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Labour Market trends



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 - findings from the DfEE Baseline Disability Survey

PLUS...

- Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act 1995
- Modern Apprenticeships: achievements so far
- Employment tribunal and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics 1997-98 and 1998-99
- Developments in the AEI
- Evaluation of new benefits data from the LFS

September 1999

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 17 August 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 **Employment growth** at a slower rate indicated by April-June 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.
- 2 **Fading unemployment** from April-June 1999 LFS and July claimant count.

Employment growth has continued, although at a slower rate than previously. Both the ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have fallen. There has been a small rise in overall headline average earnings growth.

Labour Force Survey data for April-June 1999 show that the working-age employment rate was unchanged from the preceding three months, at 74.0 per cent. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 43,000 over the quarter and by 347,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 6.0 per cent, down from 6.2 per cent in the preceding three months, and down from 6.3 per cent a year before. The claimant count fell by 32,900 in July. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 11,700 per month over the last six months and 18,500 per month over the last three months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in June was 4.4 per cent, up from 4.3 per cent in May.

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

News this month

April-June 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

July data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

Figure 1 Employment rate

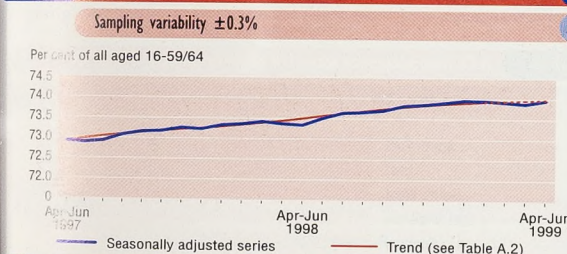


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

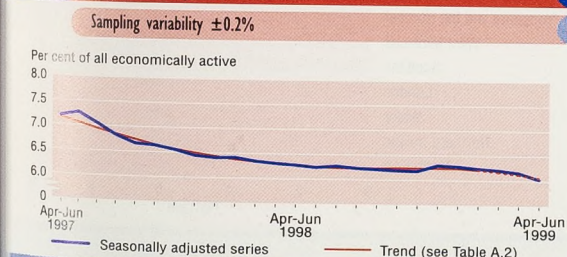


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.0 per cent among people of working age in the April-June 1999 period, unchanged from January-March 1999 and up from 73.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 6.0 per cent in the April-June 1999 period, down from 6.2 per cent in January-March 1999 and down from 6.3 per cent a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.39 million in April-June 1999, up 347,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 85,000 over the year to 27.68 million in March 1999; this rise comprised 77,000 male jobs and 8,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.76 million in April-June 1999. This is 53,000 lower than a year previously (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 32,900 in month to July to 1.24 million. Claimant count rate in July was 4.3 per cent, down from 4.4 per cent in June (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in April-June 1999, down from 79.0 per cent in January-March 1999 and up from 78.3 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the April-June 1999 period, up from 21.0 per cent in January-March 1999 and down from 21.7 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.4 per cent in June compared with a year earlier. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the May rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** up 3,200 in July to 227,200 (Table A.3).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 2,700 in July to 304,200 (Table G.1).

EMPLOYMENT

- 1 **Men in employment** up 29,000 since January-March 1999 to 15.12 million in April-June 1999, and women up 14,000 in the same period to 12.28 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- 1 People in **full-time employment** up 45,000 since January-March 1999 to 20.59 million in April-June 1999. People in **part-time employment** down 7,000 over the same period to 6.80 million (Table B.1).
- 1 **Manufacturing employee jobs** down by 154,000 in the three months to June 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.00 million (Table B.12).
- 1 The LFS estimate of the total number of **actual hours worked** per week was 904 million during April-June 1999, up 0.5 per cent from April-June 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.3 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.7 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- 1 Number of people **ILO unemployed** for between **six and 12 months** up 16,000 over the year to 273,000 in April-June 1999 (Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment over 12 months** fell 67,000 in year to stand at 501,000 in April-June 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years** fell 15,000 over the year to stand at 427,000 in April-June 1999 (Table C.1).
- 1 **ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions** down in all regions over the year except the North East, East Midlands, Northern Ireland and Wales. Highest rate is in the North East, at 9.8 per cent, and lowest is in the South East, at 3.9 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- 1 **Claimant count over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 58,600 over the year to 310,200 in July 1999 (Table C.12).
- 1 **Total claimants aged 18-24** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 303,100 in July 1999, a fall of 54,100 over the year (Table C.12).
- 1 **Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months** (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 12,600 in July 1999, a fall of 37,200 over the year (Table C.12).
- 1 **Number of people in categories affected by New Deal** (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	July 1999	Change on year
18-24, over six months	62,676	down 53,683
25 and over, more than two years	148,113	down 36,148
Total	210,789	down 89,831

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- 1 Number of **economically active people** was 29.15 million in April-June 1999. Of this total, 16.21 million were men and 12.95 million were women (Table D.1).
- 1 Number of **economically inactive people of working age** was 7.62 million in April-June 1999. Of this total, 5.31 million people did not want a job and 2.10 million wanted a job, but had not actively looked for one (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- 1 The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 347,000 in the year to April-June 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 53,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 137,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 157,000 (Table A.1).
- 1 **Economic activity rate** for men was 84.5 per cent of all persons of working age in April-June 1999, down from 84.7 per cent in January-March 1999, while the rate for women was 72.5 per cent for the same period, down from 72.7 per cent (Table D.1).
- 1 **Economic inactivity rate** for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in April-June 1999, up from 15.3 per cent in January-March 1999, while the rate for women was 27.5 per cent for the same period, up from 27.3 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

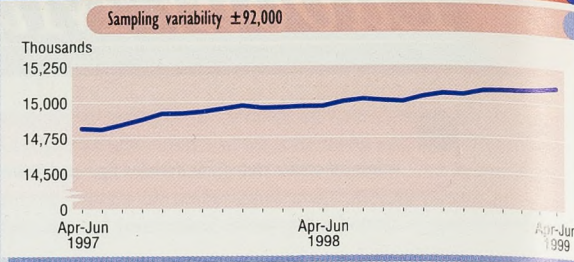


Figure 5 Female employment

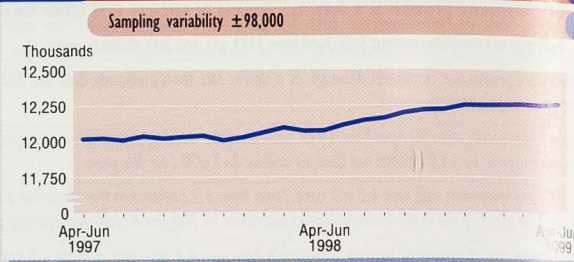


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

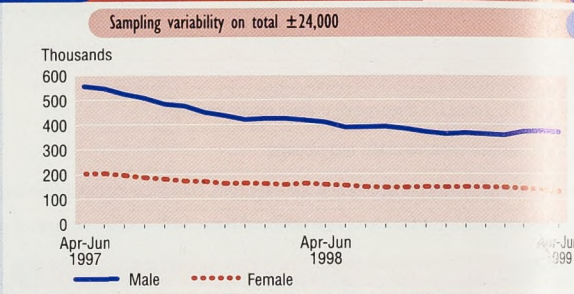


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

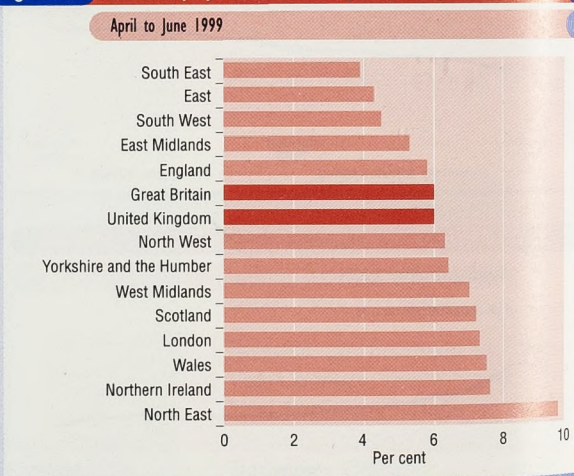


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

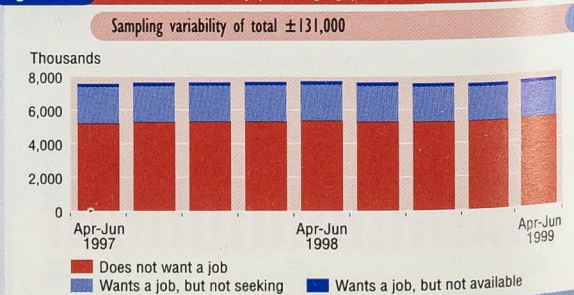


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

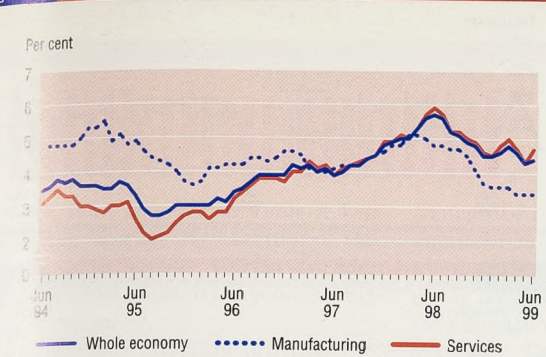


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

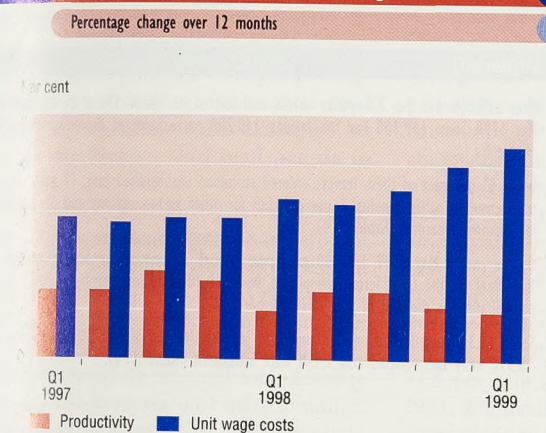
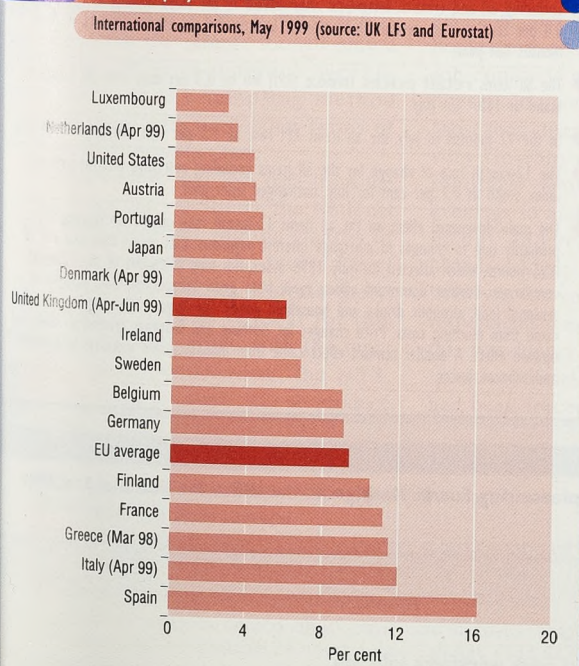


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

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

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- 1 **Headline (three-month average) rate of increase** in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.4 per cent, up 0.1 percentage point from the May rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 The **actual increase in whole economy average earnings** in the year to June 1999 was 5.3 per cent (Table E.1).
- 1 In the **manufacturing industries**, the headline (three-month average) increase for June was 3.4 per cent, unchanged from the May rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 The **production industries headline** (three-month average) increase was 3.4 per cent for June, unchanged from the May figure (Table E.1).
- 1 In the **service industries** the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.7 per cent for June, up 0.4 percentage points from the May rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- 1 **Private sector headline** (three-month average) increase for June was 4.3 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.1 percentage point from the May rate (Table E.1).
- 1 **Public sector headline** (three-month average) increase for June was 4.8 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.3 percentage points from the May rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- 1 **Manufacturing output** was 1.2 per cent lower in the three months ending June 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- 1 **Manufacturing productivity** in terms of output per filled job was 3.0 per cent higher in the three months ending June 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- 1 **Manufacturing unit wage costs** were 0.5 per cent higher in the three months ending June 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- 1 **Whole economy output per filled job** was 1.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- 1 **Whole economy unit wage costs** were 4.4 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- 1 **UK ILO unemployment rate** in April-June 1999 was 6.0 per cent, below the EU average of 9.4 per cent in May 1999 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.15).
- 1 **UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s** in April-June 1999, at 13.1 per cent, was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- 1 In EU countries there was an average increase in **consumer prices** of 1.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June, compared with 1.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.4 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 0.4 per cent.

VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres were 9,400 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres was 5,800 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 400 in July to stand at 118,200 (Table G.1).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to June 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 260,000, from 154 stoppages. Some 28 per cent of the days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group, 22 per cent were in manufacturing industries, and 12 per cent were lost in public administration.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in June 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 13,900 from 18 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 28 March 1999 was 29 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1, August).
- The proportion of **OT leavers** between October 1997 and September 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent, one percentage point less than for the preceding 12 months (Table F.5, August).
- The number participating in **Work-based training for adults** in England and Wales as at 28 March 1999 was 21 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier (Table F.1, August).
- The proportion of leavers from **Work-based training for adults** between October 1997 and September 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 42 per cent, four percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3, August).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 134,600 as at 28 March 1999 (Table F.1, August).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the second quarter of 1999 grew by 0.5 per cent, up from 0.1 per cent in the first quarter of 1999. Compared with the second quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 1.2 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to June were 0.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.6 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to May was up by 0.5 per cent compared with the previous three months, but 1.1 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the first quarter of 1999 was 0.2 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 3.0 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the first quarter of 1999 is estimated to be 0.5 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 11.0 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1998.
- **Government consumption** in the first quarter of 1999 was up 1.4 per cent on the previous quarter and 2.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to May was in deficit by £5.8 billion, down from a deficit of £7.0 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £4.7 billion a year earlier.

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

Next month

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

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

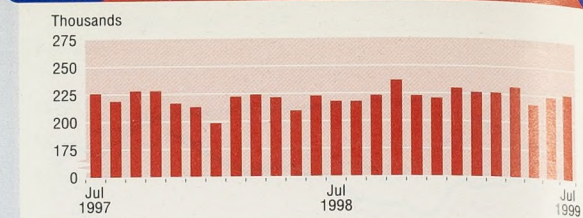
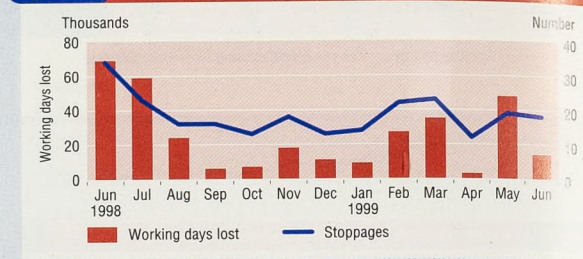


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



- Over 299,000 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** by the end of May 1999. Some 159,300 had left, leaving 140,200 participants at the end of May 1999 (Table F.11).
- Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 9 per cent left for other known reasons and 35 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of May 1999, **140,600 people aged 25 or over** had started on **New Deal** for the Long Term Unemployed. Some 60,200 had left, leaving 80,500 participating at the end of May 1999 (Table F.16).
- Some 14,360 people had entered sustained jobs by the end of May 1999, of which 10,910 were unsubsidised and 3,450 were subsidised (Table F.19).

- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to May were 1.1 per cent higher than the previous three months and down 0.8 per cent on the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to May were up 0.4 per cent on the previous three months and up 4.4 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** fell by 0.3 per cent over the month to stand at 165.1 for July.
- In the 12 months to July, the all items RPI rose by 1.3 per cent, unchanged from June.
- The 12-month rate of change for the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index stood at 2.2 per cent for July, unchanged from June.
- The main downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from housing costs, primarily due to changes in mortgage interest payments. Last year's base rate rise of 0.25 points, which affected the July 1998 index, has now fallen out of the 12-month comparison. Further downward effects came from price changes for food, particularly seasonal food, alcoholic drinks and household goods. The largest offsetting upward effect came from mooring costs. Price changes for clothing and footwear created an additional upward effect. A smaller upward effect came from manufacturers' increases in cigarette and tobacco prices.

Error in Table A.4, August

THERE WAS an error in Table A.4 in the labour market data section of the August 1999 *Labour Market Trends*, which presents summary labour market data by region.

During the production process, the

contents of columns 6-11 giving data on employment levels and rates became transposed with those of columns 12-17 giving data on ILO unemployment, so that the information appeared under the wrong headings. This was missed during the

checking process. The error has been corrected for this month's table.

ONS wishes to apologise to users for this mistake, and is examining procedures so as to minimise the chance of a recurrence.

Dual-location households

A NEW report looks at households where changing work patterns have led to long-distance commuting. The costs and benefits of this lifestyle are examined, as well as the factors that lead people to adopt it.

The report, written by Anne Green, Terence Hogarth and Ruth Shackleton of the Institute for Employment Research at Warwick University, is based partly on a qualitative survey conducted in the summer of 1997. Self-completion questionnaires were distributed on selected long-distance train and coach routes on Friday evenings; from these, a number of long-distance weekly commuters were identified for in-depth interviews, as were some of their partners. To qualify as a long-distance weekly commuter, an individual had to work away from home during the week and return at the weekend. Those who travelled long distances daily were excluded. It was recognised that the sample formed only a subset of all long-distance weekly commuters, as the sampling method excluded those who used other forms of transport, such as car or plane.

The report draws on ONS data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the National Travel Survey (NTS) and the Census of Population to examine the incidence of long-distance commuting. Unfortunately, none of these sources is ideal for this purpose, with the survey with the most detailed travel information, the NTS, having too small a sample size to produce

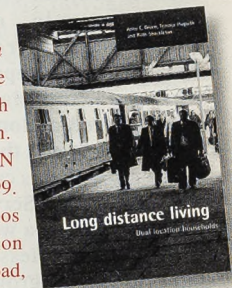
reliable estimates of a relatively small group such as long-distance weekly commuters. However, using autumn 1995 and autumn 1996 LFS data and assumptions about destinations that are beyond daily travelling distances, it was estimated that out of 26 million employees or self-employed people, about 200,000 lived beyond daily travelling distance from their place of work. The Census also shows that the proportion of workers who worked outside their district of residence rose from 32.5 per cent in 1981 to 34.8 per cent in 1991; the tendency to work outside one's home district was especially marked for professional and managerial workers.

The qualitative interviews revealed four main reasons behind people becoming long-distance weekly commuters: the prestigious nature of an employment opportunity away from home; the only alternative work available after redundancy being outside the home area; secondment away as part of a job contract; or a decision to locate the household away from the place of work. Most long-distance weekly commuters had very flexible work arrangements, often regularly working late on midweek evenings to make up for leaving early on a Friday and returning mid-morning on Monday. Many people had followed such a lifestyle for some time; the average for respondents was three years six months, but this was longer for those who had made a 'positive' decision as opposed to those who had been forced into it after redundancy.

The survey found that the partners of long-distance weekly commuters tended to bear the most significant costs (such as loss of assistance around the home) of the arrangement, especially where there were young children in the family.

Employers were relatively flexible in the benefits they afforded to long-distance weekly commuters, especially allowing flexible working times and giving assistance with travelling and lodging expenses. They were less receptive to allowing four-day weeks or letting people work at home on more than an occasional basis. There were three main reasons for employers being willing to be flexible: the desire to establish a less bureaucratic and rule-bound management style; a recognition that it is often difficult to recruit high-calibre staff from a distance; and the need to appease staff who are required to relocate.

- *Long-distance living: dual-location households*, by Anne Green, Terence Hogarth and Ruth Shackleton. The Policy Press. ISBN 1 86134 170 9, £14.99. Available from Biblios Publishers Distribution Services Ltd., Star Road, Partridge Green, West Sussex RH13 8LD, tel. 01403 710851, fax 01403 711143.



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Global effects of telework

NEW information technologies are bringing about major upheavals in the global distribution of employment, according to a new report on teleworking from the Institute for Employment Studies (IES). Drawing on an analysis of over 50 statistical indicators for 206 countries, it sets out a framework for charting the new international divisions of labour emerging in telemediated information processing work.

The report, *Teleworking and globalisation*, uses international statistical comparisons to show which countries attract particular kinds of telemediated work such as call centres, relocated back offices, software development or data entry. Countries with a good supply of software specialists and relatively low wages are strong in the market for software development – for example Russia, Bulgaria, the Philippines and India. Those which offer the lowest wages will always attract low-skill data processing. Even language may not be a barrier: one Chinese data entry facility has been reported as more reliable than, and half the price of, USA

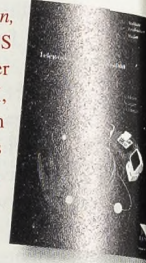
low-skill sources, even though the operators are only familiar with the English alphabet, not the language. Call centres are different, and fluency in English, French or Spanish is important. Time zones also matter when companies are trying to keep call centres or data entry running 24 hours a day around the globe.

The report also includes an analysis of the UK home-based teleworking workforce based on data from the spring 1998 Labour Force Survey, chosen as the largest and most robust survey of home-based teleworking available. This shows that teleworking is most prevalent among occupations such as managers and administrators, professional and associate professional and technical occupations; between them these groups make up 36 per cent of the UK workforce but 67 per cent of teleworkers. Some international data are also examined to look at the infrastructure available to support home-based teleworking – for example the availability and cost of telecommunications facilities. These figures suggest that there is a strong correlation between high availability of telecommunications and high levels of

home-based teleworking, with countries such as the USA, Canada and Sweden having high levels of both and others, such as Japan, Italy and Spain having a low level of both.

The report concludes that high levels of home-based teleworking depend on certain preconditions being met, including broad access to affordable telecommunications, relatively deregulated labour markets, household sizes and structures which permit space for private working and the existence of the necessary skills in the workforce. At present these preconditions are most commonly found in the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic countries and highly developed urban centres such as Singapore.

- *Teleworking and globalisation*, by U Huws, N Jager and S O'Regan. IES report number 358. ISBN 1 85184 287 X, £30. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd., Isaac Newton Way, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel. 01476 541080.



Employment and training schemes for homeless young people

A RANGE OF specialist employment training projects exists to help homeless young people, one of the most disadvantaged groups in the labour market. A new report from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation looks at such schemes in London, the young people who use them and those that do not.

The research was carried out by Research and Information Services, in conjunction with Centrepoin, a well-established project for young homeless people. As well as interviews and group discussions with service users, project managers and staff, and homeless young people not currently using these services, information was drawn from agency records and interviews with employers who had worked with the projects. Similar projects in Birmingham and Bristol were also studied for comparative purposes.

The study found that many young homeless people experience a range of disadvantages in the labour market, including inadequate job information, lack of necessary work skills, employer

discrimination and lack of a stable home. Many have additional problems, such as mental health or substance abuse problems. Clients of the homelessness agencies in the study who did not participate in the employment and training services on offer ('non-users') had even higher levels of disadvantage than those who did. Many non-users did not appear to be participating in any productive activity at all. While people who were sleeping rough found it very difficult to sustain work, those in hostels also had problems. The level of rents, paid for by Housing Benefit, acted as a work disincentive because of the phased withdrawal of benefits from those in work. The absence of a work culture in some hostels could also reinforce these difficulties.

The study found that projects had developed a range of methods to encourage young homeless people to undertake training, including operating in hostels and day centres rather than colleges; covering other topics of interest to young people as well as employment skills; and building in

incentives such as meal allowances. Factors which enhanced the success of courses included flexibility in subject matter and time commitment; delivery which avoided an alienating classroom atmosphere; early assessment of learning difficulties such as dyslexia which might not have been identified earlier; and work on a one-to-one basis or in small groups. Many of the young people studied had had jobs in the past but had not kept them; it was therefore seen that there was a need for better services to support them once they were back in employment. On one important measure, client satisfaction, the projects were performing well, with 86 per cent of users either satisfied or very satisfied with the services.

- *Ending exclusion: employment and training schemes for homeless young people*, by Geoffrey Randall and Susan Brown. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, ISBN 1 902633 09 1. Available at £13.95 plus £2 postage from York Publishing Services Ltd., 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, tel. 01904 430033, fax 01904 430868.

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.

Unemployment (Wales)

CHRIS RUANE (Vale of Clwyd) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many households without work for two years or more there were in each local authority in Wales in each of the past ten years.

TIM HOLT: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the ONS's major source of labour market data. Data by local authority area is not available on the combined economic activity of household members, and categories such as that requested would undoubtedly be too small to identify at local authority level for both reliability and confidentiality reasons.

Household datasets are available for spring 1990, each spring quarter from 1992 to 1994 and spring and autumn quarters since spring 1995. An article was published in *Labour Market Trends* (January 1999 issue), a copy of which is available in the House of Commons library, giving a range of household data from the LFS using spring 1998 data. Table 8 on p38 includes workless households by Government Office Region, which may be of interest.

(20 April)

[Editor's note: an update on LFS household datasets, detailing revisions to the data published in January, appeared in the May 1999 issue.]

Unemployment in the EU

LORD SHORE OF STEPNEY asked what was the percentage unemployment in each of the countries of the European Union excluding Finland, Austria and Sweden; and, still excluding Finland, Austria and Sweden, what was the numerical total of unemployed in the European Union as a whole in each year since 1990.

TIM HOLT: The data are shown in the two attached tables. Table 1 shows the ILO unemployment rates for EU12 countries, that is all EU member states except Finland, Austria and Sweden, for 1990 to 1998. Table 2 shows the level of ILO unemployment in EU12 as a whole for 1990 to 1997. Please note that the ILO unemployment rate for Ireland for 1998 is not yet available and therefore that the levels and rates of ILO unemployment for EU12 for 1998 cannot be calculated. The rates and levels refer to spring of each year and are not seasonally adjusted.

The Labour Force Survey is the recognised source of internationally comparable information on ILO unemployment in EU member states. This is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO definition of unemployment considers a person unemployed if he/she is (a) without a paid job; (b) available to start work within the next two weeks and (c) has either looked for work in the last four weeks or is waiting to start a job already obtained.

A line has been drawn between rates for 1991 and 1992. Several improvements to the survey were implemented in 1992, introducing a slight discontinuity in the series. Eurostat advise that since both series are based on ILO guidelines the difference between the series should be minimal.

Table 2 Level of ILO unemployment in EU12 countries; spring 1990-spring 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands		Thousands	
1990	12,238	1994	17,676	
1991	13,328	1995	16,822	
1992	14,235	1996	17,247	
1993	16,380	1997	17,121	

Source: Labour Force Survey and Eurostat

(14 June)

Table 1 ILO unemployment rates for selected countries; spring 1990-spring 1998, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent												
	EU 12	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	UK
1990	8.4	7.3	8.3	4.9	7.0	16.3	9.4	14.1	9.8	1.6	7.7	4.6	6.8
1991	8.6	7.0	9.1	5.3	7.7	15.9	9.2	15.8	10.1	1.5	7.3	3.9	8.4
1992	9.2	6.7	9.0	6.3	7.8	17.7	10.2	15.0	9.4	2.0	5.6	4.0	9.7
1993	10.6	8.1	10.7	7.7	8.6	22.2	11.4	15.6	10.3	2.3	6.3	5.3	10.3
1994	11.4	9.6	8.0	8.7	8.9	24.3	12.7	14.6	11.3	3.5	7.2	6.7	9.6
1995	10.8	9.3	7.0	8.2	9.1	22.7	11.9	12.0	11.8	2.9	7.2	7.1	8.6
1996	11.0	9.5	6.8	8.8	9.7	22.2	12.4	11.7	12.2	3.3	6.4	7.3	8.2
1997	10.9	9.0	5.4	9.9	9.6	20.9	12.6	10.2	12.4	2.5	5.5	6.6	7.1
1998	-	9.3	5.1	9.8	11.7	18.9	12.1	-	12.4	2.8	4.4	4.7	6.1

Sources: Labour Force Survey and Eurostat

There are two sources of employment information at local authority district level.

The latest available estimate is from the 1997/98 Labour Force Survey Local Authority Database (LADB), covering the period March 1997-February 1998. This shows that 47,000 people living in Shrewsbury and Atcham were in employment. The LFS is a sample survey covering around 96,000 households annually, or some 184,000 adults.

Your recent question on employment was answered on 24 June 1999. Official Report, column 464. It used the Annual Employment Survey (AES), from which the number of employee jobs at September 1997 was given in the reply. The AES sample is drawn from the Inter-Departmental Business Register. In 1997 it comprised 105,000 enterprises, covering half a million workplaces and 15.5 million employees (out of a total population of roughly 23 million employee jobs).

Although the AES has a larger sample size, the LFS gives more complete coverage. The LFS includes employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government employment training programmes.

(1 July)

Ethnic groups

WILLIAM ROSS (Londonderry East) asked for a list of the ethnic groups present in the United Kingdom, indicating the number of adult (i) males, (ii) females and (iii) children in each such group.

TIM HOLT: The latest information available, from the first three quarters of the 1998 Labour Force Survey, is shown for Great Britain in the table.

Estimated numbers of men and women aged 18 and over and children aged under 18; Great Britain; spring-autumn 1998

	Thousands			
	Adult male	Adult female	Children under 18	Total population
White	19,986	21,109	11,971	53,066
Black - Caribbean	169	205	134	509
Black - African	121	107	123	351
Black - other (non-mixed)	53	68	177	298
Indian	354	332	261	948
Pakistani	171	166	219	557
Bangladeshi	60	53	108	222
Chinese	64	74	33	171
Other - Asian (non-mixed)	74	77	50	202
Other - other	97	108	190	395
All ethnic groups^a	21,154	22,305	13,272	56,731

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes ethnic group not stated.

(April 16)

Employment (Northern region)

FRASER KEMP (Houghton and Washington East) asked how many people were in work in the Northern region in (a) May 1999 and (b) May 1997.

JOHN KIDGELL: In the absence of the Director of the Office for National Statistics, I have been asked to reply to your recent parliamentary question on employment in the Northern region.

The most up-to-date estimates of employment are published using the Government Office Region geography. The latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimate of the number of employed people living in the North East is 1,050,000 for the period February to April 1999 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The comparable estimate for the same period in 1997 was 1,071,000.

Employment estimates based on the old Standard Statistical Region (SSR) geography are still available from the LFS on a non-seasonally adjusted basis for certain quarters. The latest estimate of the number of employed people living in the Northern SSR is 1,282,000 (December 1998 to February 1999), compared with 1,292,000 for the corresponding quarter two years earlier.

(13 July)

Unemployment (50 to 64-year-olds)

TOM COX (Tooting) asked what is the number of (a) men and (b) women, living in England and Wales who are at present unemployed and are aged (i) 50 to 55 years, (ii) 55 to 60 years and (iii) 60 to 65 years.

TIM HOLT: The table below shows the latest estimates from the autumn 1998 (September-November) Labour Force Survey, the ONS measure of unemployment. This is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation and counts as unemployed people who are: a) without a paid job; b) available to start work within the next two weeks and c) have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained. Estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

ILO unemployment totals by age-group and sex; England and Wales; autumn 1998; not seasonally adjusted

Age	Thousands		
	All persons	Men	Women
50 to 54	99	64	35
55 to 59	80	50	30
60 to 64	40	35	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

(15 April)

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183

Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Topics covered include:

- employment;
- ILO unemployment;
- claimant count;
- economic activity;
- earnings;
- and many others.

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

June-August 1999

Following the review of the labour market statistics First Releases, further improvements were made to several of the tables in June. Details of these improvements appeared in an article in the July 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: Neil Dwyer, 020 7533 6107.

In parallel with changes to the national First Release, improvements to the regional labour market statistics First Releases were introduced in June. These changes included extending the range of geographies for which claimant count rates are available to include parliamentary constituencies and NUTS3 areas, and adding regional totals to tables containing local data to allow comparisons to be made more easily. Contact: Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.

For the first time, seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) series for each of the regions were also introduced in June. There are now six LFS series adjusted for each region: economically active; employment; ILO unemployment; economically inactive; not wanting a job; and wanting a job. Contact: Ted Snowdon, 020 7533 6140.

The employee jobs data published in June 1999 included figures for local authorities that were collected through a new ONS survey. The new quarterly survey replaced an earlier survey run by the Local Government Management Board. The change in data compilation brings the way ONS estimates local authority employee jobs into line with other sectors of the economy. Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.

The seasonally adjusted version of the *LFS Historical Supplement* was published in August. This is based on the seasonally adjusted tables in the First Release and contains data for all three-month periods back to 1992. Contact: Lester Browne, 020 7533 6143; to order call 01633 812078.

Work in progress

LFS data back to autumn 1993 are being regressed using latest population estimates and projections. The regressed data will be made available around April 2000 (see news item, p91, *Labour Market Trends*, March 1999). 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, around 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 to improve the sample underpinning the AEI continues. A new sample of firms was selected at the end of March and data from this sample are now being analysed in parallel with the existing sample. The data provided will be assessed by a group of experts from within and outside ONS before any decision is made to switch the production of AEI results to the new sample. The earliest possible date for implementation is 15 September. Contact: Derek Bird, 01928 792614.

Work in progress – continued

Work is also under way to implement the other recommendations that were made in the Turnbull/King report. An article looking at progress on these recommendations appears on pp499-503 of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*. Contact: Derek Bird, 01928 792614.

An article in the March 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends* described the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) to replace the Annual Employment Survey (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. Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.

Work continues on the project to revise the employee jobs historical series (and also the workforce jobs series) for all periods prior to September 1995. There is currently a break in the series at that point due to the additional small businesses included in more recent Annual Employment Surveys. Contact: James Partington, 01928 792545.

ONS is working on a number of improvements to the quality and range of data available for small areas. This includes, in particular, annual LFS data on activity, employment and ILO unemployment rates for parliamentary constituencies and travel-to-work areas. Contact: Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.

A new guide to regional and local labour market statistics is in preparation. Contact: Tricia Williams, 020 7533 6113.

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.

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 review will be announced in *Labour Market Trends* later this 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: Graham Thompson, 020 7533 6118.

In the future, ONS expects to make LFS data available for a wider range of geographical areas, and to 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.

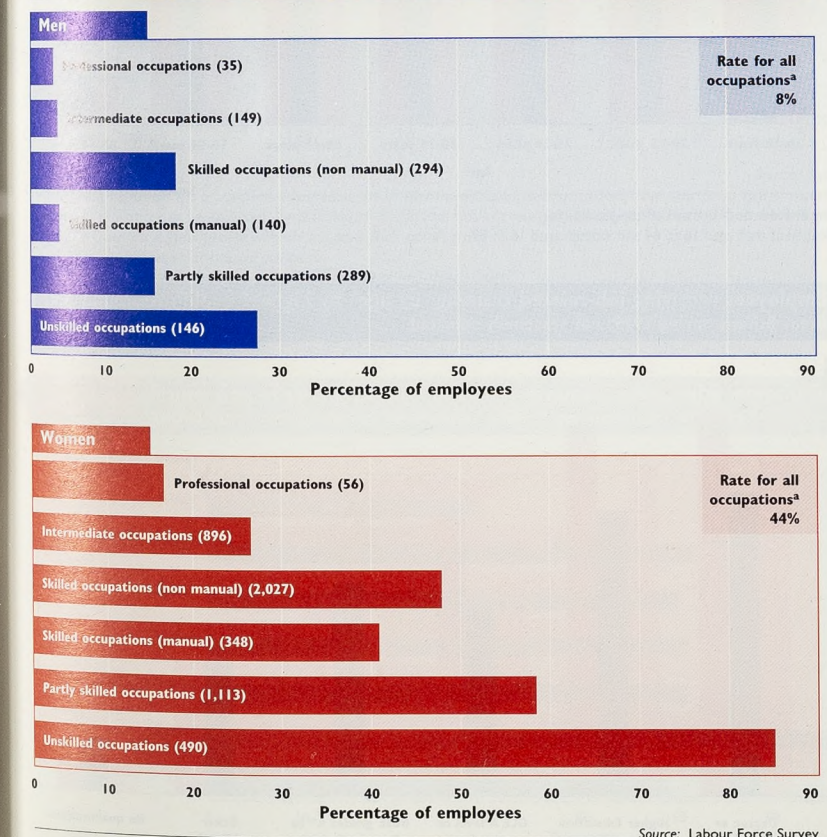
Contents for September 1999

1 Part-time working by sex and social class (LFS)	4 Labour market status now and one year ago (LFS)
2 Job-related training (LFS)	5 Job vacancies notified to, and filled by, Jobcentres (Employment Service administrative system)
3 Ethnic groups (LFS)	

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

1 Part-time working by sex and social class

Figure 1 Percentage of employees in each social class working part-time; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



In spring 1999, 6 million employees worked part-time, a quarter of all employees, and there was a great deal of variation in the proportions working part-time between the sexes and among social classes. Figure 1 compares the proportions for men and women by social class.

- Overall, women were more likely to work part-time than men (44 per cent and 8 per cent respectively), and this was true for all social classes.
- For both men and women a smaller proportion worked part-time in higher-level occupations than lower.
- For men, 3 per cent in professional occupations worked part-time. Again the proportion working part-time increased, (with the exception of skilled manual occupations) as social class decreased, to 27 per cent of those working in unskilled occupations.
- For women, 17 per cent in professional occupations worked part-time. This proportion increased, as social class decreased, to 85 per cent of those in unskilled occupations.
- For women with dependent children, the proportions working part-time for all social classes were higher than for those without (60 per cent compared with 34 per cent for women without dependent children). Only 8 per cent of women in professional occupations without dependent children worked part-time, compared with 34 per cent of such women with dependent children. These proportions increased, as social class decreased, to 90 and 82 per cent respectively.

Social class is derived from the occupation unit group of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and employment status (ie whether respondent is an employee, manager, foreman, self-employed with employees or self-employed without employees).
a. Base for calculation includes members of the armed forces and those who did not state their social class.
Note: distinction between full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment.
() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees working part-time.

2 Job-related training

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change within the labour market, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the DfEE workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489).

In spring 1999, 3.5 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 15 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).

A higher proportion of women than men employees had received job-related training in the past four weeks – 17.4 and 14.7 per cent (not seasonally adjusted) respectively (Table 1).

The self-employed are the least likely to take part in job-related training – 7.7 per cent compared with 16 per cent of employees (Table 1).

The age breakdown shows that the incidence of job-related training decreases as the age of employees increases. Employees aged 16-19 were nearly two-and-a-half times as likely to have participated in job-related training as those aged 50-59 (Figure 2).

Figure 3 shows that, generally, employees with high-level qualifications are more likely to receive job-related training than those with lower-level qualifications.

Employees with a degree or equivalent were nearly six times as likely to have reported receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview than those with no qualifications.

Table 1 People of working age^a receiving job-related training^b in the last four weeks; Great Britain; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

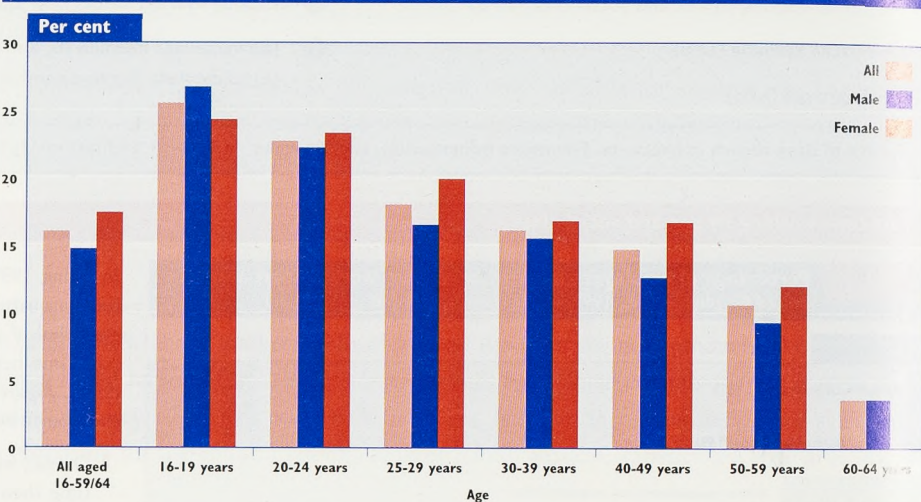
	All		Men		Women	
	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent
All people	4,933	14.1	2,437	13.3	2,496	15.0
Employees	3,621	16.0	1,782	14.7	1,839	17.4
Self-employed	225	7.7	141	6.5	84	11.5
ILO unemployed	164	9.8	90	8.7	74	11.8
Economically inactive	801	10.7	340	11.8	461	10.0

a Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

b Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Employees receiving job-related training^a by age^b and sex; Great Britain, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

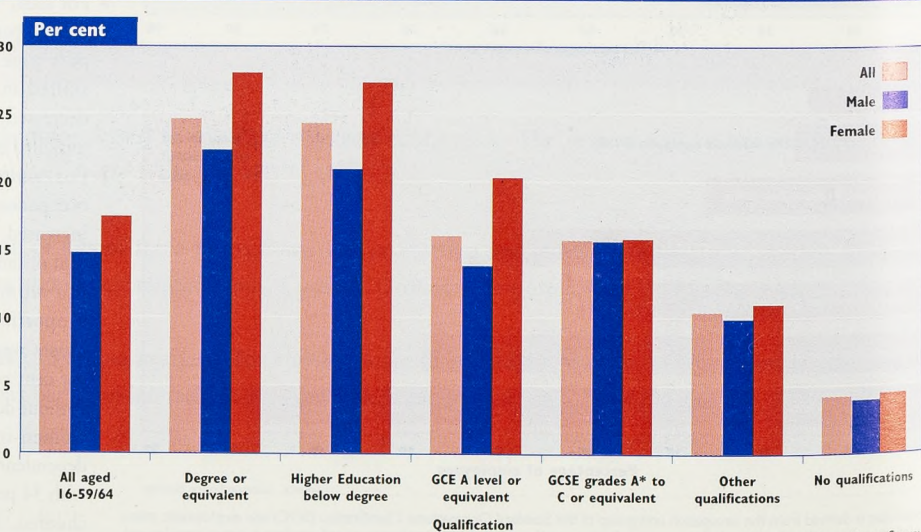


a Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

b Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 3 Employees receiving job-related training^a by age^b by highest qualification and sex; Great Britain, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



a Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training.

b Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Ethnic groups

Table 2 Economic activity by ethnic group, Great Britain; spring 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+
All persons							
White	25,235	1,489	26,724	42,406	79.6	75.0	5.6
All ethnic minority groups	1,329	199	1,528	2,560	65	56	13
Black ^a	384	67	451	684	72	61	15
Indian	405	41	446	700	72	65	9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	216	46	262	581	49	40	18
Chinese	60	*	65	128	54	50	*
Other Origins ^b	263	41	304	468	68	59	14
Male							
White	13,893	938	14,831	20,696	84.9	79.5	6.3
All ethnic minority groups	759	116	875	1,245	75	65	13
Black ^a	194	37	231	321	78	66	16
Indian	238	23	261	351	81	74	9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	161	32	192	299	68	57	16
Chinese	28	*	31	59	55	50	*
Other Origins ^b	138	21	159	216	76	66	13
Female							
White	11,342	551	11,893	21,710	73.6	70.1	4.6
All ethnic minority groups	570	83	653	1,315	55	48	13
Black ^a	190	30	220	363	66	57	14
Indian	167	17	184	349	62	56	9
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	55	14	70	282	27	21	21
Chinese	32	*	34	69	53	50	*
Other Origins ^b	125	20	145	252	60	52	14

Source: Labour Force Survey

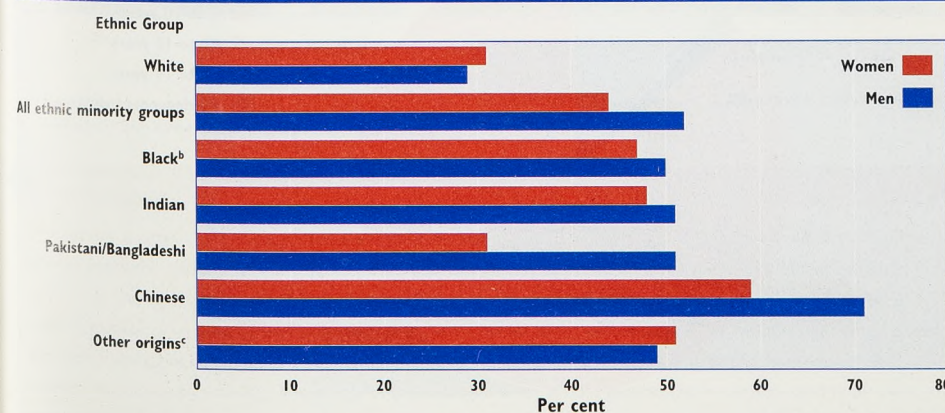
Note: Sampling errors are proportionately greater the smaller the estimate, and fluctuations from quarter to quarter in estimates for smaller groups are to be expected. An estimate of 10,000 (the smallest released) has an approximate 95% confidence interval of +/- 4,000. Does not include people who did 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.

Figure 4 Proportion of young people^a in ethnic groups, by sex, who were in full-time education, average spring 1998-winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

a Aged 16-24 on the preceding 31 August.

b Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin.

c Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in different ethnic groups. Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in Table 2.

According to the LFS, there were 2.6 million members of ethnic minority groups in Great Britain in spring 1999 aged 16 and over, of whom 1.3 million were in employment.

Among the ethnic minority groups, Blacks had the highest working-age economic activity rate at 72 per cent but the Indian grouping had the highest employment rate at 65 per cent.

The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO unemployment rate, with nearly one in five economically active members unemployed (this compares with just over one in 20 economically active white people).

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 two-and-a-half times that for women.

There is a great deal of interest in the educational status of young people from different ethnic groups. Figure 4 shows the proportion of people in different ethnic groups aged 16-24 who were in full-time education.

The Chinese ethnic group had the greatest proportion of its young people in education, and Whites had the smallest (66 per cent compared with 30 per cent).

Women were more likely to be in full-time education than men in the White ethnic group (31 per cent compared with 29 per cent). The reverse was true among ethnic minority groups as a whole where 52 per cent of men were in full time education compared with 44 per cent of women.

The greatest differences between men and women occurred in the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Chinese ethnic groups.

4 Labour market status now and one year ago

In spring quarters the LFS asks all respondents about their labour market status 12 months previously (see red box). Comparing this with a respondent's current status allows an analysis of change over time, but it should be noted that a respondent's status might change several times in the intervening period. **Table 3** displays people's labour market status 12 months ago by their current status.

- 1 Nearly a million men were unemployed in spring 1998, of whom nearly half (49 per cent) were currently ILO unemployed and 36 per cent were in employment by spring 1999.
- 2 By comparison, the equivalent figures for women were 31 per cent currently ILO unemployed and 45 per cent in employment.
- 3 Only one in 40 men (2.7 per cent) who had been in employment one year before were ILO unemployed in spring 1999.
- 4 Among the 3.3 million women who had been looking after their family or home a year before, 16 per cent (543,000) were economically active in spring 1999.

Women who were previously looking after their family or home but are now economically active are known as 'women returners'. **Figure 5** shows the age of the youngest dependent children of these women.

- 1 Around half of women returners had a youngest dependent child aged under 5 years.
- 2 Nearly one in eight women returners had no dependent children in spring 1999.

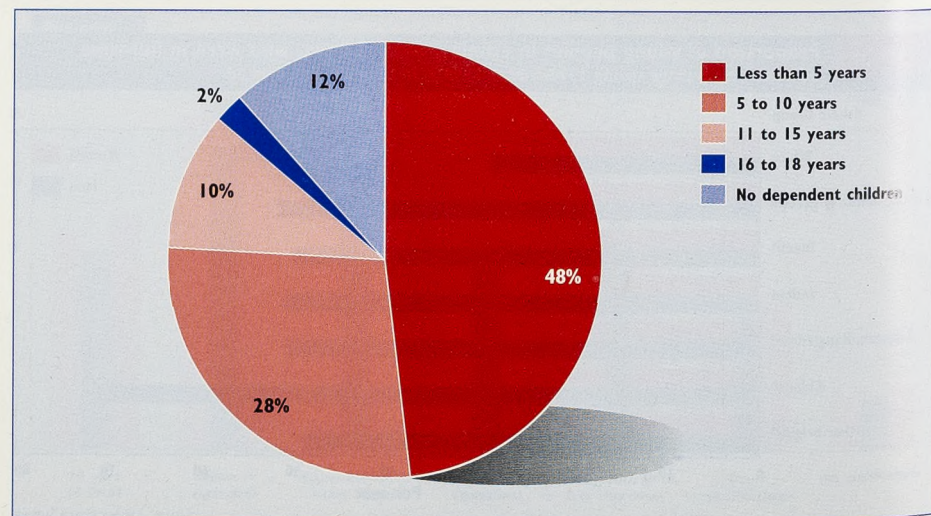
Table 3 Circumstances 12 months ago by present economic activity; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			
	Current labour market status (ILO definition)			
	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	Total
Circumstances 12 months earlier (main activity self-assessed)				
Men				
In employment ^a	13,993	394	379	14,766
Unemployed, actively seeking work	348	476	150	974
Full-time student	510	130	738	1,378
Looking after family or home	16	20	218	254
Temporarily sick or injured	42	18	49	109
Long-term sick or disabled	40	21	1,246	1,307
Retired	29	*	3,577	3,606
None of these	54	23	66	143
All	15,031	1,088	6,422	22,541
Women				
In employment ^a	10,953	210	600	11,763
Unemployed, actively seeking work	240	167	124	531
Full-time student	485	91	730	1,306
Looking after family or home	391	152	2,757	3,300
Temporarily sick or injured	35	*	60	95
Long-term sick or disabled	24	*	963	987
Retired	22	*	5,447	5,469
None of these	71	10	117	198
All	12,219	653	10,798	23,670

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a includes those who responded that they were working in a paid job or business, laid off, on short-time in a firm, on a government-supported scheme or doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata within each labour market status, according to those people who responded to the question.

Figure 5 Age of youngest dependent child of women returners; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Women who were previously looking after their family or home but are now economically active are known as 'women returners'.

4 Labour market status now and one year ago

Table 4 Employment status now and one year ago^a; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

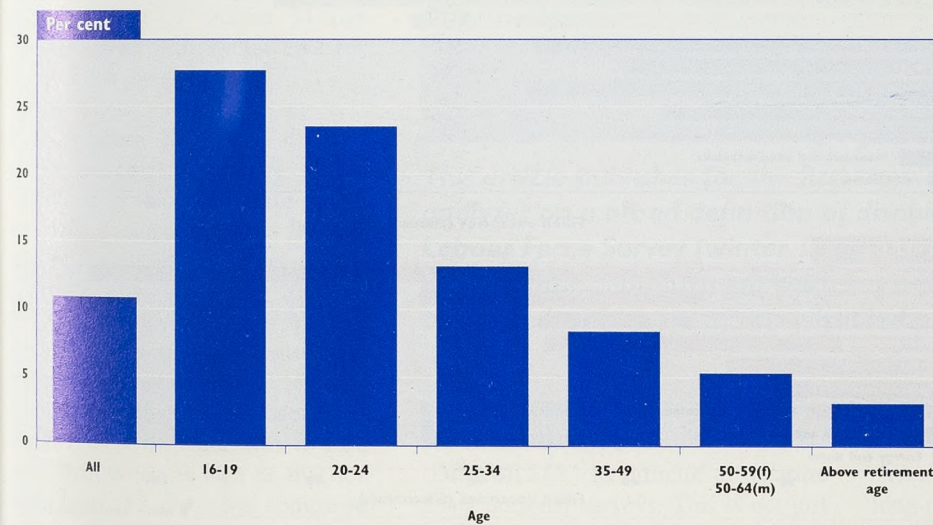
	Thousands and per cent		
	Present status ^b		
	Employee	Self-employed	Per cent with different status now compared with 12 months earlier
Status 12 months earlier (main activity self-assessed)			
All			
Employee	21,600	241	1.1
Self-employed	166	2,747	5.7
Men			
Employee	11,525	180	1.5
Self-employed	118	2,074	5.4
Women			
Employee	10,071	62	0.6
Self-employed	48	678	6.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Those people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata, within each gender group, according to those employees and self-employed people who responded to the questions about their status one year ago.

^a Of those people who were employees or self-employed in both periods (see red box).
^b Columns do not add up exactly due to pro-rating.

Figure 6 Percentage of employees^a by age who were working for a different employer compared with 12 months ago; United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Employees in both spring 1998 and spring 1999.

Circumstances 12 months ago in the LFS

Every spring quarter the LFS asks what a person's situation was 12 months ago. The responses differ from the present economic activity, as they are based on recall and the respondent's assessment of their main activity rather than their activity on the ILO definitions. For example, a student with a job can classify themselves as either a student or in employment (but not both) when asked about circumstances 12 months ago; when asked about current status (assuming the status has not changed) they will be classified as both (their economic activity being 'in employment'). These data are therefore reliant on the respondent's memory and their own interpretation of their situation a year before, and, as a consequence, they are somewhat less reliable and subject to a greater degree of uncertainty and non-response than other LFS data.

Table 4 shows the changes between employment statuses of those who were self-employed or employees in both spring 1998 and spring 1999. It should be noted that this analysis only considers those who were *already* employees or self-employed in spring 1998. It does not, for example, cover those who had been unemployed but who were self-employed by spring 1999.

- 1 The self-employed were proportionally much more likely to have become employees than *vice versa* (5.7 compared with 1.1 per cent).
- 2 Male employees were more than twice as likely to have become self-employed as their female counterparts (1.5 compared with 0.6 per cent respectively).

Employees were also asked whether they were working for the same firm 12 months ago. **Figure 6** reveals that age was a major factor in determining the likelihood that an employee would change their employer between spring 1998 and spring 1999.

- 1 A clear pattern can be seen – the older the employee, the less likely that they would change employer during the period under consideration. Among 16 to 19-year-olds, 28 per cent had changed their employer, compared with only 3 per cent of those who were above official retirement age.

- 2 Those in the 20-24 age group were nearly three times as likely to have changed employer as those aged 35-49.

5 Employment service job vacancies, by occupation and industry

The Employment Service (ES) computer system keeps track of all job vacancies that are notified to ES Jobcentres (of which there are about 1,100 – see red box). Estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. Breakdowns of notified vacancies by occupation and industry are given in **Figure 7** (also see red box).

1 Of the 676,500 vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the quarter ending in July 1999, 'other occupations' (which includes such occupations as farm workers, labourers, postal workers and couriers, porters, shelf-fillers and cleaners) accounted for more than one fifth.

2 Nearly one third of notified vacancies were in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry group.

Figure 8 provides details of job vacancies that were filled by ES Jobcentres in the quarter ending July 1999, also by occupation and industry. These data do not include overseas jobs in which ES Jobcentres placed applicants.

3 The distribution of filled vacancies (352,500 in total) across the different occupation and industry groups was generally similar to that for notified vacancies.

4 Although plant and machine operatives had only the fifth highest number of notified vacancies of the occupations, they had the third highest number of filled vacancies.

Compilation of data

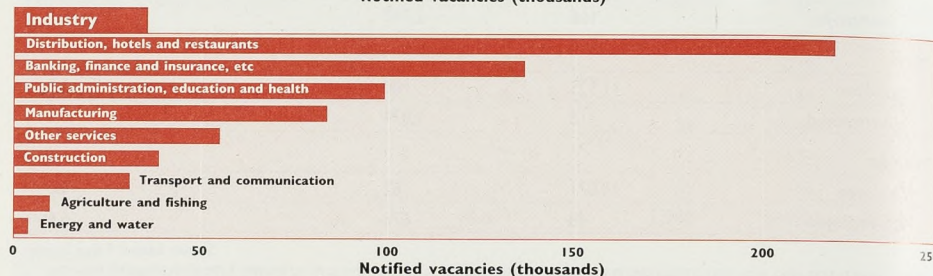
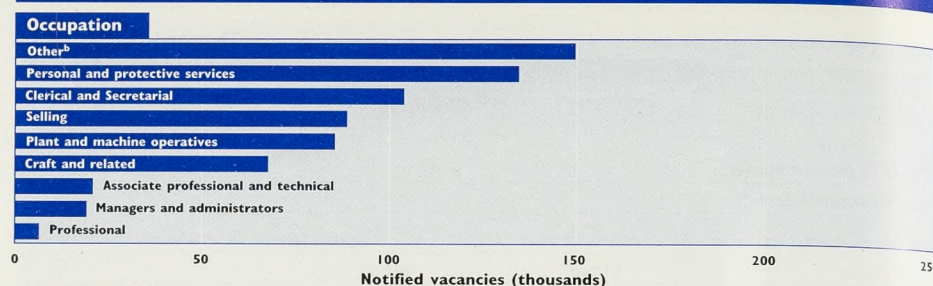
The basic vacancy count relates to the number of unfilled vacancies at ES Jobcentres. Jobcentres in Great Britain (there is a different administrative system in Northern Ireland) are linked by an on-line computer system called the Labour Market System. When a potential employer first notifies a Jobcentre of job vacancies, the details are entered on to the system as an order that contains details of one or more vacancies. Jobcentre staff use the system to find out whether any suitable vacancies exist for customers seeking jobs. An order is closed when all vacancies attached to it have either been filled or cancelled. Vacancy statistics are produced for ONS by ES as a by-product of this system.

The count is usually made on the first Friday of the month, and figures are collated for vacancies notified, vacancies filled, vacancies cancelled, and placings made during the previous accounting period. Figures are first published in the labour market statistics First Release. Data are then available via the ONS on-line database Nomis®.

Industry and occupation breakdowns

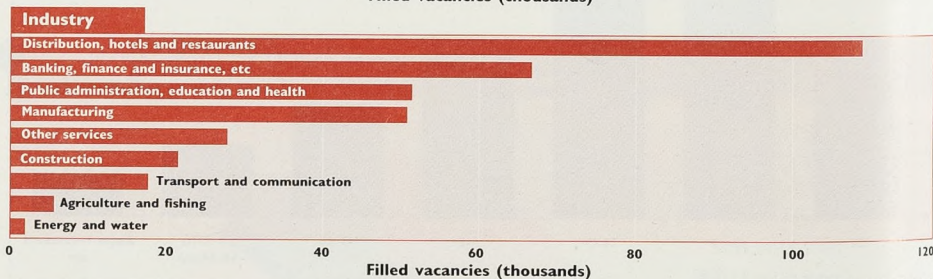
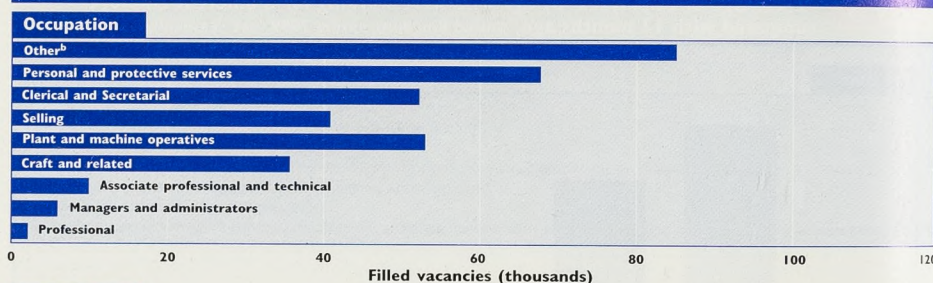
It is important to be aware of the limitations of the job vacancy statistics when interpreting the data they provide. These statistics only represent those vacancies that are notified to ES Jobcentres, and studies show that proportionally fewer vacancies for managers and professionals are notified to Jobcentres than is the case for semi- and unskilled occupations.

Figure 7 Notified vacancies^a by occupation & industry; Great Britain, quarter ending July 1999, not seasonally adjusted



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.
 a Vacancies notified to Employment Service Jobcentres.
 b Includes occupations such as farm workers, labourers, postal workers and couriers, porters, shelf fillers and cleaners.

Figure 8 Filled vacancies^a by occupation & industry; Great Britain, quarter ending July 1999, not seasonally adjusted



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.
 a Vacancies filled by Employment Service Jobcentres.
 b Includes occupations such as farm workers, labourers, postal workers and couriers, porters, shelf fillers and cleaners.

Disability and the labour market: results from the winter 1998/9 LFS

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

Key points

• Under a broad definition of disability nearly one in five (18 per cent) of the working age population in private households in the United Kingdom (over 6.4 million) was disabled (i.e. had a current long-term disability or health problem) in winter 1998/9. Of these, 3.4 million were men and 3.1 million were women.

• Nearly two-fifths (37 per cent) of those with disabilities reported problems with their musculo-skeletal system as the main problem (37 per cent for men and 38 per cent for women).

• The economic activity rate for disabled people is around 51 per cent compared with 85 per cent for non-disabled people.

• There were 2.9 million disabled people in employment in winter 1998/9, an employment rate of 46 per cent (compared with 80 per cent for non-disabled people).

• The unemployment rate for disabled people was nearly twice that for those of working age (11 per cent compared with 6 per cent). For disabled men the rate was a little more than twice as high as that for other men (13 per cent compared with 6 per cent).

• Almost half (41 per cent) of those who were economically inactive were disabled (53 per cent for men and 33 per cent for women).



Photo: TELEGRAPH-COLOR LIBRARY

This article publishes for the first time a range of labour market analyses on a broad definition of disability using data from the Labour Force Survey (winter 1998/9). Disabled people's economic activity rates, employment patterns and unemployment rates are compared with those of non-disabled people.

Introduction

'DISABILITY' IS difficult to measure using personal surveys. This is not just because some people are unwilling to talk about their health problems – or about specific illnesses – but because of the difficulty of defining 'disability'. In spring 1997 the scope of the Labour Force Survey 'module' of questions about disability was broadened and the structure changed. Following these changes LFS respondents can now be defined as having a current long-term disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) or a work-limiting disability, or both (see

technical note). A definition of current long-term disability including all those who report having either a current DDA-covered disability or a work-limiting disability (all analyses in this article are based on this definition) gives the most comprehensive and coherent coverage of disability.

This article includes the main analyses shown in the statistical features of the same title published in the September 1996 and December 1995 issues of *Labour Market Trends*. The analyses published here are not directly comparable with those in the

earlier articles, however, because of the changes to the content and structure of the disability questions.

