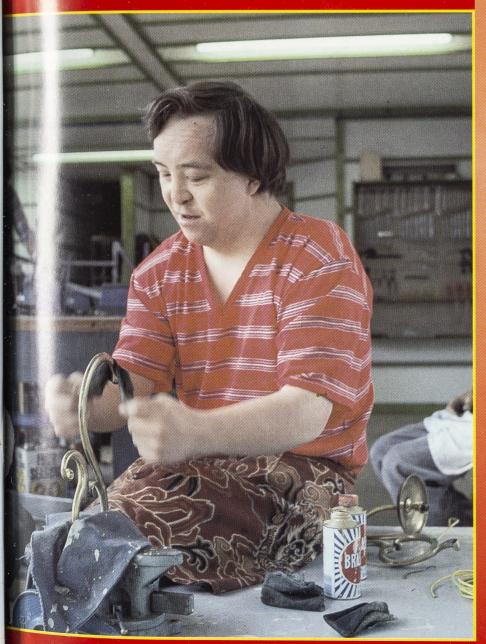
#### HIGSDERE HOUSDERE HOUSDEREE HOUSDEREE HOUSDERE HOUSDERE HOUSDEREE HOUSDERE HOUSDERE

STATISTICS

**READING ROOM** 

42(HA30)

999





# THIS MONTH...

- Disability and the labour market:
  - results from the winter 1998/9 LFS
  - findings from the
     DfEE Baseline
     Disability Survey

# **P**LUS...

- 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

## subscription form



To keep up-to-date with what's happening in the labour market, why not take out a subscription?

□ I would like to subscribe to issue) at a rate of £85 (£11	o Labour Market Trends starting with	(month of	
		no/oment starting	
	o Labour Market Trends and the LFS Quarterly Su		
with	(month of issue) at the special package rate	of £110 (£147 oversess)	
Deliver and a data of (			
Delivery name and address (p	please print)		
	postcode		
My name and address (if diffe	erent from above)		
	postcode		
I enclose a postal order/cheq	ue (made payable to The Stationery Office) for		
ACCESS/VISA CARD NO			
- · · · ·		Nex	
Expiry date	Signature		Ctober 1999
Expiry date	Signature	Nex	<sup>(t issue:</sup> 7 October

## OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

# abour Market

**Employment** GA ZETTE



Photo: John Sturrock/Network

# contents

#### News

443

Labour Market Update 439

#### News and research

Items on: an error in one of the data tables in the August issue; dual-location households; the global effects of telework; and employment and training schemes for homeless young people.

- 445 **Parliamentary Questions** Questions on: unemployment in Wales; unemployment in the EU; the Northern region; and unemployment for 50 to 64-year-olds.
- Labour market statistics quarterly update 447

#### Spotlight

449 Labour Market Spotlight This month's topics include: part-time working by sex and social class; job-related training; ethnic groups; labour market status now and one year ago; and job vacancies by occupation and industry.

#### Features

- 455 Disability and the labour market Results from the winter 1998/9 LFS.
- Disability and the labour market 467 Findings from the DfEE Baseline Disability Survey. Nigel Meager, Institute for Employment Studies and Angelika Hibbett, Department for Education and Employment
- 477 Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 Findings from a recent study of cases brought. University
- Modern Apprenticeships: achievements so far 487 How many people joining the Modern Apprenticeships programme will get qualifications and remain in employment? Jayne Middlemas, Department for Education and Employment
- 493 **Employment tribunal and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics** 1997-98 and 1998-99

Recent statistics on the outcome of employment tribunal cases and appeals to the Employment Appeal Tribunal. The Employment Tribunals Service

#### **Technical reports**

- 499 **Developments in the Average Earnings Index** Progress implementing recommendations in the Turnbull/King Review. Derek Bird, Office for National Statistics
- 505 Evaluation of new benefits data from the Labour Force Survey How reliable is the information on benefits from the LFS? James Jenkins and Richard Laux, Office for National Statistics

#### Labour market data

SI-84 The most recent figures for employment, unemployment, economic activity, earnings, New Deal, vacancies, labour disputes and retail prices, plus statistical enquiry points.

ISBN 0 11 621107 5 ISSN 1361-4819

tationery Office

## September 1999



Volume 107 Number 9 Pages 437-516

employment rate in Shrewsbury and Atcham; ethnic groups; employment in the

Frances Sly, Tim Thair and Andrew Risdon, Office for National Statistics

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



Labour Market

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) works in partnership with the Government Statistical Service and others to provide Parliament, government and the wider community with the statistical informat analysis and advice needed to improve decision-making, stimulate research, and inform debate. It as registers key life events. It aims to provide an authoritative and impartial picture of society and window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies or actions to be assessed.

The inclusion of reports on studies by non-governmental bodies does not imply any endorsement ONS or any other government department of the views or opinions expressed, nor of the methodo used. The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-government advertising, and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or service concerned have official approval.

**Subscriptions** 

Annual subscription (UK)

Annual subscription (overseas)

To subscribe to Labour Market

if you have queries regarding of orders, please contact:

Subscriptions Department, The Stationery Office Publications

Telephone: 0870 6005522

Account holders can order from

http://www.the-stationery-offic

Single issues are available

address above and from The Station

Office bookshops. Please remember

quote the publication title and is

Payment can be made by Mastercard

Visa/Connect credit cards, via

The Stationery Office account,

cheque (made payable

Stationery Office').

publicat/obtain/obtain.htm

details (date and ISBN).

0870 6005533

Single issue

f9.00

£85.00

£116.00

Centre,

Fax:

PO Box 276,

London SW8 5DT

#### **Editorial office**

For editorial gueries please contact:

Room B3/04. Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 200

Telephone: 020 7533 6126 Fax: 020 7533 6186 e-mail: david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk

Frances Sly Managing editor:

David Bradbury

Neil Mackinnon

Judith Ferrand

Darren Stillwell

Editor: Assistant editor:

Labour Market

Funmi Mashigo Update:

Labour Market Spotlight:

Labour Market

Data:

Design:

Zeta Image to Print Ltd Geoff Francis

#### © Crown Copyright 1999 If you wish to reproduce any items in this publication, please contact ONS Copyright Enquiries,

Room B1/09, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ,

For advertising, contact Nigel Stephens,

#### **Statistical enquiries**

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available 020 7533 6176. The ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline is on 020 7533 6094 e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk. A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS84.

# Labour Market Update

unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

#### ines

I Employment growth at a slower rate indicated by April-June 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

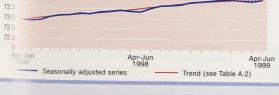
- ing unemployment from April-June 1999 LFS and July claimant count.
- ent growth has continued, although at a slower rate than previously. Both the ILO unemployment rate and the claimant count have fallen. There has been a small rise in overall Fmblo verage earnings growth.
- rce Survey data for April-June 1999 show that the working-age employment rate was unchanged from the preceding three months, at 74.0 per cent. Survey estimates indicate that Labou ant grew by 43,000 over the quarter and by 347,000 over the year. emblo
  - employment 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 luly. e 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.
  - ine rate of growth of average earnings in June was 4.4 per cent, up from 4.3 per cent in May.
  - mates from the LFS appear in Table A.2.

#### his month

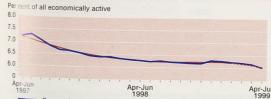
Figure 1

- 999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings; April-lug
- Claimant count, vacancies and blacings: luly data
- Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes

## Employment rate Sampling variability ±0.3% of all aged 16-59/64



#### Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate Sampling variability ±0.2%



#### ally adjusted series Trend (see Table A 2)



# SUMMARY

- cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- (Table A.1).
- lower than a year previously (Table A.1).
- per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- down from 21.7 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- **GB** headline rate for **average earnings** was 4.4 per cent in June compared Table A.3).
- New vacancies notified to Jobcentres up 3,200 in July to 227,200 (Table A.3).

tel. 020 7533 5674, fax 020 7533 5689. tel. 01162 417300, fax 01162 416906.





All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK

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

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

Employment was 27.39 million in April-June 1999, up 347,000 over the year

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

ILO unemployment level was 1.76 million in April-June 1999. This is 53,000

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).

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

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

with a year earlier. This is up 0.1 percentage point from the May rate (Figure 3,

Stock of unfilled vacancies up 2,700 in July to 304,200 (Table G.1).

Labour Market trends 439

#### EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 29,000 since January-March 1999 to 15.12 million in April-lune 1999, and women up 14,000 in the same period to 12.28 million (Figures 4 and 5. Table B.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).
- 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)
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 904 million during April-lune 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

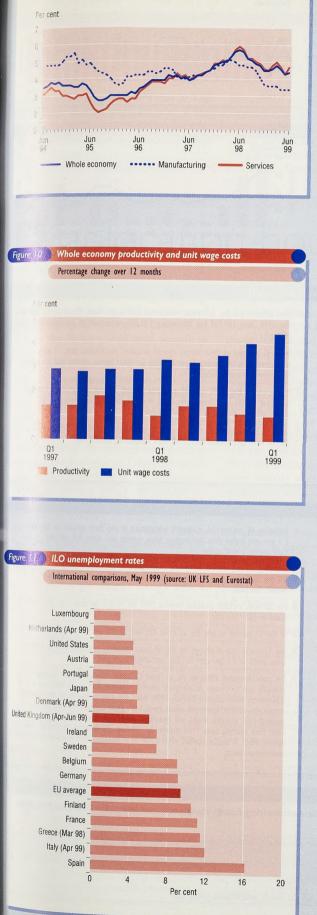
- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months up 16,000 over the year to 273,000 in April-June 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 67,000 in year to stand at 501.000 in April-June 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 15,000 over the year to stand at 427,000 in April-lune 1999 (Table C.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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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 C12)
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

July 1999	Change on year
62,676	down 53,683
148,113	down 36,148
210,789	down 89,831
	62,676 148,113

#### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY**

- 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).
- 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).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 347,000 in the year to April-lune 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).
- 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).
- 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).





#### REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- time of the interview (Table C.41, August).

#### GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to June 1999 was 5.3 per cent (Table E.1).
- per cent for June, unchanged from the May figure (Table E.1).
- (Table E.I).
- (Table F 1)

#### PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- June 1999 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- (Table B.32).

- Whole economy unit wage costs were 4.4 per cent higher in the first

#### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s in April-June 1999, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.0 per (provisional) and in Germany by 0.4 per cent.

There were 223,000 people made redundant in spring 1999 (March-May). This compares with 208,000 in spring 1998 (Table C.41, August).

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

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).

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.I).

The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.4

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)

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

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

Manufacturing output was 1.2 per cent lower in the three months ending

• 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

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).

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).

quarter of 1999 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

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).

at 13.1 per cent, was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany,

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 Frances 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.I, 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.I, 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.I, 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.

- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to May w 1.1 per cent higher than the previous three months and down 0.8 per cent on same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to May ware up 0.4 per cent on the previous three months and up 4.4 per cent on the same 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

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.

442 Labour Market trends September 1999 Working days lost

- Stoppages

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes

Thousands

275

250

200

Thousands

00 <sup>St</sup>

- Over 299,000 18 to 24-year-olds had started on New Deal by the e 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 c transferred to other benefits, 9 per cent left for other known reasons and 35 per for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of May 1999, 140,600 people aged 25 or over had started 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 what 10,910 were unsubsidised and 3,450 were subsidised (Table F.19)

Error in Table A.4, August

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

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

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 reliable estimates of a relatively small g work patterns have led to longchang ce commuting. The costs and dista of this lifestyle are examined, as hene the factors that lead people to well adop

eport, written by Anne Green, Th Hogarth and Ruth Shackleton of Terer tute for Employment Research at the T Warwick University, is based partly on a e survey conducted in the summer qual Self-completion questionnaires tributed on selected long-distance were train and coach routes on Friday evenings; from these, a number of long-distance commuters were identified for inweek interviews, as were some of their dept rs. To qualify as a long-distance part commuter, an individual had to weeki 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 ransport, 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

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 selfemployed 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 longdistance 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.

#### ONS labour market statistics are available by phone:

- Statfax faxback service
  - The entire latest monthly labour market statistics national First Release is available within moments of its official release time of 9.30am. Ring 0906 7360206. Calls cost £1 per minute.
- **Recorded telephone announcement** Headline statistics on economic activity and inactivity; employment and unemployment; vacancies; earnings; and productivity and unit wage costs are available 24 hours a day. Call 020 7533 6176.

Feb Mar Apr May

# News and research

#### ONS NEWS

THERE WAS an error in Table A.4 in contents of columns 6-11 giving data on checking process. The error has been

#### **OTHER NEWS**

The survey found that the partners of longdistance 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 to 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



# Parliamentary questions

**Employment** rate

(Shrewsbury and Atcham)

#### OTHER NEWS

# Global effects of telework

**NEW information technologies are** low-skill sources, even though the operators 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

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 Centrepoint, 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. Ecctors 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.

444 Labour Market trends September 1999

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. ocal authority area is not available on Data by ined economic activity of household and categories such as that requested doubtedly be too small to identify at hority level for both reliability and local

the co

the

still

ality reasons. confide Household datasets are available for spring 1990, each spring quarter from 1992 to 1994 and autumn quarters since spring and sp. article was published in Labour 1995 ends (January 1999 issue), a copy of available in the House of Commons which ving a range of household data from sing spring 1998 data. Table 8 on p38 the LFS workless households by Government gion, which may be of interest.

(20 April) Editor note: an update on LFS household detailing revisions to the data in January, appeared in the May 1999

#### Unemployment in the EU

LORD SHORE OF STEPNEY asked what was the percentage unemployment in each of ountries of the European Uniexcluding Finland, Austria and Sweden; an duding Finland, Austria and Swede what was the numerical total of unemployed in the European Union as a whole in ear 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 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

countries; spring 1990-spring 1997, not

		Thousands		Thousands
199	90	12,238	1994	17,676
199	91	13,328	1995	16,822
199	92	14,235	1996	17,247
199	93	16,380	1997	17,121

Source: Labour Force Survey and Eurostat

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

	EU 12	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	UK
990	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
991	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
992	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
993	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
994	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
995	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
996	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

## PAUL MARSDEN (Shrewsbury and Atcham) asked how many people were employed in Shrewsbury and Atcham (a) on the last date for which figures are available and (b) in May 1997. JOHN KIDGELL: In the absence of the

a job already obtained.

#### Table 2 Level of ILO unemployment in EU12 seasonally adjusted

on		Inousands		Thousand
nd,	1990	12,238	1994	17,67
en,	1991	13,328	1995	16,82
ed	1992	14,235	1996	17,24
h	1993	16,380	1997	17,12

(14 June)

(continued overleaf)

Director of the Office for National Statistics, I have been asked to reply to your recent parliamentary question on the number of people employed in Shrewsbury and Atcham. Information is available for the number of

employee jobs, derived from the Annual Employment Survey for September 1997 (latest available date) and September 1996. The persons holding these jobs may live outside the area shown.

Employee jobs in Shrewsbury and Atcham local authority district

	Thousands
Year	
1996	38.3
1997	39.0
and the fifther and with	(24 June)

PAUL MARSDEN (Shrewsbury and Atcham) asked, pursuant to his answer of 24 June 1999, how many people are currently employed in the Shrewsbury and Atcham

local authority district. 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 the number of people employed in the Shrewsbury and Atcham local

authority district.

#### Parliamentary questions

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.

(I 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

	Adult male		Children under 18 j	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	21,154	22,305	13,272	56,731

(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 nonseasonally 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)

#### LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLIN

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.

#### 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 star 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	All persons	Men	Viomen
50 to 54	99	64	35
55 to 59	80	50	30
60 to 64	40	35	*

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate (15 April)

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, lune, September and December.

## rovements introduced

## une-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 Dubé, 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 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 7333 6143; to order call 01633 812078.

#### rk in progress

LFS data back to autumn 1993 are being regrossed using latest population estimates and projections. The regrossed 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 regrossed 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.

# Labour market statistics quarterly update

#### Labour market statistics quarterly update

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 with a 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 constituencie 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 of the findings of the main survey appeared in the July issue of Labour Market Trends and invited comments from readers. For ther 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.

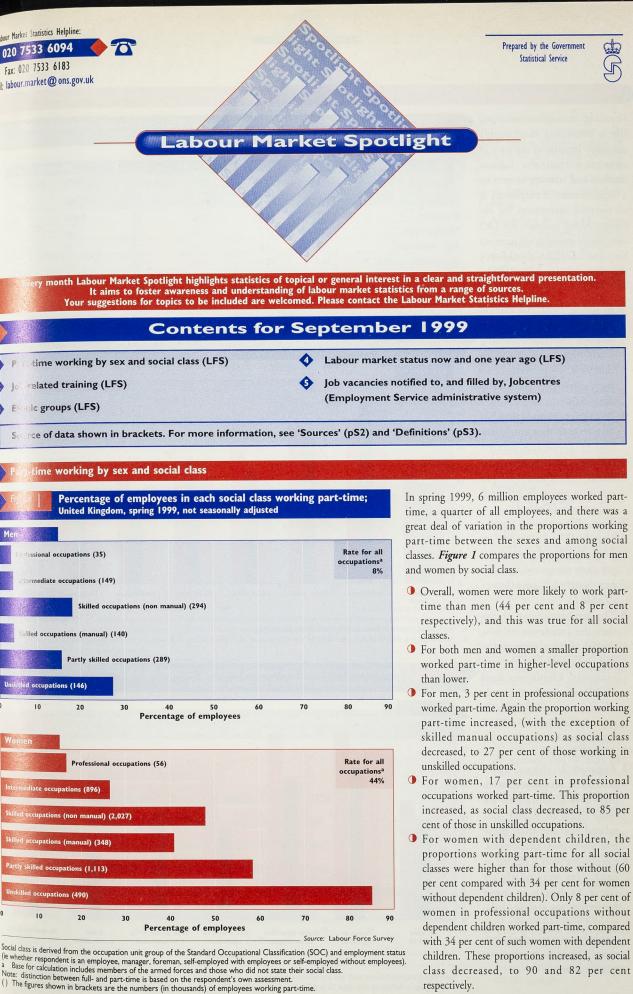
A new booklet, How exactly are earnings measured?, is in preparation. Contact: Labour Market Statistics Helpline, 020 7533 6094.

#### **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.



September 1999

respectively.

Labour Market trends 449

#### 2 Job-related training

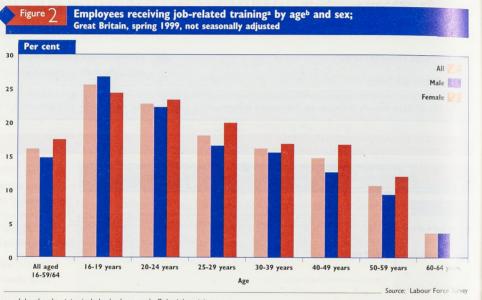
Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change within the labour market, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the DfEE workforce training 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 <sup>25</sup> women than men employees had received job-related 20 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 jobrelated training decreases as the age of employees increases. Employees aged 16-19 were nearly two-anda-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 20 high-level qualifications are more likely to receive jobrelated training than those with lower-level qualifications. • Employees with a degree or equivalent were nearly six
- times as likely to have reported receiving jobrelated training in the four weeks prior to interview than those with no qualifications.

#### Table People of working age<sup>a</sup> receiving job-related training<sup>b</sup> in the last four weeks Great Britain; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

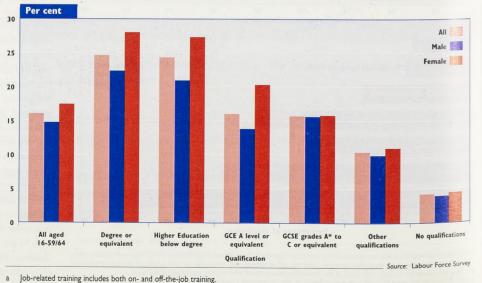
	All		M	len	Women		
	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	000s	Per cent	
All people	4,933	4.	2,437	13.3	2,496	15.0	
Employees	3,621	16.0	1,782	14.7	1,839	17.4	
Self-employed	225	7.7	4	6.5	84	11.5	
ILO unemployed	164	9.8	90	8.7	74	118	
Economically inactive	801	10.7	340	11.8	461	10.0	
					Source: Lab	our Force Servey	

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.



Job-related training includes both on- and off-the-job training. Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

Employees receiving job-related training<sup>a</sup> by age<sup>b</sup> by highest qualification and sex Great Britain, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted Figure 2



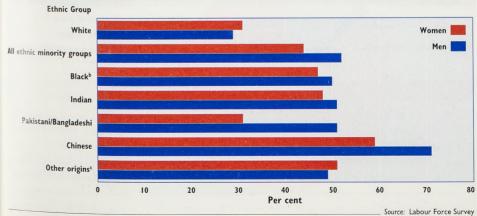
Working age is defined as men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

Economic	activity	by ethnic	group, Great	Britain; spi	ring 1999,	not seasonally	adjusted	The Labour Market Statistics Helpline receives many calls about the economic status of people in different ethnic
in e	mployment (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 inemployment rate (%) all 16+	groups. Some of the most commonly requested breakdowns are provided in <i>Table 2.</i>
persons							1110000000	• According to the LFS, there
ty.	25,235	1,489	26,724	42,406	79.6	75.0	5.6	were 2.6 million members of ethnic minority groups in
chnic minority groups	1,329	199	1,528	2,560	65	56	13	Great Britain in spring
Black <sup>a</sup>	384	67	451	684	72	61	15	1999 aged 16 and over, of
	405	41	446	700	72	65	9	whom 1.3 million were in
Angladeshi Bangladeshi	216	46	262	581	49	40	18	employment. • Among the ethnic minority
Chinese	60	*	65	128	54	50	*	groups, Blacks had the
Other Origins <sup>b</sup>	263	41	304	468	68	59	14	highest working-age economic
								activity rate at 72 per cent but the Indian grouping had
4	13,893	938	14,831	20,696	84.9	79.5	6.3	the highest employment rate
ic minority groups	759	116	875	1,245	75	65	13	at 65 per cent.
Bock <sup>a</sup>	194	37	231	321	78	66	16	The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the highest ILO
adian	238	23	261	351	81	74	9	unemployment rate, with
Mangladeshi	161	32	192	299	68	57	16	nearly one in five
Chinese	28	*	31	59	55	50	*	economically active members unemployed (this compares
Other Origins <sup>b</sup>	138	. 21	159	216	76	66	13	with just over one in 20
								economically active white
ite.	11,342	551	11,893	21,710	73.6	70.1	4.6	people). • All ethnic groups had lower
estaic minority groups	570	83	653	1,315	55	48	13	activity rates for women
Racka	190	30	220	363	66	57	14	than for men. The largest
h-lian	167	17	184	349	62	56	9	difference was for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi
Addistani/Bangladeshi	55	14	70	282	27	21	21	group, where the rate for
Chinese	32	*	34	69	53	50	*	men was more than two-
Other Origins <sup>b</sup>	125	20	145	252	60	52	14	and-a-half times that for women.
Sampling errors are proposation of the sampling errors are proposation of the same sector	ected. An esti	mate of 10,000	(the smallest rele			to quarter in estin		There is a great deal of interest in the educational status of young people from different

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

ludes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

#### Proportion of young people<sup>a</sup> in ethnic groups, by sex, who were in full-time ing 1998-winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted education, average spr



Aged 16-24 on the preceding 31 August. Includes Caribbean, African and other Black people of non-mixed origin. Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.

450 Labour Market trends September 1999

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 80 between men and women occurred in the Pakistani/ Bangladeshi and Chinese ethnic groups.

Labour Market trends 451

#### **A** Labour market status now and one year ago

In spring quarters the LFS asks / Table 2 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.

- 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.
- By comparison, the equivalent figures for women were 31 per cent currently ILO unemployed and 45 per cent in employment.
- Only one in 40 men (2.7 per cent) who had been in employment one year before were ILO unemployed in spring 1999.
- 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.

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

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

			Thousan
Current	labour market status	(ILO definitio	n)
In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	Tota

Source: Labour Force

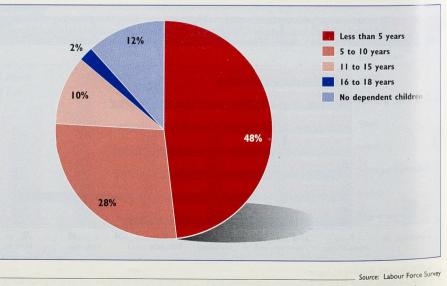
All	12,219	653	10,798	23,6
None of these	71	10	7	15
Retired	22 ·	*	5,447	5,4
Long-term sick or disabled	24	*	963	95
Temporarily sick or injured	35	*	60	1(
Looking after family or home	391	152	2,757	3,3
Full-time student	485	91	730	1,30
Unemployed, actively seeking work	240	167	124	5
In employment <sup>a</sup>	10,953	210	600	11,7
Women				
All	15,031	1,088	6,422	22,5
None of these	54	23	66	1
Retired	29	*	3,577	3,6
Long-term sick or disabled	40	21	1,246	1,3
Temporarily sick or injured	42	18	49	1
Looking after family or home	16	20	218	2
Full-time student	510	130	738	1,3
Unemployed, actively seeking work	348	476	150	9
In employment <sup>a</sup>	13,993	394	379	14,7
Men				
(main activity self-assessed)				
Circumstances 12 months earlier				

includes those who responded that they were working in a paid job or business, laid off, on short-time in a firm, on a govern 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-

within each labour market status, according to those people who responded to the question

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



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

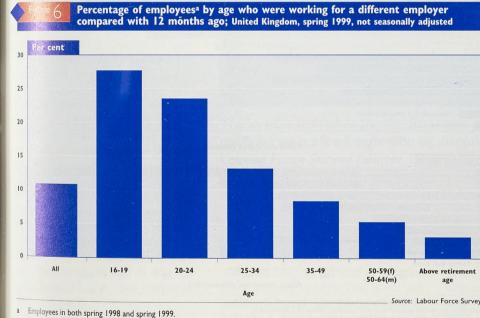
#### ir market status now and one year ago Employment status now and one year ago<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom, spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted Thousands and per Present statust Per cent with different status not Employee Self-employed compared with 12 months earli 12 months earlier tivity self-assessed) 21,600 241 loyee 166 2,747 employed 1.5 11.525 180 lovee 118 2.074 employed W 10,071 62 loyee 48 678 employed

Source: Labour Force Survey

hose people who were non-contactable in the spring quarter and those people who gave no answer have been allocated pro-rata, Not h gender group, according to those employees and self-employed people who responded to the questions about their status one

ose people who were employees or self-employed in both periods (see red box).

ins do not add up exactly due to pro-rating.



#### rcumstances 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.

452 Labour Market trends September 1999

	-
	1
	-
ent	
Lein	•
	120
C. Second	
W	
w	
er	
er	
	-31
	-
	-
1	
. 1	
.1	-
7	
./	
	-

5.4 06

6.6



Table 4 shows the changes between employment statuses of those who were selfemployed 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 selfemployed by spring 1999.

- The self-employed were proportionally much more likely to have become employees than vice versa (5.7 compared with 1.1 per cent).
- 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.

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

nared by the Government Statistical Service

#### 5 Employment service job vacancies, by occupation and industry

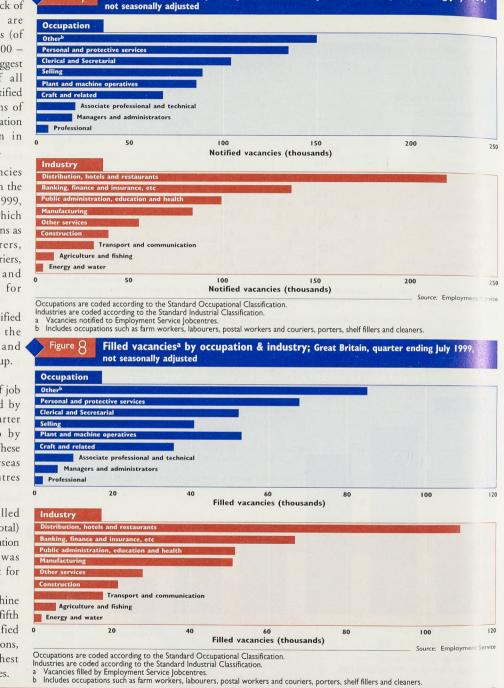
The Employment Service (ES) computer system keeps track of all job vacancies that are notified to ES Jobcentres (of which there are about 1,100 see red box). Estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. Breakdowns of notified vacancies by occupation and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

- 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.
- 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.

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



Notified vacancies<sup>a</sup> by occupation & industry; Great Britain, quarter ending July 1999

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 lobcentre 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.

# 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

#### ooints

a broad definition of nearly one in five (18 per the working age population households in the United (over 6.4 million) was i.e. had a current long-term or health problem) in 998/9. Of these, 3.4 million en and 3.1 million were

v two-fifths (37 per cent) of with disabilities reported with their musculo-skeletal prot s the main problem (37 per syste men and 38 per cent for cent NOT

economic activity rate for people is around 51 per cent mpared with 85 per cent for bled people. non

were 2.9 million disabled in employment in winter an employment rate of 46 ant (compared with 80 per Der r non-disabled people). cent

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).

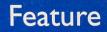
 Almost half (41 per cent) of those who were economically inactive were disabled (53 per cent for men and 33 per cent for women).



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 worklimiting 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 worklimiting 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

South West

Strathclyde Rest of Scotland

Northern Ireland

Inactive

Wales

Scotland

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

45

315

Thousands

	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 Tyne and Wear Rest of North East	373 155 217	23.7 22.6 24.6
North West Greater Manchester Merseyside Rest of North West	833 319 194 320	19.9 19.9 23.6 18.2
Yorkshire and the Humber South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Rest of Yorkshire and the Humber	577 190 223 163	188 240 17.2 16.6
East Midlands	454	17.7
West Midlands West Midlands Metropolitan County Rest of West Midlands	620 318 302	19.2 20.4 18.1
East	481	14.8
Greater London Inner London Outer London	707 302 405	• 15.8 17.1 15.0
South East	736	15.4

Disabled people of working age by age and region; United Kingdom; winter

475

406

567

283

284

190

Source: Labour Force Sur Economic status by age and sex and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted All persons Disabled Women Men Won 60-64 60-64 55-59 36.5 55-59 50-54 50-54 24.6 28.6 19.3 45-49 22.3 45-49 40-44 16.2 40-44 185 35-39 35-39 1152 13.2 110 30-34 11.5 30-34 25-29 10.4 25-29 20-24 10.0 20-24 All of working All of working age: 17.9 per cent 8.9 16-19 age: 17.9 per cent 16-19 9.6 1000 1500 2000 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 500 Age Age Thou Thousands Thousands group group Numbers shown against the bars are disability rates

Labour Force Su

forkshire and the Humber was only 17 per cent.

As other surveys have shown, the ikelihood of having a long-term disor health problem is clearly to age (see Figure 1). Slightly later one in ten men and women acc th 19 had a disability. This rose a fifth for those aged 45-49 1 970 third for those aged 55-59 cent for men and 36 per cent (31 ne nen). For most age groups ave a slightly higher disability men and the differential rate increase with age. The fact

16.4

23.3

181

20.6

16

19.0

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

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

	All persons		Men
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands
All with long-term health problems *	6,418	100	3,360
Musculo-skeletal problems	2,392	37.3	1,227
Back or neck	1,265	19.7	639
Legs or feet	712	11.1	396
Arms, hands	415	6.5	193
Difficulty in seeing	128	2.0	79
Difficulty in hearing	120	1.9	69
Speech impediment	14	0.2	*
Skin conditions, allergies	128	2.0	56
Chest, breathing problems	942	14.7	490
Heart, blood, pressure, circulation	699	10.9	463
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	287	4.5	136
Diabetes	273	4.3	167
Epilepsy	128	2.0	66
Mental illnesses	507	7.9	240
Depression, bad nerves	326	5.1	151
Mental illness, phobia, panics	182	2.8	89
Learning difficulties	141	2.2	87
Progressive illness not elsewhere classified	223	3.5	101
Other problems, disabilities	418	6.5	162

ose who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability oo small for reliable estimate



In employment ILO unemployment

#### Feature

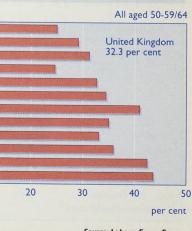
East and 42 per cent in Wales compared with only 25 per cent in the South East and the East.

#### 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

	Women	
Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
100	3,058	100
36.5	1,165	38.1
19.0	626	20.5
11.8	316	10.3
5.7	222	7.3
2.4	49	1.6
2.0	51	1.
*	*	*
1.7	72	2.3
14.6	451	14.8
13.8	236	7.7
4.1	151	4.9
5.0	107	3.5
2.0	62	2.0
7.1	267	8.7
4.5	174	5.7
2.6	93	3.0
2.6	. 54	1.8
3.0	122	4.0
4.8	256	8.4

Source: Labour Force Survey



Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

Figure 🔿

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 longterm 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 mar-

ket 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

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

compared with 85 per cent for nondisabled people.

Participation in the labour market varies according to the type of disabili ty. 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 that 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 publems (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: sk condition or allergies (76 per cent or all.

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 much earlier among those with neak ties than among the non-(see Figure 4 and Table 5). For disab ged 16-19 the activity rate for disthose omen was almost as high as that abled non-disabled (61 per cent comfor the ith 63 per cent). It was also above nared 60 per cent for 20-24 year old disabled but the rate for non-disabled vome women of the same age was 73 per cent. For daabled women, the rate declined to a little over half for those aged 25-49, non-disabled women it was still while or those aged 50 to retirement isino activity rate for non-disabled age was twice that of the disabled (77 wome per cent compared with 39 per cent).

ble 🤈	Economic activity by sex and whethe
3	not seasonally adjusted

	Thousa	nds		Per cer	nt	
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>	All	Disabled	Not disabled*
All						100
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	(
Economically inactive	2,934	1,565	1,369	16	47	9
Female						
All of working age	17,103	3,058	14,045	100	100	10
Economically active	12,379	1,476	10,903	72	48	78
In employment	11,718	1,358	10,359	69	44	7.
ILO unemployed	662	118	544	4	4	
Economically inactive	4,723	1,582	3,141	28	52	2

ALL - 23.2m D - 2.5m ALL - 20.2m D - 2.1m ND - 18.1m ND - 20.7m Self-employe ALL - 3.0m D - 0.4m ND - 2.6m ALL - 26.5m D - 2.9m ND - 23.5m Government employment and training program ALL - 0.15m D - 0.03m ND - 0.13m Part-time Unpaid family workers ALL ~ 6.2m D ~ 0.9m ND ~ 5.4m ALL - 0.07m D-0.01m ND - 0.06m Looking for full-time work or has no preference ALL - 1.3m D - 0.3m ILO unemployed ND - 1.0m ALL - 35.9m D - 6.4m ND - 29.5m ALL - 1.8m D - 0.3m Looking for Of which: ND - 14m part-time only In full-time education ALL - 0.43m ALL - 0.142m D ~ 0.072m D-0.011m ND - 0.359m ND - 0.131m Not seeking work but available ALL - 0.74m D - 0.23m Wants job ND - 0.51m ALL – 2.3m D – 1.1m Economically inactive Seeking work but not available ND - 1.2m ALL - 7.7m ALL - 0.18r D-3.1m D - 0.05m Does not want job ND - 4.5n ND - 0.14m ALL - 5.4m D - 2.1m ND - 3.3m Not seeking work and not available ALL - 1.38m D - 0.79m Key: D - Disabled ND - 0.58m ND - Not disabled

	All		Men		Women		
			Economically active	Economic activity rate	Economically active	Economic activity rate	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	
All 16-59/64	28,243	79.0	15,864	84.4	12,379	72	
All with no long-term health problems <sup>a</sup>	24,972	85.0	14,069	91.1	10,903	77.	
All with long-term health problems	3.271	51.0	1,795	53.4	1,476	48.	
Musculo-skeletal problems	1,164	49.0	634	52.0	530	45.	
Back or neck	628	50.0	329	51.6	299	47.	
Legs or feet	332	47.0	196	49.6	136	43.	
Arms, hands	203	49.0	108	56.2	95	42.	
Difficulty in seeing	73	57.0	49	62.2	24	48.	
Difficulty in hearing	82	68.0	51	74.1	31	60.	
Speech impediment	*	*	*	*	*		
Skin conditions, allergies	98	76.0	46	81.9	52	72.	
Chest, breathing problems	617	66.0	338	68.9	279	61.	
Heart, blood, pressure, circulation	335	48.0	221	47.8	114	48.	
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	171	60.0	87	63.5	84	56.	
Diabetes	186	68.0	124	74.6	62	57.	
Epilepsy	61	48.0	35	53.3	26	41	
Mental illnesses	112	22.0	54	22.5	58	21	
Depression, bad nerves	79	24.0	37	24.7	42	23	
Mental illness, phobia, panics	33	18.0	17	18.7	16	17	
Learning difficulties	49	35.0	34	39.2	15	27	
Progressive illness not elsewhere classifie	ed 80	. 36.0	35	34.8	45	36	
Other problems, disabilities	235	56.0	82	50.4	154	60	

ides those who did not state the nature of their health problem or disability Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Feature

#### er disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9,

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

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

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

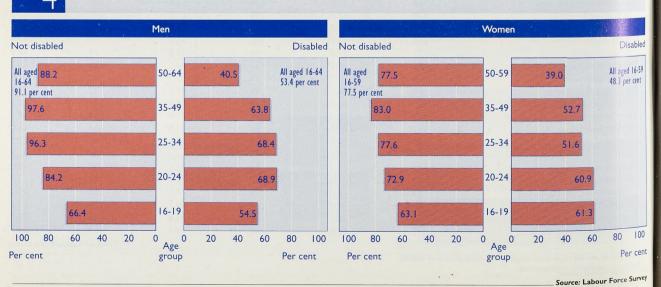
Nevertheless, as shown by Figure 1 the largest numbers of economically

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

	All		Disabled		Not disabled <sup>a</sup>	
	Economically active	Economic activity rate	Economically active	Economic activity rate	Economically active	Economic activity rate
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
All						
6-59/64	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						
6-64	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
Nomen						
6-59	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

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



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

Hall Hard State			Per cent
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
All All in employment <sup>b</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	26,466	2,926	23,540
of which Employees Self-employed Others <sup>6</sup>	87.8 11.4 0.9	86.1 12.6 1.3	88.0 11.2 0.8
of which Full-time Part-time	76.4 23.6	70.7 29.3	77.1 22.9
Men All in employment <sup>b</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	14,748	1,568	13,180
of which Employees Self-employed Others <sup>e</sup>	84.0 15.2 0.8	81.3 17.3 1.4	84.3 14.9 0.8
of which Full-time Part-time	92.0 8.0	87.5 12.5	92.5 7.5
Women All in employment <sup>b</sup> (thousands=100 per cent)	11,718	1,358	10,359
of which Employees Self-employed Others	92.5 6.6 0.9	91.6 7.1 1.3	92.7 6.5 0.8
of which Full-time Part-time	56.7 43.3	51.4 48.6	57.4 42.6 e: Labour Force Survey

ose who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem or disability. se who did not state whether they worked full or part-tim

ent supported employment and training programmes and unpaid family workers

			Per cent
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
1			A . Bays A
All in employment <sup>a</sup>	26,466	2,926	23,540
(thousands=100 per cent)			
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
len			
All in employment <sup>a</sup>	14,748	1,568	13,180
(thousands=100 per cent)			
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
occupations	Т	0	
Vomen			
All in employment <sup>a</sup>	11,718	1,358	10,359
(thousands=100 per cent)	11,710	1,550	10,007
Professional occupations	3	2	3
Intermediate occupations	31	30	31
Skilled occupations (non manual)	37	35	37
Skilled occupations (manual)	37	35 9	57
Partly skilled occupations			17
Unskilled occupations	17 5	18	17

#### Feature

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.

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

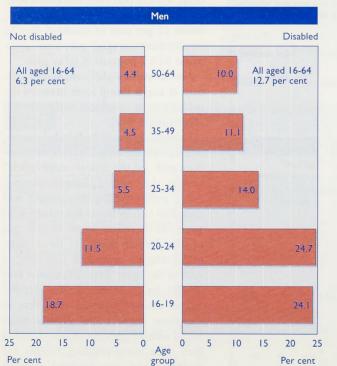
Feature Disability and the labour market: results from the winter 1998/9 LFS

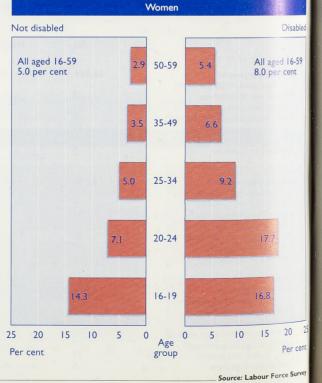
ILO unemployment by sex, age and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 1998/9, not seasonally adjusted

	All	All		Disabled		
	ILO unemployed	ILO unemp- loyment rate	ILO unemployed	ILO unemp- loyment rate	ILO unemployed	ILO unemp- loyment rate
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	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.
20-24	278	10.5	47	21.5	231	9.1
25-34	433	5.8	70	11.9	363	5.
35-49	481	4.6	109	8.9	372	4.
50-59/64	269	4.6	87	8.1	181	3.
Men						
16-64	1,116	7.0	227	12.7	889	6.
16-19	187	19.1	18	24.1	169	18
20-24	183	12.6	30	24.7	153	11.
25-34	259	6.1	46	14.0	212	5
35-49	297	5.2	70	11.1	227	. 4.
50-64	191	5.4	64	10.0	127	4
Women						
16-59	662	5.3	118	8.0	544	5.
16-19	130	14.6	14	16.8	116	14.
20-24	96	8.0	17	17.7	78	7.
25-34	174	5.3	24	9.2	150	5.
35-49	184	3.9	39	6.6	145	3.
50-59	78	3.4	24	5.4	54	2
					Source:	Labour Force Surv

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

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





	All		Men	
	ILO unemployed	ILO unemp- loyment rate	ILO unemployed	ILO un loymer
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per ce
All	1,778	6.3	1,116	
All with no long-term health problems <sup>a</sup>	1,432	5.7	889	
All with long-term health problems Musculo-skeletal problems	345 120	10.6	227 84	
Back or neck	63	10.0	41 28	
Legs or feet Arms, hands	36 22	10.8 10.7	15	
Difficulty in seeing Difficulty in hearing	*	*	*	
Speech impediment	*	* 13.0	*	
Skin conditions, allergies	13	13.0		

70

28

15

11

28

19

11

18

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

ose who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

Progressive illness not elsewhere classified

ess than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

#### Unemployment

Chest, breathing problems

Depression, bad nerves Mental illness, phobias, panics

Other problems, disabilities

Heart, blood, pressure, circulation

Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion

Diabetes

Epilepsy

Mental illnesses

Learning difficulties

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 0	ILO unemployed over whether disabled; Unit			
				Per cent
		All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
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
			Source	e: Labour Force Survey

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

11.4

8.5

8.8

5.7

25.4

24.1

22.3

78

44

19

10

\*

18

11

\*

12

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

Table O

462 Labour Market trends September 1999

Feature

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

	Women	
emp- t rate	ILO unemployed	ILO unemp- loyment rate
nt	Thousands	Per cent
7.0	662	5.3
6.3	544	5.0
12.7	118	8.0
13.2	-36	6.9
12.5	22	7.3
14.2	*	*
13.9	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
13.0	27	9.5
8.7	*	*
12.1	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
33.0	10	18.2
30.6	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
*	*	*
15.1	*	*
	Source:	Labour Force Survey

nearly twice as likely to be longterm 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

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

Economically inactive people of working age by sex, reason for inactivity, and whether disabled; United Kingdom; winter 199819 not seasonally adjusted

			Per cent
	All	Disabled	Not disabled <sup>a</sup>
All			
All inactive (000s = 100 per cent)	7,658	3,147	4,511
Total inactive who say they would like work <sup>b</sup>	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 Of which	27.5	32.6	23.9
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 <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	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 Of which	26.3	30.1	24.4
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
			Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

	Economic activity rate	Employment rate	ILO unemployment rate	All persons
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Thousands
All long-term disabled				
	51.0	45.6	10.6	6,418
All	53.4	46.7	12.7	3,360
Men 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	2,46
Not long-term disabled <sup>a</sup>				
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	14,04

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

#### **Further information**

If you have any comments or require further information, please contact: Andrew Risdon. Room B3/04. Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ,

e-mail andrew.risdon@ons.gov.uk,

tel. 020 7533 6145.

#### 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.

OR

trophy)' then they are defined as having a current disability covered by the DDA (or 'current DDA').

Feature

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?

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 dys-

#### 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 (Disably) data from the LFS: comparing 1997-8 with the past). This report looks at the various discontinuities in LFS disability over time. In particular, users should be aware that althout there was a work-limiting definition of disability in use or the LFS prior to spring 1997 it does not produce estime consistent with those available since because of changes to the wording and the ordering of the question concerned.

#### Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the me precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown published analyses of LFS results since they are based on sin 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

#### points

ployed disabled people · Un have a positive outlook on work. Two-thirds agree that getting a job is imporhem and nearly all (98 per d that they will continue to cent job. look

ations can often play an · A t role in keeping disabled mpo work. Over a quarter of people who left their job disah of their disability say that hecal ons would have enabled adapt stay in work, but less than them ive of this group say they one ered such changes. were

in six disabled people (16 • On t) who are or have been cally active say that they sperienced discrimination or reatment in a work-related

under half of economically e 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 severicy of disability increases, and the effect is stronger for men than for women.

A large survey of disabled people was carried out by the Department for Education and Employment in summer 1996,

# 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

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





U

prior to the implementation of the Disability Discrimination Act. This article outlines its main findings.

> DfEE Research Series in summer 1998

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 Labour Force Survey and DfEE Baseline Disability Survey coverage of disabled people in the labour marke

	Work-limiting disability	Current disability DDA covered	Previous disability DDA covered
LFS spring 1992 – winter 1996/7	1		
Baseline Survey summer 1996	1	1	1
LFS spring 1997 to present	1	1	1

. 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 worklimiting disability, and vice versa. This is set out more fully in a recent article,<sup>2</sup> 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 o-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 occusation al definition.

Comparisons with the non-diabled population are generally made based on the spring 1997 LFS, which was the first LFS quarter using the new asability 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	Personal characteristics of sample; United Kingdom; summer 199	76
Iduic		

			Per cent
	Economically active	Economically inactive	All
Sex	56	49	53
Male Female	44	51	47
Age	12	8	10
6-25	21	15	18
26-35	23	17	20
86-45 16-55	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 Base	line Disability Surve

Prevalence of types of current disability; United Kingdom; summer 1996-summer

		Per cent <sup>a</sup>
Type of disability/health problem	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 <sup>b</sup>	*	То
Skin conditions/allergies <sup>b</sup>	8	J <sup>9</sup>
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 <sup>b</sup>	2	-
Severe learning difficulties (mental handicap) <sup>b</sup>	1	J
Progressive illness not included elsewhere	4	5
Other health problems/disabilities	12	11
(i.e. not covered by the precoded categories above)		
Base (all respondents with current disabilities)	1,850	
Base (grossed LFS)		6.4m
* Fewer than 10 cases. Sources: DfEE Baselin	e Disability Survey and La	bour Force Surve
a Column totals exceed 100 per cent due to multiple responses (i.e. individuals report of the specified categories)		
b The LFS combines severe disfigurement and skin conditions into a single category, ar as one category.	d likewise treats both types of	f learning difficulties

Feature

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.

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

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 workrelated 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

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

			Per cer
Effect	Economically active	Economically inactive	,
Mobility	33	62	
Manual dexterity	11	27	
Physical co-ordination	6	19	
Problems with bowel/bladder control	5	10	
Ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday obje	cts 27	53	
Speech, hearing or eyesight	10	16	
Memory or ability to concentrate or understand	8	21	
Perception of the risk of physical danger	3	8	
None of these	. 39	15	
Base (all respondents with current disabilities)	1,296	554	1,8
		Source: DfEE Baseline	Disability Su

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

			Per cent
Severity score	Economically active	Economically inactive	All
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

Table 5         Inability to work by severity of disability; United Kingdom; summer 1996			
		Per cent	
Severity score	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 gualifications Disabled people have significantly lower overall levels of qualification

	Baseline Disability Survey, summer 1996			Per cent 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
D-level or equivalent	19	13		17	20
Other qualifications	10	10		10	15
No qualifications	29	59		38	16
Base (all respondents) Base (grossed LFS)	1,430	570	2,0	000	29.1m

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

Table /

Sources: DfEE Baseline Disa	ility Survey and Labour Force Survey
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

				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



Feature

Disability and the labour market:

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 wellqualified than disabled people as a whole.

#### lob-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 jobrelated 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-

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

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 nondisabled people, the rate of selfemployment 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 overor 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 nondisabled 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

8	
	Per
Employee	
Self-employed	
Laid off or on short-time	
Unemployed	
Government training scheme	
Unpaid work for self or relative	
Full-time student	
Looking after family/home	
Temporarily sick or injured	
Long-term sick or disabled	
Retired from paid work	
None of these	

able O Economic status; United Kingdom; summer 1996

Base (all respondents)

\*Fewer than 10 cases

Occupation (SOC)	Disabled employees in Baseline Disability Survey, summer 1996	Per cent Non-disabled employees in Labour Force Survey, spring 1997
Managers and administrators	П	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	
Base (grossed LFS)		19.9m

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

mecial working arrangements or adaptions, 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 eported such arrangements, of exitime was the most common. any of those with non-standard working arrangements (6 per erall), reported that these ents were due to their disabilalth problem. Among disabled work, there were very few on the number of hours per he number of days per week ld work (only 11 per cent hours restrictions and only 5 reported restrictions on the of days they could work). as some tendency for the incithese restrictions to increase dence the severity of the disability, with 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.

2 015

Source: DfEE Baseline Disability Surv

More generally, however, the survey examined respondents' needs for special enuipment, aids or adaptations to the working environment; looking at those with a current disability and who were ble 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 upport 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 uggested simply by looking at disabled people already in work. The finding noted earlier, that a significant inority 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 iobsearch

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 underparticipation 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

#### Feature

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

**Discrimination in recruitment** 

account of disability

well as a person with no disability

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

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.<sup>4</sup> 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

Demoted/given a less challenging job because of disability Treated differently because of disability by colleagues/workmates Not provided with the same amount of training or the same opportunities for training as other employees 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 Not allowed to take reasonable time off for treatment/medical appointments etc. Not allowed to take the sick leave which disability required Employer would not/did not take steps to provide equipment, aids or other support/ assistance to take account of the needs resulting from disability Not allowed to work flexible hours or other flexible arrangements to cope with disability Discrimination through dismissal Dismissed because of disability Some other form of discrimination Base (all respondents who have experienced discrimination) \* = 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);

Form of discrimination experienced by respondents; United Kingdom; summ

When applied for a job, was assumed that respondent would not be able to do the job as

No reasonable adjustment made to recruitment, interview or selection process to take

Job interview focused on disability rather than ability to do the job

Denied opportunities for promotion because of disability

Discrimination in employment conditions/training/promotion etc

- 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-today 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 greater likelihood of economic activity:

Sources: DfEE Baseline Disability Surve

- 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

e	1		Respond	lents'
c		\$P.	summer	1996
	31	2		

Per cent

247

perception of labour market experiences; United Kingdom;

	<b>F</b>	Economic II.	Total
	Economically	Economically inactive	Iotai
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 <sup>a</sup>	1,031	168	1,199
I have no difficulty convincing employers that			
am able to do a job well"			
Agree	79	47	72
Disagree	12	20	14
Neither agree nor disagree	9	33	15
Base <sup>b</sup>	1,414	219	1,633
int a likely to employ booble			
"Employers are just as likely to employ people			
with health problems or disabilities like mine			
as they are to employ people without health			
broblems/disabilities"		20	20
Agree	42	30	39
Disagree	42	54	45
Neither agree nor disagree	16	16	16
Base <sup>b</sup>	1,416	219	1,635
'Having a health problem/disability has not			
imited my employment opportunities"			
	63	41	58
Agree	29	47	33
Disagree	8	12	8
Neither agree nor disagree Base <sup>b</sup>			
Sase	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	П	10
Base <sup>b</sup>	1,414		1,632
"Managers/subarvison de			
"Managers/supervisors do not treat me any differently to other staff"			
Agree		15	70
ngree Disagree	77		70
	9		10
Neither agree nor disagree Base <sup>b</sup>	14		20
Dase	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		12
Neither agree nor disagree		43	12
Base <sup>b</sup>			
The state and a state with	1,409	208	1,617

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

#### Feature

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.

ngs from the DfEE Base

#### 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

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

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 prese an overview of findings from the DfF Baseline Disability Survey, which provides a wealth of reliable, broadly based information on disabled people and to outline how this fits into longer-term strategy of monitoring th labour market position of disabled people through the LFS. There is no sin gle, 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 handican. disabled people differ consistent 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.

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

#### oints

• There have been more cases under the employment provitaken 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.

ost cases, the DDA claim (or • In A element of a claim under the D iurisdictions) was identified multi and initiated by an adviser (e.g. trade official or advice centre) or union presentative, rather than the legal applic

• At least half of case study respondents (employers) had prior wareness of the DDA's existence, th not of its detailed contents. althou This soplied in particular to some duties under the Act such as the duty to make reasonable adjustmen

• 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.

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



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

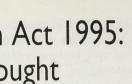
od February to November 1998 by the THIS ARTICLE describes the main findings of a study monitoring cases Institute for Employment Studies, in partnership with Professor Brian Doyle taken during the first 19 months (December 1996 to early July 1998) of of Liverpool University. the implementation of the Disability The DDA 1995 is the first attempt in the UK to apply the model of anti-dis-Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA). A crimination legislation to the problem full report of the research findings has of discrimination against disabled peobeen published in the DfEE Research ple. It follows in the footsteps of the Series.1 The study was commissioned Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the by the Department for Education and Race Relations Act 1976 (and, in Employment (DfEE) on behalf of the Northern Ireland, the fair employment National Disability Council, with colegislation). It has a number of features funding from the Department of Health in common with those earlier laws, and Social Services and the Training and Employment Agency in Northern but a number of important points of Ireland. It was conducted over the peridifference.

Notes

- 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 Pirk, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DU. 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
- 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. Full details of the statistical method used (logistic regression) and the results of the analysis are presented in Meager et al. 1998.

**Further information** For further information, please contact: Angelika Hibbett, Room 113, Department for Education and Employment Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SWIH 9NA, e-mail angelika.hibbett@dfee.gov.uk,

tel. 020 7273 4886.



Feature

Feature Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act 1995

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



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

All cases	Percentage of all cases	Percentage of all disabled people
341	13.9	19.5
497	20.2	19.3
91	3.7	4.0
149	6.1	9.1
181	7.4	7.3
222	9.0	8.7
255	10.4	9.1
247	10.1	10.1
152	6.2	5.9
60	2.4	4.9
166	6.8	8.2
95	3.9	2.4
2,456	100	100
	341 497 91 149 181 222 255 247 152 60 166 95	341     13.9       497     20.2       91     3.7       149     6.1       181     7.4       222     9.0       255     10.4       247     10.1       152     6.2       60     2.4       166     6.8       95     3.9

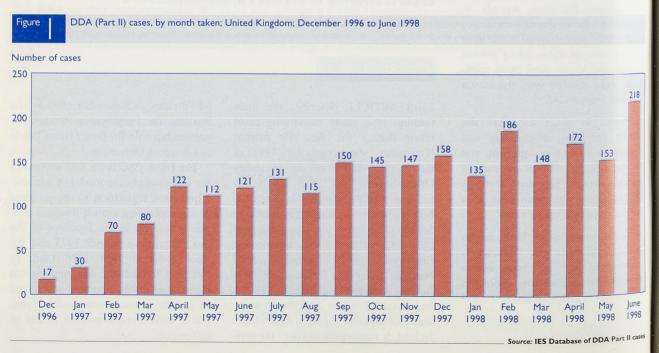
Sources: IES Database of DDA Part II cases; Labour Force Surv

a This column represents the relative distribution by region of all people with current disabilities (as defined by the DDA) who were 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 applicant; United Ki December 1996 to J	ngdom;
	All cases Number	Per cen
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 ca



478 Labour Market trends September 1999



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 þeople <sup>a</sup>
roblems or disabilities connected with the arms or hands	35	8.4	12.8	5.8
disabilities connected with the legs or feet	22	5.3	8	9.5
roblems or disabilities connected with the back or neck	44	10.6	16.1	17.5
roblems of disabilities control of the second s	18	4.3	6.6	1.5
officulty in hearing	19	4.6	6.9	1.8
kin conditions, allergies	4	1.0	1.5	2.5
chest or breathing problems, asthma, bronchitis	13	3.1	4.7	19.9
hand pressure or blood circulation problems	11	2.6	4.0	10.9
tomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems	7	1.7	2.6	5.5
Jiabetes	9	2.2	3.3	7.1
peression, bad nerves or anxiety	37	8.9	13.5	2.6
pilepsy	19	4.6	6.9	2.6
pecific learning difficulties (e.g. dyslexia)	6	1.4	2.2	} 0.9
evere learning difficulties	1	0.2	0.4	j 0.7
Aental 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	5 0.7
Not known	142	34.1	-	a ser centre
Total	416	100	100	100

ents 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.

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

	Number	Percentage of all cases	Percentage of cases for which sector is known	Disabled employees <sup>a</sup> in organisations with 20+ employees (%)	All employees in organisations with 20+ employees (%)
Sector (Standard Industrial Classification)					
Agriculture, mining, energy and water	48	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.8
Metals, minerals, chemicals	71	2.9	3.4	)	
Engineering	191	7.8	9.1	23.8	24.2
Other manufacturing	219	8.9	10.4	J	
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	9.0
Health and social work	185	7.5	8.8	14.9	11.9
Other services	122	5.0	5.8	3.8	3.0
Not known	356	14.5	-	-	
Total	2,456	100	100	100	100

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 swith 20 or more employees.

#### rends in DDA cases

Looking first at Part II (employnent) cases, between 2 December 1996 (the date of the Act's implemenation) 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-

Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act 1995

#### Feature

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

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.<sup>2</sup> 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 ng the Disability Discrimination Act 199

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.<sup>3</sup> 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.



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

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

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

year; Great Britain	1		
			Per cent
	SDA	RRA	DDA
	c 1975 to Dec 1976	13 Jun 1977 to 30 Jun 1978	2 Dec 1996 to I 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	

Source: ACAS Database; Equal Opportunities Comr on; 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

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

	Applicants	Respondents
Nature of representation		
In person (applicants)/internally represented or self-represented	1 22	17
(respondents) .egally represented (solicitor/barrister/advocate/law centre)	34	59
Legally represented (contraction of the second of the seco	13	
rade union mployer association official	The local sectors in the sectors in the sector of the sect	4
AB/advice organisation	6	1.5 Igl an only 9
jisability organisation	*	
riend/relative	5	
inend/relative	5	
onsuicante	I de la companya de la compa	ALL
epresented, but unsure by whom	4	
lot represented and not present	3	
lot known	9	-
	Source: IES Dat	abase of DDA case

a general), and also by a wish o 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 ess', and most applicants did not initially see their treatment as 'dision' per se. Many initially lacked confidence in their chances of vinning their case, primarily because of their uncertainty about the Act, and their lack of experience with the triunal 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 mong 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 lisability. Most were of the view that hey had not discriminated against the applicant, although a minority conceded that they had discriminated, albeit inintentionally. 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

Per cent

Feature

#### 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 underuse, 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 juris. dictions. Some claimed further, that not only was it variable between tribunal 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.

Table

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 ||

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 recrument 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

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 'disal ed'. 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

Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act 1995

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 of which	309	22.0
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: IE	S Database of DDA cases

syceeds 100 per cent as some individual cases had multiple sub-iurisdictions

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).

#### Feature

#### 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 cases<sup>10</sup>.
- 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 subjurisdiction (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 out-

come, 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

484 Labour Market trends September 1999

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 remedv 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 amon 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, pro hibit service providers from discriminate ing against a disabled person in any o the following ways: by refusing to pro vide him/her with any service provided to members of the public; by providing a different (lesser) standard or manne 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 discrimina tion 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 t amend policies, procedures and pract tices which prevent disabled people from using a service; to provide auxiljary aids or services which would mable disabled people to use a service; o provide the service by a reasonable Iternative means where a physical feapreventing access; and (from hire is 2004) to remove, alter or provide a reameans of avoiding a physical hat prevents access.

ready noted, only nine Part III d been lodged in the courts by of the period of the research 98). It is, however, worth noting ough the number of cases taken it is broadly in line with the experience of the goods and service proisions 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 DARAS<sup>12</sup> had received which and 14 detailed case studies of potential cases were conducted. The suggested that many potential evideno elate to the later provisions of the Act (not yet in force), rather than to ourable treatment which is the of the current provisions.

The examination of potential cases ed a number of further reasons small number of cases to date. cular, 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 jurissuch as unfair dismissal, was less likely to apply in Part III cases). It lso appeared from the case studies that y potential plaintiffs attach less ortance to discrimination in goods and service cases than potential appliants 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:

Feature

- 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

- 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 1 Series RR119, May 1999
- This is partly because male economic activity rates are higher than female rates, and partly because the economically active workforce excludes 60-64 2 year old women (and the incidence of disability increases with age).
- At the time of the research, only organisations with 20 or more employees were covered by the provisions of Part II (in December 1998, the threshold was reduced to 15 employees).
- 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 4 Woolf reforms of the civil justice system, plaintiffs are now referred to as claimants.
- Or its equivalent in Northern Ireland the Labour Relations Agency. 5
- 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.
- Again the EAT has given recent guidance on this question in Goodwin v the Patent Office (57/98).
- It should be noted, however, that the burden of proof is on the employer to justify any less favourable treatment.
- The EAT, in Morse v. Wiltshire County Council [1998], has provided employment tribunals with considerable guidance and assistance in the corre approach to this duty.
- 10 Note that a Disibility Rights Commission is to be established from April 2000.
- 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.

For further information. please contact: Catherine Procter. Department for Education and Employment, Level I, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SWIH 9NA, e-mail catherine.procter@dfee.gov.uk,

tel. 020 7273 5471

Further information

# Modern Apprenticeships: achievements so far

By Jayne Middlemas, Department for Education and Employment

Feature

## (ey points

end of February 1999, • By .000 young people had Modern Apprenticeship tartec d over 130,000 people (MA) had left

53 per cent of those o In an MA in recent months who le d a full qualification while had gais on their training, and 32 per cent had gained a full qualification at level 3 or above

• Some 51 per cent of those who les 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 nonths 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 nonths after leaving MAs, often with the same employer, and only 7 per cent were unemployed six months after leaving the programme.



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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

#### **Oualifications 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. young person has to achieve NV0 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

Month of leaving	Month of survey	Percentage of	all leavers who:		Percentage of o	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 qualification level 3 or ab	
1995-96	Oct 1995 to Sept 1996	38	31	9	85	79		
1996-97	Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	51	43	22	86	82		
1997-98	Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	55	47	27	83	79		
April 1996	October 1996	44	37	10	91	86		
May 1996	November 1996	40	30	13	91	91		
une 1996	December 1996	51	42	19	84	79		
uly 1996	January 1997	61	50	31	87	80		
August 1996	February 1997	58	49	22	88	85		
September 1996	March 1997	56	48	29	89	87		
October 1996	April 1997	51	45	20	87	85		
November 1996	May 1997	48	41	23	85	82		
December 1996	June 1997	55	47	22	91	86		
anuary 1997	July 1997	47	37	15	86	83		
February 1997	August 1997	46	38	21	82	79		
March 1997	September 1997	50	42	23	81	78		
April 1997	October 1997	44	35	16	79	73		
May 1997	November 1997	51	42	22	85	81		
une 1997	December 1997	54	45	28	84	77		
uly 1997	January 1998	59	50	31	85	82		
August 1997	February 1998	60	53	30	89	85		
September 1997	March 1998	58	49	29	85	81		
October 1997	April 1998	55	47	31	82	79		
November 1997	May 1998	53	45	22	84	79		
December 1997	June 1998	56	48	28	85	81		
anuary 1998	July 1998	51	43	23	83	77		
February 1998	August 1998	53	45	25	79	75		
March 1998	September 1998	60	52	31	82	79		
April 1998	October 1998	52	44	22	83	78		
May 1998	November 1998	62	52	31	85	81		
une 1998	December 1998	63	54	34	86	81		
July 1998	January 1999	69	59	39	88	84		
August 1998	February 1999	67	59	39	87	84		
September 1998	March 1999	68	61	42	88	85		
Current and previous	year to date							
Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	April 1996 to March 19	97 53	45	24	85	81		
	April 1770 to Harch 17		53		85	81		

rce: Modern Apprenticeships follow-up su

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

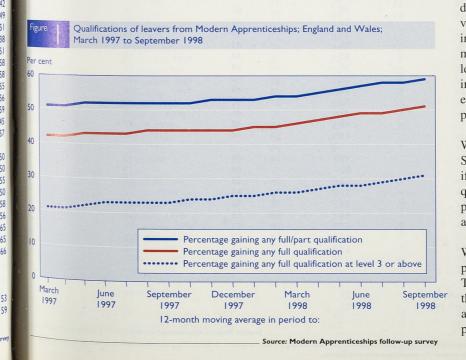
The number gaining qualifications has increased over time (see Table 1 and Figure 1). Only 9 per cent of leavers in 1995-96 gained an NVQ at level 3 or above, compared with 27 per avers in 1997-98. One reason cent of ] crease is that until the profor this as been running for a number of years there will be no leavers with ations of training and, thereonger ( who left in the early months fore, the gramme are more likely to of the without completing their have mly 27 per cent of those who ogramme in 1995-96 said ompleted their training, com-45 per cent of those who 997-98 (see Table 3). If this for all of the increase in count in rates, one would expect to crease in the proportion of ee no said they had completed who qualifications. However, 30 of completers in 1995-96 NVQ at level 3 or above with 54 per cent of com-1997-98, so there must be ons in addition to this.

Another reason for the increase may the programme experienced e that ome teaching problems in the first few onths as it was set up. As frameworks for new industries continue to be developed, 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



Modern Apprenticeships: achievements so far

Feature

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 (WBTYP). 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.

## **Oualifications from** Work-Based Training for Young People

WBTYP 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 WBTYP 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 WBTYP 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 WBTYP has been towards higher proportions achieving level 2 and above. The proportion achieving level 2 and the proportion achieving level 3 or above have each risen by more than 1 per cent per year since 1992. The rate

#### Modern Apprenticeships: achievements so far

Month of leaving	Month of survey	Percentage of all lea			
		Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above	Gained any qualification leve
1992-93	Oct 1992 to Sept 1993	47	34	8	
1993-94	Oct 1993 to Sept 1994	50	38	10	
1994-95	Oct 1994 to Sept 1995	50	40	12	
1995-96	Oct 1995 to Sept 1996	51	42	13	
1996-97 1997-98	Oct 1996 to Sept 1997 Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	51 53	44 45	14 15	
1777-70	Осстий со зерстий	55	15	15	
April 1994	October 1994	44	33	6	
May 1994	November 1994	45	33	6	
une 1994	December 1994	61	50	13	
uly 1994	January 1995	60	49	16	
August 1994	February 1995	52	42	15	
	March 1995	50	40	14	
September 1994				-	
October 1994	April 1995	40	31	9	
November 1994	May 1995	39	31	8	
December 1994	June 1995	46	36	12	
anuary 1995	July 1995	43	33	10	
February 1995	August 1995	45	33	10	
		53			
March 1995	September 1995		43	14	
April 1995	October 1995	49	39	10	
May 1995	November 1995	49	39	9	
une 1995	December 1995	59	49	15	
uly 1995	January 1996	56	47	15	
August 1995	February 1996	52	43	15	
September 1995	March 1996	52	43	15	
October 1995	April 1996	46			
			38	II.	
November 1995 December 1995	May 1996 June 1996	44 49	36 41		
December 1775	Julie 1990	77	11	13	
anuary 1996	July 1996	46	38	H	
ebruary 1996	August 1996	50	42	- 13	
March 1996	September 1996	53	45	14	
April 1996 <sup>a</sup>	October 1996	49	41	10	
May 1996	November 1996	48	40	II	
une 1996	December 1996	58	49	16	
uly 1996	January 1997	55	47	16	
August 1996	February 1997	52	44	14	
September 1996	March 1997	51	43	14	
October 1996	April 1997	46	39	13	
November 1996	May 1997	45	38	in a first of the last	
December 1996	June 1997	50	43	14	
1007					
anuary 1997	July 1997	49	41	11	
ebruary 1997	August 1997	52	45	15	
1arch 1997	September 1997	57	49	16	
April 1997	October 1997	50	42	П	
1ay 1997	November 1997	52	44	12	
une 1997	December 1997	57	49	16	
uly 1997	January 1998	55	47	15	
August 1997	February 1998	56	47		
				16	
eptember 1997	March 1998	53	45	15	
October 1997	April 1998	49	41	14	
November 1997	May 1998	48	40	12	
December 1997	June 1998	51	44	16	
anuary 1998	July 1998	49	40	12	
ebruary 1998	August 1998	52	40	12	
1arch 1998					
	September 1998	57	50	17	
pril 1998	October 1998	51	43	12	
1ay 1998	November 1998	54	46	15	
une 1998	December 1998	61	52	18	
ly 1998	January 1999	62	53	21	
August 1998	February 1999	60	52	21	
eptember 1998	March 1999	57	52	21 19	
		and an I have be made			
Current and previous ye	ear to date				
Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	April 1996 to March 1997	52	45	14	

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

of increase has slowed for level 3 and Qualifications of leavers from Work-Based Training for Young People; England and above in the last two years but is likely Wales; July 1992 to September 1998 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 Percentage gaining any full/part qualification employer. A further 8 per cent were in Percentage gaining any full qualification - Percentage gaining any full qualification at level 3 or above further education or training, giving a •••••• Percentage gaining any full qualification at level 2 or above total of 89 per cent in a positive out-come. Only 7 per cent were unem-July 1995 July 1994 July 1993 July 1996 July 1997 July ployed six months after leaving the July 1992 1998 programme (see Table 3). 12-month moving average in period to: . Limiting this analysis solely to those Sources: Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training follow-up surveys who said they had completed their Destinations of leavers from Modern Apprenticeships; England and Wales; April 1996-September 1998 Month of survey Percentage of all leavers who were: Month of leaving

Pionun on leaving	Pionen of survey	rercentage of all leavers who were:					
		In a job	In a positive outcome	Unemployed	Completers		
1995-96	Oct 1995 to Sept 1996	68	84	12	27		
1996-97	Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	74	85	10	38		
1997-98	Oct 1997 to Sept 1998	80	87	7	45		
April 1996	October 1996	69	79	8	25		
May 1996	November 1996	67	79	11	24		
June 1996	December 1996	69	83	14	34		
July 1996	January 1997	74	85	9	49		
August 1996	February 1997	71	86	10	39		
September 1996	March 1997	73	90	4	41		
October 1996	April 1997	79	89	7	37		
November 1996	May 1997	75	82	12	35		
December 1996	June 1997	73	84	12	35		
January 1997	July 1997	75	83	12	31		
February 1997	August 1997	78	84	10	40		
March 1997	September 1997	77	85	9	43		
April 1997	October 1997	77	85	10	35		
May 1997	November 1997	78	86	8	35		
June 1997	December 1997	80	87	8	44		
July 1997	January 1998	76	86	7	48		
August 1997	February 1998	75	88	7	47		
September 1997	March 1998	74	87	8	47		
October 1997	April 1998	82	89	7	48		
November 1997	May 1998	80	84	9	43		
December 1997	June 1998	84	88	7	47		
January 1998	July 1998	80	86	9	42		
February 1998	August 1998	81	87	8	44		
March 1998	September 1998	85	91	4	53		
April 1998	October 1998	82	89	5	39		
May 1998	November 1998	81	. 89	7	49		
June 1998	December 1998	81	88	7	54		
July 1998	January 1999	82	88	7			
August 1998	February 1999	79	89		57		
September 1998	March 1999	79	91	6 5	55 58		
Current and previous	s year to date						
Oct 1996 to Sept 1997	April 1007 to March 100	7 76	86	9	41		
oct 1997 to Sept 1998	April 1996 to March 199 April 1997 to March 199	8 81	89	7	51		
		01	07	/	51		

Sources: Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training follow-up surve 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 gain a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will slightly increase the proportions with qualifications.

490 Labour Market trends September 1999

Feature

Modern Apprenticeships: achievements so far

#### Feature

In a job	In a positive outcome	Unemployed
88	95	5
90	94	3
89	93	4
82	91	5
83	89	6
83	94	6
87	94	4
89	96	3
91	96	
93	96	
91	93	5
92	94	2
89	92	5
92	94	4
89	93	3
85	89	7
92	94	
90	94	3
		3
85	91	4
87	93	3
84	90	6
91	94	4
88	91	4
93	95	2
89	93	5
89	92	4
91	95	2
92	94	ĩ
89	94	3
89	94	
		3
91	94	3
89	94	3
91	96	3
88	93	4

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 90 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 20 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.

# March 1997 to September 1998 Per cent 100 ........... \* In a iob

Destinations of leavers from Modern Apprenticeships; England and Wales;

In a positive outco December March March lune September lune 1998 1998 1997 1997 1997 1997 12-month moving average in period to: ce: Modern Apprenticeships follo

······ Completers

#### 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

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

#### **Technical note**

Information contained within this article is drawn from the Trainee Databas System which contains information about every Modern Apprentice in England and Wales. Data are collected at three separate points in time: a start certificat 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 th trainee leaves the programme; and finally, each trainee (with a limited number 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 dat base is updated continuously and a copy is created for utilisation once a month

**Further information** For further information, please contact: Jayne Middlemas, Room N611, Department for Education and Employment, Moorfoot, Sheffield SI 4PQ, e-mail jayne.middlemas@dfee.gov.uk tel. 0114 259 3408.

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

#### points

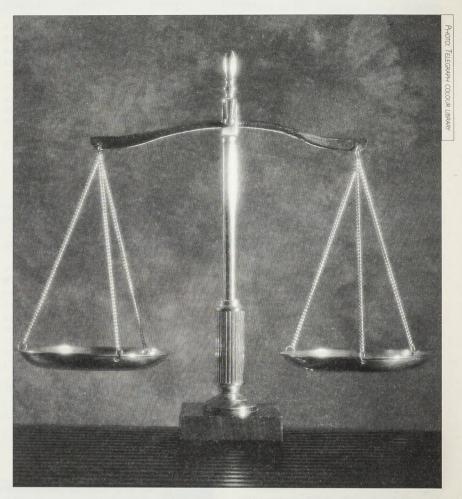
• The number of applications to an nent tribunal rose 14 per emplo cent last year to 92,000.

two-thirds of all cases Ab ed in 1997-99 were conciliregiste ated or withdrawn without the need for a hearing.

percentage of cases relating • The dismissal has continued the to un hown in the last reporting declin (1994-96) and has fallen perio from 59 per cent in 1994-95 steadil cent in 1998-99. to 44

y a third of all unfair · Ne cases proceeding to a dismi were upheld by the tribunal hearin in 1998-99.

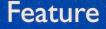
Employment Tribunals • Th Service exceeded and improved its performance against targets in 1998-99.



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 deter-Last year tribunals were also given powers to deal with complaints under mine a wide range of disputes in the employment field. These involve mainthe Working Time Regulations 1998 ly complaints of unfair dismissal, sex, and the National Minimum Wage Act race and disability discrimination, equal 1998 (though the main provisions of pay, redundancy payment, breach of an this Act did not take effect until April employment contract or unlawful 1999). deduction from wages - but may Employment tribunals are indepeninclude a wide range of other matters. dent judicial bodies, comprising a



By the Employment Tribunals Service

Table

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

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

Outcomes of	f employment tribunal	cases; Great Br	itain; 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	1998/9
Unfair dismissal	35,183	32,632	14,174	13,033	9,316	8,415	3,350	3,24
Equal pay	1,483	1,530	253	517	1,069	650	18	-,- (
nsolvency pay	513	378	37	30	164	113	103	7
Redundancy pay	4,955	3,960	464	474	1,863	1,376	1,637	1,54
Race discrimination	2,194	2,694	661	813	727	871	119	13
Sex discrimination	2,839	4,025	1,005	1,791	1,070	1,334	224	27
Wages Act	14,890	13,869	4,415	4,462	5,816	5,345	2,486	2,47
Breach of contract	6,766	7,724	2,538	3,002	2,278	2,396	929	1,13
Others	5,791	7,194	1,357	1,066	3,259	4,785	412	39
	74,614	74,006	24,904	25,188	25,562	25,285	9,278	9,28
Percentage of cases dis	bosed		33.4	34.0	34.3	34.2	12.4	12

	Dismissed at tribunal hearing (out of scope)		al hearing tribunal		ing tribunal 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	1. S.		
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 dispos	ed 3.0	2.3	11.5	13.5	5.5	3.5			
						Sou	rce: Employment Tribunals		

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.

	Number		Percentage of unfair dismissal cases proceeding to hearing		Percentage of al unfair dismissal applications	
	997/98	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.
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.
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						21
to a hearing	9,417	10,139	100.0	100.0	26.8 Ioyment Tribu	31.

Table 🕥	
	8
Table	8

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

Compensation (£)	1997/98			1998/99	
Composition	Numbers	F	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	[4]		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	1.4.8
All	2,228		100	2,310	100
Median	£2,422			£2,388	
				Source: Employmer	nt Tribunals Servic

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

Compensation (£)	1997/98		1998/99	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Per cent
ess than 100	0	0	0	0.0
00-149	0	0	0	0.0
50-199	0	0	0	0.0
00-299	2	2.5	1	1.4
00-399	0	0	1	1.4
00-499	0	0	0	0.0
00-749	2	2.5	1	1.4
50-999	4	4.9	3	4.2
,000-1,499	7	8.6	7	9.7
500-1,999	8	9.9	3	4.2
,000-2,499	3	3.7	4	5.6
,500-2,999	5	6.2	5	6.9
,000-3,999	4	4.9	6	8.3
,000-4,999	9	11.1	4	5.6
000-5,999	1	1.2	6	8.3
.000-6,999	I.	1.2	3	4.2
,000-7,999	4	4.9	3	4.2
.000-8,999	2	2.5	5	6.9
,000 and over	29	35.8	20	27.8
di	81	100	72	100
1edian	£4,555		£5,000	
	£4,555		£5,000 Source: Employmer	nt Tribunals Servio

Feature

nt tribunal and Employment Appeal Trib

#### 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.

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

Table E Compo

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

Source: Employment Tribunals Service

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*).

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	0.0	
200-299	4	3.0	1	0.6	
300-399	4	3.0	3	1.7	
100-499	0	0	1	0.6	
500-749	8	6.0	5	2.9	
750-999	6	4.5	5	2.9	
,000-1,499	9	6.7	10	5.7	
,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	
1,000-4,999	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	
,000-7,999	4	3.0	8	4.6	
3,000-8,999	. 3	2.2	3	1.7	
,000 and over	21	15.7	43	24.7	
All	134	100	174	100	

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

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

Office	Percentage of sing to a hearing with weeks (target: 85	in 26	Percentage of decisions issued within four weeks of final hearing (target: 85%)		
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	
1.1.C.ml	92	94	95	98	
shford	88	90	75	92	
ledford Iirmingham	84	83	76	86	
ristol	97	96	96	97	
ury St Edmunds	91	97	93	92	
ardiff	94	95	91	89	
xeter	. 99	98	100	99	
eeds	97	97	85	87	
eicester	88	94	91	95	
iverpool	91	93	85	84	
ondon North	56	79	73	72	
ondon South	81	85	79	88	
lanchester	93	.94	89	96	
lewcastle	87	88	48	84	
lottingham	93	89	81	89	
eading	77	91	87	91	
cotland	86	89	58	66	
heffield	97	91	93	88	
hrewsbury	89	90	86	91	
outhampton	92	96	73	91	
tratford (London)	59	76	85	84	
Total	84	89	80	86	

#### able (

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

Preliminary hearings disposed of by Employment Appeal Tribunal; Great

un;	1997	7-19	99			
-----	------	------	----	--	--	--

	Brought by employers		Brought by employees		All	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
smissed at preliminary hearings	100	103	306	339	406	442
owed to full hearing	178	163	346	321	524	484
appeals at preliminary hearing	278	266	652	660	930	926
				Source: Emp	loyment Trib	unals Service

Table Employmen 1997-1999	t Appeal Tribu	nal appeals	aisposed o	f at full hea	ring; Great	Britain;
	Brought employe		Brought employe		All	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
Appeals registered	495	457	956	957	1451	1414
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

#### Feature

### 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.

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

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

NATIONAL STATISTICS

# Technical report

# YOUR INSIGHT ENHEO) THE LABOUR MARKET

#### THE LABOUR FORCE SU

# ET STATISTICS FIRST

LFS results are a major part of the Labour Market Statistics First Release. A wide range of analyses and tables are included each month. Annual subscription £45. Contact: ONS (Tel 020 7533 6363)

Further LFS analyses are included in the LFS Quarterly Supplement. Annual subscription £37. Contact: The Stationery Office (Tel 020 7873 8499)

For further information about the LFS, contact the LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE Tel 020 7533 6094

FS DATA via NOMIS<sup>®</sup>

LFS data for counties and local

Efficient computer mapping

information pack, contact:

NOMIS® (Tel 0191 374 2468)

Nomis<sup>®</sup> now offers you:

LFS data for TECs/LECs

authority districts

User support services

## FS HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENTS

One supplement provides many LFS series annually back to 1984. A new one providing seasonally adjusted data back to 1992 is also now available. £10 each. To order call 01633 812078, For more information contact: Lester Browne (Tel 020 7533 6143)

The LFS User Guide consists of nine volumes - 1) Background & Methodology, 2) LFS Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard & Eurostat Derived Variables, 5) LFS Classifications, 6) LFS Local Area Data 7) LFS Variables 1984-91 8) Household and Family Data, and 9) Eurostat and Eurostat Derived Variables. Volumes 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cost £5 each. Volumes 3, 4 and 9 cost £10 each. Complete LFS User Guide is £50. Subscription or User Guide contact: Barbara Louca (Tel 020 7533 6179)

SPSS MR (formerly Quantime) now offers you:

- Bureau services
- LFS data to use on your PC
- Full training and technical support
- Direct dial-up facilities
- Export data in a range of formats (SPSS, SIR, SAS)

For more information and a free information pack, contact: SPSS MR (Tel 020 7625 7222)

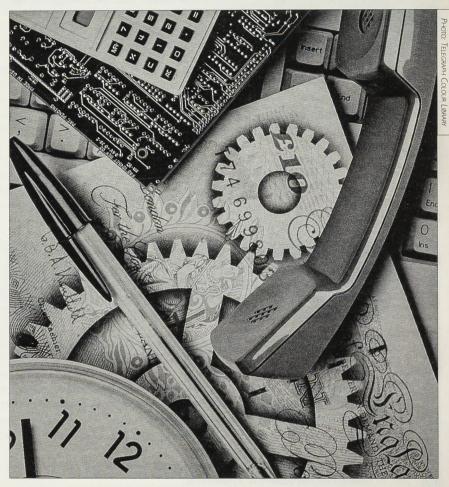
For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive. For information Tel 01206 872001

# points

• A number of important improveave already been made to ments the Av age Earnings Index.

on the recommendations · We furnbull/King Review is proon the well. gressi

siderable development pro-A will continue for the next gram two ye



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 The recommendations that specifiwork to improve the quality of the cally relate to the AEI fall into three Average Earnings Index (AEI). This broad categories: those that addressed article focuses specifically on the work the immediate problems with the old emanating from the implementation of methodology; those that addressed the the recommendations of the two shortcomings in the AEI sample; and reviews<sup>1</sup> at the beginning of 1999 (see those that required a longer-term perp159, Labour Market Trends, April spective looking at wider issues. 1999). Work on the general recommen-In this article each of the recommendations on strengthening methodology, dations is examined in turn, having in-house economist input and project first been arranged into one of the three methodology, quality assurance and categories described above, and a service level agreements is progressing progress report is given on its implewell. mentation. The numbers, text describ-

For more information and a free

Developments in the Average Earnings Index

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

#### Technical Report

Developments in the AEI

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

Update

Implemented prior to

relaunch of the AEI.

relaunch of the AEI.

relaunch of the AEI.

relaunch of the AEL

relaunch of the AEI.

relaunch of the AEI.

The recommendations in  $Box 2 \log x$ 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 2

#### Recommendation

- 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).
- 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).

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 confirms to the past pattern of of the firm's returns (section 8a).

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).

- 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).
- 'Other business services' (SIC 74) should be consolidated with other industry groups in the 21 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).

ecommendation to replace the AEI ample, which is being handled as a eparate project with full user and xpert consultation.

## Longer-term developments

The recommendations in Box 3 look t the way in which the AEI could levelop in the longer term. The recomindations include improving the colection of information on bonuses, the ise 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

500 Labour Market trends September 1999

Developments in the AEI

Update

# Box I

#### Recommendation

#### Technical report

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.

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

#### Note

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.

#### Technical Report

## Box 3

#### Recommendation

- We recommend that the questionnaire form for the MWSS should 13 indicate more clearly where entries should include and exclude bonuses (section 5b).
- The programmes used to estimate the AEI should be extended to provide 26 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)
- When the sample in business services (SIC K) has been built up and 28 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).
- When Winsorisation becomes available, a careful study should be made 29 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).
- ONS should investigate the production of an index which reflects more 31 closely movements in true average earnings (section 8j).

If it proves possible to construct an index which shows movements in 32 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).

Update

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

- 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).
- 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 8/).

ONS should review the extent to which it can adjust for arrears of pay (section 8m).

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).

#### Update

Work is dependent on the progress in calculating the variances of the component series and comparisons between the AFI and the NES Work is scheduled to begin in January 2000.

**Further information** For further information, please contact: Derek Bird. Room 250, Office for National Statistics. East Lane House, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2GJ, e-mail derek.bird@ons.gov.uk, tel. 01928 792614.

#### Technical report

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.

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.

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.

# Developments in the AE





# **YOUR OPEN DOOR TO** LABOUR MARKET DATA

The Office for National Statistics' ONLINE labour market database that contains information or

- Employment
- Unemployment
- Jobcentre vacancies
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
  - ... and much more

## Facilities available include:

All major geographies Immediate access to the latest official statistics Access 24 hours a day, 365 days a year Full user support Comprehensive analytical facilities Outputs readily imported into other packages

Run under contract by the University of Durham

For more information contact:

ONS - 020 7533 6114/6086 Durham - 0191 374 2468

# 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 Statist

## Doints

Since spring 1998 the Labour Survey (LFS) has collected on on the number of peoing a wide range of state ple c

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

parison with administrative Co vs that the LFS undercounts er of claimants of most by over 20 per cent, though wide variation between different benefits.

