

ICS  
TION

BRITISH LIBRARY  
OF POLITICAL AND  
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF  
ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE  
10, PORTUGAL STREET,  
LONDON WC2A 2HD

BLPES



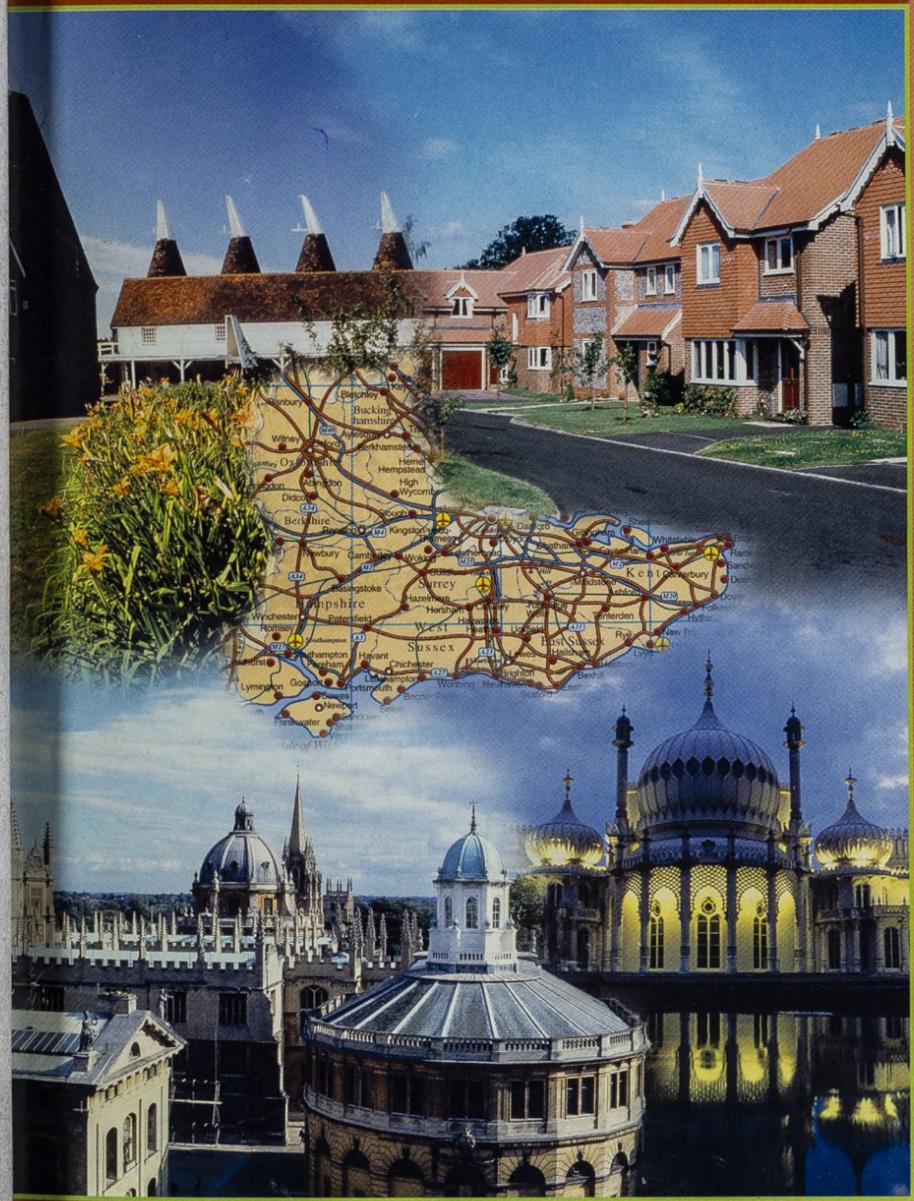
21 0569809 4

42 (HA301)  
1 STATISTICS  
READING ROOM  
2 STATISTICS  
BACK UP

31 JAN 2000  
BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL  
& ECONOMIC SCIENCE

OFFICE FOR  
**NATIONAL  
STATISTICS**

# Labour Market trends



## THIS MONTH...

- Spotlight on the South East

## PLUS...

- LFS household data: spring 1999 analyses
- Employment rates 1959-1999
- New LFS questions on working patterns

January 2000



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 information, analysis and advice needed to improve decision-making, stimulate research, and inform debate. It registers key life events. It aims to provide an authoritative and impartial picture of society and a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

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

### Editorial office

For editorial queries please contact:

Room B3/04,  
Office for National Statistics,  
1 Drummond Gate,  
London SW1V 2QQ

Telephone: 020 7533 6126

Fax: 020 7533 6186

e-mail: david.bradbury@ons.gov.uk

Managing editor: Frances Sly

Editor: David Bradbury

Assistant editor: Neil Mackinnon

Labour Market Update: Funmi Mashigo

Labour Market Spotlight: Judith Ferrand

Labour Market Data: Darren Stillwell

Design: Zeta Image to Print Ltd  
Geoff Francis

© Crown Copyright 2000

If you wish to reproduce any items in this publication, please contact

ONS Copyright Enquiries,  
Room B1/09,  
1 Drummond Gate,  
London SW1V 2QQ,  
tel. 020 7533 5674,  
fax 020 7533 5689.

For advertising, contact Nigel Stephens,  
tel. 01162 417300, fax 01162 416906.

### Statistical enquiries

A recorded announcement of key headline labour market statistics is available on 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 pS96.

### Subscriptions

Single issue

£9.50

Annual subscription (UK)

£95.00

Annual subscription (overseas)

£122.00

To subscribe to *Labour Market Trends*, or if you have queries regarding fulfilment of orders, please contact:

Subscriptions Department,  
The Stationery Office Publications  
Centre,  
PO Box 276,  
London SW8 5DT

Telephone: 0870 6005522

Fax: 0870 6005533

Account holders can order from:  
<http://www.the-stationery-office.co.uk/publicat/obtain/obtain.htm>

Single issues are available from the address above and from The Stationery Office bookshops. Please remember to quote the publication title and issue details (date and ISBN).

Payment can be made by Mastercard, Visa/Connect credit cards, via your The Stationery Office account, or by cheque (made payable to 'The Stationery Office').

# Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 15 December 1999. All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

### Headlines

1 **Rising employment** indicated by August-October 1999 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

2 **Falling unemployment** from August-October 1999 LFS and November claimant count.

Employment has continued to grow. The ILO unemployment rate has remained unchanged and the claimant count has fallen. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has risen.

Labour Force Survey data for August to October 1999 show that the working age employment rate was 74.1 per cent, up from 74.0 per cent in the preceding three months. Survey estimates indicate that employment grew by 66,000 over the quarter, and by 271,000 over the year.

The ILO unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent, the same as in the preceding three months, and down from 6.2 per cent a year earlier. The claimant count fell by 10,600 in November. The average monthly fall in the claimant count has been 7,500 over the past three months, and 15,500 over the past six months.

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

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

### New this month

August-October 1999: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

November data: Claimant count, vacancies and placings;

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

September data: Workforce jobs.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

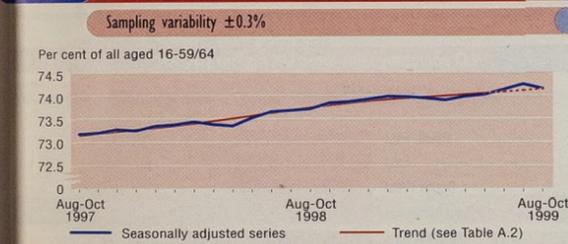


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

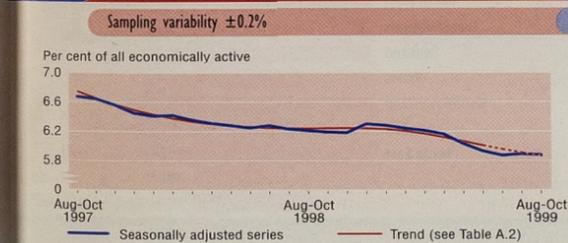


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



### SUMMARY

- 1 **Employment rate** was 74.1 per cent among people of working age in the August-October 1999 period, up from 74.0 per cent in May-July 1999 and up from 73.7 per cent a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- 2 **ILO unemployment rate** was 5.9 per cent in the August-October 1999 period, unchanged from May-July 1999 and down from 6.2 per cent on a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- 3 **Employment** was 27.48 million in August-October 1999, up 271,000 over the year (Table A.1).
- 4 **Workforce jobs** rose by 131,000 over the year to 27.83 million in September 1999; this rise comprised 97,000 male jobs and 35,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- 5 **ILO unemployment level** was 1.72 million in August-October 1999. This was 86,000 lower than a year before (Table A.1).
- 6 **Claimant count** down 10,600 in month to November to 1.19 million. Claimant count rate in November was 4.1 per cent, down from 4.2 per cent in October (Table A.3).
- 7 **Economic activity rate** was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in August-October 1999, unchanged from May-July 1999 but up from 78.7 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 8 **Economic inactivity rate** was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the August-October 1999 period, unchanged from May-July 1999 but down from 21.3 per cent a year earlier (Table A.1).
- 9 **GB headline rate for average earnings** was 4.9 per cent in October compared with a year earlier. This is up 0.2 percentage points from the September rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- 10 **New vacancies notified to Jobcentres** down 5,600 in November to 235,800 (Table A.3).
- 11 **Stock of unfilled vacancies** up 4,000 in November to 346,200 (Table G.1).

## EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 49,000 since May-July 1999 to 15.18 million in August-October 1999, and women up 16,000 in the same period to 12.29 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 62,000 since May-July 1999 to 20.65 million in August-October 1999. People in part-time employment up 4,000 over the same period to 6.82 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 151,000 in the three months to October 1999 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 4.02 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 902.9 million during August-October 1999, up 0.3 per cent from August-October 1998. This is due to an increase in total employment of 1.0 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.8 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.2.1).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months down 17,000 over the year to 256,000 in August-October 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 26,000 in year to stand at 503,000 in August-October 1999 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 years fell 41,000 over the year to stand at 404,000 in August-October 1999 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK Government Office Regions down in all regions over the year except East Midlands, North East, and West Midlands and London, which remained unchanged on the year. Highest rate is in the North East at 9.3 per cent and lowest is in the South East region at 3.9 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.4).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 65,500 over the year to 276,500 in November 1999 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 263,200 in November 1999, a fall of 36,600 over the year (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24 over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 8,000 in November 1999, a fall of 22,900 over the year (Table C.12).

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

	November 1999	Change on year
18-24, over six months	45,521	down 31,733
25 and over, more than two years	133,342	down 35,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,863</b>	<b>down 67,463</b>

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.19 million in August-October 1999. Of this total, 16.22 million were men and 12.98 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was 7.61 million in August-October 1999. Of this total 5.33 million people did not want a job and 2.06 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 271,000 in the year to August-October 1999. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 86,000, a decrease in the number of economically inactive of 30,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 155,000 (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for working-age men was 84.5 per cent in August-October 1999, unchanged from May-July 1999, while the rate for women was 72.6 per cent for the same period, up from 72.5 per cent (Table D.1).
- Economic inactivity rate for men of working age was 15.5 per cent in August-October 1999, unchanged from May-July 1999, while the rate for women was 27.4 per cent for the same period, down from 27.5 per cent (Table D.3).

Figure 4 Male employment

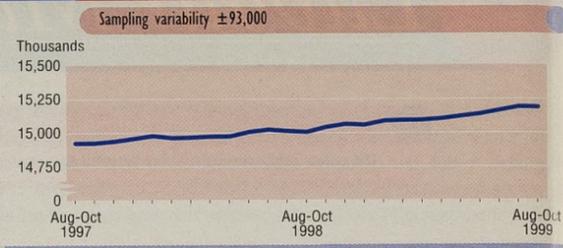


Figure 5 Female employment

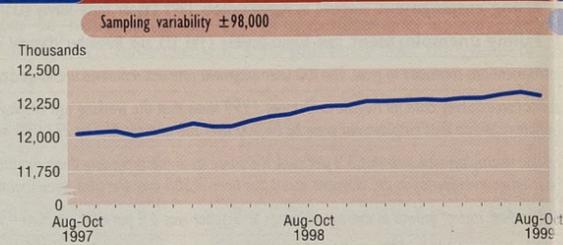


Figure 6 ILO unemployed for more than 12 months

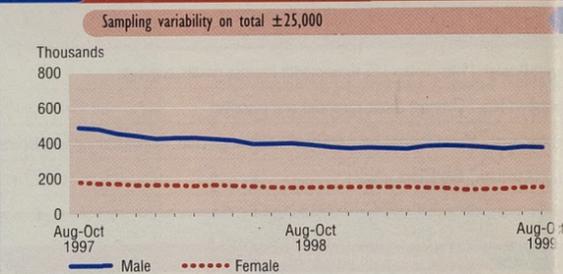


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

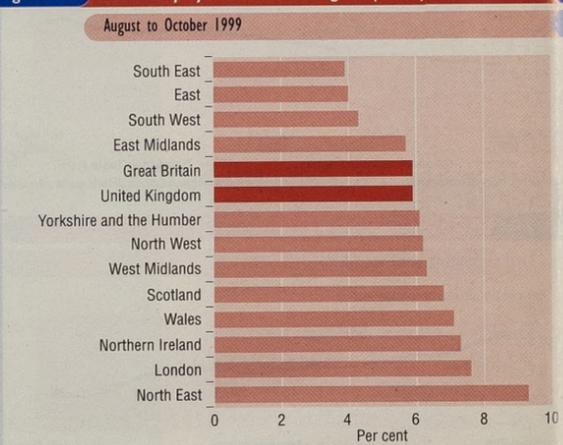


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age)

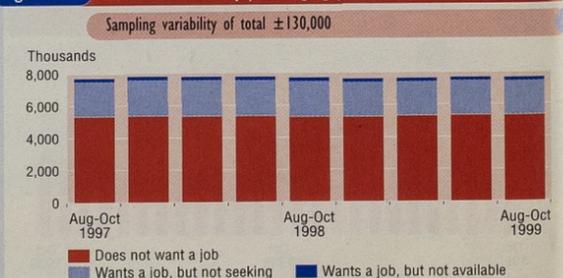


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

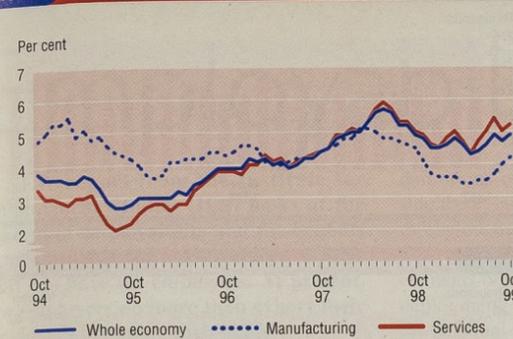


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

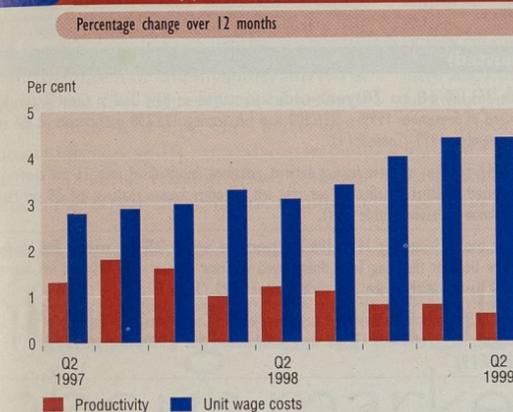


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



## REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

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

## GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to October 1999 was provisionally estimated to be 4.9 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the September rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to October 1999 was 5.1 per cent, up 0.6 percentage points from the September rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for October was 4.2 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from the September rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The production industries headline (three-month average) increase was 3.9 per cent for October, up 0.2 percentage points from the September rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 5.2 per cent in October, up 0.2 percentage points from the September rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for October was 3.9 per cent compared with a year earlier, unchanged from the September rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for October was 5.1 per cent compared with a year earlier, up 0.3 percentage points from the September rate (Table E.1).

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 0.8 per cent lower in the three months ending October 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 5.2 per cent higher in the three months ending October 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 0.9 per cent lower in the three months ending October 1999, compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 0.6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1999, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 4.4 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1999, compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in August-October 1999 was 5.9 per cent, below the EU average of 9.1 per cent in October 1999 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.7 per cent in August-October 1999 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to October, compared with 1.2 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 0.8 per cent (provisional) and in Germany by 0.9 per cent.

## VACANCIES

- **New vacancies** notified to Jobcentres in November 1999 were 13,100 higher than the same month last year (Figure 12, Table G.1).
- **Stock of unfilled vacancies** at Jobcentres in November 1999 was 32,100 higher than the same month last year (Table G.1).
- **Placings by Jobcentres** up by 2,800 in November 1999 to stand at 123,200 (Table G.1).

## LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to October 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 220,000, from 166 stoppages. Some 25 per cent of the days lost were in manufacturing industries, 21 per cent in construction and a further 16 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost to labour disputes in October 1999 is provisionally estimated to be 15,700, from 19 stoppages (Figure 13, Tables G.11 and G.12).

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

- The number participating on **Other Training (OT)** in England and Wales as at 27 June 1999 was 28 per cent lower than in the previous year (Table F.1, Nov 99).
- The proportion of **OT leavers** between January 1998 and December 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 65 per cent, one percentage point lower than for the preceding 12 months (Table F.5, Nov 99).
- The number participating in **Work-based training for adults** in England and Wales as at 27 June 1999 was 33,500, 2 per cent more than 12 months earlier (Table F.1, Nov 99).
- The proportion of leavers from **Work-based training for adults** between January 1998 and December 1998 who were in a job six months after leaving was 41 per cent, four percentage points less than a year earlier (Table F.3, Nov 99).
- The number of people on **Modern Apprenticeships** in England and Wales was 132,200 as at 27 June 1999 (Table F.1, Nov 99).
- Some 363,100 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on New Deal in Great Britain by the end of September 1999 – 226,900 had left, leaving 136,200 participants at the end of September 1999 (Table F.11).
- Some 43 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 13 per cent transferred to other benefits, 17 per cent left for other known reasons and 28 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of September 1999, 180,700 **people aged 25 or more** had started on New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed in Great Britain – 99,300 had left, leaving 81,300 participating at the end of September 1999 (Table F.16).
- In all, 22,590 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of September 1999, of which 17,580 were unsubsidised and 5,000 were subsidised (Table F.19).

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the third quarter of 1999 grew by 0.9 per cent, up from 0.6 per cent in the second quarter of 1999. Compared with the third quarter of 1998, GDP has grown by 1.8 per cent.
- **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to October were 1.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 4.0 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.
- **Manufacturing output** in the three months to October was up by 1.1 per cent compared with the previous three months and 0.8 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- The total volume of **construction output** in the third quarter of 1999 was 0.1 per cent higher compared with the previous quarter and was 2.0 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- **Business investment** in the third quarter of 1999 was 1.3 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 4.3 per cent higher than the third quarter of 1998.
- **Government consumption** in the third quarter of 1999 was up 0.5 per cent on the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to September was in deficit by £6.1 billion, down from a deficit of £6.7 billion in the previous three months but up from a deficit of £5.2 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to September were 8.2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 5.9 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to September were up 5.2 per cent on the previous three months and up 8.2 per cent on the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) rose by 0.1 per cent over the month to stand at 166.7 for November.
- In the 12 months to November, the all items RPI rose by 1.4 per cent, up from 1.2 per cent for October.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 2.2 per cent, unchanged from the previous month.
- The largest upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs, in particular from mortgage interest payments. There was also a smaller upward effect from price changes for DIY goods, due to recoveries from October sales, offset by a small downward effect from depreciation costs. The largest offsetting downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from price changes for clothing and footwear, where prices rose following mid season sales by less than last year.

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

## Next month

The next Labour Market Update, as well as containing the usual monthly labour market statistics, will also include **whole economy unit wage costs and productivity and redundancies**.

Figure 12 Notified vacancies at Jobcentres

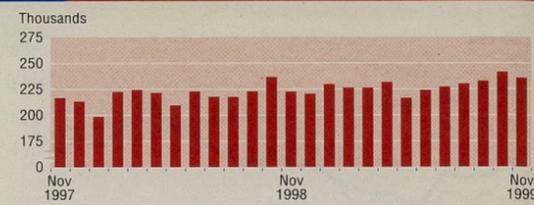
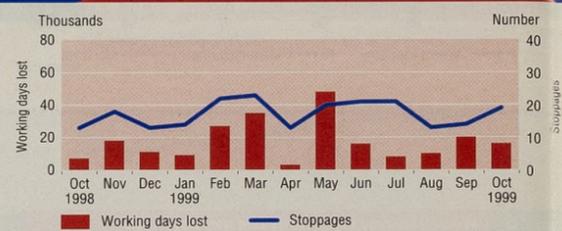


Figure 13 Working days lost due to labour disputes



## Employability

A NEW report from the Institute for Employment Studies (IES) looks at the concept of employability and the benefits that improving the employability of their staff can have for employers. At present, few employers do more than exhort their employees to update their skills.

The report, which was sponsored by the IES Research Club, consisted of three main aspects: a review of other studies aimed at developing a definition of employability; case studies of six organisations to look in detail at employers' approaches; and drawing on other IES work on lifelong learning and individual responsibility for career development.

The definition of employability arrived at suggests that four elements can be defined: the first of these is a person's assets (both knowledge and skills, and also personal attributes such as reliability and common sense). The report suggests that traditional

definitions of employability have tended to stop there; but people also need the capability to exploit their assets and market them. So also identified as the remaining important elements of employability are marketing and deployment skills; presentation; and finally the personal and labour market context.

Employers, the report argues have tended to adopt four main approaches to employability: 'the psychological contract', which argues that individuals need to prepare themselves for career transitions throughout their working lives and that employers should offer development that enhances individuals' ability to find work elsewhere should their employers no longer have need of them; 'softening the blow', an approach adopted by employers looking to shed labour with the minimum of pain to maintain the commitment of remaining staff; 'inplacement', the maximising of the use of internal placement opportunities as

an alternative to outplacement; and 'keeping with kindness', a counterintuitive approach where staff are offered training and development beyond what are necessary for the current job, in the expectation that staff turnover will actually fall as employees are pleased to maintain the currency of their skills and appreciate their employers' interest.

- *Employability and employers: the missing pieces of the jigsaw*, by Penny Tamkin and Jim Hillage. Institute for Employment Studies report 361. ISBN 1 85184 290 X, £19.95. Available from Grantham Book Services Ltd., Isaac Newton Way, Alma Park Industrial Estate, Grantham NG31 9SD.



## Young Caribbean men and the labour market

A RECENT report from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation points to a widening gap between different ethnic groups in terms of disadvantage in the labour market. The report, which draws on Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, shows that Caribbean and Africans have a high average risk of unemployment, albeit with strong variations within the group depending on individual circumstances.

The study looks primarily at the young men classified in the LFS as 'Black Caribbean' and 'Black other' (the author has combined them for the analysis into one group, referred to simply as 'Caribbean'). Data were taken from several years' surveys – from 1985 to 1991 the annual surveys carried out in the spring, and the spring quarters' data from the continuous LFS from 1992 to 1995. This allowed the creation of a sufficiently large sample of young Caribbean men. They were compared with the other main ethnic groups in the LFS.

The study began by examining educational background, in particular the age at which respondents had ended full-time study. This suggests that on average young people from all the ethnic minority groups studied – including Caribbeans –

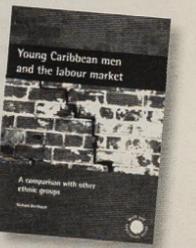
continued in education longer than young Whites, but that for Caribbeans the lead over Whites was smaller than it was for other groups, and had disappeared by the age of 20. It also emerged, however, that people from ethnic minorities on average had to study longer than Whites for equivalent qualifications – Caribbean men required an extra six months in the education system to reach the same level, Africans and Indians an extra year and Pakistanis/Bangladeshis two years more.

The study also looked at unemployment rates by ethnic group. Only one in eight young White men in their 20s was unemployed, but the proportion was as high as one in three for Africans, while Caribbeans experienced almost as much unemployment as Africans. Young Caribbean men who had been born and/or educated in the UK were more likely to be unemployed than the few who had emigrated to the UK after the age of 16; for other ethnic minorities the opposite was the case. Variations in the rate of unemployment (for 20 to 39-year-olds) caused by the overall economic situation affected Caribbeans and Africans more than Whites. Over the period studied, the rate of unemployment among Indians closely tracked that of Whites, but

that for Pakistanis/Bangladeshis varied little (remaining consistently high throughout the economic cycle).

The report concludes that the two variables which appeared to have the most influence on a young man's job prospects were his education and the broader impact of the economic climate. The analysis suggested three groups of young men: Whites and Indians, with unemployment risks that were fairly consistent and relatively low; Pakistanis/Bangladeshis, with unemployment risks that were consistently high; and Caribbeans and Africans, whose unemployment risks varied strongly according to individual circumstances and characteristics.

- *Young Caribbean men and the labour market: a comparison with other ethnic groups*, by Richard Berthoud. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. ISBN 1 899987 84 3, £14.95 plus £2 postage. Available from York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ.



# Parliamentary questions

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

## Size of businesses

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

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

Employee jobs<sup>a</sup> at September 1997, Great Britain

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

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

Source: Annual Earnings Survey

(2 November)

Distribution of employees' earnings<sup>a</sup> by when they started with their current employer; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Pay band	Employees who started with their current employer less than three months ago <sup>b</sup>	Per cent	
		Employees who started with their current employer less than three months ago <sup>b</sup>	All employees
Less than half of average earnings (less than £4.07)	38	18	
From half average earnings up to average earnings (£4.07 to less than £8.14)	46	46	
From average earnings to twice average earnings (£8.14 to less than £16.28)	13	30	
Two or more times average earnings (£16.28 or more)	3	7	
<b>All employees (thousands = 100%)<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>23,680</b>	

<sup>a</sup> The LFS estimate of average hourly earnings for all employees in spring 1999 was £8.14. LFS hourly earnings estimates exclude employees earning £100 per hour or more.

<sup>b</sup> Employees who said that they started working continuously for their employer in the current month or the two previous calendar months.

<sup>c</sup> Excludes employees who did not give a valid response regarding their hourly earnings.

Source: Labour Force Survey

(9 November)

## New jobs (pay rates)

**FRANK FIELD** (Birkenhead) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) what information his department collates on the rates of pay of new jobs as a proportion of average earnings; (2) what proportion of new jobs pay (a) below half average earnings; (b) from half average earnings up to average earnings; (c) from average earnings to twice average earnings and (d) from twice average earnings to five times average earnings and above, for a convenient period for which he has data.

**TIM HOLT:** ONS is not able to identify people in newly created jobs. However, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) does collect data on the earnings of employees and on the length of time people have worked for their current employer. LFS estimates of the distribution of the hourly earnings of those who recently joined their employer relative to the average for all employees are shown in the attached table.

Data for those earning more than five times average hourly earnings have been combined with that for two to five times average earnings because the sample size in the former group is too small for the estimate to be shown separately. The distribution for all employees is also shown. We cannot know how many of these jobs in the former group are newly created and it would be difficult to collect such information reliably from a household survey such as the LFS. Nor does the New Earnings Survey ask employers whether a job is newly created.

## Young people (seeking employment)

**PETER PIKE** (Burnley) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what data he has collated concerning the numbers of 18 to 25-year-olds moving from the north to the south of England to seek employment; and if he will make a statement.

**TIM HOLT:** ONS does not collect information on the reasons why people move from one area of England to another. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) does collect information on people's region of residence and employment status, both current and a year ago. One might infer that people who had not been in employment and who had moved and were either employed or actively seeking and available for work a year later may have moved in order to seek employment. However, LFS estimates for the geographies and age group specified are below the LFS release threshold. This release threshold (10,000 for one quarter's LFS data) arises because, like any other sample survey, the LFS is subject to sampling variability. Numbers below the threshold are not considered sufficiently reliable to release.

(9 November)

## LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183

Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176

E-mail: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

Topics covered include:

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:

020 7533 6094

Fax: 020 7533 6183

e-mail: [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

Prepared by the Government Statistical Service



## Labour Market Spotlight

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

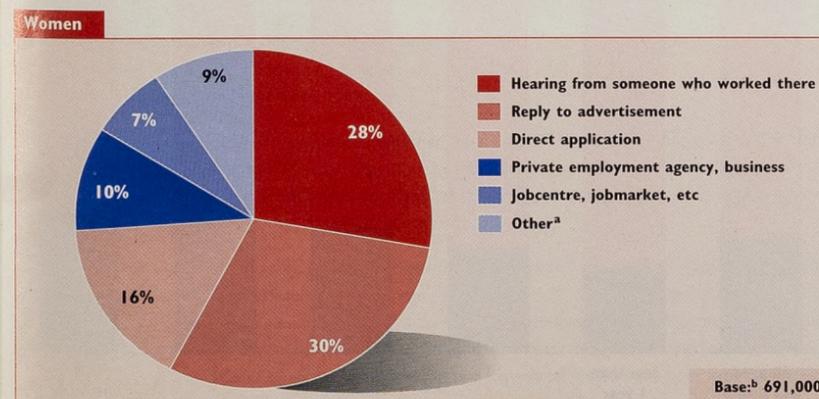
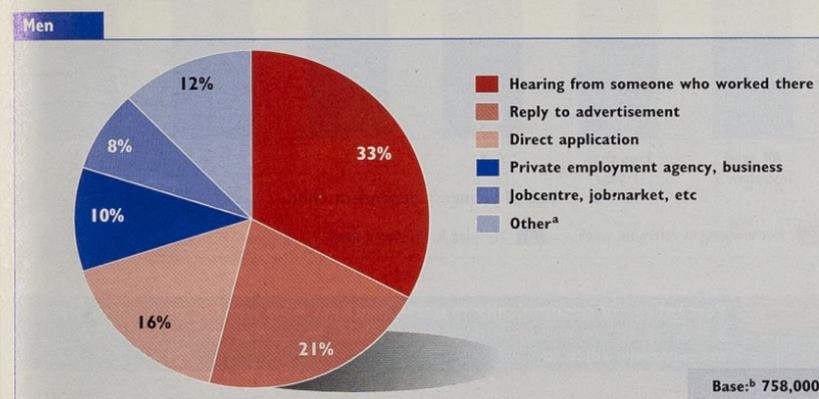
### Contents for January 2000

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 How employees obtained their current job (LFS)          | 4 Labour market status of new graduates (LFS) |
| 2 Labour market status of women with young children (LFS) | 5 Index of topics                             |
| 3 Homeworking (LFS)                                       |   |

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

### 1 How employees obtained their current job

Figure 1 How employees obtained their current job (within the last three months); United Kingdom; summer 1999, not seasonally adjusted



<sup>a</sup> Includes careers office; jobclub; some other method.

<sup>b</sup> Includes those who did not state their main method of looking for work.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The LFS can identify how employees who had been with their employer for three months or less at the time of interview obtained their current job (Figure 1). Information on the methods used by the unemployed last appeared in the October 1999 Spotlight.

• In summer 1999, for both men and women, the most common ways of obtaining a job were hearing from someone who worked there or replying to an advertisement. Around three in ten employees (whether male or female) obtained their job using the former method.

• Women were more likely than men to obtain a job through replying to an advertisement (30 per cent compared with 21 per cent).

These figures are likely to understate the proportion of jobs that are obtained through Jobcentres. Earlier comparisons between surveys of individuals and other measures of different recruitment channels' shares of engagements suggest that people tend to understate the role of Jobcentres in helping them find jobs. The LFS also omits many temporary and short-term engagements. Jobs which a respondent had started during the three months before interview but had left by the time of their survey interview are not included.



## 2 Labour market status of women with young children

Labour Market Spotlight regularly shows analyses of LFS data on mothers by the age of their youngest dependent child (e.g. 'Women in the labour market', p579, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1999). The current piece focuses on women with pre-school age children (those younger than five years). **Table 1** shows the labour market status of these women. **Figure 2** shows for employed mothers the proportions working and not working in the reference week by the age of their youngest child. **Figure 3** shows the proportions of economically inactive women who wanted and did not want a job by the age of their youngest child.

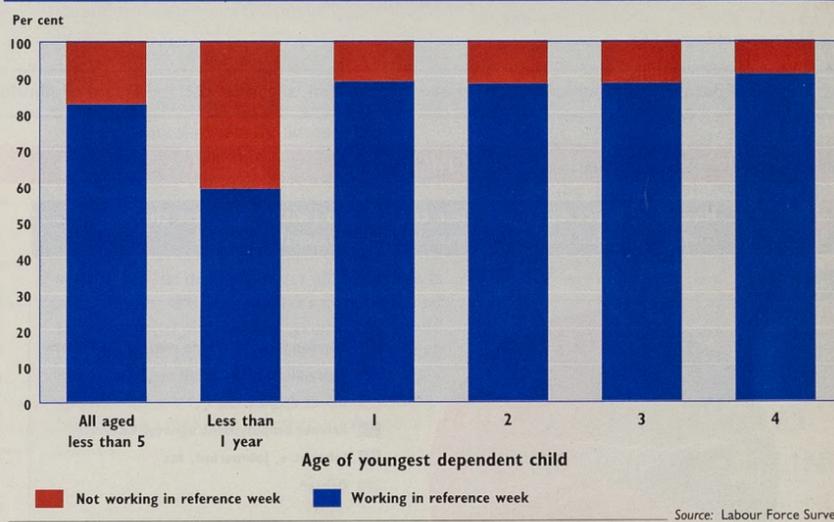
- 1 Employment rates vary by age of youngest dependent child. About 49 per cent of women with a youngest child aged less than one year are employed. This percentage increased to 59 per cent for those with youngest child aged four.
- 2 There was a rise in the percentage of women employed from when the youngest dependent child is two years old to when the youngest child is three years old (51 per cent to 56 per cent). This could be due to children reaching nursery school age and possibly freeing up more time for the mother to work.
- 3 Although nearly half of women with a child aged less than one year were employed, less than three-fifths of them actually worked in the reference week compared with around nine in ten of those with children aged one to four. Some 86 per cent of those with a child aged less than one year gave maternity leave as their reason for not working in the reference week.
- 4 Among mothers with children aged under five, the inactivity rate slowly decreased with age of youngest child from 47 per cent for those with youngest child aged less than one year to 37 per cent for those with youngest child aged four years.
- 5 Of those economically inactive, the percentage who wanted and did not want a job varied with age of youngest child. Around 24 per cent of those with a child under one year wanted a job. This percentage increased gradually to 39 per cent of those with a child aged four.

**Table 1** Labour market status of mothers with young children; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Age of youngest dependent child	Thousands and per cent			All mothers (thousands=100%)
	Employed	ILO unemployed	Inactive	
All aged less than 5 years	53.0	4.1	42.9	2,999
Less than 1 year	49.4	3.5	47.1	693
1	52.1	3.9	44.0	711
2	51.2	4.0	44.9	607
3	55.9	5.8	38.3	529
4	58.9	3.9	37.2	458

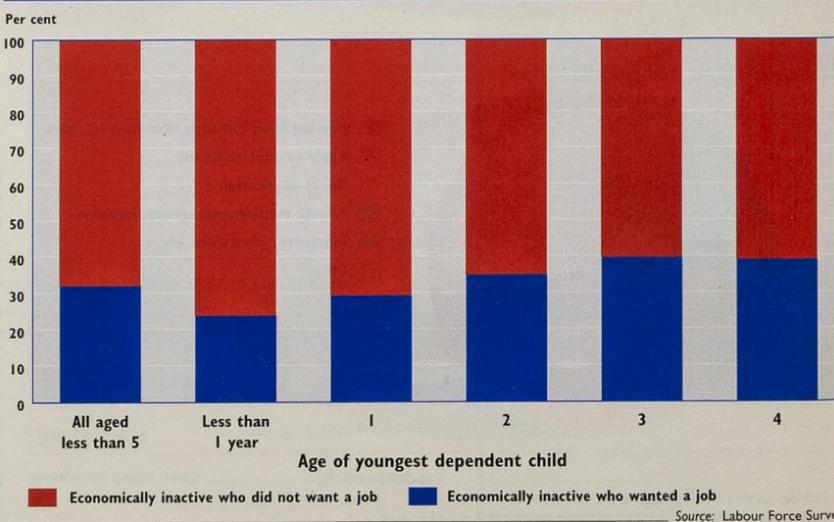
Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 2** Percentage of employed mothers working or not working in the reference week by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 3** Percentage of economically inactive mothers who wanted or did not want a job, by age of youngest dependent child; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

## 3 Homeworking

**Table 2** Homeworking employees and self-employed, by sex and social class; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	People who ever do some work from home				Per cent
	All	Mainly work at home	Did some work from home in the reference week	Others who ever work from home	
<b>Men and women</b>					
All <sup>a</sup>	25.2	2.3	4.0	18.9	74.8
Professional occupations	54.9	2.8	12.0	40.1	45.1
Associate professional and technical	45.6	3.2	7.6	34.9	54.4
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	15.0	2.6	1.9	10.5	85.0
Skilled occupations (manual)	12.9	0.6	1.5	10.8	87.1
Partly skilled occupations	8.6	2.6	0.8	5.2	91.4
Unskilled occupations	3.4	*	*	3.1	96.6
<b>Men</b>					
All <sup>a</sup>	27.5	1.3	4.7	21.4	72.5
Professional occupations	54.9	3.1	12.4	39.4	45.1
Associate professional and technical	47.9	2.6	8.1	37.3	52.1
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	20.1	0.9	3.8	15.4	79.9
Skilled occupations (manual)	13.4	0.3	1.6	11.5	86.6
Partly skilled occupations	6.7	*	1.0	5.5	93.3
Unskilled occupations	4.5	*	*	4.1	95.5
<b>Women</b>					
All <sup>a</sup>	22.4	3.4	3.1	15.8	77.6
Professional occupations	55.2	*	10.7	42.5	44.8
Associate professional and technical	42.8	3.8	7.0	32.0	57.2
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	13.0	3.3	1.1	8.6	87.0
Skilled occupations (manual)	10.7	2.0	1.1	7.6	89.3
Partly skilled occupations	10.5	5.0	0.7	4.8	89.5
Unskilled occupations	2.4	*	*	2.1	97.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Includes people in the armed forces and those who did not state their social class.  
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

## Homeworking

Every quarter the LFS asks employed respondents where they mainly work in their main job. They are given the following list of options.

1. in their own home;
2. in the same grounds or buildings as their home;
3. in different places using home as a base; or
4. somewhere quite separate from home.

In the spring quarters they are also asked whether they ever do any paid or unpaid work at home for their main job. Then they are asked whether they have spent at least one full day in the reference week working at home, and are given the same options as for the first question, except for the fourth option which is replaced with "not worked at home during the reference week."

In **Table 2** the second column refers to people who gave answer 1 to the first question. The third refers to those who do not mainly work in their own home but did work at home at least 1 day in the reference week (i.e. answered 1 to the third question but not 1 to the first question). The fourth column refers to those who neither usually work at home, nor worked at home for at least one day in the reference week, but who answered yes to the second question. The first column covers all those who ever work at home and is the sum of the second, third and fourth columns.

This analysis has been based only on those respondents who were contactable in the spring quarter.

Although only a small percentage of people work mainly from home, there is a larger proportion who may sometimes work at home (see red box). The LFS can be used to identify varying degrees of homeworking. **Table 2** shows the degree to which employees and self-employed people work from home by sex and social class, for spring 1999.

- 1 Women were more likely than men to mainly work from home (3.4 per cent compared with 1.3 per cent for men) but men were more likely than women ever to do some work from home (28 per cent compared with 22 per cent for women).
- 2 The majority of those in professional occupations did some work from home (55 per cent). This proportion varied with social class to only around 3 per cent of those in unskilled occupations ever doing some work from home.
- 3 The proportion who did some work from home was lower going down the list of social classes. For men this was true across all degrees of homeworking, whereas for women it was true for all apart from those who mainly worked at home.
- 4 Among women, those in partly skilled occupations were the most likely to work mainly at home in their main job (5 per cent), whereas for men the highest proportions occurred in the professional and associate professional and technical groups at around 3 per cent.
- 5 The differences in the homeworking pattern between men and women can largely be explained by the differences between part-time and full-time working. Women are more likely to be working part-time, and part-time workers are more likely to mainly work at home in their main job than full-time workers but less likely to do any work at home otherwise.



#### 4 Labour market status of new graduates

With the enormous growth of higher education there has been a corresponding growth in interest in the experiences of new graduates in the labour market. Using the LFS definition of a new graduate (see red box) it is possible to see what those who graduated the previous year were doing by the following spring. **Table 3** shows the labour market status of new graduates in spring 1999. This information is not comparable with the Department for Education and Employment's principal source of information on the destinations of newly qualified graduates, which takes into account those going on to further study when calculating employment and unemployment rates.

- 1 Of 200,000 new graduates, just over half were men.
- 2 Women were slightly less likely to be economically active (91 per cent compared with 97 per cent for men), although the employment rates were similar (at 86 per cent for men and 85 per cent for women).

**Table 3** Labour market status of new graduates; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>85</b>
Economic activity rate (%)	94	97	91
In employment	171	91	79
Employment rate (%)	86	86	85
ILO unemployed	18	12	*
<b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Source: Labour Force Survey

#### LFS definition of a 'new' graduate

The LFS can be used to generate information on 'new' graduates using the following definition:

- 1 the respondent was in full-time education a year ago (as reported by the respondent in a question asked every spring quarter); and
- 2 the respondent is not in full-time education now; and
- 3 the highest qualification of the respondent is a degree or a higher degree (for example, doctorate or masters).

This definition will include a very small number of respondents who graduated some time ago, but then returned to full-time education (which ended sometime in the 12 months leading up to the survey).

#### 5 Index of topics covered in Labour Market Spotlight May 1998 to January 2000

**Claimant count**  
sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (Jun 98)

**Disability**  
see health problems

**Earnings**  
inside and outside London (Nov 98)  
of men and women in couples where both are employees (Aug 99)

**Economic activity**  
by when left last job (Feb 99)  
of young people (May 99, Aug 99, Nov 99)  
status of couples (Jan 99, Nov 99)

**Economic inactivity**  
never had a paid job since leaving school (Jul 98, Jul 99)  
of long-term sick or disabled (Dec 99)  
of people who are looking after family or home (Jun 98)  
people who would like to work; by ethnic origin (Oct 98)

**Education (see also Qualifications and Young people)**  
by economic status (Apr 99)

**Employment**  
employment rates in English local authority districts (May 99)  
employment in IT occupations by region (Jun 99)  
employee jobs in selected industries (May 98, Aug 98)  
how current job was obtained (Jan 99, Jan 00)  
information technology (Dec 98)  
job-types of employees who were not in employment one year ago (Oct 98)  
length of time continuously employed (May 99)  
of different nationalities (Jul 98)  
of new graduates (Oct 98)  
people who are looking for a new or additional job (Jun 98)

reason for leaving last job (Dec 99)  
status one year ago (Sep 98, Sep 99)  
unpaid family workers (Feb 99)  
working in inner London (May 99)

**Ethnic groups**  
by economic status (Jun 98, Sep 98, Dec 98, Mar 99, Jun 99, Sep 99, Dec 99)  
by part-time employment (Dec 98, Dec 99)  
economically inactive who would like to work (Oct 98)  
employment rate by ethnic group and whether born in UK or not (Aug 99)  
proportion of young people in ethnic groups who were in full-time education (Sep 99)

**Graduates**  
labour market status of new graduates (Jan 00)

**Health problems**  
by economic activity and disability classification (Mar 99)  
by economic status, and region (Nov 98)  
disabled people and the labour market (Jun 99, Dec 99)

**Holiday entitlement**  
of full-time employees, by occupation (Apr 99)

**Homeworkers**  
by main and second job, and occupation (Mar 99)  
by main and second job (May 98)  
telecommuting homeworkers by social class (Jan 00)  
teleworkers (Oct 98)

**Hours**  
actual hours of paid and unpaid overtime (Apr 99)  
employees usually working more than 48 hours per week, by occupation (Dec 98)  
flexible working arrangements (Oct 99)  
hours worked in main and second jobs (Aug 98)  
reasons for working fewer hours than usual (Jun 99)

**Job-related training**  
by occupation and industry (Mar 99)  
by length, site, and payment of fees (Jun 98, Jun 99)  
by employment status, age and qualification (Sep 98, Sep 99)  
over time, and by region and ethnic origin (Dec 98, Dec 99)

**Managerial responsibilities**  
by qualification and age (Jun 98)  
of equal opportunities target groups (Feb 99)  
part-time (Jan 99)

**Nationalities**  
employment (Jul 98)

**Part-time workers**  
by age and reason (Dec 98)  
by social class (Sep 99)  
managers (Jan 99)  
reasons for not wanting a full-time job (Jun 99)

**Qualifications**  
highest qualification held by age and sex (Jul 99)  
ILO unemployment rates and average gross weekly earnings (Apr 99)  
method of jobsearch by highest qualification (Jul 99)

**Second jobs**  
by occupation and industry (Mar 99)  
reasons for looking for another job (Jul 99)

**Self-employment**  
at sub-national level (Sep 98)  
reasons for becoming self-employed (Nov 99)  
work location and employees (Aug 98)

**Shiftworking**  
by type of shift, and occupation (Nov 98)

**Sickness absence**  
by age and sex (Dec 99)  
by industry, occupation, and numbers of days (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, May 99, Aug 99, Nov 99)

**Teleworkers**  
by job-type and occupation (May 98, Oct 98, Oct 99)

**Temporary workers**  
by occupation (Dec 98)  
by occupation, industry and length of employment (Nov 99)  
by reason and age (Aug 99)

**Travel**  
usual method and time taken to travel to work, by job-type (Jul 98, Mar 99)

**Unemployment**  
by when left last job (Feb 99)  
length, by reason for leaving last job (Jul 98)  
methods of job search (Jan 99), by duration of unemployment (Oct 99)  
sought and usual occupations of claimants of unemployment-related benefits (Jun 98)

**Unions**  
membership density by ethnic origin (Mar 99)  
membership density by type of employment (May 98)

**Vacancies**  
jobcentre vacancies by occupation and industry (Sep 98, Sep 99)

**Women**  
in the labour market (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, May 99, Aug 99, Nov 99)  
labour market status of women with young children (Jan 00)  
returners (Sep 98, Sep 99)

**Young people**  
economic activity by academic age (May 98, Aug 98, Nov 98, Feb 99, Aug 99, Nov 99)  
educational status by ethnic origin (Sep 98, Sep 99)  
new graduates (Oct 98)

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

## Spotlight on the South East

This article on the South East is the ninth in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective.

By **Steve Good**  
Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

#### Key points

- The seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate in the South East rose over the past two years from 78.0 per cent to 80.0 per cent, while the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate has fallen from 5.4 to 3.7 per cent.

#### Demography

- The population in the South East has increased each year over the past ten years, with an overall increase of 5.5 per cent since 1988. This compares with an increase of 3.6 per cent in the UK over the same period.

#### Employment

- The seasonally adjusted working-age employment rate in the South East at spring 1999 was higher than in all other regions in the UK.
- Employment in the South East rose by 2 per cent between spring 1997 and spring 1998, compared with a rise of 1 per cent for Great Britain in the same period.

#### Unemployment

- The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the South East at spring 1999 was 3.7 per cent compared with 6.2 per cent for the UK.
- The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate at August 1999 was 2.3 per cent in the South East, compared with 4.2 per cent for the UK.

#### Activity

- The economic activity rate for those of working age in the South East at spring 1999 was 83.1 per cent, while the rate for the UK was 78.8 per cent.

#### Inactivity

- There were 207,000 inactive people who wanted a job, but were not seeking one, in the South East during spring 1999, a decrease of 6 per cent since spring 1998.

#### Vacancies

- Vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the South East over the past ten years have fluctuated and show a fall of 4 per cent compared with the same month ten years previously. This compares with a fall of 1 per cent in the total number of vacancies notified in the UK in the same period.

#### Earnings

- The average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the South East was £406 in April 1998. This was 5 per cent higher than the average for Great Britain which was £384.

#### Qualifications and training

- The breakdown of the economically active population of working age by highest qualification in the South East is similar in percentage terms to that of Great Britain.
- Between spring 1998 and spring 1999, the number of males of working age in the South East receiving job related training rose by 4 per cent, while the number of women rose by 8 per cent.

## Data

THE DATA in this article are not seasonally adjusted, unless stated otherwise. They are taken from a number of sources, and the latest periods covered are as follows: data from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) are for spring 1999 (March-May 1999); data from the annual LFS database cover the period March 1997 to February 1998; claimant count data are for August 1999; vacancy data are for July 1999; employer surveys data are for June 1999; New Earnings Survey (NES) data are for April 1998; and population estimates are for mid-1998.

## Introduction

PORTSMOUTH HAS the highest population density in the South East, at 47 persons per hectare, followed by Southampton with 43 persons and Reading with almost 37 persons. Two areas in the South East had less than 1.5 persons per hectare, namely West Oxfordshire and Chichester (Figure 1).

The labour market in the South East has followed a comparable trend to that of the UK. The seasonally adjusted International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rate for the South East is between 1.8 and 2.6 percentage points lower than that of the UK since spring 1997 (Figure 8). Looking at seasonally adjusted claimant count rates, the pattern in the South East is similar to that of the UK but with the South East showing rates between 1.5 and 3.3 percentage points lower than that of the UK since August 1989 (Figure 9).

The proportion of people working in manufacturing in the South East in June 1999 was 3 per cent lower than that of Great Britain as a whole. In contrast, the proportion of people working in service industries in the South East was 3 per cent higher than that seen in Great Britain.

The South East has a higher proportion of economically active people of working age with higher education or GCE A level or equivalent qualifications than Great Britain as a whole (Figure 18); it has a higher proportion of people in employment in managers and administrators, professional and associate professional and technical occupations than Great Britain as a whole (Figure 7). With the exception of men and women working in the associate professional and technical occupations, and women in professional occupations, earnings were higher in the South East in each of the occupational groups compared to Great Britain (Table 5). It was especially so for men in the managers and administrators group, where earnings in the South East were 33 per cent above the Great Britain average.

Table 1 Resident population by unitary authority and local authority district; 1988-1998

	Population (thousands)								Population percentage change <sup>a</sup>		
	1988	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1997-1998	1993-1998	1988-1998
United Kingdom	57,158	58,006	58,191	58,395	58,606	58,801	59,009	59,237	0.4	1.8	3.6
<b>South East</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>7,712</b>	<b>7,737</b>	<b>7,784</b>	<b>7,847</b>	<b>7,895</b>	<b>7,959</b>	<b>8,004</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Bracknell Forest UA	91	100	102	105	108	110	111	111	0.0	8.6	21.4
Brighton and Hove UA	242	245	245	246	248	250	253	256	1.2	4.3	5.5
Isle of Wight UA	128	126	125	125	125	125	126	127	0.9	1.8	-0.5
Medway UA	241	244	242	242	240	239	240	243	1.1	0.2	0.7
Milton Keynes UA	172	181	184	188	193	197	200	203	1.6	10.2	18.4
Portsmouth UA	187	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	-0.1	0.5	1.6
Reading UA	137	137	138	139	141	143	146	148	1.4	7.3	8.1
Slough UA	102	103	103	105	109	110	111	112	0.4	7.9	9.2
Southampton UA	204	208	209	212	214	215	215	216	0.5	3.3	6.1
West Berkshire UA	138	140	141	142	143	144	144	144	0.0	2.3	4.8
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	133	136	137	138	140	142	142	140	-0.8	2.8	5.5
Wokingham UA	144	142	143	142	142	142	144	145	0.8	1.7	1.2
<b>Buckinghamshire<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>451</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Aylesbury Vale	145	150	152	152	154	155	157	158	0.8	4.2	9.1
Chiltern	89	90	91	91	92	93	94	94	-0.3	3.2	5.7
South Buckinghamshire	61	63	63	64	63	63	63	64	1.0	0.5	4.7
Wycombe	157	161	161	163	164	164	164	163	-0.2	1.2	4.4
<b>East Sussex<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>464</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Eastbourne	80	86	87	88	89	89	90	90	0.8	4.2	13.4
Hastings	84	84	83	83	83	82	82	81	-0.9	-1.9	-3.5
Lewes	89	89	89	88	88	87	86	86	-0.3	-3.0	-3.3
Rother	83	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	1.4	7.7	10.6
Wealden	129	134	134	135	136	138	140	142	1.7	6.5	10.4
<b>Hampshire<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Basingstoke and Deane	141	146	147	147	147	148	148	148	-0.2	1.0	4.9
East Hampshire	103	105	106	108	110	111	112	111	-0.2	4.6	7.7
Eastleigh	102	108	110	111	111	112	112	112	0.3	2.7	10.1
Fareham	98	101	101	102	103	104	105	105	0.3	4.2	7.1
Gosport	78	77	76	75	75	76	77	77	-0.3	1.0	-1.4
Hart	80	82	83	83	84	86	86	86	0.2	4.0	7.4
Havant	122	119	118	119	118	117	118	118	0.3	0.6	-3.2
New Forest	162	162	165	166	169	170	171	171	0.1	4.0	5.5
Rushmoor	86	88	86	86	86	86	85	87	2.1	2.0	1.7
Test Valley	102	103	105	105	106	107	109	111	1.8	6.2	9.7
Winchester	97	99	100	102	104	106	108	110	2.0	9.5	13.4
<b>Kent<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Ashford	93	94	94	95	96	98	99	100	0.7	6.4	7.9
Canterbury	131	131	132	134	135	136	139	139	0.6	5.3	6.7
Dartford	80	82	83	83	84	84	85	85	1.0	3.4	6.9
Dover	105	106	106	107	107	107	108	109	0.9	2.5	3.8
Gravesham	93	94	93	93	92	92	92	92	0.3	-1.3	-1.8
Maidstone	136	138	139	138	139	141	141	141	0.0	1.8	3.8
Sevenoaks	111	109	109	110	110	110	112	112	0.1	2.2	0.8
Shepway	90	95	95	96	97	99	99	100	0.6	4.9	11.0
Swale	115	117	117	117	118	118	118	119	0.3	1.3	3.1
Thanet	127	126	126	125	125	126	127	127	0.1	1.0	0.1
Tonbridge and Malling	102	102	102	103	104	105	105	106	0.6	3.9	3.5
Tunbridge Wells	101	102	102	103	103	103	102	103	0.8	0.9	1.9
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Cherwell	121	128	125	127	131	133	133	135	1.1	7.6	11.2
Oxford	128	131	132	133	135	137	142	144	1.8	9.2	13.0
South Oxfordshire	120	122	122	122	123	125	126	127	1.3	4.7	6.4
Vale of White Horse	111	112	113	113	113	113	113	113	0.1	0.0	1.9
West Oxfordshire	93	93	94	95	96	96	97	97	0.1	4.0	4.4
<b>Surrey</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Elmbridge	112	115	117	120	122	125	128	129	1.4	10.3	15.2
Epsom and Ewell	67	69	69	69	69	69	70	70	0.8	2.2	4.4
Guildford	125	127	126	126	125	125	127	127	0.1	0.4	1.1
Mole Valley	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	-0.9	-0.5	0.3
Reigate and Banstead	116	119	119	118	119	119	120	120	-0.1	1.2	4.0
Runnymede	73	75	75	75	76	76	76	76	0.8	1.8	5.1
Spelthorne	89	92	92	91	89	89	89	89	-0.5	-3.3	-0.1
Surrey Heath	79	81	81	82	82	82	83	84	0.5	3.2	5.8
Tandridge	77	78	77	77	77	78	79	79	0.8	3.6	3.0
Waverley	113	115	115	115	114	115	115	115	0.2	0.2	1.7
Woking	87	88	88	89	90	91	91	92	0.5	4.1	6.1
<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Adur	58	58	58	58	58	59	59	59	-0.5	1.3	0.5
Arun	131	132	133	134	136	138	140	141	0.3	5.5	7.2
Chichester	103	102	102	103	104	104	106	107	1.3	4.8	4.6
Crawley	87	89	89	90	92	93	95	97	1.4	8.2	11.3
Horsham	109	110	112	114	116	119	121	122	0.5	8.4	12.1
Mid Sussex	122	123	125	125	126	125	125	127	1.4	1.7	4.2
Worthing	98	98	98	97	99	99	100	100	0.1	2.2	2.0

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

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



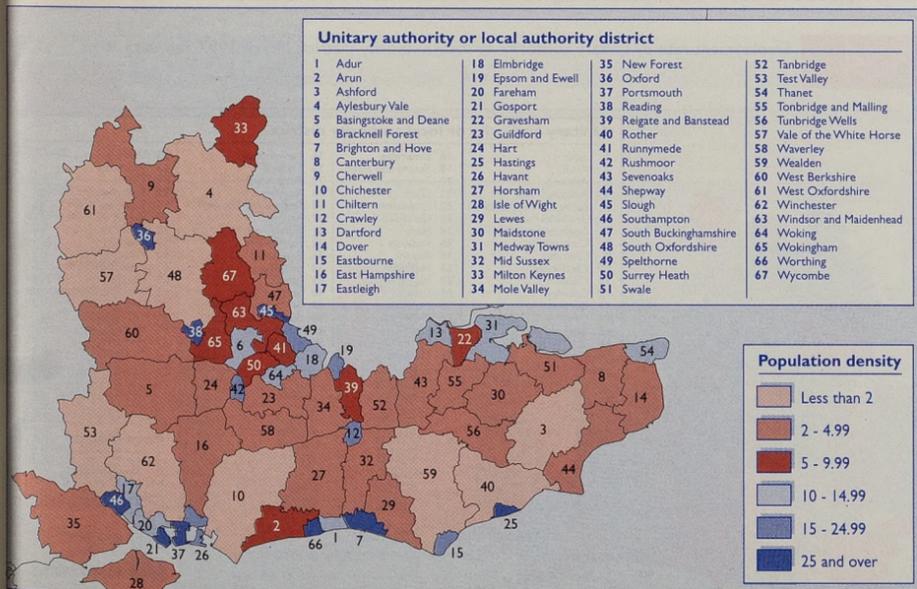
Table 2 Resident population by age and sex; 1998

Percentage aged: <sup>a</sup>	South East			Per cent
	Men	Women	All	
0-14	19.7	18.0	18.8	
15-19	6.4	5.8	6.1	
20-29	13.4	12.5	12.9	
30-39	16.4	15.1	15.8	
40-49	13.7	13.1	13.4	
50-59	12.3	12.0	12.2	
60 and over	18.2	23.4	20.9	
All ages (=100%) (thousands)	3,934	4,070	8,004	
	United Kingdom			
	Men	Women	All	
0-14	20.0	18.4	19.2	
15-19	6.5	5.9	6.2	
20-29	13.9	12.8	13.4	
30-39	16.4	15.3	15.9	
40-49	13.4	12.9	13.1	
50-59	11.9	11.7	11.8	
60 and over	17.9	22.9	20.4	
All ages (=100%) (thousands)	29,128	30,108	59,237	

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

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

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



## Employment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted employment rate in the South East at spring 1999 was 80.0 per cent, based on the LFS measure of those of working age in employment as a proportion of the working age population. This represents a rise of one percentage point over the year. This rate was higher than in all other regions in the UK.

Almost 4 million people aged 16 and over were in employment in the South East at spring 1999 according to the LFS. Of these, 3.4 million were employees and 496,000 were self-employed, with the remainder either on TEC/CCTE delivered government-supported training or unpaid family workers (Table 3).

### Trends

The seasonally adjusted employment rate in the South East at spring 1999 was 80.0 per cent, a rise of one percentage point since spring 1998, and a rise of 4.2 percentage points over spring 1994. This compares with a rate of 74.1 per cent in Great Britain at spring 1999, a rise of 0.5 percentage points since spring 1998, and a rise of 3.1 percentage points since spring 1994.

### Part-time and temporary employment

One in four of all those employed in the South East at spring 1999 was a part-time worker, a similar proportion to that seen in the UK. Of the reasons given for part-time working in the South East at spring 1999, 76 per cent said that they preferred not to have a full-time job; this compares with 72 per cent for the UK as a whole (Figure 2).

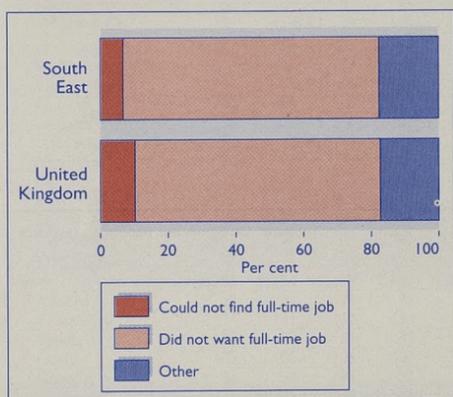
Some 6 per cent of employees in the South East were temporary workers at spring 1999, compared with 7.2 per cent for the UK. The reasons given for temporary working at spring 1999 show that there was a considerably smaller proportion who could not find permanent work in the South East (28 per cent compared with 36 per cent for the UK as a whole). A higher percentage in the South East stated that they preferred not to have a permanent job (36 per cent compared with 31 per cent for the UK) (Figure 3).

**Table 3** Employment, spring quarters 1993-1999

	Thousands							percentage change			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1993-1999	1993-1994	1994-1999	1998-1999
<b>All in employment aged 16 and over</b>											
South East	3,625	3,677	3,707	3,772	3,816	3,889	3,965	9.4	1.4	7.8	2.0
Great Britain	24,907	25,093	25,350	25,578	26,009	26,272	26,570	6.7	0.7	5.9	1.1
<b>Employees</b>											
South East	3,072	3,086	3,137	3,201	3,224	3,342	3,435	11.8	0.5	11.3	2.8
Great Britain	21,313	21,415	21,675	22,020	22,447	22,843	23,227	9.0	0.5	8.5	1.7
<b>Self-employed</b>											
South East	503	538	531	537	560	520	496	-1.4	7.0	-7.8	-4.6
Great Britain	3,108	3,216	3,269	3,205	3,247	3,169	3,096	-0.4	3.5	-3.7	-2.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

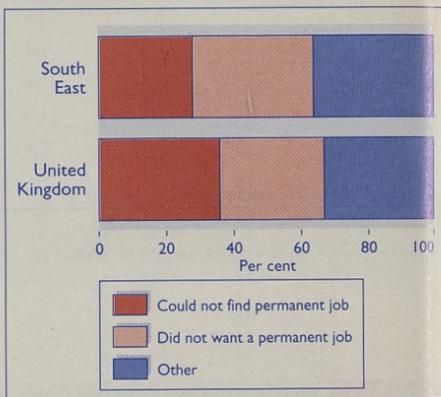
**Figure 2** Part-time workers,<sup>a</sup> reasons for part-time working; March-May 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

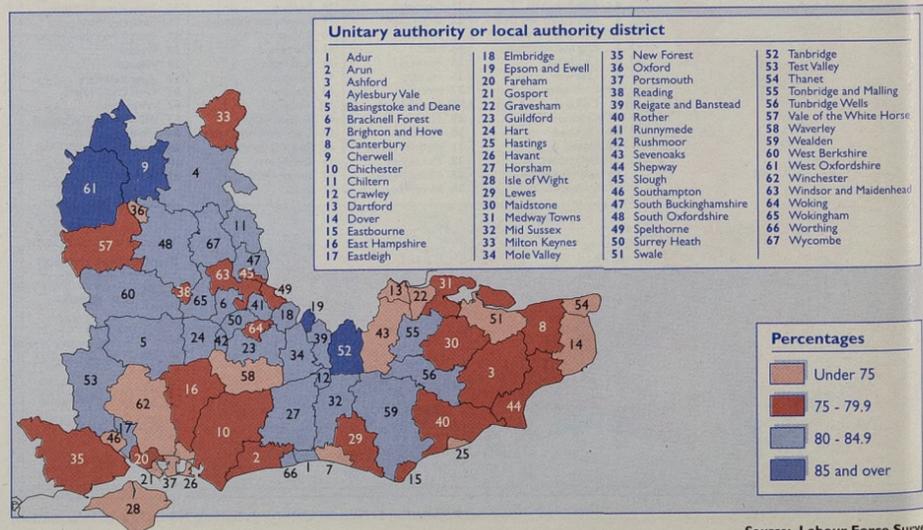
<sup>a</sup> Employees and self-employed.

**Figure 3** Temporary employees, reasons for temporary working; March-May 1999



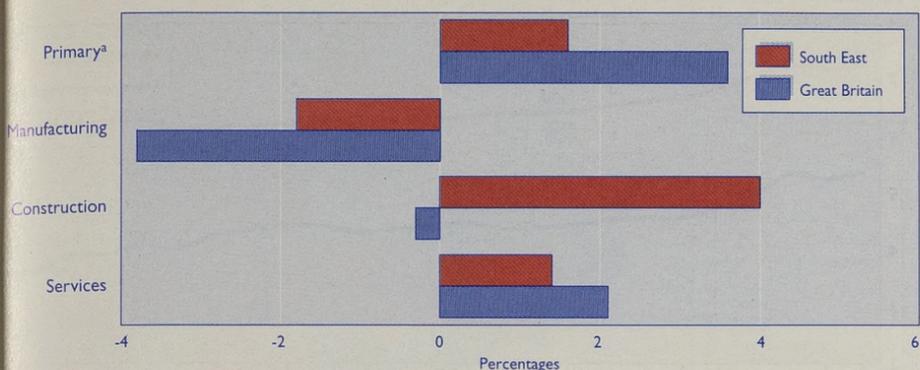
Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 4** Employment rate by unitary authority or local authority district; March 1997-February 1998



Source: Labour Force Survey

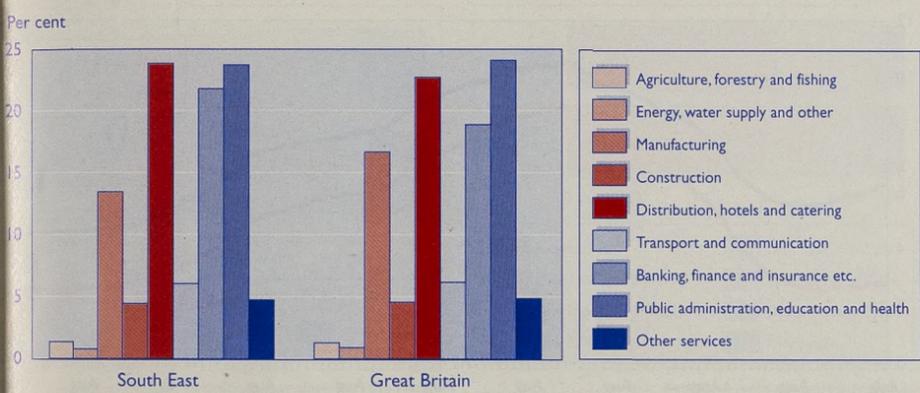
**Figure 5** Annual change in employee jobs by major industry group; June 1998 to June 1999



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

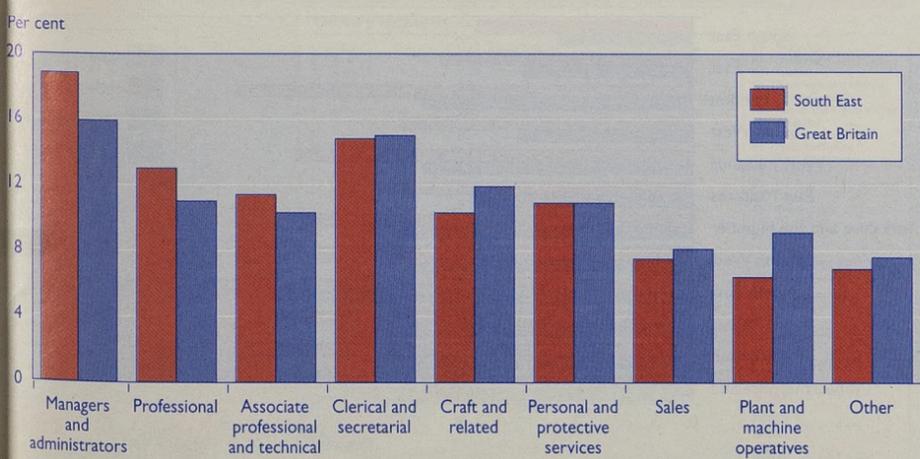
Source: ONS employer surveys

**Figure 6** Employee jobs by industry; June 1999



Source: ONS employer surveys

**Figure 7** Employment<sup>a</sup> by occupation; March-May 1999



<sup>a</sup> All aged 16+ in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Employment cont.

### Sub-regional analysis

Data for 1997-98 show that employment rates were variable throughout the region. However, a cluster of districts to the centre of the region displayed employment rates of between 80 and 85 per cent (Figure 4). The rate was highest in Tandridge at 86.9 per cent, and lowest in Gravesham at 65.3 per cent. These rates compare with 78.3 per cent for the whole of the South East, and 74.3 per cent for Great Britain in the same period.

### Industry analysis

Estimates from employer surveys indicate that between June 1998 and June 1999 there was a decrease of almost 2 per cent in the number of employee jobs in manufacturing industries in the South East. This compares with a decrease of almost 4 per cent for Great Britain. Construction industry jobs showed an increase of almost 4 per cent, compared with a less than 1 per cent decrease for Great Britain (Figure 5).

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

### Analysis by occupation

The breakdown of those in employment by major occupation groups in the South East showed marked differences compared with those for Great Britain. The main differences were seen in plant and machine operatives occupations, comprising of 6.4 per cent for the South East, compared with 9.1 per cent for Great Britain; and managers and administrators, where the South East was 18.8 per cent and the Great Britain figure was 15.9 per cent. Other areas of interest were professional occupations where there were two percentage points more people working in the South East than in Great Britain as a whole; and craft and related, with 1.6 percentage points less people working in the South East than in Great Britain (Figure 7).

## Unemployment

THE SEASONALLY adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the South East, based on data from the spring 1999 LFS, was 3.7 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent for the UK (Figure 8). The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate for the South East at August 1999 was 2.3 per cent, compared with 4.2 per cent for the UK (Figure 9).

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits was 6 per cent lower than it had been ten years earlier. The claimant count rate for the South East was 0.4 percentage points lower in August 1999 (2.3 per cent) than in August 1989 (2.7 per cent) while for the UK the rate was 1.8 percentage points lower (4.2 per cent compared with 6.0 per cent).

### Trends

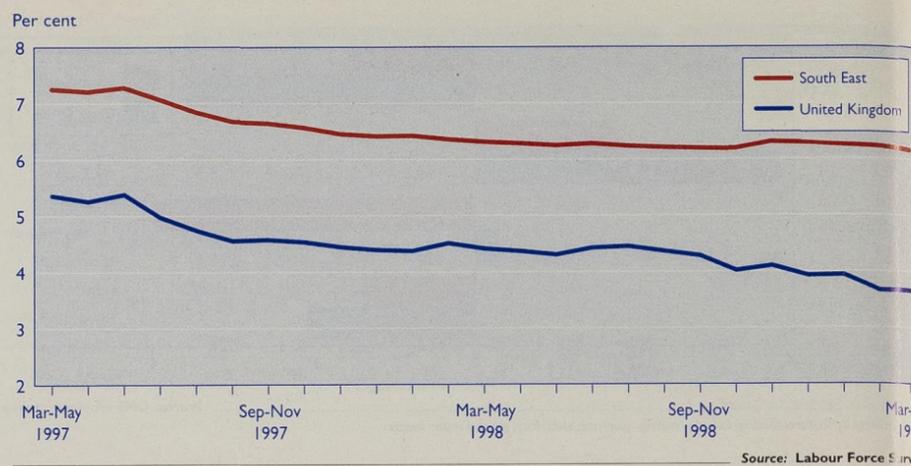
The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate in the South East was lower than that for the UK, with the rate for both the South East and the UK showing a fall since winter 1998/1999. At spring 1997, the rate in the South East was 5.4 per cent. This rate was also seen in the May-July 1997 period since when it has fallen to a rate of 3.7 per cent at spring 1999. The corresponding figures for the UK were 7.3 per cent at May-July 1997, falling by 1.1 percentage points to 6.2 per cent at spring 1999 (Figure 8).

The claimant count rate for the South East has been consistently lower than that for the UK throughout the ten-year period while maintaining a similar pattern. In August 1999, the South East rate was nearly two percentage points lower than that for the UK, and was the lowest seen throughout the last ten years. The claimant count rate of 4.2 for the UK in August 1999 was also the lowest seen throughout the same ten-year period (Figure 9).

### Unemployment rates

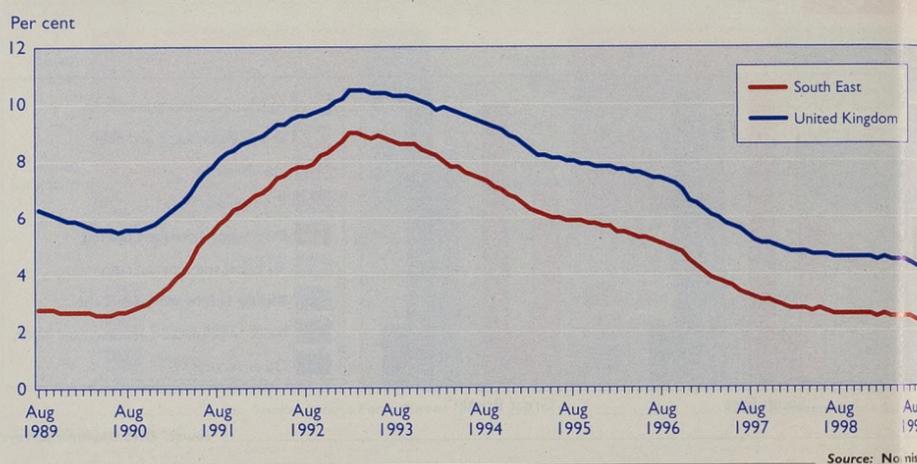
Comparing seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rates with those of other Government Office Regions, the South East had the lowest rate at 3.7 per cent. The claimant count rate in the South East, at 2.3 per cent, was also lower than in any other region (Figure 10).

Figure 8 ILO unemployment rates; spring 1997-spring 1999, seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

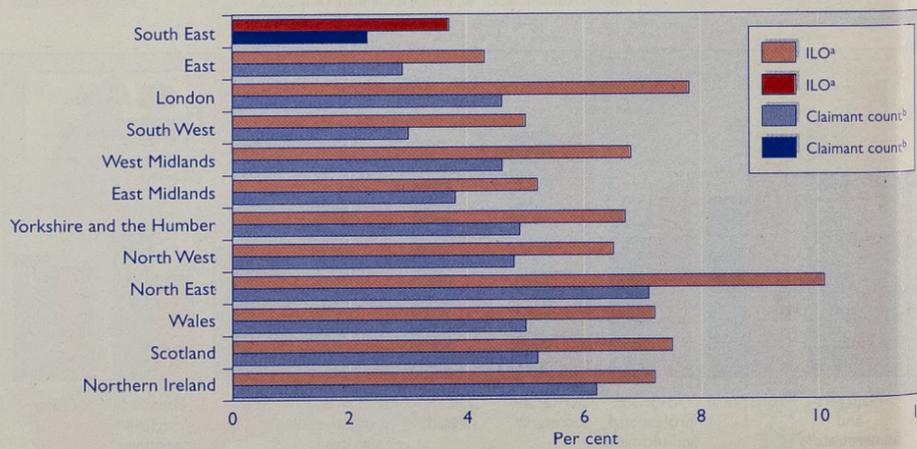
Figure 9 Claimant count rate, August 1989 to August 1999; seasonally adjusted



Source: Nomis<sup>a</sup>

a Those claiming unemployment-related benefits.