This issue of *Labour Market Trends* also includes an article on the findings of a large survey of disabled people carried out by the Department for Education and Employment in summer 1996, prior to the implementation of the the Disability Discrimination Act.

Disabled people in the United Kingdom

According to the LFS nearly one in five (18 per cent) people of working age in the United Kingdom private household population had a current long-term disability in winter 1998/9. This equates to over 6.4 million people (3.4 million men and 3.1 million women).

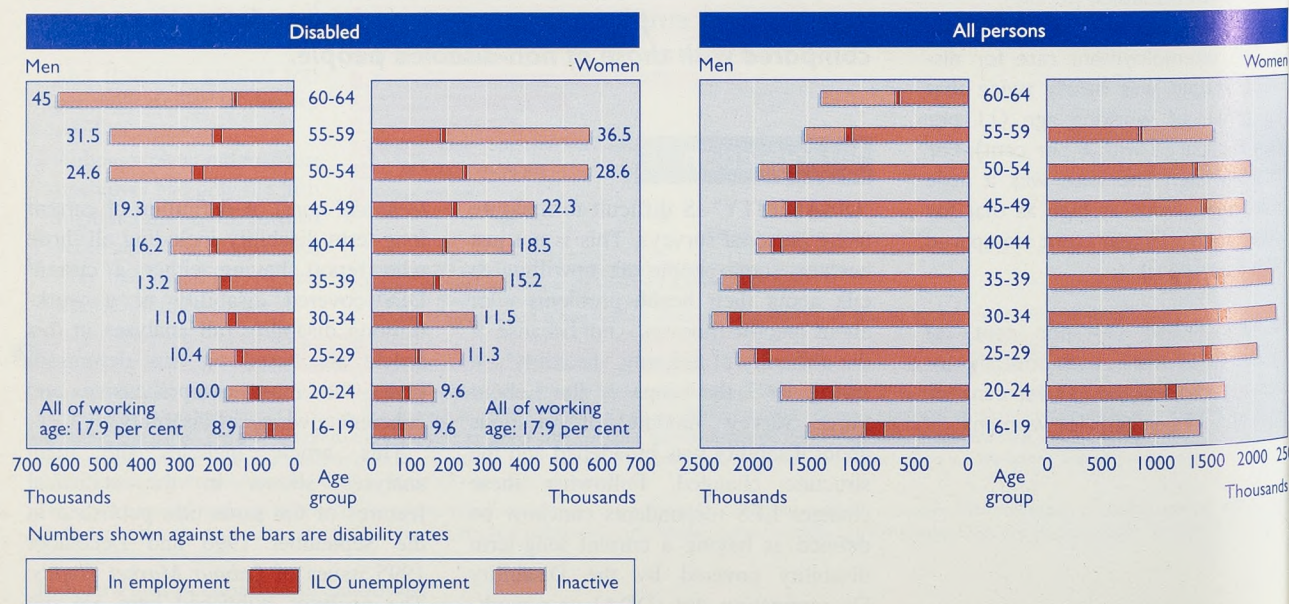
Disability rates tend to vary markedly across regions (Table 1) from 15 per cent in the East and the South East to 24 per cent in the North East and 23 per cent in Wales. There were some notable variations within regions. For example 24 per cent of the working-age population in South Yorkshire was disabled while the rate for West Yorkshire and the Rest of

Table 1 Disabled people of working age by age and region; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands	Per cent
	Disabled people	Disabled people as a proportion of total working-age population
United Kingdom	6,418	17.9
Great Britain	6,229	17.8
England	5,256	17.5
North East	373	23.7
Tyne and Wear	155	22.6
Rest of North East	217	24.6
North West	833	19.9
Greater Manchester	319	19.9
Merseyside	194	23.6
Rest of North West	320	18.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	577	18.8
South Yorkshire	190	24.0
West Yorkshire	223	17.2
Rest of Yorkshire and the Humber	163	16.6
East Midlands	454	17.7
West Midlands	620	19.2
West Midlands Metropolitan County	318	20.4
Rest of West Midlands	302	18.1
East	481	14.8
Greater London	707	15.8
Inner London	302	17.1
Outer London	405	15.0
South East	736	15.4
South West	475	16.4
Wales	406	23.3
Scotland	567	18.1
Strathclyde	283	20.6
Rest of Scotland	284	16.1
Northern Ireland	190	19.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Economic status by age and sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Yorkshire and the Humber was only 17 per cent.

As other surveys have shown, the likelihood of having a long-term disability or health problem is clearly related to age (see Figure 1). Slightly less than one in ten men and women aged 16-19 had a disability. This rose to around a fifth for those aged 45-49 and a third for those aged 55-59 (31 per cent for men and 36 per cent for women). For most age groups women have a slightly higher disability rate than men and the differential tends to increase with age. The fact

that men's overall working-age disability rate was about the same as that for women (18 per cent) is simply because working age includes those men aged 60-64 while for women it only goes up to the age of 59. The disability rate for men aged 16-59 was only 16 per cent – two percentage points lower than that for women in this age group.

The differential between regional disability rates is particularly high among older people (see Figure 2). The disability rate for the 50-59/64 age group was 44 per cent in the North

East and 42 per cent in Wales compared with only 25 per cent in the South East and the East.

Types of health problems

Nearly two-fifths (37 per cent) of respondents with disabilities reported problems with their musculo-skeletal system (i.e. arms, legs, neck, back, hands and feet) as the main problem (37 per cent for men and 38 per cent for women). A further 15 per cent (the same for both men and women) experienced chest or breathing problems and 11 per cent (14 per cent

Table 2 Type of health problem reported by disabled people, by sex; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All persons		Men		Women	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
All with long-term health problems ^a	6,418	100	3,360	100	3,058	100
Musculo-skeletal problems	2,392	37.3	1,227	36.5	1,165	38.1
Back or neck	1,265	19.7	639	19.0	626	20.5
Legs or feet	712	11.1	396	11.8	316	10.3
Arms, hands	415	6.5	193	5.7	222	7.3
Difficulty in seeing	128	2.0	79	2.4	49	1.6
Difficulty in hearing	120	1.9	69	2.0	51	1.7
Speech impediment	14	0.2	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	128	2.0	56	1.7	72	2.3
Chest, breathing problems	942	14.7	490	14.6	451	14.8
Heart, blood, pressure, circulation	699	10.9	463	13.8	236	7.7
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	287	4.5	136	4.1	151	4.9
Diabetes	273	4.3	167	5.0	107	3.5
Epilepsy	128	2.0	66	2.0	62	2.0
Mental illnesses	507	7.9	240	7.1	267	8.7
Depression, bad nerves	326	5.1	151	4.5	174	5.7
Mental illness, phobia, panics	182	2.8	89	2.6	93	3.0
Learning difficulties	141	2.2	87	2.6	54	1.8
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	223	3.5	101	3.0	122	4.0
Other problems, disabilities	418	6.5	162	4.8	256	8.4

^a Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability.
* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Disability prevalence rates by age and region of residence; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

of men and 8 per cent of women) said that heart, blood pressure and circulatory conditions were their main problem (Table 2). Mental illness in the form of depression, phobias etc. was reported by 8 per cent of disabled people (7 per cent of men and 9 per cent of women) as their main problem.

Labour market position of the working-age population

Figure 3 summarises the spectrum of labour market categories used in the LFS giving figures for disabled and non-disabled people. The following

sections describe each of the main categories in turn.

Economic activity

In winter 1998/9 there were 28.2 million people (15.9 million men and 12.4 million women) of working age in the labour force (either in employment or ILO unemployed). Of these, 12 per cent (3.3 million) had a current long-term disability or health problem – 11 per cent (1.8 million) of men and 12 per cent (1.5 million) of women.

Table 3 summarises the labour market status of men and women with and without disabilities. It shows the economic activity rate for disabled people of working age was only 51 per cent

compared with 85 per cent for non-disabled people.

Participation in the labour market varies according to the type of disability. People reporting mental health problems had an economic activity rate of 22 per cent. They were much less likely to be in the labour force than those with physical ailments or disabilities, or sensory impairments (Table 4). More typically, the economic activity rate was around a half (49 per cent) for those with musculo-skeletal problems (52 per cent for men and 46 per cent for women). The highest activity rates for particular disabilities were for those whose main problems were: skin condition or allergies (76 per cent for all,

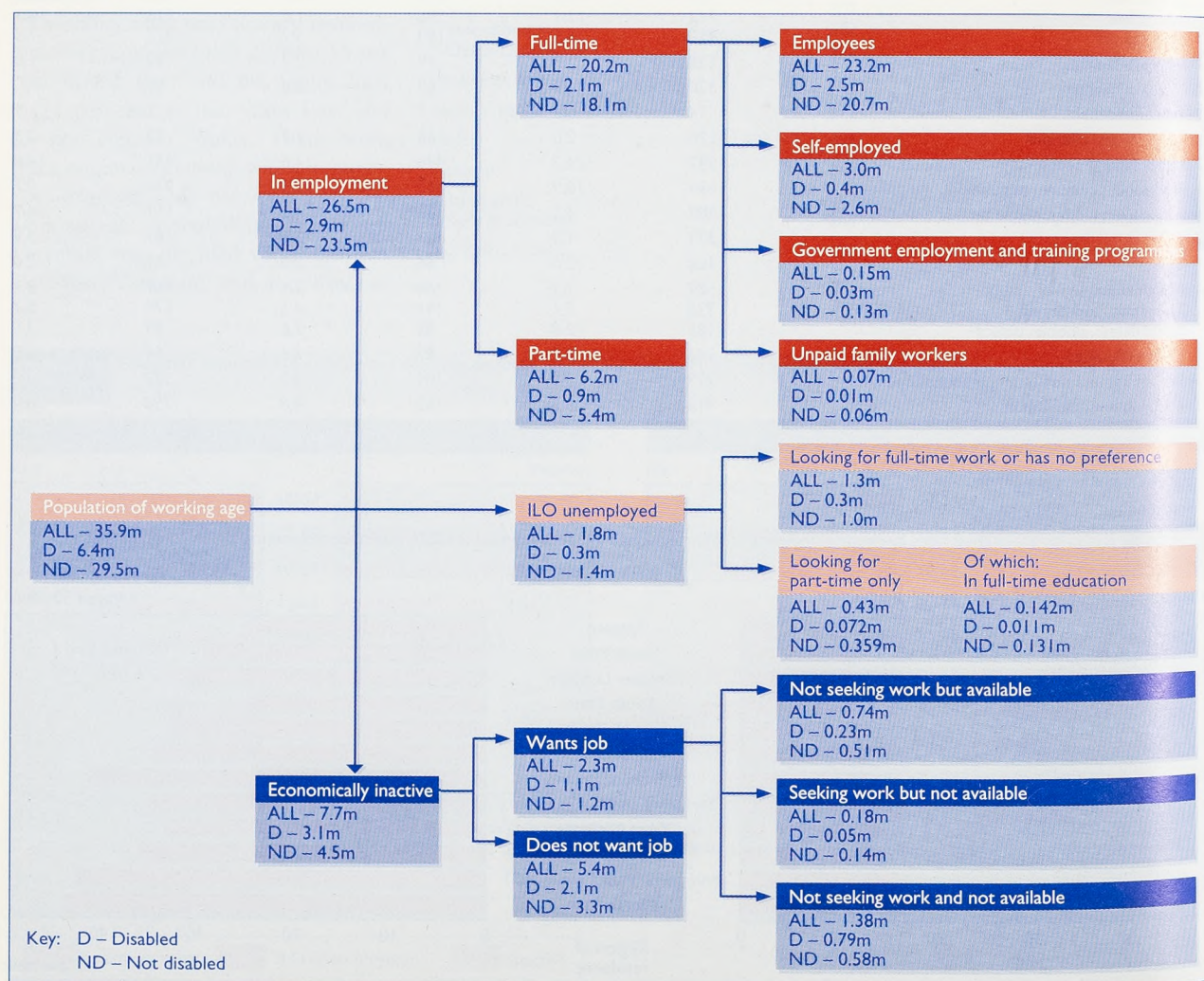
Table 3 Economic activity by sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands			Per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^a
All						
All of working age	35,901	6,418	29,482	100	100	100
Economically active	28,243	3,271	24,972	79	51	85
In employment	26,466	2,926	23,540	74	46	80
ILO unemployed	1,778	345	1,432	5	5	5
Economically inactive	7,658	3,147	4,511	21	49	15
Male						
All of working age	18,798	3,360	15,438	100	100	100
Economically active	15,864	1,795	14,069	84	53	91
In employment	14,748	1,568	13,180	78	47	85
ILO unemployed	1,116	227	889	6	7	6
Economically inactive	2,934	1,565	1,369	16	47	9
Female						
All of working age	17,103	3,058	14,045	100	100	100
Economically active	12,379	1,476	10,903	72	48	78
In employment	11,718	1,358	10,359	69	44	74
ILO unemployed	662	118	544	4	4	4
Economically inactive	4,723	1,582	3,141	28	52	22

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Figure 3 Labour market position of people of working age; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

82 per cent for men and 72 per cent for women), hearing problems (68 per cent for all, 74 per cent for men, 60 per cent for women), diabetes (68 per cent for all, 75 per cent for men, 58 per cent for women) and chest and breathing problems (66 per cent for all, 69 per cent for men and 62 per cent for women).

Economic activity by age

Economic activity rates for women peaked much earlier among those with disabilities than among the non-disabled (see Figure 4 and Table 5). For those aged 16-19 the activity rate for disabled women was almost as high as that for the non-disabled (61 per cent compared with 63 per cent). It was also above 60 per cent for 20-24 year old disabled women, but the rate for non-disabled women of the same age was 73 per cent. For disabled women, the rate declined to a little over half for those aged 25-49, while for non-disabled women it was still rising. For those aged 50 to retirement age the activity rate for non-disabled women was twice that of the disabled (77 per cent compared with 39 per cent).

Table 4 Type of health problem reported by economically active disabled people, by sex; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	Economically active Thousands	Economic activity rate Per cent	Economically active Thousands	Economic activity rate Per cent	Economically active Thousands	Economic activity rate Per cent
All 16-59/64	28,243	79.0	15,864	84.4	12,379	72.4
All with no long-term health problems ^a	24,972	85.0	14,069	91.1	10,903	77.6
All with long-term health problems	3,271	51.0	1,795	53.4	1,476	48.3
Musculo-skeletal problems	1,164	49.0	634	52.0	530	45.5
Back or neck	628	50.0	329	51.6	299	47.7
Legs or feet	332	47.0	196	49.6	136	43.1
Arms, hands	203	49.0	108	56.2	95	42.8
Difficulty in seeing	73	57.0	49	62.2	24	48.9
Difficulty in hearing	82	68.0	51	74.1	31	60.2
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	98	76.0	46	81.9	52	72.2
Chest, breathing problems	617	66.0	338	68.9	279	61.8
Heart, blood, pressure, circulation	335	48.0	221	47.8	114	48.2
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	171	60.0	87	63.5	84	56.0
Diabetes	186	68.0	124	74.6	62	57.9
Epilepsy	61	48.0	35	53.3	26	41.5
Mental illnesses	112	22.0	54	22.5	58	21.6
Depression, bad nerves	79	24.0	37	24.7	42	23.8
Mental illness, phobia, panics	33	18.0	17	18.7	16	17.3
Learning difficulties	49	35.0	34	39.2	15	27.3
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	80	36.0	35	34.8	45	36.9
Other problems, disabilities	235	56.0	82	50.4	154	60.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Among disabled men in winter 1998/9, the activity rate was highest for those aged 20-24 (69 per cent) and 25-34 (68 per cent). Almost all (98 per cent) of non-disabled men aged 35-49 were economically active compared with less than two-thirds (64 per cent) of disabled men of the same age. The distinction was even more marked

among men aged between 50 and retirement age, with non-disabled men being more than twice as likely to be economically active as disabled men (88 per cent compared with 41 per cent).

In considering the above findings it should be borne in mind that the disabilities and health problems reported

in the LFS are of varying severity and the extent to which work is limited is likely to be related to age. Previous research has shown that 'the level of handicap increases with age up to the middle years (35-45) and then levels off.'¹

Nevertheless, as shown by Figure 1, the largest numbers of economically

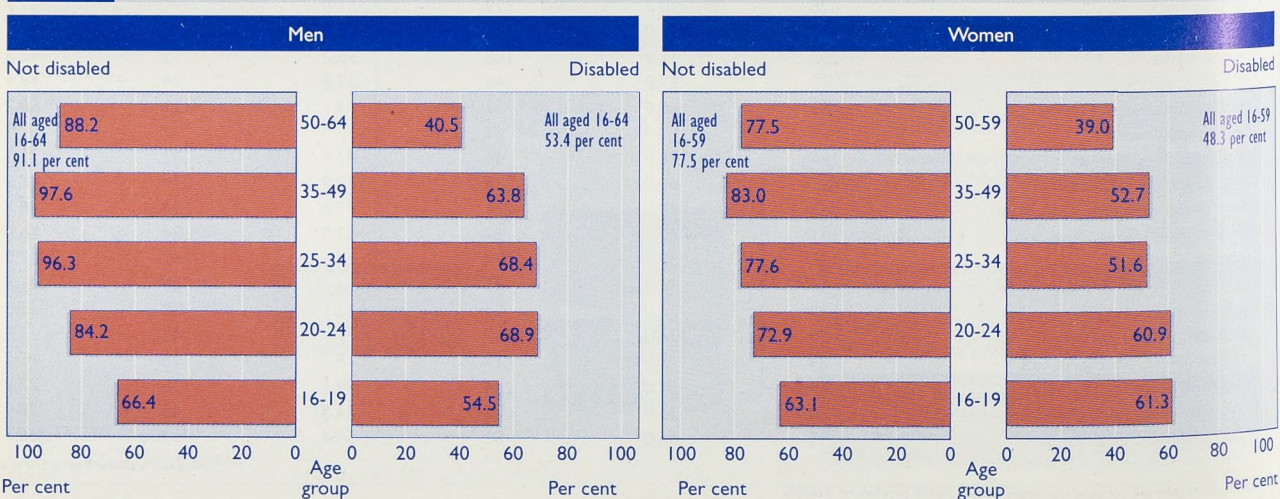
Table 5 Economic activity by sex, age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Disabled		Not disabled ^a	
	Economically active Thousands	Economic activity rate Per cent	Economically active Thousands	Economic activity rate Per cent	Economically active Thousands	Economic activity rate Per cent
All						
16-59/64	28,243	78.7	3,271	51.0	24,972	84.7
16-19	1,873	64.2	157	58.0	1,716	64.8
20-24	2,647	77.3	219	65.1	2,428	78.6
25-34	7,486	84.1	588	59.9	6,898	87.2
35-49	10,412	84.8	1,226	57.9	9,186	90.4
50-59/64	5,826	69.5	1,081	39.9	4,745	83.7
Men						
16-64	15,864	84.4	1,795	53.4	14,069	91.1
16-19	978	65.4	73	54.5	905	66.4
20-24	1,448	82.6	121	68.9	1,328	84.2
25-34	4,228	93.3	331	68.4	3,897	96.3
35-49	5,682	92.1	631	63.8	5,051	97.6
50-64	3,529	72.7	640	40.5	2,889	88.2
Women						
16-59	12,379	72.4	1,476	48.3	10,903	77.6
16-19	895	62.9	84	61.3	811	63.1
20-24	1,199	71.7	98	60.9	1,101	72.9
25-34	3,258	74.6	257	51.6	3,001	77.6
35-49	4,730	77.4	596	52.7	4,134	83.0
50-59	2,297	65.1	441	39.0	1,856	77.5

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Economic activity rates by age, sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 6 Employment status by sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Per cent	
		Disabled	Not disabled ^a
All			
All in employment ^b (thousands=100 per cent)	26,466	2,926	23,540
of which			
Employees	87.8	86.1	88.0
Self-employed	11.4	12.6	11.2
Others ^c	0.9	1.3	0.8
of which			
Full-time	76.4	70.7	77.1
Part-time	23.6	29.3	22.9
Men			
All in employment ^b (thousands=100 per cent)	14,748	1,568	13,180
of which			
Employees	84.0	81.3	84.3
Self-employed	15.2	17.3	14.9
Others ^c	0.8	1.4	0.8
of which			
Full-time	92.0	87.5	92.5
Part-time	8.0	12.5	7.5
Women			
All in employment ^b (thousands=100 per cent)	11,718	1,358	10,359
of which			
Employees	92.5	91.6	92.7
Self-employed	6.6	7.1	6.5
Others ^c	0.9	1.3	0.8
of which			
Full-time	56.7	51.4	57.4
Part-time	43.3	48.6	42.6

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.

c Those on government supported employment and training programmes and unpaid family workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 People in employment by social class (based on occupation), sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Per cent	
		Disabled	Not disabled ^a
All			
All in employment ^a (thousands=100 per cent)	26,466	2,926	23,540
Professional occupations	7	5	7
Intermediate occupations	31	29	31
Skilled occupations (non manual)	23	23	23
Skilled occupations (manual)	20	21	20
Partly skilled occupations	15	17	15
Unskilled occupations	4	6	4
Men			
All in employment ^a (thousands=100 per cent)	14,748	1,568	13,180
Professional occupations	9	7	10
Intermediate occupations	31	28	31
Skilled occupations (non manual)	12	12	12
Skilled occupations (manual)	30	31	30
Partly skilled occupations	14	16	14
Unskilled occupations	4	6	4
Women			
All in employment ^a (thousands=100 per cent)	11,718	1,358	10,359
Professional occupations	3	2	3
Intermediate occupations	31	30	31
Skilled occupations (non manual)	37	35	37
Skilled occupations (manual)	7	9	7
Partly skilled occupations	17	18	17
Unskilled occupations	5	7	5

a Includes those serving in the armed forces and those who did not state their social class, but percentages are based on totals which exclude these groups.

Source: Labour Force Survey

active disabled people are in some of the older age groups (particularly those aged 50-54).

Employment

Some 2.9 million disabled people were in employment in winter 1998/9, an employment rate of 46 per cent (see Table 3). This compares with an employment rate of 80 per cent for non-disabled people.

Table 6 shows that disabled people in employment were slightly less likely to be employees than those without disabilities (86 per cent compared with 88 per cent). They were also relatively more likely to be self-employed (13 per cent compared with 11 per cent). This higher self-employment rate is at least partly a reflection of the fact that older people in general are more likely to be self-employed and disability rates rise with age.

Disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to report that they were employed in a part-time capacity (see Table 6), 29 per cent compared with 23 per cent. Women in general are more likely than men to work part-time and almost half (49 per cent) of disabled women in employment worked part-time compared with 43 per cent for non-disabled women. Some 12 per cent of disabled men in employment worked part-time compared with 7 per cent of other men.

No substantial differences are evident at major group level between the industries in disabled and non-disabled people work.

Table 7 shows that disabled people in employment were a little more concentrated in the lower three social classes (i.e. skilled manual occupations, partly skilled occupations and unskilled occupations) than those who were not disabled. Some 44 per cent of the former were in these three social classes compared with 39 per cent of the latter. This differential was similar for men and women. Around 52 per cent of disabled men were in the three lower social classes compared with 47 per cent of non-disabled men. The corresponding figures for disabled and non-disabled women were 33 per cent and 29 per cent respectively.

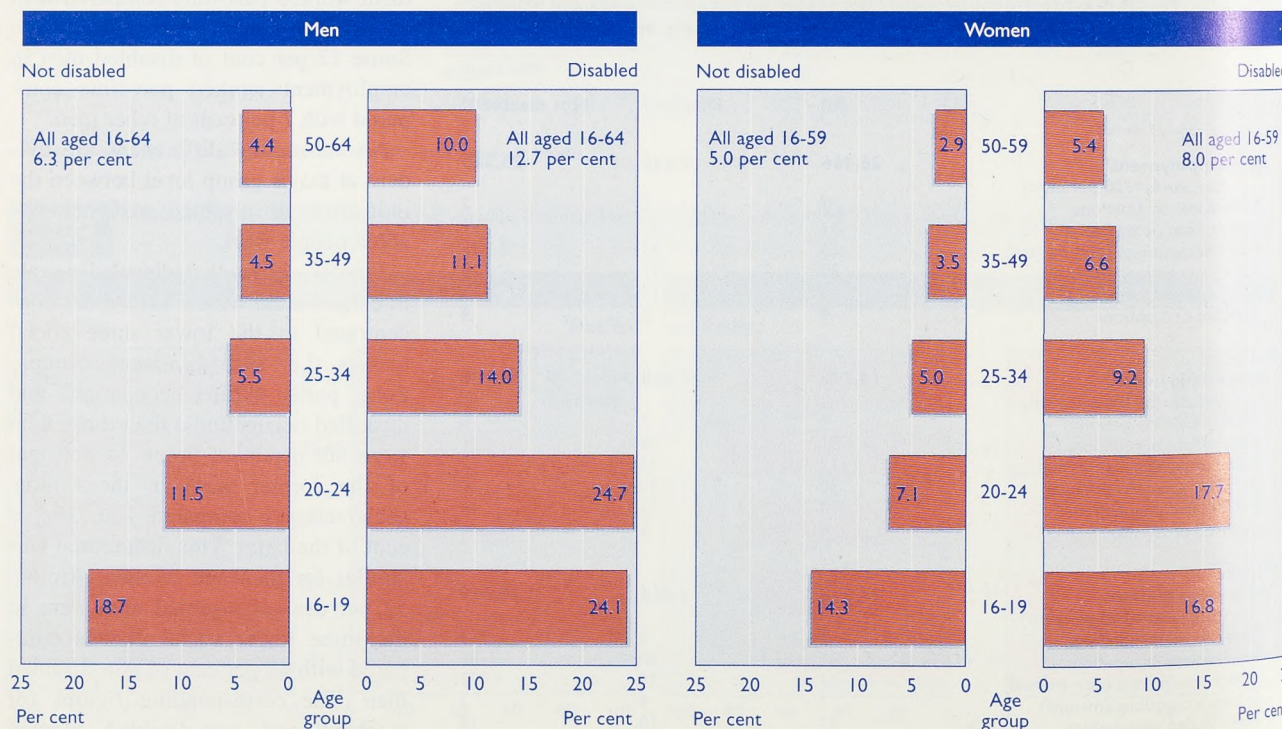
Table 8 ILO unemployment by sex, age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Disabled		Not disabled ^a	
	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent
All						
16-59/64	1,778	6.3	345	10.6	1,432	5.7
16-19	317	16.9	32	20.2	286	16.6
20-24	278	10.5	47	21.5	231	9.5
25-34	433	5.8	70	11.9	363	5.3
35-49	481	4.6	109	8.9	372	4.0
50-59/64	269	4.6	87	8.1	181	3.8
Men						
16-64	1,116	7.0	227	12.7	889	6.3
16-19	187	19.1	18	24.1	169	18.7
20-24	183	12.6	30	24.7	153	11.5
25-34	259	6.1	46	14.0	212	5.5
35-49	297	5.2	70	11.1	227	4.5
50-64	191	5.4	64	10.0	127	4.4
Women						
16-59	662	5.3	118	8.0	544	5.0
16-19	130	14.6	14	16.8	116	14.3
20-24	96	8.0	17	17.7	78	7.1
25-34	174	5.3	24	9.2	150	5.0
35-49	184	3.9	39	6.6	145	3.5
50-59	78	3.4	24	5.4	54	2.9

^a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 ILO unemployment rates by age, sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 9 ILO unemployment rates by type of health problem and sex; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All		Men		Women	
	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	ILO unemployed Thousands	ILO unemployment rate Per cent
All	1,778	6.3	1,116	7.0	662	5.3
All with no long-term health problems ^a	1,432	5.7	889	6.3	544	5.0
All with long-term health problems	345	10.6	227	12.7	118	8.0
Musculo-skeletal problems	120	10.3	84	13.2	36	6.9
Back or neck	63	10.0	41	12.5	22	7.3
Legs or feet	36	10.8	28	14.2	*	*
Arms, hands	22	10.7	15	13.9	*	*
Difficulty in seeing	*	*	*	*	*	*
Difficulty in hearing	*	*	*	*	*	*
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skin conditions, allergies	13	13.0	*	*	*	*
Chest, breathing problems	70	11.4	44	13.0	27	9.5
Heart, blood, pressure, circulation	28	8.5	19	8.7	*	*
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	15	8.8	10	12.1	*	*
Diabetes	11	5.7	*	*	*	*
Epilepsy	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mental illnesses	28	25.4	18	33.0	10	18.2
Depression, bad nerves	19	24.1	11	30.6	*	*
Mental illness, phobias, panics	*	*	*	*	*	*
Learning difficulties	11	22.3	*	*	*	*
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other problems, disabilities	18	7.8	12	15.1	*	*

^a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

^b Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Unemployment

Table 8 shows that the overall ILO unemployment rate for disabled people was nearly twice that for other people of working age in winter 1998/9 (11 per cent compared with 6 per cent). For men with disabilities the rate was twice as high (13 per cent compared with 6 per cent) while for women the difference was smaller (8 per cent compared with 5 per cent).

Although high (24 per cent), the unemployment rate for 16-19 year old disabled men was only around a third higher than that for non-disabled men (see Figure 5). However, for all older age groups the rate for disabled men is more than twice that for other men. The pattern is similar among women although the differences tend to be smaller.

One quarter of unemployed disabled people were aged 50 or more compared with only one eighth of unemployed non-disabled people.

Table 9 shows unemployment rates

Table 10 ILO unemployed over 1 year as a percentage of all unemployed, by age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^a
All 16-59/64	28.2	38.1	25.8
16-24	13.0	22.9	11.5
25-34	28.5	33.2	27.6
35-49	36.2	43.9	34.0
50-59/64	46.9	48.6	46.1

^a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long term health problem or disability.

according to type of disability or health problem. The highest rates (over 20 per cent) were recorded for those with some kind of mental illness or handicap (phobias, depression, learning difficulties etc.).

In winter 1998/9 nearly two-fifths (38 per cent) of unemployed people with disabilities had been unemployed for at least a year, compared with 26 per cent of those without disabilities (see Table 10). Unemployed people aged under 25 with disabilities were

nearly twice as likely to be long-term unemployed as other unemployed people under 25. This ratio was much smaller for all older age groups and the differential is very small for those aged 50-59/64.

Economic inactivity

Compared with non-disabled people of working age, disabled people are much more likely to be economically inactive (see Table 3). In winter 1998/9

Table 11 Economically inactive people of working age by sex, reason for inactivity, and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All	Disabled	Per cent Not disabled ^a
All			
All inactive (000s = 100 per cent)	7,658	3,147	4,511
Total inactive who say they would like work ^b	29.9	34.1	27.0
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.4	1.5	3.0
Not seeking but would like work	27.5	32.6	23.9
Of which			
Available to start	9.7	7.3	11.4
Not available to start	17.8	25.3	12.5
Not seeking work, does not want work	70.1	65.9	73.0
Men			
All inactive (000s = 100 per cent)	2,934	1,565	1,369
Total inactive who say they would like work ^b	32.4	36.8	27.2
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.9	1.7	4.3
Not seeking but would like work	29.4	35.1	22.9
Of which			
Available to start	10.0	7.3	13.1
Not available to start	19.4	27.8	9.7
Not seeking work, does not want work	67.6	63.2	72.8
Women			
All inactive (000s = 100 per cent)	4,723	1,582	3,141
Total inactive who say they would like work ^b	28.4	31.5	26.8
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.1	1.4	2.5
Not seeking but would like work	26.3	30.1	24.4
Of which			
Available to start	9.5	7.3	10.7
Not available to start	16.8	22.8	13.7
Not seeking work, does not want work	71.6	68.5	73.2

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

b Includes those who did not state whether they were available or not.

Source: Labour Force Survey

almost half (49 per cent) were economically inactive (47 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women) compared with 15 per cent of non-disabled people (9 per cent of men and 22 per cent of women). Two-fifths (41 per cent) of the economically inactive working-age populations was disabled (53 per cent for men and 33 per cent for women).

The economically inactive can be analysed according to their degree of attachment to the labour market as shown in *Figure 2* and *Table 11*. About a third of economically inactive disabled people said they would like to work (34 per cent) compared with only 27 per cent for those not disabled. The proportion for disabled men was higher than that for disabled women (37 per cent compared with 31 per cent), but

there was no such differential between non-disabled men and women. Responses to the questions on the reasons for economic inactivity are likely to be very subjective and affected by prevailing job opportunities; it should not be assumed that all those who do not say they would like a job have absolutely no interest in ever working in the future. Indeed 25 per cent of economically inactive disabled people stated a desire to work but were not available to start in the next two weeks, mainly due to their disability or health problems.

Conclusion

Disability has a major impact on people's labour market activity.

Disabled people are much less likely to be economically active than others of working age (51 per cent compared with 85 per cent). Their employment rate is consequently much lower (46 per cent compared with 80 per cent) and their unemployment rate higher (11 per cent compared with 6 per cent). However, behind these average figures there is a wide variation according to their main disability or health problem.

Note

1 See Table 6.1, *Employment and Handicap*, Prescott-Clarke, P, Social and Community Planning Research, 1990.

Table 12 Economic activity of working age people according to different definitions of disability; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	Economic activity rate Per cent	Employment rate Per cent	ILO unemployment rate Per cent	All persons Thousands
All long-term disabled				
All	51.0	45.6	10.6	6,418
Men	53.4	46.7	12.7	3,360
Women	48.3	44.4	8.0	3,058
Work-limiting disabilities				
All	44.4	38.7	12.8	5,367
Men	47.0	39.9	15.1	2,854
Women	41.5	37.4	9.8	2,513
DDA current disabled				
All	45.2	40.6	10.2	5,101
Men	46.4	40.6	12.7	2,640
Women	43.8	40.5	7.4	2,461
Not long-term disabled^a				
All	84.7	79.8	5.7	29,482
Men	91.1	85.4	6.3	15,438
Women	77.6	73.8	5.0	14,045

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability.

Further information

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Technical note

Questions on disability

The focus of and number of questions in the health and disability module of the Labour Force Survey changed in spring 1997 to reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. Since spring 1997 all working age LFS respondents have been asked:

● Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last for 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:

● '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

they said that they had the following health problems: 'progressive illnesses 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 (or 'current DDA').

Technical note (continued)

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

- 'Does this health problem affect the KIND of work that you might do?'
- '...or the AMOUNT of paid work that you might do?'

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 – as is usually the case) current DDA or work-limiting definitions of disability are defined as having a current long-term disability.

Estimates for the different definitions are set out in *Table 12*. It should be noted that the difference between the DDA estimates and those based on work-limiting disabilities may be exaggerated due to people not properly assessing the extent to which their work-limiting disability would also affect their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities, i.e. those activities which are normal for most people and are carried out by most people on a daily or frequent and fairly regular basis. For example, if a man cannot operate a keyboard at work because of his disability but does not normally use a keyboard outside of work, that does not stop his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities being affected because using a keyboard in one form or another is a normal activity for very many people. He could therefore be covered by the DDA.

It follows that including all those with current long-term disabilities (either DDA-covered or work-limiting) improves the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the estimates as the

possible bias due to underreporting of DDA-covered disabilities is removed.

The DDA also covers those with past long-term disabilities and the Labour Force Survey also asks about these and whether they had ever affected the respondent's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Such people are not included in the definition used in this article unless they were also either current DDA or work-limiting disabled.

More information about these definitions and comparisons with earlier data was published in a technical report in the June 1998 issue of *Labour Market Trends (Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-8 with the past)*. This report looks at the various discontinuities in LFS disability data over time. In particular, users should be aware that although there was a work-limiting definition of disability in use in the LFS prior to spring 1997 it does not produce estimates consistent with those available since because of the changes to the wording and the ordering of the questions concerned.

Results based on small samples

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. Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

Disability and the labour market: findings from the DfEE Baseline Disability Survey

By Nigel Meager, Institute for Employment Studies and Angelika Hibbett, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

- Unemployed disabled people generally have a positive outlook on getting work. Two-thirds agree strongly that getting a job is important to them and nearly all (98 per cent) said that they will continue to look for a job.
- Adaptations can often play an important role in keeping disabled people in work. Over a quarter of disabled people who left their job because of their disability say that adaptations would have enabled them to stay in work, but less than one in five of this group say they were offered such changes.
- One in six disabled people (16 per cent) who are or have been economically active say that they have experienced discrimination or unfair treatment in a work-related context.
- Just under half of economically inactive people who see themselves as being able to work say that they would like a paid job.
- The likelihood of being economically active decreases markedly as severity of disability increases, and the effect is stronger for men than for women.



PHOTO: GISELE MENDAL/NETWORK

A large survey of disabled people was carried out by the Department for Education and Employment in summer 1996, prior to the implementation of the Disability Discrimination Act. This article outlines its main findings.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE outlines the main findings from a large national survey of disabled people and their position in the labour market, carried out in summer 1996. A full overview of the research and its findings was published in the

DfEE Research Series in summer 1998.¹

The survey "Employment of People with Disabilities: Assessing the Extent of Participation" was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) with co-funding from the Employment Service to obtain a baseline against which the impact of

the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA), which came into force in December 1996, could be monitored. More generally, it also provided a timely update on disabled people in the labour market since the last large-scale national survey, "Employment and Handicap", had been conducted in summer 1988. The survey was carried out by the Institute for Employment Studies in conjunction with NOP Consumer Research.

The DDA brought in new laws and measures aimed at ending the discrimination which many disabled people face. It gives statutory rights to disabled people not to be discriminated against unlawfully in employment and in access to goods, facilities and services, and places statutory duties on employers to make reasonable adjustments. When fully implemented, the DDA will also require reasonable adjustments from service providers.

Disabled people are defined in the DDA as those who have a disability which, in effect, makes it difficult for them to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The disability must have a substantial and long-term (i.e. lasting or be expected to last for at least 12 months) adverse effect. Conditions where the effect on day-to-day activities is slight, but is likely to become substantial, are covered. Severe disfigurement is classified as a disability under the Act. The rights under the DDA also apply to people who have had a disability but have completely or largely recovered from it.

This new definition is different from the one used previously in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which was based on occupational handicap, i.e. whether a disability or health problem limits the kind of paid work a person could undertake. The questions in the DfEE baseline survey used the new disability definition; to afford a cost-effective, longer-term evaluation of the impact of the DDA on the position of disabled people in the labour market, the disability questions in the LFS were also changed, from spring 1997 onwards, to take account of this new definition. As the LFS now uses the same disability questions as the baseline survey, it is possible to obtain regular updates of

Figure 1 Labour Force Survey and DfEE Baseline Disability Survey coverage of disabled people in the labour market

	Work-limiting disability	Current disability DDA covered	Previous disability DDA covered
LFS spring 1992 - winter 1996/7	✓		
Baseline Survey summer 1996	✓	✓	✓
LFS spring 1997 to present	✓	✓	✓

- The LFS now uses the same set of core questions on disability as the DfEE Baseline Disability Survey;
- it can be used to provide regular quarterly up-dates on the position of disabled people.

the core information and gauge changes and trends over time. Figure 1 summarises coverage of disability by the two surveys.

The DfEE Baseline Disability Survey

The survey comprised face-to-face interviews with a random sample of 2,015 people of working age (men aged 16-64 years, women aged 16-59 years) in the United Kingdom. It collected detailed information on their working lives, nature and severity of their disability, current and past employment, aids and adaptations, education, qualifications and training, income and benefits and a wide range of other topics. The sample was obtained through a random household screening survey involving around 26,000 interviews in over 200 postcode sectors. Fieldwork was carried out from July to October 1996. Following extensive analysis, the research report was published in July 1998.

Before reviewing the findings from the survey, it is important to note that disability estimates will vary with the definition used, so there is no single estimate for disabled people. There are people who are disabled according to the DDA but who do not have a work-limiting disability, and *vice versa*. This is set out more fully in a recent article,² which also contains a technical note with the new LFS disability module. This article covers all people of working age with a current long-term disability or health problem which limits

the work they can do or has a substantial adverse impact on their day-to-day activities, i.e. it includes those with a current disability covered under the DDA as well as those who would be covered under the previous occupational definition.

Comparisons with the non-disabled population are generally made based on the spring 1997 LFS, which was the first LFS quarter using the new disability module. However, where appropriate, comparisons with more recent LFS information from summer 1998 (to eliminate seasonal variation when comparing with summer 1996) have also been included, to provide more up-to-date information, e.g. on the extent of different types of disabilities. Still more recent LFS data, from winter 1998/9, appear in a comparison article on pp455-66 of this issue. However, it should be noted that there may be some seasonal variation between summer and winter results.

Characteristics of disabled people in the survey

All of the survey data were weighted, using weights for age and sex drawn from the spring 1997 LFS, with separate weights for the active and inactive subsamples (allowing findings to be grossed up to the whole working-age population).³ All of the tables which follow, therefore, are based on weighted data (although in each table the unweighted base is also shown).

Table 1 shows the composition of the sample according to some basic

Table 1 Personal characteristics of sample; United Kingdom; summer 1996

	Per cent		All
	Economically active	Economically inactive	
Sex			
Male	56	49	53
Female	44	51	47
Age			
16-25	12	8	10
26-35	21	15	18
36-45	23	17	20
46-55	30	33	31
56+	14	27	20
Ethnic group			
White	96	93	95
Other	4	7	5
Base (all respondents)	1,440	575	2,015

Source: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey

Table 2 Prevalence of types of current disability; United Kingdom; summer 1996-summer 1998

Type of disability/health problem	Per cent ^a	
	Baseline Disability Survey, summer 1996	Labour Force Survey, summer 1998
Problems/disabilities connected with the arms or hands	19	26
Problems/disabilities connected with the legs or feet	24	33
Problems or disabilities connected with the back or neck	28	38
Difficulty in seeing	5	6
Difficulty in hearing	6	8
Speech impediment	2	2
Severe disfigurement ^b	*	J9
Skin conditions/allergies ^b	8	
Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis	25	27
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems	18	23
Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems	12	13
Diabetes	7	7
Depression, bad nerves or anxiety	10	15
Mental illness, phobia, panics or other nervous disorders	4	8
Mental illness (combined total)	14	23
Epilepsy	3	4
Specific learning difficulties ^b	2	
Severe learning difficulties (mental handicap) ^b	1	J3
Progressive illness not included elsewhere	4	5
Other health problems/disabilities (i.e. not covered by the precoded categories above)	12	11
Base (all respondents with current disabilities)	1,850	
Base (grossed LFS)		6.4m

Sources: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey and Labour Force Survey

* Fewer than 10 cases.

^a Column totals exceed 100 per cent due to multiple responses (i.e. individuals reporting health problems/impairments in more than one of the specified categories).

^b The LFS combines severe disfigurement and skin conditions into a single category, and likewise treats both types of learning difficulties as one category.

demographic characteristics, and Table 2 indicates the prevalence of different types of disability or health problem for respondents with a current disability or health problem (the survey also covered those with *past* disabilities, in line with the definition of disability in the DDA). Five broad groups dominate the list: problems or impairments connected with the arms or hands; legs or feet; or back or neck; chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis etc.; and heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems. Information from the summer 1998 LFS confirms the general pattern of types of disabilities, but indicates an overall larger number of disabilities, particularly with regards to mental illness. This may be because the baseline survey used a set of showcards from which respondents had to select, whereas the LFS prompts respondents separately for each type of disability, which may lead to a higher response on other than main disabilities.

Effects and severity of disability

Table 3 shows, again for those with current disabilities or health problems, the main effects their disabilities had on their normal day-to-day activities, according to eight broad categories of effect identified in the DDA. Unsurprisingly, all types of effect were more prevalent among economically inactive disabled people, and overall, mobility problems and problems relating to the ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects were cited much more frequently than other types of effect.

The DfEE survey asked respondents a set of questions to ascertain the severity of their condition or impairment, which was based on the severity scales developed by the then Office of Population Censuses and Surveys; readers are referred to Appendix 5 in the DfEE research report for a fuller discussion. Responses were used to construct a combined 'severity score', ranging from 1 (least severe) to 10 (most severe); a score of 0 denotes respondents who did not have a severity score of at least 0.5, i.e. they had very little or no functional impairment.

Table 4 shows the range of severity scores among the sample.

As can be seen from Table 4, and as might be expected, disabled people who were economically inactive were much more likely to have more severe impairments than their economically active counterparts.

Respondents were also asked, irrespective of their current economic activity, whether their disability or health problem prevented them from doing any paid work. Some 37 per cent of disabled people (and 73 per cent of economically inactive disabled people) reported that they were unable to work at all, and as Table 5 shows, the perceived inability to work at all in this sense was strongly related to the overall severity of their condition or impairment, i.e. respondents' own assessments tended to be corroborated by more 'objective' appraisals of the effects of their disability.

Those able to work were asked whether their disability affected the kind or amount of work they could do. Constraints on the kind of work that could be done (cited by 53 per cent) were more common than on the amount of work (32 per cent). Disabilities most likely to have a work-related impact (in either sense) were mental illness, learning difficulties, mobility disorders and visual impairments (the latter affecting the kind rather than the amount of work that could be done).

Labour market history

As well as asking about their employment status at the time of the survey, respondents were also questioned in some detail about their labour market histories. Some of the key findings to emerge were as follows:

- Most economically inactive disabled people (86 per cent) who were able to work had been in work before. However, of these, two in five had not worked for five years or more.
- Nearly all unemployed disabled people (93 per cent) had worked before, but a quarter had not worked for five years or more.
- Among disabled people who had worked in the past the most common reason for leaving their last job was

Table 3 Main effects of health problems/disabilities; United Kingdom; summer 1996

Effect	Per cent		All
	Economically active	Economically inactive	
Mobility	33	62	47
Manual dexterity	11	27	19
Physical co-ordination	6	19	12
Problems with bowel/bladder control	5	10	7
Ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects	27	53	39
Speech, hearing or eyesight	10	16	13
Memory or ability to concentrate or understand	8	21	14
Perception of the risk of physical danger	3	8	5
None of these	39	15	28
Base (all respondents with current disabilities)	1,296	554	1,850

Source: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey
 a Column totals exceed 100 per cent due to multiple responses (i.e. individuals reporting effects in more than one of the specified categories).

Table 4 Severity scores; United Kingdom; summer 1996

Severity score	Per cent		All
	Economically active	Economically inactive	
Level 0-1	67	22	47
Level 2-3	15	18	16
Level 4-5	12	23	17
Level 6+	6	38	19
Base (all respondents)	1,440	575	2,015

Source: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey

Table 5 Inability to work by severity of disability; United Kingdom; summer 1996

Severity score	Per cent	
	Unable to work at all	Able to work
Level 0-1	14	66
Level 2-3	18	16
Level 4-5	26	12
Level 6+	42	7
Base (all respondents)	533	1,463

Source: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey

redundancy (17 per cent), followed by voluntary resignation (15 per cent). Inactive respondents were more likely than others to have left their last job because of their disability, or for family/personal reasons unconnected with their health.

- Around a quarter of disabled people who left their last job because of their disability said that adaptations

to the job, to the workplace or to working arrangements would have enabled them to stay in work, but less than one in five of this group said they were offered such changes.

Education and training

Educational qualifications

Disabled people have significantly lower overall levels of qualification

Table 6 Highest qualification obtained; United Kingdom; summer 1996-spring 1997

	Per cent			
	Baseline Disability Survey, summer 1996	Labour Force Survey (non-disabled people), spring 1997		
	Economically active	Economically inactive	All	
Degree or equivalent or higher	24	8	19	22
A-level or equivalent	18	10	16	27
O-level or equivalent	19	13	17	20
Other qualifications	10	10	10	15
No qualifications	29	59	38	16
Base (all respondents)	1,430	570	2,000	29.1m

Sources: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey and Labour Force Survey

Table 7 People receiving job-related training in previous 13 weeks; United Kingdom; summer 1996-spring 1997

	Per cent			
	Employees	Self-employed	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive
Baseline Disability Survey, summer 1996				
Received training	20	9	8	2
No training	80	91	92	98
Base (all respondents)	988	197	173	575
Labour Force Survey, spring 1997				
Received training	28	11	15	13
No training	72	89	85	87
Base (grossed LFS)	22.1m	3.1m	2.0m	7.2m

Sources: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey and Labour Force Survey

than their non-disabled counterparts; as Table 6 shows, 35 per cent of disabled people in the DfEE survey were qualified to A-level or higher, compared with 49 per cent of non-disabled people of working age (from the spring 1997 LFS). At the other end of the qualifications spectrum, 38 per cent of disabled people had no qualifications at all, compared with only 16 per cent of non-disabled people. The table also shows that there is a strong association between qualification level and whether a disabled person is economically active (economically inactive disabled people are much less likely to have higher-level qualifications, and much more likely to have no qualifications than are economically active disabled people). The survey also showed that people with more severe disabilities were likely to be less well-qualified than disabled people as a whole.

Job-related training

The survey suggested that disabled people were disadvantaged when it came to the provision of job-related training; only 10 per cent of disabled people had received such training in the three months prior to the survey, a lower proportion than among the overall working-age population. Table 7 shows, through comparison with the LFS, that this difference between disabled people and the population as a whole applied irrespective of employment status.

Disabled respondents who were in employment at the time of the survey, and who had not received any job-related training in the previous three months were asked if their employer had ever offered them any such training. Over half (54 per cent) had never been offered such training (the corresponding figure for the employed population in general is 46 per cent, according to the spring 1997 LFS). In some cases, this reflected the nature of their job (i.e. there was a tendency for disabled people to be disproportionately represented in jobs where training was not provided), but in around a fifth of cases (22 per cent of disabled employees never having been offered training), they reported that non-dis-

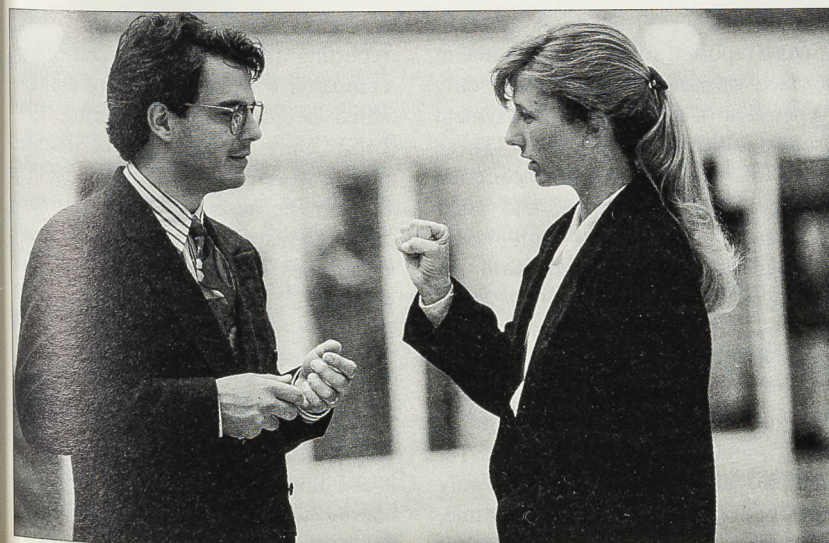


PHOTO: TELEGRAPH/COLOUR LIBRARY

abled employees in similar jobs were offered training.

Disabled people in employment

Employment status

Table 8 shows the economic activity status of respondents to the survey – some 46 per cent were in work (as employees or self-employed), and the self-employment rate among disabled people (self-employment as a proportion of overall employment), at just over 17 per cent, was higher than for the employed population as a whole (under 13 per cent in summer 1996 according to the LFS). As with non-disabled people, the rate of self-employment among disabled people increased strongly with age.

Employment by sector

Looking in more detail at the patterns of employment of disabled people, there is no evidence of over- or under-concentration in particular areas of economic activity, and the sectoral distribution of disabled people's employment is almost identical to that of all employees as shown in the LFS.

As Table 9 shows, however, disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to work in manual and low-skilled occupations, and less likely to work in managerial, professional and high-skilled occupations (this pattern is consistent with the lower than average qualification levels of disabled people).

Size of employer

Nearly a third of disabled employees worked in workplaces with fewer than 20 people, and 18 per cent worked in organisations with fewer than 20 employees in the whole organisation. There was no evidence that large employers were more likely than small employers to employ people with more severe disabilities.

Homeworking

There were some important differences between disabled people and non-disabled people in terms of where they worked. In particular, nearly one in five (19 per cent) of disabled people

Table 8 Economic status; United Kingdom; summer 1996

	Per cent
Employee	38
Self-employed	8
Laid off or on short-time	*
Unemployed	6
Government training scheme	1
Unpaid work for self or relative	0
Full-time student	2
Looking after family/home	9
Temporarily sick or injured	3
Long-term sick or disabled	27
Retired from paid work	3
None of these	2
Base (all respondents)	2,015

Source: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey

*Fewer than 10 cases.

Table 9 Occupations of disabled employees; United Kingdom; summer 1996-spring 1997

Occupation (SOC)	Disabled employees in Baseline Disability Survey, summer 1996	Non-disabled employees in Labour Force Survey, spring 1997
Managers and administrators	11	15
Professional occupations	10	10
Associate professionals	10	10
Clerical and secretarial	16	17
Craft and related	10	10
Personal and protective services	12	11
Sales occupations	7	9
Plant and machinery operatives	12	10
Other occupations	10	8
Not stated	2	*
Base (all current employees in sample)	1,039	19.9m
Base (grossed LFS)		

Sources: DfEE Baseline Disability Survey and Labour Force Survey

in work reported some form of home or distance working, compared with only 10 per cent of all those in employment (from the spring 1997 LFS). These forms of work were more common among disabled women, and their prevalence increased with age, although they did not vary with the severity of disability.

Working time

The working-time patterns of disabled people were broadly similar to those of non-disabled people. Thus, for example, disabled people were only slightly more likely to work part-time, with 26 per cent of those in work

reporting that they were part-timers, compared with 23 per cent of non-disabled people (from the spring 1997 LFS). Only 25 per cent of disabled people working part-time said that they did so because of their disability, although respondents with more severe disabilities were more likely to work part-time.

Special working arrangements and adaptations

An important issue explored in the survey was the question of whether disabled people in work required any

special working arrangements or adaptations, and whether their needs in this respect were being met. First, disabled people in work were also asked whether they had any agreed special working time arrangements which varied on a daily or weekly basis; just over a third of respondents (34 per cent) reported such arrangements, of which flexitime was the most common. Hardly any of those with non-standard hours or working arrangements (6 per cent overall), reported that these arrangements were due to their disability or health problem. Among disabled people in work, there were very few constraints on the number of hours per day or the number of days per week they could work (only 11 per cent reported hours restrictions and only 5 per cent reported restrictions on the number of days they could work). There was some tendency for the incidence of these restrictions to increase with the severity of the disability, although even among those in work with the most severe disabilities, only a minority (a quarter or less) reported that their disability affected the number of hours or days they could work.

More generally, however, the survey examined respondents' needs for special equipment, aids or adaptations to the working environment; looking at those with a current disability and who were able to work (or felt they would be able to work in the future), 11 per cent reported that they did require such adjustments. Of those in employment who expressed a need for some kind of support in the working environment, 82 per cent said that those needs were fully met. The proportion of those with support needs was higher among those who were economically inactive (20 per cent) than among those who were economically active (8 per cent). This is likely to reflect the fact that the inactive group includes a higher proportion of people with more severe disabilities, but it also suggests that the need for these kinds of change to the working environment is likely to be greater than suggested simply by looking at disabled people already in work. The finding noted earlier, that a significant minority of disabled people who had left a job because of their disability felt

that they could have remained in work if suitable adaptations had been offered, reinforces the point that lack of suitable adaptations to the working environment may be an important barrier to participation.

Unemployment and jobsearch

Whatever definition of disability is adopted, disabled people tend to record higher rates of unemployment than their non-disabled counterparts. Unemployment rates (as recorded by the standard International Labour Organisation definition, based on being both available for work and actively looking for it) provide a very partial picture of the extent of disadvantage and under-participation in the labour market of disabled people; what stands out much more for disabled people than their higher unemployment rate is their very high rate of economic inactivity – i.e. disabled people are much less likely than non-disabled people to be in the labour market at all. For these reasons, the DfEE survey placed as much emphasis on economic inactivity, and the reasons for it, as on unemployment *per se* among disabled people. Nevertheless, it did examine the characteristics and activities of those disabled people in the sample who were out of work and actively looking for it. Key findings for this group included the following:

- The survey found strong attachment to the labour market among unemployed disabled people as well as a positive outlook to finding work: 93 per cent stated that getting a job was very important to them and 98 per cent stated a determination to continue looking for work, while over half (55 per cent) expressed optimism about finding a job.
- There was no evidence that unemployed disabled people were restricting their jobsearch in any significant way; 41 per cent said they would take any kind of job offered, and while a further 42 per cent said they would prefer a particular kind of job (and these were mainly in clerical, secretarial or skilled manual occupations), only 17 per cent said that they

would only take a job of a particular kind.

- Disabled jobseekers generally took a wide range of steps to find work, with 80 per cent having searched through the Jobcentre in the four weeks prior to the survey, 53 per cent having responded to advertisements in newspapers or journals and 47 per cent having sought work through friends, relatives or other contacts.
- Nine out of ten unemployed disabled people had sought help or advice about their jobsearch from external organisations, the commonest sources of advice being Jobcentre staff (mainstream and specialist disability advisers), and other common sources being previous employers and unemployment benefit officers.

Economic inactivity among disabled people

As has been seen above, economically inactive disabled people are, on average, older than their economically active counterparts, more likely to be female, more likely to have a severe disability, and more likely to state they are unable to work at all. Disabled people who were economically inactive were likely to be less well-qualified than those who were economically active.

Reasons for not looking for work or for not wanting work

Disabled people who were economically inactive, but who on their own assessment were able to work, or believed they would be able to in the future, were asked whether they would like to have a paid job, and nearly half (47 per cent) of this group said they would like to work. This latter group were then asked why, despite their wish for work, they had not been looking for it. Their answers suggested a relatively low level of discouragement, with only 14 per cent saying that they were not looking because they believed that no jobs were available or none which would be financially worthwhile, or because they thought that their disability or health problem

would prevent them from being offered a job. The commonest reasons given were that they were unable to work because of family or domestic commitments (this was cited by 21 per cent of respondents, particularly by women) or because their disability or health problem made them currently unable to work although they expected to be able to do so in the future (41 per cent).

Those who were able to work but said that they did not want a job were asked why not, and the commonest reasons were again related to family or domestic commitments (36 per cent), and health or disability (25 per cent).

Determinants of economic activity

As the above discussion has showed, the survey indicated a number of associations between whether a disabled person was economically active or inactive and other personal characteristics (sex, age, qualification levels, severity of disability etc.). Many of these characteristics are, however, related to one another, so that it is not possible from these simple associations to disentangle their separate impacts on the likelihood of a disabled person entering the labour market. For example, more severely disabled people are less well-qualified than average, so it is possible that the apparent relationship between economic activity rates and qualifications reflects partly or entirely the relationship between economic activity rates and severity of disability.

To examine these kinds of issues, multivariate statistical analysis of the influence of a range of factors on the likelihood of a disabled person being economically active was conducted, looking at the effect of each factor while controlling for the effects of each of the others.⁴ The results of this analysis showed that many of the associations observed in the survey data were statistically robust when the influences of other factors were controlled for. In particular, the analysis showed that each of the following factors was statistically significant in influencing the likelihood of a disabled person being economically active or inactive:

- sex – disabled women were less likely to be economically active than

Table 10 Form of discrimination experienced by respondents; United Kingdom; summer 1996

	Per cent
Discrimination in recruitment	
When applied for a job, was assumed that respondent would not be able to do the job as well as a person with no disability	40
Job interview focused on disability rather than ability to do the job	22
No reasonable adjustment made to recruitment, interview or selection process to take account of disability	12
Discrimination in employment conditions/training/promotion etc	
Denied opportunities for promotion because of disability	12
Demoted/given a less challenging job because of disability	11
Treated differently because of disability by colleagues/workmates	9
Not provided with the same amount of training or the same opportunities for training as other employees	4
Customers/clients treat respondent differently because of disability	*
Offered different terms and condition for a job than would have been offered to a person with no health problem/disability	*
Discrimination through lack of adjustment to disability	
Employer would not/did not take steps to make reasonable adjustments to premises, equipment or working arrangements to take account of disability	10
Not allowed to take reasonable time off for treatment/medical appointments etc.	10
Not allowed to take the sick leave which disability required	5
Employer would not/did not take steps to provide equipment, aids or other support/assistance to take account of the needs resulting from disability	5
Not allowed to work flexible hours or other flexible arrangements to cope with disability	5
Discrimination through dismissal	
Dismissed because of disability	18
Some other form of discrimination	
	11
Base (all respondents who have experienced discrimination)	247

* = fewer than 10 cases.

Column totals exceed 100 per cent due to multiple responses (i.e. individuals reporting the need for more than one of the specified categories).

- disabled men (and among disabled women, having dependent children significantly reduces their economic activity rates);
- severity of disability – the likelihood of being economically active decreased markedly as severity of disability increased, and the effect was stronger for men than for women;
- the nature of the effects of the disability – the likelihood of economic activity was lower among those with disabilities whose effects on day-to-day activities were continuous rather than intermittent or fluctuating;
- ethnic origin – for disabled women (and not men) the likelihood of economic activity was lower among those of non-white ethnic origin;
- cohabitation – living with a working partner increased the likelihood of a disabled person being economically active (especially for disabled men);

- housing tenure – disabled people who were owner-occupiers had a greater likelihood of economic activity;
- education – disabled people with higher level qualifications were more likely to be economically active (and this relationship was stronger for men than for women);
- having had further training after leaving full-time education was, however, associated with a greater likelihood of economic activity among disabled women (but not among disabled men).

