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# Labour Market Trends



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- Results of the 1999 New Earnings Survey
- TEC and CCTE performance indicators 1998-99

December 1999







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# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 17 November 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

- 1 **Rising employment indicated** by July-September 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- 2 **Falling unemployment** from July-September 1999 LFS and October claimant count.

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

Labour Force Survey data for July-September 1999 show that the working age employment rate was 74.2 per cent, up from 74.0 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 110,000 over the quarter and by 329,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent, down from 6.0 per cent in the preceding three months, and 6.2 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 8,400 in October. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 9,900 over the past three months and 14,600 over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth in average earnings in September was 4.7 per cent, down from 4.9 per cent in August.

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

### New this month

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

October data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

September data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Employment rate

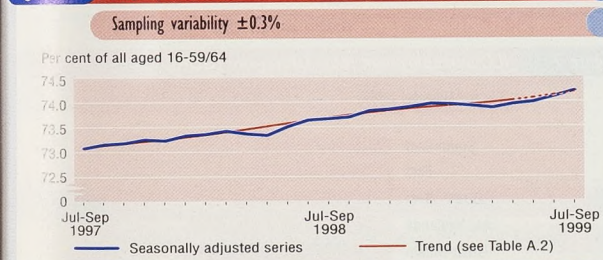


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

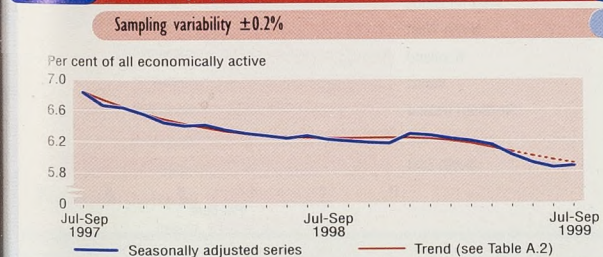
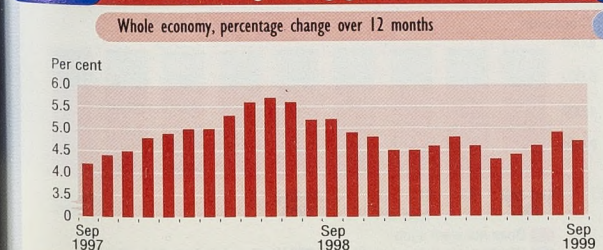


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



### SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.2 per cent among people of working age in the July-September 1999 period, up from 74.0 per cent in April-June 1999 and up from 73.7 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.9 per cent in the July-September 1999 period, down from 6.0 per cent in April-June 1999 and down from 6.2 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.50 million in July-September 1999, up 329,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 239,000 over the year to 27.75 million in June 1999; this rise comprised 158,000 male jobs and 81,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.72 million in July-September 1999. This is 86,000 lower than a year ago (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 8,400 in month to October to 1.20 million. Claimant count rate in October was 4.2 per cent, unchanged from the September rate (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 78.9 per cent among people of working age in July-September 1999, up from 78.8 per cent in April-June 1999 and up from 78.7 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.1 per cent among people of working age in the July-September 1999 period, down from 21.2 per cent in April-June 1999 and down from 21.3 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.7 per cent in September compared with a year earlier. This is down 0.2 percentage points from the August rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 7,800 in October to 240,600 (Table A.3).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 24,400 in October to 340,800 (Table G.1).



## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 69,000 since April-June 1999 to 15.19 million in July-September 1999, and women up 41,000 in the same period to 12.32 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 84,000 since April-June 1999 to 20.67 million in July-September 1999. People in part-time employment up 28,000 over the same period to 6.83 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 156,000 in the three months to September 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.97 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 907 million during July-September 1999, up 0.5 per cent from July-September 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.2 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.7 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 8,000 over the year to 264,000 in July-September 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 33,000 in year to stand at 505,000 in July-September 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 46,000 over the year to stand at 400,000 in July-September 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except East Midlands, North East, and West Midlands. Highest rate is in the North East at 9.7 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.8 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 66,800 over the year to 284,500 in October 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 272,800 in October 1999, a fall of 37,000 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 9,200 in October 1999, a fall of 28,900 over the year (Table C.12).

## Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	October 1999	Change on year
18-24 over six months	49,381	down 38,183
25 and over more than two years	136,490	down 36,733
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,871</b>	<b>down 74,916</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.23 million in July-September 1999. Of this total, 16.24 million were men and 12.99 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.57 million in July-September 1999. Of this total 5.29 million people did not want a job and 2.07 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 329,000 in the year to July-September 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 86,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 87,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 156,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men was 84.6 per cent of all persons of working age in July-September 1999, up from 84.5 per cent in April-June 1999, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, up from 72.5 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.4 per cent in July-September 1999, down from 15.5 per cent in April-June 1999, while the rate for women was 27.3 per cent for the same period, down from 27.5 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

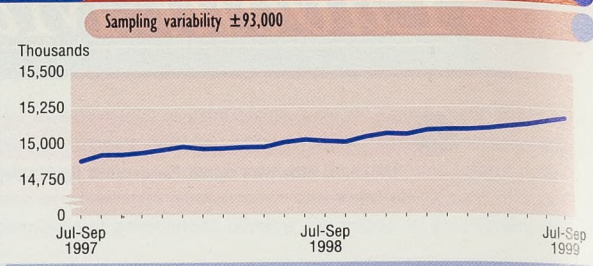


Figure 5 Female employment

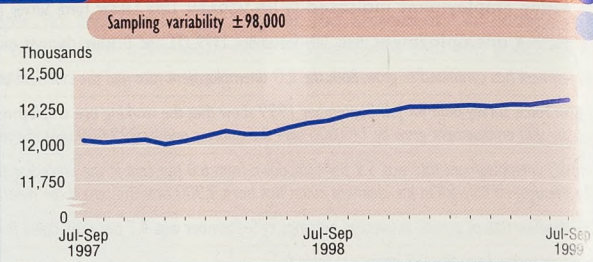


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

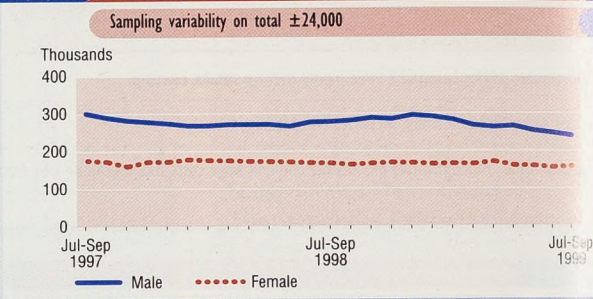


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

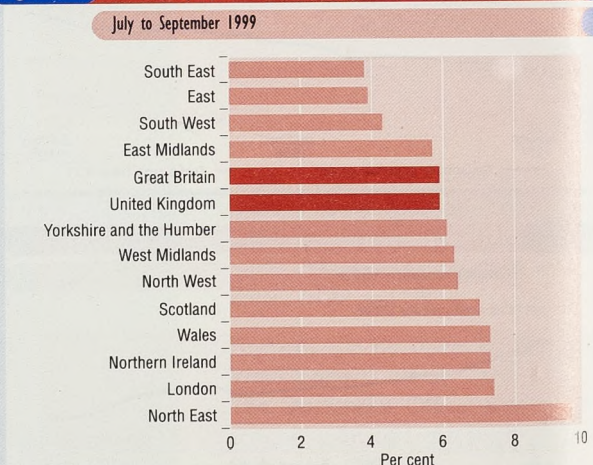


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

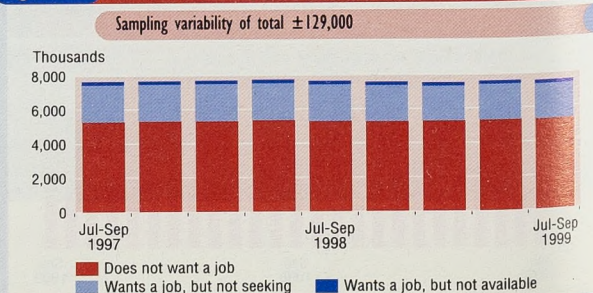


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

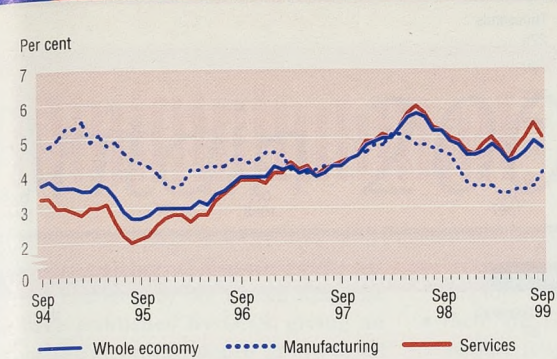


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

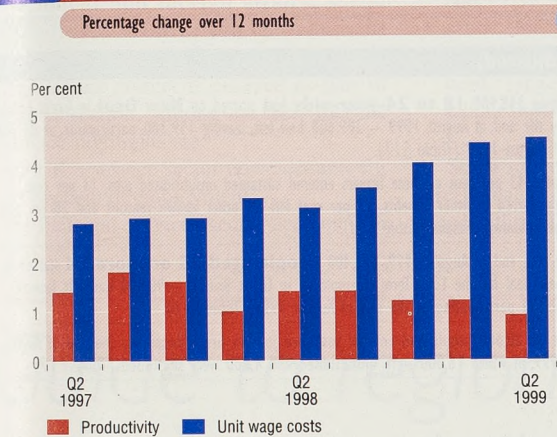
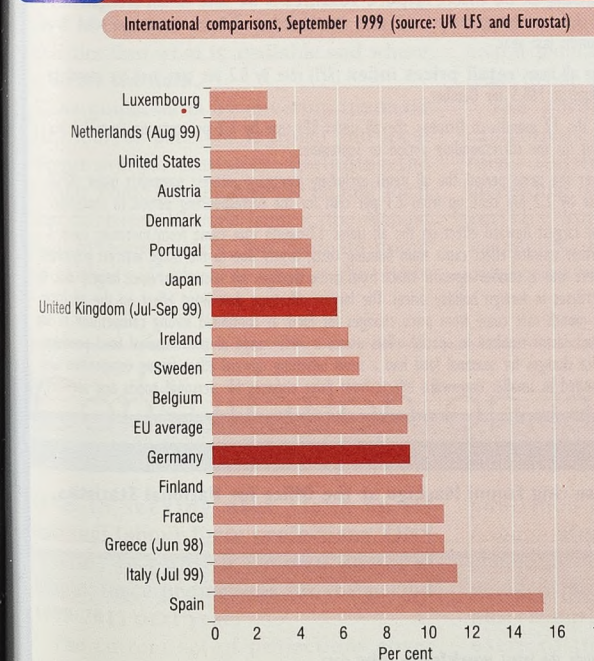


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 218,000 people made redundant in summer 1999 (June-August). This compares with 195,000 in summer 1998 (Table C.41, November 99).
- Results for summer 1999 show that 1.1 per cent of male employees and 0.7 per cent of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 42 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41, November 99).

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to September 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.7 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from the August rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to September 1999 was 4.5 per cent, down 0.4 percentage points from the August rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for September was 4.0 per cent, up 0.3 percentage points from the August rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.7 per cent for September, up 0.2 percentage points from the August rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.0 per cent in September, down 0.4 percentage points from the August rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for September was 3.9 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.4 percentage points from the August rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for September was 4.8 per cent compared with a year earlier, down 0.2 percentage points from the August rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.2 per cent lower in the three months ending September 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 4.3 per cent higher in the three months ending September 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.3 per cent lower in the three months ending September 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.9 per cent higher in the second 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 second quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in July-September 1999 was 5.9 per cent, below the EU average of 9.1 per cent in September 1999 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s, at 12.7 per cent in July-September 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 1.2 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to September, the same as in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.6 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 0.8 per cent.



## VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in October 1999 were 3,800 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in October 1999 were 28,000 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** down by 2,600 in October 1999 to stand at 120,300 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to September 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 211,000, from 154 stoppages. Some 24 per cent of the days lost were in manufacturing industries, 22 per cent in construction and a further 14 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in September 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 21,300, from 13 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- The number participating on **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 27 June 1999 was 28 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1, November 99).
- The proportion of **OT leavers** between January 1998 and December 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent; one percentage point lower than for the preceding 12 months (Table F.5, November 99).
- The number participating in **Work-based training for adults** in England and Wales as at 27 June 1999 was 33,500, 2 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1, November 99).
- The proportion of leavers from **Work-based training for adults** between January 1998 and December 1998 who were in a job 6 months after leaving was 41 per cent, four percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3, November 99).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 132,200 as at 27 June 1999 (Table F.1, November 99).
- Some 348,900 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of August 1999 – 209,600 had left, leaving 139,300 participants at the end of August 1999 (Table F.11).
- Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 17 per cent left for other known reasons and 28 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of August 1999, 172,400 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed** in Great Britain – 90,300 had left, leaving 82,200 participating at the end of August 1999 (Table F.16).
- In all, 20,600 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of August 1999, of which 16,000 were unsubsidised and 4,600 were subsidised (Table F.19).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the third quarter of 1999 grew by 0.9 per cent, up from 0.6 per cent in the second quarter of 1999. Compared with the third quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 1.8 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to September were 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.4 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to September was up by 1.0 per cent compared with the previous three months, but 0.2 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the second quarter of 1999 was 0.7 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 0.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the second quarter of 1999 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 11.5 per cent higher than the second quarter of 1998.
- **Government consumption** in the second quarter of 1999 was up 0.7 per cent on the previous quarter and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to August was in deficit by £6.6 billion, up from a deficit of £6.5 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £4.4 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to August were 5.8 per cent higher than the previous three months and 2.5 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to August were up 3.8 per cent on the previous three months and up 7.2 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 0.2 per cent over the month to stand at 166.5 for October.
- In the 12 months to October, the all items RPI rose by 1.2 per cent, up from 1.1 per cent for the corresponding period to September.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.2 per cent, up from 2.1 per cent for the corresponding period to September.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from motoring costs. A further upward effect came from housing costs, largely due to mortgage interest payments. There was a smaller upward effect from price changes for leisure services, largely due to increases in foreign holiday prices. The largest offsetting downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for food, as continued strong competition in the retail sector resulted in special offers across a wide range of non seasonal food products. Price changes for seasonal food had a small offsetting upward effect. Strong competition also resulted in smaller downward effects from price changes for personal goods and services.

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](mailto:funmi.mashigo@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6172.

## Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include the latest **workforce jobs** data.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

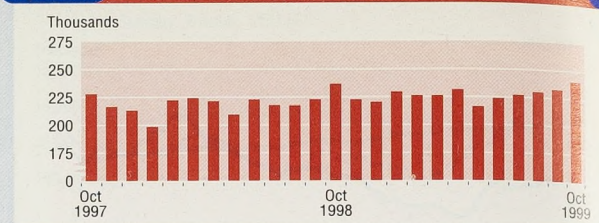


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



## Britain 2000

THE 51st edition of *Britain 2000: the Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom* has been published by ONS, giving an authoritative and in-depth guide to all aspects of modern-day British life. This year, it features an overview of how the UK will mark the new millennium and looks back at changes in the nation's life in the last 100 years. The five sections of the Yearbook cover: Britain and its people; government and foreign affairs; social and cultural affairs; the environment and transport; and economic affairs.

The labour market is covered as part of the latter section. Among the facts that the Yearbook highlights are:

- the UK's service sector now accounts for 75 per cent of employment;
- the financial services sector accounts for

7 per cent of gross domestic product and employs over a million people;

- there are 3.2 million enterprises which employ fewer than five people, between them providing 24 per cent of business employment;
- there are 55 science parks in Britain belonging to the UK Science Park Association, between them hosting 1,400 firms employing a total of 27,000 people; and
- since 1973 the productivity of UK agriculture has increased by over 40 per cent, largely as a result of declining labour input.

Some interesting labour market statistics are revealed in the historical boxes which appear throughout the book comparing life

in Britain now with the early part of the 20th century. For example, in 1901, over one million people were employed in the textile manufacturing industry – about the same number as those in the financial services sector today.

At 600 pages long, *Britain 2000* has dozens of tables, charts and diagrams, with 40 pages of photographs covering a range of subjects as diverse as the Scottish Parliament and the Chelsea Flower Show.

- *Britain 2000: the Official Yearbook of the United Kingdom*. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621098 2. £37.50.



## Guide to regional and local labour market statistics

A USER guide to regional and local labour market statistics has been published by ONS. It is intended to help users of regional and local labour market statistics find what is available and where to obtain the data.

The guide starts by covering the main data sources used for regional and local labour market statistics, including the Labour Force Survey and the annual local area database produced from it, the Annual Employment Survey, the claimant count and others. It then describes the main

geographies for which data are produced – local authority districts, the EU NUTS system, parliamentary constituencies, travel-to-work areas and others. Diagrams help explain how the different geographies relate to one another.

The guide then looks at the main categories of labour market statistics in turn, starting with employment and proceeding on to unemployment, economic activity and inactivity, earnings and vacancies, drawing where appropriate a distinction between what is available at a

regional level and what is available at a more local level. It advises which source to use for what purpose.

The closing sections look at: historical comparisons; the ONS geographical referencing strategy; definitions and abbreviations; availability by area and topic; and sampling variability of survey data.

- *Guide to regional and local labour market statistics*. Available free from the ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094.

## Consultation on labour force projections

ONS IS seeking user views on its national labour force projections. ONS intends to publish revised national labour force projections for the period 1999-2011 next year.

The current set of projections cover the period from 1998 to 2011 and were

published in the June 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*. As part of its commitment to improving its outputs and being responsive to user demand, ONS has recently been contacting known users of the projections in order to examine how these can be improved.

Any users who have not already been consulted are invited to contact Graham Thompson, Room B3/12, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, e-mail [graham.thompson@ons.gov.uk](mailto:graham.thompson@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6118.



## Family Expenditure Survey 1998-99

Average gross weekly household income in the UK was £457 in 1998-99, according to the latest Family Expenditure Survey (FES). This was up from £429 a year earlier. Detailed FES results have been published by ONS in the annual publication *Family Spending*.

The FES is a continuous survey conducted by ONS; its primary purpose is to provide weights for the Retail Prices Index. These weights fix the relative importance of the components of the basket

of goods and service that make up the RPI. The 1998-99 results cover the period April 1998 to March 1999. Two significant improvements were made to the FES for this year: data have been reweighted to compensate for lower response rates among some types of households compared with others; and information is included from expenditure diaries kept by children aged between seven and 15.

The FES shows that average weekly household expenditure was £352, up from

£333 in 1997-98. The biggest single category of spending was leisure goods and services (accounting on average for £59.80 a week), followed by food and non-alcoholic drink (£58.90) and housing (£57.20).

• *Family Spending. The Stationery Office. ISBN 0 11 621251 9. Price £39.50.*



## Employee jobs and workforce jobs – new ONS arrangements

NEW arrangements will apply to the production and dissemination of some of the workforce jobs and employee jobs data from January 2000.

Responsibility for the production and dissemination of the short-term employee jobs and workforce jobs series (*Labour Market Trends* Tables B.11-B.16 and B.18)

will move from the ONS office at Runcorn to its office at Newport on 5 January 2000. The enquiry contact in Newport will be Dean Clifford, tel. 01633 812079, e-mail [dean.clifford@ons.gov.uk](mailto:dean.clifford@ons.gov.uk). The statistician responsible (Head of Short-Term Employee Survey estimates) will be Margaret Lane, tel. 01633 812072,

e-mail [margaret.lane@ons.gov.uk](mailto:margaret.lane@ons.gov.uk). Responsibility for annual estimates of employee jobs (including the detailed sub-national datasets) will remain with James Partington in Runcorn, tel. 01928 792545, e-mail [james.partington@ons.gov.uk](mailto:james.partington@ons.gov.uk).

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#### TOPICS COVERED

##### EMPLOYMENT

Absences through sickness/injury; employment by industry and occupation; flexible working holiday entitlement; homeworking and teleworking; hours of work; how obtained current job; if seeking new or additional job; number of employees at workplace; part-time and full-time employment; permanent and temporary employment; public and private sector employment; reasons for working part-time or temporary; second jobs – by industry/occupation etc.; self-employed; time in current job; trade union membership; and work patterns.

##### ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration; methods of seeking work; previous occupation/industry; reasons left last job; and redundancy.

##### CLAIMANT COUNT

Age and duration; occupation (sought and usual); and stocks (inflows and outflows).

##### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Domestic responsibilities; and reasons not looking for work.

##### EARNINGS

Earnings from second job; gross and net earnings; and hourly and weekly earnings.

##### OTHER TOPICS

Apprenticeships; change of employment status; change of occupation; current educational status; ethnicity and nationality; health and disability; household and family composition; job-related training; marital status; nature of health problems or disability; NVQs/SVQs; placings by jobcentres; qualification obtained/being sought; usual method of travel to work; and vacancies.

## OTHER NEWS

## Work-related accidents and ill-health

**WORKPLACE accidents and ill-health in 1995-96 cost society between £14.5 billion and £18.1 billion, according to a new report from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). The report, looking at the cost of workplace accidents and work-related ill-health in 1995-96, updates earlier research relating to 1990. The estimates include the costs to individuals, employers and society. A substantial proportion of the total cost – some two-thirds – related to ill-health, and this amount had risen while the total cost of workplace accidents had fallen since 1990.**

Some information on the prevalence of workplace accidents is available from reporting under the RIDDOR regulations. This suggests that there were 258 workers killed in accidents in 1995-96 and nearly 151,000 non-fatal injuries. However, while virtually all fatal accidents become known to HSE, it is believed that many less serious accidents which should be reported are not. Data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are therefore used to supplement RIDDOR information. The LFS suggests that there were about 1 million workplace injuries in

1995-96, of which 65 per cent resulted in someone taking time off work.

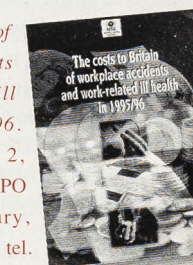
In looking at the cost to individuals, the work looks both at direct financial losses (estimated using data from the New Earnings Survey) and also an imputed value for loss and suffering, using approaches similar to those used to calculate losses in road accidents. On this basis, direct financial loss to individuals is estimated to have been about £1.9 billion and the more general costs of loss and suffering about £5.5 billion. However, not all of this fell in 1995-96 (for example, later loss of earnings caused by an accident within this period) and some of this was offset by compensation payable by employers, so that the total net cost actually falling within the period was £5.6 billion.

Four components of costs to employers are examined: those arising from absences from work; the cost of replacing those who have to quit their jobs; damage to materials and equipment; and compensation and insurance. It is estimated that 3,000 people would not return to work because of their injury, 105,000 would change employers and 41,000 would move a different job

within the same organisation. The total net cost to employers in 1995-96 was estimated to be between £3.3 billion and £6.5 billion.

The costs to society that are examined include only direct costs, not so-called 'second round' effects such as manufacturers passing on the costs of accidents through higher prices. Direct costs include: loss of output from workers leaving the labour force; other resource costs such as health treatment or accident investigations; and human costs. The total of these incurred in 1995/96 is estimated at between £4.4 billion and £8.6 billion, but much of the total cost will be incurred later, so that the overall figure is between £14.5 billion and £18.1 billion.

• *The costs to Britain of workplace accidents and work-related ill health in 1995/96. ISBN 0 7176 1709 2. £24.95. HSE Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2WA, tel. 01787 6881165.*



Send your news releases to:

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# Job satisfaction in Britain

**BRITISH workers are largely satisfied and have positive feelings of job security, according to a new report from the Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD). However, there remains a sizeable minority of workers who feel dissatisfied and insecure.**

The report, which was commissioned from Birkbeck College, London University, draws together findings from a series of surveys conducted in recent years. These include the General Household Survey, the British Social Attitudes Survey 1997, the 1998 Workplace Employee Relations Survey (WERS – see p572, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1999), the Eurobarometer Survey 1996 (EURB), and several others.

All the surveys examined show that the majority of workers in Britain are satisfied with their jobs – typically between 60 and 80 per cent of the workforce report overall job satisfaction. However, the variation in positive responses is quite large, ranging from the 57 per cent who said they were either “satisfied” or “very satisfied” in the WERS to the 87 per cent of UK respondents to EURB who were satisfied. The percentage reporting dissatisfaction

varies from 11 per cent in the GHS to 19 per cent in the WERS. The surveys show that workers are also committed to their organisation – for example, 88 per cent of respondents to an IPD survey felt high levels of loyalty to their organisation.

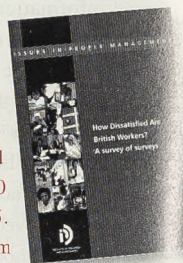
On job security, which many commentators regard as being in long-term decline, the surveys show that British workers still *feel* fairly secure. In IPD surveys in 1997 and 1998, for example, at least 86 per cent of workers felt fairly or very secure. The authors conclude that there is no systematic evidence of a general decline in perceived job security, although this may be the case with professional and managerial workers: “change...among this more vocal group may have helped create the impression that job insecurity is more pervasive than it really is.”

Evidence from EURB is used to see how British workers compare with those of the other EU member states in terms of job satisfaction. This showed that the UK ranked exactly eighth out of 15 in terms of those saying they were very satisfied (38 per cent). The highest satisfaction was in the Irish Republic (57 per cent) and the

lowest in Greece (11 per cent). A similar survey dating from 1989 put Britain sixth out of a list of ten countries, including some non-EU ones such as Hungary, Israel and the USA. Again, the Irish Republic topped the list.

Having concluded that there are relatively few dissatisfied workers, the report then attempts to identify where they are concentrated, using a combined measure derived from questions including job satisfaction, job security and employer-employee relations. This suggests that the most dissatisfied workers are likely to be male, blue-collar and belong to a trade union.

• *How dissatisfied are British workers? A survey of surveys*, by David Guest and Neil Conway. Institute of Personnel and Development. ISBN 0 85292 836 X, £11.95. Available from Plymbridge Distributors, tel. 01752 202301.



# Non-financial benefits

**A NEW survey from the Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD) looks at the non-financial benefits that are offered to staff by their members' organisations. The survey found that paternity leave was the fastest-growing 'family-friendly' policy being introduced – almost one in ten respondents said that a policy had been introduced within the last year.**

The most common form of family-friendly policy is the provision of paternity leave – this is now offered in 66 per cent of respondents' organisations. Parental or domestic leave is available in 57 per cent of organisations, while other forms of family-friendly policy are much less common – a workplace nursery is only available in 10 per cent of cases and after-school care for children in 2 per cent. Both paternity leave and parental or domestic leave are growing strongly – the former was introduced in the

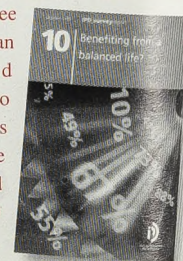
last year by 9 per cent, and the latter by 7 per cent, of respondents' organisations. The IPD speculates that this latter growth may be driven by the possibility of legislation. Flexible working practices were also quite common: for example, 73 per cent of organisations offered the option to work part-time and 57 per cent the option of job-sharing.

The questionnaire also asked about the availability of facilities to make life easier for employees. Some 37 per cent of respondents said that their organisation provided recreational or social facilities; 33 per cent said there was a sport or fitness centre on site and 13 per cent said there was a cashpoint on site. Health screening was available from 43 per cent of organisations, and a helpline for employees suffering from stress from 39 per cent. Some respondents also said that their organisations offered various forms of financial services as an

incentive, including personal car insurance (10 per cent), household insurance (9 per cent) and pet insurance (3 per cent).

IPD commissioned the Reward Group to carry out the survey of 35,000 IPD members as part of its pay survey. The questionnaire, which was administered postally, was carried out in July and August 1999. Over 2,000 responses were received.

• *Benefiting from a balanced life? IPD survey report 10*. Available free of charge by sending an A4 self-addressed envelope to Communications Department, Institute of Personnel and Development, IPD House, Camp Road, London SW19 4UX.



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

### Work and young men

**THIS report, by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, examines the current lack of success of young men in the labour market in comparison with their female peers and also with previous generations of young men. It looks at the reasons for this, using data compiled before the election of the Labour government in 1997 and the introduction of New Deal. It also identifies a key sub-group of young men most at risk of long-term unemployment.**

The authors refer to the current fear that difficulty in finding employment and increasing job insecurity among young men might lead to an ‘underclass’ alienated from society. Their research led them to conclude that although it is true that since the late 1950s successive generations of young men had found it increasingly difficult to find and retain paid employment, the nature of young men’s underachievement was not so clear-cut. More young men over successive generations had remained in full-time education, although fewer compared with young women in the mid-1990s. Also, young men were likely to earn more per week than young women, reflecting in part longer hours worked by young men. Although in the mid-1990s young men were more likely to be unemployed than young women, more young women were economically inactive and looking after the home or family. Thus ‘worklessness’ among young men and women could be similar, and average spells of unemployment, four months and three months respectively, were of similar length. As well as finding it harder than their predecessors to obtain paid employment, there was evidence that these jobs are inferior in that they were less likely to be permanent or to provide membership of an occupational pension scheme. Trade union membership had also declined. These measures of the extent of young men’s underachievement reflected changes in the wider economy, say the authors.

The report draws attention to a sub-group of young men who are more likely to underachieve in the labour market and hence are of concern in public and social policy terms. They were identified as having one or more of the following specific characteristics: they tended to live alone; they had no vocational qualifications or low GCSE grades; they had health problems; they did not hold a driving licence; they had no previous work

experience; their mothers had no formal educational qualifications. For this sub-group the report makes a number of recommendations for government policy and further research. In particular, the report suggests that social policies should encourage parental support for 18 to 24-year-olds, for example by reviewing Housing Benefit regulations. Also, the Sure Start programme, which is targeted on families with children under four may need to be extended to families with young adults, providing more support with parenting skills. The report suggests that the careers service could play a part in identifying young men most in need of help, and supports the proposal for means-tested Educational Maintenance Allowances to encourage more 16 to 19-year-olds from low income families to remain in education. It also proposes health education programmes for disadvantaged young men, possibly to be provided by the Health Education Authority.

• *Work and young men*, by Bruce Stafford, Claire Heaver, Karl Ashworth, Charlotte Bates, Robert Walker, Steve McKay and Heather Trickey. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. £13.95. ISBN 1 902633 19 9. Available from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel 01904 430033.

### Finding work in rural areas

**A STUDY by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation examines two contrasting rural labour markets – Stowmarket in Suffolk, and Horncastle in Lincolnshire – with the object of finding out how disadvantaged individuals in such areas search for work and how they cope with being unemployed and living on low incomes. As the authors say, most research on social exclusion has focused on urban areas and yet rural areas have been undergoing even greater change. They say that little is known about the “uneven spatial and social impact of structural changes affecting rural areas”.**

Accessibility and transport costs were two issues frequently raised in the interviews that the researchers conducted. Jobs and homes were often widely separated in rural areas and lack of access to a car or public transport meant that

people were often constrained both in their search for jobs and in their ability to change jobs. The low level of wages meant that travel and childcare costs presented barriers to accepting certain types of jobs. Newcomers to rural areas were particularly disadvantaged in that they were less able to “tap into local networks of information” including word-of-mouth job-market information. Indeed social and family contacts were often seen as more useful than formal jobsearch strategies in procuring attractive jobs. Jobs notified to Jobcentres were widely perceived as lower paid and less secure. Training, again, was seen as presenting obstacles in terms of its availability and accessibility in rural areas. As well as these problems, the researchers suspected that employers’ attitudes may have been exacerbating the difficulties faced by employees and jobseekers, particularly in the less accessible rural areas. For example, employers often wanted to know where people lived and whether they owned a car, because they did not consider public transport sufficiently reliable. In addition, their attitudes to training and childcare could be backward and some of the respondents interviewed thought that vested interests were responsible for employers maintaining a low-skilled workforce and opposing the establishment in their area of national firms who might pay higher wages.

The authors are particularly concerned that initiatives aimed at assisting disadvantaged people in rural areas should be carefully targeted. There are advantages for many people living in rural areas, such as cheaper housing and convenient transport to work (if they own a car). However, some of these people felt that government policies such as New Deal and the national minimum wage could increase relative disadvantage for people in rural areas. They would be less able to take advantage of New Deal due to lack of transport and childcare facilities, and the national minimum wage would be more likely to lead to job losses than to improved incomes. Therefore, the authors make suggestions for regional policies that target particular problems and individuals rather than areas.

• *Finding work in rural areas*, by Sarah Monk, Jessica Dunn, Maureen Fitzgerald and Ian Hodge. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. £12.95. ISBN 1 902633 47 4. Available from York Publishing Services, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel 01904 430033.



# YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

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## Parliamentary questions

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

### Labour market status

LORD BLEASE asked the Government to publish statistics for the 12 labour market regions of the United Kingdom for the periods March to May 1996 and March to

May 1999 concerning the total number of people: (a) economically active (employed and unemployed); (b) defined as economically inactive; and (c) included in group (b), who do not satisfy the full

International Labour Organisation job search criteria.

TIM HOLT: The information requested is shown in the attached table.

Labour market status for people of working age by Government Office Region, spring 1996 and spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Total	Economically active			Economically inactive			Thousands			
		Total	In employment	ILO unem. employed	Total	Does not want a job	Wants a job	Wants a job but not seeking in last four weeks <sup>b</sup>			
								Total	Wants a job and seeking but not available to start <sup>b</sup>	Total	Available to start
Spring 1996											
United Kingdom	35,535	27,764	25,450	2,314	7,770	5,435	2,335	227	2,108	863	1,245
Great Britain	34,566	27,075	24,829	2,246	7,491	5,212	2,279	224	2,055	844	1,212
England	29,695	23,392	21,468	1,924	6,303	4,407	1,896	190	1,706	709	996
North East	1,571	1,163	1,035	128	408	285	122	14	108	36	72
North West	4,158	3,152	2,883	269	1,005	759	246	23	224	88	135
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,048	2,368	2,174	194	681	482	199	22	176	74	102
East Midlands	2,522	2,026	1,873	154	496	345	150	14	136	59	78
West Midlands	3,212	2,518	2,280	238	694	479	215	22	193	78	115
East	3,215	2,606	2,443	162	609	433	176	17	160	57	102
London	4,420	3,406	3,014	391	1,014	637	377	30	347	156	191
South East	4,705	3,875	3,636	240	830	588	241	29	212	95	117
South West	2,845	2,278	2,129	149	567	398	168	19	150	66	83
Wales	1,722	1,271	1,163	108	452	306	144	11	133	49	83
Scotland	3,149	2,412	2,198	214	737	498	239	23	217	85	132
Northern Ireland	969	690	621	68	279	223	56	- <sup>c</sup>	53	19	34
Spring 1999											
United Kingdom	35,932	28,159	26,437	1,722	7,773	5,428	2,345	252	2,093	659	1,434
Great Britain	34,935	27,446	25,776	1,669	7,490	5,208	2,281	242	2,039	649	1,390
England	30,057	23,761	22,365	1,395	6,297	4,385	1,911	214	1,698	534	1,164
North East	1,570	1,133	1,017	116	437	298	140	15	125	45	80
North West	4,187	3,163	2,963	200	1,024	727	297	29	268	78	190
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,073	2,383	2,225	158	689	466	223	23	200	56	143
East Midlands	2,568	2,059	1,951	108	510	364	146	16	129	40	90
West Midlands	3,231	2,555	2,378	176	678	482	194	27	167	58	110
East	3,259	2,654	2,541	112	605	442	163	16	147	43	103
London	4,476	3,467	3,204	263	1,009	662	347	37	311	102	209
South East	4,787	3,961	3,816	145	826	589	237	30	207	66	141
South West	2,905	2,386	2,270	116	519	355	164	21	143	47	96
Wales	1,739	1,279	1,186	92	461	321	140	10	130	44	86
Scotland	3,139	2,406	2,225	182	732	502	230	19	211	70	141
Northern Ireland	997	714	661	53	283	220	64	- <sup>c</sup>	54	10	44

<sup>a</sup> Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

<sup>b</sup> Not available to start work in next two weeks, including a few people who did not state whether or not they were available.

<sup>c</sup> Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

(26 July)



### Demography

**FRANK FIELD** (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will break down the numbers of people in work as a proportion of those over the state retirement age for each of the last 20 years.

**TIM HOLT:** The data requested are shown in the table attached using estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS has been used because it can provide estimates of both overall populations and employment. For the periods shown there does not appear to be any trend in the first series and the second tends to have followed the economic cycle. The LFS was conducted biennially in the United Kingdom between spring 1979 and spring 1983 and therefore estimates for 1980 and 1982 are not available.

The LFS is a household survey and therefore people in communal establishments will generally be excluded. Around one in 20 people over the state retirement age are in such establishments, compared with around one in 100 for those of working age. Consequently, the ratio of the population of working age to that over retirement age would have been a little less if people in such establishments were included. Similar considerations apply to the other series.

Population of working age, and people of working age in employment as a proportion of the population over state retirement age; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1979-99, not seasonally adjusted

Year	Population of working age as a proportion of the population over state retirement age	People of working age in employment as a proportion of the population over state retirement age
1979	3.50	2.56
1981	3.44	2.41
1983	3.46	2.33
1984	3.49	2.38
1985	3.47	2.40
1986	3.47	2.41
1987	3.47	2.43
1988	3.47	2.51
1989	3.47	2.57
1990	3.47	2.59
1991	3.47	2.53
1992	3.47	2.47
1993	3.47	2.44
1994	3.48	2.45
1995	3.48	2.48
1996	3.49	2.50
1997	3.49	2.53
1998	3.49	2.55
1999	3.50	2.57

Source: Labour Force Survey

(4 November)

### Worker statistics

**FRANK FIELD** (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to list the numbers and percentage of workers in firms employing (a) below 10 workers, (b) from 10 to 50 workers, (c) from 50 to 100 workers and (d) over 100 workers, over the latest period for which he has data.

**TIM HOLT:** The information requested is available from the Annual Employment Survey at September 1997 (latest available date) for the size bands shown.

#### Employee jobs;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; September 1997

Size band	Thousands	Percentage
1-10	4,528	20
11-49	5,787	26
50-99	2,695	12
100 and over	9,523	42

a Figures exclude agriculture, as the way that information is supplied would distort the size band analysis.

(4 November)

## LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

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Topics covered include:

- employment;
- ILO unemployment;
- claimant count;
- economic activity;
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*Labour Market Statistics Quarterly Update* is designed to inform users about developments taking place as part of ONS' continuing work to improve labour market statistics. It appears every quarter in March, June, September and December.

### Improvements introduced

#### September-November 1999

ONS released annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for parliamentary constituencies and travel-to-work areas in October. Contact: *Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.*

The *Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics* was published in November 1999. Copies can be obtained from the LMS Helpline on 020 7533 6094. Contact: *Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.*

ONS introduced a new sample of firms to underpin the calculation of the Average Earnings Index (AEI) in October. The work, which did not result in revisions to the existing data series, has yielded significant improvements in the precision of the AEI estimates. The introduction of the new sample follows the completion of a major ONS project during which ONS, advised by a group of experts from within and outside government, carried out a complete parallel run of all elements of the survey, from sample selection to data release. The introduction of the new sample was discussed in an article on pp595-9, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1999. Contact: *Derek Bird, 01928 792614.*

Revisions to the Annual Employment Survey (AES) 1995 and 1996 (described in the July 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends*) had resulted in an upward step in the employee jobs and workforce jobs series from September 1995. The project to revise the employee jobs and workforce jobs series for all periods prior to this date is now complete. The new data were released on 17 November 1999. At the same time, the opportunity has been taken to revise the self-employment component of workforce jobs for periods prior to 1984, to include an estimate of second self-employment jobs. This ensures that the workforce jobs series is fully consistent through time. The full back series are available on request. Contact: *James Partington, 01928 792545.*

### Work in progress

LFS data back to autumn 1993 are being regressed using more up-to-date population estimates and projections. The regressed data will be made available in April 2000 (see news item, p91, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1999). In advance of their release, an article will be published in *Labour Market Trends* about the key characteristics of the changes resulting from the regressing. Data for winter 1999/2000 will be grossed using the more up-to-date population estimates and projections. Contact: *Mehdi Hussain, 020 7533 6133.*

Each year, a review is held to look at each of the seasonally adjusted series from the LFS. A project is currently being undertaken to develop the ONS approach to seasonal adjustment. Any changes to the approach will be introduced to coincide with the publication of regressed estimates, in April 2000. A related project is looking at the way in which sampling errors are calculated for these series. Contact: *Ted Snowdon, 020 7533 6140.*



Work in progress – continued

An article in the March 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends* described the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), to replace the AES. The process of generating ABI sub-national employee jobs data, described in the article, has proved particularly complex. A decision has now been made to publish 1998 employee jobs data using the AES methodology rather than the ABI methodology, to give more time to quality-assure the procedures within the ABI system. Work is under way to reconcile the emerging ABI 1997 and 1998 data with the equivalent AES data, and this will conclude in March 2000. Contact: James Partington 01928 792545.

ONS is undertaking a project in conjunction with Southampton University to improve the model for measuring the effect of the national minimum wage. Contact: Nigel Stuttard, 020 7533 6167.

A programme of research into the customer base for labour market statistics products started in January 1999 with the objective of informing a review of all ONS labour market publications and the need for new products. An article on the findings of the main survey appeared in the July issue of *Labour Market Trends* and invited comments from readers. Further research is under way into libraries' and key customers' use of the products, and into the scope for further sales. Further reports will be published when proposals for the future dissemination of labour market statistics are available. Contact: Frances Sly, 020 7533 6141.

The *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases* is currently being revised. Contact: Emma Woby, 020 7533 6112.

A new booklet, *How exactly are earnings measured?*, is in preparation. Contact: Labour Market Statistics Helpline, 020 7533 6094.

Future developments

ONS will be reviewing the methodology used to calculate claimant count rates. The details will be announced in *Labour Market Trends* early next year. Contact: Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.

ONS is reviewing the construction of labour force projections. The production and publication timetable will be determined following consultations with users about their requirements. Contact: Phillip Lee, 020 7533 6131.

In the future, ONS expects to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and improve the quality of unemployment rates for small areas based on internationally agreed definitions. Contact: David Caplan, 020 7533 5278.



Labour Market Spotlight

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

Contents for December 1999

1	Sickness absence by age and sex (LFS)	4	Disabled people and the labour market (LFS)
2	Job-related training (LFS)	5	Reasons for people leaving jobs (LFS)
3	Ethnic groups (LFS)	6	Long-term sick or disabled economically inactive people (LFS)

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

1 Sickness absence by age and sex

Table 1 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by age and sex; United Kingdom; summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	All ages	16-24	25-34	35-49	50+
<b>All</b>					
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	954	170	261	301	223
Percentage of whom unable to work <sup>a</sup> for:					
1 day	25	45	28	20	14
2-5 days	30	32	37	28	22
All week <sup>b</sup>	45	23	35	52	64
All employees <sup>c</sup> (thousands)	24,118	3,845	6,361	8,691	5,222
Percentage of all employees who had at least one day off in the reference week	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.3
<b>Men</b>					
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	447	78	124	136	109
Percentage of whom unable to work <sup>a</sup> for:					
1 day	25	44	29	23	11
2-5 days	29	33	36	27	21
All week <sup>b</sup>	45	22	35	51	67
All employees <sup>c</sup> (thousands)	12,748	2,010	3,461	4,498	2,780
Percentage of all employees who had at least one day off in the reference week	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.9
<b>Women</b>					
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	506	91	137	164	113
Percentage of whom unable to work <sup>a</sup> for:					
1 day	25	45	28	19	16
2-5 days	30	32	38	28	23
All week <sup>b</sup>	44	23	35	53	61
All employees <sup>c</sup> (thousands)	11,370	1,835	2,901	4,193	2,442
Percentage of all employees who had at least one day off in the reference week	4.5	5.0	4.7	3.9	4.6

Source: Labour Force Survey  
 a Includes days where the respondent would not normally work. Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.  
 b Respondents who reported 6 or 7 days unable to work due to sickness or injury.  
 c Includes a small number of people who did not state if they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

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. It is of interest to know whether sickness absences vary by sex and age group. Table 1 gives the number and proportion of employees who had at least one day off in the reference week and also the distribution of the number of days employees had off, by age and sex, in summer 1999.

- Overall men were less likely than women to have had at least one day off sick in the reference week (3.5 per cent compared with 4.5 per cent) and this was true across all age groups.
- Among male employees the proportion having at least one day off sick in the reference week was highest for 16 to 24-year-olds, and those over 50 (3.9 per cent). The proportion was lower for men in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 49 age groups (3.6 and 3.0 per cent respectively). For female employees the proportion was above 4.5 per cent for all age groups except the 35 to 49-year-olds (3.9 per cent).
- Looking at the duration of absence for those who took at least one day off sick reveals some distinct trends across the age groups. For both men and women, the older the age group the more likely they were to be off sick for the whole week and the less likely they were to be off for only one day.
- The percentage absent all week increased with age from 23 per cent, for those aged 16 to 24, to 64 per cent of those aged 50 and over.
- On the other hand the percentage absent for one day decreased with age from 45 per cent for 16 to 24-year-olds to 14 per cent for those aged 50 and over.



## 2 Job-related training

Table 2 gives seasonally adjusted and unadjusted figures for employees in receipt of job-related training for various quarters.

- 1 In summer 1999, 15.0 per cent of employees had been in receipt of job-related training in the last four weeks (seasonally adjusted figures).
- 2 Seasonally adjusted, 3.5 million employees of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during summer 1999.

Table 3 shows a breakdown of those employees in receipt of job-related training, by region.

Table 4 gives a similar breakdown using data for Great Britain, by ethnic origin, which is based on a four quarter average (to increase the reliability of the data).

- 1 During summer 1999 women were more likely to have received job-related training than men in all regions (Table 3) (not seasonally adjusted figures).
- 2 The table also shows that the incidence of job-related training was highest in the South West, South East and London. Northern Ireland, Scotland and the East region had the lowest incidence of job-related training.
- 3 There were some interesting differences between ethnic groups (Table 4). Over the four quarters to summer 1999, employees from the Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were, overall, less likely to have received job-related training in the previous four weeks than White employees.
- 4 Employees from the Black and 'All other origins' ethnic groups were more likely to have received training than their White counterparts.

Table 2 Working-age<sup>a</sup> employees receiving job-related training,<sup>b</sup> United Kingdom, various quarters

	Seasonally adjusted		Thousands and per cent Not seasonally adjusted	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
Spring 1995	2,854	13.2	3,081	14.2
Spring 1996	3,034	13.7	3,258	14.8
Spring 1997	3,233	14.4	3,455	15.4
Spring 1998	3,355	14.6	3,578	15.6
Summer 1998	3,410	14.7	3,061	13.1
Autumn 1998	3,474	14.9	3,589	15.4
Winter 1998/9	3,480	15.0	3,491	15.0
Spring 1999	3,478	15.0	3,694	15.9
Summer 1999	3,518	15.0	3,170	13.5

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.  
b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Working-age<sup>a</sup> employees receiving job-related training,<sup>b</sup> by region; United Kingdom; summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
All employees	3,170	13.5	1,586	12.6	1,584	14.5
<b>Government Office Region</b>						
England	2,730	13.7	1,377	12.9	1,353	14.7
North East	128	13.5	62	12.5	66	14.6
North West	336	12.6	163	11.4	173	13.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	278	13.8	131	11.9	147	15.9
East Midlands	226	13.0	115	12.3	111	13.8
West Midlands	275	12.8	123	10.7	152	15.3
East	275	12.3	146	12.2	129	12.5
London	420	15.0	218	14.6	202	15.4
South East	511	15.3	271	14.9	240	15.8
South West	282	14.3	148	14.1	133	14.5
Wales	135	12.6	68	12.0	67	13.3
Scotland	250	12.3	116	11.0	134	13.8
Northern Ireland	55	9.5	25	8.2	30	10.8

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.  
b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.  
c Percentages are expressed as proportions of the relevant population in each group.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Working-age<sup>a</sup> employees receiving job-related training,<sup>b</sup> by ethnic origin; Great Britain; autumn 1998 to summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Ethnic origin	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
White	3,249	15.0	1,612	14.0	1,637	16.3
Black	63	18.2	26	15.7	37	20.6
Indian	42	12.0	26	13.3	16	10.5
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	19	11.4	12	9.9	7	14.8
All other origins <sup>c</sup>	48	17.0	23	16.7	25	17.3

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.  
b Includes both on- and off-the-job training received in the last four weeks.  
c Percentages are expressed as proportions of the relevant population in each group.  
d Includes those of mixed origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey

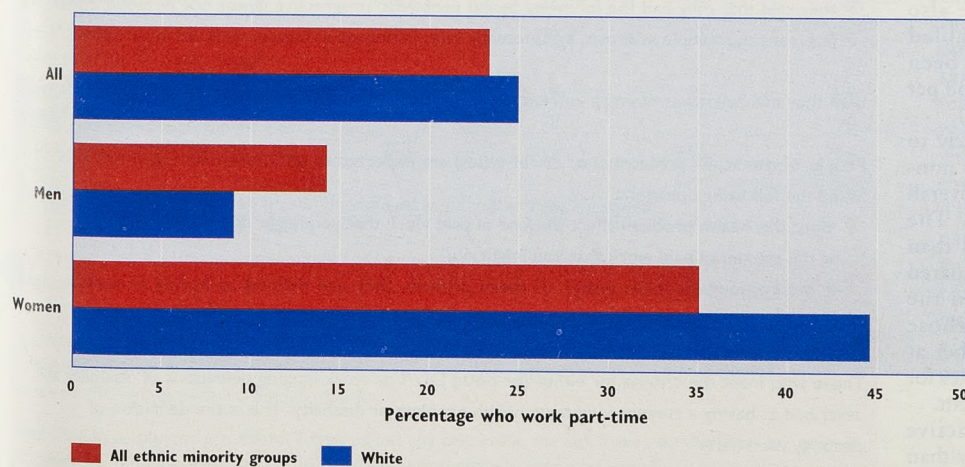
## 3 Ethnic groups

Table 5 Economic activity by ethnic group, Great Britain; summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Total economically active (000s)	All aged 16 and over (000s)	Economic activity rate (%) 16-59/64	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64	ILO unemployment rate (%) all 16+
<b>All persons</b>							
White	25,535	1,540	27,075	42,476	80.5	75.8	5.7
All ethnic minority groups	1,354	209	1,562	2,527	67	58	13
Black <sup>a</sup>	402	74	476	701	75	63	16
Indian	416	39	455	689	74	68	9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	220	53	274	580	51	41	20
Chinese	58	*	63	115	67	59	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	257	37	294	442	69	60	13
<b>Men</b>							
White	14,105	939	15,043	20,734	85.9	80.5	6.2
All ethnic minority groups	764	122	886	1,229	77	67	14
Black <sup>a</sup>	195	39	234	329	78	65	17
Indian	240	23	263	341	84	77	9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	165	34	199	301	70	58	17
Chinese	26	*	29	50	77	66	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	138	23	160	207	80	68	14
<b>Women</b>							
White	11,430	601	12,031	21,742	74.4	70.6	5.0
All ethnic minority groups	589	87	676	1,298	57	50	13
Black <sup>a</sup>	208	35	242	372	71	61	14
Indian	176	16	192	348	64	59	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	55	19	74	279	29	22	26
Chinese	32	*	34	65	59	53	*
Other origins <sup>b</sup>	119	14	134	235	59	53	11

Note: Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimates for smaller groups are to be expected.  
An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95% confidence interval of +/- 4,000.  
Does not include people who did not state their ethnic group.  
\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.  
a Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.  
b Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Proportion of all in employment working part-time;<sup>a</sup> Great Britain; summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time.  
a Whether working full- or part-time is based on respondent's own assessment.

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in ethnic groups. This information is collected in the Great Britain LFS (but not in Northern Ireland). Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in Table 5.

- 1 According to the LFS, there were 2.5 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in spring 1999 over the age of 16, of whom 1.4 million were in employment.
- 2 Among the ethnic minorities, those classified as 'Black' had the highest economic activity rate at 75 per cent, but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate at 68 per cent.
- 3 The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with one in five economically active members unemployed (this compares with just over one in 20 economically active white people).
- 4 All ethnic groups had lower activity rates for women than for men. The largest difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, where the rate for men was more than twice that for women.

There is a great deal of interest in the type of employment undertaken by people of different ethnicity. Figure 1 gives the proportion of people in employment who work part-time, by sex for white and non-white groups.

- 1 Men from ethnic minority groups were more likely to be working part-time than their White counterparts (14 per cent compared with 9 per cent).
- 2 By contrast, overall, women from ethnic minorities were less likely to work part-time than Whites (35 per cent compared with 44 per cent).



## 4 Disabled people and the labour market

A regular topic of interest among callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is the labour market status of disabled people. LFS respondents can be defined as having a current long-term disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) or a work-limiting disability, or both (see red box). A definition of current long-term disability including all those who report having either a current DDA-covered disability or a work-limiting disability gives the most comprehensive and coherent coverage of disability. **Table 6** shows the economic activity status of people according to whether they are disabled or not under this broad definition.

- 1 In summer 1999 there were 6.7 million people of working age with long-term disabilities in the UK, just over half of whom were men (52 per cent).
- 2 Non-disabled people were much more likely to be economically active than disabled people (86 per cent compared with 52 per cent). This was the case for both men and women (the figures being 92 and 55 per cent for men, and 79 and 49 per cent for women).
- 3 Non-disabled people were also much more likely to be in employment than those who were disabled (81 per cent compared with 47 per cent). This was the case for both men and women (the percentages being 86 and 49 for men, and 74 and 45 for women). Disabled people in employment were slightly more likely than non-disabled people to work part-time (28 per cent compared with 23 per cent).
- 4 The rates of ILO unemployment were much higher for disabled people compared with non-disabled people (10 per cent compared with 6 per cent). Furthermore, disabled people who were unemployed were also more likely than non-disabled unemployed people to have been unemployed for at least a year (38 per cent compared with 24 per cent).
- 5 Disabled people were more likely to be economically inactive than non-disabled people (48 per cent overall compared with 14 per cent). The difference was greater for men than for women (45 per cent compared with 8 per cent). For women the overall percentage of those economically inactive was higher at 51 per cent, but it was also higher for non-disabled people at 21 per cent.
- 6 Among the economically inactive disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job. This was true for both men and women.

**Table 6** Economic activity status of working age<sup>a</sup> people according to whether they are disabled;<sup>b</sup> by sex; United Kingdom; summer 1999

	Men		Women		All	
	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled	Disabled	Not disabled
Economically active	55.2	92.1	49.0	78.5	52.2	85.6
In employment	48.8	86.5	44.9	74.5	46.9	80.8
Working full time	42.7	79.9	23.6	43.3	33.6	62.5
Working part time	6.1	6.6	21.3	31.2	13.3	18.3
ILO unemployed	6.5	5.6	4.1	4.1	5.3	4.9
ILO unemployed for less than 1 year	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.7
ILO unemployed for at least 1 year	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.2
ILO unemployment rate <sup>c</sup>	11.7	6.1	8.4	5.2	10.2	5.7
Economically inactive	44.8	7.9	51.0	21.5	47.8	14.4
Wants job	16.1	2.3	15.1	6.1	15.6	4.1
Does not want job	28.7	5.6	35.9	15.4	32.1	10.2
All people of working age (=100%) (millions)	3.5	15.3	3.2	13.9	6.7	29.3

Source: Labour Force Survey  
 a Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.  
 b Current long-term health problem or disability.  
 c The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

## LFS definitions of disabilities

From spring 1997, the LFS asks all its working age respondents:

- 1 'do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last more than a year?'

