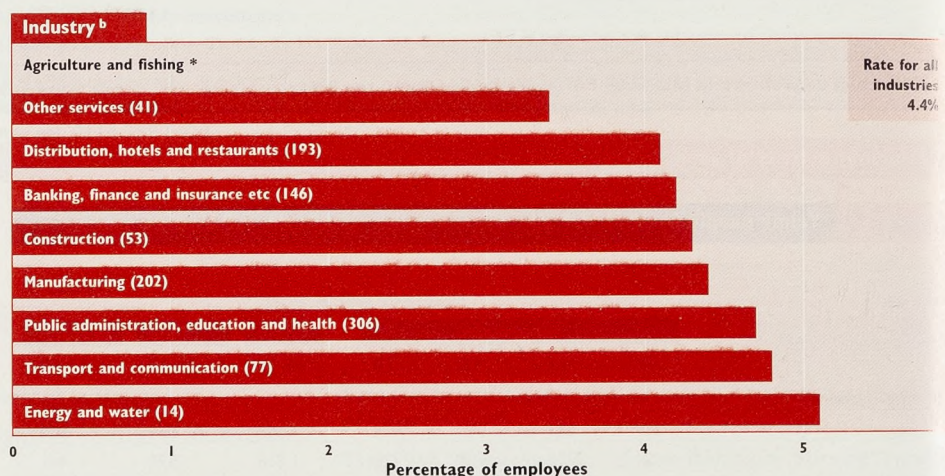
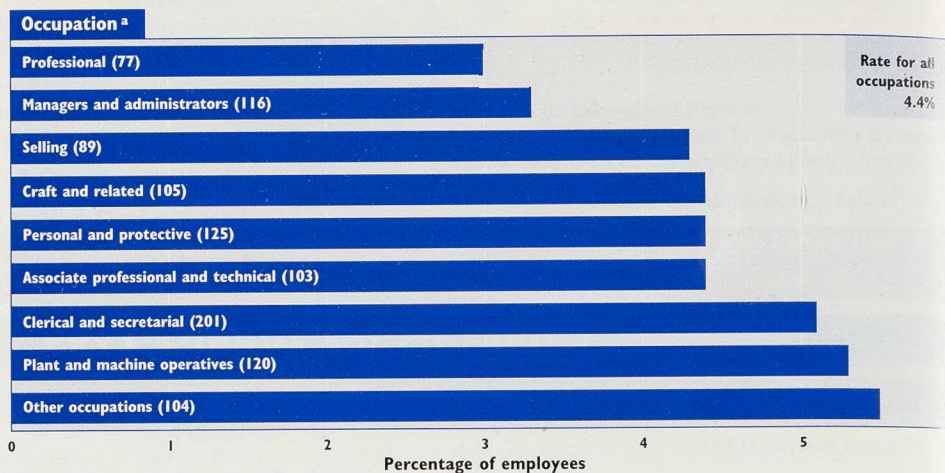
Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness absence in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week. *Figure 1* shows the percentages for employees in different occupational and industry groups in spring 1999.

- 1 The weekly rate of sickness absence for all employees was 4.4 per cent.
- 2 There was a large variation in sickness rates between occupations, from professionals at 3 per cent to other occupations at 5.5 per cent.

Table 2 gives the number of days these employees had off in the reference week. This information does not allow one to calculate the amount of working time lost to sickness. An article on pp 405-15 of this issue presents a series for full-time employees showing sickness absence as a percentage of usual hours worked, based on other questions asked in the LFS.

- 3 Approximately 1 million employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- 4 In spring 1999, 5 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (566,000) compared with 3.8 per cent of men (475,000).
- 5 Of those who were sick in the reference week, a quarter were away for just one day.
- 6 Of those who were sick in the reference week, just over two-fifths were unable to work for six or seven days.

Figure 1 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry, United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week.
 * Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

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

At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
1,041	475	566	
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
1 day	24	23	25
2 days	14	15	13
3 days	10	9	10
4 days	6	6	5
5 days	4	4	4
All week ^b	43	42	43
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	22,766	12,054	10,712
All employees ^c (thousands)	23,810	12,531	11,280

a Includes days where the respondent would not normally work.
 b Respondents who reported six or seven days unable to work due to sickness or injury.
 c Includes a small number of people who did not state whether they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Women in the labour market (LFS)

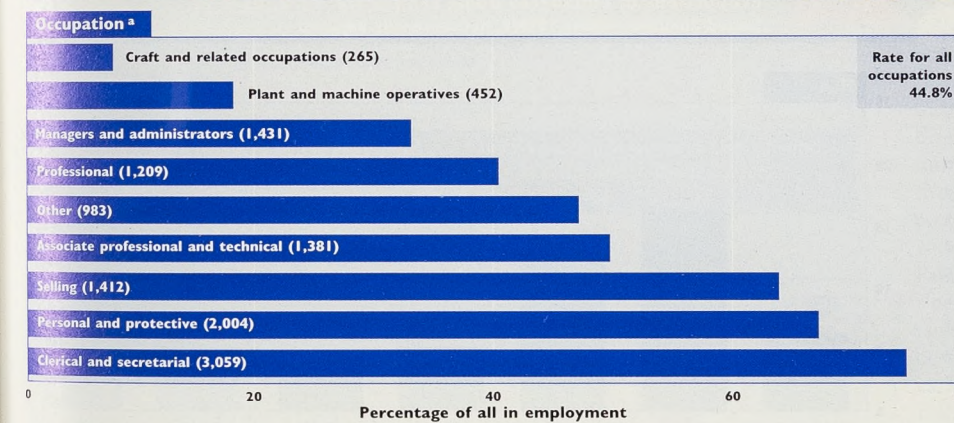
Table 3 Labour market and family status of women, United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15			16-18
All in employment	11,693	4,748	1,590	1,560	1,166	432	6,945	14,745
Full-time	6,639	1,890	566	537	553	234	4,749	13,551
Part-time	5,052	2,857	1,023	1,023	613	198	2,195	1,190
Employees	10,844	4,347	1,458	1,424	1,067	397	6,497	12,383
Temporary employees	806	313	94	121	74	25	493	749
Self-employed	745	370	118	127	92	32	375	2,228
Unpaid family workers	49	23	11	*	*	*	26	24
Home workers	391	221	81	80	46	13	170	169
Unemployed	643	294	124	115	43	12	348	1,079
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	137	63	19	30	12	*	74	373
Economically active	12,335	5,042	1,714	1,675	1,209	444	7,293	15,824
Economically inactive	4,779	2,350	1,285	610	339	115	2,429	2,994
Total	17,114	7,392	2,999	2,285	1,548	560	9,722	18,818
Employment rate (%)	68.3	64.2	53.0	68.3	75.3	77.2	71.4	78.4
Economic activity rate (%)	72.1	68.2	57.1	73.3	78.1	79.4	75.0	84.1
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	5.8	7.2	6.9	3.6	2.8	4.8	6.8

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry, United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

- 1 There were 11.7 million women of working age in employment in spring 1999.
- 2 The employment rate for working-age women was 68 per cent (compared with 78 per cent for working-age men).
- 3 Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was between 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (7 per cent).

Figure 2 displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

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

4 Temporary work by reason, sex and age

It is of interest whether temporary employment (people in casual or seasonal work, doing agency temping or on fixed-term contracts, for example) is a substitute for permanent employment. In winter 1998/9 there were about 1.7 million temporary employees (785,000 men and 914,000 women). This represents 7 per cent of all employees (6 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women). **Table 4** shows the proportions of temporary workers in each age group according to their reasons for not having a permanent job, and **Figure 3** shows the proportion of employees within each age group doing temporary work.

Overall, female temporary workers were more likely than men to say that the reason they did not have a permanent job was because they did not want one (38 per cent compared with 26 per cent). Men were more likely than women to say that they had a temporary job because they could not find a permanent job (41 per cent compared with 31 per cent of women).

Around one third of women in temporary jobs were in occupations where temporary working is most common, for example teaching, childcare and related occupations and catering occupations. Women predominated in many of these occupation groups.

At the extreme ends of the age distribution (where temporary working is most common) the most frequent reason given by both male and female temporary workers was that they did not want a permanent job. For example, 69 per cent of female temporary workers aged 16-17, and 72 per cent of those over working age did not want a permanent job.

Many young people may not want permanent work until they have finished their studies. For example, four-fifths of women aged 16-17, and two-thirds of men aged 16-17 doing temporary work are full-time students.

Among men of prime working age (25-49), only one in eight temporary workers said their reason for having a temporary job was that they did not want a permanent job, compared with around half who said they could not find a permanent job. This was also the only age range where more women said that they could not find a full-time job rather than that they did not want one.

Table 4 Temporary employees by age and reason for not having a permanent job, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

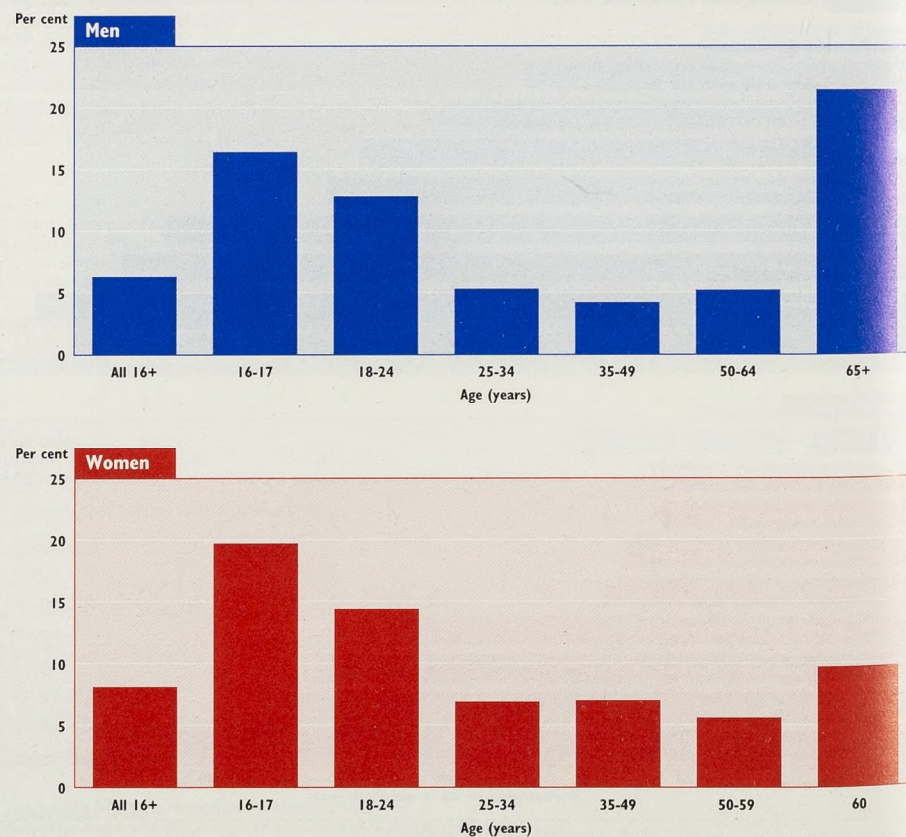
	Per cent			All temporary employees (000s) (=100%) ^a
	Could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Other	
Men				
All 16+	41	26	33	785
16-17	*	49	34	50
18-24	33	34	32	204
25-34	45	13	42	183
35-49	56	11	33	185
50-64	44	33	23	133
65+	*	68	*	29
Women				
All 16+	31	38	32	914
16-17	*	69	17	62
18-24	28	37	34	213
25-34	37	29	34	198
35-49	35	30	35	287
50-59	31	44	25	112
60+	*	72	*	41

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^a Total includes those who did not give a reason for not wanting a permanent job but percentages are based on totals which exclude such people.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Proportions of employees doing temporary work, by age, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

5 Employment rate by ethnic group and whether born in the UK or not

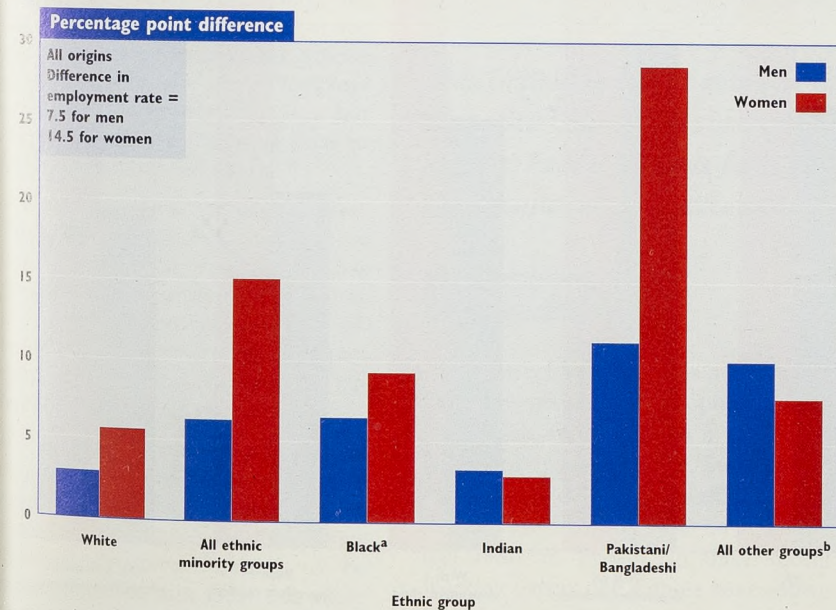
Table 5 Employment rate for those aged 25-49 by ethnic group and whether born in the UK or not, Great Britain, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent			Average number of years since arrival in UK Not born in UK
	Employment rate			
	All ^b	Born in UK	Not born in UK	
Men				
All origins ^a	88	88	81	18
White	88	88	86	19
All ethnic minority groups	78	83	76	17
Black ^c	75	79	73	15
Indian	86	88	85	21
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	74	84	72	18
All other groups ^d	75	83	73	13
Women				
All origins ^a	73	74	60	18
White	74	75	69	18
All ethnic minority groups	54	65	50	17
Black ^c	66	71	61	18
Indian	62	65	62	20
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	23	46	18	16
All other groups ^d	56	62	54	14

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes some people who did not state their ethnic origin.
^b Includes a few people who did not state where they were born.
^c Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.
^d Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Figure 4 Difference in employment rate between those born in the UK and elsewhere, by ethnic group and by sex for those aged 25-49, Great Britain, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.
^b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls asking about comparisons of the labour market status of different ethnic groups.

Employment rates vary a great deal among different ethnic groups. There are a variety of factors behind these differences. One characteristic worth considering is whether or not people were born in the UK.

Table 5 shows employment rates for Great Britain in winter 1998/9 by ethnic group. The analysis was restricted to those of prime working age to make the groups more comparable, as employment rates vary with age, and age distributions vary between ethnic groups. It shows that men and women from all the major ethnic groups were more likely to be in employment if they were born in the UK.

The differences in employment rates between ethnic minority groups were much smaller for those born in the UK than for those who were not. For example, for men the largest difference was 9 percentage points (88 per cent for Indians compared with 79 for Blacks) whereas for those born outside the UK it was 13 percentage points (85 per cent for Indians compared with 72 per cent for Pakistani/Bangladeshis).

For women, the largest difference between ethnic minority groups born in the UK was 25 percentage points (71 per cent for Black women compared with 46 per cent for Pakistani/Bangladeshis) whereas for those born outside the UK it was 44 percentage points (62 per cent for Indian women compared with 18 per cent for Pakistani/Bangladeshi women).

The differences between the employment rates for those born in the UK and those born elsewhere are shown in **Figure 4**. For example, the largest differences were for Pakistanis/Bangladeshis. For women the difference was 28 percentage points (46 per cent compared with 18 per cent), while for men it was 12 per cent (84 per cent compared with 72 per cent). The differences were generally greater for women than men except for Indians, the group showing the smallest difference for both men and women (3 per cent).

Table 5 also shows that the length of time spent living in the UK may be a factor in employment rates. For example, for those born abroad, Indian men had the longest average period of residence in the UK (21 years) and they also had the highest employment rate. Cultural differences and lack of fluency in English may be more direct influences, but are not measured by the LFS.

6 Earnings of men and women in couples where both are employees

The LFS can be used to analyse the overall average earnings of male and female employees in couples by different family types. **Table 6** compares earnings and hours worked for men and women who are either married or cohabiting, where both are employees.

- Men earned more than women, on average £412 per week compared with £221 per week for women. This is partly due to the fact that men worked on average longer hours than women (45 hours per week compared with 31 hours). Also, men's average hourly earnings were higher than women's (£9.95 compared with £7.27).
- For women, the average weekly earnings decreased with the number of dependent children from £243 for those women with no dependent children to £176 per week for those with three or more dependent children. The average hourly earnings remained relatively stable. The percentage of women working part-time increased with the number of dependent children from 28 per cent for those with no dependent children to 73 per cent for those women with three or more dependent children.
- For men, on the other hand, there was little variation in either earnings or hours worked with increasing family responsibilities.

Women's average weekly and hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average weekly and hourly earnings are shown in **Figure 5**.

- Women's hourly earnings as a proportion of men's were fairly stable across the different family sizes.
- On the other hand, women's weekly earnings as a proportion of men's declined from 63 per cent for couples with no dependent children to 41 per cent for couples with three or more dependent children. This reflects the above findings that, as the number of dependent children increases, women tend to work fewer hours, whereas there is no such effect on men's hours of work.

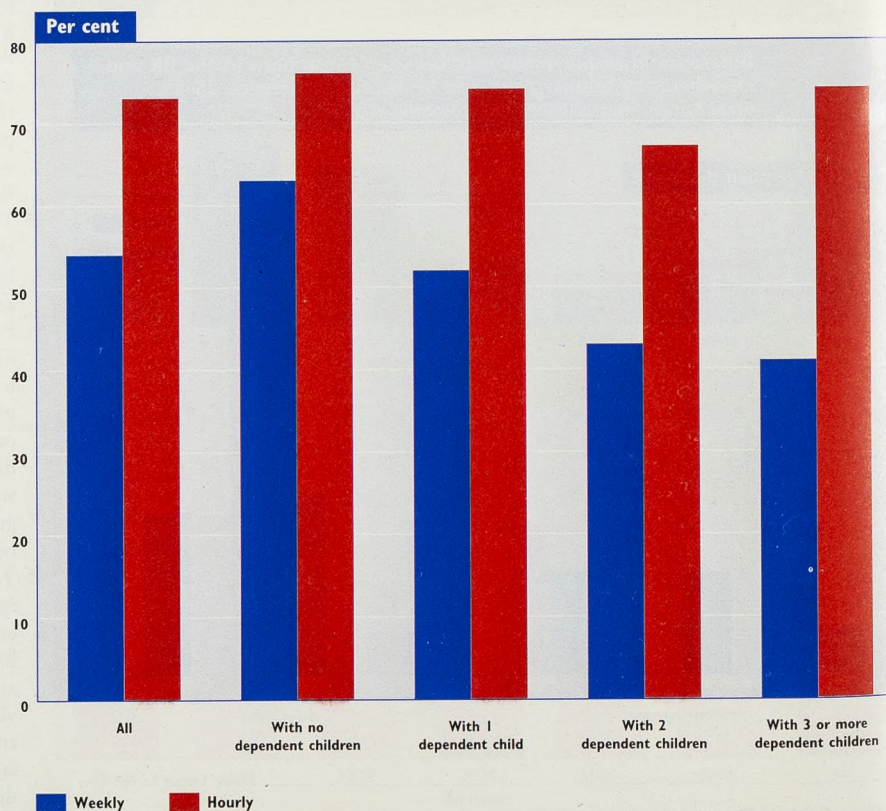
Table 6 Earnings of men and women in couples where both are employees, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	Average gross weekly earnings (£)	Average hourly earnings (£)	Average usual weekly hours ^a	Per cent working part-time ^b
Men				
All	412	9.95	44.6	3
With no dependent children	389	9.51	43.9	4
With 1 dependent child	414	10.02	44.8	3
With 2 dependent children	451	10.71	45.9	2
With 3 or more dependent children	429	10.04	45.3	2
Women				
All	221	7.27	31.3	44
With no dependent children	243	7.21	35.1	28
With 1 dependent child	215	7.43	29.7	52
With 2 dependent children	193	7.22	26.7	64
With 3 or more dependent children	176	7.43	24.4	73

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Based on those for whom earnings information is available.
b Based on those for whom earnings information is available.

Figure 5 Women's average weekly and hourly earnings as a percentage of men's, for those in couples where both are employees, United Kingdom, winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Sickness absence in Great Britain: new quarterly and annual series from the GHS and LFS, 1971-1997

By **Tim Barnby**, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Institute for Labour Research, Essex, **Marco Ercolani**, Institute for Labour Research, University of Essex and **John Treble**, University of Wales, Bangor and Institute for Labour Research, Essex

Key points

- The sickness absence rate for all full-time employees in Great Britain fell between 1971 and 1984 from about 3.75 per cent to about 3.2 per cent. After 1984, it remained stable at 3.2 per cent.

- Throughout the period covered by the study, sickness absence showed strong seasonal characteristics. More absences occur in the winter months (October to March) than in the summer.

- Full-time male employees have higher sickness absence rates than full-time female employees, and the gap between the two groups has increased between the early 70s and late 90s.

- There are well-defined patterns of absence with respect to age. Men's absence is constant at a little over 2 per cent up to age 40, and increases thereafter, peaking at about 7.5 per cent for 60 to 64-year-olds. Women's absence rises until age 33 from about 3 per cent to about 4 per cent. It then stays constant until age 45 and rises to a peak of about 7.5 per cent at age 59. After state pension age, those employees who are still in employment have lower absence rates, but retired women are still more likely to be absent than retired men.

- Absence rates averaged over 1986-1997 for different regions show that the north of the country has generally higher absence rates than the south. This probably reflects differing industrial structures and patterns of morbidity. The regional differentials tend to fall over time.

- For 1989-97, union or staff association members have higher absence rates than non-union employees. The extent to which this is due to differing industrial structures remains to be investigated. The data show that public sector employees have higher rates of absence than private sector employees.

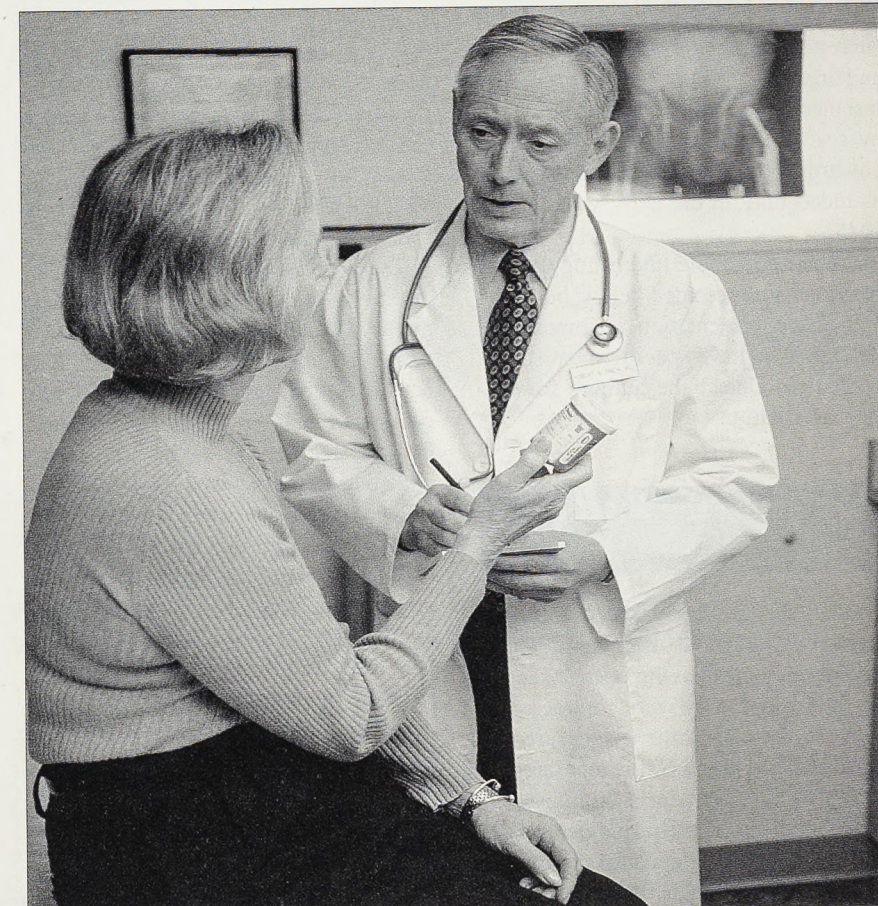


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

This article looks at rates of absence due to sickness calculated from the General Household Surveys for 1971-84 and the Labour Force Surveys for 1984-1997, broken down by a variety of population characteristics.

Introduction

ABSENCE FROM work is a fact of life that many people have an opinion about, and which appears to be a significant source of industrial cost. Surprisingly, the statistics on which opinion is based have never been collected on a consistent basis in Britain. In three recent working papers, the authors have shown how it is possible to construct statistics for sickness absence using the General Household Survey (GHS) between 1971

and 1984 and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from 1984 to date. In these papers, annual and quarterly series of absence rates are derived by comparing contracted days or hours worked with actual days or hours for those absences reported to be due to sickness. All the results refer to full-time employees in Britain. Future extensions of the project will include the calculation of rates for part-time employees.

Using individually-based data sources has a further advantage: each series can be decomposed into separate series for different demographic groups. Absence rates can be compared for men and women, for married and single people, for people in different industries, and so on. The possibilities are defined by the questions asked of survey respondents from time to time, and may vary from year to year. For instance, it is possible to do an analysis by sex of the whole series from 1971 onwards, but smoking behaviour is included only in the early years of the GHS.

Some of the more interesting decompositions are presented below, but comprehensive presentation is impossible. Readers who have specific interests are invited to contact the authors for further information.

Calculating the absence rate

In all this work the absence rate is defined as the ratio of the time which employees report having been absent to the time which they were contracted to work. In the GHS time is measured in days, while in the LFS it is measured in hours. Neither survey is administered simultaneously to all respondents, and questions about attendance and contractual obligations at work specify a reference week (the last full week before the survey date). Because of this feature, it is possible to compute time absent in the reference week for each individual. Similarly, one can compute contractual days in the reference week for each individual. Series of days absent and contractual days per quarter and per year can then be computed synthetically by summing across weeks. The final step in constructing the absence rate series reported here is to sum these series across individuals and divide total days absent by total contractual days.

The procedure does not yield a true measure of sickness absence if the denominator is not an accurate count of contracted days. In particular, it must exclude both public holidays and holidays agreed by the employer. For the

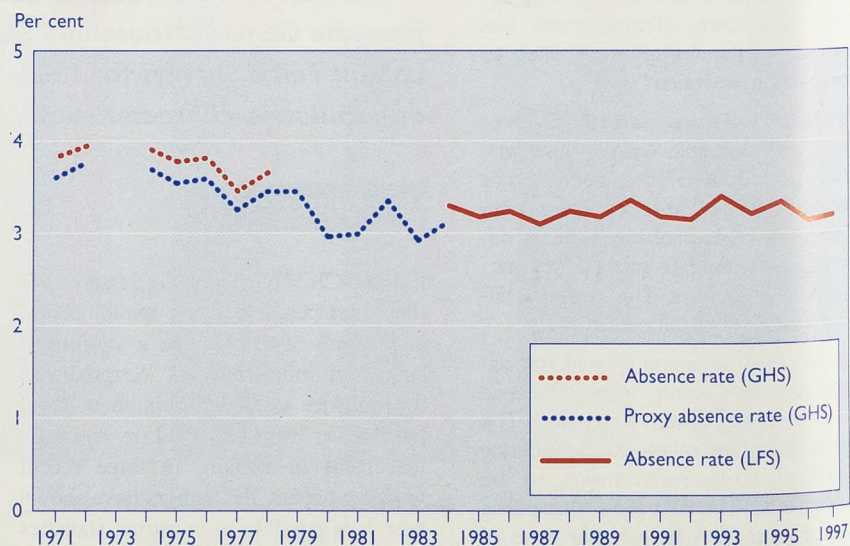
period between 1979-84, the GHS does not enable us to distinguish holidays, and the measure of contractual days is biased upwards. For this period, we used contracted days plus holidays in the denominator. The bias induced by the omission of holidays can be assessed by calculating both measures from 1971 to 1978.

There are minor differences in the questionnaires and coding, which mean that the exact procedures used to derive the measures using GHS data are different in the sub-periods 1971-76, 1977-78, 1979-80 and 1981-84. Details can be found in the *technical note*.

The LFS is more consistent in its questions than GHS, with only one minor revision in coding (see *technical note*). Its major shortcoming is that between 1984 and 1991, the LFS was conducted only in the spring quarter. For this reason, the series are incomplete during these years.

The greater consistency of the questionnaires in LFS and its larger sample both imply that the reliability of the measures reported here is greater during the LFS period (1984-1997) than in the GHS period. Approximate standard errors for the annual series are almost twice as large for the earlier period as for the later. This fact should be borne in mind when use is made of these series.

Figure 1 Sickness absence rates; Great Britain; 1971 to 1997



Sources: General Household Survey and Labour Force Survey

Sickness absence in Britain, 1971-1997

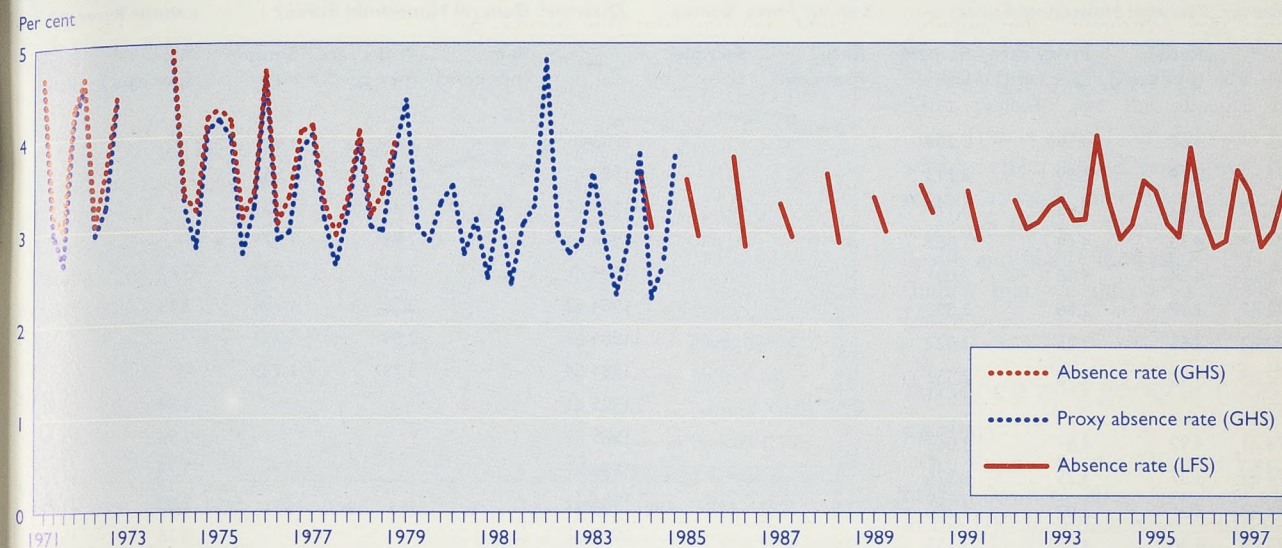
The aggregate annual and quarterly series

Figures 1 and 2 show respectively the annual and quarterly absence rates derived by this method. The data are tabulated in *Tables 1* and *2*. Information on holidays is not available from the GHS from 1979, so a proxy measure has been calculated for all GHS years (see *technical note*). For the years where both series are available, the two series are highly correlated but the true series is consistently higher than the proxy series, as expected.

The sickness absence rates both tend to fall from 1973 to 1983. They then remain stable up to 1997, with little evidence of a long-term trend or cycle. The proxy measure of absence falls from around 3.5 per cent in 1971 to around 2.8 per cent in 1984. This represents a fall over the period of about 20 per cent. Assuming that the correlation of the two series continues beyond 1978, the true rate will have fallen by about the same amount.

The most striking characteristic of the quarterly data is its strong seasonality, with peaks in the first quarter of each year. The seasonal variation dominates any longer-term movements in

Figure 2 Sickness absence rates by quarter; Great Britain; 1971 to 1997



Sources: General Household Survey and Labour Force Survey

Table 1 Annual sickness absence rates; Great Britain; 1971-1997

	General Household Survey			Labour Force Survey	
	Rate (per cent)	Proxy rate (per cent)	Sample size	Rate (per cent)	Sample size
1971	3.82	3.60	12,675		
1972	3.94	3.76	11,474		
1973					
1974	3.92	3.72	12,794		
1975	3.77	3.54	14,635		
1976	3.81	3.59	13,718		
1977	3.45	3.25	10,286		
1978	3.65	3.45	10,289		
1979		3.45	9,968		
1980		2.96	10,105		
1981		2.99	9,457		
1982		3.35	7,717		
1983		2.92	7,206		
1984		3.12	6,988		
1985				3.29	36,406
1986				3.17	39,203
1987				3.23	39,117
1988				3.09	37,152
1989				3.23	39,226
1990				3.17	44,504
1991				3.35	43,326
1992				3.17	41,707
1993				3.14	145,759
1994				3.39	165,556
1995				3.20	161,413
1996				3.33	161,435
1997				3.12	159,803
				3.17	157,313

Sources: General Household Survey and Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Quarterly sickness absence rates; Great Britain; 1971-1997

Quarter ^a	General Household Survey			Labour Force Survey		Quarter ^a	General Household Survey			Labour Force Survey	
	Rate (per cent)	Proxy rate (per cent)	Sample size	Rate (per cent)	Sample size		Rate (per cent)	Proxy rate (per cent)	Sample size	Rate (per cent)	Sample size
1971 1	4.66	4.59	3,200			1983 q1	3.63	1,854			
1971 q2	3.19	2.99	3,213			1983 q2	2.88	1,852			
1971 q3	3.02	2.65	3,179			1983 q3	2.32	1,921			
1971 q4	4.30	4.19	3,083			1983 q4	2.88	1,579			
1972 q1	4.64	4.56	3,001			1984 q1	3.82	1,732	3.63	15,092	
1972 q2	3.07	2.96	2,898			1984 q2	2.28	1,796	3.03	21,314	
1972 q3	3.65	3.25	3,022			1984 q3	2.64	1,737			
1972 q4	4.42	4.35	2,553			1984 q4	3.79	1,723			
1973						1985 q1			3.54	15,062	
1974 q1	4.92	4.81	3,063			1985 q2			2.94	24,141	
1974 q2	3.37	3.25	3,376			1986 q1			3.78	17,151	
1974 q3	3.21	2.82	3,200			1986 q2			2.83	21,966	
1974 q4	4.20	4.07	3,155			1987 q1			3.28	15,644	
1975 q1	4.30	4.18	3,703			1987 q2			2.93	21,508	
1975 q2	4.17	3.99	3,627			1988 q1			3.60	19,743	
1975 q3	3.13	2.75	3,595			1988 q2			2.87	19,483	
1975 q4	3.41	3.24	3,710			1989 q1			3.35	22,887	
1976 q1	4.72	4.64	3,556			1989 q2			2.99	21,617	
1976 q2	3.07	2.90	3,539			1990 q1			3.48	22,323	
1976 q3	3.36	2.98	3,532			1990 q2			3.19	21,003	
1976 q4	4.05	3.86	3,091			1991 q1			3.42	21,377	
1977 q1	4.12	4.02	2,692			1991 q2			2.90	20,330	
1977 q2	3.30	3.13	2,596			1992 q1			3.32	15,870	
1977 q3	2.95	2.62	2,521			1992 q2			3.02	41,842	
1977 q4	3.34	3.19	2,477			1992 q3			3.09	45,613	
1978 q1	4.07	3.96	2,642			1992 q4			3.26	42,434	
1978 q2	3.17	3.04	2,560			1993 q1			3.34	41,828	
1978 q3	3.40	3.00	2,599			1993 q2			3.11	41,645	
1978 q4	3.93	3.81	2,488			1993 q3			3.12	41,410	
1979 q1	4.39	3.861				1993 q4			4.01	40,673	
1979 q2	3.04	1,931				1994 q1			3.32	40,381	
1979 q3	2.89	2,655				1994 q2			2.91	40,278	
1979 q4	3.30	2,521				1994 q3			3.06	40,580	
1980 q1	3.48	2,617				1994 q4			3.53	40,174	
1980 q2	2.75	2,505				1995 q1			3.42	40,244	
1980 q3	3.12	2,460				1995 q2			3.07	40,341	
1980 q4	2.49	2,523				1995 q3			2.93	40,615	
1981 q1	3.26	2,293				1995 q4			3.88	40,235	
1981 q2	2.43	2,427				1996 q1			3.16	40,265	
1981 q3	3.06	2,550				1996 q2			2.82	39,912	
1981 q4	3.26	2,187				1996 q3			2.89	40,019	
1982 q1	4.82	1,879				1996 q4			3.64	39,607	
1982 q2	2.96	2,075				1997 q1			3.42	36,390	
1982 q3	2.76	1,928				1997 q2			2.83	39,299	
1982 q4	2.89	1,835				1997 q3			3.00	39,408	
						1997 q4			3.44	42,216	

^a Calendar quarters: quarter 1 January to March, etc.

Sources: General Household Survey and Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Sickness absence rates by sex; Great Britain; 1971 to 1997

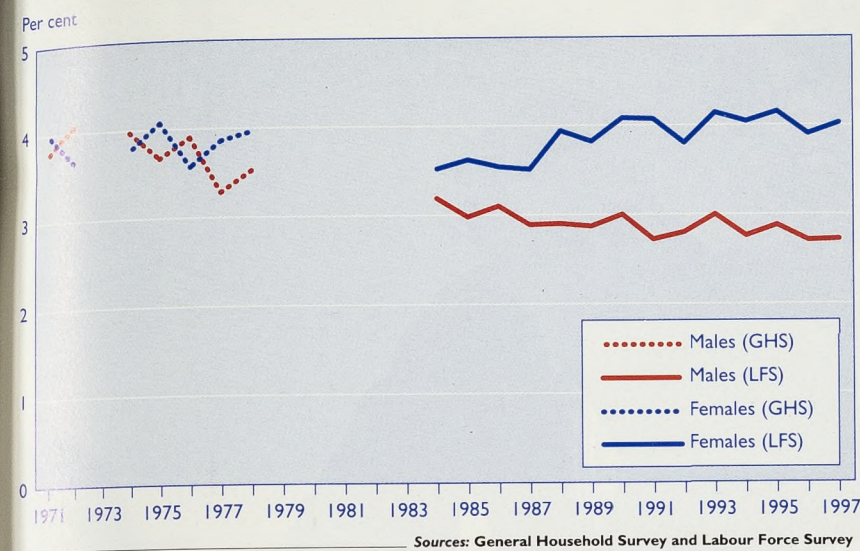
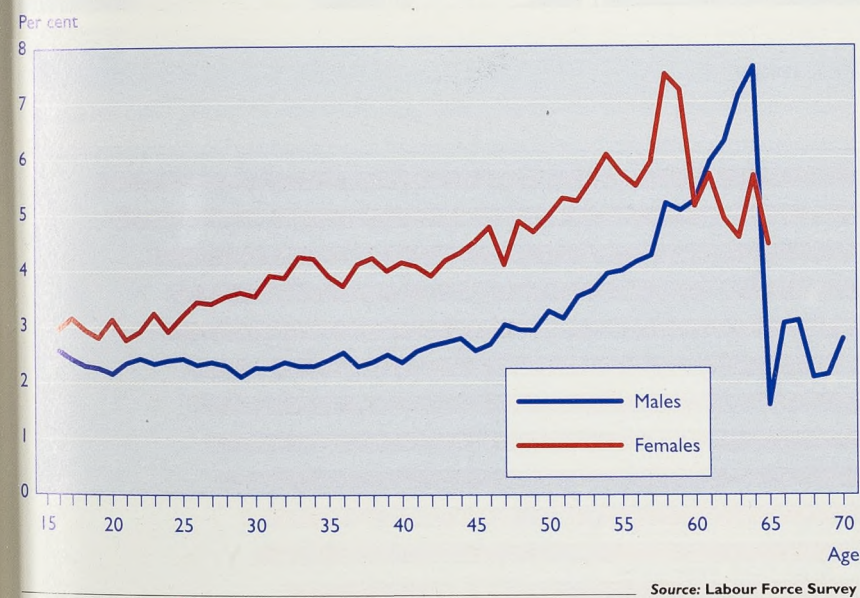


Figure 4 Sickness absence rates by age and sex; Great Britain; 1984-97



the series. Absence rates are highest in the first and fourth quarters of the year. Note, too, the higher variability of absence rates during the GHS period. This is almost certainly a statistical artefact generated by the smaller sample size in GHS and the frequent changes in the questions used.

Absence, sex and age

In Figure 3 the annual absence series for each sex is shown. The years for which holiday information is not avail-

able have been omitted. The rates for the two sexes appear to be approximately equal during the 1970s, but by 1984, the male rate is below the female rate. It continues to fall, and the female rate to rise throughout the rest of the period covered.

Figure 4 shows how absence rates vary with age and sex. For men, the absence rate remains roughly constant at about 2 per cent until the age of 40. It then tends to increase up to a peak of slightly more than 7 per cent

immediately prior to state pension age (65). Female rates show a rather different pattern: they rise up to age 33; then stabilise at about 4 per cent up to age 43; finally, between 43 and 59, they rise to a peak around 7 per cent. After pension age the absence rate falls. This is almost certainly due to a sorting effect: those employees who remain at work after the usual retirement age are more likely to be in good health and highly motivated. This is a finding that we intend to pursue in future work.

Absence and geographical region

In Figure 5, the absence rate is broken down by 20 geographical areas of the UK, including Northern Ireland. Individuals are classified according to region of usual residence, rather than the region in which they work, since the latter is collected only in the spring and autumn quarters. The regional breakdown shown is based on the old Standard Statistical Regions split into metropolitan areas and region remainders, rather than the currently adopted Government Office Regions. Despite the general omission of Northern Ireland from the study, it is included in the regional breakdown.

In England, the highest absence rates occur in the north of the country, while the lowest are in the south. This should not, of course, be interpreted as an indication of attitudes to work, or of regional differences in managerial competence. Industrial structures differ considerably across regions. In Scotland, there is a sharp difference in behaviour between Strathclyde and the rest of Scotland. Wales and Northern Ireland have high absence rates relative to England. The statistics presented here do disguise some changes over time. For instance, the north/south differences have tended to diminish.

Absence, trades unions and industrial sector

Figures 6 and 7 show that absence rates are considerably higher among trade union members than others. It is also true that public sector absence

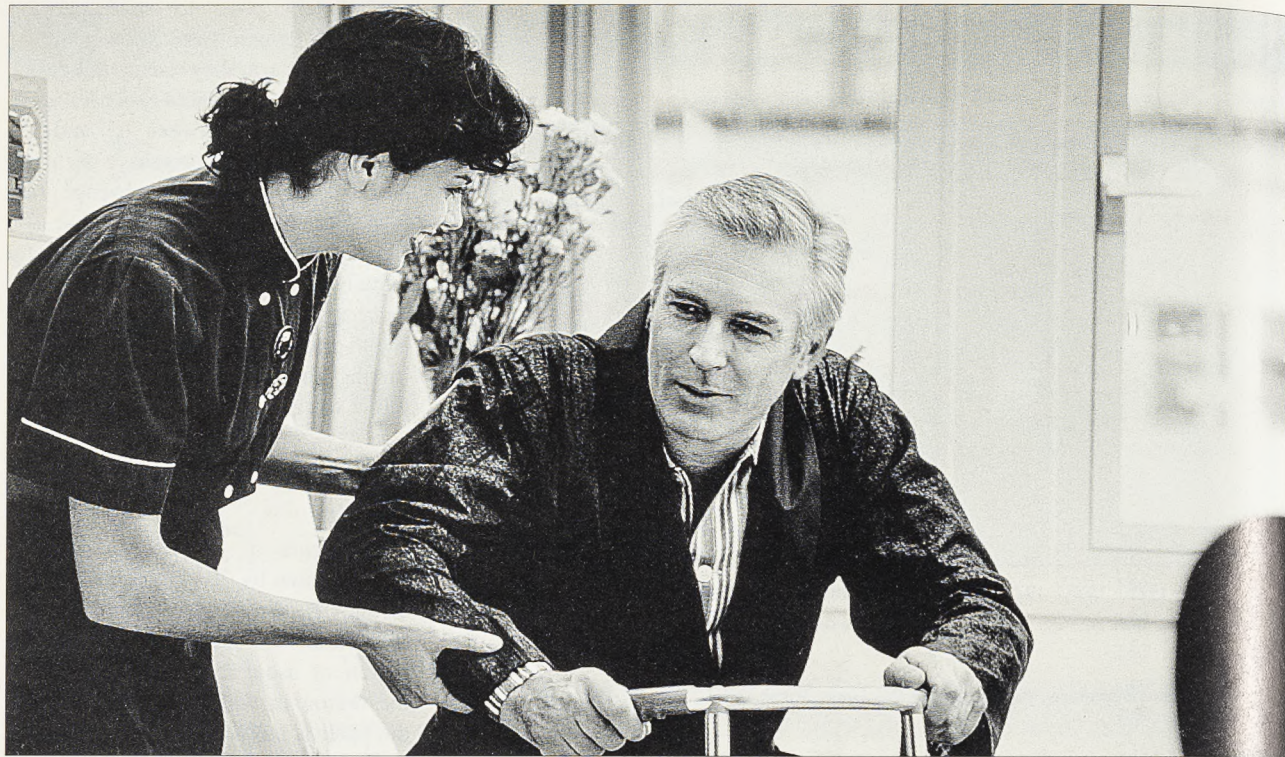
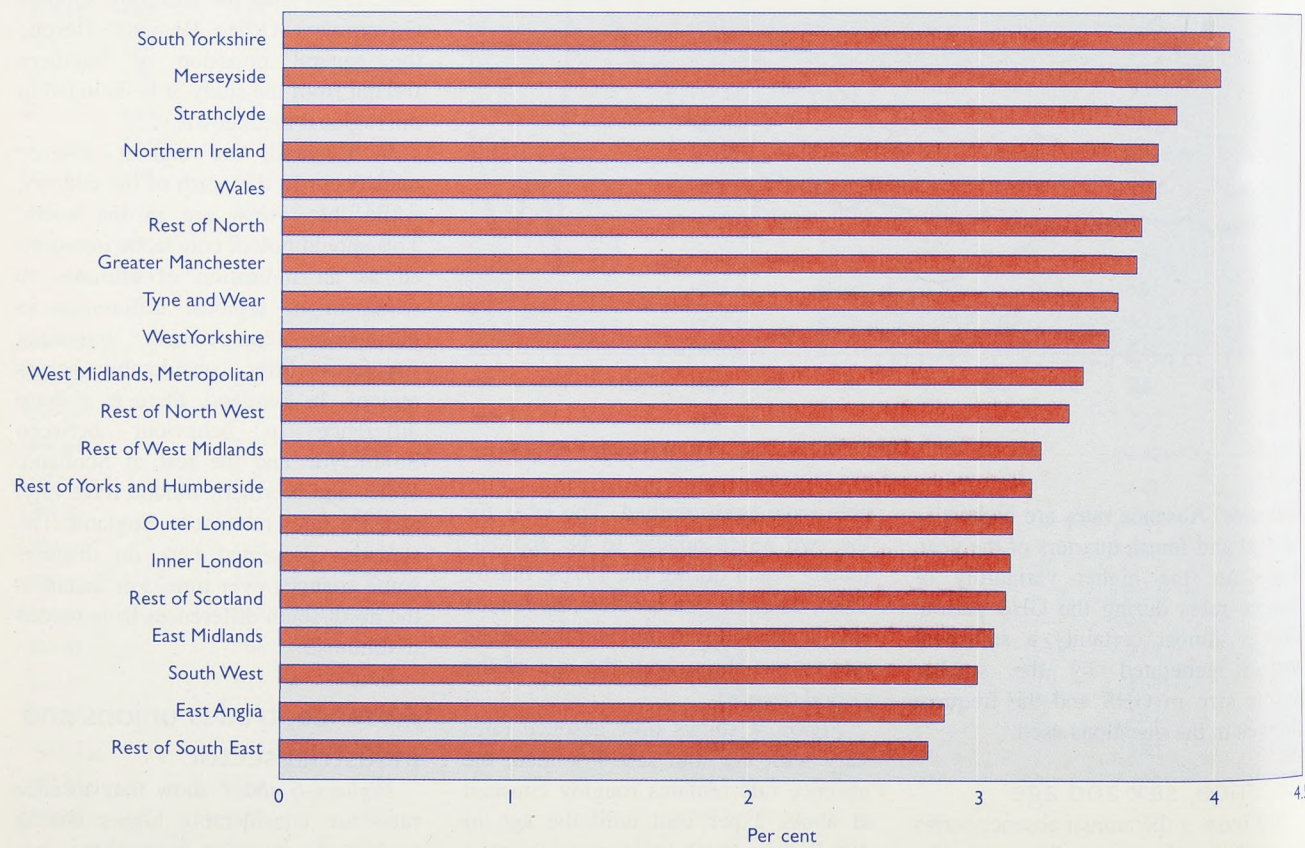
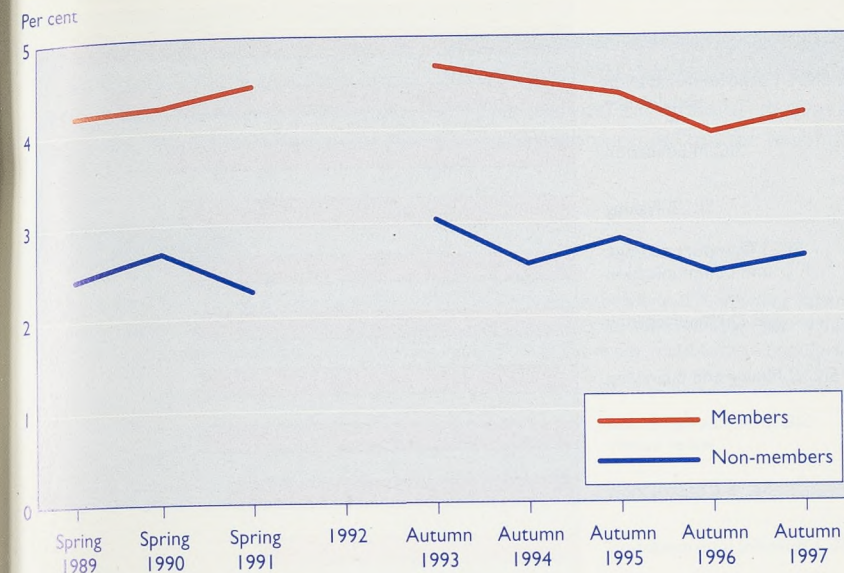


Figure 5 Sickness absence rate by region; Great Britain; 1986-97



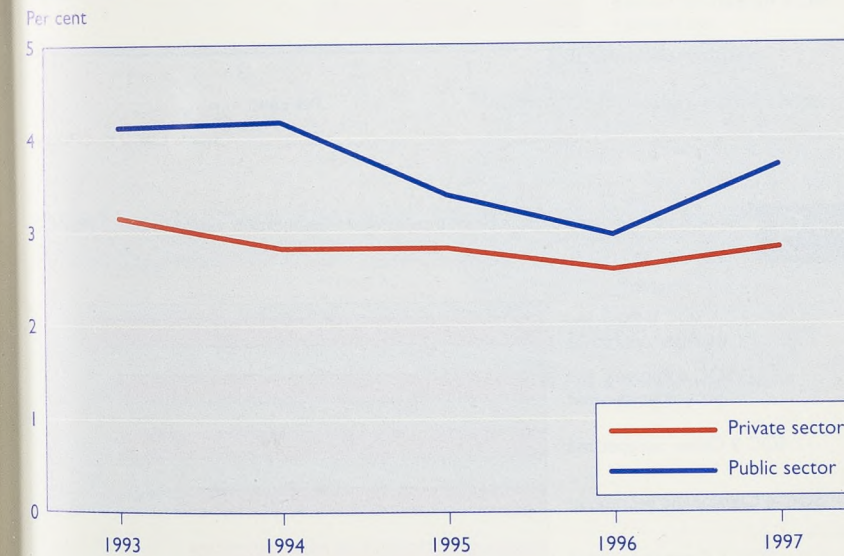
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Sickness absence rate by trade union or staff association membership; Great Britain; 1989 to 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 7 Sickness absence rate by private and public sector split; Great Britain; 1993 to 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey

rates exceed private sector ones. Once again, these facts deserve additional research. Since the public sector is more heavily unionised than the private sector, the facts are not unrelated, but the union/non-union differential is almost certainly driven by other factors (e.g. industrial structure and sex ratios).

Absence and industry

The current Standard Industrial Classification was introduced in 1993/4, and the statistics plotted in Figure 8 show mean absence rates for main Divisions A to O. Divisions P (private households with employed persons) and Q (extra-territorial organisations) have been omitted. The figure

confirms the earlier observation that employees in the public sector experience a higher absence rate than those in the private sector (SIC L, M and N). The one exception among the industries with high absence rates is SIC B (fishing), for which there are only 36 observations per year on average.

Industries with moderately high absence rates (SIC C, D, F and I) tend to be those in manufacturing and construction industries, while the industries with moderately low absence rates tend to be those in the service sector (SIC G, H, J and K). One speculation is that the industries in manufacturing and construction are more likely to expose employees to physical danger and injury than industries in the service sector. If this is the case, one would then expect higher absence rates due to injury to be observed in the manufacturing and construction industries.

Absence and occupation

Absence rates classified by the nine Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) major groups are shown in Figure 9. The LFS started using the SOC in the spring of 1992, so that the classification is based on data from 1992 to 1997.

There are few surprises in these results. Blue-collar employees have higher absence rates than white-collar employees. Managers and administrators have rates a little higher than 2 per cent, while the highest rates (about 4.5 per cent) are found among plant and machine operatives.

Conclusion

This article has outlined the methods used to construct our absence series for Britain since 1971, and presented some simple facts about sickness absence in Britain. There are several issues that remain to be investigated in future research:

- Is it justified to treat the two parts of the series as a single series? Although preliminary work on this question suggests that the values of the two series are very close at the join, the sampling variability of the two series are very different. The difference can be ascribed to differences in the sample sizes of the two

data sources used, and implies that users of the data should use appropriate weights, especially in time-series applications.

- There are three important deficiencies in the raw series described here:
 - there are no data at all for 1973;
 - from 1984 to 1991, the LFS is available for part of the year only; and
 - from 1978 on, information about holidays is missing from the GHS.
- In the work so far no explanation or analysis has been attempted of the patterns of absence described above. It is not known, for example, why rates are higher in South Yorkshire and Merseyside than in other regions of the country. Several possible explanations are available: for instance, there are regional differences in industrial structure and morbidity that might explain the observed pattern. Similarly, the finding that union members have higher absence rates than others demands investigation.
- The data generated also provide opportunities for analysis of the behavioural basis of observed absence. Particularly interesting in this respect are the patterns noted above of absence as it varies with age, contracted hours and sex.
- The present article does not deal at all with the impact of the presence of children on the absence rate. Employees who are responsible for children may experience lower absence because their added responsibility makes them keener to secure employment by not missing work. Alternatively, the added responsibilities of working and caring for children may combine to cause higher levels of their own illness, or employees could misreport absence due to children's illness as being due to their own illness. The interaction of sex, marital status and children may also be important.
- Another factor affecting absence rates may be the proportion of people who are self-employed in each industry. For example, SIC A (agriculture, hunting and forestry) has the lowest absence rate and it may be that the high proportion of the self-employed affects the absence rate of employees.

Figure 8 Sickness absence rate by Standard Industrial Classification 1992; Great Britain; 1994-97

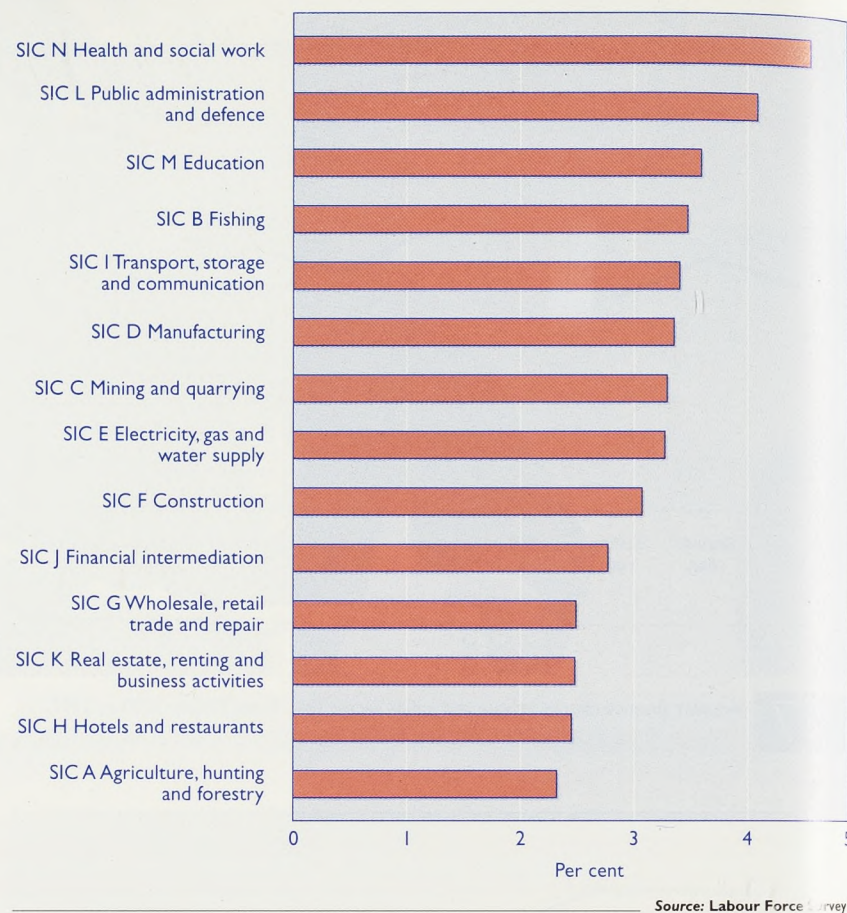
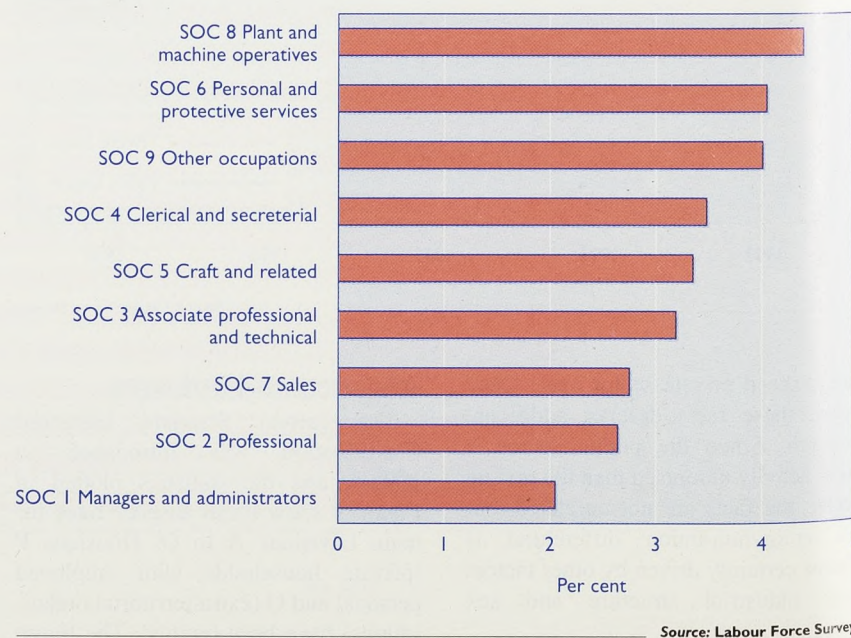


Figure 9 Sickness absence rate by Standard Occupational Classification; Great Britain; 1992-97



In future work, it is hoped to look at the impact of the self-employed on the absence rates of employees.