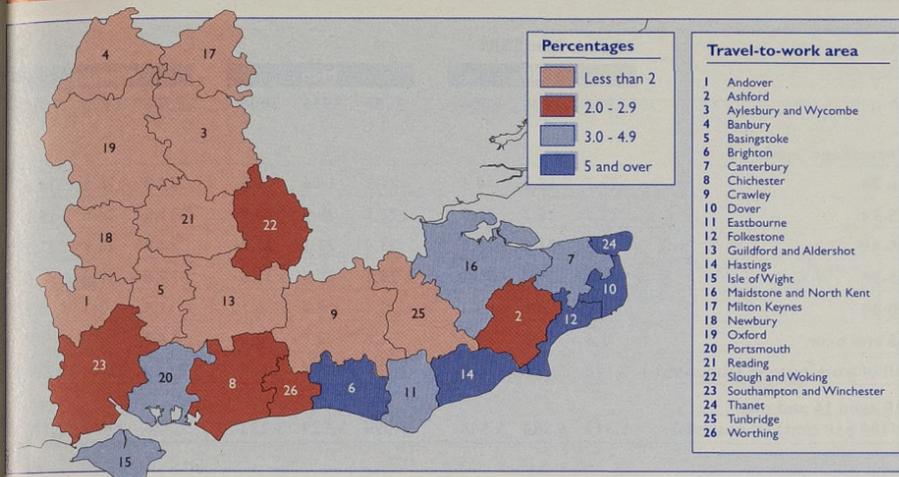
Figure 10 Unemployment rates by region; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



Source: Nomis<sup>a</sup>

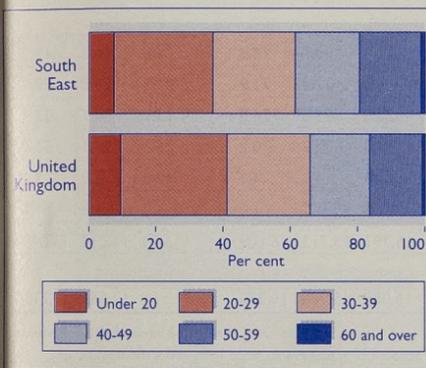
a Spring 1999.  
b August 1999.

Figure 11 Claimant count rate by travel-to-work area; August 1999



Source: Nomis<sup>a</sup>

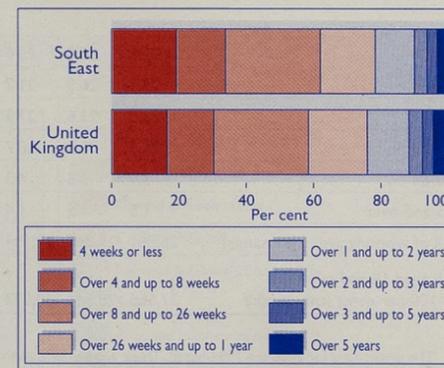
Figure 12 Proportion of claimants by age; August 1999



Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

a Only computerised claims are analysed by age on a monthly basis. Clerically processed claims, which are excluded from this analysis, currently amount to around 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

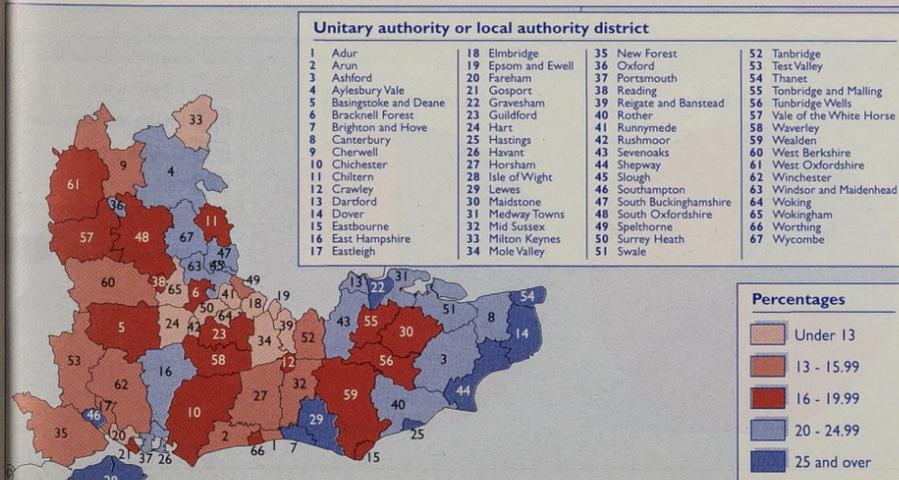
Figure 13 Proportion of claimants by duration; August 1999



Source: Benefits Agency administrative system

a Only computerised claims are analysed by duration on a monthly basis. Clerically processed claims, which are excluded from this analysis, currently amount to around 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

Figure 14 Concentration of long-term claimants by unitary authority or local authority district; August 1999



Source: Nomis<sup>a</sup>

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

## Unemployment cont.

### Sub-regional analysis

Claimant count rates by travel-to-work areas were highest in the South East of the region and lowest in the North of the region. The highest rate was 8.7 per cent in Thanet, and the lowest in both Crawley and Newbury at 1.1 per cent (Figure 11).

### Analysis by age

The age structure of claimants in the South East showed some marked differences when compared to that of the UK. There were four percentage points fewer claimants in the South East region in the age groups encompassing those aged under 29 than there were in the UK. There were 4 per cent more claimants aged 40 to 59 than there were in the UK as a whole (Figure 12).

### Analysis by duration

In August 1999, the South East demonstrated a broadly similar structure of long-term claimants to that of the UK as a whole. Some 22 per cent of all claimants in the South East, and 24 per cent in the UK, had been claiming for more than a year, although the South East had a larger proportion than in the UK who had been claiming for 4 weeks or less (Figure 13).

In general, the districts to the south of the region showed the higher concentrations of long-term claimants, with those towards the centre of the region tending to be lower. This is based on the number of people who had been claiming unemployment-related benefits for over a year at August 1999 (Figure 14).

Approximately 10 per cent or more of all claimants had been claiming for over a year in all local authority districts in the South East, with the exception of Woking where only 7.4 per cent had been claiming for more than a year at August 1999, Surrey Heath with 8.3 per cent, Hart with 8.4 per cent and Wokingham with 9.5 per cent. The highest proportion was in the local authority district of Isle of Wight, where the corresponding figure was 34.4 per cent (Figure 14).

## Activity

THE SEASONALLY adjusted economic activity rate for those of working age in the South East at spring 1999 (March-May 1999) was 83.1 per cent, while the rate for the UK was 78.8 per cent.

The age structure of the labour force in the South East Region\* changed significantly between 1986 and 1996. The proportion in age bands 16-24 and 35-44 fell, while age bands 25-34 and 45 and over, grew. Projections show that the structure will change again by 2006, with a fall in those aged 16-34 to a proportion lower than that seen in 1986. The proportion of those aged 45 and over is projected to increase to 39 per cent of the population by 2006. A similar increase is predicted for the UK as a whole between 1996 and 2006, but to a slightly lower level at 36 per cent (Table 4).

\* Labour force projections for the South East GOR are not available. South East SSR includes three counties not in South East GOR, namely Bedfordshire, Essex and Hertfordshire.

## Inactivity

IN THE South East, there were 207,000 economically inactive people who wanted a job but were not seeking one during spring 1999. This figure has decreased by 6 per cent since the corresponding period in 1998, although those not seeking work because they were long-term sick over the same period increased by more than 8 per cent. Those who were not seeking work because they were looking after the family or home has fallen by almost 17 per cent over the same period.

The percentage of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness was 35 per cent in the South East, compared with a UK average of 36 per cent (Figure 15).

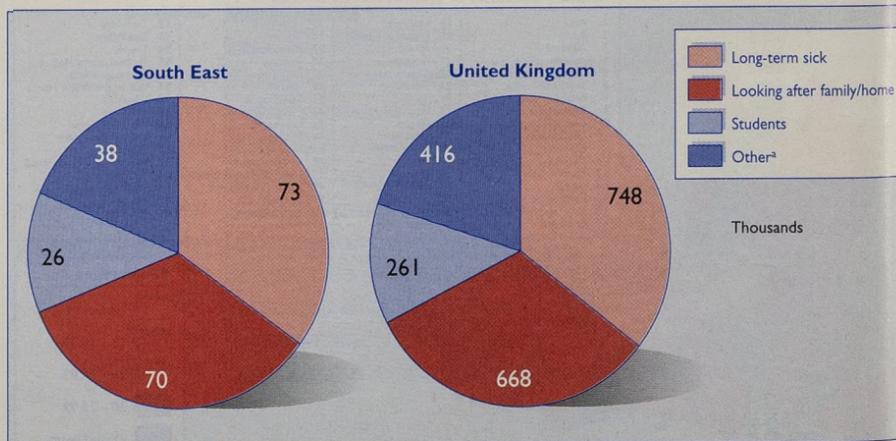
Table 4 Projected labour force by age and sex:<sup>a</sup> 1986-2006

	South East SSR <sup>b</sup>								
	All			Men			Women		
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006
<b>Percentage aged:</b>									
16-24	22.7	15.3	14.1	21.1	14.6	13.5	24.8	16.1	14.8
25-34	22.7	25.3	20.0	23.5	25.9	20.7	21.5	24.6	19.2
35-44	23.8	23.6	26.7	23.4	23.3	26.3	24.4	23.9	27.2
45-59	25.3	29.8	32.2	25.1	29.3	31.8	25.5	30.4	32.6
60-64	4.0	4.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	5.7	2.5	3.3	4.8
65 and over	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.4
<b>All of working age<sup>c</sup> (thousands)</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>5,407</b>	<b>5,717</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,548</b>
<b>All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands)</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>5,594</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>3,233</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>2,715</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>									
<b>Percentage aged:</b>									
16-24	22.9	16.0	15.0	21.6	15.7	14.8	24.8	16.6	15.0
25-34	23.1	26.9	21.2	24.0	27.4	21.9	21.9	26.2	20.0
35-44	23.3	23.6	27.3	22.9	23.3	26.8	23.9	24.1	27.0
45-59	25.3	28.3	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.2	25.6	29.1	31.0
60-64	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.0
65 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0
<b>All of working age<sup>c</sup> (thousands)</b>	<b>26,861</b>	<b>27,747</b>	<b>29,154</b>	<b>15,791</b>	<b>15,713</b>	<b>16,109</b>	<b>11,070</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>13,045</b>
<b>All aged 16 and over (=100 per cent) (thousands)</b>	<b>27,566</b>	<b>28,544</b>	<b>30,092</b>	<b>16,055</b>	<b>15,986</b>	<b>16,376</b>	<b>11,511</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>13,710</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections

- a The projections for 2006 are 1994-based. These will be updated to take account of actual events since 1994 when the next set of sub-national population projections have been prepared.  
 b Comparable data for South East GOR are not available; South East SSR includes three counties not in South East GOR, namely Bedfordshire, Essex and Hertfordshire.  
 c 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

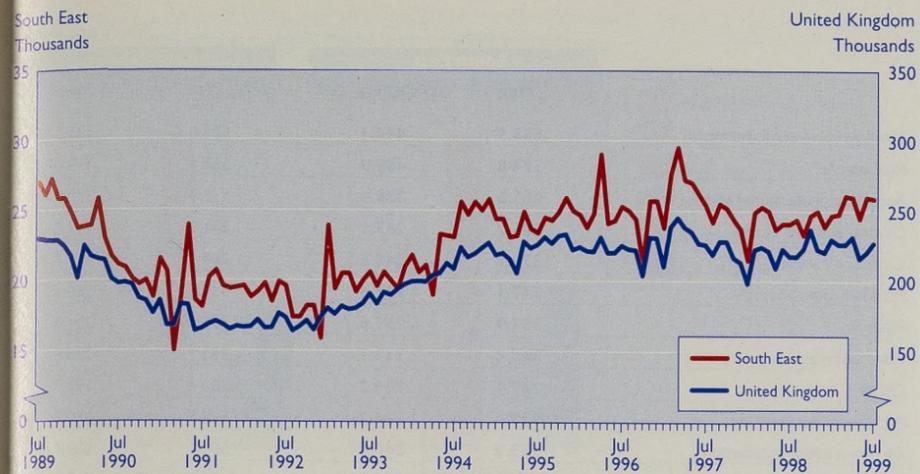
Figure 15 Inactive people who want a job by reason for not seeking work; March-May 1999



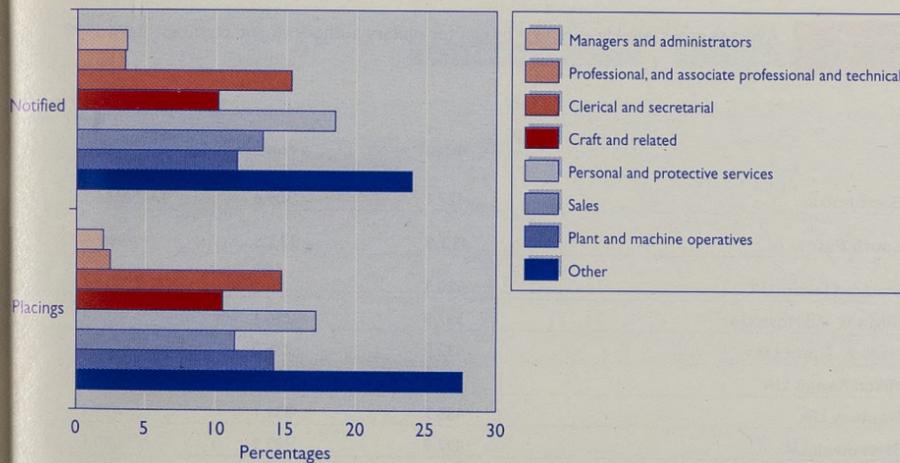
Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes discouraged workers.

Figure 16 Vacancies notified to Employment Service Jobcentres; July 1989-July 1999; seasonally adjusted



Source: Nomis®

Figure 17 Notified vacancies and placings<sup>a</sup> by occupation; South East; quarter ending July 1999

Source: Employment Service

a Vacancies notified to and placed by Employment Service Jobcentres.

## Vacancies

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

## Seasonally adjusted trends

The number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the South East over the past ten years has followed a similar pattern to that in the UK as a whole. Vacancies notified in the South East fluctuated during the period July 1989 to July 1999, with the number of vacancies notified in July 1999 showing a fall of 4 per cent compared with the same month ten years ago. The lowest number of vacancies notified in the South East occurred in March 1991, since when there has been an increase of 73 per cent in the number of vacancies notified in the UK between July 1989 and July 1999, and a rise of 39 per cent since June 1991, the low point for the UK (Figure 16).

## Analysis by occupation

The individual occupation group with the highest proportion of vacancies notified to Jobcentres in the South East during the three months ending July 1999 was personal and protective services occupations at 18.5 per cent. The group with the highest number of placings was also personal and protective services at 17.2 per cent (Figure 17).

## Earnings

THE APRIL 1998 New Earnings Survey (NES) shows that the average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees in the South East was £406. This figure was 5 per cent higher than the average for Great Britain, which was £384.

The NES provides information on the distribution of weekly earnings. In the South East, the bottom 10 per cent of full-time adult employees earned less than £192 per week, compared with £182 for Great Britain. The top 10 per cent of full-time adult employees in the South East earned more than £672 per week, which was almost 9 per cent higher than the equivalent Great Britain figure of £618.

## Analysis by sex within region

In April 1998, average full-time gross weekly earnings for men in the South East were £454, 6 per cent higher than the Great Britain figure of £427. Full-time weekly earnings for women were £324, 4 per cent higher than the corresponding Great Britain figure of £310.

Average gross weekly earnings for both men and women were higher in the South East than in any other region in Great Britain with the exception of London, which attracted an average wage of £112 more for males and £79 more for females.

## Analysis by occupation within region

In each occupational major group the average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees of either sex was greater in the South East than in Great Britain, with a few exceptions: the earnings of men in major group 3, associate professional and technical occupations, were 5.9 per cent lower in the South East than in Great Britain; the earnings of women in major group 2, professional, were 0.5 per cent lower, and in major group 3 were 1.5 per cent lower in the South East than in Great Britain.

The biggest differential for men in the region was in major group 1, managers and administrators. This group's earnings were £33, or 5 per cent, higher than employees in Great Britain working in the same group. For women it was in major group 5, craft and related, where the differential was £25 (11 per cent) above the Great Britain average.

Weekly earnings for workers in manual occupations were also significantly higher in the South East than in Great Britain, with men and women earning 3 and 6 per cent more respectively (Table 5).

Table 5 Average gross weekly earnings<sup>a</sup> by sex and occupation; April 1998

	South East		Great Britain	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Managers and administrators	658.5	444.4	625.6	435.3
Professional	574.0	455.9	568.4	458.4
Associate professional and technical	485.6	370.0	515.9	375.8
Clerical and secretarial	295.2	265.1	291.9	257.6
Craft and related	372.1	242.5	360.4	217.7
Personal and protective	342.1	237.4	339.5	220.1
Sales	357.9	251.6	339.6	231.0
Plant and machine operatives	344.4	244.7	332.9	228.6
Other	289.1	200.2	280.4	193.3
All manual occupations	337.4	223.2	328.5	210.8
All non-manual occupations	525.2	340.8	506.1	330.1
All occupations	453.9	323.5	427.1	309.6

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

Table 6 Average gross weekly earnings<sup>a</sup> by sex for unitary authorities and counties; April 1998

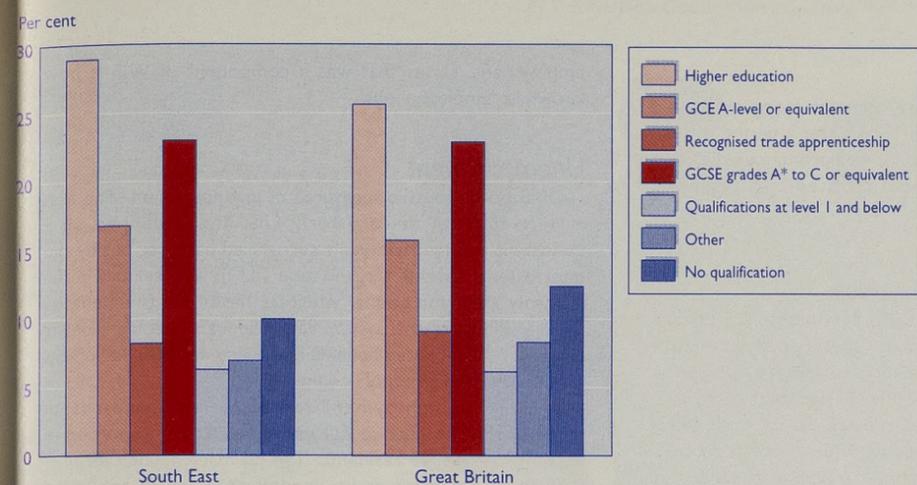
	Men		Women		All
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Great Britain	427.1	309.6	384.5		
<b>South East</b>	<b>453.9</b>	<b>323.5</b>	<b>405.5</b>		
Bracknell Forest UA	580.3	*	517.4		
Brighton and Hove UA	367.9	296.1	337.4		
Medway Towns UA	432.0	289.0	384.9		
Milton Keynes UA	454.4	336.7	404.6		
Newbury UA	486.7	331.1	435.4		
Portsmouth UA	427.9	302.9	380.1		
Reading UA	508.2	351.9	452.3		
Southampton UA	419.4	320.2	384.0		
Isle of Wight UA	341.2	*	319.1		
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	*	351.5	436.4		
Wokingham UA	543.7	*	491.3		
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	<b>486.4</b>	<b>330.9</b>	<b>425.1</b>		
<b>East Sussex</b>	<b>355.1</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>337.5</b>		
<b>Hampshire</b>	<b>441.8</b>	<b>304.0</b>	<b>392.2</b>		
<b>Kent</b>	<b>403.9</b>	<b>301.5</b>	<b>366.3</b>		
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>437.8</b>	<b>322.7</b>	<b>395.9</b>		
<b>Surrey</b>	<b>516.1</b>	<b>350.5</b>	<b>454.9</b>		
<b>West Sussex</b>	<b>447.1</b>	<b>319.7</b>	<b>397.9</b>		

Source: New Earnings Survey

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

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

Figure 18 Economically active of working age by highest qualification; March-May 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 7 Persons of working age receiving job-related training:<sup>a</sup> spring 1999

	South East	Great Britain
All people of working age	15.4	14.1
Men	14.7	13.3
Women	16.2	15.0
Employees and self-employed	16.3	15.0
in managerial and professional occupations	20.0	20.1
in service industries	17.8	16.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

a In the four weeks before their interview.

## Previous Regional Spotlight articles

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

## Earnings cont.

## Sub-regional analysis

The NES collects data from employers for particular employees and relates to the place of work of the individual. Within the South East GOR, Bracknell Forest had the highest average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees, at £517. This was £133, or 35 per cent, above the Great Britain average of £384. The Isle of Wight, with £319, had the lowest average gross weekly earnings. This was £65, or 17 per cent, below the Great Britain average.

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

## Qualifications and training

## Qualifications

SPRING 1999 LFS results show that the breakdown of the economically active population of working age, by highest qualification, in the South East is similar to that of Great Britain, in percentage terms. The largest variations were found among those with higher educational qualifications, where the South East had 29 per cent and Great Britain 26 per cent; those with no qualifications accounted for 10 per cent in the South East, compared with 12 per cent for Great Britain (Figure 18).

## Training

LFS estimates also show that over 15 per cent of people of working age in the South East received job-related training during the four weeks prior to their interview in spring 1999. This compares with 14 per cent for Great Britain.

Between spring 1998 and spring 1999, the number of males of working age in the South East receiving job-related training rose by 4 per cent, while the number of women receiving such training rose by 8 per cent. The comparative figures for Great Britain were 9 per cent and 15 per cent respectively (Table 7).



## Technical note

### Boundaries

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

### LFS data for unitary authorities

LFS quarterly data are not currently available for unitary authorities. However, the LFS annual local area database does contain unitary authority information for the period spring 1997 to winter 1997/8 (March 1997-February 1998) – covering the unitary authorities created up to April 1997. This source has been used to produce *Figure 4* of this article.

The LFS annual database makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analyses of local area data from the survey using 14 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database at the GB level. It was first released in May 1996, covering the period March 1994-February 1995. An updated version was released at the beginning of 1999, covering March 1997-February 1998. For further details, phone Tricia Williams on 020-7533 6113.

### Employment

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

The series formerly known as 'workforce in employment' (WiE) has been renamed 'workforce jobs'. The 'employees in

employment' series that was a component of WiE is now known as 'employee jobs'.

### Unemployment

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

The LFS unemployment rates are residence-based, measuring the number of ILO unemployed as a proportion of economically active residents. The claimant count rate uses workforce estimates as its denominator, which are based mainly on the employer-based (and hence workplace-based) estimates of employee jobs. Further details of the two sources are given in the Labour Market Data section, page S2.

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

### Earnings

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

#### Further information

Much of the data used in this article was obtained from the Nomis® database. For more information on the Nomis® database, see p654, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1999.

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

LFS data are available from SPSS MR, see p620, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1999.

*Regional Trends* is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of statistics. For enquiries, phone 020-7533 5796.

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

# Labour Force Survey household data: spring 1999 analyses

By Emma-Jane Cooper-Green, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

In spring 1999 there were an estimated 18 million working-age households in the United Kingdom. The proportion of these households that have all persons in employment ('work-rich households') continues to increase, and now stands at 53 per cent.

The proportion of workless households continues to decrease, and now stands at 17 per cent. The highest rate of worklessness occurs among lone parent households with dependent children (52 per cent).

The adjustment method used to compensate for households with unknown economic activity in the workless households series has been extended to subgroups and all combined household economic activity categories.



PHOTO: TELEGRAPH COLOUR LIBRARY

**Articles in previous editions of Labour Market Trends described the newly released Labour Force Survey household datasets and their use for analysis at the household and family unit level. This article updates previous analyses.**

## Introduction

ONS HAS released a series of household datasets from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). These are designed specifically to be used for analysis at the household and family level, and a technical report in *Labour Market Trends* of August 1998<sup>1</sup> describes why and how they have been produced. This article provides analyses of the latest available household data, covering spring 1999, and updates previous analysis articles in *Labour Market Trends*.<sup>2</sup>

## Household and family unit structure

Demographic and other general data about households are already available from other sources, such as the General Household Survey. Although the main purpose of producing household datasets from the LFS is to obtain data

about the economic behaviour of households, to put the analysis in context a general overview of household and family unit structure is given.

*Table 1* shows that in the United Kingdom there were an estimated 24.3 million households in spring 1999, an increase of 100,000 households since spring 1998 and over a million since spring 1992. Of these households, 28.2 per cent were one-person households, 26.9 per cent were couples with no children and 20.4 per cent were couples with all dependent children. This represents over three-quarters (75.5 per cent) of all households. The proportion of one-person households has been increasing steadily since spring 1990, excluding spring 1998, when the proportion decreased slightly. Couple and lone parent households with all non-dependent children continued to decrease. Up to spring 1996 the pro-

Table 1 Households by type; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1990 and 1992-99

Type of household	1990	1992 <sup>a</sup>	1993 <sup>a</sup>	1994 <sup>a</sup>	1995 <sup>a</sup>	1996 <sup>b</sup>	1997	1998	1999
<b>Thousands</b>									
One person	5,727	5,912	6,258	6,475	6,683	6,666	6,740	6,763	6,865
Two or more people, all different family units	826	631	617	676	703	775	737	769	766
Couple, no children, no other family units	5,965	6,494	6,497	6,654	6,597	6,263	6,459	6,533	6,528
Couple, no children, other family units	253	228	205	210	218	234	229	223	225
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	4,840	4,842	4,959	4,974	4,957	4,869	4,946	4,930	4,953
Couple, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	774	779	758	697	707	710	695	675	659
Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units	1,879	1,841	1,804	1,717	1,646	1,678	1,595	1,581	1,565
Couple, children, other family units	260	254	240	246	226	218	205	203	207
Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units	852	925	1,001	1,097	1,217	1,287	1,256	1,347	1,364
Lone parent, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	133	140	136	146	156	154	152	172	164
Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units	782	922	878	795	807	770	723	705	691
Lone parent, other family units	134	127	126	126	124	118	119	112	115
Other	207	177	159	145	144	176	192	197	207
<b>All household types</b>	<b>22,633</b>	<b>23,287</b>	<b>23,656</b>	<b>23,969</b>	<b>24,196</b>	<b>23,919</b>	<b>24,046</b>	<b>24,209</b>	<b>24,309</b>
<b>Per cent</b>									
One person	25.3	25.4	26.5	27.0	27.6	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.2
Two or more people, all different family units	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Couple, no children, no other family units	26.4	27.9	27.5	27.8	27.3	26.2	26.9	27.0	26.9
Couple, no children, other family units	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	21.4	20.8	21.0	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.6	20.4	20.4
Couple, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.4
Couple, children, other family units	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.6
Lone parent, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Lone parent, other family units	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
<b>All household types</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

a The totals for 1992 to 1995 include a very small proportion of cases where it is not possible to assign an adjusted household type.

b The type of household variable was amended from spring 1996 to identify separately married/cohabiting couples and same-sex couples. Where possible, these categories have been combined for this table to show a comparison across years.

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

portion of lone parents with all dependent children increased steadily, but has remained stable, at a high of 5.6 per cent, since spring 1998.

A household may comprise one or more family units (see *technical note* for definitions). *Table 2* presents an analysis of the household data at the family unit level. In spring 1999 there were 7.6 million family units with dependent children, the majority of which were couple families (77.0 per cent). Over the years, the composition of family types has been changing. Although the proportions of couple families and lone parent families have

fluctuated over time, couple families have decreased from 82.8 per cent in spring 1990 to the lowest level so far of 77.0 per cent in spring 1999, and lone parent families have increased from 16.7 per cent to the highest level to date at 22.4 per cent.

### Economic activity of working-age households

Working-age households are those with at least one person of working age. In spring 1999 there were 18.4 million working-age households, representing over three-quarters (75.8 per

cent) of all households in the United Kingdom. *Table 3* and *Figure 1* illustrate the combined economic activity distribution of working-age households. For the remainder of the analysis in this article, 'households' refers to working-age households using this definition.

A technical report, in *Labour Market Trends* of May 1999,<sup>3</sup> describes the adjustment procedure used to compensate for households with unknown economic activity in the workless households series. This methodology is now being extended to all combined household economic activity categories

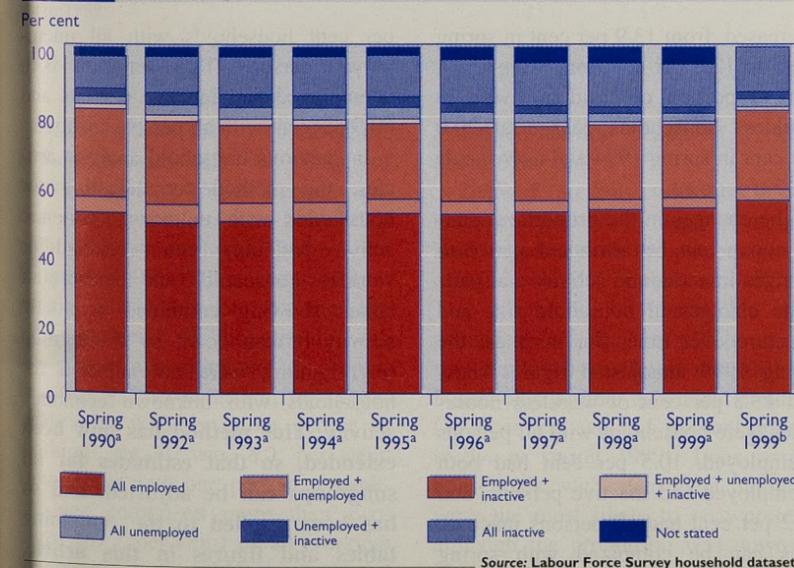
Table 2 Family units with dependent children by type of family unit and number of dependent children present; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1990 and 1992-99

Type of family unit	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Thousands</b>									
Couple families	5,862	5,753	5,799	5,760	5,741	5,807	5,862	5,821	5,838
One child	2,302	2,235	2,273	2,253	2,237	2,279	2,271	2,274	2,286
Two children	2,557	2,447	2,482	2,460	2,477	2,500	2,508	2,487	2,502
Three or more children	1,003	1,071	1,044	1,046	1,027	1,028	1,083	1,061	1,050
Lone mother families	1,063	1,191	1,284	1,367	1,454	1,412	1,413	1,512	1,523
One child	589	613	683	713	779	724	719	772	781
Two children	334	386	402	448	451	470	465	500	504
Three or more children	141	192	199	206	223	218	228	240	237
Lone father families	121	169	167	177	200	190	158	173	176
One child	71	95	98	108	122	113	97	109	105
Two children	49	73	69	69	78	77	62	64	71
Other family types <sup>a</sup>	33	44	54	50	37	45	48	39	48
<b>All family types</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>7,156</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>7,432</b>	<b>7,455</b>	<b>7,481</b>	<b>7,545</b>	<b>7,585</b>
<b>Per cent</b>									
Couple families	82.8	80.4	79.4	78.3	77.2	77.9	78.4	77.1	77.0
One child	32.5	31.2	31.1	30.6	30.1	30.6	30.4	30.1	30.1
Two children	36.1	34.2	34.0	33.4	33.3	33.5	33.5	33.0	33.0
Three or more children	14.2	15.0	14.3	14.2	13.8	13.8	14.5	14.1	13.8
Lone mother families	15.0	16.6	17.6	18.6	19.6	18.9	18.9	20.0	20.1
One child	8.3	8.6	9.4	9.7	10.5	9.7	9.6	10.2	10.3
Two children	4.7	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.6
Three or more children	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1
Lone father families	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3
One child	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Two children	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other family types <sup>a</sup>	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
<b>All family types</b>	<b>100</b>								

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

a Includes families where the dependent child is the family unit, e.g. foster children, or younger brother or sister of head of family unit.

Figure 1



Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

for spring 1999 data onwards (see *technical note* for more detail). Therefore in *Table 3* and *Figure 1*, adjusted and unadjusted figures are given for spring 1999. Although the adjusted figures are more accurate estimates, it is necessary to provide unadjusted figures as well to ensure valid comparability with previous years, as for all combined economic activity categories besides those workless series, figures for spring 1990 through to spring 1998 remain unadjusted. The May 1999 technical report also describes the effects of the recent adjustment to the weighting procedure used to create the household datasets (see *technical note* for more detail).

### Work-rich households

Since the early 1990s, households with all persons in employment ('work-rich households') have constituted the largest proportion of all working-age households, and this proportion has con-

Table 3 Working-age households by combined economic activity of household; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1992-99

	All households (=100%)	All employed	Employed plus unemployed	Employed plus inactive	Employed plus unemployed plus inactive	All unemployed	Unemployed plus inactive	All inactive	Not stated	Workless households <sup>a</sup>	Working age in workless households <sup>b,c</sup>	Children in workless households <sup>d,e</sup>
	Thousands											
Spring 1990	17,023	8,875	776	4,355	244	359	405	1,598	411	2,409	3,408	1,613
Spring 1992	17,601	8,656	946	4,232	328	522	611	1,855	451	3,043	4,445	2,219
Spring 1993	17,882	8,884	947	4,024	319	603	670	1,947	489	3,283	4,786	2,288
Spring 1994	18,178	9,189	844	4,043	291	634	624	2,065	489	3,391	4,890	2,398
Spring 1995	18,407	9,568	756	4,021	251	617	557	2,211	426	3,446	4,913	2,339
Spring 1996	18,204	9,419	676	3,884	249	570	487	2,277	642	3,444	4,916	2,344
Spring 1997	18,229	9,536	602	3,907	208	488	413	2,259	816	3,281	4,732	2,215
Spring 1998	18,380	9,741	539	3,965	176	440	342	2,346	831	3,253	4,651	2,226
Spring 1999 <sup>f</sup>	18,425	9,848	551	3,903	179	423	334	2,292	896	3,175	4,511	2,170
Spring 1999 <sup>g</sup>	18,425	10,253	594	4,203	200	427	363	2,385	-	3,175	4,511	2,170
	Per cent											
Spring 1990	100	52.1	4.6	25.6	1.4	2.1	2.4	9.4	2.4	14.1	9.7	13.9
Spring 1992	100	49.2	5.4	24.0	1.9	3.0	3.5	10.5	2.6	17.3	12.6	18.8
Spring 1993	100	49.7	5.3	22.5	1.8	3.4	3.7	10.9	2.7	18.4	13.6	19.2
Spring 1994	100	50.6	4.6	22.2	1.6	3.5	3.4	11.4	2.7	18.7	13.9	20.0
Spring 1995	100	52.0	4.1	21.8	1.4	3.4	3.0	12.0	2.3	18.7	13.9	19.4
Spring 1996	100	51.7	3.7	21.3	1.4	3.1	2.7	12.5	3.5	18.9	13.8	19.4
Spring 1997	100	52.3	3.3	21.4	1.1	2.7	2.3	12.4	4.5	18.0	13.3	18.2
Spring 1998	100	53.0	2.9	21.6	1.0	2.4	1.9	12.8	4.5	17.7	13.0	18.2
Spring 1999 <sup>f</sup>	100	53.4	3.0	21.2	1.0	2.3	1.8	12.4	4.9	17.2	12.6	17.6
Spring 1999 <sup>g</sup>	100	55.6	3.2	22.8	1.1	2.3	2.0	12.9	-	17.2	12.6	17.6

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

a Numbers of workless households have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. Note that although workless households comprise those households with 'all unemployed', 'all inactive' and a combination of 'unemployed and inactive', these columns do not add to the numbers of workless households column in this table due to this adjustment. See technical note for more detail.

b In this table, working-age refers to men between the ages of 16 and 64 and women between 16 and 59. Children refers to all children under 16.

c Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people.

d Percentages refer to proportion of total children.

e These spring 1999 figures have not been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity with the exception of the workless households columns.

f These spring 1999 figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. For previous quarters, households with unknown economic activity appear in the 'not stated' category. See technical note for more detail.

g Does not apply.

tinued to increase. The unadjusted figures show that there were 9.8 million work-rich households in spring 1999, 53.4 per cent of all working-age households.

### Workless households

Workless households are defined as those households with no-one in employment. In spring 1999 3.2 million households were workless, representing 17.2 per cent of all working-age households. This is a decrease of 0.5 of a percentage point since spring 1998. The proportion of workless households has been decreasing gradually since spring 1996 from a high of 18.9 per cent. The proportion of working-age people living in households with no-one in employment has also

decreased, from 13.9 per cent in spring 1995 to 12.6 per cent for spring 1999. The proportion of children living in workless households peaked at 20.0 per cent in spring 1994 and now stands at 17.6 per cent.

The changes in the proportions stated above can be attributed partly to changes in economic activity and partly to changes in household size and structure over time. For instance, the spring 1999 unadjusted figures show that 13.3 per cent of workless households were households with all persons unemployed, 10.5 per cent had both unemployed and inactive persons, and 72.2 per cent had all persons inactive. This can be compared with spring 1994, when households with no-one in employment were composed of 18.7

per cent households with all unemployed persons, 18.4 per cent both unemployed and inactive persons and 60.9 per cent with all persons inactive.

In previous household analysis articles, the method for adjusting for households with unknown economic activity had only been developed for workless households, and therefore all tables showing combined economic activity broken down by a subgroup (e.g. region), were not adjusted for households with unknown economic activity. **This method has now been extended, so that estimates for all subgroups can be adjusted, and so has been applied to the remaining tables and figures in this article, including back series in Tables 4 and 5 (see technical note for more detail).**

Table 4 Workless working-age households<sup>a</sup> by number of people of working age; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1992-99

	Number of people of working age			All workless working-age households
	One	Two	Three or more	
	Thousands and per cent			
	Workless working-age households (000s)			
Spring 1990	1,616	670	123	2,409
Spring 1992	1,878	968	197	3,043
Spring 1993	2,027	1,045	211	3,283
Spring 1994	2,132	1,046	213	3,391
Spring 1995	2,219	1,022	206	3,446
Spring 1996	2,282	986	177	3,444
Spring 1997	2,163	923	194	3,281
Spring 1998	2,188	882	184	3,253
Spring 1999	2,150	849	176	3,175
	Percentage of all workless working-age households			
Spring 1990	67.1	27.8	5.1	100
Spring 1992	61.7	31.8	6.5	100
Spring 1993	61.7	31.8	6.4	100
Spring 1994	62.9	30.9	6.3	100
Spring 1995	64.4	29.7	6.0	100
Spring 1996	66.2	28.6	5.1	100
Spring 1997	65.9	28.1	5.9	100
Spring 1998	67.3	27.1	5.6	100
Spring 1999	67.7	26.7	5.6	100
	Workless households as a percentage of all working-age households			
Spring 1990	36.4	7.6	3.2	14.1
Spring 1992	37.0	10.9	5.5	17.3
Spring 1993	37.6	11.6	6.0	18.4
Spring 1994	37.2	11.5	6.3	18.7
Spring 1995	37.4	11.2	6.1	18.7
Spring 1996	40.0	10.9	5.1	18.9
Spring 1997	38.4	10.1	5.6	18.0
Spring 1998	38.0	9.6	5.4	17.7
Spring 1999	37.1	9.2	5.2	17.2

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

a All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity.

Table 4 shows that, over the years, households with only one person of working age have shown a greater tendency to be workless than households with more than one working-age adult. In spring 1999, 37.1 per cent of one-person households of working age were workless, for households with two people of working age the proportion was 9.2 per cent, and for households with three or more people of working age it was 5.2 per cent. Households with one person of working age comprised more than two-thirds (67.7 per cent) of all workless households, those with two people of working age comprised 26.7 per cent

and three or more people of working age, 5.6 per cent.

Table 5 presents workless households categorised by type of household, together with the percentages of each household type that are workless. The proportion of households with dependent children in which no-one was employed was lower than that for households without dependent children (15.4 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively, in spring 1999). Lone parent households with dependent children were the most likely to be workless, although the proportion was down to 48.4 per cent from 54.5 per cent in spring 1993.

### Characteristics of working-age households

So far, different subgroups of working-age households, based on the economic activity of persons in the household, have been examined. The following analyses look more closely at how these subgroups vary by type of household, region and ethnic origin.

### Type of household

Combined economic activity of households varies for different types of households, as shown in Figure 2 and Table 6. Lone parent households with

Table 5 Working-age households by type of household; United Kingdom; 1990 and 1992-99

	Households with dependent children				With no dependent children	All working-age households
	Couple with children	Lone parent	Other household types	All with dependent children		
<b>All working-age households (000s)</b>						
Spring 1990	5,783	1,065	171	7,019	10,005	17,023
Spring 1992	5,790	1,136	154	7,079	10,522	17,601
Spring 1993	5,884	1,204	142	7,230	10,652	17,882
Spring 1994	5,838	1,315	129	7,282	10,897	18,178
Spring 1995	5,815	1,441	122	7,378	11,029	18,407
Spring 1996	5,732	1,511	128	7,371	10,833	18,204
Spring 1997	5,784	1,485	137	7,406	10,823	18,229
Spring 1998	5,749	1,593	134	7,476	10,903	18,380
Spring 1999	5,766	1,602	144	7,511	10,914	18,425
<b>Workless working-age households (000s)<sup>a</sup></b>						
Spring 1990	302	523	22	846	1,562	2,409
Spring 1992	502	608	30	1,140	1,903	3,043
Spring 1993	538	656	20	1,213	2,070	3,283
Spring 1994	528	710	21	1,259	2,132	3,391
Spring 1995	477	763	18	1,259	2,187	3,446
Spring 1996	460	780	25	1,265	2,179	3,444
Spring 1997	404	745	25	1,174	2,106	3,281
Spring 1998	383	782	22	1,187	2,066	3,253
Spring 1999	352	776	28	1,156	2,019	3,175
<b>Workless households as a percentage of all working-age households<sup>a</sup></b>						
Spring 1990	5.2	49.1	12.7	12.1	15.6	14.1
Spring 1992	8.7	53.6	19.4	16.1	18.1	17.3
Spring 1993	9.1	54.5	13.8	16.8	19.4	18.4
Spring 1994	9.0	54.0	16.3	17.3	19.6	18.7
Spring 1995	8.2	53.0	15.1	17.1	19.8	18.7
Spring 1996	8.0	51.6	19.7	17.2	20.1	18.9
Spring 1997	7.0	50.2	18.4	15.9	19.5	18.0
Spring 1998	6.7	49.1	16.7	15.9	18.9	17.7
Spring 1999	6.1	48.4	19.3	15.4	18.5	17.2

<sup>a</sup> All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity.

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

all dependent children had the greatest tendency to be workless (52.3 per cent), followed by one-person households (29.4 per cent). Couples with children had the lowest rates of worklessness (less than 6.5 per cent). The highest proportions of work-rich households were those with one person (70.6 per cent) and couples with no others present (62.8 per cent). Proportions of households with at least one person ILO unemployed varied from a high of 28.6 per cent for lone

parent households with dependent and non-dependent children to a low of 4.3 per cent for couples with no others present.

### Region

Table 7 shows regional variations for the different combinations of economic activity of persons in the household. In spring 1999, the North East had the highest rate of workless households (25.4 per cent), followed by Wales (22.0 per cent) and Northern Ireland

(21.4 per cent), compared with the average of 17.2 per cent. In contrast, the South East, East and South West regions recorded the lowest rates of workless households while having considerably higher proportions of work-rich households (62.2, 60.7 and 60.0 per cent respectively) than the average (55.6 per cent). Northern Ireland had the lowest proportion of households with all in employment at 44.2 per cent (Figure 3). The proportion of households with at least one

Figure 2(a) Percentage of households which are workless by type of household; United Kingdom; spring 1999

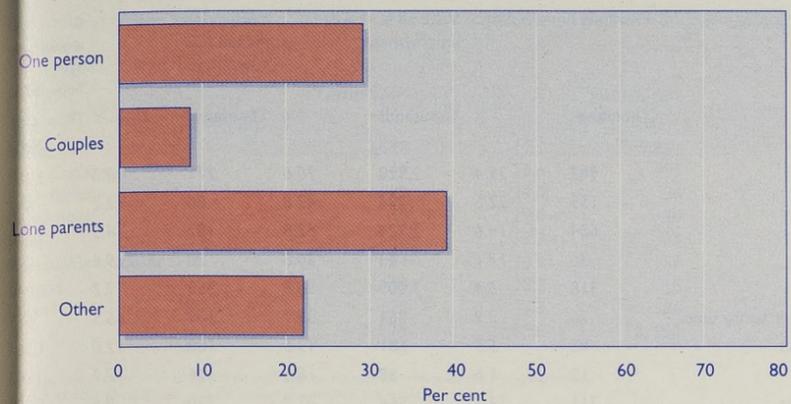


Figure 2(b) Percentage of households which are work-rich by type of household; United Kingdom; spring 1999

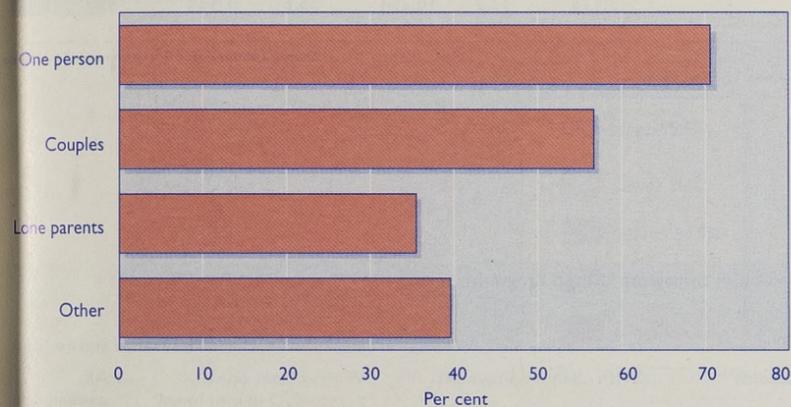
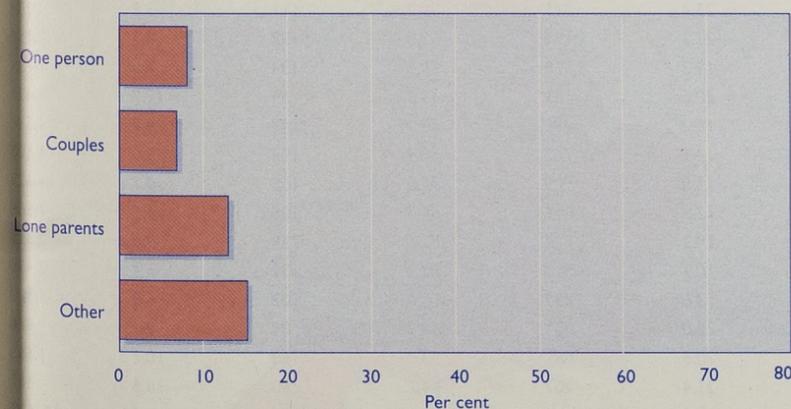


Figure 2(c) Percentage of households which have at least one person ILO unemployed by type of household; United Kingdom; spring 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

person ILO unemployed ranged from a low of 5.4 per cent in the South East to a high of 13.8 per cent in the North East, more than five percentage points above the average.

### Ethnic origin

The combined economic activity of the household broken down by ethnic origin of the head of the household is illustrated by Table 8. 13.3 per cent of all Indian working-age households had no-one in employment in spring 1999, whereas the proportion was 17.1 per cent for White households. In all other ethnic groups, over a quarter of households (upwards of 26.6 per cent) were workless. Levels of work-rich households varied from highs of 58.2 per cent for White households and 57.1 per cent for 'other Black' households to a low of 14.8 per cent for Pakistani/Bangladeshi households, barely a quarter of the average. Whereas only 8.3 per cent of White households had at least one person ILO unemployed, for all other ethnic groups the proportion was at least 15.5 per cent.

### Next update analysis article

It is proposed that the next update analysis article will be published some time around the end of 2000. From April 2000 LFS data will be released back to autumn 1993 using the most up-to-date population controls available. The household datasets will also be regressed using the same population figures as will be used for the main databases, although it is only necessary to regress the households datasets for periods back to autumn 1996. Further details of the process and timetable will appear in an article in next month's *Labour Market Trends*. Readers are invited to comment if it is felt that a revision earlier than end-2000 is necessary after the release of the regressed household datasets. Suggestions or comments should be sent to Emma-Jane Cooper-Green by 10 February 2000 (see contact details at the end of this article).

Table 6 Economic activity of working-age households by type of household; United Kingdom; spring 1999

Type of household	Workless households <sup>a</sup>		With all in employment <sup>a</sup>		With at least one person ILO unemployed <sup>a</sup>		All working-age households	
	Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent	
	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	% (= 100%)
One person	967	29.4	2,320	70.6	271	8.2	3,287	
Two or more persons, all different family units	155	22.6	294	42.8	84	12.2	687	
Couple, no children, no other family units	634	14.6	2,724	62.8	187	4.3	4,338	
Couple, no children, other family units	36	17.1	43	20.8	20	9.6	209	
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	318	6.4	3,009	60.8	355	7.2	4,949	
Couple, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	26	3.9	261	39.7	109	16.5	659	
Couple, all non-dependent children, no other family units	85	5.5	681	43.5	188	12.0	1,564	
Couple, children, other family units	12	5.6	38	18.6	26	12.7	207	
Lone parent, all dependent children, no other family units	711	52.3	566	41.7	130	9.6	1,359	
Lone parent, dependent and non-dependent children, no other family units	35	21.4	47	28.6	47	28.6	164	
Lone parent, all non-dependent children, no other family units	138	20.3	192	28.3	107	15.8	679	
Lone parent, children, other family units	34	29.1	17	14.8	22	19.2	115	
Other	25	11.9	60	29.3	37	17.9	207	
<b>All household types</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>18,425</b>	

<sup>a</sup> All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. Note: the columns in this table are not mutually exclusive.

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

Table 7 Economic activity of working-age households by region; United Kingdom; spring 1999

Government Office Region	Workless households <sup>a</sup>		With all in employment <sup>a</sup>		With at least one person ILO unemployed <sup>a</sup>		All working-age households	
	Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent	
	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	% (= 100%)
England	2,537	16.5	8,731	56.7	1,284	8.3	15,407	
North East	204	25.4	395	49.2	111	13.8	804	
North West	456	21.2	1,141	53.0	188	8.7	2,155	
North West excluding Merseyside	335	19.3	958	55.3	134	7.8	1,734	
Merseyside	121	28.6	183	43.5	54	12.7	421	
Yorkshire and the Humber	289	18.2	885	55.9	147	9.3	1,584	
East Midlands	194	14.9	762	58.4	104	8.0	1,305	
West Midlands	277	17.0	909	55.8	165	10.1	1,629	
East	206	12.3	1,011	60.7	108	6.5	1,669	
London	446	19.2	1,212	52.1	228	9.8	2,328	
South East	261	10.7	1,516	62.2	132	5.4	2,439	
South West	204	13.6	899	60.0	102	6.8	1,500	
Wales	195	22.0	433	48.9	81	9.1	888	
Scotland	343	20.6	882	53.0	169	10.2	1,665	
Northern Ireland	100	21.4	207	44.2	50	10.6	467	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>18,425</b>	

<sup>a</sup> All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. Note: the columns in this table are not mutually exclusive.

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

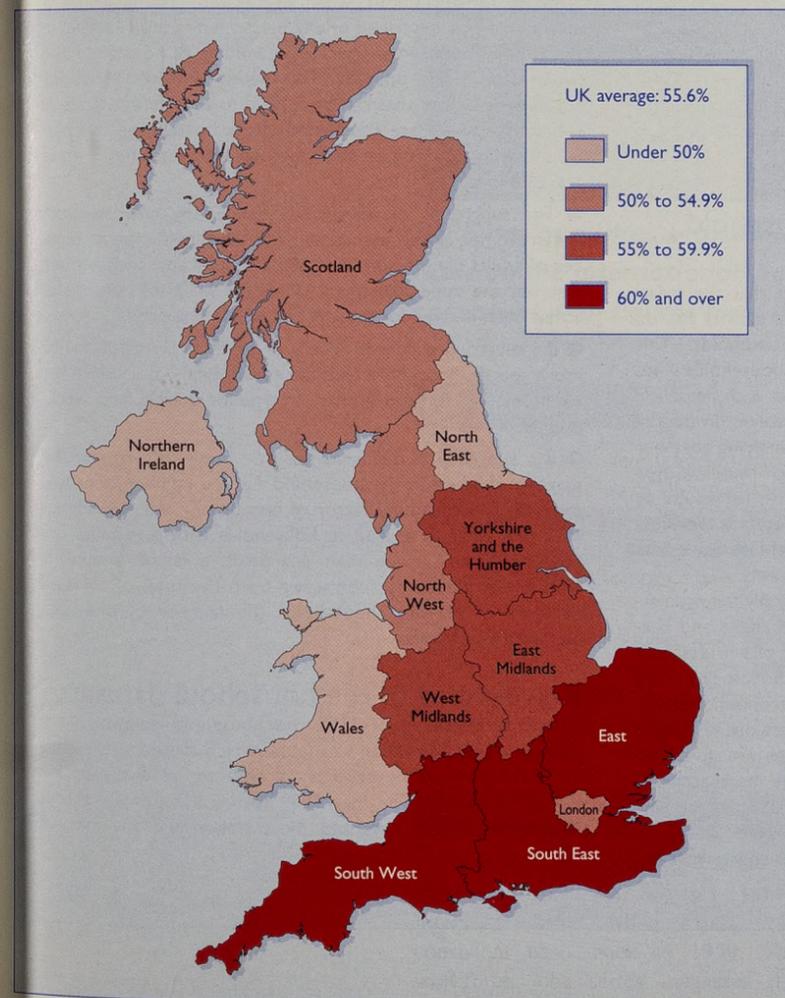
Table 8 Economic activity of working-age households by ethnic origin of head of household; United Kingdom; spring 1999

Ethnic origin of head of household	Workless households <sup>a</sup>		With all in employment <sup>a</sup>		With at least one person ILO unemployed <sup>a</sup>		All working-age households <sup>b</sup>	
	Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent		Thousands and per cent	
	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	%	Thousands	% (= 100%)
White	2,888	17.1	9,852	58.2	1,409	8.3	16,924	
Black Caribbean	49	26.6	93	50.7	30	16.2	184	
Black African	42	30.0	56	40.3	23	16.5	140	
Other Black <sup>c</sup>	10	29.0	20	57.1	*	*	35	
Indian	33	13.3	94	37.5	39	15.5	249	
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	64	30.9	31	14.8	39	18.8	208	
Chinese	13	28.2	18	39.3	*	*	46	
Other <sup>d</sup>	75	33.3	86	38.0	35	15.5	226	
<b>All</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18,012</b>	

<sup>a</sup> All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity.  
<sup>b</sup> Excludes cases where ethnic origin of head of household is not known.  
<sup>c</sup> Excludes Black mixed.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes all mixed origins.  
 Note: The columns in this table are not mutually exclusive.  
 \* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

Figure 3 Proportion of working-age households with all in employment by region; United Kingdom; spring 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets

### Conclusion

This analysis of the LFS household datasets has demonstrated that in spring 1999, the proportion of households that are work-rich continues to increase, and the proportion that are workless continues to decrease. The majority of workless households contain only one adult, and the rate of worklessness is particularly high for lone parents with dependent children. Household economic activity also varies with region and ethnic origin.

### Further information

For more information please contact:  
 Emma-Jane Cooper-Green,  
 Room B4/04,  
 Office for National Statistics,  
 1 Drummond Gate,  
 London, SW1V 2QQ,  
 e-mail emma-jane.cooper-green@ons.gov.uk,  
 tel. 020 7533 6146.

## Notes

- 1 'Production of household datasets from the Labour Force Survey', pp435-40, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998.
- 2 'Analysis of household data from the Labour Force Survey', pp425-34, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998; 'Additions to Labour Force Survey household tables', pp469-71, *Labour Market Trends*, September 1998; 'LFS household data: spring 1998 analyses', pp31-40, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1999.
- 3 'Update on Labour Force Survey household datasets', pp263-5, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999.

## Technical note

## Definitions used in the LFS

A household is defined as a single person or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both).

A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, i.e. a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.

A family unit comprises either a single person; or a married or cohabiting couple on their own, or with their never-married children who have no children of their own; or lone parents with such children.

Dependent children are defined as children under 16 years of age, or those aged 16 to 18 who have never married and are in full-time education.

## Adjustment for unknown household economic activity

An investigation was made into the effect that the treatment of households with unknown economic activity has on the estimates, particularly of workless households. This showed that the characteristics of 'unknown' households were similar to those of 'known' households *within each household type category*. The adjustment methodology involves dividing all households according to household type (combining together some small, similar categories) and, *within each household type category*, to allocate the 'unknown' households, (or adults or children in unknown households, as appropriate), as workless or not in the same proportions as the households (or adults or children in them) with known economic activity.

This adjustment method was initially used only for estimating overall levels of workless households and adults and children in workless households, as this concept of worklessness is of particular interest to analysts. This methodology is now being extended to all combined household economic activity categories for spring 1999 data onwards. Therefore in *Table 3* and *Figure 1*, adjusted and unadjusted figures are given for spring 1999. Although the adjusted figures are more accurate estimates, it is necessary to provide unadjusted figures as well to ensure valid comparability with previous years, as for all combined economic activity categories besides those workless

series, figures for spring 1990 through to spring 1998 remain unadjusted. In due course it is hoped to produce adjusted figures back to spring 1990.

Due to the increasing demands for adjusted estimates for subgroups, an extension to the adjustment method has been developed. The original methodology was not suitable for producing adjusted estimates for subgroups, as it operates at the aggregate level, and may produce inconsistent estimates for different categorisations when aggregated. The adjustment methodology is described briefly below, but is fully detailed in the *Labour Force Survey User Guide*, volume 8: household and family data (1999), pp56-62. The method involves producing adjustment factors that can be applied to all different types of subgroups. There are three methods for producing different factors which depend on the subgroup being examined, these are as follows:

- For subgroups of households defined by characteristics which are not closely associated with household type or number of adults (i.e. person over 16), a general approach is used, whereby the same adjustment factor for workless households as has been derived for the UK as a whole is applied.
- If a subgroup is defined wholly or partly in terms of one or more specific household type the adjustment factor which has been obtained for that household type for the UK as a whole is applied.
- If a subgroup is defined wholly or partly in terms of the number of adults in the household, i.e. the number of people over 16, an adjustment factor of exactly one, for households with one adult, is applied to households with one adult. For households with more than one adult, a factor is applied, which is produced by subtracting from the total of adjusted numbers of workless households the number of one-adult workless households.

## Reweighting of the household datasets

At the beginning of 1999 the household datasets were reweighted, as a problem was found which caused the weighted distribution of households by type to be distorted for Northern Ireland. The May 1999 technical report in *Labour Market Trends* fully describes the problem and any minimal effects.

## Employment rates 1959-1999

By Iain Bell, Department for Education and Employment

## Key points

- The methodology described in this article is the best available method for estimating provisional employment rates for 1959 to 1983 on a basis consistent with internationally-agreed definitions.
- The highest employment rate in this series was 75.7 per cent in 1984.
- ONS is currently investigating the feasibility of estimating Labour Force Survey-equivalent data prior to 1984 for a range of labour market variables including employment, and intends to publish estimates in *Labour Market Trends* around summer 2000.



**DfEE has published provisional estimates of employment rates on the internationally-agreed definition back to 1959, consistent with figures from the LFS for 1984 onwards.**

## Introduction

THERE IS considerable interest in how employment rates have changed over time. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) produces consistent data, on internationally-agreed definitions, only from 1984. Department for Education and Employment statisticians have produced provisional employment rates from 1959 to 1983, on a consistent basis with the LFS estimates from 1984 onwards.

## Methodology

Currently, the longest time-series of employment data available is the workforce jobs series, which exists on a consistent basis back to 1959. The workforce jobs series measures the number of *jobs* in the United Kingdom,

undertaken by people of all ages. The LFS measures the number of *people* in employment aged 16 and over. Thus, the coverage of the workforce jobs series is slightly different to the LFS, and the two measures should be seen as complementary rather than identical.

The other data used in this exercise are the working-age population and the working-age household population, which has been estimated from the working-age population prior to 1984. It has been decided that the working-age population should not be adjusted to a consistent basis over time. Thus the working-age population was 15-59/64 in 1959 to 1971 and 16-59/64 from 1972 onwards, to take account of the raising of the minimum school

leaving age from September 1972. It would be near-impossible to adjust the workforce jobs series for this discontinuity, as this series has no information about the age of jobholders.

LFS estimates are available for spring quarters from 1984 to 1991 and then on a three-month rolling average basis from spring 1992 onwards. The workforce jobs series was an annual series based on June data until 1978, when it moved to a quarterly series based on March, June, September and December. As mid-year population estimates are based on June, it was decided to base the series on June data. All data used are seasonally adjusted.

The first stage is therefore to produce LFS data for 1984 to 1991 for the May-July three-month period to form a consistent series from 1984 to 1999 (centred on June). This was done by taking the difference between the spring quarters' data and assuming that the growth was spread evenly throughout the year. This produces consistent employment levels and rates from 1984 to 1999 (although unpaid family workers were only included as being employed from 1992 onwards - see *LFS User Guide* for details).

The next stage of the process is to take the series back to 1959. This involves calculating the ratio of workforce jobs to the working-age population for each year from 1959 to 1991. For 1984 to 1991 there is a directly comparable figure in the LFS employment rate. The 1984 to 1991 period was used to account for differences over an economic cycle. The average difference between the workforce jobs to population ratio and the LFS employment rate can then be calculated.

Table 1 People of working age<sup>a</sup> in employment; United Kingdom; 1959-1999

Year (May-July quarter)	Working-age employment			Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
1959	22,948	15,736	7,207	71.8	94.2	47.2
1960	23,372	15,895	7,472	72.7	94.6	48.7
1961	23,650	16,006	7,638	73.1	94.6	49.3
1962	23,825	16,058	7,761	72.8	93.8	49.7
1963	23,834	16,032	7,797	72.5	93.2	49.7
1964	24,103	16,126	7,971	73.1	93.6	50.0
1965	24,350	16,209	8,136	73.9	94.0	51.1
1966	24,560	16,210	8,345	74.3	93.7	52.1
1967	24,116	15,907	8,203	73.3	92.4	52.1
1968	24,077	15,794	8,277	73.0	91.5	52.1
1969	24,077	15,718	8,353	73.1	91.2	52.1
1970	24,020	15,611	8,404	73.0	90.7	52.1
1971	23,727	15,344	8,378	73.7	91.1	54.1
1972	23,715	15,233	8,477	73.6	90.4	53.1
1973	24,309	15,446	8,857	75.4	91.6	57.1
1974	24,391	15,294	9,092	75.7	90.7	59.1
1975	24,305	15,145	9,154	75.3	89.7	59.1
1976	24,073	14,945	9,123	74.3	88.2	59.1
1977	24,101	14,870	9,225	73.9	87.2	59.1
1978	24,246	14,908	9,332	73.9	86.8	59.1
1979	24,594	14,998	9,591	74.3	86.7	60.1
1980	24,609	14,949	9,655	74.0	86.0	60.1
1981	23,669	14,316	9,348	70.8	81.9	58.1
1982	23,198	13,935	9,258	69.1	79.4	57.1
1983	22,859	13,663	9,190	67.6	77.2	56.1
1984	23,505	13,936	9,570	68.9	78.0	58.1
1985	23,875	14,036	9,839	69.6	78.2	60.1
1986	24,080	14,028	10,052	69.9	77.8	61.1
1987	24,540	14,215	10,325	70.8	78.5	62.1
1988	25,404	14,684	10,721	73.0	80.8	64.1
1989	26,047	15,003	11,045	74.6	82.2	66.1
1990	26,157	15,014	11,143	74.7	82.0	66.1
1991	25,603	14,560	11,041	72.9	79.3	65.1
1992 <sup>c</sup>	24,947	14,029	10,936	70.9	76.3	65.1
1993 <sup>c</sup>	24,822	13,851	10,979	70.4	75.2	65.1
1994 <sup>c</sup>	25,043	13,975	11,060	70.9	75.7	65.1
1995	25,294	14,150	11,157	71.4	76.4	66.1
1996	25,570	14,262	11,300	71.9	76.7	66.1
1997	26,026	14,528	11,494	72.9	77.8	67.1
1998	26,334	14,720	11,612	73.5	78.5	68.1
1999	26,605	14,858	11,763	74.0	78.9	68.1

Sources: DfEE estimates 1959-1991; Labour Force Survey 1992 onwards

a Working-age population is here defined, from 1959 to 1971, as men 15-64 and women 15-59 and, from 1972 onwards, as men 16-64 and women 16-59.  
 b Proportion of the population who were in employment.  
 c Includes interpolated data for Northern Ireland.

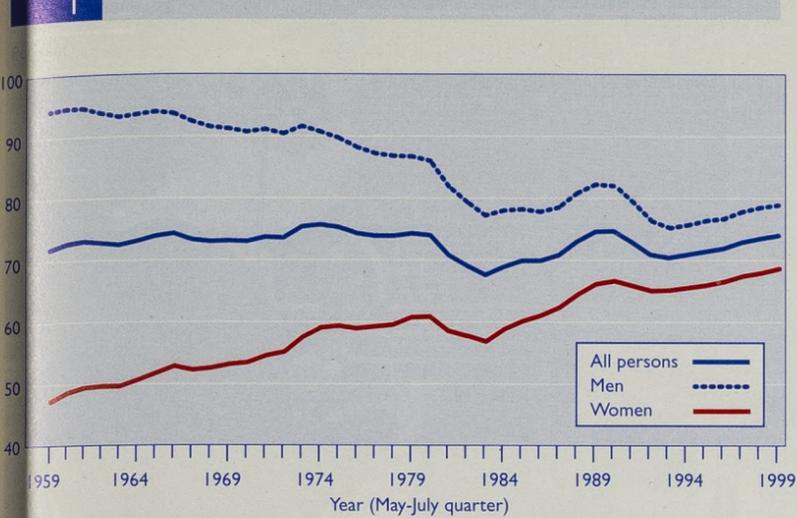
### Box 1 Calculation of the employment rate for 1983

In June 1983, there were 24,384,000 jobs according to the workforce jobs series. This gave a workforce jobs to working-age population ratio of 71.3 per cent.

The data from 1984 to 1991 show that the difference between workforce jobs to population ratio and

the LFS employment rate was 3.6 percentage points. Subtracting this from the workforce jobs to population ratio of 71.3 per cent in 1983 gives an LFS-equivalent employment rate of 67.6 per cent for 1983 (some differences due to rounding).

Figure 1 Working-age employment rates; United Kingdom; 1959-1999, seasonally adjusted



Sources: DfEE estimates 1959-1991; Labour Force Survey 1992 onwards

Table 2 Working-age<sup>a</sup> people in employment; five-year rolling averages; United Kingdom; 1959-1999

Five years ending (May-July quarter)	Working-age employment			Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
1963	23,526	15,945	7,575	72.6	94.0	49.0
1964	23,757	16,024	7,728	72.8	93.9	49.7
1965	23,952	16,086	7,861	73.1	93.8	50.3
1966	24,134	16,127	8,002	73.3	93.7	51.0
1967	24,193	16,097	8,090	73.4	93.4	51.5
1968	24,241	16,049	8,186	73.5	93.1	52.0
1969	24,236	15,968	8,263	73.5	92.6	52.5
1970	24,170	15,848	8,316	73.3	91.9	52.9
1971	24,004	15,675	8,323	73.2	91.4	53.2
1972	23,923	15,540	8,378	73.3	91.0	53.8
1973	23,970	15,470	8,494	73.8	91.0	54.8
1974	24,033	15,386	8,642	74.3	90.9	56.0
1975	24,090	15,292	8,792	74.7	90.7	57.2
1976	24,159	15,213	8,941	74.9	90.1	58.1
1977	24,236	15,140	9,090	74.9	89.5	58.9
1978	24,223	15,032	9,185	74.6	88.5	59.3
1979	24,264	14,973	9,285	74.3	87.7	59.6
1980	24,325	14,934	9,385	74.1	87.0	59.9
1981	24,244	14,808	9,430	73.4	85.7	59.8
1982	24,063	14,621	9,437	72.4	84.1	59.5
1983	23,786	14,372	9,408	71.1	82.2	59.0
1984	23,568	14,160	9,404	70.1	80.5	58.6
1985	23,421	13,977	9,441	69.2	78.9	58.5
1986	23,503	13,920	9,582	69.0	78.1	59.0
1987	23,772	13,976	9,795	69.4	78.0	59.9
1988	24,281	14,180	10,101	70.5	78.7	61.5
1989	24,789	14,393	10,396	71.6	79.5	62.9
1990	25,245	14,589	10,657	72.6	80.3	64.2
1991	25,550	14,695	10,855	73.2	80.5	65.2
1992	25,632	14,658	10,977	73.2	80.1	65.7
1993	25,515	14,491	11,029	72.7	79.0	65.8
1994	25,314	14,286	11,032	72.0	77.7	65.7
1995	25,142	14,113	11,035	71.3	76.6	65.6
1996	25,135	14,054	11,086	71.1	76.1	65.7
1997	25,351	14,153	11,198	71.5	76.4	66.2
1998	25,653	14,327	11,324	72.1	77.0	66.7
1999	25,966	14,503	11,465	72.7	77.7	67.4

Sources: DfEE estimates 1959-1991; Labour Force Survey 1992 onwards

a Working-age population is here defined, from 1959 to 1971, as men 15-64 and women 15-59 and, from 1972 onwards, as men 16-64 and women 16-59.  
 b Proportion of the population who were in employment.

ed. This difference is then subtracted from the workforce jobs to population ratio for each year from 1959 to 1983 to give LFS-equivalent employment rates. This is done separately for men, women and all people.

The employment level can then be calculated by multiplying the employment rate by the working-age household population.

Box 1 contains an example as to how the methodology was applied for the 1983 data.

When considering the methodology for this work, one other method was looked at. This involved producing LFS employment levels from the growth rates in the workforce jobs series and then dividing by the working-age household population. This method gave very similar results. However, the methodology set out above was preferred, as it allowed figures for men and women to add up to the total figure.

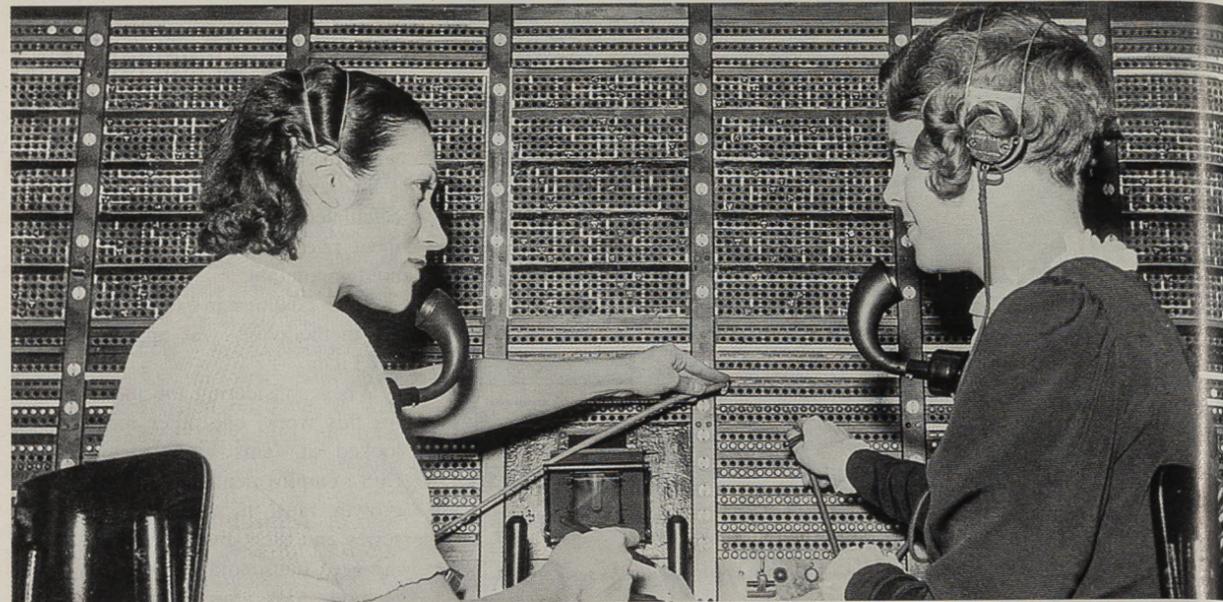
### Results

Table 1 shows the employment levels and rates from 1959 to 1999 and Figure 1 shows the employment rates for this period. The highest employment rate in this period was 75.7 per cent in 1974, some 1.5 percentage points above the July-September 1999 employment rate of 74.2 per cent. The figure quoted for the last peak in 1990 is 74.7 per cent. However, the peak recorded in the spring quarter (March-May) LFS was 75.0 per cent.

Many users are interested not just in the employment rate for any one year, but in whether employment rates remained at high levels. Table 2 shows five-year averages and Table 3 shows ten-year averages of the data in Table 1.

### Further work

The estimates presented in this article are provisional in nature. ONS is undertaking a project to investigate the feasibility of estimating Labour Force Survey (LFS) equivalent data prior to 1984 for a range of labour market variables, including employment and



unemployment. In outline, the project has three stages: researching methodologies for estimating long time series of LFS-equivalent data and agreeing how the quality of these methodologies can be assessed; testing these methodologies against the agreed quality criteria; and producing and publishing estimates based on the highest quality methodology.

ONS intends to publish estimates in *Labour Market Trends* around summer 2000. Please contact Phillip Lee, Room B3/12, Office for National Statistics, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ, e-mail [phillip.lee@ons.gov.uk](mailto:phillip.lee@ons.gov.uk), tel. 020 7533 6131, for further information on this project.

**Further information**

For more information, please contact:  
Iain Bell,  
Department for Education and Employment  
Caxton House, Tothill Street  
London SW1H 9NF,  
e-mail [iain.bell@dfee.gov.uk](mailto:iain.bell@dfee.gov.uk)  
tel. 020 7273 5663.