If they answer yes to this question, they are also asked to say what kind(s) of health problem or disability(ies) they have, based on a list read to them by the interviewer.

If they then answer yes to the following question:

- 1 'does this (do these) health problem(s) or disability(ies) (when taken singly or together) substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities?'

or

- 1 they said that they had the following health problems: progressive illness not included elsewhere (e.g. cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy),

then they are defined as having a current disability covered by the DDA.

People whose health problem(s) or disability(ies) are expected to last more than a year are also asked the following questions:

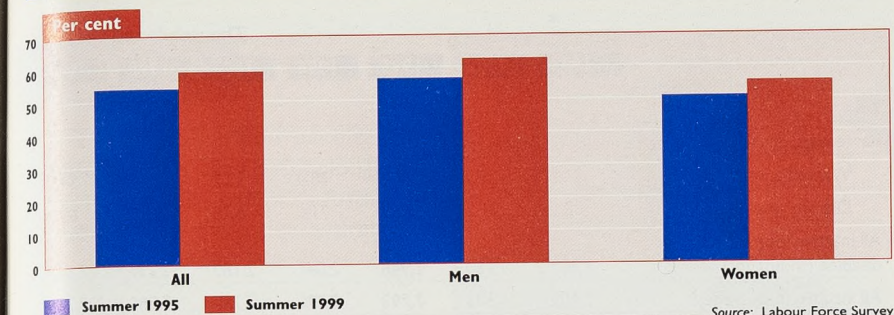
- 1 'does this health problem affect the kind of paid work that you might do?'
- 2 '...or the amount of paid work that you might do?'
- 3 If the respondent fulfils either of these criteria, they are defined as having a work-limiting disability.

Those who meet the criteria for either (or both) DDA or work-limiting definitions of disability are described as having a current long-term health problem or disability. This is the definition of disability used here.

For more information see 'Disabilities data from the LFS', pp321-35, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998.

## 5 Reasons for people leaving jobs

**Figure 2** Proportion of people of working age who had recently left a job and were in employment in the reference week; United Kingdom, summer 1995 and 1999, not seasonally adjusted



**Table 7** Working-age people who had recently left a job,<sup>a</sup> by sex; whether employed in the reference week; and reason for leaving; United Kingdom; summer 1995 and 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent			
	Status in the reference week			
	In employment		Not in employment	
	Summer 1995	Summer 1999	Summer 1995	Summer 1999
<b>All</b>				
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	11	10	17	18
Temporary job ended	14	12	23	18
Resigned	32	44	14	21
Gave up work for health reasons	*	*	8	8
Gave up work for family, personal reason	8	6	14	14
Other reasons <sup>b</sup>	34	27	25	20
<b>Total (thousands=100 per cent)</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>483</b>
<b>Men</b>				
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	13	12	22	23
Temporary job ended	14	13	23	19
Resigned	31	42	11	19
Gave up work for health reasons	*	*	8	7
Gave up work for family, personal reason	7	5	6	7
Other reasons <sup>b</sup>	33	27	29	25
<b>Total (thousands=100 per cent)</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Women</b>				
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	9	8	11	14
Temporary job ended	13	10	23	18
Resigned	32	46	17	24
Gave up work for health reasons	*	*	7	9
Gave up work for family, personal reasons	9	8	22	20
Other reasons <sup>b</sup>	35	28	20	15
<b>Total (thousands=100 per cent)</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>253</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey  
 a See red box.  
 b Includes those who said they had retired, were dismissed or had another unspecified reason.

## Information from the Labour Force Survey on people who have recently left a job

People who are not in employment during the reference week, but who have worked at some point within the last eight years are asked the year and month in which they left their last job. In this analysis those not in employment are people who left their last job in the month of the reference week or the two previous calendar months.

Everyone in employment is asked "have you left any paid job in the last three months?" For this analysis, in order to minimise the disparity in the time period since leaving a job (compared with those not in employment) the coverage has been restricted to those who answered yes to the above question and who started their current job in the month of the reference week or two previous calendar months.

The total numbers employed, unemployed and inactive change by relatively small amounts from one quarter to the next. However, these net changes mask large flows of people between economic statuses and jobs. For example, according to LFS estimates for summer 1999, 1.2 million people of working age had recently left a job (see red box). People can leave jobs for a wide variety of reasons. They may leave voluntarily (for example to go to a better job or to enjoy early retirement) or they may have been dismissed or made compulsorily redundant.

**Figure 2** shows the proportions of people of working age (by sex) who had recently left a job and who were in employment during the reference week. **Table 7** shows the reasons why people left their last job by sex and whether they were employed during the reference week.

- 1 In summer 1999 59 per cent of those who had recently left a job were in employment in the reference week compared with 54 per cent for summer 1995. The figures were higher for men than women in both periods.
- 2 The relative importance of the reasons why people left their jobs differs between the two snapshots. In summer 1999 more than two-fifths (44 per cent) of those in employment in the reference week had resigned from their previous job compared with only a third (32 per cent) in 1995. This percentage was also much higher in 1999 than 1995 for those not in employment (21 per cent compared with 14 per cent).
- 3 For those in employment there were compensating falls in all the other categories, particularly 'other reasons'. For those not in employment the proportions who said they had left because a temporary job had ended or for other reasons were much lower in 1999 than in 1995. These trends were similar for men and women.
- 4 The main difference between the patterns for men and women in both years among those not in employment was that women were much more likely than men to have given up work for family and personal reasons. The fact that many women take a break from employment in order to raise children helps explain why the proportions in employment in the reference week were higher for men than women.



## 6 Long-term sick or disabled economically inactive people

1 The percentage of all economically inactive people who were long-term sick or disabled increased between spring 1993 and spring 1999. **Table 8** shows the number of long-term sick or disabled economically inactive people by sex and whether they wanted to work. For men, the percentage increased from 37 per cent in 1993 to 42 per cent in 1999. Of this increase, 82 per cent was due to the increase in the numbers of long-term sick or disabled economically inactive people. For women, the percentage increased from 14 per cent in 1993 to 20 per cent in 1999. Proportionally, the increase for females was much greater than for males. The increased proportion for females was due to the number of long-term sick and disabled economically inactive people rising, coupled with the total number of inactives falling.

2 Of all those economically inactive people who are long-term sick or disabled, the proportion who wanted to work has increased from 25 per cent in 1993 to 34 per cent in 1999.

3 The percentage of economically inactive people who were long-term sick or disabled increased with age. For example in spring 1999, 2 per cent of 16 to 17-year-old economically inactive people were long-term sick or disabled, compared with 48 per cent of those aged 50 to retirement age. In 1993 the proportion of all economically inactive people who were long-term sick or disabled also increased with age.

4 However, the overall proportion of the economically inactive people who were long-term sick or disabled was lower in 1993 than 1999 (22 per cent compared with 28 per cent). This proportion was also lower in each age group in 1993 than 1999. This implies that the overall increase in the percentage of all economically inactive people who are long-term sick or disabled is not simply a reflection of the population ageing.

5 The proportion of the long-term sick or disabled who wanted a job also changed with age. The percentage was higher for those under 50 (roughly 40 per cent in 1999 and roughly 30 per cent in 1993) and decreased for those over the age of 50 (roughly 30 per cent in 1999 and roughly 20 per cent in 1993).

**Table 8 Economically inactive working-age<sup>a</sup> people by sex, whether long-term sick or disabled,<sup>b</sup> and whether wanted to work; United Kingdom; spring quarters, not seasonally adjusted**

	Thousands and per cent						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>All</b>							
Percentage of all inactive long-term sick or disabled who:							
Wanted a job	24.8	28.5	27.1	28.4	32.2	34.3	34.5
Did not want a job	75.2	71.5	72.9	71.6	67.8	65.7	65.5
All inactive long-term sick or disabled (thousands)	1,683	1,780	1,946	2,047	2,160	2,217	2,197
All inactive (thousands)	7,602	7,683	7,793	7,770	7,787	7,886	7,773
Percentage of all inactives who were long-term sick or disabled							
	22.1	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.7	28.1	28.3
<b>Men</b>							
Percentage of all inactive long-term sick or disabled who:							
Wanted a job	26.7	31.0	29.3	30.9	34.6	37.6	37.3
Did not want a job	73.3	69.0	70.7	69.1	65.4	62.4	62.7
All inactive long-term sick or disabled (thousands)	974	1,051	1,119	1,170	1,210	1,270	1,249
All inactive (thousands)	2,661	2,734	2,825	2,865	2,917	3,024	2,994
Percentage of all inactives who were long-term sick or disabled							
	36.6	38.5	39.6	40.8	41.5	42.0	41.7
<b>Women</b>							
Percentage of all inactive long-term sick or disabled who:							
Wanted a job	22.2	25.0	24.1	25.0	29.1	29.8	30.8
Did not want a job	77.8	75.0	75.9	75.0	70.9	70.2	69.2
All inactive long-term sick or disabled (thousands)	709	729	827	877	950	947	949
All inactive (thousands)	4,941	4,949	4,968	4,906	4,870	4,862	4,779
Percentage of all inactives who were long-term sick or disabled							
	14.4	14.7	16.6	17.9	19.5	19.5	19.9

a Working age is 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

b See red box.

Source: Labour Force Survey

### Reasons for economic inactivity: long-term sick or disabled

The economically inactive population comprises people who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed. The LFS asks economically inactive people whether or not they would like a job. Those who do not want a job are asked to select from a list the reason why they do not want a job. Those who do want a job, but have not sought one in the previous four weeks are asked why they have not sought one and likewise for those who have been seeking work, but are not available to start in the following two weeks. *Long-term sick or disabled* is one of the reasons on the lists for all three questions. It is important to appreciate that the *long-term sick and disabled* category of this classification used to identify the reasons for economic inactivity should not be confused with the definition of disability used in the Labour Force Survey (see page 628).

Full details of the questions and lists of available answers regarding the reasons for economic inactivity are available on page 106 of the March 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

## Trends in the labour market participation of ethnic groups

By Frances Sly, Tim Thair and Andrew Risdon, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

### Key points

● In 1998/9, 2.3 million people of working age (6.6 per cent) belonged to ethnic minority groups; a further 0.2 million were older than working age.

● Economic activity rates vary widely between ethnic groups; these variations are greatest among women. In 1998/9, working age White, Black Caribbean and Other Black women had economic activity rates of between 72 and 77 per cent compared with 20-30 per cent for Bangladeshi and Pakistani women.

● The White population has higher employment rates than ethnic minority groups and lower unemployment rates for both men and women, but the variation between rates for minority groups is greater than that between White rates and the closest minority groups.

● The unemployment rates for Pakistani/Bangladeshi men (18 per cent) was three times that for White men (6 per cent) in 1998/9. Pakistani and Black African women (18 per cent and 16 per cent respectively) had unemployment rates more than three times that of White women (5 per cent) in 1998/9.

● The ratio of the ethnic minority unemployment rate to the White unemployment rate has been higher in the 1990s than it was in the mid to late 1980s – for example, it was 1.7 in 1987-1989 compared with 2.3 in spring 1999.

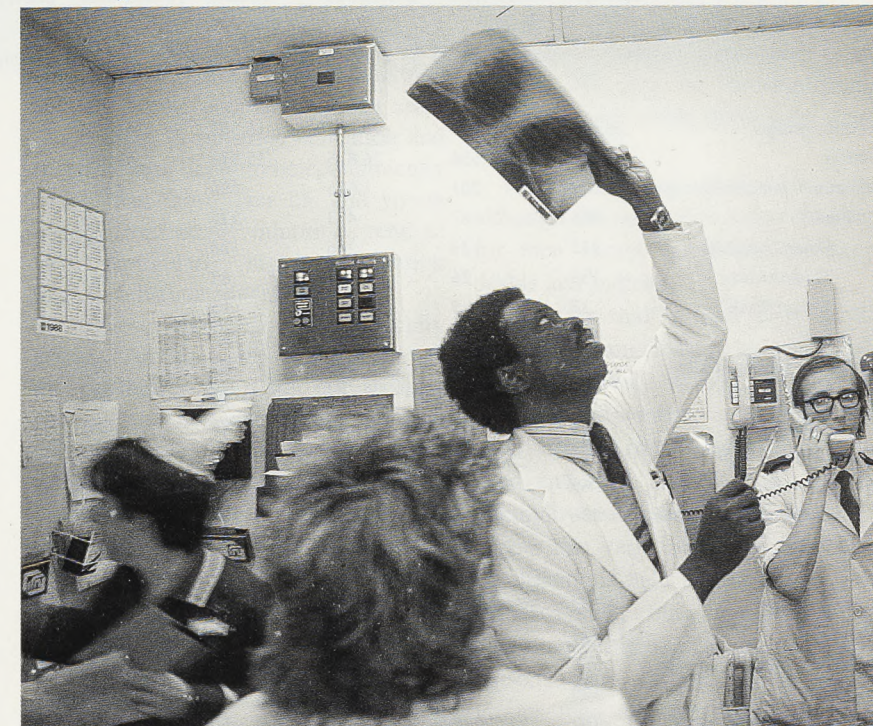


PHOTO: LAURIE SARRAH/NETWORK

**This article presents the latest statistics from the Labour Force Survey relating to the labour market position of people from different ethnic groups. It examines time series data from 1984 for economic activity rates, employment rates and unemployment rates.**

### Introduction

THIS ARTICLE uses results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to describe the participation in the labour market of people from different ethnic groups. It presents an update of key time series published in the article on ethnic groups in the August 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends*. More detailed cross-sectional analyses (for example, looking at qualifications, social class and age) are available in the article on ethnic groups in the December 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends*. An update of this more detailed portrait will appear in late 2000. Further demographic details of the number and age composition of the ethnic minority population may be found in an article in *Population Trends*.<sup>1</sup>

Due to sample size restrictions, quarterly LFS estimates are usually presented using a fairly limited number of groups (e.g. without Black Caribbeans and Black Africans being separately identified). In this article, annual estimates (*Table 1*) are given for nine ethnic groups that closely match those recommended as standard for government household surveys.<sup>2</sup> The only exception to this standard is that in this article Black mixed are classified under Other/mixed rather than in Other Black. This has been the established practice for ONS labour market analyses of the LFS since spring 1992.

In spring 2000, databases using up-to-date population weights will be released.<sup>3</sup> During this revision to the



Table 1 Economic status by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; average summer 1998 to spring 1999

	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	Economic activity rate (%)	Thousands and per cent			
							Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment (%)	16 and over	
									16-59/64	16-59/64
<b>All</b>										
All ethnic groups <sup>a</sup>	26,600	1,757	28,357	16,562	44,920	63.1	79.0	74.0	6.2	
White	25,270	1,556	26,825	15,573	42,398	63.3	79.9	75.2	5.8	
All ethnic minority groups	1,323	201	1,525	986	2,511	61	66	57	13	
Black <sup>b</sup>	386	67	453	226	679	67	73	62	15	
Black Caribbean	213	33	246	128	373	66	76	66	13	
Black African	136	26	161	83	244	66	68	57	16	
Other Black <sup>b</sup>	38	9	46	15	61	76	78	63	19	
Indian	414	41	455	261	716	64	71	65	9	
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	198	48	245	282	527	47	50	40	19	
Pakistani	149	34	183	198	381	48	51	42	18	
Bangladeshi	48	14	62	83	145	43	46	36	22	
All other groups	325	46	371	218	589	63	66	58	12	
Chinese	69	6	75	61	136	55	59	55	8	
Other/mixed origins <sup>c</sup>	256	40	296	157	453	65	68	59	13	
<b>Men</b>										
All ethnic groups <sup>a</sup>	14,682	1,085	15,767	6,143	21,910	72.0	84.8	78.9	6.9	
White	13,921	965	14,885	5,786	20,672	72.0	85.4	79.8	6.5	
All ethnic minority groups	758	121	878	355	1,234	71	76	65	14	
Black <sup>b</sup>	199	38	236	89	325	73	79	66	16	
Black Caribbean	102	18	120	50	171	70	80	68	15	
Black African	79	15	94	32	126	74	77	65	16	
Other Black <sup>b</sup>	17	*	22	6	28	78	78	60	*	
Indian	246	24	271	94	365	74	80	73	9	
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	146	34	180	91	271	67	70	57	19	
Pakistani	107	24	131	63	194	67	71	58	18	
Bangladeshi	39	10	50	28	77	64	68	54	21	
All other groups	167	25	191	82	273	70	73	63	13	
Chinese	33	*	36	27	63	58	60	55	*	
Other/mixed origins <sup>c</sup>	133	21	155	55	210	74	76	66	14	
<b>Women</b>										
All ethnic groups <sup>a</sup>	11,918	672	12,590	10,419	23,010	54.7	72.7	68.7	5.3	
White	11,349	591	11,940	9,787	21,727	55.0	73.9	70.1	4.9	
All ethnic minority groups	566	81	647	631	1,278	51	56	49	12	
Black <sup>b</sup>	188	29	217	137	354	61	68	58	14	
Black Caribbean	111	15	125	77	203	62	72	63	12	
Black African	57	11	67	51	118	57	59	49	16	
Other Black <sup>b</sup>	21	*	24	9	33	74	77	66	*	
Indian	168	17	185	167	352	53	61	56	9	
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	52	13	65	191	256	25	27	22	21	
Pakistani	43	10	52	135	188	28	30	25	18	
Bangladeshi	9	*	13	55	68	19	20	14	*	
All other groups	159	21	180	137	317	57	60	53	12	
Chinese	36	*	39	35	74	53	59	54	*	
Other/mixed origins <sup>c</sup>	122	19	141	102	243	58	61	53	13	

Source: Labour Force Survey

\* Annual estimates less than 6,000 are too small to be reliable and are excluded from the tables.

a Includes those who did not state ethnic origin.

b Excludes Black mixed.

c Includes Black mixed.

databases, ONS is taking the opportunity to bring the ethnicity classification into line with the new standard. From next year, ONS analysis involving ethnic group will thus include Black mixed within Other Black.

The use of annual averages in *Table 1* provides estimates that are more reliable than those based on one quarter's data, particularly for smaller groups (see *technical note*).

### Latest estimates

#### The ethnic minority population

According to the LFS, in 1998/9, 2.5 million adults in Great Britain (5.6 per cent of the population aged 16 and over) identified themselves as members of ethnic minority populations. The percentage from ethnic minorities rises to 6.6 per cent out of all people of working age (men 16-64; women 16-59) because of the younger age profile of most of the ethnic minority populations compared with the White population.

In total, there were some 2.3 million men and women of working age from ethnic minorities, including around 630,000 of Indian origin, 350,000 Pakistanis, 310,000 of Black Caribbean origin, 240,000 Black Africans, 140,000 Bangladeshis and 110,000 Chinese. There is a smaller group who identify themselves as being of Other Black origins, including "Black British" and a substantial group who have mixed or other ethnicity not separately identified in this article.

#### Economic activity and inactivity

Economic activity rates for women of working age vary considerably between ethnic groups (see *Table 1*). Other Black (77 per cent), Black Caribbeans (72 per cent) and Whites (74 per cent) had the highest rates in 1998/9. On the other hand, the rate among Pakistani and Bangladeshi women was less than a third. These extremely low figures partly reflect cultural tendencies within these two ethnic groups.

Among men of working age, activity rates were highest for Whites (85 per

cent) followed by Black Caribbeans and Indians (both 80 per cent). The rates for Pakistani, Chinese and Bangladeshi men were much lower, varying between 60 and 71 per cent.

The younger age profiles of ethnic minority groups is one reason why they tend to have lower activity rates than Whites. Young people are much more likely to be in full-time education and therefore less likely to be economically active than those over 25, and young people from ethnic minorities tend to have particularly high participation rates in full-time education.

Of those who are *not* economically active, many may still want a job even though they either have not recently actively sought work or are not currently available to start work (the criteria for being counted as unemployed under the ILO definition). In 1997 more than two-fifths of economically inactive Black women of working age wanted to work, compared with less than a third of White women (who had the second highest proportion) and less than one sixth of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women. These differences were clear across all age groups.<sup>4</sup>

#### Employment

Employment rates follow a similar pattern to economic activity rates, altered slightly by the different rates of unemployment in each ethnic group. Among women, Whites had the highest employment rate (70 per cent), ahead of Black Caribbeans and Other Black (63 and 66 per cent respectively). Employment rates for women in the other ethnic groups were all well below 60 per cent. Pakistani/Bangladeshi women had the lowest rate (22 per cent) and this can be explained largely by the low economic activity of women in these groups.

Indian men had the highest employment rate (73 per cent) after White men (80 per cent), followed by Black-Caribbean (68 per cent), Other/mixed (66) and Black African (65 per cent). The rates for the other groups were no more than 60 per cent.

#### Unemployment

People from all ethnic minority groups had higher unemployment rates

than Whites in 1998/9 (*Table 1*).

The unemployment rate for ethnic minority men was more than twice that for White men. Indeed this was true for all the ethnic minority groups (where the sample sizes are large enough to produce reasonably robust estimates) except Indians. The rate for Pakistani/Bangladeshi men was nearly three times that for Whites.

The pattern was similar for women although the rates were lower than those for men except for Pakistanis/Bangladeshis and Indians.

The fact that a high proportion of Pakistanis/Bangladeshis have no qualifications is likely to contribute to their high unemployment rate. On the other hand, Black African males are well qualified and they also have a very high unemployment rate. Overall, it does not appear that variation in age profiles and qualifications held across ethnic groups explains much of the large overall differences in unemployment rates. One of the reasons why certain ethnic minority groups tend to have higher unemployment rates is their concentration in urban areas such as inner London, where unemployment rates are generally higher than the national average. Over half of Black Africans live in inner London. However, even within inner London the Black African unemployment rate was more than twice that for Whites in 1998/9.

### Trends in ethnic minority economic activity, employment and unemployment

The LFS has collected information on employment, unemployment and economic inactivity on the internationally standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions since spring 1984. The classification of ethnic origins changed in spring 1992, but the discontinuity is not thought to significantly affect the trends in economic activity, employment and unemployment rates for the main ethnic groups (see *technical note*).



**Table 2** Economic activity rates of working age population, by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

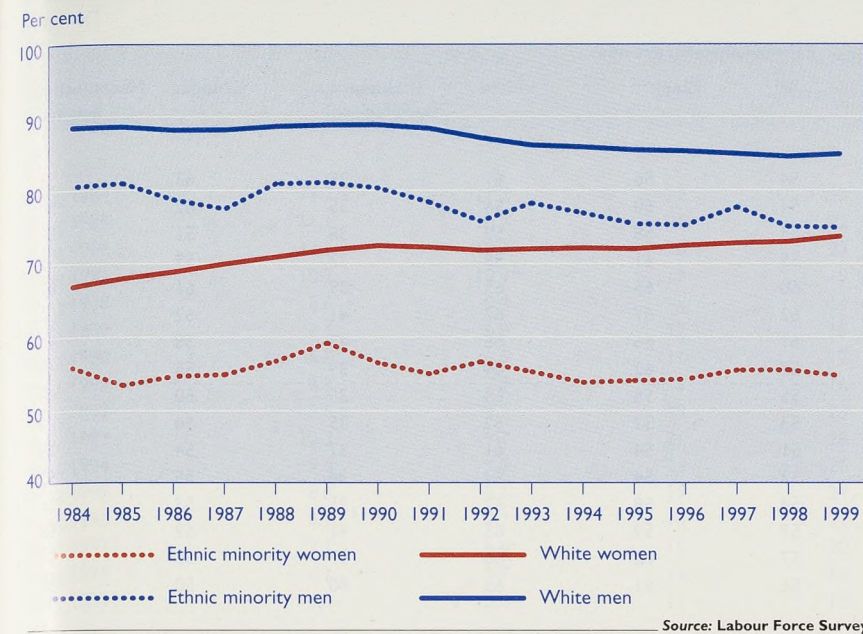
	Per cent							
	All origins <sup>a</sup>	White	Ethnic minority groups				Mixed/other origins <sup>d</sup>	
			All	Black <sup>b,c</sup>	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Chinese	
<b>All</b>								
Spring 1984	77.8	78.2	69	75	72	53	69	67
Spring 1985	78.3	78.8	68	77	69	51	67	67
Spring 1986	78.4	79.0	67	76	71	50	59	65
Spring 1987	78.9	79.5	66	76	67	51	62	66
Spring 1988	79.6	80.2	69	76	74	52	64	70
Spring 1989	80.2	80.7	70	78	74	53	65	70
Spring 1990	80.4	81.0	69	75	73	52	64	73
Spring 1991	79.9	80.7	67	74	72	51	60	70
Spring 1992	79.0	79.8	66	72	72	47	64	69
Spring 1993	78.6	79.4	67	73	72	50	62	70
Spring 1994	78.5	79.3	65	73	71	52	61	61
Spring 1995	78.2	79.0	65	72	72	47	61	62
Spring 1996	78.3	79.2	65	73	70	47	59	66
Spring 1997	78.4	79.1	67	73	71	53	66	65
Spring 1998	78.1	79.0	65	73	73	48	65	63
Spring 1999	78.6	79.6	65	72	72	49	54	68
<b>Men</b>								
Spring 1984	88.1	88.5	80	80	83	80	73	76
Spring 1985	88.3	88.6	81	84	84	79	73	75
Spring 1986	87.7	88.2	79	83	82	74	67	75
Spring 1987	87.7	88.2	77	81	80	77	69	71
Spring 1988	88.3	88.7	81	82	86	78	72	77
Spring 1989	88.5	88.9	81	82	85	78	76	78
Spring 1990	88.5	88.9	80	82	84	74	73	81
Spring 1991	87.8	88.4	78	78	84	74	69	77
Spring 1992	86.5	87.1	76	76	79	68	77	79
Spring 1993	85.6	86.1	78	81	81	73	72	77
Spring 1994	85.3	85.8	77	79	80	75	72	72
Spring 1995	84.9	85.4	75	78	82	67	70	71
Spring 1996	84.7	85.3	75	78	80	71	62	72
Spring 1997	84.5	84.9	78	79	79	77	74	74
Spring 1998	84.0	84.6	75	80	81	67	64	71
Spring 1999	84.3	84.9	75	78	81	68	55	76
<b>Women</b>								
Spring 1984	66.3	66.8	56	69	60	18	64	55
Spring 1985	67.3	67.9	53	70	53	16	60	57
Spring 1986	68.2	68.9	55	69	59	21	50	53
Spring 1987	69.2	69.9	55	71	53	20	55	61
Spring 1988	70.1	70.9	57	70	61	22	55	62
Spring 1989	71.2	71.8	59	75	62	24	54	63
Spring 1990	71.6	72.4	56	69	60	27	55	64
Spring 1991	71.3	72.2	55	71	59	25	50	62
Spring 1992	70.9	71.8	57	68	65	22	53	58
Spring 1993	71.0	72.0	55	66	61	26	52	62
Spring 1994	71.0	72.1	54	67	62	28	51	51
Spring 1995	70.9	72.0	54	66	62	25	51	55
Spring 1996	71.3	72.4	54	69	60	19	56	59
Spring 1997	71.6	72.7	55	68	61	27	58	56
Spring 1998	71.8	72.9	55	66	63	27	66	55
Spring 1999	72.3	73.6	55	66	62	27	53	60

Note: There is a discontinuity in the series between spring 1991 and spring 1992 due to methodological and quality differences (see technical note).

- a Includes those who did not state origin.
- b Excludes Black mixed.
- c Until 1991 only covered West Indian/Guyanese and African, i.e. excluded Black other.
- d Includes all those of mixed origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 1** Economic activity rates of working age population by ethnic group and sex; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

**Economic activity rates**

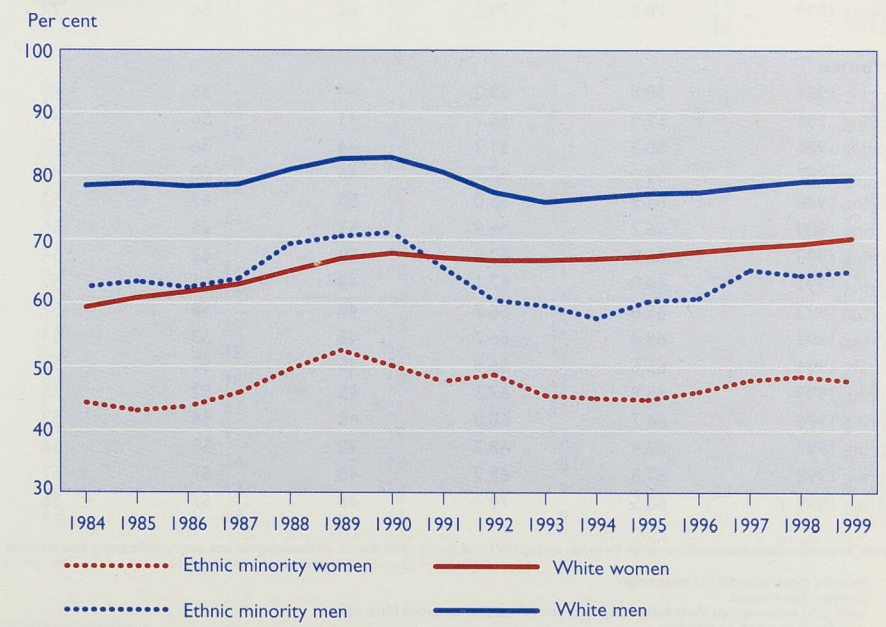
Table 2 shows economic activity rates for men and women of working age in the main ethnic groups. The overall economic activity rate has barely changed over the last ten years – a net fall of 1.5 percentage points comparing spring 1999 with the average for 1988 to 1990. The activity rate for ethnic minority men and women was five percentage points lower in spring 1999 compared with 1988 to 1990. This difference is in part due to differences between the trends for men and women, combined with the lower activity rate for ethnic minority women.

Figure 1 illustrates the separate trends for working-age White and non-White men and women. The economic activity rate for ethnic minority men in spring 1999 (75 per cent), was nearly five percentage points lower than in 1988 to 1990 (81 per cent). This is similar to the trend for White men: the rate was 85 per cent in 1999, four percentage points lower than 1988 to 1990 (89 per cent). Among women, the economic activity rate for all ethnic minority groups combined has changed little, varying around 55 per cent since 1984, while the rate for White women, at 74

per cent, is two percentage points higher than in 1988 to 1990.

Because of sampling variability, it is not possible to identify any trends in economic activity rates for men and women in the different ethnic minority groups clearly, but they appear broadly to follow the overall pattern.

**Figure 2** Employment rates of working age population, by ethnic group and sex; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

**Employment rates**

The employment rate for people of working age was also about the same in spring 1999 (74 per cent) as in 1988 to 1990 (Table 3 and Figure 2). However, both White and ethnic minority groups show an increase up to 1990 and then a fall and subsequent recovery. This downturn in the early 1990s was greater for ethnic minority men and women and White men than for White women. The subsequent recovery has been less for both ethnic minority men and women than White men and women.

**ILO unemployment rates**

Overall, the unemployment rate under the ILO definition fell between 1984 and 1990, then rose until spring 1993, since when it has been falling again (Table 4). Figure 3 demonstrates that the trend among ethnic minorities has been broadly similar to that for Whites, but the decreases in the late 1980s and subsequent increases in the early 1990s were more pronounced.

The unemployment rates for both White and ethnic minority men in the 1990s have tended to be more sensitive to changes in the overall economy than for their female counterparts. From



**Table 3** Employment rates of working age population, by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	All origins <sup>a</sup>	White	Ethnic minority groups					Per cent
			All	Black <sup>b,c</sup>	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Chinese	
<b>All</b>								
Spring 1984	68.6	69.3	54	56	61	35	63	53
Spring 1985	69.5	70.2	54	60	56	35	62	54
Spring 1986	69.6	70.4	53	58	59	36	51	54
Spring 1987	70.4	71.2	55	61	58	37	59	55
Spring 1988	72.7	73.4	60	65	65	39	61	61
Spring 1989	74.5	75.2	62	67	67	41	62	66
Spring 1990	75.0	75.7	61	66	66	43	58	66
Spring 1991	73.2	74.2	57	62	64	39	55	60
Spring 1992	71.3	72.3	55	56	63	35	60	58
Spring 1993	70.4	71.5	53	53	62	35	56	56
Spring 1994	70.8	72.0	51	54	61	37	54	48
Spring 1995	71.3	72.5	53	54	64	34	55	52
Spring 1996	71.8	73.0	54	58	62	35	53	56
Spring 1997	72.7	73.8	57	59	65	41	62	56
Spring 1998	73.3	74.4	57	62	66	37	58	54
Spring 1999	73.8	75.0	56	61	65	40	50	59
<b>Men</b>								
Spring 1984	77.7	78.5	62	57	72	54	70	59
Spring 1985	78.1	78.8	63	63	68	57	66	61
Spring 1986	77.6	78.4	62	62	69	53	55	64
Spring 1987	78.0	78.7	64	63	72	54	65	60
Spring 1988	80.4	81.0	69	68	77	59	68	69
Spring 1989	82.1	82.7	71	69	76	61	70	73
Spring 1990	82.4	82.9	71	70	77	63	64	73
Spring 1991	79.8	80.7	66	63	74	56	63	66
Spring 1992	76.5	77.5	60	53	69	51	70	65
Spring 1993	75.0	75.9	60	53	69	50	67	62
Spring 1994	75.6	76.7	58	53	67	53	62	54
Spring 1995	76.3	77.3	60	57	72	49	63	58
Spring 1996	76.5	77.5	61	61	70	52	52	59
Spring 1997	77.6	78.4	65	62	73	60	67	63
Spring 1998	78.2	79.2	64	67	73	53	57	61
Spring 1999	78.5	79.5	65	66	74	57	50	66
<b>Women</b>								
Spring 1984	58.5	59.2	44	55	48	11	57	45
Spring 1985	59.9	60.7	43	56	44	9	59	44
Spring 1986	60.8	61.7	44	56	48	13	46	42
Spring 1987	62.0	62.9	46	60	44	15	52	49
Spring 1988	64.2	65.0	50	62	53	17	53	53
Spring 1989	66.2	66.9	53	65	56	18	53	58
Spring 1990	66.8	67.8	50	62	54	20	53	58
Spring 1991	66.0	67.1	48	61	52	20	46	52
Spring 1992	65.6	66.7	49	58	57	17	51	50
Spring 1993	65.4	66.7	45	53	54	18	46	49
Spring 1994	65.6	66.9	45	55	55	21	47	42
Spring 1995	65.9	67.3	45	52	55	18	46	46
Spring 1996	66.7	68.0	46	56	53	15	53	53
Spring 1997	67.4	68.7	48	55	56	21	55	49
Spring 1998	67.8	69.2	48	57	57	21	59	48
Spring 1999	68.5	70.1	48	57	56	21	50	52

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There is a discontinuity in the series between spring 1991 and spring 1992 due to methodological and quality differences (see technical note).

- a Includes those who did not state origin.  
 b Excludes Black mixed.  
 c Until 1991 only covered West Indian/Guyanese and African, i.e. excluded Black other.  
 d Includes all those of mixed origin.

**Table 4** ILO unemployment rates of population aged 16 and over, by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	All origins <sup>a</sup>	White	Ethnic minority groups				Per cent
			All	Black <sup>b,c</sup>	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	
<b>All</b>							
Spring 1984	11.7	11.2	22	25	16	34	18
Spring 1985	11.1	10.7	21	22	18	30	17
Spring 1986	11.1	10.7	20	23	17	29	17
Spring 1987	10.7	10.4	17	19	13	29	14
Spring 1988	8.6	8.4	14	14	12	24	10
Spring 1989	7.1	6.8	12	15	10	22	6
Spring 1990	6.7	6.5	11	12	10	17	9
Spring 1991	8.3	7.9	15	16	12	24	13
Spring 1992	9.6	9.2	18	23	13	25	14
Spring 1993	10.3	9.7	21	28	13	31	18
Spring 1994	9.6	9.0	21	26	14	28	19
Spring 1995	8.6	8.1	19	24	12	27	15
Spring 1996	8.1	7.7	18	21	13	26	14
Spring 1997	7.1	6.6	15	20	8	22	12
Spring 1998	6.1	5.7	13	15	9	22	13
Spring 1999	6.0	5.6	13	15	9	18	12
<b>Men</b>							
Spring 1984	11.8	11.3	22	29	14	33	19
Spring 1985	11.4	11.0	22	25	19	28	17
Spring 1986	11.5	11.1	21	26	16	28	16
Spring 1987	11.0	10.7	18	22	10	30	13
Spring 1988	8.9	8.6	14	16	11	24	9
Spring 1989	7.2	6.9	13	16	10	22	*
Spring 1990	6.9	6.7	11	14	9	15	11
Spring 1991	9.1	8.7	16	18	12	25	13
Spring 1992	11.4	11.0	20	30	13	25	15
Spring 1993	12.3	11.7	24	34	14	31	17
Spring 1994	11.3	10.6	25	33	16	29	22
Spring 1995	10.0	9.4	20	27	13	27	16
Spring 1996	9.6	9.1	19	22	13	26	18
Spring 1997	8.1	7.6	16	22	7	22	14
Spring 1998	6.8	6.3	14	16	9	21	13
Spring 1999	6.7	6.3	13	16	9	16	13
<b>Women</b>							
Spring 1984	11.5	11.2	21	21	20	*	16
Spring 1985	10.7	10.4	19	20	17	*	17
Spring 1986	10.6	10.2	20	20	19	*	19
Spring 1987	10.2	9.9	16	16	17	*	16
Spring 1988	8.4	8.2	13	11	13	*	11
Spring 1989	6.9	6.7	11	14	9	*	*
Spring 1990	6.5	6.3	11	10	11	25	8
Spring 1991	7.2	6.9	13	14	11	*	13
Spring 1992	7.3	7.0	14	15	12	*	12
Spring 1993	7.6	7.2	18	20	11	30	18
Spring 1994	7.3	6.9	16	18	12	24	16
Spring 1995	6.8	6.3	17	21	11	28	14
Spring 1996	6.3	5.9	15	19	12	*	10
Spring 1997	5.8	5.4	14	18	8	22	11
Spring 1998	5.3	4.9	13	13	9	23	12
Spring 1999	5.1	4.6	13	14	9	21	12

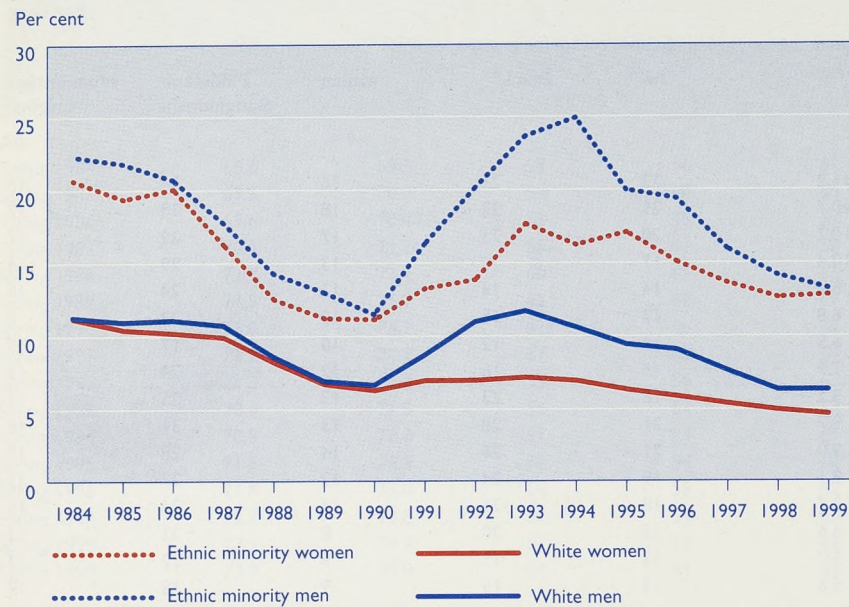
Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: There is a discontinuity in the series between spring 1991 and spring 1992 due to methodological and quality differences (see technical note).

- a Includes those who did not state origin.  
 b Excludes Black mixed.  
 c Until 1991 only covered West Indian/Guyanese and African, i.e. excluded Black other.  
 d Includes all those of mixed origin.



Figure 3 ILO unemployment rates of population aged 16 and over, by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



broadly similar levels, their rates increased much more rapidly during the recession and have tended to decline faster during the subsequent recovery. The unemployment rate for ethnic minority men is once again only a little higher than that for ethnic minority women, although the rate for White men is still significantly higher than that for White women. This is due largely to the relatively greater recovery for Black men (whose unemployment rate halved from 1993 to 1999) than for Black women (whose unem-

ployment only fell by a third over the same period).

A good way to compare the unemployment rates of ethnic minorities and Whites is to look at the ratio of the unemployment rate for ethnic minority groups to that for Whites. This ratio has been higher in the 1990s than it was during the mid to late 1980s. Over the period covered by Table 4, the ratio was lowest in 1987 to 1989 (1.7) and increased sharply during the early 1990s. It has remained well above 2, and was 2.3 in spring 1999. A contrib-

utory factor behind this increase is the fact that the unemployment rate in London in the late 1980s was well below the national average, but now it is a little higher (for example, in 1998/9 the White rate, at 6.2 per cent, was 0.3 percentage points higher than the Great Britain average compared with 1.3 percentage points lower in 1987-1989). More than half of the unemployed from ethnic minorities live in London.

### Conclusion

Economic activity, employment and unemployment rates vary widely between ethnic groups. The White population has higher employment rates than ethnic minority groups, and lower unemployment rates, for both men and women. The variations between ethnic minority groups are greater than those between Whites and the closest ethnic minority groups. These variations are greatest among women. The ethnic minority unemployment rate has been more than twice that of Whites throughout the economic recovery since 1993

### Notes

- 1 Schuman, J: 'The ethnic minority populations of Great Britain - latest estimates', *Population Trends*, 96, The Stationery Office (London, summer 1999).
- 2 *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*, 1996, pp34-35.
- 3 See p91, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1999. There will be an article describing the regrossing process in the February issue of *Labour Market Trends*.
- 4 Labour Market Spotlight, p495, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.

### Further information

For more information about the Labour Force Survey, and how to access the results, telephone the Labour Market Enquiry Helpline on 020 7533 6094. For enquiries specifically relating to this article, contact Andrew Risdon, e-mail [andrew.risdon@ons.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.risdon@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6145.

### Technical note

#### The Labour Force Survey

The Great Britain Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households. Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this, the survey was conducted every two years but not until 1984 did the questionnaire stabilise in a form similar to that used at present.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity - paid work, jobsearch, etc. - are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

The main definitions used are given on page S3 of the Labour Market Data Section and further details of methods and quality issues were given in 'The new presentation of labour market statistics: guidance for users about sources', pp249-58, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998.

#### Ethnic origin

The ethnic origin question is identical to that used in the 1991 Population Census and is described in previous articles on this topic; e.g. pp147-59, *Employment Gazette*, May 1994. For publication purposes, two levels of aggregation are generally employed, corresponding to the two levels recommended in the Government Statistical Service's *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*. However, in the LFS, Black people of mixed origin have been grouped with others of mixed origin in the 'Other groups' category, not in 'Other Black groups'.

#### Quality of data

Prior to spring 1992 the LFS question on ethnic origin used a different classification. As a result, the categories used from 1992 onwards are not all consistent with those used previously. At the same time as the new question was introduced, the LFS was enhanced, becoming a quarterly survey and for the first time using computer-assisted interviewing. This had the effect of creating a discontinuity in the series for ethnic minority groups, apparently increasing their numbers (see pp147-59, *Employment Gazette*, May 1994). Economic activity rates, employment rates and unemployment rates are less affected by these changes than are estimates of numbers of people, and the effects are minor.

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. There is considerably greater quarterly variation in even broad aggregates, such as employment and unemployment, in the main ethnic minority groups than in the White group. This extends to estimates of population, indicating that the source of some of the variation is random sampling error.

Ethnic minority populations are relatively small in number and tend to be highly clustered both within particular geographical areas and within households. LFS survey design means that clustering in households results in higher than usual sampling errors for LFS estimates relating to ethnic groups. It is therefore advisable to be cautious in the interpretation of small estimates. Furthermore, before spring 1992 the LFS sample design included a degree of clustering of selected addresses which magnified this effect. It was therefore considered necessary to base most published results for individual ethnic group on averages from three years' surveys, with no reduction in the threshold.

The overall response rate for the LFS is around 80 per cent for the initial face-to-face interviews and around 95 per cent for the subsequent follow-up telephone interviews. However, the response rate is variable and is known to be relatively low in inner London and among young people. The grossing procedure gives greater weight to the responses from these groups to ensure that the overall totals are correct. However, whenever there is non-response this may introduce bias into any analysis. The fact that ethnic minorities tend to be concentrated in areas and age groups where the response rate is low, added to there being no independent robust estimates of ethnic group populations for use as control totals in the grossing methodology, increases the risk of bias in LFS estimates of ethnic minorities.

Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results for individual quarters since they are based on small samples (fewer than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable. In order to reduce the sampling variation around small estimates it is preferable to pool samples from more than one quarter. Due to the improvements in precision of estimates obtained by averaging data from four successive quarters of the LFS, this limit has been reduced to 6,000 for annual averages.



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Feature

## Patterns of pay: results of the 1999 New Earnings Survey

By Claire Nichol and Derek Bird, Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

### Key points

- For the 1998-99 tax year, average gross annual pay of all full-time employees in Great Britain stood at £20 919.
- Between April 1998 and April 1999 the average gross weekly pay of all full-time employees in Great Britain increased by 3.7 per cent to stand at £400.
- Full-time employees worked a slightly shorter working week, at 40 hours, than in 1998 (40.2 hours); average part-time hours increased slightly from 19.3 hours in 1998 to 19.4 hours.
- The pay-gap between the sexes was the narrowest ever in April 1999. Average gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) of full-time women stood at 80.9 per cent of the average earned by their male counterparts.
- Earnings of the lowest paid employees increased faster than those of the highest paid over the year from 1998; both increased in real terms.
- The 1999 New Earnings Survey shows a marked shift in the earnings distribution compared with 1998. This is most evident at the rate at which the national minimum wage was introduced; the national minimum wage rate of £3.60 now represents the mode of the hourly earnings distribution.
- For the third year in succession the industrial sector with the highest average earnings was financial intermediation (£529 per week).

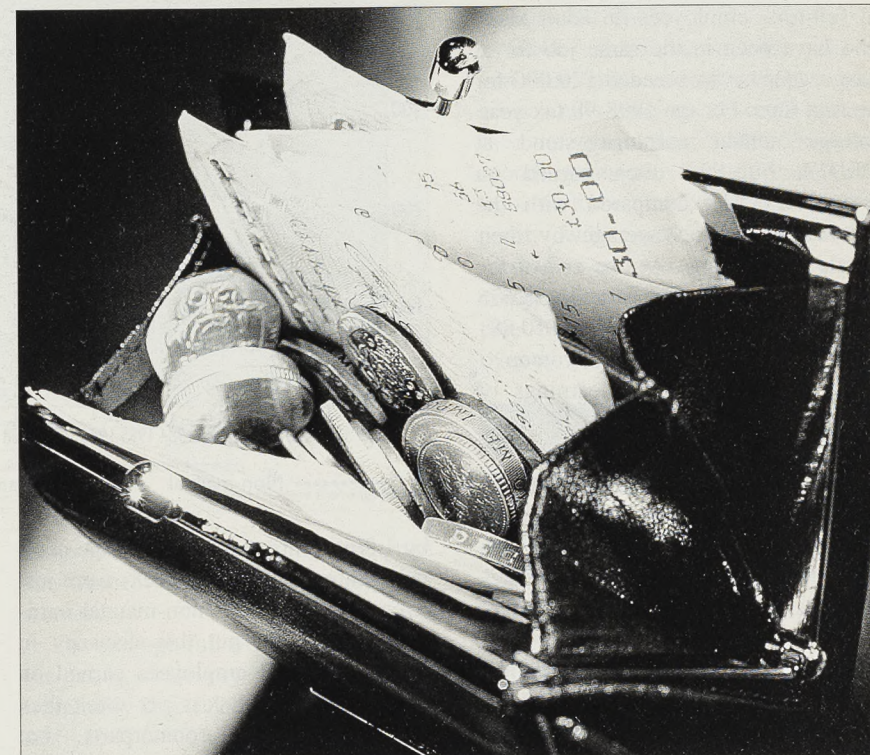


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The New Earnings Survey provides a wealth of information on employees' earnings, for example giving data by sex, age, occupation, industry and region. This article describes some of the main findings from the latest survey, which relate to earnings in April 1999.

### Introduction

THE New Earnings Survey (NES) has been held in Great Britain each April since 1970, and is the most detailed and comprehensive source of information on:

- the *levels* of earnings – separately for manual and non-manual workers and for men and women (the NES also gives information on the growth in earnings, which can be compared with other sources);
- the *make-up* of total earnings – split between basic pay and other components;
- the *distribution* of the earnings of individual employees – the extent to which they are dispersed around the average;

- averages and distributions of *hours worked* – in total and on overtime; and

- pension type – separately for manual and non-manual workers, for men and women and by industry, occupation and age-group.

The first few sections of this article present summary results of the 1999 NES that look at overall averages, make-up and distribution of earnings. While these figures are of interest, they can hide wide variations between different industries, occupations, regions and age-groups. The concluding sections of the article give summary analyses of each of these factors.



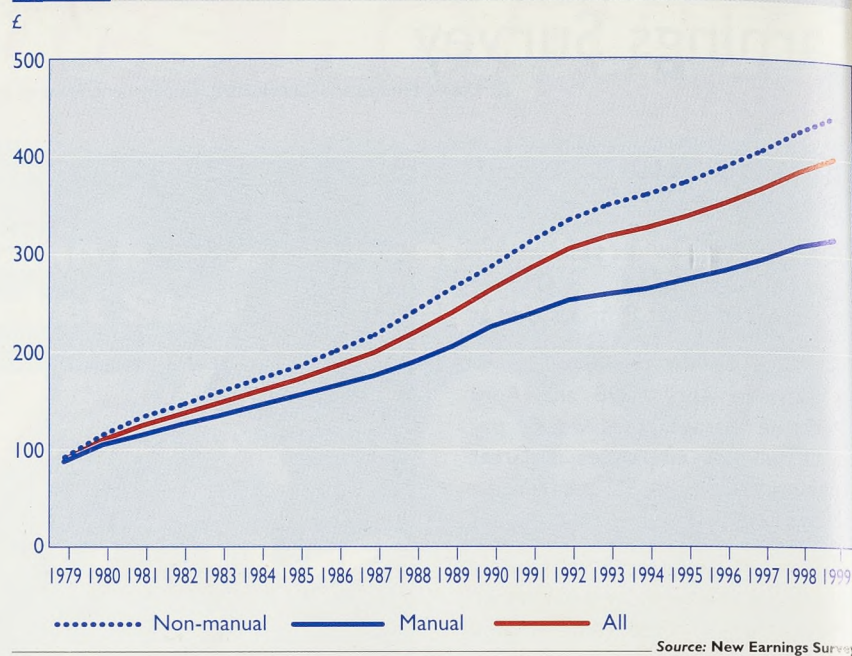
### Summary results for full-time employees

In 1999 average full-time earnings exceeded various thresholds for the first time. Average gross annual earnings of all full-time employees on adult rates, who have been in the same job for at least a year have exceeded £20,000 for the first time. For the 1998-99 tax year, average annual earnings stood at £20,919. Full-time men earned on average £23,412 compared with the £16,481 earned on average by their female counterparts. At one end of the scale non-manual men earned £28,678 on average, compared with just £10,881 earned on average by manual women.

Average gross weekly earnings of all full-time employees on adult rates working a full week in April 1999 reached £400. The average working week, for those full-time employees for whom weekly hours were reported, stood at 40 hours in 1999, of which 2.1 consisted of paid overtime (see Table 1).

The gap between earnings in manual and non-manual occupations widened in 1999 as the 3.8 per cent increase in average non-manual weekly earnings outstripped that of manual employees

Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1979-April 1999



by 1.2 percentage points. Average manual earnings (£315 per week) were just over 71 per cent of non-manual earnings (£443). To put this disparity in context, manual employees earned on average over £128 less per week than their non-manual counterparts, but worked 5.6 hours longer. Almost two-thirds of this difference, however,

was due to overtime (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

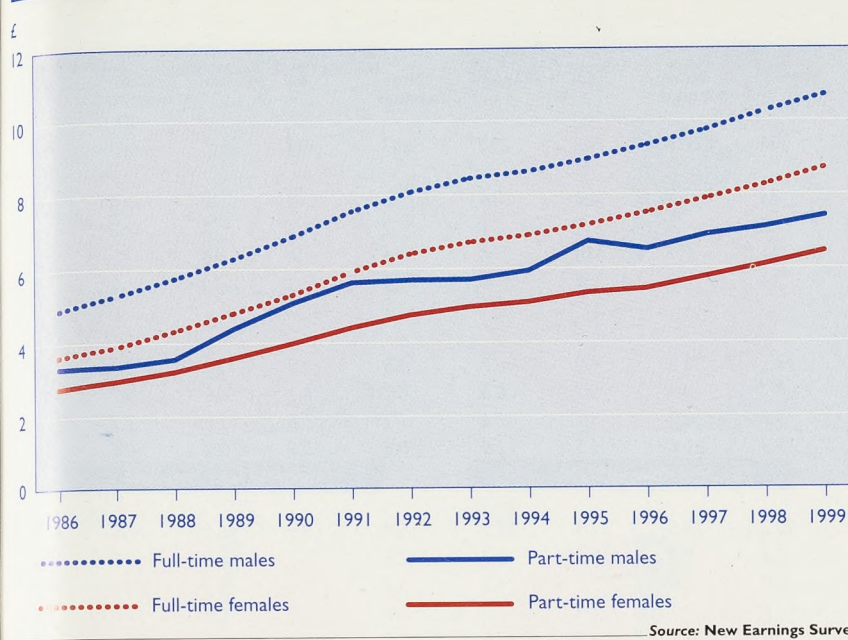
Average gross weekly earnings of full-time women were £327, almost £116 less than for men. Women worked on average 37.5 hours per week, 2.9 hours less than men and almost half of this difference could be accounted for by overtime. At 5.2 per cent, women's

Table 1 Levels of average pay and hours in April 1999 and increases since April 1998; Great Britain

Employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Full-time Men			Women		Men and women			Part-time All	
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual		
Average gross annual earnings (£)	17,079	28,678	23,412	10,881	17,647	16,481	15,989	23,604	20,919	6,676
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	335	526	442	222	347	327	315	443	400	132
Increase since April 1998 (per cent)	2.1	3.4	3.2	5.4	4.9	5.2	2.6	3.8	3.7	5.7
Average gross hourly earnings										
Including overtime pay and hours (£)	7.54	13.49	10.68	5.56	9.37	8.71	7.23	11.64	10.01	6.60
Increase since April 1998 (per cent)	3.4	4.0	4.3	6.4	4.9	5.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	5.7
Average gross hourly earnings										
Excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	7.36	13.52	10.75	5.48	9.36	8.70	7.04	11.64	10.03	6.61
Increase since April 1998 (per cent)	3.7	3.9	4.3	6.7	5.0	5.5	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.7
Average total weekly hours	44.4	39.0	41.4	39.9	37.0	37.5	43.6	38.1	40.0	19.4
Change since April 1998 (hours)	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.1
Average weekly overtime hours	4.9	1.1	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.8	4.3	0.9	2.1	1.2
Change since April 1998 (hours)	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1

Note: annual earnings estimates relate to employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

Figure 2 Average gross hourly earnings, employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1986-April 1999



weekly earnings increased over two percentage points more than men's (3.2 per cent), which in turn narrowed the differential between the sexes by 1.4 percentage points. A more detailed discussion of the relationship between men's and women's earning is given in the technical note.