Samily Resources Survey -• The which designed to collect this type of information – also undercounts most b nefits, albeit by less than the LFS in nost circumstances.

data on benefit claimants show high degree of consistency with other LFS variables.

• Use's should take into account ortcomings of LFS benefits data before drawing any conclusions from their analysis.



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 unemploymentrelated 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.

# Technical report

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 | 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 unemploymentrelated 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 it 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 resp. dents.

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

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

			Thousa	nds and per cent
	LFS claimants	Claimant count	Undercount	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(per cent
Vinter 1994/5	2,113	2,460	347	14.
pring 1995	1,989	2,358	369	15.2
Summer 1995	1,983	2,314	331	14.2
Autumn 1995	1,953	2,233	280	12.0
Vinter 1995/6	1,961	2,281	320	14.0
pring 1996 <sup>a</sup>	1,811	2,201	390	17.
ummer 1996	1,758	2,143	385	18.
Autumn 1996 <sup>b</sup>	1,585	1,984	399	20.
Vinter 1996/7	1,469	1,868	399	21.
pring 1997	1,341	1,685	344	20
ummer 1997	1,278	1,571	293	18.
Autumn 1997	1,146	1,445	299	20.
Winter 1997/8	1,072	1,440	368	25.
pring 1998°	1,048 <sup>d</sup>	1,382	334	24.
ummer 1998	1,066	1,358	292	21.
Autumn 1998	1,010	1,301	291	22.

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

b lobseeker'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.





Evaluation of new benefits data from the LFS

#### Evaluation of new benefits data from the LFS

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

Table 2

LF

Benefit received	LFS summer 1998 (thousands)	DSS administrative data (thousands)	Per cent under/over count	Date of DSS estimate
Family Credit <sup>a</sup>	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
Council Tax Benefit <sup>a</sup>	2,278	3,662	-38	May 31, 1997
Maternity Allowance	15	15	0	April 5, 1997
Retirement Pension	3,385	3,560	-5	March 31, 1998
Widow's Pension	243	262	-7	March 31, 1998
War Disablement/War Widow's Pension <sup>c</sup>	25	97	-74	August 31, 1998
Incapacity Benefit	1,568	1,618	-3	August 31, 1998
Severe Disablement Allowance	264	359	-26	August 31, 199
Invalid Care Allowance	275	373	-26	September 30, 1998
Disability Working Allowance	21	16	34	July 31, 199
Disability Living Allowance	956	1,856	-48	August 31, 199
Attendance Allowance	124	46	172	August 31, 199
Industrial Injuries Disablement	142	206	-31	April 5, 199
Child Benefit	7,325	7,940	-8	December 31, 199
Jobseeker's Allowance	914	1,181	-23	May 31, 199

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

- 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-

S and FRS undercoun	t of people claiming	state benefits; Gro	eat Britain

		circ underlovere	oun
compared	with	administrative	data

Benefit received	Labour Force Survey <sup>a</sup>	Family Resources Survey <sup>b</sup>
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 <sup>c</sup>	-74	-7
Incapacity Benefit	-3	-1
Severe Disablement Allowance	-26	-35
Invalid Care Allowance	-26	-20
Attendance Allowance	172	-36
Child Benefit	-8	-14

Sources: Labour Force Survey and Family Resources Survey

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.

Table 4	LFS data on people re summer-autumn 1998	ceiving state retirement pension b	y age; United Kingdom;
and the second			Thousands
		Under pensionable	Over pensionable age <sup>a</sup>
		age	age
Summer 19	8	7	3,598
Autumn 199	8	6	3,616
			Source: Labour Force Survey

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 s over the age of 70.



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

				Thousands
	ten Roman en la sine			dent children ged under 19
		houp out	None	l or more
mer 1998				ana nga nga
milies receiving Family Credit	66		13	652
lies with at least one person i	n employment 47	5		
lies with at least one person i	n employment r week 42	0		
o works at least 16 hours per	r week 42	5		
umn 1998				
milies receiving Family Credit	68	4	11	674
lies with at least one person in	n employment 49	5		
lies with at least one person in	n employment			
o works at least 16 hours per	r week 44	0		
			Source: La	bour Force Surve
	ousing Benefit by type o	f tenure; Great	Britain; s	ummer-
People receiving H autumn 1998	lousing Benefit by type o	f tenure; Great	Britain; s	ummer-
	lousing Benefit by type o	f tenure; Great	Britain; s	
	Rented or	Owned o	ır	ummer- Thousands Rent-free
6 autumn 1998	Rented or part-rented	Owned o mortgag	e	Thousands Rent-free
autumn 1998	Rented or part-rented 2,087	Owned o mortgag 5	e 9	Thousands Rent-free
autumn 1998	Rented or part-rented	Owned o mortgag 5	e	Thousands Rent-free
autumn 1998	Rented or part-rented 2,087	Owned o mortgag 5	e 9 7	Thousands Rent-free
	Rented or part-rented 2,087	Owned o mortgag 5	e 9 7	Thousands Rent-free
e 7 People receiving co	Rented or part-rented 2,087 2,283	Owned o mortgag 5 6	e 9 7 Source: La	Thousands Rent-free 6 5 bour Force Surve
autumn 1998 ner 1998 mn 1998	Rented or part-rented 2,087 2,283	Owned o mortgag 5 6	e 9 7 Source: La	Thousands Rent-free 5 bour Force Surve
e 7 People receiving co	Rented or part-rented 2,087 2,283	Owned o mortgag 5 6	e 9 7 Source: La	Thousands Rent-free 6 5 bour Force Surve
e 7 People receiving co	Rented or part-rented 2,087 2,283	Owned o mortgag 5 6	e 9 7 Source: La since last	Thousands Rent-free 5 bour Force Surve
e 7 People receiving co	Rented or part-rented 2,087 2,283 Pontribution-based JSA b -autumn 1998	Owned o mortgag 5 6 v length of time	r e 9 7 Source: La since last t job	Thousands Rent-free 5 bour Force Surve
autumn 1998 ner 1998 mn 1998 People receiving co Kingdom; summer	Rented or part-rented 2,087 2,283 Pontribution-based JSA b -autumn 1998	Owned o mortgag 5 6 9 length of time 1 time since las	r e 9 7 Source: La since last t job	Thousands Rent-free 5 bour Force Surve job; United Thousands
autumn 1998 er 1998 7 People receiving co Kingdom; summer	Rented or part-rented 2,087 2,283 Pontribution-based JSA b -autumn 1998	Owned o mortgag 5 6 • length of time f time since las n 2 years	r e 9 7 Source: La since last t job	Thousands Rent-free 5 bour Force Surve job; United Thousands e than 2 years
e 7 People receiving co	Rented or part-rented 2,087 2,283 Pontribution-based JSA b -autumn 1998	Owned o mortgag 5 6 7 length of time f time since las n 2 years 123	r e 9 7 Source: La since last t job More	Thousands Rent-free bour Force Surve job; United Thousands e than 2 years 24

						I housar	nds and per cent
			ealth problem wh more than one ye		Without disability/health problem which is expected to last more than one year		
	Summer 19	998	Autumn 1998	Percentage of all receiving benefit (average)	Summer 1998	Autumn 1998	Percentage of all receiving benefit (average)
ncapacity Benefit	1,4	491	1,471	97	54	50	3
evere Disablement Allowance	2	232	204	99	1	1	1
lobility Allowance	3	395	368	97	11	10	3
Disability Working Allowance		22	24	94	1	2	6
Disability Living Allowance	7	750	771	91	70	81	9
Attendance Allowance		65	60	78	20	16	22
<sup>ndustrial</sup> Injury Disablement Allov	vance	110	108	94	7	7	6

nen aged 16-59.

#### Technical report

larly pensions, sickness and disability benefits, is likely to be much higher than the rest of the population.

LFS data are collected for the whole of the United Kingdom. However, some of the tables here are shown for Great Britain. This is because of difficulties obtaining administrative data on a UK basis for all benefits.

#### Evaluation

#### Comparison with administrative data

Table 2 shows a comparison of LFS and administrative data for all types of benefit (see Box 1 for more detailed information on unemployment-related benefits). For most types of benefit, LFS data prior to March 1998 are not available. All the data have been restricted to people aged under 70. The dates of the administrative estimates vary, so in some cases the comparisons are illustrative rather than exact.

For the most part, the LFS estimates are significantly lower than the administrative figures. The exceptions are Maternity Allowance, Retirement Pension, Widow's Pension and Incapacity Benefit, where the LFS estimates are quite close to the administrative data, and Attendance Allowance, where the LFS estimate is much higher.

It is likely that there is some confusion among LFS respondents about which sickness benefits they receive. The fact that Incapacity Benefit is the Evaluation of new benefits data from the LFS

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-toface, 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

Table 1 Disability Working Allowance cla

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

			Thousand
		Aged under 65	Aged 65
Summer 1998		94	3
Autumn 1998		85	3
			and the second
Table 10	People reporting receipt of both I Allowance; United Kingdom; sum	ncapacity Benefit and Seve	rrce: Labour Force Sur
Table 0		ncapacity Benefit and Seve	
IU	Allowance; United Kingdom; sum	ncapacity Benefit and Seve mer-autumn 1998	re Disablement
IU		ncapacity Benefit and Seve mer-autumn 1998 Severe	re Disablement Thousand
IU	Allowance; United Kingdom; sum Incapacity	ncapacity Benefit and Seve mer-autumn 1998 Severe Disablement	re Disablement Thousand

have at least one child in their family

unit. The table shows that response

error relating to the child criterion is

very low (11/2-2 per cent). However

over 20 per cent of family units do not

meet the employment criterion. There

1. Some people who have reported that

2. Some people may have misreported

3. Some people may have fraudulently

claimed Family Credit; or

their employment status on the LFS:

they are claiming Family Credit may

are four possible reasons for this:

be mistaken;

		Thousand	Is and per cen
	All Incapacity Benefit claima	ants	
	Of wi	nom never worked	
	(000s=100%)	000s	Per cen
Summer 1998	1,641	42	
Autumn 1998	1,613	39	
		Source: I	abour Force Surv
		Source: I	abour Porce Jun

					Thousands	and per ce
	In employment				Unemployed or	inactive
	All		Of whom work more per week	6 hours or		
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per ce
Summer 1998	15	62	14	60	9	
Autumn 1998	17	60	15	54	11	

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. Benefit is a means-tested Housi lesigned to help people on low henefit pay for rented accommodaincome tables shows that 97 per cent tion. T ents are in rented accommodaof rec is shows a high degree of tion. consistency

Table 7 shows people receiving contributic -based JSA by length of time st job. People who have not since in the past two years should not worked be receiving contribution-based JSA. reports that 17 per cent of The L tion-based JSA recipients have contril ed in the past two years. This bly a reflection about responisunderstanding of the type of receive. This is borne out by that about 30 per cent of ients say that they do not know what type of JSA they receive.

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



Technical report

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 tables 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.

Table Conomic 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	2	
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: Labou	r Force Survey	

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

								The	ousands and	per cent
	JSA/NI credits		/NI credits Income Support Sickness (not unemployed) disability			Family-re benefits	amily-related penefits		Housing/Council Tax Benefit	
	LFS <sup>a</sup>	Admin. data <sup>b</sup>	LFS <sup>a</sup>	Admin. data <sup>b</sup>	LFS <sup>a</sup>	Admin. data <sup>b</sup>	LFS <sup>a</sup>	Admin. data <sup>b</sup>	LFS <sup>a</sup>	Admin. data <sup>b</sup>
Total (=100%)	933	1,323	1,729	2,194	2,082	2,847	687	798	2,222	2,881
SA/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 unemploy	ved) 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		interative data

Sources: Labour Force Survey and adminis

Evaluation of new benefits data from the LFS

#### 2 Readers' comments

Hers' 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, I Drummond Gate London SWIV 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 pensioners and people receivold age ing 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 benefite data when split by economic activity albeit just for two quarters.

Cross-benefit analysis

pares

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 com-

analysis from administrative sources. As

well as undercounting benefit claimants

at an overall level, the LFS also under-

counts 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, accord-

ing 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 dif-

Overall, cross-benefit analysis

shows that the LFS undercounts

the number of people claiming multiple

benefits in both absolute and pro-

potional terms, just as it undercounts

ference of 19 percentage points.

total benefits

Notes

this with cross-benefit

#### 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

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.

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.

nistrative figures taken from various statistical samples from April 1997 to January 1999.

a LFS figures September-November 1998.

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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

#### Further information For further information, please contact: Mehdi Hussain, Room B2/08, Office for National Statistics, I Drummond Gate, London SWIV 2QQ, e-mail mehdi.hussain@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 6133.

#### Technical note

Penefit questions in the LES	
Benefit questions in the LFS	
STTBEN	EQ - UK
APPLIES IF AGE=16-69	
OR WRKING=1 (paid work in ref. week)	
OR JBAVVAY=1 (has a job/business but away from week)	m it in ref.
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own busines week)	s in ref.
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for a relative's busi ref. week)	iness in
would now like to ask you about state benefits that	t you may
be receiving or claiming.	
CODE I TO CONTINUE	
CHLDBN	EQ - UK
APPLIES IF AGE=16-59	
Are you receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance)?	
l yes	
2 no	
	FO - UK

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

EQ - UK - 11 & 15 LPBEN APPLIES IF CHLDBN=1 (receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance) ASK OR RECORD

(May I just check) Are you receiving Child Benefit (Family Allowance) as alone parent?

l yes 2 no

BENFTS EQ - UK
APPLIES IF AGE
=16-69
OR WRKING = I (paid work in ref. week)
OR JBAWAY = I (has a job/business but away from it in ref. week)
OR OWNBUS = 1 (unpaid work for own business in ref. week)
OR RELBUS = I (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)?
l yes

2 no

#### TYPBEN

APPLIES IF BENFTS = 1 (yes) Which of the following types of benefit were you claiming? ASK OR RECORD CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- Unemployment benefit or National Insurance credits 1
- Income Support (not as an unemployed person) 2
- 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

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 I Jobseeker's Allowance 2 or National Insurance credits?

SATYP EQ - UK	PENBEN
PPLIES IF UNEMBN = 1 (Jobseeker's Allowance)	APPLIES IF TYPBEN=4 (S
Vas your Jobseeker's Allowance	(In the week ending Sunday
contributory JSA	ASK OR RECORD
income-based JSA	CODE ALL THAT APPLY
er both?	I Retirement or Old Pe
don't know	2 Widow's Pension or V
	3 War Disablement Per
SACHJR EQ - UK	(including any related
PPLIES IF TYPBEN = 1 (unemployment benefits or	
National Insurance credits)	FAMLY
anc low long have you been claiming [Jobseeker's Allowance]	APPLIES IF TYPBEN=5 (F
nd/st [NI credits]?	(In the week ending Sunday
less than I month	ASK OR RECORD
month but less than 3 months	CODE ALL THAT APPLY
Cononths but less than 6 months	I Guardian's Allowance
Emonths but less than 12 months	2 Family Credit
a months but less than 18 months	3 Maternity Allowance
Months but less than 2 years	
2 rears but less than 3 years	HSNGGB
2 years but less than 4 years	APPLIES IF TYPBEN=6 (H
« vears but less than 5 years	(In the week ending Sunday
0 5 years	ASK OR RECORD
	CODE ALL THAT APPLY
NCOUP EQ - UK	I Housing Benefit?
PPLES IF TYPBEN=2 (Income Support (not as an unemployed person)	3 Council Tax Benefit?
n the week ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming	HSNGNI
con - Support as a	APPLIES IF TYPBEN=6 (R
SKORRECORD	(In the week ending Sunday
s & person	ASK OR RECORD
pensioner	CODE ALL THAT APPLY
ane parent	I Rent or rate rebate?
and other form or premium of income support?	2 Rate rebate?
KDIBN EQ - UK	
PPLAS IF TYBEN=3 (sickness or disability)	
n the week ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming	
SK OR RECORD	
ODE ALL THAT APPLY	
Incapacity Benefit	
Severe Disablement Allowance	
Mobility Allowance	
Statutory Sick Pay	
Invalid Care Allowance	
Disability Working Allowance	
Disability Living Allowance	
Arrest All	

ISA

AP

IN

SK AP

ASI CO

8 Attendance Allowance

9 Industrial Injury Disablement Benefit?

EQ - UK

EQ - UK

#### Technical report

EQ - UK IF TYPBEN=4 (State Pension) eek ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming... RECORD ALL THAT APPLY

rement or Old Person's Pension ow's Pension or Widowed Mother's Allowance Disablement Pension or War Widow's Pension uding any related allowances)?

EQ - UK

IF TYPBEN=5 (Family) eek ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming... RECORD ALL THAT APPLY

EQ - GB IF TYPBEN=6 (Housing, or Council Tax Benefit) eek ending Sunday the [date]) were you claiming... RECORD ALL THAT APPLY sing Benefit?

EQ - NI

IF TYPBEN=6 (Rent or rate rebate) eek ending Sunday [the date]) were you claiming... RECORD ALL THAT APPLY

# Labour Market **Statistics Helpline**

For the latest headline labour market statistics call the Labour Market Statistics Helpline ono O

# 0207533 24 HOURS · 7 DAYS A WEEK

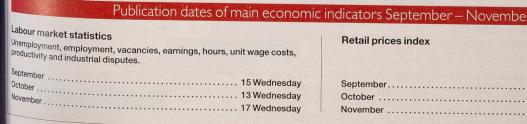
## HEADLINE STATISTICS ON

- **Economic activity and inactivity**
- **Employment and unemployment**
- **Vacancies**
- Earnings
- **Productivity and unit wage costs**

For detailed enquiries on employment, ILO unemployment, claimant count, economic activity, earnings and other labour market topics call the Labour Market Division on 020 7533 6094 during office hours, fax 020 7533 6183, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk



OUI	ACES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS	S2	ECO D.1	NOMIC ACTIN Economic a
EFI	VITIONS	S3	D.2 D.3	Economic ir Economic ir
OM	PARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS	S4		NINGS AND U
			E.1	Average Ear
FGL	ILARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S5	E.2	Average Ear
Lon			E.4	Average Ear
	MARKET SUMMARY		E.21	Unit wage c
	Summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	E.31	Earnings: in
.1	and an adjusted and an adjusted	50 S13		in and call of
2	Cher headline indicators	S13 S14		RNMENT EN
.3	Regional summary	S14	E.11	New Deal 18
.4	a gional summary	310	F.12	Numbers pa
			F.13	Numbers lea
MPI	OV MENT AND PRODUCTIVITY		F.14	Immediate c
1	Employment by category	S18	F.15	Numbers of
.2	Employment by age	S20	F.16	New Deal 25
.11	Vorkforce jobs	S22	F.17	Numbers pa
12	ployee jobs by industry	S23	F.18	Numbers lea
13	Employee jobs: production industries	S25	F.19	Numbers int
18	Workforce jobs by industry	S26		
21	Actual weekly hours of work	S27		R LABOUR N
22	Usual weekly hours of work	S28	G.1	Vacancies at
32	Catout, employment and productivity	S29	G.2	Vacancies at
		an nis mavos	G.3	Vacancies at
NEN	IPLOYMENT	In is used to ca	G.11	Labour dispu
1	It o unemployment by age and duration	S30	G.12	Labour dispu
2	It O unemployment rates by age	S33	G.21	Labour mark
11	Chimant count by region	S34	G.22	Jobseekers
12	Chamant count by age and duration	S38		
13	Caimant count by age and duration: regions	S40		L PRICES AN
14	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S41	H.1	Background
21	Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S42	H.11	Retail prices:
22	Cuimant count: counties/local authorities	S46	H.12	Retail prices:
23	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S47	H.13	Retail prices:
24	Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S51	H.14	Retail prices:
31 33	Claimant count flows	S52	H.15	Retail prices:
33 34	Interval between claims	S53	H.21	EU countries
54 51	Destination of leavers from claimant count	S53		
01	International comparisons	S54	STATIS	STICAL ENQU



#### Labour Market Data



ITY AND INACTIVITY	
ctivity by age	S5
activity	S5
activity by age	S59
NIT WAGE COSTS	
nings Index: industrial sectors	S6
nings Index: industries	S62
nings Index: effects of bonus payments	S64
osts	S6
ernational comparisons	S66
PLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES	
-24 summary figures	S6
ticipating in New Deal 18-24	S6
ving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S68
estinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S68
8 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal	S69
+ summary figures	S69
ticipating in New Deal 25+	S69
ring Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S70
employment from New Deal 25+	S70
semployment norm wew Deal 23+	5/1
ARKET STATISTICS	
Jobcentres: UK summary	S72
Jobcentres by region	S72
Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S73
tes: summary	S74
tes: stoppages in progress	S75
et and educational status of young people	576
vith disabilities placed into employment	576
	0,0
D ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
economic indicators	S77
summary	S78
detailed indices	S78
selected items	S79
general index	S80
changes on a year earlier	S81
comparisons	S82
RYPOINTS	S84
A Distant of March 1995 and 1995 and 1995 and	

14 Tuesday September 1999 Labour Market trends SI

### Sources of labour market statistics

#### MAIN SOURCES

#### Labour Force Survey

Much of the labour market data published are measured by the LFS. The concepts and definitions used in the LFS are agreed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an agency of the United Nations. The definitions are used by European Union member countries and members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The LFS is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. In any three month period, a nationally representative sample of approximately 120,000 people aged 16 or over in around 61,000 households are interviewed. The survey also covers students in halls of residence (who are sampled in their parental residences) and people living in NHS accommodation. Each household is interviewed five times, once every three months. The initial interview is generally done face-to-face by an interviewer visiting the address. Further interviews are done by telephone wherever possible. The survey asks a series of questions about respondents' personal circumstances and their labour market activity, with most questions referring to activity in the week before the interview. The first and fifth interviews also ask about earnings. Interviews are carried out continuously throughout the year and key results are published every month for the latest available three month period. Other data are available once a quarter or once or twice a year.

The LFS was carried out every two years from 1973 to 1983. The ILO definition was first used in 1984. This was also the first year in which the survey was conducted on an annual basis with results available for every spring quarter (March to May). The survey moved to a continuous basis in spring 1992 in Great Britain and in winter 1994/5 in Northern Ireland, with results published four times a year. Since April 1998, results are published 12 times a year for an average of each three month period. LFS data are published around six weeks after the period to which they refer.

The LFS three-monthly results can be compared in various ways over time, shown by the chart below. The shaded areas show the periods for which LFS results are available. Comparisons over time should be made with the periods shaded in the same patterns, e.g. January to March 1999 should be compared with January to March 1998 or October to December 1998. Comparing estimates for overlapping three-month periods can produce more volatile results which can be difficult to interpret. In order to make three-month on three-month comparisons, it is important to use seasonally-adjusted data.

ing information on their turnover and profits, and also the number of filled jobs.

ducted annually in September to measure the number of employee jobs. The survey samples around 450,000 local units covering one-third of the worksites in the United Kingdom.

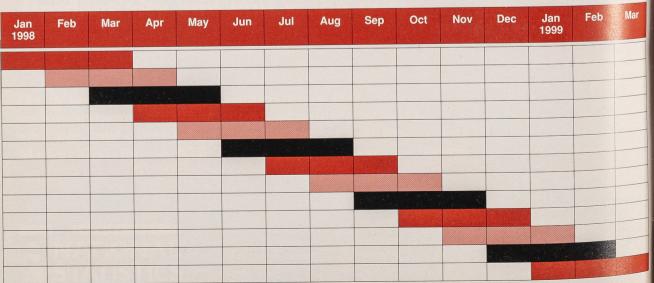
Short-Term Turnover Employer Surveys are smaller surveys which are conducted every three months. The surveys are used to provide estimates of quarterly changes in the number of jobs between the annual surveys. For production industries surveys are conducted monthly, allowing estimates to be produced for each month. Around 9,000

Both the AES and the Short-term Turnover Employer Surveys take a sample of businesses from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR holds details of all businesses that run a PAYE tax system or register for VAT.

The Monthly Wages and Salary Survey covers a sample of firms in Great Britain. The survey obtains details of the gross wages and salaries paid to employees, in respect of the last pay week for the weekly paid, and for the calendar month for the monthly paid. The sample covers the wage bill for some 9 million employees. It is used to calculate the Average Earnings Index.

Labour market data on the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits and Jobcentre vacancies are derived from administrative records.

Claimant count data are provided by the Benefits



#### Data on vacancies are produced by the Employment Service (ES) as a by-product of its

#### **Employer surveys**

ONS conducts a range of employer surveys, collect-

The Annual Employment Survey (AES) is con-

production enterprises are sampled each month.

#### Administrative records

Agency, Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced both Unemployment Benefit and unemployment-related Income Support on 7 October 1996. Up to 6 October the claimant count figures included those who claimed Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits. A seasonally-adjusted consistent claimant count series is available from 1971. The claimant count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits on one particular day each month. Claimant count figures are announced five weeks after the date to which they refer.

Labour Market System (LMS). LMS is the computer system that manages the currency of vacancies on display, controls their circulation around Jobcentres, and identifies those for liaison action with employers A consistent vacancies series is available from 1985

#### USING DATA SOURCES

Because the different sources of labour market data have different strengths and limitations, it follows that they are best used for different purposes. This section identifies the source of data that ONS recommends using for different types of analysis of three aspects of the labour market: employment. unemployment, and earnings.

#### Employment

The LFS provides a more complete measure of employment than the workforce jobs series, but the workforce jobs series probably provides more accurate industrial breakdown than the LFS

To gain an idea of the extent of work be formed in the UK, the LFS is preferred. The also the only source of detailed information hour the characteristics (occupations, homew work patterns and so on) of people's work for the industry in which people work, whi the workforce jobs series is likely to be more accurate. and consistent with other national economic cories.

#### Unemployment

The LFS provides a more complete measure commenployment (under the ILO definition) than the iman count (which measures benefit receipt), especially for women, and is better-suited to international comparisons. The claimant count is more useful as a way of assessing unemployment in small areas (below the level of regions); it is also useful as a timely adicator of up-to-date changes in unemployment.

#### Earnings

For monthly estimates of changes, the Average Earnings Index is most suitable. For annual changes, the New Earnings Survey should be used. Fo estimates of levels (amounts workers earn ch week or each hour), the sources are the NES and LFS. The NES is preferred as a source of the earnings of fulltime employees, and of the hourly earnings of all employees. The LFS is preferred as a source about the earnings of part-time employees. LFS earnings estimates are published in the LFS Quarterly Supplement.

#### EMPLOYMENT Employment

there are two ways of looking at employment: the mber of people in employment or the number of jobs. these two concepts represent different things, as one have more than one job (see 'Comparison of nerson ca employment data', Labour Market Trends, ources 1997, pp511-16 for more details of between the two sources). People aged 16 differen classed as employed by the Labour Force or over if they have done at least one hour of Survey reference week or are temporarily away work a on holiday). People classify themselves from a our categories in the LFS (according to their into one they have more than one): employees, selfmain iol npaid family worker (doing unpaid work for employ husiness) or participating in a governmenta family ining programme. รแกกด

#### e jobs Work

of jobs is mainly collected through postal The nur levs (see notes on sources). This gives the omnlov employee jobs (formerly known as number employment). The total number of employe obs (formerly known as workforce in workfor is calculated by summing employee jobs, employr ent jobs from the LFS, those in HM Forces self-em ent-supported trainees. As the main part and dovi nate is the employee jobs total, this of the represents the employers' perception of classific bs there are. It excludes homeworkers and how man stic servants. nrivate do

#### Self-en loved people (LFS)

in their main job, work on their own hose w account, whether or not they have employees.

#### Self-er ovment iobs

Part of the total workforce jobs. Includes self-employed neonle in ir main job and people who are employees in their main job who are self-employed in their second job from the

#### Government-supported trainees

hose of ernment-supported training programmes are included he employee jobs estimate if they have a contract mployment, If, however, they do not have a contract aployment they are included in the workforce iobs estias government-supported trainees

#### Employment rate

Fmploym ant rates can be presented for any population e proportion of that group who are in aroup a The main presentation of employment rates is the proportion of the population of working age 16-59 for females and 16-64 for males) who are in

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment

e International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of mployment covers people who are: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the previous our weeks and are available to start work within the ext fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

#### Count of claimants of unemploymentlated benefits (claimant count)

claimant count records the number of people ing unemployment-related benefits. These are ently the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National surance credits, claimed at Employment Service local fices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively ing work during the week in which the claim is nade. They enter into a Jobseeker's Agreement setting ut the action they will take to find work and to improve their prospects of finding employment.

#### Definitions

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic

- articles in Labour Market Trends that
- relate to particular statistical series

#### ILO unemployment rate

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure. Can be calculated for any population group.

#### Claimant count rate

The number of claimants resident in an area expressed as a percentage of the sum of claimants and workforce iobs in the area.

#### **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

#### **Economically active**

The economically active population are those who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.

#### Economic activity rate

The number of people who are in employment or unemployed as a percentage of the total population aged 16 and over. Can be calculated for any population group.

#### **ECONOMIC INACTIVITY**

#### **Economically inactive**

Economically inactive people are out of work, but do not satisfy all the criteria for ILO unemployment, such as those in retirement and those who are not actively seeking work.

#### Economic inactivity rate

The number of economically inactive people as a percentage of the total population aged 16 and over. Can be calculated for any population group.

#### EARNINGS

#### Earnings

A measure of gross remuneration people receive in return for work done. It includes salaries and bonuses but does not include non-monetary perks such as benefits in kind This differs from income, which is the amount of money

#### CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series
- R revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- nes not elsewhere specified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification
- EU European Union

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit. there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users. this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

received from all sources. Income includes interest from building society and bank accounts, dividends from shares, benefit receipts, trust funds, etc. It should be noted that the Average Earnings Index excludes bonuses at the more detailed industry levels shown in Table E.2. in order to reduce volatility in the Index.

#### **Average Earnings Index**

Average earnings are obtained by dividing the total paid by the total number of employees paid, including those on strike. The headline rate is the centred average of the annual change in the seasonally-adjusted series over the latest three months, and replaces the underlying rate of change.

#### HOURS WORKED (New Earnings Survey) Normal weekly hours

The time which an employee is expected to work in a normal week excluding all overtime and main meal breaks.

#### Weekly hours worked

The actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under quarantee agreements

#### HOURS WORKED (Labour Force Survey)

Respondents to the LFS are asked a series of questions enabling the identification of both their usual hours and their actual hours during the reference week, excluding meal breaks, but including paid and unpaid overtime.

#### **OTHER DEFINITIONS**

#### General index of retail prices

The Retail Prices Index measures the change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the vast majority of households in the UK. The general index includes virtually all types of household spending as detailed in Table H.12

#### Labour disputes

Statistics cover disputes (strikes) connected with terms and conditions of employment. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the disputes occurred.

#### Productivity

The number of units of output (measured by the Index of Production for the manufacturing sector and by Gross Domestic Product for the whole economy) produced by each filled job.

#### Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992. The SIC 1992 classification splits businesses into 17 sections, A-Q. The breakdown includes the following categories: Production industries - SIC 1992 Section E including Manufacturing (Section D); Service industries - SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

#### **Standard Occupational Classification** (SOC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent occupational breakdown for UK official statistics. This system was introduced in 1991

#### Unit wage costs

A measure of the cost of wages and salaries in producing a unit of output.

#### Jobcentre vacancies

A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or careers office (including 'self-employed' opportunities created by employers) which remained unfilled on the day of the count.

September 1999 Labour Market trends S3

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

old subject, table names and numbers		New table names and numbers	
JMMARY TABLES	0.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	A.1
Ibour Force Survey: UK orkforce: UK	0.2	Workforce jobs Regional labour market summary	B.11 A.4
abour Force Survey: GB orkforce: GB	0.3 0.4	Workforce jobs	B.11
ackground economic indicators	0.5	Background economic indicators	H.1
NPLOYMENT	1.1	Workforce jobs	B.11
lorkforce mployees in employment: industry time series	1.2	Employee jobs by industry	B.12
mployees in employment: industry: production industries	1.3 1.4	Employee jobs: industry: production industries Employee jobs: by division, class or group	B.13 B.14
Il industries: by division, class or group mployees in employment by region and sector	1.5	Employee jobs by region and industry	B.16
utput, employment and productivity	1.8 1.9	Output, employment and productivity Employment: selected countries: national definitions	B.32 B.51
elected countries: national definition ourism-related industries in Great Britain	1.9	Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain	B.17
INEMPLOYMENT			C.11
Claimant count: UK summary	2.1 2.2	Claimant count by region Claimant count by region	C.11
Claimant count: GB summary Claimant count by region	2.3	Claimant count by region	C.11 C.21
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	2.4 2.5	Claimant count area statistics: Travel-to-Work Areas Claimant count by age and duration	C.12
Claimant count by age and duration Claimant count: regions: age and duration	2.6	Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13 C.13
Claimant count by age: time series	2.7 2.8	Claimant count by age and duration: regions Claimant count by age and duration: regions	C.13
Claimant count by duration: time series Claimant count counties and local authority areas	2.9	Claimant count area statistics: counties and local authority districts	C.22
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	2.10 2.15	Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies Discontinued (but see C.2 ILO unemployment rates by age)	C.23 C.2
Claimant count: rates by age Selected countries	2.18	Selected countries	C.51
Claimant count: UK flows	2.19 2.20	Claimant count flows Discontinued	C.31
Claimant count: GB flows by age Claimant count: average duration	2.21	Average duration of claims by age	C.35
Claim history: number of previous claims	2.22 2.23	Claimant count: number of previous claims Claim history: interval between claims	C.32 C.33
Claim history: interval between claims By sought and usual occupation	2.24	Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	C.14
Claimant count: destination of leavers by duration	2.25	Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim	C.34 C.41
Redundancies in Great Britain Redundancies by region	2.33	Redundancies by region	C.42
Redundancies by age	2.34	Discontinued Redundancies by industry	C.43
Redundancies by industry Redundancies by occupation	2.35 2.36	Redundancies by industry Discontinued	
VACANCIES			G.1
UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	3.1 3.2	Vacancies at Jobcentres Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: adjusted	G.2
Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions Summary: regions	3.3	Vacancies at Jobcentres by region: not adjusted	G.3
LABOUR DISPUTES	4.1	Labour disputes: stoppages of work: summary	G.11
Totals; industries; causes Stoppages of work: summary	4.1 4.2	Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: by industry; causes	G.12
EARNINGS	5.1	Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors	E.1
Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry	5.3	Discontinued	E.12
Manual employees	5.4 5.5	Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employee jobs by industry group Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employee jobs by industry group	E.13
Non-manual employees All employees	5.6	Average earnings and hours of all full-time employee jobs by industry group	E.14 E.21
Unit wage costs: index for main industrial sectors	5.8 5.9	Unit wage costs: index for manufacturing and whole economy Selected countries: index of wages per head	E.21 E.31
Selected countries: index of wages per head	0.0		
RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements	6.1	Retail prices: summary of recent movements Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	H.11 H.12
Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections	6.2 6.3	Retail prices: detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections Average retail prices of selected items	H.13
Average for selected items General index: time series	6.4	General index of retail prices	H.14 H.15
Changes on a year earlier: time series EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	6.5 6.8	General index of retail prices: changes on a year earlier EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	H.21
EU countries: Harmonised indices of Consumer Prices Selected countries	6.9	Discontinued	
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	71	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	7.1 7.2	UK summary for latest nine quarters	A.1 D.1/B.2/C.2
Economic activity by age	7.3	Economic activity by age	D.1/8.2/6.2 B.1
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	7.4 7.5	Employment by category Temporarily suspended	<b>D</b>
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonly adjusted)	7.6	Temporarily suspended	<b>B.</b> 41
Job-related training received by employees Average actual weekly hours by industry sector	7.7 7.8	Job-related training received by employees Actual weekly hours of work	B.21
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING			
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programm	mes 8.1	Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	F.1 F.2
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Training for Work: destination of leavers	8.2 8.3	Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	F.3
Training for Work: qualifications of leavers	8.4	Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	F.4 F.5
Youth Training: destination of leavers Youth Training: qualifications of leavers	8.5 8.6	Other training: destination of leavers Other training: qualifications of leavers	F.6
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES			G.22
Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment	A1 A2	Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment Regional selective assistance by region	G.31
Regional selective assistance by region Regional selective assistance by region and company	A2 A3	Regional selective assistance by region Regional selective assistance by region and company	G.32
	tical update	Total hours worked per week	B.33 E.11
	tical update	New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	E.I.

#### Regularly published statistics Table Frequency Latest number issue or page LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE **GOVERNMENT-SUPPO** М Sep 99 A.1 Number of people partici UK summ М Sep 99 A.2 enterprise programm Other headline indicators M Sep 99 A.3 Number of starts on train Regional labour market summary М Sep 99 A.4 programmes Work-based training for EMPLOY ENT AND PRODUCTIVITY leavers M Sep 99 B.1 Work-based training for t by category molovm M Sep 99 leavers B.2 t by age Q Aug 99 Other training: destination t by occupation B.3 M (Q) Other training: qualification Sep 99 B.11 obs New Deal 18-24 summar obs by industry М Sep 99 B.12 obs: production industries: UK Numbers participating in М Sep 99 B.13 Numbers leaving Gatewa obs: division, class or group: UK Q Jul 99 B.14 Immediate destinations of bs: division, class or group: GB Q Jul 99 B.15 Number of 18 to 24-yearbs by region and industry Q Aug 99 B 16 from New Deal in tourism-related industries 0 Aug 99 B.17 New Deal 25+ summary M (Q) bs by industry Sep 99 B.18 Numbers participating in y hours of work M Sep 99 B.21 Numbers leaving Advisor hours of work М Sep 99 B.22 New Deal 25+ stput, employment and output per Indices of Number of people into en M (Q) Sep 99 amployed B.32 perso Deal 25+ orked per week Q Jul 99 B.33 Total hour TEC/CCTE performance raining Q Sep 99 B.41 Job-relate Suntries: national definitions Q Sep 99 Selected of B.51 OTHER LABOUR MARK Annual Emcloyment Survey A Mar 99 137 Vacancies at Jobcentres Vacancies at Jobcentres UNEMPL MENT Vacancies at Jobcentres II O unem ment by age and duration M Sep 99 C.1 by region ILO unerni ment rates by age М Sep 99 C.2 Labour disputes: summa yment rates by previous occupation Q Aug 99 C.4 Labour disputes: stoppag nt by region Sep 99 Μ C.11 Labour disputes: annual r ant by age and duration М Claimant Sep 99 C.12 International labour dispu int by age and duration: reasons М Sep 99 C.13 Trade union membership int by sought and usual occupation M Sep 99 C.14 Labour market and educa nt: Travel-to-Work Areas М Sep 99 C.21 people ant: counties/local authorities М Sep 99 C.22 Economic activity of your Int: Parliamentary constituencies M Sep 99 C.23 Disabled people and the la unt: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas M Sep 99 C.24 Jobseekers with disabilitie unt flows imant M Sep 99 C.31 employment ount: number of previous claims Q Aug 99 C.32 Ethnic groups: labour mar erval between claims Q Sep 99 C.33 Ethnic groups in the labou stinatio of leavers from claimant count М Sep 99 C.34 report erage charation of claims by age Q Jul 99 C.35 Women in the labour mark dundan les in UK Q Aug 99 C.41 Women in the labour mark Redundances by region Q Aug 99 C.42 Job-related training edundan es by industry Q Aug 99 C.43 **Regional Selective Assist** Redundan A May 99 251 **Regional Selective Assista** nternational comparisons М Sep 99 C.51 Sickness absence Seasonal adjustment revie ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Labour force projections onomic activity by age М Sep 99 D.1 Employment and Employm nomic inactivity М Sep 99 D.2 Tribunal statistics nomic inactivity by age М Sep 99 D.3 **RETAIL PRICES AND EC** EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS Background economic inc erage Earnings Index: main industrial sectors M Sep 99 E.1 Retail prices: summary erage Earnings Index: by industry М Sep 99 E.2 Retail prices: detailed indi erage earnings: effects of bonus payments M Sep 99 E.4 Retail prices: selected iten w Earnings Survey: quarterly projections Q Aug 99 E.11 Retail prices: general inde New Earnings Survey: report Δ Dec 98 623 Retail prices: changes on erage earnings and hours: manual employees Q(A) Aug 99 E.12 EU countries: Harmonise erage earnings and hours: non-manual Prices employees Q(A) Aug 99 E.13 age earnings and hours: all employees Q(A) Aug 99 F 14 Init wage costs M Sep 99 E.21 ngs: international comparisons М Sep 99 E.31 our costs 1992 Quadrennial Sep 94 313

rends

molovr

nolovi

**Vorkfor** 

nploye

Norkfo

Actual w

Usual we

ILO unem

Claimant

Claimant

Claimant

laimant

laimant

laimant

aimant

imant

S4 Labour Market trends September 1999

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
ORTED TRAINING		D REALING	
cipating in training and	-		
mes ning and enterprise	Q	Aug 99	F.1
	Q	Aug 99	F.2
adults: destination of	Q	Aug 00	50
adults: qualifications of	Q	Aug 99	F.3
	Q	Aug 99	F.4
on of leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.5
ions of leavers	Q	Aug 99	F.6
ry figures	M	Sep 99	F.11
New Deal 18-24	M	Sep 99	F.12
ay of New Deal 18-24	М	Sep 99	F.13
on leaving New Deal	М	Sep 99	F.14
-olds into employment	М	Son 00	E 15
figures	M	Sep 99 Sep 99	F.15
New Deal 25+	M	Sep 99 Sep 99	F.16 F.17
ry Interview Process of	IVI	3eb 99	F. 17
	М	Sep 99	F.18
mployment from New		00000	1.10
	М	Sep 99	F.19
tables	А	Dec 98	635
KET STATISTICS			
: UK summary	М	Sep 99	G.1
by region	М	Sep 99	G.2
and careers offices			
	М	Sep 99	G.3
ary	М	Sep 99	G.11
ges in progress: industry	М	Sep 99	G.12
report	A	Jun 99	299
utes	A	Apr 99	173
) otional status of usual	A	Jul 99	343
ational status of young		0 00	0.01
na pooplo	M	Sep 99	G.21
ng people	Q	Aug 99	399
labour market ies placed into	Q	Jun 99	286
	M	Sep 99	G.22
arket status	Q	Sep 99	451
ur market: annual	4	000 00	431
	А	Dec 98	601
ket	Q	Aug 99	401
ket: annual report	А	Mar 99	103
	Q	Sep 99	450
tance by region	Q	Jul 99	G.31
tance by company	Q	Jul 99	G.32
	Q	Aug 99	400
iew	A	Jul 99	381
	А	Jun 98	281
nent Appeal			
	А	Sep 99	493
CONOMIC INDICATORS		0	
dicators	M	Sep 99	H.1
licon	M	Sep 99	H.11
lices	M	Sep 99	H.12
ms	M	Sep 99	H.13
ex a vear earlier	M	Sep 99	H.14
a year earlier d Indices of Consumer	М	Sep 99	H.15
a maloos of Consumer	м	Sep 99	H 21
	141	Och 3a	H.21
with frequency of compil	lation abou	up in hypolests	16

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.

#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted A.

Economically inactive

MGSJ

5,218 5,198 5,245 5,397 5,661 5,888 5,975 6,070 6,156 6,231 6,355 6,330

**6,224** 6,224 6,252

6,266 6,269 6,278

6,290 6,307 6,309

6,323 6,339 6,355

**6,371** 6,351 6,331

6,344 6,362 6,334

6,323 6,305 6,294

**6,310** 6,326 6,330

6,341

**31** 0.5

**-30** -0.5

YBSO

2,071 2,051 2,063 2,178 2,434 2,584 2,584 2,656 2,745 2,781 2,831 2,935 2,902

**2,822** 2,827 2,858

2,871 2,872 2,875

2,880 2,894 2,890

2,900 2,923 2,935

**2,955** 2,935 2,903

2,907 2,919 2,891

2,877 2,864 2,855

Total mically active

MGSG

16,378 16,508 16,556 16,474 16,263 16,097 16,074 16,062 16,076 16,110 16,086 16,212

**16,125** 16,134 16,115

16,109 16,115 16,113

16,110 16,101 16,107

16,102 16,094 16,086

**16,079** 16,107 16,135

16,130 16,121 16,157

16,177 16,203 16,222

**16,215** 16,207 16,212

16,209

-6 0.0

130 0.8

YBSL

16,099 16,191 16,249 16,172 15,948 15,830 15,800 15,800 15,800 15,804 15,804 15,916

**15,844** 15,846 15,822

15,815 15,821 15,824

15,825 15,818 15,828

15,825 15,809 15,804

**15,790** 15,816 15,855

15,858 15,853 15,887

15,908 15,927 15,943

2

All aged 16 and over

MGSM

21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,232 22,2341 22,441 22,542

**22,349** 22,358 22,367

22,375 22,383 22,392

22,400 22,408 22,416

22,425 22,433 22,441

**22,450** 22,458 22,466

22,475 22,483 22,491

22,500 22,508 22,516

**22,525** 22,533 22,542

22.550

**25** 0.1

**100** 0.4

YBTG

18,169 18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,455 18,511 18,581 18,660 18,738 18,818

**18,666** 18,673 18,679

18,686 18,692 18,699

18,705 18,712 18,718

18,725 18,732 18,738

**18,745** 18,751 18,758

18,765 18,771 18,778

18,785 18,791 18,798

Total in employment<sup>a</sup>

3

MGSA

14,885 15,277 15,376 14,945 14,368 14,081 14,218 14,425 14,501 14,779 14,969 15,100

**14,816** 14,810 14,843

14,878 14,920 14,921

14,933 14,953 14,974

14,959 14,962 14,969

**14,970** 15,003 15,020

15,010 15,003 15,039

15,061 15,055 15,084

**15,089** 15,090 15,100

15,118

**29** 0.2

**148** 1.0

YBSF

14,623 14,986 15,085 14,660 14,067 13,826 13,954 14,137 14,236 14,510 14,695 14,813

**14,544** 14,531 14,560

14,592 14,634 14,640

14,657 14,679 14,705

14,692 14,689 14,695

**14,693** 14,726 14,751

14,749 14,744 14,778

14,799 14,788 14,813

ILO unemployed

4 MGSD

1,492 1,231 1,180 1,530 1,896 2,017 1,856 1,637 1,575 1,331 1,118 1,112

**1,310** 1,324 1,272

1,230 1,194 1,192

1,177 1,148 1,133

1,143 1,132 1,118

**1,109** 1,104 1,115

1,120 1,117 1,118

1,117 1,148 1,138

**1,126** 1,117 1,112

1,091

-35

**-18** -1.6

YBSI

1,4761,2051,1641,5121,8802,0041,8461,6291,5641,3201,1081,103

**1,300** 1,314 1,262

1,222 1,186 1,183

1,168 1,139 1,123

1,133 1,120 1,108

**1,097** 1,091 1,104

1,109 1,109 1,109

1,109 1,139 1,130

#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1 Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

		Total economically	Total in	ILO	Economically	Economic activity		ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All 1	2	employment <sup>a</sup>	unemployed 4	inactive 5	rate (%)	rate (%)	8	
All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGSR	MGSX	YBTC
(Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	$\begin{array}{r} 44,797\\ 44,978\\ 45,107\\ 45,226\\ 45,310\\ 45,400\\ 45,465\\ 45,574\\ 45,725\\ 45,898\\ 46,056\\ 46,212 \end{array}$	28,487 28,897 29,038 28,935 28,698 28,564 28,558 28,558 28,694 28,868 28,868 28,868 28,868 28,868 28,868	25,969 26,791 27,033 26,490 25,866 25,757 26,043 26,300 26,772 27,045 27,045 27,362	2,518 2,106 2,005 2,445 2,833 2,999 2,799 2,516 2,394 2,093 1,824 1,797	16,310 16,081 16,070 16,291 16,612 16,836 16,909 17,016 17,031 17,033 17,187 17,053	63.6 64.2 64.4 64.0 63.3 62.9 62.8 62.7 62.8 62.9 62.8 62.9 62.7 62.8 62.9 62.3 62.1	58.0 59.6 59.9 58.6 57.1 56.3 56.7 57.1 57.5 58.3 58.7 59.2	8.8 7.3 6.9 8.4 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.3 7.3 6.3 6.2	364 35.8 36.0 37.1 37.2 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.1 37.3 37.1 37.3
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1997 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>45,912</b> 45,926 45,939	<b>28,921</b> 28,941 28,896	<b>26,836</b> 26,834 26,855	<b>2,084</b> 2,106 2,041	<b>16,991</b> 16,985 17,043	<b>63.0</b> 63.0 62.9	<b>58.5</b> 58.4 58.5	<b>7.2</b> 7.3 7.1	37.0 37.0 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	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>46,069</b>	<b>28,861</b>	<b>27,047</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>17,208</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	37.4
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,094	28,989	27,168	1,820	17,106	62.9	58.9	6.3	37.1
Jul-Sep	46,108	28,983	27,175	1,807	17,125	62.9	58.9	6.2	37 1
Aug-Oct	46,121	29,010	27,207	1,803	17,111	62.9	59.0	6.2	37 1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37 0
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	36.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,175	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>46,186</b>	<b>29,174</b>	<b>27,351</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>17,012</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	36.3
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,172	27,358	1,814	17,027	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Apr-Jun	46,225	29,155	27,394	1,760	17,071	63.1	59.3	6.0	36.9
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>39</b> 0.1	<b>-19</b> -0.1	<b>43</b> 0.2	-62 -3.4	<b>58</b> 0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>157</b> 0.3	<b>294</b> 1.0	<b>347</b> 1.3	<b>-53</b> -2.9	<b>-137</b> -0.8	0.4	0.6	-0.2	-0,4
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M) Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1998 1999	34,772 34,908 35,018 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,308 35,407 35,535 35,678 35,807 35,932	27,762 28,061 28,216 28,118 27,758 27,749 27,746 27,906 28,041 28,076 28,327	25,284 26,007 26,246 25,713 25,050 24,975 25,248 25,531 25,5971 26,272 26,549	2,477 2,054 1,970 2,404 2,801 2,966 2,773 2,498 2,375 2,071 1,804 1,778	7,010 6,847 6,802 6,986 7,323 7,484 7,560 7,661 7,629 7,637 7,731 7,606	79.8 80.4 80.6 80.1 79.2 78.8 78.6 78.4 78.5 78.6 78.4 78.5	72.7 74.5 75.0 73.3 71.2 70.3 71.3 71.8 71.8 71.8 72.8 73.4 73.9	89 7.3 7.0 86 10.1 10.7 10.0 9.0 8.5 7.4 6.4 6.3	0026 19.4 9.9 002 014 015 14 015 14 016 212
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1997 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>35,690</b> 35,701 35,712	<b>28,093</b> 28,108 28,067	<b>26,028</b> 26,023 26,045	<b>2,065</b> 2,085 2,022	<b>7,597</b> 7,593 7,645	<b>78.7</b> 78.7 78.6	<b>72.9</b> 72.9 72.9	<b>7.4</b> 7.4 7.2	21. <b>3</b> 21.3 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
<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>35,817</b>	<b>28,061</b>	<b>26,269</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>7,756</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	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
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>	<b>35,911</b>	<b>28,364</b>	<b>26,560</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>7,547</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	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 Percent	<b>31</b> 0.1	-39 -0.1	<b>24</b> 0.1	<b>-63</b> -3.5	<b>70</b> 0.9	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.5
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>126</b> 0.4	<b>265</b> 0.9	<b>315</b> <i>1.2</i>	<b>-50</b> -2.8	<b>-139</b> -1.8	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.0

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

S6 Labour Market trends September 1999 Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr) 18,805 18,811 18,818 **15,927** 15,919 15,916 **14,810** 14,809 14,813 **1,117** 1,110 1,103 **2,877** 2,893 2,902 18,825 15,912 14,830 1,082 2,913 Changes Over last 3 months Percent **20** 0.1 -15 **20** 0.1 -35 -3.2 **35** 1.2 Over last 12 months **80** 0.4 **122** 0.8 **137** 0.9 **-15** -1.3 -**43** -1.4 ip between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1. chnical note on pS12. A spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment .

Thousands

NITED KINGDOM

les aged (Mar-N

1997 1998 1999

3-mo Apr-May-

Jul-Sep-

Oct-Nov Dec

Jan-M Feb-A Mar-M

Apr-May-Jun-A

Jul-Se; Aug-Oo Sep-No

Oct-De Nov 98 Dec 98

Jan-Ma Feb-Ar Mar-Ma

Apr-J

Chan Over Per co

Over I

es ag Spri (Mai 1988

1998 1999

3-mo Apr-May-Jun-

ASONALLY ADJUSTED

and over uarters

averages

n 98 98 (Win)

998 (Spr)

Sum)

n 99 b 99 (Win)

3 months

12 months

6 to 64 uarters

averages 1997

(Sum)

Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)

Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

**Apr-J**un May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Apr-Jun

Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)

999 (Spr)

Sum)

September 1999



			Thousar
Economic activity rate (%) 6	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
MGWH	MGSS	MGSY -	9 YBTD
75.8 76.1 75.9 75.3 74.2 73.2 72.9 72.6 72.3 72.1 71.7 71.9	68.9 70.4 70.5 68.3 65.5 64.0 64.5 65.2 66.2 66.2 66.7 67.0	9.1 7.5 7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 10.2 9.8 8.3 6.9 6.9	24.2 23.9 24.1 25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.7 27.9 28.3 28.1
<b>72.2</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>
72.2	66.2	8.2	27.8
72.0	66.4	7.9	28.0
72.0	66.5	7.6	28.0
72.0	66.7	7.4	28.0
72.0	66.6	7.4	28.0
71.9	66.7	7.3	28.1
71.9	66.7	7.1	28.1
71.9	66.8	7.0	28.1
71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2
71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
<b>71.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>
71.7	66.8	6.9	28.3
71.8	66.9	6.9	28.2
71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
71.8	66.9	6.9	28.2
71.9	66.9	6.9	28.1
72.0	66.9	7.1	28.0
72.0	67.0	7.0	28.0
<b>72.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>
71.9	67.0	6.9	28.1
71.9	67.0	6.9	28.1
71.9	67.0	6.7	28.1
-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
MGSP	MGSV	YBTJ	YBTM
88.6	80.5	9.2	11.4
88.8	82.1	7.4	11.2
88.7	82.4	7.2	11.3
88.1	79.9	9.3	11.9
86.8	76.5	11.8	13.2
86.0	75.1	12.7	14.0
85.6	75.6	11.7	14.4
85.2	76.4	10.3	14.8
85.0	76.6	9.9	15.0
84.8	77.8	8.3	15.2
84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
84.3	78.7	6.9	15.4
<b>84.9</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>
84.9	77.8	8.3	15.1
84.7	77.9	8.0	15.3
84.6	78.1	7.7	15.4
84.6	78.3	7.5	15.4
84.6	78.3	7.5	15.4
84.6	78.4	7.4	15.4
84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5
84.6	78.6	7.1	15.4
84.5	78.5	7.2	15.5
84.4	78.4	7.1	15.6
84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
<b>84.2</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>
84.3	78.5	6.9	15.7
84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
84.5	78.5	7.0	15.5
84.6	78.7	7.0	15.4
84.7	78.8	7.0	15.3
84.8	78.7	7.2	15.2
84.8	78.8	7.1	15.2
<b>84.7</b> 84.6 84.6	<b>78.8</b> 78.7 78.7	<b>7.0</b> 7.0	<b>15.3</b> 15.4 15.4
84.6	78.7	6.9	15.4
<b>84.5</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>
-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2
0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.3

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

**S7** 

#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Α. Labour Force Survey summary: female, sea

ILO unemployed

MGSE

Total in employment<sup>a</sup>

MGSB

Total economically active

2

MGSH

All

MGSN

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Females aged 16 and over

ale, s	seaso	nally ad	justed		Thousands			Labour	Force Sur	r
	omically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)	UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	
	5	6	7	8	9	NOT SEASONALLY	1	2	3	
	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE	All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGTY	MGTS	мдтм	10000
	11,092 10,883 10,825 10,951 10,948 10,934 10,948 10,946 10,874 10,802 10,832 10,723	52.2 53.6 53.4 53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.7 54.1 54.1 54.7	47.8 49.5 50.0 49.4 49.2 49.1 49.3 49.6 50.2 50.9 51.1 51.8	85 7.1 6.6 7.3 7.5 7.9 7.6 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.3	47.8 46.8 46.4 46.6 46.8 46.8 46.8 46.8 46	() () () () () () () () () ()	44,797 44,978 45,107 45,226 45,310 45,400 45,465 45,574 45,725 45,898 46,056 46,212	28,345 28,764 28,909 28,813 28,582 28,447 28,433 28,426 28,552 28,716 28,571 28,713 28,992	25,860 26,689 26,935 26,935 25,812 25,697 26,973 26,219 26,682 26,947 27,251	

averages

(Sum)

(Aut)

998

(Spr)

(Sum)

(Aut)

1999 (Spr)

an 99 eb 99 (Win)

at 3 months

st 12 months

th averages un 1997

ug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)

Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)

Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)

Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)

Changes Over last 3 months Percent

Over last 12 months Percent

Apr-Jun

Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)

aged 16-59(W)/64(M) quarters ay)

an 98 eb 98 (Win)

**45,912** 45,926 45,939

45,952 45,965 45,978

45,991 46,004 46,017

46,030 46,043 46,056

**46,069** 46,081 46,094

46,108 46,121 46,134

46,147 46,160 46,173

**46,186** 46,199 46,212

46,225

**39** 0.1

157 0.3

34,772 34,908 35,108 35,103 35,174 35,242 35,308 35,407 35,535 35,678 35,807 35,932

**35,690** 35,701 35,712

35,723 35,733 35,744

35,754 35,765 35,775

35,786 35,796 35,807

**35,817** 35,828 35,838

35,849 35,859 35,869

35,880 35,890 35,901

**35,911** 35,922 35,932

35,943

**31** 0.1

**126** 0.4

**28,837** 28,990 29,111

29,121 29,017 28,943

28,870 28,763 28,723

28,735 28,767 28,713

**28,776** 28,977 29,204

29,206 29,155 29,135

29,087 29,092 29,046

**29,032** 29,040 28,992

29,055

**23** 0.1

**280** 1.0

YBSW

27,619 27,928 28,087 27,995 27,734 27,640 27,625 27,614 27,614 27,764 27,892 27,920 28,159

28,009 28,158 28,281

28,292 28,196 28,127

28,070 27,974 27,934

27,945 27,969 27,920

**27,976** 28,173 28,407

28,420 28,356 28,335

28,282 28,288 28,243

**28,222** 28,220 28,159

28.226

**3** 0.0

**250** 0.9

**26,774** 26,847 26,980

27,054 27,053 27,024

27,032 26,965 26,912

26,887 26,945 26,947

**26,983** 27,132 27,291

27,309 27,315 27,333

27,347 27,317 27,253

**27,217** 27,242 27,251

27,316

**99** 0.4

**333** 1.2

YBSQ

25,174 25,905 26,149 25,662 24,997 24,738 24,915 25,178 25,178 25,450 25,880 26,175 26,437

**25,965** 26,036 26,170

26,245 26,253 26,229

26,251 26,196 26,143

26,117 26,168 26,175

**26,205** 26,349 26,516

26,543 26,536 26,552

26,558 26,529 26,466

**26,426** 26,439 26,437

26,505

**80** 0.3

**300** 1.1

Spring quarters (Mar-May)			MGSD	WGSE	WIGSK	WIGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE	Allpeople
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	23,201 23,272 23,307 23,354 23,386 23,415 23,416 23,442 23,493 23,557 23,611 23,671	12,109 12,389 12,482 12,461 12,435 12,467 12,482 12,467 12,618 12,618 12,755 12,782 12,947	11,084 11,514 11,657 11,546 11,498 11,498 11,495 11,539 11,618 11,799 11,993 12,076 12,262	1,025 875 915 937 982 943 878 819 762 706 685	11,092 10,883 10,825 10,893 10,951 10,948 10,934 10,934 10,874 10,802 10,832 10,723	52.2 53.6 53.4 53.2 53.2 53.2 53.3 53.3 53.3 53.3 54.1 54.1 54.1	47.8 49.5 50.0 49.4 49.2 49.1 49.3 49.6 50.2 50.9 51.1 51.8	8.5 7.1 6.6 7.3 7.5 7.9 7.6 7.0 6.5 6.5 5.5 5.5	47.8 46.8 46.6 46.6 46.8 46.7 46.3 46.7 46.3 45.9 45.9	Mar-i (Mar-i 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1997 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>23,562</b> 23,567 23,572	<b>12,795</b> 12,807 12,782	<b>12,021</b> 12,025 12,012	<b>775</b> 782 769	<b>10,767</b> 10,761 10,791	<b>54.3</b> 54.3 54.2	<b>51.0</b> 51.0 51.0	6.1 6.0	45.3 45.7 45.7	1999 3-m0 Apr-3 May-3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,577 23,582 23,586	12,785 12,756 12,761	12,040 12,024 12,035	746 732 727	10,792 10,826 10,825	54.2 54.1 54.1	51.0 51.0 51.0 51.0	5.8 5.7 5.7	45.8 45.8 45.9	Jun-A Jul-S Aug-C
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,591 23,596 23,600	12,761 12,721 12,749	12,043 12,010 12,032	718 711 717	10,830 10,874 10,852	54.1 53.9 54.0	51.0 50.9 51.0	5.6 5.6 5.6	*5.9 45.9 43.1 36.0	Sep-N Oct-D Nov 93
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	23,605 23,610 23,614	12,776 12,805 12,782	12,065 12,099 12,076	711 705 706	10,829 10,805 10,832	54.1 54.2 54.1	51.1 51.2 51.1	5.6 5.5 5.5	45.9 45.8 45.9	Dec 9 Jan-M Feb-A
<b>Apr-Jun</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>23,619</b> 23,624 23,628	<b>12,782</b> 12,821 12,854	<b>12,077</b> 12,118 12,149	<b>705</b> 703 705	<b>10,837</b> 10,802 10,774	<b>54.1</b> 54.3 54.4	<b>51.1</b> 51.3 51.4	<b>5.5</b> 5.5 5.5	47.9 48.7 49.8	Mar-1 Apr-1 May-1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,633 23,638 23,642	12,853 12,889 12,906	12,165 12,203 12,224	688 685 682	10,780 10,749 10,736	54.4 54.5 54.6	51.5 51.6 51.7	5.4 5.3 5.3	453 455 455	Jun-A Jul-S Aug- Sep-iv
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,647 23,652 23,657	12,910 12,946 12,953	12,228 12,258 12,258	682 689 695	10,737 10,705 10,704	54.6 54.7 54.8	51.7 51.8 51.8	5.3 5.3 5.4	45.4 45.3 45.2	Oct-D Nov S Dec S
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>23,661</b> 23,666 23,671	<b>12,959</b> 12,965 12,947	<b>12,262</b> 12,268 12,262	<b>696</b> 697 685	<b>10,702</b> 10,701 10,723	<b>54.8</b> 54.8 54.7	<b>51.8</b> 51.8 51.8	<b>5.4</b> 5.4 5.3	46.2 46.3 46.3	Jan-M Feb-A Mar-M
Apr-Jun Changes Over last 3 months	23,675	12,946	12,276	670	10,729	54.7	51.9	5.2	45,3	Apr-3
Percent	<b>14</b> 0.1	-13 -0.1	14 0.1	<b>-27</b> -3.8	<b>27</b> 0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	ũ.5	Char Over Per co
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>57</b> 0.2	<b>164</b> <i>1.3</i>	<b>200</b> 1.7	<b>-35</b> -5.0	<b>-108</b> -1.0	0.6	0.7	-0.3	4.3	Over s Perce
emales aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)	ҮВТН	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBEN	All people
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	16,602 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,828 16,828 16,853 16,896 16,954 17,018 17,068 17,114	11,663 11,870 11,946 11,903 11,928 11,949 11,949 11,980 12,106 12,212 12,272 12,410	YBSG 10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,967 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461 11,577 11,735	YBSJ 1,001 849 806 893 921 961 928 869 812 751 696 675	4,939 4,796 4,739 4,808 4,808 4,808 4,900 4,904 4,916 4,848 4,807 4,796 4,796 4,704	MGSQ 70.2 71.6 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.9 72.5	MGSW 64.2 66.1 66.8 66.0 65.4 65.2 65.4 65.8 66.6 67.3 67.8 68.6	<b>YBTK</b> 8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.8 7.3 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 5.4	YEIN 238 258 258 251 251 251 251 256 252 251 275	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1996 1998 1999 <b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1997</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,602 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,752 16,828 16,853 16,855 16,954 17,018	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,946 11,903 11,928 11,949 11,980 12,106 12,212 12,272	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,967 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461 11,577	1,001 849 806 893 921 961 928 869 812 751 696	4,939 4,796 4,739 4,808 4,888 4,900 4,904 4,916 4,848 4,807 4,796	70.2 71.6 71.6 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.9	64.2 66.1 66.8 66.0 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.8 66.6 67.3 67.8	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.8 7.3 6.7 6.1 5.7	23.8 15.8 15.4 28.7 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.1 29.6 29.2 29.2 29.2	All people Sprice (Max- 1985) 1995) 1995) 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1996 1996 1999 <b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1997</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,602 16,666 16,704 16,792 16,828 16,853 16,895 16,954 17,018 17,068 17,114 <b>17,023</b>	11,663 11,967 11,946 11,903 11,928 11,949 11,949 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,240 <b>12,249</b> 12,263	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,967 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461 11,577 11,735	1,001 849 806 893 921 928 869 812 751 696 675 <b>765</b> 771	4,939 4,796 4,739 4,808 4,808 4,808 4,900 4,904 4,916 4,818 4,807 4,796 4,704 <b>4,775</b> 4,766	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.9 72.5 <b>72.0</b> 72.0	64.2 66.1 66.8 66.0 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.8 66.6 67.3 67.8 68.6 <b>67.5</b> 67.5	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.8 7.3 6.7 6.1 5.7 5.4 <b>6.2</b> 6.3	238 254 251 251 251 251 251 251 255 255 280 280	All people Sprin (Max- 1985) 1990 1991 1992 1992 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998 <b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1997</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	16.602 16.666 16.706 16.754 16.792 16.828 16.853 16.896 16.954 17.018 17.068 17.018 17.068 17.023 17.023 17.023 17.033 17.041 17.045 17.049 17.053 17.057	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,928 11,928 11,929 11,949 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,227 12,249 12,263 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,983 10,983 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461 11,577 11,735 <b>11,484</b> 11,492 11,486 11,517 11,510 11,520 11,537 11,514 11,531	1,001 849 803 921 928 869 812 751 696 675 <b>765</b> 771 760 734 719	4,939 4,796 4,739 4,808 4,808 4,808 4,900 4,904 4,904 4,904 4,904 4,904 4,904 4,904 4,807 4,776 4,704 <b>4,775</b> 4,766 4,788 4,787 4,813	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.9 72.5 <b>72.0</b> 72.0 72.0 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.8	64.2 66.1 66.8 66.0 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.8 66.6 67.3 67.8 68.6 <b>67.5</b> 67.5 67.5 67.5	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.8 7.3 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 5.4 <b>6.2</b> 6.3 6.2 6.0 5.9	238 254 257 251 251 251 251 256 256 252 251 275 280 280 280 280 281 281 281	All people Sprin (Max- 1985) 1990 1991 1992 1992 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 <b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1997</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win) Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	16.602 16.666 16.706 16.754 16.828 16.853 16.896 16.954 17.018 17.068 17.018 17.068 17.023 17.023 17.023 17.023 17.033 17.041 17.045 17.045 17.053 17.057 17.064 17.064	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,928 11,928 11,949 11,980 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,228 12,249 12,245 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,983 10,987 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461 11,577 11,735 <b>11,484</b> 11,492 11,486 11,517 11,510 11,537 11,514	1,001 849 806 893 921 928 869 812 751 696 675 <b>765</b> 771 760 734 719 714 709 701	4.939 4.7796 4.739 4.808 4.808 4.900 4.904 4.904 4.904 4.904 4.904 4.904 4.807 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.766 4.788 4.788 4.787 4.813 4.810 4.803 4.803 4.837	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.9 72.5 <b>72.0</b> 72.0 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.6	64.2 66.1 66.8 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.8 7.3 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 5.4 6.3 6.2 6.0 5.9 5.8 5.8 5.7	**************************************	All people Spring (Mar - 1988) 1980 1980 1980 1980 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985
Spring quarters (Mar-May)           1988           1989           1990           1991           1992           1993           1994           1995           1996           1997           1998           1999           3-month averages           Apr-Jun 1997           May-Jul           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 97-Jan 98           Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)           Jan-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)           Apr-Jun           Jun-Aug (Sum)	16.602 16.666 16.706 16.754 16.792 16.853 16.896 16.954 17.018 17.068 17.028 17.023 17.023 17.023 17.033 17.033 17.041 17.045 17.045 17.045 17.057 17.064 17.064 17.064 17.076 17.076	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,946 11,903 11,949 11,949 11,949 12,210 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,212 12,222 12,240 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,225 12,225 12,225 12,225 12,225 12,225 12,225 12,225 12,225 12,225	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,983 10,983 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461 11,577 11,735 <b>11,484</b> 11,492 11,486 11,517 11,510 11,520 11,537 11,514 11,531	1,001 849 806 893 921 928 869 812 751 696 675 <b>765</b> 771 760 734 719 714 709 701 707 700 695	4.939 4.796 4.739 4.808 4.808 4.900 4.904 4.904 4.916 4.848 4.807 4.796 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.766 4.788 4.788 4.787 4.813 4.813 4.813 4.813 4.813 4.813 4.813 4.813 4.813 4.813 4.814	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.6 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.9 72.5 <b>72.0</b> 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.6 71.8 71.6 71.9 72.0	64.2 66.1 66.8 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.8 7.3 6.7 6.7 5.7 5.4 6.3 6.2 6.3 6.2 6.0 5.9 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7	**** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** ****	All people Sprin (Mar- 1988) 1980 1992 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995
Spring quarters (Mar-May)           1988           1989           1990           1991           1992           1993           1994           1995           1996           1997           1998           1999           3-month averages           Apr-Jun 1997           May-Jul           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 97-Jan 98           Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)           Jan-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)           Apr-Jun           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)	16.602 16.666 16.706 16.754 16.792 16.828 16.853 16.896 16.954 17.018 17.068 17.018 17.068 17.023 17.023 17.023 17.023 17.033 17.041 17.045 17.057 17.060 17.064 17.066 <b>17.072</b> 17.076	11,663 11,870 11,964 11,903 11,903 11,949 11,949 12,106 12,212 12,272 12,272 12,245 12,228 12,228 12,225 12,2245 12,225 12,2245 12,225 12,2245 12,225 12,2245 12,225 12,2262 12,291 12,272	10,661 11,022 11,161 10,983 10,983 10,967 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461 11,577 11,735 <b>11,484</b> 11,492 11,486 11,517 11,520 11,520 11,537 11,514 11,537 11,514 11,537 11,514 11,556 11,577 <b>11,576</b> 11,612	1,001 849 806 893 921 928 869 812 751 696 675 <b>765</b> 771 760 734 719 714 709 701 707 700 695 696 695 694	4.939 4.739 4.739 4.808 4.808 4.900 4.904 4.904 4.916 4.848 4.807 4.796 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.766 4.788 4.787 4.810 4.803 4.810 4.803 4.818 4.773 4.818	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.6 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.9 72.5 <b>72.0</b> 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8	64.2 66.1 66.8 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.8 66.6 67.3 67.8 67.6 67.5 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.8	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.8 7.3 6.7 6.1 5.7 5.4 6.3 6.2 6.3 6.2 6.0 5.9 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	**** **** **** **** **** **** **** **** ****	All people Spring (Mar-4 1988) 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 199
Spring quarters (Mar-May)           1988           1989           1990           1991           1992           1993           1994           1995           1996           1997           1998           3-month averages           Apr-Jun 1997           May-Jul           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 97-Jan 98           Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)           Jan-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)           Apr-Jun           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 98-Jan 99           Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,602 16,666 16,704 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,853 16,856 16,954 17,018 17,068 17,018 17,068 17,023 17,023 17,023 17,033 17,037 17,041 17,045 17,045 17,060 17,064 17,068 17,076 17,060 17,068 17,076 17,060 17,068 17,076 17,088 17,091 17,095 17,099 17,103	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,964 11,903 11,949 11,949 11,949 12,212 12,272 12,272 12,410 <b>12,249</b> 12,263 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,235 12,246 12,215 12,239 12,229 12,291 12,272 12,271 12,307 12,338 12,358	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,983 10,987 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,421 11,577 11,735 <b>11,484</b> 11,492 11,486 11,517 11,517 11,517 11,514 11,537 11,514 11,537 11,514 11,596 11,577 <b>11,576</b> 11,612 11,684	1,001 849 806 893 921 961 928 869 812 751 675 771 765 775 775 775 775 775 775 775 775 775	4.939 4.796 4.739 4.808 4.808 4.808 4.900 4.904 4.916 4.848 4.807 4.796 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.766 4.788 4.775 4.788 4.787 4.810 4.803 4.810 4.803 4.818 4.773 4.796 <b>4.801</b> 4.769 4.743 4.745 4.730	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.6 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.8 71.9 72.5 <b>72.0</b> 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8	64.2 66.1 66.8 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.8 66.6 67.3 67.8 67.5 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 68.0 68.2 68.3 68.4	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.3 6.7 6.1 5.7 5.4 6.2 6.3 6.2 6.2 6.0 5.9 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.4 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	28.8 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1 25.1	All people Spring (Mar-1 1988) 1989 1989 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997 1997
Spring quarters (Mar-May)           1988           1989           1990           1991           1992           1993           1994           1995           1996           1997           1998           1999           3-month averages           Apr-Jun 1997           May-Jul           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 97-Jan 98           Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)           Jan-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)           Apr-Jun           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 98-Jan 99           Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)	16,602 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,853 16,896 17,018 17,068 17,018 17,068 17,023 17,023 17,023 17,033 17,037 17,041 17,045 17,045 17,049 17,057 17,060 17,068 17,076 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,089 17,089 17,099 17,103	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,967 11,903 11,903 11,949 11,949 12,210 12,212 12,272 12,410 <b>12,249</b> 12,263 12,245 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,229 12,229 12,229 12,229 12,235 12,246 12,215 12,239 12,246 12,272 12,239 12,246 12,272 12,239 12,238 12,338 12,338 12,358 12,377 12,358 12,375 12,418	10,661 11,161 11,1653 10,983 10,983 10,987 11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461 11,577 11,735 <b>11,484</b> 11,492 11,486 11,517 11,510 11,520 11,537 11,514 11,531 11,562 11,596 11,577 <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,514</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11,577</b> <b>11</b>	1,001 849 806 893 921 961 928 869 812 751 696 675 <b>765</b> 771 760 734 719 714 709 701 707 700 695 696 695 695 695 694 694 694 694 694 677 674 673 674 674 674	4.939 4.796 4.739 4.808 4.888 4.900 4.904 4.916 4.848 4.807 4.796 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.706 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.766 4.788 4.773 4.813 4.810 4.803 4.837 4.818 4.773 4.798 4.773 4.796 <b>4.706</b> 4.773 4.773 4.796 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.773 4.775 4.775 4.775 4.773 4.775	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.8 71.9 72.5 <b>72.0</b> 72.0 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8 71.8	64.2 66.1 66.8 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.8 66.6 67.3 67.8 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 67.5 67.5 67.5 67.5 67.5 67.5 67.5 67.5	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.3 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 5.7 5.4 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.0 5.9 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	23.8 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.1 25.6 25.1 27.5 28.0 28.0 28.1 28.1 28.1 28.1 28.2 28.2 28.4 28.4 28.2 28.1 28.1 28.1 28.0 28.1 28.1 28.0 28.1 28.1 28.1 28.1 28.1 28.1 28.1 28.1	All people Spring (Mar- 1988) 1986) 1986) 1986) 1986) 1987) 1997) 1997) 1997) 1997) 1997) 1997) 1997)
Spring quarters (Mar-May)           1988           1989           1990           1991           1992           1993           1994           1995           1996           1997           1998           3month averages           Apr-Jun 1997           May-Jul           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 97-Jan 98           Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)           Jan-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 98-Jan 99           Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)           Jan-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)           Jan-Mar 1999           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)	16,602 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,853 16,896 17,018 17,068 17,018 17,068 17,023 17,023 17,023 17,023 17,033 17,037 17,041 17,045 17,049 17,053 17,057 17,060 17,068 17,076 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,091 17,089 17,099 17,103	11,663 11,870 11,967 11,903 11,946 11,903 11,949 11,949 12,202 12,272 12,272 12,410 <b>12,263</b> 12,245 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,229 12,229 12,229 12,229 12,229 12,235 12,246 12,215 12,239 12,245 12,239 12,246 12,239 12,235 12,241 12,338 12,358 12,377 12,338 12,358 12,377 12,338 12,358 12,377 12,338 12,358 12,377 12,338 12,358 12,418 12,430	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,987 11,021 11,211 11,215 11,461 11,577 11,735 11,484 11,495 11,495 11,495 11,495 11,495 11,577 11,517 11,517 11,517 11,517 11,514 11,531 11,562 11,597 11,577 11,576 11,612 11,612 11,612 11,612 11,614 11,737 11,737 11,747	1,001 849 806 893 921 961 962 696 675 <b>765</b> <b>765</b> <b>765</b> <b>765</b> <b>765</b> <b>765</b> <b>771</b> 760 <b>734</b> 714 709 714 709 714 707 707 700 695 696 <b>695</b> 695 694 694 694 694 694 694 694 694 695 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 696 695 695	4.939 4.796 4.739 4.808 4.808 4.808 4.800 4.904 4.916 4.848 4.807 4.796 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.766 4.788 4.775 4.766 4.788 4.773 4.813 4.810 4.803 4.837 4.818 4.773 4.818 4.773 4.796 <b>4.801</b> 4.769 4.743 4.769 4.745 4.730 4.714 4.720 4.671	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9	64.2 66.1 66.8 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.5	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.3 7.3 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	288 254 254 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261	All people Spring (Mar- 1988) 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980
Spring quarters (Mar-May)           1988           1989           1990           1991           1992           1993           1994           1995           1996           1997           1998           1999           3-month averages           Apr-Jun 1997           May-Jul           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jul-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 97-Jan 98           Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)           Jan-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)           Apr-Jun           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Sep           Aug-Oct           Sep-Nov (Aut)           Oct-Dec           Nov 98-Jan 99           Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Aug (Sum)           Jun-Mar 1998           Feb-Apr           Mar-May (Spr)	16,602 16,666 16,706 16,754 16,792 16,828 16,853 16,896 17,018 17,068 17,018 17,068 17,023 17,023 17,023 17,033 17,037 17,041 17,045 17,045 17,049 17,057 17,060 17,068 17,076 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,088 17,089 17,089 17,099 17,103	11,663 11,967 11,967 11,946 11,903 11,949 11,949 11,949 12,106 12,212 12,272 12,410 <b>12,263</b> 12,245 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,228 12,229 12,229 12,291 12,272 <b>12,377</b> 12,337 12,338 12,358 12,377 12,338 12,358 12,377 12,375 12,418 12,433 12,410	10,661 11,022 11,161 11,053 10,983 10,987 11,021 11,021 11,211 11,215 11,461 11,577 11,735 11,484 11,492 11,486 11,517 11,517 11,517 11,517 11,517 11,517 11,513 11,520 11,537 11,514 11,531 11,562 11,596 11,577 11,576 11,612 11,642 11,684 11,684 11,704 11,737 11,747 11,735	1,001 849 806 893 921 928 869 812 751 696 675 <b>765</b> 771 760 734 719 714 709 714 709 701 707 700 695 696 <b>695</b> 696 <b>695</b> 695 696 695 695 694 694 694 694 694 694 694 695 695 696 677 674 674 673 675	4.939 4.796 4.739 4.808 4.808 4.808 4.808 4.904 4.916 4.848 4.807 4.796 4.704 <b>4.775</b> 4.766 4.788 4.775 4.766 4.788 4.773 4.813 4.810 4.803 4.837 4.818 4.773 4.796 <b>4.801</b> 4.769 4.773 4.796 <b>4.773</b> 4.796 <b>4.773</b> 4.796 <b>4.773</b> 4.796 <b>4.773</b> 4.796 <b>4.773</b> 4.796 <b>4.773</b> 4.773 <b>4.775</b> <b>4.765</b> 4.773 <b>4.775</b> <b>4.766</b> 4.773 <b>4.775</b> <b>4.766</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.766</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.776</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.766</b> <b>4.777</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.766</b> <b>4.777</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.766</b> <b>4.777</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.766</b> <b>4.777</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.776</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.776</b> <b>4.777</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.776</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.7754.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.7754.775</b> <b>4.775</b> <b>4.7754.7754.7754.7754.7754.775</b>	70.2 71.2 71.6 71.3 70.9 70.9 70.9 70.9 71.4 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9 71.9	64.2 66.1 66.8 65.4 65.4 65.4 65.8 67.8 67.8 67.8 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.4 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.7 67.5 67.6 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 68.0 67.8 67.5 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.5 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.6 67.5 67.5	8.6 7.1 6.7 7.5 7.7 8.1 7.8 7.3 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	23.8 55.4 65.7 7 55.1 23.1 25.1 25.5 23.1 27.5 23.0 23.0 23.1 28.1 28.2 28.2 28.4 28.2 28.1 27.5 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.6 27.6 27.4 27.3 27.3 27.3 27.5	All people Spring (Mar) 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985

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.

elationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1;7=3/1;8=4/2;9=5/1. Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment .

rvey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

ILO unemployed

4

MGTP

2,485 2,075 1,974 2,414 2,769 2,936 2,736 2,454 2,334 2,034 1,766 1,741

**2,063** 2,143 2,131

2,067 1,964 1,919

1,838 1,798 1,811

1,849 1,822 1,766

**1,792** 1,846 1,913

1,898 1,840 1,802

1,740 1,775 1,793

**1,815** 1,798 1,741

1,739

-**76** -4.2

-**53** -3.0

YBST

2,445 2,022 1,939 2,373 2,738 2,902 2,710 2,436 2,314 2,012 1,746 1,722

**2,044** 2,122 2,112

2,047 1,943 1,898

1,819 1,778 1,791

1,828 1,801 1,746

**1,770** 1,824 1,891

1,877 1,820 1,783

1,724 1,759 1,778

**1,796** 1,781 1,722

1,720

-76 -4.2

-50 -2.8



## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Econ ac rate

Economically inactive

MGTV

16,453 16,214 16,198 16,413 16,729 16,954 17,033 17,148 17,172 17,182 17,343 17,220

**17,075** 16,935 16,829

16,831 16,948 17,035

17,121 17,241 17,294

17,295 17,275 17,343

**17,293** 17,104 16,891

16,901 16,966 16,999

17,060 17,068 17,127

**17,154** 17,160 17,220

17,170

**16** 0.1

-123 -0.7

YBSZ

7,152 6,980 6,931 7,108 7,440 7,602 7,683 7,793 7,771 7,787 7,886 7,773

**7,681** 7,543 7,431

7,431 7,537 7,617

7,684 7,791 7,841

7,841 7,827 7,886

**7,841** 7,655 7,431

7,429 7,503 7,534

7,598 7,603 7,658

**7,689** 7,702 7,773

7,717

**28** 0.4

**-124** -1.6

Ser Line	and the second	and the second second	Thousa
tivity e (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
6	7	8	9
	MGUE	MGUK	
63.3 64.0 64.1 63.7 63.1 62.7 62.5 62.4	57.7 59.3 59.7 58.4 57.0 56.2 56.2 56.2 56.5 57.0 57.3	8.8 7.2 6.8 8.4 9.7 10.3 9.6 8.6	36.7 36.0 35.9 36.3 36.9 37.3 37.5 37.6 37.6
62.4	57.3	8.2	37.6
62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4
62.3	58.5	6.1	37.7
62.7	59.0	6.0	37.3
<b>62.8</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>37.2</b>
63.1	58.5	7.4	36.9
63.4	58.7	7.3	36.6
63.4	58.9	7.1	36.6
63.1	58.9	6.8	36.9
62.9	58.8	6.6	37.1
62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
62.5	58.6	6.2	37.5
62.4	58.5	6.3	37.6
62.4	58.4	6.4	37.6
62.5	58.5	6.3	37.5
62.3	58.5	6.1	37.7
<b>62.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>37.5</b>
62.9	58.9	6.4	37.1
63.4	59.2	6.6	36.6
63.3	59.2	6.5	36.7
63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
63.2	59.2	6.2	36.8
63.0	59.3	6.0	37.0
63.0	59.2	6.1	37.0
62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
<b>62.9</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>37.1</b>
62.9	59.0	6.2	37.1
62.7	59.0	6.0	37.3
62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0
0.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.4
GUB	MGUH		
79.4 80.0 80.2 79.8 78.8 78.4 78.2 78.0 78.1 78.2 78.0 78.4	72.4 74.7 73.0 71.1 70.2 70.6 71.1 71.6 72.5 73.1 73.6	8.9 7.2 6.9 8.5 9.9 10.5 9.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 7.2 6.3 6.1	20.6 20.0 19.8 20.2 21.2 21.6 21.8 22.0 21.9 21.8 22.0 21.6
<b>78.5</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>
78.9	72.9	7.5	21.1
79.2	73.3	7.5	20.8
79.2	73.5	7.2	20.8
78.9	73.5	6.9	21.1
78.7	73.4	6.7	21.3
78.5	73.4	6.5	21.5
78.2	73.2	6.4	21.8
78.1	73.1	6.4	21.9
78.1	73.0	6.5	21.9
78.1	73.1	6.4	21.9
78.0	73.1	6.3	22.0
<b>78.1</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>21.9</b>
78.6	73.5	6.5	21.4
79.3	74.0	6.7	20.7
79.3	74.0	6.6	20.7
79.1	74.0	6.4	20.9
79.0	74.0	6.3	21.0
78.8	74.0	6.1	21.2
78.8	73.9	6.2	21.2
78.7	73.7	6.3	21.3
<b>78.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>
78.6	73.6	6.3	21.4
78.4	73.6	6.1	21.6
78.5	73.7	6.1	21.5
-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.1
0.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.4