**Table 3** Working-age<sup>a</sup> people in employment; ten-year rolling averages; United Kingdom; 1959-1999

Five years ending (May-July quarter)	Working-age employment			Thousands and percentage of working-age population		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
1968	23,884	15,997	7,881	73.0	93.5	50.0
1969	23,996	15,996	7,995	73.2	93.3	51.0
1970	24,061	15,967	8,089	73.2	92.9	51.0
1971	24,069	15,901	8,163	73.3	92.5	52.0
1972	24,058	15,818	8,234	73.3	92.2	52.0
1973	24,106	15,760	8,340	73.6	92.1	53.0
1974	24,134	15,677	8,452	73.9	91.8	54.0
1975	24,130	15,570	8,554	74.0	91.3	55.0
1976	24,081	15,444	8,632	74.0	90.8	55.0
1977	24,080	15,340	8,734	74.1	90.2	56.0
1978	24,096	15,251	8,840	74.2	89.8	57.0
1979	24,148	15,179	8,963	74.3	89.3	57.0
1980	24,207	15,113	9,088	74.4	88.8	58.0
1981	24,201	15,010	9,186	74.1	87.9	59.0
1982	24,150	14,881	9,264	73.6	86.8	59.0
1983	24,005	14,702	9,297	72.8	85.3	59.0
1984	23,916	14,566	9,345	72.2	84.0	59.0
1985	23,873	14,456	9,413	71.6	82.9	59.0
1986	23,874	14,364	9,506	71.2	81.8	59.0
1987	23,917	14,298	9,616	70.9	81.0	59.0
1988	24,033	14,276	9,755	70.8	80.4	60.0
1989	24,179	14,276	9,900	70.8	80.0	60.0
1990	24,333	14,283	10,049	70.9	79.6	61.0
1991	24,527	14,307	10,218	71.1	79.3	62.0
1992	24,702	14,317	10,386	71.3	79.0	62.0
1993	24,898	14,336	10,565	71.6	78.8	63.0
1994	25,052	14,339	10,714	71.8	78.6	64.0
1995	25,194	14,351	10,846	71.9	78.4	64.0
1996	25,343	14,374	10,971	72.1	78.3	65.0
1997	25,491	14,406	11,088	72.4	78.2	65.0
1998	25,584	14,409	11,177	72.4	78.0	66.0
1999	25,640	14,395	11,248	72.4	77.7	66.0

Sources: DfEE estimates 1959-1991; Labour Force Survey 1992 onwards

<sup>a</sup> Working-age population is here defined, from 1959 to 1971, as men 15-64 and women 15-59 and, from 1972 onwards, as men 16-64 and women 16-59.  
<sup>b</sup> Proportion of the population who were in employment.

# New Labour Force Survey questions on working patterns

By Rachel Hill, Socio-Economic Division, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

- A set of revised and new questions on working-patterns was introduced in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in spring 1999.
- These improved questions will provide LFS users with more information than the questions that were previously included, and ONS considers the data to be of a higher quality.
- One of the most significant changes has been the reworking of the response categories. The previous responses "usually" and "sometimes" have been replaced by "most of the time" and "occasionally", thus removing previous confusion among respondents when selecting between the two categories.
- ONS is considering introducing several derived variables that will aid users in the analysis of these data, and would welcome users' views on these proposals.



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

**New questions in the Labour Force Survey should provide users with better data, especially about days of the week worked by shiftworkers. This article evaluates the new data and looks at how working patterns vary with occupation and qualifications.**

## Introduction

IN EARLY 1998, Labour Force Survey (LFS) users expressed a desire to improve the data collected by the LFS on shiftwork and days worked. This was driven by concerns that the previous set of questions was causing confusion among respondents. It was accepted that, although the revised questions would be likely to cause discontinuities within the series, they would provide LFS users with better quality data. The previous questions had been included on the LFS since 1992, due to Eurostat requirements, and the new questions still allow ONS to provide Eurostat with data that fit its definitions.

A series of revised and new questions were introduced to the LFS from spring 1999, the majority of which are to be asked only in the spring quarter. This article covers two themes. The first aims to describe the changes that have occurred to LFS questions in this subject area and to evaluate the data for spring 1999 resulting from the new questions, in commentary accompanying *Tables 1, 2 and 3*. The second part looks at the characteristics of people with different working patterns, for example examining whether and how working patterns differ according to educational qualification and occupation.

Table 1 Frequency of shiftwork in main job<sup>a</sup> by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Most of the time		Occasionally		Never		Total	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
<b>All in employment</b>								
16 +	3,790	14.8	859	3.3	20,998	81.9	25,647	100.0
16-59/64	3,737	15.0	849	3.4	20,279	81.6	24,865	100.0
16 to 17	92	15.0	14	2.3	504	82.7	610	100.0
18 to 24	584	19.8	113	3.9	2,246	76.3	2,943	100.0
25 to 34	1,091	16.7	239	3.7	5,187	79.6	6,516	100.0
35 to 49	1,335	14.1	336	3.5	7,809	82.4	9,480	100.0
50 to 59/64	636	12.0	147	2.8	4,533	85.3	5,315	100.0
60/65 +	53	6.8	10	1.2	719	92.0	782	100.0
<b>Male</b>								
16 +	2,263	16.1	596	4.2	11,238	79.7	14,097	100.0
16-64	2,255	16.3	594	4.3	10,975	79.4	13,823	100.0
16 to 17	41	13.8	*	2.7	250	83.5	299	100.0
18 to 24	299	18.8	68	4.3	1,219	76.9	1,585	100.0
25 to 34	683	18.7	170	4.7	2,800	76.6	3,653	100.0
35 to 49	817	16.0	243	4.8	4,051	79.3	5,111	100.0
50 to 64	415	13.1	104	3.3	2,655	83.6	3,175	100.0
65 +	*	3.2	*	0.9	263	95.9	274	100.0
<b>Female</b>								
16 +	1,527	13.2	263	2.3	9,760	84.5	11,550	100.0
16-59	1,483	13.4	256	2.3	9,304	84.3	11,042	100.0
16 to 17	50	16.2	*	1.9	254	81.9	311	100.0
18 to 24	285	21.0	46	3.4	1,027	75.6	1,358	100.0
25 to 34	408	14.3	68	2.4	2,387	83.4	2,863	100.0
35 to 49	518	11.9	93	2.1	3,758	86.0	4,369	100.0
50 to 59	220	10.3	43	2.0	1,878	87.7	2,141	100.0
60 +	44	8.8	*	1.4	456	89.8	508	100.0

\* Grossed up total less than 10,000.  
a Excludes those on college-based schemes.

Source: Labour Force Survey

### Box 1 The new questions

The questions concerning working patterns included in the spring 1999 LFS questionnaire were:

- SHFTWK99 – “Do you do shiftwork in your (main) job?”
- SHFTYP – “What type of shift pattern do you work?”
- FLEX9D – “Some people have special working hours arrangements that vary daily or weekly. In your (main) job is your agreed working arrangement any of the following?”
- DAYSPZ – “On how many (different) days per week do you usually work?”
- USUWRK – “Within your regular or normal pattern of

work, is it usual for you to work... (1) during the day? (2) during the evening? (3) at night?”

- EVDAY – “Do you ever work during the daytime?”
- EVEVE – “(Do you ever work) during the evening?”
- EVNIGHT – “(Do you ever work) at night?”
- WCHDAY – “On which days of the week do you usually work?”
- EVSAT – “Do you ever work on Saturdays?”
- EVSUN – “Do you ever work on Sundays?”

For further information on these questions please see the *technical note* at the end of this article.

### Revisions to the LFS questionnaire

One of the main concerns with the old questions was that when asked whether they carry out shiftwork in

their main job, respondents were asked to choose between “usually”, “sometimes” and “never”. The difference between the first two of these replies is difficult to define. Indeed some respondents often struggled to make this distinction. These categories have now

been changed to “most of the time”, “occasionally” and “never” (question SHFTWK99 – see *Box 1*) and while a clearer distinction is present between these sets of response categories, there appears to be a fairly direct link between them.

A second significant change has been in the response categories of the questions to establish the time of day worked by the respondent. The previous questions required responses “usually”, “sometimes” and “never” from the three independent questions: “Does your job include working during the daytime/evening/at night?”. This has been amended so that, after establishing whether the respondent usually works during the daytime/evening/at night, they are asked if they *ever* work at these times.

This approach also applies to questions about the days of the week worked. Previously, the respondent was asked to reply “usually”, “sometimes” or “never” to the three independent questions: “Do you work any time from Monday to Friday/on Saturdays/on Sundays?” The new questions first ask the respondent: “On which days do you

usually work?” (WCHDAY) and then the two questions: “Do you ever work on Saturdays/Sundays?” (EVSAT, EVSUN).

SHFTYP, DAYSPZ and FLEX9D (see *Box 1*) remain unchanged. Definitions of the different types of shift-pattern can be found in the *technical note* at the end of this article.

### What do the figures show?

All figures have been extracted from the UK LFS, and have been grossed accordingly. None of the figures presented below have been seasonally adjusted. A small difference exists between the figures presented here and previously published employment analyses. This is due to these questions being included only in the spring survey, and therefore

it has not been possible to bring forward values from the previous quarter for non-responders (normal practice for questions asked every quarter).

### Main changes – shiftwork frequency

*Table 1* shows frequency of shiftwork (responses to SHFTWK99) (asked to all people in employment except those on college-based schemes) grouped by age and sex. It shows clearly that a higher proportion of men than women worked shifts. Age groups above 50 years contained the smallest proportions of shiftworkers, and those in the 18 to 24 year age-group the largest proportion, with almost one quarter of women aged 18 to 24 working shifts at least occasionally.

A broad comparison was made of results from the new questions in the spring 1999 LFS quarter with results from the previous questions in the spring 1998 LFS quarter. This showed that in spring 1998, 3.72 million workers “usually” did shiftwork (compared with 3.79m workers who did shiftwork “most of the time” in spring 1999); 0.84m workers did shiftwork “sometimes” in spring 1998 (compared to 0.86m workers who did shiftwork in spring 1999); and 21.15m workers never did shiftwork in spring 1998 (compared with 21.0m in spring 1999).

### Number of days usually worked

*Table 2* shows the number of days usually worked (responses to DAYSPZ), again grouped by age and sex. This question has been included in the LFS questionnaire since spring 1997, and applies to people in employment but not working a nine-day fortnight or four and a half-day week, or on college-based schemes. As one might expect, the majority of respondents usually worked five days per week, with a higher proportion of men than women being in this category. The exception to this trend was the female 16 to 17 year age-group, who were more likely to work just one or two days per week. The results in *Table 2* reflect the fact

Table 2 Number of days per week usually worked<sup>a</sup> by age and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Per cent						
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven
<b>All in employment</b>							
16 +	2.2	3.9	6.3	6.6	63.4	11.6	6.0
16-59/64	2.0	3.6	6.0	6.5	64.2	11.8	5.9
16 to 17	26.0	21.2	11.7	5.6	27.5	5.0	3.1
18 to 24	4.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	63.1	10.4	3.6
25 to 34	1.1	2.6	5.3	5.6	67.8	12.1	5.5
35 to 49	0.9	2.7	6.1	7.1	64.7	12.2	6.4
50 to 59/64	1.3	2.9	5.9	6.8	63.9	12.3	6.9
60/65 +	7.6	12.9	15.0	9.5	38.3	6.6	9.9
<b>Male</b>							
16 +	1.2	1.8	2.6	4.3	65.7	16.8	7.7
16-64	1.1	1.6	2.3	4.2	66.3	16.9	7.6
16 to 17	19.7	16.7	11.8	6.3	33.6	7.2	4.7
18 to 24	2.8	5.2	5.3	5.9	63.2	13.5	4.2
25 to 34	0.3	0.5	1.4	3.4	69.6	17.6	7.2
35 to 49	0.1	0.4	1.3	4.3	67.4	18.0	8.5
50 to 64	0.9	1.5	2.8	3.9	65.4	17.0	8.5
65 +	7.6	12.7	14.2	9.2	31.7	9.8	14.8
<b>Female</b>							
16 +	3.4	6.4	10.7	9.4	60.8	5.4	3.9
16-59	3.2	6.1	10.5	9.4	61.6	5.4	3.7
16 to 17	31.9	25.5	11.6	4.8	21.7	2.8	1.6
18 to 24	5.5	7.5	7.4	6.8	62.9	6.9	2.9
25 to 34	2.1	5.2	10.3	8.4	65.5	5.1	3.4
35 to 49	1.8	5.5	11.6	10.3	61.5	5.5	3.9
50 to 59	2.0	4.8	10.4	11.1	61.8	5.3	4.6
60 +	7.6	13.0	15.5	9.7	41.9	5.0	7.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Excludes those on college-based schemes.

that many of the 16 to 17-year-olds in employment (especially women) are students with weekend-only jobs. These figures also show that more than half of working people over 65 (men) or 60 (women) usually worked five or more days a week.

Figure 1 shows clearly that almost 30 per cent of women usually worked less than four days per week compared with just 10 per cent of men. Similarly, more men worked six or seven days per week – almost one quarter, compared with just 9 per cent of women.

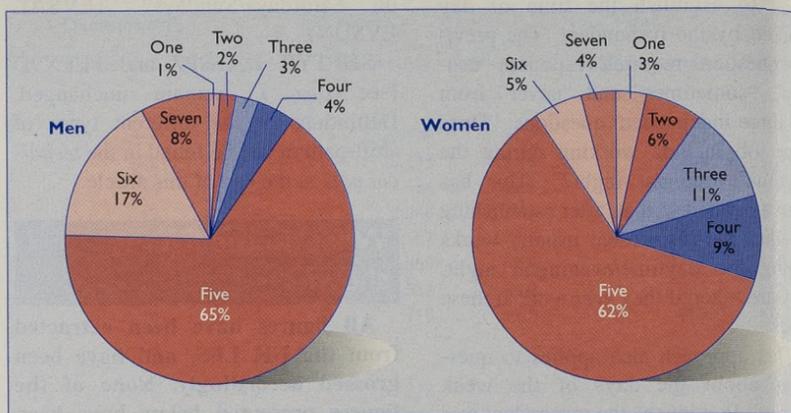
### Days of the week usually worked

Table 3 shows the frequency of working on different days (responses to WCHDAY, EVSAT and EVSUN), by all people in employment (excluding those on college-based schemes) in the reference week. The Monday-Friday grouping includes all days within that group, and all combinations of days. The data show that approximately one fifth of people usually worked, and one quarter had worked at least once, on Sundays. These proportions are higher for men. For Saturdays, higher proportions fall into these same categories. Further analysis (not shown here) indicates that 45 per cent of women and 27 per cent of men never worked at the weekend.

The new question formulation for days of the week is much more powerful – previous LFS questions asked the respondent whether they worked any time from Monday-Friday (without separating the days), Saturday or Sunday, and required the reply “usually”, “sometimes” or “never”. Using the new multi-coded variables the data show that:

- people working only one day tended to work on Saturdays;
- people working two days tended to work on Fridays and Saturdays;
- people working three days tended to work Monday to Wednesday;
- people working four days tended to work Monday to Thursday;
- people working five days tended to work Monday to Friday; and
- people working six days tended to work Monday to Saturday.

Figure 1 Number of days per week usually worked by those aged sixteen years or over; United Kingdom; spring 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

The comparison between results from the new questions in the spring 1999 quarter and the previous questions in the spring 1998 quarter highlight the differences between the respondents' understanding of the terms “usually”, “sometimes” and “ever”. For Saturdays, the number of respondents replying that they “never” worked in spring 1998 (9.27 million workers) is in line with the number in spring 1999 (9.61m workers), but the split between the other two categories has changed. Summing the frequencies for people who worked on Saturdays, “usually”

and “ever” in 1999, and “usually” and “sometimes” in 1998, gives similar figures (16.45m workers in spring 1998, compared with 15.94m workers in spring 1999) but, looking at the individual categories, far more respondents answered “usually” in 1999 (8.26m workers) than in 1998 (6.30m workers).

The same pattern is seen for Sundays. There were 14.29m and 14.37m workers who never worked on Sundays in spring 1998 and spring 1999 respectively. There were 11.43m and 11.23m workers who had worked at

Table 3 Frequency of days of the week worked,<sup>a</sup> by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Monday to Friday		Saturday		Sunday	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
<b>Usually work</b>						
All people	25,164	98.1	8,357	32.6	5,018	19.8
Male	13,946	98.9	4,996	35.4	2,905	20.8
Female	11,218	97.1	3,361	29.1	2,114	18.3
<b>Ever work</b>						
All people			7,684	30.0	6,265	24.4
Male			5,041	35.8	4,274	30.3
Female			2,643	22.9	1,991	17.2
<b>Never work</b>						
All people			9,607	37.5	14,365	56.0
Male			4,060	28.8	6,919	49.1
Female			5,546	48.0	7,447	64.5
<b>Total</b>						
All people			25,648	100.0	25,648	100.0
Male			14,097	100.0	14,097	100.0
Female			11,551	100.0	11,551	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

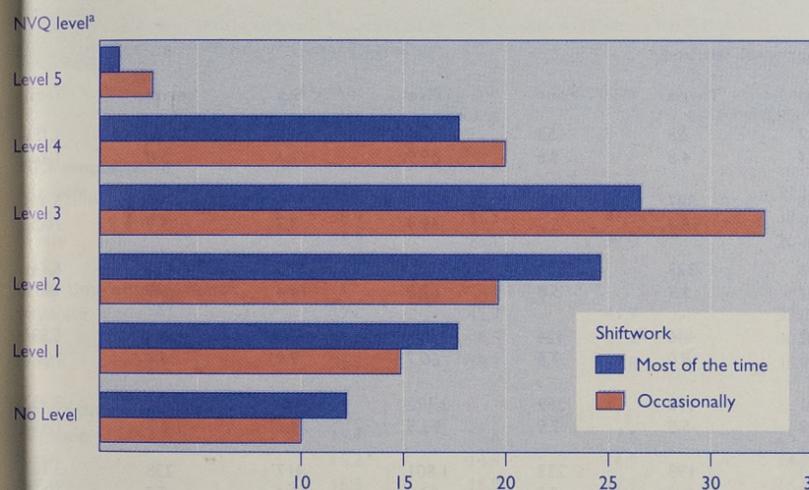
<sup>a</sup> For all people in employment, excluding those on college-based schemes.

Table 4 Frequency of shiftwork in main job by highest qualification; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Level 5	Level 4	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1	No level	Total
<b>Shiftwork in main job (thousands)</b>							
Most of the time	36	667	1,003	929	664	458	3,790
Occasionally	22	170	279	168	127	85	859
Never	1,102	4,676	5,031	4,596	2,734	2,647	20,998
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>5,513</b>	<b>6,313</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>25,646</b>
<b>Shiftwork in main job (percentages)</b>							
Most of the time	3.1	12.1	15.9	16.3	18.8	14.4	14.8
Occasionally	1.9	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.3
Never	94.9	84.8	79.7	80.7	77.6	83.0	81.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>						

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Percentage of shiftworkers in main job by highest qualification; United Kingdom; spring 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Or equivalent qualification.

Table 5 Usually worked time of day by highest qualification; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Usually works during day		Usually works during evening		Usually works at night		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Level 5	1,149	99.0	519	44.7	97	8.3	1,161	100.0
Level 4	5,375	97.5	1,957	35.5	678	12.3	5,513	100.0
Level 3	6,064	96.0	2,055	32.5	862	13.7	6,313	100.0
Level 2	5,357	94.1	1,750	30.7	655	11.5	5,693	100.0
Level 1	3,322	94.3	1,162	33.0	565	16.0	3,524	100.0
No level	2,986	93.6	875	27.4	364	11.4	3,190	100.0
Don't know	243	96.4	68	27.1	34	13.5	253	100.0
<b>All in employment<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>24,497</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>8,387</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>25,646</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those on college-based schemes.

least once on Sunday in spring 1998 and spring 1999 respectively, but a lower proportion stated that they usually worked on Sunday in spring 1998 (3.42m workers) than in spring 1999 (4.96m workers).

The pattern continues for the questions relating to whether the respondent works during the days, during the evening or at night. The number of people answering “never” to the new questions EVDAY, EVENGHT and EVNGHT remained in line with those answering “never” to the comparable questions in the spring 1998 questionnaire, DAY, EVEN and NIGHT (0.75m, 11.28m and 19.61m in spring 1998, compared with 0.71m, 11.49m and 19.73m in spring 1999). However, as above, more people replied “usually” in the spring 1999 questionnaire than in the 1998 one (23.45m for days, 4.53m for evenings and 1.61m for nights in spring 1998, compared with 24.50m workers for days, 8.39m for evenings and 3.30m for nights).

### Variation in working patterns

#### Usual working patterns by highest level of qualification

Table 4 shows SHFTWK99 grouped by the respondent's highest qualification (or NVQ equivalent). A full description of NVQ equivalent qualifications is included in the technical note at the end of this article.

The figures indicate that those with high level qualifications were less like-

ly to work shifts than those with other qualifications – only 3.1 per cent of people with Level 5 or equivalent qualifications answered “most of the time” compared with 14.8 per cent of the total population. Conversely, 18.8 per cent of people with a Level 1 or equivalent qualification worked shifts “most of the time”. This can be clearly seen in *Figure 2*, which shows the percentages of people in employment who worked shifts, by NVQ equivalent qualification.

*Table 5* shows the time of day usually worked (responses to USUWRK), grouped by highest qualification (as defined previously) for all people in employment, excluding those on college-based schemes. The figures show

that people with Level 5 (or equivalent) qualifications were the most likely to work during the day and during the evening, and those most likely to work at night were those with Level 1 qualifications. Conversely, those people least likely to work in the day or evening were those with “No Level” qualifications (excluding those who did not know what qualifications they possessed). “No Level” qualification refers to people who have no qualification or have SCOTVEC modules only.

*Table 6* looks at the number of days worked (DAYSPZ) grouped into each of the qualification categories. Some 69.9 per cent of people in employment with Level 5 or Level 4 qualifications usually worked a five-day week, with

just 3.8 per cent (Level 5) and 4.9 per cent (Level 4) working one or two days. On the other hand, of those with “No Level” qualifications, just 57.9 per cent worked a five-day week and 7.1 per cent worked one or two days.

### Shiftwork carried out by people with lasting health problems

*Table 7* shows the number of working-age people in employment, excluding those on college-based schemes, with and without health problems lasting more than one year, and whether they worked shifts. These figures indicate that there was little difference between those with such health prob-

**Table 6** Usual number of days worked by highest qualification; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

		Number of days per week worked							Total
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
Level 5	Thousands	17	27	55	53	804	128	66	1,150
	Per cent	1.4	2.4	4.8	4.6	69.9	11.1	5.8	100.0
Level 4	Thousands	81	185	347	310	3,780	415	292	5,408
	Per cent	1.5	3.4	6.4	5.7	69.9	7.7	5.4	100.0
Level 3	Thousands	108	206	323	354	3,855	883	411	6,141
	Per cent	1.8	3.4	5.3	5.8	62.8	14.4	6.7	100.0
Level 2	Thousands	219	312	446	424	3,395	551	244	5,591
	Per cent	3.9	5.6	8.0	7.6	60.7	9.9	4.4	100.0
Level 1	Thousands	43	101	198	269	2,122	488	231	3,452
	Per cent	1.2	2.9	5.8	7.8	61.5	14.1	6.7	100.0
No level	Thousands	86	134	199	233	1,801	417	238	3,107
	Per cent	2.8	4.3	6.4	7.5	57.9	13.4	7.7	100.0
Don't know	Thousands	2	6	7	10	167	39	19	251
	Per cent	0.9	2.4	2.9	4.2	66.6	15.5	7.6	100.0
All in employment <sup>a</sup>	Thousands	556	971	1,575	1,653	15,924	2,921	1,501	25,100
	Per cent	2.2	3.9	6.3	6.6	63.4	11.6	6.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those on college-based schemes.

**Table 7** Frequency of shiftwork by lasting health problems of all working-age people in employment;<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Health problem lasting more than one year	Most of the time		Occasionally		Never		Total	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
	Yes	697	15.4	153	3.4	3,674	81.2	4,524
No	3,035	14.9	696	3.4	16,584	81.6	20,315	100
<b>All</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>20,258</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>24,839</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those on college-based schemes.

**Table 8** Average hours of work by frequency of shiftwork; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Shift frequency			All in employment <sup>a</sup>
	Most of the time	Occasionally	Never	
<b>All in employment<sup>a</sup></b>				
All people	34.1	37.5	32.7	33.1
Male	38.2	40.8	38.6	38.6
Female	27.9	30.1	26.1	26.4
<b>In full-time employment<sup>a</sup></b>				
All people	38.5	41.3	39.1	39.0
Male	39.8	42.5	41.1	40.8
Female	35.4	37.0	35.2	35.2
<b>In part-time employment<sup>a</sup></b>				
All people	18.6	18.7	14.9	15.5
Male	18.7	16.3	14.3	14.9
Female	18.5	19.6	15.1	15.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those on college-based schemes.

**Table 9** Average hours of work by usual time of day worked; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	During the day	During the evening	At night	All in employment <sup>a</sup>
	<b>All in employment<sup>a</sup></b>			
All people	33.6	36.2	37.9	33.1
Male	38.9	41.5	41.5	38.6
Female	26.9	28.1	30.0	26.4
<b>In full-time employment<sup>a</sup></b>				
All people	39.1	42.7	41.9	39.0
Male	41.0	44.5	43.2	40.8
Female	35.3	38.3	37.8	35.2
<b>In part-time employment<sup>a</sup></b>				
All people	15.7	15.6	17.6	15.5
Male	15.2	14.9	16.9	14.9
Female	15.8	15.9	17.9	15.6

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those on college-based schemes.

**Table 10** Gross weekly earnings of full-time employees<sup>a</sup> by frequency of shiftwork and usual time of day worked; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

	Shift frequency			Time of day worked			All in employment <sup>a</sup>
	Most of the time	Occasionally	Never	During the day	During the evening	At night	
	£ per week						
<b>Average</b>							
Mean	330	358	376	369	410	373	367
Median	308	325	311	312	348	346	311
<b>Quartile</b>							
Lower	225	240	220	221	246	250	220
Upper	407	452	462	450	489	462	450

Source: Labour Force Survey

<sup>a</sup> Excludes those on college-based schemes.

lems and those without, in respect of the frequency with which shiftwork is carried out in the respondent's main job.

### Weekly earnings and hours worked in different working patterns

*Table 8* shows the average actual hours worked by people in full-time and part-time employment, excluding people on college-based schemes, according to their frequency of shiftworking. For those in full-time employment, different patterns were shown for males and females: men who never did shiftwork worked more hours than men who worked shifts most of the time, while for women the opposite was true. However, for both men and women, those who worked shifts “occasionally” worked the most hours, with an average of 41.3 hours compared to an overall average of 39.0. For those in part-time employment, both men and women (working shiftwork most of the time or occasionally) averaged more hours than those who never worked shifts.

*Table 9* shows average hours worked by those in full-time and part-time employment, excluding people on college-based schemes, with the time of day usually worked. Looking at those in full-time employment first, those who usually worked during the evening or during the night worked longer hours than those who usually worked during the day. Looking at those in part-time employment, those who worked during the night worked longer hours than those who usually worked during the day.

*Table 10* shows the gross weekly earnings of full-time employees who worked and did not work shifts. Focusing on the arithmetic mean, people who never worked shifts earned more than those who did, with those working shifts most of the time earning the least. However, the inter-quartile range for those never working shifts was the largest, with the median and lower quartile value being lower for those never working shifts than the occasional shiftworkers. *Table 10* also shows the gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by time of day worked. Those usually working during the

evening earned the most, followed by night-workers, with day-workers earning the least. These data should be considered alongside data from Table 9, which shows that those who usually worked during the evening or during the night worked longer hours than those who usually worked during the day.

### Types of shift-pattern worked

Table 11 shows the type of shift pattern worked by people who worked shifts at least occasionally, grouped by sex. This question (SHFTYP) has been included in the UK LFS since spring 1992. The table shows that of those who worked shifts, the most commonly worked pattern was the "two-shift system with early/late or double day shift", followed by three-shift working. Also common were "sometimes nights, sometimes days" and night shifts, although different patterns were shown by men and women: more men worked "sometimes nights, sometimes days" than nights, while women were more likely to work evening or twilight shifts.

### Occupations of shiftworkers

Table 12 shows the levels and percentages, and Figure 3 shows the percentages, of the occupations of all those in employment (main job, excluding people on college-based schemes) who worked shifts most of the time. The occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. The figures show that approximately a third of those in personal and protective occupations worked shifts, this proportion being far higher for men than women. Following this category, almost a third of male plant and machine operatives mostly worked shifts, and just over a quarter of women in associate professional and technical occupations. Only 3 per cent of people in professional occupations mostly worked shifts.

### Proposed derived variables

ONS is considering creating seven new derived variables (DVs) to aid in the analysis of the days of the week usually worked (WCHDAY). At pre-

Table 11 Types of shift pattern worked in main job by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Type of shiftwork	All		Male		Female	
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Two-shift system early/late or double day shift	1,150	30.4	624	27.6	525	34.4
Three-shift working	653	17.2	429	19.0	224	14.7
Sometimes nights, sometimes days	415	11.0	309	13.7	106	6.9
Night shifts	356	9.4	209	9.3	147	9.6
Evening or twilight shifts	192	5.1	82	3.6	110	7.2
Continental shifts	151	4.0	130	5.8	20	1.3
Split shifts	135	3.6	61	2.7	74	4.9
Morning shifts	92	2.4	54	2.4	38	2.5
Weekend shifts	27	0.7	12	0.6	14	0.9
Other type of shiftwork	616	16.3	350	15.5	266	17.5
<b>All shiftworkers</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

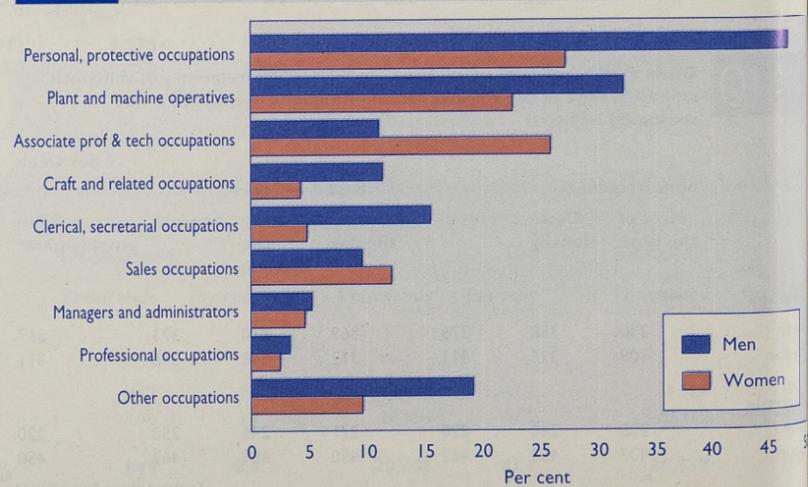
Table 12 Shiftworkers<sup>a</sup> by occupation and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1999, not seasonally adjusted

Occupation	All		Male		Female	
	Thousands	Per cent <sup>b</sup>	Thousands	Per cent <sup>b</sup>	Thousands	Per cent <sup>b</sup>
Personal, protective occupations	1,002	33.6	457	46.8	545	27.2
Plant and machine operatives	754	30.5	651	32.2	102	22.6
Associate prof & tech occupations	512	18.4	154	11.0	358	25.9
Craft and related occupations	352	10.8	341	11.4	11	4.3
Clerical, secretarial occupations	310	7.6	162	15.5	148	4.8
Sales occupations	248	11.2	76	9.6	171	12.1
Managers and administrators	218	5.1	151	5.3	67	4.6
Professional occupations	90	3.0	59	3.3	30	2.5
Other occupations	305	14.6	211	19.2	94	9.6
<b>All shiftworkers</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>12.5</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Working shifts most of the time.  
b As a percentage of all in employment in each occupation.

Figure 3 Percentage of those in employment who did shiftwork most of the time, by occupation; United Kingdom; spring 1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

sent. WCHDAY is a multi-coded variable that has the ability to store seven days of the week in any order. For example, if a person who usually works Monday and Tuesday answered WCHDAY "Monday, Tuesday" then WCHDAY1=1 and WCHDAY2=2, where WCHDAY1 takes the first answer, WCHDAY2 the second, and so on. But if that same respondent answered "Tuesday, Monday" then WCHDAY1=2 and WCHDAY2=1. This makes analysis complicated, since if the user is counting the number of respondents who worked on a Wednesday, they must look at WCHDAY1, WCHDAY2, WCHDAY3, WCHDAY4, WCHDAY5, WCHDAY6 and WCHDAY7.

ONS proposes to create the DVs WCHMO, WCHTU, WCHWE, WCHTH, WCHFR, WCHSA and WCHSU, which would enable inclusion of a series of "yes" and "no" answers to each of the individual days of the week, and to include these DVs in the spring 2000 dataset.

ONS also proposes to create a replacement for the DV FLED9D, which has been available since autumn 1994. This would also be introduced in spring 2000. The current DV has the capacity to record three responses to a list of special working hours arrangements, but the programming of the DV is such that only the response with the lowest coding is recorded (the codes are the same as those in the question FLEX9D) resulting in FLED9D, providing the user with misleading data. FLED9D(1-8) need to be created, which will, in the same way as with the proposed WCHDAY DVs, record a series of "yes" and "no" answers to the eight possible outcomes for FLED9D.

ONS would welcome users' views on these proposals and would also be interested in knowing other types of analyses that users are likely to require, so that further relevant and useful DVs can be programmed.

### Conclusion

The new questions are an improvement on the previous ones. ONS consid-

ers them to be reliable and to provide the user with more information, especially in relation to days of the week worked. Some of the new questions produce data that are consistent with the results from the previous questions and other questions produce data that are quite different, but nevertheless appear intuitively plausible. However, since these questions are only included in the spring questionnaire, it would take several years to collect a quantity of data large enough to consider trends. The proposed DVs will make analysis of the data more straightforward for users.

### Further information

For more information,

Please contact:

Rachel Hill,  
B2/08,

Office for National Statistics,  
1 Drummond Gate,  
London SW1V 2QQ,

e-mail [rachel.hill@ons.gov.uk](mailto:rachel.hill@ons.gov.uk),  
tel. 020 7533 5262.

### Technical note

#### Working patterns questions in the LFS from spring 1999

#### Shiftwork, shift pattern

#### 132 SHFTWK99

UK SPRING

Interviewer Instruction - FOR 'ALWAYS', USE CODE 1

Do you do shiftwork in your (main) job...

- 1 most of the time
- 2 occasionally
- 3 or never?

#### APPLIES IF RESPONDENT WAS IN WORK DURING REF WEEK

i.e.

APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)

OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)

OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)

OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)

OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)

OR NEWDEAL=3 (subsidised employment), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 (environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)

OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT ed, follow-through)

#### 133 SHFTYP

UK SPRING (PROMPT AS NECESSARY)

What type of shift pattern do you work?

- 1 three-shift working
- 2 continental shifts
- 3 two-shift system with 'earlies' and 'lates'/double day shifts
- 4 sometimes night and sometimes day shifts
- 5 split shifts
- 6 morning shifts
- 7 evening or twilight shifts
- 8 night shifts
- 9 weekend shifts
- 10 other type of shiftwork

**APPLIES IF SHFTWK99=1 (mostly does shiftwork), 2 (occasionally does shiftwork)**

**Flexible hours**

**134 FLEX9D**

UK SPRING and AUTUMN (CODE UP TO 3)  
Some people have special working hours arrangements that vary daily or weekly. In your (main) job is your agreed working arrangement any of the following...

- 1 flexitime (flexible working hours)?
- 2 annualised hours contract?
- 3 term-time working?
- 4 job sharing?
- 5 a nine-day fortnight?
- 6 a four-and-a-half day week?
- 7 zero hours contract?
- 8 none of these?
- 9 don't know

**APPLIES IF RESPONDENT IN EMPLOYMENT DURING REF WEEK**

i.e.  
APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)  
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)  
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)  
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)  
OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)  
OR NEWDEAL=3 (subsidised employment), 4 (voluntary force), 7 (assisted self employment)  
OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT ed, follow-through) Days worked

**135 DAYSPZ**

UK SPRING and AUTUMN  
On how many (different) days per week do you usually work?

**APPLIES IF RESPONDENT WORKS CERTAIN SPECIAL HOURS ARRANGEMENT**

i.e.  
APPLIES IF FLEX9D=(1 (flexitime), 2 (annualised hours), 3 (term time working), 4 (job-share) 7 (zero hours contract), 8 (none of these), 9 (don't know)  
AND FLEX9D NE 5 (not 9-day fortnight) AND NE 6 (not 4½ day week)

**Days worked**

**136 USUWRK**

UK SPRING (CODE ALL THAT APPLY, INDIVIDUAL PROMPT)  
Within your regular or normal pattern of work, is it usual for you to work.....

- 1 during the day? Auto coded if SHFTYP=4 (sometimes night, sometimes day shift AND SHFTWK99=1 (does shiftwork most of the time)
- 2 during the evening? Auto coded if SHFTYP=7 (evening or twilight shifts) AND SHFTWK99=1 (does shiftwork most of the time)

3 at night? Auto coded if SHFTYP=4, 8 (day / night, night shifts) AND SHFTWK99=1 (does shiftwork most of the time)

**APPLIES TO RESPONDENTS IN WORK**

i.e.  
APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)  
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)  
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)  
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)  
OR NEWDEAL= 3 (employee in public/private sector), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 ( environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)  
OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)  
OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19, 97 (gateway, FT education, follow-through, don't know)

**137 EVDAY**

UK SPRING ASK (OR RECORD)  
Do you ever work during the daytime?  
1 yes  
2 no

**APPLIES TO RESPONDENTS IN WORK, WHO DO NOT USUALLY WORK DURING THE DAY**

i.e.  
APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)  
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)  
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)  
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)  
OR NEWDEAL= 3 (employee in public/private sector), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 ( environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)  
OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)  
OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT education, follow-through)  
AND USUWRK NE 1 (normal work pattern does not usually involve working during the day)

**138 EVEVE**

UK SPRING (ASK OR RECORD)  
(Do you ever work) during the evening?  
1 yes  
2 no

**APPLIES TO RESPONDENTS IN WORK, WHO DO NOT USUALLY WORK DURING THE EVENING**

i.e.  
APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)  
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)  
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)  
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)  
OR NEWDEAL= 3 (employee in public/private sector), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 ( environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)  
OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)

OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT education, follow-through)  
AND USUWRK NE 2 (normal work pattern does not usually involve working during the evening)

**139 EVNGHT**

UK SPRING (ASK OR RECORD)  
Do you ever work at night?  
1 yes  
2 no

**APPLIES TO RESPONDENTS IN WORK, WHO DO NOT USUALLY WORK DURING THE NIGHT**

APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)  
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)  
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)  
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)  
OR NEWDEAL= 3 (employee in public/private sector), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 ( environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)  
OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)  
OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT education, follow-through)  
AND USUWRK NE 3 (normal work pattern does not usually involve working during the night)

**140 WCHDAY**

UK SPRING (CODE ALL THAT APPLY)  
May I just check, On which days do you usually work...?  
1 Monday  
2 Tuesday  
3 Wednesday  
4 Thursday  
5 Friday  
6 Saturday  
7 Sunday

**APPLIES TO THOSE IN WORK, NOT USUALLY WORKING 7 DIFFERENT DAYS DURING THE WEEK**

i.e.  
APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)  
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)  
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)  
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)  
OR NEWDEAL= 3 (employee in public/private sector), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 ( environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)  
OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)  
OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT education, follow-through)  
AND DAYSPZ NE 7 (does not usually work on 7 different days)

**14 EVSAT**

UK SPRING

Do you ever work on Saturdays?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

**APPLIES TO THOSE IN WORK, NOT USUALLY WORKING ON A SATURDAY**

i.e.  
APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)  
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)  
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)  
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)  
OR NEWDEAL= 3 (employee in public/private sector), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 ( environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)  
OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)  
OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT education, follow-through)  
AND WCHDAY NE 6 (usually does not work on Saturdays)  
AND DAYSPZ NE 7 (does not usually work on 7 different days)

**142 EVSUN**

UK SPRING  
Do you ever work on Sundays?  
1 Yes  
2 No

**APPLIES TO THOSE IN WORK, NOT USUALLY WORKING ON A SUNDAY**

i.e.  
APPLIES IF WRKING=1 (paid work in ref wk)  
OR JBAWAY=1 (has a job/business but away from it in ref wk)  
OR OWNBUS=1 (unpaid work for own business in ref wk)  
OR RELBUS=1 (unpaid work for relative's business in ref wk)  
OR NEWDEAL= 3 (employee in public/private sector), 4 (voluntary sector), 5 ( environmental task force), 7 (assisted self employment)  
OR YTETMP=1 (employer based work training), 2 (project based work training), 4 (temporarily away from employer/project based work training)  
OR YTETJB=1 AND NEWDEAL=1, 6, 19 (gateway, FT education, follow-through)  
AND WCHDAY NE 7 (usually does not work on Sundays)  
AND DAYSPZ NE 7 (does not usually work on 7 different days)

**Types of shift pattern**

All people in employment who usually work shiftwork are asked the type of shift pattern that they work:

*Two-shift system with earlies and lates or double day shifts* – this is normally two shifts of eight hours each e.g. 0600-1400 and 1400-2200. Shifts are usually altered weekly or over longer intervals.

*Three-shift working* – the day is divided into three working periods – morning, afternoon and night. This kind of shiftwork usually, but not always, involves one or more weeks of morn-

ings, followed by one or more weeks of afternoons, followed by one or more weeks of nights.

**Night shift** – if this is full-time, most commonly 1800-0600, and usually continuing after midnight. This code is used only for permanent night work.

**Evening or twilight shifts** – if this is full-time, most commonly 1500-2400. Also used for a part-time shift 1700-2100 or 1800-2200. Part-time evening shifts are usually called twilight shifts.

**Continental shifts** – this is a continuous three-shift system that rotates rapidly e.g. three mornings, then two afternoons, then two nights. Usually there is a break between shift changes.

**Split shifts** – these are full shifts divided into two distinct parts with a gap of several hours in between. Used in industries where peak demands are met at different times of the day, e.g., catering, passenger transport and service industries.

**Morning shift** – if this is full-time, most commonly 0600-1400. This code is used if the morning shift is the only shift worked or worked part-time during the morning.

**Weekend shift** – this code is used for work during Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays (0600-1800), when there is no other work.

**Other type of shiftwork** – any other type of shiftwork that is not one of the above.

### Educational qualifications and their NVQ equivalents:

NVQ Level 5	1	Higher degree
NVQ Level 4	2	First degree
	3	Other degree
	5	Diploma in Higher Education
	6	HNC, HND, higher BTEC
	7	Teaching - further education
	8	Teaching - secondary
	9	Teaching - primary
	10	Teaching - level not stated
NVQ Level 3	11	Nursing or other medical qualification
	12	Other higher qualification below degree level
	13	RSA higher diploma

NVQ Level 3	16	GNVQ - advanced level
	17	A-level or equivalent (two or more)
	18	RSA advanced diploma
	19	BTEC National/ONC/OND, etc.
	20	City and Guilds Advanced Craft
	21	Scot. Certificate of 6th year Studies (Scot. CSYS) (67%)
	22	SCE higher or equivalent (three or more)
NVQ Level 2	23	AS-level or equivalent (four or more)
	24	Trade apprenticeships (50%) Other qualification (10%)
	26	GNVQ - intermediate
	27	RSA diploma
	28	City and Guilds - Craft
	29	BTEC, STOVEC etc. first or general diploma
	30	O-level, GCSEs A-C and equivalents (five or more) A-level (one only) AS-level (two or three) Trade apprenticeship (50%) Scottish CSYS (33%) SCE higher or equivalent (one or two) Other qualification (35%)
	NVQ Level 1	31
33		BTEC, SCOTVEC etc. first or general certificate
34		GNVQ, GSVQ foundation level
35		YT/YTP certificate
37		RSA, other
No Level	38	City and Guilds, other O-level, GCSE etc (less than five) AS-level (one only)
	39	Other qualifications (55%)
	40	No qualification

Note: some qualifications relate to more than one NVQ level. Percentages shown in brackets refer to approximate estimates of the proportion of people holding such qualifications at a particular level.

## Pathways to employment: the final evaluation of ESF Objective 3 in Britain 1994-99

By Jim Allen, Jacqui Hansbro and Paul Mooney, ESF Evaluation Team, Department for Education and Employment

**The European Social Fund Objective 3 programme aims to help young people and the unemployed integrate more effectively into the labour market. The final evaluation of Objective 3 assesses the programme's achievements, effectiveness and impact.**

### Key points

- Around three-quarters of a million people took part in some form of European Social Fund (ESF)-funded activity under Objective 3 in 1997.
- The programme appears to be effectively supporting its main target groups. However, there is some scope for better targeting of older people and those who have been out of work for three years or more.
- Around 30 per cent of participants find work on leaving ESF projects. Overall, just over 70 per cent achieve some form of positive outcomes (job, self-employment, further education or training). Analysis found that Objective 3 had a positive net impact on job prospects of participants.
- After taking account of a range of personal characteristics, women have a higher probability than men of being in work six months after leaving ESF support. Nevertheless, there is clear evidence that ESF projects may be reinforcing sex stereotyping in the type of support undertaken by men and women.
- Effective jobsearch activity and some form of wage subsidy appear to have strong and positive effects on the chances of an ESF participant finding work.
- Providing an integrated package of support (e.g. including advice, training, jobsearch support) appears to deliver better results than a project providing, say, training alone. However, integrated packages are more expensive and work better for particular groups (single parents, long-term unemployed, over-50s and disabled people). Better targeting of this approach on the most disadvantaged offers a more cost-effective option for future ESF provision.

### Introduction

THE European Social Fund (ESF) Objective 3 programme aims to help young people and the unemployed integrate more effectively into the labour market. The final evaluation of Objective 3 assesses the programme's achievements, effectiveness and impact. As well as reviewing the performance of the current programme against its objectives, the work provides valuable evidence to inform and influence policy development for ESF provision in the UK post-2000.

### Measuring achievements

The final evaluation of Objective 3 adopted a fairly traditional approach to the assessment of the success of the programme focusing on jobs and other positive outcomes, qualifications and satisfaction rates. The main results show:

- Around three-quarters of a million received some sort of support from Objective 3 in 1997. This was lower than originally forecast.
- The labour market outcomes achieved through Objective 3 were broadly in line with expectations. Around 133,000 people found work on leaving Objective 3 in 1997. This represents around 30 per cent of all known outcomes. A further 14,000 (3 per cent) moved into self-employment. About 170,000 continued on into further education or training. Overall, 72 per cent of participants achieved a positive outcome on leaving their Objective 3 support. Around 120,000 (28 per cent) of leavers were out of work on leaving.
- A surprisingly high proportion of participants (58 per cent) fail to achieve a qualification through Objective 3. The bulk of those who gain a qualification reach a relatively low level. Some of this low achievement may reflect under-recording within the ESF monitoring system. More positively, almost one in five leavers gained a new qualification at

a higher level than their previous qualifications.

- Overall, participants tended to be satisfied with the support they received. Over eight out of ten were either very or fairly satisfied with their projects and nine out of ten felt their projects fitted together well or very well. Encouragingly, around two-thirds of those who found work felt their projects had helped them find work.

A crude comparison of ESF monitoring data against administrative records on a sample of the unemployed suggests that support through Objective 3 does have a positive net impact on the job prospects of those taking part in the programme. Attempts to assess the net impact of Objective 3 on different groups provide some tentative evidence that older workers, particularly men, can gain most from their time on Objective 3 in terms of improved job prospects on leaving. This is despite the fact that they are less likely to be in work than some other groups.

### Targeting

Effective targeting of resources is crucial to ensure the programme has the greatest impact on those in greatest need. With limited resources, getting this right means one can get more for the money both at the individual and programme level. Analysing available monitoring data alongside data from the Labour Force Survey allows one to weigh up the extent to which the programme has supported some of the more disadvantaged groups in the labour market. The main conclusions of this analysis were that there was:

- a slightly disproportionate coverage of the short-term unemployed in 1997, although this may in part be driven by the move towards greater support for younger people;
- fewer very long-term unemployed and over-50s than one might expect; and

- a relatively good level of recruitment among ethnic minorities.

### Equal opportunities

Analysis of job prospects suggest that, when one takes account of the range of personal characteristics, women are more likely than men to be in work around six months after completing their Objective 3 projects. Although this analysis says little about the nature and quality of this work, it suggests that a narrow focus on sex is misplaced. The message is that better targeting of resources would require a greater focus on specific groups of women who face the greatest difficulty, i.e. lone parents, women with no qualifications and returners. Typically, these groups were less likely to be in work than other women.

Evidence on the participation of women on the programme suggests that women in general are being successfully targeted. However, there appears to be scope for further action to ensure more effective mainstreaming of equal opportunities. Analysis of the occupations for which men and women are being trained suggests that sex stereotypes may be reinforced through Objective 3. Although Priority 3 of Objective 3 can claim great success in encouraging movement of men and women into non-traditional areas, the same cannot be said for Priorities 1 and 2. Given the balance of resources devoted to each priority, it is clear that Priority 3 is carrying the weight of support for sex equality without the financial clout to have a significant impact across the programme as a whole.

The conclusion is not necessarily that more resources should be devoted to a specific equal opportunities priority. Anecdotal evidence suggests that there were too few good quality Priority 3 projects coming through, at least in 1997. However, better marketing of mainstreaming sex equality as a policy objective may help improve the situation.

Although the number of women on the Objective 3 programme suggests that recruitment of women in aggregate is not a significant problem, the research did identify a number of barriers likely to limit the participation of certain groups of women on ESF projects.

### Project delivery

A major theme of the 1997-99 programme was the use of an integrated approach to project delivery in which, rather than simply receiving a discrete activity such as training, participants followed a package of activities tailored to their individual needs. The evidence confirms that the

vast majority of projects offer various forms of advice and guidance or individual needs assessment as a basis for identifying an appropriate package of assistance. Most projects also provided a fairly integrated package of support to their participants. For many, the focus on integrated projects was not new. It simply reinforced good learning practice and acknowledged what many projects were already doing under the previous programme.

Formal analysis confirms feedback from projects that integrated projects are more expensive than non-integrated projects. Is this a price worth paying? Promoting greater project integration raises unit costs and therefore reduces the number of participants likely to receive support for any given level of resources.

The research identified a number of significant benefits from a more integrated package of support. Significantly, participants like integrated projects. This is reflected both in the high levels of satisfaction recorded on the more integrated projects and the lower incidence of early leaving. In addition, the more integrated packages also appear to achieve greater success in terms of both labour market outcomes and the achievement of qualifications. Sophisticated modelling of the factors influencing job outcomes suggests that, after controlling for a range of personal characteristics, those on more integrated projects are more likely to be in work six months after leaving their Objective 3 project.

Further analysis suggests that integration has greatest impact on the level of positive outcomes of those from disadvantaged groups. The effect is greatest for single parents, those over 50, people with a disability and, in particular, the long-term unemployed. There is also some evidence that those with low or no previous qualifications benefit more than those with middle or higher level qualifications from a more integrated package of support in terms of boosting positive outcomes. Future programming should encourage the development of integrated projects for participants. However, this should go hand in hand with better targeting of the integrated approach on the most disadvantaged groups who stand to gain most from the extra investment.

An important area in which the final evaluation can inform programme development post-2000 is in identifying the types of activity which appear to have an impact on the job prospects of participants. Statistical analysis of the Objective 3 leavers' survey data points to the positive impact of the following types of activity in helping participants into work six months after leaving their Objective 3 project: a wage sub-

sidy; help finding contacts to look for a job, and help with jobsearch.

These results broadly conform with other research on the relative impact of different types of labour market intervention. The strongly positive impact of support through wage subsidies suggest that more might be achieved through increasing the proportion of projects willing and able to offer this sort of support in future. It is unfortunate that there were so few projects offering wage subsidies in 1997. Nurturing contacts with employers can pay dividends. However, this is often not an easy task, particularly given the nature of the Objective 3 client group.

### Methodology

The report draws on a range of different sources of information and research tools. Much of the analysis is based on secondary analysis of monitoring data available through the ESF Final Claims database. This provides the bulk of the programme level information on participant characteristics and immediate outcomes.

One key element of the Objective 3 evaluation is a six-month follow-up survey of individual participants. Postal questionnaires were sent to a sample of leavers approximately six months after leaving their Objective 3 project. The 1997 Leavers' Survey, carried out by Social and Community Planning Research, had responses from 4,591 leavers. This is the main source of information at the level of the individual participants. This provided a rich source of data for further secondary analysis into the effects of personal and project characteristics on post-programme job prospects.

SCPR also carried out some qualitative research through 12 case studies of Objective 3 projects to explore the themes of project integration and equal opportunities. Further externally commissioned research informing the final evaluation study included an evaluation of capacity building activities supported by ESF and the earlier interim evaluation of Objective 3.

*Copies of the full report, Pathways to employment: the final evaluation of ESF Objective 3 in Britain 1994-99, ISBN 1 84185 110 8, price £4.95, are available by writing to DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham, NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to "DfEE Priced Publications". Further information about this research can be obtained from Jacqui Hansbro, Room E638, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ, e-mail jacqueline.hansbro@dfee.gov.uk.*

## Enterprise in higher education – changing the mindset

By Stephen Burniston, John Rodger and James Brass, York Consulting Limited

*The Enterprise in Higher Education initiative aimed, among other things, to increase the effectiveness of higher education in preparing students for working life. A DfEE report has looked at its outcomes.*

### Key points

- The Enterprise in Higher Education (EHE) initiative 'changed the mindset' of higher education institutions (HEIs) to increase employability and enterprise as legitimate concerns of higher education.
- Careers issues received more acceptance.
- Work on learning and teaching, key skills and the application of new technologies was undertaken earlier, more systematically, and more completely, as a result of EHE support.
- The initiative levered in substantial resources from HEIs and from employers supported high levels of activity and delivered significant value.
- Partnerships with employers were normally developed and were not embedded as clearly as other kinds of work.
- Dissemination to non-funded HEIs was not a strong feature of the mainstream initiative, although significant dissemination occurred via the twinning projects and the discipline networks.
- Many institutional and individual priorities were still set by structural, permanent funding or promotion factors.

### Introduction

**THE Enterprise in Higher Education (EHE) initiative was a programme of work within higher education institutions (HEIs), funded by the Employment Department, and subsequently the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), from 1987 until 1996. It aimed to establish and embed the concept and practice of enterprise within universities, and to increase the effectiveness of higher education (HE) in preparing students for working life.**

EHE was a response to concerns that HE was failing to provide graduates who were employment- or enterprise-oriented. Attention was focused on the need for effective supply of higher skills into the workforce; on the employability of graduates; and on the role of personal or transferable skills in making graduates effective contributors at work. Although based on funding for individual institutions, the ultimate aim was to influence the culture and practice of HE, across sectoral, institutional and disciplinary divides.

Funding was primarily in the form of contracts with 56 individual HEIs worth £1 million each over five years, the last concluding in 1996. There were also twinning projects involving two or more universities (1995-96), and networks within specific disciplines (several funding rounds between 1994 and 1998).

### Methodology

York Consulting Limited (YCL) were commissioned to undertake the final evaluation of EHE. The aims of the evaluation were to assess the extent and nature of the continuation and embedding of EHE principles, to discuss the impact of the twinning and networking initiatives, and to produce a summing-up of the legacy and lessons of EHE and an overall assessment of its impact and value. The aim was to achieve a qualitative assessment, rather than a statistical study, as the subject matter focused on processes or outcomes which were rarely easily measurable.

YCL visited 16 institutions which had received mainstream funding, three otherwise non-funded institutions which had

been involved in twinning projects, and five institutions which had not participated in EHE. These were broadly representative in terms of institutional type and geography. Vice-chancellors, former EHE directors, faculty staff and employers were interviewed in the funded institutions. In non-funded institutions, staff at similar levels were visited, together with some careers advisors or managers.

Information was also collected from: final project reports; other EHE publications; workshops with discipline network participants and with DfEE staff; discussions with representatives of five national employer organisations; and a telephone survey of 81 employers who had worked with funded organisations.

### The delivery of EHE

There was evidence of a range of receptivity towards 'enterprise' in the funded institutions, at the point of involvement in EHE: more teaching-oriented universities, which were often more vocational in subject terms, found the aims and language of EHE more familiar. In other institutions there were sometimes fears that 'enterprise' would impose entrepreneurial and commercial ideologies to the detriment of academic autonomy and values – or a lack of perception of the need to address employability on behalf of students. The extent of support for EHE principles from vice-chancellors or pro-vice-chancellors impacted on the speed and extent of penetration of those principles throughout the HEI. Initially EHE programmes often funded a range of diverse projects in areas such as curriculum and teaching innovation, the expansion of work with employers, staff development, and exploitation of the potential of new learning technologies and resources. In many cases, this initial phase developed to address themes which had become institutional concerns, often involving learning and teaching development and quality. This permitted a more coherent and strategic application of EHE resources.

For some of the funded HEIs, the major task was to introduce enterprise and

employability as legitimate concerns of the institution and its component faculties. For others, which already saw themselves as providing preparation for vocations, the issue was the more effective delivery of employability.

Rapid growth in the involvement of students in EHE work, encouraged by the then Employment Department, led to the funding of student enterprise posts in many HEIs and the development of regional, and ultimately national, student enterprise networks.

The expansion of project activity supported by EHE involved the funding of a range of links with employers, including involvement in curriculum development, work placements and work awareness raising. However many institutions had already had a strong tradition of such activity, and it was often difficult to assess the extent of additional employer involvement.

EHE brought together many practitioners from funded institutions who would not normally have worked together, and integrated careers units more closely with mainstream academic work. Dissemination to 'non-EHE' institutions was less clear, although – in the later stages – twinning and discipline network projects disseminated enterprise thinking, stimulated additional work, and provided some support for the continuation of mainstream activity.

### Non-funded institutions

Interviews in non-funded institutions allowed EHE developments to be seen in the context of the sector as a whole, and identified instances of dissemination and impact on those institutions. Findings from the small sample of five non-funded institutions should be regarded as indicative rather than conclusive. These institutions had undertaken some similar work to the funded HEIs, and institutional type had a significant effect on the extent and type of progress made here, just as it had for funded institutions. The differences between these and the funded institutions were that:

- they saw their lack of direct involvement with EHE as a missed opportunity;
- they felt that their progress had been slower and more difficult, compared with that of funded institutions; and
- they were less confident about their knowledge of, and communication with, DfEE.

### Continuation strategies

Some continuation strategies were concerned with preservation of limited achieve-

ment, with completion of planned penetration or with driving forward enterprise in a wholehearted way. Most, however, identified themes (usually involving development of learning and teaching) to be progressed. The degree of clarity and formality of continuation strategies was very variable, and there was a record of conflict or tension in two cases. Internal funding for continuation was generally at a lower level, but permitted further progress in the more limited areas or themes covered. There was little evidence of the monitoring or evaluation of progress against the continuation strategy *per se*, after funding ended.

Formal strategies often focused on key skills or the development of learning and teaching, in most cases without a strong accompanying theme of extending and developing employer partnerships. The focus tended to be narrower, with more internal concerns associated with increased student numbers and teaching quality assessments. This may have been a reaction to a realisation that these internal issues needed to be addressed before any more extensive reworking of employer relationships was practicable.

### Embedding

Assessment of embedding was complicated by the effects of many other fundamental changes in the HE environment, most of which had tended to strengthen the EHE drive towards enterprise and employability. These changes include the marked increase in student numbers and the teaching quality assessments, which focused attention on learning and teaching methods and resources. A counter-influence were the research assessment exercises, which re-emphasised the importance of research for both institutional and individual standing and progression. It was therefore not possible to ascribe developments to one cause alone.

In two cases where there had been a lack of continuation funding, there had been a hiatus in progress after EHE. However, in most cases there was some embedded change associated fairly closely with EHE, including:

- acceptance of enterprise in institutional culture; better partnerships with DfEE or other agencies;
- development of institutional capacity;
- the integration of careers work; and
- interest in key skills for employability.

Continued development of employer contacts, and further dissemination of EHE work and outcomes, were not features of embedding or of continuation strategies.

### Impact

The most significant impact of EHE was on students, arising from the cumulative effect of teaching and learning innovations and other institutional impacts. The main changes affecting students (and not arising only from EHE) were:

- greater emphasis on the employment skills and effects associated with study;
- a greater preparedness of graduates for employment;
- an increase in the number of 'good' graduates (within the context of a general increase in numbers graduating); and
- a need for better guidance and information for HE entrants, reflecting the varying aims and outcomes of courses.

Employers who had worked with funded institutions reported an improvement in communications with HE and in the responsiveness of HEIs. Employers had contributed very significantly to EHE activities, and they saw this involvement as both desirable and beneficial to their own organisations.

HE staff emphasised that activity had to be driven by the fundamentals of permanent funding, standing within the discipline, and promotional structures.

### Value

EHE funded substantial activity and leveraged significant additional resources, mainly in the form of time, from institutions and employers. Although there may have been some deadweight (by financing activity which would probably have taken place anyway), it appeared to be insignificant within the context of EHE as a whole. Most practitioners felt that, although much work would have been done 'eventually', EHE had acted as a catalyst, speeding and easing the tasks involved.

Limitations on dissemination and embedding had caused the impact across the HE sector to be uneven. The limitations identified were probably inevitable consequences of the form and scale of the programme which had been appropriate in the circumstances. Subsequent developments had both endorsed the emphases of EHE and built on its outcomes.

### Key achievements of EHE

- EHE 'changed the mindset' of HEIs to include employability and enterprise as legitimate concerns of HE.
- Partnerships with TECs and Business Links were stimulated.

● Better understanding and co-operative working was established between HEIs and DfEE.

● EHE resources and champions enabled and facilitated change, supporting the building of bidding capacity and experience.

● Student Enterprise engaged students more actively in the work of their HEIs.

● Careers issues received more acceptance.

● Work on learning and teaching, key skills, and the application of new technologies was undertaken earlier, more systematically, and more completely.

● The profile of staff development was raised in response to developments in these areas.

● EHE crossed departmental, disciplinary and institutional boundaries, enabling the formation of new groups and networks to address new issues.

● The initiative levered in substantial resources from the HEIs and from employers, supported high levels of activity and delivered significant value in the areas listed above.

### Limitations

● Partnerships with employers were not fully developed and were not embedded as clearly as other kinds of work; issues as to how to best work with employers remained unresolved. Instead, much embedded work focused on the improvement of internal structures and capacities.

● The impact of EHE was usually uneven within funded institutions.

● Some activities may have been undertaken even without EHE funding.

● Dissemination to non-funded HEIs was not a strong feature of the mainstream initiative, although it was facilitated by the twinning projects and the discipline networks.

● The research assessment exercise had diverted attention and resources from the enterprise agenda.

● Many institutional and individual priorities were still set by structural, permanent funding or promotion factors.

### The lessons of EHE

The lessons of EHE included the following:

● Fundamental change in HE requires structural, permanent changes in policy and practice. Changes in mainstream funding methods, the research assessment exercises and the teaching quality assessments have had widespread and lasting impact because they affect directly the core incomes of institutions, and both corporate and individual staff profiles within HE and in the wider public arena. Current policy developments reflect a realisation of the need to embed aspects of enterprise more strongly at this structural level.

● The importance of achieving an appropriate balance of policy aims, between the 'research' and 'teaching' ends of the spectrum.

● The need for clarity on the nature, purposes and benefits of key skills develop-

ment. The benefit of integrating real applications and outcomes with developmental work when designing funding programmes.

● The opportunity to deal with research and teaching based partnerships with employers as separate but linked themes.

● The potential for improving knowledge of, and communication with, HE among potential entrants and employers.

● The need to support the development of capabilities and strategy at corporate level, to enable HEIs to respond to change with clear and appropriate policies.

The lasting lesson of EHE is that challenging objectives can be set, and that ambitious initiatives can produce significant change. EHE facilitated a widespread adaptation of the internal structures and capacities of universities, to meet new challenges. New policy developments need to support HEIs in completing this task, and in establishing closer, more systematic, and more productive relationships with employers.