Average gross hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of all full-time employees exceeded £10 for the first time, to stand at £10.03. Non-manual employees averaged £11.64 per hour, compared with £7.04 earned on average by manuals. Average hourly earnings (excluding overtime) for women, at £8.70, were 80.9 per cent of those for men (£10.75).

This represents a narrowing by one percentage point of the differential in hourly earnings (excluding overtime) between the sexes and is the largest such narrowing since 1991. The pay gap between the sexes has never been narrower than that reported by this year's NES. This contrasts with the 1998 results that showed the first widening in the differential between the sexes for over ten years. Over the year to April 1999, average gross hourly earnings rose by 4.5 per cent including overtime and 4.6 per cent excluding overtime. Figure 2 plots average gross hourly earnings (including overtime)

from 1986 to 1999 for full-time men and women and for part-time men and women.

The average full-time working week (including overtime) at 40 hours was marginally shorter in April 1999 than in April 1998 (40.2 hours).

### Summary results for part-time employees

Average gross annual pay of part-time employees stood at £6,676 for the 1998-99 tax year. Part-time employees earned on average £132 per week in April 1999, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the year. Average part-time men's earnings increased by 3.2 per cent over the year to £155, while those of part-time women rose by 6.3 per cent to stand at £128.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, of all part-time employees also increased by 5.7 per cent between April 1998 and April 1999 to stand at £6.61. This represents a higher increase than that of full-timers. Earnings of part-time men rose by 4 per cent over the year to stand at £7.47 per hour. Part-time women fared better in terms of pay increases - their hourly earnings excluding overtime rose on average by 5.9 per cent to stand at £6.46.

Hourly earnings excluding overtime of part-time workers were just under two-thirds those of full-time workers. The differential was bigger for men (70 per cent) than for women (74 per cent).

The average number of hours worked by part-timers increased slightly to stand at 19.4 hours.

Table 1 shows the increases in both part-time gross weekly and part-time gross hourly earnings to be 5.7 per cent over the year to April 1999. The corresponding estimates for full-timers differ by over three-quarters of a percentage point, with gross hourly earnings increasing on average by 4.5 per cent compared with the average rise of 3.7 per cent seen in gross weekly earnings over the year.

### The make-up of pay

The NES divides total gross weekly earnings into five components: overtime; profit-related payments; other payments by results/incentive payments; premium payments for shift work; and the residual - which can be referred to in shorthand as 'basic pay'. The first four elements vary quite considerably by type of worker. At £68, they accounted for just over a fifth of manual men's average gross weekly earnings compared with just £17 (4.8 per cent) of non-manual women's average gross weekly pay. Overall, total additional payments fell over the year from 11 per cent to 9.7 per cent of average gross weekly pay (see Table 2 and Figure 3).

As expected, the percentage of manual employees working paid overtime outstripped that of their non-manual counterparts by a long way (46.5 per cent compared with 17.3 per cent respectively). Similarly, at 20.7 per cent the proportion of manual employees receiving shift payments was over three times higher than the corresponding proportion of non-manual employees (6.0 per cent). Just under 7 per cent of all manual employees received profit-related payments compared with 8.8 per cent of non-manual employees, while over a fifth of manual workers received other incentive payments compared with just 10.7 per cent of non-manual employees.



Table 2 Make-up of average gross weekly pay; April 1999; Great Britain

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
<b>Average gross weekly earnings (£)</b>	335	526	442	222	347	327	315	443	400
of which:									
overtime payments	44	13	27	14	6	8	39	10	20
profit-related payments	2	4	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
payment by results etc payments	11	17	14	6	6	6	10	12	11
shift etc premium payments	11	3	7	6	2	3	10	3	5
<b>As a percentage of average gross weekly earnings</b>									
overtime payments	13.1	2.5	6.0	6.2	1.8	2.3	12.2	2.3	4.9
profit-related payments	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
payment by results etc payments	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	1.7	1.8	3.2	2.7	2.8
shift etc premium payments	3.3	0.6	1.5	2.9	0.6	0.9	3.2	0.6	1.3
<b>Percentage of employees who received</b>									
overtime payments	50.2	18.5	32.3	29.3	15.9	18.1	46.5	17.3	27.1
profit-related payments	7.3	9.5	8.5	5.3	7.9	7.5	6.9	8.8	8.1
in each pay period	6.0	8.0	7.1	4.5	6.7	6.4	5.7	7.4	6.9
less often than each pay period	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8
other incentive etc. payments	22.2	12.1	16.5	15.2	9.0	10.0	21.0	10.7	14.2
in each pay period	17.8	5.5	10.8	11.7	3.1	4.5	16.7	4.4	8.5
less often than each pay period	5.6	7.0	6.4	4.4	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.6	6.2
shift etc premium payments	21.5	5.7	12.6	16.9	6.4	8.1	20.7	6.0	11.0
<b>Average weekly payment (£) of those who received</b>									
overtime payments	87.5	71.6	82.4	46.7	40.1	41.9	82.9	58.3	72.5
profit-related payments	33.6	37.7	36.2	23.4	30.0	29.2	32.2	34.5	33.9
in each pay period	25.2	31.6	29.3	23.0	26.1	25.8	24.9	29.3	28.1
less often than each pay period	57.9	50.4	53.2	22.3	36.6	35.1	53.8	44.8	47.3
other incentive etc. payments	48.9	140.0	86.6	38.5	63.5	57.3	47.5	110.3	79.0
in each pay period	48.6	143.8	75.7	40.9	74.7	60.5	47.7	121.1	72.8
less often than each pay period	39.3	129.9	95.2	24.1	55.2	51.4	37.1	98.0	80.2
shift etc premium payments	51.0	54.8	52.0	37.7	33.5	34.9	49.1	44.4	47.4

Source: New Earnings Survey

Among the 27 per cent of workers who worked overtime, the average weekly overtime payment was £73 for an average of 7.5 weekly overtime hours. The average profit-related payment for those who received profit-related pay was £34 per week. A higher proportion of employees received regular than irregular profit-related payments (7 per cent and 2 per cent respectively) with average regular payments some £19 per week lower than irregular payments. Just over 14 per cent of workers received other incentive payments, averaging £79 per week. Over three times as many manual workers received regular than irregular incentive payments. If one looks at non-manual employees, on the other hand, the situation is reversed, with 6.6 per cent receiving irregular payments – 1.5 times the

percentage receiving regular incentive payments. At £80, irregular incentive payments for all full-time employees were higher than regular payments (£73). Some 11 per cent of workers received some form of shift premium, averaging £47 per week (see Table 2).

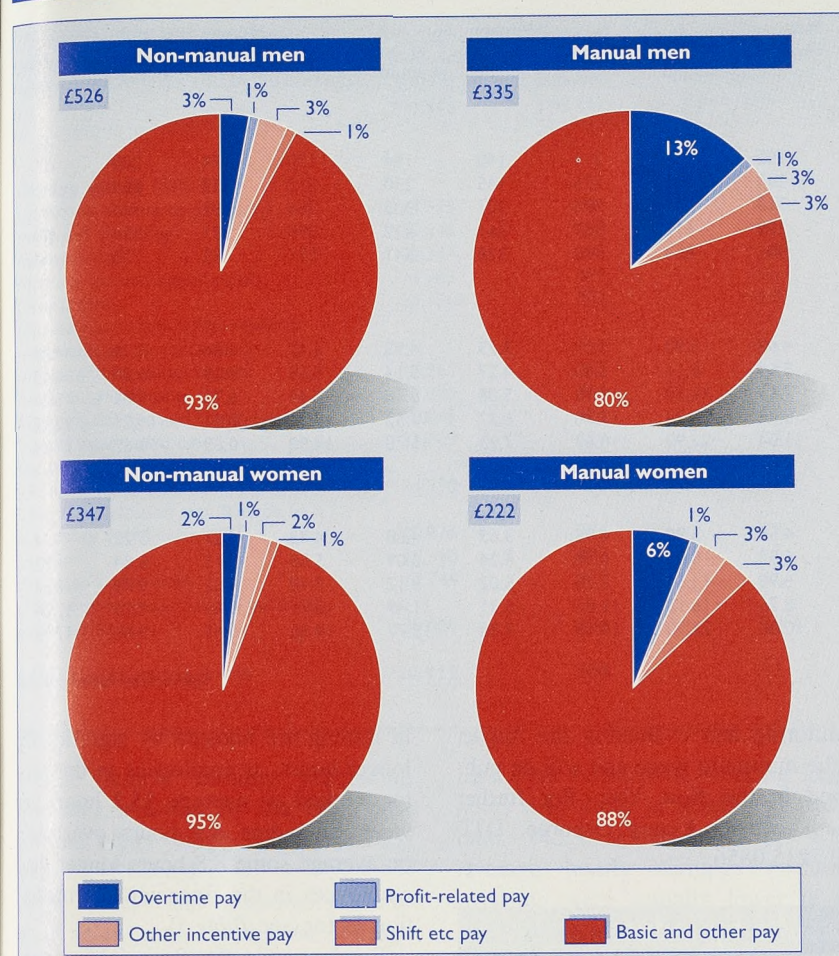
### The distribution of earnings

Figure 4 displays the distribution of gross weekly earnings among full-time employees in the NES sample. The median level of earnings (the level above and below which 50 per cent of the sample fell) was £339 per week. This is considerably lower than the average (£400), since the latter is boosted by the relatively small number of people at the top end of the distribution

with extremely high earnings. At the bottom of the distribution, a tenth of employees earned less than £190 per week, whereas at the other end of the scale, 10 per cent earned more than £645 (see Table 3).

The ratio between these two numbers – just under 3.4 in April 1999 – gives a measure of the dispersion of weekly earnings. The spread was greatest for non-manual men, where the top decile was 3.7 times the bottom decile, and smallest for manual women (2.3 times). A similar pattern can be observed for gross hourly earnings. The ratio of the highest to the lowest decile for all full-time employees was 3.6, again with non-manual men showing the greatest spread (the top decile was 3.9 times the bottom decile) and manual women showing the least spread (2.1 times).

Figure 3 Components of average gross weekly pay, full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1999



Source: New Earnings Survey

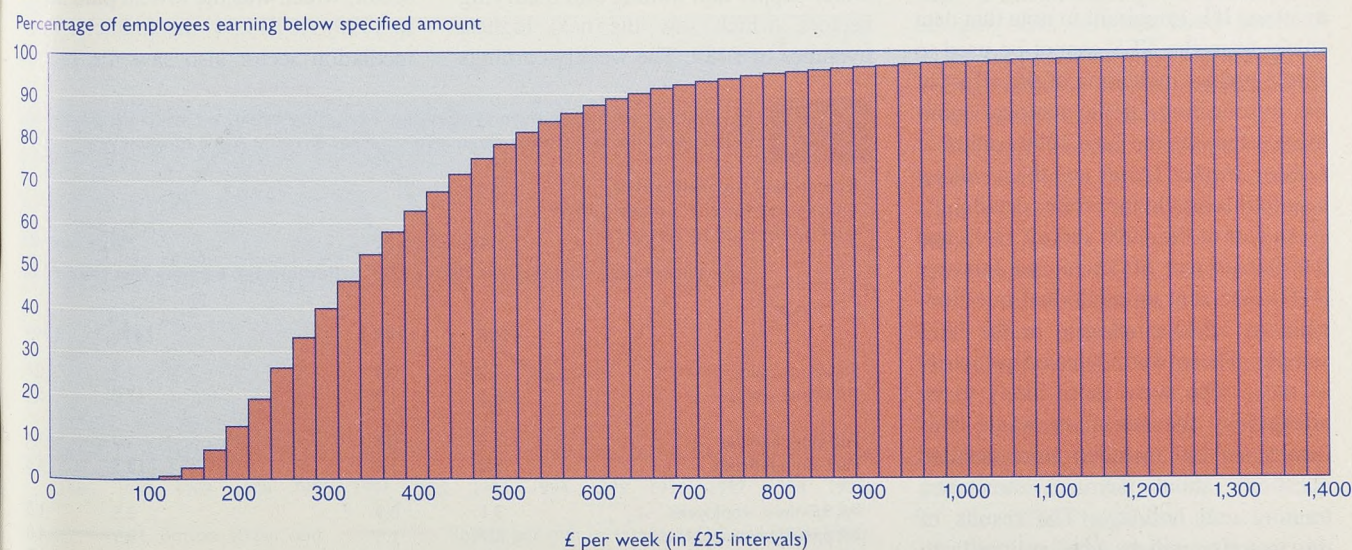
In the year to April 1999, the dispersion of earnings narrowed slightly as weekly earnings increased by 4.3 per cent at the bottom decile and by 3.7 per cent at the top. Earnings at both ends of the distribution have increased in real terms as the Retail Prices Index (RPI) reported an increase of 1.6 per cent for the same period. Figure 5 shows the pattern of growth in the top and bottom deciles of gross weekly earnings and the RPI since 1986.

The NES can also be used to estimate the proportion of employees earning below specific amounts. Certain amounts are of interest because of their relationship to overall mean or median earnings. Such figures can be used, among other things, as useful indicators of the effect of the introduction of a minimum wage.

### The national minimum wage

The national minimum wage was introduced on 1 April 1999 and was set, in broad terms, at £3.60 for employees aged 22 or over and £3.00 for those aged 18 to 21. Its introduction is likely to have affected the distribution of hourly earnings. Figure 6 shows a considerable upward shift at the bottom of the distribution in 1999 by comparison

Figure 4 Cumulative distribution of gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; April 1999



Source: New Earnings Survey



Table 3 Distribution of pay; Great Britain; April 1999

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Men			Women			Men and women		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
<b>Gross weekly earnings (£) including overtime pay and overtime hours:</b>									
10 per cent earned less than	195	234	211	140	184	170	174	202	190
25 per cent earned less than	245	321	275	165	230	213	222	264	246
50 per cent earned less than	313	449	374	201	305	284	292	375	339
25 per cent earned more than	399	612	517	261	422	398	381	524	474
10 per cent earned more than	501	863	712	328	541	521	482	725	645
<b>Gross hourly earnings (£) including overtime pay and overtime hours:</b>									
10 per cent earned less than	4.68	5.90	5.09	3.73	4.92	4.47	4.34	5.28	4.81
25 per cent earned less than	5.69	8.14	6.50	4.27	6.14	5.59	5.29	6.89	6.13
50 per cent earned less than	7.11	11.59	8.92	5.08	8.16	7.47	6.75	9.85	8.37
25 per cent earned more than	8.95	16.24	12.96	6.37	11.52	10.75	8.61	14.21	12.12
10 per cent earned more than	11.04	22.90	18.63	7.93	15.78	14.98	10.69	19.67	17.24
<b>Gross hourly earnings (£) excluding overtime pay and overtime hours:</b>									
10 per cent earned less than	4.56	5.80	4.98	3.69	4.88	4.43	4.27	5.22	4.74
25 per cent earned less than	5.52	8.06	6.38	4.24	6.09	5.55	5.15	6.84	6.02
50 per cent earned less than	6.98	11.52	8.78	5.02	8.12	7.44	6.62	9.79	8.26
25 per cent earned more than	8.75	16.18	12.87	6.31	11.49	10.71	8.45	14.15	12.04
10 per cent earned more than	10.80	22.90	18.58	7.88	15.77	14.95	10.45	19.66	17.20

Source: New Earnings Survey

with 1998 and a large spike in the distribution at £3.60 in 1999.

Table 4 shows the percentage of employees with gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime and shift payments) below the minimum wage levels for their age-group. Overall, these estimates show that the proportion of people aged over 21 earning below £3.60 per hour fell by around two-thirds between 1998 and 1999. Even more sharply, the proportion of employees aged between 18 and 21 earning less than £3.00 per hour fell by around three quarters. It is important to note that data solely from the NES cannot be used to give a precise indication of the effect of the introduction of the national minimum wage (see the June 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends* and the *technical note* to this article for further details).

As part of the 1999 survey, ONS and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) also sent an additional questionnaire to 3,500 employers in the NES sample. These were selected primarily as those who were more likely to be affected by the minimum wage. This 'trailer survey' included more detailed questions about payment structures, training and holidays. The results of this exercise will be used primarily to assist the Low Pay Commission in

monitoring and evaluating the impact of the minimum wage and will be published in the New Year. For further details contact Kenny Osborne, DTI, 020 7215 0856.

### Results by industry

For the third year in succession, average weekly earnings in April 1999 were highest in the financial intermediation sector at £529. This was some £39 higher than the electricity, gas and water supply and mining and quarrying sectors, which saw the next highest averages of £489. The weekly earnings

in mining are boosted by significantly longer hours, as employees in this sector worked on average 45.2 hours per week (including 4.9 hours overtime), on average some 8.8 hours longer than employees in the financial intermediation sector (see Table 5).

Employees in the financial intermediation sector also topped the list in terms of gross annual earnings. Their average of £31,709 for the 1998-99 tax year was 2.3 times higher than the average seen in the hotels and restaurants sector, which was the lowest paid sector in 1999. At £14.54, the financial intermediation sector also saw the highest

Table 4 Percentage with gross hourly earnings excluding overtime and shift payments below national minimum wage levels; Great Britain; April of each year

Employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Age 18 to 21		Age over 21	
	Percentage earning less than £3.00		Percentage earning less than £3.60	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
Full-time males	2.2	0.9	1.8	0.8
Part-time males	6.5	1.3	17.0	5.9
Full-time females	3.9	0.8	3.7	1.4
Part-time females	5.0	1.4	13.5	4.6
All full-time employees	3.1	0.9	2.5	1.0
All part-time employees	5.7	1.3	13.9	4.8
All employees	3.9	1.0	4.9	1.8

Source: New Earnings Survey

Table 5 Levels of pay by industrial sector; Great Britain; April 1999

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Average gross annual pay (£)	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 1998-April 1999	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
<b>Industry sector (SIC 92)</b>						
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	14,535	287	4.3	6.16	45.5	5.4
Mining and quarrying	25,842	489	-3.1	11.18	45.2	4.9
Manufacturing	20,244	395	2.8	9.49	41.4	2.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	24,903	489	5.5	12.13	39.9	2.8
Construction	20,156	392	5.0	8.83	44.2	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	18,265	352	3.5	8.71	40.6	1.7
Hotels and restaurants	13,970	266	4.4	6.55	40.6	1.1
Transport, storage and communication	20,849	406	4.0	9.17	44.0	4.6
Financial intermediation	31,709	529	2.7	14.54	36.4	0.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	24,290	450	2.8	11.35	39.7	1.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	20,876	394	3.9	10.31	38.1	1.2
Education	20,310	403	4.2	11.49	35.1	0.5
Health and social work	17,744	355	5.1	9.22	38.5	1.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	20,089	384	5.0	9.58	40.3	1.7
<b>All industries and services</b>	<b>20,919</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: New Earnings Survey

Note: annual earnings estimates relate to employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.

average hourly earnings (excluding overtime) followed by the electricity, gas and water supply sector (£12.13) some £2.41 behind.

The hotels and restaurants sector once again saw the lowest average gross weekly earnings (£266), some £21 lower than the average seen in agriculture. Agricultural employees' earn-

ings were boosted by working longer hours than those in hotels and restaurants (45.5 compared with 40.6). Average hourly earnings excluding overtime were actually lower in the agricultural sector (£6.16) than in the hotel sector (£6.55).

It should be noted here that the number of hours worked in each industry

will be affected by the April survey date and may not be indicative of the annual average.

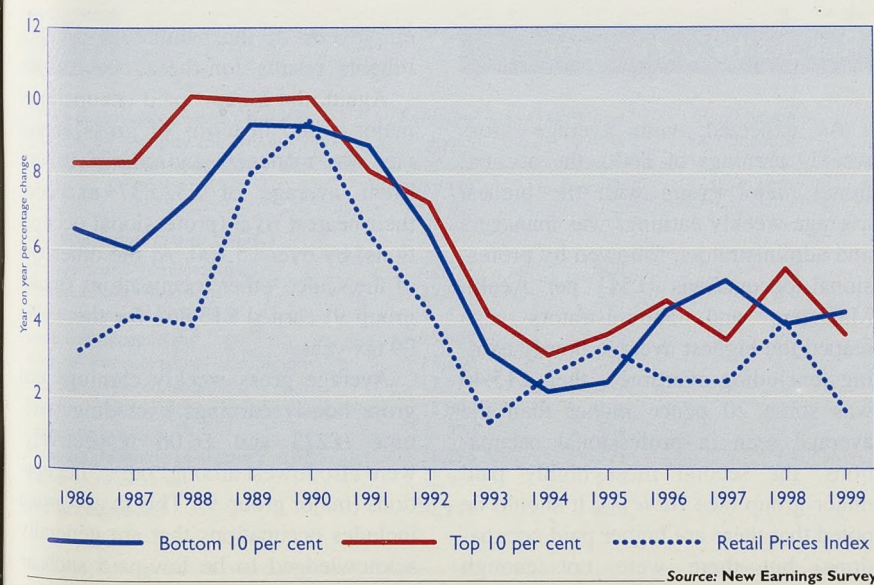
At 5.5 per cent employees in electricity, gas and water supply enjoyed the largest increase in earnings between April 1998 and April 1999. At the other end of the scale, mining and quarrying experienced an overall decrease of 3.1 per cent.

At £400.4 average weekly earnings in services were higher than the £395.3 seen in manufacturing. Furthermore, at 3.6 per cent, services fared better in terms of pay increases, exceeding the average increase seen in manufacturing by 0.8 percentage points.

The gap between public and private sector earnings levels has narrowed slightly in 1999. Public sector earnings stood at £394.4 compared to private sector earnings of £401.3 in April 1999. Public sector earnings also increased more than private sector earnings (up 4.0 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively).

The broad industrial groupings described above can hide substantial variation within the sectors. The scale of the NES, however, allows more detailed industrial analyses. For example, it is possible to identify the highest

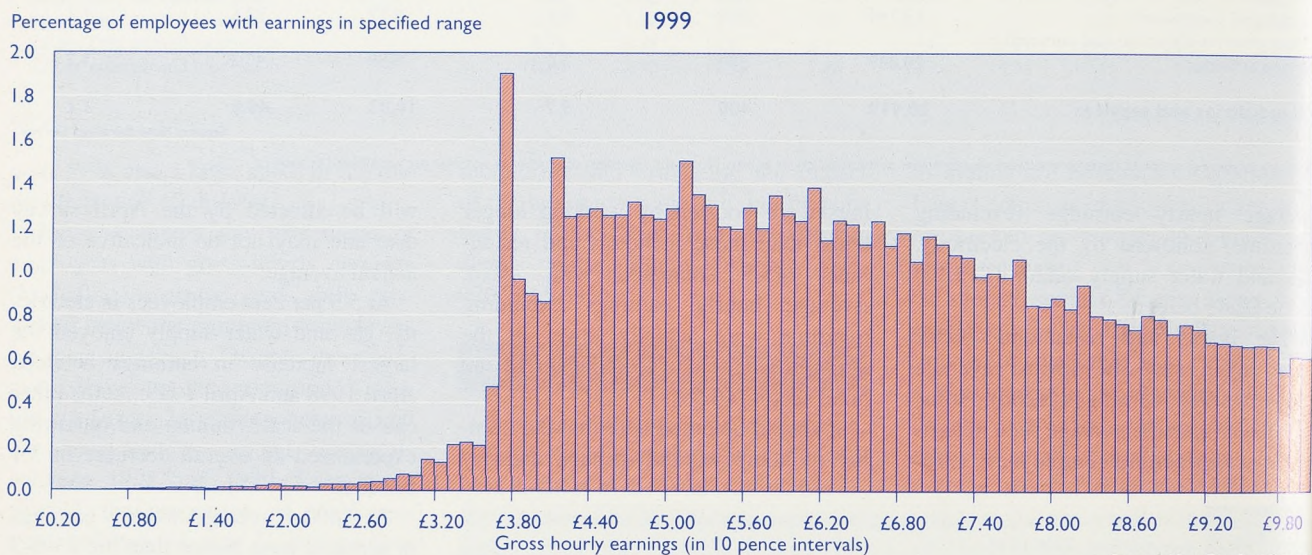
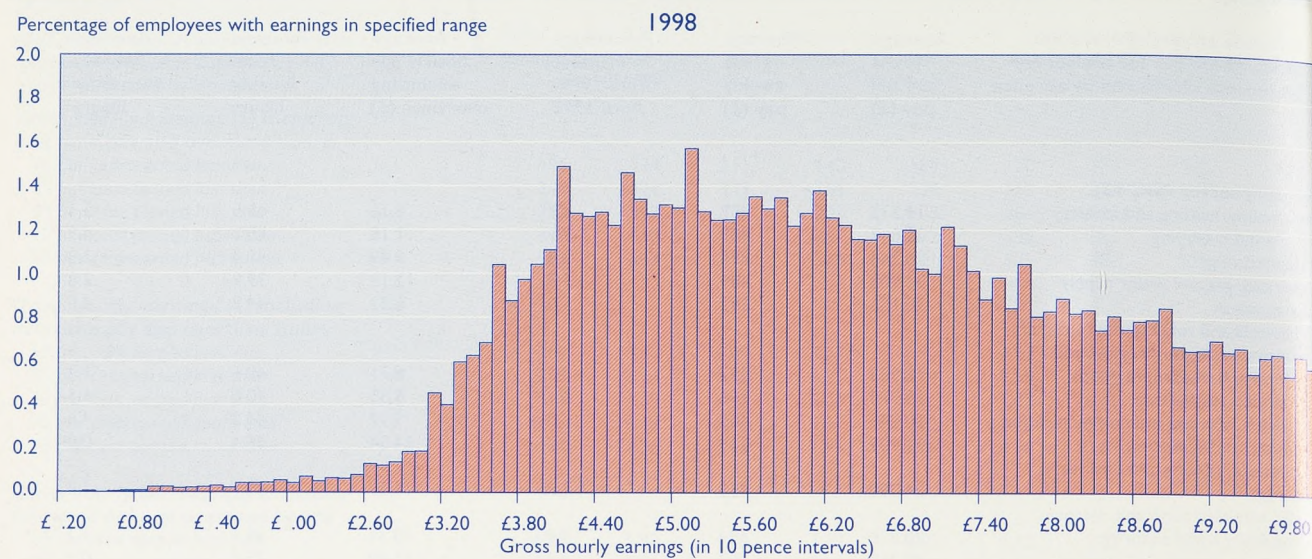
Figure 5 Earnings growth in top and bottom deciles; full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; 1986-1999



Source: New Earnings Survey



Figure 6 Distribution of gross hourly earnings; Great Britain; April of each year



Source: New Earnings Survey

and lowest paid industry groups (3 digit SIC 92). Such analyses reveal that specific industries within mining and quarrying, and financial intermediation, workers involved in scheduled air transport (£573 per week), software consultancy and supply (£582) and radio and television (£590 per week) were among the highest paid in April 1999 (see Table 6).

Various branches of the hotel and restaurant and manufacturing sectors make up much of the bottom ten lowest paid industries. Those workers employed in the manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories (SIC 182) are the lowest paid of all, earning on average £235 per week.

### Results by occupation

As expected, with average gross weekly earnings of £600, the occupational major group with the highest average weekly earnings was managers and administrators, followed by professional occupations (£541 per week). Managers and administrators also reaped the highest average hourly earnings excluding overtime – their £15.46 was some 20 pence higher than the average seen in professional occupations, the second most highly paid major group (see Table 7). It should be noted that there are higher paid occupations, but there were not enough

employees in the sample to produce reliable results for these occupations.

Again, the highest paid occupational major group in terms of gross annual pay was managers and administrators. Their average of £32,837 exceeded their nearest rival (professional occupations) by over £5,300. At the other end of the scale, 'other' occupations (major group 9) earned £13,861 for the 1998-99 tax year.

Average gross weekly earnings and gross hourly earnings excluding overtime (£273 and £6.06 respectively) were also lowest among 'other' occupations (major group 9). This major group includes occupations that are generally acknowledged to be low-paid such as

Table 6 Highest and lowest paid industry groups; Great Britain; April 1999

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	SIC 92 code	Average gross weekly pay (£)
<b>Highest paid</b>		
1 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	671	828.6
2 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	111	737.0
3 Other financial intermediation	652	626.5
4 Radio and television activities	922	589.9
5 Software consultancy and supply	722	581.7
6 Scheduled air transport	621	573.3
7 Processing of nuclear fuel	233	528.7
8 Manufacture of basic chemicals	241	528.5
9 Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	731	527.1
10 Production and distribution of electricity	401	525.4
<b>Lowest paid</b>		
1 Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	182	235.4
2 Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	522	249.8
3 Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation	552	250.3
4 Restaurants	553	251.9
5 Hotels	551	265.5
6 Bars	554	266.3
7 Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	171	272.0
8 Manufacture of footwear	193	273.1
9 Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities	014	275.2
10 Industrial cleaning	747	275.6

Source: New Earnings Survey

non-managerial agricultural occupations and similar occupations in mining, construction and transport. Within the service sector, relevant occupations are shelf-fillers, porters, cleaners etc.

Average earnings were generally higher in the non-manual occupational groups, although the average for craft and related occupations (manual) at

£357 per week exceeded by far the £278 earned by employees in the clerical and secretarial group and the £304 earned by those employed in sales occupations.

As far as pay increases for the occupational major groups are concerned, personal and protective service occupations (4.8 per cent) came marginally

ahead of managers and administrators to top the list. At the other end of the scale, with 1.8 per cent, plant and machine operatives experienced the smallest average increase, over half a percentage point lower than the next lowest increase of 2.3 per cent seen in craft and related occupations.

Once again, plant and machine operatives worked the longest average working week. Their average working week of 44.5 hours (including 4.9 hours overtime) was almost nine hours longer than professional occupations, who worked the shortest hours (35.6 with 0.6 hours paid overtime). This group does, however, include the teaching profession who, according to the NES definition, work shorter paid hours. The low number of average hours worked by teachers (31.7) also contributes to the high level of hourly pay within the professional occupations as a whole. As with the industrial analyses, average hours worked for particular occupations may be affected by the choice of survey date. Also, some occupations, particularly managerial occupations, do not get paid overtime and hours worked are likely to be under-recorded.

In 1999 treasurers and company financial managers, earning on average £990.0 per week, topped the earnings league table of specific occupations. The only other occupational group whose average gross weekly earnings exceeded £900 was medical practitioners, who earned on average £952.3. As expected with average gross weekly

Table 7 Levels of pay by occupational major group; Great Britain; April 1999

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Average gross annual pay (£)	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 1998-April 1999	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
<b>Occupational group (SOC)</b>						
Managers and administrators	32,837	600	4.8	15.46	38.9	0.5
Professional occupations	27,521	541	3.0	15.26	35.6	0.6
Associate professional and technical occupations	25,609	472	2.9	12.26	38.2	1.0
Clerical and secretarial occupations	14,360	278	3.7	7.18	38.3	1.2
Craft and related occupations	17,977	357	2.3	8.01	43.3	4.2
Personal and protective service occupations	15,803	298	4.8	7.29	40.5	1.9
Sales occupations	15,220	304	4.4	7.81	39.1	1.0
Plant and machine operatives	16,276	321	1.8	7.04	44.5	4.9
Other occupations	13,861	273	4.5	6.06	43.9	5.0
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>20,919</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: New Earnings Survey

Note: annual earnings estimates relate to employees who have been in the same job for at least 12 months, regardless of whether or not their pay was affected by absence.



earnings of £180.5, kitchen porters were the lowest paid of all full-time adult employees (see Table 8).

A useful picture of the entire occupational distribution of weekly earnings can be obtained by considering each decile range separately and selecting an occupation whose average earnings (for men and women together) fall within that range and who therefore can be considered typical of that tenth of the earnings distribution (see Figure 7). The graph follows broadly the pattern of Table 7 with those in managerial positions commanding higher salaries than those in professional occupations etc.

### Results by region

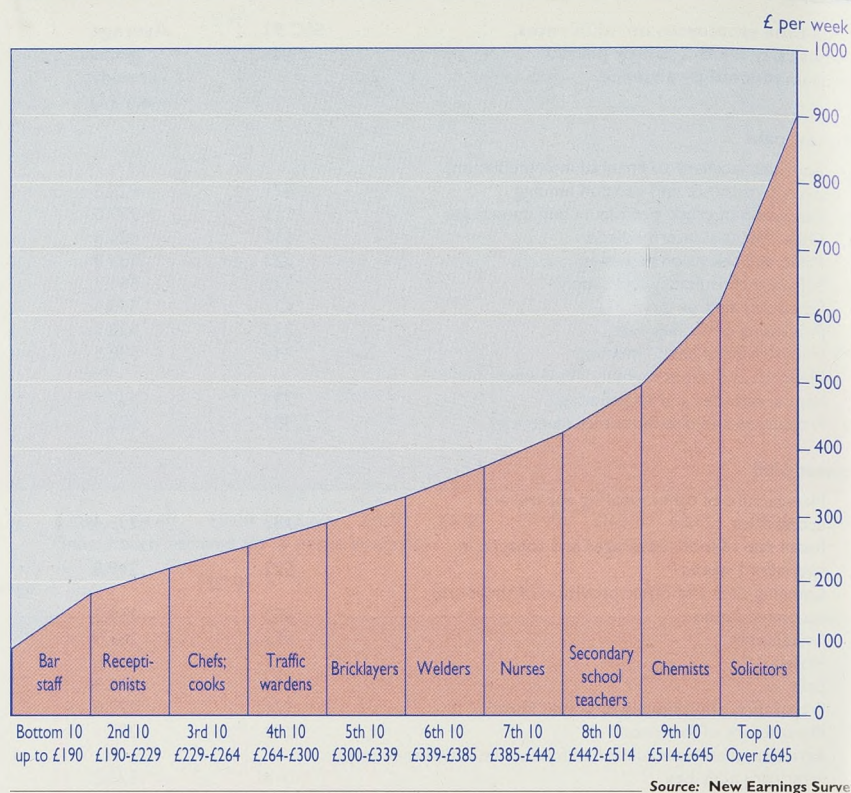
There were no surprises when looking at the regional picture, with London topping the list in terms of regional average gross weekly earnings with £520 in April 1999. This was almost £100 higher than its nearest rival, the South East, where average gross weekly earnings were £423. London's high levels of pay are largely due to the fact that a high proportion of London's labour force is employed in higher-paying industries and occupations and also because many employees are entitled to allowances for working in the capital. Thereafter, the East, with average weekly earnings of £397, once again fared better than all other regions, where average earnings ranged from £350 in the North East to £376 in the West Midlands (see Figure 8).

Similar patterns can be observed for gross annual pay and hourly pay excluding overtime, with London topping the list across the board followed by the South East and the East. The North East and Wales show the lowest pay levels across the regions.

Employees in Yorkshire and the Humber experienced the largest increases in average gross weekly earnings (4.6 per cent), followed by the West Midlands (4.4 per cent). The North West, on the other hand, experienced the smallest rise (2.6 per cent), over a third of a percentage point lower than the South West's 2.9 per cent.

It should be noted here that earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and

Figure 7 Typical occupations in each decile range of gross weekly earnings; Great Britain; April 1999



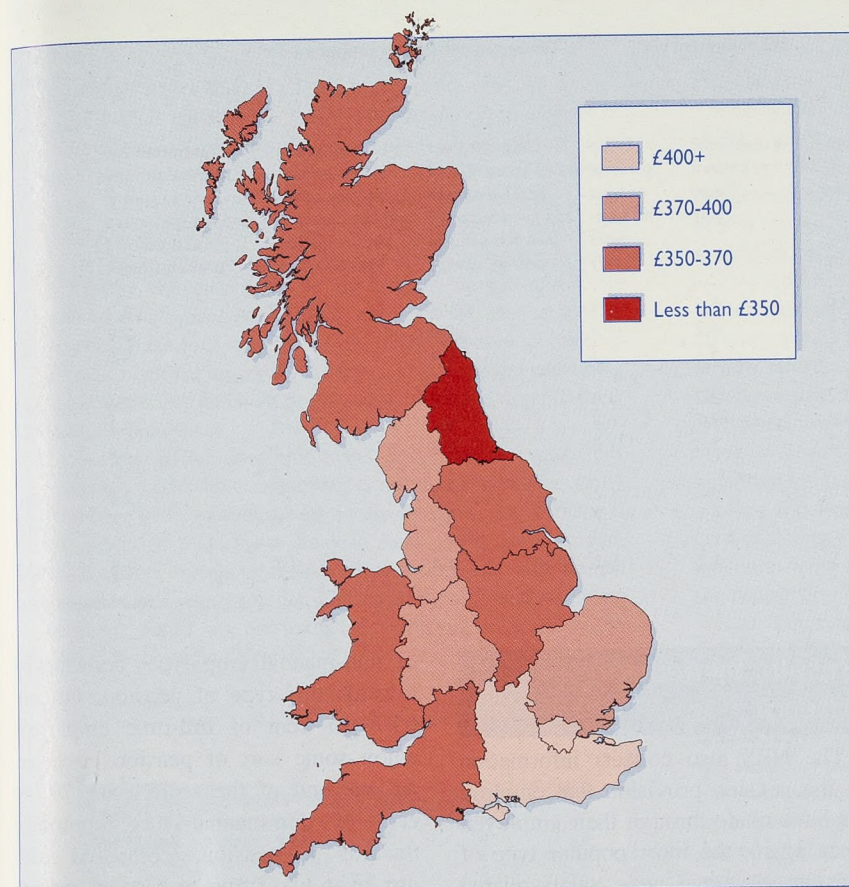
Source: New Earnings Survey

Table 8 Highest and lowest paid occupations; Great Britain; April 1999

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	SOC code	Average gross weekly pay (£)
<b>Highest paid</b>		
1 Treasurers and company financial managers	120	990.0
2 Medical practitioners	220	952.3
3 Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers, investment analysts	361	844.7
4 Management consultants, business analysts	253	768.7
5 Police officers (inspector and above)	152	743.0
6 Solicitors	242	730.6
7 Computer systems and data processing managers	126	728.3
8 Marketing and sales managers	121	725.8
9 Advertising and public relations managers	123	698.0
10 Education officers, school inspectors	232	692.5
<b>Lowest paid</b>		
1 Kitchen porters, hands	952	180.5
2 Retail cash desk and check-out operators	721	181.4
3 Bar staff	622	184.3
4 Petrol pump forecourt attendants	722	187.1
5 Waiters, waitresses	621	187.7
6 Counterhands, catering assistants	953	189.0
7 Hairdressers, barbers	660	190.7
8 Hotel porters	951	194.3
9 Launderers, dry cleaners, pressers	673	195.5
10 Other childcare and related occupations n.e.c.	659	199.8

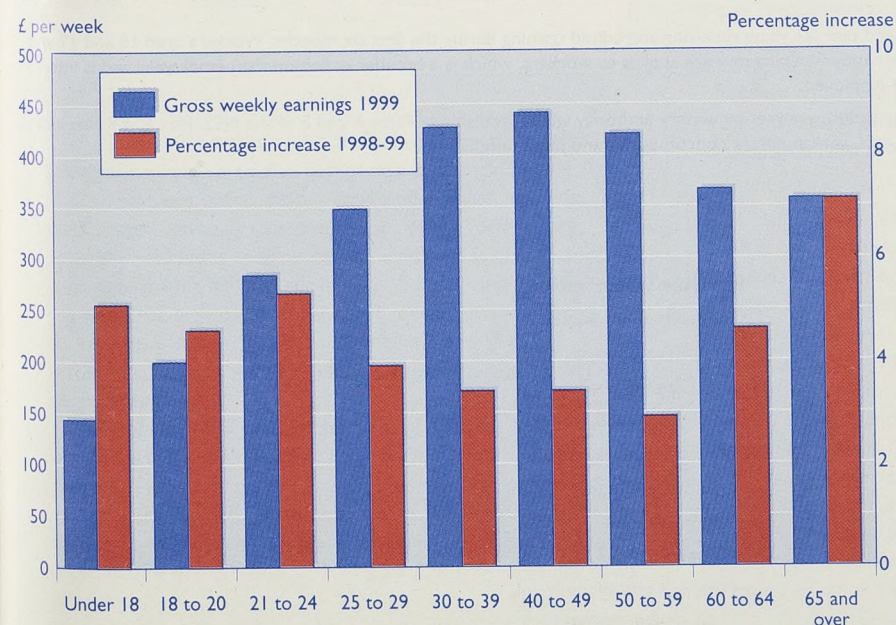
Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 8 Average gross weekly earnings by Government Office Region; Great Britain; April 1999



Source: New Earnings Survey

Figure 9 Average gross weekly earnings by age group; full-time employees; Great Britain; April 1999



Source: New Earnings Survey

therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living. Neither do they take account of the different mix of occupations and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is different. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings.<sup>2</sup>

### Results by age group

As expected, average gross weekly earnings of all full-time employees climbed steadily with age to reach a maximum of £441.4 per week for 40 to 49-year-olds and declined thereafter. Gross annual earnings and hourly earnings excluding overtime displayed a similar pattern, with the peaks of £22,937 and £11.18 respectively reached in the 40 to 49 year age-group.

However, if one looks at the average earnings of men and women separately, it can be seen that women's earnings peak earlier than those of men. Average gross weekly earnings of full-time women climb with age to reach a maximum of £364.1 in the 30 to 39 year age-group. Their average gross annual earnings and gross hourly earnings excluding overtime also peak in this age-group at £18,289 and £9.69 respectively. Full-time men's average earnings reach their maximum in the 40 to 49 year age-group with values of £26,019 per year, £495.9 per week and £12.17 per hour (excluding overtime).

The largest increase between April 1998 and April 1999 was recorded among those employees aged 65 or over, whose weekly earnings increased by 7.1 per cent to stand at £357. This was some 4.2 percentage points higher than the 50 to 59 year age-group, which, at 2.9 per cent, experienced the smallest increase (see Figure 9).

There was little difference in the hourly working patterns of the various age groups with the exception of those employees aged 60 to 64 years, whose average working week of 41.2 hours was an hour longer than their nearest challenger. This age group, however, is primarily made up of men who generally work longer hours than women.



Table 9 Percentage of people in pension schemes by employment status; Great Britain; April 1999

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Contracted out			Not contracted out		Contracted out and not contracted out			Total in all listed pensions categories
	Salary related pension scheme only	Money purchase pension scheme only	Group personal pension arrangement only	Occupational pension scheme only	Group personal pension arrangement only	Contracted out salary related pension scheme and not contracted out occupational pension scheme	Contracted out money purchase pension scheme and not contracted out occupational pension scheme	Contracted out personal pension arrangement and not contracted out occupational pension scheme	
Non-manual males	48.9	6.0	4.0	5.1	1.4	0.4	2.2	3.2	71.2
Manual males	33.4	6.0	3.3	4.2	1.3	0.4	1.7	2.9	53.1
All males	42.1	6.0	3.7	4.7	1.3	0.4	2.0	3.0	63.3
Non-manual females	53.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	1.0	0.2	1.6	2.4	68.7
Manual females	27.1	3.7	3.3	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	2.1	42.3
All females	49.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.4	64.4
All non-manual employees	51.0	4.9	3.6	4.2	1.2	0.3	1.9	2.8	70.0
All manual employees	32.3	5.6	3.3	4.1	1.2	0.4	1.6	2.7	51.2
<b>All employees</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>63.7</b>

Source: New Earnings Survey

It should be noted here that the number of young people in the NES has fallen over recent years, representing, for example, demographic decline, increasing proportions in education and exclusion of employees who do not appear in the tax records from which the sample is drawn as they earn less than the tax threshold.

### Results by pension category

The NES also collects information on the pension provision that employees have made through their employer. Once again, the most popular type of pension coverage was salary-related pension scheme only, with 51 per cent

of non-manual employees contributing towards this type of pension. Overall, 63.7 per cent of full-time employees enjoy some sort of pension coverage. At one end of the scale, over 70 per cent of non-manual men contribute towards a pension, compared with just over two-fifths of manual women (see Table 9).

### Notes

- In addition a rate of £3.20 applies to those aged over 21 years receiving accredited training during the first six months. Workers aged 16 and 17 and all those on apprenticeships are exempt. The national minimum wage applies to workers, which is a broader definition than employees and is intended to cover all those who are not genuinely self-employed.
- To take account of local government re-organisation, analyses by unitary authority will be available in Parts A and E of the NES. Part E will also include analyses by TEC/LEC areas, travel-to-work areas, parliamentary constituencies and local authorities.

### Further information

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### Technical note

#### Review of research

The NES is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers (a similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development; key UK results will be published on 16 December). Two broadly equivalent methods are used to identify the employees in the survey sample and their current employers. Around 90 per cent of the sample is identified from lists supplied by the Inland Revenue containing selected National Insurance numbers. Details of the remaining 10 per cent are obtained directly from the large organisations which employ them.

Coverage of full-time employees is virtually complete but coverage of part-time employees is not comprehensive. Many of those with earnings below the income tax threshold (equivalent to £83.37 per week in April 1999) are excluded, which covers mainly women with part-time jobs and a small proportion of young people. Details of the achieved sampling fractions, based on estimates of employee jobs at March 1999, are shown in Table 10.

Table 10 Achieved NES sampling fractions based on estimates of employee jobs in March 1999; Great Britain

		Number	Per cent
Male	Part-time	8,209	0.53
	Full-time	74,542	0.72
Female	Part-time	34,402	0.65
	Full-time	43,225	0.71

The survey does not cover the self-employed. In 1999, the information related to the pay period that included 14 April.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and generally excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period, and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

Most of the NES analyses relate to employees on adult rates whose earnings for the survey pay period were not affected by absence. Thus they do not include the earnings of those who did not work a full week, and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, etc. Nor do they include the earnings of young people (not on adult rates of pay).

#### National minimum wage

One source of bias in the NES arises because it under-samples employees earning below the PAYE threshold. Data from the NES and LFS have been adjusted (see David Wilkinson's article in the May 1998 edition of *Labour Market Trends*) in an attempt to correct this and several other sources of bias, such as those arising in the LFS on account of proxy responses.

This methodology produces a range of estimates. ONS is carrying out further work to refine the estimates in the light of new information from the surveys. This work leads ONS to believe that the best estimate is likely to be much closer to the lower range. Refined estimates will be published later but these will not be directly comparable with the results published for spring 1998.

Using this methodology, the lower estimate is that 5.0 per cent of all employees aged 18 or over were earning below the minimum wage in spring 1999. This is 40 per cent lower than the proportion in spring 1998.

It is important to note that the 1999 estimates do not reflect fully the implementation of the national minimum wage. The LFS data were collected between March and May, a period that straddles the introduction of the legislation. Indeed, some data collected after the implementation period will reflect a pay period prior to April or at least prior to a pay settlement incorporating the new minimum rates. This latter point may also hold for the NES data. Furthermore, it is not possible to identify those employees, such as apprentices and those undergoing training, who are exempt from the minimum wage or have lower minimum rates.

#### Factors contributing to earnings growth

The increase in average earnings from one year to the next reflects several factors:

- pay settlements implemented between the April survey dates;
- changes in the amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay;
- the structural effects of changes in the composition of the employed labour force.

#### Earnings of women relative to men

Although average hourly pay provides a useful comparison between the earnings of men and women, it does not indicate differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because such averages reflect the different employment characteristics of men and women, such as the proportions in different occupations and their length of time in jobs. The fact that women are more concentrated than men in non-manual occupations raises their overall average pay relative to that of men; the average hourly earnings excluding overtime of non-manual women is higher than that of manual men. However, among both manual and non-manual workers women are concentrated in lower paid occupations, which reduces their relative pay.





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**TEC and CCTE performance indicators 1998-9**

Feature

By Lynne Ford, Department for Education and Employment

**Key points**

- For every 100 leavers from work-based training for adults 35 NVQs were gained, compared with 32 last year.
- There has been a decrease in the proportion of adult trainees gaining a job. For every 100 leavers from work-based training for adults 34 jobs were gained, compared with 46 last year. This is due to TECs and CCTEs concentrating their efforts on disadvantaged or harder-to-help trainees during the year.
- For every 100 leavers from work-based training for young people 66 NVQs were gained, compared with 62 last year.
- There has been a progressive rise in the number of companies which have gained recognition as an Investor in People. For companies with 50 or more employees and 200 or more employees, progress towards the year 2000 target is now over the halfway mark.
- The equal opportunity indicators show that the achievements of disabled trainees are at least equal to those of non-disabled trainees. However, the achievements of trainees from ethnic minorities do not match those of white trainees. A gap of three percentage points exists for both qualifications and jobs.



PHOTO: GIDEON MENDEL/NETWORK

The Department for Education and Employment has published its seventh annual booklet about the performance of English training and enterprise councils and chambers of commerce, training and enterprise.

**Introduction**

ON 7 October 1999 the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) published its seventh annual booklet about the performance of English training and enterprise councils (TECs) and chambers of commerce, training and enterprise (CCTEs). *Table 1* sets out a range of performance indicators for each TEC and CCTE. As last year, the data have been presented according to Government Office Regions, rather than a full alphabetical listing by TEC, so as to enable the reader to locate and interpret the data more effectively. *Figure 1* sets out regional averages of outcomes of the training programmes, measured by jobs and NVQs obtained by adult leavers and NVQs obtained by young people leaving.

**Explanatory notes on the indicators**

The information provided does not cover the full range of TEC and CCTE activities. It is restricted to the following mainstream programmes which are funded by central government:

- work-based training for young people (WBTYP) – consisting of Other Training, Modern Apprenticeships and National Traineeships;
- work-based training for adults (WBTA); and
- Investors in People.

**Performance indicators relating to work-based training for young people**

These indicators cover Modern Apprenticeships, National Traineeships and other training opportunities.