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

September 1999

## A.1

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNTIED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	<u>All</u>	Total economically active 2	Total in employment <sup>a</sup> 3	ILO unemployed 4	Economically inactive 5	Economic activity rate (%) 6	Employment rate (%) 7	rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%) 9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	MGTZ 21,596 21,706 21,801 21,871 21,924 21,985 22,050 22,132 22,232 22,341 22,441 22,542	MGTT 16,299 16,434 16,433 16,401 16,021 15,981 15,981 15,992 16,023 15,997 16,120	MGTN 14,824 15,219 15,318 14,887 14,322 14,035 14,171 14,374 14,4374 14,446 14,720 14,906 15,031	MGTQ 1,475 1,215 1,165 1,966 1,986 1,986 1,825 1,607 1,546 1,304 1,091 1,088	MGTW 5,297 5,272 5,318 5,470 5,737 5,964 6,053 6,151 6,240 6,317 6,444 6,422	75.5 75.7 75.6 75.0 73.8 72.9 72.5 72.2 71.9 71.7 71.3 71.5	MGUF 68.6 70.1 70.3 68.1 65.3 64.3 64.9 65.0 65.0 65.9 66.4 66.7	MGUL 9.0 7.4 7.1 9.2 11.5 12.4 11.4 10.1 9.7 8.1 6.8 6.8	245 243 244 250 262 27,1 27,5 27,8 28,1 28,1 28,3 28,7 28,5
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1997 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>22,349</b> 22,358 22,367	<b>16,081</b> 16,172 16,264	<b>14,782</b> 14,828 14,941	<b>1,300</b> 1,344 1,323	<b>6,268</b> 6,186 6,103	<b>72.0</b> 72.3 72.7	<b>66.1</b> 66.3 66.8	<b>8.1</b> 8.3 8.1	28.0 27.7 27.3
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,375 22,383 22,392	16,262 16,204 16,129	14,985 14,999 14,955	1,277 1,205 1,174	6,113 6,179 6,262	72.7 72.4 72.0	67.0 67.0 66.8	7.9 7.4 7.3	27.3 27.6 98.0
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,400 22,408 22,416	16,092 16,055 16,026	14,949 14,935 14,905	1,143 1,121 1,121	6,308 6,353 6,391	71.8 71.6 71.5	66.7 66.6 66.5	7.1 7.0 7.0	28.2 28.4 28.5
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	22,425 22,433 22,441	16,012 16,017 15,997	14,870 14,886 14,906	1,142 1,131 1,091	6,413 6,416 6,444	71.4 71.4 71.3	66.3 66.4 66.4	7.1 7.1 6.8	20.6 20.6 20.7
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>22,450</b> 22,458 22,466	<b>16,034</b> 16,145 16,284	<b>14,935</b> 15,021 15,117	<b>1,098</b> 1,123 1,167	<b>6,416</b> 6,313 6,182	<b>71.4</b> 71.9 72.5	<b>66.5</b> 66.9 67.3	<b>6.9</b> 7.0 7.2	261 275
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,475 22,483 22,491	16,281 16,209 16,174	15,114 15,080 15,072	1,167 1,129 1,102	6,193 6,274 6,317	72.4 72.1 71.9	67.3 67.1 67.0	7.2 7.0 6.8	27.6 57.9 28.1
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,500 22,508 22,516	16,159 16,158 16,144	15,077 15,037 15,020	1,082 1,121 1,124	6,341 6,350 6,373	71.8 71.8 71.7	67.0 66.8 66.7	6.7 6.9 7.0	28.2 28.2 28.3
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>22,525</b> 22,533 22,542	<b>16,125</b> 16,128 16,120	<b>15,002</b> 15,012 15,031	<b>1,123</b> 1,116 1,088	<b>6,399</b> 6,406 6,422	<b>71.6</b> 71.6 71.5	<b>66.6</b> 66.6 66.7	<b>7.0</b> 6.9 6.8	28.4 19.4 29.5
Apr-Jun	22,550	16,161	15,080	1,081	6,389	71.7	66.9	6.7	/1.3
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>25</b> 0.1	<b>35</b> 0.2	<b>78</b> 0.5	-42 -3.8	-10 -0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.2
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>100</b> 0.4	127 0.8 YBSX	145 1.0 YBSR	-18 -1.6 YBSU	-27 -0.4 YBTA	0.2 MGUC	0.3 MGUI	-0.2	5.2
Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	18,169 18,242 18,312 18,350 18,382 18,414 18,455 18,511 18,581 18,581 18,581 18,581 18,738 18,818	16,020 16,117 16,075 16,089 15,871 15,754 15,784 15,743 15,715 15,824	14,561 14,927 15,027 14,603 14,021 13,780 13,907 14,086 14,181 14,451 14,633 14,745	1,458 1,189 1,148 1,496 1,850 1,974 1,815 1,599 1,535 1,292 1,082 1,079	2,150 2,126 2,136 2,511 2,511 2,661 2,734 2,825 2,864 2,917 3,024 2,994	88.2 88.3 87.7 86.3 85.6 85.2 84.7 84.6 84.4 83.9 84.1	80.1 81.8 82.1 79.6 76.3 74.8 75.4 76.1 76.3 77.4 78.1 78.1	7.1 9.3 11.7 12.5 11.5 10.2 9.8 8.2 6.9	11.8 11.7 11.7 12.3 13.7 14.4 14.8 15.3 15.4 15.6 15.6 15.9
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1997 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>18,666</b> 18,673 18,679	<b>15,800</b> 15,884 15,971	<b>14,509</b> 14,550 14,658	<b>1,291</b> 1,334 1,313	<b>2,866</b> 2,789 2,708	<b>84.6</b> 85.1 85.5	<b>77.7</b> 77.9 78.5	8.4	1 <b>5.4</b> 14.9 14.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,686 18,692 18,699	15,968 15,911 15,840	14,699 14,713 14,674	1,269 1,197 1,166	2,718 2,782 2,859	85.5 85.1 84.7	78.7 78.7 78.5	7.5	14.5 14.9 15.3
Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan 98 Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,705 18,712 18,718	15,807 15,772 15,747	14,673 14,661 14,636	1,134 1,111 1,111	2,898 2,940 2,972	84.5 84.3 84.1	78.4 78.4 78.2	7.0	15.5 15.7 15.9
Jan-Mar 1998 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	18,725 18,732 18,738	15,735 15,732 15,715	14,603 14,612 14,633	1,132 1,119 1,082	2,990 3,000 3,024	84.0 84.0 83.9	78.0 78.0 78.1	) 7.1	16.0 16.0 16.1
Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>18,745</b> 18,751 18,758	<b>15,745</b> 15,854 16,004	<b>14,658</b> 14,744 14,849	<b>1,086</b> 1,110 1,156	<b>3,000</b> 2,897 2,754	<b>84.0</b> 84.5 85.3	<b>78.2</b> 78.6 79.2	5 7.0	<b>16.0</b> 15.5 14.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,765 18,771 18,778	16,009 15,941 15,904	14,852 14,821 14,811	1,157 1,121 1,093	2,756 2,830 2,874	85.3 84.9 84.7	79.2 79.0 78.9	) 7.0	14.7 15.1 15.3
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,785 18,791 18,798	15,889 15,882 15,864	14,815 14,771 14,748	1,074 1,112 1,116	2,896 2,909 2,934	84.6 84.5 84.4	78.9 78.6 78.5	5 7.0	15.4 15.5 15.6
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>18,805</b> 18,811 18,818	<b>15,838</b> 15,839 15,824	<b>14,723</b> 14,731 14,745	<b>1,115</b> 1,108 1,079	2,972	<b>84.2</b> 84.2 84.1	<b>78.</b> 78. 78.	3 7.0	<b>15.8</b> 15.8 15.9
Apr-Jun	18,825	15,864	14,792	1,072		84.3	78.6		15.7
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>20</b> 0.1	<b>26</b> 0.2	<b>69</b> 0.5	-43 -3.8	-0.2	0.1	0.3		-0.1
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>80</b> 0.4	<b>120</b> 0.8	<b>134</b> 0.9	-15 -1.3	-40 -1.3	0.3	0.4	4 -0.1	

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

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A. 1

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Econo act rate
ADJUSTED	1	2	3	4	5	
Women aged 16 and over Spring quarters	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX	NO WIN
(Mar-May) 1988 1989	23,201 23,272	12,046 12,330 12,427	11,036 11,470	1,010 860	11,155 10,942	
1990 1991 1992	23,307 23,354 23,386	12,412 12,395	11,617 11,512 11,491	809 900 904	10,880 10,942 10,992	
1993 1994 1995	23,415 23,416 23,442	12,426 12,436 12,445	11,476 11,526 11,599 11,773	949 910 846	10,989 10,979 10,997	
1990 1997	23,493 23,557 23,614	12,560 12,692 12,716	11,773 11,962 12,042	788 731 674	10,932 10,865 10,898	
1998 1995	23,671	12,872	12,219	653	10,798	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1997 May Jul Jun Aug (Sum)	<b>23,562</b> 23,567 23,572	<b>12,756</b> 12,818 12,847	<b>11,993</b> 12,019 12,038	<b>763</b> 799 808	<b>10,807</b> 10,750 10,726	
Jul-Sep	23,577	12,859	12,069	790	10,718	
Aug Oct	23,582	12,813	12,054	759	10,769	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773	
Oct-Bec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813	
Nov 37-Jan 98	23,596	12,708	12,031	677	10,888	
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,698	12,008	690	10,903	
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,723	12,017	707	10,882	
Feb-Jor	23,610	12,750	12,059	692	10,859	
Marshay (Spr)	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	
Aprilan	<b>23,619</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>12,048</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>10,877</b>	
May sui	23,624	12,833	12,111	722	10,791	
Junilag (Sum)	23,628	12,919	12,173	746	10,709	
Jul-con	23,633	12,925	12,194	731	10,708	
Augulict	23,638	12,946	12,235	711	10,692	
Sep Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,961	12,261	700	10,682	
Oct-Nec	23,647	12,928	12,271	658	10,719	
Nov 93-Jan 99	23,652	12,933	12,279	654	10,718	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,902	12,233	669	10,754	
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	<b>12,907</b>	<b>12,215</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>10,755</b>	-
Feb-for	23,666	12,912	12,230	682	10,754	
Mar-day (Spr)	23,671	12,872	12,219	653	10,798	
Apr-Sun	23,675	12,872	12,219	658	10,798 <b>10,781</b>	:
Cher ges Over ast 3 months Percont	<b>14</b> 0.1	<b>-12</b> -0.1	<b>21</b> 0.2	-33 -4.8	<b>26</b> 0.2	
Over last 12 months	<b>57</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-96</b>	
Per cent	0.2	1.2	<i>1.6</i>	-5.2	-0.9	
Women aged 16 to 59 Sprag quarters (Mar-May)		YBSY	YBSS	YBSV	YBTB	MG
1988 1989 1990	16,602 16,666	11,600 11,811	10,613 10,978	987 833	5,002 4,855	67
1991 1992	16,706 16,754 16,792	11,912 11,897 11,863	11,122 11,020 10,975	790 877 888	4,794 4,857 4,929	7
1993	16,828	11,887	10,958	928	4,941	77
1994	16,853	11,904	11,008	895	4,949	
1995	16,896	11,928	11,091	837	4,968	
1996	16,954	12,048	11,268	780	4,906	17
1997	17,018	12,149	11,429	719	4,870	
1938	17,068	12,206	11,542	664	4,862	
1999 3-month averages	17,114	12,335	11,693	643	4,802 4,779	77
Apr-Jun 1997	<b>17,023</b>	<b>12,209</b>	<b>11,456</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>4,814</b>	77777
May-Jul	17,028	12,274	11,486	788	4,754	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,033	12,310	11,511	799	4,723	
Jul-Sep	17,037	12,324	11,546	778	4,713	7
Aug-Oct	17,041	12,286	11,540	745	4,755	7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,045	12,287	11,555	732	4,758	7
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,263	11,578	685	4,786	7
Nov 97-Jan 99	17,053	12,202	11,535	666	4,851	7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,188	11,507	681	4,869	7
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,210	11,514	696	4,851	7
Feb-Apr	17,064	12,237	11,556	681	4,827	7
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,206	11,542	664	4,862	7
Apr-Jun	<b>17,072</b>	<b>12,231</b>	<b>11,547</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>4,841</b>	7
May-Jul	17,076	12,318	11,605	713	4,758	7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,402	11,667	735	4,678	7
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,411	11,690	720	4,673	7
Aug-Oct	17,088	12,415	11,716	699	4,673	7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,431	11,741	691	4,660	7
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,393	11,743	650	4,702	7
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,405	11,758	647	4,694	7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,379	11,718	662	4,723	7
Jan-Mar 1999	<b>17,107</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>11,702</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>7</b>
Feb-Apr	17,110	12,380	11,708	673	4,730	7
Mar-May (Spr)	17,114	12,335	11,693	643	4,779	7
Apr-Jun Changes	17,118	12,361	11,713	648	4,757	7
Over last 3 months	<b>11</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>11</b>	- <b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	-1
Percent	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-4.9	0.7	
Over last 12 months	<b>46</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>-36</b>	-84	
Percent	0.3	1.1	<i>1.4</i>	-5.2	-1.7	

allonship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

September 1999



			Thousa
nomic activity ate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
6	7 MGUG	MGUM	9
51.9	47.6	8.4	$\begin{array}{c} 48.1\\ 47.0\\ 46.7\\ 46.9\\ 47.0\\ 46.9\\ 46.9\\ 46.9\\ 46.5\\ 46.1\\ 46.5\\ 46.1\\ 46.5\\ 45.6\end{array}$
53.0	49.3	7.0	
53.3	49.8	6.5	
53.1	49.3	7.2	
53.1	49.1	7.3	
53.1	49.0	7.6	
53.1	49.2	7.3	
53.1	49.5	6.8	
53.5	50.1	6.3	
53.9	50.8	5.8	
53.8	51.0	5.8	
54.4	51.6	5.1	
<b>54.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	6.0	<b>45.9</b>
54.4	51.0	6.2	45.6
54.5	51.1	6.3	45.5
54.5	51.2	6.1	45.5
54.3	51.1	5.9	45.7
54.3	51.2	5.8	45.7
54.2	51.2	5.4	45.8
53.9	51.0	5.3	46.1
53.8	50.9	5.4	46.2
53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
54.0	51.1	5.4	46.0
53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
<b>53.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>
54.3	51.3	5.6	45.7
54.7	51.5	5.8	45.3
54.7	51.6	5.7	45.3
54.8	51.8	5.5	45.2
54.8	51.9	5.4	45.2
54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3
54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3
54.5	51.7	5.2	45.5
<b>54.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>
54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
54.4	51.6	5.1	45.6
54.5	51.7	5.1	45.5
-0.1 0.5	0.1	-0.3 -0.3	0.1
IGUD	MGUJ	-0.3	-0.5
69.9 70.9 71.3 71.0 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.6 71.1 71.4 71.5 72.1	63.9 65.9 66.6 65.8 65.4 65.1 65.3 65.6 66.5 67.2 67.6 68.3	8.5 7.1 6.6 7.4 7.5 7.8 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9 5.4 5.2	30.1 29.1 28.7 29.0 29.4 29.4 29.4 29.4 29.4 28.9 28.6 28.5 27.9
<b>71.7</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>
72.1	67.5	6.4	27.9
72.3	67.6	6.5	27.7
72.3	67.8	6.3	27.7
72.1	67.7	6.1	27.9
72.1	67.8	6.0	27.9
71.9	67.9	5.6	28.1
71.6	67.6	5.5	28.4
71.5	67.5	5.6	28.5
71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
71.5	67.6	5.4	28.5
<b>71.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>
72.1	68.0	5.8	27.9
72.6	68.3	5.9	27.4
72.6	68.4	5.8	27.4
72.7	68.6	5.6	27.3
72.7	68.7	5.6	27.3
72.5	68.7	5.2	27.5
72.6	68.8	5.2	27.4
72.4	68.5	5.3	27.6
<b>72.4</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>
72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
72.1	68.3	5.2	27.9
72.2	68.4	5.2	27.8
-0.2 0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.2
0.6	0.8	-0.3	-0.6

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

SII

#### 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 than non-overlapping periods are not robust enough to make the case. 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 Suppler

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
Inemployment	27,394	±156	43	±113	347	<u>+</u> 201
Employment rate	74.0%	<u>+</u> 0.3%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.6%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,760	<u>+</u> 54	-62	±56	-53	±74
ILO unemployment rate	6.0%	<u>+0.2%</u>	-0.2%	<u>+0.2%</u>	-0.2%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,155	<u>+</u> 154	-19	±111	294	±197
Economic activity rate	78.8%	<u>+</u> 0.3%	-0.2%	±0.2%	0.5%	<u>+</u> 0.4%

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

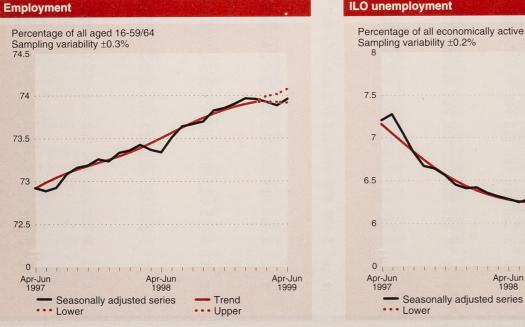
#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.2 Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

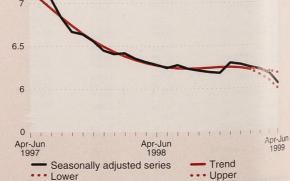
Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are sho the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research p In this case, the recommended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





		Employmen	tb	ILO unemploy	Seasonally adjusted
		Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
	-93	25,822 25,803 25,778 25,750 25,750 25,688 25,665 25,624 25,598 25,576	71.1 71.0 71.0 70.9 70.8 70.7 70.6 70.6 70.6 70.5 70.4	2,817 2,828 2,844 2,862 2,884 2,909 2,937 2,963 2,986 3,002	99 99 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 105
Jan-Mat Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nos Oct-Des Nov 93-55 Dec 93-F5	- 34	25,561 25,553 25,555 25,555 25,552 25,572 25,584 25,598 25,614 25,614 25,614 25,632 25,676	70.4 70.3 70.3 70.3 70.3 70.3 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.4 70.5 70.6	3,010 3,010 3,004 2,993 2,980 2,967 2,956 2,945 2,945 2,933 2,918 2,901 2,881	105 105 105 104 104 104 104 103 103 102 102 102 101
Jan-Mar S Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 94-Ja Dec 94-Fe		25,701 25,727 25,753 25,778 25,803 25,803 25,804 25,869 25,848 25,869 25,890 25,910 25,910 25,932 25,955	70.6 70.7 70.7 70.8 70.9 70.9 71.0 71.0 71.0 71.1 71.1	2.858 2.834 2.807 2.779 2.749 2.716 2.682 2.648 2.615 2.586 2.586 2.562 2.544	100 9.9 9.7 9.7 9.6 9.5 9.4 9.3 9.2 9.1 9.0 8.9
Jan-Mar 15 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 95-Jac Dec 95-Fel		25,981 26,010 26,040 26,071 26,103 26,103 26,134 26,164 26,191 26,215 26,224 26,250 26,263	712 713 714 714 715 716 716 716 717 717 717 717 718 718	2,530 2,519 2,509 2,500 2,490 2,480 2,470 2,460 2,450 2,450 2,450 2,429 2,417	89 88 88 87 87 87 86 86 86 85 85 85 85 85 85
Jan-Mar S Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 96-Jac Dec 96-Fez		26,275 26,286 26,300 26,318 26,341 26,349 26,404 26,445 26,492 26,542 26,542 26,544 26,646	71.8 71.9 71.9 71.9 72.0 72.0 72.1 72.2 72.3 72.4 72.6	2,405 2,382 2,378 2,363 2,349 2,333 2,317 2,299 2,277 2,252 2,252 2,223 2,193	84 83 82 82 81 81 81 80 79 78 77 77 76
Jan-Mar (9 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 97-Jan Dec 97-Far	98 98	26,697 26,744 26,787 26,826 26,859 26,889 26,913 26,913 26,934 26,952 26,968 26,968 26,968 26,984 27,002	72.7 72.8 72.9 73.0 73.0 73.1 73.1 73.1 73.2 73.2 73.2 73.3 73.3	2,161 2,130 2,100 2,069 2,039 2,008 1,977 1,947 1,919 1,895 1,874 1,856	75 74 73 72 71 69 68 69 68 67 67 66 65 64
Jan-Mar19 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan Dec 98-Feb	99 99	27,022 27,045 27,070 27,097 27,127 27,158 27,189 27,221 27,251 27,279 27,305 27,327	73.3 73.4 73.5 73.6 73.6 73.7 73.7 73.7 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.9 73.9 73.9	1,841 1,830 1,821 1,814 1,810 1,808 1,809 1,811 1,815 1,815 1,818 1,819 1,818	64 63 63 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62
Jan-Mar 199 Feb-Apr Mar-May Apr-Jun Notes:	99	27,346 27,364 27,380 27,396	73.9 73.9 74.0 74.0	1,811 1,800 1,785 1,767	62 62 6.1 6.1

MA

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. Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.

re 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 unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on *pS12*.

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY



#### LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Other headline indicators

UNITED	KINGDOM	Charles and the Date of the	Workforce jobs	
			Levels	
		Total	Males	Females
-		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
996	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
7	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
	March	27,592	14,882	12,710
8	June	27,511	14,849	12,662
	September	27,627	14,874	12,753
	December	27,681	14,929	12,752
99	March	27,677	14,959	12,718
hange	on quarter	-4	31	-35
ercent		0.0	0.2	-0.3
inae	on year	85	77	8
rcent		0.3	0.5	0.1

UNITED	KINGDOM			Claimant	counta		
			Levels			Rates (%)b	
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
998	July	1,333.2	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4	2.4
	August <sup>d</sup>	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
	Novemberd	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
999	January <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	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	191. 191. 191. 191. 191. 191. 191. 191.	-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			

BREAT BRITAIN	Wholgeconomyearn	lings	UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacance
	Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level
	LNMQ	LNNC		and the second second	DRYW
998 June	113.1R	5.7 5.6	1998	July	217.8
July August	113.8 114.0	5.2 R		August September	217.6 223.0
September	114.0	5.2 h		October	236.8
October	114.8	4.9		November	222.7
November	115.2	4.8		December	220.6
December	115.6	4.5		Doodingor	
			1999	January	229.8
999 January	116.4	4.5		February	226.4
February	117.2	4.6		March	226.3
March	117.8	4.8		April	231.6
April	117.2	4.6		May R	216.4
May	117.8	4.3		June R	224.0
June P	119.0	4.4		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 administr Employment Service administrative system, Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 609

Thousands, seasonally adju

Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance Credits. 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-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. The headline rate is the average of the annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months. Months where are 5 weeks between count dates. All the rest are 4 week periods.

Revised Provisiona

# n the nformation age

## you need fast access to facts and figures.

Information about the Office for National Statistics, its services and data, is available on the Internet. ONS's website can be found at:

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

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

labour.marketCons.gov.uk

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

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



http://www.ons.gov.uk

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

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

## A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Total aged		Freedom	ically acti		LFS employment						ILO unemployment					
Government	16 and over Total	То		Male	Female	То	otal		ale	Fen	nale	То	tal	Ma	ale	Fe	male
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jorth 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
orkshire and he 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
ast 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,
Vest 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.
ast	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	41
ondon	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.
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	
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	
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	
Vales	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	
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	
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	
Northern Irelar	nd <sup>c</sup> 1,237	737	71.8	415	323	681	66.2	379	71.9	302	60.2	56	7.6	35	8.5	21	
Jnited Kingd	om 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	

#### Change on quarterd

Т 1	otal aged 6 and over		Econom	ically act	ive			LFS em	ployment		ILO unemployment						
Government	Total	То	otal	Male	Female	Т	otal	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Тс	otal	M	ale	Fe	emale
Office Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate
North East	3	-2	0.0	-4	2	-2	0.0	-6	-0.4	4	0.5	1	0.1	3	0.5	-2	
North West	. 0	24	0.5	29	-5	43	1.0	40	1.7	3	0.2	-19	-0.6	-11	-0.7	-8	
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	
East Midlands	4	-10	-0.7	-7	-4	-15	-0.8	-15	-1.5		-0.1	5	0.2	9	0.8	-4	
West Midlands	2	10	0.1	1	9	13	0.2	4	0.2	8	0.3	-3	-0.1	-3	-0.2		
East	7	5	-0.2	-10	15	5	-0.2	-8	-0.7	14	0.4		0.0	-1	-0.1	1	
London	4	-16	-0.2	-6	-10	2	0.2	7	0.4	-5	-0.1	-18	-0.5	-13	-0.6	-5	
South East	6	-8	-0.4	2	-10	-5	-0.3	12	0.1	-17	-0.8	-3	-0.1	-10	-0.4	7	
South West	6	-5	-0.4	6	-11	5	-0.1	13	0.7	-7	-0.9	-10	-0.4	-7	-0.5	-4	
England	36	-12	-0.2	-2	-11	50	0.0	43	0.1	7	-0.1	-62	-0.2	-44	-0.3	-18	
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	-09
Great Britain	37	-25	-0.2	-11	-14	42	0.0	26	0.0	16	0.0	-66	-0.2	-37	-0.2	-29	
Northern Ireland	dc																
United Kingdo	om 39	-19	-0.2	-6	-13	43	0.0	29	0.0	14	0.0	-62	-0.2	-35	-0.2	-27	0.2
enneu rungu																	

16a	al aged ind over		Econom	ically acti	ive			LFS em	ployment				IL	O unemp	oloyment		
Government	Total	То	tal	Male	Female	Тс	otal	Ma	ale	Ferr	nale	Тс	otal	Ma	ale	Fe	emaio
Office — Regions	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Level	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)a	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Rate(%)b	Level	Raie(%)
North East	8	5	-0.3	-14	19	-10	-1.1	-20	-2.4	10	0.4	15	1.2	6	1.2	8	
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	
Vales	8	29	1.4	17	12	20	0.8	6	0.4	14	1.4	9	0.5	11	1.3	-2	
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 Irelandc	7	9	-0.3	-4	12	3	-0.8	-3	-1.7	6	0.2	5	0.6	-1	0.0	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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 533 609

 Relationship between columns: 2=4+5=6+12;6=8+10; 12=14+16.
 Source: Labour Force Survey.
 Labour Market Statistics Helpline

 a
 Denominator = all persons of working age.
 Denominator = total economically active.
 Denominator = total economically active.

 b
 Denominator = total economically active.
 Denominator = total economically active.
 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.

SI6 Labour Market trends September 1999

-		ployer surve					dministratives	,
Contraction of the		kforce jobs (M sonally adjust			(	Claimant cour	nt (July 1999)	
_	Total	Male	Female	Tota	I	Men		Won
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North East	1,011	534	477	80.5	7.3	64.5	10.6	16.0
North West	2,980	1,592	1,388	152.7	4.9	120.1	7.0	32.6
Yorkshire & the Humber	2,272	1,222	1,050	121.6	5.0	94.6	7.2	27.0
EastMidlands	1,901	1,021	880	75.3	3.8	57.4	5.3	17.9
West Midlends	2,441	1,328	1,113	119.6	4.6	91.7	6.3	27.9
East	2,468	1,356	1,112	76.1	3.0	57.1	4.1	19.0
London	4,063	2,189	1,873	200.6	4.7	148.4	6.4	52.2
South East	3,793	2,037	1,757	93.7	2.4	71.6	3.3	22.1
South West	2,305	1,241	1,063	75.1	3.1	56.0	4.2	19.1
England	23,235	12,521	10,714	995.2	4.1	761.4	5.7	233.8
Wales	1,153	617	536	63.5	5.2	49.2	7.3	14.3
Scotland	2,270	1,189	1,082	127.9	5.3	101.3	7.8	26.6
GreatBritan	26,659	14,326	12,332	1,186.7	4.2	912.0	5.9	274.7
Northern he band	712	383	328	49.7	6.4	38.9	8.9	10.8
United Kardom	27,370	14,710	12,660	1,236.3	4.3	950.9	6.0	285.4

#### Changes on period (period specified below)

	Em	oloyer survey	/s		Bene	efits Agency ad	Iministrative s	ystem		Employment	Service admin	istrative system
	Civilian worl December 1998	dorce jobs (Cl ); not seasona	hange on ally adjusted		Clain	nant count (C	hange on Jun	ne 1999)			centre vacanci nge on June 1	
	Total	Male	Female	Tota	I	Men		Wome	n			
	Level	Level	Level	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Level	Ratef	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies
North East	-10	-6	-4	-1.5	-0.1	-1.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3
North West	-29	-14	-15	-3.1	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.6	0.3
Yorkshire & the Humbe	er -17	3	-20	-3.4	-0.1	-2.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.2
EastMidlands	-3	1	-4	-2.3	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
WestMidlands	-32	-26	-6	-2.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8
East	-3	8	-12	-1.7	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5
London	-52	-26	-26	-3.2	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8
South East	-33	-9	-24	-3.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.7	-0.3
South West	-15	-4	-11	-2.8	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	1.6	1.3	-0.2
England	-194	-74	-121	-23.0	-0.1	-15.6	-0.1	-7.4	-0.1	1.4	1.9	-0.3
Wales	-5	4	-9	-2.2	-0.2	-1.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	1.5	0.3	0.5
Scotland	-22	-16	-5	-5.7	-0.2	-2.5	-0.2	-3.2	-0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.3
Great Britain	-221	-86	-135	-30.7	-0.1	-19.6	-0.1	-11.1	-0.1	3.2	2.7	-0.1
Northernireland	-6	-3	-3	-2.0	-0.3	-1.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	-227	-89	-138	-32.9	-0.1	-21.1	-0.1	-11.8	-0.1	3.2	2.7	-0.1

#### ship between columns: 1=2+3; 4=6+8.

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. 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.

TECHNICAL NOTE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLING VARIABILITY-April 1999 to June 1999

	Employment level(000s)	ILO unemployment level(000s)	Economically active level(000s)	Working age economically inactive level (000s)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
North East	±34	±14	1.00			
North West			± 33	± 34	±1.8%	±1.2%
Yorkshire and the Humber	± 56	± 18	± 55	± 55	±1.1%	±0.6%
EastMidlands	± 46	±16	± 45	± 44	±1.2%	±0.6%
WestMidlands	± 42	±14	± 41	± 39	±1.3%	±0.7%
East	± 46	± 17	± 44	± 43	±1.1%	±0.7%
London	± 47	± 14	± 46	± 43	±1.1%	±0.5%
SouthEast	± 56	± 22	± 55	± 54	±1.0%	±0.6%
South West	± 57	± 17	± 55	±51	±0.9%	±0.4%
Wales	± 46	± 13	± 45	± 42	±1.2%	±0.5%
Scotland	± 36	± 14	± 36	± 37	±1.7%	±1.0%
	± 44	±17	± 43	± 43	±1.1%	±0.7%



## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY Regional summary A.4

Employment Service administrative system Jobcentre vacanciese (July 1999)

Unfilled Notified Outflow of Ratef vacancies vacancies vacancies 10 11 12 9 3.2 10.9 15.6 10.0 2.3 26.8 34.7 27.4 2.5 18.4 22.9 17.8 2.0 14.5 21.0 14.4 2.5 22.5 33.6 22.7 1.7 17.7 23.3 17.8 2.7 25.3 31.6 24.8 1.2 25.9 37.1 25.0 1.8 22.6 27.5 20.6 2.1 184.6 247.2 180.6 2.6 14.6 16.3 13.9 2.4 24.5 31.8 24.1 2.2 223.8 295.3 218.5 3.2 N/A N/A N/A 22 227.2 304.2 221.9

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

Some data in this release are based on statistical samples, and as such, are subject to sampling variability. If many samples were drawn, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table opposite represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. It is expected that in 95 per cent of the samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases.

Labour Market trends

#### EMPLOYMENT **B.1** Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

who did not state their reason for temporary/part-time working.

Had a contract with period of training

18

**97** 102 100

101 97 99

102 101 100

**103** 109 114

111

7 6.9

**13** 13.6

YCCP

364465556667

**56** 57 59

61 59 61

62 61 59

**58** 62 67

66

**8** 13.3

**10** 18.5

357536854447

**42** 44 41

40 37 38

39 40 41

**45** 48 47

45

-1 -1.2

3 7.1

YCCQ

YCCO

Some other reason

YCCR

**471** 471 474

470 464 478

479 470 455

**460** 456 454

436

-24 -5.3

-36 -7.5

YCCS

**205** 207 207

209 206 211

207 207 209

**212** 210 206

189

-23

-16 -8.0

YCCT

**267** 263 266

261 257 267

272 263 245

**248** 246 248

247

-**1** -0.3

-19 -7.2

19

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

Could

21

not find full-time job

YCCX

**769** 754 739

745 748 742

727 723 721

**709** 699 691

710

1 0.1

**-58** -7.6

**302** 296 296

290 292 291

293 286 280

**274** 274 277

282

**8** 3.0

**-20** -6.6

YCCZ

**466** 459 443

455 456 451

434 438 440

**435** 426 415

428

-7 -1.7

-38

YCCY

Totalb

YCCU

5,699 5,793 5,956 6,051 6,316 6,490 6,564 6,651

**6,577** 6,561 6,559

6,555 6,592 6,637

6,653 6,681 6,665

**6,661** 6,656 6,651

6,649

-12 -0.2

**72** 1.1

YCCV

839 879 950 1,035 1,127 1,237 1,259 1,292

**1,268** 1,265 1,250

1,262 1,261 1,272

1,282 1,298 1,305

**1,293** 1,289 1,292

1,309

**16** 1.3

**41** 3.2

YCCW

4,860 4,913 5,005 5,015 5,190 5,253 5,304 5,359

**5,309** 5,295 5,309

5,293 5,330 5,365

5,370 5,383 5,360

**5,368** 5,367 5,359

5,340

-28 -0.5

**31** 0.6

20

lond the company		Service la m		-		12				0.11		seasonally adjusted	-		a omplouoos (	roacons for t	mporanumor	(ing)
		Alli	n employment		overnment	Total wor	kers	Employ	ees	Self-em	ipioyed		-	Temporal	ry employees ( Could	% that		H
	Total		Self-		supported raining and mployment							Workers with second		Total as % of all	not find permanent	could not find permanent	Did not want permanent	v perior
	workers <sup>a</sup>	Employees <sup>a</sup> 2	employed <sup>a</sup> 3		rogrammes 5	Full-time 6	Part-time 7	Full-time 8	Part-time 9	Full-time 10	Part-time 11	jobs 12	Total <sup>b</sup>	employees	job 15	job 16	job 17	trair
All Spring quarters	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCCL	YC
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	25,866 25,566	22,079 21,873	3,228 3,186	181 151	377 356	19,842 19,467	6,016 6,093	16,929 16,663	5,147 5,208 5,342	2,684 2,607 2,694	544 577 607	972 1,041 1,149	1,304 1,357	5.9 6.2	468 569	35.9 41.9	366 359	
1994 1995 1996	25,757 26,043 26,300	21,972 22,260 22,632	3,302 3,358 3,291	146 140 127	337 285 250	19,500 19,744 19,778	6,248 6,295 6,520	16,624 16,837 16,961	5,421 5,671	2,094 2,732 2,648 2,654	625 643	1,295 1,297	1,493 1,629 1,668	6.8 7.3 7.4	627 703 680 683	42.0 43.1 40.8	402 456 471	
1997 1998 1999	26,772 27,045 27,362	23,090 23,500 23,916	3,341 3,265 3,185	118 101 100	223 179 161	20,101 20,330 20,557	6,665 6,710 6,799	17,286 17,645 17,944	5,802 5,851 5,969	2,654 2,551 2,498	685 713 685	1,260 1,196 1,283	1,786 1,741 1,713	7.7 7.4 7.2	629 597	38.2 36.1 34.9	541 534 542	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul	<b>27,047</b> 27,121	<b>23,530</b> 23,627	<b>3,246</b> 3,220	<b>99</b> 107	<b>171</b> 167	<b>20,319</b> 20,407	<b>6,721</b> 6,706	<b>17,656</b> 17,750	<b>5,869</b> 5,872	<b>2,534</b> 2,526	<b>711</b> 693	<b>1,2</b> 17 1,221	<b>1,730</b> 1,727	7.4 7.3	<b>611</b> 598	<b>35.3</b> 34.6	<b>545</b> 553	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	27,168	23,704	3,187	106 109	170 166	20,455 20,469	6,704 6,700	17,815 17,835	5,885 5,879	2,514 2,513	671 670	1,229 1,215	1,743	7.4 7.4	606 610	34.8 34.9	559 564	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,207 27,263	23,753 23,809	3,183 3,194	103 102	168 158	20,466 20,487	6,735 6,772	17,836 17,858	5,914 5,949 5,956	2,511 2,512 2,508	671 681 695	1,232 1,256	1,734 1,747	7.3 7.3	605 598 596	34.9 34.2 34.0	569 574 579	
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win	27,289 27,313 ) 27,342	23,840 23,858 23,881	3,204 3,211 3,218	97 101 98	148 143 146	20,501 20,490 20,531	6,782 6,819 6,809	17,880 17,876 17,913	5,956 5,978 5,966	2,508 2,513 2,514	698 704	1,238 1,221 1,210	1,752 1,747 1,750	7.3 7.3 7.3	601 604	34.4 34.5	582 590	
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>27,351</b> 27,358 27,362	<b>23,901</b> 23,910 23,916	<b>3,198</b> 3,188 3,185	<b>101</b> 102 100	<b>152</b> 159 161	<b>20,540</b> 20,547 20,557	6,810 6,809 6,799	<b>17,925</b> 17,927 17,944	<b>5,975</b> 5,981 5,969	<b>2,508</b> 2,506 2,498	689 681 685	1,246 1,259 1,283	<b>1,73</b> 6 1,730	<b>7.3</b> 7.2	<b>601</b> 602	<b>34.7</b> 34.8	<b>569</b> 557	1
Apr-Jun	27,394	23,931	3,203	97	162	20,585	6,803	17,959	5,969	2,512	690	1,311	1,713 1,690	7.2 7.1	597 608	34.9 <b>36.0</b>	542 530	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>43</b> 0.2	<b>31</b> 0.1	<b>5</b> 0.2	-4 -3.8	11 7.2	<b>45</b> 0.2	-7 -0.1	<b>34</b> 0.2	-6 -0.1	3 0.1	1 0.1	65 5.2	-46 -2.6	-0.2	7 1.1	1.3	-39 -6.8	
Over last 12 month Per cent	s 347 1.3	<b>401</b> 1.7	-43 -1.3	-2 -1.9	-9 -5.3	<b>266</b> 1.3	<b>83</b> 1.2	<b>303</b> 1.7	<b>100</b> 1.7	<b>-22</b> -0.9	<b>-21</b> -3.0	94 7.7	-40 -2.3	-0.3	-3 -0.5	0.7	-15 -2.7	1
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	УСВО	YCBR	YCBU	УСВХ	YCCA	YCCD	YCCG	YCCJ	YCCM	YC
1992 1993 1994	14,368 14,081 14,218	11,624 11,416 11,464	2,443 2,389 2,485	55 43 49	246 232 220	13,368 13,053 13,113	995 1,025 1,102	10,963 10,738 10,727	659 678 736	2,264 2,189 2,272	178 199 212	445 472 512	561 606 665	4.8 5.3 5.8	239 293 320	42.7 48.4 48.1	108 111	
1995 1996 1997	14,425 14,501 14,779	11,647 11,833 12,120	2,551 2,470 2,484	43 41 37	184 157 138	13,267 13,271 13,464	1,156 1,229 1,310	10,843 10,943 11,135	803 889 984	2,320 2,234 2,231	230 236 251	547 551 557	× 764 753 830	6.6 6.4 6.8	382 356 362	40.1 50.0 47.3 43.6	132 155 159 203	
1998 1999	14,969 15,100	12,421 12,593	2,404 2,365	28 35	116 107	13,645 13,735	1,322 1,361	11,430 11,553	989 1,038	2,134 2,108	269 256	529 547	790 824	6.4 6.5	334 332	42.3 40.3	194 219	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>14,970</b> 15,003 15,020	<b>12,438</b> 12,491 12,528	<b>2,391</b> 2,370 2,349	<b>29</b> 35 35	<b>113</b> 107 107	<b>13,638</b> 13,673 13,703	<b>1,329</b> 1,326 1,312	<b>11,440</b> 11,480 11,523	<b>996</b> 1,009 1,004	<b>2,117</b> 2,110 2,102	<b>273</b> 259 246	<b>52</b> 9 530 529	<b>791</b> 797 808	<b>6.4</b> 6.4 6.5	<b>330</b> 329 329	<b>41.7</b> 41.3 40.8	<b>199</b> 204 209	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,010 15,003 15,039	12,535 12,534 12,566	2,339 2,334 2,338	34 32 35	103 103 100	13,691 13,681 13,712	1,315 1,317 1,325	11,519 11,514 11,538	1,015 1,019 1,027	2,097 2,095 2,095	241 239 243	527 525 525	817 817 821	6.5 6.5 6.5	337 333 327	41.2 40.8 39.8	209 215 222	
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win	15,061 15,055	12,582 12,567 12,593	2,349 2,362 2,366	35 35 32	95 91 93	13,719 13,698 13,718	1,340 1,355 1,366	11,546 11,522 11,547	1,034 1,043 1,046	2,098 2,108 2,106	252 253 260	522 510 520	824 813 827	6.5 6.5 6.6	326 327 333	39.6 40.2 40.2	226 223 226	
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	<b>15,089</b> 15,090	<b>12,598</b> 12,585	2,358 2,365	<b>36</b> 34	<b>97</b> 105	<b>13,730</b> 13,733	<b>1,357</b> 1,355	<b>11,557</b> 11,541	<b>1,040</b> 1,042	<b>2,105</b> 2,115	<b>253</b> 250	530 542	829 831	<b>6.6</b> 6.6	337 341	<b>40.2</b> <b>40.7</b> 41.1	220 221 219	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	15,100 <b>15,118</b>	12,593 <b>12,607</b>	2,365 <b>2,369</b>	35 33	107 108	13,735 <b>13,733</b>	1,361 <b>1,382</b>	11,553 <b>11,552</b>	1,038 <b>1,053</b>	2,108 <b>2,109</b>	256 259	547 534	824 800	6.5 6.3	332 329	40.3 41.1	219 216	
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>29</b> 0.2	<b>9</b> 0.1	11 0.5	-3 -7.0	<b>11</b> 11.3	<b>3</b> 0.0	<b>24</b> 1.8	-5 0.0	<b>13</b> 1.3	4 0.2	6 2.3	34 6.5	-30 -3.6	-0.2	<b>-8</b> -2.5	0.5	-6 -2.6	1
Over last 12 month Per cent		169 1.4	-21 -0.9	4 14.0	-4 -3.8	<b>95</b> 0.7	53 4.0	112 1.0	58 5.8	-8 -0.4	-14	35 8.7	<b>8</b> 1.0	0.0	-1 -0.4	-0.6	-2.0 17 8.5	1
Female Spring quarters	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	УССВ	YCCE	үссн	үсск	YCCN	YCC
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	11,498 11,485	10,455 10,457	785 797	126 108	131 124	6,473 6,414 6,387	5,021 5,068 5,146	5,966 5,926 5,897	4,488 4,530 4,607	420 418 422	365 378 395	526 569 638	743 751 827	7.1 7.2 7.9	229 275 207	30.8 36.7	259 248	
1994 1995 1996	11,539 11,618 11,799	10,509 10,613 10,799	817 807 821	97 97 85	116 101 93 85	6,477 6,507 6,637	5,146 5,139 5,291 5,355	5,097 5,994 6,017 6,151	4,607 4,618 4,782 4,819	422 412 414 423	395 407	748 746 702	865 915 956 951	8.2 8.5 8.7	307 321 324 321 295	37.1 37.1 35.5 33.6	270 301 312 338	
1997 1998 1999	11,993 12,076 12,262	10,970 11,079 11,323	858 861 820	80 74 65	83 54	6,685 6,822	5,388 5,438	6,215 6,391	4,819 4,862 4,931	423 417 391	444 429	668 736	951 889	8.6 7.8	295 265	31.0 29.8	340 324	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>12,077</b> 12,118 12,149	<b>11,092</b> 11,136 11,176	<b>856</b> 850 838	<b>70</b> 72 71	59 60 63	<b>6,681</b> 6,734 6,753	<b>5,392</b> 5,380 5,393	<b>6,216</b> 6,270 6,292	<b>4,873</b> 4,864 4,882	<b>417</b> 415 413	434	688 691 700	<b>938</b> 930 935	<b>8.5</b> 8.3 8.4	<b>281</b> 269 277	<b>29.9</b> 28.9 29.6	<b>346</b> 349 350	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	12,165 12,203	11,181 11,218	845 849	75 71	63 65 58	6,778 6,784	5,385 5,417	6,316 6,322	4,864 4,895	415 417	432	688 707 727	931 917 926	8.3 8.2 8.2	274 272 271	29.4 29.7 29.2	355 354	
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	12,224 12,228	11,243 11,258	855 855 849	68 62	53	6,775 6,782 6,792	5,447 5,443 5,463	6,320 6,334 6,355	4,922 4,922 4,935	417 410 404	444	711 703	928 934 923	8.2 8.3 8.2	270 274	29.2 29.1 29.4	352 353 360	
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win Jan-Mar 1999	12,258 12,258 12,262	11,291 11,287 <b>11,303</b>	849 852 <b>840</b>	65 66 <b>65</b>	52 53 54	6,813 6,809	5,463 5,444 5,453	6,355 6,366 <b>6,368</b>	4,935 4,921 <b>4,935</b>	404 407 404	445 <b>436</b>	690 716	906 898	8.0	271 264	29.4 <b>29.1</b>	364 347	
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	12,268 12,262	11,325 11,323	823 820	68 65	53 54	6,814 6,822	5,453 5,438	6,386 6,391	4,938 4,931	391 391	432 429	717 736	889 <b>890</b>	7.9 7.8 <b>7.9</b>	261 265	29.1 29.8	338 324	
Apr-Jun Changes	12,276	11,324	834	64	54	6,852	5,422	6,407	4,915	403		747	-16	-0.2	279	31.4	314	
Over last 3 months Percent	14 0.1	<b>21</b> 0.2	-6 -0.7	-1 -2.0	-0.3	<b>43</b> 0.6	-31 -0.6	<b>39</b> 0.6	-19 -0.4	-1 -0.3	-1.2	30 4.3 58	-1.8 -48 -5.1	-0.6	15 5.8 -2	2.2	-33 -9.5 -32	-1
Over last 12 month Per cent	1.7	<b>232</b> 2.1	-21 -2.5	-6 -8.5	-5 -8.0	171 2.6	<b>30</b> 0.5	<b>191</b> 3.1	<b>42</b> 0.9	-14 -3.4	-7 -1.7	8.5			-0.6		-9.1	7

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.

S18 Labour Market trends September 1999

September 1999

Β.

Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)

self-employe	d (reasons for	working part	-time)	
% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	lll or disabled	Student or at school	
22	23	24	25	
YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ	All Spring quarters
11.3 13.9 14.0 13.7 12.8 12.5 11.7 10.4	4,336 4,299 4,327 4,372 4,543 4,619 4,696 4,829	89 87 88 91 83 90 109 116	618 595 672 736 857 942 967 989	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
<b>11.7</b> 11.5 11.3	<b>4,709</b> 4,711 4,730	<b>113</b> 116 115	<b>968</b> 967 960	<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
11.4 11.3 11.2	4,711 4,722 4,768	114 117 116	970 986 992	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)
10.9 10.8 10.8	4,788 4,807 4,795	117 118 121	1,004 1,015 1,008	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)
<b>10.6</b> 10.5 10.4	<b>4,811</b> 4,824 4,829	<b>117</b> 120 116	<b>1,001</b> 990 989	<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
10.7	4,829	114	973	Apr-Jun
0.0	<b>18</b> 0.4	- <b>3</b> -2.9	<b>-29</b> -2.9	Changes Over last 3 months- Percent
-1.0	<b>120</b> 2.6	1 0.8	4 0.4	Over last 12 months Percent
YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	Male Spring quarters
22.7 30.1 27.7 27.5 25.7 24.3 23.5 21.4	352 334 348 386 418 474 490 544	25 29 31 39 28 41 44 39	266 246 301 329 383 411 423 426	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
<b>23.8</b> 23.4 23.7	<b>494</b> 496 491	<b>45</b> 48 47	<b>423</b> 425 417	<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
23.0 23.1 22.9	495 491 493	46 47 46	427 432 439	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)
22.9 22.0 21.5	498 512 521	47 47 49	444 447 443	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)
<b>21.2</b> 21.2 21.4	<b>533</b> 534 544	<b>46</b> 45 39	<b>429</b> 429 426	<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
21.6	546	41	434	Apr-Jun
0.4	<b>14</b> 2.6	-5 -11.6	5 1.2	Changes Over last 3months Percent
-2.3	<b>52</b> 10.6	-4 -9.7	11 2.5	Over last 12 months Per cent
YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL	Female Spring guarters
9.3 11.0 11.4 10.8 9.9 9.7 8.9 7.7	3,984 3,965 3,978 3,986 4,125 4,145 4,206 4,285	64 58 58 60 55 49 66 77	352 349 371 408 474 532 544 564	(Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999
<b>8.8</b> 8.7 8.3	<b>4,215</b> 4,215 4,239	<b>67</b> 68 68	<b>545</b> 541 543	<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)
8.6 8.6 8.4	4,216 4,231 4,276	68 70 70	543 555 552	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)
8.1 8.1 8.2	4,290 4,295 4,274	70 72 72	560 568 565	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)
<b>8.1</b> 7.9 7.7	<b>4,278</b> 4,289 4,285	<b>71</b> 75 77	<b>573</b> 562 564	<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)
8.0	4,283	73	539	Apr-Jun
-0.1	<b>5</b> 0.1	<b>2</b> 2.8	<b>-34</b> -5.9	Changes Over last 3 months Per cent
-0.8	<b>68</b> 1.6	5 7.8	- <b>6</b> -1.2	Over last 12 months Percent

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

## B.2 EMPLOYMENT Employment by age

UNITED KINGDOM	Allaged over16	16-59/64	<u> </u>	18-24	<u> </u>	<u>35-49</u> 6	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F) 7	65+ (M) 60+ (F) 8
In employment	MGRZ	YBSE	УВТО	YBTR	YBTU	YBTX	MGUW	MGUZ
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1992 1993	25,866 25,566	25,050 24,793	674 577 588	3,870 3,634 3,490	6,720 6,809 6,915	9,161 9,203 9,307	4,632 4,576 4,682	• 816 773 782
1994 1995 1996	25,757 26,043 26,300	24,975 25,248 25,531	613 666	3,388 3,339	7,005 7,017	9,453 9,618	4,794 4,894	795 769
1997 1998 1999	26,772 27,045 27,362	25,971 26,272 26,549	707 702 685	3,289 3,262 3,269	7,150 7,104 7,032	9,687 9,822 9,988	5,140 5,383 5,575	802 773 814
3-month averages	27,047	26,269	696	3,268	7,089	9,835	5,394	775
Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,121 27,168	26,338 26,393	699 701	3,293 3,300	7,090 7,062	9,836 9,873	5,428 5,457	783 775
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,175 27,207 27,263	26,410 26,428 26,482	702 701 702	3,298 3,283 3,271	7,065 7,060 7,064	9,872 9,889 9,911	5,470 5,498 5,527	765 770 781
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,289 27,313 27,342	26,499 26,525 26,555	702 699 694	3,264 3,274 3,285	7,061 7,066 7,071	9,926 9,935 9,939	5,544 5,549 5,565	78° 785 787
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>27,351</b> 27,358 27,362	<b>26,560</b> 26,556 26,549	<b>689</b> 684 685	<b>3,289</b> 3,284 3,269	<b>7,054</b> 7,036 7,032	<b>9,958</b> 9,974 9,988	<b>5,573</b> 5,569 5,575	792 803 814
Apr-Jun	27,394	26,584	674	3,272	7,021	10,024	5,597	81
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>43</b> 0.2	<b>24</b> 0.1	-15 -2.2	<b>-16</b> -0.5	<b>-34</b> -0.5	<b>66</b> 0.7	<b>24</b> 0.4	10 24
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>347</b> 1.3	<b>315</b> 1.2	-22 -3.1	<b>4</b> 0.1	<b>-68</b> -1.0	<b>188</b> 1.9	<b>203</b> <i>3.8</i>	33 42
Male Spring quarters	MGSA	YBSF	YBTP	YBTS	YBTV	YBTY	MGUX	MGVA
(Mar-May) 1992 1993	14,368 14,081	14,067 13,826	346 291	2,031 1,913	3,847 3,861	4,977 4,972	2,867 2,792 2,836	300 255
1994 1995	14,218 14,425	13,954 14,137	301 310 339	1,857 1,814	3,925 3,980 3,972	5,037 5,143 5,192	2,836 2,892 2,962	264 288 265
1996 1997 1998 1999	14,501 14,779 14,969 15,100	14,236 14,510 14,695 14,813	348 351 340	1,772 1,770 1,757 1,756	4,029 4,021 3,956	5,245 5,330 5,415	3,118 3,235 3,347	269 273 287
<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>14,970</b> 15,003 15,020	<b>14,693</b> 14,726 14,751	<b>349</b> 351 348	<b>1,757</b> 1,778 1,776	<b>4,012</b> 4,013 4,004	<b>5,338</b> 5,330 5,353	<b>3,246</b> 3,261 3,271	<b>27</b> 7 273 264
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,010 15,003 15,039	14,749 14,744 14,778	349 346 349	1,770 1,754 1,742	3,998 3,991 3,993	5,350 5,358 5,368	3,283 3,300 3,318	263 252 263
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,061 15,055 15,084	14,799 14,788 14,813	351 349 349	1,738 1,735 1,743	3,988 3,983 3,983	5,386 5,393 5,396	3,329 3,327 3,344	282 267 275
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>15,089</b> 15,090 15,100	<b>14,810</b> 14,809 14,813	<b>341</b> 340 340	<b>1,753</b> 1,763 1,756	<b>3,976</b> 3,961 3,956	<b>5,398</b> 5,399 5,415	<b>3,342</b> 3,343 3,347	275 28 1 207
Apr-Jun	15,118	14,830	335	1,766	3,944	5,434	3,356	210
Changes Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>29</b> 0.2	<b>20</b> 0.1	-5 -1.6	13 0.8	<b>-32</b> -0.8	<b>36</b> 0.7	<b>14</b> 0.4	9 32
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>148</b> 1.0	<b>137</b> 0.9	<b>-14</b> -4.0	<b>9</b> 0.5	<b>-67</b> -1.7	<b>96</b> 1.8	110 3.4	11. 3.8
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSB	YBSG	YBTQ	YBTT	YBTW	YBTZ	MGUY	MGYB
1992 1993 1994	11,498 11,485 11,539	10,983 10,967 11,021	327 287 287	1,838 1,722 1,633	2,873 2,948 2,990	4,184 4,232 4,270	1,765 1,784 1,845	515 518 518
1995 1996 1997	11,539 11,618 11,799	11,021 11,111 11,295 11,461	303 328 359	1,575 1,567 1,520	3,025 3,045 3,121	4,310 4,426 4,441	1,902 1,932 2,022	518 507 604 533 500 527
1998 1999	11,993 12,076 12,262	11,577 11,735	351 346	1,504 1,513	3,082 3,076	4,492 4,573	2,148 2,228	500 527
<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>12,077</b> 12,118 12,149	<b>11,576</b> 11,612 11,642	<b>347</b> 348 352	<b>1,511</b> 1,515 1,524	<b>3,077</b> 3,078 3,058	<b>4,497</b> 4,506 4,521	<b>2,148</b> 2,167 2,186	501 505 506
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,165 12,203 12,224	11,661 11,684 11,704	353 356 353	1,528 1,530 1,530	3,067 3,069 3,071	4,522 4,531 4,543	2,187 2,198 2,209	504 519 520
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,228 12,258 12,258	11,701 11,737 11,742	351 350 345	1,526 1,539 1,542	3,073 3,083 3,088	4,540 4,543 4,543	2,215 2,222 2,221	528 521 515
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>12,262</b> 12,268 12,262	<b>11,750</b> 11,747 11,735	<b>348</b> 345 346	<b>1,536</b> 1,521 1,513	<b>3,078</b> 3,075 3,076	<b>4,560</b> 4,575 4,573	<b>2,231</b> 2,227 2,228	513 522 527
Apr-Jun	12,276	11,753	339	1,506	3,076	4,590	2,241	523
Changes Over last 3 months Percent	14 0.1	<b>4</b> 0.0	-10 -2.8	<b>-30</b> -1.9	-2 -0.1	<b>30</b> 0.7	<b>10</b> 0.5	10 20 22
Over last 12 months				-5	0	92	93	

Thousands, seasonally adjust

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

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)
Kindber	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Employment rates (%)a	MGSR	MGSU	YBUA	YBUD	YBUG	YBUJ	YBUM	YBUP
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	57.1	71.0	40.0					
1992 1993	57.1 56.3 56.7	71.2 70.3	48.8 43.5	65.9 64.0	74.0 74.1	79.6 79.0	63.2 61.9	8.0 7.6
1994 1995	57.1	70.7 71.3	45.1 45.4	63.7 64.3	74.7 75.6	79.1 79.4	62.4 63.0	7.6 7.7 7.8 7.5 7.8
1996 1997	57.5 58.3	71.8 72.8	46.7 48.2	65.9 66.6	75.8 77.8	79.7 80.0	63.5 64.5	7.5 7.8
1996 1990	58.7 59.2	73.4 73.9	48.0 47.3	66.7 66.8	78.5 79.5	80.7 81.1	65.4 66.2	7.5 7.9
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998	<b>58.7</b> 58.9	<b>73.3</b> 73.5	47.6	66.8	78.4	80.7	65.4	7.6
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	58.9	73.6	48.0 48.1	67.4 67.5	78.6 78.4	80.7 80.9	65.6 65.8	7.6 7.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	58.9 59.0 59.1	73.7 73.7	48.3 48.3	67.4 67.1	78.6 78.7	80.8 80.9	65.9 66.1	7.5 7.6
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-3sc	59.1	73.8 73.9	48.4 48.3	66.9 66.7	78.9 79.0	81.0 81.0	66.3 66.4	7.6 7.7
Nov 93-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2 59.2	73.9 74.0	48.1 47.8	67.0 67.2	79.2 79.4	81.0 80.9	66.3 66.4	7.7 7.7 7.7
Jan Har 1999 Feb-Apr	<b>59.2</b> 59.2	<b>74.0</b> 73.9	<b>47.6</b> 47.3	67.3 67.2	<b>79.4</b> 79.4	<b>81.0</b> 81.1	<b>66.4</b> 66.2	<b>7.7</b> 7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
Apr-sun Changes	59.3	74.0	46.5	66.9	79.6	81.3	66.3	7.9
Overlast 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Overlast 12 months	0.6 MGSS	0.6 MGSV	-1.1 YBUB	0.0 YBUE	1.1 YBUH	0.5	0.9	0.3
Spring quarters (Marchay)		MGSV	TBUB	TBUE	TBUH	YBUK	YBUN	YBUQ
1992 1993	65.5 64.0	76.5 75.1	48.9 42.7	67.8 66.0	83.6 83.0	86.6 85.4	66.3 64.1	8.5 7.1
1994 1995 1996	64.5 65.2 65.2	75.6 76.4	44.9 44.8	66.2 67.2	83.6 84.5	85.6 86.4	64.4 65.0	7.4
1997	66.2	76.6 77.8	46.2 46.3	68.2 69.9	84.4 86.2	85.9 86.4	65.8 67.3	7.2
1998 1999	66.7 67.0	78.4 78.7	46.9 45.7	70.2 70.1	87.3 87.8	87.3 87.5	67.8 68.6	7.1 7.4 7.9 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.7
3-month averages Apr-Jan 1998	66.7	78.4	46.7	70.2	87.2	87.3	67.9	7.5
May Jun Jun-Aug (Sum)	66.8 66.9	78.5 78.6	47.1 46.6	71.0 71.0	87.4 87.4	87.1 87.4	68.1 68.1	<b>7.5</b> 7.5 7.3
Jul-Sco Aug-Oct	66.8 66.7	78.6 78.5	46.9 46.5	70.7 70.1	87.4 87.4	87.3 87.3	68.2 68.5	7.1 7.0
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	66.9 66.9	78.7 78.8	46.9 47.2	69.6	87.6	87.4	68.7	7.0
Nov 26-Jan 99 Dec S8-Feb 99 (Win)	66.9 67.0	78.7 78.8	47.2 46.9 46.9	69.4 69.3 69.7	87.6 87.7 87.8	87.6 87.6 87.5	68.8 68.7 68.9	7.0 7.2 7.3
Jan-Edar 1999 Feb-Aor	<b>67.0</b> 67.0	<b>78.8</b> 78.7	45.9	70.0	87.9	87.5	68.7	7.5
Mar-May (Spr)	67.0	78.7	45.7 45.7	70.4 70.1	87.7 87.8	87.4 87.5	68.6 68.6	7.6 7.7
Apr-Jun Changes	67.0	78.8	45.2	70.5	87.7	87.7	68.7	7.7
Overlast 3 months	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.4	0.4	-1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
Sprang quarters (Mar May)	MGST	MGSW	YBUC	YBUF	YBUI	YBUL	YBUO	YBUR
1992	49.2 49.1	65.4 65.2	48.7 44.5	63.9 61.9	64.1 65.0	72.7	58.8	7.8
1993 1994 1995	49.3 49.6	65.4 65.8	45.3 46.1	61.0 61.2	65.6 66.3	72.6 72.6	58.7 59.6 60.3	7.9 7.9
1996 1997	50.2 50.9	66.6 67.3	47.1 50.1	63.4 63.2	66.9 69.1	72.5 73.5 73.5 73.5	60.2	7.7
1998 1999	51.1 51.8	67.8 68.6	49.3 49.0	63.1 63.4	69.4 70.9	73.5 74.0 74.6	60.6 62.1 62.8	7.8 7.9 7.9 7.7 7.7 8.1 7.6 8.0
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998	51.1	67.8	48.6	63.3	~ ~			
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	51.3 51.4	68.0 68.2	48.9 49.6	63.5 63.8	<b>69.4</b> 69.5 69.2	<b>74.1</b> 74.2 74.4	61.9 62.3 62.7	<b>7.7</b> 7.7 7.7
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	51.5	68.3	49.8	64.0	69.5	74.3	62.6	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nev (Aut)	51.6 51.7	68.4 68.5	50.2 49.9	64.1 64.1	69.7 69.9	74.4 74.5	62.8 63.0	7.7 7.9 7.9
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	51.7 51.8	68.4 68.6	49.6 49.5	63.9 64.5	70.0 70.4	74.4 74.4	63.0 63.1	8.1 7.9
Jan-Mar 1999	51.8 <b>51.8</b>	68.7 68.7	48.8 <b>49.3</b>	64.6	70.7	74.3	63.0	7.9
Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	51.8 51.8	68.7 68.6	49.3 48.9 49.0	<b>64.3</b> 63.7 63.4	<b>70.5</b> 70.7 70.9	<b>74.5</b> 74.7 74.6	63.1 62.9 62.8	<b>7.8</b> 8.0 8.0
Apr-Jun	51.9	68.7	48.0	63.0	71.1	74.8	63.1	8.0 <b>8.0</b>
Changes Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-1.3	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.2
Over last 12 months					0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2

Vote: Each series is seasonally adjusted independently and therefore the sums of age series will not necessarily equal the totals.
<sup>1</sup> Denominator = all people in the relevant age group.

.

#### EMPLOYMENT Employment by age B.2 Per cent, seasonally adjusted

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

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

International product of the	_		all and a second		Section of the			Colf	НМ	Government-	Thousands	-
Nuc         Fends         Al         Partial         Partia         Partia			Employeejobs			10.5 10.00		employment jobs (with	Forces <sup>b</sup>	supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	jobs <sup>e</sup>	UNITED SIC 1992
Al         Partner         Al         Partner           BSS         100							All	or without				Section, subsect
Understandsmannen         Dirk         111         Birk         4.99         Dirk         1120         Dirk         0120         Dirk         Dirk <thdirk< th="">         Dirk         Dirk</thdirk<>			All	Part-time <sup>1</sup>	All	Part-time'					The second second	
Dec         1,35         1,30	Unadju	usted for seasonal variati	11,121	1,259	10,905 11,079	5,043	22,025	3,604	230	225	26,085	1987 J 1988 J 1988 J
Box         14,00         14,00         14,00         14,00         24,000         16,00	1996	Mar	11,280 11,369	1,305 1,335	11,190 11,337	5,198 5,298	22,470 22,706	3,581 3,599	225 221	214 181	26,491 26,708	1990 J 1991 J 1992 J 1993 J 1994 J 1995 J
Line         Line <thline< th="">         Line         Line         <thl< td=""><td>1007</td><td>Dec</td><td>11,601</td><td>1,402</td><td>11,464</td><td>5,352</td><td>23,065 22,952</td><td>3,625 3,606</td><td>216 214</td><td>190 175</td><td>27,098 26,947</td><td>1996 J</td></thl<></thline<>	1007	Dec	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065 22,952	3,625 3,606	216 214	190 175	27,098 26,947	1996 J
Name         12.400         14.460 <td>1007</td> <td>Jun Sep</td> <td>11,802 11,907</td> <td>1,433 1,426</td> <td>11,486</td> <td>5,204</td> <td>23,394</td> <td>3,620</td> <td>210 211</td> <td>171 163</td> <td>27,395 27,595</td> <td>A N J</td>	1007	Jun Sep	11,802 11,907	1,433 1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210 211	171 163	27,395 27,595	A N J
Mag         Mag         Line         Home         H	1998	Jun Sep	12,040 12,143	1,490 1,507	11,646 11,707	5,315 5,340	23,686 23,850	3,462 3,475	210 209	115 125	27,473 27,859	JAS
UNITED FUNCTION         UNITED FUNCTION         BC/LI         BC/LI         BC/LI         D2/Li         BC/LI         COUL         D1/CI           1065         An         1.118         1.187         1.288         11.106         5.09         3.00         2.00	1999	Mar	12,138	1,585	11,678	5,407	23,816	3,440	209	114	27 579	N D
Back         11 366         12 366         11 186         5.449         22.572         3.002         226         217         2.877           1836         Mar         11 307         1307         11 322         5.5499         22.772         3.649         221         116         20.871           1836         Mar         11 367         1377         1373         13.381         5.277         22.367         3.649         221         116         20.871         22.877         3.649         216         116         21.871         22.871         3.649         216         116         21.871         22.877         3.649         216         116         21.871         22.871         3.649         21.877         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.879         3.649         21.179         2.877         2.869         3.478         201         12.97         2.977         1.66         1.66         1.66         1.772         5.373         22.869         3.456         220         11.97         2.867	Adjus	ted for seasonal variation		1,187		4,959			230	240	26.003	Fi M
196         Mar         11380         1330         11322         2588         22.702         36.86         291         106         101           1967         Mar         11,657         13.73         11,379         5.277         22.865         3.866         216         181         22.971         3.866         216         181         22.971         3.866         216         181         22.971         3.866         216         181         22.971         3.866         216         181         22.971         3.866         216         181         22.971         3.866         216         181         22.971         3.866         216         172         22.971         3.866         210         176         22.971         3.866         210         176         22.971         3.866         210         176         22.971         3.866         210         176         22.971         3.866         210         176         2771         3.975         23.971         3.975         210         176         2771         177         2771         1777         2771         2777         3.573         220         172         2771         177         1777         1776         1787         24.971         177 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>11,386</td> <td>1,298</td> <td>11,186</td> <td>5,149</td> <td>22,572</td> <td>3,602</td> <td>226</td> <td>217</td> <td>26,617</td> <td>A N Ji Ji</td>			11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	217	26,617	A N Ji Ji
1987       Mar       1983       1983       1984       1142       2.2247       3.586       210       173       22481       183         Boc       11989       1499       11.585       5.315       5.302       211       164       22481       164         Boc       11989       1499       11.585       5.315       5.315       2.3574       3.342       211       154       22481       4         Boc       12.123       15.66       11.622       5.314       2.3686       3.475       210       198       2.111       2.111       164       2.161       1       11.111       2.111       11.111       2.111       11.111       2.111       11.111       1	1996	Jun Sep	11,380 11,446	1,337 1,363	11,322 11,391	5,289 5,327	22,702 22,837	3,609 3,636	221 218 216	195 188 181	26,728 26,879 26,058	A S O N
19.86       Mar.       1.422       1.422       1.423       1.424       1.424       1.425       1.445       21.06       1.22       21.01       21.01         1999       Mar.       12.12       1.536       11.721       5.330       23.851       3.445       200       112       21.81         1999       Mar.       12.12       1.536       11.721       5.485       23.913       3.4445       200       111       21.07       0.010         1999       Mar.       12.182       1.586       11.721       5.485       23.913       3.444       209       111       21.07       0.010	1997	Jun Sep	11,815 11,870	1,436 1,436	11,442 11,505	5,234 5,240	23,257 23,375	3,598 3,590	210 210	173 169	27,239 27,244	D 1999 Ja Fi M
199         Mar         12,192         1,596         11,721         5,425         23,913         3,444         209         111         21,721         5,425         23,913         3,444         209         111         21,721         1,721         5,425         23,913         3,444         209         111         21,751         1,721         1,725         1,726         1,726         1,726         1,726         1,726         1,726 </td <td>1998</td> <td>Jun Sep</td> <td>12,057 12,123</td> <td>1,495 1,526</td> <td>11,642 11,727</td> <td>5,314 5,373</td> <td>23,698 23,851</td> <td>3,475 3,445</td> <td>210 209</td> <td>128 122</td> <td>27.511 27.927</td> <td>A M Ji</td>	1998	Jun Sep	12,057 12,123	1,495 1,526	11,642 11,727	5,314 5,373	23,698 23,851	3,475 3,445	210 209	128 122	27.511 27.927	A M Ji
Unadjustetfor sessonal variation         BY CA (1.148)         DY CB (1.148)         DY CB (1.148) <thdy cb<br="">(1.148)         DY CB (1.148)</thdy>	1999					5,425	23,913	3,444	209	111	27,677	
Back         11.129         1.275         10.957         5.066         22.096         3.495         226         210         21.85           1996         Mar         10.985         1.281         10.987         5.068         21.982         3.485         225         197         1.983         3.155         221         167         1.933         3.155         221         167         1.933         3.155         221         167         1.933         3.155         221         167         1.933         3.157         2.249         3.560         218         170         21.267         4.460	Unadj	justed for seasonal variat	tion BYCA 10,836	1,148		4,859				210		UNITED
1986       Mar       10.990       1.201       11.024       5.162       22.102       3.515       221       166       8.100       8.100         3an       11.084       1.200       11.024       5.115       22.102       3.515       221       166       8.100       8.100         987       Mar       11.306       13.366       11.164       5.211       22.474       3.541       216       171       6.027       860       9.000       9.000       1465       6.237       188       9.000       1465       6.366       18.86       19.97       9.000       14.65       1.029       5.066       22.675       3.449       210       144       6.2387       188       19.90       2.667       3.449       211       137       1.029       1.164       5.066       22.975       3.449       211       137       1.029       1.164       5.086       2.000       3.376       210       105       106       109.99       1.029       1.141       5.169       22.040       3.369       210       105       106       10.99       100       10.97       10.99       10.99       10.99       10.99       10.99       10.99       10.99       10.99       10.99       1						5,068	22,096	3,495	226	210	25,026	
Sep Dec         11,841 11,920         1,458 15,23         11,465 11,465         5,196 5,260         23,242 23,406         3,389 3,359         209 210         100         27,082 20         1990         Mar           1999         Mar         11,835         1,535         11,369         5,260         23,204         3,354         209         101         25,867         1997           GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal variation Dec         10,827         1,145         10,583         4,829         21,410         3,515         230         224         25,808           1995         Jun         10,687         11,038         1,226         10,817         4,958         21,855         3,519         228         200         25,808           1996         Mar         11,050         1,272         10,849         5,017         21,999         3,491         225         133         25,909           Jun         11,050         1,272         10,849         5,017         21,999         3,491         225         133         25,909           Jun         11,050         1,272         10,849         5,017         22,368         3,551         216         166         26,182           Jun         11,050 <t< td=""><td>1996</td><td>Jun Sep</td><td>11,084 11,194</td><td>1,292 1,309</td><td>11,044 11,074</td><td>5,164 5,153</td><td>22,128 22,269</td><td>3,515 3,580</td><td>221 218</td><td>165 170</td><td>26 030 23 237 25 402</td><td>SIC 1992 Section subsection</td></t<>	1996	Jun Sep	11,084 11,194	1,292 1,309	11,044 11,074	5,164 5,153	22,128 22,269	3,515 3,580	221 218	165 170	26 030 23 237 25 402	SIC 1992 Section subsection
Sep Dec         11,841 11,920         1,453 1523         11,465 11,465         5,196 5,001         23,242 23,406         3,389 3,359         209 210         100         27,082 20         199 105         100         27,082 20         199 105         100         27,082 100         199 195         Mar         11,835         1,355         11,369         5,260         23,204         3,354         209         101         26,877         197           GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal variation Dec         10,827         1,145         10,583         4,829         21,410         3,515         230         224         25,808           1995         Jun         10,087         1,145         10,583         4,829         21,410         3,515         230         224         25,808           1995         Jun         11,050         1,272         10,949         5,087         21,999         3,491         225         133         25,909           1996         Mar Jun         11,050         1,272         10,949         5,087         21,999         3,491         225         133         25,909           1996         Mar Jun         11,050         1,272         10,949         5,087         21,999         3,491         225	1997	Jun Sep	11,506 11,608	1,386 1,379	11,151 11,185	5,099 5,064	22,657 22,793	3,497 3,529	210 210	145 154	20,509 26,686	1986 - 1987 - 1988 - 1989 - 1989 - 1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1993 - 1994 - 19
1999         Mar         11,835         1,535         11,369         5,260         23,204         3,354         209         101         25,867         197           GREAT BRITAIN 1985         10.827         1.145         10.583         4.829         21,410         3,515         230         224         070H         539           1986         Jun         10.827         1.145         10.583         4.829         21,410         3,515         230         224         070H         539           1986         Jun         11.038         1.226         10,817         4.958         21,855         3,519         228         206         25393         25399         25399         25399         25399         25399         254         2559         2569         25183         25899         25183         25899         25183         25183         25183         25183         25183         25183         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25193         25153         25163         25153 <td< td=""><td>1998</td><td>Jun Sep</td><td>11,740 11,841</td><td>1,440 1,458</td><td>11,341 11,401</td><td>5,169 5,196</td><td>23,080 23,242</td><td>3,376 3,389</td><td>210 209</td><td>100 110</td><td>26,766 26,949</td><td>1993 1994 1995 1996</td></td<>	1998	Jun Sep	11,740 11,841	1,440 1,458	11,341 11,401	5,169 5,196	23,080 23,242	3,376 3,389	210 209	100 110	26,766 26,949	1993 1994 1995 1996
Adjusted for seasonal variation         DYCF         DYGG         DYCN         DYZO         DYCO         DYZO         224         25.381           1995         Jun'         10.827         1.145         10.583         4.829         21.410         3.515         220         224         25.381           Sep9         11,038         1.226         10.817         4.958         21.855         3.519         226         200         25.988           1996         Mar         11,050         1.272         10.949         5.087         21.999         3.491         225         133         25.998           Jun         11,050         1.272         10.949         5.087         21.999         3.491         225         133         25.998           Jun         11,055         1.293         11,029         5,154         22,123         3.524         221         179         26.648           Sep         11,159         1.318         11,095         5,192         22,284         3.551         218         169         26,577           Jun         11,519         1.333         11,079         5,078         22,472         3,522         214         155         26,363           Jun	1999			1,535	11,369	5,260	23,204	3,354	209	101	26,867	1997 N
Sep0         11,038         1,226         10,817         4,958         21,623         3,519         226         200         25,930           1996         Mar         11,050         1,272         10,949         5,013         21,995         3,519         226         200         25,930           1996         Mar         11,050         1,272         10,949         5,087         21,999         3,491         225         193         25,930           Sep0         11,159         1,318         11,029         5,154         22,123         3,524         221         179         26,048           Sep0         11,159         1,318         11,095         5,192         22,284         3,551         216         162         26,297         198           1997         Mar         11,393         1,335         11,079         5,078         22,472         3,552         214         155         26,537           1997         Mar         11,519         1,389         11,201         5,100         22,772         3,500         210         159         26,537           Sep0         11,571         1,389         11,201         5,109         22,970         3,451         211 <t< td=""><td>Adju</td><td>sted for seasonal varia</td><td>ation DYCF 10,827</td><td>1,145</td><td></td><td>4,829</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>224</td><td>25,380</td><td>A N J J</td></t<>	Adju	sted for seasonal varia	ation DYCF 10,827	1,145		4,829				224	25,380	A N J J
1996       Mar       11,050       1,272       10,949       5,067       21,999       5,451       220       179       26,048         Sep       11,159       1,318       11,029       5,154       22,224       3,551       218       169       26,297       98         1997       Mar       11,393       1,335       11,079       5,078       22,224       3,551       216       162       26,397       98         1997       Mar       11,393       1,335       11,079       5,078       22,266       3,551       216       162       26,397       98         1997       Mar       11,519       1,389       11,079       5,078       22,472       3,522       214       155       26,363         Jun       11,519       1,389       11,201       5,100       22,772       3,500       210       152       26,770         Jpec       11,689       1,450       11,335       5,169       23,086       3,448       211       134       26,873         Jun       11,788       1,450       11,335       5,169       23,086       3,448       211       134       26,873         Jun       11,788       1,450       11		Sep <sup>g</sup> Dec										Å
1997         Mar         11,393         1,335         11,079         5,078         22,472         3,522         214         155         26,363           1997         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         26,770           1986         Mar         11,689         1,450         11,281         5,109         22,970         3,451         211         137         26,770           1986         Mar         11,738         1,450         11,335         5,109         23,091         3,3389         210         113         26,803           Jun         11,756         11,421         1,477         11,420         5,229         23,241         3,359         209         107         26,977           Jun         11,821         1,477         11,420         5,229         23,241         3,359         209         107         26,967           Jun         11,862         1,489         11,419         5,241         23,282         3,379         210 <t< td=""><td>1996</td><td>Jun Sep</td><td>11,095 11,159</td><td>1,293 1,318</td><td>11,029 11,095</td><td>5,154 5,192</td><td>22,123 22,254</td><td>3,524 3,551</td><td>221 218</td><td>179 169</td><td>26,048 26,192</td><td></td></t<>	1996	Jun Sep	11,095 11,159	1,293 1,318	11,029 11,095	5,154 5,192	22,123 22,254	3,524 3,551	221 218	179 169	26,048 26,192	
Jun         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         26,97           Dec         11,862         1,489         11,419         5,221         23,282         3,379         210         97         26,968	1997	Mar Jun Sep	11,393 11,519 11,571	1,335 1,389 1,389	11,079 11,141 11,201	5,078 5,095 5,100	22,472 22,660 22,772	3,508 3,500	210 210	159 152	26,537 26,634	F N A N J
Dec 11,002 1,409 11,419 0,211 20,202 0,000 200 0,000 26,964	1998	Mar Jun Sep	11,738 11,756 11,821	1,450 1,445 1,477	11,348 11,335 11,420	5,205 5,169 5,229	23,086 23,091 23,241	3,448 3,389 3,359	211 210 209	134 113 107	26,803 26,917	
	1000										26,964	1999 J. F

Production industries C-E KINGDOM All industries and services A-Q Manufacturing industries All employees unadjusted All employees unadjusted Seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted All employees unadjusted tion, group YEHT 21,375 21,574 22,253 22,658 22,907 22,248 21,902 21,586 21,661 21,985 YEHW 4,881 4,815 4,858 4,851 4,733 4,319 4,096 3,913 3,928 4,026 21,385 21,582 22,256 22,659 22,918 22,268 21,929 21,611 21,698 22,025 5,375 5,268 5,283 5,254 5,113 4,678 4,425 4,203 4,185 4,259 4,867 4,799 4,839 4,828 4,709 4,299 4,084 3,906 3,923 4,021 22,706 22,702 4,106 4,110 4,334 22,952 23,062 4,132 4,147 4.359 4,132 4,140 4,162 4,152 4,159 4,166 4,360 4,367 4,390 23,253 23,257 4,173 4,170 4,168 4,164 4,156 4,156 4,396 4,394 4,389 23,394 23,375 4,182 4,189 4,175 4,169 4,172 4,156 4,402 4,408 4,394 23.689 23.574 4,170 4,170 4,160 4,182 4,185 4,174 4,388 4,388 4,378 23.580 23.692 4,152 4,140 4,140 4,370 4,357 4,357 4,171 4,158 4,144 23,686 23,698 4,141 4,140 4,135 4,133 4,127 4,123 4,358 4,357 4,351 23,850 23.851 4,117 4,107 4,078 4,100 4,089 4,065 4,333 4,323 4,295 24,022 23,894 4,051 4,031 4,009 4,063 4,047 4,025 4,269 4,248 4,226 23.816 23,913 3,996 3,984 **3,989** 4,016 4,002 **3,993** 4,211 4,199 **4,205** 

UNITED	KINGSOM			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED		
		Service industri G-Q	es	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products, beverages	Manufacture of clothing,
	tion, group	Allemployees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	textiles, leath and leather products DB/DC 17-19
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	14,640 14,930 15,555 16,950 16,233 16,243 16,248 16,218 16,352 16,658	14,605 14,896 15,523 15,929 16,308 16,186 16,180 16,180 16,304 16,606	351 343 334 314 306 308 324 308 328 297 271	509 470 446 428 407 381 344 300 265 240	529 524 516 505 499 501 475 462 452 451	585 574 578 547 504 431 413 406 398 383
	Juna	17,213	17,192	283	229	449	377
	Mar	17,384	17,464	316	227	466	375
	Apr May Jun	17,604	17,590	299	228 227 228	466 472 474	375 372 369
	Jul Aug Sep	17,643	17,656	325	225 224 221	474 477 479	365 363 359
	Oct Nov Dec	17,883	17,804	328	220 219 218	483 482 484	358 357 353
	Jan Feb Mar	17,818	17,896	313	217 217 218	484 486 489	354 352 350
	Apr May Jun	17,937	17,927	307	218 218 217	487 486 487	349 347 343
	Jul Aug Sep	18,065	18,096	298	218 217 216	484 483 484	340 337 335
	Oct Nov Dec	18,298	18,203	293	216 217 217	482 482 482	333 329 324
	Jan Feb Mar	18,197	18,271	301	217 216 216	481 481 480	321 317 312
_	Apr P May P Jun P				216 216 <b>216</b>	480 479 <b>480</b>	308 306 <b>30</b> 4

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928792583

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.
 Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 0192879258
 Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the LFS, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 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.
 Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
 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 self-employment) supported trainees.
 Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
 Estimates of self-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
 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 Employee jobs by industry



Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	_
5,390 5,285 5,305 5,279 5,139 4,700 4,440 4,213 4,192 4,266	6,402 6,317 6,374 6,383 6,256 5,731 5,376 5,068 5,068 5,049 5,097	6,419 6,335 6,408 6,285 5,756 5,396 5,082 5,080 5,108	
4,339	5,216	5,227	
4,374	5,261	5,283	
4,380 4,386 4,394	5,357	5,369	
4,389 4,380 4,377	5,405	5,393	
4,389 4,391 4,375	5,476	5,442	
4,400 4,402 4,392	5,462	5,483	
4,389 4,376 4,361	5,451	5,464	
4,350 4,344 4,339	5,466	5,457	
4,317 4,305 4,281	5,428	5,398	
4,279 4,263 4,242	5,318	5,341	
4,232 4,218 <b>4,210</b>			

cture ling, leather ther ts	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24
585 574 578 547 504 431 413 406 398 383	85 88 32 95 94 83 81 87 89 80	453 459 462 472 473 473 473 462 453 445 459 465	316 309 314 320 308 279 272 259 272 259 248 248 248 256
377	84	474	254
375	86	475	250
375	86	474	251
372	87	475	252
369	86	473	253
365	85	474	254
363	86	472	254
359	85	473	254
358	86	475	254
357	86	477	253
353	85	474	252
354	86	478	253
352	87	478	253
350	86	475	254
349	85	476	253
347	86	477	252
343	85	478	252
340	84	477	252
337	85	475	251
335	86	476	251
333	86	476	252
329	85	474	251
324	84	473	251
321	84	470	251
317	83	470	250
312	82	471	249
308	81	474	250
306	80	471	249
<b>304</b>	82	<b>469</b>	<b>248</b>

Labour Market trends

S23

#### EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted B.12

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	Thous Hotels and restaurants
Section, subsection, group	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	D M 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1992 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun	208 213 223 227 221 195 190 194 203 225	875 852 863 879 865 774 774 771 689 699 700	487 481 492 495 495 495 495 495 495 495 495 387 387 387 384 398	602 594 593 589 558 496 454 454 454 447 486	521 499 488 483 438 411 365 339 359	226 229 240 241 212 206 206 210 223	1,029 1,050 1,091 1,129 1,145 1,056 955 869 869 867 842	3,355 3,360 3,465 3,603 3,673 3,670 3,600 3,580 3,580 3,580 3,580 3,718	1,004 1,008 1,085 1,176 1,236 1,209 1,196 1,162 1,168 1,230
1996 Jun <sup>a</sup>	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 May Jun	240 241 242	713 713 714	401 401 402	516 520 519	389 388 389	241 241 244	975	3,947	1,277
Jul Aug Sep	242 243 243	712 706 707	405 403 403	521 521 523	390 390 390	241 241 240	1,016	3,967	1,297
Oct Nov Dec	244 243 241	707 705 704	404 404 403	528 531 527	391 393 395	239 240 239	1,067	4,008	1,817
1998 Jan Feb Mar	243 244 242	709 709 707	402 402 401	536 538 537	396 396 394	240 240 239	1,091	4,022	1,210
Apr May Jun	243 242 242	705 701 697	399 397 397	537 535 532	398 398 397	238 237 235	1,103	4,039	1,257
Jul Aug Sep	241 241 242	696 696 697	395 395 394	532 531 529	397 397 396	235 235 235	1,118	4,114	1,302
Oct Nov Dec	241 241 240	688 687 680	390 391 389	524 523 517	396 394 391	233 233 234	1,117	4,121	1,300
1999 Jan Feb Mar	240 239 238	678 675 672	388 386 385	523 522 517	390 389 385	236 235 234	1,100	4,109	1,317
Apr P May P Jun P	237 236 <b>235</b>	669 669 <b>670</b>	382 381 <b>379</b>	515 513 <b>509</b>	385 384 <b>382</b>	237 236 <b>235</b>			

UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport and storage I 60-63	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation J 65-67	Real estate K 70	Renting, research, computer and other business activities K 71-74	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L <sup>b</sup> 75	Education M 80	Health and social work activities N 85	Other community, social and personal activities O - Q <sup>c</sup> 90-93
1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun	857 844 861 891 923 910 900 886 880 871	443 444 462 471 470 463 454 454 428 430 430	893 933 1,009 1,051 1,060 1,038 1,005 973 980 999	159 167 178 185 192 188 207 239 252 263	1,795 1,865 1,984 2,104 2,226 2,192 2,184 2,235 2,236 2,376	1,474 1,492 1,476 1,398 1,440 1,461 1,461 1,461 1,443 1,407	1,675 1,736 1,799 1,841 1,863 1,850 1,832 1,811 1,833 1,843	2,087 2,172 2,307 2,300 2,320 2,375 2,444 2,455 2,470 2,513	862 874 897 908 904 890 920 949 949 944 955
1996 Jun <sup>a</sup>	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 May Jun									