*Copies of the full report, Enterprise in higher education - changing the mindset, RR117, ISBN 1 84185 033 0, priced £4.95 – are available by writing to DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ. Cheques should be made payable to "DfEE Priced Publications". Further information about this research can be obtained from Janet Gawn, Room W613a, DfEE, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.*

# Labour Market Statistics Helpline

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

# 020 7533 6176

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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

 OFFICE FOR  
**NATIONAL STATISTICS**

<b>SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>	S2	<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>	
<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	S3	<b>D.1</b> Economic activity by age	S66
<b>COMPARISONS OF OLD AND NEW TABLE NUMBERS</b>	S4	<b>D.2</b> Economic inactivity	S68
<b>REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS</b>	S5	<b>D.3</b> Economic inactivity by age	S69
<b>LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY</b>		<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>	
<b>A.1</b> UK summary: seasonally adjusted and unadjusted	S6	<b>E.1</b> Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors	S71
<b>A.2</b> Trends	S13	<b>E.2</b> Average Earnings Index: industries	S72
<b>A.3</b> Other headline indicators	S14	<b>E.4</b> Average Earnings Index: effects of bonus payments	S74
<b>A.4</b> Regional labour market summary	S16	<b>E.21</b> Unit wage costs	S75
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>		<b>E.31</b> Earnings: international comparisons	S76
<b>B.1</b> Employment by category	S18	<b>GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES</b>	
<b>B.2</b> Employment by age	S20	<b>F.11</b> New Deal 18-24 summary figures	S78
<b>B.11</b> Workforce jobs	S22	<b>F.12</b> Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24	S78
<b>B.111</b> Employee jobs by industry	S24	<b>F.13</b> Numbers leaving Gateway of New Deal 18-24	S79
<b>B.1111</b> Employee jobs: production industries	S26	<b>F.14</b> Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24	S79
<b>B.11111</b> Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	S27	<b>F.15</b> New Deal 25+ summary figures	S80
<b>B.111111</b> Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	S28	<b>F.16</b> Numbers participating in New Deal 25+	S80
<b>B.1111111</b> Workforce jobs by industry	S30	<b>F.17</b> Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S80
<b>B.21</b> Actual weekly hours of work	S31	<b>F.18</b> Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+	S81
<b>B.211</b> Usual weekly hours of work	S32	<b>F.19</b> Numbers into employment from New Deal 25+	S81
<b>B.31</b> Output, employment and productivity	S33	<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>	
<b>B.311</b> Total hours worked per week	S34	<b>G.1</b> Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	S82
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		<b>G.2</b> Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	S82
<b>C.1</b> ILO unemployment by age and duration	S37	<b>G.3</b> Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	S83
<b>C.2</b> ILO unemployment rates by age	S40	<b>G.11</b> Labour disputes: summary	S84
<b>C.11</b> Claimant count by region	S42	<b>G.12</b> Labour disputes: stoppages in progress	S85
<b>C.111</b> Claimant count by age and duration	S46	<b>G.21</b> Labour market and educational status of young people	S86
<b>C.1111</b> Claimant count by age and duration: regions	S48	<b>G.22</b> Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	S86
<b>C.11111</b> Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	S49	<b>G.31</b> Regional Selective Assistance by region	S87
<b>C.21</b> Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	S50	<b>G.32</b> Regional Selective Assistance by company	S87
<b>C.211</b> Claimant count: counties/local authorities	S52	<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>	
<b>C.2111</b> Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	S55	<b>H.1</b> Background economic indicators	S89
<b>C.21111</b> Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	S59	<b>H.11</b> Retail prices: summary	S90
<b>C.31</b> Claimant count flows	S60	<b>H.12</b> Retail prices: detailed indices	S90
<b>C.311</b> Destination of leavers from claimant count	S61	<b>H.13</b> Retail prices: selected items	S91
<b>C.3111</b> Average duration of claims by age	S62	<b>H.14</b> Retail prices: general index	S92
<b>C.51</b> International comparisons	S64	<b>H.15</b> Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	S93
		<b>H.21</b> EU countries: comparisons	S94
		<b>STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS</b>	S96

### Publication dates of main economic indicators January – March

<b>Labour market statistics</b>		<b>Retail prices index</b>	
Unempls, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.			
January .....	19 Wednesday	January .....	25 Tuesday
February .....	16 Wednesday	February .....	15 Tuesday
March .....	15 Wednesday	March .....	21 Tuesday



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

### Old subject, table names and numbers

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

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

## Regularly published statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
<b>LABOUR MARKET STRUCTURE</b>						
UK summary	M	Jan 2000	A.1			
Trends	M	Jan 2000	A.2			
Other headline indicators	M	Jan 2000	A.3			
Regional labour market summary	M	Jan 2000	A.4			
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>						
Employment by category	M	Jan 2000	B.1			
Employment by age	M	Jan 2000	B.2			
Employment by occupation	Q	Nov 1999	B.3			
Workforce jobs	M (Q)	Jan 2000	B.11			
Employee jobs by industry	M	Jan 2000	B.12			
Employee jobs: production industries: UK	M	Jan 2000	B.13			
Employee jobs: division, class or group: UK	Q	Jan 2000	B.14			
Employee jobs: division, class or group: GB	Q	Jan 2000	B.15			
Employee jobs by region and industry	Q	Nov 1999	B.16			
Employment in tourism-related industries	Q	Nov 1999	B.17			
Workforce jobs by industry	M (Q)	Jan 2000	B.18			
Actual weekly hours of work	M	Jan 2000	B.21			
Usual weekly hours of work	M	Jan 2000	B.22			
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed	M (Q)	Jan 2000	B.32			
Total hours worked per week	Q	Jan 2000	B.33			
Job-related training	Q	Nov 1999	B.41			
Selected countries: national definitions	Q	Nov 1999	B.51			
Annual employment Survey	A	Mar 1999	137			
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>						
ILO unemployment by age and duration	M	Jan 2000	C.1			
ILO unemployment rates by age	M	Jan 2000	C.2			
ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation	Q	Nov 1999	C.4			
Claimant count by region	M	Jan 2000	C.11			
Claimant count by age and duration	M	Jan 2000	C.12			
Claimant count by age and duration: regions	M	Jan 2000	C.13			
Claimant count by sought and usual occupation	M	Jan 2000	C.14			
Claimant count: Travel-to-Work Areas	M	Jan 2000	C.21			
Claimant count: counties/local authorities	M	Jan 2000	C.22			
Claimant count: Parliamentary constituencies	M	Jan 2000	C.23			
Claimant count: NUTS2 and NUTS3 areas	M	Jan 2000	C.24			
Claimant count flows	M	Jan 2000	C.31			
Claimant count: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 1999	C.32			
Interval between claims	Q	Dec 1999	C.33			
Destination of leavers from claimant count	M	Jan 2000	C.34			
Average duration of claims by age	Q	Jan 2000	C.35			
Redundancies in UK	Q	Nov 1999	C.41			
Redundancies by region	Q	Nov 1999	C.42			
Redundancies by industry	Q	Nov 1999	C.43			
Redundancies	A	May 1999	251			
International comparisons	M	Jan 2000	C.51			
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>						
Economic activity by age	M	Jan 2000	D.1			
Economic inactivity	M	Jan 2000	D.2			
Economic inactivity by age	M	Jan 2000	D.3			
<b>EARNINGS AND UNIT WAGE COSTS</b>						
Average Earnings Index: main industrial sectors	M	Jan 2000	E.1			
Average Earnings Index: by industry	M	Jan 2000	E.2			
Average earnings: effects of bonus payments	M	Jan 2000	E.4			
New Earnings Survey: quarterly projections	Q	Dec 1999	E.11			
New Earnings Survey: report	A	Dec 1999	641			
Average earnings and hours: manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 1999	E.12			
Average earnings and hours: non-manual employees	Q (A)	Dec 1999	E.13			
Average earnings and hours: all employees	Q (A)	Dec 1999	E.14			
Unit wage costs	M	Jan 2000	E.21			
Earnings: international comparisons	M	Jan 2000	E.31			
Labour costs 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 1994	313			
<b>GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING</b>						
Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes	Q	Nov 1999	F.1			
Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes	Q	Nov 1999	F.2			
Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers	Q	Nov 1999	F.3			
Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers	Q	Nov 1999	F.4			
Other training: destination of leavers	Q	Nov 1999	F.5			
Other training: qualifications of leavers	Q	Nov 1999	F.6			
<b>OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS</b>						
Vacancies at Jobcentres: UK summary	M	Jan 2000	G.1			
Vacancies at Jobcentres by region	M	Jan 2000	G.2			
Vacancies at Jobcentres and careers offices by region	M	Jan 2000	G.3			
Labour disputes: summary	M	Jan 2000	G.11			
Labour disputes: stoppages in progress: industry	M	Jan 2000	G.12			
Labour disputes: annual report	A	Jun 1999	299			
International labour disputes	A	Apr 1999	173			
Trade union membership	A	Jul 1999	343			
Labour market and educational status of young people	M	Jan 2000	G.21			
Economic activity of young people	Q	Nov 1999	577			
Disabled people and the labour market	Q	Dec 1999	628			
Jobseekers with disabilities placed into employment	M	Jan 2000	G.22			
Ethnic groups: labour market status	Q	Dec 1999	627			
Ethnic groups in the labour market: annual report	A	Dec 1999	631			
Women in the labour market	Q	Nov 1999	579			
Women in the labour market: annual report	A	Mar 1999	103			
Job-related training	Q	Dec 1999	626			
Regional Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jan 2000	G.31			
Regional Selective Assistance by company	Q	Jan 2000	G.32			
Sickness absence	Q	Nov 1999	578			
Seasonal adjustment review	A	Jul 1999	381			
Labour force projections	A	Jun 1998	281			
Employment and Employment Appeal Tribunal statistics	A	Sep 1999	493			
<b>RETAIL PRICES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>						
Background economic indicators	M	Jan 2000	H.1			
Retail prices: summary	M	Jan 2000	H.11			
Retail prices: detailed indices	M	Jan 2000	H.12			
Retail prices: selected items	M	Jan 2000	H.13			
Retail prices: general index	M	Jan 2000	H.14			
Retail prices: changes on a year earlier	M	Jan 2000	H.15			
EU countries: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices	M	Jan 2000	H.21			

Frequency of publication, with frequency of compilation shown in brackets if different: A - Annual Q - Quarterly M - Monthly

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

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over</b>	<b>MGSL</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGSC</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>MGWG</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGX</b>	<b>YBTC</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	44,797	28,487	25,969	2,518	16,310	63.6	58.0	8.8	36.4
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	35.6
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,698	25,866	2,833	16,612	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,584	25,586	2,999	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,465	28,556	25,757	2,799	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,574	28,558	26,043	2,516	17,016	62.7	57.1	8.8	37.3
1996	45,725	28,694	26,300	2,394	17,031	62.8	57.5	8.3	37.2
1997	45,898	28,865	26,772	2,093	17,033	62.9	58.3	7.3	37.1
1998	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
1999	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>45,965</b>	<b>28,870</b>	<b>26,944</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>17,095</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>
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	6.6	37.3
Feb-Apr	46,043	28,899	27,062	1,837	17,144	62.8	58.8	6.4	37.2
Mar-May (Spr)	46,056	28,868	27,045	1,824	17,187	62.7	58.7	6.3	37.3
Apr-Jun	46,069	28,861	27,047	1,814	17,208	62.6	58.7	6.3	37.2
May-Jul	46,081	28,928	27,121	1,807	17,154	62.8	58.9	6.2	37.4
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
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>46,121</b>	<b>29,010</b>	<b>27,207</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>17,111</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,134	29,063	27,263	1,801	17,070	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Oct-Dec	46,147	29,087	27,289	1,799	17,060	63.0	59.1	6.2	37.0
Nov 98-Jan 99	46,160	29,150	27,313	1,837	17,010	63.1	59.2	6.3	36.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	46,173	29,175	27,342	1,833	16,998	63.2	59.2	6.3	36.8
Jan-Mar 1999	46,186	29,174	27,351	1,822	17,012	63.2	59.2	6.2	36.8
Feb-Apr	46,199	29,172	27,358	1,814	17,027	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Mar-May (Spr)	46,212	29,159	27,362	1,797	17,053	63.1	59.2	6.2	36.9
Apr-Jun	46,225	29,155	27,394	1,760	17,071	63.1	59.3	6.0	36.9
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>46,239</b>	<b>29,140</b>	<b>27,412</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>17,098</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,252	29,176	27,462	1,714	17,076	63.1	59.4	5.9	36.9
Jul-Sep	46,264	29,226	27,504	1,721	17,038	63.2	59.5	5.9	36.8
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>46,276</b>	<b>29,194</b>	<b>27,478</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>17,081</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Per cent	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.7	-0.1				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Per cent	0.3	0.6	1.0	-4.8	-0.2				
<b>All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)</b>	<b>YBTF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBSH</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>MGSO</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBTI</b>	<b>BT</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1988	34,772	27,762	25,284	2,477	7,010	79.8	72.7	8.9	20.2
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,851	25,050	2,801	7,323	79.2	71.2	10.1	20.8
1993	35,242	27,758	24,793	2,966	7,484	78.8	70.3	10.7	21.2
1994	35,308	27,749	24,975	2,773	7,560	78.6	70.7	10.0	21.4
1995	35,407	27,746	25,248	2,498	7,661	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,535	27,906	25,531	2,375	7,629	78.5	71.8	8.5	21.5
1997	35,678	28,041	25,971	2,071	7,637	78.6	72.8	7.4	21.4
1998	35,807	28,076	26,272	1,804	7,731	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.8
1999	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>35,733</b>	<b>28,049</b>	<b>26,144</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>7,684</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>21.5</b>
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	21.6
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	21.5
Apr-Jun	35,817	28,061	26,269	1,792	7,756	78.3	73.3	6.4	21.7
May-Jul	35,828	28,123	26,338	1,785	7,704	78.5	73.5	6.3	21.3
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
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>35,859</b>	<b>28,211</b>	<b>26,428</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>7,648</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	35,869	28,264	26,482	1,782	7,605	78.8	73.8	6.3	21.2
Oct-Dec	35,880	28,283	26,499	1,783	7,597	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	35,890	28,346	26,525	1,820	7,545	79.0	73.9	6.4	21.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	35,901	28,373	26,555	1,817	7,528	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Jan-Mar 1999	35,911	28,364	26,560	1,804	7,547	79.0	74.0	6.4	21.0
Feb-Apr	35,922	28,352	26,556	1,796	7,570	78.9	73.9	6.3	21.1
Mar-May (Spr)	35,932	28,327	26,549	1,778	7,606	78.8	73.9	6.3	21.2
Apr-Jun	35,943	28,325	26,584	1,741	7,618	78.8	74.0	6.1	21.2
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>35,953</b>	<b>28,317</b>	<b>26,607</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>7,636</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	35,964	28,347	26,653	1,694	7,616	78.8	74.1	6.0	21.2
Jul-Sep	35,974	28,400	26,702	1,699	7,573	78.9	74.2	6.0	21.1
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>35,984</b>	<b>28,372</b>	<b>26,676</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>7,612</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Per cent	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.8	-0.3				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Per cent	0.3	0.6	0.9	-4.9	-0.5				

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

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

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Females aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSN</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGSE</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>MGWI</b>	<b>MGST</b>	<b>MGSZ</b>	<b>YBTE</b>
1988	23,201	12,109	11,084	1,025	11,092	52.2	47.8	8.5	47.8
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.4
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.6
1992	23,386	12,435	11,498	937	10,951	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.8
1993	23,415	12,467	11,485	982	10,948	53.2	49.1	7.9	46.8
1994	23,416	12,482	11,539	943	10,934	53.3	49.3	7.0	46.7
1995	23,442	12,496	11,618	878	10,946	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,493	12,618	11,739	819	10,874	53.7	50.2	6.5	46.3
1997	23,557	12,755	11,993	762	10,802	54.1	50.9	6.0	45.9
1998	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	6.5	45.9
1999	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>23,582</b>	<b>12,756</b>	<b>12,024</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>10,826</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>45.9</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,761	12,035	727	10,825	54.1	51.0	5.7	45.9
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,761	12,043	718	10,830	54.1	51.0	5.6	45.9
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,721	12,010	711	10,874	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,749	12,032	717	10,852	54.0	51.0	5.6	46.0
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,776	12,065	711	10,829	54.1	51.1	5.6	45.9
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,805	12,099	705	10,805	54.2	51.2	5.5	45.9
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,782	12,076	706	10,832	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,782	12,077	705	10,837	54.1	51.1	5.5	45.9
May-Jul	23,624	12,821	12,118	703	10,802	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,854	12,149	705	10,774	54.4	51.4	5.5	45.6
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,853	12,165	698	10,780	54.4	51.5	5.4	45.6
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>23,638</b>	<b>12,889</b>	<b>12,203</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,906	12,224	682	10,736	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,910	12,228	682	10,737	54.6	51.7	5.3	45.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,946	12,258	689	10,705	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,953	12,258	695	10,704	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.3
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,959	12,262	696	10,702	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Feb-Apr	23,665	12,965	12,268	697	10,701	54.8	51.8	5.4	45.2
Mar-May (Spr)	23,671	12,947	12,262	685	10,723	54.7	51.8	5.3	45.3
Apr-Jun	23,675	12,946	12,276	670	10,729	54.7	51.9	5.2	45.3
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>23,680</b>	<b>12,943</b>	<b>12,277</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>10,737</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,685	12,966	12,301	666	10,719	54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3
Jul-Sep	23,689	12,990	12,318	672	10,699	54.8	52.0	5.2	45.2
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>23,693</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>12,293</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>45.2</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Per cent	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.5	-0.2				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Per cent	0.2	0.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.3				
<b>Females aged 16 to 59 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>YBTH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBSJ</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>MGSQ</b>	<b>MGSW</b>	<b>YBTK</b>	<b>YBTK</b>
1988	16,602	11,663	10,661	1,001	4,939	70.2	64.2	8.6	29.8
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,792	11,903	10,983	921	4,888	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,928	10,967	961	4,900	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,853	11,949	11,021	928	4,904	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
1995	16,896	11,980	11,111	869	4,916	70.9	65.8	7.3	29.1
1996	16,954	12,106	11,295	812	4,848	71.4	66.6	6.7	28.6
1997	17,018	12,212	11,461	751	4,807	71.8	67.3	6.1	28.2
1998	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
1999	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>12,228</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,045	12,235	11,520	714	4,810	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Oct-Dec	17,049	12,246	11,537	709	4,803	71.8	67.7	5.8	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	17,053	12,215	11,514	701	4,837	71.6	67.5	5.7	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	17,057	12,239	11,531	707	4,818	71.8	67.6	5.8	28.2
Jan-Mar 1998	17,060	12,262	11,562	700	4,798	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Feb-Apr	17,064	12,291	11,596	695	4,773	72.0	68.0	5.7	28.0
Mar-May (Spr)	17,068	12,272	11,577	696	4,796	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
Apr-Jun	17,072	12,271	11,576	695	4,801	71.9	67.8	5.7	28.1
May-Jul	17,076	12,307	11,612	694	4,769	72.1	68.0	5.6	27.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,080	12,337	11,642	694	4,743	72.2	68.2	5.6	27.8
Jul-Sep	17,084	12,338	11,661	677	4,745	72.2	68.3	5.5	27.8
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>17,088</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>11,684</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,091	12,377	11,704	673	4,714	72.4	68.5	5.4	27.6
Oct-Dec	17,095	12,375	11,701	674	4,720	72.4	68.4	5.4	27.6
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,099	12,418	11,737	681	4,681	72.6	68.6	5.5	27.4
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	17,103	12,430	11,742	688	4,673	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Jan-Mar 1999	17,107	12,436	11,750	687	4,670	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Feb-Apr	17,110	12,433	11,747	687	4,677	72.7	68.7	5.5	27.3
Mar-May (Spr)	17,114	12,410	11,735	675	4,704	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
Apr-Jun	17,118	12,413	11,753	660	4,705	72.5	68.7	5.3	27.5
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>12,413</b>	<b>11,757</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>4,709</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,126	12,436	11,782	654	4,690	72.6	68.8	5.3	27.4
Jul-Sep	17,130	12,461	11,802	660	4,668	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>17,134</b>	<b>12,443</b>	<b>11,772</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Per cent	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2	-0.4				
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Per cent	0.3	0.7	0.8	-0.5	-0.8				

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All people aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGTY</b>	<b>MGTS</b>	<b>MGTM</b>	<b>MGTP</b>	<b>MGTV</b>	<b>MGUE</b>	<b>MGUK</b>		
1988	44,797	28,345	25,860	2,485	16,453	63.3	57.7	8.8	36.7
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,465	28,433	25,697	2,736	17,033	62.5	56.5	9.6	37.5
1995	45,574	28,426	25,973	2,454	17,148	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,725	28,552	26,219	2,334	17,172	62.4	57.3	8.2	37.6
1997	45,898	28,716	26,682	2,034	17,182	62.6	58.1	7.1	37.4
1998	46,056	28,713	26,947	1,766	17,343	62.3	58.5	6.1	37.7
1999	46,212	28,992	27,251	1,741	17,220	62.7	59.0	6.0	37.3
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>45,965</b>	<b>29,017</b>	<b>27,053</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>16,948</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	4								

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGTZ	MGTT	MGTN	MGTQ	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
1988	21,596	16,299	14,824	1,475	5,297	75.5	68.6	9.0	24.5
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,985	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,050	15,996	14,171	1,825	6,053	72.5	64.3	11.4	27.6
1995	22,132	15,981	14,374	1,607	6,151	72.2	64.9	10.1	27.6
1996	22,232	15,992	14,446	1,546	6,240	71.9	65.0	9.7	28.1
1997	22,341	16,023	14,720	1,304	6,317	71.7	65.9	8.1	28.3
1998	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
1999	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Aug-Oct 1998	22,383	16,204	14,999	1,205	6,179	72.4	67.0	7.4	27.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,392	16,129	14,955	1,174	6,262	72.0	66.8	7.3	28.0
Oct-Dec	22,400	16,092	14,949	1,143	6,308	71.8	66.7	7.1	28.2
Nov 97-Jan 98	22,408	16,055	14,935	1,121	6,353	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	22,416	16,026	14,905	1,121	6,391	71.5	66.5	7.0	28.5
Jan-Mar 1998	22,425	16,012	14,870	1,142	6,413	71.4	66.3	7.1	28.6
Feb-Apr	22,433	16,017	14,886	1,131	6,416	71.4	66.4	7.1	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,441	15,997	14,906	1,091	6,444	71.3	66.4	6.8	28.7
Apr-Jun	22,450	16,034	14,935	1,098	6,416	71.4	66.5	6.9	28.6
May-Jul	22,458	16,145	15,021	1,123	6,313	71.9	66.9	7.0	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,466	16,284	15,117	1,167	6,182	72.5	67.3	7.2	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,475	16,281	15,114	1,167	6,193	72.4	67.3	7.2	27.6
Aug-Oct	22,483	16,209	15,080	1,129	6,274	72.1	67.1	7.0	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,491	16,174	15,072	1,102	6,317	71.9	67.0	6.8	28.1
Oct-Dec	22,500	16,159	15,077	1,082	6,341	71.8	67.0	6.7	28.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	22,508	16,158	15,037	1,121	6,350	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	22,516	16,144	15,020	1,124	6,373	71.7	66.7	7.0	28.3
Jan-Mar 1999	22,525	16,125	15,002	1,123	6,399	71.6	66.6	7.0	28.4
Feb-Apr	22,533	16,128	15,012	1,116	6,406	71.6	66.6	6.9	28.4
Mar-May (Spr)	22,542	16,120	15,031	1,088	6,422	71.5	66.7	6.8	28.5
Apr-Jun	22,550	16,161	15,080	1,081	6,389	71.7	66.9	6.7	28.3
May-Jul	22,558	16,231	15,152	1,079	6,327	72.0	67.2	6.6	28.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,567	16,357	15,259	1,098	6,210	72.5	67.6	6.7	27.5
Jul-Sep	22,575	16,386	15,291	1,094	6,189	72.6	67.7	6.7	27.4
Aug-Oct	22,583	16,302	15,263	1,039	6,281	72.2	67.6	6.4	27.8
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	24	71	110	-40	-46	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Percent	0.1	0.4	0.7	-3.7	-0.7				
Over last 12 months	100	93	183	-90	7	0.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.1
Percent	0.4	0.6	1.2	-8.0	0.1				
<b>Males aged 16 to 64 Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>		YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
1988	18,169	16,020	14,561	1,458	2,150	88.2	80.1	9.1	11.8
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	16,021	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,455	15,722	13,907	1,815	2,734	85.2	75.4	11.5	14.4
1995	18,511	15,686	14,086	1,599	2,825	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,581	15,716	14,181	1,535	2,864	84.6	76.3	9.8	15.4
1997	18,660	15,743	14,451	1,292	2,917	84.4	77.4	8.2	15.6
1998	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Aug-Oct 1998	18,692	15,911	14,713	1,197	2,782	85.1	78.7	7.5	14.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,699	15,840	14,674	1,166	2,859	84.7	78.5	7.4	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,705	15,807	14,673	1,134	2,898	84.5	78.4	7.2	15.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	18,712	15,772	14,661	1,111	2,940	84.3	78.4	7.0	15.7
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	18,718	15,747	14,636	1,111	2,972	84.1	78.2	7.1	15.9
Jan-Mar 1998	18,725	15,735	14,603	1,132	2,990	84.0	78.0	7.2	16.0
Feb-Apr	18,732	15,732	14,612	1,119	3,000	84.0	78.0	7.1	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	18,738	15,715	14,633	1,082	3,024	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
Apr-Jun	18,745	15,745	14,658	1,086	3,000	84.0	78.2	6.9	16.0
May-Jul	18,751	15,854	14,744	1,110	2,897	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,758	16,004	14,849	1,156	2,754	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Jul-Sep	18,765	16,009	14,852	1,157	2,756	85.3	79.2	7.2	14.7
Aug-Oct	18,771	15,941	14,821	1,121	2,830	84.9	79.0	7.0	15.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	18,778	15,904	14,811	1,093	2,874	84.7	78.9	6.9	15.3
Oct-Dec	18,785	15,889	14,815	1,074	2,896	84.6	78.9	6.8	15.4
Nov 98-Jan 99	18,791	15,882	14,771	1,112	2,909	84.5	78.6	7.0	15.5
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	18,798	15,864	14,748	1,116	2,934	84.4	78.5	7.0	15.6
Jan-Mar 1999	18,805	15,838	14,723	1,115	2,967	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Feb-Apr	18,811	15,839	14,731	1,108	2,972	84.2	78.3	7.0	15.8
Mar-May (Spr)	18,818	15,824	14,745	1,079	2,994	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
Apr-Jun	18,825	15,864	14,792	1,072	2,960	84.3	78.6	6.8	15.7
May-Jul	18,831	15,938	14,867	1,071	2,894	84.6	78.9	6.7	15.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	18,838	16,059	14,969	1,090	2,779	85.2	79.5	6.8	14.8
Jul-Sep	18,844	16,089	15,005	1,085	2,755	85.4	79.6	6.7	14.6
Aug-Oct	18,850	16,012	14,981	1,031	2,838	84.9	79.5	6.4	15.1
<b>Changes</b>									
Over last 3 months	19	75	115	-40	-56	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.3
Percent	0.1	0.5	0.8	-3.8	-1.9				
Over last 12 months	79	71	161	-90	8	0.0	0.5	-0.6	0.0
Percent	0.4	0.4	1.1	-8.0	0.3				

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Total economically active		Total in employment <sup>a</sup>	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	All	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Women aged 16 and over Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGUA	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
1988	23,201	12,046	11,036	1,010	11,155	51.9	47.6	8.4	48.1
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,416	12,436	11,526	910	10,979	53.1	49.2	7.3	46.9
1995	23,442	12,445	11,599	846	10,997	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,493	12,560	11,773	788	10,932	53.5	50.1	6.3	46.5
1997	23,557	12,692	11,962	731	10,865	53.9	50.8	5.8	46.1
1998	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
1999	23,671	12,872	12,219	653	10,798	54.4	51.6	5.1	45.6
<b>3-month averages</b>									
Aug-Oct 1998	23,582	12,813	12,054	759	10,769	54.3	51.1	5.9	45.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,586	12,813	12,069	744	10,773	54.3	51.2	5.8	45.7
Oct-Dec	23,591	12,778	12,084	694	10,813	54.2	51.2	5.4	45.8
Nov 97-Jan 98	23,596	12,708	12,031	677	10,888	53.9	51.0	5.3	46.1
Dec 97-Feb 98 (Win)	23,600	12,698	12,008	690	10,903	53.8	50.9	5.4	46.2
Jan-Mar 1998	23,605	12,723	12,017	707	10,882	53.9	50.9	5.6	46.1
Feb-Apr	23,610	12,750	12,059	692	10,859	54.0	51.1	5.4	46.0
Mar-May (Spr)	23,614	12,716	12,042	674	10,898	53.8	51.0	5.3	46.2
Apr-Jun	23,619	12,742	12,048	694	10,877	53.9	51.0	5.4	46.1
May-Jul	23,624	12,833	12,111	722	10,791	54.3	51.3	5.6	45.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,628	12,919	12,173	746	10,709	54.7	51.5	5.8	45.3
Jul-Sep	23,633	12,925	12,194	731	10,708	54.7	51.6	5.7	45.3
Aug-Oct	23,638	12,946	12,235	711	10,692	54.8	51.8	5.5	45.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,642	12,961	12,261	700	10,682	54.8	51.9	5.4	45.2
Oct-Dec	23,647	12,928	12,271	658	10,719	54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	23,652	12,933	12,279	654	10,718	54.7	51.9	5.1	45.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	23,657	12,902	12,233	669	10,754	54.5	51.7	5.2	45.5
Jan-Mar 1999	23,661	12,907	12,215	692	10,755				

# A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

### COMPARISONS OVER TIME

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

The sample design of the LFS enables estimates for any three consecutive months to be calculated. ONS began publication of these estimates April 1998. The most reliable comparison is one between non-overlapping periods. For the latest data, compare the data from three months previous 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 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 1999.

### 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 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from non-seasonally adjusted data for Aug-Oct 1998 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level (000s)	Sample variability	Change on quarter	Sample variability	Change on year	Sample variability
In employment	27,478	±157	66	±114	271	±201
Employment rate	74.1%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.3%	0.4%	±0.4%
ILO unemployment	1,716	±54	-12	±56	-86	±75
ILO unemployment rate	5.9%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.2%	-0.3%	±0.3%
Economically active	29,194	±154	54	±112	185	±198
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	0.2%	±0.4%

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

# A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

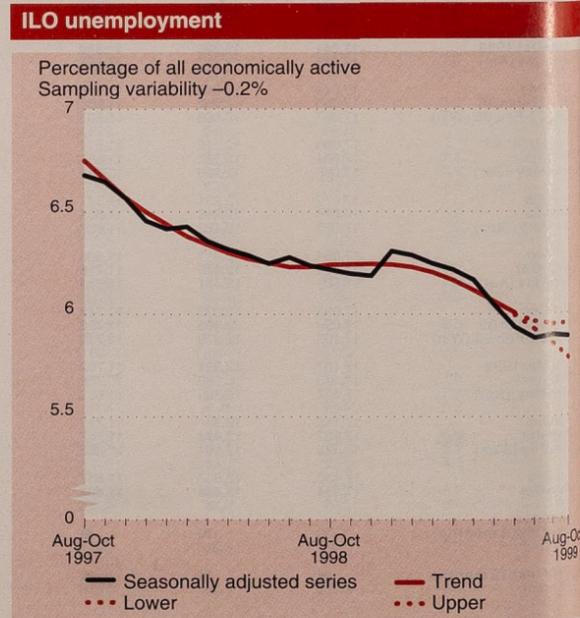
## Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

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

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

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

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



# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM <sup>a</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Employment <sup>b</sup>		ILO unemployment <sup>c</sup>	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages	25,822	71.1	2,817	9.9
Mar-May 1992	25,803	71.0	2,828	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,779	71.0	2,843	9.9
May-Jul	25,751	70.9	2,862	10.0
Jun-Aug	25,720	70.8	2,884	10.0
Jul-Sep	25,688	70.7	2,909	10.1
Aug-Oct	25,655	70.6	2,937	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,624	70.6	2,963	10.4
Oct-Dec	25,597	70.5	2,986	10.6
Nov 92-Jan 93	25,576	70.4	3,002	10.7
Dec 92-Feb 93	25,561	70.4	3,010	10.7
Jan-Mar 1993	25,553	70.3	3,010	10.6
Feb-Apr	25,551	70.3	3,003	10.5
Mar-May	25,555	70.3	2,992	10.4
Apr-Jun	25,562	70.3	2,980	10.4
May-Jul	25,572	70.3	2,967	10.3
Jun-Aug	25,584	70.4	2,956	10.3
Jul-Sep	25,598	70.4	2,944	10.3
Aug-Oct	25,613	70.4	2,932	10.3
Sep-Nov	25,631	70.4	2,918	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,651	70.5	2,901	10.3
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,674	70.6	2,881	10.1
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,699	70.6	2,858	10.0
Jan-Mar 1994	25,726	70.7	2,834	9.9
Feb-Apr	25,752	70.7	2,807	9.8
Mar-May	25,778	70.8	2,779	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,803	70.8	2,749	9.6
May-Jul	25,826	70.9	2,716	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,848	70.9	2,682	9.4
Jul-Sep	25,870	71.0	2,648	9.3
Aug-Oct	25,890	71.0	2,615	9.1
Sep-Nov	25,910	71.0	2,586	9.0
Oct-Dec	25,932	71.1	2,562	8.9
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,956	71.1	2,544	8.9
Dec 94-Feb 95	25,982	71.2	2,530	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,010	71.2	2,519	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,040	71.3	2,510	8.8
Mar-May	26,072	71.4	2,500	8.7
Apr-Jun	26,103	71.4	2,491	8.7
May-Jul	26,134	71.5	2,481	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,164	71.6	2,471	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,191	71.6	2,461	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,215	71.7	2,450	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,234	71.7	2,439	8.4
Oct-Dec	26,250	71.8	2,428	8.4
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,263	71.8	2,416	8.4
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,274	71.8	2,404	8.3
Jan-Mar 1996	26,286	71.8	2,391	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,300	71.9	2,378	8.3
Mar-May	26,319	71.9	2,364	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,342	71.9	2,349	8.2
May-Jul	26,370	72.0	2,334	8.1
Jun-Aug	26,405	72.1	2,318	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,446	72.1	2,299	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,492	72.2	2,277	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,541	72.3	2,252	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,593	72.5	2,223	7.7
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,646	72.6	2,192	7.5
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,696	72.7	2,161	7.4
Jan-Mar 1997	26,744	72.8	2,130	7.3
Feb-Apr	26,787	72.8	2,100	7.3
Mar-May	26,826	72.9	2,069	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,860	73.0	2,039	7.3
May-Jul	26,889	73.0	2,008	7.1
Jun-Aug	26,913	73.1	1,977	6.8
Jul-Sep	26,934	73.1	1,947	6.7
Aug-Oct	26,952	73.2	1,919	6.6
Sep-Nov	26,968	73.2	1,894	6.6
Oct-Dec	26,985	73.3	1,872	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,002	73.3	1,855	6.4
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,022	73.3	1,841	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,045	73.4	1,831	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,070	73.4	1,823	6.3
Mar-May	27,097	73.5	1,817	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,126	73.6	1,813	6.2
May-Jul	27,157	73.6	1,811	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,188	73.7	1,811	6.2
Jul-Sep	27,219	73.7	1,812	6.2
Aug-Oct	27,250	73.8	1,814	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,278	73.8	1,816	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,304	73.9	1,817	6.3
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,327	73.9	1,815	6.3
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,348	73.9	1,809	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,367	74.0	1,799	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,385	74.0	1,785	6.2
Mar-May	27,403	74.0	1,770	6.0
Apr-Jun	27,421	74.0	1,755	5.9
May-Jul	27,440	74.1	1,740	5.9
Jun-Aug	27,457	74.1	1,727	5.9
Jul-Sep	27,474	74.1	1,714	5.9
Aug-Oct				

Notes:

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

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

## A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

### Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Total	Males	Females
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1997	September	27,325	14,772	12,552
	December	27,478	14,856	12,622
1998	March	27,642	14,929	12,713
	June	27,590	14,918	12,674
	September	27,698	14,964	12,733
	December	27,752	15,020	12,733
1999	March	27,773	15,060	12,713
	June	27,877	15,110	12,769
	September	27,829	15,061	12,767
Change on quarter		-48	-49	-2
Per cent		-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Change on year		131	97	35
Per cent		0.5	0.6	0.3

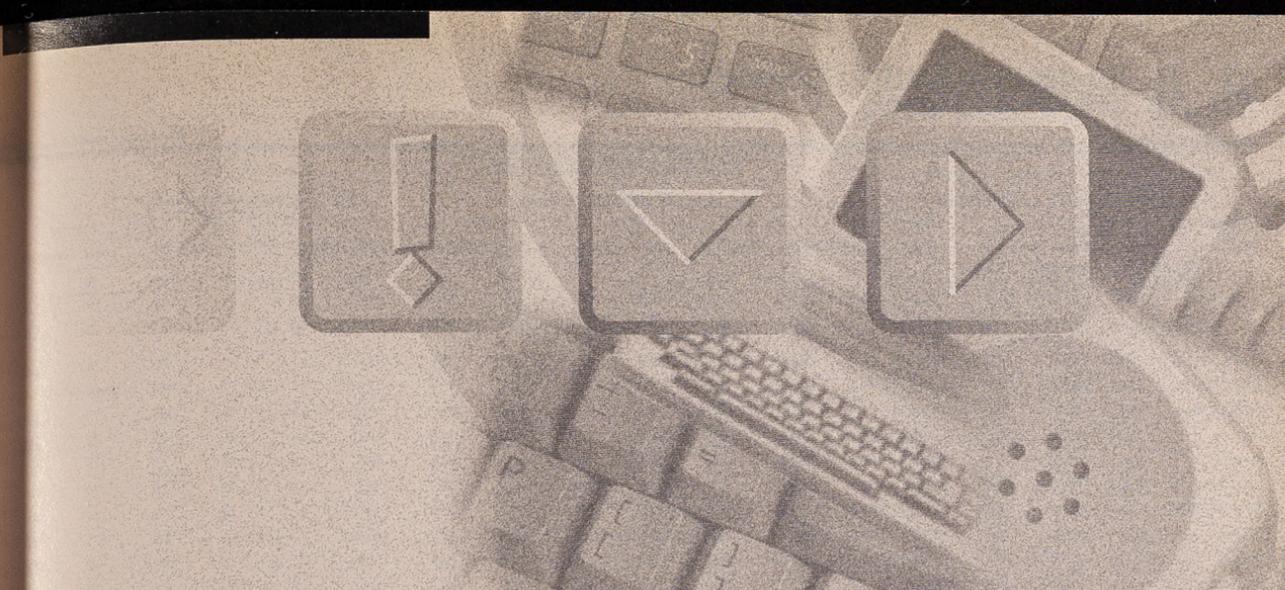
UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count <sup>a</sup>					
		Levels			Rates (%) <sup>b</sup>		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1998	November <sup>d</sup>	1,324.8	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4	2.4
	December	1,311.0	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3	2.4
1999	January <sup>d</sup>	1,306.7	996.3	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	1,269.2	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1	2.3
	July	1,233.8	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0	2.2
	August <sup>d</sup>	1,215.0	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9	2.2
	September	1,212.4	929.4	283.0	4.2	5.9	2.2
	October <sup>d</sup> R	1,203.0	919.7	283.3	4.2	5.8	2.2
	November <sup>P</sup>	1,192.4	910.0	282.4	4.1	5.7	2.2
Change on period		-10.6	-9.7	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Per cent		-0.9	-1.1	-0.3			
Change on year		-132.4	-102.9	-29.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2
Per cent		-10.0	-10.2	-9.5			

GREAT BRITAIN				UNITED KINGDOM			
Whole economy earnings				Notified vacancies			
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) <sup>c</sup>			Level	
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW	
1998	October	114.8	4.9	1998	November	222.7	
	November	115.2	4.8		December	220.6	
	December	115.6	4.5	1999	January	229.8	
1999	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	216.4	
	May	117.8	4.3		June	224.0	
	June	119.0	4.4		July	227.2	
	July	118.9	4.6		August	230.1	
	August	119.6	4.9		September	232.8	
	September	119.8	4.7		October R	241.4	
	October P	120.6	4.9		November P	235.8	
Change on month		0.8	0.2	Change on month		-5.6	
Change on year		5.8	0.0	Change on year		13.1	

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

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6565

- a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance Credits.  
 b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1998 for 1998 and 1999 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.  
 c The headline rate is the average of the annual change in the seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months.  
 d Months where there are 5 weeks between count dates. All the rest are 4 week periods.  
 R Revised  
 P Provisional



# In the information 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:

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

(incorporating the former ONS SESAG website)

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

[labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

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

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

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

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

# A.4 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (August to October 1999)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment								
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
North East	2,047	1,179	73.4	648	531	1,069	66.6	577	69.8	492	63.1	110	9.3	71	11.0	39	7.3		
North West	5,384	3,293	76.9	1,847	1,446	3,088	72.1	1,715	76.8	1,373	66.8	204	6.2	132	7.1	73	5.0		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,969	2,467	78.3	1,386	1,081	2,316	73.4	1,289	77.9	1,027	68.3	151	6.1	97	7.0	54	5.0		
East Midlands	3,302	2,131	80.8	1,184	948	2,010	76.1	1,114	81.0	896	70.7	121	5.7	70	5.9	51	5.4		
West Midlands	4,156	2,641	79.4	1,466	1,175	2,473	74.3	1,371	79.3	1,102	68.7	167	6.3	95	6.5	73	6.2		
East	4,214	2,740	81.3	1,535	1,205	2,631	78.0	1,469	83.5	1,162	71.9	109	4.0	65	4.3	43	3.6		
London	5,511	3,562	77.3	1,975	1,586	3,292	71.3	1,819	77.4	1,474	64.9	269	7.6	157	7.9	112	7.1		
South East	6,220	4,131	83.0	2,296	1,835	3,968	79.7	2,209	85.6	1,759	73.2	163	3.9	87	3.8	76	4.1		
South West	3,899	2,488	82.3	1,366	1,122	2,380	78.7	1,308	83.2	1,072	73.6	108	4.3	58	4.2	50	4.4		
England	38,701	24,631	79.5	13,702	10,929	23,229	74.9	12,871	80.0	10,359	69.2	1,402	5.7	831	6.1	571	5.2		
Wales	2,311	1,337	74.4	745	591	1,242	69.0	683	72.9	559	64.7	95	7.1	63	8.4	32	5.4		
Scotland	4,024	2,485	77.3	1,352	1,133	2,316	72.1	1,244	75.3	1,072	68.6	168	6.8	107	8.0	61	5.4		
Great Britain	45,036	28,453	79.0	15,799	12,653	26,787	74.3	14,798	79.2	11,990	68.9	1,665	5.9	1,002	6.3	663	5.2		
Northern Ireland <sup>d</sup>	1,240	744	72.4	421	323	689	66.9	388	73.4	301	60.1	54	7.3	33	7.8	22	6.7		
United Kingdom	46,276	29,194	78.8	16,218	12,976	27,478	74.1	15,185	79.1	12,293	68.7	1,716	5.9	1,033	6.4	683	5.3		

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

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (August to October 1999)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment								
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
North East	-1	6	0.4	7	-1	5	0.4	1	0.5	4	0.4	1	0.1	6	0.8	-5	-0.9		
North West	4	25	0.6	16	9	27	0.7	25	1.0	1	0.4	-2	-0.1	-9	-0.6	7	0.5		
Yorkshire and the Humber	3	17	0.2	10	7	14	0.1	8	0.3	6	-0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1		
East Midlands	4	10	0.3	6	4	-1	-0.2	3	0.0	-4	-0.4	11	0.5	3	0.2	8	0.9		
West Midlands	2	-2	-0.1	-4	2	12	0.3	9	0.6	4	-0.1	-15	-0.5	-12	-0.8	-2	-0.2		
East	-6	-11	-0.4	-4	-7	-6	-0.2	-3	-0.8	-3	0.3	-5	-0.2	0	0.0	-4	-0.3		
London	4	-15	-0.3	-13	-2	-25	-0.5	-11	-0.3	-14	-0.7	10	0.3	-2	0.0	11	0.7		
South East	19	6	0.0	-9	15	-2	-0.2	-16	-0.5	14	0.2	8	0.2	7	0.3	1	0.0		
South West	6	9	0.3	-3	13	9	0.3	2	0.1	7	0.6	0	0.0	-5	-0.4	6	0.5		
England	34	45	0.1	6	39	33	0.0	17	0.1	15	0.0	13	0.0	-12	-0.1	24	0.2		
Wales	2	4	0.0	8	-4	13	0.6	11	0.9	2	0.3	-9	-0.7	-3	-0.5	-6	-1.0		
Scotland	-1	6	0.2	4	3	15	0.5	13	0.9	2	0.2	-9	-0.4	-9	-0.7	0	0.0		
Great Britain	35	55	0.1	17	38	60	0.1	41	0.2	19	0.1	-5	0.0	-24	-0.2	19	0.1		
Northern Ireland <sup>d</sup>																			
United Kingdom	37	54	0.1	21	33	66	0.1	49	0.2	16	0.0	-12	-0.1	-28	-0.2	16	0.1		

### Change on year

Government Office Regions	Labour Force Survey (August to October 1999)																		
	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment								
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>b</sup>	
North East	11	21	0.9	1	21	13	0.5	-4	-0.2	17	1.4	9	0.6	5	0.8	4	0.4		
North West	4	38	1.0	37	1	53	1.4	55	2.2	-2	0.6	-16	-0.6	-18	-1.2	3	0.2		
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	16	0.1	15	2	39	0.9	25	0.9	14	0.8	-23	-1.0	-10	-0.8	-12	-1.1		
East Midlands	18	20	0.4	19	1	10	0.0	14	0.4	-4	-0.5	10	0.4	5	0.4	5	0.5		
West Midlands	9	3	-0.2	-13	16	0	-0.3	-5	-0.4	5	-0.1	3	0.1	-8	-0.5	11	0.9		
East	21	5	-0.2	-6	11	17	0.1	-4	-0.8	21	1.2	-12	-0.5	-2	-0.1	-10	-0.9		
London	14	27	0.3	5	22	24	0.3	13	0.4	11	0.1	3	0.0	-7	-0.4	11	0.6		
South East	30	6	-0.4	19	-12	24	-0.1	29	0.2	-6	-0.4	-17	-0.4	-11	-0.5	-7	-0.3		
South West	23	22	0.0	5	17	36	0.5	26	0.9	10	0.0	-14	-0.6	-21	-1.6	7	0.6		
England	142	159	0.2	81	79	216	0.4	149	0.5	67	0.3	-57	-0.3	-68	-0.5	11	0.1		
Wales	8	18	0.8	14	5	20	0.9	11	0.8	9	1.0	-2	-0.2	3	0.2	-4	-0.8		
Scotland	-2	-4	-0.1	-3	-1	20	0.7	12	0.8	8	0.6	-25	-1.0	-15	-1.1	-10	-0.8		
Great Britain	148	173	0.2	91	82	257	0.4	172	0.5	85	0.3	-83	-0.3	-81	-0.5	-3	-0.1		
Northern Ireland <sup>d</sup>	7	12	0.4	7	5	15	0.6	11	1.0	4	0.3	-3	-0.5	-4	-1.0	1	0.1		
United Kingdom	155	185	0.2	97	87	271	0.4	181	0.5	90	0.3	-86	-0.3	-84	-0.6	-2	-0.1		

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

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

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

d 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 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp381-387.

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

# LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys												Benefits Agency administrative system						Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (June 1999); not seasonally adjusted						Claimant count (November 1999)						Jobcentre vacancies* (November 1999)								
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Men		Women		Total	Men	Women	Notified vacancies	Unfilled vacancies	Outflow of vacancies			
	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>	Level	Rate(%) <sup>a</sup>			
North East	1,013	536	477	75.6	6.8	60.1	9.8	15.5	3.1	11.6	21.9	12.2									
North West	3,011	1,619	1,392	148.6	4.8	116.1	6.8	32.5	2.3	28.1	38.8	27.1									
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,271	1,221	1,050	117.8	4.9	91.2	6.9	26.6	2.4	19.9	26.6	19.3									
East Midlands	1,919	1,024	895	73.6	3.7	55.6	5.1	18.0	2.0	15.6	23.1	15.4									
West Midlands	2,443	1,332	1,111	115.2	4.5	87.9	6.0	27.3	2.4	23.8	37.4	24.6									
East	2,500	1,372	1,128	73.0	2.9	54.5	3.9	18.5	1.6	18.1	24.4	18.2									
London	4,063	2,184	1,879	195.8	4.6	144.4	6.2	51.4	2.7	25.4	36.7	25.0									
South East	3,812	2,050	1,762	91.1	2.3	69.4	3.2	21.7	1.2	26.9	42.0	26.6									
South West	2,325	1,258	1,067	70.5	2.9	52.2	3.9	18.3	1.7	22.4	30.9	22.1									
England	23,357	12,596	10,761	961.0	3.9	731.3	5.5	229.7	2.1	191.7	281.6	190.5									
Wales	1,160	621	539	60.7	4.9	47.2	7.0	13.5	2.4	14.3	18.9	13.3									
Scotland	2,272	1,181	1,091	124.9	5.1	96.5	7.4	28.4	2.5	26.3	36.8	25.1									
Great Britain	26,789	14,398	12,391	1,146.6	4.1	875.0	5.7	271.6	2.2	232.4	337.3	228.9									
Northern Ireland <sup>d</sup>	712	384	327	45.8	5.9	35.0	8.0	10.8	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A									

# B.1 EMPLOYMENT

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.1

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

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers <sup>a</sup>	Employees <sup>a</sup>	Self-employed <sup>a</sup>	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training and employment programmes	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>MGRN</b>	<b>MGRQ</b>	<b>MGRT</b>	<b>MGRW</b>	<b>YCBE</b>	<b>YCBH</b>	<b>YCBK</b>	<b>YCBN</b>	<b>YCBQ</b>	<b>YCBT</b>	<b>YCBW</b>
1992	25,866	22,079	3,228	181	377	19,842	6,016	16,929	5,147	2,684	544	972
1993	25,566	21,873	3,186	151	356	19,467	6,093	16,663	5,208	2,607	577	1,041
1994	25,757	21,972	3,302	146	337	19,500	6,248	16,624	5,342	2,694	607	1,493
1995	26,043	22,260	3,358	140	285	19,744	6,295	16,837	5,421	2,732	625	1,295
1996	26,900	22,632	3,291	127	250	19,778	6,520	16,961	5,671	2,648	643	1,297
1997	26,772	23,090	3,341	118	223	20,101	6,665	17,286	5,802	2,654	685	1,260
1998	27,045	23,500	3,265	101	179	20,330	6,710	17,645	5,851	2,551	713	1,196
1999	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,283
<b>3-month averages Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>27,207</b>	<b>23,753</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>20,466</b>	<b>6,735</b>	<b>17,836</b>	<b>5,914</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,232</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	23,809	3,194	102	158	20,487	6,772	17,858	5,949	2,512	681	1,256
Oct-Dec	27,289	23,840	3,204	97	148	20,501	6,782	17,880	5,956	2,508	695	1,233
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	23,858	3,211	101	143	20,490	6,819	17,876	5,978	2,513	698	1,221
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	23,881	3,218	98	146	20,531	6,809	17,913	5,966	2,514	704	1,210
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	23,901	3,198	101	152	20,540	6,810	17,925	5,975	2,508	689	1,246
Feb-Apr	27,358	23,910	3,188	102	159	20,547	6,809	17,927	5,981	2,506	681	1,259
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	23,916	3,185	100	161	20,557	6,799	17,944	5,969	2,498	685	1,283
Apr-Jun	27,394	23,931	3,203	97	162	20,585	6,803	17,959	5,969	2,512	690	1,211
May-Jul	27,412	23,928	3,222	94	168	20,588	6,820	17,949	5,977	2,519	700	1,190
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,462	23,980	3,218	96	167	20,613	6,845	18,000	5,978	2,504	712	1,267
Jul-Sep	27,504	24,051	3,195	100	159	20,669	6,832	18,081	5,968	2,486	706	1,233
Aug-Oct	27,478	24,076	3,133	106	164	20,650	6,824	18,119	5,954	2,425	707	1,230
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>60</b>
Percent	0.2	0.6	-2.7	12.2	-2.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	-0.4	-3.7	1.0	4.7
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-3</b>
Percent	1.0	1.4	-1.6	2.9	-2.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	-3.4	5.4	0.2
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>MGRO</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRX</b>	<b>YCBF</b>	<b>YCBI</b>	<b>YCBL</b>	<b>YCBO</b>	<b>YCBR</b>	<b>YCBU</b>	<b>YCBX</b>
1992	14,368	11,624	2,443	55	246	13,368	995	10,963	659	2,264	178	445
1993	14,081	11,416	2,389	43	232	13,053	1,025	10,738	678	2,189	199	472
1994	14,218	11,464	2,485	49	220	13,113	1,102	10,727	736	2,272	212	512
1995	14,425	11,647	2,551	43	184	13,267	1,156	10,843	803	2,320	230	547
1996	14,501	11,833	2,470	41	157	13,271	1,229	10,943	889	2,234	236	551
1997	14,779	12,120	2,484	37	138	13,464	1,310	11,135	984	2,231	251	557
1998	14,969	12,421	2,404	28	116	13,645	1,322	11,430	989	2,134	269	529
1999	15,100	12,593	2,365	35	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547
<b>3-month averages Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>15,003</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>13,681</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>11,514</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>526</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	12,566	2,338	35	100	13,712	1,325	11,538	1,027	2,095	243	528
Oct-Dec	15,061	12,582	2,349	35	95	13,719	1,340	11,546	1,034	2,098	252	522
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	12,567	2,362	35	91	13,698	1,355	11,522	1,043	2,108	253	518
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	12,593	2,366	32	93	13,718	1,366	11,547	1,046	2,106	260	520
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	12,598	2,358	36	97	13,730	1,357	11,557	1,040	2,105	253	530
Feb-Apr	15,090	12,585	2,365	34	105	13,733	1,355	11,541	1,042	2,115	250	542
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	12,593	2,365	35	107	13,735	1,361	11,553	1,038	2,108	256	547
Apr-Jun	15,118	12,607	2,369	33	108	13,733	1,382	11,552	1,053	2,109	259	564
May-Jul	15,135	12,607	2,384	34	111	13,749	1,384	11,563	1,044	2,113	269	547
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,161	12,640	2,378	34	110	13,749	1,410	11,586	1,053	2,096	280	539
Jul-Sep	15,187	12,687	2,362	33	105	13,781	1,403	11,638	1,048	2,079	281	533
Aug-Oct	15,185	12,727	2,315	35	108	13,779	1,402	11,679	1,046	2,032	283	524
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-23</b>
Percent	0.3	0.9	-2.9	3.3	-2.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	-3.8	5.0	4.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-2</b>
Percent	1.2	1.5	-0.8	9.2	5.1	0.7	6.5	1.4	2.7	-3.0	18.2	0.4
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>MGRP</b>	<b>MGRS</b>	<b>MGRV</b>	<b>MGRY</b>	<b>YCBG</b>	<b>YCBJ</b>	<b>YCBM</b>	<b>YCBP</b>	<b>YCBS</b>	<b>YCBV</b>	<b>YCBY</b>
1992	11,498	10,455	785	126	131	6,473	5,021	5,966	4,488	420	365	526
1993	11,485	10,457	797	108	124	6,414	5,068	5,926	4,530	418	378	569
1994	11,539	10,509	817	97	116	6,387	5,146	5,897	4,607	422	395	638
1995	11,618	10,613	807	97	101	6,477	5,139	5,994	4,618	412	395	746
1996	11,799	10,799	821	85	93	6,507	5,291	6,017	4,782	414	407	746
1997	11,993	10,970	858	80	85	6,637	5,355	6,151	4,819	423	434	702
1998	12,076	11,079	861	74	63	6,685	5,388	6,215	4,862	417	444	668
1999	12,262	11,323	820	65	54	6,822	5,438	6,391	4,931	391	429	736
<b>3-month averages Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>12,203</b>	<b>11,218</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>6,322</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>707</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,243	855	68	58	6,775	5,447	6,320	4,922	417	438	727
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,258	855	62	52	6,782	5,443	6,334	4,922	410	444	711
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,291	849	65	53	6,792	5,463	6,355	4,935	404	445	703
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,287	852	66	53	6,813	5,444	6,366	4,921	407	445	690
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,303	840	65	54	6,809	5,453	6,368	4,935	404	436	716
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,325	823	68	53	6,814	5,453	6,386	4,938	391	432	717
Mar-May (Spr)	12,262	11,323	820	65	54	6,822	5,438	6,391	4,931	391	429	736
Apr-Jun	12,276	11,324	834	64	54	6,852	5,422	6,407	4,915	403	431	747
May-Jul	12,277	11,321	838	61	57	6,839	5,436	6,386	4,934	406	431	742
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,301	11,340	840	63	57	6,864	5,435	6,414	4,925	408	432	727
Jul-Sep	12,318	11,363	833	67	54	6,888	5,429	6,442	4,920	407	426	700
Aug-Oct	12,293	11,349	818	71	55	6,870	5,422	6,440	4,908	393	425	706
<b>Changes Over last 3 months</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-37</b>
Percent	0.1	0.2	-2.4	17.2	-3.4	0.5	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	-3.3	-1.5	-5.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-1</b>
Percent	0.7	1.2	-3.7	0.0	-14.8	1.3	0.1	1.9	0.3	-5.6	-1.7	-0.1

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)						Part-time employees and self-employed (reasons for working part-time)								
	Total as % of employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>b</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		

# B.2 EMPLOYMENT

## Employment by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>In employment</b>	<b>MGRZ</b>	<b>YBSE</b>	<b>YBTO</b>	<b>YBTR</b>	<b>YBTU</b>	<b>YBTX</b>	<b>MGUW</b>	<b>MGUZ</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25,866	25,050	674	3,870	6,720	9,161	4,632	816
1993	25,566	24,793	577	3,634	6,809	9,203	4,576	773
1994	25,757	24,975	588	3,490	6,915	9,307	4,682	782
1995	26,043	25,248	613	3,388	7,005	9,453	4,794	796
1996	26,300	25,551	666	3,339	7,017	9,618	4,894	789
1997	26,772	25,971	707	3,289	7,150	9,687	5,140	802
1998	27,045	26,272	702	3,262	7,104	9,822	5,383	773
1999	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	814
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>27,207</b>	<b>26,428</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>9,889</b>	<b>5,498</b>	<b>779</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	27,263	26,482	702	3,271	7,064	9,911	5,527	781
Oct-Dec	27,289	26,499	702	3,264	7,061	9,926	5,544	789
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,313	26,525	699	3,274	7,066	9,935	5,549	788
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	27,342	26,555	694	3,285	7,071	9,939	5,565	787
Jan-Mar 1999	27,351	26,560	689	3,289	7,054	9,958	5,573	792
Feb-Apr	27,358	26,556	684	3,284	7,036	9,974	5,569	803
Mar-May (Spr)	27,362	26,549	685	3,269	7,032	9,988	5,575	814
Apr-Jun	27,394	26,584	674	3,272	7,021	10,024	5,597	811
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>27,412</b>	<b>26,607</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3,279</b>	<b>7,022</b>	<b>10,048</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>806</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	27,462	26,653	656	3,300	7,022	10,062	5,612	809
Jul-Sep	27,504	26,702	664	3,322	7,030	10,060	5,628	803
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>27,478</b>	<b>26,676</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>10,069</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>802</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-3</b>
Percent	0.2	0.3	-0.3	1.5	-0.5	0.2	0.6	-0.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>24</b>
Percent	1.0	0.9	-1.6	5.1	-2.6	1.8	2.5	0.3
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSA</b>	<b>YBSF</b>	<b>YBTP</b>	<b>YBTS</b>	<b>YBTV</b>	<b>YBTY</b>	<b>MGUX</b>	<b>MGVA</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	14,368	14,067	346	2,031	3,847	4,977	2,867	500
1993	14,081	13,826	291	1,913	3,861	4,372	2,792	455
1994	14,218	13,954	301	1,857	3,925	5,037	2,836	464
1995	14,425	14,137	310	1,814	3,980	5,143	2,892	488
1996	14,501	14,236	339	1,772	3,972	5,192	2,962	465
1997	14,779	14,510	348	1,770	4,029	5,245	3,118	469
1998	14,969	14,695	351	1,757	4,021	5,330	3,235	473
1999	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	487
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>15,003</b>	<b>14,744</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>459</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,039	14,778	349	1,742	3,993	5,368	3,318	461
Oct-Dec	15,061	14,799	351	1,738	3,988	5,386	3,329	462
Nov 98-Jan 99	15,055	14,788	349	1,735	3,983	5,393	3,327	467
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	15,084	14,813	349	1,743	3,983	5,396	3,344	472
Jan-Mar 1999	15,089	14,810	341	1,753	3,976	5,398	3,342	479
Feb-Apr	15,090	14,809	340	1,763	3,961	5,399	3,343	481
Mar-May (Spr)	15,100	14,813	340	1,756	3,956	5,415	3,347	487
Apr-Jun	15,118	14,830	335	1,766	3,944	5,434	3,356	488
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>15,135</b>	<b>14,850</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>486</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,161	14,871	322	1,777	3,935	5,464	3,375	490
Jul-Sep	15,187	14,900	326	1,789	3,948	5,466	3,374	487
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>15,185</b>	<b>14,903</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>5,474</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>482</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-4</b>
Percent	0.3	0.4	-0.5	1.5	-0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>22</b>
Percent	1.2	1.1	-1.5	2.6	-1.4	2.2	1.1	0.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSB</b>	<b>YBSG</b>	<b>YBTQ</b>	<b>YBTT</b>	<b>YBTW</b>	<b>YBTZ</b>	<b>MGUY</b>	<b>MGVB</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	11,498	10,983	327	1,838	2,873	4,184	1,765	315
1993	11,485	10,967	287	1,722	2,948	4,232	1,784	318
1994	11,539	11,021	287	1,633	2,990	4,270	1,845	318
1995	11,618	11,111	303	1,575	3,025	4,310	1,902	307
1996	11,799	11,295	328	1,567	3,045	4,426	1,932	304
1997	11,993	11,461	359	1,520	3,121	4,441	2,022	333
1998	12,076	11,577	351	1,504	3,082	4,492	2,148	300
1999	12,262	11,735	346	1,513	3,076	4,573	2,228	327
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>12,203</b>	<b>11,684</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>519</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,224	11,704	353	1,530	3,071	4,543	2,209	520
Oct-Dec	12,228	11,701	351	1,526	3,073	4,540	2,215	528
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,258	11,737	350	1,539	3,083	4,543	2,222	521
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,258	11,742	345	1,542	3,088	4,543	2,221	515
Jan-Mar 1999	12,262	11,750	348	1,536	3,078	4,560	2,231	513
Feb-Apr	12,268	11,747	345	1,521	3,075	4,575	2,227	522
Mar-May (Spr)	12,262	11,735	346	1,513	3,076	4,573	2,228	527
Apr-Jun	12,276	11,753	339	1,506	3,076	4,590	2,241	523
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>12,277</b>	<b>11,757</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>520</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,301	11,782	334	1,524	3,086	4,598	2,237	519
Jul-Sep	12,318	11,802	338	1,533	3,082	4,594	2,253	516
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>12,293</b>	<b>11,772</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>521</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.4	-1.1	-0.2	1.1	0.2
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>
Percent	0.7	0.8	-1.3	-0.1	-0.6	1.4	1.3	0.3

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.2

## Employment by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Employment rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>MGSR</b>	<b>MGSU</b>	<b>YBUA</b>	<b>YBUD</b>	<b>YBUG</b>	<b>YBUJ</b>	<b>YBUM</b>	<b>YBUP</b>
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	57.1	71.2	48.8	65.9	74.0	79.6	63.2	8.0
1993	56.3	70.7	43.5	64.0	74.1	79.0	61.9	7.6
1994	56.7	71.3	45.1	63.7	74.7	79.1	62.4	7.7
1995	57.1	71.3	45.4	64.3	75.6	79.4	63.0	7.8
1996	57.5	71.8	46.7	65.9	76.8	79.7	63.5	7.8
1997	58.3	72.8	48.2	66.6	77.8	80.0	64.5	7.8
1998	58.7	73.4	48.0	66.7	78.5	80.7	65.4	7.5
1999	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	59.1	73.8	48.4	66.9	78.9	81.0	66.3	7.6
Oct-Dec	59.1	73.9	48.3	66.7	79.0	81.0	66.4	7.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	59.2	73.9	48.1	67.0	79.2	81.0	66.3	7.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	59.2	74.0	47.8	67.2	79.4	80.9	66.4	7.7
Jan-Mar 1999	59.2	74.0	47.6	67.3	79.4	81.0	66.4	7.7
Feb-Apr	59.2	73.9	47.3	67.2	79.4	81.1	66.2	7.8
Mar-May (Spr)	59.2	73.9	47.3	66.8	79.5	81.1	66.2	7.9
Apr-Jun	59.3	74.0	46.5	66.9	79.6	81.3	66.3	7.9
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	59.4	74.1	45.4	67.4	79.9	81.4	66.2	7.9
Jul-Sep	59.5	74.2	46.0	67.7	80.2	81.3	66.3	7.8
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percent								

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

	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) <sup>c</sup>	HM Forces <sup>b</sup>	Government-supported trainees <sup>d</sup>	
	Male		Female					All
	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>	All	Part-time <sup>f</sup>				
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1995 Dec	11,425	1,319	11,252	5,204	22,677	3,588	226	
1996 Mar	11,280	1,305	11,190	5,198	22,470	3,581	225	
Jun	11,369	1,335	11,337	5,298	22,706	3,599	221	
Sep	11,481	1,353	11,368	5,288	22,850	3,665	218	
Dec	11,601	1,402	11,464	5,352	23,065	3,625	216	
1997 Mar	11,625	1,369	11,327	5,195	22,952	3,606	214	
Jun	11,802	1,433	11,451	5,238	23,253	3,587	210	
Sep	11,907	1,426	11,486	5,204	23,394	3,620	210	
Dec R	12,059	1,507	11,649	5,312	23,708	3,532	211	
1998 Mar R	12,017	1,450	11,600	5,215	23,617	3,539	211	
Jun R	12,101	1,434	11,641	5,144	23,742	3,462	210	
Sep R	12,254	1,435	11,706	5,118	23,960	3,475	209	
Dec R	12,319	1,493	11,783	5,223	24,102	3,455	210	
1999 Mar R	12,229	1,499	11,668	5,186	23,897	3,440	209	
Jun R	12,281	1,520	11,739	5,219	24,020	3,486	208	
Sep	12,398	1,547	11,777	5,223	24,175	3,406	208	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1995 Dec R	11,386	1,298	11,186	5,149	22,572	3,602	226	
1996 Mar R	11,336	1,316	11,242	5,222	22,578	3,583	225	
Jun R	11,390	1,337	11,322	5,289	22,702	3,609	222	
Sep	11,446	1,363	11,391	5,327	22,837	3,636	218	
Dec	11,557	1,379	11,398	5,297	22,955	3,636	216	
1997 Mar R	11,699	1,387	11,390	5,220	23,089	3,607	213	
Jun R	11,831	1,438	11,462	5,250	23,293	3,598	210	
Sep R	11,862	1,433	11,489	5,228	23,352	3,590	211	
Dec R	11,998	1,478	11,573	5,254	23,571	3,542	211	
1998 Mar R	12,087	1,467	11,657	5,235	23,744	3,539	210	
Jun R	12,128	1,438	11,654	5,159	23,782	3,475	210	
Sep R	12,215	1,445	11,707	5,142	23,922	3,445	210	
Dec R	12,260	1,464	11,712	5,166	23,972	3,465	209	
1999 Mar R	12,296	1,514	11,720	5,202	24,016	3,444	209	
Jun R	12,307	1,523	11,756	5,237	24,063	3,496	209	
Sep	12,362	1,558	11,778	5,247	24,140	3,384	208	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
Unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1995 Dec	11,139	1,275	10,957	5,068	22,096	3,495	226	
1996 Mar	10,995	1,261	10,897	5,063	21,892	3,488	225	
Jun	11,084	1,292	11,044	5,164	22,128	3,515	221	
Sep	11,194	1,309	11,074	5,153	22,289	3,580	218	
Dec	11,310	1,356	11,164	5,211	22,474	3,541	216	
1997 Mar	11,336	1,323	11,029	5,056	22,364	3,521	214	
Jun	11,506	1,386	11,151	5,099	22,657	3,497	210	
Sep	11,608	1,379	11,185	5,064	22,793	3,529	210	
Dec R	11,757	1,457	11,342	5,167	23,100	3,441	211	
1998 Mar R	11,717	1,401	11,295	5,071	23,012	3,449	211	
Jun R	11,800	1,385	11,335	4,999	23,135	3,376	210	
Sep R	11,951	1,386	11,400	4,975	23,351	3,389	209	
Dec R	12,014	1,442	11,472	5,074	23,486	3,369	210	
1999 Mar R	11,926	1,448	11,358	5,040	23,284	3,354	209	
Jun R	11,977	1,470	11,430	5,072	23,406	3,402	208	
Sep	12,092	1,497	11,466	5,076	23,558	3,322	208	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>								
Adjusted for seasonal variation								
1995 Dec	11,101	1,254	10,894	5,013	21,995	3,509	226	
1996 Mar R	11,050	1,272	10,949	5,087	21,999	3,491	225	
Jun R	11,095	1,293	11,029	5,154	22,123	3,524	222	
Sep R	11,159	1,318	11,095	5,192	22,254	3,551	218	
Dec	11,267	1,333	11,100	5,157	22,368	3,551	216	
1997 Mar R	11,408	1,341	11,091	5,082	22,499	3,522	213	
Jun R	11,534	1,391	11,161	5,110	22,695	3,508	210	
Sep R	11,563	1,386	11,186	5,088	22,749	3,500	211	
Dec R	11,698	1,429	11,269	5,108	22,967	3,451	211	
1998 Mar R	11,786	1,418	11,352	5,090	23,138	3,448	210	
Jun R	11,826	1,388	11,347	5,014	23,174	3,389	210	
Sep R	11,912	1,396	11,400	4,998	23,312	3,359	210	
Dec R	11,956	1,413	11,403	5,017	23,360	3,379	209	
1999 Mar R	11,992	1,464	11,410	5,055	23,402	3,358	209	
Jun R	12,002	1,473	11,445	5,090	23,447	3,411	209	
Sep	12,056	1,508	11,466	5,100	23,522	3,299	208	

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3.  
<sup>a</sup> Workforce jobs (formerly workforce in employment) are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.  
<sup>b</sup> 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.  
<sup>c</sup> Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series). Government-supported trainees are now seasonally adjusted to be consistent with the employee and self-employment figures that feed into Table B.18 Workforce jobs by industry.  
<sup>e</sup> Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.  
<sup>f</sup> Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

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



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

Find all the information you need when you need it with StatBase<sup>®</sup>  
the new on-line electronic catalogue and data  
delivery service via the Internet.

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

- the most comprehensive source of government and official statistics available
- essential information on how to obtain the publications and data you need
- a growing database of key economic and social statistics (many free of charge!)

plus  
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](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

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

# StatBase<sup>®</sup>

# B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1987 Jun	22,002	21,994	4,847	4,863	5,315	5,333	6,459	6,477	
1988 Jun	22,688	22,685	4,887	4,907	5,331	5,353	6,520	6,542	
1989 Jun	23,100	23,099	4,877	4,900	5,302	5,328	6,534	6,559	
1990 Jun	23,364	23,353	4,756	4,780	5,160	5,186	6,406	6,435	
1991 Jun	22,702	22,682	4,342	4,362	4,720	4,742	5,870	5,895	
1992 Jun	22,356	22,335	4,125	4,137	4,465	4,481	5,505	5,524	
1993 Jun	22,032	22,006	3,944	3,951	4,241	4,250	5,186	5,200	
1994 Jun	22,121	22,084	3,963	3,967	4,224	4,231	5,170	5,180	
1995 Jun	22,454	22,414	4,064	4,069	4,301	4,308	5,218	5,228	
1996 Jun	22,706	22,702	4,106	4,110	4,334	4,339	5,216	5,227	
1997 Jun R	23,253	23,293	4,162	4,173	4,390	4,400	5,357	5,380	
1997 Aug R			4,170	4,159	4,394	4,384			
1997 Sep R	23,394	23,352	4,168	4,150	4,389	4,372	5,405	5,383	
1997 Oct R			4,187	4,166	4,407	4,387			
1997 Nov R			4,199	4,176	4,418	4,396			
1997 Dec R	23,708	23,571	4,190	4,173	4,409	4,391	5,487	5,450	
1998 Jan R			4,190	4,198	4,408	4,416			
1998 Feb R			4,195	4,208	4,413	4,426			
1998 Mar R	23,617	23,744	4,190	4,207	4,408	4,424	5,484	5,512	
1998 Apr R			4,187	4,209	4,405	4,427			
1998 May R			4,180	4,202	4,398	4,418			
1998 Jun R	23,742	23,782	4,185	4,193	4,402	4,410	5,485	5,506	
1998 Jul R			4,191	4,187	4,408	4,404			
1998 Aug R			4,195	4,184	4,412	4,403			
1998 Sep R	23,960	23,922	4,195	4,180	4,411	4,397	5,511	5,491	
1998 Oct R			4,177	4,157	4,393	4,374			
1998 Nov R			4,165	4,143	4,382	4,360			
1998 Dec R	24,102	23,972	4,136	4,121	4,353	4,339	5,474	5,439	
1999 Jan R			4,109	4,117	4,327	4,335			
1999 Feb R			4,089	4,101	4,307	4,318			
1999 Mar R	23,897	24,016	4,067	4,084	4,285	4,301	5,367	5,394	
1999 Apr R			4,048	4,070	4,264	4,285			
1999 May R			4,038	4,059	4,254	4,274			
1999 Jun R	24,020	24,063	4,042	4,049	4,257	4,264	5,340	5,362	
1999 Jul R			4,042	4,038	4,257	4,253			
1999 Aug R			4,043	4,032	4,258	4,248			
1999 Sep R	24,175	24,140	4,033	4,019	4,246	4,232	5,378	5,359	
1999 Oct P			4,035	4,016	4,246	4,228			

UNITED KINGDOM		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A, B 01-05	C, E 10-14,40-41	DA 15-16	DD 20	DE 21-22	DG 24	LOKE
1987 Jun	15,204	15,171	346	346	529	577	90	467	309
1988 Jun	15,837	15,806	338	346	521	581	94	470	314
1989 Jun	16,248	16,216	324	324	510	550	97	480	323
1990 Jun	16,643	16,601	318	318	504	507	96	481	308
1991 Jun	16,525	16,478	309	309	506	433	85	470	279
1992 Jun	16,540	16,500	311	311	480	415	83	461	272
1993 Jun	16,518	16,479	327	327	467	409	89	453	259
1994 Jun	16,651	16,603	300	300	456	401	82	447	251
1995 Jun	16,964	16,912	273	273	456	385	82	474	251
1996 Jun	17,213	17,192	283	283	449	377	84	474	251
1997 Jun R	17,604	17,615	298	298	474	370	86	474	254
1997 Aug R				225	478	363	86	472	254
1997 Sep R	17,643	17,641	328	222	479	358	85	472	254
1997 Oct R				221	483	358	85	474	255
1997 Nov R				220	481	358	86	478	255
1997 Dec R	17,891	17,790	332	219	483	358	85	476	254
1998 Jan R				219	483	358	86	481	255
1998 Feb R				218	484	358	87	480	257
1998 Mar R	17,833	17,922	310	217	487	358	86	478	259
1998 Apr R				217	485	358	86	479	259
1998 May R				216	484	357	86	481	259
1998 Jun R	17,960	17,973	303	217	484	355	84	482	260
1998 Jul R				217	481	354	85	481	261
1998 Aug R				219	481	352	85	480	261
1998 Sep R	18,131	18,131	301	217	480	349	86	481	262
1998 Oct R				217	478	346	85	481	262
1998 Nov R				217	478	342	85	479	261
1998 Dec R	18,333	18,236	297	217	478	338	84	478	261
1999 Jan R				218	478	335	84	476	261
1999 Feb R				217	477	330	83	476	260
1999 Mar R	18,229	18,311	311	217	476	326	83	477	259
1999 Apr R				216	475	321	81	478	260
1999 May R				214	475	319	82	475	259
1999 Jun R	18,364	18,379	321	215	474	316	84	473	258
1999 Jul R				215	473	313	84	475	258
1999 Aug R				215	473	311	84	474	258
1999 Sep R	18,476	18,476	305	213	472	309	84	472	258
1999 Oct P				212	471	308	84	472	258

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	LOKF 26-28	LOKG 26-28	LOKH 29	LOKI 30-33	LOKJ 34-35	LOKK DF, DN 23,36-37	YEHX F 45	LOKL G 50-52	LOKM H 55
1987 Jun	213	857	868	481	594	510	234	1,144	3,430	989
1988 Jun	223	868	884	492	593	509	240	1,189	3,536	1,063
1989 Jun	227	870	884	496	589	499	246	1,231	3,671	1,150
1990 Jun	221	879	870	495	558	491	247	1,249	3,741	1,207
1991 Jun	195	779	779	464	496	437	217	1,152	3,677	1,182
1992 Jun	194	735	735	429	454	405	211	1,044	3,669	1,170
1993 Jun	194	693	693	387	432	356	210	950	3,647	1,136
1994 Jun	203	703	703	384	448	351	215	949	3,733	1,142
1995 Jun	225	704	704	398	486	374	229	921	3,781	1,199
1996 Jun	231	713	713	403	510	388	228	889	3,829	1,250
1997 Jun R	242	715	715	402	520	391	245	980	3,959	1,275
1997 Aug R				403	521	390	242			
1997 Sep R	243	706	706	403	523	390	239	1,011	3,953	1,291
1997 Oct R				405	527	391	240			
1997 Nov R				404	530	394	242			
1997 Dec R	241	704	704	405	528	398	241	1,059	3,992	1,332
1998 Jan R				403	534	400	243			
1998 Feb R				405	537	403	245			
1998 Mar R	244	705	705	405	536	404	245	1,089	4,003	1,349
1998 Apr R				403	537	408	245			
1998 May R				402	534	410	245			
1998 Jun R	244	694	694	402	532	410	245	1,096	4,014	1,335
1998 Jul R				402	531	411	246			
1998 Aug R				402	530	412	247			
1998 Sep R	244	692	692	401	528	411	247	1,094	4,053	1,368
1998 Oct R				398	523	410	245			
1998 Nov R				397	521	408	246			
1998 Dec R	242	675	675	396	516	406	246	1,100	4,069	1,370
1999 Jan R				395	520	406	249			
1999 Feb R				392	518	405	247			
1999 Mar R	240	668	668	391	514	402	247	1,093	4,063	1,374
1999 Apr R				389	512	400	249			
1999 May R				387	510	399	249			
1999 Jun R	238	666	666	386	508	397	249	1,097	4,066	1,371
1999 Jul R				383	506	396	249			
1999 Aug R				383	505	398	250			
1999 Sep R	235	661	661	381	502	394	250	1,127	4,086	1,377
1999 Oct P				381	503	393	251			

UNITED KINGDOM		Transport and storage	Post and telecommunications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q 90-93	YEIC
1987 Jun	863	444	928	176	2,016	1,487	1,732	2,167	938	938
1988 Jun	880	462	1,004	187	2,146	1,471	1,794	2,301	961	961
1989 Jun	912	471	1,046	195	2,278	1,392	1,835	2,291	975	975
1990 Jun	944	470	1,055	202	2,410	1,434	1,856	2,311	969	969
1991 Jun	931	463	1,033	198	2,375	1,455	1,844	2,367	953	953
1992 Jun	922	454	1,000	218	2,365	1,459	1,826	2,436	982	982
1993 Jun	909	428	968	252	2,423	1,456	1,805	2,447	1,007	1,007
1994 Jun	902	429	976	266	2,425	1,438	1,828	2,462	1,002	1,002
1995 Jun	891	430	995	276	2,581	1,402	1,837	2,505	1,015	1,015
1996 Jun	875	444	971	270	2,717	1,409	1,870	2,514	1,042	1,042
1997 Jun R	896	446	994	288	2,905	1,362	1,876	2,541	1,072	1,072
1997 Aug R										
1997 Sep R	899	440	994	280	2,940	1,344	1,867	2,547	1,084	

# B.13 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	September 1998 R			September 1999 R			1999					Oct P
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	May R	Jun R	Jul R	Aug R	Sep R	
<b>PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C-E</b>	<b>3,165.6</b>	<b>1,245.6</b>	<b>4,411.2</b>	<b>3,073.8</b>	<b>1,171.9</b>	<b>4,245.8</b>	<b>4,254.0</b>	<b>4,257.5</b>	<b>4,256.7</b>	<b>4,257.5</b>	<b>4,245.8</b>	4,246.0
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>70.4</b>	70.4
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	37.0	7.6	44.6	33.3	6.5	39.7	42.9	42.2	41.5	40.4	39.7	39.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.8	4.3	31.1	27.2	3.5	30.7	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.8	30.7	30.7
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,997.3</b>	<b>1,197.7</b>	<b>4,195.0</b>	<b>2,909.0</b>	<b>1,124.2</b>	<b>4,033.2</b>	<b>4,038.4</b>	<b>4,041.9</b>	<b>4,042.0</b>	<b>4,043.3</b>	<b>4,033.2</b>	4,033.2
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	309.6	173.0	482.6	312.4	162.5	474.9	469.3	472.1	475.2	476.4	474.9	474.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	142.4	176.4	318.8	129.9	152.7	282.5	289.6	287.6	285.8	284.9	282.5	282.5
of textiles	17	103.4	72.0	175.4	94.2	67.9	162.1	164.1	163.2	162.6	163.0	162.1	162.1
of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	18	39.0	104.4	143.4	35.7	84.7	120.4	125.5	124.5	123.2	121.9	120.4	120.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	17.9	12.9	30.8	15.9	11.0	26.9	28.1	27.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	26.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	72.9	13.3	86.2	72.2	12.7	84.9	83.1	84.4	84.7	84.3	84.9	84.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	291.2	190.0	481.2	287.9	184.7	472.6	472.8	473.3	475.3	475.1	472.6	472.6
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	80.1	35.5	115.7	74.0	32.7	106.7	109.9	109.1	108.6	108.2	106.7	106.7
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	211.1	154.5	365.6	213.9	151.9	365.9	362.9	364.1	366.7	366.9	365.9	365.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	24.1	5.8	30.0	24.3	5.3	29.6	30.2	30.0	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.6
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	176.5	85.1	261.7	174.5	83.1	257.6	259.2	258.8	258.6	258.8	257.6	257.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	184.4	60.2	244.6	176.9	58.8	235.7	237.0	237.5	236.2	235.6	235.7	235.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	115.0	31.4	146.5	109.8	29.7	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.1	140.2	139.5	139.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	457.5	90.7	548.2	437.3	86.7	524.1	523.4	526.5	525.4	524.1	524.1	524.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	109.3	19.6	128.9	101.0	19.3	120.3	122.6	122.5	122.0	121.2	120.3	120.3
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	326.7	76.6	403.4	311.0	72.6	383.6	384.5	383.9	382.5	383.9	383.6	383.6
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	360.4	170.1	530.5	348.3	155.7	504.0	507.8	506.6	506.9	506.3	504.0	504.0
of office machinery and computers	30	41.3	18.1	59.4	38.0	17.1	55.1	56.1	55.8	56.0	55.5	55.1	55.1
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	31	123.2	64.4	187.6	119.1	55.5	174.6	176.3	176.0	176.2	175.9	174.6	174.6
of radio, television and communication eqpt.	32	91.5	39.2	130.7	87.1	37.8	124.9	124.5	124.2	124.7	125.0	124.9	124.9
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	33	104.3	48.5	152.7	104.0	45.3	149.3	150.9	150.6	149.9	149.9	149.3	149.3
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM	364.0	47.9	411.9	348.5	46.6	395.2	397.3	396.6	395.4	396.2	395.2	395.2
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	203.4	29.2	232.6	190.7	29.5	220.2	222.9	221.9	221.0	220.2	219.9	219.9
of other transport equipment	35	160.6	18.7	179.3	157.8	17.2	175.0	174.4	174.7	174.3	175.1	175.0	175.0
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	154.6	64.1	218.8	160.1	62.2	222.3	216.0	216.5	219.0	220.6	222.3	222.3
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>142.1</b>	142.1