Table 1 TEC and CCTE performance indicators; England; 1998-99

TEC/CCTE by region	Key facts			Work-based training for young people	Work-based training for adults	Investors in People recognitions as percentage of year 2000 target			
	Working-age population	Annual average claimant count rate (per cent) for 1997-98	Ethnic minority groups as percentage of working population			NVQs per 100 leavers	Change from 1997-98	Jobs per 100 leavers	Change from 1997-98
<b>North East</b>				63	5	33	-13	84	61
County Durham TEC	303,200	7.8	0.6	71	19	32	-11	87	68
Northumberland TEC	184,800	7.6	0.5	68	-8	26	-25	75	41
Sunderland City TEC	176,500	9.0	1.2	64	3	34	-13	82	67
Tees Valley TEC	394,800	10.3	1.8	59	3	41	-5	96	70
Tyneside TEC	485,500	8.1	2.1	60	2	29	-16	75	56
<b>North West</b>				67	5	36	-9	70	61
Bolton and Bury CCTE	265,700	4.1	6.0	67	4	42	-8	46	51
CEWTEC	316,500	7.4	1.0	61	-4	32	-7	85	61
Enterprise Cumbria Ltd	293,600	6.1	0.5	66	-1	27	-26	48	48
ELTEC (East Lancashire)	302,400	4.2	7.1	109	22	31	-16	96	97
LAWTEC (Lancashire Area West)	523,500	5.2	2.3	73	12	44	0	77	74
Manchester TEC	631,100	5.9	7.3	59	2	41	-10	67	61
Merseyside TEC	532,500	11.4	2.4	60	5	35	-9	82	44
North and Mid Cheshire TEC	261,000	5.1	1.0	66	-9	33	-9	55	62
Oldham CCTE	130,100	6.1	7.1	64	0	25	-20	68	48
Rochdale Borough CCTE	121,300	7.5	7.0	64	11	35	-9	63	48
South and East Cheshire TEC	210,400	3.3	1.1	65	11	41	-10	67	51
St Helens CCTE	111,200	8.8	0.7	77	14	37	-6	82	69
Stockport and High Peak TEC	228,200	4.1	2.0	60	0	26	-17	63	64
Wigan CCTE	192,400	6.6	0.8	74	8	29	-15	78	56
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>				60	-4	29	-16	68	45
Barnsley and Doncaster TEC	312,500	9.3	1.2	57	-10	22	-21	67	49
Bradford and District TEC	270,000	6.9	14.3	64	-5	28	-10	59	37
Calderdale and Kirklees TEC	343,200	5.9	7.9	57	-7	37	-10	64	42
Humberside TEC	518,200	7.8	1.1	61	2	25	-18	79	60
Leeds TEC	415,400	5.4	5.7	50	-20	29	-18	63	35
North Yorkshire TEC	426,500	4.2	0.8	60	-4	32	-16	65	48
Rotherham CCTE	155,800	10.5	1.8	93	14	34	-23	66	52
Sheffield TEC	304,100	8.2	4.9	57	-8	34	-10	69	40
Wakefield TEC	193,600	6.9	1.3	51	8	22	-22	74	48
<b>East Midlands</b>				70	5	31	-15	64	60
Greater Nottingham TEC	374,800	5.8	5.8	72	0	24	-17	58	54
Leicestershire TEC	533,700	3.9	11.2	79	19	32	-11	80	74
Lincolnshire TEC	320,400	5.2	0.8	64	5	34	-13	66	63
North Derbyshire TEC	196,200	6.8	0.8	61	0	33	-24	56	59
North Nottinghamshire TEC	238,400	6.7	0.9	69	8	33	-17	62	65
Northamptonshire CCTE	357,100	3.5	3.6	66	1	27	-21	46	50
Southern Derbyshire CCTE	321,200	5.5	4.6	70	-8	36	-7	68	53

Table cont. TEC and CCTE performance indicators; England; 1998-99

TEC/CCTE by region	Equal opportunities indicators*							
	Percentage of leavers from work-based training for young people achieving at least one NVQ				Percentage of leavers from work-based training for adults getting a job			
	Ethnic minority	Non-ethnic minority	Disabled	Non-disabled	Ethnic minority	Non-ethnic minority	Disabled	Non-disabled
<b>North East</b>	32	35	30	36	27	31	29	31
County Durham TEC	-	41	30	42	-	29	26	29
Northumberland TEC	-	40	29	41	-	27	30	25
Sunderland City TEC	-	34	32	34	-	34	32	35
Tees Valley TEC	30	31	30	34	38	39	32	40
Tyneside TEC	26	33	23	33	22	25	28	24
<b>North West</b>	46	42	51	49	30	33	35	31
Bolton and Bury CCTE	43	44	49	44	38	46	43	45
CEWTEC	37	44	43	44	30	26	28	26
Enterprise Cumbria Ltd	-	42	32	43	-	33	39	32
ELTEC (East Lancashire)	67	62	72	62	29	33	28	35
LAWTEC (Lancashire Area West)	10	12	62	74	51	45	42	47
Manchester TEC	30	39	42	38	31	35	35	30
Merseyside TEC	56	46	57	46	29	30	45	28
North and Mid Cheshire TEC	29	42	34	42	-	32	26	34
Oldham CCTE	40	38	36	38	21	16	15	18
Rochdale Borough CCTE	50	34	45	36	26	27	24	27
South and East Cheshire TEC	-	44	23	45	-	32	26	32
St Helens CCTE	-	66	77	66	-	37	25	40
Stockport and High Peak TEC	44	60	55	60	13	26	29	25
Wigan CCTE	-	42	40	43	-	27	28	26
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	29	36	34	35	24	29	28	30
Barnsley and Doncaster TEC	20	33	28	33	-	29	27	30
Bradford and District TEC	25	33	35	31	14	22	19	20
Calderdale and Kirklees TEC	34	39	35	38	36	25	34	35
Humberside TEC	31	40	37	40	22	27	19	29
Leeds TEC	32	36	37	35	23	30	31	28
North Yorkshire TEC	-	31	25	31	-	28	28	28
Rotherham CCTE	38	40	48	39	-	32	28	33
Sheffield TEC	29	34	34	34	27	36	33	36
Wakefield TEC	14	29	26	29	-	24	24	23
<b>East Midlands</b>	35	43	40	42	26	32	30	32
Greater Nottingham TEC	34	43	39	42	19	29	29	27
Leicestershire TEC	29	39	31	39	25	20	20	22
Lincolnshire TEC	28	41	34	42	-	35	29	37
North Derbyshire TEC	-	36	31	36	-	39	45	37
North Nottinghamshire TEC	33	39	34	39	-	36	26	39
Northamptonshire CCTE	34	45	47	44	31	28	31	27
Southern Derbyshire CCTE	57	54	54	54	33	36	39	38



Table | TEC and CTE performance indicators; England; 1998-99

TEC/CTE by region	Key facts			Work-based training for young people	Work-based training for adults	Investors in People recognitions as percentage of year 2000 target			
	Working-age population	Annual average claimant count rate (per cent) for 1997-98	Ethnic minority groups as percentage of working population			Change from 1997-98	Jobs per 100 leavers	Change from 1997-98	50+ employees
<b>West Midlands</b>				69	4	29	-15	67	61
Birmingham and Solihull TEC	693,700	7.2	17.7	63	-3	30	-10	60	52
Coventry and Warwickshire CCTE	478,200	4.5	6.8	72	6	29	-15	70	58
Dudley TEC	197,900	5.6	4.0	71	1	32	-11	50	42
Hereford and Worcestershire CCTE	413,900	4.1	1.2	72	8	32	-24	80	73
Sandwell TEC	173,800	7.1	14.8	75	11	32	-14	65	72
Shropshire CCTE	250,000	3.8	1.6	72	5	27	-18	76	78
Staffordshire TEC	611,400	4.5	1.7	70	-2	25	-31	67	64
Walsall TEC	160,200	7.4	8.9	63	7	26	-11	77	63
Wolverhampton CCTE	172,200	7.7	16.3	67	16	24	-21	67	69
<b>East</b>				67	6	35	-13	63	56
Bedfordshire and Luton CCTE and Business Link Bedfordshire	331,300	4.6	9.3	76	16	43	-21	61	70
Cambstec and Business Link Ltd	255,500	2.7	2.9	70	19	23	-9	56	65
Essex TEC	937,700	5.3	2.0	62	0	37	-18	55	64
Greater Peterborough CCTE	176,900	4.3	4.2	74	-3	30	-14	72	62
Hertfordshire TEC	614,200	2.6	4.1	67	15	41	-8	70	42
Norfolk and Waveney TEC	503,900	6.3	0.9	64	7	28	-7	68	60
Suffolk TEC	319,400	3.9	2.6	77	0	41	-9	59	42
<b>London</b>				61	3	36	-12	51	46
AZTEC	362,200	5.9	16.9	65	15	36	-8	57	52
Focus Central London TEC	955,800	4.6	23.0	51	-2	30	-19	43	37
London East TEC	724,500	9.6	22.7	70	17	35	-9	46	45
North London TEC	477,100	10.3	21.1	81	1	45	-22	92	89
North West London TEC	284,100	9.0	37.6	51	-13	38	-12	66	67
SOLOTEC	892,300	8.8	12.5	61	1	42	-1	61	43
West London TEC	558,000	4.4	20.8	58	-9	31	-4	40	43
<b>South East</b>				65	6	36	-11	69	70
Hampshire TEC	954,900	3.5	2.1	73	4	39	-11	77	65
Heart of England TEC	322,600	2.2	3.6	72	9	34	-8	68	70
The Learning and Business Link Company (Kent)	915,300	5.7	2.5	64	4	40	-13	90	77
Milton Keynes and North Buckinghamshire CCTE	130,000	2.8	5.3	67	2	32	-21	74	55
Surrey TEC	635,600	1.7	3.1	60	4	30	-9	57	58
Sussex Enterprise	795,000	4.4	2.3	60	7	31	-11	57	73
Thames Valley Enterprise	770,000	2.2	6.4	60	9	30	-14	57	82
Wight Training and Enterprise	69,400	8.9	0.9	76	5	30	-19	83	25
<b>South West</b>				69	8	36	-12	63	58
Dorset TEC	366,300	4.3	1.1	76	6	26	-17	64	73
The Link Group Gloucestershire	320,200	3.9	1.9	52	2	35	-8	88	80
Prosper (Devon and Cornwall)	860,300	6.8	0.7	73	12	42	-7	67	50
Somerset TEC	270,900	4.6	0.6	67	9	28	-24	55	39
WESTEC	572,200	3.9	2.8	71	9	29	-23	52	57
Wiltshire and Swindon TEC	349,700	2.8	1.8	69	4	38	0	58	56
<b>England</b>				66	4	34	-12	64	56

Table | TEC and CTE performance indicators; England; 1998-99

TEC/CTE by region	Equal opportunities indicators <sup>a</sup>							
	Percentage of leavers from work-based training for young people achieving at least one NVQ				Percentage of leavers from work-based training for adults getting a job			
	Ethnic minority	Non-ethnic minority	Disabled	Non-disabled	Ethnic minority	Non-ethnic minority	Disabled	Non-disabled
<b>West Midlands</b>	43	44	44	44	28	28	28	28
Birmingham and Solihull TEC	45	44	46	44	31	30	33	30
Coventry and Warwickshire CCTE	44	43	43	43	18	25	26	24
Dudley TEC	46	43	49	43	40	33	35	33
Hereford and Worcestershire CCTE	56	40	42	40	-	21	23	21
Sandwell TEC	41	48	57	46	28	36	44	32
Shropshire CCTE	78	51	63	51	-	29	22	32
Staffordshire TEC	35	46	38	47	24	28	21	30
Walsall TEC	34	36	41	35	21	20	19	20
Wolverhampton CCTE	32	39	33	38	22	29	25	27
<b>East</b>	42	52	72	52	31	33	30	34
Bedfordshire and Luton CCTE and Business Link Bedfordshire	32	46	50	45	45	44	36	46
Cambstec and Business Link Ltd	47	50	70	49	13	14	14	14
Essex TEC	49	43	44	43	37	34	28	36
Greater Peterborough CCTE	65	47	59	48	17	29	27	27
Hertfordshire TEC	12	69	98	62	30	43	39	42
Norfolk and Waveney TEC	45	64	64	64	9	28	29	27
Suffolk TEC	56	51	58	52	-	35	36	31
<b>London</b>	39	42	53	41	30	35	33	32
AZTEC	34	45	47	43	43	36	41	38
Focus Central London TEC	39	43	42	41	20	24	24	22
London East TEC	35	43	46	40	35	38	44	35
North London TEC	49	43	67	40	49	55	41	53
North West London TEC	45	45	67	43	36	46	47	38
SOLOTEC	39	40	43	40	32	38	32	37
West London TEC	34	43	51	40	11	15	16	12
<b>South East</b>	43	43	40	41	30	38	38	38
Hampshire TEC	43	46	34	47	24	40	40	39
Heart of England TEC	49	45	43	46	28	35	42	33
The Learning and Business Link Company (Kent)	51	45	56	45	63	53	49	55
Milton Keynes and North Buckinghamshire CCTE	31	37	37	37	19	27	30	25
Surrey TEC	29	34	33	34	26	26	29	25
Sussex Enterprise	41	35	40	35	25	32	29	32
Thames Valley Enterprise	44	47	35	39	21	31	37	27
Wight Training and Enterprise	-	65	-	38	-	30	34	32
<b>South West</b>	37	41	39	41	23	34	34	33
Dorset TEC	-	50	45	50	22	30	32	29
The Link Group Gloucestershire	26	36	33	36	21	28	26	28
Prosper (Devon and Cornwall)	28	33	26	33	24	38	39	37
Somerset TEC	-	39	37	39	-	27	22	29
WESTEC	42	50	50	49	21	29	32	27
Wiltshire and Swindon TEC	53	45	43	45	-	35	29	39
<b>England</b>	39	42	44	43	29	32	32	32

<sup>a</sup> Equal opportunity performance indicators have not been published for TECs and CCTEs where the denominator is 25 or less.

Source: DfEE



Regional averages for levels of NVQs gained appear in *Figure 2*.

### NVQs per 100 leavers

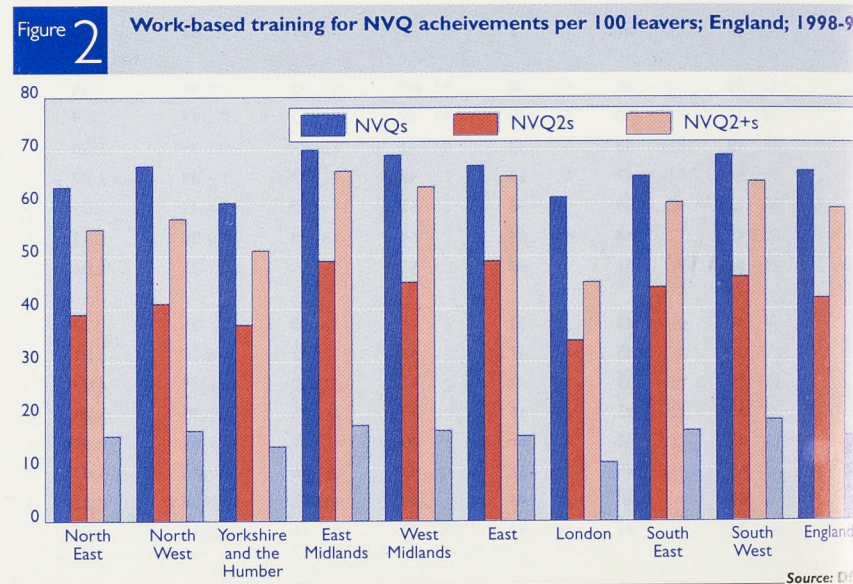
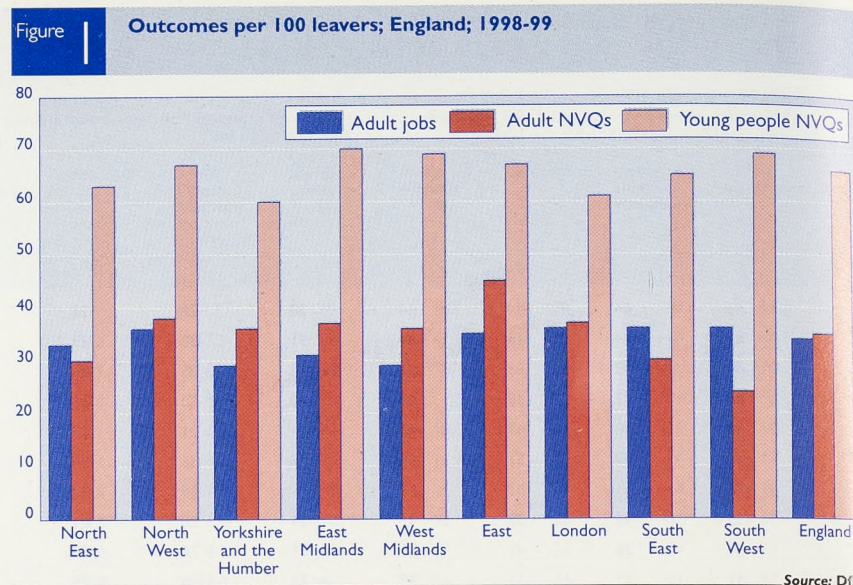
This indicator shows the number of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) achieved by trainees expressed as a percentage of leavers. The calculation is the total number of NVQs divided by the total number of leavers from youth programmes. The data source for NVQs is the monthly invoice, supplemented by NVQs gained but not funded by DfEE. For leavers, the data source is the aggregate level management information return supplied by TECs and CCTEs each period. As aggregate management information has been used to calculate this indicator, it is possible for a result of more than 100 NVQs per 100 leavers to be recorded. This is explained by some trainees achieving multiple NVQs.

### NVQ2s per 100 leavers

The calculation for this indicator is the total of NVQ Level 2 qualifications gained divided by the total number of leavers from youth programmes. Endorsed Category B leavers (who have been endorsed as not capable of achieving an NVQ level 2 qualification) have been excluded from the number of leavers. The data sources for this indicator are the monthly invoice for the number of qualifications and the aggregate management information return for leavers. Endorsed Category B leavers have been taken from the DfEE Trainee Database (updated by the TEC or CCTE's own data as appropriate).

### NVQ2+ per 100 leavers

The calculation for this indicator is the total of NVQ level 2, 3 and 4 qualifications gained divided by the total number of leavers from youth programmes. As for the previous indicator, endorsed Category B leavers who would not be capable of achieving an NVQ level 2 qualification have been excluded from the number of leavers.



The data sources are as for NVQ2s per 100 leavers.

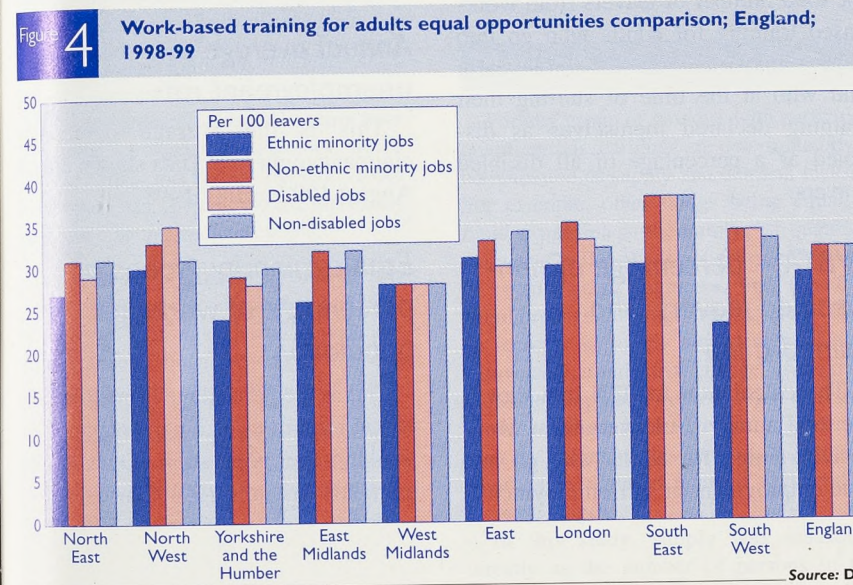
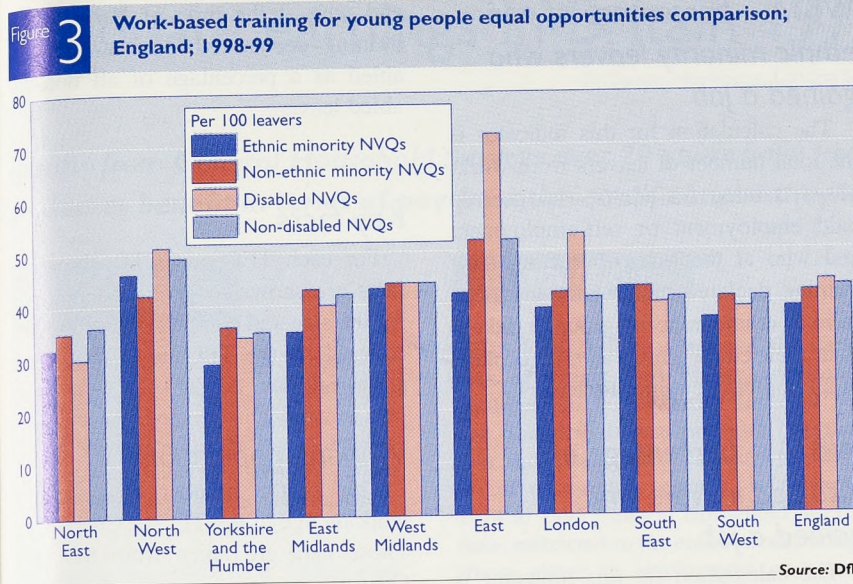
### NVQ3+ per 100 leavers

The calculation for this indicator is the total of NVQ level 3 and 4 qualifications gained divided by the total number of leavers from youth programmes.

As for the previous two indicators, endorsed Category B leavers who would not be capable of achieving an NVQ level 2 qualification have been excluded from the number of leavers. The data sources are as for NVQ2s per 100 leavers.

### Performance indicator relating to work-based training for adults Jobs per 100 leavers

This indicator shows the number of jobs obtained by adults on work-based training expressed as a percentage of the number of leavers from the programmes. The calculation is the total number of jobs gained divided by the total number of leavers. The data source for jobs is the monthly invoice. For leavers, the data source is the aggregate level management information return supplied by TECs and CCTEs for each period.



### Performance indicators relating to Investors in People

#### Recognitions as a percentage of year 2000 target – medium/large companies

The calculation for this indicator is the number of current recognitions by medium or large companies – those with 50 or more employees – as at 31 March 1999 expressed as a percentage of the TEC or CCTE year 2000 target (31 December 2000). The year 2000 targets represent 35 per cent of the baseline number of companies in the

TEC or CCTE area for medium or large companies. Baselines are reviewed once or twice a year and agreed between the TEC or CCTE and the Government Office.

#### Recognitions as a percentage of Year 2000 target – large companies

The calculation for this indicator is the number of current recognitions by large companies – those with 200 or more employees – as at 31 March 1999 expressed as a percentage of the TEC or CCTE year 2000 target (31 December 2000). The year 2000 targets represent 70 per cent of the baseline number of

companies in the TEC or CCTE area for large companies. Baselines are reviewed once or twice a year and agreed between the TEC or CCTE and the Government Office.

### Performance indicators relating to equal opportunities

This section presents indicators comparing the performance of ethnic minority and disabled trainees with those of non-ethnic minority and non-disabled trainees. Regional averages are presented in *Figure 3* (for those relating to leavers from WBTP) and in *Figure 4* (for those relating to leavers from WBTA). Please note that equal opportunity performance indicators have not been published for TECs and CCTEs where the denominator is 25 or less.

#### WBTP – percentage of ethnic minority leavers who obtained at least one whole NVQ

The calculation for this indicator is the total number of leavers from work-based training for young people with a whole NVQ who at the time of starting their training declared themselves to be from an ethnic minority group as a percentage of all ethnic minority leavers.

#### WBTP – percentage of non-ethnic minority leavers who obtained at least one whole NVQ

The calculation for this indicator is the total number of leavers from work-based training for young people with a whole NVQ who at the time of starting their training declared themselves not to be from an ethnic minority group or did not state their ethnic group as a percentage of all non-ethnic minority leavers.



### WBTP – percentage of disabled leavers who obtained at least one whole NVQ

The calculation for this indicator is the total number of leavers from work-based training for young people with a whole NVQ and who at the time of starting their training declared themselves as disabled as a percentage of all disabled leavers.

### WBTP – percentage of non-disabled leavers who obtained at least one whole NVQ

The calculation for this indicator is the total number of leavers from work-based training for young people with a whole NVQ and who at the time of starting their training declared themselves not disabled as a percentage of all non-disabled leavers.

### WBTA – percentage of ethnic minority leavers who gained a job

The calculation for this indicator is the total number of leavers from work-based training for adults who go into paid employment or self-employment and who at the time of starting their training declared themselves to be from an ethnic minority group as a percentage of all ethnic minority leavers.

### WBTA – percentage of non-ethnic minority leavers who gained a job

The calculation for this indicator is the total number of leavers from work-based training for adults who go into paid employment or self-employment and who at the time of starting their training declared themselves not to be from an ethnic minority group or did not state their ethnic group as a percentage of all non-ethnic minority leavers.

### WBTA – percentage of disabled leavers who gained a job

The calculation for this indicator is the total number of leavers from work-based training for adults who go into paid employment or self-employment and who at the time of starting their training declared themselves as disabled as a percentage of all disabled leavers.

### WBTA – percentage of non-disabled leavers who gained a job

The calculation for this indicator is the total number of leavers from work-based training for adults who go into paid employment or self-employment

and who at the time of starting their training declared themselves not disabled as a percentage of all non-disabled leavers.

### Key facts

For each TEC or CCTE, three key facts are shown to give readers a feel for the size and composition of the area covered by the TEC or CCTE. These are as follows.

### Working population

This is the number of people of working age in the TEC or CCTE area. These data are taken from the 1991 Census.

### Annual average unemployment rate

This is the average percentage claimant count rate. Data shown are for August 1997 to July 1998.

### Ethnic minority groups as percentage of working population

This is the percentage of people from ethnic minorities as a percentage of the working-age population. Data shown are taken from the 1991 Census.

### Further information

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## Graduate earnings in Britain 1974-95

By Susan Harkness, London School of Economics and Stephen Machin, University College, London and London School of Economics

Results from General Household Surveys over 20 years have been analysed to see how much graduates benefit in terms of pay from the qualifications they hold.

### Key points

- Between 1974 and 1995, educational attainment improved considerably. Improvement was most rapid during the 1970s, slowing in the 1980s, and accelerating again in the 1990s. By 1995, more people held qualifications and more people held higher qualifications.
- During the 1980s and 1990s wage returns to education rose markedly, particularly compared with people with few or no qualifications.
- The numbers of people with degrees and higher vocational qualifications have increased, as have their earnings, which implies that increasing demand from employers has outstripped the increasing supply of highly qualified people.
- The shift in demand towards the more highly educated has been greater for women than men. This may well have contributed to the narrowing of the wage gap between the sexes since the 1970s.
- Graduate earnings premia by subject of study show that science, social science and business graduates have done particularly well.

### Introduction

**THIS RESEARCH compared the earnings of degree and higher vocational qualification holders with those of the less qualified. It also provides information about the relative earnings positions of all educational groups. It analysed 1974 to 1995 General Household Survey data, restricted to the economically active (those either in employment or unemployed) of working age.**

### Method

For any group of workers with particular qualifications, earnings are determined by a combination of supply and demand factors. For example, other things being equal, a rapid expansion in the number of qualified engineers will make it easier for employers to recruit good engineers, and therefore should reduce the wages of engineers. Thus an increase in supply may depress wages. Conversely, if industrial change – for example IT developments – causes rapid increases in the demand for electronic engineers – then the wages of this group will increase. Thus an increase in demand will tend to increase wages.

In this study, supply was measured directly as the number of persons in the workforce with particular levels of qualifications. The joint effect of supply and demand – wages – is also observable. Putting these two things together allows one to draw inferences about something which is not directly observable – namely demand for workers with particular levels of qualifications. For example, if the number of qualified engineers were falling at the same time as their relative wages, one could draw the conclusion that demand for qualified engineers relative to other groups was also falling.

### Findings of the study

#### Qualifications

Over recent decades the workforce has become much better qualified reflecting,

among other things, expansion of higher education, moves towards vocational education, changes in school leaving ages and changes in examinations systems. Far fewer people have no qualifications.

Of all educational groups, the numbers of graduates and those with higher vocational qualifications have increased most rapidly, although the latter started from a very low 1970s base. The graduate proportion of the economically active expanded rapidly in the 1970s, less so in the 1980s and has picked up once more in the 1990s. In all cases, the rate of increase is faster for women.

#### Wage movements

Meanwhile, the wages of the more highly qualified have risen relative to those of less qualified people.

Although graduates earn more than non-graduates, the graduate earnings premium fell in the 1970s, rose in the 1980s and has behaved more erratically in the 1990s.

The biggest increases in education-based wage premia occurred relative to the 'no qualifications' group, e.g. the degree/no qualifications wage premium rose twice as fast in the 1980s as the degree/A-levels and degree/no degree premium. In the 1990s, the degree/no qualifications wage premium continued to rise, but the degree/A-levels premium seemed to fall or stop rising.

Female graduates have improved their relative wage position by more than men since the start of the 1980s. This is despite their numbers increasing more rapidly than men.

It was also observed that:

- The A-level wage premium over those with no qualifications for men fell in the 1970s, with little change for women, but rose thereafter.
- The higher vocational/A-levels wage differential for men remained stable during the 1970s, but fell to zero by the 1990s. For women, while the gap was a little larger, a similar pattern of change emerges.
- The higher vocational/no qualifications wage gap fell in the 1970s for both sexes, but increased again throughout the 1980s.



The above implies that an increasing demand for graduates has outstripped increasing supply. Given the sharp expansion in the numbers of degree holders and the increased wage advantage for this group, it follows that labour market demand for highly qualified workers must have increased substantially. The demand shift is most marked in comparison with those with no qualifications, and more moderate in comparison with those with A-levels.

Demand for higher vocational qualification holders has fallen or remained stable relative to A-levels or mid-vocational qualification holders. But, at the same time, the higher vocational group has faced big increases in demand *vis à vis* people with no qualifications.

Despite faster increases in the number of more highly educated women than men, the relative wages of these women have grown even faster than their male counterparts. This suggests that the demand shift towards the more educated has been faster for women than for men. It seems that the skills of female graduates are increasingly demanded by employers who are willing to pay them higher relative wages.

### Graduate labour market entrants

A slightly different picture emerges for relatively recent labour market entrants (*viz.* those three to ten years out of full-time education). Here, numbers have increased faster than for highly qualified people as a whole and there are signs of faster increases in the 1990s. Nevertheless, there is little sign of their wage premia falling.

The implied relative demand shifts in favour of labour market entrants are size-

able. For more recent labour market entrants, employers are prepared to pay more for highly qualified people despite there being a larger pool to choose from than in earlier years. It seems likely that employers link the higher qualifications of more recent entrants to skills that are more applicable in the modern workplace and so they demand still more of them despite their increased numbers.

### Subjects studied

The graduate wage premium by subject of degree has shifted.

While the number of graduates has continually increased, between 1980-2 and 1993-5 the proportion of degrees in the arts fell from 15 per cent to 11 per cent for men, from 38 per cent to 25 per cent for women. Meanwhile, the proportion of science/engineering graduates rose from 40 per cent to 45 per cent for men and from 15 per cent to 24 per cent for women.

While the relative position of all graduates has improved, changes in wage differentials and relative numbers translate into an implied relative demand shift very much in favour of engineering and science graduates, especially for women. There is also evidence of important relative demand shifts in favour of female social science and business graduates. The improving labour market position of female graduates is clearly related to subject of study.

### Skill-biased technological change

Many believe the key factor behind relative demand shifts in favour of the more highly qualified is skill-biased technological

change. Skill-biased technological change (SBTC) occurs when advances in technology benefit the earnings and employment prospects of the more skilled at the expense of the less skilled or vice versa.

Given the evidence of different rates of skill upgrading for men and women, it seems natural to ask if there has also been a sex bias to SBTC. To test this, the correlation between skill upgrading and industry computer usage was investigated. Data were assembled on the proportion of men and women in each industry who use computers at work.

Irrespective of industry employment growth, industries with more workers using computers have experienced faster skill upgrading. The magnitude of the complementarity between skill upgrading and computer usage is similar by sex, suggesting no real sex bias to the SBTC associated with new computer technology.

*Copies of the full report, Graduate Earnings in Britain 1974-95, RR 95, ISBN 0 85522 941 1, price £4.95, are available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6ZQ, tel. 08456022260, fax 0845 6033360. Cheques should be made payable to 'DfEE priced items'. Further information about this research can be obtained from Michael Chaplin, Department for Education and Employment, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail michael.chaplin@dfee.gov.uk.*



<b>SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>	S2	<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>	
<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	S3	D.1 Economic activity by age	S58
<b>COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS</b>	S4	D.2 Economic inactivity	S60
<b>REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS</b>	S5	D.3 Economic inactivity by age	S61
<b>LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY</b>		<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>	
A.1 UK summary, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	E.1 Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S63
A.2 Trends	S13	E.2 Average Earnings Index: industries	S65
A.3 Other headline indicators	S14	E.4 Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S66
A.4 Regional summary	S16	E.11 New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	S68
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>		E.12 Earnings and hours: manual employees	S70
B.1 Employment by category	S18	E.13 Earnings and hours: non-manual employees	S72
B.2 Employment by age	S20	E.14 Earnings and hours: all employees	S74
B.11 Workforce jobs	S22	E.21 Unit wage costs	S76
B.12 Employee jobs by industry	S24	E.31 Earnings: international comparisons	S77
B.13 Employee jobs: production industries	S26	<b>GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES</b>	
B.14 Workforce jobs by industry	S27	F.11 New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S78
B.21 Actual weekly hours of work	S28	F.12 Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S78
B.22 Usual weekly hours of work	S29	F.13 Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S79
B.32 Output, employment and productivity	S30	F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S79
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		F.15 Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	S80
C.1 ILO unemployment by age and duration	S32	F.16 New Deal 25+ summary figures	S80
C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age	S35	F.17 Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S80
C.11 Claimant count by region	S36	F.18 Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S81
C.12 Claimant count by age and duration	S40	F.19 Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S81
C.13 Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S42	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>	
C.14 Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S43	G.1 Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S82
C.21 Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S44	G.2 Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S82
C.22 Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S46	G.3 Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S83
C.23 Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S49	G.11 Labour disputes: summary	S84
C.24 Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S53	G.12 Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S85
C.31 Claimant count flows	S54	G.21 Labour market and educational status of young people	S86
C.33 Interval between claims	S55	G.22 Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S86
C.34 Destination of leavers from claimant count	S55	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>	
C.51 International comparisons	S56	H.1 Background economic indicators	S87
		H.11 Retail prices: summary	S88
		H.12 Retail prices: detailed indices	S88
		H.13 Retail prices: selected items	S89
		H.14 Retail prices: general index	S90
		H.15 Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S92
		H.21 EU countries: comparisons	S94
		<b>STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS</b>	S96

### Publication dates of main economic indicators December 1999 – February 2000

#### Labour market statistics

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

December .....	15 Wednesday
January .....	19 Wednesday
February .....	16 Wednesday

#### Retail prices index

December .....	14 Tuesday
January .....	25 Tuesday
February .....	15 Tuesday







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

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
<b>SUMMARY TABLES</b>			
Labour Force Survey: UK	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
Labour Force Survey: GB	0.3	Regional labour market summary	A.4
Workforce: GB	0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
Background economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Workforce	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
Employees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
Employees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3	Employee jobs: industry: production industries	B.13
All industries: by division, class or group	1.4	Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.14
Employees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
Output, employment and productivity	1.8	Output, employment and productivity	B.32
Selected countries: national definition	1.9	Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.51
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.14	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>			
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary	2.2	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas	C.21
Claimant count by age and duration	2.5	Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series	2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	C.23
Claimant count: rates by age	2.15	Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.2
Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19	Claimant count flows	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age	2.20	Discontinued	
Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22	Claimant count: number of previous claims	C.32
Claim history: interval between claims	2.23	Claim history: interval between claims	C.33
By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34
Redundancies in Great Britain	2.32	Redundancies in United Kingdom	C.41
Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued	
Redundancies by industry	2.35	Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by occupation	2.36	Discontinued	
<b>VACANCIES</b>			
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	3.1	Vacancies at Jobcentres	G.1
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>			
Totals: industries; causes	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Stoppages of work: summary	4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
<b>EARNINGS</b>			
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	
Manual employees	5.4	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group	E.12
Non-manual employees	5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy	E.21
Selected countries: index of wages per head	5.9	Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.31
<b>RETAIL PRICES</b>			
Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements	H.11
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.12
Average for selected items	6.3	Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14
Changes on a year earlier: time series	6.5	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier	H.15
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.8	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	
<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	7.1	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/B.2/C.2/D.3
Full-time and part-time workers	7.4	Employment by category	B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.5	Temporarily suspended	
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	
Job-related training received by employees	7.7	Job-related training received by employees	B.41
Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.8	Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	8.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	F.1
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	8.2	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	F.2
Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.3	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4
Youth Training: destination of leavers	8.5	Other training: destination of leavers	F.5
Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.6	Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
<b>OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES</b>			
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	G.22
Regional selective assistance by region	A2	Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
Regional selective assistance by region and company	A3	Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
Total hours worked per week	Statistical update	Total hours worked per week	B.33
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Statistical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.11

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

## Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>							
UK summary	M	Dec 99	A.1	<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>			
Trends	M	Dec 99	A.2	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	Nov 99	F.1
Other headline indicators	M	Dec 99	A.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Nov 99	F.2
Regional labour market summary	M	Dec 99	A.4	Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Nov 99	F.3
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>							
Employment by category	M	Dec 99	B.1	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Nov 99	F.4
Employment by age	M	Dec 99	B.2	Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers	Q	Nov 99	F.5
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 99	B.3	Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers	Q	Nov 99	F.6
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Dec 99	B.11	Other training: outcomes for completers	Q	Nov 99	F.7
Employee jobs by industry	M	Dec 99	B.12	New Deal 18-24 summary figures	M	Dec 99	F.11
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Dec 99	B.13	Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	M	Dec 99	F.12
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Oct 99	B.14	Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	M	Dec 99	F.13
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Oct 99	B.15	Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal	M	Dec 99	F.14
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Nov 99	B.16	Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	M	Dec 99	F.15
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 99	B.17	New Deal 25+ summary figures	M	Dec 99	F.16
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Dec 99	B.18	Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	M	Dec 99	F.17
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Dec 99	B.21	Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	M	Dec 99	F.18
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Dec 99	B.22	Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+	M	Dec 99	F.19
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Dec 99	B.32	TEC/CCTE performance tables	A	Dec 99	655
Total hours worked per week	Q	Nov 99	B.33	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>			
Job-related training	Q	Nov 99	B.41	Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Dec 99	G.1
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 99	B.51	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Dec 99	G.2
Annual Employment Survey	A	Mar 99	137	Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Dec 99	G.3
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>							
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Dec 99	C.1	Labour disputes: summary	M	Dec 99	G.11
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Dec 99	C.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Dec 99	G.12
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 99	C.4	Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 99	299
Claimant count by region	M	Dec 99	C.11	International labour disputes	A	Apr 99	173
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Dec 99	C.12	Trade union membership	A	Jul 99	343
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Dec 99	C.13	Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Dec 99	G.21
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Dec 99	C.14	Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 99	577
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Dec 99	C.21	Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Dec 99	628
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Dec 99	C.22	Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Dec 99	G.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 99	C.23	Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Dec 99	627
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Dec 99	C.24	Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 99	631
Claimant count flows	M	Dec 99	C.31	Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 99	579
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 99	C.32	Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 99	103
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 99	C.33	Job-related training	Q	Dec 99	626
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Dec 99	C.34	Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 99	G.31
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Oct 99	C.35	Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Oct 99	G.32
Redundancies in UK	Q	Nov 99	C.41	Sickness absence	Q	Nov 99	578
Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 99	C.42	Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jul 99	381
Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 99	C.43	Labour force projections	A	Jun 98	281
Redundancies	A	May 99	251	Employment and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 99	493
International comparisons	M	Dec 99	C.51	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>							
Economic activity by age	M	Dec 99	D.1	Background economic indicators	M	Dec 99	H.1
Economic inactivity	M	Dec 99	D.2	Retail prices: summary	M	Dec 99	H.11
Economic inactivity by age	M	Dec 99	D.3	Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Dec 99	H.12
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>							
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Dec 99	E.1	Retail prices: selected items	M	Dec 99	H.13
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Dec 99	E.2	Retail prices: general index	M	Dec 99	H.14
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Dec 99	E.4	Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Dec 99	H.15
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Dec 99	E.11	EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Dec 99	H.21
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 99	641	Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: <b>A</b> - Annual <b>Q</b> - Quarterly <b>M</b> - Monthly			
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 99	E.12	Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 <i>Labour Market Trends</i> , pS79, for tables not listed here.			
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 99	E.13				
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Dec 99	E.14				
Unit wage costs	M	Dec 99	E.21				
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Dec 99	E.31				
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313				



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,898	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
1999	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jul-Sep 1997	45,952	28,894	26,918	1,976	17,058	62.9	58.6	6.8	37.1
Aug-Oct	45,965	28,944	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	26,962	1,850	17,161	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,878	27,024	1,854	17,152	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.4
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>46,108</b>	<b>28,983</b>	<b>27,175</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>17,125</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	36.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,175	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
Jan-Mar 1999	46,186	29,174	27,351	1,822	17,012	63.2	59.2	6.2	36.8
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,172	27,358	1,814	17,027	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Apr-Jun	46,225	29,155	27,394	1,760	17,071	63.1	59.3	6.0	36.9
May-Jul	46,239	29,140	27,412	1,728	17,098	63.0	59.3	5.9	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,252	29,176	27,462	1,714	17,076	63.1	59.4	5.9	36.9
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>46,264</b>	<b>29,226</b>	<b>27,504</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>17,038</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	38	71	110	-39	-33	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.4	-2.2	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	156	243	329	-86	-87	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.3
Percent	0.3	0.8	1.2	-4.8	-0.5				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,851	25,050	2,801	7,323	79.2	71.2	10.1	20.8
1993	35,242	27,758	24,793	2,966	7,484	78.8	70.3	10.7	21.2
1994	35,308	27,749	24,975	2,773	7,560	78.6	70.7	10.0	21.4
1995	35,407	27,746	25,248	2,498	7,661	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,535	27,906	25,531	2,375	7,629	78.5	71.8	8.5	21.5
1997	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4
1998	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
1999	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jul-Sep 1997	35,723	28,065	26,109	1,956	7,658	78.6	73.1	7.0	21.4
Aug-Oct	35,733	28,049	26,144	1,905	7,684	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,744	28,058	26,161	1,898	7,685	78.5	73.2	6.8	21.5
Oct-Dec	35,754	28,071	26,194	1,877	7,683	78.5	73.3	6.7	21.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	35,765	28,033	26,193	1,840	7,731	78.4	73.2	6.6	21.6
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	35,775	28,067	26,236	1,830	7,708	78.5	73.3	6.5	21.5
Jan-Mar 1998	35,786	28,087	26,254	1,833	7,698	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Feb-Apr	35,796	28,100	26,285	1,815	7,696	78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
Mar-May (Spr)	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
Apr-Jun	35,817	28,061	26,269	1,792	7,756	78.3	73.3	6.4	21.7
May-Jul	35,828	28,123	26,338	1,785	7,704	78.5	73.5	6.3	21.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,838	28,191	26,393	1,798	7,647	78.7	73.6	6.4	21.3
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>35,849</b>	<b>28,196</b>	<b>26,410</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Aug-Oct	35,859	28,211	26,428	1,783	7,648	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,264	26,482	1,782	7,605	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,283	26,499	1,783	7,597	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,346	26,525	1,820	7,545	79.0	73.9	6.4	21.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,373	26,555	1,817	7,528	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	35,911	28,364	26,560	1,804	7,547	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Feb-Apr	35,922	28,352	26,556	1,796	7,570	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.1
Mar-May (Spr)	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Apr-Jun	35,943	28,325	26,584	1,741	7,618	78.8	74.0	6.1	21.2
May-Jul	35,953	28,317	26,607	1,710	7,636	78.8	74.0	6.0	21.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,964	28,347	26,653	1,694	7,616	78.8	74.1	6.0	21.2
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>35,974</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>26,702</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	31	75	118	-43	-44	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.4	-2.4	-0.6				
Over last 12 months	125	204	292	-88	-79	0.3	0.6	-0.4	-0.3
Percent	0.3	0.7	1.1	-4.9	-1.0				

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,263	14,368	1,896	5,661	74.2	65.5	11.7	25.8
1993	21,985	16,097	14,081	2,017	5,888	73.2	64.0	12.5	26.3
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	27.4
1996	22,232	16,076	14,501	1,575	6,156	72.3	65.2	9.8	27.7
1997	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.2	8.3	27.9
1998	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
1999	22,542	16,212	15,100	1,112	6,330	71.9	67.0	6.9	28.1
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jul-Sep 1997	22,375	16,109	14,878	1,230	6,266	72.0	66.5	7.6	28.0
Aug-Oct	22,383	16,115	14,920	1,194	6,269	72.0	66.7	7.4	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,113	14,921	1,192	6,278	72.0	66.6	7.4	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,110	14,933	1,177	6,290	71.9	66.7	7.3	28.1
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,101	14,953	1,148	6,307	71.9	66.7	7.1	28.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,107	14,974	1,133	6,309	71.9	66.8	7.0	28.1
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,102	14,959	1,143	6,323	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,094	14,962	1,132	6,339	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,079	14,970	1,109	6,371	71.6	66.7	6.9	28.4
May-Jul	22,458	16,107	15,003	1,104	6,351	71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,135	15,020	1,115	6,331	71.8	66.9	6.9	28.2
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>22,475</b>	<b>16,130</b>	<b>15,010</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,121	15,003	1,117	6,362	71.7	66.7	6.9	



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSN</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTE</b>	
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	46.8	
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4	
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6	
1992	23,386	12,435	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	46.7	
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	46.7	
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	
1999	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jul-Sep 1997	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	46.0	
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	45.9	
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,805	12,099	705	10,805	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9	
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9	
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6	
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	688	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	45.6	
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,889	12,203	685	10,749	54.5	51.6	5.3	45.5	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4	
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4	
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2	
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2	
Feb-Apr	23,666	12,965	12,268	697	10,701	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3	
Apr-Jun	23,675	12,946	12,276	670	10,729	54.7	51.9	5.2	45.3	
May-Jul	23,680	12,943	12,277	666	10,737	54.7	51.8	5.1	45.3	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,685	12,966	12,301	666	10,719	54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3	
Jul-Sep	23,689	12,990	12,318	672	10,699	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2	
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	13	44	41	3	-30	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.3					
Over last 12 months	56	137	153	-15	-82	0.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	
Percent	0.2	1.1	1.3	-2.2	-0.8					
<b>Females aged 16 to 59</b>	<b>YBTH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBSJ</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>YBTN</b>	
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	28.8	
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4	
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7	
1992	16,792	11,903	11,093	921	4,889	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	28.6	
1997	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	28.2	
1998	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1	
1999	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5	
<b>3-month averages</b>										
Jul-Sep 1997	17,037	12,250	11,517	734	4,787	71.9	67.6	6.0	28.1	
Aug-Oct	17,041	12,228	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	5.8	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	28.1	
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	27.3	
Apr-Jun	17,118	12,413	11,753	660	4,705	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5	
May-Jul	17,122	12,413	11,757	656	4,709	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,126	12,436	11,782	654	4,690	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.4	
Jul-Sep	17,130	12,461	11,802	660	4,668	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3	
<b>Changes</b>										
Over last 3 months	12	48	48	0	-37	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.8					
Over last 12 months	46	123	141	-18	-77	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	
Percent	0.3	1.0	1.2	-2.6	-1.6					

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.

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGTY</b>	<b>MGTS</b>	<b>MGTM</b>	<b>MGTP</b>	<b>MGTV</b>		<b>MGUE</b>	<b>MGUK</b>		
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	8.6	37.6	
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	62.4	57.3	8.2	37.6	
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4	
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	62.3	58.5			



# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Males aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGTZ</b>	<b>MGTT</b>	<b>MGTN</b>	<b>MGTQ</b>	<b>MGTW</b>		<b>MGUF</b>	<b>MGUL</b>	
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	25.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	25.2
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	72.5	64.3	11.4	25.2
1995	22,132	15,981	14,374	1,607	6,151	72.2	64.9	10.1	25.2
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	71.9	65.0	9.7	25.2
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	25.3
1998	22,441	16,023	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	25.3
1999	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	25.5
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jul-Sep 1997	22,375	16,262	14,985	1,277	6,113	72.7	67.0	7.9	27.3
Aug-Oct	22,383	16,204	14,999	1,205	6,179	72.4	67.0	7.4	27.6
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	28.5
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	71.4	66.3	7.1	28.6
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	71.4	66.4	7.1	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.6
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.6
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.6
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4
Mar-May (Spr)	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
Apr-Jun	22,550	16,161	15,080	1,081	6,389	71.7	66.9	6.7	28.2
May-Jul	22,558	16,231	15,152	1,079	6,327	72.0	66.8	6.6	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,567	16,357	15,259	1,098	6,210	72.5	67.6	6.7	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,575	16,386	15,291	1,094	6,189	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	25	225	211	14	-200	0.9	0.9	0.0	-0.8
Percent	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	-6.9				
Over last 12 months	100	105	177	-72	-5	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.2	-6.2	-0.1				
<b>Males aged 16 to 64</b>		<b>YBSX</b>	<b>YBSR</b>	<b>YBSU</b>	<b>YBTA</b>	<b>MGUC</b>	<b>MGUR</b>		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.9
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	11.9
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,455	15,722	13,907	1,815	2,734	85.2	75.4	11.5	14.6
1995	18,511	15,686	14,086	1,599	2,825	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,581	15,716	14,181	1,535	2,864	84.6	76.3	9.8	15.4
1997	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	15.6
1998	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	15.1
1999	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jul-Sep 1997	18,686	15,968	14,699	1,269	2,718	85.5	78.7	7.9	14.5
Aug-Oct	18,692	15,911	14,713	1,197	2,782	85.1	78.7	7.5	14.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,699	15,840	14,674	1,166	2,859	84.7	78.5	7.4	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,807	14,679	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,990	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.1	7.1	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	16,004	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,839	14,731	1,108	2,972	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,825	15,864	14,792	1,072	2,960	84.3	78.6	6.8	15.7
May-Jul	18,831	15,938	14,867	1,071	2,894	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,838	16,059	14,969	1,090	2,779	85.2	79.5	6.8	14.8
Jul-Sep	18,844	16,089	15,005	1,085	2,755	85.4	79.6	6.7	14.6
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	19	225	212	13	-206	1.1	1.0	0.0	-1.1
Percent	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	-6.9				
Over last 12 months	79	80	152	-72	-1	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.5	1.0	-6.2	0.0				

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

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Women aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGUA</b>	<b>MGTU</b>	<b>MGTO</b>	<b>MGTR</b>	<b>MGTX</b>		<b>MGUG</b>	<b>MGUM</b>	
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	10,680	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
1999	23,671	12,872	12,219	653	10,798	54.4	51.6	5.1	45.6
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Jul-Sep 1997	23,577	12,859	12,069	790	10,718	54.5	51.2	6.1	45.5
Aug-Oct	23,582	12,813	12,054	759	10,769	54.3	51.1	5.9	45.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773				



# 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 Jul-Sep 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	27,504	+157	110	+114	329	+201
Employment rate	74.2%	+0.3%	0.3%	+0.3%	0.6%	+0.6%
ILO unemployment	1,721	+55	-39	+56	-86	+76
ILO unemployment rate	5.9%	+0.2%	-0.1%	+0.2%	-0.3%	+0.3%
Economically active	29,226	+154	71	+112	243	+197
Economic activity rate	78.9%	+0.3%	0.1%	+0.2%	0.3%	+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

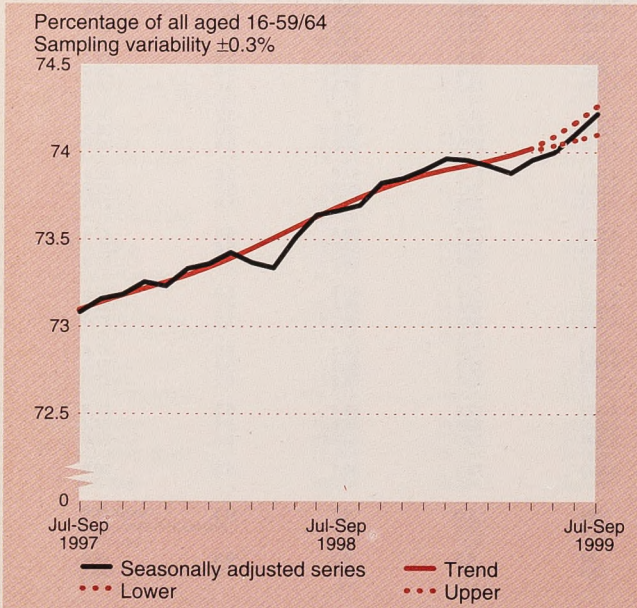
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this 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.

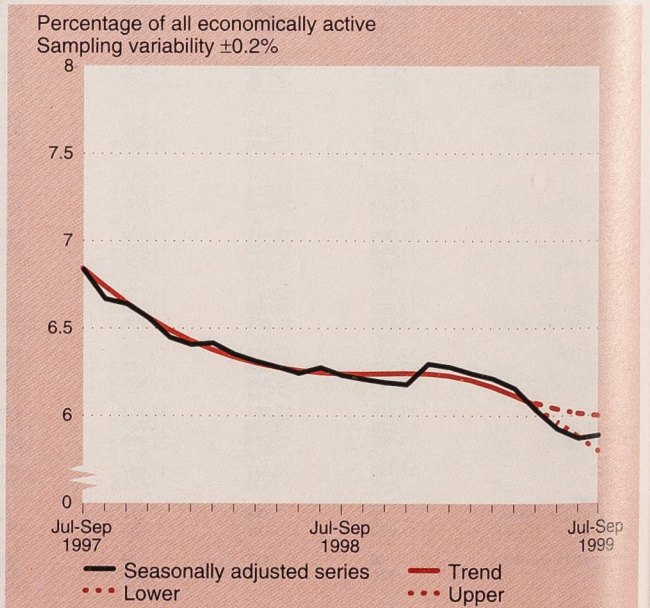
There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

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

### Employment



### ILO unemployment



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

# A.2

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
<b>3-month averages</b>				
Mar-May 1992	25,821	71.1	2,818	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,802	71.0	2,829	9.9
May-Jul	25,778	71.0	2,844	9.9
Jun-Aug	25,751	70.9	2,863	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,721	70.8	2,885	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,688	70.7	2,910	10.2
Sep-Nov	25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,624	70.6	2,963	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,597	70.5	2,986	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,575	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	2,979	10.4
Jun-Aug	25,573	70.3	2,967	10.4
Jul-Sep	25,585	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct	25,599	70.4	2,945	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,615	70.4	2,933	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,634	70.5	2,919	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,656	70.5	2,902	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,681	70.6	2,881	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,707	70.6	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,734	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,759	70.7	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,783	70.8	2,778	9.7
May-Jul	25,806	70.8	2,748	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,827	70.9	2,716	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,848	70.9	2,682	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,868	71.0	2,648	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,889	71.0	2,615	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,909	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	25,982	71.2	2,530	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,011	71.2	2,519	8.8
Mar-May	26,041	71.3	2,509	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,073	71.4	2,500	8.8
May-Jul	26,104	71.4	2,490	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,135	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	26,214	71.7	2,450	8.5
Oct-Dec	26,234	71.7	2,440	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,249	71.8	2,429	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,263	71.8	2,417	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,275	71.8	2,404	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,286	71.8	2,391	8.3
Mar-May	26,300	71.9	2,377	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,318	71.9	2,363	8.2
May-Jul	26,340	71.9	2,349	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,369	72.0	2,334	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,404	72.1	2,318	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,445	72.1	2,299	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,491	72.2	2,277	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,541	72.3	2,252	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,593	72.5	2,223	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,646	72.6	2,193	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,697	72.7	2,161	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,745	72.8	2,130	7.4
Mar-May	26,788	72.8	2,099	7.3
Apr-Jun	26,827	72.9	2,069	7.2
May-Jul	26,860	73.0	2,039	7.1
Jun-Aug	26,889	73.0	2,008	6.9
Jul-Sep	26,913	73.1	1,977	6.8
Aug-Oct	26,933	73.1	1,947	6.7
Sep-Nov	26,951	73.2	1,919	6.6
Oct-Dec	26,966	73.2	1,894	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,983	73.3	1,873	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,001	73.3	1,855	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,022	73.3	1,841	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,046	73.4	1,830	6.3
Mar-May	27,072	73.5	1,821	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,099	73.5	1,816	6.3
May-Jul	27,129	73.6	1,812	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,159	73.6	1,810	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,189	73.7	1,811	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,220	73.7	1,812	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,249	73.8	1,815	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,276	73.8	1,817	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,301	73.9	1,817	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,324	73.9	1,815	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,344	73.9	1,808	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,364	73.9	1,798	6.2
Mar-May	27,385	74.0	1,784	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,407	74.0	1,769	6.1
May-Jul	27,433	74.1	1,755	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,462	74.1	1,742	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,493	74.2	1,730	5.9

Notes:  
<sup>a</sup> 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.  
<sup>b</sup> Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.  
<sup>c</sup> Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.