Note

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01921 see Tables B.13 and B.14. 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. 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. Revised Provisional

S24 Labour Market trends September 1999

## EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-	March 1998	3		March 199	9	1.412	1999	-317			ien fill	
	section			in dan				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	с	67.0	9.3	76.3	65.0	8.3	73.3	74.0	73.6	73.3	72.8	722	72.2
Miningand 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 a lood 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 diextiles and textile produces oftextiles	DB 17	132.8 98.6	186.6 76.3	319.4 174.9	125.1 92.5	158.8 67.9	283.9 160.4	293.5 164.2	287.5 161.4	283.9 160.4	280.8 159.8	277.6 158.6	276.9 158.1
of wearing opparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	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 leather and leather products including footwear	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 wood and wood products	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
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; pulse rang and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE 21	298.2 85.9	176.1 29.5	474.2 115.4	293.5 82.0	176.8 26.9	470.3 109.0	469.5 109.9	470.2 109.2	470.3 109.0	470.8 108.2	468.9 107.5	469.7 107.0
Publishing, princing and reproduction of recorded media	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 clooke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	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 Cohemicals, chemical products anothe an-made fibres	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 rubber and plasticproduces	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
Vanufacture of other non-metallic nineral products	DI (26)	117.9	31.0	149.0	112.1	29.7	141.8	143.3	142.7	141.8	141.8	141.1	141.4
Manufacture of basic metals and abricated mode products of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	DJ 27	463.3 114.7	92.4 13.4	555.6 128.1	442.8 106.9	85.6 13.0	528.3 119.9	530.4 121.7	529.7 121.1	528.3 119.9	525.4 118.2	526.9 117.6	530.0 117.5
except machinery	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 machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	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
Manufacture of electrical andoptical economent of office matchinery and computers of electrics machinery	DL 30	366.8 35.8	168.9 15.0	535.6 50.8	359.4 34.0	156.7 13.9	516.1 47.9	520.9 48.8	519.4 48.0	516.1 47.9	512.1 47.9	510.5 47.7	509.3 47.4
andapparent snec ofradio, television	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
and commence ation eqpt. of medical precision and optical eqpt;	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
watches	33	117.3	49.0	166.3	117.9	46.7	164.6	164.5	165.6	164.6	165.4	165.3	164.9
Manufacture clicransport poppment	DM	051.0	10.0										
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	351.9 206.1 145.8	43.6 25.7 17.9	395.4 231.7 163.7	341.6 195.7 145.9	43.5 26.3 17.3	385.2 221.9 163.2	390.5 224.9 165.6	389.4 223.9 165.5	385.2 221.9 163.2	383.8 221.6 162.1	382.5 220.8 161.7	381.5 219.9 161.7
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	147.8	63.2	211.0	144.8	61.5	206.3	209.0	206.9	206.3	207.4	207.0	207.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS	E	105.2	36.1	141.3	104.4	39.0	143.4	143.7	143.8	143.4	143.1	143.2	143.5

September 1999



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

#### EMPLOYMENT Workforce jobs<sup>a</sup> by industry: seasonally adjusted **B.18**

	ED KINGDOM	All jobs A-Q	Agriculture and fishing A,B	Energy and water C,E	Manu- facturing D	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants G-H	Transport and com- munications	Finance and business services J-K	Public admin education and health L-N	Other services 0-Q	Thousands Total services G-Q
All Job 1993		DYDC 25,652	LOLI 596	LOLL 295	LOLO 4,252	LOLR 1,732 1,741	LOLU 5,695	LOLX 1,524	LOMA 3,981	LOMD 6,299	LOMG 1,278	LOMJ 18,777
1994	Dec Mar	25,749 25,754	585 595	289 281	4,263 4,263	1,717	5,735 5,680	1,521 1,494	4,009 4,040	6,319 6,356	1,287 1,327	18,871 18,897
	Jun	25,776	600	272	4,277	1,723	5,684	1,508	4,034	6,354	1,324	18,903
	Sep	25,933	589	261	4,286	1,720	5,718	1,518	4,146	6,369	1,326	19,077
	Dec	26,007	572	255	4,311	1,719	5,748	1,505	4,170	6,374	1,352	19,150
1995	Mar	26,020	568	249	4,324	1,711	5,764	1,515	4,188	6,358	1,343	19,1 <b>68</b>
	Jun	26,063	564	245	4,335	1,707	5,766	1,512	4,217	6,359	1,357	19,211
	Sep	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524
	Dec	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606
1996	Mar	26,598	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19.602
	Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19.758
	Sep	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19.885
	Dec	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	19.949
	Mar	27,054	575	236	4,449	1,744	5,930	1,584	4,716	6,341	1,478	20.049
	Jun	27,239	564	238	4,473	1,736	5,975	1,579	4,804	6,357	1,514	25.229
	Sep	27,344	586	232	4,459	1,761	6,019	1,561	4,861	6,347	1,519	26.307
	Dec	27,481	583	230	4,469	1,793	6,069	1,566	4,914	6,321	1,537	25.407
998	Mar Jun Sep Dec	27,592 27,511 27,627 27,681	555 553 532 514	229 226 227 227	4,501 4,463 4,430 4,368	1,803 1,804 1,794 1,801	6,081 6,036 6,109 6,102	1,585 1,597 1,627 1,661	4,946 4,967 5,022 5,077	6,338 6,331 6,346 6,384	1,553 1,534 1,543 1,548	2005 2006 2006 2007 2007
999	Mar	27,677	526	223	4,317	1,805	6,106	1,661	5,093	6,398	1,548	22,306
Chang	ge on quarter	-4	<b>12</b>	-4	-51	4	4	- <b>1</b>	16	15	0	34
Percer	nt	0.0	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	12
Percer	<b>ge on year</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-184</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>60</b>	-5	51
	nt	0.3	-5.2	-2.6	-4.1	0.1	0.4	4.7	3.0	0.9	-0.3	5
<b>Aale J</b> 1993	Sep Dec	LOLA 13,921 13,979	LOLJ 455 453	LOLM 238 232	LOLP 2,971 2,980	LOLS 1,550 1,562	LOLV 2,748 2,773	LOLT 1,156 1,158	LOMB 2,091 2,113	2,118 2,111	LOMH 594 595	LCMX 6777 870
994	Mar Jun Sep Dec	13,977 14,000 14,094 14,133	464 470 462 454	224 216 207 203	2,982 3,001 3,005 3,030	1,541 1,541 1,542 1,541	2,743 2,748 2,758 2,779	1,137 1,150 1,161 1,153	2,124 2,107 2,177 2,170	2,127 2,128 2,136 2,133	636 640 645 669	8,73 82,7 805
995	Mar	14,139	450	200	3,051	1,537	2,793	1,162	2,163	2,121	661	8/12
	Jun	14,163	447	198	3,069	1,538	2,797	1,164	2,174	2,109	665	8/10
	Sep	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9.036
	Dec	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9.732
996	Mar	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	8,476
	Jun	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,134
	Sep	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	5,796
	Dec	14,551	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	5,150
997	Mar	14,637	449	190	3,172	1,554	2,883	1,199	2,395	2,101	695	2273
	Jun	14,735	442	190	3,189	1,546	2,918	1,188	2,447	2,105	711	368
	Sep	14,778	449	185	3,170	1,559	2,949	1,171	2,484	2,086	725	415
	Dec	14,847	449	183	3,185	1,586	2,957	1,170	2,507	2,077	734	544
998	Mar	14,882	428	182	3,203	1,600	2,945	1,185	2,522	2,077	741	470
	Jun	14,849	434	179	3,175	1,601	2,933	1,189	2,527	2,079	732	9.460
	Sep	14,874	418	178	3,160	1,583	2,962	1,206	2,557	2,078	732	9.534
	Dec	14,929	407	177	3,122	1,612	2,951	1,231	2,599	2,091	738	9.611
999	Mar	14,959	418	174	3,096	1,614	2,971	1,228	2,602	2,112	745	9,659
Percer	ge on quarter	<b>31</b>	11	-3	<b>-27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	-3	3	<b>21</b>	7	48
	nt	0.2	2.7	-1.7	-0.9	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.5
Percer		<b>77</b> 0.5	-10 -23	-8 -4.4	<b>-107</b> -3.3	14 0.9	<b>26</b> 0.9	44 3.7	80 3.2	<b>35</b> 1.7	4 0.5	189 2.0
993	e Jobs Sep Dec	LOLB 11,732 11,771	LOLK 142 132	LOLN 58 57	LOLQ 1,281 1,283	LOLT 182 178	LOLW 2,947 2,962	LOLZ 368 363	LOMC 1,890 1,897	4,181 4,207	LOMI 684 691	10,069 10,121
994	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,776 11,775 11,839 11,874	131 130 127 118	57 56 53 52	1,281 1,277 1,281 1,281	176 182 178 177	2,937 2,937 2,960 2,968	358 357 357 353	1,916 1,927 1,968 2,000	4,229 4,226 4,233 4,241	691 683 681 683	10,130 10,200 10,245
995	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	10,498
	Dec	12,219	118	48	1,289	191	3,032	356	2,213	4,242	731	10,574
996	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
997	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
998	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
999	Mar	12,718	108	49	1,222	191	3,135	432	2,491	4,286	803	11,147 -13
Chang Percer	ge on quarter	<b>-35</b> -0.3	1 0.9	<b>0</b> 0.0	<b>-24</b> -1.9	<b>2</b> 1.1	<b>-16</b> -0.5	<b>2</b> 0.5	<b>14</b> 0.6	-6 -0.1	-7 -0.9	-0.1
Chang	je on year	<b>8</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>2</b>	-77	-11	-2	<b>32</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>25</b>	-9	112
Percei		0.1	-14.2	4.3	-5.9	-5.4	-0.1	8.0	2.8	0.6	-1.1	1.0

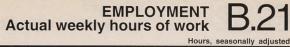
Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 782583 Workforce jobs measures the number of jobs held by employees, the self-employment jobs government training schemes and those in the Armed Forces. Where an employee is employed in more than one job, the employee jobs series counts the additional jobs. The self-employment jobs series includes second self-employment jobs (where the main job is as an employee). 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. а b

R

S26 Labour Market trends September 1999

UNITED	Tatalucalitata	Ave	rage actual weekly hours	otwork		
UNITED KINGDOM	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>a</sup>	All workers <sup>b</sup>	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Secondjobs	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE	
1992	850 840	33.0 33.0	38.0 38.1	14.7 14.7	10.6 9.9	
1993 1994 1995	853 870	33.3 33.5	38.4 38.8	15.0 15.1	9.2 9.2	
1996 1997	874 888	33.3 33.2	38.7 38.6	15.0 15.2	8.9 9.4	
1997 1998 1999	896 901	33.1 33.0	38.5 38.3	15.2 15.3	9.1 9.0	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998	899	33.3	38.7	15.3	9.2	
May-dul Jun-Aug (Sum)	900 902	33.2 33.3	38.5 38.6	15.3 15.3	9.1 9.1	
Jul-Sep	902 901	33.2 33.1	38.6 38.5	15.2 15.2	9.1 9.0	
Aug-Got Sep-Nov (Aut)	901	33.1	38.5	15.2	9.0	
Oct-Exc Nov 98 dan 99 Dec 98 Feb 99 (Win)	899 901 901	33.0 33.0 33.0	38.3 38.3 38.3	15.3 15.3 15.3	9.0 9.3 9.1	
Jan-1997 1999	902	33.0	38.3	15.4	9.1	
Feb-Ack Mar-Mark (Spr)	899 901	32.9 33.0	38.2 38.3	15.3 15.3	8.9 9.0	
Apr-Jun	904	33.1	38.3	15.4	9.0	
Changes Over get 3 months Percent	<b>2</b> 0.2	0.1 0.2	<b>0.0</b> 0.0	<b>0.0</b> 0.1	-0.1 -0.9	
Overlast 12 months	5	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	
Percess	0.5 YBUT	-0.7 YBUW	-0.9 YBUZ	0.8 YBVC	-2.3 YBVF	
Spring quarters (Mar-day)	550	38.5				
1992 1993 1994	550 541 551	38.5 38.7 38.9	39.8 40.0 40.5	14.3 14.3 14.9	11.9 10.8 9.8	
1995 1996	564 564	39.2 39.0	40.3 40.9 40.8	14.9 14.6 14.8	9.8 10.0 9.7	
1997 1998	571 577	38.8 38.7	40.6 40.5	14.8 15.0	10.6 9.7	
1999 3-month averages	576	38.2	40.2	15.1	9.5	
Apr-Jan May-Jul	<b>579</b> 578	<b>38.7</b> 38.6	<b>40.7</b> 40.5	<b>14.9</b> 15.0	<b>9.7</b> 9.5	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep	581 580	38.7 38.7	40.6 40.6	14.8 14.9	9.5 9.4	
Aug-Cot Sep-Nov (Aut)	578 578	38.6 38.5	40.6 40.5 40.4	14.9 14.9 14.9	9.4 9.4 9.6	
Oct-Dec Nov 98 Jan 99	577 577	38.3 38.4	40.2 40.3	15.1 15.1	9.8 10.1	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	577	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.8	
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>577</b> 575 576	<b>38.4</b> 38.2 38.2	<b>40.2</b> 40.0 40.2	<b>15.1</b> 15.1 15.1	9.6 9.3 9.5	
Apr-Jun	578	38.3	40.2	15.2	9.5 <b>9.6</b>	
Changes Over last 3 months	0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Over last 12 months	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	
Percent	- <b>1</b> -0.2	<b>-0.4</b> -1.1	-0.5 -1.1	<b>0.3</b> 2.0	<b>-0.1</b> -1.2	
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG	
1992 1993 1994	300 299	26.2 26.1	34.2 34.2	14.8 14.8	9.3 9.0	
1994 1995 1996	302 307	26.1 26.3 26.5	34.5 34.4	15.0 15.2	8.6 8.6	
1996 1997 1998	311 317	26.4 26.4	34.6 34.6	15.2 15.2	8.4 8.5	
1999	318 325	26.4 26.5	34.5 34.5	15.2 15.4	8.6 8.7	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul	320	26.6	34.7	15.3	8.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	321 322	26.5 26.5	34.5 34.8	15.3 15.5	8.9 8.8	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	322 322	26.5 26.5	34.2 34.5	15.3 15.3	8.8 8.7	
Oct-Dec	322 323	26.4 26.4	34.4	15.3	8.6	
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	323 324 324	26.4 26.4 26.5	34.4 34.5 34.5	15.3 15.3 15.3	8.4 8.6 8.6	
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr	<b>324</b> 324	26.5	34.5	15.4	8.7	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	325	26.5 26.5	34.4 34.5	15.3 15.4	8.6 8.7	
Changes	326	26.6	34.5	15.4	8.5	
Percent	<b>2</b> 0.5	<b>0.1</b> 0.4	<b>0.0</b> 0.1	<b>0.0</b> 0.3	<b>-0.2</b> -2.1	
Over last 12 months Percent	6	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	
a Main and second jobs. b Main job only.	1.8	0.2	-0.4	0.6	-2.5	

September 1999



02075336094.

B.22 EMPLOYMENT Usual weekly hours of work

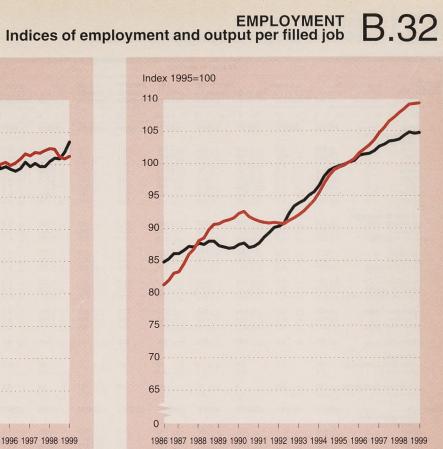
	Less th	an 6 hours	6 up to	15 hours	16 up to	30 hours	31 up to	TI 0 45 hours	nousands, seas Over 4	onally adjusted
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands		Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	479	1.9	2,056	8.1	3,417	13.4	13,304	52.3	6,178	24.3
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	479 520 500 526 532	2.1 2.0 2.0 2.0	2,019 2,087 2,071 2,111	8.0 8.2 8.0 8.1	3,516 3,603 3,639 3,853	13.9 14.2 14.1 14.8	12,981 12,795 12,864 12,701	51.4 50.3 49.9 48.9	6,197 6,444 6,666 6,801	24.3 24.6 25.3 25.9 26.2 26.2 26.2
1997 1998 1999	495 491 479	1.9 1.8 1.8	2,142 2,124 2,110	8.1 8.0 7.8	3,998 4,089 4,210	15.1 15.3 15.6	12,879 13,100 13,550	48.7 49.1 50.3	6,917 6,894 6,591	26.2 25.8 24.5
<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>492</b> 489 500	<b>1.8</b> 1.8 1.9	<b>2,112</b> 2,099 2,064	<b>7.9</b> 7.8 7.7	<b>4,109</b> 4,112 4,149	<b>15.4</b> 15.4 15.5	<b>13,115</b> 13,182 13,224	<b>49.1</b> 49.2 49.3	<b>6,881</b> 6,900 6,871	<b>25.8</b> 25.8 25.6
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	498 499 499	1.9 1.9 1.9	2,069 2,116 2,158	7.7 7.9 8.0	4,148 4,127 4,117	15.5 15.4 15.3	13,259 13,303 13,364	49.5 49.6 49.7	6,828 6,799 6,748	25.5 25.3 25.1
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	495 498 493	1.8 1.8 1.8	2,157 2,161 2,129	8.0 8.0 7.9	4,149 4,165 4,168	15.4 15.5 15.5	13,415 13,464 13,505	49.8 50.0 50.1	6,711 6,662 6,657	24.3 24.7 24.7
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>496</b> 477 479	<b>1.8</b> 1.8 1.8	<b>2,125</b> 2,129 2,110	<b>7.9</b> 7.9 7.8	<b>4,175</b> 4,188 4,210	<b>15.5</b> 15.5 15.6	<b>13,521</b> 13,555 13,550	<b>50.2</b> 50.3 50.3	<b>6,635</b> 6,594 6,591	24.5 24.5 24.5
Apr-Jun Changes	484	1.8	2,091	7.8	4,227	15.7	13,566	50.3	6,587	24.4
Over last 3 months Per cent	<b>-12</b> -2.4		<b>-34</b> -1.6		<b>52</b> 1.3		<b>45</b> 0.3		<b>-48</b> -0.7	
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>-8</b> -1.6		<b>-20</b> -1.0		<b>118</b> 2.9		<b>451</b> 3.4		<b>-293</b> -4.3	
lale Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994	108 112 119	0.8 0.8 0.8	335 347 381	2.4 2.5 2.7	569 600 635	4.0 4.3 4.5	7,905 7,625 7,535	56.2 55.1 53.8	5,149 5,167 5,330	36.6 37.3 38.1
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	133 129 128 115 126	0.9 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.9	404 421 454 461 458	2.8 2.9 3.1 3.1 3.1	658 726 787 800 872	4.6 5.1 5.4 5.4 5.9	7,488 7,408 7,506 7,692 8,019	52.6 51.8 51.6 52.2 54.1	5,544 5,615 5,669 5,667 5,348	36.6 37.3 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 38.5 36.7
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>119</b> 125 125	<b>0.8</b> 0.8 0.8	<b>463</b> 458 448	<b>3.1</b> 3.1 3.0	<b>801</b> 800 807	<b>5.4</b> 5.4 5.5	<b>7,707</b> 7,718 7,742	<b>52.3</b> 52.3 52.4	<b>5,648</b> 5,669 5,647	387 367 302
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	126 130 137	0.9 0.9 0.9	448 445 451	3.0 3.0 3.1	816 822 813	5.5 5.6 5.5	7,771 7,794 7,852	52.6 52.8 53.1	5,604 5,568 5,521	37.7 37.4
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	136 139 129	0.9 0.9 0.9	454 453 460	3.1 3.1 3.1	838 854 845	5.7 5.8 5.7	7,891 7,919 7,944	53.3 53.5 53.6	5,488 5,446 5,445	07-1 00-8 99.7
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>127</b> 121 126	<b>0.9</b> 0.8 0.9	<b>455</b> 458 458	3.1 3.1 3.1	844 848 872	<b>5.7</b> 5.7 5.9	<b>7,972</b> 8,013 8,019 <b>7,998</b>	<b>53.8</b> 54.1 54.1 <b>53.9</b>	<b>5,419</b> 5,369 5,348 <b>5,362</b>	26.6 36.3 36.1 36.2
Apr-Jun Changes	124	0.8	467	3.2	880	5.9		53.9		
Over last 3 months Per cent	-3 -2.2		<b>13</b> 2.9		<b>36</b> 4.3		<b>26</b> 0.3		-56 -1.0	
Over last 12 months Per cent	5 4.2		<b>4</b> 0.9		<b>79</b> 9.9		<b>291</b> <i>3.8</i>		<b>-286</b> -5.1	
iemale Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994	371 408 382	3.3 3.6 3.3	1,721 1,673 1,706	15.1 14.7 14.9	2,848 2,915 2,968	25.1 25.6 26.0	5,399 5,356 5,260	47.5 47.1 46.0 46.6	1,030 1,030 1,115 1,122	9.1 9.1 9.8 9.7
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 3,338	393 403 367 376 353 27.5	3.4 3.4 3.1 3.1 2.9 5,532	1,667 1,690 1,688 1,663 1,652 45.6	14.4 14.4 14.2 13.9 13.6 1,244	2,982 3,127 3,211 3,290 10.3	25.8 26.7 27.0 27.5	5,377 5,294 5,374 5,408	45.2 45.2 45.2 45.2	1,186 1,248 1,227	10.1 10.5 10.3
<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>373</b> 364 375	<b>3.1</b> 3.0 3.1	<b>1,648</b> 1,641 1,616	<b>13.8</b> 13.7 13.4	<b>3,308</b> 3,312 3,342	<b>27.6</b> 27.6 27.8	<b>5,408</b> 5,465 5,482	<b>45.2</b> 45.5 45.5	<b>1,233</b> 1,231 1,224	<b>10.3</b> 10.3 10.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	373 369 362	3.1 3.1 3.0	1,621 1,671 1,706	13.5 13.8 14.1	3,332 3,304 3,304	27.7 27.3 27.3	5,488 5,509 5,512	45.6 45.6 45.5	1,223 1,231 1,226	10.2 10.2 10.1
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	359 359 364	3.0 3.0 3.0	1,702 1,707 1,669	14.0 14.1 13.8	3,312 3,311 3,324	27.3 27.3 27.4	5,523 5,544 5,561	45.6 45.7 45.8	1,223 1,216 1,212	10.1 10.0 10.0 <b>10.0</b>
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>369</b> 356 353	<b>3.0</b> 2.9 2.9	<b>1,671</b> 1,671 1,652	<b>13.8</b> 13.8 13.6	<b>3,331</b> 3,341 3,338	<b>27.4</b> 27.5 27.5	<b>5,549</b> 5,541 5,532	<b>45.7</b> 45.7 45.6	<b>1,217</b> 1,225 1,244	10.1 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 Percent	<b>-9</b> -2.5		<b>-47</b> -2.8		<b>16</b> 0.5		<b>19</b> 0.3		<b>8</b> 0.7	
Over last 12 months Per cent	<b>-13</b> -3.5		<b>-25</b> -1.5	•	<b>39</b> 1.2		<b>160</b> <i>3.0</i>		-8 -0.6	

Index 1995=100 Index 1995=100 110 110 105 105 100 100 95 95 90 90 85 85 80 80 75 75 70 70 65 65 1988 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 Manufacturing output — Output per filled job - Output

			and the Bring of the		1.0.			Seasonally	adjusted (1995=100)
UNITED RESIGDOM	Wholeecono	omy		Production	ndustries		Manufacturi	ngindustries	
SIC 1992	Output <sup>b</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>c</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>c</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>c</sup>	Output per filled job
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 <b>1998</b>	90.9 91.1 93.2 97.4 100.0 102.5 106.0 <b>108.6</b>	LNNM 102.2 99.3 98.4 99.1 100.0 101.0 102.8 104.1	LNNN 88.9 91.7 94.7 98.2 100.0 101.5 103.1 104.3	94.5 94.0 94.9 98.3 100.0 101.1 102.1 <b>102.8</b>	LNOJ 112.2 105.3 100.8 99.7 100.0 100.8 101.1 100.8	LNNW 84.3 89.2 94.2 98.6 100.0 100.4 100.9 102.0	92.8 92.8 94.1 98.5 100.0 100.4 101.7 <b>102.1</b>	LNOK 109.9 103.1 99.7 99.1 100.0 101.1 101.7 101.6	LNNX 84.5 90.0 94.4 99.4 100.0 99.3 100.0 100.5
1991 Q1	91.1	103.8	87.7	95.9	116.0	82.6	94.5	113.8	83.0
C2	90.9	102.7	88.6	94.6	113.1	83.6	92.7	110.8	83.7
Q3	90.8	101.7	89.3	93.5	110.8	84.4	91.8	108.3	84.7
Q4	90.9	100.8	90.1	94.2	109.0	86.4	92.4	106.5	86.7
1992 Q1	90.8	100.5	90.3	94.0	107.7	87.3	92.7	105.3	88.0
Q2	90.7	99.9	90.8	93.5	106.4	87.9	92.7	104.1	89.0
Q3	91.2	98.8	92.3	94.2	104.6	90.0	93.0	102.5	90.7
Q4	91.6	98.1	93.4	94.1	102.5	91.8	92.7	100.6	92.2
1993 Q1	92.1	98.1	93.9	94.6	101.5	93.2	94.1	99.8	94.3
Q2	92.7	98.3	94.3	94.4	101.1	93.4	94.0	99.6	94.3
Q3	93.5	98.4	95.1	95.1	100.6	94.5	93.9	99.7	94.2
Q4	94.3	98.7	95.6	95.7	100.2	95.5	94.4	99.5	94.8
1994 Q1	95.5	98.8	96.6	96.3	99.9	96.5	96.5	99.0	97.5
Q2	96.9	98.9	98.0	98.1	99.7	98.4	98.0	99.0	99.0
Q3	98.1	99.3	98.8	98.9	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	100.1
Q4	99.0	99.7	99.3	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.3	99.3	101.1
1995 Q1	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.5	100.1
Q2	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.2
Q3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.4	100.2	99.9	100.4
Q4	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7	100.1	100.7	99.4
1996 Q1	101.6	100.4	101.2	101.0	100.9	100.1	100.4	100.7	99.7
Q2	102.1	100.7	101.4	100.8	100.5	100.3	99.9	100.7	99.3
Q3	102.8	101.2	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.5	100.3	101.4	99.0
Q4	103.6	101.7	101.9	101.5	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.5	99.4
1997 Q1	104.7	102.0	102.6	102.0	100.9	101.0	101.7	101.3	100.4
Q2	105.5	102.6	102.9	101.9	101.2	100.6	101.4	101.6	99.7
Q3	106.5	103.0	103.4	102.6	101.3	101.3	101.9	101.7	100.2
Q4	107.1	103.5	103.5	102.0	101.2	100.8	101.8	102.1	99.7
1998 Q1	107.8	104.0	103.7	102.2	101.6	100.6	102.2	102.5	99.7
Q2	108.4	103.9	104.3	103.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.0	100.5
Q3	109.1	104.1	104.8	103.4	100.8	102.6	102.4	101.4	101.0
Q4	109.2	104.4	104.6	102.5	99.7	102.8	101.2	100.3	100.9
1999 Q1	109.3	104.4	104.7	101.8	98.4	103.5	100.9	99.1	101.9
Q2	N/A	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	<b>102.4</b>	97.5	<b>105.0</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>103.5</b>

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

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



- Output per filled job

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer Helpline: 01928792442.

September 1999 Labour Market trends

S29

#### UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration **C.1**

Thousands, seasonally adjusteda

		All aged 16 and over							All	aged 16-59			sonally adjusteda		
		All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over12 months	All over24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AII	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	2,833	MGSX 9.9	<b>YBWF</b>	YBWG	<b>YBWH</b> 993	<b>YBWI</b> 35.1	<b>YBWL</b> 464	2,801	<b>YBTI</b> 10.1	<b>YBWO</b> 1,240	<b>YBWR</b> 579	<b>YBWV</b> 975	<b>YBWX</b> 34.8	<b>YBXA</b> 452
	1993 1994 1995	2,999 2,799	10.5 9.8 8.8	1,156 1,080 1,035	576 466 401	1,261 1,249 1,073	42.1 44.6 42.7	650 735 670	2,966 2,773 2,498	10.7 10.0 9.0	1,144 1,074 1,031	570 462 397	1,246 1,232 1,064	42.0 44.4 42.6	432 640 727 665
	1996 1997 1998 1999	2,516 2,394 2,093 1,824 1,797	8.3 7.3 6.3 6.2	1,058 992 992 1,025	401 312 253 269	930 787 582 515	38.8 37.6 31.9 28.6	587 500 367 309	2,375 2,071 1,804 1,778	8.5 7.4 6.4 6.3	1,051 984 984 1,017	397 310 250 266	921 774 572 507	38.8 37.4 31.7 28.5	581 491 360 303
	<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>1,814</b> 1,807 1,820	<b>6.3</b> 6.2 6.3	<b>989</b> 1,001 1,004	<b>257</b> 249 273	<b>568</b> 543 538	<b>31.3</b> 30.0 29.6	<b>363</b> 346 339	<b>1,792</b> 1,785 1,798	<b>6.4</b> 6.3 6.4	<b>980</b> 992 994	<b>254</b> 246 271	<b>558</b> 533 527	<b>31.1</b> 29.9 29.3	355 340 534
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,807 1,803 1,801	6.2 6.2 6.2	1,002 1,008 1,011	272 273 270	538 529 519	29.8 29.4 28.8	333 331 322	1,787 1,783 1,782	6.3 6.3 6.3	993 999 1,003	271 272 268	527 520 509	29.5 29.2 28.6	328 326 316
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,799 1,837 1,833	6.2 6.3 6.3	1,020 1,047 1,048	266 271 279	510 514 509	28.3 28.0 27.8	315 318 315	1,783 1,820 1,817	6.3 6.4 6.4	1,014 1,042 1,041	264 269 277	501 505 502	28.1 27.8 27.6	311 312 309
	<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>1,822</b> 1,814 1,797	<b>6.2</b> 6.2 6.2	<b>1,040</b> 1,024 1,025	<b>269</b> 280 269	<b>504</b> 515 515	<b>27.7</b> 28.4 28.6	<b>313</b> 314 309	<b>1,804</b> 1,796 1,778	<b>6.4</b> 6.3 6.3	<b>1,033</b> 1,015 1,017	<b>266</b> 279 266	<b>496</b> 507 507	<b>27.5</b> 28.2 28.5	304 304 303
	Apr-Jun	1,760	6.0	992	273	501	28.5	301	1,741	6.1	983	270	494	28.4	237
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-62</b> -3.4	-0.2	<b>-48</b> -4.6	4 1.5	<b>-3</b> -0.6	0.8		<b>-63</b> -3.5	-0.2	<b>-50</b> -4.8	4 1.4	- <b>1</b> -0.3	0.9	
	Over last 12 months Percent	<b>-53</b> -2.9	-0.2	4 0.4	<b>16</b> 6.3	- <b>67</b> -11.7	-2.8	-62 -17.1	<b>-50</b> -2.8	-0.2	3 0.3	16 6.3	<b>-63</b> -11.3	-2.7	-10.5
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWS	YBWV	YBWY	YBX5
	1992 1993 1994	1,896 2,017 1,856	11.7 12.5 11.5	755 702 616	398 374 301	740 938 937	39.0 46.5 50.5	359 499 575	1,880 2,004 1,846	11.8 12.7 11.7	752 698 614	396 372 300	729 932 930	38.8 46.5 50.4	- 351 48( 571
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	1,637 1,575 1,331 1,118 1,112	10.2 9.8 8.3 6.9 6.9	580 606 554 537 580	256 257 190 164 166	799 710 585 419 377	48.8 45.1 44.0 37.5 33.9	520 475 390 281 235	1,629 1,564 1,320 1,108 1,103	10.3 9.9 8.3 7.0 6.9	577 603 552 534 576	255 255 189 163 165	794 704 577 414 373	48.7 45.0 43.7 37.3 33.8	512 471 384 277 222
	<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>1,109</b> 1,104 1,115	<b>6.9</b> 6.9 6.9	<b>533</b> 548 551	<b>166</b> 152 167	<b>411</b> 390 391	<b>37.0</b> 35.4 35.1	<b>278</b> 265 262	<b>1,097</b> 1,091 1,104	<b>6.9</b> 6.9 7.0	<b>528</b> 542 546	<b>164</b> 151 167	<b>405</b> 383 385	<b>36.9</b> 35.1 34.9	272 25.1 258
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,120 1,117 1,118	6.9 6.9 6.9	559 565 570	172 176 176	393 384 371	35.1 34.4 33.2	258 256 247	1,109 1,109 1,109	7.0 7.0 7.0	555 562 567	172 175 175	387 380 366	34.9 34.3 33.0	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,117 1,148 1,138	6.9 7.1 7.0	577 596 596	173 181 181	363 367 363	32.5 32.0 31.9	241 240 239	1,109 1,139 1,130	7.0 7.2 7.1	575 594 594	172 180 180	359 362 359	32.3 31.7 31.8	
	<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>1,126</b> 1,117 1,112	<b>6.9</b> 6.9 6.9	<b>591</b> 577 580	<b>168</b> 171 166	<b>359</b> 374 377	<b>31.9</b> 33.5 33.9	<b>237</b> 240 235	<b>1,117</b> 1,110 1,103	<b>7.0</b> 7.0 6.9	<b>588</b> 573 576	<b>167</b> 170 165	<b>354</b> 371 373	<b>31.7</b> 33.4 33.8	23 <b>2</b> 237 232
	Apr-Jun Changes	1,091	6.7	552	172	373	34.2	230	1,082	6.8	547	170	370	34.2	228
	Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-35</b> -3.1	-0.2	<b>-39</b> -6.6	4 2.6		2.2		<b>-35</b> -3.2	-0.2	<b>-41</b> -7.0	4 22	<b>16</b> 4.5	2.5	-4 1.6
	Over last 12 months Percent	<b>-18</b> -1.6	-0.2	<b>19</b> 3.6	7 4.1	<b>-38</b> -9.2	-2.9	<b>-47</b> -17.1	<b>-15</b> -1.3		<b>19</b> 3.6	<b>6</b> 3.6	<b>-34</b> -8.5	, -2.7	-44 -16.1
Femal	e Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBWQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWZ	YBXC
	1992 1993 1994	937 982 943	7.5 7.9 7.6	494 454 464	186 202 165	254 323 311	27.1 32.9 33.0	105 151 160	921 961 928	7.7 8.1 7.8	488 446 460	183 198 162	246 314 303	26.7 32.6 32.6	100 145 155 148
	1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	878 819 762 706 685	7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.3	455 453 438 454 445	145 144 122 89 103	275 220 201 162 138	31.3 26.9 26.4 23.0 20.1	150 112 110 86 73	869 812 751 696 675	7.3 6.7 6.1 5.7 5.4	454 449 432 450 441	142 142 121 87 101	270 217 197 158 134	31.1 26.8 26.3 22.7 19.9	148 111 107 83 71
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>705</b> 703 705	<b>5.5</b> 5.5 5.5	<b>456</b> 453 453	91 97 105	<b>157</b> 153 147	<b>22.3</b> 21.7 20.8	86 81 78	<b>695</b> 694 694	<b>5.7</b> 5.6 5.6	<b>452</b> 449 448	<b>89</b> 95 104	<b>153</b> 150 142	<b>22.0</b> 21.6 20.4	<b>83</b> 79 76
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	688 685 682	5.4 5.3	433 443 444 440	100 97 93	147 145 145 147	20.8 21.0 21.2 21.6	75 74 75	677 674 673	5.5 5.5 5.4	438 437 435	99 97 93	140 140 143	20.7 20.8 21.2	74 72 72
	Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	682 689 695	5.3 5.3 5.3 5.4	440 443 451 451	93 93 89 98	147 146 147 146	21.5 21.4 21.0	75 75 78 76	673 674 681 688	5.4 5.5 5.5	435 439 448 448	93 93 89 97	143 143 144 143	21.2 21.2 21.1 20.8	73 76 74
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	695 697 685	5.4 5.4 5.3	<b>451</b> <b>450</b> 447 445	<b>101</b> 110 103	140 145 141 138	<b>20.8</b> 20.2 20.1	76 74 73	687 675	5.5 5.5 5.4	440 445 442 441	<b>100</b> 109 101	143 141 137 134	<b>20.6</b> 19.9 19.9	73 71 71
	Apr-Jun	670	5.3 5.2	445 441	103	138	20.1 19.2	73	660	5.4 5.3	441	100	134	18.8	69
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-27</b> -3.8	-0.2	<b>-9</b> -2.0	<b>0</b> -0.3	<b>-16</b> -11.1	-1.6		<b>-27</b> -4.0	-0.2	<b>-9</b> -2.0	<b>0</b> 0.0	<b>-17</b> -12.1	-1.7	-4 -6.1
	Over last 12 months Percent	<b>-35</b> -5.0	-0.3	<b>-15</b> -3.4	<b>10</b> 10.5	<b>-29</b> -18.2	-3.1	<b>-15</b> -17.0	<b>-35</b> -5.1	-0.4	<b>-16</b> -3.5	<b>10</b> 11.3	<b>-29</b> -18.9	-3.2	-14 -16.9

b Denominator = economically active for that age group.

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

-			in wenter	12	16-17							18-24		Jusunus, see	isonally adju	1010
UNITE	ED DOM	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Per cent over 12 months	All over24 months	
-	7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
All	Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE	
	1992 1903	150 137 146	18.2 19.2 19.8	116 91 109	22 26 19	* 18 17	* 13.1 11.4	:	726 788 682	15.8 17.8 16.3	318 317 266	173 172 146	202 265 237	27.8 33.7 34.7	72 113 121	
	1994 1995 1996	145 165	19.1 19.9	111 128	23 26	12 12	8.4 7.5	:	618 569 498	15.4 14.6 13.1	275 268 256	128 106 82	181 160 124	29.3 28.1 24.9	95 77 60	
	1907 1938 1999	169 159 171	19.3 18.5 20.0	130 132 138	23 18 22	16 10	9.7 * 5.7	:	430 444 434	12.0 11.7	256 262	69 72	84 65	18.9 14.8	38 28	
	3-month averages Apr-Jun May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>169</b> 171 182	<b>19.5</b> 19.6 20.6	<b>136</b> 139 150	<b>22</b> 23 24	11.	6.4	:	<b>443</b> 437 446	<b>11.9</b> 11.7 11.9	<b>280</b> 321 350	<b>65</b> 62 75	<b>83</b> 80 82	<b>18.8</b> 18.2 18.3	<b>39</b> 34 37	
	Jer Sep Aug Oct Sau-Nov (Aut)	175 173 172	19.9 19.8 19.6	139 141 138	24 24 24	* • 10	* • 5.6	:	446 445 455	11.9 11.9 12.2	340 312 311	82 75 70	79 74 73	17.6 16.7 16.1	34 34 31	
	0Dec N - 98-Jan 99 D - 98-Feb 99 (Win)	178 184 183	20.2 20.8 20.8	150 153 158	19 21 21	11 11	6.1 6.1	:	454 463 456	12.2 12.4 12.2	296 300 291	67 71 72	67 67 68	14.7 14.5 14.9	27 27 27	
	Jan Mar 1999	179 183	<b>20.7</b> 21.1	<b>146</b> 142	<b>22</b> 24	<b>12</b> 12	<b>6.5</b> 6.6	:	<b>450</b> 433	<b>12.0</b> 11.7	<b>291</b> 269	<b>74</b> 78	<b>66</b> 65	<b>14.6</b> 15.1	<b>26</b> 27	
	May (Spr)	171 168	20.0 <b>19.9</b>	138 134	22 23	10 11	5.7 6.4		434 427	11.7 <b>11.6</b>	262 273	72 76	65 61	14.8 <b>14.4</b>	28 26	
	Connges Conclast 3 months	-12	-0.7	-12	.1	-1	-0.1		-22	-0.5						
	Percent Gypr last 12 months	-6.5 -1	0.4	-8.2 -3	4.3	-8.5 0	-0.1	:	-5.0 -15	-0.4	-7 -2.4	<b>11</b> 16.1	<b>-22</b> -26.3	-4.4	-13 -34.2	
Male	Parcent Scring quarters	-0.5 YBVI	YBVL	-1.9 YBXE	4.1 YBXH	-1.4 YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	-3.5 YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF	
	(far-May)	84 75	19.5 20.5	65 50	12 15	* 10	, 13.0	:	482 517	19.2 21.3	197 197	120 115	151 191	31.3 36.9	53 85	
	1974 1975	78 81 99	20.6 20.6 22.5	50 60 61	12 17	10	12.8	:	447 396 373	19.4 17.9 17.4	157 165 165	99 87 76	177 130 118	39.7 32.9 31.7	53 85 93 70 61	
	1913 1917 1938 1939	91 91 86 101	22.5 20.8 19.5 22.9	75 71 72 82	17 14 13	:	:	:	373 316 271 263	17.4 15.1 13.4 13.0	157 149 153	70 52 51 49	92 57 45	29.1 21.0 17.0	46 28 21	
	3-conth averages Apr-Jun 1999 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>94</b> 98 106	<b>21.3</b> 21.8 23.4	74 77 83	<b>13</b> 14 16	:	:	•	<b>271</b> 266 277	<b>13.4</b> 13.0 13.5	<b>159</b> 183 201	<b>47</b> 41 49	<b>57</b> 56 57	<b>21.2</b> 21.2 20.8	<b>31</b> 27 28	
	Ja-Sep Aug-Oct Sec-Nov (Aut)	100 100 103	22.3 22.4 22.7	79 80 81	16 15 16	:	•	:	278 281 288	13.6 13.8 14.2	198 181 183	53 52 50	56 54 53	20.2 19.3 18.3	24 25 23	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	105 108 103	23.1 23.7 22.9	88 89 89	11 12 12	:	:	:	285 295 291	14.1 14.5 14.3	172 178 175	48 50 54	49 49 48	17.0 16.8 16.5	21 20 20	
	Jaa-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>102</b> 107 101	<b>23.0</b> 24.0 22.9	<b>81</b> 81 82	14 15 13	:	:	:	<b>283</b> 268 263	<b>13.9</b> 13.2 13.0	<b>175</b> 162 153	<b>54</b> 55 49	<b>45</b> 45 45	<b>16.1</b> 16.7 17.0	<b>18</b> 20 21	
	Apr-Jun	101	23.2	80	13		•	•	266	13.1	160	53	43	16.2	19	
	Changes Over last 3 months Parcent	<b>-1</b> -1.0	0.2	- <b>1</b> -1.8	0 -3.3	:	•		<b>-17</b> -6.0	-0.8						
	Over last 12 months Percent	7 7.1	1.9	<b>5</b> 7.0	1 5.0	:	•	:	-5 -1.7	-0.2	<b>2</b> 1.0	6 12.7	<b>-14</b> -25.0	-5.0	-12 -37.3	
Fema	lle Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG	
	1992 1993 1994	66 62	16.8 17.8	50 41	10 11	:	:	:	244 271	11.7 13.6	121 119	53 57	51 75 59	20.9 27.5	19 28	
	1995 1996 1997	68 64 67	19.0 17.4 16.9	50 49 53 60	11 11 10	:	:	:	235 222 195	12.6 12.3 11.1	109 110 103	48 41 30	50 41	25.1 22.7 21.1	28 28 25 17	
	1997 1998 1999	78 73 70	17.8 17.3 16.9	60 60 55	:	:	:	:	182 173 171	10.7 10.3 10.2	99 107 108	30 19 23	32 27 20	17.7 15.6 11.6	17 13 10	
	3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	74 73 76	<b>17.6</b> 17.3 17.7	<b>62</b> 61 67	<b>10</b> 10	:	:	:	<b>172</b> 171 169	<b>10.2</b> 10.1 10.0	<b>121</b> 139 149	<b>18</b> 21 26	<b>26</b> 23 24	<b>15.0</b> 13.6 14.3	* * 10	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	75 73 69	17.5 17.0 16.3	60 61 57	:	:	:	:	168 164 167	9.9 9.7 9.8	142 131 129	29 23 21	22 20 20	13.4 12.3 12.2	*	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	73 76 79	17.1 17.8 18.7	62 64 69	:	•	:	•	169 168 165	9.9 9.9 9.8 9.7	129 124 121 115	19 20 18	18 18 20	10.8 10.5 11.9	:	
	Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>77</b> 75	<b>18.2</b> 18.1	<b>65</b> 60	:	:	:	:	<b>166</b> 165	<b>9.8</b> 9.8	<b>116</b> 107	<b>20</b> 23	<b>20</b> 21	<b>12.2</b> 12.5	*	
	Apr-Jun	70 67	16.9 <b>16.4</b>	55 54	10				171 161	10.2 9.7	108 113	23 23	20 18	11.6 11.3		
	Changes Over last 3 months Percent	<b>-11</b> -13.9	-1.8	-10 -16.2	:	:			-5 -3.3	-0.1						
-	Over last 12 months Percent	-8	-1.2	-8 125	0 2.9	:		:	-11	-0.6	<b>-8</b> -6.8	5 25.0	<b>-8</b> -29.1	-3.6	-2 -22.7	
an	Vot all series are seasonally	y adjuste	ed. Changes	overthelas	t three month	sfornotsea	sonally adju	sted data hav	ve been left	blank Fors	seasonallyad	iusted data	comparisor	sovertimea	re likely to b	e

Not all series are seasonally adjusted. Changes over the last three months for not seasonally adjusted data have been left blank. For seasonally adjusted data, comparisons over time are likely to be sport of the series of the series. See news item in the May 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, p227 and article in the July 1999 *Labour Market Trends*,

benominator = economically active for that age group.

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



## UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

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

## C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment by age and duration

UTED	-				Over 6 and	All	Percent	All		1	(	Over 6 and	All	Percent	A.11
		All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	over24 months		Rate (%)b	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	over 12 months	over 12 months	All over24 months
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
l Spring qua	rters	MGVI	MGXB						YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
(Mar-May) 1992		1,499	8.6	627	313	558 707	37.2	263 371	453 516	7.7 8.8	139 149	96 101	223 270	49.1 52.3	129
1993 1994		1,553	8.8 8.4	550 530	296 241	707 707 645	45.5 47.8 47.9	424 416	485 400	8.2 6.7	127 115	77	286 232	52.3 59.0 57.9	163 188
1995 1996		1,346 1,280	7.6	491 504	210 223	552 460	47.9 43.1 42.5	360 296	375 342	6.2 5.4	118 116	56 58 46	202 181	53.7 52.9	158 148
1997 1998 1999		1,082 929 904	6.0 5.2 5.0	451 461 463	168 135 139	328 301	35.4 33.3	213 176	292 289	4.5 4.3	105 122	34 37	154 131	52.8 45.1	141 114 102
3-month av Apr-Jun 19	erages	917	5.1	457	134	321	35.1	209	287	4.4	103	36	149	52.0	113
May-Jul Jun-Aug (St		916 911	5.1 5.1	459 459	133 142	316 310	34.5 34.0	206 202	279 278	4.3 4.3	103 100	35 36	144 145	51.6 52.1	104 99
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct		919 921	5.1 5.2	463 465	138 136	311 310	33.9 33.6	203 200	273 273	4.2 4.2 4.2	103 104 107	33 34 29	136 133 133	49.7 48.9 48.6	
Sep-Nov (A Oct-Dec	ut)	906 886	5.1 5.0	457 452	138 142	305 304	33.7 34.3	195 193	273 272	4.1	107	28	134	49.5	
Nov 98-Jan Dec 98-Feb		898 905	5.0 5.1	467 465	143 151	299 297	33.3 32.8	189 185	279 281	4.2 4.2	111 116	32 32	137 137	49.1 48.8	103 104
Jan-Mar 19 Feb-Apr		<b>912</b> 915	<b>5.1</b> 5.1	<b>471</b> 469	<b>139</b> 145	<b>297</b> 302	<b>32.5</b> 33.0	<b>186</b> 185	<b>287</b> 289	<b>4.3</b> 4.3	120 122	36 36	<b>130</b> 130	<b>45.4</b> 44.8	101 102
Mar-May (S Apr-Jun	ipr)	904 <b>890</b>	5.0 <b>5.0</b>	463 455	139 138	301 <b>291</b>	33.3 32.8	176 171	289 282	4.3 4.2	122 116	37 35	131 132	45.1 46.8	102
Changes	monthe		-0.1	-16	-1	-6	0.2	-15	-5	-0.1	-4		2	1.4	
Over last 3 Percent		<b>-23</b> -2.5		-3.4	-0.5	-1.9		-7.9	-1.6		-3.2		1.5		
Over last 12 Percent	2 months	<b>-27</b> -3.0	-0.2	<b>-2</b> -0.5	5 3.5	- <b>30</b> -9.4	-2.3	<b>-38</b> -18.2	-5 -1.6	-0.2	<b>13</b> 13.0	-1 -3.3	<b>-17</b> -11.4	-5.2	-12 -9.4
Spring qua	rters	MGVJ	MGXC						YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZ
(Mar-May) 1992 1993		979 1,033	10.0 10.5	368 322	201 182	409 529	41.7	202 283	344 386	9.8 11.2	100 108	76 74	174 209	50.5 54.1	104 125
1993 1994 1995		968 859	9.7 8.6	288 251	150 130	529 530 478	51.2 54.7 55.7	332 323	357 297	10.3 8.5	87 81	55 38	219 181	61.4 61.0	149 126
1995 1996 1997		818 680	8.2 6.8	270 238	. 131 97	416 344	50.9 50.5	291 230	280 239	8.0 6.6	77 71	55 38 42 32 23	164 137	58.6 57.3	12* 11%
1998 1999		552 541	5.6 5.5	231 244	84 81	234 214	42.4 39.6	162 131	206 204	5.5 5.3	67 80	23 23	117 101	56.6 49.4	80 81
3-month av Apr-Jun 19		542	5.5	231	81	227	41.9	157	202	5.4	64	26	114	56.1	87
May-Jul Jun-Aug (Si		540 534	5.5 5.4	236 234	78 78	222 221	41.1 41.5	156 154	193 200	5.2 5.3	62 62	25 27	110 113	56.9 56.7	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (A	ut)	549 547 538	5.5 5.5 5.4	240 242 238	80 81 86	223 219 215	40.6 40.1 40.0	155 154 149	196 194 189	5.3 5.2 5.0	64 65 66	24 24 19	106 103 100	54.0 53.3 52.9	
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan	99 99 (Min)	531 543 544	5.4 5.5 5.5	238 249 249	88 94 94	212 207 207	39.8 38.1 38.0	146 140 140	192 199 196	5.1 5.2 5.1	69 73 73	19 22 21	102 105 105	53.2 52.8 53.5	
Dec 98-Feb Jan-Mar 19		544 544	5.5 5.5	249	94 80	207	38.5	140	190	5.1	75	24	96	49.7	78
Feb-Apr Mar-May (S		547 541	5.5 5.5	251 244	80 81	217 214	39.6 39.6	141 131	198 204	5.2 5.3	76 80	22 23	98 101	49.4 49.4	
Apr-Jun		534	5.4	233	85	211	39.6	127	195	5.1	73	21	102	52.4	32
Changes Over last 3 Percent	months	-10 -1.8	-0.1	<b>-20</b> -7.9	5 6.2	<b>2</b> 0.9	1.0	<b>-14</b> -10.0	<b>-2</b> -1.0		<b>-3</b> -3.6		4 4.4	2.7	
Over last 1	2 months	-8 -1.4	-0.1	2 0.9	4 4.5	-16 -6.9	-2.3	-30 -19.2	-7 -3.6	-0.4	8 13.1	-4 -17.2	<b>-11</b> -10.1	-3.7	-6 -5.6
Percent male	4135	MGVK	MGXD	0.9	4.0	-0.9		10.2	YBVV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Spring qua (Mar-May) 1992	rters	519	6.9	259	111	149	28.7	61	109	4.6	40	21	49	44.8	25
1992 1993 1994		520 511	6.7 6.6	239 228 242	114 91	178 177	34.2 34.7	87 92	129 128	5.3 5.1	41 39	27 22	61 67	47.1 52.2	34 39
1995 1996		488 462	6.2 5.8	239 234	80 91	167 136	34.3 29.4	. 93 69	104 95	4.1 3.8	34 41 45	18 16	51 37 44 37	49.1 39.3	25 34 39 39 27 30 25
1997 1998 1999		402 377 363	5.0 4.7 4.5	213 229 219	71 51 58	116 94 86	28.9 25.0 23.8	66 51 45	103 86 85	3.9 3.1 3.0	45 38 41	14 10 14	44 37 30	42.8 43.5 34.9	30 25 21
3-month av	erages			227	53	95	25.2	52	85		39	10	36	42.1	26
Apr-Jun 19 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Si		<b>375</b> 376 377	<b>4.7</b> 4.7 4.7	227 223 226	53 56 64	90 93 88	25.2 24.9 23.4	52 50 48	80 86 79		39 41 38	10 10 *	30 34 32	39.7 40.4	26 24 20
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct		370 374	4.6 4.7	223 223	58 55	88 90	23.9 24.2	48 47	77 79	2.8 2.8	38 39	* 10	30 30	38.6 38.2	18 19 22
Sep-Nov (A Oct-Dec	ut)	368 355	4.6 4.4	218	55 52 54	90 92	24.4	45 46	84 80	3.0 2.8	41 38	10 10	33 33	38.9 40.6	
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan Dec 98-Feb		355 355 361	4.4 4.4 4.5	215 218 216	54 50 57	92 92 90	26.0 24.9	46 48 45	80 81 85	2.9	38 38 42	10 10 11	33 32 32	40.1 37.9	22 22 24
Jan-Mar 19 Feb-Apr Mar-May (S		<b>368</b> 368	<b>4.6</b> 4.6 4.5	218 218 219	<b>59</b> 64 58	<b>87</b> 85 86	<b>23.7</b> 23.1 23.8	<b>45</b> 44 45	90 92 85		45 46 41	<b>13</b> 14 14	<b>32</b> 32 30	<b>35.9</b> 35.0 34.9	24 23 21
Mar-May (S Apr-Jun	ырт)	363 355	4.5 4.4	219 222	58 54	80 80	23.8 22.5	45 44	80 87	3.0 3.1	· 41	14	30	34.3	21
Changes Over last 3	months	-13	-0.2	4	-6	-7	-1.2		-3						
Percent Over last 1		-3.5 -19		1.9 -5	-9.4 1	-8.4 -15	-2.7	-8	-3.0 3		5	3	-6	-7.7	-5
Percent		-5.2		-2.0	2.0	-15.4	-2.1	-15.1	3.2	and the second second	13.0	32.1 Irvey. Labou	-15.8		-19.0

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.

S32 Labour Market trends September

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and	16 50/54	40.47	10.04	05.04	25.40	50-64(M)	65+(M)	
411	MGSX	16-59/64 YBTI	16-17 YBVK	18-24 YBVQ	25-34	35-49	50-59(F) MGXE	60+(F) MGXH	
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)					40.4	70			
1992 1993	9.9 10.5 9.8	10.1 10.7 10.0	18.2 19.2 19.8	15.8 17.8 16.3	10.4 10.5 10.0	7.3 7.6 7.1	8.3 9.5 8.9	3.7 4.1 3.2	
1996 1985 1986	88	10.0 9.0 8.5	19.1 19.9	15.4 14.6	9.0 8.6	6.5 6.1	0.9 7.4 6.8	2.1 2.4	
1997 1993	8.3 7.3 6.3	8.5 7.4 6.4	19.3 18.5	13.1 12.0	7.0 6.3	5.3 4.4	5.9 4.8	2.1 2.4 2.7 2.5 2.3	
1998 3-month averages	6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.3	
Aprelun 1998	<b>6.3</b> 6.2	<b>6.4</b> 6.3	<b>19.5</b> 19.6	<b>11.9</b> 11.7	<b>6.3</b> 6.2	<b>4.3</b> 4.3	<b>4.7</b> 4.5	<b>2.7</b> 2.7 2.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6.3 6.2	6.4 6.3	20.6 19.9	11.9 11.9	6.3 6.3	4.2 4.3	4.5 4.4	2.8 2.6	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep Nov (Aut)	6.2 6.2	6.3 6.3	19.8 19.6	11.9 12.2	6.2 6.0	4.3 4.4 4.4	4.4 4.4 4.4	2.5 2.3	
Oct Dec Nov 38-Jan 99 Dec 18-Feb 99 (Win)	6.2 6.3 6.3	6.3 6.4 6.4	20.2 20.8 20.8	12.2 12.4 12.2	5.7 5.8 5.8	4.4 4.5 4.5	4.4 4.5 4.6	1.9 2.0 2.0	
Jan Har 1999	6.2	6.4	20.7	12.0	5.9	4.5	4.6	2.3	
Fels-Apr Mar May (Spr)	62 62	6.3 6.3	21.1 20.0	11.7 11.7	5.9 5.8	4.5 4.5	4.7 4.6	2.1 2.3	
Apr-Jun Changes	6.0	6.1	19.9	11.6	5.8	4.4	4.5	2.3	
Over last 3 months	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	
Over last 12 months	-0.2 MGSY	-0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	
lale Spring quarters (Mar May)	MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR			MGXF	MGXI	
1992 1993	11.7 12.5 11.5	11.8 12.7	19.5 20.5	19.2 21.3	11.8 12.1	8.5 9.2 8.3 7.4	10.3 11.8	4.9 4.6 3.7	
1995 1955	11.5 10.2 9.8	11.7 10.3 9.9	20.6 20.6	19.4 17.9	11.5 10.1	8.3 7.4	10.9 9.1	*	
1950 1997 1997	9.0 8.3 6.9	9.9 8.3 7.0	22.5 20.8 19.5	17.4 15.1 13.4	9.5 7.8 6.7	7.2 6.1 4.7	8.3 6.8	4.1 4.0	
19	6.9	6.9	22.9	13.0	6.0	5.1	5.7 5.5	3.3	
3-m 5-th averages Apr-Jun 1998 Mac-Jul	<b>6.9</b> 6.9	<b>6.9</b> 6.9	21.3	13.4	6.6	4.6	5.5	4.2	
Jun Aug (Sum)	6.9	7.0	21.8 23.4	13.0 13.5	6.5 6.5	4.7 4.6	5.2 5.5	4.5 3.9	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	6.9 6.9	7.0 7.0	22.3 22.4	13.6 13.8	6.6 6.5	4.8 4.8	5.4 5.3	3.8	
Sep Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	6.9 6.9	7.0 7.0	22.7 23.1	14.2 14.1	6.1 5.9	4.9 4.9	5.1 5.2		
Nov 23-Jan 99 Dec 28-Feb 99 (Win)	7.1 7.0	72 7.1	23.7 22.9	14.5 14.3	6.2 6.1	5.0	5.4 5.3	:	
Jan-Siar 1999 Feb Apr	<b>6.9</b> 6.9	<b>7.0</b> 7.0	<b>23.0</b> 24.0	<b>13.9</b> 13.2	<b>6.0</b> 6.0	<b>5.1</b> 5.1	<b>5.3</b> 5.4	:	
Mar-May (Spr) Apr-Jun	6.9 6.7	6.9 <b>6.8</b>	22.9 23.2	13.0 13.1	6.0 6.1	5.1 4.9	5.5 <b>5.3</b>	•	
Changes									
Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	-0.2 -0.2	-0.2 -0.1	0.2 1.9	-0.8 -0.2	0.1 -0.5	-0.2 0.3	-0.1 -0.3	:	
emale	MGSZ	УВТК	YBVM	YBVS	-0.5	0.0	MGXG	MGXJ	
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	7.5	7.7	16.8	417		50			
1993 1994	7.9 76	8.1	17.8 19.0	11.7 13.6 12.6	8.4 8.4 7.9	5.8 5.5 5.7	5.0 5.7	3.1 3.9	
1995 1996	7.0 6.5	7.8 7.3 6.7 6.1	17.4 16.9	12.6 12.3 11.1	7.9 7.4 7.4	5.5 5.7 5.4 4.7	5.8 4.7 4.3	2.9	
1997 1998 1999	7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.3	5.7	17.8 17.3	10.7 10.3	5.9 5.9	4.4 4.0	4.3 4.3 3.4 3.3	2.0 2.0	
3-month averages	5.3	5.4	16.9	10.2	5.5	3.9	3.3	1.9	
Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul	<b>5.5</b> 5.5 5.5	<b>5.7</b> 5.6	<b>17.6</b> 17.3	<b>10.2</b> 10.1	<b>5.8</b> 5.9	4.0	<b>3.4</b> 3.4	1.9	
Jun-Aug (Sum) Jul-Sep		5.6	17.7	10.0	6.0	3.9 3.9	3.0	2.2	
Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	5.4 5.3 5.3	5.5 5.5 5.4	17.5 17.0 16.3	9.9 9.7 9.8	5.9 5.8 5.7	3.8 3.9 3.8	3.0 3.0 3.3	2.0 2.2	
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99	5.3 5.3	54	17.1	9.9		3.9	3.2		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	5.3 5.4	5.5 5.5	17.8 18.7	9.8 9.7	5.3 5.3 5.3	3.9 4.0	3.2 3.4	:	
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>5.4</b> 5.4	<b>5.5</b> 5.5 5.4	<b>18.2</b> 18.1	<b>9.8</b> 9.8	<b>5.7</b> 5.8	<b>3.8</b> 3.8	<b>3.5</b> 3.5 3.3	<b>1.9</b> 1.9	
Apr-Jun	5.3		16.9	10.2	5.5	3.9		1.9 1.9	
Changes	5.2	5.3	16.4	9.7	5.4	3.8	3.3	1.9	
Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	-1.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	
	-0.3 ically active for that age g	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	

# UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age<sup>a</sup> Per cent, sea

**C.2** 

## C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

NADJUSTE           LAIMANT         N           I         N           BCJA         2,325.6           2,122.2         1,602.4           1,602.4         1,602.3           1,579.2         1,579.2           1,579.2         1,579.2           1,579.4         1,387.6           1,387.6         1,391.4           1,472.8         1,345.2           1,349.4         1,322.8           1,388.9         1,348.3           1,384.3         1,286.4           1,379.1         1,374.6	DPAA           1,770.0           1,610.3           1,225.1           1,225.1           1,225.1           1,225.1           1,142.2           1,089.1           1,060.4           1,071.0           1,136.7           1,09.8           1,076.5           1,061.5           1,030.2           1,030.3           1,005.8           976.1           980.4           995.1           1,063.3		RATE <sup>a</sup> All Male BCJB 8.1 7.4 5.6 4.7 5.5 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.9 4.9 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.7 4.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.8 4.7 4.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	DPAC 11.0 10.1 7.7 6.6 7.5 7.2 6.9 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.4	Charle A DPAD 44 44 40 29 27 25 25 25 25 26 26 25 25 26 26 25 25 25 25 26 26 25 24 24 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	si	OUNT hange nee revious sonth         	Average change over 3 months ended         	Male DPAD 1,758.5 1,599.5 1,215.8 1,028.4 1,193.8 1,165.8 1,138.3 1,126.0 1,096.8 1,071.6 1,064.0 1,096.8	Female DPAF 547.4 504.0 370.4 318.4 356.2 342.4 341.3 344.0 335.4 331.5 329.8	RATE* All BCJE 8.0 7.3 5.5 4.7 5.4 7 5.1 5.1 5.1 5.0 4.9 4.8	Male DPAH 10.9 10.0 7.6 6.5 7.3 7.2 7.1 6.9 6.7 6.7	Female DPAI 43 39 29 25 25 25 27 27 27 27 27 26 26 26	Government Office Regions 1995) 1995) 1996 Annual 1997) avelages 1998) 1998 Juli 9 Aust 13 Sec 10 Oct 8 Nor 12	CLAIMAN All DPCH 79.5 74.9 61.4 53.0 53.9 53.8 52.1 49.6 48.9 48.8	Male 61.1 58. 48.3 41.1 41.1 41.1 40.9 38.8 38.4
BCJA 2,325.6 2,122.2 1,602.4 1,362.3 1,579.2 1,513.5 1,432.8 1,387.6 1,391.4 1,451.2 1,451.2 1,451.2 1,451.2 1,451.9 1,349.9 1,349.9 1,349.4 1,322.8 1,368.3 1,334.3 1,334.3 1,334.3 1,236.4 1,239.4 1	<b>DPAA</b> 1,770.0 1,610.3 1,225.1 1,037.7 1,201.3 1,186.5 1,142.2 1,060.4 1,071.0 1,136.7 1,109.8 1,076.5 1,061.5 1,036.3 1,013.4 1,030.2 1,030.3 1,005.8 976.1 980.4 995.1 1,063.3	<b>DPAB</b> 555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 371.4 342.7 322.7 320.4 342.6 341.4 329.4 328.4 313.1 309.3 338.1 352.9 328.5 310.3 303.5	BCJB 81 7.4 5.6 4.7 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.5	DPAC 11.0 10.1 7.7 6.6 7.5 7.2 6.9 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.4	DPAD 44 40 29 25 30 31 29 27 25 25 25 25 26 26 26 26 25 24 24 24 24 26 25	BCJD 2,305.8 2,103.4 1,546.1 1,346.8 1,550.0 1,508.2 1,479.6 1,470.0 1,432.2 1,470.0 1,432.2 1,470.0 1,432.2 1,470.0 1,432.2 1,470.0 1,432.2 1,470.0 1,432.2 1,373.8 1,362.6 1,366.9	nce revious ionth 	change over 3 months ended         	DPAD 1,758.5 1,599.5 1,215.8 1,028.4 1,193.8 1,165.8 1,138.3 1,126.0 1,096.8 1,071.6 1,064.0	DPAF 547.4 504.0 370.4 318.4 342.4 341.3 344.0 335.4 331.5 329.8	BCJE 80 73 55 4.7 54 52 51 51 51 50 49	<b>DPAH</b> 10.9 10.0 7.6 6.5 7.5 7.3 7.2 7.1 6.9 6.7	DPAI 43 39 29 25 28 27 27 27 27 26	Orice Regions           Merseyside           1995)           1995)           1995)           1997)           1998)           1998)           1998)           1998           1998           1998           1998           1998           1998           201           Sec 10           Occ.           0cc.           0cc.           0cc.           0cc.           12	79.5 74.9 61.4 53.0 53.9 53.8 52.1 49.6 48.9	58. 48. 41. 41. 41. 40. 38. 38.
2,225.6 2,122.2 1,502.4 1,502.4 1,502.3 1,579.2 1,389.9 1,389.9 1,389.2 1,384.3 1,384.3 1,384.3 1,286.4 1,379.1 1,286.4 1,379.1 1,379.5 1,379.6 1,379.4 1,286.4 1,379.1 1,379.5 1,379.6 1,379.4 1,286.4 1,379.1 1,379.5 1,379.6 1,379.6 1,379.5 1,379.	1,7700 1,610.3 1,225.1 1,225.1 1,237.7 1,201.3 1,186.5 1,142.2 1,089.1 1,080.4 1,071.0 1,136.7 1,109.8 1,076.5 1,061.5 1,036.3 1,013.4 1,030.2 1,030.3 1,005.8 976.1 980.4 995.1 1,063.3	555.6 511.9 377.3 324.7 384.0 392.7 371.4 342.6 341.4 342.6 341.4 342.6 341.4 342.6 341.4 342.6 341.4 313.1 309.3 338.1 352.9 328.5 310.3 303.5	8.1 7.4 5.6 4.7 5.5 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.5	$\begin{array}{c} 110\\ 10.1\\ 7.7\\ 6.6\\ 7.6\\ 7.5\\ 7.2\\ 6.9\\ 6.7\\ 6.7\\ 6.7\\ 6.6\\ 6.7\\ 6.5\\ 6.4\\ 6.5\\ 6.5\\ 6.4\\ 6.5\\ 6.4\\ \end{array}$	4.4 4.0 2.9 2.5 3.0 3.1 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.5	2.305.8 2.103.4 1.556.1 1.346.8 1.550.0 1.550.0 1.508.2 1.479.6 1.470.0 1.432.2 1.403.1 1.393.8 1.382.1 1.373.8 1.362.6 1.362.6	 -47.6 -41.8 -28.6 -37.8 -29.1 -9.3 -11.7 -8.3 -11.2	-40.0 -42.4 -39.3 -26.7 -25.3 -25.5 -25.4 -16.7	1,758.5 1,599.5 1,215.8 1,028.4 1,193.8 1,165.8 1,138.3 1,126.0 1,096.8 1,071.6 1,064.0	547.4 504.0 370.4 318.4 346.2 342.4 341.3 344.0 335.4 331.5 329.8	8.0 7.3 5.5 4.7 5.4 5.2 5.1 5.1 5.0 4.9	10.9 10.0 7.6 6.5 7.5 7.3 7.2 7.1 6.9 6.7	4.3 3.9 2.9 2.5 2.8 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.6	1995) 1996) Annual 1997) averages 1998) 1998 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sec 10 Oct 8 Nor 12	79.5 74.9 61.4 53.0 53.9 53.8 52.1 49.6 48.9	583 483 41.5 41.5 41.5 40.5 38.8 38.4
1,602.4 1,362.3 1,579.2 1,579.2 1,579.2 1,579.2 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,381.4 1,451.2 1,451.2 1,451.2 1,451.2 1,454.9 1,349.9 1,349.4 1,322.8 1,368.3 1,334.3 1,334.3 1,236.4 1,286.4 1,379.1	1,225.1 1,037.7 1,201.3 1,186.5 1,142.2 1,060.4 1,071.0 1,136.7 1,109.8 1,076.5 1,041.5 1,030.2 1,030.3 1,005.8 976.1 980.4 995.1 1,063.3	377.3 324.7 392.7 371.4 342.6 341.4 329.4 324.6 341.4 329.4 328.4 313.1 309.3 338.1 352.9 328.5 310.3 303.5	5.6 4.7 5.5 5.3 5.0 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.9 4.9 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.5	7.7 6.6 7.6 7.5 7.2 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.5	2.5 3.0 3.1 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.7	1,346.8 1,550.0 1,508.2 1,479.6 1,479.6 1,470.0 1,432.2 1,403.1 1,393.8 1,362.1 1,373.8 1,362.6 1,366.9	-47.6 -41.8 -28.6 -9.6 -37.8 -29.1 -9.3 -11.7 -8.3 -11.2	-40.0 -42.4 -39.3 -26.7 -25.3 -25.5 -25.4 -16.7	1,028.4 1,193.8 1,165.8 1,138.3 1,126.0 1,096.8 1,071.6 1,064.0	318.4 356.2 342.4 341.3 344.0 335.4 331.5 329.8	4.7 5.4 5.2 5.1 5.1 5.0 4.9	6.5 7.5 7.3 7.2 7.1 6.9 6.7	28 27 27 27 27 26	1997) averages 1998) 1998 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10 Oct 8 Nor 12	53.0 53.9 53.8 52.1 49.6 48.9	41.4 41.4 41.4 40.4 38.8 38.4
1,579.2 1,513.5 1,513.5 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,387.6 1,389.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,286.4 1,379.1	1,186.5 1,142.2 1,069.4 1,060.4 1,071.0 1,136.7 1,109.8 1,076.5 1,061.5 1,036.3 1,013.4 1,030.2 1,030.3 1,005.8 976.1 980.4 995.1 1,063.3	392.7 371.4 343.7 327.2 320.4 342.6 341.4 329.4 341.4 329.4 328.4 313.1 309.3 338.1 352.9 328.5 310.3 303.5	5.5 5.3 5.0 4.8 4.8 5.1 5.0 4.9 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.5	7.5 7.2 6.9 6.7 6.7 7.2 7.0 6.8 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.4	3.1 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.7	1,508.2 1,479.6 1,470.0 1,432.2 1,403.1 1,393.8 1,382.1 1,373.8 1,362.6 1,366.9	-41.8 -28.6 -9.6 -37.8 -29.1 -9.3 -11.7 -8.3 -11.2	-42.4 -39.3 -26.7 -25.3 -25.5 -25.4 -16.7	1,165.8 1,138.3 1,126.0 1,096.8 1,071.6 1,064.0	341.3 344.0 335.4 331.5 329.8	5.1 5.0 4.9	7.3 7.2 7.1 6.9 6.7	27 2.6	Aug 13 Sep 10 Oct 8 No: 12	53.8 52.1 49.6 48.9	41.4 40.4 38.4 38.4
1,387.4 1,391.4 1,479.3 1,451.2 1,405.9 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.4 1,349.3 1,343.3 1,286.4 1,285.9 1,286.6 1,379.1	1.060.4 1.071.0 1.136.7 1.109.8 1.076.5 1.061.5 1.036.3 1.013.4 1.030.2 1.030.3 1.005.8 976.1 980.4 995.1 1.063.3	327.2 320.4 342.6 341.4 329.4 328.4 313.1 309.3 338.1 352.9 328.5 310.3 303.5	4.8 4.8 5.1 5.0 4.9 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.5		2.5 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.6 2.7	1,432.2 1,403.1 1,393.8 1,382.1 1,373.8 1,362.6 1,366.9	-37.8 -29.1 -9.3 -11.7 -8.3 -11.2	-25.3 -25.5 -25.4 -16.7	1,096.8 1,071.6 1,064.0	335.4 331.5 329.8	5.0 4.9	6.9 6.7	2.6	Nc 12	48.9	38.4
1,451.2 1,405.9 1,349.9 1,322.8 1,368.3 1,383.2 1,383.2 1,384.3 1,286.4 1,286.4 1,379.1	1,109.8 1,076.5 1,061.5 1,036.3 1,013.4 1,030.2 1,030.3 1,005.8 976.1 980.4 995.1 1,063.3	341.4 329.4 328.4 313.1 309.3 338.1 352.9 328.5 310.3 303.5	5.0 4.9 4.8 4.7 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.5	7.0 6.8 6.7 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.4	2.6 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.6 2.7	1,382.1 1,373.8 1,362.6 1,366.9	-11.7 -8.3 -11.2	-16.7					0.5	Dec 10		38.
1,349,4 1,322,8 1,368,3 1,383,2 1,334,3 1,286,4 1,283,9 1,293,6 1,396,4 1,379,1	1,036.3 1,013.4 1,030.2 1,030.3 1,005.8 976.1 980.4 995.1 1,063.3	313.1 309.3 338.1 352.9 328.5 310.3 303.5	4.7 4.6 4.8 4.8 4.6 4.5	6.5 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.4	2.4 2.4 2.6 2.7	1,366.9			1,052.6 1,045.3	329.5 328.5	4.8 4.8	6.7 6.6	25 25 25	1999 Jan 14 Feb 11	51.9 51.7	40.0
1,383.2 1,334.3 1,286.4 1,283.9 1,293.6 1,386.4 1,379.1	1,030.3 1,005.8 976.1 980.4 995.1 1,063.3	352.9 328.5 310.3 303.5	4.8 4.6 4.5	6.5 6.4	2.7		4.3 -5.8	-10.4 -5.1 -4.2	1,037.7 1,040.7 1,037.9	324.9 326.2 323.2	4.7 4.7 4.7	6.6 6.6 6.6	25 25 25	Mar 11 Apr 8	51.2 50.6	40.2 39.6
1,283.9 1,293.6 1,386.4 1,379.1	980.4 995.1 1,063.3	303.5			2.5	1,333.2 1,316.7 1,312.6	-27.9 -16.5 -4.1	-9.8 -16.7 -16.2	1,020.4 1,010.0 1,007.2	312.8 306.7 305.4	4.6 4.6 4.6	6.4 6.4 6.4	2.4 2.4 2.4	May 13 Jun 40 R	49.2 48.5	38.8 38.1
1,379.1			4.5 4.5	6.2 6.2 6.3	2.4 2.3 2.3	1,323.3 1,324.8 1,311.0	10.7 1.5 -13.8	-3.3 2.7 -0.5	1,012.4 1,012.9 999.9	310.9 311.9 311.1	4.6 4.6 4.6	6.4 6.4 6.3	2.4 2.4 2.4	Jul 8 P Yorkshire and the Humber	49.1 BCKB	38.1 160.6
1,0 .0.0	1.033.8	323.1 322.7 312.7	4.8 4.8 4.7	6.7 6.7 6.5	2.5 2.5 2.4	1,306.7 1,312.4 1,308.1	-4.3 5.7 -4.3	-5.5 -4.1 -1.0	996.3 1,002.6 999.8	310.4 309.8 308.3	4.5 4.6 4.5	6.3 6.3 6.3	2.4 2.4 2.4	1996) Annual 1997) averages	191.8 152.0	147.9 117.9 104.4
1,320.1 1,275.6 1,244.7	1,010.3 982.0	309.8 293.6 288.2	4.6 4.4 4.3	6.4 6.2 6.0	2.4 2.3 2.2	1,291.7 1,285.3 1,269.2	-16.4 -6.4 -16.1	-5.0 -9.0 -13.0	987.0 982.5 972.0	304.7 302.8 297.2	4.5 4.5 4.4	6.2 6.2 6.1	2.3 2.3 2.3	1998 Jul 9 Aup 13	135.2 136.8	103.9 103.2
1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,236.3 DPAG	-32.9	-18.5	950.9	285.4	4.3 DPAJ	6.0	2.2	Sep 10 Oct 8	126.9	100.9 97.7
2,237.4 2,038.1 1,539.0	1,701.4 1,545.3 1,175.2	536.1 492.8 363.8	8.0 7.3 5.5	10.9 10.0 7.6	4.3 3.9 2.9	2,217.8 2,019.5 1,522.7 1,289.4	 	  	1,689.9 1,534.5 1,165.9 983.6	527.9 484.9 356.9 305.8	7.9 7.2 5.4 4.6	10.8 9.9 7.5 6.4	4.3 3.9 2.8 2.4	Dec 10	128.5	98.7 100.8 108.2
1,307.6	984.9 984.9	322.8 337.1	4.7 4.7	6.4 6.4	2.6 2.7	1,276.5 1,261.4	-26.2 -15.1	-9.2 -15.6	976.3 966.6	300.2 294.8 293.9	4.6 4.5 4.5	6.3 6.3 6.3	2.4 2.3 2.3	Feb 1 Mar 11	137.3 133.8	106.8 104.4
1,230.8	961.3 933.0 937.6	297.8 291.9	4.4 4.4	6.1 6.1	· 2.4 2.3	1,267.6 1,268.8	9.5 1.2	-3.0 2.5	968.9 969.3	298.7 299.5	4.5 4.5	6.3 6.3 6.2	2.4 2.4 2.4	Apt 8 May 13 Jun 10 R	131.2 125.0 122.3	101.6 97.7 95.6
1,239.6 1.330.4	952.4 1,019.1 1,012.4	287.2 311.3 311.0	4.7	6.2 6.6 6.6	2.5 2.5	1,250.6 1,256.2	-4.3 5.6	-5.7 -4.2	952.8 959.1	297.8 297.1	4.5 4.5	6.2		Jul 8 P	123.7	95.2
1,292.0 1,265.7	990.7 967.8	301.2 297.9	4.6 4.5	6.4 6.3 6.1	2.4 2.2	1,236.6 1,231.6	-15.7 -5.0	-4.7 -8.2	944.6 940.9	292.0 290.7	4.4 4.4	6.1 6.1	2.3 2.3	1995) 1996) Annuel	148.3 133.6	112.5 101.0 74.2
1,194.4 1,210.6	917.2 917.5	277.2 293.1	4.3 <b>4.3</b>	6.0 <b>6.0</b>	2.2 2.3	1,186.7	-14.2 - <b>30.7</b>		931.6 <b>912.0</b>	285.8 274.7	4.2	5.9	22	1998) 1998 Jul 9	81.1 81.0	61.3
DPCF 130.5 118.4	104.4 94.0	26.1 24.4	DPDA 11.4 10.4	16.5 15.1	5.1 4.7 3.8	129.6 117.2	 		93.3	23.9	11.3 10.3 8.4	16.4 15.0 12.1	3.7	Aug 13 Sep 10	82.2 79.7	60.8 59.6
84.4 82.9	67.4 65.3	17.0 17.6	7.6 7.5	11.0 10.7	3.4 3.5	83.3 81.5	-1.3	-1.0	66.7 65.2	16.5 16.3	7.4	10.7		Nov 12 Dec 10	76.0 75.9 77.4	57.2 57.6 59.3
82.7 80.8	64.3 63.6 63.2	17.2 16.5	7.2	10.4 10.4	3.5 3.3	80.6 81.6	0.1 1.0	-0.7	64.6 65.3	16.0 16.3	7.4	10.6 10.7		1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	84.6 85.3 83.0	64.6 65.1 63.5
81.4 81.9	65.3 66.2 71.0	15.7		10.7 10.8 11.6	3.2 3.5	81.7 82.6	-0.3 0.9	0.4	65.2 65.8	16.5 16.8	7.4 7.5	10.7 10.8	3.4	Apr 8 May 13	80.7 77.8	61.5 59.4
88.1 86.2	70.2 68.7	17.9 17.5	8.0 7.8	11.5 11.3	3.6 3.5	83.1	-0.3	0.5	66.0 65.7	17.1 16.9	7.5	10.8	Sec. 1	Jun 10 R Jul 8 P	75.6 <b>76.6</b>	57.6 <b>57.5</b>
82.2 80.3	65.8 64.2	16.4 16.1	7.4 7.3	10.8 10.5	3.3 3.2	82.6 82.0	0.0 -0.6	-0.3 -0.4	65.6	16.4	7.4	. 10.7		West Midlands 1995)	BCKG 210.3	158.6
81.1 DPCG	64.0	17.2	7.3 DPDB	10.5	3.5	DPDH	-1.5	, -0.7			DPDN	N	3.8	1997) averages 1998)	188.6 142.3 123.5	142.0 108.2 93.4
192.2 175.8 132.9	148.8 136.1 103.8 88.4	43.4 39.7 29.2 24.9	7.5 6.7 5.1 4.4	10.3 9.5 7.2 6.3	3.8 3.4 2.5 2.2	174.1 131.2	  		135.1 102.8	39.0 3 28.5	6.7 5.0	9.4	3.3 2.4 2.1	1998 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	124.3 127.1 124.2	93.2 94.3 92.9
113.6 115.6	87.7 88.1	25.9 27.6	4.4 4.5	6.2 6.3	2.3 2.4	110.3 109.4	-2.3 -0.9	-0.7 -1.1	86.0	23.4	4.3	6.1	20	Oct 8 Nov 12	118.6 117.4	92.9 89.5 89.3
105.3 105.8	82.1 82.8	23.2 23.0	4.1 4.1	5.8 5.9	2.0 2.0	110.5 110.8	1.0 0.3	0 0.1	86. 86.	7 23.8 3 24.0	4.3	3 62	2 21	1999 Jan 14	119.1 127.6	91.3 97.4
107.7 118.3 117.2	92.8 91.9	25.4 25.3	4.6 4.6	6.6 6.5	22	109.4 109.7	-0.7 0.3	7 -0.4 3 -0.4	85.0 86.0	6 23.8 0 23.7	4.3 4.3	3 6. <sup>°</sup> 3 6. <sup>°</sup>	1 21	Mar 11 Apr 8	126.3	97.7 97.0
114.1 112.2	89.6 87.6	24.5 24.6 23.2	4.5 4.4 4.2	6.4 6.2 6.1	2.1 2.0	108.5 108.6	-0.8 0.1	8 -0.3 1 -0.4	84.	7 23.8	42 42	2 6.0	0 21 0 21	May 13 Jun 10 R	125.5 122.6 120.5	95.9 94.1 92.4
108.5 105.5 <b>107.8</b>	82.9 83.6	22.6 24.2	4.1 4.2	5.9 <b>5.9</b>	2.0 2.1	107.6 <b>105.3</b>	-1.0	0 -0.6					00	Jul 8p	122.7	93.1
	1,346.6 1,320.1 1,275.6 1,244.7 1,263.6 BCJG 2,237.4 2,038.1 1,304.9 1,304.9 1,229.0 1,230.8 1,229.0 1,230.8 1,229.0 1,230.8 1,229.0 1,230.8 1,229.0 1,230.8 1,229.0 1,230.8 1,229.0 1,230.8 1,229.0 1,220.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1293.6 $995.1$ $298.4$ $4.5$ $1386.4$ $1063.3$ $322.7$ $4.8$ $1.379.1$ $1.056.4$ $312.7$ $4.7$ $1.320.1$ $1.010.3$ $309.8$ $4.6$ $1.227.6$ $982.0$ $293.6$ $4.3$ $1.227.6$ $982.0$ $293.6$ $4.3$ $1.223.6$ $957.2$ $306.4$ $44$ $BCJG$ $BCJI$ $BCJJ$ $BCJH$ $2.237.4$ $1.701.4$ $536.1$ $80.2$ $2.33.0$ $984.9$ $337.1$ $4.7$ $1.307.6$ $984.9$ $337.1$ $4.7$ $1.322.0$ $983.30$ $297.8$ $444$ $1.229.6$ $937.6$ $297.9$ $444$ $1.229.6$ $997.7$ $301.2$ $4.6$ $1.224.5$ $941.5$ $223.0$ $4.5$ $1.224.5$ $941.5$ $223.0$ $4.5$ $1.224.5$ $941.5$ $223.0$ $4.5$ $1.224.5$ $941.5$ $223.0$ $4.5$ $1.224.5$	1.233.6       995.1       296.4       4.5       6.3         1.386.4       1.063.3       323.1       4.8       6.7         1.379.1       1.056.4       322.7       4.7       6.5         1.320.1       1.010.3       309.8       4.6       6.4         1.275.6       982.0       293.6       4.3       6.0         1.263.6       957.2       306.4       4.4       6.0         BCJG       BCJJ       BCJJ       BCJH       80.9       1.09         2.038.1       1.752.2       363.8       5.5       7.6         1.304.9       992.8       312.0       4.7       6.4         1.229.6       984.9       337.1       4.7       6.4         1.229.6       984.9       322.8       4.7       6.4         1.229.6       987.6       291.9       4.4       6.1         1.229.0       967.8       297.9       4.4       6.1         1.229.0       990.7       301.2       4.6       6.4         1.229.0       990.7       301.2       4.6       6.1         1.228.7       967.8       297.9       4.5       6.3         1.224.5       75.7	12336       396.1       236.4       4.5       6.3       2.3         1386.4       1063.3       322.1       4.8       6.7       2.5         1379.1       1056.4       322.7       4.7       6.5       2.4         1320.1       1066.4       322.7       4.7       6.5       2.4         1320.1       1010.3       309.8       4.6       6.4       2.4         1244.7       956.5       288.2       4.3       6.0       2.2         1232.0       957.2       306.4       4.4       6.0       2.4         1233.1       1701.4       556.1       8.7       2.5       2.5         1232.0       982.8       7.3       10.0       3.9       2.9         1,334.9       992.8       312.0       4.7       6.4       2.6       2.5         1,320.9       987.6       237.1       4.7       6.4       2.6       2.5       2.5       2.3       1.3       1.6       6.1       2.4       2.2       2.3       1.3       1.4       6.1       2.4       2.2       2.3       1.33.3       1.01.1       3.1       4.7       6.6       2.5       1.2       3.8       1.2       2.3 <td>123366       <math>3965.1</math>       296.4       4.5       6.3       2.3       1.3110         12364       1068.4       323.1       4.8       6.7       2.5       1.306.7         1379.1       1066.4       322.7       4.8       6.7       2.5       1.306.7         1236.6       1073.3       309.8       4.6       6.4       2.4       1.206.1         1276.6       986.5       288.2       4.3       6.0       2.2       1.286.3         1224.7       986.5       288.2       4.3       6.0       2.4       1.286.3         1230.1       1010.3       309.8       4.6       6.4       6.0       2.4       1.286.3         1224.7       986.5       286.2       306.4       4.4       6.0       2.4       1.286.3         1203.1       1755.3       482.8       7.3       100       3.9       2.178.8         1304.9       992.8       312.0       4.7       6.4       2.6       1.227.1         1304.9       992.8       314.8       4.6       6.2       2.5       1.288.1         1229.5       937.6       291.9       4.4       6.1       2.3       1.288.9         1229.5</td> <td>120366       956.1       288.4       4.5       6.3       2.3       1,311.0       -138.6         12384.4       1063.3       323.1       4.8       6.7       2.5       1,302.7       4.7         1238.6       10654.3       322.7       4.8       6.6       2.4       1,308.1       4.3         1239.1       1003.3       308.8       4.6       6.4       2.23       1,289.2       -6.4         1244.7       9565.5       286.2       4.3       6.0       2.2       1,289.2       -6.4         1243.6       957.2       306.4       4.4       6.0       2.4       1,286.3       -8.2         1220.6       BCJJ       BCJJ       BCJH       DD       PAG       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -1.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2</td> <td>12836       964.1       2284       45       633       23       1,3110       -13.8       4.05         12864       1063.3       333.1       48       67       25       1,305.7       4.3       -4.3         12866       1053.3       312.7       4.7       65       224       1,308.1       4.3       -10.0         1275.6       1003.3       302.7       4.4       60.2       23       1,268.3       -2.9       -16.4       -50.0         1275.6       1000.3       309.8       4.4       60.2       23       1,268.3       -2.9       -16.5         1244.7       965.5       280.6       4.4       60.0       2.4       1,268.3       -2.9       -16.5         1243.7       17.04       536.1       80.0       10.9       4.3       25.7            1200.8       17.04       536.1       80.0       10.9       4.3       25.7            1200.8       932.2       132.7                   </td> <td>12883       9861       2284       425       63       23       13110       -138       0.5       9989         12864       10633       33231       48       67       25       13124       457       541       10026         13866       10033       3088       46       64       52       24       13081       444       50       9879         12745       10033       3088       46       64       22       12864       450       9870         12847       9863       2864       44       60       22       12833       32.9       -16.5       9869         12847       17014       4581       800       92.2       12836       97.2       9869       97.0         12836       97.1       47       64       24       1283       32.9       -16.5       9869         12280       9449       327.1       47       64       25       12884       -1       11889       9869         12280       9849       327.1       47       64       25       12884       -1.1       9864         12280       9849       327.1       47       642       25       1283       <t< td=""><td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{c ccccc} &amp; get &amp; ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td>1388       10634       2564       45       63       23       13110       138       4.05       9903       311.1       4.6         13954       10693       2027       4.6       67       25       13324       4.3       5.4       19903       3003       4.6         1201       10103       30086       4.4       62       23       1284.5       10324       4.3       5.0       9903       304.7       4.4         1224.6       10201       2020       2082       4.6       64       2.2       1282.5       4.6       4.0       9908       300.7       4.6         1234.6       10201       800.1       800.2       300.2       4.6       4.0       2.4       1282.5       4.6       4.0       9909       284.4       4.3         1224.7       1044.4       581       80.0       3.3       2.217.8       1.0.1       1.66.5       9909       284.4       4.3         1224.7       1044.4       581       90.9       3.3       2.217.8       1.1       1.66.5       990.9       284.4       4.3         1247.6       94.9       323.2       1289.5       1.225.5       1.289.5       3.0.2       4.6&lt;</td><td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td>12826       383.1       283.4       43.5       63.0       23       1310       -132.8       -0.5       99.09       311.1       4.6       6.3       1.4         1393.4       1002.4       203.1       4.8       6.7       2.2       130.2       4.3       4.5       603.3       310.4       4.5       603.3       310.4       4.5       6.3       310.4       4.5       6.3       4.5</td><td>12000       9000       9000       911       400       8000       911       400       8000       811       400       810       840       8000       80</td><td>12222       302.1       202.2       123.0       <th< td=""></th<></td></t<></td>	123366 $3965.1$ 296.4       4.5       6.3       2.3       1.3110         12364       1068.4       323.1       4.8       6.7       2.5       1.306.7         1379.1       1066.4       322.7       4.8       6.7       2.5       1.306.7         1236.6       1073.3       309.8       4.6       6.4       2.4       1.206.1         1276.6       986.5       288.2       4.3       6.0       2.2       1.286.3         1224.7       986.5       288.2       4.3       6.0       2.4       1.286.3         1230.1       1010.3       309.8       4.6       6.4       6.0       2.4       1.286.3         1224.7       986.5       286.2       306.4       4.4       6.0       2.4       1.286.3         1203.1       1755.3       482.8       7.3       100       3.9       2.178.8         1304.9       992.8       312.0       4.7       6.4       2.6       1.227.1         1304.9       992.8       314.8       4.6       6.2       2.5       1.288.1         1229.5       937.6       291.9       4.4       6.1       2.3       1.288.9         1229.5	120366       956.1       288.4       4.5       6.3       2.3       1,311.0       -138.6         12384.4       1063.3       323.1       4.8       6.7       2.5       1,302.7       4.7         1238.6       10654.3       322.7       4.8       6.6       2.4       1,308.1       4.3         1239.1       1003.3       308.8       4.6       6.4       2.23       1,289.2       -6.4         1244.7       9565.5       286.2       4.3       6.0       2.2       1,289.2       -6.4         1243.6       957.2       306.4       4.4       6.0       2.4       1,286.3       -8.2         1220.6       BCJJ       BCJJ       BCJH       DD       PAG       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -1.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -1.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2       -2.2	12836       964.1       2284       45       633       23       1,3110       -13.8       4.05         12864       1063.3       333.1       48       67       25       1,305.7       4.3       -4.3         12866       1053.3       312.7       4.7       65       224       1,308.1       4.3       -10.0         1275.6       1003.3       302.7       4.4       60.2       23       1,268.3       -2.9       -16.4       -50.0         1275.6       1000.3       309.8       4.4       60.2       23       1,268.3       -2.9       -16.5         1244.7       965.5       280.6       4.4       60.0       2.4       1,268.3       -2.9       -16.5         1243.7       17.04       536.1       80.0       10.9       4.3       25.7            1200.8       17.04       536.1       80.0       10.9       4.3       25.7            1200.8       932.2       132.7	12883       9861       2284       425       63       23       13110       -138       0.5       9989         12864       10633       33231       48       67       25       13124       457       541       10026         13866       10033       3088       46       64       52       24       13081       444       50       9879         12745       10033       3088       46       64       22       12864       450       9870         12847       9863       2864       44       60       22       12833       32.9       -16.5       9869         12847       17014       4581       800       92.2       12836       97.2       9869       97.0         12836       97.1       47       64       24       1283       32.9       -16.5       9869         12280       9449       327.1       47       64       25       12884       -1       11889       9869         12280       9849       327.1       47       64       25       12884       -1.1       9864         12280       9849       327.1       47       642       25       1283 <t< td=""><td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{c ccccc} &amp; get &amp; ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td>1388       10634       2564       45       63       23       13110       138       4.05       9903       311.1       4.6         13954       10693       2027       4.6       67       25       13324       4.3       5.4       19903       3003       4.6         1201       10103       30086       4.4       62       23       1284.5       10324       4.3       5.0       9903       304.7       4.4         1224.6       10201       2020       2082       4.6       64       2.2       1282.5       4.6       4.0       9908       300.7       4.6         1234.6       10201       800.1       800.2       300.2       4.6       4.0       2.4       1282.5       4.6       4.0       9909       284.4       4.3         1224.7       1044.4       581       80.0       3.3       2.217.8       1.0.1       1.66.5       9909       284.4       4.3         1224.7       1044.4       581       90.9       3.3       2.217.8       1.1       1.66.5       990.9       284.4       4.3         1247.6       94.9       323.2       1289.5       1.225.5       1.289.5       3.0.2       4.6&lt;</td><td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td>12826       383.1       283.4       43.5       63.0       23       1310       -132.8       -0.5       99.09       311.1       4.6       6.3       1.4         1393.4       1002.4       203.1       4.8       6.7       2.2       130.2       4.3       4.5       603.3       310.4       4.5       603.3       310.4       4.5       6.3       310.4       4.5       6.3       4.5</td><td>12000       9000       9000       911       400       8000       911       400       8000       811       400       810       840       8000       80</td><td>12222       302.1       202.2       123.0       <th< td=""></th<></td></t<>	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} & get & ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1388       10634       2564       45       63       23       13110       138       4.05       9903       311.1       4.6         13954       10693       2027       4.6       67       25       13324       4.3       5.4       19903       3003       4.6         1201       10103       30086       4.4       62       23       1284.5       10324       4.3       5.0       9903       304.7       4.4         1224.6       10201       2020       2082       4.6       64       2.2       1282.5       4.6       4.0       9908       300.7       4.6         1234.6       10201       800.1       800.2       300.2       4.6       4.0       2.4       1282.5       4.6       4.0       9909       284.4       4.3         1224.7       1044.4       581       80.0       3.3       2.217.8       1.0.1       1.66.5       9909       284.4       4.3         1224.7       1044.4       581       90.9       3.3       2.217.8       1.1       1.66.5       990.9       284.4       4.3         1247.6       94.9       323.2       1289.5       1.225.5       1.289.5       3.0.2       4.6<	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12826       383.1       283.4       43.5       63.0       23       1310       -132.8       -0.5       99.09       311.1       4.6       6.3       1.4         1393.4       1002.4       203.1       4.8       6.7       2.2       130.2       4.3       4.5       603.3       310.4       4.5       603.3       310.4       4.5       6.3       310.4       4.5       6.3       4.5	12000       9000       9000       911       400       8000       911       400       8000       811       400       810       840       8000       80	12222       302.1       202.2       123.0 <th< td=""></th<>