Perceptions and experiences

Finally, respondents were asked a range of questions on their views about their previous labour market experiences, including their perceptions on any discrimination they had faced in

Table 11 Respondents' perception of labour market experiences; United Kingdom; summer 1996

	Economically active	Economically inactive	Total
Perception of discrimination			
"Since becoming ill/disabled, my career has progressed as well as before"			
Agree	61	20	51
Disagree	27	51	33
Neither agree nor disagree	12	29	16
Base^a	1,031	168	1,199
"I have no difficulty convincing employers that I am able to do a job well"			
Agree	79	47	72
Disagree	12	20	14
Neither agree nor disagree	9	33	15
Base^b	1,414	219	1,633
"Employers are just as likely to employ people with health problems or disabilities like mine as they are to employ people without health problems/disabilities"			
Agree	42	30	39
Disagree	42	54	45
Neither agree nor disagree	16	16	16
Base^b	1,416	219	1,635
"Having a health problem/disability has not limited my employment opportunities"			
Agree	63	41	58
Disagree	29	47	33
Neither agree nor disagree	8	12	8
Base^b	1,414	218	1,632
"When applying for a job, I would always tell the employer about my health problem/disability"			
Agree	55	61	56
Disagree	35	27	34
Neither agree nor disagree	10	11	10
Base^b	1,414	218	1,632
"Managers/supervisors do not treat me any differently to other staff"			
Agree	77	45	70
Disagree	9	14	10
Neither agree nor disagree	14	41	20
Base^b	1,408	212	1,620
"My job is just as secure as that of similar workers who do not have a disability"			
Agree	81	31	70
Disagree	8	26	12
Neither agree nor disagree	11	43	18
Base^b	1,409	208	1,617

^a Respondents who have worked as employees, or looked for work in the past, and whose health problem started having an effect at an age greater than 16.

^b Respondents who have worked as employees, or looked for work in the past.

the labour market, and the form which that discrimination took.

Experience of discrimination

Respondents who were economically active as well as those who were inactive but who felt they were able to work (or that they would be able to work in the future) were asked whether they felt that they had ever been discriminated against or unfairly treated in a work context because of their disability. One in six (16 per cent) said that they had, and this proportion was higher among younger respondents and among those with more severe disabilities. Disabled people's experience of discrimination varied to some extent according to the nature of their disability: respondents with specific learning difficulties, epilepsy, visual and hearing impairments and problems connected with the legs or feet were most likely to report having experienced discrimination. Most of these reported that the source of the discrimination was an employer (41 per cent) or a potential employer (42 per cent) rather than individual managers, colleagues or customers of the employing organisation.

Forms of discrimination

Table 10 shows that the most common forms of discrimination were those relating to the recruitment process. In particular, 40 per cent of those who had experienced discrimination reported that assumptions had been made at job interviews that a disabled person would not be able to do the job as well as a non-disabled person, and 22 per cent reported experience of job interviews which focused on the disability rather than the applicant's ability to do the job. Other forms of discrimination were also reported, however, and 18 per cent of those who experienced discrimination said they had been dismissed by an employer because of their disability.

Satisfaction with work and labour market experience

Respondents with some experience of the labour market were presented with a series of statements about that

experience and asked to say for each whether they agreed or disagreed with it. As *Table 11* shows, the overall picture was a mixed one. On the one hand, disabled people showed a high level of satisfaction with their current or recent job and the way they had been treated in it: 72 per cent agreed that they had no difficulties convincing employers that they were able to do a job well and 70 per cent agreed that managers or supervisors did not treat them differently to other staff and that their job was just as secure as that of similar workers who were not disabled. They were, on the other hand, generally less optimistic about employment opportunities in general and their future career prospects, as only 58 per cent felt that having a disability or health problem had not limited their employment opportunities. Similarly, only 51 per cent of those whose disability started having an effect after they reached working age felt that their career had progressed as well since becoming disabled as before; and only 39 per cent felt that employers were just as likely

to employ people with disabilities like theirs as they were to employ people without disabilities or health problems. Economically inactive disabled people were more pessimistic in these respects than were the economically active.

In responding to further questions, 30 per cent felt that their disability made it generally harder for them to get and keep work than other people in the same area of their age and with similar skills and experience. Looking solely at current employees, however, only a small minority (15 per cent) felt that their disability would worsen their chances of promotion at work, and most (82 per cent) felt that it would make no difference. Similarly, few respondents in work reported any discrimination in earnings, with a large majority (85 per cent) saying that they earned the same as non-disabled people doing the same or similar jobs. This is confirmed by the summer 1998 LFS, which found hourly earnings for disabled people to be only around 10 per cent lower than those for non-disabled people.

Conclusion

The aim of this article was to present an overview of findings from the DfEE Baseline Disability Survey, which provides a wealth of reliable, broadly-based information on disabled people, and to outline how this fits into a longer-term strategy of monitoring the labour market position of disabled people through the LFS. There is no single, precise estimate of the number of disabled people and, following on from that, no single set of findings on their participation in the labour market. However, it is clear from the research that, using either the DDA definition or one based on occupational handicap, disabled people differ consistently from non-disabled ones in their economic activity and employment.

It is hoped that this research will inform current debate and provide a useful basis for future research into disabled people and their position in the labour market.

Notes

- 1 N Meager, P Bates, S Dench and M Williams, *Employment of Disabled People: Assessing the Extent of Participation*, DfEE Research Series RR69, July 1998, £4.95. Copies of this and other publications in the Research Series can be obtained by writing to DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DU.
- 2 C Cousins, J Jenkins and R Laux, "Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past", pp321-35, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998.
- 3 Full details of the weighting procedure adopted are given in Meager *et al.* 1998. The decision to reweight was taken because comparisons between the LFS and the 60 per cent of the DfEE sample who met the LFS (pre-1997) definition of disability suggested that, compared with the LFS, the DfEE survey slightly oversampled economically active women and undersampled men, as well as having slightly oversampled from the oldest 56+ group.
- 4 Full details of the statistical method used (logistic regression) and the results of the analysis are presented in Meager *et al.* 1998.

Further information

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Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act 1995: findings from a recent study of cases brought

By Nigel Meager, Institute for Employment Studies and Brian Doyle, Liverpool University

Key points

- There have been more cases taken under the employment provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) in its first year than there were under the employment provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act or Race Relations Act in their first years.

- In most cases, the DDA claim (or the DDA element of a claim under multiple jurisdictions) was identified and initiated by an adviser (e.g. trade union official or advice centre) or legal representative, rather than the applicant.

- At least half of case study respondents (employers) had prior awareness of the DDA's existence, although not of its detailed contents. This applied in particular to some duties under the Act such as the duty to make reasonable adjustments.

- The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) (or the Labour Relations Agency in Northern Ireland) played a significant role in the resolution of cases with 41 per cent of cases being settled through ACAS. In most cases applicants were satisfied with the advice received from ACAS.

- Parties in cases felt that the DDA's definition of disability was complex and hard to interpret, and the reliance on medical evidence in deciding whether an individual meets the definition was often seen as a barrier to people taking cases.

- Cases were more likely to be won by applicants who were legally represented and by those whose disability included sensory disabilities or internal organ problems.



This report presents the findings of a study monitoring cases taken during the first 19 months of implementation of the Disability Discrimination Act, throughout the UK. The research draws on: information on all cases brought under Part II of the Act (employment provisions) and Part III (goods, services and premises provisions); case studies of 92 cases and potential cases under the Act; and interviews with legal and other experts involved in the Act's implementation.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE describes the main findings of a study monitoring cases taken during the first 19 months (December 1996 to early July 1998) of the implementation of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA). A full report of the research findings has been published in the DfEE Research Series.¹ The study was commissioned by the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) on behalf of the National Disability Council, with co-funding from the Department of Health and Social Services and the Training and Employment Agency in Northern Ireland. It was conducted over the peri-

od February to November 1998 by the Institute for Employment Studies, in partnership with Professor Brian Doyle of Liverpool University.

The DDA 1995 is the first attempt in the UK to apply the model of anti-discrimination legislation to the problem of discrimination against disabled people. It follows in the footsteps of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the Race Relations Act 1976 (and, in Northern Ireland, the fair employment legislation). It has a number of features in common with those earlier laws, but a number of important points of difference.

The research aimed to provide an appraisal of the working of the Act to date, and to set up a database system to enable monitoring of cases in the future. The research looked at: *Part I* of the Act (which sets out the definition of disability which people must meet to be covered by the Act); *Part II* (which stipulates rights for disabled people in the area of employment, enforced through the employment tribunals); and *Part III* (which stipulates rights for disabled people in the access to goods, facilities and services, and the sale, letting and management of premises, enforced through the county courts, the High Court and the sheriff courts in Scotland).

The study drew on information on all cases brought under Parts II and III of the Act, case studies of 92 cases and potential cases under the Act and interviews with legal and other experts involved in the Act's implementation.

In interpreting the findings from the study it is important to stress that this is new legislation and that the patterns of early cases may not be typical of those which emerge once the Act becomes more established, and as tribunals and courts gain experience of the Act and case law develops in line with judgements from the Employment Appeals Tribunal (EAT) and the higher

Table 1 Disability Discrimination Act Part II (employment) cases by region; United Kingdom; December 1996 to July 1998

Standard statistical region	All cases	Percentage of all cases	Percentage of all disabled people ^a
South East	341	13.9	19.5
Greater London	497	20.2	10.7
East Anglia	91	3.7	4.0
South West	149	6.1	9.1
East Midlands	181	7.4	7.3
West Midlands	222	9.0	8.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	255	10.4	9.1
North West	247	10.1	10.1
North	152	6.2	5.9
Wales	60	2.4	4.9
Scotland	166	6.8	8.2
Northern Ireland	95	3.9	2.4
Total	2,456	100	100

Sources: IES Database of DDA Part II cases; Labour Force Survey

^a This column represents the relative distribution by region of all people with current disabilities (as defined by the DDA) who were in the labour force at spring 1998.

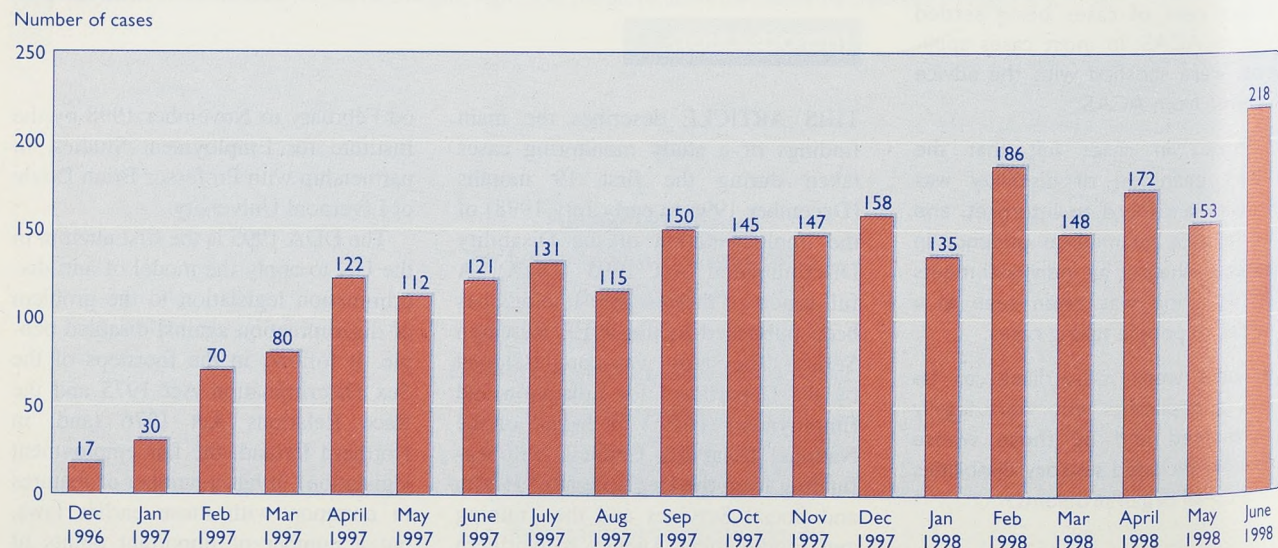
courts. It should also be noted that the Government established a Disability Rights Task Force in December 1997 to provide advice on how best to secure comprehensive and enforceable civil rights for disabled people. The Task Force is considering the provisions of the DDA, and how to address its weaknesses. It will report in November 1999 and its work has been informed by the research reported here.

Table 2 DDA (Part II) cases by sex of applicant; United Kingdom; December 1996 to July 1998

	All cases Number	Per cent
Men	1,486	60.5
Women	956	38.9
Not known	14	0.6
Total	2,456	100

Source: IES Database of DDA Part II cases

Figure 1 DDA (Part II) cases, by month taken; United Kingdom; December 1996 to June 1998



Source: IES Database of DDA Part II cases

Table 3 Distribution of heard DDA (Part II) cases by disability of applicant; United Kingdom; December 1996 to July 1998

	Cases	Percentage of all cases	Percentage of cases for which disability known	Percentage of all disabled people ^a
Problems or disabilities connected with the arms or hands	35	8.4	12.8	5.8
Problems or disabilities connected with the legs or feet	22	5.3	8	9.5
Problems or disabilities connected with the back or neck	44	10.6	16.1	17.5
Difficulty in seeing	18	4.3	6.6	1.5
Difficulty in hearing	19	4.6	6.9	1.8
Skin conditions, allergies	4	1.0	1.5	2.5
Chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis	13	3.1	4.7	19.9
Heart, blood pressure or blood circulation problems	11	2.6	4.0	10.9
Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems	7	1.7	2.6	5.5
Diabetes	9	2.2	3.3	7.1
Depression, bad nerves or anxiety	37	8.9	13.5	2.6
Epilepsy	19	4.6	6.9	2.6
Specific learning difficulties (e.g. dyslexia)	6	1.4	2.2	} 0.9
Severe learning difficulties	1	0.2	0.4	
Mental illness, phobia, panics or other nervous disorders	11	2.6	4.0	1.0
Progressive illness not included elsewhere	7	1.7	2.6	3.8
Cerebral palsy	3	0.7	1.1	} 6.9
Other health problems	8	1.9	2.9	
Not known	142	34.1	-	-
Total	416	100	100	100

Source: IES Database of DA Part II cases; Labour Force Survey

^a This column represents the relative distribution by type of disability of all people with current disabilities (as defined by the DDA) who were in the labour force at spring 1998.

Table 4 DDA (Part II) cases by broad sector of respondent; United Kingdom; December 1996 to July 1998

Sector (Standard Industrial Classification)	Number	Percentage of all cases	Percentage of cases for which sector is known	Disabled employees ^a in organisations with 20+ employees (%)	All employees in organisations with 20+ employees (%)
Agriculture, mining, energy and water	48	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.8
Metals, minerals, chemicals	71	2.9	3.4	} 23.8	24.2
Engineering	191	7.8	9.1		
Other manufacturing	219	8.9	10.4		
Construction	46	1.9	2.2	4.1	4.4
Distribution, hotels, catering	258	10.5	12.3	14.9	15.2
Transport and communications	201	8.2	9.6	6.8	7.2
Banking and finance	74	3.0	3.5	3.6	5.3
Business services	194	7.9	9.2	7.4	8.3
Public administration	396	16.1	18.9	8.8	8.4
Education	95	3.9	4.5	10.0	9.6
Health and social work	185	7.5	8.8	14.9	11.9
Other services	122	5.0	5.8	3.8	3.6
Not known	356	14.5	-	-	-
Total	2,456	100	100	100	100

Source: IES Database of DA Part II cases; Labour Force Survey

^a This column represents the relative distribution by industrial sector of all people with current disabilities (as defined by the DDA) who were in the labour force at spring 1998 and who were employed in organisations with 20 or more employees.

Trends in DDA cases

Looking first at Part II (employment) cases, between 2 December 1996 (the date of the Act's implementation) and 9 July 1998, some 2,456 cases were registered at employment tribunals. As *Figure 1* shows, the number of cases registered per month has increased steadily to a level of around 200 per month by mid-1998.

Table 1 shows that while the regional pattern of cases taken corresponds broadly to the regional distribution of disabled people in the workforce, there are some important differences, notably the over-representation of cases in Greater London (which accounts for 20 per cent of DDA cases, compared with only 11 per cent of disabled people in the workforce).

Most DDA cases have been regis-

tered by men (*Table 2*). Some sex imbalance is to be expected, as survey data show that men account for a higher proportion of economically active disabled people than do women.² Even allowing for this, however, the data in *Table 2* suggest a somewhat greater propensity for men to take DDA cases than women.

Table 3 shows that the commonest disabilities among applicants in Part II

cases are: problems connected with the back or neck; depression, bad nerves or anxiety; and problems connected with the arms or hands. The first two of these disability types, in particular, are over-represented among applicants compared with their incidence among disabled people in the workforce.

Public administration accounts for 16 per cent of respondents in DDA cases, and as Table 4 shows, this is rather more than might be expected from the overall distribution of employment in organisations with more than 20 employees.³ Other sectors significantly represented among respondents are distribution, hotels and catering (10 per cent), other manufacturing (9 per cent), engineering (8 per cent) and health and social work (8 per cent).

Table 5 shows that by far the most common type of DDA case relates to dismissal (nearly seven in ten are dismissal cases), and that recruitment cases are the least common (accounting for only one in ten Part II cases).

Some comparisons were made with the experience in the early years of the other main anti-discrimination statutes (the Sex Discrimination Act (SDA) and the Race Relations Act (RRA)), and Table 6 shows that there were almost twice as many cases completed under the DDA in its first year as under the SDA, and three times as many as under the RRA in its first year. The table also shows that dismissal cases are much more common among early DDA cases, and recruitment cases less common, than was the case in the first year of the other two Acts.

Turning to Part III (goods, services and premises cases) the picture is very different. Between 2 December 1996 and late August 1998, only nine Part III cases had been through the courts or been listed for a court hearing. No meaningful statistical analysis of this small number of cases is possible, but they can be summarised as follows:

- Three cases were issued in the East Midlands, and two were issued in each of London, Yorkshire and Humberside, and Scotland.
- Two Part III cases involved multiple plaintiffs⁴ taking joint action against the defendant. Of the remaining seven, four were taken by men and three by women.

Table 5 DDA (Part II) cases by sub-jurisdiction; United Kingdom; December 1996 to July 1998

	Number	Percentage of cases ^a
DDA sub-jurisdiction		
DDA1 - dismissal	1,682	68.5
DDA2 - other detriment	415	16.9
DDA3 - recruitment	265	10.8
DDA4 - reasonable adjustment	645	26.3
Total (excluding missing cases)	2,454	

Source: IES Database of DDA cases

a Column total exceeds 100 per cent as some individual cases had multiple sub-jurisdictions.

Table 6 Anti-discrimination legislation compared - nature of cases completed in first year; Great Britain

	Per cent		
	SDA 29 Dec 1975 to 31 Dec 1976	RRA 13 Jun 1977 to 30 Jun 1978	DDA 2 Dec 1996 to 1 Dec 1997
Dismissal	23.0	43.2	71.6
Other detriment	49.8	19.9	11.8
Recruitment	26.3	34.9	11.8
Reasonable adjustment (DDA)	-	-	4.8
Complaints not against employers	0.8	2.1	-
Total cases (= 100%)	243	146	440

Source: ACAS Database; Equal Opportunities Commission; Employment Gazette, October 1978

- Most of the Part III cases involved plaintiffs with mobility problems or with sensory impairments (although there were also cases involving plaintiffs with learning difficulties and progressive illnesses).
- Six cases involved defendants in hotels, catering, leisure or recreational services; two defendants were in health and social work, and one was in the property rental sector.

How do DDA cases arise?

Focusing on Part II (employment) cases, the case studies showed that the DDA claim (or the DDA element of a multiple claim under other jurisdictions such as unfair dismissal) was most commonly initiated by someone other than the disabled persons themselves. Typically it was an adviser or representative who identified that the DDA might be relevant to the case. In cases involving dismissal, reasonable adjustment or other detriment, this third party was commonly a trade union official, or sometimes an advice centre or solicitor. Trade unions were less likely to be involved in recruitment cases.

Disabled people involved in cases were often unsure as to whether their

condition was a 'disability' in the sense of the DDA. Applicants in cases often did not regard themselves as 'disabled', and were reluctant to label themselves as such, because of the associated stigma or for fear of it impairing their future labour market chances.

Over half the Part II cases were also registered under other jurisdictions (most often unfair dismissal), and in many cases the DDA element was introduced after a case under another jurisdiction had been initiated. There was also some evidence of advisers and representatives introducing the DDA into an unfair dismissal (or other) case, as an 'insurance policy', e.g. because the main case was seen as weak or likely to fail.

Applicants' prior awareness of the DDA was generally low, and most of them became aware of the Act through their own case. Equally, most applicants had no previous experience of employment tribunals, and very few were even aware of the tribunal system before lodging their case.

In taking cases, most applicants were motivated by concerns for justice (for themselves and/or for disabled

Table 7 Nature of representation (applicants and respondents); United Kingdom; December 1998 to July 1998

Nature of representation	Per cent	
	Applicants	Respondents
In person (applicants)/internally represented or self-represented (respondents)	22	17
Legally represented (solicitor/barrister/advocate/law centre)	34	59
Trade union	13	-
Employer association official	-	4
CAB/advice organisation	6	-
Disability organisation	*	-
Friend/relative	5	-
Consultant	5	5
Other	1	1
Represented, but unsure by whom	4	-
Not represented and not present	3	-
Not known	9	15

Source: IES Database of DDA cases

* Less than 1 per cent.

people in general), and also by a wish to publicise the actions of the respondent employer. Financial considerations were rarely a dominant motive in taking cases. Applicants' views of their experiences tended to emphasise 'unfairness', and most applicants did not initially see their treatment as 'discrimination' *per se*. Many initially lacked confidence in their chances of winning their case, primarily because of their uncertainty about the Act, and their lack of experience with the tribunal processes.

Turning to respondents (employers), these typically had a higher level of awareness of the Act's existence, although their knowledge of its detailed contents was often slight, and tended to be concentrated among those at the centre and in the personnel department. Levels of awareness among line managers were much lower (and some organisations attributed their involvement in DDA cases to low awareness of the DDA and disability issues among their line managers). Additionally, a significant minority of respondents had some prior experience of employment tribunal cases.

Respondents typically expressed surprise and even anger at a case being taken against them, often arguing that they had gone to considerable lengths to accommodate the applicant and their disability. Most were of the view that they had not discriminated against the applicant, although a minority conceded that they had discriminated, albeit unintentionally. Respondents' advisers,

with a greater understanding of the 'justification' defence in the DDA were more likely to concede that less favourable treatment had occurred, but to argue that it was justified.

Finally, it should be noted that in at least half of the 92 case studies, there had been attempts to use alternative (formal or informal) procedures to conciliate or resolve the case before a claim was registered.

Advice, representation and conciliation in Part II cases

The most common sources of advice used by applicants in Part II cases were Citizens' Advice Bureaux (CABs) and trade unions. Table 7 shows patterns of representation among applicants and respondents in cases which went to a full tribunal hearing. A key finding is that respondents were much more likely to be legally represented than were applicants (59 per cent and 34 per cent respectively). This difference between applicants and respondents is also found in tribunal cases under other employment law jurisdictions, but the differential in DDA cases is more pronounced.

The case studies suggested that cost was a key constraint for applicants in bringing cases, and that lack of finance was the main reason why a significant minority of applicants (22 per cent) chose to represent themselves, and a reason why those who were advised or represented made heavy use of trade

unions, CABs and law centres.

Most cases which reached a final outcome did so without having gone to tribunal, and it is clear that a significant role was played in the resolution of many of these cases by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS).⁵ Of cases which reached an outcome, 41 per cent were settled through ACAS, and a further 33 per cent were withdrawn or privately settled (ACAS may also have played a part in the resolution of some of these cases). In most cases with ACAS involvement, the parties and representatives were satisfied with the services of the conciliation officer. However, there was a small minority of cases where parties expressed dissatisfaction with ACAS, for one or more of the following reasons: a perceived 'pressure' from ACAS to settle the case; lack of contact from ACAS officials or refusal of assistance from ACAS; lack of proactivity on ACAS' part; concerns over the training and experience of ACAS staff in disability/DDA issues.

Issues arising in the implementation of Part II

The research provided a wealth of information about how cases under the Act were pursued, the views of parties in cases, and the barriers and difficulties experienced in cases. This article can summarise only a few of the key findings, and the reader is referred, for more detailed information, to the report itself. It is also worth noting that some of the concerns raised by parties in the study are addressed by the code of practice and statutory guidance associated with the Act. It is likely, therefore, that some of the problems highlighted by the research arose through under-use, or lack of awareness, of the code and guidance, and will diminish over time, especially as the impact of the code and guidance are reinforced by emergent case law from EAT decisions.

The role played by the definition of 'disability'

The research explored the way in which the definition of 'disability' has come into play in the implementation of the Act. The definition was widely

seen by those involved in cases as complex and difficult to interpret. The definition itself incorporates a number of key elements. Specifically, a 'disabled person' is a person who has (or had) a 'disability'. A person has a 'disability' if he/she has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his/her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Past disability is explicitly included.⁶

The definition of disability under the Act played a role in a significant minority (29 out of 72) of the Part II case studies. Particular issues of concern raised by parties in cases, relating to the definition, included the following:

- Uncertainty around what constitutes a mental impairment for the purposes of the Act, which was seen as a disincentive for applicants and their advisers to bring cases involving certain types of mental illnesses.
- The Act's interpretation of 'normal day-to-day activities', which does not expressly include work itself, or activities which are normal only for a particular person or group of persons. As a result of this exclusion a number of cases were noted where the tribunal did not consider the applicant to have a disability within the meaning of the Act.⁷ In a minority of cases, moreover, the interviewees reported the paradoxical situation where applicants, regarded as 'disabled' on most other definitions, and whose impairment had a significant impact on their working lives, did not satisfy the definition, because the impact on their normal day-to-day activities was seen as minor.
- The most contentious element of the definition in the cases examined was the aspect relating to a 'substantial and long-term adverse effect'. In particular, the issue of whether the effect was 'substantial' was a central focus in many of the case studies. Legal representatives and advisers argued that this was the hardest part of the definition to prove.
- The Act specifies that the 'effects of medical treatment etc.' (the main exceptions being spectacles and con-

tact lenses) are to be discounted in deciding whether the effect of an impairment has a substantial adverse effect. The analysis of cases suggests that tribunals have ignored or overlooked this provision in many of the early decisions. This arose as an issue in several of the case studies, and legal experts consulted in the research confirmed it as an area of inconsistent tribunal practice.

In most cases where the definition was an issue, this was because the respondent challenged whether the applicant was covered by the definition (and in the case studies at least, in most of these cases the tribunal ruled in favour of the applicant). There is some evidence (from case studies and the expert interviews) of a tendency for respondents and their advisers to challenge the applicant on the definition. This was done, it was claimed, with an awareness of the potential costs and stresses involved for applicants in proving that they satisfied the definition, in the expectation that this would increase the pressure on the applicant to settle or withdraw the case. Equally, however, there is evidence from other case studies that respondents took the opposite stance, and were anxious not to be seen to be challenging a disabled applicant on the definition.

Finally, the research showed that there is significant reliance on medical evidence in many tribunal hearings, particularly in deciding whether the applicant is covered by the definition of disability. The nature of, cost of, and processes for obtaining and examining medical evidence is seen as a major barrier for many (potential) applicants; but also for some respondents (employers) in tribunal cases.

The role of preliminary and directions hearings

Many legal experts and representatives in cases argued that directions hearings and/or 'pre-hearing reviews' (as a means of focusing on the key issues and identifying the evidence necessary for the case), were generally desirable in Part II cases. They argued that there was typically a greater need for such hearings in DDA cases than in

tribunal cases heard under other jurisdictions. Some claimed further, that not only was it variable between tribunals and tribunal chairmen whether or not a directions hearing or pre-hearing review was held, but also that different chairmen and different tribunals used the directions hearing for different purposes.

The database evidence showed that 12 per cent of cases which had reached an outcome (including those settled before a main hearing) and 29 per cent of cases which had been decided at a tribunal had had one or more of a preliminary hearing, directions hearing or pre-hearing review.

Other issues related to the implementation of Part II

A range of other issues emerged in the case studies and interviews, as well as in the analysis of early case law.

- Many applicants and their representatives expressed concern about the *burden of proof of discrimination*. Essentially, it is up to applicants to prove that less favourable treatment because of a person's disability has occurred.⁸ It was felt that this burden was particularly acute in recruitment cases, and partly explained the relative lack of such cases. Interviewees noted a failure on the part of some tribunal chairmen and members fully to grasp the definition of discrimination in the DDA, and a tendency in some cases to draw on their experience of 'discrimination' in the sense of the RRA and SDA, and to assume that the DDA definition is similarly constructed.
- In the early case law, two conflicting views emerged regarding *employer knowledge of an applicant's disability*: the first is that an employer's knowledge of the disability is irrelevant; the second is that an employer's knowledge is an essential ingredient of less favourable treatment for a reason related to disability. The case studies revealed some concern about the way in which the question of the respondent's knowledge of the applicant's disability was being tackled in tribunals. Some respondents expressed considerable uncertainty about how far they had an obligation

Table 8 Outcome of DDA (Part II) cases that have reached a conclusion; United Kingdom; December 1998 to July 1998

	Number	Per cent
Outcome		
Heard at tribunal	309	22.0
of which		
Successful at hearing	49	3.5
Unsuccessful at hearing	194	13.8
Dismissed at hearing	66	4.7
ACAS/LRA conciliated settlement	573	40.8
Withdrawn/private settlement/stayed	472	33.7
Struck out/disposed of/other	49	3.5
Total (all concluded cases)	1,403	100

Source: IES Database of DDA cases

^a Column total exceeds 100 per cent as some individual cases had multiple sub-jurisdictions.

to find out about the nature and extent of a (potential) employee's medical condition or disability. They stressed that many disabled people were reluctant to make known the nature of their condition and its effects, or to identify themselves as 'disabled'. Similarly, many applicants and their advisers felt that it was unclear how far the Act required (potential) employees to reveal their condition to an employer.

- The research revealed considerable uncertainty on the issue of who the *correct comparator* is in a DDA case (and in particular whether, for example, in a case of dismissal through absence, the applicant should be compared with a non-disabled person with a similar absence record). Many representatives/advisers as well as respondents in the case studies were confused about the appropriate comparators to be used for the 'less favourable treatment' test under the Act. A controversial EAT decision (*Clark v Novacold*) appeared to have increased this confusion, and in more than one case study a decision to appeal was dropped following the EAT decision in this latter case. However, following the Court of Appeal ruling in *Clark v Novacold*, the correct comparator to use has been identified.

- Under the DDA, an employer is under a duty to make *reasonable adjustments* where any arrangements made by or on behalf of the employer place the disabled person concerned at a substantial disadvantage in comparison with persons who are

not disabled.⁹ A concern raised in the interviews (especially, but not solely, among respondents) was a major uncertainty over what would count as 'reasonable', and what limits would be placed by tribunals' interpretation of the law, on how far employers are expected to go in making adjustments for disabled (potential) employees. In some cases, interviewees accepted this uncertainty as an inevitable by-product of new legislation, and expected greater clarity to emerge with case law. Others, however, felt that the uncertainty reflected a lack of clarity in the intent and drafting of the legislation and associated guidance.

- The case studies showed that many employers are unclear about the boundaries between their obligations to disabled employees under the DDA, and their *obligations under other legislation*. Health and safety issues were most commonly raised in this context, and many employers were confused when faced with conflicting recommendations in Part II cases from legal representatives on the one hand, and occupational health advisers on the other. Another area of conflict arose in the service sector (particularly in care and health services), where duties of care towards clients and patients were seen to conflict with possible obligations under the DDA (e.g. in the context of recruiting a person with a history of mental illness to work with clients).

Barriers to the process of taking Part II cases

Barriers identified by expert interviewees, applicants and their representatives included:

- A lack of awareness of the DDA among (potential) applicants, and more generally among people with disabilities.
- The lack of a Commission to publicise the Act and support applicants in taking cases¹⁰.
- The type of representation used by applicants (particularly the heavy reliance on charitable and free advice sources).
- The imbalance in representation of applicants compared with that of respondents.
- The difficulty of financing the taking of cases (the cost of obtaining medical evidence was significant here, over and above the cost of legal representation).
- The stigma attached to being labelled 'disabled', and the resultant unwillingness of many potential applicants to discuss their disability in a public setting.
- The perceived inaccessibility of tribunals and tribunal procedures. Interviewees focused here on the formality of tribunals, and the apparent lack of disability awareness as well as (in some cases) the lack of knowledge of the Act among chairmen and members.
- Uncertainty about the outcome of the case (a factor leading some cases to settle), partly associated with the newness of the Act and the lack of case law.
- Although it was not possible to test this directly, some interviewees argued that the 20 employee threshold was a significant barrier, since much discrimination was committed by smaller employers. Such interviewees also argued that fear of conflict with the employer, and the stress of bringing a case, were also inhibiting factors for potential applicants.

Outcomes of Part II cases

Only 56 per cent of DDA cases registered before 9 July 1998 had reached an outcome by that date. There was

some regional variation in this, and also variation by sector (cases against private sector respondents being more likely to have concluded than those against the public sector), and by sub-jurisdiction (dismissal and recruitment cases being more likely to have reached an outcome than other detriment and reasonable adjustment cases).

Of cases that had reached an outcome, just over one in five were heard at a tribunal hearing, two in five were settled via ACAS, one in three were withdrawn or settled privately, and the remaining 3 per cent were struck out or disposed of in some other way (Table 8).

Cases brought by women were less likely than those brought by men to go to a tribunal hearing, and more likely to be withdrawn or settled.

Cases against private sector respondents were more likely to be settled via ACAS, and cases against the public sector were more likely to be settled privately or withdrawn.

Recruitment cases were most likely to be heard at a tribunal, while dismissal and reasonable adjustment cases were most likely to be settled via ACAS.

Of cases heard at a tribunal, one in six were successful, and the remainder were unsuccessful or dismissed at hearing. Recruitment cases were least likely to be successful.

Multivariate statistical analysis of the factors influencing the chances of a case succeeding showed that:

- Applicants with physical or mobility problems were least likely to win their case, while those with sensory impairments or internal organ problems were most likely to succeed.
- Applicants with legal representation were more likely to win than those who represented themselves or had non-legal representation.
- Applicants were more likely to win their case if the respondent was represented by one of their own managers or personnel, than if the respondent used an external representative.
- Cases involving lower level occupations were more likely to succeed than those relating to managerial and

professional occupations, or skilled manual occupations.

- Cases brought against respondents in the primary and construction sectors, other manufacturing, health and social work, and other services were most likely to succeed at tribunal.

Most cases that were successful at hearing resulted in compensation awards, although in a minority the remedy was reinstatement or re-engagement, sometimes coupled with a duty on the employer to make reasonable adjustments.

The average compensation awarded in all successful DDA cases in 1997 was £3,743 (the median award being £2,000). The element to reflect injury to feelings averaged £1,822 (median £1,200). The figures suggest that the average award of total compensation in DDA cases was lower than that awarded in sex and race discrimination cases.¹¹

The case studies revealed a low level of satisfaction with remedies and awards among successful applicants. Dissatisfied applicants felt that they should have received more for injury to feelings, or been compensated more because of the stress in taking a case.

As noted above, most Part II cases (nearly three-quarters) are settled or withdrawn without the need for a formal hearing or decision. The data showed some variations in the likelihood of cases being settled or withdrawn, and in the nature of the settlement, by:

- region;
- sex (women are significantly more likely than men to settle or withdraw cases);
- jurisdiction (claims brought under more than one jurisdiction are more likely to be settled or withdrawn than stand-alone DDA claims); and
- nature of respondent (cases against private sector respondents are more likely to be settled via ACAS than cases against the public sector).

The case studies revealed a variety of reasons for cases being settled, including:

- the cost of taking a case to tribunal (cited by both sides), and worries

about potentially high compensation awards (cited by respondents);

- ACAS involvement;
- lack of expertise and knowledge about the Act among advisers and representatives;
- stress incurred by applicants in bringing a claim; and
- fear of adverse publicity among respondents.

It was interesting to note that, in several case studies, there was evidence that the experience of a DDA case (whether successful or unsuccessful) had influenced policy and practice in the respondent organisation, with a particular emphasis on:

- the need to ensure that the employer has a greater awareness of the causes of sickness absence, and the links between the DDA and sickness absence;
- the need to obtain medical reports and evidence, to inform decisions regarding employees who may or may not have a disability; and
- the need to increase awareness of disability and equality issues among relevant staff.

Part III of the DDA (goods and services provisions)

The provisions of Part III, which came into force in December 1996, prohibit service providers from discriminating against a disabled person in any of the following ways: by refusing to provide him/her with any service provided to members of the public; by providing a different (lesser) standard or manner of service than that provided to non-disabled customers; and by offering the service on different terms to those offered to non-disabled customers. Similar provisions apply to discrimination in the disposal and management of premises. In addition, a further element of Part III (section 21), to be introduced in two stages in October 1999 and from 2004, places a general duty on service providers to take reasonable steps to amend policies, procedures and practices which prevent disabled people from using a service; to provide auxil-

ary aids or services which would enable disabled people to use a service; to provide the service by a reasonable alternative means where a physical feature is preventing access; and (from 2004) to remove, alter or provide a reasonable means of avoiding a physical feature that prevents access.

As already noted, only nine Part III cases had been lodged in the courts by the end of the period of the research (mid-1998). It is, however, worth noting that although the number of cases taken is small, it is broadly in line with the experience of the goods and service provisions in the early years of the two other main anti-discrimination statutes (the SDA and RRA).

In the light of the small number of actual cases, the study examined the characteristics of 'potential cases' about which DARAS¹² had received enquiries, and 14 detailed case studies of potential cases were conducted. The evidence suggested that many potential 'cases' relate to the later provisions of the Act (not yet in force), rather than to less favourable treatment which is the subject of the current provisions.

The examination of potential cases suggested a number of further reasons for the small number of cases to date. In particular, it is clear that awareness of the provisions of Part III among disabled people and their advisers is generally low (and the process evident in Part II cases, of becoming aware of the DDA while seeking advice about a potential complaint under another jurisdiction, such as unfair dismissal, was less likely to apply in Part III cases). It also appeared from the case studies that many potential plaintiffs attach less importance to discrimination in goods and service cases than potential applicants in Part II cases do to acts of employment discrimination.

Key additional barriers to taking Part III cases identified in the case studies included:

- The costs of taking a case and the heavy reliance on voluntary and *pro bono* advice (legal aid is typically unavailable for these cases).
- Lack of awareness among some advisers/representatives of the procedures for lodging cases, and of wider disability issues. People with certain types of disabilities (e.g. learning disabilities) may face particular difficulties in securing appropriate advice and representation.
- The court system and its procedures, seen by many (potential) plaintiffs as daunting, intimidating and complex, and which may often be a disincentive to pursue cases. This complexity reinforces the need for expert advice and representation.
- A perceived lack of awareness among the judiciary of the DDA, and of disability issues in general.
- A perceived lack of accessibility of (parts of) the court system, for disabled people (in terms both of physical arrangements and the facilities available for disabled parties in cases).

Conclusion

The research reported here, covering the experience of the early months of major new anti-discrimination legislation, does not enable hard and fast conclusions about the longer-term impact and effectiveness of the DDA to be drawn. It does, nevertheless, highlight a number of issues which may need to be addressed in future developments aimed at securing civil rights for disabled people.

It is also worth stressing, on the basis of the research, the following:

- The Act is being used by disabled people. Although the number of Part II cases has been less than some commentators predicted, it is significantly higher than the number of cases taken under the SDA and RRA in their early years, and the rate at which cases are being taken has increased steadily over time.
- The impact of the Act should not be measured solely in terms of the number or proportion of 'successful' cases. It should also be noted that the proportion of cases that are settled or conciliated is high, and many of these are likely to have involved a beneficial adjustment or accommodation for the disabled applicant. The evidence suggests further, that experience of DDA cases is influencing employer policy and practice, and this impact is likely to increase as the number of cases increases. It is also likely, moreover, that the balance of early case outcomes has been influenced by the inclusion of a number of weak cases, and the low initial level of expertise and awareness of the DDA among advisers and among tribunals themselves. This balance may well change, as the number of cases increases.
- The research does, nevertheless, provide pointers to ways in which the effectiveness of the Act might be improved, e.g. through raising awareness of the Act and its provisions among disabled people, their advisers and representatives and among employers and service providers. Similarly, there are several barriers to taking cases which, if addressed, might increase disabled people's access to the Act (e.g. the barrier faced by some disabled people in providing medical evidence to prove their coverage by the Act's definition of 'disability').

Notes

- 1 Meager N, Doyle B, Evans C, Kersley B, Williams M, O'Regan S and Tackey N, *Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995*, DfEE Research Series RR119, May 1999.
- 2 This is partly because male economic activity rates are higher than female rates, and partly because the economically active workforce excludes 60-64 year old women (and the incidence of disability increases with age).
- 3 At the time of the research, only organisations with 20 or more employees were covered by the provisions of Part II (in December 1998, this threshold was reduced to 15 employees).
- 4 We refer in this article to plaintiffs in Part III cases. It should be noted that from April 1999, under the Civil Procedure Rules 1999 resulting from the Woolf reforms of the civil justice system, plaintiffs are now referred to as claimants.
- 5 Or its equivalent in Northern Ireland – the Labour Relations Agency.
- 6 The proper approach to the question of whether a person has a disability under the Act has been set out by the EAT in *Goodwin v the Patent Office (57/98)*, although many of the cases studied in the research were heard before this EAT decision.
- 7 Again the EAT has given recent guidance on this question in *Goodwin v the Patent Office (57/98)*.
- 8 It should be noted, however, that the burden of proof is on the employer to justify any less favourable treatment.
- 9 The EAT, in *Morse v. Wiltshire County Council [1998]*, has provided employment tribunals with considerable guidance and assistance in the correct approach to this duty.
- 10 Note that a Disability Rights Commission is to be established from April 2000.
- 11 Since the research was undertaken, figures on compensation awarded in 1998 have become available showing that the median awards under the DDA are broadly comparable with those under the SDA and RRA, although the average is higher, due to a small number of cases with large awards.
- 12 The Disability Access Rights Advice Service.

Further information

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Modern Apprenticeships: achievements so far

By Jayne Middlemas, Department for Education and Employment

Key points

- By the end of February 1999, over 260,000 young people had started a Modern Apprenticeship (MA) and over 130,000 people had left.
- In all, 53 per cent of those who left an MA in recent months had gained a full qualification while on their training, and 32 per cent had gained a full qualification at level 3 or above.
- Some 51 per cent of those who left an MA in recent months said that they had completed their training.
- Some 81 per cent of those who said they had completed their MA had gained a full qualification, and 59 per cent had gained a full qualification at level 3 or above.
- Until the programme has been running for a number of years, there will be no leavers with longer durations of training. This has the effect of reducing average rates of qualifications for leavers. The Department for Education and Employment projects that within the next 12 months over 38 per cent of leavers will be achieving level 3.
- A total of 26 per cent of those who left all types of Work-based Training for Young People in recent months had gained a full qualification at level 2 and a further 16 per cent had gained a full qualification at level 3 or above.
- Some 81 per cent of those who left a Modern Apprenticeship in recent months were still in a job six months after leaving MAs, often with the same employer, and only 7 per cent were unemployed six months after leaving the programme.

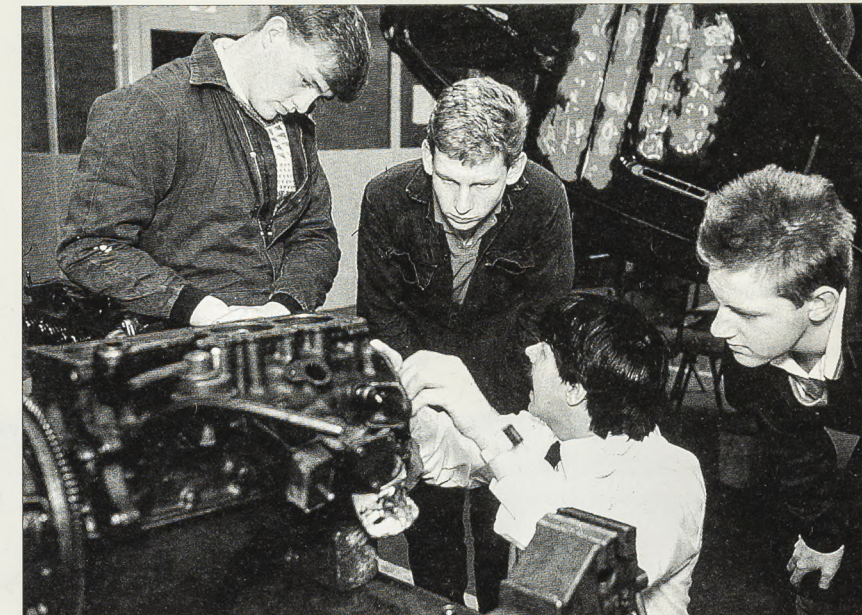


Photo: John Sturrock/Network

In August 1995, 71,000 trainees on government-supported training were trying for a level 3 qualification or higher, hardly any of them within an industry-designed framework. In March 1999, 195,000 trainees on government-supported training were trying for a level 3 qualification or higher, nearly all within an industry-designed framework. This article discusses how many of them might qualify and remain in employment.

Introduction

MODERN Apprenticeships (MAs) were introduced in September 1994 on a prototype basis, and were expanded to a full national programme 12 months later. They are available to young people aged 16 to 24 years. They provide training to NVQ level 3 in accordance with the requirements of industry-designed frameworks for each participating sector. There is no set duration for an MA, but typically it will take about three years.

By the end of February 1999, over 260,000 young people had started an MA in England and Wales. Of these, about 130,000 were still in training and over 130,000 had left. Details on the characteristics of Modern Apprentices and their employers and their opinions

on MAs can be found in the February 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*.¹

Statistics on outcomes from MAs will be published quarterly in a Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) Statistical First Release from September 1999 and in the labour market data section of *Labour Market Trends* from November 1999. This article presents the figures on outcomes from MAs for the first time and attempts to estimate future qualification rates.

DfEE holds a central database of Modern Apprentices which includes the results of a follow-up survey of those who have left MAs. This database and, in particular, the follow-up survey is the basis for the findings

reported in this article. Details are provided in the *technical note* at the end of this article.

Qualifications of MA leavers

In all, 61 per cent of those who left an MA in October 1997 to September 1998 (the latest 12 months for which data are available) had gained a full or part qualification while on their training. Some 53 per cent had gained a full qualification, and 32 per cent had gained a full qualification at level 3 or above (see *Table 1*). Almost a third of

those who have not gained an NVQ level 3 are still with their MA employer. This may point to problems with assessment and certification rather than poor training.

There are considerable variations in qualification rates between sectors. Of the largest five sectors, the motor industry and the engineering manufacture sector do better than average, with 44 per cent and 36 per cent of leavers respectively achieving NVQ level 3. The business administration sector has an average qualification rate, with 32 per cent achieving NVQ level 3. The hospitality and retailing sectors do worse than average, with 15 per cent

and 11 per cent respectively achieving NVQ level 3.

In order to complete an MA, a young person has to achieve NVQ level 3. Given this, one would expect the vast majority of those who said they had completed their training to have achieved NVQ level 3. In fact, this is not the case. Of those who said they had completed their training, 85 per cent had gained a full or part qualification, 81 per cent had gained a full qualification and 59 per cent had gained a full qualification at level 3 or above. This may suggest that some young people on MA either do not understand, or at least were unable to

Table 1 Qualifications of leavers from Modern Apprenticeships; England and Wales; April 1996-September 1998

Month of leaving	Month of survey	Percentage of all leavers who:			Percentage of completers who:		
		Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above
1995-96	Oct 1995 to Sept 1996	38	31	9	85	79	30
1996-97	Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	51	43	22	86	82	52
1997-98	Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	55	47	27	83	79	54
April 1996	October 1996	44	37	10	91	86	25
May 1996	November 1996	40	30	13	91	91	47
June 1996	December 1996	51	42	19	84	79	51
July 1996	January 1997	61	50	31	87	80	54
August 1996	February 1997	58	49	22	88	85	55
September 1996	March 1997	56	48	29	89	87	63
October 1996	April 1997	51	45	20	87	85	50
November 1996	May 1997	48	41	23	85	82	55
December 1996	June 1997	55	47	22	91	86	53
January 1997	July 1997	47	37	15	86	83	42
February 1997	August 1997	46	38	21	82	79	49
March 1997	September 1997	50	42	23	81	78	51
April 1997	October 1997	44	35	16	79	73	38
May 1997	November 1997	51	42	22	85	81	51
June 1997	December 1997	54	45	28	84	77	58
July 1997	January 1998	59	50	31	85	82	58
August 1997	February 1998	60	53	30	89	85	55
September 1997	March 1998	58	49	29	85	81	56
October 1997	April 1998	55	47	31	82	79	59
November 1997	May 1998	53	45	22	84	79	45
December 1997	June 1998	56	48	28	85	81	57
January 1998	July 1998	51	43	23	83	77	50
February 1998	August 1998	53	45	25	79	75	50
March 1998	September 1998	60	52	31	82	79	55
April 1998	October 1998	52	44	22	83	78	50
May 1998	November 1998	62	52	31	85	81	58
June 1998	December 1998	63	54	34	86	81	56
July 1998	January 1999	69	59	39	88	84	65
August 1998	February 1999	67	59	39	87	84	65
September 1998	March 1999	68	61	42	88	85	66
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	April 1996 to March 1997	53	45	24	85	81	53
Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	April 1997 to March 1998	61	53	32	85	81	59

Source: Modern Apprenticeships follow-up survey

recall when completing the follow-up questionnaire, the full requirements of completing the MA framework.

The number gaining qualifications has increased over time (see *Table 1* and *Figure 1*). Only 9 per cent of leavers in 1995-96 gained an NVQ at level 3 or above, compared with 27 per cent of leavers in 1997-98. One reason for this increase is that until the programme has been running for a number of years there will be no leavers with longer durations of training and, therefore, those who left in the early months of the programme are more likely to have left without completing their training. Only 27 per cent of those who left the programme in 1995-96 said they had completed their training, compared with 45 per cent of those who left in 1997-98 (see *Table 3*). If this accounted for all of the increase in qualification rates, one would expect to see no increase in the proportion of those who said they had completed who had gained qualifications. However, 30 per cent of completers in 1995-96 gained an NVQ at level 3 or above compared with 54 per cent of completers in 1997-98, so there must be other reasons in addition to this.

Another reason for the increase may be that the programme experienced some teething problems in the first few months as it was set up. As frameworks for new industries continue to be devel-

oped, these teething problems may still be occurring in the newer sectors.

DfEE expects the proportion gaining a qualification at level 3 or above to stabilise when the distribution of leavers' durations stabilises and when the newest sectors (including those which are still being set up) have had a chance to iron out any teething problems. With current recruitment, this can be expected within the next 12 months.

Qualification rates vary with duration of training and by sector. To project the likely rate of qualification for current trainees, DfEE has calculated monthly 'hazard' rates for leaving training, derived survival functions by sector and applied to these monthly rates of qualification. The accuracy of this projection depends upon the amount of information on which parts of the calculation are based, the stability of the leaving rates and the stability of qualification rates.

The analysis suggests that the proportion gaining an NVQ level 3 will stabilise at between 38 and 42 per cent within the next 12 months. This assumes that qualification rates for trainees with a given duration of training will remain the same (i.e. those trainees who leave after two years in 1999 are assumed to have the same qualification rate as those trainees who left after two years in 1995-1998). A strategy for promoting improvements

and best practice will be implemented from September 1999. This will address the key weaknesses in the current system contributing to early leaving from Work-Based Training for Young People (WBTP). In addition, a review of all training frameworks by national training organisations (NTOs), greater involvement by NTOs in the planning of training locally, and improved complaints handling will impact over the next year or so. In the longer term, the major reforms that have been announced in the White Paper *Learning to Succeed* will help by reducing bureaucracy, promoting clarity and coherence in delivery, and streamlining funding and inspection arrangements.

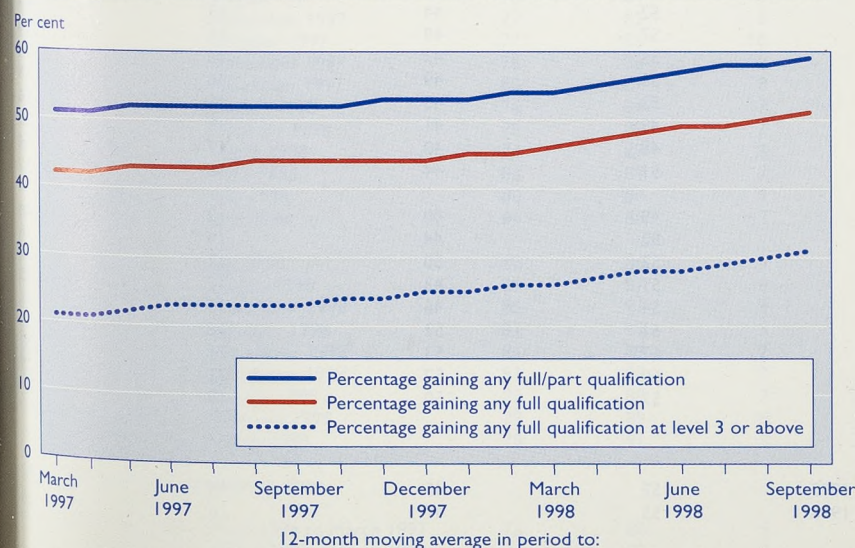
Qualifications from Work-Based Training for Young People

WBTP consists of MAs, National Traineeships (NTr) and Other Training for Young People (formerly Youth Training). *Table 2* combines the qualification rates from MAs and Other Training for Young People to show the qualification rates from WBTP as a whole. NTr has been excluded from these calculations as it was only introduced in September 1997 and the numbers who have left the programme to date are very small. A follow-up survey of NTr leavers has not yet been introduced, so there is no reliable information on the qualification rates of leavers from NTr. The effect of excluding NTr from these figures has been estimated to be at most one percentage point and is therefore negligible.

Some 47 per cent of those who left WBTP between October 1997 and September 1998 had gained a full qualification, 26 per cent had gained a full qualification at level 2 and a further 16 per cent had gained a full qualification at level 3 or above.

The main trend in qualifications on WBTP has been towards higher proportions achieving level 2 and above. The proportion achieving level 2 and above have each risen by more than 1 per cent per year since 1992. The rate

Figure 1 Qualifications of leavers from Modern Apprenticeships; England and Wales; March 1997 to September 1998



Source: Modern Apprenticeships follow-up survey

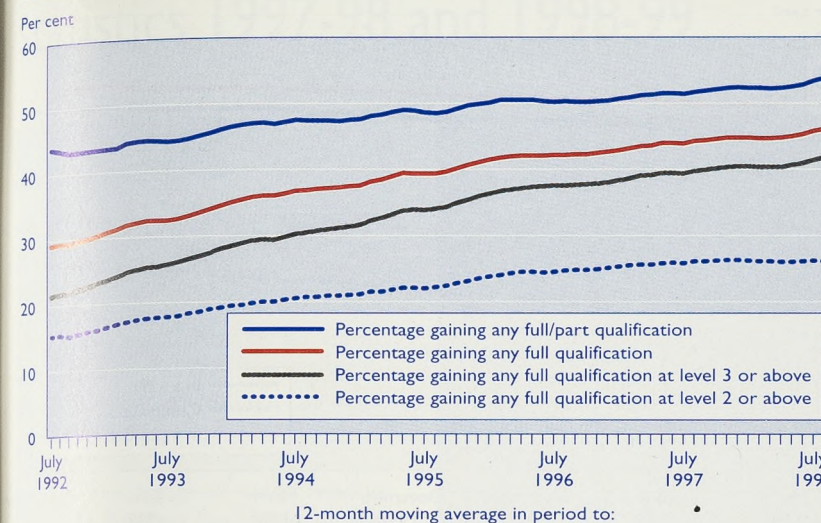
Table 2 Qualifications of leavers from Work-Based Training for Young People; England and Wales; April 1994-September 1998

Month of leaving	Month of survey	Percentage of all leavers who:			
		Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above	Gained any full qualification at level 2
1992-93	Oct 1992 to Sept 1993	47	34	8	18
1993-94	Oct 1993 to Sept 1994	50	38	10	21
1994-95	Oct 1994 to Sept 1995	50	40	12	22
1995-96	Oct 1995 to Sept 1996	51	42	13	25
1996-97	Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	51	44	14	26
1997-98	Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	53	45	15	26
April 1994	October 1994	44	33	6	20
May 1994	November 1994	45	33	6	21
June 1994	December 1994	61	50	13	29
July 1994	January 1995	60	49	16	27
August 1994	February 1995	52	42	15	22
September 1994	March 1995	50	40	14	21
October 1994	April 1995	40	31	9	18
November 1994	May 1995	39	31	8	17
December 1994	June 1995	46	36	12	19
January 1995	July 1995	43	33	10	18
February 1995	August 1995	46	38	11	22
March 1995	September 1995	53	43	14	24
April 1995	October 1995	49	39	10	23
May 1995	November 1995	49	39	9	25
June 1995	December 1995	59	49	15	29
July 1995	January 1996	56	47	15	26
August 1995	February 1996	52	43	15	24
September 1995	March 1996	52	43	15	24
October 1995	April 1996	46	38	11	22
November 1995	May 1996	44	36	11	22
December 1995	June 1996	49	41	13	23
January 1996	July 1996	46	38	11	23
February 1996	August 1996	50	42	13	24
March 1996	September 1996	53	45	14	27
April 1996 ^a	October 1996	49	41	10	26
May 1996	November 1996	48	40	11	25
June 1996	December 1996	58	49	16	28
July 1996	January 1997	55	47	16	27
August 1996	February 1997	52	44	14	26
September 1996	March 1997	51	43	14	25
October 1996	April 1997	46	39	13	22
November 1996	May 1997	45	38	11	23
December 1996	June 1997	50	43	14	25
January 1997	July 1997	49	41	11	25
February 1997	August 1997	52	45	15	26
March 1997	September 1997	57	49	16	29
April 1997	October 1997	50	42	11	26
May 1997	November 1997	52	44	12	27
June 1997	December 1997	57	49	16	29
July 1997	January 1998	55	47	15	26
August 1997	February 1998	56	49	16	29
September 1997	March 1998	53	45	15	26
October 1997	April 1998	49	41	14	23
November 1997	May 1998	48	40	12	24
December 1997	June 1998	51	44	16	25
January 1998	July 1998	49	40	12	24
February 1998	August 1998	52	44	14	26
March 1998	September 1998	57	50	17	29
April 1998	October 1998	51	43	12	25
May 1998	November 1998	54	46	15	27
June 1998	December 1998	61	52	18	30
July 1998	January 1999	62	53	21	28
August 1998	February 1999	60	52	21	28
September 1998	March 1999	57	50	19	27
Current and previous year to date					
Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	April 1996 to March 1997	52	45	14	26
Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	April 1997 to March 1998	55	47	16	26

Sources: Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training follow-up surveys

^a In April 1996, the definition of leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of those transferring trainees will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will slightly increase the proportions with qualifications.

Figure 2 Qualifications of leavers from Work-Based Training for Young People; England and Wales; July 1992 to September 1998



Sources: Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training follow-up surveys

of increase has slowed for level 3 and above in the last two years but is likely to rise over the next 12 months as attainment on MA moves towards the projected rate (see Figure 2).

Destinations of leavers

Some 81 per cent of those who left an MA between October 1997 and September 1998 were still in a job six months after leaving MA and many of these have remained with their MA employer. A further 8 per cent were in further education or training, giving a total of 89 per cent in a positive outcome. Only 7 per cent were unemployed six months after leaving the programme (see Table 3).

Limiting this analysis solely to those who said they had completed their

Table 3 Destinations of leavers from Modern Apprenticeships; England and Wales; April 1996-September 1998

Month of leaving	Month of survey	Percentage of all leavers who were:				Percentage of all completers who were:		
		In a job	In a positive outcome	Unemployed	Completers	In a job	In a positive outcome	Unemployed
1995-96	Oct 1995 to Sept 1996	68	84	12	27	88	95	5
1996-97	Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	74	85	10	38	90	94	3
1997-98	Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	80	87	7	45	89	93	4
April 1996	October 1996	69	79	8	25	82	91	5
May 1996	November 1996	67	79	11	24	83	89	6
June 1996	December 1996	69	83	14	34	83	94	6
July 1996	January 1997	74	85	9	49	87	94	4
August 1996	February 1997	71	86	10	39	89	96	3
September 1996	March 1997	73	90	4	41	91	96	1
October 1996	April 1997	79	89	7	37	93	96	1
November 1996	May 1997	75	82	12	35	91	93	5
December 1996	June 1997	73	84	12	35	92	94	2
January 1997	July 1997	75	83	12	31	89	92	5
February 1997	August 1997	78	84	10	40	92	94	4
March 1997	September 1997	77	85	9	43	89	93	3
April 1997	October 1997	77	85	10	35	85	89	7
May 1997	November 1997	78	86	8	35	92	94	3
June 1997	December 1997	80	87	8	44	90	94	3
July 1997	January 1998	76	86	7	48	85	91	4
August 1997	February 1998	75	88	7	47	87	93	3
September 1997	March 1998	74	87	8	47	84	90	6
October 1997	April 1998	82	89	7	48	91	94	4
November 1997	May 1998	80	84	9	43	88	91	4
December 1997	June 1998	84	88	7	47	93	95	2
January 1998	July 1998	80	86	9	42	89	93	5
February 1998	August 1998	81	87	8	44	89	92	4
March 1998	September 1998	85	91	4	53	91	95	2
April 1998	October 1998	82	89	5	39	92	94	1
May 1998	November 1998	81	89	7	49	89	94	3
June 1998	December 1998	81	88	7	54	89	94	3
July 1998	January 1999	82	88	7	57	91	94	3
August 1998	February 1999	79	89	6	55	89	94	3
September 1998	March 1999	79	91	5	58	91	96	3
Current and previous year to date								
Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	April 1996 to March 1997	76	86	9	41	88	93	4
Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	April 1997 to March 1998	81	89	7	51	90	94	3

Source: Modern Apprenticeships follow-up survey

training gives even higher figures. Some 90 per cent of completers were still in a job six months after leaving the programme and only 3 per cent were unemployed.

The proportion of leavers who were still in a job six months after leaving has increased steadily over time (see *Table 3* and *Figure 3*). Only 68 per cent of leavers in 1995-96 were still in a job six months after leaving MA, compared with 80 per cent of leavers in 1997-98. Again, this is likely to be at least partly due to the fact that those who left in the early months of the programme are more likely to have left without completing their training. In fact, figures for completers suggest only a small increase between 1995-96 and 1997-98 in the proportion who were in a job (from 88 per cent to 89 per cent), which suggests that higher completion rates among those with longer durations account for most of the increase in the proportion remaining in work.