- Finally, the statistics shown here refer only to full-time employees. It is rather more difficult to extract similar summary statistics for part-time employees, but the authors intend to

do this in the near future in order to create a fuller picture of sickness absence in Britain since 1984.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to David Blackaby who pointed out the feasibility

of the project; to colleagues at the Institute for Labour Research at the University of Essex for helpful comments; to the ESRC Data Archive for providing the data; and to the Leverhulme Trust for funding through the Institute for Labour Research.

Note

- 1 A monthly sickness absence series for Britain, 1971-1984, University of Essex, ILR, Working Paper 97/14; Using the Labour Force Surveys to construct an absence rate series for Britain, 1984-1997 (revised), University of Essex, ILR, Working Paper 99/27; Creating a unified sickness absence series for Britain, 1971-1997, University of Essex, ILR, Working Paper 97/30). These are available from <http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~marcol>.

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Technical note

General Household Surveys, 1971-84

Each respondent of the GHS is asked questions relating to a reference week – Monday to Sunday prior to the interview date. The series is constructed by interpreting the absence rate for each week's sample respondents as an estimator of the population absence rate in the quarter or year in which the reference week falls. The reference week may cover more than one time interval, therefore the Wednesday of each reference week is used to determine the relevant time interval. For example, a reference week starting in late December may cover two consecutive years but the Wednesday of the same reference week only occurs in one of those years. The respondents can also be grouped by month, quarter or year to give estimated absence rates at these frequencies. The calculations are carried out using data referring to full-time employees only. These are employees reporting themselves as usually working 30 or more hours per week. The question is shown below:

7. Were you away from work at all last week for reasons other than business?
PUBLIC HOLIDAYS DO NOT COUNT
Yes..... No.....
- (a) (if yes) Why were you away from work?
CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES
Own illness or accident 1
Holiday 2
Strike at own place of work 3
Short time/layoff 4
Began or lost job in week 5
Other (specify) 6
- (b) Were you paid, or will you be paid, any National Insurance Sickness Benefit for last week?
Yes..... No.....
- (i) Did this include or were you also paid (will this include or will you also be paid) any supplementary allowance?
Yes..... No.....
- (c) Did this period of absence end last week?
Yes..... No.....
- (d) Since this period of absence, first began, how many working days have you been away (not counting any in this current week)?
IF IN DOUBT GIVE START AND FINISH DATES AND AVERAGE WORKING DAYS EACH WEEK.

The absence rate is defined as the ratio of days reported absent due to sickness to contracted work days. Referring to absent days in quarter or year t for respondent i as A_{it} , and contracted days by C_{it} , the absence rate in that period for a working population consisting of n individuals is,

$$R_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_{it}}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_{it}} \quad (1)$$

Implementing this idea using the GHS files is not straightforward for three reasons:

- i) the questions asked were not designed for this purpose;

- ii) the questions are not consistent from year to year;
iii) major differences in the question coding on time taken off due to holidays splits the sample into two periods, 1971-1978 and 1979-1984.

i) For the 1971-1976 survey schedule, the calculation of A_{it} and C_{it} is done using the responses to the question shown above. Effectively, these questions show if an absence occurred (Q7), and if so, what its cause was (Q7a). In the dataset, "personal" is coded as one of the "other" reasons for absence under Q7a. In 1974 three extra codes were added to identify those working a three-day week. Part (Q7c) tells us if the absence ended or if it persisted into the interview week and its measure is therefore right-censored. Part (Q7d) tells us its duration. For censored observations the duration recorded is the length of the incomplete spell. The structure and wording of the questions pose some problems if one wishes to calculate an estimate of the weekly sickness absence rate. There is a potential bias introduced by the instruction CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES in (Q7a), because sickness comes first in the list. A worker who had missed days both because of sickness and also because of a holiday would thus have sickness absence over-reported and contracted days under-reported. It seems unlikely that this will cause a serious problem. Absence during a week is a rare event, and the chance of two absences is proportionately small. No attempt has been made, therefore, to correct this bias, but users of the series constructed here should be aware of its presence. The other main problem is determining exactly how many contracted days and absent days fall in the reference week. This is more difficult to solve for part-timers than for full-time employees because there is no information about the exact temporal structure of part-time contracts. For full-timers one can safely assume that five days are contracted for in a normal week and make appropriate adjustment for absence for causes other than sickness. Only full-time employees have been used in the construction of the absence series (full-time employees are here defined as those who report themselves as usually working 30 or more hours per week). Usual weekly work hours is used in order to maintain consistency in sample selection over the sample period, as it is the only measure of weekly work consistent across 1971-1978 and the only measure of weekly work available in 1974-1976.

ii) The most serious problems with the structure of questions arise in 1973, where calculation of an absence rate proved impossible. Respondents are only asked if they missed work because of own illness or accident. One can therefore calculate the absence due to illness during a week, but there is no information on other absences and therefore one cannot calculate the number of contracted work days for the same week. The authors did attempt to create another proxy absence series that only used information on absences due to own illness and which could therefore include 1973, but 1973 turned out to be an obvious outlier. It was therefore decided to leave 1973 out of the analysis. The wording in the 1973 question structure may have prompted higher response rates on absences being attributed to own illness or injury. For a com-

Technical note

plete account of all the changes in the GHS questionnaire structure, interested readers are referred to in the Working Paper WP 97/13.

iii) The lack of information on holidays from 1979 onwards is handled by constructing a proxy absence series R_t^* that ignores information on holidays. The proxy absence rate is given by

$$R_t^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_{it}}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_{it}^*} \quad (2)$$

In constructing the proxy absence rate a definition of contracted work days C_{it}^* has been used that ignores information on time taken off work. Individuals who were off on holiday are assumed to have worked a normal working week. The proxy absence series R_t^* therefore systematically underestimates the absence series R_t because

$$\sum_{i=1}^n C_{it} < \sum_{i=1}^n C_{it}^*$$

The authors are confident that the proxy absence series follows a similar trend and seasonal pattern to the absence series (see Figure 1) and that simple rescaling of the proxy series can provide a reliable measure of the absence series over the years 1979-1984.

Labour Force Surveys, 1984-1997

In the calculations using the LFS, the absence rate R_t is defined as the ratio of hours (not days, as in GHS) reported absent due to illness to contracted work hours. The concept of the reference week and the method of aggregation into statistics relating to longer time periods remains the same as in the GHS. Equation (1) still applies, although the method of calculating the numerator and denominator is different. Unweighted data were used throughout.

The LFS is designed to be nationally representative every three months, but between 1984 and 1991 it was run only during the spring quarter. Therefore Figure 2 has gaps in the quarterly series for these years. It should also be noted that the annual series (calculated by a weighted average of consecutive spring quarter estimates) is likely to be affected during these years. A check of this reveals that absence rates in the spring quarter tended to fall between 1992 and 1997, while the annual rates are fairly constant. The annual rates between 1984 and 1991 should therefore be regarded with some caution. From 1992 onwards the annual series is based on full annual information and is more reliable.

In the LFS, no direct measure of the number of contracted hours taken off due to illness, A_{it} , is available. Instead, this is constructed as the difference between the usual contracted hours per week, C_{it}^u , and the contracted hours worked in the reference week, C_{it}^w . This difference is multiplied by a dummy variable S_{it} which is set to equal one if this difference is due to illness and zero otherwise,

$$A_{it} = (C_{it}^u - C_{it}^w) S_{it} \quad (3)$$

Using equation (2) raises the possibility that A_{it} may be negative. This is in part due to the fact that the question on why the person worked fewer hours than usual relates to total hours inclusive of overtime, while this research is inter-

ested in the motive for working fewer contracted hours than usual exclusive of overtime. The other reason is that despite taking a short time off because of illness a person may more than make up for the absence working extra hours in the remainder of the week. The estimated value of A_{it} was negative in 0.02 per cent of observations, in these cases A_{it} was reset to equal zero. The most extreme of these cases was one of a teacher who usually works 47.5 hours per week; in the reference week he fell ill for one day but more than made up for it by working 95 hours.

The variables C_{it}^u , C_{it}^w and S_{it} are also used to construct the measures of contracted work hours C_{it} . When constructing the measure of contracted work hours one has to condition on whether any absence is due to illness or other reasons. Therefore, the reference week's contracted hours for any individual are given by,

$$C_{it} = C_{it}^w (1 - s_{it}) + C_{it}^u s_{it} \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) sets the employee's contracted hours for the reference week equal to the contracted hours worked if there was no absence due to illness ($s_{it} = 0$) and equal to usual hours if there was some absence due to illness ($s_{it} = 1$). The former case ($s_{it} = 0$) covers both observations where there was no reduction in the number of contracted hours ($C_{it}^u = C_{it}^w$) and observations where the reduction in the number of contracted hours is due to reasons other than illness. The latter case ($s_{it} = 1$) covers just observations where the reduction in the number of contracted hours ($C_{it}^u > C_{it}^w$) is due to illness.

Two major shortcomings are worth mentioning: The first is that employees are only asked to identify the main reason for any reduction in the contracted work hours in any given week. There will therefore be some measurement error where the reduction in the number of contracted hours for the week are due to both illness and other reason(s). In some cases the main reason may be illness and the hours reduction attributed to illness will therefore be exaggerated. In other cases illness may not be the main reason and the hours reduction attributed to illness will therefore be underestimated. It is hoped that the net measurement error arising from this is not substantial. The second shortcoming is that from 1984 to 1991 the LFS was conducted only in the spring quarter. Therefore for this time interval it is possible to identify the absence rate only for the months of February to May.

The absence series for 1984-1997 is calculated only for the subset of full-time British employees. The self-employed are excluded because it is difficult to identify working hours for this group. Part-time employees are excluded because the working hours of this group deserve a far more detailed study. The inclusion of part-time employees in the analysis would give rise to further issues regarding the intertemporal substitution of work, and this deserves more attention than can be given here. The reason for selecting employees in Great Britain (i.e. removing employees in Northern Ireland) is to maintain comparability with the GHS results for 1971-84, which cover only employees in Great Britain.

Once again, space limitations preclude a detailed description of the calculation of the numerator and denominator in equation (1). Full details of the calculations may be found in the Working Paper WP 99/27.

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Using the Labour Force Survey to estimate time-related underemployment

By James Jenkins and Richard Laux, Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Time-related underemployment' essentially refers to the desire to work longer hours than at present.
- The statistical concept of time-related underemployment has been developing for a number of years, and a new precise definition was agreed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in October 1998.
- The UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) is not currently able to measure time-related underemployment according to the new definition, but it is able to provide estimates of the number of people who would like to work longer hours.
- The development of underemployment questions on the LFS is continuing so that it should be possible to provide estimates in line with the ILO definition from spring (March-May) 2000.
- Users' views are sought on issues concerning the value of statistics on time-related underemployment and their publication.

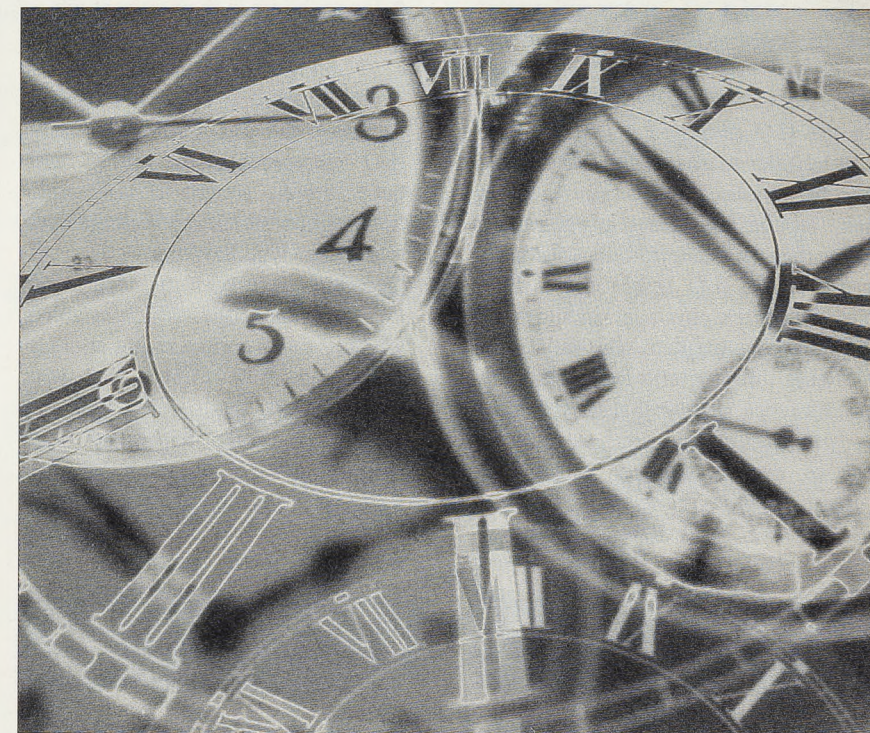


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This article describes the internationally agreed definition of time-related underemployment and how well the Labour Force Survey is able to measure it. Comments are invited on a number of issues to inform ONS's thinking about the development and publication of time-related underemployment statistics.

Introduction

SINCE SPRING 1996, the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) has collected information on the number of people who say that they would like to work more hours and on how many extra hours of work they want to do. These data are an important component of the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) concept of time-related underemployment, agreed in October 1998.

The Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) is keen to collect time-related underemployment data on its Community LFS. In order to ensure that the data are sufficiently harmonised between member states, Eurostat are just beginning to discuss

certain aspects of the definition of 'time-related' underemployment with a selection of member states, including the UK.

This article describes the extent to which LFS data meet the ILO definition of time-related underemployment. It then addresses other aspects of 'inadequate employment', in particular the parallel concept of overemployment. A selection of data about people wanting to work more hours is then outlined. Finally, users' views are sought on a range of general and specific issues relating to the estimation of time-related underemployment using the LFS.

The extent to which LFS data meet the full ILO definition of time-related underemployment

The concept of underemployment was discussed at the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 1998. At this meeting the ILO proposed a revised standard in order to encourage more countries to measure underemployment in their regular statistical programmes. Under the revised definition – formally agreed as an ILO resolution – time-related underemployment includes all persons in employment who satisfy the following three criteria during the survey reference period: that they *wanted to work additional hours*; *were available to work additional hours*; and *worked less than a threshold relating to working time*. The criteria of ‘wanting’ and ‘availability’ are intended to provide the definition of time-related underemployment with a rigour corresponding to that embedded within the ILO definition of unemployment.

a) *Wanted to work additional hours*
This includes people looking for one or more of the following:

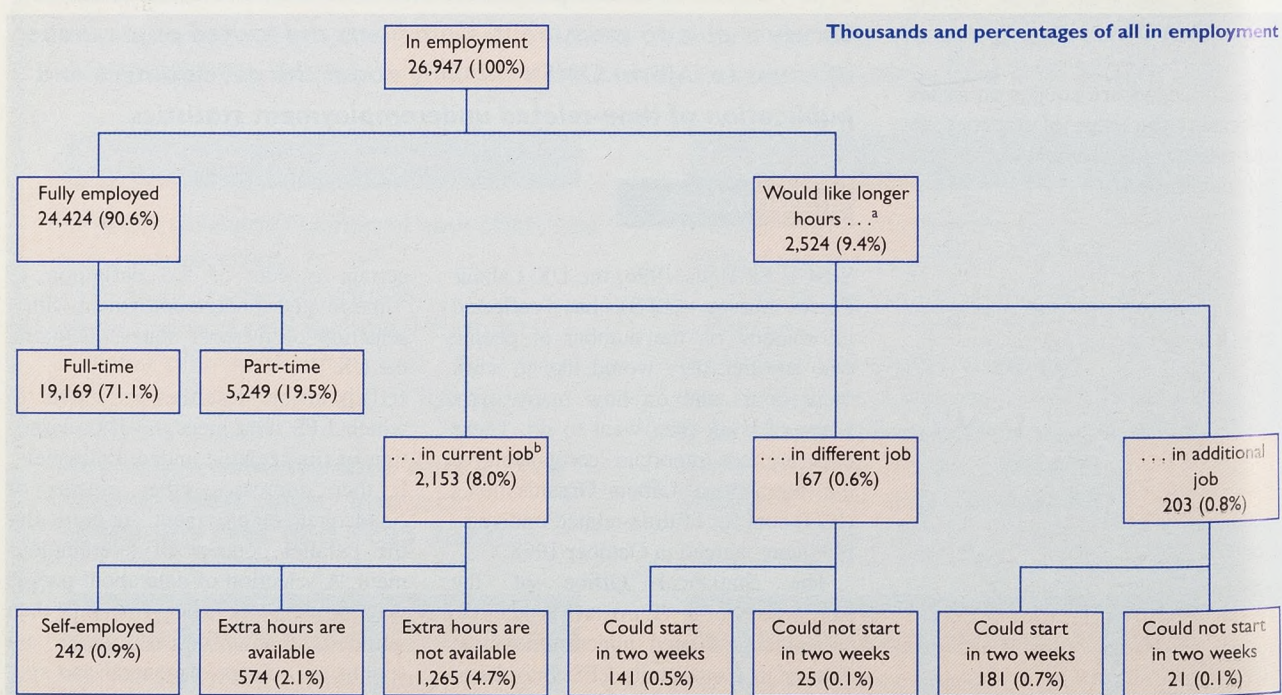
- a different (replacement) job with longer hours
- an additional job
- longer hours in their current job.

In order to show *how wanting to work additional hours* is expressed in terms of action which is meaningful under national circumstances, the ILO recommends that those who have actively sought to work additional hours should be distinguished from those who have not. Questions have been included in the UK LFS since 1992 which establish whether a person is seeking an additional job or a different job with longer hours, and since 1996 on whether a person wishes to work longer hours in the same job (see *technical note* for text of questions). However, no distinction is currently made, for those wanting to work additional hours in their current job, between those who have actively sought work and those who have not. To remedy this, a question is being

piloted in 1999 which, if successful, will be introduced into the survey proper in March 2000.

b) *Were available to work additional hours*
The period of availability is in the following two weeks, the same reference period as for ILO unemployment. This is in line with Eurostat’s recommendations. It is worth noting that the *opportunity* for additional employment (in particular extra hours in the current job) does not need to be demonstrated. The *availability to take additional employment* criterion is applied in the UK to people who wish to take a different or additional job, but has only recently been applied to respondents who state that they would like longer hours in their current job. The effect of applying the availability criterion to the rest of the data is very small, reducing the overall level by about 40,000 (see *Figure 1*), and no availability filter has been used for the data in the tables in this article. ONS would intend to apply

Figure 1 Characteristics of people wanting to work longer hours; United Kingdom; spring 1998



a Includes people who usually work less than 45 hours per week (including overtime).
b People who want more hours in their current job are not currently asked about their availability to start those extra hours in the next two weeks.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 1 Questions needed to achieve the 1998 ILO definition of time-related underemployment: position in United Kingdom Labour Force Survey

	a) Wanting to work additional hours	b) Available to work additional hours (in next two weeks)	c) Worked less than a threshold relating to working time
Seeking a replacement job with longer hours	Included since March 1992	Included since March 1997	Included since March 1992
Seeking an additional job	Included since March 1992	Included since March 1997	Included since March 1992
Wants longer hours in current job – all	Included since March 1996	Question on availability extended – March 1999	Included since March 1992
Seeking longer hours in current job	New question on seeking – March 2000	Question on availability extended – March 1999	Included since March 1992
Wants longer hours in current job but not seeking them	New question on seeking – March 2000	Question on availability extended – March 1999	Included since March 1992

Source: Labour Force Survey

such a filter to regularly published LFS time-related underemployment data. The question asking about availability was extended to cover people wanting longer hours in their current jobs from March 1999.

c) *Worked less than a threshold relating to working time*

The purpose of this threshold is to ensure that people are not counted as time-related underemployed if they are working above a certain number of hours. For example, if someone is currently working 75 hours per week, but wants more work, then the application of a threshold at, say, 40 hours would mean that they are not classified as time-related underemployed. The resolution recommends that thresholds be applied at the analytical stage, not at the point of data collection. It also suggests that the threshold can be chosen according to national circumstances in a number of different ways – for example the average usual weekly hours of full-time workers is typically around 44 hours per week in the UK (including overtime). Eurostat proposes to apply as a uniform threshold the average number of hours usually worked by full-time employees in the EU each year – which was just over 40 hours in 1997. *Table 1* shows which components of the definition of time-related underemployment can be derived at present

from questions included in the UK LFS, and what extra information is necessary to meet fully the new ILO definition set out in the resolution of the 1998 ICLS.

Inadequate employment situations

The resolution agreed by the 1998 ICLS extended beyond the definition of time-related underemployment. It also described a number of other ‘inadequate employment situations’, though it noted that further work was needed on these to resolve definitional and data collection issues. These situations relate to a mismatch between some aspect of the actual working patterns and the desired working patterns.¹ For example, there may be a mismatch between people’s skills and those required to do their job.

Just as some people want to work more hours, there are others who want to work *less* hours than they currently do. Hence *overemployment* is a related example of a mismatch between actual and desired working hours.

The ICLS resolution defined overemployment as wanting to work fewer hours, either in the same job or in another job, with a corresponding reduction of income. During 1995, a set of questions intended to measure overemployment in the labour market was tested in the UK LFS. However, testing proved unsatisfactory due to the

subjective nature of the questions. In the light of the newly agreed ILO definition, ONS is testing a new question for possible inclusion in the survey from March 2000.

Data currently available from the LFS

The data shown in *Tables 2 to 5* are of people wanting to work additional hours. The availability criterion is not applied and the differentiation between seeking and not seeking longer hours cannot be made. No thresholds are used in the tables except in *Table 3*, which illustrates the effect of employing a range of different thresholds.

Table 2 shows the numbers of full-time and part-time employees wanting to work longer hours, by age and sex.

Thresholds relating to working time

It was mentioned above that average usual hours for full-time workers could be used as a threshold for working week duration. It is also possible to use a threshold based on *actual* hours and to include or exclude paid and unpaid overtime. *Table 3* shows the effect of using different thresholds based on hours usually worked each week.

Figure 1, which uses a threshold of 45 hours usually worked each week, shows how the number of people

Table 2 People in part and full-time employment who want to work longer hours by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1997-spring 1998

	All 16+	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	59+/64+
Thousands							
Part-time							
All persons							
Spring 1997	1,503	121	269	320	554	206	33
Summer 1997	1,589	162	317	330	538	213	29
Autumn 1997	1,501	131	235	338	562	206	30
Winter 1997/8	1,497	132	239	310	577	210	29
Spring 1998	1,492	123	242	324	572	209	22
Men							
Spring 1997	405	57	107	74	84	70	13
Summer 1997	423	69	126	73	77	68	11
Autumn 1997	374	56	86	72	79	70	11
Winter 1997/8	378	56	91	63	85	71	11
Spring 1998	384	53	98	69	86	72	*
Women							
Spring 1997	1,097	63	162	247	470	149	20
Summer 1997	1,166	93	191	257	461	156	19
Autumn 1997	1,127	75	149	266	483	150	18
Winter 1997/8	1,118	76	148	247	492	150	18
Spring 1998	1,107	71	144	255	486	144	15
Full-time							
All persons							
Spring 1997	1,592	34	317	540	501	197	*
Summer 1997	1,649	42	352	566	501	186	*
Autumn 1997	1,597	38	327	541	501	186	*
Winter 1997/8	1,646	35	333	555	534	187	*
Spring 1998	1,467	27	286	495	484	171	*
Men							
Spring 1997	1,255	23	223	441	400	165	*
Summer 1997	1,306	31	241	463	415	155	*
Autumn 1997	1,256	28	222	439	409	156	*
Winter 1997/8	1,300	26	226	449	442	155	*
Spring 1998	1,146	20	195	392	392	146	*
Women							
Spring 1997	338	11	94	99	101	32	*
Summer 1997	342	11	111	102	86	31	*
Autumn 1997	341	10	105	102	93	30	*
Winter 1997/8	346	*	107	106	92	32	*
Spring 1998	321	*	91	103	92	26	*

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

wanting longer hours can be broken down into sub-groups. There is a large group of people who say that they would like longer hours in their current job, and that longer hours are available to them. In March 1999, a question was introduced in the LFS to find out why these people do not take up the extra hours available to them. This may enable ONS to refine the interpretation of the ILO definition further, and will certainly help inform discussions with Eurostat. When the availability ques-

tion is asked of those saying that they want more hours in their current job one may, of course, find that many of these people are not available and hence would not be included in the ILO definition of underemployment.

Volume of time-related underemployment

The number of additional hours of work sought by people who are ILO underemployed provides an indication of the potential capacity of those in

employment. Table 4 shows the volume of additional hours sought by people who want to work longer hours, together with the hours actually worked by those in employment. Some additional information would be required in order to provide an indication of the potential labour supply – namely, the hours of work sought by those who were ILO unemployed. The LFS does not currently collect this information, although it does ask respondents whether they are looking for full-time or part-time work.

Table 3 People wanting to work longer hours by hours usually worked, sex and full/part-time status; United Kingdom; spring 1997-spring 1998

	All people wanting to work longer hours			Usual hours less than 35 per week			Usual hours less than 40 per week			Usual hours less than 45 per week		
	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time
Per cent ^a												
All persons												
Spring 1997	11.6	8.0	22.4	6.2	0.9	21.9	8.0	3.2	22.4	9.9	5.7	22.4
Summer 1997	12.0	8.1	23.8	6.3	0.8	23.2	8.3	3.2	23.8	10.2	5.8	23.8
Autumn 1997	11.5	7.8	22.5	6.0	0.8	21.9	7.9	3.1	22.5	9.7	5.4	22.5
Winter 1997/8	11.7	8.1	22.4	6.1	0.9	21.9	8.0	3.2	22.4	9.9	5.8	22.4
Spring 1998	11.0	7.3	22.1	6.1	0.8	21.7	7.7	2.9	22.1	9.4	5.1	22.1
Male												
Spring 1997	11.3	9.4	30.5	3.4	0.8	29.5	5.7	3.2	30.5	8.4	6.2	30.5
Summer 1997	11.6	9.6	32.1	3.3	0.7	30.8	5.8	3.2	32.1	8.7	6.4	32.1
Autumn 1997	10.9	9.2	29.0	3.0	0.7	27.9	5.3	3.1	29.0	8.0	6.0	29.0
Winter 1997/8	11.3	9.6	29.2	3.2	0.8	28.4	5.5	3.3	29.2	8.4	6.4	29.2
Spring 1998	10.3	8.4	28.6	3.2	0.7	27.9	5.3	2.9	28.6	7.6	6.3	28.6
Female												
Spring 1997	12.0	5.1	20.4	9.6	1.1	20.0	11.0	3.2	20.4	11.7	4.5	20.4
Summer 1997	12.5	5.1	21.8	10.1	1.0	21.3	11.5	3.2	21.7	12.2	4.5	21.8
Autumn 1997	12.2	5.1	21.0	9.7	1.1	20.4	11.0	3.0	20.9	11.7	4.3	21.0
Winter 1997/8	12.2	5.2	20.8	9.7	1.1	20.4	11.1	3.2	20.8	11.8	4.5	20.8
Spring 1998	11.9	4.8	20.5	9.6	1.1	20.2	10.8	2.9	20.5	11.5	4.2	20.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a People wanting to work longer hours as a percentage of all in employment.

Rates of time-related underemployment

While the numbers of people according to their economic activity status are of great interest, expressing such numbers as rates can add considerable analytical value. In the context of time-related underemployment, rates can be calculated in terms of people or hours. The ratio of the number of underemployed people to the number of employed people is described by the ILO as the *rate of time-related underemployment*. The ratio of the total

volume of additional hours sought by the underemployed to the potential hours offered by those in employment – the sum of the hours actually worked and the volume of time-related underemployment – is described as the *rate of the volume of time-related underemployment*.

Table 5 shows rates of people wanting to work longer hours calculated by the two methods. The hours rate is lower than the rate based on number of people, and is possibly more relevant when considering the spare capacity of the employed workforce.

Impact of 1999 and 2000 LFS questionnaire changes

Extending the question on availability to start extra hours, and introducing a question on whether *seeking* extra hours in a person's current job, will undoubtedly produce a lower number of people being classified as time-related underemployed than the number of people simply wanting to work longer hours. However, the scale of the impact is difficult to judge at this stage.

Another important alteration to the 1999 questionnaire has been to make explicit reference to the fact that longer hours in a person's current job should be interpreted as at basic rates of pay, not overtime or enhanced pay rates. Again, this is likely to reduce the overall number of people saying that they would like to work longer hours.

It is relevant to note that the topic of time-related underemployment is recognised as being relatively difficult to measure. Some of the concepts involved – particularly availability to work longer hours – can only be explored using questions which have a subjective element – for example, *if you were offered longer hours... could you*

Table 4 Volume of additional hours of work wanted by those willing to work longer hours, and total weekly hours actually worked; United Kingdom; spring 1997-spring 1998

	Millions		Per cent	
	Volume of additional hours wanted	Total actual hours worked	Hours worked plus hours wanted	Rate ^a
Spring 1997	48	892	940	5.1
Summer 1997	50	881	931	5.4
Autumn 1997	48	940	988	4.9
Winter 1997/8	49	863	912	5.4
Spring 1998	46	899	945	4.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Extra hours wanted as a percentage of combined hours worked plus hours wanted.

Table 5 All persons in employment wanting to work longer hours and additional hours of work wanted; United Kingdom; spring 1997-spring 1998

	People wanting to work longer hours ^a			Additional hours wanted ^b			Per cent
	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	
All persons							
Spring 1997	11.6	8.0	22.4	5.1	2.8	19.4	
Summer 1997	12.0	8.1	23.8	5.4	2.9	20.7	
Autumn 1997	11.5	7.8	22.5	4.9	2.7	18.4	
Winter 1997/8	11.7	8.1	22.4	5.4	3.0	19.3	
Spring 1998	11.0	7.3	22.1	4.9	2.7	18.5	
Male							
Spring 1997	11.3	9.4	30.5	4.6	3.3	29.8	
Summer 1997	11.6	9.6	32.1	4.7	3.4	30.3	
Autumn 1997	10.9	9.2	29.0	4.3	3.1	28.0	
Winter 1997/8	11.3	9.6	29.2	4.8	3.5	29.4	
Spring 1998	10.3	8.4	28.6	4.3	3.2	27.2	
Female							
Spring 1997	12.0	5.1	20.4	6.1	1.6	16.4	
Summer 1997	12.5	5.1	21.8	6.6	1.6	17.8	
Autumn 1997	12.2	5.1	21.0	5.9	1.6	15.7	
Winter 1997/8	12.2	5.2	20.8	6.3	1.8	16.5	
Spring 1998	11.9	4.8	20.5	5.9	1.5	16.0	

a People wanting to work longer hours as a percentage of all in employment.
 b Extra hours wanted as a percentage of combined hours worked plus hours wanted.

Source: Labour Force Survey

start working them within two weeks? This sort of questioning is in contrast to the questions used to identify whether someone is in employment – for example, *did you do any paid work in the seven days ending . . . ?* However, the questions which help to identify whether someone is available to work (part of the definition of ILO unemployment) also have a subjective element (for example, *if a job . . . had been available in the week ending . . . would you have been able to start within two weeks?*) In this context, such questioning is well-established.

ONS is satisfied that the data collected so far are sufficiently stable and robust to be considered of suitable quality for public release, either in the form of published tables or variables on the regular LFS databases. However, it is not possible at present to produce time-related underemployment figures which are fully in line with the new ILO definition adopted in 1998. Some users may prefer for release of the data to be postponed until the 1999 and 2000 changes to the LFS questionnaire have been introduced and resulted in data which fully comply with the 1998 definition.

Note

1 When examining mismatches it is important to note that they could be due to a number of factors, some of which may be difficult to quantify – for example, worker constraints on travel and working patterns. It may also be true that an employer wants to offer more work but is unable to do so.

Users' views sought

As mentioned above, Eurostat is currently discussing with member states how best to put into practice the ILO's definition of time-related underemployment. Views from the UK LFS user community on all aspects of the issues relating to the estimation of time-related underemployment will be particularly valuable.

In particular, views are sought by the end of September in response to the following questions:

- a) Is time-related underemployment a valuable concept in its own right?
- b) Are data relating to time-related underemployment useful in the absence of parallel data on over-employment and of data on the number of hours of work sought by the ILO unemployed?
- c) What hours of work threshold would be appropriate to use for published data on time-related underemployment, if any?
- d) Should people who want to work longer hours in their current job be counted as time-related unemployed if extra hours are available to them?
- e) Should time-related underemployment rates be calculated in terms of hours or people?
- f) Should the current data be publicly released or should release wait until the ILO definition can be implemented?
- g) Should the current variables relating to underemployment be added to publicly released LFS databases?
- h) Should a table relating to underemployment be added to the *LFS Quarterly Supplement* and/or *Labour Market Trends*?

Further information

If you have any comments or require further information, please contact:

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Technical note

Questions used to derive time-related underemployment

Those in employment were asked the following:
 "Are you looking for a different or additional paid job or business in the week ending Sunday [date]?"

If they responded yes they were asked:
 "Are you looking . . ."

- (1) for a new job to replace your present (main) job
- (2) or for an additional job?"

Those who responded yes to (1) were asked:
 "Why were you looking for another job . . ."

- (1) present job may come to an end
- (2) present job is to fill time before finding another job
- (3) pay unsatisfactory in present job
- (4) journey to work unsatisfactory in present job
- (5) respondent wants to work longer hours than in present job
- (6) respondent wants to work shorter hours than in present job
- (7) other aspects of present job unsatisfactory
- (8) other reasons?"

Those who were looking for a replacement job, and the reason was not to work longer or shorter hours, were asked:
 "In the job that you were looking for, would you rather work longer hours than in your present job, or would you rather work shorter hours . . ."

- (1) longer
- (2) shorter

- (3) the same
- (4) don't know, no preference?"

Those who were employed but not looking for a different job were asked:

(spring 1996 to winter 1998/9) "Would you prefer to work longer hours if you were given the opportunity?" or (from spring 1999) "Would you prefer to work longer hours at your current basic rates – that is, not overtime or enhanced pay rates – if you were given the opportunity?"

All those who responded yes to either of these questions were then asked:
 "How many extra hours, in addition to those you usually work, would you like to work each week?"

Those who were looking for a different (that is, a replacement) job with longer hours, or an additional job were asked: (from spring 1997 to winter 1998/9) "If you found a job to provide these extra hours could you start within two weeks?" All others in employment wanting longer hours were asked: (from spring 1999) "If you found a job or work to provide these extra hours could you start within two weeks?"

Those who stated that they were unable to start a new job or take up working extra hours within two weeks were asked:
 "Is the main reason you could not start in two weeks because you . . ."

- (1) must complete education or training
- (2) cannot leave current job within two weeks
- (3) looking after family home
- (4) have health problems
- (5) other reason?"



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Estimating ILO unemployment before 1984

By Penny Innes and Lisa Moralee, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics¹

Key points

- The Labour Force Survey (LFS) was conducted in 1979, 1981 and 1983, and thereafter annually from 1984 until the survey became continuous in Great Britain in 1992.
- In 1984 the definitions used to determine unemployment changed, when the internationally standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions were introduced. Although the ILO definition was not directly measured by the LFS before 1984, unemployment was measured on the 'labour force' (LF) definition. Estimates of both ILO unemployment and LF unemployment are available from the LFS between 1984 and 1991.
- ONS has developed a formula to generate estimates of ILO unemployment before 1984 using the relationship between ILO and LF unemployment. As this is likely to vary by age and sex, the proportions have been calculated by sex and broad age range.

• The methodology has been tested by using it to generate estimates of ILO unemployment in 1984-1990. Comparing these estimates with actual LFS results show that the estimates are no more than 7 per cent away from the actuals.

• The estimates allow a comparison of the current level of ILO unemployment - 1.822m in January-March 1999 - with that of 1979, 1981 and 1983. It is possible to be reasonably certain that the current level of ILO unemployment is below that of 1981 and 1983, but higher than in 1979.



PHOTO: JOHN STURROCK/NETWORK

The ILO definition of unemployment dates back to 1984. Is it possible to estimate unemployment on this measure earlier than this, using data from the first Labour Force Surveys?

Introduction

THE Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the main source of information on the labour market in the UK. It is a household survey and collects information on employment, unemployment, earnings and hours of work, as well as personal characteristics such as age, sex and educational qualifications. The LFS was conducted in the spring quarters (March-May) of 1979, 1981 and 1983, and thereafter annually in the spring quarter from 1984 until the survey became continuous in Great Britain in 1992.²

In 1984 the definitions used to determine unemployment changed, when the internationally standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions were introduced, which remain the same today. In October-December 1998 the level of ILO unemployment was

1.799m, which was the lowest level since the ILO definitions were introduced in 1984. But what was the level of ILO unemployment before 1984?

Although the ILO definition was not directly measured by the LFS before 1984, unemployment was measured on the 'labour force' (LF) definition. This article explores whether it is possible to estimate the level of ILO unemployment in 1979, 1981 and 1983 from what is known about LF unemployment.³

Definitions of ILO and LF unemployment

Both definitions of unemployment attempt to measure the number of people who are without a job and looking

for work. Both depend on individuals' responses to questions in the LFS. The definitions are slightly different, however, as shown in Boxes 1 and 2.

Box 1 ILO definition

A person is defined as ILO unemployed if he or she:

- is without a job; and
- was available to start work in the two weeks following the LFS interview; and either
- had looked for work in the four weeks prior to the LFS interview or was waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Box 2 LF definition

A person is defined as unemployed under the LF definition if he or she:

- is without a job; and
- was seeking work in the week prior to the LFS interview; or
- was prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday; or
- was waiting to start a job already obtained; or
- was waiting for the results of a job application.

The two definitions are fairly similar, but the ILO definition introduces the concept of 'availability for work' – so that a person must both be looking for work *and* available for work to qualify as ILO unemployed. The job-search period is longer than under the LF definition, and because of this the exclusion of people who were prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday is removed.

For example, someone would be ILO unemployed but not LF unemployed if they had looked for work in the four weeks prior to their LFS interview but not the week prior to their interview and if their reason for not seeking work in the last week was not temporary sickness or holiday. On the other hand, someone would be LF unemployed but not ILO unemployed if they had not sought work in the last four weeks because they were

on holiday or if they had sought work but were not available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview.

Comparing ILO and LF unemployment

Estimates of both ILO unemployment and LF unemployment are available from the LFS between 1984 and 1991, after which the questions determining LF unemployment were dropped. Figure 1 shows how the two series compare. The number of unemployed on the ILO definition was higher than on the LF definition prior to 1988, after which the number under the LF definition was higher.

One reason why the series crossed over in 1988 might be the relationship between jobsearch and the economic cycle. The ILO definition of unemployment includes people who were looking for work during a period of four weeks rather than one week. If, in an economic downswing people are discouraged from looking for work as frequently because there are few jobs available, the number of people captured in the ILO definition but not the LF definition would increase.

Alternatively, the relationship between the two measures might

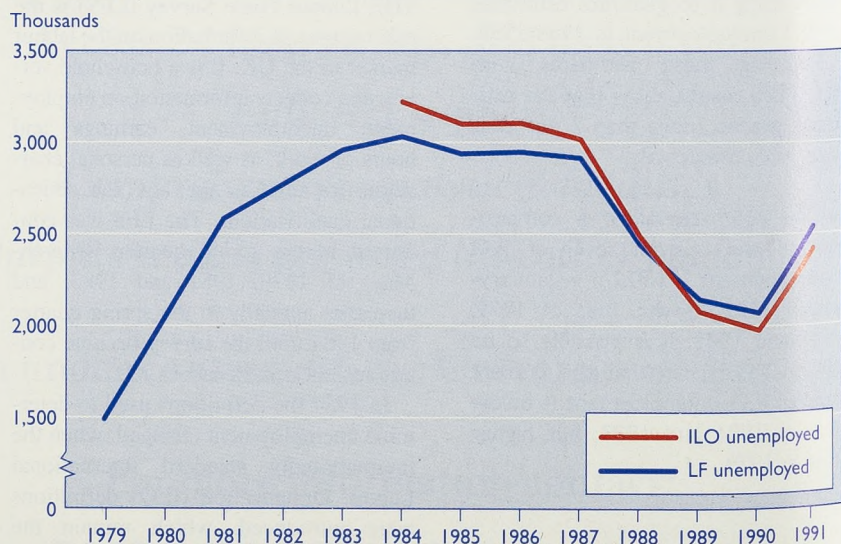
depend on the benefits system. A number of changes to the eligibility criteria for benefits were made between 1984 and 1991, including withdrawing eligibility for 16- and 17-year-olds in 1988, and amending the contribution conditions of Unemployment Benefit in 1988 and 1989. Some of these changes may affect the behaviour of people towards looking for work, and therefore the relationship between ILO and LF unemployment.

Estimating ILO unemployment before 1984

If one were able to establish a statistical relationship between ILO unemployment and LF unemployment, it would be possible to use the estimates of LF unemployment in 1979, 1981 and 1983 to estimate ILO unemployment for these years. ONS does not have enough data on both definitions to use regression techniques to estimate the relationship between the two series.

Another method is to look at the relationship between different categories of people unemployed according to the LF and ILO unemployment definitions. Data are available from the LFS on the reasons why people were

Figure 1 Comparison of ILO and LF unemployment; United Kingdom; spring quarters, 1984-1991



Source: Labour Force Survey

classified as LF unemployed. As one would expect, the vast majority of people who are LF unemployed because they had sought work in the last week were also ILO unemployed. However, only a small proportion of those who had not sought work due to temporary sickness were also counted as ILO unemployed. The proportions in 1984 and 1990 are shown in Table 1.

One can use these proportions and the information on LF unemployment before 1984 to generate an estimate of ILO unemployment. It is necessary to add an estimate for the number who were ILO unemployed but not LF unemployed, which in 1984 was 12 per cent of LF unemployment. The formula (using the 1984 proportions) would be as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &ILO \text{ unemployed in 1983} \\
 &= 0.98 \times LF \text{ unemployed (in 1983)} \\
 &\text{who had sought work} \\
 &+ 0.13 \times LF \text{ unemployed who had not} \\
 &\text{sought work because temporarily sick} \\
 &+ 0.48 \times LF \text{ unemployed who had not} \\
 &\text{sought work because on holiday} \\
 &+ 0.82 \times LF \text{ unemployed who had not} \\
 &\text{sought work because waiting to start} \\
 &\text{a job} \\
 &+ 0.48 \times LF \text{ unemployed who had not} \\
 &\text{sought work because awaiting appli-} \\
 &\text{cation result} \\
 &+ 0.12 \times LF \text{ unemployed}
 \end{aligned}$$

Using this formula ONS has generated estimates of ILO unemployment before 1984. It has used both the 1984 proportions (when unemployment was at a high point) and 1990 proportions (when unemployment was at a low point). Since the relationship between

Table 1 Proportions of ILO unemployment by category of LF unemployment; United Kingdom; 1984 and 1990

	Percentage of LF unemployed who were ILO unemployed	
	1984	1990
Sought work	98	96
Not sought work because temporarily sick	13	8
Not sought work because on holiday	48	30
Not sought work because waiting to start a job	82	79
Not sought work because awaiting application result	48	69

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Proportions of LF unemployed who were also ILO unemployed by reason for LF unemployment; United Kingdom; 1984

	Seeking work	Temporarily sick	On holiday	Waiting to start job	Percentage
					Awaiting application result
Male					
16-24	98.7	6.7	51.6	81.0	59.7
25-34	98.2	28.3	48.9	83.4	53.9
35-49	98.8	11.6	49.8	74.9	36.2
50+	97.8	6.3	57.8	91.5	n/a
Female					
16-24	97.3	14.9	15.8	86.9	76.3
25-34	95.5	19.7	60.7	64.5	50.0
35-49	96.2	12.0	82.1	84.8	51.6
50+	95.2	10.4	37.1	85.8	n/a

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Proportions of LF unemployed who were also ILO unemployed by reason for LF unemployment; United Kingdom; 1990

	Seeking work	Temporarily sick	On holiday	Waiting to start job	Percentage
					Awaiting application result
Male					
16-24	96.9	29.0	37.2	75.8	66.6
25-34	97.2	4.9	33.1	83.8	87.9
35-49	97.5	5.6	13.7	84.7	58.6
50+	98.0	4.8	39.9	79.9	66.0
Female					
16-24	95.1	3.9	24.7	71.3	59.6
25-34	91.0	4.2	43.6	85.0	73.6
35-49	95.6	11.7	18.2	75.6	70.4
50+	95.8	5.8	16.6	69.5	85.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

ILO and LF unemployment is also likely to vary by age and sex, the proportions have been calculated by sex and broad age range. The proportions used are shown in *Tables 2 and 3*.

Minor adjustments for 1979 and 1981

A few minor adjustments were made during the calculations. First, the number of people who were LF unemployed but had not sought work because they were awaiting a job application result were not identified in 1979 and 1981, so this group could not be treated separately. This will not have a significant effect on the results as the number in this group who were ILO unemployed was very small, less than the 10,000 reliability threshold. Secondly, the 'temporarily sick' and 'on holiday' categories were combined in 1979 so had to be treated together.

Finally, a student adjustment was applied to the estimates of ILO unemployment in 1979 and 1981 to take account of the fact that there was a change in the way students were classified in 1983. In 1979 and 1981 people in full-time education who did any paid work in the reference week would have been classified as either unemployed or inactive. From 1983 onwards, they were classified as in employment. In order to adjust for this and to make an estimate of ILO unemployment for 1979 and 1981 on the current basis, ONS estimated the number of unemployed students who would now be classed as in employment (see *technical note*).

Results

The resulting estimates of ILO unemployment (including the ILO unemployment rates) are given in *Table 4* and graphed in *Figure 2*. For each year there is a lower estimate using the 1990 proportions and an upper estimate using the 1984 proportions. *Figure 2* shows that the range of estimates generally follows the LF definition.

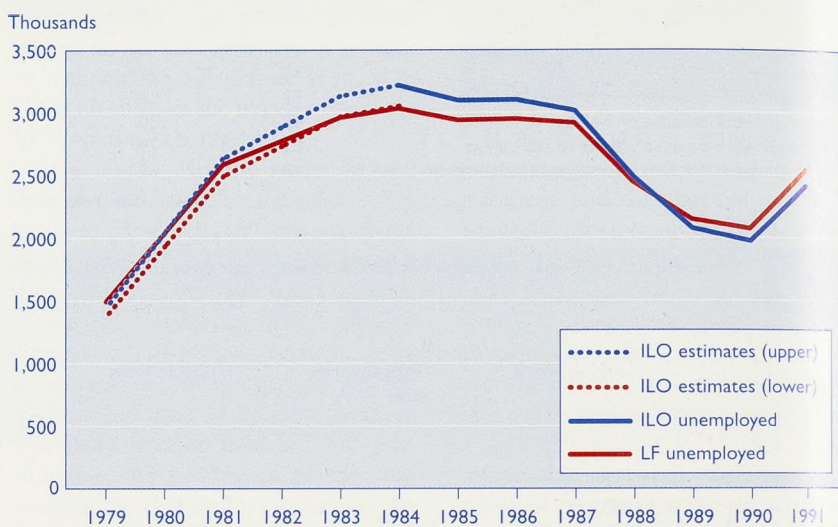
The methodology has also been tested by using it to generate estimates of ILO unemployment in 1984-1990. *Table 5* gives the results, compared with the actual ILO unemployment estimate. The

Table 4 Estimates of ILO unemployment; United Kingdom; spring quarters, 1979, 1981 and 1983

	Thousands and percentages			
	Lower estimate (using 1990 proportions)		Upper estimate (using 1984 proportions)	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1979	1,379	5.2	1,441	5.3
1981	2,492	9.0	2,631	9.4
1983	2,966	10.7	3,129	11.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Estimates of ILO unemployment compared with LF unemployment; United Kingdom; spring quarters, 1979-1991



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5 Comparing estimates for ILO unemployment with actual results; United Kingdom; spring quarters, 1984-90

	Thousands		
	Lower estimate of ILO unemployment	Higher estimate of ILO unemployment	Actual ILO unemployment
1984	3,049	3,216	3,216
1985	2,914	3,076	3,096
1986	2,914	3,077	3,101
1987	2,862	3,025	3,012
1988	2,394	2,527	2,485
1989	2,060	2,185	2,075
1990	1,977	2,092	1,974

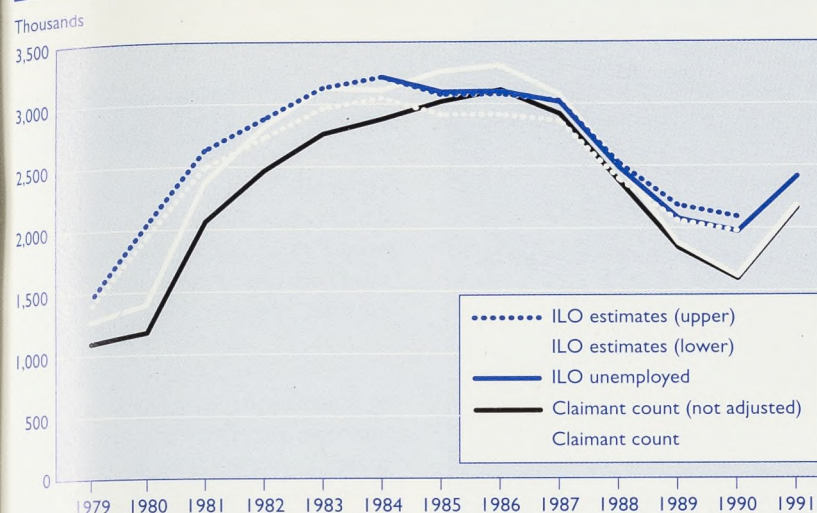
Source: Labour Force Survey

higher bound is furthest from the actual figure in 1990 when it was 118,000, or 6 per cent, higher than the actual level. The lower bound is furthest from the actual figure in 1986 when it was 186,000, or 6.4 per cent, lower than the actual figure. This means that the estimates are no more than 7 per cent away from the actuals.

How good are the estimates?

Although the exercise above is reassuring that, when tested, the methodology gave a range of values that was reasonably close to the actual figure, it is

Figure 3 Comparison of claimant count with ILO unemployment; United Kingdom; spring quarters, 1979-1991



Source: Office for National Statistics

necessary to test the ILO estimates for 1979, 1981 and 1983 further. ONS has compared the estimates with other information available in that period, and checked whether the results are plausible given what is known about this period.

The most obvious source of data on unemployment before 1984 is the claimant count. The count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits has been collected monthly since 1971. There have been various discontinuities in the series as the eligibility rules for the benefit have changed. In addition, there was a major change in the method of collection of the data in October 1982. Before this time the count was based on the number of unemployed people registered for work with the employment services. In October 1982, registration for employment at a Jobcentre or careers office was no longer a condition for entitlement to unemployment benefits, and registration for employment became voluntary. The count was transferred and became a count of records of benefit claimants held at unemployment benefit offices.

The Employment Department, as it was then, estimated the effect of this

change and the eligibility rule changes that occurred at the same time and generated a series that was consistent over time. This series, and the original claimant count series are plotted in *Figure 3*, together with the estimates of ILO unemployment. The chart shows that the ILO unemployment estimates follow the general pattern of the consistent claimant count series, although they do not rise as sharply between 1981 and 1983. This is consistent with the introduction of voluntary registration for employment in October 1982, which is likely to have discouraged jobsearch among those claiming benefit, and there may have been a rise in those who were claiming benefit but were not ILO unemployed.

It is possible that registration change had a differential effect on ILO unemployment and LF unemployment. For example, if people looked for work less often, fewer would be picked up by the LF definition of unemployment. This may mean that the rise in the ILO unemployment estimates is understated between 1981 and 1984, because it is dependent on the LF unemployment data.

Notes

- 1 Penny Innes has since moved to the Lord Chancellor's Department and Lisa Moralee to the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions.
- 2 The LFS was conducted in 1973, 1975 and 1977, but on an experimental basis, as the methodology was being developed. It became continuous in Great Britain in 1992, but continued on an annual basis in Northern Ireland until it became continuous in winter 1994/5.
- 3 The unemployment estimates in 1973, 1975 and 1977 were based on whether the respondent said they were 'unemployed actively seeking work' and are therefore not consistent with either the LF or ILO definition of unemployment.

Discontinuity in the LFS in 1984

One final aspect to consider is a change in the method of grossing the LFS estimates to the population control totals that occurred in 1984. When the results of the 1991 Census became available in 1995 the LFS results were regressed back to 1984. It was not possible to revise the results prior to 1984 because the databases were not available in a suitable format. The effect of the 1991 census results would have been negligible before 1984 because they were benchmarked to the 1981 census.

However, a change to the method of grossing was also introduced at this time – the practice of grossing separately for married and non-married people was discontinued. There were two reasons for this – the information from the LFS on marital status was thought to be poor and marital status was no longer as significant a factor of people's labour market status as whether or not they had children. The revision to ILO unemployment from both the regressing and the removal of marital status grossing was a rise of only 11,000 in 1984. The effect was concentrated among the estimates for women, which rose by 12,000. As the revisions were small, the effect on estimates of ILO unemployment is likely to be negligible in comparison with the wide range of the estimates.

Conclusion

One can conclude that a reasonable range of estimates for ILO unemployment before 1984 is given in *Table 4*. There is no evidence to suggest that the true values are nearer to either the upper or lower end of the ranges. The estimates allow a comparison of the current level of ILO unemployment – 1.822m in January-March 1999 – with that of 1979, 1981 and 1983. It is possible to be reasonably certain that the current level of ILO unemployment is below that of 1981 and 1983, but higher than in 1979.

Further information

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Technical note

Student adjustment

A student adjustment was applied to the estimates of ILO unemployment in 1979 and 1981 to take account of the fact that there was a change in the way students were classified in 1983. In 1979 and 1981 people in full-time education who did any paid work in the reference week would have been classified as either unemployed or inactive. From 1983 onwards, they were classified as in employment. The student adjustment was based on the assumption that the proportion of students who were LF unemployed was the same in 1979 and 1981 as in 1983. It was calculated separately for males and females.

The calculation is detailed below for male students. In 1983 the proportion of all male students who were LF unemployed was 1.4 per cent. The corresponding proportion in 1981 was 8.3 per cent. This uses the LFS variable TEREDAG. This variable identifies students who, when asked at what age they finished their full-time education, said that they were still in full-time education. TEREDAG is the only LFS variable available in 1981 to identify unemployed and employed students. The more commonly used variable ECARAX identifies only those students who were economically inactive. TEREDAG identified 1,217,269 economically inactive people in 1981, whereas ECARAX identified 1,363,934.

It is assumed that the same proportion of LF students were

unemployed in 1979 as in 1981, and also that without the discontinuity only 1.4 per cent of all male students would have been unemployed in 1981 and 1979. The adjustments were distributed between age and 'reason for LF unemployment' categories according to the number of students in each group.

Similar adjustments were then calculated for female LF unemployed students. The resulting adjustments are given in Table 6.

Table 6 Adjustments for LF unemployed students who would have been classed as employed after 1983; United Kingdom; 1979-81

Age	Category	1979	1981
16-24	Seeking work	-24,410	-49,409
	On holiday	-353	-715
	Waiting to start a job	-1,463	-2,960
25-34	Seeking work	-1,775	-3,592
35-49	Seeking work	-309	-625
Total		-28,310	-57,301

Source: Labour Force Survey

Trend estimation of Labour Force Survey data

By David Hastings, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

● Graphs of trends for working-age employment and ILO unemployment, based on Labour Force Survey data, are presented on the front page of the labour market statistics First Release.

● Trend estimates are subject to revisions as additional data becomes available. 'What-if' charts showing the extent of the likely revisions are presented in the background notes of the First Release.

● The trends indicate the underlying movement of the series, after seasonality and irregular variation have been removed.

● 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. However, month-on-month changes should not be reported.

● The appropriate ONS standard approach is used – a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by outlier detection and ARIMA modelling, applied to seasonally adjusted series.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

Every month ONS publishes trends graphs for employment and ILO unemployment in its labour market statistics First Release. How are these trend series derived?

Introduction

ONE OF the new features of the integrated monthly labour market statistics First Release, introduced in April 1998, was the inclusion of charts showing trends for employment and ILO unemployment rates on the front page of the release. Trend series were published in *Labour Market Trends* for the first time in May 1999. This article presents the concepts and rationale behind the production and publication of trends for labour market data.

Trend estimates are produced to help users understand the underlying position with a time series. They remove both the effects of regular seasonal changes and erratic movements, with the aim of making the series easier to

interpret. However, for the latest time period, the trend estimates are necessarily weakest and subject to revision, particularly at turning points. Therefore they should always be interpreted with caution, noting that they are liable to change when further data become available.

Seasonal adjustment

Since April 1998, the ONS presentation of labour market statistics has placed greater emphasis on estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). In common with many time series, short-term movements in LFS

series are difficult to interpret because of the presence of seasonal effects. Therefore, most labour market series are presented seasonally adjusted, after regular variation in the series associated with time of year has been removed. Figures 1 and 2 show direct survey estimates and seasonally adjusted LFS data for employment levels and for ILO unemployment levels from December 1994-February 1995. The series of direct survey estimates regularly rise and fall throughout the length of the series, making inferences difficult. The seasonally adjusted series will provide a clearer picture of the underlying behaviour of the series. However, these series will still include erratic movements, which may mask the underlying behaviour of the series that some users are really interested in. Thus, there is a need to produce trend estimates.

Box 1 What is a trend?

The direct LFS estimates for time period t can be decomposed in the following form:

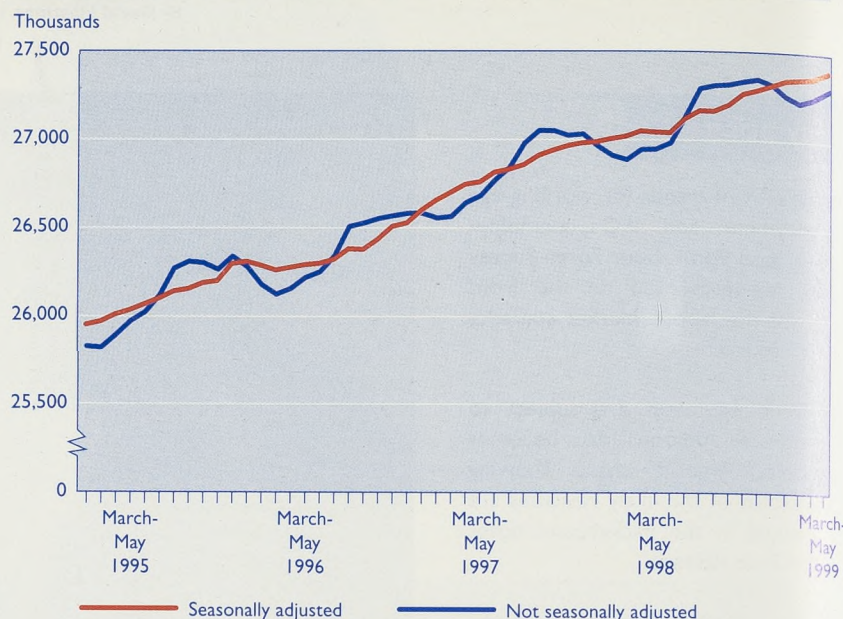
$$X(t) = C(t) + S(t) + I(t)$$

where

- $X(t)$ is the raw LFS estimate at t ;
- $C(t)$ is the trend component at t ;
- $S(t)$ is the seasonal component at t ;
- $I(t)$ is the irregular, or 'noise', component at t .