Thousands and per cent

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>b</sup> ANT COUNT RATE a CLAIMANT COUNT Male All Female Male Female All Change since previous month Avera chang over 3 month ended **DPDI** 78.9 74.2 60.9 52.4 DPDC 61.9 58.3 48.3 41.5 17.6 16.5 13.1 11.5 13.6 12.9 10.8 9.5 19.4 18.5 15.9 13.8 6.6 6.2 5.0 4.4 41.9 41.5 40.5 9.6 9.6 9.3 52.4 51.6 50.9 12.0 12.2 11.6 14.0 13.8 13.5 4.6 4.7 4.5 -0.8 -0.8 -0.7 -0.3 -0.7 -0.8 38.8 38.4 38.5 10.8 10.4 10.3 50.8 50.5 50.0 8.9 8.8 8.7 12.9 12.8 12.8 4.2 4.0 4.0 -0.1 -0.3 -0.5 -0.5 -0.4 -0.3 11.2 11.2 11.0 40.6 40.5 40.2 9.3 9.3 9.2 13.5 13.5 13.4 4.4 4.3 4.3 49.8 50.1 50.0 -0.2 0.3 -0.1 -0.3 -0.1 0.0 39.6 38.8 38.1 11.0 10.4 10.5 9.1 8.8 8.7 13.2 12.9 12.7 4.3 4.0 4.1 49.2 48.8 48.2 -0.2 -0.4 -0.6 -0.8 -0.4 -0.6 38.1 8.8 12.7 4.3 47.5 -0.6 11.0 -0.7 DPAM DPAX 160.6 147.9 117.9 104.4 47.3 43.9 34.1 30.5 8.7 8.0 6.4 5.6 206.0 189.8 150.2 133.1 12.0 11.1 8.9 7.9 4.5 4.1 3.2 2.8 103.9 103.2 100.9 31.3 33.6 30.8 7.9 7.8 7.6 5.6 5.7 5.5 2.9 3.1 2.8 132.6 131.1 130.0 -2.0 -1.5 -1.1 -0.5 -1.4 -1.5 97.7 98.7 100.8 29.2 28.4 27.7 5.3 5.3 5.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 2.7 2.6 2.5 131.1 131.1 129.5 -0.5 0.0 -0.2 1.1 0.0 -1.6 108.2 106.8 104.4 30.3 30.5 29.4 5.7 5.7 5.5 8.2 8.1 7.9 2.8 2.8 2.7 129.5 129.7 129.4 0.0 0.2 -0.3 -0.5 -0.5 0.0 101.6 97.7 95.6 5.4 5.2 5.1 7.7 7.4 7.2 29.6 27.2 26.8 2.7 2.5 2.4 -0.8 -1.2 -1.5 127.0 -2.4 -1.0 -1.0 126.0 125.0 95.2 28.6 5.1 7.2 2.6 121.6 -3.4 -1.8 **DPAY** 147.1 132.4 96.4 80.2 DPAN 112.5 101.0 74.2 61.3 35.7 32.5 23.2 19.8 7.5 6.8 4.9 4.1 10.2 9.3 6.8 5.6 4.1 3.7 2.6 2.2 60.7 60.8 59.6 4.1 4.1 4.0 20.4 21.4 20.2 5.6 5.6 5.5 2.3 2.4 2.2 79.1 78.7 79.0 -1.9 -0.4 0.3 -0.2 -0.6 -0.7 57.2 57.6 59.3 18.8 18.3 18.1 3.8 3.8 3.9 5.3 5.3 5.5 0.9 0.4 -1.1 0.3 0.5 0.1 2.1 2.0 2.0 79.9 80.3 79.2 64.6 65.1 63.5 19.9 20.1 19.5 4.3 4.3 4.2 5.9 6.0 5.8 2.2 2.2 2.2 78.6 79.5 79.4 -0.6 0.9 -0.1 -0.4 -0.3 0.1 61.5 59.4 57.6 19.1 18.4 18.0 4.1 3.9 3.8 5.7 5.5 5.3 2.1 2.0 2.0 -1.0 0.0 -0.8 78.4 78.4 77.6 -0.1 -0.4 -0.6 57.5 19.1 3.9 5.3 2.1 75.3 -2.3 -1.0 DPAR 8.2 7.3 5.5 4.8 DPBC 208.8 187.4 141.2 122.4 158.6 142.0 108.2 93.4 51.7 46.6 34.1 30.1 10.8 9.7 7.4 6.4 4.7 4.1 3.1 2.7 93.2 94.3 92.9 31.1 32.8 31.3 4.8 4.9 4.8 6.4 6.5 6.4 2.8 2.9 2.8 120.6 119.4 119.9 -1.9 -1.2 0.5 -0.8 -1.3 -0.9 89.5 89.3 91.3 29.1 28.1 27.9 121.1 122.2 122.0 0.2 0.9 0.7 4.6 4.6 4.6 6.1 6.1 6.3 2.6 2.5 2.5 1.2 1.1 -0.2 97.4 97.7 97.0 30.2 30.0 29.3 4.9 4.9 4.9 6.7 6.7 6.7 2.7 2.7 2.6 122.3 123.5 124.5 0.3 1.2 1.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 95.9 94.1 92.4 29.6 28.5 28.1 4.9 4.8 4.7 6.6 6.5 6.3 2.6 2.5 2.5 -1.1 -0.4 -1.3 0.4 -0.2 -0.9 123.4 123.0 121.7 93.1 29.7 4.8 6.4 2.6 119.6 -2.1 -1.3

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

C.11

ge le hs	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
	61.5 57.9 47.9 41.1	17.4 16.3 12.9 11.3	DPDO 13.5 12.8 10.7 9.4	19.3 18.4 15.8 13.7	6.6 6.1 4.9 4.4
3	41.2	11.2	9.4	13.7	4.3
7	40.6	11.0	9.2	13.5	4.2
8	40.1	10.8	9.1	13.4	4.2
5	39.9	10.9	9.1	13.3	4.2
4	39.6	10.9	9.0	13.2	4.2
3	39.1	10.9	8.9	13.0	4.2
3	38.9	10.9	8.9	13.0	42
1	39.3	10.8	9.0	13.1	42
0	39.2	10.8	9.0	13.1	42
2	38.6	10.6	8.8	12.9	4.1
4	38.3	10.5	8.7	12.7	4.1
6	37.8	10.4	8.6	12.6	4.0
6	37.3	10.2	8.5 DPBI	12.4	4.0
	159.5	46.5	8.6	11.9	4.4
	146.8	43.0	7.9	11.0	4.0
	116.9	33.4	6.3	8.8	3.2
	103.4	29.7	5.5	7.8	2.7
5	103.3	29.3	5.5	7.8	2.7
4	102.2	28.9	5.4	7.7	2.6
5	101.5	28.5	5.4	7.7	2.6
5	101.8	29.3	5.4	7.7	2.7
	101.9	29.2	5.4	7.7	2.7
	100.6	28.9	5.4	7.6	2.6
5	100.5	29.0	5.4	7.6	2.6
	100.7	29.0	5.4	7.6	2.7
	100.6	28.8	5.4	7.6	2.6
3	98.6	28.4	5.3	7.5	2.6
	98.0	28.0	5.2	7.4	2.6
	97.4	27.6	5.2	7.4	2.5
3	94.6	27.0	5.0	7.2	2.5
	111.9 100.3 73.6 60.8	35.3 32.0 22.8 19.4	DPBJ 7.4 6.7 4.9 4.0	10.1 9.2 6.7 5.6	4.1 3.7 2.6 2.2
2	60.3	18.8	4.0	5.5	2.1
	60.1	18.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
	60.3	18.7	4.0	5.5	2.1
3 5	60.8 61.1 60.1	19.1 19.2 19.1	4.0 4.0 4.0	5.6 5.6 5.5	2.1 2.1 2.1
4 3	59.6 60.5 60.4	19.0 19.0 19.0	4.0 4.0 4.0	5.5 5.6 5.5	2.1 2.1 2.1
	59.6	18.8	3.9	5.5	2.1
	59.4	19.0	3.9	5.5	2.1
	58.9	18.7	3.9	5.4	2.1
)	57.4	17.9	3.8	5.3	2.0
	157.8 141.3 107.6 92.8	51.1 46.1 33.6 29.6	<b>DPBN</b> 8.1 7.2 5.5 4.7	10.7 9.6 7.4 6.4	4.7 4.1 3.0 2.6
3	91.6	29.0	4.7	6.3	2.6
	90.9	28.5	4.6	6.2	2.5
	91.4	28.5	4.6	6.3	2.5
2)	92.2	28.9	4.7	6.3	2.6
	93.1	29.1	4.7	6.4	2.6
	92.7	29.3	4.7	6.4	2.6
+	93.0	29.3	4.7	6.4	2.6
	94.3	29.2	4.8	6.5	2.6
	95.2	29.3	4.8	6.5	2.6
2	94.2	29.2	4.8	6.5	2.6
	93.8	29.2	4.8	6.4	2.6
	93.0	28.7	4.7	6.4	2.6
1	91.7	27.9	4.6	6.3	2.5

Labour Market trends

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

		UNADJUS			DATE	Alexand and	<u></u>	SEASONA		red <sub>b</sub>			RATE a	addinus and			UNADJUS	STED
Govern Office Region		CLAIMAN	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous	Average change over 3	Male	Female	All	Male Fer	nale	Government	CLAIMAN	T COUNT Male
<b>East</b> 1995) 1996)	Annual averages	DPCI 167.5 148.7 105.5 85.0	124.8 110.6 79.0 63.1	42.7 38.1 26.5 22.0	DPDD 6.6 6.0 4.2 3.3	8.8 7.9 5.6 4.5	3.9 3.5 2.4 1.9	DPDJ 166.3 147.4 104.5 84.1	 	months ended	124.1 109.8 78.5 62.5	26.1	DPDP 6.6 5.9 4.1 3.3	8.8 7.9 5.6 4.4	38 34 23 19	Öffice Regions England 1995) 1996) Anciet 1997) averoges	1,926.2 1,740.4 1,299.1	1,461.6 1,316.7 989.2
1998	Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	83.6 84.4 82.2	61.5 61.6 60.2	22.0 22.8 22.0	3.3 3.3 3.2	4.4 4.4 4.3	1.9 2.0 1.9	82.8 81.7 82.0	-2.3 -1.1 0.3	-0.8 -1.2 -1.0	61.9 61.3 61.4	20.4	3.3 3.2 3.2	4.4 4.4 4.4	1.8 1.8 1.8	1998) 1998 Jul 9 Aug 13	1,093.6 1,089.5 1,102.1	830.3 821.8 821.6 805.9
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	79.0 79.3 80.1	58.2 58.8 60.0	20.8 20.5 20.1	3.1 3.1 3.2	4.1 4.2 4.3	1.8 1.8 1.8	82.4 82.7 81.1	0.4 0.3 -1.6	-0.1 0.3 -0.3	61.6 61.7 60.2	21.0	32 3.3 32	4.4 4.4 4.3	1.8 1.9 1.8	Sep 10 Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	1,072.8 1,033.0 1,030.3 1,038.8	780.8 783.7 796.2
1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	86.3 86.4 84.1	64.6 64.6 63.0	21.7 21.8 21.1	3.4 3.4 3.3	4.6 4.6 4.5	1.9 1.9 1.9	79.7 80.5 80.2	-1.4 0.8 -0.3	-0.9 -0.7 -0.3	59.1 60.0 59.8	20.5	3.1 3.2 3.2	42 4.3 4.3	1.8 1.8 1.8	1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	1,110.6 1,105.2 1,078.6	848.8 843.9 825.5
	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 R	81.7 78.2 75.3	61.1 58.6 56.4	20.5 19.6 18.9	3.2 3.1 3.0	4.3 4.2 4.0	1.8 1.7 1.7	79.2 78.8 77.8	-1.0 -0.4 -1.0	-0.2 -0.6 -0.8	59.1 58.7 58.1	7 20.1	3.1 3.1 3.1	42 42 4.1	1.8 1.8 1.7	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 R	1,057.9 1,024.4 997.3	807.3 785.8 764.2
	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	Jul 8P	1,007.8	763.3
Londo 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998)	Annual averages	DPCJ 394.7 360.1 271.4 226.6	292.1 265.2 199.8 166.5	102.6 95.0 71.6 60.1	9.5 8.6 6.5 5.3	12.5 11.4 8.7 7.1	5.6 5.1 3.8 3.1	DPDK 392.7 358.2 270.0 225.3	  	·  	291.1 264.1 199.1 165.8	94.0 70.9	DPDQ 9.4 8.6 6.4 5.3	12.5 11.4 8.6 7.1	5.6 5.1 3.7 3.1	Wales 1995) 1996) Ann 13 1997) averages 1998)	BCKI 107.8 102.7 80.3 69.8	83.4 79.2 62.4 54.0
1998	Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	228.2 230.5 227.1	167.4 167.4 165.1	60.8 63.1 62.0	5.4 5.4 5.3	7.2 7.2 7.1	3.2 3.3 3.2	223.6 220.8 219.7	-3.8 -2.8 -1.1		165.1 163.2 162.2	2 57.6	5.3 5.2 5.2	7.1 7.0 7.0	3.0 3.0 3.0	1998 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	69.4 70.9 67.8	53.3 53.6 51.9
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	219.3 214.4 212.7	160.4 157.4 157.0	58.9 57.1 55.7	5.2 5.0 5.0	6.9 6.8 6.7	3.1 3.0 2.9	220.0 219.0 216.5	0.3 -1.0 -2.5	-0.6	162.2 161.4 159.3	4 57.6	5.2 5.1 5.1	7.0 6.9 6.8	3.0 3.0 3.0	Oct 8 Nov 92 Dec 90	65.7 66.9 67.8	50.5 51.7 52.9
1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	217.0 215.6 212.1	160.6 159.5 157.0	56.4 56.1 55.0	5.1 5.1 5.0	6.9 6.8 6.7	2.9 2.9 2.9	215.3 214.0 211.3	-1.2 -1.3 -2.7	-1.7	158.5 157.7 155.8	7 56.3	5.0	6.8 6.8 6.7	3.0 2.9 2.9	1999 Jan s Feb 1 Mar 1	73.3 72.7 70.6	57.0 56.5 54.9
	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 R	209.0 207.4 203.3	154.6 153.7 150.7	54.4 53.8 52.7	4.9 4.9 4.8	6.6 6.6 6.5	2.8 2.8 2.7	208.4 206.9 203.8	-2.9 -1.5 -3.1	-2.4	153.8 152.9 150.4	5 54.4	4.9	6.6 6.5 6.5	2.8 2.8 2.8	Apr 8 May 39 Jun 0 R	68.8 65.3 63.3	53.3 50.9 49.3
	Jul 8 P	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8	200.6	-3.2	-2.6	148.4	4 52.2		6.4	2.7	Jul 8 P Scotland 1995)	64.2 BCKJ 203.5	<b>49.0</b> 156.3
South 1995) 1996) 1997) 1998)	East Annual averages	DPCK 229.0 200.2 136.2 107.0	173.8 151.3 103.7	55.1 48.9 32.5 25.7	DPDF 6.0 5.1 3.4 2.7	8.2 7.0 4.8 3.8	3.2 2.8 1.8 1.4	DPDL 227.6 198.6 135.0 106.0			173. 150. 103. 80.	4 48.2 0 32.0	5.1 3.4	8.1 7.0 4.7 3.5	32 2.7 1.8 1.4	1996) Annias 1997) averagas 1998) 1998 Jul - 9	195.1 159.6 141.5 148.7	149.3 123.5 108.5 109.8
1998	Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	104.7 105.9 103.4	79.4 79.3	25.3 26.6 25.6	2.7 2.7 2.6	3.7 3.7 3.6	1.4 1.5 1.4	103.9 101.9 101.8	-2.0	-2.2	79. 78. 78.	4 23.5	2.6	32	1.4 1.3 1.3	Aug 13 Sep 10 Oct 8	149.0 135.4 132.1	109.7 103.5 101.6
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	99.6 100.1 101.1		24.2 24.1 23.5	2.5 2.5 2.6	3.5 3.5 3.6	1.4 1.3 1.3	103.0 103.8 102.1		3 0.6	79. 79. 77.	3 24.5	2.6	3.7	1.3 1.4 1.4	Nov 12 Dec 10 1999 Jan 14 Feb 11	132.3 133.0 146.5	102.2 103.3 113.3
1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	108.9 - 108.1 103.9	82.5	25.6 25.6 24.3	2.8 2.7 2.6	3.9 3.8 3.7	1.4 1.4 1.4	100.4 100.9 100.2	0.5	5 -1.0	76. 76. 76.	8 24.1	2.6		1.3 1.3 1.3	Mar 11 Apr 8 May 13	145.4 142.8 139.0 134.7	112.0 110.4 107.1 104.8
	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 R	100.8 97.1 93.0	74.6	23.6 22.5 21.5	2.6 2.5 2.4	3.6 3.5 3.3	1.3 1.3 1.2	99.2 98.8 96.7	-0.4	4 -0.7	75. 75. 73.	4 23.4	2.5	3.5	1.3 1.3 1.3	Jun 10 R Jul 8 P	133.7 138.7	103.7 105.1
	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	12	Northern Ireland 1995) 1996) Annual	BCKK 88.2	68.7
1995) 1996) 1997)	Annual averages	BCKF 166.3 148.2 105.4 84.8	124.1 110.3 79.0	42.3 38.0 26.4 21.8	DPAQ 6.9 6.2 4.4 3.5	9.3 8.3 5.9 4.7	3.9 3.5 2.5 2.0	DPBE 164.8 146.9 104.4 83.8		 	123. 109. 78. 62.	.5 37.4 .4 26.0	6.1 4.3	9.2 8.3 5.9	39 35 24 20	1997) averages 1998) 1998 Jul 9 Aug 13	84.2 63.5 57.5 60.7 61.2	65.0 49.9 44.8 45.4 45.4
1998) 1998	Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	82.1 83.2 80.9	60.9 61.1	21.3 22.1	3.4 3.4 3.3	4.5 4.6 4.5	2.0 2.1 2.0	84.0 82.4 81.9	-2.0	0 -0.3 6 -1.1	62. 61.	.6 21.4 .6 20.8	4 3.5 3.4	4.7 4.6	20 1.9 1.9	Sep 10 Oct 8 Nov 12	58.2 55.6 54.3	44.5 43.2 42.8
	Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	79.0 80.1 81.4	58.4 59.3	20.7 20.8	3.3 3.3 3.4	4.3 4.4 4.4 4.5	1.9 1.9 1.9	82.1 81.4 80.3	0.	2 -0.6 7 -0.3	61. 60.	.3 20.8 .7 20.7	3.4 3.4	4.5	19 19 19	Dec 10 1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	54.0 56.0 55.8	42.7 44.2 44.1
1999	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	88.9 87.9 84.0	65.6 65.0	23.3 22.9	3.7 3.6 3.5	4.9 4.9 4.9 4.7	2.2 2.1 2.0	79.5 80.2 79.5	-0.1 0.	8 -0.9 7 -0.4	58 59	.7 20.8 .6 20.6	3.3 3.3	4.5	1.9 1.9 1.9	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 R	54.6 54.4 51.1 50.3	43.1 42.5 40.5
	Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10 R	80.4 76.5 73.0	60.1 57.7	20.3 18.8	3.3 3.2 3.0	4.5 4.3 4.1	1.9 1.7 1.7	78.6 78.6 77.9	-0.9 0.0	9 -0.3 0 -0.5	58 58	.5 20.1	3.3	3 4.4	1.9 1.9 1.9	Jul 8P	53.0	39.3 <b>39.7</b>
	Jul 8P	73.1			3.0	4.1	1.7	75.1					ı 3.1	4.2	1.8	P The latest nat R Revised.	ional and regio	nalseasonally

Thousands and

Avera chang over 3 month

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Change since previous month

-22.6 -13.2 -2.1

7.1 1.4 -11.6

-5.4 4.4 -4.4

-12.4

-4.2 -12.2

-23.0

-1.6 -0.6 -0.7

1.3 0.5 -0.8

0.0

0.4 -0.2

-0.6 -0.7 -1.0

-2.2

-2.2 -1.1 -0.5

0.9 -0.5 -1.6

1.1 0.7 0.8

-2.6 -0.2 -0.9

-5.7

-1.6 -1.4 -0.8

1.2 0.3 0.1

0.0 0.0 -0.3

-0.7 -1.4 -2.0

-2.0

CLAIMANT COUNT

All

1,912.5 1,725.9 1,287.1 1,082.3

1,070.8 1,057.6 1,055.5

1.062.6 1,064.0 1,052.4

1,047.0 1,051.4 1,047.0

1,034.6

1,030.4 1,018.2

995.2

DPBE

106.8 101.7 79.4 69.0

68.1 67.5 66.8

68.1 68.6 67.8

67.8 68.2 68.0

67.4 66.7 65.7

63.5

DPBF 200.1 191.9 156.3 138.1

137.5 136.4 135.9

136.8 136.3 134.7

135.8

136.5 137.3

134.7

134.5 133.6

127.9

DPBG 88.0 84.0 63.4 57.4

56.7 55.3 54.5

55.7 56.0 56.1

56.1 56.1 55.8

55.1 53.7 51.7

49.7

RATEa

8.0 7.2 5.3 4.5

4.5

4.5 4.4

4.2 4.2 4.3

4.6 4.5 4.4

4.3 4.2 4.1

4.1

8.6 8.1 6.5 5.7

5.6 5.8 5.5

5.3 5.4 5.5

6.0 5.9 5.7

5.6 5.3 5.1

5.2

7.8 6.6 5.8

6.1 6.1 5.6

5.4 5.4 5.5

6.0 6.0 5.9

5.7 5.5 5.5

5.7

7.8 7.9 7.5

7.2 7.0 7.0

7.2 7.2 7.0

7.0 6.6 6.5

6.8

DPAV 11.3 10.8 8.2 7.4

DPAU 8.1

DPAT

Male

10.8 9.8 7.4 6.2

6.1 6.1 6.0

5.8 5.8 5.9

6.3 6.3 6.2

6.0 5.9 5.7

5.7

11.9 11.4 9.1 8.0

7.9 7.9 7.7

7.5 7.7 7.8

8.5 8.4 8.1

7.9 7.6 7.3

7.3

11.3 11.1 9.4 8.3

8.4 8.4 7.9

7.8 7.8 7.9

8.7

8.6 8.5

8.2 8.0 8.0

8.1

15.1 14.5 11.3 10.2

10.3 10.3 10.1

9.8 9.7 9.7

10.1 10.0 9.8

9.7

9.2 9.0

9.1

Female

4.4 3.9 2.9 2.4

2.4 2.6 2.4

2.3 2.3 2.2

2.4 2.4 2.3

2.3 2.2 2.1

22

4.4 4.1 3.2 2.8

2.9 3.1 2.9

2.7 2.7 2.7

2.9 2.9 2.8

2.8

2.6 2.5

2.7

4.1 4.0 3.2 2.9

3.5 3.5 2.8

2.7 2.7 2.6

2.9 3.0 2.9

2.8 2.6 2.7

3.0

5.9 5.8 4.0 3.8

4.6 4.7 4.1

3.7 3.4 3.3

3.5 3.5 3.4

3.5 3.2 3.3

3.9

All

Female

464.5 423.6 309.9 263.3

267.7 280.6 266.9

252.2

246.6 242.6

261.8

261.3 253.1

250.6 238.7 233.1

244.4

24.4 23.5 17.9 15.8

16.1 17.3 15.9

15.2 15.1 15.0

16.3

16.3 15.7

15.5

14.4 14.0

15.1

47.2 45.7 36.0 32.9

39.0 39.3 31.9

30.5 30.2 29.7

33.2 33.4 32.5

31.9 29.9 30.1

33.5

19.5 19.1 13.5 12.6

15.3 15.8 13.7

12.5 11.6 11.2

11.8 11.7 11.5

11.9 10.6 11.0

13.2

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

gional seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

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. The seasonally-adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally-adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

,

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cen

EDb			RATE <sup>a</sup>		
Average change over 3 nonths	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
  	1,453.8 1,308.5 982.3 823.5	458.7 417.4 304.7 258.8	7.9 7.1 5.3 4.4	10.7 9.7 7.3 6.1	4.3 3.9 2.8 2.4
-8.0	817.3	253.5	4.4	6.1	2.3
-13.7	808.8	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3
-12.6	807.2	248.3	4.3	6.0	2.3
-2.7	810.8	251.8	4.4	6.0	2.3
2.1	811.3	252.7	4.4	6.0	2.3
-1.0	800.5	251.9	4.3	6.0	2.3
-5.2	795.9	251.1	4.3	5.9	2.3
-4.2	801.1	250.3	4.3	6.0	2.3
-1.8	798.2	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3
-4.1	788.6	246.0	4.2	5.9	22
-7.0	785.3	245.1	4.2	5.9	22
-9.6	777.0	241.2	4.2	5.8	22
-13.1	761.4	233.8	4.1	5.7	2.1
  	82.8 78.6 61.9 53.5	24.0 23.1 17.5 15.5	<b>DPBP</b> 8.5 8.0 6.4 5.6	11.8 11.3 9.0 7.9	4.3 4.0 3.2 2.8
-0.5	53.1	15.0	5.5	7.9	2.7
-0.8	52.7	14.8	5.5	7.8	2.6
-1.0	52.1	14.7	5.4	7.7	2.6
0.0	52.8	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.7
0.4	53.1	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8
0.3	52.4	15.4	5.5	7.8	2.8
-0.1	52.5	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.7
-0.1	52.9	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.7
0.1	52.7	15.3	5.5	7.8	2.8
-0.1	52.1	15.3	5.5	7.7	2.7
-0.5	51.6	15.1	5.4	7.6	2.7
-0.8	50.9	14.8	5.3	7.5	2.7
-1.3	49.2	14.3	5.2 DPBQ	7.3	2.6
  	154.3 147.5 121.6 106.6	45.8 44.4 34.7 31.5	7.9 7.7 6.4 5.7	11.2 11.0 9.2 8.2	4.0 3.9 3.1 2.8
-0.6	105.8	31.7	5.7	8.1	2.8
-1.2	105.2	31.2	5.6	8.1	2.8
-1.3	104.9	31.0	5.6	8.1	2.7
-0.2	105.3	31.5	5.6	8.1	2.8
0.0	104.9	31.4	5.6	8.0	2.8
-0.4	103.4	31.3	5.5	7.9	2.8
-0.3	104.4	31.4	5.6	8.0	2.8
0.1	, 105.1	31.4	5.6	8.1	2.8
0.9	105.9	31.4	5.6	8.1	2.8
-0.4	103.9	30.8	5.5	8.0	2.7
-0.7	104.1	30.4	5.5	8.0	2.7
-1.2	103.8	29.8	5.5	8.0	2.6
-2.3	101.3	26.6	5.3	7.8	2.4
  	68.6 65.0 49.9 44.8	19.4 19.1 13.5 12.6	DPBR 11.2 10.8 8.1 7.4	15.1 14.5 11.3 10.2	5.9 5.7 4.0 3.7
-0.6	44.1	12.6	7.3	10.1	3.7
-1.1	43.4	11.9	7.1	9.9	3.5
-1.3	43.0	11.5	7.0	9.8	3.4
-0.3 0.2 0.5	43.5 43.7 43.6	12.2 12.3 12.5	72 72 72 72	9.9 9.9 9.9	3.6 3.7 3.7
0.1	43.5	12.6	72	9.9	3.8
0.0	43.4	12.7	72	9.9	3.8
-0.1	43.1	12.7	72	9.8	3.8
-0.3	42.5	12.6	7.1	9.7	3.8
-0.8	41.6	12.1	6.9	9.5	3.6
-1.4	40.3	11.4	6.7	9.2	3.4
-1.8	38.9	10.8	6.4	8.9	3.2

## C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only

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

UNITED KINGDO	M		Allag	ges						18	3-24	States		
_	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over12 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 12 months	Per cent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
ALL 1997Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	GEYV 1573.7 1567.1 1502.4	547.0 572.0 544.8	251.5 251.6 248.6	GEYX 245.3 243.6 235.3	214.4 201.8 190.8	33.7 31.9 31.5	GEYZ 315.5 298.2 282.8	GEZA 419.1 424.7 404.4	197.0 210.2 199.5	72.7 70.8 70.3	GEZC 72.0 70.6 65.6	49.0 46.5 44.0	18.5 17.2 17.0	GEZE 28.4 26.6 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	18,7
Feb 12	1441.8	539.1	278.6	242.8	159.4	26.4	221.8	371.8	173.1	82.8	64.2	34.3	13.9	17,5
Mar 12	1396.9	496.7	280.6	247.0	158.4	26.7	214.3	356.1	157.0	81.6	67.1	33.7	14.2	16,7
Apr 9	1382.3	495.8	262.7	254.1	159.3	26.7	210.3	343.6	148.1	76.1	69.5	33.7	14.5	16.1
May 14	1342.1	454.5	259.0	259.3	163.8	27.5	205.5	332.0	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	15.6
Jun 11	1316.1	443.2	244.8	260.2	166.2	27.9	201.6	326.2	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	15.0
Jul 9	1361.9	496.7	245.0	251.3	169.9	27.1	199.0	357.2	173.2	67.7	66.6	35.0	13.9	14.7
Aug 13	1374.7	524.3	230.9	252.7	171.7	26.7	195.0	362.4	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	12.9
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	
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	
Dec 10	1282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	<i>17</i> 3.9	<i>296.8</i>	<i>160.5</i>	<i>64.6</i>	45.1	19.1	8.9	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
Jul 8	1251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6 GEZK	303.1 GEZL	175.4	65.1	50.1 GEZN	10.1	4.1	28 GE29
MALE 1997 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	GEZG 1193.3 1178.0 1134.5	381.6 392.2 378.4	186.2 186.6 184.4	GEZI 188.8 187.4 181.7	169.7 159.8 151.2	36.6 35.0 34.4	266.9 252.1 238.8	287.5 288.8 276.6	127.2 134.2 129.1	51.3 50.0 49.5	51.6 50.5 47.2	35.6 33.7 31.8	19.9 18.7 18.4	21.8 20.4 19.0
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	17.4
Nov 13	1053.0	363.4	177.8	170.8	130.9	32.4	210.1	243.7	110.7	50.6	40.6	26.1	17.1	15.7
Dec 11	1063.9	380.8	181.4	172.0	128.0	31.0	201.7	245.9	113.0	52.6	40.3	25.2	16.3	14.8
1998 Jan 8	1129.6	414.7	196.8	189.6	129.7	29.1	198.9	263.9	121.7	56.3	46.0	25.5	15.1	144
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	123
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	123
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	155.5	214.2	105.3	45.1	35.8	20.0	13.1	8.0
Nov 12	972.0	356.8	160.8	172.0	131.9	29.1	150.6	209.7	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	65
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 Feb 11 Mar 11	1054.6 1046.8 1023.9	406.7 392.5 368.3	184.8 199.7 207.0	178.9 175.0 173.0	138.0 137.0 136.1	26.9 26.7 26.9	146.1 142.6 139.5	229.4 228.1 221.3	124.1 122.7 115.5	50.0 53.6 56.0	37.2 36.7 36.6	12.9 10.9 9.5	7.9 6.7 5.9	5.1 4.3 3.6 3.0
Apr 8 May 13 Jun 10	1001.2 972.1 947.0	361.1 341.2 330.6	190.5 184.8 175.5	177.0 179.0 178.6	135.7 133.6 131.6	27.2 27.5 27.7	136.9 133.5 130.6	210.5 203.5 197.0	109.5 103.5 101.0	51.1 51.1 47.9	38.1 38.6 38.7	8.7 7.9 7.3	5.6 5.1 4.8 <b>4.3</b>	24 21 1.8
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3 GEZT	129.7	27.2	127.9 GEZV	207.5 GEZW	116.8	45.8	35.8 GEZY	72	4.3	GEYU
FEMALE 1997 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	GEZR 380.4 389.1 367.9	165.3 179.7 166.4	65.3 65.0 64.2	56.5 56.2 53.7	44.7 42.0 39.6	24.5 22.6 22.7	48.6 46.1 44.0	131.6 135.9 127.8	69.7 76.0 70.4	21.4 20.8 20.8	20.4 20.0 18.4	13.5 12.8 12.2	15.3 14.0 14.2	6.6 6.2 6.0
Oct 9	340.3	145.9	66.5	50.5	36.3	22.7	41.1	113.3	56.8	24.0	16.3	10.9	14.3	54
Nov 13	324.0	140.1	63.7	48.4	33.7	22.2	38.1	104.4	51.6	23.0	15.3	9.8	13.9	4.8
Dec 11	317.4	133.4	66.2	48.9	32.6	21.7	36.3	99.8	46.7	24.0	15.3	9.3	13.7	4.4
1998 Jan 8	339.7	146.0	69.7	55.6	32.8	20.2	35.7	108.3	52.0	24.5	18.2	9.3	12.6	4.3
Feb 12	338.7	146.1	71.4	55.2	32.1	19.5	34.0	109.6	53.9	24.4	18.1	9.1	12.0	4.0
Mar 12	326.8	136.1	68.3	57.3	32.0	19.9	33.0	104.0	49.0	22.8	19.3	9.0	12.4	3.9
Apr 9 May 14 Jun 11	326.1 310.8 307.4	138.2 121.4 121.2	63.7 64.5 62.3	59.3 59.9 58.7	32.4 33.2 33.8	19.9 20.9 21.2	32.6 31.8 31.2	100.1 95.6 95.4	45.6 40.5 41.9	21.6 22.1 20.9	20.1 20.2 19.7	9.0 9.2 9.3	12.8 13.5 13.5	38 37 35 35
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	336.1 350.2 324.7	152.0 169.9 149.6	62.3 57.9 56.7	56.1 56.8 53.6	34.7 35.1 35.2	19.5 18.7 20.0	31.0 30.5 29.7	112.0 115.1 106.3	60.4 65.5 59.7	19.9 18.5 18.2	18.6 18.4 16.3	9.6 9.4 8.9	11.7 11.1 11.3	3.5 3.4 3.1 2.6
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	305.8 299.9 295.3	136.2 136.2 131.9	58.0 57.4 59.2	49.5 46.6 46.0	31.9	20.3 19.9 19.7	28.3 27.1 26.4	95.6 90.1 86.1	51.5 49.4 46.7	20.2 19.8 20.2	13.7 12.8 12.4	7.5 5.9 5.1	10.6 8.9 8.0	20 21 1.8 1.6
1999 Jan 14	320.0	145.4	65.0	50.9	32.7	18.4	26.0	95.2	52.2	21.9	14.7	4.7	6.7	1.4
Feb 11	319.3	143.4	67.8	50.4	32.3	18.1	25.3	94.9	52.3	22.5	14.6	4.1	5.8	1.2
Mar 11	309.2	135.1	66.4	51.1	31.8	18.3	24.8	91.0	49.1	22.1	15.1	3.5	5.2	1.1
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	30.2	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	0.9
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6		18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	0.8
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4		18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	0.7
Jul 8	303.2	144.1	58.1	48.4	29.9	17.3	22.7	95.7	58.5	19.3	14.3	2.9	3.7	

Thous	sands and per cent			Cla	imant	count	by ag	ge and	durat	ion - co	ompu
	and per cent	UNITED KI	NGDOM		25-49	)					an a tha an t Start N
Per cent laiming over 12 months	All over 24 months		AII	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
18.5 17.2 17.0	GEZE 28.4 26.6 25.0	ALL 1997 Jul Aug Sep	GEZF 892.5 882.9 846.2	273.5 284.3 270.5	139.0 139.9 138.1	IACM 137.6 137.2 134.3	130.3 122.3 115.5	38.4 36.4 35.8	IACS 212.0 199.3 187.9	IACV 245.0 242.0 235.3	63.5 64.5 62.4
16.9	22.7		9 809.3	258.4	138.2	130.3	106.7	34.9	175.6	229.5	62.5
16.2	20.4		3 787.5	263.8	132.6	128.4	100.0	33.4	162.7	227.0	66.2
15.5	19.2		793.9	275.8	135.0	129.8	97.8	31.9	155.3	227.3	67.5
14.4	18,7		8 842.6	302.8	145.4	142.7	99.2	29.9	152.6	239.3	72.7
13.9	17,5		819.6	285.8	152.8	141.0	97.1	29.3	142.9	233.3	66.5
14.2	16,7		795.7	263.9	156.1	141.9	96.6	29.4	137.2	228.6	62.6
14.5	16.1	Apr	792.7	267.6	147.8	145.7	97.4	29.2	134.3	230.2	67.5
15.1	15.6	May	772.8	245.7	145.7	149.4	100.5	30.0	131.4	222.2	61.7
15.2	15.0	Jun	758.2	237.0	138.6	151.3	102.3	30.5	129.1	217.4	59.5
13.9	14.7	Jul	771.6	252.5	139.2	147.5	105.0	30.1	127.4	219.0	60.5
13.3	13.9	Aug	778.0	265.1	131.1	149.7	107.0	29.8	125.1	220.6	63.8
13.3	12.7	Sep	755.3	249.3	127.0	147.5	108.7	30.6	122.7	214.5	59.5
12.3		Oct	737.3	241.9	124.5	142.9	108.9	30.9	119.1	211.8	59.8
10.3		Nov	743.5	258.0	121.8	137.4	110.5	30.5	115.9	215.5	66.0
8.9		Dec	754.6	268.4	124.1	134.4	113.6	30.2	114.1	218.1	68.5
7.5		1999 Jan	804.2	290.9	139.0	141.5	119.4	28.9	113.3	230.6	73.1
6.4		Feb	796.4	277.7	149.0	138.3	120.3	29.1	111.1	229.3	69.3
5.7		Mar	778.4	259.6	152.1	136.8	120.8	29.5	109.1	225.3	65.3
5.4		Apr	768.5	260.3	140.7	139.3	120.8	29.7	107.4	225.5	68.7
5.0		May	743.6	242.4	135.9	140.4	119.8	30.2	105.2	216.5	63.4
4.7		Jun	726.5	235.5	129.7	139.6	118.6	30.5	103.1	211.7	61.6
4.1	25	Jul	724.9	246.0	127.7	132.9	117.1	30.1	101.2	209.1	61.7
19.9 18.7 18.4	GE2P 21.8 20.4 19.0	MALE 1997 Jul Aug Sep	IACI 711.8 698.7 672.6	202.0 205.8 198.5	106.8 107.8 106.7	IACN 110.9 110.6 108.6	107.6 101.1 95.6	41.0 39.3 38.5	IACT 184.5 173.4 163.3	184.4 180.7 176.0	45.1 44.8 43.8
18.0	17.1	Oct	646.1	192.4	106.7	105.8	88.4	37.3	152.8	172.4	44.5
17.1	157	Nov	630.5	198.9	102.2	104.8	82.9	35.6	141.8	170.7	47.4
16.3	148	Dec	638.7	212.6	103.5	105.9	81.2	33.9	135.5	171.0	48.7
15.1	- 14.4	1998 Jan	676.8	233.4	112.1	115.8	82.4	31.8	133.1	180.0	52.8
14.7	12.5	Feb	655.9	217.9	118.4	114.4	80.8	31.3	124.5	175.1	48.0
14.9	12.3	Mar	637.1	199.9	122.9	114.5	80.4	31.4	119.4	171.5	45.1
15.2		Apr	631.9	200.2	116.7	117.4	80.9	31.3	116.7	171.7	47.8
15.7		May	619.6	187.0	114.1	120.6	83.7	<i>31.9</i>	114.2	166.5	44.3
15.9		Jun	607.4	179.5	107.7	122.8	85.2	<i>3</i> 2.5	112.2	162.4	42.2
14.9	11.2	Aug	610.6	184.5	108.0	120.1	87.4	32.4	110.6	161.9	41.4
14.3	10.5		608.3	186.8	102.4	121.6	89.1	32.5	108.5	161.0	42.0
14.2	8.6		597.8	181.6	99.1	120.3	90.3	32.9	106.4	158.8	41.3
13.1	9.0	Nov 1	587.2	179.5	96.7	117.0	90.6	33.0	103.4	157.4	42.1
10.9	65		594.2	194.6	93.9	113.0	92.0	32.4	100.8	160.7	47.2
9.3	5.7		606.0	206.7	95.0	110.2	94.9	32.0	99.2	163.2	49.6
7.9	5.1	1999 Jan	643.8	222.7	107.4	115.4	99.8	30.8	98.6	172.5	53.0
6.7	4.3	Feb	637.3	211.6	115.9	112.4	100.7	31.0	96.6	171.5	50.1
5.9	3.6	Mar 1	624.1	197.6	119.9	110.7	101.1	31.4	94.8	168.6	47.1
5.6	3.0	Apr	613.3	195.3	111.0	112.6	101.1	31.7	93.3	168.0	48.7
5.1	2.4	May 1	597.2	185.1	106.6	113.7	100.4	32.1	91.4	162.4	45.8
4.8	2.1	Jun 1	583.1	179.2	101.4	113.4	99.5	32.4	89.5	158.4	44.1
4.3	1.8		8 577.1	183.3	99.8	108.1	98.1	32.2	87.8	155.5	43.2
15.3 14.0 14.2	GEYU 6.6 6.2 6.0	FEMALE 1997 Jul 1 Aug 1 Sep 1	4 184.3	71.5 78.4 72.0	32.3 32.1 31.4	IACO 26.7 26.6 25.8	22.7 21.2 19.9	27.8 25.6 25.6	IACU 27.5 25.9 24.5	IACX 60.7 61.3 59.3	18.4 19.7 18.6
14.3	5.4	Oct 1	3 157.0	66.0	31.5	24.5	18.3	25.2	22.8	57.2	18.0
13.9	4.8	Nov 1		64.8	30.4	23.6	17.1	24.2	20.9	56.3	18.7
13.7	4.4	Dec 1		63.2	31.5	24.0	16.6	23.5	19.9	56.3	18.8
12.6	4.3	1998 Jan	2 163.6	69.4	33.3	26.9	16.7	21.8	19.5	59.3	19.9
12.0	4.0	Feb 1,		67.9	34.4	26.7	16.2	21.2	18.4	58.2	18.5
12.4	3.9	Mar 1;		64.1	33.2	27.4	16.2	21.4	17.7	57.1	17.5
12.8	3.8	Apr	4 153.2	67.5	31.1	28.3	16.4	21.1	17.5	58.5	19.7
13.5	3.7	May 1-		58.7	31.6	28.8	16.8	22.2	17.2	55.7	17.4
13.5	3.5	Jun 1		57.5	30.8	28.4	17.1	22.6	17.0	55.0	17.3
11.7	35	Jul	3 160.6	68.0	31.2	27.4	17.6	21.4	16.8	57.1	19.1
11.1	34	Aug 1		78.3	28.8	28.0	17.9	20.4	16.6	59.6	21.8
11.3	3.1	Sep 10		67.7	27.9	27.2	18.4	22.0	16.3	55.7	18.2
10.6	26	Oct 1	2 1/03	62.5	27.8	25.9	18.3	22.6	15.7	54.4	17.7
8.9	21	Nov 12		63.3	27.9	24.4	18.5	22.5	15.2	54.8	18.9
8.0	1.8	Dec 10		61.7	29.1	24.2	18.7	22.6	14.9	54.9	18.9
6.7	1.6	1999 Jan 14	1 150.0	68.2	31.6	26.1	19.5	21.4	14.8	58.1	20.1
5.8	1.4	Feb 1		66.1	33.0	25.9	19.7	21.5	14.5	57.8	19.2
5.2	1.2	Mar 1		62.0	32.2	26.1	19.7	22.0	14.3	56.6	18.2
5.0	1.1	Apr	3 146.4	65.0	29.7	26.8	19.7	21.8	14.1	57.4	20.0
4.7	0.9	May 1:		57.3	29.3	26.7	19.4	22.6	13.8	54.1	17.6
4.5	0.8	Jun 1		56.2	28.2	26.2	19.2	22.8	13.6	53.3	17.6
3.7	0.7	Jul	8 147.8	62.7	27.9	24.8	19.0	21.9	13.4	53.6	18.4
	- and the second	Notaro									

ly computerised claims are analysed by age and duration on a monthly basis. These figures therefore differ in total from those given in Table C.11. The latter include clerically processed claims which remut amount to less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

C.12

Thousands and per cent

50 and over Over 6 and up to 12 months IADB 34.8 34.7 34.4 Over 13 reeks and up to 6 months Over 12 and up to 12 months Percent claiming over12 months All over 24 months IADH 75.1 72.3 70.0 36.7 37.6 37.2 34.9 32.9 31.3 44.9 43.5 43.1 34.9 33.1 33.6 34.7 34.0 34.5 29.9 28.7 28.2 67.6 65.0 63.5 42.5 41.3 40.3 37.5 40.5 40.4 37.4 36.8 37.2 38.3 38.3 38.7 28.4 28.0 28.0 63.3 61.4 60.4 36.6 35.1 33.4 38.0 38.2 37.7 28.1 28.7 29.3 38.3 39.3 39.9 59.9 58.5 57.5 35.4 33.7 33.0 36.5 36.7 36.0 29.8 30.3 30.8 39.6 39.2 40.1 56.9 56.0 55.2 35.6 34.1 33.6 31.2 30.7 31.5 31.0 31.6 32.2 40.2 39.3 38.8 54.1 53.1 52.3 35.5 35.1 35.0 36.3 39.9 40.7 33.6 33.9 33.9 37.1 37.1 37.4 52.0 51.2 50.4 37.1 35.1 33.8 35.6 35.8 35.4 49.8 48.7 47.9 34.3 33.5 32.9 37.3 37.9 38.2 34.3 33.8 32.4 37.9 46.9 IADC IADI 26.4 27.0 26.5 26.5 25.0 23.8 47.2 46.1 45.7 25.7 25.6 25.4 60.6 58.3 56.5 25.4 25.0 25.3 45.0 43.7 42.7 54.7 52.7 51.5 25.0 23.7 24.0 22.8 21.9 21.5 27.3 26.8 26.9 26.9 29.1 29.1 51.4 49.9 49.1 21.7 21.3 21.2 40.6 40.7 41.0 26.5 25.3 24.0 27.5 27.7 27.4 21.3 21.6 22.0 40.7 41.5 42.3 48.7 47.6 *46.8* 25.4 24.1 23.4 26.6 26.7 26.3 46.2 45.5 44.9 22.3 22.6 22.9 42.3 42.3 42.7 22.1 21.7 22.4 26.1 25.0 24.5 23.0 23.5 24.1 42.6 41.6 40.9 44.1 43.3 42.7 26.0 28.7 29.7 25.8 25.5 25.3 25.2 25.4 25.4 39.2 39.1 39.5 42.4 41.7 41.1 25.8 25.2 24.8 39.5 40.0 40.3 40.6 39.7 39.0 27.1 25.4 24.4 25.8 26.2 26.0 24.7 24.9 24.4 40.3 38.3 **IADD** 9.0 9.1 9.0 IADJ 14.5 13.9 13.5 10.3 10.7 10.7 8.4 7.9 7.5 37.8 35.6 35.4 9.9 9.4 9.6 9.2 9.1 9.2 7.1 6.8 6.7 35.0 34.0 33.2 12.9 12.3 12.0 10.6 11.4 11.3 10.1 10.0 10.3 6.7 6.7 6.8 31.4 31.3 31.7 11.9 11.5 11.3 10.1 9.7 9.4 10.5 10.5 10.3 6.9 7.1 7.3 31.1 32.4 32.9 11.3 10.9 10.8 9.9 10.0 9.7 10.0 9.6 9.6 7.5 7.7 7.9 31.7 30.6 32.7 10.6 10.5 10.3 10.1 9.8 9.7 9.1 9.0 9.1 9.5 9.1 9.1 8.0 8.1 8.2 33.2 32.7 32.5 10.3 11.1 11.1 9.7 9.6 9.6 8.4 8.5 8.5 31.0 31.0 31.4 9.6 9.4 9.3 10.0 9.7 9.4 9.8 9.6 9.4 8.5 8.3 8.1 30.8 31.8 31.8 9.2 8.9 8.8 9.6 8.9 8.0 31.1 8.7

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT **C.13** Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: July 8 1999: Government Office Regions

Duration of	Male	The American	a de graine		Female				Male				Female			
claims in weeks	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All agesa
	ACTIVATION OF	- and the	The los				2 Carlos		SOUTH E	AST (GOR	)					
NORTH EAST 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	4,262
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 2,890	9,016 8,034	103 27	1,389 917	709	2,202
Over104	106	6,556	2,880	9,542	33 3.0	769 22.2	469 <i>31.8</i>	1,271 <i>16.2</i>	53 2.6	5,091 27.4	35.8	24.3	2.2	20.3	734 30.3	1,678
Percent claiming over 52 we	eeks 3.7 15,294	34.0 36,868	40.7 <b>10,676</b>	27.5 63,496	6,190	7,659	2,754	17,068	13,046	43,014	13,735	70,177	5,835	11,359	4,764	17.4 22,283
All	10,204	00,000			-,							1232.00				
NORTH WEST (GOR)									SOUTH W		0.014	01.000	3,383	4 100	4.404	
13 or less	12,083	17,917	4,122	34,715	5,411	5,233	1,599 782	12,694 4,755	6,850 2,336	11,745 5,618	3,014 1,687	21,939 9,703	1,066	4,186 1,711	1,401 765	9,209
Over 13 and up to 26	4,588 3,477	9,098 9,486	2,022 2,006	15,868 15,025	1,671 1,199	2,182 1,715	620	3,573	1,737	6,035	1,664	9,457	706	1,513	650	3,603 2,889
26 and up to 52 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
Percent claiming over 52 we	eeks 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
MEDGEVEIDE									ENGLAN	D						
MERSEYSIDE 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 29,822	104,165 99,310	2,333 551	15,784 10,821	6,541 6,971	24,666
Over 104	83 86	4,821 <i>38.4</i>	1,557 <i>46.2</i>	6,461 <i>31.5</i>	26 4.5	647 27.5	352 <i>37.3</i>	1,025 <i>20.2</i>	1,398 <i>4.3</i>	68,090 <i>31.8</i>	29,822	99,310 26.9	3.9	22.3	31.0	18,343 17.8
Percent claiming over 52 we	eeks 5.6 8,822	23,301	40.2 5,293	37,796	3,920	5,033	1,702	10,877	161,943	463,640	124,651	755,849	74,708	119,375	43,548	241,831
	5,011										Chan I and					
1995									WALES							
YORKSHIRE AND THE H		10.000	4.400	00 111	0.100	5 501	1,671	13,833	WALES 7,229	9,218	2,104	18,845	3,568	2,990	912	7,708
13 or less	12,721	18,266 9,857	4,436 2,413	36,114 17,187	6,126 2,042	5,591 2,507	867	5,539	2,816	4,940	1,232	9,053	1,002	1,256	432	2,744
Over 13 and up to 26 26 and up to 52	4,758 3,611	10,745	2,413	16,769	1,383	2,251	831	4,504	2,187	5,387	1,269	8,854	780	1,108	468	
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
Over104	93	7,842	3,573	11,508	44	1,043	751	1,838	37	3,959	1,793	5,789	15	533	391	939
Percent claiming over 52 w		30.9	39.2	25.5	2.6	20.4	30.1	15.5	2.2	30.4 28,089	39.9 <b>7,662</b>	24.4 <b>48,636</b>	2.1 5,466	19.6 6,662	29.5 2,569	
All	21,683	56,286	15,186	94,043	9,801	13,009	4,822	28,240	12,513	20,009	7,002	40,000	3,400	0,002	2,000	10,000
EAST MIDLANDS		11.001	0.070	00.041	0.010	4.007	1 204	9,466	SCOTLA 14,291	ND 21,852	5,011	42,673	6,811	7,786	2,010	17,687
13 or less	7,555	11,224 6,027	2,978 1,708	22,041 10,632	3,813 1,252	4,027 1,771	1,394 651	3,722	5,326	10,594	2,734	19,103	1,994	2,820	1,003	6,175
Over 13 and up to 26 26 and up to 52	2,831 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	800	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	770	1,843
Percent claiming over 52 w		29.8	36.4	24.7	2.9	18.9	27.3	15.1	4.0	28.5	38.1	23.8	3.4 10,501	17.4 15,717	28. 5,490	14.1 33,292
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	13,717	0,400	UU,LII
			-		Contractor		China States						18 2020			And
WEST MIDLANDS								10.000	GREAT E		40.000	339,391	55,286	60,048	17.824	137,529
13 or less	11,496	16,570	4,278	32,817 17,298	5,723 2,079	5,553 2,605	1,745 997	13,390 5,797	112,492 44,060	178,612 96,791	42,332 24,083	166,577	18,496	27,117	9,341	56,251
Over 13 and up to 26	4,755 3,761	9,745 10,055	2,627 2,464	17,298	1,668	2,605	997 895	4,763	34,089	104,142	24,000	162,743	13,533	23,949	8,6.0	46,470
26 and up to 52 52 and up to 104	1,010	9,584	2,404	12,974	428	1,878	834	3,140	6,687	93,861	23,369	123,966	2,730	18,282	7,713	
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		170
Percent claiming over 52 w		33.8	39.6	28.1	5.5	23.5		18.5	4.2		39.3	26.4	3.7	21.6	30.7 <b>51,</b> 615	
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	01,010	
									NORTH		ND			Contraction of the second		
EAST				01.000	0.500	4.000	1 507	9,346	NORTHE 4,324	<b>RN IRELA</b> 4,671	ND 886	9,930	3,259	2,696	616	6,593
13 or less	6,932	11,511 5,946	3,225 1,842	21,969 10,382	3,508 1,148	4,083 1,872	1,537 777	9,346 3,863	4,324	2,965	652	9,930 5,374	766	827		1,852
Over 13 and up to 26 26 and up to 52	2,530 1,713	5,946 6,177	1,842	9,727	715	1,672		2,900	1,742		826	6,558	741	848	348	
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		1000
Over 104	74	4,429	2,289	6,792	37	788	610	1,435	202		2,970	11,690	42	1,005		000
Percent claiming over 52 w		29.0		24.8	2.9	20.6		17.1	8.5		62.8	44.4	4.2	28.0 6,070		
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	2,000	-
LONDON	1.40									KINGDOM				00.711	18,440	144,122
13 or less	12,685	27,571	4,630	45,321	7,196	10,596		20,628	116,816		43,218	349,321	58,545	62,744		- 100
Over 13 and up to 26	5,841	17,345	3,079	26,418	3,028	5,693		10,250	45,810		24,735	171,951	19,262 14,274	27,944 24,797	17	5 48,406
26 and up to 52	4,641	19,298	3,459	27,435	2,422	5,900		9,812 6,975			24,881 24,387	169,301 129,732	14,274 2,897	18,976	0.000	29,903
52 and up to 104 Over 104	1,417 437	19,642 17,851	3,797 6,314	24,860 24,602	667 181	4,837 3,465		6,975 5,404			38,280	129,732	672		0.000	5 22,700
Over 104 Per cent claiming over 52 w		36.9		33.3	6.3						40.3				31.	000 001
All	25,021		21,279		13,494	30,491					155,501	948,178				-
and the second sec					The second second	and the second	Providence of the second	States and states in the	and the second s	and the second		and the second second second	and the second se	t Statistics	The local division of	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336

Claimant count by sought and usual occupation

INITED KINGDOM SOC sub-minor groups Usual occupation Male Female All Male Thousand Percent Thousand Percent Thousand Percent Thous agers and administrators 10-15&19 prietors in agriculture 7.0 2.3 27.9 2.9 34.9 2.8 12.8 12.7 0.5 8.5 6.8 1.3 1.3 0.1 0.9 0.7 3.7 1.5 0.3 7.8 2.8 1.2 0.5 0.1 2.6 0.9 16.4 14.2 0.8 16.3 9.6 1.3 1.1 0.1 1.3 0.8 16-17 20-21 cineering professionals 22 23 24-29 nals ssionals nal occupations gineering 13.8 1.2 30-32 34 1.8 2.3 1.5 0.1 0.6 0.8 15.5 3.6 1.2 0.3 e professionals 31.1 96.5 1.5 48.9 31.6 75.8 12.6 35.5 3.3 10.2 0.2 5.2 3.3 8.0 1.3 3.7 4.3 17.0 4.4 0.1 0.2 2.3 0.2 12.5 44.1 148.0 14.9 49.3 32.2 82.9 13.4 73.5 33&35-39 40-44&49 45-46 13.0 51.5 13.3 0.4 0.5 7.0 0.7 38.0 3.5 11.8 1.2 3.9 2.6 6.6 1.1 5.9 119 ations upations ation trades ring trades ides 43-46 50 51-52 53-59 60-61 62-69 e occupations occupations and sales 11.3 76.6 70-71 72-73&79 9.7 36.3 1.0 3.8 1.6 40.3 0.5 13.3 0.9 6.1 upations and machine operators, 13.1 1.7 80-86&89 87-88 48.2 64.9 61.2 66.6 4.9 5.3 5.1 6.8 4.3 0.6 bile machine operators 9.0 240.1 1.0 25.3 1.7 0.6 12.8 hing cy occupations cupation/ don unknown 10.7 0.9 22.3 90 91-99 38.8 278.9 25 122.2 12.9 54.5 18.0 176.7 14.1 948.2 303.2 1.251.4 948

erised claims only. sonally adjusted.

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

United Kingdom as at 8 July 1999 Sought occupation

14

202	aline mark	Female		All	
sand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
0.5	3.2	8.2	2.7	38.7	3.1
3.8 5.3	1.5 1.6	4.3 2.1	1.4 0.7	18.0 17.4	1.4 1.4
0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	17.4	0.1
9.8	1.0	9.0	3.0	18.8	1.5
9.0 8.5			1.3		
0.5	0.9	3.9	1.5	12.3	1.0
7.4	1.8	2.4	0.8	19.8	1.6
1.7	0.2	2.9	1.0	4.5	0.4
					0.1
9.8	4.2	17.3	5.7	57.0	4.6
9.9	12.6	63.6	21.0	183.5	14.7
1.8	0.2	14.9	4.9	16.7	1.3
3.8	5.7	0.5	0.1	54.3	4.3
5.3	3.7	0.6	0.2	35.9	2.9
5.8	9.0	7.4	2.5	93.2	7.4
4.5	1.5	0.9	0.3	15.5	1.2
0.2	4.2	46.9	15.5	87.1	7.0
U.L		10.0	10.0	07.1	1.0
0.5	1.1	1.9	0.6	12.4	1.0
5.2	4.8	53.5	17.6	98.7	7.9
		00.0	1110	00.1	1.0
1.2	5.4	13.8	4.5	64.9	5.2
7.5	8.2	2.2	0.7	79.7	6.4
9.9	1.0	2.2	0.7	12.1	1.0
4.3	26.8	39.8	13.1	294.1	23.5
					and the second
1.1	1.2	4.4	1.5	15.5	1.2
8.2		303.2		1,251.4	

Source: JUVOS Stock. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

#### C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics 1.1. 0 1000

Travel-to-Work Ar	eas <sup>a</sup> as a	at July 8	1999	Aren area		and the second second second			and the second s			-		in a second second second	alayin markan	and the second second			
	Male	Female	All	Rateb			Male	Female	All	Per cent				Male	Female	AII	Per cent	Percent	-
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants			1911 - 1924) 1911 - 1924 1911 - 1924 1911 - 1924 1914	9 		Per cent workforce jobs and claimants						employee jobs and claimants	workforce jobs and claimants	
ENGLAND Alnwick and Amble Andover Appleby	575 441 61	215 178 25	790 619 86	6.5 1.6 2.1	5.0 1.3 1.5 28	Holsworthy Horrcastle Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon	115 162 3,897 10,478 1,086	61 73 1,261 3,191 416	176 235 5,158 13,669 1,502	5.8 3.2 5.8 7.3 2.6	4.3 2.3 5.0 6.6 2.1	Stamford Stevenage Stoke Stroud Sunderland	and Durham	357 2,598 6,611 796 10,862	170 883 2,180 314 2,958	527 3,481 8,791 1,110 13,820	1.9 2.3 4.8 3.5 7.9	1.5 2.0 4.3 2.9 7.3	SCOTLAND Aberdeen Annan Argyll Islands Avr
Ashford Axminster Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	936 142 2,683 549 177	284 43 852 211 52	1,220 185 3,535 760 229	3.3 3.0 2.0 1.5 3.5	2.8 2.2 1.7 1.2 2.8	Ilfracombe Ipswich Isle of Wight Keighley and Skipton Kendal	293 3,278 2,218 1,705 323	84 1,051 675 605 130	377 4,329 2,893 2,310 453	5.6 3.6 6.4 4.6 2.1	4.3 3.1 5.0 3.8 1.7	Swindon Taunton Telford and Thanet Thetford	Pridgnorth	2,245 1,155 2,427 2,868 458	758 402 878 806 224	3,003 1,557 3,305 3,674 682	2.4 3.2 3.6 10.4 3.0	2.1 2.7 3.2 9.0 2.5	Badenoch Banff Berwickshire Brechin and Montrose
Barnard Castle Barnsley Barnstaple Barrow-in-Furness Basingstoke	5,082 686 1,804 950	1,429 249 426	6,511 935 2,230 1,270	8.2 3.8 6.6 1.5	7.0 2.9 6.0 1.3 2.6	Keswick Kettering and Corby Kidderminster King's Lynn	27 1,544 1,214 1,320	11 551 424 551	38 2,095 1,638 1,871	1.0 3.3 3.7 4.0	0.8 3.1 3.0 3.3	Tiverton Torquay Trowbridge Truro	and Warminster	426 1,263 766 892 1,312	148 375 320 331 472	574 1,638 1,086 1,223 1,784	3.6 6.1 2.3 4.5 1.8	2.7 5.0 2.0 3.4 1.5	Campbeltown Crieff Dingwall Dufftown
Bath Bedford Berwick-upon-Tweed Bideford	1,791 2,159 350 770	320 723 852 128 290	2,514 3,011 478 1,060	3.1 3.8 4.7 7.1	3.1 3.6 5.2	Kingsbridge Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds	146 2,475 238 13,329	72 771 93 3,927 138	218 3,246 331 17,256 451	3.5 6.4 4.2 4.7 2.7	25 5.4 32 42	Tunbridge Tyneside Wadebridg Wakefield	e and Bodmin	25,280 475 5,525 5,487	6,631 167 1,699 1,677	31,911 642 7,224 7,164	7.9 4.4 5.6 4.5	7.2 3.3 5.1 4.1	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Rothesay
Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackbum Blackpool	41,287 3,535 4,578 3,816	12,652 1,108 1,380 1,040	53,939 4,643 5,958 4,856	6.7 7.8 4.7 4.1	6.1 6.9 4.3 3.5	Leek Leicester Leominster Lincoln	313 8,874 246 2,559	3,081 89 788	451 11,955 335 3,347 596	4.1 4.1 4.6 5.5	21 3.7 3.2 4.0	Warnington Warwick Wellingbon Wells	wsh s-Mare	1,773 1,342 771 952	579 534 296 352	2,352 1,876 1,067 1,304	2.3 3.6 3.4 4.2	2.0 3.2 2.7 3.4	East Ayrshire Edinburgh Elgin and Forres
Bolton Boston Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater	4,702 421 3,456 11,596 985	1,298 191 1,002 3,150 340	6,000 612 4,458 14,746 1,325	5.4 2.6 3.9 6.4 4.2	4.7 2.2 3.3 5.7 3.5	Liskeard Liverpool London Loughborough	387 28,725 149,537 1,451	209 8,245 53,371 623 152	36,970 202,908 2,074 588	5.5 9.9 5.3 4.1 5.4	3.9 4.7 3.6	Weston-SU Whitby Whitehave	Si Helens	359 1,515 7,649 74	110 493 2,320 28	469 2,008 9,969 102	6.8 7.4 6.8 1.1	5.6 6.4 6.1 0.9	Falkirk Forfar Fraserburgh Galashiels and Peebles Girvan
Bridlington and Driffield Bridport Brighton Bristol	1,238 223 7,129 9,004	389 92 2,523 2,994	1,627 315 9,652 11,998	8.0 3.6 6.0 3.2	6.7 3.1 5.0 2.9	Louth Lowestoft and Beccles Ludlow Luton	436 2,339 300 3,980	739 132 1,326 2,651	3,078 432 5,306 10,719	7.9 4.2 4.1 4.4	06 01 16	Windernie Wirral and Wisbech Wolverhan Woodbridg	Chester	9,902 1,061 11,775 518	2,923 -445 3,566 161	12,825 1,506 15,341 679	6.3 5.7 7.2	5.5 4.9 6.4 3.0	Glasgow Greenock Hawick Huntly
Bude Burnley Burton on Trent Bury St Edmunds	234 1,306 2,056 523	83 406 741 248	317 1,712 2,797 771	5.4 4.4 3.9 2.1	.42 4.1 3.6 1.8 2.8	Maidstone and North Kent Malton Malvern Manchester Mansfield	8,068 185 537 34,284 5,074	82 207 9,528 1,429	267 744 43,812 6,503	22 3.1 4.7 62	18 18 12 12	Worcester Workingtor Worksop Worthing		1,660 1,733 1,143 1,226	612 459 335 379	2,272 2,192 1,478 1,605	3.5 3.3 9.0 5.6 2.6	2.9 7.3 5.0 2.2	Inverness Keith and Buckie Kelso and Jedburgh Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright
Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Camelford	541 3,396 2,547 127	181 1,045 872 50 507	722 4,441 3,419 177 2,223	3.5 5.1 2.2 7.6 3.7	4.7 1.8 5.7 3.1	Matlock Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough and Stockton Mildenhall Milton Keynes	505 268 14,074 308 2,062	191 117 3,656 110 744	696 385 17,730 418 2,806	23 24 92 3.0 2.1	9 11 84 24 18	Yeovil York WALES		763 2,252	292 775	1,055 3,027	2.5 2.8	2.0 2.5	Lewis and Harris Lochaber Lochgilphead Motherwell and Lanark
Canterbury Carlisle Chard Cheltenham	1,716 1,717 178 1,771 3,662	549 77 592 1,033	2,266 255 2,363 4,695	4.4 2.4 3.0 7.3	3.8 2.0 2.5 6.6	Minehead Morpeth and Ashington Nelson and Colne Newark	383 3,151 1,228 690	110 849 383 231	493 4,000 1,611 921	5.7 8.0 5.5 4.0	4.1 7.0 4.9 3.3 1.0	Aberystwy Bangor and Betws-y-C Brecon Bridgend	Camarfon Sed	454 1,779 113 202 2,292	202 578 57 88 772	656 2,357 170 290 3,064	4.7 7.7 6.0 3.2 5.7	3.4 6.0 4.9 2.4 5.1	Newton Stewart North Ayrshire Oban Orkney Islands
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford Cirencester	1,512 415 651 272	499 196 276	2,011 611 927 382	2.4 2.0 4.5	2.0 1.5 3.7 1.2	Newbury Newquay Newton Abbot Northallerton and Thirsk	486 575 750 407	141 213 275 189	627 788 1,025 596	2.2	1.0 5.8 2.9 1.7 2.6	Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthe Colwyn an	n i Conwy and Monmouth	8,333 323 756 1,212 1,482	2,319 121 246 359 421	10,652 444 1,002 1,571 1,903	5.2 6.7 5.7 6.0	4.6 4.8 4.5 5.0 3.8	Perth Peterhead Pitlochry Shetland Isles
Clacton Colchester Coventry Crawley	1,133 2,879 8,293 2,192	309 1,135 2,669 725	1,442 4,014 10,962 2,917	72 32 4.7 1.2	5.5 2.7 4.2 1.1	Northampton Norwich Nottingham Okehampton	3,081 4,972 13,732 237	1,114 1,701 4,191 107 247	4,195 6,673 17,923 344 733	4.1 5.4 4.6	2.0 3.6 4.8 3.6 3.9 1.5	Dolgellau a Fishguard Flint Haverfordy		218 151 1,770 1,120	63 47 577 395	281 198 2,347 1,515	4.4 6.8 6.6 4.1 8.1	5.3 5.0 3.7 6.1	Skye and Ullapool St Andrews Stirling Stranraer
Crewe Cromer Darlington Dartmouth Derby	2,772 700 2,325 98 5,548	934 185 623 25 1,755	3,706 885 2,948 123 7,303	4.1 5.3 6.4 3.8 5.0	3.7 3.8 5.7 2.7 4.5	Oswestry Oxford Paignton and Totnes Penrith	486 2,759 1,178 148 1,222	912 406 61 464	3,671 1,584 209 1,686	1.8 6.1 1.6	4.8 1.2	Holyhead Knighton a Lampeter Llandeilo		502 67 337 152	151 36 114 74	103 451 226	10.0 3.9 7.9 8.0	7.5 2.8 5.7	Sutherland Thurso Uists and Barra Wick NORTHERN IRELAND
Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	335 342 7,110 1,124	128 155 2,105 336	463 497 9,215 1,460	2.9 8.3 3.1	1.9 22 7.5 2.5	Penwith and Isles of Scilly Peterborough Pickering Plymouth	2,483 145 5,524 1,605	686 62 1,843 509	3,169 207 7,367 2,114	3.1 2.4 5.4	6.5 2.7 1.9 4.4 2.0 3.3	Llandrindo Llanelli Llangefni a Machynllet	d Wells nd Amlwch n	273 1,498 664 184	122 477 272 66	395 1,975 936 250	5.7 8.8 10.4 7.4	6.2 4.2 6.9 7.8 5.7	Ballymena Belfast Coleraine
Dover Dudley and Sandwell Eastbourne Evesham	1,427 10,376 1,606 375	394 3,295 556 158	1,821 13,671 2,162 533	2.1	5.1 5.3 3.5 1.7	Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading Redruth and Camborne	6,554 4,402 3,421 1,104	1,966 1,266 1,072 331	8,520 5,668 4,493 1,435	4.1 3.7 1.7 8.3	3.3 1.5 6.0	Newport	PortTalbot	1,381 2,073 3,202 220	387 644 1,045 89	1,768 2,717 4,247 309	9.5 6.8 5.5 2.7	8.1 6.0 4.8 2.0	Craigavon Derry Dungannon Enniskillen Mid-Ulster
Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone	2,791 318 783 1,636	945 95 266 413	3,736 413 1,049 2,049	4.3 9.0	2.7 3.2 6.7 5.1 6.3	Retford Richmond Rochdale Rugby Salisbury	641 206 3,145 831 676	300	948 334 4,001 1,131 906	3.2 6.7 3.0	60 1.8 5.8 2.6 1.4	Pontypridd Portmadoc Pwllheli	and Tenby and Aberdare and Ffestiniog	789 4,515 304 236	209 1,229 113 71	998 5,744 417 307	8.8 7.9 7.7 5.3	6.6 6.8 5.9 4.1	Newry Omagh Strabane
Gainsborough Gloucester Goole and Selby Grantham	707 2,103 1,244 646	255 645 466 246	1,710 892	3.8 5.6 3.6	4.7 3.1	Scarborough Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury	1,403 2,253 99 345	420 786 46	1,823 3,039 145	5.4 4.7 2.6		Hhyl and D Rhymney a Ruthin and Swansea Welshpool	Ind Abergavenny	1,450 3,715 180 5,163 214	426 1,067 70 1,571 104	1,876 4,782 250 6,734 318	6.0 8.3 3.9 6.9 4.0	4.9 7.4 3.2 6.1 3.0	
Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot	2,602 4,621 2,481	730 1,339 799 49	3,332 5,960 3,280 180	7.7 1.5	7.9 6.8 1.2 4.7	Sheffield and Rotherham Shrewsbury	18,283 1,411		23,459			Wrexham		1,721	562	2,283	4.2	3.8	
Haltwhistle Harlow Harrogate and Ripon Hartlepool Harwich	131 2,101 1,061 3,425 376	811 448 889 125	2,912 1,509 4,314 501	2.3 2.1 13.3 8.2	2.0 1.6 12.0 6.2	Skegness and Mablethorpe Sleaford Slough and Woking South Molton	561 250 13,561 96	140 98 4,918 36	701 348 18,479 132	3.8 2.3 2.7 3.4		b Cla plu	sclaimants and as	re calculated a	is a percentag	ge of the estim	ated total work	force jobs (the	Source: Benefits Agency a the TTWAs is available from the r sum of employee jobs, self-emplo TTWA rates shown are calculated from the Office for Micro
Hastings Haverhill and Sudbury Hawes and Leyburn Helston Hereford Hexham	2,590 662 37 366 1,178 317	665 266 25 174 495 122	3,255 928 62 540 1,673	6.7 3.2 1.9 8.1 3.2	5.6 2.7 1.1 6.0 2.5	Southampton and Wincheste Southend Spalding and Holbeach St Austell Stafford	er 5,976 8,894 408 929 1,448	3,044 206 314	11,938 614 1,243	52 20 3 5.3	42	Da	tes for the above TT ta on claimant coun available only for th	for Accisted	roop which	anuralesion	dep 1 August 1	AS are available	from the Office for National Statis

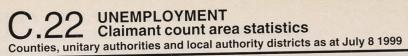
## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.21

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at July 8 1999

Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	uly 6 1999
			Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
4,069	1,262	5,331	2.7	2.5
357	151	508	5.5	4.6
129	45	174	7.3	5.4
2,096	805	2,901	6.9	5.9
142	47	189	4.2	3.5
283	98	381	4.5	3.6
247	98	345	6.4	5.4
764	277	1,041	8.0	6.7
277	72	349	10.6	7.8
179	71	250	4.2	3.5
707	205	912	8.1	6.7
97	38	135	3.4	2.5
1,871	580	2,451	8.9	7.4
1,632	618	2,250	6.8	5.7
5,850	1,907	7,757	8.7	8.0
2,903	846	3,749	7.0	6.2
510	159	669	9.7	7.2
3,275	1,120	4,395	10.6	9.4
11,627	3,508	15,135	4.1	3.6
885	420	1,305	6.4	4.8
2,979	1,066	4,045	7.5	6.8
611	256	867	5.3	4.5
271	85	356	4.5	3.6
635	204	839	4.1	3.5
228	82	310	11.2	9.6
33,767	9,951	43,718	7.3	6.7
2,234	680	2,914	8.4	7.9
409	145	554	6.8	5.7
144	49	193	6.6	5.2
1,498	436	1,934	5.0	4.2
393	171	564	8.6	6.5
169	61	230	3.6	3.0
4,779	1,574	6,353	10.1	9.0
224	90	314	6.4	5.3
748	163	911	11.1	9.2
226	78	304	3.7	3.1
102	23	125	3.5	2.6
6,986	2,161	9,147	8.8	7.9
202	76	278	9.9	8.3
3,707	1,447	5,154	11.1	10.3
201	64	265	4.1	3.0
198	81	279	3.7	2.8
1,067	384	1,451	4.3	3.6
423	159	582	4.7	3.8
50	16	66	1.9	1.5
268	104	372	3.3	2.7
312	94	406	6.1	5.1
508	234	742	4.7	4.2
2,343	823	3,166	6.4	5.7
427	181	608	10.7	9.0
317	89	406	9.6	8.0
296	78	374	6.3	5.2
180	37	217	10.9	9.1
341	78	419	9.8	8.1
1,509	650	2,159	6.9	5.6
19,061	6,205	25,266	7.0	6.0
2,345	821	3,166	9.8	8.2
2,879	1,141	4,020	6.7	5.6
5,009	1,391	6,400	12.0	10.3
923	371	1,294	7.4	6.0
1,698	597	2,295	10.4	8.2
1,244	548	1,792	8.5	7.0
2,619	720	3,339	11.7	9.6
1,274	462	1,736	9.9	8.0
1,166	335	1,501	13.6	11.2

efits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094. ble from the regional and local labour market statistics branch

ps, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees) are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators. Vational Statistics Nomis® database. or National Statistics Nomis® database. Claimant count rates