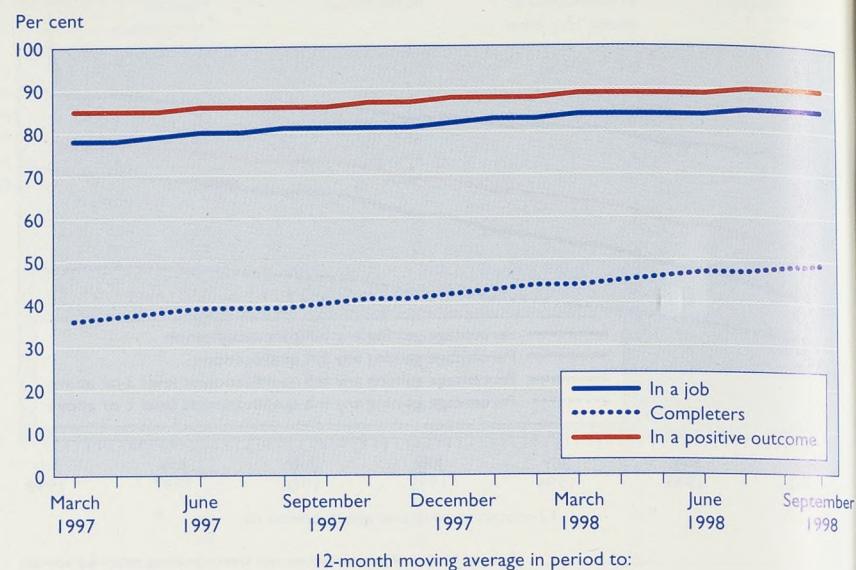
Further data

As the number who have left the programme is still relatively small, it is not sensible to try to compare outcomes for men and women or for different ethnic groups. Data on outcomes by sex, ethnicity and other categories will be published in the Statistical First Release in due course when larger numbers are leaving the programme. Some data on outcomes in the largest five sectors are included in this article; further data by sector will be published in due course.

Notes

1. 'Modern Apprenticeships: four years on' by Stephen Howarth and Sue Stone, pp75-81, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1999.

Figure 3 Destinations of leavers from Modern Apprenticeships; England and Wales; March 1997 to September 1998



Source: Modern Apprenticeships follow-up survey

Technical note

Information contained within this article is drawn from the Trainee Database System which contains information about every Modern Apprentice in England and Wales. Data are collected at three separate points in time: a start certificate is completed for each trainee when they join the programme by the trainee and their employer; a similar certificate is completed by the employer when the trainee leaves the programme; and finally, each trainee (with a limited number of exceptions) is sent a follow-up questionnaire six months after leaving the programme. Responses are received from around 30 per cent of trainees. Data from these three sources are merged together to form a single database. The database is updated continuously and a copy is created for utilisation once a month.

Further information

For further information, please contact:

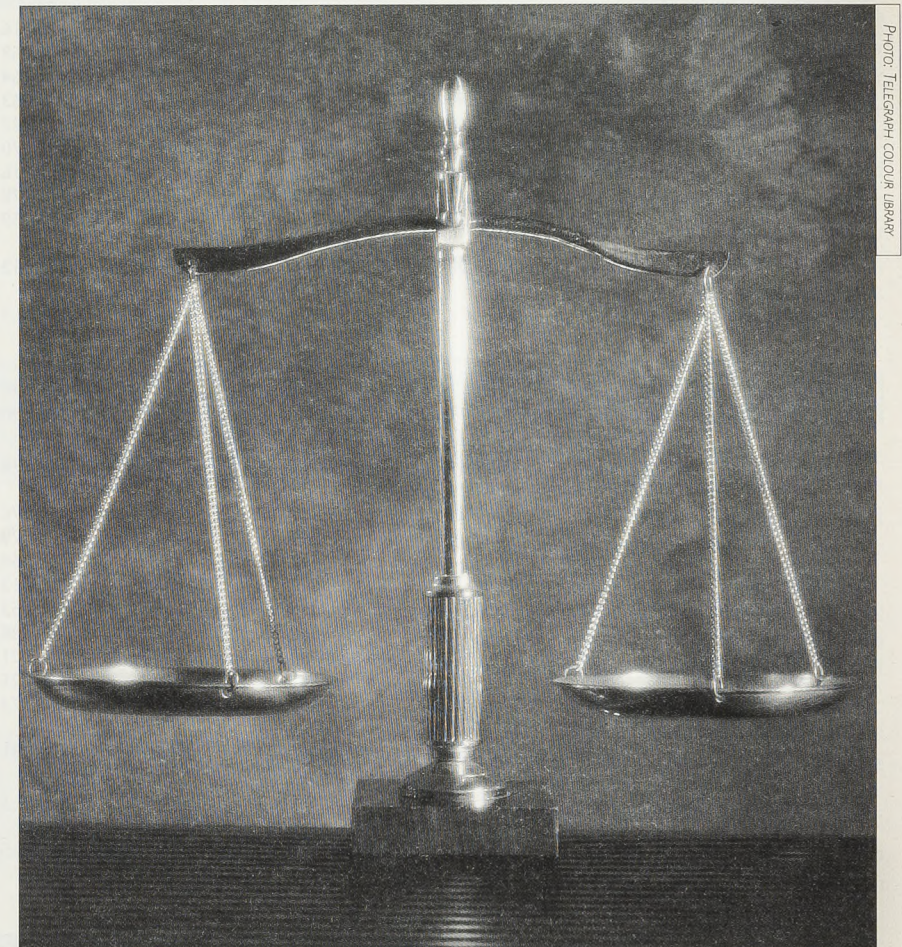
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Employment tribunal and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics 1997-98 and 1998-99

By the Employment Tribunals Service

Key points

- The number of applications to an employment tribunal rose 14 per cent last year to 92,000.
- About two-thirds of all cases registered in 1997-99 were conciliated or withdrawn without the need for a hearing.
- The percentage of cases relating to unfair dismissal has continued the decline shown in the last reporting period (1994-96) and has fallen steadily from 59 per cent in 1994-95 to 44 per cent in 1998-99.
- Nearly a third of all unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a hearing were upheld by the tribunal in 1998-99.
- The Employment Tribunals Service exceeded and improved its performance against targets in 1998-99.



Last year employment (formerly industrial) tribunals disposed of 74,000 cases. This article presents information on the outcome of those cases and appeals to the Employment Appeal Tribunal, and compares statistics with the previous year.

Introduction

EMPLOYMENT TRIBUNALS determine a wide range of disputes in the employment field. These involve mainly complaints of unfair dismissal, sex, race and disability discrimination, equal pay, redundancy payment, breach of an employment contract or unlawful deduction from wages – but may include a wide range of other matters.

Last year tribunals were also given powers to deal with complaints under the Working Time Regulations 1998 and the National Minimum Wage Act 1998 (though the main provisions of this Act did not take effect until April 1999).

Employment tribunals are independent judicial bodies, comprising a

Table 1 Outcomes of employment tribunal cases; Great Britain; 1997-1999

	Total number of registered cases disposed of		ACAS conciliated settlements		Withdrawal		Successful at tribunal	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
Unfair dismissal	35,183	32,632	14,174	13,033	9,316	8,415	3,350	3,246
Equal pay	1,483	1,530	253	517	1,069	650	18	7
Insolvency pay	513	378	37	30	164	113	103	79
Redundancy pay	4,955	3,960	464	474	1,863	1,376	1,637	1,540
Race discrimination	2,194	2,694	661	813	727	871	119	131
Sex discrimination	2,839	4,025	1,005	1,791	1,070	1,334	224	270
Wages Act	14,890	13,869	4,415	4,462	5,816	5,345	2,486	2,479
Breach of contract	6,766	7,724	2,538	3,002	2,278	2,396	929	1,132
Others	5,791	7,194	1,357	1,066	3,259	4,785	412	398
All	74,614	74,006	24,904	25,188	25,562	25,285	9,278	9,282
Percentage of cases disposed			33.4	34.0	34.3	34.2	12.4	12.5

	Dismissed at tribunal hearing (out of scope)		Dismissed at tribunal (other reasons)		Disposed of otherwise	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
Unfair dismissal	1,322	814	4,745	6,079	2,276	1,045
Equal pay	6	16	67	293	70	47
Insolvency pay	21	10	122	69	66	77
Redundancy pay	118	65	560	370	313	135
Race discrimination	109	112	425	594	153	173
Sex discrimination	83	90	369	437	88	103
Wages Act	328	159	1,124	886	721	538
Breach of contract	139	138	661	711	221	345
Others	100	273	490	526	173	146
All	2,226	1,677	8,563	9,965	4,081	2,609
Percentage of cases disposed	3.0	2.3	11.5	13.5	5.5	3.5

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

legally qualified chairman and, normally, two lay members. There are separate organisations for England and Wales and Scotland, each with its own President. Tribunals sat on some 24,400 occasions in 1998-99. Hearings take place in 29 offices located in the main population centres and in temporary hearing centres in a number of other towns. After a sharp fall in 1997-98 the number of applications to an employment tribunal rose 14 per cent last year to nearly 92,000.

Statistics on cases in earlier years have been reported in *Labour Market Trends*, most recently in April 1997 covering the years 1994-95 and 1995-96. Unfortunately, because of changes to the tribunal case-handling systems in 1996, comparable information for 1996-97 is not available.

Table 2 All unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a tribunal hearing; Great Britain; 1997-1999

	Number		Percentage of unfair dismissal cases proceeding to hearing		Percentage of all unfair dismissal applications	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
Cases dismissed						
Out of scope	1,322	814	14.0	8.0	3.8	2.5
Other reasons	4,745	6,079	50.4	60.0	13.5	18.6
All cases dismissed	6,067	6,893	64.4	68.0	17.2	21.1
Cases upheld						
Reinstatement or re-engagement	26	28	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Remedy left to parties	689	627	7.3	6.2	2.0	1.9
Compensation	2,228	2,310	23.7	22.8	6.3	7.1
No award made	407	281	4.3	2.7	1.2	0.9
All cases upheld	3,350	3,246	35.6	32.0	9.5	9.9
All cases proceeding to a hearing	9,417	10,139	100.0	100.0	26.8	31.1

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Table 3 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals - unfair dismissal cases; Great Britain; 1997-1999

Compensation (£)	1997/98		1998/99	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	23	1	25	1.1
100-149	18	0.8	22	1.0
150-199	21	0.9	35	1.5
200-299	71	3.2	81	3.5
300-399	49	2.2	54	2.3
400-499	51	2.3	76	3.3
500-749	161	7.2	137	5.9
750-999	116	5.2	121	5.2
1,000-1,499	260	11.7	246	10.7
1,500-1,999	198	8.9	173	7.5
2,000-2,499	151	6.8	156	6.8
2,500-2,999	141	6.3	107	4.6
3,000-3,999	191	8.6	183	7.9
4,000-4,999	153	6.9	152	6.6
5,000-5,999	102	4.6	135	5.9
6,000-6,999	92	4.1	118	5.1
7,000-7,999	67	3	82	3.6
8,000-8,999	60	2.7	66	2.9
9,000 and over	303	13.6	341	14.8
All	2,228	100	2,310	100
Median	£2,422		£2,388	

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Table 4 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals - race discrimination cases; Great Britain; 1997-1999

Compensation (£)	1997/98		1998/99	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	0	0	0	0.0
100-149	0	0	0	0.0
150-199	0	0	0	0.0
200-299	2	2.5	1	1.4
300-399	0	0	1	1.4
400-499	0	0	0	0.0
500-749	2	2.5	1	1.4
750-999	4	4.9	3	4.2
1,000-1,499	7	8.6	7	9.7
1,500-1,999	8	9.9	3	4.2
2,000-2,499	3	3.7	4	5.6
2,500-2,999	5	6.2	5	6.9
3,000-3,999	4	4.9	6	8.3
4,000-4,999	9	11.1	4	5.6
5,000-5,999	1	1.2	6	8.3
6,000-6,999	1	1.2	3	4.2
7,000-7,999	4	4.9	3	4.2
8,000-8,999	2	2.5	5	6.9
9,000 and over	29	35.8	20	27.8
All	81	100	72	100
Median	£4,555		£5,000	

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Conciliation

The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), a state funded body which operates independently of the tribunals, has a statutory duty to offer conciliation in most cases dealt with by employment tribunals with a view to settling matters without recourse to a tribunal hearing. Over two-thirds (68 per cent) of all cases disposed of in 1998-99 were resolved either through ACAS conciliation or were withdrawn, for example as a result of a private settlement (Table 1). This is broadly in line with previous years.

Tribunal hearings

While remaining the largest cause of complaint, the proportion of cases relating to unfair dismissal fell from 47 per cent in 1997-98 to 44 per cent in 1998-99. This continues a pattern seen in previous years, reflecting the growth in other types of claim, in particular discrimination and breach of contract claims. Table 1 shows the outcomes of all employment tribunal applications concluded in 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Nearly a third (32 per cent) of all unfair dismissal cases proceeding to a hearing were upheld by the tribunal in 1998-99, slightly lower than in the previous year (36 per cent). Table 2 shows the outcome of all unfair dismissal cases reaching a hearing and the remedies for successful applicants.

Compensation

The median level of compensation awarded by tribunals in successful unfair dismissal cases was similar in each of the two years (Table 3), though there were increases in the median awards in both sex and race discrimination cases (Tables 4 and 5).

Representation and costs

Table 6 shows the outcome of tribunal hearings according to the type of representation used by both the respondent and applicant.

In general, parties to tribunal proceedings bear their own costs, though the tribunal may make an award of costs in certain circumstances. Costs were awarded in 222 cases in 1998-99 compared with 273 cases in the previous year. *Table 7* shows details of cost awards where a party has acted frivolously, vexatiously, abusively, disruptively or otherwise unreasonably.

Performance targets

The Employment Tribunals Service (ETS) has targets of bringing 85 per cent of single employment tribunal cases to a hearing within 26 weeks of receipt, and of issuing 85 per cent of decisions within 4 weeks of the final hearing. In 1998-99 the ETS exceeded both targets, improving in each case its performance over the previous year (*Table 8*).

Table 5 Compensation awarded to people by tribunals – sex discrimination cases; Great Britain; 1997-1999

Compensation (£)	1997/98		1998/99	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Per cent
Less than 100	0	0	1	0.6
100-149	2	1.5	1	0.6
150-199	2	1.5	0	0
200-299	4	3.0	1	0.6
300-399	4	3.0	3	1.7
400-499	0	0	1	0.6
500-749	8	6.0	5	2.9
750-999	6	4.5	5	2.9
1,000-1,499	9	6.7	10	5.7
1,500-1,999	9	6.7	15	8.6
2,000-2,499	15	11.2	22	12.6
2,500-2,999	11	8.2	18	10.3
3,000-3,999	19	14.2	12	6.9
4,000-4,999	4	3.0	12	6.9
5,000-5,999	10	7.5	13	7.5
6,000-6,999	3	2.2	1	0.6
7,000-7,999	4	3.0	8	4.6
8,000-8,999	3	2.2	3	1.7
9,000 and over	21	15.7	43	24.7
All	134	100	174	100
Median	£2,869		£4,044	

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Table 6 Representation of parties at tribunal hearings, all jurisdictions; Great Britain; 1997-1999

Respondent	Applicant				
	None or self	Other	Legal	Union	All
Cases successful at tribunal hearings 1997/98					
None or self	4,233	894	1,076	363	6,556
Other	523	180	207	87	997
Legal	666	220	544	165	1,595
Union	43	15	39	33	130
All	5,455	1,309	1,866	648	9,278
Cases dismissed at tribunal hearings 1997/98					
None or self	4,042	626	1,060	595	6,323
Other	601	188	306	219	1,314
Legal	1,373	376	857	303	2,909
Union	108	33	53	49	243
All	6,124	1,223	2,276	1,166	10,789
Cases successful at tribunal hearings 1998/99					
None or self	3,746	781	980	449	5,956
Other	512	179	327	222	1,240
Legal	594	231	704	178	1,707
Union	68	41	98	172	379
All	4,920	1,232	2,109	1,021	9,282
Cases dismissed at tribunal hearings 1998/99					
None or self	2,614	814	890	2,299	6,617
Other	579	206	381	337	1,503
Legal	1,207	447	1,066	465	3,185
Union	93	44	99	101	337
All	4,493	1,511	2,436	3,202	11,642

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Table 7 Costs awarded in employment tribunal cases, all jurisdictions; Great Britain; 1997-1999

Costs (£)	Number of cases	
	1997/98	1998/99
0-25	7	4
26-50	27	15
51-75	6	4
76-100	34	29
101-150	14	13
151-200	24	22
201-300	40	35
301-400	14	14
401-500	76	59
501-1,000	6	5
Over 1,000	25	22
All	273	222

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Table 8 Employment tribunals office performance; Great Britain; 1997-1999

Office	Percentage of single cases to a hearing within 26 weeks (target: 85%)		Percentage of decisions issued within four weeks of final hearing (target: 85%)	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
Ashford	92	94	95	98
Bedford	88	90	75	92
Birmingham	84	83	76	86
Bristol	97	96	96	97
Bury St Edmunds	91	97	93	92
Cardiff	94	95	91	89
Exeter	99	98	100	99
Leeds	97	97	85	87
Leicester	88	94	91	95
Liverpool	91	93	85	84
London North	56	79	73	72
London South	81	85	79	88
Manchester	93	94	89	96
Newcastle	87	88	48	84
Nottingham	93	89	81	89
Reading	77	91	87	91
Scotland	86	89	58	66
Sheffield	97	91	93	88
Shrewsbury	89	90	86	91
Southampton	92	96	73	91
Stratford (London)	59	76	85	84
Total	84	89	80	86

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Table 9 Registered appeals to Employment Appeal Tribunal by jurisdiction; Great Britain; 1997-1999

	1997/98		1998/99	
	Cases registered	Per cent	Cases registered	Per cent
Unfair dismissal	490	33.8	398	26.6
Redundancy pay	34	2.3	23	1.5
Sex discrimination	118	8.1	89	6
Equal pay	5	0.3	6	0.4
Race discrimination	128	8.8	179	12
Others	676	46.6	719	53.5
All	1,451	100	1,414	100

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Table 10 Preliminary hearings disposed of by Employment Appeal Tribunal; Great Britain; 1997-1999

	Brought by employers		Brought by employees		All	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
Dismissed at preliminary hearings	100	103	306	339	406	442
Allowed to full hearing	178	163	346	321	524	484
All appeals at preliminary hearing	278	266	652	660	930	926

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Table 11 Employment Appeal Tribunal appeals disposed of at full hearing; Great Britain; 1997-1999

	Brought by employers		Brought by employees		All	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
Appeals registered	495	457	956	957	1,451	1,414
Appeals disposed of of which:	418	347	534	534	952	881
withdrawn	167	137	212	179	379	316
Dismissed at hearing	133	112	185	217	318	329
Allowed	63	55	52	50	115	105
Allowed/remitted	55	43	85	88	140	131

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

Appeals

Parties who are dissatisfied with an employment tribunal decision may appeal, on a point of law only, to the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT). *Tables 9, 10 and 11* show the number of appeals registered and dealt with by the EAT at preliminary and full hearings. Just over a quarter (27 per cent) of appeals disposed of at a full hearing by the EAT were allowed in each year (*Table 11*).

Further information

Administrative support to employment tribunals and the EAT is provided by the Employment Tribunal Service – an executive agency of the Department of Trade and Industry. The ETS Annual Report for 1998-99 (price £8.50) is available from the Service's Enquiry Unit tel. 0345 959775.

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Developments in the Average Earnings Index

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

Key points

- A number of important improvements have already been made to the Average Earnings Index.
- Work on the recommendations on the Turnbull/King Review is progressing well.
- A considerable development programme will continue for the next two years.

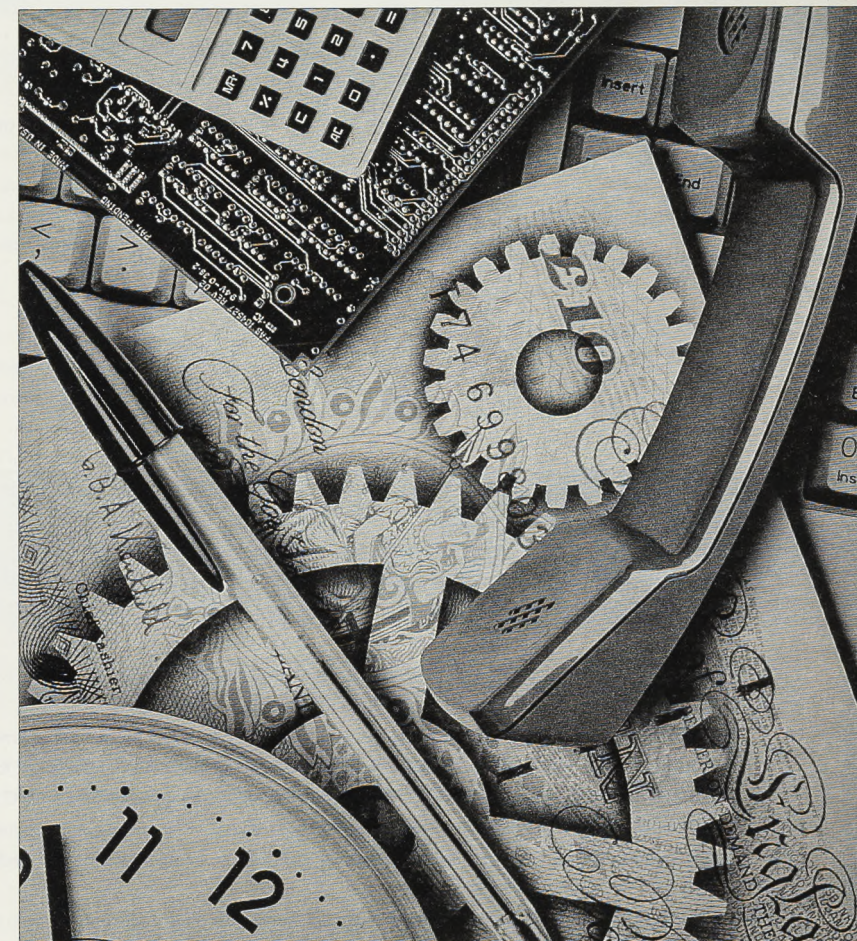


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The Average Earnings Index was the subject of two reviews at the beginning of 1999. What progress is ONS making in improving the series?

Introduction

ONS HAS introduced a programme of work to improve the quality of the Average Earnings Index (AEI). This article focuses specifically on the work emanating from the implementation of the recommendations of the two reviews¹ at the beginning of 1999 (see p159, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999). Work on the general recommendations on strengthening methodology, in-house economist input and project methodology, quality assurance and service level agreements is progressing well.

The recommendations that specifically relate to the AEI fall into three broad categories: those that addressed the immediate problems with the old methodology; those that addressed the shortcomings in the AEI sample; and those that required a longer-term perspective looking at wider issues.

In this article each of the recommendations is examined in turn, having first been arranged into one of the three categories described above, and a progress report is given on its implementation. The numbers, text describ-

ing the recommendations, and references in the paper relate specifically to the report of the Turnbull/King Review.

Immediate methodological changes

The Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS) sample covers around 8,400 businesses selected from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The businesses are allocated into strata based on employment size bands of public/private sectors of SIC divisions (i.e. two-digit codes). There are four employment sizebands: 20-99 employees, 100-499 employees, 500-

999 employees and 1,000 or more employees.

Under the new methodology, monthly chain-linking has been adopted, which means that the change in the AEI from one month to the next is calculated from a sample which includes the same firms in both months. The returned data are grossed each month for the common sample. The grossing factor represents the ratio of the number of reporting units in the common sample that have responded to the count on the IDBR at a fixed point.

All the recommendations in this section, covered in *Box 1* and addressing problems with the old methodology, were implemented prior to the reinstatement of the AEI in March 1999.

Most concern remedial treatment for cells with a small number of firms or volatility. The recommendations also aim to promote stability in the calculation of grossing factors and the introduction of chain-linking.

Shortcomings in the AEI sample

The recommendations in *Box 2* look at ways of identifying erroneous returns that might lead to erratic movements in the index by a small number of responses. This category considers the identification and treatment of large changes in the average wage in an open and structured way. It also includes the

Box 1

Recommendation

Update

- 19 For 'financial intermediation' (SIC 65) the grossing factor should be set to one for all firms in size range one (i.e. the smallest firms) for the whole of the sample period, and not just for dates when there appear to be outliers. The 'private health and social work' sector (SIC 85) should be excluded from the calculation of the AEI before June 1998, and the corresponding weights in the rest of the private sector should be increased to compensate for this (section 8a).
- 21 'Other business services' (SIC 74) should be consolidated with other industry groups in the business services sector (SIC K) (section 8a).
- 22 The grossing factors applied to each cell should remain constant except as the numbers of firms sampled for any cell changes. This can happen for reasons of non-response, death or sample rotation and augmentation. Each firm should remain in the cell in which it is placed at the time when the industrial weights are calculated. We recommend this even when its level of employment suggests it might cross into a different size range (section 8b).
- 23 Monthly chain-linking should be applied on all occasions where the firms included in the sample change, and not solely when new firms are introduced. We also propose that a modified form of chain-linking is used which removes the effect of changes in employment in the different size ranges when the industry average wage is calculated (section 8c).
- 24 We recommend that monthly chain-linking is also used to handle discontinuities arising from periodic changes to the industrial sector weights (section 8d).
- 25 The public sector should be consolidated instead of separately identifying central government, local government and public corporations. Agriculture, fisheries and forestry should be similarly consolidated (section 8e).

Box 2

Recommendation

Update

- 17 If the average wage reported by any firm changes by more than a factor of ten compared with the previous month, then the relevant firm should be given a grossing factor of one for the relevant period (i.e. a low weight, especially for smaller firms) unless examination of the time-series of that firm's returns suggests that the outlier conforms to the past pattern of the firm's returns (section 8a).
 - 18 In order to enhance the quality of the data, the statistician maintaining the index should list all cases in which the reported rate of pay changes by a factor of three or more compared with the previous month, and should check that the clerical staff have enquired about each case and received a satisfactory response. The statistician should keep a special record of the outcome of such enquiries (section 8a).
 - 20 If a clear outlier can be identified in any cell whose contribution per firm to the acceleration of the overall AEI is more than +/- 0.05 per cent a year, the relevant firms should be given a grossing factor of one (i.e. a low weight) for the relevant period unless examination of the time-series of that firm's returns suggests that the outlier conforms to the past pattern of the firm's returns (section 8a).
 - 27 ONS needs to accelerate the current build-up of the sample of firms used in the calculation of the AEI, and resources should be made available to facilitate this (section 8g).
- Implemented – since the relaunch of the AEI, outliers are identified by the results analysis systems. A report on the number of outliers identified can be obtained from the contact point at the end of the article.
- Implemented – this has been included in a customer service agreement between the data validation unit and the earnings analysis branch.
- Implemented prior to relaunch of the index. A report on the number of outliers identified can be obtained from the contact point at the end of the article.
- A project to deliver this recommendation has been established. ONS has been evaluating preliminary AEI results derived from a new sample drawn from April 1999 and consulting with a panel of external experts drawn largely from the group that assisted in the methodological reviews of the AEI at the beginning of 1999. ONS hopes to switch the basis of the AEI from the current to the new sample during the autumn of 1999.

recommendation to replace the AEI sample, which is being handled as a separate project with full user and expert consultation.

Longer-term developments

The recommendations in *Box 3* look at the way in which the AEI could develop in the longer term. The recommendations include improving the collection of information on bonuses, the use of the statistical tool of Winsori-

sation in the detection and treatment of outliers and publication plans. It also identifies areas for future research. For example, the current AEI uses fixed employment weights, and this produces a result which is not a time average because it does not take account, for example, of shifts in employment from low-paying to high-paying industries.

Conclusion

A considerable number of improvements have been made to the AEI

already. Many have emanated from the Turnbull/King Review. A substantial programme of further work is planned for the next two years.

Note

1 *Review of Methodology for the Average Earnings Index*, R. Chambers and D. Holmes, University of Southampton December 1998; *Review of the Revisions to the Average Earnings Index*, report submitted by Sir Andrew Turnbull and Mervyn King, The Stationery Office, March 1999.

Box 3

Recommendation

Update

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 13 | We recommend that the questionnaire form for the MWSS should indicate more clearly where entries should include and exclude bonuses (section 5b). | Implemented. This was taken forward to improve the presentation of the form. The amendments to clarify the treatment of bonuses were introduced in the February 1999 forms to ensure that all bonuses paid are now picked up. The excluding-bonus series have been presented so as to show a discontinuity. Detailed analysis was undertaken, however, to ensure the overall AEI was consistent over this period. |
| 26 | The programmes used to estimate the AEI should be extended to provide estimates of the variance and standard deviation of the growth in the index, both over 12 months and for the headline rate, and the estimated variances and standard deviations should be made available to users (section 8f). | Progressing in association with Methods and Quality Division of ONS and the University of Southampton. Variance estimates for the new sample will not be available until September 2000 at the earliest, since 12 months of data are needed on which to make the calculation. However, it will probably be the end of 2001 before estimates are available to allow calculation of variance estimates for a complete year. These will then form the basis for a re-evaluation of the sample allocation. |
| 28 | When the sample in business services (SIC K) has been built up and when Winsorisation (a formal statistical technique for attaching lower weight to outliers) is available, then business services should be disaggregated and Winsorisation should be used to deal with any new outliers (section 8h). | Awaits outcome of reselection of new sample. It will also be dependent on the introduction of Winsorisation and the assessment of the variance in the new sample for this sector. A report on the effect of disaggregation of sector K is expected by the end of 2000. |
| 29 | When Winsorisation becomes available, a careful study should be made of its effects before it is used in preparing the published data. The criteria set out in recommendations 17 and 20 for handling outliers remain relevant, and the statisticians should follow these recommendations unless the statisticians concerned are sure that the problem has been dealt with adequately by Winsorisation (section 8h). | The rewrite of the software from which the AEI is produced is progressing. Once the new software, which will include the Winsorisation suite of programs, has been delivered, ONS will assess the effect of using the new method of handling outliers. The target for delivering the new software is March 2000. |
| 31 | ONS should investigate the production of an index which reflects more closely movements in true average earnings (section 8j). | The work is in progress. Users have been consulted over their requirements for the index. A feasibility study will be carried out. This will be followed by a period in which the new index will be quality assured and reconciled with the AEI. A report on the findings is scheduled for July 2000. Following consultation, the experimental index will be monitored for six months. The aim is to publish the index from January 2001. |
| 32 | If it proves possible to construct an index which shows movements in the true average wage, then ONS should indicate the extent to which changes are due to changes in average wages industry by industry and the extent to which changes are due to movements in the industrial composition of employment (section 8j). | Work will follow the construction of the new index and will run in parallel with the quality assurance and monitoring of the experimental index. |

Box 3 continued

Recommendation

Update

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 33 | If it is possible to construct an index of the true average wage (i.e. as in recommendation 31) then the ONS should consider whether the AEI should be brought into line with the wages and salaries figures used in the National Accounts, which draw on additional Inland Revenue data (section 8j). | Work will begin if and when the new index has been constructed. Some work reconciling the AEI with National Accounts wages and salaries will be completed by October 2000. Full comparison with Inland Revenue data for 1999/2000 will be conducted in May 2001 when the data become available. |
| 34 | We are concerned that wage growth estimated for particular industries and sectors from the AEI is often different from that estimated from the New Earnings Survey (NES). At our request, ONS has set out a programme of research to establish whether there are implications from this for the way either source is compiled (section 8i). | The work is in progress. A study on identifying and quantifying the reasons for the differences is scheduled for completion in November 1999. This study will be used to inform decisions on how the sources should be compiled. The project is due to be completed by March 2000. |
| 35 | ONS should review the extent to which it can adjust for arrears of pay (section 8m). | Work will begin once the new sample of firms has been introduced. It will start with a survey of the amount of arrears being paid by the firms in the sample, the effect they have on earnings growth rates and the feasibility of identifying arrears in all sectors of the economy. This is not scheduled to begin until July 2000, when the bonus period of the new sample in spring 2000 would be analysed, with a view to completion by the end of 2000. |
| 37 | We recommend that the publication of data on broad SIC components is suspended, but that this decision is reviewed when information on the standard errors of the components becomes available on a regular basis. ONS may nevertheless want to publish such data excluding bonuses if these prove to be considerably more stable and are helpful to users (section 9f). | Work is dependent on the progress in calculating the variances of the component series and comparisons between the AEI and the NES. Work is scheduled to begin in January 2000. |

Further information

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Evaluation of new benefits data from the Labour Force Survey

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

Key points

- Since spring 1998 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has collected information on the number of people claiming a wide range of state benefits.
- Comparison with administrative data shows that the LFS undercounts the number of claimants of most benefits by over 20 per cent, though there is wide variation between different benefits.
- The Family Resources Survey – which is designed to collect this type of information – also undercounts most benefits, albeit by less than the LFS in most circumstances.
- LFS data on benefit claimants show a high degree of consistency with other LFS variables.
- Users should take into account the shortcomings of LFS benefits data before drawing any conclusions from their analysis.



PHOTO: NEIL LIBERT/NETWORK

How reliable is the LFS in measuring the number of benefit claimants? This article compares LFS figures with administrative data to find out.

Introduction

SINCE 1989 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has understated the known number of claimants of unemployment-related benefits. ONS has previously carried out two pieces of work to address this undercount:

- (i) Respondents have always been asked whether they attended a benefit office to claim unemployment-related benefit. This was then used as a 'filter' to ask for details of which benefits had been claimed. There is evidence that the benefit office 'filter' question successfully filtered out a large number of lone parents and disabled Income Support claimants (not entitled to unemployment-related benefits), but also filtered out some 'true' unemployment-related benefit claimants.
- (ii) LFS databases were linked with the administrative databases of unemployment-related benefit claimants, to identify the characteristics of known claimants who do not appear as claimants on the LFS. The results were published in the November 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

In March 1998 a new set of LFS questions was introduced to collect information about *all* benefits claimed, including unemployment-related benefits. It was hoped that by adopting a more comprehensive approach to collecting benefits information, there would be a better chance of catching more of the claimants of unemployment-related benefits, as well as providing useful information on other benefits.

The new data have been subject to a full evaluation process which has looked at comparability with administrative data,¹ stability over time and consistency with other LFS data.

The nature of the new LFS questions

Since spring 1998, respondents who stated that they were claiming state benefits in the reference week have been asked what types of benefit they were claiming. The following categories are offered for response:

- Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) or National Insurance credits;

Box 1 Measuring unemployment-related benefits in the LFS

Table 1 shows a comparison of LFS and administrative data on the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits from winter 1994/5 to autumn 1998. The shortfall in LFS claimants as a percentage of the claimant count has steadily risen over this period, while unemployment has fallen. At first sight the introduction of the new LFS questions in spring 1998 appears to have had no positive effect on the undercount of unemployment-related benefit claimants.

More insight can be gained by looking at the situation separately for men and women – shown in Figures 1 and 2 respectively. For men, the claimant count and the number of claimants measured by the LFS follow similar paths between winter 1994 and autumn 1998, and the gap between the two series has become smaller in absolute terms over time. For women, however, before spring 1996, there is a fluctuation between the LFS undercounting and overcounting the number of claimants. From spring 1996 onwards, a more significant undercount occurred which has increased over time.

A possible explanation for the different pattern among women is that up to the introduction of JSA many women may have been receiving Income Support and thinking it was unemployment-related, when in fact they were receiving it for another reason. In spring 1996, information about JSA

started to be widely trailed in benefit offices. People in receipt of Income Support would have gained a better understanding of why they received that benefit, because this would affect whether they would receive JSA or Income Support later in the year. Thus, up to spring 1996, it seems likely that there was a degree of over-reporting on the LFS of unemployment-related benefits from women who were receiving Income Support which was not unemployment-related. The introduction of JSA helped this group of people to understand better the type of benefit they were receiving, so the overcount on the LFS was largely removed, leaving just an undercount similar to that observed for male respondents.

There is now a similar undercount for male and female respondents and it is likely that the problem of respondents erroneously reporting that they are claimants has been reduced. ONS has conducted two studies linking LFS databases with the administrative database of claimants with the aim of finding out more about the characteristics of claimants of unemployment-related benefits who do not report their claimant status on the LFS. These studies have proved inconclusive, and ONS has decided not to produce results based on scaling up the LFS estimates of the claimant count to the administrative level.

Table 1 Claimants of unemployment-related benefits; United Kingdom; winter 1994/5 to autumn 1998

	LFS claimants (thousands)	Claimant count (thousands)	Thousands and per cent	
			Undercount (thousands)	(per cent)
Winter 1994/5	2,113	2,460	347	14.1
Spring 1995	1,989	2,358	369	15.7
Summer 1995	1,983	2,314	331	14.3
Autumn 1995	1,953	2,233	280	12.6
Winter 1995/6	1,961	2,281	320	14.0
Spring 1996 ^a	1,811	2,201	390	17.7
Summer 1996	1,758	2,143	385	18.0
Autumn 1996 ^b	1,585	1,984	399	20.1
Winter 1996/7	1,469	1,868	399	21.4
Spring 1997	1,341	1,685	344	20.4
Summer 1997	1,278	1,571	293	18.7
Autumn 1997	1,146	1,445	299	20.7
Winter 1997/8	1,072	1,440	368	25.6
Spring 1998 ^c	1,048 ^d	1,382	334	24.1
Summer 1998	1,066	1,358	292	21.5
Autumn 1998	1,010	1,301	291	22.4

Sources: Labour Force Survey and DSS administrative data

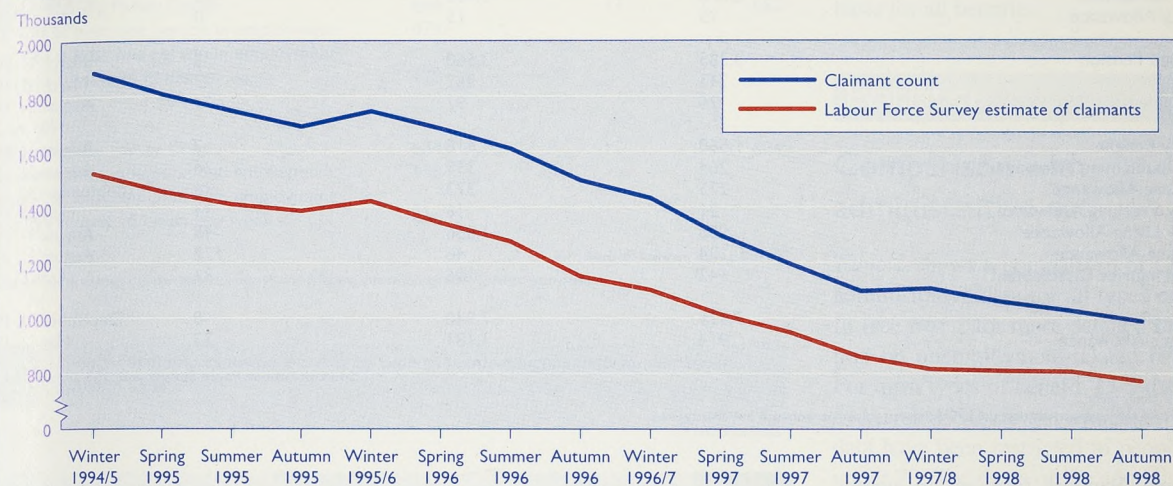
a Information about Jobseeker's Allowance publicised in benefit offices.

b Jobseeker's Allowance introduced.

c The questions used to derive LFS data from spring 1998 onwards are slightly different to those used for earlier periods.

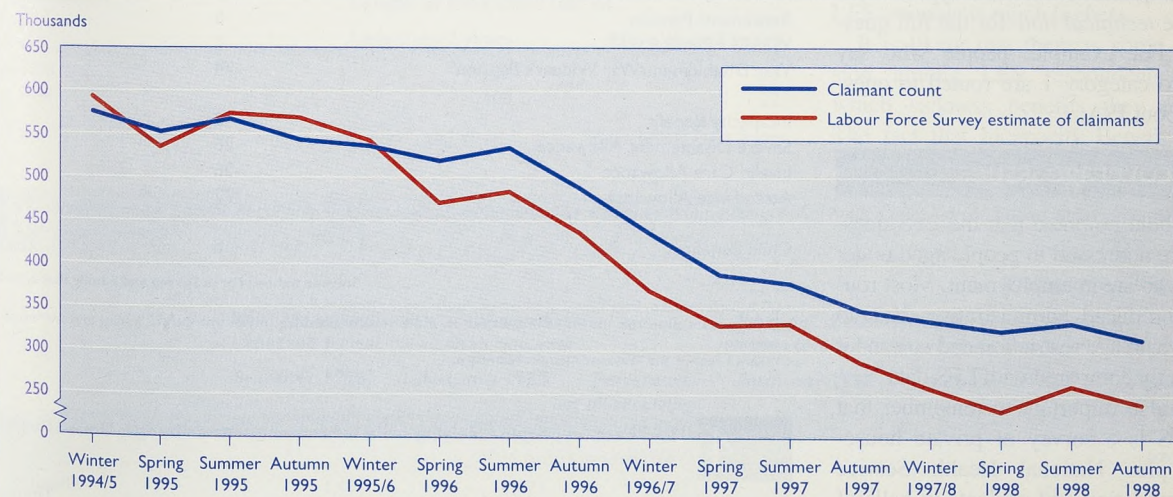
d Includes imputed data.

Figure 1 Male claimants of unemployment-related benefits; United Kingdom; winter 1994/5 to autumn 1998



Sources: Labour Force Survey and claimant count

Figure 2 Female claimants of unemployment-related benefits; United Kingdom; winter 1994/5 to autumn 1998



Sources: Labour Force Survey and claimant count

Table 2 Comparison of sources on number of people aged under 70 receiving benefits; Great Britain

Benefit received	LFS summer 1998 (thousands)	DSS administrative data (thousands)	Per cent under/over count	Date of DSS estimate
Family Credit ^a	649	785	-17	August 31, 1998
Income Support	1,996	2,746	-27	August 31, 1998
Housing Benefit	2,151	3,373	-36	May 31, 1997 ^b
Council Tax Benefit ^a	2,278	3,662	-38	May 31, 1997 ^b
Maternity Allowance	15	15	0	April 5, 1997 ^b
Retirement Pension	3,385	3,560	-5	March 31, 1998 ^b
Widow's Pension	243	262	-7	March 31, 1998 ^b
War Disablement/War Widow's Pension ^c	25	97	-74	August 31, 1998 ^b
Incapacity Benefit	1,568	1,618	-3	August 31, 1998
Severe Disablement Allowance	264	359	-26	August 31, 1998
Invalid Care Allowance	275	373	-26	September 30, 1998 ^b
Disability Working Allowance	21	16	34	July 31, 1998
Disability Living Allowance	956	1,856	-48	August 31, 1998
Attendance Allowance	124	46	172	August 31, 1998
Industrial Injuries Disablement	142	206	-31	April 5, 1997 ^b
Child Benefit	7,325	7,940	-8	December 31, 1997 ^b
Jobseeker's Allowance	914	1,181	-23	May 31, 1998 ^b

a Number of family units.
b Figures are for different periods than the LFS estimates, so comparisons are only illustrative.
c UK figures.

Sources: Labour Force Survey and DSS administrative data

- Income Support (not as an unemployed person);
- sickness or disability benefits;
- state retirement pension;
- family-related benefits (excluding child benefit);
- Housing or Council Tax Benefit; or
- other.

Any combination of these categories can be coded, and each leads to more detailed questions about the type of benefit (see *technical note* for the full questions). For example, people who say "yes" to category 1 are routed to questions about JSA.

LFS coverage issues

It should be noted that the LFS questions are addressed to people aged under 70 or who are in employment. Most routinely produced administrative data do not have an age restriction and so cannot be directly compared with LFS data.

It is also important to remember that the LFS is a survey of private households plus National Health Service accommodation and students in halls of residence. This means that people living in other communal establishments, such as sheltered accommodation, are not included in LFS data. Although this is a relatively small group of people (just over 1 per cent of the total population), the proportion claiming benefits, particu-

Table 3 LFS and FRS undercount of people claiming state benefits; Great Britain

Benefit received	Per cent under/overcount compared with administrative data	
	Labour Force Survey ^a	Family Resources Survey ^b
Family Credit	-17	-23
Income Support	-27	-13
Housing Benefit	-36	-6
Council Tax Benefit	-38	2
Retirement Pension	-5	-23
Widow's Pension	-7	-17
War Disablement/War Widow's Pension ^c	-74	-7
Incapacity Benefit	-3	-1
Severe Disablement Allowance	-26	-35
Invalid Care Allowance	-26	-20
Attendance Allowance	172	-36
Child Benefit	-8	-14

a LFS undercount taken from Table 2 of this article; figures cover a three-month period.
b FRS figures are taken from the 1997-98 report and cover one year. Sample size is smaller than the LFS, leading to greater sampling variability.
c Widow's Pension and Widowed Mothers Allowance.

Sources: Labour Force Survey and Family Resources Survey

Table 4 LFS data on people receiving state retirement pension by age; United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands	
	Under pensionable age	Over pensionable age ^a
Summer 1998	7	3,598
Autumn 1998	6	3,616

a The LFS benefits questions are addressed to people up to the age of 70 and people in employment, so do not catch the vast majority of pensioners over the age of 70.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5 Family units receiving Family Credit by economic activity and number of dependent children in the family, United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands	Number of dependent children in family aged under 19	
		None	1 or more
		Summer 1998	
All families receiving Family Credit	666	13	652
Families with at least one person in employment	475		
Families with at least one person in employment who works at least 16 hours per week	428		
Autumn 1998			
All families receiving Family Credit	684	11	674
Families with at least one person in employment	495		
Families with at least one person in employment who works at least 16 hours per week	440		

Source: Labour Force Survey

a A dependent child is one aged under 16, or under 19 if in full-time education up to A-level or equivalent.

Table 6 People receiving Housing Benefit by type of tenure; Great Britain; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands		
	Rented or part-rented	Owned or mortgage	Rent-free
Summer 1998	2,087	59	6
Autumn 1998	2,283	67	5

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 People receiving contribution-based JSA by length of time since last job; United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands		
	Length of time since last job		Percentage of all receiving benefit (average)
	Less than 2 years	More than 2 years	
Summer 1998	123	24	
Autumn 1998	108	22	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 8 Working-age people receiving sickness/disability benefits by whether having long-term health problem;^a United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands and per cent					
	With disability/health problem which is expected to last more than one year			Without disability/health problem which is expected to last more than one year		
	Summer 1998	Autumn 1998	Percentage of all receiving benefit (average)	Summer 1998	Autumn 1998	Percentage of all receiving benefit (average)
Incapacity Benefit	1,491	1,471	97	54	50	3
Severe Disablement Allowance	232	204	99	1	1	1
Mobility Allowance	395	368	97	11	10	3
Disability Working Allowance	22	24	94	1	2	6
Disability Living Allowance	750	771	91	70	81	9
Attendance Allowance	65	60	78	20	16	22
Industrial Injury Disablement Allowance	110	108	94	7	7	6

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

first of the sickness benefits mentioned in the LFS interview may lead some recipients of other sickness benefits to say that they are receiving Incapacity Benefit. This in turn may account for the apparent accuracy of the LFS estimate. Aggregating the sickness benefits together indicates that the LFS undercounts the number of claims by 25 per cent, which is similar to the undercount of unemployment-related benefits.

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) also collects information on the number of people claiming state benefits. All FRS interviews are carried out face-to-face, and interviewers ask respondents to consult documentary evidence about the benefits they claim. Table 3 shows the undercount compared with administrative data for the LFS in summer 1998 and the FRS 1997-98. The FRS also, in general, undercounts the number of benefit claimants, though the undercounts tend to be smaller than those found on the LFS. Areas where the LFS seems to achieve better coverage than the FRS are Retirement Pension and Widow's Pension (taking account of the age restriction on LFS data), and Severe Disablement Allowance.

Consistency with other related variables

There are a number of simple tabulations that can be done to check that benefits data are consistent with other LFS variables. The results are shown in Tables 4 to 12 and are described below. Figures for summer and autumn 1998 are shown as an indication of the stability of the data.

Table 4 shows people receiving state retirement pension by age. The state retirement age is 60 for women and 65 for men, and younger people should not

receive a state pension. The table shows that there is only a tiny amount of response error.

Table 5 shows family units receiving Family Credit. Family Credit is an income-related benefit for people working 16 or more hours per week who are responsible for bringing up at least one child under the age of 16 (or under 19 if in full-time education up to A-level or equivalent standard). Therefore all family units in receipt of Family Credit ought to have at least one family member in employment and

have at least one child in their family unit. The table shows that response error relating to the child criterion is very low (1½-2 per cent). However, over 20 per cent of family units do not meet the employment criterion. There are four possible reasons for this:

1. Some people who have reported that they are claiming Family Credit may be mistaken;
2. Some people may have misreported their employment status on the LFS;
3. Some people may have fraudulently claimed Family Credit; or

Table 9 Claimants of Attendance Allowance by age; United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands	
	Aged under 65	Aged 65+
Summer 1998	94	34
Autumn 1998	85	35

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 10 People reporting receipt of both Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance; United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands		
	Incapacity Benefit	Severe Disablement Allowance	Both
Summer 1998	1,641	272	50
Autumn 1998	1,613	243	44

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 11 Incapacity Benefit claimants by whether having worked before; United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands and per cent		
	All Incapacity Benefit claimants		
	(000s=100%)	Of whom never worked	
000s		Per cent	
Summer 1998	1,641	42	3
Autumn 1998	1,613	39	2

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 12 Disability Working Allowance claimants by whether in employment; United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands and per cent					
	In employment			Unemployed or inactive		
	All		Of whom work 16 hours or more per week			
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Summer 1998	15	62	14	60	9	38
Autumn 1998	17	60	15	54	11	40

Source: Labour Force Survey

4. There may have been changes in the circumstances of some claimants which are captured on the LFS but have not fed through to affect receipt of the benefit. Family Credit is awarded for 26 weeks and payments are not adjusted if circumstances change during the course of an award.

Table 6 shows people receiving Housing Benefit by type of tenure. Housing Benefit is a means-tested benefit designed to help people on low incomes pay for rented accommodation. The table shows that 97 per cent of recipients are in rented accommodation. This shows a high degree of consistency.

Table 7 shows people receiving contribution-based JSA by length of time since last job. People who have not worked in the past two years should not be receiving contribution-based JSA. The LFS reports that 17 per cent of contribution-based JSA recipients have not worked in the past two years. This is probably a reflection about respondents' misunderstanding of the type of JSA they receive. This is borne out by the fact that about 30 per cent of respondents say that they do not know what type of JSA they receive.

Table 8 shows people receiving sickness benefit by whether having a long-term disability or health problem. It would be expected that people claiming sickness or disability benefit would be quite likely to report a long-term dis-

ability or health problem in the disability module of the LFS questionnaire. The table shows that there is a very high correlation, although Attendance Allowance is markedly less consistent than the other benefits.

Table 9 shows claimants of Attendance Allowance by age. Attendance Allowance is a benefit for people aged 65 or over who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. The table shows that about 70 per cent of LFS reported claimants are under the age of 65. While this indicates poor data quality, it does at least explain the huge overcount shown in Table 3. The indications are that LFS data on claimants of Attendance Allowance are not reliable.

Table 10 shows people reporting receipt of both Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance. Incapacity Benefit is paid to people who are incapable of work and who have paid sufficient National Insurance contributions throughout their working life. Severe Disablement Allowance is for people who have not paid enough National Insurance contributions to qualify for Incapacity Benefit. Therefore, people cannot claim Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance at the same time. The table shows over 40,000 people reporting that they are claiming both benefits.

This indicates a certain amount of response error, though it is a small proportion of the overall number of people claiming Incapacity Benefit.

Table 11 shows Incapacity Benefit claimants by whether they had worked before. Since Incapacity Benefit claimants need to have paid sufficient contributions to qualify for the benefit, they must have worked at some point in their lives. The table shows a small percentage who have never worked. This again points to respondents misreporting the benefits they receive.

Table 12 shows Disability Working Allowance claimants by whether they were in employment. Disability Working Allowance is for people who work at least 16 hours per week on average, but who have an illness or disability which limits their capacity. Therefore claimants should be in employment. The table shows that about two-fifths of claimants are not in employment. This might be because respondents' circumstances have changed (i.e. they have left employment) since they originally began to claim Disability Working Allowance. Of those who are in employment, nearly all of them meet the 16 hours per week stipulation – which tends to reinforce the 'changed circumstances' hypothesis.

Table 13 shows economic activity by type of benefit received. This table serves two purposes. Firstly, it gives intuitively sensible results with regard to the internal consistency of the data.

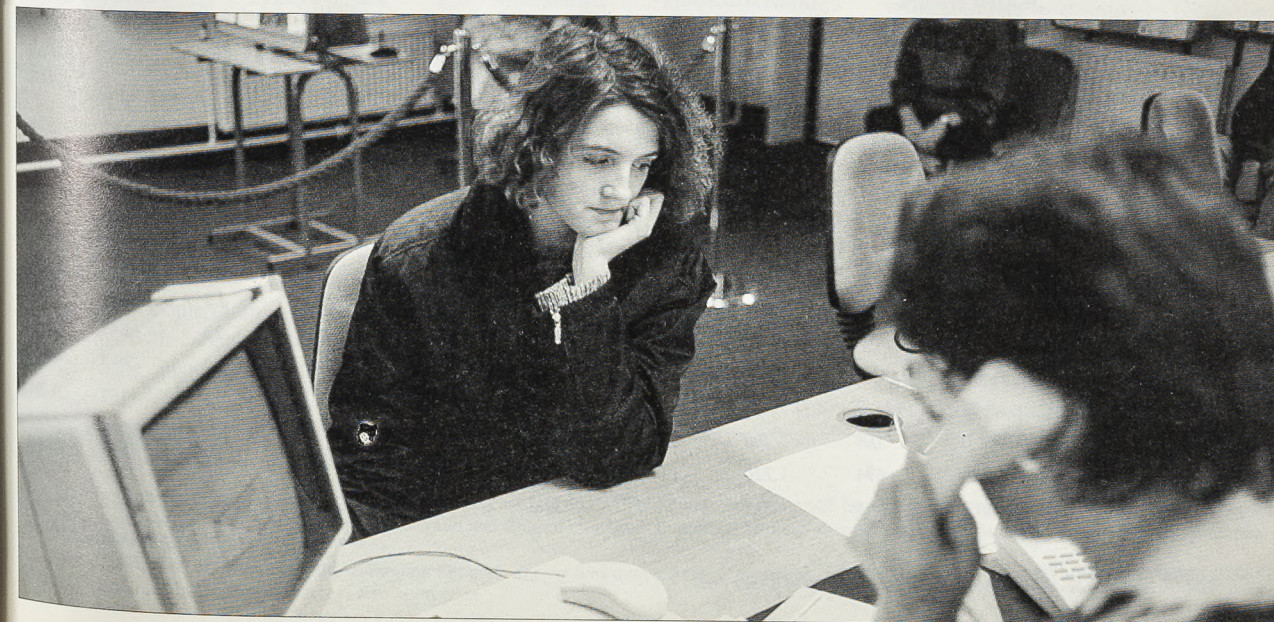


PHOTO: HOKER SWEET NETWORK

Table 13 Economic activity by type of benefit received; United Kingdom; summer-autumn 1998

	Thousands and per cent							
	Base	JSA/ NI credits	Income Support	Sickness or disability benefit	State pension	Family- related benefits	Housing/ Council Tax Benefit	Other
Summer 1998								
All persons aged 16-69 (=100%)	39,843	1,072	2,060	2,937	3,706	696	2,530	215
Economically active	29,052	926	324	372	614	524	809	95
Per cent	73	86	16	13	17	75	32	44
In employment	27,142	112	136	316	593	492	383	75
Per cent	68	10	7	11	16	71	15	35
ILO unemployed	1,910	814	189	56	20	32	427	20
Per cent	7	88	58	15	3	6	53	21
Inactive	10,791	146	1,736	2,565	3,092	172	1,721	120
Per cent	27	14	84	87	83	25	68	56
Autumn 1998								
All persons aged 16-69 (=100%)	39,874	1,017	2,116	2,937	3,740	710	2,767	266
Economically active	28,993	879	361	389	639	546	886	112
Per cent	73	86	17	13	17	77	32	42
In employment	27,194	103	155	328	621	510	424	86
Per cent	68	10	7	11	17	72	15	32
ILO unemployed	1,799	776	206	61	18	36	462	27
Per cent	6	88	57	16	3	7	52	24
Inactive	10,881	138	1,755	2,548	3,101	164	1,881	154
Per cent	27	14	83	87	83	23	68	58

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 14 Comparison of data on people aged 16-60 claiming multiple benefits; Great Britain

	Thousands and per cent									
	JSA/NI credits		Income Support (not unemployed)		Sickness or disability benefit		Family-related benefits		Housing/Council Tax Benefit	
	LFS ^a	Admin. data ^b	LFS ^a	Admin. data ^b	LFS ^a	Admin. data ^b	LFS ^a	Admin. data ^b	LFS ^a	Admin. data ^b
Total (=100%)	933	1,323	1,729	2,194	2,082	2,847	687	798	2,222	2,881
JSA/National Insurance credits			17	0	28	13	10	5	375	694
Per cent			1.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	16.9	24.1
Income Support (not unemployed)	17	0			548	846	15	18	1,220	1,661
Per cent	1.8	0.0			26.3	29.7	2.1	2.3	54.9	57.7
Sickness or Disability Benefit	28	13	548	846			17	23	649	1,404
Per cent	3.0	1.0	31.7	38.6			2.5	2.9	29.2	48.7
Family-related benefits	10	5	15	18	17	23			192	306
Per cent	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8			8.6	10.6
Housing/Council Tax Benefit	375	694	1,220	1,661	649	1,404	192	306		
Per cent	40.2	52.5	70.5	75.7	31.2	49.3	28.0	38.3		

Sources: Labour Force Survey and administrative data

^a LFS figures September-November 1998.

^b Administrative figures taken from various statistical samples from April 1997 to January 1999.

Box 2 Readers' comments

Users' views would be welcomed on the development of benefits data in the LFS, particularly on whether there is any need for the more detailed information on individual benefits that is currently collected. Comments should be sent, by 30 September 1999, to Mehdi Hussain, Room B2/08, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, e-mail mehdi.hussain@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6133.

For example, people receiving unemployment-related benefits are highly likely to be ILO unemployed, whereas old age pensioners and people receiving sickness or disability benefits are most likely to be economically inactive. The second purpose of the table is that it shows the stability of the benefits data when split by economic activity, albeit just for two quarters.

Proxy response

The LFS allows interviewers to take answers to questions by proxy if a respondent is unavailable. This is usually from another related adult who is a member of the same household. About 30 per cent of LFS responses are collected by proxy. The proxy response rate is highest for younger people and tends to be just below 30 per cent for people aged over 25. The proxy response rate for people giving benefit information is slightly better, at just over 20 per cent.

A study done by ONS in 1995 followed up proxy interviews with interviews conducted with the subject themselves to check the accuracy of the information given by the proxy. This study found that for most types of information, personal and proxy respondents gave the same answers more than 80 per cent of the time, and for certain questions this rose to over 90 per cent. In general, those questions requiring less straightforward information and those requiring very detailed numerical information showed a less satisfactory match between proxy and personal responses.

The implication of this for the quality of benefit information is that it seems likely that proxies will know that someone is receiving a benefit but that they may not know exactly which one.

Conclusion

Sample surveys have difficulty collecting accurate information on state

benefits that people receive, and the LFS is no exception. LFS estimates of the numbers of people claiming particular benefits are significantly lower than actual figures given by administrative data, and there is evidence of a certain amount of inaccuracy in the information which is given. However, some apparent inconsistency will be because respondents' situations have changed since they started to claim a particular benefit.

The under-reporting of benefits information probably stems from respondents not knowing what benefits they receive (or at least not knowing the name of the benefit, a problem compounded where there are proxy respondents) or else not wanting to reveal that they are in receipt of benefit, possibly because they are claiming fraudulently.² In view of this and the similar experience of the FRS, which is much more focused on collecting benefits information than the LFS, it is debatable whether it is possible significantly to improve the LFS recording of benefits. Nevertheless, ONS will explore with the Department of Social Security whether it can identify systematic reporting problems that can be addressed in the LFS.

The same benefits questions are being used in 1999/2000, and the data will continue to be published. Users are advised to be aware of the shortcomings of the data and to be cautious about what conclusions they draw from their analysis. It should not be assumed that the respondents reporting benefits information are representative of the 'missing' respondents.

ONS will continue to monitor the quality of LFS benefits data and will explore ways in which they might be improved. The option of removing from the survey some of the more detailed questions which do not give good quality data may also be considered. Any such developments which are introduced will be described in a future labour market statistics quarterly update.

Cross-benefit analysis

It is possible to use the LFS to look at combinations of benefits that people receive. Table 14 shows this for five broad benefit categories and compares this with cross-benefit analysis from administrative sources. As well as undercounting benefit claimants at an overall level, the LFS also undercounts the percentages of people claiming multiple benefits. The best LFS data appears to be that for Income Support. For example, administrative sources show that 57.7 per cent of Housing/Council Tax Benefit claimants also claim Income Support, while the LFS figure is 54.9 per cent. In contrast to this, according to administrative figures 48.7 per cent of Housing/Council Tax Benefit claimants also claim sickness or disability benefit, whereas the equivalent figure from the LFS is just 29.2 per cent, a difference of 19 percentage points.

Overall, cross-benefit analysis shows that the LFS undercounts the number of people claiming multiple benefits in both absolute and proportional terms, just as it undercounts total benefits.

Notes

- 1 To a large extent it is assumed that administrative data are 'correct'. The administrative data will be an accurate representation of the benefit computer systems. However, there are reasons such as fraud and delayed claim terminations that mean that administrative data are liable to overcount compared with survey data.
- 2 Fraud is likely to contribute to the difference between survey and administrative measures, but the difference does not provide an estimate of the extent of fraud because other factors also contribute.