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



# A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		Total	Males	Females
1996	June	DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
	September	26,728	14,378	12,350
	December	27,592	14,456	12,422
1997	March	27,592	14,637	12,417
	June	27,592	14,735	12,504
	September	27,592	14,778	12,566
1998	December	27,481	14,847	12,634
	March	27,592	14,882	12,710
	June	27,508	14,847	12,661
1999	September	27,622	14,871	12,751
	December	27,650	14,922	12,728
	March	27,643	14,947	12,696
		27,747	15,006	12,742
Change on quarter		104	58	46
Percent		0.4	0.4	0.4
Change on year		239	158	81
Percent		0.9	1.1	0.6

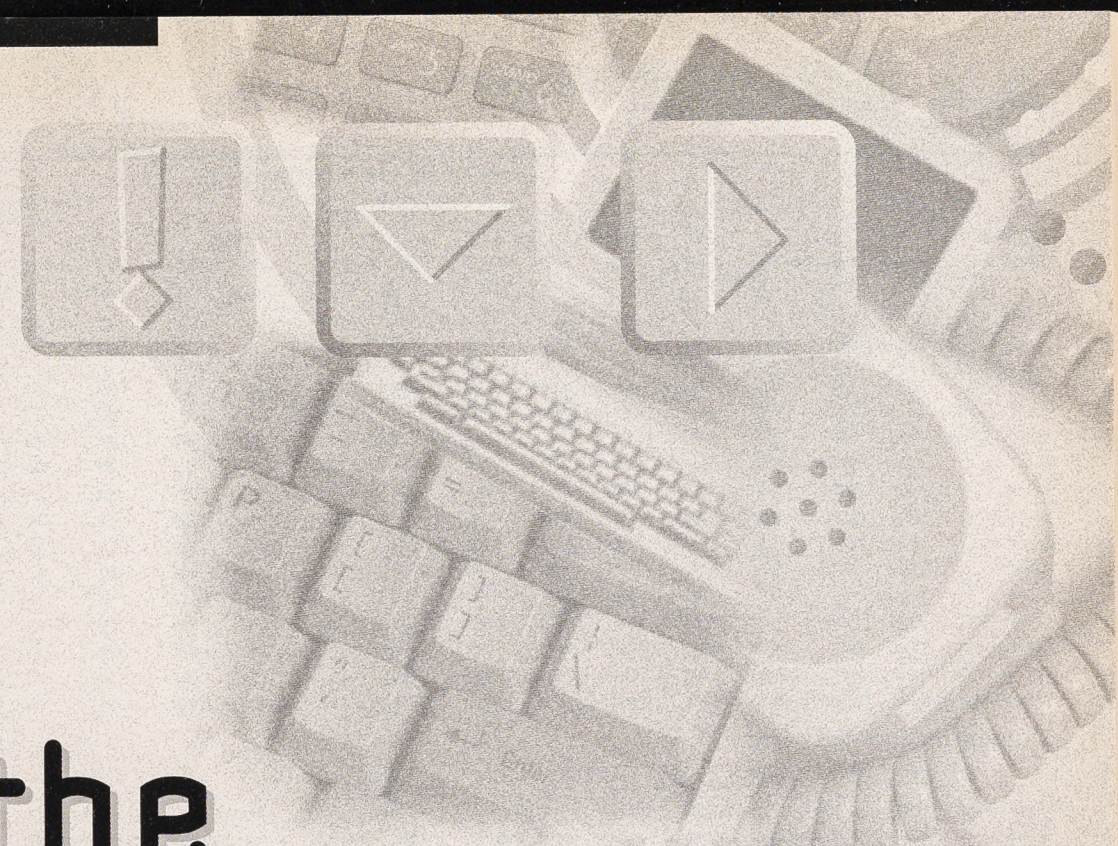
UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>					
		Levels			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1998	October	BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
	November <sup>d</sup>	1,323.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	December	1,324.8	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
1999	January <sup>d</sup>	1,311.0	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
	February	1,306.7	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
	March	1,312.4	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
	April	1,308.1	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
	May <sup>d</sup>	1,291.7	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
	June	1,285.3	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3
	July	1,269.2	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3
	August <sup>d</sup>	1,233.8	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	2.2
	September R	1,215.0	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9	2.2
	October <sup>d</sup> P	1,212.4	929.4	283	4.2	5.9	2.2
Change on period		1,204.0	920.9	283.1	4.2	5.8	2.2
Percent		-8.4	-8.5	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Change on year		-119.3	-91.5	-27.8	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2
Percent		-9.0	-9.0	-8.9			

GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM			
Whole economy earnings			Notified vacancies			
Average Earnings Index		Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>	Level			
1998	September	LNMQ	LNNC	1998	DRYW	
	October	114.5	5.2		October	236.8
	November	114.8	4.9		November	222.7
1999	December	115.2	4.8	December	220.6	
	January	115.6	4.5	1999	January	229.8
	February	116.4	4.5	February	226.4	
	March	117.2	4.6	March	226.3	
	April	117.8	4.8	April	231.6	
	May	117.2	4.6	May	216.4	
	June	117.8	4.3	June	224.0	
	July	119.0	4.4	July	227.2	
	August	118.9	4.6	August	230.1	
	September P	119.6	4.9	September R	232.8	
Change on month		119.8	4.7	October P	240.6	
Change on year		0.2	-0.2	Change on month	7.8	
Change on year		5.3	-0.5	Change on year	3.8	

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

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

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

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# A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (July to September 1999)

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (July to September 1999)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	Total	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Male		Female		Total	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Male		Female	
								Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>			Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,047	1,189	74.1	655	534	1,073	66.9	580	70.1	493	63.3	116	9.7	75	11.4	41	7.7
North West	5,383	3,294	76.9	1,843	1,450	3,083	71.9	1,704	76.4	1,379	66.9	210	6.4	139	7.5	71	4.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,968	2,462	78.2	1,382	1,080	2,313	73.4	1,286	77.8	1,027	68.4	149	6.1	96	6.9	54	5.0
East Midlands	3,301	2,137	81.0	1,186	950	2,015	76.3	1,115	81.0	900	71.1	122	5.7	72	6.1	50	5.3
West Midlands	4,155	2,638	79.3	1,464	1,174	2,473	74.3	1,370	79.1	1,103	69.0	165	6.3	94	6.4	71	6.0
East	4,218	2,750	81.6	1,537	1,213	2,644	78.4	1,476	84.0	1,168	72.1	107	3.9	61	4.0	45	3.7
London	5,510	3,573	77.5	1,978	1,595	3,307	71.7	1,818	77.3	1,490	65.7	266	7.4	160	8.1	105	6.6
South East	6,212	4,133	83.1	2,300	1,833	3,976	79.9	2,217	85.8	1,760	73.3	156	3.8	83	3.6	73	4.0
South West	3,897	2,471	81.7	1,363	1,108	2,366	78.2	1,308	83.2	1,057	72.6	106	4.3	55	4.0	51	4.6
England	38,690	24,647	79.5	13,710	10,937	23,250	75.0	12,874	80.0	10,376	69.4	1,397	5.7	835	6.1	561	5.1
Wales	2,310	1,338	74.6	745	593	1,240	69.0	678	72.4	562	65.2	98	7.3	67	8.9	32	5.3
Scotland	4,025	2,495	77.7	1,358	1,137	2,321	72.2	1,245	75.3	1,076	68.9	175	7.0	114	8.4	61	5.4
Great Britain	45,025	28,481	79.1	15,813	12,668	26,811	74.4	14,798	79.2	12,014	69.1	1,670	5.9	1,015	6.4	654	5.2
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>	1,239	747	72.9	424	324	693	67.4	390	73.7	303	60.7	54	7.3	34	8.0	21	6.4
United Kingdom	46,264	29,226	78.9	16,236	12,990	27,504	74.2	15,187	79.1	12,318	68.9	1,721	5.9	1,049	6.5	672	5.2

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

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (July to September 1999)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	Total	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Male		Female		Total	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Male		Female	
								Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>			Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	1	20	1.3	10	10	19	1.3	8	1.5	11	1.1	1	0.0	2	0.1	0	-0.2
North West	2	24	0.6	14	11	19	0.5	14	0.5	6	0.5	5	0.1	0	-0.1	5	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	14	0.1	5	9	22	0.3	13	0.6	9	0.1	-8	-0.4	-8	-0.6	0	0.0
East Midlands	4	18	0.6	13	4	8	0.2	12	0.7	-4	-0.3	9	0.4	1	0.0	8	0.8
West Midlands	2	-5	-0.2	-7	2	15	0.5	13	0.8	2	0.1	-19	-0.7	-19	-1.3	0	0.0
East	4		0.0	-2	2	11	0.3	5	0.0	6	0.6	-11	-0.4	-7	-0.5	-4	-0.3
London	4	-8	-0.3	-12	4	-11	-0.4	-16	-0.7	6	0.0	3	0.1	5	0.3	-1	-0.1
South East	9	-2	-0.1	-3	1	1	0.0	-7	-0.4	8	0.4	-3	-0.1	4	0.2	-7	-0.4
South West	6	-23	-0.7	-16	-8	-17	-0.5	-2	-0.2	-16	-0.9	-6	-0.2	-14	-1.0	8	0.7
England	35	38	0.1	2	36	67	0.2	40	0.2	27	0.1	-29	-0.1	-37	-0.3	8	0.1
Wales	2	17	0.8	10	7	18	0.9	10	0.7	8	1.0	-1	-0.2	0	-0.1	-1	-0.2
Scotland	-1	14	0.6	8	6	17	0.8	11	0.8	6	0.7	-3	-0.2	-3	-0.3	-1	-0.1
Great Britain	36	68	0.1	20	48	102	0.2	60	0.3	42	0.2	-33	-0.1	-40	-0.3	7	0.0
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>																	
United Kingdom	38	71	0.1	27	44	110	0.3	69	0.3	41	0.2	-39	-0.1	-42	-0.3	3	0.0

## Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (July to September 1999)																
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment					ILO unemployment					
	Total	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	Total	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Male		Female		Total	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Male		Female	
								Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>			Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	9	28	1.5	8	19	11	0.6	-1	0.2	12	1.1	17	1.2	9	1.3	7	1.1
North West	6	37	0.9	32	5	47	1.2	42	1.7	6	0.6	-10	-0.4	-9	-0.6	-1	-0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	18	0.2	11	7	42	1.0	26	1.0	16	1.0	-25	-1.0	-15	-1.1	-10	-0.9
East Midlands	18	22	0.4	12	9	17	0.3	11	0.2	6	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.3
West Midlands	9	1	-0.3	-22	23	-7	-0.6	-14	-1.1	7	0.1	8	0.3	-8	-0.5	16	1.3
East	28	13	-0.1	-3	16	27	0.3	2	-0.3	25	1.0	-14	-0.5	-5	-0.3	-9	-0.8
London	14	49	0.5	11	38	57	0.8	25	0.7	32	0.9	-8	-0.3	-13	-0.7	5	0.2
South East	24	9	-0.3	21	-12	36	0.2	33	0.3	3	0.2	-27	-0.7	-12	-0.6	-15	-0.8
South West	23	7	-0.6	0	6	20	-0.1	21	0.5	-1	-0.8	-14	-0.6	-21	-1.5	7	0.6
England	142	183	0.2	72	112	251	0.4	144	0.4	107	0.5	-68	-0.3	-73	-0.6	5	0.0
Wales	8	24	1.1	16	8	23	1.1	9	0.6	14	1.6	0	-0.1	7	0.7	-6	-1.2
Scotland	-2	23	0.8	10	13	36	1.2	12	0.8	25	1.6	-13	-0.6	-2	-0.2	-11	-1.0
Great Britain	149	230	0.3	97	133	311	0.5	165	0.5	145	0.6	-81	-0.3	-69	-0.5	-12	-0.2
Northern Ireland <sup>c</sup>	7	14	0.5	10	4	20	1.1	12	1.1	8	1.0	-6	-0.9	-2	-0.8	-3	-1.1
United Kingdom	156	243	0.3	105	137	329	0.6	176	0.5	153	0.6	-86	-0.3	-71	-0.5	-15	-0.2

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

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

- 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.

An error occurred on this table in the August issue - please see p443.

# 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 (June 1999); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (October 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies* (October 1999)						
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Total	Men	Women	Total	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North East	1,013	536	477	76.7	6.9	61.2	10.0	15.5	3.1	12.9	22.5	10.7							
North West	3,011	1,619	1,392	150.5	4.8	117.7	6.9	32.8	2.3	28.3	36.4	26.3							
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,271	1,221	1,050	118.4	4.9	92.0	7.0	26.4	2.4	18.6	25.6	16.9							
East Midlands	1,919	1,024	895	73.8	3.7	56.0	5.1	17.8	2.0	15.8	22.6	15.0							
West Midlands	2,443	1,332	1,111	116.3	4.5	88.8	6.1	27.5	2.5	27.2	38.2	22.3							
East	2,500	1,372	1,128	74.1	2.9	55.3	3.9	18.8	1.7	18.7	24.7	18.1							
London	4,063	2,184	1,879	196.9	4.6	145.3	6.2	51.6	2.7	25.9	35.9	24.5							
South East	3,812	2,050	1,762	91.8	2.3	70.1	3.3	21.7	1.2	27.5	41.8	25.4							
South West	2,325	1,258	1,067	71.9	3.0	53.5	4.0	18.4	1.7	22.0	30.9	20.3							
England	23,357	12,596	10,761	970.3	4.0	739.8	5.5	230.5	2.1	196.9	278.5	179.4							
Wales	1,160	621	539	61.2	5.0	47.6	7.1	13.6	2.4	14.4	17.9	13.1							
Scotland	2,272	1,181	1,091	125.8	5.2	97.5	7.5	28.3	2.5	25.9	35.6	24.0							
Great Britain	26,789	14,398	12,391	1,157.4	4.1	884.9	5.8	272.5	2.2	237.2	331.9	216.5							
Northern Ireland	712	384	327	46.6	6.0	36.0	8.2	10.6	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A							
United Kingdom	27,501	14,783	12,718	1,204.0	4.2	920.9	5.8	283.1	2.2	240.6	340.8	219.9							

## Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys						Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system						
	Civilian workforce jobs (Change on March 1999); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (Change on September 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies* (Change on September 1999)						
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Total	Men	Women	Total	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>f</sup>	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North East	4	3</																	



# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

## Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

# EMPLOYMENT B.1

## Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted												
	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	Total workers <sup>a</sup>	Employees <sup>a</sup>	Self-employed <sup>a</sup>	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRT</b>	<b>MGRW</b>	<b>YCBE</b>	<b>YCBH</b>	<b>YCBK</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBQ</b>	<b>YCBT</b>	<b>YCBW</b>	
1992	25,866	22,079	3,228	181	377	19,842	6,016	16,929	5,147	2,684	544	972	
1993	25,566	21,873	3,186	151	356	19,467	6,093	16,663	5,208	2,607	577	1,041	
1994	25,757	21,972	3,302	146	337	19,500	6,248	16,624	5,342	2,694	607	1,149	
1995	26,043	22,260	3,358	140	285	19,744	6,295	16,837	5,421	2,732	625	1,295	
1996	26,300	22,632	3,291	127	250	19,778	6,520	16,961	5,671	2,648	643	1,297	
1997	26,772	23,090	3,341	118	223	20,101	6,665	17,286	5,802	2,654	685	1,280	
1998	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196	
1999	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,283	
<b>3-month averages</b>													
Jul-Sep 1998	27,175	23,716	3,184	109	166	20,469	6,700	17,835	5,879	2,513	670	1,215	
Aug-Oct	27,207	23,753	3,183	103	168	20,466	6,735	17,836	5,914	2,511	671	1,232	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	23,809	3,194	102	158	20,487	6,772	17,858	5,949	2,512	681	1,256	
Oct-Dec	27,289	23,840	3,204	97	148	20,501	6,782	17,880	5,956	2,508	695	1,233	
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	23,858	3,211	101	143	20,490	6,819	17,876	5,978	2,513	698	1,233	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	23,881	3,218	98	146	20,531	6,809	17,913	5,966	2,514	704	1,210	
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	23,901	3,198	101	152	20,540	6,810	17,925	5,975	2,508	689	1,246	
Feb-Apr	27,358	23,910	3,188	102	159	20,547	6,809	17,927	5,981	2,506	681	1,259	
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,283	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>27,394</b>	<b>23,931</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>20,585</b>	<b>6,803</b>	<b>17,959</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1,311</b>	
May-Jul	27,412	23,928	3,222	94	168	20,588	6,820	17,949	5,977	2,519	700	1,290	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,462	23,980	3,218	96	167	20,613	6,845	18,000	5,978	2,504	712	1,267	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>27,504</b>	<b>24,051</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>20,669</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>18,081</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1,233</b>	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-78</b>	
Percent	0.4	0.5	-0.3	2.5	-2.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	-1.0	2.4	-5.9	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	
Percent	1.2	1.4	0.3	-8.7	-4.3	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	-1.0	5.4	1.5	
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRO</b>	<b>MGRR</b>	<b>MGRU</b>	<b>MGRX</b>	<b>YCBF</b>	<b>YCBI</b>	<b>YCBL</b>	<b>YCBO</b>	<b>YCBR</b>	<b>YCBU</b>	<b>YCBX</b>	
1992	14,368	11,624	2,443	55	246	13,368	995	10,963	659	2,264	178	445	
1993	14,081	11,416	2,389	43	232	13,053	1,025	10,738	678	2,189	199	472	
1994	14,218	11,464	2,485	49	220	13,113	1,102	10,727	736	2,272	212	512	
1995	14,425	11,647	2,551	43	184	13,267	1,156	10,843	803	2,320	230	547	
1996	14,501	11,833	2,470	41	183	13,271	1,229	10,943	889	2,234	236	551	
1997	14,779	12,120	2,484	37	138	13,464	1,310	11,135	984	2,231	251	557	
1998	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	269	529	
1999	15,100	12,593	2,365	35	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547	
<b>3-month averages</b>													
Jul-Sep 1998	15,010	12,535	2,339	34	103	13,691	1,315	11,519	1,015	2,097	241	527	
Aug-Oct	15,003	12,534	2,334	32	103	13,681	1,317	11,514	1,019	2,095	239	526	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	12,566	2,338	35	100	13,712	1,325	11,538	1,027	2,095	243	528	
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,582	2,349	35	95	13,719	1,340	11,546	1,034	2,098	252	522	
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	12,567	2,362	35	91	13,698	1,355	11,522	1,043	2,108	253	518	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	12,593	2,366	32	93	13,718	1,366	11,547	1,046	2,106	260	520	
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	12,598	2,358	36	97	13,730	1,357	11,557	1,040	2,105	253	530	
Feb-Apr	15,090	12,585	2,365	34	105	13,733	1,355	11,541	1,042	2,115	250	542	
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	12,593	2,365	35	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>15,118</b>	<b>12,607</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>13,733</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>11,552</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>564</b>	
May-Jul	15,135	12,607	2,384	34	111	13,749	1,384	11,563	1,044	2,113	269	549	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,161	12,640	2,378	34	110	13,749	1,410	11,586	1,053	2,096	280	537	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>15,187</b>	<b>12,687</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>13,781</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>11,638</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>533</b>	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-31</b>	
Percent	0.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-3.3	0.4	1.6	0.8	-0.5	-1.4	8.4	-5.5	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	
Percent	1.2	1.2	1.0	-2.8	1.8	0.7	6.7	1.0	3.3	-0.9	16.6	1.2	
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>	<b>YCBG</b>	<b>YCBJ</b>	<b>YCBM</b>	<b>YCBP</b>	<b>YCBS</b>	<b>YCBV</b>	<b>YCBY</b>	
1992	11,498	10,455	785	126	131	6,473	5,021	5,966	4,488	420	365	526	
1993	11,485	10,457	797	108	124	6,414	5,068	5,926	4,530	418	378	569	
1994	11,539	10,509	817	97	116	6,387	5,146	5,897	4,607	422	395	638	
1995	11,618	10,613	807	97	101	6,477	5,139	5,994	4,618	412	395	748	
1996	11,799	10,799	821	85	93	6,507	5,291	4,782	414	407	397	746	
1997	11,993	10,970	858	80	85	6,637	5,355	4,819	423	434	404	702	
1998	12,076	11,079	861	74	63	6,685	5,388	4,862	417	444	434	668	
1999	12,262	11,323	820	65	54	6,822	5,438	4,931	431	429	429	736	
<b>3-month averages</b>													
Jul-Sep 1998	12,165	11,181	845	75	63	6,778	5,385	4,922	4,864	415	429	688	
Aug-Oct	12,203	11,218	849	71	65	6,784	5,417	4,922	4,895	417	432	707	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,243	855	68	58	6,775	5,447	4,922	4,922	417	438	727	
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,258	855	62	53	6,782	5,443	4,922	4,922	410	444	711	
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,291	849	65	52	6,792	5,463	4,935	4,935	404	445	703	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,287	852	66	53	6,813	5,444	4,921	4,921	407	445	690	
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,303	840	65	54	6,809	5,453	4,935	4,935	404	436	716	
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,325	823	62	53	6,814	5,453	4,938	4,938	391	432	717	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,262	11,323	820	65	54	6,822	5,438	4,931	4,931	391	429	736	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>12,276</b>	<b>11,324</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6,852</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>747</b>	
May-Jul	12,277	11,321	838	61	57	6,839	5,436	4,934	4,934	406	431	742	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,301	11,340	840	63	57	6,864	5,435	4,925	4,925	408	432	727	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>12,318</b>	<b>11,363</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>700</b>	
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-47</b>	
Percent	0.3	0.3	-0.1	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	-1.2	-6.2	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>12</b>	
Percent	1.3	1.6	-1.4	-11.4	-14.3	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.1	-2.0	-0.9	1.8	

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted											
	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)					



# B.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>In employment</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBTO</b>	<b>YBTR</b>	<b>YBTU</b>	<b>YBTX</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGUZ</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,634	6,809	9,303	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
1999	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	814
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>27,175</b>	<b>26,410</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>7,065</b>	<b>9,872</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>766</b>
Aug-Oct	26,428	26,283	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	803
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	814
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>27,394</b>	<b>26,584</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>7,021</b>	<b>10,024</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>811</b>
May-Jul	26,412	26,607	665	3,279	7,022	10,048	5,602	806
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,462	26,653	656	3,300	7,022	10,062	5,612	809
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>27,504</b>	<b>26,702</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>7,030</b>	<b>10,060</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>803</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-8</b>
Percent	0.4	0.4	-1.5	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	-1.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>37</b>
Percent	1.2	1.1	-5.5	0.7	-0.5	1.9	2.9	4.8
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGVA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	300
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	3,861	4,972	2,792	255
1994	14,218	13,954	301	1,857	3,925	5,037	2,836	264
1995	14,425	14,137	310	1,814	3,980	5,143	2,892	288
1996	14,501	14,236	339	1,772	3,972	5,192	2,962	265
1997	14,779	14,510	348	1,770	4,029	5,245	3,118	269
1998	14,695	14,365	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	2,73	273
1999	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	287
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>15,010</b>	<b>14,749</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>262</b>
Aug-Oct	15,003	14,744	346	1,754	3,991	5,358	3,300	259
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	14,778	349	1,742	3,993	5,368	3,318	261
Oct-Dec	15,061	14,799	351	1,738	3,988	5,386	3,329	262
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	14,788	349	1,735	3,983	5,393	3,327	267
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	14,813	349	1,743	3,983	5,396	3,344	272
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	14,810	341	1,753	3,976	5,398	3,342	279
Feb-Apr	15,090	14,809	340	1,763	3,961	5,399	3,343	281
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	287
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>15,118</b>	<b>14,830</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>3,944</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>288</b>
May-Jul	15,135	14,850	331	1,772	3,938	5,445	3,369	286
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,161	14,871	322	1,777	3,935	5,464	3,375	290
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>15,187</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-1</b>
Percent	0.5	0.5	-2.9	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>25</b>
Percent	1.2	1.0	-6.7	1.1	-1.2	2.2	2.8	9.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUY</b>	<b>MGVB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11,498	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	507
1996	11,799	11,295	328	1,567	3,045	4,426	1,932	504
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	500
1999	12,262	11,735	346	1,513	3,076	4,573	2,228	527
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>12,165</b>	<b>11,661</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>504</b>
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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>12,276</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>523</b>
May-Jul	12,277	11,757	334	1,506	3,084	4,603	2,233	520
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,301	11,782	334	1,524	3,086	4,598	2,237	519
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>12,318</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>4,594</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>516</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-7</b>
Percent	0.3	0.4	-0.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	-1.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>12</b>
Percent	1.3	1.2	-4.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	3.0	2.4

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.2

## Employment by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Employment rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBUA</b>	<b>YBUD</b>	<b>YBUG</b>	<b>YBUJ</b>	<b>YBUM</b>	<b>YBUP</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.8	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	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.7	65.9	75.8	78.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	48.2	66.8	77.8	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
1999	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.2	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	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>
May-Jul	59.3	74.0	46.0	66.9	79.8	81.4	66.2	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.4	74.1	45.4	67.4	79.9	81.4	66.2	7.9
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>								



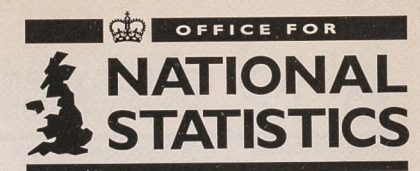
# B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup>

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>e</sup>	
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>					
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1995	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DYCH	DYDA
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	5,238	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	23,690	3,532	211	163	27,695
1998									
Mar	11,977	1,487	11,603	5,329	23,580	3,539	211	153	27,183
Jun	12,040	1,490	11,646	5,315	23,687	3,462	210	112	27,171
Sep	12,143	1,507	11,707	5,340	23,850	3,475	209	121	27,355
Dec	12,221	1,573	11,775	5,439	23,996	3,455	210	113	27,174
1999									
Mar	12,137	1,586	11,660	5,401	23,797	3,440	209	109	27,155
Jun	12,185	1,610	11,728	5,433	23,913	3,488	208	100	27,110
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1995	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DYZN	BCAH	LOJU	DYIC
Sep	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	222	26,441
Dec	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	217	26,117
1996									
Mar	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	211	26,188
Jun	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	221	195	26,168
Sep	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	188	26,619
Dec	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	181	26,638
1997									
Mar	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	172	27,044
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	27,441
1998									
Mar	12,039	1,499	11,653	5,349	23,692	3,539	211	150	27,442
Jun	12,057	1,495	11,642	5,314	23,699	3,475	210	124	27,448
Sep	12,124	1,526	11,728	5,373	23,851	3,445	209	117	27,422
Dec	12,161	1,539	11,706	5,379	23,868	3,465	210	107	27,460
1999									
Mar	12,182	1,588	11,701	5,414	23,883	3,444	209	107	27,443
Jun	12,199	1,617	11,731	5,440	23,929	3,497	208	112	27,417
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1995	BYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
Sep	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,102
Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	26,006
1996									
Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,103
Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26,100
Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26,307
Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26,302
1997									
Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	26,167
Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	26,309
Sep	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	154	26,386
Dec	11,737	1,476	11,344	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	146	26,379
1998									
Mar	11,676	1,438	11,299	5,184	22,975	3,449	211	137	26,171
Jun	11,740	1,440	11,341	5,169	23,080	3,376	210	98	26,164
Sep	11,841	1,458	11,401	5,196	23,242	3,389	209	106	26,345
Dec	11,916	1,522	11,464	5,291	23,380	3,369	210	99	26,157
1999									
Mar	11,834	1,536	11,351	5,254	23,185	3,354	209	96	26,144
Jun	11,880	1,560	11,419	5,286	23,299	3,402	208	88	25,998
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
1995	DYCF		DYGG		DYCN	DYZO	DYCU	DYDH	
Sep	11,038	1,226	10,817	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	206	25,108
Dec	11,101	1,254	10,894	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	200	25,300
1996									
Mar	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,491	225	193	25,309
Jun	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,524	221	179	26,048
Sep	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,551	218	169	26,192
Dec	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,551	216	162	26,297
1997									
Mar	11,393	1,335	11,079	5,078	22,472	3,522	214	155	26,363
Jun	11,519	1,389	11,141	5,095	22,660	3,508	210	159	26,537
Sep	11,571	1,389	11,201	5,100	22,772	3,500	210	152	26,634
Dec	11,689	1,450	11,281	5,169	22,970	3,451	211	137	26,770
1998									
Mar	11,738	1,450	11,348	5,205	23,086	3,448	211	134	26,379
Jun	11,756	1,445	11,335	5,169	23,091	3,389	210	110	26,199
Sep	11,821	1,477	11,420	5,229	23,241	3,359	209	102	26,311
Dec	11,858	1,488	11,398	5,231	23,256	3,379	210	93	26,338
1999									
Mar	11,878	1,538	11,391	5,267	23,269	3,358	209	94	26,330
Jun	11,894	1,567	11,420	5,293	23,314	3,411	208	100	27,034

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

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792555

# ook!



## New Population Trends and Health Statistics Quarterly

From 1999, the present format of *Population Trends* will change and be relaunched and a new journal – *Health Statistics Quarterly* – will be introduced

# why?

- To provide
- ▶ key information on the "Health of the Population"
  - ▶ quick release of statistics on health and population topics
  - ▶ important information on key areas of population, demography and lifestyle

Main features	
<b>Population Trends</b>	<b>Health Statistics Quarterly</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ "In Brief" - the latest findings on demographic trends from ONS</li> <li>▶ articles on demographic topics</li> <li>▶ regular statistical tables, showing trends and the latest quarterly information eg conceptions, births, marriages, divorces, internal and international migration, population estimates etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ "In Brief" - the latest findings on health trends from ONS</li> <li>▶ articles on health topics</li> <li>▶ regular statistical tables, showing trends and the latest quarterly information eg abortions, infant deaths, congenital anomalies, morbidity, cancer survival, deaths etc</li> </ul>

## Subscription

	Annual (4 editions)	Individual	
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Both	£135*	£40	

\*Estimated period



# B.12 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
		BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJV	LOJY	LOJZ
1987	Jun R	22,002	21,994	4,847	4,863	5,315	5,333	6,459	6,477
1988	Jun R	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,353	6,520	6,542
1989	Jun R	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559
1990	Jun R	23,364	23,353	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6,406	6,435
1991	Jun R	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,895	5,895
1992	Jun R	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,524	5,524
1993	Jun R	22,032	22,006	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200
1994	Jun R	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,180
1995	Jun R	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,228
1996	Jun <sup>a</sup>	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227
1997	Jun	23,253	23,257	4,162	4,166	4,390	4,394	5,357	5,369
1997	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	23,690	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	4,358	4,376		
	Jun	23,687	23,699	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	5,466	5,457
	Sep	23,850	23,851	4,135	4,123	4,351	4,339		
	Oct			4,117	4,100	4,333	4,317		
	Nov			4,107	4,089	4,323	4,305		
	Dec	23,996	23,868	4,078	4,065	4,295	4,281	5,428	5,398
1999	Jan			4,051	4,063	4,269	4,280		
	Feb			4,031	4,047	4,248	4,263		
	Mar	23,797	23,883	4,010	4,026	4,226	4,242	5,319	5,345
	Apr			3,990	4,012	4,205	4,228		
	May			3,980	4,003	4,196	4,218		
	Jun	23,913	23,929	3,984	3,991	4,199	4,206	5,292	5,306
	Jul P			3,985	3,978	4,199	4,193		
	Aug P			3,987	3,973	4,201	4,187		
	Sep P			3,978	3,964	4,190	4,176		

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water		Food products, beverages and tobacco		Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products		Wood and wood products		Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media		Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14, 40-41	DA 15-16	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	DD 20	LOKD	LOKE	LOKF	LOKG	
		YEJI	YEID	YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE	LOKF	LOKG			
1987	Jun R	15,204	15,171	346	470	529	577	90	467	309	309	309	309	309	
1988	Jun R	15,837	15,806	338	446	521	581	94	470	314	314	314	314	314	
1989	Jun R	16,248	16,216	324	428	510	550	97	480	320	320	320	320	320	
1990	Jun R	16,643	16,601	318	406	504	507	96	481	308	308	308	308	308	
1991	Jun R	16,525	16,478	309	381	506	433	85	470	275	275	275	275	275	
1992	Jun R	16,540	16,500	311	343	480	415	83	461	272	272	272	272	272	
1993	Jun R	16,518	16,479	327	299	467	409	89	453	259	259	259	259	259	
1994	Jun R	16,651	16,603	300	264	456	401	91	467	248	248	248	248	248	
1995	Jun R	16,964	16,912	273	239	456	385	82	474	256	256	256	256	256	
1996	Jun <sup>a</sup>	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377	84	474	254	254	254	254	254	
1997	Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228	474	369	86	473	253	253	253	253	253	
1997	Jul				225	474	365	85	474	254	254	254	254	254	
	Aug				224	477	363	86	472	254	254	254	254	254	
	Sep	17,643	17,656	325	221	479	359	85	473	254	254	254	254	254	
	Oct				220	483	358	86	475	254	254	254	254	254	
	Nov				219	482	357	86	477	253	253	253	253	253	
	Dec	17,883	17,805	328	218	484	353	85	474	252	252	252	252	252	
1998	Jan				217	484	354	86	478	253	253	253	253	253	
	Feb				217	486	352	87	478	253	253	253	253	253	
	Mar	17,818	17,896	313	218	489	350	86	475	254	254	254	254	254	
	Apr				218	487	349	85	476	253	253	253	253	253	
	May				218	486	347	86	477	252	252	252	252	252	
	Jun	17,938	17,928	307	217	487	343	85	478	252	252	252	252	252	
	Jul				218	484	340	84	477	252	252	252	252	252	
	Aug				217	483	337	85	475	251	251	251	251	251	
	Sep	18,065	18,096	298	216	484	335	86	476	251	251	251	251	251	
	Oct				216	482	333	86	476	252	252	252	252	252	
	Nov				217	482	329	85	474	251	251	251	251	251	
	Dec	18,271	18,177	293	217	482	324	84	473	251	251	251	251	251	
1999	Jan				217	481	321	84	470	251	251	251	251	251	
	Feb				216	481	317	83	470	250	250	250	250	250	
	Mar	18,178	18,238	301	216	479	312	82	471	250	250	250	250	250	
	Apr				215	479	308	81	472	250	250	250	250	250	
	May				215	478	306	82	469	249	249	249	249	249	
	Jun	18,304	18,306	317	215	478	302	84	467	248	248	248	248	248	
	Jul P				215	477	299	83	469	247	247	247	247	247	
	Aug P				214	476	298	84	468	246	246	246	246	246	
	Sep P				213	476	297	85	467	246	246	246	246	246	

# EMPLOYMENT B.12

## Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group		DH 25	D/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
		LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	YEHL	LOKL	LOKM
1987	Jun R	213	857	481	594	510	234	1,144	3,430	989
1988	Jun R	223	868	482	593	509	240	1,189	3,536	1,063
1989	Jun R	227	884	496	589	499	246	1,231	3,671	1,150
1990	Jun R	221	870	495	558	491	247	1,249	3,741	1,207
1991	Jun R	195	779	464	496	437	217	1,152	3,677	1,182
1992	Jun R	190	735	429	454	405	211	1,044	3,669	1,170
1993	Jun R	194	693	387	432	356	210	950	3,647	1,136
1994	Jun R	203	703	384	448	351	215	949	3,733	1,142
1995	Jun R	225	704	398	486	374	229	921	3,781	1,199
1996	Jun <sup>a</sup>	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250
1997	Jun	242	714	402	519	389	244	975	3,947	1,277
1997	Jul	242	712	405	521	390	241			
	Aug	243	706	403	521	390	241	1,016	3,967	1,287
	Sep	243	707	403	523	390	240			
	Oct	244	706	404	528	391	239			
	Nov	243	705	404	531	393	240			
	Dec	241	704	403	527	395	239	1,067	4,008	1,317
1998	Jan	243	709	402	536	396	240			
	Feb	244	709	402	538	396	240	1,091	4,022	1,319
	Mar	242	707	401	537	394	239			
	Apr	243	705	399	537	398	238			
	May	242	702	397	535	398	237	1,103	4,039	1,287
	Jun	242	697	397	532	397	235			
	Jul	241	696	395	532	397	235			
	Aug	241	696	395	531	397	235	1,118	4,114	1,302
	Sep	242	697	394	528	396	235			
	Oct	241	688	390	524	396	233			
	Nov	241	687	391	523	394	233	1,117	4,121	1,308
	Dec	240	680	389	517	391	234			
1999	Jan	240	678	388	523	390	236			
	Feb	239	675	386	522	389	235	1,103	4,109	1,314
	Mar	238	672	384	517	385	234			
	Apr	237	668	382	515	384	236			
	May	237	669	381	514	383	236	1,100	4,103	1,307
	Jun	236	670	379	510	381	235			
	Jul P	234	667	376	509	380	236			
	Aug P	233	665	375	508	382	238			
	Sep P									



# B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	June 1998		June 1999			1999						
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Apr	May	Jun	Jul P	Aug P	Sep P
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	C-E	3,117.3	1,239.4	4,356.7	3,036.7	1,162.6	4,199.4	4,205.3	4,195.5	4,199.4	4,198.9	4,200.5	4,190.4
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	C	66.6	9.0	75.6	63.8	7.9	71.7	72.6	72.1	71.7	71.1	70.4	68.8
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.8	6.0	43.7	35.3	5.3	40.6	41.6	41.3	40.6	40.0	39.0	38.6
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.8	3.1	31.9	28.5	2.6	31.1	31.1	30.8	31.1	31.0	31.4	31.2
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	D	2,946.7	1,193.3	4,140.0	2,868.9	1,115.4	3,984.3	3,990.0	3,980.4	3,984.3	3,984.6	3,986.7	3,977.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	292.5	191.4	483.9	294.7	180.8	475.5	472.6	472.6	475.5	478.8	480.3	478.6
Manufacture of textiles and textile products of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	DB 17	131.6	182.0	313.6	121.7	153.7	275.5	279.8	277.0	275.5	273.3	272.7	270.6
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	15.6	14.1	29.7	14.3	12.4	26.7	27.0	27.0	26.7	26.5	26.2	25.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	68.7	16.5	85.2	69.3	14.7	84.0	81.0	82.8	84.0	84.0	83.9	85.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	297.7	180.3	478.0	293.3	173.7	467.0	470.1	466.6	467.0	469.2	469.3	468.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	212.9	150.9	363.9	213.4	146.8	360.2	361.8	359.0	360.2	362.6	362.7	362.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.5	4.3	26.9	22.3	4.1	26.5	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.4
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	174.5	78.1	252.7	172.8	75.8	248.7	249.5	249.0	248.7	248.2	247.9	246.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	177.8	63.9	241.7	173.5	61.8	235.3	236.4	234.8	235.3	233.9	233.6	233.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	116.1	31.3	147.3	112.7	28.6	141.3	141.7	141.2	141.3	140.9	140.9	140.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals, except machinery	DJ 27	460.7	90.6	551.2	442.5	86.8	529.3	523.5	526.2	529.3	529.1	528.3	528.2
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	325.5	69.9	395.4	311.8	65.1	376.9	379.7	377.5	376.9	375.6	376.1	375.4
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment of office machinery and computers of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	DL 30 31 32 33	365.1 35.1 126.6 85.8 117.5	166.7 14.3 56.3 46.5 49.6	531.7 49.4 182.9 132.3 167.1	354.4 33.5 119.8 83.5 117.6	155.0 13.9 50.7 43.2 47.2	509.4 47.4 170.5 126.7 164.9	511.3 47.9 172.0 126.6 164.8	510.7 47.7 171.0 126.9 165.1	509.4 47.4 170.5 127.3 164.9	509.5 47.6 170.3 127.1 164.0	508.5 47.0 170.3 127.1 164.0	506.3 47.1 169.1 126.9 163.2
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	353.3 206.7 146.7	43.1 25.2 17.9	396.5 231.9 164.6	338.1 193.2 144.9	42.7 26.1 16.7	380.8 219.3 161.5	383.0 221.2 161.7	381.6 220.3 161.3	380.8 219.3 161.5	379.3 218.1 162.5	380.5 218.1 162.5	379.7 217.3 162.4
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	145.1	61.2	206.3	147.4	60.0	207.4	207.7	206.9	207.4	209.9	212.2	213.2
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	E	104.0	37.1	141.1	104.0	39.3	143.3	142.7	143.0	143.3	143.2	143.4	142.7

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

P Provisional  
R Revised

# EMPLOYMENT B.18

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

Thousands

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
SC82 sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
<b>All jobs</b>	DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1993 Sep R	26,074	600	295	4,290	1,813	5,735	1,546	4,180	6,279	1,337	19,076
Dec R	26,172	588	289	4,301	1,822	5,776	1,543	4,208	6,303	1,343	19,173
1994 Mar R	26,173	598	281	4,302	1,798	5,720	1,516	4,238	6,339	1,383	19,195
Jun R	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202
Sep R	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,377
Dec R	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,782	1,526	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453
1995 Mar R	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471
Jun R	26,492	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517
Sep R	26,491	590	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
Dec R	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
1996 Mar R	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602
Jun R	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19,758
Sep R	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19,885
Dec R	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	19,949
1997 Mar R	27,054	575	236	4,449	1,744	5,930	1,584	4,716	6,341	1,478	20,049
Jun R	27,239	584	238	4,473	1,736	5,975	1,579	4,804	6,357	1,514	20,229
Sep R	27,344	586	232	4,459	1,761	6,019	1,561	4,861	6,347	1,519	20,307
Dec R	27,481	585	230	4,469	1,792	6,066	1,565	4,911	6,325	1,540	20,406
1998 Mar R	27,592	556	228	4,496	1,801	6,078	1,588	4,946	6,336	1,562	20,511
Jun R	27,508	551	226	4,465	1,805	6,039	1,596	4,969	6,332	1,524	20,460
Sep R	27,622	530	227	4,431	1,793	6,110	1,624	5,022	6,343	1,542	20,640
Dec R	27,650	516	226	4,367	1,799	6,097	1,661	5,073	6,360	1,550	20,742
1999 Mar R	27,643	527	223	4,308	1,800	6,098	1,664	5,092	6,374	1,556	20,785
Jun R	27,747	531	222	4,282	1,798	6,103	1,679	5,134	6,400	1,598	20,914
Change on quarter	104	4	-1	-26	-2	5	15	42	26	41	129
Percent	0.4	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	2.6	0.6
Change on year	239	-19	-5	-183	-8	64	82	165	69	74	454
Percent	0.9	-3.5	-2.1	-4.1	-0.4	1.1	5.2	3.3	1.1	4.8	2.2
<b>Male jobs</b>	LOLA	LOLI	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK
1993 Sep R	14,122	456	237	2,994	1,603	2,760	1,166	2,181	2,112	613	8,832
Dec R	14,179	455	232	3,003	1,616	2,785	1,168	2,203	2,105	613	8,874
1994 Mar R	14,176	466	223	3,006	1,594	2,754	1,147	2,212	2,121	654	8,888
Jun R	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,196	2,122	660	8,897
Sep R	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,001
Dec R	14,335	455	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,264	2,127	689	9,029
1995 Mar R	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027
Jun R	14,366	448	197	3,096	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,035
Sep R	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,783	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026
Dec R	14,399	441	201	3,122	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032
1996 Mar R	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,976
Jun R	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,034
Sep R	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	9,086
Dec R	14,551	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	9,150
1997 Mar R	14,637	449	190	3,172	1,554	2,833	1,199	2,395	2,101	695	9,273
Jun R	14,735	442	190	3,189	1,546	2,918	1,188	2,447	2,105	711	9,368
Sep R	14,778	449	185	3,170	1,559	2,949	1,171	2,484	2,086	725	9,415
Dec R	14,847	450	183	3,184	1,585	2,957	1,170	2,505	2,078	734	9,444
1998 Mar R	14,882	430	182	3,200	1,598	2,945	1,188	2,521	2,077	743	9,473
Jun R	14,847	432	179	3,177	1,602	2,931	1,188	2,530	2,077	731	9,458
Sep R	14,871	417	178	3,161	1,583	2,963	1,204	2,557	2,078	731	9,532
Dec R	14,922	409	177	3,122	1,610	2,950	1,232	2,597	2,088	738	9,605
1999 Mar R	14,947	419	174	3,090	1,609	2,968	1,231	2,600	2,110	746	9,655
Jun R	15,006	425	173	3,081	1,606	2,981	1,243	2,611	2,122	762	9,720
Change on quarter	58	6	0	-9	-3	13	12	12	13	16	65
Percent	0.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.7
Change on year	158	-6	-5	-96	4	49	55	81	45	31	262
Percent	1.1	-1.5	-3.0	-3.0	0.2	1.7	4.7	3.2	2.2	4.3	2.8
<b>Female jobs</b>	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLO	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1993 Sep R	11,952	144	58	1,297	210	2,975					



# B.21 EMPLOYMENT

## Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	All workers <sup>b</sup>	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
<b>All</b>	<b>YBUS</b>	<b>YBUV</b>	<b>YBUY</b>	<b>YBVB</b>	<b>YBVE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	850	33.0	38.0	14.7	10.6
1993	840	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853	33.3	38.4	15.0	9.2
1995	870	33.5	38.8	15.1	9.2
1996	874	33.3	38.7	15.0	8.9
1997	888	33.2	38.6	15.2	9.4
1998	896	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.1
1999	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Aug-Oct	901	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	901	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.0
Oct-Dec	899	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.1
Jan-Mar 1999	902	33.0	38.3	15.4	9.1
Feb-Apr	899	32.9	38.2	15.3	8.9
Mar-May (Spr)	901	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>
May-Jul	905	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	905	33.0	38.3	15.3	9.0
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percent	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Percent	0.5	-0.7	-0.6	0.5	-1.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>YBUT</b>	<b>YBUW</b>	<b>YBUZ</b>	<b>YBVC</b>	<b>YBVF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	550	38.5	39.8	14.3	11.9
1993	541	38.7	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	551	38.9	40.5	14.9	9.8
1995	564	39.2	40.9	14.6	10.0
1996	564	39.0	40.8	14.8	9.7
1997	571	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.6
1998	577	38.7	40.5	15.0	9.7
1999	576	38.2	40.2	15.1	9.5
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Aug-Oct	578	38.6	40.5	14.9	9.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	578	38.5	40.4	14.9	9.6
Oct-Dec	577	38.3	40.2	15.1	9.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	577	38.4	40.3	15.1	10.1
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	577	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.8
Jan-Mar 1999	577	38.4	40.2	15.1	9.6
Feb-Apr	575	38.2	40.0	15.1	9.3
Mar-May (Spr)	576	38.2	40.2	15.1	9.5
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
May-Jul	579	38.3	40.3	15.3	10.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	579	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.9
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Percent	0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.6	1.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Percent	0.0	-1.1	-0.9	1.2	3.7
<b>Female</b>	<b>YBUU</b>	<b>YBUX</b>	<b>YBVA</b>	<b>YBVD</b>	<b>YBVG</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>					
1992	300	26.2	34.2	14.8	9.3
1993	299	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302	26.3	34.5	15.0	8.6
1995	307	26.5	34.4	15.2	8.6
1996	311	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.4
1997	317	26.4	34.6	15.2	8.5
1998	318	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.6
1999	325	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
<b>3-month averages</b>					
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Aug-Oct	322	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	322	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.6
Oct-Dec	323	26.4	34.4	15.3	8.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	324	26.4	34.5	15.3	8.6
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	324	26.5	34.5	15.3	8.6
Jan-Mar 1999	324	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
Feb-Apr	324	26.5	34.4	15.3	8.6
Mar-May (Spr)	325	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>
May-Jul	326	26.6	34.5	15.5	8.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	326	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.4
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Changes</b>					
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Percent	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-1.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Percent	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	-5.2

a Main and second jobs.  
b Main job only.

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

# B.22 EMPLOYMENT

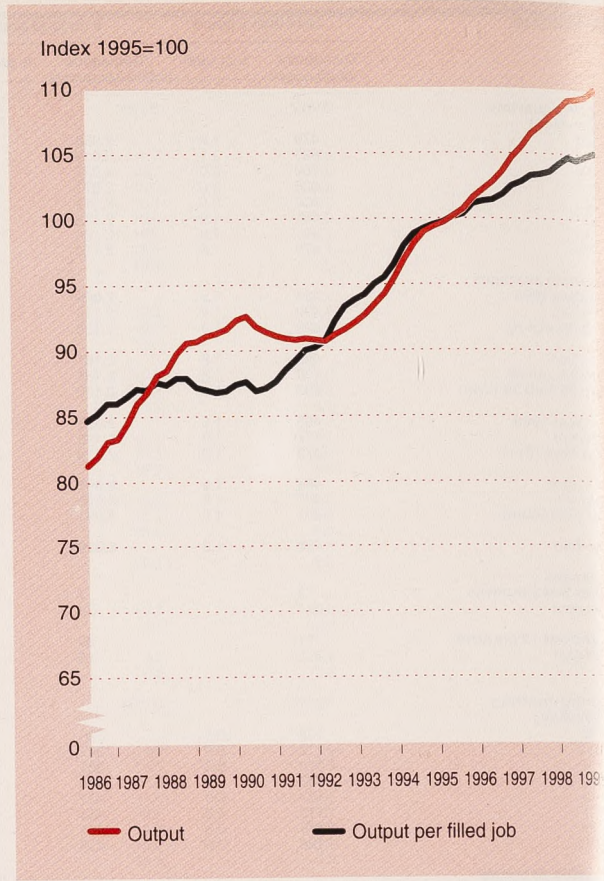
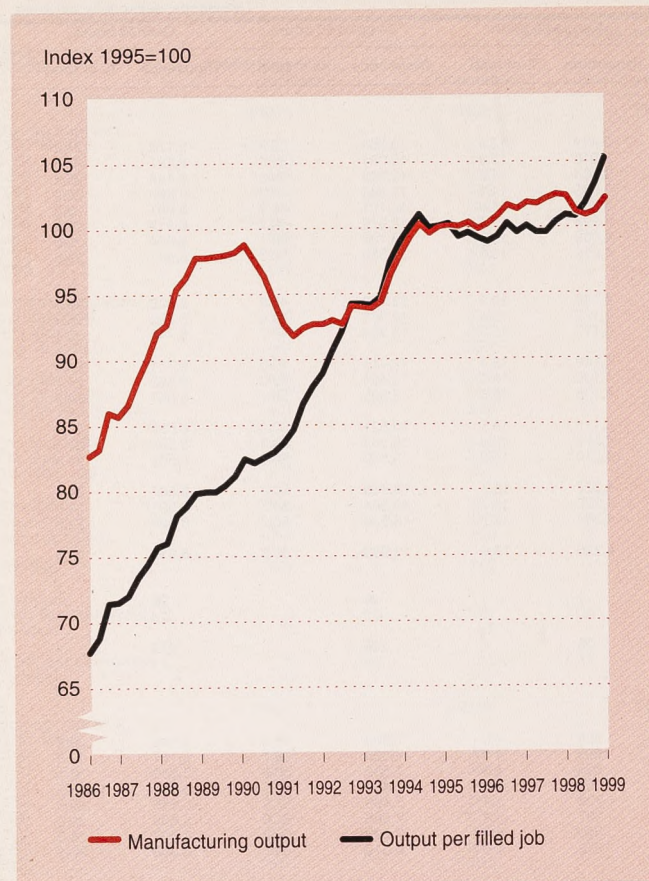
## Usual weekly hours of work

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	479	1.9	2,056	8.1	3,417	13.4	13,304	52.3	6,178	24.3
1993	520	2.1	2,019	8.0	3,516	13.9	12,981	51.4	6,197	24.6
1994	500	2.0	2,087	8.2	3,603	14.2	12,795	50.3	6,444	25.3
1995	526	2.0	2,071	8.0	3,639	14.1	12,864	49.9	6,666	25.9
1996	532	2.0	2,111	8.1	3,853	14.8	12,701	48.9	6,801	26.2
1997	495	1.9	2,142	8.1	3,998	15.1	12,879	48.7	6,917	26.2
1998	491	1.8	2,124	8.0	4,089	15.3	13,100	49.1	6,894	25.8
1999	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13,259</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>6,828</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Aug-Oct	499	1.9	2,116	7.9	4,127	15.4	13,303	49.6	6,799	25.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	499	1.9	2,158	8.0	4,117	15.3	13,364	49.7	6,748	25.1
Oct-Dec	495	1.8	2,157	8.0	4,149	15.4	13,415	49.8	6,711	24.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	498	1.8	2,161	8.0	4,165	15.5	13,464	50.0	6,662	24.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	493	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,168	15.5	13,505	50.1	6,657	24.7
Jan-Mar 1999	496	1.8	2,125	7.9	4,175	15.5	13,521	50.2	6,635	24.6
Feb-Apr	477	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,188	15.5	13,555	50.3	6,594	24.5
Mar-May (Spr)	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13,566</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>24.4</b>
May-Jul	487	1.8	2,085	7.7	4,235	15.7	13,564	50.3	6,591	24.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	487	1.8	2,091	7.7	4,244	15.7	13,539	50.2	6,629	24.6
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>13,593</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>6,615</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>-1</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>28</b>	
Percent	0.7		0.4		0.0		0.2		0.4	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-11</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>78</b>		<b>335</b>		<b>-212</b>	
Percent	-2.2		1.5		1.9		2.5		-3.1	
<b>Male</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	108	0.8	335	2.4	569	4.0	7,905	56.2	5,149	36.6
1993	112	0.8	347	2.5	600	4.3	7,625	55.1	5,167	37.3
1994	119	0.8	381	2.7	635	4.5	7,535	53.8	5,330	38.1
1995	133	0.9	404	2.8	658	4.6	7,488	52.6	5,544	39.0
1996	129	0.9	421	2.9	726	5.1	7,408	51.8	5,615	39.3
1997	128	0.9	454	3.1	787	5.4	7,506	51.6	5,669	39.0
1998	115	0.8	461	3.1	800	5.4	7,692	52.2	5,667	38.5
1999	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7,771</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Aug-Oct	130	0.9	445	3.0	822	5.6	7,794	52.8	5,568	37.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	137	0.9	451	3.1	813	5.5	7,852	53.1	5,521	37.4
Oct-Dec	136	0.9	454	3.1	838	5.7	7,891	53.3	5,488	37.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	139	0.9	453	3.1	854	5.8	7,919	53.5	5,446	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	129	0.9	460	3.1	845	5.7	7,944	53.6	5,445	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	127	0.9	455	3.1	844	5.7	7,972	53.8	5,419	36.6
Feb-Apr	121	0.8	458	3.1	848	5.7	8,013	54.1	5,369	36.3
Mar-May (Spr)	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7,998</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>5,362</b>	<b>36.2</b>
May-Jul	124	0.8	469	3.2	871	5.9	7,987	53.8	5,384	36.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	120	0.8	477	3.2	875	5.9	7,955	53.6	5,417	36.5
<b>Jul-Sep</b>										



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



Seasonally adjusted (1985=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output <sup>a</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job
SIC 1992		LNNM	LNNN		LNOJ	LNNW		LNOK	LNOC
1991	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.3
1992	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	80.7
1993	93.2	98.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.9
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	96.6	98.5	99.1	99.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	100.4	101.1	99.4
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.1	101.1	100.9	101.7	101.7	100.0
1998	108.6	104.1	104.4	102.8	100.8	102.0	102.1	101.6	100.0
1991 Q2	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	80.7
1991 Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	81.7
1991 Q4	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	81.7
1992 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	80.0
1992 Q2	90.7	99.9	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	80.0
1992 Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	80.7
1992 Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	80.2
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	84.3
1993 Q2	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	84.3
1993 Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	84.2
1993 Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	80.8
1994 Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5
1994 Q2	96.9	98.9	98.0	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	95.0
1994 Q3	98.1	99.3	98.9	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
1994 Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.3	101.1
1995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.5	100.1
1995 Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.2
1995 Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	100.4
1995 Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7	100.1	100.7	99.4
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.4	100.7	99.7
1996 Q2	102.1	100.7	101.4	100.8	100.5	100.3	99.9	100.7	99.3
1996 Q3	102.8	101.2	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.4	99.0
1996 Q4	103.6	101.7	101.9	101.5	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.5	99.0
1997 Q1	104.7	102.0	102.6	102.0	100.9	101.0	101.7	101.3	100.4
1997 Q2	105.5	102.6	102.9	101.9	101.2	100.6	101.4	101.6	99.7
1997 Q3	106.5	103.0	103.4	102.6	101.3	101.3	101.9	101.7	100.2
1997 Q4	107.1	103.5	103.5	102.0	101.2	100.8	101.8	102.1	99.7
1998 Q1	107.8	104.0	103.7	102.2	101.6	100.6	102.2	102.5	99.7
1998 Q2	108.4	103.9	104.3	103.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.0	100.5
1998 Q3	109.1	104.1	104.8	103.4	100.8	102.6	102.4	101.4	101.0
1998 Q4	109.2	104.3	104.7	102.5	99.7	102.8	101.2	100.3	100.9
1999 Q1	109.4	104.3	104.9	101.8	98.4	103.5	100.9	99.1	101.9
1999 Q2	110.0	104.6	105.2	102.5	97.4	105.2	101.2	97.9	103.4
1999 Q3	N/A	N/A	N/A	103.7	96.7	107.3	102.2	97.1	106.3

a Gross value added for whole economy.  
b The workforce jobs series comprises: employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculation for the reasons explained on page 56 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

The indices have been rebased from 1990=100 to 1995=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1990=100 basis were last published in *Labour Market Trends*, October 1998.