# UNEMPLOYMENT C.22 Claimant count area statistics C.22 Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 8 1999

Counties, unitary au			All	Rate a		M	ale	Female	All	Rate a		-		Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	3	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants						Percent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
NORTH EAST						South Yorkshire (Met. County)	<b>29,681</b> 4,578	<b>8,416</b> 1,282	38,097 5,860	7.7 7.8	6.9 6.7	Worcester	shire	<b>5,689</b> 1,005	<b>2,122</b> 392	<b>7,811</b> 1,397	<b>3.5</b> 4.2	<b>2.9</b> 3.2	SOUTH EAST
Darlington UA Hartlepool UA	2,316 3,425 5,017	620 889 1,258	2,936 4,314 6,275	6.3 13.3 10.2	5.7 12.0 9.2	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	6,600 5,763 12,740	1,922 1,610 3,602	8,522 7,373 16,342	8.1 8.9 7.0	6.7 7.4 7.9 6.3	Malvern Ho Redditch Worcester		529 1,072 1,130 821	204 398 376 365	733 1,470 1,506 1,186	2.9 3.9 3.5 2.6	22 3.5 3.1 22	Bracknell Forest UA Brighton and Hove UA Medway UA Milton Keynes UA
Middlesborough UA Redcar and Cleveland UA Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,839 5,046	977 1,351	4,816 6,397	9.9 8.2	9.1 7.4 6.7	West Yorkshire (Met. County) Bradford	<b>39,070</b> 10,474 3,396	<b>11,526</b> 2,991 1,045	<b>50,596</b> 13,465 4,441	<b>5.4</b> 6.7 5.1	<b>4.8</b> 6.0 4.7	Wychavon Wyre Fore EAST	st	1,132	387	1,519	4.1	3.3	Portsmouth UA Reading UA Slough UA
County Durham Chester-le-Street Derwentside	9,287 962 1,605	<b>2,831</b> 261 521 518	12,118 1,223 2,126 1,898	<b>7.6</b> 11.1 9.9 4.7	9.8 8.7 4.3	Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	6,463 13,323 5,414	1,924 3,913 1,653	8,387 17,236 7,067	5.6 4.6 5.7	4.8 4.1 52	Luton UA Peterborosa	ghUA	3,057 2,187 3,390	964 602 925	4,021 2,789 4,315	5.2 3.1 6.7	4.7 2.8 5.7	Southampton UA West Berkshire UA Isle of Wight UA
Durham Easington Sedgefield	1,380 1,746 1,750 310	410 580 95	2,156 2,330 405	9.5 6.7 5.2	8.5 6.1 4.1	EAST MIDLANDS						Southend Thurrock	SeaUA	1,778 3,344	645 1,302	4,515 2,423 4,646	5.1 <b>3.3</b>	4.5 <b>2.7</b>	Windsor and Maidenhead UA Wokingham UA
Teesdale Wear Valley Northumberland	1,534 5,469	446 1,678	1,980 7,147	8.9 <b>7.0</b>	7.6 <b>5.7</b>	Derby UA Leicester UA Nottingham UA	4,578 6,559 8,038	1,370 2,075 2,228	5,948 8,634 10,266	5.9 5.4 5.5	5.3 5.0 5.2	Bedfords Mid Bedford North Ber South Be	shire dshire dshire	673 1,826 845	309 670 323	982 2,496 1,168	2.8 4.0 2.7	2.0 3.5 2.3	Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern South Buckinghamshire
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley	469 374 1,688	191 133 493	660 507 2,181	6.5 4.6 8.9	5.1 3.5 8.0	Rutland UA Derbyshire	125 10,035	67 3,224	192 13,259 1,905	1.6 5.1 3.7	12 44	Cambride Cambride	shire	<b>4,637</b> 1,354	<b>1,684</b> 413	<b>6,321</b> 1,767	<b>2.6</b> 2.2	22	Wycombe East Sussex
Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck	639 659 1,640	218 223 420	857 882 2,060	4.0 4.5 13.1	3.2 3.4 11.9	Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	1,409 1,281 2,218	496 370 618	1,905 1,651 2,836 731	3.7 9.8 6.4 2.4	3.4 8.7 5.8	East Camb Fenland Huntingdo	ndgeshire	514 990 1,158	214 373 444	728 1,363 1,602	3.9 4.8 2.7	2.0 3.0 4.2 2.2	EastBourne Hastings Lewes
Tyne and Wear (Met. County) Gateshead	<b>29,564</b> 4,355	<b>7,581</b> 1,084	<b>37,145</b> 5,439	<b>7.9</b> 6.5	<b>7.3</b> 6.0	Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak	526 1,474 909	205 522 286	1,996 1,195 1,959	5.4 3.8 7.7	1.9 4.8 3.0	South Carry Essex	dgeshire	621 <b>12,238</b>	240 <b>4,650</b>	861 <b>16,888</b>	1.6 <b>3.7</b>	1.3 3.1	Rother Wealden
Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside	7,582 4,724 5,183	1,943 1,267 1,277	9,525 5,991 6,460	6.0 9.0 13.5 8.8	5.5 8.3 12.1 8.2	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,516 702	443 284 <b>2,105</b>	986 6,929	4.4 2.8	6.4 3.7 2.4	Basildon Braintree Brentwoo		1,882 1,017 405	739 467 147	2,621 1,484 552	3.9 3.5 1.9	3.5 2.8 1.6	Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire
Sunderland NORTH WEST	7,720	2,010	9,730	8.8	0.2	Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood	<b>4,824</b> 644 1,625	2,105 252 714 141	896 2,339 464	2.1 4.1 1.6	1.9 3.6 1.2	Castle Por Chelmsford Colchester		779 1,339 1,401	309 535 519	1,088 1,874 1,920	6.1 2.8 3.0	4.7 2.5 2.6	Eastleigh Fareham Gosport
Blackburn with Darwen UA Blackpool UA	2,903 2,459	762 619	3,665 3,078 3,896	6.0 5.3 7.0	5.7 4.6 6.5	Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Melton	323 701 289 747	344 120 302	1,045 409 1,049	26 24 26	22 22 23	Epping For Harlow Maldon	ast	1,095 1,092 528	434 408 202	1,529 1,500 730	4.4 3.8 4.4	3.6 3.6 3.0	Hart Havant New Forest
Halton UA Warrington UA	3,007 2,345 <b>6,835</b>	889 719 <b>2,202</b>	3,064 9,037	3.1 3.2	2.9 2.8	North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston	495 6.574	232 2,331	727 8,905	3.7 3.7	3.1 3.0	Rochford Tendring Uttlesford		641 1,725 334	258 507 125	899 2,232 459	4.5 6.6 1.6	3.5 5.1 1.4	Rushmoor Test Valley Winchester
Cheshire Chester Congleton	1,256 743 1,313	345 286 451	1,601 1,029 1,764	2.5 3.4 4.5	2.2 2.9 4.1	Lincolnshire Boston EastLindsey	399 1,238 1,902	180 403 477	579 1,641 2,379	2.5 4.3 4.6	22 3.1 42	Hertford a Broxbourn Dacorum	re	<b>7,220</b> 755 949	<b>2,514</b> 279 338	<b>9,734</b> 1,034 1,287	<b>22</b> 3.6 2.1	<b>1.8</b> 3.1 1.8	Kent Ashford
Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neston Macclesfield	1,060 1,160 1,303	345 344 431	1,405 1,504 1,734	4.0 2.0 4.2	3.8 1.7 3.8	Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven	610 437 940	264 220 364	874 657 1,304	3.2 2.1 3.0	23 1.7 2.6	East Hertic Hertsmens North Her	dshire	580 614 852	245 215 264	825 829 1,116	1.6 2.1 2.4	1.0 1.4 1.7 2.0	Canterbury Dartford Dover
Vale Royal Cumbria Allerdale	<b>7,449</b> 1,813	<b>2,204</b> 497	<b>9,653</b> 2,310	<b>5.0</b> 7.4	<b>4.3</b> 6.0	West Lindsey Northamptonshire	1,048 6,162	423 2,273	1,471 8,435	6.3 <b>3.</b> 0	52 27	St Albans Stevenage Three Rives		603 886 551	203 272 178	806 1,158 729	1.5 2.9 3.3	1.2 2.6 2.4	Gravesham Maidstone Sevenoaks
Barrow-in-Furness Carlisle Copeland	1,597 1,593 1,581	368 501 512	1,965 2,094 2,093	7.6 4.3 7.6	7.0 3.8 6.6	Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	747 406 569	238 203 250	985 609 819	3.1 2.2 3.8	3.0 1.9 3.2	Watford Welwyn Ha	field	803 627	278 242	1,081 869	2.0 1.6	1.8 1.5	Shepway Swale Thanet
Eden South Lakeland	257 608	106 220	363 828	2.0 2.1	1.5 1.7	Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire	756 2,537 332	300 848 134	1,056 3,385 466	3.3 3.0 2.2	3.1 27 17	Norfolk Breckland Broadland		<b>10,874</b> 1,036 885	<b>3,727</b> 459 344	14,601 1,495 1,229	<b>4.7</b> 4.0 3.9	4.0 3.3 3.2	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells
Greater Manchester (Met. Cour Bolton Bury	4,221 1,885	<b>12,330</b> 1,157 622	56,416 5,378 2,507	5.2 5.3 4.3 5.9	<b>4.7</b> 4.5 3.7 5.6	Wellingborough Nottinghamshire	815 <b>10,582</b>	300 3,452	1,115 14,034	3.4 5.6	3.1 4.7	Great Yana King's Lyna North North	and West Norfolk	2,512 1,471 1,048	701 615 293	3,213 2,086 1,341	8.7 4.3 4.7	8.0 3.5 3.4	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford
Manchester Oldham Rochdale	12,715 3,915 3,922	3,369 1,110 1,052	16,084 5,025 4,974 4,656	5.9 6.3 6.8 4.3	5.6 5.8	Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe	2,034 1,846 1,257	606 697 467	2,640 2,543 1,724	6.3 5.8 5.5 5.7	52 4.4 4.4	Norwich South North		3,073 849	936 379	4,009 1,228	4.2 3.9	3.9 3.2	South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire
Salford Stockport Tameside	3,711 3,021 3,305	945 854 1,042 704	4,656 3,875 4,347 3,400	4.0 3.5 6.0 3.1	3.1	Gedling Mansfield Newark and Sherwood	1,375 1,887 1,292	442 553 373	1,817 2,440 1,665	6.9 5.0	5.9 4.0 3.0	Babergh Forest Heat Ipswich	ħ	7,773 646 394	<b>2,617</b> 242 144	10,390 888 538	3.8 3.1 2.3	32 2.6 1.9	Surrey Elmbridge
Trafford Wigan	2,696 4,695 <b>14,505</b>	1,475 4,488	6,170 <b>18,993</b>	6.4	5.7	Rushcliffe WEST MIDLANDS	891	314	1,205	3.6		Mid Suffolk StEdmund: Suffolk Cos	soury	2,169 550 732 988	633 237 324	2,802 787 1,056	4.2 2.7 2.4	3.9 2.0 2.1	Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley
Lancashire Burnley Chorley	1,246 1,043 379	382 321 138	1,628 1,364 517	4.6	4.2 3.8 1.2	Herefordshire UA Stoke-on-Trent UA	1,568 4,548	1,486	2,215 6,034 2,701	4.9	26 4.6 3.4	Waveney	A. J. E. H.	2,294	308 729	1,296 3,023	3.1 .7.7	2.6 6.5	Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthome
Fylde Hyndbum Lancaster	914 2,416 1,271	296 754 400	1,210 3,170 1,671	4.0 6.8 5.4	3.7 5.8 4.9	Telford and the Wrekin UA Shropshire	1,987 <b>2,609</b>	1,019	3,628	3.5	<b>29</b> 26	Greater Lo Barking and	ondon Dagenham	<b>150,460</b> 2,549	<b>53,842</b> 911	<b>204,302</b> 3,460	<b>5.5</b> 6.6	<b>4.8</b> 5.9	Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Walverley
Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale	2,395 244 735	617 96 291	3,012 340 1,026	3.7 1.7 4.5	1.4 3.9	Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	397 504 409	186 223	690	3.6 4.5	29 39 26	Barnet Bexley Brent		4,126 2,464 6,737	1,625 983 2,292	5,751 3,447 9.029	5.2 5.8 8.8	4.0 4.6 7.3	Woking West Sussex Adur
South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	849 1,970 1,043	287 600 306	1,136 2,570 1,349	6.1	5.3	Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire	953 346	5 157	503	4.3	31	Bromley Camden City of Lond	don	3,054 5,491 63	1,092 2,172 31	4,146 7,663 94	4.4 3.3 0.0	3.5 3.1 0.0	Adur Arun Chichester Crawley
Merseyside (Met. County) Knowsley	<b>38,131</b> 4,698	<b>10,976</b> 1,327	<b>49,107</b> 6,025	13.0	12.1	Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire	8,727 1,132 1,319 832	2 429 9 453	1,561 1,772	5.4	4.7 3.6 2.7	Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich		5,621 5,278 5,267	2,070 1,859 1,836	7,691 7,137 7,103	6.0 6.1 7.9	5.1 5.2 6.5	Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing
Liverpool Sefton St Helens	15,972 6,092 3,783	4,529 1,799 1,088	20,501 7,891 4,871	8.5 8.9	7.6 8.0	Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire	1,378 1,070 1,253	3 409 0 421	1,787 1,491	4.7 5.8 2.7	42 23 21	Hackney	nith and Fulham	5,808 8,504 3,978	2,028 2,875 1,514	7,836 11,379 5,492	12.1 12.4 6.2	9.8 11.1 5.4	SOUTH WEST
Wirral YORKSHIRE AND THE HUM	7,586 IBER	2,233	9,819	3.	, 0.0	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth	74	5 316	1,06	1 3.9 5 5.4	0.5	Harrow Havering Hillingdon		8,429 2,455 2,427	2,791 996 900	11,220 3,451 3,327	16.3 5.3 4.8	13.3 4.3 4.0	Bath and North East Somerset U Bournemouth UA Bristol UA
East Riding of Yorkshire UA Kingston-upon-Hull UA	3,974 8,535	1,515 2,378	5,489 10,913 5,578	8.7	7 8.2	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	<b>4,87</b> 61 1,42	7 257	874	4 3.4 n 5.4	48	Hounslow	and Chelsea	2,267 2,503 6,533	844 979 2,604	3,111 3,482 9,137	2.2 3.0 6.4	2.0 2.7 5.8	North Somerset UA Plymouth UA Poole UA
North East Lincolnshire UA North Lincolnshire UA York UA	4,357 2,372 2,041	1,221 834 672	3,206 2,713	6 4.6	6 42 9 2.7	Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	86 69 1,27	0 310 3 244	1,170 93	0 27 7 1.9	24	Lambeth Lewisham	pon-Thames	2,599 1,169 9,171 7,267	1,214 504 3,456 2,578	3,813 1,673 12,627 9,845	3.3 22 11.4	2.8 1.9 10.0	South Gloucestershire UA Swindon UA Torbay UA
North Yorkshire Craven	5,128 350 639	<b>1,994</b> 137 297	7,122 487 936	7 2. 5 2.	2 1.6 6 2.1	Warwick West Midlands (Met. Count Birmingham		1 18,62 8 8,52	81,69 38,55	<b>2</b> 6.9 9 7.9	1.0	Merton Newham Redbridge		7,267 2,272 7,894 3,636	2,578 878 2,262 1,306	9,845 3,150 10,156 4,942	15.2 5.0 14.8 76	12.5 4.1 13.0	Cornwall, and the Isles of Scill Caradon
Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire	933 267 362	404 160 167	1,337 427 529	7 2: 7 3. 9 2:	3 1.7 0 1.7 2 1.8	Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell	5,82 5,75 7,56	6 1,630 1 1,90 8 2,300	6 7,46 1 7,65 9 9,87	2 53 7 7.	6.8	Sutton		3,636 1,523 8,121 1,537	1,306 576 2,977 595	4,942 2,099 11,098 2,132	7.6 3.4 7.8 3.7	5.9 2.7 7.0 3.0	Carrick Kerrier North Cornwall
Ryedale Scarborough Selby	1,742 835	513 316	2,255	5 5.	7 4.7	Sandweii Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	2,49 5,44 5,94	8 82 9 1,66	5 3,32 5 7,11	3 4. 4 6. 7	4 70	Tower Han Waltham F Wandswort City of Woo	Orest	7,382 5,369 4,748	1,907 1,801 1,730	2,132 9,289 7,170 6,478	3.7 7.4 13.3 6.7	3.0 7.1 11.3 5.5	Penwith Restormel
						woivemanipton	0,04	.,			3	any of Wes	stminster	4,218	1,656	6,478 5,874	6.7 1.1	5.5 1.1	Isles of Scilly

Ma		Female	All	Rate a	.,
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
	584 6,054 3,379 1,690 3,238 1,528 1,620 3,858 648 2,218 831 499	189 2,167 1,108 613 918 435 464 1,017 195 675 276 189	773 8,221 4,487 2,303 4,156 1,963 2,084 4,875 843 2,893 1,107 688	1.5 7.7 5.8 2.1 4.2 2.3 3.0 4.3 1.2 6.4 1.7 1.3	1.3 65 50 1.9 3.3 2.1 2.7 3.9 1.0 5.0 5.0 1.4 1.1
	<b>2,977</b> 969 388 310 1,310	<b>973</b> 345 133 120 375	<b>3,950</b> 1,314 521 430 1,685	<b>2.0</b> 2.1 1.8 1.6 2.1	<b>1.7</b> 1.7 1.4 1.4 1.8
	<b>5,105</b> 1,078 1,892 836 734 565	<b>1,534</b> 342 435 277 250 230	<b>6,639</b> 1,420 2,327 1,113 984 795	<b>4.5</b> 4.7 8.0 3.7 4.6 2.1	<b>3.7</b> 4.0 7.1 3.2 3.7 1.6
	8,199 812 609 710 528 932 271 1,624 1,661 608 522 522	<b>2,700</b> 260 193 242 196 311 91 465 342 188 227 185	10,899 1,072 802 952 724 1,243 362 2,089 1,403 796 749 707	22 1.6 22 2.0 1.8 5.5 1.4 5.4 2.6 1.9 1.5 1.1	<b>1.9</b> 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.6 4.4 1.1 4.8 2.1 1.5 1.3 0.9
	<b>15,762</b> 932 1,591 858 1,578 1,405 1,108 657 1,632 1,730 2,868 722 681	4,815 280 472 300 439 435 380 245 410 573 806 255 220	20,577 1,212 2,063 1,158 2,017 1,840 1,488 902 2,042 2,303 3,674 977 901	41 3.3 4.1 5.3 6.7 2.2 2.4 5.8 5.7 10.4 2.1 1.8	<b>3.5</b> 2.8 3.4 2.8 4.4 6.0 1.9 2.0 5.0 4.7 9.0 1.8 1.5
	<b>3,425</b> 568 1,501 559 499 298	<b>1,151</b> 214 451 176 171 139	<b>4,576</b> 782 1,952 735 670 437	<b>1.7</b> 1.3 2.4 1.6 1.3 1.3	<b>1.4</b> 1.1 2.2 1.3 1.1 0.9
	<b>4,521</b> 516 329 639 287 504 341 523 249 323 511 299	<b>1,576</b> 192 120 224 83 172 129 209 86 106 165 90	6,097 708 449 863 370 676 470 732 335 429 676 389	<b>1.3</b> 1.5 1.7 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.4 0.8 1.8 1.4 1.4 1.0	1.1 1.3 1.6 1.2 0.8 1.1 1.1 1.3 0.7 1.2 1.2 0.9
	<b>4,567</b> 458 950 665 708 499 478 809	<b>1,474</b> 134 321 223 223 191 156 226	6,041 592 1,271 888 931 690 634 1,035	<b>1.9</b> 3.5 3.0 1.8 1.3 1.5 1.5 1.2 2.5	<b>1.6</b> 2.9 2.5 1.5 1.3 1.3 1.0 2.1
etUA	1,518 2,598 6,889 1,424 4,712 1,178 1,409 1,880 2,237	619 739 2,151 545 1,481 342 551 582 662	2,137 3,337 9,040 1,969 6,193 1,520 1,960 2,462 2,899	2.9 5.1 3.9 3.3 5.8 2.5 2.0 2.3 6.3	2.5 4.6 3.6 4.9 2.1 1.7 2.2 5.1
cilly	<b>7,705</b> 810 1,491 1,679 1,030 1,218 1,473	<b>2,867</b> 408 521 595 370 462 509	<b>10,572</b> 1,218 2,012 2,274 1,400 1,680 1,982	<b>6.3</b> 5.4 5.4 8.7 4.8 9.3 5.9	<b>4.8</b> 4.1 4.1 6.4 3.7 6.7 4.7
	4	2	6	0.7	4.7 0.7

September 1999

Labour Market trends

S45

# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at July 8 1999

				Descart	Derest					Percent	Der
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants		-			jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	7,205	2,648	<b>9,853</b> 1,086	<b>3.8</b> 3.0	3.0 2.2	NORTHERN IRELAND	39,727	13,241	52,968	8.1	6.8
East Devon Exeter	816 1,550	270 530	2,080	3.0	2.8	Antrim Ards	729 1,183	335 469	1,064 1,652	5.1 8.5	4.4
/id Devon North Devon	595 1,086	231 376	826 1,462	3.8 4.1	2.8 3.1	Armagh	1,113	488	1,601	8.9	7.3 7.4
South Hams	681	322	1,003	3.6	2.5	Ballymena Ballymoney	1,028 610	432 182	1,460 792	5.8 9.4	4.7 7.6
eignbridge Forridge	1,175 917	397 369	1,572 1,286	4.2 6.9	3.2 5.1	Banbridge	468 9,789	218 2,595	686 12,384	7.0 6.7	5.8
Vest Devon	385	153	538	3.6	2.9	Belfast Carrickfergus	660	296	956	10.9	5.9 9.6
Dorset	2,612	881	3,493	2.6	2.1	Castlereagh Coleraine	797 1,430	339 535	1,136 1,965	5.2 9.1	4.5 7.8
Christchurch East Dorset	314 359	79 151	393 510	2.3 2.0	1.9 1.6	Cookstown	628 1,459	255 491	883 1,950	9.8 5.5	7.9
North Dorset	261	113	374	1.9	1.3	Craigavon Derry	4,068	1,092	5,160	11.9	4.7 10.2
Purbeck Vest Dorset	264 568	84 226	348 794	2.3 2.1	1.9 1.7	Down Dungannon	1,343 906	552 368	1,895 1,274	10.7 7.3	8.9 5.9
Veymouth and Portland	846	228	1,074	5.8	4.7	Fermanagh Lame	1,599 .496	548 198	2,147 694	10.3 7.6	8.1 6.3
Bloucestershire	5,744	1,970	7,714	3.3	2.7	Limavady	822	277	1,099	12.0	10.1
Cheltenham Cotswold	1,411 354	428 125	1,839 479	3.3 1.6	2.9 1.2	Lisburn Magherafelt	1,803 703	545 333	2,348 1,036	6.6 8.1	5.6 6.7
Forest of Dean	768	319	1,087	4.5	3.7	Moyle	476 2,619	159 720	635 3,339	16.0 11.7	12.7 9.6
Gloucester Stroud	1,728 926	509 359	2,237 1,285	3.7 3.4	3.5 2.8	Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey	1,211	473	1,684	6.3	5.4
Tewkesbury	557	230	787	2.7	1.9	North Down Omagh	1,204 1,298	508 476	1,712 1,774	8.2 10.2	7.3 8.1
Somerset	4,601	1,674	6,275	3.3	2.7	Strabane	1,285	357	1,642	14.1	11.5
Mendip Sedgemoor	991 1,100	400 371	1,391 1,471	3.7 4.0	2.9 3.4						
South Somerset	1,001	402	1,403	2.4	2.0						
Faunton Deane West Somerset	1,090 419	373 128	1,463 547	3.2 4.7	2.6 3.4						
Wiltshire	2,571	1,078	3,649	2.2	1.7						
Kennet	525	223	748	2.6 2.0	1.8 1.6						
North Wiltshire Salisbury	632 644	318 216	950 860	2.0	1.6						
West Wiltshire	770	321	1,091	2.3	2.0						
WALES											
sle of Anglesey	1,458	509	1,967	10.4	7.8						
Blaenau Gwent	1,727	492	2,219	10.7	10.0						
Bridgend Caerphilly	2,248 2,808	753 822	3,001 3,630	6.0 7.8	5.4 6.8						
Cardiff	5,696	1,544	7,240	4.9	4.4						
Carmarthenshire Ceredigion	2,811 931	967 371	3,778 1,302	7.8 5.5	6.1 3.9						
Conwy	1,667	525	2,192 1,728	6.3 5.3	5.2 4.3						
Denbighshire Flintshire	1,333 1,845	395 604	2,449	4.2	3.7						
Gwynedd	2,333 1,271	772 348	3,105 1,619	7.0 9.0	5.4 7.7						
Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire	856	348	1,204	3.9	3.2						
Neath Port Talbot Newport	2,541 2,636	825 762	3,366 3,398	7.6 5.7	6.7 5.1						
Pembrokeshire	2,136	675	2,811	8.2	6.2						
Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	1,346 4,515	576 1,229	1,922 5,744	4.3 7.9	3.2 6.8						
Swansea	4,162	1,179	5,341	6.2	5.6						
Torfaen Vale of Glamorgan	1,370 1,737	382 537	1,752 2,274	4.8 5.2	4.3 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 7.5	3.1 6.4						
Angus Argyll and Bute	2,000 1,676	805 523	2,805 2,199	6.6	4.8						
Clackmannanshire	1,110 2,842	371 1,116	1,481 3,958	10.4 7.1	9.0 6.0						
Dumfries and Galloway Dundee City	4,696	1,406	6,102	8.7	8.1						
East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire	3,275 1,305	1,120 495	4,395	10.6 7.6	9.4 6.4						
East Lothian	935	285	1,220	4.8	4.0						
East Renfrewshire Edinburgh City	998 7,317	414 2,202	1,412 9,519	9.2 3.6	7.0 3.2						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	928	200	1,128	11.1	9.2						
Falkirk Fife	2,979 8,224	1,066 2,682	4,045 10,906	7.5 8.3	6.8 7.4						
Glasgow City	19,512	5,196	24,708	6.9	6.5						
Highland nverclyde	3,839 2,234	1,105 680	4,944 2,914	5.9 8.4	4.9 7.9						
Midlothian	923	277	1,200	5.6	4.6						
Moray North Ayrshire	1,375 3,707	629 1,447	2,004 5,154	6.5 11.1	4.9 10.3						
North Lanarkshire	7,641	2,413	10,054	9.3	8.4						
Orkney Islands Perth and Kinross	198 1,643	81 611	279 2,254	3.7 4.2	2.8 3.5						
Renfrewshire	3,986	1,266	5,252	6.6	6.0						
Scottish Borders Shetland Islands	1,468 268	513 104	1,981 372	4.9 3.3	4.1 2.7						
South Ayrshire	2,324	887	3,211	7.1	6.1						
South Lanarkshire Stirling	5,750 1,300	1,914 490	7,664 1,790	7.6 4.8	6.8 4.3						
	2,908	796	3,704	11.9	10.9						

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.

S46 Labour Market trends September 1999

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		Fainament			All	Ratea	19 0 1999
				Percent	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Percent	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST Cleveland (former county) Harlepool Middesbrough Middesbrough South and East Cleveland Redcar Sociator Narth Sociator Narth	3,425 3,893 2,224 2,739 2,883 2,163	889 937 642 656 722 629	4,314 4,830 2,866 3,395 3,605 2,792	13.3 9.0 14.3 9.4 8.1 8.3	12.0 8.0 13.1 8.6 7.4 7.5	Merseyside (Met. County) Birkenhead Boolle Crosby Knowsley North and Sefton East Knowsley South Liverpool Garston Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton	3,003 2,811 1,265 2,317 2,908 2,252 4,195 3,320	804 716 416 704 796 677 1,188 882	3,807 3,527 1,681 3,021 3,704 2,929 5,383 4,202	10.3 10.7 9.3 10.3 13.8 12.3 5.2 15.1	8.8 9.5 8.3 9.4 12.8 11.2 4.7 13.7
Durham Bishop Auckland Darlington Durham, City of Easington North Durnam North West Durham Sedgefield	1,756 2,194 1,380 1,545 1,661 1,625 1,442	506 577 518 362 489 519 480	2,262 2,771 1,898 1,907 2,150 2,144 1,922	6.5 6.7 4.7 9.0 11.3 10.4 6.6	5.6 6.1 4.3 8.1 9.9 8.9 6.0	Liverpool Wasetree Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South Wirral West	3,025 3,180 1,489 1,707 2,076 2,426 998 1,159	968 814 494 515 573 707 350 372	3,993 3,994 1,983 2,222 2,649 3,133 1,348 1,531	12.9 28.3 6.2 10.2 8.1 11.5 5.8 8.7	11.7 25.6 5.6 9.1 7.3 9.9 4.9 7.6
Northumbarland Bewick-ur m-Tweed Byth Valies Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear (Met. County) Beydon	1,128 1,688 750 1,903	397 493 268 520 392	1,525 2,181 1,018 2,423 1,898	6.2 8.9 4.3 8.1 6.1	4.8 8.0 3.3 7.0 5.6	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Great Grimsby Haltemprice and Howden	1,155 1,139 1,778 1,386 2,936 705	482 433 598 465 754 306	1,637 1,572 2,376 1,851 3,690 1,011	4.6 5.8 7.8 6.1 7.3 3.9	3.9 5.1 7.1 5.1 6.6 3.2
Gatesheal Sastand Washington West Houghton God Washington East Jarrow Newcastle shon Tyne Central Newcastle shon Tyne East and Wallsend Newcastle shon Tyne North	1,651 1,962 2,277 2,243 2,674 1,589 2,194	486 590 558 675 686 401 583	2,137 2,552 2,835 2,918 3,360 1,990 2,777	9.1 7.3 13.3 5.2 7.2 8.0 10.4	8.4 6.8 11.9 4.8 6.6 7.3 9.6	Kingston upon Hull East Kingston upon Hull North Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle Scunthorpe North Yorkshire	2,729 3,252 2,723 1,435	763 936 739 472	3,492 4,188 3,462 1,907	11.7 13.7 5.0 4.4	10.9 12.9 4.7 4.0
North Tyrnsdale Sunderland North Sunderland North Tyre Bridge Tyremouth NORTH WYDST (GOR)	3,109 2,424 2,783 3,233 1,919	772 559 649 710 520	3,881 2,983 3,432 3,943 2,439	14.1 7.7 12.7 4.9 8.8	12.7 7.2 11.9 4.5 8.1	Harrogate and Knaresborough Richmond Syedale Scarborough and Whitby Seiby Skipton and Ripon Vale of York York, City of	654 681 569 1,631 925 552 486 1,671	266 328 237 485 357 232 253 508	920 1,009 806 2,116 1,282 784 739 2,179	2.4 3.0 2.4 5.7 3.5 2.3 2.4 3.2	1.7 2.0 2.0 4.7 3.0 1.6 1.9 2.9
Cheshire Chaster, CAy of Congeton Creve and Mantwich Eddsbury Elesmers Fund and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tation Warnington South Warnington South Wave South	1,102 743 1,210 791 1,107 1,941 727 615 1,368 977 1,606	278 286 411 268 367 569 197 208 410 309 507	1,380 1,029 1,621 1,059 1,474 2,510 924 823 1,778 1,286 2,113	23 34 46 43 41 72 24 20 40 23 52	2.1 2.9 4.3 3.8 3.9 6.7 2.0 1.7 3.7 2.2 4.7	South Yorkshire (Met. County) Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Faightside Sheffield Hallam	1,785 1,981 1,493 1,617 2,456 1,846 1,661 2,216 1,853 2,704 3,679 798	492 538 435 478 749 512 551 528 493 672 976 337	2,277 2,519 1,928 2,095 3,205 2,358 2,212 2,744 2,346 3,376 4,655 1,135	5.9 11.5 8.2 13.1 5.2 12.3 12.3 6.1 6.2 13.0 4.1 5.7	5.1 10.1 7.0 11.9 4.8 11.2 11.0 5.4 5.6 11.8 3.7 5.2
Cumbria Barrowanc Furness Carlisle Copeland Pennthano The Border Westmortano and Lonsdale Workingtor	1,774 1,363 1,581 601 431 1,699	415 414 512 232 173 458	2,189 1,777 2,093 833 604 2,157	6.8 4.3 7.6 3.0 1.8 7.7	6.1 3.8 6.6 2.3 1.5 6.3	Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth West Yorkshire (Met. County) Batley and Spen Bradford North	2,207 1,499 1,886 1,378	607 517 531 348	2,814 2,016 2,417 1,726	16.8 9.3 11.9 5.1	15.2 8.4 10.6 4.4
Greater Manchester (Met. County) Alfincham and Sale West Asthonunder Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury South Cheadle Denton and Reddish Eccles Herwood and Middleton Leigh Makerfield Manchester, Clartal Wanchester, Central Wanchester, Withington Otham West and Saddleworth Otham West and Royton Rochage	762 1,619 1,713 1,730 778 955 930 553 1,208 1,20	214 447 467 301 321 188 375 347 218 455 546 556 658 506 658 5506 5546 371	2,107 976 2,066 2,183 1,251 1,251 1,251 1,251 1,251 1,621 936 2,053 1,629 2,980 4,913 3,613 2,606 2,052 2,484 2,751 2,130	29 5.7 65 50 42 3.7 53 25 52 40 63 65 7.3 1 3,1 9,4 84 7.6 54 7.3 7 3,7	26 4.9 5.5 4.2 3.6 3.1 4.6 2.2 4.7 4.7 3.5 5.3 5.8 6.5 9.6 3.0 8.0 6.6 4.7 6.3 3.4	Bradford South Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds North West Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Rottwell Normanton Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield EAST MIDLANDS	2,631 1,991 3,191 1,249 1,331 1,312 880 2,147 1,517 2,177 1,444 3,690 2,380 2,380 1,504 1,118 1,835 1,104 1,504 1,512 7,32 1,217 1,754	718 549 853 461 359 283 584 421 667 504 858 504 452 398 504 415 504 411 482 274 367 492	3,349 2,540 4,044 1,770 1,778 1,671 1,143 2,731 1,938 2,731 1,948 4,548 3,038 2,127 1,519 1,237 1,994 1,054 2,246	7.5 8.6 6.1 5.0 6.8 5.3 10.5 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.5 12.2 2.5 12.2 10.7 10.7 5.8 8 9 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.8	6.7 7.7 5.5 4.6 3.6 4.9 9.6 4.9 9.3 2.3 10.9 9.7 5.2 7.9 4.0 4.6 2.4 4.3
Statybridge and Hyde Stockport Strefford and Urmston Wgan Worsley Wythenshawe and Sale East Lancashire Blackpool North and Fleetwood Blackpool South	1,464 1,271 1,697 1,384 1,259 1,844 2,374 1,463	496 324 418 421 397 437 611 366	1,960 1,595 2,115 1,805 1,656 2,281 2,985 1,829	7.0 3.4 3.4 5.1 7.9 4.6 6.1 5.5	6.0 3.0 3.1 4.5 7.2 4.3 5.7 4.7	Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	1,232 1,514 2,039 1,617 2,733 1,433 950 1,462 930	392 435 557 501 789 508 303 439 364	1,624 1,949 2,596 2,118 3,522 1,941 1,253 1,901 1,294	4.3 10.3 6.2 6.6 5.3 5.5 3.7 7.3 5.3	3.8 9.1 5.7 6.0 4.8 3.0 6.2 4.5
Burniey Choriey Fylde Hyndhum Lancaster and Wyre Morecambe and Lunesdale Perde Perde Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire	1,752 1,246 1,043 565 1,048 1,068 1,620 1,271 2,179 460 1,130 797 1,851	445 382 321 208 346 386 477 400 509 196 392 269 561	2,197 1,628 1,364 773 1,394 1,454 2,097 1,671 2,688 656 1,522 1,066 2,412	56 4.6 4.5 2.0 4.0 4.0 8.8 5.4 3.7 1.7 5.1 3.9 6.3	48 42 38 1.7 3.7 3.4 7.5 4.9 3.4 1.5 4.5 3.4 5.4	West Derbyshire Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Charnwood Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester Vest Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	500 703 559 642 635 677 1,688 2,592 2,279 1,206 747 483	306 218 326 266 323 625 757 693 531 302 206	1,294 1,009 777 968 901 1,000 2,313 3,349 2,972 1,737 1,049 689	1.6 2.6 3.3 2.9 6.9 4.3 6.2 4.5 2.6 2.3	4.3 1.9 1.4 2.2 2.9 2.3 6.4 4.0 5.7 5.7 3.9 2.3 1.9

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.23



S47

## C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics Parliamentary constituencies as at July 8 1999

N	lale	Female	All	Ratea			Male	Female	All	Ratea	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants					Per cent employee jobs and claimants	iohe and
incolnshire Joston and Skegness Bainsborough Srantham and Stamford Jincoln Jouth and Horncastle Sleaford and North Hykeham	664 1,088 815 1,931 933 634 509	246 440 315 491 320 277 242	910 1,528 1,130 2,422 1,253 911 751	2.6 6.3 2.9 4.6 5.0 3.2 2.2	2.1 5.2 2.6 4.2 3.6 2.3 1.8	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire North West Cambridgeshire Peterborough South Cambridgeshire South East Cambridgeshire	1,249 861 1,194 819 1,594 490 617	373 360 442 252 419 187 253	1,622 1,221 1,636 1,071 2,013 677 870	26 24 50 36 30 14 22	23 20 42 31 27 12
South Holland and The Deepings Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	1,003 602 831 1,407 1,191 1,128	352 282 332 468 403 436	1,355 884 1,163 1,875 1,594 1,564	3.1 2.2 3.1 5.0 2.0 3.6	2.9 1.8 2.8 4.6 1.9 3.2	Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Colchester	1,192 932 835 499 779 1,068	481 374 359 181 309 396	1,673 1,306 1,194 680 1,088 1,464	3.8 4.3 3.4 2.1 6.1 2.6	1.7
Vottinghamshire Ashfield Jassetlaw Sroktowe Bedling Vansfield Newark Vottingham East Vottingham North	1,762 1,541 1,028 1,100 1,671 1,218 3,260 2,443 2,335	532 508 391 377 501 470 890 665 673	2,294 2,049 1,419 1,477 2,172 1,688 4,150 3,108 3,008	5.9 5.9 5.4 5.3 6.5 5.1 7.7 11.6 2.8	5.1 5.2 4.3 4.0 5.5 4.3 7.3 11.0 2.7	Epping Forest Harlow Harwich Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex Rayleigh Rochford and Southend East Saffron Walden Southend West Thurrock West Chelmsford	927 1,166 1,443 777 615 647 2,295 516 1,282 1,536 897	382 426 413 297 217 277 652 233 340 529 354	1,309 1,592 1,856 1,074 832 924 2,947 749 1,622 2,065 1,251	4.6 3.8 7.5 4.6 4.6 4.3 5.7 2.1 8.7 5.1 2.3	34 38 28 17 47 23 38 36 58 34 37 35 48 37 35 45 45 45 21
lottingham South ushcliffe sherwood VEST MIDLANDS lerefordshire tereford	2,300 891 1,371 976 663	314 359 399 267	1,205 1,730 1,375 930	3.6 7.8 3.1 4.0	3.0 6.4 2.4 3.1	Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hermel Hernpstead Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere Hitchin and Harpenden	782 753 473 614 529 513	288 267 206 215 168 173	1,070 1,020 679 829 697 686	3.5 2.1 1.5 2.1 2.1	3.0 1.8 1.3 1.7 1.7
.eominster Shropshire .udlow onth Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham felford Wrekin, The	632 913 953 1,294 804	283 409 301 448 292	915 1,322 1,254 1,742 1,096	3.8 4.0 3.1 4.7 2.7	2.8 3.3 2.6 4.3 2.4	North East Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hatfield Norfolk	513 583 475 948 950 600	193 155 287 329 233	776 630 1,235 1,279 833	2.7 1.4 2.9 2.3 1.6	1.9 20 12 26 20 1.4
Staffordshire Burton Cannock Chase Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford	1,297 1,200 715 1,038 832 1,086	437 443 293 299 326 352	1,734 1,643 1,008 1,337 1,158 1,438	3.8 5.6 3.4 4.4 5.2 3.2	3.6 4.9 2.8 3.5 3.7 2.7	Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk Norwich North Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	2,512 910 1,048 1,193 1,401 2,107 805 898	701 335 293 473 451 680 353 441	3,213 1,245 1,341 1,666 1,852 2,787 1,158 1,339	4.9 4.7 4.2 5.3 3.4 4.0	8.0 4.0 3.4 3.5 4.7 3.2 3.3 3.0
Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South Stone Tarmvorth Warwickshire	784 1,841 1,260 1,493 591 1,138	276 532 425 561 256 530	1,060 2,373 1,685 2,054 847 1,668	4.4 3.9 5.7 6.2 3.0 4.9	3.5 3.7 5.3 5.7 2.5 4.2	Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk and North Ipswich Ipswich South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal Waveney	681 782 1,781 666 970 2,156	310 259 519 246 298 685		3.3 4.2 3.1 3.2 8.2	1.8 27 39 26 27 69
North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratlord-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington West Midlands (Met. County)	1,017 1,089 939 658 1,167	422 413 343 232 387	1,439 1,502 1,282 890 1,554	4.0 4.7 2.8 1.9 2.6	3.4 4.2 2.6 1.5 2.3	West Suffolk LONDON Greater London Batking Battersea	737 1,315 1,650	638	2,288	2 7.1 5.4	22 64 45
Aldridge - Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Selly Oak Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath Birmingham Yardley Coventry North East Coventry North East Dudley North Dudley South Dudley South Halesowen and Rowley Regis Meriden Solihull Stouthridge Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley West Bromwich East Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South East	981 2,328 2,628 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,791 2,300 5,188 1,822 2,375 2,791 2,300 5,188 1,822 2,375 1,844 1,603 1,844 1,603 1,844 1,864	369         739           7556         702           1,520         702           1,520         846           649         495           439         486           546         546           547         623           546         546           651         654           650         760           549         645	1,350 3,067 3,331 2,311 3,305 7,369 2,363 3,637 2,399 2,563 2,308 2,119 2,121 1,202 2,150 2,119 2,121 1,202 2,150 2,119 2,121 2,255 2,909 2,776 2,2780 3,189 2,2786 2,2780 3,189 2,2786 2,2780 3,189 2,523 2,27866 2,2786 2,2786 2,2786 2,27866	7.4 7.3 3.3 6.9 5.3 6.8 2.6 6.0 4.3 8.7 5.6 9.1 7.4 6.0 9.5 8.7	$\begin{array}{c} 4.8\\ 7.0\\ 9.1\\ 14.3\\ 15.8\\ 3.6\\ 9.5\\ 12.0\\ 8.3\\ 13.2\\ 6.9\\ 6.4\\ 6.6\\ 3.0\\ 6.3\\ 4.7\\ 5.8\\ 6.4\\ 2.3\\ 4.0\\ 7.9\\ 5.1\\ 8.5\\ 8.6\\ 7.9\\ 5.3\end{array}$	Beckenham Betinnal Green and Bow Bexleyheath and Crayford Brent East Brent North Brent South Brent South Brent South Brent Yord and Isleworth Brent Yord and Isleworth Brent Yord and Isleworth Brent Yord and Sleworth Brent Yord and Sleworth Carshalton and Wallington Chipping Barnet Cities of London and Westminster Croydon Central Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich and West Norwood Ealing North Ealing Southall Ealing Southall Ealing Southall Ealing Southall Ealing Southall Ealing Acton and Shepherd's Bush East Ham Eitham Enfield North Enfield South Erith and Thamesmead Feitham and Heston Finchley and Golders Green Greenwich and Woolwich	1334 4,401 812 2,518 1,205 3,014 1,252 857 990 1,018 2,218 2,218 2,218 2,218 2,218 2,218 2,214 2,242 1,254 3,242 2,342 3,429 4,749 4,749 2	476 1,209 349 883 484 925 527 315 316 348 348 348 374 382 797 787 787 787 787 316 310 787 576 576 576 576 576 577 576 577 577 57	1,810 5,611 1,163 3,401 1,683 3,933 3,935 3,935 1,177 4,164 1,164 4,622 4,124 4,622 4,1244,124 4,124 4,124 4,124 4,124 4,1244,124 4,124 4,124 4,1244,124 4,124 4,124 4,1244,124 4,124 4,1244,124 4,124 4,1244,124 4,124 4,1244,124	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	56 672 106 59 63 24 22 177 38 64 34 34 34 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 160 932 122 42 74 42 119 13 34 22 5 225
Worcestershire Bromsgrove Mid Worcestershire Reddich West Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest EAST	1,005 686 1,088 596 1,130 1,113	392 292 403 257 376 383	1,397 978 1,491 853 1,506 1,496	2.5 3.9 2.9 3.5	32 21 35 23 31 33	Hackney Kouthand Shoreditch Harmersmith and Fulham Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon Holborn and St Pancras Homohurch	4,397 2,414 2,226 1,361 1,094 968 1,766 3,265 838	1,43 977 955 573 4 422 8 344 6 644 5 1,213 5 30	5,82 7 3,39 9 3,18 3 1,93 3 1,51 3 1,31 6 2,41 3 4,47 7 1,14	B         8.4           1         5.5           5         9.1           4         4.5           7         6.6           6         1.7           2         5.6           8         2.3           2         5.6	11.9 3.1 4225 755 4.7 54 8.6 3.7 54 4.6 4.4 2.1 4.6 4.4 2.1 4.0 8
Bedfordshire Bedford Luton North Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North East Bedfordshire South West Bedfordshire	1,518 1,278 1,822 483 584 716	545 423 551 190 268 289	2,063 1,701 2,373 673 852 1,005	8.4 4.0 2.5 3.3	3.6 7.6 3.6 1.9 2.6 2.3	Hornsey and Wood Green liford North liford South Islington North Islington South and Finsbury	2,965 1,078 2,244 3,760 2,773	3 42 5 71 0 1,48	2 1,50 3 2,96 1 5,24	0 72 4 8.3 1 15.7	56 65 142 32

	Male	Female	All	Ratea		Parlian
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants	
Chelsea	1,273	694	1,967	1.9	1.6	Oxfordshire
rbiton	907 1,769	374 641	1,281 2,410	2.0 11.4	1.8 9.4	Banbury Henley
	2,321	837	3,158	16.3	13.4	Oxford East
ford	3,177 2,121	1,100 672	4,277 2,793	17.5 14.9	14.4 12.5	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage
stead	1,563	559	2,793	14.9	8.7	Witney
and Bermondsey	3,441	1,251	4,692	4.4	4.0	
Sidcup	649	263	912	3.8	3.0	Surrey East Surrey
ingTown	869 4,174	301 1,087	1,170 5,261	4.4 9.5	3.5 8.9	Epsom and Ewell
	1,155	426	1,581	5.4	4.5	Esher and Walton
nd Kensington North	3,389	1,410	4,799	10.0	9.2	Guildford Mole Valley
	963 791	397 295	1,360 1,086	3.6 3.5	2.9 2.9	Reigate
ood	600	226	826	3.3	3.0	Runnymede and Weybridge
	3,496	1,393	4,889	20.0	17.5	South West Surrey Spelthome
m	640 1,943	247 666	887 2,609	2.8 10.0	2.3 8.3	Surrey Heath
	5,462	1,727	7,189	18.8	15.4	Woking
	822	309	1,131	3.1	2.5	WestSussex
	801 699	298 270	1,099 969	6.1 2.3	5.0 2.1	Arundel and South Downs
	4,303	1,515	5,818	7.5	6.6	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton
	2,570	921	3,491	13.2	. 11.2	Chichester
	3,452 709	1,003 319	4,455 1,028	12.6 2.4	11.1 2.0	Crawley East Worthing and Shoreham
	100	015	1,020	2.4	2.0	Horsham
						MidSussex
ner county)						WorthingWest
ier county)	570	189	759	1.5	1.3	Wight, Isle of
	523	160	683	1.7	1.5	Isle of Wight
	481 944	141 264	622 1,208	1.1 1.7	1.0 1.5	SOUTH WEST
	801	246	1,047	3.7	3.2	
	1,475	417	1,892	3.1	2.7	Avon (former county) Bath
	569 321	195 120	764 441	2.0 1.2	1.7 1.0	Bristol East
						Bristol North West
ire	755	256	1.011	2.0	1.7	Bristol South Bristol West
	445	171	616	1.5	1.3	Kingswood
	335	134	469	2.0	1.7	Northavon Wansdyke
mersham outh West	387 922	127 324	514 1,246	1.9 2.2	1.6 1.9	Weston-Super-Mare
nKeynes	768	289	1,057	2.0	1.7	Woodspring
	1,069	291	1,360	2.3	2.0	Cornwall, and the Isles of Scilly
						Falmouth and Camborne
9	653	226	879	4.4	3.5	North Cornwall South East Cornwall
own n	1,988 2,559	651 953	2,639 3,512	10.1 7.2	8.5 6.0	Stives
	1,100	356	1,456	4.7	4.0	Truro and St Austell
e	2,036 1,719	483 632	2,519 2,351	7.7 6.8	6.7 5.7	Devon
	687	236	923	3.1	2.6	EastDevon
	417	164	581	1.8	1.4	Exeter North Devon
						Plymouth Devonport
	689	206	895	1.9	1.5	Plymouth Sutton
	652	207	859	1.5	1.3	South West Devon Teignbridge
	674 637	218 218	892 855	2.6 1.9	2.1 1.6	Tiverton and Honiton
	487	172	659	1.8	1.5	Torbay
	973 1,353	335 383	1,308 1,736	5.2	4.3	Torridge and West Devon Totnes
t	566	184	750	5.9 2.7	5.2 2.2	100100
st	495	158	653	2.4	1.9	Dorset Bournemouth East
pshire pshire	396 483	130 177	526 660	1./ 1.7	1.2 1.4	BournemouthWest
h	1,114	292	1,406	3.2	2.5	Christchurch
th	2,124	626	2,750	4.9	4.0	Mid Dorset and North Poole North Dorset
hen	421 1.857	180 502	601 2,359	2.3 3.5	1.9 3.1	Poole
est	1,852	462	2,314	5.3	4.8	South Dorset
	522	185	707	1.1	0.9	WestDorset
						Gloucestershire
	932 1,152	280 327	1,212 1,479	3.3	2.8	Cheltenham Cotswold
lesford	1,152	333	1,500	3.4 5.2	2.8 4.5	Forest of Dean
	927	318	1,245	3.1	2.8	Gloucester Stroud
MidKent	1,473 757	411 277	1,884 1,034	6.2 3.8	5.2 3.2	Tewkesbury
lythe	1,632	410	2,042	5.8	5.0	
	1,129	382	1,511	6.0	5.2	Somerset Bridgwater
he Weald	1,405 744	435 235	1,840 979	6.7 1.8	6.0 1.6	Somerton and Frome
	1,281	468	1,749	4.3	3.6	Taunton
	1,852 489	549 188	2,401 677	10.1 2.3	8.7 1.9	Wells Yeovil
dSheppey	1,428	464	1,892	2.3 5.8	4.8	
falling	1,560	430	1,990	7.5	6.4	Wiltshire Devizes
.9	623 590	219 197	842 787	2.4 1.8	2.1 1.5	North Swindon
						North Miltohiro

North Swindon North Wiltshire Salisbury South Swindon Westbury

S48 Labour Market trends September 1999

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics C.23



				Percent	Doroont
				employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
	491 340 1,275 528 474 317	176 101 375 191 158 150	667 441 1,650 719 632 467	1.3 1.3 4.1 1.1 1.5 1.3	1.1 1.1 3.7 0.9 1.3 0.9
	385 449 429 525 319 359 428 433 535 358 358 313	128 160 161 188 92 125 160 135 219 121 97	513 609 590 713 411 484 588 568 754 479 410	1.6 2.0 1.7 1.3 0.9 1.2 1.2 1.4 1.3 1.0 1.0	1.4 1.7 1.4 1.1 0.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.1 0.9 0.9
	359 734 640 708 740 413 360 613	151 246 211 223 208 133 114 188	510 980 851 931 948 546 474 801	2.1 3.5 1.8 1.3 3.2 1.4 1.0 2.3	1.7 2.8 1.5 1.3 2.6 1.2 0.9 2.0
	2,218	675	2,893	6.4	5.0
	1,081 1,959 1,315 1,886 1,772 794 497 512 955 469	438 605 367 566 660 264 219 202 354 191	1,519 2,564 1,682 2,452 2,432 2,432 1,058 716 714 1,309 660	2.9 5.6 3.3 6.7 2.1 3.9 1.4 2.9 4.2 2.3	2.6 5.1 2.9 6.2 2.0 3.4 1.2 2.5 3.3 1.8
lly	2,003 1,567 1,075 1,625 1,435	649 562 491 648 517	2,652 2,129 1,566 2,273 1,952	8.8 5.5 5.8 8.7 4.2	6.5 4.2 4.4 6.3 3.3
	587 1,550 1,116 1,783 2,519 652 1,068 794 1,794 1,284 1,007	199 530 398 561 265 347 280 509 515 426	.786 2,080 1,514 2,344 3,280 917 1,415 1,074 2,303 1,799 1,433	3.5 3.0 4.2 5.5 6.3 3.8 4.2 3.0 6.4 5.5 4.8	26 28 32 46 54 29 32 23 53 42 36
	1,213 1,385 508 576 391 766 1,003 546	362 377 160 211 167 200 264 221	1,575 1,762 668 787 558 966 1,267 767	6.3 4.4 2.4 3.1 1.7 22 4.3 2.2	5.7 4.0 2.6 1.3 1.9 3.5 1.8
	1,309 407 793 1,728 873 634	394 143 329 509 341 254	1,703 550 1,122 2,237 1,214 888	3.4 1.7 4.5 3.7 3.4 2.6	3.0 1.2 3.7 3.5 2.9 1.9
	1,227 655 1,106 877 736	389 291 389 325 280	1,616 946 1,495 1,202 1,016	4.9 3.3 3.2 3.2 2.4	3.9 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.0
	741 759 504 613 1,141 693	307 247 255 205 344 302	1,048 1,006 759 818 1,485 995	1.9	1.9 2.4 1.4 1.4 2.1 2.1

September 1999

Labour Market trends



Female All Male Rate Male Female All Percent Percent employee iobs and workforce jobs and claimants claimants 2,401 1,497 1,757 1,203 1,479 1,503 976 812 1,504 1,128 Paisley South 1,843 1,104 1,365 883 1,066 1,102 731 587 1,144 928 558 393 392 320 413 401 245 225 360 200 WALES Perth Ross, Skye and Inverness Wes Roxburgh and Berwickshire 1,593 1,362 2,219 1,185 1,634 1,541 55 Aberavon Alyn and Deeside Blaenau Gwent Brecon and Radnorshire  $\begin{array}{c} 63\\ 3,106\\ 4,9\\ 4,1\\ 8,3\\ 7,92\\ 2,85\\ 5,07\\ 9,52\\ 2,85\\ 5,07\\ 9,52\\ 2,85\\ 5,07\\ 9,52\\ 2,85\\ 5,07\\ 9,52\\ 5,67\\ 2,56\\ 1,4,7\\ 8,95\\ 8,7\\ 7,1\\ 3,64\\ 4,52\\ 4,63\\ 12,57\\ 5,02\\ 5,17\\ 5,32\\ 10,6\\ 5,17\\ 5,32\\ 10,6\\ 5,17\\ 5,12\\ 10,6\\ 10,12\\ 10$ 1,265 1,034 1,727 833 1,196 1,176 1,517 1,438 629 2,024 1,882 906 1,269 931 838 900 Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale Bridgend West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine Caemarfon West Renfrewshire 1 225 1.871 2.499 2.499 2.2381 1.281 1.281 1.282 1.281 1.281 1.281 1.302 1.101 1.302 1.101 1.302 1.007 1.374 1.961 1.287 1.302 1.327 1.327 1.328 1.287 1.328 1.287 1.328 1.287 1.328 1.287 1.328 1.287 1.328 1.328 1.328 1.328 1.328 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.328 1.329 1.329 1.328 1.429 1.329 1.282 1.296 1.282 1.296 1.282 1.296 1.282 1.296 1.282 1.296 1.282 1.296 1.282 1.296 1.282 1.296 1.296 1.282 1.296 1 Caerphilly Cardiff Central Cardiff North Western Isles NORTHERN IRELAND Cardiff South and Penarth 1,693 2,832 2,095 4,440 1,735 2,252 2,183 4,068 1,136 1,653 2,904 1,418 1,361 2,100 1,425 1,735 2,583 550 646 963 789 678 812 813 1,092 456 691 921 773 600 624 795 575 630 833 2,243 3,478 3,058 5,229 2,413 3,064 2,996 5,160 1,592 2,344 3,825 2,887 2,018 1,985 2,895 2,895 2,365 2,365 2,365 Cardiff West **Bolfast** East Cardiff West Carmarthen East and Dinefwr Carmarthen West and South Pembi Belfast North Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Forle Carmartnen V Ceredigion Clwyd South Clwyd West Conwy Cynon Valley Delyn Gower 1,363 1,448 811 1,026 877 1,486 647 1,685 819 494 Foyle Lagan Valley Mid Ulster Newry and Armagh Gower Islwyn Llanelli Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Monmouth Montromouskhire North Antrim North Down South Antrin South Down Montgomeryshire Strangford Upper Bann West Tyrone 1,276 1,202 1,569 1,297 1,303 1,286 1,592 1,504 1,592 1,504 1,672 1,272 1,127 1,387 919 1,458 Neath Newport East Newport West Ogmore Pontypridd Preseli Pembrokeshire Rhondda Swansea East Swansea West Torfaen Vale of Clwyd Vale of Glamorgan Wrexham Wrexham Ynys-Mon SCOTLAND  $\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 20\\ 95\\ 765\\ 61\\ 72\\ 98\\ 79\\ 10\\ 79\\ 65\\ 51\\ 79\\ 82\\ 20\\ 55\\ 51\\ 74\\ 88\\ 42\\ 26\\ 82\\ 27\\ 23\\ 74\\ 11.1\\ 118\\ 80\\ 6.4\\ \end{array}$ 1,433 858 988 1,828 1,476 1,219 1,564 1,268 1,965 2,160 1,654 1,446 1,544 1,231 1,643 1,888 1,082 1,082 1,082 2,416 2,082 2,082 2,082 2,082 2,082 1,582 2,865 2,207 2,682 2,207 2,682 2,203 2,921 1,591 2,682 2,203 2,921 1,591 2,682 2,203 2,921 1,591 2,682 2,203 2,921 1,591 2,682 2,203 2,921 1,591 2,682 2,203 1,951 1,951 1,950 1,951 1,950 1,952 1,951 1,952 2,735 2,961 1,952 1,951 1,959 1,951 1,959 1,957 1,957 1,959 1,957 Aberdeen Central Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Airdrie and Shotts Angus Argyll and Bute Bánff and Buchan Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley Central Fife Clydesdale Coatbridge and Chryston Cumbernaud and Kilsyth Cunninghame North Cunninghame South Dumbarton Banff and Buchan 2,164 1,871 1,563 2,595 2,101 1,697 1,310 1,349 998 1,457 1,784 998 1,457 1,784 1,413 1,195 1,784 1,413 1,413 1,413 1,413 1,413 1,279 943 1,467 1,968 8,2868 8,2858 1,467 1,968 8,2858 1,467 1,968 8,2858 1,467 1,968 1,978 1, Dundee East Dundee West Dunfermline East **Dunfermline West** East Kilbride FastLothian Eastwood Edinburgh Central Edinburgh Central Edinburgh North and Leith Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh West Falkirk East Falkirk East Galloway and Upper Nithsdale Glasgow Anniesland Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Cotanart Glasgow Covan Glasgow Kelvin astwood Glasgow Kelvir Glasgow Kelvin Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollok Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn Gordon 10.2 14.6 11.8 9.4 12.5 3.5 6.4 5.6 13.2 3.1 8.6 10.1 5.4 4.0 5.5 5.5 8.9 5.0 4.8 7.3 273 490 577 404 ireenock and Inverclyde amilton North and Bellshill amilton South iverness East, Nairn and Lochaber 382 747 741 314 425 225 574 514 392 369 496 Kilmarnock and Loudour Kirkcaldy Linlithgow Livingston Midlothian Moray Motherwell and Wishaw North East Fife North Tayside Ochil Orkney and Shetland Paisley North 466 1,662 185 538

Percent Percent employee jobs and Workforce jobs and claimants claimants OPTH FAST SOUTH EAST Berkshire, Buckinghamsh and Oxfordshire Berkshire Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire CC Oxfordshire Surrey, East and West Sus Brighton and Hove ev and Durham 28,930 7,926 36,856 10,711 8.6 9.7 10.1 6.3 7.6 7.8 7.0 7.7 8.8 7.8 8.8 9.2 5.7 6.7 7.0 5.7 7.0 8.2 and Stockton-on-Tees 8,47 2,240 2,235 620 2,831 9,259 1,678 5,571 2,010 eside 8,856 2,316 11.091 2,936 12,118 **44,292** 9,287 35,033 rland and Tyne and Wear 5,469 21,844 7,720 7,147 27,415 9,730 Brighton and Hove East Sussex CC Surrey West Sussex Hampshire and the Isle of NORTH VEST and MERSEYSIDE 7,449 4,991 2,458 12,187 5,352 6,835 44,086 25,448 18,638 19,867 2,903 2,459 14,505 38,131 8,481 15,972 6,092 7,586 **2,204** 1,377 **9,653** 6,368 **5.0** 7.5 **4.3** 6.5 2.6 **3.3** 4.2 2.8 **4.7** 4.4 5.1 **4.1** 5.7 4.6 3.8 **8.8** 9.8 9.3 7.6 8.0 Portsmouth Southampton 827 3,810 1,608 2,202 Hampshire CC Isle of Wight 5,265 15,997 6,960 9,037 3.6 4.5 3.2 5.9 4.8 5.9 4.6 6.0 5.3 4.3 9.8 10.8 10.2 8.5 9.3 Warrington Kent Medway Towns Kent CC chester nchester South nchester North **12,330** 6,914 5,416 **5,869** 762 619 4,488 **10,976** 2,415 4,529 1,799 2,233 9,037 56,416 32,362 24,054 25,736 3,665 3,078 18,993 49,107 10,896 20,501 7,891 9,819 SOUTH WEST Gloucester, Wiltshire and North Somerset with Darwer and North Somerset Bristol, City of North and North East Sorr South Gloucestershire Gloucestershire Swindon Wiltshire CC /side Bournemouth and Poor Dorset CC AND THE HUMBER YORKS **25,186** 10,913 5,489 8,784 **9,835** and North Lincolnshi pon Hull, City of g of Yorkshire North East Lincolnshire **5,948** 2,378 1,515 2,055 **2,666** 19,238 8,535 3,974 6,729 2,041 5,128 29,681 16,941 12,740 39,070 **6.8** 8.7 5.1 ast R 6.1 8.2 4.2 5.7 2.5 2.7 2.4 6.9 7.4 6.3 4.8 6.0 4.1 4.9 Cornwall and Isles of Scill Cornwall and Isles of Scil Devon Plymouth Torbay Devon CC 6.3 3.1 2.9 3.2 7.7 8.3 7.0 5.4 6.7 4.6 5.5 hire orth 672 1,994 **8,416** 4,814 3,602 **11,526** 2,991 3,913 4,622 2,713 7,122 **38,097** hire CC outh \ hire WALES oncaster and Rotherham 21,755 16,342 50,596 West Wales and The Valley lest Yo ire Isle of Anglesey Gwynedd Conwy and Denbighshire South West Wales 10,474 13,323 15,273 13,465 17,236 19,895 Kirklees and Wakefield EAST MUS ANDS Central Vallevs Gwent Valleys Bridgend and Neath Port T and Nottinghamshire **5.5** 5.9 7.4 33.233 10,274 43,507 **4.8** 5.3 6.6 3.4 5.2 5.2 3.9 1,370 1,431 1,793 2,228 2,229 1,223 4,578 5,015 5,020 8,038 7,059 3,523 5,948 6,446 East Wales Monmouthshire and Newp Cardiff and Vale of Glamo Flintshire and Wrexham 6,446 6,813 10,266 9,288 4,746 Vest Derbyshire 3.9 5.5 6.0 4.9 ghamshire Powvs re, Rutland SCOTLAND **17,670** 6,559 4,949 6,162 **6,574** 6,574 **6,520** 2,075 2,172 2,273 **2,331** 2,331 **24,190** 8,634 7,121 8,435 **8,905** 8,905 3.1 5.0 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.0 nd N ptonshire 3.5 5.4 2.8 3.0 3.7 3.7 North Fast Scotland re CC and Butland Aberdeen City, Aberdeen and NE Moray and NE Moray Eastern Scotland Angus and Dundee City Clackmannanshire and Fift East Lothian and Midlothiar Scottish Borders, The Edinburgh, City of Falkirk Perth and Kincross and Sti West Lothian South West Eurohardon Helensborugh and Lomond Helen WEST MIDI ANDS re. Worcestershire **12,127** 1,568 5,689 4,870 **17,871** 1,987 2,609 4,548 8,727 **63,071 4,566** 647 2,122 1,797 **6,463** nd Wa ckshire shire, County of 16,693 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.0 4.1 3.7 3.5 4.9 4.1 6.9 7.9 4.3 5.2 6.6 7.0 **2.8** 2.6 2.9 2.6 **3.6** 3.4 2.9 4.6 3.5 **6.3** 7.3 3.9 4.8 6.1 6.4 2,215 7,811 6,667 24,334 and Staffordshi 714 1,019 2,701 3,628 6,034 1,971 1,486 1,480 3,244 **18,621** 8,521 825 1,636 4,210 3,429 East Ayrshire and North Ayrs Glasgow City Inverclyde, East Renfrews and Renfrewshire North Lanarkshire South Ayrshire 81,692 38,559 3,323 7,462 17,529 14,819 30,038 2,498 5,826 13,319 11,390 Sandwell Valsalia outh Lanarkshire verhampton Highlands and the Islands EAST Caithness and Sutherland and Cromarty Inverness and Nairn and M ast Anglia 25,471 2,187 4,637 10,874 7,773 13,621 3,057 3,344 7,220 17,406 3,390 1,778 12,238 **8,630** 602 1,684 3,727 2,617 **4,780** 964 1,302 2,514 **6,220** 925 645 4,650 34,101 2,789 6,321 14,601 10,390 18,401 4,021 4,646 9,734 23,626 4,315 2,423 16,888 Inverness and Naim and M Badenoch and Strathspey Lochaber, Skye and Locha and Argyll and the Islands Eilean Siar (Western Isles Orkney Islands Shetland Islands 3.7 3.1 2.6 4.7 3.8 5.2 3.3 2.2 4.1 6.7 5.1 3.7 3.2 2.8 2.2 4.0 3.2 2.3 4.7 2.7 1.8 3.5 5.7 4.5 3.1 nire CC uffoll e and Hertfordshire edfordshire CC NORTHERN IRELAND Northern Ireland Belfast Outer Belfast East of Northern Ireland North of Northern Ireland West and South of Northern NDON erlond 114,165

Male Female

All Ratea

Ratea

Percent

employee iobs and

9.5 4.1

8.2 5.3 4.9 8.2 4.6 3.6 5.7 11.1

5.6 5.5 4.5 18.9 8.2 10.0 8.7 11.9 4.4 9.2 10.3 7.7 8.8 5.6 11.0 7.7 8.8 5.6 11.0 7.7 1.3 7.7 1.3 7.7 1.3 7.7 1.3 7.7 1.0 7.1 5.7 11.7

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helplin

Percent

orkforce bs and

mant

**29,767** 8,317 21,450 **24,075** 84,398 **5.3** 2.2 10.4 **5.7** 8.2 4.5 4.5 4.9 ndon - Wesi ndon - East 29,414 84,751 90,137 2.1 9.2 4.7 21,097 63,301 66.062 n - East and North East 37,285 18,792 34,060 27,520 9,765 5,139 3.65 and North West 24.889 9171

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094. 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 NUTS 3 area rates shown are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

Labour Market trends September 1999 S50

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 a percentage of the narrow-base estimate (employee jobs plus claimants). All of the Parliamentary constituency rates are calculated using mid-1998 based denominators.

September 1999

Poole

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count area statistics NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at July 8 1999

NUTS 2 a					y 8 1999
	Male	Female	All _	Rate <sup>a</sup> Percent	Percent
				employee jobs and claimants	Workforce jobs and claimants
hire	10.000				
	<b>13,802</b> 5,710	<b>4,485</b> 1,748	18,287 7,458 2,303	<b>1.9</b> 1.9	<b>1.6</b> 1.6
	1,690 2,977 3,425	613 973	3,950	2.1 2.0	1.9 1.7
ssex	<b>20,247</b> 6,054	1,151 <b>6,751</b> 2,167	4,576 <b>26,998</b> 8,221	1.7 <b>2.6</b> 7.7	1.4 <b>22</b> 6.5
	5,105 4,521	1,534 1,576	6,639 6,097	4.5 1.3	0.5 3.7 1.1
f Wight	4,567 17,513 3,238	1,474 <b>5,310</b>	6,041 <b>22,823</b>	1.9 <b>3.1</b>	1.6 2.5
	3,858	918 1,017	4,156 4,875	4.2 4.3	3.3 3.9
	8,199 2,218 <b>19,141</b>	2,700 675 <b>5,923</b>	10,899 2,893 <b>25,064</b>	2.2 6.4 <b>4.3</b>	1.9 5.0
	3,379	1,108 4,815	4,487 20,577	5.8 4.1	3.7 5.0 3.5
	<b>21,435</b> 6,889	<b>7,496</b> 2,151	<b>28,931</b> 9,040	<b>3.0</b> 3.9	<b>2.5</b> 3.6
nerset, and	4.351	1.715	6.066	2.6	2.2
	5,744 1,880 2,571	1,970 582 1,078	7,714 2,462 3,649	3.3 2.3 2.2	2.7 2.2 1.7
	2,571 <b>10,989</b> 3,776	<b>3,636</b> 1,081	3,649 14,625 4,857	3.3 3.9	1.7 2.7 3.4
	2,612 4,601	881 1,674	3,493 6,275	2.6 3.3	2.1 2.7
l <b>y</b> lly	7,705 7,705 14,154	<b>2,867</b> 2,867	<b>10,572</b> 10,572	<b>6.3</b> 6.3	<b>4.8</b> 4.8
	14,154 4,712 2,237	<b>4,791</b> 1,481 662	18,945 6,193 2,899	<b>4.6</b> 5.8 6.3	<b>3.7</b> 4.9 5.1
	7,205	2,648	9,853	3.8	3.0
VS	33 311	10 244	43 55F	71	60
ys	<b>33,311</b> 1,458 2,333	10,244 509 772	<b>43,555</b> 1,967 3,105	<b>7.1</b> 10.4 7.0	6.0 7.8 5.4
	2,333 3,000 5,878	920 2,013	3,920 7,891	5.8 7.4	4.8 5.6
Folhet	5,786 5,905	1,577 1,696	7,363 7,601	8.2 7.3 6.7	7.0 6.5
Falbot	4,789 4,162 <b>15,734</b>	1,578 1,179 <b>4,900</b>	6,367 5,341 20,634	6.2	6.0 5.6.
port Irgan	3,492 7,433	4,900 1,110 2,081	<b>20,634</b> 4,602 9,514	<b>4.7</b> 5.1 4.9	<b>4.1</b> 4.4 4.4
	3,463 1,346	1,133 576	4,596 1,922	4.2 4.3	3.7 3.2
shire	6,342	2,175	8,517	3.4	2.9
	6,342 35,039	2,175 <b>11,447</b> 2,211	8,517 <b>46,486</b>	3.4 <b>5.8</b>	2.9 5.1
fe in	6,696 9,334 1,858	2,211 3,053 562	8,907 12,387 2,420	8.3 8.5 5.2	7.5 7.6
	1,468 7,317	562 513 2,202	2,420 1,981 9,519	5.2 4.9 3.6	4.3 4.1 3.2
tirling	2,979 2,943	1,066 1,101	4,045 4,044	7.5 4.5	6.8 3.8
nshire	2,444 <b>56,885</b>	739 <b>17,877</b>	3,183 <b>74,762</b>	5.2 <b>7.9</b>	4.8 <b>7.1</b>
d	4,670 2,842	1,451 1,116	6,121 3,958	9.3 7.1	7.9 6.0
rshire Mainland	6,928 19,512	1,116 2,540 5,196	9,468 24,708	11.0 6.9	9.9 6.5
shire	7,218	2,360	9,578	7.4	6.6
	7,641 2,324 5,750	2,413 887 1,914	10,054 3,211 7,664	9.3 7.1 7.6	8.4 6.1 6.8
and Ross	6,877	2,048	8,925	6.2	5.0
Moray	1,875	525	2,400	8.1	6.7
alsh s	1,877	602 536	2,479	5.1	4.2
s 5)	1,731 928 198	536 200 81	2,267 1,128 279	6.1 11.1 3.7	4.7 9.2 2.8
	268	104	372	3.3	2.7
	39 727	13 241	52 069	0.1	6.0
	<b>39,727</b> 9,789 5,675	<b>13,241</b> 2,595 2,161	52,968 12,384 7,836	<b>8.1</b> 6.7 6.9	6.8 5.9 6.0
	6,706 8,691	2,695 2,602	9,401 11,293	6.9 11.5 9.7	5.8 9.7
rn Ireland	8,866	3,188	12,054	9.7	7.9

able gives data using the Eurostat Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques (NUTS) system. NUTS 2 areas are in bold type, and NUTS 3 areas are indented and in lighter type. For more information, see p335, Ir Market Trends, July 1999. Please note that incorrect data were published in July 1999 - see p395, Labour MarketTrends, August 1999.

## C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count flows: standardised<sup>a</sup>

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW	Colorest and the state of the					
	NOT SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTE			
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Fernale
Month ending						105.4	
1998 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	301.0 273.4 252.9	197.1 180.1 172.7	104.0 93.3 80.2	232.9 246.7 246.0	-23.3 13.8 -0.7	165.4 174.3 173.7	57.5 72.4 72.3
Oct 8 Nov 12 Dec 10	268.2 271.3 258.1	187.5 194.3 191.4	80.7 77.0 66.7	254.0 264.4 263.4	8.0 10.4 -1.0	178.5 186.1 185.0	75.5 78.3 78.4
1999 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	274.0 279.1 258.4	193.8 199.9 186.5	80.1 79.2 71.9	256.7 262.2 267.2	-6.7 5.5 5.0	180.3 185.6 189.4	76.4 76.6 77.8
Apr 8 May13 Jun 10 R	249.9 244.2 240.6	177.0 177.1 171.5	72.9 67.1 69.0	252.1 270.8 258.1	-15.1 18.7 -12.7	177.8 191.9 183.7	743 789 744
Jul 8P	295.8	199.1	96.7	240.3	-17.8	175.0	1953

NITED KINGDO	A OUTFLOW						
	NOT SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			San Mariana (
	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Ferne
lonth ending				262.5	0.0	182.7	
998 Jul 9	251.7 260.5	178.9 180.1	72.8 80.4	267.4	4.9	186.7	
Aug 13 Sep 10	305.9	199.2	106.7	259.5	-7.9	181.3	
Oct 8	320.0	219.6	100.4	239.6	-19.9 15.7	172.1 181.2	
Nov 12 Dec 10	273.5 247.6	190.6 175.3	82.9 72.2	255.3 281.8	26.5	200.9	8.
		134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	
999 Jan 14 Feb 11	193.5 287.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1 187.6	
Mar11	293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	107.0	
Apr 8	278.6	202.5	76.1	271.7	5.5	192.9 192.5	
Mav13	282.8	201.7	81.1	271.9 273.4	0.2 1.5	192.5	
Jun 10 R	274.0	199.1	74.9	273.4			
Jul 8P	275.3	198.3	77.0	283.2	9.8	200.4	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207 1609

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 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 41/<sub>3</sub> week month. The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. Revised.

R

## CLAIMANT COUNT Claim history: interval between claims C.33

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

	Onflow	s (per cent)	Technica State				0	nflows (thousa	ands)				
Interval (Weeks)	Female	,	Male		All		Fe	emale		Male		All	
A or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previoue Claims		15 12 9 5 4 7 16 32		20 14 12 7 5 10 15 17		18 14 12 6 4 9 16 21		27.8 22.9 17.9 10.2 6.7 13.8 30.2 61.6		92.7 67.9 59.1 31.0 22.9 46.4 73.1 81.3		120.5 90.7 76.9 41.2 29.6 60.2 103.3 142.9	
Total		100	and the second	100		100		191.0		474.4		665.4	
ONFLOW	GOVERN	IMENT OFFIC	CEREGIONS										and in
Interval (wooks)	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
PERCEN													
4 or less Over 4 and 15 to 13 Over 13 and 5 to 26 Over 26 and 5 to 39 Over 39 and 5 to 52 Over 52 and 5 to 104 Over 104 No previous chalms	21 14 12 7 5 9 13 19	17 14 12 7 4 9 15 22	16 17 13 8 5 9 15 19	20 14 13 6 5 8 13 20	18 12 12 6 4 10 16 22	18 12 11 6 4 10 16 23	17 13 10 6 4 10 17 23	16 14 12 6 4 9 16 22	17 13 10 5 4 9 19 23	18 13 12 5 5 9 17 21	21 14 12 6 4 9 13 21	18 14 12 7 6 9 14 20	18 14 12 6 4 9 16 21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
THOUSAN													
4 or less Over 4 and 15 to 13 Over 13 and 15 to 26 Over 28 and 15 to 26 Over 28 and 15 to 52 Over 52 and 15 to 104 Over 104 No previous caims	9.7 6.5 5.3 3.1 2.5 4.1 5.8 8.7	11.7 9.3 8.3 4.5 2.5 5.7 10.3 15.0	3.5 3.7 2.9 1.7 1.0 2.1 3.3 4.2	14.2 9.9 8.7 4.3 3.1 5.7 9.3 14.0	8.2 5.6 5.2 2.6 1.9 4.5 7.3 10.0	11.1 7.8 6.7 4.0 2.4 6.0 10.3 14.7	8.2 6.1 5.0 2.9 1.9 4.6 8.0 10.9	13.8 12.1 10.3 4.8 3.6 7.3 13.7 19.0	10.5 7.5 5.8 3.2 2.6 5.5 11.5 13.6	8.4 6.4 5.5 2.4 2.2 4.5 8.1 10.0	7.6 5.0 4.3 2.2 1.5 3.2 4.8 7.8	13.7 10.7 8.9 5.4 4.5 7.0 11.0 15.0	120.5 90.7 76.9 41.2 29.6 60.2 103.3 142.9
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

OS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. st claims in this table started between 14 January and 8 April 1999 inclusive. Jous claims in this table must have started after 12 January 1989. (dest 95% confidence interval for the regional percentages is ±/-2.3 percentage points (Merseyside). videst 95% confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ±/-0.9 percentage points. Jims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim Leavers between 10 June 1999 and 8 July 1999, unadjusted C.34

	Less than 13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	52-104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	Tota
ousands			and the second second	1000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 000		
undwork	70.3	22.3	16.6			
orks on average 16+ hours per week	6.7	0.6	0.4	5.7	3.0	117.9
	7.5			0.2	0.1	8.0
imed Income Support imed Income Support	1.4	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.4	13.6
imed Incapacity Benefit		1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	4.4
medanotherbenefit	4.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	12.0
-time education	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	
proved training	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0		4.1
Veroment	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
vernment supported training	4.1	1.7	4.9		0.0	0.9
	0.1	0.1	4.9	2.8	1.4	15.0
lomatic credita	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
netoprison	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
ending court		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
lective claim	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
ased claiming	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rased	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.0		1.8
known	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	4.1
led to sign	4.6	1.3		0.0	0.0	0.1
ieu lo sign	33.9	9.6	12	0.6	0.3	8.0
v claim review	0.7		7.1	2.8	1.5	55.0
	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1
al	140.9	44.2	00.0			
a percentage stat		44.2	38.2	16.4	9.5	249.2
a percentage of those with a known desi	tination					
WKS ON AVPrage 1C . L	68.7	67.0	55.5	43.8		
neabroad	6.5	1.8	1.3		39.0	
medinace	7.3	8.1	7.7	1.5	1.3	
imed Income Support	1.4	3.0	1.1	6.2	5.2	
Imed Incapacity Benefit Imed another benefit	4.0		3.0	4.6	7.8	
lineuanotherbenefit	1.3	7.5	7.7	13.1	16.9	
-lime education		3.0	2.7	3.8	6.5	
Ploved training	12	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	
	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	
trement age reached	4.0	5.1	16.4	21.5	0.0	
	0.1	0.3	0.3		18.2	
10 Drison	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	
and no court	0.4	0.6		0.0	1.3	
ective claim	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	
ased claiming	1.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	
beased		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Iknown	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.6	
lodu .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
led to sign	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.6	0.0	
v claim review	33.1	28.8	23.7	21.5	3.9	
	0.7	0.6	0.7		19.5	
		0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	
te: Computerised claims only	Not the second second					

## C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Males 7	United	Australiab	Austriac	Belgium <sup>d</sup>	Canadab	Denmark <sup>d</sup>	Finland <sup>d</sup>	Franced	nds and per co Germany
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>	Australia	Austria						_ (FR)
ANDARDISED ILO R	ATE: SEASON	ALLY ADJUST	EDg								
92	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7		7.3 8.9	11.2 11.2	9.2 10.1	11.9 16.6	10.4 11.7	6.6
193 194	10.7 11.1	7.2 7.1	10.4 9.6	11.0 9.8	4.0 3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.8	12.3	7.9 8.4
195	10.7	6.8 6.8	8.7 8.2	8.5 8.5	3.9 4.3	9.9 9.7	9.5 9.7	7.2 6.8	15.6 14.8	11.7 12.4	8.2 8.9
96 197	10.8 10.6	6.6	7.0	8.6	4.4	9.2	9.2	5.6 5.1	12.7 11.4	12.4 11.9	9.9
98	10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.4	8.8	8.3	5.1	11.4	11.6	9.4
98 Jun	10.0	6.5	6.2	8.2	4.8 4.7	9.5 9.5	8.4 8.4	5.2	11.4	11.7	9.4 9.3
Jul Aug	10.0 9.9	6.4 6.4	6.3 6.2	8.2 8.1	4.7	9.6	8.3 8.3	5.1 4.9	11.2 11.0	11.7 11.7	9.3 9.2
Sep	9.9	6.4	6.2	8.0	4.7	9.5		4.8	10.9	11.6	
Oct Nov	9.8 9.7	6.4 6.4	6.2 6.2	7.6 7.9	4.7 4.6	9.3 9.1	8.0 8.0	4.7	10.8	11.6	9.1 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
999 Jan	9.6	6.3 6.3	6.3 6.2	7.5 7.4	4.6 4.6	9.1 9.1	7.8 7.8	4.9 4.8	10.7 10.7	11.4 11.4	9.0 9.0
Feb Mar	9.6 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 4.3	9.0 9.0	8.3 8.1	4.6 4.5	10.5 10.3	11.3 11.2	8.1 8.1
May Jun	9.4 9.4	6.2	6.0	7.5	4.3 4.3	9.0	0.1	4.5	10.0	11.1	
JMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATIONA		h SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D						
198 Jul			1,333	765	242	539	1,302	182	370	2965 2987	4,236
Aug Sep			1,317 1,313	756 754	241 242	545 538	1,305 1,297	178 173	368 365	2987 2958	4,104 4,153
			1,323	716	238	529	1,265	168	362	2946	4,100
Oct Nov			1,325	743 710	237 235	520 520	1,263 1,273	167 167	360 357	2934 2917	4,124 4,153
Dec			1,311		230	524	1,248	167	356	2905	4,052
199 Jan Feb			1,307 1,312	704 697	237	519	1,249	167	356 354	2892 2876	4,075
Mar			1,308	696	230	515	1,242	164			4,676
Apr May			1,292 1,285	707 702	228 221	509 510	1,323 1,288	163	352 351	2847 2841	4.020 4,106
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	
atest 3 months: chan previous 3 months	ge		-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	
JMBERS UNEMPLO	ED, NATIONA		Sh NOT SEAS	SONALLY ADJ	USTED						
92			2,779	925	193	473 550	1,640 1,649	315 345	328 441	2,818 2,999	2 993 3,443
993 994			2,919 2,639	939 856	222 215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693
995			2,326 2,122	766 783	216 231	597 588	1,422 1,469	285 242	427 405	2,976 3,063	3,980
996 997			1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217 180	367 285	3,102 2,977	400 N/A
998			1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	389	2,825	4,135
998 Jul Aug			1,368 1,383	724 724	198 199	554 584	1,359 1,298	186	362	2,948	4.095
Sep			1,334	762	203	569	1,185	159	348	3,004	
Oct			1,286 1,284	683 707	220 242	540 522	1,166 1,215	155 150	346 350	3,018 3,019	3,892 3,946
Nov Dec			1,294	707 704	271	526	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,197
999 Jan			1,386	755	301	527	1,345	193 177	376 367	3,054 2,998	4,455 4,465
Feb Mar			1,379 1,347	781 736	298 252	516 503	1,325 1,323	177 169	367	2,890	4,288
			1,320	705	231	489	1,361	164	342	2,783	4,145
Apr May			1,276	689 649	200	479	1,311 1,171		336 353	2,712	3,998 3,938
Jun			1,245				1,275				4,027
Jul			1,264	624					13.0	N/A	10.3
atest month: change			4.4	6.6	6.1	11.0	7.8	5.9	13.0		-0.4
n a year ago			-0.4	-1.0	-0.5	-1.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	N/A	-0.4

Nether-lands<sup>d</sup> Norwayd Irish Republic<sup>e</sup> Luxem-bourg<sup>c</sup> Greecee Italy f Japan<sup>f</sup> P TANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 15.4 15.6 14.3 12.3 11.6 9.9 7.8 9.0 10.3 11.4 11.9 12.0 12.1 12.2 2.1 2.7 3.2 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.8 5.6 6.6 7.1 6.9 6.3 5.2 4.0 5.9 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.9 4.1 3.3 2.2 2.5 2.9 3.1 3.4 3.4 4.1 8.6 8.9 9.2 9.6 9.6 N/A 7.8 3.9 12.3 4.2 2.8 7.8 7.7 7.5 12.3 12.3 12.3 4.2 4.3 4.3 2.9 2.8 2.8 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.2 7.4 7.3 7.3 4.3 4.4 4.4 2.9 2.7 2.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 12.2 12.2 12.2 2.9 7.2 7.0 6.9 12.1 12.0 11.9 4.5 4.6 4.8 3.4 3.6 3.3 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.9 6.8 6.8 6.7 4.8 4.7 4.8 2.9 2.8 2.8 12.0 3.3 3.3 UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS<sup>h</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UMBE 322 355 353 227 224 220 2,780 2,950 2,920 5.6 5.5 5.5 52 53 53 2833 279 271 268 302 287 282 217 214 212 2,890 3,020 2,940 5.6 5.3 5.2 263 259 255 55 56 56 2853 3,010 3,150 3,250 282 296 304 209 205 202 2849 5.5 5.4 5.4 249 248 237 60 59 59 200 201 197 3,260 3,140 3,280 328 5.5 5.4 233 236 58 197 N/A rate: | month N/A 12.1 4.6 N/A 3.4 N/A atest 3 ths: change 3 months N/A N/A 12.1 0.2 N/A N/A NEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS<sup>h</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UMBER 2,549 2,335 2,561 2,724 2,763 2,804 2,837 1,421 1,656 1,920 2,098 2,250 2,303 2,787 283 294 282 278 279 254 227 185 176 180 184 185 214 290 2.7 3.5 4.6 5.1 5.7 6.4 5.5 114 118 110 102 91 74 56 337 417 485 462 441 375 286 295 306 305 2,700 2,970 2,950 233 230 219 5.1 5.0 5.5 273 271 265 59 59 51 2,768 290 306 309 212 207 216 2,900 2,910 2,730 5.7 5.6 5.3 262 260 265 50 49 52 2,916 324 336 341 214 208 201 2.840 2,980 3,130 3,390 6.1 5.9 5.6 263 265 246 65 61 59 Apr May Jun 197 193 197 335 3,420 3,340 5.5 5.1 227 216 58 Ju 203 rate: latest month N/A N/A 12.4 4.9 N/A 3.1 N/A test month: change n a year ago N/A N/A 0.4 0.6 N/A -0.8 N/A

The UK rate is an average for the three months centred on the middle month. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people and farmers. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation. Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national definitions are calculated as apsossible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD is now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.