P Provisional  
R Revised

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

# EMPLOYMENT B.14

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: September 1999

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	September 1998 R				June 1999 R			September 1999				Thousands	
		Male	Female	All	Part-time	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All			
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>10,818.4</b>	<b>1,435.4</b>	<b>6,587.8</b>	<b>5,118.4</b>	<b>23,960.0</b>	<b>12,280.9</b>	<b>11,739.0</b>	<b>24,019.9</b>	<b>10,851.0</b>	<b>1,547.1</b>	<b>6,554.0</b>	<b>5,223.3</b>	<b>24,175.3</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>310.4</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>203.5</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>313.8</b>
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	187.0	44.2	48.2	20.8	300.2	233.5	64.6	298.1	196.6	43.9	37.8	25.4	303.7
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.7	0.3	6.5	1.1	44.6	35.3	6.9	42.2	32.9	0.3	5.5	0.9	39.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.4	0.4	3.1	1.2	31.1	26.7	3.8	30.5	26.4	0.9	2.6	0.8	30.7
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>216.2</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>212.5</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,935.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>965.6</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>4,195.0</b>	<b>2,913.8</b>	<b>1,128.1</b>	<b>4,041.9</b>	<b>2,842.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>4,033.2</b>
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	298.0	11.6	126.5	46.5	482.6	307.5	164.6	472.1	299.2	13.2	119.4	43.1	474.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	137.6	4.8	143.7	32.7	318.8	131.7	155.9	287.6	124.0	5.9	121.3	31.4	282.5
of textiles	17	100.3	3.1	103.2	11.8	175.4	95.9	67.3	183.2	90.3	3.9	55.0	13.0	162.1
of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	18	37.3	1.7	40.5	20.9	143.4	35.8	88.6	124.5	33.7	2.0	66.3	18.4	120.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	17.4	0.5	11.0	1.9	30.8	16.8	10.9	27.8	15.6	0.3	9.4	1.6	26.9
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	71.5	1.4	8.6	4.7	86.2	71.6	12.8	84.4	70.8	1.4	8.2	4.6	84.9
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	281.6	9.6	158.8	31.2	481.2	290.0	183.2	473.3	279.3	8.6	156.7	27.9	472.6
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	78.8	1.3	31.7	3.8	115.7	76.0	33.1	109.1	73.0	0.9	29.5	3.2	106.7
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	202.8	8.3	127.1	27.4	365.6	214.0	150.1	364.1	206.2	7.7	127.2	24.7	365.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	23.9	0.2	5.0	0.8	30.0	24.3	5.6	30.0	24.2	0.1	4.5	0.8	29.6
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	175.1	1.4	73.7	11.4	261.7	175.4	83.5	258.8	173.0	1.5	72.1	11.0	257.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	181.5	2.9	49.0	11.2	244.6	178.9	58.6	237.5	174.6	2.3	47.7	11.1	235.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	113.8	1.2	26.8	4.6	146.5	111.9	28.5	140.4	108.7	1.2	26.0	3.7	139.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	451.7	5.8	74.6	16.1	548.2	438.7	87.8	525.5	430.3	7.0	69.1	17.6	524.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	108.6	0.7	17.0	2.6	128.9	103.1	19.4	122.5	100.3	0.7	16.8	2.5	120.3
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	343.1	5.1	57.6	13.5	419.4	335.6	68.4	404.0	330.0	6.3	52.4	15.1	403.7
of electrical machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	30	323.1	3.6	64.2	12.5	403.4	312.7	71.3	383.9	307.6	3.4	60.8	11.8	383.6
of office machinery and computers	31	353.5	6.9	150.8	19.3	530.5	350.7	155.8	506.6	341.2	7.1	138.6	17.1	504.0
of radio, TV and communication eqpt.	32	39.7	1.6	16.1	2.0	59.4	38.7	17.1	55.8	36.4	1.6	15.5	1.6	55.1
of medical, precision and optical equipment	33	121.5	1.7	58.1	6.3	187.6	120.3	55.7	176.0	117.6	1.5	49.7	5.8	174.6
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	DM	89.8	1.8	35.1	4.1	130.7	87.3	37.0	124.2	85.6	1.5	34.2	3.6	124.9
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	102.5	1.8	41.5	6.9	152.7	104.4	46.1	150.6	101.5	2.5	39.2	6.0	149.3
of other transport equipment	35	362.5	1.5	43.3	4.5	411.9	349.7	46.9	366.6	346.6	2.0	43.0	3.7	395.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	202.5	0.9	26.8	2.4	232.6	221.9	29.7	229.3	189.3	1.4	27.1	2.3	220.2
Manufacturing n.e.c.	35	160.0	0.6	16.6	2.1	179.3	157.6	17.1	174.7	157.2	0.6	15.8	1.3	175.0
Manufacturing n.e.c.	36	144.3	10.3	49.4	14.7	218.8	153.7	62.8	216.5	147.3	12.8	47.9	14.3	222.3
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>142.1</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>901.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>1,099.4</b>	<b>917.9</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>1,082.5</b>	<b>939.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>1,132.4</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>6,617.7</b>	<b>1,30</b>											

# B.15 EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: September 1999

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	September 1998 R				June 1999 R			September 1999				Thousands	
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>10,564.9</b>	<b>1,386.5</b>	<b>6,425.4</b>	<b>4,974.6</b>	<b>23,351.3</b>	<b>11,976.9</b>	<b>11,429.6</b>	<b>23,406.5</b>	<b>10,594.1</b>	<b>1,497.5</b>	<b>6,390.3</b>	<b>5,076.0</b>	<b>23,551.9</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>294.6</b>	<b>227.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>293.0</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>296.6</b>
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	184.4	33.4	47.9	19.2	284.9	220.4	62.9	283.3	193.8	33.6	37.5	24.0	289.3
<b>FISHING</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>66.5</b>
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA(10-12)	36.5	0.3	6.4	1.1	44.3	35.1	6.9	42.0	32.8	0.3	5.5	0.9	39.3
Oil and natural gas extraction	11	23.5	0.1	5.7	0.5	29.8	22.0	5.5	27.5	21.0	0.1	4.9	0.4	26.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB(13/14)	24.9	0.4	3.0	1.1	29.5	25.2	3.7	28.9	24.9	0.8	2.5	0.8	25.9
<b>ENERGY AND WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>C,E</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>209.6</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>206.5</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>2,862.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>957.7</b>	<b>207.2</b>	<b>4,087.0</b>	<b>2,839.1</b>	<b>1,096.9</b>	<b>3,936.1</b>	<b>2,769.2</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>898.0</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>3,926.1</b>
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	265.9	10.7	121.8	44.6	463.0	294.7	157.9	452.7	287.5	12.3	114.6	41.2	451.1
of food	15.1-15.8	245.8	10.2	107.6	41.2	404.8	253.8	141.2	395.0	246.9	11.6	101.9	37.9	398.4
of beverages and tobacco	15.9/16	40.1	0.5	14.2	3.4	58.2	40.9	16.8	57.7	40.6	0.7	12.8	3.3	52.7
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	129.3	4.4	131.9	31.5	297.1	123.7	144.6	268.3	116.5	5.5	111.1	30.3	265.3
of textiles	17	94.5	2.7	57.1	11.1	165.5	30.2	63.9	154.0	84.9	3.6	52.2	12.4	152.0
of made-up textile articles	17.4	16.6	0.8	14.8	3.2	35.4	15.9	17.4	33.3	14.8	1.0	13.2	4.5	30.0
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	77.9	2.0	42.3	7.9	130.1	74.2	46.5	120.7	70.1	2.6	39.0	7.9	119.8
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	34.9	1.7	74.8	20.4	131.7	33.6	80.7	114.3	31.5	2.0	58.9	18.0	110.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC	17.1	0.5	10.8	1.9	30.4	16.6	10.7	27.3	15.4	0.3	9.2	1.6	26.5
of footwear	19/19/2	7.1	0.3	3.9	1.0	12.3	7.6	3.9	11.5	6.9	0.2	3.3	1.1	11.1
of leather and leather goods	19.3	10.0	0.2	6.9	0.9	18.2	9.0	6.9	15.9	8.5	0.1	5.9	0.6	15.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD(20)	68.8	1.3	8.4	4.6	83.1	69.0	12.5	81.5	68.2	1.3	7.9	4.5	82.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	DE	277.4	9.5	156.9	30.7	474.4	285.5	180.7	466.3	274.8	8.5	154.7	27.4	464.1
of pulp, paper and paper products	21	77.1	1.3	31.1	3.8	113.2	74.2	32.4	106.7	71.3	0.9	23.0	3.1	105.0
of corrugated paper and paperboard, sacks and bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21.21	32.4	0.5	12.6	1.5	47.0	32.1	13.6	45.6	29.6	0.3	12.0	1.6	43.4
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	44.7	0.8	18.5	2.2	66.2	42.2	18.8	61.0	41.7	0.6	17.0	1.6	60.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	200.3	8.1	125.8	27.0	361.2	211.3	148.3	359.6	203.5	7.6	125.7	24.3	391.1
printing and service activities related to printing	22.2	118.7	3.6	63.7	10.9	196.8	126.6	69.6	196.1	124.9	3.5	59.8	8.6	196.1
publishing and reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	81.6	4.6	62.1	16.1	164.4	84.7	78.7	163.5	78.6	4.0	65.9	15.7	194.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF(23)	23.9	0.2	5.0	0.8	29.9	24.3	5.6	29.9	24.2	0.1	4.5	0.8	29.5
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG(24)	172.0	1.4	72.7	11.4	257.5	171.7	82.3	254.0	169.3	1.5	70.9	10.9	252.1
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH(25)	176.0	2.6	48.1	11.0	237.6	173.1	57.4	230.5	168.8	2.2	46.8	10.9	228.1
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI(26)	109.7	1.1	26.3	4.5	141.6	107.5	27.8	135.3	104.2	1.0	25.5	3.5	134.2
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	446.5	5.7	74.1	16.0	542.3	433.4	87.1	520.5	424.9	6.9	88.6	17.4	517.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	27	108.1	0.7	17.0	2.6	128.4	102.7	19.4	122.1	100.0	0.7	16.7	2.5	120.2
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK	338.3	5.0	57.2	13.4	413.9	330.7	67.7	398.4	324.9	6.2	51.8	14.9	397.1
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	346.0	6.8	147.1	19.0	518.9	343.6	152.0	495.6	333.8	7.0	135.0	16.8	492.3
of office machinery and computers	30	38.1	1.6	15.7	2.0	57.4	37.1	16.7	53.8	34.8	1.6	15.1	1.6	53.2
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	119.1	1.7	57.7	6.2	184.8	118.1	55.2	173.3	115.3	1.5	49.3	5.8	171.1
of electric motors, etc., control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., and electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.1-31.3	69.1	0.9	33.1	3.6	106.8	68.4	33.2	101.5	66.8	0.7	29.2	3.4	101.1
of radio, TV and communication eqpt. of electronic components	31.4-31.6	50.0	0.8	24.6	2.6	78.0	49.7	22.0	71.7	48.5	0.7	20.1	2.4	71.7
of radio, TV and telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32	87.3	1.7	32.7	3.9	125.6	84.9	34.5	119.4	83.0	1.5	31.9	3.4	119.1
of medical, precision and optical equipment and watches	32.2-32.3	52.2	0.8	19.1	1.8	74.0	51.4	20.9	72.3	51.9	0.8	19.1	2.0	73.4
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt. of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	DM	101.6	1.8	41.0	6.9	151.2	103.5	45.6	149.1	101.7	2.5	38.8	6.0	147.1
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	35.4	1.5	42.3	4.4	399.7	338.3	45.8	384.1	335.3	1.9	42.0	3.6	382.1
of other transport eqpt.	35	199.0	0.9	26.3	2.4	228.5	198.5	29.3	217.7	185.6	1.4	26.7	2.3	216.1
of aircraft and spacecraft	36	152.4	0.6	16.0	2.1	171.1	149.9	16.5	166.4	149.7	0.6	15.3	1.3	168.1
of other transport equipment except aircraft and spacecraft	36.3	94.9	0.3	11.0	1.2	107.4	94.5	11.3	105.7	94.4	0.1	10.0	0.9	105.1
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	Rest of 35	57.5	0.3	5.1	0.9	63.8	55.4	5.3	60.7	55.3	0.5	5.3	0.4	61.4
	DN	141.4	10.2	48.9	14.6	215.1	150.5	62.1	212.7	144.3	12.7	47.4	14.1	218.5
	36.1	88.7	4.6	28.3	6.8	128.4	91.6	35.3	126.8	85.6	9.9	26.9	7.5	130.1
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>137.3</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	75.8	0.9	20.1	3.9	100.6	76.8	25.6	102.4	75.8	1.2	20.9	4.3	102.2
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	23.4	0.9	8.3	3.3	35.8	24.0	12.3	36.4	22.3	1.4	8.5	3.6	35.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>876.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>1,070.8</b>	<b>891.6</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>1,053.4</b>	<b>913.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>1,102.1</b>
<b>SERVICE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>G-Q</b>	<b>6,470.3</b>	<b>1,274.7</b>	<b>5,260.8</b>	<b>4,675.3</b>	<b>17,681.2</b>	<b>7,852.9</b>	<b>10,054.1</b>	<b>17,907.0</b>	<b>6,551.6</b>	<b>1,378.9</b>	<b>5,301.9</b>	<b>4,784.2</b>	<b>18,016.8</b>
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>1,626.2</b>	<b>310.9</b>	<b>895.8</b>	<b>1,121.8</b>	<b>3,954.8</b>	<b>1,944.7</b>	<b>1,997.7</b>	<b>3,942.4</b>	<b>1,651.1</b>	<b>315.6</b>	<b>896.9</b>	<b>1,123.1</b>	<b>3,966.7</b>
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, retail sale of automotive fuel; and motorcycle repair	50	402.4	24.2	80.1	34.6	541.2	424.6	114.1	538.7	403.2	24.6	80.0	35.3	543.2
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; and motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/50.4	249.7	12.4	51.5	18.8	332.3	261.7	70.4	332.1	249.7	12.4	51.2	19.4	332.7
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	50.2	119.1	5.4	18.5	7.4	150.5	125.4	25.3	151.7	121.8	6.5	19.0	7.7	155.0
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	33.6	6.4	10.0	8.4	58.4	37.5	17.4	54.9	31.8	5.7	9.7	8.3	55.3
Wholesale and commission trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51	726.9	26.3	252.6	71.9	1,077.6	762.2	313.7	1,075.9	743.7	28.2	244.8	74.2	1,001.1
of agricultural materials and animals	51.1	30.7	1.6	10.6	3.8	46.7	39.3	16.5	55.8	39.5	1.1	14.1	4.3	50.8
	51.2	15.3	0.7	5.8	1.7	23.6	16.7	7.4	24.1	15.5	0.4	6.0	1.5	23.4

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals.

+ Members of HM Forces are excluded.  
# Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.  
P Provisional  
R Revised  
See note on pS17.

# EMPLOYMENT

## Employee jobs: unadjusted: September 1999

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	September 1998 R				June 1999 R			September 1999				Thousands	
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All			
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
<b>ALL SECTIONS</b>	<b>A-Q</b>	<b>10,564.9</b>	<b>1,386.5</b>	<b>6,425.4</b>	<b>4,974.6</b>	<b>23,351.3</b>	<b>11,976.9</b>	<b>11,429.6</b>	<b>23,406.5</b>	<b>10,594.1</b>	<b>1,497.5</b>	<b>6,390.3</b>	<b>5,076.0</b>	<b>23,551.9</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	121.6	6.0	40.1	15.3	183.0	128.9	50.2	179.1	119.2	5.4	36.1	15.4	176.0
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.4	156.0	7.8	67.9</										

# B.18 EMPLOYMENT

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

UNITED KINGDOM		All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public administration and health	Other services	Total services
SIC 92 sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q	
All jobs	DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ	
1993 Sep	26,074	600	295	4,290	1,813	5,735	1,546	4,180	6,279	1,337	19,076	
1993 Dec	26,172	588	289	4,301	1,822	5,776	1,543	4,208	6,303	1,343	19,173	
1994 Mar	26,173	598	281	4,302	1,798	5,720	1,516	4,238	6,339	1,383	19,195	
1994 Jun	26,198	603	271	4,317	1,805	5,725	1,529	4,232	6,335	1,381	19,202	
1994 Sep	26,358	592	260	4,327	1,803	5,753	1,539	4,352	6,348	1,385	19,371	
1994 Dec	26,434	575	254	4,352	1,801	5,782	1,526	4,380	6,354	1,410	19,453	
1995 Mar	26,445	570	248	4,366	1,790	5,798	1,535	4,400	6,338	1,401	19,471	
1995 Jun	26,492	567	245	4,378	1,786	5,798	1,532	4,431	6,338	1,417	19,517	
1995 Sep	26,491	560	244	4,387	1,777	5,758	1,527	4,508	6,329	1,401	19,524	
1995 Dec	26,618	559	249	4,460	1,744	5,771	1,520	4,559	6,351	1,405	19,606	
1996 Mar	26,597	569	239	4,455	1,733	5,756	1,506	4,534	6,379	1,427	19,602	
1996 Jun	26,728	560	238	4,430	1,741	5,818	1,523	4,574	6,391	1,451	19,758	
1996 Sep	26,879	562	237	4,451	1,743	5,827	1,545	4,585	6,432	1,496	19,885	
1996 Dec	26,988	602	233	4,467	1,736	5,857	1,559	4,638	6,399	1,497	19,949	
1997 Mar R	27,079	574	236	4,452	1,748	5,927	1,585	4,731	6,339	1,486	20,069	
1997 Jun R	27,274	562	238	4,481	1,741	5,979	1,582	4,818	6,359	1,512	20,251	
1997 Sep R	27,324	588	232	4,461	1,756	6,022	1,559	4,852	6,340	1,514	20,287	
1997 Dec R	27,478	585	230	4,479	1,786	6,067	1,556	4,901	6,336	1,538	20,399	
1998 Mar R	27,642	554	228	4,528	1,795	6,083	1,570	4,962	6,359	1,562	20,537	
1998 Jun R	27,591	549	227	4,513	1,796	6,055	1,573	4,983	6,366	1,530	20,507	
1998 Sep R	27,697	532	227	4,490	1,774	6,114	1,587	5,023	6,409	1,540	20,574	
1998 Dec R	27,753	517	227	4,427	1,789	6,101	1,629	5,082	6,433	1,548	20,793	
1999 Mar R	27,773	526	223	4,377	1,797	6,099	1,630	5,114	6,450	1,557	20,950	
1999 Jun R	27,879	528	223	4,346	1,794	6,113	1,645	5,151	6,475	1,603	20,987	
1999 Sep	27,828	502	223	4,298	1,800	6,089	1,671	5,178	6,468	1,599	21,006	
Change on quarter	-48	-26	0	-48	6	-24	26	-8	-4	-4	17	
Percent	-0.2	-4.9	0.0	-1.1	0.3	-0.4	1.6	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	
Change on year	131	-30	-4	-192	26	-25	84	155	58	59	331	
Percent	0.5	-5.6	-1.8	-4.3	1.5	-0.4	5.3	3.1	0.9	3.8	1.6	
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK	
1993 Sep	14,122	456	237	2,994	1,603	2,760	1,166	2,181	2,112	613	8,332	
1993 Dec	14,179	455	232	3,003	1,616	2,785	1,168	2,203	2,105	613	8,374	
1994 Mar	14,176	466	223	3,006	1,594	2,754	1,147	2,212	2,121	654	8,888	
1994 Jun	14,201	471	215	3,025	1,594	2,759	1,161	2,196	2,122	660	8,897	
1994 Sep	14,297	463	207	3,030	1,596	2,764	1,171	2,270	2,130	666	9,001	
1994 Dec	14,335	455	202	3,055	1,594	2,786	1,163	2,264	2,127	689	9,029	
1995 Mar	14,340	451	199	3,076	1,587	2,799	1,173	2,257	2,115	682	9,027	
1995 Jun	14,366	448	197	3,096	1,590	2,801	1,175	2,270	2,103	687	9,035	
1995 Sep	14,360	446	197	3,108	1,583	2,763	1,172	2,313	2,099	679	9,026	
1995 Dec	14,399	441	201	3,172	1,553	2,739	1,164	2,346	2,109	675	9,032	
1996 Mar	14,328	449	194	3,169	1,540	2,740	1,151	2,309	2,103	673	9,076	
1996 Jun	14,378	442	193	3,157	1,551	2,755	1,163	2,327	2,112	678	9,034	
1996 Sep	14,456	443	192	3,176	1,559	2,762	1,179	2,311	2,136	698	9,086	
1996 Dec	14,551	479	189	3,184	1,550	2,826	1,190	2,315	2,124	694	9,150	
1997 Mar R	14,652	449	190	3,173	1,556	2,880	1,200	2,402	2,103	698	9,284	
1997 Jun R	14,750	440	190	3,194	1,550	2,914	1,190	2,455	2,105	711	9,375	
1997 Sep R	14,772	450	185	3,172	1,558	2,954	1,169	2,479	2,082	723	9,407	
1997 Dec R	14,856	450	183	3,192	1,579	2,968	1,162	2,521	2,065	737	9,453	
1998 Mar R	14,929	429	180	3,225	1,590	2,965	1,172	2,563	2,054	751	9,505	
1998 Jun R	14,918	430	178	3,215	1,590	2,965	1,168	2,590	2,042	741	9,505	
1998 Sep R	14,964	419	176	3,207	1,566	3,003	1,172	2,628	2,051	743	9,597	
1998 Dec R	15,020	409	176	3,167	1,595	2,988	1,201	2,676	2,058	750	9,673	
1999 Mar R	15,060	418	172	3,142	1,603	3,003	1,201	2,679	2,082	760	9,724	
1999 Jun R	15,110	423	173	3,131	1,597	3,018	1,214	2,686	2,094	774	9,786	
1999 Sep	15,061	402	173	3,102	1,600	2,995	1,226	2,707	2,083	773	9,784	
Change on quarter	-49	-20	0	-29	3	-23	12	20	-11	-1	-2	
Percent	-0.3	-4.8	-0.1	-0.9	0.2	-0.7	1	0.8	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	
Change on year	97	-16	-4	-105	34	-7	54	78	32	30	187	
Percent	0.6	-3.9	-2.2	-3.3	2.2	-0.2	5	3.0	1.6	4.1	2.0	
Female jobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML	
1993 Sep	11,952	144	58	1,297	210	2,979	379	2,000	4,167	724	10,245	
1993 Dec	11,993	133	57	1,298	206	2,992	374	2,005	4,198	730	10,299	
1994 Mar	11,997	132	57	1,296	204	2,966	369	2,025	4,218	729	10,307	
1994 Jun	11,998	132	56	1,292	202	2,966	368	2,037	4,214	721	10,306	
1994 Sep	12,062	129	53	1,297	207	2,989	367	2,082	4,218	719	10,376	
1994 Dec	12,099	120	52	1,297	207	2,997	363	2,116	4,228	721	10,424	
1995 Mar	12,105	119	49	1,289	203	2,998	363	2,142	4,223	718	10,444	
1995 Jun	12,126	119	47	1,282	196	2,997	357	2,162	4,236	730	10,482	
1995 Sep	12,131	114	47	1,279	193	2,996	355	2,195	4,229	722	10,498	
1995 Dec	12,219	118	48	1,289	191	3,032	356	2,213	4,242	731	10,574	
1996 Mar	12,270	120	45	1,286	193	3,016	355	2,225	4,276	754	10,626	
1996 Jun	12,350	118	44	1,273	190	3,064	360	2,247	4,279	774	10,724	
1996 Sep	12,422	119	45	1,275	184	3,065	366	2,274	4,296	798	10,800	
1996 Dec	12,437	123	45	1,283	187	3,031	369	2,323	4,275	803	10,800	
1997 Mar R	12,427	125	47	1,279	192	3,047	385	2,329	4,236	788	10,785	
1997 Jun R	12,524	122	48	1,287	192	3,065	392	2,363	4,254	801	10,876	
1997 Sep R	12,552	137	47	1,289	198	3,068	390	2,372	4,258	792	10,880	
1997 Dec R	12,622	135	47	1,287	207	3,099	395	2,380	4,271	801	10,946	
1998 Mar R	12,713	126	48	1,303	204	3,119	398	2,399	4,305	812	11,032	
1998 Jun R	12,674	119	49	1,297	206	3,091	405	2,393	4,324	788	11,032	
1998 Sep R	12,733	113	51	1,283	208	3,111	415	2,395	4,358	798	11,077	
1998 Dec R	12,733	108	51	1,260	194	3,113	428	2,406	4,375	798	11,120	
1999 Mar R	12,713	107	51	1,235	194	3,096	429	2,435	4,368	797	11,126	
1999 Jun R	12,769	105	50	1,215	197	3,095	432	2,465	4,382	829	11,202	
1999 Sep	12,767	100	50	1,196	200	3,093	445	2,471	4,385	826	11,221	
Change on quarter	-2	-6	0	-19	3	-2	14	7	3	-3	19	
Percent	0.0	-5.3	0.3	-1.5	1.7	-0.1	3.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.2	
Change on year	35	-13	0	-87	8	-18	30	76	26	29	143	
Percent	0.3	-11.9	-0.7	-6.8	-3.7	-0.6	7.3	3				

# B.22 EMPLOYMENT

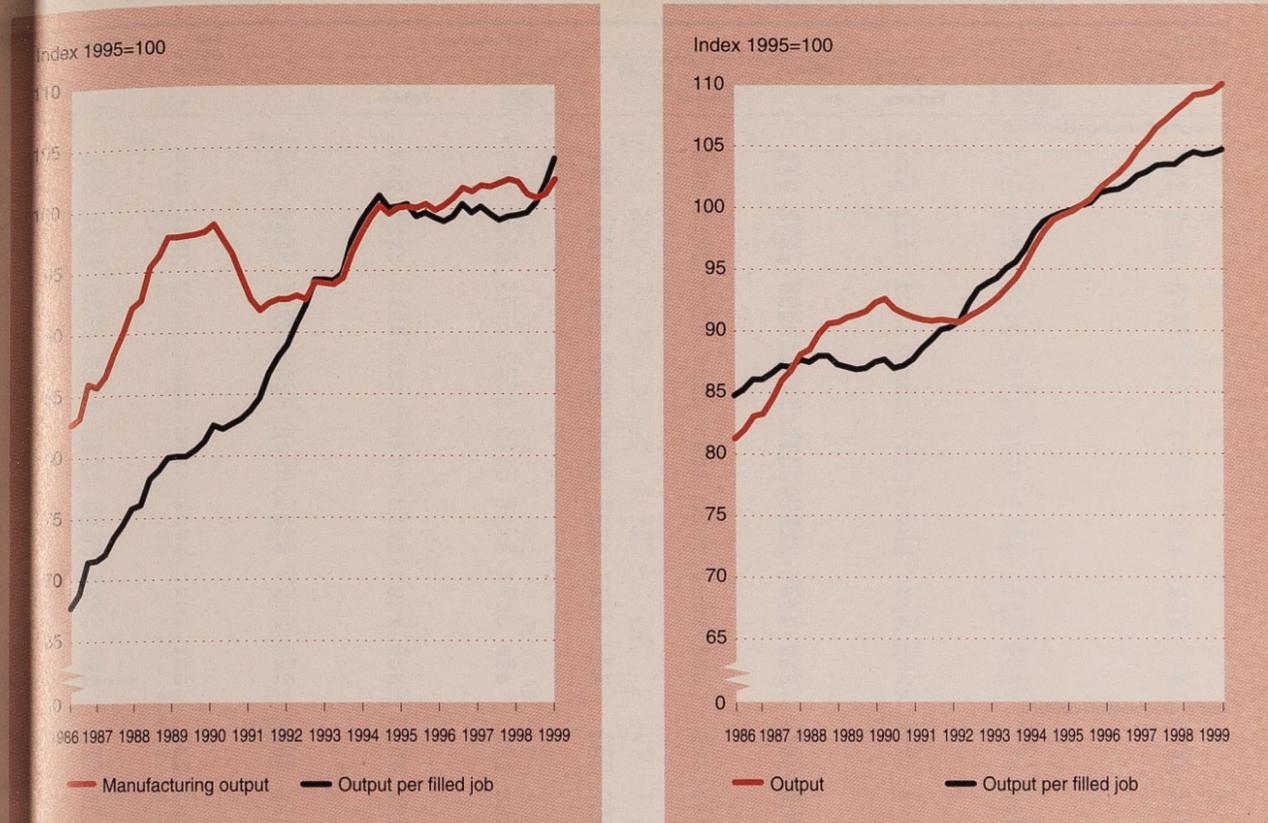
## Usual weekly hours of work

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands, seasonally adjusted									
	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
<b>All</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	479	1.9	2,056	8.1	3,417	13.4	13,304	52.3	6,178	24.3
1993	520	2.1	2,019	8.0	3,516	13.9	12,981	51.4	6,197	24.6
1994	500	2.0	2,087	8.2	3,603	14.2	12,795	50.3	6,444	25.3
1995	526	2.0	2,071	8.0	3,639	14.1	12,864	49.9	6,666	25.9
1996	532	2.0	2,111	8.1	3,853	14.8	12,701	48.9	6,801	26.2
1997	495	1.9	2,142	8.1	3,998	15.1	12,879	48.7	6,917	26.2
1998	491	1.8	2,124	8.0	4,089	15.3	13,100	49.1	6,894	25.8
1999	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13,303</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	499	1.9	2,158	8.0	4,117	15.3	13,364	49.7	6,748	25.1
Oct-Dec	495	1.8	2,157	8.0	4,149	15.4	13,415	49.8	6,711	24.9
Nov 98-Jan 99	498	1.8	2,161	8.0	4,165	15.5	13,464	50.0	6,662	24.7
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	493	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,168	15.5	13,505	50.1	6,657	24.7
Jan-Mar 1999	496	1.8	2,125	7.9	4,175	15.5	13,521	50.2	6,635	24.6
Feb-Apr	477	1.8	2,129	7.9	4,188	15.5	13,555	50.3	6,594	24.5
Mar-May (Spr)	479	1.8	2,110	7.8	4,210	15.6	13,550	50.3	6,591	24.5
Apr-Jun	484	1.8	2,091	7.8	4,227	15.7	13,566	50.3	6,587	24.4
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13,564</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>24.4</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	487	1.8	2,091	7.7	4,244	15.7	13,539	50.2	6,629	24.6
Jul-Sep	488	1.8	2,099	7.8	4,226	15.6	13,593	50.3	6,615	24.5
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13,556</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>-4</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>-9</b>		<b>30</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>0.5</i>		<i>-0.2</i>		<i>0.3</i>		<i>-0.1</i>		<i>0.5</i>	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-10</b>		<b>-35</b>		<b>120</b>		<b>253</b>		<b>-178</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.9</i>		<i>-1.6</i>		<i>2.9</i>		<i>1.9</i>		<i>-2.6</i>	
<b>Male</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	108	0.8	335	2.4	569	4.0	7,905	56.2	5,149	36.6
1993	112	0.8	347	2.5	600	4.3	7,625	55.1	5,167	37.3
1994	119	0.8	381	2.7	635	4.5	7,535	53.8	5,330	38.1
1995	133	0.9	404	2.8	658	4.6	7,488	52.6	5,544	39.0
1996	129	0.9	421	2.9	726	5.1	7,408	51.8	5,615	39.3
1997	128	0.9	454	3.1	787	5.4	7,506	51.6	5,669	39.0
1998	115	0.8	461	3.1	800	5.4	7,692	52.2	5,667	38.5
1999	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>37.7</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	137	0.9	451	3.1	813	5.5	7,852	53.1	5,521	37.4
Oct-Dec	136	0.9	454	3.1	838	5.7	7,891	53.3	5,488	37.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	139	0.9	453	3.1	854	5.8	7,919	53.5	5,446	36.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	129	0.9	460	3.1	845	5.7	7,944	53.6	5,445	36.7
Jan-Mar 1999	127	0.9	455	3.1	844	5.7	7,972	53.8	5,419	36.6
Feb-Apr	121	0.8	458	3.1	848	5.7	8,013	54.1	5,369	36.3
Mar-May (Spr)	126	0.9	458	3.1	872	5.9	8,019	54.1	5,348	36.1
Apr-Jun	124	0.8	467	3.2	880	5.9	7,998	53.9	5,362	36.2
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7,987</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	120	0.8	477	3.2	875	5.9	7,955	53.6	5,417	36.5
Jul-Sep	120	0.8	474	3.2	872	5.9	8,017	53.9	5,378	36.2
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8,002</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>-1</b>		<b>-6</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>3</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-1.1</i>		<i>-1.3</i>		<i>0.8</i>		<i>0.2</i>		<i>0.1</i>	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-7</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>56</b>		<b>208</b>		<b>-181</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-5.7</i>		<i>4.1</i>		<i>6.8</i>		<i>2.7</i>		<i>-3.3</i>	
<b>Female</b>										
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>										
1992	371	3.3	1,721	15.1	2,848	25.1	5,399	47.5	1,030	9.1
1993	408	3.6	1,673	14.7	2,915	25.6	5,356	47.1	1,030	9.1
1994	382	3.3	1,706	14.9	2,968	26.0	5,260	46.0	1,115	9.8
1995	393	3.4	1,667	14.4	2,982	25.8	5,377	46.6	1,122	9.7
1996	403	3.4	1,690	14.4	3,127	26.7	5,294	45.2	1,186	10.1
1997	367	3.1	1,688	14.2	3,211	27.0	5,374	45.2	1,248	10.5
1998	376	3.1	1,663	13.9	3,290	27.5	5,408	45.2	1,227	10.3
1999	353	2.9	1,652	13.6	3,338	27.5	5,532	45.6	1,244	10.3
<b>3-month averages</b>										
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>5,509</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	362	3.0	1,706	14.1	3,304	27.3	5,512	45.5	1,226	10.1
Oct-Dec	359	3.0	1,702	14.0	3,312	27.3	5,523	45.6	1,223	10.1
Nov 98-Jan 99	359	3.0	1,707	14.1	3,311	27.3	5,544	45.7	1,216	10.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	364	3.0	1,669	13.8	3,324	27.4	5,561	45.8	1,212	10.0
Jan-Mar 1999	369	3.0	1,671	13.8	3,331	27.4	5,549	45.7	1,217	10.0
Feb-Apr	356	2.9	1,671	13.8	3,341	27.5	5,541	45.7	1,225	10.1
Mar-May (Spr)	353	2.9	1,652	13.6	3,338	27.5	5,532	45.6	1,244	10.3
Apr-Jun	360	3.0	1,624	13.4	3,347	27.6	5,568	45.9	1,225	10.1
<b>May-Jul</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>5,578</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	367	3.0	1,614	13.3	3,368	27.7	5,584	46.0	1,212	10.0
Jul-Sep	368	3.0	1,625	13.4	3,354	27.6	5,576	45.9	1,237	10.2
<b>Aug-Oct</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Changes</b>										
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>-24</b>		<b>27</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>1.0</i>		<i>0.1</i>		<i>0.1</i>		<i>-0.4</i>		<i>2.3</i>	
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>-2</b>		<b>-53</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>45</b>		<b>3</b>	
<i>Percent</i>	<i>-0.6</i>		<i>-3.2</i>		<i>1.9</i>		<i>0.8</i>		<i>0.2</i>	

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533888

# B.32 EMPLOYMENT

## Indices of employment and output per filled job



UNITED KINGDOM	Seasonally adjusted (1995=100)									
	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries			
	Output <sup>a</sup>	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	Output	Workforce jobs <sup>b</sup>	Output per filled job	
SIC 1992										
		LNNM	LNNN		LNOJ	LNNW		LNOK	LNNX	
1991	90.9	102.2	88.9	94.5	112.2	84.3	92.8	109.9	84.5	
1992	91.1	99.3	91.7	94.0	105.3	89.2	92.8	103.1	90.0	
1993	93.2	94.4	94.7	94.9	100.8	94.2	94.1	99.7	94.4	
1994	97.4	93.1	98.2	98.3	99.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	99.4	
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1996	102.5	101.0	101.5	101.1	100.8	100.4	100.4	101.1	99.3	
1997	106.0	102.8	103.1	102.1	101.2	100.9	101.7	101.7	100.0	
1998	108.6	104.3	104.1	102.7	101.8	100.9	102.0	102.6	99.4	
1999										
Q2	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							

# B.33 EMPLOYMENT

## Total hours worked per week

UNITED KINGDOM	Employees					Self-employed			HMF GSTEP UPFW <sup>a</sup>	Total
	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All		
	All	Part-time	All	Part-time						
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1992 Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
1992 Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
1992 Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993 Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
1993 Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
1993 Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
1993 Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994 Mar	393	15	264	71	657	100	22	123	21	800
1994 Jun	414	15	275	73	689	109	24	134	20	843
1994 Sep	404	16	260	68	664	111	23	134	20	819
1994 Dec	424	16	281	75	704	114	24	139	20	864
1995 Mar	401	15	268	71	669	104	22	126	19	814
1995 Jun	423	16	278	74	701	113	24	137	18	857
1995 Sep	414	18	269	70	683	111	23	134	18	835
1995 Dec	439	19	289	78	728	113	24	137	18	883
1996 Mar	409	17	274	74	683	100	22	122	18	823
1996 Jun	431	18	288	78	720	108	24	132	17	869
1996 Sep	419	19	279	75	698	111	24	135	16	849
1996 Dec	446	20	300	82	746	113	25	137	17	900
1997 Mar	417	19	279	75	696	100	22	123	16	835
1997 Jun	441	20	291	77	731	108	25	133	16	880
1997 Sep	434	21	284	75	718	106	25	131	16	865
1997 Dec	469	23	310	84	778	109	25	135	16	929
1998 Mar	430	21	287	78	717	97	23	121	14	852
1998 Jun	451	21	297	79	748	102	24	126	14	888
1998 Sep	449	22	293	79	742	99	23	122	15	880
1998 Dec	468	23	309	84	777	101	24	125	14	916
1999 Mar	432	22	292	80	724	92	21	113	14	851
1999 Jun	454	23	303	82	757	100	22	122	14	893
1999 Sep	448	24	292	79	740	99	22	121	13	874
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
1992 Jun	410	14	264	69	675	106	24	130	24	828
1992 Sep	411	14	268	70	680	106	25	130	24	834
1992 Dec	408	14	265	70	673	103	23	126	24	823
1993 Mar	407	14	267	70	674	103	23	125	23	822
1993 Jun	405	14	267	70	672	103	23	126	22	820
1993 Sep	405	15	268	71	673	104	23	127	22	821
1993 Dec	403	14	266	71	669	104	23	127	21	817
1994 Mar	407	15	269	72	675	107	24	131	21	827
1994 Jun	408	15	270	72	678	108	24	132	21	830
1994 Sep	411	15	268	71	680	109	23	133	20	833
1994 Dec	410	16	271	72	681	111	24	134	20	835
1995 Mar	414	16	274	72	688	111	23	134	19	841
1995 Jun	417	16	274	73	691	112	24	135	19	845
1995 Sep	421	18	277	74	699	109	23	132	18	849
1995 Dec	423	18	278	75	701	109	23	132	18	851
1996 Mar	424	18	280	76	704	107	23	130	18	852
1996 Jun	426	18	285	77	711	107	24	131	17	858
1996 Sep	426	19	287	78	713	109	24	133	16	863
1996 Dec	429	19	288	78	718	109	24	133	16	867
1997 Mar	433	19	286	77	719	107	24	131	16	866
1997 Jun	436	20	287	77	724	106	24	131	16	870
1997 Sep	440	21	291	78	731	105	25	130	16	877
1997 Dec	451	22	298	80	749	105	25	130	15	894
1998 Mar	447	21	294	79	741	104	25	129	15	884
1998 Jun	447	21	294	79	741	100	24	124	14	879
1998 Sep	454	21	300	82	755	98	23	121	15	890
1998 Dec	450	22	297	80	747	97	23	120	14	881
1999 Mar	449	23	300	82	749	98	22	121	14	884
1999 Jun	451	23	300	82	751	99	22	121	15	886
1999 Sep	452	24	299	82	751	98	22	120	13	884
<b>Changes Latest quarter Year</b>										
	2	1	-1	0	1	-1	0	-1	-2	-2
	-2	2	-2	0	-3	-1	-1	-1	-2	-6

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

a HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; GSTEP - Government-supported training and employment programmes; UPFW - unpaid family workers.

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MoD. For further information please see p467, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995.

# EMPLOYMENT

## Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by industry group

B.33  
Millions

Standard Statistical Region	SIC 92									
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing			Production industries		Construction	Other services	Public admin, defence, education health and social work	Additivity adjustments <sup>a</sup>	
	Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N		
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>										
South East	194.0	115.1	309.1	3.2	39.5	23.1	188.8	55.0	-0.6	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	180.5	108.8	289.3	3.0	35.9	20.5	179.2	51.5	-0.7	
1999 Jun	188.8	113.0	301.8	3.7	37.3	22.4	186.0	53.1	-0.7	
1999 Sep	187.2	109.9	297.2	3.8	36.6	22.1	186.0	49.3	-0.6	
East Anglia	22.0	11.8	33.8	1.5	6.5	2.6	16.9	6.1	0.1	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	19.9	11.2	31.0	1.4	5.9	2.2	15.8	5.6	0.1	
1999 Jun	22.1	11.7	33.8	1.4	6.2	2.6	17.1	6.2	0.4	
1999 Sep	21.7	11.6	33.4	1.4	6.4	2.7	16.8	5.6	0.4	
South West	47.4	26.6	74.1	3.1	13.8	6.7	35.7	14.8	-0.1	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	44.0	24.5	68.5	2.8	12.1	6.2	33.5	13.9	0.0	
1999 Jun	47.5	26.2	73.7	3.0	13.3	6.6	35.8	14.9	0.0	
1999 Sep	47.1	24.8	72.0	2.9	12.6	7.0	35.8	13.7	0.0	
East Midlands	52.3	28.7	81.0	1.8	22.0	6.5	35.8	14.6	0.3	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	47.3	26.5	73.8	1.6	19.4	5.3	33.5	13.7	0.3	
1999 Jun	49.4	27.7	77.1	1.7	20.3	5.9	35.0	13.8	0.4	
1999 Sep	47.9	26.9	74.8	2.1	19.5	6.1	34.2	12.9	0.1	
East Midlands	40.2	22.9	63.1	1.9	17.4	4.8	27.4	11.5	0.1	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	36.5	21.7	58.2	1.6	15.3	4.2	26.4	10.9	-0.2	
1999 Jun	38.4	22.5	60.9	1.7	16.0	4.2	27.8	11.3	-0.2	
1999 Sep	38.1	21.6	59.6	1.9	15.8	4.4	27.9	9.9	-0.3	
Yorkshire and Humberside	46.5	27.5	74.1	1.8	17.5	5.7	34.9	14.6	-0.3	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	43.2	25.5	68.6	1.5	15.2	5.2	33.1	14.0	-0.3	
1999 Jun	45.5	25.9	71.4	1.7	16.7	5.5	33.6	14.2	-0.2	
1999 Sep	45.0	24.9	69.9	1.6	15.9	5.7	34.2	12.7	-0.2	
North West	56.7	33.8	90.5	1.1	19.4	6.5	44.6	18.6	0.2	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	51.6	31.7	83.3	0.9	17.3	5.5	41.3	18.0	0.2	
1999 Jun	55.4	33.6	89.0	1.3	19.0	6.2	43.6	18.6	0.3	
1999 Sep	55.4	32.5	87.8	1.3	18.0	6.9	44.2	16.9	0.5	
North	24.7	13.9	38.6	1.0	8.7	3.7	16.2	8.7	0.2	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	22.7	13.6	36.3	0.9	8.1	3.1	15.5	8.6	0.1	
1999 Jun	24.0	13.9	37.8	1.2	8.5	3.2	16.0	8.8	0.2	
1999 Sep	23.9	13.3	37.2	1.2	8.2	3.3	16.4	7.8	0.3	
Wales	24.1	14.5	38.6	2.4	8.8	3.2	15.4	9.0	-0.2	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	22.1	13.4	35.6	2.0	7.8	2.9	14.6	8.2	0.0	
1999 Jun	23.2	13.8	37.0	2.5	8.0	3.3	14.5	8.7	0.0	
1999 Sep	23.2	13.4	36.6	2.9	7.9	3.5	14.6	8.0	-0.2	
Scotland	46.1	29.0	75.0	2.5	13.9	6.6	35.1	16.7	0.2	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	42.4	27.3	69.7	2.1	12.3	5.7	33.0	16.3	0.2	
1999 Jun	44.8	28.0	72.9	2.7	13.1	6.3	34.3	16.5	0.0	
1999 Sep	43.1	26.7	69.8	2.4	12.6	6.2	34.2	14.6	-0.1	
Great Britain	554.1	323.7	877.8	20.4	167.4	69.5	450.9	169.7	0.0	
1998 Dec										
1999 Mar	510.1	304.2</								

# B.33 EMPLOYMENT

## Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

UNITED KINGDOM	Section sub-section group or class	September 1999				June 1999			September 1998						
		Male		Female		All	Male		Female		All	Male		Female	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation</b>															
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	520.8	29.3	233.5	87.5	871.1	549.5	321.8	871.3	526.1	26.2	235.4	87.9		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	18.0	1.2	2.1	0.6	21.9	19.8	2.9	22.7	18.3	1.0	2.6	0.6		
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	121.8	1.7	31.5	4.1	159.1	123.8	36.6	160.4	128.4	1.5	34.4	4.5		
Construction	F	63.1	1.0	3.8	0.9	68.7	63.4	4.3	67.6	62.7	1.0	3.8	0.7		
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K/O-P	260.2	19.6	121.9	51.3	452.9	278.0	172.9	450.9	258.8	18.1	121.1	51.2		
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	57.7	5.9	74.3	30.6	168.5	64.5	105.2	169.7	58.0	4.6	73.4	31.0		
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variation</b>															
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	517.5	29.7	229.3	84.5	860.9	553.9	325.3	879.2	522.1	26.5	231.2	34.9		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	19.6	1.3	2.3	0.7	23.8	20.0	3.1	23.1	19.9	1.1	2.9	0.6		
Mining and quarrying	C	2.8	*	0.3	*	3.1	2.8	0.3	3.1	2.8	*	0.3	*		
Manufacturing	D	114.1	1.6	30.0	3.9	149.6	119.0	35.6	154.6	120.0	1.5	32.9	4.3		
Manufacture of:															
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	12.0	0.4	4.3	1.0	17.7	11.9	5.5	17.3	11.8	0.4	4.8	1.2		
textiles and textile products	DB	4.4	*	4.0	0.7	9.3	4.7	5.1	9.9	4.9	*	4.8	0.7		
leather and leather products	DC	0.5	*	0.3	*	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	*	0.5	*		
wood and wood products	DD	3.3	*	0.4	*	3.9	3.3	0.4	3.7	3.3	*	0.3	*		
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.3	0.2	4.8	0.6	16.9	11.9	5.7	17.6	11.8	0.2	4.9	0.7		
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	DF	0.8	*	*	*	1.0	0.9	*	1.1	0.8	*	*	*		
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.5	*	2.2	0.2	8.9	6.9	2.5	9.4	6.7	*	2.4	0.2		
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.8	*	1.6	0.3	8.7	7.1	1.9	9.0	7.2	*	1.7	0.3		
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.7	*	0.8	*	5.6	4.8	0.9	5.7	4.7	*	1.0	*		
basic metals	DJ	18.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	20.6	18.7	2.5	21.3	19.6	0.2	2.5	0.2		
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	DK	12.2	*	1.7	0.2	14.1	13.1	2.0	15.1	13.4	*	1.9	0.2		
electrical and optical equipment	DL	13.6	*	4.5	0.3	18.6	14.5	5.0	19.6	14.7	*	4.8	0.3		
transport equipment	DM	12.8	*	1.3	*	14.2	13.5	1.4	14.9	13.6	*	1.4	*		
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	7.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	9.1	7.1	2.0	9.1	6.7	0.2	1.8	0.2		
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	3.8	*	1.1	0.2	5.1	3.9	1.2	5.1	4.1	*	1.0	*		
Construction	F	63.9	1.0	3.9	0.9	69.6	63.7	4.3	68.0	63.5	1.0	3.9	0.7		
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	82.0	5.8	33.0	19.2	140.0	88.6	52.2	140.9	82.9	5.8	33.9	18.9		
Hotels and restaurants	H	15.0	3.7	11.7	7.5	37.9	18.2	19.6	37.8	16.6	3.2	13.2	7.5		
Transport, storage and communication	I	47.4	1.9	11.3	1.9	62.4	49.3	12.9	62.2	47.1	1.6	10.4	1.8		
Financial intermediation	J	17.9	0.3	14.4	2.3	34.9	18.5	17.2	35.7	18.0	0.3	14.4	2.4		
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	74.7	5.6	37.7	14.4	132.4	79.8	52.2	132.1	71.6	5.5	35.7	14.6		
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.0	0.6	14.4	2.8	39.8	24.3	18.4	42.7	22.5	0.5	14.3	2.8		
Education	M	14.3	2.5	17.4	7.8	42.0	20.4	33.1	53.4	13.9	1.7	17.2	7.5		
Health and social work	N	17.9	2.5	37.4	17.5	75.2	20.8	55.8	76.6	18.1	2.0	36.9	18.1		
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	22.1	3.0	14.5	5.5	45.1	24.5	19.4	43.9	21.3	2.3	14.2	5.5		

\* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01924 666000

Note: This is a provisional series consistent with National Accounts definitions. Estimates of employee and government-supported trainee hours are the product of LFS average weekly hours and the number of employees and trainees included in the workforce jobs series. Estimates for self-employed and unpaid family workers hours are obtained wholly from the LFS and estimates for HM Forces from MOD. For information please see p467, Labour Market Trends, December 1999.

n.e.c. = Not elsewhere classified.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted\*

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64											
	All		Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	Over 24 months	All		Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	Over 24 months	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWW	YBWX	YBXA					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																			
1992	2,833	9.9	1,249	584	993	35.1	464	2,801	10.1	1,240	579	975	34.8	452					
1993	2,999	10.5	1,156	576	1,261	42.1	650	2,966	10.7	1,144	570	1,246	42.0	640					
1994	2,799	9.8	1,080	466	1,249	44.6	735	2,773	10.0	1,074	462	1,232	44.4	727					
1995	2,516	8.8	1,035	401	1,073	42.7	670	2,498	9.0	1,031	397	1,064	42.6	665					
1996	2,394	8.3	1,058	401	930	38.8	587	2,375	8.5	1,051	397	921	38.8	581					
1997	2,093	7.3	992	312	787	37.6	500	2,071	7.4	984	310	774	37.4	491					
1998	1,824	6.3	992	253	582	31.9	367	1,804	6.4	984	250	572	31.7	380					
1999	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303					
<b>3-month averages</b>																			
Aug-Oct 1998	1,803	6.2	1,008	273	529	29.4	331	1,783	6.3	999	272	520	29.2	326					
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,801	6.2	1,011	270	519	28.8	322	1,782	6.3	1,003	268	509	28.6	316					
Oct-Dec	1,799	6.2	1,020	266	510	28.3	315	1,783	6.3	1,014	264	501	28.1	311					
Nov 98-Jan 99	1,837	6.3	1,047	271	514	28.0	318	1,820	6.4	1,042	269	505	27.8	312					
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	1,833	6.3	1,048	279	509	27.8	315	1,817	6.4	1,041	277	502	27.6	309					
<b>Jan-Mar 1999</b>																			
Feb-Apr	1,822	6.2	1,040	269	504	27.7	313	1,804	6.4	1,033	266	496	27.5	305					
Mar-May (Spr)	1,814	6.2	1,024	280	515	28.4	314	1,796	6.3	1,015	279	507	28.2	308					
1999	1,797	6.2	1,025	269	515	28.6	309	1,778	6.3	1,017	266	507	28.5	303					
<b>Apr-Jun</b>																			
May-Jul	1,760	6.0	992	273	501	28.5	301	1,741	6.1	983	270	494	28.4	297					
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,728	5.9	961	259	496	28.7	295	1,710	6.0	953	256	490	28.7	291					
1999	1,714	5.9	953	271	490	28.6	293	1,694	6.0	944	269	483	28.5	288					
<b>Jul-Sep</b>																			
Aug-Oct	1,721	5.9	963	264	505	29.4	294	1,699	6.0	953	261	496	29.2	288					
1999	1,716	5.9	961	256	503	29.3	285	1,696	6.0	952	254	494	29.1	280					
<b>Changes</b>																			
Over last 3 months	-12	-0.1	-1	-3	7	0.6	-10	-15	-0.1	0	-3	4	0.5	-11					
Percent	-0.7		-0.1	-1.2	1.4		-3.3	-0.8		0.0	-1.1	0.8		-3.6					
Over last 12 months	-8	-0.3	-4	-17	-26	0.0	-45	-87	-0.3	-47	-19	-26	0.0	-46					
Percent	-4.8		-4.7	-6.1	-4.9		-13.7	-4.9		-4.7	-6.8	-5.0		-14.0					
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>																			
1992	1,896	11.7	755	398	740	39.0	359	1,880	11.8	752	396	729	38.8	351					
1993	2,017	12.5	702	374	938	46.5	499	2,004	12.7	798	372	932	46.5	495					
1994	1,856	11.5	616	301	937	50.5	575	1,846	11.7	614	300	930	50.4	571					
1995	1,637	10.2	580	256	799	48.8	520	1,629	10.3	577	255	794	48.7	517					
1996	1,575	9.8	606	257	710	45.1	475	1,564	9.9	603	255	704	45.0	470					
1997	1,331	8.3	554	190	585	44.0	390	1,320	8.3	552	189	577	43.7	384					
1998	1,118	6.9	537	164	419	37.5	281	1,108	7.0	534	163	414	37.3	277					

# C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

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

UNITED KINGDOM	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	
														1
All	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	150	18.2	116	22	*	*	*	726	15.8	318	173	202	27.8	
1992	137	19.2	91	26	18	13.1	*	788	17.8	317	172	265	33.7	
1993	146	19.8	109	19	17	11.4	*	682	16.3	266	146	237	34.7	
1994	145	19.1	111	23	12	8.4	*	618	15.4	275	128	181	29.3	
1995	165	19.9	128	26	12	7.5	*	569	14.6	268	106	160	28.1	
1996	169	19.3	130	23	16	9.7	*	498	13.1	256	82	124	24.9	
1997	159	18.5	132	18	*	*	*	444	12.0	256	69	84	18.9	
1998	171	20.0	138	22	10	5.7	*	434	11.7	262	72	65	14.8	
1999														
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 1998	173	19.8	141	24	*	*	*	445	11.9	312	75	74	16.7	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	172	19.6	138	24	10	5.6	*	455	12.2	311	70	73	16.1	
Oct-Dec	178	20.2	150	19	*	*	*	454	12.2	296	67	67	14.7	
Nov 98-Jan 99	184	20.8	153	21	11	6.1	*	463	12.4	300	71	67	14.5	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	183	20.8	158	21	11	6.1	*	456	12.2	291	72	68	14.9	
Jan-Mar 1999	179	20.7	146	22	12	6.5	*	450	12.0	291	74	66	14.6	
Feb-Apr	183	21.1	142	24	12	6.6	*	433	11.7	289	78	65	15.1	
Mar-May (Spr)	171	20.0	138	22	10	5.7	*	434	11.7	262	72	65	14.8	
Apr-Jun	168	19.9	134	23	11	6.4	*	427	11.6	273	76	61	14.4	
May-Jul	165	19.8	138	19	*	*	*	414	11.2	298	74	65	15.8	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	174	21.0	138	24	11	6.1	*	405	10.9	326	74	61	15.2	
Jul-Sep	177	21.0	143	25	*	*	*	400	10.8	318	68	67	16.7	
Aug-Oct	176	21.0	139	24	12	6.7	*	404	10.8	297	59	64	15.9	
Changes														
Over last 3 months	11	1.2	1	5	*	*	*	-10	-0.4			-1	0.2	
Percent	6.7		0.5	28.5	*	*	*	-2.5				-1.3		
Over last 12 months	3	1.2	-2	0	*	*	*	-41	-1.1	-16	-16	-10	-0.8	
Percent	1.7		-1.3	1.3	*	*	*	-9.2		-5.0	-21.6	-13.5		
Male	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	84	19.5	65	12	*	*	*	482	19.2	197	120	151	31.3	
1992	75	20.5	50	15	10	13.0	*	517	21.3	197	115	191	36.9	
1993	78	20.6	60	10	10	12.8	*	447	19.4	157	99	177	39.7	
1994	81	20.6	61	12	*	*	*	396	17.9	165	87	130	32.9	
1995	99	22.5	75	17	*	*	*	373	17.4	165	76	118	31.7	
1996	91	20.8	71	14	*	*	*	316	15.1	157	52	92	29.1	
1997	85	19.5	72	*	*	*	*	271	13.4	149	51	57	21.0	
1998	101	22.9	82	13	*	*	*	263	13.0	153	49	45	17.0	
1999														
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 1998	100	22.4	80	15	*	*	*	281	13.8	181	52	54	19.3	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	103	22.7	81	16	*	*	*	288	14.2	183	50	53	18.3	
Oct-Dec	105	23.1	88	11	*	*	*	285	14.1	172	48	49	17.0	
Nov 98-Jan 99	108	23.7	89	12	*	*	*	295	14.5	178	50	49	16.8	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	103	22.9	89	12	*	*	*	291	14.3	175	54	48	16.5	
Jan-Mar 1999	102	23.0	81	14	*	*	*	283	13.9	175	54	45	16.1	
Feb-Apr	107	24.0	81	15	*	*	*	268	13.2	162	55	45	16.7	
Mar-May (Spr)	101	22.9	82	13	*	*	*	263	13.0	153	49	45	17.0	
Apr-Jun	101	23.2	80	13	*	*	*	266	13.1	160	53	43	16.2	
May-Jul	94	22.2	76	12	*	*	*	254	12.6	169	52	45	17.7	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	100	24.0	77	14	*	*	*	248	12.3	182	50	44	17.6	
Jul-Sep	104	24.2	84	15	*	*	*	241	11.9	176	47	47	19.3	
Aug-Oct	101	23.8	80	13	*	*	*	239	11.7	162	39	44	18.5	
Changes														
Over last 3 months	6	1.6	4	2	*	*	*	-15	-0.8			-1	0.8	
Percent	6.9		5.8	14.2	*	*	*	-5.9				-1.8		
Over last 12 months	1	1.4	0	-2	*	*	*	-42	-2.1	-20	-14	-10	-0.8	
Percent	0.7		0.0	-11.7	*	*	*	-14.9		-10.9	-25.9	-18.3		
Female	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	66	16.8	50	10	*	*	*	244	11.7	121	53	51	20.9	
1992	62	17.8	41	11	*	*	*	271	13.6	119	57	75	27.5	
1993	68	19.0	50	11	*	*	*	235	12.6	109	48	59	25.1	
1994	64	17.4	49	11	*	*	*	222	12.3	110	41	50	22.7	
1995	67	16.9	53	10	*	*	*	195	11.1	103	30	41	21.1	
1996	75	17.8	60	*	*	*	*	182	10.7	99	30	32	17.7	
1997	73	17.3	60	*	*	*	*	173	10.3	107	19	27	15.6	
1998	70	16.9	55	*	*	*	*	171	10.2	108	23	20	11.6	
1999														
3-month averages														
Aug-Oct 1998	73	17.0	61	*	*	*	*	164	9.7	131	23	20	12.3	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	69	16.3	57	*	*	*	*	167	9.8	129	21	20	12.2	
Oct-Dec	73	17.1	62	*	*	*	*	169	9.9	124	19	18	10.8	
Nov 98-Jan 99	76	17.8	64	*	*	*	*	168	9.8	121	20	18	10.5	
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	79	18.7	69	*	*	*	*	165	9.7	115	18	20	11.9	
Jan-Mar 1999	77	18.2	65	*	*	*	*	166	9.8	116	20	20	12.2	
Feb-Apr	75	18.1	60	*	*	*	*	165	9.8	107	23	21	12.5	
Mar-May (Spr)	70	16.9	55	*	*	*	*	171	10.2	108	23	20	11.6	
Apr-Jun	67	16.4	54	10	*	*	*	161	9.7	113	23	18	11.3	
May-Jul	70	17.3	63	*	*	*	*	160	9.6	129	22	20	12.6	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	73	17.9	61	11	*	*	*	156	9.3	144	24	18	11.3	
Jul-Sep	73	17.8	59	10	*	*	*	159	9.4	142	21	20	12.7	
Aug-Oct	75	18.1	59	11	*	*	*	165	9.7	135	20	20	12.2	
Changes														
Over last 3 months	5	0.9	-4	*	*	*	*	5	0.1			0	-0.4	
Percent	6.5		-6.0	*	*	*	*	3.0				-0.1		
Over last 12 months	2	1.1	-2	*	*	*	*	1	0.0	4	-3	0	-0.1	
Percent	3.0		-2.9	*	*	*	*	0.4		3.3	-11.7	-0.5		

a 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 disproportionately affected by uncertain seasonality and irregular changes in the series. See news item in the May 1999 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, p227 and article in the July 1999 *Labour Market Trends*, pp381-7.  
 b Denominator = economically active for that age group.

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.1

## ILO unemployment by age and duration

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

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	MGVI	MGXB						YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	1,499	8.6	627	313	558	37.2	263	453	7.7	139	96	223	49.1	129
1992	1,553	8.8	550	296	707	45.5	371	516	8.8	149	101	270	52.3	163
1993	1,479	8.4	530	241	707	47.8	424	485	8.2	127	77	286	59.0	188
1994	1,346	7.6	491	210	645	47.9	416	400	6.7	115	56	232	57.9	158
1995	1,280	7.1	504	223	552	43.1	360	375	6.2	118	58	202	53.7	148
1996	929	6.0	451	168	460	42.5	296	342	5.4	116	46	181	52.9	141
1997	1,082	6.0	461	13										

# C.2 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates by age<sup>a</sup>

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(M) 50-59(F)	65+(M) 60+(F)
All		MGSX	YBTI	YBVK	YBVQ			MGXE	MGXH
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992		9.9	10.1	18.2	15.8	10.4	7.3	8.3	3.7
1993		10.5	10.7	19.2	17.8	10.5	7.6	9.5	4.1
1994		9.8	10.0	19.8	16.3	10.0	7.1	8.9	3.2
1995		8.8	9.0	19.1	15.4	9.0	6.5	7.4	2.1
1996		9.3	8.5	19.9	14.6	8.6	6.1	6.8	2.4
1997		7.3	7.4	19.3	13.1	7.0	5.3	5.9	2.7
1998		6.3	6.4	18.5	12.0	6.3	4.4	4.8	2.5
1999		6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.3
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>									
Sep-Nov (Aut)									
		6.2	6.3	19.8	11.9	6.2	4.4	4.4	2.5
		6.2	6.3	19.6	12.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	2.3
Oct-Dec									
		6.2	6.3	20.2	12.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	1.9
Nov 98-Jan 99									
		6.3	6.4	20.8	12.4	5.8	4.5	4.5	2.0
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)									
		6.3	6.4	20.8	12.2	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.0
Jan-Mar 1999									
		6.2	6.4	20.7	12.0	5.9	4.5	4.6	2.3
Feb-Apr									
		6.2	6.3	21.1	11.7	5.9	4.5	4.7	2.1
Mar-May (Spr)									
		6.2	6.3	20.0	11.7	5.8	4.5	4.6	2.3
Apr-Jun									
		6.0	6.1	19.9	11.6	5.8	4.4	4.5	2.3
May-Jul									
		5.9	6.0	19.8	11.2	5.7	4.3	4.4	2.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)									
		5.9	6.0	21.0	10.9	5.6	4.3	4.2	2.4
Jul-Sep									
		5.9	6.0	21.0	10.8	5.7	4.3	4.2	2.7
Aug-Oct									
		5.9	6.0	21.0	10.8	5.7	4.3	4.2	2.5
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>									
		-0.1	-0.1	1.2	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>									
		-0.3	-0.3	1.2	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
<b>Male</b>									
		MGSY	YBTJ	YBVL	YBVR			MGXF	MGXI
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992		11.7	11.8	19.5	19.2	11.8	8.5	10.3	4.9
1993		12.5	12.7	20.5	21.3	12.1	9.2	11.8	4.6
1994		11.5	11.7	20.6	19.4	11.5	8.3	10.9	3.7
1995		10.2	10.3	20.6	17.9	10.1	7.4	9.1	4.1
1996		9.8	9.9	22.5	17.4	9.5	7.2	8.3	4.1
1997		8.3	8.3	20.8	15.1	7.8	6.1	6.8	4.0
1998		6.9	7.0	19.5	13.4	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.3
1999		6.9	6.9	22.9	13.0	6.0	5.1	5.5	3.3
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>									
Sep-Nov (Aut)									
		6.9	7.0	22.4	13.8	6.5	4.8	5.3	3.3
		6.9	7.0	22.7	14.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	3.3
Oct-Dec									
		6.9	7.0	23.1	14.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	3.3
Nov 98-Jan 99									
		7.1	7.2	23.7	14.5	6.2	5.0	5.4	3.3
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)									
		7.0	7.1	22.9	14.3	6.1	5.0	5.3	3.3
Jan-Mar 1999									
		6.9	7.0	23.0	13.9	6.0	5.1	5.3	3.3
Feb-Apr									
		6.9	7.0	24.0	13.2	6.0	5.1	5.4	3.3
Mar-May (Spr)									
		6.9	6.9	22.9	13.0	6.0	5.1	5.5	3.3
Apr-Jun									
		6.7	6.8	23.2	13.1	6.1	4.9	5.3	3.3
May-Jul									
		6.6	6.6	22.2	12.6	6.0	4.8	5.1	3.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)									
		6.5	6.5	24.0	12.3	6.0	4.7	4.9	3.3
Jul-Sep									
		6.5	6.5	24.2	11.9	6.0	4.7	5.0	3.3
Aug-Oct									
		6.4	6.4	23.8	11.7	6.0	4.6	4.9	3.3
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>									
		-0.2	-0.2	1.6	-0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
<b>Over last 12 months</b>									
		-0.6	-0.6	1.4	-2.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	0.0
<b>Female</b>									
		MGSZ	YBTK	YBVM	YBVS			MGXG	MGXJ
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>									
1992		7.5	7.7	16.8	11.7	8.4	5.8	5.0	3.1
1993		7.9	8.1	17.8	13.6	8.4	5.5	5.7	3.9
1994		7.6	7.8	19.0	12.6	7.9	5.7	5.8	2.9
1995		7.0	7.3	17.4	12.3	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.9
1996		6.5	6.7	16.9	11.1	7.4	4.7	4.3	2.0
1997		6.0	6.1	17.8	10.7	5.9	4.4	4.3	2.0
1998		5.5	5.7	17.3	10.3	5.9	4.0	3.4	2.0
1999		5.3	5.4	16.9	10.2	5.5	3.9	3.3	1.9
<b>3-month averages</b>									
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>									
Sep-Nov (Aut)									
		5.3	5.5	17.0	9.7	5.8	3.9	3.0	2.2
		5.3	5.4	16.3	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.3	2.2
Oct-Dec									
		5.3	5.4	17.1	9.9	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.2
Nov 98-Jan 99									
		5.3	5.5	17.8	9.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	2.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)									
		5.4	5.5	18.7	9.7	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.2
Jan-Mar 1999									
		5.4	5.5	18.2	9.8	5.7	3.8	3.5	1.9
Feb-Apr									
		5.4	5.5	18.1	9.8	5.8	3.8	3.5	1.9
Mar-May (Spr)									
		5.3	5.4	16.9	10.2	5.5	3.9	3.3	1.9
Apr-Jun									
		5.2	5.3	16.4	9.7	5.4	3.8	3.3	1.9
May-Jul									
		5.1	5.3	17.3	9.6	5.2	3.8	3.3	1.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)									
		5.1	5.3	17.9	9.3	5.1	3.8	3.2	2.1
Jul-Sep									
		5.2	5.3	17.8	9.4	5.3	3.9	3.1	2.4
Aug-Oct									
		5.3	5.4	18.1	9.7	5.3	3.9	3.3	2.3
<b>Changes</b>									
<b>Over last 3 months</b>									
		0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
<b>Over last 12 months</b>									
		-0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1

<sup>a</sup> Denominator = all economically active for that age group.

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533650



## Tracking People:



## A guide to longitudinal social sources

Longitudinal data offer a wealth of information about individuals and their life experiences.

Produced by the Office for National Statistics, *Tracking People* is an up-to-date guide to the major sources of longitudinal data on people and households, covering both government and non-government sources.

It describes the information collected, the date and method of collection and the publications which provide analysis of the data collected.

*Tracking People* is an invaluable reference work for those who need a signpost to existing sources of longitudinal data.