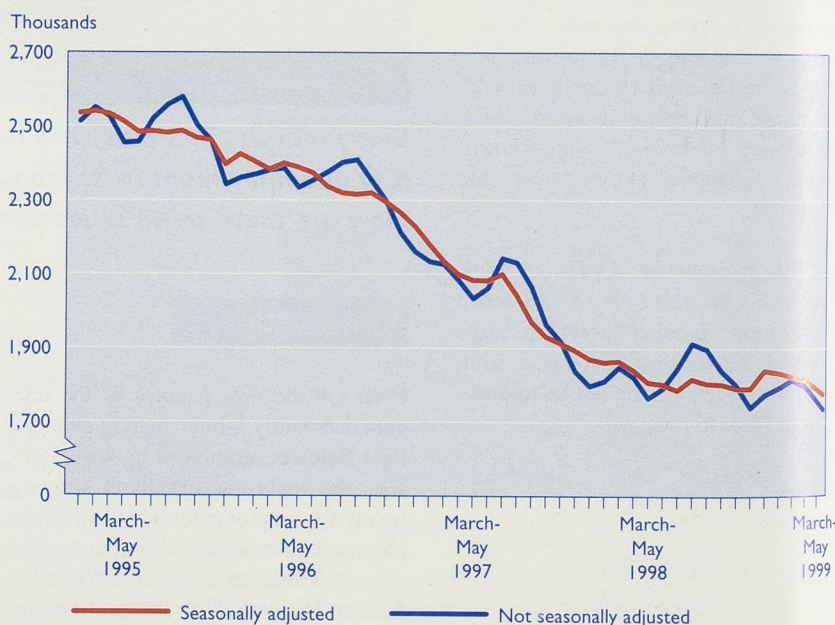
Box 1 shows the general algebraic form for the decomposition of LFS estimates. Seasonal adjustment removes $S(t)$ from the original estimates but these seasonally adjusted LFS series still contain irregular movements $- I(t)$. These may result from sampling or other measurement errors associated with the survey, although they also arise from short-term economic behaviour and events in the labour market. This short-term variation will obscure the picture of the underlying behaviour of the series. Therefore, it is useful to remove this irregular component to produce the trend for both LFS employment and ILO unemployment series.

Figure 1 Employment levels for ages 16+; United Kingdom; December 1994-February 1995 to March-May 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 ILO unemployment levels for ages 16+; United Kingdom; December 1994-February 1995 to March-May 1999

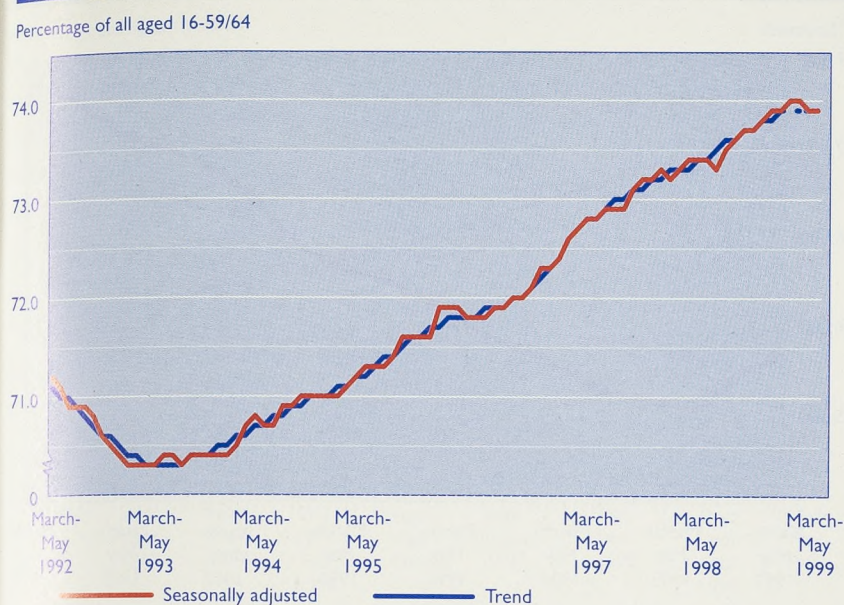


Source: Labour Force Survey

There is no generally agreed definition of a trend. This is sometimes cited as the reason why some other countries' national statistical institutes do not produce or publish trends. For the trends shown in the ONS labour market statistics First Release, a short-term

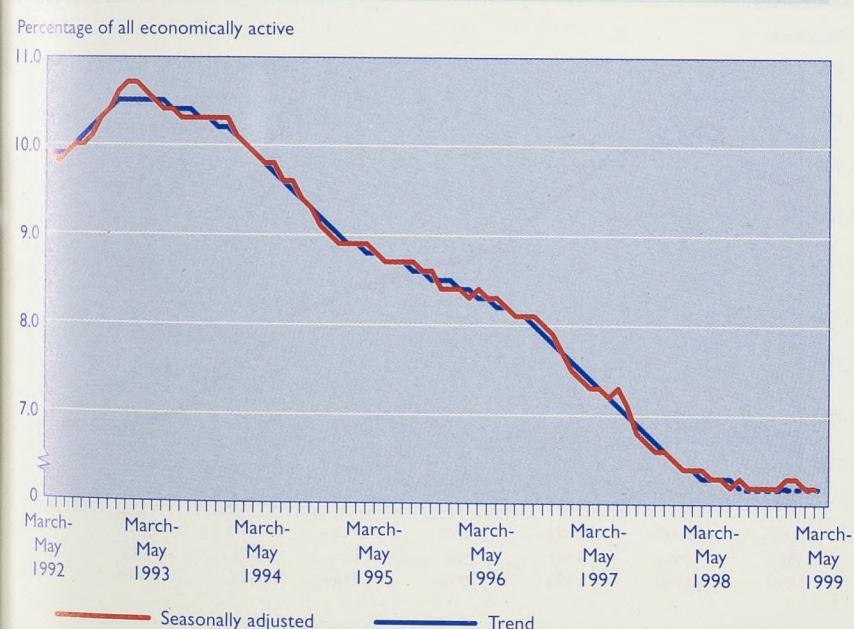
trend indicates recent behaviour of the series and is defined as one that eliminates cycles of frequency less than 12 months which are not regular seasonal variation from a seasonally adjusted series, i.e. the final trend should contain no more than one peak and one

Figure 3 Trend of working-age employment rates; United Kingdom; March-May 1992 to March-May 1999



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 4 Trend of 16+ ILO unemployment rates; United Kingdom; March-May 1992 to March-May 1999



Source: Office for National Statistics

available. This is an important point to consider when presenting and interpreting trends, particularly around turning points. For further information, see 'Estimating and presenting short-term trends' by Simon Compton.¹

ONS standards for trend estimation

The labour market statistics First Release was the first of the ONS releases to use the standard methods adopted by ONS, following the recommendations of a research project conducted by ONS Methods and Quality Division.² The study reviewed and compared a number of trends analysis methods in order to establish suitable approaches to estimating short-term trends. The standards developed by this project are described in the *technical note*.

Methodology

For LFS employment and ILO unemployment data, the recommended standard ONS approach is to apply a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by two stages of outlier detection and ARIMA modelling to the seasonally adjusted series, using the X11 ARIMA computer program, developed by Statistics Canada (see *technical note* for further details).

The charts on the front page of the monthly First Release are based on seasonally adjusted LFS working-age employment rate data and seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rates data. The series of overlapping rolling monthly averages are used, which start from March-May 1992 and include estimates for each three-month period. Note that the Northern Ireland LFS only became quarterly from December 1994-February 1995 (winter 1994/5). To complete the series, therefore, estimates for non-spring quarters prior to this have been interpolated for Northern Ireland and consequently, for the United Kingdom.³

Presentation

Data for the last two years are presented in the First Release, with a thick

trough in any given year where the peak and trough are not the result of seasonality.

A trend puts the most recently available estimate for a series in the context of the past values. Thus, it helps to avoid placing too much emphasis on

the latest figure. A trend estimate for a particular time point is influenced by observations after the time point, as well as those before it. Therefore, at the end of the series, the trend estimates are less precise and are subject to revisions when new data become

line for the seasonally adjusted data and a thin line for the trend giving it less emphasis. Trend estimates for the last three periods are shown as a dotted line to indicate that they are also subject to revision when new data become available in the following month.

Figures 3 and 4 show the series of seasonally adjusted data and trend estimates, from March-May 1992, for employment rates and for ILO unemployment rates. Figures 5 and 6 depict the series of seasonally adjusted data and trend estimates for employment levels (age 16+) and for ILO unemployment levels. The data underlying these charts are shown in Table A.2 on pS13 of the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends*. It should be noted, as indicated above, that prior to December 1994-February 1995, most of the data for Northern Ireland portion of the UK estimates were interpolated.

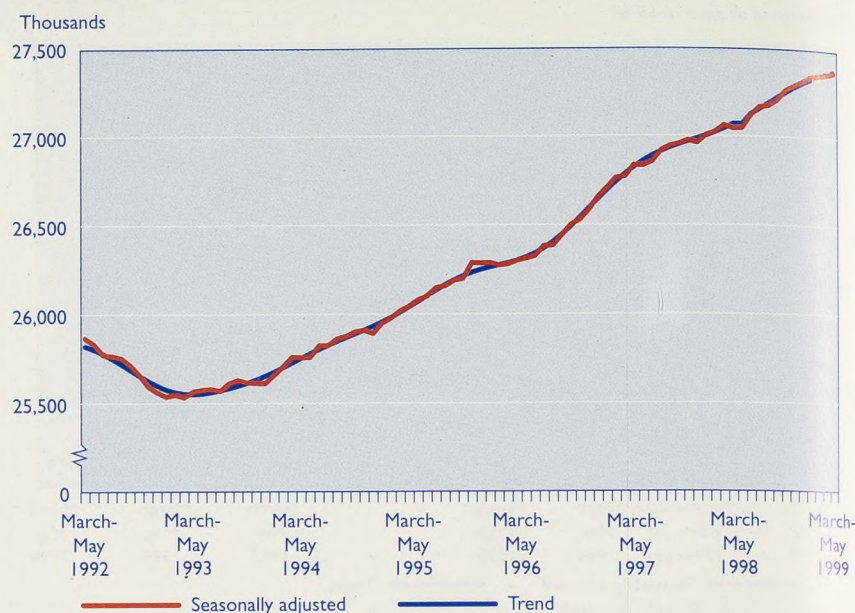
'What-if' charts

In addition to the graphs on the first page of the First Release, corresponding 'what-if' charts appear in the background notes of the First Release (see Figures 7 and 8). These graphs give an indication of the extent of the likely revisions when new data become available. To calculate these ranges of uncertainty at the end of the trend series, the X12 ARIMA computer program is used to estimate the likely range of the next data point. The upper and lower values of this range are separately added to the data series and the trend program run. This gives upper and lower bounds for the likely path of the trend. Trends for the last three months are plotted and shown as dashed lines.

Interpretation

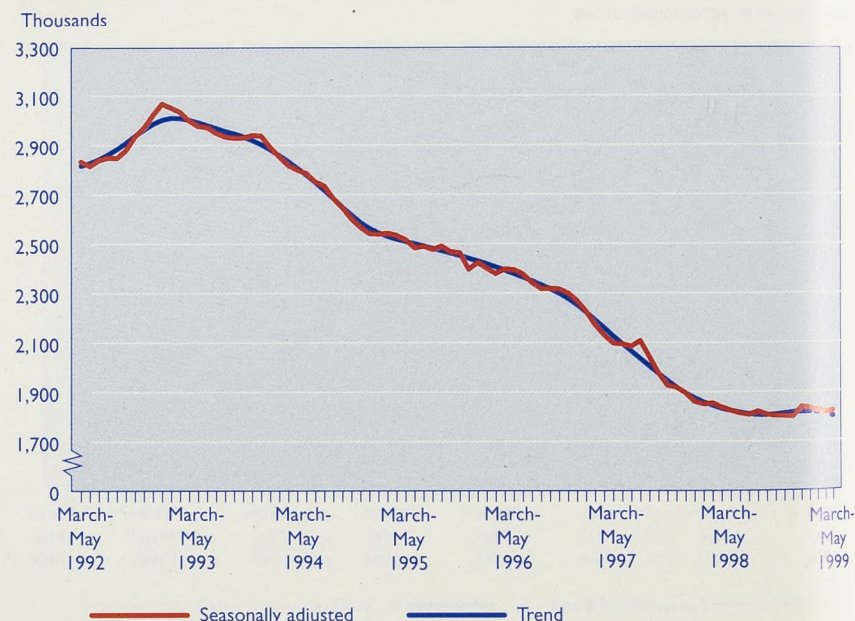
It is important to interpret trends with caution. Trends indicate the underlying movement of a series, after seasonality and irregular values have been removed. ONS standard trend estimation methods have been chosen on the basis of an extensive evaluation project. The evaluation testing was primarily concerned with the level of the trended series and with various aspects of estimation performance around turning points in series. No exhaustive testing

Figure 5 Trend of 16+ employment levels; United Kingdom; March-May 1992 to March-May 1999



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 6 Trend of 16+ ILO unemployment levels; United Kingdom; March-May 1992 to March-May 1999

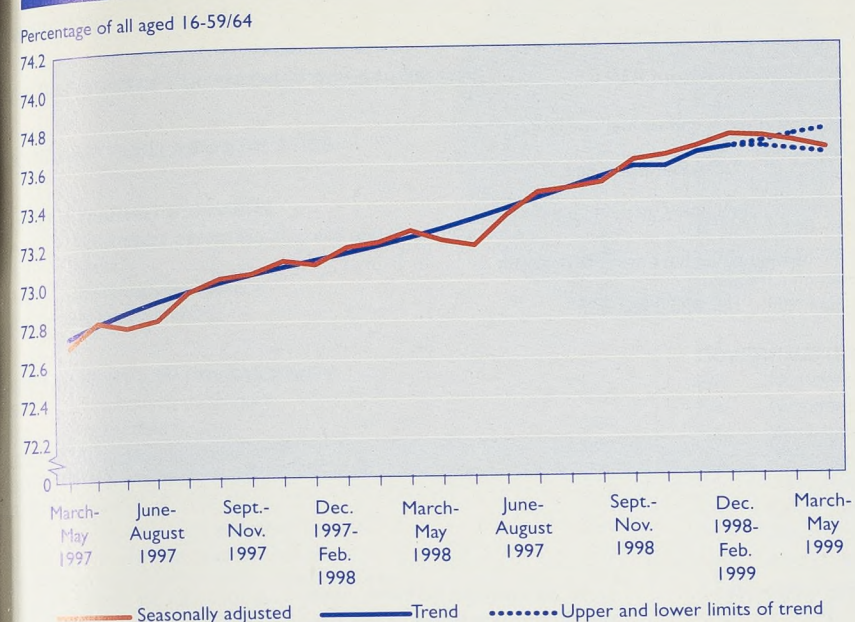


Source: Office for National Statistics

was done of the reliability or accuracy of the methods as estimates of month-to-month changes in the trend. Also, trend estimates are subject to revision at the end of the series when subsequent observations become known. This is the part of the series for which

analysts are most likely to focus on short-term, month-to-month changes, but where such statistics are least reliable. It is for these reasons that, although there are no concerns about the estimation methods, ONS nonetheless advises users to concentrate on the

Figure 7 'What if' chart for working-age employment rates; United Kingdom; March-May 1997 to March-May 1999



Source: Office for National Statistics

whether there was an acceleration in growth in employment or a change in the rate of fall of unemployment. At present, ONS does not produce such trends. However, it is planned to carry out some exploratory work in this area.

Regional labour market trends

Seasonally adjusted regional data were published for the first time in the June 1999 regional First Releases. ONS is currently investigating trend estimation for the regional series.

Conclusion

This article has briefly described the methods used for trend estimation of LFS data. This approach provides information on the underlying behaviour of a series, excluding seasonal and erratic movements. Such information is a useful addition to labour market data.

Figure 8 'What if' chart for 16+ unemployment rates; United Kingdom; March-May 1997 to March-May 1999



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes

- 1 Compton, S: 'Estimating and presenting short-term trends', pp33-44, *Economic Trends*, no. 533, April 1998.
- 2 Knowles, J and Kenny, P: *An investigation of trend estimation methods*, November 1997. Available from the Time Series Analysis Branch of Methods and Quality Division (020 7533 6236).
- 3 Hill, R: 'Changes to Labour Force Survey seasonal adjustment methodology', pp211-5, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

Trends in changes

broad movements in trends and not to report monthly changes. ONS is doing further work on assessing the performance of these trend indicators. It is hoped that the results may form the basis of a future *Labour Market Trends* article.

The trend estimates which are produced are trends in level. There is some interest in the development of trends in changes. These would give information about, for example,

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Technical note

ONS standards for short-term trends estimation

For monthly economic time series, the ONS standard method of estimation for short-term trend is as follows:

- For series with an I/C ratio (a comparison of the movement attributable to the irregular part to the movement attributable to the trend) of less than 1.8, it is recommended that the 13-term Henderson moving average with two stages of outlier correction and an ARIMA(0 2 1)(0 0 1) model is used. If a more appropriate model (with more parameters) can be found, it is recommended that it be used, providing it has two differences.
- For series with an I/C ratio of more than 1.8, it is recommended that the 23-term Henderson moving average be used.

The standard presentation of short-term trends in ONS First Releases (subject to review in the light of experience) is as follows:

- Trend estimates should not be quoted as headline figures: they should always be given less emphasis than seasonally adjusted series. They should be presented in a graphical form on the front page of a First Release and numbers should be made available on request.
- The graph on the front page should show the last 15 months seasonally adjusted data and the trend. The trend should be represented by a solid line with a dashed end to reflect the relative uncertainty of the trend at the end of the series. The length of the dashed part of the line should be determined by the following:
 - For a mean cyclical dominance of:
 - 1, use a dashed line for the most recent month;
 - 2, use a dashed line for the most recent two months;
 - 3+, use a dashed line for the most recent three months.

As an optional addition, 'what-if' graphs can be shown in the background notes of the First Release. These give a clearer indication of the degree of uncertainty of trend estimates at the end of the series.

Henderson 13-term moving average

Both LFS series, employment and ILO unemployment, have an I/C ratio of less than one. Thus the 13-term Henderson moving average is recommended. This is a method of smoothing data. Every point in the trend series is calculated by taking an average of 13 points: the seasonally adjusted point; the six time points in the seasonally adjusted series before the point; and the six after. These averages are not simple arithmetic means, but incorporate a weighting pattern, the Henderson pattern, which makes them particularly good at producing smooth trends. However, there are two problems, which arise with the straightforward application of a Henderson moving average.

First, its calculation depends on the availability of six points before and six points after the each point in the series being trended, but these points do not exist at the ends of the series. To overcome this problem, an ARIMA forecasting model is applied to the seasonally adjusted series. This provides estimates of the missing data required to complete the trended series.

Secondly, the estimated trend can be distorted by any unusual data points, 'outliers', in the series; they tend to cause ripples in the final trended series. These can be eliminated by a procedure for identifying and modifying outliers before the 13-term Henderson moving average is applied.

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Publication dates of main economic indicators August - October

Labour market statistics	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	
August	11 Wednesday
September	15 Wednesday
October	13 Wednesday

Retail prices index	
August	17 Tuesday
September	14 Tuesday
October	12 Tuesday

Old subject, table names and numbers

New table names and numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
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Employment by age	M	Aug 99	B.2	Other training: qualifications of leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.6
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Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Aug 99	C.21	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 98	601
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Aug 99	C.22	Women in the labour market	Q	Aug 99	401
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Aug 99	C.23	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 99	103
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Claimant count flows	M	Aug 99	C.31	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 99	G.31
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Aug 99	C.32	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jul 99	G.32
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Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jul 99	C.35	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
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Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Aug 99	E.1	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly			
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Aug 99	E.2	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Aug 99	E.4				
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Aug 99	E.11				
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 98	623				
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Aug 99	E.12				
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Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Aug 99	E.14				
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Earnings: international comparisons	M	Aug 99	E.31				
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A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment*	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,698	25,866	2,833	16,612	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,564	25,566	2,999	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,465	28,556	25,757	2,799	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,574	28,558	26,043	2,516	17,016	62.7	57.1	8.8	37.3
1996	45,725	28,694	26,300	2,394	17,031	62.8	57.5	8.3	37.2
1997	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
1998	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1997 (Spr)	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
Apr-Jun	45,912	28,921	26,836	2,084	16,991	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
May-Jul	45,926	28,941	26,834	2,106	16,985	63.0	58.4	7.3	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,896	26,855	2,041	17,043	62.9	58.5	7.1	37.1
Jul-Sep	45,952	28,894	26,918	1,976	17,058	62.9	58.6	6.8	37.1
Aug-Oct	45,965	28,870	26,944	1,926	17,095	62.8	58.6	6.7	37.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,874	26,956	1,918	17,104	62.8	58.6	6.6	37.2
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,871	26,976	1,895	17,120	62.8	58.7	6.6	37.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,822	26,962	1,860	17,182	62.7	58.6	6.5	37.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,856	27,006	1,850	17,161	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,878	27,024	1,854	17,152	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.3
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.3
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,983	27,175	1,807	17,125	62.9	58.9	6.2	37.3
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.3
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	37.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,150	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	37.3
Jan-Mar 1999	46,186	29,174	27,351	1,822	17,012	63.2	59.2	6.2	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,172	27,358	1,814	17,027	63.1	59.2	6.2	37.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	37.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	-16	20	-36	55	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>				
Over last 12 months	157	291	318	-26	-134	0.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	29.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	28.9
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	29.1
1991	35,103	28,118	26,113	2,004	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	29.0
1992	35,174	27,851	25,050	2,801	7,323	79.2	71.2	10.1	29.3
1993	35,242	27,758	24,793	2,966	7,484	78.8	70.3	10.7	29.2
1994	35,308	27,749	24,975	2,773	7,560	78.6	70.7	10.0	29.4
1995	35,407	27,746	25,248	2,498	7,661	78.4	71.3	9.0	29.6
1996	35,535	27,906	25,531	2,375	7,629	78.5	71.8	8.5	29.5
1997	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	29.4
1998	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	29.5
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1997 (Spr)	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	29.4
Apr-Jun	35,690	28,093	26,028	2,065	7,597	78.7	72.9	7.4	29.3
May-Jul	35,701	28,108	26,023	2,085	7,593	78.7	72.9	7.4	29.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,712	28,067	26,045	2,022	7,645	78.6	72.9	7.2	29.4
Jul-Sep	35,723	28,065	26,109	1,956	7,658	78.6	73.1	7.0	29.4
Aug-Oct	35,733	28,049	26,144	1,905	7,684	78.5	73.2	6.8	29.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,744	28,058	26,161	1,898	7,685	78.5	73.2	6.8	29.5
Oct-Dec	35,754	28,071	26,194	1,877	7,683	78.5	73.3	6.7	29.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	35,765	28,033	26,183	1,840	7,731	78.4	73.2	6.6	29.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,775	28,067	26,236	1,830	7,708	78.5	73.3	6.5	29.5
Jan-Mar 1998	35,786	28,087	26,254	1,833	7,698	78.5	73.4	6.5	29.5
Feb-Apr	35,796	28,100	26,285	1,815	7,696	78.5	73.4	6.5	29.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	29.5
Apr-Jun	35,817	28,061	26,269	1,792	7,756	78.3	73.3	6.4	29.7
May-Jul	35,828	28,123	26,338	1,785	7,704	78.5	73.5	6.3	29.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,838	28,191	26,393	1,798	7,647	78.7	73.6	6.4	29.3
Jul-Sep	35,849	28,196	26,410	1,787	7,652	78.7	73.7	6.3	29.3
Aug-Oct	35,859	28,211	26,428	1,783	7,648	78.7	73.7	6.3	29.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,264	26,482	1,782	7,605	78.8	73.8	6.3	29.2
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,283	26,499	1,783	7,597	78.8	73.9	6.3	29.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,346	26,525	1,820	7,545	79.0	73.9	6.4	29.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,373	26,555	1,817	7,528	79.0	74.0	6.4	29.0
Jan-Mar 1999	35,911	28,364	26,560	1,804	7,547	79.0	74.0	6.4	29.0
Feb-Apr	35,922	28,352	26,556	1,796	7,570	78.9	73.9	6.3	29.1
Mar-May (Spr)	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,776	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	29.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	31	-46	-7	-39	77	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>				
Over last 12 months	126	251	277	-26	-125	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.4
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-1.6</i>				

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment*	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MMSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	76.1	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	15,376	1,100	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,263	14,368	1,896	5,661	74.2	65.5	11.7	25.8
1993	21,985	16,097	14,081	2,017	5,888	73.2	64.0	12.5	26.8
1994	22,050	16,074	14,218	1,856	5,975	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.4
1995	22,132	16,062	14,425	1,637	6,070	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.7
1996	22,232	16,076	14,501	1,575	6,156	72.3	66.2	8.3	27.9
1997	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.7	6.9	28.3
1998	22,441								

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	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.3
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	12,435	11,498	937	10,951	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,467	11,485	982	10,948	53.2	49.1	7.9	46.8
1994	23,416	12,482	11,539	943	10,934	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,442	12,496	11,618	878	10,946	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,493	12,618	11,799	819	10,874	53.7	50.2	6.5	46.3
1997	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9
1998	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1997 (Spr)	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9
Apr-Jun	23,562	12,795	12,021	775	10,767	54.3	51.0	6.1	45.7
May-Jul	23,567	12,807	12,025	782	10,761	54.3	51.0	6.1	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,782	12,012	769	10,791	54.2	51.0	6.0	45.8
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,785	12,040	746	10,792	54.2	51.1	5.8	45.8
Aug-Oct	23,582	12,756	12,024	732	10,826	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,761	12,035	727	10,825	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.9
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,761	12,043	718	10,830	54.1	51.0	5.6	45.9
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,721	12,010	711	10,874	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,032	717	10,852	54.0	51.0	5.6	46.1
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	45.9
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,805	12,099	705	10,805	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.7
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	688	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	45.8
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,889	12,203	685	10,749	54.5	51.6	5.3	45.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Feb-Apr	23,666	12,965	12,268	697	10,701	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Mar-May (Spr)	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.1
Changes									
Over last 3 months	14	-5	4	-10	20	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.4	0.2				0.2
Over last 12 months	56	165	186	-21	-109	0.6	0.7	-0.2	-0.3
Percent	0.2	1.3	1.5	-2.9	-1.0				-0.6
Females aged 16 to 59	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
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	29.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	29.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	29.7
1992	16,792	11,903	10,983	921	4,888	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,928	10,967	961	4,900	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,853	11,949	11,021	928	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,896	11,980	11,111	869	4,916	70.9	65.8	7.3	29.1
1996	16,954	12,106	11,295	812	4,848	71.4	66.6	6.7	29.2
1997	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	29.2
1998	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	29.1
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1997 (Spr)	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	29.2
Apr-Jun	17,023	12,249	11,484	765	4,775	72.0	67.5	6.2	29.0
May-Jul	17,028	12,263	11,492	771	4,766	72.0	67.5	6.3	29.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,033	12,245	11,486	760	4,788	71.9	67.4	6.2	28.1
Jul-Sep	17,037	12,250	11,517	734	4,787	71.9	67.6	6.0	28.1
Aug-Oct	17,041	12,258	11,510	719	4,813	71.8	67.5	5.9	28.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,045	12,235	11,520	714	4,810	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,246	11,537	709	4,803	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,053	12,215	11,514	701	4,837	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,239	11,531	707	4,818	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,262	11,562	700	4,798	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Feb-Apr	17,064	12,291	11,596	695	4,773	72.0	68.0	5.7	28.0
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Apr-Jun	17,072	12,271	11,576	695	4,801	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
May-Jul	17,076	12,307	11,612	694	4,769	72.1	68.0	5.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,337	11,642	694	4,743	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,338	11,661	677	4,745	72.2	68.3	5.5	27.8
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,358	11,684	674	4,730	72.3	68.4	5.5	27.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,377	11,704	673	4,714	72.4	68.5	5.4	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,375	11,701	674	4,720	72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,418	11,737	681	4,681	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,430	11,742	688	4,673	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Jan-Mar 1999	17,107	12,436	11,750	687	4,670	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,110	12,433	11,747	687	4,677	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Mar-May (Spr)	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	11	-19	-7	-13	31	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.8	0.7				0.7
Over last 12 months	46	138	159	-21	-92	0.6	0.7	-0.2	-0.6
Percent	0.3	1.1	1.4	-2.9	-1.9				-0.6

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16+	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	62.5	56.5	9.6	37.5
1995	45,574	28,426	25,973	2,454	17,148	62.4	57.0	9.6	37.4
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	62.4	57.3	8.2	37.6
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	62.3			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	72.5	64.3	11.4	27.9
1995	22,132	15,981	14,374	1,607	6,151	72.2	64.9	10.1	27.9
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	71.9	65.0	9.7	28.1
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1997 (Spr)	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3
Apr-Jun	22,349	16,081	14,782	1,300	6,268	72.0	66.1	8.1	28.0
May-Jul	22,358	16,172	14,828	1,344	6,186	72.3	66.3	8.3	27.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	72.7	66.8	8.1	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,375	16,262	14,985	1,277	6,113	72.7	67.0	7.9	27.9
Aug-Oct	22,383	16,204	14,999	1,205	6,179	72.4	67.0	7.4	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	72.0	66.8	7.3	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	71.5	66.5	7.0	28.3
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	71.4	66.3	7.1	28.4
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	71.4	66.4	7.1	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.3
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.9
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.9
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	28.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4
Mar-May (Spr)	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	25	-24	12	-36	49	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-3.2	0.8				
Over last 12 months	100	122	126	-3	-22	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.8	0.8	-0.3	-0.3				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	13.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	14.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	15.4
1994	18,455	15,722	13,907	1,815	2,734	85.2	75.4	11.5	15.8
1995	18,511	15,686	14,086	1,599	2,825	84.7	76.1	10.2	16.3
1996	18,581	15,716	14,181	1,535	2,864	84.6	76.3	9.8	16.4
1997	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	16.6
1998	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1997 (Spr)	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	16.6
Apr-Jun	18,666	15,800	14,509	1,291	2,866	84.6	77.7	8.2	16.4
May-Jul	18,673	15,884	14,550	1,334	2,789	85.1	77.9	8.4	16.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,679	15,971	14,658	1,313	2,708	85.5	78.5	8.2	16.5
Jul-Sep	18,686	15,968	14,699	1,269	2,718	85.5	78.7	7.9	16.5
Aug-Oct	18,692	15,911	14,713	1,197	2,782	85.1	78.7	7.5	16.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,699	15,840	14,674	1,166	2,859	84.7	78.5	7.4	16.3
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,807	14,673	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	16.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	16.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	16.9
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,990	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	16,004	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,839	14,731	1,108	2,972	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	20	-40	-4	-36	60	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
Percent	0.1	-0.3	0.0	-3.2	2.0				
Over last 12 months	80	109	112	-3	-30	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Percent	0.4	0.7	0.8	-0.2	-1.0				

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Women aged 16 and over	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1997 (Spr)	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

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

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

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

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,362	+156	20	+113	318	+201
Employment rate	73.9%	+0.3%	-0.1%	+0.3%	0.5	+0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,797	+54	-36	+55	-26	+73
ILO unemployment rate	6.2%	+0.2%	-0.1%	+0.2%	-0.2	+0.3%
Economically active	29,159	+153	-16	+111	291	+197
Economic activity rate	78.8%	+0.3%	-0.2%	+0.2%	0.4	+0.4%

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

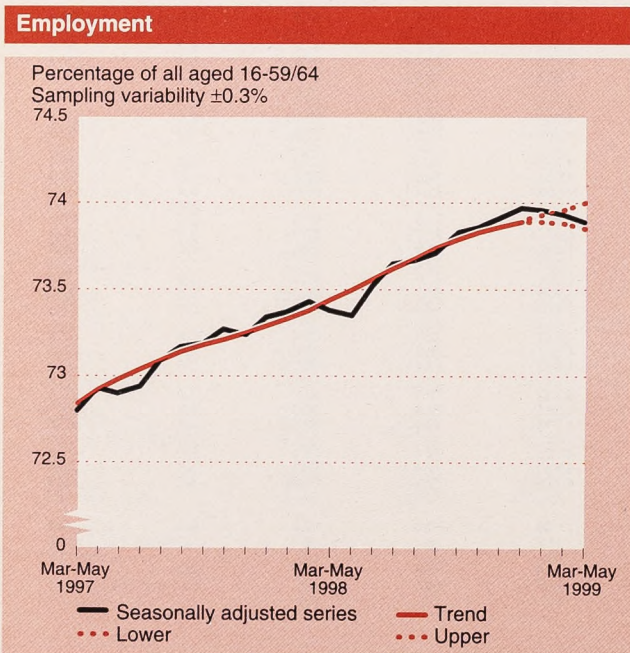
Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM ^a SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Mar-May 1992	25,821	71.1	2,817	9.9
Apr-Jun	25,802	71.0	2,829	9.9
May-Jul	25,778	71.0	2,844	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,750	70.9	2,863	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,720	70.9	2,885	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,688	70.7	2,910	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,625	70.6	2,963	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,598	70.5	2,986	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,576	70.4	3,002	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,561	70.4	3,010	10.5
Feb-Apr	25,553	70.3	3,010	10.5
Mar-May	25,551	70.3	3,003	10.5
Apr-Jun	25,555	70.3	2,992	10.5
May-Jul	25,562	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,572	70.4	2,968	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,585	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,599	70.4	2,946	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,615	70.4	2,933	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,633	70.5	2,919	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,654	70.5	2,901	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,677	70.6	2,881	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,701	70.6	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,727	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,753	70.7	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,778	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,803	70.8	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,827	70.9	2,716	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,849	70.9	2,682	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,870	71.0	2,648	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,890	71.0	2,615	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,911	71.0	2,586	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,932	71.1	2,562	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,956	71.1	2,544	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	25,981	71.2	2,530	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,010	71.2	2,519	8.8
Mar-May	26,040	71.3	2,510	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,071	71.4	2,500	8.7
May-Jul	26,103	71.4	2,490	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,134	71.5	2,481	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,164	71.6	2,471	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,191	71.6	2,461	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,215	71.7	2,450	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,234	71.7	2,440	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,250	71.8	2,429	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,263	71.8	2,417	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,274	71.8	2,405	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,286	71.8	2,392	8.3
Mar-May	26,300	71.9	2,379	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,318	71.9	2,364	8.2
May-Jul	26,341	71.9	2,349	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,370	72.0	2,334	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,405	72.0	2,318	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,446	72.1	2,299	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,492	72.2	2,277	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,542	72.3	2,252	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,594	72.4	2,224	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,646	72.6	2,193	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,696	72.7	2,162	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,743	72.8	2,130	7.4
Mar-May	26,786	72.8	2,099	7.3
Apr-Jun	26,825	72.9	2,069	7.2
May-Jul	26,860	73.0	2,038	7.1
Jun-Aug	26,889	73.0	2,007	7.0
Jul-Sep	26,914	73.1	1,976	6.9
Aug-Oct	26,935	73.1	1,946	6.8
Sep-Nov	26,952	73.2	1,918	6.7
Oct-Dec	26,968	73.2	1,894	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,984	73.3	1,873	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,001	73.3	1,857	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,021	73.3	1,843	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,043	73.4	1,832	6.3
Mar-May	27,069	73.4	1,823	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,097	73.5	1,816	6.3
May-Jul	27,127	73.6	1,810	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,158	73.6	1,807	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,190	73.7	1,807	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,222	73.7	1,809	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,252	73.8	1,812	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,279	73.8	1,816	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,304	73.9	1,818	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,326	73.9	1,818	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,345	73.9	1,815	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,362	73.9	1,808	6.2
Mar-May	27,379	73.9	1,799	6.2

Notes:

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

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

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Total	Males	Females
1996	March	DYDC 26,598	LOLA 14,328	LOLB 12,270
	June	26,728	14,378	12,350
	September	26,879	14,456	12,422
	December	26,988	14,551	12,437
1997	March	27,054	14,637	12,417
	June	27,239	14,735	12,504
	September	27,344	14,778	12,566
	December	27,481	14,847	12,634
1998	March	27,592	14,882	12,710
	June	27,511	14,849	12,662
	September	27,627	14,874	12,753
	December	27,681	14,929	12,752
1999	March	27,677	14,959	12,718
Change on quarter		-4	31	-35
Percent		0.0	0.2	-0.3
Change on year		85	77	8
Percent		0.3	0.5	0.1

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1998	June	BCJD 1,361.1	DPAE 1,037.9	DPAF 323.2	BCJE 4.7	DPAH 6.6	DPAI 2.5
	July	1,333.2	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
	August ^d	1,316.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
	September	1,312.6	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4
	October	1,323.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	November ^d	1,324.8	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	December	1,311.0	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
	1999	January ^d	1,306.7	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
February		1,312.4	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
March		1,308.1	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
April		1,291.7	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
May ^d R		1,285.3	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3
June P		1,280.1	979.0	301.1	4.4	6.2	2.3
Change on period		-5.2	-3.5	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		-0.4	-0.4	-0.6			
Change on year		-81.0	-58.9	-22.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Percent		-6.0	-5.7	-6.8			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level	
1998	May	LNMQ 113.2	LNNC 5.6	1998	June	DRYW 222.9	
	June	113.3	5.7		July	217.8	
	July	113.8	5.6		August	217.6	
	August	114.0	5.3		September	223.0	
	September	114.4	5.1		October	236.8	
	October	114.8	4.9		November	222.7	
	November	115.2	4.8		December	220.6	
	December	115.6	4.5		1999	January	229.8
	January	116.4	4.5			February	226.4
	February	117.2	4.6			March	226.3
	March	117.8	4.8			April R	231.6
	April R	117.2	4.6			May R	216.4
May P	117.8	4.3	June P	223.8			
Change on month		0.5	-0.3	Change on month		7.4	
Change on year		4.6	-1.3	Change on year		0.9	

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 7839 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 and 1999 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 c The headline rate is the average of the annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.
 d Months where there are 5 weeks between count dates. All the rest are 4 week periods.

R Revised
 P Provisional

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

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

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (March to May 1999)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
North East	2,044	1,166	72.6	645	520	118	10.1	73	11.3	45	8.6	1,048	65.2	572	68.4	475	61.6	
North West	5,381	3,265	76.2	1,822	1,443	211	6.5	140	7.7	70	4.9	3,054	71.2	1,682	75.6	1,372	66.4	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,965	2,450	78.1	1,381	1,069	165	6.7	111	8.0	54	5.1	2,285	72.8	1,270	77.1	1,015	68.0	
East Midlands	3,295	2,118	80.5	1,175	943	109	5.2	66	5.6	44	4.6	2,009	76.3	1,109	80.9	899	71.2	
West Midlands	4,152	2,641	79.5	1,471	1,171	180	6.8	109	7.4	71	6.1	2,461	74.0	1,362	78.7	1,099	68.8	
East	4,214	2,754	81.8	1,547	1,207	119	4.3	69	4.5	50	4.1	2,635	78.2	1,477	84.3	1,158	71.3	
London	5,505	3,589	77.9	1,993	1,596	280	7.8	171	8.6	108	6.8	3,309	71.7	1,822	77.4	1,487	66.7	
South East	6,198	4,130	83.1	2,295	1,835	151	3.7	76	3.3	75	4.1	3,979	80.0	2,219	86.1	1,760	73.2	
South West	3,889	2,500	82.6	1,379	1,121	125	5.0	75	5.4	50	4.5	2,374	78.4	1,304	82.9	1,071	73.4	
England	38,643	24,613	79.5	13,708	10,905	1,458	5.9	891	6.5	567	5.2	23,155	74.7	12,817	79.8	10,337	68.2	
Wales	2,308	1,325	74.0	738	588	96	7.2	65	8.9	31	5.2	1,229	68.6	672	72.3	557	64.5	
Scotland	4,025	2,479	77.0	1,352	1,127	186	7.5	120	8.9	66	5.8	2,293	71.1	1,232	74.3	1,062	67.7	
Great Britain	44,976	28,418	79.0	15,798	12,620	1,740	6.1	1,076	6.8	664	5.3	26,677	74.1	14,722	78.9	11,956	68.1	
Northern Ireland ^c	1,236	734	71.6	410	324	53	7.2	35	8.5	18	5.6	681	66.3	375	71.4	306	60.1	
United Kingdom	46,212	29,159	78.8	16,212	12,947	1,797	6.2	1,112	6.9	685	5.3	27,362	73.9	15,100	78.7	12,262	68.3	

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
North East	4	-10	-0.6	-10	1	2	0.3	0	0.2	3	0.5	-12	-0.7	-10	-0.9	-2	-0.3	
North West	0	16	0.4	18	-2	-19	-0.6	-13	-0.8	-6	-0.4	36	0.9	31	1.2	4	0.1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-14	-0.7	-8	-6	-13	-0.5	-2	-0.1	-11	-1.0	-2	-0.2	-6	-0.6	4	0.1	
East Midlands	4	-8	-0.5	-6	-2	0	0.0	3	0.3	-3	-0.3	-8	-0.5	-9	-0.9	0	0.0	
West Midlands	2	7	0.0	-4	10	-1	0.0	-6	-0.4	5	0.4	7	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1	
East	9	8	-0.1	-7	15	-5	-0.2	-5	-0.3	0	-0.1	13	0.1	-2	0.0	16	0.1	
London	4	1	-0.1	0	1	-2	-0.1	0	0.0	-2	-0.1	3	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0	
South East	4	-15	-0.6	-1	-14	-11	-0.3	-16	-0.7	5	0.3	-4	-0.4	15	-0.1	-19	-0.6	
South West	6	14	0.2	13	0	10	0.4	3	0.1	7	0.6	4	-0.1	11	0.3	-7	-0.3	
England	36	-1	-0.2	-4	2	-39	-0.2	-37	-0.3	-2	0.0	37	0.0	33	0.0	4	-0.1	
Wales	2	-11	-0.6	-9	-2	-6	-0.4	0	0.1	-6	-1.0	-5	-0.3	-9	-0.8	4	-0.2	
Scotland	0	-6	-0.3	0	-6	3	0.1	7	0.5	-4	-0.3	-9	-0.4	-7	-0.5	-2	-0.2	
Great Britain	37	-18	-0.2	-13	-6	-42	-0.1	-30	-0.2	-12	-0.1	23	-0.1	17	-0.1	6	-0.1	
Northern Ireland ^c																		
United Kingdom	39	-16	-0.2	-11	-5	-36	-0.1	-26	-0.2	-10	-0.1	20	-0.1	16	-0.1	4	-0.1	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
North East	6	1	-0.5	-19	21	21	1.8	7	1.3	14	2.5	-20	-1.8	-26	-3.3	6	-0.1	
North West	9	64	1.5	49	15	-6	-0.3	1	-0.1	-7	-0.6	70	1.6	47	2.0	23	1.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	9	0.3	14	-5	-9	-0.4	-4	-0.4	-5	-0.5	18	0.6	18	0.8	0	0.4	
East Midlands	18	11	0.0	2	8	7	0.3	7	0.6	0	0.0	3	-0.2	-5	-0.9	8	0.5	
West Midlands	9	13	0.2	-16	29	16	0.6	7	0.6	8	0.6	-2	-0.3	-23	-1.4	21	1.0	
East	30	-6	-0.4	-12	6	-25	-0.9	-10	-0.6	-15	-1.3	19	0.3	-2	0.2	21	0.6	
London	14	83	1.3	49	34	-15	-0.6	-3	-0.4	-12	-0.9	98	1.7	52	1.8	46	1.5	
South East	22	51	0.3	36	15	-29	-0.8	-28	-1.3	0	-0.1	80	0.9	64	1.2	16	0.5	
South West	24	46	0.7	22	24	9	0.3	10	0.7	-2	-0.2	37	0.5	12	-0.2	25	1.2	
England	143	273	0.5	125	148	-31	-0.2	-13	-0.2	-19	-0.2	304	0.6	138	0.4	167	0.8	
Wales	8	27	1.3	20	7	7	0.4	9	1.0	-2	-0.4	20	0.9	11	1.1	9	0.7	
Scotland	-1	-15	-0.5	-13	-3	-2	0.0	1	0.2	-3	-0.3	-14	-0.5	-14	-0.9	1	-0.2	
Great Britain	149	285	0.4	133	152	-26	-0.2	-2	-0.1	-24	-0.3	311	0.5	135	0.3	176	0.7	
Northern Ireland ^c	7	6	-0.5	-7	13	0	-0.1	-3	-0.6	3	0.7	6	-0.4	-4	-1.7	10	0.9	
United Kingdom	157	291	0.4	126	165	-26	-0.2	-6	-0.1	-21	-0.2	318	0.5	132	0.3	186	0.7	

Relationship between columns: 2+4+5 = 6+12; 6+9+10; 12=14+16.

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

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

The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. Data shown in this table are now seasonally adjusted. See technical report in the July issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp381-387.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 6094.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary A.4

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system				Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (March 1999); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (June 1999)				Jobcentre vacancies ^c (June 1999)				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies	
North East	1,011	534	477	82.5	7.4	66.0	10.8	16.5	3.3	10.8	14.8	9.6
North West	2,980	1,592	1,388	157.3	5.1	123.1	7.2	34.2	2.4	26.4	34.8	27.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,272	1,222	1,050	125.6	5.2	97.8	7.4	27.8	2.5	18.5	22.6	18.0
East Midlands	1,901	1,021	880	78.5	3.9	59.4	5.5	19.1	2.1	14.6	21.1	14.2
West Midlands	2,441	1,328	1,113	122.7	4.8	93.6	6.4	29.1	2.6	23.2	34.8	23.7
East	2,468	1,356	1,112	78.7	3.1	58.6	4.2	20.1	1.8	18.0	23.5	18.3
London	4,063	2,189	1,873	204.5	4.8	150.7	6.5	53.8	2.8	24.7	31.3	23.9
South East	3,793	2,037	1,757	98.4	2.5	75.1	3.5	23.3	1.3	26.0	36.2	25.3
South West	2,305	1,241	1,063	78.7	3.3	58.5	4.4	20.2	1.9	20.8	25.7	20.8
England	23,235	12,521	10,714	1,027.0	4.2	782.8	5.8	244.2	2.2	183.0	244.9	180.9
Wales	1,153	617	536	66.4	5.4	51.3	7.6	15.1	2.7	13.0	15.8	13.3
Scotland	2,270	1,189	1,082	134.6	5.5	104.3	8.0	30.3	2.7	24.4	31.1	24.4
Great Britain	26,659	14,326	12,332	1,228.0	4.4	938.4	6.1	289.6	2.3	220.4	291.8	218.7
Northern Ireland ^c	712	383	328	52.2	6.7	40.6	9.2	11.6	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	27,370	14,710	12,660	1,280.1	4.4	979.0	6.2	301.1	2.3	223.8	300.7	222.1

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system				Employment Service administrative system				
	Civilian workforce jobs (Change on; December 1998); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (Change on May 1999)				Jobcentre vacancies ^c (Change on May 1999)				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Men		Women		Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies	
North East	-10	-6	-4	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.1
North West	-29	-14	-15	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.6	-0.6	1.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	-17	3	-20	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9
East Midlands	-3	1	-4</									

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						
	Government supported training and employment programmes					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time												
	Total workers ^a	Employees ^a	Self-employed ^a	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12														
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRW	MGRX	YCBF	YCBG	YCBH	YCBJ	YCBK	YCBL	YCBM	YCBN	YCBP	YCBQ	YCBR	YCBS	YCBT	YCBU	YCBV	YCBW				
1992	25,866	22,079	3,228	181	377	19,842	6,016	16,929	5,147	2,684	544	972	1,304	5,9	468	35.9	366	71	397	5,699	642	11.3	4,336	89	618
1993	25,566	21,873	3,186	151	356	19,467	6,093	16,663	5,208	2,607	577	1,041	1,357	6.2	569	41.9	359	81	346	5,793	805	13.9	4,299	87	595
1994	25,757	21,972	3,302	146	337	19,500	6,248	16,624	5,342	2,694	607	1,149	1,493	6.8	627	42.0	402	99	365	5,956	836	14.0	4,327	88	672
1995	26,043	22,260	3,358	140	285	19,744	6,295	16,837	5,421	2,732	625	1,295	1,629	7.3	703	43.1	456	92	376	6,051	828	13.7	4,372	91	736
1996	26,300	22,632	3,291	127	250	19,778	6,520	16,961	5,671	2,648	643	1,297	1,668	7.4	690	40.8	471	86	463	6,316	806	12.8	4,543	85	796
1997	26,772	23,090	3,341	118	223	20,101	6,665	17,286	5,802	2,654	685	1,260	1,786	7.7	683	38.2	541	98	463	6,490	809	12.5	4,619	90	942
1998	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196	1,741	7.4	629	36.1	534	99	477	6,564	767	11.7	4,696	109	967
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196	1,741	7.4	629	36.1	534	99	477	6,564	767	11.7	4,696	109	967
Apr-Jun	27,047	23,530	3,246	99	171	20,319	6,721	17,656	5,869	2,534	711	1,217	1,730	7.4	611	35.3	545	97	471	6,577	769	11.7	4,709	113	968
May-Jul	23,627	20,407	3,183	107	167	20,407	6,706	17,550	5,872	2,526	693	1,222	1,727	7.3	598	34.6	553	102	471	6,561	754	11.5	4,711	116	967
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	23,704	3,187	106	170	20,455	6,704	17,815	5,885	2,514	671	1,220	1,743	7.4	606	34.8	559	100	474	6,559	739	11.3	4,730	115	960
Jul-Sep	27,175	23,716	3,184	109	166	20,469	6,700	17,835	5,879	2,513	670	1,216	1,748	7.4	610	34.9	554	101	470	6,555	745	11.4	4,711	114	970
Aug-Oct	27,207	23,753	3,183	103	168	20,466	6,735	17,836	5,914	2,511	671	1,235	1,734	7.3	605	34.9	569	97	464	6,592	748	11.3	4,722	117	986
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	23,809	3,194	102	158	20,487	6,772	17,858	5,949	2,512	681	1,238	1,747	7.3	598	34.2	574	99	478	6,637	742	11.2	4,768	116	992
Oct-Dec	27,289	23,840	3,204	97	148	20,501	6,782	17,880	5,956	2,508	695	1,231	1,752	7.3	596	34.0	579	102	479	6,653	727	10.9	4,788	117	1,004
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	23,858	3,211	101	143	20,490	6,819	17,876	5,978	2,513	698	1,229	1,747	7.3	601	34.4	582	101	470	6,681	723	10.8	4,807	118	1,015
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	23,881	3,218	98	146	20,531	6,809	17,913	5,966	2,514	704	1,216	1,750	7.3	604	34.5	590	100	455	6,665	721	10.8	4,795	121	1,008
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	23,901	3,198	101	152	20,540	6,810	17,925	5,975	2,508	689	1,240	1,736	7.3	601	34.7	569	103	460	6,661	709	10.6	4,811	117	1,001
Feb-Apr	27,358	23,910	3,188	102	159	20,547	6,809	17,927	5,981	2,506	681	1,252	1,730	7.2	602	34.8	557	109	456	6,656	699	10.5	4,824	120	990
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,262	1,713	7.2	597	34.9	552	114	454	6,651	691	10.4	4,829	116	989
Changes Over last 3 months	20	36	-33	2	15	26	-10	31	2	-16	-19	7	-37	-0.2	-6	0.4	-48	14	-1	-14	-29	-0.4	34	-4	-19
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-8.1</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>-1.8</i>
Over last 12 months	318	417	-80	-1	-18	227	90	299	118	-53	-28	8	-28	-0.2	-31	-1.2	8	15	-22	87	-75	-1.3	133	7	23
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-1.4</i>	<i>-10.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-5.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>-4.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-9.8</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBG	YCBH	YCBJ	YCBK	YCBL	YCBM	YCBN	YCBP	YCBQ	YCBR	YCBS	YCBT	YCBU	YCBV	YCBW				
1992	14,368	11,624	2,443	55	246	13,368	995	10,963	659	2,264	178	44	561	4.8	239	42.7	108	36	179	839	191	22.7	352	25	266
1993	14,081	11,416	2,389	43	232	13,053	1,025	10,738	678	2,189	199	47	606	5.3	293	48.4	111	44	160	879	265	30.1	334	29	246
1994	14,218	11,464	2,485	49	220	13,113	1,102	10,727	736	2,272	212	51	665	5.8	320	48.1	132	46	168	950	264	27.7	348	31	301
1995	14,425	11,647	2,551	43	184	13,267	1,156	10,843	803	2,320	230	54	764	6.6	382	50.0	155	56	170	1,035	284	27.5	386	32	329
1996	14,501	11,833	2,470	41	157	13,271	1,229	10,943	889	2,234	236	55	753	6.4	356	47.3	159	51	187	1,127	290	25.7	418	28	383
1997	14,779	12,120	2,484	37	138	13,464	1,310	11,135	984	2,231	251	57	830	6.8	362	43.6	203	56	208	1,237	300	24.3	474	41	411
1998	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	269	52	824	6.4	334	42.3	194	56	206	1,259	295	23.5	490	44	423
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	269	52	824	6.4	334	42.3	194	56	206	1,259	295	23.5	490	44	423
Apr-Jun	14,970	12,438	2,391	29	113	13,638	1,329	11,440	996	2,117	273	52	791	6.4	330	41.7	199	56	205	1,268	302	23.8	494	45	423
May-Jul	15,003	12,491	2,370	36	107	13,673	1,326	11,480	1,009	2,110	259	53	797	6.4	329	41.3	204	57	207	1,265	296	23.4	496	48	425
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	12,528	2,349	36	107	13,703	1,312	11,523	1,004	2,102	246	52	808	6.5	329	40.8	209	59	207	1,250	296	23.7	491	47	417
Jul-Sep	15,010	12,535	2,339	34	103	13,691	1,315	11,519	1,015	2,097	241	51	817	6.5	337	41.2	209	61	209	1,262	290	23.0	495	46	427
Aug-Oct	15,003	12,534	2,334	32	103	13,681	1,317	11,514	1,019	2,085	239	52	817	6.5	333	40.8	215	59	206	1,261	292	23.1	491	47	432
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	12,566	2,338	35	100	13,712	1,325	11,538	1,027	2,095	243	52	821	6.5	327	39.8	222	61	211	1,272	291	22.9	493	46	439
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,582	2,349	35	95	13,719	1,340	11,546	1,034	2,098	252	53	824	6.5	326	39.6	226	62	207	1,282	293	22.9	498	47	444
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	12,567	2,362	35	91	13,698	1,355	11,522	1,043	2,082	253	53	813	6.5	327	40.2	223	61	207	1,298	286	22.0	512	47	447
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	12,593	2,366	32	93	13,718	1,366	11,547	1,046	2,106	260	53	827	6.6	33										

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	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,634	6,809	9,203	4,576	773
1994	25,757	24,975	588	3,490	6,915	9,307	4,682	782
1995	26,043	25,248	613	3,388	7,005	9,453	4,794	795
1996	26,300	25,531	666	3,339	7,017	9,618	4,894	769
1997	26,772	25,971	707	3,289	7,150	9,687	5,140	802
1998	27,045	26,272	702	3,262	7,104	9,822	5,383	773
3-month averages								
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	27,045	26,272	702	3,262	7,104	9,822	5,383	773
Apr-Jun	27,047	26,289	696	3,268	7,089	9,835	5,394	778
May-Jul	27,121	26,338	699	3,293	7,090	9,836	5,428	783
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	26,393	701	3,300	7,062	9,873	5,457	776
Jul-Sep	27,175	26,410	702	3,298	7,065	9,872	5,470	766
Aug-Oct	27,207	26,428	701	3,283	7,060	9,889	5,498	779
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	26,482	702	3,271	7,064	9,911	5,527	781
Oct-Dec	27,289	26,499	702	3,264	7,061	9,926	5,544	789
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	26,525	699	3,274	7,066	9,935	5,549	788
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	26,555	694	3,285	7,071	9,939	5,565	787
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	26,560	689	3,289	7,054	9,958	5,573	792
Feb-Apr	27,358	26,556	684	3,284	7,036	9,974	5,569	800
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	819
Changes								
Over last 3 months	20	-7	-8	-16	-39	50	10	27
Percent	0.1	0.0	-1.2	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	0.2	3.4
Over last 12 months	318	277	-17	7	-72	166	191	41
Percent	1.2	1.1	-2.4	0.2	-1.0	1.7	3.6	5.3
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTF	YBSF	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	306
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	3,861	4,972	2,792	294
1994	14,218	13,954	301	1,857	3,925	5,037	2,836	299
1995	14,425	14,137	310	1,814	3,980	5,143	2,892	289
1996	14,501	14,236	339	1,772	3,972	5,192	2,962	299
1997	14,779	14,510	348	1,770	4,029	5,245	3,118	289
1998	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	276
3-month averages								
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	276
Apr-Jun	14,970	14,693	349	1,757	4,012	5,338	3,246	277
May-Jul	15,003	14,726	351	1,778	4,013	5,330	3,261	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	14,751	348	1,776	4,004	5,353	3,271	269
Jul-Sep	15,010	14,749	349	1,770	3,998	5,350	3,283	267
Aug-Oct	15,003	14,744	346	1,754	3,991	5,358	3,300	269
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	14,778	349	1,742	3,993	5,368	3,318	281
Oct-Dec	15,061	14,799	351	1,738	3,988	5,386	3,329	282
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	14,788	349	1,735	3,983	5,393	3,327	282
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	14,813	349	1,743	3,983	5,396	3,344	282
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	14,810	341	1,753	3,976	5,398	3,342	277
Feb-Apr	15,090	14,809	340	1,763	3,961	5,399	3,343	277
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	281
Changes								
Over last 3 months	16	0	-9	13	-28	19	3	3
Percent	0.1	0.0	-2.6	0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3
Over last 12 months	132	118	-11	-2	-66	85	112	3
Percent	0.9	0.8	-3.1	-0.1	-1.6	1.6	3.5	0.9
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,498	10,983	327	1,838	2,873	4,184	1,765	515
1993	11,485	10,967	287	1,722	2,948	4,232	1,784	518
1994	11,539	11,021	287	1,633	2,990	4,270	1,845	518
1995	11,618	11,111	303	1,575	3,025	4,310	1,902	537
1996	11,799	11,295	328	1,567	3,045	4,426	1,932	534
1997	11,993	11,461	359	1,520	3,121	4,441	2,022	533
1998	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	530
3-month averages								
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	530
Apr-Jun	12,077	11,576	347	1,511	3,077	4,497	2,148	531
May-Jul	12,118	11,612	348	1,515	3,078	4,506	2,167	535
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,642	352	1,524	3,058	4,521	2,186	536
Jul-Sep	12,165	11,661	353	1,528	3,067	4,522	2,187	534
Aug-Oct	12,203	11,684	356	1,530	3,069	4,531	2,198	519
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,704	353	1,530	3,071	4,543	2,209	520
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,701	351	1,526	3,073	4,540	2,215	528
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,737	350	1,539	3,083	4,543	2,222	521
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,742	345	1,542	3,088	4,543	2,221	515
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,750	348	1,536	3,078	4,560	2,231	513
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,747	345	1,521	3,075	4,575	2,227	522
Mar-May (Spr)	12,262	11,735	346	1,513	3,076	4,573	2,228	527
Changes								
Over last 3 months	4	-7	1	-29	-11	31	7	11
Percent	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-1.9	-0.4	0.7	0.3	2.2
Over last 12 months	186	159	-6	9	-6	82	80	27
Percent	1.5	1.4	-1.6	0.6	-0.2	1.8	3.7	5.5

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

EMPLOYMENT Employment by age B.2

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	48.8	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.3	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.7	45.1	63.7	74.7	79.1	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.4	64.3	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.5
1996	57.5	71.8	46.7	65.9	75.8	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	48.2	66.6	77.8	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
3-month averages								
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
Apr-Jun	58.7	73.3	47.6	66.8	78.4	80.7	65.4	7.6
May-Jul	58.9	73.5	48.0	67.4	78.6	80.7	65.6	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.5	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
Jul-Sep	58.9	73.7	48.3	67.4	78.6	80.8	65.9	7.5
Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.1	78.7	80.9	66.1	7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1	73.8	48.4	66.9	78.9	81.0	66.3	7.6
Oct-Dec	59.1	73.9	48.3	66.7	79.0	81.0	66.4	7.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	59.2	73.9	48.1	67.0	79.2	81.0	66.3	7.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2	74.0	47.8	67.2	79.4	80.9	66.4	7.7
Jan-Mar 1999	59.2	74.0	47.6	67.3	79.4	81.0	66.4	7.7
Feb-Apr	59.2	73.9	47.3	67.2	79.4	81.1	66.2	7.5
Mar-May (Spr)	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.5	0.5	-0.7	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4
Male	MGSS	MGSV	YBUB	YBUE	YBUH	YBUK		