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# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted<sup>a</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over													
	All aged 16-59/64							All aged 60-64						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	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 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
All	MGSC	MGSS	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWX	YBXA
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
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
1999	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	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	326
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,801	6.2	1,011	270	519	28.8	322	1,782	6.3	1,003	268	509	28.6	316
Oct-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,783	6.3	1,014	264	501	28.1	311
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,837	6.3	1,047	271	514	28.0	318	1,820	6.4	1,042	269	505	27.8	312
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,833	6.3	1,048	279	509	27.8	315	1,817	6.4	1,041	277	502	27.6	309
Jan-Mar 1999	1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	305
Feb-Apr	1,814	6.2	1,024	280	515	28.4	314	1,796	6.3	1,015	279	507	28.2	308
Mar-May (Spr)	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	1,760	6.0	992	273	501	28.5	301	1,741	6.1	983	270	494	28.4	297
May-Jul	1,728	5.9	961	259	496	28.7	295	1,710	6.0	953	256	480	28.7	291
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,714	5.9	953	271	490	28.6	293	1,694	6.0	944	269	483	28.5	288
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	1,721	5.9	963	264	505	29.4	294	1,699	6.0	953	261	496	29.2	288
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-39	-0.1	-29	-9	4	0.9	-7	-43	-0.2	-30	-9	2	0.8	-9
<i>Percent</i>	-2.2		-3.0	-3.3	0.8		-2.4	-2.4		-3.1	-3.5	0.3		-2.9
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-86	-0.3	-39	-8	-33	-0.4	-39	-88	-0.4	-40	-11	-32	-0.3	-40
<i>Percent</i>	-4.8		-3.9	-2.9	-6.1		-11.8	-4.9		-4.0	-3.9	-6.0		-12.2
<b>Male</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	1,896	11.7	755	398	740	39.0	359	1,880	11.8	752	396	729	38.8	351
1993	2,017	12.5	702	374	938	46.5	499	2,004	12.7	698	372	932	46.5	495
1994	1,856	11.5	616	301	937	50.5	575	1,846	11.7	614	300	930	50.4	571
1995	1,637	10.2	580	256	799	48.8	520	1,629	10.3	577	255	794	48.7	517
1996	1,575	9.8	606	257	710	45.1	475	1,564	9.9	603	255	704	45.0	470
1997	1,331	8.3	554	190	585	44.0	390	1,320	8.3	552	189	577	43.7	384
1998	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277
1999	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	232
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	1,120	6.9	559	172	393	35.1	258	1,109	7.0	555	172	387	34.9	255
Aug-Oct	1,117	6.9	565	176	384	34.4	256	1,109	7.0	562	175	380	34.3	254
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	244
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,148	7.1	596	181	367	32.0	240	1,139	7.2	594	180	362	31.7	236
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,138	7.0	596	181	363	31.9	239	1,130	7.1	594	180	359	31.8	235
Jan-Mar 1999	1,126	6.9	591	168	359	31.9	237	1,117	7.0	588	167	354	31.7	237
Feb-Apr	1,117	6.9	577	171	374	33.5	240	1,110	7.0	573	170	371	33.4	237
Mar-May (Spr)	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	232
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	1,091	6.7	552	172	373	34.2	230	1,082	6.8	547	170	370	34.2	228
May-Jul	1,062	6.6	521	165	366	34.5	225	1,054	6.6	517	163	364	34.5	222
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,049	6.5	520	172	357	34.1	221	1,040	6.5	517	170	354	34.0	219
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	1,049	6.5	527	168	366	34.9	223	1,039	6.5	524	166	362	34.8	221
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	-42	-0.3	-24	-4	-6	0.7	-7	-43	-0.3	-23	-5	-9	0.6	-8
<i>Percent</i>	-3.8		-4.4	-2.6	-1.7		-2.9	-4.0		-4.2	-2.7	-2.4		-3.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-71	-0.5	-32	-4	-27	-0.2	-35	-70	-0.5	-31	-6	-26	-0.1	-34
<i>Percent</i>	-6.3		-5.7	-2.3	-6.9		-13.5	-6.3		-5.5	-3.5	-6.6		-13.4
<b>Female</b>														
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>														
1992	937	7.5	494	186	254	27.1	105	921	7.7	488	183	246	26.7	100
1993	982	7.9	454	202	323	32.9	151	961	8.1	446	198	314	32.6	145
1994	943	7.6	464	165	311	33.0	160	928	7.8	460	162	303	32.6	155
1995	878	7.0	455	145	275	31.3	150	869	7.3	454	142	270	31.1	148
1996	819	6.5	453	144	220	26.9	112	812	6.7	449	142	217	26.8	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	85
1999	685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71
<b>3-month averages</b>														
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	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	89	147	21.4	76	681	5.5	448	89	144	21.1	74
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	695	5.4	451	98	146	21.0	78	688	5.5	448	97	143	20.8	74
Jan-Mar 1999	696	5.4	450	101	145	20.8	76	687	5.5	445	100	141	20.6	73
Feb-Apr	697	5.4	447	110	141	20.2	74	687	5.5	442	109	137	19.9	71
Mar-May (Spr)	685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	670	5.2	441	101	129	19.2	71	660	5.3	436	100	124	18.8	69
May-Jul	666	5.1	441	94	131	19.6	71	656	5.3	436	93	127	19.3	69
Jun-Aug (Sum)	666	5.1	433	99	133	20.0	72	654	5.3	427	98	129	19.7	69
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	672	5.2	436	96	139	20.7	70	660	5.3	429	95	134	20.4	68
<b>Changes</b>														
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	3	0.0	-5	-5	11	1.5	-1	0	0.0	-7	-5	10	1.6	-1
<i>Percent</i>	0.4		-1.1	-4.6	8.2		-0.8	0.0		-1.7	-4.7	8.4		-1.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	-15	-0.2	-8	-4	-5	-0.3	-4	-18	-0.2	-9	-4	-6	-0.3	-6
<i>Percent</i>	-2.2		-1.7	-4.0	-3.8		-5.9	-2.6						



# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted<sup>a</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over								
	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	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 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months		
															1	2
<b>All</b>	<b>MGVI</b>	<b>MGXB</b>							<b>YBVT</b>	<b>YBVW</b>	<b>YBYW</b>	<b>YBYZ</b>	<b>YBZC</b>	<b>YBZF</b>	<b>YBZI</b>	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																
1992	1,499	8.6	627	313	558	37.2	263	453	7.7	139	96	223	49.1	129		
1993	1,553	8.8	550	296	707	45.5	371	516	8.8	149	101	270	52.3	163		
1994	1,479	8.4	530	241	707	47.8	424	485	8.2	127	77	286	59.0	188		
1995	1,346	7.6	491	210	645	47.9	416	400	6.7	115	56	232	57.9	158		
1996	1,280	7.1	504	223	552	43.1	360	375	6.2	118	58	202	53.7	148		
1997	1,082	6.0	451	168	460	42.5	296	342	5.4	116	46	181	52.9	141		
1998	929	5.2	461	135	328	35.4	213	292	4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114		
1999	904	5.0	463	139	301	33.3	176	289	4.3	122	37	131	45.1	102		
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Jul-Sep 1998	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		
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>102</b>		
May-Jul	875	4.9	439	132	294	33.6	171	273	4.1	109	36	131	48.1	94		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	867	4.8	431	141	293	33.8	174	269	4.0	106	38	128	47.6	93		
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>91</b>		
<b>Changes</b>																
Over last 3 months	-12	-0.1	-24	-1	11	1.7	4	-10	-0.2	-10	6	-8	-1.3	-11		
Percent	-1.4		-5.3	-0.4	3.7		2.3	-3.7		-8.6	17.3	-6.3		-10.9		
Over last 12 months	-41	-0.3	-32	0	-9	0.5	-28	-2	-0.1	4	8	-12	-4.1	-3		
Percent	-4.5		-6.8	-0.2	-3.0		-13.7	-0.6		3.7	23.9	-8.9		-2.9		
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGVJ</b>	<b>MGXC</b>							<b>YBVU</b>	<b>YBVX</b>	<b>YBYX</b>	<b>YBZA</b>	<b>YBZD</b>	<b>YBZG</b>	<b>YBZJ</b>	
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	149		
1995	859	8.6	251	130	478	55.7	323	297	8.5	81	38	181	61.0	126		
1996	818	8.2	270	131	416	50.9	291	280	8.0	77	42	164	58.6	121		
1997	680	6.8	238	97	344	50.5	230	239	6.6	71	32	137	57.3	112		
1998	552	5.6	231	84	234	42.4	162	206	5.5	67	23	117	56.6	89		
1999	541	5.5	244	81	214	39.6	131	204	5.3	80	23	101	49.4	81		
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Jul-Sep 1998	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		
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>82</b>		
May-Jul	524	5.3	221	80	215	41.1	129	187	4.9	67	23	100	53.3	72		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	521	5.3	219	87	212	40.7	131	182	4.7	65	24	97	53.0	71		
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>71</b>		
<b>Changes</b>																
Over last 3 months	-13	-0.1	-16	-1	5	1.9	4	-8	-0.2	-6	4	-8	-2.0	-10		
Percent	-2.4		-7.1	-1.3	2.3		3.1	-3.9		-8.3	19.9	-7.5		-12.8		
Over last 12 months	-27	-0.3	-24	4	-7	0.9	-24	-9	-0.4	2	2	-12	-3.6	-5		
Percent	-5.0		-9.9	4.8	-3.0		-15.5	-4.6		3.7	6.4	-10.9		-6.6		
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGVK</b>	<b>MGXD</b>							<b>YBVV</b>	<b>YBVY</b>	<b>YBYV</b>	<b>YBZB</b>	<b>YBZE</b>	<b>YBZH</b>	<b>YBZK</b>	
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	39		
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		
1999	363	4.5	219	58	86	23.8	45	86	3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21		
<b>3-month averages</b>																
Jul-Sep 1998	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	86	3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21		
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>21</b>		
May-Jul	351	4.4	219	52	79	22.4	42	85	3.0							



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>BCJA</b>	<b>DPAA</b>	<b>DPAB</b>	<b>BCJB</b>	<b>DPAC</b>	<b>DPAD</b>	<b>BCJD</b>			<b>DPAD</b>	<b>DPAF</b>	<b>BCJE</b>	<b>DPAH</b>	<b>DPAI</b>				
1995) 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) averages	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	..	..	1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5				
1997 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	1,283.6	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	-5.0	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	-4.4	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3				
May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,285.3	-6.4	-9.0	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3				
Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,269.2	-16.1	-13.0	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.2				
Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,233.8	-35.4	-19.3	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	2.2				
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,215.0	-18.8	-23.4	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9	2.2				
Sep 9 R	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.3	5.8	2.3	1,212.4	-2.6	-18.9	929.4	283.0	4.2	5.9	2.2				
Oct 14 P	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	4.0	5.6	2.2	1,204.0	-8.4	-9.9	920.9	283.1	4.2	5.8	2.2				
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>BCJG</b>	<b>BCJI</b>	<b>BCJJ</b>	<b>BCJH</b>		<b>DPAG</b>				<b>DPAJ</b>								
1995) Annual	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	4.2				
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	2.9				
1998) averages	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	..	..	983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.5				
1998 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	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,231.6	-5.0	-8.2	940.9	290.7	4.4	6.1	2.3				
Jun 10	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,217.4	-14.2	-11.6	931.6	285.8	4.3	6.1	2.2				
Jul 8	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,184.1	-33.3	-17.5	910.5	273.6	4.2	5.9	2.2				
Aug 12	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,166.7	-17.4	-21.6	898.4	268.3	4.2	5.8	2.1				
Sep 9 R	1,174.2	884.6	289.6	4.2	5.7	2.3	1,165.2	-1.5	-17.4	892.7	272.5	4.2	5.8	2.2				
Oct 14 P	1,119.1	848.2	270.8	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,157.4	-7.8	-8.9	884.9	272.5	4.1	5.8	2.2				
<b>North East</b>	<b>DPCF</b>		<b>DPDA</b>		<b>DPDG</b>					<b>DPDM</b>								
1995) Annual	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	4.9				
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) averages	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 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	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	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	3.2	82.0	-0.6	-0.4	65.6	16.4	7.4	10.7	3.3				
Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	80.2	-1.8	-0.8	64.3	15.9	7.2	10.5	3.2				
Aug 12	80.0	62.5	17.5	7.2	10.2	3.5	78.9	-1.3	-1.2	63.4	15.5	7.1	10.4	3.1				
Sep 9 R	78.0	61.3	16.7	7.0	10.0	3.4	78.1	-0.8	-1.3	62.5	15.6	7.1	10.3	3.1				
Oct 14 P	74.2	58.8	15.5	6.7	9.6	3.1	76.7	-1.4	-1.2	61.2	15.5	6.9	10.0	3.1				
<b>North West</b>	<b>DPCG</b>		<b>DPDB</b>		<b>DPDH</b>		<b>DPDN</b>											
1995) Annual	271.7	210.7	61.0	8.6	12.0	4.4	269.7	..	..	209.5	60.3	8.5	11.9	4.3				
1996) Annual	250.7	194.5	56.2	7.8	11.1	3.9	248.2	..	..	193.0	55.2	7.8	11.0	3.8				
1997) averages	194.4	152.0	42.3	6.1	8.7	3.0												



# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>London</b>	<b>DPCJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>				<b>DPDQ</b>			
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	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 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	2.9
Mar 11	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	155.8	55.5	5.0	6.7	2.9
Apr 8	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	2.8	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	153.8	54.6	4.9	6.6	2.8
May 13	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	2.8	206.9	-1.5	-2.4	152.5	54.4	4.9	6.5	2.8
Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	2.7	203.8	-3.1	-2.5	150.4	53.4	4.8	6.5	2.8
Jul 8	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8	200.3	-3.5	-2.7	148.2	52.1	4.7	6.4	2.7
Aug 12	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.8	6.4	2.9	197.6	-2.7	-3.1	146.4	51.2	4.6	6.3	2.7
Sep 9 R	203.7	148.2	55.5	4.8	6.4	2.9	197.7	0.1	-2.0	146.0	51.7	4.6	6.3	2.7
Oct 14 P	196.3	143.6	52.7	4.6	6.2	2.7	196.9	-0.8	-1.1	145.3	51.6	4.6	6.2	2.7
<b>South East</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>				<b>DPDR</b>			
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	8.1	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 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	1.4
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	1.4
Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.4
Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.4
Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.4
May 13	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	98.8	-0.4	-0.7	75.4	23.4	2.5	3.5	1.4
Jun 10	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.4	3.3	1.2	96.7	-2.1	-1.2	73.9	22.8	2.5	3.4	1.4
Jul 8	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.4	3.3	1.3	93.8	-2.9	-1.8	71.7	22.1	2.4	3.3	1.4
Aug 12	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.4	3.3	1.3	92.5	-1.3	-2.1	70.8	21.7	2.3	3.3	1.4
Sep 9 R	92.2	69.2	23.0	2.3	3.2	1.3	92.0	-0.5	-1.6	70.4	21.6	2.3	3.3	1.4
Oct 14 P	88.4	66.6	21.7	2.2	3.1	1.2	91.8	-0.2	-0.7	70.1	21.7	2.3	3.3	1.4
<b>South West</b>	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>				<b>DPBM</b>			
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 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	66.6	22.3	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	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	1.7	78.6	0.0	-0.5	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9
Jun 10	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	1.7	77.9	-0.7	-0.5	57.9	20.0	3.2	4.3	1.9
Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	1.7	74.8	-3.1	-1.3	55.8	19.0	3.1	4.2	1.8
Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	1.8	73.2	-1.6	-1.8	54.6	18.6	3.0	4.1	1.7
Sep 9 R	71.6	52.6	19.0	3.0	3.9	1.8	72.8	-0.4	-1.7	54.2	18.6	3.0	4.0	1.7
Oct 14 P	68.8	50.7	18.1	2.8	3.8	1.7	71.9	-0.9	-1.0	53.5	18.4	3.0	4.0	1.7
<b>England</b>														
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 Oct 8	1,033.0	780.8	252.2	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,062.6	7.1	-2.7	810.8	251.8	4.4	6.0	2.3
Nov 12	1,030.3	783.7	246.6	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,064.0	1.4	2.1	811.3	252.7	4.4	6.0	2.3
Dec 10	1,038.8	796.2	242.6	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,052.4	-11.6	-1.0	800.5	251.9	4.3	6.0	2.3
1999 Jan 14	1,110.6	848.8	261.8	4.6	6.3	2.4	1,047.0	-5.4	-5.2	795.9	251.1	4.3	5.9	2.3
Feb 11	1,105.2	843.9	261.3	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,051.4	4.4	-4.2	801.1	250.3	4.3	6.0	2.3
Mar 11	1,078.6	825.5	253.1	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,047.0	-4.4	-1.8	798.2	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3
Apr 8	1,057.9	807.3	250.6	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,034.6	-12.4	-4.1	788.6	246.0	4.2	5.9	2.2
May 13	1,024.4	785.8	238.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,030.4	-4.2	-7.0	785.3	245.1	4.2	5.9	2.2
Jun 10	997.3	764.2	233.1	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,018.2	-12.2	-9.6	777.0	241.2	4.2	5.8	2.2
Jul 8	1,007.8	763.3	244.4	4.1	5.7	2.2	993.3	-24.9	-13.8	760.4	232.9	4.1	5.7	2.1
Aug 12	1,009.7	756.4	253.3	4.1	5.6	2.3	978.7	-14.6	-17.2	750.6	228.1	4.0	5.6	2.1
Sep 9 R	986.8	740.8	246.0	4.1	5.5	2.2	976.8	-1.9	-13.8	746.1	230.7	4.0	5.6	2.1
Oct 14 P	939.5	709.5	229.9	3.9	5.3	2.1	970.3	-6.5	-7.7	739.8	230.5	4.0	5.5	2.1

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>Wales</b>	<b>BCKI</b>			<b>DPAT</b>			<b>DPBE</b>				<b>DPBP</b>			
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	101.7	..	..	78.6	23.1	8.0	11.3	4.0
1997) averages	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.5	9.1	3.2	79.4	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.2
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.7	8.0	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8
1998 Oct 8	65.7	50.5	15.2	5.3	7.5	2.7	68.1	1.3	0.0	52.8				



# C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages						18-24							
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	GEYV			GEYX			GEYZ	GEZA		GEZC		GEZE		
1997 Oct 9	1421.9	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	1377.0	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	1381.3	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	1469.4	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	1441.8	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	1396.9	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	1382.3	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	1342.1	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	1316.1	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	1361.9	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	1374.7	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	1322.2	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	1271.8	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	1271.9	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	1282.7	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	1374.6	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	1366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	323.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	5.7
Mar 11	1333.1	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	1307.8	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	1262.4	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	1231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	278.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8
Jul 8	1251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	303.1	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	2.5
Aug 12	1251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	311.9	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	2.1
Sep 9	1212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	298.2	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	1.9
Oct 14	1153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	272.8	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	1.6
Male	GEZG			GEZI			GEZK	GEZL		GEZN		GEZP		
1997 Oct 9	1081.6	356.5	185.8	174.7	139.7	32.7	224.9	254.6	113.1	52.7	43.0	28.5	18.0	17.4
Nov 13	1053.0	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	1063.9	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	1129.6	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	1103.1	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	1070.2	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	1056.2	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	1031.2	333.1	194.4	190.4	130.6	29.5	173.7	236.4	95.2	53.3	50.7	25.3	15.7	11.9
Jun 11	1008.7	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	1025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	168.0	245.2	112.8	47.8	48.0	25.5	14.9	11.2
Aug 13	1024.5	354.4	173.0	195.9	136.6	29.4	164.6	247.3	119.7	45.2	47.0	24.9	14.3	10.5
Sep 10	997.5	342.9	167.7	189.3	136.8	29.8	160.9	234.0	114.8	43.8	42.2	23.5	14.2	9.6
Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	155.5	214.2	105.3	45.1	35.8	20.0	13.1	8.0
Nov 12	972.0	356.8	160.8	172.0	131.9	29.1	150.6	209.7	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5
Dec 10	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	1054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	144.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.1
Feb 11	1046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	142.6	228.1	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4.3
Mar 11	1023.9	368.3	207.0	173.0	136.1	26.9	139.5	221.3	115.5	56.0	36.6	9.5	5.9	3.6
Apr 8	1001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	136.9	210.5	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3.0
May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	203.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	2.4
Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	197.0	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	207.5	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	211.0	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	202.8	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	187.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1
Female	GEZR			GEZT			GEZV	GEZW		GEZY		GEZU		
1997 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	106.6	53.9	24.4	18.1	9.1	12.0	4.0
Mar 12	326.8	136.1	68.3	57.3	32.0	19.9	33.0	104.0	49.0	22.8	19.3	9.0	12.4	3.9
Apr 9	326.1	138.2	63.7	59.3	32.4	19.9	32.6	100.1	45.6	21.6	20.1	9.0	12.8	3.8
May 14	310.8	121.4	64.5	59.9	33.2	20.9	31.8	95.6	40.5	22.1	20.2	9.2	13.5	3.7
Jun 11	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2	95.4	41.9	20.9	19.7	9.3	13.5	3.5
Jul 9	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	112.0	60.4	19.9	18.6	9.6	11.7	3.5
Aug 13	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5	115.1	65.5	18.5	18.4	9.4	11.1	3.4
Sep 10	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7	106.3	59.7	18.2	16.3	8.9	11.3	3.1
Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	2.6
Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	2.1
Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8
1999 Jan 14	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0	95.2	52.2	21.9	14.7	4.7	6.7	1.6
Feb 11	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.4
Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.2
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	1.1
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.9
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.8
Jul 8	303.2	144.1</												



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only:  
October 14 1999: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,580	10,669	3,085	21,827	3,128	2,708	849	7,041	6,844	12,068	3,232	22,472	3,344	4,527	1,470	9,635
Over 13 and up to 26	3,230	5,167	1,429	9,901	1,275	1,274	426	3,036	2,089	5,183	1,367	8,680	965	1,647	645	3,303
26 and up to 52	2,387	6,343	1,512	10,272	876	1,242	478	2,620	1,260	5,038	1,449	7,770	521	1,270	620	2,431
52 and up to 104	365	5,660	1,427	7,455	134	903	387	1,425	139	4,320	1,429	5,892	56	910	484	1,452
Over 104	58	6,096	2,752	8,906	25	729	464	1,218	27	3,278	1,991	5,296	12	578	493	1,083
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.1	34.6	41.0	28.0	2.9	23.8	32.7	17.2	1.6	25.4	36.1	22.3	1.4	16.7	26.3	14.2
<b>All</b>	<b>13,620</b>	<b>33,935</b>	<b>10,205</b>	<b>58,361</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>15,340</b>	<b>10,359</b>	<b>29,887</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>50,110</b>	<b>4,918</b>	<b>8,932</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>17,904</b>
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	15,175	22,328	4,958	43,351	6,610	6,341	1,873	15,454	85,625	140,644	34,253	264,662	41,369	47,920	14,185	106,835
Over 13 and up to 26	6,349	11,836	2,737	21,089	2,650	2,888	954	6,606	34,911	74,163	17,771	127,578	16,123	21,504	7,374	45,586
26 and up to 52	4,277	12,956	2,593	19,908	1,578	2,445	896	4,975	22,631	80,877	18,678	122,520	9,442	18,439	6,908	35,043
52 and up to 104	762	10,228	2,429	13,425	329	1,750	704	2,786	4,221	72,996	18,338	95,577	1,915	14,898	6,123	22,955
Over 104	124	9,309	3,706	13,139	45	1,228	697	1,970	898	63,224	28,049	92,171	376	10,033	6,502	16,911
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.3	29.3	37.4	24.0	3.3	20.3	27.3	15.0	3.5	31.5	39.6	26.7	3.3	22.1	30.7	17.5
<b>All</b>	<b>26,687</b>	<b>66,657</b>	<b>16,423</b>	<b>110,912</b>	<b>11,212</b>	<b>14,652</b>	<b>5,124</b>	<b>31,791</b>	<b>148,286</b>	<b>431,904</b>	<b>117,089</b>	<b>702,508</b>	<b>69,225</b>	<b>112,794</b>	<b>41,092</b>	<b>227,316</b>
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	11,762	17,348	4,366	34,146	5,248	5,093	1,584	12,445	6,711	9,018	2,365	18,378	2,885	2,758	882	6,766
Over 13 and up to 26	4,752	9,124	2,206	16,213	2,191	2,440	866	5,560	2,421	4,336	1,024	7,810	1,010	1,134	437	2,611
26 and up to 52	2,792	9,769	2,192	14,802	1,175	1,925	761	3,889	1,578	4,861	1,132	7,584	553	944	393	1,891
52 and up to 104	303	8,696	2,222	11,222	146	1,523	648	2,321	192	4,209	1,169	5,570	73	693	358	1,155
Over 104	57	7,121	3,309	10,487	29	975	676	1,680	28	3,633	1,670	5,331	12	494	380	801
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.8	30.4	38.7	25.0	2.0	20.9	29.2	15.5	2.0	30.1	38.6	24.4	1.9	19.7	30.1	15.1
<b>All</b>	<b>19,666</b>	<b>52,058</b>	<b>14,295</b>	<b>86,870</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>11,956</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>25,895</b>	<b>10,930</b>	<b>26,057</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>44,673</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>13,221</b>
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	6,857	10,423	2,885	20,439	3,229	3,678	1,210	8,356	11,687	19,049	4,762	36,760	4,636	5,806	1,619	12,915
Over 13 and up to 26	2,633	5,288	1,497	9,453	1,250	1,704	650	3,647	5,024	9,932	2,449	17,755	1,953	2,773	928	5,919
26 and up to 52	1,716	5,680	1,513	8,922	718	1,325	551	2,610	2,969	10,079	2,535	15,748	1,042	2,086	883	4,141
52 and up to 104	235	6,028	1,547	7,810	124	1,082	527	1,735	448	9,365	2,509	12,341	134	1,575	738	2,407
Over 104	54	3,278	1,875	5,207	14	522	429	965	63	6,704	3,565	10,332	32	977	750	1,779
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.5	30.3	36.7	25.1	2.6	19.3	28.4	15.6	2.5	29.1	38.4	24.4	2.1	19.3	30.3	15.6
<b>All</b>	<b>11,495</b>	<b>30,697</b>	<b>9,317</b>	<b>51,831</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>8,311</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>17,313</b>	<b>20,191</b>	<b>55,129</b>	<b>15,820</b>	<b>92,936</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>13,217</b>	<b>4,918</b>	<b>27,221</b>
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
13 or less	10,181	14,723	3,716	29,050	4,926	5,102	1,645	12,076	104,023	168,711	41,380	319,800	48,890	56,484	16,686	126,531
Over 13 and up to 26	4,627	8,548	2,218	15,485	2,191	2,416	874	5,566	42,356	88,431	21,244	153,143	19,086	25,411	8,739	54,091
26 and up to 52	3,248	10,202	2,440	15,939	1,428	2,104	885	4,456	27,178	95,817	22,345	145,852	11,037	21,469	8,184	41,096
52 and up to 104	834	8,987	2,289	12,111	379	1,792	770	2,944	4,861	86,570	22,016	113,488	2,122	17,166	7,219	26,544
Over 104	219	8,655	3,639	12,513	86	1,244	878	2,208	989	73,561	33,284	107,834	420	11,504	7,632	19,559
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	5.5	34.5	41.4	28.9	5.2	24.0	32.6	18.9	3.3	31.2	39.4	26.3	3.1	21.7	30.6	17.2
<b>All</b>	<b>19,109</b>	<b>51,115</b>	<b>14,302</b>	<b>85,098</b>	<b>9,010</b>	<b>12,658</b>	<b>5,052</b>	<b>27,250</b>	<b>179,407</b>	<b>513,090</b>	<b>140,269</b>	<b>840,117</b>	<b>81,555</b>	<b>132,034</b>	<b>48,460</b>	<b>267,821</b>
<b>EAST</b>																
13 or less	6,280	11,200	3,252	21,064	3,327	4,167	1,539	9,332	3,983	4,422	926	9,361	2,302	1,620	494	4,440
Over 13 and up to 26	2,315	5,291	1,597	9,237	1,155	1,645	729	3,578	1,797	2,565	539	4,908	944	894	274	2,116
26 and up to 52	1,375	5,409	1,637	8,440	571	1,337	667	2,595	1,410	3,688	799	5,900	534	732	297	1,564
52 and up to 104	264	4,788	1,494	6,549	106	993	564	1,667	504	3,814	949	5,268	175	630	303	1,110
Over 104	49	4,098	2,165	6,312	26	736	588	1,350	120	6,721	2,562	9,403	31	795	431	1,257
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.0	28.9	36.1	24.9	2.5	19.5	28.2	16.3	8.0	49.7	60.8	42.1	5.2	30.5	40.8	22.6
<b>All</b>	<b>10,283</b>	<b>30,786</b>	<b>10,145</b>	<b>51,602</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>18,522</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>21,210</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>34,840</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>10,486</b>
<b>LONDON</b>																
13 or less	12,916	26,616	4,505	44,444	7,763	11,001	2,324	21,439	108,006	173,133	42,306	329,161	51,192	58,104	17,180	130,970
Over 13 and up to 26	6,241	16,578	2,743	25,675	3,259	5,463	1,416	10,234	44,153	90,996	21,783	158,051	20,030	26,305	9,013	56,213
26 and up to 52	4,045	18,453	3,271	25,824	1,984	5,194	1,388	8,604	28,588	99,505	23,144	151,752	11,571	22,201	8,481	42,660
52 and up to 104	1,097	18,212	3,582	22,893	532	4,690	1,415	6,639	5,365	90,384	22,965	118,756	2,297	17,796	7,522	27,659
Over 104	263	16,678	5,919	22,860	119	3,183	1,599	4,901	1,109	80,282	35,846	117,237	451	12,299	8,063	20,813
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	5.5	36.1	47.5	32.3	4.8	26.7	37.0	22.3	3.5	31.9	40.3	27.0	3.2	22.0	31.0	17.4
<b>All</b>	<b>24,562</b>	<b>96,537</b>	<b>20,020</b>	<b>141,696</b>	<b>13,657</b>	<b>29,531</b>	<b>8,142</b>	<b>51,817</b>	<b>187,221</b>	<b>534,300</b>	<b>146,044</b>	<b>874,957</b>	<b>85,541</b>	<b>136,705</b>	<b>50,259</b>	<b>278,315</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	8,030	15,269	4,254	27,869	3,794	5,303	1,691	11,057								
Over 13 and up to 26	2,675	7,148	1,977	11,845	1,167	2,027	814	4,036								
26 and up to 52	1,531	7,027	2,071	10,643	591	1,597	662	2,863								
52 and up to 104	222	6,077	1,919	8,220	109	1,255	624	1,990								
Over 104	47	4,711	2,693	7,451	20	838	678	1,536								
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.2	26.8	35.7	23.7	2.3	19.0	29.1	16.4								
<b>All</b>	<b>12,505</b>	<b>40,232</b>	<b>12,914</b>	<b>66,028</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>21,482</b>								

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

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT** C.14  
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation  
United Kingdom as at 14 October 1999

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All	
		Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	26.4	3.0	6.5	2.3	32.9	2.8	28.6	3.3	7.5	2.7	36.1	3.1
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	11.7	1.3	3.4	1.2	15.1	1.3	12.7	1.				



# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at October 14 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>						
Airwick and Amble	532	232	764	6.3	4.8	
Andover	386	147	533	1.4	1.1	
Appleby	63	21	84	2.1	1.5	
Ashford	915	295	1,210	3.3	2.8	
Axminster	138	61	199	3.2	2.4	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,499	737	3,236	1.8	1.5	
Banbury	516	181	697	1.4	1.1	
Barnard Castle	152	55	207	3.2	2.5	
Barnsley	4,672	1,356	6,028	7.6	6.5	
Barnstaple	664	238	902	3.7	2.8	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,507	365	1,872	5.6	5.0	
Basingstoke	785	251	1,036	1.2	1.0	
Bath	1,591	638	2,229	2.7	2.3	
Bedford	1,965	737	2,702	3.4	2.8	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	304	127	431	4.3	3.3	
Bideford	621	269	890	5.9	4.4	
Birmingham	38,916	12,034	50,950	6.4	5.8	
Bishop Auckland	3,107	958	4,065	6.8	6.0	
Blackburn	4,005	1,137	5,142	4.1	3.7	
Blackpool	3,416	853	4,269	3.6	3.1	
Bolton	4,419	1,265	5,684	5.1	4.4	
Boston	394	157	551	2.3	2.0	
Bournemouth	3,285	984	4,269	3.7	3.2	
Bradford	10,649	2,901	13,550	5.9	5.3	
Bridgwater	896	369	1,265	4.0	3.3	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,181	390	1,571	7.6	6.4	
Bridport	197	79	276	2.2	1.7	
Brighton	6,959	2,521	9,480	5.9	4.9	
Bristol	8,374	2,814	11,188	3.0	2.7	
Bude	237	107	344	5.8	4.5	
Burnley	1,083	327	1,410	3.7	3.4	
Burton on Trent	1,919	666	2,585	3.6	3.3	
Bury St Edmunds	463	198	661	1.8	1.6	
Buxton	495	162	657	3.2	2.6	
Calderdale	3,089	883	3,972	4.6	4.2	
Cambridge	2,350	838	3,188	2.0	1.7	
Camelford	130	70	200	8.5	6.5	
Canterbury	1,690	487	2,177	3.7	3.1	
Carlisle	1,425	469	1,894	3.6	3.2	
Chard	169	68	237	2.3	1.8	
Cheltenham	1,559	516	2,075	2.6	2.2	
Chesterfield	3,348	1,006	4,354	6.8	6.1	
Chichester	1,449	501	1,950	2.3	1.9	
Chippenham	365	178	543	1.8	1.4	
Cinderford	617	263	880	4.2	3.5	
Cirencester	266	87	353	1.5	1.1	
Clacton	1,120	323	1,443	7.2	5.5	
Colchester	2,594	1,096	3,690	3.0	2.4	
Coventry	7,398	2,474	9,872	4.2	3.8	
Crawley	2,138	733	2,871	1.2	1.0	
Crewe	2,536	963	3,499	3.9	3.5	
Cromer	633	185	818	4.9	3.5	
Darlington	2,135	573	2,708	5.9	5.2	
Dartmouth	88	23	111	3.4	2.4	
Derby	5,154	1,617	6,771	4.7	4.2	
Devizes	305	122	427	2.6	1.8	
Diss	278	125	403	2.3	1.8	
Doncaster	6,627	1,933	8,560	7.7	7.0	
Dorchester and Weymouth	989	328	1,317	2.8	2.3	
Dover	1,372	395	1,767	5.9	4.9	
Dudley and Sandwell	9,544	2,941	12,485	5.4	4.9	
Eastbourne	1,541	526	2,067	4.0	3.3	
Evesham	338	149	487	1.9	1.5	
Exeter	2,601	971	3,572	3.1	2.6	
Fakenham	239	99	338	3.5	2.6	
Falmouth	773	243	1,016	8.7	6.5	
Folkestone	1,522	450	1,972	5.7	4.9	
Gainsborough	669	216	885	7.0	5.8	
Gloucester	1,946	644	2,590	3.5	3.2	
Goole and Selby	1,177	410	1,587	5.2	4.4	
Grantham	544	226	770	3.1	2.7	
Great Yarmouth	2,661	859	3,520	9.2	8.3	
Guildford	4,076	1,226	5,302	6.8	6.1	
Guilford and Aldershot	2,313	794	3,107	1.4	1.1	
Haltwhistle	115	42	157	5.6	4.1	
Harlow	1,941	724	2,665	2.1	1.9	
Harrogate and Ripon	1,043	391	1,434	2.0	1.5	
Hartlepool	3,041	725	3,766	11.6	10.5	
Harwich	386	122	508	8.3	6.3	
Hastings	2,488	665	3,153	6.4	5.5	
Haverhill and Sudbury	631	256	887	3.1	2.6	
Hawes and Leyburn	51	22	73	2.3	1.3	
Helston	398	192	590	8.8	6.5	
Hereford	1,184	487	1,671	3.2	2.5	
Hexham	336	101	437	3.5	2.7	
Holworthy	98	60	158	5.2	3.9	
Horncastle	163	62	225	3.1	2.2	
Huddersfield	3,636	1,254	4,890	5.5	4.8	
Hull	9,723	2,921	12,644	6.8	6.1	
Huntingdon	929	375	1,304	2.2	1.9	
Ilfracombe	293	98	391	5.8	4.5	
Ipswich	2,924	907	3,831	3.2	2.7	
Isle of Wight	2,257	664	2,921	6.5	5.0	
Keighley and Skipton	1,498	489	1,987	3.9	3.3	
Kendal	315	118	433	2.0	1.7	
Keswick	25	10	35	0.9	0.7	
Kettering and Corby	1,326	448	1,774	2.8	2.6	
Kidderminster	1,043	407	1,450	3.3	2.7	
King's Lynn	1,175	487	1,662	3.6	3.0	
Kingsbridge	161	65	226	3.6	2.6	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,336	699	3,035	5.9	5.0	
Launceston	218	79	297	3.8	2.9	
Leeds	12,350	3,589	15,939	4.3	3.8	
Leek	289	125	414	2.4	2.0	
Leicester	8,062	2,822	10,884	3.8	3.3	
Leominster	202	72	274	3.3	2.6	
Lincoln	2,337	765	3,102	4.3	3.7	
Liskeard	427	201	628	5.8	4.4	
Liverpool	27,211	7,863	35,074	9.4	8.5	
London	142,835	52,338	195,173	5.1	4.5	
Loughborough	1,291	512	1,803	3.6	3.1	
Louth	420	174	594	5.4	3.9	
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,238	716	2,954	7.6	6.3	
Ludlow	270	100	370	3.6	2.6	
Luton	3,828	1,323	5,151	4.0	3.5	
Maidstone and North Kent	7,492	2,589	10,081	4.1	3.5	
Malton	174	86	260	2.2	1.7	
Malvern	518	171	689	2.8	2.2	
Manchester	31,730	8,818	40,548	4.4	3.9	
Mansfield	4,703	1,311	6,014	5.7	4.9	
Matlock	481	191	672	2.2	1.8	
Melton Mowbray	213	82	295	1.8	1.6	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	13,306	3,348	16,654	8.7	7.8	
Mildenhall	248	105	353	2.5	2.0	
Milton Keynes	1,888	697	2,585	1.9	1.7	
Minehead	352	120	472	5.5	4.0	
Morpeth and Ashington	2,968	812	3,780	7.6	6.6	
Nelson and Colne	965	338	1,303	4.5	4.0	
Newark	562	207	769	3.4	2.7	
Newbury	428	136	564	1.1	0.9	
Newquay	707	291	998	9.2	7.3	
Newton Abbot	681	280	961	3.6	2.8	
Northallerton and Thirsk	371	163	534	1.9	1.5	
Northampton	2,598	929	3,527	2.4	2.2	
Norwich	4,537	1,564	6,101	3.8	3.3	
Nottingham	12,560	3,890	16,450	5.0	4.4	
Okehampton	221	85	306	4.2	3.3	
Oswestry	420	206	626	3.8	3.3	
Oxford	2,524	917	3,441	1.7	1.4	
Paignton and Totnes	1,078	399	1,477	5.7	4.4	
Penrith	177	56	233	1.8	1.3	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,309	474	1,783	9.4	6.8	
Peterborough	2,192	663	2,855	2.7	2.5	
Pickering	157	66	223	2.6	2.0	
Plymouth	5,211	1,733	6,944	5.1	4.1	
Poole	1,432	515	1,947	2.2	1.9	
Portsmouth	6,054	1,907	7,961	3.8	3.1	
Preston	3,945	1,076	5,021	3.3	3.0	
Reading	3,261	1,065	4,326	1.7	1.4	
Redruth and Camborne	1,096	344	1,440	8.3	6.1	
Retford	602	255	857	6.2	5.5	
Richmond	203	119	322	3.1	1.7	
Rochdale	2,805	791	3,596	6.0	5.2	
Rugby	699	266	965	2.5	2.2	
Salisbury	610	214	824	1.7	1.3	
Scarborough	1,432	426	1,858	5.5	4.5	
Scunthorpe	1,996	654	2,650	4.1	3.7	
Settle	101	44	145	2.6	1.9	
Shaftesbury	312	130	442	2.0	1.5	
Sheffield and Rotherham	16,983	4,812	21,795	6.7	6.0	
Shrewsbury	1,257	420	1,677	2.8	2.4	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	644	223	867	4.6	3.3	
Sleaford	240	99	339	2.2	1.6	
Slough and Woking	12,806	4,708	17,514	2.5	2.2	
South Molton	102	46	148	3.8	2.8	
Southampton and Winchester	5,466	1,643	7,109	2.5	2.2	
Southend	8,199	2,895	11,094	4.9	4.1	
Spalding and Holbeach	408	182	590	2.0	1.5	
St Austell	830	310	1,140	4.8	3.8	
Stafford	1,257	471	1,728	2.9	2.5	

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at October 14 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>						
Stamford	370	169	539	1.9	1.6	
Stenage	2,231	846	3,077	2.0	1.7	
Stoke	5,938	2,015	7,953	4.4	3.9	
Stroud	723	263	986	3.1	2.6	



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at October 14 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Darlington UA	2,125	573	2,698	5.8	5.3	
Hartlepool UA	3,041	725	3,766	11.6	10.5	
Middlesbrough UA	4,802	1,159	5,961	9.7	8.7	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,556	841	4,397	9.1	8.3	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,788	1,283	6,071	7.8	7.1	
<b>County Durham</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
Chester-le-Street	835	223	1,058	9.6	8.5	
Derwentside	1,410	431	1,841	8.6	7.5	
Durham	1,211	431	1,642	4.1	3.7	
Easington	1,577	369	1,946	8.5	7.6	
Sedgefield	1,489	489	1,978	5.7	5.2	
Teesdale	266	89	355	4.6	3.6	
Wear Valley	1,390	398	1,788	8.0	6.8	
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>5,125</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
Alnwick	430	206	636	6.3	4.9	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	332	134	466	4.2	3.2	
Blyth Valley	1,540	466	2,006	8.2	7.3	
Castle Morpeth	634	210	844	3.9	3.2	
Tynedale	651	185	836	4.3	3.2	
Wansbeck	1,538	390	1,928	12.3	11.2	
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>27,136</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>33,985</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	
Gateshead	3,904	981	4,885	5.8	5.4	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,056	1,756	8,812	5.5	5.1	
North Tyneside	4,379	1,166	5,545	8.3	7.7	
South Tyneside	4,695	1,147	5,842	12.2	10.9	
Sunderland	7,102	1,799	8,901	8.0	7.5	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,653	684	3,337	5.5	5.2	
Blackpool UA	2,164	483	2,647	4.6	3.9	
Halton UA	2,762	815	3,577	6.4	6.0	
Warrington UA	2,091	652	2,743	2.8	2.6	
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>6,253</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>8,290</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Chester	1,130	302	1,432	2.2	1.9	
Congleton	699	277	976	3.2	2.8	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,189	453	1,642	4.2	3.9	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	927	282	1,209	3.4	3.2	
Macclesfield	1,100	280	1,380	1.8	1.6	
Vale Royal	1,208	433	1,641	4.0	3.6	
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>8,407</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
Allerdale	1,526	439	1,965	6.3	5.1	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,329	305	1,634	6.3	5.8	
Carlisle	1,321	424	1,745	3.6	3.2	
Copeland	1,451	446	1,897	6.9	6.0	
Eden	279	90	369	2.1	1.5	
South Lakeland	585	212	797	2.0	1.7	
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>40,814</b>	<b>11,422</b>	<b>52,236</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Bolton	3,940	1,118	5,058	5.0	4.2	
Bury	1,581	540	2,121	3.7	3.1	
Manchester	12,185	3,199	15,384	5.6	5.3	
Oldham	3,380	998	4,378	5.5	4.9	
Rochdale	3,486	960	4,446	6.1	5.2	
Salford	3,451	909	4,360	4.0	3.7	
Stockport	2,850	815	3,665	3.3	2.9	
Tameside	3,029	884	3,913	5.4	4.5	
Trafford	2,540	723	3,263	3.0	2.7	
Wigan	4,372	1,276	5,648	5.9	5.2	
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>12,798</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>16,656</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
Burnley	1,026	300	1,326	3.7	3.4	
Chorley	929	309	1,238	4.0	3.5	
Fylde	368	122	490	1.4	1.2	
Hyndburn	737	205	942	3.1	2.9	
Lancaster	2,291	682	2,973	6.4	5.4	
Pendle	1,004	354	1,358	4.4	3.9	
Preston	2,140	508	2,648	3.3	3.1	
Ribble Valley	199	82	281	1.4	1.1	
Rossendale	603	220	823	3.6	3.1	
South Ribble	789	229	998	2.8	2.4	
West Lancashire	1,791	578	2,369	5.7	4.9	
Wyre	941	269	1,210	4.1	3.4	
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>35,903</b>	<b>10,238</b>	<b>46,141</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	
Knowsley	4,527	1,327	5,854	12.6	11.7	
Liverpool	15,195	4,304	19,499	9.7	8.8	
Saint Helens	3,358	942	4,300	7.9	7.1	
Sefton	5,706	1,648	7,354	7.9	7.1	
Wirral	7,117	2,017	9,134	8.7	7.5	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,821	1,431	5,252	4.8	4.1	
Kingston upon Hull, City of U	7,840	2,148	9,988	8.0	7.5	
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,870	1,142	5,012	7.2	6.5	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,086	700	2,786	4.0	3.6	
York UA	1,834	597	2,431	2.6	2.4	
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Craven	320	131	451	2.1	1.5	
Hambleton	600	277	877	2.4	1.9	
Harrogate	920	346	1,266	2.2	1.6	
Richmondshire	279	149	428	3.0	1.7	
Ryedale	372	163	535	2.2	1.8	
Scarborough	1,724	560	2,284	5.8	4.7	
Selby	783	298	1,081	4.0	3.3	

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>27,567</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>35,390</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	
Barnsley	4,224	1,232	5,456	7.3	6.2	
Doncaster	6,153	1,767	7,920	7.5	6.9	
Rotherham	5,282	1,514	6,796	8.2	7.3	
Sheffield	11,908	3,310	15,218	6.5	5.9	
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>35,821</b>	<b>10,497</b>	<b>46,318</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
Bradford	9,611	2,684	12,295	6.1	5.5	
Calderdale	3,089	883	3,972	4.6	4.2	
Kirklees	5,934	1,866	7,800	5.2	4.5	
Leeds	12,331	3,579	15,910	4.2	3.8	
Wakefield	4,856	1,485	6,341	5.1	4.6	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Derby UA	4,271	1,247	5,518	5.5	5.0	
Leicester UA	5,851	1,912	7,763	4.9	4.6	
Nottingham UA	7,307	2,036	9,343	5.0	4.8	
Rutland UA	122	52	174	1.4	1.1	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>12,205</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Amber Valley	1,280	451	1,731	3.4	3.0	
Bolsover	1,134	327	1,461	8.6	7.7	
Chesterfield	2,044	593	2,637	5.9	5.2	
Derbyshire Dales	514	215	729	2.3	1.9	
Erewash	1,368	513	1,881	5.1	4.5	
High Peak	796	279	1,075	3.4	2.7	
North East Derbyshire	1,373	430	1,803	7.1	6.0	
South Derbyshire	651	237	888	4.0	3.4	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>6,219</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Blaby	592	223	815	1.9	1.8	
Charnwood	1,450	587	2,037	3.6	3.1	
Harborough	303	134	437	1.5	1.1	
Hinckley and Bosworth	648	276	924	2.3	2.0	
Melton	224	88	312	1.9	1.3	
North West Leicestershire	701	286	987	2.5	2.2	
Oadby and Wigston	491	216	707	3.6	3.0	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>8,507</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	
Boston	370	144	514	2.2	1.9	
East Lindsey	1,303	493	1,796	4.7	4.1	
Lincoln	1,750	474	2,224	4.3	3.9	
North Kesteven	563	276	839	3.1	2.8	
South Holland	449	194	643	2.1	1.8	
South Kesteven	842	359	1,201	2.8	2.4	
West Lindsey	943	347	1,290	5.5	4.5	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Corby	670	213	883	2.8	2.7	
Daventry	346	180	526	1.9	1.3	
East Northamptonshire	478	225	703	3.2	2.7	
Kettering	623	219	842	2.7	2.4	
Northampton	2,172	716	2,888	2.6	2.3	
South Northamptonshire	271	97	368	1.7	1.3	
Wellingborough	688	246	934	2.8	2.5	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>9,721</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>12,910</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
Ashfield	2,035	583	2,618	6.3	5.6	
Bassetlaw	1,724	622	2,346	5.4	4.8	
Broxtowe	1,082	415	1,497	4.8	4.3	
Gedling	1,250	438	1,688	5.3	4.1	
Mansfield	1,699	479	2,178	6.2	5.3	
Newark and Sherwood	1,086	357	1,443	4.3	3.5	
Rushcliffe	845	295	1,140	3.4	2.8	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,513	605	2,118	3.2	2.5	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,102	1,331	5,433	4.4	4.1	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,775	603	2,378	3.2	3.0	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
Bridgnorth	371	129	500	3.0	2.4	
North Shropshire	435	156	591	3.1	2.5	
Oswestry	349	180	529	3.7	3.3	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	850	273	1,123	2.7	2.4	
South Shropshire	313	119	432	3.7	2.6	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>7,926</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>11,008</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
Cannock Chase	1,052	409	1,461	5.0	4.4	
East Staffordshire	1,261	416	1,677	3.6	3.4	
Lichfield	730	316	1,046	2.9	2.5	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,178	411	1,589	4.2	3.9	
South Staffordshire	996	397	1,393	5.5	3.9	
Stafford	1,079	400	1,479	2.4	2.1	
Staffordshire Moorlands	685	306	1,001	3.7	2.9	
Tamworth	935	427	1,362	5.0	4.3	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>5,886</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
North Warwickshire	507	234	741	2.9	2.5	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,255	532	1,787	4.9	4.3	
Rugby	723	272				



# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at October 14 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Devon</b>	6,688	2,627	9,315	3.6	2.8	
East Devon	795	336	1,131	3.1	2.3	
Exeter	1,390	489	1,879	2.7	2.5	
Mid Devon	540	206	746	3.4	2.6	
North Devon	1,073	387	1,460	4.1	3.1	
South Hams	657	301	958	3.4	2.4	
Teignbridge	1,111	418	1,529	4.1	3.2	
Torridge	748	343	1,091	5.8	4.3	
West Devon	374	147	521	3.5	2.8	
<b>Dorset</b>	2,302	832	3,134	2.3	1.9	
Christchurch	255	81	336	2.0	1.7	
East Dorset	306	136	442	1.8	1.4	
North Dorset	255	105	360	1.8	1.3	
Purbeck	255	94	349	2.3	1.9	
West Dorset	513	194	707	1.8	1.5	
Weymouth and Portland	718	222	940	5.1	4.1	
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	5,243	1,814	7,057	3.0	2.5	
Cheltenham	1,210	359	1,569	2.8	2.2	
Cotswold	338	109	447	1.5	1.1	
Forest of Dean	716	298	1,014	4.2	3.4	
Gloucester	1,599	517	2,116	3.5	3.3	
Stroud	840	312	1,152	3.0	2.5	
Tewkesbury	540	219	759	2.6	1.9	
<b>Somerset</b>	4,212	1,600	5,812	3.1	2.5	
Mendip	928	373	1,301	3.5	2.8	
Sedgemoor	977	392	1,369	3.8	3.1	
South Somerset	947	354	1,301	2.3	1.9	
Taunton Deane	969	340	1,309	2.8	2.4	
West Somerset	391	141	532	4.6	3.3	
<b>Wiltshire</b>	2,249	943	3,192	1.9	1.5	
Kennet	470	209	679	2.4	1.7	
North Wiltshire	585	287	872	1.9	1.5	
Salisbury	570	197	767	1.7	1.3	
West Wiltshire	624	250	874	1.9	1.6	
<b>WALES</b>						
Blaenau Gwent	1,610	460	2,070	10.0	9.3	
Bridgend	1,967	602	2,569	5.1	4.6	
Caerphilly	2,485	704	3,189	6.8	6.0	
Cardiff	5,373	1,949	7,322	4.5	4.1	
Cardiff South	2,535	891	3,426	7.1	5.5	
Ceredigion	868	318	1,186	5.0	3.6	
Conwy	1,706	483	2,189	6.4	5.3	
Denbighshire	1,248	367	1,615	4.9	4.0	
Flintshire	1,626	517	2,143	3.6	3.3	
Gwynedd	2,332	728	3,060	6.9	5.4	
Isle of Anglesey	1,463	496	1,959	10.4	7.8	
Merthyr Tydfil	1,207	314	1,521	8.5	7.3	
Monmouthshire	854	327	1,181	3.8	3.1	
Neath Port Talbot	2,247	659	2,906	6.6	5.8	
Newport	2,343	701	3,044	5.1	4.6	
Pembrokeshire	1,985	682	2,667	7.8	5.9	
Powys	1,293	519	1,812	4.0	3.0	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,649	963	4,612	6.4	5.5	
Swansea	3,990	1,057	5,047	5.9	5.3	
Torfaen	1,223	368	1,591	4.4	3.9	
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,676	466	2,142	4.9	4.2	
Wrexham	1,382	432	1,814	3.5	3.1	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Aberdeen City	3,077	864	3,941	2.5	2.3	
Aberdeenshire	1,767	590	2,357	3.3	2.6	
Angus	1,680	644	2,324	6.2	5.3	
Argyll and Bute	1,570	471	2,041	6.1	4.4	
Clackmannanshire	1,024	283	1,307	9.2	8.0	
Dumfries and Galloway	2,568	876	3,444	6.2	5.2	
Dundee City	4,172	1,146	5,318	7.6	7.1	
East Ayrshire	3,052	892	3,944	9.5	8.4	
East Dunbartonshire	1,114	369	1,483	6.2	5.2	
East Lothian	845	244	1,089	4.3	3.5	
East Renfrewshire	937	303	1,240	8.1	6.1	
Edinburgh, City of	6,735	1,863	8,598	3.3	2.9	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	777	166	943	9.3	7.7	
Falkirk	2,622	873	3,495	6.5	5.9	
Fife	6,774	2,169	8,943	6.8	6.1	
Glasgow City	17,711	4,394	22,105	6.2	5.9	
Highland	3,454	1,050	4,504	5.4	4.5	
Inverclyde	1,937	559	2,496	7.2	6.7	
Midlothian	826	237	1,063	5.0	4.1	
Moray	1,199	438	1,637	5.3	4.0	
North Ayrshire	3,439	1,218	4,657	10.1	9.3	
North Lanarkshire	6,567	1,934	8,501	7.8	7.1	
Orkney Islands	212	85	297	2.9	2.9	
Perth and Kinross	1,473	512	1,985	3.7	3.1	
Renfrewshire	3,457	990	4,447	5.5	5.0	
Scottish Borders, The	1,256	377	1,633	4.0	3.4	
Shetland Islands	212	67	279	2.5	2.0	
South Ayrshire	2,209	729	2,938	6.5	5.6	
South Lanarkshire	5,001	1,548	6,549	6.5	5.8	
Stirling	1,211	388	1,599	4.3	3.8	
West Dunbartonshire	2,605	662	3,267	10.5	9.7	
West Lothian	2,163	614	2,777	4.6	4.2	