Further information

For further information, please contact:

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

Technical note

Benefit questions in the LFS

STTBEN EQ - UK
APPLIES IF AGE=16-69
OR WRKING=1 (paid work in ref. week)
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref. week)
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref. week)
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for a relative's business in ref. week)
I would now like to ask you about state benefits that you may be receiving or claiming.
CODE 1 TO CONTINUE

CHLDBN EQ - UK
APPLIES IF AGE=16-59
Are you receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance)?
1 yes
2 no

CHDNUM EQ - UK
APPLIES IF CHLDBN=1 (receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance))
How many children do you get Child Benefit (Family Allowance) for?
ENTER A NUMERIC VALUE BETWEEN 1 AND 15

LPBEN EQ - UK - II & 15
APPLIES IF CHLDBN=1 (receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance))
ASK OR RECORD
(May I just check) Are you receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance) as lone parent?
1 yes
2 no

BENFTS EQ - UK
APPLIES IF AGE =16-69
OR WRKING = 1 (paid work in ref. week)
OR JBAWAY = 1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref. week)
OR OWNBUS = 1 (unpaid work for own business in ref. week)
OR RELBUS = 1 (unpaid work for a relative's business in ref. week)
In the week ending Sunday the [date], were you claiming any (other) state benefits (including state pension, allowances or National Insurance credits)?
1 yes
2 no

TYPBEN EQ - UK
APPLIES IF BENFTS = 1 (yes)
Which of the following types of benefit were you claiming?
ASK OR RECORD
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1 Unemployment benefit or National Insurance credits
2 Income Support (not as an unemployed person)
3 Sickness or Disability
4 State pension
5 Family-related benefits (excluding Child Benefit)
6 Housing or Council Tax Benefit (GB only)/rent or rate rebate (NI only)
7 Other?

UNEMBN EQ - UK
APPLIES IF TYPBEN = 1 (Unemployment, National Insurance credits)
(In the week ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming...
ASK OR RECORD
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1 Jobseeker's Allowance
2 or National Insurance credits?

JSATYP EQ - UK
APPLIES IF UNEMBN = 1 (Jobseeker's Allowance)
Was your Jobseeker's Allowance...
1 contributory JSA
2 income-based JSA
3 or both?
4 don't know

JSADUR EQ - UK
APPLIES IF TYPBEN = 1 (unemployment benefits or National Insurance credits)
...and how long have you been claiming [Jobseeker's Allowance] and/or [NI credits]?
1 less than 1 month
2 1 month but less than 3 months
3 3 months but less than 6 months
4 6 months but less than 12 months
5 12 months but less than 18 months
6 18 months but less than 2 years
7 2 years but less than 3 years
8 3 years but less than 4 years
9 4 years but less than 5 years
10 5 years

INCDBP EQ - UK
APPLIES IF TYPBEN=2 (Income Support (not as an unemployed person))
(In the week ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming Income Support as a...
ASK OR RECORD
1 sick person
2 pensioner
3 lone parent
4 any other form or premium of income support?

SKDSBN EQ - UK
APPLIES IF TYBEN=3 (sickness or disability)
(In the week ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming...
ASK OR RECORD
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1 Incapacity Benefit
2 Severe Disablement Allowance
3 Mobility Allowance
4 Statutory Sick Pay
5 Invalid Care Allowance
6 Disability Working Allowance
7 Disability Living Allowance
8 Attendance Allowance
9 Industrial Injury Disablement Benefit?

PENBEN EQ - UK
APPLIES IF TYPBEN=4 (State Pension)
(In the week ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming...
ASK OR RECORD
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1 Retirement or Old Person's Pension
2 Widow's Pension or Widowed Mother's Allowance
3 War Disablement Pension or War Widow's Pension (including any related allowances)?

FAMLY EQ - UK
APPLIES IF TYPBEN=5 (Family)
(In the week ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming...
ASK OR RECORD
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1 Guardian's Allowance
2 Family Credit
3 Maternity Allowance

HSNGGB EQ - GB
APPLIES IF TYPBEN=6 (Housing, or Council Tax Benefit)
(In the week ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming...
ASK OR RECORD
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1 Housing Benefit?
3 Council Tax Benefit?

HSNGNI EQ - NI
APPLIES IF TYPBEN=6 (Rent or rate rebate)
(In the week ending Sunday [the date]) were you claiming...
ASK OR RECORD
CODE ALL THAT APPLY
1 Rent or rate rebate?
2 Rate rebate?






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Publication dates of main economic indicators September – November

Labour market statistics		Retail prices index	
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.			
September	15 Wednesday	September	14 Tuesday
October	13 Wednesday	October	12 Tuesday
November	17 Wednesday	November	16 Tuesday

Labour Market Data tables: comparisons of old and new numbers

Old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
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Workforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs	B.11
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Trends	M	Sep 99	A.2				
Other headline indicators	M	Sep 99	A.3				
Regional labour market summary	M	Sep 99	A.4				
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY							
Employment by category	M	Sep 99	B.1				
Employment by age	M	Sep 99	B.2				
Employment by occupation	Q	Aug 99	B.3				
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Sep 99	B.11				
Employee jobs by industry	M	Sep 99	B.12				
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Sep 99	B.13				
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jul 99	B.14				
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jul 99	B.15				
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Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Aug 99	B.17				
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Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Sep 99	C.21				
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Sep 99	C.22				
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Sep 99	C.23				
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Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly

Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 *Labour Market Trends*, pS79, for tables not listed here.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,698	25,866	2,833	16,612	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,564	25,566	2,999	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,465	28,556	25,757	2,799	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,574	28,558	26,043	2,516	17,016	62.7	57.1	8.8	37.3
1996	45,725	28,694	26,300	2,394	17,031	62.8	57.5	8.3	37.2
1997	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
1998	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
1999	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 1997	45,912	28,921	26,836	2,084	16,991	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.0
May-Jul	45,926	28,941	26,834	2,106	16,985	62.9	58.4	7.3	37.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	28,896	26,855	2,041	17,043	63.0	58.5	7.1	37.1
Jul-Sep	45,952	28,894	26,918	1,976	17,058	62.9	58.6	6.8	37.1
Aug-Oct	45,965	28,870	26,944	1,926	17,095	62.8	58.6	6.7	37.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45,978	28,874	26,956	1,918	17,104	62.8	58.6	6.6	37.2
Oct-Dec	45,991	28,871	26,976	1,895	17,120	62.8	58.7	6.6	37.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	46,004	28,822	26,962	1,860	17,182	62.7	58.6	6.5	37.3
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	46,017	28,856	27,006	1,850	17,161	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Jan-Mar 1998	46,030	28,878	27,024	1,854	17,152	62.7	58.7	6.4	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.3
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.4
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.2
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,983	27,175	1,807	17,125	62.9	58.9	6.2	37.1
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.1
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	36.8
Mar-May (Spr)	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.8
Apr-Jun	46,225	29,155	27,394	1,760	17,071	63.1	59.3	6.0	36.9
Changes									
Over last 3 months	39	-19	43	-62	58	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Percent	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-3.4	0.3				0.1
Over last 12 months	157	294	347	-53	-137	0.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.4
Percent	0.3	1.0	1.3	-2.9	-0.8				-0.4
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	23.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	23.5
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	23.4
1991	35,103	28,118	26,113	2,004	6,986	80.1	73.3	6.6	23.9
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
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 1997	35,690	28,093	26,028	2,065	7,597	78.7	72.9	7.4	21.3
May-Jul	35,701	28,108	26,023	2,085	7,593	78.7	72.9	7.4	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,712	28,067	26,045	2,022	7,645	78.6	72.9	7.2	21.4
Jul-Sep	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
Jul-Sep	35,849	28,196	26,410	1,787	7,652	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Aug-Oct	35,859	28,211	26,428	1,783	7,648	78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,264	26,482	1,782	7,605	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,283	26,499	1,783	7,597	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,346	26,525	1,820	7,545	79.0	73.9	6.4	21.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,373	26,555	1,817	7,528	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	35,911	28,364	26,560	1,804	7,547	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Feb-Apr	35,922	28,352	26,556	1,796	7,570	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.1
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
Changes									
Over last 3 months	31	-39	24	-63	70	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-3.5	0.9				0.2
Over last 12 months	126	265	315	-50	-139	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.5
Percent	0.4	0.9	1.2	-2.8	-1.8				-0.5

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MMSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1988	21,596	16,378	14,885	1,492	5,218	75.8	68.9	9.1	24.2
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,263	14,368	1,896	5,661	74.2	65.5	11.7	25.8
1993	21,985	16,097	14,081	2,017	5,888	73.2	64.0	12.5	26.8
1994	22,050	16,074	14,218	1,856	5,975	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,132	16,062	14,425	1,637	6,070	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,232	16,076	14,501	1,575	6,156	72.3	65.2	9.8	27.7
1997	22,341	16,110	14,779	1,331	6,231	72.1	66.2	8.3	27.9
1998	22,441	16,086	14,969	1,118	6,355	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
1999	22,542	16,212	15,100						

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSH	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	48.4
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,435	11,498	937	10,951	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,467	11,485	982	10,948	53.2	49.1	7.9	46.8
1994	23,416	12,482	11,539	943	10,934	53.3	49.3	7.6	46.7
1995	23,442	12,496	11,618	878	10,946	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,493	12,618	11,799	819	10,874	53.7	50.2	6.5	46.9
1997	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	47.7
1998	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	48.9
1999	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	48.3
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 1997	23,562	12,795	12,021	775	10,767	54.3	51.0	6.1	48.7
May-Jul	23,567	12,807	12,025	782	10,761	54.3	51.0	6.1	48.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,782	12,012	769	10,791	54.2	51.0	6.0	48.8
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,785	12,040	746	10,792	54.2	51.1	5.8	48.8
Aug-Oct	23,582	12,756	12,024	732	10,826	54.1	51.0	5.7	48.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,761	12,035	727	10,825	54.1	51.0	5.7	48.9
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,761	12,043	718	10,830	54.1	51.0	5.6	48.9
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,721	12,010	711	10,874	53.9	50.9	5.6	49.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,032	717	10,852	54.0	51.0	5.6	49.0
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	48.9
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,805	12,099	705	10,805	54.2	51.2	5.5	48.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,805	12,099	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	48.9
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	48.9
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	48.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	48.6
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	688	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	48.3
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,889	12,203	685	10,749	54.5	51.6	5.3	48.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	48.2
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	48.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	48.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	48.2
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	48.2
Feb-Apr	23,666	12,965	12,268	697	10,701	54.8	51.8	5.4	48.2
Mar-May (Spr)	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	48.3
Apr-Jun	23,675	12,946	12,276	670	10,729	54.7	51.9	5.2	48.3
Changes									
Over last 3 months	14	-13	14	-27	27	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.3
Percent	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-3.8	0.3				
Over last 12 months	57	164	200	-35	-108	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.6
Percent	0.2	1.3	1.7	-5.0	-1.0				
Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTL
1988	16,602	11,863	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	33.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	33.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	33.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	33.7
1992	16,792	11,903	10,983	921	4,888	70.9	65.4	7.7	34.1
1993	16,828	11,928	10,967	961	4,900	70.9	65.2	8.1	34.1
1994	16,853	11,949	11,021	928	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	34.1
1995	16,896	11,980	11,111	869	4,916	70.9	65.8	7.3	34.1
1996	16,954	12,106	11,295	812	4,848	71.4	66.6	6.7	33.6
1997	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	33.2
1998	17,088	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	33.1
1999	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	32.5
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 1997	17,023	12,249	11,484	765	4,775	72.0	67.5	6.2	33.0
May-Jul	17,028	12,263	11,492	771	4,766	72.0	67.5	6.3	33.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,033	12,245	11,486	760	4,788	71.9	67.4	6.2	33.1
Jul-Sep	17,037	12,250	11,517	734	4,787	71.9	67.6	6.0	33.1
Aug-Oct	17,041	12,228	11,510	719	4,813	71.8	67.5	5.9	33.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,045	12,235	11,520	714	4,810	71.8	67.6	5.8	33.2
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,246	11,537	709	4,803	71.8	67.7	5.8	33.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,053	12,215	11,514	701	4,837	71.6	67.5	5.7	33.2
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,239	11,531	707	4,818	71.8	67.6	5.8	33.2
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,262	11,562	700	4,798	71.9	67.8	5.7	33.1
Feb-Apr	17,064	12,291	11,596	695	4,773	72.0	68.0	5.7	33.0
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	33.1
Apr-Jun	17,072	12,271	11,576	695	4,801	71.9	67.8	5.7	33.1
May-Jul	17,076	12,307	11,612	694	4,769	72.1	68.0	5.6	32.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,337	11,642	694	4,743	72.2	68.2	5.6	32.8
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,338	11,661	677	4,745	72.2	68.3	5.5	32.8
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,358	11,684	674	4,730	72.3	68.4	5.5	32.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,377	11,704	673	4,714	72.4	68.5	5.4	32.6
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,375	11,701	674	4,720	72.4	68.4	5.4	32.6
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,418	11,737	681	4,681	72.5	68.6	5.5	32.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,430	11,742	688	4,673	72.7	68.7	5.5	32.3
Jan-Mar 1999	17,107	12,436	11,750	687	4,670	72.7	68.7	5.5	32.3
Feb-Apr	17,110	12,433	11,747	687	4,677	72.7	68.7	5.5	32.3
Mar-May (Spr)	17,114	12,430	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	32.5
Apr-Jun	17,118	12,413	11,753	660	4,705	72.5	68.7	5.3	32.5
Changes									
Over last 3 months	11	-23	4	-27	35	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Percent	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-4.0	0.7				
Over last 12 months	46	178	178	-35	-96	0.6	0.9	-0.4	-0.6
Percent	0.3	1.2	1.5	-5.1	-2.0				

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

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTY	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV		MGUE	MGUK	
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	62.5	56.5	9.6	37.5
1995	45,574	28,426	25,973	2,454	17,148	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	62.4	57.3	8.2	37.6
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	62.3	58.5	6.1	37.7
1999	46,212	28,992	27,251	1,741	17,220	62.7	59.0	6.0	37.3
3-month averages									
Apr-Jun 1997	45,912	28,837	26,774	2,063	17,075	62.8	58.3	7.2	37.2
May-Jul	45,926	28,990	26,847	2,143	16,935	63.1	58.5	7.4	36.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45,939	29,111	26,980	2,131	16,829				

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL		
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5	
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3	
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4	
1991	21,871	16,401	14,387	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0	
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2	
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1	
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	72.5	64.3	11.4	27.5	
1995	22,132	15,981	14,374	1,607	6,151	72.2	64.9	10.1	28.1	
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	71.9	65.0	9.7	28.3	
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7	
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5	
1999	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5	
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1997	22,349	16,081	14,782	1,300	6,268	72.0	66.1	8.1	28.0	
May-Jul	22,358	16,172	14,828	1,344	6,186	72.3	66.3	8.3	27.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,367	16,264	14,941	1,323	6,103	72.7	66.8	8.1	27.3	
Jul-Sep	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	28.7	
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.6	
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.5	
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6	
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.3	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1	
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2	
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3	
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4	
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4	
Mar-May (Spr)	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5	
Apr-Jun	22,550	16,161	15,080	1,081	6,389	71.7	66.9	6.7	28.3	
Changes										
Over last 3 months	25	35	78	-42	-10	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.5	-3.8	-0.2					
Over last 12 months	100	127	145	-18	-27	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	
Percent	0.4	0.8	1.0	-1.6	-0.4					
Males aged 16 to 64		YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8	
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7	
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7	
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	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	14.8	
1995	18,511	15,686	14,086	1,599	2,825	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3	
1996	18,581	15,716	14,181	1,535	2,864	84.6	76.3	9.8	15.4	
1997	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	15.6	
1998	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1	
1999	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9	
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1997	18,666	15,800	14,509	1,291	2,866	84.6	77.7	8.2	15.4	
May-Jul	18,673	15,884	14,550	1,334	2,789	85.1	77.9	8.4	14.9	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,679	15,971	14,658	1,313	2,708	85.5	78.5	8.2	14.5	
Jul-Sep	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	14,673	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5	
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.9	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9	
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,990	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0	
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1	
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0	
May-Jul	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	16,004	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7	
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7	
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3	
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4	
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6	
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8	
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,839	14,731	1,108	2,972	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8	
Mar-May (Spr)	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9	
Apr-Jun	18,825	15,864	14,792	1,072	2,960	84.3	78.6	6.8	15.7	
Changes										
Over last 3 months	20	26	69	-43	-6	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.5	-3.8	-0.2					
Over last 12 months	80	120	134	-15	-40	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	
Percent	0.4	0.8	0.9	-1.3	-1.3					

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

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment ^a	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
Women aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM		
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1	
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0	
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7	
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9	
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0	
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9	
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9	
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9	
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5	
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1	
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2	
1999	23,671	12,872	12,219	653	10,798	54.4	51.6	5.1	45.6	
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1997	23,562	12,756	11,993	763	10,807	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9	
May-Jul	23,567	12,818	12,019	799	10,750	54.4	51.0	6.2	45.6	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,572	12,847	12,038	808	10,726	54.5	51.1	6.3	45.5	
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,859	12,069	790	10,718	54.5	51.2	6.1	45.5	
Aug-Oct	23,581	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	54.3	51.2	5.8	45.7	
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813	54.2	51.2	5.4	45.8	
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,708	12,031	677	10,888	53.9	51.0	5.3	46.1	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,698	12,008	690	10,903	53.8	50.9	5.4	46.2	
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,723	12,017	707	10,882	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1	
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,750	12,059	692	10,859	54.0	51.1	5.4	46.0	
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2	
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,742	12,048	694	10,877	53.9	51.0	5.4	46.1	
May-Jul	23,624	12,833	12,111	722						

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 Apr-Jun 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	27,394	±156	43	±113	347	±201
Employment rate	74.0%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.6%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,760	±54	-62	±56	-53	±74
ILO unemployment rate	6.0%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,155	±154	-19	±111	294	±197
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	0.5%	±0.4%

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

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

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

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

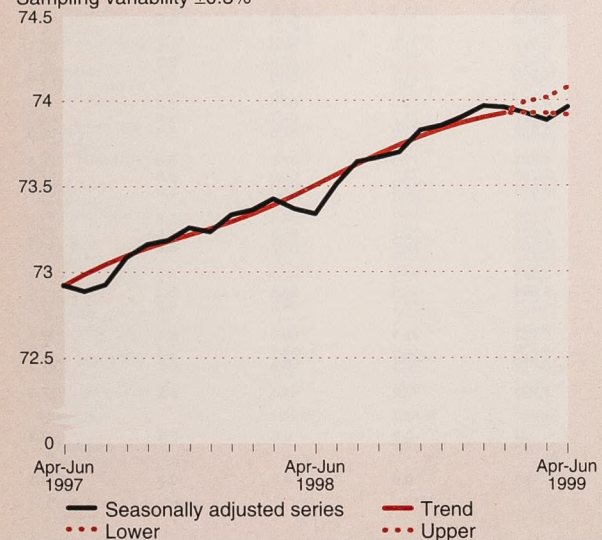
Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data point in the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

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

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

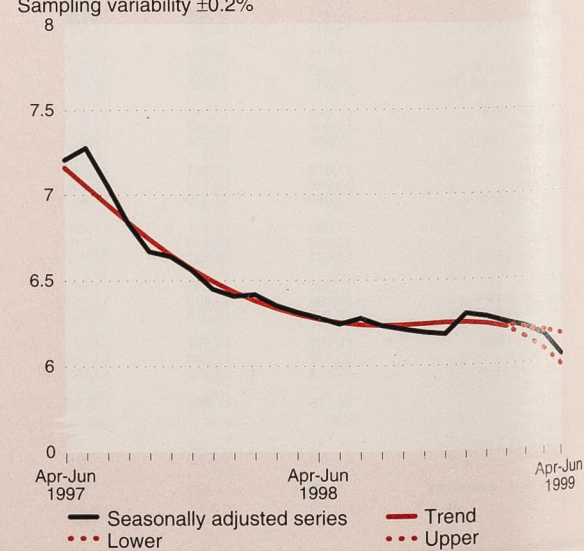
Employment

Percentage of all aged 16-59/64
Sampling variability ±0.3%



ILO unemployment

Percentage of all economically active
Sampling variability ±0.2%



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM ^a SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Mar-May 1992	25,822	71.1	2,817	9.9
Apr-Jun 1992	25,803	71.0	2,828	9.9
May-Jul 1992	25,778	71.0	2,844	9.9
Jun-Aug 1992	25,750	70.9	2,862	10.0
Jul-Sep 1992	25,720	70.8	2,884	10.1
Aug-Oct 1992	25,698	70.7	2,909	10.2
Sep-Nov 1992	25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Oct-Dec 1992	25,624	70.6	2,963	10.4
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,598	70.5	2,986	10.5
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,576	70.4	3,002	10.5
Jan-Mar 1993	25,561	70.4	3,010	10.5
Feb-Apr 1993	25,553	70.3	3,010	10.5
Mar-May 1993	25,551	70.3	3,004	10.5
Apr-Jun 1993	25,555	70.3	2,993	10.5
May-Jul 1993	25,562	70.3	2,980	10.4
Jun-Aug 1993	25,572	70.3	2,967	10.4
Jul-Sep 1993	25,584	70.4	2,956	10.4
Aug-Oct 1993	25,598	70.4	2,945	10.3
Sep-Nov 1993	25,614	70.4	2,933	10.3
Oct-Dec 1993	25,632	70.4	2,918	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,653	70.5	2,901	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,676	70.6	2,881	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,701	70.6	2,858	10.0
Feb-Apr 1994	25,727	70.7	2,834	9.9
Mar-May 1994	25,753	70.7	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun 1994	25,778	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul 1994	25,803	70.8	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug 1994	25,826	70.9	2,716	9.5
Jul-Sep 1994	25,848	70.9	2,682	9.4
Aug-Oct 1994	25,869	71.0	2,648	9.3
Sep-Nov 1994	25,890	71.0	2,615	9.2
Oct-Dec 1994	25,910	71.0	2,586	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,932	71.1	2,562	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,955	71.1	2,544	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	25,981	71.2	2,530	8.9
Feb-Apr 1995	26,010	71.2	2,519	8.8
Mar-May 1995	26,040	71.3	2,509	8.8
Apr-Jun 1995	26,071	71.4	2,500	8.7
May-Jul 1995	26,103	71.4	2,490	8.7
Jun-Aug 1995	26,134	71.5	2,480	8.7
Jul-Sep 1995	26,164	71.6	2,470	8.6
Aug-Oct 1995	26,191	71.6	2,460	8.6
Sep-Nov 1995	26,215	71.7	2,450	8.5
Oct-Dec 1995	26,234	71.7	2,439	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,250	71.8	2,429	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,263	71.8	2,417	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,275	71.8	2,405	8.4
Feb-Apr 1996	26,286	71.8	2,392	8.3
Mar-May 1996	26,300	71.9	2,378	8.3
Apr-Jun 1996	26,318	71.9	2,363	8.2
May-Jul 1996	26,341	71.9	2,349	8.2
Jun-Aug 1996	26,369	72.0	2,333	8.1
Jul-Sep 1996	26,404	72.0	2,317	8.1
Aug-Oct 1996	26,445	72.1	2,299	8.0
Sep-Nov 1996	26,482	72.2	2,277	7.9
Oct-Dec 1996	26,542	72.3	2,252	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,594	72.4	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 1997	26,744	72.8	2,130	7.4
Mar-May 1997	26,787	72.8	2,100	7.3
Apr-Jun 1997	26,826	72.9	2,069	7.2
May-Jul 1997	26,859	73.0	2,039	7.1
Jun-Aug 1997	26,889	73.0	2,008	6.9
Jul-Sep 1997	26,913	73.1	1,977	6.8
Aug-Oct 1997	26,934	73.1	1,947	6.7
Sep-Nov 1997	26,952	73.2	1,919	6.7
Oct-Dec 1997	26,968	73.2	1,895	6.6
Nov 97-Jan 98	26,984	73.3	1,874	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,002	73.3	1,856	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,022	73.3	1,841	6.4
Feb-Apr 1998	27,045	73.4	1,830	6.3
Mar-May 1998	27,070	73.4	1,821	6.3
Apr-Jun 1998	27,097	73.5	1,814	6.3
May-Jul 1998	27,127	73.6	1,810	6.3
Jun-Aug 1998	27,158	73.6	1,808	6.2
Jul-Sep 1998	27,189	73.7	1,809	6.2
Aug-Oct 1998	27,221	73.7	1,811	6.2
Sep-Nov 1998	27,251	73.8	1,815	6.2
Oct-Dec 1998	27,279	73.8	1,818	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,305	73.9	1,819	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,327	73.9	1,818	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,346	73.9	1,811	6.2
Feb-Apr 1999	27,364	73.9	1,800	6.2
Mar-May 1999	27,380	74.0	1,785	6.1
Apr-Jun 1999	27,396	74.0	1,767	6.1

Notes:

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

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

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a					
		Levels			Rates (%) ^b		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1998	July	1,333.2	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
	August ^d	1,316.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
	September	1,312.6	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4
	October	1,323.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	November ^d	1,324.8	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	December	1,311.0	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
1999	January ^d	1,306.7	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
	February	1,312.4	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3	2.4
	March	1,308.1	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
	April	1,291.7	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
	May ^d	1,285.3	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3
	June R	1,269.2	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3
	July P	1,236.3	950.9	285.4	4.3	6.0	2.2
Change on period		-32.9	-21.1	-11.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Percent		-2.6	-2.2	-4.0			
Change on year		-96.9	-69.5	-27.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Percent		-7.3	-6.8	-8.8			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies	
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^c			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
1998	June	113.1 R	5.7	1998	July	217.8	
	July	113.8	5.6		August	217.6	
	August	114.0	5.2 R		September	223.0	
	September	114.4	5.1		October	236.8	
	October	114.8	4.9		November	222.7	
	November	115.2	4.8		December	220.6	
	December	115.6	4.5				
1999	January	116.4	4.5	1999	January	229.8	
	February	117.2	4.6		February	226.4	
	March	117.8	4.8		March	226.3	
	April	117.2	4.6		April	231.6	
	May	117.8	4.3		May R	216.4	
	June P	119.0	4.4		June R	224.0	
					July P	227.2	
Change on month		1.1	0.1	Change on month		3.2	
Change on year		5.9	-1.2	Change on year		9.4	

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 are 5 weeks between count dates. All the rest are 4 week periods.

R Revised
 P Provisional

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

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

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

labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (April to June 1999)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,046	1,169	72.8	645	523	1,054	65.6	573	68.6	482	62.2	114	9.8	73	11.3	41	7.9	
North West	5,380	3,270	76.3	1,830	1,440	3,064	71.4	1,691	75.9	1,373	66.5	205	6.3	139	7.6	66	4.6	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,965	2,448	78.1	1,377	1,071	2,291	73.0	1,273	77.2	1,018	68.3	157	6.4	104	7.5	53	5.0	
East Midlands	3,296	2,119	80.5	1,173	946	2,006	76.1	1,102	80.4	904	71.4	113	5.3	71	6.0	42	4.4	
West Midlands	4,153	2,643	79.5	1,470	1,172	2,458	73.9	1,357	78.3	1,101	68.9	184	7.0	113	7.7	71	6.1	
East	4,214	2,750	81.6	1,539	1,211	2,633	78.1	1,471	84.0	1,162	71.5	117	4.3	69	4.5	49	4.0	
London	5,506	3,581	77.8	1,990	1,591	3,318	72.0	1,834	78.0	1,484	65.7	262	7.3	156	7.8	107	6.7	
South East	6,203	4,135	83.1	2,303	1,832	3,975	79.9	2,224	86.2	1,752	72.9	160	3.9	79	3.4	80	4.4	
South West	3,891	2,495	82.5	1,379	1,116	2,383	78.7	1,310	83.4	1,073	73.5	112	4.5	69	5.0	43	3.9	
England	38,655	24,609	79.5	13,707	10,902	23,183	74.8	12,835	79.9	10,349	69.2	1,425	5.8	872	6.4	553	5.1	
Wales	2,308	1,322	73.8	735	586	1,222	68.1	668	71.7	554	64.2	99	7.5	67	9.1	33	5.8	
Scotland	4,025	2,482	77.1	1,351	1,131	2,304	71.5	1,234	74.4	1,069	68.3	178	7.2	116	8.6	62	5.5	
Great Britain	44,988	28,412	79.0	15,793	12,619	26,709	74.2	14,737	79.0	11,972	68.9	1,703	6.0	1,055	6.7	647	6.1	
Northern Ireland ^c	1,237	737	71.8	415	323	681	66.2	379	71.9	302	60.2	56	7.6	35	8.5	21	7.4	
United Kingdom	46,225	29,155	78.8	16,209	12,946	27,394	74.0	15,118	78.8	12,276	68.7	1,760	6.0	1,091	6.7	670	5.8	

Change on quarter^d

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	3	-2	0.0	-4	2	-2	0.0	-6	-0.4	4	0.5	1	0.1	3	0.5	-2	-0.3	
North West	0	24	0.5	29	-5	43	1.0	40	1.7	3	0.2	-19	-0.6	-11	-0.7	-8	-0.9	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	-10	-0.5	-13	3	3	0.0	-4	-0.4	7	0.5	-13	-0.5	-9	-0.6	-4	-0.4	
East Midlands	4	-10	-0.7	-7	-4	-15	-0.8	-15	-1.5	-0.1	5	0.2	9	0.8	-4	-0.1		
West Midlands	2	10	0.1	1	9	13	0.2	4	0.2	8	0.3	-3	-0.1	-3	-0.2	1	0.0	
East	7	5	-0.2	-10	15	5	-0.2	-8	-0.7	14	0.4	0.0	-1	-0.1	1	0.0		
London	4	-16	-0.2	-6	-10	2	0.2	7	0.4	-5	-0.1	-18	-0.5	-13	-0.6	-5	-0.2	
South East	6	-8	-0.4	2	-10	-5	-0.3	12	0.1	-17	-0.8	-3	-0.1	-10	-0.4	7	0.4	
South West	6	-5	-0.4	6	-11	5	-0.1	13	0.7	-7	-0.9	-10	-0.4	-7	-0.5	-4	-0.3	
England	36	-12	-0.2	-2	-11	50	0.0	43	0.1	7	-0.1	-62	-0.2	-44	-0.3	-18	-0.2	
Wales	2	-9	-0.5	-6	-3	-12	-0.7	-10	-1.2	-2	-0.2	3	0.3	4	0.6	-1	-0.1	
Scotland	0	-4	-0.1	-4	0	3	0.1	-7	-0.5	11	0.6	-7	-0.3	4	0.3	-11	-0.9	
Great Britain	37	-25	-0.2	-11	-14	42	0.0	26	0.0	16	0.0	-66	-0.2	-37	-0.2	-29	-0.2	
Northern Ireland ^c																		
United Kingdom	39	-19	-0.2	-6	-13	43	0.0	29	0.0	14	0.0	-62	-0.2	-35	-0.2	-27	-0.2	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b	Level	Rate(%) ^b
North East	8	5	-0.3	-14	19	-10	-1.1	-20	-2.4	10	0.4	15	1.2	6	1.2	8	1.4	
North West	7	62	1.4	48	14	77	1.8	54	2.3	23	1.2	-15	-0.6	-6	-0.6	-9	-0.7	
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	13	0.4	9	4	36	1.2	23	1.0	13	1.3	-22	-0.9	-14	-1.0	-9	-0.8	
East Midlands	18	4	-0.4	0	5	-6	-0.8	-14	-1.6	9	0.1	10	0.5	14	1.2	-4	-0.4	
West Midlands	9	18	0.3	-13	31	-10	-0.5	-32	-2.1	22	1.1	28	1.0	19	1.3	9	0.6	
East	27	6	-0.1	-13	19	25	0.5	-7	-0.1	32	1.3	-19	-0.7	-6	-0.3	-13	-1.1	
London	14	67	1.1	43	24	99	1.9	63	2.5	36	1.2	-32	-1.1	-20	-1.2	-12	-0.9	
South East	25	49	0.3	42	8	68	0.7	66	1.4	2	0.0	-19	-0.5	-24	-1.1	5	0.3	
South West	24	37	0.7	22	15	43	0.9	19	0.6	23	1.3	-6	-0.3	2	0.1	-8	-0.8	
England	143	263	0.5	124	138	323	0.7	153	0.6	170	0.9	-61	-0.3	-29	-0.3	-32	-0.4	
Wales	8	29	1.4	17	12	20	0.8	6	0.4	14	1.4	9	0.5	11	1.3	-2	-0.5	
Scotland	-1	-7	-0.3	-8	1	0	-0.1	-9	-0.6	9	0.4	-7	-0.3	1	0.1	-7	-0.7	
Great Britain	150	285	0.5	133	151	344	0.7	151	0.5	193	0.9	-59	-0.3	-18	-0.2	-41	-0.4	
Northern Ireland ^c	7	9	-0.3	-4	12	3	-0.8	-3	-1.7	6	0.2	5	0.6	-1	0.0	6	1.6	
United Kingdom	157	294	0.5	130	164	347	0.6	148	0.4	200	0.9	-53	-0.2	-18	-0.2	-35	-0.3	

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 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 (March 1999); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (July 1999)					Jobcentre vacancies* (July 1999)			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Men	Women	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East	1,011	534	477	80.5	7.3	64.5	10.6	16.0	3.2	10.9	15.6	10.0
North West	2,980	1,592	1,388	152.7	4.9	120.1	7.0	32.6	2.3	26.8	34.7	27.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,272	1,222	1,050	121.6	5.0	94.6	7.2	27.0	2.5	18.4	22.9	17.8
East Midlands	1,901	1,021	880	75.3	3.8	57.4	5.3	17.9	2.0	14.5	21.0	14.4
West Midlands	2,441	1,328	1,113	119.6	4.6	91.7	6.3	27.9	2.5	22.5	33.6	22.7
East	2,468	1,356	1,112	76.1	3.0	57.1	4.1	19.0	1.7	17.7	23.3	17.8
London	4,063	2,189	1,873	200.6	4.7	148.4	6.4	52.2	2.7	25.3	31.6	24.8
South East	3,793	2,037	1,757	93.7	2.4	71.6	3.3	22.1	1.2	25.9	37.1	25.0
South West	2,305	1,241	1,063	75.1	3.1	56.0	4.2	19.1	1.8	22.6	27.5	20.6
England	23,235	12,521	10,714	995.2	4.1	761.4	5.7	233.8	2.1	184.6	247.2	180.6
Wales	1,153	617	536	63.5	5.2	49.2	7.3	14.3	2.6	14.6	16.3	13.9
Scotland	2,270	1,189	1,082	127.9	5.3	101.3	7.8	26.6	2.4	24.5	31.8	24.1
Great Britain	26,659	14,326	12,332	1,186.7	4.2	912.0	5.9	274.7	2.2	223.8	295.3	218.5
Northern Ireland ^c	712	383	328	49.7	6.4	38.9	8.9	10.8	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	27,370	14,710	12,660	1,236.3	4.3	950.9	6.0	285.4	2.2	227.2	304.2	221.9

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system					Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (Change on December 1998); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (Change on June 1999)</							

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed			Workers with second jobs
	Total workers ^a	Employees ^a	Self-employed ^a	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	12	
	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
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	1,261	
1997	26,772	23,090	3,341	118	223	20,101	6,665	17,286	5,802	2,654	685	1,261	
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	
3-month averages													
Apr-Jun 1998	27,047	23,530	3,246	99	171	20,319	6,721	17,656	5,869	2,534	711	1,217	
May-Jul	27,121	23,627	3,220	107	167	20,407	6,706	17,750	5,872	2,526	693	1,221	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	23,704	3,187	106	170	20,455	6,704	17,815	5,885	2,514	671	1,229	
Jul-Sep	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	1,221	
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	
Apr-Jun	27,394	23,931	3,203	97	162	20,585	6,803	17,959	5,969	2,512	690	1,311	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	43	31	5	-4	11	45	-7	34	-6	3	1	65	
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.2	-3.8	7.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	5.2	
Over last 12 months	347	401	-43	-2	-9	266	83	303	100	-22	-21	94	
Percent	1.3	1.7	-1.3	-1.9	-5.3	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	-0.9	-3.0	7.7	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
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	157	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	14,968	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	
3-month averages													
Apr-Jun 1998	14,970	12,438	2,391	29	113	13,638	1,329	11,440	996	2,117	273	525	
May-Jul	15,003	12,491	2,370	35	107	13,673	1,326	11,480	1,009	2,110	259	539	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	12,528	2,349	35	107	13,703	1,312	11,523	1,004	2,102	246	529	
Jul-Sep	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	520	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	12,566	2,338	35	100	13,712	1,325	11,538	1,027	2,095	243	529	
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,582	2,349	35	95	13,719	1,340	11,546	1,034	2,098	252	527	
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	521	
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	12,598	2,358	36	97	13,730	1,357	11,557	1,040	2,105	253	520	
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	
Apr-Jun	15,118	12,607	2,369	33	108	13,733	1,382	11,552	1,053	2,109	259	544	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	29	9	11	-3	11	3	24	5	13	4	6	94	
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.5	-7.0	11.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.3	0.2	2.3	6.5	
Over last 12 months	148	169	-21	4	-4	95	53	112	58	-8	-14	35	
Percent	1.0	1.4	-0.9	14.0	-3.8	0.7	4.0	1.0	5.8	-0.4	-5.0	6.7	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)													
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	4,530	4,18	378	248	338	
1994	11,539	10,509	817	97	116	6,387	5,146	5,897	4,607	422	395	348	
1995	11,618	10,613	807	97	101	6,477	5,139	5,994	4,618	412	395	348	
1996	11,799	10,799	821	85	93	6,507	5,291	6,017	4,782	414	407	346	
1997	11,993	10,970	859	80	85	6,637	5,355	6,151	4,819	423	434	346	
1998	12,076	11,079	861	74	63	6,685	5,388	6,215	4,862	417	444	346	
1999	12,262	11,323	820	65	54	6,822	5,438	6,391	4,931	391	429	346	
3-month averages													
Apr-Jun 1998	12,077	11,092	856	70	59	6,681	5,392	6,216	4,873	417	438	346	
May-Jul	12,118	11,136	850	72	60	6,734	5,380	6,270	4,864	415	434	346	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,176	838	71	63	6,753	5,393	6,292	4,882	413	425	346	
Jul-Sep	12,165	11,181	845	75	63	6,778	5,385	6,316	4,864	415	429	346	
Aug-Oct	12,203	11,218	849	71	65	6,784	5,417	6,322	4,895	417	432	346	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,243	855	68	58	6,775	5,447	6,320	4,922	417	438	346	
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,258	855	62	53	6,782	5,443	6,334	4,922	410	444	346	
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,291	849	65	52	6,792	5,463	6,355	4,935	404	445	346	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,287	852	66	53	6,813	5,444	6,366	4,921	407	445	346	
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,303	840	65	54	6,809	5,453	6,368	4,935	404	436	346	
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,325	823	68	53	6,814	5,453	6,386	4,938	391	432	346	
Mar-May (Spr)	12,262	11,323	820	65	54	6,822	5,438	6,391	4,931	391	429	346	
Apr-Jun	12,276	11,324	834	64	54	6,852	5,422	6,407	4,915	403	431	346	
Changes													
Over last 3 months	14	21	-6	-1	0	43	-31	39	-19	-1	-5	30	
Percent	0.1	0.2	-0.7	-2.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.6	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-1.2	4.3	
Over last 12 months	200	232	-21	-6	-5	171	30	191	42	-14	-7	58	
Percent	1.7	2.1	-2.5	-8.5	-8.0	2.6	0.5	3.1	0.9	-3.4	-1.7	8.5	

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

EMPLOYMENT B.1

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)										Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)					
	Total ^b	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total ^b	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school			
														13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	YBTO	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,634	6,809	9,203	4,576	773
1994	25,757	24,975	588	3,490	6,915	9,307	4,682	762
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	819
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1998	27,047	26,269	696	3,268	7,089	9,835	5,394	776
May-Jul	27,121	26,338	699	3,293	7,090	9,836	5,428	782
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,168	26,393	701	3,300	7,062	9,873	5,457	775
Jul-Sep	27,175	26,410	702	3,298	7,065	9,872	5,470	765
Aug-Oct	27,207	26,428	701	3,283	7,060	9,889	5,498	770
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	26,482	702	3,271	7,064	9,911	5,527	761
Oct-Dec	27,289	26,499	702	3,264	7,061	9,926	5,544	766
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	26,525	699	3,274	7,066	9,935	5,549	766
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	26,555	694	3,285	7,071	9,939	5,565	767
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	26,560	689	3,289	7,054	9,958	5,573	759
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	819
Apr-Jun	27,394	26,584	674	3,272	7,021	10,024	5,597	811
Changes								
Over last 3 months	43	24	-15	-16	-34	66	24	19
Percent	0.2	0.1	-2.2	-0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.4	2.4
Over last 12 months	347	315	-22	4	-68	188	203	35
Percent	1.3	1.2	-3.7	0.1	-1.0	1.9	3.8	4.2
Male	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	300
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	3,861	4,972	2,792	255
1994	14,218	13,954	301	1,857	3,925	5,037	2,836	264
1995	14,425	14,137	310	1,814	3,980	5,143	2,892	283
1996	14,501	14,236	339	1,772	3,972	5,192	2,962	265
1997	14,773	14,296	348	1,770	4,029	5,245	3,118	269
1998	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	273
1999	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	297
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1998	14,970	14,693	349	1,757	4,012	5,338	3,246	277
May-Jul	15,003	14,726	351	1,775	4,013	5,330	3,261	277
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,020	14,751	348	1,776	4,004	5,353	3,271	269
Jul-Sep	15,010	14,749	349	1,770	3,998	5,350	3,283	265
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	252
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	14,788	349	1,735	3,983	5,393	3,327	262
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	14,813	349	1,743	3,983	5,396	3,344	271
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	297
Apr-Jun	15,118	14,830	335	1,766	3,944	5,434	3,356	299
Changes								
Over last 3 months	29	20	-5	13	-32	36	14	9
Percent	0.2	0.1	-1.6	0.8	-0.8	0.7	0.4	3.2
Over last 12 months	148	137	-14	9	-67	96	110	11
Percent	1.0	0.9	-4.0	0.5	-1.7	1.8	3.4	3.8
Female	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGVB
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	11,498	10,983	327	1,838	2,873	4,184	1,765	515
1993	11,485	10,967	287	1,722	2,948	4,232	1,784	518
1994	11,539	11,021	287	1,633	2,990	4,270	1,845	518
1995	11,618	11,111	303	1,575	3,025	4,310	1,902	507
1996	11,799	11,295	328	1,295	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
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1998	12,077	11,576	347	1,511	3,077	4,497	2,148	501
May-Jul	12,118	11,612	348	1,515	3,078	4,506	2,167	505
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,149	11,642	352	1,524	3,058	4,521	2,186	506
Jul-Sep	12,165	11,661	353	1,528	3,067	4,522	2,187	504
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
Apr-Jun	12,276	11,753	339	1,506	3,076	4,590	2,241	523
Changes								
Over last 3 months	14	4	-10	-30	-2	30	10	10
Percent	0.1	0.0	-2.8	-1.9	-0.1	0.7	0.5	2.0
Over last 12 months	200	178	-8	-5	0	92	93	22
Percent	1.7	1.5	-2.3	-0.3	0.0	2.1	4.3	4.4

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
Employment rates (%) ^a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.8	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.3	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	70.7	45.1	63.7	74.7	79.1	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.4	64.3	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.7	65.9	75.8	79.7	63.5	7.5
1997	58.3	72.8	48.2	66.6	76.6	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	76.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
1999	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1998	58.7	73.3	47.6	66.8	78.4	80.7	65.4	7.6
May-Jul	58.9	73.5	48.0	67.4	78.6	80.7	65.6	7.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.1	67.5	78.4	80.9	65.8	7.6
Jul-Sep	58.9	73.7	48.3	67.4	78.6	80.8	65.9	7.5
Aug-Oct	59.0	73.7	48.3	67.1	78.7	80.9	66.1	7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1	73.8	48.4	66.9	78.9	81.0	66.3	7.6
Oct-Dec	59.1	73.9	48.3	66.7	79.0	81.0	66.4	7.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	59.2	73.9	48.1	67.0	79.2	81.0	66.3	7.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2	74.0	47.8	67.2	79.4	80.9	66.4	7.7
Jan-Mar 1999	59.2	74.0	47.6	67.3	79.4	81.0	66.4	7.7
Feb-Apr	59.2	73.9	47.3	67.2	79.4	81.1	66.2	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
Apr-Jun	59.3	74.0	46.5	66.9	79.6	81.3	66.3	7.9
Changes								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.6	0.6	-1.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.3
Male</								

B.11 EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs^a

		Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^b	Government-supported trainees ^d	Workforce jobs ^e		
		Male		Female					All	All	Part-time ^f
		All	Part-time ^f	All	Part-time ^f						
UNITED KINGDOM											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1995	Jun	11,121	1,191	10,905	4,989	22,025	3,604	230	225	26,085	
	Sep ^g	11,360	1,259	11,079	5,043	22,439	3,646	228	222	26,534	
	Dec	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	227	26,718	
1996	Mar	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	214	26,491	
	Jun	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	181	26,708	
	Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	189	26,922	
	Dec	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	190	27,098	
1997	Mar	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	175	26,947	
	Jun	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	159	27,210	
	Sep	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	171	27,395	
	Dec	12,039	1,525	11,651	5,369	23,689	3,532	211	163	27,595	
1998	Mar	11,977	1,487	11,603	5,328	23,589	3,539	211	153	27,483	
	Jun	12,040	1,490	11,646	5,315	23,686	3,462	210	115	27,473	
	Sep	12,143	1,507	11,707	5,340	23,850	3,475	209	125	27,359	
	Dec	12,225	1,574	11,797	5,450	24,022	3,455	210	119	27,307	
1999	Mar	12,138	1,585	11,678	5,407	23,816	3,440	209	114	27,579	
UNITED KINGDOM											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1995	Jun	11,113	1,187	10,872	4,959	21,985	3,608	230	240	26,533	
	Sep ^g	11,323	1,268	11,106	5,087	22,429	3,612	228	222	26,491	
	Dec	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	217	26,417	
1996	Mar	11,337	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,579	3,583	225	211	26,398	
	Jun	11,380	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	221	195	26,703	
	Sep	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	188	26,879	
	Dec	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	181	26,988	
1997	Mar	11,684	1,380	11,378	5,217	23,062	3,607	214	172	27,034	
	Jun	11,815	1,436	11,442	5,234	23,257	3,598	210	173	27,298	
	Sep	11,870	1,436	11,505	5,240	23,375	3,590	210	169	27,244	
	Dec	11,989	1,499	11,585	5,315	23,574	3,542	211	154	27,491	
1998	Mar	12,039	1,499	11,653	5,349	23,692	3,539	211	150	27,512	
	Jun	12,057	1,495	11,642	5,314	23,698	3,475	210	128	27,511	
	Sep	12,123	1,526	11,727	5,373	23,851	3,445	209	122	27,827	
	Dec	12,166	1,539	11,728	5,390	23,894	3,465	210	112	27,691	
1999	Mar	12,192	1,596	11,721	5,425	23,913	3,444	209	111	27,617	
GREAT BRITAIN											
Unadjusted for seasonal variation											
1995	Jun	10,836	1,148	10,616	4,859	21,452	3,511	230	210	25,403	
	Sep ^g	11,074	1,217	10,792	4,914	21,866	3,553	228	205	25,532	
	Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	25,426	
1996	Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	197	25,803	
	Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	165	26,030	
	Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,269	3,580	218	170	26,237	
	Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	171	26,402	
1997	Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	158	26,257	
	Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	145	26,509	
	Sep	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	154	26,686	
	Dec	11,737	1,476	11,344	5,223	23,081	3,441	211	146	26,879	
1998	Mar	11,676	1,438	11,299	5,184	22,975	3,449	211	137	26,771	
	Jun	11,740	1,440	11,341	5,169	23,080	3,376	210	100	26,766	
	Sep	11,841	1,458	11,401	5,196	23,242	3,389	209	110	26,766	
	Dec	11,920	1,523	11,485	5,301	23,406	3,369	210	105	27,090	
1999	Mar	11,835	1,535	11,369	5,260	23,204	3,354	209	101	26,867	
GREAT BRITAIN											
Adjusted for seasonal variation											
1995	Jun	10,827	1,145	10,583	4,829	21,410	3,515	230	224	25,380	
	Sep ^g	11,038	1,226	10,817	4,958	21,855	3,519	228	206	25,909	
	Dec	11,101	1,254	10,894	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	200	25,930	
1996	Mar	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,491	225	193	25,909	
	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	26,879	
	Jun	11,756	1,445	11,335	5,169	23,091	3,389	210	113	26,803	
	Sep	11,821	1,477	11,420	5,229	23,241	3,359	209	107	26,917	
	Dec	11,862	1,489	11,419	5,241	23,282	3,379	210	97	26,968	
1999	Mar	11,888	1,546	11,411	5,278	23,299	3,358	209	99	26,964	

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

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.
^g A discontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which took into account more small businesses which register for VAT but do not run PAYE schemes. For more information, please see the technical report in *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97.

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry

		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
UNITED KINGDOM									
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group									
		YEHT		YEHW					
1996	Jun	21,385	21,375	4,867	4,881	5,375	5,390	6,402	6,419
	Jun	21,582	21,574	4,799	4,815	5,268	5,285	6,317	6,335
	Jun	22,256	22,253	4,839	4,858	5,283	5,305	6,374	6,395
	Jun	22,659	22,658	4,828	4,851	5,254	5,279	6,383	6,408
	Jun	22,918	22,907	4,709	4,733	5,113	5,139	6,256	6,285
	Jun	22,268	22,248	4,298	4,319	4,678	4,700	5,731	5,756
	Jun	21,929	21,902	4,084	4,096	4,425	4,440	5,376	5,386
	Jun	21,611	21,586	3,906	3,913	4,203	4,213	5,068	5,082
	Jun	21,698	21,661	3,923	3,928	4,185	4,192	5,049	5,060
	Jun	22,025	21,985	4,021	4,026	4,259	4,266	5,097	5,108
1996	Jun ^a	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227
1997	Mar	22,952	23,062	4,132	4,147	4,359	4,374	5,261	5,283
	Apr			4,132	4,152	4,360	4,380		
	May	23,253	23,257	4,140	4,159	4,367	4,386		
	Jun			4,162	4,166	4,390	4,394	5,357	5,369
	Jul			4,173	4,164	4,396	4,389		
	Aug	23,394	23,375	4,170	4,156	4,394	4,380		
	Sep			4,168	4,156	4,389	4,377	5,405	5,393
	Oct			4,182	4,169	4,402	4,389		
	Nov	23,689	23,574	4,189	4,172	4,408	4,391		
	Dec			4,175	4,156	4,394	4,375	5,476	5,442
1998	Jan			4,170	4,182	4,388	4,400		
	Feb	23,580	23,692	4,170	4,185	4,388	4,402		
	Mar			4,160	4,174	4,378	4,392	5,462	5,483
	Apr			4,152	4,171	4,370	4,389		
	May	23,686	23,698	4,140	4,158	4,357	4,376		
	Jun			4,140	4,144	4,357	4,361	5,451	5,464
	Jul			4,141	4,133	4,358	4,350		
	Aug	23,850	23,851	4,140	4,127	4,357	4,344		
	Sep			4,135	4,123	4,351	4,339	5,466	5,457
	Oct			4,117	4,100	4,333	4,317		
	Nov	24,022	23,894	4,107	4,089	4,323	4,305		
	Dec			4,078	4,065	4,295	4,281	5,428	5,398
1999	Jan			4,051	4,063	4,269	4,279		

B.12 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

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	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF, DN 23, 36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55	
1986 Jun	208	875	487	602	521	226	1,029	3,355	1,004	
1987 Jun	213	852	481	594	499	229	1,050	3,360	1,009	
1988 Jun	223	863	492	593	496	235	1,091	3,465	1,055	
1989 Jun	227	879	495	599	498	240	1,129	3,603	1,176	
1990 Jun	221	865	495	598	483	241	1,145	3,673	1,236	
1991 Jun	196	774	464	496	438	212	1,056	3,610	1,209	
1992 Jun	190	731	429	454	411	206	955	3,600	1,196	
1993 Jun	194	689	387	432	365	206	869	3,590	1,182	
1994 Jun	203	699	384	447	339	210	867	3,666	1,198	
1995 Jun	225	700	398	486	359	223	842	3,718	1,230	
1996 Jun ^a	231	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250	
1997 Mar	239	711	400	515	389	239	908	3,920	1,273	
Apr	240	713	401	516	389	241				
May	241	713	401	520	388	241				
Jun	242	714	402	519	389	244	975	3,947	1,277	
Jul	242	712	405	521	390	241				
Aug	243	705	403	521	390	241				
Sep	243	707	403	523	390	240	1,016	3,967	1,297	
Oct	244	707	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	701	397	535	398	237	1,103	4,039	1,297	
Jun	242	697	397	532	397	235				
Jul	241	696	395	532	397	235				
Aug	241	696	395	531	397	235				
Sep	242	697	394	529	396	235	1,118	4,114	1,303	
Oct	241	688	390	524	396	233				
Nov	241	687	391	523	394	233				
Dec	240	680	389	517	391	234	1,117	4,121	1,303	
1999 Jan	240	678	389	523	390	236				
Feb	249	675	386	522	389	235				
Mar	238	672	385	517	385	234	1,100	4,109	1,317	
Apr P	237	669	382	515	385	237				
May P	236	669	381	513	384	236				
Jun P	235	670	379	509	382	235				

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L ^b 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^c 90-93	
1986 Jun	857	443	893	159	1,795	1,474	1,675	2,087	862	
1987 Jun	844	444	933	167	1,865	1,492	1,736	2,172	874	
1988 Jun	861	462	1,009	178	1,984	1,476	1,799	2,307	897	
1989 Jun	891	471	1,051	185	2,104	1,398	1,841	2,300	908	
1990 Jun	923	470	1,080	192	2,226	1,440	1,863	2,320	904	
1991 Jun	910	463	1,038	188	2,192	1,461	1,850	2,375	890	
1992 Jun	900	454	1,005	207	2,184	1,464	1,832	2,444	920	
1993 Jun	886	428	973	239	2,235	1,461	1,811	2,455	949	
1994 Jun	890	430	990	252	2,236	1,443	1,833	2,470	944	
1995 Jun	871	430	993	263	2,376	1,407	1,843	2,513	955	
1996 Jun ^a	875	444	971	270	2,717	1,409	1,870	2,514	1,042	
1997 Mar	900	456	978	284	2,833	1,377	1,859	2,525	1,058	
Apr										
May										
Jun	895	446	995	287	2,896	1,361	1,879	2,539	1,068	
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	900	439	995	279	2,945	1,344	1,867	2,547	1,084	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	906	449	1,001	286	2,985	1,342	1,871	2,544	1,099	
1998 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	922	458	1,021	283	2,996	1,333	1,880	2,553	1,108	
Apr										
May										
Jun	933	460	1,026	281	3,028	1,334	1,882	2,552	1,104	
Jul										
Aug										
Sep	942	469	1,030	293	3,058	1,331	1,905	2,540	1,110	
Oct										
Nov										
Dec	946	481	1,031	294	3,096	1,326	1,911	2,566	1,127	
1999 Jan										
Feb										
Mar	963	484	1,029	293	3,115	1,324	1,919	2,573	1,144	
Apr P										
May P										
Jun P										

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

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.
 a A discontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which took into account more small businesses which register for VAT but do not run PAYE schemes. For more information, please see the technical report in *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97.
 b These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.
 c Excludes private domestic service.
 R Revised
 P Provisional

EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

B.13

UNITED KINGDOM		Section, sub-section	March 1998	March 1999	1999									
					Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr P	May P	Jun P				
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES		C-E	3,131.7	1,244.9	4,376.6	3,047.4	1,178.5	4,225.9	4,268.1	4,247.7	4,225.9	4,211.9	4,199.9	4,206.2
MINING AND QUARRYING		C	67.0	9.3	76.3	65.0	8.3	73.3	74.0	73.6	73.3	72.8	72.2	72.2
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials		CA (10-12)	37.9	6.0	43.9	36.6	5.7	42.3	42.6	42.0	42.3	41.6	41.4	40.9
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials		CB (13/14)	29.1	3.3	32.4	28.4	2.6	31.0	31.3	31.6	31.0	31.2	30.8	31.4
MANUFACTURING		D	2,959.6	1,199.4	4,159.0	2,878.0	1,131.2	4,009.3	4,050.4	4,030.3	4,009.3	3,996.0	3,984.5	3,990.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco		DA	292.1	189.1	481.3	292.1	180.9	473.0	478.1	475.8	473.0	473.7	474.0	477.6
Manufacture of textiles and textile products		DB	132.8	186.6	319.4	125.1	158.8	283.9	293.5	287.5	283.9	280.8	277.6	276.9
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur		17	98.6	76.3	174.9	92.5	67.9	160.4	164.2	161.4	160.4	159.8	158.6	158.1
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear		18	34.3	110.3	144.5	32.6	90.9	123.5	129.3	126.1	123.5	121.0	119.1	118.8
Manufacture of wood and wood products		DC	15.9	14.4	30.3	15.1	12.2	27.3	28.4	28.3	27.3	27.0	26.9	26.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing		DD (20)	68.4	17.2	85.6	66.7	14.8	81.5	82.9	81.6	81.5	81.0	81.3	82.6
of pulp, paper and paper products		DE	298.2	176.1	474.2	293.5	176.8	470.3	469.5	470.2	470.3	470.8	468.9	469.7
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		21	85.9	29.5	115.4	82.0	26.9	109.0	109.9	109.2	109.0	108.2	107.5	107.0
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel		22	212.2	146.6	358.8	211.5	149.8	361.3	359.6	361.0	361.3	362.6	361.4	362.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres		DF (23)	22.6	4.5	27.1	22.8	4.4	27.1	26.9	26.8	27.1	26.7	26.5	26.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		DG (24)	174.5	78.6	253.1	172.2	76.2	248.4	249.1	248.1	248.4	249.4	248.8	248.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		DH (25)	180.4	61.7	242.1	173.9	63.9	237.8	239.2	238.6	237.8	235.9	234.1	234.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery		DI (26)	463.3	92.4	555.6	442.8	85.6	528.3	530.4	529.7	528.3	525.4	526.9	530.0
of fabricated metal products, except machinery		27	114.7	13.4	128.1	106.9	13.0	119.9	121.7	121.1	119.9	118.2	117.6	117.5
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.		28	348.6	79.0	427.5	335.8	72.6	408.4	408.7	408.6	408.4	407.2	409.4	412.5
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment		DK (29)	327.1	72.1	399.2	315.9	66.3	382.2	388.7	385.1	382.2	380.4	378.3	377.8
of office machinery and computers		DL	366.8	168.9	535.6	359.4	156.7	516.1	520.9	519.4	516.1	512.1	510.5	509.3
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt. of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches		30	35.8	15.0	50.8	34.0	13.9	47.9	48.8	48.0	47.9	47.7	47.4	
Manufacture of transport equipment		31	129.0	57.3	186.2	121.9	51.8	173.7	176.5	175.4	173.7	172.0	170.8	170.4
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment		32	84.7	47.6	132.3	85.5	44.4	129.9	131.1	130.4	129.9	126.8	126.7	126.6
Manufacturing n.e.c.		33	117.3	49.0	166.3	117.9	46.7	164.6	164.5	164.6	164.6	165.4	165.3	164.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		DM	351.9	43.6	395.4	341.6	43.5	385.2	390.5	389.4	385.2	383.8	382.5	381.5
		34	206.1	25.7	231.7	195.7	26.3	221.9	224.9	223.9	221.9	221.6	220.8	219.9
		35	145.8	17.9	163.7	145.9	17.3	163.2	165.6	165.5	163.2	162.1	161.7	161.7
		DN	147.8	63.2	211.0	144.8	61.5	206.3	209.0	206.9	206.3	207.4	207.0	

B.18 EMPLOYMENT

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections		A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q
All Jobs		DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ
1993	Sep	25,652	596	295	4,252	1,732	5,695	1,524	3,981	6,299	1,278	13,777
	Dec	25,749	585	289	4,263	1,741	5,735	1,521	4,009	6,319	1,287	13,871
1994	Mar	25,754	585	281	4,263	1,717	5,680	1,494	4,040	6,356	1,327	13,897
	Jun	25,776	600	272	4,277	1,723	5,684	1,508	4,034	6,354	1,324	13,903
	Sep	25,933	589	261	4,286	1,720	5,718	1,518	4,146	6,369	1,326	13,977
	Dec	26,007	572	255	4,311	1,719	5,748	1,505	4,170	6,374	1,352	13,950
1995	Mar	26,020	588	249	4,324	1,711	5,764	1,515	4,188	6,358	1,343	13,968
	Jun	26,063	594	245	4,335	1,707	5,766	1,512	4,217	6,359	1,357	13,971
	Sep	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	13,924
	Dec	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	13,906
1996	Mar	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	13,902
	Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	13,758
	Sep	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	13,685
	Dec	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	13,949
1997	Mar	27,054	575	236	4,449	1,744	5,930	1,584	4,716	6,341	1,478	13,949
	Jun	27,239	564	238	4,473	1,736	5,975	1,579	4,804	6,357	1,514	13,929
	Sep	27,344	586	232	4,459	1,761	6,019	1,561	4,861	6,347	1,519	13,907
	Dec	27,481	583	230	4,469	1,793	6,069	1,566	4,914	6,321	1,537	13,907
1998	Mar	27,592	555	229	4,501	1,803	6,081	1,585	4,946	6,338	1,553	13,905
	Jun	27,511	553	226	4,463	1,804	6,036	1,597	4,967	6,331	1,534	13,906
	Sep	27,627	532	227	4,430	1,794	6,109	1,627	5,022	6,346	1,543	13,945
	Dec	27,681	514	227	4,368	1,801	6,102	1,661	5,077	6,384	1,548	13,971
1999	Mar	27,677	526	223	4,317	1,805	6,106	1,661	5,093	6,398	1,548	13,908
Change on quarter		-4	12	-4	-51	4	4	-1	16	15	0	14
Percent		0.0	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Change on year		85	-29	-6	-184	2	24	75	147	60	-5	59
Percent		0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-4.1	0.1	0.4	4.7	3.0	0.9	-0.3	0.5
Male Jobs		LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOMH	LOMK	LOML
1993	Sep	13,921	455	238	2,971	1,550	2,748	1,156	2,091	2,118	594	6,177
	Dec	13,979	453	232	2,980	1,562	2,773	1,158	2,113	2,111	595	6,190
1994	Mar	13,977	464	224	2,982	1,541	2,743	1,137	2,124	2,127	636	6,176
	Jun	14,000	470	216	3,001	1,541	2,748	1,150	2,107	2,128	640	6,173
	Sep	14,094	462	207	3,005	1,542	2,758	1,161	2,177	2,136	645	6,177
	Dec	14,133	454	203	3,030	1,541	2,779	1,153	2,170	2,133	669	6,155
1995	Mar	14,139	450	200	3,051	1,537	2,793	1,162	2,163	2,121	661	6,192
	Jun	14,163	447	198	3,069	1,538	2,797	1,164	2,174	2,109	665	6,210
	Sep	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,783	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	6,213
	Dec	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	6,192
1996	Mar	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	6,176
	Jun	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	6,174
	Sep	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	6,176
	Dec	14,551	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	6,150
1997	Mar	14,637	449	190	3,172	1,554	2,883	1,199	2,395	2,101	685	6,173
	Jun	14,735	442	190	3,189	1,546	2,918	1,188	2,447	2,105	711	6,138
	Sep	14,778	449	185	3,170	1,559	2,949	1,171	2,484	2,086	725	6,115
	Dec	14,847	449	183	3,185	1,586	2,957	1,170	2,507	2,077	734	6,144
1998	Mar	14,882	428	182	3,203	1,600	2,945	1,185	2,522	2,077	741	6,170
	Jun	14,849	434	179	3,175	1,601	2,933	1,189	2,527	2,079	732	6,160
	Sep	14,874	418	178	3,160	1,583	2,962	1,206	2,557	2,078	732	6,134
	Dec	14,929	407	177	3,122	1,612	2,951	1,231	2,599	2,091	738	6,111
1999	Mar	14,959	418	174	3,096	1,614	2,971	1,228	2,602	2,112	745	6,099
Change on quarter		31	11	-3	-27	2	20	-3	3	21	7	48
Percent		0.2	2.7	-1.7	-0.9	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.5
Change on year		77	-10	-8	-107	14	26	44	80	35	4	189
Percent		0.5	-2.3	-4.4	-3.3	0.9	0.9	3.7	3.2	1.7	0.5	2.0
Female Jobs		LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLV	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML
1993	Sep	11,732	142	58	1,281	182	2,947	368	1,890	4,181	684	10,069
	Dec	11,771	132	57	1,283	178	2,962	363	1,897	4,207	691	10,121
1994	Mar	11,776	131	57	1,281	176	2,937	358	1,916	4,229	691	10,131
	Jun	11,775	130	56	1,277	182	2,937	357	1,927	4,226	693	10,130
	Sep	11,839	127	53	1,281	178	2,950	357	1,968	4,233	681	10,200
	Dec	11,874	118	52	1,281	177	2,968	353	2,000	4,241	683	10,245
1995	Mar	11,882	118	49	1,273	174	2,970	353	2,025	4,237	682	10,266
	Jun	11,901	117	47	1,266	169	2,968	348	2,043	4,250	692	10,301
	Sep	12,131	114	47	1,279	193	2,996	355	2,195	4,229	722	10,496
	Dec	12,219	118	48	1,289	191	3,032	356	2,213	4,242	731	10,574
1996	Mar	12,270	120	45	1,286	193	3,016	355	2,225	4,276	754	10,626
	Jun	12,350	118	44	1,273	190	3,064	360	2,247	4,279	774	10,724
	Sep	12,422	119	45	1,275	184	3,065	366	2,274	4,296	798	10,800
	Dec	12,437	123	45	1,283	187	3,031	369	2,323	4,275	803	10,800
1997	Mar	12,417	126	47	1,278	191	3,048	385	2,321	4,239	783	10,776
	Jun	12,504	122	48	1,284	190	3,057	391	2,357	4,252	804	10,861
	Sep	12,566	137	47	1,289	202	3,070	391	2,376	4,261	794	10,892
	Dec	12,634	135	47	1,284	207	3,112	395	2,407	4,245	803	10,962
1998	Mar	12,710	127	47	1,298	203	3,137	401	2,424	4,261	812	11,035
	Jun	12,662	119	48	1,287	203	3,103	408	2,440	4,253	802	11,005
	Sep	12,753	114	48	1,270	211	3,147	421	2,465	4,267	811	11,111
	Dec	12,752	107	49	1,245	190	3,151	430	2,477	4,292	810	11,160
1999	Mar	12,718	108	49	1,222	191	3,135	432	2,491	4,286	803	11,147
Change on quarter		-35	1	0	-24	2	-16	2	14	-6	-7	-13
Percent		-0.3	0.9	0.0	-1.9	1.1	-0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1
Change on year		8	-18	2	-77	-11	-2	32	67	25	-9	112
Percent		0.1	-1.4	4.3	-5.9	-5.4	-0.1	8.0	2.8	0.6	-1.1	1.0

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792 553.

a Workforce jobs measures the number of jobs held by employees, the self-employed, those on government training schemes and those in the Armed Forces. Where an employee is employed in more than one job, the employee jobs series counts the additional jobs. The self-employment jobs series includes second self-employment jobs (where the main job is as an employee).
 b A discontinuity in the series is shown from September 1995. This is due to the incorporation of revised data from the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which took into account more small businesses which register for VAT but do not run PAYE schemes. For more information, please see the technical report in *Labour Market Trends*, July 1998, pp387-97.
 R Revised.