Available from **ONS Direct**,  
DI40 ONS, Cardiff Road, Newport, South Wales, NP9 1XG  
Tel 01633 812078, Fax 01633 812762

**Price £10**  
ISBN 1 85774 301 6

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>BCJA</b>	<b>DPAA</b>	<b>DPAB</b>	<b>BCJB</b>	<b>DPAC</b>	<b>DPAD</b>	<b>BCJD</b>				<b>DPAD</b>	<b>DPAF</b>	<b>BCJE</b>	<b>DPAH</b>
1995)	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	2,305.8	..	..	..	1,758.5	547.4	8.0	10.9
1996) Annual	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.4	10.1	4.0	2,103.4	..	..	..	1,599.5	504.0	7.3	10.0
1997) averages	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.6	7.7	2.9	1,586.1	..	..	..	1,215.8	370.4	5.5	7.6
1998)	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,346.8	..	..	..	1,028.4	318.4	4.7	6.5
1997														
Nov 13	1,387.6	1,060.4	327.2	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,432.2	-37.8	-25.3	-25.3	1,096.8	335.4	5.0	6.9
Dec 11	1,391.4	1,071.0	320.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,403.1	-29.1	-25.5	-25.5	1,071.6	331.5	4.9	6.7
1998														
Jan 8	1,479.3	1,136.7	342.6	5.1	7.2	2.6	1,393.8	-9.3	-25.4	-25.4	1,064.0	329.8	4.8	6.7
Feb 12	1,451.2	1,109.8	341.4	5.0	7.0	2.6	1,382.1	-11.7	-16.7	-16.7	1,052.6	329.5	4.8	6.7
Mar 12	1,405.9	1,076.5	329.4	4.9	6.8	2.5	1,373.8	-8.3	-9.8	-9.8	1,045.3	328.5	4.8	6.6
Apr 9	1,389.9	1,061.5	328.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,362.6	-11.2	-10.4	-10.4	1,037.7	324.9	4.7	6.6
May 14	1,349.4	1,036.3	313.1	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,366.9	4.3	-5.1	-5.1	1,040.7	326.2	4.7	6.6
Jun 11	1,322.8	1,013.4	309.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,361.1	-5.8	-4.2	-4.2	1,037.9	323.2	4.7	6.6
Jul 9	1,368.3	1,030.2	338.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	1,333.2	-27.9	-9.8	-9.8	1,020.4	312.8	4.6	6.4
Aug 13	1,383.2	1,030.3	352.9	4.8	6.5	2.7	1,316.7	-16.5	-16.7	-16.7	1,010.0	306.7	4.6	6.4
Sep 10	1,334.3	1,005.8	328.5	4.6	6.4	2.5	1,312.6	-4.1	-16.2	-16.2	1,007.2	305.4	4.6	6.4
Oct 8	1,286.4	976.1	310.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,323.3	10.7	-3.3	-3.3	1,012.4	310.9	4.6	6.4
Nov 12	1,283.9	980.4	303.5	4.5	6.2	2.3	1,324.8	1.5	2.7	2.7	1,012.9	311.9	4.6	6.4
Dec 10	1,293.6	995.1	298.4	4.5	6.3	2.3	1,311.0	-13.8	-0.5	-0.5	999.9	311.1	4.6	6.3
1999														
Jan 14	1,386.4	1,063.3	323.1	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,306.7	-4.3	-5.5	-5.5	996.3	310.4	4.5	6.3
Feb 11	1,379.1	1,056.4	322.7	4.8	6.7	2.5	1,312.4	5.7	-4.1	-4.1	1,002.6	309.8	4.6	6.3
Mar 11	1,346.6	1,033.8	312.7	4.7	6.5	2.4	1,308.1	-4.3	-1.0	-1.0	999.8	308.3	4.5	6.3
Apr 8	1,320.1	1,010.3	309.8	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,291.7	-16.4	-5.0	-5.0	987.0	304.7	4.5	6.2
May 13	1,275.6	982.0	293.6	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,285.3	-6.4	-9.0	-9.0	982.5	302.8	4.5	6.2
Jun 10	1,244.7	956.5	288.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,269.2	-16.1	-13.0	-13.0	972.0	297.2	4.4	6.1
Jul 8	1,263.6	957.2	306.4	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,233.8	-35.4	-19.3	-19.3	949.4	284.4	4.3	6.0
Aug 12	1,263.2	947.2	316.0	4.4	6.0	2.4	1,215.0	-18.8	-23.4	-23.4	936.1	278.9	4.2	5.9
Sep 9	1,224.0	922.2	301.8	4.3	5.8	2.3	1,212.4	-2.6	-18.9	-18.9	929.4	283.0	4.2	5.9
Oct 14 R	1,164.9	883.5	281.5	4.0	5.6	2.2	1,203.0	-9.4	-10.3	-10.3	919.7	283.3	4.2	5.8
Nov 11 P	1,147.2	874.0	273.2	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,192.4	-10.6	-7.5	-7.5	910.0	282.4	4.1	5.7
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>BCJG</b>	<b>BCJI</b>	<b>BCJJ</b>	<b>BCJH</b>			<b>DPAG</b>				<b>DPAJ</b>			
1995)	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	8.0	10.9	4.3	2,217.8	..	..	..	1,689.9	527.9	10.8	
1996) Annual	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.3	10.0	3.9	2,019.5	..	..	..	1,534.5	484.9	9.9	
1997) averages	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.5	7.6	2.9	1,522.7	..	..	..	1,165.9	356.9	5.4	7.5
1998)	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.7	6.5	2.5	1,289.4	..	..	..	983.6	305.8	4.6	6.4
1998														
Nov 12	1,229.5	937.6	291.9	4.4	6.1	2.3	1,268.8	1.2	2.5	2.5	969.3	299.5	4.5	6.3
Dec 10	1,239.6	952.4	287.2	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,254.9	-13.9	-1.1	-1.1	956.3	298.6	4.5	6.2
1999														
Jan 14	1,330.4	1,019.1	311.3	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,250.6	-4.3	-5.7	-5.7	952.8	297.8	4.5	6.2
Feb 11	1,323.3	1,012.4	311.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	1,256.2	5.6	-4.2	-4.2	959.1	297.1	4.5	6.2
Mar 11	1,292.0	990.7	301.2	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,252.3	-3.9	-0.9	-0.9	956.7	295.6	4.5	6.2
Apr 8	1,265.7	967.8	297.9	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,236.6	-15.7	-4.7	-4.7	944.6	292.0	4.4	6.1
May 13	1,224.5	941.5	283.0	4.4	6.1	2.2	1,231.6	-5.0	-8.2	-8.2	940.9	290.7	4.4	6.1
Jun 10	1,194.4	917.2	277.2	4.3	6.0	2.2	1,217.4	-14.2	-11.6	-11.6	931.6	285.8	4.3	6.1
Jul 8	1,210.6	917.5	293.1	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,184.1	-33.3	-17.5	-17.5	910.5	273.6	4.2	5.9
Aug 12	1,210.6	908.2	302.3	4.3	5.9	2.4	1,166.7	-17.4	-21.6	-21.6	898.4	268.3	4.2	5.8
Sep 9	1,174.2	884.6	289.6	4.2	5.7	2.3	1,165.2	-1.5	-17.4	-17.4	892.7	272.5	4.2	5.8
Oct 14 R	1,119.1	848.2	270.8	4.0	5.5	2.1	1,156.4	-8.8	-9.2	-9.2	883.8	272.6	4.1	5.7
Nov 11 P	1,103.4	840.2	263.2	3.9	5.5	2.1	1,146.6	-9.8	-6.7	-6.7	875.0	271.6	4.1	5.7
<b>North East</b>	<b>DPCF</b>			<b>DPDA</b>			<b>DPDG</b>				<b>DPDM</b>			
1995)	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.4	16.5	5.1	129.6	..	..	..	103.8	25.7	16.4	
1996) Annual	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.4	15.1	4.7	117.2	..	..	..	93.3	23.9	10.3	
1997) averages	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.5	12.2	3.8	93.3	..	..	..	74.7	18.6	8.4	
1998)	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.6	11.0	3.4	83.3	..	..	..	66.7	16.5	7.5	
1998														
Nov 12	81.4	65.3	16.0	7.3	10.7	3.2	82.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	65.6	16.4	7.4	
Dec 10	81.9	66.2	15.7	7.4	10.8	3.2	81.7	-0.3	0.4	0.4	65.2	16.5	7.4	
1999														
Jan 14	88.6	71.0	17.6	8.0	11.6	3.5	82.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	65.8	16.8	7.5	
Feb 11	88.1	70.2	17.9	8.0	11.5	3.6	83.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	66.3	17.1	7.5	
Mar 11	86.2	68.7	17.5	7.8	11.3	3.5	83.1	-0.3	0.5	0.5	66.0	17.1	7.5	
Apr 8	85.8	68.1	17.8	7.7	11.2	3.6	82.6	-0.5	0.0	0.0	65.7	16.9	7.5	
May 13	82.2	65.8	16.4	7.4	10.8	3.3	82.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	65.9	16.7	7.5	
Jun 10	80.3	64.2	16.1	7.3	10.5	3.2	82.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	65.6	16.4	7.4	
Jul 8	81.1	64.0	17.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	80.2	-1.8	-0.8	-0.8	64.3	15.9	7.2	
Aug 12	80.0	62.5	17.5	7.2	10.2	3.5	78.9	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	63.4	15.5	7.1	
Sep 9	78.0	61.3	16.7	7.0	10.0	3.4	78.1	-0.8	-1.3	-1.3	62.5	15.6	7.1	
Oct 14 R	74.2	58.8	15.5	6.7	9.6	3.1	76.6	-1.5	-1.2	-1.2	61.1	15.5	6.9	
Nov 11 P	74.0	59.1	14.9	6.7	9.7	3.0	75.6	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	60.1	15.5	6.8	
<b>North West</b>	<b>DPCG</b>			<b>DPDB</b>			<b>DPDH</b>				<b>DPDN</b>			
1995)	271.7	210.7	61.0	8.6	12.0	4.4	269.7	..	..	..	209.5	60.3	8.5	
1996) Annual	250.7	194.5	56.2	7.8	11.1	3.9	248.2	..	..	..	193.0	55.2	7.8	
1997) averages	194.4	152.0	42.3	6.1	8.7	3.0	192.1	..	..	..	150.7	41.4	6.1	
1998)	166.2	129.8	36.4	5.3	7.6	2.6	164.1	..	..	..	128.5	35.6	5.3	
1998														
Nov 12	154.7	121.2	33.4	5.0	7.1	2.4	161.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	126.4	34.9	5.2	
Dec 10	156.4	123.5	33.0	5.0	7.2	2.3	160.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	125.2	34.9	5.1	
1999														
Jan 14	170.2	133.5	36.7	5.5	7.8	2.6								

# C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>London</b>	<b>DPCJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>			<b>DPDQ</b>				
1995)	394.7	292.1	102.6	9.5	12.5	5.6	392.7	..	..	291.1	101.6	9.4	12.5	5.6
1996) Annual	360.1	265.2	95.0	8.6	11.4	5.1	358.2	..	..	264.1	94.0	8.6	11.4	5.1
1997) averages	271.4	199.8	71.6	6.5	8.7	3.8	270.0	..	..	199.1	70.9	6.4	8.6	3.7
1998)	226.6	166.5	60.1	5.3	7.1	3.1	225.3	..	..	165.8	59.5	5.3	7.1	3.1
1998 Nov 12	214.4	157.4	57.1	5.0	6.8	3.0	219.0	-1.0	-0.6	161.4	57.6	5.1	6.9	3.0
Dec 10	212.7	157.0	55.7	5.0	6.7	2.9	216.5	-2.5	-1.1	159.3	57.2	5.1	6.8	2.9
1999 Jan 14	217.0	160.6	56.4	5.1	6.9	2.9	215.3	-1.2	-1.6	158.5	56.8	5.1	6.8	2.9
Feb 11	215.6	159.5	56.1	5.1	6.8	2.9	214.0	-1.3	-1.7	157.7	56.3	5.0	6.8	2.9
Mar 11	212.1	157.0	55.0	5.0	6.7	2.9	211.3	-2.7	-1.7	155.8	55.5	5.0	6.7	2.9
Apr 8	209.0	154.6	54.4	4.9	6.6	2.8	208.4	-2.9	-2.3	153.8	54.6	4.9	6.6	2.8
May 13	207.4	153.7	53.8	4.9	6.6	2.8	206.9	-1.5	-2.4	152.5	54.4	4.9	6.5	2.8
Jun 10	203.3	150.7	52.7	4.8	6.5	2.7	203.8	-3.1	-2.5	150.4	53.4	4.8	6.5	2.7
Jul 8	204.3	150.5	53.8	4.8	6.5	2.8	200.3	-3.5	-2.7	148.2	52.1	4.7	6.4	2.7
Aug 12	205.3	149.6	55.8	4.8	6.4	2.9	197.6	-2.7	-3.1	146.4	51.2	4.6	6.3	2.9
Sep 9	203.7	148.2	55.5	4.8	6.4	2.9	197.7	0.1	-2.0	146.0	51.7	4.6	6.3	2.9
Oct 14 R	196.3	143.6	52.7	4.6	6.2	2.7	196.8	-0.9	-1.2	145.2	51.6	4.6	6.2	2.7
Nov 11 P	191.1	140.3	50.8	4.5	6.0	2.6	195.8	-1.0	-0.6	144.4	51.4	4.6	6.2	2.6
<b>South East</b>	<b>DPCK</b>			<b>DPDF</b>			<b>DPDL</b>			<b>DPDR</b>				
1995)	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.0	8.2	3.2	227.6	..	..	173.1	54.5	5.9	8.1	3.2
1996) Annual	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.1	7.0	2.8	198.6	..	..	150.4	48.2	5.1	7.0	2.7
1997) averages	136.2	103.7	32.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	135.0	..	..	103.0	32.0	3.4	4.7	1.8
1998)	107.0	81.3	25.7	2.7	3.8	1.4	106.0	..	..	80.7	25.3	2.7	3.8	1.4
1998 Nov 12	100.1	76.1	24.1	2.5	3.5	1.3	103.8	0.8	0.6	79.3	24.5	2.6	3.7	1.3
Dec 10	101.1	77.6	23.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	102.1	-1.7	0.1	77.7	24.4	2.6	3.6	1.3
1999 Jan 14	108.9	83.3	25.6	2.8	3.9	1.4	100.4	-1.7	-0.9	76.2	24.2	2.5	3.5	1.3
Feb 11	108.1	82.5	25.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.9	0.5	-1.0	76.8	24.1	2.6	3.6	1.3
Mar 11	103.9	79.7	24.3	2.6	3.7	1.4	100.2	-0.7	-0.6	76.4	23.8	2.5	3.6	1.3
Apr 8	100.8	77.2	23.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	99.2	-1.0	-0.4	75.7	23.5	2.5	3.5	1.3
May 13	97.1	74.6	22.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	98.8	-0.4	-0.7	75.4	23.4	2.5	3.5	1.3
Jun 10	93.0	71.5	21.5	2.4	3.3	1.2	96.7	-2.1	-1.2	73.9	22.8	2.5	3.4	1.2
Jul 8	93.2	70.7	22.5	2.4	3.3	1.3	93.8	-2.9	-1.8	71.7	22.1	2.4	3.3	1.3
Aug 12	94.1	70.5	23.6	2.4	3.3	1.3	92.5	-1.3	-2.1	70.8	21.7	2.3	3.3	1.3
Sep 9	92.2	69.2	23.0	2.3	3.2	1.3	92.0	-0.5	-1.6	70.4	21.6	2.3	3.3	1.3
Oct 14 P	88.4	66.6	21.7	2.2	3.1	1.2	91.8	-0.2	-0.7	70.0	21.8	2.3	3.3	1.2
Nov 11 P	87.4	66.1	21.3	2.2	3.1	1.2	91.1	-0.7	-0.5	69.4	21.7	2.3	3.2	1.2
<b>South West</b>	<b>BCKF</b>			<b>DPAQ</b>			<b>DPBB</b>			<b>DPBM</b>				
1995)	166.3	124.1	42.3	6.9	9.3	3.9	164.8	..	..	123.2	41.6	6.8	9.2	3.9
1996) Annual	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.2	8.3	3.5	146.9	..	..	109.5	37.4	6.1	8.3	3.5
1997) averages	105.4	79.0	26.4	4.4	5.9	2.5	104.4	..	..	78.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.5
1998)	84.8	63.0	21.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	83.8	..	..	62.4	21.5	3.5	4.7	2.0
1998 Nov 12	80.1	59.3	20.8	3.3	4.4	1.9	81.4	-0.7	-0.3	60.7	20.7	3.4	4.5	1.9
Dec 10	81.4	60.6	20.8	3.4	4.5	1.9	80.3	-1.1	-0.5	59.6	20.7	3.3	4.4	1.9
1999 Jan 14	88.9	65.6	23.3	3.7	4.9	2.2	79.5	-0.8	-0.9	58.7	20.8	3.3	4.4	2.2
Feb 11	87.9	65.0	22.9	3.6	4.9	2.1	80.2	0.7	-0.4	59.6	20.6	3.3	4.5	2.1
Mar 11	84.0	62.4	21.6	3.5	4.7	2.0	79.5	-0.7	-0.3	59.1	20.4	3.3	4.4	2.0
Apr 8	80.4	60.1	20.3	3.3	4.5	1.9	78.6	-0.9	-0.3	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.9
May 13	76.5	57.7	18.8	3.2	4.3	1.7	78.6	0.0	-0.5	58.5	20.1	3.3	4.4	1.7
Jun 10	73.0	54.9	18.1	3.0	4.1	1.7	77.9	-0.7	-0.5	57.9	20.0	3.2	4.3	1.7
Jul 8	73.1	54.3	18.8	3.0	4.1	1.7	74.8	-3.1	-1.3	55.8	19.0	3.1	4.2	1.7
Aug 12	73.0	53.5	19.4	3.0	4.0	1.8	73.2	-1.6	-1.8	54.6	18.6	3.0	4.1	1.8
Sep 9	71.6	52.6	19.0	3.0	3.9	1.8	72.8	-0.4	-1.7	54.2	18.6	3.0	4.0	1.8
Oct 14 R	68.8	50.7	18.1	2.8	3.8	1.7	71.7	-1.1	-1.0	53.3	18.4	3.0	4.0	1.7
Nov 11 P	68.8	50.5	18.3	2.8	3.8	1.7	70.5	-1.2	-0.9	52.2	18.3	2.9	3.9	1.7
<b>England</b>	<b>DPCJ</b>			<b>DPDE</b>			<b>DPDK</b>			<b>DPDQ</b>				
1995)	1,926.2	1,461.6	464.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	1,912.5	..	..	1,453.8	458.7	7.9	10.7	4.4
1996) Annual	1,740.4	1,316.7	423.6	7.2	9.8	3.9	1,725.9	..	..	1,308.5	417.4	7.1	9.7	3.9
1997) averages	1,299.1	989.2	309.9	5.3	7.4	2.9	1,287.1	..	..	982.3	304.7	5.3	7.3	2.9
1998)	1,093.6	830.3	263.3	4.5	6.2	2.4	1,082.3	..	..	823.5	258.8	4.4	6.1	2.4
1998 Nov 12	1,030.3	783.7	246.6	4.2	5.8	2.3	1,064.0	1.4	2.1	811.3	252.7	4.4	6.0	2.3
Dec 10	1,038.8	796.2	242.6	4.3	5.9	2.2	1,052.4	-11.6	-1.0	800.5	251.9	4.3	6.0	2.2
1999 Jan 14	1,110.6	848.8	261.8	4.6	6.3	2.4	1,047.0	-5.4	-5.2	795.9	251.1	4.3	5.9	2.4
Feb 11	1,105.2	843.9	261.3	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,051.4	4.4	-4.2	801.1	250.3	4.3	6.0	2.4
Mar 11	1,078.6	825.5	253.1	4.4	6.2	2.3	1,047.0	-4.4	-1.8	798.2	248.8	4.3	6.0	2.3
Apr 8	1,057.9	807.3	250.6	4.3	6.0	2.3	1,034.6	-12.4	-4.1	788.6	246.0	4.2	5.9	2.3
May 13	1,024.4	785.8	238.7	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,030.4	-4.2	-7.0	785.3	245.1	4.2	5.9	2.2
Jun 10	997.3	764.2	233.1	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,018.2	-12.2	-9.6	777.0	241.2	4.2	5.8	2.1
Jul 8	1,007.8	763.3	244.4	4.1	5.7	2.2	993.3	-24.9	-13.8	760.4	232.9	4.1	5.7	2.2
Aug 12	1,009.7	756.4	253.3	4.1	5.6	2.3	978.7	-14.6	-17.2	750.6	228.1	4.0	5.6	2.3
Sep 9	966.8	740.8	246.0	4.1	5.5	2.2	976.8	-1.9	-13.8	746.1	230.7	4.0	5.6	2.2
Oct 14 R	939.5	709.5	229.9	3.9	5.3	2.1	969.3	-7.5	-8.0	738.7	230.6	4.0	5.5	2.1
Nov 11 P	924.8	701.6	223.2	3.8	5.2	2.0	961.0	-8.3	-5.9	731.3	229.7	3.9	5.5	2.0

# UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED <sup>b</sup>							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE <sup>a</sup>				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>Wales</b>	<b>BCKI</b>			<b>DPAT</b>			<b>DPBE</b>			<b>DPBP</b>				
1995)	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.6	11.9	4.4	106.8	..	..	82.8	24.0	8.5	11.8	4.3
1996) Annual	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.1	11.4	4.1	101.7	..	..	78.6	23.1	8.0	11.3	4.0
1997) averages	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.5	9.1	3.2	79.4	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.4	9.0	3.2
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.7	8.0	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8
1998 Nov 12	66.9	51.7	15.1	5.4	7.7	2.7	68.6	0.5	0.4	53.1	15.5	5.6	7.9	2.8
Dec 10	67.8	52.9	15.0	5.5	7.8	2.7	67.8	-0.8	0.3	52.4	15.4</			

# C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages							18-24						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All														
1997 Nov 13	1,377.0	503.5	241.4	219.3	164.6	30.0	248.2	162.3	73.6	55.9	35.9	16.2	20.4	
Dec 11	1,381.3	514.2	247.6	220.9	160.6	28.9	238.0	159.7	76.6	55.6	34.5	15.5	19.2	
1998 Jan 8	1,469.4	560.7	266.4	245.2	162.5	27.0	234.6	173.7	80.8	64.2	34.8	14.4	18.7	
Feb 12	1,441.8	539.1	278.6	242.8	159.4	26.4	221.8	173.1	82.8	64.2	34.3	13.9	17.5	
Mar 12	1,396.9	496.7	260.6	247.0	158.4	26.7	214.3	157.0	81.6	67.1	33.7	14.2	16.7	
Apr 9	1,382.3	495.8	262.7	254.1	159.3	26.7	210.3	148.1	76.1	69.5	33.7	14.5	16.1	
May 14	1,342.1	454.5	259.0	259.3	163.8	27.5	205.5	135.7	75.4	70.9	34.5	15.1	15.6	
Jun 11	1,316.1	443.2	244.8	260.2	166.2	27.9	201.6	136.1	70.0	70.5	34.6	15.2	15.0	
Jul 9	1,361.9	496.7	245.0	251.3	169.9	27.1	199.0	173.2	67.7	66.6	35.0	13.9	14.7	
Aug 13	1,374.7	524.3	230.9	252.7	171.7	26.7	195.0	185.2	63.6	65.4	34.3	13.3	13.9	
Sep 10	1,322.2	492.4	224.3	242.9	172.0	27.4	190.6	174.6	62.1	58.5	32.4	13.3	12.7	
Oct 8	1,271.8	468.7	223.0	228.9	167.5	27.6	183.8	156.8	65.4	49.5	27.5	12.3	11.6	
Nov 12	1,271.9	493.0	218.2	218.6	164.4	26.9	177.7	158.5	64.1	46.4	22.2	10.3	8.6	
Dec 10	1,282.7	508.2	222.0	213.8	165.0	26.4	173.9	160.5	64.6	45.1	19.1	8.9	7.5	
1999 Jan 14	1,374.6	552.1	249.8	229.8	170.7	24.9	172.2	176.3	71.9	52.0	17.7	7.5	7.8	
Feb 11	1,366.1	535.9	267.6	225.4	169.3	24.7	168.0	175.0	76.1	51.3	15.0	6.4	6.7	
Mar 11	1,333.1	503.4	273.4	224.1	167.8	24.9	164.3	164.6	78.1	51.6	13.1	5.7	4.8	
Apr 8	1,307.8	498.0	251.2	230.0	167.2	25.1	161.3	156.1	71.1	54.2	12.0	5.4	4.1	
May 13	1,262.4	463.6	245.8	231.6	164.3	25.5	157.1	146.1	71.7	54.5	10.9	5.0	3.3	
Jun 10	1,231.9	451.9	234.2	230.1	161.8	25.6	153.8	143.9	67.6	54.2	10.2	4.7	2.8	
Jul 8	1,251.4	493.4	230.1	217.7	159.6	24.8	150.6	175.4	65.1	50.1	10.1	4.1	3.5	
Aug 12	1,251.2	512.4	219.2	217.9	155.4	24.1	146.3	188.2	61.7	50.5	9.4	3.7	3.1	
Sep 9	1,212.1	492.8	213.2	211.0	152.1	24.3	143.1	179.9	60.2	47.4	8.8	3.6	2.9	
Oct 14	1,153.3	460.1	214.3	194.4	146.4	24.7	138.1	159.2	64.2	40.2	7.7	3.4	2.6	
Nov 11	1,136.1	463.6	210.1	185.9	141.9	24.3	134.6	154.4	63.3	37.5	6.7	3.0	2.3	
Male														
1997 Nov 13	1,053.0	363.4	177.8	170.8	130.9	32.4	210.1	110.7	50.6	40.6	26.1	17.1	17.7	
Dec 11	1,063.9	380.8	181.4	172.0	128.0	31.0	201.7	113.0	52.6	40.3	25.2	16.3	14.8	
1998 Jan 8	1,129.6	414.7	196.8	189.6	129.7	29.1	198.9	121.7	56.3	46.0	25.5	15.1	14.4	
Feb 12	1,103.1	393.0	207.3	187.7	127.3	28.6	187.9	119.2	58.3	46.1	25.1	14.7	13.5	
Mar 12	1,070.2	360.5	212.2	189.7	126.4	28.7	181.3	108.0	58.8	47.8	24.7	14.9	13.8	
Apr 9	1,056.2	357.6	199.0	194.8	126.9	28.8	177.8	102.5	54.5	49.5	24.7	15.2	14.4	
May 14	1,031.2	333.1	194.4	199.4	130.6	29.5	173.7	95.2	53.3	50.7	25.3	15.7	13.9	
Jun 11	1,008.7	322.0	182.4	201.5	132.4	30.0	170.4	94.2	49.1	50.8	25.2	15.9	13.4	
Jul 9	1,025.8	344.7	182.7	195.2	135.2	29.6	168.0	112.8	47.8	48.0	25.5	14.9	13.2	
Aug 13	1,024.5	354.4	173.0	195.9	136.6	29.4	164.6	119.7	45.2	47.0	24.9	14.3	10.5	
Sep 10	997.5	342.9	167.7	189.3	136.8	29.8	160.9	114.8	43.8	42.2	23.5	14.2	9.6	
Oct 8	966.0	332.5	165.1	179.4	133.7	29.9	155.5	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	109.1	44.3	33.6	16.3	10.9	6.5	
Dec 10	987.4	376.3	162.8	167.8	133.0	28.4	147.5	113.8	44.5	32.7	14.0	9.3	5.7	
1999 Jan 14	1,054.6	406.7	184.8	178.9	138.0	26.9	146.1	124.1	50.0	37.2	12.9	7.9	6.1	
Feb 11	1,046.8	392.5	199.7	175.0	137.0	26.7	142.6	122.7	53.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	4.3	
Mar 11	1,023.9	368.3	207.0	173.0	136.1	26.9	139.5	115.5	56.0	36.6	9.5	5.9	3.6	
Apr 8	1,001.2	361.1	190.5	177.0	135.7	27.2	136.9	109.5	51.1	38.1	8.7	5.6	3.0	
May 13	972.1	341.2	184.8	179.0	133.6	27.5	133.5	103.5	51.1	38.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	
Jun 10	947.0	330.6	175.5	178.6	131.6	27.7	130.6	101.0	47.9	38.7	7.3	4.8	2.1	
Jul 8	948.2	349.3	172.0	169.3	129.7	27.2	127.9	116.8	45.8	35.8	7.2	4.3	1.8	
Aug 12	938.4	355.7	163.8	168.8	126.0	26.7	124.1	123.7	43.5	35.7	6.6	3.8	1.5	
Sep 9	913.6	346.5	158.7	163.9	123.1	26.8	121.4	119.6	42.2	33.6	6.1	3.7	1.4	
Oct 14	875.0	329.2	158.1	151.8	118.8	27.0	117.2	108.0	44.2	28.6	5.4	3.5	1.1	
Nov 11	865.9	335.9	155.1	145.1	115.5	26.5	114.4	106.6	43.6	26.7	4.7	3.1	0.9	
Female														
1997 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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
Apr 9	326.1	138.2	63.7	59.3	32.4	19.9	32.6	100.1	45.6	21.6	20.1	9.0	12.8	
May 14	310.8	121.4	64.5	59.9	33.2	20.9	31.8	95.6	40.5	22.1	20.2	9.2	13.5	
Jun 11	307.4	121.2	62.3	58.7	33.8	21.2	31.2	95.4	41.9	20.9	19.7	9.3	13.5	
Jul 9	336.1	152.0	62.3	56.1	34.7	19.5	31.0	112.0	60.4	19.9	18.6	9.6	11.7	
Aug 13	350.2	169.9	57.9	56.8	35.1	18.7	30.5	115.1	65.5	18.5	18.4	9.4	11.1	
Sep 10	324.7	149.6	56.7	53.6	35.2	20.0	29.7	106.3	59.7	18.2	16.3	8.9	11.3	
Oct 8	305.8	136.2	58.0	49.5	33.8	20.3	28.3	95.6	51.5	20.2	13.7	7.5	10.6	
Nov 12	299.9	136.2	57.4	46.6	32.5	19.9	27.1	90.1	49.4	19.8	12.8	5.9	8.9	
Dec 10	295.3	131.9	59.2	46.0	31.9	19.7	26.4	86.1	46.7	20.2	12.4	5.1	8.0	
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	
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	
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	
Apr 8	306.6	137.0	60.7	53.1	31.5	18.2	24.4	87.1	46.6	20.0	16.1	3.3	5.0	
May 13	290.3	122.4	60.9	52.6	30.7	18.7	23.6	83.0	42.5	20.6	15.9	3.0	4.7	
Jun 10	284.9	121.3	58.8	51.4	30.2	18.8	23.2	81.8	42.8	19.8	15.5	2.9	4.5	
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	
Aug 12	312.7	156.7	55.5	49.1	29.4	16.5	22.1	100.9	64.5	18.2	14.8	2.8	3.3	
Sep 9	298.6	146.3	54.5	47.1	29.0	17.0	21.7	95.4	60.3	18.0	13.8	2.7	3.4	
Oct 14	278.3	131.0	56.2	42.7	27.7	17.4	20.8	85.5	51.2	20.0	11.6	2.3	3.2	
Nov 11	270.2	127.7	55.0	40.8	26.4	17.3	20.3	80.7	47.8	19.8	10.8	2.0	2.9	

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.12

## Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Up to 13 weeks												

# C.13

## UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration - computerised claims only: November 11 1999: Government Office Regions

Duration of claims in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORTH EAST</b>																
13 or less	7,751	11,729	3,284	23,276	2,920	2,705	876	6,845	6,926	12,354	3,610	23,216	3,373	4,698	1,708	
Over 13 and up to 26	3,181	5,083	1,371	9,633	1,292	1,211	420	2,972	2,103	5,106	1,384	8,642	969	1,662	600	
26 and up to 52	2,169	6,038	1,462	9,701	803	1,196	448	2,466	1,165	4,770	1,344	7,300	472	1,204	586	
52 and up to 104	334	5,576	1,380	7,293	105	881	368	1,354	124	4,163	1,399	5,689	43	846	460	
Over 104	54	5,934	2,737	8,725	22	717	445	1,184	24	3,182	1,933	5,139	9	561	489	
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.9	33.5	40.2	27.3	2.5	23.8	31.8	17.1	1.4	24.8	34.5	21.7	1.1	15.7	24.6	
<b>All</b>	<b>13,489</b>	<b>34,360</b>	<b>10,234</b>	<b>58,688</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>10,342</b>	<b>29,575</b>	<b>9,670</b>	<b>49,986</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>8,971</b>	<b>3,852</b>	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>																
13 or less	14,961	23,079	5,131	44,056	6,158	6,256	1,936	14,985	84,140	144,271	36,157	268,845	38,564	47,082	14,756	
Over 13 and up to 26	6,215	11,545	2,620	20,542	2,604	2,839	930	6,470	34,668	72,668	17,408	125,428	15,992	21,387	7,101	
26 and up to 52	3,967	12,487	2,475	19,018	1,478	2,331	836	4,694	21,230	78,063	17,880	117,499	8,843	17,754	6,781	
52 and up to 104	647	10,031	2,408	13,090	280	1,689	690	2,662	3,730	71,195	18,035	92,982	1,613	14,306	5,884	
Over 104	109	9,071	3,666	12,846	34	1,208	677	1,919	775	61,916	27,605	90,296	309	9,842	6,386	
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.9	28.8	37.3	23.7	3.0	20.2	27.0	14.9	3.1	31.1	39.0	26.4	2.9	21.9	30.0	
<b>All</b>	<b>25,899</b>	<b>66,213</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>109,552</b>	<b>10,554</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>5,069</b>	<b>30,730</b>	<b>144,543</b>	<b>428,113</b>	<b>117,085</b>	<b>695,050</b>	<b>65,321</b>	<b>110,371</b>	<b>40,910</b>	
<b>ENGLAND</b>																
13 or less	14,961	23,079	5,131	44,056	6,158	6,256	1,936	14,985	84,140	144,271	36,157	268,845	38,564	47,082	14,756	
Over 13 and up to 26	6,215	11,545	2,620	20,542	2,604	2,839	930	6,470	34,668	72,668	17,408	125,428	15,992	21,387	7,101	
26 and up to 52	3,967	12,487	2,475	19,018	1,478	2,331	836	4,694	21,230	78,063	17,880	117,499	8,843	17,754	6,781	
52 and up to 104	647	10,031	2,408	13,090	280	1,689	690	2,662	3,730	71,195	18,035	92,982	1,613	14,306	5,884	
Over 104	109	9,071	3,666	12,846	34	1,208	677	1,919	775	61,916	27,605	90,296	309	9,842	6,386	
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.9	28.8	37.3	23.7	3.0	20.2	27.0	14.9	3.1	31.1	39.0	26.4	2.9	21.9	30.0	
<b>All</b>	<b>25,899</b>	<b>66,213</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>109,552</b>	<b>10,554</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>5,069</b>	<b>30,730</b>	<b>144,543</b>	<b>428,113</b>	<b>117,085</b>	<b>695,050</b>	<b>65,321</b>	<b>110,371</b>	<b>40,910</b>	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>																
13 or less	11,923	18,165	4,680	35,468	5,098	5,066	1,603	12,282	6,863	9,851	2,591	19,589	2,755	2,722	930	
Over 13 and up to 26	4,746	8,949	2,249	16,053	2,156	2,416	854	5,487	2,426	4,345	1,015	7,813	989	1,091	419	
26 and up to 52	2,677	9,383	2,100	14,205	1,123	1,837	760	3,740	1,417	4,593	1,078	7,098	504	930	370	
52 and up to 104	254	8,509	2,186	10,951	122	1,490	628	2,242	161	4,026	1,161	5,350	83	658	340	
Over 104	52	6,945	3,245	10,242	20	936	672	1,628	24	3,624	1,645	5,293	10	488	377	
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	29.7	37.6	24.4	1.7	20.7	28.8	15.2	1.7	28.9	37.5	23.6	2.1	19.5	29.4	
<b>All</b>	<b>19,652</b>	<b>51,951</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>86,919</b>	<b>8,519</b>	<b>11,745</b>	<b>4,517</b>	<b>25,379</b>	<b>10,891</b>	<b>26,439</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>45,143</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>5,889</b>	<b>2,450</b>	
<b>WALES</b>																
13 or less	11,923	18,165	4,680	35,468	5,098	5,066	1,603	12,282	6,863	9,851	2,591	19,589	2,755	2,722	930	
Over 13 and up to 26	4,746	8,949	2,249	16,053	2,156	2,416	854	5,487	2,426	4,345	1,015	7,813	989	1,091	419	
26 and up to 52	2,677	9,383	2,100	14,205	1,123	1,837	760	3,740	1,417	4,593	1,078	7,098	504	930	370	
52 and up to 104	254	8,509	2,186	10,951	122	1,490	628	2,242	161	4,026	1,161	5,350	83	658	340	
Over 104	52	6,945	3,245	10,242	20	936	672	1,628	24	3,624	1,645	5,293	10	488	377	
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	1.6	29.7	37.6	24.4	1.7	20.7	28.8	15.2	1.7	28.9	37.5	23.6	2.1	19.5	29.4	
<b>All</b>	<b>19,652</b>	<b>51,951</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>86,919</b>	<b>8,519</b>	<b>11,745</b>	<b>4,517</b>	<b>25,379</b>	<b>10,891</b>	<b>26,439</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>45,143</b>	<b>4,341</b>	<b>5,889</b>	<b>2,450</b>	
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
13 or less	6,869	10,817	3,069	21,074	3,117	3,769	1,344	8,500	11,757	20,120	5,070	38,138	4,498	6,012	1,840	
Over 13 and up to 26	2,633	5,219	1,457	9,341	1,181	1,624	592	3,427	4,737	9,537	2,420	16,975	1,894	2,552	880	
26 and up to 52	1,553	5,420	1,455	8,440	668	1,216	547	2,446	2,793	9,647	2,388	14,988	937	2,017	850	
52 and up to 104	212	5,705	1,530	7,448	102	1,040	493	1,636	381	9,205	2,462	12,063	128	1,530	720	
Over 104	46	3,378	1,852	5,276	15	515	440	970	48	6,653	3,512	10,213	20	951	740	
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.3	29.7	36.1	24.7	2.3	19.0	27.3	15.3	2.2	28.7	37.7	24.1	2.0	19.0	29.0	
<b>All</b>	<b>11,313</b>	<b>30,539</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>51,579</b>	<b>5,083</b>	<b>8,164</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>16,979</b>	<b>19,716</b>	<b>55,162</b>	<b>15,852</b>	<b>92,377</b>	<b>7,477</b>	<b>13,062</b>	<b>5,050</b>	
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>																
13 or less	9,747	14,728	3,847	28,776	4,504	4,828	1,618	11,347	102,760	174,242	43,818	326,572	45,817	55,816	17,540	
Over 13 and up to 26	4,517	8,219	2,079	14,901	2,070	2,410	861	5,410	41,831	86,550	20,843	150,216	18,875	25,030	8,400	
26 and up to 52	3,011	9,830	2,384	15,277	1,328	2,033	862	4,255	25,440	92,303	21,346	139,585	10,284	20,701	8,000	
52 and up to 104	751	8,829	2,233	11,814	327	1,674	735	2,741	4,272	84,426	21,658	110,395	1,824	16,494	6,950	
Over 104	184	8,606	3,601	12,391	76	1,258	861	2,195	847	72,193	32,762	105,802	339	11,281	7,500	
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	5.1	34.7	41.2	29.1	4.9	24.0	32.3	19.0	2.9	30.7	38.8	26.0	2.8	21.5	29.0	
<b>All</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>50,212</b>	<b>14,144</b>	<b>83,159</b>	<b>8,305</b>	<b>12,203</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>25,948</b>	<b>175,150</b>	<b>509,714</b>	<b>140,427</b>	<b>832,570</b>	<b>77,139</b>	<b>129,322</b>	<b>48,410</b>	
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>																
13 or less	6,245	11,448	3,412	21,447	3,003	4,082	1,599	8,980	3,816	4,556	910	9,310	1,965	1,656	470	
Over 13 and up to 26	2,295	5,233	1,580	9,137	1,063	1,652	684	3,435	1,753	2,553	560	4,874	885	827	270	
26 and up to 52	1,240	5,215	1,568	8,039	522	1,290	650	2,483	1,296	3,425	754	5,477	502	673	290	
52 and up to 104	231	4,694	1,469	6,397	95	988	547	1,632	456	3,724	911	5,092	141	633	290	
Over 104	42	3,947	2,130	6,119	23	704	577	1,304	95	6,055	2,416	8,566	25	730	397	
Per cent claiming over 52 weeks	2.7	28.3	35.4	24.5	2.5	19.4	27.7	16.5	7.4	48.1	59.9	41.0	4.7	30.2	39.0	
<b>All</b>	<b>10,053</b>	<b>30,537</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>51,139</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>8,716</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>17,834</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>20,313</b>	<b>5,551</b>	<b>33,319</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>1,740</b>	
<b>LONDON</b>																
13 or less	11,957	26,335	4,490	43,187	6,854	10,373	2,305	19,900	106,576	178,798	44,728	335,882	47,782	57,472	18,014	
Over 13 and up to 26	6,303	16,297	2,670	25,380	3,448	5,623	1,386	10,545	43,584	89,103	21,403	155,090	19,760	25,857	8,679	
26 and up to 52	3,979	18,122	3,134	25,277	1,884	5,034	1,425	8,375	26,736	95,728	22,100	145,062	10,786	21,374	8,301	
52 and up to 104	980	17,853	3,520	22,356	446	4,542	1,364	6,354	4,728	88,150	22,569	115,487	1,965	17,127	7,250	
Over 104	221	16,249	5,784	22,254	92	3,130										

# C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at November 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>						
Alnwick and Amble	538	239	777	6.4	4.9	
Andover	390	144	534	1.4	1.1	
Appleby	67	20	87	2.2	1.5	
Ashford	878	287	1,165	3.2	2.7	
Axminster	138	55	193	3.1	2.3	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,458	722	3,180	1.8	1.5	
Banbury	536	195	731	1.4	1.2	
Barnard Castle	149	60	209	3.2	2.6	
Barnsley	4,541	1,288	5,829	7.3	6.3	
Barnstaple	673	263	936	3.8	2.9	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,576	372	1,948	5.8	5.2	
Basingstoke	745	247	992	1.1	1.0	
Bath	1,464	595	2,059	2.5	2.2	
Bedford	1,905	701	2,606	3.3	2.7	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	338	147	485	4.8	3.7	
Bideford	612	267	879	5.9	4.3	
Birmingham	38,036	11,523	49,559	6.2	5.6	
Bishop Auckland	3,182	885	4,067	6.8	6.0	
Blackburn	3,911	1,125	5,036	4.0	3.6	
Blackpool	3,810	983	4,793	4.1	3.5	
Bolton	4,364	1,196	5,560	5.0	4.3	
Boston	427	164	591	2.5	2.1	
Bournemouth	3,333	969	4,302	3.7	3.2	
Bradford	10,575	2,798	13,373	5.8	5.2	
Bridgwater	924	354	1,278	4.1	3.4	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,264	420	1,684	8.2	6.9	
Bridport	215	85	300	3.5	2.9	
Brighton	6,770	2,437	9,207	5.7	4.8	
Bristol	8,109	2,741	10,850	2.9	2.6	
Bude	253	117	370	6.3	4.9	
Bumley	1,051	310	1,361	3.5	3.2	
Burton on Trent	1,908	646	2,554	3.6	3.3	
Bury St Edmunds	458	171	629	1.7	1.5	
Buxton	503	156	659	3.2	2.6	
Calderdale	3,090	840	3,930	4.5	4.1	
Cambridge	2,305	778	3,083	2.0	1.7	
Camelford	142	86	228	9.7	7.4	
Canterbury	1,694	487	2,181	3.7	3.1	
Carlisle	1,382	463	1,845	3.5	3.1	
Chard	145	65	210	2.0	1.6	
Cheltenham	1,503	491	1,994	2.5	2.1	
Chesterfield	3,282	976	4,258	6.7	6.0	
Chichester	1,507	497	2,004	2.3	1.9	
Chippenham	356	160	516	1.7	1.3	
Cinderford	588	288	876	4.2	3.5	
Cirencester	251	74	325	1.4	1.0	
Clacton	1,157	321	1,478	7.4	5.7	
Colchester	2,555	1,025	3,580	2.9	2.4	
Coventry	7,073	2,256	9,329	4.0	3.6	
Crawley	2,122	667	2,789	1.2	1.0	
Crewe	2,486	909	3,395	3.8	3.4	
Cromer	659	197	856	5.2	4.7	
Darlington	2,157	569	2,726	5.9	5.3	
Dartmouth	99	25	124	3.8	2.7	
Derby	5,078	1,540	6,618	4.5	4.1	
Devizes	285	108	393	2.4	1.7	
Diss	298	134	432	2.5	1.9	
Doncaster	6,459	1,877	8,336	7.5	6.8	
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,035	346	1,381	2.9	2.4	
Dover	1,401	395	1,796	6.0	5.0	
Dudley and Sandwell	9,363	2,854	12,217	5.2	4.8	
Eastbourne	1,577	511	2,088	4.1	3.4	
Evesham	338	148	486	1.9	1.5	
Exeter	2,643	1,025	3,668	3.2	2.7	
Fakenham	269	104	373	3.9	2.9	
Falmouth	726	267	993	8.5	6.4	
Folkestone	1,554	453	2,007	5.8	4.9	
Gainsborough	673	218	891	7.0	5.8	
Gloucester	2,013	667	2,680	3.7	3.3	
Goole and Selby	1,212	409	1,621	5.3	4.5	
Grantham	507	248	755	3.0	2.6	
Great Yarmouth	2,863	979	3,842	10.0	9.1	
Grimsby	4,392	1,213	5,605	7.2	6.4	
Guildford and Aldershot	2,245	773	3,018	1.3	1.1	
Haltwhistle	121	45	166	5.9	4.3	
Harlow	1,859	692	2,551	2.0	1.8	
Harrogate and Ripon	1,034	382	1,416	2.0	1.5	
Hartlepool	3,006	649	3,655	11.3	10.2	
Harwich	370	133	503	8.2	6.2	
Hastings	2,496	678	3,174	6.5	5.5	
Haverhill and Sudbury	586	225	811	2.8	2.4	
Hawes and Leyburn	53	24	77	2.4	1.3	
Helston	450	244	694	10.4	7.7	
Hereford	1,128	456	1,584	3.1	2.4	
Hexham	335	105	440	3.5	2.7	
Holsworthy	102	55	157	5.2	3.8	
Horncastle	165	61	226	3.1	2.3	
Huddersfield	3,582	1,159	4,741	5.3	4.6	
Hull	9,949	2,860	12,809	6.8	6.2	
Huntingdon	933	359	1,292	2.2	1.8	
Ilfracombe	330	131	461	6.9	5.3	
Ipswich	2,784	872	3,656	3.0	2.6	
Isle of Wight	2,442	798	3,240	7.2	5.6	
Keighley and Skipton	1,475	458	1,933	3.8	3.2	
Kendal	337	122	459	2.1	1.7	
Keswick	33	14	47	1.2	1.0	
Kettering and Corby	1,276	419	1,695	2.6	2.5	
Kidderminster	1,015	395	1,410	3.2	2.6	
King's Lynn	1,226	509	1,735	3.7	3.1	
Kingsbridge	175	64	239	3.8	2.7	
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,299	662	2,961	5.8	4.9	
Launceston	231	86	317	4.0	3.1	
Leeds	12,015	3,471	15,486	4.2	3.7	
Leek	325	128	453	2.7	2.1	
Leicester	7,884	2,703	10,587	3.6	3.2	
Leominster	216	75	291	3.5	2.8	
Lincoln	2,367	729	3,096	4.3	3.7	
Liskeard	432	224	656	6.1	4.6	
Liverpool	26,891	7,667	34,558	9.3	8.4	
London	139,727	50,502	190,229	5.0	4.4	
Loughborough	1,319	511	1,830	3.6	3.2	
Louth	461	184	645	5.9	4.2	
Lowestoft and Beccles	2,353	761	3,114	8.0	6.7	
Ludlow	284	96	380	3.7	2.7	
Luton	3,720	1,267	4,987	3.9	3.3	
Maidstone and North Kent	7,448	2,554	10,002	4.1	3.5	
Malton	175	84	259	2.2	1.7	
Malvern	490	156	646	2.7	2.0	
Manchester	31,229	8,346	39,575	4.3	3.8	
Mansfield	4,695	1,300	5,995	5.7	4.9	
Matlock	482	186	668	2.2	1.8	
Melton Mowbray	226	91	317	2.0	1.7	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	13,532	3,252	16,784	8.7	7.9	
Mildenhall	235	119	354	2.5	2.0	
Milton Keynes	1,880	654	2,534	1.9	1.7	
Minehead	407	148	555	6.5	4.6	
Morpeth and Ashington	3,038	797	3,835	7.7	6.7	
Nelson and Colne	923	340	1,263	4.3	3.9	
Newark	527	181	708	3.1	2.5	
Newbury	393	130	523	1.0	0.9	
Newquay	781	391	1,172	10.8	8.6	
Newton Abbot	667	281	948	3.5	2.7	
Northallerton and Thirsk	400	178	578	2.1	1.7	
Northampton	2,461	918	3,379	2.3	2.1	
Norwich	4,545	1,394	5,939	3.7	3.2	
Nottingham	12,451	3,798	16,249	4.9	4.4	
Okehampton	203	88	291	3.9	3.0	
Oswestry	426	202	628	3.8	3.3	
Oxford	2,399	869	3,268	1.6	1.4	
Paignton and Totnes	1,075	426	1,501	5.8	4.5	
Penrith	160	67	227	1.8	1.3	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	1,384	552	1,936	10.2	7.4	
Peterborough	2,184	628	2,812	2.7	2.4	
Pickering	159	59	218	2.5	2.0	
Plymouth	5,199	1,669	6,868	5.0	4.1	
Poole	1,458	516	1,974	2.3	1.9	
Portsmouth	5,950	1,894	7,844	3.7	3.1	
Preston	3,936	1,036	4,972	3.2	2.9	
Reading	3,243	974	4,217	1.6	1.4	
Redruth and Camborne	1,087	346	1,433	8.3	6.0	
Retford	636	241	877	6.3	5.8	
Richmond	203	130	333	3.2	1.8	
Rochdale	2,669	761	3,430	5.8	4.9	
Rugby	687	261	948	2.5	2.2	
Salisbury	599	205	804	1.7	1.3	
Scarborough	1,536	484	2,020	5.9	4.9	
Scunthorpe	2,087	664	2,751	4.3	3.9	
Settle	108	40	148	2.6	2.0	
Shaftesbury	319	122	441	2.0	1.5	
Sheffield and Rotherham	16,799	4,731	21,530	6.0	6.0	
Shrewsbury	1,210	378	1,588	2.7	2.3	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	858	329	1,187	6.4	4.6	
Sleaford	258	102	360	2.4	1.7	
Slough and Woking	12,328	4,446	16,774	2.4	2.1	
South Molton	97	46	143	3.7	2.7	
Southampton and Winchester	5,385	1,560	6,945	2.5	2.1	
Southend	7,961	2,720	10,681	4.7	4.0	
Spalding and Holbeach	422	203	625	2.1	1.6	
St Austell	863	345	1,208	5.1	4.0	
Stafford	1,223	429	1,652	2.8	2.4	

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas<sup>a</sup> as at November 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>ENGLAND</b>						
Stamford	373	172	545	1.9	1.6	
Stevenage	2,267	808	3,075	2.0	1.7	
Stoke	5,878	1,928	7,806	4.3	3.8	
Stroud	702	247	949	3.0	2.5	
Sunderland and Durham	9,807	2,499	12,306	7.1	6.5	
Swindon	1,875	632	2,507	2.0	1.8	
Taunton	998	333	1,331	2.8	2.3	
Telford and Bridgnorth	2,139	682	2,821	3.1	2.7	
Thames Valley	2,727	750	3,477	9.8	8.5	
Thetford	411	193	604	2.7	2.2	
Tiverton	380	110	490	3.1	2.3	
Torquay	1,244	378	1,622	6.0	4.9	
Trowbridge and Warminster	565	218	783	1.7	1.4	
Truro	924	367	1,291	4.7	3.6	
Tunbridge Wells	1,202	377	1,579	1.6	1.4	
Tyneside	23,111	5,773	28,884	7.1	6.5	
Wadebridge and Bodmin	504	221	725	4.9	3.8	
Wakefield	4,895	1,472	6,367	5.0	4.5	
Warrington	4,747	1,416	6,163	3.8	3.6	
Warwick	1,554	522	2,076	2.1	1.8	
Wellingborough	1,083	401	1,484	2.8	2.5	
Wells	692	300	992	3.1	2.5	
Weston-super-Mare	920	317	1,237	4.0	3.2	
Whitby	363	168	531	7.6	6.3	
Whitehaven	1,419	429	1,848	6.8	5.9	
Wigan and St. Helens	6,665	1,894	8,559	5.9	5.2	
Widnes	96	42	137	1.5	1.2	
Wirral and Chester	9,099	2,480	11,579	5.7	5.0	
Wiseley	885	417	1,302	5.0	4.2	
Wolverhampton and Walsall	10,373	3,068	13,441	6.3	5.6	
Woodbridge	497	140	637	3.3	2.8	
Worcester	1,413	486	1,899	2.8	2.4	
Workington	1,448	407	1,855	7.6	6.2	
Worksworth	1,037	315	1,352	5.1	4.6	
Worthing	1,122	349	1,471	2.4	2.0	
Yeovil	675	236	911	2.1	1.8	
York	2,063	699	2,762	2.5	2.3	
<b>WALES</b>						
Aberystwyth	439	166	605	4.4	3.1	
Bangor and Camarfon	1,748	538	2,286	7.5	5.8	
Betws-y-Coed	136	66	202	7.2	5.9	
Brecon	211	89	300	3.3	2.5	
Bridgeford	2,009	562	2,571	4.8	4.3	
Cardiff	7,868	1,916	9,784	4.8	4.3	
Cardigan	293	123	416	6.2	4.5	

# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at November 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>NORTH EAST</b>						
Darlington UA	2,146	567	2,713	5.9	5.3	
Hartlepool UA	3,006	649	3,655	11.3	10.2	
Middlesbrough UA	4,864	1,085	5,949	9.7	8.7	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,599	830	4,429	9.1	8.4	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	4,899	1,270	6,169	7.9	7.2	
<b>County Durham</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	
Chester-le-Street	834	211	1,045	9.5	8.4	
Derwentside	1,457	401	1,858	8.6	7.6	
Durham	1,231	406	1,637	4.1	3.7	
Easington	1,536	339	1,875	8.2	7.4	
Sedgefield	1,500	461	1,961	5.6	5.2	
Teesdale	266	91	357	4.6	3.6	
Wear Valley	1,459	361	1,820	8.2	7.0	
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>6,846</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	
Alnwick	435	200	635	6.3	4.9	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	374	166	540	4.9	3.8	
Blyth Valley	1,594	439	2,033	8.3	7.4	
Castle Morpeth	629	192	821	3.8	3.1	
Tynedale	653	192	845	4.3	3.3	
Wansbeck	1,566	406	1,972	12.6	11.4	
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met County)</b>	<b>27,025</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>33,694</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
Gateshead	3,924	921	4,845	5.8	5.3	
Newcastle upon Tyne	7,045	1,751	8,796	5.5	5.1	
North Tyneside	4,346	1,139	5,485	8.2	7.6	
South Tyneside	4,683	1,120	5,803	12.1	10.9	
Sunderland	7,027	1,738	8,765	7.9	7.4	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,581	676	3,257	5.4	5.0	
Blackpool UA	2,515	608	3,123	5.4	4.6	
Halton UA	2,673	772	3,445	6.2	5.7	
Warrington UA	1,953	596	2,549	2.6	2.4	
<b>Cheshire</b>	<b>6,142</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
Chester	1,108	281	1,389	2.2	1.9	
Congleton	708	256	964	3.2	2.7	
Crewe and Nantwich	1,152	429	1,581	4.0	3.7	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	938	253	1,191	3.4	3.2	
Macclesfield	1,058	266	1,324	1.8	1.5	
Vale Royal	1,178	423	1,601	3.9	3.5	
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
Allerdale	1,543	450	1,993	6.4	5.2	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,365	313	1,678	6.5	6.0	
Carlisle	1,263	416	1,679	3.5	3.1	
Copeland	1,475	443	1,918	6.9	6.1	
Eden	272	101	373	2.1	1.5	
South Lakeland	653	226	879	2.2	1.8	
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	<b>39,929</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>50,749</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Bolton	3,906	1,051	4,957	4.9	4.1	
Bury	1,510	505	2,015	3.5	3.0	
Manchester	12,107	3,078	15,185	5.6	5.3	
Oldham	3,267	941	4,208	5.3	4.7	
Rochdale	3,327	924	4,251	5.8	5.0	
Salford	3,363	866	4,229	3.9	3.6	
Stockport	2,885	766	3,651	3.3	2.9	
Tameside	3,018	832	3,850	5.3	4.5	
Trafford	2,428	667	3,095	2.9	2.6	
Wigan	4,118	1,190	5,308	5.5	4.9	
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>12,635</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>16,359</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
Burnley	1,001	284	1,285	3.6	3.3	
Chorley	953	303	1,256	4.1	3.5	
Fylde	372	128	500	1.4	1.2	
Hyndburn	715	212	927	3.1	2.8	
Lancaster	2,248	643	2,891	6.2	5.3	
Pendle	957	360	1,317	4.3	3.8	
Preston	2,144	473	2,617	3.3	3.0	
Ribble Valley	197	78	275	1.3	1.1	
Rossendale	589	205	794	3.5	3.0	
South Ribble	730	229	959	2.7	2.3	
West Lancashire	1,745	540	2,285	5.5	4.7	
Wyre	984	269	1,253	4.3	3.6	
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	<b>35,525</b>	<b>9,972</b>	<b>45,497</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	
Knowsley	4,450	1,305	5,755	12.4	11.5	
Liverpool	15,034	4,206	19,240	9.6	8.7	
Saint Helens	3,299	902	4,201	7.7	6.9	
Sefton	5,689	1,613	7,302	7.9	7.0	
Wirral	7,053	1,946	8,999	8.6	7.4	
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,964	1,454	5,418	5.0	4.2	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	8,034	2,101	10,135	8.1	7.6	
North East Lincolnshire UA	4,149	1,112	5,261	7.6	6.8	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,194	722	2,916	4.2	3.8	
York UA	1,848	584	2,432	2.6	2.4	
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	<b>5,213</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
Craven	318	109	427	2.0	1.4	
Hambleton	643	293	936	2.6	2.1	
Harrogate	921	344	1,265	2.2	1.6	
Richmondshire	283	162	445	3.2	1.7	
Ryedale	372	161	533	2.2	1.8	
Scarborough	1,878	641	2,519	6.3	5.2	
Selby	798	296	1,094	4.0	3.4	
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>27,083</b>	<b>7,614</b>	<b>34,697</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
Barnsley	4,103	1,175	5,278	7.0	6.0	
Doncaster	6,009	1,710	7,719	7.3	6.3	
Rotherham	5,127	1,472	6,599	7.9	6.9	
Sheffield	11,844	3,257	15,101	6.4	5.5	
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	<b>35,269</b>	<b>10,059</b>	<b>45,328</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
Bradford	9,467	2,556	12,023	6.0	5.0	
Calderdale	3,090	840	3,930	4.5	3.8	
Kirklees	5,935	1,784	7,719	5.1	4.3	
Leeds	11,988	3,461	15,449	4.1	3.4	
Wakefield	4,789	1,418	6,207	5.0	4.2	
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Derby UA	4,222	1,187	5,409	5.1	4.4	
Leicester UA	5,699	1,803	7,502	4.7	4.0	
Nottingham UA	7,246	1,956	9,202	4.9	4.1	
Rutland UA	109	47	156	1.3	1.0	
<b>Derbyshire</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>2,951</b>	<b>12,008</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
Amber Valley	1,248	435	1,683	3.3	2.8	
Bolsover	1,100	313	1,413	8.3	7.0	
Chesterfield	2,003	579	2,582	5.3	4.5	
Derbyshire Dales	517	213	730	2.3	1.9	
Erewash	1,360	499	1,859	5.5	4.6	
High Peak	812	264	1,076	3.9	3.2	
North East Derbyshire	1,377	421	1,798	7.4	6.2	
South Derbyshire	640	227	867	3.9	3.2	
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>6,206</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Blaby	592	230	822	2.0	1.6	
Charnwood	1,465	582	2,047	3.9	3.2	
Harborough	300	145	445	1.5	1.1	
Hinckley and Bosworth	641	271	912	2.0	1.6	
Melton	232	95	327	1.1	0.8	
North West Leicestershire	705	278	983	2.9	2.3	
Oadby and Wigston	474	196	670	3.3	2.7	
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>6,599</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>9,042</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
Boston	402	147	549	2.1	1.6	
East Lindsey	1,572	619	2,191	5.7	4.7	
Lincoln	1,748	447	2,195	4.9	4.0	
North Kesteven	591	275	866	3.2	2.5	
South Holland	460	216	676	2.2	1.7	
South Kesteven	835	386	1,221	2.9	2.2	
West Lindsey	991	353	1,344	5.2	4.2	
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>6,830</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	
Corby	678	200	878	2.3	1.8	
Daventry	327	193	520	1.4	1.0	
East Northamptonshire	476	192	668	3.0	2.3	
Kettering	612	202	814	2.3	1.7	
Northampton	2,052	690	2,742	2.8	2.1	
South Northamptonshire	275	113	388	1.9	1.4	
Wellingborough	646	224	870	2.9	2.2	
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>12,797</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Ashfield	1,994	559	2,553	6.1	5.0	
Bassetlaw	1,737	600	2,337	5.3	4.3	
Broxtowe	1,064	397	1,461	4.7	3.7	
Gedling	1,229	456	1,718	5.1	4.0	
Mansfield	1,715	489	2,204	6.1	4.8	
Newark and Sherwood	1,083	329	1,412	4.2	3.2	
Rushcliffe	810	302	1,112	3.3	2.5	
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,470	581	2,051	3.1	2.4	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4,038	1,245	5,283	4.3	3.4	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,750	541	2,291	3.0	2.3	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
Bridgnorth	347	130	477	2.9	2.2	
North Shropshire	437	144	581	3.0	2.3	
Oswestry	356	176	532	3.8	2.8	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	807	250	1,057	2.5	1.9	
South Shropshire	325	107	432	3.7	2.7	
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>10,812</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
Cannock Chase	1,021	364	1,385	4.3	3.2	
East Staffordshire	1,250	414	1,664	3.8	2.8	
Lichfield	689	297	986	2.3	1.7	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,164	378	1,542	4.1	3.0	
South Staffordshire	976	382	1,358	5.3	3.9	
Stafford	1,065	380	1,445	2.4	1.8	
Staffordshire Moorlands	751	342	1,093	4.0	2.9	
Tamworth	918	421	1,339	4.9	3.5	
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
North Warwickshire	485	207	692	2.7	2.0	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,236	482	1,718	4.7	3.4	
Rugby	700	264	964	2.2	1.6	
Stratford-on-Avon	599	258	857	1.8	1.3	
Warwick	1,116					

# C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at November 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
<b>Devon</b>	6,759	2,706	9,465	3.6	2.8	<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>					6.7
East Devon	849	375	1,224	3.3	2.5	Antrim	620	235	855	4.1	
Exeter	1,384	474	1,858	2.7	2.5	Ards	1,054	378	1,432	7.4	
Mid Devon	517	194	711	3.2	2.5	Armagh	862	336	1,198	6.6	
North Devon	1,111	439	1,550	4.4	3.3	Ballymena	890	289	1,179	4.7	
South Hams	694	309	1,003	3.6	2.5	Ballymoney	491	136	627	7.5	
Teignbridge	1,104	444	1,548	4.2	3.2	Banbridge	402	146	548	5.6	
Tomridge	744	335	1,079	5.8	4.2	Belfast	8,564	1,974	10,538	5.7	
West Devon	356	136	492	3.3	2.6	Carrickfergus	581	212	793	9.0	
<b>Dorset</b>	2,391	858	3,249	2.4	1.9	Castlereagh	712	223	935	4.3	
Christchurch	268	82	350	2.1	1.7	Coleraine	1,280	437	1,717	8.0	
East Dorset	326	142	468	1.9	1.5	Cookstown	474	176	650	7.2	
North Dorset	240	90	330	1.7	1.2	Craigavon	1,133	376	1,509	4.3	
Purbeck	257	107	364	2.4	2.0	Derry	3,620	858	4,478	10.3	
West Dorset	528	203	731	1.9	1.6	Down	1,165	388	1,553	8.7	
Weymouth and Portland	772	234	1,006	5.5	4.4	Dungannon	608	258	866	5.0	
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	5,185	1,813	6,998	3.0	2.5	Fermanagh	1,429	417	1,846	8.9	
Cheltenham	1,147	341	1,488	2.7	2.3	Lame	430	145	575	6.3	
Cotswold	323	106	429	1.5	1.1	Limavady	674	213	887	9.7	
Forest of Dean	692	336	1,028	4.2	3.5	Lisburn	1,526	441	1,967	5.5	
Gloucester	1,645	531	2,176	3.6	3.4	Magherafelt	571	242	813	6.4	
Stroud	827	292	1,119	2.9	2.5	Moyle	417	149	566	14.3	
Tewkesbury	551	207	758	2.6	1.9	Newry and Mourne	2,094	564	2,658	9.3	
<b>Somerset</b>	4,186	1,556	5,742	3.0	2.5	Newtownabbey	1,030	317	1,347	5.3	
Mendip	887	368	1,255	3.4	2.7	North Down	1,071	412	1,483	7.1	
Sedgemoor	1,012	374	1,386	3.8	3.2	Omagh	1,004	341	1,345	7.7	
South Somerset	900	337	1,237	2.2	1.8	Strabane	1,090	265	1,355	11.7	
Taunton Deane	937	307	1,244	2.7	2.3						
West Somerset	450	170	620	5.4	3.8						
<b>Wiltshire</b>	2,176	869	3,045	1.8	1.4						
Kennet	462	182	644	2.3	1.6						
North Wiltshire	583	268	851	1.8	1.4						
Salisbury	564	199	763	1.7	1.3						
West Wiltshire	567	220	787	1.7	1.4						
<b>WALES</b>											
Blaenau Gwent	1,617	442	2,059	9.9	9.3						
Bridgend	1,969	546	2,515	5.0	4.5						
Caerphilly	2,473	678	3,151	6.8	5.9						
Cardiff	5,291	1,259	6,550	4.4	4.0						
Cardiff North	2,571	796	3,367	7.0	5.4						
Ceredigion	869	347	1,216	5.1	3.7						
Conwy	1,805	522	2,327	6.7	5.6						
Denbighshire	1,318	389	1,707	5.2	4.2						
Flintshire	1,631	528	2,159	3.7	3.3						
Gwynedd	2,505	811	3,316	7.5	5.8						
Isle of Anglesey	1,491	515	2,006	10.6	8.0						
Merthyr Tydfil	1,193	289	1,482	8.3	7.1						
Monmouthshire	840	314	1,154	3.8	3.0						
Neath Port Talbot	2,232	596	2,828	6.4	5.6						
Newport	2,290	659	2,949	4.9	4.4						
Pembrokeshire	2,362	752	3,114	9.1	6.8						
Powys	1,287	519	1,806	4.0	3.0						
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	3,474	910	4,384	6.1	5.2						
Swansea	3,975	993	4,968	5.8	5.2						
Torfaen	1,196	364	1,560	4.3	3.8						
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,755	442	2,197	5.0	4.3						
Wrexham	1,414	400	1,814	3.5	3.1						
<b>SCOTLAND</b>											
Aberdeen City	3,036	834	3,870	2.5	2.3						
Aberdeenshire	1,921	582	2,503	3.5	2.8						
Angus	1,689	668	2,357	6.3	5.4						
Argyll and Bute	1,664	546	2,210	6.6	4.8						
Clackmannanshire	1,015	328	1,343	9.4	8.2						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,618	864	3,482	6.3	5.2						
Dumfries City	4,118	1,021	5,139	7.4	6.8						
East Ayrshire	3,040	890	3,930	9.5	8.4						
East Dunbartonshire	1,070	344	1,414	6.0	5.0						
East Lothian	853	210	1,063	4.2	3.5						
East Renfrewshire	803	273	1,076	7.6	5.8						
Edinburgh, City of	6,599	1,805	8,404	3.2	2.8						
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	802	200	1,002	9.9	8.2						
Falkirk	2,533	831	3,364	6.3	5.7						
Fife	6,785	2,139	8,924	6.8	6.0						
Glasgow City	17,213	4,270	21,483	6.0	5.7						
Highland	3,663	1,280	4,943	5.9	4.9						
Inverclyde	1,789	498	2,287	6.6	6.2						
Midlothian	818	220	1,038	4.9	4.0						
Moray	1,212	428	1,640	5.3	4.0						
North Ayrshire	3,344	1,229	4,573	9.9	9.1						
North Lanarkshire	6,467	1,859	8,326	7.7	6.9						
Orkney Islands	225	87	312	4.1	3.1						
Perth and Kinross	1,568	492	2,060	3.8	3.2						
Renfrewshire	3,382	888	4,270	5.4	4.9						
Scottish Borders, The	1,239	349	1,588	3.9	3.3						
Shetland Islands	211	66	277	2.5	2.0						
South Ayrshire	2,146	737	2,883	6.4	5.5						
South Lanarkshire	4,951	1,471	6,422	6.4	5.7						
Stirling	1,260	376	1,636	4.4	3.9						
West Dunbartonshire	2,635	645	3,280	10.5	9.7						
West Lothian	2,269	575	2,844	4.7	4.3						

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system, Labour Market Statistics Helpline, 0207 473 3000

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants				Percent employee jobs and claimants	Percent workforce jobs and claimants	
<b>North East</b>						<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>					
Cleveland (former county)	3,006	649	3,655	11.3	10.2	Birkenhead	2,748	697	3,445	9.3	
Derbyshire	3,722	781	4,503	8.4	7.5	Boole	2,500	655	3,255	9.9	
Doncaster	2,188	571	2,759	13.8	12.7	Crosby	1,192	382	1,574	8.7	
Leeds	2,553	563	3,116	8.7	7.9	Knowsley North and Sefton East	2,256	664	2,920	9.9	
North Yorkshire	2,757	721	3,478	7.8	7.1	Knowsley South	2,687	775	3,462	12.9	
South Yorkshire	2,142	549	2,691	8.0	7.3	Liverpool, Garston	2,074	658	2,732	11.5	
						Liverpool, Riverside	4,018	1,132	5,150	4.9	
						Liverpool, Walton	3,136	817	3,953	14.2	
						Liverpool, Wavertree	2,826	814	3,640	11.7	
						Liverpool, West Derby	2,980	785	3,765	26.6	
						Southport	1,404	442	1,846	5.8	
						St. Helens North	1,487	391	1,878	8.6	
						St. Helens South	1,812	511	2,323	7.1	
						Wallasey	2,339	634	2,973	10.9	
						Wirral South	928	312	1,240	5.3	
						Wirral West	1,038	303	1,341	7.6	
<b>North West</b>						<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>					
Cheshire	1,593	395	1,988	5.7	4.9	<b>Humberside (former county)</b>					
Greater Manchester	2,037	521	2,558	6.2	5.6	Beverley and Holderness	1,151	448	1,599	4.5	
Merseyside	1,231	406	1,637	4.1	3.7	Brigg and Goole	1,128	373	1,501	5.6	
North East	1,349	303	1,652	7.8	7.0	Cleethorpes	1,693	544	2,237	7.4	
North West	1,474	364	1,838	9.6	8.5	East Yorkshire	1,408	489	1,897	6.3	
South East	1,498	427	1,925	9.3	8.0	Great Grimsby	2,747	689	3,436	6.8	
South West	1,247	421	1,668	5.7	5.2	Haltemprice and Howden	674	282	956	3.7	
						Kingston upon Hull East	2,580	697	3,277	11.0	
						Kingston upon Hull North	2,974	764	3,738	12.2	
						Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,651	707	3,358	4.9	
						Scunthorpe	1,335	396	1,731	4.0	
						<b>North Yorkshire</b>					

# C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Lincolnshire</b>					
Boston and Skegness	843	326	1,169	3.3	2.6
Gainsborough	1,032	365	1,397	5.8	4.7
Grantham and Stamford	709	330	1,039	2.7	2.4
Lincoln	1,780	467	2,247	4.3	3.9
Louth and Horncastle	1,030	428	1,518	6.0	4.3
Sleaford and North Hykeham	615	281	896	3.2	2.3
South Holland and The Deepings	530	246	776	2.3	1.8
<b>Northamptonshire</b>					
Corby	837	285	1,122	2.6	2.4
Daventry	497	249	746	1.9	1.5
Kettering	1,108	233	911	2.5	2.2
Northampton North	678	378	1,484	3.9	3.6
Northampton South	985	338	1,323	1.7	1.5
Wellingborough	913	331	1,244	2.9	2.6
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>					
Ashfield	1,673	461	2,134	5.5	4.8
Bassetlaw	1,421	470	1,891	5.4	4.8
Broxtope	885	348	1,233	4.7	3.7
Gedling	1,003	393	1,396	5.0	3.8
Mansfield	1,512	433	1,945	5.8	4.9
Newark	1,049	366	1,415	4.3	3.6
Nottingham East	3,029	795	3,824	7.1	6.8
Nottingham North	2,140	566	2,706	10.1	9.6
Nottingham South	2,077	585	2,672	2.5	2.4
Rushcliffe	810	302	1,112	3.3	2.7
Sherwood	1,312	359	1,671	7.5	6.2
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>					
<b>Herefordshire</b>					
Hereford	930	384	1,314	2.9	2.3
Leominster	607	217	824	3.5	2.7
<b>Shropshire</b>					
Ludlow	590	212	802	3.3	2.5
North Shropshire	793	320	1,113	3.3	2.8
Shrewsbury and Atcham	807	250	1,057	2.6	2.2
Telford	1,106	341	1,447	3.9	3.6
Wrekin, The	726	225	951	2.3	2.1
<b>Staffordshire</b>					
Burton	1,230	394	1,624	3.6	3.3
Cannock Chase	1,082	378	1,460	5.0	4.4
Lichfield	607	266	873	2.9	2.4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	879	270	1,149	3.8	3.0
South Staffordshire	756	301	1,057	4.7	3.4
Stafford	963	333	1,296	2.9	2.5
Staffordshire Moorlands	725	277	1,002	4.1	3.3
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,623	450	2,073	3.4	3.2
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,040	340	1,380	4.7	4.3
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,417	474	1,891	5.7	5.2
Stone	530	288	818	2.8	2.3
Tamworth	1,020	472	1,492	4.4	3.8
<b>Warwickshire</b>					
North Warwickshire	830	365	1,195	3.3	2.9
Nuneaton	941	342	1,283	4.0	3.6
Rugby and Kenilworth	764	287	1,051	2.3	2.1
Stratford-on-Avon	567	244	811	1.8	1.4
Warwick and Leamington	1,034	326	1,360	2.2	2.0
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>					
Aldridge - Brownhills	863	304	1,167	4.6	4.2
Birmingham Edgbaston	2,157	690	2,847	6.9	6.5
Birmingham Erdington	2,335	587	2,922	8.9	8.2
Birmingham Hall Green	1,679	498	2,177	14.5	13.5
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,411	638	3,049	15.8	14.6
Birmingham Ladywood	5,561	1,450	7,011	3.7	3.4
Birmingham Northfield	1,719	476	2,195	9.4	8.8
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,627	843	3,470	12.4	11.5
Birmingham Selly Oak	2,066	614	2,680	8.0	7.4
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	4,895	1,308	6,203	13.5	12.4
Birmingham Yardley	1,696	491	2,187	7.0	6.5
Coventry North East	2,000	545	2,545	6.0	5.4
Coventry North West	1,421	424	1,845	6.4	5.8
Coventry South	1,550	417	1,967	2.7	2.5
Dudley North	1,916	547	2,463	6.5	5.9
Dudley South	1,444	473	1,917	4.7	4.2
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,428	436	1,864	5.6	5.1
Meriden	1,429	450	1,879	6.0	5.4
Solihull	734	281	1,015	2.2	2.0
Stourbridge	1,206	405	1,611	5.1	4.6
Sutton Coldfield	872	320	1,192	3.9	3.7
Walsall North	1,932	495	2,427	7.4	6.7
Walsall South	1,984	576	2,560	4.9	4.5
Warley	2,018	631	2,649	8.7	8.2
West Bromwich East	1,893	571	2,464	6.6	6.2
West Bromwich West	2,175	670	2,845	5.4	5.0
Wolverhampton North East	1,766	491	2,257	8.5	7.7
Wolverhampton South East	1,815	510	2,325	7.5	6.8
Wolverhampton South West	1,641	517	2,158	5.1	4.7
<b>Worcestershire</b>					
Bromsgrove	860	324	1,184	3.5	2.8
Mid Worcestershire	569	240	809	2.0	1.7
Redditch	943	362	1,305	3.4	3.1
West Worcestershire	548	202	750	2.6	2.0
Worcester	990	297	1,287	3.0	2.7
Wyre Forest	928	361	1,289	3.5	2.8
<b>EAST</b>					
<b>Bedfordshire</b>					
Bedford	1,348	440	1,788	3.6	3.1
Luton North	1,165	411	1,576	7.8	7.1
Luton South	1,776	524	2,300	3.9	3.5
Mid Bedfordshire	426	190	616	2.3	1.7
North East Bedfordshire	496	227	723	2.8	2.2
South West Bedfordshire	645	249	894	2.5	2.1

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

## Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at November 11 1999

	Male	Female	All	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>a</sup>
				Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>					
Cambridge	1,123	347	1,470	2.3	2.0
Huntingdon	740	303	1,043	2.0	1.8
North East Cambridgeshire	981	418	1,399	4.3	3.9
North West Cambridgeshire	751	233	984	3.3	3.0
Peterborough	1,379	372	1,751	2.6	2.3
South Cambridgeshire	451	152	603	1.3	1.1
South East Cambridgeshire	579	228	807	2.0	1.8
<b>Essex</b>					
Basildon	1,049	396	1,445	3.3	3.0
Billericay	804	348	1,152	3.8	3.5
Braintree	763	326	1,089	3.1	2.8
Brentwood and Ongar	449	176	625	1.9	1.7
Castle Point	683	298	981	5.5	5.0
Colchester	937	376	1,313	2.4	2.1
Epping Forest	867	376	1,243	4.4	4.0
Harlow	1,044	369	1,413	3.4	3.1
Harwich	1,459	424	1,883	7.6	7.0
Maldon and East Chelmsford	702	276	978	4.2	3.8
North Essex	547	207	754	4.2	3.8
Rayleigh	591	235	826	3.8	3.5
Rochford and Southend East	2,095	574	2,669	5.2	4.7
Saffron Walden	410	179	589	1.6	1.4
Southend West	1,146	312	1,458	7.9	7.2
Thurrock	1,404	487	1,891	4.6	4.2
West Chelmsford	810	351	1,161	2.2	2.0
<b>Hertfordshire</b>					
Broxbourne	715	272	987	3.3	3.0
Hemel Hempstead	623	228	851	1.8	1.6
Hertford and Stortford	454	166	620	1.4	1.2
Hertsmer	578	211	789	2.0	1.8
Hitchin and Harpenden	518	169	687	2.1	1.9
North East Hertfordshire	445	167	612	2.0	1.8
South West Hertfordshire	543	173	716	2.5	2.2
St Albans	481	142	623	1.4	1.2
Stevenage	798	262	1,060	2.5	2.2
Watford	882	280	1,162	2.1	1.9
Welwyn Hatfield	507	197	704	1.4	1.2
<b>Norfolk</b>					
Great Yarmouth	2,775	932	3,707	10.1	9.3
Mid Norfolk	862	337	1,199	4.7	4.3
North Norfolk	962	317	1,279	4.5	4.1
North West Norfolk	1,139	423	1,562	3.9	3.6
Norwich North	1,291	349	1,640	4.7	4.3
Norwich South	1,851	533	2,384	2.9	2.6
South Norfolk	760	303	1,063	3.7	3.4
South West Norfolk	771	417	1,188	3.3	3.0
<b>Suffolk</b>					
Bury St Edmunds	558	220	778	1.7	1.5
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	674	232	906	2.9	2.6
Ipswich	1,570	427	1,997	3.6	3.2
South Suffolk	601	211	812	2.8	2.5
Suffolk Coastal	836	269	1,105	2.8	2.5
Waveney	2,172	684	2,856	8.3	7.6
West Suffolk	623	260	883	2.3	2.0
<b>LONDON</b>					
<b>Greater London</b>					
Barking	1,213	456	1,669	6.7	6.1
Battersea	1,530	595	2,125	5.1	4.6
Beckenham	1,322	452	1,774	7.0	6.4
Beithnal Green and Bow	4,112	1,121	5,233	6.5	5.9
Bexleyheath and Crayford	772	329	1,101	4.9	4.5
Brent East	2,380	815	3,195	12.0	11.0
Brent North	1,156	416	1,572	6.6	6.0
Brent South	2,829	904	3,733	7.2	6.6
Brentford and Isleworth	1,078	495	1,573	2.3	2.1
Bromley and Chislehurst	802	256	1,058	2.5	2.2
Camden and Peckham	3,137	1,143	4,280	18.1	16.6
Carshalton and Wallington	792	309	1,101	4.2	3.8
Chingford and Woodford Green	909	376	1,285	7.3	6.7
Chipping Barnet	975	388	1,363	4.2	3.8
Cities of London and Westminster	2,147	775	2,922	0.4	0.4
Croydon Central	674	232	906	4.0	3.6
Croydon North	1,813	654	2,467	9.5	8.7
Croydon South	780	291	1,071	3.6	3.2
Dagenham	1,171	434	1,605	5.8	5.3
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,497	1,018	3,515	17.4	15.9
Ealing North	1,511	571	2,082	7.4	6.8
Ealing Southall	2,155	762	2,917	5.7	5.2
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,751	873	3,624	5.6	5.1
East Ham	3,013	867	3,880	17.2	15.7
Edmonton	2,116	744	2,860	10.9	10.0
Eltham	1,431	507	1,938	14.3	13.1
Enfield North	1,535	520	2,055	4.8	4.4
Enfield, Southgate	1,236	530	1,766	8.2	7.5
Erith and Thamesmead	2,224	808	3,032	13.8	12.6
Feltham and Heston	1,061	386	1,447	3.0	2.7
Finchley and Golders Green	1,231	543	1,774	5.0	4.6
Greenwich and Woolwich	2,716	959	3,675	8.7	8.0
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,746	1,320	5,066	22.9	21.1
Hackney South and Shoreditch	3,776	1,349	5,125	7.4	6.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,222	910	3,132	5.0	4.6
Hampstead and Highgate	2,235	965	3,200	9.2	8.4
Harrow East	1,238	508	1,746	4.1	3.7
Harrow West	958	363	1,321	5.8	5.3
Hayes and Harlington	876	308	1,184	1.6	1.4
Hendon	1,680	567	2,247	5.2	4.7
Holborn and St Pancras	3,028	1,114	4,142	2.1	1.9
Hornchurch	724	310	1,034	5.1	4.6
Homsey and Wood Green	1,038	435	1,473	7.1	6.5
Ilford North	2,147	711	2,858	8.0	7.4
Ilford South	3,430	1,428	4,858	14.6	13.4
Islington North	2,531	1,101	3,632	3.3	3.0
Islington South and Finsbury					
<b>London (former county)</b>					
Barnet	408	168	576	1.4	1.2
Barnet and Hendon	513	171	684	1.3	1.1
Barnet and St John's Wood	511	148	659	1.7	1.5
Barnet and Willesden	371	133	504	0.9	0.8
Barnet and Woodbury	893	223	1,116	1.5	1.3
Barnet and Woodbury	758	224	982	3.4	3.0
Barnet and Woodbury	1,390	376	1,766	2.9	2.5
Barnet and Woodbury	489	170	659	1.1	0.9
Barnet and Woodbury	504	194	698	1.8	1.6
Barnet and Woodbury	310	110	420	1.1	1.0
<b>London (former county)</b>					



UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	Thousands
Month ending									
1998	Nov 12	271.3	194.3	77.0	264.4	10.4	186.1	78.3	
	Dec 10	258.1	191.4	66.7	263.4	-1.0	185.0	78.4	
1999	Jan 14	274.0	193.8	80.1	256.7	-6.7	180.3	76.4	
	Feb 11	279.1	199.9	79.2	262.2	5.5	185.6	76.6	
	Mar 11	258.4	186.5	71.9	267.2	5.0	189.4	77.8	
	Apr 8	249.9	177.0	72.9	252.1	-15.1	177.8	74.3	
	May 13	244.2	177.1	67.1	270.8	18.7	191.9	78.9	
	Jun 10	240.6	171.5	69.0	258.1	-12.7	183.7	74.4	
	Jul 8	295.8	199.1	96.7	239.7	-18.4	175.0	64.7	
	Aug 12	278.9	186.4	92.5	256.1	16.4	182.8	73.3	
	Sep 9	256.5	177.9	78.6	253.0	-3.1	180.9	72.1	
	Oct 14 R	261.1	183.8	77.3	250.1	-2.9	177.3	72.8	
	Nov 11 P	257.3	185.0	72.3	250.5	0.4	177.3	73.2	

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female	Thousands
Month ending									
1998	Nov 12	273.5	190.6	82.9	255.3	15.7	181.2	74.1	
	Dec 10	247.6	175.3	72.2	261.8	26.5	200.9	80.9	
1999	Jan 14	193.5	134.8	58.7	268.3	-13.5	190.6	77.7	
	Feb 11	267.0	207.3	79.7	259.4	-8.9	183.1	76.3	
	Mar 11	293.7	211.0	82.7	266.2	6.8	187.6	78.6	
	Apr 8	278.6	202.5	76.1	271.7	5.5	192.9	78.8	
	May 13	282.8	201.7	81.1	271.9	0.2	192.5	79.4	
	Jun 10	274.0	199.1	74.9	273.4	1.5	193.6	79.8	
	Jul 8	275.3	198.3	77.0	283.9	10.5	200.8	83.1	
	Aug 12	279.2	195.1	84.1	281.4	-2.5	199.5	81.9	
	Sep 9	299.0	205.1	94.0	257.9	-23.5	189.4	68.5	
	Oct 14 R	312.3	217.4	94.9	247.4	-10.5	179.5	67.9	
	Nov 11 P	276.6	195.3	81.3	259.8	12.4	186.8	73.0	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 75336094

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands	82.0	23.6	14.8	6.1	3.2	129.8
Found work	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.7
Works on average 16+ hours per week	4.2	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	7.6
Gone abroad	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.5
Claimed Income Support	4.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	11.8
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	3.6
Claimed another benefit	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4
Full-time education	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Approved training	4.5	1.7	4.9	2.5	1.3	14.9
Government supported training	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Automatic credits	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Attending court	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Ineffective claim	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.0
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kept claim	4.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	8.9
Not known	34.7	9.0	5.9	2.5	1.3	53.4
Called to see new claim review	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3
Total	147.6	43.7	33.3	16.6	9.5	251.3
As a percentage of those with a known destination	75.7	70.4	56.7	46.9	42.1	
Found work	4.1	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.9	4.8	3.8	3.8	2.6	
Gone abroad	1.4	3.0	3.4	4.6	6.6	
Claimed Income Support	3.8	7.2	8.0	13.8	18.4	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	5.3	
Claimed another benefit	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	
Full-time education	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Approved training	4.2	5.1	18.8	19.2	17.1	
Government supported training	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.3	
Automatic credits	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Attending court	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ineffective claim	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.3	2.6	
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kept claim	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.3	

Note: comprises claims only

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094.