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at October 14 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	35,262	10,619	45,881	7.0	5.9	
Antrim	635	267	902	4.3	3.7	
Ards	1,103	407	1,510	7.8	6.7	
Armagh	926	353	1,279	7.1	5.9	
Ballymena	942	335	1,277	5.1	4.1	
Ballymoney	536	161	697	8.3	6.7	
Banbridge	425	167	592	6.0	5.0	
Belfast	8,827	2,115	10,942	5.9	5.2	
Carrickfergus	611	211	822	9.4	8.3	
Castlereagh	740	235	975	4.5	3.9	
Coleraine	1,319	469	1,788	8.3	7.1	
Cookstown	508	190	698	7.8	6.2	
Craigavon	1,210	412	1,622	4.6	3.9	
Derry	3,744	898	4,642	10.7	9.2	
Down	1,199	408	1,607	9.0	7.5	
Dungannon	687	273	960	5.5	4.5	
Fermanagh	1,468	455	1,923	9.2	7.3	
Larne	446	164	610	6.7	5.6	
Limavady	723	214	937	10.3	8.8	
Lisburn	1,583	458	2,041	5.7	4.8	
Magherafelt	608	224	832	6.5	5.4	
Moyle	423	162	585	14.8	11.7	
Newry and Mourne	2,279	557	2,836	10.1	8.2	
Newtownabbey	1,051	355	1,406	5.3	4.5	
North Down	1,043	438	1,481	7.1	6.3	
Omagh	1,103	390	1,493	8.5	6.8	
Strabane	1,123	281	1,404	12.1	9.8	
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Cleveland (former county)	3,041	725	3,766	11.6	10.5	
Doncaster	3,673	838	4,511	8.4	7.5	
Huddersfield	2,139	588	2,727	13.6	12.5	
Leeds	2,546	574	3,120	8.7	7.9	
Leeds North	2,707	717	3,424	7.7	7.0	
Leeds South	2,081	566	2,647	7.9	7.2	
Sheffield	1,557	413	1,970	5.6	4.8	
Sheffield Central	2,014	534	2,548	6.2	5.6	
Sheffield South	1,211	431	1,642	4.1	3.7	
Sheffield Hallam	1,386	331	1,717	8.1	7.3	
Sheffield Hallam North	1,431	392	1,823	9.5	8.4	
Sheffield Hallam South	1,469	467	1,936	9.4	8.1	
Sheffield Hallam West	1,235	435	1,670	5.7	5.2	
North Yorkshire	1,025	408	1,433	5.9	4.5	
North Yorkshire North	1,540	466	2,006	8.2	7.3	
North Yorkshire South	747	222	969	4.1	3.1	
North Yorkshire West	1,813	495	2,308	7.7	6.7	
North Yorkshire East	1,373	322	1,695	5.5	5.0	
North Yorkshire North East	1,430	439	1,869	8.0	7.3	
North Yorkshire South East	1,822	523	2,345	6.7	6.2	
North Yorkshire West	2,024	483	2,507	11.8	10.5	
North Yorkshire North West	2,069	584	2,653	4.7	4.3	
North Yorkshire South West	2,543	652	3,195	6.8	6.3	
North Yorkshire East	1,487	373	1,860	7.4	6.8	
North Yorkshire West	2,000	538	2,538	9.5	8.8	
North Yorkshire North East	2,832	719	3,551	12.9	11.6	
North Yorkshire South East	2,216	539	2,755	7.1	6.7	
North Yorkshire South West	2,574	556	3,130	11.6	10.9	
North Yorkshire East	2,982	666	3,648	4.5	4.1	
North Yorkshire West	1,784	455	2,239	8.1	7.5	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Cheshire	996	241	1,237	2.1	1.8	
Cheshire East	699	287	986	3.2	2.8	
Cheshire West and Chester	1,093	407	1,500	4.3	3.9	
Cheshire North	704	293	997	4.1	3.6	
Cheshire South	977	293	1,270	3.5	3.3	
Cheshire East	1,789	514	2,303	6.6	6.1	
Cheshire West	671	154	825	2.1	1.8	
Cheshire North	580	179	759	1.8	1.6	
Cheshire South	1,189	358	1,547	3.5	3.2	
Cheshire East	902	294	1,196	2.2	2.0	
Cheshire West	1,506	484	1,990	4.9	4.4	
Cumbria	1,484	350	1,834	5.7	5.1	
Cumbria North	1,133	350	1,483	3.6	3.2	
Cumbria South	1,451	446	1,897	6.9	6.0	
Cumbria West	557	202	759	2.7	2.1	
Cumbria East	490	167	657	1.8	1.5	
Cumbria West	1,436	401	1,837	6.6	5.3	
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>						
Greater Manchester North	714	204	918	2.7	2.5	
Greater Manchester South	1,486	387	1,873	5.2	4.5	
Greater Manchester East	1,590	448	2,038	6.0	5	



# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at October 14 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincolnshire</b>										
Boston and Skegness	692	267	959	2.7	2.2					
Gainsborough	983	364	1,347	5.6	4.5					
Grantham and Stamford	728	307	1,035	2.7	2.3					
Lincoln	1,779	493	2,272	4.3	3.9					
Louth and Horncastle	941	363	1,294	5.1	3.7					
Sleaford and North Hykeham	586	279	865	3.1	2.2					
South Holland and The Deepings	511	224	735	2.2	1.7					
<b>Northamptonshire</b>										
Corby	886	312	1,198	2.8	2.6					
Daventry	506	225	731	1.8	1.5					
Kettering	693	247	940	2.5	2.3					
Northampton North	1,209	408	1,617	4.3	3.9					
Northampton South	1,004	332	1,336	1.7	1.6					
Wellingborough	950	372	1,322	3.0	2.7					
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>										
Ashted	1,724	493	2,217	5.7	5.0					
Bassetlaw	1,441	475	1,916	5.5	4.8					
Broxtowe	897	362	1,259	4.8	3.8					
Gedling	994	378	1,372	4.9	3.7					
Mansfield	1,491	427	1,918	5.7	4.9					
Newark	1,055	409	1,464	4.4	3.7					
Nottingham East	3,052	813	3,865	7.2	6.8					
Nottingham North	2,169	603	2,772	10.4	9.8					
Nottingham South	2,086	620	2,706	2.6	2.4					
Rushcliffe	845	295	1,140	3.4	2.8					
Sherwood	1,274	350	1,624	7.3	6.0					
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>										
<b>Herefordshire</b>										
Hereford	981	398	1,379	3.1	2.4					
Leominster	611	229	840	3.6	2.8					
<b>Shropshire</b>										
Ludlow	591	224	815	3.4	2.5					
North Shropshire	784	336	1,120	3.4	2.8					
Shrewsbury and Atcham	850	273	1,123	2.7	2.4					
Telford	1,132	369	1,501	4.0	3.7					
Wrekin, The	736	258	994	2.4	2.2					
<b>Staffordshire</b>										
Burton	1,240	394	1,634	3.6	3.4					
Cannock Chase	1,114	424	1,538	5.3	4.6					
Lichfield	632	284	916	3.0	2.6					
Newcastle-under-Lyme	882	295	1,177	3.9	3.1					
South Staffordshire	768	305	1,073	4.8	3.5					
Stafford	372	147	519	2.9	2.5					
Staffordshire Moorlands	706	284	990	4.1	3.2					
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,663	500	2,163	3.6	3.3					
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,067	366	1,433	4.9	4.5					
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,416	489	1,905	5.7	5.3					
Stone	514	244	758	2.6	2.2					
Tamworth	1,054	481	1,535	4.6	3.9					
<b>Warwickshire</b>										
North Warwickshire	858	402	1,260	3.5	3.0					
Nuneaton	982	387	1,369	4.3	3.8					
Rugby and Kenilworth	780	302	1,082	2.4	2.1					
Stratford-on-Avon	600	235	835	1.8	1.4					
Warwick and Leamington	1,022	338	1,360	2.2	2.0					
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>										
Aldridge - Brownhills	885	330	1,215	4.8	4.3					
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,211	677	2,888	7.1	6.6					
Birmingham Erdington	2,433	617	3,050	9.1	8.4					
Birmingham Hall Green	1,656	527	2,183	14.5	13.5					
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,481	655	3,136	3.8	3.5					
Birmingham Ladywood	5,674	1,488	7,162	3.8	3.5					
Birmingham Northfield	1,747	500	2,247	3.7	3.0					
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,681	885	3,566	12.7	11.8					
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,158	658	2,816	8.4	7.8					
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,967	1,348	6,315	13.7	12.7					
Birmingham Yardley	1,756	503	2,259	7.2	6.7					
Coventry North East	2,113	602	2,715	6.4	5.8					
Coventry North West	1,473	453	1,926	6.7	6.1					
Coventry South	1,652	466	2,118	3.0	2.7					
Dudley North	1,908	560	2,468	6.5	5.9					
Dudley South	1,457	501	1,958	4.8	4.3					
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,464	453	1,917	5.7	5.2					
Meriden	1,456	495	1,951	6.2	5.6					
Solihull	778	308	1,086	2.4	2.1					
Stourbridge	1,251	416	1,667	5.3	4.7					
Sutton Coldfield	905	340	1,245	4.1	3.8					
Walsall North	1,944	526	2,470	7.5	6.8					
Walsall South	2,052	612	2,664	5.1	4.7					
Warley	2,075	651	2,726	9.0	8.4					
West Bromwich East	1,944	599	2,543	6.8	6.4					
West Bromwich West	2,249	671	2,920	5.5	5.1					
Wolverhampton North East	1,829	518	2,347	8.8	8.0					
Wolverhampton South East	1,873	535	2,408	7.7	7.0					
Wolverhampton South West	1,718	535	2,253	5.3	4.9					
<b>Worcestershire</b>										
Bromsgrove	873	321	1,194	3.6	2.8					
Mid Worcestershire	595	253	848	2.1	1.8					
Redditch	947	380	1,327	3.5	3.1					
West Worcestershire	579	217	796	2.7	2.2					
Worcester	1,006	316	1,322	3.1	2.8					
Wyre Forest	948	369	1,317	3.6	2.9					
<b>EAST</b>										
<b>Bedfordshire</b>										
Bedford	1,396	480	1,876	3.7	3.3					
Luton North	1,197	416	1,613	8.0	7.2					
Luton South	1,807	547	2,354	4.0	3.6					
Mid Bedfordshire	430	178	608	2.3	1.7					
North East Bedfordshire	519	233	752	2.9	2.3					
South West Bedfordshire	666	281	947	2.7	2.2					
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>										
Cambridge	1,163	357	1,520	2.4	2.1					
Huntingdon	733	319	1,052	2.1	1.8					
North East Cambridgeshire	994	433	1,427	4.4	4.1					
North West Cambridgeshire	742	236	978	3.2	2.7					
Peterborough	1,398	383	1,781	2.7	2.4					
South Cambridgeshire	453	171	624	1.3	1.1					
South East Cambridgeshire	577	262	839	2.1	1.6					
<b>Essex</b>										
Basilston	1,076	454	1,530	3.5	3.1					
Billerica	856	364	1,220	4.0	3.5					
Braintree	784	344	1,128	3.2	2.6					
Brentwood and Ongar	450	178	628	1.9	1.6					
Castle Point	728	283	1,011	5.7	4.3					
Colchester	941	383	1,324	2.4	2.1					
Epping Forest	915	381	1,296	4.6	3.7					
Harlow	1,063	385	1,448	3.5	3.2					
Harwich	1,433	427	1,860	7.5	5.8					
Maldon and East Chelmsford	730	301	1,031	4.5	3.2					
North Essex	561	215	776	4.3	3.4					
Rayleigh	591	266	857	4.0	3.2					
Rochford and Southend East	2,164	604	2,768	5.4	4.6					
Saffron Walden	494	202	696	1.8	1.5					
Southend West	1,192	331	1,523	6.2	5.0					
Thurrock	1,376	516	1,892	4.6	4.1					
West Chelmsford	796	348	1,144	2.1	1.9					
<b>Hertfordshire</b>										
Broxbourne	706	290	996	3.3	2.8					
Hemel Hempstead	692	258	950	2.0	1.7					
Hertford and Stortford	486	174	660	1.5	1.3					
Hertsmere	593	224	817	2.1	1.7					
Hitchin and Harpenden	524	176	700	2.1	1.7					
North East Hertfordshire	445	179	624	2.0	1.7					
South West Hertfordshire	600	198	798	2.8	2.0					
St Albans	485	148	633	1.5	1.2					
Stevenage	803	291	1,094	2.5	2.3					
Watford	946	334	1,280	2.3	2.0					
Welwyn Hatfield	482	194	676	1.3	1.2					







# C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW							
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>							
1998 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	244.2	177.1	67.1	270.8	18.7	191.9	78.9
Jun 10	240.6	171.5	69.0	258.1	-12.7	183.7	74.4
Jul 8	295.8	199.1	96.7	239.7	-18.4	175.0	64.7
Aug 12	278.9	186.4	92.5	256.1	16.4	182.8	73.3
Sep 9 R	256.5	177.9	78.6	253.0	-3.1	180.9	72.1
<b>Oct 14 P</b>	<b>261.1</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>250.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>177.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>

UNITED KINGDOM OUTFLOW							
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
<b>Month ending</b>							
1998 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	282.8	201.7	81.1	271.9	0.2	192.5	79.4
Jun 10	274.0	199.1	74.9	273.4	1.5	193.6	79.8
Jul 8	275.3	198.3	77.0	283.9	10.5	200.8	83.1
Aug 12	279.2	195.1	84.1	281.4	-2.5	199.5	81.9
Sep 9 R	299.0	205.1	94.0	257.9	-23.5	189.4	68.5
<b>Oct 14 P</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>217.4</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>247.3</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, 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.33

Claim history: interval between claims

Claims starting during the quarter ending July 1999 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)					
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	16	21	20	33.6	105.3	138.9			
Over 4 and up to 13	11	16	15	23.2	80.8	103.9			
Over 13 and up to 26	7	10	10	15.5	51.5	67.1			
Over 26 and up to 39	5	6	6	11.0	32.0	43.1			
Over 39 and up to 52	5	5	5	11.4	22.5	34.0			
Over 52 and up to 104	7	8	8	14.2	40.1	54.3			
Over 104	15	15	15	32.1	75.4	107.6			
No previous Claims	32	18	22	66.9	87.7	154.6			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>495.4</b>	<b>703.3</b>			

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											
	North East	North West and Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	23	20	22	19	18	19	17	19	20	23	19	20
Over 4 and up to 13	16	15	16	15	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	15
Over 13 and up to 26	11	9	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	8	9	10
Over 26 and up to 39	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	5	6	6	6	6
Over 39 and up to 52	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	10	5
Over 52 and up to 104	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	8
Over 104	13	15	14	15	17	17	15	19	16	15	13	15
No previous Claims	20	23	19	23	23	23	24	23	23	23	19	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Interval (weeks)	PER CENT											
	North East	North West and Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	23	20	22	19	18	19	17	19	20	23	19	20
Over 4 and up to 13	16	15	16	15	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	15
Over 13 and up to 26	11	9	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	8	9	10
Over 26 and up to 39	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	5	6	6	6	6
Over 39 and up to 52	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	10	5
Over 52 and up to 104	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	8
Over 104	13	15	14	15	17	17	15	19	16	15	13	15
No previous Claims	20	23	19	23	23	23	24	23	23	23	19	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Interval (weeks)	THOUSANDS											
	North East	North West and Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	10.3	19.0	16.2	9.2	12.3	9.4	15.3	11.1	9.8	8.8	17.4	138.9
Over 4 and up to 13	7.1	13.8	12.1	7.1	9.7	6.8	13.7	8.4	6.9	5.5	13.0	103.9
Over 13 and up to 26	5.0	8.5	7.3	4.6	6.7	4.3	9.2	5.3	4.5	3.2	8.3	67.0
Over 26 and up to 39	2.2	5.8	4.6	2.8	4.0	2.8	6.8	3.2	2.7	2.3	5.8	43.1
Over 39 and up to 52	3.5	3.9	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.5	8.6	34.0
Over 52 and up to 104	5.6	7.5	5.6	3.2	5.0	3.3	7.6	4.5	3.7	2.8	7.5	54.3
Over 104	9.1	14.2	10.6	7.3	11.2	8.4	13.4	11.0	7.8	6.0	11.9	107.6
No previous Claims	15.5	21.2	14.3	11.2	15.2	11.2	22.0	13.6	10.6	8.9	17.5	154.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>703.3</b>

Notes: 1. JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.  
 2. 'Latest' claims in this table started between 9 April-8 July 1999 inclusive.  
 3. 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 13 April 1989.  
 4. The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/-1.8 percentage points (North East).  
 5. The widest 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points.  
 6. All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.34

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim  
 Leavers between 10 September 1999 and 13 October 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	
<b>Thousands</b>						
Found work	110.6	30.0	20.9	8.1	4.2	173.8
Works on average 16+ hours per week	5.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	6.8
Gone abroad	8.3	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.4	14.9
Claimed Income Support	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	5.6
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	5.1	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.7	14.9
Claimed another benefit	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	4.6
Full-time education	8.9	2.8	1.7	0.8	0.3	14.5
Approved training	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Government supported training	7.0	2.8	8.4	3.9	1.8	23.9
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Gone to prison	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Defective claim	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Ceased claiming	2.6	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	5.1
Deceased	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.4	10.1
Not known	6.0	1.7	8.4	3.3	1.8	73.7
Failed to sign	48.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5
New claim review	0.7					
<b>Total</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>355.6</b>
<b>As a percentage of those with a known destination</b>						
Found work	71.0	64.4	51.9	44.0	41.2	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	
Gone abroad	5.3	6.9	5.2	4.9	3.9	
Claimed Income Support	1.2	2.8	2.7	3.8	6.9	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	3.3	6.2	7.2	12.0	16.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.1	2.2	3.8	4.9	
Full-time education	5.7	6.0	4.2	4.3	2.9	
Approved training	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	4.5	6.0	20.8	21.2	17.6	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	
Gone to prison	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Defective claim	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New claim review	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.0	

Note: Computerised claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094



# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>	Australia <sup>b</sup>	Austria <sup>c</sup>	Belgium <sup>d</sup>	Canada <sup>b</sup>	Denmark <sup>d</sup>	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>d</sup>	Germany <sup>c</sup> (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>g</sup></b>												
1992		9.2	6.8	10.1	10.8	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.3	10.5	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.6	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.7	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996		10.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997		10.6	6.6	7.0	8.5	4.4	9.4	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998		10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.4	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4
1998	Sep	9.8	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.3	4.9	11.0	11.7	9.2
	Oct	9.8	6.4	6.2	7.6	4.7	9.3	8.0	4.8	10.9	11.6	9.1
	Nov	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.9	4.7	9.1	8.0	4.6	10.8	11.6	9.1
	Dec	9.7	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.5	9.3
1999	Jan	9.6	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	7.8	4.9	10.8	11.4	9.0
	Feb	9.5	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.7	10.7	11.4	9.0
	Mar	9.4	6.2	6.2	7.5	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.6	10.6	11.4	9.0
	Apr	9.4	6.3	6.2	7.6	4.5	9.0	8.3	4.6	10.5	11.3	9.1
	May	9.3	6.2	6.0	7.5	4.3	9.0	8.1	4.5	10.3	11.2	9.1
	Jun	9.3	6.3	5.9	7.2	4.3	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.1	11.2	9.1
	Jul	9.2	6.2	5.9	6.9	4.3	9.0	7.7	4.4	10.0	11.0	9.1
	Aug	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.1	4.3	9.1	7.8	4.4	9.9	11.0	9.2
	Sep	9.1	6.1	..	7.3	4.2	8.9	7.5	4.3	9.8	10.8	9.2
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>h</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1998	Oct		1,323	716	236	529	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,109	
	Nov		1,325	743	235	520	1,263	167	360	2,934	4,124	
	Dec		1,311	710	231	520	1,273	167	357	2,917	4,158	
1999	Jan		1,307	704	226	524	1,248	167	356	2,905	4,092	
	Feb		1,312	697	238	519	1,249	167	356	2,892	4,076	
	Mar		1,308	696	232	515	1,242	164	354	2,876	4,076	
	Apr		1,292	707	228	509	1,323	163	352	2,847	4,090	
	May		1,285	702	222	510	1,288	160	351	2,841	4,108	
	Jun		1,269	680	222	509	1,204	157	348	2,823	4,121	
	Jul		1,234	661	220	511	1,223	153	347	2,770	4,119	
	Aug		1,215	683	220	..	1,223	..	346	2,779	4,122	
	Sep		1,212	703	217	..	1,195	..	345	..	4,127	
	Oct		1,204	674	211	..	1,148	..	343	..	4,116	
	% rate: latest month		4.2	7.1	6.3	11.7	7.2	5.5	13.4	11.3	10.5	
	Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>h</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992			2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	
1993			2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443	
1994			2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693	
1995			2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622	
1996			2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980	
1997			1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,400	
1998			1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	N/A	
1998	Oct		1,286	683	220	540	1,166	155	346	3,018	3,892	
	Nov		1,284	707	242	522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,946	
	Dec		1,294	704	271	526	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,197	
1999	Jan		1,386	755	301	527	1,345	193	376	3,054	4,455	
	Feb		1,379	781	298	516	1,325	177	367	2,998	4,465	
	Mar		1,347	736	252	503	1,323	169	355	2,890	4,288	
	Apr		1,320	705	231	489	1,361	164	342	2,783	4,145	
	May		1,276	689	200	479	1,311	150	336	2,712	3,998	
	Jun		1,245	649	182	475	1,171	141	353	2,648	3,938	
	Jul		1,264	624	179	524	1,275	153	366	2,640	4,027	
	Aug		1,263	653	180	..	1,250	..	340	2,741	4,024	
	Sep		1,224	713	180	..	1,086	..	328	..	3,943	
	Oct		1,165	643	194	..	1,047	..	327	..	3,883	
	% rate: latest month		4.0	6.7	5.8	12.0	6.6	5.5	13.1	N/A	9.9	
	Latest month: change on a year ago		-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0	N/A	-0.2	

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece <sup>e</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>e</sup>	Italy <sup>f</sup>	Japan <sup>f</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>c</sup>	Netherlands <sup>d</sup>	Norway <sup>d</sup>	Portugal <sup>c</sup>	Spain <sup>e</sup>	Sweden <sup>b</sup>	Switzerland <sup>d</sup>	United States <sup>b</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>g</sup></b>													
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.8	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.7	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	5.1	18.8	8.3	..	4.5
1998	Sep	..	7.5	11.9	4.3	2.8	3.7	..	4.9	18.6	7.7	..	4.6
	Oct	..	7.4	12.3	4.3	2.9	3.6	..	4.9	18.5	7.6	..	4.6
	Nov	..	7.3	12.3	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.8	18.1	7.7	..	4.4
	Dec	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.6	3.5	..	4.7	17.3	7.6	..	4.3
1999	Jan	..	7.2	12.1	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	4.7	17.0	7.7	..	4.3
	Feb	..	7.0	12.0	4.7	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	16.7	7.3	..	4.4
	Mar	..	6.9	11.9	4.8	2.8	3.4	..	4.6	16.2	7.4	..	4.2
	Apr	..	6.8	12.0	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.8	15.9	7.3	..	4.3
	May	..	6.8	11.4	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.8	15.7	6.8	..	4.2
	Jun	..	6.7	11.4	4.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7	15.7	7.0	..	4.3
	Jul	..	6.7	11.4	4.9	2.8	3.2	..	4.8	15.6	6.8	..	4.3
	Aug	..	6.6	..	4.7	2.8	3.1	..	4.7	15.7	6.9	..	4.2
	Sep	..	6.4	..	4.7	2.7	..	..	4.7	15.4	6.9	..	4.2
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>h</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1998	Oct	302	217	2,853	2,890	5.6	263	55	..	1,803	..	122	6,258
	Nov	287	214	..	3,020	5.3	259	56	..	1,778	..	120	6,080
	Dec	282	212	..	2,940	5.2	255	56	..	1,766	..	119	6,021
1999	Jan	282	209	2,845	3,010	5.5	249	60	..	1,745	..	116	5,950
	Feb	296	205	..	3,150	5.4	248	59	..	1,721	..	112	6,127
	Mar	304	202	..	3,250	5.4	237	59	..	1,703	..	108	5,783
	Apr	328	200	2,744	3,260	5.5	233	58	..	1,689	..	104	6,022
	May	..	200	..	3,140	5.4	236	..	..	1,666	..	100	5,795
	Jun	..	196	..	3,280	5.4	224	..	..	1,644	..	97	5,975
	Jul	..	194	..	3,300	..	219	..	..	1,628	..	96	5,947
	Aug	..	192	..	3,170	..	212	..	..	1,624	..	..	5,853
	Sep	..	187	..	..	..	214	..	..	..	..	..	5,836
	Oct	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,766
	% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	11.8	4.7	N/A	3.1	N/A	..	N/A	..	2.7	4.1
	Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.1	N/A	..	N/A	..	N/A	..	-0.3	-0.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS <sup>h</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1992		185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993		176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994		180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995		184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996		185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	346	169	7,236
1997		214	254	2,804	2,303	6.4	443	74	443	2,119	342	188	6,739
1998		290	227	2,837	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	278	140	6,210
1998	Oct	290	213	2,916	2,900	5.7	262	50	395	1,804	256	116	5,831
	Nov	306	207	..	2,910	5.6	260	49	390	1,805	242	119	5,711
	Dec	309	216	..	2,730	5.3	265	52	384	1,786	228	124	5,565
1999	Jan	324	214	2,840	3,340	6.1	263	65	391	1,804	241	126	6,604
	Feb	336	208	..	3,340	5.9	265	61	385	1,784	339	122	6,563
	Mar	341	201	..	3,34								



# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	28,698	27,851	822	4,597	7,507	9,877	5,055	847
1993	28,564	27,758	714	4,423	7,516	9,952	5,059	806
1994	28,556	27,749	734	4,173	7,685	10,017	5,142	807
1995	28,558	27,746	759	4,006	7,701	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,694	27,906	833	3,907	7,681	10,233	5,250	788
1997	28,865	28,041	876	3,786	7,689	10,227	5,458	824
1998	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
1999	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>28,983</b>	<b>28,196</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>10,322</b>	<b>5,724</b>	<b>786</b>
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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>29,155</b>	<b>28,325</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>10,481</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>830</b>
May-Jul	29,140	28,317	851	3,691	7,439	10,501	5,855	823
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,176	28,347	829	3,704	7,442	10,515	5,860	828
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>29,226</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>10,518</b>	<b>5,877</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-4</b>	
Percent	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.5
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>39</b>
Percent	0.8	0.7	-4.0	-0.6	-1.2	1.9	2.7	5.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,169	267
1994	16,074	15,800	379	2,304	4,440	5,489	3,186	274
1995	16,062	15,766	391	2,210	4,433	5,547	3,182	296
1996	16,076	15,800	438	2,146	4,391	5,589	3,232	276
1997	16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
1999	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>16,130</b>	<b>15,858</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>5,618</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>272</b>
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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>16,209</b>	<b>15,912</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>297</b>
May-Jul	16,197	15,904	424	2,025	4,187	5,719	3,549	293
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,210	15,911	419	2,025	4,185	5,733	3,549	298
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>16,236</b>	<b>15,939</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>5,736</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>
Percent	0.2	0.2	-1.3	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>24</b>
Percent	0.7	0.5	-4.2	-0.9	-1.9	2.1	2.4	9.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	12,435	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	12,518	12,106	395	1,761	3,290	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,755	12,212	436	1,700	3,318	4,646	2,112	544
1998	12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
1999	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>12,853</b>	<b>12,338</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>514</b>
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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>12,946</b>	<b>12,413</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>533</b>
May-Jul	12,943	12,413	407	1,666	3,251	4,782	2,306	530
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,966	12,436	410	1,679	3,257	4,782	2,312	530
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>12,990</b>	<b>12,461</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>529</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-5</b>
Percent	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.9
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>15</b>
Percent	1.1	1.0	-3.7	-0.2	-0.2	1.7	3.2	2.8

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	8.1
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>
May-Jul	63.0	78.8	57.5	75.4	84.5	85.1	69.2	8.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.1	78.8	57.4	75.6	84.7	85.1	69.2	8.1
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<								



# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16-59 (F)/64 (M)															
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start			
					Total	Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All	Students	Other
						Available	Not available	Dis-couraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>																
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YBVZ</b>	<b>YBWC</b>	<b>YCFE</b>	<b>YCFI</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFL</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFG</b>	<b>YCFH</b>	<b>YCFI</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																
1993	16,836	7,484	5,336	2,147	1,867	871	998	143	413	745	210	344	276	116	158	
1994	16,909	7,560	5,295	2,263	2,030	922	1,116	132	502	786	229	371	229	100	128	
1995	17,016	7,661	5,382	2,278	2,038	925	1,105	105	522	789	238	393	238	118	118	
1996	17,031	7,629	5,315	2,313	2,127	896	1,235	101	579	771	260	407	184	85	97	
1997	17,033	7,637	5,249	2,386	2,179	779	1,404	91	690	739	266	389	206	91	113	
1998	17,187	7,731	5,337	2,394	2,175	733	1,447	73	753	736	246	359	217	90	125	
1999	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>17,125</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>129</b>	
Aug-Oct	17,111	7,648	5,263	2,373	2,155	705	1,448	67	778	713	246	352	222	88	135	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,070	7,605	5,254	2,351	2,131	696	1,438	63	752	702	248	357	220	85	138	
Oct-Dec	17,060	7,597	5,269	2,332	2,114	696	1,419	65	749	693	240	364	215	87	129	
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,010	7,545	5,254	2,299	2,092	687	1,405	70	739	688	230	364	206	81	127	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,998	7,528	5,281	2,259	2,048	681	1,366	74	736	662	222	364	207	81	127	
Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	5,280	2,266	2,054	672	1,375	78	743	664	217	365	212	74	139	
Feb-Apr	17,027	7,570	5,303	2,269	2,058	670	1,387	75	744	658	224	361	212	79	131	
Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>7,618</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>116</b>	
May-Jul	17,098	7,636	5,333	2,293	2,088	680	1,411	62	752	667	241	365	204	86	119	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,076	7,616	5,348	2,266	2,064	681	1,380	62	732	653	247	362	202	86	117	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>17,038</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>5,294</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>115</b>	
<b>Changes</b>																
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-2</b>	
Percent	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-1.1	5.5	-4.4	-0.8	0.7	-3.8	3.8	0.3	3.1	4.1	-1.4	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-14</b>	
Percent	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	-3.3	-3.3	0.3	-5.3	-0.9	-1.9	-10.2	4.3	3.7	-3.8	8.4	-11.1	
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSJ</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>	<b>YCFG</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFV</b>	<b>YCFY</b>	<b>YCGB</b>	<b>YCGE</b>	<b>YCGH</b>	<b>YCGK</b>	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																
1993	5,888	2,584	1,813	778	651	305	346	85	259	42	111	148	122	58	65	
1994	5,975	2,656	1,815	848	731	323	408	79	323	47	121	156	112	58	55	
1995	6,070	2,745	1,905	846	733	319	414	62	325	49	128	164	109	57	62	
1996	6,156	2,781	1,887	899	811	339	473	68	361	48	139	180	85	41	44	
1997	6,231	2,831	1,898	937	840	351	571	51	417	68	136	164	95	52	43	
1998	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	377	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53	
1999	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	
Aug-Oct	6,362	2,919	1,943	965	873	261	606	41	483	73	123	154	94	45	49	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,334	2,891	1,938	955	860	263	597	35	471	68	122	159	95	46	51	
Oct-Dec	6,323	2,877	1,934	945	854	266	587	35	463	70	121	164	91	46	44	
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	1,932	941	848	269	577	41	454	70	120	161	90	42	49	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,294	2,855	1,926	934	837	268	566	43	449	71	118	160	94	44	50	
Jan-Mar 1999	6,310	2,877	1,947	930	832	267	560	47	451	70	113	155	97	41	57	
Feb-Apr	6,326	2,893	1,964	927	837	266	572	44	458	70	116	149	91	42	49	
Mar-May (Spr)	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48	
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	
May-Jul	6,361	2,928	1,976	947	855	270	586	38	456	67	125	170	91	44	48	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,357	2,927	1,984	941	852	271	580	36	442	70	128	174	90	47	44	
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	
<b>Changes</b>																
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-2</b>	
Percent	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.8	0.3	7.8	-3.3	-0.6	-2.1	0.0	2.0	10.9	7.3	13.3	-4.0	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-6</b>	
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	-1.1	-1.0	7.6	-5.2	-13.9	-6.0	-10.8	7.5	18.7	-2.6	8.6	-11.9	
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YBWB</b>	<b>YBWE</b>	<b>YCFH</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>	<b>YCFW</b>	<b>YCFZ</b>	<b>YCGC</b>	<b>YCGF</b>	<b>YCGI</b>	<b>YCGL</b>	
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																
1993	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	196	154	58	94	
1994	10,934	4,904	3,481	1,416	1,299	598	703	53	179	739	109	215	117	42	73	
1995	10,946	4,916	3,477	1,432	1,305	605	702	43	197	720	110	229	128	61	65	
1996	10,874	4,848	3,428	1,413	1,315	556	761	42	218	703	120	228	98	44	53	
1997	10,802	4,807	3,351	1,449	1,339	509	833	37	272	671	130	225	111	38	70	
1998	10,832	4,796	3,378	1,412	1,302	456	846	28	279	663	119	208	111	37	72	
1999	10,723	4,704	3,330	1,373	1,254	413	839	29	289	600	116	212	120	45	75	
<b>3-month averages</b>																
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>80</b>	
Aug-Oct	10,749	4,730	3,319	1,408	1,281	438	843	25	295	640	124	198	128	43	86	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,714	3,316	1,396	1,271	433	840	28	281	633	127	198	125	40	87	
Oct-Dec	10,737	4,720	3,335	1,387	1,261	430	832	30	286	623	119	200	124	41	84	
Nov 98-Jan 99	10,705	4,681	3,321	1,358	1,244	418	828	30	285	618	110	202	115	39	78	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	10,704	4,673	3,355	1,325	1,212	413	801	31	288	592	103	205	113	37	77	
Jan-Mar 1999	10,702	4,670	3,333	1,336	1,222	405	815	31								



# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Per cent, seasonally adjusted							
	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	MGSI	YBTL						
<b>Economic inactivity rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>								
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.7	23.8	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	43.7	24.0	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.5	41.7	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.1	21.4	40.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.6	91.9
1998	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>92.3</b>
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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>91.9</b>
May-Jul	37.0	21.2	42.5	24.6	15.5	14.9	30.8	92.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.9	21.2	42.6	24.4	15.3	14.9	30.8	91.9
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
1999	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>92.7</b>
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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>92.0</b>
May-Jul	28.2	15.5	42.8	19.2	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.2	15.5	43.4	19.2	6.5	7.7	27.6	92.0
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
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
1999	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Jul-Sep 1998</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>92.1</b>
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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>91.9</b>
May-Jul	45.3	27.5	42.2	30.3	24.7	22.2	35.2	91.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.3	27.4	41.7	29.9	24.4	22.3	35.2	91.9
<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>91.9</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6004.

# EARNINGS E.1

## Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector				
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months		
1995=100		Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>			Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>		
	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNND	
1995-100 Annual averages	1995	97.0				98.1			96.7				
	1996	100.0				100.0			100.0				
	1997	103.6				103.0			103.7				
	1998	108.0				105.3			108.7				
1999	113.5				108.6			114.7					
1997	May	106.6	106.8	4.1	4.1	104.8	104.9	2.1	2.2	107.1	107.3	4.6	4.6
	Jun	106.9	107.5	4.0	3.9	104.6	104.8	1.7	2.0	107.5	108.0	4.5	4.4
	Jul	108.2	107.9	4.1	4.0	105.4	105.0	1.8	1.9	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.6
1998	Aug	107.3	108.6	4.5	4.2	106.8	105.3	2.5	2.0	107.4	109.3	5.0	4.7
	Sep	107.5	109.0	4.0	4.2	106.7	106.0	1.9	2.1	107.7	109.7	4.6	4.7
	Oct	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.4	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.2	108.0	110.4	5.2	4.9
1999	Nov	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	108.1	108.6	2.7	2.3	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.0
	Dec	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.8	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.6	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.3
	Jan	110.7	111.3	4.9	4.9	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.4
1999	Feb	111.7	111.7	5.2	5.0	106.5	107.1	2.7	2.6	113.0	112.8	5.8	5.6
	Mar	118.1	112.3	4.9	5.0	106.4	107.3	2.8	2.7	121.0	113.5	5.5	5.6
	Apr	113.1	112.7	5.7	5.3	106.8	107.4	2.1	2.5	114.7	114.0	6.6	6.0
1999	May	113.2	113.2	6.0	5.6	108.3	108.1	3.1	2.7	114.4	114.5	6.7	6.3
	Jun	112.6	113.1	5.2	5.7	108.8	108.7	3.7	3.0	113.5	114.1	5.6	6.3
	Jul	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.1	3.8	3.5	115.2	115.0	5.9	6.1
1999	Aug	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.2	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.9	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6
	Sep R	112.8	114.5	5.1	5.2	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8	113.4	115.7	5.4	5.5
	Oct	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.9	109.6	110.1	3.8	3.8	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.2
1999	Nov	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.8	109.8	110.5	3.6	3.7	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1
	Dec	117.2	115.6	4.2	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6	118.9	116.8	4.4	4.7
	Jan	115.7	116.4	4.6	4.5	110.3	111.3	4.0	3.6	117.0	117.7	4.7	4.6
1999	Feb	117.5	117.2	5.0	4.8	111.1	111.6	4.2	3.8	119.0	118.7	5.2	4.8
	Mar	124.0	117.8	4.9	4.8	110.6	111.8	4.1	4.1	127.4	119.2	5.0	5.0
	Apr	117.3	117.2	4.0	4.6	111.6	112.5	4.7	4.3	118.8	118.4	3.8	4.7
1999	May	117.9	117.8	4.1	4.3	113.4	113.3	4.7	4.5	119.0	119.0	3.9	



# E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'n g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products 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)
1997 Annual Averages	LOTJ 104.8	LOTK 108.8	LOTL 103.6	LOTM 105.1	LOTN 105.0	LOTO 107.0	LOTP 104.4	LOTO 105.2	LOTR 105.4	LOTS 105.1	LOTT 107.7	LOTU 104.8	LOTV 105.1
1996 Sep	100.4	100.9	102.6	101.3	101.9	101.7	101.5	102.1	101.3	106.8	101.2	101.2	101.2
Oct	100.6	100.2	102.9	101.5	102.0	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.1	104.7	101.6	101.0	101.0
Nov	101.7	100.8	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.9	101.9
Dec	102.6	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.5	102.1
1997 Jan	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
Feb	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.6	102.6	102.6
Mar	103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.9	102.9
Apr	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.1	104.1
May	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5	104.5
June	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	104.4	105.6
July	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	104.8	105.6
Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	104.7	105.7
Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.1	105.2
Oct	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.2	105.2
Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	106.3	105.7
Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.7	106.8
1998 Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	107.0	107.0
Feb	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	107.4
Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	107.6	107.6
Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	108.5	108.5
May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	109.0	109.0
June	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	109.5	109.5
July	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	110.1	110.1
Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5	110.5
Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	110.4	110.4
Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	110.1	110.1
Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	110.0
Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0	110.0
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
Feb <sup>a</sup>	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	109.7
Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	109.6
Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	110.1
May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	110.7
Jun	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	111.3
Jul	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	111.7
Aug R	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	112.0
Sep P	109.7	110.3	112.5	111.7	116.0	113.5	119.7	114.2	114.1	117.5	110.0	112.0	112.0
Per cent change on the year													
1997 Sep	LNLM 4.2	LNLN 3.0	LNLO 2.7	LNLP 3.6	LNLR 4.8	LNLS 3.8	LNLT 4.0	LNLU 3.9	LNLV 4.2	LNLW 1.7	LN LX 3.9	LNLY 3.9	3.9
Oct	3.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.2
Nov	3.1	3.8	2.7	2.9	5.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Dec	3.4	4.3	2.7	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.1	4.1	5.2	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.6
1998 Jan	3.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.6	4.6
Feb	2.9	4.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.8	4.8
Mar	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6
Apr	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.3	4.3
May	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3	4.3
June	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7	3.7
July	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3	4.3
Aug	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5	4.5
Sep	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0	5.0
Oct	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7	4.7
Nov	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0	4.0
Dec	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0	3.0
1999 Jan <sup>a</sup>	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.7
Feb <sup>a</sup>	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.1
Mar	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.9
Apr	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5
May	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	1.6
Jun	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.6
Jul	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
Aug R	0.9	1.2	1.7	3.9	1.3	3.2	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.4
Sep P	3.6	1.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	4.2	7.2	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.5

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

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

# EARNINGS E.2

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication <sup>e</sup>	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
LOTW 105.7	LOTX 101.6	LOTY 101.1	LOTZ 103.4	LOUA 104.9	LOUB 97.9	LOUC 106.3	LOUD 104.2	LOUE 106.7	LOUF 104.1	LOUG 101.0	LOUH 104.6	LOUI 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	1996 Sep
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 Oct
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 Nov
101.9	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 Dec
102.7	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	103.6	101.5	102.3	101.2	99.9	102.5	102.4	1997 Jan
102.9	99.5	101.8	100.9	102.1	95.1	104.5	102.1	102.9	101.8	100.1	102.6	103.1	1997 Feb
103.4	99.8	100.9	101.2	102.5	95.5	105.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	100.2	102.9	102.8	1997 Mar
103.6	99.9	99.2	101.5	102.6	96.9	104.3	101.8	103.7	102.4	100.3	103.0	103.9	1997 Apr
104.5	100.6	99.4	101.7	103.4	97.3	103.9	102.3	104.5	102.7	100.2	103.5	104.1	1997 May
105.0	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1									

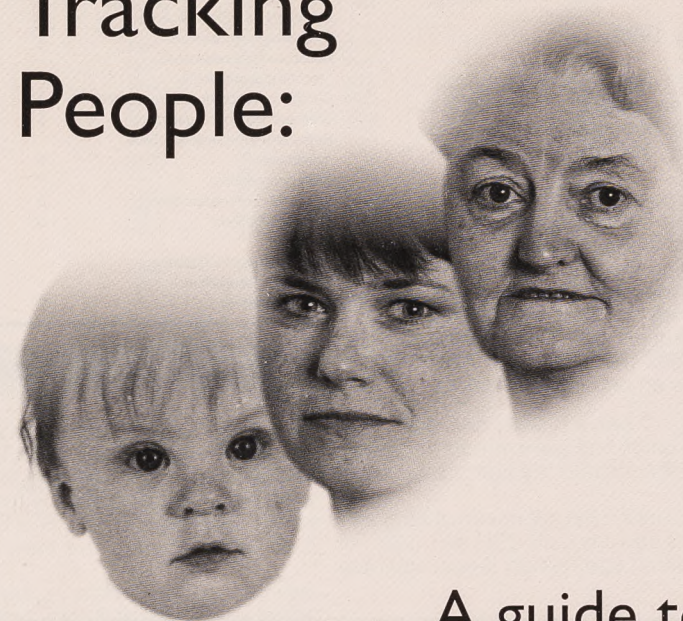


# E.4 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted



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1995=100		Whole economy				Private sector				Public sector			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1997	Jun	LNMM 106.9	LOUJ 3.8	LOJH 3.5	LOUP 0.3	LNKX 107.5	LOUN 4.3	LOJL 3.9	LOUQ 0.4	LNNI 104.6	LOUO 1.8	LOJM 2.0	LOUR -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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6
	Aug R	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	118.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	114.4	3.4	3.0	0.4
	Sep P	117.8	4.5	3.8	0.7	118.7	4.6	3.9	0.7	114.2	3.8	3.3	0.5
		Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>
1997	Jun	LNMO 108.1	LOUL 3.9	LOUJ 3.7	LOUS 0.2	LNMN 108.3	LOUK 4.1	LOJI 3.9	LOUT 0.2	LNMP 106.6	LOUM 3.7	LOJK 3.5	LOUO 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	4.5	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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3
	Jul	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9
	Aug R	116.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.9	0.2	118.1	5.3	3.8	1.5
	Sep P	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	117.8	4.6	3.7	0.9

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey, Average Earnings Index enquiries: 01928 792 442.

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

R Revised  
P Provisional



These tables present the results of projecting the April 1999 New Earnings Survey (NES) to July 1999 and compare the actual NES figures to the projected April figures published in August.

**Estimated average earnings in July 1999**

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in July 1999 were £405.3. 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 July 1999 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from *Box 1* to the NES estimates for April 1999.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1998 and 1999 New Earnings Survey so that the overall increase (which was 3.7 per cent) equals the 1.3 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1999 and July 1999. The AEI used is an unpublished series that excludes arrears of pay.

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

Occupation	All employees on adult rates			
	Major group	Male	Female	All
Managers and administrators	1	665.2	469.4	607.9
Professional occupations	2	591.3	485.5	548.3
Associate professional and technical occupations	3	535.2	401.2	478.6
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	302.7	271.9	281.4
Craft and related occupations	5	369.7	239.0	360.8
Personal and protective service occupations	6	355.5	237.1	302.0
Sales occupations	7	357.2	249.4	306.6
Plant and machine operatives	8	339.6	240.6	323.4
Other occupations	9	292.4	205.5	276.0
All non-manual occupations		531.8	352.9	449.3
All manual occupations		337.5	226.1	317.9
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>1-9</b>	<b>447.4</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>405.3</b>

**BOX 1 MULTIPLIERS USED FOR RATIO PROJECTION**

	Men	Women	All
Manual	1.0074	1.0191	1.0092
Non-manual	1.0120	1.0173	1.0134
<b>All</b>	<b>1.0113</b>	<b>1.0184</b>	<b>1.0131</b>

**Table B Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates; Great Britain; July 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	274.4	405.5	301.8	202.8	268.1	234.0	266.5	362.2	291.0
Mining and quarrying	C	398.9	654.0	517.3	*	*	*	396.1	582.5	495.5
Manufacturing	D	357.2	548.1	429.4	236.1	347.4	297.5	336.8	489.2	400.5
Manufacture of food products	DA	340.9	610.5	420.5	248.0	348.5	290.4	318.3	516.1	384.1
Manufacture of textile and textile products	DB	275.4	436.4	335.2	197.5	289.7	222.6	233.7	375.4	279.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing	DE	400.2	553.3	473.2	267.8	380.5	354.6	379.1	481.6	437.2
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	331.7	538.8	433.3	236.0	360.5	291.7	304.0	493.6	395.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	404.8	582.6	466.0	289.2	367.6	337.7	398.1	546.2	453.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	443.8	610.8	532.6	*	372.8	372.8	443.5	525.2	495.8
Construction	F	353.9	514.6	405.1	*	311.8	310.5	354.1	467.9	397.2
Wholesale and retail trade	G	301.6	450.0	399.6	219.4	281.3	275.2	290.3	379.2	356.4
Hotels and restaurants	H	232.2	409.4	300.5	183.9	283.4	232.5	212.2	344.9	269.7
Transport, storage and communication	I	362.3	536.4	428.1	317.4	358.1	350.0	359.0	471.4	411.6
Financial intermediation	J	380.7	694.4	685.8	*	384.6	384.1	356.9	538.8	535.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	314.6	584.6	510.0	225.7	375.4	362.8	300.9	495.7	455.5
Public administration and defence	L	309.8	466.3	443.5	236.7	338.5	335.3	299.6	410.5	399.4
Education	M	287.3	491.1	445.8	227.3	393.0	381.0	268.4	430.3	408.1
Health and social work	N	269.7	541.8	453.8	203.3	350.1	323.3	229.9	397.3	359.8
Other community, social and personal service activities	O	303.0	503.2	427.0	201.2	365.9	333.7	276.3	438.4	388.8
All industries and services	A-Q	337.5	531.8	447.4	226.1	352.9	332.5	317.9	449.3	405.3

\* Statistical updates in this series will appear quarterly in the December, March, June and September issues of Labour Market Trends.

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

Region	Male			Female			Male and female		
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
North East	328.0	454.9	389.0	211.4	314.3	295.1	307.9	384.4	354.2
North West	335.1	493.7	419.8	225.7	320.7	304.9	316.3	411.2	377.5
Merseyside	346.9	487.8	421.4	219.9	322.0	309.6	328.3	400.5	376.7
Rest of the North West	332.9	494.7	419.5	226.5	320.4	303.9	314.1	413.4	377.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	323.9	473.7	400.3	213.9	323.1	303.4	305.4	402.6	365.7
East Midlands	332.1	473.1	402.8	213.1	314.5	292.0	311.0	404.5	366.4
West Midlands	330.6	503.0	419.3	221.1	326.9	306.5	311.8	423.3	380.5
South Western	317.7	482.7	407.5	217.7	320.8	303.3	300.2	407.4	369.7
East	343.7	514.6	440.9	226.3	347.0	329.9	325.9	439.0	401.8
London	379.7	672.6	591.0	266.2	446.7	430.6	359.5	569.7	526.8
South East	349.7	553.1	476.5	240.2	365.6	347.3	329.2	469.7	428.7
England	338.5	538.5	453.2	227.6	356.9	336.7	319.3	455.2	410.7
Wales	328.8	455.1	388.3	213.5	325.2	303.8	309.7	391.7	358.2
Scotland	331.0	481.3	410.6	220.3	323.2	303.2	308.6	404.8	369.7
Great Britain	337.5	531.8	447.4	226.1	352.9	332.5	317.9	449.3	405.3

**Accuracy of quarterly projections for July 1998 to April 1999**

The April 1999 results provide a means to check the accuracy of the quarterly projections of the 1998 NES (see *Table D*). Using the projected April 1998 average earnings published in the August 1999 *Labour Market Trends* similar percentage differences can be calculated from the categories of *Tables A, B and C*. Projected results were similar to the actual NES 1999 results.

Full-time non-manual and manual men's weekly earnings increased more slowly than those for full-time adults between

April 1998 and 1999 (3.4 and 2.1 per cent compared with a 3.7 per cent increase). Non-manual and manual women's weekly earnings increased more quickly than for full-time adults (4.9 and 5.4 per cent) over the same period.

The growth rate in the NES was 0.2 percentage points lower than that of the AEI. The NES also showed that the growth rate in women's weekly earnings was 2 percentage points higher than men's.

**Table D: Projected 1998 results compared with actual results**

	Male			Female			All		
	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage	Projected	Actual	Percentage
Manuals	341.3	335.0	1.9	219.9	221.9	-0.9	320.3	315.0	1.7
Non-manuals	526.3	525.5	0.2	341.0	346.9	-1.7	441.4	443.3	-0.4
<b>All</b>	<b>443.4</b>	<b>442.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>320.6</b>	<b>326.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>399.5</b>	<b>400.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Source: New Earnings Survey and Average Earnings Index  
New Earnings Survey Customer Helpline: 01928 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 1999 Part A (available from ONS direct, Rm D140, Government Offices, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078).