EMPLOYMENT B.21

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Average actual weekly hours of work				
SIC 92 sections		Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^b	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Second jobs
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All						
Spring quarters (Mar-May)						
1992		850	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</

B.22 EMPLOYMENT

Usual weekly hours of work

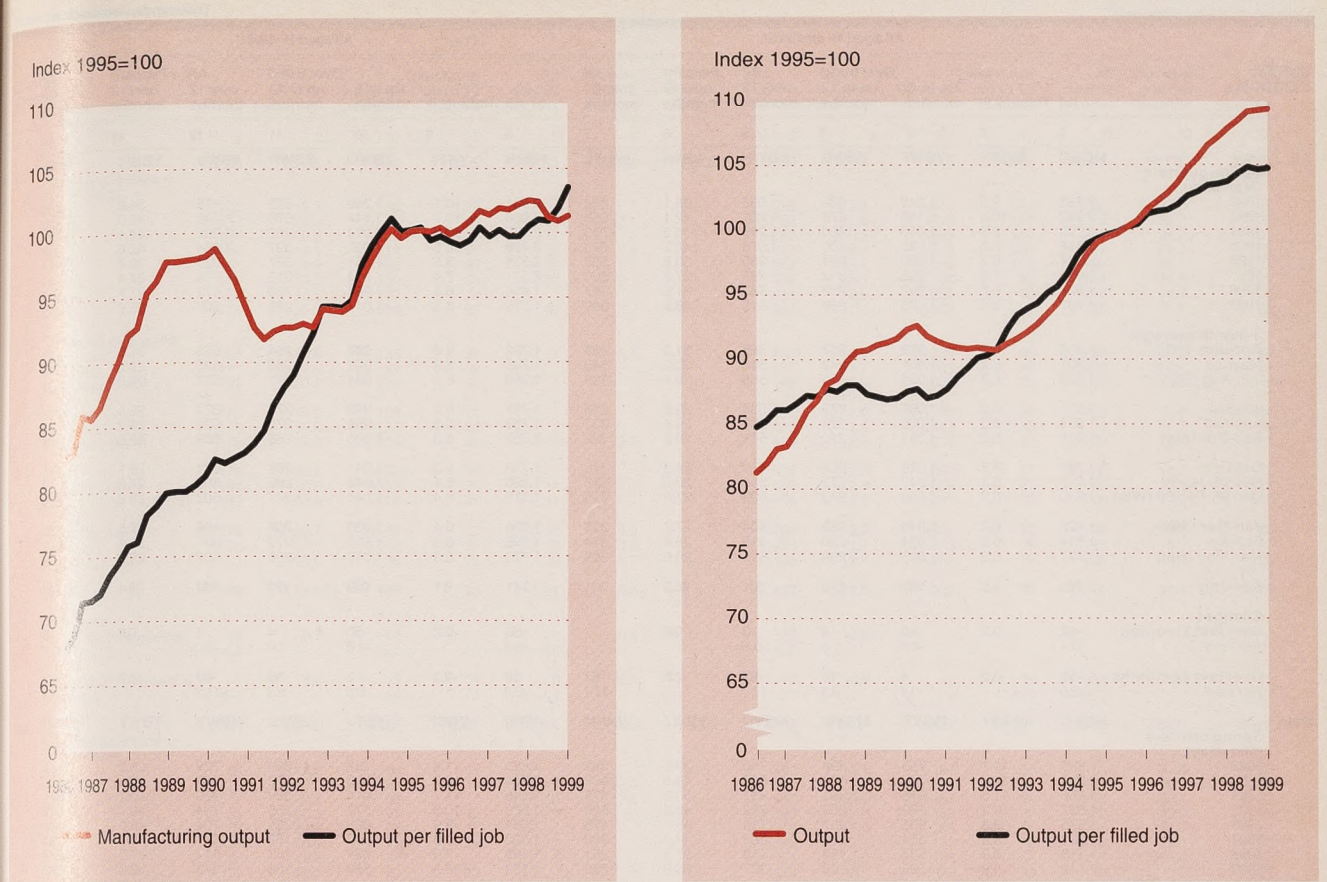
Thousands, seasonally adjusted

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
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	479	1.9	2,056	8.1	3,417	13.4	13,304	52.3	6,178	24.3
1993	520	2.1	2,019	8.0	3,516	13.9	12,981	51.4	6,197	24.6
1994	500	2.0	2,087	8.2	3,603	14.2	12,795	50.3	6,444	25.3
1995	526	2.0	2,071	8.0	3,639	14.1	12,864	49.9	6,666	25.9
1996	532	2.0	2,111	8.1	3,853	14.8	12,701	48.9	6,801	26.2
1997	495	1.9	2,142	8.1	3,998	15.1	12,879	48.7	6,917	26.2
1998	491	1.8	2,124	8.0	4,089	15.3	13,100	49.1	6,894	26.8
1999	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1998	492	1.8	2,112	7.9	4,109	15.4	13,115	49.1	6,881	26.3
May-Jul	489	1.8	2,099	7.8	4,112	15.4	13,182	49.2	6,900	26.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	500	1.9	2,064	7.7	4,149	15.5	13,224	49.3	6,871	26.6
Jul-Sep	498	1.9	2,069	7.7	4,148	15.5	13,259	49.5	6,828	25.5
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	24.5
Feb-Apr	477	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,188	15.5	13,555	50.3	6,594	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
Apr-Jun	484	1.8	2,091	7.8	4,227	15.7	13,566	50.3	6,587	24.4
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-12		-34		52		45		-48	
<i>Percent</i>	-2.4		-1.6		1.3		0.3		-0.7	
Over last 12 months	-8		-20		118		451		-293	
<i>Percent</i>	-1.6		-1.0		2.9		3.4		-4.3	
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	108	0.8	335	2.4	569	4.0	7,905	56.2	5,149	36.6
1993	112	0.8	347	2.5	600	4.3	7,625	55.1	5,167	37.2
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	39.2
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	36.7
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1998	119	0.8	463	3.1	801	5.4	7,707	52.3	5,648	38.7
May-Jul	125	0.8	458	3.1	800	5.4	7,718	52.3	5,669	38.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	125	0.8	448	3.0	807	5.5	7,742	52.4	5,647	38.2
Jul-Sep	126	0.9	448	3.0	816	5.5	7,771	52.6	5,604	38.9
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	36.6
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	129	0.9	460	3.1	845	5.7	7,944	53.6	5,445	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	127	0.9	455	3.1	844	5.7	7,972	53.8	5,419	36.6
Feb-Apr	121	0.8	458	3.1	848	5.7	8,013	54.1	5,369	36.3
Mar-May (Spr)	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
Apr-Jun	124	0.8	467	3.2	880	5.9	7,998	53.9	5,362	36.2
Changes										
Over last 3 months	-3		13		36		26		-56	
<i>Percent</i>	-2.2		2.9		4.3		0.3		-1.0	
Over last 12 months	5		4		79		291		-286	
<i>Percent</i>	4.2		0.9		9.9		3.8		-5.1	
Female										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	371	3.3	1,721	15.1	2,848	25.1	5,399	47.5	1,030	9.1
1993	408	3.6	1,673	14.7	2,915	25.6	5,356	47.1	1,030	9.1
1994	382	3.3	1,706	14.9	2,968	26.0	5,260	46.0	1,115	9.8
1995	393	3.4	1,667	14.4	2,982	25.8	5,377	46.6	1,122	9.7
1996	403	3.4	1,690	14.4	3,127	26.7	5,294	45.2	1,186	10.1
1997	367	3.1	1,688	14.2	3,211	27.0	5,374	45.2	1,248	10.5
1998	376	3.1	1,663	13.9	3,290	27.5	5,408	45.2	1,227	10.3
1999	353	2.9	1,652	13.6						
3,338	27.5	5,532	45.6	1,244	10.3					
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1998	373	3.1	1,648	13.8	3,308	27.6	5,408	45.2	1,233	10.3
May-Jul	364	3.0	1,641	13.7	3,312	27.6	5,465	45.5	1,231	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	375	3.1	1,616	13.4	3,342	27.8	5,482	45.5	1,224	10.2
Jul-Sep	373	3.1	1,621	13.5	3,332	27.7	5,488	45.6	1,223	10.2
Aug-Oct	369	3.1	1,671	13.8	3,304	27.3	5,509	45.6	1,231	10.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	362	3.0	1,706	14.1	3,304	27.3	5,512	45.5	1,226	10.1
Oct-Dec	359	3.0	1,702	14.0	3,312	27.3	5,523	45.6	1,223	10.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	359	3.0	1,707	14.1	3,311	27.3	5,544	45.7	1,216	10.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	364	3.0	1,669	13.8	3,324	27.4	5,561	45.8	1,212	10.0
Jan-Mar 1999	369	3.0	1,671	13.8	3,331	27.4	5,549	45.7	1,217	10.0
Feb-Apr	356	2.9	1,671	13.8	3,341	27.5	5,541	45.7	1,225	10.1
Mar-May (Spr)	353	2.9	1,652	13.6	3,338	27.5	5,532	45.6	1,244	10.3
Apr-Jun	360	3.0	1,624	13.4	3,347	27.6	5,568	45.9	1,225	10.1
Changes										
Over last 3 month	-9		-47		16		19		8	
<i>Percent</i>	-2.5		-2.8		0.5		0.3		0.7	
Over last 12 months	-13		-25		39		160		-8	
<i>Percent</i>	-3.5		-1.5		1.2		3.0		-0.6	

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

EMPLOYMENT B.32

Indices of employment and output per filled job



Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output ^b	Workforce jobs ^c	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^c	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs ^c	Output per filled job
SIC 1992									
		LNNM	LNNN		LNOJ	LNNW		LNOK	LNNX
1991	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.5
1992	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	90.0
1993	93.2	98.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.4
1994	97.4	99.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	100.4	101.1	99.3
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.1	101.1	100.9	101.7	101.7	100.0
1998	108.6	104.1	104.3	102.8	100.8	102.0	102.1	101.6	100.5
1991	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0
1992	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7
1993	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7
1994	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
1992	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0
1993	90.7	99.9	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	89.0
1994	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7
1995	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2
1993	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
1994	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
1995	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWX	YBXA
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	2,833	9.9	1,249	584	993	35.1	464	2,801	10.1	1,240	579	975	34.8	452
1993	2,999	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	486	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	1,054	42.6	655
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	390
1999	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1998	1,814	6.3	989	257	568	31.3	363	1,792	6.4	980	254	558	31.1	355
May-Jul	1,807	6.2	1,001	249	543	30.0	346	1,785	6.3	992	246	533	29.9	340
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,820	6.3	1,004	273	538	29.6	339	1,798	6.4	994	271	527	29.3	334
Jul-Sep	1,807	6.2	1,002	272	538	29.8	333	1,787	6.3	993	271	527	29.5	338
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	318
Oct-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,793	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	312
Jan-Mar 1999	1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	303
Feb-Apr	1,814	6.2	1,024	280	515	28.4	314	1,796	6.3	1,015	279	507	28.2	303
Mar-May (Spr)	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303
Apr-Jun	1,760	6.0	992	273	501	28.5	301	1,741	6.1	983	270	494	28.4	297
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-62	-0.2	-48	4	-3	0.8	-63	-0.2	-50	4	-1	0.9	-3	-2.7
Percent	-3.4		-4.6	1.5	-0.6		-3.5		-4.8	1.4	-0.3		-16.3	
Over last 12 months	-53	-0.2	4	16	-67	-2.8	-62	-0.2	3	16	-63	-2.7	-48	
Percent	-2.9		0.4	6.3	-11.7		-2.8		0.3	6.3	-11.3		-16.3	
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,896	11.7	755	398	740	39.0	359	1,880	11.8	752	396	729	38.8	381
1993	2,017	12.5	702	374	938	46.5	499	2,004	12.7	698	372	932	46.5	482
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	512
1996	1,575	9.8	606	257	710	45.1	475	1,564	9.9	603	255	704	45.0	471
1997	1,331	8.3	554	190	585	44.0	390	1,320	8.3	552	189	577	43.7	381
1998	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	272
1999	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	272
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1998	1,109	6.9	533	166	411	37.0	278	1,097	6.9	528	164	405	36.9	273
May-Jul	1,104	6.9	548	152	390	35.4	265	1,091	6.9	542	151	383	35.1	267
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,115	6.9	551	167	391	35.1	262	1,104	7.0	546	167	385	34.9	269
Jul-Sep	1,120	6.9	559	172	393	35.1	258	1,109	7.0	555	172	387	34.9	265
Aug-Oct	1,117	6.9	565	176	384	34.4	256	1,109	7.0	562	175	380	34.3	264
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,118	6.9	570	176	371	33.2	247	1,109	7.0	567	175	366	33.0	264
Oct-Dec	1,117	6.9	577	173	363	32.5	241	1,109	7.0	575	172	359	32.3	258
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,148	7.1	596	181	367	32.0	240	1,139	7.2	594	180	362	31.7	256
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,138	7.0	596	181	363	31.9	239	1,130	7.1	594	180	359	31.8	255
Jan-Mar 1999	1,126	6.9	591	168	359	31.9	237	1,117	7.0	588	167	354	31.7	252
Feb-Apr	1,117	6.9	577	171	374	33.5	240	1,110	7.0	573	170	371	33.4	257
Mar-May (Spr)	1,112	6.9	580	166	377	33.9	235	1,103	6.9	576	165	373	33.8	252
Apr-Jun	1,091	6.7	552	172	373	34.2	230	1,082	6.8	547	170	370	34.2	228
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-35	-0.2	-39	4	22	-3.5	-0.2	-41	4	16	25	-4	-1.6	
Percent	-3.1		-6.6	2.6		-3.2		-7.0	2.2	4.5	-7.0		-16.3	
Over last 12 months	-18	-0.2	19	7	-38	-2.9	-47	-15	19	6	-34	-2.7	-44	
Percent	-1.6		3.6	4.1	-9.2		-17.1	-1.3	3.6	3.6	-8.5		-16.1	
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWO	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	937	7.5	494	186	254	27.1	105	921	7.7	488	183	246	26.7	100
1993	982	7.9	454	202	323	32.9	151	961	8.1	446	198	314	32.6	145
1994	943	7.6	464	165	311	33.0	160	928	7.8	460	162	303	32.6	155
1995	878	7.0	455	145	275	31.3	150	869	7.3	454	142	270	31.1	148
1996	819	6.5	453	144	226	26.9	112	812	6.7	449	142	217	26.8	111
1997	762	6.0	438	122	201	26.4	110	751	6.1	432	121	197	26.3	107
1998	706	5.5	454	89	162	23.0	86	696	5.7	450	87	158	22.7	83
1999	685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1998	705	5.5	456	91	157	22.3	86	695	5.7	452	89	153	22.0	83
May-Jul	703	5.5	453	97	153	21.7	81	694	5.6	449	95	150	21.6	79
Jun-Aug (Sum)	705	5.5	453	105	147	20.8	78	694	5.6	448	104	142	20.4	76
Jul-Sep	688	5.4	443	100	145	21.0	75	677	5.5	438	99	140	20.7	74
Aug-Oct	685	5.3	444	97	145	21.2	74	674	5.5	437	97	140	20.8	72
Sep-Nov (Aut)	682	5.3	440	93	147	21.6	75	673	5.4	435	93	143	21.2	72
Oct-Dec	682	5.3	443	93	146	21.5	75	674	5.4	439	93	143	21.2	73
Nov 98-Jan 99	689	5.3	451	89	147	21.4	78	681	5.5	448	89	144	21.1	76
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	695	5.4	451	98	146	21.0	76	688	5.5	448	97	143	20.8	74
Jan-Mar 1999	696	5.4	450	101	145	20.8	76	687	5.5	445	100	141	20.6	73
Feb-Apr	697	5.4	447	110	141	20.2	74	687	5.5	442	109	137	19.9	71
Mar-May (Spr)	685	5.3	445	103	138	20.1	73	675	5.4	441	101	134	19.9	71
Apr-Jun	670	5.2	441	101	129	19.2	71	660	5.3	436	100	124	18.8	69
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-27	-0.2	-9	0	-16	-1.6	-27	-0.2	-9	0	-17	-1.7	-4	
Percent	-3.8		-2.0	-0.3	-11.1		-4.0		-2.0	0.0	-12.1		-6.1	
Over last 12 months	-35	-0.3	-15	10	-29	-3.1	-15	-3.5	-0.4	10	-29	-3.2		

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^b	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB						YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	1,499	8.6	627	313	558	37.2	263	453	7.7	139	96	223	49.1	129
1993	1,553	8.8	550	296	707	45.5	371	516	8.8	149	101	270	52.3	163
1994	1,479	8.4	530	241	707	47.3	424	485	8.2	127	77	286	59.0	153
1995	1,346	7.6	491	210	645	47.9	416	400	6.7	115	56	232	57.9	143
1996	1,280	7.1	504	223	552	43.1	360	375	6.2	118	58	202	53.7	143
1997	1,082	6.0	451	168	460	42.5	296	342	5.4	116	46	181	52.9	141
1998	929	5.2	461	135	328	35.4	213	292	4.5	105	34	154	52.8	114
1999	904	5.0	463	139	301	33.3	176	289	4.3	122	37	131	45.1	102
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1998	917	5.1	457	134	321	35.1	209	287	4.4	103	36	149	52.0	113
May-Jul	916	5.1	459	133	316	34.5	206	279	4.3	103	35	144	51.6	104
Jun-Aug (Sum)	911	5.1	459	142	310	34.0	202	278	4.3	100	36	145	52.1	98
Jul-Sep	919	5.1	463	138	311	33.9	203	273	4.2	103	33	136	49.7	94
Aug-Oct	921	5.2	465	136	310	33.6	200	273	4.2	104	34	133	48.9	90
Sep-Nov (Aut)	906	5.1	457	138	305	33.7	195	273	4.2	107	29	133	48.6	80
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	104
Feb-Apr	915	5.1	469	145	302	33.0	185	289	4.3	122	36	130	44.8	102
Mar-May (Spr)	904	5.0	463	139	301	33.3	176	289	4.3	122	37	131	45.1	102
Apr-Jun	890	5.0	455	138	291	32.8	171	282	4.2	116	35	132	46.8	102
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-23	-0.1	-16	-1	-6	0.2	-15	-5	-0.1	-4		2	1.4	
Percent	-2.5		-3.4	-0.5	-1.9		-7.9	-1.6		-3.2		1.5		
Over last 12 months	-27	-0.2	-2	5	-30	-2.3	-38	-5	-0.2	13	-1	-17	-5.2	-11
Percent	-3.0		-0.5	3.5	-9.4		-18.2	-1.6		13.0	-3.3	-11.4	-9.4	-9.4
Male	MGVJ	MGXC						YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	979	10.0	368	201	409	41.7	202	344	9.8	100	76	174	50.5	104
1993	1,033	10.5	322	182	529	51.2	283	386	11.2	108	74	209	54.1	125
1994	968	9.7	288	150	530	54.7	332	357	10.3	87	55	219	61.4	145
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	124
1997	680	6.8	238	97	344	50.5	230	239	6.6	71	32	137	57.3	114
1998	552	5.6	231	84	234	42.4	162	206	5.5	67	23	117	56.6	85
1999	541	5.5	244	81	214	39.6	131	204	5.3	80	23	101	49.4	81
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1998	542	5.5	231	81	227	41.9	157	202	5.4	64	26	114	56.1	87
May-Jul	540	5.5	236	78	222	41.1	156	193	5.2	62	25	110	56.9	87
Jun-Aug (Sum)	534	5.4	234	78	221	41.5	154	200	5.3	62	27	113	56.7	79
Jul-Sep	549	5.5	240	80	223	40.6	155	196	5.3	64	24	106	54.0	75
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	83
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	78
Mar-May (Spr)	541	5.5	244	81	214	39.6	131	204	5.3	80	23	101	49.4	81
Apr-Jun	534	5.4	233	85	211	39.6	127	195	5.1	73	21	102	52.4	82
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-10	-0.1	-20	5	2	1.0	-14	-2	-0.1	-3		4	2.7	
Percent	-1.8		-7.9	6.2	0.9		-10.0	-1.0		-3.6		4.4		
Over last 12 months	-8	-0.1	2	4	-16	-2.3	-30	-7	-0.4	8	-4	-11	-3.7	-6
Percent	-1.4		0.9	4.5	-6.9		-19.2	-3.6		13.1	-17.2	-10.1	-3.6	-6.6
Female	MGVK	MGXD						YBVV	YBVY	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring quarters (Mar-May)														
1992	519	6.9	259	111	149	28.7	61	109	4.6	40	21	49	44.8	25
1993	520	6.7	228	114	178	34.2	87	129	5.3	41	27	61	47.1	34
1994	511	6.6	242	91	177	34.7	92	128	5.1	39	22	67	52.2	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	85	3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21
3-month averages														
Apr-Jun 1998	375	4.7	227	53	95	25.2	52	85	3.1	39	10	36	42.1	26
May-Jul	376	4.7	223	56	93	24.9	50	86	3.1	41	10	34	39.7	24
Jun-Aug (Sum)	377	4.7	226	64	88	23.4	48	79	2.8	38		32	40.4	20
Jul-Sep	370	4.6	223	58	88	23.9	48	77	2.8	38		30	38.6	18
Aug-Oct	374	4.7	223	55	90	24.2	47	79	2.8	39	10	30	38.2	19
Sep-Nov (Aut)	368	4.6	218	52	90	24.4	45	84	3.0	41	10	33	38.9	22
Oct-Dec	355	4.4	215	54	92	26.1	46	80	2.8	38	10	33	40.6	22
Nov 98-Jan 99	355	4.4	218	50	92	26.0	48	81	2.9	38	10	32	40.1	22
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	361	4.5	216	57	90	24.9	45	85	3.0	42	11	32	37.9	24
Jan-Mar 1999	368	4.6	218	59	87	23.7	45	90	3.2	45	13	32	35.9	24
Feb-Apr	368	4.6	218	64	85	23.1	44	92	3.2	46	14	32	35.0	23
Mar-May (Spr)	363	4.5	219	58	86	23.8	45	85	3.0	41	14	30	34.9	21
Apr-Jun	355	4.4	222	54	80	22.5	44	87	3.1	44	13	30	34.3	21
Changes														
Over last 3 months	-13	-0.2	4	-6	-7	-1.2	-3	-0.1						
Percent	-3.5		1.9	-9.4	-8.4		-3.0							
Over last 12 months	-19	-0.3	-5	1	-15	-2.7	-8	3	0.0	5	3	-6	-7.7	-5
Percent	-5.2		-2.0	2.0	-15.4		-15.1	3.2		13.0	32.1	-15.8	-19.0	-19.0

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

+ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age^a C.2

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAD	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1995	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	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	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,586.1	...	...	...	1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.6	2.9
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	...	...	...	1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5	2.5
1997	Jul 10	1,585.3	1,201.3	384.0	5.5	7.6	3.0	1,550.0	-47.6	-40.0	1,193.8	356.2	5.4	7.5	2.8
	Aug 14	1,579.2	1,186.5	392.7	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,508.2	-41.8	-42.4	1,165.8	342.4	5.2	7.2	2.7
	Sep 11	1,513.5	1,142.2	371.4	5.3	7.2	2.9	1,479.6	-28.6	-39.3	1,138.3	341.3	5.1	7.2	2.7
	Oct 9	1,432.8	1,089.1	343.7	5.0	6.9	2.7	1,470.0	-9.6	-26.7	1,126.0	344.0	5.1	7.1	2.7
	Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	6.9	2.6
	Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.7	2.6
1998	Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.1	7.2	2.6	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.8	6.7	2.5
	Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7	2.5
	Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6	2.5
	Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.7	6.6	2.5
	May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,366.9	4.3	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.7	6.6	2.5
	Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6	2.5
	Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
1999	Jan 14	1,063.3	823.1	240.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,067.7	-4.3	-5.5	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Feb 11	1,078.1	836.4	241.7	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	1,038.8	803.8	235.0	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,308.1	-4.3	-1.0	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,291.7	-16.4	-5.0	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2	2.3
	May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,285.3	-6.4	-9.0	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2	2.3
	Jun 10 R	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,269.2	-16.1	-13.0	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3
	Jul 8 P	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,236.3	-32.9	-18.5	950.9	285.4	4.3	6.0	2.2
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG					DPAJ			
1995	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	...	...	...	1,689.9	527.9	7.9	10.8	4.3
1996	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	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,522.7	...	...	...	1,165.9	356.9	5.4	7.5	2.8
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	...	...	...	963.6	305.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
1998	Jul 9	1,307.6	984.9	322.8	4.7	6.4	2.6	1,276.5	-26.2	-9.2	976.3	300.2	4.6	6.3	2.4
	Aug 13	1,322.0	984.9	337.1	4.7	6.4	2.7	1,261.4	-15.1	-15.6	966.6	294.8	4.5	6.3	2.3
	Sep 10	1,276.0	961.3	314.8	4.6	6.2	2.5	1,258.1	-3.3	-14.9	964.2	293.9	4.5	6.3	2.3
	Oct 8	1,230.8	933.0	297.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	1,267.6	9.5	-3.0	968.9	298.7	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Nov 12	1,229.5	937.6	291.9	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,268.8	1.2	2.5	969.3	299.5	4.5	6.3	2.4
	Dec 10	1,239.6	952.4	287.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,254.9	-13.9	-1.1	956.3	298.6	4.5	6.2	2.4
1999	Jan 14	1,330.4	1,019.1	311.3	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,250.6	-4.3	-5.7	952.8	297.8	4.5	6.2	2.4
	Feb 11	1,323.3	1,012.4	311.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,256.2	5.6	-4.2	959.1	297.1	4.5	6.2	2.4
	Mar 11	1,292.0	990.7	301.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,252.3	-3.9	-0.9	956.7	295.6	4.5	6.2	2.3
	Apr 8	1,265.7	967.8	297.9	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,236.6	-15.7	-4.7	944.6	292.0	4.4	6.1	2.3
	May 13	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 R	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,217.4	-14.2	-11.6	931.6	285.8	4.3	6.1	2.3
	Jul 8 P	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,186.7	-30.7	-16.6	912.0	274.7	4.2	5.9	2.2
North East	DPCE						DPDG					DPDM			
1995	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	...	...	...	103.8	25.7	11.3	16.4	5.1
1996	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	117.2	...	...	...	93.3	23.9	10.3	15.0	3.7
1997	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.3	...	...	...	74.7	18.6	8.4	12.1	3.7
1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	...	...	...	66.7	16.5	7.5	10.9	3.3
1998	Jul 9	82.9	65.3	17.6	7.5	10.7	81.5	-1.3	-1.0	65.2	16.3	7.4	10.7	3.3	
	Aug 13	82.7	64.3	18.4	7.5	10.5	80.5	-1.0	-1.0	64.4	16.1	7.3	10.6	3.2	
	Sep 10	80.8	63.6	17.2	7.3	10.4	80.6	0.1	-0.7	64.6	16.0	7.3	10.6	3.2	
	Oct 8	79.7	63.2	16.5	7.2	10.4	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	82.6	0.0	-0.3	65.9	16.7	7.5	10.8	3.3	
	Jun 10 R	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	82.0	-0.6	-0.4	65.6	16.4	7.4	10.7	3.3	
	Jul 8 P	81.3	64.0	17.2	7.3	10.5	80.5	-1.5	-0.7	64.5	16.0	7.3	10.6	3.2	
North West (excl. Merseyside)	DPCG						DPDB					DPDN			
1995	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	190.8	...	...	...	148.0	42.9	7.4	10.3	3.8
1996	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.7	9.5	3.4	174.1	...	...	...	135.1	39.0	6.7	9.4	3.4
1997	132.9	103.8	29.2	5.1	7.2	2.5	131.2	...	...	...	102.8	28.5	5.0	7.2	2.1
1998	113.2	88.4	24.9	4.4	6.3	2.2	111.7	...	...	...	87.4	24.3	4.4	6.2	2.1
1998	Jul 9	113.6	87.7	25.9	4.4	6.2	110.3	-2.3	-0.7	86.6	23.7	4.3	6.1	2.1	
	Aug 13	115.6	88.1	27.6	4.5	6.3	109.4	-0.9	-1.1	86.0	23.4	4.3	6.1	2.0	
	Sep 10	110.6	85.4	25.2	4.3	6.1	109.5	0.1	-1.0	86.1	23.4	4.3	6.1	2.0	
	Oct 8	105.3	82.1	23.2											

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ				DPDP			
1995)	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.6	8.8	3.9	166.3	...	...	124.1	42.2	6.6	8.8	3.8
1996) Annual	148.7	110.6	38.1	6.0	7.9	3.5	147.4	...	...	109.8	37.5	5.9	7.9	3.4
1997) averages	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.2	5.6	2.4	104.5	...	...	78.5	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.3
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.5	1.9	84.1	...	...	62.5	21.6	3.3	4.4	1.9
1998 Jul 9	83.6	61.5	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	82.8	-2.3	-0.8	61.9	20.9	3.3	4.4	1.8
Aug 13	84.4	61.6	22.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	81.7	-1.1	-1.2	61.3	20.4	3.2	4.4	1.8
Sep 10	82.2	60.2	22.0	3.2	4.3	1.9	82.0	0.3	-1.0	61.4	20.6	3.2	4.4	1.8
Oct 8	79.0	58.2	20.8	3.1	4.1	1.8	82.4	0.4	-0.1	61.6	20.8	3.2	4.4	1.8
Nov 12	79.3	58.8	20.5	3.1	4.2	1.8	82.7	0.3	0.3	61.7	21.0	3.3	4.4	1.9
Dec 10	80.1	60.0	20.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	81.1	-1.6	-0.3	60.2	20.9	3.2	4.3	1.8
1999 Jan 14	86.3	64.6	21.7	3.4	4.6	1.9	79.7	-1.4	-0.9	59.1	20.6	3.1	4.2	1.8
Feb 11	86.4	64.6	21.8	3.4	4.6	1.9	80.5	0.8	-0.7	60.0	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8
Mar 11	84.1	63.0	21.1	3.3	4.5	1.9	80.2	-0.3	-0.3	59.8	20.4	3.2	4.3	1.8
Apr 8	81.7	61.1	20.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	79.2	-1.0	-0.2	59.1	20.1	3.1	4.2	1.8
May 13	78.2	58.6	19.6	3.1	4.2	1.7	78.8	-0.4	-0.6	58.7	20.1	3.1	4.2	1.8
Jun 10 R	75.3	56.4	18.9	3.0	4.0	1.7	77.8	-1.0	-0.8	58.1	19.7	3.1	4.1	1.7
Jul 8 P	76.1	56.5	19.6	3.0	4.0	1.7	76.1	-1.7	-1.0	57.1	19.0	3.0	4.1	1.7
London	DPCJ			DPDE			DPDK				DPDQ			
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	...	...	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	...	...	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.4	5.1
1997) averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	270.0	...	...	199.1	70.9	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.3	...	...	165.8	59.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
1998 Jul 9	228.2	167.4	60.8	5.4	7.2	3.2	223.6	-3.8	-2.0	165.1	58.5	5.3	7.1	3.0
Aug 13	230.5	167.4	63.1	5.4	7.2	3.3	220.8	-2.8	-2.9	163.2	57.6	5.2	7.0	3.0
Sep 10	227.1	165.1	62.0	5.3	7.1	3.2	219.7	-1.1	-2.6	162.2	57.5	5.2	7.0	3.0
Oct 8	219.3	160.4	58.9	5.2	6.9	3.1	220.0	0.3	-1.2	162.2	57.8	5.2	7.0	3.0
Nov 12	214.4	157.4	57.1	5.0	6.8	3.0	219.0	-1.0	-0.6	161.4	57.6	5.1	6.9	3.0
Dec 10	212.7	157.0	55.7	5.0	6.7	2.9	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.1	6.8	3.0
1999 Jan 14	217.0	160.6	56.4	5.1	6.9	2.9	215.3	-1.2	-1.6	158.5	56.8	5.1	6.8	3.0
Feb 11	215.6	159.5	56.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	214.0	-1.3	-1.7	157.7	56.3	5.0	6.8	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 R	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 P	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8	200.6	-3.2	-2.6	148.4	52.2	4.7	6.4	2.7
South East	DPCK			DPDF			DPDL				DPDR			
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	...	...	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	...	...	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.7
1997) averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	135.0	...	...	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	...	...	80.7	25.3	2.7	3.6	1.4
1998 Jul 9	104.7	79.4	25.3	2.7	3.7	1.4	103.9	-4.2	-1.5	79.6	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4
Aug 13	105.9	79.3	26.6	2.7	3.7	1.5	101.9	-2.0	-2.2	78.4	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Sep 10	103.4	77.9	25.6	2.6	3.6	1.4	101.8	-0.1	-2.1	78.3	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3
Oct 8	99.6	75.4	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	103.0	1.2	-0.3	79.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	1.3
Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	103.8	0.8	0.6	79.3	24.5	2.6	3.7	1.4
Dec 10	101.1	77.6	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.4
1999 Jan 14	108.9	83.3	25.6	2.8	3.9	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.3
Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.3
Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.3
Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.3
May 13	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	98.8	-0.4	-0.7	75.4	23.4	2.5	3.5	1.3
Jun 10 R	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	1.3
Jul 8 P	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.4	3.3	1.3	93.7	-3.0	-1.8	71.6	22.1	2.4	3.3	1.2
South West	BCKF			DPAQ			DPBB				DPBM			
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	...	...	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	...	...	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	...	...	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.4
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 Jul 9	82.1	60.9	21.3	3.4	4.5	2.0	84.0	-2.0	-0.3	62.6	21.4	3.5	4.7	2.0
Aug 13	83.2	61.1	22.1	3.4	4.6	2.1	82.4	-1.6	-1.1	61.6	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
Sep 10	80.9	59.8	21.2	3.3	4.5	2.0	81.9	-0.5	-1.4	61.2	20.7	3.4	4.6	1.9
Oct 8	79.0	58.4	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9	82.1	0.2	-0.6	61.3	20.8	3.4	4.6	1.9
Nov 12	80.1	59.3	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	81.4	-0.7	-0.3	60.7	20.7	3.4	4.4	1.9
Dec 10	81.4	60.6	20.8	3.4	4.5	1.9	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9
1999 Jan 14	88.9	65.6	23.3	3.7	4.9	2.2	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.7	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
Feb 11	87.9	65.0	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	80.2	0.7	-0.4	59.6	20.6	3.3	4.4	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 R	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 P	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	1.7	75.1	-2.8	-1.2	56.0	19.1	3.1	4.2	1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	UNADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^b							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^a				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
England														
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,912.5	...	...	1,453.8	458.7	7.9	10.7	4.3
1996) Annual	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,725.9	...	...	1,308.5	417.4	7.1	9.7	3.9
1997) averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.4	2.9	1,287.1	...	...	982.3	304.7	5.3	7.3	2.8
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,082.3	...	...	823.5	258.8	4.4	6.1	2.4
1998 Jul 9	1,089.5	821.8	267.7	4.5	6.1	2.4	1,070.8	-22.6	-8.0	817.3	253.5	4.4	6.1	2.3
Aug 13	1,102.1	821.6	280.6	4.5	6.1	2.6	1,057.6	-13.2	-13.7	8				

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only

Thousands and per cent

UNITED KINGDOM		All ages						18-24							
		All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
		GEYV	GEYX	GEYZ	GEZA	GEZC	GEZE	GEZG	GEZH	GEZI	GEZJ	GEZK	GEZL	GEZM	GEZN
1997 Jul	10	1573.7	547.0	251.5	245.3	214.4	33.7	315.5	419.1	197.0	72.7	72.0	49.0	18.5	28.4
Aug	14	1567.1	572.0	251.6	243.6	201.8	31.9	298.2	424.7	210.2	70.8	70.6	46.5	17.2	26.6
Sep	11	1502.4	544.8	248.6	235.3	190.8	31.5	282.8	404.4	199.5	70.3	65.6	44.0	17.0	25.0
Oct	9	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	19.7
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	502.0	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	5.8
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	4.5
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	4.1
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	3.8
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	2.8
1997 Jul	10	1193.3	381.6	186.2	188.8	169.7	36.6	266.9	287.5	127.2	51.3	35.6	19.9	19.9	21.8
Aug	14	1178.0	392.2	186.6	187.4	159.8	35.0	252.1	288.8	134.2	50.0	35.7	18.7	18.7	20.4
Sep	11	1134.5	378.4	184.4	181.7	151.2	34.4	238.8	276.6	129.1	49.5	47.2	31.8	18.4	18.0
Oct	9	1081.6	356.5	185.8	174.7	139.7	33.7	224.9	254.6	113.1	52.7	43.0	28.5	18.0	17.1
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	12.3
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	199.4	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	8.6
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	9.0
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	8.5
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	146.1	229.4	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	5.1
Feb	11	1046.8	392.5	197.7	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
1997 Jul	10	380.4	165.3	65.3	65.5	44.7	24.5	48.6	131.6	69.7	21.4	20.4	13.5	15.3	6.6
Aug	14	389.1	179.7	65.0	66.2	42.0	22.6	46.1	135.9	76.0	20.8	20.0	12.8	14.0	6.2
Sep	11	367.9	166.4	64.2	64.2	39.6	22.7	44.0	127.8	70.4	20.8	18.4	12.2	14.2	6.0
Oct	9	340.3	145.9	66.5	65.5	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	63.7	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	66.2	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	69.7	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	71.4	34.0	19.5	34.0	109.6	53.9	24.4	18.1	9.1	12.0	4.0
Mar	12	326.8	136.1	68.3	68.3	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	63.7	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	64.5	33.2	20.9	31.8	95.6	40.5	22.1	20.2	9.2	13.5	3.5
Jun	11	307.4	121.2	62.3	62.3	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	62.3	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	57.9	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	56.7	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	58.0	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	57.4	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	59.2	31.9	19.7	26.0	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	1.8
1999 Jan	14	320.0	145.4	65.0	65.0	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	67.8	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	66.4	31.8	18.3	24.							

C.13

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: July 8 1999: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Female								Male							
	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages ^a
SOUTH EAST (GOR)																
13 or less	8,208	11,022	2,987	22,712	3,655	3,092	851	7,952	7,926	15,607	4,213	28,036	3,878	5,094	1,746	10,951
Over 13 and up to 26	3,418	6,109	1,633	11,298	1,290	1,559	533	3,477	2,820	7,694	2,367	12,945	1,099	2,246	843	4,292
26 and up to 52	3,108	7,197	1,709	12,037	1,058	1,309	493	2,875	1,959	7,919	2,243	12,146	728	1,713	732	3,190
52 and up to 104	454	5,984	1,467	7,907	154	930	408	1,493	288	6,703	2,022	9,016	103	1,389	709	2,202
Over 104	106	6,556	2,880	9,542	33	769	469	1,271	53	5,091	2,890	8,034	27	917	734	1,678
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.7	34.0	40.7	27.5	3.0	22.2	31.8	16.2	2.6	27.4	35.8	24.3	2.2	20.3	30.3	17.4
All	15,294	36,868	10,676	63,496	6,190	7,659	2,754	17,068	13,046	43,014	13,735	70,177	5,835	11,359	4,764	22,283
SOUTH WEST																
13 or less	12,083	17,917	4,122	34,715	5,411	5,233	1,599	12,694	6,850	11,745	3,014	21,939	3,383	4,186	1,401	9,209
Over 13 and up to 26	4,588	9,098	2,022	15,868	1,671	2,182	782	4,755	2,336	5,618	1,687	9,703	1,066	1,711	765	3,603
26 and up to 52	3,477	9,486	2,006	15,025	1,199	1,715	620	3,573	1,737	6,035	1,664	9,457	706	1,513	650	2,889
52 and up to 104	611	6,903	1,745	9,263	252	1,115	446	1,814	215	4,861	1,556	6,632	88	1,004	548	1,640
Over 104	123	5,344	2,331	7,798	38	679	392	1,109	42	3,736	2,214	5,992	18	670	555	1,243
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.5	25.1	33.3	20.6	3.4	16.4	21.8	12.2	2.3	26.9	37.2	23.5	2.0	18.4	28.1	15.5
All	20,882	48,748	12,226	82,669	8,571	10,924	3,839	23,945	11,180	31,995	10,135	53,723	5,261	9,084	3,919	18,584
ENGLAND																
13 or less	4,516	6,109	1,334	12,209	2,214	1,817	485	4,665	90,972	147,542	35,217	277,873	44,907	49,272	14,902	112,134
Over 13 and up to 26	2,041	3,818	739	6,690	825	895	294	2,064	35,918	81,257	20,117	138,421	15,500	23,041	7,906	47,332
26 and up to 52	1,773	4,421	773	7,003	703	935	288	1,949	28,033	87,617	20,108	136,080	11,417	20,457	7,228	39,356
52 and up to 104	409	4,132	890	5,433	152	739	283	1,174	5,622	79,134	19,387	104,165	2,333	15,784	6,541	24,666
Over 104	83	4,821	1,557	6,461	26	647	352	1,025	1,398	68,090	29,822	99,310	551	10,821	6,971	18,343
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	5.6	38.4	46.2	31.5	4.5	27.5	37.3	20.2	4.3	31.8	39.5	26.9	3.9	22.3	31.0	17.8
All	8,822	23,301	5,293	37,796	3,920	5,033	1,702	10,877	161,943	463,640	124,651	755,849	74,708	119,375	43,546	241,831
WALES																
13 or less	12,721	18,266	4,436	36,114	6,126	5,591	1,671	13,833	7,229	9,218	2,104	18,845	3,568	2,990	912	7,708
Over 13 and up to 26	4,758	9,857	2,413	17,187	2,042	2,507	867	5,539	2,816	4,940	1,232	9,053	1,002	1,256	432	2,744
26 and up to 52	3,611	10,745	2,378	16,769	1,383	2,251	831	4,504	2,187	5,387	1,269	8,854	780	1,108	466	2,372
52 and up to 104	500	9,576	2,386	12,465	206	1,617	702	2,526	244	4,585	1,264	6,095	101	775	366	1,242
Over 104	93	7,842	3,573	11,508	44	1,043	751	1,838	37	3,959	1,793	5,789	15	533	301	939
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.7	30.9	39.2	25.5	2.6	20.4	30.1	15.5	2.2	30.4	39.9	24.4	2.1	19.6	29.5	14.5
All	21,683	56,286	15,186	94,043	9,801	13,009	4,822	28,240	12,513	28,089	7,662	48,636	5,466	6,662	2,569	15,005
SCOTLAND																
13 or less	7,555	11,224	2,978	22,041	3,813	4,027	1,394	9,466	14,291	21,852	5,011	42,673	6,811	7,786	2,010	17,687
Over 13 and up to 26	2,831	6,027	1,708	10,632	1,252	1,771	651	3,722	5,326	10,594	2,734	19,103	1,994	2,820	1,009	6,175
26 and up to 52	2,253	6,284	1,601	10,153	835	1,478	574	2,901	3,869	11,138	2,678	17,809	1,336	2,384	904	4,742
52 and up to 104	386	6,532	1,582	8,500	157	1,134	520	1,813	821	10,142	2,718	13,706	296	1,723	805	2,845
Over 104	84	3,457	2,018	5,559	21	557	465	1,043	151	7,238	3,695	11,084	64	1,004	779	1,843
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.6	29.8	36.4	24.7	2.9	18.9	27.3	15.1	4.0	28.5	38.1	23.8	3.4	17.4	20.9	14.1
All	13,109	33,524	9,887	56,885	6,078	8,967	3,604	18,945	24,458	60,964	16,836	104,375	10,501	15,717	5,492	33,292
GREAT BRITAIN																
13 or less	11,496	16,570	4,278	32,817	5,723	5,553	1,745	13,390	112,492	178,612	42,332	339,391	55,286	60,048	17,804	137,529
Over 13 and up to 26	4,755	9,745	2,627	17,298	2,079	2,605	997	5,797	44,060	96,791	24,083	166,577	18,496	27,117	9,341	56,251
26 and up to 52	3,761	10,055	2,464	16,328	1,668	2,169	885	4,763	34,089	104,142	24,055	162,743	13,533	23,949	8,630	46,470
52 and up to 104	1,010	9,584	2,376	12,974	428	1,878	834	3,140	6,687	93,861	23,369	123,966	2,730	18,282	7,713	28,753
Over 104	303	8,963	3,756	13,022	126	1,286	885	2,297	1,586	79,287	35,310	116,183	630	12,358	8,147	21,125
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	6.2	33.8	39.6	28.1	5.5	23.5	32.1	18.5	4.2	31.3	39.3	26.4	3.7	21.6	30.7	17.2
All	21,325	54,917	15,501	92,439	10,024	13,491	5,356	29,387	198,914	552,693	149,149	908,860	90,675	141,754	51,615	290,128
NORTHERN IRELAND																
13 or less	6,932	11,511	3,225	21,969	3,508	4,083	1,537	9,346	4,324	4,671	886	9,930	3,259	2,696	616	6,593
Over 13 and up to 26	2,530	5,946	1,842	10,382	1,148	1,872	777	3,863	1,750	2,965	652	5,374	766	827	255	1,832
26 and up to 52	1,713	6,177	1,811	9,727	715	1,474	687	2,900	1,742	3,988	826	6,558	741	848	345	1,936
52 and up to 104	332	5,217	1,566	7,115	126	1,141	622	1,889	527	4,220	1,018	5,766	167	694	259	1,150
Over 104	74	4,429	2,289	6,792	37	788	610	1,435	202	8,518	2,970	11,690	42	1,005	528	1,575
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	3.5	29.0	35.9	24.8	2.9	20.6	29.1	17.1	8.5	52.3	62.8	44.4	4.2	28.0	40.2	20.8
All	11,581	33,280	10,733	55,985	5,534	9,358	4,233	19,433	8,545	24,362	6,352	39,318	4,975	6,070	2,033	13,106
UNITED KINGDOM																
13 or less	12,685	27,571	4,630	45,321	7,196	10,596	2,473	20,628	116,816	183,283	43,218	349,321	58,545	62,744	18,440	144,122
Over 13 and up to 26	5,841	17,345	3,079	26,418	3,028	5,693	1,397	10,250	45,810	99,756	24,735	171,951	19,262	27,944	9,596	58,103
26 and up to 52	4,641	19,298	3,459	27,435	2,422	5,900	1,458	9,812	35,831	108,130	24,881	169,301	14,274	24,797	8,945	48,406
52 and up to 104	1,417	19,642	3,797	24,860	667	4,837	1,469	6,975	7,214	98,081	24,387	129,732	2,897	18,976	8,002	29,903
Over 104	437	17,851	6,314	24,602	181	3,465	1,758	5,404	1,788	87,805	38,280	127,873	672	13,363	8,665	22,700
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	7.4	36.9	47.5	33.3	6.3	27.2	37.7	23.3	4.3	32.2	40.3	27.2	3.7	21.9	31.1	17.3
All	25,021	101,707	21,279	148,636	13,494	30,491	8,555	53,069	207,459	577,055	155,501	948,178	95,650	147,824	53,648	303,234

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.14

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at 8 July 1999

Description	SOC sub-minor groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at July 8 1999

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^b		Per cent		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent	Per cent	workforce	workforce	
							employee	workforce	jobs and	jobs and	
							jobs and	jobs and	claimants	claimants	
ENGLAND											
Alnwick and Amble	575	215	790	6.5	5.0	Holsworthy	115	61	176	5.8	4.3
Andover	441	178	619	1.6	1.3	Horncastle	162	73	235	3.2	2.3
Appleby	61	25	86	2.1	1.5	Huddersfield	3,897	1,261	5,158	5.8	5.0
Ashford	936	284	1,220	3.3	2.8	Hull	10,478	3,191	13,669	7.3	6.6
Axminster	142	43	185	3.0	2.2	Huntingdon	1,086	416	1,502	2.6	2.1
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,683	852	3,535	2.0	1.7	Ilfracombe	293	84	377	5.6	4.3
Banbury	549	211	760	1.5	1.2	Ipswich	3,278	1,051	4,329	3.6	3.1
Barnard Castle	177	52	229	3.5	2.8	Isle of Wight	2,218	675	2,893	6.4	5.0
Barnsley	5,082	1,429	6,511	8.2	7.0	Keighley and Skipton	1,705	605	2,310	4.6	3.8
Barnstaple	686	249	935	3.8	2.9	Kendal	323	130	453	2.1	1.7
Barrow-in-Furness	1,804	426	2,230	6.6	6.0	Keswick	27	11	38	1.0	0.8
Basingstoke	950	320	1,270	1.5	1.3	Kettering and Corby	1,544	551	2,095	3.3	3.1
Bath	1,791	723	2,514	3.1	2.6	Kidderminster	1,214	424	1,638	3.7	3.0
Bedford	2,159	852	3,011	3.8	3.1	King's Lynn	1,320	551	1,871	4.0	3.3
Berwick-upon-Tweed	350	128	478	4.7	3.6	Kingsbridge	146	72	218	3.5	2.5
Bideford	770	290	1,060	7.1	5.2	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,475	771	3,246	6.4	5.4
Birmingham	41,287	12,652	53,939	6.7	6.1	Launceston	238	93	331	4.2	3.2
Bishop Auckland	3,535	1,108	4,643	7.8	6.9	Leeds	13,329	3,927	17,256	4.7	4.2
Blackburn	4,578	1,380	5,958	4.7	4.3	Leek	313	138	451	2.7	2.1
Blackpool	3,816	1,040	4,856	4.1	3.5	Leicester	8,874	3,081	11,955	4.1	3.7
Bolton	4,702	1,298	6,000	5.4	4.7	Leominster	246	89	335	4.1	3.2
Boston	421	191	612	2.6	2.2	Lincoln	2,559	788	3,347	4.6	4.0
Bournemouth	3,456	1,002	4,458	3.9	3.3	Liskeard	387	209	596	5.5	4.2
Bradford	11,596	3,150	14,746	6.4	5.7	Liverpool	28,725	8,245	36,970	9.9	8.9
Bridgwater	985	340	1,325	4.2	3.5	London	149,537	53,371	202,908	5.3	4.7
Bridlington and Driffield	1,238	389	1,627	8.0	6.7	Loughborough	1,451	623	2,074	4.1	3.6
Bridport	223	92	315	3.6	3.1	Louth	436	152	588	5.4	4.3
Brighton	7,129	2,523	9,652	6.0	5.0	Lowestoft and Beccles	2,339	739	3,078	7.9	7.3
Bristol	9,004	2,994	11,998	3.2	2.9	Ludlow	300	132	432	4.2	3.1
Bude	234	83	317	5.4	4.2	Luton	3,980	1,326	5,306	4.1	3.6
Burnley	1,306	406	1,712	4.4	4.1	Maidstone and North Kent	8,068	2,651	10,719	4.4	3.8
Burton on Trent	2,056	741	2,797	3.9	3.6	Malton	185	82	267	2.2	1.8
Bury St Edmunds	523	248	771	2.1	1.8	Malvern	537	207	744	4.7	4.2
Buxton	541	181	722	3.5	2.8	Manchester	34,284	9,528	43,812	4.7	4.2
Calderdale	3,396	1,045	4,441	5.1	4.7	Mansfield	5,074	1,429	6,503	6.2	5.3
Cambridge	2,547	872	3,419	2.2	1.8	Matlock	505	191	696	2.3	1.9
Carnellford	127	50	177	7.6	5.7	Melton Mowbray	268	117	385	2.4	2.1
Carterbury	1,716	507	2,223	3.7	3.1	Middlesbrough and Stockton	14,074	3,656	17,730	9.2	8.4
Carlisle	1,717	549	2,266	4.4	3.8	Mildenhall	308	110	418	3.0	2.4
Chard	178	77	255	2.4	2.0	Milton Keynes	2,062	744	2,806	2.1	1.8
Cheltenham	1,771	592	2,363	3.0	2.5	Minehead	383	110	493	5.7	4.1
Chesterfield	3,662	1,033	4,695	7.3	6.6	Morpeth and Ashington	3,151	849	4,000	8.0	7.0
Chichester	1,512	499	2,011	2.4	2.0	Nelson and Colne	1,228	383	1,611	5.5	4.9
Chippenham	415	186	601	2.0	1.5	Newark	690	231	921	4.0	3.3
Cinderford	651	276	927	4.5	3.7	Newbury	486	141	627	1.2	1.0
Cirencester	272	110	382	1.6	1.2	Newquay	575	213	788	7.3	5.8
Clacton	1,133	309	1,442	7.2	5.5	Newton Abbot	750	275	1,025	3.8	2.9
Colchester	2,879	1,135	4,014	3.2	2.7	Northallerton and Thirsk	407	189	596	2.2	1.7
Coventry	8,293	2,669	10,962	4.7	4.2	Northampton	3,081	1,114	4,195	2.9	2.6
Crawley	2,192	725	2,917	1.2	1.1	Norwich	4,972	1,701	6,673	4.1	3.6
Crewe	2,772	934	3,706	4.1	3.7	Nottingham	13,732	4,191	17,923	5.4	4.8
Cromer	700	185	885	5.3	3.8	Okehampton	237	107	344	4.6	3.6
Darlington	2,325	623	2,948	6.4	5.7	Oswestry	486	247	733	4.5	3.9
Dartmouth	98	25	123	3.8	2.7	Oxford	2,759	912	3,671	1.8	1.5
Derby	5,548	1,755	7,303	5.0	4.5	Paignton and Totnes	1,178	406	1,584	6.1	4.8
Devizes	335	128	463	2.8	1.9	Penrith	148	61	209	1.6	1.2
Diss	342	155	497	2.9	2.2	Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,222	464	1,686	8.9	6.5
Doncaster	7,110	2,105	9,215	8.3	7.5	Peterborough	2,483	696	3,169	3.1	2.7
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,124	336	1,460	3.1	2.5	Pickering	145	62	207	2.4	1.9
Dover	1,427	394	1,821	6.1	5.1	Plymouth	5,524	1,843	7,367	5.4	4.4
Dudley and Sandwell	10,376	3,295	13,671	5.9	5.3	Poole	1,605	509	2,114	2.4	2.0
Eastbourne	1,606	566	2,162	4.2	3.5	Portsmouth	6,554	1,966	8,520	4.1	3.3
Evesham	375	158	533	2.1	1.7	Preston	4,402	1,266	5,668	3.7	3.3
Exeter	2,791	945	3,736	3.2	2.7	Reading	3,421	1,072	4,493	1.7	1.5
Fakenham	318	96	413	4.3	3.2	Redruth and Camborne	1,104	331	1,435	8.3	6.0
Falmouth	783	266	1,049	9.0	6.7	Retford	641	307	948	6.8	6.0
Folkestone	1,636	413	2,049	5.9	5.1	Richmond	206	128	334	3.2	1.8
Gainsborough	707	255	962	7.6	6.3	Rochdale	3,145	856	4,001	6.7	5.8
Gloucester	2,103	645	2,748	3.8	3.4	Rugby	831	300	1,131	3.0	2.6
Goole and Selby	1,244	466	1,710	5.6	4.7	Salisbury	676	230	906	1.9	1.4
Grantham	646	246	892	3.6	3.1	Scarborough	1,403	420	1,823	5.4	4.4
Great Yarmouth	2,602	730	3,332	8.7	7.9	Scunthorpe	2,253	796	3,039	4.7	4.3
Grimsby	4,621	1,339	5,960	7.7	6.8	Settle	99	46	145	2.6	1.9
Guildford and Aldershot	2,481	799	3,280	1.5	1.2	Shaftesbury	345	146	491	2.3	1.7
Haltwhistle	131	49	180	6.5	4.7	Sheffield and Rotherham	18,283	5,176	23,459	7.2	6.5
Harlow	2,101	811	2,912	2.3	2.0	Shrewsbury	1,411	478	1,889	3.2	2.7
Harrigate and Ripon	1,061	448	1,509	2.1	1.6	Skegness and Mablethorpe	561	140	701	3.8	2.3
Hartlepool	3,425	889	4,314	13.3	12.0	Sleaford	250	98	348	2.7	2.3
Harwich	376	125	501	6.2	6.2	Slough and Woking	13,561	4,918	18,479	2.7	2.3
Hastings	2,590	665	3,255	8.7	5.6	South Molton	96	36	132	3.4	2.5
Haverhill and Sudbury	692	266	958	3.2	2.7	Southampton and Winchester	5,976	1,757	7,733	2.7	2.4
Hawes and Leyburn	37	25	62	1.9	1.1	Southend	8,894	3,044	11,938	5.2	4.4
Helston	366	174	540	8.1	6.0	Spalding and Holbeach	408	206	614	2.0	1.6
Hereford	1,178	495	1,673	3.2	2.5	St Austell	929	314	1,243	5.3	4.2
Hexham	317	122	439	3.5	2.7	Stafford	1,448	458	1,906	3.2	2.7