# C.35 CLAIMANT COUNT

## Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 1999

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>North East</b>									
16-17	0.6	1.0	1.6	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.7	4.9	7.6	15	16	16	8	9	8
20-24	4.4	10.4	14.8	13	16	15	7	9	8
25-29	1.7	6.4	8.1	17	25	24	8	11	10
30-34	1.2	5.0	6.3	21	32	30	8	12	10
35-39	1.1	4.2	5.3	20	33	31	8	10	9
40-44	1.2	3.8	5.0	19	32	29	8	7	8
45-49	1.2	3.3	4.5	22	32	29	8	8	8
50-54	1.1	3.3	4.4	23	34	31	8	9	8
55-59	0.7	2.3	3.0	32	41	39	14	9	10
60 and over	0.0	0.9	0.9	151	42	44	64	9	9
<b>All ages</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>North West</b>									
16-17	1.1	1.6	2.7	18	17	17	12	12	12
18-19	5.3	7.2	11.0	28	30	30	16	17	16
20-24	9.5	16.0	23.0	26	32	30	14	18	16
25-29	4.3	10.5	13.7	36	54	49	16	24	20
30-34	2.8	7.7	9.8	44	71	65	17	29	25
35-39	2.5	5.9	7.8	37	79	70	14	28	24
40-44	2.5	4.4	6.3	41	82	70	15	28	23
45-49	2.6	4.8	5.8	41	89	73	16	28	23
50-54	2.6	4.0	6.0	47	74	65	18	24	21
55-59	1.6	2.8	4.0	63	94	84	25	27	26
60 and over	0.0	1.0	1.0	200	91	94	76	26	26
<b>All ages</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>									
16-17	0.9	1.4	2.2	9	7	8	6	5	5
18-19	4.1	7.4	11.6	14	14	14	8	8	8
20-24	7.4	16.1	23.5	12	14	13	7	8	7
25-29	3.2	10.4	13.7	18	25	23	8	11	10
30-34	2.2	7.9	10.1	19	32	29	8	12	11
35-39	2.0	6.1	8.2	17	34	30	6	12	10
40-44	2.3	4.8	7.1	18	35	29	6	12	10
45-49	2.3	4.2	6.5	19	35	29	6	12	10
50-54	2.2	4.2	6.5	21	36	31	7	12	10
55-59	1.3	3.0	4.4	34	46	43	12	13	13
60 and over	0.0	1.2	1.3	125	41	44	59	10	10
<b>All ages</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.6	1.1	7	7	7	5	5	5
18-19	2.6	4.6	7.2	13	13	13	7	8	8
20-24	5.0	10.3	15.3	11	14	13	6	8	8
25-29	2.3	6.5	8.8	15	22	20	7	10	9
30-34	1.6	5.0	6.6	17	27	24	8	11	10
35-39	1.3	3.9	5.2	18	29	26	8	11	10
40-44	1.4	2.9	4.4	16	29	24	6	11	10
45-49	1.6	2.7	4.3	18	29	25	8	11	10
50-54	1.6	2.8	4.4	19	30	26	8	10	10
55-59	1.0	2.1	3.1	29	40	37	12	12	12
60 and over	0.0	0.9	0.9	64	31	31	28	12	12
<b>All ages</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.5	9	10	10	7	7	7
18-19	4.1	6.8	10.8	14	15	15	8	9	9
20-24	7.1	14.3	21.5	14	16	16	7	9	8
25-29	3.2	9.1	12.4	18	25	23	8	11	10
30-34	2.2	6.8	9.1	19	32	29	8	14	11
35-39	1.9	5.2	7.2	19	35	31	7	13	11
40-44	1.9	4.0	5.9	18	37	31	7	13	11
45-49	2.0	3.7	5.7	19	33	28	7	13	11
50-54	2.1	3.6	5.7	21	36	31	8	13	11
55-59	1.5	2.9	4.4	33	43	40	12	13	13
60 and over	0.1	1.4	1.4	111	37	39	52	16	16
<b>All ages</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>East</b>									
16-17	0.4	0.6	1.0	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.7	4.2	6.9	12	12	12	7	7	7
20-24	4.8	9.6	14.5	11	13	13	6	7	7
25-29	2.4	6.6	9.0	17	21	20	7	9	8
30-34	1.6	5.2	6.7	18	27	25	8	11	10
35-39	1.3	4.1	5.4	19	28	26	7	11	10
40-44	1.5	3.3	4.8	18	29	27	8	11	10
45-49	1.7	3.0	4.7	22	31	29	8	10	10
50-54	1.8	3.1	4.9	23	32	30	12	11	11
55-59	1.2	2.3	3.5	28	36	33	12	12	12
60 and over	0.0	1.0	1.1	83	31	33	43	12	12
<b>All ages</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>London</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.3	10	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	4.5	6.4	10.9	15	15	15	8	9	9
20-24	9.9	16.1	25.9	16	19	18	8	10	10
25-29	7.0	13.9	20.9	21	28	26	9	13	13
30-34	4.6	12.3	16.9	26	39	35	11	17	17
35-39	3.3	9.2	12.5	28	44	40	11	19	19
40-44	2.8	6.2	9.0	29	47	41	11	20	20
45-49	2.6	4.8	7.4	29	55	46	11	18	18
50-54	2.6	4.1	6.7	34	53	46	12	18	18
55-59	1.9	3.2	5.1	47	63	57	15	22	22
60 and over	0.1	1.4	1.5	118	57	61	52	19	19
<b>All ages</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

# CLAIMANT COUNT C.35

## Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 1999

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
<b>South East</b>									
16-17	0.6	0.7	1.2	7	7	7	5	4	5
18-19	3.0	5.0	7.9	10	11	11	6	6	6
20-24	5.5	11.7	17.3	10	12	11	5	6	6
25-29	3.2	8.5	11.7	15	19	18	6	9	8
30-34	2.1	6.8	8.9	18	26	24	8	10	9
35-39	1.8	5.5	7.3	18	28	26	7	11	10
40-44	1.9	4.3	6.2	19	28	25	7	10	9
45-49	2.0	3.9	5.8	19	31	26	7	11	9
50-54	2.1	3.9	6.0	21	32	28	7	11	10
55-59	1.5	3.0	4.5	29	39	35	10	12	12
60 and over	0.0	1.3	1.3	121	33	36	48	10	11
<b>All ages</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>South West</b>									
16-17	0.5	0.7	1.2	8	7	7	6	4	5
18-19	2.7	4.4	7.0	11	12	11	6	6	6
20-24	5.1	10.2	15.2	10	12	11	6	6	6
25-29	2.7	7.2	9.8	15	19	19	7	9	8
30-34	1.8	5.6	7.4	19	26	24	7	11	10
35-39	1.6	4.3	5.8	16	27	24	6	10	9
40-44	1.5	3.3	4.8	18	30	26	7	10	9
45-49	1.7	3.0	4.7	19	30	26	7	10	9
50-54	1.8	3.1	4.9	22	37	31	9	11	10
55-59	1.2	2.4	3.6	32	41	38	11	12	12
60 and over	0.0	0.9	0.9	123	26	29	23	9	9
<b>All ages</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>England</b>									
16-17	5.8	7.9	13.8	9	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	31.6	53.5	85.0	13	14	14	7	8	8
20-24	58.7	120.2	178.9	12	15	14	6	8	7
25-29	30.0	82.8	112.8	16	24	22	8	11	10
30-34	20.1	64.9	85.0	20	34	31	8	13	11
35-39	16.9	50.6	67.5	20	34	30	7	11	10
40-44	17.1	38.5	55.6	20	35	30	7	12	10
45-49	17.7	33.6	51.3	21	36	30	8	12	10
50-54	18.0	33.3	51.3	23	36	32	8	12	10
55-59	11.9	24.9	36.8	33	44	40	12	13	13
60 and over	0.4	10.4	10.7						

# C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>	Australia <sup>b</sup>	Austria <sup>c</sup>	Belgium <sup>d</sup>	Canada <sup>b</sup>	Denmark <sup>d</sup>	Finland <sup>d</sup>	France <sup>d</sup>	Germany (FR)
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>g</sup></b>												
1992		9.2	6.8	10.1	10.8	4.0	7.3	11.2	9.2	11.7	10.4	6.6
1993		10.7	7.3	10.5	10.9	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994		11.1	7.1	9.6	9.7	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995		10.7	6.8	8.7	8.5	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996		10.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	4.3	9.7	9.7	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997		10.6	6.6	7.0	8.5	4.4	9.4	9.2	5.6	12.7	12.3	8.9
1998		10.0	6.4	6.3	8.0	4.7	9.5	8.4	5.1	11.4	11.7	9.4
1998	Oct	9.7	6.3	6.2	7.6	4.7	9.3	8.0	4.8	10.9	11.6	9.1
	Nov	9.7	6.4	6.2	7.9	4.7	9.1	8.0	4.6	10.8	11.6	9.1
	Dec	9.7	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	8.0	4.7	10.8	11.5	9.3
1999	Jan	9.6	6.3	6.3	7.5	4.6	9.2	7.8	4.9	10.8	11.4	9.0
	Feb	9.5	6.3	6.2	7.5	4.6	9.1	7.8	4.7	10.7	11.4	9.0
	Mar	9.4	6.2	6.2	7.5	4.5	9.1	7.8	4.6	10.6	11.4	9.0
	Apr	9.4	6.3	6.2	7.6	4.5	9.0	8.3	4.6	10.5	11.3	9.1
	May	9.3	6.2	6.0	7.5	4.3	9.0	8.1	4.5	10.3	11.2	9.1
	Jun	9.3	6.3	5.9	7.2	4.3	9.0	7.6	4.5	10.2	11.2	9.1
	Jul	9.2	6.2	5.9	6.9	4.3	9.0	7.7	4.4	10.1	11.0	9.1
	Aug	9.2	6.2	5.9	7.1	4.3	9.1	7.8	4.4	10.0	11.0	9.2
	Sep	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.3	4.2	8.9	7.5	4.3	10.0	10.8	9.2
	Oct	9.1	6.1	..	7.1	4.2	8.9	7.2	..	10.0	10.6	9.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS<sup>h</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1998	Nov		1,325	743	235	520	1,263	167	360	2,934	4,124	4,124
	Dec		1,311	710	231	520	1,273	167	357	2,917	4,158	4,158
1999	Jan		1,307	704	226	524	1,248	167	356	2,905	4,092	4,092
	Feb		1,312	697	238	519	1,249	167	356	2,892	4,076	4,076
	Mar		1,308	696	232	515	1,242	164	354	2,876	4,076	4,076
	Apr		1,292	707	228	509	1,323	163	352	2,847	4,090	4,090
	May		1,285	702	222	510	1,288	160	351	2,841	4,108	4,108
	Jun		1,269	680	222	509	1,204	157	348	2,823	4,121	4,121
	Jul		1,234	661	220	511	1,223	153	347	2,770	4,119	4,119
	Aug		1,215	683	220	514	1,223	155	346	2,779	4,119	4,119
	Sep		1,212	703	217	502	1,195	154	345	2,695	4,127	4,127
	Oct		1,203	674	211	..	1,148	..	343	..	4,116	4,116
	Nov		1,192	641	..	..	1,109	..	..	..	4,081	4,081
	% rate: latest month		4.1	6.7	6.3	11.5	6.9	5.6	13.4	11.1	10.4	10.4
	Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS<sup>h</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
1992			2,779	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2,818	2,993	2,993
1993			2,919	939	222	550	1,649	345	441	2,999	3,443	3,443
1994			2,639	856	215	589	1,541	340	453	3,094	3,693	3,693
1995			2,326	766	216	597	1,422	285	427	2,976	3,622	3,622
1996			2,122	783	231	588	1,469	242	405	3,063	3,980	3,980
1997			1,602	791	233	570	1,413	217	367	3,102	4,400	4,400
1998			1,362	750	238	541	1,305	180	285	2,977	N/A	N/A
1998	Nov		1,284	707	242	522	1,215	150	350	3,019	3,946	3,946
	Dec		1,294	704	271	526	1,202	155	376	2,987	4,197	4,197
1999	Jan		1,386	755	301	527	1,345	193	376	3,054	4,455	4,455
	Feb		1,379	781	298	516	1,325	177	367	2,998	4,465	4,465
	Mar		1,347	736	252	503	1,323	169	355	2,890	4,288	4,288
	Apr		1,320	705	231	489	1,361	164	342	2,783	4,145	4,145
	May		1,276	689	200	479	1,311	150	336	2,712	3,998	3,998
	Jun		1,245	649	182	475	1,171	141	353	2,648	3,938	3,938
	Jul		1,264	624	179	524	1,275	153	366	2,640	4,027	4,027
	Aug		1,263	653	180	552	1,250	159	340	2,741	4,024	4,024
	Sep		1,224	713	180	532	1,086	163	328	2,738	3,943	3,943
	Oct		1,165	643	194	..	1,047	..	327	..	3,883	3,883
	Nov		1,147	610	..	..	1,046	..	..	..	3,901	3,901
	% rate: latest month		4.0	6.4	5.8	12.2	6.6	5.1	13.1	N/A	10.0	10.0
	Latest month: change on a year ago		-0.5	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	-1.1	-0.6	-1.0	N/A	-0.2	-0.2

# UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent											
		Greece <sup>e</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>e</sup>	Italy <sup>f</sup>	Japan <sup>f</sup>	Luxembourg <sup>e</sup>	Netherlands <sup>d</sup>	Norway <sup>d</sup>	Portugal <sup>c</sup>	Spain <sup>e</sup>	Sweden <sup>b</sup>	Switzerland <sup>d</sup>	United States <sup>b</sup>
<b>STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED<sup>g</sup></b>													
1992		7.9	15.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.4	5.6	2.9	7.4
1993		8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.7	9.1	3.8	6.8
1994		8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.4	3.6	6.1
1995		9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.3	5.6
1996		9.6	11.6	12.0	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997		9.8	9.8	12.1	3.4	2.8	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998		10.7	7.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	4.0	3.3	5.1	18.8	8.3	..	4.5
1998	Oct	..	7.4	11.8	4.3	2.9	3.6	..	4.8	18.5	7.7	..	4.5
	Nov	..	7.3	11.8	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.8	18.1	7.7	..	4.4
	Dec	..	7.3	11.7	4.4	2.6	3.5	..	4.7	17.3	7.6	..	4.3
1999	Jan	..	7.2	11.7	4.5	2.8	3.4	..	4.7	17.0	7.7	..	4.3
	Feb	..	7.0	11.6	4.7	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.6	16.7	7.3	..	4.4
	Mar	..	6.9	11.5	4.8	2.8	3.4	..	4.6	16.2	7.4	3.2	4.2
	Apr	..	6.8	11.5	4.8	2.9	3.3	..	4.9	15.9	7.3	..	4.3
	May	..	6.8	11.4	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.1	4.8	15.7	6.8	..	4.2
	Jun	..	6.7	11.5	4.8	2.8	3.2	..	4.7	15.8	7.0	3.0	4.3
	Jul	..	6.7	11.4	4.9	2.8	3.2	..	4.8	15.6	6.8	..	4.3
	Aug	..	6.5	..	4.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.7	15.6	6.9	..	4.2
	Sep	..	6.4	..	4.6	2.7	3.0	..	4.7	15.4	6.8	..	4.2
	Oct	..	6.2	..	4.6	2.7	..	..	4.6	15.3	6.6	..	4.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS<sup>h</sup> SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1998	Nov	287	214	..	3,020	53	259	56	..	1,778	..	120	6,080
	Dec	282	212	..	2,940	52	255	56	..	1,766	..	119	6,021
1999	Jan	282	209	2845	3,010	55	249	60	..	1,745	..	116	5,950
	Feb	296	205	..	3,150	54	248	59	..	1,721	..	112	6,127
	Mar	304	202	..	3,250	54	237	59	..	1,703	..	108	5,783
	Apr	328	200	2744	3,260	55	233	58	..	1,689	..	104	6,022
	May	..	200	..	3,140	54	236	..	..	1,666	..	100	5,795
	Jun	..	196	..	3,280	54	224	..	..	1,644	..	97	5,975
	Jul	..	194	..	3,300	55	219	..	..	1,628	..	96	5,947
	Aug	..	192	..	3,170	55	212	..	..	1,624	..	92	5,853
	Sep	..	187	..	3,150	..	214	..	..	1,604	..	91	5,836
	Oct	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,766
	Nov	..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,743
	% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	11.8	4.6	N/A	3.1	N/A	..	N/A	..	2.5	4.1
	Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	-0.5	0.0	N/A	-0.2	N/A	..	N/A	..	-0.2	-0.1
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS<sup>h</sup> NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
1992		185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	232	92	9,384
1993		176	294	2,335</									

# D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All</b>	<b>MGSF</b>	<b>YBSK</b>	<b>YBZL</b>	<b>YBZO</b>	<b>YBZR</b>	<b>YBZU</b>	<b>YBZX</b>	<b>YCAD</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	28,698	27,851	822	4,597	7,507	9,877	5,055	847
1993	28,564	27,758	714	4,423	7,616	9,952	5,059	806
1994	28,556	27,749	734	4,173	7,685	10,017	5,142	807
1995	28,558	27,746	759	4,006	7,701	10,103	5,177	813
1996	28,694	27,906	835	3,907	7,681	10,233	5,250	788
1997	28,865	28,041	876	3,786	7,689	10,227	5,458	824
1998	28,868	28,076	861	3,705	7,588	10,265	5,653	793
1999	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>29,010</b>	<b>28,211</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>7,518</b>	<b>10,344</b>	<b>5,752</b>	<b>799</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,063	28,264	877	3,730	7,509	10,367	5,779	799
Oct-Dec	29,087	28,283	881	3,720	7,494	10,391	5,800	805
Nov 98-Jan 99	29,150	28,346	883	3,736	7,507	10,399	5,819	804
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	29,175	28,373	876	3,741	7,507	10,410	5,833	803
185	161	-38	2	-115	176	131	24	
Jan-Mar 1999	29,174	28,364	868	3,738	7,488	10,429	5,839	810
Feb-Apr	29,172	28,352	864	3,719	7,475	10,450	5,839	820
Mar-May (Spr)	29,159	28,327	856	3,706	7,466	10,457	5,842	833
Apr-Jun	29,155	28,325	842	3,697	7,451	10,481	5,859	830
May-Jul	<b>29,140</b>	<b>28,317</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>7,439</b>	<b>10,501</b>	<b>5,855</b>	<b>823</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,176	28,347	829	3,704	7,442	10,515	5,860	828
Jul-Sep	29,226	28,400	842	3,722	7,443	10,518	5,877	825
Aug-Oct	<b>29,194</b>	<b>28,372</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>10,521</b>	<b>5,884</b>	<b>823</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-1</b>
Percent	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	-0.5	0.2	0.5	-0.1
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-115</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>24</b>
Percent	0.6	0.6	-4.3	0.1	-1.5	1.7	2.3	3.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>MGSG</b>	<b>YBSL</b>	<b>YBZM</b>	<b>YBZP</b>	<b>YBZS</b>	<b>YBZV</b>	<b>YBZY</b>	<b>YCAE</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	16,263	15,948	430	2,514	4,369	5,435	3,199	316
1993	16,097	15,830	365	2,430	4,396	5,470	3,169	267
1994	16,074	15,800	379	2,304	4,440	5,489	3,186	274
1995	16,062	15,766	391	2,210	4,433	5,547	3,182	296
1996	16,076	15,800	438	2,146	4,391	5,589	3,232	276
1997	16,110	15,830	440	2,086	4,371	5,581	3,346	280
1998	16,086	15,804	438	2,029	4,313	5,589	3,431	283
1999	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>16,121</b>	<b>15,853</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>268</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,157	15,887	451	2,032	4,259	5,645	3,498	270
Oct-Dec	16,177	15,908	457	2,024	4,246	5,668	3,511	270
Nov 98-Jan 99	16,203	15,927	457	2,029	4,247	5,675	3,520	276
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,222	15,943	452	2,035	4,241	5,682	3,532	280
Jan-Mar 1999	16,215	15,927	443	2,036	4,226	5,688	3,530	287
Feb-Apr	16,207	15,919	447	2,033	4,214	5,694	3,531	289
Mar-May (Spr)	16,212	15,916	443	2,022	4,208	5,702	3,541	296
Apr-Jun	16,209	15,912	436	2,030	4,200	5,712	3,542	297
May-Jul	<b>16,197</b>	<b>15,904</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>5,719</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>293</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,210	15,911	419	2,025	4,185	5,733	3,549	298
Jul-Sep	16,236	15,939	430	2,030	4,191	5,736	3,552	297
Aug-Oct	<b>16,218</b>	<b>15,929</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>5,739</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-4</b>
Percent	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.0	-1.3
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-82</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>22</b>
Percent	0.6	0.5	-5.3	0.1	-1.9	2.0	1.9	8.1
<b>Female</b>	<b>MGSH</b>	<b>YBSM</b>	<b>YBZN</b>	<b>YBZQ</b>	<b>YBZT</b>	<b>YBZW</b>	<b>YBZZ</b>	<b>YCAF</b>
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	12,435	11,903	392	2,083	3,137	4,442	1,856	532
1993	12,467	11,928	348	1,993	3,220	4,482	1,891	539
1994	12,482	11,949	355	1,869	3,245	4,528	1,957	533
1995	12,496	11,980	368	1,796	3,268	4,557	1,995	517
1996	12,618	12,106	395	1,761	3,290	4,644	2,018	512
1997	12,755	12,212	436	1,700	3,318	4,646	2,112	544
1998	12,782	12,272	423	1,676	3,276	4,676	2,222	510
1999	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>12,889</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>531</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,906	12,377	426	1,698	3,250	4,722	2,281	529
Oct-Dec	12,910	12,375	423	1,696	3,249	4,723	2,289	535
Nov 98-Jan 99	12,946	12,418	426	1,707	3,261	4,724	2,299	528
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	12,953	12,430	424	1,706	3,266	4,728	2,301	523
Jan-Mar 1999	12,959	12,436	425	1,702	3,262	4,741	2,310	523
Feb-Apr	12,965	12,433	418	1,686	3,261	4,756	2,308	532
Mar-May (Spr)	12,947	12,410	413	1,685	3,258	4,756	2,301	537
Apr-Jun	12,946	12,413	406	1,667	3,251	4,769	2,317	533
May-Jul	<b>12,943</b>	<b>12,413</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>530</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,966	12,436	410	1,679	3,257	4,782	2,312	530
Jul-Sep	12,990	12,461	412	1,692	3,252	4,782	2,325	529
Aug-Oct	<b>12,976</b>	<b>12,443</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>533</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>
Percent	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.7	-0.9	0.0	1.2	0.6
<b>Over last 12 months</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2</b>
Percent	0.7	0.7	-3.3	-0.3	-1.0	1.4	2.9	0.4

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic activity by age

Percent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
Economic activity rates (%) <sup>a</sup>	MGWG	MGSO	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	63.3	79.2	59.5	78.2	82.6	85.8	69.0	84.4
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.3	76.2	83.1	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	56.3	76.0	83.1	84.9	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.5	58.3	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	62.9	78.6	59.7	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.4	8.1
1998	62.7	78.4	58.9	75.8	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
<b>3-month averages</b>								
<b>Aug-Oct 1998</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.0	78.8	60.4	76.3	83.9	84.7	69.3	7.8
Oct-Dec	63.0	78.8	60.7	76.1	83.8	84.8	69.5	7.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	63.1	79.0	60.8	76.4	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.8
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	63.2	79.0	60.4	76.5	84.3	84.8	69.6	7.8
Jan-Mar 1999	63.2	79.0	59.9	76.5	84.2	84.8	69.6	7.9
Feb-Apr	63.1	78.9	59.7	76.1	84.3	84.9	69.4	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.1	78.8	59.1	75.7	84.4	84.9	69.3	8.1
Apr-Jun	63.1	78.8	58.1	75.6	84.4	85.0	69.4	8.1
May-Jul	<b>63.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.1	78.8	57.4	75.6	84.7	85.1	69.2	8.1
Jul-Sep	63.2	78.9	58.3	75.9	84.9	85.0	69.3	8.0
Aug-Oct	<b>63.1</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Changes</b>								
<b>Over last 3 months</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Over last 12 months	0.2	0.2	-2.2	-0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1</	

# D.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Aged 16-59 (F/64 (M))																
	Total aged 16 and over	Total	Does not want job	Wants a job	Wants job but not seeking in last 4 weeks								Wants job and seeking work but not available to start				
					Available to start work in next 2 weeks				Reasons for not seeking				All		Students		Other
					Available	Not available	Discouraged workers	Long-term sick	Looking after family/home	Students	Other	All	Students				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
<b>All Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YBVZ</b>	<b>YBWC</b>	<b>YCFE</b>	<b>YCFI</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFL</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFO</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>		
1993	16,836	7,484	5,336	2,147	1,867	871	998	143	413	745	210	344	276	116	158		
1994	16,909	7,560	5,295	2,263	2,030	922	1,111	132	502	786	229	371	229	100	128		
1995	17,016	7,661	5,382	2,278	2,038	925	1,116	105	522	769	238	393	238	118	118		
1996	17,031	7,629	5,315	2,313	2,127	896	1,235	101	579	771	260	407	260	91	97		
1997	17,033	7,637	5,249	2,386	2,179	779	1,404	88	690	739	266	389	266	91	113		
1998	17,187	7,731	5,337	2,394	2,175	733	1,447	73	753	736	246	359	217	90	125		
1999	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124		
<b>3-month averages</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSN</b>	<b>YBVZ</b>	<b>YBWC</b>	<b>YCFE</b>	<b>YCFI</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFL</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFO</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFR</b>		
Aug-Oct 1998	17,111	7,648	5,263	2,373	2,155	705	1,448	67	778	713	246	352	222	88	138		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,070	7,605	5,254	2,351	2,131	696	1,438	63	752	702	248	357	220	85	128		
Oct-Dec	17,060	7,597	5,269	2,332	2,114	696	1,419	65	749	693	240	364	215	87	127		
Nov 98-Jan 99	17,010	7,545	5,254	2,299	2,092	687	1,405	70	739	688	230	364	206	81	127		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	16,998	7,528	5,281	2,259	2,048	681	1,366	74	736	662	222	364	207	81	127		
Jan-Mar 1999	17,012	7,547	5,280	2,266	2,054	672	1,375	78	743	664	217	365	212	74	139		
Feb-Apr	17,027	7,570	5,303	2,269	2,058	670	1,387	75	744	658	224	361	212	79	131		
Mar-May (Spr)	17,053	7,606	5,294	2,310	2,100	683	1,415	70	752	670	236	364	209	86	124		
Apr-Jun	17,071	7,618	5,306	2,300	2,098	665	1,433	66	751	680	240	356	202	88	116		
May-Jul	17,098	7,636	5,333	2,293	2,088	680	1,411	62	752	667	241	365	204	86	119		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,076	7,616	5,348	2,266	2,064	681	1,380	62	732	653	247	362	202	86	117		
Jul-Sep	17,038	7,573	5,294	2,280	2,075	701	1,370	64	757	674	249	370	208	92	115		
Aug-Oct	17,081	7,612	5,329	2,275	2,063	685	1,373	63	741	646	245	370	214	96	119		
<b>Changes</b>																	
Over last 3 months	-17	-24	-3	-18	-25	4	-39	1	-11	-21	4	6	10	10	0		
Percent	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.8	-1.2	0.7	-2.7	0.8	-1.5	-3.1	1.8	1.5	4.7	11.5	-0.4		
Over last 12 months	-30	-36	67	-98	-92	-20	-76	-4	-37	-67	-1	18	-8	8	-16		
Percent	-0.2	-0.5	1.3	-4.1	-4.3	-2.9	-5.2	-6.2	-4.7	-9.4	-0.4	5.1	-3.6	8.7	-11.7		
<b>Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>	<b>YCFG</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFV</b>	<b>YCFY</b>	<b>YCFZ</b>	<b>YCGB</b>	<b>YCGE</b>	<b>YCGH</b>		
1993	5,888	2,584	1,813	778	651	305	346	85	259	42	111	148	122	58	65		
1994	5,975	2,656	1,815	848	731	323	408	82	323	47	121	156	112	58	52		
1995	6,070	2,745	1,905	846	733	319	414	82	325	49	128	164	109	57	52		
1996	6,156	2,781	1,887	899	811	339	473	89	361	68	139	180	85	41	44		
1997	6,231	2,831	1,898	937	840	371	511	51	417	68	136	164	96	52	43		
1998	6,355	2,935	1,958	981	873	277	600	45	474	74	127	151	106	53	53		
1999	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48		
<b>3-month averages</b>	<b>MGSI</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>	<b>YCFG</b>	<b>YCFJ</b>	<b>YCFM</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFV</b>	<b>YCFY</b>	<b>YCFZ</b>	<b>YCGB</b>	<b>YCGE</b>	<b>YCGH</b>		
Aug-Oct 1998	6,362	2,919	1,943	965	873	267	606	41	483	73	123	154	94	45	46		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,334	2,891	1,938	955	860	263	597	35	471	68	122	159	95	45	51		
Oct-Dec	6,323	2,877	1,934	945	854	266	587	35	463	70	121	164	91	46	46		
Nov 98-Jan 99	6,305	2,864	1,932	941	848	269	577	41	454	70	120	161	90	42	46		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	6,294	2,855	1,926	934	837	268	566	43	449	71	118	160	90	44	50		
Jan-Mar 1999	6,310	2,877	1,947	930	832	267	560	47	451	70	113	155	97	41	57		
Feb-Apr	6,326	2,893	1,964	927	837	266	572	44	458	70	116	149	91	42	46		
Mar-May (Spr)	6,330	2,902	1,965	936	846	270	576	41	463	70	120	152	89	41	48		
Apr-Jun	6,341	2,913	1,965	940	853	262	591	40	463	69	125	155	87	43	45		
May-Jul	6,361	2,928	1,976	947	855	270	586	38	456	67	125	170	91	44	46		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,357	2,927	1,984	941	852	271	580	36	442	70	128	174	90	47	44		
Jul-Sep	6,339	2,905	1,957	947	855	282	572	37	453	69	127	172	94	49	44		
Aug-Oct	6,364	2,921	1,978	938	845	274	567	37	444	68	120	180	95	51	44		
<b>Changes</b>																	
Over last 3 months	3	-6	3	-9	-10	4	-19	-1	-12	-1	-5	10	4	7	-4		
Percent	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-1.0	-1.1	1.5	-3.3	-2.9	-2.7	-1.8	-4.0	5.6	4.2	17.0	-8.1		
Over last 12 months	2	3	35	-27	-28	7	-39	-4	-39	-8	-2	26	1	6	-5		
Percent	0.0	0.1	1.8	-2.8	-3.2	2.5	-6.4	-10.3	-8.0	-10.4	-1.9	16.7	1.0	13.2	-10.4		
<b>Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YBWB</b>	<b>YBWE</b>	<b>YCFH</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFO</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFW</b>	<b>YCFZ</b>	<b>YCGC</b>	<b>YCGF</b>	<b>YCGI</b>	<b>YCGL</b>		
1993	10,948	4,900	3,523	1,369	1,216	565	652	58	154	702	99	195	154	58	94		
1994	10,934	4,904	3,481	1,416	1,299	598	703	53	179	739	109	215	117	42	73		
1995	10,946	4,916	3,477	1,432	1,305	605	702	43	197	720	110	229	128	61	68		
1996	10,874	4,848	3,428	1,413	1,315	556	761	42	218	703	120	228	98	44	53		
1997	10,802	4,807	3,351	1,449	1,339	509	833	37	272	671	130	225	111	38	71		
1998	10,832	4,796	3,378	1,412	1,302	456	846	28	279	663	119	208	111	37	75		
1999	10,723	4,704	3,330	1,373	1,254	413	839	29	289	600	116	212	120	45	76		
<b>3-month averages</b>	<b>MGSK</b>	<b>YBSP</b>	<b>YBWB</b>	<b>YBWE</b>	<b>YCFH</b>	<b>YCFK</b>	<b>YCFN</b>	<b>YCFO</b>	<b>YCFQ</b>	<b>YCFW</b>	<b>YCFZ</b>	<b>YCGC</b>	<b>YCGF</b>	<b>YCGI</b>	<b>YCGL</b>		
Aug-Oct 1998	10,749	4,730	3,319	1,408	1,281	438	843	28	295	640	124	198	128	43	88		
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,736	4,714	3,316	1,396	1,271	433	840	28	281	633	127	198	125	40	85		
Oct-Dec	10,737	4,720	3,335	1,387	1,261	430	832	30	286	623	119	200	124	41	84		
Nov 98-Jan 99	10,705	4,681	3,321	1,358	1,244	418	828	30	285	618	110	202	115	39	78		
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	10,704	4,673	3,355	1,325	1,212	413	801	31	288	592	103	205	113	37	77		
Jan-Mar 1999	10,702	4,670	3,333	1,336	1,222	405	815	31	292	594	103	210	115	33	78		
Feb-Apr	10,701	4,677	3,339	1,342	1,220	404	816	30	286	588	108	212	121	37	78		
Mar-May (Spr)	10,723	4,704	3,330	1,373	1,254	413	839	29	289	600	116	212	120	45	76		
Apr-Jun	10,729	4,705	3,341	1,360	1,245	403	842	27	289	610	115	201	114	44	71		
May-Jul	10,737	4,709	3,357	1,346	1,233	410	825	24	296	600	116	194	113	42	72		
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,719	4,690	3,364	1,324	1,212	41											

# D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## Economic inactivity by age

Per cent, seasonally

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							
	MGSI	YBTL	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
<b>Economic inactivity rates (%)<sup>a</sup></b>								
<b>All</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	36.7	20.8	40.5	21.8	17.4	14.2	31.0	91.6
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.2	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.7	23.8	16.9	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	43.7	24.0	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.5	41.7	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.1	21.4	40.3	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.6	91.9
1998	37.3	21.6	41.1	24.2	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Aug-Oct 1998	37.1	21.3	39.8	23.7	16.2	15.4	30.9	92.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	37.0	21.2	39.6	23.7	16.1	15.3	30.7	92.2
Oct-Dec	37.0	21.2	39.3	23.9	16.2	15.2	30.5	92.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	36.9	21.0	39.2	23.6	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.2
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	36.8	21.0	39.6	23.5	15.7	15.2	30.4	92.2
Jan-Mar 1999	36.8	21.0	40.1	23.5	15.8	15.2	30.4	92.1
Feb-Apr	36.9	21.1	40.3	23.9	15.7	15.1	30.6	92.0
Mar-May (Spr)	36.9	21.2	40.9	24.3	15.6	15.1	30.7	91.9
Apr-Jun	36.9	21.2	41.9	24.4	15.6	15.0	30.6	91.9
May-Jul	37.0	21.2	42.5	24.6	15.5	14.9	30.8	92.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.9	21.2	42.6	24.4	15.3	14.9	30.8	91.9
Jul-Sep	36.8	21.1	41.7	24.1	15.1	15.0	30.7	92.0
Aug-Oct	36.9	21.2	42.1	23.9	15.3	15.1	30.8	92.0
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.2	2.2	0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	25.8	13.2	39.3	16.1	5.0	5.5	26.1	91.1
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.3	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.4	17.8	5.4	6.7	27.7	92.4
1995	27.4	14.8	43.5	18.2	5.9	6.9	28.5	91.8
1996	27.7	15.0	40.2	17.4	6.7	7.5	28.2	92.4
1997	27.9	15.2	41.4	17.6	6.5	8.0	27.8	92.4
1998	28.3	15.6	39.9	19.5	6.3	8.4	28.0	92.3
1999	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Aug-Oct 1998	28.3	15.5	40.0	18.7	6.7	8.3	27.7	92.8
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28.2	15.4	39.3	18.8	6.6	8.1	27.5	92.7
Oct-Dec	28.1	15.3	38.5	19.2	6.7	7.9	27.4	92.7
Nov 98-Jan 99	28.0	15.2	38.6	18.9	6.5	7.8	27.3	92.6
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	28.0	15.2	39.2	18.7	6.5	7.8	27.2	92.5
Jan-Mar 1999	28.0	15.3	40.3	18.6	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.3
Feb-Apr	28.1	15.4	39.8	18.8	6.7	7.9	27.5	92.2
Mar-May (Spr)	28.1	15.4	40.4	19.3	6.6	7.8	27.4	92.1
Apr-Jun	28.1	15.5	41.3	18.9	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.0
May-Jul	28.2	15.5	42.8	19.2	6.6	7.8	27.5	92.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28.2	15.5	43.4	19.2	6.5	7.7	27.6	92.0
Jul-Sep	28.1	15.4	41.9	19.1	6.1	7.7	27.7	92.0
Aug-Oct	28.2	15.5	42.9	18.8	6.2	7.8	27.8	92.2
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Over last 12 months	-0.1	-0.1	2.9	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.5
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Spring quarters (Mar-May)</b>								
1992	46.8	29.1	41.7	27.6	30.0	22.8	38.1	91.9
1993	46.8	29.1	46.0	28.3	29.0	23.1	37.8	91.8
1994	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.8	23.1	36.8	91.9
1995	46.7	29.1	44.0	30.2	28.4	23.4	36.8	92.1
1996	46.3	28.6	43.3	28.7	27.7	22.9	37.1	92.2
1997	45.9	28.2	39.1	26.5	23.1	22.9	36.7	91.7
1998	45.9	28.1	40.6	29.7	26.3	22.9	35.8	92.2
1999	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	35.2	91.8
<b>3-month averages</b>								
Aug-Oct 1998	45.5	27.7	39.7	29.0	26.1	22.6	35.2	91.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	45.4	27.6	39.9	28.9	26.0	22.5	35.0	91.9
Oct-Dec	45.4	27.6	40.1	28.9	26.0	22.6	34.9	91.8
Nov 98-Jan 99	45.3	27.4	39.8	28.5	25.5	22.7	34.7	91.9
Dec 98-Feb 99 (Win)	45.2	27.3	40.1	28.5	25.3	22.7	34.8	92.0
Jan-Mar 1999	45.2	27.3	39.9	28.7	25.2	22.5	34.7	92.0
Feb-Apr	45.2	27.3	40.8	29.4	25.1	22.4	34.8	91.9
Mar-May (Spr)	45.3	27.5	41.5	29.4	24.9	22.5	34.8	91.8
Apr-Jun	45.3	27.5	42.5	30.2	24.9	22.3	34.8	91.9
May-Jul	45.3	27.5	42.2	30.3	24.7	22.2	35.2	91.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	45.3	27.4	41.7	29.9	24.4	22.3	35.2	91.9
Jul-Sep	45.2	27.3	41.5	29.4	24.4	22.4	34.9	91.9
Aug-Oct	45.2	27.4	41.2	29.3	24.8	22.5	34.8	91.9
<b>Changes</b>								
Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.0
Over last 12 months	-0.2	-0.3	1.6	0.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0

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

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

# EARNINGS E.1

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector				Private sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMM	LNMQ	LNMI	LNMI	LNPI	LNPI	LNPK	LNPK	LNPK	LNPK
<b>Per cent change over previous 12 months</b>												
<b>Monthly rate</b>												
<b>Headline rate<sup>a</sup></b>												
1995=100												
1994	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
1997	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0
1998	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5
1999	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9
1997	108.2	107.5	107.9	107.5	104.6	104.8	105.0	105.0	107.5	108.0	108.0	108.0
1998	107.5	111.3	108.6	109.0	106.8	106.6	106.7	106.0	107.4	109.7	109.7	109.7
1999	107.5	111.3	109.6	110.9	105.8	106.1	106.2	106.9	108.0	110.4	110.4	110.4
1998	108.8	111.7	110.2	111.7	106.1	106.6	106.6	107.3	109.5	111.1	111.1	111.1
1999	112.5	111.3	110.9	111.3	107.2	106.9	106.9	107.3	113.7	111.9	111.9	111.9
1998	110.7	111.7	111.3	112.3	106.4	107.0	107.1	107.3	111.7	112.4	112.4	112.4
1999	111.7	111.7	111.7	112.3	106.4	107.3	107.3	107.3	113.0	113.5	113.5	113.5
1998	118.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	106.4	107.3	107.3	107.3	121.0	113.5	113.5	113.5
1999	113.1	112.7	113.2	113.1	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	114.7	114.0	114.0	114.0
1998	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.1	108.3	108.1	108.1	108.7	114.4	114.5	114.5	114.5
1999	112.6	113.1	113.1	113.1	108.8	108.7	108.7	108.7	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.1
1998	114.0	113.8	114.0	114.0	109.2	109.1	109.1	109.1	115.2	115.0	115.0	115.0
1999	112.4	114.0	114.0	114.5	110.6	109.6	109.6	109.8	112.8	115.0	115.0	115.0
1998	112.8	114.5	114.5	114.5	110.0	109.8	109.8	109.8	113.4	115.7	115.7	115.7
1999	112.6	114.8	114.8	115.6	109.6	110.0	110.0	110.0	113.3	116.0	116.0	116.0
1998	113.7	115.2	115.2	115.6	109.8	110.5	110.5	110.4	114.7	116.4	116.4	116.4
1999	117.2	115.6	115.6	115.6	110.6	110.4	110.4	110.4	118.9	116.8	116.8	116.8
1998	115.7	116.4	116.4	117.2	110.3	111.3	111.3	111.8	117.0	117.7	117.7	117.7
1999	117.5	117.2	117.2	117.8	111.1	111.6	111.6	111.8	119.0	118.7	118.7	118.7
1998	124.0	117.8	117.8	117.8	110.6	111.8	111.8	111.8	127.4	119.2	119.2	119.2
1999	117.3	117.2	117.2	117.8	111.6	112.5	112.5	112.5	118.8	118.4	118.4	118.4
1998	117.9	117.8	117.8	117.8	113.4	113.3	113.3	113.3	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0
1999	118.6	119.0	119.0	119.0	114.5	114.0	114.0	114.0	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1
1998	119.0	118.9	118.9	119.0	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	120.3	120.1	120.1	120.1
1999	117.9	119.6	119.6	119.8	114.4	113.7						

# E.2 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry <sup>c</sup>	Mining and quarrying	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'n g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual	104.8	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1
1998	Averages	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	108.3	108.3
1996	Oct	100.6	100.2	102.9	101.5	102.0	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.1	104.7	101.6	101.0	101.0
	Nov	101.7	100.8	103.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	101.9	102.5	101.7	105.1	102.4	101.0	101.0
	Dec	102.6	101.2	104.1	102.4	103.4	102.7	102.3	102.9	101.9	106.2	102.5	101.0	101.0
1997	Jan	103.3	101.6	103.7	103.0	103.7	102.4	102.7	103.1	101.9	106.3	102.3	102.0	102.0
	Feb	103.8	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.8	102.2	103.0	103.2	102.0	106.5	102.4	102.0	102.0
	Mar	103.9	101.6	103.1	104.3	104.3	101.8	103.0	103.6	102.5	106.0	102.9	102.0	102.0
	Apr	104.5	102.4	103.6	104.8	105.1	102.4	103.7	104.0	103.5	106.3	103.8	104.0	104.0
	May	104.7	103.1	104.0	105.2	106.2	102.9	104.2	104.4	104.4	107.0	104.0	104.0	104.0
	June	104.7	103.3	105.1	105.5	106.7	103.8	105.0	104.8	105.2	107.1	104.4	105.0	105.0
	July	105.0	103.8	105.6	105.6	107.1	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.4	108.1	104.8	105.0	105.0
	Aug	104.8	103.8	105.8	105.2	106.5	105.0	105.4	105.8	105.5	107.4	104.7	105.0	105.0
	Sep	104.6	103.9	105.4	104.9	106.8	105.6	105.5	106.1	105.5	108.6	105.1	105.0	105.0
	Oct	104.0	103.9	105.6	104.8	107.4	106.4	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.0	105.3	105.0	105.0
	Nov	104.8	104.6	106.6	105.2	109.1	106.5	106.4	106.7	106.6	109.0	106.3	105.0	105.0
	Dec	106.1	105.6	107.0	105.3	110.0	106.4	107.5	107.1	107.2	109.2	106.7	105.0	105.0
1998	Jan	106.4	105.9	106.4	105.8	110.7	105.8	108.2	107.7	107.7	109.5	106.9	105.0	105.0
	Feb	106.8	105.9	105.3	106.5	110.6	105.5	109.0	108.0	110.0	110.0	107.0	105.0	105.0
	Mar	106.8	105.9	105.0	107.7	111.2	105.6	109.1	108.6	108.0	110.3	107.1	105.0	105.0
	Apr	108.0	106.6	105.8	108.6	111.8	106.4	109.6	109.6	108.2	112.0	108.0	105.0	105.0
	May	108.7	107.7	106.3	109.1	112.6	107.4	110.0	110.4	108.6	113.1	108.6	105.0	105.0
	June	108.9	108.4	107.5	109.4	112.1	108.0	110.9	110.5	109.1	113.5	108.8	105.0	105.0
	July	108.7	108.8	107.7	109.8	112.2	108.3	111.3	110.4	109.8	114.4	108.9	105.0	105.0
	Aug	108.4	108.2	108.2	109.7	111.4	108.7	111.8	110.5	110.1	114.6	108.7	105.0	105.0
	Sep	108.7	108.2	107.8	109.8	111.3	109.3	111.7	111.2	110.2	114.8	108.8	105.0	105.0
	Oct	109.3	108.0	107.9	109.4	110.9	110.1	112.1	111.5	110.0	114.1	108.2	105.0	105.0
	Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	105.0	105.0
	Dec	110.6	109.9	108.7	109.8	111.9	111.1	114.5	111.7	110.5	113.4	108.5	105.0	105.0
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	105.0	105.0
	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	105.0	105.0
	Mar	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	105.0	105.0
	Apr	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	105.0	105.0
	May	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	105.0	105.0
	June	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	105.0	105.0
	July	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	105.0	105.0
	Aug	109.7	110.3	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	105.0	105.0
	Sep R	109.8	110.3	112.5	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.5	110.0	105.0	105.0
	Oct P	110.3	110.5	113.2	112.1	116.8	113.9	120.3	115.7	114.4	117.2	110.0	105.0	105.0
Per cent change on the year		LNLN	LNLN	LNLO	LNLN	LNLQ	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN	LNLN
1997	Oct	3.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.7	3.7	
	Nov	3.1	3.8	2.7	2.9	5.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	
	Dec	3.4	4.3	2.7	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.1	4.1	5.2	2.8	4.1	4.1	
1998	Jan	3.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	3.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	3.0	4.5	4.5	
	Feb	2.9	4.5	1.9	2.9	6.5	3.2	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	4.5	
	Mar	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.3	6.7	3.7	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	
	Apr	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.1	4.1	
	May	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	4.4	
	June	4.1	4.9	2.3	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.6	5.5	3.7	6.0	4.2	4.2	
	July	3.5	4.8	2.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.8	3.9	3.9	
	Aug	3.4	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.6	3.5	6.1	4.4	4.4	6.7	3.9	3.9	
	Sep	3.9	4.1	2.3	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.7	4.4	5.7	3.5	3.5	
	Oct	5.1	4.0	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	5.9	5.2	3.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	
	Nov	5.0	4.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	2.0	
	Dec	4.2	4.1	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	1.6	
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	4.1	4.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	5.3	6.5	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	
	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	1.0	
	Mar	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.9	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	
	Apr	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.0	6.3	1.6	3.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	
	May	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.7	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	
	June	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	
	July	0.7	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	1.0	
	Aug	0.9	1.2	3.9	1.3	3.2	3.7	6.6	2.6	3.2	2.3	0.9	0.9	
	Sep R	3.6	1.0	4.3	1.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.1	
	Oct P	6.2	1.0	2.3	4.9	2.5	5.3	3.4	7.3	3.7	4.0	2.8	1.6	

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

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

# EARNINGS E.2

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication <sup>e</sup>	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work <sup>d</sup>	Other services <sup>f</sup>
March 1996=100		(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)
		LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI	LOUJ
1997	Annual	101.6	101.1	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	104.2	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.1	104.7
1998	Averages	106.3	103.8	110.4	110.8	101.8	110.8	108.3	113.3	110.2	103.6	107.7	114.7	114.7
1996	Oct	96.8	102.5	99.3	101.6	95.1	101.7	100.5	101.5	99.8	100.1	103.8	100.9	100.9
	Nov	97.8	102.4	100.0	101.5	94.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	100.5	100.3	103.0	101.9	101.9
	Dec	99.0	103.2	100.5	102.0	94.7	103.6	101.5	102.3	101.2	99.9	102.5	102.4	102.4
1997	Jan	99.5	101.8	100.9	102.1	95.1	104.5	102.1	102.9	101.8	100.1	102.6	103.1	103.1
	Feb	99.8	100.9	101.2	102.5	95.5	105.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	100.2	1		

# E.4 EARNINGS

## Average Earnings Index:<sup>a</sup> main industrial sectors

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

1995=100		Whole economy				Private sector				Public sector				
		Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1997	Jul	108.2	4.0	3.7	0.3	108.8	4.5	4.2	0.3	105.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	
	Aug	107.3	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.4	4.8	4.5	0.3	106.8	3.0	2.9	0.1	
	Sep	107.5	4.1	3.9	0.2	107.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	106.7	2.2	2.1	0.1	
	Oct	107.5	4.4	4.4	0.0	108.0	5.0	4.9	0.1	105.8	2.2	2.3	-0.1	
	Nov	108.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	109.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	106.1	2.5	2.6	-0.1	
	Dec	112.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	113.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	107.2	2.6	2.7	-0.1	
	1998	Jan	110.7	4.9	4.6	0.3	111.7	5.5	5.2	0.3	106.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
		Feb	111.7	5.3	4.6	0.7	113.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	106.5	2.8	2.8	0.0
		Mar	118.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	121.0	5.9	4.5	1.4	106.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
		Apr	113.1	5.8	5.1	0.7	114.7	6.7	5.9	0.8	106.8	2.1	2.1	0.0
		May	113.2	6.1	5.2	0.9	114.4	6.8	5.6	1.2	108.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1
		Jun	112.6	5.3	4.8	0.5	113.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	108.8	4.0	3.8	0.2
Jul		114.0	5.4	4.9	0.5	115.2	5.9	5.2	0.7	109.2	3.6	3.8	-0.2	
Aug		112.4	4.7	4.5	0.2	112.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	110.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	
Sep		112.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	113.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	110.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
Oct		112.6	4.7	4.5	0.2	113.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	109.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	
Nov		113.7	4.5	4.8	-0.3	114.7	4.7	5.1	-0.4	109.8	3.4	3.4	0.0	
Dec		117.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	118.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.6	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	117.5	5.1	3.8	1.3	119.0	5.3	3.7	1.6	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5	
	Mar	124.0	5.0	3.5	1.5	127.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	
	Apr	117.3	3.7	3.3	0.4	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	111.6	4.5	3.9	0.6	
	May	117.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	119.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	113.4	4.7	4.0	0.7	
	Jun	118.6	5.4	4.2	1.2	119.6	5.4	4.1	1.3	114.5	5.3	4.7	0.6	
	Jul	119.0	4.3	3.5	0.8	120.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	113.6	4.0	3.4	0.6	
	Aug	117.9	4.9	3.7	1.2	118.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	114.4	3.4	3.0	0.4	
	Sep R	117.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	118.7	4.6	3.8	0.8	114.1	3.7	3.3	0.4	
	Oct P	118.3	5.1	3.7	1.4	119.4	5.4	3.7	1.7	114.0	4.0	3.6	0.4	
			Production				of which: manufacturing				Services			
			Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)				Change on year (%)			
		Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	Index including bonus	Including bonus	Excluding bonus <sup>a</sup>	Bonus effect <sup>a</sup>	
1997	Jul	109.0	3.5	3.4	0.1	109.2	3.7	3.5	0.2	107.9	4.1	3.8	0.3	
	Aug	107.2	4.2	3.9	0.3	107.5	4.5	4.2	0.3	107.2	4.5	4.2	0.3	
	Sep	107.5	3.9	3.9	0.0	107.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	107.2	4.2	4.0	0.2	
	Oct	108.6	4.2	4.0	0.2	108.9	4.5	4.4	0.1	107.1	4.4	4.4	0.0	
	Nov	110.6	4.7	4.1	0.6	110.8	4.8	4.3	0.5	108.2	4.5	4.0	0.5	
	Dec	112.7	4.4	4.1	0.3	112.9	4.6	4.4	0.2	112.5	5.2	4.3	0.9	
	1998	Jan	110.3	4.7	4.4	0.3	110.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	110.9	4.8	4.6	0.2
		Feb	112.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	112.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	111.7	5.4	4.6	0.8
		Mar	117.0	5.5	4.6	0.9	117.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	119.0	5.4	4.0	1.4
		Apr	113.3	5.2	4.5	0.7	113.4	5.0	4.6	0.4	113.2	6.0	5.3	0.7
		May	112.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	112.7	4.5	4.6	-0.1	113.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
		Jun	112.9	4.4	4.2	0.2	113.1	4.5	4.3	0.2	112.3	5.3	4.8	0.5
Jul		114.2	4.8	4.3	0.5	114.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	113.7	5.4	4.9	0.5	
Aug		112.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	112.2	4.7	4.4	0.3	
Sep		112.1	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.4	4.3	4.0	0.3	112.6	5.0	4.6	0.4	
Oct		113.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	113.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	112.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	
Nov		114.3	3.4	3.7	-0.3	114.7	3.5	3.7	-0.2	113.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4	
Dec		116.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	116.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	117.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	
1999	Jan <sup>a</sup>	114.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.0	4.1	3.6	0.5	116.0	4.6	4.5	0.1	
	Feb <sup>a</sup>	116.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	117.9	5.5	4.0	1.5	
	Mar	120.9	3.4	2.4	1.0	121.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	125.2	5.2	3.6	1.6	
	Apr	117.2	3.4	2.5	0.9	117.4	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.2	3.6	3.5	0.1	
	May	116.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	118.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	
	Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	119.2	6.1	4.8	1.3	
	Jul	118.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	119.1	4.7	3.8	0.9	
	Aug	116.4	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.9	0.2	118.1	5.3	3.8	1.5	
	Sep R	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	117.7	4.6	3.6	1.0	
	Oct P	118.0	4.1	3.8	0.3	118.7	4.4	4.3	0.1	118.0	5.4	3.6	1.8	

Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey, Average Earnings Index enquiries: 01928 792442

<sup>a</sup> As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses, and thus the bonus effects series, are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See pp207-208 of *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999 for further details.

R Revised  
P Provisional

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

All employee jobs: index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy			
1995=100		Percent change from a year earlier		Percent change from a year earlier			
		LNNQ	LOUW	LNNK	LOJE		
1992	1992	96.8	0.1	99.0	2.8		
	1993	96.6	-0.2	99.0	0.1		
	1994	96.3	-0.3	98.6	-0.5		
	1995	100.0	3.8	100.0	1.4		
	1996	105.0	5.0	101.7	1.7		
	1997	108.8	3.6	104.6	2.9		
	1998	114.3	5.1	108.2	3.4		
	1995	Q3	100.0	4.0	100.1	1.8	
		Q4	102.0	5.5	100.5	1.6	
		1996	Q1	103.0	4.4	100.7	1.2
		Q2	104.5	5.2	101.5	1.6	
		Q3	105.9	5.8	101.8	1.7	
Q4		106.6	4.5	102.7	2.2		
1997		Q1	106.4	3.3	103.6	2.8	
		Q2	108.4	3.7	104.3	2.8	
		Q3	109.0	3.0	104.9	2.9	
		Q4	111.3	4.4	105.7	3.0	
		1998	Q1	113.3	6.5	107.0	3.3
			Q2	113.8	5.0	107.6	3.1
	Q3		114.8	5.3	108.4	3.4	
	Q4		115.4	3.7	109.9	4.0	
	1999		Q1	115.7	2.1	111.6	4.4
			Q2	114.7	0.8	112.3	4.4
			Q3	114.1	-0.6	N/A	N/A
			1997	Mar	107.5	3.5	..
Apr				107.5	2.7	..	..
May				108.8	4.1	..	..
Jun				109.0	4.4	..	..
Jul				107.9	2.3	..	..
Aug		109.4		3.2	..	..	
Sep		109.8		3.5	..	..	
Oct		110.2		3.7	..	..	
Nov		111.9		5.3	..	..	
Dec	111.7	4.3		..	..		
1998	Jan	112.8		6.9	..	..	
	Feb	113.2		6.8	..	..	
	Mar	113.8	5.9	..	..		
	Apr	113.6	5.6	..	..		
	May	114.1	5.0	..	..		
	Jun	113.7	4.4	..	..		
	Jul	114.2	5.8	..	..		
	Aug	114.9	5.0	..	..		
	Sep	115.3	5.0	..	..		
	Oct	115.5	4.8	..	..		
	Nov	115.4	3.1	..	..		
	Dec	115.3	3.2	..	..		
1999	Jan	116.2	3.0	..	..		
	Feb	115.8	2.3	..	..		
	Mar	115.2	1.2	..	..		
	Apr	114.9	1.2	..	..		
	May	114.5	0.3	..	..		
	Jun	114.8	0.9	..	..		
	Jul	114.1	-0.1	..	..		
	Aug	114.2	-0.6	..	..		
	Sep	114.1	-1.0	..	..		
	Oct P	114.3	-1.1	..	..		
	Three months ending	1997	Mar	106.4	3.3	..	
		Apr	107.0	3.0	..	..	
May		107.9	3.4	..	..		
Jun		108.4	3.7	..	..		
Jul		108.5	3.6	..	..		
Aug		108.8	3.3	..	..		
Sep		109.0	3.0	..	..		
Oct		109.8	3.4	..	..		
Nov		110.6	4.1	..	..		
Dec		111.3	4.4	..	..		
1998		Jan	112.1	5.5	..	..	
		Feb	112.6	6.0	..	..	
	Mar	113.3	6.5	..	..		
	Apr	113.5	6.1	..	..		
	May	113.8	5.5	..	..		
	Jun	113.8	5.0	..	..		
	Jul	114.0	5.0	..	..		
	Aug	114.3	5.1	..	..		
	Sep	114.8	5.3	..	..		
	Oct	1					

# E.31 EARNINGS

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

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (l)	Canada (c)	Denmark (c)	France (d,h)	Germany (FR) (j)	Greece (c)	Irish Republic (c)	Italy (i,k)	Japan (b,e)	Netherlands (l)	Spain (b,c,l)	Sweden (c,g)	United States (f)
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1994	95.8	98.0	98.6	96.4	97.6	N/A	88.3	96.1	97.0	N/A	98.8	N/A	94.9	100.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	106.6
1997	108.8	104.0	104.1	107.9	105.4	105.1	117.1	106.9	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	111.4
1998	113.7	106.0	106.3	112.5	107.6	107.0	123.9	..	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	115.3
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1997	Q1	106.9	103.0	104.5	106.2	103.8	104.2	116.5	102.7	106.1	106.3	103.7	106.8	109.9
	Q2	108.0	104.0	104.3	107.5	105.3	117.5	103.4	106.3	105.1	104.4	104.4	110.4	112.0
	Q3	109.2	104.0	102.6	108.5	105.8	118.9	104.8	107.3	105.6	105.3	105.3	109.9	111.0
	Q4	110.9	104.0	105.0	109.3	106.1	115.5	106.9	107.7	105.0	105.7	111.0	112.6	112.6
1998	Q1	112.3	105.0	106.4	110.7	106.7	121.3	107.7	108.3	106.3	106.8	112.0	113.6	113.6
	Q2	113.2	106.0	107.2	112.0	107.4	124.0	109.8	109.6	104.8	107.5	112.1	116.6	116.6
	Q3	114.3	106.0	105.4	113.2	108.0	124.4	109.7	110.3	103.8	109.1	112.7	114.9	114.9
	Q4	115.1	106.0	106.2	114.3	108.2	125.9	..	111.0	104.4	109.2	113.7	118.1	118.1
1999	Q1	116.4	107.0	106.6	115.9	108.8	108.2	..	111.5	105.9	109.7	114.5	118.4	118.4
	Q2	117.1	108.0	106.1	116.4	109.5	109.8	..	111.9	107.7	110.3	115.3	117.9	117.9
	Q3	118.8	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.3	..	..	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>														
1997	Apr	107.5	..	104.0	..	..	105.3	..	106.2	104.9	104.3	..	110.8	110.8
	May	108.1	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	106.2	105.0	104.3	..	113.5	113.5
	Jun	108.4	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	106.4	105.4	104.5	..	112.7	112.7
	Jul	108.6	..	102.7	..	..	105.0	..	107.3	105.7	105.4	..	112.3	112.3
	Aug	109.4	..	103.0	..	..	..	..	107.3	106.3	105.2	..	110.5	110.5
	Sep	109.7	..	102.1	..	..	..	..	107.3	104.7	105.2	..	111.1	111.1
	Oct	110.0	..	103.9	..	..	105.7	..	107.7	104.8	105.7	..	111.3	111.3
	Nov	111.1	..	104.6	..	..	..	..	107.8	105.2	105.7	..	112.6	112.6
	Dec	111.5	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	107.8	104.9	105.7	..	114.1	114.1
1998	Jan	111.7	..	106.6	..	..	105.6	..	107.8	108.6	106.6	..	114.0	114.0
	Feb	112.4	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	107.9	105.1	106.8	..	112.8	112.8
	Mar	112.8	..	106.9	..	..	..	..	109.2	105.0	106.9	..	114.0	114.0
	Apr	112.9	..	107.2	..	..	107.2	..	109.5	104.6	107.4	..	116.3	116.3
	May	113.1	..	106.5	..	..	..	..	108.6	104.8	107.5	..	117.6	117.6
	Jun	113.5	106.0	107.9	..	..	..	..	109.7	105.0	107.5	..	116.1	116.1
	Jul	114.0	..	106.1	..	..	107.2	..	109.9	103.3	109.0	..	114.9	114.9
	Aug	114.3	..	105.0	..	..	..	..	110.5	103.3	109.0	..	114.5	114.5
	Sep	114.5	106.0	105.1	..	..	..	..	110.5	104.7	109.0	..	115.3	115.3
	Oct	115.0	..	105.6	..	..	108.0	..	110.9	105.3	109.3	..	115.5	115.5
	Nov	115.0	..	105.4	..	..	..	..	111.0	107.1	109.2	..	116.1	116.1
	Dec	115.2	106.0	107.6	..	..	..	..	111.0	100.7	109.0	..	116.8	116.8
1999	Jan	116.2	..	107.5	..	..	108.2	..	111.5	106.1	109.6	..	117.1	117.1
	Feb	116.2	..	106.6	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.6	109.6	..	116.3	116.3
	Mar	116.7	107.0	105.6	..	..	..	..	111.5	105.9	109.9	..	115.8	115.8
	Apr	116.9	..	105.0	..	..	109.8	..	111.9	105.7	110.3	..	117.6	117.6
	May	117.0	..	105.8	..	..	..	..	111.9	104.9	110.3	..	119.1	119.1
	Jun	117.4	108.0	107.5	..	..	..	..	111.8	104.4	110.3	..	117.1	117.1
	Jul	118.0	..	107.7	..	..	..	..	112.8	100.3	111.2	..	115.5	115.5
	Aug	118.9	..	105.9	..	..	..	..	112.8	103.6	111.2	..	115.5	115.5
	Sep	119.4	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	106.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Oct P	119.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>														
<b>Annual averages</b>														
1995	4	2	1	4	2	..	13	4	3	..	1	..	5	5
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	3	3	3	2	5	7	7
1997	4	2	3	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	5
1998	5	2	2	4	2	2	6	..	3	-1	3	3	4	4
<b>Quarterly averages</b>														
1997	Q2	..	2	2	4	4	9	2	4	3	3	6	4	4
	Q3	..	1	-1	4	3	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	4
	Q4	..	1	0	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	4
1998	Q1	5	2	2	4	3	4	5	2	0	3	5	3	3
	Q2	5	2	3	4	3	6	5	3	0	3	5	4	4
	Q3	5	2	3	4	3	5	5	3	-2	4	3	4	4
	Q4	4	2	1	5	2	9	..	3	-1	3	2	3	3
1999	Q1	4	2	0	5	2	..	..	3	0	3	2	2	2
	Q2	3	3	-1	4	2	..	..	2	-1	3	3	1	1
	Q3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Monthly</b>														
1997	Apr	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	4	3	3	..	3	3
	May	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	4
	Jun	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	4	4
	Jul	4	..	0	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	4	4
	Aug	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	5	5
	Sep	4	..	-3	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	4	4
	Oct	4	..	-1	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	5	5
	Nov	5	..	-1	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	4
	Dec	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	4
1998	Jan	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	-1	3	..	5	5
	Feb	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	5
	Mar	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	5	5
	Apr	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	3	0	3	..	5	5
	May	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	4
	Jun	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	4	4
	Jul	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	3	-2	3	..	3	3
	Aug	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	-3	4	..	4	4
	Sep	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	-3	4	..	4	4
	Oct	5	..	2	..	..	2	..	3	0	3	..	4	4
	Nov	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	3	3
	Dec	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	2	2
1999	Jan	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	-2	3	..	3	3
	Feb	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	3	3
	Mar	4	..	-2	..	..	2	..	3	1	3	..	1	1
	Apr	3	..	-1	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	..	1	1
	May	3	2	0	..	..	..	..	3	-4	3	..	1	1
	Jun	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	-3	2	..	1	1
	Jul	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	0	..	..	1	1
	Aug	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	..	..	..	..
	Sep	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
	Oct P	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

Notes

# F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Quarter/month	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	62.9	21.3	85.6	62.9	22.1	86.2	10.3	4.4	14.8
Jul-Sep 98	91.6	31.1	124.8	50.1	18.9	70.3	21.4	9.2	31.1
Oct-Dec 98	103.5	34.5	140.3	35.4	13.2	49.3	23.4	9.7	33.8
Jan-Mar 99	112.6	39.2	154.2	37.8	15.5	54.1	28.7	10.9	40.2
Apr-Jun 99	112.9	39.6	154.9	34.4	13.3	48.4	34.1	12.9	47.7
Jul 99	113.2	40.3	155.9	15.4	6.2	21.8	15.0	5.5	20.8
Aug 99	108.9	39.8	152.0	10.5	4.3	15.1	13.8	4.9	19.0
Sep 99	102.7	37.4	142.3	10.4	4.3	14.9	17.7	6.7	24.7
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Jan-Mar 98	10.3	3.6	14.2	11.8	4.3	16.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
Apr-Jun 98	60.8	20.6	82.8	60.5	21.2	83.0	10.0	4.2	14.4
Jul-Sep 98	88.5	30.0	120.7	48.3	18.2	67.9	20.6	8.8	29.9
Oct-Dec 98	99.6	33.2	135.1	33.6	12.4	46.8	22.5	9.3	32.4
Jan-Mar 99	108.2	37.5	148.2	36.3	14.9	52.0	27.7	10.5	38.9
Apr-Jun 99	108.5	37.9	148.8	33.2	12.8	46.7	32.9	12.4	46.1
Jul 99	108.9	38.6	150.0	15.1	6.1	21.5	14.7	5.3	20.4
Aug 99	105.5	38.1	145.9	10.1	4.2	14.5	13.5	4.8	18.5
Sep 99	98.3	35.7	136.2	10.1	4.2	14.4	17.3	6.5	24.1

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

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

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

# F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-September 1999

	Total	Gateway <sup>a</sup>	Options				Follow-through <sup>e</sup>
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>							
All <sup>c</sup>	142.3	69.3	48.15	12.48	19.96	8.20	7.51
Male	102.7	50.2	34.11	8.96	13.52	4.72	6.91
Female	37.4	18.0	13.41	3.40	6.15	3.36	0.51
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	18.2	7.8	6.75	1.61	3.00	1.17	0.96
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	19.6	10.3	5.61	0.95	3.10	1.20	0.36
White	115.0	54.2	40.5	11.1	15.9	6.6	6.9
Prefer not to say	6.7	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>							
All <sup>c</sup>	136.2	65.5	45.99	11.64	19.38	7.64	7.33
Male	98.3	47.4	32.66	8.38	13.16	4.38	6.74
Female	35.7	17.0	12.71	3.13	5.94	3.14	0.49
People with disabilities <sup>d</sup>	18.2	7.8	6.75	1.61	3.00	1.17	0.96
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	19.5	10.3	5.60	0.94	3.10	1.20	0.36
White	109.0	50.5	38.4	10.2	15.3	6.1	6.7
Prefer not to say	6.7	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2