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, ch. 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
1992	A-Q	C-E	D	G-Q	A&B	C	DA	DB DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	
<b>MEN</b>															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1989	217.9	234.7	231.1	200.9	162.1	286.1	225.0	185.7	263.6	243.0	217.6	228.9	232.6	228.5	1989
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	1990
1991	253.1	269.4	263.2	236.8	192.5	357.4	269.3	213.9	293.6	287.7	247.8	258.4	258.0	252.6	1991
1992	268.4	287.6	280.8	250.6	203.0	375.5	280.3	233.1	308.4	310.6	264.0	276.2	275.7	257.5	1992
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	285.1	265.1	1993
1994	279.9	301.9	287.9	262.3	217.7	334.8	294.0	248.4	335.6	332.3	285.7	286.3	296.0	266.0	1994
1995	291.0	315.8	312.4	289.3	235.7	350.8	304.7	258.7	348.8	344.1	296.6	300.4	315.8	291.4	1995
1996	301.3	327.4	323.6	277.3	241.9	367.8	315.3	270.6	361.8	346.8	298.9	309.8	326.4	326.1	1996
1997	314.3	340.9	337.5	289.3	252.1	400.5	319.2	276.9	377.9	381.8	318.9	325.2	342.5	344.4	1997
1998	328.5	355.9	352.6	302.6	260.9	408.3	330.7	275.3	394.3	392.8	324.0	340.7	358.7	356.5	1998
1999	358.3	358.3	354.6	313.0	272.8	396.0	338.4	275.5	397.2	397.4	329.2	343.7	356.4	358.3	1999
Hours worked															
1989	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.1	46.8	46.4	46.2	43.9	43.9	43.8	45.6	46.6	46.2	45.9	1989
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	1990
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	1991
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	1992
1993	44.3	43.7	43.7	44.7	46.8	48.3	45.5	44.3	43.0	43.0	44.6	44.4	43.6	43.6	1993
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	1994
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	1995
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	1996
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	45.6	44.9	1997
1998	45.0	44.4	44.3	45.2	46.9	50.1	45.4	43.5	43.7	42.3	44.6	44.6	45.5	44.4	1998
1999	44.4	43.6	43.5	44.7	47.4	51.7	45.0	42.6	43.5	41.8	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1	1999
Hourly earnings (£s)															
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	1989
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	1990
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	1991
1992	6.05	6.53	6.39	5.62	4.37	7.88	6.08	5.33	7.24	7.23	6.03	5.88	6.17	6.34	1992
1993	6.21	6.80	6.70	5.80	4.56	8.71	6.77	5.69	8.37	8.34	6.19	6.00	6.37	6.54	1993
1994	6.30	6.85	6.75	5.87	4.62	9.62	6.82	5.80	9.27	9.26	6.36	6.27	6.61	6.74	1994
1995	6.44	7.05	6.97	5.94	4.92	10.75	7.00	6.15	10.01	9.97	6.47	6.62	6.88	7.04	1995
1996	6.70	7.37	7.29	6.13	5.08	11.75	7.00	6.15	11.00	10.99	6.70	6.92	7.18	7.35	1996
1997	6.97	7.64	7.58	6.40	5.27	12.70	7.00	6.25	11.89	11.86	7.04	7.27	7.50	7.67	1997
1998	7.30	8.02	7.96	6.70	5.56	14.84	7.28	6.34	13.02	12.99	7.13	7.64	7.88	8.11	1998
1999	7.54	8.23	8.15	7.01	5.76	16.66	7.52	6.49	15.12	15.11	7.46	7.76	8.03	8.31	1999
<b>WOMEN</b>															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
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	1989
1990	148.1	153.0	152.9	143.7	134.0	190.0	164.8	131.3	175.1	171.9	149.3	152.6	147.7	163.9	1990
1991	162.4	168.2	168.2	156.3	142.1	200.4	176.8	137.2	185.0	181.9	156.1	153.2	148.5	166.5	1991
1992	170.1	174.8	174.6	164.4	150.4	200.4	191.3	147.4	194.0	190.7	168.7	165.2	162.4	171.5	1992
1993	177.1	182.2	181.8	173.2	156.2	199.5	195.8	152.8	210.4	203.4	176.0	183.2	176.8	191.0	1993
1994	182.0	187.0	186.7	177.8	171.9	199.5	200.6	156.5	214.5	213.2	183.1	188.9	178.3	202.9	1994
1995	188.3	199.0	198.8	179.8	179.4	199.5	214.3	169.5	224.2	220.0	178.1	209.9	199.7	217.1	1995
1996	195.2	205.0	205.0	187.9	187.9	199.5	218.5	174.7	234.2	234.2	190.0	214.2	195.7	216.0	1996
1997	210.1	214.1	214.1	191.7	191.7	199.5	229.4	180.3	238.2	238.2	206.0	228.4	206.2	225.9	1997
1998	218.8	224.2	224.2	201.6	201.6	199.5	239.9	182.2	250.1	250.1	216.8	241.9	216.3	237.7	1998
1999	229.9	232.0	231.7	215.7	215.7	199.5	243.4	194.8	262.8	262.8	224.2	225.0	205.3	236.1	1999
Hours worked															
1989	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.2	41.0	39.4	41.5	39.4	40.3	40.1	41.8	40.3	41.0	41.0	1989
1990	39.8	40.5	40.5	39.0	41.1	39.5	40.3	39.5	40.3	40.1	41.5	40.5	41.1	41.2	1990
1991	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.4	42.3	39.5	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.8	40.1	40.2	40.2	1991
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	1992
1993	39.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	41.9	40.2	41.5	39.3	40.6	40.1	41.0	40.4	40.8	40.2	1993
1994	40.1	40.6	40.6	39.6	42.2	40.2	41.7	39.5	40.3	40.5	41.6	40.3	41.1	41.0	1994
1995	40.3	40.9	40.9	39.7	42.0	40.2	42.0	39.6	41.5	40.7	40.8	40.7	41.8	41.3	1995
1996	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	41.3	40.2	41.8	39.5	40.5	41.7	42.2	41.0	40.9	40.8	1996
1997	40.2	40.8	40.8	39.8	41.8	40.2	41.6	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.0	1997
1998	40.2	40.7	40.7	39.8	42.3	40.2	41.5	39.4	40.8	40.0	42.4	40.0	41.0	41.0	1998
1999	39.9	40.4	40.4	39.5	41.9	40.2	41.5	39.3	40.4	40.7	41.6	40.2	40.6	39.9	1999
Hourly earnings (£s)															
1989	3.39	3.42	3.42	3.36	2.94	4.57	3.53	3.04	4.00	3.85	3.33	3.35	3.29	3.75	1989
1990	3.73	3.77	3.77	3.68	3.32	4.97	3.97	3.33	4.35	4.22	3.79	3.59	3.59	3.99	1990
1991	4.01	4.06	4.06	3.97	3.39	5.42	4.27	3.51	4.65	4.56	4.13	4.25	4.25	4.55	1991
1992	4.28	4.35	4.34	4.23	3.74	6.00	4.60	3.75	4.94	4.86	4.10	4.32	4.18	4.55	1992
1993	4.43	4.53	4.52	4.34	3.76	6.58	4.81	3.91	5.19	5.08	4.30	4.54	4.35	4.75	1993
1994	4.53	4.61	4.60	4.46	4.15	7.16	4.82	3.97	5.29	5.20	4.41	4.69	4.33	4.95	1994
1995	4.64	4.87	4.87	4.45	4.27	7.74	5.11	4.27	5.65	5.40	4.39	5.16	4.78	5.26	1995
1996	4.81	5.04	5.04	4.63	4.33	8.32	5.24	4.32	6.02	5.82	4.53	5.24	4.79	5.29	1996
1997	4.99	5.26	5.26	4.79	4.50	8.90	5.49	4.56	6.32	6.12	4.83	5.70	4.98	5.52	1997
1998	5.23	5.52	5.52	5.04	4.44	9.48	5.78	4.78	6.15	6.47	5.18	5.35	5.26	5.81	1998
1999	5.56	5.75	5.74	5.45	4.76	10.06	5.87	4.96	6.50	6.71	5.41	5.60	5.05	5.92	1999
<b>ALL</b>															
Weekly earnings (£s)															
1989	203.3	216.9	212.5	186.6	158.1	284.6	206.0	149.1	245.8	226.5	203.8	217.2	224.1	222.3	1989
1990	221.2	236.1	231.4	201.4	175.1	309.3	226.9	165.0	258.6	253.3	223.3	231.5	241.6	240.2	



# E.13

## NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry group<sup>a</sup>

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, pharmaceuticals & other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of rubber & plastics	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
<b>MEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
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	367.7	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	296.5	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	383.5	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	404.4	365.4	396.2	410.2
1995	445.4	461.2	453.5	442.4	347.9	591.3	474.4	379.5	474.7	525.5	411.6	402.6	427.3	438.5
1996	464.0	487.3	479.3	458.8	363.8	621.0	536.8	397.6	515.0	573.2	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	532.2	525.9	500.6	388.2	684.4	575.9	420.2	550.0	601.4	470.8	473.0	497.0	508.4
1999	525.5	547.6	541.6	518.5	404.1	646.2	603.2	429.7	546.7	635.1	513.9	510.8	505.4	508.4
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	38.8	39.5	39.6	38.4	40.7	39.2	38.1	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	39.8
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	38.6	38.7	38.7	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	40.6	40.1	40.1
1997	39.1	39.7	39.8	38.8	43.0	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.9	39.6	40.9	40.3	40.7	40.5
1998	39.1	39.8	39.8	38.8	42.8	41.3	39.1	39.9	38.1	39.1	40.3	40.1	40.7	40.8
1999	39.0	39.5	39.6	38.7	...	39.9	39.7	39.8	38.9	38.2	40.3	39.9	39.9	39.9
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	8.24	8.40	8.28	8.21	...	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	...	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	...	12.83	9.40	8.04	10.67	10.67	8.56	8.74	8.55	8.84
1992	10.21	10.28	10.06	10.24	6.67	13.42	10.81	8.41	10.41	11.64	8.76	9.05	8.89	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	7.88	14.97	11.52	8.37	11.68	12.52	11.21	11.21	11.15	12.51
1995	11.37	11.52	11.30	11.40	8.14	...	11.92	9.20	12.05	13.58	10.03	9.99	10.52	10.85
1996	11.83	12.16	11.95	11.80	8.62	...	13.59	9.76	13.07	13.76	10.80	10.51	10.96	11.34
1997	12.33	12.50	12.28	12.40	...	15.47	13.22	9.98	13.02	14.56	11.09	11.11	11.95	11.98
1998	12.90	13.33	13.17	12.86	8.96	16.52	10.35	14.05	15.55	11.48	11.98	12.28	12.66	12.66
1999	13.49	13.85	13.68	13.40	...	16.27	15.18	10.73	14.07	16.62	12.72	...	12.21	12.63
<b>WOMEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	186.0	183.9	197.3	164.9	234.2	177.2	154.2	203.2	205.5	160.4	161.8	164.6	166.1	166.1
1990	215.8	206.2	204.0	218.0	176.4	257.2	174.0	230.7	227.7	173.7	184.0	180.9	182.5	182.5
1991	236.8	223.3	223.2	233.2	195.7	282.1	215.7	192.3	248.7	201.5	198.2	187.7	201.3	201.3
1992	256.5	248.1	252.2	222.3	228.6	298.0	210.9	261.8	279.0	218.8	208.0	201.5	213.9	213.9
1993	269.2	258.5	254.0	271.8	216.7	290.1	258.6	218.0	282.1	299.5	224.2	211.5	221.5	221.5
1994	278.9	268.4	264.0	281.3	230.6	...	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	...	...	276.6	233.9	310.3	318.1	252.8	230.9	253.4	253.4
1996	302.4	295.0	289.4	304.0	...	...	307.8	243.3	324.1	333.0	228.4	243.6	264.2	264.2
1997	317.8	305.4	300.0	321.5	253.3	...	327.5	261.4	344.7	326.1	235.4	260.8	275.6	275.6
1998	330.1	317.2	317.2	332.2	250.2	...	322.1	273.0	356.8	344.2	273.6	265.0	298.4	298.4
1999	346.9	344.1	341.5	347.6	268.2	...	342.6	283.8	374.0	407.0	282.9	276.4	314.4	314.4
<b>Hours worked</b>														
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	37.5	37.7	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	37.7
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	37.9
1994	37.1	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.9	36.9	37.6	38.6	36.8	37.4	38.1	37.7	37.8	38.5
1995	37.0	37.8	37.8	36.9	38.5	37.6	38.0	38.8	37.6	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.6
1996	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.9	37.1	38.2	38.1	36.9	37.6	38.8	37.8	38.3	38.3
1997	37.1	37.9	37.9	36.9	38.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.4	38.4	38.4
1998	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.0	...	38.1	38.1	37.0	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.7	38.5
1999	37.0	37.9	37.9	36.9	39.4	...	38.2	38.1	37.2	37.6	38.4	38.3	37.5	38.2
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	5.22	4.91	4.85	5.29	...	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	...	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	...	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	...	8.03	6.06	5.52	7.00	7.41	5.68	5.21	5.38	5.58
1993	7.23	6.83	6.71	7.32	...	...	6.81	5.64	7.64	7.94	5.76	5.54	5.83	6.11
1994	7.45	7.09	6.96	7.56	6.15	...	6.95	5.66	8.09	8.25	6.11	5.85	6.11	6.43
1995	7.79	7.46	7.32	7.86	...	...	7.41	6.07	8.46	8.40	6.67	6.01	6.12	6.57
1996	8.16	7.79	7.64	8.22	...	...	7.81	6.39	8.81	8.79	6.78	5.97	6.46	6.85
1997	8.56	8.08	7.94	8.69	...	...	8.02	6.84	9.36	8.68	...	6.25	6.64	7.19
1998	8.90	8.49	8.38	8.99	6.42	...	8.45	7.17	9.61	9.15	7.24	6.62	7.15	7.75
1999	9.37	8.99	9.02	9.42	6.78	...	8.98	7.45	10.04	10.83	7.50	7.30	7.38	8.25
<b>ALL</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	265.2	291.4	288.5	257.5	234.0	383.5	276.3	238.0	289.5	312.4	268.7	257.1	276.5	277.4
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	298.0	304.9
1991	312.5	341.0	336.3	304.2	277.8	458.5	324.6	272.8	341.6	365.3	311.2	306.7	316.2	319.2
1992	334.8	363.3	356.9	327.7	275.0	500.6	355.5	295.9	403.6	322.0	319.5	323.6	339.1	348.8
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	353.9	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	322.2	435.0	474.8	388.7	358.4	397.9	414.0
1997	406.8	438.4	432.1	402.4	350.5	548.4	442.4	356.9	438.4	477.5	384.9	373.9	399.3	437.8
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
1999	443.3	486.9	482.7	433.4	362.5	574.8	509.3	370.0	475.2	562.0	445.4	441.1	461.0	466.0
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	37.9	38.9	39.0	37.6	39.7	38.7	38.1	38.6	37.5	38.1	39.0	38.4	39.5	39.5
1990	37.9	38.9	39.0	37.5	39.8	39.0	38.1	38.5						



NEW EARNINGS SURVEY  
Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group<sup>a</sup>

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 & publishing	Manufacture of chemicals, ch. & 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
<b>MEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
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	272.7	281.3
1991	319.9	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	328.0	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	336.4	364.4
1996	391.3	380.0	380.0	399.3	266.5	496.4	385.6	308.4	431.7	445.6	342.4	337.8	348.8	374.3
1997	408.7	398.8	392.7	413.4	281.7	529.9	436.7	320.9	462.8	482.8	355.2	355.1	368.8	397.9
1998	427.1	416.8	416.8	436.0	289.2	530.5	462.7	322.8	466.5	508.8	368.3	374.7	387.8	412.2
1999	442.4	430.8	424.6	452.2	300.2	511.5	415.8	329.8	467.9	532.7	386.5	400.5	395.4	417.7
<b>Hours worked</b>														
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	43.5	41.0	46.7	44.6	44.5	42.9	41.5	41.7	43.7	44.7	44.6	43.6
1991	41.5	42.0	42.0	40.7	45.5	44.2	44.8	42.2	40.8	41.8	42.8	42.8	41.7	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	42.2
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	40.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.4
1995	41.9	43.0	43.0	40.9	47.0	46.6	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	43.3	43.0	41.4	40.6	43.3	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	41.8	40.0	43.9	43.3	44.0	42.5
1999	41.4	42.0	42.0	40.6	46.3	46.3	43.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	41.8
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	6.28	6.14	6.03	6.59	3.79	7.96	6.23	5.41	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	7.27	7.11	6.96	7.66	4.47	8.46	6.81	5.62	8.16	8.54	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	8.54	9.39	6.81	6.62	6.81	7.35
1993	8.44	8.16	8.00	8.82	4.99	9.51	7.72	6.39	8.99	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	10.10	7.30	6.87	7.27	7.99
1995	8.95	8.61	8.45	9.36	5.48	9.88	8.09	6.85	9.75	10.78	7.52	7.41	7.78	8.37
1996	9.34	9.01	8.86	9.72	5.89	10.31	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	9.63	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	10.75	7.55	11.21	12.61	8.36	8.66	9.01	9.79
1999	10.68	10.25	10.10	11.11	6.48	11.06	9.56	7.90	11.33	13.40	8.99	9.28	9.15	9.97
<b>WOMEN</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	182.4	162.3	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	157.1	249.6	178.5	139.1	213.6	206.8	160.2	169.0	173.5	176.1
1991	222.4	197.8	193.9	223.4	164.3	273.8	193.4	140.6	229.3	228.6	178.1	184.6	189.4	198.8
1992	241.0	211.8	207.1	248.4	189.7	289.9	207.7	160.3	242.1	250.2	192.3	192.6	198.5	202.7
1993	253.0	224.3	219.3	260.3	189.0	292.7	225.3	167.2	263.0	268.0	199.7	195.1	197.6	211.2
1994	261.7	231.0	226.1	276.1	204.1	300.8	226.0	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	285.0	251.8	246.7	292.8	212.5	350.0	246.5	190.1	299.5	274.7	223.5	221.0	225.3	246.7
1997	297.2	264.0	258.8	305.4	219.2	368.4	260.3	197.9	318.6	231.7	231.9	240.2	258.1	258.1
1998	309.6	279.3	274.5	316.6	217.2	384.8	275.2	208.6	332.8	246.9	235.5	250.4	278.5	278.5
1999	326.5	296.5	292.1	332.2	232.5	400.0	285.2	218.9	348.2	266.2	254.8	257.0	282.4	291.8
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	37.6	39.0	39.1	37.1	39.9	37.2	37.8	38.4	38.9	39.1	38.4	38.9	39.1	39.1
1990	37.5	39.0	39.1	37.1	40.1	37.4	38.5	39.9	39.0	39.0	38.5	39.9	39.0	38.9
1991	37.4	38.7	38.8	37.0	40.9	37.3	38.9	39.9	39.3	39.3	38.6	39.4	39.2	38.6
1992	37.3	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.1	37.5	39.9	39.0	37.7	38.4	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.5
1993	37.4	38.9	39.0	37.0	39.5	37.3	39.8	39.0	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.5
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	39.4	37.2	40.4	38.1	40.2	39.3	38.1	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.5	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	39.0	39.4
1997	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	39.6	38.1	40.1	39.2	37.9	38.9	40.1	39.8	39.3	39.3
1998	37.6	39.2	39.2	37.3	40.7	37.9	40.0	39.1	37.9	38.3	39.1	38.9	39.3	39.3
1999	37.5	39.0	39.0	37.2	40.7	38.0	40.1	39.0	38.0	38.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.7
<b>Hourly earnings (£s)</b>														
1989	4.81	4.14	4.05	5.03	3.37	6.66	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	4.99	6.16	4.16	7.74	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	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1994	6.90	5.88	5.74	7.16	5.21	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1995	7.18	6.15	6.01	7.42	5.27	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1996	7.51	6.42	6.27	7.76	5.40	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1997	7.88	6.74	6.60	8.17	5.50	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1998	8.23	7.14	7.01	8.49	5.63	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
1999	8.71	7.62	7.49	8.93	5.67	7.74	5.19	4.09	6.32	6.51	4.79	4.72	4.86	5.19
<b>ALL</b>														
<b>Weekly earnings (£s)</b>														
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	263.8	263.9	261.1	190.9	361.1	253.3	187.3	291.4	296.1	246.1	243.0	258.4	265.9
1991	284.7	282.9	282.7	283.6	207.9	396.3	274.1	198.4	320.0	325.3	251.1	254.6	271.6	281.6
1992	304.8	308.1	300.3	304.7	218.6	426.7	293.2	214.3	327.9	323.3	273.6	274.9	298.4	308.4
1993	317.3	319.5	313.0	318.3	227.2	421.2	307.6	224.3	345.2	370.2	284.4	280.3	295.3	311.3
1994	326.1	327.3	321.1	327.6	234.9	438.7	311.3	229.0	360.8	381.9	294.2	287.3	307.7	323.1
1995	337.6	340.9	334.7	338.0	252.6	443.9	325.2	239.5	372.2	395.9	307.3	306.1	329.8	346.5
1996	351.5	355.7	349.2	351.4	258.8	449.4	349.1	249.9	391.1	404.6	317.2	314.6	342.7	366.3
1997	367.6	367.8	361.7	370.1	272.5	474.1	344.6	262.2	400.6	429.9	327.9	330.5	354.0	377.8
1998	384.5	390.2	384.5	384.6	277.5	506.5	364.5	268.6	426.5	453.8	343.0	346.5	380.0	397.2
1999	400.1	401.2	395.3	400.4	289.2	489.1	379.1	277.4	431.6	486.4	360.0	373.6	378.6	401.5
<b>Hours worked</b>														
1989	40.7	42.3	42.5	39.4	45.5	43.5	42.9	40.9	40.5	40.6	43.2	43.8	44.0	43.2
1990</														



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

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE
		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
1992		96.8	0.1	99.0	2.8
1993		96.6	-0.2	99.0	0.1
1994		96.3	-0.3	98.6	-0.5
1995		100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4
1996		105.0	5.0	101.7	1.7
1997		108.7	3.5	104.6	2.9
1998		113.1	4.0	108.3	3.5
1995	Q3	100.0	4.0	100.1	1.8
	Q4	102.0	5.5	100.5	1.6
1996	Q1	103.0	4.4	100.7	1.2
	Q2	104.5	5.2	101.5	1.6
	Q3	105.9	5.8	101.8	1.7
	Q4	106.6	4.5	102.7	2.2
1997	Q1	106.4	3.3	103.6	2.9
	Q2	108.3	3.6	104.3	2.8
	Q3	109.0	3.0	104.8	2.9
	Q4	111.1	4.3	105.7	2.9
1998	Q1	112.6	5.8	107.0	3.3
	Q2	112.5	3.9	107.6	3.1
	Q3	113.1	3.8	108.5	3.5
	Q4	114.0	2.5	110.0	4.0
1999	Q1	114.2	1.4	111.7	4.4
	Q2	113.2	0.6	112.4	4.5
	Q3	112.8	-0.3	..	..
1997	Feb	106.1	2.7	..	..
	Mar	107.5	3.5	..	..
	Apr	107.4	2.6	..	..
	May	108.6	3.9	..	..
	Jun	108.8	4.2	..	..
	Jul	107.8	2.2	..	..
	Aug	109.3	3.1	..	..
	Sep	108.9	3.6	..	..
	Oct	110.3	3.7	..	..
	Nov	111.8	5.2	..	..
	Dec	111.3	3.9	..	..
1998	Jan	112.3	6.3	..	..
	Feb	112.6	6.2	..	..
	Mar	112.8	5.0	..	..
	Apr	112.4	4.7	..	..
	May	112.8	3.9	..	..
	Jun	112.3	3.3	..	..
	Jul	112.5	4.3	..	..
	Aug	113.3	3.6	..	..
	Sep	113.6	3.4	..	..
	Oct	114.1	3.5	..	..
	Nov	114.0	2.0	..	..
	Dec	113.8	2.2	..	..
1999	Jan	114.7	2.1	..	..
	Feb	114.3	1.5	..	..
	Mar	113.6	0.7	..	..
	Apr	113.3	0.8	..	..
	May	113.1	0.2	..	..
	Jun	113.3	0.8	..	..
	Jul	112.8	0.3	..	..
	Aug	112.8	-0.4	..	..
	Sep P	112.8	-0.7	..	..
Three months ending	1997	Feb	106.3	3.5	..
		Mar	106.4	3.3	..
		Apr	107.0	2.9	..
		May	107.8	3.4	..
		Jun	108.3	3.6	..
		Jul	108.4	3.5	..
		Aug	108.6	3.2	..
		Sep	109.0	3.0	..
		Oct	109.8	3.5	..
		Nov	110.6	4.2	..
		Dec	111.1	4.3	..
1998	Jan	111.8	5.1	..	..
	Feb	112.1	5.4	..	..
	Mar	112.6	5.8	..	..
	Apr	112.6	5.3	..	..
	May	112.7	4.5	..	..
	Jun	112.5	3.9	..	..
	Jul	112.5	3.8	..	..
	Aug	112.7	3.7	..	..
	Sep	113.1	3.8	..	..
	Oct	113.7	3.5	..	..
	Nov	113.9	2.9	..	..
	Dec	114.0	2.5	..	..
1999	Jan	114.2	2.1	..	..
	Feb	114.3	1.9	..	..
	Mar	114.2	1.4	..	..
	Apr	113.7	1.0	..	..
	May	113.2	0.6	..	..
	Jun	113.1	0.5	..	..
	Jul	113.1	0.5	..	..
	Aug	113.0	0.2	..	..
	Sep P	112.8	-0.3	..	..

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)

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (i)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (i)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (c)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1994	95.8	98.0	98.6	96.4	97.6	N/A	88.3	96.1	97.0	N/A	98.8	N/A	94.9	98.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.8	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.9	105.4	105.1	117.1	106.9	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	123.9	..	109.8	104.3	108.1	112.6	115.3	109.0
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1997	Q1	106.9	103.0	104.5	106.2	103.8	104.2	116.5	102.7	106.1	106.3	103.7	106.8	109.9
	Q2	108.0	104.0	104.3	107.5	105.3	105.3	117.5	103.4	106.3	105.1	104.4	110.4	112.0
	Q3	109.2	104.0	102.6	108.5	105.8	105.0	118.9	104.8	107.3	105.6	105.3	109.9	111.0
	Q4	110.9	104.0	105.0	109.3	106.1	105.7	115.5	106.9	107.7	105.0	105.7	111.0	112.6
1998	Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.7	106.7	105.6	121.3	107.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	112.0	113.6
	Q2	113.2	106.0	107.2	112.0	107.4	107.2	124.0	109.8	108.6	104.8	107.4	112.1	116.6
	Q3	114.3	106.0	105.4	113.2	108.0	107.2	124.4	109.7	110.3	103.8	108.0	112.7	114.9
	Q4	115.1	106.0	106.2	114.3	108.2	108.0	125.9	..	111.0	104.4	109.1	113.7	116.1
1999	Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	115.9	108.8	108.2	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.5	114.5	116.4
	Q2	117.1	108.0	106.1	..	..	109.8	..	..	..	103.7	..	115.3	117.9
	Q3	118.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>														
1997	Mar	107.1	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	..	106.1	104.8	103.8	..	111.7
	Apr	107.5	..	104.0	..	..	105.3	..	..	106.2	104.9	104.3	..	110.8
	May	108.1	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	106.2	105.0	104.3	..	113.5
	Jun	108.4	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	..	106.4	105.4	104.5	..	111.7
	Jul	108.6	..	102.7	..	..	105.0	..	..	107.3	105.7	105.4	..	110.6
	Aug	109.4	..	103.0	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	106.3	105.2	..	110.5
	Sep	109.7	..	102.1	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	104.7	105.2	..	111.1
	Oct	110.0	..	103.9	..	..	105.7	..	..	107.7	104.8	105.7	..	111.3
	Nov	111.1	..	104.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	105.2	105.7	..	112.6
	Dec	111.5	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	104.9	105.7	..	114.1
1998	Jan	111.7	..	106.6	..	..	105.6	..	..	107.8	108.6	106.6	..	114.0
	Feb	112.4	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	..	107.9	105.1	106.8	..	112.8
	Mar	112.8	..	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	109.2	105.0	106.9	..	114.0
	Apr	112.9	..	107.2	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.5	104.6	107.4	..	116.3
	May	113.1	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	..	109.6	104.8	107.5	..	117.6
	Jun	113.5	106.0	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	109.7	105.0	107.5	..	116.1
	Jul	114.0	..	106.1	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9
	Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5
	Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.3
	Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.2	..	115.5
	Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.1	..	116.1
	Dec	115.2	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	108.9	..	116.8
1999	Jan	116.2	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.5	..	117.3
	Feb	116.2	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.4	..	116.2
	Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.6	..	115.8
	Apr	116.9	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	..	111.9	105.7	109.9	..	117.6
	May	117.0	..	105.8	..	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.9	..	..	119.1
	Jun	117.4	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	..	..	117.1
	Jul	118.0	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.3	..	..	113.0
	Aug	118.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.8	..	..	113.0
	Sep P	119.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1995	4	2	1	4	2	..	13	4	3	..	1	..	5	2
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	6	..	4	-1	3	3	4	3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1997	Q2	..	2	4	4	2	9	2	4	3	3	6	4	3
	Q3	..	-1	4	3	1	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	3
	Q4	..	1	0	4	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998	Q1	5	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	0	3	5	3	4
	Q2	5	2	3	4	2	6	3	3	0	3	2	4	3
	Q3	5	2	1	5	2	9	5	3	-2	4	3	4	3
	Q4	4	2	1	5	2	9	5	3	-1	3	2	3	2
1999	Q1	4	2	0	5	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	2	2
	Q2	3	2	-1	..	..	..	..	..	-1	..	3	1	3
	Q3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>														
1997	Apr	4												



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

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
	Thousands								
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	62.9	21.3	85.6	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.3	4.4	14.9
Jul-Sep 98	91.4	31.0	124.6	50.1	18.9	70.3	21.5	9.2	31.3
Oct-Dec 98	103.1	34.5	139.9	35.4	13.2	49.3	23.6	9.7	34.0
Jan-Mar 99	112.1	39.1	153.6	37.8	15.5	54.1	28.9	10.9	40.5
Apr-Jun 99	111.9	39.3	153.6	34.4	13.3	48.4	34.6	13.0	48.4
Jul 99	110.5	39.6	152.5	15.4	6.2	21.9	16.8	5.9	23.0
Aug 99	104.7	38.5	145.4	10.6	4.4	15.1	16.4	5.5	22.2
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	60.7	20.6	82.8	60.5	21.2	83.0	10.1	4.2	14.5
Jul-Sep 98	88.3	30.0	120.5	48.3	18.2	67.9	20.7	8.8	30.1
Oct-Dec 98	99.3	33.1	134.7	33.6	12.5	46.8	22.6	9.4	32.6
Jan-Mar 99	107.7	37.4	147.6	36.3	14.9	52.0	27.9	10.6	39.1
Apr-Jun 99	107.6	37.6	147.6	33.2	12.8	46.7	33.4	12.6	46.7
Jul 99	106.3	38.0	146.5	15.1	6.1	21.5	16.5	5.8	22.6
Aug 99	100.3	36.8	139.3	10.1	4.2	14.5	16.1	5.3	21.7

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
All										
Jan 98 - Aug 99	266	9.5	113.2	23.6	49.7	20.7	19.2	20.2	22.7	41.3
<b>Great Britain</b>										
All										
Jan-Mar 98	3.3	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.27	0.30	0.51
Apr-Jun 98	20.7	7.54	6.35	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.60	1.55	3.62
Jul-Sep 98	54.0	13.64	25.25	5.36	14.91	2.56	2.42	3.74	4.24	7.14
Oct-Dec 98	52.6	12.06	24.56	4.44	11.02	4.70	4.41	4.22	3.92	7.84
Jan-Mar 99	54.4	11.84	25.17	4.10	10.68	5.28	5.11	4.67	4.00	8.75
Apr-Jun 99	51.0	13.93	19.84	3.82	6.86	4.63	4.54	4.01	4.02	9.18
Jul 99	21.9	6.26	7.62	1.23	2.65	1.94	1.80	1.73	2.08	4.22
Aug 99	19.2	5.93	5.54	0.86	1.98	1.33	1.37	1.45	2.00	4.27
<b>Males</b>										
Jan-Mar 98	2.3	0.77	0.80	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.35
Apr-Jun 98	14.6	5.51	4.67	2.18	1.74	0.33	0.43	0.84	1.02	2.58
Jul-Sep 98	37.8	9.86	18.04	3.99	10.32	1.51	2.23	2.81	2.81	5.08
Oct-Dec 98	37.3	8.60	17.99	3.19	7.95	2.76	4.08	2.31	2.68	5.77
Jan-Mar 99	39.1	8.65	18.60	2.99	7.73	3.14	4.74	2.54	2.82	6.53
Apr-Jun 99	36.5	10.19	14.56	2.77	4.90	2.69	4.20	2.12	2.80	6.79
Jul 99	15.9	4.69	5.55	0.90	1.90	1.11	1.65	0.97	1.44	3.21
Aug 99	14.5	4.05	4.64	0.74	1.40	0.74	1.27	0.81	1.39	3.28
<b>Females</b>										
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.29	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.15
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.95	1.61	0.74	0.58	0.24	0.05	0.75	0.50	0.99
Jul-Sep 98	15.3	3.57	6.85	1.31	4.36	1.02	1.65	1.36	1.90	3.62
Oct-Dec 98	14.2	3.23	6.12	1.18	3.85	0.25	1.83	1.15	1.90	3.62
Jan-Mar 99	14.4	3.00	6.18	1.06	2.78	2.05	0.30	2.05	1.10	2.04
Apr-Jun 99	13.7	3.55	5.03	1.01	1.87	1.87	0.28	1.83	1.14	2.20
Jul 99	5.7	1.50	1.95	0.33	0.70	0.80	0.12	0.75	0.59	0.93
Aug 99	4.9	1.38	1.42	0.22	0.54	0.57	0.09	0.63	0.57	0.92

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

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

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

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

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options					Follow-Through <sup>b</sup>
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	145.4	75.7	44.54	12.35	16.27	8.40	7.53	25.13
Male	104.7	54.4	31.75	8.85	11.14	4.81	6.95	18.57
Female	38.5	20.2	12.18	3.36	4.87	3.46	0.50	6.16
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	18.4	8.5	6.16	1.58	2.44	1.21	0.94	3.73
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	20.0	11.2	5.19	0.96	2.62	1.26	0.36	3.61
White	117.6	59.4	37.6	10.9	12.9	6.8	7.0	20.7
Prefer not to say	6.8	4.3	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
All <sup>c</sup>	139.3	71.9	42.49	11.53	15.74	7.88	7.34	24.97
Male	100.3	51.5	30.34	8.29	10.80	4.49	6.77	18.45
Female	36.8	19.1	11.54	3.11	4.69	3.26	0.48	6.11
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	18.4	8.5	6.16	1.58	2.44	1.21	0.94	3.73
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	20.0	11.2	5.18	0.95	2.62	1.25	0.36	3.61
White	111.6	55.5	35.5	10.1	12.4	6.3	6.8	20.5
Prefer not to say	6.8	4.3	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9

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

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

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

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

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>					
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>					
Jan-Mar 98	2.17	1.08	0.28	0.30	0.51
Apr-Jun 98	14.50	7.63	1.63	1.57	3.67
Jul-Sep 98	30.12	14.24	3.91	4.50	7.47
Oct-Dec 98	32.64	13.97	4.87	4.73	9.07
Jan-Mar 99	39.13	15.32	5.80	6.33	11.69
Apr-Jun 99	46.71	19.40	5.37	8.43	13.51
Jul 99	22.57	9.02	2.45	4.64	6.46
Aug 99	21.74	8.69	2.02	4.55	6.48
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>					
Jan-Mar 98	0.61	0.24	0.07	0.09	0.20
Apr-Jun 98	3.66	1.61	0.34	0.50	1.20
Jul-Sep 98	4.79	1.89	0.46	0.84	1.60
Oct-Dec 98	4.17	1.38	0.38	0.79	1.63
Jan-Mar 99	4.86	1.68	0.47	0.81	1.91
Apr-Jun 99	5.17	1.98	0.44	0.75	2.00
Jul 99	2.43	0.88	0.18	0.38	0.99
Aug 99	2.15	0.75	0.16	0.34	0.91
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>					
Jan-Mar 98	1.55	0.83	0.21	0.21	0.31
Apr-Jun 98	10.65	5.92	1.26	1.05	2.42
Jul-Sep 98	23.98	11.75	3.29	3.40	5.55
Oct-Dec 98	23.86	10.98	3.84	3.13	6.21
Jan-Mar 99	24.38	12.19	4.21	3.19	6.83
Apr-Jun 99	25.97	11.95	3.58	3.27	7.18
Jul 99	11.86	5.38	1.56	1.70	3.22
Aug 99	11.50	5.19	1.30	1.66	3.36
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>					
Jan-Jun 98 <sup>b</sup>	0.15	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.92	0.43	0.10	0.14	0.24
Oct-Dec 98	2.94	1.30	0.42	0.33	0.89
Jan-Mar 99	4.93	1.93	0.54	0.38	2.09
Apr-Jun 99	6.46	2.49	0.58	0.44	2.96
Jul 99	3.16	1.13	0.26	0.28	1.50
Aug 99	2.83	0.97	0.22	0.25	1.40

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

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

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



# F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 98	1.41	1.08	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.03	
Apr-Jun 98	9.40	7.63	3.01	3.16	3.15	0.15	
Jul-Sep 98	17.55	14.24	3.31	6.48	6.16	0.32	
Oct-Dec 98	17.09	13.97	3.12	7.89	7.57	0.33	
Jan-Mar 99	18.62	15.32	3.31	6.21	5.86	0.35	
Apr-Jun 99	15.62	13.13	2.48	5.59	5.29	0.30	
Jul 99	10.24	9.02	1.21	3.25	3.11	0.14	
Aug 99	9.66	8.69	0.97	1.94	1.88	0.06	
<b>Male</b>							
Jan-Mar 98	1.03	0.77	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.02	
Apr-Jun 98	6.85	5.57	1.28	2.51	2.40	0.11	
Jul-Sep 98	12.75	10.30	2.46	5.11	4.87	0.24	
Oct-Dec 98	12.20	9.98	2.22	6.03	5.79	0.24	
Jan-Mar 99	13.64	11.23	2.41	4.84	4.58	0.25	
Apr-Jun 99	16.73	14.18	2.55	6.46	6.14	0.32	
Jul 99	7.65	6.75	0.90	2.49	2.39	0.11	
Aug 99	7.34	6.61	0.73	1.48	1.45	0.03	
<b>Female</b>							
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.29	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01	
Apr-Jun 98	2.45	1.98	0.47	0.62	0.58	0.04	
Jul-Sep 98	4.53	3.72	0.81	1.29	1.21	0.07	
Oct-Dec 98	4.59	3.74	0.85	1.67	1.57	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.71	3.86	0.86	1.29	1.20	0.10	
Apr-Jun 99	5.67	4.94	0.92	1.83	1.73	0.10	
Jul 99	2.47	2.16	0.31	0.72	0.69	0.04	
Aug 99	2.21	1.98	0.23	0.42	0.39	0.03	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Apr-Jun 98	0.75	0.63	0.12	0.29	0.28	0.01	
Jul-Sep 98	1.93	1.64	0.29	0.69	0.67	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	2.28	1.98	0.30	0.96	0.93	0.03	
Jan-Mar 99	2.04	1.74	0.30	0.73	0.70	0.03	
Apr-Jun 99	2.42	2.13	0.28	0.81	0.78	0.03	
Jul 99	1.06	0.98	0.09	0.34	0.33	0.01	
Aug 99	0.95	0.86	0.09	0.19	0.18	0.01	

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

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

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

# F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Jul-Sep 98	27.6	5.1	32.9	30.7	5.8	36.8	3.1	0.7	3.8
Oct-Dec 98	53.3	9.6	63.3	33.1	6.1	39.5	7.5	1.7	9.2
Jan-Mar 99	64.4	11.4	76.4	30.6	5.6	36.5	19.4	3.8	23.4
Apr-Jun 99	67.0	12.1	79.7	28.9	5.5	34.6	26.3	4.8	31.3
Jul 99	68.4	12.4	81.5	11.6	2.2	14.0	10.2	1.9	12.2
Aug 99	69.0	12.5	82.2	9.2	1.7	11.0	8.6	1.6	10.3

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

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

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

# F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-August 1999

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>d</sup></b>	82.2	69.9	3.7	1.7	6.0	0.9
Male	69.0	58.6	3.2	1.5	5.0	0.8
Female	12.5	10.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	8.7	7.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	15.6	13.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2

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

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				Still on New Deal			
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment <sup>c</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>d</sup>	Not known <sup>e</sup>	Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW	On JSA
<b>Quarter/month of leaving</b>									
<b>All</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	5.5	1.46	1.03	0.47	0.70	0.15	0.50	0.65	0.51
Oct-Dec 98	12.9	2.09	1.57	0.56	2.57	2.16	1.36	1.83	0.79
Jan-Mar 99	27.3	3.57	3.27	1.24	2.42	11.63	1.49	2.69	0.96
Apr-Jun 99	33.3	4.12	3.28	1.35	2.81	17.24	1.48	2.38	0.65
Jul 99	12.6	1.75	1.31	0.55	1.16	6.16	0.55	0.90	0.23
Aug 99	10.6	1.56	1.09	0.47	1.03	5.11	0.38	0.81	0.19
<b>Males</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.21	0.82	0.37	0.58	0.12	0.43	0.53	0.41
Oct-Dec 98	10.6	1.71	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.83	1.17	1.51	0.67
Jan-Mar 99	22.7	2.96	2.61	0.99	1.95	9.87	1.27	2.24	0.83
Apr-Jun 99	28.0	3.43	2.66	1.07	2.28	14.73	1.28	1.96	0.57
Jul 99	10.6	1.47	1.05	0.45	0.95	5.22	0.48	0.74	0.19
Aug 99	8.9	1.31	0.90	0.38	0.83	4.33	0.32	0.67	0.17
<b>Females</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	1.0	0.24	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.10
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.32	0.19	0.31	0.11
Jan-Mar 99	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.45	1.70	0.20	0.42	0.12
Apr-Jun 99	5.1	0.65	0.60	0.27	0.50	2.42	0.19	0.40	0.07
Jul 99	1.9	0.25	0.25	0.09	0.20	0.90	0.06	0.15	0.03
Aug 99	1.6	0.23	0.18	0.08	0.19	0.75	0.06	0.13	0.02

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

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	1.86	1.49	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	3.25	2.18	1.08	0.81	0.72	0.09	
Jan-Mar 99	5.04	3.87	1.17	0.93	0.83	0.10	
Apr-Jun 99	5.85	4.66	1.19	1.10	0.98	0.12	
Jul 99	2.49	2.01	0.48	0.39	0.34	0.04	
Aug 99	2.12	1.77	0.34	0.19	0.17	0.02	
<b>Male</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	1.56	1.24	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.01	
Oct-Dec 98	2.70	1.78	0.93	0.70	0.62	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.21	3.21	1.01	0.80	0.71	0.09	
Apr-Jun 99	4.91	3.86	1.05	0.95	0.86	0.10	
Jul 99	2.10	1.68	0.42	0.35	0.32	0.03	
Aug 99	1.78	1.48	0.29	0.15	0.14	0.01	
<b>Female</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	0.28	0.24	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.52	0.38	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.01	
Jan-Mar 99	0.78	0.63	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0.88	0.75	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.02	
Jul 99	0.35	0.30	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Aug 99	0.31	0.26	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Jul-Sep 98	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.30	0.25	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.01	
Jan-Mar 99	0.44	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0.50	0.44	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.01	
Jul 99	0.22	0.20	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	
Aug 99	0.20	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	

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

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

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



# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

UNITED KINGDOM		UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		
	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	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	300.4	3.6	-0.3	216.4	-3.3	208.5	-7.5	110.7	-3.6	
	Jun	301.5	1.1	1.1	224.0	-0.8	222.0	-1.5	117.8	-1.0	
	Jul	305.5	4.0	2.9	227.2	-1.5	222.4	-3.9	118.4	-3.6	
	Aug	310.7	5.2	3.4	230.1	4.6	224.5	5.3	120.1	3.1	
	Sep	311.5	0.8	3.3	231.9	2.6	229.9	2.6	122.9	1.7	
	Oct P	340.8	29.3	11.8	240.6	4.5	219.9	-0.8	120.3	0.6	

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 1/7 week month.

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

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

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

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

UNITED KINGDOM		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1997	Oct	10.1	37.7	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	243.5	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
	Nov	9.8	36.3	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	225.5	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
	Dec	10.0	37.1	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	223.5	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998	Jan	9.6	36.0	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	217.0	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
	Feb	10.0	37.9	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	224.8	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
	Mar	10.4	38.7	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	226.1	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr	10.9	38.7	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May	11.5	40.0	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	237.3	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
	Jun	12.0	41.2	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
	Jul	12.0	42.2	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	240.8	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
	Aug	11.3	42.7	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	240.2	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
	Sep	11.4	43.9	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
	Oct	11.6	45.3	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	254.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
	Nov	11.0	43.3	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	256.4	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1
	Dec	10.5	41.6	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	251.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0
1999	Jan	11.0	40.1	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	247.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0
	Feb	11.0	38.9	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	28.5	34.3	26.1	243.6	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3
	Mar	10.9	38.0	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	27.9	34.3	25.8	241.0	16.8	31.3	289.2	N/A	298.1
	Apr	11.8	36.7	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	240.5	16.4	31.0	287.9	N/A	296.8
	May	14.0	35.5	22.6	20.8	35.3	23.7	31.0	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1	31.0	291.5	N/A	300.4
	Jun	14.8	35.3	22.6	21.0	34.4	23.4	31.3	36.4	26.2	245.3	16.0	31.3	292.6	N/A	301.5
	Jul	16.3	34.5	23.0	21.1	33.6	23.5	31.7	37.3	27.6	248.6	16.2	31.8	296.6	N/A	305.5
	Aug	18.5	34.7	23.5	21.4	33.4	23.8	31.9	37.9	28.5	253.6	16.1	32.1	301.8	N/A	310.7
	Sep R	20.4	35.2	24.0	21.3	34.0	23.6	31.8	38.7	29.3	258.3	16.0	33.1	307.5	N/A	311.5
	Oct P	22.5	36.4	25.6	22.6	38.2	24.7	35.9	41.8	30.9	278.5	17.9	35.6	331.9	N/A	340.8

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

a See footnote to Table G.1.

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

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

R Revised.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South West	South	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
Vacancies at Jobcentres <sup>a,b</sup>																
1995	6.4	22.7	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	138.9	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8	
1996	8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5	
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
1998	Oct	13.2	51.7	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	28.1	289.2	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2	
	Nov	11.8	46.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	26.4	276.5	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0	
	Dec	9.7	39.8	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	23.3	242.6	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9	
1999	Jan	9.4	35.7	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	21.4	219.2	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6	
	Feb	9.6	34.9	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	22.9	219.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0	
	Mar	9.8	34.8	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	N/A	N/A	
	Apr	11.0	33.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	N/A	N/A
	May	14.1	34.0	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	N/A	N/A
	Jun	15.9	35.3	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	N/A	N/A
	Jul	16.9	34.3	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	N/A	N/A
	Aug	19.4	35.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	28.7	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	N/A	N/A
	Sep	21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	N/A	N/A
	Oct	24.9	44.5	29.8	27.9	44.6	29.4	40.7	46.9	33.6	322.4	20.1	40.5	383.0	N/A	N/A
Vacancies at careers offices <sup>c</sup>																
1995	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7	
1996	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8	
1997	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	
1998	0.3	2.3	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	
	Oct	0.3	2.1	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
	Nov	0.2	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	5.0	2.7	1.4	16.6	0.4	0.9	18.0	1.2	19.2
	Dec	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	4.4	2.5	1.1	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	1.1	17.2
1999	Jan	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.6	4.3	2.6	1.3	15.1	0.3	1.1	16.6	1.0	17.6
	Feb	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.7	4.1	3.0	0.9	15.3	0.4	1.3	17.1	N/A	N/A
	Mar	0.3	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	4.4	2.5	1.1	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	1.1	17.2
	Apr	0.3	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.8	4.1	3.3	1.4	16.9	0.5	1.4	18.9	N/A	N/A
	May	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.0											







# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

July to September 1999

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All persons</b>	16-17	899	381	517	688	271	416	211	110	101	546	73	473
	18-24	3,914	3,269	645	3,461	2,890	571	453	378	75	989	528	461
	All under 25	4,813	3,650	1,163	4,148	3,162	987	664	489	176	1,534	601	933
<b>Male</b>	16-17	460	223	237	335	152	183	124	71	54	281	38	243
	18-24	2,143	1,812	331	1,873	1,584	289	270	228	42	366	129	237
	All under 25	2,602	2,035	568	2,208	1,736	473	394	299	95	647	168	480
<b>Female</b>	16-17	439	159	280	352	119	233	87	39	47	264	35	230
	18-24	1,771	1,457	314	1,588	1,306	281	184	150	33	623	399	224
	All under 25	2,210	1,616	595	1,940	1,426	514	270	190	80	887	433	454
<b>RATES (%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
<b>All persons</b>	16-17	62.2	84.0	52.2	47.6	59.7	42.0	23.5	28.9	19.5	37.8	16.0	47.8
	18-24	79.8	86.1	58.4	70.6	76.1	51.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	20.2	13.9	41.6
	All under 25	75.8	85.9	55.5	65.4	74.4	47.1	13.8	13.4	15.1	24.2	14.1	44.5
<b>Male</b>	16-17	62.0	85.3	49.4	45.3	58.3	38.2	27.1	31.7	22.7	38.0	14.7	50.6
	18-24	85.4	93.3	58.3	74.7	81.6	51.0	12.6	12.6	14.6	6.7	6.7	41.7
	All under 25	80.1	92.4	54.2	68.0	78.8	45.1	15.1	14.7	16.8	19.9	7.6	45.8
<b>Female</b>	16-17	62.4	82.1	54.9	50.1	61.7	45.7	19.8	24.9	16.9	37.6	17.9	45.1
	18-24	74.0	78.5	58.4	66.3	70.4	52.3	10.4	10.3	10.5	26.0	21.5	41.6
	All under 25	71.4	78.9	56.7	62.6	69.6	49.1	12.2	11.8	13.5	28.6	21.1	43.3
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>LEVELS</b>													
<b>All persons</b>	16-17	-36	-8	-28	-38	-18	-20	2	10	-8	26	8	18
	18-24	-19	-16	-2	30	25	4	-48	-42	-7	35	36	-1
	All under 25	-54	-24	-30	-8	7	-16	-46	-32	-14	61	44	17
<b>Male</b>	16-17	-20	-20	0	-24	-22	-1	4	2	2	16	6	9
	18-24	-16	-20	5	23	14	9	-38	-34	-4	23	25	-2
	All under 25	-36	-41	5	-1	-8	7	-35	-32	-2	39	31	8
<b>Female</b>	16-17	-16	12	-28	-14	4	-18	-2	8	-9	10	1	8
	18-24	-3	4	-7	7	11	-4	-10	-7	-3	12	11	1
	All under 25	-18	16	-35	-7	16	-23	-11	1	-12	22	13	9
<b>RATES (%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
<b>All persons</b>	16-17	-2.0	-1.7	-2.2	-2.3	-3.9	-1.6	1.1	3.2	-0.4	2.0	1.7	2.2
	18-24	-0.7	-0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	0.7	0.9	0.0
	All under 25	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
<b>Male</b>	16-17	-2.3	-3.0	-1.0	-2.9	-5.2	-1.1	1.9	3.5	0.7	2.3	3.0	1.0
	18-24	-0.9	-1.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	-1.7	-1.7	-1.4	0.9	1.3	-0.5
	All under 25	-1.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.1	-1.3	-0.6	1.2	1.4	0.2
<b>Female</b>	16-17	-1.7	0.5	-3.2	-1.6	-2.3	-1.8	0.3	3.3	-1.5	1.7	-0.5	3.2
	18-24	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6
	All under 25	-0.7	-0.3	-1.9	-0.3	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.1	-1.1	0.7	0.3	1.9

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

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

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

11 October-5 November 1999

9,403<sup>a</sup>

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

# 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 <sup>1</sup>		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>	
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	
	<b>YBEZ</b>	<b>ABMI</b>		<b>CKYW</b>		<b>CKYY</b>		<b>OSXS</b>		<b>CAED</b>		
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0	
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0	
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6	
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	103.0	3.0	102.2	2.2	
1997	106.2	756.4	3.5	102.1	1.0	101.7	1.3	108.2	5.0	105.1	3.8	
1998	108.5	773.4	2.2	102.8	0.7	102.1	0.4	109.9	1.6	106.1	0.0	
1999 Q3	108.9	194.1	2.0	103.4	0.8	102.4	0.5	110.1	0.8	105.8	-0.7	
Q4	109.0	194.2	1.6	102.5	0.5	101.2	-0.6	110.1	0.2	107.3	0.6	
Q1	109.2	194.6	1.3	101.8	-0.4	100.9	-1.3	110.3R	0.4R	106.8R	1.2R	
Q2	109.9	195.8	1.4	102.5	-0.8	101.2	-1.3	111.4R	1.5	109.9	4.0	
Q3	110.9	197.6	1.8	103.7	0.3	102.2	-0.2	..	..	..	..	
1999 Jan	..	..	..	101.6	0.2	100.8	-0.8	109.6	0.1	..	..	
Feb	..	..	..	101.8	-0.1	100.7	-1.2	110.1R	-0.1	..	..	
Mar	..	..	..	102.1	-0.4	101.2	-1.3	111.2	0.3	..	..	
Apr	..	..	..	102.3	-0.6	101.2	-1.4	110.9	0.7	..	..	
May	..	..	..	102.4	-0.6	101.3	-1.1	111.2	1.2R	..	..	
Jun	..	..	..	102.7	-0.8	101.1	-1.3	112.2	1.6R	..	..	
Jul	..	..	..	103.4R	-0.5	101.7R	-1.2R	112.7	2.2R	..	..	
Aug	..	..	..	103.9R	-0.3R	102.3R	-1.0R	113.4	2.7	..	..	
Sep	..	..	..	103.8	0.4	102.5	-0.3	..	..	..	..	
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
	<b>Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices</b>	<b>Retail sales volumes<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>All industries 1995 prices<sup>5</sup></b>		<b>Manufacturing industries 1995 prices<sup>3,6,11</sup></b>		<b>General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices</b>		<b>Changes in inventories 1995<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Base lending rates<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Effective exchange rate<sup>1,9</sup></b>
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
	<b>ABJR</b>	<b>EAPS</b>		<b>EQEB</b>		<b>INLN</b>		<b>NMRY</b>		<b>CAFU</b>		<b>AJHX</b>
1993	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	13.8	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.50
1994	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.30
1995	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.80
1996	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.94
1997	472.7	4.0	108.6	5.3	102.8	7.3	19.5	11.7	140.8	-1.4	3.8	6.58
1998	488.5	3.3	111.7	2.9	113.3	10.2	20.2	3.9	142.2	1.0	3.6	7.21
1999 Q3	122.1	2.8	112.1	2.8	28.4	10.2	4.9	1.3	35.6	0.6	1.2	7.50
Q4	123.4	2.8	112.1	1.4	29.9	11.4	5.1	4.7	35.9	2.0	0.5	6.75
Q1	125.4	3.6	113.4	1.6	30.6	10.6	4.5	-14.0	36.5	3.3	0.3	5.50
Q2	126.7	4.0	114.5	2.8	30.7	12.2	4.4	-13.0	36.7	3.5	-1.2	..
Q3	127.4	4.3	115.9	3.4	..	..	4.1	-16.3	36.9	3.7	-0.7	..
1999 Jan	..	..	113.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00
Feb	..	..	113.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50
Mar	..	..	113.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50
Apr	..	..	113.5	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
May	..	..	114.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Jun	..	..	115.0	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Jul	..	..	115.4	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Aug	..	..	116.1	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
Sep	..	..	116.3R	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25
Oct	..	..	116.9	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50
<b>Trade in goods</b>												
	<b>Export volume<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Import volume<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Trade in goods balance</b>		<b>Current balance</b>		<b>Prices</b>		<b>Tax and price index<sup>1,10</sup></b>	<b>Producer price index<sup>1,3,10</sup></b>	
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion		Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100
	<b>BQKU</b>	<b>BQKV</b>		<b>BQKI</b>		<b>HBOP</b>		<b>DQAB</b>		<b>PLKW</b>		<b>PLLU</b>
1993												







# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries <sup>b</sup>	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink		
								All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non- seasonal <sup>a</sup>			
Weights		CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
1987		1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988		1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78
1989		1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83
1990		1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	77
1991		1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	77
1992		1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	80
1993		1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	78
1994		1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	76
1995		1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	77
1996		1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	78
1997		1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	80
1998		1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	71
1999		1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69
Annual averages		CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD
1987		101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7
1988		106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9
1989		115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	112.9
1990		126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8
1991		133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2
1992		138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1
1993		140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7
1994		144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	158.5
1995		149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5
1996		152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2
1997		157.5	160.5	158.5	158.5	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	173.9
1998		162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	179.8
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
1996	Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0
1997	Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1
1997	Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	-	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8
	Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	-	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1
	Dec 09	160.0	163.5	161.0	154.5	158.3	-	119.7	141.6	121.7	145.2	185.1	174.4
1998	Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	176.5
	Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	-	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.3	177.9
	Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	-	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.7	178.6
	Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	-	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	178.7
	May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	180.0
	Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	188.9	179.9
	Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	180.7
	Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	181.0
	Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	181.2
	Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	181.6
	Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	181.0
	Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	181.0
1999	Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	182.9
	Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	183.4
	Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	183.3
	Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	183.7
	May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	184.6
	Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	185.4
	Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1
	Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	185.3
	Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	185.3
	Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	185.5

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

# RETAIL PRICES H.14

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHQ	
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
35	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997
34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	61	1998
31	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	61	1999
Annual averages	CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBK	CHBR	CHBL	CHBM	
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.1	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	126.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
179.5	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
205.6	179.6	130.6	139.1	144.3	120.6	170.0	165.3	169.6	123.9	182.3	1997
223.3	195.4	125.0	140.8	148.1	119.9	178.0	170.5	173.3	121.1	190.3	1998
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988 Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5			







# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

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

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)<sup>a</sup>

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
<b>Annual averages</b>	<b>CLNB</b>	<b>CLNC</b>	<b>CLND</b>	<b>CLNE</b>	<b>CLNF</b>	<b>CLNG</b>	<b>CLNH</b>	<b>CLNI</b>
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997 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	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2	103.2
Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1	103.0
Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4	102.9
1999 Jan	110.8	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	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
Jun	113.7	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6	103.6
Jul	111.3	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1	103.1
Aug	111.2	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6	103.1
Sep	113.3	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3P	106.4	106.8	104.0
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>	<b>CLNR</b>	<b>CLNT</b>	<b>CLNU</b>	<b>CLNV</b>	<b>CLNW</b>	<b>CLNY</b>	<b>CLNZ</b>	<b>CLOA</b>
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
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997 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	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
Jun	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.4
Jul	1.8	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
Aug	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.8
Sep	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0P	1.9	2.5	1.1

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat



## Statistical enquiry points

### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

#### Earnings and productivity

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

Economic activity and inactivity **020 7533 6094**

#### Employment

Annual Employment Survey **01928 792690**  
**carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk**  
**seth.kay@ons.gov.uk**  
 Workforce jobs series by industry and by region **duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk**  
 Hours worked and general enquiries **jon.reese@ons.gov.uk**  
**01928 792563**

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

Labour disputes **01928 792825**

Labour Force Survey **020 7533 6094**

New Deal (ES) **0114 259 6365**

Qualifications (DfEE) **0114 259 3787**

Redundancy statistics **020 7533 6094**

#### Retail Prices Index

Ansafone service **020 7533 5866**  
 Enquiries **020 7533 5874**

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

Small firms (DTI) **0114 259 7538**  
**joanna.selden@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk**

Trade unions (DTI) **020 7215 5780**

#### Training (DfEE)

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

#### Travel-to-Work Areas

Composition and review of **020 7533 6168**

#### Unemployment

ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count **020 7533 6094**

#### Vacancies

Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies **020 7533 6094**

Youth Cohort Study (DfEE) **0114 259 4218**

### FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **020 7533 6094**

Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data **020 7533 6167**

Regional and local labour market statistics **020 7533 6113**

### FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline **020 7533 6094**  
**labour.market@ons.gov.uk**

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

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

### HISTORICAL DATA

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

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.

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

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

For enquiries see numbers listed above.

### ON-LINE

Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>  
 For more information see pS15.

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p654.

**0191 374 2468**

National Statistics DataBank provides macro and micro economic time series in an electronic format. Each time series has a four-letter identifying code, known as a CDID, which is shown at the top of each column of data that is available on the databank. The datasets are available either on diskette or on-line via the Internet.

**020 7533 5675**

[sales.ons@gtnet.gov.uk](mailto:sales.ons@gtnet.gov.uk)

SPSS MR (formerly Quantime; on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data)

**020 7625 7222**

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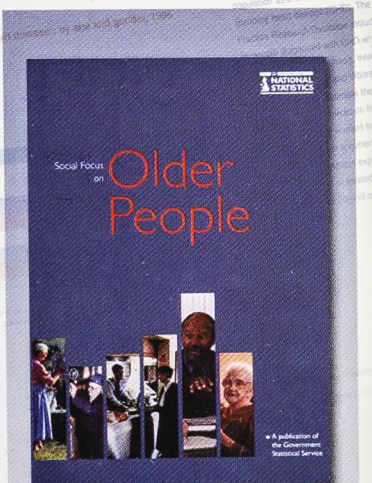
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