UNEMPLOYMENT C.21

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at July 8 1999

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^b		Per cent		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent	Per cent	workforce	workforce	
							employee	workforce	jobs and	jobs and	
							jobs and	jobs and	claimants	claimants	
ENGLAND											
Stamford	357	170	527	1.9	1.5	Stamford	357	170	527	1.9	1.5
Stevenage	2,598	883	3,481	2.3	2.0	Stevenage	2,598	883	3,481	2.3	2.0
Stoke	6,611	2,180	8,791	4.8	4.3	Stoke	6,611	2,180	8,791	4.8	4.3
Stroud	796	314	1,110	3.5	2.9	Stroud	796	314	1,110	3.5	2.9
Sunderland and Durham	10,862	2,958	13,820	7.9	7.3	Sunderland and Durham	10,862	2,958	13,820	7.9	7.3
Swindon	2,245	758	3,003	2.4	2.1	Swindon	2,245	758	3,003	2.4	2.1
Taunton	1,155	402	1,557	3.2	2.7	Taunton	1,155	402	1,557	3.2	2.7
Telford and Walsall	2,427	878	3,305	3.6	3.2	Telford and Walsall	2,427	878	3,305	3.6	3.2
Thanet	2,868	806	3,674	10.4	9.0	Thanet	2,868	806	3,674	10.4	9.0
Theford	458	224	682	3.0	2.5	Theford	458	224	682	3.0	2.5

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	2,316	620	2,936	6.3	5.7	
Hartlepool UA	3,425	889	4,314	13.3	12.0	
Middlesbrough UA	5,017	1,258	6,275	10.2	9.2	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,839	977	4,816	9.9	9.1	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	5,046	1,351	6,397	8.2	7.4	
County Durham	9,287	2,831	12,118	7.6	6.7	
Chester-le-Street	962	261	1,223	11.1	9.8	
Derwentside	1,605	521	2,126	9.9	8.7	
Durham	1,380	518	1,898	4.7	4.3	
Easington	1,746	410	2,156	9.5	8.5	
Sedgefield	1,750	580	2,330	6.7	6.1	
Teesdale	310	95	405	5.2	4.1	
Wear Valley	1,534	446	1,980	8.9	7.6	
Northumberland	5,469	1,678	7,147	7.0	5.7	
Alnwick	469	191	660	6.5	5.1	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	374	133	507	4.6	3.5	
Blyth Valley	1,688	493	2,181	8.9	8.0	
Castle Morpeth	639	218	857	4.0	3.2	
Tynedale	659	223	882	4.5	3.4	
Wansbeck	1,640	420	2,060	13.1	11.9	
Tyne and Wear (Met. County)	29,564	7,581	37,145	7.9	7.3	
Gateshead	4,355	1,084	5,439	6.5	6.0	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,582	1,943	9,525	6.0	5.5	
North Tyneside	4,724	1,267	5,991	9.0	8.3	
South Tyneside	5,183	1,277	6,460	13.5	12.1	
Sunderland	7,720	2,010	9,730	8.8	8.2	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,903	762	3,665	6.0	5.7	
Blackpool UA	2,459	619	3,078	5.3	4.6	
Halton UA	3,007	889	3,896	7.0	6.5	
Warrington UA	2,345	719	3,064	3.1	2.9	
Cheshire	6,835	2,202	9,037	3.2	2.8	
Chester	1,256	345	1,601	2.5	2.2	
Congleton	743	286	1,029	3.4	2.9	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,313	451	1,764	4.5	4.1	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,060	345	1,405	4.0	3.8	
Macclesfield	1,160	344	1,504	2.0	1.7	
Vale Royal	1,303	431	1,734	4.2	3.8	
Cumbria	7,449	2,204	9,653	5.0	4.3	
Allerdale	1,813	497	2,310	7.4	6.0	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,597	368	1,965	7.0	7.0	
Carlisle	1,593	501	2,094	4.3	3.8	
Copeland	1,581	512	2,093	7.6	6.6	
Eden	257	106	363	2.0	1.5	
South Lakeland	608	220	828	2.1	1.7	
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	44,086	12,330	56,416	5.2	4.7	
Bolton	4,221	1,157	5,378	5.3	4.5	
Bury	1,885	622	2,507	4.3	3.7	
Manchester	12,715	3,369	16,084	5.9	5.6	
Oldham	3,915	1,110	5,025	6.3	5.6	
Rochdale	3,922	1,052	4,974	6.8	5.8	
Salford	3,711	945	4,656	4.3	4.0	
Salford	3,021	854	3,875	3.5	3.1	
Stockport	3,305	1,042	4,347	6.0	5.1	
Tameside	2,696	704	3,400	3.1	2.9	
Trafford	4,695	1,475	6,170	6.4	5.7	
Lancashire	14,505	4,488	18,993	4.3	3.8	
Burnley	1,246	382	1,628	4.6	4.2	
Chorley	1,043	321	1,364	4.5	3.8	
Fylde	379	138	517	1.4	1.2	
Hyndburn	914	296	1,210	4.0	3.7	
Lancaster	2,416	754	3,170	6.8	5.8	
Pendle	1,271	400	1,671	5.4	4.9	
Preston	2,395	617	3,012	3.7	3.5	
Ribble Valley	244	96	340	1.7	1.4	
Rossendale	735	291	1,026	4.5	3.9	
South Ribble	849	287	1,136	3.2	2.8	
West Lancashire	1,970	600	2,570	6.1	5.3	
Wyre	1,043	306	1,349	4.6	3.8	
Merseyside (Met. County)	38,131	10,976	49,107	9.8	8.8	
Knowsley	4,698	1,327	6,025	13.0	12.1	
Liverpool	15,972	4,529	20,501	10.2	9.3	
Sefton	6,092	1,799	7,891	8.5	7.6	
St Helens	3,783	1,088	4,871	8.9	8.0	
Wirral	7,586	2,233	9,819	9.3	8.0	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,974	1,515	5,489	5.1	4.2	
Kingston-upon-Hull UA	8,535	2,378	10,913	8.7	8.2	
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,357	1,221	5,578	8.0	7.2	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,372	834	3,206	4.6	4.2	
York UA	2,041	672	2,713	2.9	2.7	
North Yorkshire	5,128	1,994	7,122	3.2	2.4	
Craven	350	137	487	2.2	1.6	
Hambleton	639	297	936	2.6	2.1	
Harrogate	933	404	1,337	2.3	1.7	
Richmondshire	267	160	427	3.0	1.7	
Ryedale	362	167	529	2.2	1.8	
Ryedale	1,742	513	2,255	5.7	4.7	
Scarborough	835	316	1,151	4.3	3.5	
South Yorkshire (Met. County)	29,681	8,416	38,097	7.7	6.9	
Barnsley	4,578	1,282	5,860	7.8	6.7	
Doncaster	6,600	1,922	8,522	8.1	7.4	
Rotherham	5,763	1,610	7,373	8.9	7.9	
Sheffield	12,740	3,602	16,342	7.0	6.3	
West Yorkshire (Met. County)	39,070	11,526	50,596	5.4	4.8	
Bradford	10,474	2,991	13,465	6.7	6.0	
Calderdale	3,396	1,045	4,441	5.1	4.7	
Kirklees	6,463	1,924	8,387	5.6	4.8	
Leeds	13,323	3,913	17,236	4.6	4.1	
Wakefield	5,414	1,653	7,067	5.7	5.2	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	4,578	1,370	5,948	5.9	5.3	
Leicester UA	6,559	2,075	8,634	5.4	5.0	
Nottingham UA	8,038	2,228	10,266	5.5	5.2	
Rutland UA	125	67	192	1.6	1.2	
Derbyshire	10,035	3,224	13,259	5.1	4.4	
Amber Valley	1,409	496	1,905	3.7	3.4	
Bolsover	1,281	370	1,651	9.8	8.7	
Chesterfield	2,218	618	2,836	6.4	5.8	
Derbyshire Dales	526	205	731	2.4	1.9	
Erewash	1,474	522	1,996	5.4	4.8	
High Peak	909	296	1,205	3.8	3.0	
North East Derbyshire	1,516	443	1,959	7.7	6.4	
South Derbyshire	702	284	986	4.4	3.7	
Leicestershire	4,824	2,105	6,929	2.8	2.4	
Blaby	343	252	595	2.1	1.9	
Charnwood	1,625	714	2,339	4.1	3.6	
Harborough	323	141	464	1.6	1.2	
Hinckley and Bosworth	701	344	1,045	2.6	2.2	
Melton	289	120	409	2.4	2.2	
North West Leicestershire	747	302	1,049	2.6	2.3	
Oadby and Wigston	495	232	727	3.7	3.1	
Lincolnshire	6,574	2,331	8,905	3.7	3.0	
Boston	399	180	579	2.5	2.2	
East Lindsey	1,238	403	1,641	4.3	3.1	
Lincoln	1,902	477	2,379	4.6	4.2	
North Kesteven	610	264	874	3.2	2.3	
South Holland	437	220	657	2.1	1.7	
South Kesteven	940	364	1,304	3.0	2.6	
West Lindsey	1,048	423	1,471	6.3	5.2	
Northamptonshire	6,162	2,273	8,435	3.0	2.7	
Corby	747	238	985	3.1	3.0	
Daventry	406	203	609	2.2	1.9	
East Northamptonshire	569	250	819	3.8	3.2	
Kettering	756	300	1,056	3.3	3.1	
Northampton	2,537	848	3,385	3.0	2.7	
South Northamptonshire	332	134	466	2.2	1.7	
Wellingborough	815	300	1,115	3.4	3.1	
Nottinghamshire	10,582	3,452	14,034	5.6	4.7	
Ashfield	2,034	606	2,640	6.2	5.6	
Bassetlaw	1,846	697	2,543	5.8	5.2	
Broxtowe	1,257	467	1,724	5.5	4.4	
Gedling	1,375	442	1,817	5.7	4.4	
Mansfield	1,887	553	2,440	6.8	5.9	
Newark and Sherwood	1,232	373	1,665	5.0	4.0	
Rushcliffe	891	314	1,205	3.6	3.0	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire UA	1,568	647	2,215	3.4	2.8	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,548	1,486	6,034	4.8	4.6	
Telford and the Wrekin UA	1,987	714	2,701	3.7	3.4	
Shropshire	2,609	1,019	3,628	3.5	2.9	
Brignorth	397	152	549	3.3	2.9	
North Shropshire	504	186	690	3.6	3.9	
Oswestry	409	223	632	4.5	2.6	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	953	301	1,254	3.1	3.1	
South Shropshire	346	157	503	4.3	3.1	
Staffordshire	8,727	3,244	11,971	4.1	3.5	
Cannock Chase	1,132	429	1,561	5.4	4.7	
East Staffordshire	1,319	453	1,772	3.3	2.7	
Lichfield	832	341	1,173	4.7	3.7	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,378	409	1,787	5.8	4.2	
South Staffordshire	1,070	421	1,491	2.7	2.3	
Stafford	1,252	409	1,661	3.9	3.1	
Staffordshire Moorlands	745	316	1,061	5.4	4.6	
Tamworth	999	466	1,465	6.9	7.3	
Warwickshire	4,870	1,797	6,667	3.0	2.6	
North Warwickshire	617	257	874	3.4	2.9	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,426	554	1,980	5.4	4.4	
Rugby	860	310	1,170	2.7	2.1	
Stratford-on-Avon	693	24				

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 8 1999

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Rate ^a				
Devon	7,205	2,648	9,853	3.8	3.0	NORTHERN IRELAND					
East Devon	816	270	1,086	3.0	2.2	39,727	13,241	52,968	8.1	6.8	
Exeter	1,550	530	2,080	3.0	2.8	Antrim	729	335	1,064	5.1	4.4
Mid Devon	595	231	826	3.8	2.8	Ards	1,183	469	1,652	8.5	7.3
North Devon	1,086	376	1,462	4.1	3.1	Armagh	1,113	488	1,601	8.9	7.4
South Hams	681	322	1,003	3.6	2.5	Ballymena	1,028	432	1,460	5.8	4.7
Teignbridge	1,175	397	1,572	4.2	3.2	Ballymoney	610	182	792	9.4	7.6
Torridge	917	369	1,286	6.9	5.1	Banbridge	468	218	686	7.0	5.8
West Devon	385	153	538	3.6	2.9	Belfast	9,789	2,595	12,384	6.7	5.9
						Carrickfergus	660	296	956	10.9	9.6
Dorset	2,612	881	3,493	2.6	2.1	Castlereagh	797	339	1,136	5.2	4.5
Christchurch	314	79	393	2.3	1.9	Coleraine	1,430	535	1,965	9.1	7.8
East Dorset	359	151	510	2.0	1.6	Cookstown	628	255	883	9.8	7.9
North Dorset	261	113	374	1.9	1.3	Craigavon	1,459	491	1,950	5.5	4.7
Purbeck	264	84	348	2.3	1.9	Derry	4,068	1,092	5,160	11.9	10.2
West Dorset	568	226	794	2.1	1.7	Down	1,343	552	1,895	10.7	8.9
Weymouth and Portland	846	228	1,074	5.8	4.7	Dungannon	906	368	1,274	7.3	5.9
						Fermanagh	1,599	548	2,147	10.3	8.1
Gloucestershire	5,744	1,970	7,714	3.3	2.7	Lame	496	198	694	7.6	6.3
Cheltenham	1,411	428	1,839	3.3	2.9	Limavady	822	277	1,099	12.0	10.1
Cotswold	354	125	479	1.6	1.2	Lisburn	1,803	545	2,348	6.6	5.6
Forest of Dean	788	319	1,087	4.5	3.7	Magherafelt	703	333	1,036	8.1	6.7
Gloucester	1,728	509	2,237	3.7	3.5	Moyle	476	159	635	16.0	12.7
Stroud	926	359	1,285	3.4	2.8	Newry and Mourne	2,619	720	3,339	11.7	9.6
Tewkesbury	557	230	787	2.7	1.9	Newtownabbey	1,211	473	1,684	6.3	5.4
						North Down	1,204	508	1,712	8.2	7.3
Somerset	4,601	1,674	6,275	3.3	2.7	Omagh	1,298	476	1,774	10.2	8.1
Mendip	991	400	1,391	3.7	2.9	Strabane	1,285	357	1,642	14.1	11.5
Sedgemoor	1,100	371	1,471	4.0	3.4						
South Somerset	1,001	402	1,403	2.4	2.0						
Taunton Deane	1,090	373	1,463	3.2	2.6						
West Somerset	419	128	547	4.7	3.4						
Wiltshire	2,571	1,078	3,649	2.2	1.7						
Kennet	525	223	748	2.6	1.8						
North Wiltshire	632	318	950	2.0	1.6						
Salisbury	644	216	860	1.9	1.4						
West Wiltshire	770	321	1,091	2.3	2.0						
WALES											
Isle of Anglesey	1,458	509	1,967	10.4	7.8						
Blaenau Gwent	1,727	492	2,219	10.7	10.0						
Bridgend	2,248	753	3,001	6.0	5.4						
Caerphilly	2,808	822	3,630	7.8	6.8						
Cardiff	5,696	1,544	7,240	4.9	4.4						
Cardiff North	2,811	967	3,778	7.8	6.1						
Cardiff South	931	371	1,302	5.5	3.9						
Conwy	1,667	525	2,192	6.3	5.2						
Denbighshire	1,333	395	1,728	5.3	4.3						
Flintshire	1,845	604	2,449	4.2	3.7						
Gwynedd	2,333	772	3,105	7.0	5.4						
Merthyr Tydfil	1,271	348	1,619	9.0	7.7						
Monmouthshire	856	348	1,204	3.9	3.2						
Neath Port Talbot	2,541	825	3,366	7.6	6.7						
Newport	2,636	762	3,398	5.7	5.1						
Pembrokeshire	1,136	675	1,811	8.2	6.2						
Powys	1,346	576	1,922	4.3	3.2						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,515	1,229	5,744	7.9	6.8						
Swansea	4,162	1,179	5,341	6.2	5.6						
Torfaen	1,370	382	1,752	4.8	4.3						
Vale of Glamorgan	1,737	537	2,274	5.2	4.4						
Wrexham	1,618	529	2,147	4.2	3.7						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen City	3,279	974	4,253	2.7	2.5						
Aberdeenshire	2,059	740	2,799	3.9	3.1						
Angus	2,000	805	2,805	7.5	6.4						
Argyll and Bute	1,676	523	2,199	6.6	4.8						
Clackmannanshire	1,110	371	1,481	10.4	9.0						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,842	1,116	3,958	7.1	6.0						
Dundee City	4,696	1,406	6,102	8.7	8.1						
East Ayrshire	3,275	1,120	4,395	10.6	9.4						
East Dunbartonshire	1,305	495	1,800	7.6	6.4						
East Lothian	935	285	1,220	4.8	4.0						
East Renfrewshire	998	414	1,412	9.2	7.0						
Edinburgh City	7,317	2,202	9,519	3.6	3.2						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	928	200	1,128	11.1	9.2						
Falkirk	2,979	1,066	4,045	7.5	6.8						
Fife	8,224	2,682	10,906	8.3	7.4						
Glasgow City	19,512	5,196	24,708	6.9	6.5						
Highland	3,839	1,105	4,944	5.9	4.9						
Inverclyde	2,234	680	2,914	8.4	7.9						
Midlothian	923	277	1,200	5.6	4.6						
Moray	1,375	629	2,004	6.5	4.9						
North Ayrshire	3,707	1,447	5,154	11.1	10.3						
North Lanarkshire	7,641	2,413	10,054	9.3	8.4						
Orkney Islands	198	81	279	3.7	2.8						
Perth and Kinross	1,643	611	2,254	4.2	3.5						
Renfrewshire	3,986	1,266	5,252	6.6	6.0						
Scottish Borders	1,468	513	1,981	4.9	4.1						
Shetland Islands	268	104	372	3.3	2.7						
South Ayrshire	2,324	887	3,211	7.1	6.1						
South Lanarkshire	5,750	1,914	7,664	7.6	6.8						
Stirling	1,300	490	1,790	4.8	4.3						
West Dunbartonshire	2,908	796	3,704	11.9	10.9						
West Lothian	2,444	739	3,183	5.2	4.8						

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 8 1999

	Male		Female		All		Rate ^a		Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Rate ^a					
NORTH EAST										
Cleveland (former county)										
Harlepool	3,425	889	4,314	13.3	12.0					
Middlesbrough	3,893	937	4,830	9.0	8.0					
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	2,224	642	2,866	14.3	13.1					
Redcar	2,739	656	3,395	9.4	8.6					
Stockton North	2,883	722	3,605	8.1	7.4					
Stockton South	2,163	629	2,792	8.3	7.5					
Durham										
Bishop Auckland	1,756	506	2,262	6.5	5.6					
Darlington	2,194	577	2,771	6.7	6.1					
Durham, City of	1,380	518	1,898	4.7	4.3					
Easington	1,545	362	1,907	9.0	8.1					
North Durham	1,661	489	2,150	11.3	9.9					
North West Durham	1,625	519	2,144	10.4	8.9					
Sedgefield	1,442	480	1,922	6.6	6.0					
Northumberland										
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,128	397	1,525	6.2	4.8					
Blyth Valley	1,688	493	2,181	8.9	8.0					
Hexham	750	268	1,018	4.3	3.3					
Wansbeck	1,903	520	2,423	8.1	7.0			</		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	664	246	910	2.6	2.1	
Gainsborough	1,088	440	1,528	6.3	5.2	
Grantham and Stamford	815	315	1,130	2.9	2.5	
Lincoln	1,931	491	2,422	4.6	4.2	
Louth and Horncastle	933	380	1,253	5.0	3.6	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	634	277	911	3.2	2.3	
South Holland and The Deepings	509	242	751	2.2	1.8	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	1,003	352	1,355	3.1	2.9	
Daventry	602	282	884	2.2	1.8	
Kettering	831	332	1,163	3.1	2.8	
Northampton North	1,407	468	1,875	5.0	4.6	
Northampton South	1,191	403	1,594	2.0	1.9	
Wellingborough	1,128	436	1,564	3.6	3.2	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,782	532	2,294	5.9	5.1	
Bassettlaw	1,541	508	2,049	5.9	5.2	
Broxtowe	1,028	391	1,419	5.4	4.3	
Gedling	1,100	377	1,477	5.3	4.0	
Mansfield	1,671	501	2,172	6.5	5.5	
Newark	1,218	470	1,688	5.1	4.3	
Nottingham East	3,260	890	4,150	7.7	7.3	
Nottingham North	2,443	665	3,108	11.6	11.0	
Nottingham South	2,335	673	3,008	2.8	2.7	
Rushcliffe	891	314	1,205	3.6	3.0	
Sherwood	1,371	359	1,730	7.8	6.4	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	976	399	1,375	3.1	2.4	
Leominster	663	267	930	4.0	3.1	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	632	283	915	3.8	2.8	
North Shropshire	913	409	1,322	4.0	3.3	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	963	301	1,254	3.1	2.6	
Telford	1,294	448	1,742	4.7	4.3	
Wrekin, The	804	292	1,096	2.7	2.4	
Staffordshire						
Burton	1,297	437	1,734	3.8	3.6	
Cannock Chase	1,200	443	1,643	5.6	4.9	
Lichfield	715	293	1,008	3.4	2.8	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,038	299	1,337	4.4	3.5	
South Staffordshire	832	326	1,158	5.2	3.7	
Stafford	1,086	352	1,438	3.2	2.7	
Staffordshire Moorlands	784	276	1,060	4.4	3.5	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,841	532	2,373	3.9	3.7	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,260	425	1,685	5.7	5.3	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,493	561	2,054	6.2	5.7	
Stone	591	256	847	3.0	2.5	
Tamworth	1,138	530	1,668	4.9	4.2	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	1,017	422	1,439	4.0	3.4	
Nuneaton	1,089	413	1,502	4.7	4.2	
Rugby and Kenilworth	939	343	1,282	2.8	2.6	
Stratford-on-Avon	658	232	890	1.9	1.5	
Warwick and Leamington	1,167	387	1,554	2.6	2.3	
West Midlands (Met. County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	981	369	1,350	5.3	4.8	
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,328	739	3,067	7.5	7.0	
Birmingham Erdington	2,328	703	3,031	9.9	9.1	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,755	556	2,311	15.4	14.3	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,603	702	3,305	17.2	15.8	
Birmingham Ladywood	5,849	1,520	7,369	3.9	3.6	
Birmingham Northfield	1,845	518	2,363	10.2	9.5	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,791	846	3,637	13.0	12.0	
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,300	699	2,999	8.9	8.3	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	5,188	1,385	6,573	14.3	13.2	
Birmingham Yardley	1,822	492	2,314	7.4	6.9	
Coventry North East	2,375	643	3,018	7.1	6.4	
Coventry North West	1,607	498	2,105	7.3	6.6	
Coventry South	1,844	495	2,339	3.3	3.0	
Dudley North	2,038	603	2,642	6.9	6.3	
Dudley South	1,604	546	2,150	5.3	4.7	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,603	516	2,119	6.3	5.8	
Meriden	1,629	492	2,121	6.8	6.1	
Solihull	969	333	1,302	2.6	2.3	
Stourbridge	1,402	481	1,883	6.0	5.3	
Sutton Coldfield	929	361	1,290	4.3	4.0	
Walsall North	2,234	621	2,855	8.7	7.9	
Walsall South	2,234	675	2,909	5.6	5.1	
Warley	2,112	654	2,766	9.1	8.5	
West Bromwich East	2,130	650	2,780	7.4	7.0	
West Bromwich West	2,429	760	3,189	6.0	5.6	
Wolverhampton North East	1,974	549	2,523	9.5	8.6	
Wolverhampton South East	2,103	615	2,718	8.2	7.9	
Wolverhampton South West	1,864	600	2,464	5.8	5.3	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	1,005	382	1,387	4.2	3.2	
Mid Worcestershire	686	232	918	2.5	2.1	
Redditch	1,088	403	1,491	3.9	3.5	
West Worcestershire	596	257	853	2.9	2.3	
Worcester	1,130	376	1,506	3.5	3.1	
Wyre Forest	1,113	383	1,496	4.1	3.3	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,518	545	2,063	4.1	3.6	
Luton North	1,278	423	1,701	8.4	7.6	
Luton South	1,822	551	2,373	4.0	3.6	
Mid Bedfordshire	483	190	673	2.5	1.9	
North East Bedfordshire	584	268	852	3.3	2.6	
South West Bedfordshire	716	289	1,005	2.8	2.3	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	1,249	373	1,622	2.6	2.3	
Huntingdon	861	360	1,221	2.4	2.0	
North East Cambridgeshire	1,194	442	1,636	5.0	4.2	
North West Cambridgeshire	819	252	1,071	3.6	3.1	
Peterborough	1,594	419	2,013	3.0	2.7	
South Cambridgeshire	490	187	677	1.4	1.2	
South East Cambridgeshire	617	253	870	2.2	1.7	
Essex						
Basilston	1,192	481	1,673	3.8	3.4	
Billericay	932	374	1,306	4.3	3.8	
Braintree	835	359	1,194	3.4	2.8	
Brentwood and Ongar	499	181	680	2.1	1.7	
Castle Point	779	309	1,088	6.1	4.7	
Colchester	1,068	396	1,464	6.6	2.3	
Epping Forest	927	382	1,309	4.6	3.8	
Harlow	1,166	426	1,592	7.5	3.6	
Harwich	1,443	413	1,856	7.6	5.8	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	777	297	1,074	4.6	3.4	
North Essex	615	217	832	4.6	3.7	
Rayleigh	647	277	924	4.3	3.5	
Rochford and Southend East	2,295	652	2,947	5.7	4.8	
Saffron Walden	516	233	749	2.1	1.7	
Southend West	1,282	340	1,622	8.7	7.5	
Thurrock	1,536	529	2,065	5.1	4.5	
West Chelmsford	897	354	1,251	2.3	2.1	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	782	288	1,070	3.5	3.0	
Hemel Hempstead	753	267	1,020	2.1	1.8	
Hertford and Stortford	473	206	679	1.5	1.3	
Hertsmer	614	215	829	2.1	1.7	
Hitchin and Harpenden	529	168	697	2.1	1.7	
North East Hertfordshire	513	173	686	2.2	1.9	
South West Hertfordshire	583	193	776	2.7	2.0	
St Albans	475	155	630	1.4	1.2	
Stevenage	948	287	1,235	2.9	2.6	
Watford	950	329	1,279	2.3	2.0	
Welwyn Hatfield	600	239	839	1.6	1.4	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	2,512	701	3,213	8.7	8.0	
Mid Norfolk	910	335	1,245	4.9	4.0	
North Norfolk	1,048	293	1,341	4.7	3.4	
North West Norfolk	1,193	473	1,666	4.2	3.5	
Norwich North	1,401	451	1,852	5.3	4.7	
Norwich South	2,107	680	2,787	3.4	3.2	
South Norfolk	805	353	1,158	4.0	3.3	
South West Norfolk	898	441	1,339	3.7	3.0	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	681	310	991	2.2	1.8	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	782	259	1,041	3.3	2.7	
Ipswich	1,781	519	2,300	4.2	3.9	
South Suffolk	666	246	912	3.1	2.6	
Suffolk Coastal	970	298	1,268	3.2	2.7	
Waveney	2,156	685	2,841	8.2	6.9	
West Suffolk	737	300	1,037	2.7	2.2	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,315	457	1,772	7.1	6.4	
Battersea	1,650	638	2,288	5.4	4.5	
Beckenham	1,334	476	1,810	7.1	5.6	
Bethnal Green and Bow	4,401	1,209	5,610	7.0	6.7	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	812	349	1,161	5.2	4.2	
Brent East	2,518	883	3,401	12.8	10.6	
Brent North	1,205	484	1,689	7.1	5.9	
Brent South	3,014	925	3,939	7.6	6.3	
Brentford and Isleworth	1,252	527	1,779	2.6	2.4	
Bromley and Chislehurst	851	315	1,166	2.8	2.2	
Camberwell and Peckham	3,429	1,198	4,627	19.5	17.7	
Carshalton and Wallington	897	348	1,245	4.7	3.8	
Chingford and Woodford Green	990	374	1,364	7.7	6.4	
Chipping Barnet	1,018	392	1,410	4.4	3.4	
Cities of London and Westminster	2,218	797	3,015	4.4	3.8	
Croydon Central	2,749	1,017	3,766	10.0	8.6	
Croydon North	872	318	1,190	4.0	3.4	
Croydon South	1,234	454	1,688	6.1	5.4	
Dagenham	1,234	454	1,688	18.3	16.4	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,623	1,076	3,699	8.0	6.9	
Ealing North	1,687	576	2,263	6.3	5.4	
Ealing Southall	2,342	853	3,195	6.3	5.0	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,813	967	3,780	5.8	4.6	
East Ham	3,249	870	4,119	18.2	15.9	
Edmonton	2,239	760	2,999	11.5	10.2	
Eltham	1,517	511	2,028	14.9	12.2	
Enfield North	1,655	530	2,185	5.1	4.2	
Enfield, Southgate	1,373	546	1,919	8.9	7.4	
Erith and Thamesmead	2,421	875	3,296	15.0	11.9	
Feltham and Heston	1,251	452	1,703	3.5	3.1	
Finchley and Golders Green	1,342	587	1,929	5.5	4.2	
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,873	1,013	3,886	9.3	7.5	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,107	1,444	5,551	25.1	22.5	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	4,397	1,431	5,828	8.4	4.7	
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,414	977	3,391	5.5	4.6	
Hampstead and Highgate	2,226	959	3,185	9.1	3.7	
Harrow East	1,361	573	1,934	4.5	3.4	
Harrow West	1,094	423	1,517	6.6	1.7	
Hayes and Harlington	968	348	1,316	5.6	4.4	
Hendon	1,766	646	2,412	2.3	2.1	
Holborn and St Pancras	3,265	1,213	4,478	5.6	4.6	
Hornchurch	835	307	1,142	5.6	4.6	
Hornsey and Wood Green	2,967	1,064	4,031	13.2	10.8	
Ilford North	1,078	422	1,500	7		

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at July 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	1,265	328	1,593	6.3	5.5	
Alyn and Deeside	1,034	328	1,362	3.7	3.2	
Blaenau Gwent	1,727	492	2,219	10.6	9.3	
Brecon and Radnorshire	833	352	1,185	4.9	3.6	
Brigfland	1,196	438	1,634	4.1	3.6	
Caernarfon	1,176	365	1,541	8.3	6.8	
Caerphilly	1,517	408	1,925	7.9	7.0	
Cardiff Central	1,438	433	1,871	3.2	2.9	
Cardiff North	629	199	828	2.8	2.5	
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,024	475	2,499	5.5	5.0	
Cardiff West	1,882	499	2,381	10.7	9.7	
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	906	375	1,281	9.5	6.9	
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	1,269	355	1,624	6.2	4.6	
Ceredigion	931	371	1,302	5.6	4.2	
Clwyd South	838	263	1,101	6.7	5.7	
Clwyd West	900	291	1,191	6.2	5.3	
Conwy	1,363	423	1,786	5.6	4.6	
Cynon Valley	1,448	373	1,821	14.1	12.4	
Delyn	811	276	1,087	4.7	4.0	
Gower	1,026	348	1,374	8.9	7.9	
Islwyn	877	340	1,217	6.5	5.8	
Llanelli	1,486	475	1,961	8.7	6.4	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	647	245	892	7.1	5.9	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	1,685	422	2,107	7.7	6.6	
Monmouth	819	313	1,132	3.6	3.2	
Montgomeryshire	494	216	710	3.4	2.5	
Neath	1,276	497	1,773	9.4	8.3	
Newport East	1,202	394	1,596	6.4	5.5	
Newport West	1,569	429	1,998	5.2	4.7	
Ogmore	1,297	398	1,695	9.4	8.3	
Pontypridd	1,303	408	1,711	4.6	4.0	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,286	437	1,723	8.3	6.2	
Rhondda	1,592	398	1,990	12.5	11.2	
Swansea East	1,504	378	1,882	6.7	5.9	
Swansea West	1,632	453	2,085	5.0	4.4	
Torfaen	1,272	356	1,628	5.1	4.5	
Vale of Clwyd	1,127	325	1,452	5.7	4.8	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,387	442	1,829	5.3	4.7	
Wrexham	919	317	1,236	3.2	2.7	
Ynys-Mon	1,458	509	1,967	10.6	8.7	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen Central	1,433	435	1,868	2.8	2.5	
Aberdeen North	858	204	1,062	2.4	2.0	
Aberdeen South	988	335	1,323	2.7	2.3	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,828	588	2,416	10.5	9.5	
Angus	1,476	606	2,082	8.2	7.3	
Argyll and Bute	1,219	363	1,582	7.2	6.5	
Ayr	1,564	543	2,107	6.8	6.1	
Banff and Buchan	894	297	1,191	4.9	4.3	
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,268	331	1,599	8.4	7.2	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,965	717	2,682	10.8	9.8	
Central Fife	2,160	705	2,865	9.0	7.9	
Clydebank and Mingavie	1,654	462	2,116	11.1	10.0	
Clydesdale	1,446	505	1,951	8.5	7.7	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,541	487	2,028	10.6	9.6	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,231	406	1,637	7.3	6.5	
Cunninghame North	1,643	590	2,233	11.6	10.5	
Cunninghame South	2,064	857	2,921	10.8	9.8	
Dumbarton	1,871	590	2,461	9.0	8.2	
Dumfries	1,563	614	2,177	6.1	5.0	
Dumfries East	2,595	772	3,367	12.3	10.9	
Dumfries West	2,101	634	2,735	6.2	5.5	
Dunfermline East	1,697	464	2,161	9.7	8.5	
Dunfermline West	1,310	380	1,690	5.8	5.1	
East Kilbride	1,349	524	1,873	5.3	4.7	
East Lothian	794	252	1,046	5.4	4.8	
Eastwood	998	414	1,412	9.2	8.4	
Edinburgh Central	1,457	465	1,922	2.6	2.3	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	1,195	312	1,507	6.2	5.4	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,784	515	2,299	3.0	2.6	
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,034	304	1,338	5.5	4.8	
Edinburgh South	1,045	372	1,417	5.8	5.2	
Edinburgh West	943	267	1,210	2.7	2.4	
Falkirk East	1,413	475	1,888	8.1	7.2	
Falkirk West	1,566	591	2,157	7.0	6.3	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,279	502	1,781	9.1	7.4	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,908	471	2,379	12.3	11.1	
Glasgow Baillieston	2,038	551	2,589	13.1	11.8	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,460	405	1,865	11.9	10.8	
Glasgow Govan	2,256	607	2,863	6.7	6.0	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,968	597	2,565	1.6	1.4	
Glasgow Maryhill	2,686	790	3,476	11.2	10.2	
Glasgow Pollok	2,059	519	2,578	16.1	14.6	
Glasgow Rutherglen	1,435	441	1,876	13.1	11.8	
Glasgow Shettleston	2,264	566	2,830	10.5	9.4	
Glasgow Springburn	2,532	589	3,121	14.0	12.5	
Gordon	713	273	986	4.1	3.5	
Greenock and Inverclyde	1,571	490	2,061	7.1	6.4	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,868	577	2,445	6.2	5.6	
Hamilton South	1,371	404	1,775	14.6	13.2	
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,206	382	1,588	3.7	3.1	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,070	747	2,817	9.5	8.6	
Kirkcaldy	2,216	741	2,957	11.4	10.1	
Linlithgow	1,195	314	1,509	6.2	5.4	
Livingston	1,249	425	1,674	4.6	4.0	
Midlothian	777	225	1,002	5.7	5.0	
Moray	1,240	514	1,754	6.4	5.5	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,706	514	2,220	9.9	8.9	
North East Fife	841	392	1,233	5.7	5.0	
North Tayside	962	369	1,331	5.4	4.8	
Ochil	1,445	496	1,941	8.2	7.3	
Orkney and Shetland	466	185	651	3.5	2.7	
Paisley North	1,662	538	2,200	6.5	5.8	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Paisley South	1,843	558	2,401	9.5	8.6	
Perth	1,104	393	1,497	4.1	3.7	
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,365	392	1,757	8.2	7.0	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	883	320	1,203	5.3	4.3	
Stirling	1,066	413	1,479	4.9	4.3	
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,102	401	1,503	8.2	7.4	
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	731	245	976	4.6	3.8	
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	587	225	812	3.6	3.1	
West Renfrewshire	1,144	360	1,504	5.7	5.1	
Western Isles	928	200	1,128	11.1	9.2	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Belfast East	1,693	550	2,243	5.6	4.9	
Belfast North	2,832	646	3,478	5.5	4.8	
Belfast South	2,095	963	3,058	4.5	4.0	
Belfast West	4,440	789	5,229	18.9	16.4	
East Antrim	1,735	678	2,413	8.2	7.0	
East Londonderry	2,252	812	3,064	10.0	8.5	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,183	813	2,996	8.7	6.9	
Foyles	4,068	1,092	5,160	11.9	10.2	
Lagan Valley	1,136	456	1,592	4.4	3.8	
Mid Ulster	1,653	691	2,344	9.2	7.5	
Newry and Armagh	2,904	921	3,825	10.3	8.5	
North Antrim	2,114	773	2,887	7.7	6.2	
North Down	1,418	600	2,018	8.8	7.8	
North Antrim	1,361	624	1,985	5.6	4.8	
South Down	2,100	795	2,895	11.0	9.0	
Strangford	1,425	575	2,000	7.1	6.1	
Upper Bann	1,735	630	2,365	5.7	4.9	
West Tyrone	2,583	833	3,416	11.7	9.5	

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at July 8 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	28,930	7,926	36,856	8.6	7.8	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	8,471	2,240	10,711	9.7	8.8	
South Tees	8,856	2,235	11,091	10.1	9.2	
Darlington	2,316	620	2,936	6.3	5.7	
Durham CC	9,287	2,831	12,118	7.6	6.7	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	35,033	9,259	44,292	7.8	7.0	
Northumberland	5,469	1,678	7,147	7.0	5.7	
Tyneside	21,844	5,571	27,415	7.7	7.0	
Sunderland	7,720	2,010	9,730	8.8	8.2	
NORTH WEST AND MERSEYSIDE						
Cumbria	7,449	2,204	9,653	5.0	4.3	
West Cumbria	4,991	1,377	6,368	7.5	6.5	
East Cumbria	2,458	827	3,285	3.1	2.6	
Cheshire	12,187	3,810	15,997	3.6	3.3	
Hallam and Warrington	5,352	1,608	6,960	4.5	4.2	
Cheshire CC	6,835	2,202	9,037	3.2	2.8	
Greater Manchester	44,086	12,330	56,416	5.2	4.7	
Greater Manchester South	25,448	6,914	32,362	4.8	4.4	
Greater Manchester North	18,638	5,416	24,054	5.9	5.1	
Lancashire	19,867	5,869	25,736	4.6	4.1	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,903	762	3,665	6.0	5.7	
Lancashire CC	2,459	619	3,078	5.3	4.6	
Merseyside	14,505	4,488	18,993	4.3	3.8	
East Merseyside	8,481	2,415	10,896	10.8	9.8	
Liverpool	15,972	4,529	20,501	10.2	9.3	
Sefton	6,092	1,799	7,891	8.5	7.6	
Wirral	7,586	2,233	9,819	9.3	8.0	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	19,238	5,948	25,186	6.8	6.1	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	8,535	2,378	10,913	8.7	8.2	
East of Yorkshire	3,974	1,515	5,489	5.1	4.2	
North and North East Lincolnshire	6,729	2,055	8,784	6.3	5.7	
North Yorkshire	7,169	2,666	9,835	3.1	2.5	
York	2,041	672	2,713	2.9	2.7	
North Yorkshire CC	5,128</					

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1998 Jul 9		301.0	197.1	104.0	232.9	-23.3	165.4	67.5	
Aug 13		273.4	180.1	93.3	246.7	13.8	174.3	72.4	
Sep 10		252.9	172.7	80.2	246.0	-0.7	173.7	72.3	
Oct 8		268.2	187.5	80.7	254.0	8.0	178.5	75.5	
Nov 12		271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3	
Dec 10		258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4	
1999 Jan 14		274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4	
Feb 11		279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6	
Mar 11		258.4	186.5	71.9	267.2	5.0	189.4	77.8	
Apr 8		249.9	177.0	72.9	252.1	-15.1	177.8	74.3	
May 13		244.2	177.1	67.1	270.8	18.7	191.9	78.9	
Jun 10 R		240.6	171.5	69.0	258.1	-12.7	183.7	74.4	
Jul 8 P		295.8	199.1	96.7	240.3	-17.8	175.0	85.3	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	
Month ending									
1998 Jul 9		251.7	178.9	72.8	262.5	0.0	182.7	79.8	
Aug 13		260.5	180.1	80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	80.7	
Sep 10		306.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	78.2	
Oct 8		320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9	172.1	67.5	
Nov 12		273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1	
Dec 10		247.6	175.3	72.2	281.8	26.5	200.9	80.9	
1999 Jan 14		193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7	
Feb 11		287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3	
Mar 11		293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	187.6	78.6	
Apr 8		278.6	202.5	76.1	271.7	5.5	192.9	78.8	
May 13		282.8	201.7	81.1	271.9	0.2	192.5	79.4	
Jun 10 R		274.0	199.1	74.9	273.4	1.5	193.6	79.8	
Jul 8 P		275.3	198.3	77.0	283.2	9.8	200.4	82.8	

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

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

CLAIMANT COUNT C.33

Claim history: interval between claims

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

Interval (weeks)	Onflows (per cent)			Onflows (thousands)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
4 or less	15	20	18	27.8	92.7	120.5
Over 4 and up to 13	12	14	14	22.9	67.9	90.7
Over 13 and up to 26	9	12	12	17.9	59.1	76.9
Over 26 and up to 39	5	7	6	10.2	31.0	41.2
Over 39 and up to 52	4	5	4	6.7	22.9	29.6
Over 52 and up to 104	7	10	9	13.8	46.4	60.2
Over 104	16	15	16	30.2	73.1	103.3
No previous claims	32	17	21	61.6	81.3	142.9
Total	100	100	100	191.0	474.4	665.4

Interval (weeks)	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGIONS											
	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain

Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	21	17	16	20	18	18	17	16	17	18	21	18	18
Over 4 and up to 13	14	14	17	14	12	12	13	14	13	13	14	14	14
Over 13 and up to 26	12	12	13	13	12	11	10	12	10	12	12	12	12
Over 26 and up to 39	7	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	7	6
Over 39 and up to 52	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Over 52 and up to 104	9	9	9	8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
Over 104	13	15	15	13	16	16	17	16	19	17	13	14	16
No previous claims	19	22	19	20	22	23	23	22	23	21	21	20	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Interval (weeks)	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
4 or less	9.7	11.7	3.5	14.2	8.2	11.1	8.2	13.8	10.5	8.4	7.6	13.7	120.5
Over 4 and up to 13	6.5	9.3	3.7	9.9	5.6	7.8	6.1	12.1	7.5	6.4	5.0	10.7	90.7
Over 13 and up to 26	5.3	8.3	2.9	8.7	5.2	6.7	5.0	10.3	5.8	5.5	4.3	8.9	76.9
Over 26 and up to 39	3.1	4.5	1.7	4.3	2.6	4.0	2.9	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.2	5.4	41.2
Over 39 and up to 52	2.5	2.5	1.0	3.1	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.5	4.5	29.6
Over 52 and up to 104	4.1	5.7	2.1	5.7	4.5	6.0	4.6	7.3	5.5	4.5	3.2	7.0	60.2
Over 104	5.8	10.3	3.3	9.3	7.3	10.3	8.0	13.7	11.5	8.1	4.8	11.0	103.3
No previous claims	8.7	15.0	4.2	14.0	10.0	14.7	10.9	19.0	13.6	10.0	7.8	15.0	142.9
Total	45.7	67.3	22.5	69.4	45.3	62.8	47.6	84.6	60.2	47.5	36.4	76.1	665.4

Notes: 1: J290S cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
2: 'Latest' claims in this table started between 14 January and 8 April 1999 inclusive.
3: 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 12 January 1989.
4: The widest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.3 percentage points (Merseyside).
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 June 1999 and 8 July 1999, unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands						
Found work	70.3	22.3	16.6	5.7	3.0	117.9
Works on average 16+ hours per week	6.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	8.0
Gone abroad	7.5	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.4	13.6
Claimed Income Support	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	4.4
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	12.0
Claimed another benefit	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	4.1
Full-time education	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Approved training	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Government supported training	0.1	1.7	4.9	2.8	1.4	15.0
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Automatic credits	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Gone to prison	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Defective claim	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Ceased claiming	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	4.1
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not known	4.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	8.0
Failed to sign	33.9	9.6	7.1	2.8	1.5	55.0
New claim review	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1
Total	140.9	44.2	38.2	16.4	9.5	249.2
As a percentage of those with a known destination						
Found work	68.7	67.0	55.5	43.8	39.0	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	6.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	
Gone abroad	7.3	8.1	7.7	6.2	5.2	
Claimed Income Support	1.4	3.0	3.0	4.6	7.8	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	7.5	7.7	13.1	16.9	
Claimed another benefit	1.3	3.0	2.7	3.8	6.5	
Full-time education	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Government supported training	4.0	5.1	16.4	21.5	18.2	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.3	
Defective claim	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deceased	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.6	
Not known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Failed to sign	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.9	
New claim review	33.1	28.8	23.7	21.5	19.5	
	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	

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 ^a	Australia ^b	Austria ^c	Belgium ^d	Canada ^b	Denmark ^d	Finland ^d	France ^d	Germany ^e (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^g											
1992	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	4.0	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.9	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.4	11.0	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.6	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.8	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.6	11.7	8.2
1996	10.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.8	12.4	8.9
1997	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.6	4.4	9.2	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.4	9.9
1998	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.8	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.9	9.4
1998 Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.8	9.5	8.4	5.1	11.6	11.6	9.4
Jul	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.2	4.7	9.5	8.4	5.2	11.4	11.7	9.3
Aug	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.1	4.7	9.6	8.3	5.1	11.2	11.7	9.3
Sep	9.9	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	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.6	9.1
Dec	9.8	6.3	6.3	7.6	4.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.5	9.2
1999 Jan	9.6	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.9	10.7	11.4	9.0
Feb	9.6	6.3	6.2	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.8	10.7	11.4	9.0
Mar	9.5	6.3	6.2	7.4	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.7	10.6	11.4	9.0
Apr	9.5	6.4	6.2	7.5	4.5	9.0	8.3	4.6	10.5	11.3	9.1
May	9.4	6.2	6.0	7.5	4.3	9.0	8.1	4.5	10.3	11.2	9.1
Jun	9.4	..	..	..	4.3	9.0	..	4.5	10.0	11.1	9.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1998 Jul			1,333	765	242	539	1,302	182	370	2,965	4,536
Aug			1,317	756	241	545	1,305	178	368	2,987	4,194
Sep			1,313	754	242	538	1,297	173	365	2,958	4,163
Oct			1,323	716	238	529	1,265	168	362	2,946	4,199
Nov			1,325	743	237	520	1,263	167	360	2,934	4,124
Dec			1,311	710	235	520	1,273	167	357	2,917	4,103
1999 Jan			1,307	704	229	524	1,248	167	356	2,905	4,092
Feb			1,312	697	237	519	1,249	167	356	2,892	4,075
Mar			1,308	696	230	515	1,242	164	354	2,876	4,079
Apr			1,292	707	228	509	1,323	163	352	2,847	4,060
May			1,285	702	221	510	1,288	..	351	2,841	4,056
Jun			1,269	680	..	..	1,204	..	348	..	4,121
Jul			1,236	661	..	..	1,223	..	..	..	4,122
% rate: latest month			4.3	7.0	6.7	11.7	7.7	5.9	13.5	11.4	9.5
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months			-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992	2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993		
1993	2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443		
1994	2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693		
1995	2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,822		
1996	2,122	783	231	588	1,469	214	405	3,063	3,960		
1997	1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	3,400		
1998	1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	N/A		
1998 Jul	1,368	724	198	554	1,359	181	389	2,825	4,135		
Aug	1,383	724	199	584	1,298	186	362	2,948	4,095		
Sep	1,334	762	203	569	1,185	159	348	3,004	3,965		
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	..	336	2,712	3,998		
Jun	1,245	649	..	..	1,171	..	353	..	3,998		
Jul	1,264	624	..	..	1,275	..	..	..	4,027		
% rate: latest month	4.4	6.6	6.1	11.0	7.8	5.9	13.0	N/A	10.3		
Latest month: change on a year ago	-0.4	-1.0	-0.5	-1.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	N/A	-0.4		

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece ^a	Irish Republic ^b	Italy ^f	Japan ^f	Luxembourg ^c	Netherlands ^d	Norway ^d	Portugal ^c	Spain ^e	Sweden ^b	Switzerland ^d	United States ^b
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^g												
1992	7.9	15.4	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	9.6	9.9	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	N/A	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	4.9	18.8	8.2	..	4.5
1998 Jun	..	7.8	12.3	4.2	2.8	3.9	..	4.8	19.0	8.1	..	4.5
Jul	..	7.8	12.3	4.2	2.9	3.8	..	4.9	18.7	8.6	..	4.5
Aug	..	7.7	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	3.2	4.9	18.6	8.2	..	4.6
Sep	..	7.5	12.3	4.3	2.8	3.7	..	4.9	18.5	7.7	..	4.6
Oct	..	7.4	12.2	4.3	2.9	3.6	..	4.9	18.1	7.5	..	4.5
Nov	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.8	18.0	7.7	..	4.4
Dec	..	7.3	12.2	4.4	2.6	3.6	..	4.7	17.8	7.5	..	4.3
1999 Jan	..	7.2	12.1	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	4.7	17.2	7.7	..	4.3
Feb	..	7.0	12.0	4.6	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.6	16.7	7.3	..	4.4
Mar	..	6.9	11.9	4.8	2.8	3.3	..	4.6	16.6	7.4	..	4.2
Apr	..	6.8	12.0	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.7	16.4	7.3	..	4.3
May	..	6.8	..	4.7	2.8	3.3	..	4.7	16.2	6.8	..	4.2
Jun	..	6.7	..	4.8	2.8	..	..	4.6	16.1	7.0	..	4.3
Jul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998 Jul	322	227	2833	2,780	5.6	279	52	..	1,873	..	133	6,231
Aug	355	224	..	2,950	5.5	271	53	..	1,857	..	129	6,217
Sep	353	220	..	2,920	5.5	268	53	..	1,827	..	125	6,263
Oct	302	217	2853	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	2849	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	..	3,260	5.5	233	58	..	1,689	..	104	6,022
May	..	201	..	3,140	5.4	236	..	..	1,666	..	100	5,795
Jun	..	197	..	3,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,975
Jul	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,947
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	4.6	N/A	3.4	N/A	..	10.4	..	2.8	4.3
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	12.1	0.2	N/A	..	N/A	..	-0.4	..	-0.3	0.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS^h NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	356	163	8,734
1994	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	340	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	332	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,763	2,250	5.7	441	91	468	2,275	346	169	7,236
1997	214	254	2,804	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	342		

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active								
All	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	28,698	27,851	822	4,597	7,507	9,877	5,055	847
1993	28,564	27,758	714	4,423	7,616	9,952	5,059	806
1994	28,556	27,749	734	4,173	7,685	10,017	5,142	807
1995	28,558	27,746	759	4,006	7,701	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,694	27,906	833	3,907	7,681	10,233	5,250	788
1997	28,865	28,041	876	3,786	7,689	10,227	5,458	824
1998	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
1999	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1998	28,861	28,061	865	3,710	7,565	10,276	5,660	800
May-Jul	28,928	28,123	871	3,726	7,556	10,283	5,683	805
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,989	28,191	884	3,743	7,538	10,317	5,713	797
Jul-Sep	28,983	28,196	877	3,743	7,530	10,322	5,724	786
Aug-Oct	29,010	28,211	874	3,730	7,518	10,344	5,752	799
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,063	28,264	877	3,730	7,509	10,367	5,779	799
Oct-Dec	29,087	28,283	881	3,720	7,494	10,391	5,800	805
Nov 98-Jan 99	29,150	28,346	883	3,736	7,507	10,399	5,819	804
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,175	28,373	876	3,741	7,507	10,410	5,833	803
Jan-Mar 1999	29,174	28,364	868	3,738	7,488	10,429	5,839	810
Feb-Apr	29,172	28,352	864	3,719	7,475	10,450	5,839	820
Mar-May (Spr)	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
Apr-Jun	29,155	28,325	842	3,697	7,451	10,481	5,859	830
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-19	-39	-26	-41	-37	52	20	20
Percent	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	0.5	0.3	2.4
Over last 12 months	294	265	-23	-13	-114	205	199	30
Percent	1.0	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-1.5	2.0	3.5	3.7
Male	MGSQ	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,169	267
1994	16,074	15,800	379	2,304	4,440	5,489	3,185	274
1995	16,062	15,766	391	2,210	4,433	5,547	3,182	296
1996	16,076	15,800	438	2,146	4,391	5,589	3,232	276
1997	16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
1999	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1998	16,079	15,790	443	2,027	4,300	5,594	3,437	289
May-Jul	16,107	15,816	448	2,041	4,292	5,593	3,441	290
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,135	15,855	452	2,051	4,281	5,610	3,460	280
Jul-Sep	16,130	15,858	449	2,048	4,272	5,618	3,470	272
Aug-Oct	16,121	15,853	446	2,035	4,263	5,628	3,485	268
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,157	15,887	451	2,032	4,259	5,645	3,498	270
Oct-Dec	16,177	15,908	457	2,024	4,246	5,668	3,511	270
Nov 98-Jan 99	16,203	15,927	457	2,029	4,247	5,675	3,520	276
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,222	15,943	452	2,035	4,241	5,682	3,532	280
Jan-Mar 1999	16,215	15,927	443	2,036	4,226	5,688	3,530	287
Feb-Apr	16,207	15,919	447	2,033	4,214	5,694	3,531	289
Mar-May (Spr)	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
Apr-Jun	16,209	15,912	436	2,030	4,200	5,712	3,542	297
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-6	-15	-8	-6	-26	24	12	9
Percent	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.4	0.4	3.2
Over last 12 months	130	122	-7	3	-100	118	106	8
Percent	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-2.3	2.1	3.1	2.6
Female	MGSQ	YBSM	YBZN	YBZO	YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	12,435	11,903	392	2,083	3,137	4,442	1,856	532
1993	12,467	11,928	348	1,993	3,220	4,482	1,891	539
1994	12,482	11,949	355	1,869	3,245	4,528	1,957	533
1995	12,496	11,980	368	1,796	3,268	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,518	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
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1998	12,782	12,271	422	1,683	3,265	4,682	2,223	511
May-Jul	12,821	12,307	423	1,685	3,265	4,690	2,241	514
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,854	12,337	432	1,693	3,257	4,707	2,254	517
Jul-Sep	12,853	12,338	428	1,695	3,258	4,704	2,254	514
Aug-Oct	12,889	12,358	427	1,695	3,255	4,716	2,268	531
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,906	12,377	426	1,698	3,250	4,722	2,281	529
Oct-Dec	12,910	12,375	423	1,696	3,249	4,723	2,289	535
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,946	12,418	426	1,707	3,261	4,724	2,299	528
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,953	12,430	424	1,706	3,266	4,728	2,301	523
Jan-Mar 1999	12,959	12,436	425	1,702	3,262	4,741	2,310	523
Feb-Apr	12,965	12,433	418	1,686	3,251	4,756	2,308	532
Mar-May (Spr)	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
Apr-Jun	12,946	12,413	406	1,667	3,251	4,769	2,317	533
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-13	-23	-19	-35	-11	26	7	11
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-2.1	-0.3	0.6	0.3	2.0
Over last 12 months	164	142	-16	-16	-14	87	94	22
Percent	1.3	1.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	1.9	4.2	4.3

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age D.1

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economic activity rates (%)^a								
All	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	84.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	8.1
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
3-month averages								
Apr-Jun 1998	62.6	78.3	59.2	75.9	83.7	84.3	68.6	7.8
May-Jul	62.8	78.5	59.8	76.2	83.8	84.4	68.7	7.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	62.9	78.7	60.7	76.6	83.7	84.6	68.9	7.8
Jul-Sep	62.9	78.7	60.3	76.6	83.8	84.5	68.9	7.7
Aug-Oct	62.9	78.7	60.2	76.3	83.8	84.6	69.1	7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.9	84.7	69.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.1	83.8	84.8	69.5	7.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	63.1	79.0	60.8	76.4	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.2	79.0	60.4	76.5	84.3	84.8	69.6	7.8
Jan-Mar 1999	63.2	79.0	59.9	76.5	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.9
Feb-Apr	63.1	78.9	59.7	76.1	84.3	84.9	69.4	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
Apr-Jun	63.1	78.8	58.1	75.6	84.4	85.0	69.4	8.1
Changes								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.2	-1.8	-0.9	0.2</			

D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		Aged 16-59 (W)/64 (M)																	
UNITED KINGDOM	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks										Wants job and seeking work but not available to start				
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks					Reasons for not seeking					All	Students	Other		
					Total	Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students				Other	
																			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
All																			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1993	16,836	7,484	5,336	2,147	1,867	871	998	143	413	745	210	344	276	116	158				
1994	16,909	7,560	5,295	2,263	2,030	1,111	1,132	105	502	786	229	371	229	100	128				
1995	17,016	7,661	5,382	2,278	2,038	925	1,116	105	522	769	238	393	238	118	118				
1996	17,031	7,629	5,315	2,313	2,127	896	1,235	101	579	771	260	407	184	85	97				
1997	17,033	7,637	5,249	2,386	2,179	896	1,235	101	579	771	260	407	184	85	97				
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				
3-month averages																			
Apr-Jun 1998	17,208	7,756	5,365	2,378	2,156	718	1,437	70	760	725	244	354	222	92	131				
May-Jul	17,154	7,704	5,326	2,374	2,149	700	1,451	69	768	731	237	345	224	89	133				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,106	7,647	5,292	2,356	2,141	698	1,442	67	769	728	228	344	215	88	123				
Jul-Sep	17,125	7,652	5,293	2,357	2,146	699	1,446	67	772	728	239	344	216	84	129				
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	131				
Oct-Dec	17,060	7,597	5,269	2,332	2,114	696	1,419	65	749	693	240	364	206	81	127				
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,010	7,545	5,254	2,299	2,092	687	1,405	70	739	688	230	364	207	81	131				
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,998	7,528	5,281	2,259	2,048	681	1,366	74	736	662	222	364	206	81	131				
Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	5,280	2,266	2,054	672	1,375	78	743	664	217	365	212	74	132				
Feb-Apr	17,027	7,570	5,303	2,289	2,058	670	1,387	75	744	658	224	361	212	79	131				
Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124				
Apr-Jun	17,071	7,618	5,306	2,300	2,098	665	1,433	66	751	680	240	356	202	88	116				
Changes																			
Over last 3 months	58	70	26	33	44	-8	58	-11	9	16	24	-9	-11	14	-23				
Percent	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.5	2.1	-1.1	4.2	-1.4	1.2	2.4	11.0	-2.4	-5.0	19.2	-16.2				
Over last 12 months	-137	-139	-59	-79	-58	-53	-4	-4	-8	-45	-4	2	-20	-4	-15				
Percent	-0.8	-1.8	-1.1	-3.3	-2.7	-3.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-3.2	-0.4	0.4	-9.1	-4.0	-11.1				
Male																			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1993	5,888	2,584	1,813	778	651	305	346	85	259	42	111	148	122	58	65				
1994	5,975	2,656	1,815	848	731	323	408	79	323	47	121	156	112	58	65				
1995	6,070	2,745	1,905	845	733	319	414	62	325	49	128	164	109	57	65				
1996	6,156	2,781	1,887	899	811	339	473	59	361	68	139	180	65	41	44				
1997	6,231	2,831	1,898	937	840	271	571	51	417	68	136	164	35	52	45				
1998	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	277	600	46	474	74	127	151	106	53	51				
1999	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	46				
3-month averages																			
Apr-Jun 1998	6,371	2,955	1,975	972	863	270	594	44	476	73	123	148	109	56	52				
May-Jul	6,351	2,935	1,964	968	860	263	598	45	480	80	116	142	108	53	52				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,331	2,903	1,945	958	860	265	597	43	483	77	115	144	99	49	50				
Jul-Sep	6,344	2,907	1,948	957	864	262	603	43	482	78	118	145	96	45	51				
Aug-Oct	6,362	2,919	1,943	965	873	267	606	41	483	73	123	154	94	45	51				
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,334	2,891	1,938	955	860	263	597	35	471	68	122	159	95	45	51				
Oct-Dec	6,323	2,877	1,934	945	854	266	587	35	463	70	121	164	91	46	51				
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	1,932	941	848	269	577	41	454	70	120	161	90	42	50				
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	59				
Mar-May (Spr)	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	46				
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,913	1,965	940	853	262	591	40	463	69	125	155	87	43	45				
Changes																			
Over last 3 months	31	35	18	10	21	-6	32	-7	12	-1	12	0	-10	3	-11				
Percent	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.5	-2.1	5.7	-1.5	2.6	-1.3	10.2	0.0	-10.3	7.0	-20.0				
Over last 12 months	-30	-43	-10	-32	-11	-8	-3	-4	-13	-3	2	6	-21	-13	-8				
Percent	-0.5	-1.4	-0.5	-3.3	-1.2	-2.9	-0.4	-0.9	-2.7	-4.7	1.9	4.3	-19.6	-23.1	-14.2				
Female																			
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1993	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	196	154	58	94				
1994	10,934	4,904	3,481	1,416	1,299	598	703	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				
3-month averages																			
Apr-Jun 1998	10,837	4,801	3,390	1,407	1,293	448	843	27	284	652	121	206	113	35	78				
May-Jul	10,802	4,769	3,362	1,406	1,289	437	853	24	288	651	121	203	116	36	80				
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,774	4,743	3,347	1,398	1,280	434	846	24	285	651	113	200	117	39	79				
Jul-Sep	10,780	4,745	3,346	1,400	1,282	437	844	24	290	650	120	200	120	39	80				
Aug-Oct	10,749	4,730	3,319	1,408	1,281	438	843	26	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	292	594	103	210	115	33	82				
Feb-Apr	10,701	4,677	3,339	1,342	1,220	404	816	30	286	588	108	212	121	37	82				
Mar-May (Spr)	10,723	4,704	3,330	1,373	1,254	413	839	29	289	600	116	212	120	45	75				
Apr-Jun	10,729	4,705	3,341	1,360	1,245	403	842	27	289	610	115	201	114	44	71				
Changes																			
Over last 3 months	27	35	8	24	23	-2	27	-4	-3	17	12	-9	-6	11	-11				
Percent	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.9	-0.5	3.3	-1.3	-1.0	2.8	11.8	-4.1	-0.6	34.1	-13.6				
Over last 12 months	-108	-96	-49	-47	-48	-45	-2	0	4	-42	-6	-5	1	9	-7				
Percent	-1.0	-2.0	-1.4	-3.3	-3.7	-10.0	-0.2	1.1	1.6	-6.4	-4.9	-2.4	1.0	26.7	-9.1				

Relationship between columns: 2=3+4; 4=5+13; 5=6+7+8+9+10+11+12; 13=14+15.