N/A Notavailable.

## UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

ortugal <sup>c</sup>	Spain <sup>e</sup>	Sweden <sup>b</sup>	Thousand Switzer- land <sup>d</sup>	s and per cent United States <sup>b</sup>
4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
5.7 7.0 7.3 7.3	22.7 24.1 22.9 22.2	9.1 9.4 8.8 9.6	3.8 3.6 3.3 3.9	6.8 6.1 5.6 5.4
6.8 4.9	20.8 18.8	9.9 8.2	4.2	4.9 4.5
4.8	19.0	8.1		4.5
4.9 4.9 4.9	18.7 18.6 18.5	8.6 8.2 7.7	  	4.5 4.6 4.6
4.9 4.8 4.7	18.1 18.0 17.8	7.5 7.7 7.5	 	4.5 4.4 4.3
4.7 4.6 4.6	17.2 16.7 16.6	7.7 7.3 7.4	  	4.3 4.4 4.2
4.7 4.7 4.6	16.4 16.2 16.1	7.3 6.8 7.0	  	4.3 4.2 4.3
 	1,873 1,857 1,827	  	133 129 125	6,231 6,217 6,263
 	1,803 1,778 1,766	 	122 120 119	6,258 6,080 6,021
  	1,745 1,721 1,703	 	116 112 108	5,950 6,127 5,783
 	1,689 1,666	 	104 100	6,022 5,795 5,975
				5,947
	10.4	••	2.8	4.3
	-0.4		-0.3	0.0
317 347 396 430 468 443 401	2,260 2,538 2,647 2,449 2,275 2,119 1,890	232 356 340 332 346 342 278	92 163 171 153 169 188 140	9,384 8,734 7,997 7,404 7,236 6,739 6,210
385 385 391	1,786 1,777 1,788	409 335 250	126 122 118	6,567 6,173 6,039
395 390 384	1,804 1,805 1,786	224 218 273	116 119 124	5,831 5,711 5,565
391 385 378	1,804 1,784 1,757	273 256 242	126 122 114	6,604 6,563 6,119
369 359	1,708 1,649	228 241 339	106 99	5,688 5,507 6,271
				6,319
N/A N/A	0.0 -11.7	7.9 -0.3	2.7 -1.2	4.5 -0.2

## D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic activity by age

	D 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)	
	omically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
AII	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999	MGSF 28,698 28,564 28,556 28,558 28,694 28,865 28,868 28,868 29,159	YBSK 27,851 27,758 27,749 27,746 27,906 28,041 28,076 28,327	822 714 734 759 833 876 861 856	<b>YBZO</b> 4,597 4,423 4,173 4,006 3,907 3,786 3,705 3,705 3,706	7,507 7,616 7,685 7,701 7,681 7,689 7,588 7,466	9,877 9,952 10,017 10,103 10,233 10,227 10,265 10,457	<b>YBZX</b> 5,055 5,059 5,142 5,177 5,250 5,458 5,653 5,842	YCAD 847 806 807 813 788 824 793 833	
	<b>3-month averages</b> Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>28,861</b> 28,928 28,989	<b>28,061</b> 28,123 28,191	<b>865</b> 871 884	<b>3,710</b> 3,726 3,743 3,743	<b>7,565</b> 7,556 7,538 7,530	<b>10,276</b> 10,283 10,317 10,322	<b>5,660</b> 5,683 5,713 5,724	<b>800</b> 805 797 786	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,983 29,010 29,063	28,196 28,211 28,264	877 874 877	3,730 3,730 3,730	7,518 7,509	10,344 10,367	5,752 5,779	799 799	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,087 29,150 29,175	28,283 28,346 28,373	881 883 876	3,720 3,736 3,741	7,494 7,507 7,507	10,391 10,399 10,410	5,800 5,819 5,833	805 804 803	
	<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>29,174</b> 29,172 29,159	28,364 28,352 28,327 28,325	868 864 856 842	<b>3,738</b> 3,719 3,706 <b>3,697</b>	<b>7,488</b> 7,475 7,466 <b>7,451</b>	<b>10,429</b> 10,450 10,457 <b>10,481</b>	<b>5,839</b> 5,839 5,842 <b>5,859</b>	810 820 833 830	
	Apr-Jun Changes Over last 3 months	29,155 -19	-39	-26	-41	-37	52	<b>20</b> 0.3	<b>20</b> 2.4	
	Over last 12 months Percent	-0.1 <b>294</b> 1.0	-0.1 265 0.9	-3.1 -23 -2.7	-1.1 -13 -0.3 YBZP	-0.5 -114 -1.5 YBZS	0.5 205 2.0 YBZV	199 3.5 YBZY	30 3.7 YCAE	
Male	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 1998 1999	MGSG 16,263 16,097 16,062 16,076 16,110 16,086 16,212	YBSL 15,948 15,830 15,800 15,766 15,800 15,830 15,830 15,804 15,916	430 365 379 391 438 440 438 443	2,514 2,430 2,304 2,210 2,146 2,086 2,029 2,022	4,369 4,390 4,440 4,433 4,391 4,371 4,313 4,208	5,435 5,470 5,489 5,547 5,589 5,581 5,589 5,589 5,702	3,199 3,169 3,186 3,182 3,232 3,346 3,431 3,541	316 267 274 296 276 280 283 296	
	<b>3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>16,079</b> 16,107 16,135	<b>15,790</b> 15,816 15,855	<b>443</b> 448 452	<b>2,027</b> 2,041 2,051	<b>4,300</b> 4,292 4,281	<b>5,594</b> 5,593 5,610	<b>3,437</b> 3,441 3,460	<b>289</b> 290 280	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,130 16,121 16,157	15,858 15,853 15,887	449 446 451	2,048 2,035 2,032	4,272 4,263 4,259	5,618 5,628 5,645	3,470 3,485 3,498	272 268 270	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,177 16,203 16,222	15,908 15,927 15,943	457 457 452	2,024 2,029 2,035	4,246 4,247 4,241	5,668 5,675 5,682	3,511 3,520 3,532	270 276 280	
	<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>16,215</b> 16,207 16,212	<b>15,927</b> 15,919 15,916	<b>443</b> 447 443 <b>436</b>	2,036 2,033 2,022 2,030	<b>4,226</b> 4,214 4,208 <b>4,200</b>	<b>5,688</b> 5,694 5,702 <b>5,712</b>	3,530 3,531 3,541 3,542	287 289 296 297	
	Apr-Jun Changes	16,209 -6	15,912 -15	-8	-6	-26	24	12	9	
	Over last 3 months Per cent Over last 12 months	0.0 130	-0.1 122	-1.7 -7	-0.3 3	-0.6 -100	0.4 <b>118</b> 2.1	0.4 <b>106</b> 3.1	3.2 <b>8</b> 2.6	
Fem	Percent ale	0.8 MGSH	0.8 YBSM	-1.6 YBZN	0.2 YBZQ	-2.3 YBZT	YBZW	YBZZ	YCAF	
	Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	12,435 12,467 12,482 12,496 12,618 12,755 12,782 12,947	11,903 11,928 11,949 11,980 12,106 12,212 12,272 12,272 12,410	392 348 355 368 395 436 423 413	2,083 1,993 1,869 1,796 1,761 1,700 1,676 1,685	3,137 3,220 3,245 3,268 3,290 3,318 3,276 3,258	4,442 4,482 4,528 4,557 4,644 4,646 4,676 4,756	1,856 1,891 1,957 2,018 2,112 2,222 2,301	532 539 533 517 512 544 510 537	
	<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>12,782</b> 12,821 12,854	<b>12,271</b> 12,307 12,337	<b>422</b> 423 432	<b>1,683</b> 1,685 1,693	<b>3,265</b> 3,265 3,257	<b>4,682</b> 4,690 4,707	<b>2,223</b> 2,241 2,254	<b>511</b> 514 517	
	Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,853 12,889 12,906	12,338 12,358 12,377	428 427 426	1,695 1,695 1,698	3,258 3,255 3,250	4,704 4,716 4,722	2,254 2,268 2,281	514 531 529	
	Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,910 12,946 12,953	12,375 12,418 12,430	423 426 424	1,696 1,707 1,706	3,249 3,261 3,266	4,723 4,724 4,728	2,289 2,299 2,301	535 528 523	
	<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>12,959</b> 12,965 12,947 <b>12,946</b>	<b>12,436</b> 12,433 12,410 <b>12,413</b>	<b>425</b> 418 413 <b>406</b>	1,702 1,686 1,685 1,667	3,262 3,261 3,258 3,251	<b>4,741</b> 4,756 4,756 <b>4,769</b>	2,310 2,308 2,301 2,317	<b>523</b> 532 537 <b>533</b>	
	Apr-Jun Changes Over last 3 months	-13	-23 -0.2	-19 -4.4	-35 -2.1	-11 -0.3	<b>28</b> 0.6	<b>7</b> 0.3	11 2.0	
	Percent Over last 12 months Percent	-0.1 <b>164</b> 1.3	-0.2 142 1.2	-4.4 -16 -3.8	-2.1 -16 -0.9	-0.3 -14 -0.4	87 1.9	94 4.2	<b>22</b> 4.3	

Thousands and per cent, seasonally adjusted

	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
mic activity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992	63.3 62.9	79.2 78.8	59.5 53.8	78.2 77.8	82.6 82.9	85.8	69.0	8.4
1993 1994 1995	62.8 62.7	78.6 78.4	56.3 56.3	76.2	83.1 83.1	85.4 85.1 84.9	68.4 68.5 68.1	7.9 7.9 8.0
1990 1997 1996	62.8 62.9 62.7	78.5 78.6 78.4	58.3 59.7 58.9	76.0 77.1 76.7 75.8	83.0 83.7 83.9	84.8 84.5 84.3	68.1 68.4 68.7	7.7 8.1 7.7
1999 Suconth averages	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
Ap <del>r Jun</del> <b>1998</b> Mar Jul Jun Aug (Sum)	62.6 62.8 62.9	<b>78.3</b> 78.5 78.7	<b>59.2</b> 59.8 60.7	<b>75.9</b> 76.2 76.6	<b>83.7</b> 83.8 83.7	<b>84.3</b> 84.4 84.6	<b>68.6</b> 68.7 68.9	<b>7.8</b> 7.8 7.8
Jul-Sep Am-Oct	62.9 62.9	78.7 78.7	60.3 60.2	76.6 76.3	83.8 83.8	84.5 84.6	68.9 69.1	7.7 7.8
Sep-Nov (Aut). Oct-Dec	63.0 63.0	78.8 78.8	60.4 60.7	76.3 76.1	83.9 83.8	84.7 84.8	69.3 69.5	7.8 7.8
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dat 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.1 63.2	79.0 79.0	60.8 60.4	76.4 76.5	84.2 84.3	84.8 84.8	69.6 69.6	7.8 7.8
Jan-Ma <b>r 1999</b> Feb for Mar May (Spr)	63.2 63.1 63.1	<b>79.0</b> 78.9 78.8	<b>59.9</b> 59.7 59.1	<b>76.5</b> 76.1 75.7	<b>84.2</b> 84.3 84.4	<b>84.8</b> 84.9 84.9	<b>69.6</b> 69.4 69.3	<b>7.9</b> 8.0 8.1
Ap:-dun	63.1	78.8	58.1	75.6	84.4	85.0	69.4	8.1
Charges 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 MGWH	0.5 MGSP	-1.1 YCAH	-0.3 YCAK	0.7 YCAN	0.6 YCAQ	0.8 MGWQ	0.3 MGWT
Speagquarters (Mar May)	74.2	86.8	60.7	83.9	95.0	94.5	73.9	8.9
1980 1984 1985	73.2 72.9 72.6 72.3	86.0 85.6 85.2	53.6 56.6 56.5	83.8 82.2 81.8	94.5 94.6 94.1	93.9 93.3	72.7 72.3 71.5	7.5 7.6 8.2
1996 1997 1998	72.1 71.7	85.0 84.8 84.3	59.8 58.6 58.5	82.6 82.4 81.0	93.3 93.5 93.6	93.1 92.5 92.0 91.5	71.8 72.2 71.9	7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6
1993 3-month averages	71.9	84.6	59.6	80.7	93.4	92.2	72.6	7.9
Apr-Jan 1998 Mayouti Jun-Sug (Sum)	<b>71.6</b> 71.7 71.8	<b>84.2</b> 84.3 84.5	<b>59.3</b> 60.0 60.5	<b>81.0</b> 81.5 81.9	<b>93.5</b> 93.5 93.4	<b>91.5</b> 91.4 91.6	<b>71.9</b> 71.8 72.0	<b>7.8</b> 7.8 7.5
Jul-Scp Aug Got	71.8 71.7	84.5 84.5	60.3 60.0	81.8 81.3	93.4 93.3	91.7 91.7	72.1 72.3	7.3 7.2
Sep Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	71.8 71.9	84.6 84.7	60.7 61.5	81.2 80.8	93.4 93.3	91.9 92.1	72.5 72.6	7.3 7.3
Nov 38-Jan 99 Dec 38-Feb 99 (Win)	72.0 72.0	84.8 84.8	61.4 60.8	81.1 81.3	93.5 93.5	92.2 92.2	72.7 72.8	7.4 7.5
Jan dar 1999 Feb Apr Mar May (Spr)	<b>72.0</b> 71.9 71.9	<b>84.7</b> 84.6 84.6	<b>59.7</b> 60.2 59.6	<b>81.4</b> 81.2 80.7	<b>93.4</b> 93.3 93.4	<b>92.2</b> 92.1 92.2	72.6 72.5 72.6	<b>7.7</b> 7.8 7.9
Apr-Jun	71.9	84.5	58.7	81.1	93.4	92.2	72.5	8.0
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 MGWI	0.3 MGSQ	-0.6 YCAI	0.1 YCAL	-0.1 YCAO	0.7 YCAR	0.6 MGWR	0.2 MGWU
Sprang quarters (Mar-May) 1992	53.2	70.9	58.3	72.4	70.0	77.2	61.9	8.1
1993 1994 1995	53.2 53.3 53.3 53.3 53.7	70.9 70.9 70.9	54.0 56.0 56.0	71.7 69.8 69.8	71.0 71.2 71.6 72.3	76.9 76.9 76.6	62.2 63.2 63.2	8.2 8.1 7.9
1990 1997 1998	54.1 54.1	/1.4 71.8	56.7 60.9 59.4	71.3 70.7 70.3	72.3 73.5 73.7	77.1 76.9 77.1	62.9 63.3 64.2	7.8 7.8 8.3 7.8
1999 3-month averages	54.7	71.9 72.5	58.5	70.6	75.1	77.5	64.8	8.2
Apr-dun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>54.1</b> 54.3 54.4	<b>71.9</b> 72.1 72.2	<b>59.2</b> 59.5 60.8	<b>70.5</b> 70.7 70.9	<b>73.6</b> 73.7 73.7	77.1 77.2 77.5	<b>64.1</b> 64.4 64.6	<b>7.8</b> 7.9 7.9
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct	54.4 54.5	72.2 72.3	60.3 60.3	71.0 71.0	73.9 73.9 73.9	77.3 77.4	64.5 64.8	7.9 7.9 8.1
Sep-Nov (Aut) Oct-Dec	54.6 54.6	72.4 72.4	60.1 59.9	71.0 71.1 71.1	74.0 74.0	77.5	65.0	8.1
Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	54.7 54.8	72.6 72.7	60.2 59.9	71.5 71.5 71.5	74.0 74.5 74.7	77.4 77.3 77.3	65.1 65.3 65.2	8.2 8.1 8.0
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>54.8</b> 54.8 54.7	<b>72.7</b> 72.7 72.5	<b>60.1</b> 59.2 58.5	<b>71.3</b> 70.6 70.6	<b>74.8</b> 74.9 75.1	<b>77.5</b> 77.6 77.5	<b>65.3</b> 65.2	<b>8.0</b> 8.1
Apr-Jun	54.7	72.5	57.5	69.8	75.1 75.1	77.5 <b>77.7</b>	64.8 <b>65.2</b>	8.2 <b>8.1</b>
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

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 D. 1

## D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

	Tatal						~3	ed 16-59 (W)	104 (111)			W	ants iob ar	nd seeking wo	ork but
	Total aged 16 and over	Total v	Does not want job	Wants a job				n last 4 week			A STREET	no	ot available	to start	
	- United			_	Total	ailable to st in next 2 wee	art work eks		Reasons for	Looking	ing				
NITED INGDOM						Available	available	Dis- couraged workers	Long- term sick	after family /home	Students	Other	All	Students	Other
	1 MGSI	2 YBSN	3 YBVZ	4 YBWC	5 YCFF	6 YCFI	7 YCFL	8 YCFO	9 YCFR	10 YCFU	YCFX	12 YCGA	13 YCGD	14 YCGG	YCGJ
pring quarte Mar-May) 993 994	16,836 16,909	7,484 7,560	5,336 5,295	2,147 2,263	1,867	871 922 925	998 1,111 1,116	143 132 105	413 502 522	745 786 769	210 229 238	344 371 393	276 229 238	116 100 118	158 128 118
995 996 997 998 999	17,016 17,031 17,033 17,187 17,053	7,661 7,629 7,637 7,731 7,606	5,382 5,315 5,249 5,337 5,294	2,278 2,313 2,386 2,394 2,310	2,038 2,127 2,179 2,175 2,100	925 896 779 733 683	1,235 1,404 1,447 1,415	101 88 73 70	579 690 753 752	771 739 736 670	260 266 246 236	407 389 359 364	184 206 217 209	85 91 90 86	97 113 125 124
-month avera pr-Jun 1998 lay-Jul un-Aug (Sum	17,208	<b>7,756</b> 7,704 7,647	<b>5,365</b> 5,326 5,292	<b>2,378</b> 2,374 2,356	<b>2,156</b> 2,149 2,141	<b>718</b> 700 698	<b>1,437</b> 1,451 1,442	<b>70</b> 69 67	<b>760</b> 768 769	<b>725</b> 731 728	<b>244</b> 237 228	<b>354</b> 345 344	<b>222</b> 224 215	<b>92</b> 89 88	101 138 129
ul-Sep ug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,125 17,111	7,652 7,648 7,605	5,293 5,263 5,254	2,357 2,373 2,351	2,146 2,155 2,131	699 705 696	1,446 1,448 1,438	67 67 63	772 778 752	728 713 702	239 246 248	344 352 357	216 222 220	84 88 85	128 135 135
0ct-Dec lov 98-Jan 99 0ec98-Feb99(W	17,060 17,010	7,597 7,545 7,528	5,269 5,254 5,281	2,332 2,299 2,259	2,114 2,092 2,048	696 687 681	1,419 1,405 1,366	65 70 74	749 739 736	693 688 662	240 230 222	364 364 364	215 206 207	87 81 81	
an-Mar 1999	<b>17,012</b> 17,027	<b>7,547</b> 7,570 7,606	<b>5,280</b> 5,303 5,294	2,266 2,269 2,310	2,054 2,058 2,100	<b>672</b> 670 683	<b>1,375</b> 1,387 1,415	<b>78</b> 75 70	<b>743</b> 744 752	<b>664</b> 658 670	<b>217</b> 224 236	<b>365</b> 361 364	<b>212</b> 212 209	74 79 86	13 131 12/
Mar-May (Spi Apr-Jun	17,053 17,071	7,608	5,306	2,300	2,098	665	1,433	66	751	680	240	356	202	88	116
Changes Over last 3 mo Per cent	onths 58 0.3	<b>70</b> 0.9	<b>26</b> 0.5	<b>33</b> 1.5	<b>44</b> 2.1	- <b>8</b> -1.1	<b>58</b> 4.2	<b>-11</b> -14.4	9 1.2	<b>16</b> 2.4	11.0	<b>-9</b> -2.4	-11 -5.0	14 19.2	-23 -16.2
Overlast12mo		<b>-139</b> -1.8	-59 -1.1	<b>-79</b> -3.3	<b>-58</b> -2.7	<b>-53</b> -7.4	-4 -0.3	- <b>4</b> -5.4	<b>-8</b> -1.1	-45 -6.2	-1.5	2 0.4	-20 -9.1	-4 -4.0	-15 -11
Male Spring quart	MGSJ	YBSO	YBWA	YBWD	YCFG	YCFJ	YCFM	YCFP	YCFS	YCFV		YCGB	YCGE	YCGH	YCG
<b>Mar-May)</b> 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	5,888 5,975 6,070 6,156 6,231 6,355 6,330	2,584 2,656 2,745 2,781 2,831 2,935 2,902	1,813 1,815 1,905 1,887 1,898 1,958 1,965	778 848 846 899 937 981 936	651 731 733 811 840 873 846	305 323 319 339 271 277 270	346 408 414 473 571 600 576	85 79 62 59 51 45 41	259 323 325 361 417 474 463	42 47 49 68 74 70	121 128 139 136 127	148 156 164 180 164 151 152	122 112 109 85 95 106 89	57 41 52 53	
1999 <b>3-month aver Apr-Jun 199</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sun	ages 6,371 6,351	<b>2,955</b> 2,935 2,903	<b>1,975</b> 1,964 1,945	<b>972</b> 968 958	<b>863</b> 860 860	<b>270</b> 263 265	<b>594</b> 598 597		<b>476</b> 480 483	73 80 77	) 116	<b>148</b> 142 144	<b>109</b> 108 99	53	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut	6,344 6,362	2,907 2,919 2,891	1,948 1,943 1,938	957 965 955	864 873 860	262 267 263	603 606 597	41	482 483 471	78 73 68	3 123	145 154 159	96 94 95	45 45	
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 9 Dec98-Feb99(V	6,323 9 6,305	2,877 2,864 2,855	1,934 1,932 1,926	945 941 934	854 848 837	266 269 268	587 577 566	41	463 454 449	70	) 120	164 161 160	91 90 94	42 44	4 Q Q
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Sp	<b>6,310</b> 6,326	2,877 2,893 2,902	<b>1,947</b> 1,964 1,965	<b>930</b> 927 936	<b>832</b> 837 846	<b>267</b> 266 270	<b>560</b> 572 576	. 44	<b>451</b> 458 463	70	0 116	<b>155</b> 149 152	<b>97</b> 91 89	42	57 49 48
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,913	1,965	940	853	262	591	40	463	6		155	87		45
Changes Over last 3 mo Per cent	onths 31 0.5	<b>35</b> 1.2	<b>18</b> 0.9	<b>10</b> 1.1	<b>21</b> 2.5	<b>-6</b> -2.1	<b>3</b> 5.7		<b>12</b> 2.6	-1.	3 10.2	0.0	-10.3	3 7.0	-11 -20.0 -8
Overlast12mo Percent	onths -30 -0.5	-43 -1.4	<b>-10</b> -0.5	<b>-32</b> -3.3	<b>-11</b> -1.2	<b>-8</b> -2.9	-0.4	4 -9.3	-13 -2.7 YCFT	-4.		6 4.3 YCGC	-19.0	6 -23.1	-14.2 YCGL
Female Spring quar (Mar-May)	MGSK ters	YBSP	YBWB	YBWE	YCFH	YCFK	YCFN		154			196	154	4 58	94
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	10,948 10,934 10,946 10,874 10,802 10,832 10,723	4,900 4,904 4,916 4,848 4,807 4,796 4,704	3,523 3,481 3,477 3,428 3,351 3,378 3,330	1,369 1,416 1,432 1,413 1,449 1,412 1,373	1,216 1,299 1,305 1,315 1,339 1,302 1,254	565 598 605 556 509 456 413	652 700 76 833 844 839	3     53       2     43       1     42       3     37       6     28	179 197 218 272 279	73 72 70 67 66	9 109 0 110 3 120 1 130 3 119	215 229 228 225 208 212	11 12 9 11 11	8 61 8 44 1 38 1 37	/0 72
3-month ave Apr-Jun 199 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Su	rages 8 10,837	<b>4,801</b> 4,769 4,743	<b>3,390</b> 3,362 3,347	<b>1,407</b> 1,406 1,398	<b>1,293</b> 1,289 1,280	<b>448</b> 437 434	<b>84</b> 85 84	3 24		65 65 65	51 121 51 113	<b>206</b> 203 200	3 11 ) 11	6 36 7 39	80 79
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Au	10,780 10,749	4,745 4,730 4,714	3,346 3,319 3,316	1,400 1,408 1,396	1,282 1,281 1,271	437 438 433	84 84 84	3 26	295	5 64	40 124 33 127	200 198 198	3 12 3 12	8 43 5 40	86 87
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 9 Dec98-Feb99(	10,737	4,720 4,681 4,673	3,335 3,321 3,355	1,387 1,358 1,325	1,261 1,244 1,212	430 418 413	83 82 80	8 30	285	5 61 8 59	18 110 92 103	202 205	2 11 5 11	5 39 3 37	78 77 82
Jan-Mar 199 Feb-Apr Mar-May (S	<b>9 10,702</b> 10,701	<b>4,670</b> 4,677 4,704	<b>3,333</b> 3,339 3,330	<b>1,336</b> 1,342 1,373	<b>1,222</b> 1,220 1,254	<b>405</b> 404 413	81	6 30	286	6 58	88 108 00 116	212 212	2 12 2 12	21 3/ 20 45	82 75
Apr-Jun	10,729	4,705	3,341	1,360	1,245	403	84	2 27	289		10 115				-11
Changes Over last 3 m Per cent	onths 27 0.3		<b>8</b> 0.2	1.8	<b>23</b> 1.9		3	-4 .3 -13.3	3 -1.	0 2	17 12 2.8 11.8 42 -6	3 -4.	1 -0 5	.6 34. 1	9 -13.0
Overlast12m Percent	onths -108 -1.0		-49 -1.4	-47 -3.3	<b>-48</b> -3.7	-45 -10.0		<b>2</b> 1.		6 -6	42 -4.9 5.4 -4.9 Labour Forces	-2.	4 1	.0 26.	

INITED (INGDOM	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAY	Y
All Sching quarters (khar-May) 1963 1963 1965 1965 1965 1967 1967 1963	16,612 16,836 16,909 17,016 17,031 17,033 17,187 17,053	7,323 7,484 7,560 7,661 7,629 7,637 7,731 7,606	559 612 569 590 595 595 591 600 593	1,278 1,258 1,307 1,267 1,160 1,149 1,183 1,187	1,576 1,571 1,566 1,570 1,575 1,498 1,461 1,380	
3Hionth averages Aur-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>17,208</b> 17,154 17,106	<b>7,756</b> 7,704 7,647	<b>595</b> 586 574	<b>1,179</b> 1,163 1,146	<b>1,471</b> 1,462 1,464	
Jul-Sep Aux-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,125 17,111 17,070	7,652 7,648 7,605	577 579 575	1,146 1,160 1,160	1,457 1,451 1,443	
Ort-Dec Nor98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,060 17,010 16,998	7,597 7,545 7,528	571 569 575	1,171 1,153 1,148	1,446 1,413 1,398	
Jan-Mar 1999 Fein Apr Man-May (Spr)	<b>17,012</b> 17,027 17,053	<b>7,547</b> 7,570 7,606	<b>581</b> 583 593	<b>1,151</b> 1,171 1,187	<b>1,401</b> 1,391 1,380	
Ape Jun Changes Over last 3 months	17,071 58	7,618 70	606 26	1,195 44	1,375 -27	
Parcent Over last 12 months Parcent	0.3 -137 -0.8	0.9 - <b>139</b> -1.8	4.4 11 1.9	3.8 16 1.4	-1.9 -96 -6.5	
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	Y
(MaMay) 1992 1997 1997 1997 1996 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995	5,661 5,888 5,975 6,070 6,156 6,231 6,355 6,330	2,434 2,584 2,656 2,745 2,781 2,831 2,831 2,935 2,902	279 316 290 301 294 311 310 300	483 470 499 490 451 444 476 484	230 257 253 276 314 302 293 298	
3-manth averages Apr-Jun 1998 Max-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>6,371</b> 6,351 6,331	<b>2,955</b> 2,935 2,903	<b>304</b> 298 296	<b>476</b> 463 452	<b>301</b> 299 302	
Jul-Cop Aug-Cict Seg-Nov (Aut)	6,344 6,362 6,334	2,907 2,919 2,891	295 298 292	454 468 471	304 304 300	
Ocl-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,323 6,305 6,294	2,877 2,864 2,855	287 287 291	480 473 468	305 297 294	
Jar. Ma <b>r 1999</b> Feb-Apr MacMay (Spr)	<b>6,310</b> 6,326 6,330	<b>2,877</b> 2,893 2,902	<b>299</b> 296 300	<b>466</b> 470 484	<b>299</b> 301 298	
Apr-Jun Changes	6,341	2,913	306	473	297	
Over last 3 months Percent Over last 12 months	31 0.5 -30	35 1.2 -43	7 2.4 2	7 1.5	-3 -0.9 -4	
Percent	-30 -0.5 MGSK	-43 -1.4 YBSP	0.7 YCAU	-3 -0.5 YCAX	-4 -1.4 YCBA	Y
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1983 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985	10,951 10,948 10,934 10,946 10,874 10,802 10,832 10,723	4,888 4,900 4,904 4,916 4,848 4,807 4,796 4,704	280 297 279 301 280 290 290 233	795 788 808 777 710 705 707 703	1,346 1,314 1,312 1,294 1,261 1,196 1,167 1,082	
3-month averages Apr-Jun 1998 May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>10,837</b> 10,802 10,774	<b>4,801</b> 4,769 4,743	<b>291</b> 288 278	<b>703</b> 700 694	<b>1,170</b> 1,162 1,162	
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,780 10,749 10,736	4,745 4,730 4,714	282 281 282	692 692 688	1,153 1,148 1,144	
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	10,737 10,705 10,704	4,720 4,681 4,673	284 281 284	691 680 681	1,141 1,117 1,104	
Jan-Mar 1999 Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>10,702</b> 10,701 10,723	<b>4,670</b> 4,677 4,704	<b>282</b> 287 293	<b>685</b> 701 703	<b>1,102</b> 1,090 1,082	
Apr-Jun Changes	10,729	4,705	300	722	1,078	
Over last 3 months Percent	<b>27</b> 0.3	<b>35</b> 0.7	<b>19</b> 6.6	<b>37</b> 5.5	<b>-24</b> -2.2	
Over last 12 months Percent	<b>-108</b> -1.0	-96 -2.0	9 3.2	<b>19</b> 2.7	-92 -7.9	

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 routeing error only those aged 16-59 were asked their reasons for inactivity in 1992. Therefore 1992 figures are inaccurate. These figures were mistakenly included in this table May 1999 issue.

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY D.3 Thousands, seasonally adjusted

		Thousands
35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
СВВ	MGWA	MGWD
1,630 1,701 1,752 1,799 1,834 1,882 1,910	2,272 2,335 2,360 2,430 2,463 2,516 2,577 2,574	9,289 9,352 9,350 9,355 9,402 9,396 9,456
1,861	2,304	9,447
1,907	<b>2,588</b>	<b>9,451</b>
1,908	2,588	9,449
1,883	2,578	9,459
1,892	2,581	9,473
1,882	2,569	9,463
1,872	2,555	9,465
1,860	2,549	9,462
1,867	2,547	9,465
1,868	2,547	9,470
1,862	<b>2,557</b>	<b>9,465</b>
1,856	2,572	9,457
1,861	2,584	9,447
1,852	2,581	9,453
<b>-10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-12</b>
-0.6	1.0	-0.1
<b>-55</b>	-7	<b>2</b>
-2.9	-0.3	0.0
СВС	MGWB	MGWE
316	1,128	3,226
355	1,188	3,304
395	1,219	3,320
409	1,271	3,325
454	1,271	3,376
488	1,289	3,400
520	1,339	3,420
485	1,337	3,428
<b>519</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>3,416</b>
524	1,351	3,416
513	1,344	3,428
512	1,342	3,438
508	1,334	3,444
499	1,329	3,443
483	1,325	3,446
483	1,325	3,441
483	1,320	3,439
<b>484</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>3,433</b>
486	1,339	3,433
485	1,337	3,428
483	1,344	3,429
- <b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	-4
-0.2	1.0	0.1
<b>-37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
-7.0	0.0	0.4
CBD	MGWC	MGWF
1,314	1,145	6,063
1,346	1,147	6,048
1,357	1,141	6,030
1,391	1,160	6,030
1,380	1,192	6,026
1,394	1,227	5,995
1,391	1,238	6,036
1,377	1,247	6,019
<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>6,036</b>
1,384	1,237	6,033
1,370	1,234	6,031
1,380	1,240	6,035
1,374	1,234	6,019
1,373	1,226	6,022
1,377	1,225	6,017
1,383	1,222	6,025
1,385	1,227	6,031
<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>6,032</b>
1,370	1,233	6,024
1,377	1,247	6,019
1,369	1,237	6,024
<b>-9</b>	<b>12</b>	- <b>8</b>
-0.7	1.0	-0.1
<b>-19</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-11</b>
-1.3	-0.6	-0.2

## D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Economic inactivity by age

	States and the state of the second		and the second sec	and the second states and the second
Auguana	Earnings	Indovi all	amplai	van jahar
Average	Earnings	moex: an	emolo	vee loos:

UNITED	Allaged						50-64 (M)	Per cent, seasonally adjuste 65+ (M)
KINGDOM	16 and over MGSI	16-59/64 YBTL	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-59 (F)	<u>60+ (F)</u>
ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RAT								
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	36.7 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.2 37.1 37.3 36.9	208 212 214 215 215 215 214 216 21.2	40.5 46.2 43.7 41.7 40.3 41.1 40.9	21.8 22.2 23.8 24.0 22.9 23.3 24.2 24.3	17.4 17.1 16.9 17.0 16.3 16.1 15.6	14.2 14.6 14.9 15.1 15.2 15.5 15.7 15.1	31.0 31.6 31.5 31.9 31.9 31.9 31.3 30.7	91.6 92.1 92.0 92.0 92.3 91.9 92.3 91.9
<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>37.4</b> 37.2 37.1	<b>21.7</b> 21.5 21.3	<b>40.8</b> 40.2 39.3	<b>24.1</b> 23.8 23.4	<b>16.3</b> 16.2 16.3	<b>15.7</b> 15.6 15.4	<b>31.4</b> 31.3 31.1	<b>92.2</b> 92.2 92.2
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.1 37.1 37.0	21.3 21.3 21.2	39.7 39.8 39.6	23.4 23.7 23.7	16.2 16.2 16.1	15.5 15.4 15.3	31.1 30.9 30.7	92.3 92.2 92.2
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	37.0 36.9 36.8	21.2 21.0 21.0	39.3 39.2 39.6	23.9 23.6 23.5	16.2 15.8 15.7	15.2 15.2 15.2	30.5 30.4 30.4	92.2 92.2 92.2
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>36.8</b> 36.9 36.9	<b>21.0</b> 21.1 21.2	<b>40.1</b> 40.3 40.9	<b>23.5</b> 23.9 24.3	<b>15.8</b> 15.7 15.6	<b>15.2</b> 15.1 15.1	<b>30.4</b> 30.6 30.7	<b>92.1</b> 92.0 91.9
Apr-Jun	36.9	21.2	41.9	24.4	15.6	15.0	30.6	91.9
Changes Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.1 -0.4	0.2 -0.5	1.8 1.1	0.9 0.3	-0.2 -0.7	-0.1 -0.6	0.1 -0.8	-0.2 -0.3
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSJ	YBTN						
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	25.8 26.8 27.1 27.4 27.7 27.9 28.3 28.1	13.2 14.0 14.4 14.8 15.0 15.2 15.6 15.4	39.3 46.4 43.4 43.5 40.2 41.4 39.9 40.4	16.1 16.2 17.8 18.2 17.4 17.6 19.5 19.3	5.0 5.5 5.4 5.9 6.7 6.5 6.3 6.6	5.5 6.1 6.9 7.5 8.0 8.4 7.8	26.1 27.3 27.7 28.5 28.2 27.8 28.0 27.4	91.1 92.5 92.4 91.8 92.4 92.4 92.4 92.3 92.1
<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>28.4</b> 28.3 28.2	<b>15.8</b> 15.7 15.5	<b>40.7</b> 40.0 39.5	<b>19.0</b> 18.5 18.1	<b>6.5</b> 6.5 6.6	<b>8.5</b> 8.6 8.4	<b>28.1</b> 28.2 28.0	<b>92.2</b> 92.2 92.5
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.2 28.3 28.2	15.5 15.5 15.4	39.7 40.0 39.3	18.2 18.7 18.8	6.6 6.7 6.6	8.3 8.3 8.1	27.9 27.7 27.5	92.7 92.8 92.7
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	28.1 28.0 28.0	15.3 15.2 15.2	38.5 38.6 39.2	19.2 18.9 18.7	6.7 6.5 6.5	7.9 7.8 7.8	27.4 27.3 27.2	92.7 92.6 92.5
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>28.0</b> 28.1 28.1	<b>15.3</b> 15.4 15.4	<b>40.3</b> 39.8 40.4	<b>18.6</b> 18.8 19.3	<b>6.6</b> 6.7 6.6	<b>7.8</b> 7.9 7.8	<b>27.4</b> 27.5 27.4	<b>92.3</b> 92.2 92.1
Apr-Jun Changes	28.1	15.5	41.3	18.9	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.0
Over last 3 months Over last 12 months	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2
Female	-0.3 MGSK	-0.3 ҮВТМ	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2
Spring quarters (Mar-May) 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999	46.8 46.7 46.7 46.3 45.9 45.9 45.9 45.3	29.1 29.1 29.1 28.6 28.2 28.1 27.5	41.7 46.0 44.0 43.3 39.1 40.6 41.5	27.6 28.3 30.2 30.2 28.7 29.3 29.7 29.4	30.0 29.0 28.8 28.4 27.7 26.5 26.3 26.3 24.9	22.8 23.1 23.4 22.9 23.1 22.9 22.5	38.1 37.8 36.8 36.8 37.1 36.7 35.8 35.2	91.9 91.8 91.9 92.1 92.2 91.7 92.2 91.8
<b>3-month averages</b> <b>Apr-Jun 1998</b> May-Jul Jun-Aug (Sum)	<b>45.9</b> 45.7 45.6	<b>28.1</b> 27.9 27.8	<b>40.8</b> 40.5 39.2	<b>29.5</b> 29.3 29.1	<b>26.4</b> 26.3 26.3	<b>22.9</b> 22.8 22.5	<b>35.9</b> 35.6 35.4	<b>92.2</b> 92.1 92.1
Jul-Sep Aug-Oct Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.6 45.5 45.4	27.8 27.7 27.6	39.7 39.7 39.9	29.0 29.0 28.9	26.1 26.1 26.0	22.7 22.6 22.5	35.5 35.2 35.0	92.1 91.9 91.9
Oct-Dec Nov 98-Jan 99 Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	45.4 45.3 45.2	27.6 27.4 27.3	40.1 39.8 40.1	28.9 28.5 28.5	26.0 25.5 25.3	22.6 22.7 22.7	34.9 34.7 34.8	91.8 91.9 92.0
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b> Feb-Apr Mar-May (Spr)	<b>45.2</b> 45.2 45.3	<b>27.3</b> 27.3 27.5	<b>39.9</b> 40.8 41.5	<b>28.7</b> 29.4 29.4	<b>25.2</b> 25.1 24.9	<b>22.5</b> 22.4 22.5	<b>34.7</b> 34.8 35.2	<b>92.0</b> 91.9 91.8
Apr-Jun Changes	45.3	27.5	42.5	30.2	24.9	22.3	34.8	91.9
Over last 3 months	0.1 -0.6	0.2 -0.6	2.7 1.7	1.5 0.8	-0.3 -1.5	-0.2 -0.6	0.1 -1.1	-0.2 -0.3

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

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

010 1002	Whole eco (Divisions	01-93)		Printing and	Public secto	r	and the second		Private se	ector		
GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Actual Se	easonally adjust			Actual	Seasonally a		and the second se	Actual	Seasonally adju		
			Per cent ch over previo 12 months Monthly	Headline			Per cent ch over previo 12 months Monthly	Headline			Over pro 12 mon Monthly	Headline
1995=100	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMU	LNNC	LNNI	LNNJ	LNKW	LNNE	LNKX	LNKY	rate LNKZ	rate <sup>a</sup> LNND
994 995 Annual 996 averages 997 998	97.0 100.0 103.6 108.0 113.5				98.1 100.0 103.0 105.3 108.6				96.7 100.0 103.7 108.7 114.7			
997 Feb Mar	106.1 112.2	106.2 107.0	3.7 4.6	4.1 4.2	103.7 103.8	104.3 104.4	2.4 2.2	2.6 2.4	106.7 114.3	106.6 107.6	4.0 5.2	4.4 4.6
Apr May Jun	106.9 106.6 106.9	106.6 106.8 107.5	3.7 4.1 4.0	4.0 4.1 3.9	104.6 104.8 104.6	105.2 104.9 104.8	2.3 2.1 1.7	2.3 2.2 2.0	107.4 107.1 107.5	107.0 107.3 108.0	4.0 4.6 4.5	4.4 4.6 4.4
Jul Aug Sep	108.2 107.3 107.5	107.9 108.6 109.0	4.1 4.5 4.0	4.0 4.2 4.2	105.4 106.8 106.7	105.0 105.3 106.0	1.8 2.5 1.9	1.9 2.0 2.1	108.8 107.4 107.7	108.6 109.3 109.7	4.6 5.0 4.6	4.6 4.7 4.7
Oct Jov Oec	107.5 108.8 112.5	109.6 110.2 110.9	4.6 4.7 4.9	4.4 4.5 4.8	105.8 106.1 107.2	106.1 106.6 106.9	2.3 2.7 2.7	2.2 2.3 2.6	108.0 109.5 113.7	110.4 111.1 111.9	5.2 5.3 5.5	4.9 5.0 5.3
1998 (31) 1 - 30 5/ar	110.7 111.7 118.1	111.3 111.7 112.3	4.9 5.2 4.9	4.9 5.0 5.0	106.4 106.5 106.4	107.0 107.1 107.3	2.6 2.7 2.8	2.7 2.6 2.7	111.7 113.0 121.0	112.4 112.8 113.5	5.5 5.8 5.5	5.4 5.6 5.6
an Ay Say	113.1 113.2 112.6	112.7 113.2 113.1	5.7 6.0 5.2	5.3 5.6 5.7	106.8 108.3 108.8	107.4 108.1 108.7	2.1 3.1 3.7	2.5 2.7 3.0	114.7 114.4 113.5	114.0 114.5 114.1	6.6 6.7 5.6	6.0 6.3 6.3
R IgR	114.0 112.4 112.8	113.8 114.0 114.4	5.5 4.9 5.0	5.6 5.2 5.1	109.2 110.6 110.0	109.0 109.6 109.8	3.8 4.0 3.6	3.5 3.8 3.8	115.2 112.8 113.4	114.9 115.0 115.6	5.9 5.2 5.4	6.1 5.6 5.5
	112.6 113.7 117.2	114.8 115.2 115.6	4.8 4.6 4.2	4.9 4.8 4.5	109.6 109.8 110.6	110.1 110.5 110.4	3.8 3.6 3.3	3.8 3.7 3.6	113.3 114.7 118.9	116.0 116.4 116.8	5.0 4.8 4.4	5.2 5.1 4.7
1999 Fob Mur	115.7 117.5 124.0	116.4 117.2 117.8	4.6 5.0 4.9	4.5 4.6 4.8	110.3 111.1 110.6	111.3 111.6 111.8	4.0 4.2 4.1	3.6 3.8 4.1	117.0 119.0 127.4	117.7 118.7 119.2	4.7 5.2 5.0	4.6 4.8 5.0
Aur Muy R Joine P	117.3 117.9 <b>118.5</b>	117.2 117.8 <b>119.0</b>	4.0 4.1 <b>5.2</b>	4.6 4.3 <b>4.4</b>	111.6 113.4 <b>114.5</b>	112.5 113.3 <b>114.0</b>	4.7 4.7 <b>4.9</b>	4.3 4.5 <b>4.8</b>	118.8 119.0 <b>119.5</b>	118.4 119.0 <b>120.1</b>	3.8 3.9 <b>5.3</b>	4.7 4.2 <b>4.3</b>
Nedera	Service indu	Istries			Manufactu	uring industries			Productio	on industries		
SIC 1937	Service indu (Divisions 5 Actual	ustries 0-93) _Seasonally a			Manufactu (Divisions Actual	uring industries 15-37) Seasonally a			Production (Division Actual	s 10-41)		abanga
SIC 1977	(Divisions 5	0-93)	Per cent cha over previou 12 months		(Divisions	15-37)	Per cent cha over previou 12 months	15	(Division	s 10-41)	Per cent over prev 12 month	
SIC 15	(Divisions 50	0-93) Seasonally a	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	(Divisions	15-37) Seasonally a	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	(Division: Actual	s 10-41) Seasonally a	Per cent over prev 12 month Monthly rate	Headlin rate <sup>a</sup>
	(Divisions 5	0-93)	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly	Headline	(Divisions	15-37)	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly	Headline	(Division	s 10-41)	Per cent over prev 12 month Monthly	Headlin
995-172 994 995 Annual 996 Averages 997	(Divisions 50 Actual	0-93) Seasonally a	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	(Divisions Actual LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.8	15-37) Seasonally a	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate	Headline rate <sup>a</sup>	(Division: Actual LNMO 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.5	s 10-41) Seasonally a	Per cent over prev 12 month Monthly rate	Headlin r <u>ate<sup>a</sup></u> LNN 4.4
995=117 994 995 Annual 996 Averages 997 998 998	(Divisions 5 Actual 97.5 100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 106.0	0-93) Seasonally a LNMT	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMX	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNH	(Divisions Actual LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 107.3	15-37) Seasonally a LNMR	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMV	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNG	(Division: Actual LNMO 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.5 113.4 107.1	s 10-41) Seasonally a LNMS 106.8	Per cent over prev 12 month Monthly rate LNMW	Headlin r <u>ate</u> a LNN
995=337 994 1955 Annual 1956 Averages 1997 ob 1987 ob 1987 ob 1987 Apr May	(Divisions 5 Actual 97.5 100.0 103.3 107.9 113.4 106.0 112.8 106.8 106.8	0-93) Seasonally a LNMT 105.8 107.3 106.4 106.7	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMX	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNH 4.0 4.3 4.1 4.2	(Divisions Actual LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 107.3 111.1 108.0 107.9	15-37) Seasonally a LNMR 107.1 107.1 107.5 107.5	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMV	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNG 4.5 4.1 4.0 4.0	(Division: Actual 95.8 1000 104.4 108.5 113.4 107.1 110.9 107.7 107.9	s 10-41) Seasonally a LNMS 106.8 106.9 107.3 108.0	Per cent over prev 12 month Monthly rate LNMW 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.3	Headlin rate <sup>a</sup> LNN 4.4 3.9 3.8 3.8
995=37 994 1955 Annual 1956 Averages 1997 eb 1087 eb 1087 Aay Jun Jun Jul Aug	(Divisions 5 Actual UNMP 975 1000 1023 1079 1134 1060 1128 1068 1068 1068	0-93) Seasonally a LNMT 105.8 107.3 106.4 106.7 107.2 107.7 108.4	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMX 3.6 5.0 3.7 4.0 3.9	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNH 4.0 4.3 4.1 4.2 3.9 4.1	(Divisions Actual LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 107.3 111.1 108.0 107.9 108.3 109.2 107.5	15-37) Seasonally a LNMR 107.1 107.5 108.1 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMV 4.4 3.7 3.8 4.3 4.2	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNG 4.5 4.1 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.1	(Division: Actual LNMO 95.8 1000 104.4 108.5 113.4 107.1 110.9 107.7 107.9 108.1 109.0 107.2	s 10-41) Seasonally a LNMS 106.8 106.9 107.3 108.0 108.2 108.5 109.1	Per cent over prev 12 monthly rate LNMW 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.3 4.0	Headlin rate <sup>a</sup> LNN 4.4 3.9 3.8 3.8 4.0 4.0 4.0
995=337 994 1955 Annual 1956 Averages 1997 edb Mar Aug Jun Jul Aug Cap Cot Nov	(Divisions 5 Actual P75 100.0 103.3 106.0 113.4 106.0 112.8 106.8 106.3 106.6 107.9 107.2 107.2 107.1	0-93) Seasonally a LNMT 105.8 107.3 106.4 107.7 107.7 107.7 107.7 107.7 107.4 108.4 108.4 108.7	Ber cent cha over previou 12 months           Monthly rate         LNMX           36 50         37 40           39         42 45 41           46	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNH 40 43 41 42 39 4.1 42 39 4.1 42 4.3 44	(Divisions Actual LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 108.8 113.7 107.3 107.9 106.3 107.9 106.3 107.5 107.8 107.8	15-37) Seasonally a LNMR 107.1 107.5 108.4	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMV 4.4 3.7 3.8 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.2 4.0 4.5	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNG 4.5 4.1 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	(Division: Actual 95.8 1000 104.4 1055 113.4 107.9 107.9 108.1 109.0 107.2 107.5 108.6 110.6	s 10-41) Seasonally a LNMS 106.8 106.9 107.3 108.0 108.2 108.5 109.1 109.4 109.9 110.9	Per cent over prev 12 monthly rate LNMW 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.3 4.0 4.0 3.8 4.2 4.0 4.2	Headlin rate <sup>a</sup> LNN 4.4 3.9 3.8 3.8 3.8 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0
1995=337 1995 Annual 1995 Averages 1997 ob Mar Aug Jun Jul Aug Cep Oct Nov Dec Ian Feb	(Divisions 5 Actual LNMP 975 1000 1023 1079 1134 1060 1128 1066 1079 1072 1072 1072 1072 1072 1072 1072 1072	0-93) Seasonally a LNMT 105.8 107.3 106.4 107.7 107.7 107.7 107.7 107.7 107.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.9 110.8 111.2	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMX 36 5.0 3.7 4.0 3.9 4.5 4.1 4.1 4.6 4.8 5.2 4.9	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNH 4.0 4.3 4.1 4.2 3.9 4.1 4.2 3.9 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.9 4.9	(Divisions Actual LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 103.1 111.1 108.0 107.9 106.3 109.2 107.5 107.8 108.9 107.5 107.8 108.9 112.9	107.1 107.1 107.1 107.1 107.5 108.1 108.4 108.4 108.4 109.4 109.7 110.0 111.1 111.5 111.7 112.4	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMV 4.4 3.7 3.8 4.3 4.2 4.0 4.5 4.2 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.8 4.6 4.9 4.9	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNG 45 4.1 40 4.0 4.1 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 45 46 4.8	(Division: Actual 95.8 100.0 104.4 107.9 107.7 107.9 108.1 109.9 107.2 107.5 108.6 110.6 110.6 110.6 110.6 110.7 110.3	s 10-41) Seasonally a LNMS 106.8 106.9 107.3 108.0 108.2 108.5 109.1 109.4 109.9 110.9 111.1	Per cent over prev 12 monthly rate LNMW 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.3 4.0 3.8 4.2 4.0 4.2 4.5 4.4 4.4	Headlin rate <sup>a</sup> LNN 4.4 3.9 3.8 3.8 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0
995=337 994 995 Annual 997 ab 1997 ab 1997 ab 1997 ab 1997 ab 1998 An 1997 ab 1998 An 1997 ab 1998 An 1990 An 1998 An 1997 An	(Divisions 5 Actual LNMP 97.5 100.3 107.9 113.4 106.0 112.8 106.8 106.3 106.6 107.9 107.2	0-93) Seasonally a LNMT 105.8 107.3 106.4 107.7 107.2 107.7 107.2 107.7 107.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.7 109.9 110.8 111.2 113.6	Ber cent cha over previou 12 months           Monthly rate         LNMX           LNMX         4           36         50           3.7         40           3.9         42           4.1         4.6           4.5         5.2           4.9         5.3           5.3         4.8	Headline rate <sup>4</sup> LNNH 4.0 4.3 4.1 4.2 3.9 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 5.1 5.0 5.3 5.7	(Divisions Actual Children (Divisions) Actual Children (Division) Children (Division)	107.1 108.1 108.1 109.7 111.1 111.1 111.1 111.2 112.2	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMV 4.4 3.7 3.8 4.3 4.2 4.0 4.5 4.2 4.5 4.8 4.6 4.5 4.8 4.6 4.9 4.9 5.4 5.0 4.7	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNG 4.5 4.1 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.5 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.5 5.1 5.0	(Division: Actual Actual 958 1000 104.4 108.5 113.4 107.7 107.7 107.9 107.9 107.9 108.1 109.0 107.5 108.6 112.7 110.3 112.4 117.0 113.3 112.5	s 10-41) Seasonally a LNMS 106.8 106.9 107.3 108.0 108.2 108.2 109.4 109.4 109.9 110.9 111.5 112.6 112.6 112.8 112.9 113.2 113.2	Per cent over prev 12 monthly rate LNMW 4.1 36 37 4.3 4.0 38 4.2 4.0 38 4.2 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.8 4.9 5.3 5.1 4.5	Headili rate <sup>a</sup> LNN 4.4 3.9 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0
995= 7 94 955 Annual 997 Pab Par Agr Agr Agr Nov Dec 998 997 998 997 997 997 997 997	(Divisions 5 Actual LNMP 97.5 100.3 107.9 113.4 106.6 107.9 112.8 106.6 107.9 107.2 113.4 113.4 113.4 113.4 113.4 113.4 113.4 113.2 113.4 113.4 113.7 113.4 113.7 113.4 113.7 113.4 113.7 113	0-93) Seasonally a LNMT 105.8 107.3 106.4 107.7 107.2 107.7 107.2 107.7 107.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.9 110.8 111.2 113.6 112.9 113.6 113.8	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMX 3.6 5.0 3.7 4.0 3.9 4.2 4.5 4.1 4.5 4.1 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 5.2 5.2 5.4	Headline rate <sup>4</sup> LNNH 4.0 4.3 4.1 4.2 3.9 4.1 4.2 4.3 9 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.1 4.2 5.1 5.0 5.7 5.9	(Divisions Actual Actual LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 103.1 111.1 108.0 107.9 106.3 109.2 107.5 107.8 108.9 110.5 107.8 108.9 112.9 110.5 112.7 113.1	15-37) Seasonally a LNMR 107.1 107.1 107.1 107.5 108.1 108.4 109.4 109.7 110.0 111.1 111.5 111.7 112.4 112.8 113.5 114.0	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMV 4.4 3.7 3.8 4.3 4.3 4.2 4.5 4.2 4.5 4.2 4.5 4.2 4.5 4.2 4.5 4.6 4.9 4.9 5.4 5.0 5.0 5.0	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNG 4.5 4.1 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.8 5.1 5.1 5.0 5.0 4.8	(Division: Actual 95.8 1000 104.4 107.1 110.9 107.7 107.9 107.7 107.9 107.7 107.9 107.7 107.9 107.7 107.9 107.2 107.5 108.6 110.6 112.4 110.3 112.4 112.5 11	s 10-41) Seasonally a LNMS 106.8 106.9 107.3 108.0 108.0 108.2 108.5 109.1 109.4 109.9 110.9 111.5 112.0 112.6 112.8 112.9 113.2	Per cent over previ 12 monthly rate LNMW 4.1 3.6 3.7 4.3 4.0 3.8 4.2 4.0 3.8 4.2 4.0 4.2 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.8 4.9 5.3 5.1 1.4,5 4.6 4.8 4.6	Headili rate <sup>a</sup> LNN 4.4 3.9 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0
1995= 27 1994 1995 Annual 1997 1997 1997 1997 1998 1997 1997 1998 1997 1997 1998 1997 1998 1998 1997 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	(Divisions 5 Actual LNMP 97.5 100.0 103.3 106.0 112.8 106.8 106.8 106.8 106.8 106.6 107.9 107.2 107.2 107.1 108.2 112.5 110.9 111.7 119.0 113.2 113.4 112.2 113.7 112.2 113.7 112.2 113.7 112.2 112.6 112.0	0-93) Seasonally a LNMT 105.8 107.3 106.4 107.7 107.2 107.7 107.2 107.7 107.2 107.7 107.2 107.7 107.4 108.4 108.4 108.7 109.9 110.8 111.4 112.4 112.6 112.9 113.6 112.9 113.6 112.9 113.8 114.3 114.5 115.1	Ber cent cha over previou 12 months           Monthly rate         LNMX           J.6         5.0           3.7         4.0           3.9         4.2           4.5         4.1           4.6         5.2           5.3         4.8           5.9         6.5           5.2         5.4           5.0         5.1           4.8         7.1	Headline rate <sup>4</sup> LNNH 4.0 4.3 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.1 4.2 4.3 9 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 5.1 5.0 5.7 5.9 5.7 5.9 5.7 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.0	(Divisions Actual LNMN 95.8 100.0 104.4 103.7 107.3 107.3 107.9 106.3 109.2 107.5 107.8 108.9 105.5 107.8 108.9 112.9 110.5 112.7 113.7 113.1 114.6 114.7 113.7 113.4 114.7 113.7 113.7 113.7 114.7 113.7 114.7 113.7 114.7 113.7 114.7 113.7 114.7	107.1 107.1 107.1 107.1 107.1 107.1 107.1 107.1 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 108.4 109.4 109.4 109.7 110.0 111.1 111.5 111.2 112.8 112.9 112.9 113.5 114.0 114.5 115.0	Per cent cha over previou 12 months Monthly rate LNMV 4.4 3.7 3.8 4.3 4.2 4.0 4.5 4.2 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 5.0 4.7 4.7 5.0 4.5 4.5	Headline rate <sup>a</sup> LNNG 4.5 4.1 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	(Division: Actual 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	s 10-41) Seasonally a LNMS 106.8 106.9 107.3 108.0 108.0 108.0 108.0 108.0 108.0 108.1 109.4 109.4 109.1 111.5 112.0 112.6 112.8 112.9 113.2 113.2 113.7 114.1 114.3 114.8 114.7	Per cent over prev 12 monthly rate LNMW 4.1 36 37 4.3 4.0 3.8 4.2 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5	Headilin rate <sup>a</sup> LNN 4.4 3.9 3.8 3.8 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0

The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago. For further details please see the article in the May 1999 issue of Labour Market Trends, p227.

Revised Provisional

.

## EARNINGS E.1

# E.2 EARNINGS Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

	1		aronas	,			A Contenent	ing boi					and the second second
BRITAIN 2	Agricul- ture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c.	Pulp, paper products printing and publish- ing	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
996=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)		(28)	(29)
Annual Averages	LOTJ	LOTK 104.8 108.8	LOTL 103.6 108.1	LOTM 105.1 107.3	LOTN 105.0 109.2	LOTO 107.0 111.6	LOTP 104.4 108.5	LOTQ 105.2 111.5	LOTR 105.4 110.5	105.1 109.4	107.7 113.0	104.8 108.3	LOTV 105.1 109.4
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
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
July Aug Sep	  	100.6 100.2 100.4	101.6 101.3 100.9	103.2 103.4 102.6	101.2 101.0 101.3	101.1 101.9	101.5 101.7	101.3 101.5	102.1 102.1	101.3 101.3	106.1 106.8	100.9 101.2	101.5 101.2 101.2
Oct Nov Dec	 	100.6 101.7 102.6	100.2 100.8 101.2	102.9 103.7 104.1	101.5 102.3 102.4	102.0 103.1 103.4	102.0 102.3 102.7	101.4 101.9 102.3	102.0 102.5 102.9	101.7 101.9	105.1 106.2	101.6 102.4 102.5	101.0 101.9 102.1
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
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
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
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
May		104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.5
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
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
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
Sep		104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.2
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		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		106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	106.8
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
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
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
Apr May June	· 	108.0 108.7 108.9	106.6 107.7 108.4	105.8 106.3 107.5	108.6 109.1 109.4	111.8 112.6 112.1	106.4 107.4 108.0	109.6 110.0 110.9	109.6 110.4 110.5	108.2 108.6 109.1	112.0 113.1 113.5	108.0 108.6 108.8	108.5 109.0 109.5
July		108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	10.1
Aug		108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	110.5
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
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		110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	150.0
Dec		110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	110.0
Jana		110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9
Feb <sup>a</sup>		109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7
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
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
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
Jun P		<b>109.4</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>109.5</b>	111.3
nt change on			INCO				INIS	INIT	INIT	INIV	LNLW	LNLX	INLY
May		4.2	2.5	3.6	4.6	5.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8
June		4.1	2.2	2.8	4.6	5.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.9	4.4
July Aug Sep	 	4.4 4.7 4.2	2.1 2.5 3.0	2.3 2.3 2.7	4.3 4.1 3.6	5.4 5.4 4.8	3.1 3.5 3.8	3.5 4.0 4.0	3.2 3.6 3.9	3.8 4.1 4.2	2.5 1.2 1.7	4.1 3.8 3.9	4.0 4.5 3.9
Oct Nov Dec	 	3.4 3.1 3.4	3.7 3.8 4.3	2.6 2.7 2.7	3.2 2.9 2.8	5.2 5.8 6.4	4.3 4.1 3.6	4.4 4.5 5.1	3.9 4.1 4.1	4.8 4.8 5.2	3.1 3.7 2.8	3.7 3.8 4.1	42 3.8 4.6
Jan		3.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.6
Feb		2.9	4.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.8
Mar		2.8	4.2	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.6
Apr		3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.3
May		3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.3
June		4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	3.7
July		3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	4.3
Aug		3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.5
Sep		3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.0
Oct		5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	4.7
Nov		5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	4.0
Dec		4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	3.0
Jana		4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	27
Feb <sup>a</sup>		2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.5	5.3	6.1	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	21
Mar		2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.9
Apr		0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	1.5
May R		0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.6
Jun P		<b>0.4</b>	1.1	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	1.4	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	1.6
	96=100 Annual Averages May lune luly verages May lune luly vov Doct vov Doct vov Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Sep Doct Vov Doct June July Sep Oct Vov Doc June July Sep Oct Vov Doc June July Sep Oct Nov Doc June July Sep Oct Nov Doc June July Sep Oct Nov Doc Doc June July Sep Oct Nov Doc Doc July Sep Oct Nov Doc Doc July Sep Oct Nov Doc Doct Nov Doc Doc July Mar Apr Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Mar Ma	ture and forestrye       ee=100     (01.02)       LOTJ       Annual        May        Mar        May        May        May        May        May        May        May        Dec        May        May	ture and forestry <sup>c</sup> and quarrying           ee=100         (01,02)         (10-14)           LOTU         LOTK 1048           Annual Averages	ture and forestryc         and quarrying         products; becages and tobacco           966-100         (01,02)         (10-14)         (15.16)           Varnual May         I.OTJ         LOTK         LOTL           May         100.5         100.6         100.1           May         100.2         101.1         100.2         101.1           July         100.2         101.3         100.2         101.3           June         100.4         100.2         101.3           June         100.4         100.2         101.3           June         100.4         100.2         101.2           June         100.4         100.2         101.2           June         100.4         100.2         101.3           June         100.4         100.2         101.3           June         104.7         103.3         101.6           Apr         104.5         102.4         103.8           May         104.7         103.3         101.4           May         104.7         103.3         101.6           Apr         104.6         105.9         102.4           May         106.4         105.9         106.8 <td>tyre and torestry<sup>c</sup>         and quarrying quarrying         products; beverages and tobacco           sec-100         (01.02)         (10-14)         (15,16)         (17)           LOTJ         LOTK         LOTL         LOTL         LOTM           Name         100.5         100.1         100.5         100.1         100.2           May         .         100.5         101.1         102.2           May         .         100.6         101.3         103.4           May         .         103.3         101.6         103.7           May         .         103.4         103.4         103.4           May         .         103.4         103.8         105.9           May         .         103.4         103.8         105.6           May         .         104.5         102.4         103.6           May         .         104.5         103.3         106.6           May         .         10</td> <td>Bartonic bioscience         Difference of the service of the ser</td> <td>urb and forestryc         urb and uurryng uurryng werder inder i</td> <td>mining         and break         and break         break         leather arbitrary break         wood arbitrary break         products arbitrary break         module arbitrary break         products arbitrary break         module arbitrary break         products arbitrary break         module arbitrary break         &lt;</td> <td>Minim         Utilizational sectorso         (nd. 19 (mod. 1) (nd. 1)         (nd. 19 (mod. 1)</td> <td>Bartherick         and "grand of bartherics in the sector of the sec</td> <td>Bartonia         Bartonia         Bartonia</td> <td>Bin Inn         Interactive Barrierie         Name         Nam         Name         Name         Na</td> <td>BAD         Name         Name</td>	tyre and torestry <sup>c</sup> and quarrying quarrying         products; beverages and tobacco           sec-100         (01.02)         (10-14)         (15,16)         (17)           LOTJ         LOTK         LOTL         LOTL         LOTM           Name         100.5         100.1         100.5         100.1         100.2           May         .         100.5         101.1         102.2           May         .         100.6         101.3         103.4           May         .         103.3         101.6         103.7           May         .         103.4         103.4         103.4           May         .         103.4         103.8         105.9           May         .         103.4         103.8         105.6           May         .         104.5         102.4         103.6           May         .         104.5         103.3         106.6           May         .         10	Bartonic bioscience         Difference of the service of the ser	urb and forestryc         urb and uurryng uurryng werder inder i	mining         and break         and break         break         leather arbitrary break         wood arbitrary break         products arbitrary break         module arbitrary break         products arbitrary break         module arbitrary break         products arbitrary break         module arbitrary break         <	Minim         Utilizational sectorso         (nd. 19 (mod. 1) (nd. 1)         (nd. 19 (mod. 1)	Bartherick         and "grand of bartherics in the sector of the sec	Bartonia         Bartonia	Bin Inn         Interactive Barrierie         Name         Nam         Name         Name         Na	BAD         Name         Name

				(thr	ree-mo	nth av	erages	s," una	ajuste	a): exc	cluaing	bonus	es	
Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation <sup>e</sup>	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>	GRE	AT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	Mar	ch 1996=100
LOTW 105.7 110.1	LOTX 101.6 106.3	LOTY 101.1 103.8	LOTZ 103.4 110.4	LOUA 104.9 110.8	LOUB 97.9 101.8	LOUC 106.3 110.8	LOUD 104.2 108.3	LOUE 106.7 113.3	LOUF 104.1 110.2	LOUG 101.0 103.6	LOUH 104.6 107.7	LOUI 106.1 114.7	1997 1998	Annual Averages
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	May
101.1	97.1	101.4	98.8	100.7	94.6	100.5	99.3	101.1	100.3	99.0	101.9	98.5		Jun
101.2	97.7	101.5	99.2	100.7	95.1	101.3	99.2	100.8	100.1	99.4	102.7	99.2		Jul
101.2	97.6	101.8	99.2	101.2	95.5	101.7	99.2	100.9	99.7	99.6	103.4	99.8		Aug
101.4	97.3	101.9	99.3	101.4	95.6	101.8	99.9	101.2	99.7	100.3	104.1	100.9		Sep
101.5	96.8	102.5	99.3	101.6	95.1	101.7	100.5	101.5	99.8	100.1	103.8	100.9		Oct
101.9	97.8	102.4	100.0	101.5	94.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	100.5	100.3	103.0	101.9		Nov
102.7	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	103.6	101.5	102.3	101.2	99.9	102.5	102.4		Dec
102.0	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	Jan
100.4	99.8	100.9	101.2	102.5	95.5	105.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	100.2	102.9	102.8		Feb
103.8	99.9	99.2	101.5	102.6	96.9	104.3	101.8	103.7	102.4	100.3	103.0	103.9		Mar
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		Apr
1057)	100.9	100.4	102.1	104.1	98.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	103.3	100.0	103.8	104.6		May
10575	100.9	101.2	102.4	104.5	97.6	104.9	103.8	106.5	103.8	99.8	104.1	103.4		Jun
106.6	101.4	101.6	103.1	104.9	98.2	106.2	104.2	107.2	104.3	99.9	104.6	103.7		Jul
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		Aug
106.0	101.5	101.0	103.7	105.5	99.0	107.1	105.1	107.9	104.3	101.1	106.5	107.0		Sep
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		Oct
106.0	103.0	102.1	105.3	105.9	98.4	107.1	105.8	108.2	104.8	102.5	105.4	109.1		Nov
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		Dec
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	Jan
107.5	104.8	102.2	106.8	107.9	99.0	110.4	107.3	110.0	108.0	102.5	104.9	110.8		Feb
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		Mar
108.6	105.7	103.2	107.7	108.8	99.8	109.3	108.6	111.3	109.2	102.9	104.9	112.8		Apr
109.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	109.9	101.1	109.9	109.8	112.3	109.9	102.9	105.6	113.7		May
109.4	106.6	104.1	109.0	111.0	102.1	110.4	108.8	113.2	110.3	102.9	106.7	113.6		Jun
110.0	107.0	104.3	110.1	111.6	102.9	110.9	107.4	113.8	110.5	103.4	107.7	114.0		Jul
110.4	107.0	104.3	111.0	111.9	103.0	110.8	106.5	113.8	110.0	103.8	108.9	115.5		Aug
110.7	106.6	104.6	111.9	112.0	103.3	110.8	108.0	114.0	110.2	103.7	109.8	116.5		Sep
111.6	106.2	104.5	112.4	112.1	102.8	110.7	108.3	114.4	110.2	104.1	109.9	116.9		Oct
111.6	106.4	104.5	113.3	112.2	102.5	111.0	109.3	114.9	111.1	104.3	109.5	116.9		Nov
112.5	107.1	104.5	113.5	112.5	102.6	112.7	108.9	115.4	111.8	104.7	109.5	117.2		Dec
112.9	107.3	103.7	113.6	112.5	103.4	113.7	109.3	115.8	112.9	104.8	109.8	117.1	1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>
113.2	107.5	102.5	113.0	112.4	103.1	113.8	109.5	115.7	113.5	104.8	110.2	117.0		Feb <sup>a</sup>
113.5	107.7	101.4	113.0	112.4	102.1	112.9	109.8	115.9	114.0	105.0	109.9	117.2		Mar
114.0	108.8	102.2	113.0	113.1	101.6	113.4	109.8	116.5	114.6	105.0	110.3	117.6		Apr
114.8	109.6	103.8	113.3	113.6	102.1	115.2	110.2	117.6	115.4	105.1	111.1	118.3		May R
115.1	<b>110.3</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>119.3</b>		Jun P
LNLZ	LNMA	LNMB	LNMC	LNMD	LNME	LNMF	LNMG	LNMH	LNMI	LNMJ	LNMK	Per cei LNML	nt change o	on the year:
42	2.9	-0.4	3.1	3.7	1.9	4.2	3.6	4.6	3.0	0.7	2.6	5.6	1997	May
45	3.9	-0.2	3.6	3.9	3.2	4.3	4.6	5.4	3.5	0.8	2.2	5.0		Jun
5.2	3.7	0.1	3.9	4.2	3.3	4.8	5.1	6.3	4.1	0.4	1.8	4.6		Jul
5.3	3.7	-0.8	3.9	4.0	3.2	5.1	5.2	6.7	4.4	0.9	2.1	5.3		Aug
5.0	4.3	-0.8	4.3	4.0	3.5	5.2	5.2	6.6	4.6	0.8	2.3	6.1		Sep
4.6	5.0	-1.4	5.0	4.0	3.9	5.4	4.7	6.5	4.6	1.8	2.4	7.4		Oct
4.6	5.3	-0.4	5.3	4.4	3.9	5.6	4.4	6.3	4.3	2.2	2.3	7.1		Nov
4.3	5.1	-0.7	5.5	4.8	3.7	5.0	4.7	6.2	4.3	3.0	2.3	7.5		Dec
4.1	5.1	0.7	5.5	5.2	3.5	5.1	4.8	6.2	4.9	2.5	2.2	7.2	1998	Jan
3.9	5.0	1.4	5.5	5.3	3.7	4.9	5.2	6.4	5.6	2.3	1.9	7.8		Feb
4.0	5.1	3.1	5.5	5.1	2.4	5.0	5.4	6.7	6.2	2.5	1.5	7.3		Mar
3.9	5.1	3.8	5.9	5.3	2.6	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.3	2.7	1.4	8.3		Apr
3.8	5.1	3.4	6.0	5.6	3.0	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.3	2.8	1.7	8.7		May
3.6	5.6	2.9	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.2	4.9	6.3	6.3	3.1	2.5	9.9		Jun
3.4	5.6	2.7	6.8	6.4	4.7	4.5	3.1	6.2	6.0	3.6	3.0	9.9		Jul
3.6	5.8	3.3	7.7	6.3	4.5	3.6	2.1	5.7	5.5	3.3	3.2	9.9		Aug
3.9	5.0	3.5	8.0	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	5.7	5.7	2.6	3.1	8.9		Sep
4.5	4.4	3.4	7.8	6.1	4.0	3.3	3.0	5.8	5.6	2.2	3.3	7.8		Oct
4.8	3.4	2.3	7.6	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	6.1	6.0	1.8	3.9	7.1		Nov
5.1	2.9	2.0	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.4	6.2	5.8	1.7	4.5	6.5		Dec
- 5.4	2.6	1.1	6.7	4.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.1	4.8	5.9	1999	Jana
5.3	2.5	0.2	5.8	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.1	5.2	5.1	2.3	5.0	5.6		Feb <sup>a</sup>
5.4	2.6	-0.8	5.5	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.7	4.9	2.1	5.1	5.1		Mar
5.0	3.0	-1.0	4.9	4.0	1.8	3.8	1.1	4.7	5.0	2.0	5.1	4.3		Apr
5.2	3.4	0.0	4.7	3.4	1.0	4.9	0.3	4.7	5.0	2.2	5.3	4.0		May R
<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>		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. The average of the latest three months. As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available. 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. Excluding sea transport.

d

Excluding sea transport. 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.

# Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> all employee jobs: by industry E.2 (three-month averages,<sup>b</sup> unadjusted): excluding bonuses

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

Jul Aug Sep	108.2 107.3 107.5	4.0 4.5 4.1	3.7 4.2 3.9	0.3 0.3 0.2	108.8 107.4 107.7	4.5 4.8 4.6

including Excluding bonus bonus<sup>a</sup>

**LOUJ** 5.0

3.7 4.2 3.8

Whole economy

Index including bonus

LNMM 112.2

106.9 106.6 106.9

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

Change on year (%)

**LOJH** 2.6

3.2 3.5 3.5

			Producti	on	- 70		of whic	ch: manufactu	ring	19.00	Service	S	
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	32	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6
	May R	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	32	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7
	June P	<b>118.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>42</b>	1.1	<b>114.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
	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
	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
	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
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
	Oct	107.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	108.0	5.0	4.9	0.1	105.8	2.2	2.3	-0.1
	Nov	108.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	109.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	106.1	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	Dec	112.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	113.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	107.2	2.6	2.7	-0.1
	oop	10110											

Index including bonus

LNKX 114.3

107.4 107.1 107.5

Bonus effect<sup>a</sup>

LOUP 2.4

0.5 0.7 0.3

Private sector

including Excluding bonus<sup>a</sup>

LOUN 5.6

4.0 4.7 4.3

Change on year (%)

LOJL 2.7

3.3 3.9 3.9

4.2 4.5 4.4

Bonus including effect<sup>a</sup> bonus

LNNI 103.8

104.6 104.8 104.6

105.4 106.8 106.7

LOUQ 2.9

0.7 0.8 0.4

0.3 0.3 0.2

		Change on year (%)			Change on year (%)				Inday -	C	hange on year	(%)
	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	including	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effecta
1997 Mar	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	<b>LOUT</b>	LNMP	LOUM	LOJK	LOUU
	110.9	3.2	3.0	0.2	111.1	3.3	3.2	0.1	112.8	5.7	2.5	32
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	1.6
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	0.4
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
Jana	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	
Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5
Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6
Apr		3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1
May F		3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7
<b>June I</b>		<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	1.2

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey Average Earnings Index enquiries: 019287924

Great Britain, not seasonally adjuste

Bonus effecta

LOUR 0.0

-0.1 0.0 -0.2

0.0 0.1 0.1

Change on year (%)

LOJM 22

2.6 1.9 2.0

1.8 2.9 2.1

Public sector

including Excluding bonus bonus<sup>a</sup>

LOU0 22

2.5 1.9 1.8

1.8 3.0 2.2

Average Earnings Index enquines: 01920/92/ 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 pp:267-8, Labour Market Trends, May 1999 for further details. a

#### RP Revised Provisional

1995=100

1997 Mar

Apr May Jun

### All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing	Percent	Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100			Per cent change from a year earlier		Per cent change from a year earlier
	1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 <b>1998</b>	LNNQ 96.8 96.3 100.0 105.0 108.7 113.1	LOUW 0.1 -0.2 -0.3 3.8 5.0 3.5 4.0	LNNK 99.0 98.6 100.0 101.7 104.6 108.3	LOJE 2.8 0.1 -0.5 1.4 1.7 2.9 <b>3.5</b>
	1995         O1           O2         O3           04         O1           1996         O1           02         O3           1997         O1           03         O4           1997         O1           03         O4           1998         O1           02         O3           04         O4	966 994 1000 1020 1045 1059 1066 1064 1083 1090 111.1 1126 1125 1132 114.0	22 3.7 4.0 5.5 4.4 5.2 5.8 4.5 3.0 4.3 3.0 4.3 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8	995 999 100.1 100.5 100.7 101.5 101.8 102.7 103.6 104.3 104.8 105.7 107.0 107.6 108.5 110.0	07 17 18 16 12 16 17 22 29 29 29 29 29 29 33 32 35 35 40
	1999 Q1	114.2	1.4	111.6	4.4
	1996 Nov Dec	106.3 107.2	4.8 3.9	·· ··	:: ::
	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.8 107.8 109.3 109.9 110.3 111.8	3.8 2.7 3.5 2.6 3.9 4.2 2.2 3.1 3.6 3.7 5.2 3.9	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	· ····································
	1998 Jan Feb Mar May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	112.4 112.8 112.3 112.5 113.4 113.6 114.1 114.0	63 62 50 4.7 39 33 4.3 37 34 35 20 22		······································
	1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May <b>Jun</b>	113.3 112.9	2.2 1.4 0.7 0.8 0.1 <b>0.6</b>		  
Three months ending	1996 Nov Dec	106.2 106.6	- 5.1 4.5		
	1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec	107.0 107.8 108.3 108.4 108.6 109.0 109.8 110.6	42 35 33 29 34 36 35 32 30 35 42 43		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.8 112.6 112.6 112.7 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.7 113.2 113.2 113.9	5.1 5.4 5.3 4.5 3.9 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.2 9 2.5		
	1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May <b>Jun</b>	114.2 113.7 113.3	2.1 1.9 1.4 1.0 0.5 <b>0.5</b>		   

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

iges and salaries per unit of output.

# UNIT WAGE COSTSª E.21

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

F OI FARNINGS

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

	Number on quarter/mo	New Deal at onth enda		Number of	starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter	month	Number of le	eavers <sup>c</sup> in quarte	er/month
er/month	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld	Male	Female	Alld
DKINGDOM									
	10.3	3.6	14.2 85.5	11.8 62.9	4.3 22.1	16.4 86.3	1.5 10.5	0.7 4.4	2.2 15.0
	62.8 90.9 102.2	21.3 30.9 34.2	124.0 138.8	50.1 35.4	18.9 13.2	70.3 49.3	21.9 24.1	9.3 9.9	31.8 34.6
800 199	110.4 109.6	38.5 38.6	151.4 150.6	37.8 13.1	15.5 5.3	54.1 18.7	29.7 13.9	11.2 5.2	41.5 <i>19.4</i>
	105.9	37.7	146.0	11.2	4.2	15.7	14.9	5.1	20.3
RITAIN									
	10.3 60.6	3.6 20.6	14.2 82.7	11.8 60.5	4.3 21.2	16.4 83.0	1.5 10.2	0.7 4.3	2.2 14.6
	87.9 98.4	29.9 32.8	120.0 133.6	48.3 33.6	18.2 12.5	67.9 46.9	21.1 23.1	8.9 9.5	30.6 33.2
	106.1 105.3	36.9 <i>36.9</i>	145.5 144.7	36.3 12.7	14.9 5.1	52.0 18.1	28.7 13.5	10.8 5.0	40.1 <i>18.9</i>
	101.7	36.1	140.2	10.9	4.1	15.1	14.4	5.0	19.7

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Economic Development for

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

ormation, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999. Forfurt

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

Т	Total		Options:					Follow-Through
	otai	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
UNITED KINGDOM								
Allc	146.0	77.2	50.21	12.02	22.76	8.19	7.24	18.59
Male	105.9	55.9	35.61	8.64	15.56	4.76	6.66	14.37
Female	37.7	20.0	13.85	3.25	6.82	3.30	0.47	3.91
People with disabilities d,e	18.6	8.5	7.24	1.63	3.42	1.26	0.94	2.83
People from ethnic minority groups f	19.8	11.5	6.28	0.93	3.91	1.14	0.31	2.07
White	118.6	60.5	42.0	10.6	17.9	6.8	6.7	16.0
Prefer not to say	6.3	4.2	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5
GREAT BRITAIN								
Alle	140.2	73.4	48.29	11.28	22.23	7.73	7.05	18.50
Male	101.7	53.1	34.30	8.13	15.21	4.48	6.49	14.30
Female	36.1	18.9	13.24	3.02	6.64	3.13	0.46	3.89
People with disabilities <sup>e</sup>	18.6	8.5	7.24	1.63	3.42	1.26	0.94	2.83
People from ethnic minority groups f	19.8	11.5	6.28	0.92	3.91	1.14	0.31	2.07
White	112.7	56.7	40.1	9.9	17.4	6.3	6.5	15.9
Prefer not to say	6.3	42	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Economic Development for Northern Ireland. Information: 01142596365.