B.3 EMPLOYMENT All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a	Manual	Non-manual	Occupations									
				Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9	
All													
Spring 1992	25,812	10,519	14,927	3,898	2,584	2,290	3,987	3,585	2,482	2,047	2,430	2,265	
Spring 1993	25,511	10,273	14,925	3,975	2,560	2,332	3,921	3,380	2,547	1,983	2,398	2,222	
Spring 1994	25,637	10,298	15,116	4,053	2,614	2,433	3,881	3,377	2,568	1,999	2,378	2,228	
Spring 1995	25,973	10,408	15,297	4,194	2,665	2,400	3,889	3,285	2,690	2,023	2,488	2,288	
Spring 1996	26,219	10,432	15,515	4,140	2,791	2,504	3,888	3,244	2,776	2,080	2,505	2,204	
Spring 1997	26,682	10,523	15,963	4,282	2,706	2,705	3,993	3,309	2,852	2,148	2,505	2,148	
Spring 1998	26,947	10,722	16,058	4,332	2,824	2,676	4,035	3,293	2,936	2,111	2,533	2,151	
Summer 1998	27,291	10,914	16,222	4,306	2,781	2,736	4,096	3,370	2,986	2,193	2,589	2,187	
Autumn 1998	27,333	10,809	16,362	4,306	2,901	2,750	4,081	3,367	2,959	2,217	2,535	2,165	
Winter 1998/9	27,253	10,649	16,429	4,285	2,959	2,751	4,105	3,289	2,963	2,228	2,483	2,132	
Spring 1999	27,251	10,571	16,491	4,315	2,981	2,776	4,103	3,266	2,981	2,208	2,474	2,084	
Changes													
Spr 98 - Spr 99	303	-151	433	-17	157	100	68	-26	45	97	-58	-67	
Spr 98 - Spr 99 (%)	1.1	-1.4	2.7	-0.4	5.6	3.7	1.7	-0.8	1.5	4.6	-2.3	-3.1	
Male													
Spring 1992	14,321	7,034	7,013	2,643	1,594	1,166	969	3,188	844	750	1,922	1,087	
Spring 1993	14,035	6,821	6,968	2,658	1,559	1,191	944	3,010	869	715	1,898	1,069	
Spring 1994	14,171	6,861	7,092	2,742	1,549	1,230	952	3,045	869	732	1,887	1,059	
Spring 1995	14,374	6,921	7,234	2,821	1,592	1,233	964	2,953	917	731	1,998	1,074	
Spring 1996	14,446	6,919	7,314	2,790	1,670	1,244	976	2,924	951	743	2,002	1,055	
Spring 1997	14,720	7,031	7,524	2,879	1,613	1,344	997	3,020	942	802	1,995	1,074	
Spring 1998	14,906	7,146	7,611	2,910	1,704	1,338	1,026	2,996	964	762	2,053	1,109	
Summer 1998	15,117	7,302	7,682	2,898	1,689	1,364	1,049	3,066	985	790	2,093	1,154	
Autumn 1998	15,072	7,217	7,720	2,891	1,741	1,376	1,024	3,078	965	791	2,035	1,142	
Winter 1998/9	15,020	7,114	7,758	2,881	1,753	1,378	1,042	3,011	962	804	2,026	1,124	
Spring 1999	15,031	7,078	7,797	2,884	1,773	1,395	1,044	3,001	977	796	2,022	1,101	
Changes													
Spr 98 - Spr 99	126	-69	187	-27	68	57	18	4	13	34	-32	-8	
Spr 98 - Spr 99 (%)	0.8	-1.0	2.5	-0.9	4.0	4.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	4.5	-1.5	-0.7	
Female													
Spring 1992	11,491	3,485	7,914	1,255	989	1,124	3,018	397	1,638	1,298	507	1,178	
Spring 1993	11,476	3,452	7,957	1,318	1,000	1,142	2,976	370	1,678	1,278	500	1,153	
Spring 1994	11,526	3,437	8,024	1,312	1,065	1,203	2,929	332	1,699	1,267	491	1,168	
Spring 1995	11,599	3,487	8,063	1,374	1,073	1,167	2,925	332	1,773	1,292	491	1,130	
Spring 1996	11,773	3,514	8,201	1,350	1,121	1,260	2,913	321	1,825	1,336	503	1,093	
Spring 1997	11,962	3,492	8,439	1,402	1,093	1,362	2,996	288	1,909	1,346	480	1,059	
Spring 1998	12,042	3,576	8,447	1,422	1,120	1,338	3,009	296	1,971	1,349	479	1,042	
Summer 1998	12,173	3,612	8,540	1,409	1,092	1,372	3,047	304	2,001	1,402	496	1,033	
Autumn 1998	12,261	3,591	8,642	1,415	1,160	1,374	3,057	289	1,995	1,426	500	1,023	
Winter 1998/9	12,233	3,535	8,671	1,403	1,205	1,373	3,063	278	2,001	1,424	457	1,008	
Spring 1999	12,219	3,494	8,694	1,431	1,209	1,381	3,059	265	2,004	1,412	452	983	
Changes													
Spr 98 - Spr 99	178	-82	246	10	89	43	50	-31	33	63	-27	-59	
Spr 98 - Spr 99 (%)	1.5	-2.3	2.9	0.7	7.9	3.2	1.7	-10.4	1.7	4.7	-5.6	-5.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 336094

a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

EMPLOYMENT B.11 Workforce jobs^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e	
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f					
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCH	DYDA
1995 Jun	11,121	1,191	10,905	4,989	22,025	3,604	230	225	26,085
Sep	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	222	26,534
Dec	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	227	26,718
1996 Mar	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	26,491
Jun	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	26,708
Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	189	26,922
Dec	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	190	27,098
1997 Mar	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	175	26,947
Jun	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	159	27,210
Sep	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	171	27,395
Dec	12,039	1,525	11,651	5,369	23,689	3,532	211	163	27,595
1998 Mar	11,977	1,487	11,603	5,328	23,580	3,539	211	153	27,483
Jun	12,040	1,490	11,646	5,315	23,686	3,462	210	115	27,473
Sep	12,143	1,507	11,707	5,340	23,850	3,475	209	125	27,659
Dec	12,225	1,574	11,797	5,450	24,022	3,455	210	119	27,807
1999 Mar	12,138	1,585	11,678	5,407	23,816	3,440	209	114	27,579
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	BCAH	LOJU	DYDC
1995 Jun	11,113	1,187	10,872	4,959	21,985	3,608	230	240	26,063
Sep	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	222	26,491
Dec	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	217	26,617
1996 Mar	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	211	26,598
Jun	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	221	195	26,728
Sep	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	188	26,879
Dec	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	181	26,988
1997 Mar	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	172	27,054
Jun	11,815	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,257	3,598	210	173	27,239
Sep	11,870	1,436	11,505	5,240	23,375	3,590	210	169	27,344
Dec	11,989	1,499	11,585	5,315	23,574	3,542	211	154	27,481
1998 Mar	12,039	1,499	11,653	5,349	23,692	3,539	211	150	27,592
Jun	12,057	1,495	11,642	5,314	23,698	3,475	210	128	27,511
Sep	12,123	1,526	11,727	5,373	23,851	3,445	209	122	27,627
Dec	12,166	1,539	11,728	5,390	23,894	3,465	210	112	27,681
1999 Mar	12,192	1,596	11,721	5,425	23,913	3,444	209	111	27,677
Unadjusted for seasonal variation	BYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1995 Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	210	25,403
Sep	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,852
Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26,026
1996 Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,803
Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26,030
Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26,237
Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26,402
1997 Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	26,257
Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	26,509
Sep	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	154	26,686
Dec	11,737	1,476	11,344	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	146</	

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		YEHT		YEHW					
1986	Jun	21,385	21,375	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419
1987	Jun	21,582	21,574	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335
1988	Jun	22,256	22,253	4,838	4,858	5,283	5,305	6,374	6,395
1989	Jun	22,659	22,658	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408
1990	Jun	22,918	22,907	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,138	6,256	6,285
1991	Jun	22,268	22,248	4,299	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756
1992	Jun	21,929	21,902	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,396
1993	Jun	21,611	21,586	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082
1994	Jun	21,638	21,661	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060
1995	Jun	22,025	21,985	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108
1996	Jun	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227
1997	Feb			4,125	4,141	4,354	4,369		
	Mar	22,952	23,062	4,132	4,147	4,359	4,374	5,261	5,283
	Apr			4,132	4,152	4,360	4,380		
	May			4,140	4,159	4,367	4,386		
	Jun	23,253	23,257	4,162	4,166	4,390	4,394	5,357	5,369
	Jul			4,173	4,164	4,396	4,389		
	Aug			4,170	4,156	4,394	4,380		
	Sep	23,394	23,375	4,168	4,156	4,389	4,377	5,405	5,393
	Oct			4,182	4,169	4,402	4,389		
	Nov			4,189	4,172	4,408	4,391		
	Dec	23,689	23,574	4,175	4,156	4,394	4,375	5,476	5,442
1998	Jan			4,170	4,182	4,388	4,400		
	Feb			4,170	4,185	4,388	4,402		
	Mar	23,580	23,692	4,160	4,174	4,378	4,392	5,462	5,483
	Apr			4,152	4,171	4,370	4,389		
	May			4,140	4,158	4,357	4,376		
	Jun	23,686	23,698	4,140	4,144	4,357	4,361	5,451	5,464
	Jul			4,141	4,133	4,358	4,350		
	Aug			4,140	4,127	4,357	4,344		
	Sep	23,850	23,851	4,135	4,123	4,351	4,339	5,466	5,457
	Oct			4,117	4,100	4,333	4,317		
	Nov			4,107	4,089	4,323	4,305		
	Dec	24,022	23,894	4,078	4,065	4,295	4,281	5,428	5,398
1999	Jan			4,051	4,063	4,269	4,279		
	Feb			4,031	4,047	4,248	4,263		
	Mar	23,816	23,913	4,009	4,025	4,226	4,242	5,318	5,341
	Apr P			3,996	4,016	4,211	4,232		
	May P			3,984	4,002	4,199	4,218		

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A, B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C, E 10-14, 40-41	Food products beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
1986	Jun	14,640	14,605	351	509	529	585	86	453	316
1987	Jun	14,930	14,896	343	470	524	574	88	459	309
1988	Jun	15,555	15,523	334	446	516	578	92	462	314
1989	Jun	15,962	15,929	321	428	505	547	95	472	320
1990	Jun	16,350	16,308	314	407	499	504	94	473	308
1991	Jun	16,233	16,186	306	381	501	431	83	462	279
1992	Jun	16,245	16,199	308	344	475	413	81	453	272
1993	Jun	16,218	16,180	324	300	462	406	87	445	259
1994	Jun	16,352	16,304	297	265	452	398	89	459	248
1995	Jun	16,658	16,606	271	240	451	383	80	465	256
1996	Jun	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254
1997	Feb				227	462	379	86	475	251
	Mar	17,384	17,464	316	227	466	375	86	475	250
	Apr				228	466	375	86	474	251
	May				227	472	372	87	475	252
	Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228	474	369	86	473	253
	Jul				225	474	365	85	474	254
	Aug				224	477	363	86	472	254
	Sep	17,643	17,656	325	221	479	359	85	473	254
	Oct				220	483	358	86	475	254
	Nov				219	482	357	86	477	253
	Dec	17,883	17,804	328	218	484	353	85	474	252
1998	Jan				217	484	354	86	478	253
	Feb				217	486	352	87	478	253
	Mar	17,818	17,896	313	218	489	350	86	475	254
	Apr				218	487	349	85	476	253
	May				218	486	347	86	477	252
	Jun	17,937	17,927	307	217	487	343	85	478	252
	Jul				218	484	340	84	477	252
	Aug				217	483	337	85	475	251
	Sep	18,065	18,096	298	216	484	335	86	476	251
	Oct				216	482	333	86	476	252
	Nov				217	482	329	85	474	251
	Dec	18,298	18,203	293	217	482	324	84	473	251
1999	Jan				217	481	321	84	470	251
	Feb				216	481	317	83	470	250
	Mar	18,197	18,271	301	216	480	312	82	471	249
	Apr P				216	480	308	81	474	250
	May P				216	479	306	80	471	249

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products DH 25	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products DI/DJ 26-28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. DK 29	Electrical and optical equipment DL 30-33	Transport equipment DM 34-35	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c. DF, DN 23, 36-37	Construction F 45	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs G 50-52	Hotels and restaurants H 55
1986	Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004
1987	Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009
1988	Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,085
1989	Jun	227	879	495	589	488	240	1,129	3,603	1,176
1990	Jun	221	865	484	558	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236
1991	Jun	195	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209
1992	Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196
1993	Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,580	1,162
1994	Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,566	1,168
1995	Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230
1996	Jun	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250
1997	Feb									
	Mar	237	712	399	515	389	235	908	3,920	1,273
	Apr									
	May	240	713	401	516	389	241			
	Jun	242	714	402	519	389	244	975	3,947	1,277
	Jul									
	Aug	242	712	405	521	390	241			
	Sep	243	706	403	521	390	241	1,016	3,967	1,287
	Oct									
	Nov	244	707	404	528	391	239			
	Dec	243	705	404	531	393	240	1,067	4,008	1,317
1998	Jan	241	704	403	527	395	239			
	Feb									
	Mar	243	709	402	536	396	240	1,091	4,022	1,319
	Apr									
	May	243	705	399	537	398	238			
	Jun	242	701	397	535	398	237	1,103	4,039	1,287
	Jul									
	Aug	241	696	395	532	397	235			
	Sep	242	696	395	531	397	235	1,118	4,114	1,302
	Oct									
	Nov	241	688	390	524	396	233			
	Dec	240	687	391	523	394	234	1,117	4,121	1,308
1999	Jan									
	Feb	239	678	388	523	390	236			
	Mar	238	675	386	522	389	235	1,100	4,109	1,317
	Apr P									
	May P	237	669	382	515	385	237			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage I 60-63	Post and telecommunications I 64	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L ^b 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q ^c 90-93
1986	Jun	857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862
1987	Jun	844	444	933	167	1,865	1,492	1,736	2,172	874
1988	Jun	861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,476	1,799	2,307	897
1989	Jun	891	471	1,051	185	2,104	1,398	1,841	2,300	906
1990	Jun	923	470	1,060	192	2,226	1,440	1,863	2,320	904
1991	Jun	910	463	1,038	188	2,192	1,461	1,850	2,375	890
1992	Jun	900	454	1,005	207	2,184	1,464	1,832	2,444	920
1993	Jun	886	428	973	239	2,235	1,461	1,811	2,455	949
1994	Jun	880	430	980	252	2,236	1,443	1,833	2,470	944
1995	Jun	871	430	959	263	2,376	1,407	1,843	2,513	955
1996	Jun	875	444	971	270	2,717	1,409	1,870	2,514	1,042
1997	Feb									
	Mar	900	456	978	284	2,833	1,377	1,859	2,525	1,058
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun	895	446	995						

B.13 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	Thousands											
		March 1998		March 1999		1998		1999					
							Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P	
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,131.7	1,244.9	4,376.6	3,047.4	1,178.5	4,225.9	4,294.1	4,268.1	4,247.7	4,225.9	4,211.9	4,199.9
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	67.0	9.3	76.3	65.0	8.3	73.3	74.3	74.0	73.6	73.3	72.8	72.2
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.9	6.0	43.9	36.6	5.7	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.0	42.3	41.6	41.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	29.1	3.3	32.4	28.4	2.6	31.0	31.6	31.3	31.6	31.0	31.2	30.8
MANUFACTURING	D	2,959.6	1,199.4	4,159.0	2,878.0	1,131.2	4,009.3	4,077.0	4,050.4	4,030.3	4,009.3	3,996.0	3,984.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	292.1	189.1	481.3	292.1	180.9	473.0	487.0	478.1	475.8	473.0	473.7	474.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	132.8	186.6	319.4	125.1	158.8	283.9	295.9	293.5	287.5	283.9	280.8	277.6
of textiles	17	98.6	76.3	174.9	92.5	67.9	160.4	165.7	164.2	161.4	160.4	159.8	158.6
of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	18	34.3	110.3	144.5	32.6	90.9	123.5	130.2	129.3	126.1	123.5	121.0	119.1
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.9	14.4	30.3	15.1	12.2	27.3	28.1	28.4	28.3	27.3	27.0	26.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.4	17.2	85.6	66.7	14.8	81.5	83.9	82.9	81.6	81.5	81.0	81.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	298.2	176.1	474.2	293.5	176.8	470.3	473.4	469.5	470.2	470.3	470.8	469.9
	21	85.9	29.5	115.4	82.0	26.9	109.0	111.4	109.9	109.2	109.0	108.2	107.5
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	212.2	146.6	358.8	211.5	149.8	361.3	362.0	359.6	361.0	361.3	362.6	361.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.6	4.5	27.1	22.8	4.4	27.1	27.3	26.9	26.8	27.1	26.7	26.5
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	78.6	253.1	172.2	76.2	248.4	250.2	249.1	248.1	248.4	249.4	248.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	180.4	61.7	242.1	173.9	63.9	237.8	240.3	239.2	238.6	237.8	235.9	234.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	117.9	31.0	149.0	112.1	29.7	141.8	144.2	143.3	142.7	141.8	141.8	141.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	463.3	92.4	555.6	442.8	85.6	528.3	534.9	530.4	529.7	528.3	525.4	525.9
of basic metals	27	114.7	13.4	128.1	106.9	13.0	119.9	121.2	121.7	121.1	119.9	118.2	117.6
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	348.6	79.0	427.5	335.8	72.6	408.4	413.8	408.7	408.6	408.4	407.2	399.4
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	327.1	72.1	399.2	315.9	66.3	382.2	390.6	388.7	385.1	382.2	380.4	378.3
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	366.8	168.9	535.6	359.4	156.7	516.1	519.2	520.9	519.4	516.1	512.1	510.5
of office machinery and computers	30	35.8	15.0	50.8	34.0	13.9	47.9	48.9	48.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.7
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	129.0	57.3	186.2	121.9	51.8	173.7	176.2	176.5	175.4	173.7	172.0	170.8
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	84.7	47.6	132.3	85.5	44.4	129.9	129.9	131.1	130.4	129.9	126.8	126.7
of medical, precision and optical eqpt. watches	33	117.3	49.0	166.3	117.9	46.7	164.6	164.2	164.5	165.6	164.6	165.4	165.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	351.9	43.6	395.4	341.6	43.5	385.2	392.4	390.5	389.4	385.2	383.8	382.5
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	206.1	25.7	231.7	195.7	26.3	221.9	226.3	224.9	223.9	221.9	221.6	220.8
of other transport equipment	35	145.8	17.9	163.7	145.9	17.3	163.2	166.1	165.6	165.5	163.2	162.1	161.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.8	63.2	211.0	144.8	61.5	206.3	209.5	209.0	206.9	206.3	207.4	207.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	105.2	36.1	141.3	104.4	39.0	143.4	142.8	143.7	143.8	143.4	143.1	143.2

P Provisional
R Revised

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01952 792563

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B.16 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Government Office Region	Unadjusted				Total ^b	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted					Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Male		Female			Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time										
SIC 1992														
North East														
1998 Mar R	407	53	233	220	912	462	455	917	253	197	188	652	7	7
Jun R	408	56	234	219	917	464	452	916	254	195	187	655	7	7
Sep R	410	55	233	218	916	464	454	917	253	194	186	656	8	8
Dec R	405	57	235	218	915	460	450	910	251	189	181	657	7	7
1999 Mar	398	58	229	220	905	459	450	909	243	186	177	655	7	7
North West														
1998 Mar R	1,158	154	696	591	2,600	1,320	1,292	2,613	663	550	529	1,914	23	23
Jun R	1,176	153	700	584	2,613	1,327	1,284	2,611	662	546	525	1,928	23	23
Sep R	1,189	155	704	588	2,636	1,342	1,298	2,640	671	547	526	1,941	24	24
Dec R	1,185	160	696	611	2,652	1,341	1,297	2,638	662	538	517	1,968	23	23
1999 Mar	1,171	161	687	608	2,627	1,341	1,298	2,639	643	529	508	1,961	23	23
Yorkshire and the Humber														
1998 Mar R	892	118	500	465	1,975	1,013	968	1,980	528	442	421	1,425	32	32
Jun R	893	116	514	468	1,990	1,011	972	1,983	530	439	418	1,438	32	32
Sep R	899	117	517	467	2,000	1,016	985	2,001	535	437	416	1,441	34	34
Dec R	900	123	516	478	2,017	1,017	996	2,013	527	431	410	1,468	32	32
1999 Mar	897	124	505	478	2,004	1,024	966	2,009	524	424	403	1,458	32	32
East Midlands														
1998 Mar R	742	102	422	394	1,649	850	809	1,660	507	435	418	1,116	33	33
Jun R	749	99	427	378	1,653	848	807	1,656	511	436	419	1,116	33	33
Sep R	748	103	428	387	1,667	849	812	1,661	510	435	418	1,129	33	33
Dec R	750	106	422	392	1,670	852	811	1,664	502	431	414	1,142	33	33
1999 Mar	740	110	425	385	1,661	856	813	1,669	498	423	406	1,136	33	33
West Midlands														
1998 Mar R	1,027	115	550	466	2,157	1,142	1,019	2,161	678	575	557	1,454	33	33
Jun R	1,025	115	553	470	2,163	1,143	1,030	2,173	672	566	549	1,466	33	33
Sep R	1,025	115	553	474	2,167	1,142	1,031	2,173	666	565	547	1,474	33	33
Dec R	1,018	121	562	485	2,187	1,135	1,038	2,173	658	553	536	1,504	33	33
1999 Mar	996	127	553	483	2,158	1,123	1,039	2,162	634	545	527	1,498	33	33
East														
1998 Mar R	917	134	533	476	2,060	1,058	1,013	2,071	467	373	358	1,556	37	37
Jun R	926	136	540	477	2,079	1,066	1,013	2,079	465	373	358	1,577	37	37
Sep R	939	135	540	477	2,091	1,072	1,020	2,093	466	372	357	1,586	37	37
Dec R	941	147	539	484	2,111	1,079	1,017	2,096	465	368	353	1,609	37	37
1999 Mar	940	146	536	479	2,101	1,091	1,020	2,111	466	365	350	1,598	37	37
London														
1998 Mar R	1,570	232	1,057	657	3,516	1,805	1,720	3,525	431	295	282	3,083	38	38
Jun R	1,570	232	1,062	657	3,521	1,805	1,733	3,538	426	292	279	3,093	38	38
Sep R	1,581	242	1,075	664	3,561	1,824	1,745	3,569	428	293	280	3,131	38	38
Dec R	1,603	246	1,070	683	3,602	1,841	1,736	3,578	427	289	275	3,173	38	38
1999 Mar	1,587	247	1,058	681	3,574	1,837	1,744	3,581	406	286	273	3,166	38	38
South East														
1998 Mar R	1,395	227	849	749	3,220	1,632	1,605	3,237	615	473	447	2,563	39	39
Jun R	1,403	227	852	745	3,227	1,636	1,592	3,228	612	473	446	2,572	39	39
Sep R	1,419	229	858	740	3,245	1,646	1,603	3,249	612	473	447	2,588	39	39
Dec R	1,433	238	851	752	3,274	1,657	1,593	3,250	613	471	445	2,619	39	39
1999 Mar	1,415	239	845	736	3,235	1,663	1,588	3,251	610	465	440	2,584	39	39
South West														
1998 Mar R	832	134	471	460	1,896	972	938	1,910	430	341	320	1,423	33	33
Jun R	838	138	478	468	1,921	972	940	1,913	431	343	322	1,448	33	33
Sep R	836	137	478	476	1,927	970	962	1,922	431	342	321	1,450	33	33
Dec R	833	146	477	489	1,945	977	962	1,939	431	341	319	1,473	33	33
1999 Mar	828	148	471	484	1,932	981	962	1,943	420	333	312	1,469	33	33
England														
1998 Mar	8,939	1,267	5,311	4,467	19,985	10,254	9,819	20,074	4,572	3,682	3,520	15,185	98	98
Jun	8,989	1,271	5,359	4,465	20,085	10,273	9,824	20,097	4,564	3,664	3,503	15,204	97	97
Sep	9,045	1,288	5,386	4,492	20,211	10,325	9,899	20,224	4,571	3,658	3,497	15,306	94	94
Dec	9,068	1,344	5,369	4,593	20,373	10,360	9,900	20,260	4,536	3,611	3,449	15,611	96	96
1999 Mar	8,973	1,360	5,310	4,555	20,198	10,375	9,901	20,276	4,446	3,557	3,396	15,525	98	98
Wales														
1998 Mar R	428	59	251	244	983	493	497	990	266	223	213	693	23	23
Jun R	430	59	256	238	983	491	495	987	266	222	213	692	23	23
Sep R	435	61	259	245	1,000	492	502	993	266	222	213	709	23	23
Dec R	432	64	259	247	1,002	493	504	997	266	216	206	717	23	23
1999 Mar	435	64	252	244	994	503	498	1,000	259	212	202	711	24	24
Scotland														
1998 Mar R	871	111	552	473	2,007	991	1,031	2,022	483	360	320	1,493	32	32
Jun R	880	110	556	467	2,012	991	1,016	2,007	478	358	317	1,503	31	31
Sep R	902	109	559	460	2,031	1,005	1,019	2,024	487	357	317	1,510	31	31
Dec R	898	115	556	462	2,031	1,009	1,015	2,024	488	355	315	1,510	32	32
1999 Mar	892	111	547	461	2,011	1,010	1,012	2,023	473	346	306	1,505	33	33
Great Britain														
1998 Mar R	10,238	1,438	6,115	5,184	22,975	11,738	11,348	23,086	5,321	4,265	4,053	17,371	293	293
Jun R	10,299	1,440	6,171	5,169	23,080	11,756	11,335	23,091	5,310	4,244	4,033	17,488	292	292
Sep R	10,383	1,458	6,205	5,196	23,242	11,821	11,420	23,241	5,324	4,237	4,027	17,615	303	303
Dec R	10,397	1,523	6,184	5,301	23,406	11,862	11,419	23,282	5,286	4,182	3,971	17,839	281	281
1999 Mar	10,300	1,535	6,109	5,260	23,204	11,888	11,411	23,299	5,178	4,114	3,904	17,740	285	285
Northern Ireland														
1998 Mar R	251	49	160	144	605	301	305	607	141	113	107	447	16	16
Jun R	251	49	160	145	606	301	306	608	141	113	107	449	16	16
Sep R	253	49	162	144	608	302	307	610	143	114	108	450	16	16
Dec R	254	51	163	149	613	304	309	613	142	113	107	459	16	16
1999 Mar	253	50	162	147	613	304	310	614	140	111	106	457	16	16
United Kingdom														
1998 Mar R	10,489	1,487	6,275	5,328	23,580	12,039	11,653	23,692	5,462	4,378	4,160	17,818	299	299
Jun R	10,551	1,490	6,331	5,315	23,686	12,057	11,642	23,698	5,451	4,357	4,140	17,937	298	298
Sep R	10,636	1,507	6,367	5,340	23,850	12,123	11,727	23,851	5,466	4,351	4,135	18,065	319	319
Dec R	10,651	1,574	6,347	5,450	24,022	12,166	11,728	23,894	5,428	4,295	4,078	18,298	296	296
1999 Mar	10,553	1,585	6,271	5,407	23,816	12,192	11,721	23,913	5,318	4,226	4,009	18,197	301	301

^a See footnotes to Table B.11.

^b The industry totals across a region may not sum to the regional total given. The total employment in any region should be taken from this column.

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

EMPLOYMENT B.16

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Thousands

B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

GREAT BRITAIN		Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries		
		551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	All	of which:	
								employee jobs	self-employment jobs	
Employee jobs ^a and self-employment jobs ^{a,b}										
1994	Mar	322.0	352.4	396.3	76.3	76.4	344.2	1,567.7	1,361.0	206.7
	Jun	375.5	372.3	399.4	83.6	77.4	356.0	1,664.1	1,455.5	208.6
	Sep	377.3	377.9	411.9	83.1	80.7	358.3	1,689.2	1,484.4	204.8
	Dec	336.4	374.3	414.2	81.7	76.0	346.2	1,628.8	1,409.5	219.3
1995	Mar	340.4	369.8	430.3	84.0	75.7	351.6	1,651.8	1,427.6	224.3
	Jun	385.9	386.6	445.4	90.7	80.3	363.1	1,751.9	1,536.6	215.4
	Sep	365.2	405.5	421.1	94.8	79.7	363.7	1,730.0	1,509.5	220.5
	Dec	327.3	391.2	427.4	88.5	74.6	349.8	1,658.8	1,438.6	220.2
1996	Mar	317.1	375.4	417.3	88.0	75.2	352.3	1,625.3	1,411.2	214.1
	Jun	370.8	394.5	437.9	96.8	78.4	355.8	1,734.1	1,518.9	215.2
	Sep	365.2	402.1	442.3	92.7	78.4	370.6	1,751.3	1,521.7	229.6
	Dec	331.4	390.8	463.6	98.0	77.4	364.9	1,726.2	1,511.8	214.3
1997	Mar	328.2	389.1	460.0	101.1	74.4	350.5	1,703.4	1,489.5	213.8
	Jun	344.1	410.4	479.5	108.9	80.0	363.1	1,786.0	1,568.2	217.8
	Sep	346.2	415.6	496.7	105.3	81.5	368.3	1,813.7	1,585.9	227.7
	Dec	317.9	414.9	495.9	101.3	78.9	367.8	1,776.7	1,566.0	210.7
1998	Mar	318.4	414.6	467.3	101.2	76.6	362.6	1,740.7	1,549.2	191.5
	Jun	332.6	413.7	467.3	110.0	86.4	357.8	1,767.7	1,583.8	183.9
	Sep	336.1	413.0	465.6	116.3	87.9	365.5	1,784.3	1,606.9	177.4
	Dec	313.5	407.5	455.2	116.1	82.1	355.6	1,730.0	1,578.3	151.7
1999	Mar	314.4	407.3	444.4	118.8	81.4	357.1	1,723.4	1,574.8	148.6
Changes:										
Mar 98-Mar 99		-4.0	-7.2	-22.8	17.6	4.8	-5.4	-17.2	25.6	-42.8
Percent		-1.3	-1.7	-4.9	17.4	6.2	-1.5	-1.0	1.7	-22.4

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

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services
		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
SIC 92 sections		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
All Jobs	Sep	25,652	596	295	4,252	1,732	5,695	1,524	3,981	6,239	1,278	18,777
	Dec	25,749	585	289	4,263	1,741	5,735	1,521	4,009	6,319	1,287	18,871
1994	Mar	25,754	595	281	4,263	1,717	5,680	1,494	4,040	6,356	1,327	18,897
	Jun	25,776	600	272	4,277	1,723	5,694	1,508	4,034	6,354	1,324	18,903
	Sep	25,933	598	261	4,286	1,720	5,718	1,518	4,146	6,369	1,326	19,077
	Dec	26,007	572	255	4,311	1,719	5,748	1,505	4,170	6,374	1,352	19,150
1995	Mar	26,020	568	249	4,324	1,711	5,764	1,515	4,188	6,358	1,343	19,168
	Jun	26,063	564	245	4,335	1,707	5,766	1,512	4,217	6,359	1,357	19,211
	Sep ^b	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
	Dec	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,711	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
1996	Mar	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
	Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19,758
	Sep	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19,885
	Dec	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	19,949
1997	Mar	27,054	575	236	4,449	1,744	5,930	1,584	4,716	6,341	1,478	20,049
	Jun	27,239	564	238	4,473	1,736	5,975	1,579	4,804	6,357	1,514	20,229
	Sep	27,344	586	232	4,459	1,761	6,019	1,561	4,861	6,347	1,519	20,307
	Dec	27,481	583	230	4,469	1,793	6,069	1,566	4,914	6,321	1,537	20,407
1998	Mar	27,592	555	229	4,501	1,803	6,081	1,585	4,946	6,338	1,553	20,505
	Jun	27,511	553	226	4,463	1,804	6,036	1,597	4,967	6,331	1,534	20,466
	Sep	27,627	532	227	4,430	1,794	6,109	1,627	5,022	6,346	1,543	20,645
	Dec	27,681	514	227	4,368	1,801	6,102	1,661	5,077	6,384	1,548	20,771
1999	Mar	27,677	526	223	4,317	1,805	6,106	1,661	5,093	6,398	1,548	20,806
Change on quarter		-4	12	-4	-51	4	4	-1	16	15	0	34
Percent		0.0	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Change on year		85	-29	-6	-184	2	24	75	147	60	-5	301
Percent		0.3	-2.2	-2.6	-4.1	0.1	0.4	4.7	3.0	0.9	-0.3	1.5
Male jobs	Sep	13,921	455	238	2,971	1,550	2,748	1,156	2,091	2,118	594	8,707
	Dec	13,979	453	232	2,980	1,562	2,773	1,158	2,113	2,111	595	8,750
1994	Mar	13,977	464	224	2,982	1,541	2,743	1,137	2,124	2,127	636	8,766
	Jun	14,000	470	216	3,001	1,541	2,748	1,150	2,107	2,128	640	8,773
	Sep	14,094	462	207	3,005	1,542	2,758	1,161	2,177	2,136	645	8,877
	Dec	14,133	454	203	3,030	1,541	2,779	1,153	2,170	2,133	669	8,905
1995	Mar	14,139	450	200	3,051	1,537	2,793	1,162	2,163	2,121	661	8,902
	Jun	14,163	447	198	3,069	1,538	2,797	1,164	2,174	2,109	665	8,910
	Sep ^b	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
	Dec	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032
1996	Mar	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,976
	Jun	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,034
	Sep	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	9,086
	Dec	14,551	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	9,150
1997	Mar	14,637	449	190	3,172	1,554	2,883	1,199	2,395	2,101	695	9,273
	Jun	14,735	442	190	3,189	1,546	2,918	1,188	2,447	2,105	711	9,368
	Sep	14,778	449	185	3,170	1,559	2,949	1,171	2,484	2,086	725	9,415
	Dec	14,847	449	183	3,185	1,586	2,957	1,170	2,507	2,077	734	9,444
1998	Mar	14,882	428	182	3,203	1,600	2,945	1,185	2,522	2,077	741	9,470
	Jun	14,849	434	179	3,175	1,601	2,933	1,189	2,527	2,079	732	9,460
	Sep	14,874	418	178	3,160	1,583	2,962	1,206	2,557	2,078	732	9,534
	Dec	14,929	407	177	3,122	1,612	2,951	1,231	2,599	2,091	738	9,611
1999	Mar	14,959	418	174	3,096	1,614	2,971	1,228	2,602	2,112	745	9,659
Change on quarter		31	11	-3	-27	2	20	-3	3	21	7	48
Percent		0.2	2.7	-1.7	-0.9	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.5
Change on year		77	-10	-8	-107	14	26	44	80	35	4	189
Percent		0.5	-2.3	-4.4	-3.3	0.9	0.9	3.7	3.2	1.7	0.5	2.0
Female jobs	Sep	11,732	142	58	1,281	182	2,947	368	1,890	4,121	684	10,069
	Dec	11,771	132	57	1,283	178	2,962	363	1,897	4,207	691	10,121
1994	Mar	11,776	131	57	1,281	176	2,937	358	1,916	4,229	691	10,131
	Jun	11,775	130	56	1,277	182	2,937	357	1,927	4,226	683	10,130
	Sep	11,839	127	53	1,281	178	2,960	357	1,968	4,233	681	10,200
	Dec	11,874	118	52	1,281	177	2,968	353	2,000	4,241	683	10,245
1995	Mar	11,882	118	49	1,273	174	2,970	353	2,025	4,237	682	10,266
	Jun	11,901	117	47	1,266	169	2,968	348	2,043	4,250	692	10,301
	Sep ^b	12,131	114	47	1,279	193	2,996	355	2,195	4,229	722	10,498
	Dec	12,219	118	48	1,289	191	3,032	356	2,213	4,242	731	10,574
1996	Mar	12,270	120									

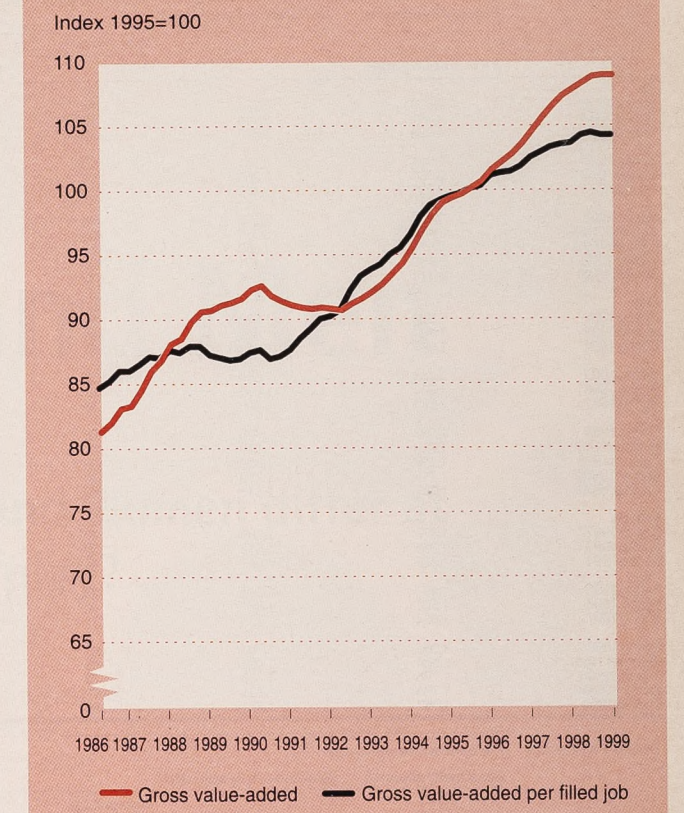
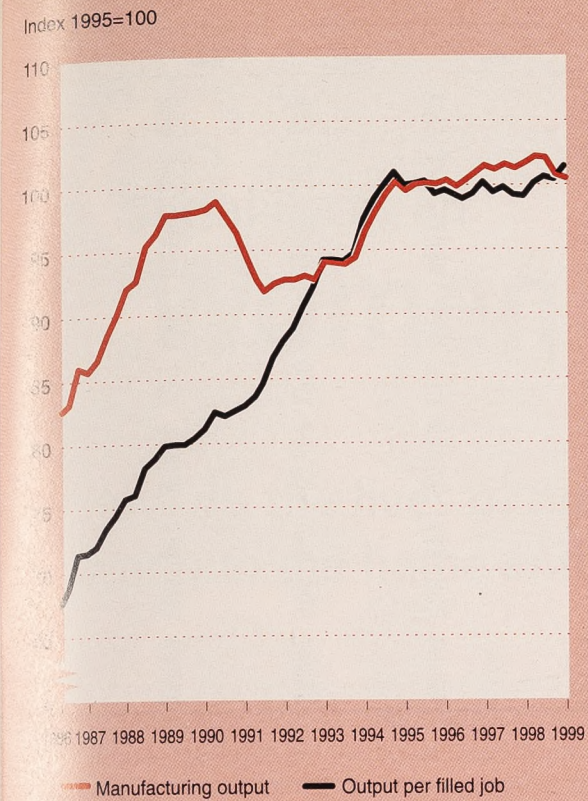
B.32 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output,^a employment and output per filled job

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries								Construction		
			C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL		DM	F
1992	91.1	94.0	92.8	98.9	102.0	93.1	89.2	94.8	82.9	102.6	98.3		
1993	93.2	94.9	94.1	98.8	101.6	96.0	90.9	95.1	86.0	100.5	97.1		
1994	97.4	98.3	98.5	101.5	102.8	98.5	95.1	99.9	93.3	100.7	100.8		
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1996	102.5	101.1	100.4	101.0	99.6	98.0	100.7	98.0	104.0	105.7	101.5		
1997	106.0	101.9	101.4	103.6	97.2	98.2	101.4	95.8	105.2	110.5	104.7		
1998	108.5	102.5	101.7	102.3	89.0	98.0	103.0	95.6	111.4	114.2	106.4		
1995 Q1	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.1	102.5	99.5	98.8	100.2	96.1	102.4	100.5		
1995 Q2	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.3	101.1	100.7	99.4	98.5	99.9	99.8		
1995 Q3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.4	98.6	100.3	100.3	99.6	101.4	99.9	99.5		
1995 Q4	100.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	98.5	99.1	100.2	100.8	104.0	97.8	100.2		
1996 Q1	101.6	101.0	100.4	101.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	98.5	104.2	102.7	100.5		
1996 Q2	102.2	100.8	99.9	101.7	99.7	97.3	100.0	98.7	103.6	104.0	100.6		
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	100.3	99.6	100.4	97.3	100.9	98.0	104.1	107.4	101.6		
1996 Q4	103.6	101.5	100.9	100.9	99.6	97.7	101.8	96.9	103.9	108.8	103.2		
1997 Q1	104.6	101.8	101.5	104.1	100.3	96.6	101.6	96.6	103.6	110.6	103.4		
1997 Q2	105.6	101.8	101.2	102.7	98.1	98.2	100.3	95.8	105.9	109.0	104.6		
1997 Q3	106.5	102.3	101.6	103.3	96.8	99.6	102.6	95.6	105.2	111.3	104.5		
1997 Q4	107.3	101.7	101.3	104.4	93.6	98.6	101.1	95.1	106.3	111.2	105.3		
1998 Q1	107.8	101.7	101.7	102.9	92.4	98.4	101.7	98.2	109.2	112.2	105.0		
1998 Q2	108.3	103.1	102.2	102.3	91.2	99.4	103.2	95.9	110.3	113.5	105.5		
1998 Q3	108.8	103.1	102.1	102.3	88.6	97.2	103.9	94.8	112.3	116.4	105.4		
1998 Q4	108.9	102.2	100.8	101.7	83.8	97.1	103.0	93.6	113.8	114.5	105.5		
1999 Q1	108.9	101.3	100.5	100.7	83.4	96.6	101.6	90.9	116.2	118.1	105.7		
Workforce	LNNM	LNOJ	LNOK	LNOL	LOIS	LOIM	LOIN	LOIP	LOIQ	LOIR	LNU		
1992	99.3	105.3	103.1	106.2	101.0	96.8	112.5	110.8	99.7	122.9	105.1		
1993	98.4	100.8	99.7	103.7	99.8	96.3	107.8	101.0	95.6	108.1	98.6		
1994	99.1	99.7	99.1	100.5	101.2	98.6	102.1	98.9	96.5	99.2	101.0		
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1996	101.0	100.8	101.1	99.3	98.4	100.8	98.2	99.8	104.0	103.4	103.4		
1997	102.8	101.1	101.7	103.9	95.4	99.8	98.7	98.7	106.2	104.7	102.2		
1998	104.1	100.8	101.6	105.5	89.2	100.9	98.3	97.7	108.0	106.5	102.2		
1995 Q1	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.8	100.8	99.5	100.4	99.6	99.2	98.7	100.2		
1995 Q2	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.2	99.7	100.0	99.3	99.9		
1995 Q3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.3	100.3	99.7		
1995 Q4	100.3	100.5	100.7	100.3	99.5	100.6	99.6	100.8	100.5	101.7	99.2		
1996 Q1	100.4	100.9	100.7	99.5	98.0	101.0	98.7	100.9	102.7	102.6	99.8		
1996 Q2	100.7	100.5	100.7	98.7	97.3	100.7	98.6	100.4	103.7	103.5	99.3		
1996 Q3	101.2	100.7	101.4	98.9	99.4	100.9	98.0	99.2	104.5	103.8	99.0		
1996 Q4	101.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	98.9	100.7	97.7	98.8	105.0	103.7	99.4		
1997 Q1	102.0	100.9	101.3	101.5	97.6	100.3	98.2	98.9	104.9	103.8	99.1		
1997 Q2	102.6	101.2	101.6	103.6	96.4	99.7	98.6	98.8	105.5	104.2	99.2		
1997 Q3	103.0	101.3	101.7	105.0	94.9	99.7	99.1	98.6	106.5	104.7	99.4		
1997 Q4	103.5	101.2	102.1	105.6	92.5	99.6	98.8	98.5	107.7	106.2	99.9		
1998 Q1	104.0	101.6	102.5	105.9	91.4	100.5	98.8	98.5	109.4	106.7	99.6		
1998 Q2	103.9	101.3	102.0	106.0	90.4	101.2	98.4	97.6	109.2	107.1	99.2		
1998 Q3	104.1	100.8	101.4	105.5	89.0	101.4	98.2	97.2	107.6	106.7	99.6		
1998 Q4	104.4	99.7	100.3	104.7	85.8	100.7	98.0	97.2	105.8	105.4	99.5		
1999 Q1	104.4	98.4	99.1	104.0	82.9	99.8	97.1	96.1	105.1	103.1	99.4		
Output per filled job	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX	LNNY	LNOG	LNOA	LNOB	LNOD	LNOE	LNOF	LNOH		
1992	91.7	89.2	90.0	93.1	101.1	96.2	79.3	85.7	83.2	83.6	94.4		
1993	94.7	94.2	94.4	95.3	101.8	99.7	84.2	94.2	89.9	93.3	93.8		
1994	98.2	98.6	99.4	101.0	101.6	99.9	83.2	101.0	96.7	101.6	98.8		
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1996	101.5	100.4	99.3	101.7	101.2	97.1	102.5	98.2	100.0	102.3	103.2		
1997	103.1	100.7	99.8	99.7	101.9	98.4	102.7	97.0	99.1	105.5	105.6		
1998	104.2	101.7	100.1	96.9	99.8	97.1	104.7	97.9	103.2	107.2	104.1		
Seasonally adjusted													
1995 Q1	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.3	101.8	100.0	98.4	100.6	96.9	103.7	100.3		
1995 Q2	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.9	100.4	99.7	98.5	100.6	99.9		
1995 Q3	100.2	100.4	100.4	100.4	98.9	100.6	100.5	99.7	101.1	99.6	98.8		
1995 Q4	100.4	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.0	98.5	100.7	100.0	103.4	96.2	101.0		
1996 Q1	101.2	100.1	99.7	102.2	100.7	98.4	101.3	97.6	95.5	100.1	102.8		
1996 Q2	101.4	100.3	99.3	103.1	102.4	96.6	101.4	98.3	99.9	100.6	102.3		
1996 Q3	101.5	100.5	99.0	100.8	101.0	96.5	103.0	98.8	99.6	103.5	102.6		
1996 Q4	101.9	100.5	99.4	100.6	100.6	97.0	104.2	98.1	99.0	104.9	104.9		
1997 Q1	102.6	100.8	100.3	102.5	102.8	96.3	103.4	97.7	98.7	106.5	105.4		
1997 Q2	103.0	100.5	99.5	99.2	101.7	98.5	101.7	96.9	100.4	104.6	105.5		
1997 Q3	103.4	101.1	99.9	98.4	102.0	99.9	103.5	96.9	98.8	106.4	105.1		
1997 Q4	103.6	100.5	99.3	98.9	101.1	99.0	102.3	96.5	98.7	104.7	105.4		
1998 Q1	103.7	100.1	99.2	97.1	101.2	97.9	103.0	99.7	99.8	105.1	107.3		
1998 Q2	104.3	101.7	100.2	96.5	100.9	98.2	104.9	98.2	101.0	106.0	103.2		
1998 Q3	104.5	102.3	100.7	97.0	99.5	95.8	105.8	97.5	104.3	109.1	102.8		
1998 Q4	104.3	102.5	100.5	97.1	97.7	96.5	105.1	96.3	107.5	108.6	103.0		
1999 Q1	104.3	103.0	101.5	96.9	100.6	96.8	104.6	94.6	110.6	114.5	103.2		

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

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

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



Section	Whole economy	Production industries			Manufacturing industries					
		Output ^b	Workforce jobs ^c	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^c	Output per filled job			
								SIC 1992	LNNM	LNNN	LNOJ	LNNW	LNOK	LNNX
1992	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	LNNX	84.5
1993	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	90.0	
1994	93.2	98.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.4	
1995	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.4	
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1997	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	100.4	101.1	99.3	
1998	106.0	102.8	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.7	101.4	101.7	99.8	
1999	108.5	104.1	104.2	102.5	100.8	101.7	101.7	101.6	100.1	
1995 Q1	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0	
1995 Q2	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7	
1995 Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7	
1995 Q4	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7	
1996 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0	
1996 Q2	90.7	99.9	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	89.0	
1996 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7	
1996 Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2	
1997 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3	
1997 Q2	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3	
1997 Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2	
1997 Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8	
1998 Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5	
1998 Q2	96.9	98.9	98.0	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	99.0	
1998 Q3	98									

B.41 EMPLOYMENT Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups						
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a						
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All									
Spring 1992	2,890	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	291	
Spring 1993	2,881	3,114	79	693	788	957	1,108	281	
Spring 1994	3,098	3,328	82	696	778	1,075	1,156	319	
Spring 1995	2,854	3,081	70	597	667	1,004	1,098	313	
Spring 1996	3,034	3,258	104	657	761	1,042	1,150	305	
Spring 1997	3,233	3,455	139	700	839	1,077	1,186	363	
Spring 1998	3,355	3,578	128	710	838	1,095	1,242	404	
Summer 1998	3,410	3,661	106	584	690	922	1,091	373	
Autumn 1998	3,474	3,589	154	654	808	1,103	1,254	425	
Winter 1998/9	3,480	3,491	155	683	838	1,044	1,209	400	
Spring 1999	3,478	3,694	132	727	859	1,073	1,305	466	
Male									
Spring 1992	1,520	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155	
Spring 1993	1,488	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	140	
Spring 1994	1,571	1,681	37	345	382	580	560	193	
Spring 1995	1,448	1,554	33	307	340	536	521	157	
Spring 1996	1,534	1,636	57	345	403	561	526	146	
Spring 1997	1,599	1,700	68	354	422	553	544	180	
Spring 1998	1,693	1,793	65	376	441	571	592	193	
Summer 1998	1,726	1,569	61	308	369	486	525	182	
Autumn 1998	1,746	1,809	83	340	423	574	603	213	
Winter 1998/9	1,717	1,710	85	344	429	536	555	191	
Spring 1999	1,721	1,818	68	380	449	555	599	243	
Female									
Spring 1992	1,370	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	136	
Spring 1993	1,393	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131	
Spring 1994	1,527	1,647	45	352	397	495	596	126	
Spring 1995	1,407	1,528	37	290	327	468	576	113	
Spring 1996	1,501	1,621	47	311	358	481	624	154	
Spring 1997	1,634	1,755	71	346	417	523	642	179	
Spring 1998	1,662	1,784	63	334	396	523	650	191	
Summer 1998	1,684	1,492	45	276	321	436	566	171	
Autumn 1998	1,728	1,780	70	314	385	529	651	213	
Winter 1998/9	1,763	1,781	71	339	410	508	654	189	
Spring 1999	1,757	1,876	64	347	411	518	706	243	

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent of all employees ^b		Age groups					
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a					
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All								
Spring 1992	13.5	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	9.5
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	9.4
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.7	10.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.4	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.1
Spring 1996	13.7	14.8	19.1	21.7	21.3	16.6	14.1	7.7
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.2	23.3	16.8	14.4	8.5
Spring 1998	14.6	15.6	21.5	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Summer 1998	14.7	13.1	16.5	18.0	17.8	14.4	12.8	8.0
Autumn 1998	14.9	15.4	23.5	21.1	21.5	17.2	14.6	8.3
Winter 1998/9	15.0	15.0	24.9	22.2	22.6	16.3	14.1	8.8
Spring 1999	15.0	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Male								
Spring 1992	13.3	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	9.9
Spring 1993	13.2	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	9.0
Spring 1994	13.9	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	9.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.6	19.4	18.8	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	21.0	22.3	22.1	16.4	12.7	8.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.6	22.3	22.6	15.9	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.8	14.7	22.5	23.4	23.2	16.3	13.6	7.6
Summer 1998	13.9	12.6	19.5	17.9	18.1	13.7	12.0	5.5
Autumn 1998	14.0	14.5	26.3	20.9	21.8	16.3	13.7	8.1
Winter 1998/9	13.9	13.8	27.6	21.5	22.5	15.3	12.6	7.4
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.4	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.8	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.3	20.6	22.8	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.3	19.5	18.9	16.5	14.8	7.2
Spring 1996	14.4	15.6	17.1	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	8.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	16.0	9.5
Spring 1998	15.6	16.8	20.5	23.4	22.9	18.0	15.9	11.2
Summer 1998	15.6	13.8	13.7	18.2	17.4	15.1	13.8	8.6
Autumn 1998	16.0	16.4	20.9	21.3	21.3	18.2	15.7	10.9
Winter 1998/9	16.3	16.4	22.2	22.9	22.8	17.5	15.8	10.5
Spring 1999	16.2	16.8	21.1	24.0	23.5	17.9	16.9	12.0

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
b Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.
Note: Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

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

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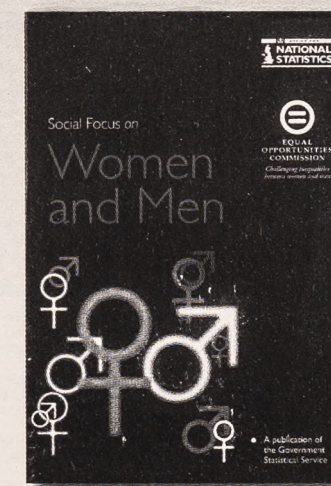
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B.51 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries: national definitions

		Thousands and per cent										
		United Kingdom ^{a,b,c}	Australia ^d	Austria ^{b,e,p}	Belgium ^{c,p}	Canada ^l	Denmark	Finland ^{n,o}	France ^{g,k}	Germany	Greece ^{m,p}	Irish Republic ^h
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
1996	Q1	28,569	9,083	3,881	..	15,078	..	2,496	..	39,106	..	..
	Q2	28,652	9,105	3,869	..	15,109	..	2,488	..	39,158	..	..
	Q3	28,728	9,175	3,854	..	15,164	..	2,496	..	39,215	..	..
	Q4	28,649	9,152	3,876	..	15,233	..	2,501	..	39,235	..	..
1997	Q1	28,553	9,204	3,871	..	15,221	..	2,507	..	39,311	..	..
	Q2	28,626	9,187	3,878	..	15,333	..	2,511	..	39,435	..	..
	Q3	28,614	9,166	3,887	..	15,402	..	2,459	..	39,509	..	..
	Q4	28,669	9,282	3,898	..	15,430	..	2,476	..	39,534	..	..
1998	Q1	28,755	9,258	3,893	..	15,515	..	2,474	..	39,460	..	..
	Q2	28,662	9,320	3,894	..	15,575	..	2,522	..	39,456	..	..
	Q3	28,731	9,365	..	..	15,637	..	2,499	..	39,433	..	..
	Q4	28,782	9,391	..	..	15,783	..	2,497	..	39,432	..	..
1999	Q1	28,776	9,392	..	..	15,896	..	2,526	..	..	..	..
Civilian employment												
1996	Q1	26,373	8,321	3,677	..	13,641	..	2,076	21,967	35,634	..	..
	Q2	26,506	8,334	3,689	..	13,654	..	2,081	21,962	35,733	..	..
	Q3	26,661	8,377	3,671	..	13,681	..	2,089	21,948	35,731	..	..
	Q4	26,772	8,372	3,677	..	13,725	..	2,105	21,963	35,623	..	..
1997	Q1	26,840	8,393	3,673	..	13,769	..	2,135	21,997	35,417	..	..
	Q2	27,029	8,385	3,685	..	13,890	..	2,159	22,041	35,572	..	..
	Q3	27,134	8,374	3,681	..	14,020	..	2,166	22,099	35,587	..	..
	Q4	27,270	8,503	3,694	..	14,063	..	2,188	22,188	35,584	..	..
1998	Q1	27,381	8,511	3,690	..	14,177	..	2,190	22,284	35,501	..	..
	Q2	27,301	8,571	3,682	..	14,268	..	2,201	22,370	35,691	..	..
	Q3	27,419	8,609	..	..	14,336	..	2,224	22,461	35,838	..	..
	Q4	27,471	8,639	..	..	14,517	..	2,238	22,521	35,862	..	..
1999	Q1	27,468	8,704	..	..	14,650	..	2,266	22,607	..	..	..
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1998 unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
Male		15,693	5,278	2,216	2,383	8,530	1,512	1,309	13,884	22,364	2,637	329
Female		12,970	4,027	1,668	1,877	7,101	1,311	1,190	11,575	17,061	1,681	601
All		28,662	9,304	3,884	4,260	15,631	2,823	2,499	25,460	39,425	4,318	930
Civilian employment												
Male		14,655	4,839	2,094	2,094	7,803	1,437	1,166	12,433	20,487	2,470	332
Female		12,647	3,715	1,590	1,590	6,524	1,211	1,048	9,972	15,228	1,402	339
All		27,301	8,553	3,684	3,684	14,326	2,648	2,214	22,405	35,715	3,872	671
Civilian employment: percentages by sector												
Male	Agriculture	3.1	6.0	6.2	3.0	5.0	..	8.3	..	3.1	18.2	..
	Industry	32.2	30.6	42.5	36.5	31.7	..	39.9	..	46.6	28.1	..
	Services	64.8	63.4	51.3	60.4	63.3	..	51.8	..	50.3	53.7	..
Female	Agriculture	1.8	3.5	7.5	1.6	2.2	..	4.5	..	2.6	23.9	..
	Industry	16.0	10.5	14.3	11.4	11.2	..	14.1	..	19.4	13.7	..
	Services	82.2	86.0	78.2	87.1	86.6	..	81.3	..	78.0	62.4	..
All	Agriculture	1.5	4.9	6.8	2.4	3.7	..	6.5	..	2.9	20.3	10.3
	Industry	22.4	21.9	30.3	26.1	22.4	..	27.7	..	25.1	35.0	28.4
	Services	76.0	73.2	62.9	71.5	73.9	..	65.8	..	70.5	62.1	61.7

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

- Notes: a Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces plus claimants of unemployment-related benefits. Civilian employment refers to workforce jobs excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. See also footnotes to Table C.11.
 b Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
 c Annual figures relate to June.
 d Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
 e Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
 f Annual figures relate to second quarter.
 g Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
 h Annual figures relate to April.
 i Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
 j Annual figures relate to January.
 k Unadjusted figures.
 l Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
 m Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.
 n Revised US series were introduced in 1997 Q1, Finnish series in 1997 Q1, and Norwegian series in 1999 Q2. Care should be taken when making comparisons over time.
 o Finnish and Norwegian data exclude those 75 and over; Swedish data exclude those 65 and over.
 p Annual figures for Belgium and Greece refer to 1996 and for Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to 1997.
 R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries: national definitions