Note: Due to a questionnaire routing error only those aged 16-59 were asked their reasons for inactivity in 1992. Therefore 1992

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)	Economic inactivity rates (%) ^a	
									MGSI	YBTL
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES (%)^a										
All										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6		
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1		
1994	37.2	21.4	43.7	23.8	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1		
1995	37.3	21.6	43.7	24.0	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0		
1996	37.2	21.5	41.7	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3		
1997	37.1	21.4	40.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.6	91.9		
1998	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3		
1999	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9		
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1998										
May-Jul	37.2	21.5	40.2	23.8	16.2	15.6	31.3	92.2		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	37.1	21.3	39.3	23.4	16.3	15.4	31.1	92.2		
Jul-Sep	37.1	21.3	39.7	23.4	16.2	15.5	31.1	92.3		
Aug-Oct	37.1	21.3	39.8	23.7	16.2	15.4	30.9	92.2		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.0	21.2	39.6	23.7	16.1	15.3	30.7	92.2		
Oct-Dec	37.0	21.2	39.3	23.9	16.2	15.2	30.5	92.2		
Nov 98-Jan 99	36.9	21.0	39.2	23.6	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.2		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36.8	21.0	39.6	23.5	15.7	15.2	30.4	92.2		
Jan-Mar 1999										
Feb-Apr	36.9	21.1	40.3	23.9	15.7	15.1	30.6	92.0		
Mar-May (Spr)	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9		
Apr-Jun										
Changes										
Over last 3 months										
	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2		
Over last 12 months										
	-0.4	-0.5	1.1	0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3		
Male										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1		
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5		
1994	27.1	14.4	43.4	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4		
1995	27.4	14.8	43.5	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8		
1996	27.7	15.0	40.2	17.4	6.7	7.5	28.2	92.4		
1997	27.9	15.2	41.4	17.6	6.5	8.0	27.8	92.4		
1998	28.3	15.6	39.9	19.5	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3		
1999	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1		
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1998										
May-Jul	28.4	15.8	40.7	19.0	6.5	8.5	28.1	92.2		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.3	15.7	39.5	18.5	6.5	8.6	28.2	92.2		
Jul-Sep	28.2	15.5	39.5	18.1	6.6	8.4	28.0	92.5		
Aug-Oct	28.2	15.5	39.7	18.2	6.6	8.3	27.9	92.7		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.3	15.5	40.0	18.7	6.7	8.3	27.7	92.8		
Oct-Dec	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										
Feb-Apr	28.0	15.3	40.3	18.6	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.3		
Mar-May (Spr)	28.1	15.4	39.8	18.8	6.7	7.9	27.5	92.2		
Apr-Jun	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1		
Changes										
Over last 3 months										
	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2		
Over last 12 months										
	-0.3	-0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2		
Female										
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.6	30.0	22.8	38.1	91.9		
1993	46.8	29.1	46.0	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.8		
1994	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9		
1995	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1		
1996	46.3	28.6	43.3	28.7	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2		
1997	45.9	28.2	39.1	29.3	26.5	23.1	36.7	91.7		
1998	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2		
1999	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8		
3-month averages										
Apr-Jun 1998										
May-Jul	45.9	28.1	40.8	29.5	26.4	22.9	35.9	92.2		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.7	27.9	40.5	29.3	26.3	22.8	35.6	92.1		
Jul-Sep	45.6	27.8	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.7	35.5	92.1		
Aug-Oct	45.5	27.7	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.6	35.2	91.9		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.4	27.6	39.9	28.9	26.0	22.5	35.0	91.9		
Oct-Dec	45.4	27.6	40.1	28.9	26.0	22.6	34.9	91.8		
Nov 98-Jan 99	45.3	27.4	39.8	28.5	25.5	22.7	34.7	91.9		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	45.2	27.3	40.1	28.5	25.3	22.7	34.8	92.0		
Jan-Mar 1999										
Feb-Apr	45.2	27.3	39.9	28.7	25.2	22.5	34.7	92.0		
Mar-May (Spr)	45.3	27.5	40.8	29.4	25.1	22.4	34.8	91.9		
Apr-Jun	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8		
Changes										
Over last 3 months										
	0.1	0.2	2.7	1.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.2		
Over last 12 months										
	-0.6	-0.6	1.7	0.8	-1.5	-0.6	-1.1	-0.3		

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

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

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Public sector				Private sector					
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a			Monthly rate	Headline rate ^a
	LNMM	LNMO	LNNU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	LNKZ	LNNL
1995-2000												
1994	97.0	98.1	3.7	4.1	103.7	104.3	2.4	2.6	106.7	106.6	4.0	4.4
1995	100.0	100.0	4.6	4.2	103.8	104.4	2.2	2.4	114.3	107.6	5.2	4.6
1996	103.6	103.0	3.7	4.0	104.6	105.2	2.3	2.3	107.4	107.0	4.0	4.4
1997	108.0	105.3	4.1	4.1	104.8	104.9	2.1	2.2	107.1	107.3	4.6	4.6
1998	113.5	108.6	4.0	3.9	104.6	104.8	1.7	2.0	107.5	108.0	4.5	4.4
1999	106.1	106.2	4.1	4.0	105.4	105.0	1.8	1.9	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.6
2000	112.2	107.0	4.5	4.2	106.8	106.0	1.9	2.1	107.7	109.7	4.6	4.7
Annual averages	106.9	106.6	4.1	4.0	104.6	105.2	2.3	2.3	107.4	107.0	4.0	4.4
1994	106.6	106.8	4.1	4.1	104.8	104.9	2.1	2.2	107.1	107.3	4.6	4.6
1995	106.9	107.5	4.0	3.9	104.6	104.8	1.7	2.0	107.5	108.0	4.5	4.4
1996	108.2	107.9	4.1	4.0	105.4	105.0	1.8	1.9	108.8	108.6	4.6	4.6
1997	107.3	108.6	4.5	4.2	106.8	105.3	2.5	2.0	107.4	109.3	5.0	4.7
1998	107.5	109.0	4.0	4.2	106.7	106.0	1.9	2.1	107.7	109.7	4.6	4.7
1999	107.5	109.6	4.6	4.4	105.8	106.1	2.3	2.2	108.0	110.4	5.2	4.9
2000	108.8	110.2	4.7	4.5	106.1	106.6	2.7	2.3	109.5	111.1	5.3	5.0
Annual averages	112.5	110.9	4.9	4.8	107.2	106.9	2.7	2.6	113.7	111.9	5.5	5.3
1994	110.7	111.3	4.9	4.9	106.4	107.0	2.6	2.7	111.7	112.4	5.5	5.4
1995	111.7	111.7	5.0	5.0	106.5	107.1	2.7	2.7	113.0	112.8	5.8	5.6
1996	118.1	112.3	4.9	5.0	106.4	107.3	2.8	2.7	121.0	113.5	5.5	5.6
1997	113.1	112.7	5.7	5.3	106.8	107.4	2.1	2.5	114.7	114.0	6.6	6.0
1998	113.2	113.2	6.0	5.6	108.3	108.1	3.1	2.7	114.4	114.5	6.7	6.3
1999	112.6	113.1	5.2	5.7	108.8	108.7	3.7	3.0	113.5	114.1	5.6	6.3
2000	114.0	113.8	5.5	5.6	109.2	109.0	3.8	3.5	115.2	114.9	5.9	6.1
Annual averages	112.4	114.0	4.9	5.2	110.6	109.6	4.0	3.8	112.8	115.0	5.2	5.6
1994	112.8	114.4	5.0	5.1	110.0	109.8	3.6	3.8	113.4	115.6	5.4	5.5
1995	112.6	114.8	4.8	4.9	109.6	110.1	3.8	3.8	113.3	116.0	5.0	5.2
1996	113.7	115.2	4.6	4.8	108.9	110.5	3.6	3.7	114.7	116.4	4.8	5.1
1997	117.2	115.6	4.2	4.5	110.6	110.4	3.3	3.6	118.9	116.8	4.4	4.7
1998	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	117.5	117.2	5.0	4.6	111.1	111.6	4.2	3.8	119.0	118.7	5.2	

E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'n g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10,14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV	
1997	Annual	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	
1998	Averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	
1996	May	100.5	100.6	100.4	100.6	100.9	100.2	101.1	101.1	101.0	103.3	100.2	100.7	1996
	June	100.5	101.1	102.2	100.9	101.2	100.6	101.6	101.8	101.3	103.8	100.5	101.2	May
	July	100.6	101.6	103.2	101.2	101.5	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.5	105.5	100.7	101.5	Jun
	Aug	100.2	101.3	103.4	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.3	102.1	101.3	106.1	100.9	101.2	Jul
	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	Aug
	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	Nov
	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	Dec
	Dec	102.6	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	102.1	
1997	Jan	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.3	1997
	Feb	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.6	Jan
	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	Feb
	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	Mar
	May	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	105.6	Apr
	June	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.6	May
	July	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.6	Jun
	Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.7	Jul
	Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	104.5	105.2	Aug
	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	Nov
	Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.7	Dec
	Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8	
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	1998
	Feb	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	108.0	110.0	107.0	107.4	Jan
	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	Feb
	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	Mar
	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	Apr
	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	May
	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	Jun
	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	Jul
	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	Aug
	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	Nov
	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	Dec
	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	
1999	Jan ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	1999
	Feb ^a	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	Jan
	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	Feb
	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	Mar
	May R	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	Apr
	Jun P	109.4	109.6	110.6	110.9	113.6	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	May R
														Jun P

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

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

EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^e	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^d	Other services ^f	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
March 1996=100		(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	March 1996=100
		LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	
1997	Annual	105.7	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.1	1997
1998	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	1998
1996	May	100.8	98.0	100.9	99.0	100.4	96.2	100.3	99.5	100.8	100.4	99.4	101.1	99.1	1996
	June	101.1	97.1	101.4	98.8	100.7	94.6	100.5	99.3	101.1	100.3	99.0	101.9	98.5	May
	July	101.2	97.7	101.5	99.2	100.7	95.1	101.3	99.2	100.8	100.1	99.4	102.7	99.2	Jun
	Aug	101.2	97.6	101.8	99.2	101.2	95.5	101.7	99.2	100.9	99.7	99.6	103.4	99.8	Jul
	Sep	101.8	97.3	101.9	99.3	101.4	95.6	101.8	99.9	101.2	99.7	100.3	104.1	100.9	Aug
	Oct	101.2	96.8	102.5	99.3	101.6	95.1	101.7	100.5	101.5	99.8	100.1	103.8	100.9	Nov
	Nov	101.2	97.8	102.4	100.0	101.5	94.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	100.5	100.3	103.0	101.9	Dec
	Dec	102.7	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	101.5	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	102.9	99.8	100.9	101.2	102.5	95.5	105.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	100.2	102.9	102.8	Jan
	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	Feb
	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	Mar
	May	106.3	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1	98.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	103.3	100.0	103.8	104.6	Apr
	June	106.6	100.9	101.2	102.4	104.5	97.6	104.9	103.8	106.5	103.8	99.8	104.1	103.4	May
	July	106.9	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	106.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	99.9	104.6	103.7	Jun
	Aug	106.6	101.2	101.0	103.1	105.2	98.6	106.9	104.4	107.7	104.2	100.5	105.6	105.1	Jul
	Sep	106.2	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0	Aug
	Oct	106.2	101.7	101.1	104.2	105.7	98.8	107.2	105.2	108.1	104.4	101.9	106.3	108.4	Nov
	Nov	106.8	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1	Dec
	Dec	107.1	104.1	102.5	106.0	106.9	98.2	108.8	106.3	108.7	105.6	102.9	104.8	110.0	
1998	Jan	107.1	104.6	102.5	106.4	107.4	98.5	109.9	107.0	109.3	106.8	102.6	104.8	110.6	1998
	Feb	107.2	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	102.5	104.9	110.8	Jan
	Mar	107.7	105.0	102.3	107.1	107.8	99.2	109.5	107.3	110.7	108.7	102.8	104.5	111.5	Feb
	Apr	108.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	109.2	102.9	105.9	112.8	Mar
	May														

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

1995=100		Whole economy				Private sector				Public sector				
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
		Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1997	Mar	LNMM 112.2	LOUJ 5.0	LOJH 2.6	LOUP 2.4	LNKX 114.3	LOUN 5.6	LOJL 2.7	LOUQ 2.9	LNNI 103.8	LOUO 2.2	LOJM 2.2	LOUR 0.0	
	Apr	106.9	3.7	3.2	0.5	107.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	104.6	2.5	2.6	-0.1	
	May	106.6	4.2	3.5	0.7	107.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	104.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	
	Jun	106.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	107.5	4.3	3.9	0.4	104.6	1.8	2.0	-0.2	
	Jul	108.2	4.0	3.7	0.3	108.8	4.5	4.2	0.3	105.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	
	Aug	107.3	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.4	4.8	4.5	0.3	106.8	3.0	2.9	0.1	
	Sep	107.5	4.1	3.9	0.2	107.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	106.7	2.2	2.1	0.1	
	Oct	107.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	108.0	5.0	4.9	0.1	105.8	2.2	2.3	-0.1	
	Nov	108.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	109.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	106.1	2.6	2.6	-0.1	
	Dec	112.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	113.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	107.2	2.6	2.7	-0.1	
1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	
	Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0	
	Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0	
	Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0	
	May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	
	Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2	
	Jul	114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2	
	Aug	112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	
	Sep	112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
	Oct	112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	
	Nov	113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0	
	Dec	117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
1999	Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	
	Feb ^a	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5	
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6	
	May R	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7	
	June P	118.5	5.3	4.3	1.0	119.5	5.3	4.2	1.1	114.5	5.2	4.7	0.5	
			Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
			Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1997	Mar	LNMO 110.9	LOUL 3.2	LOJJ 3.0	LOUS 0.2	LNMM 111.1	LOUK 3.3	LOJI 3.2	LOUT 0.1	LNMP 112.8	LOUM 5.7	LOJK 2.5	LOUU 3.2	
	Apr	107.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	108.0	3.9	3.5	0.4	106.8	3.8	3.1	0.7	
	May	107.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	107.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	106.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	
	Jun	108.1	3.9	3.7	0.2	108.3	4.1	3.9	0.2	106.6	3.7	3.5	0.2	
	Jul	109.0	3.5	3.4	0.1	109.2	3.7	3.5	0.2	107.9	4.1	3.8	0.3	
	Aug	107.2	4.2	3.9	0.3	107.5	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.2	4.5	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	
	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	
	Jan ^a	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1	
	Feb ^a	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5	
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6	
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1	
	May R	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	
	June P	116.6	3.3	3.0	0.3	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	119.0	6.0	4.8	1.2	

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

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

R Revised
P Provisional

UNIT WAGE COSTS^a E.21

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier	
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNKK	LOJE
1992		96.8	0.1	98.0	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	Q1	98.6	2.2	99.5	0.7
	Q2	99.4	3.7	99.9	1.7
	Q3	100.0	4.0	100.1	1.8
	Q4	102.0	5.5	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	3.2
	Q3	113.2	3.8	108.5	3.5
	Q4	114.0	2.5	110.0	4.0
1999	Q1	114.2	1.4	111.6	4.4
1996	Nov	106.3	4.8	..	..
	Dec	107.2	3.9	..	..
1997	Jan	105.7	3.8	..	..
	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	109.9	3.6	..	..
	Oct	110.3	3.7	..	..
	Nov	111.3	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	113.4	3.7	..	..
	Sep	113.6	3.4	..	..
	Oct	114.1	3.5	..	..
	Nov	114.0	2.0	..	..
	Dec	113.8	2.2	..	..
1999	Jan	114.8	2.2	..	..
	Feb	114.2	1.4	..	..
	Mar	113.6	0.7	..	..
	Apr	113.3	0.8	..	..
	May	112.9	0.1	..	..
	Jun P	113.0	0.6	..	..
Three months ending	Nov	106.2	5.1	..	..
	Dec	106.6	4.5	..	..
1997	Jan	106.4	4.2	..	..
	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		

E.31 EARNINGS

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

1995=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (9)	Canada (3)	Denmark (3)	France (4,8)	Germany (FR) (10)	Greece (3)	Irish Republic (3)	Italy (9,11)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (9)	Spain (2,3,12)	Sweden (3,7)	United States (3)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.5	103.5	106.6	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.9	105.0	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	107.4	107.0	123.9	..	109.8	104.3	108.1	112.6	115.3	109.0
Quarterly averages														
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	105.0
1997 Q2	108.0	104.0	104.3	107.5	104.5	105.3	117.5	103.4	106.3	105.1	104.4	110.4	112.0	106.0
1997 Q3	109.2	104.0	102.6	108.5	105.6	105.0	118.9	104.8	107.3	105.6	105.3	109.9	111.0	106.0
1997 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	108.0
1998 Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.7	106.5	105.6	121.3	107.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	112.0	113.6	109.0
1998 Q2	113.2	106.0	107.2	112.0	107.0	107.2	124.0	109.6	104.8	107.4	112.1	116.6	116.6	109.0
1998 Q3	114.3	106.0	105.4	113.2	107.8	107.2	124.4	..	110.3	103.9	109.0	112.7	114.9	109.0
1998 Q4	115.1	106.0	106.1	114.3	108.2	108.0	125.9	..	111.0	104.4	109.1	113.7	116.1	110.0
1999 Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	115.9	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.5	114.5	116.4	111.0
1999 Q2	117.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.0	..	..	..	112.0
Monthly														
1997 Feb	107.1	..	104.9	..	..	..	..	..	106.0	104.9	103.7	..	109.2	105.0
1997 Mar	107.1	..	104.5	..	..	..	..	..	106.1	104.8	103.8	..	111.7	105.0
1997 Apr	107.5	..	104.0	..	..	105.3	..	..	106.2	104.9	104.3	..	110.8	105.0
1997 May	108.1	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	106.2	105.0	104.3	..	113.5	106.0
1997 Jun	108.4	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	..	106.4	105.4	104.5	..	111.7	106.0
1997 Jul	108.6	..	102.7	..	..	105.0	..	..	107.3	105.7	105.4	..	111.3	106.0
1997 Aug	109.4	..	103.0	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	106.3	105.2	..	110.5	106.0
1997 Sep	109.7	..	102.1	..	..	..	..	..	107.3	104.7	105.2	..	111.1	107.0
1997 Oct	110.0	..	103.9	..	..	105.7	..	..	107.7	104.8	105.7	..	111.3	107.0
1997 Nov	111.1	..	104.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	105.7	105.7	..	112.6	108.0
1997 Dec	111.5	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	..	107.8	104.9	105.7	..	114.1	109.0
1998 Jan	111.7	..	106.6	..	..	105.6	..	..	107.8	108.6	106.6	..	114.0	108.0
1998 Feb	112.4	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	..	107.9	105.1	106.8	..	112.8	108.0
1998 Mar	112.8	..	106.9	..	..	..	..	..	109.2	105.0	106.9	..	114.0	109.0
1998 Apr	112.9	..	107.2	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.5	104.6	107.4	..	116.3	109.0
1998 May	113.1	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	..	109.6	104.8	107.5	..	117.6	109.0
1998 Jun	113.5	106.0	107.8	..	..	..	..	..	109.7	105.0	107.5	..	116.1	109.0
1998 Jul	114.0	..	106.1	..	..	107.2	..	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9	109.0
1998 Aug	114.4	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5	109.0
1998 Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.3	110.0
1998 Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	..	110.9	105.3	109.2	..	115.5	110.0
1998 Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.1	..	115.9	110.0
1998 Dec	115.2	106.0	107.2	..	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	108.9	..	116.8	110.0
1999 Jan	116.2	..	106.0	..	..	108.2	..	..	111.5	106.1	109.5	..	117.3	110.0
1999 Feb	116.2	..	107.2	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.4	..	116.2	110.0
1999 Mar	116.7	107.0	106.4	..	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.6	..	115.8	110.0
1999 Apr	116.9	..	104.8	..	..	..	..	..	111.9	105.7	109.9	..	117.6	112.0
1999 May	117.0	..	105.2	..	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.9	..	..	..	112.0
1999 Jun P	117.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112.0

Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1995	4	2	1	4	2	4	13	4	3	1	5	5	2	3
1996	4	2	1	4	2	4	9	3	3	2	3	4	5	3
1997	4	2	1	4	2	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	6	..	3	-1	3	3	4	3
Quarterly averages														
1997 Q1	..	2	3	4	3	2	11	3	4	5	3	3	6	3
1997 Q2	..	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	4	3
1997 Q3	..	2	-1	4	3	1	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	2
1997 Q4	..	1	0	4	3	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	3
1998 Q1	5	2	2	4	3	1	4	5	2	0	3	5	3	4
1998 Q2	5	2	3	4	2	2	6	6	3	0	3	2	4	3
1998 Q3	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	..	3	-2	4	3	4	3
1998 Q4	4	2	1	5	2	2	9	..	3	-1	3	2	3	2
1999 Q1	4	2	0	5	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	2	2
1999 Q2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2	..	..	..	3
Monthly														
1997 Feb	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	6	3
1997 Mar	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	7	5
1997 Apr	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	3
1997 May	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	4	3
1997 Jun	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	4	3
1997 Jul	4	..	-1	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	3
1997 Aug	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	4	3
1997 Sep	4	..	-3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	5	4
1997 Oct	4	..	-1	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	..	4	3
1997 Nov	5	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
1997 Dec	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
1998 Jan	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	-1	3	..	5	3
1998 Feb	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	3	..	3	3
1998 Mar	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	2	3
1998 Apr	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	3
1998 May	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
1998 Jun	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	3
1998 Jul	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	-2	3	..	3	3
1998 Aug	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	-3	4	..	4	3
1998 Sep	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	4	..	4	3
1998 Oct	5	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	0	3	..	3	2
1998 Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
1998 Dec	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3
1999 Jan	4	..	-1	..	..	2	..	..	3	-2	3	..	3	2
1999 Feb	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	2	..	3	2
1999 Mar	3	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	3
1999 Apr	4	..	-2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	3
1999 May	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	..	..	..	3
1999 Jun P	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

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

- Notes: 1 Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees). 2 Seasonally adjusted. 3 Hourly earnings. 4 Hourly rates: wage earners. 5 Monthly earnings. 6 All industries. 7 Including mining. 8 All activities excluding agriculture and non-market services. 9 Hourly rates. 10 Average gross hourly earnings paid to manual workers. 11 Industry. 12 Industry and services.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES F.11

New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	62.8	21.3	85.5	62.9	22.1	86.3	10.5	4.4	15.0
Jul-Sep 98	90.9	30.9	124.0	50.1	18.9	70.3	21.9	9.3	31.8
Oct-Dec 98	102.2	34.2	138.8	35.4	13.2	49.3	24.1	9.9	34.6
Jan-Mar 99	110.4	38.5	151.4	37.8	15.5	54.1	29.7	11.2	41.5
Apr 99	109.6	38.6	150.6	13.1	5.3	18.7	13.9	5.2	19.4
May 99	105.9	37.7	146.0	11.2	4.2	15.7	14.9	5.1	20.3
GREAT BRITAIN									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	60.6	20.6	82.7	60.5	21.2	83.0	10.2	4.3	14.6
Jul-Sep 98	87.9	29.9	120.0	48.3	18.2	67.9	21.1	8.9	30.6
Oct-Dec 98	98.4	32.8							

F.13 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month of leaving	Thousands									
	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options			Other				Not known ^d
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	
UNITED KINGDOM										
All										
Jan 98-May 99	233.6	60.9	98.7	20.7	45.0	17.0	16.0	17.7	13.1	43.2
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
Jan-Mar 98	3.3	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.28	0.18	0.64
Apr-Jun 98	20.8	7.59	6.35	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.62	0.79	4.44
Jul-Sep 98	54.4	13.78	25.23	5.35	14.91	2.56	2.42	3.79	3.26	8.36
Oct-Dec 98	52.9	12.22	24.49	4.38	11.00	4.70	4.41	4.25	2.51	9.47
Jan-Mar 99	54.9	12.05	25.00	4.00	10.63	5.27	5.11	4.72	2.18	10.93
Apr 99	20.5	5.79	7.63	1.35	2.86	1.68	1.74	1.61	0.94	4.53
May 99	19.3	5.98	6.09	1.09	2.10	1.46	1.45	1.42	0.95	4.89
Male										
Jan-Mar 98	2.3	0.77	0.80	0.44	0.27	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.12	0.44
Apr-Jun 98	14.7	5.55	4.67	2.18	1.74	0.33	0.43	0.85	0.47	3.17
Jul-Sep 98	38.1	9.98	18.02	3.98	10.31	1.51	2.23	2.05	2.10	6.37
Oct-Dec 98	37.6	8.73	17.95	3.15	7.95	2.77	4.09	2.33	1.63	6.99
Jan-Mar 99	39.5	8.90	18.49	2.93	7.70	3.13	4.73	2.57	1.47	7.15
Apr 99	14.7	4.19	5.63	0.99	2.05	0.99	1.60	0.88	0.61	3.37
May 99	14.1	4.50	4.48	0.79	1.52	0.84	1.33	0.77	0.65	3.70
Female										
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.30	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.19
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.96	1.61	0.74	0.58	0.25	0.05	0.75	0.30	1.23
Jul-Sep 98	15.4	3.59	6.84	1.30	4.36	1.02	0.16	1.67	1.13	3.33
Oct-Dec 98	14.3	3.26	6.10	1.17	2.83	1.85	0.25	1.85	0.83	4.77
Jan-Mar 99	14.5	3.07	6.12	1.03	2.76	2.04	0.30	2.06	0.68	5.23
Apr 99	5.5	1.51	1.91	0.35	0.78	0.67	0.11	0.70	0.31	1.69
May 99	4.9	1.41	1.51	0.28	0.54	0.60	0.09	0.63	0.29	1.49

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

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

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

F.14 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Thousands				
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
GREAT BRITAIN					
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 98	2.18	1.09	0.28	0.18	0.62
Apr-Jun 98	14.63	7.68	1.65	0.81	4.49
Jul-Sep 98	30.60	14.39	3.97	3.81	8.73
Oct-Dec 98	33.20	14.17	4.91	3.08	11.04
Jan-Mar 99	40.14	15.61	5.88	3.16	15.49
Apr 99	18.86	7.99	2.19	1.49	7.21
May 99	19.69	8.28	1.94	1.51	7.90
Those leaving before having a first interview					
Jan-Mar 98	0.61	0.24	0.07	0.05	0.25
Apr-Jun 98	3.70	1.62	0.35	0.18	1.55
Jul-Sep 98	4.87	1.92	0.46	0.43	2.06
Oct-Dec 98	4.26	1.40	0.39	0.31	2.15
Jan-Mar 99	4.95	1.71	0.47	0.28	2.49
Apr 99	2.09	0.80	0.17	0.14	0.98
May 99	2.02	0.83	0.15	0.11	0.92
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
Jan-Mar 98	1.56	0.84	0.21	0.13	0.39
Apr-Jun 98	10.74	5.96	1.28	0.61	2.90
Jul-Sep 98	24.32	11.87	3.33	2.83	6.30
Oct-Dec 98	24.18	10.81	3.87	2.20	7.30
Jan-Mar 99	24.92	10.34	4.25	1.89	8.44
Apr 99	10.77	4.98	1.44	0.80	3.54
May 99	11.22	5.15	1.27	0.84	3.96
Those leaving having started an option^a					
Jan-Jun 98 ^b	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.96	0.44	0.11	0.16	0.25
Oct-Dec 98	3.05	1.33	0.43	0.36	0.94
Jan-Mar 99	5.08	1.98	0.55	0.38	2.17
Apr 99	2.59	1.04	0.26	0.17	1.12
May 99	2.64	0.99	0.22	0.14	1.29

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month	Thousands					
	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
GREAT BRITAIN						
All^f						
Jan-Mar 98	1.43	1.09	0.34	0.38	0.35	0.03
Apr-Jun 98	9.50	7.68	1.82	3.29	3.13	0.16
Jul-Sep 98	17.89	14.39	3.50	6.79	6.45	0.34
Oct-Dec 98	17.57	14.17	3.40	8.36	8.02	0.35
Jan-Mar 99	19.23	15.61	3.62	6.90	6.44	0.46
Apr 99	9.36	7.99	1.37	2.58	2.46	0.13
May 99	9.48	8.28	1.21	1.62	1.57	0.05
Male						
Jan-Mar 98	1.04	0.77	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.02
Apr-Jun 98	5.94	5.61	1.32	2.62	2.50	0.12
Jul-Sep 98	13.03	10.42	2.61	5.35	5.09	0.26
Oct-Dec 98	12.56	10.15	2.41	6.40	6.15	0.26
Jan-Mar 99	14.10	11.45	2.65	5.42	5.08	0.34
Apr 99	6.82	5.82	1.00	2.00	1.90	0.10
May 99	7.10	6.21	0.90	1.25	1.21	0.03
Female						
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.30	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.01
Apr-Jun 98	2.46	1.98	0.48	0.64	0.60	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	4.58	3.74	0.84	1.36	1.28	0.08
Oct-Dec 98	4.71	3.78	0.94	1.84	1.75	0.08
Jan-Mar 99	4.87	3.94	0.93	1.40	1.29	0.11
Apr 99	2.42	2.05	0.36	0.56	0.53	0.03
May 99	2.26	1.97	0.30	0.35	0.33	0.02
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Apr-Jun 98	0.75	0.63	0.12	0.30	0.28	0.01
Jul-Sep 98	1.95	1.66	0.30	0.69	0.67	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	2.33	2.01	0.32	1.00	0.98	0.03
Jan-Mar 99	2.09	1.79	0.31	0.76	0.72	0.04
Apr 99	0.97	0.86	0.11	0.24	0.24	0.01
May 99	0.95	0.88	0.08	0.15	0.15	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.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Quarter/month	Thousands								
	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Jul-Sep 98	28.4	5.3	33.8	31.5	5.9	37.7	3.1	0.7	3.9
Oct-Dec 98	54.5	9.8	64.7	33.6	6.2	40.2	7.5	1.7	9.2
Jan-Mar 99	65.4	11.6	77.6	30.8	5.7	36.9	20.0	3.9	24.0
Apr 99	66.0	11.8	78.5	11.0	2.1	13.2	10.4	1.9	12.4
May 99	67.6	12.2	80.5	10.6	2.0	12.7	9.0	1.6	10.7

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Thousands					
	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All ^d	80.5	69.8	3.0	2.0	5.1	0.5
Male	67.6	58.6	2.6	1.7	4.2	0.5
Female	12.2	10.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	8.0	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0
People with disabilities ^f	15.0	12.8	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1

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

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

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

F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA ^e	Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA					Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	On JSA Education and training opportunities
		Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c	Not known ^d				
Quarter/month of leaving									
All									
Jul-Sep 98	5.5	1.44	1.01	0.44	0.76	0.16	0.48	0.65	0.54
Oct-Dec 98	13.0	2.06	1.53	0.52	2.53	2.33	1.35	1.84	0.81
Jan-Mar 99	27.8	3.52	3.22	1.20	2.34	12.45	1.43	2.68	0.97
Apr 99	13.1	1.57	1.32	0.57	1.09	6.92	0.52	0.85	0.28
May 99	11.2	1.51	1.06	0.47	0.97	5.83	0.39	0.76	0.23
Male									
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.20	0.80	0.35	0.62	0.13	0.42	0.53	0.44
Oct-Dec 98	10.6	1.69	1.20	0.40	2.03	1.97	1.16	1.52	0.69
Jan-Mar 99	23.2	2.92	2.58	0.96	1.88	10.54	1.23	2.24	0.84
Apr 99	11.0	1.31	1.07	0.45	0.86	5.90	0.44	0.69	0.24
May 99	9.4	1.28	0.87	0.38	0.78	4.95	0.34	0.64	0.21
Female									
Jul-Sep 98	0.9	0.22	0.20	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.10
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.32	0.12	0.48	0.35	0.18	0.31	0.12
Jan-Mar 99	4.4	0.57	0.52	0.23	0.43	1.84	0.19	0.42	0.12
Apr 99	2.1	0.25	0.24	0.12	0.22	0.97	0.07	0.16	0.04
May 99	1.7	0.22	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.85	0.05	0.12	0.02

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

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

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

F.19 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^d		
	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^c	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
Quarter/month						
All^f						
Jul-Sep 98	1.84	1.47	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	3.26	2.16	1.10	0.79	0.69	0.10
Jan-Mar 99	5.01	3.84	1.17	0.94	0.83	0.11
Apr 99	2.23	1.79	0.44	0.30	0.26	0.04
May 99	2.02	1.66	0.36	0.17	0.15	0.02
Male						
Jul-Sep 98	1.55	1.23	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.02
Oct-Dec 98	2.71	1.77	0.95	0.68	0.60	0.08
Jan-Mar 99	4.20	3.19	1.01	0.81	0.72	0.09
Apr 99	1.87	1.49	0.38	0.26	0.23	0.03
May 99	1.72	1.41	0.32	0.15	0.14	0.01
Female						
Jul-Sep 98	0.27	0.23	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Oct-Dec 98	0.53	0.37	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.01
Jan-Mar 99	0.77	0.62	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.01
Apr 99	0.35	0.28	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.00
May 99	0.28	0.24	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups^g						
Jul-Sep 98	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00
Oct-Dec 98	0.30	0.26	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.01
Jan-Mar 99	0.43	0.36	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01
Apr 99	0.21	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
May 99	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00

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

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

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

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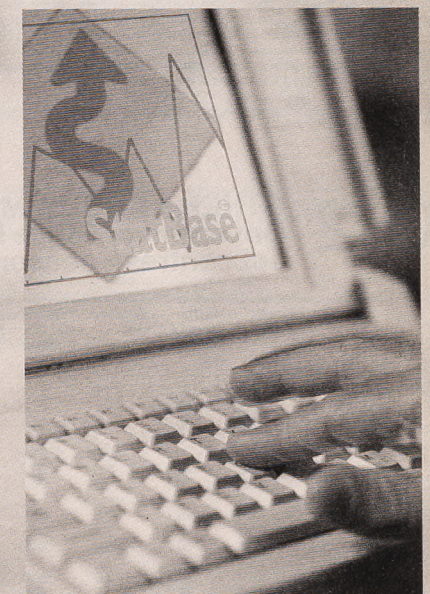
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G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFULFILLED VACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Thousands	
	Level	Change since previous month	Level	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	Jul	285.2	1.1	2.5	225.8	-4.1	223.1	-3.7	136.0	-9.9
	Aug	290.1	4.9	4.1	218.8	-5.3	214.1	-6.4	124.0	-8.9
	Sep	296.0	5.9	4.0	228.1	0.5	217.1	-0.9	126.1	-5.1
	Oct	305.1	9.1	6.6	228.1	0.8	222.1	-0.3	120.5	-5.2
	Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8
	Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8
1998	Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5
	Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4
	Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9
	Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5
	May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.6
	Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.6
	Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4
	Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2
	Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5
	Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9
	Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.9
	Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	2.1
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	-1.4	-3.0	226.8	2.1	224.5	-1.4	119.8	0.7
	Apr	296.8	-11.1	-5.4	229.0	-0.3	231.5	-0.6	127.7	0.5
	May	300.4	3.8	-2.9	213.1	-4.4	205.4	-8.6	108.8	-4.2
	Jun R	301.5	1.0	-2.1	220.6	-2.1	218.8	-1.9	115.7	-1.3
	Jul P	304.2	2.5	2.4	223.8	-1.7	218.4	-4.4	115.9	-3.9

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 1/2 week month.

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

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

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

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		North East	North West excl. Mersey-side	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1997	Jul	10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2	20.1	23.7	23.3	35.1	34.3	25.9	228.3	18.2	31.9	278.4	6.8	265.2
	Aug	10.3	29.2	7.1	21.3	20.7	23.6	23.9	35.0	34.3	25.8	231.3	18.6	33.3	283.2	6.9	292.1
	Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1	236.1	18.8	34.1	289.0	7.0	299.0
	Oct	10.1	30.5	7.2	21.9	23.1	24.2	26.0	36.8	36.7	27.0	243.5	19.1	35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
	Nov	9.8	29.4	6.9	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	225.5	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
	Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	223.5	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998	Jan	9.6	28.1	7.9	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	217.0	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
	Feb	10.0	29.8	8.1	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	224.8	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
	Mar	10.4	30.7	8.0	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	226.1	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr	10.9	31.7	7.0	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May	11.5	32.7	7.3	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	237.3	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
	Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
	Jul	12.0	34.1	8.1	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	240.8	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
	Aug	11.3	34.2	8.5	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	240.2	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
	Sep	11.4	35.2	8.6	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
	Oct	11.6	36.5	8.8	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	254.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
	Nov	11.0	35.0	8.4	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	256.4	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1
	Dec	10.5	33.5	8.1	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	251.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0
1999	Jan	11.0	32.3	7.8	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	247.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0
	Feb	11.0	31.1	7.7	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	28.5	34.3	26.1	243.6	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3
	Mar	10.9	30.2	7.8	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	27.9	34.3	25.8	241.0	16.8	31.3	289.2	N/A	298.1
	Apr	11.8	28.7	7.9	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	240.5	16.4	31.0	287.9	N/A	296.8
	May	14.0	27.5	7.9	22.6	20.8	35.3	23.7	31.0	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1	31.0	291.5	N/A	300.4
	Jun R	14.8	27.5	7.7	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 P	15.6	27.2	7.5	22.9	21.0	33.6	23.3	31.6	37.1	27.5	247.2	16.3	31.8	295.3	N/A	304.2

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 excl. Mersey-side	Mersey-side	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
Vacancies at Jobcentres ^{a,b}	1995	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	138.9	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8	
	1996	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5	
	1997	10.1	27.7	6.7	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
	1998	11.0	33.0	8.0	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
	1998	Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	243.7	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7	
		Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	241.3	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
		Sep	12.5	38.0	9.2	26.0	21.4	37.2	26.5	29.4	36.1	27.1	263.4	19.0	34.0	316.5	10.2	326.6
		Oct	13.2	42.0	9.6	27.7	25.2	43.0	29.2	32.5	38.6	28.1	289.2	19.5	34.9	343.6	10.6	354.2
		Nov	11.8	38.0	8.7	25.3	24.0	43.5	29.3	31.9	37.6	26.4	276.5	18.0	32.8	327.4	10.6	338.0
		Dec	9.7	31.8	7.9	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	242.6	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9
	1999	Jan	9.4	28.4	7.3	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	219.2	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6
		Feb	9.6	27.5	7.4	21.7	18.1	35.1	21.1	26.2	30.2	22.9	219.9	15.4	28.6	263.9	8.1	272.0
		Mar	9.8	27.6	7.3	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	N/A	N/A
		Apr	11.0	26.0	7.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	N/A	N/A
		May	14.1	26.3	7.7	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	N/A	N/A
		Jun	15.9	27.6	7.7	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	N/A	N/A
		Jul	16.9	27.0														

G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	363	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1996 Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	14	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
Jul	15	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
Aug	12	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
Mar	14	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
Feb	19 R	22 R	14.4	14.8 R	27.0 R	10.1
Mar	18 R	23 R	9.4 R	10.2 R	34.8 R	20.2 R
Apr	9	12 R	2.0	2.0	3.3 R	2.2 R
May	17 R	19 R	29.6 R	29.7 R	47.8 R	1.8 R
Jun	14	18	2.4	3.1	13.9	9.7

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

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P	Thousands	
													Other community, social and personal services activities	Health and social work
1994	-	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11	0.2	0.2
1995	-	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	13	0.2	0.2
1996	-	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3	0.2	0.2
1997	-	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	5	0.2	0.2
1998	-	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	10	0.2	0.2
1996 Jun	-	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	-	0.2	0.2
Jul	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	-	0.2	0.2
Aug	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	0.3	1.3	-	0.2	0.2
Sep	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.1	0.5	-	0.2	0.2
Oct	-	0.3	-	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-	0.2	0.2
Nov	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	-	0.2	0.2
Dec	-	0.2	-	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-	0.2	0.2
1997 Jan	-	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Feb	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8	0.2	0.2
Mar	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Apr	-	-	-	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-	0.2	0.2
May	-	-	2.1	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
Jun	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	-	0.2	0.2
Jul	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
Aug	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Sep	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Oct	-	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nov	-	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	0.2
Dec	-	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2
1998 Jan	-	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	-	0.2	0.2
Feb	-	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2
Mar	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	2.9	1.8	0.2	0.2
Apr	-	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.8	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.2
May	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	1.5	1.0	10.7	0.2	0.2
Jun	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Jul	-	0.2	-	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	8.2	0.8	0.2	0.2
Aug	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	3.6	0.1	0.6	5.3	0.2	0.2
Sep	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	3.7	0.2	0.2
Oct	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.2
Nov	-	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Dec	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
1999 Jan	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	3.0	0.2	0.2
Feb	-	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1 R	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	2.4	0.2	0.2
Mar	-	-	-	20.2 R	0.2	0.4 R	0.7 R	-	8.5	-	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Apr	-	-	-	2.2 R	-	0.1 R	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
May	-	-	-	1.8 R	25.4	0.1 R	0.7	-	1.2	18.5 R	-	-	0.2	0.2
Jun	-	-	-	9.7	-	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.9	-	-	0.2	0.2

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

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Labour disputes

G.12

Stoppages in progress: industry

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to June 1998			12 months to June 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
Food, beverages and tobacco	1	200	100	1	100	300
Textiles and textile products	1	*	**	-	-	-
Leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper, printing and publishing	2	*	600	2	300	500
Refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	1	-	**	-	-	-
Rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	4	1,600	1,900	2	200	300
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	6	900	1,300	3	500	1,500
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4	1,800	2,300	1	200	100
Electrical and optical equipment	4	1,900	2,500	2	300	1,100
Transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	19	13,300	26,600	14	13,300	51,900
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	1	1,200	200
Construction	17	12,600	26,400	9	5,600	27,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	2	1,100	10,300
Transport, storage and communication	69	47,400	98,100	65	33,400	73,100
Finance, intermediation	8	13,800	16,200	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	2	300	1,200	5	2,000	7,600
Public administration and defence	16	4,200	10,200	13	9,000	30,800
Education	20	3,400	6,000	14	23,800	20,700
Health and social work	3	400	7,100	6	2,500	13,600
Other community, social and personal services activities	14	11,700	18,300	12	11,700	20,400
All industries and services	192 ^a	114,300	220,200	154 ^a	105,200	259,700

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

Stoppages: June 1999

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	18	3,100	13,900
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	14	2,400 ^a	3,700
Continuing from earlier months	4	700	10,300

a All directly involved

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions on page S3. The figures for 1999 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to June 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	45	72,600	161,400
extra wage and fringe benefits	8	3,900	7,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	2,600	2,800
Redundancy questions	23	10,900	49,800
Trade union matters	5	1,200	1,500
Working conditions and supervision	13	4,700	18,200
Manning and work allocation	26	2,800	3,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	22	6,400	14,900
All causes	154	105,200	259,700

Prominent stoppages in the 6-month period January 1 1999 to June 30 1999

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved ^a		Number of working days lost in period	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Manufacturing of transport equipment						
Various areas of GB	20.02.99					

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

April to June 1999

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active			Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	791	315	477	634	238	396	158	77	81	655	54	601
	18-24	3,640	3,036	604	3,229	2,697	532	411	339	72	1,258	472	786
	All under 25	4,431	3,351	1,081	3,863	2,935	928	568	415	153	1,913	526	1,387
Male	16-17	411	193	218	316	144	172	95	49	46	331	27	304
	18-24	2,001	1,698	302	1,743	1,481	262	257	127	40	506	103	404
	All under 25	2,411	1,891	520	2,059	1,625	435	352	266	85	837	130	707
Female	16-17	381	122	259	318	94	224	63	28	35	324	27	297
	18-24	1,640	1,338	302	1,486	1,216	270	154	121	32	752	369	383
	All under 25	2,020	1,459	561	1,804	1,310	493	217	149	68	1,076	396	679
RATES(%)^c													
All persons	16-17	54.7	85.2	44.3	43.8	64.5	36.7	19.9	24.4	17.0	45.3	14.8	55.7
	18-24	74.3	86.6	43.4	65.9	76.9	38.3	11.3	11.2	11.9	25.7	13.4	56.6
	All under 25	69.8	86.4	43.8	60.9	75.7	37.6	12.8	12.4	14.1	30.2	13.6	56.2
Male	16-17	55.4	87.6	41.8	42.6	65.3	33.0	23.1	25.5	20.9	44.6	12.4	58.2
	18-24	79.8	94.3	42.8	69.6	82.2	37.2	12.8	12.8	13.1	20.2	5.7	57.2
	All under 25	74.2	93.6	42.4	63.4	80.4	35.4	14.6	14.1	16.4	25.8	6.4	57.6
Female	16-17	54.0	81.8	46.6	45.1	63.3	40.2	16.5	22.7	13.6	46.0	18.2	53.4
	18-24	68.6	78.4	44.1	62.1	71.3	39.4	9.4	10.7	10.7	31.4	21.6	55.4
	All under 25	65.3	78.6	45.2	58.3	70.6	39.8	10.7	10.2	12.0	34.7	21.4	54.8
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All persons	16-17	-28	-25	-3	-26	-23	-3	-2	-2	0	17	-6	22
	18-24	-12	-34	22	5	-17	23	-18	-17	-1	21	-13	34
	All under 25	-41	-60	19	-21	-41	20	-20	-19	-1	37	-19	56
Male	16-17	-9	-15	6	-15	-14	-1	6	-1	7	4	0	4
	18-24	7	-10	16	13	-4	17	-6	-5	-1	-4	-1	-3
	All under 25	-2	-25	22	-2	-18	16	0	-6	6	0	-1	1
Female	16-17	-19	-10	-9	-11	-9	-2	-8	-1	-7	13	-6	19
	18-24	-19	-25	6	-8	-13	5	-11	-12	0	25	-12	37
	All under 25	-38	-35	-3	-19	-22	3	-20	-13	-7	37	-18	55
RATES(%)^c													
All persons	16-17	-1.5	0.3	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	0.4	-1.2	0.0	1.5	-0.3	1.1
	18-24	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.2
	All under 25	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.6
Male	16-17	-0.9	-0.9	0.3	-1.7	-2.0	-0.8	1.9	1.5	2.6	0.9	0.9	-0.3
	18-24	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.8	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	-1.5
	All under 25	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Female	16-17	-2.2	1.9	-2.5	-1.1	0.8	-1.1	-1.3	0.8	-2.2	2.2	-1.9	2.5
	18-24	-1.0	0.2	-2.0	-0.5	0.7	-1.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.1	1.0	-0.2	2.0
	All under 25	-1.2	0.4	-2.3	-0.6	0.8	-1.5	-0.8	-0.6	-1.1	1.2	-0.4	2.3

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 8094.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

3 July-6 August 1999

9,020^a

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: * seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output						Income						
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies ⁴		Index of production OECD countries ¹		
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%		
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	OSXS	CAED							
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	98.6	-0.7	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	103.1	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	102.2	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7
1997	106.2	756.4 ^r	3.5	102.1	1.0 ^r	101.7	1.3	109.4	-0.1	106.1 ^r	3.8 ^r	146.6 ^r	8.8 ^r
1998	108.5 ^r	773.4	2.2 ^r	102.8 ^r	0.7	102.1	0.4	106.1 ^r	0.0	106.1 ^r	0.0	149.8 ^r	2.2 ^r
1998 Q2	108.4 ^r	193.0 ^r	2.5 ^r	103.3 ^r	1.4 ^r	102.5	1.1	116.8	2.1	105.7 ^r	-0.8	37.2 ^r	4.8 ^r
Q3	108.9	194.1	2.0	103.4	0.8	102.4	0.5	114.7	1.5	105.8	-0.7	38.3	2.6
Q4	109.0	194.2	1.6	102.5	0.5	101.2	-0.6	107.3	0.6	107.3	0.6	37.1	-1.4
1999 Q1	109.1	194.4	1.2	101.8	-0.4	100.9	-1.3	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Q2	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
1998 Nov	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Dec	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
1999 Jan	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Feb	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Mar	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Apr	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
May	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Jun	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Jul	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	OSXS	CAED							
1993	93.2	664.0	2.3	93.3	2.2	94.1	1.4	98.6	-0.7	96.2	3.0	102.1	9.0
1994	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	5.4	98.5	4.7	103.1	4.6	97.4	1.2	117.4	15.0
1995	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	102.2	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7
1997	106.2	756.4 ^r	3.5	102.1	1.0 ^r	101.7	1.3	109.4	-0.1	106.1 ^r	3.8 ^r	146.6 ^r	8.8 ^r
1998	108.5 ^r	773.4	2.2 ^r	102.8 ^r	0.7	102.1	0.4	106.1 ^r	0.0	106.1 ^r	0.0	149.8 ^r	2.2 ^r
1998 Q2	108.4 ^r	193.0 ^r	2.5 ^r	103.3 ^r	1.4 ^r	102.5	1.1	116.8	2.1	105.7 ^r	-0.8	37.2 ^r	4.8 ^r
Q3	108.9	194.1	2.0	103.4	0.8	102.4	0.5	114.7	1.5	105.8	-0.7	38.3	2.6
Q4	109.0	194.2	1.6	102.5	0.5	101.2	-0.6	107.3	0.6	107.3	0.6	37.1	-1.4
1999 Q1	109.1	194.4	1.2	101.8	-0.4	100.9	-1.3	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Q2	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
1998 Nov	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Dec	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
1999 Jan	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Feb	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Mar	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Apr	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
May	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2	106.5	0.9	106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
Jun													

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding				Housing	
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)			
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1998	Jul	163.0	3.5	160.5	2.6	154.2	2.1	155.8	2.1
	Aug	163.7	3.3	161.1	2.5	155.0	2.1	156.4	1.9
	Sep	164.4	3.2	161.8	2.5	155.7	2.0	157.1	1.9
	Oct	164.5	3.1	161.9	2.5	155.7	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0
1999	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0
	Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8
	Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1
	Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0
	May	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.1	157.4	1.5	159.4	1.7
	Jun	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.2	157.3	1.5	159.2	1.7
	Jul	165.1	1.3	164.1	2.2	156.7	1.6	158.6	1.8

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 20 1999

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100		Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS		CHAW	165.1	-0.3	1.3	253.3	1.7	13.1	
Food and catering		CHBS	155.1	-0.4	1.2	258.5		14	
Alcohol and tobacco		CHBT	204.2	0.4	5.7	205.5		6	
Housing and household expenditure		CHBU	166.9	-0.2	-0.1	196.6	0.2	-0.8	
Personal expenditure		CHBV	136.9	-2.8	0.2	230.6		3	
Travel and leisure		CHBW	166.3	0.2	1.7	184.4		-18	
Consumer durables		CHBY	109.6	-3.1	-3.1	129.0		8	
Seasonal food		CHBP	117.6	-5.5	-2.5	178.4		7	
Food excluding seasonal		CHBB	148.1	0.2	0.7	284.7		4	
All items excluding seasonal food		CHAX	166.3	-0.2	1.3	205.0		6	
All items excluding food		CHAY	169.1	-0.3	1.4	154.6		-1	
Other indices						193.8		2	
All items excluding:						124.2	0.2	0.0	
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		CHMK	164.1	-0.4	2.2	130.1		2	
housing		CHAZ	158.6	-0.4	1.8	131.7		-1	
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)^a		CBZW	156.7	-0.4	1.6	117.9		17	
mortgage interest payments and council tax		DQAD	163.5	-0.3	2.1	114.7		1	
mortgage interest payments and depreciation		CHON	163.4	-0.4	2.1	144.7		1	
Food		CHBA	143.3	-0.6	0.1	144.0		1	
Bread		DOAA	135.0	-1	-1	144.0		1	
Cereals		DOAB	141.1	0	0	144.0		1	
Biscuits and cakes		DOAC	158.5	2	2	94.6		-3	
Beef		DOAD	133.6	2	2	136.1		-6	
Lamb		DOAE	150.7	2	2	161.7		2	
of which, home-killed lamb		DOAF	158.2	3	3	151.0		2	
Pork		DOAG	127.2	-1	-1	151.0		2	
Bacon		DOAH	153.1	3	3	151.7		1	
Poultry		DOAI	113.6	0	0	151.7		1	
Other meat		DOAJ	132.5	-1	-1	151.7		1	
Fish		DOAK	148.6	8	8	151.7		1	
of which, fresh fish		DOAL	152.1	12	12	151.7		1	
Butter		DOAM	164.8	-3	-3	151.0		-2	
Oil and fats		DOAN	139.1	-2	-2	110.0		-2	
Cheese		DOAO	159.2	-1	-1	94.5		-3	
Eggs		DOAP	152.0	4	4	110.7		1	
Milk fresh		DOAQ	153.4	0	0	110.7		1	
Milk products		DOAR	141.0	-2	-2	110.7		1	
Tea		DOAS	166.8	-2	-2	110.7		1	
Coffee and other hot drinks		DOAT	123.2	-4	-4	110.7		1	
Soft drinks		DOAU	186.9	0	0	110.7		1	
Sugar and preserves		DOAV	141.7	-5	-5	110.7		1	
Sweets and chocolates		DOAW	155.2	1	1	110.7		1	
Potatoes		DOAX	156.4	13	13	110.7		1	
of which, unprocessed potatoes		DOAY	133.6	10	10	110.7		1	
Vegetables		DOAZ	106.2	-5	-5	110.7		1	
of which, other fresh vegetables		DOBA	92.0	-6	-6	110.7		1	
Fruit		DOBB	125.1	-8	-8	110.7		1	
of which, other fresh fruit		DOBC	120.5	-10	-10	110.7		1	
Other foods		DOBD	151.1	1	1	110.7		1	
Catering		CHBC	197.2	0.4	4.0	110.7		1	
Restaurant meals		DOBE	194.6	4	4	110.7		1	
Canteen meals		DOBF	219.1	5	5	110.7		1	
Take-aways and snacks		DOBG	192.1	4	4	110.7		1	
Alcoholic drink		CHBD	185.1	-0.2	2.4	110.7		1	
Beer		DOBH	198.6	3	3	110.7		1	
on sales		DOBI	206.0	4	4	110.7		1	
off sales		DOBJ	159.3	2	2	110.7		1	
Wines and spirits		DOBK	166.4	1	1	110.7		1	
on sales		DOBL	192.4	3	3	110.7		1	
off sales		DOBM	152.1	1	1	110.7		1	
Tobacco		CHBE	253.3	1.7	13.1	110.7		1	
Cigarettes		DOBN	258.5		14	110.7		1	
Tobacco		DOBO	205.5		6	110.7		1	
Housing		CHBF	196.6	0.2	-0.8	110.7		1	
Rent		DOBP	230.6		3	110.7		1	
Mortgage interest payments		DOBQ	184.4		-18	110.7		1	
Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)		CHOO	129.0		8	110.7		1	
Community charge and rates/council tax		DOBR	178.4		7	110.7		1	
Water and other payments		DOBS	284.7		4	110.7		1	
Repairs and maintenance charges		DOBT	205.0		6	110.7		1	
Do-it-yourself materials		DOBU	154.6		-1	110.7		1	
Dwelling insurance and ground rent		DOBV	193.8		2	110.7		1	
Fuel and light		CHBG	124.2	0.2	0.0	110.7		1	
Coal and solid fuels		DOBW	130.1		2	110.7		1	
Electricity		DOBX	131.7		-1	110.7		1	
Gas		DOBY	117.9		17	110.7		1	
Oil and other fuels		DOBZ	114.7		1	110.7		1	
Household goods		CHBH	139.5	-1.6	0.0	110.7		1	
Furniture		DOCA	144.7		1	110.7		1	
Furnishings		DQCB	144.0		1	110.7		1	
Electrical appliances		DOCC	94.6		-3	110.7		1	
Other household equipment		DOCD	136.1		-6	110.7		1	
Household consumables		DOCE	161.7		2	110.7		1	
Pet care		DOCF	151.0		2	110.7		1	
Household services		CHBI	151.7	0.1	2.8	110.7		1	
Postage		DOCG	152.9		-1	110.7		1	
Telephone, telemessages etc		DOCH	99.8		-3	110.7		1	
Domestic services		DOCI	199.2		5	110.7		1	
Fees and subscriptions		DOCJ	180.9		6	110.7		1	
Clothing and footwear		CHBJ	112.7	-4.8	-1.7	110.7		1	
Men's outerwear		DOCK	110.0		-2	110.7		1	
Women's outerwear		DOCL	94.5		-3	110.7		1	
Children's outerwear		DOCM	110.7		1	110.7		1	
Other clothing		DOCN	157.1		1	110.7		1	
Footwear		DOCO	114.9		-1	110.7		1	
Personal goods and services		CHBK	183.9	0.1	3.1	110.7		1	
Personal articles		DOCP	122.5		1	110.7		1	
Chemists goods		DOCC	194.3		2	110.7		1	
Personal services		DOCR	253.7		7	110.7		1	
Motoring expenditure		CHBK	176.0	0.6	2.5	110.7		1	
Purchase of motor vehicles		DOCS	134.5		-4	110.7		1	
Maintenance of motor vehicles		DOCT	202.6		4	110.7		1	
Petrol and oil		DOCU	208.4		8	110.7		1	
Vehicles tax and insurance		DOCV	231.5		9	110.7		1	
Fares and other travel costs		CHBR	179.8	0.2	3.3	110.7		1	
Rail fares		DOCW	202.7		3	110.7		1	
Bus and coach fares		DOCX	197.9		4	110.7		1	
Other travel costs		DOCY	156.3		3	110.7		1	
Leisure goods		CHBL	115.5	-1.1	-4.3	110.7		1	
Audio-visual equipment		DOCZ	46.5		-17	110.7		1	
Tapes and discs		DODA	114.8		-	110.7		1	
Toys, photographic and sports goods		DODB	115.7		-3	110.7		1	
Books and newspapers		DODC	194.5		4	110.7		1	
Gardening products		DODD	139.9		-2	110.7		1	
Leisure services		CHBM	198.3	0.3	4.0	110.7		1	
Television licences and rentals		DODE	133.0		2	110.7		1	
Entertainment and other recreation		DODF	245.1		5	110.7		1	
Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)		CHMG	128.3		4	110.7		1	
UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)		CHMS	117.4		3	110.7		1	

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.
 a The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.
 For general notes see Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

1996=100	European Union (15) ^c	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.2
Monthly								
1997	Apr	101.4	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.1
	May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.4
	Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.2	101.6
	Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.1	101.9
	Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6	101.6
	Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.6	101.7
	Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.6
	Nov	102.3	102.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.7	101.6
	Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3	101.7	101.8
1998	Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.7
	Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	102.0
	Mar	102.6	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.8
	Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.1	101.9
	May	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.2	102.3
	Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.0	102.3	102.4
	Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	102.7
	Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.6
	Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.2
	Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0
	Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	102.0
	Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0
1999	Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.9
	Feb	103.5	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.1
	Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.3
	Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7
	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.7
	Jun	104.3P	105.1	102.1P	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.8
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
1996	2.4E	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7E	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3P	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
Monthly								
1998	Mar	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.5
	Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.9
	May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9
	Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8
	Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6
	Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5
	Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5
	Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2
	Dec	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.2
1999	Jan	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.2
	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3
	Mar	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5
	Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6
	May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5
	Jun	1.0P	1.4	0.2P	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.4P

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

R Revised
P Provisional
E Estimate

RETAIL PRICES H.21

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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ^b	Italy ^c	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	102.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
Monthly								
1997	Apr	100.9	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.7
	May	100.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.8
	Jun	100.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.8
	Jul	100.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6
	Aug	100.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	101.7
	Sep	100.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	103.0
	Oct	100.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	103.1
	Nov	100.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.9
	Dec	100.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	102.9
1998	Jan	100.9	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	102.5
	Feb	100.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.4
	Mar	100.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	102.7
	Apr	110.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.1
	May	110.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4
	Jun	110.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.2
	Jul	100.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	102.9
	Aug	100.5	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	102.3
	Sep	110.3	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	102.9
	Oct	111.0	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	103.2
	Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	103.0
	Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	102.9
1999	Jan	110.9	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	102.5
	Feb	110.7	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	102.6
	Mar	112.7	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	103.2
	Apr	113.4	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	103.4
	May	113.7	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	103.7
	Jun	113.7	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7P	106.7	103.6
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
	CLNP	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.8	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
1998	Mar	4.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.7
	Apr	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.4
	May	5.0	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.6
	Jun	4.3	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	1.4
	Jul	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.3
	Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	0.6
	Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	-0.1
	Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	0.1
	Nov	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.1
	Dec	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	0.0
1999	Jan	3.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	0.0
	Feb	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	0.2
	Mar	3.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	0.5
	Apr	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	0.3
	May	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.3
	Jun	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1P	2.1	0.4

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 index 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

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0114 259 3787

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020 7533 6094

Retail Prices Index

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 Enquiries **020 7533 5874**

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0114 259 4350

Small firms (DTI)

0114 259 7538
joanna.selden@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI)

020 7215 5780

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labour.market@ons.gov.uk
 Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs **020 7533 6176**
 Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4175**

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

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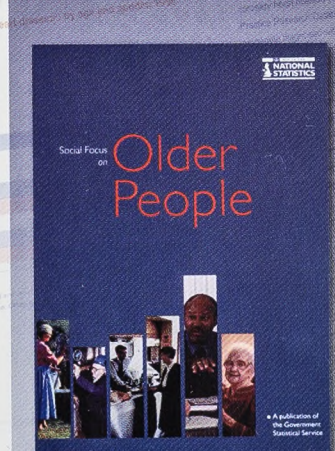
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