Source: Research and Decemption Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview. Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option. Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals. Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals. Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals. Totals on people with disabilities, compatible with Great Britain definitions, are not currently available for Northern Ireland. Consequently, data are for Great Britain only. Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

rfurther information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

995=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)	Nether- lands (9)	Spain (2,3,12)	Sweden (3,7)	United States (3)
Annual averages 995 996 997 <b>998</b>	100.0 104.3 108.8 <b>113.7</b>	100.0 102.0 104.0 <b>106.0</b>	100.0 103.2 104.1 <b>106.3</b>	100.0 103.8 107.9 <b>112.5</b>	100.0 102.5 105.0 <b>107.4</b>	100.0 103.5 105.1 <b>107.0</b>	100.0 108.6 117.1 <b>123.9</b>	100.0 102.7 106.9	100.0 103.1 106.8 <b>109.8</b>	100.0 102.5 105.4 <b>104.3</b>	100.0 101.9 104.8 <b>108.1</b>	100.0 105.3 109.6 <b>112.6</b>	100.0 106.6 111.4 <b>115.3</b>	100.0 103.0 106.0 <b>109.0</b>
Quarterly average 997 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	s 106.9 108.0 109.2 110.9	103.0 104.0 104.0 104.0	104.5 104.3 102.6 105.0	106.2 107.5 108.5 109.3	103.8 104.5 105.6 106.1	104.2 105.3 105.0 105.7	116.5 117.5 118.9 115.5	102.7 103.4 104.8 106.9	106.1 106.3 107.3 107.7	106.3 105.1 105.6 105.0	103.7 104.4 105.3 105.7	106.8 110.4 109.9 111.0	109.9 112.0 111.0 112.6	105.0 106.0 106.0 108.0
998 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.3 113.2 114.3 115.1	105.0 106.0 106.0 106.0	106.4 107.2 105.4 106.1	110.7 112.0 113.2 114.3	106.5 107.0 107.8 108.2	105.6 107.2 107.2 108.0	121.3 124.0 124.4 125.9	107.7 109.8	108.3 109.6 110.3 111.0	106.3 104.8 103.8 104.4	106.8 107.4 109.0 109.1	112.0 112.1 112.7 113.7	113.6 116.6 114.9 116.1	109.0 109.0 109.0 110.0
999 Q1 Q2	116.4 117.1	107.0	106.6	115.9		108.2	 		111.5 	105.9 <b>103.0</b>	109.5	114.5 	116.4	111.0 112.0
Ionthiy 997 Feb Mar May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	107.1 107.5 108.1 108.4 108.6 109.4 109.7 110.0 111.1	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	104.9 104.5 104.0 105.4 103.4 102.7 103.0 102.1 103.9 104.6	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	105.3  105.0  105.7	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	        	106.0 106.1 106.2 106.2 106.4 107.3 107.3 107.3 107.7 107.8	104.9 104.8 104.9 105.0 105.4 105.7 106.3 104.7 104.8 105.2 104.9	103.7 103.8 104.3 104.3 104.5 105.4 105.2 105.2 105.7 105.7 105.7	)   	1092 111.7 110.8 113.5 111.7 111.3 110.5 111.1 111.3 112.6 114.1	105.0 106.0 106.0 106.0 106.0 106.0 107.0 107.0 107.0 108.0 109.0
Dec 998 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	111.5 111.7 112.4 112.8 112.9 113.1 113.5 114.0 114.4 114.5 115.0 115.0 115.2	 106.0  106.0  106.0	106.6 105.9 105.9 107.2 106.5 107.8 106.1 105.0 105.1 105.0 105.4 105.4 107.2		······································	105.6  107.2  107.2  108.0 	······································	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	107.8 107.9 109.2 109.5 109.6 109.7 109.9 110.5 110.5 110.5 110.9 111.0	108.6 105.1 105.0 104.6 104.8 105.0 103.3 103.3 103.3 104.7 105.3 107.1 100.7	106.6 106.8 106.9 107.4 107.5 107.5 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.2 109.1 108.9		114.0 112.8 114.0 116.3 117.6 116.1 114.9 114.5 115.3 115.5 115.9 115.9 116.8	108.0 108.0 109.0 100.00
999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May <b>Jun P</b>	116.2 116.2 116.7 116.9 117.0 <b>117.3</b>	107.0 	106.0 107.2 106.4 104.8 105.2	   	  	108.2   	   	   	111.5 111.5 111.5 111.9 111.9 	106.1 105.6 105.9 105.7 104.9 	109.5 109.4 109.6 109.9 	··· ··· ··· ···	117.3 116.2 115.8 117.6 	10. 110. 111. 12. 12. 12.
ncreases on a ye Annual averages							10		2		1		5	2
995 996 997 <b>998</b>	4 4 4 5	2 2 2 <b>2</b> <b>2</b>	1 3 1 <b>2</b>	4 4 4 4	2 3 2 <b>2</b>	4 2 <b>2</b>	13 9 8 <b>6</b>	4 3 4 	3 3 4 <b>3</b>	3 3 -1	2 3 3	5 4 3	5 7 5 4	2 3 3 3
uarterly average 297 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 298 Q1 Q2	2 <b>5</b> 5 5	2 2 2 1 2 2	3 2 -1 0 2 3	4 4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2	2 2 1 2 1 2	11 9 8 3 4 6	3 2 4 4 5 6	4 4 3 3 2 3	5 3 3 2 0 0	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 6 4 4 5 2	6 4 4 4 3 4 4	3 3 2 3 4 3 3
Q3 Q4 1999 Q1 Q2	5 4 .4 <b>3</b>	2 2 2	3 1 0	4 5 5	2 2 	2 2 2	5 9 	  	3 3 3	-2 -1 0 -2	4 3 3	3 2 2 	4 3 2 	2 2 3
Nonthly	5													
997 Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	3 3 3 3 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· 2 ··· 1 ··· 2 ··· 2 ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 2 4 3 1 1 2 2	3 . 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	······································	6 7 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4	36333333
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	55545554543	······································	2 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 3 2 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	1  2  2  2 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	-1 0 0 0 -2 -3 0 0 2 -4	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5 3 2 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 2	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 2
Dec 1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May <b>Jun P</b>	3 4 3 3 4 3 <b>3</b> 3	··· ··· ··· ···	-1 1 0 -2 -1	   	  	2   OECD - Main	  	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 3 2 2 2 2	-2 0 1 1 0	3 2 3 2 	··· ·· ·· ··	3 3 2 1 	2 2 2 3 3 3 3

September 1999 S66 Labour Market trends

Thousands

Thousands

# F.13 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options		Standards.			Other		mousands
Quarter/month of leaving		employment	Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not knownd
UNITED KINGDOM		The second second								
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 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	3.3 20.8 54.4 52.9 54.9 20.5 19.3	1.08 7.59 13.78 12.22 12.05 5.79 5.98	1.09 6.35 25.23 24.49 25.00 7.63 6.09	0.57 2.94 5.35 4.38 4.00 1.35 1.09	0.40 2.35 14.91 11.00 10.63 <i>2.86</i> <i>2.10</i>	0.07 0.59 2.56 4.70 5.27 1.68 1.46	0.05 0.48 2.42 4.41 5.11 1.74 1.45	0.28 1.62 3.79 4.25 4.72 1.61 1.42	0.18 0.79 3.26 2.51 2.18 <i>0.94</i> 0.95	0.64 4.44 8.36 9.47 10.93 4.53 4.89
Male										and a second
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	2.3 14.7 38.1 37.6 39.5 14.7 14.1	0.77 5.55 9.98 8.73 8.80 4.19 4.50	0.80 4.67 18.02 17.95 18.49 5.63 4.48	0.44 2.18 3.98 3.15 2.93 <i>0.99</i> <i>0.79</i>	0.27 1.74 10.31 7.95 7.70 2.05 1.52	0.04 0.33 1.51 2.77 3.13 0.99 0.84	0.04 0.43 2.23 4.09 4.73 1.60 1.33	0.15 0.85 2.05 2.33 2.57 0.88 0.77	0.12 0.47 2.10 1.63 1.47 0.61 0.65	0.44 3.17 6.99 R.15 8.37 & 70
Female										
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	0.9 5.8 15.4 14.3 14.5 <i>5.5</i> <i>4.9</i>	0.30 1.96 3.59 3.26 3.07 1.51 1.41	0.27 1.61 6.84 6.10 6.12 1.91 1.51	0.12 0.74 1.30 1.17 1.03 <i>0.35</i> <i>0.28</i>	0.12 0.58 4.36 2.83 2.76 0.78 0.54	0.03 0.25 1.02 1.85 2.04 0.67 0.60	0.01 0.05 0.16 0.25 0.30 0.11 0.09	0.12 0.75 1.67 1.85 2.06 0.70 0.63	0.05 0.30 1.13 0.83 0.68 0.31 0.29	

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Economic Development for Northern Ireland. Information: 0114 280 365.

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview. 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 into go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys, find work For Northern Ireland, figures include those for whom destinations are not known and those for whom the reason for leaving has not been classified e.g. those who transfer to other been 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.

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES F.14 Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

GREAT BRITAIN Quarter/ <i>month</i> of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	2.18 14.63 30.60 33.20 40.14 <i>18.86</i> <i>19.69</i>	1.09 7.68 14.39 14.17 15.61 7.99 8.28	0.28 1.65 3.97 4.91 5.88 2.19 1.94	0.18 0.81 3.48 3.08 3.16 1.49 1.51	0.6 4.45 8.75 11.04 15.44 7.22 7.44
Those leaving before having a first intervie	ew				
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	0.61 3.70 4.87 4.26 4.95 2.09 2.02	0.24 1.62 1.92 1.40 1.71 0.80 0.83	0.07 0.35 0.46 0.39 0.47 0.17 0.15	0.05 0.18 0.43 0.31 0.28 0.14 0.11	0.25 1.53 2.05 2.16 2.49 0.99 0.99 0.92
Those leaving during the Gateway, having	had at least one interv	view			
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	1.56 10.74 24.32 24.18 24.92 10.77 11.22	0.84 5.96 11.87 10.81 10.34 4.98 5.15	0.21 1.28 3.33 3.87 4.25 1.44 1.27	0.13 0.61 2.83 2.20 1.89 0.80 0.80	0.39 2.90 6.30 7.30 8.44 3.54 3.96
Those leaving having started an option <sup>a</sup>					
- Jan-Jun-98 <sup>b</sup> Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 <i>Apr 99</i> <i>May 99</i>	0.15 0.96 3.05 5.08 <i>2.59</i> <i>2.64</i>	0.08 0.44 1.33 1.98 1.04 0.99	0.02 0.11 0.43 0.55 0.26 0.22	0.02 0.16 0.36 0.38 0.17 0.14	0.04 0.25 0.94 2.17 1.12 1.29

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

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. The numbers of leavers in the first two quarters of 1998 are too small to show separately.

b

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<sup>a</sup>

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sus	tained employment <sup>b</sup>		Number into othe	er employment <sup>d</sup>	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
All						
Jan-Mar 98 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	1.43 9.50 17.89 17.57 19.23 <i>9.36</i> <i>9.48</i>	1.09 7.68 14.39 14.17 15.61 7.99 8.28	0.34 1.82 3.50 3.40 3.62 1.37 1.21	0.38 3.29 6.79 8.36 6.90 2.58 1.62	0.35 3.13 6.45 8.02 6.44 2.46 1.57	0.03 0.16 0.34 0.35 0.46 0.13 0.05
Male						
Jan-Mar 95 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 96 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	1.04 6.94 13.03 12.56 14.10 6.82 7.10	0.77 5.61 10.42 10.15 11.45 5.82 6.21	0.27 1.32 2.61 2.41 2.65 1.00 0.90	0.30 2.62 5.35 6.40 5.42 2.00 1.25	0.28 2.50 6.15 5.09 6.15 5.08 1.90 1.21	0.02 0.12 0.26 0.26 0.28 0.34 0.10 0.03
Female						
Jan-Mar S J Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 95 Oct-Dec 95 Jan-Mar 95 Apr 99 May 99	0.36 2.46 4.58 4.71 4.87 2.42 2.26	0.30 1.98 3.74 3.78 3.94 2.05 1.97	0.07 0.48 0.84 0.94 0.93 <i>0.36</i> <i>0.30</i>	0.07 0.64 1.36 1.84 1.40 0.56 0.35	0.07 0.60 1.28 1.75 1.29 0.53 0.33	0.01 0.04 0.08 0.08 0.11 0.03 0.02
People from ethnic min	ority groups <sup>g</sup>					
Jan-Mar 96 Apr-Jun 98 Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 96 Jan-Mar 95 Apr 99 May 99	0.07 0.75 1.95 2.33 2.09 0.97 0.95	0.06 0.63 1.66 2.01 1.79 0.86 0.88	0.01 0.12 0.30 0.32 0.31 0.11 0.08	0.02 0.30 0.69 1.00 0.76 0.24 0.15	0.02 0.28 0.67 0.98 0.72 0.24 0.15	0.00 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.01 0.01

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 0114 259 6365 e 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 rticipant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes

The second secon

nation, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 25+ summary figures F.16

	quarter/mo	onth end <sup>a</sup>		Number of	starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter	/month	Number of	f leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarte	er/month
Quarter/month	Male	Female	Alld	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	21	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,

ures refer to the last Friday of each quarter See left to the last Ploay or each quarter.
See 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 the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TfW and current ES provision are monitored.
Ials include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

mation, 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 F.17

	•	the second states and the second		the second s	mousuna
Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employersubsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
80.5	69.8	3.0	2.0	5.1	0.5
67.6 12.2	58.6 10.6	2.6 0.4	1.7 0.3	4.2 0.9	0.5 0.1
ps <sup>e</sup> 8.0	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0
15.0	12.8	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1
	<b>80.5</b> 67.6 12.2 ps <sup>e</sup> 8.0	Process <sup>6</sup> 80.5         69.8           67.6         58.6           12.2         10.6           ps <sup>e</sup> 8.0         7.0	Process <sup>6</sup> Control           80.5         69.8         3.0           67.6         58.6         2.6           12.2         10.6         0.4           ps <sup>e</sup> 8.0         7.0         0.1	Process <sup>á</sup> training opportunities           80.5         69.8         3.0         2.0           67.6         58.6         2.6         1.7           12.2         10.6         0.4         0.3           ps <sup>e</sup> 8.0         7.0         0.1         0.2	Process <sup>6</sup> row training opportunities         for Adults <sup>b</sup> 80.5         69.8         3.0         2.0         5.1           67.6         58.6         2.6         1.7         4.2           122         10.6         0.4         0.3         0.9           ps <sup>e</sup> 8.0         7.0         0.1         0.2         0.6

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

Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres. Jobclub, Jobplan or Workrials. Including 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. Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals. Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'. 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.

nformation, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.



# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destinationa

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal	San and a state of the				Still on New I	Deal	0.10
		Left JSA	and the second	Contraction of the second		On JSA <sup>e</sup>	Left JSA	Work-Based	On JSA Education an
Quarter/ <i>month</i> of leaving		Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Transfer to other benefits	Otherc	Not known <sup>d</sup>		Employer subsidy	Learning for Adults/TfW	training opportunitie
II									
ul-Sep 98 lot-Dec 98 an-Mar 99 <i>pr 99</i> fay 99	5.5 13.0 27.8 13.1 11.2	1.44 2.06 3.52 1.57 1.51	1.01 1.53 3.22 1.32 1.06	0.44 0.52 1.20 <i>0.57</i> <i>0.47</i>	0.76 2.53 2.34 1.09 0.97	0.16 2.33 12.45 <i>6.92</i> 5.83	0.48 1.35 1.43 <i>0.52</i> <i>0.39</i>	0.65 1.84 2.68 <i>0.85</i> <i>0.76</i>	0.54 0.81 0.97 0.28 0.23
lale									
ul-Sep 98 bct-Dec 98 an-Mar 99 <i>pr 99</i> fay 99	4.5 10.6 23.2 11.0 9.4	1.20 1.69 2.92 1.31 1.28	0.80 1.20 2.58 <i>1.07</i> <i>0.87</i>	0.35 0.40 0.96 <i>0.45</i> <i>0.38</i>	0.62 2.03 1.88 <i>0.86</i> <i>0.78</i>	0.13 1.97 10.54 <i>5.90</i> <i>4.95</i>	0.42 1.16 1.23 <i>0.44</i> <i>0.34</i>	0.53 1.52 2.24 0.69 0.64	0.44 0.69 0.84 0.24 0.21
emale									
ul-Sep 98 ict-Dec 98 an-Mar 99 <i>pr 99</i> fay 99	0.9 2.2 4.4 2.1 1.7	0.22 0.36 0.57 <i>0.25</i> <i>0.22</i>	0.20 0.32 0.62 <i>0.24</i> <i>0.18</i>	0.09 0.12 0.23 <i>0.12</i> 0.08	0.13 0.48 0.43 <i>0.22</i> 0.17	0.03 0.35 1.84 <i>0.97</i> <i>0.85</i>	0.06 0.18 0.19 <i>0.07</i> <i>0.05</i>	0.12 0.31 0.42 0.16 0.12	0.10 0.12 0.12 0.04 0.02

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

Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview. 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 Thise 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'. Includes, for example, gone abroad. Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards. At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.

mation, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES F.19 Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+a

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into s	ustained employment <sup>b</sup>		Number into othe	r employment <sup>a</sup>	
Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidisede
Allf	new entrances	States and the second				
Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 <i>Apr 99</i> May 99	1.84 3.26 5.01 <i>2.23</i> <i>2.02</i>	1.47 2.16 3.84 <i>1.79</i> <i>1.6</i> 6	0.37 1.10 1.17 <i>0.44</i> <i>0.36</i>	0.39 0.79 0.94 <i>0.30</i> <i>0.17</i>	0.37 0.69 0.83 <i>0.26</i> 0.15	0.02 0.10 0.11 0.04 0.02
Male						
Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 <i>Apr 99</i> May 99	1.55 2.71 4.20 <i>1.87</i> 1.72	1.23 1.77 3.19 1.49 1.41	0.33 0.95 1.01 <i>0.38</i> <i>0.32</i>	0.34 0.68 0.81 <i>0.26</i> <i>0.15</i>	0.33 0.60 0.72 0.23 0.14	0.02 0.08 0.09 <i>0.03</i> <i>0.01</i>
Female						
Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 <i>Apr 99</i> May 99	0.27 0.53 0.77 <i>0.35</i> <i>0.28</i>	0.23 0.37 0.62 0.28 0.24	0.05 0.15 0.15 0.06 0.04	0.04 0.11 0.12 0.04 0.02	0.04 0.09 0.11 <i>0.03</i> <i>0.02</i>	0.00 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.01
People from ethnic minor	rity groups <sup>g</sup>					
Jul-Sep 98 Oct-Dec 98 Jan-Mar 99 Apr 99 May 99	0.12 0.30 0.43 <i>0.21</i> 0.15	0.11 0.26 0.36 0.19 0.13	0.01 0.05 0.07 <i>0.02</i> <i>0.02</i>	0.03 0.07 0.07 <i>0.02</i> 0.01	0.03 0.07 0.06 <i>0.01</i> <i>0.01</i>	0.00 0.01 0.01 <i>0.00</i> <i>0.00</i>

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service. Information: 011425

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 an a participant has a sustained spell of subsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment. Then the nusubsidised employment to ISA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 12 keeks. Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks. Totals include those who have been in usubsidised employment. If a fact that we have been in usubsidised employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks. Totals include those who have been in usubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks. Totals include those who have been in usubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks. Totals include those who have been in usubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks. Totals include those who have been in usubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.

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.

# StatBase<sup>®</sup>: the Source for all your official data needs

# Need official statistics? But not sure what's available or where to look?

ind I the information you need when you need it with **StatBase**® he now on-line electronic catalogue and data delivery service via the Internet.

or the first time in one place StatBase<sup>®</sup> offers you free ound the-clock access to:

the most comprehensive source of government and official statistics available

essintial information on how to obtain the publications and dat you need

a growing database of key economic and social statistics

(many free of charge!)

integrated software packages that allow you to print, download, manipulate, chart time series and carryout cross sectional analyses of the statistics held in the database.

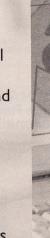
StatBase<sup>®</sup> is available at:

## www.statistics.gov.uk

or fax us on 01633 812762 for your free information pack.









# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS UK vacancies at Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

NITED	KINGDOM	UNFILLED VAC	ANCIES		INFLOW	OUTI	FLOW	of v	which PLACINGS	
	Rituboli	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
995 996 997		182.1 226.1 283.6 296.2			223.3 222.7 227.0 219.8		222.4 216.7 226.3 217.7		171.2 152.6 138.8 116.0	
998 997	Jul Aug	285.2 290.1	1.1 4.9 5.9	2.5 4.1 4.0	225.8 218.8 228.1	-4.1 -5.3 0.5	223.1 214.1 217.1	-3.7 -6.4 -0.9	136.0 124.0 126.1	-9.9 -8.9 -5.1
	Sep Oct Nov Dec	296.0 305.1 284.6 281.9	9.1 -20.5 -2.7	4.0 6.6 -1.8 -4.7	228.1 216.6 213.2	0.8 -0.7 -5.0	222.1 232.6 222.3	-0.3 62 1.7	120.5 115.5 114.8	-5.2 -2.8 -3.8
998	Jan Feb Mar	273.7 282.2 284.2	-8.2 8.5 2.0	-10.5 -0.8 0.8	198.5 222.4 224.3	-9.9 1.9 3.7	215.1 215.6 218.9	-2.3 -5.7 -1.1	121.9 116.8 120.6	0.5 0.4 1.9
	Apr May Jun	286.9 295.9 297.6	2.7 9.0 1.7	4.4 4.6 4.5	221.5 209.4 222.9	7.7 -4.3 -0.5	217.5 201.9 218.5	0.8 -4.6 -0.1	117.5 109.1 112.9	-1.5 -2.6 -2.6
	Jul Aug Sep	298.4 297.5 301.6	0.8 -0.9 4.1	3.8 0.5 1.3	217.8 217.6 223.0	-1.2 2.7 0.0	215.1 217.5 218.8	-0.8 5.2 0.1	110.4 112.8 117.4	-24 12 15
	Oct Nov Dec	312.8 314.1 309.0	11.2 1.3 -5.1	4.8 5.5 2.5	236.8 222.7 220.6	6.3 1.7 -0.8	224.0 220.7 228.8	1.1	119.1 115.4 117.8	29 0.9 0.1
999	Jan Feb Mar	305.0 301.3 298.1	-4.0 -3.7	-2.6 -4.3 -3.0	229.8 226.4 226.8	-2.3 1.2 2.1	233.4 231.1 224.5	3.5	126.3 121.5 119.8	
	Apr May Jun R	296.8 300.4 301.5	-11.1 3.8	-5.4 -2.9 -2.1	229.0 213.1 220.6	-0.3 -4.4 -2.1	231.5 205.4 218.8	-8.6	127.7 108.8 115.7	
	Jul P	304.2		2.4	223.8	-1.7	218.4	-4.4	115.9	40

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 41/<sub>3</sub> week month. 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 stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

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

#### OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at **G.2** Jobcentres:<sup>a</sup> seasonally adjusted

		North East	North Westexcl. 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	Kingpom
997	Jul Aug	10.3 10.3	27.4	7.0	21.2 21.3	20.1 20.7	23.7 23.6	23.3 23.9	35.1 35.0	34.3 34.3	25.9 25.8	228.3 231.3 236.1	18.2 18.6 18.8	31.9 33.3 34.1	278.4 283.2 289.0	6.8 6.9 7.0	285.2 290.1 256.0
	Sep	10.5	30.3	7.1	21.5	21.6	23.8	24.8	35.3	35.0	26.1			35.3	297.9	7.1	305.1
	Oct Nov	10.1 9.8	30.5 29.4	7.2 6.9	21.9 20.9	23.1 22.8	24.2 22.9	26.0 24.0 22.8	36.8 28.8 28.4	36.7 35.0 34.8	27.0 25.0 24.7	243.5 225.5 223.5	19.1 18.3 18.5	30.3 33.5 32.5	277.3 274.5	7.2 7.3	284.6 281.9
	Dec	10.0	29.1	8.0	20.7	22.3	22.7				24.3	217.0	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
998	Jan Feb Mar	9.6 10.0 10.4	28.1 29.8 30.7	7.9 8.1 8.0	19.9 20.5 20.6	22.0 21.4 20.3	22.2 23.2 23.3	22.1 22.3 22.8	26.7 28.9 28.9	34.2 35.3 35.1	24.3 25.3 26.0	224.8 226.1	18.2 18.0	31.5 32.4	274.5 276.5	7.7 7.7	282.2 284.2
	Apr May	10.4 10.9 11.5	31.7 32.7	7.0 7.3	20.8 22.8	19.8 20.2	24.2 26.0	23.2 23.4	28.9 29.1	35.5 35.6	27.0 28.7	228.9 237.3	17.9 18.4 18.4	31.9 31.4 30.8	278.7 287.2 288.7	8.3 8.7 8.9	286.9 295.9 297.6
	Jun	12.0	33.5	7.7	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5		30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
	Jul Aug	12.0 11.3	34.1 34.2 35.2	8.1 8.5 8.6	23.4 23.5 23.6	20.4 20.1 20.3	29.9 32.1 35.0	24.3 23.9 24.1	27.6 26.8 27.1	34.7 34.2 33.6	26.2 25.5 25.2	240.8 240.2 244.2	18.1 17.6 17.5		289.1 288.1 292.0	9.4 9.6	297.5 301.6
	Sep Oct	11.4 11.6	36.5	8.8 8.4	24.1 24.1	21.4 20.6	38.6 40.3	25.6 26.8	28.1 29.0	34.4 35.1	25.9 26.1	254.9 256.4	17.6 17.4	30.4	303.0 304.2		312.8 314.1 309.0
	Nov Dec	11.0 10.5		8.1	24.1	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	251.2	17.2	31.0			305.0
1999	Jan Feb	11.0 11.0	31.1	7.8 7.7	24.3 24.1	19.8 19.5	37.3 37.5 36.7	24.7 23.8 23.8	28.8 28.5 27.9	34.3	26.1	247.3 243.6 241.0	17.2 17.1 16.8	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3
	Mar	10.9		7.8		19.6	36.7	23.0					16.4	31.0			
	Apr May	11.8 14.0	27.5	7.9 7.9	22.6	20.1 20.8	35.3	23.5 23.7 23.4	31.0 31.3	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1 16.0				301.5
	Jun R	14.8 <b>15.6</b>		7.7 <b>7.</b> 5				23.4	21.6	371	27.5	247.2	16.3		295.3		

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 received stock of unfilled vacancies. See notes to Table G.3.

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

Revised.

## OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3 Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and G.3 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
/acancies at Jo 995 996 997 998	obcentres <sup>a,b</sup> 6.4 8.1 10.1 11.0	18.7 22.0 27.7 33.0	4.0 4.9 6.7 8.0	13.3 16.7 21.0 22.6	12.8 14.9 20.4 20.5	15.3 18.9 23.1 30.5	14.8 17.8 23.6 24.1	16.5 28.9 35.1 28.2	22.8 28.2 34.4 34.8	14.4 19.2 25.4 26.1	138.9 179.5 227.5 238.9	13.3 14.5 18.1 17.9	23.2 25.5 31.5 31.0	175.4 219.6 277.0 287.7	7.5 7.0 6.8 8.9	182.8 226.5 283.9 296.6
998 Jul	12.6	34.1	8.1	23.8	19.7	31.0	24.5	27.6	35.0	27.3	243.7	18.7	30.2	292.5	9.2	301.7
Aug	11.7	35.1	8.7	24.0	19.0	32.6	24.1	26.1	34.4	25.5	241.3	17.9	31.4	290.6	9.3	299.9
Sen	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
999 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
Fon	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
Api	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
Jts	16.9	27.0	7.4	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	N/A	N/A
<b>/acancies at c</b> a 996 997 998	areers offices <sup>c</sup> 0.2 0.2 0.3	1.0 1.7 2.0	0.1 0.2 0.3	1.3 1.7 1.4	0.5 0.6 0.8	1.4 1.0 1.5	1.4 1.7 2.1	2.0 3.7 5.2	2.3 2.5 3.0	0.8 1.3 1.4	11.0 14.7 17.9	0.2 0.3 0.4	0.6 0.9 1.2	11.9 15.8 19.5	0.8 0.9 1.2	12.7 16.8 20.7
998 Jui	0.4	2.6	0.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.7	5.6	3.7	1.7	21.8	0.6	1.6	24.0	1.3	25.3
Aug	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	20.7	0.5	1.4	22.6	1.3	23.9
Sep	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	5.1	3.4	1.6	19.4	0.7	1.5	21.6	1.5	23.0
Oci	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.2	5.3	3.3	1.8	19.2	0.5	1.3	20.9	1.5	22.4
Nov	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	2.0	5.1	2.8	1.6	17.8	0.4	1.1	19.2	1.4	20.7
Dec	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	5.0	2.7	1.4	16.6	0.4	0.9	18.0	1.2	19.2
1999 Jan	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	4.4	2.5	1.1	14.9	0.3	1.0	16.2	1.1	17.2
Feb	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.6	4.3	2.6	1.3	15.1	0.3	1.1	16.6	1.0	17.6
Ma:	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.7	4.1	3.0	0.9	15.3	0.4	1.3	17.1	N/A	N/A
Ap	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.8	4.1	3.3	1.4	16.9	0.5	1.4	18.9	N/A	N/A
May	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.1	42	3.1	1.5	17.8	0.5	1.6	19.9	N/A	N/A
Jun	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.3	42	3.4	1.5	18.8	0.6	1.8	21.1	N/A	N/A
Jui	0.4	2.3	0.3	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	4.2	3.6	1.7	20.0	0.6	1.9	22.5	N/A	N/A

out one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices id include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication d also due to a difference between the timing of the two series should not be added together. footnote a to Table G.1.

nual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996.

e publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March as a result of a difficulty caused by the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to aning and Employment Agency offices. The Training and Employment Agency expect the problem to be temporary and will reinstate the publication of the vacancy figures as soon as possible. For the upposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February as follows: 8,900 for the stock of ulied vacancies, 3,400 for inflows of vacancies notified, 3,400 for outflows, and 2,200 for placings. These are not estimates for Northern Ireland but assumptions for the purpose of continuity of the United angdom series.

e vacancy stock figures for Great Britain have been affected between March and April by corrections to the data by the Employment Service to make up for the gradual build up of inaccuracies. The ures were corrected on 2 April 1999 to give a true reflection of the number of open vacancies held by the Employment Service. This has had an upward effect of some 9,100 on the recorded stock of filled vacancies for Great Britain and there has been a corresponding downward adjustment to the outflow for April, but not to the placings.

relatest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month

Source: Employment Service administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094.

# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Labour disputes' Stoppages of work: summary

JNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thou	sands)	Working days lost in all s period (thousands)	stoppages in progess in
	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 1995 1996 1997 1998	203 232 230 206 159	205 235 244 216 166	107 170 363 129 91	107 174 364 130 93	278 415 1303 235 282	58 65 97 86 34
996 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	32 14 25 19 20 24 12	43 28 33 28 28 28 34 34 23	138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 3.8 124.4 27.1	140.4 127.2 135.7 120.7 16.5 127.1 28.8	241.0 148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3 162.1 24.9	8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8
1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	21 12 23 26 20 19 15 15 12 7 7 21 21 16 14	31 28 36 36 36 25 18 16 9 25 21 21 17	19.4 5.8 25.7 13.4 9.4 3.8 9.5 4.4 1.1 16.1 7.7 12.2	207 81 321 14.9 14.1 5.3 10.4 6.0 12 16.3 122 12.5	247 144 364 477 359 134 109 58 12 186 140 11.8	11.4 4.1 4.4 27.5 19.2 6.5 4.7 2.0 0.4 3.7 0.3 1.4
1998 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	13 19 19 14 15 24 10 6 8 10 13 8	20 25 23 23 34 23 16 16 13 18 13	42 57 144 39 29 312 54 27 19 114 42 26	64 88 156 7.1 38 326 203 10.5 3.7 11.8 5.1 3.5	15.9 19.1 32.6 69.5 58.9 24.4 5.9 7.1 17.6 10.6	89 63 12 29 10 24 7.3 1.6 12 02 1.5 0.1
1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May <b>Jun</b>	9 19 R 18 R 9 17 R 14	14 22 R 23 R 12 R 19 R <b>18</b>	42 14.4 9.4 R 20 29.6 R <b>24</b>	5.2 14.8 R 10.2 R 2.0 29.7 R <b>3.1</b>	85 27.0R 34.8R 3.3R 47.8R <b>13.9</b>	0.3 10.1 20.2R 2.2R 1.8R <b>9.7</b>

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Othe comunity, social and personal server
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	М	N	0,P
				5	1	110	7	11	70	5	
994	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16 8	3
1995 1996		2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129 28	7	5
1990		2	86	17	1	36	23	29 28	6	16	
1998		-	34	13	7	139	9	20	0		
				0.0		221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
1996 Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2		135.7	-	4.0	1.1		0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6			394.0	0.1	44.6	-		-
Aug	-	-	3.5			98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Sep	-		8.4	0.1		1.6		23.0	0.1	0.5	
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1		16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
Nov	-	-	23.0 9.8			1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
Dec	-	0.2	9.0							0.5	0.6
	-		11.4		-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	2.8
1997 Jan	-		4.1		-	1.9		0.3	0.7	4.5 1.8	0.1
Feb	-		4.4		-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8 0.5	
Mar	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	
Apr		2.1	19.2	1.6		5.4	-	4.5	5.2 3.8		-
May			6.5		-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8 0.2		02
Jun Jul			4.7			5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2
Aug			2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	0.1			
Sep		-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1		-	0.9
Oct		-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4 2.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6 3.2	4.1	0.4	0.0	-	
Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2			0.0
				45		1.6	2.5		1.2	-	02 12 1.9
1998 Jan	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	8.9	1.5		1.0	2.0		0.9	-	10
Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4 1.0		26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.8
Mar	-	-	1.2 2.9	0.3		2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	1.1
Apr	-	-	2.9	0.3		0.4	-	0.9	0.8	2.9	10.7
May	-		2.4	0.1	-	48.8		5.2	1.5	1.0 0.2	0.6
Jun	-	0.2	7.3		-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2 8.2	0.8
Jul		0.2	1.6	-		6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2 0.6	0.1
Aug	-		1.2		-	0.3		3.6	0.1	0.8	5.3
Sep	-		0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	3.7
Oct	-		1.5	0.4	22	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	2.8
Nov Dec			0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-		
Dec			0.1					07	OF		3.0
1999 Jan			0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.6
1999 Jan Feb			10.1	0.6	1.1 R	10.2	1.3	0.3		2.5	2.4
Mar			20.2 R	0.2	0.4 R	0.7 R		8.5	0.1 R	0.1	-
Apr			2.2 R	-	0.1 R	0.8		10	18.5R	-	0.1
May		-	1.8R	25.4	0.1 R	0.7		12 1.3	0.9		
Jun			9.7	-	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.9	and the second	CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACT

ED KINGDOM	12 months	s to June 199	8	12 months	to June 199	9	Stoppages: June 1999			and the second
	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
992 where, hunting,	pagee						Stoppages in progress	18	3,100	13,900
prestry and fishing ng and quarrying utacturing of: box beverages and	:	:	:	:	:	-	of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	14 4	2,400 <sup>a</sup> 700	3,700 10,300
obacco;	1	200	100	1	100	300	a All directly involved			
oroducts;	1	•	**	-	-	-				
amerand leather products;	-	-			-					
and wood roducts; paper and pape	-	-		-	-					
oducts; printing;	2		600	2	300	500				
refined petroleu oducts, nuclea							The monthly figures are pr	ovisional a	nd subject	to revisio
e els;	-	-	-	-	-	-	normally upwards, to take			
oducts and ma	n-									
ade fibres;	-	-		-	-		information received after goi			
on-metallic	1			-			see Definitions on page S3.	The figures f	or 1999 are	e provision
		1 000	1 000	2	200	300				
neral products	5; 4	1,600	1,900	2	200	300				
neral products a metals and ricated metal ducts;	s; 4 6	900	1,900	3	500	1,500				
neral products metals and incated metal ducts; namery and ipment n.e.c;										
neral products netals and ricated metal ducts; net ery and ipment n.e.c; lecal and	6 4 nt; 4	900	1,300 2,300 2,500	3 1 2	500 200 300	1,500 100 1,100				
neral products an incated metal ducts; ha nery and ipment n.e.c; let al and fical equipment an ort equipment;	6 4 nt; 4 19	900 1,800	1,300 2,300	3 1 2 14	500 200 300 13,300	1,500 100 1,100 51,900				
neral products an incated metal ducts; ha nery and hipment n.e.c; le nal and hical equipment an ortequipment ha acturing n.e.c.	6 4 nt; 4	900 1,800 1,900	1,300 2,300 2,500	3 1 2	500 200 300 13,300 200	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 300				
erral products an etals and nicated metal ducts; na ery and ipmentn.e.c; let al and cal equipment na eturingn.e.c. ing as and gas and pply	6 4 11; 4 19 -	900 1,800 1,900 13,300	1,300 2,300 2,500 26,600	3 1 2 14 2 1	500 200 13,300 200 1,200	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 300 200				
eral products an etals and neated metal ducts; ha ery and incal equipment near ortequipment near ortequipment near ortequipment as and gas and sturing n.e.c.	6 4 nt; 4 19	900 1,800 1,900	1,300 2,300 2,500	3 1 2 14 2	500 200 300 13,300 200	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 300	Stoppages in progress: car	JSe		
erral products each etals and ncated metal ducts; an ery and pipmentn.e.c.; lea ela and cal equipment and tequipment, acting n.e.c. tring as and string n.e.c. tring as and and treatil and treatil an	6 4 11; 4 19 - 17	900 1,800 1,900 13,300 12,600	1,300 2,300 26,600 26,400	3 1 2 14 2 1 9	500 200 13,300 200 1,200 5,600	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 300 200 27,000		JSC 12 months to J	une 1999	
eral products etals and neated metal ducts; an ery and apment n.e.c; al and cal equipmer an erequipmer an equipmer during n.e.c. ni gas and ad upply the ni and retail as restaurants	6 4 11; 4 19 - 17 - 1	900 1,800 1,900 13,300 12,600	1,300 2,300 2,500 26,600 26,400 1,400	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2	500 200 13,300 200 1,200 5,600 1,100	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 300 27,000 10,300	Stoppages in progress: cal	12 months to J		Wanting
erral products etais and neated metal ducts; and erry and erry and erry and and europert and europert and europert and europert and retail erral and error and and retail error and error and erroro	6 4 11; 4 19 - 17 - 1 69	900 1,800 1,900 13,300 12,600 800 47,400	1,300 2,300 2,500 26,600 26,400 1,400 98,100	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2 65	500 200 13,300 200 1,200 5,600	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 300 200 27,000			une 1999 Workers involved	Working days lost
eral products etals and neated metal ducts; enal and enal equipment and equipment etal equipment cluring n.e.c. in gas and equipment cluring n.e.c. in gas and etal equipment etal	6 4 11; 4 19 - - 17 1 1 69 8	900 1,800 1,900 13,300 12,600 800 47,400 13,800	1,300 2,300 2,500 26,600 26,400 1,400 98,100 16,200	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2 65	500 200 13,300 1,200 5,600 1,100 33,400	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 200 27,000 10,300 73,100	United Kingdom	12 months to J Stoppages	Workers involved	dayslost
erreil products etals and neated metal ducts; ela eny and ele ela and a ery and ele ela and a elequipment ele and elequipment eles and retail a epairs eles and retail a epairs els restaurants so storage and on incation on termétation els s activities	6 4 1t; 4 19 - 17 - 1 69 8 2	900 1,800 1,900 13,300 12,600 800 47,400	1,300 2,300 2,500 26,600 26,400 1,400 98,100	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2 65	500 200 13,300 200 1,200 5,600 1,100	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 300 27,000 10,300	United Kingdom Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	12 months to J Stoppages 45	Workers involved 72,600	days lost 161,400
ereal products etals and neated metal ducts; here al and ical equipment.net; here al and ical equipment net during n.e.c. ind augument here al and ical equipment net during n.e.c. ind august station ical equipment net during n.e.c. ind august station ical equipment net during n.e.c. ind august station ical equipment net during n.e.c. ical equipment net during n	6 4 19 - 17 - 1 - 1 - - - 1 - - - - - - - - -	900 1,800 13,000 12,600 800 47,400 13,800 300 4,200	1,300 2,300 26,600 26,600 1,400 98,100 16,200 1,200 10,200	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2 65 - 5 13	500 200 13,300 1,200 5,600 1,100 33,400 - 2000 9,000	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 27,000 70,000 73,100 - 7,600 30,800	Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked	12 months to J Stoppages 45 8 12	Workers involved 72,600 3,900 2,600	days lost 161,400 7,800 2,800
eral products eral sand incated metal ducts; an ery and impmentn.e.c; eral and incated metal ducts; impmentn.e.c; eral and incateguipment incategu	6 4 11; 4 19 9 - 17 - 1 1 8 8 8 2 d 20	900 1,800 13,300 12,600 47,400 13,800 3,000 4,200 3,400	1,300 2,300 2,500 26,600 1,400 96,100 16,200 1,200 0,000	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2 66 - 5 13 14	500 200 13,300 1,200 5,600 1,100 33,400 9,000 23,800	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 27,000 73,100 7,600 30,800 20,700	United Kingdom Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions	12 months to J Stoppages 45 8 12 23	Workers involved 72,600 3,900 2,600 10,900	days lost 161,400 7,800 2,800 49,800
ereal products etails and model of the etails and model of the etails and model of the etails and ery and etails and equipment and equipment model equipment model equipment model equipment model equipment model etails and etail equipment model etails and etail etails and eta	6 4 19 - - - 17 - 1 - - 17 - 1 - - - 17 - - - -	900 1,800 13,000 12,600 800 47,400 13,800 300 4,200	1,300 2,300 26,600 26,600 1,400 98,100 16,200 1,200 10,200	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2 65 - 5 13	500 200 13,300 1,200 5,600 1,100 33,400 - 2000 9,000	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 27,000 70,000 73,100 - 7,600 30,800	United Kingdom Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters	12 months to J Stoppages 45 8 12	Workers involved 72,600 3,900 2,600	days lost 161,400 7,800 2,800
eral products etals and incated metal ducts; etals and inprent n.e.; etal and incated metal ducts; etal and incated equipment and equipment an	6 4 19 - - - 17 - 1 - - 17 - 1 - - - 17 - - - -	900 1,800 13,300 12,600 47,400 13,800 3,000 4,200 3,400	1,300 2,300 2,500 26,600 1,400 96,100 16,200 1,200 0,000	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2 66 - 5 13 14	500 200 13,300 1,200 5,600 1,100 33,400 9,000 23,800	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 27,000 73,100 7,600 30,800 20,700	United Kingdom Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation	12 months to J Stoppages 45 8 12 23 5 13 26	Workers involved 72,600 2,600 10,900 1,200 4,700 2,800	- days lost 161,400 7,800 2,800 49,800 1,500 18,200 3,300
eral products etals and neated metal ducts; enal and experiment.e.c; enal and call equipment churing n.e.c. display the churing n.e.c. display the display t	6 4 19 - - - 17 - 1 - - 17 - 1 - - - 17 - - - -	900 1,800 13,300 12,600 47,400 13,800 3,000 4,200 3,400	1,300 2,300 2,500 26,600 1,400 96,100 16,200 1,200 0,000	3 1 2 14 2 1 9 - 2 66 - 5 13 14	500 200 13,300 1,200 5,600 1,100 33,400 9,000 23,800	1,500 100 1,100 51,900 27,000 73,100 7,600 30,800 20,700	United Kingdom Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters Working conditions and supervision	12 months to J Stoppages 45 8 12 23 5 13	Workers involved 72,600 3,900 2,600 10,900 1,200 4,700	days lost 161,400 7,800 2,800 49,800 1,500 18,200

a then 50 working days lost.

Prominent stoppages in the 6-month per	od January 1 1999	to June 30 1999
--	-------------------	-----------------

Industry and location	Date when stoppag	e	Number of workers	involved <sup>a</sup>	Number of — working	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost in period	
Manufacturing of transpo	ort equipment				Service Service	
Various areas of GB	20.02.99	23.02.99	2,500	-	10,000	Over pay and changes to working conditions.
Highland	09.03.99	12.03.99	300	4,300	18,200	Over pay increases to alter differentials between workers at the same site.
Hampshire	26.05.99	24.06.99	600		10,000	Over annual pay negotiations.
Construction						
Humberside	05.05.99	17.05.99	400	200	6,500	Over health and safety issues.
Various areas of GB	10.05.99	16.05.99	4,000	-	18,900	Over pay increases to incorporate allowances.
Hotels and restaurants						
London	20.11.98	continuing	100	-	3,400	Over pay and conditions. (Total days lost 9,900)
Public administration and	defence; compulsory s	ocial security				
London	02.03.99	12.03.99	2,500		5,600	Over feared or alleged reductions in earnings.
Education						
Various areas of GB	25.05.99	25.05.99	22,100	-	18,400	Over straight pay increases.
Other community, social a	and personal services ac	tivities				
Strathclyde	26.05.98	20.03.99	300	-	5,700	Over market testing, privatisation,cuts in services. (Total days lost 14,500)

a The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the six-month period.

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

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## G.21

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people April to June 1999 Thousands and percent, not seasonally adjusteda

ECONOMIC INDICATORS Background economic indicators:\* seasonally adjusted

UNITED	Economica	Ily active		Total	in employm	nent	ILO u	nemployed		Economically	inactive	
KINGDOM -	Total Not	in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total Not	in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total Not	in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total Not	in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>
LEVELS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	217	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(%) °												
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 under25	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	9.1	10.7	31.4	21.6	55.9
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												
EVELS												
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 under25	-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(%) °												
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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0207533 094.

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 winter1996/7 and spring 1997. b Full-time education. c Denominator= all persons in the relevant age group.

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

S76 Labour Market trends

3 July-6 August 1999

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

September 1999		

	Output		At a state of	Share and the second	1. 1. 1. 1.					Income			
	GDP market prices 1995	GDP market prices		Index of out	put UK			Index of		Real househ	old	Grosstradin	ıg
UNITED KINGDOM			•	Production industries 1,2		Manufacturi industries 1,5	ng	production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		disposable income		profits of companies 4	
	1995=100	£billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1990=100	%	1995=100	%	£billion	%
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW		СКҮҮ				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	CAED 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	100.0 102.6	712.5	2.8	100.0	1.7	100.0	1.5	106.8	3.6	100.0	2.7	126.3	7.6
1996	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	1.1	100.4	0.4	109.5	2.5	102.2	2.2	134.8	6.7
1997	108.5 R	756.4r	3.5	102.1	1.0 r	101.7	1.3	109.4	-0.1	106.1 R	3.8 R	146.6R	8.8
1998	108.5 H	773.4	2.2 R	102.8 R	0.7	102.1	0.4			106.1 R	0.0	149.8 R	2.2
1998 62	108.4 r	193.0r	2.5 r	103.3r	1.4 R	102.5	1.1	116.8	2.1	105.7 r	-0.8	37.2 r	4.8
	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
04	109.0	194.2	1.6	102.5	0.5	101.2	-0.6			107.3	0.6	37.1	-1.4
1999 (3)	109.1	194.4	1.2	101.8	-0.4	100.9	-1.3			106.5	0.9	35.0	-5.6
02	109.7	195.4	1.2	102.4	-0.9	101.3	-1.2						
1998 Nov				102.5	0.7	101.3	-0.1 R	119.7	1.1				
		••	••	102.2 R	0.5	101.0	-0.5						
1999 Jac				101.5R	0.1	100.8	-0.8						
				101.8R	-0.1	100.8	-1.2						
Mar				102.0 R	-0.4 R	101.2	-1.3 R						
				102.2 R	-0.7	101.3	-1.3						
Nev				102.4 R	-0.7	101.4	-1.1 R						
3029				102.5 R	-0.9	101.2	-1.2						

	Expenditure		Contraction of the											
	Household final		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed inv	estments <sup>5</sup>			General government	o notest	Changes	Base	Effective	
	consumptio expenditure 1995 prices	n			All industries 1995 price		Manufacturi industries 1995 prices <sup>3</sup>	5	final consump expenditure at 1995 prices		in inven- tories 1995 <sup>7</sup>	lending rates + <sup>8</sup>	exchange rate + <sup>1,9</sup>	
	£billion	%	1995=100	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	£billion	%	1990=100	%
	ABJR		EAPS		EQEB		INLN		NMRY		CAFU		AJHX	
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 <b>1998</b>	420.1 431.5 438.5 454.7 472.7 R <b>488.5 R</b>	2.5 2.7 1.6 3.7 4.0 R <b>3.3 R</b>	95.3 98.8 100.0 103.1 108.6 <b>111.7</b>	3.1 3.7 1.2 3.1 5.3 <b>2.9</b>	83.8 86.7 91.1 95.8 102.8 <b>113.3</b>	-0.8 3.4 5.1 5.2 7.3 <b>10.2</b>	13.8 14.7 17.2 17.4 19.5 R <b>20.2</b>	-5.4 6.4 17.3 1.3 11.7 <b>3.9 R</b>	136.4 138.3 140.4 142.8 140.8 R <b>142.2 R</b>	-0.8 1.4 1.6 1.7 -1.4 R <b>1.0 R</b>	0.4 4.8 4.5 1.8 3.8 R <b>3.6</b>	5.50 6.30 6.80 5.94 6.58 <b>7.21</b>	88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3 100.6 <b>103.9</b>	-8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8 16.6 <b>3.3</b>
1998 Q2 Q3 Q4	121.9r 122.1 123.4	3.5 R 2.8 R 2.8 R	111.4 112.3 112.1	2.9 3.0 1.4	27.4 28.4 29.9	7.1 10.2 11.4	5.0 R 4.9 R 5.1 R	-2.4 R 1.3 4.7	35.5 R 35.6 R 35.8 R	0.9 0.6 2.0	1.3 R 1.2 R 0.5 R	7.50	105.3 104.4 100.6	5.7 1.9 -2.4
1999 Q1 Q2	125.1 <b>126.8</b>	3.3 R 4.0	113.4 114.4	1.6 2.7 R		··· ••	4.6 <b>4.4</b>	-12.0 R - <b>12.6 R</b>	36.5 R <b>36.7</b>	3.3 R 3.5 R	-0.2 R <b>-1.8</b>	5.50	101.1 <b>104.1</b>	-4.1 -1.1
1998 Nov Dec		 	112.9 111.8	2.4 1.4	· · · · ·	··· ···	 	 	 		····	6.75 6.25	100.6 100.4	-0.2 -2.5
1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	··· ··· ··· ···	   	113.3 113.0 113.7 113.5 R 114.8 R 114.9 R <b>115.1</b>	1.5 1.1 1.6 1.9 2.0 R 2.6 <b>2.8</b>	······································	   	   	   	   	   	   	6.00 5.50 5.50 5.25 5.00 5.00 <b>5.00</b>	99.6 100.8 102.8 103.4 104.2 104.7 <b>103.5</b>	-3.9 -4.1 -4.1 -3.6 -2.2 -1.1 <b>-0.5</b>
	Trade in goo	ds			Balance o	fpayments			Prices			5.00	103.5	-0.5
	Export volum	ne 1	Import volu	me <sup>1</sup>	Trade in goods	Current	-		Tax and price		Producer	orice index +	1,3,10	
					balance				index + 1,10		Materials	and fuels	Home sales	
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£billion	£billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 <b>1998</b>	BQKU 82.8 91.3 100.0 107.7 116.5 R 118.0 R	3.6 10.3 9.5 7.7 8.2 <b>1.3</b>	BQKV 90.6 94.6 100.0 109.1 119.0 <b>129.1</b>	3.8 4.4 5.7 9.1 9.1 <b>8.5</b>	BOKI -13.3 -11.1 -11.7 -13.1 -11.9 -20.8	HBOP -10.6 -1.5 -3.7 -0.6 6.6 R 0.1 R			DQAB 131.4 135.2 140.4 142.4 145.4 <b>150.1</b>	1.2 2.9 3.8 1.4 2.1 <b>3.2</b>	PLKW 90.2 91.9 100.0 98.8 90.6 82.5	4.5 1.9 8.8 -1.2 -8.3 <b>-8.9</b>	PLLU 93.8 96.1 100.0 102.6 103.6 104.2	4.0 2.5 4.1 2.6 1.0 <b>0.6</b>
1998 Q2 Q3 Q4	118.4 119.2 116.7 R	2.0 1.2 -1.7	128.6 131.1 131.3	7.9 10.1 5.9	-4.8 -5.3 -6.1 R	-0.1 R 1.3 R -1.2 R			150.3 150.8 151.5	4.1 3.3 2.9	83.2 81.1 80.2	-8.0 -9.1 -9.2	104.4 104.3 103.9	1.0 0.5 0.0
1999 Q1 Q2	114.5 <b>115.8</b>	-2.6 <b>-2.2</b>	131.7 R <b>132.0</b>	5.2 <b>2.6</b>	-6.9 R -6.3	-2.5 R			150.8 151.5	2.0 <b>0.8</b>	80.3 <b>81.9</b>	-5.9 -1.6	104.2 <b>105.4</b>	0.2 1.0
1998 Nov Dec	116.1 R 117.5 R	0.0 -1.7	131.8 132.4	9.0 5.9	-2.2 R -2.1 R	···			151.5 151.5	3.0 2.9	80.4 80.2	-9.4 -9.2	103.4 103.8 103.9	0.2
1999 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun <b>Jul</b>	111.7 113.7 118.2R 112.0 117.2 118.1	-2.5 -4.1 -2.6 -3.0 -1.8 -2.3	131.1 R 129.7 R 134.4 R 129.2 R 129.3 137.5	7.4 R 4.8 R 5.2 R 2.8 R 2.4 2.6	-2.6 -2.3 -2.0 R 2.3 R -1.6 R -2.5	   			150.5 150.8 151.2 151.2 151.7 151.7 <b>151.7</b>	2.6 2.3 2.1 1.6 1.2 0.8 <b>0.7</b>	80.6 79.9 80.5 82.0 81.7 82.0 <b>84.0</b>	-8.2 -7.5 -5.8 -3.8 -2.6 -1.6 <b>-0.2</b>	103.9 104.1 104.7 105.4 105.5 R 105.4 105.4	0.0 0.0 0.2 0.5 0.8 1.0 R <b>1.0</b> R

Great Britain

9.020ª

Provisional Revised Series revised from indicated entry onwards. Ia values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. Ia values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. In the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. Otseasonally adjusted. The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between hethree months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. Production industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.

4

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including

Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) including inventory holding gains.
 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
 Including leased assets.
 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.
 Average of daily rates.
 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.
 Figures are for the private sector only. They are exclusive of expenditure on dwellings.

#### RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements H.11

UNITED KINGD	OM All items (RPI)		All items exclu	ding				
			Mortgage inter payments (RPI		Mortgage inter and indirect ta	rest payments xes (RPIY)	Housing	flam
	Index	Percentage	Index	Percentage	Index	Percentage	Index	Percentage
	Jan 13,	change over	Jan 13,	change over	Jan 13,	change over	Jan 13,	change over
	1987=100	12 months	1987=100	12 months	1987=100	12 months	1987=100	12 months
	CHAW	СZВН	СНМК	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
999 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	22	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	Percentage	e change over			Index Jan 1987	Percent	age change o
		Jan 1987 =100	1 month	12 months		and the	=100	1 month	12 months
ALLITEMS	CHAW	165.1	-0.3	1.3	Tobacco	CHBE	253.3	1.7	13.1
					Cigarettes	DOBN	258.5		14
Food and catering	CHBS	155.1	-0.4	1.2	Tobacco	DOBO	205.5		6
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	204.2	0.4	5.7			100.0		
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	166.9	-0.2	-0.1	Housing	CHBF	196.6	0.2	-0.8
Personal expenditure	CHBV	136.9	-2.8	0.2	Rent	DOBP	230.6		3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	166.3	0.2	1.7	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	184.4		-18
					Depreciation(Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	129.0		8
Consumer durables	CHBY	109.6	-3.1	-3.1	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBH	178.4		7
					Water and other payments	DOBS	284.7		4
Seasonal food	CHBP	117.6	-5.5	-2.5	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	205.0		6
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	148.1	0.2	0.7	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	154.6		-1
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	166.3	-0.2	1.3	Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	193.8		2
All items excluding food	CHAY	169.1	-0.3	1.4					
					Fuel and light	CHBG	124.2	0.2	0.0
Otherindices					Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	130.1		2
All items excluding:					Electricity	DOBX	131.7		-1
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	СНМК	164.1	-0.4	2.2	Gas	DOBY	117.9		-1
housing	CHAZ	158.6	-0.4	1.8	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	114.7		17
nortagage interest payments and									
indirect taxes (RPIY) a	CBZW	156.7	-0.4	1.6	Household goods	CHBH	139.5	-1.6	0.0
nortgage interest payments and	0000				Furniture	DOCA	144.7		1
council tax	DQAD	163.5	-0.3	2.1	Furnishings	DQCB	144.0		1
nortgage interest payments and	Durb		0.0		Electrical appliances	DOCC	94.6		-3
depreciation	CHON	163.4	-0.4	2.1	Otherhousehold equipment	DOCD	136.1		-6
depreciation	onon	100.4	0.4		Household consumables	DOCE	161.7		2
and	СНВА	143.3	-0.6	0.1	Petcare	DOCF	151.0		2
Food	DOAA	135.0	-0.0	-1	recore	0001	101.0		
Bread	DOAB	141.1		0	Household services	CHBI	151.7	0.1	2.8
Cereals		158.5		2	Postage	DOCG	152.9	0.1	-1
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC DOAD	133.6		2	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	99.8		-3
Beef	DOAD	150.7		2	Domestic services	DOCI	199.2		5
Lamb	DOAE	158.2		3	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	180.9		6
of which, home-killed lamb		127.2		-1	rees and subscriptions	DOUJ	100.5		
Pork	DOAG			-1 3	Clathing and facturer	CHBJ	112.7	-4.8	-1.7
Bacon	DOAH	153.1		0	Clothing and footwear	DOCK	110.0	-4.0	-2
Poultry	DOAI	113.6			Men's outerwear	DOCK	94.5		-3
Othermeat	DOAJ	132.5		-1	Women's outerwear		94.5 110.7		-5
Fish	DOAK	148.6		8	Children's outerwear	DOCM			1
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	152.1		12	Otherclothing	DOCN	157.1		-1
Butter	DOAM	164.8		-3	Footwear	DOCO	114.9		-
Oil and fats	DOAN	139.1		-2		01100	100.0	0.1	3.1
Cheese	DOAO	158.2		-1	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	183.9	0.1	1
Eggs	DOAP	152.0		4	Personal articles	DOCP	122.5		2
Milk fresh	DOAQ	153.4		0	Chemists goods	DOCQ	194.3		7
Milk products	DOAR	141.0		-2	Personal services	DOCR	253.7		'
Tea	DOAS	166.8		-2			170.0	0.0	2.5
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	123.2		-4	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	176.0	0.6	-4
Softdrinks	DOAU	186.9		0	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	134.5		-4
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	141.7		-5	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	202.6		8
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	155.2		1	Petrol and oil	DOCU	208.4		9
Potatoes	DOAX	156.4		13	Vehicules tax and insurance	DOCV	231.5		9
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	133.6		10					3.3
Vegetables	DOAZ	106.2		-5	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	179.8	0.2	3.5
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	92.0		-6	Railfares	DOCW	202.7		3
Fruit	DOBB	125.1		-8	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	197.9		4 3
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	120.5		-10	Other travel costs	DOCY	156.3		3
Otherfoods	DOBD	151.1		1					-4.3
					Leisure goods	CHBL	115.5	-1.1	
Catering	CHBC	197.2	0.4	4.0	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	46.5		-17
Restaurant meals	DOBE	194.6		4	Tapes and discs	DODA	114.8		-
Canteen meals	DOBF	219.1		5	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	115.7		-3
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	192.1		4	Books and newspapers	DODC	194.5		4
					Gardening products	DODD	139.9		-2
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	185.1	-0.2	2.4					10
Beer	DOBH	198.6		3	Leisure services	CHBM	198.3	0.3	4.0
onsales	DOBI	206.0		4	Television licences and rentals	DODE	133.0		2
offsales	DOBJ	159.3		1	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	245.1		5
Wines and spirits	DOBK	166.4		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	128.3		4
on sales	DOBL	192.4		3	UKholidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	117.4		3
		104.1		1	C. (10104) (0411100 1= 100)	5			

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.

The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax. а

For general notes see Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom.

		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
home-killed, per kg sst beef mince poside sket (without bone)	CZPI CZPH CZPG	710 592 415	420 644 408	262-580 503-705 328-485	Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	206	90	39-109
ump steak <sup>a</sup> owing steak	CZPF CZPE	674 632	869 464	599-1056 289-676	Cheese, per kg Cheddartype	CZNW	201	481	328-636
ch <b>ome-killed, per kg</b> (n (with bone) oulder (with bone)	CZPD CZPC	668 499	935 328	659-1199 229-395	Eggs Size 2(65-70g), per dozen Size 4(55-60g), per dozen	CZNV CZNU	209 203	163 137	128-219 79-205
imported (frozen), per kg					Milk				
(with bone) (with bone)	CZPA CZOZ	140 129	525 419	374-655 374-454	Pasteurised, perpint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	243	34	27-35
ome-killed, per kg					Tea Loose, per 125g	CZNR	187	78	62-99
(with bone) ulder (without bone)	CZOX DOLN	630 524	417 283	299-598 199-348	Teabags, per250g	CZNQ	221	154	119-189
o per kg					Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	224	197	179-23
a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	CZOB CZOU	575 694	431 531	295-640 399-702	Ground(filter line), 227g	CZNO	200	193	129-24
<sub>Sect</sub> a	DOIF	660	603	417-995	Sugar Granulated, perkg	CZNN	226	60 .	51-75
(not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	764	86	53-118	Freshvegetables				
					Potatoes, old loose, per kg c	CZNM	322	68	40-86
e jes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZOQ	659	304	218-395	Potatoes, new loose, per kg c Tomatoes, per kg c	CZNK CZNJ	461 482	41 113	20-8 86-13
	olou		001	210 000	Cabbage, hearted, perkg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH	452	57	33-6
and meats Demedbeef, 340g	czoo	212	98	79-119	Cauliflower, each Brussel sprouts, per kg c	CZNG CZNF	471	50	39-6
iten: roasting, oven ready, pe	rka				Carrots, per kg c Onions, per kg c	CZNE CZND	493 486	54 61	41-6 44-7
zen	CZON	167	169	136-199	Mushrooms, per kg °	CZNC	400 476	273	240-34
raish or chilled	CZOM	676	229	175-265	Cucumber, each	CZNB	472	50	39-65
and smoked fish, per kg					Lettuce - iceberg, each Leeks, per kg c	CZNA DOHJ	477 407	51 167	49-59 108-196
d fillets	CZOL CZOK	350 277	795 454	650-969 282-599					
	OLOIN	211	404	202-333	Fresh fruit Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ	441	105	77-12
te loaf, sliced, 800g	СХОН	209	F1	25.00	Apples, dessert, per kg c	CZMY	473	105	64-132
te loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	152	51 68	35-80 59-91	Pears, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup> Oranges, each	CZMX CZMW	399 467	122 23	86-14 19-3
own loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	162	54	28-64	Bananas, perkg <sup>c</sup>	CZMV	488	100	86-11
Sown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	135	71	59-95	Grapes, per kg <sup>c</sup> Avocado pear, each	CZMU DOHT	474 267	239	196-32
alf raising, per 1.5kg	czoc	219	62	39-80	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	267 472	75 30	59-10 25-3
all and gip of thong		LIU	æ	00-00	Items other than food	07.17			
					Draught bitter, per pint Draught lager, per pint	CZMT CZMS	565 569	174 195	150-206 175-225
ome produced, per 250g	CZOB DOHX	192	84	73-89	Whisky per nip	CZMR	569	138	120-160
ported, per 200g	DOHX	205	86	75-99	Cigarettes 20 king size filter Coal, per 50kg	CZMP CZMO	696 126	366	311-399
					Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMO	252	709 979	615-93 800-126
					4-star petrol, per litre	CZMM	559	78	77-80
					Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZML CZMK	556 560	74 71	73-7 70-7

Scottish equivalent.

Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk. From February 1999, prices for these items are quoted as per kg. In order to calculate the price per lb (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of mushrooms, in order to calculate the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price per kg by 2.203. In the case of mushrooms, in order to calculate the price per 4oz (the previously published measure), divide the given price by 8.812.

#### **General Notes - Retail Prices**

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

#### Structure

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

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indica-tion of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Definitions

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

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

# H.14 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

	KINGDOM	ALL	Allitems	Allitems	Allitems	Allitems	National- ised	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January	131987=100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	except housing	except mortgage interest	industries <sup>b</sup>	uurables	All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>	Non- seasonal <sup>a</sup>		GUINK
Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999		CZGU 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	CZGV 837 846 842 849 848 856 856 857 857 857 854 872	CZGW 975 977 976 978 978 978 978 978 978 978 978 978 978	CZGX 840 825 815 808 828 828 842 813 810 814 810 814 803 807	CZGY 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958 958 958 961 955 958	54 46 - - - - - - - - - - -	CBWA 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 127 123 116 122 121 127	CZGZ 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143 136 130 128	CZHA 25 23 24 24 24 21 20 22 19 19 19 18 20	CZHB 138 131 134 127 123 123 122 117 121 117 121 112 108	CZHC 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45 45 48 49 48 51	CZHD 78 83 77 77 80 76 77 77 80 80 80 80 71 69
Annual a 1988 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998	verages	CHAW 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7 157.5 162.9	CHAY 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9 160.5 166.5	CHAX 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 144.6 153.4 158.5 163.8	CHAZ 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3 152.9 156.2	CHMK 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3 156.5 160.6	106.7 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	CHBY 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2 117.1 117.3 115.9	CHBA 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4 141.5 143.4	CHBP 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4 118.5 125.0	CHBB 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2 145.7 146.6	CHBC 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7 182.3 189.3	CHBD 106.9 112.9 123.6 139.2 148.1 154.7 154.5 164.5 169.2 173.9 179.8
1988 Ja 1989 Ja 1990 Ja 1991 Ja 1992 Ja 1993 Ja 1994 Ja 1995 Ja 1996 Ja	an 13 an 12 an 16 an 16 an 15 an 14 an 12 an 18 an 18 an 16 an 16 an 14	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 146.0 150.2 154.4	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3 152.3 157.0	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5 150.7 155.3	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 132.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 142.9 146.8 150.7	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2 149.3 153.9	100.0 102.8 110.9 - - - - - - - - - - -	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 113.2 113.8 114.2	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 134.1 139.6 141.0	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3 128.5 120.3	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 135.3 141.4 144.7	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7 172.5 179.2	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9 161.3 166.0 171.1
A	ul 15 Jug 12 Jep 09	157.5 158.5 159.3	160.4 161.5 162.5	158.4 159.4 160.3	152.6 153.5 154.1	156.4 157.1 157.8	:	114.4 116.1 118.4	142.2 142.3 142.1	119.3 120.0 118.0	146.3 146.3 146.4	182.7 183.0 183.6	175.0 175.2 175.4
C	Oct 14 lov 11 Dec 09	159.5 159.6 160.0	162.8 163.0 163.5	160.5 160.6 161.0	154.2 154.2 154.5	157.9 158.0 158.3	2002	117.9 119.0 119.7	142.3 141.6 141.6	118.7 119.3 121.7	146.6 145.6 145.2	184.1 184.9 185.1	175.8 175.1 174.4
1998 J. F	an 13 eb 10 1ar 17	159.5 160.3 160.8	162.8 163.8 164.4	160.4 161.4 161.8	153.7 154.6 155.2	157.7 158.5 158.9	:	113.2 115.2 117.3	141.8 141.9 141.6	121.2 120.1 119.6	145.5 145.8 145.6	185.8 186.3 186.7	176.5 177.9 178.6
A	pr21 lay 19 un 16	162.6 163.5 163.4	166.4 167.2 167.1	163.7 164.4 164.3	155.9 156.8 158.6	160.4 161.3 161.1	-	116.5 117.7 117.0	142.0 144.1 143.5	120.1 130.1 125.9	145.9 146.5 146.6	187.7 188.5 188.9	178.7 180.0 179.9
J	ul 21 sug 18 sep 15	163.0 163.7 164.4	166.7 167.3 168.2	164.1 164.6 165.4	155.8 156.4 157.1	160.5 161.1 161.8	:	113.1 114.2 116.8	143.1 144.6 144.1	120.6 129.4 124.3	147.1 147.2 147.6	189.6 190.6 191.1	180.7 181.0 181.2
CN	Oct 20 lov 17 Dec 15	164.5 164.4 164.4	168.3 168.2 168.0	165.5 165.4 165.2	157.1 157.1 157.6	161.9 162.0 162.4	:	115.6 116.7 118.0	144.4 144.1 145.2	126.6 127.4 135.2	147.5 147.0 146.8	191.7 192.3 192.8	181.6 181.0 181.0
1999 J F	an 19 eb 16 Mar 16	163.4 163.7 164.1	166.7 167.0 167.7	164.2 164.5 165.0	156.8 157.4 158.4	161.8 162.3 163.2	:	110.6 112.3 114.2	145.8 146.0 145.1	133.1 133.4 129.6	147.9 148.1 147.9	193.2 193.8 194.2	182.9 183.4 183.3
A	vpr 20 May 18 un 15	165.2 165.6 165.6	169.1 169.5 169.6	166.3 166.5 166.6	159.0 159.4 159.2	164.3 164.7 164.7		113.1 114.0 113.1	144.2 144.9 144.2	125.1 130.0 124.5	147.7 147.5 147.8	195.5 196.2 196.5	183.7 184.6 185.4
	ul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1		109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	185.1

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

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	
CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	СZНК	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	СZНО	Weights
66 66 54 26 66 54 54 34 54 34 57 54 34 57 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	160 175 185 192 164 158 187 190 186 197 <b>193</b> <b>CHBF</b>	55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45 43 41 36 34 CHBG	74 71 70 77 79 77 72 72 72 72 72 72 74 СНВН	41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47 48 52 54 57 CHBI	12 27 88 88 88 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	37 37 38 40 38 40 37 38 40 40 40 40 40 CHBQ	132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 128 128 128 139 CHBK	ଥ୍ୟ ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି	50 47 48 48 47 46 48 45 47 47 47 47 CHBL	29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	1988 1989 1990 1990 1992 1992 1995 1995 1996 1997 1998 <b>J999</b> <b>Annual average</b>
(3.4 6.4 9.9 4.2 6.4 8.2 9.5 1.5 2.5.6 3.3	112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6 179.6 195.4	101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8 130.6 125.0	105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1 137.5 139.1 140.8	106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6 141.7 144.3 148.1	104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6 119.7 120.6 119.9	106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1 170.0 178.0	108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4 157.0 165.3 170.5	107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 159.3 164.1 169.6 173.3	104.1 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6 123.9 121.1	108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8 182.3 190.3	1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998
0.0 14 56 83 82 74 50 0 155 56 156	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2 160.6 166.4 172.1	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 134.1 134.9 133.2	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 128.3 133.3 135.6	100.0 105.0 110.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 141.9 141.6 142.7	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1 116.3 116.3	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5 154.9 159.9 166.7	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5 150.9 154.0 162.9	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154.0 157.5 161.1 166.6	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 121.2 122.4 123.7	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 165.0 171.0 177.8	1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 17 1996 Jan 16 1997 Jan 14
215.2	180.9	131.2	137.3	143.8	115.9	169.8	165.9	170.9	123.9	182.5	1997 Jul 15
217.8	182.6	131.2	138.9	144.1	118.2	170.8	167.1	171.0	123.9	184.0	Aug 12
218.2	184.4	127.6	139.6	145.9	123.0	171.5	167.7	170.9	123.6	185.3	Sep 09
2:8.5	185.1	127.6	139.3	146.2	122.8	171.5	167.8	171.1	123.4	186.1	Oct 14
2:8.6	185.6	127.1	140.7	146.3	124.0	172.3	167.3	170.7	123.3	186.3	Nov 11
2*3.1	186.9	126.5	142.5	146.3	123.5	172.9	167.2	170.5	123.4	186.5	Dec 09
218.9	187.3	125.5	136.9	146.5	115.3	172.2	168.6	171.8	122.7	186.8	1998 Jan 13
210.1	187.9	125.9	139.1	146.7	118.0	175.4	169.0	172.0	123.0	187.1	Feb 10
219.2	188.1	126.2	141.8	146.9	120.5	175.8	168.7	172.0	122.5	187.3	Mar 17
222.7	194.9	126.2	140.2	147.5	121.0	176.6	172.1	172.4	122.0	188.7	Apr21
223.4	195.9	125.4	141.7	- 147.6	122.4	177.3	172.4	173.4	121.8	189.6	May 19
223.7	196.2	124.6	141.0	147.6	122.0	178.2	172.0	173.8	121.2	190.2	Jun 16
274.0	198.2	124.2	139.5	147.6	114.7	178.4	171.7	174.1	120.7	190.7	Jul 21
274.2	199.1	124.2	140.2	147.2	117.2	179.4	171.7	174.3	120.3	191.2	Aug 18
214.2	199.9	124.3	141.3	148.9	122.5	179.8	171.5	174.3	119.9	192.5	Sep 15
324.2	200.6	124.5	140.5	150.4	121.4	180.5	170.6	173.7	119.7	193.2	Oct20
234.5	199.8	124.4	142.2	150.4	122.1	180.8	169.6	174.0	119.7	193.3	Nov17
231.2	197.5	124.2	145.7	150.5	121.4	181.3	168.0	174.2	119.7	193.4	Dec15
206.4	195.1	124.3	138.8	150.6	113.1	181.2	169.6	175.7	119.1	193.6	1999 Jan 19
206.5	194.2	124.2	140.6	150.8	115.7	182.2	169.4	176.1	118.6	193.8	Feb 16
245.0	191.6	124.5	143.3	151.1	117.8	181.7	172.4	176.1	118.2	194.1	Mar 16
248.5	195.6	124.2	141.4	151.5	117.9	183.0	175.8	177.2	117.7	196.0	Apr 20
248.5	195.7	124.0	142.9	151.4	118.5	183.1	175.6	178.4	117.5	196.8	May 18
249.1	196.3	123.9	141.8	151.5	118.4	183.7	175	179.4	116.8	197.7	Jun 15
263.3	196.6	124.2	139.5	151.7	112.7	183.9	176.0	179.8	115.5	198.3	Jul 20

EDITOR AND	2020-01-0	Ge	neral	index	of ret	ail pri	ices:	perce	ntage	chan	ges o	n a ye	ar ear	lier	п.	10
		All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear		Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 15 Jan 12 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 14	CZBH 3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5 3.3 2.9 2.8	CCYY 2.9 4.4 8.0 5.9 4.5 0.3 0.9 3.2 4.1 1.0	CZCB 6.4 6.3 72 9.1 92 5.1 4.9 4.1 4.1 3.9	CZCF 3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5 10.9 4.9 3.9 2.8 2.9 3.1	CZCM 1.4 4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2 9.2 11.0 5.5 7.1 6.4	CZCP 3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6 -2.8 -0.9 6.9 3.6 3.4	CZCX -1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0 -0.5 -1.3 6.9 0.6 -1.3	CZDC 3.3 4.1 4.2 6.2 1.5 0.2 1.7 3.9 1.7	CZDJ 5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9 7.8 3.3 1.9 -0.4 -0.2 0.8	CZDO 1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1 1.3 -0.7 1.1 0.8 -0.1 0.0	CZDU 4.3 5.8 7.4 7.3 8.8 4.6 3.3 3.6 3.2 4.3	CZDY 5.1 5.2 4.0 6.8 9.1 2.9 7.0 2.3 2.1 5.8	CZED 5.1 7.4 4.1 11.3 7.7 5.5 3.6 2.3 2.3 3.4	CZEH 2.8 2.2 4.8 4.4 3.8 1.7 0.8 -0.9 1.0 1.1	CZEN 3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 3.6 4.0
1997	Jul 15	3.3	0.6	3.6	2.6	7.0	6.8	-3.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.2	6.4	3.8	0.3	4.9
	Aug 12	3.5	-0.4	3.4	2.8	8.2	7.8	-2.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	4.0	6.2	3.4	0.2	5.6
	Sep 09	3.6	0.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	9.0	-5.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	-0.1	5.8
	Oct14	3.7	1.4	3.5	2.8	8.2	9.2	-5.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.1	4.4	3.3	-0.1	5.8
	Nov11	3.7	1.4	3.7	2.6	8.4	9.2	-5.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	3.4	4.6	3.2	-0.7	5.7
	Dec09	3.6	1.2	3.5	2.5	8.6	9.9	-5.5	1.4	3.0	0.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	-0.6	5.2
1998	Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
	Feb 10	3.4	0.8	3.7	3.3	9.1	8.7	-5.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	5.0	3.2	2.8	-1.0	5.1
	Mar 17	3.5	1.1	3.7	3.8	8.8	8.8	-5.3	1.2	2.9	0.1	4.5	3.1	2.6	-1.4	5.0
	Apr21	4.0	1.1	3.6	3.5	9.2	10.7	-5.0	0.9	2.9	-0.5	4.1	5.4	2.3	-1.8	4.7
	May 19	4.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	9.1	10.9	-5.2	1.5	2.8	0.2	4.4	5.5	2.3	-2.0	4.8
	Jun 16	3.7	0.5	3.7	3.3	9.1	9.7	-5.4	1.1	2.9	0.3	5.0	4.8	2.2	-2.4	4.7
	Jul 21	3.5	0.6	3.8	3.3	9.2	9.6	-5.3	1.6	2.6	-1.0	5.1	3.5	1.9	-2.6	4.5
	Aug 18	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.3	7.9	9.0	-5.3	0.9	2.2	-0.8	5.0	2.8	1.9	-2.9	3.9
	Sep 15	3.2	1.4	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.6	1.2	2.1	-0.4	4.8	2.3	2.0	-3.0	3.9
	Oct20	3.1	1.5	4.1	3.3	7.7	8.4	-2.4	0.9	2.9	-1.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	-3.0	3.8
	Nov17	3.0	1.8	4.0	3.4	7.6	7.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-1.5	4.9	1.4	1.9	-2.9	3.8
	Dec15	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.8	8.5	5.7	-1.8	2.2	2.9	-1.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	-3.0	3.7
1999	Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
	Feb 16	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.9	3.4	-1.4	1.1	2.8	-1.9	3.9	0.2	2.4	-3.6	3.6
	Mar 16	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.6	11.8	1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.9	-2.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	-3.5	3.6
	Apr20	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.8	11.6	0.4	-1.6	0.9	2.7	-2.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	-3.5	3.9
	May18	1.3	0.6	4.1	2.6	11.2	-0.1	-1.1	0.8	2.6	-3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	-3.5	3.8
	Jun15	1.3	0.5	4.0	3.1	11.4	0.1	-0.6	0.6	2.6	-3	3.1	1.7	3.2	-3.6	3.9
-	Jul 20	1.3	0.1	4.0	2.4	13.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	-1.7	3.1	2.5	3.3	-4.3	4.0
Note:	Seenotesu	nder Table H.13.								Sept	ember 19	999 1	Labour M	larket <b>tr</b>	ends	581

# RETAIL PRICES H.14 General index of retail prices

RETAIL PRICES L

#### RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)<sup>a</sup> H.21

1996=100	European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA	
Annual averages 1996 1997 1998	100.0 101.7 103.0	100.0 101.8 103.4	100.0 101.2 102.0	100.0 101.5 102.4	100.0 101.9 103.3	100.0 101.2 102.6	100.0 101.3 102.0	100.0 101.5 102.2	
Monthly									
1997 Apr	101.4	101.4	101.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0	
May	101.7	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.3	101.2	101.2	101.4	
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.5	101.4	101.2	101.6	
Jul	101.7	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.9	101.4	101.1	101.9	
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.6	101.4	102.0	
Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.7	101.6	101.7	
Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6	
Nov	102.3	102.6	101.5	101.9	102.5	101.8	101.7	101.6	
Dec	102.4	102.8	101.7	101.7	102.3	101.8	101.7	101.8	
1998 Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.7	
Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	101.7	102.0	
Mar	102.6	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.9	101.8	
Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.6	102.1	101.9	
May	103.3	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.8	102.2	102.3	
Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	103.0	102.3	102.4	
Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9	102.7	
Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.0	102.6	
Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.1	102.2	
Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0	102.0	
Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	101.9	102.0	
Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0	102.0	
1999 Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.7	101.9	
Feb	103.5	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.0	102.1	
Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.4	102.3	
Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7	102.7	
May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.7	102.7	
Jun	<b>104.3P</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>102.1 P</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>102.7</b> P	<b>102.8</b>	
creases on a year earlier nnual averages								Per cent	
1996 1997 1998	CLNX 2.4E 1.7E 1.3P	CJYR 2.5 1.8 1.5	CLNL 1.8 1.2 0.8	CLNM 2.1 1.5 0.9	CLNN 2.1 1.9 1.3	CLNO 1.1 1.2 1.4	CLNP 2.1 1.3 0.7	CLNQ 12 1.5 0.7	
Nonthly									
1998 Mar	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	
Apr	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	
May	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	
Jun	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	
Jul	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	
Aug	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	
Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.5	
Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	
Nov	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	
Dec	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	
1999 Jan	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	
Feb	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	
Mar	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.7	. 0.9	0.5	0.5	
Apr	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.8	
May	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.4	
<b>Jun</b>	<b>1.0P</b>	1.4	<b>0.2 P</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4 P</b>	<b>0.4</b>	

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 Insh Republic for 1996 are estimated.

Revised Provisional Estimate RPE

S82 Labour Market trends	September 1999
--------------------------	----------------

Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
CLMB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
1000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
106.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
105.5	101.1	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7
106.1	101.1	101.9	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8
106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.3	101.8	101.4	101.8
101.3	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.6
104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	102.1	101.7
105.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	102.6	103.0
105.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6	103.1
101.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.7	102.9
101.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	103.0	102.9
105 5	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2	102.5
105 5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9	102.4
105 2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0	102.7
111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2	103.1
111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4	103.4
11	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4	103.2
109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9	102.9
105.5	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2	102.3
115.5	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2	102.9
111.5	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2	103.2
111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1	103.0
112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4	102.9
110 /	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7	102.5
110 /	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8	102.6
112 /	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2	103.2
113.5	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6	103.4
113.5	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6	103.7
113.5	<b>106.2</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>105.7 P</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>103.6</b>
Percent							
CLN9 78 54 45	CLNT 22 12 21	CLNU 4.0 1.9 2.0	CLNV 1.2 1.4 1.0	CLNW 1.4 1.9 1.8	CLNY 2.9 1.9 2.2	CLNZ 3.6 1.9 1.8	0.8 1.8 1.0
	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.5	22	1.9	1.4
	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.1	22	2.0	1.6
	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.4
48	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
47	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
50	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6	-0.1
4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.1
3.9	22	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.1
3.7	22	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4	0.0
3.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	0.2
3.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.5
2.6	20	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.3
22	23	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
1.8	<b>21</b>	1.4	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.1 P</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	0.4

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

1996=100

H.21

Annual averages 1996 1997 1998 Monthly Apr May Jun 1997 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar 1998 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar 1999 Apr May Jun Increases on a year earlier Annual averages 1996 1997 1998 Monthly 1998 Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar ,1999 Apr May Jun

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

#### Statistical enquiry points

#### FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

#### Earnings and productivity

Lainings and productivity	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual collective agreement	workers with a 01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of ea worked for groups of workers (males and tries, occupations, regions, agreements, pe age, part-time and full-time); distribution o position of earnings; hours worked	females, indus- nsion categories,
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and distribution; men and women, occupation, re low-paid workers	
Unit wage costs, productivity, international earnings and labour costs	comparisons of 01928 792442
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
Employment	
Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690

Ca	arole.sutton@ons.gov.uk seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series by industry an duncan Hours index and general enquiries	.macgregor@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey: full- and pa temporary work; second jobs; occup ethnicity; region; people with disabil and actual for groups of workers)	pations; men and women;
Labour disputes	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal (ES)	0114 259 6365
Qualifications (DfEE)	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094
Retail Prices Index Ansafone service	020 7533 5866

Enquiries	020 7533 5874
Skill needs surveys and research	into skill
shortages (DfEE)	0114 259 4350
Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538
joanna.selde	en@sfsh-sheffield.dti.gov.uk

Trade unions (DTI)

#### **ON-LINE**

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

020 7215 5780

0191 374 2468 Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p504.

National Statistics DataBank provides macro and micro economic time series in an electronic format. Each time series has a four-letter identifying code, known as a CDID, which is shown at the top of each column of data that is available on the databank. The datasets 020 7533 5675 are available either on diskette or on-line via the Internet.

> c.bird.ons.ggs@gtnet.gov.uk 020 7625 7222

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

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest labour market statistics. The entire latest monthly labour market statistics national First Release is available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is 0906 7360206. Calls are charged at £1 per minute. Contact ONS on 020 7533 6363 if you have any problems or for details of the numbers to call to get regional First Releases on Statfax.

Training (DfEE)	
Training for Work, Youth Training and Modern	Apprenticeships 0114 259 3310
Workforce training	0114 259 3489
Travel-to-Work Areas	
Composition and review of	020 7533 6168
Unemployment ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	
	020 7533 6094
Vacancies	
Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfill	ed vacancies 020 7533 6094
Youth Cohort Study (DfEE)	0114 259 4218
FOR ADVICE ON:	

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6004
Reconciliation of different sources of labour m	narket data
	020 7533 6 67
Regional and local labour market statistics	020 7533 61 3

#### FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline 020 7533 60% labour.market@ons.gov

Recorded announcement of headline statistics on econor activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacanci earnings, productivity and unit wage costs 020 7533 6 76 Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4 7

RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23

#### **HISTORICAL DATA**

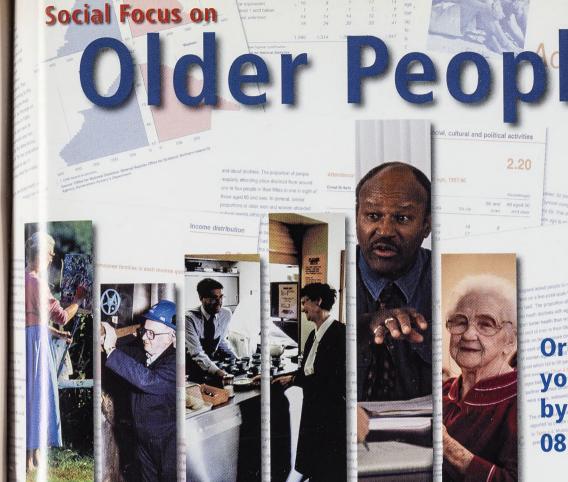
The following are in addition to the series on the National Statistics Databank:

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.

Employment statistics (workforce jobs) from employer surveys, from June 1959, are available on disc from 01928 792568 as the Historical Supplement.

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

For enquiries see numbers listed above.



For ning one of the most comprehensive reports ever published of people aged 50 and over, Social Focus on Older People is a timely contribution to the topical 'grey debate'.

Foc s on Older People looks at the composition, experiences, lifestyles and attitudes of this key age group in the United Kingdom today and how these have changed over time.

It gives a **broad overview** of a subject on which much in-depth research has been done, drawing information together in one convenient source to paint a picture of the lives of older people.

As well as **80 pages of fascinating commentary, tables and charts** the book provides comprehensive references and contact points for anyone wishing to study the subject more deeply.

#### Topics include:

- population structure family life living arrangements labour market
- geographical distribution housing education and training health care
- leisure activities religious activities travel income wealth caring
- personal safety participation in voluntary work daily living social care

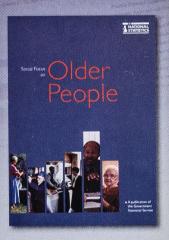




			Percentages
9	70-79	00 and over	All aged 50 and over
8	18	8	

Order

your copy by calling



0870 600 5522

**Social Focus on Older People** price £30 ISBN 0 11 621168 7 published by The Stationery Office tel 0870 600 5522

or fax 0870 600 5533



**Department for Education and Employment** 

# research publications

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of research. The publications listed opposite are available, priced £4.95 each, by writing to **DfEE Publications**, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. A 40-issue subscription can be obtained for £120 by writing to the above address. Cheques should be made payable to **DfEE Priced Publications.**  RR110 The Benefits of Study Support: a Review of Opinion and Research Caroline Sharp, Jayne Osgood and Nicola Flanagan National Foundation for Educational Research July 1999 ISBN 0 85522 971 3

RR118 The Training and Development of Flexible Workers Andrew Rix, Kyle Davies, Richard Gaunt, Amanda Hare and Sarah Cobbold CRG August 1999 ISBN 1 84185 057 8

RR123 Evaluation of Early Individual Learning Account Development Activity SWA Consulting August 1999 ISBN 1 84185 056 X

RR124 Capacity Building in ESF: Evaluation of Objective 3 Priority 4 Helen Judge and Haris Martinos, Local and Regional Development Planning and Mike Campbell, Policy Research Institute, Leeds Metropolitan University August 1999 ISBN 1 84185 040 3

RR127 Out-of-Lesson-Time Learning Activities Survey of Headteachers and Pupils Wendy Keys and Clare Mawson with Karen Maychell National Foundation for Educational Research July 1999 ISBN 1 84185 042 X

RR128 Study Support: a Survey of Local Education Authorities Wendy Keys and David Wilkinson National Foundation for Educational Research July 1999 ISBN 0 85522 041 1

RR130 Employers' Views of TECs and their Services (based on a Survey of Employers in 1998 by Research International Limited) Peter Weller, Department for Education and Employment July 1999 ISBN 1 84185 053 5

- RR132 Evaluation of Learning Direct Simon Bysshe and Professor David Parsons The HOST Consultancy August 1999 ISBN 1 84185 054 3
- RR134 Informal Learning in the Workplace Margaret Dale and John Bell ECOTEC Research and Consulting Ltd August 1999 ISBN 1 84185 062 4

Four-page Research Briefs, providing summaries of each report, are available free of charge from the above address (telephone 0845 6022260). To be added to the mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs please contact: EORP1, Room W601, Department for Education and Employment, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Research Briefs can also be accessed via the Internet on DfEEs pages at http://www.dfee.gov.uk/research/index.html