		Thousands and per cent										
		Italy ^l	Japan ^e	Luxembourg ^p	Netherlands ^{l,p}	Norway ^{n,o}	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^{e,o}	Switzerland ^{b,e}	United States ⁿ	
		R	R			R	R	R	R	R	R	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
1996	Q1	22,816	66,791	..	..	2,196	4,555	15,821	4,325	3,951	132,958
	Q2	22,865	66,986	..	..	2,216	4,544	15,900	4,304	3,963	133,612
	Q3	22,865	67,331	..	..	2,211	4,554	15,981	4,304	3,963	134,244
	Q4	22,852	67,351	..	..	2,227	4,547	16,037	4,309	3,990	134,951
1997	Q1	22,857	67,810	..	..	2,240	4,568	16,055	4,298	3,960	135,704
	Q2	22,936	67,870	..	..	2,267	4,595	16,094	4,279	3,965	136,136
	Q3	22,863	67,866	..	..	2,255	4,633	16,126	4,257	3,972	136,494
	Q4	22,897	67,949	..	..	2,270	4,639	16,206	4,221	3,978	136,807
1998	Q1	22,945	68,071	..	..	2,290	4,723	16,204	4,236	3,989	137,337
	Q2	22,969	67,913	..	..	2,305	4,736	16,254	4,246	3,991	137,366
	Q3	23,060	67,826	..	..	2,280	4,715	16,298	4,271	..	137,656
	Q4	23,150	67,917	..	..	2,293	4,752	16,304	4,272	..	138,285
1999	Q1	23,213	67,905	..	..	2,297	4,779	16,307	4,292	..	139,145
Civilian employment												
1996	Q1	20,023	64,535	..	..	2,088	4,221	12,232	3,989	3,804	125,593
	Q2	20,027	64,715	..	..	2,108	4,196	12,333	3,966	3,812	126,296
	Q3	20,035	65,103	..	..	2,099	4,226	12,461	3,954	3,807	127,169
	Q4	20,059	65,106	..	..	2,121	4,230	12,557	3,946	3,826	127,783
1997	Q1	20,012	65,538	..	..	2,151	4,239	12,633	3,922	3,788	128,612
	Q2	20,047	65,612	..	..	2,168	4,275	12,700	3,915	3,796	129,355
	Q3	20,055	65,556	..	..	2,159	4,322	12,798	3,927	3,807	129,855
	Q4	20,049	65,576	..	..	2,182	4,351	12,926	3,921	3,818	130,413
1998	Q1	20,142	65,540	..	..	2,217	4,446	13,049	3,945	3,836	130,957
	Q2	20,080	65,127	..	..	2,226	4,491	13,157	3,959	3,849	131,288
	Q3	20,033	64,951	..	..	2,205	4,495	13,260	3,992	3,854	131,419
	Q4	20,238	64,959	..	..	2,221	4,540	13,352	4,017	3,860	132,166
1999	Q1	20,354	64,729	..	..	2,237	4,552	13,563	4,046	3,876	133,191
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1998 unless stated												
Civilian labour force												
Male		14,177	40,258	147.0	4,392	1,221	2,573	9,882	2,233	2,314	73,959	
Female		8,855	27,670	85.9	3,237	1,070	2,158	6,384	2,023	1,655	63,714	
All		23,033	67,929	232.9	7,629	2,291	4,731	16,265	4,256	3,969	137,673	
Civilian employment												
Male		12,805	38,579	143.0	4,196	1,181	2,469	8,517	2,078	2,239	70,693	
Female		7,318	26,564	83.5	3,010	1,035	2,023	4,687	1,900	1,611	60,770	
All		20,123	65,142	226.5	7,206	2,216	4,492	13,205	3,978	3,850	131,464	
Civilian employment: percentages by sector												
Male	Agriculture	6.9	4.8	..	..	6.5	12.0	9.3	3.7	5.4	3.8
	Industry	37.9	38.5	..	..	35.2	45.8	39.6	38.3	35.3	33.0
	Services	55.3	56.7	..	..	58.3	42.2	51.1	57.9	59.4	63.3
Female	Agriculture	6.2	5.9	..	..	2.7	15.3	5.7	1.4	3.7	1.4
	Industry	21.8	22.7	..	..	9.9	24.9	13.7	12.0	13.8	12.8
	Services	72.5	71.4	..	..	87.4	59.8	80.6	86.6	82.6	85.8
All	Agriculture	6.6	5.3	..	..	3.7	13.5	8.0	2.6	4.6	2.7
	Industry	32.0	32.0	..	..	22.2	36.4	30.4	25.7	26.3	23.6
	Services	61.5	62.7	..	..	74.1	50.2	61.6	71.6	69.1	73.7

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBVG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWX	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,833	9.9	1,249	584	993	35.1	464	2,801	10.1	1,240	579	975	34.8	452
1993	2,999	10.5	1,156	576	1,261	42.1	650	2,966	10.7	1,144	570	1,246	42.0	640
1994	2,799	9.8	1,080	466	1,249	44.6	735	2,773	10.0	1,074	462	1,232	44.4	727
1995	2,516	8.8	1,035	401	1,073	42.7	670	2,498	9.0	1,031	397	1,064	42.6	665
1996	2,394	8.3	1,058	401	930	38.8	587	2,375	8.5	1,051	397	921	38.8	581
1997	2,093	7.3	992	312	787	37.6	500	2,071	7.4	984	310	774	37.4	491
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	360
Apr-Jun	1,814	6.3	989	257	568	31.3	363	1,792	6.4	980	254	558	31.1	355
May-Jul	1,807	6.2	1,001	249	543	30.0	346	1,785	6.3	992	246	533	29.9	340
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,820	6.3	1,004	273	538	29.6	339	1,798	6.4	994	271	527	29.3	334
Jul-Sep	1,807	6.2	1,002	272	538	29.8	333	1,787	6.3	993	271	527	29.5	328
Aug-Oct	1,803	6.2	1,008	273	529	29.4	331	1,783	6.3	999	272	520	29.2	328
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,801	6.2	1,011	270	519	28.8	322	1,782	6.3	1,003	268	509	28.6	318
Oct-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,783	6.3	1,014	264	501	28.1	311
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,837	6.3	1,047	271	514	28.0	318	1,820	6.4	1,042	269	505	27.8	312
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,833	6.3	1,048	279	509	27.8	315	1,817	6.4	1,041	277	502	27.6	309
Jan-Mar 1999	1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	305
Feb-Apr	1,814	6.2	1,024	280	515	28.4	314	1,736	6.3	1,015	279	507	28.2	308
Mar-May (Spr)	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	308
Changes Over last 3 months	-36	-0.1	-23	-10	5	0.9	-39	-0.1	-25	-11	5	0.9	-4	-2.0
Percent	-2.0		-2.2	-3.4	1.1		-2.2		-2.4	-3.9	1.0			
Over last 12 months	-26	-0.2	34	17	-67	-3.2	-59	-26	-0.1	33	16	-65	-3.2	-51
Percent	-1.5		3.4	6.6	-11.5		-15.9	-1.4		3.3	6.4	-11.3		-15.7
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBXB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,896	11.7	755	398	740	39.0	359	1,880	11.8	752	396	729	38.8	351
1993	2,017	12.5	702	374	938	46.5	499	2,004	12.7	698	372	932	46.5	499
1994	1,856	11.5	616	301	937	50.5	575	1,846	11.7	614	300	930	50.4	571
1995	1,637	10.2	580	256	799	48.8	520	1,629	10.3	577	255	794	48.7	517
1996	1,575	9.8	606	257	710	45.1	475	1,564	9.9	603	255	704	45.0	471
1997	1,331	8.3	554	197	585	44.0	390	1,320	8.3	552	189	577	43.7	381
1998	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277
Apr-Jun	1,109	6.9	533	166	411	37.0	278	1,097	6.9	528	164	405	36.9	272
May-Jul	1,104	6.9	548	152	390	35.4	265	1,091	6.9	542	151	383	35.1	267
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,115	6.9	551	167	391	35.1	262	1,104	7.0	546	167	385	34.9	259
Jul-Sep	1,120	6.9	559	172	393	35.1	258	1,109	7.0	555	172	387	34.9	259
Aug-Oct	1,117	6.9	565	176	384	34.4	256	1,109	7.0	562	175	380	34.3	257
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,118	6.9	570	176	371	33.2	247	1,109	7.0	567	175	366	33.0	244
Oct-Dec	1,117	6.9	577	173	363	32.5	241	1,109	7.0	575	172	359	32.3	239
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,148	7.1	596	181	367	32.0	240	1,139	7.2	594	180	362	31.7	237
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,138	7.0	596	181	363	31.9	239	1,130	7.1	594	180	359	31.8	235
Jan-Mar 1999	1,126	6.9	591	168	369	31.9	237	1,117	7.0	588	167	354	31.7	235
Feb-Apr	1,117	6.9	577	171	374	33.5	240	1,110	7.0	573	170	371	33.4	237
Mar-May (Spr)	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	235
Changes Over last 3 months	-26	-0.2	-16	-15	1.9		-27	-0.2	-18	-15	14	2.1	-1.1	-1.0
Percent	-2.3		-2.7	-3.3			-2.4		-3.0	-3.3	4.0			
Over last 12 months	-6	-0.1	43	2	-42	-3.6	-46	-5	-0.1	42	2	-41	-3.5	-16
Percent	-0.5		8.0	1.3	-10.1		-16.3	-0.5		7.9	1.1	-9.8		-16.0
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBQQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBXD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	937	7.5	494	186	254	27.1	105	921	7.7	488	183	246	26.7	109
1993	982	7.9	454	202	323	32.9	151	961	8.1	446	198	314	32.6	145
1994	943	7.6	464	165	311	33.0	160	928	7.8	460	182	303	32.6	153
1995	878	7.0	455	145	275	31.3	150	869	7.3	454	142	270	31.1	144
1996	819	6.5	453	144	220	26.9	112	812	6.7	449	142	217	26.8	111
1997	762	6.0	438	122	201	26.4	110	751	6.1	432	121	197	26.3	107
1998	706	5.5	454	89	162	23.0	86	696	5.7	450	87	158	22.7	89
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	706	5.5	454	89	162	23.0	86	696	5.7	450	87	158	22.7	89
Apr-Jun	705	5.5	456	91	157	22.3	86	695	5.7	452	89	153	22.0	89
May-Jul	703	5.5	453	97	153	21.7	81	694	5.6	449	95	150	21.6	79
Jun-Aug (Sum)	705	5.5	453	105	147	20.8	78	694	5.6	448	104	142	20.4	78
Jul-Sep	688	5.4	443	100	145	21.0	75	677	5.5	438	99	140	20.7	74
Aug-Oct	685	5.3	444	97	145	21.2	74	674	5.5	437	97	140	20.8	72
Sep-Nov (Aut)	682	5.3	440	93	147	21.6	75	673	5.4	435	93	143	21.2	72
Oct-Dec	682	5.3	443	93	146	21.5	75	674	5.4	439	93	143	21.2	73
Nov 98-Jan 99	689	5.3	451	98	147	21.4	78	681	5.5	448	89	144	21.1	76
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	695	5.4	451	89	146	21.0	76	688	5.5	448	97	143	20.8	74
Jan-Mar 1999	696	5.4	450	101	145	20.8	76	687	5.5	445	100	141	20.6	73
Feb-Apr	697	5.4	447	110	141	20.2	74	687	5.5	442	109	137	19.9	71
Mar-May (Spr)	685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71
Changes Over last 3 months	-10	-0.1	-7	5	-8	-0.9	-13	-0.1	-7	4	-9	-1.0	-3	-4.0
Percent	-1.4		-1.5	5.6	-5.4		-1.8		-1.6	4.3	-6.3			
Over last 12 months	-21	-0.2	9	15	-24	-2.9	-13	-21	-0.2	9	14	-24	-2.9	-12
Percent	-2.9		-2.1	16.4	-15.0		-2.9		-2.0	16.4	-15.2			-14.2

^b Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	Y									

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB						YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,499	8.6	627	313	558	37.2	263	453	7.7	139	96	223	49.1	129
1993	1,553	8.8	550	296	707	45.5	371	516	8.8	149	101	270	52.3	163
1994	1,479	8.4	530	241	707	47.8	424	485	8.2	127	77	286	59.0	188
1995	1,346	7.6	491	210	645	47.9	416	400	6.7	115	56	232	57.9	156
1996	1,280	7.1	504	223	552	43.1	360	375	6.2	118	59	202	53.7	148
1997	1,082	6.0	451	168	460	42.5	296	342	5.4	116	46	181	52.9	141
1998	929	5.2	461	135	328	35.4	213	292	4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	929	5.2	461	135	328	35.4	213	292	4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114
Apr-Jun	917	5.1	457	134	321	35.1	209	287	4.4	103	36	149	52.0	113
May-Jul	916	5.1	459	133	316	34.5	206	279	4.3	103	35	144	51.6	104
Jun-Aug (Sum)	911	5.1	459	142	310	34.0	202	278	4.3	100	36	145	52.1	99
Jul-Sep	919	5.1	463	138	311	33.9	203	273	4.2	103	33	136	49.7	94
Aug-Oct	921	5.2	465	136	310	33.6	200	273	4.2	104	34	133	48.9	96
Sep-Nov (Aut)	906	5.1	457	138	305	33.7	195	273	4.2	107	29	133	48.6	99
Oct-Dec	886	5.0	452	142	304	34.3	193	272	4.1	107	28	134	49.5	97
Nov 98-Jan 99	898	5.0	467	143	299	33.3	189	279	4.2	111	32	137	49.1	103
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	905	5.1	465	151	297	32.8	185	281	4.2	116	32	137	48.8	104
Jan-Mar 1999	912	5.1	471	139	297	32.5	186	287	4.3	120	36	130	45.4	101
Feb-Apr	915	5.1	469	145	302	33.0	185	289	4.3	122	36	130	44.8	102
Mar-May (Spr)	904	5.0	463	139	301	33.3	176	289	4.3	122	37	131	45.1	102
Changes Over last 3 months	-1	0.0	-2	-12	4	0.5	-9	8	0.1	6		-7	-3.6	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>		<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>		<i>-5.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>		<i>5.2</i>		<i>-4.8</i>		
Over last 12 months	-24	-0.2	2	3	-28	-2.1	-37	-2	-0.2	17	4	-23	-7.6	-12
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-2.6</i>		<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-8.4</i>		<i>-17.3</i>	<i>-0.8</i>		<i>15.9</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>-15.1</i>		<i>-10.2</i>
Male	MGVJ	MGXC						YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	979	10.0	368	201	409	41.7	202	344	9.8	100	76	174	50.5	104
1993	1,033	10.5	322	182	529	51.2	283	386	11.2	108	74	209	54.1	129
1994	968	9.7	288	150	530	54.7	332	357	10.3	87	55	219	61.4	146
1995	859	8.6	251	130	478	55.7	323	297	8.5	81	38	181	61.0	128
1996	818	8.2	270	131	416	50.9	291	280	8.0	77	42	164	58.6	121
1997	680	6.8	238	97	344	50.5	230	239	6.6	71	32	137	57.3	112
1998	552	5.6	231	84	234	42.4	162	206	5.5	67	23	117	56.6	88
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	552	5.6	231	84	234	42.4	162	206	5.5	67	23	117	56.6	88
Apr-Jun	542	5.5	231	81	227	41.9	157	202	5.4	64	26	114	56.1	87
May-Jul	540	5.5	236	78	222	41.1	156	193	5.2	62	25	110	56.9	80
Jun-Aug (Sum)	534	5.4	234	78	221	41.5	154	200	5.3	62	27	113	56.7	79
Jul-Sep	549	5.5	240	80	223	40.6	155	196	5.3	64	24	106	54.0	76
Aug-Oct	547	5.5	242	81	219	40.1	154	194	5.2	65	24	103	53.3	77
Sep-Nov (Aut)	538	5.4	238	86	215	40.0	149	189	5.0	66	19	100	52.9	77
Oct-Dec	531	5.4	238	88	212	39.8	146	192	5.1	69	19	102	53.2	75
Nov 98-Jan 99	543	5.5	249	94	207	38.1	140	199	5.2	73	22	105	52.8	80
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	544	5.5	249	94	207	38.0	140	196	5.1	73	21	105	53.5	80
Jan-Mar 1999	544	5.5	253	80	210	38.5	141	197	5.2	75	24	98	49.7	78
Feb-Apr	547	5.5	251	80	217	39.6	141	198	5.2	76	22	98	49.4	80
Mar-May (Spr)	541	5.5	244	81	214	39.6	131	204	5.3	80	23	101	49.4	81
Changes Over last 3 months	-3	0.0	-5	-13	8	1.6	-9	8	0.2	7		-4	-4.0	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.9</i>		<i>-13.4</i>	<i>-3.6</i>		<i>-6.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>			<i>9.3</i>		<i>-3.7</i>		
Over last 12 months	-10	-0.1	13	-3	-20	-2.8	-31	-2	-0.2	13	0	-16	-7.2	-8
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.8</i>		<i>5.5</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>-8.4</i>		<i>-19.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>		<i>20.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-13.4</i>		<i>-8.6</i>
Female	MGVK	MGXD						YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	519	6.9	259	111	149	28.7	61	109	4.6	40	21	49	44.8	25
1993	520	6.7	228	114	178	34.2	87	129	5.3	41	27	61	47.1	34
1994	511	6.6	242	91	177	34.7	92	128	5.1	39	22	67	52.2	38
1995	488	6.2	239	80	167	34.3	93	104	4.1	34	18	51	49.1	32
1996	462	5.8	234	91	136	29.4	69	95	3.8	41	16	37	39.3	27
1997	402	5.0	213	71	116	28.9	66	103	3.9	45	14	44	42.8	30
1998	377	4.7	229	51	94	25.0	51	86	3.1	38	10	37	43.5	25
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	377	4.7	229	51	94	25.0	51	86	3.1	38	10	37	43.5	25
Apr-Jun	375	4.7	227	53	95	25.2	52	85	3.1	39	10	36	42.1	25
May-Jul	378	4.7	223	56	93	24.9	50	86	3.1	41	10	34	39.7	24
Jun-Aug (Sum)	377	4.7	226	64	88	23.4	48	79	2.8	38	*	32	40.4	20
Jul-Sep	370	4.6	223	58	88	23.9	48	77	2.8	38	*	30	38.6	18
Aug-Oct	374	4.7	223	55	90	24.2	47	79	2.8	39	10	30	38.2	19
Sep-Nov (Aut)	368	4.6	218	52	90	24.4	45	84	3.0	41	10	33	38.9	22
Oct-Dec	355	4.4	215	54	92	26.1	46	80	2.8	38	10	33	40.6	22
Nov 98-Jan 99	355	4.4	218	50	92	26.0	48	81	2.9	38	10	32	40.1	22
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	361	4.5	216	57	90	24.9	45	85	3.0	42	11	32	37.9	24
Jan-Mar 1999	368	4.6	218	59	87	23.7	45	90	3.2	45	13	32	35.9	24
Feb-Apr	368	4.6	218	64	85	23.1	44	92	3.2	46	14	32	35.0	23
Mar-May (Spr)	363	4.5	219	58	86	23.8	45	85	3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21
Changes Over last 3 months	2	0.0	3	0	-3	-1.1	0	0	0.0	0		0		
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.6</i>		<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-3.9</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>						
Over last 12 months	-14	-0.2	-10	6	-8	-1.3	-6	-1	-0.1	3	4	-8	-8.6	-4

^a Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

^b Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

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C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age^a

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)
		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ			MGXE	MGXH
All									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	9.9	10.1	18.2	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.3	3.7
	1993	10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.5	7.6	9.5	4.1
	1994	9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	10.0	7.1	8.9	4.1
	1995	8.8	9.0	18.1	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	3.2
	1996	8.3	8.5	19.9	14.6	8.6	6.1	6.8	2.1
	1997	7.3	7.4	19.3	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
	1998	6.3	6.4	18.5	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.5
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)		6.3	6.4	18.5	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.5
	Apr-Jun	6.3	6.4	19.5	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.7	2.7
	May-Jul	6.2	6.3	19.6	11.7	6.2	4.3	4.5	2.7
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3	6.4	20.6	11.9	6.3	4.2	4.5	2.8
	Jul-Sep	6.2	6.3	19.9	11.9	6.3	4.3	4.4	2.6
	Aug-Oct	6.2	6.3	19.8	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.4	2.5
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.2	6.3	19.6	12.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	2.6
	Oct-Dec	6.2	6.3	20.2	12.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.9
	Nov 98-Jan 99	6.3	6.4	20.8	12.4	5.8	4.5	4.5	2.0
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6.3	6.4	20.8	12.2	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.0
	Jan-Mar 1999	6.2	6.4	20.7	12.0	5.9	4.5	4.6	2.3
	Feb-Apr	6.2	6.3	21.1	11.7	5.9	4.5	4.7	2.1
	Mar-May (Spr)	6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.1	1.6	-0.3	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Male									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	11.7	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.8	8.5	10.3	4.9
	1993	12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.6
	1994	11.5	11.7	20.6	19.4	11.5	8.3	10.9	3.7
	1995	10.2	10.3	20.6	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.1	3.7
	1996	9.8	9.9	22.5	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.1
	1997	8.3	8.3	20.8	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.8	4.0
	1998	6.9	7.0	19.5	13.4	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.3
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)		6.9	7.0	19.5	13.4	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.3
	Apr-Jun	6.9	6.9	21.3	13.4	6.6	4.6	5.5	4.2
	May-Jul	6.9	6.9	21.8	13.0	6.5	4.7	5.2	4.5
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.9	7.0	23.4	13.5	6.5	4.6	5.5	3.9
	Jul-Sep	6.9	7.0	22.3	13.6	6.6	4.8	5.4	3.8
	Aug-Oct	6.9	7.0	22.4	13.8	6.5	4.8	5.3	3.8
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	6.9	7.0	22.7	14.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	3.8
	Oct-Dec	6.9	7.0	23.1	14.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	3.8
	Nov 98-Jan 99	7.1	7.2	23.7	14.5	6.2	5.0	5.4	3.8
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	7.0	7.1	22.9	14.3	6.1	5.0	5.3	3.8
	Jan-Mar 1999	6.9	7.0	23.0	13.9	6.0	5.1	5.3	3.8
	Feb-Apr	6.9	7.0	24.0	13.2	6.0	5.1	5.4	3.8
	Mar-May (Spr)	6.9	6.9	22.9	13.0	6.0	5.1	5.5	3.8
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Over last 12 months		-0.1	-0.1	3.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Female									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
	1992	7.5	7.7	16.8	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
	1993	7.9	8.1	17.8	13.6	8.4	5.5	5.7	3.9
	1994	7.6	7.8	19.0	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.8	2.8
	1995	7.0	7.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.7
	1996	6.5	6.7	16.9	11.1	7.4	4.7	4.3	2.7
	1997	6.0	6.1	17.8	10.7	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
	1998	5.5	5.7	17.3	10.3	5.9	4.0	3.4	2.0
3-month averages									
Mar-May 1998 (Spr)		5.5	5.7	17.3	10.3	5.9	4.0	3.4	2.0
	Apr-Jun	5.5	5.7	17.6	10.2	5.8	4.0	3.4	1.9
	May-Jul	5.5	5.6	17.3	10.1	5.9	3.9	3.4	1.9
	Jun-Aug (Sum)	5.5	5.6	17.7	10.0	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.2
	Jul-Sep	5.4	5.5	17.5	9.9	5.9	3.8	3.0	2.0
	Aug-Oct	5.3	5.5	17.0	9.7	5.8	3.9	3.0	2.2
	Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.3	5.4	16.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.3	2.2
	Oct-Dec	5.3	5.4	17.1	9.9	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.0
	Nov 98-Jan 99	5.3	5.5	17.8	9.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.0
	Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	5.4	5.5	18.7	9.7	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.0
	Jan-Mar 1999	5.4	5.5	18.2	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.5	1.9
	Feb-Apr	5.4	5.5	18.1	9.8	5.8	3.8	3.5	1.9
	Mar-May (Spr)	5.4	5.4	16.9	10.2	5.5	3.9	3.3	1.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-1.8	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.5
Over last 12 months		-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1

a Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

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

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

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^b	Manual	Non-manual	Managers and administrators 1	Professional 2	Associate professional and technical 3	Clerical and secretarial 4	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operatives 8	Other 9
All												
Spring 1992	9.7	12.6	5.1	4.6	2.6	5.0	6.6	13.1	7.9	7.9	13.2	14.0
Spring 1993	10.3	13.2	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1	9.1	13.3	14.4
Spring 1994	9.6	12.2	5.1	4.8	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.8	7.9	8.8	12.9	13.3
Spring 1995	8.6	10.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.2	7.4	8.4	10.7	12.9
Spring 1996	8.2	10.0	4.3	3.8	2.4	4.1	5.4	9.3	6.7	7.3	10.0	12.9
Spring 1997	7.1	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.7	7.2	5.9	6.2	8.4	11.0
Spring 1998	6.1	7.2	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	5.2	6.0	8.4	9.1
Summer 1998	6.6	7.0	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	4.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	7.6	9.0
Autumn 1998	6.2	6.9	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.6	9.2
Winter 1998/9	6.2	7.1	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.7	5.7	5.2	6.2	8.2	9.4
Spring 1999	6.0	7.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.7	8.0	9.2
Changes												
Spr 98-Spr 99	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
Male												
Spring 1992	11.5	14.5	5.5	5.1	3.0	6.8	10.1	13.3	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.4
Spring 1993	12.4	15.4	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.4	12.1	14.7	11.4	11.3	13.2	20.5
Spring 1994	11.4	14.1	5.6	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.0	13.2	10.9	10.8	12.6	19.0
Spring 1995	10.1	12.1	5.0	4.1	3.1	5.0	9.2	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.7	18.3
Spring 1996	9.7	11.5	4.8	4.1	2.9	5.3	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.1	18.6
Spring 1997	8.1	9.3	3.7	3.2	2.1	4.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.6	15.2
Spring 1998	6.8	7.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.9	8.2	12.6
Summer 1998	7.2	7.5	3.1	2.4	1.6	3.1	6.8	5.6	6.7	6.5	7.3	11.6
Autumn 1998	6.8	7.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	3.7	6.7	5.2	6.9	6.1	7.4	12.1
Winter 1998/9	7.0	7.9	3.2	2.3	1.8	3.7	6.0	5.6	7.3	6.9	8.0	12.7
Spring 1999	6.8	7.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.2	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.1	7.8	12.0
Changes												
Spr 98-Spr 99	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6
Female												
Spring 1992	7.3	8.5	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	5.5	11.0	6.5	7.2	14.0	7.0
Spring 1993	7.6	8.6	5.0	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
Spring 1994	7.3											

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						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) Annual	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9	4.3
1996) Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	..	..	1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0	3.9
1997) averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,586.1	..	..	1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.6	2.9
1998)	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	..	..	1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5
1997 Jun 12	1,550.1	1,193.3	356.8	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,597.6	-37.7	-38.5	1,222.6	375.0	5.6	7.7	2.9
Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.4	7.5	2.7
Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.2	7.3	2.7
Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.1	7.2	2.7
Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.1	7.1	2.7
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	6.9	2.6
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.7	2.6
1998 Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.1	7.2	2.6	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.8	6.7	2.5
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7	2.5
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.5
Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.7	6.6	2.5
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,366.9	4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.7	6.6	2.5
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6	2.5
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4
Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
1999 Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,306.7	-4.3	-5.5	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,312.4	5.7	-4.1	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,308.1	-4.3	-1.0	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,291.7	-16.4	-5.0	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
May 13 R	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,285.3	-6.4	-9.0	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3
Jun 10 P	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,280.1	-5.2	-9.3	979.0	301.1	4.4	6.2	2.3
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH	DPAG						DPAJ			
1995)	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3
1996) Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	7.2	9.9	3.9
1997) averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,522.7	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.4	7.5	2.8
1998)	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	..	..	983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
1998 Jun 11	1,266.0	969.1	297.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,302.7	-5.6	-4.0	992.4	310.3	4.6	6.4	2.5
Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	976.3	300.2	4.6	6.3	2.4
Aug 13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	966.6	294.8	4.5	6.3	2.3
Sep 10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.2	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9	964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.3
Oct 8	1,230.8	933.0	297.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,267.6	9.5	-3.0	968.9	298.7	4.5	6.3	2.4
Nov 12	1,229.5	937.6	291.9	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,268.8	1.2	2.5	969.3	299.5	4.5	6.3	2.4
Dec 10	1,239.6	952.4	287.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,254.9	-13.9	-1.1	956.3	298.6	4.5	6.2	2.4
1999 Jan 14	1,330.4	1,019.1	311.3	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,250.6	-4.3	-5.7	952.8	297.8	4.5	6.2	2.4
Feb 11	1,323.3	1,012.4	311.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,256.2	5.6	-4.2	959.1	297.1	4.5	6.2	2.4
Mar 11	1,292.0	990.7	301.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,252.3	-3.9	-0.9	956.7	295.6	4.5	6.2	2.3
Apr 8	1,265.7	967.8	297.9	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,236.6	-15.7	-4.7	944.6	292.0	4.4	6.1	2.3
May 13 R	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,231.6	-5.0	-8.2	940.9	290.7	4.4	6.1	2.3
Jun 10 P	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,228.0	-3.6	-8.1	938.4	289.6	4.4	6.1	2.3
North East	DPCF			DPDA			DPDG				DPDM			
1995)	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	..	..	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1
1996) Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	117.2	..	..	93.3	23.9	10.3	15.0	4.6
1997) averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.3	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.7
1998)	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..	66.7	16.5	7.5	10.9	3.3
1998 Jun 11	80.6	64.5	16.1	7.3	10.6	3.2	82.8	-0.7	-1.1	66.2	16.6	7.5	10.8	3.3
Jul 9	82.9	65.3	17.6	7.5	10.7	3.5	81.5	-1.3	-1.0	65.2	16.3	7.4	10.7	3.3
Aug 13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.5	10.5	3.7	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.4	16.1	7.3	10.6	3.2
Sep 10	80.8	63.6	17.2	7.3	10.4	3.5	80.6	0.1	-0.7	64.6	16.0	7.3	10.6	3.2
Oct 8	79.7	63.2	16.5	7.2	10.4	3.3	81.6	1.0	0.0	65.3	16.3	7.4	10.7	3.3
Nov 12	81.4	65.3	16.0	7.3	10.7	3.2	82.0	0.4	0.5	65.6	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.3
Dec 10	81.9	66.2	15.7	7.4	10.8	3.2	81.7	-0.3	0.4	65.2	16.5	7.4	10.7	3.3
1999 Jan 14	88.6	71.0	17.6	8.0	11.6	3.5	82.6	0.9	0.3	65.8	16.8	7.5	10.8	3.4
Feb 11	88.1	70.2	17.9	8.0	11.5	3.6	83.4	0.8	0.5	66.3	17.1	7.5	10.9	3.4
Mar 11	86.2	68.7	17.5	7.8	11.3	3.5	83.1	-0.3	0.5	66.0	17.1	7.5	10.8	3.4
Apr 8	85.8	68.1	17.8	7.7	11.2	3.6	82.6	-0.5	0.0	65.7	16.9	7.5	10.8	3.4
May 13 R	82.2	65.8	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.3	82.6	0.0	-0.3	65.9	16.7	7.5	10.8	3.3
Jun 10 P	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	3.2	82.5	-0.1	-0.2	66.0	16.5	7.4	10.8	3.3
North West (excl. Merseyside)	DPCG			DPDB			DPDH				DPDN			
1995)	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	190.8	..	..	148.0	42.9	7.4	10.3	3.8
1996) Annual	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.7	9.5	3.4	174.1	..	..	135.1	39.0	6.7	9.4	3.3
1997) averages	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.1	7.2	2.5	131.2	..	..	102.8	28.5	5.0	7.2	2.4
1998)	113.2	88.4	24.9	4.4	6.3	2.2	111.7	..	..	87.4	24.3	4.4	6.2	2.1
1998 Jun 11	109.0	85.8	23.3	4.3	6.1	2.0	112.6	-0.2	-0.2	88.2	24.4	4.4	6.3	2.1
Jul 9	113.6	87.7	25.9	4.4	6.2	2.3	110.3	-2.3	-0.7	86.6	23.7	4.3	6.1	2.1
Aug 13	115.6	88.1	27.6	4.5	6.3	2.4	109.4	-0.9	-1.1	86.0	23.4	4.3	6.1	2.0
Sep 10	110.6	85.4	25.2	4.3	6.1	2.2	109.5	0.1	-1.0	86.1	23.4	4.3	6.1	2.0
Oct 8	105.3	82.1	23.2	4.1	5.8	2.0	110.5	1.0	0.1	86.7	23.8	4.3	6.2	2.1
Nov 12	105.8	82.8	23.0	4.1	5.9	2.0	110.8	0.3	0.5	86.8	24.0	4.3	6.2	2.1
Dec 10	107.7	84.9	22.7	4.2	6.0									

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						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
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ				DPDP			
1995)	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	..	..	124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.8
1996) Annual	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4	..	..	109.8	37.5	5.9	7.9	3.4
1997) averages	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.6	2.4	104.5	..	..	78.5	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.3
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	84.1	..	..	62.5	21.6	3.3	4.4	1.9
1998 Jun 11	81.7	60.9	20.8	3.2	4.3	1.8	85.1	-0.3	-0.3	63.0	22.1	3.3	4.5	1.9
Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	61.9	20.9	3.3	4.4	1.8
Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.2	4.4	1.8
Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.2	4.3	1.9	82.0	0.3	-1.0	61.4	20.6	3.2	4.4	1.8
Oct 8	79.0	58.2	20.8	3.1	4.1	1.8	82.4	0.4	-0.1	61.6	20.8	3.2	4.4	1.8
Nov 12	79.3	58.8	20.5	3.1	4.2	1.8	82.7	0.3	0.3	61.7	21.0	3.3	4.4	1.9
Dec 10	80.1	60.0	20.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	81.1	-1.6	-0.3	60.2	20.9	3.2	4.3	1.8
1999 Jan 14	86.3	64.6	21.7	3.4	4.6	1.9	79.7	-1.4	-0.9	59.1	20.6	3.1	4.2	1.8
Feb 11	86.4	64.6	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	80.5	0.8	-0.7	60.0	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8
Mar 11	84.1	63.0	21.1	3.3	4.5	1.9	80.2	-0.3	-0.3	59.8	20.4	3.2	4.3	1.8
Apr 8	81.7	61.1	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	79.2	-1.0	-0.2	59.1	20.1	3.1	4.2	1.8
May 13 R	78.2	58.6	19.6	3.1	4.2	1.7	78.8	-0.4	-0.6	58.7	20.1	3.1	4.2	1.8
Jun 10 P	75.3	56.4	18.9	3.0	4.0	1.7	78.7	-0.1	-0.5	58.6	20.1	3.1	4.2	1.8
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK				DPDQ			
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.4	5.1
1997) averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.3	..	..	165.8	59.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
1998 Jun 11	226.0	167.1	58.9	5.3	7.2	3.1	227.4	-2.2	-1.3	167.4	60.0	5.3	7.2	3.1
Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.4	7.2	3.2	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	165.1	58.5	5.3	7.1	3.0
Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.4	7.2	3.3	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.2	7.0	3.0
Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.3	7.1	3.2	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	162.2	57.5	5.2	7.0	3.0
Oct 8	219.3	160.4	58.9	5.2	6.9	3.1	220.0	0.3	-1.2	162.2	57.8	5.2	7.0	3.0
Nov 12	214.4	157.4	57.1	5.0	6.8	3.0	219.0	-1.0	-0.6	161.4	57.6	5.1	6.9	3.0
Dec 10	212.7	157.0	55.7	5.0	6.7	2.9	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.1	6.8	3.0
1999 Jan 14	217.0	160.6	56.4	5.1	6.9	2.9	215.3	-1.2	-1.6	158.5	56.8	5.1	6.8	3.0
Feb 11	215.6	159.5	56.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	214.0	-1.3	-1.7	157.7	56.3	5.0	6.8	3.0
Mar 11	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	155.8	55.5	5.0	6.7	3.0
Apr 8	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	2.8	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	153.8	54.6	4.9	6.6	2.8
May 13 R	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	2.8	206.9	-1.5	-2.4	152.5	54.4	4.9	6.5	2.8
Jun 10 P	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	2.7	204.5	-2.4	-2.3	150.7	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL				DPDR			
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.7
1997) averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	..	..	80.7	25.3	2.7	3.8	1.4
1998 Jun 11	102.3	78.4	23.9	2.6	3.6	1.3	108.1	-0.5	-0.5	82.1	26.0	2.7	3.8	1.5
Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	79.6	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4
Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Oct 8	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	103.0	1.2	-0.3	79.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	1.3
Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	103.8	0.8	0.6	79.3	24.5	2.6	3.7	1.4
Dec 10	101.1	77.6	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.4
1999 Jan 14	108.9	83.3	25.6	2.8	3.9	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.3
Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.3
Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.3
Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.3
May 13 R	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	98.8	-0.4	-0.7	75.4	23.4	2.5	3.5	1.3
Jun 10 P	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.4	3.3	1.2	98.4	-0.4	-0.6	75.1	23.3	2.5	3.5	1.3
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB				DPBM			
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.4
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	83.8	..	..	62.4	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1998 Jun 11	79.7	59.8	20.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	86.0	0.2	0.3	63.6	22.4	3.6	4.8	2.1
Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.7	2.0
Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.3	4.5	2.0	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	61.2	20.7	3.4	4.6	1.9
Oct 8	79.0	58.4	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	82.1	0.2	-0.6	61.3	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
Nov 12	80.1	59.3	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	81.4	-0.7	-0.3	60.7	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9
Dec 10	81.4	60.6	20.8	3.4	4.5	1.9	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9
1999 Jan 14	88.9	65.6	23.3	3.7	4.9	2.2	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.7	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
Feb 11	87.9	65.0	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	80.2	0.7	-0.4	59.6	20.6	3.3	4.5	1.9
Mar 11	84.0	62.4	21.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	79.5	-0.7	-0.3	59.1	20.4	3.3	4.4	1.9
Apr 8	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	1.9	78.6	-0.9	-0.3	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9
May 13 R	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	1.7	78.6	0.0	-0.5	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9
Jun 10 P	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	1.7	78.7	0.1	-0.3	58.5	20.2	3.3	4.4	1.9

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						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
England														
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,912.5	..	..	1,453.8	458.7	7.9	10.7	4.3
1996) Annual	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,725.9	..	..	1,308.5	417.4	7.1	9.7	3.9
1997) averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.4	2.9	1,287.1	..	..	982.3	304.7	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,082.3	..	..	823.5	258.8	4.4	6.1	2.4
1998 Jun 11	1,061.6	810.8	250.8	4.4	6.0	2.3	1,093.4	-5.2	-3.7	830.8	262.6	4.5	6.2	2.4
Jul 9	1,089.5	821.8	267.7	4.5										

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only

Thousands and per cent

UNITED KINGDOM		All ages						18-24							
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
ALL	1997 Jun 12	GEYV 1,537.3	474.9	248.3	GEYX 263.0	223.3	35.8	GEYZ 327.8	GEZA 381.1	147.6	75.2	GEZC 79.2	49.8	20.8	GEZE 29.3
	Jul 10	1,573.7	547.0	251.5	245.3	214.4	33.7	315.5	419.1	197.0	72.7	72.0	49.0	18.5	28.4
	Aug 14	1,567.1	572.0	251.6	243.6	201.8	31.9	298.2	424.7	210.2	70.8	70.6	46.5	17.2	26.6
	Sep 11	1,502.4	544.8	248.6	235.3	190.8	31.5	282.8	404.4	199.5	70.3	65.6	44.0	17.0	25.0
	Oct 9	1,421.9	502.5	252.3	225.1	176.0	31.1	265.9	367.8	169.8	76.7	59.2	39.4	16.9	22.7
	Nov 13	1,377.0	503.5	241.4	219.3	164.6	30.0	248.2	348.2	162.3	73.6	55.9	35.9	16.2	20.4
	Dec 11	1,381.3	514.2	247.6	220.9	160.6	28.9	238.0	345.6	159.7	76.6	55.6	34.5	15.5	19.2
	1998 Jan 8	1,469.4	560.7	266.4	245.2	162.5	27.0	234.6	372.2	173.7	80.8	64.2	34.8	14.4	18.7
	Feb 12	1,441.8	539.1	278.6	242.8	159.4	26.4	221.8	371.8	173.1	82.8	64.2	34.3	13.9	17.5
	Mar 12	1,396.9	496.7	280.6	247.0	158.4	26.7	214.3	356.1	157.0	81.6	67.1	33.7	14.2	16.7
	Apr 9	1,382.3	495.8	262.7	254.1	159.3	26.7	210.3	343.6	148.1	76.1	69.5	33.7	14.5	16.1
	May 14	1,342.1	454.5	259.0	259.3	163.8	27.5	205.5	332.0	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	15.6
	Jun 11	1,316.1	443.2	244.8	260.2	166.2	27.9	201.6	326.2	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	15.0
	Jul 9	1,361.9	496.7	245.0	251.3	169.9	27.1	199.0	357.2	173.2	67.7	66.6	35.0	13.9	14.7
	Aug 13	1,374.7	524.3	230.9	252.7	171.7	26.7	195.0	362.4	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	13.9
	Sep 10	1,322.2	492.4	224.3	242.9	172.0	27.4	190.6	340.3	174.6	62.1	58.5	32.4	13.3	12.7
	Oct 8	1,271.8	468.7	223.0	228.9	167.5	27.6	183.8	309.7	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	10.6
	Nov 12	1,271.9	493.0	218.2	218.6	164.4	26.9	177.7	299.8	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.6
	Dec 10	1,282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	296.8	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.5
	1999 Jan 14	1,374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	324.6	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	6.8
	Feb 11	1,366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	71.9	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
MALE	1997 Jun 12	GEZG 1,184.3	344.0	184.1	GEZI 201.5	177.2	38.4	GEZK 277.4	GEZL 269.8	101.6	52.7	GEZN 56.5	36.4	21.9	GEZO 22.6
	Jul 10	1,193.3	381.6	186.2	188.8	169.7	36.6	266.9	287.5	127.2	51.3	51.6	35.6	19.9	21.8
	Aug 14	1,178.0	392.2	186.6	187.4	159.8	35.0	251.1	288.8	134.2	50.0	50.5	33.7	18.7	20.4
	Sep 11	1,134.5	378.4	184.4	181.7	151.2	34.4	238.8	276.6	129.1	49.5	47.2	31.8	18.4	19.0
	Oct 9	1,081.6	356.5	185.8	174.7	139.7	33.7	224.9	254.6	113.1	52.7	43.0	28.5	18.0	17.4
	Nov 13	1,053.0	363.4	177.8	170.8	130.9	32.4	210.1	243.7	110.7	50.6	40.6	26.1	17.1	15.7
	Dec 11	1,063.9	380.8	181.4	172.0	128.0	31.0	201.7	245.9	113.0	52.6	40.3	25.2	16.3	14.8
	1998 Jan 8	1,129.6	414.7	196.8	189.6	129.7	29.1	198.9	263.9	121.7	56.3	46.0	25.5	15.1	14.4
	Feb 12	1,103.1	393.0	207.3	187.7	127.3	28.6	187.9	262.3	119.2	58.3	46.1	25.1	14.7	13.5
	Mar 12	1,070.2	360.5	212.2	189.7	126.4	28.7	181.3	252.1	108.0	58.8	47.8	24.7	14.9	12.8
	Apr 9	1,056.2	357.6	199.0	194.8	126.9	28.8	177.8	243.5	102.5	54.5	49.5	24.7	15.2	12.4
	May 14	1,031.2	333.1	194.4	199.4	130.6	29.5	173.7	236.4	95.2	53.3	50.7	25.3	15.7	11.9
	Jun 11	1,008.7	322.0	182.4	201.5	132.4	30.0	170.4	230.7	94.2	49.1	50.8	25.2	15.9	11.4
	Jul 9	1,025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	168.0	242.2	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	9.8
	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	8.9
	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	6.8
	Dec 10	987.4	376.3	162.8	167.8	133.0	28.4	147.5	210.6	113.8	44.5	32.7	14.0	9.3	5.7
	1999 Jan 14	1,054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.1
	Feb 11	1,046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	142.6	228.1	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4.9
	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	3.9
	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	2.3
FEMALE	1997 Jun 12	GEZR 353.1	130.9	64.2	GEZT 61.4	46.1	27.3	GEZV 50.4	GEZW 111.3	45.9	22.5	GEZY 22.7	13.4	18.1	GEZU 8.7
	Jul 10	380.4	165.3	65.3	56.5	44.7	24.5	48.6	131.6	69.7	21.4	20.4	13.5	15.3	6.5
	Aug 14	389.1	179.7	65.0	56.2	42.0	22.6	46.1	135.9	76.0	20.8	20.0	12.8	14.0	6.2
	Sep 11	367.9	166.4	64.2	53.7	39.6	22.7	44.0	127.8	70.4	20.8	18.4	12.2	14.2	6.0
	Oct 9	340.3	145.9	66.5	50.5	36.3	22.7	41.1	113.3	56.8	24.0	16.3	10.9	14.3	5.4
	Nov 13	324.0	140.1	63.7	48.4	33.7	22.2	38.1	104.4	51.6	23.0	15.3	9.8	13.9	4.8
	Dec 11	317.4	133.4	66.2	48.9	32.6	21.7	36.3	99.8	46.7	24.0	15.3	9.3	13.7	4.4
	1998 Jan 8	339.7	146.0	69.7	55.6	32.8	20.2	35.7	108.3	52.0	24.5	18.2	9.3	12.6	4.3
	Feb 12	338.7	146.1	71.4	55.2	32.1	19.5	34.0	109.6	53.9	24.4	18.1	9.1	12.0	4.0
	Mar 12	326.8	136.1	68.3	57.3	32.0	19.9	33.0	104.0	49.0	22.8	18.3	9.0	12.4	3.9
	Apr 9	326.1	138.2	63.7	59.3	32.4	19.9	32.6	100.1	45.6	21.6	20.1	9.0	12.8	3.8
	May 14	310.8	121.4	64.5	59.9	33.2	20.9	31.8	95.6	40.5	22.1	20.2	9.2	13.5	3.7
	Jun 11	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2	95.4	41.9	20.9	19.7	9.3	13.5	3.5
	Jul 9	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	112.0	60.4	19.9	18.6	9.6	11.7	3.5
	Aug 13	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5	115.1	65.5	18.5	18.4	9.4	11.1	3.4
	Sep 10	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7	106.3	59.7	18.2	16.3	8.9	11.3	3.3
	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								

C.13

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: June 10 1999: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
NORTH EAST																
13 or less	7,045	11,129	2,993	21,730	2,535	2,813	862	6,608	7,010	15,459	4,414	27,179	2,922	4,715	1,635	9,549
Over 13 and up to 26	3,623	6,278	1,644	11,687	1,387	1,612	530	3,627	3,080	7,930	2,341	13,418	1,145	2,236	879	4,321
26 and up to 52	3,260	7,564	1,831	12,676	1,064	1,352	500	2,936	2,150	8,383	2,336	12,890	792	1,850	756	3,419
52 and up to 104	436	5,988	1,506	7,932	147	933	404	1,486	303	6,845	2,085	9,237	100	1,447	712	2,261
Over 104	129	6,648	2,935	9,712	36	786	495	1,317	65	5,231	2,978	8,274	30	939	743	1,712
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.9	33.6	40.7	27.7	3.5	22.9	32.2	17.5	2.9	27.5	35.8	24.7	2.6	21.3	30.8	18.7
All	14,493	37,607	10,909	63,737	5,169	7,496	2,791	15,974	12,608	43,848	14,154	70,998	4,989	11,187	4,725	21,282
NORTH WEST (excluding Merseyside)																
13 or less	10,501	17,372	4,104	32,584	3,888	4,856	1,562	10,806	6,028	11,474	3,090	20,945	2,606	3,868	1,395	8,116
Over 13 and up to 26	4,723	9,366	1,999	16,238	1,765	2,152	747	4,784	2,472	5,890	1,690	10,119	1,078	1,793	737	3,677
26 and up to 52	3,664	9,916	2,058	15,697	1,320	1,799	662	3,817	1,913	6,363	1,761	10,059	804	1,617	686	3,126
52 and up to 104	585	7,027	1,798	9,416	226	1,100	425	1,753	233	5,018	1,641	6,892	92	1,036	564	1,693
Over 104	142	5,409	2,356	7,907	45	686	410	1,141	49	3,941	2,276	6,266	17	710	566	1,293
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.7	25.3	33.7	21.2	3.7	16.9	21.9	13.0	2.6	27.4	37.5	24.2	2.4	19.3	28.6	16.7
All	19,615	49,090	12,315	81,842	7,244	10,593	3,806	22,301	10,695	32,686	10,458	54,281	4,597	9,024	3,948	17,906
MERSEYSIDE																
13 or less	3,931	5,945	1,268	11,418	1,697	1,614	445	3,924	78,828	145,172	35,835	264,201	33,525	45,799	14,479	97,120
Over 13 and up to 26	2,159	3,842	742	6,850	865	957	301	2,185	37,622	82,781	20,012	141,589	15,848	23,270	7,783	47,846
26 and up to 52	1,904	4,522	852	7,306	751	960	312	2,063	30,328	91,731	20,951	143,329	12,386	21,556	7,535	41,722
52 and up to 104	433	4,180	872	5,489	151	755	291	1,198	5,664	80,366	19,783	105,841	2,355	15,970	6,644	44,986
Over 104	110	4,919	1,598	6,627	35	645	352	1,032	1,621	69,401	30,403	101,425	636	11,016	7,092	37,744
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	6.4	38.9	46.3	32.1	5.3	28.2	37.8	21.4	4.7	31.9	39.5	27.4	4.6	22.9	31.6	19.0
All	8,537	23,408	5,332	37,690	3,499	4,961	1,701	10,402	154,063	469,451	126,984	756,385	64,750	117,611	43,533	200,418
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER																
13 or less	10,910	18,055	4,556	34,206	4,364	5,156	1,637	11,618	6,296	9,043	2,290	17,966	2,363	2,760	890	4,253
Over 13 and up to 26	4,917	10,121	2,368	17,585	2,048	2,598	878	5,676	2,958	5,018	1,174	9,235	1,105	1,277	413	2,659
26 and up to 52	4,023	11,466	2,518	18,046	1,491	2,364	859	4,745	2,423	5,799	1,387	9,623	819	1,203	502	2,538
52 and up to 104	498	9,830	2,420	12,752	219	1,605	692	2,519	235	4,622	1,261	6,120	99	775	382	1,256
Over 104	111	7,933	3,653	11,697	51	1,066	765	1,882	55	4,018	1,811	5,884	14	543	397	964
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.0	30.9	39.1	25.9	3.3	20.9	30.2	16.6	2.4	30.3	38.8	24.6	2.6	20.1	30.1	15.9
All	20,459	57,405	15,515	94,286	8,173	12,789	4,831	26,440	11,967	28,500	7,923	48,828	4,400	6,558	2,584	13,880
EAST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	6,575	11,038	2,977	20,909	2,878	3,652	1,275	8,046	12,508	20,633	5,043	39,711	4,975	6,025	1,782	8,880
Over 13 and up to 26	3,104	6,232	1,773	11,176	1,264	1,833	677	3,826	5,500	10,657	2,623	19,234	1,970	2,865	966	4,134
26 and up to 52	2,339	6,589	1,672	10,620	937	1,482	583	3,020	4,141	11,792	2,851	18,907	1,468	2,561	971	3,115
52 and up to 104	392	6,636	1,580	8,608	146	1,134	536	1,818	862	10,212	2,730	13,830	289	1,705	819	2,833
Over 104	105	3,530	2,029	5,664	22	571	459	1,052	174	7,256	3,741	11,171	73	1,006	776	1,655
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	4.0	29.9	36.0	25.0	3.2	19.7	28.2	16.2	4.5	28.8	38.1	24.3	4.1	19.1	30.0	15.7
All	12,515	34,025	10,031	56,977	5,247	8,672	3,530	17,762	23,185	60,550	16,988	102,853	8,775	14,162	5,314	19,817
WEST MIDLANDS																
13 or less	9,785	16,384	4,369	31,072	4,179	5,302	1,733	11,597	97,632	174,848	43,168	321,878	40,863	54,584	17,151	117,253
Over 13 and up to 26	4,858	9,770	2,587	17,394	2,111	2,571	922	5,733	46,080	98,456	23,809	170,058	18,923	27,412	9,162	58,838
26 and up to 52	4,084	10,366	2,534	17,026	1,753	2,301	897	4,978	36,892	109,322	25,189	171,859	14,673	25,320	9,008	49,375
52 and up to 104	997	9,638	2,415	13,053	421	1,892	849	3,164	6,761	95,200	23,774	125,791	2,743	18,450	7,845	29,075
Over 104	325	9,045	3,797	13,167	135	1,286	890	2,311	1,850	80,675	35,955	118,480	723	12,565	8,265	21,553
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	6.6	33.8	39.6	28.6	6.5	23.8	32.9	19.7	4.6	31.5	39.3	26.9	4.4	22.4	31.3	18.5
All	20,049	55,203	15,702	91,712	8,599	13,352	5,291	27,783	189,215	558,501	151,895	908,066	77,925	138,331	51,431	274,085
EAST																
13 or less	5,864	11,315	3,277	20,779	2,648	3,844	1,566	8,296	3,410	4,396	903	8,746	1,984	1,622	423	4,042
Over 13 and up to 26	2,674	6,175	1,899	10,828	1,152	1,822	743	3,791	1,806	2,978	625	5,415	828	830	250	1,914
26 and up to 52	1,894	6,399	1,829	10,149	796	1,608	755	3,186	1,827	4,090	851	6,771	795	893	366	2,057
52 and up to 104	295	5,322	1,608	7,226	138	1,160	652	1,951	534	4,263	1,023	5,821	167	700	293	1,160
Over 104	87	4,509	2,354	6,950	42	788	621	1,451	225	8,859	3,084	12,168	51	1,040	552	1,643
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.5	29.2	36.1	25.3	3.8	21.1	29.4	18.2	9.7	53.4	63.3	46.2	5.7	34.2	44.9	25.9
All	10,814	33,720	10,967	55,932	4,776	9,222	4,337	18,675	7,802	24,586	6,486	38,921	3,825	5,085	1,884	10,816
LONDON																
13 or less	11,179	27,001	4,787	43,379	5,808	9,979	2,369	18,560	101,042	179,244	44,071	330,624	42,847	56,206	17,574	121,285
Over 13 and up to 26	6,012	17,177	2,969	26,294	3,033	5,696	1,369	10,226	47,886	101,434	24,434	175,473	19,751	28,242	9,412	58,753
26 and up to 52	5,097	20,163	3,560	28,860	2,678	6,193	1,525	10,432	38,719	113,412	26,040	178,630	15,468	26,213	9,374	51,432
52 and up to 104	1,492	19,882	3,858	25,236	715	4,908	1,519	7,143	7,295	99,463	24,797	131,612	2,910	19,150	8,138	30,235
Over 104	498	18,236	6,427	25,161	223	3,539	1,791	5,553	2,075	89,534	39,039	130,648	774	13,605	8,817	23,186
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	8.2	37.2	47.6	33.8	7.5	27.9	38.6	24.5	4.8	32.4	40.3	27.7	4.5	22.8	31.8	18.8
All	24,278	102,459	21,601	148,930	12,457	30,315	8,573	51,914	197,017	583,087	158,381	946,987	81,750	143,416	53,315	284,911

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.14

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at 10 June 1999

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-158-19	27.7	2.9	6.5	2.3	34.2	2.8	29.5	3.1	7.2	2.5	36.7	3.0
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	12.7	1.3	3.5	1.2	16.2	1.3	13.4	1.4	4.0	1.4	17.4	1.4
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	12.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	13.2	1.1	13.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	15.5	1.3
Health professionals	22												

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at June 10 1999

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^b		Per cent						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
ENGLAND															
Alnwick and Amble	568	199	767	6.3	4.9										
Andover	442	182	624	1.6	1.3										
Appleby	59	24	83	2.9	1.5										
Ashford	971	280	1,251	3.4	2.9										
Axminster	154	37	191	3.1	2.3										
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,658	795	3,453	2.0	1.6										
Banbury	560	198	758	1.5	1.2										
Barnard Castle	168	46	214	3.3	2.6										
Barnsley	5,125	1,375	6,500	8.2	7.0										
Barnstaple	707	244	951	3.9	2.9										
Barrow-in-Furness	1,740	399	2,139	6.4	5.7										
Basingstoke	936	322	1,258	1.5	1.2										
Bath	1,843	688	2,531	3.1	2.6										
Bedford	2,145	788	2,933	3.7	3.1										
Berwick-upon-Tweed	374	139	513	5.1	3.9										
Bideford	783	290	1,073	7.0	5.2										
Birmingham	40,899	11,972	52,871	6.6	6.0										
Bishop Auckland	3,507	1,033	4,540	7.6	6.7										
Blackburn	4,464	1,309	5,773	4.6	4.2										
Blackpool	3,882	993	4,875	4.1	3.5										
Bolton	4,700	1,215	5,915	5.3	4.6										
Boston	470	176	646	2.7	2.3										
Bournemouth	3,525	1,007	4,532	3.9	3.4										
Bradford	11,504	3,013	14,517	6.3	5.6										
Bridgwater	1,011	326	1,337	4.3	3.5										
Bridlington and Driffield	1,277	383	1,660	8.2	6.9										
Bridport	237	91	328	3.8	3.2										
Brighton	7,111	2,421	9,532	5.9	4.9										
Bristol	9,070	2,795	11,865	3.2	2.8										
Bude	241	85	326	5.5	4.3										
Burnley	1,289	395	1,684	4.3	4.0										
Burton on Trent	2,060	694	2,754	3.9	3.5										
Bury St Edmunds	528	215	743	2.1	1.8										
Buxton	549	158	707	3.5	2.8										
Calderdale	3,420	1,008	4,428	5.1	4.6										
Cambridge	2,624	819	3,443	2.2	1.8										
Carlisle	1,757	488	2,245	7.9	6.0										
Canterbury	1,757	488	2,245	3.1	3.1										
Cardiff	1,670	518	2,188	4.2	3.7										
Chard	179	80	259	2.5	2.0										
Cheltenham	1,775	581	2,356	3.0	2.5										
Chesterfield	3,719	998	4,717	7.4	6.6										
Chichester	1,472	483	1,955	2.3	1.9										
Chippenham	413	178	591	1.5	1.5										
Cinderford	641	262	903	4.4	3.6										
Cirencester	286	97	383	1.6	1.2										
Clacton	1,164	315	1,479	7.4	5.7										
Colchester	2,948	1,109	4,057	3.2	2.7										
Coventry	8,236	2,481	10,717	4.5	4.1										
Crawley	2,208	706	2,914	1.2	1.1										
Crewe	2,779	848	3,627	4.0	3.6										
Cromer	686	169	855	5.2	3.7										
Darlington	2,346	584	2,930	6.3	5.7										
Dartmouth	111	24	135	4.2	2.9										
Derby	5,526	1,575	7,101	4.9	4.4										
Devizes	328	124	452	2.8	1.9										
Diss	355	140	495	2.8	2.2										
Doncaster	7,121	1,944	9,065	8.1	7.4										
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,158	328	1,486	3.1	2.6										
Dover	1,492	356	1,848	6.2	5.1										
Dudley and Sandwell	10,265	3,110	13,375	5.7	5.2										
Eastbourne	1,698	562	2,260	4.4	3.6										
Evesham	395	163	558	2.1	1.8										
Exeter	2,854	939	3,793	3.3	2.8										
Fakenham	317	102	419	4.4	3.3										
Falmouth	726	251	977	8.3	6.3										
Folkestone	1,708	375	2,083	6.0	5.1										
Gainsborough	702	244	946	7.5	6.2										
Gloucester	2,130	609	2,739	3.8	3.4										
Goole and Selby	1,278	451	1,729	5.7	4.8										
Grantham	630	235	865	3.5	3.0										
Great Yarmouth	2,682	771	3,453	9.0	8.2										
Grimsby	4,747	1,268	6,015	7.7	6.9										
Guildford and Aldershot	2,465	694	3,159	1.4	1.2										
Haltwhistle	125	50	175	6.3	4.6										
Harlow	2,148	748	2,896	2.3	2.0										
Harrogate and Ripon	1,037	393	1,430	2.0	1.5										
Hartlepool	3,562	848	4,410	13.6	12.2										
Hastings	371	119	490	8.0	6.0										
Hastings	2,627	687	3,314	6.8	5.7										
Haverhill and Sudbury	634	270	904	3.1	2.6										
Hawes and Leyburn	39	18	57	1.8	1.0										
Helston	369	157	526	7.8	5.8										
Hereford	1,167	477	1,644	3.2	2.5										
Hexham	305	105	410	3.3	2.5										
Holworthly	112	54	166	5.5	4.1										
Horncastle	165	71	236	3.3	2.4										
Huddersfield	3,808	1,103	4,911	5.5	4.8										
Hull	10,517	2,996	13,513	7.2	6.5										
Huntingdon	1,038	382	1,420	2.4	2.0										
Iffracombe	301	83	384	5.7	4.4										
Ipswich	3,208	987	4,195	3.5	3.0										
Isle of Wight	2,283	663	2,946	6.6	5.0										
Keighley and Skipton	1,626	525	2,151	4.3	3.5										
Kendal	333	121	454	2.1	1.7										
Keswick	22	6	28	0.7	0.6										
Kettering and Corby	1,514	529	2,043	3.2	3.0										
Kidderminster	1,183	404	1,587	3.6	2.9										
King's Lynn	1,346	553	1,899	4.1	3.4										
Kingsbridge	169	75	244	3.9	2.8										
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,443	742	3,185	6.2	5.3										
Launceston	253	93	346	4.4	3.4										
Leeds	13,163	3,616	16,779	4.5	4.0										
Leek	321	123	444	2.6	2.1										
Leicester	8,889	2,861	11,750	4.1	3.6										
Leominster	231	76													