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

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination<sup>a</sup>

Quarter/month of leaving	Total	Unsubsidised employment <sup>b</sup>	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>c</sup>	Not known <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
All	307.2	80.4	129.2	25.6	58.3	23.4	21.9	22.8	26.7	48.1
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>										
All	32	1.08	1.09	0.57	0.40	0.07	0.05	0.27	0.30	0.51
Jan-Mar 98	20.6	7.51	6.35	2.94	2.35	0.59	0.48	1.60	1.55	3.61
Apr-Jun 98	53.9	13.58	25.25	5.36	14.91	2.56	2.41	3.72	4.22	7.10
Jul-Sep 98	52.4	11.98	24.55	4.44	11.01	4.69	4.41	4.19	3.89	7.80
Oct-Dec 98	54.3	11.79	25.18	4.10	10.68	5.29	5.12	4.66	3.96	8.71
Jan-Mar 99	50.7	13.79	19.90	3.86	6.87	4.63	4.54	3.99	3.87	9.10
Apr-Jun 99	20.5	5.57	7.68	1.27	2.66	1.95	1.80	1.64	1.86	3.74
Jul 99	17.2	4.96	5.71	0.96	2.02	1.35	1.37	1.36	1.68	3.50
Aug 99	24.8	6.87	9.89	0.90	6.45	1.29	1.25	1.41	2.64	4.04
Sep 99										
<b>Males</b>										
Jan-Mar 98	14.6	5.48	4.67	2.18	1.74	0.33	0.43	0.83	1.02	2.57
Apr-Jun 98	37.7	9.80	18.04	3.99	10.32	1.51	2.23	2.00	2.79	5.05
Jul-Sep 98	37.2	8.54	17.99	3.19	7.95	2.77	4.08	2.29	2.66	5.74
Oct-Dec 98	39.0	8.61	18.61	3.00	7.73	3.14	4.74	2.53	2.80	6.50
Jan-Mar 99	36.2	10.08	14.60	2.80	4.91	2.69	4.20	2.10	2.70	6.73
Apr-Jun 99	14.7	4.13	5.59	0.92	1.90	1.12	1.66	0.90	1.30	2.81
Jul 99	12.4	5.10	6.89	0.68	4.31	0.75	1.15	0.73	1.75	3.02
Aug 99	17.5	5.10	6.89	0.68	4.31	0.75	1.15	0.73	1.75	3.02
Sep 99										
<b>Females</b>										
Jan-Mar 98	0.9	0.29	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.15
Apr-Jun 98	5.8	1.94	1.61	0.74	0.58	0.24	0.05	0.74	0.50	0.99
Jul-Sep 98	15.3	3.56	6.85	1.31	4.36	1.02	0.16	1.65	1.36	1.88
Oct-Dec 98	14.2	3.22	6.13	1.18	2.84	1.85	0.25	1.83	1.14	1.89
Jan-Mar 99	14.3	2.99	6.19	1.07	2.78	2.05	0.30	2.04	1.09	2.03
Apr-Jun 99	13.7	3.51	5.05	1.02	1.87	1.87	0.28	1.82	1.10	2.18
Jul 99	5.4	1.38	1.98	0.34	0.71	0.81	0.12	0.73	0.52	0.86
Aug 99	4.6	1.20	1.47	0.25	0.56	0.58	0.09	0.61	0.49	0.81
Sep 99	7.0	1.69	2.88	0.21	2.07	0.52	0.08	0.66	0.85	0.97

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

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

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

# GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

Quarter/month of leaving New Deal	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>					
<b>All New Deal leavers</b>					
Jan-Mar 98	2.16	1.08	0.27	0.30	0.51
Apr-Jun 98	14.44	7.60	1.62	1.56	3.65
Jul-Sep 98	29.95	14.17	3.89	4.47	7.42
Oct-Dec 98	32.42	13.88	4.84	4.69	9.02
Jan-Mar 99	38.90	15.25	5.78	6.24	11.64
Apr-Jun 99	46.07	19.20	5.33	8.15	13.38
Jul 99	20.35	8.05	2.29	4.25	5.77
Aug 99	18.54	7.35	1.86	3.94	5.39
Sep 99	24.13	10.19	2.01	5.66	6.27
<b>Those leaving before having a first interview</b>					
Jan-Mar 98	0.60	0.25	0.07	0.09	0.20
Apr-Jun 98	3.64	1.81	0.34	0.50	1.19
Jul-Sep 98	4.75	1.88	0.45	0.84	1.58
Oct-Dec 98	4.15	1.36	0.38	0.78	1.63
Jan-Mar 99	4.82	1.66	0.47	0.80	1.89
Apr-Jun 99	5.11	1.97	0.44	0.73	1.98
Jul 99	2.25	0.79	0.18	0.36	0.93
Aug 99	1.93	0.66	0.15	0.30	0.82
Sep 99	2.46	0.94	0.16	0.42	0.94
<b>Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview</b>					
Jan-Mar 98	1.55	0.83	0.21	0.21	0.31
Apr-Jun 98	10.61	5.90	1.26	1.05	2.42
Jul-Sep 98	23.86	11.70	3.27	3.38	5.52
Oct-Dec 98	23.71	10.61	3.81	3.11	6.17
Jan-Mar 99	24.29	10.12	4.20	3.16	6.82
Apr-Jun 99	25.64	11.82	3.56	3.15	7.11
Jul 99	10.55	4.78	1.47	1.50	2.81
Aug 99	9.57	4.30	1.21	1.39	2.67
Sep 99	12.50	5.93	1.25	2.22	3.10
<b>Those leaving having started an option<sup>a</sup></b>					
Jan-Jun 98 <sup>b</sup>	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.04
Jul-Sep 98	0.91	0.43	0.10	0.14	0.24
Oct-Dec 98	2.91	1.29	0.42	0.31	0.89
Jan-Mar 99	4.89	1.92	0.54	0.36	2.07
Apr-Jun 99	6.38	2.47	0.57	0.42	2.93
Jul 99	2.90	1.03	0.24	0.24	1.39
Aug 99	2.49	0.87	0.18	0.20	1.24
Sep 99	3.07	1.12	0.22	0.33	1.40

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

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

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

# F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 98	1.41	1.08	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.03	
Apr-Jun 98	9.37	7.60	1.76	3.14	2.99	0.15	
Jul-Sep 98	17.45	14.17	3.28	6.40	6.09	0.32	
Oct-Dec 98	16.95	13.88	3.07	7.77	7.46	0.32	
Jan-Mar 99	18.39	15.25	3.15	6.08	5.74	0.34	
Apr-Jun 99	22.69	19.20	3.49	8.02	7.66	0.36	
Jul 99	9.21	8.05	1.16	3.78	3.61	0.17	
Aug 99	8.30	7.35	0.95	2.78	2.64	0.14	
Sep 99	11.17	10.19	0.99	2.29	2.22	0.07	
<b>Male</b>							
Jan-Mar 98	1.02	0.77	0.26	0.29	0.27	0.02	
Apr-Jun 98	6.82	5.55	1.28	2.50	2.39	0.11	
Jul-Sep 98	12.67	10.24	2.44	5.05	4.82	0.24	
Oct-Dec 98	12.09	9.91	2.19	5.94	5.71	0.23	
Jan-Mar 99	13.48	11.18	2.30	4.72	4.48	0.24	
Apr-Jun 99	16.57	14.04	2.53	6.17	5.90	0.27	
Jul 99	6.82	0.86	0.86	2.79	2.79	0.00	
Aug 99	6.23	5.51	0.71	2.17	2.08	0.09	
Sep 99	8.31	7.57	0.74	1.77	1.71	0.06	
<b>Female</b>							
Jan-Mar 98	0.36	0.29	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	
Apr-Jun 98	2.44	1.97	0.47	0.61	0.57	0.04	
Jul-Sep 98	4.52	3.71	0.80	1.26	1.19	0.07	
Oct-Dec 98	4.56	3.72	0.84	1.72	1.64	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.65	3.84	0.81	1.29	1.19	0.10	
Apr-Jun 99	5.81	4.89	0.92	1.75	1.66	0.09	
Jul 99	2.28	1.98	0.29	0.81	0.77	0.04	
Aug 99	1.98	1.75	0.23	0.56	0.52	0.04	
Sep 99	2.74	2.50	0.24	0.49	0.48	0.01	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Jan-Mar 98	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	
Apr-Jun 98	0.75	0.63	0.12	0.29	0.28	0.01	
Jul-Sep 98	1.92	1.63	0.29	0.69	0.67	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	2.26	1.97	0.29	0.95	0.93	0.02	
Jan-Mar 99	2.02	1.73	0.29	0.71	0.68	0.03	
Apr-Jun 99	2.40	2.11	0.29	0.79	0.76	0.03	
Jul 99	0.98	0.90	0.09	0.39	0.39	0.00	
Aug 99	0.84	0.75	0.09	0.27	0.27	0.00	
Sep 99	1.15	1.08	0.07	0.23	0.23	0.00	

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

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

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

# F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

## New Deal 25+ summary figures

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end <sup>a</sup>			Number of starts <sup>b</sup> in quarter/month			Number of leavers <sup>c</sup> in quarter/month		
	Quarter/month	Male	Female	All <sup>d</sup>	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Jul-Sep 98	27.3	5.1	32.6	30.4	5.7	36.4	3.1	0.7	3.8
Oct-Dec 98	52.9	9.5	62.8	33.0	6.1	39.4	7.4	1.6	9.2
Jan-Mar 99	64.2	11.4	76.2	30.5	5.6	36.5	19.2	3.8	23.1
Apr-Jun 99	67.0	12.0	79.7	28.7	5.4	34.4	26.0	4.8	31.0
Jul 99	68.4	12.3	81.4	11.3	2.2	13.6	9.9	1.9	11.8
Aug 99	68.1	12.4	81.2	8.0	1.5	9.6	8.2	1.5	9.8
Sep 99	68.2	12.4	81.3	9.0	1.8	10.8	8.9	1.7	10.7

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

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

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

# F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process <sup>a</sup>	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-Based Learning for Adults <sup>b</sup>	Follow-Through <sup>c</sup>
<b>All<sup>d</sup></b>	81.3	67.6	3.8	2.5	6.5	1.0
Male	68.2	56.6	3.3	2.1	5.3	0.8
Female	12.4	10.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1
People from ethnic minority groups <sup>e</sup>	8.6	7.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1
People with disabilities <sup>f</sup>	15.6	12.8	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.2

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

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Work-Based Learning.
- b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TIW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA.
- d Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.
- e Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- f Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- g Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- h Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- i Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

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

# F.18 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA <sup>b</sup>	Still on New Deal		
		Left JSA		Transfer to other benefits	Other <sup>d</sup>		Not known <sup>e</sup>	Left JSA	
Quarter/month of leaving	Unsubsidised employment <sup>c</sup>	Employer subsidy	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TIW			Education and training opportunities			
<b>All</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	5.5	1.46	1.03	0.47	0.70	0.15	0.50	0.65	0.51
Oct-Dec 98	12.9	2.08	1.57	0.56	2.56	2.12	1.36	1.83	0.78
Jan-Mar 99	27.0	3.56	3.27	1.23	2.41	11.35	1.51	2.69	0.95
Apr-Jun 99	33.1	4.09	3.27	1.34	2.80	17.00	1.53	2.38	0.65
Jul 99	12.3	1.64	1.26	0.51	1.10	6.10	0.58	0.91	0.23
Aug 99	10.2	1.43	1.05	0.41	0.96	4.96	0.42	0.82	0.20
Sep 99	11.8	1.70	1.08	0.63	1.02	5.09	0.36	0.88	1.04
<b>Males</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	4.5	1.21	0.82	0.36	0.58	0.12	0.43	0.53	0.41
Oct-Dec 98	10.5	1.70	1.24	0.43	2.05	1.80	1.17	1.51	0.66
Jan-Mar 99	22.5	2.95	2.61	0.98	1.94	9.63	1.29	2.25	0.83
Apr-Jun 99	27.8	3.39	2.65	1.06	2.27	14.53	1.31	1.97	0.57
Jul 99	10.3	1.38	1.01	0.42	0.89	5.17	0.51	0.75	0.19
Aug 99	8.6	1.19	0.87	0.33	0.77	4.21	0.35	0.68	0.17
Sep 99	9.8	1.38	0.88	0.50	0.83	4.34	0.31	0.70	0.88
<b>Females</b>									
Jul-Sep 98	1.0	0.24	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.09
Oct-Dec 98	2.2	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.49	0.32	0.19	0.31	0.11
Jan-Mar 99	4.3	0.58	0.64	0.24	0.44	1.66	0.20	0.42	0.12
Apr-Jun 99	5.1	0.64	0.59	0.27	0.49	2.39	0.20	0.40	0.07
Jul 99	1.9	0.24	0.24	0.09	0.19	0.90	0.07	0.16	0.03
Aug 99	1.6	0.21	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.72	0.07	0.13	0.02
Sep 99	1.9	0.29	0.19	0.12	0.18	0.72	0.05	0.17	0.15

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

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

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

# F.19 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

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

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment <sup>b</sup>			Number into other employment <sup>d</sup>			
	Quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>c</sup>	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised <sup>e</sup>
<b>All<sup>f</sup></b>							
Jul-Sep 98	1.86	1.48	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.02	
Oct-Dec 98	3.25	2.17	1.08	0.80	0.71	0.09	
Jan-Mar 99	5.01	3.85	1.16	0.92	0.82	0.10	
Apr-Jun 99	5.84	4.60	1.24	1.07	0.95	0.12	
Jul 99	2.37	1.89	0.48	0.48	0.43	0.05	
Aug 99	1.98	1.64	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.04	
Sep 99	2.28	1.95	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.02	
<b>Male</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	1.56	1.23	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.01	
Oct-Dec 98	2.70	1.77	0.93	0.70	0.62	0.08	
Jan-Mar 99	4.18	3.19	1.00	0.79	0.70	0.09	
Apr-Jun 99	4.89	3.82	1.07	0.93	0.84	0.09	
Jul 99	2.00	1.58	0.42	0.42	0.37	0.04	
Aug 99	1.66	1.37	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.03	
Sep 99	1.88	1.60	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.02	
<b>Female</b>							
Jul-Sep 98	0.28	0.24	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.53	0.38	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.01	
Jan-Mar 99	0.78	0.63	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0.89	0.74	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.02	
Jul 99	0.34	0.28	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.01	
Aug 99	0.29	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01	
Sep 99	0.37	0.33	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	
<b>People from ethnic minority groups<sup>g</sup></b>							
Jul-Sep 98	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	
Oct-Dec 98	0.30	0.26	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00	
Jan-Mar 99	0.44	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01	
Apr-Jun 99	0.50	0.44	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01	
Jul 99	0.21	0.19	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00	
Aug 99	0.19	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	
Sep 99	0.22	0.21	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	

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

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

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

# G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		Average change over months ended
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	
1995	182.1			223.3		222.4		171.2		
1996	226.1			222.7		216.7		152.6		
1997	283.6			227.0		226.3		138.8		
1998	296.2			219.8		217.7		116.0		
1997	Nov	284.6	-20.5	-1.8	216.6	-0.7	232.6	6.2	115.5	-2.8
	Dec	281.9	-2.7	-4.7	213.2	-5.0	222.3	1.7	114.8	-3.8
1998	Jan	273.7	-8.2	-10.5	198.5	-9.9	215.1	-2.3	121.9	0.5
	Feb	282.2	8.5	-0.8	222.4	1.9	215.6	-5.7	116.8	0.4
	Mar	284.2	2.0	0.8	224.3	3.7	218.9	-1.1	120.6	1.9
	Apr	286.9	2.7	4.4	221.5	7.7	217.5	0.8	117.5	-1.5
	May	295.9	9.0	4.6	209.4	-4.3	201.9	-4.6	109.1	-2.8
	Jun	297.6	1.7	4.5	222.9	-0.5	218.5	-0.1	112.9	-2.4
	Jul	298.4	0.8	3.8	217.8	-1.2	215.1	-0.8	110.4	-2.4
	Aug	297.5	-0.9	0.5	217.6	2.7	217.5	5.2	112.8	1.2
	Sep	301.6	4.1	1.3	223.0	0.0	218.8	0.1	117.4	1.5
	Oct	312.8	11.2	4.8	236.8	6.3	224.0	3.0	119.1	2.9
	Nov	314.1	1.3	5.5	222.7	1.7	220.7	1.1	115.4	0.9
	Dec	309.0	-5.1	2.5	220.6	-0.8	228.8	3.3	117.8	0.1
1999	Jan	305.0	-4.0	-2.6	229.8	-2.3	233.4	3.1	126.3	2.4
	Feb	301.3	-3.7	-4.3	226.4	1.2	231.1	3.5	121.5	2.9
	Mar	298.1	-3.2	-3.6	226.3	1.9	226.4	-0.8	120.7	1.9
	Apr	296.8	-1.3	-2.7	231.6	0.6	234.2	0.3	129.3	1.0
	May	300.4	3.6	-0.3	216.4	-3.3	208.5	-7.5	110.7	-3.6
	Jun	301.5	1.1	1.1	224.0	-0.8	222.0	-1.5	117.8	-1.0
	Jul	305.5	4.0	2.9	227.2	-1.5	222.4	-3.9	118.4	-3.6
	Aug	310.7	5.2	3.4	230.1	4.6	224.5	5.3	120.1	3.1
	Sep R	316.4	5.7	5.0	232.8	2.9	229.1	2.4	122.9	1.7
	Oct R	342.2	25.8	12.2	241.4	4.7	220.1	-0.8	120.4	0.7
	Nov P	346.2	4.0	11.8	235.8	1.9	232.3	2.6	123.2	1.9

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres, and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/2 week month.

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

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

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

# G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

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

		North	North	Yorkshire	East	West	East	London	South	South	England	Wales	Scotland	Great	Northern	United
		East	West	and the Humber	Midlands	Midlands	East	London	East	West	England	Wales	Scotland	Britain	Ireland	Kingdom
1997	Nov	9.8	36.3	20.9	22.8	22.9	24.0	28.8	35.0	25.0	225.5	18.3	33.5	277.3	7.2	284.6
	Dec	10.0	37.1	20.7	22.3	22.7	22.8	28.4	34.8	24.7	223.5	18.5	32.5	274.5	7.3	281.9
1998	Jan	9.6	36.0	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.1	26.7	34.2	24.3	217.0	18.1	31.2	266.2	7.5	273.7
	Feb	10.0	37.9	20.5	21.4	23.2	22.3	28.9	35.3	25.3	224.8	18.2	31.5	274.5	7.7	282.2
	Mar	10.4	38.7	20.6	20.3	23.3	22.8	28.9	35.1	26.0	226.1	18.0	32.4	276.5	7.7	284.2
	Apr	10.9	38.7	20.8	19.8	24.2	23.2	28.9	35.5	27.0	228.9	17.9	31.9	278.7	8.3	286.9
	May	11.5	40.0	22.8	20.2	26.0	23.4	29.1	35.6	28.7	237.3	18.4	31.4	287.2	8.7	295.9
	Jun	12.0	41.2	23.1	20.5	28.0	23.9	28.5	35.0	27.4	239.5	18.4	30.8	288.7	8.9	297.6
	Jul	12.0	42.2	23.4	20.4	29.9	24.3	27.6	34.7	26.2	240.8	18.1	30.2	289.1	9.3	298.4
	Aug	11.3	42.7	23.5	20.1	32.1	23.9	26.8	34.2	25.5	240.2	17.6	30.3	288.1	9.4	297.5
	Sep	11.4	43.9	23.6	20.3	35.0	24.1	27.1	33.6	25.2	244.2	17.5	30.2	292.0	9.6	301.6
	Oct	11.6	45.3	24.1	21.4	38.6	25.6	28.1	34.4	25.9	254.9	17.6	30.6	303.0	9.8	312.8
	Nov	11.0	43.3	24.1	20.6	40.3	26.8	29.0	35.1	26.1	256.4	17.4	30.4	304.2	9.9	314.1
	Dec	10.5	41.6	24.3	20.0	38.4	25.6	29.2	35.4	26.2	251.2	17.2	31.0	299.5	9.5	309.0
1999	Jan	11.0	40.1	24.3	19.8	37.3	24.7	28.8	35.0	26.3	247.3	17.2	31.5	296.0	9.0	305.0
	Feb	11.0	38.9	24.1	19.5	37.5	23.8	28.5	34.3	26.1	243.6	17.1	31.6	292.3	8.9	301.3
	Mar	10.9	38.0	23.9	19.6	36.7	23.8	27.9	34.3	25.8	241.0	16.8	31.3	289.2	N/A	298.1
	Apr	11.8	36.7	21.8	20.1	35.5	23.9	30.6	34.9	25.2	240.5	16.4	31.0	287.9	N/A	296.8
	May	14.0	35.5	22.6	20.8	35.3	23.7	31.0	35.8	25.7	244.3	16.1	31.0	291.5	N/A	300.4
	Jun	14.8	35.3	22.6	21.0	34.4	23.4	31.3	36.4	26.2	245.3	16.0	31.3	292.6	N/A	301.5
	Jul	16.3	34.5	23.0	21.1	33.6	23.5	31.7	37.3	27.6	248.6	16.2	31.8	296.6	N/A	305.5
	Aug	18.5	34.7	23.5	21.4	33.4	23.8	31.9	37.9	28.5	253.6	16.1	32.1	301.8	N/A	310.7
	Sep R	20.4	35.2	24.0	21.3	34.0	23.6	31.8	38.7	29.3	258.3	16.0	33.1	307.5	N/A	316.4
	Oct R	22.2	37.3	25.7	22.7	38.0	24.9	35.8	42.1	30.7	279.4	18.0	35.9	333.3	N/A	342.2
	Nov P	21.9	38.8	26.6	23.1	37.4	24.4	36.7	42.0	30.9	281.6	18.9	36.8	337.3	N/A	346.2

Source: Employment Service administrative system. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 838

a See footnote to Table G.1.

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

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

R Revised.

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.3

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

		North	North	Yorkshire	East	West	East	London	South	South	England	Wales	Scotland	Great	Northern	United	
		East	West	and the Humber	Midlands	Midlands	East	London	West	West	England	Wales	Scotland	Britain	Ireland	Kingdom	
Vacancies at Jobcentres <sup>a,b</sup>	1995	6.4	22.7	13.3	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	138.9	13.3	23.2	175.4	7.5	182.8	
	1996	8.1	26.8	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	179.5	14.5	25.5	219.6	7.0	226.5	
	1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
	1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	238.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
	1998	Nov	11.8	46.7	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	39.8	22.9	20.7	38.3	25.3	29.1	33.6	23.3	242.6	15.6	29.9	288.1	9.9	297.9	
	1999	Jan	9.4	35.7	21.4	18.6	34.2	21.4	26.3	30.8	21.4	219.2	15.0	27.9	262.2	8.4	270.6
	Feb	9.6	34.9	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	34.8	22.4	17.8	34.0	21.8	25.5	32.3	25.1	223.7	16.2	29.3	269.2	N/A	N/A	
	Apr	11.0	33.4	21.0	18.2	33.1	22.5	29.5	34.6	26.0	229.1	15.9	29.9	274.9	N/A	N/A	
	May	14.1	34.0	21.9	19.6	33.3	22.9	30.7	36.4	27.5	240.4	16.4	30.4	287.3	N/A	N/A	
	Jun	15.9	35.3	22.8	20.6	33.8	23.6	32.1	38.1	29.0	251.1	16.9	31.5	299.4	N/A	N/A	
	Jul	16.9	34.3	23.3	20.3	33.1	23.1	31.6	37.7	28.9	249.1	16.8	31.7	297.6	N/A	N/A	
	Aug	19.4	35.8	24.2	20.7	32.9	23.9	31.3	38.3	28.7	255.1	16.5	32.8	304.4	N/A	N/A	
	Sep	21.7	39.5	26.2	22.3	35.9	25.4	33.4	40.6	31.0	276.0	17.2	36.6	329.9	N/A	N/A	
	Oct	24.9	44.5	29.8	27.9	44.6	29.4	40.7	46.9	33.6	322.4	20.1	40.5	383.0	N/A	N/A	
	Nov	23.1	43.2	28.4	27.2	41.7	27.8	39.7	45.2	31.6	307.9	19.9	39.8	367.6	N/A	N/A	
Vacancies at careers offices <sup>c</sup>	1996	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.8	11.0	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7	
	1997	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.7	2.5	1.3	14.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	0.9	16.8	
	1998	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	5.2	3.0	1.4	17.9	0.4	1.2	19.5	1.2	20.7	

# G.11 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Labour disputes<sup>a</sup>

### Stoppages of work: summary

UNITED KINGDOM	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (thousands)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (thousands)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1997	206	216	129	130	235	86
1998	159	166	91	93	282	34
1996 Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
1996 Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
1996 Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	21	31	19.4	20.7	24.7	11.4
1997 Feb	12	28	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.1
1997 Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
1997 Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
1997 May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
1997 Jun	19	25	3.8	5.3	13.4	6.5
1997 Jul	12	18	9.5	10.4	10.9	4.7
1997 Aug	16	16	4.4	6.0	5.8	2.0
1997 Sep	7	9	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4
1997 Oct	21	25	16.1	16.3	18.6	3.7
1997 Nov	16	21	7.7	12.2	14.0	0.3
1997 Dec	14	17	12.2	12.5	11.8	1.4
1998 Jan	13	20	4.2	6.4	15.9	8.9
1998 Feb	19	25	5.7	8.8	19.1	6.3
1998 Mar	19	26	14.4	15.6	32.6	1.2
1998 Apr	14	23	3.9	7.1	13.7	2.9
1998 May	15	23	2.9	3.8	7.2	1.0
1998 Jun	24	34	31.2	32.6	69.5	2.4
1998 Jul	10	23	5.4	20.3	58.9	7.3
1998 Aug	6	16	2.7	10.5	24.4	1.6
1998 Sep	8	16	1.9	3.7	5.9	1.2
1998 Oct	10	13	11.4	11.8	7.1	0.2
1998 Nov	13	18	4.2	5.1	17.6	1.5
1998 Dec	8	13	2.6	3.5	10.6	0.1
1999 Jan	9	14	4.2	5.2	8.5	0.3
1999 Feb	19	22	14.4	14.8	27.0	10.1
1999 Mar	18	23	9.4	10.2	34.8	20.2
1999 Apr	10 R	13 R	2.1 R	2.1 R	3.4 R	2.2
1999 May	18 R	20 R	30.0 R	30.2 R	47.9 R	1.9 R
1999 Jun	16 R	21 R	8.5 R	9.2 R	16.0 R	11.1 R
1999 Jul	16 R	21 R	5.9 R	6.5 R	7.5 R	1.8 R
1999 Aug	11	13 R	3.1	3.1	10.3	1.0
1999 Sep	10	14 R	10.2 R	11.0 R	20.4 R	0.5 R
1999 Oct	13	19	11.9	12.3	15.7	4.0

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	O,P,Q
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	28
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	25
1997	-	2	86	17	1	36	23	29	28	7	3
1998	-	-	34	13	7	139	9	28	6	16	30
1996 Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	1.4
1996 Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
1996 Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.4
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	0.1	2.6	0.5	2.8
1997 Feb	-	-	4.1	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
1997 Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	2.8
1997 Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	2.8
1997 May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	2.8
1997 Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	-	2.8
1997 Jul	-	-	4.7	-	-	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	2.8
1997 Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	2.8
1997 Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	2.8
1997 Oct	-	-	3.7	5.3	-	1.0	7.4	0.2	-	-	2.8
1997 Nov	-	-	0.3	6.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.8
1997 Dec	-	-	1.4	2.7	-	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.1	-	2.8
1998 Jan	-	-	8.9	1.5	-	1.6	2.5	-	1.2	-	2.8
1998 Feb	-	-	6.3	9.4	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	2.8
1998 Mar	-	-	1.2	1.0	-	26.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.8
1998 Apr	-	-	2.9	0.3	-	2.7	-	2.9	0.2	2.9	2.8
1998 May	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	-	2.8
1998 Jun	-	-	2.4	-	-	48.8	-	5.2	1.5	1.0	2.8
1998 Jul	-	0.2	7.3	-	-	42.6	-	7.8	0.4	0.2	2.8
1998 Aug	-	-	1.6	-	-	6.4	-	7.4	-	8.2	2.8
1998 Sep	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	-	0.1	2.8
1998 Oct	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	2.8
1998 Nov	-	-	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	2.8
1998 Dec	-	-	0.1	0.3	4.3	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.8
1999 Jan	-	-	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.2	-	0.7	0.5	-	2.8
1999 Feb	-	-	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.2	1.3	0.3	-	1.8	2.8
1999 Mar	-	-	20.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	-	8.5	-	2.5	2.8
1999 Apr	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	0.8	-	-	0.1	0.1	2.8
1999 May	-	-	1.9 R	25.4	0.1	0.6	-	1.2	18.5	-	2.8
1999 Jun	-	-	11.1 R	-	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.0	-	2.8
1999 Jul	-	-	1.8 R	3.2 R	0.2	0.5	-	1.3	0.4	-	2.8
1999 Aug	-	-	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	-	5.4	-	0.4	2.8
1999 Sep	-	-	0.5 R	16.0	0.8	2.2	-	0.9	-	-	2.8
1999 Oct	-	-	4.0	0.3	0.8	7.2	-	3.3	-	0.1	2.8

<sup>a</sup> See 'Definitions' on pS3 for notes of coverage. The figures for 1999 are provisional.  
<sup>R</sup> Revised

# OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS G.12

## Labour disputes

UNITED KINGDOM	12 months to October 1998			12 months to October 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco	1	200	100	3	150	300
textiles and textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-
leather and leather products	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	2	-	700	2	300	400
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products	1	1,000	1,000	2	200	300
basic metals and fabricated metal products	7	1,200	1,400	1	100	1,000
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5	1,900	2,400	-	-	-
electronics and optical equipment	2	1,200	2,500	2	200	200
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	15	8,000	26,400	20	23,600	52,100
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1,200	200	-	-	-
Construction	15	11,700	21,200	15	15,300	46,800
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	800	1,400	3	1,200	12,900
Transport, storage and communication	53	38,500	137,400	73	27,800	36,000
Financial intermediation	6	9,100	8,800	-	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	3	800	1,400	4	1,500	7,100
Public administration and defence	14	4,400	28,500	12	10,800	22,800
Education	21	3,800	6,300	15	23,700	20,700
Health and social work	7	2,500	16,300	5	500	4,900
Other community, social and personal service activities	17	21,900	23,800	9	1,900	13,900
All industries and services	173 <sup>a</sup>	108,100	279,900	166 <sup>a</sup>	107,300	219,700

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

Stoppages: October 1999			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	19	12,300	15,700
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	13	7,300 <sup>b</sup>	8,300
Continuing from earlier months	6	5,000 <sup>c</sup>	7,400

<sup>b</sup> All directly involved.  
<sup>c</sup> 4,500 involved for the first time in the month

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

### Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to October 1999		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	51	65,500	137,600
extra wage and fringe benefits	7	2,500	3,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	13	7,500	3,600
Redundancy questions	25	13,200	39,800
Trade union matters	5	1,500	1,500
Working conditions and supervision	13	5,100	16,000
Manning and work allocation	27	3,900	4,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	8,200	14,000
All causes	166	107,300	219,700

# G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

August to October 1999

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	LEVELS	Economically active		Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive			
		Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>	Total	Not in FTE <sup>b</sup>	In FTE <sup>b</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All persons	16-17	877	369	508	688	272	416	190	97	93	567	70	497
	18-24	3,832	3,236	597	3,412	2,882	530	420	354	67	1,073	512	561
	All under 25	4,710	3,605	1,105	4,099	3,154	945	610	451	159	1,640	582	1,058
Male	16-17	444	216	228	336	156	180	108	60	48	297	37	260
	18-24	2,093	1,793	300	1,848	1,579	269	245	214	31	417	130	286
	All under 25	2,537	2,009	528	2,184	1,735	449	353	274	79	714	167	546
Female	16-17	434	153	280	352	116	236	82	37	45	270	33	237
	18-24	1,739	1,442	296	1,563	1,303	261	175	140	35	656	381	275
	All under 25	2,172	1,596	577	1,915	1,419	497	257	177	80	926	415	512
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
All persons	16-17	60.7	84.0	50.6	47.6	61.9	41.3	21.6	26.3	18.2	39.3	16.0	48.4
	18-24	78.1	86.3	51.5	69.6	76.9	45.8	11.0	10.9	11.2	21.9	13.7	46.5
	All under 25	74.2	86.1	51.1	64.6	75.3	43.7	13.0	12.5	14.4	25.8	13.9	46.9
Male	16-17	59.9	85.4	46.7	45.3	61.6	36.9	24.4	27.9	21.1	40.1	14.6	53.3
	18-24	83.4	93.2	51.2	73.6	82.1	45.9	11.7	11.9	10.4	16.6	6.8	48.8
	All under 25	78.1	92.3	49.2	67.2	79.7	41.8	13.9	13.6	15.0	21.9	7.7	50.8
Female	16-17	61.6	82.2	54.2	50.0	62.4	45.6	18.8	24.1	15.9	38.4	17.8	45.8
	18-24	72.6	79.1	51.9	65.3	71.4	45.7	10.1	9.7	12.0	27.4	20.9	48.1
	All under 25	70.1	79.4	53.0	61.8	70.6	45.6	11.8	11.1	13.9	29.9	20.6	47.0
<b>CHANGES ON YEAR</b>													
<b>Levels</b>													
All persons	16-17	-38	-16	-21	-37	-21	-16	-1	5	-6	28	6	23
	18-24	5	14	-9	47	48	-2	-42	-34	-8	13	41	-28
	All under 25	-33	-2	-31	10	27	-17	-42	-29	-14	41	46	-14
Male	16-17	-24	-27	3	-23	-25	3	-1	-2	1	20	5	15
	18-24	5	11	-6	48	43	5	-43	-31	-11	2	33	-31
	All under 25	-19	-16	-3	25	17	8	-44	-33	-11	22	38	-16
Female	16-17	-14	11	-25	-14	4	-18	0	7	-6	9	1	8
	18-24	-1	3	-3	-2	5	-7	1	-2	4	10	7	3
	All under 25	-14	14	-28	-16	9	-25	2	4	-3	19	8	11
<b>RATES(%)<sup>c</sup></b>													
All persons	16-17	-2.2	-1.6	-2.2	-2.2	-3.3	-1.6	0.8	2.4	-0.3	2.2	1.6	-0.8
	18-24	-0.2	-0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	0.2	0.9	-0.8
	All under 25	-0.6	-1.0	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	0.6	1.0	-0.8
Male	16-17	-2.9	-3.0	-1.1	-2.8	-4.3	-0.8	1.0	2.4	-0.1	2.9	3.0	-1.1
	18-24	0.0	-1.6	2.1	1.7	0.3	3.6	-2.1	-1.8	-3.5	0.0	1.6	-2.1
	All under 25	-0.7	-1.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.5	-1.6	-1.5	-2.0	0.7	1.7	-0.8
Female	16-17	-1.5	0.9	-2.9	-1.6	-1.7	-2.0	0.7	2.9	-0.8	1.5	-0.9	0.5
	18-24	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-1.2	0.1	-0.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
	All under 25	-0.6	-0.2	-1.7	-0.6	-0.3	-1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.7

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

Source: Labour Force Survey. Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0 70 75338

# G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

## Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

6 November-3 December 1999

8,662<sup>a</sup>

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

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.31

## Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 1999\*

	East	East Midlands	London	North West (Liverpool)	North East	North West (Manchester)	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	2	15	4	19	42	16	5	8	21	40	172	35	19	226
Value of Offers (£,000)	73	660	129	2,030	3,282	588	206	553	1,043	2,498	11,062	18,257	10,051	39,370

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

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES G.32

## Regional Selective Assistance: offers of £75,000 or more: July - September 1999\*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>EAST</b>				
Alfreton and Ashfield		95,000	A	Other service activities n.e.s.
Chesterfield		100,000	A	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
Retford		150,000	A	Manufacture fertilizers, nitrogen compounds
<b>Total</b>		<b>345,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (MERSEYSIDE)</b>				
Liverpool		140,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Liverpool		90,000	B	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
Liverpool		85,000	A	Manufacture of hats, other apparel, access
Liverpool		500,000	B	Manufacture of other plastic products
Wirral and Chester		400,000	A	Accntg/bookkeepg/auditg/tax cons
Wirral and Chester		100,000	A	Manufacture television, radio, video, assoc
Wirral and Chester		100,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Wirral and Chester		75,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
Wirral and Chester		240,000	A	Manufacture railway and tramway locomotives
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,730,000</b>		
<b>NORTH EAST</b>				
Bishop Auckland		80,000	A	Manufacture parts/accessories for motor vehicles
Bishop Auckland		400,000	B	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
Bishop Auckland		250,000	A	Manufacture plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Middlesbrough		250,000	A	Manufacture of other outerwear
Middlesbrough		95,000	A	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
Newcastle upon Tyne		75,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equip
Newcastle upon Tyne		700,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
Newcastle upon Tyne		130,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Newcastle upon Tyne		100,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
Newcastle upon Tyne		100,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Newcastle upon Tyne		150,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
South Tyneside		85,000	A	Manufacture/proc of other glass inc. tech
Stockton-on-tees		250,000	A	Business and management consultancy
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,665,000</b>		
<b>NORTH WEST (MANCHESTER)</b>				
Bolton and Bury		90,000	A	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment
Wigan and St Helens		110,000	A	Oth first proc of iron and steel n.e.s.
<b>Total</b>		<b>200,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>				
Thanet		90,000	A	Printing n.e.s.
<b>Total</b>		<b>90,000</b>		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>				
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe		225,000	B	Manufacture of other elec equip n.e.s.
Redruth and Camborne		95,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Torbay		90,000	A	General mechanical engineering
<b>Total</b>		<b>410,000</b>		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>				
Birmingham		200,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Dudley and Sandwell		75,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
Walsall		240,000	B	Casting of light metals
Wolverhampton		75,000	A	Production and preserving poultry meat
<b>Total</b>		<b>590,000</b>		

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
<b>YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>				
Crystal Drinks Ltd	Castleford and Pontefract	250,000	B	Prod mineral waters and soft drinks
BLP UK Ltd	Doncaster	200,000	B	Manufacture of veneer, plywood, boards
Fabricom Contracting Ltd	Grimmsby	150,000	B	Manufacture of steam generators
U B Frozen and Chilled Foods Ltd	Grimmsby	230,000	A	Fish freezing, processing, preserving
Ultimate Packaging Ltd	Grimmsby	240,000	A	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
C W Fletcher and Sons Ltd	Sheffield	100,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Medicast Ltd	Sheffield	170,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder metal
PCT Holdings Ltd	Sheffield	75,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Hick Lane Bedding Ltd	Wakefield and Dewsbury	200,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,615,000</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
High Pressure Plastics Ltd	Bathgate	120,000	A	Manufacture of other plastic products
Jabil Circuit Ltd	Bathgate	5,500,000	A	Manufacture of elec valves, tubes, others
AGM Casualwear Ltd	Cummock and Sanquhar	280,000	A	Manufacture of other outerwear
Polaroid (UK) Ltd	Dumbarton	1,600,000	B	Manufacture specs/optical instrs/photo equipment
Frederick Lindegaard UK Ltd	Dundee	85,000	A	Manufacture corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Aeropair Ltd	Glasgow	100,000	A	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Barr and Wray Ltd	Glasgow	110,000	A	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
Clintrials Research Ltd	Glasgow	550,000	A	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
H Morris and Co Ltd	Glasgow	2,075,000	A	Manufacture of other furniture
Metal Spraying and Process Equip Ltd	Glasgow	300,000	A	Treatment and coating of metals
British Polythene Ltd	Irvine	866,000	B	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
Daiglen (No 714) Ltd	Irvine	250,000	A	Manufacture elec distribution and control gear
Prestwick Circuits Ltd	Irvine	1,000,000	B	Manufacture elec valves, tubes, others
Diosynth Ltd	Kirkcaldy	220,000	A	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
Golden Crumb Produce Ltd	Kirkcaldy	80,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit and vegetables n.e.s.
CTS Corporation UK Ltd	Lanarkshire	3,100,000	A	Other computer related activities
Enviroscot Ltd	Lanarkshire	600,000	A	Recycling non-metal waste and scrap
Photonic Materials Ltd	Lanarkshire	125,000	A	Manufacture specs/optical instrs/photo equipment
Provis Ltd	Lanarkshire	800,000	A	Manufacture specs/optical instrs/photo equipment
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,761,000</b>		
<b>WALES</b>				
Lancaster Glass Fibre Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	150,000	A	Manufacture parts/accessories for motor vehicles
Bank One Corporation	Cardiff	6,000,000	A	Credit granting, mortgage finance
Hills Industries Ltd	Cardiff	100,000	A	Manufacture of machine tools
Fairwood Fabrication Ltd	Neath and Port Talbot	90,000	A	Manufacture of metal structures and parts
Merck Ltd	Newport	100,000	B	Manufacture of medicaments and non-medicaments
AKG UK Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	250,000	A	Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and venting
Firstplus Financial Group Plc	Pontypridd and Rhondda	2,000,000	A	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation n.e.s.
Traxdata (Wales) Ltd	Pontypridd and Rhondda	200,000	A	Reproduction of sound recording
Organic Warehouse Ltd	Shotton, Flint and Rhyl	230,000	A	Other retail sale in spec stores
Afon Toolmakers and Eng Ltd	Swansea	100,000	A	General mechanical engineering
H H Wardle (Metals) Ltd	Wrexham	600,000	B	Aluminium production
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,820,000</b>		

\* Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.

+ A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3103, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (020 7215 2598).

Scottish cases - Scottish Executive, SE IA 2, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

Welsh cases - National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (029 2082 3626).

Period	Output						Income							
	GDP market prices 1995		GDP market prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries <sup>a</sup>		Real household disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies <sup>d</sup>			
	1995=100	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	1995=100	%			
	YBEZ	ABMI		CKYW	CKYY			OSXS	CAED					
	932	664.0	2.3	93.3	94.1	1.4	..	36.2	102.1	9.0				
	97.3	693.2	4.4	98.3	98.5	4.7	..	97.4	117.4	15.0				
	100.0	712.5	2.8	100.0	100.0	1.5	100.0	100.0	126.3	7.6				
	102.6	730.8	2.6	101.1	100.4	0.4	103.0	102.2	134.8	6.7				
	106.2	756.4	3.5	102.1	101.7	1.3	108.2	106.1	146.6	8.8				
	108.5	773.4	2.2	102.7R	102.0R	0.3R	109.9	106.1	149.8	2.2				
Q3	108.9	194.1	2.0	103.2r	102.2R	0.3R	110.1	105.8	38.3	2.6				
Q4	109.0	194.2	1.6	102.4	101.2	-0.6	110.1	107.3	37.1	-1.4				
Q1	109.2	194.6	1.3	101.9	100.9	-1.2r	110.3R	106.8	35.7	-3.8				
Q2	109.9	195.8	1.4	102.6	101.2	-1.2	111.4R	109.9	36.0	-3.4				
Q3	110.9	197.6	1.8	103.9	102.4R	0.2	..	..	..	..				
Feb	..	..	..	101.8	100.7	-1.1r	110.1r	..	..	..				
Mar	..	..	..	102.2r	101.1r	-1.2	111.2	..	..	..				
Apr	..	..	..	102.4	101.1	-1.3	110.9	..	..	..				
May	..	..	..	102.6	101.4	-1.0	111.2	1.2R	..	..				
Jun	..	..	..	102.9	101.2	-1.2	112.2	1.6R	..	..				
Jul	..	..	..	103.6	102.0	-0.9	112.7	2.2R	..	..				
Aug	..	..	..	104.1	102.6	-0.6	113.4	2.7	..	..				
Sep	..	..	..	103.9	102.7	0.2	..	..	..	..				
Oct	..	..	..	104.1	102.8	0.8	..	..	..	..				
<b>Expenditure</b>														
	Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volumes <sup>a</sup>		Fixed investments <sup>e</sup>		General government final consumption expenditure at 1995 prices		Changes in inventories 1995 <sup>g</sup>		Base lending rates <sup>h</sup>		Effective exchange rate <sup>i,j,k</sup>	
	£ billion	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%		
	ABJR		EAPS		EQEB		INLN		NMRY		CAFU		AJHX	
	420.1	2.5	95.3	3.1	83.8	-0.8	13.8	-5.4	136.4	-0.8	0.4	5.50	88.9	-8.3
	431.5	2.7	98.8	3.7	86.7	3.4	14.7	6.4	138.3	1.4	4.8	6.30	89.2	0.3
	438.5	1.6	100.0	1.2	91.1	5.1	17.2	17.3	140.4	1.6	4.5	6.80	84.8	-4.9
	454.7	3.7	103.1	3.1	95.8	5.2	17.4	1.3	142.8	1.7	1.8	5.94	86.3	1.8
	472.7	4.0	108.6	5.3	102.8	7.3	19.5	11.7	140.8	-1.4	3.8	6.58	100.6	16.6
	488.5	3.3	111.7	2.9	113.3	10.2	20.2	3.9	142.2	1.0	3.6	7.21	103.9	3.3
Q3	122.1	2.8	112.1	2.8	28.4	10.2	4.9	1.3	35.6	0.6	1.2	7.50	104.4	1.9
Q4	123.4	2.8	112.0R	1.3R	29.9	11.4	5.1	4.7	35.9	2.0	0.5	6.75	100.6	-2.4
Q1	125.4	3.6	113.4	1.6	30.6	10.6	4.5	-14.0	36.5	3.3	0.3	5.50	101.1	-4.1
Q2	126.7	4.0	114.5	2.8	30.7	12.2	4.4	-13.0	36.7	3.5	-1.2	..	104.1	-1.1
Q3	127.4	4.3	115.8R	3.3R	..	..	4.1	-16.3	36.9	3.7	-0.7	..	103.8	-0.6
Feb	..	..	113.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	100.8	-4.1
Mar	..	..	113.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	102.8	-4.1
Apr	..	..	113.5	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	103.4	-3.6
May	..	..	114.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	104.2	-2.2
Jun	..	..	115.0	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	104.7	-1.1
Jul	..	..	115.4	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	103.5	-0.5
Aug	..	..	116.1	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	103.3	-1.2
Sep	..	..	116.1R	3.3R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.25	104.7	-0.5
Oct	..	..	117.0	3.9R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	105.4	1.6
Nov	..	..	117.3	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50	105.7	3.7
<b>Trade in goods</b>														
	Export volume <sup>a</sup>		Import volume <sup>a</sup>		Trade in goods balance		Current balance		Tax and price index <sup>a,j</sup>		Producer price index <sup>a,c,l</sup>			
	1995=100	%	1995=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	BQKU		BQKV		BOKI	HBOP			DQAB		PLKW		PLLU	
	82.8	3.6	90.6	3.8	-13.3	-10.6			131.4	1.2	90.2	4.5	93.8	4.0
	91.3	10.3	94.6	4.4	-11.1	-1.5			135.2	2.9	91.9	1.9	96.1	2.5
	100.0	9.5	100.0	5.7	-11.7	-3.7			140.4	3.8	100.0	8.8	100.0	4.1
	107.7	7.7	109.1	9.1	-13.1	-0.6			142.4	1.4	98.8	-1.2	102.6	2.6
	116.5	8.2	119.0	9.1	-11.9	6.6			145.4	2.1	90.6	-8.3	103.6	1.0
	118.0	1.3	129.1	8.5	-20.8	0.1			150.1	3.2	82.5	-8.9	104.2	0.6
Q4	116.7	-1.7	131.3	5.9	-6.1	-1.2			151.5	2.9	80.2	-9.2	103.9	0.0
Q1	114.1	-3.0	132.5	5.8	-7.4	-3.6			150.8	2.0	80.3	-5.9	104.2	0.2
Q2	116.1	-1.9	133.3	3.7	-6.8	-3.7			151.5	0.8	81.9	-1.6	105.4	1.0
Q3	126.2	5.9	141.7	8.1	-6.2	..			151.6	0.5	84.6	4.3	105.8	1.4
Jan	111.3	-2.6	131.5	7.5	-2.7	..			150.5	2.6	80.6	-8.2	103.9	0.0
Feb	113.9	-4.2	130.9	5.3	-2.4	..			150.8	2.3	79.9	-7.5	104.1	0.0
Mar	117.0	-3.0	135.2	5.8	-2.3	..			151.2	2.1	80.5	-5.8	104.7	0.2
Apr	112.0	-3.3	129.2	3.3	-2.3	..			151.2	1.6	82.0	-3.8	105.4	0.5
May	117.9	-2.0	132.6	3.5	-1.9	..			151.7	1.2	81.7	-2.6	105.5	0.8
Jun	118.4	-2.0	138.1	3.7	-2.6	..			151.7	0.8	81.9	-1.6	105.4	1.0
Jul	122.4	0.4	139.8	5.4	-2.3	..			151.1	0.7	84.0	-0.3	105.5	1.0
Aug	129.7	2.6	145.2	8.5	-2.2	..			151.5	0.6	84.4	2.0	105.7	1.1
Sep	126.4	5.8	140.0	8.1	-1.7	..			152.3	0.6	85.3	4.2	106.0	1.4
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..			152.6	0.6	85.2	5.4	106.0	1.7
Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..								

# H.11 RETAIL PRICES

## Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM		All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
				Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
		CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
1998	Nov	164.4	3.0	162.0	2.5	155.6	1.8	157.1	1.9
	Dec	164.4	2.8	162.4	2.6	155.8	2.0	157.6	2.0
1999	Jan	163.4	2.4	161.8	2.6	155.1	2.0	156.8	2.0
	Feb	163.7	2.1	162.3	2.4	155.8	1.8	157.4	1.8
	Mar	164.1	2.1	163.2	2.7	156.0	1.7	158.4	2.1
	Apr	165.2	1.6	164.3	2.4	156.9	1.8	159.0	2.0
	May	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.1	157.4	1.5	159.4	1.7
	Jun	165.6	1.3	164.7	2.2	157.3	1.5	159.2	1.7
	Jul	165.1	1.3	164.1	2.2	156.7	1.6	158.6	1.8
	Aug	165.5	1.1	164.5	2.1	157.2	1.4	158.9	1.5
	Sep	166.2	1.1	165.2	2.1	157.8	1.3	159.6	1.6
	Oct	166.5	1.2	165.4	2.2	158.1	1.5	159.6	1.8
	Nov	166.7	1.4	165.6	2.2	158.3	1.7	159.7	1.7

# H.12 RETAIL PRICES

## Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 16 1999

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987 =100	Percentage change over			
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	CHAW	166.7	0.1	1.4	<b>Tobacco</b>	CHBE	254.0	0.0	13.1
<b>Food and catering</b>	CHBS	155.1	0.3	0.3	Cigarettes	DOBN	259.2		14
<b>Alcohol and tobacco</b>	CHBT	204.3	-0.2	5.6	Tobacco	DOBO	205.8		6
<b>Housing and household expenditure</b>	CHBU	170.0	0.5	0.7	<b>Housing</b>	CHBF	200.6	0.4	0.4
<b>Personal expenditure</b>	CHBV	141.1	0.2	-0.9	Rent	DOBP	232.1		3
<b>Travel and leisure</b>	CHBW	166.6	-0.3	2.4	Mortgage interest payments	DOBQ	191.5		-15
<b>Consumer durables</b>	CHBY	112.3	0.6	-3.8	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	136.1		10
<b>Seasonal food</b>	CHBP	122.2	2.0	-4.1	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	178.4		6
<b>Food excluding seasonal</b>	CHBB	146.5	0.1	-0.3	Water and other payments	DOBS	284.7		4
<b>All items excluding seasonal food</b>	CHAX	167.8	0.1	1.5	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	208.2		6
<b>All items excluding food</b>	CHAY	171.1	0.1	1.7	Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	155.8		0
<b>Other indices</b>					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	DOBV	198.7		4
<b>All items excluding:</b>					<b>Fuel and light</b>	CHBG	124.9	0.2	0.4
<b>Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)</b>	CHMK	165.6	0.1	2.2	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	134.9		1
<b>Housing</b>	CHAZ	159.7	0.1	1.7	Electricity	DOBX	131.6		-1
<b>mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)<sup>a</sup></b>	CBZW	158.3	0.1	1.7	Gas	DOBY	117.9		-1
<b>mortgage interest payments and council tax</b>	DQAD	164.9	0.1	2.0	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	130.3		32
<b>mortgage interest payments and depreciation</b>	CHON	164.6	0.1	2.0	<b>Household goods</b>	CHBH	142.0	1.1	-0.1
<b>Food</b>	CHBA	142.7	0.4	-1.0	Furniture	DOCA	148.8		1
Bread	DOAA	136.3		0	Furnishings	DOCB	147.4		1
Cereals	DOAB	138		-3	Electrical appliances	DOCC	94.8		-3
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	156.5		0	Other household equipment	DOCD	144.5		-1
Beef	DOAD	133.8		5	Household consumables	DOCE	161.0		0
Lamb	DOAE	142		1	Petcare	DOCF	150.1		0
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	142.6		3	<b>Household services</b>	CHBI	154.9	0.1	3.0
Pork	DOAG	131.1		4	Postage	DOCG	153.1		-1
Bacon	DOAH	155		6	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	97.9		-4
Poultry	DOAI	107		-1	Domestic services	DOCI	203.1		5
Other meat	DOAJ	133.5		0	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	189.4		6
Fish	DOAK	148.3		3	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	CHBJ	118.1	0.3	-3.3
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	155.1		7	Men's outerwear	DOCK	117.0		-4
Butter	DOAM	167.2		1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	101.3		-5
Oil and fats	DOAN	135.1		-4	Children's outerwear	DOCM	115.1		-5
Cheese	DOAO	156.4		-3	Other clothing	DOCN	157.9		-1
Eggs	DOAP	150.6		1	Footwear	DOCO	118.4		-1
Milk fresh	DOAQ	150.4		-2	<b>Personal goods and services</b>	CHBQ	185.0	0.1	2.3
Milk products	DOAR	140		-2	Personal articles	DOCP	125.1		1
Tea	DOAS	164.9		-3	Chemists goods	DOCQ	192.9		1
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	116.6		-8	Personal services	DOCR	257.3		6
Soft drinks	DOAU	186		-1	<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	CHBK	175.8	-0.6	3.7
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	137		-8	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	128.5		-6
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	156.3		-1	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	205.5		4
Potatoes	DOAX	144		-12	Petrol and oil	DOCU	214.7		13
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	115.9		-34	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	239.4		13
Vegetables	DOAZ	111.7		-1	<b>Fares and other travel costs</b>	CHBR	180.6	0.1	3.8
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	99.2		0	Rail fares	DOCW	202.7		4
Fruit	DOBB	137.2		2	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	199.4		5
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	134		2	Other travel costs	DOCY	157.1		4
Other foods	DOBD	150.1		-1	<b>Leisure goods</b>	CHBL	113.7	-0.3	-5.0
<b>Catering</b>	CHBC	198.9	0.1	3.4	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	44.4		-16
Restaurant meals	DOBE	195.9		3	Tapes and discs	DODA	109.8		-9
Canteen meals	DOBF	222.6		5	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	113.1		-5
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	193.7		3	Books and newspapers	DODC	196.7		3
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	CHBD	185.0	-0.3	2.2	Gardening products	DODD	141.7		0
Beer	DOBH	198.6		3	<b>Leisure services</b>	CHBM	202.5	0.2	4.8
on sales	DOBI	206.3		3	Television licences and rentals	DODE	133.1		2
off sales	DOBJ	158.6		2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	252.3		6
Wines and spirits	DOBK	166.1		1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	131.9		6
on sales	DOBL	193.4		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	118.2		2
off sales	DOBM	151.1		1					

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

a The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

For general notes see Table H.13.

# RETAIL PRICES H.13

## Average retail prices of selected items

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

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

### Average prices on November 16 1999

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	CZPI	722	419	Margarine/low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	206	87
Topside	CZPH	581	669				
Brisket (without bone)	CZPG	434	418	<b>Cheese, per kg</b>			
Rump steak <sup>a</sup>	CZPF	678	843	Cheddar type	CZNV	210	472
Stewing steak	CZPE	666	493				
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				<b>Eggs</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	687	814	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	211	161
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	522	304	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	195	136
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				<b>Milk</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	142	504	Pasteurised, per pint <sup>b</sup>	CZNT	250	34
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	140	423				
Pork: home-killed, per kg				<b>Tea</b>			
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	683	429	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	172	79
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	510	292	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	217	152
Bacon, per kg				<b>Coffee</b>			
Strips <sup>a</sup>	CZOB	624	428	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	222	185
Gambone	CZOU	712	536	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	187	183
Back <sup>a</sup>	DOIF	723	613				
Ham				<b>Sugar</b>			
Ham (with shoulder), 113g	CZOR	751	89	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	224	56
Sausages, per kg <sup>c</sup>				<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Pork	CZOO	701	302	Potatoes, old loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNM	440	53
<b>Canned meats</b>				Potatoes, new loose, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNK	395	55
Corned beef, 340g	CZOO	213	93	Tomatoes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNJ	484	123
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Cabbage, hearted, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNH	433	53
Frozen	CZON	153	160	Cauliflower, each	CZNG	467	63
Fresh chilled	CZOM	708	227	Brussel sprouts, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNF	446	92
Fresh smoked fish, per kg				Carrots, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNE	490	37
God fishlets	CZOL	351	817	Onions, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZND	485	43
Rainbow trout	CZOK	279	453	Mushrooms, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZNC	486	272
<b>Bread</b>				Cucumber, each	CZNB	476	57
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	205	52	Lettuce-iceberg, each	CZNA	476	66
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	156	69	Leeks, per kg <sup>c</sup>	DOHJ	455	112
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	169	54	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	138	71	Apples, cooking, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMZ	449	103
<b>Flour</b>				Apples, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMY	477	98
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	209	60	Pears, dessert, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMX	470	109
<b>Butter</b>				Oranges, each	CZMW	465	20
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	211	83	Bananas, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMV	483	97
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	214	88	Grapes, per kg <sup>c</sup>	CZMU	431	396
				Avocado pear, each	DOHT	304	71
				Grapesfruit, each	DOHN	465	31
				<b>Items other than food</b>			
				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	549	174
				Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	551	195
				Whisky per nip	CZMR	550	139
				Cigarettes: 20 king size filter	CZMP	683	367
				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	130	737
				Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	261	1011
				4-star petrol, per litre	CZMM	542	80
				Derv per litre	CZML	540	75
				Unleaded petrol ord., per litre	CZMK	553	73

a Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

# H.14 RETAIL PRICES

## General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987=100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food <sup>a</sup>	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries <sup>b</sup>	Consumer durables	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
								All	Seasonal <sup>a</sup>			
									Non- seasonal <sup>a</sup>			
Weights	CZGU	CZGV	CZGW	CZGX	CZGY		CBWA	CZGZ	CZHA	CZHB	CZHC	CZHD
1987	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	74
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	71
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	-	132	158	24	134	47	71
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	-	128	151	24	127	47	70
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	-	127	152	22	130	47	70
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	-	127	144	21	123	45	68
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	-	127	142	20	122	45	67
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	-	123	139	22	117	45	67
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	-	116	143	22	121	48	67
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	-	122	136	19	117	49	67
1998	1,000	870	982	803	955	-	121	130	18	112	48	67
1999	1,000	872	980	807	958	-	127	128	20	108	51	69
Annual averages	CHAW	CHAY	CHAX	CHAZ	CHMK		CHBY	CHBA	CHBP	CHBB	CHBC	CHBD
1987	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.6
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	106.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	105.0	105.0	106.6	106.6
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	-	107.2	110.5	105.0	111.6	116.5	116.5
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	-	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	126.4
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	-	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.1
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	-	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	147.9
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	-	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	155.6
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	-	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	162.1	162.1
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	-	116.2	137.0	125.4	138.5	173.2	173.2
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	-	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	175.7
1997	157.5	160.5	158.5	152.9	156.5	-	117.3	141.5	118.5	145.7	182.3	182.3
1998	162.9	166.5	163.8	156.2	160.6	-	115.9	143.4	125.0	146.6	189.3	189.3
1987 Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	106.4
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	113.1
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	-	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	121.2
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	-	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	132.2
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	-	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	144.3
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	-	112.8	128.9	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.7
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	-	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	159.1
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	-	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	165.7
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	-	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	172.5
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	-	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	179.2
1998 Jan 13	159.5	162.8	160.4	153.7	157.7	-	113.2	141.8	121.2	145.5	185.8	185.8
1998 Feb 10	160.3	163.8	161.4	154.6	158.5	-	115.2	141.9	120.1	145.8	186.3	186.3
1998 Mar 17	160.8	164.4	161.8	155.2	158.9	-	117.3	141.6	119.6	145.6	186.7	186.7
1998 Apr 21	162.6	166.4	163.7	155.9	160.4	-	116.5	142.0	120.1	145.9	187.7	187.7
1998 May 19	163.5	167.2	164.4	156.8	161.3	-	117.7	144.1	130.1	146.5	188.5	188.5
1998 Jun 16	163.4	167.1	164.3	158.6	161.1	-	117.0	143.5	125.9	146.6	189.9	189.9
1998 Jul 21	163.0	166.7	164.1	155.8	160.5	-	113.1	143.1	120.6	147.1	189.6	189.6
1998 Aug 18	163.7	167.3	164.6	156.4	161.1	-	114.2	144.6	129.4	147.2	190.6	190.6
1998 Sep 15	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	161.8	-	116.8	144.1	124.3	147.6	191.1	191.1
1998 Oct 20	164.5	168.3	165.5	157.1	161.9	-	115.6	144.4	126.6	147.5	191.7	191.7
1998 Nov 17	164.4	168.2	165.4	157.1	162.0	-	116.7	144.1	127.4	147.0	192.3	192.3
1998 Dec 15	164.4	168.0	165.2	157.6	162.4	-	118.0	145.2	135.2	146.8	192.8	192.8
1999 Jan 19	163.4	166.7	164.2	156.8	161.8	-	110.6	145.8	133.1	147.9	193.2	193.2
1999 Feb 16	163.7	167.0	164.5	157.4	162.3	-	112.3	146.0	133.4	148.1	193.8	193.8
1999 Mar 16	164.1	167.7	165.0	158.4	163.2	-	114.2	145.1	129.6	147.9	194.2	194.2
1999 Apr 20	165.2	169.1	166.3	159.0	164.3	-	113.1	144.2	125.1	147.7	195.5	195.5
1999 May 18	165.6	169.5	166.5	159.4	164.7	-	114.0	144.9	130.0	147.5	196.2	196.2
1999 Jun 15	165.6	169.6	166.6	159.2	164.7	-	113.1	144.2	124.5	147.8	196.5	196.5
1999 Jul 20	165.1	169.1	166.3	158.6	164.1	-	109.6	143.3	117.6	148.1	197.2	197.2
1999 Aug 17	165.5	169.7	166.8	158.9	164.5	-	110.5	142.6	116.2	147.6	197.8	197.8
1999 Sep 14	166.2	170.6	167.4	159.6	165.2	-	112.7	142.4	117.1	147.2	198.1	198.1
1999 Oct 19	166.5	171.0	167.7	159.6	165.4	-	111.6	142.1	119.8	146.3	198.7	198.7
1999 Nov 16	166.7	171.1	167.8	159.7	165.6	-	112.3	142.7	122.2	146.5	198.9	198.9

a For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

b The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, 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).

# RETAIL PRICES H.14

## General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	Weights											
												CZHE	CZHF	CZHG	CZHH	CZHI	CZHJ	CZHK	CZHL	CZHM	CZHN	CZHO
1987	39	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30											
1988	39	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29											
1989	36	175	50	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29											
1990	34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30											
1991	34	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30											
1992	32	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32											
1993	32	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	20	46	32											
1994	35	187	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	31											
1995	34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	31											
1996	34	190	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	31											
1997	35	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	31											
1998	34	197	36	72	54	55	40	136	20	46	31											
1999	31	193	34	74	57	55	40	139	21	47	31											
Annual averages	CHBE	CHBF	CHBG	CHBH	CHBI	CHBJ	CHBK	CHBL	CHBM	CHBN	CHBO											
1987	100.0	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.6	101.6	101.6											
1988	103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	108.1	108.1											
1989	108.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	115.2	115.2											
1990	113.9	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	123.4	123.4											
1991	129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	135.5	135.5											
1992	144.2	159.6	127.8	125.5	147.9	137.0	138.7	142.2	143.9	143.9	143.9											
1993	156.4	151.0	128.0	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	151.4	151.4											
1994	163.5	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	155.4	155.4											
1995	173.2	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	159.3	159.3											
1996	191.6	168.6	134.8																			

# H.21 RETAIL PRICES

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

1996=100	European Union (15) <sup>c</sup>	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
	CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	101.7	101.9	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998	103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997	Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1	101.4	102.0
	Sep	102.1	102.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	101.6	101.7
	Oct	102.2	102.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.6
1998	Jan	102.2	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.7
	Feb	102.5	102.4	102.1	102.0	102.8	101.9	102.0
	Mar	102.7	102.7	102.2	101.8	103.0	102.1	101.8
1999	Jan	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.1	101.9
	Feb	103.2	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.2	102.3
	Mar	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	102.3	102.4
1998	Apr	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.4	103.2	102.1	101.9
	May	103.2	103.8	102.1	102.9	103.7	102.2	102.3
	Jun	103.3	103.7	101.9	102.8	103.7	102.3	102.4
1999	Jul	103.2	103.1	101.9	103.0	103.3	102.5	101.9
	Aug	103.2	103.5	101.9	102.6	103.2	102.7	102.6
	Sep	103.3	104.0	101.7	102.5	103.6	103.1	102.2
1998	Oct	103.3	103.9	101.9	102.5	103.5	103.0	102.0
	Nov	103.3	104.0	102.0	102.5	103.6	102.7	102.0
	Dec	103.4	104.3	102.2	102.4	103.4	102.6	102.0
1999	Jan	103.2	103.7	102.1	102.8	103.6	102.4	101.9
	Feb	103.5	103.9	102.3	103.0	104.1	102.8	102.1
	Mar	103.8	104.4	102.4	103.1	104.7	103.0	102.3
1998	Apr	104.2	104.9	102.4	103.5	105.0	103.9	102.7
	May	104.3	105.2	102.5	103.7	105.4	104.2	102.7
	Jun	104.3	105.1	102.1	103.5	105.7	104.2	102.8
1999	Jul	104.3	104.4	102.2	103.7	105.4	102.3	103.3
	Aug	104.4	104.8	102.4	103.8	105.7	102.5	103.3
	Sep	104.6	105.2	102.3	103.8	106.1	102.7	103.0
Oct	104.6P	105.1	102.7P	103.9	106.2	104.6	102.8P	102.9
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>	CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	Per cent CLNQ
1996	2.4E	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2
1997	1.7E	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
1998	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.6
<b>Monthly</b>								
1998	Aug	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6
	Sep	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.5
	Oct	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4
1999	Jan	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4
	Feb	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.2
	Mar	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.2
1998	Apr	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4
	May	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3
	Jun	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.5
1999	Jul	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6
	Aug	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5
	Sep	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.4
1998	Jul	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.6
	Aug	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	1.3	0.7
	Sep	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.4	0.8
Oct	1.3P	1.2	0.8P	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8P	0.9

Notes: a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.  
 b Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.  
 c Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

R Revised  
 P Provisional  
 E Estimate

# RETAIL PRICES H.21

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

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic <sup>b</sup>	Italy <sup>c</sup>	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
	CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
<b>Annual averages</b>								
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997	105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998	110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
<b>Monthly</b>								
1997	Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.8	102.3	101.7
	Sep	106.3	101.4	102.0	101.8	102.9	102.2	103.0
	Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.0	102.1	102.6
1998	Jan	107.3	101.9	102.7	102.1	103.0	102.6	102.9
	Feb	108.1	102.2	102.8	102.1	102.6	102.8	102.9
	Mar	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2
1999	Jan	106.5	102.0	103.4	102.1	102.7	102.5	102.9
	Feb	109.2	102.5	103.6	102.2	103.8	102.8	103.0
	Mar	107.1	101.5	103.1	102.2	102.0	102.7	103.2
1998	Apr	111.0	103.1	103.8	102.0	104.2	103.6	103.2
	May	111.4	103.5	103.9	102.3	104.0	104.3	103.4
	Jun	111.7	104.0	104.0	102.3	103.5	104.5	103.4
1999	Jul	109.3	103.7	104.0	102.5	103.2	104.7	103.9
	Aug	109.4	103.9	104.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.2
	Sep	111.6	104.2	104.1	102.5	104.2	104.4	104.2
1998	Oct	111.6	104.1	104.3	102.5	104.5	104.7	104.2
	Nov	111.5	104.1	104.4	102.6	104.5	105.3	104.1
	Dec	112.1	104.4	104.5	102.5	104.1	105.7	104.4
1999	Jan	110.8	103.6	104.6	100.8	104.1	105.3	104.7
	Feb	110.2	104.3	104.8	102.7	104.8	105.3	104.8
	Mar	112.7	104.6	105.0	102.8	105.9	105.7	105.2
1998	Apr	113.9	105.2	105.2	103.3	106.2	106.4	105.6
	May	113.8	105.9	105.9	103.6	106.2	106.5	105.6
	Jun	113.7	106.2	105.5	103.5	105.7	106.7	105.6
1999	Jul	111.3	105.7	105.8	102.2	105.1	106.7	106.1
	Aug	111.2	106.4	105.8	103.9	105.8	106.5	106.6
	Sep	113.3	106.9	106.1	104.1	106.3	106.4	106.8
Oct	113.7	107.0	106.3	104.4	106.4P	106.6	106.7	104.2
<b>Increases on a year earlier</b>								
<b>Annual averages</b>	Per cent CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
1996	7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997	5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998	4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
<b>Monthly</b>								
1998	Aug	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.1
	Sep	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6
	Oct	4.5	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.6
1999	Jan	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.4
	Feb	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	1.5	2.8	1.4
	Mar	3.5	2.1	1.5	-1.4	2.1	2.5	1.5
1998	Apr	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8
	May	3.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.8	2.1
	Jun	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.7	2.3
1999	Jul	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Aug	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Sep	1.8	1.9	1.7	-0.3	1.8	1.9	2.1
1998	Oct	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3
	Nov	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5
	Dec	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8P	1.8	2.4

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

**FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:**

<b>Earnings and productivity</b>	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01928 792442
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01928 792077/8
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01928 792442
<b>Economic activity and inactivity</b>	
	020 7533 6094
<b>Employment</b>	
Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
	carole.sutton@ons.gov.uk seth.kay@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series by industry and by region	duncan.macgregor@ons.gov.uk
Hours worked and general enquiries	jon.reese@ons.gov.uk 01928 792563
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094
<b>Labour disputes</b>	
	01928 792825
<b>Labour Force Survey</b>	
	020 7533 6094
<b>New Deal (ES)</b>	
	0114 259 6365
<b>Qualifications (DfEE)</b>	
	0114 259 3787
<b>Redundancy statistics</b>	
	020 7533 6094
<b>Retail Prices Index</b>	
Ansafove service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874
<b>Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfEE)</b>	
	0114 259 4350
<b>Small firms (DTI)</b>	
	0114 259 7538 joanna.selden@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk
<b>Trade unions (DTI)</b>	
	020 7215 5780

<b>Training (DfEE)</b>	
Training for Work, Youth Training and Modern Apprentices	0114 259 3787
Workforce training	0114 259 3787
<b>Travel-to-Work Areas</b>	
Composition and review of	020 7533 6094
<b>Unemployment</b>	
ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	020 7533 6094
<b>Vacancies</b>	
Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies	020 7533 6094
<b>Youth Cohort Study (DfEE)</b>	
	0114 259 3787

**FOR ADVICE ON:**

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data	020 7533 6094
Regional and local labour market statistics	020 7533 6094

**FOR DETAILED INFORMATION**

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094 labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6094
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 3787
RPI data can be found in ONS Business Monitor MM 23	

**HISTORICAL DATA**

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

Claimant count data from 1971 are on Nomis®.

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

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *Historical Supplement* and the *LFS Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement*. Available from ONS Direct, Room D1, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG. 01633 812078.

For enquiries see numbers listed above.

**ON-LINE**

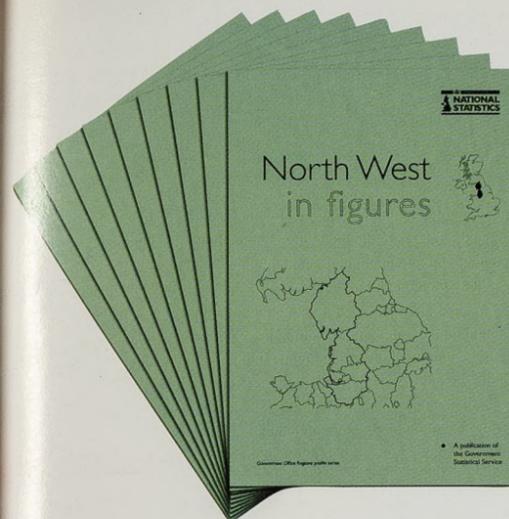
Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk>  
For more information see pS15.

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database). See advert on p654, December 1999.  
0191 374 2468

National Statistics DataBank provides macro and micro economic time series in an electronic format. Each time series has a four-letter identifying code, known as a CDID, which is shown at the top of each column of data that is available on the databank. The datasets are available either on diskette or on-line via the Internet.  
020 7533 5675  
sales.ons@gtnet.gov.uk

SPSS MR (formerly Quantime; on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data)  
020 7625 7222

**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.



# What's the story for your region?

The Region in Figures series - a set of nine regional statistical profiles

What is it that makes an English region unique? How does it compare with the nation as a whole and how do areas within the region compare with each other? *Region in figures* provides the answers - nine separate volumes, covering each of the government Office Regions, create a region by region statistical profile of England today.



Presented in a clear table format and drawing data from a wide range of sources, *Region in figures* provides a more in-depth look than the companion volume, *Regional Trends*. A wealth of trend and local data is brought together covering a wide range of demographic, social, industrial and economic statistics. Published in a convenient comb-bound format, the series is also available on CD-ROM, allowing users to carry out their own further analyses of the data. *Region in figures* provides essential information for policy makers, marketing professionals, researchers, students and teachers, journalists and anyone with an interest in their region.



Other regional products include:

- Regional Trends - Published September 1999
- Focus on the South West - Published 1998
- Focus on the South East - Published 1997



Available from **ONS Direct**

- Tel 01633 812078
- Fax 01633 812762
- Email ons.direct@ons.gov.uk
- Price £15 each, £30 for three or £75 for a set of nine



Why not visit our website for the latest information from ONS:  
[www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)



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.**

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 DfEE's pages at <http://www.dfec.gov.uk/research/index.html>

**RR133 Earnings and Employment Opportunities for Disabled People**

David Blackaby, Kenneth Clark, Stephen Drinkwater, Derek Leslie, Philip Murphy and Nigel O'Leary  
University of Wales, Swansea  
November 1999 ISBN 1 84185 060 8

**RR162 Parent Partnership and Special Education Needs: Perspectives on Good Practice**

Jeni Vernon, National Children's Bureau  
October 1999 ISBN 1 84185 069 1

**RR164 Pathways to Employment: the Final Evaluation of ESF Objective 3 in Britain (1994-99)**

Jim Allen, Jacqui Hansbro and Paul Mooney  
ESF Evaluation Team, Department for Education and Employment  
October 1999 ISBN 1 84185 110 8

**RR165 Occupational Pensions and Disabled People**

Nigel Meager, Peter Bates, Peter McGeer and NiiDjan Tackey  
Institute for Employment Studies  
November 1999 ISBN 1 84185 081 0

**RR167 Playing for Success: an Evaluation of the First Year**

Caroline Sharp, Clare Mawson, Keith Pocklington, Lesley Kendall and Jo Morrison  
National Foundation for Educational Research  
December 1999 ISBN 0 84185 090 X

**RR168 Pupil Mobility in Schools**

Janet Dobson and Kirsty Henthorne  
University College, London  
October 1999 ISBN 1 84185 102 7

**RR169 Disadvantaged Youth: a Critical Review of the Literature on Scope, Strategies and Solutions**

Marian Morris, Julie Nelson, Sheila M Stoney with Pauline Benefield  
National Foundation for Educational Research  
November 1999 ISBN 1 84185 103 5

**RR170 A Literature Review of Young People's Attitudes Towards Education, Employment and Training**

Marian Morris, Julie Nelson, Mark Rickinson, Sheila M Stoney with Pauline Benefield  
National Foundation for Educational Research  
November 1999 ISBN 1 84185 104 3

ISBN 0-11-621222-3



9 780116 212221