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 10 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	3,562	848	4,410	13.6	12.2	
Middlesborough	4,975	1,211	6,186	10.1	9.1	
Redcar and Cleveland	3,871	919	4,790	9.9	9.1	
Stockton-on-Tees	5,134	1,304	6,438	8.3	7.5	
Durham (former county)						
Darlington	2,342	580	2,922	6.3	5.7	
Rest of Durham						
Chester-le-Street	9232	2,577	11,809	7.4	6.5	
Durham	994	248	1,242	11.3	10.0	
Durham	1,610	469	2,079	9.7	8.5	
Easington	1,313	421	1,734	4.3	3.9	
Sedgefield	1,758	389	2,147	9.4	8.4	
Teesdale	1,730	519	2,249	6.5	5.9	
Wear Valley	233	86	319	4.9	3.8	
Wear Valley	1,534	445	1,979	8.9	7.6	
Northumberland						
Alnwick	5,462	1,610	7,072	6.9	5.7	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	455	169	624	6.2	4.8	
Blyth Valley	399	144	543	4.9	3.8	
Castle Morpeth	1,738	480	2,218	9.1	8.1	
Tynedale	632	205	837	3.9	3.1	
Wansbeck	197	81	278	4.1	3.1	
Wansbeck	1,822	415	2,237	13.0	11.8	
Tyne and Wear						
Gateshead	29,629	7,055	36,684	7.8	7.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne	4,396	987	5,383	6.4	5.9	
North Tyneside	7,502	1,759	9,261	5.8	5.4	
South Tyneside	4,747	1,213	5,960	9.0	8.3	
Sunderland	5,312	1,236	6,548	13.7	12.3	
Sunderland	7,672	1,860	9,532	8.6	8.1	
NORTH WEST (GOR)						
Cheshire (former county)						
Halton	3,042	818	3,860	6.9	6.4	
Warrington	2,305	667	2,972	3.0	2.8	
Rest of Cheshire						
Chester	6,730	1,999	8,729	3.1	2.7	
Congleton	1,238	324	1,562	2.4	2.1	
Crewe and Nantwich	727	261	988	3.2	2.8	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,331	431	1,762	4.5	4.1	
Macclesfield	1,002	306	1,308	3.7	3.5	
Vale Royal	1,148	293	1,441	1.9	1.6	
Vale Royal	1,284	384	1,668	4.1	3.6	
Cumbria						
Allerdale	7,413	2,099	9,512	5.0	4.2	
Carlisle	1,841	481	2,322	7.4	6.1	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,544	334	1,878	7.3	6.7	
Copeland	1,542	469	2,011	4.2	3.7	
Eden	1,635	493	2,128	7.7	6.7	
South Lakeland	247	95	342	1.9	1.4	
South Lakeland	604	227	831	2.1	1.7	
Greater Manchester						
Bolton	43,747	11,484	55,231	5.1	4.6	
Bury	4,210	1,080	5,290	5.2	4.4	
Manchester	1,885	563	2,448	4.2	3.6	
Oldham	12,638	3,144	15,782	5.8	5.5	
Rochdale	3,833	1,052	4,885	6.2	5.4	
Salford	3,979	1,010	4,989	6.8	5.9	
Stockport	3,727	864	4,591	4.2	3.9	
Tameside	3,014	785	3,799	3.4	3.0	
Trafford	3,150	925	4,075	3.7	3.7	
Wigan	2,601	662	3,263	3.0	2.7	
Wigan	4,710	1,399	6,109	6.3	5.6	
Lancashire (former county)						
Blackburn with Darwen	2,798	737	3,535	5.8	5.5	
Blackpool	2,566	642	3,208	5.6	4.8	
Rest of Lancashire						
Burnley	14,249	4,175	18,424	4.2	3.7	
Chorley	1,232	364	1,596	4.5	4.1	
Fylde	975	290	1,265	4.1	3.6	
Hyndburn	366	100	466	1.3	1.1	
Lancaster	938	275	1,213	4.0	3.7	
Pendle	2,388	729	3,117	6.7	5.7	
Preston	1,274	414	1,688	5.5	4.9	
Ribble Valley	2,393	549	2,942	3.7	3.4	
Rossendale	223	89	312	1.5	1.3	
South Ribble	710	273	983	4.3	3.8	
West Lancashire	822	248	1,070	3.0	2.6	
Wyre	1,915	573	2,488	5.9	5.1	
Wyre	1,013	271	1,284	4.4	3.6	
Merseyside						
Knowsley	38,054	10,494	48,548	9.7	8.7	
Liverpool	4,681	1,257	5,938	12.8	11.9	
Sefton	16,030	4,365	20,395	10.1	9.2	
St Helens	6,012	1,676	7,688	8.3	7.4	
Wirral	3,672	1,011	4,683	8.6	7.7	
Wirral	7,659	2,185	9,844	9.4	8.0	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
Humberside (former county)						
East Riding of Yorkshire	4,014	1,421	5,435	5.0	4.2	
Kingston-upon-Hull	8,554	2,270	10,824	8.7	8.1	
North East Lincolnshire	4,486	1,165	5,651	8.1	7.3	
North Lincolnshire	2,533	772	3,305	4.8	4.3	
North Yorkshire (former county)						
York	2,123	598	2,721	2.9	2.7	
Rest of North Yorkshire						
Craven	5,208	1,805	7,013	3.2	2.4	
Hambleton	349	123	472	2.2	1.6	
Harrogate	623	257	880	2.5	2.0	
Richmondshire	912	346	1,258	2.2	1.6	
Ryedale	269	129	398	2.8	1.6	
Scarborough	363	142	505	2.1	1.7	
Selby	1,817	492	2,309	5.8	4.8	
Selby	875	306	1,181	4.4	3.6	
South Yorkshire						
Barnsley	29,832	7,880	37,712	7.6	6.8	
Doncaster	4,631	1,246	5,877	7.8	7.1	
Rotherham	6,613	1,768	8,381	8.0	7.3	
Sheffield	5,848	1,555	7,403	8.9	7.9	
Sheffield	12,740	3,311	16,051	6.8	6.2	
West Yorkshire						
Bradford	38,803	10,882	49,685	5.3	4.7	
Calderdale	10,335	2,808	13,143	6.5	5.9	
Kirkstiles	3,420	1,008	4,428	5.1	4.6	
Leeds	6,347	1,749	8,096	5.4	4.7	
Leeds	13,153	3,613	16,766	4.5	4.0	
Wakefield	5,548	1,704	7,252	5.8	5.3	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire (former county)						
Derby	4,536	1,220	5,756	5.7	5.2	
Rest of Derbyshire						
Amber Valley	10,091	3,054	13,145	5.1	4.4	
Bolsover	1,458	465	1,923	3.8	3.4	
Chesterfield	1,313	365	1,678	9.9	8.8	
Derbyshire Dales	2,239	598	2,837	6.4	5.8	
Erewash	514	180	694	2.2	1.8	
High Peak	1,471	506	1,977	5.4	4.7	
North East Derbyshire	888	259	1,147	3.6	2.9	
North East Derbyshire	1,505	431	1,936	7.6	6.3	
South Derbyshire	703	250	953	4.3	3.6	
Leicestershire (former county)						
Leicester	6,583	1,935	8,518	5.4	5.0	
Rutland	110	64	174	1.4	1.1	
Rest of Leicestershire						
Blaby	4,804	1,940	6,744	2.8	2.4	
Charnwood	639	220	859	2.0	1.9	
Harborough	1,588	676	2,264	4.0	3.5	
Hinckley and Bosworth	307	134	441	1.5	1.1	
Melton	718	295	1,013	2.5	2.2	
Melton	266	115	381	2.3	2.0	
North West Leicestershire	775	297	1,072	2.7	2.4	
Oadby and Wigston	501	203	704	3.6	3.0	
Lincolnshire						
Boston	6,727	2,260	8,987	3.8	3.1	
Boston	444	171	615	2.7	2.3	
East Lindsey	1,377	426	1,803	4.7	4.4	
Lincoln	1,892	468	2,360	4.6	4.2	
North Kesteven	37	23	60	3.2	3.3	
South Holland	437	195	632	2.0	1.6	
South Kesteven	921	366	1,277	2.9	2.6	
West Lindsey	1,028	386	1,414	6.0	5.0	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	6,120	2,125	8,245	2.9	2.6	
Corby	757	234	991	3.1	3.0	
Daventry	413	184	597	2.2	1.8	
East Northamptonshire	567	245	812	3.7	3.2	
Kettering	722	281	1,003	3.2	2.9	
Northampton	2,546	779	3,325	2.9	2.7	
South Northamptonshire	328	129	457	2.2	1.6	
Wellingborough	787	273	1,060	3.2	2.9	
Nottinghamshire (former county)						
Nottingham	8,084	2,102	10,186	5.5	5.2	
Rest of Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	10,574	3,259	13,833	5.5	4.6	
Ashfield	2,032	591	2,623	6.3	5.6	
Bassettlaw	1,858	636	2,494	5.7	5.1	
Broxthorpe	1,284	436	1,720	5.2	4.3	
Geolting	1,373	445	1,818	5.7	4.4	
Mansfield	1,906	538	2,444	6.9	5.9	
Newark and Sherwood	1,266	340	1,606	4.8	3.9	
Rushcliffe	875	273	1,148	3.4	2.8	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Herefordshire	1,542	608	2,150	3.3	2.5	
Shropshire (former county)						
Telford and Wrekin	1,977	690	2,667	3.6	3.3	
Rest of Shropshire						
Bridgnorth	2,574	924	3,498	3.4	2.8	
Bridgnorth	409	140	549	3.3	2.6	
North Shropshire	461	168	629	3.3	2.6	
Oswestry	412	209	621	4.4	3.9	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	944	272	1,216	3.0	2.6	
South Shropshire	348	135	483	4.1	3.0	
Staffordshire (former county)						
Stoke-on-Trent	4,639	1,502	6,141	5.0	4.7	
Rest of Staffordshire						
Cannock Chase	8,692	3,074	11,766	4.1	3.4	
East Staffordshire	1,180	445	1,625	5.6	4.9	
Lichfield	1,306	418	1,724	3.7	3.5	
Lichfield	794	312	1,106	3.1	2.6	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,381	389	1,770	4.7	3.7	
South Staffordshire	1,088	407	1,495	5.9	4.2	
Stafford	1,199	374	1,573	2.9	2.3	
Staffordshire Moorlands	762	308	1,070	3.9	3.1	
Tamworth	982	421	1,403	5.2	4.4	
Warwickshire						
Warwickshire	4,808	1,659	6,467	2.9	2.6	
North Warwickshire						

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at June 10 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon (former county)						
Plymouth	4,652	1,433	6,085	5.7	4.8	
Torbay	2,276	674	2,950	6.4	5.2	
Rest of Devon	7,317	2,587	9,904	3.8	3.0	
East Devon	843	277	1,120	3.0	2.3	
Exeter	1,562	513	2,075	3.0	2.8	
Mid Devon	596	226	822	3.7	2.8	
North Devon	1,108	373	1,481	4.2	3.2	
South Hams	724	296	1,020	3.6	2.5	
Teignbridge	1,206	393	1,599	4.3	3.0	
Torridge	909	362	1,271	6.8	5.3	
West Devon	369	147	516	3.5	2.8	
Dorset (former county)						
Bournemouth	2,650	747	3,397	5.2	4.7	
Poole	1,177	331	1,508	2.5	2.1	
Rest of Dorset	2,723	864	3,587	2.7	2.1	
Christchurch	335	79	414	2.5	2.0	
East Dorset	382	143	525	2.1	1.7	
North Dorset	255	105	360	1.8	1.3	
Purbeck	291	98	389	2.5	2.1	
West Dorset	588	220	808	2.1	1.8	
Weymouth and Portland	872	219	1,091	5.9	4.8	
Gloucestershire	5,753	1,874	7,627	3.2	2.7	
Cheltenham	1,416	423	1,839	3.3	2.9	
Cotswold	372	115	487	1.7	1.2	
Forest of Dean	746	307	1,053	4.3	3.5	
Gloucester	1,768	478	2,246	3.7	3.5	
Stroud	894	331	1,225	3.2	2.7	
Tewkesbury	557	220	777	2.6	1.9	
Somerset	4,596	1,582	6,178	3.3	2.7	
Mendip	957	391	1,348	3.6	2.9	
Sedgemoor	1,116	364	1,480	4.1	3.4	
South Somerset	1,007	363	1,370	2.4	2.0	
Taunton Deane	1,109	341	1,450	3.1	2.6	
West Somerset	407	123	530	4.6	3.3	
Wiltshire (former county)						
Swindon	1,886	547	2,433	2.3	2.2	
Rest of Wiltshire	2,592	1,037	3,629	2.2	1.7	
Kennet	513	222	735	2.6	1.8	
North Wiltshire	639	286	925	2.0	1.5	
Salisbury	664	226	890	2.0	1.5	
West Wiltshire	776	303	1,079	2.3	2.0	
WALES						
Blaenau Gwent	1,820	479	2,299	11.1	10.4	
Bridgend	2,314	737	3,051	6.1	5.5	
Caerphilly	2,787	769	3,556	7.6	6.7	
Cardiff	5,553	1,361	6,914	4.6	4.2	
Cardiff North	2,765	848	3,613	7.5	5.8	
Ceredigion	908	324	1,232	5.2	3.7	
Conwy	1,695	510	2,205	6.4	5.3	
Denbighshire	1,384	381	1,765	5.4	4.4	
Flintshire	1,771	572	2,343	4.0	3.6	
Gwynedd	2,394	723	3,117	7.0	5.5	
Isle of Anglesey	1,493	482	1,975	10.5	7.9	
Merthyr Tydfil	1,282	306	1,588	8.7	7.4	
Monmouthshire	863	320	1,183	3.9	3.1	
Neath Port Talbot	2,595	807	3,402	7.7	6.8	
Newport	2,652	717	3,369	5.6	5.1	
Pembrokeshire	2,267	628	2,895	8.5	6.4	
Powys	1,329	547	1,876	4.2	3.1	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,556	1,154	5,710	7.9	6.8	
Swansea	4,150	1,050	5,200	6.1	5.5	
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,727	466	2,193	5.0	4.3	
Torfaen	1,409	322	1,731	4.8	4.2	
Wrexham	1,640	490	2,130	4.1	3.7	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen, City of	3,243	901	4,144	2.7	2.5	
Aberdeenshire	2,005	679	2,684	3.7	3.0	
Angus	1,873	723	2,596	6.9	5.9	
Argyll and Bute	1,680	483	2,163	6.5	4.7	
Clackmannanshire, The	1,066	319	1,385	9.7	8.5	
Dumfries and Galloway	2,909	1,032	3,941	6.9	5.8	
Dumfries, City of	4,490	1,230	5,720	8.2	7.6	
East Ayrshire	3,279	1,052	4,331	10.5	9.3	
East Dunbartonshire	1,262	398	1,660	7.0	5.9	
East Lothian	928	273	1,201	4.8	3.9	
East Renfrewshire	1,002	348	1,350	8.8	6.7	
Edinburgh, City of	7,263	1,942	9,205	3.5	3.1	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	844	149	993	9.8	8.1	
Falkirk	3,078	980	4,058	7.6	6.9	
Fife	8,242	2,473	10,715	8.2	7.3	
Glasgow, City of	19,151	4,685	23,836	6.7	6.3	
Highland	3,896	1,066	4,962	5.9	4.9	
Inverclyde	2,133	554	2,687	7.8	7.3	
Midlothian	890	252	1,142	5.3	4.4	
Moray	1,306	555	1,861	6.0	4.5	
North Ayrshire	3,587	1,255	4,842	10.5	9.7	
North Lanarkshire	7,580	2,272	9,852	9.1	8.2	
Orkney Islands	194	74	268	3.6	2.7	
Perthshire and Kinross	1,598	545	2,143	4.0	3.3	
Renfrewshire	3,980	1,082	5,062	6.3	5.8	
Scottish Borders	1,480	484	1,964	4.9	4.1	
Shetland Islands	267	95	362	3.2	2.6	
South Ayrshire	2,284	700	2,984	6.6	5.7	
South Lanarkshire	5,623	1,654	7,277	7.2	6.4	
Stirling	1,313	411	1,724	4.7	4.1	
West Dunbartonshire	2,854	746	3,600	11.5	10.6	
West Lothian	2,473	670	3,143	5.2	4.7	

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

^a Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employee jobs, claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employee jobs and the claimants only. All the rates shown are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 10 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	3,562	848	4,410	13.6	12.2	
Middlesbrough	3,856	887	4,743	8.8	7.9	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,252	619	2,871	14.3	13.2	
Redcar	614	3,352	3,966	9.3	8.5	
Stockton North	2,985	691	3,676	8.3	7.5	
Stockton South	2,149	613	2,762	8.2	7.5	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,742	491	2,233	6.4	5.5	
Darlington	2,216	544	2,760	6.7	6.0	
Durham, City of	1,313	421	1,734	4.3	3.9	
Easington	1,573	344	1,917	9.1	8.1	
North Durham	1,683	461	2,144	11.2	9.9	
North West Durham	1,626	474	2,100	10.1	8.8	
Sedgefield	1,421	422	1,843	6.3	5.7	
Northumberland						
Benwick-upon-Tweed	1,133	395	1,528	6.3	4.8	
Blyth Valley	1,738	480	2,218	9.1	8.1	
Hexham	705	236	941	4.0	3.0	
Wansbeck	1,886	499	2,385	8.0	6.9	
Tyneside and Wear						
Blaydon	1,508	365	1,873	6.0	5.5	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,691	441	2,132	9.1	8.4	
Gateshead and Washington East	1,931	544	2,475	7.1	6.6	
Jarrow	2,335	511	2,846	13.4	12.0	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,164	569	2,733	4.8	4.5	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,688	633	3,321	7.1	6.5	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,595	371	1,966	7.9	7.2	
North Tyneside	2,211	565	2,776	10.4	9.6	
South Shields	3,182	764	3,946	14.4	12.9	
Sunderland North	2,424	519	2,943	7.6	7.1	
Sunderland South	2,752	600	3,352	12.4	11.7	
Tyneside and South	3,252	683	3,935	4.9	4.5	
Tyneside and Wear	1,896	490	2,386	8.6	8.0	
NORTH WEST (GOR)						
Cheshire, City of	1,104	267	1,371	2.3	2.0	
Cosby	727	261	988	3.2	2.8	
Crew and Nantwich	1,232	399	1,631	4.7	4.3	
Edisbury	795	244	1,039	3.8	3.6	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,045	320	1,365	3.8	3.6	
Halsall	1,953	506	2,459	7.0	6.5	
Halsall and Neston	716	166	882	2.3	1.9	
Mossley	590	179	769	1.8	1.6	
Warrington North	1,374	383	1,757	4.0	3.7	
Warrington South	931	284	1,215	2.2	2.1	
Warrington Vale	1,610	475	2,085	5.1	4.7	
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	1,713	391	2,104	6.5	5.9	
Carlisle	1,329	395	1,724	4.2	3.7	
Copeland	1,635	493	2,128	7.7	6.7	
Penrith and The Border	576	206	782	2.8	2.1	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	435	170	605	1.8	1.5	
Workington	1,725	444	2,169	7.8	6.3	
Greater Manchester						
Altrincham and Sale West	733	209	942	2.8	2.6	
Ashton and Lyne	1,562	417	1,979	5.5	4.7	
Bolton North East	1,734	418	2,152	6.4	5.5	
Bolton South East	1,734	424	2,158	4.9	4.2	
Bolton West	742	238	980	4.0	3.4	
Bury North	934	270	1,204	3.5	3.0	
Bury South	951	293	1,244	5.3	4.5	
Cheshire	514	161	675	2.2	2.0	
Denton and Reddish	1,217	326	1,543	5.2	4.6	
Eccles	1,274	316	1,590	4.2	3.9	
Hazel Grove	724	203	927	4.0	3.5	
Heywood and Middleton	1,676	444	2,120	6.5	5.5	
Leigh	1,471	440	1,911	6.5	5.8	
Makerfield	1,249	414	1,663	7.2	6.4	
Manchester Blackley	2,444	527	2,971	10.1	9.5	
Manchester Central	3,870	969	4,839	3.1	2.9	
Manchester Gorton	2,831	703	3,534	19.0	17.9	

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 10 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	793	252	1,045	2.9	2.4	
Gainsborough	1,074	404	1,478	6.1	5.0	
Grantham and Stamford	797	309	1,106	2.9	2.5	
Lincoln	1,924	481	2,405	4.6	4.2	
Louth and Horncastle	982	327	1,309	5.2	3.7	
Scarf and North Hykeham	642	269	911	3.2	2.3	
South Holland and The Deepings	515	218	733	2.1	1.7	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	1,015	353	1,368	3.2	3.0	
Daventry	606	263	869	2.2	1.7	
Kettering	798	308	1,106	3.0	2.7	
Northampton North	1,426	435	1,861	4.9	4.5	
Northampton South	1,179	367	1,546	2.0	1.8	
Wellingborough	1,096	399	1,495	3.4	3.1	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,772	525	2,297	5.9	5.2	
Bassetlaw	1,553	470	2,023	5.8	5.1	
Broxtowe	1,028	363	1,391	5.3	4.2	
Gedling	1,092	380	1,472	5.3	4.0	
Mansfield	1,688	484	2,172	6.5	5.5	
Newark	1,202	421	1,623	4.9	4.3	
Nottingham East	3,279	827	4,106	7.6	7.3	
Nottingham North	2,477	668	3,145	11.8	11.2	
Nottingham South	2,328	607	2,935	2.8	2.6	
Rushcliffe	875	273	1,148	3.4	2.8	
Sherwood	1,364	343	1,707	7.7	6.3	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	973	390	1,363	2.3	2.3	
Leominster	641	236	877	3.7	2.9	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	641	244	885	3.7	2.8	
North Shropshire	873	377	1,250	3.8	3.1	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	944	272	1,216	3.0	2.6	
Telford	1,274	428	1,702	4.6	4.2	
Wrekin, The	819	293	1,112	2.7	2.5	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,284	403	1,687	3.7	3.5	
Cannock Chase	1,252	463	1,715	5.9	5.1	
Lichfield	674	271	945	3.1	2.6	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,041	298	1,329	4.4	3.5	
South Staffordshire	844	302	1,146	5.1	3.7	
Stafford	1,054	330	1,384	3.1	2.6	
Staffordshire Moorlands	810	272	1,082	4.4	3.5	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,865	554	2,419	4.0	3.7	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,287	420	1,707	5.8	5.4	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,533	557	2,090	6.3	5.8	
Stone	563	239	802	2.8	2.3	
Tamworth	1,124	477	1,601	4.7	4.0	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	1,004	401	1,405	3.9	3.4	
Nuneaton	1,045	354	1,399	4.4	3.9	
Rugby and Kenilworth	934	336	1,270	2.8	2.5	
Stratford-on-Avon	661	216	877	1.9	1.5	
Warwick and Leamington	1,164	352	1,516	2.5	2.2	
West Midlands						
Aldridge - Brownhills	987	342	1,329	5.2	4.7	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,312	715	3,027	7.4	6.9	
Birmingham Erding	2,570	659	3,229	9.6	8.8	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,747	544	2,291	15.2	14.2	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,572	683	3,255	16.9	15.5	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,842	1,528	7,370	3.9	3.6	
Birmingham Northfield	1,846	505	2,351	10.1	9.4	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,732	777	3,509	12.5	11.6	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,284	619	2,903	8.5	8.0	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	5,128	1,282	6,410	14.0	12.8	
Birmingham Yardley	1,819	467	2,286	7.3	6.8	
Coventry North East	2,380	618	2,998	7.0	6.4	
Coventry North West	1,574	473	2,047	7.1	6.5	
Coventry South	1,837	474	2,311	3.2	2.9	
Dudley North	2,049	565	2,614	6.9	6.2	
Dudley South	1,524	505	2,029	5.0	4.5	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,615	493	2,108	6.3	5.7	
Meriden	1,667	466	2,133	6.9	6.1	
Solihull	842	311	1,153	2.5	2.2	
Stourbridge	1,410	448	1,858	5.9	5.3	
Sutton Coldfield	864	313	1,177	3.9	3.6	
Walsall North	2,281	598	2,879	8.7	8.0	
Walsall South	2,197	644	2,841	5.5	5.0	
Warley	2,088	615	2,703	8.9	8.3	
West Bromwich East	2,084	619	2,703	7.2	6.8	
West Bromwich West	2,403	733	3,136	5.9	5.5	
Wolverhampton North East	1,979	522	2,501	9.4	8.5	
Wolverhampton South East	2,058	578	2,636	8.5	7.7	
Wolverhampton South West	1,802	508	2,310	5.5	5.0	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	998	343	1,341	4.0	3.1	
Mid Worcestershire	675	290	965	2.4	2.1	
Redditch	1,086	391	1,477	3.8	3.5	
West Worcestershire	628	235	863	3.0	2.3	
Worcester	1,126	354	1,480	3.4	3.1	
Wyre Forest	1,082	367	1,449	3.9	3.2	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,505	515	2,020	4.0	3.6	
Luton North	1,271	419	1,690	8.4	7.6	
Luton South	1,799	506	2,305	3.9	3.5	
Mid Bedfordshire	451	166	617	2.3	1.7	
North East Bedfordshire	586	249	835	3.3	2.5	
South West Bedfordshire	722	276	998	2.8	2.3	

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	1,272	342	1,614	2.6	2.3	
Huntingdon	819	330	1,149	2.3	1.9	
North East Cambridgeshire	1,181	434	1,615	4.9	4.2	
North West Cambridgeshire	798	238	1,036	3.4	3.0	
Peterborough	1,579	406	1,985	2.9	2.7	
South Cambridgeshire	507	168	675	1.4	1.2	
South East Cambridgeshire	667	241	908	2.2	1.8	
Essex						
Basildon	1,255	478	1,733	4.0	3.5	
Billerica	900	362	1,262	4.2	3.7	
Braintree	872	349	1,221	3.5	2.9	
Brentwood and Ongar	487	171	658	2.0	1.7	
Castle Point	773	307	1,080	6.1	4.6	
Colchester	1,129	404	1,533	2.8	2.4	
Epping Forest	914	377	1,291	4.6	3.7	
Harlow	1,201	409	1,610	3.9	3.6	
Harwich	1,463	406	1,869	7.6	5.8	
Malden and East Chelmsford	755	270	1,025	4.4	3.2	
North Essex	600	213	813	4.5	3.6	
Rayleigh	646	253	899	4.2	3.4	
Rochedale and Southend East	2,305	623	2,928	5.7	4.8	
Saffron Walden	514	199	713	2.0	1.7	
Southend West	1,259	351	1,610	8.7	7.4	
Thurrock	1,582	537	2,119	5.2	4.6	
West Chelmsford	881	337	1,218	2.3	2.0	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	775	270	1,045	3.5	3.0	
Hemel Hempstead	725	249	974	2.0	1.7	
Hertford and Stortford	491	173	664	1.5	1.3	
Hertsmere	608	203	811	2.1	1.7	
Hitchin and Harpenden	567	171	738	2.2	1.8	
North East Hertfordshire	499	167	666	2.1	1.8	
South West Hertfordshire	589	182	771	2.7	2.0	
St Albans	422	128	550	1.3	1.0	
Stevenage	960	282	1,242	2.9	2.6	
Watford	919	299	1,218	2.2	1.9	
Welwyn Hatfield	572	219	791	1.5	1.4	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	2,594	738	3,332	9.0	8.3	
Mid Norfolk	885	337	1,222	4.8	4.0	
North Norfolk	1,045	283	1,328	4.7	3.4	
North West Norfolk	1,195	452	1,647	4.1	3.4	
Norwich North	1,414	427	1,841	5.3	4.7	
Norwich South	2,068	634	2,702	3.3	3.1	
South Norfolk	795	347	1,142	4.0	3.2	
South West Norfolk	935	456	1,391	3.8	3.1	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	620	267	887	2.0	1.6	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	777	259	1,036	3.3	2.7	
Ipswich	1,775	490	2,265	4.1	3.8	
South Suffolk	645	233	878	3.0	2.5	
Suffolk Coastal	976	296	1,272	3.2	2.7	
Waveney	2,151	686	2,837	8.2	6.9	
West Suffolk	735	282	1,017	2.6	2.2	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,308	439	1,747	7.0	6.3	
Battersea	1,677	625	2,302	5.5	4.5	
Beckenham	1,379	453	1,832	7.2	6.7	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,448	1,172	5,620	7.0	6.7	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	817	345	1,162	5.2	4.2	
Brent East	2,504	875	3,379	12.7	10.6	
Brent North	1,172	479	1,651	6.9	5.8	
Brent South	3,041	952	3,993	7.7	6.4	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,243	508	1,751	2.6	2.4	
Bromley and Chislehurst	853	299	1,152	2.8	2.2	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,448	1,187	4,635	19.6	17.8	
Carshalton and Wallington	903	332	1,235	4.7	3.7	
Chingford and Woodford Green	969	344	1,313	7.4	6.1	
Chipping Barnet	1,038	390	1,428	4.4	3.4	
Cities of London and Westminster	2,195	792	2,987	0.4	0.4	
Croydon Central	1,985	700	2,685	4.4	3.8	
Croydon North	2,737	940	3,677	9.8	8.4	
Croydon South	968	300	1,268	3.9	3.4	
Dagenham	1,281	445	1,726	6.2	5.5	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,628	1,035	3,663	18.2	16.2	
Ealing North	1,642	594	2,236	7.9	6.8	
Ealing Southall	2,366	795	3,161	6.2	5.3	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,810	948	3,758	5.8	5.0	
East Ham	3,290	894	4,184	18.5	16.3	
Edmonton	2,212	729	2,941	11.2	9.1	
Eltham	1,542	521	2,063	15.2	12.4	
Enfield North	1,674	517	2,191	5.2	4.1	
Enfield, Southgate	1,341	513	1,854	8.6	7.0	
Erith and Thamesmead	2,485	850	3,335	15.2	12.0	
Feltham and Heston	1,224	418	1,642	3.4	3.0	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,318	567	1,885	5.4	4.1	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,901	1,004	3,905	9.3	7.6	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,224	1,486	5,710	25.9	23.2	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,584	1,474	6,058	8.7	7.8	
Hammer Smith and Fulham	2,406	1,001	3,407	5.5	4.8	
Hampstead and Highgate	2,186	922	3,108	8.9	8.3	
Harrow East	1,316	550	1,866	4.4	3.6	
Harrow West	1,039	401	1,440	6.3	5.1	
Hayes and Harlington	967	330	1,297	1.7	1.4	
Hendon	1,747	630	2,377	5.5	4.3	
Holborn and St Pancras	3,256	1,222	4,478	2.3	1.7	
Homchurch	854	309	1,163	5.7	4.7	
Homsey and Wood Green	2,982	1,047	4,029	13.2	10.8	
Ilford North	1,087	398	1,485	7.1	5.6	
Ilford South	2,203	893	3,096	8.1	6.4	
Islington North	3,762	1,462	5,224	15.6	14.1	
Islington South and Finsbury	2,794					

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at June 10 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	1,290	330	1,620	6.4	5.6	
Alyn and Deeside	976	312	1,288	3.5	3.0	
Blaenau Gwent	1,820	479	2,299	11.0	9.6	
Brecon and Radnorshire	818	326	1,144	4.8	3.4	
Bridgend	1,227	429	1,656	4.2	3.7	
Caernarfon	1,215	342	1,557	8.3	6.9	
Caerphilly	1,479	382	1,861	7.7	6.8	
Cardiff Central	1,423	390	1,813	3.1	2.8	
Cardiff North	590	166	756	2.5	2.3	
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,026	421	2,447	5.4	4.9	
Cardiff West	1,778	433	2,211	9.9	9.0	
Cardiff West and Dinefwr	989	328	1,317	8.9	6.4	
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,322	355	1,677	6.4	4.8	
Ceredigion	908	324	1,232	5.3	3.9	
Clwyd South	823	248	1,071	6.6	5.6	
Clwyd West	908	279	1,187	6.2	5.3	
Conwy	1,395	406	1,801	5.6	4.7	
Cynon Valley	1,494	355	1,849	14.3	12.6	
Delyn	795	260	1,055	4.6	3.9	
Gower	993	307	1,300	8.4	7.4	
Islwyn	669	309	978	6.3	5.6	
Llanelli	1,494	406	1,900	8.4	6.2	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	661	236	897	7.1	5.8	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,691	384	2,075	9.6	8.5	
Monmouth	813	282	1,095	3.5	3.1	
Montgomeryshire	492	213	705	3.4	2.5	
Neath	1,305	477	1,782	9.5	8.4	
Newport East	1,234	374	1,608	6.4	5.5	
Newport West	1,563	408	1,971	5.2	4.6	
Ogmore	1,321	380	1,701	9.4	8.3	
Pontypridd	1,292	357	1,649	4.4	3.9	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,348	387	1,735	8.3	6.2	
Rhondda	1,608	397	2,005	12.6	11.3	
Swansea East	1,605	358	1,963	7.0	6.2	
Swansea West	1,552	385	1,937	4.6	4.1	
Torfaen	1,314	296	1,610	5.1	4.5	
Vale of Clwyd	1,188	307	1,495	5.8	5.0	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,391	390	1,781	5.1	4.6	
Wrexham	952	294	1,246	3.2	2.7	
Ynys-Mon	1,493	492	1,985	10.7	8.8	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen Central	1,406	382	1,788	2.7	2.4	
Aberdeen North	949	196	1,145	2.4	2.0	
Aberdeen South	989	323	1,312	2.7	2.3	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,848	555	2,403	10.4	9.4	
Angus	1,388	526	1,914	7.6	6.7	
Argyll and Bute	1,221	353	1,574	7.1	6.5	
Ayr	1,518	438	1,956	6.3	5.7	
Banff and Buchan	882	273	1,155	4.8	4.1	
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,275	318	1,593	8.4	7.2	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,986	601	2,587	10.5	9.5	
Central Fife	2,176	649	2,825	8.9	7.8	
Clydebank and Milngavie	1,581	392	1,973	10.4	9.4	
Clydesdale	1,434	458	1,892	8.2	7.5	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,490	467	1,957	10.2	9.3	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,180	375	1,555	6.9	6.2	
Cunninghame North	1,618	496	2,114	11.0	10.0	
Cunninghame South	1,969	759	2,728	10.1	9.1	
Dumbarton	1,877	540	2,417	8.9	8.0	
Dumfries	1,566	581	2,147	6.0	4.9	
Dundee East	2,460	677	3,137	11.5	10.1	
Dundee West	2,030	553	2,583	5.8	5.2	
Dunfermline East	1,703	427	2,130	9.5	8.4	
Dunfermline West	1,320	361	1,681	5.7	5.1	
East Kilbride	1,311	424	1,735	4.9	4.4	
East Lothian	798	244	1,042	5.4	4.8	
Eastwood	1,002	348	1,350	8.8	8.0	
Edinburgh Central	1,427	391	1,818	2.4	2.2	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,197	273	1,470	6.0	5.3	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,774	448	2,222	2.9	2.5	
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,046	304	1,350	5.6	4.9	
Edinburgh South	1,022	317	1,339	5.5	4.9	
Edinburgh West	927	238	1,165	2.6	2.3	
Falkirk East	1,448	426	1,874	8.1	7.2	
Falkirk West	1,630	554	2,184	7.1	6.3	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,243	451	1,694	8.7	7.1	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,856	413	2,269	11.7	10.6	
Glasgow Baillieston	2,061	532	2,593	13.1	11.8	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,403	346	1,749	11.2	10.1	
Glasgow Govan	2,213	593	2,796	6.5	5.9	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,867	492	2,359	1.5	1.3	
Glasgow Maryhill	2,671	683	3,354	10.9	9.8	
Glasgow Pollok	2,056	464	2,520	15.7	14.2	
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,393	378	1,771	12.4	11.1	
Glasgow Shettleston	2,229	538	2,767	10.3	9.2	
Glasgow Springburn	2,456	549	3,005	13.4	12.1	
Gordon	671	248	919	3.8	3.3	
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,514	400	1,914	6.6	6.0	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,892	547	2,439	6.2	5.6	
Hamilton South	1,330	350	1,680	13.8	12.5	
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,255	362	1,617	3.7	3.2	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,059	713	2,772	9.4	8.5	
Kirkcaldy	2,207	676	2,883	11.2	9.9	
Linlithgow	1,212	291	1,503	6.2	5.4	
Livingston	1,261	379	1,640	4.5	3.9	
Midlothian	742	197	939	5.3	4.7	
Moray	1,182	510	1,692	6.0	5.2	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,705	472	2,177	9.7	8.8	
North East Fife	836	360	1,196	5.5	4.9	
North Tayside	921	332	1,253	5.1	4.5	
Ochil	1,424	430	1,854	7.8	6.9	
Orkney and Shetland	461	169	630	3.4	2.6	
Paisley North	1,645	460	2,105	6.2	5.5	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.
^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-base estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All of the Parliamentary constituency rates are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at June 10 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	29,116	7,439	36,555	8.6	7.7	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	8,696	2,152	10,848	9.8	8.9	
South Tees	8,846	2,130	10,976	10.0	9.1	
Darlington	2,342	580	2,922	6.3	5.7	
Durham CC	9,232	2,577	11,809	7.4	6.5	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	35,091	8,665	43,756	7.7	6.9	
Northumberland	5,462	1,610	7,072	6.9	5.7	
Tyneside	21,957	5,195	27,152	7.6	7.0	
Sunderland	7,672	1,860	9,532	8.6	8.1	
NORTH WEST AND MERSEYSIDE						
Cumbria	7,413	2,099	9,512	5.0	4.2	
West Cumbria	5,020	1,308	6,328	7.5	6.5	
East Cumbria	2,393	791	3,184	3.0	2.5	
Cheshire	12,077	3,484	15,561	3.5	3.2	
Hallam and Warrington	5,347	1,485	6,832	4.4	4.1	
Cheshire CC	6,730	1,999	8,729	3.1	2.7	
Greater Manchester	43,747	11,484	55,231	5.1	4.6	
Greater Manchester South	25,130	6,380	31,510	4.7	4.3	
Greater Manchester North	18,617	5,104	23,721	5.8	5.0	
Lancashire	19,613	5,554	25,167	4.5	4.0	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,798	737	3,535	5.8	5.5	
Blackburn	2,566	642	3,208	5.6	4.8	
Lancashire CC	14,249	4,175	18,424	4.2	3.7	
Merseyside	38,054	10,494	48,548	9.7	8.7	
East Merseyside	8,353	2,268	10,621	10.5	9.6	
Liverpool	16,030	4,365	20,395	10.1	9.2	
Sefton	6,012	1,676	7,688	8.3	7.4	
Wirral	7,659	2,185	9,844	9.4	8.0	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	19,587	5,628	25,215	6.8	6.1	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	8,554	2,270	10,824	8.7	8.1	
East Riding of Yorkshire	4,014	1,421	5,435	5.0	4.2	
North and North East Lincolnshire	7,019	1,937	8,956	6.5	5.8	
North Yorkshire	7,331	2,403	9,734	3.1	2.5	
York	2,123	598	2,721	2.9	2.7	
North Yorkshire CC	5,208	1,805	7,013	3.2	2.4	
South Yorkshire	29,832	7,880	37,712	7.6	6.8	
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	17,092	4,569	21,661	8.2	7.3	
Sheffield	12,740	3,311	16,051	6.8	6.2	
West Yorkshire	38,803	10,882	49,685	5.3	4.7	
Bradford	10,335	2,808	13,143	6.5	5.9	
Leeds	13,153	3,613	16,766	4.5	4.0	
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	15,315	4,461	19,776	5.5	4.9	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	33,285	9,635	42,920	5.4	4.7	
Derby	4,536	1,220	5,756	5.7	5.2	
East Derbyshire	5,057	1,394	6,451	7.4	6.6	
South and West Derbyshire	5,034	1,660	6,694	3.9	3.3	
Nottingham	8,084	2,102	10,186	5.5	5.2	
North Nottinghamshire	7,062	2,105	9,167	6.0	5.1	
South Nottinghamshire	3,512	1,154	4,666	4.8	3.8	
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	17,617	6,064	23,681	3.4	3.0	
Leicester City	6,583	1,935	8,518	5.4	5.0	
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	4,914	2,004	6,918	2.7	2.3	
Northamptonshire	6,120	2,125	8,245	2.9	2.6	
Lincolnshire	6,727	2,260	8,987	3.8	3.1	
Lincolnshire	6,727	2,260	8,987	3.8	3.1	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	12,017	4,265	16,282	3.2	2.7	
Herefordshire, County of	1,542	608	2,150	3.3	2.5	
Worcestershire	5,667	1,998	7,665	3.4	2.9	
Warwickshire	4,808	1,659	6,467	2.9	2.6	
Shropshire and Staffordshire	17,882	6,190	24,072	4.1	3.5	
Telford and Wrekin	1,977	690	2,667	3.6	3.3	
Shropshire CC						

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1998	Jun 11	234.1	164.5	69.6	256.2	-5.1	178.9	77.3	
	Jul 9	301.0	197.1	104.0	232.9	-23.3	165.4	67.5	
	Aug 13	273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4	
	Sep 10	252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3	
	Oct 8	268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5	
	Nov 12	271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3	
	Dec 10	258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4	
1999	Jan 14	274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4	
	Feb 11	279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6	
	Mar 11	258.4	186.5	71.9	267.2	5.0	189.4	77.8	
	Apr 8	249.9	177.0	72.9	252.1	-15.1	177.8	74.3	
	May 13 R	244.2	177.1	67.1	270.8	18.7	191.9	78.9	
	Jun 10 P	240.6	171.5	69.0	262.6	-8.2	186.1	76.5	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1998	Jun 11	262.9	189.3	73.6	262.5	10.3	183.2	79.3	
	Jul 9	251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.8	
	Aug 13	260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7	
	Sep 10	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2	
	Oct 8	320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5	
	Nov 12	273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1	
	Dec 10	247.6	175.3	72.2	281.8	26.5	200.9	80.9	
1999	Jan 14	193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7	
	Feb 11	287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3	
	Mar 11	293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	187.6	78.6	
	Apr 8	278.6	202.5	76.1	271.7	5.5	192.9	78.8	
	May 13 R	282.8	201.7	81.1	271.9	0.2	192.5	79.4	
	Jun 10 P	274.0	199.1	74.9	272.4	0.5	192.7	79.7	

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims

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

Thousand	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+		
Region								
North East	8.7	6.5	5.5	5.5	4.4	15.0	45.7	
North West (excl. Merseyside)	15.0	10.7	8.1	7.4	6.1	20.0	67.4	
Merseyside	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.0	5.7	22.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.0	10.5	8.5	7.5	6.7	22.1	69.3	
East Midlands	9.9	7.5	6.5	4.8	3.7	12.7	45.2	
West Midlands	14.7	11.3	8.4	6.9	5.5	16.0	62.8	
East	10.9	7.8	5.8	5.5	4.4	13.3	47.6	
London	19.0	15.3	12.4	10.4	7.5	19.9	84.5	
South East	13.6	9.9	8.2	6.8	4.8	16.9	60.1	
South West	10.0	8.0	6.3	5.3	4.1	13.8	47.5	
Wales	7.8	5.4	4.8	4.0	2.7	11.6	36.4	
Scotland	15.0	11.1	9.8	8.7	6.8	24.7	76.1	
Great Britain	142.8	108.1	87.8	76.0	58.8	191.6	665.2	
Sex								
Male	81.3	68.0	59.7	56.3	45.6	163.4	474.2	
Female	61.6	40.1	28.1	19.8	13.2	28.2	190.9	
Percent								
Region								
North East	19	14	12	12	10	33	100	
North West (excl. Merseyside)	22	16	12	11	9	30	100	
Merseyside	19	18	15	14	9	25	100	
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	15	12	11	10	32	100	
East Midlands	22	17	14	11	8	28	100	
West Midlands	23	18	13	11	9	25	100	
East	23	16	12	11	9	28	100	
London	22	18	15	12	9	28	100	
South East	23	16	14	11	8	28	100	
South West	21	17	13	11	9	29	100	
Wales	21	15	13	11	8	32	100	
Scotland	20	15	13	11	9	32	100	
Great Britain	21	16	13	11	9	29	100	
Sex								
Male	17	14	13	12	10	34	100	
Female	32	21	15	10	7	15	100	

- Notes: 1. UUVOS cohort is a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
2. Inflows in this table started between 14 January 1999 and 8 April 1999 inclusive.
3. "Previous" claims in this table started after 12 January 1989.
4. The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points (Merseyside).
5. The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-2.9 percentage points.
6. Inflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171 533 6094.

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration

Leavers between 13 May 1999 and 10 June 1999 unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands	73.0	24.1	16.1	5.5	2.8	121.5
Found work	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.1
Works on average 16+ hours per week	5.8	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.3	11.1
Gone abroad	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.3
Claimed Income Support	4.0	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	11.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	3.9
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Full-time education	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Approved training	4.1	1.6	4.8	2.7	1.4	14.6
Government supported training	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Gone to prison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Attending court	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Defective claim	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	4.0
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deceased	4.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	7.9
Not known	34.9	10.7	7.5	3.1	1.6	57.7
Failed to sign	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1
New claim review						
Total	138.6	46.7	37.6	16.0	9.3	248.0
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	73.6	69.5	55.7	44.7	38.4	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	
Gone abroad	5.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	4.1	
Claimed Income Support	1.3	2.9	3.1	4.1	6.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	6.9	8.0	13.0	17.8	
Claimed another benefit	1.3	2.6	2.8	4.1	6.8	
Full-time education	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	4.1	4.6	16.6	22.0	19.2	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	
Automatic credits	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deceased	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.5	
Not known	35.2	30.8	26.0	25.2	21.9	
Failed to sign	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	
New claim review						

Note: computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All			Male			Female		
	of which:			of which:			of which:		
	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b	All made redundant	not now in employment ^a	now in employment ^b
Spring 1999	147	98	50	97	67	30	51	31	20
Summer 1999	185	122	63	121	78	42	64	43	21
Autumn 1999	395	235	100	272	203	69	123	92	31
Spring 1998	331	251	80	223	168	55	108	83	25
Summer 1998	267	208	59	173	137	36	94	71	23
Autumn 1998	209	159	50	145	109	36	64	49	14
Spring 1997	222	135	87	140	83	56	83	52	30
Summer 1997	214	133	81	135	84	51	79	49	30
Autumn 1997	219	134	85	139	87	52	80	48	33
Winter 1997/8	229	151	78	152	100	52	77	51	26
Spring 1996	212	136	76	147	92	55	65	45	21
Summer 1996	211	128	84	137	82	55	74	46	28
Autumn 1996	189	113	77	119	72	47	70	41	28
Winter 1996/7	189	121	69	125	81	44	65	40	25
Spring 1995	208	131	78	142	90	52	67	41	26
Summer 1995	190	113	78	120	71	49	71	42	28
Autumn 1995	176	102	74	113	67	46	63	36	28
Winter 1995/6	196	114	82	142	83	59	54	31	23
Spring 1994	208	128	80	133	80	53	75	48	27
Summer 1994	195	114	82	127	69	58	68	45	24
Autumn 1994	209	117	92	135	78	57	74	38	26
Winter 1994/5	248	161	87	169	109	60	79	52	27
Spring 1993	223	127	96	149	84	65	74	43	31

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

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All	208	204	171	.	19	18	21	20	18	22	28	16	.	26	.
Spring 1999	208	204	171	.	19	18	21	20	18	22	28	16	.	26	.
Summer 1999	195	192	163	13	25	21	18	22	15	16	25	13	.	20	.
Autumn 1999	209	206	183	18	30	17	16	23	23	19	33	19	.	14	.
Winter 1999/0	248	245	202	18	30	16	15	23	19	29	33	19	15	27	.
Spring 1998	223	220	185	.	26	21	15	28	22	22	27	15	12	23	.
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All	9	9	9	.	7	9	12	9	8	8	9	8	.	13	.
Spring 1999	9	9	9	.	7	9	12	9	8	8	9	8	.	13	.
Summer 1999	8	8	8	.	9	11	10	10	7	6	7	6	.	10	.
Autumn 1999	9	9	9	13	8	9	9	10	10	7	10	9	.	7	.
Winter 1999/0	10	11	10	19	11	8	9	10	8	11	10	9	14	13	.
Spring 1998	9	9	9	.	10	10	8	13	10	8	8	8	11	11	.

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

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All	.	.	70	14	44	16	30	13	13
Spring 1999	.	.	70	14	44	16	30	13	13
Summer 1999	.	.	67	21	43	16	22	15	.
Autumn 1999	.	.	78	21	34	15	32	16	.
Winter 1999/0	.	.	91	33	44	14	33	12	11
Spring 1998	.	.	87	27	39	16	31	12	.
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All	.	.	15	11	9	10	9	2	11
Spring 1999	.	.	15	11	9	10	9	2	11
Summer 1999	.	.	14	17	9	10	7	2	.
Autumn 1999	.	.	16	17	7	10	9	3	.
Winter 1999/0	.	.	19	26	9	9	9	2	9
Spring 1998	.	.	19	22	8	10	9	2	.

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

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

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	Thousands and per cent										
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^a	Australia ^b	Austria ^c	Belgium ^d	Canada ^b	Denmark ^d	Finland ^d	France ^d	Germany ^e (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^g											
1992) Annual	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.9	10.4	6.6
1993) Annual	10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.6	11.7	7.9
1994) averages	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.8	12.3	8.4
1995)	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.6	11.7	8.2
1996)	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.8	12.4	8.9
1997)	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.5	4.4	9.2	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.4	9.9
1998)	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.8	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.9	9.4
1998 May	10.1	6.4	6.3	8.1	4.7	9.6	8.4	5.3	11.8	11.7	9.5
1998 Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.8	9.5	8.4	5.1	11.6	11.6	9.4
1998 Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.3	4.7	9.5	8.4	5.2	11.4	11.7	9.3
1998 Aug	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.1	4.7	9.6	8.3	5.1	11.2	11.7	9.3
1998 Sep	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	4.9	11.0	11.7	9.2
1998 Oct	9.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.7	9.3	8.0	4.8	10.9	11.6	9.1
1998 Nov	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.9	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.6	9.1
1998 Dec	9.8	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.5	9.2
1999 Jan	9.6	6.4	6.3	7.6	4.6	9.1	8.3	4.9	10.7	11.4	9.0
1999 Feb	9.6	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.8	10.7	11.4	9.0
1999 Mar	9.5	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.7	10.7	11.4	9.0
1999 Apr	9.5	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.5	9.0	8.3	4.7	10.6	11.3	9.1
1999 May	9.4	6.2	..	7.5	4.3	9.0	8.1	..	10.5	11.2	9.0
1999 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1998 Jun	..	..	1,361	768	244	542	1,303	182	374	2,952	4,207
1998 Jul	..	..	1,333	765	241	539	1,302	182	370	2,965	4,224
1998 Aug	..	..	1,317	756	239	545	1,305	178	368	2,998	4,194
1998 Sep	..	..	1,313	754	241	538	1,297	173	365	2,955	4,153
1998 Oct	..	..	1,323	716	236	529	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,108
1998 Nov	..	..	1,325	743	235	520	1,263	167	360	2,941	4,124
1998 Dec	..	..	1,311	710	231	520	1,273	167	357	2,900	4,159
1999 Jan	..	..	1,307	704	226	524	1,248	167	356	2,896	4,077
1999 Feb	..	..	1,312	697	238	519	1,249	167	356	2,904	4,077
1999 Mar	..	..	1,314	696	232	515	1,242	..	354	2,866	4,077
1999 Apr	..	..	1,292	707	228	..	1,323	..	363	2,849	4,077
1999 May	..	..	1,285	702	222	..	1,288	..	354	..	4,100
1999 Jun	..	..	1,280	680	..	..	1,204	..	..	..	4,100
% rate: latest month	..	..	4.4	7.2	6.7	12.0	7.6	5.9	13.7	11.4	19.7
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	..	..	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992) Annual	..	..	2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	323	2,818	2,557
1993) Annual	..	..	2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,474
1994) averages	..	..	2,639	866	215	589	1,541	340	453	2,994	3,677
1995)	..	..	2,326	766	216	597	1,422	266	427	2,976	3,677
1996)	..	..	2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,897
1997)	..	..	1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,477
1998)	..	..	1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	4,153
1998 Jun	..	..	1,323	734	202	505	1,280	164	382	2,783	4,153
1998 Jul	..	..	1,368	724	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,153
1998 Aug	..	..	1,383	724	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,153
1998 Sep	..	..	1,334	762	203	569	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,926
1998 Oct	..	..	1,286	683	220	540	1,166	155	346	3,018	3,926
1998 Nov	..	..	1,284	707	242	522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,926
1998 Dec	..	..	1,294	704	271	526	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,153
1999 Jan	..	..	1,386	755	301	527	1,345	193	376	3,054	4,153
1999 Feb	..	..	1,379	781	298	516	1,325	177	367	2,998	4,153
1999 Mar	..	..	1,347	736	252	503	1,323	..	365	2,890	4,153
1999 Apr	..	..	1,320	705	231	..	1,361	..	342	2,783	4,145
1999 May	..	..	1,276	689	200	..	1,311	..	336	..	3,926
1999 Jun	..	..	1,245	649	..	..	1,171	..	..	..	3,926
% rate: latest month	..	..	4.3	6.9	6.1	11.7	7.2	0.0	12.6	N/A	10.1
Latest month: change on a year ago	..	..	-0.3	-1.0	-0.5	-1.3	-0.8	-6.8	-1.0	N/A	-0.4

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

	Thousands and per cent											
	Greece ^a	Irish Republic ^a	Italy ^f	Japan ^f	Luxembourg ^c	Netherlands ^d	Norway ^d	Portugal ^c	Spain ^a	Sweden ^b	Switzerland ^d	United States ^b
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^g												
1992) Annual	7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993) Annual	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994) averages	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995)	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996)	9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997)	9.6	9.9	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998)	N/A	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	4.9	18.8	8.2	..	4.5
1998 May	..	7.9	12.3	4.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	4.7	19.0	8.9	..	4.4
1998 Jun	..	7.8	12.3	4.2	2.8	3.9	..	4.6	18.8	8.1	..	4.5
1998 Jul	..	7.8	12.3	4.2	2.9	3.8	..	4.6	18.7	8.6	..	4.5
1998 Aug	..	7.7	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	3.2	4.6	18.6	8.2	..	4.6
1998 Sep	..	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	..	4.5	18.5	7.7	..	4.6
1998 Oct	..	7.4	12.2	4.3	2.9	3.6	..	4.4	18.1	7.5	..	4.5
1998 Nov	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.4	18.0	7.7	..	4.4
1998 Dec	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.6	3.6	..	4.3	17.8	7.5	..	4.3
1999 Jan	..	7.2	12.1	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	4.7	17.2	7.7	..	4.3
1999 Feb	..	7.0	12.0	4.6	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	16.7	7.3	..	4.4
1999 Mar	..	6.9	11.9	4.8	2.8	3.4	..	4.6	16.6	7.4	..	4.2
1999 Apr	..	6.8	12.0	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.7	16.4	7.3	..	4.3
1999 May	..	6.8	..	4.7	2.8	..	..	4.7	16.2	6.8	..	4.2
1999 Jun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998 Jun	313	230	..	2,890	55	286	53	..	1,896	..	136	6,245
1998 Jul	322	227	2,833	2,780	56	279	52	..	1,873	..	130	6,231
1998 Aug	355	225	..	2,950	55	271	53	..	1,857	..	127	6,217
1998 Sep	353	220	..	2,920	54	268	53	..	1,827	..	123	6,263
1998 Oct	302	217	2,853	2,890	56	263	55	..	1,803	..	119	6,258
1998 Nov	287	214	..	3,020	52	259	56	..	1,778	..	119	6,080
1998 Dec	282	213	..	2,940	51	255	56	..	1,766	..	122	6,021
1999 Jan	..	210	2,849	3,010	54	249	60	..	1,745	..	119	5,950
1999 Feb	..	205	..	3,150	54	248	59	..	1,721	..	115	6,127
1999 Mar	..	202	..	3,250	54	237	..	..	1,703	..	110	5,783
1999 Apr	..	234	..	3,260	..	233	..	..	..	..	..	6,022
1999 May	..	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,795
1999 Jun	..	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,975
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	4.8	N/A	3.4	2.5	..	10.6	..	3.0	4.3
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.1	0.3	N/A	..	0.1	..	-0.4	..	-0.2	0.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992) Annual	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993) Annual	176	294	2,335	1,666	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
199												

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and 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)
Economically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,698	27,851	822	4,597	7,507	9,877	5,055	847
1993	28,564	27,758	714	4,423	9,952	7,616	5,059	806
1994	28,556	27,749	734	4,173	7,685	10,017	5,142	807
1995	28,558	27,746	759	4,006	7,701	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,694	27,906	833	3,907	7,681	10,233	5,250	788
1997	28,865	28,041	876	3,786	7,689	10,227	5,458	824
1998	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
Apr-Jun	28,861	28,061	865	3,710	7,565	10,276	5,660	800
May-Jul	28,928	28,123	871	3,726	7,556	10,283	5,683	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,989	28,191	884	3,743	7,538	10,317	5,713	797
Jul-Sep	28,983	28,196	877	3,743	7,530	10,322	5,724	786
Aug-Oct	29,010	28,211	874	3,730	7,518	10,344	5,752	799
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,063	28,264	877	3,730	7,509	10,367	5,779	799
Oct-Dec	29,087	28,283	881	3,720	7,494	10,391	5,800	805
Nov 98-Jan 99	29,150	28,346	883	3,736	7,507	10,399	5,819	804
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,175	28,373	876	3,741	7,507	10,410	5,833	803
Jan-Mar 1999	29,174	28,364	868	3,738	7,488	10,429	5,839	810
Feb-Apr	29,172	28,352	864	3,719	7,475	10,450	5,839	820
Mar-May (Spr)	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-16	-46	-20	-34	-41	48	9	30
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Over last 12 months	291	251	-5	2	-122	192	190	40
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>
Male	MGSF	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,169	257
1994	16,074	15,800	379	2,304	4,440	5,489	3,186	274
1995	16,062	15,766	391	2,210	4,433	5,547	3,182	296
1996	16,076	15,800	438	2,146	4,391	5,589	3,232	276
1997	16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
Apr-Jun	16,079	15,790	443	2,027	4,300	5,594	3,437	289
May-Jul	16,107	15,816	448	2,041	4,292	5,593	3,441	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,135	15,855	452	2,051	4,281	5,610	3,460	280
Jul-Sep	16,130	15,858	449	2,048	4,272	5,618	3,470	272
Aug-Oct	16,121	15,853	446	2,035	4,263	5,628	3,485	268
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,157	15,887	451	2,032	4,259	5,645	3,498	270
Oct-Dec	16,177	15,908	457	2,024	4,246	5,668	3,511	270
Nov 98-Jan 99	16,203	15,927	457	2,029	4,247	5,675	3,520	276
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,222	15,943	452	2,035	4,241	5,682	3,532	280
Jan-Mar 1999	16,215	15,927	443	2,036	4,226	5,688	3,530	287
Feb-Apr	16,207	15,919	447	2,033	4,214	5,694	3,531	289
Mar-May (Spr)	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-11	-26	-10	-13	-33	20	9	16
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Over last 12 months	126	113	5	-7	-105	113	110	13
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Female	MGSF	YBSM	YBZN	YBZO	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,435	11,903	392	2,083	3,137	4,442	1,856	532
1993	12,467	11,928	348	1,993	3,220	4,482	1,891	539
1994	12,482	11,949	355	1,869	3,245	4,528	1,957	533
1995	12,496	11,980	368	1,796	3,268	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,618	12,106	395	1,761	3,290	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,755	12,212	436	1,700	3,318	4,646	2,112	544
1998	12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
Apr-Jun	12,782	12,271	422	1,683	3,265	4,682	2,223	511
May-Jul	12,821	12,307	423	1,685	3,265	4,690	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,854	12,337	432	1,693	3,257	4,707	2,254	517
Jul-Sep	12,853	12,338	428	1,695	3,258	4,704	2,254	514
Aug-Oct	12,889	12,358	427	1,695	3,255	4,716	2,268	531
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,906	12,377	426	1,698	3,250	4,722	2,281	529
Oct-Dec	12,910	12,375	423	1,696	3,249	4,723	2,289	535
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,946	12,418	426	1,707	3,261	4,724	2,299	528
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,953	12,430	424	1,706	3,266	4,728	2,301	523
Jan-Mar 1999	12,959	12,436	425	1,702	3,262	4,741	2,310	523
Feb-Apr	12,965	12,433	418	1,686	3,261	4,756	2,308	532
Mar-May (Spr)	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-5	-19	-11	-21	-8	28	0	14
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Over last 12 months	165	138	-10	9	-18	79	80	27
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age D.1

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) ^a	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	8.1
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
Apr-Jun	62.6	78.3	59.2	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.6	7.8
May-Jul	62.8	78.5	59.8	76.2	83.8	84.4	68.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.6	83.7	84.6	68.9	7.8
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.7	60.3	76.6	83.8	84.5	68.9	7.7
Aug-Oct	62.9	78.7	60.2	76.3	83.8	84.6	69.1	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.9	84.7	69.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.1	83.8	84.8	69.5	7.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	63.1	79.0	60.8	76.4	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.2	79.0	60.4	76.5	84.3	84.8	69.6	7.8
Jan-Mar 1999	63.2	79.0	59.9	76.5	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.9
Feb-Apr	63.1	78.9	59.7	76.1	84.3	84.9	69.4	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.3	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.3
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Male	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.7	7.5
1994	72.9							

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)	MGSJ		YBTN	
									Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)^a												
All												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6				
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1				
1994	37.2	21.4	43.7	23.8	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.0				
1995	37.3	21.6	43.7	24.0	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.3				
1996	37.2	21.5	41.7	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	91.9				
1997	37.1	21.4	40.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.6	92.3				
1998	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3				
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)												
	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3				
Apr-Jun												
	37.4	21.7	40.8	24.1	16.3	15.7	31.4	92.2				
May-Jul												
	37.2	21.5	40.2	23.8	16.2	15.6	31.3	92.2				
Jun-Aug (Sum)												
	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.4	16.3	15.4	31.1	92.2				
Jul-Sep												
	37.1	21.3	39.7	23.4	16.2	15.5	31.1	92.3				
Aug-Oct												
	37.1	21.3	39.8	23.7	16.2	15.4	30.9	92.2				
Sep-Nov (Aut)												
	37.0	21.2	39.6	23.7	16.1	15.3	30.7	92.2				
Oct-Dec												
	37.0	21.2	39.3	23.9	16.2	15.2	30.5	92.2				
Nov 98-Jan 99												
	36.9	21.0	39.2	23.6	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.2				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)												
	36.8	21.0	39.6	23.5	15.7	15.2	30.4	92.2				
Jan-Mar 1999												
	36.8	21.0	40.1	23.5	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.1				
Feb-Apr												
	36.9	21.1	40.3	23.9	15.7	15.1	30.6	92.0				
Mar-May (Spr)												
	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9				
Changes												
Over last 3 months												
	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.3				
Over last 12 months												
	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4				
Male												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1				
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5				
1994	27.1	14.4	43.4	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4				
1995	27.4	14.8	43.5	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8				
1996	27.7	15.0	40.2	17.4	6.7	7.5	28.2	92.4				
1997	27.9	15.2	41.4	17.6	6.5	8.0	27.8	92.4				
1998	28.3	15.6	39.9	19.5	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3				
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)												
	28.3	15.7	41.5	19.0	6.4	8.5	28.1	92.4				
Apr-Jun												
	28.4	15.8	40.7	19.0	6.5	8.5	28.1	92.2				
May-Jul												
	28.3	15.7	40.0	18.5	6.5	8.6	28.2	92.2				
Jun-Aug (Sum)												
	28.2	15.5	39.5	18.1	6.6	8.4	28.0	92.5				
Jul-Sep												
	28.2	15.5	39.7	18.2	6.6	8.3	27.9	92.7				
Aug-Oct												
	28.3	15.5	40.0	18.7	6.7	8.3	27.7	92.8				
Sep-Nov (Aut)												
	28.2	15.4	39.3	18.8	6.6	8.1	27.5	92.7				
Oct-Dec												
	28.1	15.3	38.5	19.2	6.7	7.9	27.4	92.7				
Nov 98-Jan 99												
	28.0	15.2	38.6	18.9	6.5	7.8	27.3	92.6				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)												
	28.0	15.2	39.2	18.7	6.5	7.8	27.2	92.5				
Jan-Mar 1999												
	28.0	15.3	40.3	18.6	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.3				
Feb-Apr												
	28.1	15.4	39.8	18.8	6.7	7.9	27.5	92.2				
Mar-May (Spr)												
	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1				
Changes												
Over last 3 months												
	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.4				
Over last 12 months												
	-0.2	-0.2	-1.1	0.3	0.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3				
Female												
Spring quarters (Mar-May)												
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.6	30.0	22.8	38.1	91.9				
1993	46.8	29.1	46.0	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.8				
1994	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9				
1995	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1				
1996	46.3	28.6	43.3	28.7	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2				
1997	45.9	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7				
1998	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2				
3-month averages Mar-May 1998 (Spr)												
	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2				
Apr-Jun												
	45.9	28.1	40.8	29.5	26.4	22.9	35.9	92.2				
May-Jul												
	45.7	27.9	40.5	29.3	26.3	22.8	35.6	92.1				
Jun-Aug (Sum)												
	45.6	27.8	39.2	29.1	26.3	22.5	35.4	92.1				
Jul-Sep												
	45.6	27.8	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.7	35.5	92.1				
Aug-Oct												
	45.5	27.7	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.6	35.2	91.9				
Sep-Nov (Aut)												
	45.4	27.6	39.9	28.9	26.0	22.5	35.0	91.9				
Oct-Dec												
	45.4	27.6	40.1	28.9	26.0	22.6	34.9	91.8				
Nov 98-Jan 99												
	45.3	27.4	39.8	28.5	25.5	22.7	34.7	91.9				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)												
	45.2	27.3	40.1	28.5	25.3	22.7	34.8	92.0				
Jan-Mar 1999												
	45.2	27.3	39.9	28.7	25.2	22.5	34.7	92.0				
Feb-Apr												
	45.2	27.3	40.8	29.4	25.1	22.4	34.8	91.9				
Mar-May (Spr)												
	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8				
Changes												
Over last 3 months												
	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.2				
Over last 12 months												
	-0.6	-0.6	0.8	-0.2	-1.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4				

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

EARNINGS E.1

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)	Public sector				Private sector														
		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted												
		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months												
		Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a											
1995=100																				
1994	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNNL								
1995	97.0				98.1				96.7											
1996	100.0				100.0				100.0											
1997	103.6				103.6				103.7											
1998	108.0				108.0				108.7											
1999	113.5				108.6				114.7											
1997	106.1	106.2	3.7	4.1	103.7	104.3	2.4	2.6	106.7	106.6	4.0	4.4								
1998	112.2	107.0	4.6	4.2	103.8	104.4	2.2	2.4	114.3	107.6	5.2	4.6								
1999	106.9	106.6	3.7	4.0	104.6	105.2	2.3	2.3	107.4	107.0	4.0	4.4								
1997	106.6	106.8	4.1	4.1	104.8	104.9	2.2	2.2	107.1	107.3	4.6	4.6								
1998	106.9	107.5	4.0	3.9	104.6	104.8	1.7	2.0	107.5	108.0	4.5	4.4								
1999	108.2	107.9	4.1	4.0	105.4	105.0	1.8	1.9	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.6								
1997	107.3	108.6	4.5	4.2	106.8	105.3	2.5	2.0	107.4	109.3	5.0	4.7								
1998	107.5	109.0	4.0	4.2	106.7	106.0	1.9	2.1	107.7	109.7	4.6	4.7								
1999	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.4	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.2	108.0	110.4	5.2	4.9								
1997	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.												

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manufacturing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
March 1996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997 Annual Averages	104.8	103.6	108.1	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1996 May	100.5	100.6	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.9	100.2	101.1	101.1	101.0	103.3	100.2	100.7
1996 June	100.5	101.1	100.4	102.2	100.9	101.2	100.6	101.6	101.8	101.3	103.8	100.5	101.2
1996 July	100.6	101.6	102.2	102.2	101.2	101.5	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.5	105.5	100.7	101.5
1996 Aug	100.2	101.3	103.4	103.4	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.3	102.1	101.3	106.1	100.9	101.2
1996 Sep	100.4	100.9	102.6	102.6	101.3	101.9	101.7	101.5	102.1	101.3	106.8	101.2	101.2
1996 Oct	100.6	100.2	102.9	102.9	101.5	102.0	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.1	104.7	101.6	101.0
1996 Nov	101.7	100.8	103.7	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.9
1996 Dec	102.6	101.2	104.1	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.1
1997 Jan	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3
1997 Feb	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.6
1997 Mar	103.9	101.6	103.1	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.9
1997 Apr	104.5	102.4	103.6	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1
1997 May	104.7	103.1	104.0	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5
1997 June	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.6
1997 July	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6
1997 Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7
1997 Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2
1997 Oct	104.0	103.9	105.6	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2
1997 Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	106.7
1997 Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8
1998 Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0
1998 Feb	106.8	105.9	106.5	106.5	107.7	111.2	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4
1998 Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6
1998 Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	108.2	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5
1998 May	108.7	107.7	106.3	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0
1998 June	108.9	108.4	107.5	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5
1998 July	108.7	108.8	107.7	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	109.1
1998 Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	109.5
1998 Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	109.4
1998 Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	109.1
1998 Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	109.0
1998 Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	109.0
1999 Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
1999 Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7
1999 Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6
1999 Apr R	108.8	108.9	107.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	109.1
1999 May P	109.1	109.4	109.2	109.2	110.7	112.5	111.1	117.3	111.8	112.3	113.9	108.7	109.7
Per cent change on the year													
	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1997 May	4.2	2.5	3.6	3.6	4.6	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8
1997 June	4.1	2.2	2.8	2.8	4.6	5.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.9	4.4
1997 July	4.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	4.3	5.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.5	4.1	4.0
1997 Aug	4.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	4.1	5.4	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	1.2	3.8	4.5
1997 Sep	4.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.6	4.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	1.7	3.9	3.9
1997 Oct	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.2
1997 Nov	3.1	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	5.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
1997 Dec	3.4	4.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.1	4.1	5.2	2.8	4.1	4.6
1998 Jan	3.0	4.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	6.7	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.6
1998 Feb	2.9	4.5	1.9	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.8
1998 Mar	2.8	4.2	1.9	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.6
1998 Apr	3.3	4.1	2.2	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.3
1998 May	3.8	4.5	2.2	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3
1998 June	4.1	4.9	2.3	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7
1998 July	3.5	4.8	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3
1998 Aug	3.4	4.2	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5
1998 Sep	3.9	4.1	2.3	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0
1998 Oct	5.1	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7
1998 Nov	5.0	4.2	2.0	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0
1998 Dec	4.2	4.1	1.6	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0
1999 Jan ^a	4.1	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
1999 Feb ^a	2.8	3.5	2.0	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1
1999 Mar	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9
1999 Apr R	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5
1999 May P	0.4	1.5	2.7	2.7	1.5	0.0	3.5	6.7	1.2	3.4	0.7	0.1	1.6

EARNINGS E.2

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^e	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	1997 Annual Averages
105.7	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997 Annual Averages
110.1	106.3	103.8	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.6	107.7	114.7	1997 Annual Averages
100.9	98.0	100.9	99.0	100.4	96.2	100.3	99.5	100.8	100.4	99.4	101.1	99.1	1996 May
101.1	97.1	101.4	98.8	100.7	94.6	100.5	99.3	101.1	100.3	99.0	101.9	98.5	1996 Jun
101.2	97.7	101.5	99.2	100.7	95.1	101.3	99.2	100.8	100.1	99.4	102.7	99.2	1996 Jul
101.2	97.6	101.8	99.2	101.2	95.5	101.7	99.2	100.9	99.7	99.6	103.4	99.8	1996 Aug
101.4	97.3	101.9	99.3	101.4	95.6	101.8	99.9	101.2	99.7	100.3	104.1	100.9	1996 Sep
101.5	96.8	102.5	99.3	101.6	95.1	101.7	100.5	101.5	99.8	100.1	103.8	100.9	1996 Oct
101.6	97.8	102.4	100.0	101.5	94.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	100.5	100.3	103.0	101.9	1996 Nov
101.7	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	103.6	101.5	102.3	101.2	99.9</			

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	
1997	Mar	LNMM 112.2	LOUJ 5.0	LOJH 2.6	LOUP 2.4	LNKX 114.3	LOUN 5.6	LOJL 2.7	LOUQ 2.9	LNNI 103.8	LOUO 2.2	LOJM 2.2	LOUR 0.0	
	Apr	106.9	3.7	3.2	0.5	107.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	104.6	2.5	2.6	-0.1	
	May	106.6	4.2	3.5	0.7	107.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	104.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	
	Jun	106.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	107.5	4.3	3.9	0.4	104.6	1.8	2.0	-0.2	
	Jul	108.2	4.0	3.7	0.3	108.8	4.5	4.2	0.3	105.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	
	Aug	107.3	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.4	4.8	4.5	0.3	106.8	3.0	2.9	0.1	
	Sep	107.5	4.1	3.9	0.2	107.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	106.7	2.2	2.1	0.1	
	Oct	107.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	108.0	5.0	4.9	0.1	105.8	2.2	2.3	-0.1	
	Nov	108.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	109.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	106.1	2.5	2.6	-0.1	
	Dec	112.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	113.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	107.2	2.6	2.7	-0.1	
1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
	Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0	
	Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0	
	Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0	
	May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	
	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2	
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2	
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0	
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	
	Feb ^a R	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5	
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	
	Apr R	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 P	117.8	4.1	3.3	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.1	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7	
			Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
		Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1997	Mar	LNMO 110.9	LOUL 3.2	LOJH 3.0	LOUS 0.2	LNMN 111.1	LOUK 3.3	LOJI 3.2	LOUT 0.1	LNMP 112.8	LOUM 5.7	LOJK 2.5	LOUJ 3.2	
	Apr	107.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	108.0	3.9	3.5	0.4	106.8	3.8	3.1	0.7	
	May	107.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	107.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	106.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	
	Jun	108.1	3.9	3.7	0.2	108.3	4.1	3.9	0.2	106.6	3.7	3.5	0.2	
	Jul	109.0	3.5	3.4	0.1	109.2	3.7	3.5	0.2	107.9	4.1	3.8	0.3	
	Aug	107.2	4.2	3.9	0.3	107.5	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.2	4.1	4.2	0.3	
	Sep	107.5	3.9	3.9	0.0	107.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	107.2	4.2	4.0	0.2	
	Oct	108.6	4.2	4.0	0.2	108.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	107.1	4.4	4.4	0.0	
	Nov	110.6	4.7	4.1	0.6	110.8	4.8	4.3	0.5	108.2	4.5	4.0	0.5	
	Dec	112.7	4.4	4.1	0.3	112.9	4.6	4.4	0.2	112.5	5.2	4.3	0.9	
1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2	
	Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8	
	Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4	
	Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7	
	May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4	
	Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5	
	Jul	114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5	
	Aug	112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3	
	Sep	112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4	
	Oct	113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	
	Nov	114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4	
	Dec	116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	
1999	Jan ^a	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1	
	Feb ^a	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5	
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6	
	Apr R	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1	
	May P	116.3	3.4	2.6	0.8	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.5	0.8	

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey
Average Earnings Index enquiries: 01928792442

^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.

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E.11 EARNINGS

Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey

April 1999

These tables present the results of projecting the April 1998 New Earnings Survey to April 1999.

Estimated average earnings in April 1999

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1999 were £399.5. The tables show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and Government Office Regions.

For categories not shown in the tables, users can construct their own April 1999 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from Box 1 to the NES estimates for April 1998.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3x3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1997 and 1998 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 4.6 per cent) equals the 3.9 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1998 and April 1999. The AEI used is a series that excludes arrears of pay.

Table A Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1999

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	650.6	449.7	592.4
Professional occupations	2	591.1	473.6	544.8
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	536.5	388.2	474.0
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	303.5	266.1	278.1
Craft and related occupations	5	374.5	227.1	363.8
Personal and protective service occupations	6	352.5	227.9	296.9
Sales occupations	7	353.1	238.6	301.6
Plant and machine operatives	8	345.9	238.5	328.8
Other occupations	9	291.3	201.7	274.7
All non-manual occupations		526.3	341.0	441.4
All manual occupations		341.3	219.9	320.3
All occupations	1-9	443.4	320.6	399.5

Table B Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1999

Industry	SIC code	Male			Female			Male and female		
		Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	270.5	399.7	298.4	193.7	252.4	220.6	262.4	356.9	286.0
Mining and quarrying	C	424.2	711.7	550.8	233.9	327.7	284.3	420.9	631.1	526.0
Manufacturing	D	366.4	546.7	432.7	250.3	332.8	285.0	343.9	480.9	399.2
Manufacture of food products	DA	343.6	598.9	418.1	196.6	287.4	217.9	320.4	486.4	378.0
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	286.9	443.1	340.0				240.1	380.4	281.0
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	409.7	571.9	484.3	260.9	368.6	344.7	388.2	487.4	443.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	340.2	536.3	437.7	234.6	326.8	273.7	309.9	485.7	394.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	421.9	580.6	473.1	296.4	357.8	333.2	416.1	545.1	460.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	434.9	589.7	514.7				433.9	508.7	480.0
Construction	F	355.7	493.0	397.7				287.2	442.1	357.0
Wholesale and retail trade	G	303.6	441.7	383.4	212.4	274.9	268.8	292.2	373.1	351.2
Hotels and restaurants	H	235.9	411.3	298.6	178.2	281.8	223.7	212.2	346.4	285.0
Transport, storage and communication	I	357.4	521.9	415.2	305.4	337.8	331.3	354.4	454.3	398.0
Financial intermediation	J	410.2	691.4	681.0				382.9	532.2	520.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	314.5	593.4	512.6	221.1	362.3	350.7	301.4	495.3	454.0
Public administration and defence	L	300.3	462.5	439.1	242.3	332.6	330.3	292.6	404.9	394.0
Education	M	288.7	484.4	440.8	212.5	303.8	311.8	265.6	423.5	402.0
Health and social work	N	274.7	529.9	446.6	195.3	337.9	311.8	228.2	386.8	351.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	300.3	493.0	421.6	185.8	347.3	314.2	269.3	426.5	378.0
All industries and services	A-Q	341.3	526.3	443.4	219.9	341.0	320.6	320.3	441.4	399.5

* Not available

Table C Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, April 1999

Region	Male			Female			Male and female		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	331.6	460.3	391.9	215.8	299.8	283.4	311.5	380.7	352.0
North West (excluding Merseyside)	333.8	503.1	420.5	216.9	312.1	295.0	314.4	413.7	370.0
Merseyside	349.2	479.9	416.5	212.5	320.6	307.8	330.6	396.5	374.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	328.6	458.1	393.2	205.5	310.7	291.0	308.9	390.5	358.0
East Midlands	333.0	474.2	402.6	212.6	302.7	281.2	311.6	402.4	384.0
West Midlands	340.1	490.4	414.3	212.5	313.5	292.4	317.7	410.3	372.0
South Western	321.4	479.6	407.4	211.1	314.6	296.4	302.1	404.0	367.0
Eastern	349.1	502.5	432.6	228.3	334.3	318.7	331.7	426.5	385.0
London	381.0	671.7	587.2	252.6	434.0	417.2	358.5	563.7	521.0
South East	350.6	546.1	471.2	232.9	352.1	335.0	329.5	459.5	421.0
England	341.9	533.6	449.3	221.2	345.5	325.4	321.5	447.9	405.0
Wales	339.8	449.1	390.8	219.4	311.9	292.9	319.8	384.7	357.0
Scotland	335.2	480.7	409.7	209.8	308.1	286.6	309.0	398.8	364.0
Great Britain	341.3	526.3	443.4	219.9	341.0	320.6	320.3	441.4	399.5

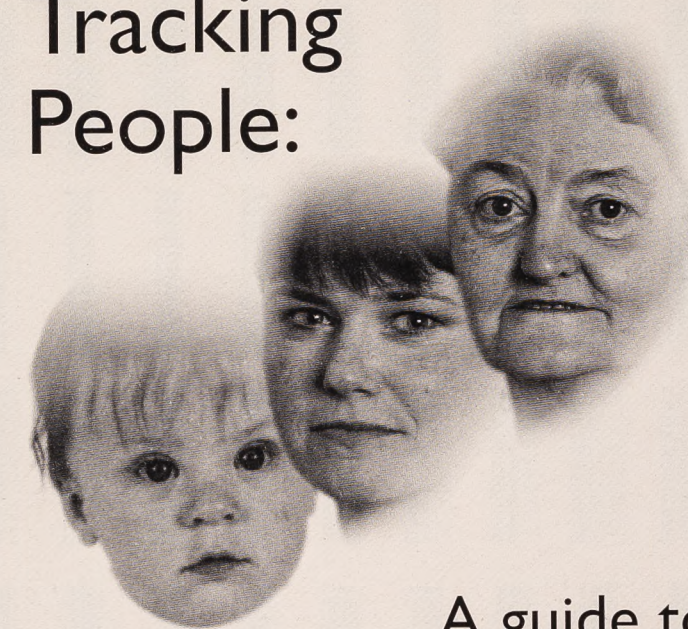
Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index
New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01925 792077

The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1998 Part A (available from ONS Direct, Rm D140, Government Offices, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078).

BOX 1 MULTIPLIERS USED FOR RATIO PROJECTION

	Male	Female	All
Manual	1.0390	1.0433	1.0424
Non-manual	1.0399	1.0331	1.0382
All	1.0382	1.0356	1.0390

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E.12 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group^a

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	200.6	216.6	212.8	184.2	153.6	262.0	210.0	175.1	247.9	220.9	206.7	211.4	214.5	208.5
1989	217.9	234.7	231.1	200.9	162.1	296.1	225.0	185.7	263.6	243.0	217.6	228.9	232.6	228.5
1990	237.2	254.4	250.5	217.3	179.0	311.1	247.4	205.3	276.8	272.8	240.3	243.7	249.8	247.2
1991	253.1	289.4	283.2	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	258.4	258.0	252.6
1992	288.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	265.7	276.2	275.7
1993	274.4	293.9	288.8	257.6	213.7	355.4	288.2	245.1	318.9	322.8	275.3	283.1	283.1	285.1
1994	279.9	301.9	297.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	326.3	285.7	286.3	295.7	296.0
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	269.3	233.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	295.6	300.4	315.8	319.4
1996	301.4	327.4	324.6	271.9	241.9	363.3	313.3	271.6	361.8	361.8	308.9	328.4	328.4	332.1
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	361.8	361.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4
1998	328.5	355.9	352.6	302.6	260.9	408.3	330.7	275.5	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5
Hours worked														
1988	45.1	45.0	45.2	44.9	46.8	46.0	46.3	44.5	44.2	43.4	45.7	46.6	46.0	45.5
1989	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.1	46.8	46.4	46.2	43.9	43.9	43.8	45.6	46.2	45.9	45.5
1990	45.3	45.1	45.2	45.2	47.4	46.9	46.5	44.1	43.6	43.5	44.9	46.1	45.9	45.5
1991	44.4	43.7	43.6	44.9	47.8	48.0	46.2	43.2	42.7	42.9	43.8	45.3	43.9	43.1
1992	44.5	44.0	43.9	44.8	46.9	48.7	45.9	43.8	42.7	42.8	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.6
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	43.6
1994	44.7	44.0	44.1	45.1	46.9	49.4	45.6	44.3	43.1	43.1	44.8	45.0	44.8	43.8
1995	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.3	47.9	51.9	46.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	45.7	45.3	45.9	45.4
1996	44.8	44.2	44.2	45.1	47.5	50.8	45.0	44.1	43.7	42.6	44.5	44.6	45.4	44.3
1997	45.1	44.6	44.5	45.2	47.8	52.0	45.6	44.3	43.9	42.6	45.1	44.8	44.9	44.9
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	45.2	44.6	45.5	44.0
Hourly earnings £														
1988	4.46	4.80	4.70	4.11	3.26	5.67	4.51	3.93	5.53	5.07	4.50	4.54	4.66	4.59
1989	4.81	5.17	5.08	4.47	3.45	6.02	4.86	4.21	5.97	5.52	4.77	4.92	5.04	4.98
1990	5.25	5.62	5.53	4.83	3.76	6.45	5.30	4.65	6.31	6.23	5.34	5.26	5.43	5.43
1991	5.70	6.14	6.02	5.29	4.02	7.26	5.84	4.96	6.81	6.69	5.64	5.67	5.87	5.87
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.68	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.32
1993	6.21	6.71	6.60	5.80	4.56	7.43	6.37	5.53	7.39	7.39	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.70	6.62	6.42	5.60	7.82	7.69	6.36	6.22	6.61	6.74
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	6.75	6.58	5.90	8.01	7.87	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	7.15	7.00	6.15	8.30	8.09	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	7.70	7.00	6.25	8.59	8.96	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	8.14	7.28	6.34	9.02	9.29	7.13	7.64	7.88	8.11
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	123.7	128.3	128.2	119.0	109.1	143.2	135.7	112.2	150.0	135.6	126.3	128.3	125.9	139.7
1989	135.1	138.4	138.1	131.8	118.9	179.2	146.1	120.1	161.0	155.3	138.7	135.6	134.6	153.4
1990	148.1	153.0	152.9	147.3	134.0	176.8	151.3	131.3	175.1	171.9	149.3	152.6	163.9	163.9
1991	159.2	162.4	162.2	156.3	142.1	190.0	176.8	137.2	185.0	181.9	156.1	168.2	153.2	166.5
1992	170.1	174.8	174.6	164.4	150.4	200.4	181.3	147.4	194.0	188.9	164.0	176.5	169.2	182.4
1993	182.2	181.8	181.8	173.2	156.2	199.5	181.8	152.8	210.4	203.4	176.0	183.2	176.8	191.0
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	171.9	159.1	200.6	181.3	156.5	213.5	213.5	183.1	188.9	178.3	202.9
1995	188.3	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	214.3	169.5	234.2	220.0	198.1	209.9	199.7	217.1	217.1
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	179.9	218.5	174.7	234.2	234.2	170.0	214.2	216.0	216.0	216.0
1997	201.1	214.2	214.1	191.7	186.9	229.4	180.3	238.2	263.2	206.0	228.4	206.2	225.9	225.9
1998	210.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	187.8	239.9	188.2	250.1	262.2	219.6	231.9	216.3	237.7	237.7
Hours worked														
1988	39.9	40.5	40.5	39.1	40.9	39.7	41.1	39.6	40.1	40.1	41.8	40.1	41.2	41.1
1989	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.2	41.0	39.4	41.5	39.4	40.3	40.1	41.8	40.1	41.0	41.0
1990	39.8	40.5	40.5	39.0	41.1	41.6	41.6	39.5	40.3	40.7	41.5	40.5	41.1	41.2
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	38.5	40.3	38.5	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.8	40.0	40.2	40.0	39.2
1992	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.5	40.7	40.2	41.6	39.2	39.7	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.5	40.2
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	41.5	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.2	41.7	41.7	39.5	40.3	40.5	41.6	40.1	41.0	41.0
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	42.0	41.5	39.6	41.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.3
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	41.8	39.5	40.5	40.8	42.2	41.0	40.9	41.7	41.0
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	40.9	42.8	41.8	40.8	41.6	42.0	40.1	41.4	41.0	41.4	41.0
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	41.5	39.4	40.5	40.8	40.5	42.4	40.0	41.0	40.9
Hourly earnings £														
1988	3.11	3.16	3.16	3.04	2.69	3.29	2.82	3.74	3.38	3.02	3.17	3.06	3.41	3.41
1989	3.39	3.42	3.42	3.36	2.94	3.65	3.04	4.00	3.65	3.33	3.33	3.29	3.75	3.75
1990	3.73	3.78	3.78	3.68	3.32	4.22	3.33	4.35	4.22	3.80	3.79	3.59	3.99	3.99
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.39	4.27	3.51	4.65	4.56	3.84	4.13	3.79	4.25	4.25
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55	4.55
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75	4.75
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	4.82	3.97	5.30	5.29	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95	4.95
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.64	4.27	5.11	4.27	5.65	5.40	4.39	5.16	4.78	5.26	5.26
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.33	5.24	4.42	5.82	5.62	4.53	5.24	4.93	5.29	5.29
1997	4.94	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	5.49	4.56	5.96	5.82	4.93	5.70	4.98	5.52	5.52
1998	5.23	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.35	5.26	5.81	5.81
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	167.1	200.4	195.8	170.9	149.4	260.8	191.8	140.9	231.6	203.3	193.7	199.6	206.8	202.4
1989	203.3	216.9	212.5	186.6	158.1	284.6	206.0	149.0	245.8	226.5	203.8	217.2	224.1	222.3
1990	221.2	236.1	231.4	201.4	175.1	309.3	226.9	165.0	258.6	253.3	231.5	241.6	240.2	240.2
1991	236.2	249.7	243.0	219.7	187.6	354.8	244.2	171.4	272.0	265.4	232.0	247.1	244.2	244.2
1992	250.8	266.8	259.6	233.3	198.1	372.8	257.2	185.9	287.1	288.8	247.1	253.9	267.6	266.8
1993	256.6	273.5	259.6	239.6	208.3	355.2	265.3	195.4	299.6	299.4	259.4	274.8	276.6	276.6
1994	261.7	280.1	275.9	243.3	213.3	333.7	269.8	199.1	314.4	304.4	265.6	271.9	286.9	287.3
1995	271.5	293.6	289.8	249.7	230.1	350.3	281.5	211.1	329.1	314.3	274.4	287.2	298.1	310.3
1996	281.1	304.9	300.8	257.2	235.5	366.5	291.3	220.8	338.7	320.8	280.0	295.5	317.7	316.6
1997	292.9	314.6	314.6	267.4	245.5	398.9	296.8	227.6	354.6	354.6	300.3	311.2	333.4	334.0
1998	307.3	333.6	329.9	280.7	252.4	403.8	307.4	231.5	372.4	367.8	307.6	323.0	349.6	347.1
Hours worked														
1988	44.2	44.2	44.2	43.8	46.3	45.9	45.0	41.9	43.5	42.7	45.1	45.7	45.6	45.1
1989	44.4	44.4	44.4	43.9	46.3	46.3	45.1	41.4	43.2	43.0				

E.13

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry group

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather products	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals, plastic products & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DH	DI	DJ	DK	
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	294.3	306.6	303.5	291.0	241.5	396.0	302.7	287.3	325.5	325.2	288.7	287.9	284.8	287.5
1989	323.9	337.0	333.6	319.7	258.4	425.9	334.6	307.4	348.5	359.9	310.7	308.9	315.6	314.0
1990	351.1	369.7	366.1	350.4	289.9	474.1	369.6	335.1	392.9	390.6	346.5	324.9	339.9	343.8
1991	375.7	388.3	382.4	371.7	302.9	512.9	380.9	332.0	404.0	416.2	353.2	355.2	356.9	355.1
1992	400.8	412.8	404.5	398.0	298.5	562.1	424.5	353.3	426.6	455.5	363.7	362.9	364.1	375.0
1993	418.9	431.7	424.9	416.4	306.5	565.1	450.6	364.5	450.3	475.2	383.6	373.6	378.9	391.0
1994	430.1	443.6	436.2	427.7	323.9	606.7	456.5	375.6	462.3	497.8	400.4	396.2	402.3	410.2
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	447.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	373.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5
1996	464.0	487.3	478.9	468.9	363.8	637.8	515.0	397.6	515.0	537.2	439.3	417.0	446.5	456.5
1997	483.5	497.0	489.2	482.7	387.8	621.0	522.1	417.4	506.6	564.3	449.5	440.5	443.5	483.8
1998	506.1	523.0	525.9	500.6	388.2	684.4	575.9	420.2	550.0	601.4	470.8	473.0	497.0	508.4
Hours worked														
1988	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	41.5	39.2	38.6	39.3	38.1	38.6	39.3	39.1	40.0	39.6
1989	38.8	39.5	39.6	38.4	40.7	39.2	38.5	39.4	38.1	38.4	39.5	38.9	40.2	39.9
1990	38.7	39.5	39.6	38.3	40.5	39.6	38.7	39.1	38.1	38.5	39.7	39.1	40.1	39.8
1991	38.7	39.4	39.4	38.3	42.0	40.3	39.7	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.4
1992	38.7	39.4	39.5	38.3	41.8	41.5	39.5	40.1	38.5	38.8	40.1	39.1	39.7	39.8
1993	38.6	39.3	39.4	38.3	40.5	40.2	39.6	40.0	38.2	38.8	40.2	39.4	39.9	39.6
1994	38.8	39.6	39.7	38.5	41.4	39.2	39.9	40.0	38.6	38.7	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.1
1995	39.1	39.9	40.0	38.7	43.1	40.3	39.8	40.6	38.8	38.8	40.9	40.4	40.6	40.3
1996	39.1	39.8	39.9	38.8	42.6	40.3	39.6	40.3	38.6	38.8	40.6	39.8	40.6	40.1
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	38.6	40.9	39.8	40.3	40.2
1998	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	39.9	40.1	39.1	38.1	40.9	39.6	40.3	40.1
Hourly earnings £														
1988	7.49	7.65	7.55	7.48	5.93	9.83	7.75	7.10	8.11	8.42	7.00	6.79	6.86	7.07
1989	8.24	8.40	8.28	8.21	6.07	10.96	8.56	7.56	8.80	9.31	7.85	7.90	7.54	7.60
1990	9.02	9.20	9.09	8.99	6.67	11.78	9.37	8.29	9.81	10.11	8.33	8.35	8.22	8.40
1991	9.55	9.69	9.52	9.53	7.12	12.83	9.40	8.04	10.04	10.67	8.66	8.74	8.77	8.84
1992	10.21	10.28	10.16	10.24	7.45	13.42	10.61	8.76	10.81	11.64	9.15	8.89	9.13	9.19
1993	10.68	10.78	10.59	10.71	7.45	13.61	11.22	8.72	11.21	12.16	9.24	9.10	9.03	9.77
1994	10.94	11.02	10.82	10.97	7.89	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	9.78	8.81	9.44	10.13
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	15.92	12.05	8.37	13.58	14.03	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85
1996	11.83	12.16	11.95	11.80	8.62	17.39	13.07	8.76	13.07	13.76	10.60	10.51	10.96	11.34
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	8.96	18.47	13.22	9.38	13.03	14.56	11.09	11.11	10.95	11.98
1998	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	10.35	14.05	15.55	15.48	11.48	11.98	12.28	12.66
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	175.7	167.8	165.7	177.5	150.8	202.8	169.5	140.3	186.4	187.6	137.8	144.1	143.6	146.1
1989	195.2	186.0	183.9	197.3	164.9	224.2	177.2	154.2	203.2	205.5	160.4	161.8	164.6	166.1
1990	215.8	206.2	204.0	218.0	176.4	257.2	197.5	174.0	230.7	227.7	173.7	184.0	180.9	182.5
1991	236.8	226.9	223.3	239.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	254.0	201.5	198.2	187.7	201.3
1992	256.5	243.1	238.6	259.2	222.3	298.0	228.6	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.8	201.5	213.9
1993	269.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	229.1	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	208.5	211.5	225.9
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	291.0	261.0	221.0	300.9	309.1	241.6	216.5	217.5	225.2
1995	289.0	281.9	276.7	290.6	231.1	276.6	233.9	210.3	318.1	318.1	258.3	230.9	253.4	263.4
1996	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	232.1	297.8	243.3	224.1	333.0	333.0	282.6	234.4	243.6	264.2
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	303.5	261.4	244.7	326.1	326.1	235.4	260.8	275.6	284.8
1998	330.1	321.6	317.2	332.2	250.2	322.1	273.0	235.8	356.8	344.2	273.6	255.0	269.5	298.4
Hours worked														
1988	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.7	37.4	37.2	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.7	37.7	37.2	37.8
1989	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	37.8	37.0	37.4	37.7	36.6	37.4	37.8	37.5	37.6	38.1
1990	36.9	37.6	37.6	36.8	38.1	37.2	37.3	37.8	36.6	37.5	37.7	37.6	37.5	37.7
1991	36.8	37.7	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	36.7	37.5	37.9	38.0	37.4	37.7
1992	36.8	37.7	37.7	36.6	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.2	36.8	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.5
1993	36.9	37.7	37.7	36.8	37.5	37.3	37.5	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.0	37.7	37.6
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	37.3	37.6	38.1	37.8	37.7	38.1	37.7	37.9	37.9
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.5	38.0	36.8	37.6	38.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.5	37.8
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.8	38.6
1997	37.1	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	37.4	38.4	38.4
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.7	37.7	38.5	38.5
Hourly earnings £														
1988	4.62	4.43	4.36	4.74	4.00	5.45	4.51	3.68	5.00	4.98	3.65	3.78	3.85	3.85
1989	5.28	4.91	4.85	5.29	4.00	6.39	4.74	4.10	5.45	5.50	4.27	4.29	4.24	4.35
1990	5.76	5.41	5.34	5.84	4.09	6.90	5.27	4.55	6.17	5.99	4.60	4.55	4.67	4.75
1991	6.38	6.00	5.90	6.47	4.59	7.72	5.73	5.01	6.69	6.82	5.23	5.01	4.98	5.30
1992	6.90	6.42	6.29	6.99	5.72	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.68	5.21	5.38	5.54
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	6.85	8.03	6.81	6.54	7.64	7.94	6.58	6.23	6.36	6.54
1994	7.45	7.05	6.96	7.53	6.15	8.03	6.95	5.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	5.65	5.77	5.89
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	6.15	8.03	7.41	6.17	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.01	6.12	6.57
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	6.15	8.03	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.66	6.85
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	6.15	8.03	8.02	6.84	9.36	9.36	6.85	6.25	6.94	7.19
1998	8.90	8.49	8.38	8.99	6.42	8.03	8.45	7.17	9.61	9.61	7.24	6.62	7.15	7.75
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	241.0	265.6	263.3	233.9	218.1	338.8	258.8	220.0	271.3	284.4	247.7	241.7	249.1	250.5
1989	265.2	291.4	288.5	257.5	234.0	383.5	276.3	238.0	328.7	312.4	268.7	257.1	277.4	286.9
1990	291.4	320.1	317.0	282.9	261.1	424.9	306.9	266.0	325.3	338.5	293.7	272.2	304.9	316.2
1991	315.0	341.0	334.3	304.2	277.8	458.5	324.6	272.8	341.6	365.3	311.2	305.7	316.2	319.2
1992	334.8	363.3	356.9	327.7	275.0	500.6	355.5	295.9	363.6	403.6	322.0	319.5	323.6	339.1
1993	350.0	380.2	375.2	343.1	279.0	496.7	382.5	303.4	382.8	422.8	333.7	326.5	338.0	354.1
1994	360.5	390.9	385.5	354.0	294.3	533.5	388.2	313.8	397.9	439.4	349.8	321.1	363.9	367.7
1995	373.3	408.9	402.8	366.0	324.6	526.6	411.0	322.1	408.4	462.3	368.2	351.5	380.4	397.7
1996	389.3	430.8	424.4	380.8	332.9	464.8	432.2	335.0	474.8	474.8	387.7	358.4	397.9	414.0
1997	408.8	438.4	432.1	402.4	350.5	442.4	356.9	338.4	438.4	477.5	384.9	373.9	437.8	448.0
1998	425.2	468.2	463.2	416.9	348.2	607.9	478.1	361.4	469.5	507.7	410.2	398.3	443.2	463.3
Hours worked														
1988	37.8	38.8	38.8	37.5	40.2	38.7	38.1	38.6	37.5	38.2	3			

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY
Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group^a

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries	All index of production industries	All manufacturing	All services	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacture of food products; beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles & leather	Manufacture of pulp, paper & printing	Manufacture of chemicals & man-made fibres	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated metal products	Manufacture of machinery & equipment
SIC 1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK
MEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	246.1	247.6	244.0	250.9	166.2	296.5	239.0	202.1	279.1	269.4	227.4	229.9	232.1	235.7
1989	269.6	270.0	266.0	275.3	175.7	330.4	257.0	216.1	298.2	297.2	242.6	246.4	253.2	258.3
1990	295.8	294.9	290.5	301.3	195.2	365.0	283.4	239.3	324.2	327.0	268.6	261.8	281.3	281.3
1991	318.9	316.7	310.4	325.7	214.2	410.5	308.3	252.8	344.2	354.1	283.3	284.8	287.2	294.2
1992	340.3	337.0	329.0	347.6	223.7	443.1	328.8	271.1	363.5	385.7	296.1	292.9	300.9	315.5
1993	353.9	348.3	341.8	363.2	233.9	439.1	341.6	282.9	380.5	405.1	308.6	300.0	310.1	328.7
1994	363.0	357.1	350.8	372.3	240.5	459.4	346.3	288.2	396.0	419.9	320.5	308.0	323.0	342.3
1995	376.3	370.7	364.7	384.8	258.4	461.8	358.6	296.0	407.0	440.1	332.8	326.8	346.3	364.4
1996	391.3	386.4	380.0	396.5	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	344.2	337.8	368.8	374.3
1997	408.8	398.8	392.7	418.3	281.7	495.1	378.7	320.9	436.7	482.8	352.5	355.1	369.8	397.9
1998	427.1	422.7	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	402.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	397.8	416.2
Hours worked														
1988	42.1	43.1	43.3	40.9	46.3	44.2	44.1	43.4	41.9	41.2	44.2	44.9	44.6	43.6
1989	42.3	43.3	43.5	41.1	46.3	44.2	44.2	42.9	41.7	41.3	44.1	45.0	44.8	43.9
1990	42.2	43.2	43.3	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.5	41.2	43.7	44.7	44.6	43.6
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	47.0	45.5	44.1	42.2	40.8	40.8	42.5	43.8	42.8	41.7
1992	41.4	42.3	42.3	40.6	46.0	46.2	43.9	42.8	40.9	40.8	42.7	43.4	43.5	42.6
1993	41.3	42.0	42.1	40.6	45.7	45.1	43.7	43.0	40.9	40.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	42.0
1994	41.5	42.4	42.4	40.8	45.9	44.8	43.9	43.9	41.1	40.7	43.7	43.5	43.5	42.4
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.5	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.1	44.1	44.5	43.5
1996	41.7	42.6	42.7	40.9	46.6	46.1	44.2	42.9	41.4	40.9	44.3	43.4	44.1	42.8
1997	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.0	46.8	46.9	43.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	44.0	43.5	44.2	43.1
1998	41.7	42.6	42.6	40.9	46.0	46.2	43.8	42.3	41.6	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5
Hourly earnings £														
1988	5.74	5.66	5.55	6.01	3.43	6.64	5.34	4.55	6.41	6.51	5.03	4.98	5.11	5.33
1989	6.28	6.14	6.03	6.59	3.59	7.20	5.41	4.51	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34
1990	6.88	6.71	6.59	7.20	4.04	7.96	6.23	5.41	7.51	7.86	6.00	5.80	6.01	6.34
1991	7.55	7.41	7.27	7.86	4.41	8.41	6.15	5.11	8.54	8.99	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1992	8.07	7.85	7.66	8.41	4.74	9.46	7.41	6.15	9.39	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	9.99	9.87	7.04	6.75	7.01	7.75
1994	8.63	8.33	8.16	9.02	5.19	9.88	7.81	6.37	9.50	9.50	7.30	6.97	7.27	8.00
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.18	7.78	8.37
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.67	10.19	8.89	7.15	10.31	10.88	7.81	7.75	8.11	8.72
1997	9.74	9.31	9.16	10.19	5.95	10.56	8.63	7.32	10.49	11.91	8.07	8.16	8.34	9.19
1998	10.20	9.89	9.75	10.61	6.23	11.43	9.20	7.55	11.21	12.61	8.35	8.65	9.01	9.79
WOMEN														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	164.5	147.9	145.5	169.8	123.9	198.6	149.4	117.3	174.8	166.0	130.8	135.9	135.5	143.9
1989	182.4	182.3	159.6	188.8	135.6	229.0	159.6	126.2	190.2	186.6	147.4	149.1	151.1	161.8
1990	201.7	180.5	177.7	208.1	150.1	249.6	178.5	139.1	213.6	206.8	160.2	169.0	176.1	182.3
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	229.4	164.3	273.8	193.4	149.6	229.3	228.6	178.1	184.6	173.5	189.4
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.6	188.5	202.7	211.2
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.7	263.0	288.0	199.3	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	269.1	204.1	298.1	236.0	169.9	278.5	276.4	209.8	202.1	201.3	217.7
1995	270.7	241.7	236.8	277.2	216.8	330.8	238.5	182.5	290.2	279.8	214.8	218.0	217.9	240.2
1996	283.0	251.8	246.7	289.8	212.5	348.5	248.5	190.1	299.5	294.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	363.3	260.3	197.9	318.6	308.0	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	375.2	275.2	208.6	332.8	323.8	246.9	235.5	250.4	275.5
Hours worked														
1988	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.8	37.5	39.5	39.3	37.7	38.6	40.2	39.0	39.1	38.9
1989	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.9	37.2	39.8	39.1	37.8	38.4	40.2	38.9	39.1	38.6
1990	37.5	39.1	39.1	37.1	40.1	37.4	39.9	39.2	37.7	38.8	39.9	39.0	39.1	38.9
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	39.9	38.9	37.6	38.4	39.4	39.3	38.6	38.2
1992	37.3	38.9	38.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.2	38.7	38.5	38.5
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.0	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.2	38.9	37.8	37.7
1994	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.2	39.8	37.0	40.1	39.3	37.7	38.5	40.0	39.1	39.2	39.0
1995	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5
1996	37.6	39.3	39.3	37.3	39.8	37.1	40.4	39.2	37.8	39.2	40.6	39.5	39.8	39.7
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.5	38.1	40.2	39.2	37.9	38.7	40.1	38.8	38.9	39.3
1998	37.6	39.1	39.2	37.3	40.7	39.1	40.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	40.4	39.1	38.9	39.3
Hourly earnings £														
1988	4.32	3.76	3.69	4.52	3.12	5.31	3.74	2.97	4.56	4.29	3.25	3.45	3.46	3.69
1989	4.81	4.14	4.05	5.03	3.33	5.89	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46
1990	5.31	4.58	4.49	5.55	3.73	6.66	4.46	3.54	5.55	5.28	4.01	4.16	4.18	4.46
1991	5.91	5.08	5.08	6.16	4.11	7.47	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1992	6.40	5.42	5.28	6.67	4.77	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1993	6.71	5.75	5.60	6.97	4.81	8.11	5.60	4.27	6.91	6.95	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.42
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	8.42	5.82	4.31	7.30	7.17	5.15	5.13	5.11	5.54
1995	7.18	6.01	5.86	7.42	5.27	8.73	5.93	4.64	7.64	7.17	5.41	5.52	5.53	6.07
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	9.04	6.16	4.85	7.92	7.48	5.51	5.57	5.79	6.26
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	9.35	6.49	5.04	8.43	7.95	5.81	5.96	6.15	6.59
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.33	9.66	6.88	5.34	8.78	8.45	6.15	6.00	6.44	7.06
ALL														
Weekly earnings £														
1988	218.7	225.1	220.9	216.7	161.0	287.3	214.4	157.6	250.5	243.4	208.8	211.7	219.1	221.3
1989	239.8	245.3	240.7	238.4	170.9	321.2	229.3	168.0	267.2	269.8	223.1	228.1	239.3	244.1
1990	263.2	268.8	263.8	261.1	190.0	354.1	253.3	187.3	291.4	296.1	246.1	243.0	258.4	265.9
1991	284.7	282.2	282.7	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	199.4	309.0	320.5	261.1	266.1	271.6	277.6
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	352.3	273.6	274.9	285.8	298.4
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	317.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.1	280.3	295.3	311.3

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100	LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE	
		Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier	
1992	96.8	0.1	99.0	2.8	
1993	96.6	-0.2	99.0	0.1	
1994	96.3	-0.3	98.6	-0.5	
1995	100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4	
1996	105.0	5.0	101.7	1.7	
1997	109.0	3.8	104.6	2.9	
1998	113.5	4.2	108.4	3.7	
1995 Q1	98.6	2.2	99.5	0.7	
Q2	99.4	3.7	99.9	1.7	
Q3	100.0	4.0	100.1	1.8	
Q4	102.0	5.9	100.5	1.6	
1996 Q1	103.0	4.4	100.7	1.2	
Q2	104.5	5.2	101.4	1.6	
Q3	105.9	5.8	101.8	1.7	
Q4	106.6	4.5	102.7	2.2	
1997 Q1	106.6	3.5	103.3	2.6	
Q2	108.5	3.8	104.0	2.5	
Q3	109.3	3.2	105.3	3.4	
Q4	111.6	4.7	105.7	2.9	
1998 Q1	113.2	6.2	107.3	3.8	
Q2	112.9	4.1	107.8	3.6	
Q3	113.5	3.9	108.6	3.2	
Q4	114.5	2.6	110.1	4.2	
1999 Q1	114.6	1.3	112.1	4.5	
1996 Oct	106.3	4.9	..	..
Nov	106.3	4.8	..	..
Dec	107.2	3.9	..	..
1997 Jan	105.9	4.0	..	..
Feb	106.3	2.9	..	..
Mar	107.6	3.6	..	..
Apr	107.6	2.9	..	..
May	109.0	4.3	..	..
Jun	108.8	4.2	..	..
Jul	108.0	2.4	..	..
Aug	109.4	3.2	..	..
Sep	110.4	4.1	..	..
Oct	110.6	4.1	..	..
Nov	112.3	5.7	..	..
Dec	111.9	4.4	..	..
1998 Jan	112.9	6.6	..	..
Feb	113.3	6.6	..	..
Mar	113.3	5.3	..	..
Apr	112.8	4.8	..	..
May	113.3	3.9	..	..
Jun	112.7	3.6	..	..
Jul	112.7	4.4	..	..
Aug	113.6	3.5	..	..
Sep	114.1	3.4	..	..
Oct	114.5	3.5	..	..
Nov	114.3	1.8	..	..
Dec	114.5	2.4	..	..
1999 Jan	115.2	2.0	..	..
Feb	114.7	1.2	..	..
Mar	114.1	0.6	..	..
Apr	113.8	0.8	..	..
May P	113.2	0.0	..	..
Three months ending 1996 Oct	106.1	5.7	..	..
Nov	106.2	5.1	..	..
Dec	106.6	4.5	..	..
1997 Jan	106.4	4.2	..	..
Feb	106.4	3.6	..	..
Mar	106.6	3.5	..	..
Apr	107.2	3.1	..	..
May	108.1	3.6	..	..
Jun	108.5	3.8	..	..
Jul	108.6	3.6	..	..
Aug	108.7	3.3	..	..
Sep	109.3	3.2	..	..
Oct	110.2	3.8	..	..
Nov	111.1	4.6	..	..
Dec	111.6	4.7	..	..
1998 Jan	112.4	5.6	..	..
Feb	112.7	5.9	..	..
Mar	113.2	6.2	..	..
Apr	113.2	5.6	..	..
May	113.1	4.7	..	..
Jun	112.9	4.1	..	..
Jul	112.9	4.0	..	..
Aug	113.0	4.0	..	..
Sep	113.5	3.9	..	..
Oct	114.1	3.6	..	..
Nov	114.3	2.9	..	..
Dec	114.5	2.6	..	..
1999 Jan	114.7	2.1	..	..
Feb	114.8	1.9	..	..
Mar	114.6	1.3	..	..
Apr	114.2	0.9	..	..
May P	113.7	0.5	..	..

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

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

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.31

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8,11)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages	95.8	117.0	112.4	113.4	113.4	115.1	166.0	118.4	123.9	106.9	113.9	130.0	118.6	111.0
1994	100.0	118.0	114.0	117.6	116.1	118.7	188.0	123.1	127.7	110.4	115.3	136.2	124.9	114.0
1995	104.3	120.0	117.6	122.1	119.0	122.7	204.0	126.4	131.7	113.1	117.5	143.5	133.1	118.0
1996	108.8	123.0	118.7	126.8	121.9	124.1	220.0	131.6	136.5	116.4	120.8	149.3	139.1	122.0
1997	113.7	125.0	121.2	132.3	124.7	125.9	..	..	140.2	115.0	124.6	153.4	143.9	125.0
1998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarterly averages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Q1	106.9	121.0	119.2	124.8	120.6	123.8	219.0	126.4	135.5	117.3	119.5	145.4	137.2	120.0
Q2	108.0	122.0	118.9	126.4	121.3	123.5	221.0	127.3	135.8	116.0	120.3	150.4	139.9	121.0
Q3	109.2	123.0	117.0	127.6	122.6	124.6	223.0	129.0	137.0	116.5	121.4	149.8	138.6	122.0
Q4	110.9	124.0	119.8	128.6	123.2	124.4	217.0	131.6	137.6	115.9	121.9	151.2	140.7	123.0
1998 Q1	112.3	124.0	121.4	130.1	123.7	124.3	228.0	132.6	138.3	117.3	123.1	152.5	141.9	124.0
Q2	113.2	125.0	122.2	131.7	124.2	126.1	233.0	..	140.0	115.7	123.7	152.8	145.7	124.0
Q3	114.3	126.0	120.2	133.1	125.1	126.1	234.0	..	140.9	114.5	125.7	153.5	143.4	124.0
Q4	115.1	126.0	121.0	134.3	125.7	127.1	..	..	141.7	115.2	125.8	154.8	144.9	126.0
1999 Q1	116.4	126.0	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.9	126.2	..	..	126.0
Monthly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	106.5	..	118.7	..	120.6	..	..	..	133.8	121.6	119.2	..	135.8	120.0
Feb	107.1	..	119.7	124.8	..	..	..	..	133.8	116.1	119.5	..	136.4	120.0
Mar	107.1	121.0	119.2	..	..	..	..	126.4	134.0	115.8	119.5	..	139.5	121.0
Apr	107.5	..	118.6	..	121.3	..	..	..	134.1	115.8	120.0	..	138.4	121.0
May	108.1	..	120.2	126.4	..	..	..	..	134.1	116.0	120.1	..	141.8	121.0
Jun	108.4	122.0	118.0	..	..	..	..	127.3	134.3	117.2	120.5	..	139.5	121.0
Jul	108.6	..	117.1	..	122.6	..	..	..	135.4	116.8	121.4	..	138.9	121.0
Aug	109.4	..	117.5	127.6	..	..	..	..	135.4	117.8	121.3	..	138.0	121.0
Sep	109.7	123.0	116.5	..	..	..	..	129.0	135.4	115.9	121.3	..	138.8	122.0
Oct	110.0	..	118.5	..	123.2	..	..	..	135.9	115.9	121.9	..	138.9	123.0
Nov	111.1	..	119.3	128.6	..	..	..	..	136.0	115.9	121.9	..	140.6	123.0
Dec	111.5	124.0	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	137.6	114.5	121.9	..	142.5	124.0
1998 Jan	111.7	..	121.5	..	..	124.0	..	..	137.6	120.3	122.9	..	142.4	124.0
Feb	112.4	..	120.8	..	..	..	..	..	137.8	116.3	123.1	..	140.9	124.0
Mar	112.8	124.0	121.9	..	..	..	..	..	139.4	115.9	123.2	..	142.4	124.0
Apr	112.9	..	122.3	..	..	..	..	..	139.8	115.5	123.8	..	145.2	124.0
May	113.1	..	121.5	..	..	..	..	..	140.0	115.7	123.9	..	146.8	124.0
Jun	113.5	125.0	122.9	..	..	..	..	..	140.1	115.9	123.9	..	144.9	124.0
Jul	114.0	..	121.0	..	..	126.1	..	..	140.4	114.0	125.7	..	143.4	124.0
Aug	114.4	..	119.8	..	..	..	..	..	141.1	114.0	125.7	..	143.0	124.0
Sep	114.5	126.0	119.8	..	..	..	..	..	141.1	115.6	125.7	..	143.6	126.0
Oct	115.0	..	120.4	..	..	127.1	..	..	141.6	116.2	125.9	..	144.0	125.0
Nov	115.0	..	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	141.8	118.2	125.8	..	144.8	126.0
Dec	115.2	126.0	122.2	..	..	..	..	..	141.8	111.1	125.6	..	145.9	126.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	120.9	..	..	..	..	..	142.4	117.1	126.2	..	146.4	126.0
Feb	116.2	..	122.3	..	..	..	..	..	142.3	116.6	126.1	..	145.1	126.0
Mar	116.7	126.0	121.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.9	126.4	..	..	127.0
Apr	116.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.4	126.7	..	..	127.0
May P	117.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increase on a year earlier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual averages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995	4	1	1	4	2	3	13	4	3	3	1	5	5	3
1996	4	2	3	4	2	3	9	3	3	2	2	5	7	4
1997	4	3	1	4	2	1	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	3	-1	3	3	3	2
Quarterly averages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Q1	4	1	3	4	3	2	11	3	4	5	3	5	6	3
Q2	4	2	2	4	3	0	9	2	4	3	3	4	4	3
Q3	4	2	-1	4	3	1	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	3
Q4	5	2	0	4	3	1	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998 Q1	5	2	2	4	3	0	4	5	2	0	3	5	3	3
Q2	5	2	3	4	2	5	..	..	3	0	3	2	4	2
Q3	5	2	3	4	2	1	5	..	3	-2	4	2	3	

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND AND WALES		Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people		
Period ending	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	
	England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		
1990-91 ^a													
1991-92 ^b													
1992-93 ^c													
1993-94 ^d													
1994-95 ^e													
1995-96 ^e	24.8	3.0	27.8										
1996-97 ^d	75.8	6.1	81.9										
1997-98 ^e	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8		0.8							
1998-99 ^k	125.6	9.1	134.6	26.7	3.7	30.4							
1996-97													
10 Nov	58.8	5.5	64.3				211.8	14.9	226.6	270.6	20.4	290.9	
08 Dec	63.3	5.8	69.1				210.5	15.2	225.7	273.9	21.0	294.9	
05 Jan	65.0	5.7	70.7				205.0	15.1	220.1	270.0	20.9	290.9	
02 Feb	68.4	6.1	74.5				203.3	15.1	218.3	271.7	21.2	292.8	
02 Mar	72.6	6.1	78.8				197.9	14.9	212.9	270.6	21.1	291.7	
30 Mar	75.8	6.1	81.9				189.1	14.8	203.9	264.9	20.9	285.8	
1997-98 ^e													
04 May	79.5	6.2	85.7				182.7	13.3	196.1	262.2	19.5	281.6	
01 Jun	80.6	6.3	87.0				176.7	13.2	189.8	257.3	19.5	276.8	
29 Jun	82.8	6.4	89.1				178.8	13.6	192.3	261.5	20.0	281.5	
03 Aug	87.6	6.6	94.2				183.2	14.1	197.3	270.7	20.7	291.4	
31 Aug	91.3	6.7	98.1				180.4	13.6	194.0	271.7	20.3	292.1	
28 Sep	101.0	7.5	108.5	0.0		0.0	182.7	14.0	196.7	283.8	21.5	305.2	
02 Nov	105.4	8.0	113.4	0.1		0.1	179.4	14.0	193.4	284.9	22.0	306.8	
30 Nov	106.4	8.2	114.6	0.1		0.1	176.2	14.2	190.4	282.6	22.4	305.0	
28 Dec	106.8	8.3	115.1	0.1		0.1	170.4	13.8	184.3	277.3	22.2	300.5	
01 Feb	107.8	8.5	116.3	0.3		0.3	166.4	13.3	179.7	274.5	21.8	296.2	
01 Mar	108.4	8.5	116.9	0.7		0.7	161.4	12.9	174.3	270.5	21.4	291.9	
29 Mar	109.5	8.2	117.7	0.8		0.8	155.3	13.4	168.7	265.6	21.6	287.2	
1998-99 ^k													
03 May	109.0	8.2	117.2	2.2	0.2	2.4	138.3	10.0	148.3	249.5	18.4	267.9	
31 May	109.3	8.2	117.5	3.1	0.4	3.5	131.9	9.6	141.6	244.3	18.3	262.5	
28 Jun	105.8	8.1	113.9	4.0	0.6	4.6	125.1	9.2	134.3	234.9	17.9	252.8	
02 Aug	103.3	8.1	111.4	4.7	1.0	5.7	131.1	9.3	140.4	248.1	18.4	266.5	
30 Aug	110.7	8.0	118.8	11.5	1.2	12.8	128.7	9.2	138.0	252.0	18.5	270.5	
27 Sep	118.4	8.8	127.2	15.6	1.7	17.3	128.7	9.3	138.0	252.0	18.5	270.5	
01 Nov	122.0	9.1	131.1	18.7	2.3	21.0	126.0	9.5	135.5	266.7	20.9	287.6	
29 Nov	123.7	9.1	132.8	20.5	2.6	23.0	123.4	9.5	133.0	267.6	21.1	288.6	
27 Dec	124.5	9.1	133.5	21.3	2.8	24.0	121.1	9.4	130.5	266.9	21.2	288.1	
31 Jan	124.1	9.1	133.2	23.1	3.1	26.1	117.0	9.0	126.0	264.2	21.1	285.3	
28 Feb	123.6	9.1	132.7	25.2	3.5	28.7	113.2	8.8	122.0	262.0	21.3	283.3	
28 Mar	125.6	9.1	134.6	26.7	3.7	30.4	112.1	8.4	120.5	264.4	21.2	285.6	

ENGLAND AND WALES		Pre-vocational training ^h			Occupational training ⁱ			Employed training ^j			Work-based training for adults		
Period ending	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	
	England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		
1990-91 ^a													
1991-92 ^b													
1992-93 ^c													
1993-94 ^d													
1994-95 ^e													
1995-96 ^e													
1996-97 ^d													
1997-98 ^e													
1998-99 ^k	12.9	0.3	13.3	18.2	1.3	19.5	1.6	0.1	1.7	32.7	1.8	34.5	
1996-97													
10 Nov										58.4	3.9	62.3	
08 Dec										58.8	3.9	62.7	
05 Jan										52.7	3.6	56.3	
02 Feb										56.6	3.8	60.4	
02 Mar										57.6	4.0	61.6	
30 Mar										53.4	3.8	57.2	
1997-98 ^e													
04 May										49.4	3.3	52.7	
01 Jun										48.6	3.0	51.6	
29 Jun										49.5	2.7	52.2	
03 Aug										47.2	2.4	49.6	
31 Aug										46.4	2.2	48.6	
28 Sep										48.3	2.7	51.0	
02 Nov										48.7	2.5	51.2	
30 Nov										48.1	2.5	50.6	
28 Dec										43.2	2.0	45.2	
01 Feb										44.7	1.9	46.6	
01 Mar										45.2	2.0	47.2	
29 Mar										42.1	1.7	43.8	
1998-99 ^k													
03 May	7.8	0.1	7.9	25.0	1.1	26.1	2.1	0.2	2.3	34.8	1.4	36.3	
31 May	8.0	0.1	8.1	23.0	1.1	24.1	1.9	0.2	2.1	32.9	1.4	34.3	
28 Jun	8.5	0.2	8.7	21.1	0.9	22.0	1.9	0.2	2.1	31.5	1.2	32.8	
02 Aug	9.0	0.2	9.2	18.9	0.8	19.7	1.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	1.1	30.7	
30 Aug	9.3	0.2	9.5	18.2	0.8	19.0	1.6	0.1	1.7	29.1	1.1	30.2	
27 Sep	10.0	0.3	10.3	18.2	0.9	19.1	1.8	0.2	2.0	30.0	1.3	31.3	
01 Nov	10.8	0.3	11.1	18.1	1.0	19.1	1.9	0.1	2.0	30.7	1.4	32.1	
29 Nov	11.8	0.3	12.1	18.1	1.1	19.2	1.7	0.1	1.8	29.5	1.4	30.9	
27 Dec	11.5	0.3	11.8	16.6	1.1	17.7	1.4	0.1	1.5	31.6	1.5	33.0	
31 Jan	12.2	0.3	12.5	17.4	1.1	18.5	1.4	0.1	1.5	31.0	1.5	32.5	
28 Feb	13.0	0.3	13.3	18.5	1.2	19.8	1.5	0.1	1.6	33.0	1.6	34.6	
28 Mar	12.9	0.3	13.3	18.2	1.3	19.5	1.6	0.1	1.7	32.7	1.8	34.5	

.. Not applicable
 ... Not available
 a Employment Training.
 b Employment Training and Employment Action.
 c Training for Work.
 d 1996-97 starts and in-training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).
 e Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream Work-Based Training for Adults (WBTA) from April 1997 onwards.
 f Modern Apprenticeships was launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from April 1995.
 g National Traineeships were introduced nationally in September 1997 (Welsh figures for National Traineeships are not available for 1997-98).
 h At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as having pre-vocational needs.
 i At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as non-employed status and not pre-vocational.
 j At the point of entry to training, trainees were identified as employed status (including self-employed).
 k Work-based training for adults (aged 25-63).

Source: TEC management information, the Welsh Office

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND AND WALES		Modern Apprenticeships ^f			National Traineeships ^g			Other training			Work-based training for young people ^h		
Period ending	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	England and Wales		England and Wales	
	England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		England	Wales		
1990-91 ^a													
1991-92 ^b													
1992-93 ^c													
1993-94 ^d													
1994-95 ^e													
1995-96 ^e													
1996-97 ^d													
1997-98 ^e													
1998-99													
1996-97													
10 Nov	6.8	0.6	7.3							17.9	1.8	19.6	
08 Dec	6.4	0.4	6.7							15.6	1.6	17.2	
05 Jan	3.0	0.2	3.3							7.1	0.7	7.8	
02 Feb	5.5	0.3	5.8							15.2	1.2	16.4	
02 Mar	6.3	0.3	6.6							13.1	1.2	14.3	
30 Mar	5.9	0.3	6.2							13.4	1.5	14.9	
1997-98 ^e													
04 May	6.9	0.2	7.1							13.6	1.4	15.0	
01 Jun	3.8	0.2	4.0							10.1	1.1	11.2	
29 Jun	5.2	0.2	5.4							18.5	1.7	20.2	
03 Aug	9.2	0.4	9.6							23.6	2.4	26.0	
31 Aug	7.3	0.3	7.6							16.5	1.2	17.7	
28 Sep	14.7	1.1	15.7	0.0		0.0				25.6	2.4	28.0	
30 Sep	9.7	0.6	10.3	0.0		0.0				18.5	1.9	20.4	
02 Nov	6.3	0.4	6.7	0.0		0.0				12.6	1.5	14.2	
30 Nov	3.9	0.3	4.1	0.1		0.1				7.1	0.8	8.0	
28 Dec	5.5	0.3	5.8	0.1		0.1				10.8	1.2	12.0	
01 Feb	5.1	0.2	5.3	0.4		0.4				9.6	1.1	10.7	
01 Mar	5.9	0.2	6.1	0.2		0.2				9.4	0.9	10.3	
29 Mar													
1998-99													
03 May	4.6	0.3	4.9	1.4	0.2	1.6	6.7	0.6	7.3	10.9	1.0	11.9	
31 May	3.5	0.2	3.7	1.0	0.2	1.2	4.3	0.5	4.8	7.8	0.8	8.6	
28 Jun	3.8	0.3	4.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.5	0.5	5.0	8.4	0.9	9.3	
02 Aug	8.5	0.4	8.9	5.2	0.5								

F.3 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving ^b	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	Completers ^d	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	48	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	54	35	41	51
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	60	40	47	45
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	69	41	46	45
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	45	49	42	71	46	51	41
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	44	49	45	71	46	50	43
1996 Nov	(May 96)	42	47	44	71	44	48	44
Dec	(Jun 96)	40	47	44	71	41	49	43
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	70	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	70	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	70	50	53	39
May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	71	49	52	41
Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	73	48	51	41
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	69	49	52	40
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	71	48	52	41
Sep	(Mar 97)	45	51	41	74	46	51	41
Oct	(Apr 97)	47	51	41	69	49	53	40
Nov	(May 97)	47	51	42	73	49	53	40
Dec	(Jun 97)	45	51	42	73	47	54	39
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	43	49	44	73	45	51	43
Feb	(Aug 97)	44	49	44	71	46	51	42
Mar	(Sep 97)	44	50	43	68	46	52	42
Apr	(Oct 97)	44	47	47	68	46	49	45
May	(Nov 97)	44	46	46	69	46	48	45
Jun	(Dec 97)	43	46	46	73	45	48	44
Jul	(Jan 98)	41	45	49	70	43	46	48
Aug	(Feb 98)	42	46	48	72	44	47	47
Sep	(Mar 98)	42	47	46	73	42	48	46
Oct	(Apr 98)	44	49	43	71	44	49	43
Nov	(May 98)	43	48	44	73	44	50	42
Dec	(Jun 98)	41	47	46	74	42	48	45
1999 Jan	(Jul 98)	40	46	47	73	42	48	45
Feb	(Aug 98)	40	46	47	72	42	47	46
Mar	(Sep 98)	39	44	48	68	40	45	48
Current and previous year to date								
Apr 97 to Mar 98 (Oct 96 to Sep 97)		46	50	42	72	48	52	41
Apr 98 to Mar 99 (Oct 97 to Sep 98)		42	47	47	71	44	48	45

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

Source: WBTA follow-up survey

F.4 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

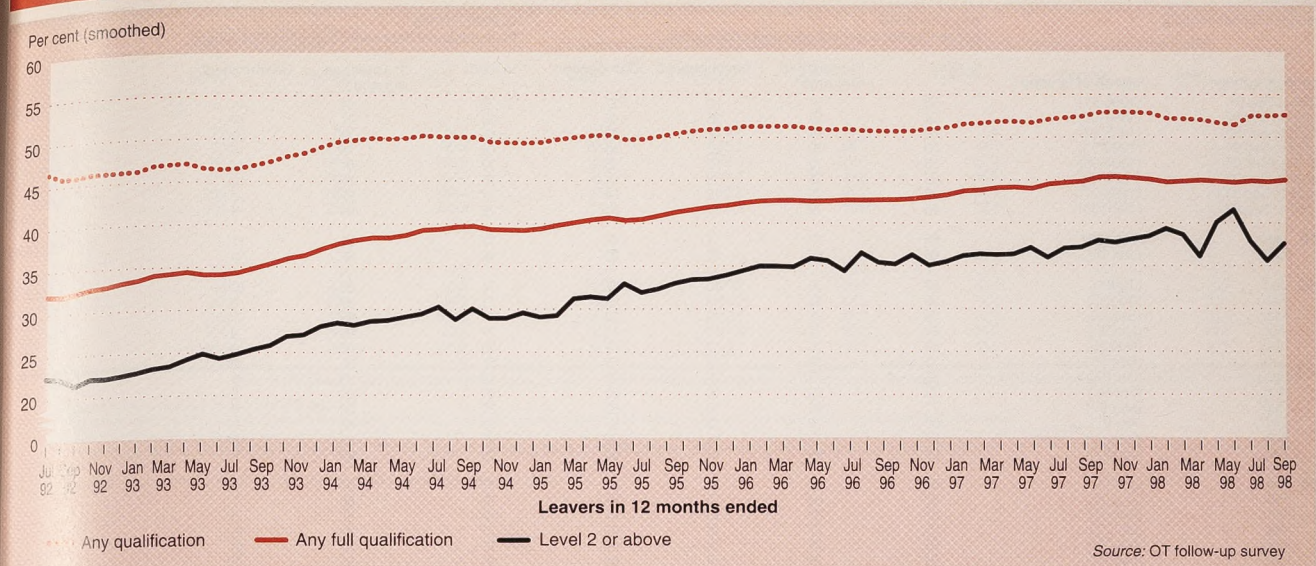
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:			COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving ^b	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	47
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	58	41	35	64	57	51
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	61	45	39	65	59	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	48	42	67	60	54
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	59	44	38	62	54	49
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	59	44	38	62	54	48
1996 Nov	(May 96)	59	44	39	62	54	48
Dec	(Jun 96)	62	47	40	65	58	52
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	61	46	40	65	58	52
Feb	(Aug 96)	58	43	38	61	54	49
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	44	38	63	55	50
Apr	(Oct 96)	56	41	35	58	52	46
May	(Nov 96)	56	40	35	58	49	44
Jun	(Dec 96)	57	43	38	59	47	47
Jul	(Jan 97)	60	44	39	63	56	51
Aug	(Feb 97)	60	44	39	62	55	49
Sep	(Mar 97)	60	46	40	63	55	50
Oct	(Apr 97)	58	43	37	61	54	48
Nov	(May 97)	59	46	40	62	55	49
Dec	(Jun 97)	61	46	40	64	56	50
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	61	47	41	65	57	51
Feb	(Aug 97)	58	44	38	61	54	47
Mar	(Sep 97)	58	43	36	61	54	47
Apr	(Oct 97)	56	40	34	59	52	45
May	(Nov 97)	55	41	36	58	51	46
Jun	(Dec 97)	56	42	37	58	51	46
Jul	(Jan 98)	61	46	39	64	56	49
Aug	(Feb 98)	58	44	38	62	54	48
Sep	(Mar 98)	61	46	40	64	56	50
Oct	(Apr 98)	61	47	40	64	57	51
Nov	(May 98)	65	50	43	69	61	54
Dec	(Jun 98)	65	51	45	68	61	55
1999 Jan	(Jul 98)	66	51	45	69	62	56
Feb	(Aug 98)	63	46	40	65	56	50
Mar	(Sep 98)	65	47	41	68	59	53
Current and previous year to date							
Apr 97 to Mar 98 (Oct 96 to Sep 97)		59	44	38	62	54	49
Apr 98 to Mar 99 (Oct 97 to Sep 98)		60	45	39	63	56	49

a Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
 b Training for Work (TW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
 The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date.
 This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

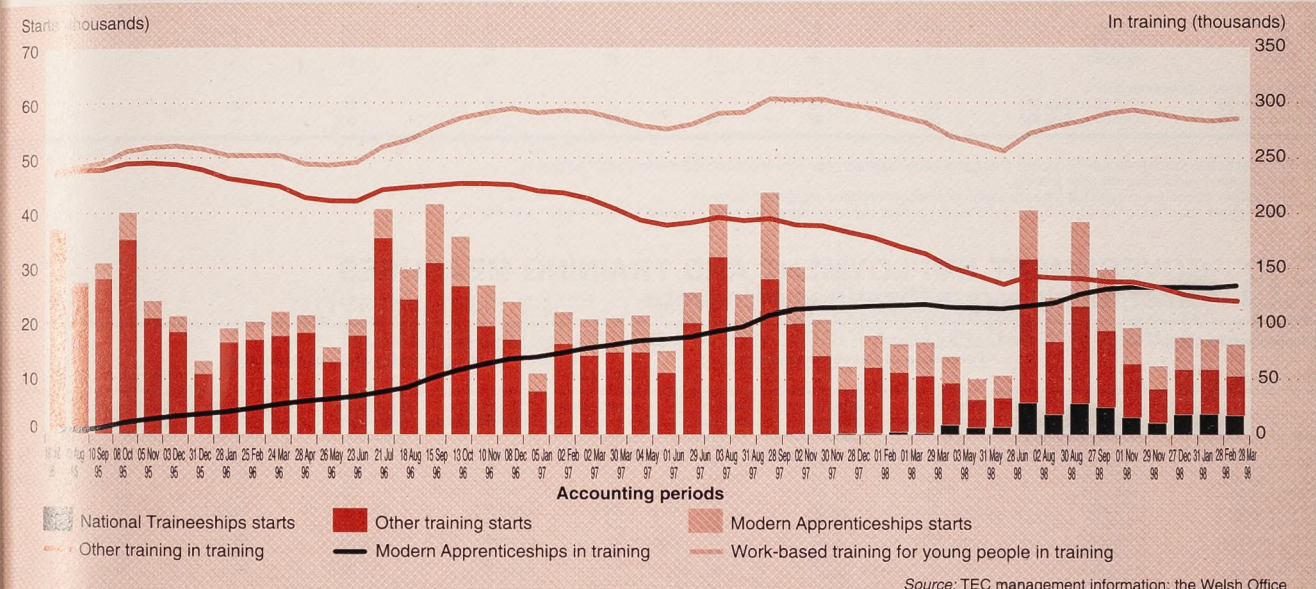
Source: WBTA follow-up survey

Trends in Other Training qualifications; England and Wales



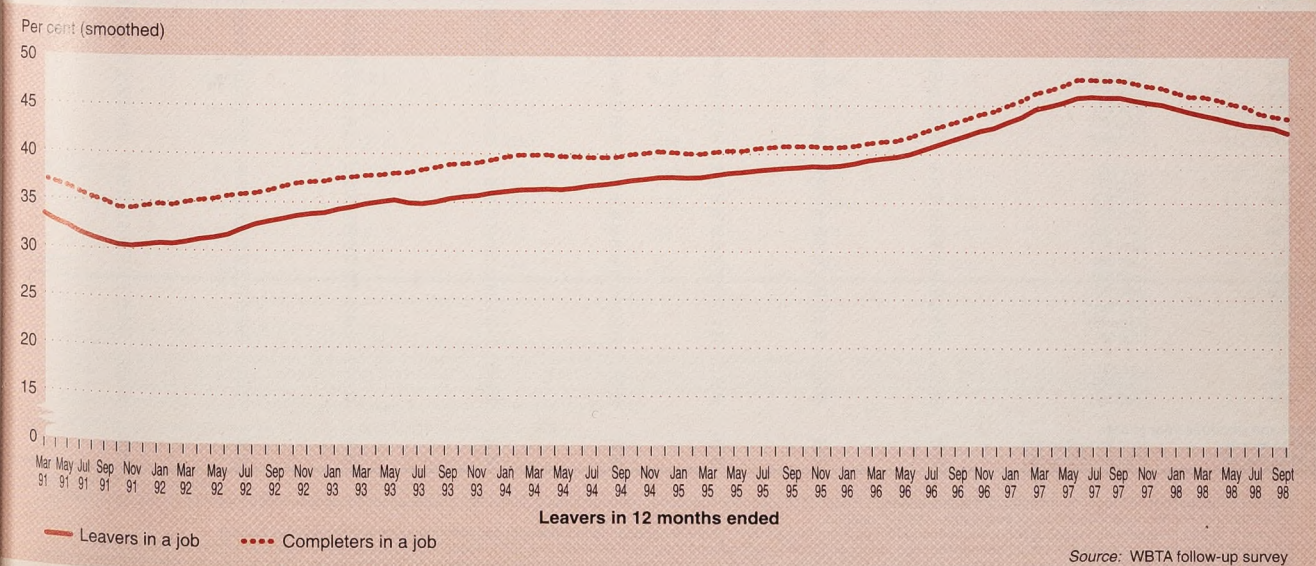
Source: OT follow-up survey

Work-based training for young people - volumes; England and Wales



Source: TEC management information; the Welsh Office

Trends in TFW outcomes; England and Wales



Source: WBTA follow-up survey

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	Completers ^c	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	58	74	20	37	75	83	14
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	67	25	43	69	77	17
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	45	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	51	75	85	11
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	65	79	15	54	77	87	9
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	65	79	14	54	75	86	8
1996 Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
1996 Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	57	74	85	10
1997 Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	53	71	88	8
1997 Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
1997 Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	48	77	86	9
1997 May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
1997 Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	17	57	81	86	9
1997 Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	51	79	86	10
1997 Aug	(Feb 97)	70	79	16	56	81	88	8
1997 Sep	(Mar 97)	71	82	13	60	81	88	8
1997 Oct	(Apr 97)	65	79	16	50	76	86	9
1997 Nov	(May 97)	67	78	15	52	76	85	10
1997 Dec	(Jun 97)	69	80	13	60	79	87	8
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	62	79	14	57	73	87	8
1998 Feb	(Aug 97)	60	82	12	58	70	88	7
1998 Mar	(Sep 97)	61	81	12	54	72	87	8
1998 Apr	(Oct 97)	65	77	16	47	75	85	10
1998 May	(Nov 97)	66	76	16	47	78	84	10
1998 Jun	(Dec 97)	68	78	14	53	80	86	8
1998 Jul	(Jan 98)	65	75	16	49	77	84	11
1998 Aug	(Feb 98)	67	78	15	53	78	85	10
1998 Sep	(Mar 98)	68	79	12	58	79	87	7
1998 Oct	(Apr 98)	63	76	14	50	75	84	8
1998 Nov	(May 98)	66	77	14	50	76	85	9
1998 Dec	(Jun 98)	68	79	14	62	75	84	9
1999 Jan	(Jul 98)	66	78	14	60	75	84	9
1999 Feb	(Aug 98)	61	78	12	58	69	84	8
1999 Mar	(Sep 98)	53	78	13	51	63	84	8
Current and previous year to date								
Apr 97 to Mar 98	(Oct 96 to Sep 97)	66	79	15	55	77	87	8
Apr 98 to Mar 99	(Oct 97 to Sep 98)	65	78	14	53	75	85	9

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

a Leavers surveyed six months after leaving.

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

c Those whose response to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?" was "No".

Source: OT follow-up survey

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND AND WALES		ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who:			
Month of survey ^a	Month of leaving	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^b	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above ^b
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91) ^c	57	51	39		73	73	62	
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92) ^c	60	51	34	21	75	71	57	38
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	50	34	24	77	70	57	43
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	65	50	38	29	77	72	61	49
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	66	50	40	32	77	71	63	53
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96) ^d	67	51	43	36	76	70	63	55
Oct 96 to Sep 97	(1996-97)	67	52	44	37	75	70	64	56
Oct 97 to Sep 98	(1997-98)	67	53	45	38	75	70	65	56
1996 Nov	(May 96)	65	49	40	33	72	66	59	49
1996 Dec	(Jun 96)	71	58	49	42	79	74	67	58
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	69	55	47	40	78	73	67	58
1997 Feb	(Aug 96)	67	52	44	38	77	72	65	57
1997 Mar	(Sep 96)	66	51	43	36	77	71	64	56
1997 Apr	(Oct 96)	63	46	38	32	73	67	60	52
1997 May	(Nov 96)	63	45	38	32	71	65	59	52
1997 Jun	(Dec 96)	66	50	42	35	72	66	61	50
1997 Jul	(Jan 97)	66	50	42	35	74	68	62	51
1997 Aug	(Feb 97)	68	53	46	37	76	71	65	54
1997 Sep	(Mar 97)	70	57	50	41	76	72	67	56
1997 Oct	(Apr 97)	67	51	43	34	74	70	63	51
1997 Nov	(May 97)	67	52	44	37	73	68	63	55
1997 Dec	(Jun 97)	71	58	50	41	78	73	66	55
1998 Jan	(Jul 97)	68	54	46	37	76	71	65	53
1998 Feb	(Aug 97)	70	55	48	41	78	73	67	58
1998 Mar	(Sep 97)	67	52	44	38	76	71	65	57
1998 Apr	(Oct 97)	65	47	39	33	73	68	62	53
1998 May	(Nov 97)	63	46	38	32	72	68	62	55
1998 Jun	(Dec 97)	65	50	43	37	73	69	63	55
1998 Jul	(Jan 98)	65	48	41	33	73	67	63	55
1998 Aug	(Feb 98)	65	51	44	37	73	68	63	55
1998 Sep	(Mar 98)	68	55	49	42	75	71	67	59
1998 Oct	(Apr 98)	66	50	42	33	72	67	61	49
1998 Nov	(May 98)	67	51	44	38	74	68	64	56
1998 Dec	(Jun 98)	73	61	52	43	79	73	67	57
1999 Jan	(Jul 98)	73	59	51	42	80	75	69	59
1999 Feb	(Aug 98)	70	57	50	42	78	73	67	59
1999 Mar	(Sep 98)	68	53	46	38	76	72	67	59
Current and previous year to date									
Apr 97 to Mar 98	(Oct 96 to Sep 97)	67	52	45	38	75	70	64	56
Apr 98 to Mar 99	(Oct 97 to Sep 98)	67	52	45	38	75	70	65	57

Source: OT follow-up survey

a Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

b Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

c The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-1991 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

d From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

F.11

Thousands

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/monthend ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	62.7	21.3	85.4	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.5	4.4	15.1
Jul-Sep 98	90.8	30.8	123.9	50.1	18.9	70.3	22.0	9.3	31.9
Oct-Dec 98	101.9	34.1	138.4	35.4	13.2	49.3	24.2	9.9	34.8
Jan-Mar 99	108.7	38.1	149.4	37.8	15.5	54.2	31.0	11.5	43.2
Apr 99	105.8	37.6	145.9	13.1	5.3	18.6	16.0	5.7	22.1
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	60.6	20.6	82.6	60.5	21.2	83.1	10.2	4.3	14.7
Jul-Sep 98	87.8	29.8	119.8	48.3	18.2	67.9	21.2	9.0	30.7
Oct-Dec 98	98.1	32.7	133.2	33.6	12.5	48.9	23.2	9.6	33.4
Jan-Mar 99	104.5	36.5	143.5	36.3	14.9	52.0	29.9	11.1	41.8
Apr 99	101.6	36.0	140.0	12.7	5.1	18.1	15.6	5.5	21.5

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.

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

F.12

Thousands

	Total	Gateway ^a	Options:			Follow-Through ^b		
			Total	Employer	Education and training		Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force
UNITED KINGDOM								
All ^c	145.9	78.5	50.31	11.70	23.34	8.13	7.14	17.04
Male	105.9	57.0	35.70	8.38	16.02	4.72	6.58	13.20
Female	37.7	20.3	13.85	3.19	6.92	3.27	0.46	3.58
People with disabilities ^d	18.7	8.8	7.27	1.63	3.51	1.23	0.91	2.63
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	19.8	11.9	6.28	0.91	3.96	1.09	0.32	1.81
White	118.6	61.4	42.2	10.4	18.4	6.8	6.6	14.8
Prefer not to say	6.1	4.1	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5
GREAT BRITAIN								
All ^c	140.0	74.6	48.46	10.97	22.85	7.70	6.95	16.99
Male	101.6	54.0	34.45	7.88	15.70	4.47	6.40	13.16
Female	36.0	19.2	13.26	2.96	6.76	3.10	0.44	3.56
People with disabilities ^d	18.7	8.8	7.27	1.63	3.51	1.23	0.91	2.63
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	19.8	11.7	6.27	0.90	3.96	1.09	0.32	1.81
White	112.7	57.7	40.3	9.6	17.9	6.3	6.5	14.7
Prefer not to say	6.1	4.1	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5

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

a Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
b Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
c Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
d Data on people with disabilities, compatible with Great Britain definitions, is not currently available for Northern Ireland. Consequently, data are for Great Britain only.
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which 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'.

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

F.13 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options			Other				Not known ^d
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	
UNITED KINGDOM										
All										
Jan 98-Apr 99	216.6	56.3	91.9	19.3	42.7	15.4	14.5	16.5	12.3	39.7
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
Jan-Mar 98	3.3	1.09	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.28	0.18	0.65
Apr-Jun 98	20.8	7.60	6.35	2.93	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.63	0.79	4.46
Jul-Sep 98	54.5	13.83	25.20	5.32	14.91	2.56	2.42	3.80	3.29	8.41
Oct-Dec 98	53.1	12.31	24.42	4.32	11.00	4.69	4.41	4.27	2.53	9.33
Jan-Mar 99	56.0	12.61	24.87	3.93	10.59	5.25	5.10	4.80	2.30	11.39
Apr 99	22.1	6.61	7.42	1.23	2.82	1.66	1.72	1.69	1.15	6.25
Male										
Jan-Mar 98	2.3	0.77	0.80	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.12	0.44
Apr-Jun 98	14.7	5.56	4.66	2.17	1.73	0.33	0.43	0.86	0.48	3.19
Jul-Sep 98	38.2	10.01	18.00	3.95	10.31	1.51	2.23	2.06	2.11	6.01
Oct-Dec 98	37.7	8.80	17.90	3.11	7.94	2.77	4.09	2.34	1.64	7.04
Jan-Mar 99	40.3	9.24	18.40	2.88	7.68	3.13	4.72	2.63	1.55	8.32
Apr 99	16.0	4.86	5.48	0.89	2.02	0.98	1.58	0.95	0.76	3.97
Female										
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.30	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.19
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.96	1.61	0.74	0.58	0.25	0.05	0.75	0.30	1.30
Jul-Sep 98	15.4	3.60	6.83	1.30	4.35	1.02	1.67	1.13	1.13	2.19
Oct-Dec 98	14.3	3.29	6.08	1.15	2.83	1.85	0.25	1.85	0.83	3.88
Jan-Mar 99	14.7	3.19	6.08	1.01	2.75	2.03	0.30	2.08	0.71	5.83
Apr 99	5.8	1.66	1.86	0.32	0.76	0.66	0.11	0.72	0.37	1.17

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. 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.
 c 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'.
 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'.

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

F.14 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 98	2.19	1.09	0.28	0.18	0.65
Apr-Jun 98	14.67	7.70	1.65	0.81	4.51
Jul-Sep 98	30.74	14.44	3.98	3.51	8.81
Oct-Dec 98	33.45	14.28	4.93	3.13	11.11
Jan-Mar 99	41.77	16.32	6.00	3.37	16.08
Apr 99	21.52	9.08	2.34	1.83	8.27
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Jan-Mar 98	0.62	0.25	0.07	0.05	0.26
Apr-Jun 98	3.71	1.62	0.35	0.19	1.55
Jul-Sep 98	4.90	1.92	0.47	0.43	2.08
Oct-Dec 98	4.31	1.41	0.39	0.31	2.19
Jan-Mar 99	5.09	1.75	0.48	0.30	2.56
Apr 99	2.28	0.87	0.18	0.15	1.09
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Jan-Mar 98	1.57	0.84	0.21	0.13	0.39
Apr-Jun 98	10.77	5.98	1.28	0.61	2.91
Jul-Sep 98	24.42	11.91	3.33	2.85	6.33
Oct-Dec 98	24.33	10.90	3.88	2.21	7.34
Jan-Mar 99	26.01	10.86	4.32	2.00	8.83
Apr 99	12.42	5.74	1.51	1.01	4.16
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan 98-Jun 98 ^b	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.97	0.44	0.11	0.16	0.26
Oct-Dec 98	3.08	1.33	0.43	0.38	0.94
Jan-Mar 99	5.24	2.04	0.57	0.41	2.22
Apr 99	2.89	1.15	0.30	0.19	1.26

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
GREAT BRITAIN						
All^f						
Jan-Mar 98	1.43	1.09	0.34	0.39	0.36	0.03
Apr-Jun 98	9.55	7.70	1.85	3.38	3.22	0.16
Jul-Sep 98	17.99	14.44	3.55	7.01	6.66	0.35
Oct-Dec 98	17.81	14.28	3.53	8.61	8.25	0.36
Jan-Mar 99	19.97	16.32	3.65	6.87	6.43	0.44
Apr 99	10.43	9.08	1.34	1.99	1.92	0.07
Male						
Jan-Mar 98	1.04	0.77	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.02
Apr-Jun 98	6.97	5.63	1.34	2.70	2.57	0.12
Jul-Sep 98	13.11	10.47	2.64	5.52	5.25	0.27
Oct-Dec 98	12.71	10.21	2.49	6.62	6.36	0.27
Jan-Mar 99	14.67	12.00	2.67	5.42	5.09	0.33
Apr 99	7.68	6.70	0.98	1.54	1.49	0.05
Female						
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.30	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01
Apr-Jun 98	2.48	1.99	0.49	0.65	0.61	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	4.61	3.75	0.86	1.39	1.32	0.08
Oct-Dec 98	4.80	3.82	0.98	1.87	1.78	0.09
Jan-Mar 99	5.03	4.09	0.94	1.94	1.27	0.11
Apr 99	2.60	2.25	0.35	0.43	0.41	0.02
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Apr-Jun 98	0.75	0.63	0.12	0.30	0.29	0.01
Jul-Sep 98	1.97	1.67	0.30	0.71	0.68	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	2.35	2.03	0.32	1.03	1.00	0.03
Jan-Mar 99	2.17	1.86	0.31	0.75	0.71	0.04
Apr 99	1.06	0.96	0.10	0.19	0.18	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.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Jul-Sep 98	28.4	5.3	33.8	31.5	5.9	37.7	3.1	0.7	3.9
Oct-Dec 98	54.5	9.8	64.7	33.7	6.2	40.2	7.5	1.7	9.3
Jan-Mar 99	65.2	11.6	77.4	30.8	5.7	36.9	20.1	3.9	24.2
Apr 99	65.8	11.8	78.3	11.3	2.2	13.6	10.6	2.0	12.7

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All ^d	78.3	68.4	2.8	1.9	4.7	0.5
Male	65.8	57.5	2.4	1.7	3.9	0.4
Female	11.8	10.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	7.5	6.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
People with disabilities ^f	14.6	12.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1

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/TW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
 d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
 e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
 f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal Left JSA				On JSA ^a	Still on New Deal		On JSA Education and training opportunities
		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d		Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TW	
Quarter/month of leaving									
All									
Jul-Sep 98	5.5	1.44	1.01	0.45	0.76	0.16	0.48	0.65	0.54
Oct-Dec 98	13.0	2.07	1.53	0.52	2.53	2.34	1.34	1.84	0.81
Jan-Mar 99	27.9	3.59	3.24	1.23	2.36	12.49	1.39	2.68	0.96
Apr 99	13.4	1.67	1.33	0.61	1.15	7.00	0.49	0.85	0.28
Males									
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.20	0.80	0.35	0.62	0.13	0.42	0.53	0.44
Oct-Dec 98	10.7	1.69	1.20	0.40	2.03	1.98	1.15	1.52	0.69
Jan-Mar 99	23.3	2.98	2.60	0.99	1.90	10.58	1.19	2.23	0.89
Apr 99	11.2	1.39	1.07	0.48	0.91	5.97	0.42	0.69	0.29
Females									
Jul-Sep 98	0.9	0.22	0.20	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.10
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.32	0.12	0.48	0.35	0.18	0.31	0.12
Jan-Mar 99	4.4	0.58	0.62	0.23	0.44	1.84	0.19	0.42	0.12
Apr 99	2.1	0.25	0.24	0.12	0.23	0.99	0.07	0.16	0.09

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.

F.19 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
Quarter/month						
All ^f						
Jul-Sep 98	1.85	1.47	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	3.29	2.17	1.12	0.80	0.71	0.10
Jan-Mar 99	5.06	3.91	1.15	0.92	0.82	0.10
Apr 99	2.33	1.89	0.44	0.22	0.20	0.02
Male						
Jul-Sep 98	1.56	1.23	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	2.73	1.77	0.96	0.69	0.61	0.08
Jan-Mar 99	4.26	3.26	1.00	0.78	0.70	0.09
Apr 99	1.96	1.58	0.38	0.19	0.17	0.02
Female						
Jul-Sep 98	0.27	0.23	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Oct-Dec 98	0.53	0.38	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.01
Jan-Mar 99	0.77	0.62	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.01
Apr 99	0.35	0.29	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups ^g						
Jul-Sep 98	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00
Oct-Dec 98	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.01
Jan-Mar 99	0.43	0.37	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.01
Apr 99	0.21	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00

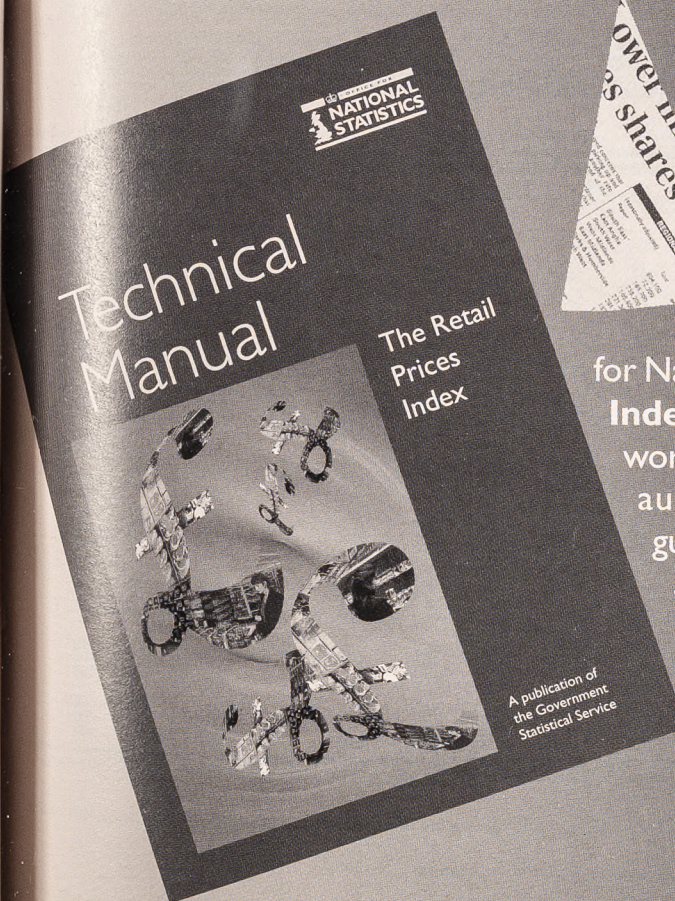
Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 0114 259 6365.

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

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Strong pound whup by 5pc
inflation into...
beat shoppers fuel inflation
rate hits 27-year low

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

Topics covered include:

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

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1995	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1998	296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0		
1997 Jun	284.1	6.2	2.2	226.7	-6.1	219.8	-9.5	141.4	-8.4	
Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-9.9	
Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9	
Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1	
Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2	
Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8	
Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8	
1998 Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5	
Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4	
Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9	
Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5	
May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.6	
Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6	
Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4	
Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2	
Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5	
Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9	
Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.9	
Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.1	
1999 Jan	305.0	-4.0	-2.6	229.8	-2.3	233.4	3.1	126.3	2.4	
Feb	301.3	-3.7	-4.3	226.4	1.2	231.1	3.5	121.5	2.0	
Mar	298.1	-3.2	-3.6	226.3	1.9	226.4	-0.8	120.7	1.0	
Apr	296.8	-1.3	-2.7	231.6	0.6	234.2	0.3	129.3	1.0	
May R	300.4	3.6	-0.3	216.4	-3.3	208.5	-7.5	110.7	-3.6	
Jun P	300.7	0.3	0.9	223.8	-0.8	222.1	-1.4	117.6	-1.0	

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

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

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

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

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		Thousands															
		North East	North West excl. Mersey-side	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1997 Jun	10.3	27.1	6.9	21.1	19.9	23.4	23.1	35.4	34.6	26.5	228.2	18.3	30.8	277.3	6.8	231.1	
Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	228.3	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	232.2	
Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	231.3	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	231.1	
Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	236.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	230.0	
Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	243.5	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	235.1	
Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	225.5	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	234.6	
Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	223.5	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	231.9	
1998 Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	217.0	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	233.7	
Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	224.8	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	232.2	
Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	226.1	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	234.2	
Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	238.9	
May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	237.3	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	239.9	
Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	237.6	
Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	240.8	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	238.4	
Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	240.2	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	237.5	
Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	231.6	
Oct	11.6	36.5	8.8	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	254.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8	
Nov	11.0	35.0	8.4	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	256.4	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1	
Dec	10.5	33.5	8.1	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	251.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0	
1999 Jan	11.0	32.3	7.8	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	247.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0	
Feb	11.0	31.1	7.7	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	28.5	34.3	26.1	243.6	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3	
Mar	10.9	30.2	7.8	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	27.9	34.3	25.8	241.0	16.8	31.3	289.2	N/A	295.1	
Apr	11.8	28.7	7.9	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	240.5	16.4	31.0	287.9	N/A	296.8	
May R	14.0	27.5	7.9	22.6	20.8	35.3	23.7	31.0	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1	31.0	291.5	N/A	300.4	
Jun P	14.8	27.0	7.8	22.6	21.1	34.8	23.5	31.3	36.2	25.7	244.9	15.8	31.1	291.8	N/A	300.7	

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

a See footnote to Table G.1.

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

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		Thousands															
		North East	North West excl. Mersey-side	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: ^{a,b}																	
1995	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	138.9	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8	
1996	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5	
1997	10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
1998	11.0	33.0	8.0	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
1998 Jun	12.3	34.0	7.7	23.4	19.8	28.8	24.3	28.9	36.6	30.2	246.0	19.4	31.1	296.5	9.0	305.5	
Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	243.7	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7	
Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	241.3	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9	
Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	263.4	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6	
Oct	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	289.2	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2	
Nov	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	276.5	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0	
Dec	9.7	31.8	7.9	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	242.6	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9	
1999 Jan	9.4	28.4	7.3	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	219.2	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6	
Feb	9.6	27.5	7.4	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	219.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0	
Mar	9.8	27.6	7.3	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	N/A	N/A	
Apr	11.0	26.0	7.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	N/A	N/A	
May	14.1	26.3	7.7	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	N/A	N/A	
Jun	15.9	27.6	7.7	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	N/A	N/A	
Vacancies at careers offices: ^c																	
1996	0.2	1.0	0.1	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	1.7	0.2	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	2.0	0.3	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	
1998 Jun	0.4	2.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	2.5	5.6	3.4	1.3	20.4	0.5	1.5	22.4	1.3	23.8	
Jul	0.4	2.6	0.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.7	5.6	3.7	1.7	21.8	0.6	1.6	24.0	1.3	25.3	
Aug	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	20.7	0.5	1.4	22.6	1.3	23.9	
Sep	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	5.1	3.4	1.6	19.4	0.7	1.5	21.6	1.5	23.0	
Oct	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.2	5.3	3.3	1.8	19.2	0.5	1.3	20.9	1.5	22.4	
Nov	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	2.0	5.1	2.8	1.6	17.8	0.4	1.1	19.2	1.4	20.7	
Dec	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	5.0	2.7	1.4							

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes^a

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1996						
May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997						
Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998						
Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999						
Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	18	20	14.4 R	14.7 R	26.2 R	10.1
Mar	16 R	20 R	9.3	10.0	34.1 R	20.0 R
Apr	9 R	11 R	2.0 R	2.0 R	3.2 R	2.3 R
May	15	16	29.3	29.5	47.5	1.7

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q	Thousands	
													Other community, social and personal services	activities
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11	11	11
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	20	20	20
1996	-	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	7	3	3	3
1997	-	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	6	6	6
1998	-	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	10	10	10
1996														
May	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	-	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	-	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-	-	-
Oct	-	0.3	-	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-	-	-
Nov	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	-	-	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	-	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
1997														
Jan	-	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6	-	0.6
Feb	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8	-	2.8
Mar	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1	-	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	-	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-	-	-
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	0.2	-	-	-	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	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	1.2
Mar	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	28.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9	-	1.9
Apr	-	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.8	-	1.8
May	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	1.1	-	1.1
Jun	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	10.7	-	10.7
Jul	-	-	-	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	-	0.6
Aug	-	0.2	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	0.8	-	0.8
Sep	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	0.1
Oct	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	5.3	-	5.3
Nov	-	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	3.7	-	3.7
Dec	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.8
1999														
Jan	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0	-	3.0
Feb	-	-	-	10.1	0.6	0.4	10.2	1.3 R	0.3	-	1.8	1.6	-	1.6
Mar	-	-	-	20.0 R	0.2	-	0.6	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.4	-	2.4
Apr	-	-	-	2.3 R	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	1.7	25.4	-	0.7	-	1.2	18.4	-	0.1 R	-	0.1

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

Labour disputes

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to May 1998			12 months to May 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	1	800	3,300	2	300	400
textiles and textile products;	1	*	**	-	-	-
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	2	*	600	2	300	600
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	-	-	-	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber, plastic, other non-metallic mineral products;	4	1,600	2,000	2	100	200
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	6	900	1,300	3	500	1,200
machinery and equipment nec;	3	600	1,600	3	1,300	800
electrical and optical equipment;	6	2,000	2,000	2	300	1,900
transport equipment; manufacturing nec.	21	14,000	28,700	13	13,400	43,200
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	1	1,200	200
Construction	17	12,600	26,400	9	5,600	27,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	1	*	**	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	2	1,100	8,800
Transport, storage and communication	64	32,300	52,300	62	35,200	120,700
Financial intermediation	8	13,800	16,200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	300	1,300	4	1,800	6,900
Public administration and defence	16	3,200	5,100	13	9,500	34,600
Education	22	2,800	8,200	12	24,600	21,200
Health and social work	2	300	6,100	8	2,700	14,600
Other community, social and personal service activities	12	1,400	7,600	15	22,000	31,000
All industries and services	190 ^a	87,500	164,200	156 ^a	120,000	313,400

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

Stoppages: May 1999

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	29,500	47,500
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	15	29,300 ^a	47,400
Continuing from earlier months	1	100	100

^a Includes 29,200 directly involved.

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to May 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	52	74,100	194,500
extra wage and fringe benefits	9	4,100	8,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	6	2,000	2,300
Redundancy questions	22	24,500	69,700
Trade union matters	5	1,400	1,600
Working conditions and supervision	13	4,700	18,500
Manpower and work allocation	30	3,400	4,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	5,600	14,200
All causes	156	120,000	313,400

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

March to May 1999

Thousands and percent, 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	
LEVELS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
All persons	16-17	792	305	487	650	236	414	142	69	73	655	50	605
	18-24	3,606	3,011	594	3,207	2,674	533	336	337	61	1,291	451	840
	All under 25	4,397	3,316	1,081	3,857	2,910	947	540	406	134	1,946	501	1,445
Male	16-17	410	189	222	322	143	179	89	45	43	332	24	308
	18-24	1,971	1,683	288	1,724	1,469	255	247	214	32	535	104	432
	All under 25	2,381	1,872	509	2,046	1,612	434	335	260	76	867	127	740
Female	16-17	381	116	265	328	92	236	53	24	30	324	27	297
	18-24	1,635	1,328	306	1,483	1,205	278	152	123	29	756	348	408
	All under 25	2,016	1,444	572	1,811	1,298	513	205	146	58	1,080	374	706
RATES(%) ^c													
All persons	16-17	54.7	85.8	44.6	44.9	66.4	37.9	17.9	22.6	14.9	45.3	14.2	55.4
	18-24	73.6	87.0	41.4	65.5	77.2	37.2	11.0	11.2	10.3	26.4	13.0	58.6
	All under 25	69.3	86.9	42.8	60.8	76.2	37.5	12.3	12.2	12.4	30.7	13.1	57.2
Male	16-17	55.3	88.9	41.8	43.4	67.5	33.7	21.6	24.1	19.4	44.7	11.1	52.2
	18-24	78.6	94.2	40.0	68.8	82.2	35.5	12.5	12.7	11.3	21.4	5.8	62.0
	All under 25	73.3	93.6	40.8	63.0	80.7	34.7	14.1	13.9	14.8	26.7	6.4	58.2
Female	16-17	54.1	81.3	47.2	46.5	64.8	41.9	14.0	20.3	11.2	45.9	18.7	53.8
	18-24	68.4	79.3	42.9	62.0	71.9	38.9	9.3	9.4	31.6	20.7	20.7	57.1
	All under 25	65.1	79.4	44.8	58.5	71.4	40.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	34.9	20.6	57.2
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	-9	-18	9	-18	-22	4	9	3	5	-3	-6	-3
	18-24	-7	-46	39	4	-29	33	-11	-17	6	11	-26	35
	All under 25	-16	-64	48	-14	-51	37	-2	-13	11	8	-32	46
Male	16-17	3	-9	13	-12	-12	0	15	3	13	-9	-3	-6
	18-24	-10	-25	15	0	-12	12	-10	-13	3	11	8	14
	All under 25	-7	-35	28	-12	-24	12	5	-11	16	2	5	10
Female	16-17	-13	-9	-3	-6	-10	4	-7	1	-7	6	-3	9
	18-24	3	-20	24	4	-17	21	-1	-3	3	0	-34	31
	All under 25	-9	-30	20	-2	-27	25	-7	-3	-5	6	-37	40
RATES(%) ^c													
All persons	16-17	-0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.9	-1.6	0.0	1.3	2.4	0.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.4
	18-24	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.2
	All under 25	-0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.5	-0.2
Male	16-17	0.9	0.7	1.9	-1.3	-1.7	-0.4	3.6	2.5	4.9	-0.9	-0.7	-1.0
	18-24	-0.4	-0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	-0.4	-0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	-1.1
	All under 25	-0.1	-0.4	1.4	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.3	2.5	0.1	0.4	-0.4
Female	16-17	-1.2	0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4	0.3	-1.2	2.1	-2.6	1.2	-0.4	-1.1
	18-24	0.0	1.3	-0.2	0.1	1.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-1.3	0.0
	All under 25	-0.2	1.2	-0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	0.2	-1.2	0.0

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7551 3094.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

3 April-7 May 1999	9,135 R ^a
8 May-4 June 1999	7,624 R ^a
5 June-2 July 1999	7,960 ^a

a This figure includes non-Jobcentre jobs from New Deal 25+ pilots and placements from Employment Service callcentres.
 R Revised

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: * seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income								
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries ¹		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴				
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%		
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW	CKYY			OSXS		CAED					
1993	93.2	684.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	98.6	-0.7	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0		
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	103.1	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0		
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6		
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	109.5	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7		
1997	106.2	756.7	3.5	101.9	0.8	101.4	1.0	109.4	-0.1	106.3	4.0	142.2	5.5		
1998	108.4	772.3	2.1	102.5	0.6	101.7	0.3	107.7	0.0	106.3	0.0	142.0	-0.1		
1999	Q1	108.0	192.3	3.1	101.7	-0.1	101.7	0.2	116.9	3.9	105.5	0.9	35.3	2.9	
	Q2	108.3	192.9	2.3	103.1	1.3	102.2	1.0	116.8	2.1	106.5	-0.1	35.0	-0.9	
	Q3	108.6	193.5	1.8	103.1	0.8	102.1	0.5	114.7	1.5	105.4	-1.5	36.3	-1.3	
	Q4	108.7	193.6	1.1	102.2	0.5	100.8	-0.5	107.7	0.7	107.7	0.7	35.4	-1.0	
1999	Q1	108.7 R	193.7 R	0.7 R	101.3	-0.4	100.5	-1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998	Oct	...	...	...	102.5	0.9	101.1	0.3	121.3	1.3	...	...	...	...
	Nov	...	...	...	102.5	0.9	101.0	0.0	119.7	1.1	...	...	...	...
	Dec	...	...	...	101.7	0.6	100.4	-0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999	Jan	...	...	...	101.2	0.3	100.4	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Feb	...	...	...	101.2	-0.2 R	100.4	-1.2 R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mar	...	...	...	101.6	-0.4 R	100.7	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Apr	...	...	...	101.8 R	-0.8 R	100.8 R	-1.3 R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	May	...	...	...	101.8	-0.9	101.0	-1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure															
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes ¹		Fixed investments ⁵		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995 ⁷		Base lending rates + ⁸		Effective exchange rate + ^{1,9}		
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	
	ABJR		EAPS		EOEB		INLN		NMRY		CAFU				
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	13.8	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.50	88.9	-8.3	
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.30	89.2	0.3	
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.80	84.8	-4.9	
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.94	86.3	1.8	
1997	473.2	4.1	108.6	5.3	102.8	7.3	20.0	14.8	142.9	0.0	3.7	6.58	100.6	16.6	
1998	486.2	2.8	111.7	2.9	113.3	10.2	19.8	-1.0	145.1	1.5	3.6	7.21	103.9	3.3	
1999	Q2	121.5	2.9	111.4 R	2.9 R	27.4	7.1	5.1	-4.2	36.2	1.7	1.2	7.33	105.3	5.7
	Q3	121.6	2.5	112.3	3.0	28.4	10.2	4.8	-4.1	36.4	2.0	0.8	7.50	104.4	1.9
	Q4	122.3	1.7	112.1	1.4	29.9	11.4	4.8	-3.3	36.5	1.7	0.9	6.75	100.6	-2.4 R
1999	Q1	124.0 R	2.5 R	113.4	1.6	4.6 R	-11.2 R	37.0	2.7	0.1 R	5.50	101.1	-4.1
	Q2	114.3	2.6	104.1	-1.1
1998	Nov	112.9	2.4	6.75	100.6	-0.2
	Dec	111.8	1.4	6.25	100.4	-2.5
1999	Jan	113.3	1.5	6.00	99.6	-3.9
	Feb	113.0	1.1	5.50	100.8	-4.1
	Mar	113.7	1.6	5.50	102.8	-4.1
	Apr	113.5 R	1.9 R	5.25	103.4	-3.6 R
	May	114.7 R	1.9 R	5.00	104.2	-2.2 R
	Jun	114.7	2.5	5.00	104.7	-1.1
Trade in goods															
	Export volume ¹		Import volume ¹		Balance of payments		Prices		Tax and price index + ^{1,10}		Producer price index + ^{1,3,10}				
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100		Materials and fuels		Home sales				
	BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP	DQAB		PLKW		PLLU				
1993	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6									

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding		Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1998	Jun	163.4	3.7	161.1	2.8	154.9	2.0	156.6	2.4		
	Jul	163.0	3.5	160.5	2.6	154.2	2.1	155.8	2.1		
	Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9		
	Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9		
	Oct	164.5	3.1	161.9	2.5	155.7	1.8	157.1	1.9		
	Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9		
	Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0		
1999	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0		
	Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8		
	Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1		
	Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0		
	May	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.1	157.4	1.5	159.4	1.7		
	Jun	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.2	157.3	1.5	159.2	1.7		

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 15 1999

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over	
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	165.6	0.0	1.3			
Food and catering	CHBS	155.7	-0.3	1.5	Tobacco	CHBE	249.1
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	203.4	0.4	5.7	Cigarettes	DOBN	254.2
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	167.3	0.0	0.5	Tobacco	DOBO	202.6
Personal expenditure	CHBV	140.9	0.1	-0.4	Housing	CHBF	196.3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	165.9	-0.2	1.4	Rent	DOBP	230.3
Consumer durables	CHBY	113.1	-0.8	-3.3	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	184.6
Seasonal food	CHBP	124.5	-4.2	-1.1	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	128.5
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	147.8	0.2	0.8	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	178.4
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	166.6	0.1	1.4	Water and other payments	DOBS	284.7
All items excluding food	CHAY	169.6	0.1	1.5	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	203.6
Other indices					Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	154.8
All items excluding:					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	192.4
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	164.7	0.0	2.2	Fuel and light	CHBG	123.9
housing	CHAZ	159.2	-0.1	1.7	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	129.9
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)^a					Electricity	DOBX	132.0
mortgage interest payments and council tax	CBZW	157.3	-0.1	1.5	Gas	DOBY	117.9
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	DOAD	164.0	-0.1	2.1	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	104.2
Food	CHBA	144.2	-0.5	0.5	Household goods	CHBH	141.8
Bread	DOAA	135.1	0	0	Furniture	DOCA	145.7
Cereals	DOAB	141.6	1	1	Furnishings	DOCB	146.8
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	156.8	1	1	Electrical appliances	DOCC	96.4
Beef	DOAD	131.8	3	3	Other household equipment	DOCD	144.8
Lamb	DOAE	155.1	3	3	Household consumables	DOCE	162.8
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	171.3	6	6	Pet care	DOCF	151.6
Pork	DOAG	129.3	-2	-2	Household services	CHBI	151.5
Bacon	DOAH	150.4	2	2	Postage	DOCG	152.9
Poultry	DOAI	112.6	1	1	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	100.2
Other meat	DOAJ	132.3	-1	-1	Domestic services	DOCI	193.4
Fish	DOAK	146.9	10	10	Fees and subscriptions	DOCI	180.2
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	147.6	10	10	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	118.4
Butter	DOAM	164.1	-3	-3	Men's outerwear	DOCK	118.4
Oil and fats	DOAN	138.9	-1	-1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	100.5
Cheese	DOAO	160.0	-1	-1	Children's outerwear	DOCM	115.6
Eggs	DOAP	151.6	6	6	Other clothing	DOCN	160.6
Milk fresh	DOAQ	153.4	0	0	Footwear	DOCO	118.0
Milk products	DOAR	140.5	-1	-1	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	183.7
Tea	DOAS	165.9	-2	-2	Personal articles	DOCP	123.3
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	124.4	-1	-1	Chemists goods	DOCC	194.1
Soft drinks	DOAU	187.4	-4	-4	Personal services	DOCR	251.4
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	143.2	-4	-4	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	175.0
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	155.0	2	2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	136.0
Potatoes	DOAX	158.8	12	12	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	202.1
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	142.2	14	14	Petrol and oil	DOCU	205.6
Vegetables	DOAZ	112.5	-5	-5	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	222.5
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	98.7	-7	-7	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	179.4
Fruit	DOBB	133.8	-5	-5	Rail fares	DOCW	202.6
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	130.3	-6	-6	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	197.9
Other foods	DOBD	150.1	0	0	Other travel costs	DOCY	155.7
Catering	CHBC	196.5	0.2	4.0	Leisure goods	CHBL	116.8
Restaurant meals	DOBE	193.8	4	4	Audio-visual equipment	DOEZ	47.7
Canteen meals	DOBF	218.5	5	5	Tapes and discs	DODA	115.4
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	191.6	4	4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	116.6
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	185.4	0.4	3.1	Books and newspapers	DODC	194.8
Beer	DOBH	199.0	4	4	Gardening products	DODD	142.6
on sales	DOBI	206.0	4	4	Leisure services	CHBM	197.7
off sales	DOBJ	161.2	3	3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	132.8
Wines and spirits	DOBK	185.7	2	2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	245.4
on sales	DOBL	192.1	3	3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	127.2
off sales	DOBM	152.7	1	1	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	117.8

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 June 15 1999

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	CZPI	719	409	Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	213	90
Topside	CZPH	609	621				
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG	433	418	Cheese, per kg			
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	675	858	Cheddar type	CZNV	210	486
Stewing steak	CZPE	661	468				
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	673	940	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	198	161
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	512	375	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	200	140
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Milk			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	148	521	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	250	34
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	142	400				
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	685	431	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	188	78
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	533	282	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	224	153
Bacon, per 500g				Coffee			
Streaky ^a	CZOB	616	429	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	224	199
Gammon ^a	CZOU	636	541	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	199	194
Back ^a	DOIF	648	577				
Ham				Sugar			
Ham (with shoulder), 113g	CZOR	791	88	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	228	61
Sausages, per kg^c				Fresh vegetables			
Pork	CZOQ	705	293	Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	411	85
Canned meats				Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	448	60
Comb. beef, 340g	CZOO	219	96	Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZJN	488	111
Chicken, roasting, oven ready, per kg				Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH	429	82
Frozen	CZON	170	171	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	446	67
Fresh chilled	CZOM	678	217	Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF	469	64
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	486	64
Cod fillets	CZOL	345	754	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	486	64
Rainbow trout	CZOK	289	468	Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	453	273
Bread				Cucumber, each	CZNB	471	50
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	208	51	Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	462	50
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	153	69	Leeks, per kg ^c	DOHJ	427	218
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	170	54	Fresh fruit			
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	138	71	Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ	450	107
Flour				Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	473	112
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	218	62	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX	465	138
Butter				Oranges, each	CZMW	458	22
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	205	85	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV	486	107
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	211	85	Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	456	373
				Avocado pear, each	DOHT	313	70
				Grapefruit, each	DOHN	451	30

^a Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

General Notes - Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Office for National Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPI is now published in full in the ONS *Business Monitor MM23*.

Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p379, September 1986.

Definitions

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

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	102.2
Monthly								
1997 Mar	101.3	101.1	101.2	100.8	101.4	100.5	101.1	101.3
Apr	101.4	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.4	101.1	101.9
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6	101.4	102.0
Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7
Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
Nov	102.3	102.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.6
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3	101.8	101.7	101.8
1998 Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7
Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0
Mar	102.6	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	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.2	102.3
Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.3	102.4
Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.7
Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.6
Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.1	102.2
Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0	102.0
Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	101.9	102.0
Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.0
1999 Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.7	101.9
Feb	103.5	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.0	102.1
Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.4	102.3
Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7	102.7
May	104.3P	105.2	102.5P	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.7P	102.7
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
1996	2.4E	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7E	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3P	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
Monthly								
1998 Feb	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.6
Mar	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.5
Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9
May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9
Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8
Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.5
Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4
Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4
Dec	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2
1999 Jan	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
Mar	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.8
May	1.1P	1.3	0.4P	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5P	0.4

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
Monthly								
1997 Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
May	106.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
Nov	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
Dec	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
1998 Jan	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
Feb	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
Mar	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
Jul	109.9	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
Aug	109.2	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
Sep	111.0	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	111.2	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	110.1	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7	102.5
Feb	110.2	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.6
Mar	112.7	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	113.8	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2P	106.5	105.6	103.7
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
Monthly								
1997 Feb	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.0
Mar	4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6
Jun	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6	-0.1
Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.1
Nov	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.1
Dec	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.0
1999 Jan	3.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
Feb	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.2
Mar	3.2	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	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1P	2.1	2.1	0.3

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

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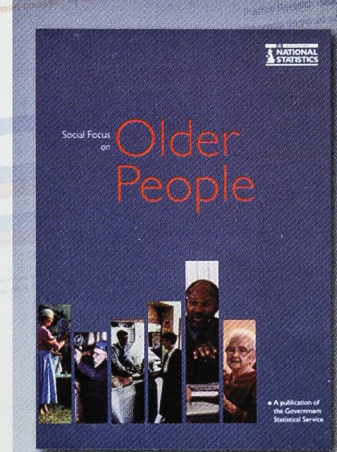
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